"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, not quite so cold tonight; tomorrow fair, warmer.
For full weather report see Page 24.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,892. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1918.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

AMERICA'S PART TO BRING VICTORY AND A REAL PEACE

England's Leaders Tell The Times Where Our Efforts Will Avail Most in 1918.

SHIPS ARE PUT FOREMOST

Business Men Like Stanley, Maclay, and Northcliffe Emphasize Their Vital Necessity.

BEATTY SURE OF TRIUMPH

Sydenham, Lansdowne, and Haldane Predict a Settlement on Righteous Basis.

British to Our Fleet: "Trust in You Always."

BASE OF THE AMERICAN FLOTILLA IN BRITISH WATERS, Jan. 1, 1918, (Associated Press.)—Among the New Year's greetings flashed to the American ships was one from the British Admiralty with a message that cheered every one. It follows:

"From Admiralty House, with thanks for the past, hope for the future, and trust in you always."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—In response to a request for brief expressions of opinion as to the part which America is destined to play in the war during the new year, THE NEW YORK TIMES has received the following:

From Admiral Sir DAVID BEATTY, Commander of the Grand Fleet, telegraphing from the fleet:

The United States is destined to be the deciding factor in the world war. We enter the year 1918 full of confidence and in the firm belief that victory will be secured by our combined efforts.

From Lord SYDENHAM:

The new year is charged with the destinies of the world, and fate has decreed that to America will fall the honor of setting seal to the cause of liberty. The year that has gone was signalized by two of the most tremendous events of the war—the creation by means of propaganda and of treacherous lies of anarchy throughout the Russian Empire, and the momentous decision of the American people, deliberately taken as soon as it was realized that upon the victory of the Allies depended all that mankind holds most dear. The one for a time swayed the balance of military power to the advantage of the Central Powers; the other will more than redress the balance in the coming year.

The Allies, in August, 1914, were caught unprepared for the giant conflict that the rulers of Germany, after the completion of their plans, decided to force upon Europe. We have suffered cruelly in consequence. The Americans have learned from our mistakes and have had time to organize their vast resources for war. We watch their untiring efforts with gratitude and pride, and we know they will not falter in their stern determination until Prussian tyranny over the lives and consciences of men is over and past. Already in many ways the adhesion of the great Republic has begun to tell heavily in moral and financial strength and in the provision of tonnage and supplies. While we must hold fast from the North Sea to the Adriatic, American armies will gather in France. In the early Spring, when hundreds of squadrons of effective airplanes, with pilots of the fine type that America has produced, are available, the path of victory will be made straight.

To the clear insight of President Wilson we owe more than we can express. No one has so well defined the aims of the Allies and the vital principles at stake. At a time of unexampled material prosperity, the perilous forces of evil were, with set purpose developed and inculcated among a great and warlike people. Until these forces have been finally destroyed there can be no enduring peace among nations and no hope for free progress of mankind. To attain that supreme object America will give her best, and with her aid in 1918 it will be accomplished.

From the MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE:

We welcome America as an ally, not because she will bring an immense accession of national strength to our cause, but because her adhesion is an incontestable certificate of its righteousness.

I feel confident that during the coming year your country will help us, not only to wage war with success, but to conclude peace with wisdom and discrimination. I gladly recall the words of your distinguished Ambassador, spoken here in July last, "our standards of character and of honor and of duty are your standards, and life and freedom have the same meaning for us that they have for you." Of these standards neither of us is likely to fall short.

From LORD HALDANE:

The United States are setting before the world a tremendous example. They have entered this war not for merely personal ends, but as the champions of freedom for other nations whose lives and liberties German militarism had put in peril. By the determination of the great nation across the Atlantic to do this thing with all its strength and with everything going as planned for increased measures of protection, the shipping squeeze will be felt severely in

Continued on Page Three.

Lloyd George Greets Wilson, Praises Navy, Welcomes Army

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Premier Lloyd George has sent messages to all the Allies except Russia, expressing the good wishes of the War Cabinet. To President Wilson Mr. Lloyd George cabled:

"At this season I wish in behalf of the British War Cabinet to send to your Government and people a message of good-will. Every day that passes must make us realize more clearly that the hopes of the human race are upon the triumph of our cause.

"Every day proves to us that our friendship for one another is becoming more and more the cement of that League of free nations which now stands as the guardian of justice and liberty throughout the world.

"We wish in particular to send a message of thanks to the United States Navy for the great services it has rendered in the past year and of greeting to the young American army now training to take its place in the battle for human freedom. We are relying upon the great addition this army will make to strengthen the Allies in their joint struggle for free civilization, and we are confident that when the time of battle comes they will sustain the great traditions set by their own forbears by helping to win a complete triumph for the cause to which they have dedicated themselves."

ALLIES RELY ON US FOR DECISIVE AID

At the Year's End They Count America as Biggest Factor in Coming Struggle.

ADMIT WILSON IS LEADER

Ending U-Boat Peril and Holding West Front the Great Problems Ahead.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Allied Europe closes the year and balances its books with a net loss on the operating side and a net gain in assets by so much as America is better than Russia as a fighting ally. Whether the capital gain more than offsets the operating losses will be made clear by future events. Confidence in America is great among the hard-pressed European allies, both for moral and material reasons.

A year ago Europe was bitter against President Wilson for an utterance then wrongly construed as friendly to Germany. Today Europe looks to him for leadership, and even now awaits word from Washington as to whether and how to proceed toward unity of control. Lloyd George has told the labor people that no new statement of war aims was made at the Paris conference because of the non-representation of Russia, but the more probable reason was that President Wilson desired to hear Colonel House's report and, after full consideration, make suggestions on the lines the new statement should follow. England, France, and Italy all are marking time until Washington is heard from on that question and on more efficient organization for the future conduct of the war, either through a war council or a generalissimo, or both. Perhaps political strategy, and even broad military policies, can be studied better at Washington than at close quarters.

Both in England and France all serious consideration is disturbed by the raucous tumult of home controversies. To read one paper in London, you would think the whole thing depended upon the taming of the wild Irish. Still another puts rationing at the top. A third seeks the salvation of civilization by sicking labor on Lloyd George. These are but samples.

President Wilson sees Europe in perspective, not only by reason of distance, but because of his great abilities and philosophical and historical outlook. Moreover, he is fresher on the war scene than the European statesmen, whose intellectual energy is nearing the point of exhaustion.

Two Vital Questions.

At the opening of the new year two big, practical considerations seem to stand boldly out. These are the protection of the ocean routes and the defense of the western front. There is a general but vague realization of danger, but one is conscious on reading the newspaper files of a year ago of a sinister parallel between our mental attitude toward the perils today and what it was then toward Russia.

We know our dangers, but are we carefully preparing to meet them? Are vision and mastery fighting on our side?

The Allies well knew a year ago that Russia was a huge mine, with the fuse lighted to blow them up, but nobody flew to the rescue with man-fashion strenuousity. Between the submarine and the German concentration on the western front there is a similar menace now. Perhaps the Allies will drift again as they did about Russia. Europe is looking to America for initiative, and America is taking European leadership for granted.

The Prime Minister having definitely and wisely abandoned his over-optimistic policy, the public is beginning to realize how deadly serious is the submarine situation, the facts and figures of which in tonnage have been published by THE NEW YORK TIMES fully for the last six months. It cannot be stated too often or too emphatically that the war depends primarily on the success or failure of the submarine operations, and that what already has been accomplished against the U-boat is important chiefly for what it promises in future accomplishment.

Shipping Squeeze to Be Severe.

This sinister menace still exists, and its effects will increasingly appear in a dozen different ways within the next few months. Even if less tonnage is sunk in that period the total shipping already has been reduced so that, with everything going as planned for increased measures of protection, the shipping squeeze will be felt severely in

Continued on Page Three.

ALLIES MAY REPLY TO PEACE PROFFER OF TEUTON POWERS

Lloyd George to Consult Clemenceau in Paris Regarding Germany's Manoeuvre.

WASHINGTON FEARS TRAP

Time Considered Ripe by Some Officials for Joint Action to Foil Foe's Designs.

ARMY STAFF INTERESTED

Consider New Move Sign of Military Weakness—French Socialists Kept Out of Russia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—There is understood to be no disposition on the part of President Wilson and the Washington Government to carelessly toss aside any peace overtures that may be presented to the United States and Entente either directly from or indirectly in behalf of the Central Powers.

Whenever presented in substantial enough form to warrant their official consideration such overtures as invoked in the formula worked out in the Russo-Teutonic conferences at Brest-Litovsk will be most carefully studied and dealt with in the light of the best information in the possession of this Government respecting the political background of the move and the latest facts regarding the internal situation in Germany.

If the British and French Premiers are to meet in Paris soon with the purpose of discussing the advisability of receiving and answering the proposals of the Bolsheviki to participate in the negotiations, as has been reported by a leading British newspaper, they will act in accord with the agreement rigidly adhered to by all the Entente Allies until the defection of Russia, not to entertain any peace proposals from the enemy without consultation with each other. In diplomatic circles here today it was said that any decision from such a meeting would be promptly laid before the American State Department.

Germany Seeking to Split Entente.

Germany is believed to be prepared to offer almost any conceivable bait to an individual enemy in order to drive a wedge into the Entente and cause its disruption, and, having succeeded measurably with Russia, is trying to get that nation to influence her late allies.

An official German statement sent out from the Government wireless station at Nauen, outlining in detail the Russian proposal of a basis of peace, was made public tonight by the Committee on Public Information. The message describes the session of the negotiators at Brest-Litovsk on Dec. 22, and quotes the Russian delegation as declaring that they signed conditions for peace, considering it "a crime to continue war simply for the purpose of making annexations."

Nothing has occurred, in the opinion of high officials here, to convince them that the Berlin Government is acting with sincerity or with any desire to have peace established on a firm and enduring basis. President Wilson is on record as doubting the sincerity and good faith of the Kaiser's Government. Whenever the peace overtures are presented, either officially by the Berlin Government through some neutral or informally by the Bolshevist régime at Petrograd, which has been accorded no official recognition by the United States Government, the offer will be considered not only on the merits of the points involved in the proposed basis for peace, but also and more particularly with the view of applying the "acid test" to the sincerity of the Berlin Government.

Considerable interest was shown by officials today in an Amsterdam dispatch widely circulated and believed to have been inspired by Germany as part of its peace propaganda, crediting Emperor William with having resigned his power to the Imperial Chancellor, Count Von Hertling, in an effort to create the impression abroad that Germany now possesses a non-autocratic government.

It was learned that the State Department received on Dec. 20 a dispatch from Copenhagen quoting German newspapers of Dec. 20 and 21 as saying that the Kaiser had conferred with Chancellor Hertling and had agreed to participation by the Chancellor in the selection of representatives at the Brest-Litovsk peace conferences.

The same dispatch quoted German papers of liberal leanings as congratulating the people on the fact that there appeared to be a tendency on the part of the Crown to permit the Reichstag to participate in some state matters which heretofore have been exclusively within the perogatives of the Crown. There was no suggestion, however, of the Kaiser having surrendered his powers or any of them to either the Chancellor or the Reichstag.

This Government views with the greatest suspicion the angry protests voiced by a section of the Pan German press against the peace terms offered the Russians and the Allies by Count Czernin in the name of the Teutonic allies. "I would not be surprised," declared a prominent Cabinet member, "if those protests emanated from the German Government itself, as it would be a good political move for the Government to show that the Pan Germans are dissatisfied."

The anger expressed by the Pan Germans was believed by officials here to be wholly simulated, the more so as utterances in the newspapers in Germany are controlled by the Government.

General Staff Officers here are understood to attach great significance to the present attempts of the Central Powers to force the Entente Powers into peace negotiations. To their minds it is a clear indication that the German military leaders have not accomplished all that they feel capable of doing in the field. They can "hold on" for a long time yet, it is suggested, but they cannot extend fields of occupation without an enormous loss of men and time at the risk of a terrible defeat. Therefore, the Teuton diplomatists seek to realize

Continued on Page Four.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD.
On account of changed conditions, Train No. 87, reaching Jacksonville and all Florida East Coast points, formerly scheduled to leave Washington at 7:15 P. M., will leave Washington at 7:15 P. M. Information and Pullman accommodations, 1108 Broadway, New York.—Advt.

Bolsheviki Beaten in Battle; Lose 400 Men, 336 Guns

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 31.—Ukrainian and Cossack forces in a great battle on the southwestern front have defeated Bolshevist troops, taking 400 prisoners, and capturing eight big guns and 326 machine guns, according to a dispatch received by the Dages Nyheter from Petrograd by way of Haparanda.

The Cossacks are in hot pursuit of the Bolsheviki.

RAID SELLERS OF DRAFT EXEMPTIONS

East Side Band Arrested for Helping Young Men Escape Military Service.

CHARGED FEES UP TO $5,000

Secret Service to Round Up 50 More Men Accused of Conspiracy.

The State of New York, aided by the full power of the Federal Government, has for weeks been engaged in an investigation of an elaborately worked out conspiracy, the object of which was to defeat the selective draft law by obtaining through fraudulent means the exemption or discharge from the military service of unpatriotic drafted soldiers, who were willing to pay in some instances thousands of dollars in order to escape service under the American flag. At 6 o'clock last night the Secret Service began the roundup, and within two hours five men, including a lawyer and a doctor, were arrested and locked up in the Tombs to wait the action of the Department of Justice. The men under arrest are:

George Ringler, also known as "Ringel," alleged head of the conspiracy gang, who has been posing as a United States Secret Service agent, and who lives at 173 Henry Street; Dr. Charles Brin of 247 East Broadway, William Abramson, a lawyer, of 204 East Broadway; Morris Asofsky, a notary public, of 204 East Broadway, and Murray Kesser, a registrant, who dickered with the gang and whose address was not made public.

The headquarters of the conspirators was at 204 East Broadway, and when the Secret Service agents descended on that place at 8 o'clock last night and arrested Dr. Brin, Abramson, and Asofsky, they found fifty persons, most of them men of draft age, waiting to consult with the prisoners concerning ways and means to cheat the selective service laws of the United States.

50 More to be Arrested.

It was stated last night that while the persons taken into custody were probably the most important of the conspirators there were still many more arrests to be made, the number of persons involved in the conspiracy being between forty and fifty. Every one of these persons are under surveillance, and will be arrested whenever the Government gives the word. The authorities have the names of three men who were drafted into the army and whose discharge from service was subsequently obtained by the conspirators. Scores of other men who are said to have had dealings with Ringler, Abrahamson, Brin, and Asofsky are now the subject of investigation by the Federal and State authorities.

Ringler, who has been representing himself as an agent of the Department of Justice, is the man, according to the authorities, who worked out the plans of the anti-draft conspiracy. It is stated that he has been in trouble before, and he is described as an unusually bright young man of about 28 years of age. Invitations for his wedding on Saturday next were mailed several days ago. He was at the home of his prospective bride, a Miss Stein, at 66 Essex Street, when arrested last night.

Dr. Brin is a well-known east side practitioner, while Abramson, the lawyer, is also known throughout the lower east side. The men whose patronage the conspirators sought were all of foreign birth, in the great majority of cases young men who were born in Russia and who were unfamiliar with American laws and institutions. When necessary the conspirators would produce false affidavits to prove that a man was above or below draft age, they would bring before the exemption boards witnesses who posed as close relatives and who would make oath as to certain existing conditions which under the law was reason for exemption or discharge. As a rule Ringler, Abramson, or Asofsky would appear with the registrant to argue his case for him. The medical part of the frame-up would be attended to, the authorities state, by Dr. Brin.

It was Adjutant General Charles H. Sherrill, of New York, who as the State representative of Provost Marshal General Enoch H. Crowder, first discovered that a cleverly worked out conspiracy to defeat the military laws of the nation was in operation. Deputy Attorney General Alfred L. Becker, assisted by the Department of Justice Secret Service, got to the bottom of the conspiracy and obtained the evidence on which the Government acted last night.

The following outline of the case was made public by authority of Attorney General Morton E. Lewis last night.

"The Adjutant General of the State of New York," the representative of the Attorney General said, "first became suspicious that irregularities were going on from the fact that his subordinates who scrutinize draft exemption claims discovered that George A. Ringler, an attorney by the name of William Abramson, and a notary by the name of Morris Asofsky had appeared in numerous cases and presented affidavits, the tenor of which seemed to be similar in each case.

Posed as a Politician.

"The investigation disclosed that Ringler, posing as an influential politician, was being introduced to prospective exemption applicants by his

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Deerfoot Farm Sausage
Made of the tender meat of dairy fed, fat young porkers, seasoned with selected spices. Beware of imitations.—Advt.

M'ADOO SWEEPS RAILROADS CLEAR TO RELIEVE COAL FAMINE IN EAST; SHORTAGE PINCHES SHIVERING CITY

URGES USE OF TUNNELS

Pennsylvania Tubes Should Bring In Coal, Administrator Says.

SENDS APPEAL TO McADOO

Gas Companies Under Strain Appeal to the Public to Economize.

SIX LIGHTLESS NIGHTS NOW

Drastic New Order Shuts Off "All Signs of Every Kind" —12 Die of Cold.

The second coldest day in the history of New York found the city with less than a day's supply of coal ahead. The mercury in the Weather Bureau's thermometer dropped to 7 degrees below zero yesterday morning, which was one degree lower than all records except that of Sunday, when 13 degrees below zero was recorded. The big thermometer in front of Perry's drug store in Park Row, recording conditions at the street level, registered temperatures in the early morning as much as two degrees lower than were recorded by the Weather Bureau's instrument on top of the Whitehall Building. The Weather Bureau predicts weather "not quite so cold" today, while it prophesies that tomorrow will be warmer.

As a result of the coal famine it was reported yesterday that some private householders and occupants of apartments had gone to live in hotels.

In order to conserve coal the Fuel Administration yesterday decreed six lightless nights a week, leaving only Saturday upon which lights can shine out undimmed.

The hourly temperature record for yesterday was:

Midnight	6 below	1 P. M.	3 above
1 A. M.	7 below	2 P. M.	3 above
2 A. M.	7 below	3 P. M.	3 above
3 A. M.	6 below	4 P. M.	4 above
4 A. M.	5 below	5 P. M.	3 above
5 A. M.	6 below	6 P. M.	3 above
6 A. M.	5 below	7 P. M.	2 above
7 A. M.	7 below	8 P. M.	2 above
8 A. M.	6 below	9 P. M.	2 above
9 A. M.	4 below	10 P. M.	2 above
10 A. M.	1 below	11 P. M.	2 above
11 A. M.	1 above	Midnight	2 above
Noon	1 above		

*Unofficial.

At 3 o'clock this morning the thermometer at Perry's drug store in Park Row registered 3 degrees above zero.

Lower New York awoke yesterday to the realization that the coal situation had become acute. In many banks and brokerage houses in the Wall Street district employes tried to work wearing their overcoats. Passers-by in Broadway could see employes of the Chase National Bank, 61 Broadway, wearing their overcoats as they labored with pen and pencil. The fact that Albert H. Wiggin, President of the bank, is the Fuel Administrator for New York State, detracted nothing from the rigors of the cold in the Chase Bank office.

Coal Famine Hits the Courts.

Work in the courts and all other departments in the Criminal Courts Building on Center Street was stopped in the afternoon by lack of coal for the heating and lighting plants. Power for the elevators failed first and none of the cars was in operation after 2 o'clock. Employes managed to get a little coal to keep up heat for a few hours, and then both heat and lights failed. District Attorney Swann and members of his staff, wearing their overcoats and hats, finished their work by the light of candles. When they quit work a procession of employes carrying candles preceded them down the stairs to the street doors.

In the Tombs prison the coal famine was more acute than in some others of the city's institutions. Fifteen tons of coal had been promised, but not delivered last night. There was just enough fuel in the bins for heating purposes for today. Warden Hanley said all of the 450 prisoners would be wrapped in blankets and put to bed in their cells tomorrow if no more coal was obtained.

Urges Use of Tunnels.

Acting upon a recommendation of the Conservation Commission, Fuel Administrator Wiggin yesterday telegraphed to W. G. McAdoo, Director of Railways, urging that the Pennsylvania's passenger tunnels be utilized to bring coal to the city. Mr. Wiggin also telegrapped the same message to H. A. Garfield, the National Fuel Administrator. Here is his telegram to Dr. Garfield:

Hon. H. A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, Washington, D. C.:

We have telegraphed William G. McAdoo, Director General of Railways, as follows: "Situation in New York very distressing. Use of tunnels will greatly facilitate delivery of coal. I beg to request that you give instructions for the use of Pennsylvania Railroad tubes for taking coal through them where it may be delivered to the Long Island Railroad for distribution on its line for the big yards which supply Kings and Queens Counties. This matter of the greatest urgency, and this method will enable coal to be delivered to Long Island and Brooklyn from three to ten days sooner than if by regular transportation by river float. If river freezes, as indications point, it will be the only way of getting coal to these sections. Will you delegate this authority to some one in New York with whom we

Continued on Page Two.

AN ELEPHANT DISAPPEARS!
If you have any information, notify the nearest policeman.—Advt.

Director General of Railroads Acts to End New York and New England Coal Famine

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Here are some of the steps taken by the Director General of Railroads today to relieve the New York and New England coal famine:

Annulment of all priority orders, with instructions that coal and foodstuffs have preference in movement wherever possible.

Abandonment, so far as practicable, of long-haul passenger trains arriving at and leaving New York City which interfere with freight traffic.

Common use of Pennsylvania Railroad tracks, tube, and station in New York, in order to free other lines, competitors of the Pennsylvania, for freight traffic.

Common use of all water carriers controlled by railroads at New York and New Jersey freight terminals.

Abolishment of authority of Quartermasters and Paymasters to "blue tag" Government shipments and demand priority for them.

Dissolution of the Railroads War Board and the appointment of an official advisory board, or cabinet, to assist the Director General.

BAKER TAKES OVER BIG BUSH TERMINAL

On Goethals's Advice Plant Will Be Used for Shipping War Supplies Abroad.

CALLED BEST IN COUNTRY

Vast Improvement in Situation of Army in France Expected to Result from Requisition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Major Gen. Goethals, the newly appointed Acting Quartermaster General of the Army, who has taken up his new and colossal duties in the War Department, has reached the point in his survey of the needs of the situation where steps are being taken to apply radical remedies. The first of his recommendations was acted on by the Secretary of War today when orders were issued for commandeering the great piers and warehouses of the Bush Terminal in New York City.

Through this action these piers and warehouses pass immediately under the control of the War Department, and notification to this effect was given today to the head of the concern. They will be used as warehouses for the vast stores of the army being sent to New York for shipment to France for use by the army of General Pershing, and are expected to result in prompt improvement in the supply situation of the army.

Secretary Baker made public this announcement covering the action taken:

"The War Department, through the Acting Quartermaster General, today requisitioned the Bush Terminal piers and warehouses in New York City. These terminal facilities will pass immediately under the control of the War Department in accordance with telegraphic notice to Mr. Irving T. Bush. Of the piers and warehouses available on the Atlantic seaboard, the Bush Piers are regarded as the best for the purposes of the War Department."

BUSH TERMINAL PLANT LARGEST OF ITS KIND

Warehouses in Brooklyn Number 118, with Capacity of 25,000,000 Cubic Feet and 8 Piers.

Irving T. Bush, President of the Bush Terminal Company, said last night that he had known for some time that the Government was considering the plan of requisitioning the company's piers and warehouses, but that official notice of the action by the War Department had not been received by him until 6 o'clock.

Mr. Bush said that while he could hardly be expected to welcome the taking over of part of his business which it took him twenty-five years to build up, still he felt pleased that his company could render service to the Government. This was a time, he said, when private interests must stand aside, and all consideration given only to the needs of the Government.

He said that the War Department had decided that it needed a base such as the Bush Terminal furnishes and had consequently determined to take it. The facilities of the Bush Terminal will make it possible for the Government to concentrate its supplies in the warehouses which are adjacent to the piers where the supply ships will be loaded. Mr. Bush said that it would be necessary for business houses having merchandise in the Bush warehouses to remove their goods to other storage places and the leases under which various steamship lines made use of the Bush piers would have to be canceled for the time being at least.

Mr. Bush added that thousands of concerns in all parts of the country had made it a practice to ship their goods to the Bush warehouses for further distribution and that they would now have to patronize other warehouses. Whether or not his patronage would return after the war, Mr. Bush said, was problematical, but that was a matter for future consideration. The renewal of the leases of the piers was also a matter of speculation for the reason that some of the lines might not find it desirable to re-establish the arrangements later.

Board to Fix Compensation.

Mr. Bush said that the War Department would appoint a commission to de-

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CHU CHIN CHOW.
The Biggest Success in New York. Matinee Today. Manhattan Opera House.—Advt.

PRIORITY TIEUPS MADE WILSON ACT

Were Largely Responsible for the Railroad Congestion, Says C. C. McChord.

CONFUSING ORDERS ISSUED

He and Other Commerce Commissioners See Success in National Control.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—"Too much priority" was responsible for much of the confusion which precipitated the transportation crises and forced the President to take over the operation of railroads, according to the testimony given today before the Senate Railroad Investigating Committee by C. C. McChord, a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. It was Mr. McChord's minority report which contained the plan for operation of the railroads by the Government that the President adopted when he issued his recent proclamation and made Secretary McAdoo Director General of Railways.

Commissioner McChord testified today that the priority order system had increased instead of relieving railway congestion, and had been a great detriment to business. His testimony was given simultaneously with the announcement by Secretary McAdoo that the priority order system was being suspended.

"Priority orders as they have been issued have tended to disorganize the whole transportation system," said Mr. McChord. "The system has been greatly misused. Information in the hands of the commission shows that more than half of all the ships are under priority orders."

Mr. McChord asserted that the industries of the country must be kept running at top speed to finance the war, and told how some industries, essential but not primarily engaged in making war supplies had suffered.

"The success of future Liberty Loans will depend on whether these industries are kept running," Mr. McChord said, "for the people who subscribe for the loans must have their wages paid regularly before they can subscribe. At present, because of the car congestion, this phase of the situation has become serious."

"I believe there is no business on earth where the regular order should be maintained more than in the railroad business. We had the Priority Board, the War and Navy Departments, the Fuel Administration, the Food Administration, the Car Service Commission, and the Interstate Commerce Commission issuing "priority" orders. Only confusion and serious hindrances to transportation could result."

Illustrating the character of some priority orders, Mr. McChord said that a naval officer issued a priority order on a large shipment of anchors to a shipyard long before work on the ships was to be started.

Moving Freight Comes First.

"Do you think the Director General of Railways can move the freight more economically and efficiently than the railroads could, acting through their War Board?" asked Senator Kellogg.

"We are going to move it first, and then think of economy and efficiency," Mr. McChord replied.

The addition of any large amount of equipment to the large railroads was impossible during the war, Mr. McChord said, because skilled labor and the materials for making equipments were needed much more in munitions making. He went on:

"But the combined railroads have 2,600,000 cars, and I believe that, with the elimination of crosshauling, that number will be sufficient. We are short on motive power, but only to a small degree."

The railroads, he asserted, had failed in their attempt to unify their systems under the Railroad War Board because "they could not get away from their old competition." He denied that the roads were hampered by anti-pooling and anti-trust laws, and said that the Railroad War Board admitted as much in a recent statement.

"The roads increased the freight movements 15 per cent," he said, "but that is nothing like what they could

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HAS ANYONE SEEN THE VANISHING ELEPHANT?—Advt.

GIVES COAL RIGHT OF WAY

Government Ships, as Well as Roads, Will Transport Supplies.

OTHER PRIORITY ANNULLED

Passenger Travel Curtailed and Pennsylvania Tubes to be Used by All Roads.

McADOO NAMES A CABINET

Railroad War Board Cut—McAdoo Asks Hylan to Provide Labor to Move Coal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Radical steps were taken today by William G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads, to end congestion on the transportation lines of the East and bring immediate relief to New York City, the New England States, and other sections suffering from coal famine.

These orders in effect give coal the right of way. All previous priority is done away with in the interest of the movement of fuel supplies. Passenger travel is to be curbed as far as practicable, and that of other roads is to be diverted through the Pennsylvania tubes so as to give those roads a clearer way for coal.

Wants City Employes Detailed.

Mr. McAdoo, after a conference with Fuel Administrator Garfield, also sent a telegram to Mayor-elect Hylan of New York City, asking him to detail as many city employes as could be spared to the work of unloading coal cars, which are piling up at the New Jersey terminals. He informed Mr. Hylan that the railroads had received full authority to remunerate the city for the services of the men, and suggested that drafts be made on the street cleaning force.

This step was taken because Dr. Garfield informed Mr. McAdoo that the chief trouble in New York was not lack of coal, but inability to obtain a sufficient force of men to unload coal frozen in cars.

Further relief is assured soon in the New York district by the adoption of a plan for the common use of all terminal facilities and water carriers, which has been prepared at the request of Mr. McAdoo by the Presidents of the Pennsylvania, Erie, Baltimore & Ohio, Lackawanna, New Jersey Central, and Lehigh Valley Railroads. Work also will be started at once in setting up a huge thawing machine by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Co-operating with Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the Shipping Board, Mr. McAdoo took steps to impress into service ten ships, aggregating more than 50,000 tons capacity, for carrying coal to the New England States. Two of these ships have been in the nitrate trade, and three had been allotted to German relief. The officials decided that the coal famine presented even greater needs.

Drastic orders for the elimination from immediate movement of non-essential rail cargoes where such action could be taken without bringing about confusion and delay in sorting were issued.

The developments followed one another with great rapidity after Mr. McAdoo had conferred with Dr. Garfield, Mr. Hurley, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy and a number of railroad executives, all of whom, he said, had concurred in the decisions made.

Mr. McAdoo's Cabinet.

The dissolution of the Railroads' War Board came as the first of the developments. Mr. McAdoo made public a written request by the board that its members be permitted to withdraw from their present unofficial capacity because of the many new responsibilities he had placed upon them by his order No. 1, and with it a copy of his letter of acceptance of the resignations.

The personnel of his official board was then made public. Mr. McAdoo will be the directing head. The other members are:

John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency.

Hale Holden, President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.

Henry Walters, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Atlantic Coast Line.

Edwards Chambers, Vice President of the Santa Fe Railroad and head of the Transportation Division of the United States Food Administration.

Walker D. Hines, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Santa Fe and Assistant to the Director General of Railroads.

Mr. Williams will specialize on the financial problems involved in Government direction of the railroads, while specific duties involving traffic, transportation and other phases of the problem will be allotted to the other members. Mr. McAdoo announced that until further notice Mr. Holden would take over the office files and assume direction of the committees and sub-committees now a part of the staff of the Railroads' War Board, including the Committee on Car Service of the American Railway Association.

Mr. Holden was the only member of the Railroads' War Board appointed to the new cabinet of the Director General. The others, except the heads of

great railroad lines, will return to their headquarters and assume the duties they carried on before the Railroads War Board was formed. They are Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern Railway; Howard Elliott, of the New Haven lines; Julius Kruttschnitt, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Southern Pacific, and Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania.

While it had been predicted that the Railroads War Board would not long retain its identity and that Mr. McAdoo would build up an organization of his own, including Mr. Williams, Mr. Chambers, and some of the others he selected today, the development came with surprising promptness. The letter from the War Board requesting permission to withdraw apparently was prepared by the members after Mr. McAdoo issued his sweeping order Saturday calling for an immediate pooling of all facilities. It called for action on definite lines which some of the railroad executives had been asserting should be put into effect step by step and only after much study and consideration.

Correspondence Made Public.

Here is the letter Mr. McAdoo received from the members of the Railroads War Board:

Washington, D. C., Dec. 31, 1917.

The Hon. W. G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: The committee was organized under a resolution adopted by the chief executive officers of the principal railroads of the United States at a convention held on April 11, last, and subsequently ratified by individual corporate action, to coordinate the operations of the railroads in a continental railway system in aid of the Government during the war.

When you assumed control of the railroads under the President's proclamation of Dec. 26 our function, being one of private initiative, came to an end.

At our conference with you on Friday morning, last, we offered you the full measure of our co-operation, collectively and individually, in any capacity you requested us, until further notice, to continue this organization in existence, to hold together our sub-committees and, meanwhile, to advise you on certain specific questions which you put to us. We have responded to all those requests and hold ourselves further at your service. But we venture to invite your attention to the fact that, under the terms of your order No. 1, each of us now has a large individual responsibility for units of the transportation system which we believe demands our closer attention at this moment of supreme effort. We believe further that in such a situation we can best be of the largest aid to you, which it is our earnest purpose to afford, by the organized work of this committee to a close. As we are now acting under your instruction, we respectfully ask your assent before we do that.

If that shall be your pleasure, we tender you the service of any of our sub-committees which you may find useful in your own organization, as well as all the accumulated information and records of our eight months' study of the problem of co-ordinating the railroads of the United States.

Respectfully,
FAIRFAX HARRISON,
HOWARD ELLIOTT,
HALE HOLDEN,
J. KRUTTSCHNITT,
SAMUEL REA.

To this letter Mr. McAdoo has sent the following reply:

Washington, D. C., Dec. 31, 1917.

Messrs. Harrison, Elliott, Holden, Kruttschnitt, and Rea:

Gentlemen—I have your letter of this date. I have been greatly gratified by your earnest co-operation in the progress which have arisen. The change, however, which has necessarily come by reason of the President's proclamation inaugurating control, I believe that you are correct in the views you express. In accordance with your request, I express my assent to your desire to bring the organized work of your committee to a close.

I propose to designate on each of your members as a member, pro tempore of my Advisory Committee, and to ask the one so designated to act on such matters further under the various sub-committees of the American Railway Association's special Committee on National Defense and the accumulated information and records of your eight months' study of the problem of co-ordinating the railroads of the United States.

I wish to express my admiration of the fidelity and effectiveness of your earnest and unselfish application to this great public problem. Cordially yours,

W. G. McADOO.

Clears Way for a Test.

The passing of the Railroads' War Board brought Government control to the point where the companies lost practically their last vestige of anything approaching "official" voice in the direction of the new national system, and cleared the way for a test of complete Government direction.

While Mr. McAdoo emphasized the fact today that the cabinet he had formed previously, it was generally accepted that, although it might be enlarged, none of the present members was likely to be dropped when the permanent organization was effected. The cabinet, under Mr. McAdoo, will have final authority in all matters pertaining to the financing and operation of the railroads.

The machinery which will operate under the direction of the cabinet will be enlarged gradually. A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central, is now an assistant to Mr. McAdoo as supervisor of the trunk lines in the East and North, and it is probable that similar officials will be selected for other sections until the entire country is organized by regions. Mr. McAdoo today outlined the duties of Mr. Smith:

"My assistant pro tempore, A. H. Smith, with offices in New York City, is hereby charged with all matters relating to the operation of carriers within my control in what is commonly known as Official Classification Territory east of the Mississippi & Ohio Railway, the Norfolk & Western Railway, and the Virginia Railway, and his orders to all such carriers will be issued by my authority. All matters relating to the distribution of equipment and service will continue under existing law and subject to my further orders under the direction of the Committee on Car Service of the American Railway Association."

With this authority vested in him, Mr. Smith prepared his first set of instructions to the railroads of the Eastern District, after conference with other railroad executives and Government officials. They are directed in an effort to clear up congestion and relieve the coal shortage in New York City and New England.

Smith's Instructions Sweeping.

The instructions issued by Mr. Smith follow:

TO ALL EASTERN LINES.

By order of the Director General of Railroads, Judge Lovett concurring as to priority modifications, please direct every attention to clearing your line of any congestion that exists, wiring me of any condition which is beyond individual control, with suggestions as to most available method of relief.

You are authorized to disregard priority orders to the extent necessary to clear up a serious congestion, keeping in mind vital necessity for moving food and fuel.

Wire me particularly where coal is congested without prospect of immediate movement, so that matter of diversion to open lines, or markets, can be arranged with the Fuel Administrator.

Embargo any consignee who does not release freight promptly on arrival.

So far as practicable, annul passenger train which interfers with giving necessary freight service.

Keep in touch with your connections and afford help to each other in any way possible to further general movement, change routing, short haul freight, and make any mutual arrangements that will facilitate movement and delivery of traffic.

Call on all employes to lend their efforts in this matter of service to the Government and the people.

Endeavor to start trains promptly from terminals and load to permit of prompt movement over divisions.

Advise by wire daily to New York number of cars of freight you have to move above capacity, location of congestion in the order of extent, with prospects of gaining or losing on the situation in the following twenty-four hours.

If you have capacity to handle more business on any part of your line, advise between what points and how much, and what you can best handle and dispose of.

If you are holding freight for connections, give number of cars, loads, or empties, and divide loads into coal, food, Government freight, and other.

A. H. SMITH,
Assistant to the Director General of Railroads.

Use of the Pennsylvania Tubes.

No practical scheme for the relief of conditions in New York or New England as a result of the coal famine will be rejected by the Government, and the committees of executives in all sections of the country have been requested to make full reports in connection with the situation in New York, every available terminal facility will be used for transportation of coal and perishable foodstuffs. The suggestion has been made to Mr. McAdoo, it is understood, that coal shipments might pass through the Pennsylvania tubes, but there has been no decision, so far as could be learned, on that point. All possible passenger traffic, however, will be routed at once to New York City through the tubes in order to relieve congestion in other directions. Trains over the Baltimore & Ohio system, long a keen competitor of the Pennsylvania, will receive that right of way immediately.

Mr. McAdoo holds the opinion that passenger traffic schedules, not including commuter service, can and should be radically curtailed, and that plans should be worked out to run just enough trains to accommodate those who must travel. His views were expressed in the assertion that it would be better for some to suffer the inconvenience of staying at home when it was not absolutely essential to travel than to have homes suffering because of lack of coal and food.

There will be no step at present to raise passenger fares in order to discourage unnecessary traveling, but such action is by no means unlikely if it appears to be the most effective solution of the problem. At present the plan is that empty and half-filled cars shall not be routed over congested railroads. Within a short time, it is believed, figures as to the essential passenger traffic can be obtained and passenger schedules arranged accordingly.

No Definite Curtailment Yet.

As yet, Mr. McAdoo said, no definite orders had gone out concerning curtailment of passenger trains, the railroad executives being charged merely to put into effect readjustments that would not entail too great public inconvenience and still aid in relieving freight congestion. The most definite order was that contained in the instructions sent out to the railroads by Mr. Smith, the executives being permitted to exercise discrimination.

According to advices received here tonight steps such as Mr. Smith authorized already had been taken by some of the great railroad lines, trains being held up until the cars were filled. Patrons not advised of such plans were compelled to wait in the stations, frequently for long periods. The freight movement is reported to have shown an improvement already as a result.

It is probable that the plans prepared by railroad executives for the relief of congestion in the terminals in New York and New Jersey will be in full force within forty-eight hours. The report was submitted to Mr. McAdoo today. He would not make public the details until an opportunity had been obtained to go over them thoroughly. If labor can be obtained the work of unloading cars will be kept up day and night.

To aid in the movement of coal into the terminals in New York and New Jersey and other points in the East, it was announced, all surplus locomotives in the district where conditions are about acute, will be commandeered and put into service in the East. The committees of executives in the various War Department districts of the country are preparing a survey of the situation in this connection. Mr. McAdoo was unable to say today just what relief might be obtained in this direction.

To all of the railroads instructions have gone that there must be no delay in the loading or unloading of cars and that every man who can be spared must be pressed into that service, so far as possible, these instructions advise, non-essentials must be eliminated, although definite priority orders operating against this class of commodities have not been issued.

A close observance of these instructions will mean that non-essentials will be moved only when it is found to be a more difficult task to sort out such cars and sidetrack them than to move them in the long trains of essential shipments. Mr. McAdoo said today that the elimination of cross hauls and the short routing of all freight he felt that the freight congestion could be cleared up within a reasonable short time and coal and food hurried to the districts where the famine conditions are most severe.

It is not probable that any new shipments of non-essential commodities will be accepted by the railroads at this time. It can be stated authoritatively that, once the decks are cleared for a time, strict supervision will be given to shipments accepted and non-essentials will be moved in any considerable volume only after it is definitely established that there will be no resultant interruption of the transportation of commodities for war industries.

The Priority Board, headed by Judge Robert S. Lovett, will not be eliminated under the present plan, and requests for preference will be received by Judge Lovett and investigated. No priority orders, however, will be issued without the sanction of the Director General and his cabinet.

Wage Compromise Probable.

There were reports today that the Government would grant the members of the railroad brotherhoods an increase in wages. While Mr. McAdoo would not comment on this phase of the railroad problem, it was learned in other quarters that attention was being given to it, and that action which probably would be acceptable to the railroad men would be taken after the preliminary task of organization had been completed.

That the full 40 per cent. increase which the brotherhoods asked before the roads were taken over by the Government would be granted was another question, it was conceded, and the general feeling was that a one other agreement would be reached. Officials said the attitude of the Government was to give the brotherhoods a fair deal after the matter had been thoroughly investigated. Reports that because other industries were paying higher wages it had been difficult to retain the men on the railroads will be examined.

"The best information, therefore, is that a compromise will be reached which will guarantee the hearty co-operation of the railroad workers. One theory was that a wage increase would be worked out on a basis of increased living cost.

It is not probable that a definite decision will be reached when the members of the brotherhoods confer with Mr. McAdoo next Thursday, but it is felt that as a result of that conference all danger of trouble with the members of the four organizations will be ended. The question of wages, it was stated officially, will be treated "with justice and equity," as yet the brotherhoods have made no request of Mr. McAdoo or any other Government official for an increase.

Financial Control Begins Today.

Director General McAdoo issued his second official order today. It deals with financial problems, and reads:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 2.

To the Chief Executives of the Railroads:

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the President of the United States in his proclamation of Dec. 26, 1917, wherein it was stated that, for purposes of accounting, possession and control of the railroads shall date from 12 o'clock midnight on Dec. 31, 1917, you are notified that, until otherwise directed, no changes in the present methods of accounting, as prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, will be required. The accounts of your respective companies shall be closed as of Dec. 31, 1917, and opened as of Jan. 1, 1918, in the same manner as they have heretofore been handled at the close of one fiscal period and the beginning of another, and in the same manner that you should have handled your accounts had the Government not taken possession and control.

W. G. McADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

To relieve New York terminals it is planned to divert as much traffic as possible to Baltimore, Newport News and other Atlantic ports to the South. Means for accomplishing this will be studied by a committee consisting of Major Gen. Goethals, Acting Quartermaster General of the army; Captain Strother Smith, representing the Navy Department; Edward Carry, representing the Shipping Board; Edward Chambers of the Food Administration, and Fuel Administrator Garfield. They expect to report to Mr. McAdoo within a few days.

Possibility that thousands of idle freight cars may be discovered in congested yards was seen today in regards reaching the Interstate Commerce Commission. Many Inspectors reported strings of idle box cars on sidings, while yard engines were unable to pull them out for lack of proper facilities. During the cold wave many locomotives have been disabled, although inspectors reported there was no reason why they should not have been kept in working order. Reports from shippers to commission officials tell of disabled engines lying idle in freight yards for weeks or months.

Every effort to relieve congestion on the railroads by the development of inland waterways and by co-ordination of rail traffic with the transatlantic commerce is to be made in connection with the Government control of the railroads. These matters were taken up at a conference today between Mr. McAdoo and Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board. Barges of wood, steel, and concrete will be built as rapidly as possible for the rivers and canals.

Draft of legislation to provide a basis of compensating railroads under Government operation, and to authorize Government purchase of equipment to be leased to roads, was completed today by President Wilson's legal advisers, and was discussed by the President with Representative Sims, Chairman of the House Interstate Commerce Committee, who will introduce the measure in the House soon after the President delivers his address Thursday.

Joseph W. Folk, chief counsel of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and John Barton Payne, counsel for the Shipping Board, who have been named by Mr. McAdoo as legal adviser, will have charge of most legal questions arising under Government operation of railroads.

The Railroads' War Board tonight gave out a final statement, in the form of a report to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, attributing the recent congestion to the overwhelming amount of freight dumped upon the carriers by war industrial activities.

SUPPLY SHIPS TO MOVE COAL.

Government Departments Co-operate to Relieve New England Shortage.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—After a long conference today with William G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads, Dr. H. A. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, announced that a complete statement of the coal needs of the North Atlantic States had been submitted and that he felt immediate progress would be made to relieve all famine districts.

Arrangements had been made by Mr. McAdoo and the Fuel Administration, it was stated, for the diversion of 750 cars of coal tied up because of transportation congestion in Eastern Pennsylvania, and it was proposed to divert altogether 1,250 cars of bituminous coal now congesting the railroads just short of tidewater. Of this 500 cars will go to the United States Shipping Board at tidewater, the remaining 750 cars being consigned to J. J. Starrow, Fuel Administrator for New England. Arrangements had been made, it was stated, for the transshipping of this coal by water to New England ports on Long Island Sound and thence by the New Haven lines for local distribution in New England.

The New England coal problem was taken up jointly by the Fuel Administration, the Navy Department, the Shipping Board, and the Director General of Railroads.

The Shipping Board not only ordered nine steamers to proceed immediately to Hampton Roads for coal for New England, but directed them to remain in the service until the shortage was over, but the Navy Department in addition put at the disposal of the Fuel Administration part of the large store of steam coal at the Boston Navy Yard and arranged to employ idle naval tugs and colliers in transporting coal from Hampton Roads to New England ports. The department also instructed navy yard commanders to distribute to the poor scraps of timber at the yards.

In addition to the nine ships turned over by the New England coal carrying trade the Shipping Board will try to supply other vessels and will utilize all tugs and barges that may be spared from other service. Four ships put into the service tonight are the Annam, Newton, Charlton Hall, AHagnash, Muskegon, Ada, Motor No. 1, and two Key Line ships.

The National Coal Association today made another appeal for more cars. In part the statement read:

"Bituminous coal production in 1917 was the highest ever recorded. Returns to the National Coal Association today indicated that it will approximate 540,000,000 tons. At least 75,000,000, probably 100,000,000 tons additional, could have been produced by the same mines during the same period if the railroads had furnished sufficient cars to transport it. Labor and equipment were in the mines sufficient to produce enough coal to meet every demand of the nation, but railroad cars were not.

"There need not have been a fuel famine, and there need not have been even a coal shortage. That there was a fuel famine, with its attendant suffering, was due solely to transportation facilities.

"Coal producers expect the production in 1918 to set another new high record. They understand that the war needs of the country will require even more coal than has been produced in 1917. They are entering upon the new year with a determination to produce the tonnage required."

TRAINS ARE HELD UP BY FROZEN ENGINES

Passenger and Freight Departures Annulled and Others Delayed by Intense Cold.

LIVE STOCK TAKEN OFF

Passenger Service Badly Crippled and Milk Is Held Up While Locomotives Are Thawed Out.

Because it was necessary yesterday to melt masses of ice away from the machinery of locomotives before they could be made ready to start, passenger trains on all the railroads were delayed or annulled, while the freight service was cut in half.

The great delays and breakdowns in passenger service yesterday were also caused largely by the fact that yard employes of the railroads, who had for three days been attempting to do twice or three times the normal amount of work, were completely exhausted by long hours, cold, and overwork. Less than 50 per cent. of the normal force reported for work yesterday at the yards of the New York Central, and other railroads were affected at about the same rate. It was reported at the offices of the Lackawanna Railroad that many employes had remained on duty and engaged in the hardest kind of work for twenty-four hours or more.

Locomotives worked well enough after they were started, but the difficulty was in getting them out of the roundhouses and switching yards. Many of them had solid masses of ice in their boilers. In others water dripping from outlet pipes had frozen on the sides and fixed pistons, wheels and other machinery in great slabs of ice. In many cases pipes and other equipment burst from the pressure of the ice forming inside of them. Before a locomotive could be put into condition to take the road a crew of yardmen had to play jets of steam on it until the ice was melted.

After the trains were made up, the locomotives had to be fired until far more than the normal amount of heat required was produced, both to run the engine and to keep the passenger cars warmed. The yardmen who performed this work were drenched with mist floating away from the steam jet, and their clothing was soon incrusted with heavy coats of ice. As a rule, they were only able to work a brief shift, followed by a delay sufficient to thaw them out.

The resuscitation of frozen locomotives by exhausted yard crews of only half their usual size proceeded so slowly that most railroads had to run only a fraction of their usual number of trains, and to start them from an hour to three hours late.

Officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad said that they had been compelled to abandon schedules almost entirely and to run trains as best they could. Employes were able to get them in running condition. Through inability to get engines working, the Pennsylvania Railroad annulled the 9:15 o'clock trains for Philadelphia yesterday morning. The 9:15 A. M. train for Washington was annulled for the same reason. The 3 and 4 o'clock trains from Philadelphia to this city had to be dropped.

The dropping of these trains and the delay, sometimes amounting to hours, resulted in huge crowds in the Pennsylvania station tubes waiting for hours for their trains, and most of the trains went out with many passengers standing.

In some cases, locomotives were made ready on time, but yardmen could not thaw out the passenger cars and the train was annulled.

The conditions on the Pennsylvania were comfortable circumstances who applied to the societies to aid them in getting coal for their homes. The police redoubled their efforts for the relief of the poor, and hot coffee was served to the cold in station houses in all parts of the city.

In flats where there was no coal the tenants tried in vain to get heat from their gas jets and stoves because many of the mains had been frozen and, many were without light as well as heat. With hundreds of its patrons cut off in this way the Consolidated Gas Company reported that its reserve supplies of gas were being used up, while its generators were running at their capacity, and patrons were requested to lighten the consumption of gas.

Navy Patrol Boat Sinks; All Safe.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The Navy Department announced tonight the sinking of a small patrol boat off the Atlantic Coast today. The crew was rescued, and no one was reported injured.

FROZEN HYDRANTS HAMPER FIREMEN

Men Near Exhaustion from Exposure to Cold and the Lack of Rest.

FEWER NUMBER OF FIRES

Wear on Apparatus and Lack of Time to Repair Cause Additional Alarms and Hardships.

Although the number of fires and the loss of property were smaller yesterday than on the previous record day, firemen and officers of the Fire Department stood greater privation and hardship because frozen hydrants and the wear upon apparatus, caused by lack of time to repair trucks and engines, often caused second and third alarms for men and fire machines when on a normal day the apparatus responding to a first alarm could have handled the fire easily. As a result, many of the firemen had almost reached the limit of their endurance last night because of the exposure to the extreme cold and lack of rest.

All fire chiefs, from Chief Kenlon to the junior battalion chief, had been in their automobiles almost continuously since Saturday night, rushing from one fire to another and their work was increased yesterday by the additional number of two and three-alarm calls caused by frozen hydrants. Chief Kenlon was at his home, at 59 West Eighty-seventh Street, for dinner last night, but he remained there only a few minutes and then started for Fire Headquarters to begin his rounds of the fires again.

While several cases of exhaustion were reported to the officers of different trunk and engine companies, none of the firemen was willing to leave his post. One serious injury was reported because of exhaustion due to steady duty in answering alarms from midnight Saturday until Monday morning. This was Charles J. Murphy, a fireman attached to Engine Company 24, at 220 West Thirty-seventh Street, who missed his footing while taking the pole to slide down to the apparatus in response to an alarm. He fell through the hole to the first floor and was taken to Bellevue Hospital with a fractured skull. His condition was reported serious.

In Manhattan and the Bronx, with a few fires in Richmond included, more than 100 fires were reported in the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock last night. At all the borough headquarters at midnight there was no diminution of the number of small fires caused by the frozen waterbacks in coal stoves, the efforts of flat dwellers to thaw out their gas and water pipes and unusual fires arising from heat housed and flats without coal. The number of alarms in Brooklyn and Queens was about equal to that of the other boroughs.

MORE FACTORIES CLOSING.

Bridgeport Appeals to Washington for Immediate Coal Supply.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 31.—The American and British Manufacturing Company, making field guns and projectiles for the United States Government; the Spring Perch Company, making springs for army trucks, and the H. O. Canfield Rubber Company, also engaged on Government work, are about to shut down for lack of fuel. The Locomobile Company of America, the Bryant Electric Company, and the Sterman, Hard Rubber Company closed Saturday for the same reason.

There is a shortage of both coal and oil for fuel. Fifteen concerns here are heavy users of fuel oil for annealing and welding, including the Remington Arms Company. The Standard Oil Company has announced that Government needs are to be supplied first, and that the supply for Bridgeport must be shut off for some time. The local supply of oil is very small.

As the result of a conference this afternoon, held by the Advisory Committee of the Bridgeport Manufacturers' Association, the local Fuel Committee, and the President of the Chamber of Commerce, this telegram was sent to Secretary of War Baker, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, and Fuel Administrator Garfield:

"The Bridgeport Manufacturers' Association, representing 300 industries employing about 75,000 operatives, which have in process many million dollars worth of Government contracts from Army and Navy Departments, will be forced to close down unless coal is received within five days. Several factories are now closed. Balance unable to run more than four days. Fuel Administrator had full details of our situation, but no relief in sight. Will you kindly advise by wire. Situation very acute."

DEFECTIVE CARTRIDGES FOUND AT ANNISTON

Army Officers Admit Some Ammunition Received There Was Rejected.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNISTON, Ala., Dec. 31.—Referring to the inquiry now under way at the plant of the Remington Arms Company, said to be due to the finding of defective ammunition at Camp McClellan, it was admitted at the camp today that there had been some trouble in this particular.

Some time ago it was found that the primers in some of the cartridges received at the local camp were defective, it is announced, but the defective ammunition was at once turned back to the Government, and there has been no further trouble.

Local army officers stated, however, that they did not know that the cartridges rejected came from the plant of the Remington Company. They merely reported the matter to the authorities at Washington.

Secret Service agents in New York would not discuss yesterday the report that defective cartridges have been found in various camps and that some of these cartridges came from the Remington Arms Company's plant in Hoboken. According to the report, five men employed in the plant were questioned by agents of the Department of Justice, and these men are said to have signed statements which are now on file in the headquarters of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation.

DAUGHTER OF KNIGHT, WEDS U. S. SAILOR

Romance in One of Many Marriages of Our Bluejackets to Irish Girls.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Sailors of the United States flotilla stationed on the Irish coast have been wooing Irish maids, says The Daily Chronicle, and during the last month the marriages have averaged about one daily.

One which took place on Christmas Eve was of a romantic character, a sailor named Groff being wedded to Nora, second daughter of Lady Carroll, whose late husband was a leading figure in the civic life of Queenstown.

The bride made the acquaintance of Groff soon after his arrival in Ireland. They became engaged about two months ago. Many wedding presents were given by the sailors of the fleet.

The young woman referred to in this dispatch is the daughter of Ellen, Lady Carroll, who is the widow of Sir James Carroll, Justice of the Peace and member of the Harbor Board of Cork.

PRIORITY TIE-UPS MADE WILSON ACT

Continued from Page One.

have done had they really acted as one great unit."

Edgar E. Clark, another member of the commission, insisted that more exports must be sent from Southern and Southeastern coast points to relieve the continuous congestion at New York City and New England points.

"Ship owners have favored the North Atlantic Coast because of the shorter voyage and less marine insurance," he said, "but it is necessary for the successful operation of our railroads that more shipments be diverted from New York City."

Commissioner Clark testified that considerable of the congestion growing out of shipments to North Atlantic ports was caused by a lack of warehouses in which to store the huge consignments to the Allies, and that, as a result, it was necessary to resort to a demurrage plan.

He explained how the increase in water rates from 70 cents to about $4.50 a ton on coal sent from Newport News to Providence and Boston had caused more coal to be shipped by rail to New England than ever before. This was one of the main causes of the famine in that section, as New England normally received 50 per cent. of its coal supply by water, and the railroads were unable to fill the gap. The commandeering by the Government of many vessels in the coastwise trade had given coastwise profiteers their opportunity to "hike the water rates out of sight."

Henry C. Hall, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in completing his testimony before the committee, challenged the statement of Fairfax Harrison of the Railroads War Board that voluntary co-ordination of the roads would accomplish as much as governmental control.

"It is inconceivable that 631 railroads, even though unified to some extent, but all trying to make profits, could accomplish as much in war times as a great Government-controlled system," he said. "The national railroad system is a necessary instrumentality, and should be in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief."

COAL SHORTAGE PINCHES THE CITY

Continued from Page One.

can take the matter up promptly? Will you please use every effort to assist prompt action in this matter?"

ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
State Fuel Administrator.

City May Sell Coal.

Mayor-elect Hylan took aggressive hold of the coal shortage situation yesterday, and announced that, immediately following his inauguration today, he would call a special meeting of the new Board of Estimate to deal with the matter. "During the afternoon Judge Hylan held a conference at his headquarters, 20 East Forty-second Street, with Arthur Williams, Albert H. Wiggin, and John Mitchell, at which were discussed plans whereby coal could be purchased and sold by the city to people who are without it. Last night the Business Men's League gave out this statement for Mayor-elect Hylan:

"As a result of a conference at the headquarters of the 'Business Men's League between Mayor-elect Hylan and Federal and State Food and Fuel Administrators, Director General of Railroads McAdoo has been requested by telegraph to expedite the transportation of coal to the City of New York.

"Mr. McAdoo also was asked to supply a few Government tugs to relieve the congestion of coal in New Jersey. The Federal Fuel Administrator, Reeve Schley, representing Mr. Wiggin, informed the conference that there was a vast quantity of coal available for this city in Jersey, and the only problem was to get the coal into the yards of the large retail dealers in New York City.

"In this connection Mayor-elect Hylan assured the Fuel Administrator that the city authorities would cooperate to raise the prohibition against the sending of freight through the Pennsylvania tubes from Jersey, the franchise granted the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by the City of New York prohibiting the use of a tunnel for freight purposes. It was also agreed at the conference that Fuel Administrator Schley should learn from the large retail dealers where excess supplies of coal are stored in New York City, some apartment houses, theatres, and other buildings having stored sufficient coal to last them several months. Judge Hylan's idea is to take part of this supply for immediate distribution to districts where no coal supply exists.

"Mayor-elect Hylan announced at the conference that the city was ready to use the equipment of the Street Cleaning Department to sell coal by bags in 50 and 100 pound quantities to the people at coal in districts where the coal cellars were without coal, and he asked the Fuel Administrator to keep the city authorities informed where coal dealers were in need of coal.

"It was also agreed at the conference to request residents of New York City who have sufficient coal for the next two weeks not to order coal from the large retail dealers, but to wait until the severe cold spell has moderated. It was suggested at the conference that those persons who are well supplied with coal and who are willing to contribute small stocks of coal to the city for distribution to the poor should notify the Street Cleaning Department where such coal can be obtained."

William P. Burr, who is to be the new Corporation Counsel, was called upon for an opinion as to the right of the city to buy and sell food and fuel for the purpose of reducing the cost. He gave the opinion that the city had the right to do this in cases of necessity and emergency.

To prepare plans to meet the coal situation a committee representing city, light, heat, and power interests met yesterday morning in the offices of the Conservation Committee, at 61 Broadway. This committee consists of Louis B. Gawtrey, Chairman and Vice President of the Consolidated Gas Company; F. W. Smith, Vice President of the United Electric Light and Power Company, and C. A. Gilham, President of the New York Steam Company.

"The committee has made certain recommendations," said Harry T. Peters, Chairman of the Conservation Committee after the meeting, "because of the shortage of coal. Supplies are now so low that drastic action is necessary. The demands made upon light, heat and power companies are greater than ever before in their history. They have, therefore, recommended that there be a big cutting down in all excess of light and heat throughout the city."

Drastic Lighting Order Issued.

Following the meeting of the committee, Fuel Administrator Wiggin issued this order:

UNITED STATES FUEL ADMINISTRATION.

Order of Albert H. Wiggin, New York State Administrator.

By virtue of powers conferred upon me, I hereby issue the following orders, to take effect Jan. 2, 1918:

1. On Saturday nights lighting is permitted, subject to the restrictions imposed by order of the United States Fuel Administration, dated Nov. 9, 1917, and order of the undersigned, dated Dec. 8, 1917.

2. On all other nights all signs of every kind, including merchants' signs, signs for theatres, and all other places of entertainment, display signs, lighting on buildings and elsewhere, hotels and advertising signs, are ordered to discontinue completely.

3. Stores and offices and commercial buildings not open for business shall not use inside lights more than absolutely necessary for safety. Cluster lights and illumination generally must be reduced to only so much lighting as is necessary for safety.

4. No more outdoor lighting shall be used than is absolutely necessary for safety of streets, passages, dangerous places, and protection of the public, or as required by law.

5. No person, partnership, corporation or association furnishing electricity or gas, or using the same shall use any coal, oil, or gas or other fuel for supplying of electricity or gas, excepting subject to the restrictions and conditions contained in this order.

6. County administrators are directed promptly and strictly to enforce this order.

UNITED STATES FUEL ADMINISTRATION. By ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
New York State Fuel Administrator.

Police Commissioner Woods yesterday instructed the police to see that Mr. Wiggins's order was enforced.

Advocate Gas Economy.

The Brooklyn Union Gas Company yesterday stopped the sale of gas appliances, and the Consolidated Gas Company, while it did not stop the sale of gas-consuming devices, announced that no large orders would be filled, but that the sale of heaters and other appliances to householders would be continued.

"The consumers of gas in Manhattan and the Bronx are asked to aid in every way in reducing the amount of gas being consumed," said Robert Livingston of the Consolidated Company. "Where the heating of one room is possible, only use that room and shut off the other parts of the suite. It is healthy to sleep in the cold. We want to see only one light used in place of two, and to do this it will be necessary to have the co-operation of the consumers.

"The present extraordinary condition in New York is placing a burden on the gas companies that is beyond all precedent and is taxing available facilities to the utmost, as well as the available supply of raw material. This cannot be kept up indefinitely.

The company had to draw on its 60,000,000 cubic feet reserve on Saturday night when the consumption went up 40 per cent. above what was used a year ago on that day. On Sunday the output of gas was 47 per cent. more than last year, and again the company had to draw on its reserve stock. This was on Sunday, the day when ordinarily the reserve is replenished if drawn against during the week.

"On Sunday, Dec. 23, the output was 104,000,000 cubic feet. On Sunday last it was 142,000,000 cubic feet, an increase of 38,000,000 cubic feet. I estimate the use for tonight at about 145,000,000 cubic feet."

Coal Price Order Issued.

Reeve Schley, the New York County Fuel Administrator, in an order issued yesterday fixed 70 cents as the price for 100 pounds of coal of domestic size. Here is the price-fixing order, which was approved by Administrator Wiggin:

All sales of coal in less than one-half-ton lots shall be governed by the following maximum prices, (including neighborhood deliveries):

100 lbs.	70 cents.
50 lbs.	35 cents.
25 lbs.	22 cents.
20 lbs.	18 cents.

In accordance with the recent resolution of the Board of Aldermen, amending Article 12 of Chapter 23 of the Coal Ordinances, all coal hereafter must be sold by weight, and not by measure, and must be sold in baskets, bags, or other receptacles with the weight of the contents plainly marked on the outside thereof in solid Roman capital letters at least one inch in height.

Any person, firm, or corporation selling coal in violation of this section shall forfeit and pay for every such offense the sum of $50.

In addition to the penalty provided for by ordinance of the City of New York, the Fuel Administration in case of any violation of the above prices will immediately cut off the supply of any dealer guilty of such practice.

REEVE SCHLEY,
New York County Fuel Administrator.
Approved:
A. H. WIGGIN,
New York State Fuel Administrator.

POULTRY SHOW
Madison Square Garden
The only show in New York this year. Uncle Sam's record-flight carrier pigeons. Wonderful display of game and ornamental birds, rare water fowl, cranes, etc. "Molly Wellington," World's Record Laying Hen—325 eggs in 10 months. Motion pictures and lectures.
Open Sunday & Every Day & Evening Including New Year's. Admis. 50c

Save Coal
Government Experts
in the Bureau of Mines state that "At the surface of a fuel bed the gases contain no oxygen, and 20% to 32% of combustible gases."—"To obtain complete combustion, additional air must be introduced over the fuel bed."
Combusto Draft System
provides this oxygen, properly controlled, regulated and preheated.
Saves 10% to 30% Coal
Saves 20% to 50% Labor
Over 25,000 in use from Coast to Coast.
Write, call or 'phone Circle 1878.
Combusto Devices Corporation
Combustion Efficiency Engineers
250 W. 54th St., N. Y.
Combusto Makes Good
Save Coal

Palais Royal
Broadway at 48th Street
The Rendezvous of the Elite for Dinner and Supper
The Second Edition of
"Venus on Broadway"
The most remarkable and elaborate entertainment ever offered by a New York restaurant, is presented nightly at
7:30 and 11:30
NO COVERT CHARGE FOR DINNER
Management—Pierre N. Bugas

For Mental Languor
or when regular work is arduous your strength should be promptly augmented with
SCOTT'S EMULSION
Its concentrated nourishment distributes energy and power over the body.
Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 18-42

6 BELL-ANS Hot water Quick Relief
BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

Smoky Fireplaces
Made to Draw
Also expert services on general chimney work. Heating and ventilating.
No payment accepted unless successful.
FREDERIC H. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
277 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Will you let another year drift by before you make a will? Why not appoint this Company your executor and trustee?
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

Downtown Office
16 Wall Street

Astor Trust Office
Fifth Avenue at 42nd Street

FRENCH IN ITALY VICTORS AT TOMBA

Storm Mountain Positions, Taking 1,400 Prisoners, 60 Machine Guns, and 7 Cannon.

BRITISH ARTILLERY AIDS

Italians Also Co-operate with Guns and Airplanes—Teuton Capitals Admit Loss.

THIRD AIR RAID ON PADUA

Cathedral and Church Containing St. Anthony's Tomb Damaged by Enemy's Bombs.

ROME, Dec. 31.—French infantry, with the co-operation of British and Italian artillery and airplanes, yesterday stormed enemy positions in the Monte Tomba region of the northern front, between Osteria di Monfenera and Maranzine, taking nearly 1,400 prisoners, including forty-four officers. They also captured sixty machine guns and seven cannon.

The official report of this action follows:

Yesterday in the Monte Tomba sector, after careful artillery preparation, intensified early in the afternoon, the French troops, with magnificent élan, stormed enemy positions between Osteria di Monfenera and Maranzine. Having overcome the stubborn resistance of the enemy, our valiant allies established themselves firmly in the positions gained.

They captured forty-four officers and 1,348 men, sixty machine guns, seven cannon, several rapid-firing trench guns and a large quantity of other war material.

British and Italian batteries and airmen co-operated effectively.

BERLIN, Dec. 31, (via London.)—French forces on the Northern Italian front yesterday took the offensive. In the afternoon the French infantry penetrated portions of the Austro-German positions on Monte Tomba, the German General Staff announced this afternoon.

The following is the text of the report:

There have been violent artillery and grenade duels throughout the day on the Tomba Ridge. During the afternoon French infantry attacked and penetrated into parts of the Tomba position.

The supplementary report issued tonight says:

At Monte Tomba increased artillery activity continued throughout the day.

VIENNA, Dec. 31, (via London,)—Counter measures against the French are in course of preparation in the Monte Tomba area, the War Office announces.

THIRD RAID WRECKS THE PADUA CATHEDRAL

Bombs Destroy the Facade and Also Damage the Church of Sant' Antonio.

ROME, Dec. 31.—The façade of the Padua Cathedral has been torn down by bombs dropped in a third raid by enemy airmen, the War Office announces. The basilica of the Santo and the Municipal Museum have been damaged.

The enemy becomes more bitter in the bombardment of open cities. Last night his airmen returned for a third raid over Padua, dropping, between 9 P. M. and 7 A. M., several scores of bombs. Fortunately, owing to arrangements by the authorities, the casualties were only five wounded, including one woman.

The rich and artistic patrimony of the city, instead, suffered severely. The façade of the cathedral was blown down, and the Basilica of the Santo and the Municipal Museum were considerably damaged.

Our machines last night bombarded very effectively the enemy's aviation camps at Aviano and La Comina, which they found lighted up, awaiting the return of their machines. In the night seaplane squadrons bombarded respectively with excellent results enemy airdromes between Godego and San Flor and enemy encampments in the vicinity of Torre di Mosto Livenza.

PADUA, Dec. 30, (delayed.) (Associated Press.)—The ancient monumental Carimin Church of Padua, containing frescoes by Titian and Campagnola, was the centre of a vast conflagration last night, which lighted up the skies for miles around. The fire started from incendiary bombs dropped by enemy airplanes in another raid which scattered widespread destruction and death.

The dome of the massive church burned throughout the night, making a majestic spectacle, but the solidity of the ancient walls, dating from 1250, and the copper roof saved the main structure and the paintings within it from destruction. The bomb hit the outer edge of the dome, which was soon a fiery furnace, rising 190 feet in the centre of the city.

One building was pierced from top to bottom and torn to pieces by a bomb which buried four persons, three of whom were children. The church of San Valentino and the ancient palace were hit and barely escaped, while many were hit and partly wrecked. Private buildings were also struck.

NEW PALESTINE GAINS NET BRITISH 7 MILES

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The British now have in their possession four strong positions between the enemy and Jerusalem instead of the one that existed before the recent serious Turkish attempt, with German assistance, to retake the city, according to today's War Office statement on yesterday's operations in Palestine.

The British advance scored northwest of Jerusalem in these operations represents a gain of seven miles.

The text of the official statement follows:

Yesterday we occupied Beitin, (probably the Bethel of the Old Testament,) two miles northeast of Bireh; El Balua, a mile north of Bireh, on the Nablus Road, and El Burj, a mile west of Aldaluaa, and also Janieh and Ras Kerker, six and seven miles, respectively, northwest of Bireh.

On the coastal sector the British patrol reached Kuleh, twelve miles east of Jaffa, and found an enemy gun and ammunition depot and destroyed it.

Continued from Page One.

Bernard Shaw, Prof. Murray, and Lord Burnham Expect America Will Be Potent for a Sane and Lasting Peace

world which may prove enduring. Higher nationality is no longer a mere aspiration, it is being accomplished.

(Lord Haldane's reference to higher nationality is to the title and subject of his address to the two nations delivered at the Montreal meeting of the American Bar Association in September, 1913.)

From VISCOUNT NORTHCLIFFE, whose message was characteristically sent by telephone:

Ships, first, last, and all the time.

From Sir JOSEPH MACLAY, Minister of Shipping, who has been one of the conspicuous successes among the new men brought into public administration by Lloyd George:

The four factors of first importance to the allied nations in this war are armies, navies, munitions, and ships. In the first stages of the conflict armies, navies, and munitions represented the most pressing need. The allied nations, therefore, rightly concentrated their entire energies on these. The great American nation entered the arena of battle at the very moment when the question of ships had assumed the position of first importance. It is, therefore, appropriate that the supreme effort of America should be directed to the provision of ships, a task for which her vast engineering resources, her ample supplies of steel, and, above all, her genius for standardised construction pre-eminently fit her. The paramount need at the moment is for ships, more ships, and yet more ships, and all eyes among the allied nations turn instinctively to America for the necessary help.

From Sir ALBERT STANLEY, President of the Board of Trade:

I welcome this opportunity of telling your many readers how hopefully we in England are looking forward to the new year in which the world will see America put forth her full strength in the cause of freedom and democracy. The knowledge of American character which I gained from many years of work in America gives me special confidence that, having set her hand to this task, she will spare no efforts to bring it to a successful end. She can aid the cause with a great aerial fleet, with armies of brave men, equipped with every appliance which inventive and organising skill can furnish, with ships of war, and, with ships of commerce.

Valuable as all these things are, it is, in my opinion, these merchant ships which will for the present be America's most valuable contribution to the common cause, for we know that it is upon the submarine campaign that the German Government mainly relies to bring Britain to her knees before the American armies can take the field, and it is mainly this hope that they trust will uphold their subjects and their vassals through another year of misery and privation. This hope, I am confident, is delusive, but it will need every ship America can build, as well as the vigilance of navies and the heroism of the merchant sailors, to shatter it finally.

From Lord RHONDDA, Controller:

The entry of the United States into war means for the coming generations an enduring peace in which democracy may work out her destiny free from the distractions of a constant war menace, a peace conditioned on terms in no sense vindictive, but aimed rather at permanence, and to secure the ideals expressed by President Wilson in his famous speech to Congress. Such a peace can be secured only by the complete victory of America and her allies.

This war, into which the ambition of the Prussian military autocracy has plunged mankind, is a war of nations rather than of armies. The issue depends on economic resource as much as on military success, on food more than on munitions, and this is where America may play the leading part in coming years. The United States, forced by the mad folly of the Kaiser into the struggle, may, by keeping the wolf from the door of Europe, well prove the determining factor in the war and claim the paramount though possibly a moderating voice in the final settlement.

From the Right Hon. ARTHUR HENDERSON, P. C., M. P., leader of the Labor Party:

The military and economic aid which the United States is both able and willing to give to the Allies in the final stages of the struggle for freedom and peace looms large in the calculations of all the belligerents. Such aid is urgently needed. Without the unstinted help of America in men, money, and material we could hardly hope to accomplish the great act of liberation to which we stand pledged, but the chief service which America is destined to render to the world in the coming year, in my judgment, lies in the moral and political influence she is capable of bringing to bear upon the Governments and peoples of all other belligerent countries. It has already had the effect of clarifying the moral issues which the allied peoples instinctively felt to be involved in Germany's denial of the solidarity of Europe three and a half years ago. We were convinced of the essential justice of our cause then. We are more sure of it now, but it rests with America, and especially with the Government of President Wilson, to make the political aims of the allied Governments correspond with the moral instincts of the allied peoples, and to strengthen the latter's resolve that the overthrow of the militarist autocracy in Germany shall be the signal for the establishment of a society of nations pledged to maintain peace and democratic freedom.

European democracy calls to the democracy of America, as the deep calls to the deep, to prevent the war aims of the Allies from being transformed into a program of conquest and annexation. Nothing that American soldiers can do on the field of battle can outweigh this vital service of the American Government and people in making the allied victory a real victory for popular liberty and democratic ideals.

From JOHN MASEFIELD:

I think that in the coming year the United States will play a decisive part in supplying the belligerents while the war continues, and in exercising a sane control upon their councils when the war ends.

From GEORGE BERNARD SHAW:

I really cannot express an opinion as to the part which the United States are destined to play during the new year until they have played it. America is in the war partly to secure a commanding voice in the arrangement of international trade, which will form part of the settlement after the war, and partly to throw her weight into the democratic scale of the balance of power with the object of forcing Germany to democratize her scale also and thereby convince the world that the autocratic game, the anti-American game, is up. I can only say that I hope the United States will succeed in both counts.

From Professor GILBERT MURRAY:

I will say nothing of money and ships and airplanes and armies, nor of all the vast material help that America has brought and is bringing to the Allies. She has brought us in our dire need the thing that we need most, the assurance of our common brotherhood. For the future I look to her to help us in three ways:

First—America is enormously strong. She will help us to hold out till our ends are achieved and the suffering peoples of the Old World are set free. This is the smallest of her services, because there has never been, as far as England is concerned, any fear of our yielding. No British leader, from Lord Lansdowne to Ramsay MacDonald, has ever thought of accepting a German peace.

Second—America is disinterested and desires only the good of the world. She will help the great mass in the allied nations which is also disinterested against the small and violent sections which are not. She will help those blind multitudes in Germany and Austria to seek only to defend themselves against the warlords who are dragging them to slaughter for the sake of conquest.

Third—America is steady and still unshaken. She will help us against the spirit of hysteria that sometimes threatens us, against boasting and panic, against advertisement and blind suspicion. She will help us to remember that there is no lasting power in mere hatred, and that if we are to endure, as we must to the end of this ghastly ordeal, we must wage war, not in rage nor vainglory, nor any form of covetousness, but in a burning pity for the wrongs of mankind. She will help to keep alive in us our old spirit, the spirit of Grey and of Wilson.

From J. L. GARVIN, editor of The London Observer:

America's effort at the opening of the new year is the hope of the world, and its final sequel will be the honor of history. Let both our countries go forward together, with Abraham Lincoln's words for their signal: "Finish the work we are in."

From Lord BURNHAM, proprietor of The London Daily Telegraph:

America's New Year's promise to humanity is the greatest ever made by any nation. The New World comes to redress the balance of the Old.

Your people are great organisers. They must organize now as they never have done before. They have shown themselves great fighters. They must fight now even more greatly. They have to overcome difficulties of time and distance vaster than have ever faced a nation. That they will do all these things I am sure, and I look forward to seeing the spadework of 1917 producing rich fruit in 1918. In man power, in material resources, in energy, in variety the potentialities of your great Republic more than compensate for the Allies' losses, and we rejoice to find ourselves so formidably reinforced. We rejoice because you know, as we do, and as your President has nobly said on many occasions, that the cause is far greater than the patriotism of old times. It is nothing less than the patriotism of humanity. In that spirit only can we face the continued sorrows and sacrifices of war. In that spirit only can we win through to the security of peace.

Lord Parmoor's Wish.

Lord Parmoor, whose opinion was asked as that of one of the most representative and authoritative members of that section which believes in the possibility of a negotiated peace with Germany as at present governed, wrote that he was afraid he could not send such a message as THE NEW YORK TIMES might approve. He added that his "message would be the expression of a hope that the United States and England might work together to bring about a reasonable peace and to formulate a scheme for a league of nations on the lines advocated by the League to Enforce Peace so as to obtain a real security against the outbreak of an aggressive war in the future and to give protection to the innocent nation or nations against the attack of a wrongdoer."

HEAVY FIGHTING ON CAMBRAI FRONT

British Recover Trenches Lost Sunday, Then Germans Gain by a New Assault.

FOE IS EXPELLED AGAIN

Struggle for the Important Welsh Ridge, South of Marcoing, Is Almost Continuous.

BERLIN ADMITS RECESSION

But Says British Casualties Were Heavy and Reports 375 Prisoners Taken.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Heavy fighting has been going on today on Welsh Ridge, about two and one-half miles south of Marcoing in the Cambrai sector, where the Germans early yesterday attacked and carried part of the British lines.

Following up their prompt counter-attacks, which regained part of the trenches, the British late yesterday, by further heavy assaults, recovered most of the area they had lost.

Soon after daylight came today the Germans using liquid fire made another determined attack on the British position at this point and again succeeded in capturing a portion of the trenches. A strong British counter-attack drove them back again, according to the report from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters tonight.

The bulletin reads:

This morning, after a short but heavy bombardment, the enemy renewed his attack against Welsh Ridge on a front of about 1,200 yards, south of Marcoing. On the southern portion of the attack his troops, with the assistance of liquid fire, succeeded temporarily in forcing his way into one of our trenches. From this position they were driven out by our counterattack. The whole of the trench is now in our hands.

On the remainder of the front the attack was broken up by our fire and completely repulsed.

Our own and the enemy's artillery was active during the day at a number of points south of the Scarpe.

The hostile artillery has also shown some activity in the Ypres sector.

The bulletin reads:

Western Theatre, Army of Crown Prince Rupprecht—North of the Boesinghe-Staden Railway English detachments advanced under strong artillery protection, but our men in the craters threw them back and made several prisoners.

Near Becelaere the enemy's artillery firing increased throughout the day. There were violent mine duels near Hulluch and Lens.

South of Graincourt the enemy attacked, but was repulsed in a hand-to-hand encounter.

As the result of a carefully prepared attack south of Marcoing our Oldenburg, Brunswick, and Hanoverian storming troops gained possession of English front trenches. Rhenish battalions stormed parts of the English position north of La Vacquerie. By several counterattacks, which cost him heavy losses, the enemy succeeded in recovering parts of the territory he had lost. Ten officers and 365 men were brought in.

There was increased artillery activity on the west bank of the Meuse and on both sides of Ornes.

Army of Grand Duke of Albrecht.—A few French prisoners were taken as the result of reconnoitring encounters in the heights of the Meuse.

On the west bank of the Moselle the artillery activity has increased.

Tonight's bulletin says of the combats at Welsh Ridge today:

Trench fighting south of Marcoing ended in our favor.

Berlin Admits British Made Gains.

BERLIN, Dec. 31, (via London.)—The British have recovered part of their lost territory on the Cambrai front near La Vacquerie, according to the War Office statement, which asserts that the losses of the British were heavy.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—To-day's report of the War Office says:

Artillery actions occurred last night northwest of Rheims.

There were patrol encounters north of the Chemin des Dames (Aisne front) and near Devenvaux (Verdun front).

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

January Fur Sale

Women's Fur Coats & Furs
At Greatly Reduced Prices

Bordered Hudson Seal Coats
SIX-INCH DOUBLE STRIPE SKUNK BORDER, COLLAR, CUFFS
145.00
45-inch long model of select dyed muskrat.

Natural Muskrat Coats 45-inch long model, seal collar and cuffs	85.00
Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats 45-inch long model, skunk collar and cuffs	125.00
Nutria Coats Various models in belted styles	125.00 & 145.00
Hudson Seal Coats Exclusive models with contrasting fur	225.00
Trimmed Mole Coats Taupe fox collar and cuffs	295.00
Baby Caracul Coats 45-inch long model, made from fine selected pelts	250.00

Neckpieces			*Muffs*	
12.50	16.50	Hudson Seal	12.50	14.50
8.50	12.50	Nutria	10.00	14.50
9.50	14.50	Natural Raccoon	12.50	16.50
14.50	22.50	Beaver	18.50	22.50
22.50	29.50	Skunk	22.50	29.50

SEVEN ALLIES SEND NEW YEAR GREETING

Far-Off Voice of Washington Still Resounds as of Yore, Poincare Writes.

UNITY OF AIMS EMPHASIZED

Bolivia, Greece, Serbia, Uruguay, Panama, and Cuba Represented in Leaders' Messages.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The end-of-the-year issue of the Official Bulletin, published daily by the Government through the Committee on Public Information, contains striking new year messages from the heads of seven nations allied with the United States in the war. These messages, which were obtained through the courtesy of the diplomatic representatives by whom they were received, appear in tonight's issue of the Bulletin as follows:

"Telegram from President Poincaré of the French Republic:

"'As the year 1917 closes, I look back with emotion to the months just elapsed and to the successive phases of the world struggle and in particular to the unshakable firmness and with the serene consciousness of their duty, the liberating task that they have sworn to accomplish to the end. The year 1918 will see the continuation of the sublime effort of the free nations, grouped for the defense of honor and of the pledged word, for the safeguarding of all nationalities, great or small, against the powers of imperialism and autocracy, whose avowed design it is to dispose of peoples just as they have led them to death—without consulting them.

"'Tis the far-off voice of Washington that resounds still, at the threshold of the new year, as in the heroic hours of yore, and the echoes of which are repeated throughout the glorious American Union. France, too, hears it. The illustrious American statesman shows us the path to triumph through sacrifice, and, like his eminent successor, President Wilson, seems to say to the nations united for the salvation of humanity: 'Carry on to victory the flag of freedom.'"

From Bolivian President.

"Telegram from President Guerra of the Republic of Bolivia:

"'I congratulated the Official Bulletin on the new year; sincerely hoping that 1918 will see the final triumph of the democratic countries that, fighting for the immutable principles of law and justice, have written their names with honor and glory in the world's history.'

"'JOSE GUTIERREZ GUERRA.'

"Telegram from his Majesty Alexander, King of the Hellenes:

"'The Greek Legation has transmitted to The Official Bulletin the following message from the King of Greece:

"'The Greeks, who were the first to deify justice and liberty, understand thoroughly and greatly admire the magnitude of the ideals for which the United States entered so boldly this terrible war.

"'Imbued by the same ideals, the Greeks will fight to help to secure their realisation. They will do it with so much more determination, as they expect to contribute to free millions of their brothers actually wildly persecuted by their hereditary enemies.

"'I wish that the new year would bring to all the people fighting for the freedom of the world the just reward of their sacrifices. Their glory has undoubtedly never been surpassed in history.'

"Telegram from his Majesty Peter I., King of Serbia:

"'I send to the American people my cordial greetings, with my best wishes for their prosperity and success in every undertaking in the new year. The entry of the United States into the war has gladdened all the peoples which arose to defend liberty and justice, and especially us—the small ones—because it affords new guarantees for the realisation of our national aspirations in the fight against the mediæval Austro-German feudal system. Further, the United States have given us great material help, for which we are very thankful.

"'The United States have energetically declared, through the President, the right of the small peoples, as well as the great peoples to exist and to develop themselves. In so doing the American people have given a new stimulus to the Democratic tendencies in Europe, and deserve, therefore, the gratitude of all those who have at heart the protection of true liberty and equality.

"'From this small corner of Europe, in which there is going on a desperate struggle for the equality of nations, I send mine and my army's heartfelt expressions of gratitude.

"'PETER I., King of Serbia.'

Unity in Aims and Ideals.

"Telegram from President Viera of the Republic of Uruguay:

"'From Montevidio, Uruguay,

"'Dec. 31, 1917.

"'Greetings for the new year to the great democracy of the north and to its present illustrious director, the noble President Wilson. Bound, as it is, to my country by the triple bond of a similar republican ideal, by a harmonious aspiration for international justice, and an equal desire for extended and fraternal Pan Americanism, both had to meet on the same side in this definitive struggle for liberty.

"'FELICIANO VIERA,

"'President of the Republic of Uruguay.'

Good Wishes from Cuba.

"Telegram from President Menocal of the Republic of Cuba:

"'Never in universal history have the nations been bound together by such noble and magnanimous ties as is the case in the titanic struggle of almost all of the countries of the world, great and small, against the Central Empires of Europe. No selfish ends and motives may be alleged against this holy crusade for liberty and justice, because there are no such ends and motives which can be held in common by so many and such different nationalities, in so many and in such distant parts of the globe. A superhuman and irresistible force, a divine impulse, unites them and harmonizes the force and impulse of the great principles of justice and of humanity to bring peace to modern civilization.

"'MARIO G. MENOCAL.'

"'President of Cuba.'

From Panama.

"Telegram from President Valdes of the Republic of Panama:

"'The Republic of Panama views with calm satisfaction the future of the world in this hour of history when the destinies of the great modern community are at stake. This calm satisfaction rests upon the sentiments of loyalty and decision which impelled it at the first moment to embrace the cause of American democracy, which is the cause of the Allies and the hope of the small nations which believe, despite everything, in the rule of right. May the new year bring final triumph to those principles and crown with the laurel of victory the brave warriors who are shedding their blood on the altars of a true peace which shall abide.

"'RAMON M. VALDES,

"'President of Panama.'"

WORK HARD AND SAVE, ADVISES LLOYD GEORGE

Buy War Bonds, and Ere Long Victory Will Come, Says the Premier.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Premier Lloyd George, in a New Year message to the nation, appeals to all at home to work hard, practice economy, save money, and buy war bonds.

"It will lead ere long to safety for our own people and victory for our cause," he says.

In a greeting to the Viceroy and people of India the Premier says:

"Despite many setbacks and disappointments, we are far on in the path to victory. . . . I have good hope that before this New Year is past the purpose to which we have set our hands will have been completely achieved."

BERLIN SENDS GREETINGS.

Wishes for Its Troops a "Victorious New Year."

BERLIN, Dec. 31, (via London.)—Tonight's bulletin of the War Office contains the following message:

"To all comrades, a happy and victorious New Year."

ALLIES RELY ON US FOR DECISIVE AID

Continued from Page One.

every direction the coming year. And if for any reason our efforts be relaxed or Germany counter unexpectedly against that effort, the enemy would probably have the Allies beaten.

There is always the chance on both sides of invention, and it is known that we are experimenting most hopefully with several American devices the successful working of which would put the submarine out of business and bring the war to an immediate end, but depending solely on such things is too much like trusting to luck. Our chief practical hope lies in the destroyers and other tried protection, bringing to bear an explosive attack from the air and under sea.

We already have several new American-built destroyers, which, though not through any but dock trials to test their engines, are showing up well, good crews having been trained around the nucleus of units sent from the naval training school now maintained by us.

The Western Front.

A companion problem to the submarines, namely, the ability to hold the western front from the Channel to Switzerland, is only discussed casually, but to any one who has seen one surprise after another develop against the Allies in the last three and a half years, the very casual character of the discussion excites a certain measure of anxiety. Our troubles seem to follow fits of absent-mindedness. The movement of troops from Russia toward the west surely calls for concentrated notice. The most moderate estimates in the best informed quarters put the figures of the new German and Austrain strength available for the front in Flanders and France at 300,000 and 250,000 respectively, or a total of 750,000.

The possibility of the Germans breaking through to Paris or Calais, or both, is almost too appalling to contemplate, and yet that very thing must not be overlooked in any prudent forecast of the possibilities. At all events the elimination of the allied offensive is pretty clearly indicated, and the Allies shall probably be satisfied to dig in and await America's appearance in real war form.

Every calculation includes America as the chief factor. Unless there should come peace by negotiation, America's military resources in men, material, money and moral support will settle the war if it is to be settled by whipping Germany. The lines on the left must be held and the submarine checked in order that American potentialities can be made realitities in the trenches.

Meanwhile how soon American succor will come and how efficient will be its application when it does come raises a number of questions that are anxiously discussed over here. Everybody joins in the cry of ships, ships, ships. They are necessary to bring over soldiers, to supply them with ammunition and food, and to keep the Allies alive and contented in the field and at home. There are conflicting reports here as to how America is getting on with ships. What is the truth, between those who bring reports that a mighty effort is in progress and those who say the results are only partly satisfactory?

All Looking to America.

All discussion leads to one point, viz., everybody is looking to America. A definite aggressive move, having its inspiration in Washington and its object unification and efficiency, is expected in the near future in order that the protection of the western front and the transatlantic shipping may not fail through "inattention or "scatteration." America is looked to to deal with every large phase of preparation with the same far-seeing and whole-seeing that has just been shown in taking over the railroads—an action applauded in every quarter here as showing President Wilson's firm and enlightened will to win. And, finally, America is expected to profit by her own and the allied blundering.

BRITISH CASUALTIES FEWER.

December Total Is 79,527, Against 129,089 in November.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—British casualties reported in December reached a total of 79,527, divided as follows:

Killed or died of wounds: Officers, 1,065; men, 14,805.

Wounded or missing: Officers, 3,842; men, 60,185.

Casualties reported from Dec. 26 to 31 were 9,951, divided as follows:

Killed or died of wounds: Officers, 85; men, 2,059.

Wounded or missing: Officers, 238; men, 7,569.

British casualties this month show a marked decrease from November, reflecting the slowing down of operations with the coming of Winter. The total for last month was 129,089, the highest in five months, owing to the severe fighting on the Cambrai front. The figures for the last six days of December are much lower than for the preceding six days. The report for the period Dec. 19-24 gave a total of 13,919.

Paris Authorizes Art Exhibition.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—Permission has been given by the Municipal Council for the holding of art exhibitions in the Petit Palais, in the Champs Elysees. The Grand Palais, where the exhibitions are usually held, is occupied as a hospital. Both the old and new salons are likely to be held this season for the first time since the beginning of the war.

Weber and Heilbroner

Announce Beginning Tomorrow Their

Annual Sale of Fall and Winter Suits

For Price Reductions See Tomorrow's Papers

Five Clothing Stores

90 Broad	241 Broadway	1185 Broadway
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All FURS Reduced 33⅓% Discount

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WHERE the élite gather to pay homage to the automobile and where the cars warrant the most distinguished attention.

HOTEL ASTOR JANUARY 1 TO 9

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RUSSIAN ASSEMBLY HAS LITTLE CHANCE

Social Revolutionaries Hesitate to Appeal to Masses Against the Bolsheviki.

GERMANS DENOUNCE US

Baron Keyserlingk Says in Petrograd That Our Government Is the Most Corrupt of All.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 30.—Squaring the circle is an easy task compared with an analysis of the present situation. There are three mysterious factors—Bolshevist psychology, German plans, and the Constituent Assembly. The last is the least mysterious. It looks as though, if the Bolsheviki have their way, it would not meet at all.

Today's demonstration, besides being a parade of the Bolshevist forces before their German guests, is in essence a demonstration against the Constituent Assembly, the very idea of which the organs of the People's Commissaries have been violently attacking during the last few days.

What about the Social Revolutionaries? They protest loudly that the Constituent Assembly must be summoned immediately, pass innumerable resolutions and announce dates of assembly which are consistently postponed. At the same time they are carrying on a certain agitation among the workmen and soldiers in reference to the Constituent Assembly.

But they hesitate, they parley, they fear to go to extremes, and it actually looks as though they had been placed in a quandary by the peace situation. They realize clearly enough the dangers of the Bolshevist enterprise and the disastrous consequences of a separate peace, but to undertake complete reversion of the Bolshevist policy is beyond their powers, especially as they, too, depend on the masses, and to preach caution to the Petrograd masses in the matter of peace is difficult and risky work.

As to Cadets, only fifteen have been elected, and experience has shown that they are arrested as soon as they show their faces. The Menshivik Zurabov, from the Caucasus, says that the longer the opening of the Constituent Assembly is postponed the less chance there is of its being dispersed. Altogether the prospects of the Constituent Assembly are exceedingly problematic, and to count on it as a positive factor in events of the near future seems hardly worth while.

Then as to the Bolsheviki: For the present they appear to have strengthened their position. We shall be able more definitely to estimate their actual power after today's demonstration, but their interpretation of the results of the peace negotiations and their sensational raid on the banks have for the moment raised their authority with the masses of Petrograd. This is an insecure basis of power, and the increasing discomforts of life and growing menace of starvation and unemployment may effect a change in the popular mood, which is capricious and in practice contemptuous of all authority.

For the present the only really active force of opposition visible in Petrograd is that of the out-and-out anarchists, who deny all government and preach immediate confiscation of all property by the working classes. The influence of the anarchists is growing and their application to the Bolsheviki of the destructive cry, "They have sold themselves to the bourgeoisie," is finding an echo in the masses.

That is the condition of Petrograd, but just because Petrograd is in this condition the peasants in Siberia and Ukraine are refusing to send corn to the capital. Great areas of Russia refuse to recognize the Bolshevist Government, and the dispatch by the people's commissaries of democratized troops and the callow Red Guard against the Southern republics has so far had no effect. Now a congress in Tomsk has proclaimed an independent Siberian coalition government with the veteran explorer, Potanin, as Premier, and in Irkutsk there has been five days' bloody fighting between Bolshevist troops on the one hand and Cossacks and pupils of the officers' training schools on the other.

German officers and diplomats who are now in Petrograd—a second deputation of 150 arrived yesterday—clearly realize the state of affairs and are cynical. Baron Kaysarlingk is fond of giving interviews, and though the Bolshevist Izvesteka, in his name, denies that he gave any interview at all, he has given the Den a second interview and maintains the substantial correctness of the first. He coolly declares there is no fear of revolutionary infection spreading to Germany, that Germany is all right, that Germany is more constitutional than France or England and even than "the basest government of all," the United States. England and France, he says, would be revolutionary before Germany.

In this connection there is a story worth quoting. Recently a visitor at one of the Petrograd hotels met near a hotel two members of the Red Guard in conversation. He found that one was a German, recently arrived from Germany, via Sweden. Asked as to the state of his country, the German said: "Everything is going well. We've finished our work here and as soon as we've finished it in England, in about a month's time, we shall have peace."

Finally, Baron Kaysarlingk, questioned on the confiscation of the banks and the danger to German capital, said: "We don't trouble about that. We shan't lose our money. The Russian Government will come to an agreement with us about that in the very near future."

BARS RUSSIAN SECURITIES.

France Acts to Prevent Further Flotation—No Action Likely Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Announcement was made today by Secretary McAdoo that he had been advised that the French Government had prohibited the importation into France of bonds and coupons issued or guaranteed by Russia.

The aim of the prohibition, it was explained, is to prevent further loans to Russia on any account, either arising from war relations or otherwise. The action taken, it was further stated, had no reference to the existing loan by the French Government of $3,000,000,000 to Russia just prior to the war. Bonds and coupons for that loan are held in France and could only be affected in case Russia, as a matter of retaliation, should confiscate or repudiate the loan.

Russian loans in this country have not been large, in comparison with loans to the other allied Governments, and will continue in their present status. There was no prospect, it was stated at the Treasury Department, that the United States would prohibit the importation of Russian bonds or coupons into this country, as there is practically no activity in placing Russian securities here.

ALLIES MAY REPLY TO PEACE OFFER

Continued from Page One.

everything possible from what the German armies have done, and the Brest-Litovsk negotiations are the first steps toward that end.

Lloyd George to Consult Clemenceau.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Manchester Guardian says it is the intention of the British Government, when the Austro-German terms of peace are presented officially, to return a serious and reasoned reply. Premier Lloyd George has arranged to visit France, according to the newspaper, to confer with Premier Clemenceau on this subject.

In addition to the points set forth in yesterday's advices from Brest-Litovsk regarding the provisional agreement between the representatives of Russia and the Central Powers, another clause is included, the precise meaning of which is not clear. A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam gives the clause thus:

"It was agreed that both legally and economically one country should not be treated less favorably by another than any third country which cannot appeal to treaty rights."

The German wireless version of this clause reads:

"It was agreed that, respecting all rights of intercourse and economic relations, none of the countries which is a party to the peace arrangement shall be treated less favorably than any outside country in respect to which treaty rights do or do not exist."

An interview with Admiral Keyserlingk, a member of the German delegation which arrived in Petrograd last week, is published by the Den, the organ of the Moderate Socialists. In reply to a statement by his interviewer that the Bolsheviki constituted only one party in Russia and were not recognized by a majority of the people, the Admiral said:

"That is a matter of your internal politics, which in no wise concerns us. However, Germany would not wish to conclude peace with only one party. That is why we insisted that the delegates from Ukraine be admitted to the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk.

"We have got declined to hear representatives of other nationalities in Russia, even of other parties. We understand that a durable peace is attainable only when factional passions in Russia have been allayed. Therefore, however much we desire peace, we await the reestablishment of order."

The Admiral denied that the question of peace was bound up with the Constituent Assembly.

Refuses Passports to Deputies.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—Premier Clemenceau today refused the request of a delegation of Socialist members of the Chamber of Deputies for passports to Petrograd for Socialist delegates.

The Premier in his reply told the Socialists that he did not doubt their patriotism, but said the situation at Petrograd was too unsettled for a useful result to be expected from their intervention, and that giving them passports might seem like an indorsement of their mission, which would produce a harmful effect on opinion at the front, as well as in the rear.

Many persons would not fail to say in that case, added the Premier, that France was taking part in preliminary negotiations for peace, which was in no wise thought of in the absence of serious propositions from the enemy.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 31.—Camille Huysmans, Secretary of the Socialist Internationale, in acknowledging the telegram of Arthur Henderson, the British labor leader, respecting the attitude of British labor, urged the calling of a general Socialist conference to oppose a separate peace by preparing for a general peace:

At a special National Labor Conference Dec. 28 British labor readopted the pronouncement that in continuing the war British labor is actuated by the determination to make the world safe for democracy hereafter. This decision Mr. Henderson telegraphed to the International Socialistic Bureau at Stockholm.

He requested that it be communicated to the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates at Petrograd, and that the strong desire of the British conference against a separate peace be made known to the Russians.

COURLAND FAVORS GERMANY.

Local Parliament Said to Have Voted for Annexation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAPARANDA, Dec. 30.—According to the Petrograd Den, information has reached diplomatic circles that Courland's Parliament on Dec. 17 pronounced in favor of Courland's early cession to Germany.

The Russian troops in Esthonia are speedily dispersing and proceeding home. About 20,000 have already left the coast regions between Riga and Riga Bay.

The Cossack troops in Finland after long negotiations with the Smolny Institute have been allowed to proceed to Don and Caucausia. In three days 6,000 Cossacks left Finland.

SWITCH BY PAN GERMANS.

Now Think Empire's Interests Were Well Served at Conference.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—German newspapers, telegraphs the correspondent at Amsterdam of the Central News Agency, are much occupied with the declarations of the Central Powers at Brest-Litovsk concerning Lithuania, Courland, and Poland. Apparently the German representatives yielded to pan-German influence, this being indicated by the comments of the annexationist press in contrast with those of liberal and democratic newspapers.

The Deutsche Courier, a pan-German organ, says the German delegates represented the interests of the German Empire as adroitly and as firmly as it was possible for representatives in their position to do.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung, which stormed against the conference arrangement last week, now declares itself quite satisfied, saying that the only thing Germany has to take care of is to see the people of the occupied regions not "fanaticised" against Germany by the Entente powers.

The Vossische Zeitung, on the other hand, does not think the German policy will bring about an endurable understanding with the whole Russian people, while Vorwärts says the Central Powers will be convinced without further reflection that real decisions regarding the peoples of the occupied territories cannot be spoken of in earnest.

ANTI-BOLSHEVIST PLOT.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAPARANDA, Dec. 30.—The Russian evening papers say a new conspiracy against some members of the Government has been disclosed. Those members were to have been murdered when the German delegation was in Petrograd.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 30.—The commission appointed to prevent a counter-revolution today raided the premises of the Union for Defense of the Constituent Assembly. About a dozen arrests were made.

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE—37th and 38th Streets

Annual January Sale—Wednesday

Special Prices for January Only

Silk Crepe de Chine Underwear

FOR WOMEN and MISSES

NIGHTGOWNS of Crepe de Chine	3.95	4.95	6.95
PAJAMAS of Crepe de Chine	4.95	6.95	7.95
ENVELOPE CHEMISES of Crepe de Chine	1.95	2.95	3.95
BODICES of Crepe de Chine	1.45	1.95	2.95
BLOOMERS of Crepe de Chine	1.95	2.95	3.95

Hand-made Philippine Underwear

Of sheer nainsook or batiste, hand embroidered

FOR WOMEN and MISSES

PHILIPPINE NIGHTGOWNS	1.95	2.85	3.95
PHILIPPINE ENVELOPE CHEMISES	1.95	2.85	3.95
PHILIPPINE CHEMISES (straight model)	1.45	1.65	1.95

Franklin Simon & Co. Exclusive Models

HAND-MADE FRENCH UNDERWEAR

FOR WOMEN and MISSES

At Large Price Reductions

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE—37th and 38th Streets

WEDNESDAY — JANUARY SECOND

ANNUAL CORSET SALE

"PARFAIT", STA-RITE or "LA SUPREME" CORSETS

FOR WOMEN and MISSES

This season's models offered for the first time at reduced prices

"PARFAIT" CORSETS
For Medium or Full Figures
Of pink coutil; low bust, long skirt, straight hip and back; lace and ribbon trimmed.
Reduced from $5.00 **3.50**

STA-RITE CORSETS
With Patented Lever Spring
For slight figures; of white coutil or novelty striped broche; some with elastic top.
Reduced from $5.00 **3.00**

"PARFAIT" CORSETS
For Medium or Full Figures
White and pink broche; Empire top, elastic insert at lower front, long skirt. *Reduced from $7.50* **5.75**

STA-RITE CORSETS
With Patented Lever Steel
For slight or medium figures; of pink broche; waistline or low top.
Reduced from $9.75 and $7.50 **5.00**

"PARFAIT" CORSETS
For Medium or Full Figures
Of pink novelty figured broche; Empire top, long skirt; ribbon and lace trimmed.
Reduced from $16.00 **8.00**

"LA SUPREME" CORSETS
For Medium or Full Figures
Of white coutil or broche; medium or low bust, medium or long skirt.
Reduced from $8.00 and $7.00 **5.00**

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

WEDNESDAY—JANUARY SECOND

JANUARY CLEARANCE SALES

This is the first time this season that this WOMEN'S APPAREL has been offered at the following price reductions:

No Credits *No Exchanges*

WOMEN'S SUITS

Fur Trimmed Suits
Of wool velour or broadcloth, with Hudson seal or skunk fur; also plain tailored models.
Heretofore $39.50 to $49.50 **23.00**

Fur Trimmed Suits
Also plain tailored models, of wool velour, broadcloth, duvet de laine or diagonal velour in the new winter colors.
Heretofore $59.00 to $79.50 **33.00**

High Class Fur Trimmed Suits
Including custom tailored models without fur trimming; also copies of Paris models, richly fur trimmed; of soft cloth fabrics or velveteen. *Heretofore $69.50 to $98.50* **48.00**

Distinctive Fur Trimmed Suits
Of highest class wool fabrics and velvets, mostly one or two of a kind; many are exact copies or adaptations of Paris models.
Heretofore $89.50 to $165.00 **78.00**

WOMEN'S GOWNS

Women's Silk Dresses
This season's desirable models of soft satin or of various fashionable silks.
Heretofore $18.50 to $29.50 **12.50**

Velveteen Afternoon Gowns
Tailored or dressy models, in navy, black or colors, some fur trimmed, silk or metallic thread embroidered.
Heretofore $29.50 to $49.50 **18.50**

Afternoon or Evening Gowns
Afternoon models of Georgette crepe, satin or Georgette crepe combined with satin, evening gowns of satin, chiffon or net.
Heretofore $39.50 to $59.50 **25.00**

Afternoon or Evening Gowns
Dressy gowns of Georgette, satin or chiffon velvet, evening gowns of brocaded chiffon or silk, also chiffon velvet, silk net or satin.
Heretofore $59.50 to $79.50 **45.00**

WOMEN'S GEORGETTE WAISTS

Tailored or Dressy Models

PLAIN tailored models, also frilled, tucked or lace trimmed, in white, flesh, or suit shades.

3.75

Heretofore $5.75 to $8.75

WOMEN'S HIGH CLASS WAISTS

Of Superior Quality Georgette Crepe

DRESSY models, in white, flesh or suit shades; many embroidered or beaded, some real filet lace trimmed.

5.00

Heretofore $9.75 to $15.75

WOMEN'S WINTER COATS

Women's Fur-Trimmed Coats
Also plain tailored models, of wool velour, Pom Pom, broadcloth, vicuna mixtures or seal plush, silk lined, warmly interlined.
Heretofore $39.50 to $49.50 **25.00**

Women's Winter Coats
The majority fur trimmed with taupe or seal nutria, also raccoon, of wool velour, velvet velour or Pom Pom, silk lined.
Heretofore $39.50 to $49.50 **29.50**

Women's Fur-Trimmed Coats
Of crystal cloth, English wool velour or Pom Pom, trimmed with Hudson seal or nutria fur, silk lined and warmly interlined.
Heretofore $49.50 to $69.50 **37.50**

Women's High Class Coats
Richly fur trimmed or plain tailored, of velvet velour, velveteen, cashmere velour, gloveskin velour or Siberia cloth, handsomely silk lined. *Heretofore $69.50 to $98.50* **55.00**

WOMEN'S BOLIVIA CLOTH COATS

Of Genuine Bolivia Cloth Trimmed with Hudson Seal Fur

BOLIVIA cloth is the most wanted fabric for high class winter coats. It gives warmth without weight; is in taupe, deer or mouse, silk lined, warmly interlined.

46.00

Heretofore $59.50 to $79.50

WOMEN'S COATS and WRAPS

Exclusive Evening Wraps and Semi-Dress Coats, Fur Trimmed

EVENING wraps of chiffon velvet, velveteen or satin and velvet combinations, semi-dress coats of duvetyn, Siberia cloth, gloveskin velour, with high class furs.

76.00

Heretofore $98.50 to $165.00

JANUARY SALE—WOMEN'S FURS

This is the first time this season that these WOMEN'S FURS have been offered at the following price reductions:

Fur Muffs			*Fur Neckpieces*	
9.00	Heretofore $15.00	Natural Nutria	Heretofore $16.00	11.00
12.50	Heretofore $18.50	Natural Raccoon	Heretofore $18.50	13.50
11.50	Heretofore $18.50	Hudson Seal (*Dyed Muskrat*)	Heretofore $28.00	21.00
19.00	Heretofore $28.50	Natural Beaver	Heretofore $25.00	18.50
24.00	Heretofore $29.50	Dyed Black Fox	Heretofore $29.50	22.00
25.00	Heretofore $32.50	Real Skunk	Heretofore $28.00	21.00
25.00	Heretofore $35.00	Black Lynx	Heretofore $35.00	25.00
26.00	Heretofore $35.00	Real Scotch Mole	Heretofore $50.00	38.00
17.00	Heretofore $25.00	Raccoon (*Dyed Skunk*)	Heretofore $25.00	17.00

HUDSON SEAL COATS—(*Dyed Muskrat*)

Hudson Seal Coats
42-inch length model (*Dyed Muskrat*), convertible collar and deep cuffs of Hudson seal. *Heretofore $125.00* **87.00**

Hudson Seal Coats
Belted or loose model (*Dyed Muskrat*); cape collar and cuffs of self or real skunk fur. *Heretofore $235.00* **200.00**

Hudson Seal Coats
Belted model (*Dyed Muskrat*), 45 inches long; collar and cuffs of real skunk fur. *Heretofore $165.00* **145.00**

Hudson Seal Coats
Belted model (*Dyed Muskrat*); collar and cuffs of skunk fur, or skunk border.
Heretofore $265.00 **235.00**

Hudson Seal Coats
45 inches long (*Dyed Muskrat*); collar and cuffs of self or real skunk fur.
Heretofore $195.00 **175.00**

Hudson Seal Coats
Full-length model (*Dyed Muskrat*); collar and cuffs of self or real skunk fur.
Heretofore $285.00 **250.00**

REAL SCOTCH MOLE or CARACUL COATS

Real Scotch Mole Coats
Full-length model; with large collar of taupe fox fur. *Heretofore $575.00* **525.00**

Moire Caracul Coats
Full-length model; trimmed with real skunk fur. *Heretofore $295.00* **275.00**

Real Scotch Mole Coats
Full-length models; trimmed with ermine or taupe fox fur. *Heretofore $675.00* **595.00**

Moire Caracul Coats
Full-length model; collar and cuffs of skunk fur. *Heretofore $398.00* **375.00**

RUSSIA'S 'FREEDOM' MADE IN GERMANY

Revolution Prepared by Berlin Long Before the War, Dr. Vesnitch, Serb Envoy, Says.

REVEALS HISTORIC EPISODE

Berchtold, in July, 1914, Told Russian Ambassador That Mobilization Would Be Signal for Rising.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Dr. Milenko R. Vesnitch, Chief of the Serbian War Mission to the United States, asserted his belief today in an interview that the Bolshevist régime in Russia was German-made, and that it was through sinister German influence that Lenine and Trotzky were raised to their present positions of prominence in Petrograd.

Dr. Vesnitch was careful to explain that he neither suggested nor admitted that Lenine and Trotzky were traitors to Russia, but he did not hesitate in stating his belief that since the "beginning of the war they have been simply tools in the hands of the diplomacy of the Central Powers." The so-called "peace negotiations" at Brest-Litovsk were characterized by Dr. Vesnitch as not partaking of the character of peace negotiations, but rather of "German business arrangements."

With the entrance of the United States into the war Dr. Vesnitch believes it should be possible for the Entente to choose the military and political initiative. He asserted that ever since the war began the Central Powers of Europe had taken the initiative in military and political action, and that the Entente Allies had rather followed a defensive policy, but that, in his judgment, the tactics must be changed.

"Since the first beginnings of this tremendous war," said Dr. Vesnitch, "the German propaganda has stirred Russia in a revolutionary sense, but I can give you a historical episode from which you will see that this propaganda was very active even before the war began. You remember that after the Serajevo murder the Austro-German press tried to lull the public opinion and the diplomacy of Europe, and that many of the diplomatists at Vienna thought themselves justified in going on leave, among them the Russian Ambassador himself.

"When the ultimatum to Serbia, unexampled in history, had been delivered at Belgrade, M. Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, invited his Ambassador to the Austrian Court to return immediately to his post. Arriving in Vienna on the 30th of July, M. Shebiko presented himself at 11 in the morning at Ballplatz, and passing in the ante-room the German Ambassador, he engaged in a very serious conversation with him. He insisted to Count Berchtold upon the gravity of the situation, on the necessity of arranging matters without running the risk of a great European and perhaps even a world war.

"Count Berchtold listened to his declarations with an unusual and rather artificial quietness, and, on repeated insistence of the Russian Ambassador that public opinion in Russia being extremely excited on account of the brutality of the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum to Serbia, his Government would very probably be obliged to mobilize, replied that the Ambassador's preoccupation was certainly exaggerated and that there was no danger at all of a European war, not even of a Russian mobilization, and as his interviewer looked at him somewhat surprised at this declaration added, 'Coming to me, you probably passed your German colleague. M. Tschirsky has just read to me a dispatch from his colleague in St. Petersburg,' and added, rather smilingly, 'And you know that Count Pourtales is a rather well-informed diplomatist. In a report he assures us that on the very day of the order of your mobilization a revolution will take place in Russia. So you see we have every reason to believe that there will be no European war, your Government having its first interest in keeping peace at home before running to help Serbia.'

"The German Ambassador at St. Petersburg was perhaps in error about the time of the revolution, but he was sure of its eventual occurrence. Now, I ask you, how could he and his Government be so sure in this way if they did not prepare this eventuality a long time ago? Do I need to add that the pro-German spirit of the revolution from its first day shows evidently that it has been 'made in Germany'?

"As it has been 'made in Germany,' the leading principle of its actual chiefs, 'No annexations, no indemnities,' was 'made in Germany' also."

IRKUTSK BATTLE CONTINUES.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Further details concerning the battle at Irkutsk are contained in the following dispatch from Peking, dated yesterday:

"Civil war is in progress in Irkutsk, in Eastern Siberia, on the trans-Siberian Railroad, and in the surrounding districts. The town was set on fire by Red Guards after they had murdered the French Consular Agent and three other Frenchmen. Many persons, including women and children, are being murdered, and street fighting is under way.

"The Bolsheviki continue to receive reinforcements and ammunition from Krasnoyarsk. The Cossacks are offering determined opposition to the Red Guards. The Siberian railway guards are outnumbered and are being killed or driven from their posts. Communication with Petrograd has been cut off.

"Bolshevist uprisings have occurred at Troitsa and Verkhne-Udinsk, both of which towns are on the trans-Siberian railway.

"Harbin is quiet, with the Chinese in full control. They are guarding the banks, stores, and railways."

HOPE OF POLES HIGH.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Absolute faith in the pledges of the Allies for the creation of a United and Independent Poland is voiced in an editorial declaration which will be the feature of the New Year's number of Free Poland, the organ of the Polish National Council of America, of which I. J. Paderewski is a dominant figure.

Although Poland is now occupied by the Central Powers, the hope of nationality is declared by Paderewski to be stronger in the hearts of the Polish people as 1918 dawns than ever before. Today the twenty millions within the bounds of the old kingdom are at the mercy of the Prussian invader, he says, but adds that this has only served to bind them closely to their national ideal—just as has every other persecution through the century and a quarter since the partition.

FOR 1918
Victory for our Allies and on Our
this New Year resolution! It
continues toward your prosperity
in 1918 be as splendid value
giving as in the past
Store Closed Today
M.L. CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
59th to 60th St. 3d to Lex. Ave

MILK PRICES FIXED, BUT NOT MADE PUBLIC

Federal Commission Wires Report to Hoover—Understood Cost Is to be Increased.

Following an executive session at the City Hall yesterday the Federal Milk Commission announced last night that it had fixed the prices of milk to be paid by the distributer to the producer and by the consumer to the distributer. These prices will be in effect only for the month of January, after which another price level may be considered at the discretion of the commission. The prices were telegraphed to Food Administrator Hoover, who will pass upon them before they are officially made public. It was understood last night that the commission had granted an increase to the farmers which would mean an increase in the price of milk to the consumer.

It is understood that the commission found that the farmers were justified in their claim that they were losing money on milk, and that the price received by them in December was less than cost. The price for the farmer was therefore fixed for January at $2.84 per 100 pounds, including 3 per cent. butter fat. The present price is $2.42 per 100 pounds. The distributers were also found to be justified in their demand for an increase. An increase of one cent per quart for Grade A and Grade B bottled milk delivered at the home of the consumer was granted to them, making the January price fifteen and seventeen cents a bottle. Grade B bottled milk in the store is to remain at fourteen cents, and canned or dipped milk remains at eleven cents. On all store milk the increase to the distributer amounts to about one-half cent on the quart, but the distributers agreed that they would not increase the price of any store milk to the consumer.

Food Administrator Hoover is expected to take action on the decision of the commission some time today, as it had been expressly stipulated when the investigation began that the prices must be fixed on or before Jan. 1. It was the original intention of the commission to fix the price for the first three months in the year, but inasmuch as an increase was allowed, the commission decided in anticipation of changing conditions to leave an opening for a reduction, if such becomes possible at the end of the first month.

It was reported that Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator, and John Mitchell, State Food Commissioner, who were opposed to a rise in the price of milk, were disappointed with the decision of the commission. A resolution presented by Commissioner Schoen, adopted unanimously, provides for a further investigation of economies to be practiced in the production and distribution of milk. In accordance with the resolution the Chairman of the commission, W. H. Jordan, appointed the following committees, with instructions to report to the commission Jan. 24 when it reassembles in New York City: Commissioners W. H. Jordan, Charles M. Dow, and Bradley Fuller, to investigate possible economies in the production of milk; Commissioner Lucius Brown, S. C. Schedrick, and Eugene Schoen, to investigate possible economies in the distribution of milk; Commissioner Mortimer L. Schiff, Mabel Hyde Kittredge, and Eugene Schoen, to investigate evidence and receive suggestions from consumers regarding the production and distribution of milk.

Dr. Jordan at the close of the executive session stated that the time allowed the commission was too short to permit of the publication of a detailed report of its investigation, but this will be telegraphed to Administrator Hoover. The findings had to be communicated to Mr. Hoover before being made public. It was explained, because the findings of similar commissions at work in Chicago and Boston, were to be heard from and passed upon by the Federal administrator at the same time.

Reports received from up-State districts and New Jersey yesterday showed that the cold weather had hampered shipments of milk. Milk trains were delayed for hours yesterday and many consumers in this city went without their usual supply.

REFUSE $1,500,000 LOAN.

Alvin W. Krech Tells of Offer to Denver & Rio Grande.

Alvin W. Krech, President of the Equitable Trust Company, announced yesterday that in order that the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company might not be embarrassed in meeting the interest maturing today on the underlying bonds of the company, the trust company, acting at the instance of the Western Pacific Railroad Corporation, had offered to loan the Denver Company $1,500,000. This offer, however, was declined at a meeting of the Directors of the Denver Company.

In telling of the Equitable Trust Company's offer, President Krech said:

"The occasion for the offer arose from the fact that on Dec. 27 the Equitable Trust Company, as trustee for the bondholders of the Western Pacific Company, which had been guaranteed by the Denver Company, brought suit and attached various non-operating assets of the Denver Company located in New York and Chicago in order that a lien might be impressed upon those assets to secure the judgment rendered by the United States Court in favor of the Equitable Trust Company, as trustee. It was the view of the Western Pacific bondholders that it would be to the interest of all concerned that there should be no lapse in the ability of the Denver Company to meet its fixed obligations.

"The reasons for attaching the assets of the Denver Company were set forth in a statement issued by the Equitable Trust Company on Dec. 27. Neither the Equitable Trust Company nor the Western Pacific bondholders have any desire to embarrass the operations of the Denver Company, and the action in bringing suit and levying attachment on Dec. 27 was solely, under the proclamation whereby the Government assumed possession of the railroads of the country, to protect the priority of the rights of the Western Pacific bondholders until settlement of pending suit in the United States courts."

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

ANNOUNCE, BEGINNING WEDNESDAY, JANUARY SECOND, THEIR

Annual January Clearance Sale

Women's & Misses' Suits, Coats & Gowns

Entire Stock Included Without Reserve

January Sale—CORSETS

"Bontell" Corsets . . . 2.95
Youthful type of pink broche or satin, lightly boned.

"Bontell" Corsets . . . 3.95
Long skirt model of pink brocade, low bust.

"Gossard" Corsets—*To close out due to inability to duplicate fabrics.*

3.00 (Formerly 6.50) 5.50 (12.50) 7.95 (16.50)

Women's Suits
At Greatly Reduced Price

Women's Tailored Suits	Formerly 35.00 to 49.50	20.00
Women's Tailored Suits	Formerly 39.50 to 65.00	30.00
Women's Tailored Suits	Formerly 65.00 to 95.00	40.00
Women's Costume Suits	Formerly 145.00 to 165.00	95.00
Women's Costume Suits	Formerly 175.00 to 195.00	125.00

Women's Frocks & Gowns
At Greatly Reduced Prices

Women's Satin Frocks	Formerly 29.50 to 42.50	22.50
Women's Afternoon Frocks	Formerly 49.50 to 69.50	35.00
Women's Afternoon Frocks	Formerly 59.50 to 95.00	50.00
Women's Evening Gowns	Formerly 69.50 to 115.00	50.00

Women's Day Coats
At Greatly Reduced Prices

50 Cloth & Mixture Coats	Formerly 35.00 and 42.50	25.00
90 Fur Trimmed Coats	Formerly 39.50 to 45.00	29.50
50 Fur Trimmed Coats	Formerly 39.50 to 45.00	34.00
18 Silk Plush Coats Fur trimmed.	Formerly 75.00	42.00
20 English Velour Coats Fur trimmed	Formerly 79.50 to 89.50	48.00
18 Vel'n Aft'n Coats	Formerly 65.00 to 85.00	50.00 65.00
42 Zenobia Cloth Coats	Formerly 75.00	59.50
16 Duvetyn Coats Fur shawl collar.	Formerly 110.00	68.00
40 Duvetyn Coats	Formerly 110.00 to 135.00	85.00 95.00
10 Velveteen Aft'n Coats Fur trimmed.	Formerly 125.00	85.00

January Sale
NEGLIGEES

Taffeta Housecoats . . 8.95
Formerly 12.75
Shaped Waist, frill trimming

Satin Housecoats 10.75
Formerly 18.50
Full enveloping model with pockets.

Indoor Robes 59.00 to 89.00
Formerly 89.00 to 145.00
Handsome velvets, laces and a number of Batiks.

Exposition de Blanc

The Annual January Sale of Distinctive and Unusual

LINGERIE

AT MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

Imported Hand Made Undergarments

From France, Spain, Japan and the Philippines

These undergarments are made in individualized Bonwit Teller & Co. designs and under the direction of this Shop. Those of Philippine origin are made in the workrooms established there by Bonwit Teller & Co. and are distinctively different in style, fabric and needlework from the usual Philippine products.

Handmade Nightgowns	1.55	1.95	2.75	3.95	to	145.00
Handmade Envelope Chemises		1.95	2.95	3.95	to	79.00
Handmade Regular Chemises	1.55	1.95	2.75	3.95	to	79.00
Handmade Combinations		1.95	2.95	3.95	to	89.00
Handmade Corset Covers		1.50	2.50	3.75	to	28.50
Handmade Drawers		1.95	2.75	4.50	to	69.00

Crepe de Chine and Satin Undergarments

Crepe de Chine Nightgowns	3.50	4.95	6.75	to	32.50
Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises	1.95	2.95	3.95	to	28.50
Crepe de Chine Regular Chemises	1.95	2.75	3.95	to	28.50
Crepe de Chine Drawers	1.95	2.75	3.75	to	18.50
Crepe de Chine Combinations	3.95	4.95	7.75	to	18.50
Satin Nightgowns	4.95	7.95	11.75	to	32.50
Satin Envelope Chemises	2.95	3.95	5.95	to	18.50
Satin Regular Chemises	2.95	4.95	6.95	to	18.50
Satin Knickers	2.95	4.95		to	18.50

Georgette Crepe & Chiffon Undergarments

Nightgowns . . . . 10.75 to 28.50 Regular Chemises . 6.75 to 16.50
Envelope Chemises . 7.95 to 29.50 Drawers . . . . 6.75 to 18.50

Introducing an Entirely New and Original Type in Women's Underclothing

ATHLETIC UNDERGARMENTS

Cotton Batiste	1.95	Pussy Willow Silk	11.75
La Jerz Silk	9.75	Striped Madras	5.95
Striped Shirting Silks	10.75		

This exclusive Bonwit Teller & Co. origination in undergarments provides the needs demanded by the active working forces among women. These athletic undergarments are patterned closely after the types worn by men and are developed in various cottons and silk fabrics.

C 1917

January Sale of
BRASSIERES

Brassieres 1.00
Open front model of cluny lace with side insert of satin.

Brassieres 1.95
Of cluny lace with side insert of embroidered net.

Bandeaus 2.95
Fitted type with satin belt.

Women's Sport Apparel
At Greatly Reduced Prices

Women's Sport Suits	Formerly 24.50 to 49.50	19.50
Women's Sport Suits	Formerly 45.00 to 69.50	28.00
Women's Sport Frocks	Formerly 24.50 to 39.50	19.50
Women's Sport Frocks	Formerly 29.50 to 39.50	28.00
Imported Trench Coats	Formerly 42.50	19.50

To Close Out
A Number of Women's
Evening Wraps
Formerly 125.00 to 195.00
95.00
One or two of a kind in chiffon velvet handsomely combined with fur.

Misses' Apparel
At Greatly Reduced Prices

Guernsey & Jersey Suits	Formerly 49.50 to 49.50	28.00
Guernsey & Jersey Suits	Formerly 55.00 to 69.50	39.50
Misses' Silk Velour Suits	Formerly 95.00	59.50
Misses' Fur Trim'd Suits	Formerly 125.00	69.50
Misses' Costume Suits	Formerly 110.00 to 175.00	95.00
Misses' Afternoon Frocks	Formerly 39.50 to 49.50	28.00
Afternoon & Evening Frocks	Formerly 29.50 to 45.00	18.50
Misses' Daytime Frocks	Formerly 59.50 to 95.00	45.00
Misses' Serge Frocks	Formerly 35.00 to 55.00	25.00
Misses' Cloth Coats	Formerly 59.50 to 79.5	45.00
Misses' Velour Coats	Formerly 110.0	65.00
Misses' Daytime Coats	Formerly 35.00 to 45.00	25.00

January Sale of
PETTICOATS

500 Odd Silk Petticoats

3.95 Formerly 5.00 to 9.75
Light colors in satin, Crepe de Chine and chiffons, trimmed with fine laces and flowers.

Sport Petticoats

3.95 to 8.95
Shadow proof models in satin, habutai and Crepe de Chine

CLEARANCE SALE
ENTIRE STOCK OF WINTER
Maternity Apparel
AT GREAT REDUCTIONS.

Lane Bryant adaptations of the season's smartest styles for Maternity Wear eliminate the embarrassment of appearing in public and make it possible to be comfortably and correctly attired at all times.

"The Loveliest Baby Shop"

Everything that Baby needs, both little clothes and beautiful nursery furniture. And all about 25 per cent. lower prices than can be found elsewhere.

Lane Bryant
21-23 W. 38TH ST.
Just West of 5th Av.

R. H. Macy & Co. Advertising Any Price—Quality—Service
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Awake To The Call of Thrift

Over the face of our Country has come a great change. Its effects are felt in every home. Spenders have become frugal. Women who have not had to watch the pennies have suddenly become mathematicians and now figure in fractions of a cent.

The unexpected has happened. We have been brought face to face with facts. We were not careful buyers. *We were thoughtless spenders.* We had neglected our heritage as traders and shoppers and had become buyers without thinking, and "charge it" patrons. The other nations in this world cataclysm have adjusted themselves to the conditions. But it has taken three years. Now they BUY WHAT THEY NEED but with thought and care. They buy wares thinkingly and pay cash. We must do likewise and at once.

The wheels of Commerce must be kept turning, but there must be no waste energy. We cannot afford to say "charge it" and pay for the privilege in interest on our unpaid accounts and the many thousand other accounts of those who have the right to use the same uneconomical phrase.

Our money *must earn interest up to the moment of disbursement.* It must be placed in some depository where there is no risk. We must spend it for our requirements at the moment we need them so that every penny works up to the eleventh hour.

THE D. A. OFFERS THAT CONVENIENCE TO ALL.

The Depositor's Account (D. A.) is an original time-tried and found-true method of genuine, thrifty buying because it offers to depositors a simple economical method of buying in the store where *prices must be lower than elsewhere* because our sixty-year policy of buying for cash and selling for cash makes it possible and imperative to sell for less than every other good store.

Opposed to the costly "charge account" with its expensive array of accountants and clerks we suggest the war time economy which offers all of the conveniences of a charge account WITH NONE OF ITS EVILS. Deposit any amount today, but keep your account up to the amount of your anticipated purchases and buy here where quality and low prices are as certain as daybreak tomorrow.

Every Depositor's Account has a number. You shop by giving your number and name—Simplicity?

Resolve to Get Your Number Tomorrow.

R. H. Macy & Co. Depositors Account Dept., Private Bankers, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th Street.

CENTURY THEATRE GOES TO NEW HANDS

Elliott, Comstock & Gest Take Lease for Term of Years.

TO GIVE "CHU CHIN CHOW"

Popular Prices and Box Office Sales Expected to Insure Success of New Venture.

William Elliott, F. Ray Comstock, and Morris Gest announced last night that they had leased the Century Theatre for a term of years and would present there on Monday, Jan. 14, "Chu Chin Chow." The Manhattan Opera House, at which "Chu Chin Chow" now is playing, will be retained by the Elliott, Comstock, Gest firm as the home of melodramatic spectacles, while the Century will be devoted exclusively to the highest class musical productions. "Cocoanut Grove," atop the Century, will be continued by the new lessees as a midnight attraction. No plans for it have been made public, but Mr. Gest said last night its opening would mark something entirely new in entertainment of its class.

No announcement as to their future intentions was made last night by the Ziegfeld-Dillingham interests, which have tenanted the Century for the last two years. Members of the big company now playing there in "Miss 1917" received brief notices at 9 o'clock last night that the run of that production would terminate next Saturday night.

Mr. Gest said that the taking over of the Century by himself and his partners would mark the beginning of a great "back-to-the-box-office" movement. He asserted that only a hundred seats for each performance would be sold to the hotels, and that the rest would be on sale at the box office.

"The public will be dealt with honestly," he continued, "and the seats will be there for them, just as we promise. Furthermore, there will be a sharp change in prices. The orchestra floor will be sold at $2 and $1.50, and dress circle seats will be $1 each. The balcony prices will be reduced from $1.50 to 75 and 50 cents, and for the first time in a long time there will be a 25-cent gallery in a first-class theatre in New York. Only the first two rows will cost 50 cents.

Gest's Rise Spectacular.

"The Century under its present management has been a success so far as huge attendance is concerned," he explained. "It will be even a greater success at our prices, and the question of making it a financial success then becomes one of management. Different people do things in different ways, and I am confident that under our plan we can make it go. The revolving stage alone will be a great thing for 'Chu Chin Chow,' with its fourteen scenes, and that single feature will mean a big saving in staging. 'Chu Chin Chow' is the most expensive legitimate show on the stage today, but nevertheless it can be made to pay at the Century."

News that Elliott, Comstock & Gest were to have the playhouse, and that they would continue to use the Manhattan Opera House, caused no great surprise among theatrical men who have watched the recent fortunes of that firm. The announcement of their coup was accepted as one more story of brilliant success despite humble beginnings. Mr. Gest and Mr. Elliott both are sons-in-law of David Belasco, and it was no secret that Mr. Belasco was exceedingly proud of the latest evidence of their success.

Mr. Gest's rise has been one of the most spectacular of recent theatrical careers. Just twenty-five years ago he landed in Boston, a Russian Jewish immigrant lad, with no particular future. His native brilliance and a merry, winning personality soon got him a job, and for several years he sold goods and did all sorts of things while he was learning English and getting an education.

Today Mr. Gest, is 36 years old, yet he is one of the best-known men along Broadway and some of the most successful theatrical enterprises of the last few years are credited to him, though his name has not always been publicly connected with his deals.

The last performance of "Chu Chin Chow" at the Manhattan Opera House will be given Saturday evening, Jan. 12 next. The house will reopen Monday, Jan. 14, with "Experience," now enjoying a successful out-of-town career.

The Century, under its new lessees, is to be managed by F. O. Miller, who at the same time will remain as manager of the Manhattan. Mr. Gest said he already had arranged to procure for the Century all the big attractions staged in London by Oscar Asche, including "The Maid of the Mountains," said to be the success of the current London season.

The Century Theatre, in passing from the control of Dillingham & Ziegfeld, under the proposed new lease to Comstock & Gest, must revert during that transaction to the original owners, The New Theatre Corporation, of which William K. Vanderbilt is President and Otto H. Kahn is the Vice President. These two among the founders always believed in the future of the splendid house in Central Park West, a eye Columbus Circle, and they have been the only ones to remain in the Directors' board up to now.

Theatre Cost $2,000,000.

The theatre has been leased in succession to the New Theatre Company under Winthrop Ames, then to the Liebler Company, which with George Tyler produced "The Garden of Allah" and "The Daughter of Heaven." For two more years its stage was devoted to the Century Opera Company, under Milton and Sargent Aborn, and more recently to popular productions staged by Ned Wayburn and in the last two seasons by Dillingham & Ziegfeld.

The New Theatre was built in 1909, when it was devoted to dramatic productions by a resident company and by operas of the lighter sort from the repertory of the Metropolitan. It was put up at a cost generally estimated at $2,000,000, and the expenses on the block of real estate, even when the house is closed, are said to be upwards of $100,000 a year.

Various reasons were advanced for the failure of the present production to pay. The huge running expense was cited most often, though it was admitted by one man who had made a close study of the situation that exorbitant demands from speculators for seats had hurt the house. It was said that the war tax remittance for four weeks' production recently had been $12,045, showing the four weeks' run had amounted to $139,450. The average for the entire run since early in November had been well over $25,000 a week. It was asserted, but it had proved most difficult to sell enough upstairs seats to carry the enterprise to a profit.

CHURCH HISTORIANS MEET.

Henry B. Washburn Elected President of American Society.

The American Society of Church History held its twelfth annual meeting at the Union Theological Seminary yesterday. The Rev. Dr. David Schley Schaff of the Western Theological Seminary, President of the society, presided. Members of the society from all parts of the country and prominent Professors of Church History participated in the discussion of various papers.

Among those who read papers were Edwin K. Mitchell of the Hartford Theological Seminary and Professor William Walker Rockwell of the Union Theological Seminary. Professor Rockwell advocated the establishment of an endowment for an American Journal of Church History.

The following officers were elected: President—Henry Bradford Washburn of the Cambridge Episcopal Theological Seminary; Vice President—Robert Hastings Nichols; Secretary—Frederick W. Loetscher; Treasurer—Henry James Weber.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 29th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 16.53 cents per pound.—Advt.

Stewart & Co.

NO C. O. D.'S — NO CREDITS

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

5TH AVENUE AT 37TH STREET

Clearance Sale After Inventory

Entire Remaining Stock of

Women's & Misses' Winter Apparel

Will Be Offered To-morrow at

Most Extraordinary Reductions

Following are a few of the many wonderful price concessions offered to-morrow

Women's and Misses' Coats
Fashioned of Heavy Wool Velour, plain or plush trimmed, lined or half lined. *To close at* **15.00**

Women's and Misses' Coats
Wool Velour with deep fur collars, satin lined and warmly interlined; black broadcloth coats with deep fur collars; coats of Pom Pom, silk lined, warmly interlined. *To close at* **18.50**

Fur Trimmed Coats and Wraps
Fashioned of Bolivia Cloth or Heavy Wool Velour with extra large shawl collars of Nutria; seal and other fine furs; some with fur collars and cuffs, fancy and plain silk lining; heavy interlining. Also a number of odd Broadcloth Coats, silk lined and with large collars of Australian opossum. *To close at* **24.50**

Fur Trimmed Coats
Of heavy Velour or Silvertone with collars and cuffs of Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) and French Seal (seal dyed Coney). *To close at* **29.50**

Fur Trimmed Coats and Wraps
Odd coats, one of a kind, developed in the finest materials and adorned with handsome furs. Evening Wraps of Chiffon Velvet, with large collars and cuffs of fine furs. *To close at* **39.50**

Fur Trimmed Coats and Wraps
Coats of Chamois Velour or Bolivia with shawl collars of beaver or French Seal; sumptuously lined and warmly interlined. Evening Wraps of Chiffon Velvet, adorned with costly furs. *To close at* **49.50**

Women's and Misses' Suits
Fashioned of Broadcloth, Velour, Burella, handsomely tailored, coats are silk lined and warmly interlined. *To close at* **15.00**

Women's and Misses' Suits
Of Velour de Laine, Broadcloth and Wool Velour, handsomely tailored. *To close at* **18.50**

Fur Trimmed Suits
Of Broadcloths and Wool Velour, a variety of smart models. *To close at* **24.50**

Fur Trimmed Suits
Of Silvertone, Wool Velour and Broadcloth with collars or collars and cuffs of fine fur. *To close at* **29.50**

Fur Trimmed Suits
High cost suits, developed in the finest materials, handsomely trimmed with rich furs. *To close at* **39.50**

Fur Trimmed Costume Suits
About 30 in all, only one or two of a kind developed in finest fabrics, and richly fur trimmed. *To close at* **49.50**

Afternoon Dresses
Velvet Corduroy, Serge, Crepe de Chine and Taffeta Silk. *To close at* **10.00**

Afternoon and Evening Dresses
Afternoon Dresses of Satin or Taffeta Silk combined with Crepe Georgette, handsomely beaded or embroidered. Street dresses of Serge, Wool Jersey and Velveteen; Evening Dresses of Satin and Tulle, Tulle and Silver Cloth, also Taffeta Silk; ornamented and embroidered in silver effects. *To close at* **15.00**

Afternoon Dresses
A collection of odd high cost dresses, developed in various desirable materials. *To close at* **24.50**

Afternoon and Evening Dresses
Of Chiffon Velvet with Tulle, Georgette with satin, heavily beaded in evening and pastel shades and in fashionable draped and bustle effects. *To close at* **29.50**

Afternoon and Evening Dresses
20 highest cost dresses, one of a kind only. *To close at* **49.50**

Separate Skirts
150 odd skirts of Serge, Taffeta, Wool Jersey and Jersey Cloth. *To close at* **2.95**

Separate Skirts
100 odd skirts of Velour Plaid, Serge and Wool Poplin. *To close at* **5.00**

Smart Blouses
About 500 blouses, fashioned of Organdie, Voile, Batiste and Linen; included are about 25 blouses of Crepe de Chine. *To close at* **1.00**

Dressy Blouses
Developed in Crepe de Chine, Crepe Georgette, and Laces. *To close at* **2.95**

Camisoles
Of Crepe de Chine or washable Satin, plain and lace trimmed. *To close at* **50c**

Glove Silk Vests and Knickers
Flesh color only. *To close at* **1.50**

Silk Petticoats
Extra heavy quality Taffeta Silk. *To close at* **3.45**

Heavy Wool Sweaters
Of fine Brush Wool, in various colors; sizes are incomplete. *To close at* **2.95**

Heavy Wool Sweaters
In various colors; odd sizes. *To close at* **5.00**

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

21-23 W. 38th St. — *Lane Bryant* — 21-23 W. 38th St.

Will Close Out at Enormous Reductions

Warm Winter Coats and Suits

TO FIT WOMEN OF ALL SIZES. 36 TO 56 BUST

Distinctive models, will give custom-made satisfaction both as to style and fit. Women who wear extra-sizes cannot duplicate such garments at any price.

34.75 COATS—Fine quality plush with fur collar and cuffs. Others in broadcloth. **21.50**

47.50 COATS—Velour, Broadcloth, Boucle Cloth. Fur trimmed and plain models. **34.75**

59.75 COATS—Burella, Broadcloth and Velour. Plain and fur trimmed models. **42.75**

Those who have delayed to purchase their winter apparel will greatly benefit by making their purchase at this sale.

This sale is not comprised of prepared sale goods, but is from our regular stock made in our own workrooms.

39.75 SUITS—Broadcloth, Oxford and Vigereaux. Silk lined and interlined. **24.50**

59.75 SUITS—Broadcloth and Velour. Plain, tailored and fur trimmed models. **34.75**

74.50 SUITS—High cost models of Velour, Velveteen and Broadcloth. Some fur trimmed. **44.50**

New York
Brooklyn
Philadelphia

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.

Cleveland
Buffalo
Newark

34th Street—New York

Announce, Beginning Wednesday, Jan. 2d

January Clearance Sales

The Entire Stock of Women's and Misses' Tailored and Fur Trimmed Suits, Coats, Wraps, Afternoon, Evening, and Street Dresses, Fur Coats and Furs.

To Be Closed Out

At Extraordinary Reductions

Nutria Collar Velour Cloth Coats

Women's and Misses' attractive ripple back model of Velour Cloth in smart colorings, nutria fur collar, new model slant pockets, lined throughout. *Special* **25.00**

Tailored and Fur Collar Coats of Velour Cloth, Pom Pom Cloth, Broadcloth and other materials, distinctive models, lined throughout. *Reduced to* **29.75**

Hudson Seal Collar Coats of superior Velour Cloth, smart and exclusive custom-tailor models, silk lined throughout and interlined. *Reduced to* **39.75**

The Entire Stock of Higher Cost Coats

To Be Closed Out at Exceptional Reduction

Women's and Misses' Suits

Fur-trimmed Suits of Wool Velour, trimmed with Nutria and Seal; also plain-customed tailored Suits.

Reduced to **35.00**

Women's and Misses' Dresses

Afternoon and Street Dresses of Crepe de Chine, Taffeta and Serge, in all the desirable colors.

Reduced to **18.00**

The Entire Stock of Girls' Winter Coats

At Extraordinary Reductions

Women's Fur Coats

Greatly Reduced

Women's Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*), full flare model, deep collar and cuffs, 42 inches long. *Sale Price* **85.00**

Women's Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*), box model, deep collar and cuffs, 42 inches long. *Sale Price* **115.00**

Women's Belted Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*), full loose box model, deep collar and cuffs, 45 inches long. *Sale Price* **135.00**

Women's Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*), fashionable model, 45 inches long, deep collar, large cuffs and 6-inch border of *Natural Skunk*. *Sale Price* **175.00**

Women's Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*), finest of pelts, perfectly matched, 45 inches long, loose box model, 12-inch border, deep collar and cuffs of *Natural Skunk*, fancy silk lining. *Sale Price* **235.00**

Women's Natural Muskrat Coat, 45 inches long, deep collar, large cuffs, pockets and belt of Hudson Seal or Seal Nutria. *Sale Price* **65.00**

Women's Natural Nutria Coats, box model, 45 inches long, Hudson Seal or self collar and cuffs, richly lined. *Sale Price* **95.00**

Women's Fashionable Short Fur Coats

Of Natural Nutria	Of Trimmed Hudson Seal	Of Genuine Moleskin
Reduced to 95.00	*Reduced to* 135.00	*Reduced to* 165.00

Entire Stock of Fur Scarfs, Stoles, Muffs and Novelties

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Sale of Women's Fur Muffs

New Ball Shape Muffs of Hudson Seal (*Dyed Muskrat*), Natural Nutria and Kolinsky Muskrat. *Offering Extraordinary Values* **9.50**

175 Kit Coney Muffs—New Ball Shape. *Special* **6.90**

NO C. O. D.'s
NO APPROVALS
NO RETURNS

James McCreery & Co.

NO C. O. D.'s
NO APPROVALS
NO RETURNS

5th Avenue COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2ND *34th Street*

A GREAT SAVING OPPORTUNITY

Women's, Misses', Boys' and Little Children's Wearing Apparel at

January Clearance Prices

Misses' Apparel

Suits, size 14 to 18 years
16.75, 29.50, 39.50
formerly 26.50 to 57.50

Street Coats, size 14 to 18 years
12.75, 18.50, 29.50
formerly 19.75 to 42.50

Evening and Dress Coats, size 14 to 18 years
26.50 to 98.00
formerly 35.00 to 125.00

Silk Dresses, size 14 to 18 years
12.75, 18.50, 29.50
formerly 18.50 to 39.50

Serge Dresses, size 14 to 18 years
9.75, 18.50, 26.50
formerly 16.75 to 37.50

Evening Gowns, size 14 to 18 years
16.75, 22.50, 37.50
formerly 26.50 to 48.00

Skirts, size 14 to 18 years
4.95, 8.50, 12.75
formerly 7.95 to 22.50

Juniors' & Girls' Apparel

Suits, Junior sizes 13 to 19 years
12.75, 18.50, 29.50
formerly 22.50 to 42.50

Coats, size 6 to 16 years
6.95, 12.75, 18.50
formerly 10.75 to 26.50

Wool Dresses, size 6 to 16 years
3.95, 8.50, 12.75
formerly 6.50 to 18.50

Silk Dresses, size 6 to 16 years
12.75, 16.75
formerly 18.50 to 22.50

Party Dresses, size 6 to 16 years
6.95, 8.50, 12.75
formerly 10.50 to 19.75

Gingham Dresses, size 6 to 16 years
95c, 1.50, 1.95
ormerly 1.50 to 2.95

Middy Blouses, size 6 to 18 years 95c
formerly 1.35 to 1.95

Children's Coats and Hats

(Infants' Wear Dep't.)

Coats of Cloth, Velvet and Corduroy, many fur-trimmed. Hats of Imported Velour, Velvet and Corduroy.

6.95	Coats	3.95
7.50	to 10.00 Coats	5.00
10.95	to 15.00 Coats	6.50
16.50	Coats	7.50
2.50	Hats	1.50
4.50	to 5.50 Hats	2.95
6.50	to 7.50 Hats	3.95
8.95	to 10.95 Hats	5.00
12.50	to 13.95 Hats	6.50

Women's Sweaters

Worsted Sweaters with large collar; belted model; variety of colors. formerly 5.90 — 4.95

Heavy Weight Worsted Sweaters with large collar; belted model; Heather mixtures and plain colors. formerly 11.90 — 8.90

Light-weight Shetland Weave Sweaters in White only. formerly 4.95 — 2.95

Women's Negligees

Negligees of Crepe de Chine and Georgette Crepe or Satin and Silk Crepe combined, only one or two of a kind. Also one and two piece Pajamas at half price.

5.00, 7.50, 10.00, 15.00 and 25.00
formerly 10.00 to 49.50

1,500 Women's Fur-Trimmed Coats

The Most Extraordinary Values Ever Offered in This Department

Comprising models which are exact reproductions of the highest priced coats of the season. They are exceptional in quality of materials and in actual value. Included in this sale are a number of high-class coats from regular stock, decidedly reduced for this event.

—All popular materials and colors
—Beautifully lined, faultlessly tailored
—All sizes including stylish stouts up to 48 bust.

regularly 49.50 to 59.50 — 25.00

HIGH-GRADE FURS

At Pronounced Reductions

Entire stock, consisting of Fur and Fur-trimmed Coats, Capes, Stoles, Muffs and Scarfs in the most desirable pelts and newest designs, offered without reserve.

Hudson Seal Coats in choice skins; belted model; 40 inches long. regularly 155.00, 125.00

Hudson Seal Coats with Mole Squirrel or Skunk Raccoon collar. regularly 165.00, 135.00

Hudson Seal Coats of choice skins; self trimmed; 45 inches long. regularly 175.00, 145.00

Hudson Seal Coats with Kolinsky Squirrel or Skunk Raccoon collar, 45 inches long. 165.00
regularly 195.00,

Nutria Coats, 36 inches long. 110.00
regularly 145.00

Moleskin Coats,—Taupe Fox collar and cuffs. 265.00
regularly 345.00

Natural Muskrat Coats,—belted model 85.00
regularly 110.00

Muffs

Real Skunk	42.50	regularly 65.00
Fox	45.00	regularly 65.00
Black Lynx	27.50	regularly 37.50
Natural Raccoon	13.50	regularly 16.50

Neckpieces

Real Skunk	55.00	regularly 75.00
Fox	45.00	regularly 65.00
Black Lynx	35.00	regularly 45.00
Natural Raccoon	10.50	regularly 14.50

Model Fur Coats

Taupe Russian Squirrel Coats, with deep Skunk collar and cuffs; full length model. 425.00
regularly 485.00

Handsome Scotch Mole Coats with Kolinsky Squirrel collar and cuffs. 645.00
regularly 745.00

Hudson Seal Coats of the finest quality with Kolinsky collar and cuffs. 295.00
regularly 345.00

Hudson Seal Coats, with collar, cuffs and border of Black Lynx. 48 inches long. 325.00
regularly 385.00

Caracul Coats of lustrous skins, with Skunk collar and cuffs. regularly 650.00, 465.00

Leopard Skin Coats,—choice skins; Hudson Seal collar, cuffs and border. 225.00
regularly 385.00

Persian Broadtail Coats with deep collar and cuffs, 48 inches long. regularly 645.00 545.00

Trimmed Hats

(Millinery Department)

The entire remaining winter stock of Women's and Misses' Hats in the Domestic Sections priced for absolute clearance. formerly 5.00 to 10.00 — 1.50

Plain & Fur-Trimmed Suits

645 Women's Plain-tailored and Fur-trimmed Suits in this season's smartest models, as well as advance Spring styles developed in fine winter materials for immediate wear; all colors and sizes, including stylish stouts.
formerly 49.50, 59.50 and 69.50 — 25.00

Women's Dresses

High Class Afternoon, Street and Evening Dresses in Satin, Velvet, Crepe de Chine, Meteor, Georgette Crepe, and combination effects; beaded, braided or embroidered; wanted colors and models. formerly 47.50 to 65.00 — 38.00

Attractive Street, Afternoon and Evening Dresses in Serge, Satin, Georgette Crepe, Wool Velour and Crepe de Chine. Desirable models and colorings. formerly 29.50 to 49.50 — 24.50

Afternoon and Street Dresses in Velveteen, Satin, Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, Georgette Crepe and Satin combinations. formerly 27.50 — 14.50

Women's Separate Skirts

Lustrous Black Satin, Velveteen, Broadcloth, Plaid or Striped Serge and Velour, fancy Prunella Cloth, Wool Poplin and Men's Wear Serge. Dress and Sport styles; draped, plaited and smart pocket effects.
formerly 5.75 to 24.75 — 3.50 and 7.50 and 2.50

Women's Blouses

Georgette Crepe Blouses in White or Flesh Color, trimmed with effective embroidery and wide filet lace on collar.
formerly 5.00 — 3.95

Women's High-Cut Boots

This season's models, with welted soles and Louis XV., Cuban or new military heels. Lace and Button Styles. Sizes incomplete.

5.75 reduced from 8.00 & 9.00 — 7.85 reduced from 10.00 to 12.00

Boys' Apparel

Overcoats in smart models, with convertible collar or button-to-the-neck style; belt in back or all around; many wool-lined; a few Chinchilla Coats included. Size 2½ to 9 years.
formerly 12.75 and 15.00 — 9.50

Norfolk Suits.—entire stock of finest fancy Norfolk Suits, made of sturdy smooth or rough fabrics in neat, attractive patterns; Gray, Blue and Brown effects; two pairs of full-lined knickerbocker trousers. Size 8 to 18 years.
formerly 18.00, 20,00, 25.00 — 15.00

Blouses.—a limited quantity made of fine Percale or Woven Madras; mostly with collars attached; a few without collars. Size 7 to 14 years. formerly 95c — 75c

Chinchilla Polo Caps in Gray, Oxford and Blue; well-made; pull-down style.
formerly 1.65 and 1.95 — 1.45

SMALL LOSS OF LIFE IN GUATEMALA CITY

Early Shocks Gave People Time to Flee Before Later One Sent Buildings Down.

PROMPT AID IS NEEDED

Red Cross Asked for Vaccine to Prevent Epidemics Among the Crowded Refugees.

GUATEMALA CITY, Dec. 31.—Earth shocks, that began here at 11 o'clock on Christmas night and are still continuing caused millions of dollars of damage to this city, the death of a few persons and the injury of about 100 others.

Every house in the city was rendered uninhabitable, and the entire population is homeless, living in the parks and open spaces. The first shocks were light, giving warning of the heavy ones that might follow. In the interim everyone had opportunity to seek safety in the open air.

The devastation wrought was widespread. The Presidential Palace, the Post Office, the Cathedral, all the churches, the hospitals, the schools and Masonic Temple were seriously damaged. The electric light system was put out of commission and telegraphic and railway communication interrupted.

The Government is relieving the situation by the distribution of provisions. Everyone is prohibited from remaining inside any of the buildings in the city. Excellent order has been preserved.

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Besides the supplies being assembled at New Orleans, naval vessels ordered to Guatemala will carry stores and medicine. Red Cross officials will authorize the purchase of additional supplies as soon as the relief workers wire further statements of their needs.

While the material damage was very heavy, there was little loss of life in Guatemala City, according to the first advices received from Guatemala Government officials by Ramon Bengoechea, the Guatemalan Consul in New York City yesterday. This word contradicted previous advices from unofficial sources which variously estimated the death toll at from a few score to 1,000.

"Unfortunately, news of earthquake true," said a message. "Loss of life very slight. Material damage heavy."

A message received in New York yesterday by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in North America from one of its missionaries in Guatemala City read:

"Terrible quakes continue. One hundred thousand homeless, hundreds suffering. Send $25,000 if possible immediately. Missionaries safe. All buildings wrecked. Hurry."

DUTCH GREET WAR CAPTIVES

First Party of British from Germany Show Traces of Privations.

OTTAWA, Dec. 31.—A Reuter's Agency dispatch from The Hague via London, dated Dec. 29, says that the first party of British war prisoners, soldiers and civilians, from Germany en route for internment in Holland has arrived at Scheveningen. The Dutch and Allied Ministers welcomed the arrivals, who, though cheerful, showed traces of privations.

The prisoners were taken to a hotel, the hall of which was lined with flowers. Messages of welcome were received from King George, Queen Mary, the Admiralty Board, Sir Edward Carson and the British residents of Holland. The Dutch newspapers contained articles describing the soldiers as an honor to the British nation, and saying that they represented the most famous English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh regiments. The men were silent when questioned regarding conditions in Germany.

AUTOIST HELD FOR HOMICIDE

Jewelry Salesman Accused of Running Down a Girl.

The first homicide case heard by a Magistrate due to the law abolishing the office of Coroner going into effect today was heard yesterday by Magistrate Corrigan in the Harlem Court, when Joseph B. Richards, a jewelry salesman and garage owner, living at 1,601 Bryant Avenue, the Bronx, was arraigned on a charge of manslaughter.

Richards was charged with causing the death of Cecelia Brennan, 12 years old, of 55 East 121st Street, who died in Harlem Hospital as a result of being struck by Richards's automobile in front of 2,087 Madison Avenue on Sunday.

Richards was held in $500 bail on a full complaint for examination on Friday.

Fund for Neediest Cases $58,871.

Contributions of $20 for the 100 Neediest Cases were received yesterday by THE NEW YORK TIMES, bringing the grand total to $58,871. The contributions received yesterday were as follows: August Wildmann, $5; Dirk Haagmans, $10; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Guernson, $5.

This Is The Time

to ask yourself whether you are obtaining the best results from your real estate investments.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1868
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John

Gidding

PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST NEW YORK

Begin—Tomorrow—Their

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALES

INVOLVING PRACTICALLY ALL REMAINING STOCKS OF FASHIONABLE WINTER APPAREL AT REDUCTIONS OF ABOUT ONE-HALF and ONE-THIRD—AND IN MANY INSTANCES AT LESS THAN HALF THEIR FORMER PRICES.

DINNER & EVENING GOWNS ALSO (DANCE FROCKS) — Formerly to $175 $75; Formerly to $145 $55; Formerly to $95 $35

DAY DRESSES — Formerly to $145 $55; Formerly to $75 $35

FUR-TRIMMED WRAPS — Formerly to $350 $195; Formerly to $245 $125; Formerly to $195 $95; Formerly to $165 $75

FUR-TRIMMED SUITS — Formerly to $195 $95; Formerly to $125 $65; Formerly to $95 $45

FUR-TRIMMED COATS — Formerly to $225 $145; Formerly to $250 $95; Formerly to $150 $65

BLOUSES — Formerly to $35 $15

ENTIRE STOCK OF LUXURIOUS FURS

AT REDUCTIONS OF ABOUT ONE-THIRD TO ONE-HALF

Rich Fur Coats—Sets and Separate Scarfs of Sable—Ermine—Chinchilla—Kolinsky—Mole—Seal—and other Fashionable Furs.

CLEARANCE OF MILLINERY

$5 $10 $15

NO EXCHANGES—REFUNDS—CREDITS OR APPROVAL

"Fifth Avenue's Popular Priced Fashion Shop"

Lee-Morris Co

at 36th Street 394 Fifth Avenue at 36th Street

Inaugurate Tomorrow, Wednesday

Absolute, General

CLEARANCE

Entire Stocks Women's & Misses'

Coats-Suits-Dresses

Replete with the most fashionable styles. Every garment in the pink of perfection. The extensive assortments necessary for conducting our large business now offered at

Greatly Reduced Prices

Supreme value of the season

Pom Pom Cloth Coats

Four Distinctive New Models MADE expressly for Lee-Morris Co.

29.75

Ideal Winter Garments

Made of pom pom, a soft, rich fabric of a weight that affords luxurious comfort; Reindeer, Rose, Taupe and other fashionable colors. Lined throughout with peau de cygne and interlined.

180 Smart Coats
with or without fur, one or two of a style. Were 25.00 to 35.00, Now 19.75

127 Fine Coats
fur trimmed, many fashionable models. Were priced to 39.75, Now 25.00

136 Stunning Coats
Pom Pom, Velour de Laine and Bolivia Cloth. Were 55.00, 59.00, 75.00, Now 35.00

76 Superb Coats
a wonderful aggregation of beautiful garments. Were 69.50, 87.50, 97.50, Now 49.50

All Our Suits
Sacrificed Regardless of Cost
The season's foremost tailored and fur trimmed models in the richest fabrics and leading colors, formerly priced to 87.50
15.00 22.50 35.00

136 Smart Dresses
Satin, Crepe de Chine, Charmeuse, Georgette, Serge and Velvet. Were to 22.50, Now 9.75

142 Afternoon Dresses
Satin, Charmeuse, Georgette, Crepe de Chine, and Velvet. Were to 35.00, Now 14.50

136 Frocks & Gowns
for Theatre and Evening Wear, Chiffon Velvet and Georgette. Were to 45.00, Now 25.00

Lee-Morris Co., 394 Fifth Ave.

B. Altman & Co.

Several Supremely Important Sales

ALL SPECIALLY PREPARED

will be held as specified below:

A Sale of Women's Coats

all fashionably and newly made, and all very exceptionally priced,

will take place to-morrow (Wednesday), Jan. 2nd.

Coats of reindeer wool velour . . $27.50
Coats of brown duvet de laine . . 27.50
Coats of green or brown crystal cloth, 38.00
Coats of taupe silvertone, with collar of nutria $38.00
Coats of black or taupe wool velour, trimmed with beaver $45.00
Coats of taupe or brown duvet de laine, trimmed with Hudson seal . . $45.00

(Women's Coats, Third Floor)

30,000 Yards of Silks, Velvets, Velveteens, and Corduroys

of eminently desirable qualities, in white, black and the smart shades for afternoon and evening wear, will be on special sale to-morrow, on the First Floor,

arranged in Dress, Blouse and Coat Lengths

at 45c., 65c., 95c., $1.15, 1.55 & 1.85 per yard

representing extraordinary concessions from original selling prices.

The Annual Winter Sales of Household and Decorative Linens, Blankets, Bedspreads, Comfortables, Etc.,

now in progress on the Fourth Floor, will be continued throughout the month of January.

Among the special items for the current week, offering exceptional values, are:

All-linen Damask Table Cloths
each . $2.75, 3.90, 4.50, 5.00 & 6.00

All-linen Damask Table Napkins
per dozen, $3.75, 4.50, 5.00, 5.75 & 6.75

All-linen Sheets, hemstitched,
pair $7.50, 8.75, 9.50, 10.75, 13.50, 15.00

All-linen Pillow Cases, hemstitched,
per pair $2.25, 2.65, 3.00, 3.90 & 4.50

White Blankets
per pair . . . . $7.00, 8.50 to 12.50

Satin-finish Bedspreads
Hemmed:
each $3.50, 4.00, 4.50
With scalloped edges:
each $3.75, 4.25, 4.75

Crochet Bedspreads
each $1.45

Comfortables
Cotton-filled . . . . each $3.90
Lambs' wool-filled . . . each 6.85

Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases at proportionately low prices.

American-made Underwear for Women, Misses & Children

The New Year Sales will commence to-morrow, January 2nd

and will be continued on Thursday and Friday,

offering unusual price advantages.

Women's Underwear

variously modeled in lingerie materials, crepe de Chine and washable satin, extremely well cut and well made, and in every respect calculated to appeal to women of refined tastes.

LINGERIE UNDERGARMENTS

Nightrobes, 95c., $1.50, 1.95, 2.90, 3.90
Chemises 95c., 1.50, 1.85
Envelope Chemises, 95c., 1.10, 1.95, 2.90
Combinations . 95c., 1.35, 1.90, 2.85
Corset Covers, 55c., 75c., 95c., 1.50, 1.90
Drawers . . 75c., 1.10, 1.50, 1.90
Pajamas 2.90
Petticoats . . 1.45, 1.95, 2.65, 3.50

SILK UNDERGARMENTS

Crepe de Chine

Nightrobes, $3.65, 4.95, 5.85, 6.85, 7.50
Envelope Chemises . . 1.95, 2.95, 3.90
Knickers 2.50, 2.95

Washable Satin

Nightrobes $6.50
Envelope Chemises . . 2.95, 3.90
Knickers 2.95
Camisoles 1.00, 1.50, 2.90

Misses' and Children's Underwear

daintily fashioned of lingerie materials.

FOR MISSES

Nightrobes (sizes 12 to 16 years) $1.25, 1.85
Princess Slips (sizes 12 to 16 years) . 1.95
Drawers (sizes 10 to 16 years) . . 75c.
Drawers (sizes 12 to 16 years) . . 1.35
Combinations 1.10, 1.75
Envelope Chemises . . . 95c., 1.35
Petticoats . . . 1.25, 1.35, 2.50

FOR CHILDREN

Nightrobes (sizes 4 & 6 years) . 95c.
Nightrobes (8 & 10 years) . $1.10
Princess Slips (sizes 6 to 10 years) . 1.65
Drawers (sizes 2 to 8 years) . . 55c.
Knickerbockers (sizes 2 to 10 years) 50c.

These Sales will take place on the Second Floor.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

SMALL LOSS OF LIFE IN GUATEMALA CITY

Early Shocks Gave People Time to Flee Before Later One Sent Buildings Down.

PROMPT AID IS NEEDED

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First Party of British from Germany Show Traces of Privations.

OTTAWA, Dec. 31.—A Reuter's Agency dispatch from The Hague via London, dated Dec. 29, says that the first party of British war prisoners, soldiers and civilians, from Germany en route for internment in Holland has arrived at Scheveningen. The Dutch and Allied Ministers welcomed the arrivals, who, though cheerful, showed traces of privations.

The prisoners were taken to a hotel, the hall of which was lined with flowers. Messages of welcome were received from King George, Queen Mary, the Admiralty Board, Sir Edward Carson and the British residents of Holland. The Dutch newspapers contained articles describing the soldiers as an honor to the British nation, and saying that they represented the most famous English, Scotish, Irish and Welsh regiments.

The men were silent when questioned regarding conditions in Germany.

AUTOIST HELD FOR HOMICIDE

Jewelry Salesman Accused of Running Down a Girl.

The first homicide case heard by a Magistrate due to the law abolishing the office of Coroner going into effect today was heard yesterday by Magistrate Corrigan in the Harlem Court, when Joseph B. Richards, a jewelry salesman and garage owner, living at 1,001 Bryant Avenue, the Bronx, was arraigned on a charge of manslaughter.

Richards was charged with causing the death of Cecelia Brennan, 12 years old, of 55 East 118th Street, who died in Harlem Hospital as a result of being struck by Richards's automobile in front of 2,087 Madison Avenue on Sunday.

Richards was held in $500 bail on a full complaint for examination on Friday.

Fund for Neediest Cases $58,871.

Contributions of $20 for the 100 Neediest Cases were received yesterday by THE NEW YORK TIMES, bringing the grand total to $58,871. The contributions received yesterday were as follows: August Wuldman, $5; Dirk Hangmans, $10; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Guernson, $5.

This Is The Time

to ask yourself whether you are obtaining the best results from your real estate investments.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1868
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John

"Fifth Avenue's Popular Priced Fashion Shop"

Lee-Morris Co

at 36th Street 394 Fifth Avenue at 36th Street

Inaugurate Tomorrow, Wednesday

Absolute, General

CLEARANCE

Entire Stocks Women's & Misses'

Coats-Suits-Dresses

Replete with the most fashionable styles. Every garment in the pink of perfection. The extensive assortments necessary for conducting our large business now offered at

Greatly Reduced Prices

Supreme value of the season

Pom Pom Cloth Coats

Four Distinctive New Models MADE expressly for Lee-Morris Co.

29.75

Ideal Winter Garments

Made of pom pom, a soft, rich fabric of a weight that affords luxurious comfort; Reindeer, Rose, Taupe and other fashionable colors. Lined throughout with peau de cygne and interlined.

180 Smart Coats
with or without fur, one or two of a style. Were 25.00 to 35.00, Now **19.75**

127 Fine Coats
fur trimmed, many fashionable models. Were priced to 39.75, Now **25.00**

136 Stunning Coats
Pom Pom, Velour de Laine and Bolivia Cloth. Were 55.00, 59.00, 75.00, Now **35.00**

76 Superb Coats
a wonderful aggregation of beautiful garments. Were 69.50, 87.50, 97.50, Now **49.50**

All Our Suits
Sacrificed Regardless of Cost
The season's foremost tailored and fur trimmed models in the richest fabrics and leading colors, formerly priced to 87.50

15.00 22.50 35.00

136 Smart Dresses
Satin, Crepe de Chine, Charmeuse, Georgette, Serge and Velvet. Were to 22.50, Now **9.75**

142 Afternoon Dresses
Satin, Charmeuse, Georgette, Crepe de Chine, and Velvet. Were to 35.00, Now **14.50**

136 Frocks & Gowns
for Theatre and Evening Wear, Chiffon Velvet and Georgette. Were to 45.00, Now **25.00**

Lee-Morris Co., 394 Fifth Ave.

Gidding

PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST NEW YORK

Begin—Tomorrow—Their

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALES

INVOLVING PRACTICALLY ALL REMAINING STOCKS OF FASHIONABLE WINTER APPAREL AT REDUCTIONS OF ABOUT **ONE-HALF** and **ONE-THIRD**—AND IN MANY INSTANCES AT **LESS THAN HALF THEIR FORMER PRICES.**

DINNER & EVENING GOWNS (ALSO DANCE FROCKS) — Formerly to $175 $75; Formerly to $145 $55; Formerly to $95 $35

DAY DRESSES — Formerly to $145 $55; Formerly to $75 $35

FUR-TRIMMED WRAPS — Formerly to $350 $195; Formerly to $245 $125; Formerly to $195 $95; Formerly to $165 $75

FUR-TRIMMED SUITS — Formerly to $195 $95; Formerly to $125 $65; Formerly to $95 $45

FUR-TRIMMED COATS — Formerly to $225 $145; Formerly to $250 $95; Formerly to $150 $65

BLOUSES — Formerly to $35 $15

ENTIRE STOCK OF LUXURIOUS FURS

AT REDUCTIONS OF ABOUT ONE-THIRD TO ONE-HALF

Rich Fur Coats—Sets and Separate Scarfs of Sable—Ermine—Chinchilla—Kolinsky—Mole—Seal—and other Fashionable Furs.

CLEARANCE OF MILLINERY

$5 $10 $15

NO EXCHANGES—REFUNDS—CREDITS OR APPROVAL

B. Altman & Co.

Several Supremely Important Sales

ALL SPECIALLY PREPARED

will be held as specified below:

A Sale of Women's Coats

all fashionably and newly made, and all very exceptionally priced,

will take place to-morrow (Wednesday), Jan. 2nd.

Coats of reindeer wool velour . . $27.50
Coats of brown duvet de laine . . 27.50
Coats of green or brown crystal cloth, 38.00
Coats of taupe silvertone, with collar of nutria $38.00
Coats of black or taupe wool velour, trimmed with beaver $45.00
Coats of taupe or brown duvet de laine, trimmed with Hudson seal . . $45.00

(Women's Coats, Third Floor)

30,000 Yards of Silks, Velvets, Velveteens, and Corduroys

of eminently desirable qualities, in white, black and the smart shades for afternoon and evening wear, will be on special sale to-morrow, on the First Floor,

arranged in Dress, Blouse and Coat Lengths at 45c., 65c., 95c., $1.15, 1.55 & 1.85 per yard

representing extraordinary concessions from original selling prices.

The Annual Winter Sales of Household and Decorative Linens, Blankets, Bedspreads, Comfortables, Etc.,

now in progress on the Fourth Floor, will be continued throughout the month of January.

Among the special items for the current week, offering exceptional values, are:

All-linen Damask Table Cloths
each . $2.75, 3.90, 4.50, 5.00 & 6.00

All-linen Damask Table Napkins
per dozen, $3.75, 4.50, 5.00, 5.75 & 6.75

All-linen Sheets, hemstitched,
pair $7.50, 8.75, 9.50, 10.75, 13.50, 15.00

All-linen Pillow Cases, hemstitched,
per pair $2.25, 2.65, 3.00, 3.90 & 4.50

White Blankets
per pair . . . : $7.00, 8.50 to 12.50

Satin-finish Bedspreads
Hemmed :
each $3.50, 4.00, 4.50
With scalloped edges :
each $3.75, 4.25, 4.75

Crochet Bedspreads
each $1.45

Comfortables
Cotton-filled . . . . each $3.90
Lambs' wool-filled . . . each 6.85

Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases at proportionately low prices.

American-made Underwear for Women, Misses & Children

The New Year Sales will commence to-morrow, January 2nd,

and will be continued on Thursday and Friday,

offering unusual price advantages.

Women's Underwear

variously modeled in lingerie materials, crepe de Chine and washable satin; extremely well cut and well made, and in every respect calculated to appeal to women of refined tastes.

LINGERIE UNDERGARMENTS

Nightrobes, 95c., $1.50, 1.95, 2.90, 3.90
Chemises . . . 95c., 1.50, 1.85
Envelope Chemises, 95c., 1.50, 1.95, 2.90
Combinations . 95c., 1.65, 1.90, 2.85
Corset Covers, 55c., 75c., 95c., 1.50, 1.90
Drawers . . 75c., 1.00, 1.50, 1.90
Pajamas 2.90
Petticoats . . 1.45, 1.85, 2.65, 3.50

SILK UNDERGARMENTS

Crepe de Chine

Nightrobes, $3.65, 4.95, 5.85, 6.85, 7.50
Envelope Chemises . . 1.95, 2.95, 3.90
Knickers 2.50, 2.95

Washable Satin

Nightrobes $6.50
Envelope Chemises . . . 2.95, 3.90
Knickers 2.95
Camisoles 1.00, 1.50, 2.90

Misses' and Children's Underwear

daintily fashioned of lingerie materials.

FOR MISSES

Nightrobes (sizes 12 to 16 years) 1.25, 1.85
Princess Slips (sizes 12 to 14 years) . 1.95
Drawers (sizes 10 to 16 years) . 75c.
Drawers (sizes 12 to 16 years) . 1.35
Combinations 1.10, 1.75
Envelope Chemises . . . 95c., 1.35
Petticoats . . . 1.25, 1.35, 2.50

FOR CHILDREN

Nightrobes (sizes 4 & 6 years) . 95c.
Nightrobes (8 & 10 years) . $1.10
Princess Slips (sizes 6 to 10 years) 1.65
Drawers (sizes 2 to 8 years) . 55c.
Knickerbockers (sizes 2 to 10 years) 50c.

These Sales will take place on the Second Floor.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

18th January Sale
Great Stocks
Reliable Qualities

HEARN

Fourteenth Street West of Fifth Avenue

18th January Sale
NO Scarcity of Goods Here
NO Inferior Grades Here

January Sale Specials
ALL PRICES REPRESENT RELIABLE QUALITIES—

SERGE DRESSES— our reg. $8.75.....Sale 6.74
New box pleated model with embroidered belt and white collars—in navy, black, Copen, green and brown—sizes for women and misses.

STRIPED SILK DRESSES— our reg. $13.94.....Sale 8.74
Pretty models, having Georgette sleeves and white Georgette collars—sizes 16 to 44.

SILK BLOUSES— our reg. $4.94.....Sale 3.77
Of crepe de Chine and crepe Georgette in flesh or white—daintily tucked or embroidered.

CREPE DE CHINE BLOUSES— our reg. $2.94.....Sale 2.44
Also tailored styles of silk—white, flesh and navy.

WHITE BLOUSES— our reg. $1.95.....Sale 1.50
Of Voile and Organdie — pretty styles that are lace trimmed or tucked.

VOILE BLOUSES— our reg. .97.....Sale .78
Tailored or fussy effects—all white or in colored stripes.

MERCHANDISE BOUGHT for CASH AND SOLD ON SAME BASIS

At HEARN Sale Prices

Will Spell SUCCESS for This

18TH JANUARY SALE of

Undermuslins, Babies' Wear, Household Dry Goods and Apparel

Following Representative Items for Both WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY:—

January Sale Values in TOWELINGS

Many watch for our January Sale to put in a year's supply.

Roman Toweling—also brown crash—gold borders—glass checks included— our reg. .13......11

Dish and Roller Toweling—blue and red borders—also glass checks— our reg. .18½......15

Linen Crash—heavy firm weave—assorted borders— our reg. .25......21

Linen Toweling—for dish or roller—firm weave—bordered— our reg. .22......18

Cotton Toweling—bleached—red border— sale.....8¼

ALSO:—

Blue Diamond Diapering— 10-yard piece— 18-inch—our reg. $1.17.....97
20-inch—our reg. $1.27.....1.08
22-inch—our reg. $1.34.....1.18
24-inch—our reg. $1.48.....1.28
27-inch—our reg. $1.66.....1.43
30-inch—our reg. $1.87.....1.58

Smart Fashions for Southern Wear

THE Fashion Departments of this Store announce a showing of beautiful, appropriate new clothes for present wear in the Southlands, "where the sun and sea and air are now lovely and every prospect pleases." There are summery, fascinating, lightsome costumes for wear at the smart resorts, and chic tailored new frocks and suits and hats to don for the journey down. Just a glimpse at them will make a woman forget that such a season as Winter exists.

FOUR ALLURING COSTUMES HERE SKETCHED

That Chinese Note

Extreme left—A charming suit of the new rough Cascade silk, in oyster white. The "coolie" collar and the waistcoat are of black satin, embroidered in Oriental colors. Graceful long, flying panels flank the slender skirt.

Price.....57.50

The hat worn with this suit is in Chinese blue. The straw rim is built in pagoda-like tiers, and the crown is of gayly printed Rajah silk, trimmed with fruits stitched on with black.

Price..... 7.50

A Half-and-Half Gown

Left centre—This gown is built of two contrasting fabrics, in two different colors—gold colored linen and sheer white voile—which proves it to be one of the smartest of the advance models. The very effective embroidery is of gold, with a Chinese touch of black.

Price.....21.50

Hat with above costume is of brown Georgette Crepe, with the slantwise brim of shining brown lisere straw. Broad quills are very fashionable for Spring chapeaux. These are in peacock blue.

Price.....12.50

A Touch of Black Satin

Right centre—A very smart Tuxedo collar of black satin finishes the double breasted coat of this pretty suit of oyster white Cascade silk. Both the coat and the skirt show smart large military pockets.

Price.....49.50

With this suit goes a hat of black lisere straw, with a facing of black satin on the upper brim, and novel black feather ornament accentuating the lovely long flare on the left side.

Price.....10.00

Ruff-Nuff Silk Is New

Extreme right—This little outing frock is doubly modish. Firstly, it is built of the new Ruff-Nuff silk, and secondly, it slips on over the head in the approved style of the moment. Its color scheme is oyster white with collar and pipings of delft blue, and black picot ribbon jabot.

Price.....32.50

Extreme right—Set of hat and bag, charmingly carried out in natural leghorn straw, combined with delft blue faille. The piquant little Russian turban is embroidered with multi-colored straw flowers.

Price, Set of 2 Pieces 18.50

In addition to the costumes above described are numerous others equally attractive, featuring a wealth of the new interesting fabrics. The Millinery Section shows delightful creations in straw-and-fabric combinations, many of which can be worn right away here in New York. And there are filmy new blouses, and correct lingerie and corsets to model the new silhouette.

We invite every woman to stop a while in the Fashion Departments this coming week to see these refreshingly new clothes. Those planning a Southern trip will, of course, be interested. And to women staying North, we point out that these new Mid-winter styles are the certain forerunners of the modes of next Mid-summer.

18th January Sale of

Muslins, Sheets, Pillow Cases

EIGHTEEN Years—

EIGHTEEN Successful JANUARY SALES. Our forethoughtful cash buying months and months ago is responsible for the following EXCEPTIONAL SALE SPECIALS, which, in majority of instances, are lower in price than one would pay now, buying as we do in extraordinarily large quantities:—

Muslins
Fruit of the Loom
Lonsdale
Hill
Regularly .24— January Sale 17½
Limit—20 yds.

39-inch Unbleached Muslins—
Mill lengths, 2 to 20 yds.—our reg. .12½.....January Sale 9¾
Limit 20 yds.

Pillow Tubings—for Pillow Cases—
No side seams—soft finish—no dressing—
42 inch—our reg. .30.....January Sale .22
45 inch—our reg. .32.....January Sale .24

Bleached Sheetings—for full and ¾ beds—less than mill prices.
72 inches wide—our reg. .44.....January Sale .32
81 inches wide—our reg. .46.....January Sale .34
No Mail or Telephone Orders on any of the above.

Sheetings—by yard—standard quality—January Sale Prices.

Bleached.		Unbleached.	
42-inch—worth .30	.24	45-inch—worth .30	.24
45-inch—worth .32	.25	54-inch—worth .36	.28
50-inch—worth .36	.28	63-inch—worth .42	.34
54-inch—worth .42	.32	72-inch—worth .46	.37
72-inch—worth .50	.40	81-inch—worth .50	.40
81-inch—worth .53	.43	90-inch—worth .53	.43
90-inch—worth .58	.45		

No Mail or Telephone Orders.

Sheets and Pillow Cases

Will-Wash-Heavier.	Mohawk.	Dwight Anchor and Utica.
42x36—Value .32. Sale .25	Value .35. Sale .26	Value .37. Sale .27
45x36—Value .34. Sale .27	Value .36. Sale .28	Value .39. Sale .29
50x36—Value .38. Sale .29	Value .42. Sale .34	Value .44. Sale .35
54x36—Value .44. Sale .33	Value .46. Sale .38	Value .49. Sale .39

Sheets—

54x90—Val. 1.08. Sale .79	Val. 1.12. Sale .92	Val. 1.18. Sale .93
63x90—Val. 1.12. Sale .89	Val. 1.25. Sale 1.02	Val. 1.30. Sale 1.03
72x90—Val. 1.28. Sale .99	Val. 1.35. Sale 1.12	Val. 1.44. Sale 1.13
81x90—Val. 1.38. Sale 1.09	Val. 1.44. Sale 1.22	Val. 1.59. Sale 1.23
90x90—Val. 1.46. Sale 1.14	Val. 1.52. Sale 1.28	Val. 1.76. Sale 1.43

Measurements are before hemming.

Hemstitched Sheets and Pillow Cases—10 and 5 cts. more respectively.

Extra Long Pillow Cases to 40½ inches—Sheets to 3 yards long.

Full Assortment of Wamsutta and New Bedford Sheets and Pillow Cases at sale price.

No Mail or Telephone Orders for Above.

Our 18th January Sale LINENS and TOWELS

RIGHT NOW—With the prices of linen and cotton soaring to heights never before reached in its history—and more difficult to obtain than ever before, we feel justly proud to be able to offer these attractive values:

Linen Table Damasks
70-inch—floral patterns—our reg. $1.24.....1.38

Unbleached Linen Damask
60-inch—our reg. $1.25.....95

Linen Damask Napkins
19½-inch—good patterns—our reg. $4.25.....3.17

Mercerized Damasks
70-inch—heavy durable weave—our reg. .97.....Yard .72
58-inch—heavy weave—good patterns—our reg. .54.....41

Mercerized Napkins
18-inch—fine close weave—our reg. $1.38.....Dozen 1.17

Luncheon Cloths
Hemstitched or scalloped—mercerized damask—our reg. .88.....67

Linen Damask Scalloped Sets
Round patterns—cloth 72-in.—½ doz. 22-in. napkins—reg. $11.25...9.75

Cotton Huck Towels
Bleached—hemmed ends with white damask borders—
our regular .28.....*January Sale*.....20

Cotton Huck Towels
All white with hemmed ends—our reg. .15. *January Sale*.....12½

Heavy Turkish Towels
Full bleached and hemmed—wide terry stripe border—
reg. .24.....*January Sale*.....20

Bleached Turkish Towels
White border with fringe—our reg. .12½..*January Sale*.....10

UNDERMUSLINS

18th January Sale

LINGERIE of Silk or Sheer and Practical Nainsook
Extra Size Underwear for Large Women
Misses' and Children's Underwear, Also

The values to be expected in our sales are so well known that the mere announcement of "A Sale" brings a very ready response. Enthusiastic customers attest the sincerity of our offerings. This sale will be no exception to that rule.

Qualities are as in all previous sales, the best for the money that can be purchased anywhere. Our very large output and our always ready cash bring wholesalers to us with the best the market affords. We cannot go out in the wholesale market to-day and buy at the prices for which we are selling the garments in this sale. Now is your opportunity. You should take advantage of it.

Women's Corset Covers—Nainsook—round neck—lace and insert or edge of good emb'y— our reg. .38......27

Nainsook Corset Covers—several desirable styles—lace and insert—or fine cambric—convent edge—our reg. .58—Special.....46

Corset Covers—Nainsook — various models with practical trimming, laces, medallions and ribbons—value .94.....68

Women's Drawers—Cambric and Soft-Finish Muslin—tucks and hemstitched hem— our reg. .38.....27

Women's Drawers—ruffle of embroidery and tucks or lace and inserts—our reg. .48.....36

Women's Drawers—ruffle of fine embroidery or rows of lace and edge—our reg. .94.....68

Envelope Chemises — Nainsook—round yoke with inserting of emb'y, lace edge or fine emb'y and ribbon—our reg. .58.....45

Envelope Chemises—round neck, trim'd front and back—lace and inserts—our reg. .94.....76

Envelope Chemises—white or flesh—more than a dozen fancy models—lace, emb'y and ribbon—our reg. $1.28.....94

Envelope Chemises—a splendid assortment of desirable styles and trimmings—practical or dainty—our reg. $1.48.....1.28

Envelope Chemises—handsome models—Point de Paris or Val. laces, medallions and ribbons—our reg. $2.48.....1.88

Women's Night Dresses—soft finish muslin—round or V-neck—short or long sleeves—wide embroidery or lace and emb'y edge—value .78.....58

Women's Night Dresses—cambric and muslin—variety of dainty models—sleeveless, short or long sleeves—special.....80

Women's Night Dresses—nainsook—round or square yoke or Empire style with shirrings, medallions, laces or scalloped embroidery—our reg. $1.48.....1.26

Night Dresses—neat or elaborate styles—Empire or round yoke—many excellent models—value $1.94.....1.64

Women's Night Dresses—small lots—desirable laces, embroideries, tucks and ribbon—round, V or high neck—short or long sleeves—our reg. $3.94.....2.88

Combinations—Nainsook—yoke of emb'y and lace inserts, ribbon run—skirt or drawers— our reg. .94.....74

Combinations — Nainsook—dainty yokes of lace or emb'y—trim'd front or back— our reg. $1.45.....1.24

Combinations—fine Nainsook—many styles, with laces, emb'y, medallions and ribbons— our reg. $2.48 and $2.64..1.94

Women's Petticoats—ruffle of wide embroidery or lace and insert —our reg. .84.....68

Women's Petticoats—deep ruffles—wide embroidery with inserts of Point de Paris and Val. lace— our reg. $1.48.....1.29

Silk Underwear

Envelope Chemises—of washable satin—deep yoke of Swiss embroideries and Fisheye lace combined—lace trimmed back—lace edge, ribbon run— special.....1.94

Night Dresses—of crepe de chine—Empire style, hemstitching and shirring—ribbon and rosebud rosettes—our reg. $4.75..3.68

Washable Satin Bloomers—shirred at waist and knee—two rows hemstitching— our reg. $3.94.....2.94

Crepe de Chine and Satin Camisoles—fancy yokes of lace and ribbon—special.....84

Camisoles—satin or Crepe de Chine—beautiful styles—French knots, fine lace and emb'y trim—our reg. $1.48.....1.46

Crepe de Chine Petticoats—dainty flesh with five rows filet pattern lace in ecru tint with every other row of wide blue satin ribbon—net under ruffle—special.....5.00

White Fabrics

January Sale Values

36-in. Long Cloth—10-yd. pieces—
our reg. $2.00.....1.65
our reg. $2.23.....1.85
40-inch—our reg. $2.38..1.95
our reg. $2.58.....2.25

Nainsook—10-yd. pieces—
our reg. $2.00.....1.62
our reg. $2.18.....1.75
our reg. $2.25.....1.85
our reg. $2.88.....2.37
our reg. $3.10.....2.55

36-in. Cambric—Special, yd.....15

36-inch Nainsook—reg. .21.....17

44-inch Lingerie Batiste—
our reg. .38.....28

36-inch Novelty Skirtings—
our reg. .38.....28

36-inch Mercerized Poplins—
our reg. .48.....35

45-inch Chiffon Voile—
our reg. .38.....28

January Sale of Spreads

Full Size Marseilles Spreads—
Satin finish—hemmed or scalloped—worth $4.00..3.07

Full Size Satin Marseilles Spreads—
Various patterns—
hemmed—worth $5.97.....3.94

18th January Sale of BABIES' WEAR

DAINTY—NEW!
LOWER-THAN-ELSEWHERE PRICES

An extremely popular place for mothers is this baby section. They find all the little bits of daintinesses they want for baby here—sturdy clothes for the tiny youngster in great variety—and a graduate trained nurse in attendance to advise prospective mothers as to babies' clothing needs.

Babies' Ribbed Shirts—sizes to 3 yrs.—seconds of 35 ct. quality. .24

Babies' Half Wool Shirts—sizes to 6 yrs.—our reg. .75.....56

Infants' Silk and Wool Shirts—sizes to 6 mos.—our reg. $1.05..87

Emb'd Long Flannel Skirts—cambric waists—our reg. $1.45.1.00

Wool Flannel Gertrudes—emb'd silk scallop—our reg. $1.25....94

Flannelette Gertrudes or Skirts—cambric waists—our reg. .45....38

Flannelette Barrow Coats—cambric bands—our reg. .25.....28

Infants' Flannel Bands—pinked—our reg. .25.....22

Babies' Flannelette Nightgowns and Wrappers—our reg. .45....36

White Daisy Cloth Wrappers—silk scalloped—with or without collars—our reg. .75.....65

Infants' Hand-Made Bootees—our reg. .50.....38

Birdseye Diapers—Hemmed, ready for use.

Single.		Double.	
20x20.....	.94	20x40.....	1.57
22x22.....	1.11	22x44.....	1.77
24x24.....	1.28	24x48.....	2.07
27x27.....	1.74	27x54.....	2.47

Infants' Slips—Yoke or Bishop styles—lace and embroidery trimmed—our reg. .87.....45

Infants' Slips—Nainsook—lace, embroidery, and some hand stitched yokes—our reg. .67....56

Finer Slips—Hand stitched and embroidered, also hemstitched—many trimmed skirts with lace or embroidery—our reg. .97....64

Finer Slips—Our reg. $1.19.....87

Little Tots' Tub Dresses—All new Spring designs—gingham and chambray, belted and Empire models—to 6 yrs.—our reg. .87...50

Little Tots' Kindergarten Dresses—Gingham and chambray—Empire and belted—sizes to 6 yrs.—our reg. .97.....77

Christening Sets (dress and skirt)—Nainsook, lawn and batiste—lace and embroidery trimmed, also robe effects—reg. $3.98...2.97

Infants' Slips, Dresses and Gowns—Nainsook—embroidery and tuck trimmed—yoke and Bishop styles—to 3 yrs.—our reg. .44...28

Little Tots' White Dresses—Nainsook, lawn and batiste—yoke, Empire and French—lace embroidery and hand-stitching—to 6 yrs.—reg. .98...74

B-L-A-N-K-E-T-S

18th JANUARY SALE

At each price is a quality that cannot be purchased elsewhere for the figures indicated. It is hardly necessary to go into detail about "our blanket values"—they are known far and wide—Once a customer for Blankets always a customer—that is a well-known slogan here.

Blankets—Wool mixed— our reg. $6.94.....Sale 5.74
¾ bed size—plaids—also white with contrast borders—for ¾ and full bed sizes.

Wool or Wool Mixed— our reg. $8.97.....Sale 7.54
Plaids, also white with pink and blue borders—¾ and full bed.

Comfortable Blankets— our reg. $4.74.....Sale 3.67
Elderdown finish—imported cotton—Indian designs, Jacquard and plaid effects—for travel, auto and bath robes.

Cotton Fleece Blankets— our reg. $3.37.....Sale 2.67
White and gray—contrast borders—¾ and full bed size.

Cotton Fleece— our reg. $2.95..... 2.25
White, gray and tan—contrast borders—¾ bed size.

Wool Nap Blankets— our reg. $4.97.....Sale 3.54
Plaids, for single beds — also white and tan—contrast borders—¾ bed size.

Comfortable Blankets— our reg. $3.77.....Sale 3.24
Imported cotton — soft Elderdown finish—solid colors with borders, also allover designs.

Crib Blankets— our reg .84.....Sale .58
Elderdown finish—Imported cotton—Jacquard designs in pink or blue.

Crib Blankets— our reg. $3.74.....Sale 2.50
Double blankets—36x54—wool mixed—plaids in pink or blue—shell stitched.

Cotton Fleece Blankets— our reg. $2.18.....Sale 1.77
White, tan and gray—54x72—contrast borders.

Crib Blankets— our reg .18..... .15
Cotton fleece—white with pink or blue borders—stitched.

Crib Blankets— our reg. .50.....Sale .42
Imported cotton—Elderdown finish—allover Jacquard designs — white with pink or blue.

Imported Cotton Crib Blankets— our reg. $1.47.....Sale 1.17
Elderdown finish—Jacquard designs—also white with pink or blue borders.

Pillows and Feathers

Mixed Feather Pillows
Assorted tickings—

Our Regular	Size	January Sale Price
.82.....	20x28 in.....	.63
.97.....	21x28 in.....	.72

New Feather Pillows
Mixed goose feathers—

Size	Our Regular	January Sale
20x28 in.	$2.71.....	2.17
22x28 in.	$3.28.....	2.53
24x30 in.	$3.82.....	3.02
26x30 in.	$4.15.....	3.27

Goose Mixed Feather Pillows
Assorted tickings.

Size	Our Reg.	January Sale
20x28 in.	$1.27.....	1.03
22x28 in.	$1.37.....	1.10
24x30 in.	$1.46.....	1.27
26x30 in.	$1.84.....	1.44

New Mixed Feathers
Our reg. .97.....77

New White Feathers
Goose and down mixed—
our regular .87 lb.—
January Sale 1.17

New White Down Feathers
Our reg. $2.21..... January Sale 1.87

1,500 FARM TRACTORS TO BE SENT TO FRANCE

Food Administration Expects Thus to Release 2,000,000 Tons of Shipping.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Fifteen hundred farm tractors will be sent to France by the Food Administration for use in increasing the French food crops. One hundred, it was learned today, have already gone forward aboard a naval transport. All will be across by March, when the Spring plowing begins.

The plan for sending the tractors was conceived by Henry Morgenthau and his son, Henry Morgenthau, Jr. The younger Morgenthau will go to France to supervise delivery of the tractors and to establish schools to train older men and women to use them. The tractors will be distributed by the French Minister of Agriculture. They have been accepted on behalf of the French Government by André Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States.

The National Implement and Vehicle Association approved the arrangement and gave assurance that the shipments would not interfere with production to meet the needs of American farmers.

The use of tractors, Food Administration officials said today, would not only be of great service to France, but would cause the release of 2,000,000 tons of shipping next year that otherwise would be required to transport food from America to the French. The acreage sown to crops in the uninvaded portions of France this year was 30,742,157, compared with 40,657,250 in 1913. The total food crop this year was 24,581,290 tons, against 30,462,340 in 1913.

The use of the tractors will enable the French in the Spring to plant 530,000 additional acres in potatoes, and in the Fall an extra 1,000,000 acres in wheat.

Appeal for Syrian Relief.

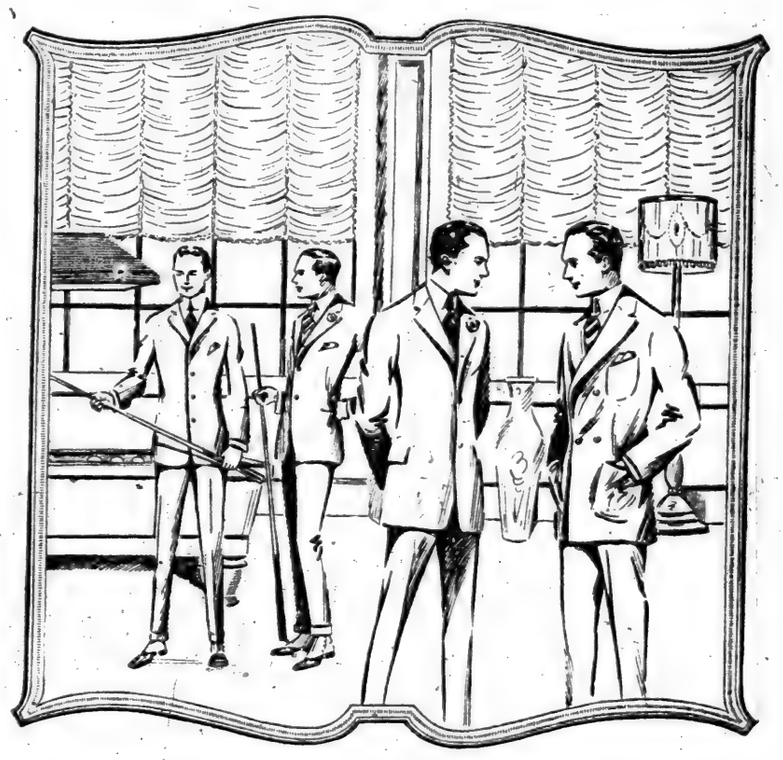
The New York Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief of 1 Madison Avenue has issued a special appeal for Christmas, which according to the Armenian calendar falls on Jan. 19. Many thousands of men, women, and children are freezing and starving, according to the committee, and exposed at any time to the possible further ferocities of the Turks about them. Their homes have in many cases been destroyed, and Christmas gifts sent for their relief will have the effect of actually saving many lives.

JOHN FORSYTHE & SONS
THE WAIST HOUSE
3 West 42d Street
JANUARY SALE
WASH WAISTS
AT $2.00
BEGINNING TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY
Telephone: Vanderbilt 2218

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900
Lord & Taylor
38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Semi-Annual Reduction Sale
Men's and Young Men's
High Class Suits
Begins Wednesday, January 2nd

NOTHING reserved except evening clothes. A bona fide end-of-the-season clearing sale of our entire stock of Fall and Winter suits. An event that occurs twice each year, January and July, a time when we move large lots of high grade clothing by the sheer-force of low prices, creating without a doubt one of the best suit buying opportunities of the entire season.



Not a limited lot but a $40,000 stock of Suits reduced to a quick-selling point

affording a specific model for men of practically every build; a size for every man, short or tall, slim or stout. None need go without a perfect fit, and, moreover, there is a wide range of patterns and colors to select from.

This is not a nondescript lot of clothing bought especially for a Clearing Sale.

Every suit is of our regular stock, selected for a critical clientele, made according to our exacting specifications in a way that will sustain the Lord & Taylor reputation for high grade clothing.

Prices are made with this one thought in mind. Our end-of-the-season Clearing Sale must be the predominating value-giving feature of the entire season's business, and prices must be low enough to insure a complete clearance of our entire stock of suits—except evening clothes.

Heavy and medium weight suits. Hundreds of suits just right for early Spring wear. Many medium weights which most men prefer for all-the-year-round wear; many full silk lined.

With the tremendous advance in the price of wool fabrics, with every indication of still greater advance, the pronounced saving this sale will afford marks this event as one of the most advantageous SUIT BUYING OPPORTUNITIES that will be possible for a long time to come.

$25.00, $22.50 and $20.00 Suits	Reduced to $17.75
$30.00, $27.50 and $25.00 Suits	Reduced to $21.75
$32.50 and $30.00 Suits	Reduced to $25.75
$37.50 and $35.00 Suits	Reduced to $29.75
$42.50 and $40.00 Suits	Reduced to $32.75
$50.00, $48.00 and $45.00 Suits	Reduced to $36.75

No Charge for Alterations

Each season the attendance to this sale grows larger; therefore an early selection is advisable.

Store Open Until 6 o'Clock

Fourth Floor

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900
Lord & Taylor
38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Important Events
In Progress
JANUARY SALE OF
Lingerie, Negligees
Silk Petticoats, Corsets
Blouses, White Cotton Goods
Linens and Bed Clothing
Also
JANUARY CLEARANCE SALES OF
Women's Suits and Coats
Dresses, Shoes, Sweaters
Furniture and Domestic Rugs

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

We Greet
the New Year
With Optimism

Help the country in a big way. That should be the one fixed thought of every patriot.

To do this, every producer must go at top speed—every industry must broaden and expand in order to meet war time demands in a generous way.

Our increasing business convinces us that the people know that thrift means prosperity, not parsimony—money is a measure to value property and a medium of exchange to make its transfer easy—property is nothing but the accumulated results of mental and physical labor of people performed before necessity requires it. Property is wealth. If wealth is to be increased, then mental and physical labor must be increased.

The people of the United States realize these fundamental facts. They have with full confidence and real patriotism responded in their loans to the Government and are ready to respond to others. Yet with cheerful courage of true Americans they are leading normal lives, keeping in smooth running order the economic organizations of the country, and when peace comes these business machines will have efficiency and momentum that will enable our country to compete on favorable terms with the world.

Now with the New Year let us renew all our obligations, especially our obligations to work harder, keep cheerful, spend wisely—not hoarding—and never flinch a moment from our duty.

Lord & Taylor
38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

CUTICURA WILL HELP MAKE IT ALL WELL

Don't let your little ones suffer or fret because of skin troubles. Give them a hot bath, using Cuticura Soap freely. Then anoint affected parts with Cuticura Ointment. The daily use of Cuticura does much to prevent these distressing troubles.

Sample Each Free by Mail
With 32-page book on the skin. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. C, Boston." Sold everywhere.

PECK & PECK
Cave
A large assortment of English and Scotch
Wool Stockings
In plain colors and fancy patterns for sport and day wear.
Stocking Shops
586 Fifth Ave., at 48th St.
501 Fifth Ave., at 42nd St.
New York City

CRITTALL
STEEL
CASEMENTS
AND
WINDOWS
DETROIT

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, to be on all news stands Thursday, Jan. 3, will contain eight pages of rotogravure showing in detail all the fighting fronts; sixteen pages of other Rotogravure pictures of what is pictorial in the world's zones—10 cents a copy. All stands, news boys.

GROCERS CANVASSED FOR FOOD STATISTICS

Policemen Distribute 50,000 Schedules, Which Must Be Filled Out in 48 Hours.

WILL POST PRICE LABELS

Retailers Tell Federal Board They Will Comply with Rule—Surplus of Potatoes Reported.

Police of New York City yesterday canvassed nearly 50,000 retail and wholesale grocers in the nation-wide inventory which the Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture is conducting to ascertain how much food and foodstuffs are on hand throughout the country. Policemen went from store to store in their respective districts and left with the proprietor or manager of storey schedules of all the possible staples in stock, with the request that they be filled out within forty-eight hours.

The schedules will be collected by policemen tomorrow and taken to the police stations, where they will be inspected by officials of the Department of Health, who will then make a survey of the entire ground and check up the statements of the grocers. The process of checking up, which practically amounts to a duplication of the work, has been found necessary in order that the inventory may be made thoroughly reliable so the Federal government can develop a systematic plan of distribution and conservation, for the country at large.

In many parts of the city, especially in the poorer districts, the police had to explain to the grocers that the law required them to fill out the schedule or they were liable to a penalty. According to the officials in charge of the survey, the inspection of food on hand will disclose where hoarding exists.

Members of the Federal Food Board received assurances from retail grocers all over the city that the label rule requiring them to indicate the quality and grade of their goods by posting placards in their stores will be complied with in the designated time, Jan. 10.

Confusion was reported among the foreign language grocers. Some thought the rule did not apply to them if they carried on a comparatively small trade, and others declared they were unfamiliar with the grades of their goods and contended they were in no position to differentiate. These grocers were advised to differentiate to the same extent that the jobber or wholesaler had done in selling the goods to them.

As many of the grades maintained by wholesalers and jobbers are hypothetical and often confined to individual wholesalers, the Food Board yesterday considered the problem of developing a system of uniform grades throughout the wholesale trade. It was decided that some definite action must be taken if the retailer was to be held strictly accountable for the grade he sold.

On account of the recent arrival of a large quantity of turkeys in the local markets prices dropped from 2 to 3 cents a pound. Some of the turkeys were due on Christmas, but freight congestion held them up. The Market Bureau of the Federal Food Board also announced a drop in nearly every grade of poultry. According to an agreement made between the retail butchers and the Federal Food Board on Dec. 20, the retail price should not be more than 5 cents above the wholesale price. The Food Board stated yesterday that the price of the best turkeys in medium and low retail neighborhoods should not exceed 42 cents a pound.

F. G. Foy, editor of The Daily Market Report, told the Federal Food Board yesterday that there was a surplus of potatoes on the market. According to Mr. Foy, there are 440,000,000 bushels of potatoes in the country which will have to be consumed before June 1 in order to make way for the new crop. About 360,000,000 bushels will be used for seed, leaving 250,000,000 to be consumed by the nation.

"There is no danger of a potato famine this year," said Mr. Foy. "Our great problem is to get rid of potatoes on hand in time in order to prevent the stock in the market which is a great surplus would cause. Unless a market is found for all the potatoes we have now we are bound to discourage production for next year, and drive away from the market men who are giving the financial backing to potato production. What-ever remains of the present crop by June 1 will have to be destroyed."

As a means of increasing consumption, Mr. Foy urged that hotels and restaurants serve more potatoes with their meals.

The International Sugar Committee yesterday announced a reduction in the refiners' selling price from 8.35 cents per pound to 7.45 cents. The reduction was made possible by the arrival of the new crop.

RHONDDA ISSUES PLAN TO DISTRIBUTE FOOD

Provisional Scheme to Prevent Queues in England—First Rationing Is in Sugar.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—An important step toward rationing the nation with regard to essential food supplies was taken today when Baron Rhondda, the Food Controller, issued a provisional model scheme to the local Food Committees. The memorandum deals with measures to prevent food queues, the new powers of Food Committees, registration of customers, registration of retailers, rationing of manufacturers, caterers, and institutions, and local voluntary arrangements for adjusting supplies. Appended is a model ration card.

To prevent food lines Lord Rhondda says that every customer should be registered at one shop, and not allowed to deal elsewhere. Shopkeepers should be required to divide supplies in fair proportion among the registered customers, and no shopkeepers should be allowed to register more customers than he can conveniently serve.

This scheme will be discussed by the local committees with the wholesalers and retailers, and the results reported to the Food Controller.

England's first experience with compulsory rationing was had today with sugar. No person could obtain supplies except by card.

Baron Rhondda is expected soon to issue an order for a meatless day.

Other measures may be summarized as follows: Potatoes to be used in the manufacture of bread, to economize in the consumption of cereals; no calves or heifers to be killed, and the sale of veal and lamb to be prohibited; the sale of ice cream and water ices to be forbidden; curers of bacon and ham to make returns of their output not later than Jan. 10.

Whitney Asks Quick Car Unloading.

Public Service Commissioner Travis H. Whitney, who is a member of the joint committee of the Interstate Commerce Commission and of the New Jersey Public Utilities Commission to aid in clearing up freight congestion, said yesterday:

"As an example of the need of vigorous action to require consignees to unload cars, there is a concern in Brooklyn which deals in metals which sometimes has as many as twenty cars which it holds sometimes from forty to fifty days without releasing them."

To Relieve a Cold in One Day.
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 30c.—Advt.

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second Street (*Between 5th and 6th Avenues*) West Forty-third Street

Commencing To-morrow, the January Sale of Women's American-made Underwear

Offering perfect fitting garments of fine Nainsook, in tailored and elaborately trimmed models, at these remarkably low prices:

Night Gowns, - 80c, 95c to 2.75
Combinations, - 98c, 1.35 to 1.90
Petticoats, - - - 75c, 89c to 2.90
Chemises, - - 50c, 72c to 1.29
Corset Covers, - 48c, 68c to 1.55
Drawers, - - - 48c, 69c to 1.79
Envelope Chemises, at 93c, 1.35 to 2.85

Pink Silk Undergarments Attractively Priced

Crepe de Chine Night Gowns at $3.85 and 4.95

Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises, at $1.90 and 2.85

Habutai Silk Night Gowns *Regularly $3.95,* at $2.95

Crepe de Chine Bloomers at $1.90 and 2.75

Washable Satin Underbodices, at 85c, 1.39 to 1.85

PHILIPPINE HAND-MADE LINGERIE

Hand-embroidered, in most artistic designs

AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE COST

Philippine Night Gowns, at $1.69, 1.95, 2.25 to 3.75
Philippine Combinations, " $1.75, 2.25 and 2.95
Philippine Plain Chemises, " $1.35, 1.85, 2.25 & 2.75
Philippine Drawers, - - - - at $1.10 and 1.50

Philippine Envelope Chemises, at $1.75 and 2.90

Women's Corsets and Brassieres

A most advantageous purchase of desirable models and materials, will be offered Wednesday, on the Second Floor, at Fully One-third Less than Regular Prices

Women's Corsets
Made of coutil and broche; all sizes but not in every style,
$1.45, 1.85, 2.75 and 3.95
Regularly sold from $2.50 to 8.00

Women's Brassieres
Made of fine batiste, elaborately trimmed; in all sizes,
at 35c, 65c, 98c and 1.45
Regularly sold from 50c to 2.75

The Great Annual Sale of Superior Housekeeping Linens

Provides extraordinary savings from regular prices

TABLE CLOTHS
Linen Heavy Satin Damask, full bleached,
$3.50, 4.50 and 5.50
Napkins to match, doz. $3.75, 4.50, 5.25

TABLE CLOTHS
Irish Satin Damask; attractively priced at
$1.75, 1.95, 2.68 & 3.75
Napkins, doz. $2.25, 2.95 and 3.40

Full Bleached Irish Satin Damask Linen, $1.38 yd.

Regularly $2.00 a yard—VERY SPECIAL.

Linen Sheets, hemst'd, pr. $7.25, 10.00, 12.50
Pillow Cases, hemst'd, " $1.10, 1.95, 2.50
Crochet Bedspreads, hemmed $1.50, 1.75, 2.10
Bedspreads, satin finished; hemmed $3.50, 3.75, 4.50
Huck Towels, hemmed; doz. $1.25, 1.75, 2.25
Huck Towels, hemst'd, doz. $2.25, 2.65, 3.50
Turkish Bath Towels, doz. $2.95, 4.75
Glass and Kitchen Towels, doz. $3.50 and 4.50

Famous Old Bleached Huck Towels at $6.25 doz.

Hemstitched ends; soft and absorbent; size 19x35 inches.

Madeira Hand Scalloped and Hand Embroidered Pieces

Afternoon Tea Napkins, dozen at $5.75, 6.50 & 7.50
Tray Covers, at 25c, 35c and 50c each
Luncheon Sets, 13 pieces, at $3.75, 4.75 and 6.00 set

January Clearance Sale of Women's Suits and Dresses

Priced in many instances greatly below cost

Women's Tailored Suits

Of wool velour, gabardine, serge, velveteen and velour de laine; in plain tailored or fur-trimmed models,

Formerly up to $75.00,

at $13.50, 19.50, 27.50 and 45.00

Women's Smart Dresses

For street, sport, afternoon, theatre or dinner wear; of serge, satin, crepe de Chine, velveteen and chiffon velvet,

Formerly up to $69.50,

at $12.00, 19.75, 25.00 and 39.50

The remainder of our higher priced garments will be offered at proportionate reductions.

A Clearance Sale of Women's Fur Fabrics and Cloth Coats

Made of Arcadian lamb, soft wool velour, Pom Pom and other high-class materials, trimmed with fashionable furs, richly lined and warmly interlined,

Heretofore $36.00 and 49.75

at $25.00 and 29.75

Substantial Reductions on all our

High Cost Afternoon and Evening Wraps

Most Exceptional Values in Women's Costume Blouses

Excellent assortment of the favored materials in the newest models,

at $2.95, 7.90 to 13.50

Worth $5.00 to 19.75

Smart Satin Shirts
Advanced Spring models, in white or flesh only; worth $6.90,
at $5.00

Lingerie Blouses
Voiles and batistes, effectively embroidered and trimmed; worth $3.95 to 2.95,
at $1.50

Annual January Sale of Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases

At the following very low prices:

Muslin Pillow Cases, hemmed, 22c, 24c, 29c, 38c
Muslin Sheets, hemmed, . . 85c, 1.10, 1.20, 1.45
Embroidered Pillow Cases, . . . 39c and 65c

White and Colored Blankets

At Equally Advantageous Prices.

White Blankets
Double bed size,
at $3.25, 4.95 and 5.75

Fancy Colored Blankets
Plaid designs, in pink, blue, grey and tan,
at $3.95

ASK PEOPLE TO SAVE STILL MORE IN 1918

New Year's Appeal for War Economy Issued by the Federal Reserve Board.

"WEAR YOUR OLD CLOTHES"

Say Cities Should Suspend Public Works and Individuals Curtail Non-War Investments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Preliminary to the January bulletin of the Federal Reserve Board, to be issued in a few days, which will contain a financial review for the year, the Board tonight issued a statement which in effect is a new year's appeal to the people to save, save, save for the winning of the war—to save not money alone, but materials, services and credit.

The Board points out the wisdom of diminished consumption and the curtailment of investment, and emphasizes the necessity of an increase of gold holdings in the Federal Reserve Banks if the financial machine is to make a condition of the highest efficiency.

The board, in its statement, says:

"War financing in the last analysis means putting the Government in possession of goods and services. Financing by loans means the sale to the Government of goods on credit. To win the war, our Government and the governments with which we are associated must have goods and services. It is of as much importance, therefore, that the Government should be helped to obtain the goods it requires as it is that it should be helped to procure the credit it requires with which to pay for goods. In neither respect are the American people as yet co-operating to a sufficient degree; primarily, because they have not yet been adequately impressed with the paramount importance of their co-operation—they have not yet been made thoroughly to realize the fact that the success or failure of the war, in brief, the fate of the country lies in their hands.

Saving Country in Four Ways.

"In the great work of educating the people of the country to an appreciation of their part in the effective conduct of the war, the banks of the country have an opportunity to make themselves leaders. In the communities they serve they should endeavor to make it clear that the amount of goods that can be produced, even in a country as large and as rich as ours, is limited; that saving, therefore, is necessary, and that by saving goods the people are serving their country in four ways:

"(1) They enable our own Government and our allied governments to obtain the goods required with the requisite speed. As everybody knows, time is a most important factor at this juncture. Coal, copper, steel, and foodstuffs are cases in point.

"(2) By saving goods not required by the Government they release corresponding quantities for export to other countries in exchange for which needed supplies may be secured. To illustrate: If everybody in the United States would cut down consumption of cotton and woolen goods even to a slight amount, goods to the value of millions of dollars would be available for export and could be made the basis of exchange to pay for much needed supplies of copper and nitrates for ourselves and beef and wheat for the use of our allies, obtained in South America.

"(3) By consuming goods in smaller amounts, not only are goods saved but money is saved, and the people thus put in a position to absorb and pay for the war loans of the Government out of savings.

"(4) By diminishing the consumption of goods and by paying for Government bonds out of savings instead of from funds borrowed from the banks, both the rapid rise of prices of goods is retarded, as well as banking inflation, which accelerates the rise of prices.

"It can not have escaped the attention of the banks that, since the beginning of the war, deposits have increased at a rapid rate and that loans, discounts and investments have grown at an even more rapid rate. It is true that the Federal Reserve's holdings of gold have also increased to a point where they are larger than those of any other country, but the percentage of the gold reserves against deposits and notes has decreased. This is a familiar phenomenon in time of war and to a certain extent perhaps unavoidable, but it must nevertheless be our constant concern to keep every dangerous tendency in the banking situation under control, and particularly to retard the too rapid expansion of banking credit as far as this can be done without jeopardizing the main business of the country at this time—the winning of the war.

"Events are, however, every day making it clearer that the conservation of our financial strength is not of itself sufficient to insure a successful financing of the war. The financing of the war is only in part a money problem; in very large part it is an economic problem—a problem of conserving the economic as well as the financial strength of the nation and developing our resources and productive power to the point where they will be equal to sustain the great military operations which are in prospect and all that is incident to them.

Maxims of War Economy.

"Nobody should, therefore, consume goods except to the extent that their consumption is necessary to maintain health and vigor. Nobody should draw upon the credit resources of the country except to finance transactions which are essential for a nation at war. Credit should be saved as much as goods. Conservation of credit as regards non-essential enterprises is necessary in order to provide, without undue expansion, the credit required by the Government and by business essential to the success of the war and the well-being of the country.

"The board most earnestly invites serious consideration of these and kindred steps in the development of a program of national economy and bespeaks the co-operation of all the banks of the country in behalf of their adoption in their several communities. The banks are urged to teach in their districts the meaning and necessity of saving and its relation to the successful financing of the war; to tell the city merchant and the country storekeeper that this is not the time to buy and stock up, especially with luxuries. Let the people everywhere be encouraged to consume fewer things and let those be the simple and substantial things that are necessary to health and strength. Let the public realize that it is more respectable in such wartimes as confronts us to be seen in old clothes than in new ones. Let the banks tell the people of their communities and their authorities, the Mayors and Governors, that this is not the time for cities to be spending money on public works, rather should they be considering the suspension of existing work with the view of releasing men and material for the use of the Government, and so as not to compete with the Government for the savings of the people, thereby weakening the ability of the Government to place its loans.

"There is neither an unlimited supply of men or of goods or credit. This is, therefore, the time for both large and small enterprises, not engaged in the production or handling of essentials, to reduce inventories and thereby free goods and productive power and banking credit for essential uses.

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

We Hope to Have More Heaters
for Wednesday
Oil, Gas and Electric

If shipping facilities do not fail us, we hope to have plenty more oil, gas and electric heaters for sale Wednesday at "Humanitarian" Prices.

"A Service to Humanity"

That's what one man termed the ingenuity of the Gimbel store in providing over 6,000 heaters to meet the coal shortage. We like to think that big stores are public service corporations with profit considerations secondary to the spirit of service.

We were thinking of coal shortages, unhappy, uncomfortable little children, old people and invalids when we arranged to "plunge" the heater market and buy just about every heater in sight regardless of price.

We Hope to Be Ready Again Wednesday

The chances are ten to one that the next shipment of several thousand heaters will be here for Wednesday. But there is the one chance that it may not. However, there have been no disappointments thus far and we expect to be ready.

Heaters at Reasonable Prices—Ready to Carry Home If You Wish.

GIMBELS New Kind of Housefurnishing Store—Fifth Floor.

W. H. HALL
ESTABLISHED 1856
18 West 38th Street
NEAR FIFTH AVENUE
Great January Sale of
FURS

BEGINNING TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2

We have decided to sell our entire stock of high grade, strictly reliable Furs at a

Discount of 25% to 33⅓%

Every article in our establishment bears the original price tag marked in plain figures so it will be an easy matter to perceive the price reduction.

Here are honest reductions that are certain to make loyal customers for the House of Hall for years to come and add to its reputation for selling the most dependable, serviceable and lasting Furs at the lowest prices.

Parties not prepared to take advantage of this Sale can make a selection, pay a deposit, and goods will be held for future delivery.

Women's Fur Coats

		Regular Price.	Sale Price.
Hudson Seal Coats	40 inches long	$150	$100
Hudson Seal Coats	45 inches long	$180	$120
Hudson Seal Coats	45 inches long, with Skunk Collar and Cuffs	$225	$150
Hudson Seal Coats	45 inches long, with Skunk Collar, Cuffs and Border	$275	$175
Hudson Seal Coats	45 to 48 inches long, Sable Squirrel trimmed	$370	$275
Hudson Seal Coats	48 inches long, Kolinsky trimmed	$400	$300
Hudson Seal Coats	48 inches long, Skunk trimmed	$370	$275
Hudson Seal Coats	48 inches long, Black Lynx trimmed	$360	$265
Hudson Seal Coats	45 inches long, Ermine trimmed	$300	$200
Taupe Squirrel Coats	45 inches long, Skunk trimmed	$475	$350
Nutria Coats		$225	$150
Leopard Coats		$300	$225
Moire Caracul Coats		$225	$150
Natural Raccoon Coats		$200	$135

Fur Neckwear

	Regular Price.	Sale Price.		Regular Price.	Sale Price.
Beaver Collars	$35	$22	Hud. Bay Sable Capes	$400	$300
Skunk Scarfs	30	20	Skunk Capes	100	70
Skunk Collars	75	50	Skunk Stoles	90	60
Taupe Fox Scarfs	45	30	Kolinsky Capes	170	125
Taupe Wolf Scarfs	33	22	Mink Capes	235	175
Georgette Fox Scarfs	50	35	Hudson Seal Coatees	175	125
Lynx Stoles	90	60	Nutria Coatees	165	110
Hud. Bay Sable Collars	110	75	Hudson Seal Capelets	75	50

Fur Muffs

	Regular Price.	Sale Price.		Regular Price.	Sale Price.
Beaver Muffs	$30	$20	Lynx Muffs	$35	$25
Skunk Muffs	35	25	Hud. Bay Sable Muffs	150	110
Skunk Muffs	50	35	Kolinsky Muffs	50	35
Taupe Fox Muffs	50	35	Hudson Seal Muffs	18	12
Taupe Wolf Muffs	35	25	Nutria Muffs	15	10
Georgette Fox Muffs	50	35	Mole Muffs	40	30

W. H. HALL, 18 W. 38th St.
Telephone Greeley 2707. Formerly 6th Ave. and 22d St.

Annual Sale
C. G. Gunther's Sons
Established 1820
Furs
20% Reductions
On the Entire Stock
391 Fifth Avenue New York

SUFFRAGE WON BY 102,344.

Canvassers Give Official Totals of the November Election.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 31.—The State Board of Canvassers today announced the results of the November election. In a formal statement it was shown that woman suffrage won by 102,344 majority, the vote being 702,129 to 600,-776. In 1915 the vote was 748,332 against the proposition and 553,348 in its favor.

The vote by counties in New York City on the suffrage amendment was as follows:

	For.	Against.
New York	120,412	89,124
Kings	129,611	92,315
Queens	34,125	26,794
Richmond	3,985	3,224
Bronx	52,660	26,346

Attorney General Merton E. Lewis received 688,960 votes, and his Democratic opponent, Devoe P. Hodson, 541,335. S. John Block, Socialist, polled 109,366, while William H. Burr, Prohibition, got 29,866.

Amendment 2, regarding city debt limit in first-class cities, carried by a vote of 501,728 and 420,306 against.

The vote on Supreme Court Justices in the First and Second Districts was as follows:

First District—Samuel H. Ordway, (Rep.,) 104,044; John V. McAvoy, (Dem.,) 149,563; Nicholas Alexiakoff, (Soc.,) 60,650; Daniel Janeby, (Pro.,) 865.

Second District—Leander B. Faber, (Rep.,) 122,946; Seth B. Strong, (Rep.,) 97,096; Lewis L. Fawcett, (Rep.,) 122,311; Edward Lasansky, (Dem.,) 137,704; Richard S. Newcombe, (Dem.,) 131,097; William J. Kelly, (Dem.,) 160,51-; Harry W. Laidler, (Soc.,) 48,307; Harry Waton, (Soc.,) 45,675; Morris Wolfman, (Soc.,) 43,777; Harold W. Watson, (Pro.,) 1,865; John C. Judge, (Ind.,) 3,882.

AMERICAN AVIATOR KILLED.

Dying, He Insists on Reporting Observations to Comrades.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—An American aviator was killed yesterday while making a test flight at an aviation centre before French and American pilots and observation aviators.

Although the wind was blowing violently he made a loop successfully, but on attempting to repeat the feat he fell. He was dying when picked up, but insisted on reporting to his American comrades with his last breath the observations which he had made.

TO-DAY
our clients are receiving
$565,000
Mortgage interest paid the day when it is due.
If a SURE income is wanted buy our
GUARANTEED MORTGAGES
LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
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THIRTY working-days is the guaranteed delivery time for three types of Aut in Standard Factory Buildings.
A nation organization means immediate service at most any point.
The Austin Company
217 Broadway New York
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Annual Shoe Clearance Sale
1,200 Pairs High Grade Boots
To Be Closed Out

High-cut all black lace model, with glace kidskin vamp and lace stay; cloth tops; also tan calfskin lace model, welted soles, military heels. Value 8.00. *Reduced to* 4.75

An assortment of this season's desired models, in a variety of styles and leathers and attractive color combinations. Value 10.00 *Reduced to* 6.90

BROOKLYN
OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO
Fulton Street, Brooklyn
Now in Progress
Semi-Annual Clearance Sale

The Entire Stock of Women's and Misses' Tailored Suits, Coats, Dresses, Waists, Skirts, Fur Coats and Separate Furs; Also Girls' Coats and Dresses Will Be Closed Out

Regardless of Original Cost or Selling Price

Nutria Trimmed Velour Coat 29.75

Women's and Misses' Coats

Attractive Coats of Burella Cloth. Convertible collar of Kit Coney Fur. *Reduced to* 25.00

New models of Seal Plush, featuring distinctive pockets, belt and collar effects. *Reduced to* 10.00

Model (as illustrated) of superior Wool Velour, Nutria collar and cuffs. *Reduced to* 29.75

Women's and Misses' Dresses

An extensive assortment of Crepe Meteor or Taffeta and Georgette combinations; beautifully fashioned. *Reduced to* 18.00

Various models of striped Satins, Taffetas, Serge and Georgette combinations; bead trimmed. *Reduced to* 25.00

Women's and Misses' High Cost Suits
To Be Closed Out
At Extreme Price Reductions

Extraordinary Reductions Effected In
Women's Fashionable Fur Coats & Separate Furs

110.00 Hudson Seal Coats	85.00	100.00 Leopard Cat Coat	75.00
150.00 Hudson Seal Coats	115.00	175.00 Natural Muskrat Coat	125.00
175.00 Hudson Seal Coats	135.00	195.00 Stunning Nutria Coat	150.00
225.00 Hudson Seal Coats	175.00	175.00 Trimmed Caracul Coat	135.00
285.00 Hudson Seal Coats	235.00	295.00 Persian Lamb Coat	250.00

Fur Scarfs, Stoles, Muffs and Fur Novelties
At Greatly Reduced Prices

Attractive Ball-Shape Fur Muffs
A number of Muffs in the new ball shape of excellent Hudson Seal (*Dyed Muskrat*) skins, Natural Nutria and Kolinsky Muskrat. *$12.00 to 15.00 Values* 9.50

CROZIER PROMISES RIFLES IN TEN DAYS

Testifies Full Supply for Men in the Camps Will Then Be Ready for Shipment.

DENIES BIAS AGAINST LEWIS

Witness Tells of Rushing Ordnance Work—Delays Ascribed to Our Unpreparedness.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—So nearly has the War Department caught up in the rifle shortage for its men in training, General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, testified today, before the Senate Military Affairs Committee, that within ten days there will be enough rifles for every man in camp. After that, the General said, it would depend upon the railroads as to when the men got the weapons.

General Crozier thought all the 500,000 men in the draft training camps would have their rifles within six weeks. He asserted that the output would be rushed after that to provide equipment for the new men to be put in training soon. He gave it as his opinion that the Government had done well to overcome the shortage in this time.

As to machine guns, General Crozier could not promise any deliveries of the Browning gun—the newly adopted official machine gun for the American army—until late in March. Not until July, he said, would there be an appreciable output of this weapon. Contingents going to France meantime would depend upon the French for their principal machine gun supply.

Denies Lewis's Charge.

The Ordnance Chief, who had been called to clear up points as to ordnance shortage developed since his appearance before the committee two weeks ago, stoutly denied the assertion of Colonel Isaac Newton Lewis, inventor of the Lewis machine gun, that personal antagonism had impelled him (General Crozier) to reject the Lewis gun in the early days of America's entry into the war. General Crozier insisted that the Lewis gun had been accepted after it passed War Department requirements and that was not until last Summer in its previous tests, he said, the gun had not proved satisfactory.

Senators asked General Crozier why the Lewis gun, having been adopted by the British army when war began, and having been retained by the British as the official army machine gun, could not have been taken up by the American Government when the United States entered the war. The Ordnance Chief insisted that the gun was accepted as soon as it proved its efficiency.

Orders for Machine Guns.

The Ordnance Department ordered 97,000 Browning guns late last Summer, and has put in another order for 55,000, said General Crozier. Altogether 41,000 Lewis guns have been ordered, but these are all to be used in aviation work.

General Crozier admitted in reply to an inquiry by Senator Frelinghuysen that the French Government would supply the major part of the artillery to be used by the United States Army in France during 1918. That, he said, was due to the difficulty in getting American shops ready to turn out field guns, and to delays caused by strikes. He maintained, however, that France was equal to the task of providing everything that the United States lacked.

Correspondence was produced in which M. Tardieu of the French High Commission, asked the War Department to order French artillery.

General Crozier punctuated his evidence several times with the observation that the War Department had not been better prepared for the war against Germany because the country had failed to adopt a preparedness policy in peace times. He had urged larger appropriations for artillery, he said, but Congress had ignored his recommendations. This was long before the war. The General maintained that blame for lack of adequate equipment could not be laid entirely upon the War Department.

The Ordnance Chief took the oath before testifying, after Senator Frelinghuysen had remarked that he believed all witnesses ought to be sworn.

"Much of the evidence given before this committee may go before the Attorney General," said the New Jersey Senator. "I consider it wise, therefore, to have all witnesses sworn in future."

Crozier Under Oath.

"I'm very anxious to be sworn," remarked General Crozier.

The ordnance chief took from his pocket a long memorandum he had prepared and proceeded to read it. He went into an explanation for the shortage in ammunition and guns, telling of the delay caused in the manufacturing plants having to change their machinery after making ordnance for the French and British Governments.

"The delay ought not to have existed," said General Crozier. "But the responsibility rests primarily on the whole country for having failed to adopt a policy of preparedness before the war."

Getting to the delay in accepting the Lewis gun, General Crozier said the first offer, to his knowledge, was received May 2, 1912, when the Automatic Arms Company asked for a special test. The correspondence showed that the Ordnance Board offered a regular test with ammunition furnished by the Government. No test followed, but on March 5, 1913, another Lewis gun was offered for a test, which was held at the Springfield Arsenal. The Vickers was adopted because the board's report showed the Lewis gun jammed 286 times, had 35 parts broken, and 15 parts required replacement, while the Vickers gun jammed only 37 times and had no parts broken. The board held the Lewis gun inferior to the Vickers or Benet-Mercier.

"The Lewis gun was rejected in the 1913 test because of its inability to maintain continuous fire and because it broke and jammed," said the ordnance chief. "It was not offered for another test until April, 1916."

In the tests of April, 1916, General Crozier said, the manufacturers withdrew the guns because it was said they were not in condition.

The War Department bought 250 Lewis guns for use on the Mexican border in 1916, General Crozier said, and they were used alongside the Benet-Mercier guns.

Failed to Show Superiority.

"The experience with the Lewis guns at that time was not at all satisfactory," the witness continued. "It utterly failed to demonstrate superiority over the Benet-Mercier gun. If the Lewis gun had been adopted at that time it would have been in the face of every test that had been made of its merits as compared with other guns."

After the United States went into the war, General Crozier said, the Ordnance Department, being pressed for machine guns, ordered 41,000 of the Lewis type. Senator Wadsworth brought out that these guns were all assigned to the Aviation Corps. This, General Crozier explained, was because there was urgent need to equip airplanes.

"Our duty was to get airplanes armed and we needed the Lewis gun for that," he said. "We had to consider what was the most advantageous step to take.

"But you could have supplied Lewis guns for use in the training camps," interposed Senator Hitchcock. "They were needed for that work, and evidence has been given to show that 11,400 of them were on hand, ready to be delivered."

"Well, we had to use them where we thought they would be of the greatest service," replied General Crozier.

Senator Frelinghuysen interrupted to say that, after a test made before a special army board at Plattsburg in 1916, a report favorable to the Lewis gun was made to the Ordnance Department.

"Did you object to that report?" demanded Senator Frelinghuysen.

"Yes," replied General Crozier.

"Why?"

"Because it was not a fair test. The Lewis gun would not have stood up in the sort of test that ought to have been given it."

"Isn't it a fact that the machine-gun division of the Seventh Regiment of New York broke all records with the Lewis gun on the Mexican border in 1916?" asked Senator Wadsworth.

"That's true, but it is also true that there were many adverse reports against the gun in nearly every other border test," answered General Crozier. "The Lewis gun simply did not come up to requirements."

"Well, if there are any line officers who preferred any other gun to the Lewis, they must keep in hiding when I come around," commented Senator Wadsworth. "I have not heard a word against its work on the border."

Royalties on Browning Gun.

Concerning payments for the Browning gun, General Crozier said the Government's policy was to pay royalties rather than buy patents outright. Both he and Secretary Baker had approved the agreement to pay $1,250,000 in advance royalties.

"For that sum," the General continued: "we secure the right during the war to make as many guns as the Government desires. Already we have ordered enough so that the royalties would amount to three or four times that sum."

General Crozier sought to impress upon the committee that the Ordnance Department had not been neglectful of the necessities imposed by the war. During seven months after the United States entered the conflict against Germany, he said, contracts had been let for $1,500,000,000 worth of ordnance. As compared to this he quoted an expenditure by the British of $1,500,000,000 for ordnance in three years of warfare.

"I want to tell the committee that all the huge machinery of the War Department has been going at top speed for months," said General Crozier. "The machinery of my bureau has been worn almost threadbare. We've had to readjust things; we've had to expand from 4,000 to 6,000 per cent. beyond our pre-war status; we've had to get industries going to turn out ordnance of every description. I want to assure the committee that the work accomplished by the War Department in this short time is something of which the people may well be proud."

"I have no doubt about that," assented Senator Chamberlain. "We are trying to find out, however, why there were delays in getting things started. That's what the people want to know."

Senator Frelinghuysen asked if the Government was now running all its powder plants at full capacity. General Crozier thought so. The New Jersey Senator spoke of "five or six powder plants" in his State which were being run at only 60 per cent. capacity.

"That's news to me," replied General Crozier.

The aggregate output of the powder plants in the country, General Crozier said, was now about 1,500,000 pounds a day, of which the du Pont Company turns out 90 per cent. The Government, he said, was arranging for more output.

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"Did I lock the store?"
"Did I leave a window or transom open?"
"Did I forget to light the light?"
"Did I forget to put out the light?"

How many times on your way home have you asked yourself these and numerous other questions, which would be answered with consequent relief in your mind by subscribing to the HOLMES Patrol Service?

Rates as low as $2.00 per month.

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Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Announce, Beginning To-morrow, Wednesday

Sale of Women's Smart Coats

at one-third below regular prices

The models are individual and of a very high character throughout the entire collection, fashioned of Siberia Cloth, Wool Velour, Broadcloth, Silvertone Velour, Mixtures, Velour de Nord, Velveteen, Baffin Seal, Sealette Plush, Arcadian Lamb and Esquimette Plush, many accentuated with beautiful furs.

Coats	Formerly $19.50 to $25	Now $12.50
Coats	Formerly $25 to $29.50	Now $17.50
Coats	Formerly $29.50 to $39.50	Now $25.00
Coats	Formerly $25 to $45	Now $29.50
Coats	Formerly $45 to $59.50	Now $39.50
Coats	Formerly $69.50 to $85	Now $45.00
Coats	Formerly $85 to $125	Now $65.00

Sale of Fine Undermuslins at Greatly Reduced Prices

Exquisite Silk Undergarments from our regular stock, broken assortments of styles we are unable to duplicate and garments that show signs of handling during a busy season. All are of excellent quality in material and finish, and are offered at prices which we cannot possibly hope to repeat.

Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises,	Were $3	Now $2.00
Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises,	Were $2	Now $1.50
Crepe de Chine Bodices	Were $1.50 to $2	Now $1.00
Crepe de Chine Petticoats	Were $5 to $10	Now $3.00

Also—At about half regular prices:

Exquisite Crepe de Chine Undergarments, Were $4 to $20 . . . Now $2.50 to $10

Muslin Undergarments Greatly Reduced

Nightgowns and Petticoats	Were $4.50 and $5	Now $2.50
Nightgowns, Petticoats and Envelope Chemises,	Were $3.50 and $4	Now $2.00
Combinations, Enelope Chemises, Drawers,	Were $1.50 and $2	Now $1.00
Envelope Chemises and Drawers	Were $1	Now .50

Extra-Size Undergarments Reduced to Half Regular Prices

Regular $1 to $4 . . . . . Now reduced to 50c and $2

Sale of Regaliste and C. B. Corsets

New models that should appeal to smartly dressed women everywhere.

At $3.95

Regaliste Corsets in Flesh color or White Broche or Brocade, and White French Coutil. Models included for every type of figure.

Regularly $6, $8, $10, $12, $15

At $3

C. B. Corsets, beautifully made of Flesh color Satin with rubber top. Lightly boned medium length models, for slight or average figures.

Regularly $6

For Wednesday **Gimbel Brothers** *For Wednesday*

31st ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.

White Sale Specials

Nainsook Nightgowns, $1, $1.50, $2

V-neck model, with sleeve effect, formed of lace insertion and large medallions. 19 other models from which to choose. Sale Price $1.50

Square-neck model, with kimona sleeve, trimmings of lace and medallions. 48 models at the Special January Sale Price $1.00

Daintily trimmed model, medallions, tucks, lace insertions and ribbon. 29 other models at the January Sale Price $2.00

Empire model, yoke with strips of embroidery and val lace, wide, ribbon-drawn beading, round neck, set in sleeve. January Sale Price $1.00

Other Nainsook Nightgowns up to $10.95.

Envelope Chemises, $1, $1.50, $2

Dainty models in fine nainsook

Lace and embroidery trims top and bottom of this model. Ribbon bow and rows of shirring. 11 other models at January Sale Price $1.50

Empire model daintily trimmed both front and back. Medallions, ribbon, lace beading and insertions. 14 other models at January Sale Price $1.00

Shirring, ribbon, medallions, and rows of Val. lace trim the top of this special model. Full circular drawer, lace edged. January Sale Price $1.00

Lace in filet pattern, organdie medallions, wide ribbon, panels of tucks. 11 other models at January Sale Price $2.00

Other Envelope Chemises up to $5.95.

Lingerie Petticoats—15 Styles, $1.00; 9 Styles, $1.50; 9 Styles, $2.00.
Drawers—50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, up to $3.00.
Corset Covers—50c, 75c, $1.00 and $2.00.
Camisoles in Crepe de Chine and Satin—$1.00, $1.50, $2.00, up to $3.00.
GIMBELS—Second Floor

Colored Frocks For Children

Sizes 2 to 6 years

$1.95

Ten becoming styles at this price—chambray, gingham—plain color, checks or stripes. Empire, peasant and bloomer models. Trimmed with self or contrasting color on collars, cuffs, belts and pockets.

Infants' Nighties and Long Dresses

59c

Of fine nainsook—the Nighties trimmed with embroidery, and open in the front.

Some of the dresses have yokes—others are trimmed with tucking and embroidery.

GIMBELS BABY SHOP—Second Floor

Silkstaff

Petticoats

$1.50

These attractive petticoats were specially purchased for the January Sale, and represent extraordinarily good values. The fabric is a mercerized cotton which resembles silk taffeta. The combination flounce of tucks and pleatings is finished with an underlay. Fitted elastic waist band. Navy, green, brown, grey and black.

Specially priced $1.50
GIMBELS PETTICOAT SHOP—Second Floor

Corsets

C. B. A La Spirite Satin Corset, Special at

$3.50

An elastic top model designed on the new straight lines—lightly boned. Made of heavy quality pink coutil. Two pair hose supporters attached. Sizes 20 to 26.

$1.50 C. B. A La Spirite Corsets

$1.15

Of strong batiste, daintily trimmed with embroidery—low bust, long skirt—well boned with free hip effect.

Special for January sale $1.15
GIMBELS—Second Floor

Gimbels Great January Sale of BLOUSES Commences Wednesday Morning. See the Wednesday Morning Papers for Particulars.

MEN

The Disposal of Fine Clothes Goes on Tomorrow

Variety has always been our stronghold.

That is why it keeps twenty-five clothing manufacturers busy to keep our stocks at floodtide.

That is why YOU profit so largely when our Disposal time comes.

Men's Overcoats

$42.50 —were $50, $55, $60.
$36.50 —were $42, $45, $47.50.
$31.50 —were $35, $37.50, $40.
$24.50 —were $30 and $32.
$18.50 —were $22.50 and $25.

Men's Suits

$29.75 —were $35, $37.50 $39.75, $40, $45.
$24.50 —were $30 and $32.
$21.50 —were $25 and $27.50.
$18.50 —special assortment and special price; all sizes.

Men's Fur Coats

Men's Fur Lined Coats, $87.50

Raccoon Coat, $92.50
Fur Collar Coat, $37.50
Piece Coon, $21.50
Fur Collar Coat, $24.50

The "Aervento" Raincoat Special

$12.75

Single or Double Breasted Model. Grey or Tan. Just the Thing for the Rainy Days.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

U. S. A. Officers' Winter Overcoats

At $45.50
Were $55.

The regulation model, full length and a real warm coat.

U. S. A. Winter Coat and Breeches

At $39.50
Were $45.

A wonderful quality cloth. Made in the U. S. regulation style. A smart, natty uniform and we guarantee to fit you.

ALLIES HEARTENED BY US, SAYS BAKER

"Increased Faith in Victory" Taken to Mean That Peace Propaganda Is Futile.

POINTS TO FOE'S SCHEMING

German Activity in Russia Emphasized—Reviews Situation in All War Fields.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—"The presence of American troops in the firing line has heartened the Allies to continue the struggle with increased faith in final victory," says Secretary Baker, in his weekly review of military operations in Europe during the week ended December 29. As his bulletins are issued with the official sanction of the President, this statement is interpreted as meaning that the peace propaganda of the Central Powers, pivoted on the Russian collapse, has not served to swerve the Government in its determination to continue the war until victory is achieved.

After pointing out that the "combat situation" remained unchanged the past week, Secretary Baker makes what are regarded as significant references to the activities of the Germans in Russia. He points out that the Germans "are working openly in Petrograd," that there are large numbers of German officers at large in Russia, that the German Embassy building in Petrograd is being made ready for occupancy and Germans are trying to persuade Russia to believe that Germany is anxious to help bring about a restoration of normal internal conditions in Russia.

Secretary Baker emphasizes the success of the campaign that resulted in the capture of Jerusalem, comments on the fact that the Russian contingent, operating under General Marshall in the collateral campaign in Mesopotamia, refused to accept the Russo-German armistice and is fighting vigorously side-by-side with the British, and points out that the Anglo-Franco-Italian forces are holding firm and that the Piave-Asiago barrier has been maintained six weeks without any decisive success having been gained by the Austro-Germans.

In the west the secretary tells how the British dominate the Flanders plain from Passchendaele and have driven a great wedge into the principal German line of defense in the Cambrai district, while the French, with their own line unbroken hold the key to the Laon area through the capture of Chemin-Des-Dames.

Situation on the West Front.

Secretary Baker's statement reads:

"The military situation at the beginning of the new year is as follows:

"In the west the British, in the Ypres salient, occupy the high ground of the Passchendaele Ridge and dominate the Flanders Plain.

"Their wedge in front of Cambrai, though blunt, has ripped a great gap in the principal German line of defense.

"The battle for Cambrai proved that the German defensive positions could be broken and taken. Though full advantage was not taken of the early successes gained by the British, nevertheless, the disaster to German arms in this battle was the most serious since the Marne.

"The French, by the capture of the Chemin des Dames, have secured the key to the Laon area. Their own line of defense remains unshaken.

"Detachments of our own forces have opposed the enemy. While their operations have been confined to narrow limits, their aid has been valuable, and the presence of American troops in the firing line has heartened the Allies to continue the struggle with increased faith in final victory.

"During the period under review the combat situation remained unchanged.

"Reports of the concentration of hostile troop masses in the west continue to be received.

"As far as military operations in the west are concerned, no events of more than minor importance are reported. The Germans have been busy regrouping their forces.

"The principal engagement of the week along the British front took place in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Staden Railway. Here the enemy, after the usual careful artillery preparation, launched an attack which penetrated the British outposts on a short front of approximately seven hundred yards. The British lines coalesced rapidly.

"Hostile raids were undertaken in the neighborhood of La Bassée, but these were repulsed without difficulty.

"Snow fell during the middle of the week and impeded further infantry engagements.

"Along the French front hostile attacks in force took place. In Alsace the Germans again renewed their drives against the French positions.

"Between the Oise and the Aisne patrol encounters were particularly active, and at various points in the Verdun area on the right bank of the Meuse enemy reconnaisance operations were carried out.

"A powerful offensive thrust was launched by the Germans along the French front in the region of the Bois des Caurières. This enterprise was conducted with more vigor than any of those recently attempted against the French. The enemy had concentrated a considerable mass of artillery, and by a deeply echelonned attack fought desperately to make some impression on the French line. No tangible advantage was achieved. Though heavy fighting continues in this area, the engagements hitherto have been of a purely local character.

Italy Holding Fast.

"In the Italian theatre the enemy is continuing his persistent offensive operations in the mountain area.

"The Italians have hitherto held firm, and reaped the advantage of the success gained last week, when they recaptured the valuable strategic terrain in the vicinity of the Monte Asolone.

"The Austro-Germans operating in the region of the Monte Asolone have been busy readjusting their tactical dispositions and making further preparations for a renewed offensive.

"The Austro-Hungarian General Staff seem to fear that without full German support it would not be a difficult problem for the Italians, strongly reinforced by French and British divisions, to turn the tables on their invaders.

"We are now entering upon the third month of the battle for the mastery of Venetia. Since Nov. 9 the enemy has been held up along the Piave. During the past six weeks no really decisive success has been gained by the invaders. They have battered in vain against the staunch resistance of the Italians.

"Reviewing the situation, it is revealed that the first German successes in Italy far exceeded their most sanguine hopes. When they became deeply involved in the Italian campaign they had no real broad plan of invasion. The local advantages won by Austro-German strategy were expanded from day to day as barriers which they themselves believed would hold firm mysteriously gave way. It is evident from the repeated transfer of troops first from the Trentino front to the Piave area and later back again to the Trentino, that the enemy was pursuing an opportunist plan of campaign rather than following a well-rounded out and definite strategical operation.

"An examination of the tactical dispositions of the enemy shows that when he met with a rebuff at one point he immediately shifted the centre of attack to another.

Russia and the Near East.

"The Germans are now endeavoring to persuade Russia that they are eager to assist in the task of restoring normal internal conditions in that country.

"Already the Germans are taking up the work openly in Petrograd. Large numbers of German officers are at large in Russia. The German Embassy building in the Russian capital is being made ready for occupancy.

"In the Balkan theatre a new Commander in Chief of the allied forces has been appointed. Though no unusual military activity is reported from this area, information reaches us of hostile concentrations, and in certain quarters it is believed that the enemy may undertake an offensive operation in an endeavor to strike at the point of junction of the French and Italian forces.

"In Palestine the British have continued their successes, and are pushing northward from Jaffa.

"Now that details of the campaign in this area are reaching us, we are able to survey the situation there more fully. The operations which culminated in the capture of Jerusalem must be ranked among the most strikingly successful of any of the present war. All objectives were gained rapidly and without serious loss.

"Sagacious strategy, including the most careful co-ordination and tactical use of cavalry, infantry, and artillery were the chief contributing factors of the advantages attained. The use of cavalry against unbroken infantry and strongly intrenched positions is unique in modern warfare. The infantry tactics which led up to the capture of Jerusalem are held to be examples of the most brilliant operations of their kind in military annals.

"In Mesopotamia the British forces are consolidating their positions and securing their hold on the country. The Russian contingent operating under the orders of General Marshal has refused to accept the armistice, decreed by the Petrograd authorities, and is fighting vigorously with the British."

DEATHS IN PERSHING FORCE.

Woman Nurse, Pneumonia Victim, Among Those Reported.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The War Department today received from General Pershing the following casualty list:

Wounded.

GRIFFIN, HENRY J., private, engineers, Dec. 22, slightly wounded in air raid; Mrs. Margaret Griffin, mother, Nianticli.

Deaths.

BERRY, MAY, nurse base hospital, Dec. 26, pneumonia; Mrs Harvey Miller, mother, Frankton, Ind.

DRAKE, ARTHUR H., private, engineers, Dec. 29, meningitis and pneumonia; Richard F. Kountz, friend, Eureka, Cal.

SAVAGE, HARRY, private, infantry, Dec. 29, pneumonia, Carrie M. Savage, mother, Spokane, Wash.

FITZGERALD, MARTIN H., cook, infantry, Dec. 24, meningitis; J. F. Fitzgerald, (relationship not stated,) Roxbur, Mass.

CRANG, ENGLBY N., sergeant, first class, aero squadron, Dec. 28, pneumonia; Charles Crang, father, Clinton, Okla.

DOUGLAS, WILLIAM C., private, field artillery, Dec. 17, empyema; Mrs. William W. Douglas, mother, Attica, Ind.

MAHIN, ROY E., private, aero squadron, Dec. 27, diffuse hypernephromatosis; S ott Mahin, father, Lamonte, Mo.

MARSHALL, JESSE G., private, infantry, Dec. 27, measles and pneumonia; Frank W. Marshall, father, Edmonds, Wash.

SAUPE, HERMAN, private, engineers, Dec. 27, meningitis, E. Saupe, father, Snohomish, Wash.

MESSER, WILLIAM H., private, infantry, Dec. 27, pneumonia and tuberculosis; Miss Florence Messer, sister, Fall Brook Farm, Middleboro, Mass.

CRAWFORD, EDWARD J., private, signal corps, Dec. 27, chloroform anesthesia; R. W. Crawford, father, Castle Gate, Utah.

ANDREWS, BERT, mechanic, medical department, Dec. 28, bronchitis suppurative, F. E. Andrews, father, La Grande, Ore.

ZERBY, ALEX B., private, ammunition train, (Dec.) 9, enteritis and inanition; Mrs Bella Redrick, (relationship not given,) Apollo, Pa.

SUNDERLAND, SAMUEL, private, infantry, Dec. 23, accidental gunshot wound; Bridget Sunderland, Fall River, Mass.

MULLIGAN, JOHN L., private, infantry, Dec. 24, tuberculosis, Catherine Mulligan, mother, Seattle, Wash.

McCOY, GARLAND E., private, aero squadron, Dec. 25, pneumonia; H. F. McCoy, father, Portsmouth, Va.

CROZIER SETS BLAME FOR 'PHANTOM POST'

Says Younger Officer "Did Not Distinguish Between" "Metuchen and Raritan.

SHIFTS SOLDIERS TO UPTON

Secretary Baker Announces Troops Will Be Provided For Until "Real" Base Is Completed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Secretary Baker tonight authorized the statement that the soldiers who had been ordered by a mistake to a "phantom" ordnance base at Raritan, N. J., where no base exists, instead of to a base on the Raritan River, which is being built but not finished, will be sent to Camp Upton, at Yaphank, Long Island. All others arriving at the town of Raritan will be sent to Camp Upton until the "real" base on the Raritan River has been completed, probably about Jan. 5.

"The phantom base at Raritan" was also the subject of incidental investigation at today's session of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, while General Crozier, Chief of the Ordnance Board, was on the stand.

Senator Freilinghuysen of New Jersey drew from General Crozier the explanation that "one of 700 of the younger ordnance officers" was responsible for word going out that the base existed "at Raritan." The General explained that the "younger officer" did not distinguish between "Metuchen" on the Raritan River, where there is a base, and the town of Raritan itself, where Senator Freilinghuysen lives.

The New Jersey Senator interrupted General Crozier's testimony on the ordnance shortage long enough to remark that a fellow-townsman had sent word to him that soldiers had appeared at Raritan, looking for the military base. While only a few had turned up, the Senator said, he understood that the Draft Boards were going to send something like 1,000 men to the town of Raritan.

"While we are a hospitable people and like to welcome strangers," the Senator continued, "we have been a little embarrassed at not being able to provide the military base these misguided soldiers expected to find. My townsmen have arranged to entertain the soldiers who are already there, but if more are coming they'd like to know about it in advance."

Crozier Offers Explanation.

General Crozier explained that the Ordnance Department had selected Metuchen as a supply base and that work on it had started.

"It is to occupy some 2,000 acres," said General Crozier. "We will need a large number of men to handle it, and the Ordnance Department had expected that barracks would be built by this time. One of 700 of the younger ordnance officers who have been assigned to duty in the department evidently took too literally a promise that the barracks would be ready last week. I find that word was communicated to the Draft Boards to send men to Raritan, so as to be on hand when the base is completed. They ought to have been directed to Metuchen instead. But I am told the barracks there are not quite ready. It was a mistake that was corrected as soon as we learned of the advance guard of soldiers arriving at Raritan."

"They arrived at the place where the military base wasn't?" suggested Senator New.

"Unfortunately, yes," assented the General. "We've headed the others off. They won't be sent there until the barracks at Metuchen are ready."

Secretary Baker this morning had the matter thoroughly investigated in the Ordnance Bureau for the purpose of ascertaining who was responsible for this blunder. The young officer in charge of the papers and who made the mistake was located and was admonished. The name of the officer was not made public by the Secretary of War, who tonight authorized this statement.

"By arrangements made with the Provost Marshal General, men volunteering for service in the Ordnance Supply Service, or selected for that service out of the drafted men, were to report at Raritan where additional facilities for their accommodation were under contract and in process of construction. These additional facilities were rendered necessary by the number of volunteers for this service, which outran the anticipated number.

Weather Delayed Work.

"The Ordnance Department in Washington, relying upon the reports from the contractor for barracks at Raritan, assumed that they would be ready for the reception of the men. The cold weather delayed the work, and the barracks were not ready. When the first two men reported at Raritan the Ordnance Department was notified, and sent an officer there to take charge of the two who had already reported, and furnish accommodations to them and transportation to Camp Upton, where they and others subsequently reporting have been provided for.

"The barracks at Raritan will be completed as soon as possible. In the meantime, the men who have reported, and those who subsequently report, will be provided for at Camp Upton. Instructions were issued some days ago to all district boards suspending the dispatch of further men.

"The proposed barracks are near Raritan, but, not having been formally opened, the Postmaster and people of that place had not had their attention called to them, so as to be able to advise the men who came of their exact location."

TERMINAL PLANT LARGEST OF ITS KIND

Continued from Page One.

termine upon the compensation that should be awarded to the company.

By requisitioning the warehouse and piers of the Bush Terminal Company, on the Brooklyn waterfront, the War Department will have established for itself an unusually convenient and effective base for the concentration and shipping of supplies. The Bush warehouses, 118 in number, have a capacity of 25,000,000 cubic feet. The eight piers, adjacent to the storage houses will be utilized by the Government for loading the supply ships that are to carry food, ammunition, and other war materials to France.

The twelve buildings devoted to manufacturing, which house about 300 industries, are not affected by the War Department's action and will remain intact. The Bush Terminal Railroad is likewise not affected by the order requisitioning the warehouses and piers, but of course it is already subject to Government control by reason of the President's proclamation. The 118 warehouses range from one to eight stories in height, and they now hold merchandise of all kinds, it being estimated that they contain the property of more than 2,000 customers of the Bush company. Of the eight piers, six are 1,300 feet long and 150 feet wide, while one is 1,250 feet long and 270 feet wide, and one is 625 feet long and 60 feet wide. The one last mentioned is double decked—the only decked freight pier in New York—and has fourteen acres of deck room.

Owns Twenty Blocks.

The Bush plant, combining manufacturing buildings, storage houses, a terminal railroad and a group of piers, is the largest of its kind in the world. The Bush Terminal Company owns twenty blocks of property on the Brooklyn waterfront, between Thirty-ninth and Fifty-first Street, including 5,100 feet of continuous waterfront, facing on a forty-foot Government channel, without a street crossing. The terminal railroad is about twenty miles long, and the tracks connect the piers with the various warehouses and with the loft buildings which are used for manufacturing purposes. The Bush Terminal Railroad Company, which owns the road, has agreements with all the trunk lines having terminals in New York Harbor to act as their terminal railroad agent, thus giving to the tenants of the Bush loft buildings equal facilities at the same rates as they would pay after hauling their goods to freight stations of the various railroad companies. The Terminal Company owns railroad and harbor equipment, including locomotives, car floats, tugs, barges, and lighters.

The Bush Terminal Company, which was incorporated in 1902, is capitalized at $12,000,000, and there is outstanding $5,000,000 of common stock, $2,500,000 of 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock. The bonded debt is approximately $9,000,000. The Bush Terminal Company owns the entire capital stock of the Bush Terminal Building Company and of the Bush Terminal Railroad Company. There is outstanding $1,000,000 of common and $2,500,000 of 6 per cent. preferred stock of the Bush Terminal Building Company. The Bush Terminal Company has been paying dividends amounting to 6 per cent. per annum on the common stock.

The officers of the Bush Terminal Company are: President, Irving T. Bush; Vice Presidents, William Shillaber, A. C. Woodruff, and H. L. Bird; Treasurer, Secretary, H. F. H. Ried; Assistant Treasurer, John A. Heinrich, and Assistant Secretary, F. J. Hendricks. The Directors are Frank Bailey, E. E. Bedford, Irving T. Bush, W. N. Dykeman, F. J. Lisman, H. A. Smith, William Shillaber and R. de Simmonds.

RAID SELLERS OF DRAFT EXEMPTIONS

Continued from Page One.

confederates, William Abramson, a lawyer of 201 East Broadway, and Morris Asofsky, an associate of Abramson, who was a notary at the same address. The proposition put to the applicant was that Morris Asofsky and William Abramson intended only to drawing up the legal papers, but that George A. Ringler was the power behind the throne. He was described by Abramson and Asofsky as a politician of broad acquaintance in Albany, who had established connections and such influence with the Attorney General and the Adjutant General that he could have exempted any person whomsoever provided there was sufficient money in it, the suggestion being made that certain "officials" had to be taken care of.

"The scheme adopted by Ringler and his alleged confederates had several ramifications. The most favored one was to get hold of registrants born in Europe, particularly in the Russian districts which are now overrun by revolution, and submit what purported to be evidence that the registrant was either under or over the selective draft age. In support of the claim affidavits would be prepared in the offices of Abramson and Asofsky by numerous affiants purporting to be family friends or relatives of the registrant, who would attest that they recalled distinctly the day upon which said registrant was born. Another scheme was to induce registrants to produce what purported to be supporting affidavits to the effect that the registrant was the sole support of aged and infirm parents or other dependents.

"It seems that the exemption business solicited by Ringler, Asofsky & Abramson was a rather prosperous one, as the investigation of the Attorney General's agents discloses that Asofsky & Abramson had been compelled to move into larger offices and increase their force in handling the business they expected from the so-called second draft.

"The life of Ringler had been somewhat of a mystery until the agents of the Attorney General and of the United States Department of Justice began to probe into the selective draft operations that he was conducting. His true name is Ringel, and his father is in the cloak and suit business on East Broadway. There is evidence to show that Ringler has been a United States Secret Service man and as an investigator for the State of New York, which representations are not founded on fact.

"The arrest of these men is but a forerunner of numerous other arrests that will be made by agents of the Attorney General and the United States Department of Justice, of other attorneys, runners, and traffickers in draft exemptions who are now under surveillance and whose names at this time cannot be disclosed in the interests of justice."

When the headquarters of Ringler and his associates were raided last night the Secret Service agents found a sign over the door which read, "Questionaries and Exemptions Attended to Within." The prices charged by the conspirators for obtaining the exemption or discharge of a drafted man was said to range from $50 to $5,000, according to the means of the registrant.

The prisoners will be arraigned before United States Commissioner Hitchcock in the Federal Building tomorrow morning.

TAX DODGING TREASON, ROPER TELLS HIS MEN

Revenue Commissioner Warns Officials Here Against Those Who Evade or Oppose War Measures.

Speaking yesterday in the rotunda of the Custom House to a gathering of Internal Revenue officials and employes, Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who had come on from Washington to take part tomorrow in the campaign for the collection of the Federal war taxes, warned his hearers of the treason against the United States to be met in the man who opposes the collection of the tax or aids or abets others in evading the requirements of the law. William H. Edwards, collector of the Wall Street district, presided.

"We stand," Commissioner Roper said, "on the threshhold of the most momentous year in our country's history. America is beset with stupendous difficulties. He must, indeed, be dull of comprehension who is not quickened by the realization of the great test to which our country will be subjected during the next twelve months.

"Optimism and co-operation, faith and determination, will save your country. Sacrifice and devotion are required of every loyal citizen. These are the watchwords for this New Year. Let us seize for ourselves this vision of inspired service. The Bureau of Internal Revenue is called upon to play a part vital to the successful prosecution of the war. Three and one-half billions of dollars are expected from the revenue acts under which we are operating. These are the sinews of war; they are urgently needed not alone for the actual amount involved, great as that is, but for assuring the integrity of our enormous bond issues."

The other speakers were Mark Eisner, Collector of the Third District, Manhattan, and Collector Charles V. Duffy of the Fifth New Jersey District.

Providence Journal's Christmas.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 31.—The Providence Journal sent to each of its employes at Christmas a card emblazoned with the American flag, which read: "In expressing the sincere hope that your Christmas may be a happy one and in recognition of your faithful service during the year now drawing to a close, we hand to you herewith a check covering 5 per cent. of your total earnings for the twelve months ending Dec. 1, 1917."

SEES NO TIEUP IN BUSINESS.

Chamber of Commerce Reports Nation Prepared for New Demands.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—A birdseye view of business made public today by the United States Chamber of Commerce shows that the extraordinary and abnormal demands made on individuals as a result of the war have left the nation steady and with heavy reserves coming up for the new year. The report is made by the chamber's permanent committee of statistical experts, of which A. W. Douglas of St. Louis is chairman.

The attitude of the business world toward the future, says the report, seems to depend more upon local conditions than upon any general sentiment. In those sections where the crops were poor there is a great deal of conservation and caution in making purchases and commitments.

In some sections of the East there is more or less of this same hesitation, despite much industrial activity, and apparently because of drastic economy among the purchasing public, also the pinch of the high cost of living, and the realization that all of war's burdens are yet to be felt. In general, however, in the larger part of the country the buying power is greater and more widespread than ever before. Apparently, the volume of business seems assured at something like its present status during the coming Winter months.

MENORAH THANKS ENGLAND

British Attitude Toward Palestine Appreciated by Jews Here.

At yesterday's session of the fifth annual convention of the Intercollegiate Menorah Association, held in Earl Hall, Columbia University, resolutions were passed expressing the gratitude of the association to the British Government for its declaration favoring the establishment of a national home for the Jews in Palestine, and pledging the whole-hearted support of the association to the United States Government in the war. The resolution addressed to the British Government stated that the association had for its purpose the advancement of Jewish culture and ideals which had been greatly aided by the declaration of the British Government in regard to Palestine.

Another resolution was passed providing for the co-operation of the association with the Jewish School for Communal Work. Louis I. Newman was re-elected President of the association and Henry Hurwitz Chancellor.

RAN INTO AN AUTO TRUCK.

Max Nusbaum Meets Death In Accident on the East Side.

Max Nusbaum of 1,008 Rogers Place, the Bronx, a partner in the American Ladies' Underwear Company of 65 Houston Street, was killed at Canal Street and the Bowery yesterday when he ran into an auto truck. John A. Byrnes of 300 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, the driver of the truck, and Charles Dubois of 656 Center Street, Brooklyn, who was demonstrating the use of a new automobile truck in the delivery of paper for the New York Times, were held by the police of the Clinton Street Station, but the official report made by the police ascribed no negligence to either man.

Policeman John W. Mooney of Traffic Squad A reported that Nusbaum walked directly into the truck, and that the driver tried to swerve to avoid striking him. Mooney said that he shouted to Mr. Nusbaum, whose attention seemed to be directed toward some object in the direction opposite to that from which the truck was coming. He started to run toward him, but did not reach Nusbaum in time to pull him away from the motor.

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Don't need Lorgnettes to see
Cuba Crutchfield swing this rope
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SKATERS
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Winter Ice Show In The Golden Glades
THAT ZIP-ZIPPY
DINNER SHOW AT 7:15.
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TEA DANCE DINNER DANCE SUPPER DANCE
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SUPREME NEW YEAR'S DINNER DE LUXE $1.50
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A LA CARTE ALL HOURS. AFTER THEATRE SPECIALTIES.
LEA HERRICK AND JULIAN ALFRED PRESENT
THE BEST RESTAURANT SHOW EVER SEEN ON BROADWAY!
Performances 7:15 and 11:15—Same Show at Dinner as Later Theatre.
DANCING. On the Town's Largest Floor. Elias Meirowitz, Mgr.

Special New Year's Day Matinee
of the "Jim-Jam Revue" at 2:30 P. M.
The Musical Entertainment with its Yuletide features of gaiety and wholesome frivolity. See the great HOLIDAY NUMBER—The hit of the town! Most melodious tunes.
WITH THE SPECIAL NEW YEAR'S DAY DINNER, $1.50
Served from Noon to Nine P. M.
REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle & 58th Street. Phone Columbus 9640.

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MAGNIFICENT FIREPROOF HOTEL, CONTAINING 1,000 ROOMS WITH EVERY MODERN APPOINTMENT
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—To those who have homes or live in suburban towns, on account of the reducing of train service and the scarcity of fuel, we wish to call special attention to a number of Suites and Single Rooms which can be had, for long or short periods, at attractive rentals.
Room & Bath for 2 persons, $100 per month up.
Suites of 2 & 3 Rooms at proportionate rates.
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NEW YEAR DAY MENU
$1.75
From 12 to 9:30 P. M.
Robbins Island Oysters
Little Neck clams
Kalamazoo celery
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Cream of chicken a la Reine Consomme Jardiniere
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Fresh mackerel a la Maitre d'hotel
Entree of chicken a la King Saxon cutlet aux petits pois, French pancakes au confiture, Punch 1918 Vermont turkey, chestnut dressing, giblet sauce, Long Island veal dumpling, apple sauce, New string beans, Brussel sprouts, saute au beurre, Sweet potatoes risolo, Mashed potatoes, Sarade de Saison, Old fashioned plum pudding, hard and brandy sauce, Green apple pie, Biscuits tortoni, Petits fours, Compote of fruit, Demi-tasse.
Cuisine and Service ALMOST PERFECT
EXCEPTIONAL NEW YEAR DAY DINNER, $1.75
SERVED FROM 12 NOON TO 9:30 P. M.
DANCING ON REVOLVING FLOOR
Patrick V. Kyne, Manager.

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Subway station at 86th St. corner
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TRANSIENT RATES
For Either One or Two Persons
Room & Private Bath, $3 to $4 Per Day
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Special Rates, Week, Season or Year.
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ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS. ATTRACTIVE ACCOMMODATIONS AT MODERATE RATES. Dining room on twelfth floor, Overlooking the Palisades. Excellent cuisine. Perfect service.
Breakfast, 50c; Lunch, 60c; Dinner, $1.
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Sunny, large, outside rooms with good attractive views. Meals and service Incomparable for the money. Atmosphere and appointments most refined.
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Clarke Morton Pellet, Managing Director

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Reg. Trade Mark

FOR January we shall offer as comprehensive a stock of Household Linens as has ever been shown at "The Linen Store." There is practically nothing wanting in this collection, and *this is the more remarkable* in view of the general shortage of Linens and the difficulties of transportation.

Within the next six months the prices of Linens are likely to advance fifty per cent.; besides, *it will not be possible* to secure certain lines of goods at any price.

It is hard for persons not in close contact with the trade to realize that there is a shortage in Linen and that the situation is getting more acute every day.

The scarcity of linen goods is due to the shortage of raw material and the fact that a large portion of the available supply is commandeered for military purposes.

We shall, however, at the same time that we offer special and reduced prices on some special lots of goods, *maintain during January throughout our entire stock, the same prices which have prevailed during the past season.*

We have no hesitation therefore in urging upon our patrons the advisability of supplying their present and future Linen wants now before the higher prices come.

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2 Room Suite, including meals for 2 persons, $35 weekly. Also rooms and suites without meals.
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SERVED FROM 12 to 8 P. M.
ORCHESTRAL CONCERT, HAROLD STERN, CONDUCTOR
Dancing in Colonial Room, Nine O'Clock to Closing Every Saturday.
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SPECIAL NEW YEAR'S DAY DINNER $1.50
SERVED FROM NOON TILL 10 P. M.

LAURETTE TAYLOR'S HAPPY NEW YEAR

"Happiness" Is a Cheer-Up Play, with a "Peg" Comedy Part.

PLAYWRIGHTING BY 'PHASES'

A Sympathetic, if Straggling, Story with a Very Able Cast.

HAPPINESS, a comedy in three acts and an epilogue, by J. Hartley Manners. At the Criterion Theatre.

Philip Chandos	O. P. Heggie
Fermoy MacDonagh	J. M. Kerrigan
John Scowcroft	Hubert Druce
Walter	Andrew Stiles
A Boy	Warner Anderson
Mrs. Chrystal-Pole	Violet Kemble Cooper
Miss Perkins	Lynn Fontanne
Mrs. Wreay	Catherine Proctor
A Girl	Dorothea Camden
An Assistant	Edna Jane Hill
An Applicant	Dorothy Dunn
Jenny	Laurette Taylor

To an audience that was very responsive in laughter and applause Laurette Taylor remarked that Mr. Manners's previous play, "The Wooing of Eve," had run just three weeks, in spite of the fact that people praised her work so highly. Wherefore the welcome that was now awarded to "Happiness" proved what somebody else has already remarked, that the play's the thing.

That somebody never saw a play like this one. It has no "struggle of wills," no "crises" or any of the other things which serious folk declare to be indispensable. It doesn't even tell a story. And, though it has three scenes, it has no acts, consisting of what Mr. Manners calls three "phases" and an epilogue. But it has a character, and one you never saw the like of, excepting only Peg.

Jenny is a dressmaker's errand girl and appears with a hat and gown for a lady who is very rich and very bored indeed. Did you ever see a yellow pup who thought he was a bloodhound? That is Jenny, as she herself says. With her abrupt volubility, her outcroppings of native character, her pride, her ambition, and her humor, she interests and cheers this fine lady, and also a rich and bored young man who happens in.

Violet Kemble Cooper and O. P. Heggie are the gloom champions, and as "phase" follows "phase" we see them gradually transformed under the spell of Jenny's optimism and courage. In the end they are philanthropists, and, thanks to their helping hands, Jenny and her Irish young man have their own shops on Fifth Avenue. Happy New Year, yellow pups! All you have to do is to know that you are really bloodhounds.

When playwriting is thus reduced to "phases," it is necessary perhaps to make them rather superlatively interesting and amusing. Miss Taylor's little speech came at the end of the second phase, and even then one wondered whether that early dramatic critic who made the remark about plays would have said the same of phases. After two more disclosures the doubt was deepened. Is such a thing possible as the Prince without Hamlet.

Assuredly this was a most charming Prince, this Jenny. The qualities of heart and humor which shrined our red-headed Peg of old in the hearts of so many were fully in evidence again. And once more one marveled at Miss Taylor's skill, her supple and searching virtuosity. As far as all that went—and, really, that is very far—the occasion was one of exquisite perfection. A moment of such art is worth dozens of plays that are the quite utterly "the thing."

Mr. Heggie and Miss Cooper were also admirable in what they had to do, though that was very little. Lynn Fontanne shone in a "society" character part; also J. M. Kerrigan, the Irish electrician, who won Jenny's heart. And as her mother Catherine Proctor did a bit of work that was sincere and fine. So why worry about a "play?" Especially as the clock is chiming us all to a Happy New Year.

Mme. Bernhardt in "Jeanne d'Arc."

Sarah Bernhardt's performance of "Jeanne d'Arc," with which she began her third and last week at the Palace Theatre yesterday afternoon, calls for greater physical activity than did either of her previous appearances of the present engagement, and at the matinee she appeared fully equal to the demands made upon her. The part is also one of the most youthful of her roles, and in it Mme. Bernhardt perhaps comes closest to being the Bernhardt of old.

The supporting program includes Harry Fox, always more or less amusing, and Pat Rooney, most of whose humor is in his legs. Paul Dickey, also, returns in his own playlet, "The Lincoln Highwayman."

Playlets at Children's Matinees.

The second week of the children's matinees at the Cohan & Harris Theatre began yesterday, and the performance will be repeated Thursday and Friday afternoons and Saturday morning. On the program are three short plays—"Buried Treasure," "The Tinkleman," and "Goldilocks and the Three Bears." The plays are designed for a slightly younger generation than were those of last year, and the fare is quite certain to be hugely enjoyed by children from five or six upwards.

"Busch and Reichbach" Revived.

"Busch and Reichbach," a popular German farce by Meyer-Foerster, author of "Alt Heidelberg," was revived again last night by the company at the Irving Place, with Bruno Schlegel and Christian Rub in the title roles. The piece will be the program of the German players for the balance of the week.

1,000,000 GREEKS KILLED?

Trebizond Merchant Puts Victims of "Turco-Germans" at That Figure.

At least 1,000,000 Greeks, men, women, and children, have perished as the result of organized massacres and deportations by "the Turco-Germans" in Asiatic Turkey, according to a statement by Lazaros George Macrides, son of a leading merchant of Trebizond, made public through the Armenian and Syrian Relief Committee here yesterday.

Macrides, who recently arrived here, says he was one of a party of 2,000 Greeks which was rescued by the Russian fleet that bombarded the town of Ordou late last August and took the refugees aboard.

"Those of us who were between the ages of 18 and 60 were drafted into the Turkish Army," said Macrides. "Our women an children and the older men were placed temporarily in homes and orphanages until the opportunity offered to dispose of them in the approved Turco-Teuton fashion, which in this instance turned out to be by wholesale drowning.

"The unfortunate survivors of the deportation were towed out for several miles into the Black Sea and then calmly dumped overboard, just like so much garbage. None of them survived."

Hunt Masters to Meet.

Meetings of the Masters of Fox Hounds of recognized hunts will be held in the different districts on Jan. 8 for the purpose of selecting representatives on the Hunts Committee of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association. The members of the committee for which successors are to be chosen are: Captain Joseph E. Davis, representing New York; Captain A. J. A. Devereux, Pennsylvania; Captain J. Watson Webb, New England; Captain J. W. Graves, Virginia; ... Bernard Fenwick, Maryland; ... Gillmore Hyde, New Jersey.

PRIMARY OFFICIALS WANT TO PLEAD GUILTY

Eight Offer to Admit Neglecting Their Duty in Favor of Mitchel.

Following the conviction and confession of Michael Silberstein on the charge of certifying to false returns of the Republican primary at the Fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Assembly District, on Sept. 19, it was announced at the District Attorney's office that eight of the seventy-one other indicted primary officials in Manhattan made offers yesterday to plead guilty. All the men were indicted on two counts charging felony and neglect of duty, and the offer was to plead to the latter, a misdemeanor.

"About fifty others of these defendants will probably make similar overtures, I am told," said Assistant District Attorney Neilson Olcott. "If they do so, we will accept their pleas to guilty of a misdemeanor. But this would not save all of the men from punishment by short imprisonment, probably in the Tombs."

MRS. WHITEHOUSE'S MISSION

Sent Abroad, Not by the President, but by Mr. Creel.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse of New York City, who has been asked by Chairman George Creel of the Bureau of Public Information to visit Switzerland on a special mission, the object of which will be to aid in a better understanding of the aims of the American Government in the present war, is not going by appointment of President Wilson.

While it is understood that Mrs. Whitehouse has been urged to undertake this mission for the purpose of presenting the attitude of the Washington Government more accurately and correcting false impressions such as may exist, it was learned tonight that President Wilson had nothing to do with the selection of Mrs. Whitehouse. She was chosen by George Creel, the Chairman of the committee, and will be the first woman who has been asked to undertake such a mission in a foreign country.

Mrs. Whitehouse was asked to undertake this work, Mr. Creel explained tonight, because of the success of her work in the campaign in favor of the adoption of woman suffrage in New York State. Her excellent publicity work in that campaign greatly impressed itself upon Chairman Creel, who explained tonight, in response to inquiries, that her field of endeavor in Switzerland, as representative of the Committee on Public Information, would be to make speeches, distribute literature, and undertake to make plain the American position before the public in Switzerland.

It is understood to be the plan of Chairman Creel to arrange for the dispatch of other persons on similar missions to certain other neutral nations. German propagandists have been very active in Switzerland and have sought in many ways to misrepresent the American people and Government and otherwise embarrass the Entente cause. Their base of operations has been Zurich.

HARM IN CHILD LABOR SEEN.

League Speaker Urges Repeal of Law Passed by Last Legislature.

At a meeting of the Legislative League of New York, a society of women interested in the betterment of laws, held yesterday afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria, plans were discussed for aiding the Government in the prosecution of the war, and the safeguarding of the women and children workers at home. Speaking on "Legislation for the Child," Mrs. J. V. Miner said that there was danger of exploiting child labor under the guise of patriotism. Last April the State Legislature, she said, passed a law permitting the schools to close in April and delay their opening until November to allow the children to work on farms. Many of the children worked fourteen hours a day, she said. The Legislative League, she said, ought to use its influence to assure a repeal of the law at the coming session of the Legislature.

Speaking on "Constructive War Service," Mrs. William Grant Brown, President of the New State Federation of Women's Clubs, urged instruction on how to produce a maximum amount of foodstuffs. She said that farmers should be taught how to plant properly; their wives should be taught how to can products of the farm, and that farm hands be put under the control of some central authority so that they could be transferred from place to place as they were needed. Mrs. Grant suggested the co-ordination of all charities to prevent dishonest solicitation of funds.

Other speakers were Mrs. John Francis Yawger, President of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Alexander Kohut, a member of Mayor Mitchel's City Council of Defense. Mrs. Yawger urged that every member of the 317 women's clubs in this city aid the Government by providing knitted clothing for the soldiers at the camps.

WILSON BACKS LABOR LAWS.

Opposes Wartime Evasion of Those Protecting Children.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Efforts of the National Child Labor Committee to prevent relaxation of the child labor laws on the excuse of wartime necessity have the indorsement of President Wilson. In a letter to the committee, made public today, the President declares that strict enforcement of the laws not only will contribute to preservation of life and health, but will tend to efficiency and economy of production.

"As the labor situation created by the war develops," wrote the President, "I am more interested than ever, if that were possible, in throwing all the safeguards possible around the labor of women and children in order that no intolerable or injurious burden may be placed upon them.

"I am, therefore, very glad indeed that the National Child Labor Committee is diligently continuing its labors and extending its vigilance in this important matter. By doing so it is contributing to efficiency and economy of production, as well as to the preservation of life and health."

TIMES CURRENT HISTORY.

The January Issue, on Sale Today, Contains Notable Articles.

One of the prominent features of The Current History Magazine, published today by THE NEW YORK TIMES, is the real story, with official documents, of "What Happened in Russia." This is a consecutive narrative of events from the overthrow of Kerensky to the first peace conference.

Another striking article is the full story of the campaign ending with the capture of Jerusalem. This is accompanied by a sketch of the most important events in the annals of the Holy City during the last thirty centuries.

Other noteworthy articles give the full official documents of the declaration of war against Austria, and vivid descriptions of the titanic battles at Cambrai and in the Italian Alps. Secretary of War Baker writes on "America's Purpose in the War"; Sir Eric Geddes on "Grappling With the Submarine Peril," and Thomas C. Frothingham on "Italy's War Aims." Premier Lloyd George, in "The War Aims of the Allies," makes his first utterance on President Wilson's address. Another article deals with the official telegrams which reveal the treachery of the Greek King and Queen. In addition there are sixteen pages of rotogravure illustrations and twenty pages of international cartoons. The Current History Magazine will be on sale at all newsstands this morning at 25 cents a copy.

'COHAN REVUE, 1918,' JOYFUL HODGE-PODGE

Comedy, Melodrama, Melody, and Girls in Satire on Plays and Players of Season.

BERLIN'S TUNES EFFECTIVE

Enough Dash to Bring Cohan Devotees in Droves, and Nora Bayes Supplies the Most Pep.

THE COHAN REVUE, 1918, a musical revue in two acts and sixteen scenes. Book by George M. Cohan, music and lyrics by George M. Cohan and Irving Berlin. At the New Amsterdam Theatre.

Principals: Nora Bayes, Charles Winninger, Charles Dow Clark, Irving Fisher, Lila Rhodes, Frederic Santley, Sydney Jarvis, Lou Lockett, Hans Wilson, Jessica Brown, Eleanor Henry, Phil White, Paul Nicholson, Arthur Hill, Al and Fanny Stedman, John B. Dyllyn, Bert Dunlop, Harold Tuppin, and Murry Evans.

The third of George M. Cohan's series of musical revues reached New York just in advance of the New Year last night, and was loudly welcomed by an audience of the sort which is to be found only at the first performance of a Cohan show. Like its predecessors, "The Cohan Revue 1918" takes for its subjects the plays and players of the season, and proceeds to mix them up joyfully into a Cohanese hodge-podge of comedy, melodrama, melody, and girls. On this occasion Cohan has admitted a few musical numbers by Irving Berlin, but the bulk of the piece is Cohan's.

The basic pigments this time are David Belasco and the Hindu soothsayer from "The Eyes of Youth," and upon these are laid bits of "Polly With a Past," "Tiger Rose," "Business Before Pleasure," "The King," "Chu Chin Chow," "A Tailor-Made Man," and a number of others. The show, beginning in the Belasco office with the introduction of Polly of the Follies, started somewhat slowly, hesitated here and there during the first act, struck its proper joyful stride in the second act, and was brought to a patriotic conclusion just before midnight with the new Cohan war song, "Their Hearts Are Over Here."

Although lacking in the subtleties which distinguished the other revues, and possessing no single scene equal to the famous courtroom episode of two seasons ago, the new revue has sufficient dash and cleverness to attract the Cohan following in huge droves. The generosity of Cohan in inviting contributions from Irving Berlin is proved by the fact that the Berlin numbers are in most cases superior to Cohan's, a first act finale being particularly effective. In this scene Berlin works his old trick of ragging the Mendelssohn Spring Song, and does it with infinite skill.

The most artistic work of the evening was done by Charles Winninger, who gave, with variations, the same uncanny imitation of Leo Ditrichstein which stood out in the preceding revue. Nora Bayes, who does more than any other single person to give the performance the necessary pep, gave a surprisingly good impersonation of Ina Claire, and later an equally good one of Florence Reed. Frederic Santley caught the walk and tones of Grant Mitchell perfectly, Hans Wilson was an excellent Fred Stone, and Paul E. Burns had the voice, but not the appearance, of Alexander Carr.

Among the others who contributed successfully to the evening were Lou Lockett and Jessica Brown, dancers, and the attractive Lila Rhodes. The scenery, as in the case of the previous revues, is of the sort which makes one long for a touch of Urban; the appeal of Cohan, as has frequently been said, is to the ear and not the eye. And it is only those with ears most delicately sensitized who will fail to respond to the appeal of "The Cohan Revue 1918."

"Marouf" Sung on New Year's Eve.

Rabaud's "Marouf," the latest and gayest French novelty at the Metropolitan, had its second performance last evening before a brilliant house, the cast as at the première including Mmes. Alda and Howard, Messrs. De Luca, Rothier, De Segurola, Chalmers, Bada and others, conducted by Monteux. The Arabian Nights fantasy, with its Oriental airs and dances, not only proved a warming contrast to the coldest Monday night of the season, but its pouring out of riches upon the poor cobbler of Cairo sent the big audience away in a mood for midnight greetings and wishes of prosperity in the New Year.

POOR CHILDREN GUESTS OF PRODUCE EXCHANGE

Members Give Annual Entertainment, with 1,200 Present—Many Cripples Made Happy.

Despite the extreme cold, 1,700 children of the downtown district assembled on the big floor of the New York Produce Exchange yesterday and had a happy two hours while the members of the board entertained them with their annual year-end circus and distribution of gifts. The Exchange saw to it that their guests, of whom 230 were crippled, arrived in as much comfort as possible. A score of taxicabs and automobiles were busy from noon to 1 o'clock gathering the children, and when the first clown sprang into the ring he was greeted with as great a volume of shrill cheers as at any of the many preceding celebrations at the Exchange.

Tickets to the entertainment were distributed only to children living below Canal Street. The invitations went out through churches, schools, and social betterment organizations.

The outside cold was entirely forgotten when the Old Guard Band of twenty-one pieces began to play patriotic airs and Starrett's Circus presented its trick ponies, acrobats, clowns, and expert roller skaters. The massed singing of the children echoed from the ceiling of the big room out into Broadway, causing many a muffled passer-by to stop and look about in the freezing wind for the source of the lively songs. And then when the more formal part of the entertainment was over, George W. Blanchard, a leading member of the Exchange, appeared as Santa Claus and distributed the gifts.

Each of the boys got a box containing skates, bookstraps, a baseball, a pencil outfit, various games, and candy. The girls received a doll, roller skates, handkerchiefs, candy, and other things which doubtless many of them wished for at Christmas and were not able to get. The committee showed a fine discrimination by giving the crippled children toys and books and slates and other articles which were better suited to them than to the little ones who could move about with greater freedom.

The Exchange members raised by subscription about $2,000 to buy the gifts and provide the entertainment.

TO SERVE JEWISH SOLDIERS.

Field Workers Will Be Trained in School to be Opened Tomorrow.

A school for the training of field workers, who will serve at the various cantonments in the United States and at the front in France, will be opened by the Jewish Board for Welfare Work in the United States Army and Navy in the Central Jewish Institute, 125 East Eighty-fifth Street, tomorrow. The board announces that it has just raised a fund of $1,000,000, which is the sum needed to carry on the proposed work at home and abroad during 1918. Colonel Harry Cutler of Providence is the Chairman and C. J. Teller the Director of the board, while Jacob H. Schiff was head of the committee which raised the $1,000,000 fund. It is estimated that there are about 50,000 Jews in the army and navy at the present time.

The course is to begin with the President's message to Congress, outlining the reasons for America's participation in the war, and the red, white, and blue pamphlets of the Committee on Public Information. The fact that the Jewish religion has never taught non-resistance to the forces of evil and that Old Testament teachings are strongly in favor of fighting for a righteous cause is to be impressed on the field workers, and through them upon the men in the ranks. The religious point of view of the men in the various branches of the service, with instructions as to the holding of religious services in the camp, both daily and on the Sabbath and holy days, and the attitude to be borne toward non-Jewish religious services, forms another important part of the curriculum.

It is expected to provide for the registration with the American Jewish Committee of every Jewish soldier and sailor, and the opportunity will be provided for advancement for the field workers to higher rating and higher pay than they will receive on joining service in the Welfare Board.

It was pointed out last night by Director Teller that, while the status of the workers will be that of civilians, they will be performing a service of the utmost importance to the Government, and, in co-operation with the Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, and other welfare boards, will be doing for the Jewish soldiers what is being done for men of other faiths, with the express approval and support of the War Department and of the President.

CABINET MEMBERS REAFFIRM WAR AIMS

Lane Says "Happy New Year" Will Be a Jest Unless Foe's Militarism Is Mastered.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—That the year 1918 will witness no weakening of the resolve of the United States Government, as voiced by President Wilson in his war speech before Congress early in December, to fight until America's war aims have been won, is apparent from New Year's messages prepared for THE NEW YORK TIMES today by several of President Wilson's Cabinet members. Here are the messages:

By Secretary of the Interior Lane.

"Happy New Year." We shall all say this—with a thought of misgiving in our hearts. It would have been happy, no doubt, for the great mass of all peoples had it not been for that group of Children of the Devil—the military leaders of Germany—who turned flame, gas, and gas bombs loose on the world to choke and burn and kill. And these same Spirits of Evil sank the babies on the Lusitania, drowned Red Cross nurses and invalid soldiers, killed old men in Belgium, and drove 400,000 Poles into the snow to die. Who can forget the crucified Armenians and the more than a million Frenchmen who have died to save France? And yet we will say, "A Happy New Year." It will be a jest, a cynical cry of irony worthy of the Master of Malevolence, unless the German military man with his insane lust for glory and gain, for booty and brutality, shall be mastered by some power within Germany or from without.

By Secretary of War Baker.

The coming of another year means no change in our resolves, no modification of our determination—only renewed consecration and a continuing devotion to work before us.

By Secretary of Commerce Redfield.

There is no more sober truth today than for the American people to make "E Pluribus Unum" a reality. That is the job of this nation in the year 1918.

By Assistant Secretary of Labor Post.

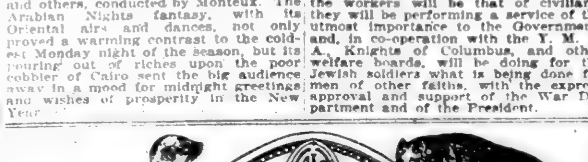
Labor looks forward to doing its patriotic duty by the Government and mankind in the year 1918. In my judgment the only serious difficulties in the labor situation today are due to the refusal of employers to confer with organized labor on a business basis. Labor in this country will not be conscripted. The view of the department is that public sentiment cannot be expected to tolerate conscription of labor for private profit. Should industrial conscription become really necessary in order to effectively prosecute the war, then industry should be conscripted, and conscripted labor should work for the Government and not for private concerns. American labor in 1918 will perform its maximum labor, and I believe there will be few strikes or disputes.

MEET ROSENWALD'S OFFER.

$10,000,000 for Jewish War Relief Is Assured.

More than $750,000 in cash was yesterday paid into the treasury of the Joint Distribution Committee of the American Funds for Jewish War Sufferers, of which Felix M. Warburg is chairman, it was announced last night by Albert Lucas. The Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War paid in $500,000 and the People's Relief Committee $250,000. In addition to this the Women's Proclamation Society of Jewish Women throughout the country sent their check for $5,000.

The object of the payment yesterday of these large amounts was to fulfil the terms of Julius Rosenwald's offer to give 10 per cent. on all moneys paid over the Jewish war relief by Dec. 31. Mr. Rosenwald will now add to the fund on these payments alone $75,000.



ANNUAL FUR SALE

25% REDUCTIONS On Entire Stock

Coats, Scarfs, Muffs
Men's Fur Lined Coats
Men's & Women's Auto Coats
Rugs and Robes
Children's Sets
Auto Caps and Gloves

The advancing price of material and labor makes this sale particularly advantageous to purchasers.

A. Jaeckel & Co. Furriers
384 Fifth Avenue
Between 33d & 36th Streets—Telephone Greeley 2044

Paintings Ancient and Modern
At the Galleries of
Scott & Fowles
590 Fifth Avenue
Between 47th and 48th Streets.

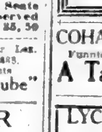
BURTON HOLMES HIMSELF — CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St. Sun. Evs. 8:30. Mon. Mats. at 3
AUSTRALIA ... JAN. 6 & 7
NEW ZEALAND ... 13-14
SOUTH SEA ISLANDS ... 20-21
JAPAN, 1917 ... 27-28
ALASKA TO-DAY ... FEB. 3-4
COURSE Evs. $3, 4, 5; Mats. $4, 3, 2.50 Sale CLOSES TODAY

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE Evs. 8. Matinees at 2. MATINEE TODAY
Good Seats, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50. Bargain Mat. Tomorrow. Reg. Mat. Sat.
Most Wonderful, Lavish, Fascinating, Colossal, Gorgeous Production in History of Amer. Stage.
Chu Chin Chow
A Musical Tale of the East in 14 Scenes—Company of 300 People.
Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25c-$2. Wed. Mat. 25c-$1. Always 300 Orch. Seats at $1.50

"CHEER UP!" AT THE HIPPODROME
EVERY DAY IS A HOLIDAY AT THE "HIP." Mat. Today, 2:15 NIGHTS at 8:15.

OUTDOOR TODAY Ice Skating
NOTLEK RINK, 119th St.—Riv. Drive, Tel. 1465 and 5656 Morningside. VAN KELTON STADIUM, 57th St. & 8th Ave. Tel. 1109 and 542 Columbus.
ADMISSION 25c—MUSIC. SKATES FOR RENT AND FOR SALE.

POULTRY SHOW
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
THE ONLY SHOW IN NEW YORK THIS YEAR. Game and ornamental birds. Pigeons. Government exhibit. Motion pictures. Open Sunday & Every Day & Evening, Including New Year's. Adm. 50c.



Carnegie Hall, Saturday Ev'g, Jan. 12. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF N. Y. Debut of the American Violinist, MAX
ROSEN

HIPPODROME, NEXT SUN. NIGHT, JAN. 6, AT 8:15. CONCERT BY JOHN
McCORMACK
SEATS $2, $1.50, $1 NOW AT BOX OFFICE

GREAT REVIVAL OF HEBREW MUSIC
ZIMREI YOH SOCIETY, Bernhard Steinberg, Cond. Chorus of 60 artists—Soloist Eddy Brown, Violinist. AEOLIAN HALL, THURSDAY, JAN. 3rd, at 8:30. TICKETS 50c to $2.00 AT BOX OFFICE.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47TH ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1. — Mme. BERNHARDT in "Jeanne d'Arc," Harry Fox, Rooney & Bent, Paul Dickey & Co., R. Emmett Keane
B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96th ST. — New Year's Jubilee BIG STAR BILL incl. Bessie Clayton and Robert Edeson.

Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. LILLIAN KINGSBURY & CO., All Seats SHERMAN, VAN & HYMAN, Reserved Williams & Mitchell, 6 Others. 25, 35, 50

YORKVILLE THEATRE, 86 St., near Lex. Av. Tel. Lenox 8883. Eves. at 8:15. ADOLF PHILIPP presents Johann Strauss' Operetta, "On the Blue Danube"

VIEUX COLOMBIER 65 West 35th St. Greeley 1522. Mat. Today, 2:30. Tonight at 8:30. TWELFTH NIGHT

GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE 4th St. and 7th Ave. Tel. Spring 6409. Evgs. 8:45. Mat. Sat. 2:30. 3 One-Act Plays. Prices $1.50, $1, 50c.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices. 20TH CENTURY MAIDS

Singers Wanted
The Oratorio Society of New York can accept a few more volunteer singers with good voices and ability to read at sight. Examinations by Walter Damrosch Conductor, at 7:15 P. M. Thursdays at Carnegie Hall (Chamber Music Hall).

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences
MME. NELLIE MELBA
Tuesday Evening, Jan. 8
Seats Now on Sale
B'KLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42D ST. Evs. at 8:10. FIRST MATINEE TOMORROW 2:10. Greatest Musical Show on Earth. COHAN & HARRIS present The Cohan Revue 1918

ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE NEW ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC AT 11:30 NIGHTLY

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. at 2. ETHEL BARRYMORE THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS. Cast Includes Conway Tearle, Holbrook Blinn, Rose Coghlan

CRITERION B'WAY & 44th St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. FIRST MATINEE TODAY 2:10 Laurette Taylor in a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners, "HAPPINESS"

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, WED. and SAT. ALL KINDS OF A HIT! "GOING UP" "It's a triple success in humor, music and dancing."—Eve. Telegram.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:20. HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY. WILLIAM COURTENAY THOS. A. WISE in the Comedy by J. E. Harold Terry "GENERAL POST." The Love Comedy of the Season.

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:20. Mr. Leo DITRICHSTEIN in the Greatest Comedy Hit in Years "THE KING"

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38 St. Even. 8:30. Matinees Today, Wed. and Sat., 2:30. No Advance in Prices. Best Seats $2. Mrs. FISKE in MADAME SAND

HARRIS West 42d St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:30. THE NAUGHTY WIFE

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:20. Parlor, Bedroom & Bath with Florence Moore & John Cumberland

HUDSON West 44th St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:30. The PIPES of PAN

FULTON West 46th St. Phone Bryant 700. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:20. No Advance in Prices. Best Seats $2. HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY. POP. PRICE MAT. TOMORROW. Raymond Hitchcock & E. Ray Goetz present "Words & Music" A Snappy Revue with Richard Carle, Elizabeth Brice and Billy B. Van.

CENTURY Broadway, 62d Street. Evenings at 8:20. Holiday Mat. Today. Reg. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Reduced Prices. MISS 1917. AFTER THEATRE COCOANUT GROVE "A Night in Spain." Dance Revue.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years. A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM West 45th St. nr. B'way. Eves. 8:20. Mats. 2:30. HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY. Regular Matinees Thurs. & Sat. DAVID BELASCO presents TIGER ROSE

PARK B'way & 59th St. Eves 8:15. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:15. VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW THE LAND OF JOY Greatest Dancing Show in the World.

BELASCO W. 44 St., nr. B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. 2:30. HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY. Regular Matinees Thurs. & Sat. DAVID BELASCO presents POLLY With a Past

ELTINGE West 42d St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. Business Before Pleasure With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr

Fred Stone JACK O' LANTERN — GLOBE B'way 46th St. Eve. 8:20. Mts. Today, Wed. & Sat., 2:20.

SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r.
Carnegie Hall Thurs. Aft., Jan. 3; Sat. Eve., Jan. 5. BRAHMS PROGRAM. Soloist OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH. Symphony No. 3—B flat Piano Concerto.
AEOLIAN HALL Second Series of Eight Sunday Afts. Soloists: Efrem Zimbalist, Emma Roberts, Claudia Muzio, Guiomar Novaes, Ethel Leginska, Josef Hofmann (others to be announced.) Subscription tickets room 1202, Aeolian Bldg.
Aeolian Hall, Sunday Aft., Jan. 6. Soloist EFREM ZIMBALIST. Kalinnikow Symphony No. 2 (First time in New York.) Hubay Concerto (1st time in America.) Tickets at Box Offices. Geo. Engles, Mgr.

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Today, New Year's Mat., at 2 ($1 to $4), Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia, Althouse, Chalmers, Reiss, Ruysdael. Cond., Moranzoni.
Wed., at 8:15, Elisir d'Amore. Hempel, Sparkes; Caruso, Scotti, Didur. Cond., Papi.
Thurs., at 8:15 (First Time), Saint Elizabeth. Easton, Matzenauer, Whitehill, Ruysdael, Schlegel, Leonard. Cond., Bodanzky.
Fri., at 8:15, Manon Lescaut. Muzio, Perini; Caruso, Amato, Segurola, Bada, Reiss. Cond., Papi.
Sat., Aft. at 2, Thais. Farrar, Howard, Sparkes; Ezener; Whitehill, Diaz, Rossi. Cond., Monteux.
Sat. at 8:15 (75c to $3), Daughter of the Regiment. Hempel, Mattfeld; Carpi, Scotti, D'Angelo. Cond., Papi.
Next Mon., at 8:15 Marta. Hempel, Perini; Caruso, De Luca, Malatesta. Cond., Bodanzky.
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39th St. Theatre near B'way. Evs. at 8:30. Matinee Today. Mat. Wed., 50c to $1.50. There early for Seats. Bryant 413. LOU TELLEGEN in "BLIND YOUTH" by Willard Mack and Lou Tellegen. Patrons should secure seats early for TODAY'S MATINEE AND NIGHT.

Maxine Elliott's Theatre, 39th St. nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. EXTRA NEW YEAR'S MAT. TODAY. MARJORIE RAMBEAU in "EYES OF YOUTH"

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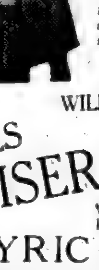

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 1, 1918.

THE NEW UNITED STATES.

War that wrings hearts and desolates homes brings into action lofty qualities of the human soul, fortitude, effort, sacrifice, honor, love of country, and it reveals to nations their own undreamed-of strength and greatness: in the intense concentration of endeavor, their power is first made known. The small Spanish war twenty years ago brought the United States into a new relation with the Powers of the world. Our entry into this world war, which for us was the chief event of the year just past, will have a vastly greater influence in shaping our national destiny.

The measure of a nation's greatness is not sought altogether in the reckoning of material things. We have found our national soul, we have shown to ourselves that we have one, which had been a matter of some doubt, so diverse and heterogeneous is our composition. At the call of the President and of Congress, the nation responded by pledging all its resources to the war that when victory comes, as it is certain to come, will assure our peace and security and deliver civilization from the scourge that threatened the freedom of peoples. We have 1,000,000 men in military service. In the first Liberty Loan 4,000,000 Americans subscribed $2,000,000,000 of money for the support of the Government in the war, and in the second Liberty Loan 9,500,000 Americans subscribed more than $4,500,000,000. These were the country's responses to the call to service with all its resources of men and of wealth. There the soul of the nation spoke with a mighty voice.

Our commercial future, our destiny, the place we are to hold among nations, these are pre-figured in the unparalleled achievements and records of the year. Products of the soil to the value of $21,000,000,000, reflecting not alone enhanced prices, but greater yields as well, bespeak the possibilities of agriculture in a land that must provide not only for 100,000,000 of its own population, but for the needs of other countries. The total of $6,000,000,000 of our exports in 1917 surpasses all foreign trade records. And to enable our allies to pay for this immense volume of commodities, largely for war use, we have loaned to them $4,000,000,000 in money. Much of our great debt to Europe, about the amount of which there used to be so much speculation, has been actually discharged, the balance of it is now far more than offset by these loans. We are now not merely a creditor nation, but one of the uncertainties and embarrassments as to the immense productivity we have developed concerns the means by which our foreign customers may be able to pay for the goods we shall send to them in future years. The terms, as becomes good merchants and great commercial nations, will naturally be made easy; the great fact to be noted is that we shall be a far more conspicuous figure in the world's markets than we had ever dreamed of in our most sanguine moments.

We used to chide our exporters and the men of our chief industries, reproach them with the pitiful figures of our manufactured exports. We were encouraged when the volume reached $300,000,000, exultant when $500,000,000 was recorded, and not until the figures were $1,000,000,000 could we feel that we were in a class with Great Britain and Germany. Our exports of $6,000,000,000 last year were largely of manufactured products, to a great extent war products, to be sure, but the capital engaged in the work, the factories that produced, the industrious hands that wrought, all these things will not be idle after the war's end, for the world will have need of what we make and we shall have need to work.

The extinction of our merchant shipping has been another subject of agelong reproach to ourselves. Out of the war comes the revival of that great interest. In Mr. McAdoo's estimates of Federal disbursements for the current fiscal year we find more than $900,000,000 for the Shipping Board, and for the next fiscal year just under $800,000,000. The plans of the board call for 10,000,000 tons of ships and in addition to that we have taken for war use ninety German ships valued at $125,000,000, and fourteen Austrian vessels with a registry of 68,000 tons. Our merchant ships will sail the seas again as they did seventy years ago; the flag of the Union will be seen in all of the world's seaports. The United States will be busy as never before in productive industries, our own commerce carriers will transport our surplus commodities in a volume much transcending all the old-time records. There will be rivalries, for we shall be a shining mark, and old supremacies will resent displacement. But the game will be, must be, played under fair rules. The closer ties, the new spirit born of the stress and associations of war, will profoundly influence national policies. It will be a noble strife in which all the competitors can engage with the liveliest zest and be the better for it.

Nevertheless, as a nation great in every sense, that has shown willingness to bear its share of the burden and do its part in the great struggle for the common good and deliverance, we shall have responsibilities to ourselves and to others of which we shall take more serious note than in our careless past. We have learned our lesson, as have France and England, and we had more need than they: We are not going to be a "military" nation, but at the end of the war we shall have a powerful navy. We are going to maintain it, add to it. We shall have and maintain, we shall need to have and maintain, an army that in the old days would have distanced our conceptions of peace strength. Certainly, 500,000 men under arms, perhaps for a time nearer 1,000,000, will be needed as a guarantee of order at home, in our possessions, and for security against foreign presumption in any quarter. With such force it will be our duty and our need to protect ourselves, to forestall aggression, thereby hastening the coming of that fortunate day when through the creation of a League of Nations to enforce peace, or otherwise, it will be permissible for us to think much about plowshares and little of swords.

THE HAPPIEST NEW YEAR?

There was much less than usual last night of that strange, loud festivity, by which men, forgetting that they are a year older, challenge the future, and, careless of experience, hope and wish, as immemorial generations have wished and hoped, for a Happy New Year. Happiness in a world of mourning, after these years of mourning! In millions of war-stricken hearts sorrow, not happiness, is the abiding guest.

Yet now, when through all the mirage of bravado and intrigue and Russian tragi-comedy the profound yearning of the Central Powers for and the profound necessity of peace to them are clear, who will not hope that an honorable peace, a peace of freedom, justice, security, a real and an enduring peace, no makeshift and bargain as of the long line of dynastic peace treaties and congresses, will make this a Happy New Year indeed, a new year of a new world, ruled by free peoples, grown tired of being butchered for the madness of Emperors and Kings and military magnates, playing the war game for power?

May this year bring such a peace, end this long destruction, bring our boys back to us, set the world at work to restore, build, recreate, to renew the obscure, tranquil, common ways of life.

THE FORMER MAYOR AND THE MAYOR.

Mr. Mitchel's administration has set a mark and standard by which its successor ought to profit and will be judged. Some of its work could not escape the most careless eyes. Never have the streets been better cleaned, has so intelligent care been taken of the parks, has the Fire Department been managed so effectively. The Police Department has been recreated, transformed, touched with a new spirit. And so on through the whole range of municipal function.

Less visible, save to the expert, but of the greatest public advantage, the basis, in fact, of sound administration, has been the conduct of the city finances. Controller Prendergast and the other Fusion members of the Board of Estimate have manifested skill, sagacity, prudence, and a co-operative zeal for the most advantageous and economical expenditure of the city's money. Within the limits left them by mandatory legislation they have been faithful and frugal stewards. New York is a rich and populous nation. Its budget for this year, some $238,000,000, is more by a hundred million than the expenditure of Argentina in 1915; $84,000,000 more than that of the Commonwealth of Australia, $107,000,000 more than that of Brazil, $111,000,000 greater than that of Canada in 1913-14. It speaks sufficiently for the financial genius of the Fusion administration that the Board of Aldermen was able to suggest reductions in the 1918 budget amounting nominally only to $1,850,000, really amounting, when the camouflage of economy was detected, to some $400,000 in real money.

In rejecting a city government so variously competent and with an eye single to the public welfare, the rejecters by no means voted against that kind of administration. Many of them believed in curious myths disseminated. There is something in a good, hearty prejudice or misconception against a public man that may outweigh all his merits. It was nothing that Mr. Mitchel had been an admirable Mayor. His temper was not always wholly angelic and his tongue was sometimes impetuous. These were venial faults. His unpardonable sin was his possession of social graces and accomplishments. Forthwith political mythopœy made him the ally and idol of the "plutocrats." His fate was sealed. New York has been proud of him, all the same. His honesty, his capability, his patriotism, the invariable distinction with which he represented the city on public occasions, and especially in welcoming the series of eminent personalities that came here on missions of the war, have won him a national as well as a local respect. Probably no campaign was ever worse managed than his. Certainly no Mayor has gone out of office with as brilliant a record of achievement.

Mayor Hylan's appointments are as yet a mystery. Two or three which have been attributed to him indicate an intention to continue, by means of officials chosen for their fitness, the methods of administration which he has criticised so copiously. He begins today his era of construction and reconstruction. If criticism now awaits him, fortunately he is of a stoic temper, not neurotically sensitive; and he was somewhat rudely criticised in the campaign. All that is behind. It is in his power to be, as he has promised to be, no man's man; to give the city, when the crudities and impossibilities of his platform have been decently interred, an administration by able, honest men, working for the city, not for politicians.

THE THIRD YEAR AND THE OUTLOOK.

If the new year brings disillusion and hope deferred to the Western Powers in Europe and their new ally, the United States, it finds Germany, the leader of the enemy federation, intriguing to win, by insidious propaganda, a victory which she has failed to impose by force of arms. There have been triumphs, stopping short of success, for the Austro-Germans in the field, and they can point to the war map as showing greater gains in Europe by the square mile than France and Britain may claim. But the failure of the submarine campaign to register famine conditions in the British Isles is a blow to German hopes so positive, so ominous of ultimate defeat, that the war map might as well be torn up for all the promise of a German-made peace it holds out.

There were three salient events or developments of the year 1917: The revolution in Russia, resulting in the breakdown of her Government and her military machine; the entrance into the war of the United States, with all its wealth of material and men and the illimitable moral effect of the American decision; and the waning of the submarine menace that was to bring England to her knees to supplicate for peace, even if the United States threw its resources into the scale. The end of 1916 saw Germany professing a desire for peace, with foreknowledge that disruption and chaos were coming to Russia. At that time the last bloody touches were being put to the undoing of Rumania, betrayed and abandoned by the Czar's Government; but on the western front the French and British had proved at Verdun and in the battle of the Somme that the Germans could neither pass nor hold their lines. So the year closed for the western allies with hopes of a military decision in a new offensive in the Spring and Summer of 1917; although they had misgivings about Russia, which, after General Brusiloff's remarkable campaign of territory gained and Austrian prisoners taken in Galicia and the Bukowina, had been mysteriously inactive and mute for months. Italy's performance along the Isonzo had been creditable enough to justify confidence in her ability to hold the Austrians there at the worst, and with thorough preparation and at a time selected by Cadorna to break through on the road to Laibach, and, by driving the enemy from the Carso, invest Trieste. If the Russians were true to the alliance and resumed operations on the Dvina, in Galicia, and in Asia Minor, Teutonic extremity would be a matter of only months. That was the fond hope in the west, and there seemed to be justification for it.

A year ago the Governments of France and Great Britain did not count upon the United States as an ally at sea and in the field; and when, as a consequence of German atrocities and bad faith, the entrance of this country into the war was regarded as not improbable, the thought was more of the financial assistance it would extend than of the armies it could organize, equip, and transport to France. In short, France and Great Britain had faith in the ultimate triumph of their arms. That Germany feared it was shown by her nervous overtures for peace, seriously meant, but only half confessed. But in four short months there came a transformation that was to confound optimistic forecasts about the duration of the war and to throw a baleful shadow over the free peoples fighting for genuine democracy. The Russian revolution fell over night, carrying down the Czar's Government in shapeless ruin; the submarine campaign revived the hopes of Germany to a pitch of elation. Then the United States at last made its epochal decision.

Peace had now to be looked at through the dwarfing end of the telescope, for if the United States, with its splendid resources and young vitality, compensated the western allies for the loss of Russia, it would be a year or more before American might could make itself felt; and perhaps never, for the sinking of British and neutral cargo ships went on at a distressful rate, pointing to vindication for von Tirpitz, the evil genius of "frightfulness" at sea.

The Russians, under the lead of the Bolsheviki, unexampled in their ignorance, faithlessness, incapacity, and blindness, clay in the hands of the Machiavellian Germans, went from bad to worse, and there was the spectacle of a peasant people with no stomach to fight for democratic security and no soul to keep faith with honorable allies. It was perfidy and cowardice, but the cause was ignorance and incredible simplicity.

Even before the Bolshevist eruption it was for the western allies a dark hour until the United States came to their aid. They made a heroic attempt to win a decision on the western front. The magnificent offensives of Haig and Pétain all through the early months of 1917, the Summer, and the late Autumn deserved success—Haig particularly never relaxing his efforts and striking repeatedly. Roulers, key to the German submarine base, was almost gained by him; and his lieutenant, Byng, in the famous tank assault and surprise, just fell short of Cambrai, paying for the audacity with a loss of half the ground won when the Germans achieved an almost equally wonderful counterattack.

It can hardly be said that the capture of Jerusalem by General Sir Edmund Allenby and the rout of the Turks in Palestine made up for the greatest Teutonic stroke of the year, the masterful invasion of Italy, a success comparable in some respects to the German advance into France in the first month of the war. It has changed the war map to the advantage of the Teutonic Powers, but has not blazed the way to a German peace. The stroke has fallen short. It was audacious, but it was desperate. The new year sees the Austro-German offensive in difficulties. One of the most splendid things of the war has been the rally of the Italians as the French and British made forced marches to their relief. The Austrians were held on the Piave; in the Venetian Alps the enemy was so stubbornly resisted that his hope of breaking through to the plains was frustrated. With the last day of the old year came the news of an irresistible thrust by the French. With heavy snows falling in the mountains, the Austro-Germans are now in difficulties, and for this Winter their campaign has failed, and may prove utterly disastrous.

The outlook for 1918 is one of good cheer. In spite of drafts from the Russian front, it is doubtful if the German reserves will be equal in strength to those that reinvigorated France and resolute Britain can put in the field in the Spring. That they can at least hold back the military power of the Teutonic allies until an American army of 1,000,000 men is ready to do battle in the west may be assumed with confidence. There is still a chance, although it seems of the slightest, that a strong Government will rise in Russia and organize armies for an offensive in 1918. At any rate, Germany cannot afford to strip the Russian front entirely. The year 1918 seems destined, as Germany cannot have peace on her own terms, to be a year of sanguinary and desperate combat. But there is always possibility of an economic collapse in the Central nations, and an enforced peace may come while strategists are preparing to fight the war to a finish.

GUATEMALA'S MISFORTUNE.

It is a sad holiday season for the unfortunate people of Guatemala's capital, whose fine city has been wrecked by a series of earthquake shocks which began on Christmas Day. Many have been killed, 100,000 are homeless, and the supply of food is small. Help is needed, and it will not be withheld. It will come from neighboring republics and from the United States. A Red Cross appropriation was promptly made and a shipload of food and hospital supplies will leave New Orleans tomorrow. Tents will be sent a day or two later. Our naval vessels in the vicinity have been directed to give aid. The city can be reached easily from sea, by rail from Puerto Barrios on one coast and San José on the other. United States capital is interested in these roads. Memories of San Francisco and Charleston arouse the sympathy of our people and tell them what is most needed in Guatemala.

The inhabitants of that country must be continually on guard against earthquakes of volcanic origin. Their first capital was destroyed in 1541 by a deluge of water from the broken crater of a volcanic peak. Another site was at once chosen, and the city built there was ruined by earthquake in 1773. The Sierra Madre range in Guatemala is a series of volcanic cones, with occasional plateaus. On one of these the present capital, now 138 years old, is situated, at an elevation of about 5,000 feet above the sea level. Mountains 12,000 feet high are not far away. An eruption from one of them was recently expected, but it has not taken place. Because of the earthquake menace, an old ordinance forbade the erection of houses or other buildings more than twenty feet high. Church towers and other elevated structures made when the rule was no longer enforced were thrown down by shocks in 1874. As another precaution, the streets were constructed of unusual width. The ever-present danger was not forgotten in a country which has many volcanic mountains, and where there is a record of more than 300 earthquakes. If it be true, as reported, that only 1,000 lives were lost in a population of 125,000, a great many were saved because nearly all of the houses had been built in obedience to an ordinance more than a hundred years old. Another site for Guatemala's capital should now be chosen, and it should be in some place, if this can be found, that has not been disturbed by volcano or earthquake in the last three centuries.

THE WOMAN VOTER AND THE NATION'S FUTURE.

Two important contributions to public enlightenment will be made in articles to be published in The Times during the month of January. There are two series of these articles, and they will appear, so far as may be practicable, on consecutive days, beginning with tomorrow's issue. One series of twelve articles is from the pen of an eminent American jurist who presents to the reader the fruit of his thought concerning the duty and destiny of America after the war; national policies at home and abroad, our new and broader relation to the nations of the world; measures we should or must take to safeguard our rights and our opportunities. The readers of The Times will find these articles stimulating to thought. They bring into view many momentous questions of national policy to which, in the stress of war, very little attention has of late been given.

The second series of articles will constitute a manual of instruction for women voters. The intricacies of party organization and procedure; the processes from the primary to the election which give the people the opportunity to express their will at the polls; differences that distinguish national elections, where only two Federal offices are filled, Executive and Legislative, and State elections, where many officers are elected; what constitutes membership in a party and what parties stand for; campaign management, the making of platforms and of laws, naturalization, party and political work—all these are treated clearly and instructively.

In both series of articles men who are already voters and women who have yet to vote will find a great deal of profitable reading.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

She Can See the War As a Whole.

An American mother of the sort that does raise her boy to be a soldier when his country needs him in that capacity—and one whose boy has proved worthy of his raising—has written to The Times a letter of which not the most pleasing part is what she has to say about the paper, though that, of course, is a part both appreciable and appreciated. The chief value of the letter lies in its courage—in the absence from it of any tone of grievance, of any failure to see and feel that even for a mother there can be more to this war than the "horrors" which alone are visible to the pacifist crew. Here are the lines of chief interest:

> Our eldest son is "somewhere in France," a Lieutenant in a machine gun battalion, and his letters show that he is seeing the cheerful side of life, even there. He has written to say:
>
> "Do not let The Times stop coming. It is passed from one to another of the officers and then to the men as long as it holds together. We learn far more from The Times than we could from any other source over here, and it is encouraging to read details of actions and what is going on in Germany."
>
> So you see that your paper is giving my boy "over there" glimpses of the unrest in Germany as well as the great war in detail. The Times is a part of a great effort toward right and freedom, and so it makes the present struggle worth all that a man can offer—even life itself. That is what you are giving to the boys in France—a vision of the worthiness of the cause to which they are devoting themselves. The war is not measured by two muddy ditches in France; it is as wide as the world, and the freedom of humanity is at stake. That is what they realize every time they read The Times, and in their names I thank you.

What strange reading that would be for the author of "Under Fire"—what strange reading it must be to those who think that book a true picture of war!

Abuses Are Fostered by Secrecy.

Between a censorship that would withhold all military information from the public, and so attain what undoubtedly is the ideal of not a few army officers and of almost all department and bureau chiefs, and one that merely saw to it that obvious treason was suppressed, there ought to be a golden mean. That mean has not yet been found in any belligerent country, and here as everywhere else the censors do too much rather than too little. The excess, too, has been so great here that there is good excuse, if not quite full justification, for saying, as does The World, that "for most of the unnecessary privations and hardships which the troops in certain camps have suffered by reason of failure to obtain proper clothing and supplies the army may thank its censorship."

Certainly it is true that if the newspaper correspondents at the several camps had been allowed exactly to describe the conditions existing in them, there would have been long before this precisely the cutting of red tape in the several departments that has followed the publicity given to those conditions by the Congressional investigations. And nobody in his senses would contend that the current revelations of negligence and incompetence have really helped our enemies or have hurt anybody at all except the departmental officials whose well-intentioned slavery to routine and custom those revelations have so rudely disturbed.

Unrestrained publicity and unrestricted freedom to criticise do indeed have their dangers and disadvantages. Among them is to be counted that the result often will be the making of hasty and false accusation against men who are doing their efficient best for their country, at no profit to themselves except the consciousness of duty done. Even that, however, such men should not too much resent. Calumny they can usually refute in time, and the task of doing it is a part of the service they render—of the price they should be willing to pay for the privilege of serving. Their fate at worst is not as hard as that of the men who suffer and die on the firing line while too many who should be there with them remain safely at home and do nothing at all.

At Least They Are Frank.

Try as one may, it is impossible constantly to refrain from feeling something very much like admiration for those most irritating of men, the Bolsheviki. Of course, to their folly there is no limit, and the harm they have done, are doing, and seemingly will do the world for some time to come is almost maddening in its immensity. In seasonable charity, however, we must try to remember that the Bolsheviki are the natural and inevitable products of the Government overthrown by better men than themselves, and that anarchy and despotism are the two ends of the same stick.

And then there is sometimes to be seen in their proceedings a certain childlike simplicity and innocence in ill-doing that has in it an element of the attractive. Observe, for instance, the frankness with which they now say that, as some districts have elected men of a wrong kind to the Constituent Assembly—men, that is, who are unsympathetic with the Bolshevist program and will not help in carrying it through—there must be new elections in those districts, in order that delegates of a different and right kind may be chosen.

There is humor in that, not the less real because of its unconsciousness, and laughter at the proposal should not be too scornful. Legislative bodies, judicial benches, and even boards of directors, have been "packed" before now, in other countries than Russia, by men who were not as much more scrupulous than the Bolsheviki as they were more cautious and sophisticated. It was not in Russia, either, that the expression "hand-picked" acquired its metaphorical meaning.

A Record Worth Recording.

Desperately little of approbation is earned by a cold wave of phenomenal severity that comes when coal is more scarce than it has ever been since American activities of all kinds became pathetically dependent on that form of fuel—a form, by the way, which the immediate ancestors of most of us counted a dubious luxury and without which most of them managed to get along very well. But one credit mark, long and broad, must be given to this cold wave.

It has enabled the Weather Bureau to make a comparison that has sense in it and to drop another that was tolerable only from familiarity. How often have we been told that yesterday was hotter—or colder, as the case might be—than any day with the same date on the bureau's records! That always was most trying to the temper, for of what possible consequence is it that any one day is hotter or colder than the same day of the same month in previous years?

But when it could be said—and was—that never since the Weather Bureau became a going concern had its thermometers in this city fallen as low as they did on Sunday, that meant something! It gave us a real thrill, as well as a real chill, and, by adding pride to our discomforts, made them easier to bear—almost pleasant, indeed.

At any rate, the Oldest Inhabitant for once had to keep silent and let somebody else do a little talking.

1918.

The world of men is sundered; it is ours
To picture its Creator looking down
In pity and amaze. Perchance He sighs
That children of His image are become
More wolf-like than the wolf; more pitiless
Than ever famished tiger, hunting prey;
Deeper in craft than Lucifer himself.
Laws made to bless, whose secrets men have wrenched
Of earth and air and water, are enslaved
To fearful ends. And all the newest reach
Of man's invention, conquering sea and air,
Has turned within its sphere to rend its own.

Ay—this He sees!
But not to Him the rage nor bitter grief
Engendered of war's ruthless garnering.
He knows our blossoming; that late or soon
Chill blasts shall wither, be there war or peace;
That noble youth, cut short, and the starved child
And tortured mother, nearer are to Him;
That separation and its pain must come
In Winter's storm or Summer's; that war's blast
Reaps oversoon what must be reaped at last.
So the bold warrior's rest, if sooner come,
Is no more fearsome, no more sure, than his
Who plows untouched in earth's remotest spot;
Than his who hunts the endless reach of ice;
Than his who dwells by languorous tropic seas.
For all, the rendezvous; for all, the pain;
For all, the passage. What a little span!
One score of years or fourscore—is it great
Which length proves our inheritance?
Great it seems
To him whose earth-bound vision clings to earth
As clings a meanest parasite to its host;
Great to the base who consecration shun;
And great to them who know not tears nor prayer;
But never great, to him who goes to war,
Not driven by feudal lord; cradled in liberty!
The soldier-soul, gay, careless—that is faith,
Faith of true instinct, trembling not in fear;
Faith in God's keeping. Sacrifice
Conquers the gross. Uncouth, perhaps unthaught,
Death's call, for such, spells not oblivion.
Eternity is his. . . . God's heart!
Has he not lived, and loved!

HERBERT DE LA HAYE MILES.

WILSON AND SHIPPING BOARD

Confers with Hurley, Who Outlines Plan for Speeding Up Construction.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—In search of first-hand information on the shipping situation, President Wilson paid a personal visit to the offices of the Shipping Board today and conferred for half an hour with Chairman Hurley. He left apparently well pleased with the way things are going.

Mr. Hurley outlined to the President the Board's plans for speeding up construction by putting into shipyards double and triple labor shifts and other measures for hurrying the work. The board has just arranged for installing electric lighting systems in all yards to make night work possible, and is about to start its campaign for obtaining additional labor from other industries.

The board will use the services of the Committee on Information's four-minute men, who, speaking in theatres in all the industrial centres, will urge men to enter the shipyards to render patriotic service to the Government. In every big industrial centre there will be established registration offices where skilled men may register for shipyard service. Skilled shipyard labor is given deferred classification in the army draft system, and the board will emphasise that men who drive rivets and swing the hammer are performing a duty as patriotic as that performed by men in uniform.

A committee of six experts will be sent by the board to Pacific Coast yards to study means of speeding up and construction. Three of its members will be construction experts to be named by the board, and three will be practical shipbuilders selected by the Building Committee of the Atlantic Coast Shipbuilding Association, of which Homer L. Ferguson of Newport News is Chairman.

HEAR COLBY AND PAGE.

Senate Committee Told I. W. W. Men Delayed Program on Coast.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The United States must have a bigger shipping program than has been mapped out, and must have more steam behind that program, declared Senator Harding of Ohio tonight at the close of the day's session of the shipping investigation. Senator Harding's declaration followed the testimony given in executive session by Bainbridge Colby, a member of the Shipping Board. Mr. Colby told the committee the impressions he received on a recent visit to France.

"If the Shipping Board is able to carry out its program with the expedition expected by Chairman Hurley, will the submarine menace be removed in 1918?" Senator Harding was asked.

"We've got to get more steam before we'll get anywhere with our present shipping program," the Senator answered. "We've got to get more program, too—in fact, more everything in connection with shipping."

Testifying before the Senate Committee, Charles Page, another member of the Shipping Board, asserted that the two main causes of delay in the shipbuilding program on the Pacific Coast were the I. W. W. agitation in the lumber camps, which was delaying the production of material for the wooden ships, and transportation congestion, which was delaying the movement of steel parts from Eastern mills to Pacific Coast yards.

That many American tugs have been commandeered and sent to France was brought out when Mr. Page was asked why it would not facilitate ship construction if hulls were built on the Pacific Coast and then towed to Atlantic ports through the Panama Canal for their machinery. Mr. Page maintained that the towing of hulls was exceedingly risky, and said that this was unnecessary because in most cases the machinery would be ready for the ships as fast as they were sufficiently completed to receive it.

"There apparently has been a contention that the shipping program has been delayed by failure to adopt a standard type of ship," said Commissioner Page. "A standard is well enough for new yards and this has been adopted—but it would mean considerable delay if applied to old yards which have evolved their own designs."

The Senate committee indicated today that the inquiry would be turned in a new direction when it announced that George Rothwell Brown, a Washington newspaper man, who declared in an article in his paper that Government agencies were engaged in tracing German money invested in one of the big shipyards now engaged in building ships for the Government, would be asked to tell the committee all he knows about the story.

"It is the first time we've heard such a story," declared Senator Fletcher, "and we're going to find out if there is anything to it."

The committee inquired of Mr. Page if he knew anything of such a situation. He replied that he did not.

The principal part of Mr. Page's testimony consisted of an enumeration of the ship yards of the Pacific Coast which were engaged in government work. A shipyard built near San Pedro, Cal., on a site which was a marsh last May, already has launched one steel vessel of 8,800 tons and three more are about ready for launching, he said.

Mr. Page, formerly in the marine insurance business in San Francisco, and who joined the board here Oct. 26, expressed the opinion that the organization of the Shipping Board as now formed is sound and that the Fleet Corporation "is in a healthy condition."

Two of the Pacific Coast shipyards, the Grant, Smith, Porter & Guthrie Company of Washington and Sanderson & Porter of Oregon, held agency contracts, Mr. Page said. Under these agency contracts, it was brought out at a previous hearing, the Government furnishes money for building the ship yard, as well as the material both for ships and yards, and the pay roll for employes. The American International Shipbuilding Company, with a plant at Hog Island, Md., holds such a contract.

Senator Nelson wanted to know what "rake-off the companies got for permitting their name to be used" in these contracts. Mr. Page said he did not know what margin of profit was allowed them, and pointed out that the companies were furnishing the organization.

"Well, then, you find out and let us know just what it costs to get the use of good men," said Senator Nelson.

Mr. Page insisted that many of the details he was asked about were in possession of the President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, of which he is a Trustee.

"Why doesn't the corporation specialise in its work—each of you take a certain part of the program and look after it?" he was asked.

"That would lead to endless confusion," he answered.

"Then, as far as the Trustees are concerned, they are merely dummies in respect to the actual details of the corporation's work?" asked Senator Nelson.

"Well, the Trustees are called together only to discuss matters of policy," Mr. Page answered.

FAVOR NEW STANDARD SHIP.

Italians Believe They Have Vessel Better Adapted to Foil U-Boats.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—A new type of merchant vessel constructed on plans believed to afford it better defense against enemy submarines has been designed in Italy. Advices received by cable from Rome today stated that a committee investigating the plans has recommended the construction of a standard type of vessel, but details as to the manner of construction were not disclosed.

"The committee," said the dispatch, "which has been charged with studying the plans for the construction of new ships offering greater safety and better means of defense against submarines has finished its work. The committee has suggested and approved a standard type which can be rapidly built."

Lloyd George's Speech.

From The New Republic.

Americans who wish to understand what is taking place in Europe should be grateful to The New York Times for its enterprise in cabling to this country a complete transcript of Lloyd George's recent speech in the House of Commons. The mutilated version which had been cabled through the ordinary news agencies omitted any mention of two of its most significant passages. One of these was the Premier's reference to the attitude of the Allies toward the peace negotiations between the Russian and German Governments. The other concerns pending negotiations between the British trade unions and the Government, having for their object the release of the latter from pledges made early in the war, which have prevented the military authorities from calling to the colors certain additional men whose use as soldiers is now deemed to be necessary.

HYLAN TAKES OFFICE WITHOUT A CABINET

He Will Assume His Duties at Noon Today with Slate Only Partly Filled.

COMMISSIONERS HOLD OVER

Heads of Police, Fire, Water, Correction, and Street Departments Asked to Stand By.

With not more than a third of his appointments decided upon, Mayor-elect John F. Hylan will be installed as Mayor at the City Hall at noon today. Not until the ceremony is over will the new Mayor make any announcement of appointments. Those he has already decided upon have been notified of their selection and will take office at once. Even the identity of these is a matter of speculation so far as the public is concerned.

That the Mayor-elect is having difficulty in filling the more important places in his cabinet was evidenced yesterday when he requested at least five of the present Commissioners to hold over for a few days until their successors have been appointed. These Commissionerships are Police, Fire, Water, Correction, and Street Cleaning. In each case either the present Commissioner or Deputies will remain in office until other selections are made. Police Commissioner Arthur Woods was asked by Judge Hylan yesterday to hold over until his successor had been named, and agreed to do so. After conferring with the Mayor-elect at the Forty-second Street office, Commissioner Woods returned to Headquarters and sent a letter to Judge Hylan, in which he said:

"In accordance with our conversation this morning I am glad to comply with your request to continue in office for a few days until you appoint my successor."

The Commissioner said that he would not remain permanently as head of the department and that he did not know who is successor would be. He had not discussed the matter with Judge Hylan, he said. In all probability Police Deputies Dunham and O'Daniel will remain with Commissioner Woods until the new Commissioner has taken office. Deputy Commissioner [illegible] is not to remain, having been appointed to the Parole Board by Mayor Mitchel. Judge Hylan also asked Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson to hold over for a few days. The Commissioner said he would gladly do so if it did not interfere with the arrangements he is making for his own future, but that in any event, his deputies would remain on duty. Water Commissioner William Williams made the same promise, while Commissioner Burdette G. Lewis of the Department of Correction had already been slated as a hold-over. Street Cleaning Commissioner John T. Fetherston will not remain in office, but his deputies have agreed to assist the new Mayor for as long a time as he wishes.

It was said yesterday that Jacob A. Cantor had been determined upon as President of the Tax Board, to succeed Lawson Purdy, and that James E. MacBride, who managed Judge Hylan's campaign, had been offered the Presidency of the Civil Service Commission. John S. Gilchrist, Under Sheriff, was said to be slated for Commissioner of Licenses. Tammany's choice for Commissioner of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity is ex-Fire Commissioner Nicholas J. Hayes, with William Dalton, Tammany leader of the Third Assembly District, as a deputy, but the report was that Judge Hylan did not look favorably upon Mr. Hayes's candidacy.

Thomas W. Churchill, former President of the Board of Education, called upon Judge Hylan yesterday, and his presence gave rise to a rumor that he was to be selected for a place on the new board. It was learned, however, that the Board of Education situation is still unsettled. According to the slate-makers, it has been practically settled that William P. Burr is to be Corporation Counsel, Henry L. Smith Park Commissioner, and Bird S. Coler Commissioner of Charities. Mr. Smith was Park Commissioner under Mayor McClellan. Jonathan P. Day is said to be slated for City Commissioner of Markets, to succeed Dr. Henry Moskowitz. Coroner Patrick Riordan is said to be Judge Hylan's choice for Chief Medical Examiner, the new office created by the Legislature to take the place of the Board of Coroners.

Although Mayor-elect Hylan's slate remained in an embryonic condition, other officials elected on November announced their appointments during the day. Controller-elect Charles L. Craig announced the appointment of Louis H. Hablo, Arthur J. Philbin, and Joseph Johnson as Deputy Controllers, and Charles A. Kerrigan as Secretary of the Finance Department. Mr. Hablo has been an Assistant Corporation Counsel for more than eighteen years. Mr. Philbin was born in Brooklyn and still lives there. He has been for many years a specialist in State, municipal and railroad securities. He is now associated with the banking firm of Kountze Brothers. Mr. Johnson was an investigator under Controller Metz for four years, was Fire Commissioner under Mayor Gaynor, and was Chief of the Transit Bureau of the Public Service Commission for three years.

Frank L. Dowling, President of the Board of Aldermen and President-elect of the Borough of Manhattan, announced the appointment of Michael F. Loughman as Commissioner of Public Works for Manhattan, and of James J. Hagan as Assistant Commissioner. Miss H. C. Egan was appointed stenographer to the Commissioner.

The following appointments were announced by Henry Bruckner, Borough President-elect of the Bronx: Coroner William J. Flynn, whose term of office expired last night, Commissioner of Public Works; Joseph H. Lawatsch, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works; Louis C. Hartmann, Secretary of the Borough; Thomas Dolch, private secretary to the President of the Borough; Patrick J. Reville, Superintendent of Buildings; Louis F. Haffen, ex-Borough President, consulting engineer, and Arthur J. [illegible], reappointed as Superintendent of Buildings and Public Offices.

Judge Hylan's inauguration as Mayor will take place at noon today at the City Hall. The ceremonies will be brief and simple. The incoming Mayor will meet the outgoing Mayor in the latter's private office. The two will then walk to the Mayor's reception room, where the public ceremony will take place. This will consist of a brief speech on the part of Mayor Mitchel and Mayor-elect Hylan will make a brief reply. The reception room will be open to all citizens, no cards or invitations being necessary. Mayor Hylan will then return to his private office, where he will meet his appointees, swear them in, and make a short speech to them.

About the last act of Mayor Mitchel yesterday was to appoint Bertram De N. Cruger as Chairman of the Board of Parole in place of Katharine B. Davis, whose term has expired, and Frank A. Lord, former Second Deputy Police Commissioner, as a member of the board. Mr. Cruger's salary will be $7,500 and Mr. Lord's $5,500.

The Mayor said he was not yet in a position to announce what he intended to do in the future, but that he might have a statement to make in a few days. Fire Commissioner Adamson will become Vice President of the International Arms and Fuse Company, maker of special ordnance, with offices at 511 Fifth Avenue and with manufacturing plants at Bloomfield, N. J.; Montreal, and Toronto. This company has large contracts for the American, British, and Canadian Governments. Controller Prendergast said he was not thinking about his future, and intends to take a month's vacation before deciding upon what he will do.

Corporation Counsel Lamar Hardy announced that he intends to return to private law practice. Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein sent his resignation to the Mayor yesterday. Mr. Wallstein will return to the practice of law at 27 William Street. He will be counsel for the City Government Committee of the Citizens Union.

BARNARD'S STATUE IS AGAIN OPPOSED

Peace Centenary Committee Goes on Record in Favor of Saint-Gaudens's Lincoln.

H. R. BUTLER TAKES A POLL

Calls Sir Alfred Mond's Attention to Opposition of Supposed Backers of Gift.

CRITICS CALL IT HIDEOUS

Suggested That Inquiry be Conducted to Discover How Indorsement Was Obtained.

The members of the American Peace Centenary Committee, through which it has been proposed to present copies of the statue of Lincoln by George Grey Barnard to England and France, are almost unanimously against the gift of the Barnard statue, according to letters from sixty of them, received by Howard Russell Butler, Vice President of the National Academy of Design and founder of the American Fine Arts Society.

Of the sixty members of the committee whose replies have been received forty-one have been against the Barnard statue and in favor of the Saint-Gaudens. Not one of the sixty stated that he was in favor of presenting the Barnard statue. Seventeen expressed no preference. One wrote that he favored the Saint-Gaudens statue, but was willing to send the Barnard, and another wrote that he was in favor of the Saint-Gaudens statue "with the hands crossed in front."

The results of this canvas have been sent by Mr. Butler to Sir Alfred Mond, M. P., First Commissioner of Public Works in London, for the purpose of making clear the strong opposition to the Barnard statue in this country and the almost total lack of support for the project of presenting replicas of that statue to France and England.

In view of the fact that the American Peace Centenary Committee has been the medium through which the proposal was made to confer copies of the Barnard statue on France and England, Mr. Butler suggests that an inquiry should be made to discover how the official influence of this body was apparently brought to bear in favor of a proposal which the individual members of the committee almost unanimously disapprove.

Agree With Robert Lincoln.

Many of the members of the committee in their replies to Mr. Butler condemned the Barnard statue in unsparing terms, their opinion generally agreeing with that of Robert Lincoln, son of the great President, who wrote as follows on the subject to President Taft regarding Barnard's work:

"He indicates, if I can understand him, that he scorned the use of the many existing photographs of President Lincoln and took as a model for his figure a man chosen by him for the curious artistic reasons that he was 6 feet 4½ inches in height, was born on a farm fifteen miles from where Lincoln was born, was about 40 years of age, and had been splitting rails all his life.

"The result is a monstrous figure, which is grotesque as a likeness of President Lincoln and defamatory as an effigy."

Mr. Butler's statement on the subject yesterday was as follows:

"I am in receipt of sixty letters from the members of the American Peace Centenary Committee, which enable me to set forth, for the first time, the exact attitude of that committee on the question of the proposed gift of a statue of Lincoln to the people of England.

"I have stated this attitude in a letter addressed to Sir Alfred Mond and I think the data contained in this letter will amaze readers of THE TIMES. This is the committee which Sir Alfred and the people of England believe to be fathering the gift of the Barnard statue, while in reality the members of that committee are in angry opposition to it.

"After you have published this letter I do not believe that the few perpetrators of this unauthorized act will dare to proceed to outrage American sentiment or put in jeopardy the relations between England and America—never so cordial as now.

"Referring to the presentation of the Barnard statue, the President of a university writes me:

"'My chief objection is that in a time when we are seeking to promote international understanding and sympathy, the setting up of such a grotesque and ludicrous figure as embodying our conception of the foremost American cannot fail to injure the relation of Great Britain with the United States. If that weird and deformed figure really represents the results of democracy, we can hardly expect Europe to fight that democracy may be made safe.'"

Letter to Sir Alfred Mond.

The following is the letter of Mr. Butler to Sir Alfred Mond:

Sir Alfred Mond, M. P.,
First Commissioner of Public Works,
London, E. C.

My Dear Sir:

I feel that I ought to call your attention to the situation, which has developed in this country, relative to the statue of Abraham Lincoln, proposed to be donated, through the American Peace Centenary Committee, to the people of England.

Referring to your statement before the House of Commons, as quoted in The London Times of Oct. 23 last, it is noted that the site in the "Canning Inclosure" was originally offered "for a replica of the Saint-Gaudens statue." From other expressions in the same statement it would seem that you are under the impression that Americans in general and the members of the American Committee for the Celebration of One Hundred Years of Peace in particular "are anxious to send a replica of the statue of President Lincoln recently erected at Cincinnati and executed by Mr. George Grey Barnard," to occupy the site intended for the Saint-Gaudens Lincoln, and which they—the committee—consider to be a "superior monument."

If this is a correct interpretation of your impressions, then I greatly fear that you have been misinformed. The substitution of the Barnard statue for the Saint-Gaudens is calling forth a storm of indignation here. The discussion has raged in the newspapers and art periodicals, and by far the majority of voices have condemned the Barnard statue as a false and libelous representation of our great President and statesman.

The Council of the National Academy of Design, the leading art body of this country, recently passed a resolution condemning the Barnard statue as not conveying the recognized characteristics of Lincoln. It stated that "in it we are unable to discern evidences of his genius, or humor, or any of those lofty qualities which are invariably associated with his great name."

But the particular reason for this letter is to call your attention to the attitude of the American Peace Centenary Committee. That committee does not desire (as you seem to believe) to substitute the Barnard statue for the Saint-Gaudens, but on the contrary its members are strongly opposed to such action. This statement is based on accurate information. Under authority of the National Academy a circular letter was addressed by me to all the members of that committee. The many replies thus far received—which are at your service—are overwhelmingly opposed to sending the Barnard statue and in favor of the Saint-Gaudens. The surprising fact is also disclosed that the members have never been consulted, many claiming that they have been given no opportunity until now to express an opinion one way or the other.

An analysis of the sixty letters received to date shows as follows:

In favor of the Barnard statue	0
Prefers Saint-Gaudens but willing to send the Barnard	1
In favor of Saint-Gaudens with hands crossed in front. (This member may have intended to indorse the Barnard)	1
Against the Barnard and in favor of the Saint-Gaudens	41
Expressing no preference, some feeling themselves unqualified to pass on art questions, others wishing to abide by the decision of the majority	17
	60

There is no use of waiting for further replies. The views of the committee are already sufficiently indicated. They are overwhelmingly against the Barnard statue—the vast majority of answers being scathing denunciations of it or highly in praise of the Saint-Gaudens.

The question naturally arises: Who is responsible for this substitution of the Barnard for the Saint-Gaudens statue and how has the impression been produced here and in England that it was through the wishes, if not the direction, of the American Peace Centenary Committee—the committee which is supposed to be giving the gift, but which is in reality irreconcilably opposed to the substitution.

I would be glad, therefore, if you would favor me with the names of those who have been successful in bringing you and the people of England to the erroneous conclusion that the American Peace Centenary Committee favors the substitution.

The generous donor may also be under this false impression, believing that he is aiding the committee to carry out its wishes. I am sending him a copy of this letter.

I have the honor to remain
Yours very truly,
HOWARD RUSSELL BUTLER,
Vice President National Academy of Design.
Princeton, Dec. 29, 1917.

Calls Statue Hideous.

In a postscript Mr. Butler makes citations from many of the letters from members of the committee. Here are some of them.

"I believe that the Barnard statue is a hideous caricature, while I regard the Saint-Gaudens statue as a wonderful and moving piece of work."

"As regards the Barnard statue of Lincoln, I consider it grotesque and the most unsatisfactory likeness of the man that has ever been produced in an important way. I am not able to find words that fittingly express my dislike of it. The Saint-Gaudens statue is, in my opinion, eminently satisfactory. I should regard it a national calamity if the Barnard statue were to be erected in London as an American contribution to the memory of the great man."

"Yes, I have very positive views about it. I happened to see the statue in Cincinnati. To me it seemed to embody sensational realism. I do not hesitate to say that, in my opinion, it would be a most unworthy representation of our martyred President to place before the English people."

"I am irreconcilably opposed to the so-called Barnard statue of Lincoln on two grounds: first, because there was no authority to substitute it for the replica of Saint-Gaudens's work, which was designated originally, and, second, because I consider the Barnard statue a poor production."

"My opinion is that that statue is a caricature of Mr. Lincoln. It is not comparable in any respect with Saint-Gaudens's statue, and, in my opinion, to substitute Barnard's for St. Gaudens's is to substitute a caricature for the original portrait."

"My understanding was that the Saint-Gaudens statue was decided upon, and have received no correspondence from any source asking for expression or informing of any other action."

"I wish to definitely express my preference for the Saint-Gaudens statue as the one much better in every way to represent a normal, sane American Lincoln. Mr. Barnard's genius is not normal. He may have expressed in the face of the great martyr President something that is wonderful and descriptive, but he has chosen, if this is true, to make the whole figure abnormal, grotesque, and repellant. * * *"

"I am strongly opposed to the substitution of the Barnard statue for the Saint-Gaudens. By all means the Saint-Gaudens should be sent to London and not the Barnard."

"I favor giving England a replica of Saint-Gaudens's statue of Lincoln and strongly object to having Barnard's statue go there. Leaving aside the not altogether unimportant question of the agreement or understanding of the English committee as to the statue to be received, the heart of the matter is that this statue will in very large measure stand henceforth to Englishmen as a representative thing, as the embodiment forth to them of that great democratic soul, that inspiring leader of the common people, that patient, humble, undaunted man. Godsent to guide a nation in its peril. As never before, the heart of England turns to us with longing and with love. Into other cities and countless homes will go replicas and photographs to be a consolation and an inspiration in the days of trouble that may be ahead."

"I regard the Barnard statue as an unworthy travesty. I knew Mr. Lincoln well—was often in his company—and my recollection is clear on every point. I am afraid there has been some 'shenanagin' about this business."

"You may write me as one of the members of the American Committee on the Celebration of One Hundred Years of Peace not favoring that (the Barnard) statue."

"Nothing during all my years of accountability has filled me with such indignation as the proposal to place George Grey Barnard's Cincinnati statue of Abraham Lincoln in the Canning inclosure. I am thoroughly familiar with Mr. Barnard's concept of Lincoln and the grotesque monster which he pleases to call his interpretation of the typical American."

Among those opposed to the gift of the Barnard statue are the following thirty-three leaders in architecture, who have signed a formal protest against it:

John W. Adams,	Henry Cabot Lodge,
Paul W. Bartlett,	William R. Meade,
Reginald Birch,	Walter S. Perry,
Arnold W. Brunner,	Francis Rogers,
Clarence C. Buel,	F. W. Ruckstuhl,
Howard R. Butler,	William Sartain,
Timothy Cole,	Robert V. V. Sewell,
Kenyon Cox,	Edward Simmons,
Henry G. Dearth,	William T. Smedley,
Charles De Kay,	Albert Sterner,
John Hemming Fry,	George H. Story,
Cass Gilbert,	William R. Thayer,
Childe Hassam,	Augustus Thomas,
Richard H. Hunt,	T. De Thulstrup,
Ellwood Hendrick,	W. B. Van Ingen,
Robert U. Johnson,	J. Alden Weir.
Charles R. Lamb,	

The late Joseph H. Choate, in a letter written a week before he died, called the Barnard Lincoln a "horrible statue."

Charles P. Taft Silent.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 31.—Charles P. Taft, donor of the Barnard statue of Lincoln, declined tonight to make any comment on the fact that Howard Russell Butler has written Sir Arthur Mond stating that members of the American Peace Centenary Committee preferred the St. Gaudens statue.

Loving Cup for Capt. Guy Scull.

Captain Guy H. Scull, who recently resigned as Deputy Police Commissioner, received a loving cup from the members of the Detective Bureau yesterday. Captain Scull, previous to his resignation, had been in charge of the Detective Bureau. The presentation was made by Inspectors Cray and Faurot and the nine commanding officers of the various detective branches. The former deputy had gone to his office to get his personal belongings and was surprised when the police officers entered. The cup is sixteen inches high, with three handles. After thanking the men, Captain Scull left for Washington to assume his duties in the Quartermaster's Department.

NEW YEAR SLIPS IN WITH A SOBER FACE

Finds Little Greeting in Lightless, Noiseless, and Frigid Broadway.

WAR MENUS AT HOTELS

Gay Throngs of Other Years Absent from Centres of Gayety and the Streets.

Times Square, which has given the official welcome to the New Year in years past, hardly gave a passing nod to 1918 last night. On very few nights in the past year have there been smaller crowds in the streets when the clock struck 12 midnight. The New Year slunk in with rubber shoes on, coming upon a lightless, noiseless, and frigid Broadway. It might have been New Year's Eve in some places, but it was only the night of Dec. 31 in New York.

At 12 o'clock midnight the electric light ball on the tower of THE TIMES Building dropped and an instant later the great electric sign flashed out the new year—1918.

Traffic Policeman Thompson, muffled up till only the eyes and guiltless red nose were visible, learned that it was 12:01 A. M. by consultation with his wrist watch and saluted with a thickly mitted right hand. That was about the only reception young 1918 had from the heart of Times Square itself, where in other years hundreds of reserves had been out to hold back a surging multitude of celebrators.

The others who happened to be on the street might have measured their time by the Russian calendar for all the attention they paid to the hitherto important moment when both hands of the clock pointed perpendicularly upward at this particular time of the year. They dashed for the subway or for places of refuge on either side of the street, slipping over the icy pavement, which a year ago was ankle-deep in confetti.

Occasionally an opened door would let a shaft of light, as from a dark lantern, into the square, and an uncertain mixture of sound would be emitted, which a sympathetic interpreter might construe as a greeting to the New Year. Otherwise all was dark and as peaceful as a quiet night on Tristan da Cunha.

No Revelry in Restaurants.

Practically all of the honor done to the new year this time was done indoors. But even in the hotels and restaurants the occasion was scarcely a reminder of the performances which New Year's has been the excuse for in previous years. At midnight last night it appeared that the 1918 model of a New Year's celebration is thoroughly sedate and solemn in comparison with 1917, 1916, and all previous occasions for a long time back.

In many of the hotels and restaurants the program of entertainment was supposed to be highly patriotic in character, and this could not mix well with the type of revelry which has featured New Year's Eve on most previous years. Guests at many of the tables were soldiers and sailors, who could only eat and look on. The New Year's motto, reduced to two-thirds its original stature, so that it read merely, "Eat and be Merry," did not measure up to the conventional idea of a riotous New Year.

The style of those who had set out to make an old-fashioned evening of it was impaired by the presence of so many strictly sober neighbors. From a hasty survey of some of the leading places of celebration last night it appeared safe to estimate that the consumption of wine was only about 50 per cent. of normal.

After the theatres, which were well filled, most of the tables in the principal eating places were occupied. But the time limit on this part of the evening cut out many of its interesting features of past years. The 1 o'clock closing allowed less than two hours in the restaurants for after theatre parties.

The fact that the country is at war had a marked effect in reducing hilarity. While it was most apparent in a gloomy, deserted, and silent Broadway, there were reminders of it in restaurants in the short ration of sugar, in the entertainment and in advice by Mr. Hoover in the menus. A "war" table d'hôte was served at the Waldorf-Astoria and at some other restaurants. The New Year's Eve dinner which was recommended at the Waldorf was entirely meatless. Several of its dishes were vegetarian imitations of poultry and beef. In other restaurants, advices to eat little meat and to consume other edibles, which were about equally high-priced, were printed in red ink. There was no patriotic advice to reduce drinking, but the reminder that the country is at war and that riot was out of place, was conveyed indirectly in the war prices for all liquors.

MARCUS MAYER STRICKEN.

Veteran Manager Suffers a Hemorrhage of Brain at Lambs Club.

Marcus Mayer, who was a prominent theatrical manager in this city at the time of his retirement, fifteen years ago, was taken ill suddenly yesterday in a restaurant next door to The Lambs clubhouse, 128 West Forty-fourth Street. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, suffering from a hemorrhage of the brain. His condition last night was serious.

During his theatrical career Mr. Mayer was associated with many famous stars. He was the first manager for Mme. Sarah Bernhardt in this country, and at one time was manager for Adelina Patti. He was also associated with Henry E. Abbey in the management of the Metropolitan Opera House. He is a member of The Lambs, and in recent years has spent most of his time at the clubhouse. His home is at 114 West Forty-fourth Street.

ENGAGED TO W. H. RUSSELL.

Miss Marie G. Johnson to Wed Former Fencing Champion.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson of 10 East Eighty-third Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marie Gaillard Johnson, to William Hamilton Russell. Miss Johnson made her debut in this city three seasons ago and is a prominent member of the Junior League. She is a sister of Bradish Gaillard Johnson, who married Miss Emma Grima of New Orleans, and of Aymar Johnson, who is an Ensign in the Navy. She is a granddaughter of the late Bradish Johnson. Her mother was Miss Aimee Gaillard, daughter of the late Joseph Gaillard.

Mr. Russell is the son of the late William Hamilton Russell. He was a student at Harvard, class of '18, but left college to join the regular army and is now stationed at Fort Leavenworth. He held the national championship for fencing in 1916, and while at college was the Vice President of the Spee Club at Cambridge and was a member of the Hasty Pudding and several other clubs. Mrs. Alexander S. Webb of this city, was formerly Miss Florence Sands. No plans for the wedding have been announced.

Miss Smith to Wed Cadet Weeks.

Mrs. Albert Mahar of 322 West Eighty-fifth Street, has announced the engagement of her niece, Miss Natalie Smith, to Cadet J. Arthur Weeks, a member of the graduating class at West Point. Miss Smith made her debut two years ago. Before entering West Point Mr. Weeks was a student at Columbia, class of '19. The wedding will take place soon after Cadet Weeks graduates.

HONOR DR. GREENOUGH.

Smith Alumnae Give Luncheon for Member Going to France.

Dr. Clara Greenough of Greenfield, Mass., of the class of 1894, Smith College, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given yesterday by the Unit Committee of the Smith College Alumnae Association at the Women's University Club previous to her sailing for France. Dr. Greenough will join the Smith College Unit which is doing reconstruction work in the Somme district. She will take the place of Dr. Alice Weld Tallant of the Women's Hospital in Philadelphia, who is to return home for six months' leave of absence. Sailing with Dr. Greenough will be Miss Marjorie Talbot of Brookline, Mass., and Miss Dorothy Brown of Montclair, N. J. Miss Talbot has had two years' training in agriculture at the Massachusetts Agricultural College and is a practical chauffeur, as is Miss Brown.

Dr. Greenough will take with her a number of chicken incubators which will be used on the Smith College Farm, the centre of the unit's agricultural work in France. This farm is under the direction of Miss Frances Valentine.

The Smith Unit has fifteen villages with about 1,500 inhabitants, which it is reconstructing. Chickens, rabbits, and goats are needed, and it was said yesterday that a titled woman in France has promised to stock the Smith farm with a fine breed of sheep and goats.

Guests at the luncheon included Mrs. Lucius Thayer, Chairman of the Smith College Unit Committee, of Portsmouth, N. H.; Mrs. Dwight Morrow, President of the Smith College Alumnae Association, Englewood, N. J.; Mrs. Henry R. Caraway, President of the Women's University Club; Dr. von Sholle, Secretary of the Smith College Unit, and officers of the New York Smith College Club.

J. H. SCHIFF GIVES PRIZE.

Rebecca Yorker Wins $40 in Essay Competition.

The Hebrew School of the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, yesterday held a memorial service for Clara Schiff, mother of Jacob H. Schiff. Mr. Schiff, who was present, awarded a prize of $40 to Rebecca Yorker, 14 years old, whose essay on "Hannah" was adjudged the best in a competition in which the girls of the class took part. Honorary mention went to Hannah Yorker, 12 years old, the prize winner's sister. The essays were read by Rabbi Joseph Silverman of Temple Emanu-El, who picked the winner.

Mr. Schiff said he established the essay-writing contest forty years ago, when his mother died, and had awarded the prize personally almost every year since then.

"Next year when we come together I hope there will be peace in the world," he said.

The services were conducted by the Rev. N. Abramson.

INCREASE IN PRINTERS' PAY.

New Rate to Prevail for Six Months When Scale Will Be Discussed.

Members of New York Typographical Union No. 6 employed on New York daily newspapers will receive an increase of $2 a week beginning today, which is to continue for six months, when a new wage scale will be considered by the Publishers' Association and the Typographical Union.

This was agreed upon at a meeting yesterday of a committee of the Publishers' Association and representatives of the employes. The wage schedule which had been in existence for five years, expired yesterday. The printers on the morning newspapers received $33, and on the evening newspapers $30 a week. Under the temporary agreement signed yesterday they will receive $35 and $32 a week respectively.

SILAS WRIGHT ECCLES DIES.

Vice President of American Smelting Company Expires in Florida.

Silas Wright Eccles, Vice President of the American Smelting and Refining Company, President of the Alaska Steamship Company, and President of the Copper River & Northwestern Railroad, died yesterday at St. Augustine, Fla., where he had gone for his health, according to dispatches received here. The body has been shipped to this city and will be removed to the Campbell Funeral Church, Broadway, and Sixty-sixth Street.

Mr. Eccles, who was considered an expert in mining and railroad affairs, was born in Washington, Ill., Jan. 3, 1862. He commenced his career in business as a station agent and telegraph operator for the Chicago & Alton Railroad. In 1876 he went to the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad and a year later was appointed General Passenger Agent of the system.

Prior to becoming connected with the American Smelting and Refining Company, Mr. Eccles was Traffic Manager of the Oregon Short Line Railroad. In 1900 he became identified with the smelting and refining business, and became a Director of the American Smelting and Refining Company. At the time of his death he was also President of the Nevada Northern Railroad, and an officer and Director of other corporations.

Obituary Notes.

IRVING GRANT DAVIS, a former resident of Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home in Redlands, Cal., where he had gone to live about twenty years ago. He was a son of the late Captain Louis H. Davis of Port Jefferson and Brooklyn.

FREDERICK C. ERHARDT, Jr., son of the Rev. Dr. Frederick C. Erhardt, pastor of the New Brooklyn Reformed Church and for the last ten years in the employ of the Continental Insurance Company in Manhattan, died yesterday in his twenty-ninth year.

CHARLES WILLIAM GREGORY, for twenty-six years in the employ of the New York Life Insurance Company, died from heart disease on Sunday at his home, 664 Madison Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-second year.

AUGUSTUS H. MARINUS, pioneer builder of Brooklyn and active in Republican politics in his district, died at his home, 663 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday. Mr. Marinus was born in that borough eighty-six years ago and retired from active business a year ago. He was a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites and of Corner Stone Lodge, No. 367, F. and A. M.

EDWARD GURNEE HEWITT, a member of the wholesale paper firm of C. B. Hewitt & Brothers, in Manhattan, and a nephew of the late Abram S. Hewitt, who was Mayor of New York in 1887, died from heart disease on Sunday at his home, 225 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, in his eighty-second year.

JULIUS TRIPPENSEE, 82 years old, a retired cabinetmaker and one of the early settlers in the old Eighteenth Ward of Brooklyn, died at his home, 1,130 Jefferson Avenue, on Friday. He was a member of the Old Log Cabin Republican Club.

FREDERICK J. BULL, a seed merchant of East Orange, N. J., who was engaged in a civil capacity at Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J., died on Saturday in St. Michael's Hospital, Newark.

HELEN MARTIN HULSER, 28 years old, an active member of the Women Foresters of America, died yesterday at her home in Flushing.

DAVID D. STEWART, executor of the estate of his brother, Levi M. Stewart of Minneapolis, died yesterday at St. Albans, Me., aged 94 years.

JOHN T. BABBAGE, brother of Mayor Henry S. Babbage of Glen Ridge, N. J., died yesterday at his home in East Orange. He was with the printing department of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, Newark. He was 64 years old.

GEORGE W. SHAMPANORE, 66 years old, publisher of The Weekly Review of Weehawken, N. J., is dead at his home in that place.

FREDERICK W. ANDERSON, who was in the banking business in this city before his retirement, ten years ago, is dead in Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J. Mr. Anderson was 74 years old.

HERMAN SCHALL, a merchant of this city, retired, died yesterday at his home, 210 West Eighty-first Street. He was 80 years old.

LAWRENCE J. RYAN, formerly a wholesale confectioner of this city, died yesterday at his home, 220 Audubon Avenue. He was 49 years old.

Mrs. EVELYN McCURDY SALISBURY, widow of Professor Edward E. Salisbury, died yesterday at New Haven, Conn., in her ninety-fifth year.

Dr. FREDERICK M. WILSON, an eye specialist of Bridgeport, Conn., and a prominent member of optical societies, died at Colon, Panama, on Dec. 17, according to word received at his home yesterday. He had gone to Panama to attend the marriage of his daughter, Miss Helen Wilson, to James Murray, British Consul at Colon. Dr. Wilson was 67 years old. He was graduated from Colby College and Harvard Medical School.

WALTER A. MURRAY, a Deputy Tax Commissioner of this city for sixteen years until he resigned a year ago because of failing health, died yesterday at St. Joseph's Hospital, the Bronx. He was 44 years old. Mr. Murray made his home at 290 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

New Year Greetings.

JACKSON.—Dr. and Mrs. M. Jackson, 180 East 70th St., wish to extend to their relatives and friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

Born.

ETTINGER.—Dec. 30, Lloyd's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Ettinger, (nee Viola Felleman,) a son.

FINEBERG.—To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fineberg, (nee Florence Myers,) Dec. 31, at the Flower Hospital, a daughter.

Confirmed.

LACHMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis S. Lachman of 270 Convent Av. announce the bar mitzvah of their son, Alfred Bernard, Saturday, Jan. 5, at Mount Neboh Temple, 150th St. and Broadway. At home Sunday evening.

Engaged.

HOFFMANN—NEWBERGER.—Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Newberger of 272 West 90th St. announce the engagement of their daughter Dorothy to Mr. Harold H. Hoffmann, son of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Hoffmann. Reception Jan. 6, from 3 to 6 P. M.

RASHKIS—PEISER.—Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Peiser of 564 West 160th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Josephine, to Max Rashkis.

Married.

AUSTER—GOLDEN.—On Dec. 30, 1917, at the Hebrew Tabernacle, by Rev. Dr. Edward Lissman, Marie Golden to Louis Auster.

DICKIE—POPE.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, Dec. 29, 1917, by Rev. Dr. James M. Farrar, Adelaide Gertrude Pope to John Jarvis Dickie.

HEINZMAN—DEITCH.—On Thursday, Dec. 20, in Brooklyn, by the Rev. Herman Schnatz, Margaret Louise Deitch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Natman, to Otto Milton Heinzman of N. Y. City.

PEACOCK—EMMONS.—On Thursday, Dec. 27, at Trinity Church, Princeton, N. J., by the Rev. Ralph B. Pomeroy, Frances Antonia, daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. George Thornton Emmons of Princeton, N. J., to Assistant Paymaster Grant Allen Peacock, U. S. N. R. F.

SAPERSTONE—SAPERSTEIN.—On Dec. 27, 1917, by Rev. Dr. Hyamson, Sadella R. Saperstein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Saperstein, to Maurice James Saperstone of Liverpool, England.

SAYMON—KULKIN.—Rose Kulkin to Joseph Saymon.

STETTINER—WOHLENBERG.—On Dec. 31, 1917, at San Francisco, Cal., Paule H. Wohlenberg to Walter Stettiner.

THOMPSON—HATHAWAY.—On Saturday, Dec. 29, at Germantown, Penn., by the Rev. Gilbert Pember, Margaret Vanderveer, daughter of Mrs. Nathaniel Hathaway, to Leslie P. Thompson of Boston, Mass.

Died.

ANDERSON.—Frederick W., at the residence of his son, Arthur M. Anderson, Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J., Sunday, Dec. 30, 1917. Funeral Tuesday, private.

BAER.—Suddenly, Dec. 30, 1917, Michael Baer, husband of Mary, father of Harry. Funeral from chapel of David J. Rothschild, 272 Lenox Av., Wednesday, Jan. 2, 11 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BAER.—Gad Lodge, No. 11, I. O. F. S. I. Brethren are requested to attend funeral of late brother, Michael Baer, from Rothschild's Funeral Chapel, 272 Lenox Av., Jan. 2, 1918, 11 A. M.
MAURICE M. STRAUSS, Secretary.

BAUM.—Philip, age 52, son of Anna and the late Jacob Baum, brother of Harry, Morris, and Minnie. Funeral from his late residence, 61 Hamilton Place, Tuesday at 10 A. M. Omit flowers.

BEHREND.—On Sunday, Dec. 30, 1917, Frederick Behrend, beloved husband of Elizabeth Behrend, in his 61st year. Funeral services at his late residence, 321 Howard Av., Grymes Hill, Staten Island, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1918, at 3:30 P. M. Interment private.

BERAULT.—At the Presbyterian Hospital, New York, Dec. 31, 1917, Arthur Gaston, husband of Anna Francis. Services and interment at Vineland, N. J.

BOHN.—On Monday, Dec. 31, 1917, Harry G., the beloved son of A. W. and Caroline Bohn, in his 38th year. Services at the residence, 112 Park Place, Brooklyn, Wednesday, at 8 P. M.

BONNER.—On Dec. 30, David, beloved husband of Maria Adele Bonner, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. William N. Beach, 429 Park Av., New York City. Funeral services at the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, 306 West 122d St., on Tuesday, Jan. 1, at 10:30 A. M. Interment Hartford, Conn.

BORLAND.—At the Kedge, Newport, R. I., on Monday, Dec. 31, Reginald Lloyd, 2d, son of John and Eminie Clark Borland.

BUSCHMANN.—On Dec. 29, 1917, at the German Hospital, Charles H. Buschmann, aged 75 years, beloved husband of the late Hannah Buschmann, formerly of 75 West 94th St. Funeral services will be held at funeral parlors, 14 East 29th St., on Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1918, at 11 A. M.

CASS.—On Dec. 30, 1917, at her residence, 56 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Mary Cass. Services on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 1, 1918, 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

CONKLIN.—On Saturday, Dec. 29, 1917, Mary Ellis Conklin, widow of Joseph Conklin, in her 73d year. Funeral services at her late home, 676 Macon St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 8 P. M.

COX.—At her residence, 1219 Locust St., Philadelphia, on Saturday, Dec. 29, Mary Fullerton, widow of James S. Cox, in the 82d year of her age. Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church on Tuesday morning, Jan. 1, at 11:30 o'clock. Interment private.

CUTLER.—Suddenly, at Flower Hospital, on Jan. 1, 1918, Elizabeth Cutler, wife of Dr. Arthur Hamilton Cutler. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DAVISON.—Suddenly, on Dec. 26, 1917, at Camp Hicks, Texas, Lieutenant Alden Davison, aged 22, son of Henry J. and Marie Alden Davison. Funeral services at the University Place Presbyterian Church, University Place and 11th St., on Wednesday at 10 A. M. Interment private.

DEMPSEY.—Sunday, Dec. 30, 1917, Mary A. Dempsey, (nee McElhenney,) widow of the late Michael J. Dempsey. Funeral from her late residence, 564 West 148th St., Wednesday, Jan. 2, 10:30 A. M., thence to the Church of St. Katherine of Genoa, West 153d St., where a mass of requiem will be celebrated. Please omit flowers.

FIEGER.—Mark, suddenly, Dec. 30, 1917, beloved husband of Hulda Fieger, devoted father of Henry J., Joseph, Arthur, and Maurice, and brother of Aaron, Morris, Eva, and Esther. Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1918, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, 347 West 147th. Please omit flowers. California papers please copy.

FREUND.—Albert, on Dec. 30, in his 63d year, beloved husband of Delia and dear father of Julius Freund and Frances Rosen. Funeral from his late residence, 42 West 120th St., on Tuesday, Jan. 1, at 2 P. M. Interment Bayside Cemetery.

FUREY.—Dec. 31, Katherine Furey. Funeral Wednesday at 9:30 A. M., from funeral parlors of James E. McLarney & Son, Lexington Av. and 65th St. Requiem mass at St. Vincent Ferrer's Church, East 67th St., at 10 o'clock.

GARLAND.—At the residence of her husband in London, England, of pneumonia, on Dec. 30, Margaret Williams, wife of Charles T. Garland, formerly of this city and Hamilton, Mass.

GOULD.—On Sunday, Dec. 30, 1917, at 3 P. M., Mrs. Hannah Seaman Gould, mother of Miss Ada Gould, at her home, 35 West 94th St. Interment private.

GREASLEY.—On Dec. 30, of pneumonia, Elizabeth, beloved wife of William Greasley. Services at Funeral Parlor, 735 3d Av., Tuesday, Jan. 1, at 12:30. New Haven papers please copy.

GREGORY.—Suddenly, at his home, 664 Madison St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 30, 1917, Charles W. Gregory. Funeral services at Lefferts Place Chapel, Lefferts Place, near Grand Av., Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1918, at 2 P. M.

HARRINGTON.—On Sunday, Dec. 30, at his residence, 3,810 Broadway, Richard V. Harrington, beloved husband of Ethel M. Mitchell, son of the late Dennis and Mary Harrington. Requiem mass Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 10 A. M., at the Church of St. Catherine of Genoa, 502 West 153d St. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

HEWITT.—Sunday, Dec. 30, Edward Gurnee, at his home, 225 Quincy St., Brooklyn, son of Francis and Rachel Ann Hewitt, in his 82d year. Funeral services at St. Mary's Episcopal Church, corner Classon and Willoughby Avs., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Jan. 1, at 3 P. M. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J., Jan. 2, 1918, at noon. Kindly omit flowers.

HYMAN.—On Dec. 30, in his 10th year, Robert, beloved son of Max and Hattie, (nee Kollisch.) Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 349 West 113th St., on Tuesday, Jan. 1, at 2 P. M.

HYMAN.—On Dec. 30, in his 41st year, Louis, beloved husband of Lillie Levy and brother of Bernard, Victor, and Rose. Interment Albany, N. Y.

IMMEN.—At Scarsdale, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1917, Isabel Immen, wife of the late Charles D. Immen, in her 79th year. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. C. W. Montgomery, Drake Road, on Wednesday at 3 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

ISARR.—At Watkins Glen, N. Y., Sunday, Dec. 30, Charles Isarr. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ISRAEL.—Rosa, suddenly, Dec. 29, beloved wife of Moritz and dear mother of Albert, Edwin, and Carrie. Funeral services at the West End Synagogue, 160 West 82d St., Jan. 1, at 2 P. M.

JONES.—Suddenly, at East Orange, N. J., Sunday, Dec. 30, 1917, Benjamin F. Jones, aged 73 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 493 Central Av., Wednesday evening, Jan. 2, at 8 o'clock.

JONES.—The St. David's Society announces with regret the death of Benjamin Franklin Jones, thirty years a life member.
CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, Pres.
GEO. MORGAN LEWIS, Secretary.

Died.

KEEDWELL.—On Monday, Dec. 31, 1917, Ashton J. Keedwell. Funeral services at his late residence, 712 East 180th St., on Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1918, at 11 A. M.

KINNE.—Helen, after a short illness, Saturday, Dec. 29, at her home, 501 West 120th St. Services Tuesday, Jan. 1, 2 P. M., Cathedral of St. John the Divine, (St. James Chapel.) Providence, Boston, and Waterbury papers please copy.

KOLB.—Emma E. Services Tuesday, 10 A. M., CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Bldg.,) Broadway, 66th St.

LEVI.—On Dec. 29, in his 56th year, Max, beloved husband of Theresa, (nee Simon,) and devoted father of Kate and Albert Falk. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 1,861 Morris Av., Bronx, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 10 A. M.

LYNCH.—On Saturday, Dec. 29, 1917, Mrs. Fannie L., widow of Henry D. Lynch. Funeral services will be held on Tuesday evening, Jan. 1, 1918, at 8 o'clock from August Eickelberg's funeral parlors, 934 8th Av., near 55th St.

McCOOK.—Anson G., on Sunday, Dec. 30, at his residence, 33 West 54th St., after a brief illness, in the 83d year of his age. Services at the residence Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1918, at 3 P. M.

McCULLY.—Suddenly, at Orange, N. J., Dec. 30, 1917, Harry G. McCully, in his 63d year. Solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at the Church of Our Lady of the Valley, Orange, N. J., Wednesday morning, Jan. 2, at 10:15 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers. Train leaves Hoboken, D. L. & W. R. R., for Holland Ave. Station 9:30 A. M.

MALONEY.—On Dec. 31, 1917, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Percy R. Oliver, 46 West 93d St., in her 81st year. Funeral services at St. Agnes Chapel, West 92d St., near Columbus Av., Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock.

MILES.—On Monday, Dec. 31, 1917, Harrison Clark, son of Franklin H. and Ethel Taft Miles, in his 8th year. Funeral from the residence of his parents, 1,218 Dean St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1918, at 2 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

MORRILL.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Dec. 30, at Garden City, L. I., Mary A. Morrill, widow of the late Amos Morrill, in her 64th year. Funeral services at the St. James Church, Madison Av. and 71st St., New York City, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 11 A. M. Boston papers please copy.

MORSE.—Suddenly, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. William E. Pearl, 172 West 77th St., on Monday, Dec. 31, 1917, Helen Schuyler, widow of Richard O. Morse and daughter of the late Garret Lansing and Mary E. Schuyler. Notice of funeral service later.

MURRAY.—On Dec. 31, Walter A., beloved husband of Dora Murray and son of the late William and Sarah Murray. Funeral from the residence of his sister, Mrs. William H. Trainer, 706 Riverside Drive, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 10 A. M., thence to Church of Our Lady of Hope, 156th St., near Riverside Drive. Automobile cortege.

OLIVER.—Florence De Sales, youngest daughter of Mrs. Francis V. S. Oliver, Sunday evening, Dec. 30, at her home, 3,252 Perry Av., Bronx. Funeral mass 10 A. M. Wednesday, St. Brendan's Church, 207th St. and Perry Av.

PARDEE.—The Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of New York announces with regret the death on Dec. 28, 1917, of Ensign B. Pardee, M. D., a member by right of descent from William Brewster.
THOMAS DENNY, Governor.
J. P. H. PERRY, Secretary.

PARKINSON.—On Dec. 31, 1917, Robert F. Parkinson, formerly of Brooklyn, son of Robert and Catherine Parkinson, husband of Horetta Opperman. Funeral on Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1918, at 8:30 P. M., from his late residence, Harrison Av., corner of Prospect St., Baldwin, L. I. Connecting trains leave Flatbush Av. at 7:12 P. M. Members of Anthon Lodge, No. 769, F. and A. M.; Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22, and Freeport Lodge, No. 1,253, B. P. O. E.; De Witt Clinton Commandery, Kismet Temple, are respectfully invited to attend. Interment Thursday, Jan. 3, in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, at convenience of family.

ROBINSON.—At Albany, N. Y., on Sunday, Dec. 30, 1917, Charles Mulford Robinson of Rochester, N. Y.

SALISBURY.—At New Haven, Conn., Monday evening, Dec. 31, 1917, Evelyn MacCurdy, widow of Professor Edward E. Salisbury, in the 95th year of her age. Funeral services will be held at her late home, 237 Church St., New Haven, on Thursday afternoon at 2:30.

SIMS.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 30, 1917, Martha E. Sims, daughter of the late Thomas Edward Sims of Virginia. Funeral services at Grace Church Chantry on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 11 A. M. Interment Hollywood, Va. Richmond (Va.) papers please copy.

SINGER.—Dec. 31, Rachel, beloved wife of Ruben Singer and mother of Gussie Bloch, Herman, Harry, Joseph, Pincus, Anna, Aaron, and Flora Singer. Funeral service 10 A. M. Jan. 1 from her home, 863 Southern Boulevard.

SMITH.—On Monday morning, Dec. 31, 1917, Emeline Celinda Smith, widow of the late George H. Smith and dearly beloved mother of Emmie Louise Carpenter, wife of James Emerson Carpenter. Funeral services at her late home, 329 West 76th St., on Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1918, at 10 A. M. Interment private. Palo Alto (Cal.) papers please copy.

SOPER.—On Dec. 29, Frank H. Soper, husband of Mary Cropsey Soper and son of Louise and the late John W. Soper. Funeral services at his late residence, 69 Kensington Av., Jersey City, Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 2:30 P. M.

SORBY.—Suddenly, Dec. 29, 1917, Hugh Sorby. Funeral from 406 West 34th St., Tuesday, Jan. 1, at 11 A. M., thence to the Holy Cross Church, 42d St., 9th and 9th Avs.

SPELLMAN.—Walter, aged 65, suddenly, on Dec. 30, at his residence, 108 West 89th St. Remains now at George Kelly's Funeral Parlors, 337 Columbus Av. Friends and relatives communicate at once with Mr. Kelly.

STONE.—On Dec. 29, 1917, Mary A. Johnston, beloved wife of the late Robert Stone. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,236 Hancock St., Brooklyn, Monday, Dec. 31, 1917, at 8 P. M. sharp. Funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1918, at 3 P. M. Interment Cemetery of the Evergreens.

STONE.—Alice Wadsworth, on Monday, Dec. 31. Funeral services at her late residence, 725 Kenmore Place, Brooklyn, Wednesday evening, Jan. 2, at 8 o'clock. Interment private. Syracuse papers please copy.

STREIGHTOFF.—In Brooklyn, on Dec. 31, Charles Henry Streightoff in his 80th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 48 Pulaski St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 8:30 P. M.

TOWER.—Anna Maria, widow of Lawrence Phelps Tower, at her residence, 51 East 79th St., in the 70th year of her age. Funeral at Church of the Incarnation, Tuesday, Jan. 1, at 4 P. M. Interment at Waterville, N. Y.

TRASK.—Dec. 31, 1917, Ellen Trask, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Theodore Maynard, 2,011 Albemarle Road, Flatbush. Funeral services Wednesday, 2 P. M.

VACHE.—On Sunday, Dec. 30, Charlotte Levie Vache, widow of the late Thomas C. Vache. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,660 Mount Hope Av., corner 172d St., Bronx, on Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1918, at 8 P. M.

WATERS.—On Sunday, Dec. 30, 1917, Patrick Waters, aged 38 years, of 932 5th Av. Funeral service at Church of Sacred Heart, 51st St., between 9th and 10th Avs., on Thursday, Jan. 3, 1918, at 9 o'clock A. M. The faithful employe for over seventeen years of David C. Townsend, Esq.

CASIN.—Catherine, 147 East 32d St., Dec. 29.
CLEVE.—Paul R., 1,340 Webster Av., Bronx, Dec. 29. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.
FOX.—Thomas, 361 East 179th St., Dec. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
HUNGUS.—Frieda, Stapleton, S. I., Dec. 30. Funeral private.

Died.

JONES.—Claude, 134 East 106th St., Dec. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
KRANK.—John C., 433 East 139th St., Dec. 30, aged 58. Funeral private.
KREUSSEL.—Edward, 603 West 43d St., Dec. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
McGARRY.—Bartley, 45 Catharine St., Dec. 30. Funeral notice later.
McGARRY.—Margaret, 157 West 108th St., Dec. 30. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
McGIRR.—Celia, 323 East 85th St., Dec. 29. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
McLOUGHLIN.—Martin, 148 8th Av., Dec. 29. Funeral tomorrow.
McNUFF.—Patrick, Dec. 29. Funeral, 417 10th Av., today, 1 P. M.
MAHONY.—Honora, 889 Columbus Av., Dec. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
MORIARITY.—Mortimer, 257 West 10th St., Dec. 30. Funeral Jan. 3, 9:30 A. M.
MURPHY.—Philip J., 1,998 Amsterdam Av., Dec. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
NEUSTADT.—Mary, 1,657 2d Av., Dec. 29. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
QUINN.—Ann T., 23 Furman Av., Dec. 30, aged 64.
SMITH.—Nellie, 414 Madison St., Dec. 29. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
STRUCK.—Frank, 136 East 85th St., Dec. 30, aged 43. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.
TIERNEY.—Charles, 877 10th Av., Dec. 30. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
TOUHEY.—John, Dec. 30. Funeral 676 2d Av.
WORTH.—Thomas, New Brighton, S. I., Dec. 29, aged 83. Funeral private.

Brooklyn.

ALLEN.—E. Gertrude, 283 Clinton Av., Dec. 30. Funeral private.
BLOCK.—Adelheid, 90 Sullivan St., Dec. 30. Funeral tomorrow.
BROWN.—Hannah, 634 Chauncey St., Dec. 30, aged 63. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
CLYNE.—Richard J., 448 Henry St., Dec. 29. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
CORSOR.—Eleanor, 239 Lexington Av., Dec. 30. Funeral private.
COYLE.—John, 773 4th Av., Dec. 29, aged 54. Funeral tomorrow.
DARING.—Annie, 784 4th Av., Dec. 30, aged 58. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.
EBBETTS.—James, 30 Vernon Av., aged 30. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
ERHARDT.—Frederick, Jr., 1,062 Herkimer St., Dec. 31, aged 28. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
FELTER.—Matilda, 520 5th St., Dec. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
FRASER.—John, 113 Ridgewood Av., Dec. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
GERAGHTY.—Frank, 1,612 10th Av., Dec. 31. Funeral Jan. 3.
HARRIGAN.—Dr. John, 401 Clinton St., Dec. 30, aged 72.
HERCHENRODER.—Augusta, 888 Liberty Av., Dec. 30, aged 66. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
HOLMES.—Annie B., 265 Linden Av., Dec. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
KAISER.—Frederick, 147 Freeman St., Dec. 29, aged 51. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
KLINGER.—John, Sr., Harway Av. and Bay 44th St., Dec. 29, aged 66.
LOISELLE.—Louisa, 396 State St., Dec. 29, aged 63.
McKAY.—George A., 158 Ainslie St., Dec. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
MAHER.—John, 685 Bushwick Av., Dec. 29, aged 56. Funeral tomorrow.
MAY.—Martin, 17 Reeves Place, Dec. 29. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
MILLER.—Mary E., 60 Sterling Place, Dec. 29. Funeral tomorrow.
NICHOLS.—John F., 72 Cranberry St., Dec. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
PETERSON.—Katrina, 60 3d St., Dec. 29, aged 74.
PFEHL.—Florence M., 289 Sumpter St., Dec. 29. Funeral today.
POSNER.—Sarah, 301 Bedford Av., Dec. 29. Funeral today, 11 A. M.
QUINN.—Ann T., 23 Vernon Av., Dec. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
RAARUP.—Wilhelmine C., 65 Richmond St., Dec. 30. Funeral private.
SAIDLER.—William, 429 West 17th St., Dec. 30. Funeral service tomorrow.

Hoboken and Jersey City.

ASH.—John, 782 Lafayette Av., Jersey City, Dec. 29. Funeral tomorrow, 3 P. M.
FOX.—Margaret, 270 Princeton Av., Jersey City, Dec. 30. Funeral tomorrow.
ROSENHAGEN.—Emily, Hoboken, Dec. 29, aged 45.
SCHRODER.—Anna, 1,026 Hudson St., Hoboken, Dec. 30.
VAN DIESER.—Annie E., 225 Griffith St., Jersey City, Dec. 29. Funeral tomorrow.

Long Island.

HEIBEL.—Louis, Jamaica, Dec. 30, aged 91. Funeral tomorrow.
VETTER.—Eva M., Middle Village, Dec. 30, aged 79. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

In Memoriam.

BERLS.—In loving memory of our beloved husband and father, William L. Berls, who passed away Jan. 2, 1912.

MINTZ.—Nathan. The widow invites her relatives and friends to attend the unveiling of the monument, Bayside Cemetery, Young Friends Lodge Ockaara, at 1 P. M. Tuesday.

RAUDNITZ.—Adolph. In loving memory of a devoted husband and father. He lives ever in our hearts.

WALLACE.—In loving, constant remembrance of Thomas Wallace; Jan. 1, 1916.

DIXON.—John E., in memory of. Died Jan. 1, 1912.

O'CONNELL.—Dr. Joseph, in memory of. Died Jan. 1, 1910.

Dr. John Harrigan.

Dr. John Harrigan, for forty-three years a practicing physician in Brooklyn and prominent as an obstetrician, died at his residence, 401 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, in his seventy-second year. Dr. Harrigan came to this country from Dublin, Ireland, when a child and for years lived in Wisconsin. During the civil war he served in the medical department of the Union Army and later took a course at the Long Island Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1874. For nearly a quarter of a century Dr. Harrigan had been connected with the staff of St. Mary's Hospital, serving as President part of the time. He was a regent of the Long Island Medical College and a member of the Kings County Medical Society and the Brooklyn Club.

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Mid-Week Pictorial of New York Times for Jan. 3 will contain eight pages of maps, (six separate maps,) showing all the fighting fronts, also 16 pages of what is worth while illustrating in the war zones: 10 cents a copy; all news stands.—Advt.

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SEARCHING SCRUTINY OF COLLEGE ATHLETICS BY FOUNDATION PLANNED

COLLEGE ATHLETICS TO BE INVESTIGATED

General Education Board Expected to Conduct Searching Inquiry.

College athletics will be subjected to a rigid investigation by the General Education Board according to plans which were discussed at the recent meeting here of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Dr. George E. Vincent, President of the Board, was one of the speakers at the convention and showed a deep interest in the organization. Professor Frank W. Nicolson, Secretary of the association, stated after the meeting that it was possible that the General Education Board would undertake the investigation at the request of the association.

It is understood that assurances have been received that the Foundation will furnish the necessary funds and that prominent college officials will conduct the investigation. The Collegiate Athletic Association is anxious to have the investigation started at this time because it is believed that such a plan would result in a new standard of intercollegiate competition which would be firmly established before old conditions can be resumed at the termination of the war.

It is certain that if this plan is carried out, great changes will follow in intercollegiate sports, for, if the officials of the organization have their way, the practice of hippodroming in great athletic spectacles for the harvest that is reaped at the gate will be eliminated.

Professor Alonzo A. Stagg, director of athletics at the University of Chicago, was the originator of the suggestion to have athletics investigated by one of the Foundations just the same as other educational courses. Professor Stagg pointed out that physical education had become just as important as any other subject in the college curriculum. In his resolution to the National Collegiate Athletic Association he outlined his project as follows: "That the Executive Committee request one of the Foundations to make a survey of athletics in colleges, with particular reference to their moral influence."

Professor Stagg, in discussing his suggestion, stated: "It would be a wonderful thing for college athletics if a general survey of conditions were made and a standard established in college athletics which all colleges could follow. There are great evils to remedy in college sports and the only way they can be properly surveyed is with the cooperation of a great institution like the General Education Board.

"I consider that when a student comes to a college and takes an active part in its athletic life the college is responsible for that boy's actions. If in following athletics he practices dishonesty as we know some of them do in several institutions, I believe that college is responsible for making a dishonest citizen of that boy. Such an investigation as this would impress the importance of physical education of the Faculties of the different colleges and a general reform is sure to follow."

The interest which Dr. Vincent has taken in the doings of the organization has made it seem clear that the investigation will soon be made. The advantages of such a project would be of great importance.

If it were brought to the attention of the college Faculties first hand that proselyting of athletes and other sharp practices are common things in many of the institutions of learning throughout the country, it is believed that the evil could be very quickly wiped out. The specialization in certain athletes to bring about winning teams to give this or that institution publicity is another practice which will come under the glare of the investigation. Professional coaching, which has always been frowned upon by many of the colleges, would also receive a hard blow, and it is certain that the future will not see as many high-priced coaches as in the past.

BAR POLITICS, SAYS MYRICK.

Unity of Action Necessary, Says Head of Tennis Body.

"Politics should not play any part in tennis affairs in this period of war stress," said Julian S. Myrick, Acting President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, yesterday in commenting on reports of keen rivalry for the Presidency of the association. He advocates, in a statement which he issued, that the association should unanimously support the candidate for President who is selected by the Nominating Committee and says that he will not allow his own name to come before the annual meeting in February in any other way.

His statement reads as follows:

"I noticed in some of the papers of today stories as to the Presidency of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association for next year, in which connection my name was mentioned. I would like to state my position as being as follows:

"First—That I am convinced that this is not the time for us to have any politics in the association.

"Second—The Executive Committee selected three men on the Nominating Committee, Joseph Jennings of Philadelphia, James S. Cushman of New York, and Charles Garland of Pittsburgh. The character of these men is beyond reproach, and their interest in the game as a sport is well known to all followers of tennis. Any selection they might make with regard to nominations should be adopted unanimously by the clubs of the association, as they are well posted as to what has happened in the organization, and have strong ideas as to the future.

"Third—I, personally, shall accept any nomination that they care to tender me, and if, in their judgment, it is better that I should receive no nomination, I shall be well satisfied.

"Fourth—I shall not allow my name to come before the annual meeting for any position except through the recommendation of the Nominating Committee.

"Fifth—The season of 1918 will be hard enough to handle without having any political feeling involved, and will require the unanimous support of all parties to make the season anywhere near a success. Besides this, at such a time, people should pull together and not allow any personal prejudices to interfere with the good of any organization as a whole in which they may be interested."

FEATHERWEIGHTS IN BOUT.

Bantam Gives Langshan Rooster a Beakful at Garden.

Madison Square Garden has been a noisy place since the Poultry Show opened last Friday, but it was noisier than ever yesterday. It seemed as if the feathered inhabitants were rehearsing a new year's carol with which to entertain the many visitors expected today when the successful exhibition of the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association will close.

The greatest disturbance occurred in the afternoon when an impromptu cock fight enlivened the proceedings. A big Langshan rooster got loose from his bench and invaded the pen which was the home of an old English game bantam and his small family, owned by Harry T. Peters of Islip, L. I. The bantam conceded many pounds in weight to the invader, and it looked like a case of Benny Leonard against Jess Willard. The little fellow, however, was not only fighting on his home ground, but he had the pugilistic blood of many generations in his veins, so that when attendants separated the combatants the Langshan looked as if he had been run over by an English tank.

Since Molly Wellington went on strike and refused to keep up her marvelous laying record, the homing pigeons exhibited by the United States Signal Corps have become the chief attraction in the Garden. An English Army officer displayed great interest in these pigeons. He told Major Griffin, who is in charge of the exhibit, that up to a year ago he had considered the raising of pigeons as a boy's play, but that he now regards it as a man's job. "My respect for the pigeons," he remarked, "is due to the fact that one of them, by carrying a message, saved the life of myself and two battalions."

The Government pigeons will give a practical example of their value when the show ends tonight. Messages containing accounts of the prizes they have won will be attached to their legs, and they will be liberated from the roof of the Garden. It is expected that they will arrive at their home lofts on Governors Island within five minutes of the time they are dispatched. Among these pigeons is one which won first prize in its class, and also a special award for the best young bird in the show. Major Griffin says that as an additional reward this bird will be shipped immediately to the front in France for active duty in carrying messages.

CHAMPION BOXER BEATEN.

Fred Hamilton Loses to Harry Epstein in Crescent A. C. Bouts.

Fred Hamilton of the East Side House, newly crowned New York State amateur champion boxer, last night participated in his first ring contest since gaining his titular honors, and was defeated. In the final bout in the 135-pound class of the Crescent Athletic Club's New Year's Eve tournament in Brooklyn, Hamilton was opposed to Harry Epstein of the Rutgers Place Gymnasium, and after the title holder had been roughly handled for three rounds the judges decided in favor of Epstein.

The contest was the feature of a card of seven bouts, which was witnessed by a small gathering of spectators. Epstein surprised the New Moon members by the manner in which he carried the fighting to his champion opponent for the entire three rounds. In fact, there were times when the champion held on to his aggressive rival to avoid punishment.

In the last round Hamilton recovered a bit and scored a knockdown with a left hook to Epstein's jaw.

ICE YACHTS SHOW SPEED.

Princeton Finishes Ten Seconds Ahead of X. L. N. C. in Tryout.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Dec. 31.—Although it was too cold to sail with comfort today, two of the ice boats of the Long Branch Ice Boat and Yacht Club fleet covered one lap in the first tryout for the State championship race, soon to be sailed between the boats of the North and South Shrewsbury Clubs. Captain Frank Johnson, owner of the Princeton, who is at Camp Dix, witnessed the tryout between his boat and the X. L. N. C., owned by John L. Price and William A. Stevens, Jr. It was a rip and tuck race, the Princeton sailing the two and a half miles in 4:38, finishing 10 seconds ahead of the X. L. N. C.

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EMERSON-DORNHEIM TEAM TAKES TITLE

Taylor and Richards Lose a Spirited Match for Indoor Doubles Championship.

Amid conditions more suitable for skating than for tennis, Gerald Emerson and Harry F. Dornheim won the national junior doubles championship at the Seventh Regiment Armory yesterday morning by defeating Harold Taylor, junior metropolitan champion, and Vincent Richards, national boys' champion, in a hotly contested five-set match with the score 6—4, 6—8, 4—6, 6—3, 10—8. The almost freezing temperature in the big armory militated against tennis of the highest order even though it did not detract from the keenness of the struggle.

Greater steadiness at critical moments in the fray was responsible for the victory of Emerson and Dornheim. The losers were not as smooth in their team work, and there was some faulty play close to the barrier which cut short opportunities for passing strokes. Taylor in particular was off on his half volley shots, and all his volleying was tinged with an uncertainty that boded ill.

Taylor and Richards apparently decided early in the match that the best way to cause the downfall of their rivals was by attempting a pronounced net game. They followed out the plan, but it did not work to their satisfaction. After Emerson and Dornheim had taken the first set, Taylor and Richards made their attack effective for two sets, but after that it was shattered before the consistently good play of the rival pair.

Emerson and Dornheim proved themselves master of the lobbing stroke, and they made it not only a defensive weapon but one of offense as well. When Taylor and Richards came rushing to the barrier they were frequently greeted with a deftly raised lob that went careening over their heads to the deep court and sent them hurrying back to the vulnerable territory. This effective strategy which the winners employed showed more clearly in the last two sets when Taylor and Richards were baffled by the expertness of their opponents.

After obtaining a lead at 2 to 1, Taylor and Richards were called upon to face an increasingly spirited attack by the eventual winners of the championship. Dornheim and Emerson came to the forecourt and volleyed and smashed their way to victory in the fourth set. Their opponents could do little to stay the brilliant attack, and with the score 2 all, a merry battle ensued to determine the winners.

It was the breaking down of Taylor's service that caused the fatal error, but it did not occur until the match had passed the stage of 8 all. Up to that point service had accounted for every game. Then came Taylor's turn to serve. Usually his service has terrors, but in this instance it was well handled by the rival players, who broke through and took a commanding position in the contest. Taylor and Richards battled with all their might to bring the match back to deuce, but they could not break down the spirited play of their opponents, who were attaining real brilliancy in their endeavors, with victory in sight.

SPARROW BACK FROM SOUTH

Says Yankees Will Be Placed on a Diet Next Spring.

When the Yankees go to Macon, Ga., to train next Spring, they will be the centre of attraction at a camp of 40,000 soldiers. Camp Gordon at Macon is only a few miles from the baseball park and it is expected that the ball players will entertain some of the soldiers at every day's practice.

Harry Sparrow, Secretary of the Yankees, returned from Georgia yesterday where he has been spending a vacation and also making arrangement for the Spring trip. He has made arrangements with the hotel at Macon to introduce his new diet scheme which he believes will be of great benefit to the ball players. Food will be Hooverized in the Yankee camp if Sparrow's plans are carried out.

Secretary Sparrow reports that the railroad conditions in the South are unsettled and that when the tour of the Yanks and Braves is arranged it will include cities and training camps on the direct route as it will be impossible for the clubs to do much barnstorming. Sparrow was to have met Secretary Hapgood of the Braves in the South last week, but because of the poor railroad facilities, the two secretaries found it impossible to get together. The trip will have to be arranged by wire.

SERIES CASH WILL GO TO EIGHT CLUBS

First Division Teams to Share in Players' Receipts for World's Title Games.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Teams finishing in the first division in the National and American League pennant races will hereafter share in the players' receipts of the world's series. This decision was reached at a conference here today between August Herrmann, Chairman of the National Baseball Commission, representing the National League, and President Ban Johnson of the American League.

The new plan of dividing the annual baseball prize means that eight clubs will share in the money instead of only the winners of the two league championships. Under the new scheme, players on the club winning the world's championship will receive $2,000 each, while the losers will get $1,400 each. What amount the other six clubs in the two leagues will get has not been definitely decided upon, but it will be figured out according to a percentage basis, Chairman Hermann said.

The present plan will be given a tryout next Fall and will be made permanent if it proves satisfactory.

There will be no change in the method of deducting the players' share from the series receipts. They will continue to share in the first four games. The series between Chicago and New York last Fall netted the players $152,808. The White Sox's share was $91,733 and the Giants' $61,155. Members of the champion White Sox each got approximately $3,000 and the defeated Giants approximately $1,000 less.

Cornell Chess Team Wins.

Cornell and City College, two of the universities which took part in the annual tournament of the Triangular Chess League, met in a return match at the rooms of the New York City Chess Club, yesterday, and the verdict of the championship contest was reversed, Cornell winning by the score of 3 games to 1. C. Hotson and S. Gingsburg won their games for Cornell and A. Weisbord tallied in behalf of City College.

HENDRICKS TO LEAD CARDS.

Indianapolis Club Manager Signs with St. Louis Nationals.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31.—Jack Hendricks, manager of the Indianapolis Association team, today signed a contract to manage the St. Louis Nationals next season. President Rickey would make no announcement as to the duration of the contract or as to its terms.

It is known, however, that to retain Miller Huggins as manager Rickey offered a salary of $10,000 and a percentage of the club profits if they exceeded $25,000. It is surmised that terms similarly liberal were made to Hendricks. Huggins left the St. Louis Nationals to manage the New York Americans. Rickey paid nothing to Indianapolis to get Hendricks.

Rickey began negotiations with Jack Hendricks several months ago, but the deal was blocked at the Louisville meeting of the American Association by President McGill of the Indianapolis Club, who said Hendricks was bound by a three-year contract and who asked a cash consideration before he would release his manager.

Hendricks was born in Joliet, Ill., in 1876 and was graduated from Northwestern University Law School. After practicing law three years in Chicago he entered professional baseball. He went on the Spring training trip with the New York Nationals in 1902, but Manager McGraw sent him to Columbus, O., in 1903. He played with Syracuse and later that season with the Washington Americans.

In 1904 Washington released him, and in 1905 he managed the Springfield (Ohio) Club. In 1906 he became manager of the Fort Wayne (Ind.) team and in 1910 of the Denver Club. Since 1914 he has managed the Indianapolis team.

Miss Galligan Wins in Tank.

Miss Claire Galligan of the Women's Swimming Association of New York, holder of the national championship honors at various distances up to one mile, last night won a convincing victory in a race of 100 yards at the Brighton Beach Pool. Miss Helen Christ of the Women's Swimming Association of New York was second from the 0:27 mark.

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C. V. Murphy, Assistant Manager.
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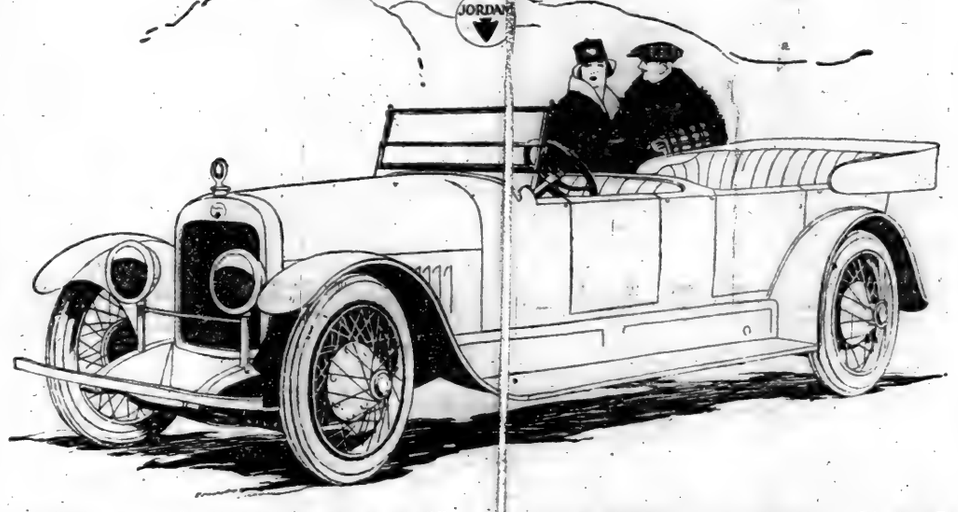

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TIN PRODUCTS COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Tin Products Company will be held at the office of said Company, 99 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on Tuesday, the 15th day of January, 1918, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

New York, N. Y., December 31, 1917.
GEO. O. SEWARD, President.
HJALMAR H. BOYESEN, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.

New York, December 6, 1917.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at its banking house, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. The Polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.
FARIS R. RUSSELL, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, December 24th, 1917.
The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nos. 44 & 46 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. and will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from January 5th to January 9th. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Final Session of the Old Year Brings Substantial Recovery in "Peace Stocks."

The financial district was very uncomfortable in hat and overcoat yesterday, with the temperature little above the freezing point in many brokerage offices, but the stock market was indicative of more cheer abroad than the Street has seen, except in the three sessions immediately preceding, in many weeks. The year-end saw an active demand for all classes of securities, with unusually wide gains in a large number of industrials. Issues which were thoroughly depressed only a few days before showed a remarkable degree of resiliency and advanced from 3 to 9 points. The rails made less response than they have in any session since the publication of the President's proclamation, and in a few cases some of the gains of last week were reduced through profit taking.

It was plainly apparent in the courses which bullish sentiment took yesterday that the Street is strongly inclined to the view that peace has been brought immeasurably nearer by the negotiations between the Central Powers and the elements of dissaffection in Russia. The unofficial report from London that the British Government will return a serious reply to the German peace proposals when they are received in the proper form was eagerly seized upon as evidence that the Russian tender supplies the basis upon which the Allies and the Central Powers can undertake to reach an understanding. It is true that leading bankers are not in sympathy with the traders' estimate of the sincerity of the Austro-German offer, some of them calling attention yesterday to the fact that no one is so much interested in seeing peace talk furthered in the United States as the authorities at Berlin.

The railroad settlement, which supplied the impetus which has carried the market already many points above its low level of just a week ago, was relegated to the background yesterday by considerations of peace possibilities. In the first exuberance over the guaranteeing of earnings based on average operating income of three years, few traders stopped to figure that, as a result, the railway companies as a whole will receive possibly 10 per cent. less aggregate net earnings than they might have counted upon had there been no change in the control. They are now beginning to wonder what allowance, if any, will be made for the considerable increase in property value which has been added to the railroads since 1915. The closing session of the market was eminently satisfactory in its promise of improvement looked for in the new year.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

But Business Is Restricted in View of Holiday.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Money was in plentiful supply today through the maturing of Treasury bills. Fresh efforts are being made to convert the huge floating debt by the announcement that Treasury bills maturing in six months will be accepted at 4 per cent. in payment on applications for national war bonds.

The stock market opened cheerfully. Business was restricted in view of tomorrow's holiday. Foreign and home rails and industrials were supported at higher prices. The gilt-edged issues maintained their levels. Mexican bonds were weak. The other sections of the market were idle.

REPORT OF SUB-TREASURY.

Balances for December $1,384,679,494 and for Year $14,019,735,025.

Following is a summary of transactions at the New York Sub-Treasury for the year 1917, as given out yesterday:

Cash received from banks	$3,124,004,124
Cash disbursed to banks	2,959,332,958
Currency received from Washington	380,518,000
Currency sent to Washington	372,441,000
Following commercial transfers were made:	
San Francisco	$156,019,000
New Orleans	1,000,000
Cincinnati	100,000

BALANCES.

Dec., 1917.	Dec., 1916.	Increase.
$1,384,679,494	$864,261,085	$520,418,409
Year 1917.	Year 1916.	Increase.
$14,019,735,025	$8,945,807,544	$5,073,927,481

The Assay Office reports the following: Gold bars for exchange, $15,670,720; gold deposits received, approximately, $12,500,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ....6 Renewals 5½
Low ....4½ Last 5

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERAL.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¾@6	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	6	Ninety days	6
Four months	6	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ....3¾@4¼
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ....4¼@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ....5 @5½

Commercial Paper.
Best Known Names.
30 to 90 days 5½
4 to 6 months ....5½@6
Other Names.
4 to 6 months 6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.75½	$4.75½	$4.75½	..
Cables	4.76⁷⁄₁₆	4.76⁷⁄₁₆	4.76⁷⁄₁₆	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.73¼	5.73¼	5.73¼	..
Cables	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	..
Rubles—				
Demand	12.75	12.75	12.75	+.50
Cables	13.00	13.00	13.00	+.50

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close—Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.75½	$4.76⁷⁄₁₆
5.1826	Paris	5.73¼	5.71⅝
	China—		
	Hongkong	73.50	73.75
	Peking	113.00	113.25
	Shanghai	106.00	106.25
19.295	Greece	19.40	19.45
40.10	Holland	43.62½	43.87½
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	34.50	34.75
	Calcutta	34.50	34.75
5.1826	Italy	8.37½	8.36½
49.84	Japan—		
	Kobe	51.75	52.00
	Yokohama	51.75	52.00
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	50.00	50.125
51.50	Russia	12.50	12.75
26.79	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	33.25	33.75
	Copenhagen	31.50	32.00
	Christiania	33.00	33.50
19.295	Spain	24.30	24.40
	South America—		
32.42	Rio	26.70	26.90
42.44	Buenos Aires	46.21	46.31
5.1826	Switzerland	4.36½	4.34½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69½	$4.70¾	$4.68¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $468,374,396; balance, $2,811,557; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $49,578,970; Federal Reserve credit balance $28,910,016.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $4.500@$5.314.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 43⅞d, unchanged; in New York, 86⅝c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 69c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$10,527,890	$82,020,001
Ord. internal rev.	59,998,398	337,932,467
Income tax	13,531,880	46,017,110
Miscellaneous	17,787,165	107,573,015
Total receipts	$101,845,315	$561,541,594
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	483,026,437	1,830,005,810
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	1,083,812,872	2,233,012,088
Expenditures	584,889,702	2,394,687,484

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JAN. 31, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	918,546	Holiday	1,010,099
Year to date	184,536,371	232,842,807	173,878,650

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
14	14½	700	Advance Rumely	14⅝	14½	13¾	14½	+2
27½	28	400	Advance R. pf.	27	28	27	28	+1¼
1½	1⅝	1,000	Alaska Gold Mines	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
2¼	2⅜	1,200	Alaska Juneau	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
18⅝	19	1,700	Allis-Chalm's Mfg.	18⅝	19	18⅝	18⅝	..
70	78	200	Allis-C. Mfg. pf.	73	73	72⅝	72⅝	-3½
70	79	500	Am. Agri. Chem.	77½	78⅝	77½	78⅝	+2
70⅝	71	1,000	Am. Beet Sugar	69⅝	71	69⅝	71	+3
38⅝	38⅞	18,100	American Can	37⅝	38⅞	37	38⅞	+1½
89	90½	200	American Can pf.	90	90	89⅝	89⅝	+1⅝
69⅝	70	4,300	Am. Car & Foundry	69	71	68⅞	69⅝	..
27	27½	1,100	Am. Cotton Oil	26½	27	26⅞	26⅞	+ ½
12⅛	12⅝	500	Am. Hide & Leath.	12	12½	12	12⅛	+ ⅞
49¼	49½	800	Am. H. & L. pf.	47½	49⅝	47½	49⅝	- ⅛
11	11½	400	American Ice	10⅛	11½	10½	11½	+1½
39	45	400	American Ice pf.	39	39⅝	39	39⅝	+1½
56	56½	3,400	Am. International	55⅝	57	55	56⅝	+1
26⅞	27	1,400	Am. Linseed	26⅞	27	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅝
67½	68½	900	Am. Linseed pf.	67½	69	67½	68½	+2½
55⅛	56	6,500	Am. Locomotive	54⅜	56⅜	54⅜	55⅜	-1½
94	95	200	Am. Locomotive pf.	95	95	95	95	+1
8⅜	9⅝	2,100	Am. Malting	9	9⅝	8⅜	8⅜	- ⅛
52½	53	100	Am. Malting pf.	53	53	53	53	-1
78⅛	79	19,700	Am. S. & R.	75⅜	79	75⅜	78⅞	+3⅜
101	103	100	Am. S. & R. pf.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	+ ⅛
..	..	250	Do. cash	101	101	101	101	..
60	61	800	Am. Steel Found.	60	61	60	60½	+ ½
98½	98⅞	1,100	Am. Sugar Refining	97	98⅞	97	98⅞	+ ⅞
107	109	100	Am. Sugar R. pf.	109	109	109	109	+1
62½	62⅞	3,300	Am. Sumatra Tob.	60⅝	62⅞	60⅝	62⅞	+2½
103	103⅝	4,930	Am. T. & T. ex d.	103	103⅝	102⅝	103⅝	+ ⅝
141	142½	2,500	Am. Tobacco	138½	142⅝	138½	142½	+2⅞
45	45¾	1,500	Am. Woolen	44	45¾	44	45	+1½
25¼	26	800	Am. Writing P. pf.	24	25⅝	24	25	+1½
13½	14	2,000	Am. Zinc L. & S.	12¾	14	12¾	14	+1⅝
39	42	250	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf.	40	41	40	41	..
61⅝	61⅞	30,500	Anaconda Copper	59⅝	62	59⅝	61⅝	+2⅜
85⅜	86	4,700	A. T. & S. F.	85	85⅜	84½	85⅜	+1
97⅝	98	5,000	A. G. & W. I.	94	98⅝	94	97⅝	+3⅝
58½	59	6,400	Baldwin Locomo.	58	59⅝	57⅝	58½	+1
93	98	100	Baldwin Locom. pf.	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	+2⅛
52⅞	53	8,000	Baltimore & Ohio	53⅝	53⅝	51⅝	53	- ⅞
100	101	100	Barrett Co. pf.	100	100	100	100	+ ¾
74½	75½	1,400	Bethlehem Steel	72⅝	74⅝	72⅝	74½	+1⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	36,500	B. S. Class B t. c.	72⅝	75⅝	72⅝	73⅜	+1⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	B. S. pf. I. R. pf.	97½	98⅝	97½	98⅝	+1
47⅛	49	2,600	Brooklyn R. T.	43½	47⅝	43½	47⅛	+4⅜
..	..	400	B. T. & R. S.	..	..	..	..	..
110⅝	112⅝	1,700	Burns Brothers	111⅝	112⅝	111⅝	112⅝	-1½
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,100	Butte & Superior	15⅝	16⅝	15	16⅝	-2¼
36⅝	37	100	California Packing	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	..
13⅝	14	1,500	California Petrol.	13⅝	14	13⅛	14	..
38½	40	400	California P. pf.	38⅝	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝	+2⅝
138⅝	139¼	3,700	Canadian Pacific	137	139⅝	137	138⅝	+1⅝
29	30	400	Central Foundry	29	29	29	29⅝	+1½
38	45	400	Central F. pf. x d.	39	40	39	40	+6⅛
63¾	64	7,800	Central L. Co.	61⅝	64	61⅝	64	+2
31	31½	2,200	Cerro de Pasco	30	31	30	31	+ ⅝
67	67½	800	Chandler Motor	67⅝	68	67½	67⅝	+ ⅝
51½	51¾	4,400	Ches. & Ohio	51⅝	51⅞	51⅛	51⅜	- ⅛
8⅜	8½	2,300	Chicago G. W.	8	8½	8	8½	+ ½
24	24½	300	Chicago G. W. pf.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅜
46⅝	47	8,100	C., M. & S. P.	47⅜	47⅜	46⅛	46⅝	- ⅜
78	78½	5,200	C., M. & S. P. pf.	78⅞	78	76⅝	78	+ ⅞
94⅝	95	700	Chi. & Northwest	95	95	94⅝	95	+ ⅝
22⅝	23	7,300	C., R. I. & P. t. c.	24	24	22⅝	23	-1
65½	65¾	2,040	C., R.I.&P.7% pf.t.c.	65	66⅝	64⅝	65½	+ ½
56⅝	57	3,900	C., R.I.&P.6% pf.t.c.	56	56⅝	55½	56⅝	+ ⅞
17	17½	5,400	Chile Copper	15⅝	17	15⅝	17	+1½
42	42⅜	8,000	Chino Copper	40⅝	42⅝	40⅜	42⅜	+2½
28	32	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	-2½
36⅝	36⅞	800	Col. Fuel & Iron	36	36⅞	36	36⅞	+1⅝
31½	32⅜	1,700	Col. Gas & Elec.	31⅝	32⅜	31⅝	32	+ ½
28	34	100	Computing Tab. R.	33	33	33	33	+6
85	86	1,300	Consolidated Gas	82½	85⅝	82½	85⅝	+2⅝
88	95	100	Consol. G. E., Balt.	90	90	90	90	+1⅛
85	90	300	Continental Can	85⅝	88	85⅝	88	+1
29⅝	31	19,300	Corn Prod. Refin.	29⅝	31	29⅝	30⅝	+1⅝
90⅜	91½	1,500	Corn Prod. R. pf.	91⅝	91⅝	90⅜	90⅜	-1
53⅝	54	6,100	Crucible Steel	51⅝	54⅝	51	53⅝	+1⅝
87	87½	300	Crucible Steel pf.	87	87½	87	87	..
27½	27⅝	10,700	Cuba Cane Sugar	26⅜	27⅝	26⅜	27⅜	+2
77	79	500	Cuba C. S. pf.	78	79	78	79	+2
145	150	800	Cuban Am. Sugar	140	147½	140	147½	+20½
100½	105	1,500	Del. & Hudson	100⅝	105⅝	100⅝	105½	+5
170	180	400	Del., Lack. & West	175	175	170	170	-5
5½	8	400	Denver & R. G.	6	6	6	6	..
12½	13½	1,200	Denver & R. G. pf.	12½	14	12½	13½	+2
33	33½	2,500	Distillers Securities	32⅝	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝	+1⅝
8⅜	9	400	Dome Mines	8	8⅜	8	8⅜	+ ⅜
17	17⅛	5,000	Erie	17⅜	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛	..
27⅝	28½	4,500	Erie 1st pf.	28½	28⅝	27⅝	27⅞	- ⅞
20	21⅛	800	Erie 2d pf.	21⅛	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	-1
32½	36	100	Fed. Min. & S. pf.	32	32	32	32	-3½
33⅝	34	2,700	Gaston, Wm. & W.	33⅝	34	33	34	+ ¼
34	38	100	General Cigar	34	34	34	34	-3
132⅝	133	4,100	General Electric	127⅝	132⅝	127⅝	132½	+5
104½	105	11,300	General Motors	100⅝	106	100⅝	104½	+4½
37⅝	38	700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	37	38	37	37⅝	+1
78	80	300	Granby Consol.	78	78	78	78	+1½
89⅝	90	3,600	Gt. Northern pf.	90	90⅝	89⅝	89⅝	- ⅛
27½	27⅝	3,100	Gt. N. Cfs. for O. P.	26⅜	27⅝	26⅜	27	+ ½
38	38½	300	Greene-Can. Cop.	38	38	38	38	-1
89	91	310	Gulf States Steel	87⅝	90	87⅝	90	+3
40	41½	100	Hartman Corp.	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+2½
35	35½	500	Haskell & Barker	35	35½	35	35½	..
92	94½	1,000	Illinois Central	94	94⅝	93	93	..
47	47⅛	15,500	Inspiration Copper	45⅝	47⅛	43⅝	47	+1¼
8	8½	8,000	Interboro Con.	7⅝	8½	7⅝	8⅜	+ ⅝
45⅛	45½	2,500	Interboro Con. pf.	44⅝	45⅝	44⅝	45⅛	+1
36½	39	400	Inter. Agricul. pf.	36	37½	36	37½	+ ½
112	113	500	Inter. Harv., N. J.	111	111	111	111	..
57	60	300	Inter. Harv. Corp.	56	57	56	57	+1½
21⅝	22	10,600	Inter. Mer. Marine	20⅝	22	20⅝	21⅝	+1
83	83⅛	26,900	Inter. Mer. M. pf.	79⅝	83⅝	79⅝	83	+3
30⅛	30½	16,700	Inter. Nickel	26⅝	30⅝	26⅝	30⅛	+4⅛
28⅝	29	10,000	Inter. Paper	25⅝	29⅝	25⅝	29	+4⅝
62	63	400	Inter. Paper pf.	60	62⅝	60	62⅝	+3⅝
36	38	800	Jewel Tea	33	33	33	33	..
18	18⅝	600	Kan. City Southern	18½	18½	18	18⅝	- ⅛
48	50	200	Kan. City S. pf. x d.	50	50	49⅝	49⅝	..
44	45	800	Kelly Springf. Tire	41	45	41	44⅝	+5
75	85	100	Kelly Springf. T. pf.	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	+2½
32⅝	32¾	9,400	Kennecott Copper	31⅝	32⅝	31⅝	32⅝	+1⅝
76	76⅝	2,400	Lack. Steel	75⅝	76⅝	75⅝	76⅝	+2
14¼	15	700	Lee Rubber & Tire	14	15⅛	14	14⅝	+ ⅛
56⅝	57	2,700	Lehigh Valley	57	57⅝	56⅝	56⅝	- ⅜
16	18	500	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	16½	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
111	111½	600	Louisville & Nash.	111½	111½	111	111½	+ ½
25	25½	1,500	Maxwell Motors	24⅝	25½	24⅝	25⅝	+ ⅞
56	56½	1,400	Max. Motors 1st pf.	57⅝	57⅝	55⅝	56	+ ⅛
22	22½	1,200	Max. Motors 2d pf.	21⅝	22⅝	21⅝	22	..
97	100	300	May Dept. Stores pf.	98	98	98	98	+ ¼
80½	80⅝	11,550	Mexican Pet.	78⅝	80⅝	77⅝	80⅛	+2½
29½	29⅞	2,900	Miami Copper	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+1½
43⅝	43⅞	8,233	Midvale Steel	42⅝	43⅝	42⅝	43⅝	+1
9	9½	800	Minn. & St. L. new	8⅝	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
87½	90	100	Minn. St. P. & S. S. M.	88	88	88	88	+3
6	6⅛	1,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	+1
8⅜	9½	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	9	9	9	9	-1
24⅝	24¾	10,500	Mo. Pacific t. c.	23⅝	25⅛	23⅝	24⅝	+1½
45⅛	45½	2,300	Mo. Pacific pf. t. c.	44⅜	45⅝	44⅜	45⅛	+1
65	66½	100	Montana Power	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	-3½
104	106½	100	Nat. Biscuit pf.	108	108	108	108	..
17⅛	17½	3,700	Nat. Cond. & Cable	14⅝	17⅝	14⅝	17⅛	+3
37	38	2,100	Nat. Enam. & S.	37	38	37	37	+ ¾
44	45	400	Nat. Lead	42	44⅝	42⅛	44⅝	+1¼
18⅝	18⅞	3,900	Nev. Con. Copper	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+1
22	23	100	New Or., Tex. & M.	23	23	23	23	..
119	119½	1,800	N. Y. Air Brake	119	121	119	119	+2½
71	71½	9,600	N. Y. Central	70⅝	71⅝	70⅝	71⅝	+ ⅜
14	19¼	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+3⅝
18	20¼	200	N. Y. Dock	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅝
37	42	100	N. Y. Dock pf.	40	40	40	40	+1
32½	33	2,950	N. Y., N. H. & H.	31⅝	32⅝	31⅝	32⅝	+1½
21⅝	21⅞	400	N. Y., Ont. & West	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
104	105	800	Norfolk & Western	104	104⅝	104	104⅝	+ ⅝
86	86½	5,800	Northern Pacific	85⅝	86⅝	85	86⅝	+ ⅝
68	90	200	Nova Scotia S. & C.	67⅝	68	67⅝	68	+5⅝
..	..	108	Do. cash	66	66	66	66	..
37½	38	11,200	Ohio Cities Gas	36⅝	38⅝	36⅝	37⅝	+1½
55	57	300	Owens Bottle Mach.	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	-3½
25	25½	100	Pacific Mail	24	24	24	24	+ ⅝
47	47⅛	4,600	Pennsylvania R. R.	47⅛	47⅝	46⅝	47	+ ⅛
38	40	900	People's Gas, Chi.	37⅝	39⅝	37⅝	38	+1
13	14	1,000	Pere Marquette	13⅛	13⅝	12⅝	13	-1
56	57	900	Pere Marq. pr. pf.	54⅝	57	54⅝	57	+6
32½	48	200	Pettibone, Mulliken	35	35	35	35	+5
26	27	200	Philadelphia Co.	26	26⅝	26	26⅝	+ ⅝
30	36	100	Pierce-Arrow	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+4⅝
60	65	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	63	63	63	63	+3
44⅝	45	2,700	Pittsburgh Coal	44⅝	45	43⅝	45	+1⅝
80	80⅝	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	79⅝	80	79⅝	80	..
17	18½	100	Pond Creek C. & C.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	- ½
24⅛	24⅝	2,900	Pitts. & West Va.	25⅝	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	- ⅝
98	100	100	Public Serv., N. J.	101	101	101	101	..
112½	115	400	Pullman Co.	112⅝	114⅝	112⅝	113⅝	+1⅝
..	..	25	Do odd lot, cash	112	112	112	112	..
47½	48	700	Ry. Steel Spring	47⅝	48⅝	47⅝	47⅝	+ ½
23	23⅛	3,300	Ray Con. Copper	22⅝	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	+1⅛
72⅝	72⅞	12,900	Reading	72⅝	73⅝	72⅝	72⅝	+ ⅛
37	41	100	Reading 2d pf.	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	..
79	79½	7,000	Republic I. & S.	77⅝	79⅝	77⅝	79⅝	+2
71	72	400	Royal Dutch t. r.	70⅝	71⅝	70⅝	71⅝	+3⅝
12	13⅛	600	St. L.-San Fran.	14⅛	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	-1
28	30	200	St. L.-S. F. pf.	29	29⅝	29	29⅝	+1⅝
40	42	100	St. Louis S. W. pf.	40	40	40	40	+2
53	60	300	Savage Arms	49⅝	55	49⅝	55	+5
7	7⅝	400	Saxon Motor	6⅝	7	6⅝	7	..
7⅛	7½	8,300	Seaboard Air Line	8	8	7⅛	7⅛	..
18⅛	18⅝	1,100	Seaboard A. L. pf.	18	19	18	18⅝	+ ⅝
144	144½	1,600	Sears, Roe. & Co.	137	144	137	144	+9⅝
16⅛	16½	1,200	Shat.-Ariz. ex div.	16	16⅛	16	16⅛	..
28	28⅛	8,200	Sinclair Oil	28⅛	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	..
38	40	300	Sloss-Shef. S. & I.	39	40	39	40	+2
83⅝	84⅛	4,300	Southern Pacific	84⅛	84⅝	83⅝	83⅝	..
24	24⅛	3,200	Southern Ry.	24⅛	24⅝	24	24⅛	..
58	60⅛	900	Southern Ry. pf.	59⅛	59⅛	58⅝	58⅝	-1⅝
79	84	100	Standard Milling	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	-1½
36	38	100	Stutz Motor	38	38	38	38	+1
49⅝	49⅞	23,600	Studebaker Co.	49⅝	50⅝	48⅝	49⅝	+1⅝
38⅜	39	2,000	Superior Steel	37⅝	38⅝	37⅝	38⅜	+1½
12⅝	13	2,300	Tenn. Cop. & Chem.	12⅛	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝	..
139	140	5,900	Texas Co.	133	139	133	139	+5⅝
16⅛	17	300	Texas & Pacific	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅝
49⅝	49¾	5,000	Tobacco Products	48⅝	50	48⅝	49⅝	+2⅝
39⅝	40	600	Transue & W. S. F.	40	40	40	40	..
[illegible]	65	100	Twin City R. T.	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	..
[illegible]	67⅛	200	Union B. & P. new	62	62	62	62	+1
114⅝	115⅛	11,500	Union Pacific	113⅝	115	113⅝	115	+1
69	69⅝	300	Union Pacific pf.	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	..
35⅝	36	2,000	United Alloy Steel	36	36⅝	35⅝	36	..
90⅛	91⅛	1,500	United Cigar Stores	89⅝	91⅝	89⅝	91⅛	+1⅛
101⅛	103	100	United Cigar S. pf.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	+ ⅛
47	48	200	United Drug 1st pf.	48	48	48	48	..
118	119⅛	1,800	United Fruit	116	119⅛	116	119⅛	..
5⅛	6	100	United Rys. Invest.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
13⅛	14	100	United Rys. Inv. pf.	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	..
11⅛	12	300	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
43	44	100	Do preferred	43	43	43	43	..
116	117	4,000	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	116	118	116	116⅛	..
52⅛	53⅛	3,100	U. S. Rubber	50⅝	53⅛	50	52⅛	+1
43⅝	45½	700	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	43⅝	45⅛	42⅝	45	+1
44	45	100	Do preferred	45	45	45	45	..
90⅛	91	186,800	U. S. Steel	88⅝	91	88	90⅝	+2
107⅛	108	2,800	U. S. Steel pf.	106	108⅛	106	108	+3
81⅛	81⅝	20,200	Utah Copper	78⅝	82⅛	78	81⅝	+3⅛
11⅛	11⅝	1,400	Utah Securities	10⅝	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛	+1⅛
34⅛	34⅝	1,100	Va.-Caro. Chem.	33⅝	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝	+1½
8⅝	9⅛	1,400	Wabash	9⅛	9⅛	8⅝	9	..
44	44½	1,800	Wabash pf. A	44	44⅝	44	44⅛	+ ⅛
22	23⅛	400	Wabash pf. B	22⅛	22⅝	22	22	..
..	..	100	Wells Fargo Exp.	80	80	80	80	..
14	14⅛	900	Western Md.	14⅛	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
24	30	100	West. Md. 2d pf.	26	26	26	26	-1⅛
13⅛	14	100	Western Pacific	14	14	14	14	+1
48	50	300	Western Pac. pf.	52	52	51⅛	52	+1⅛
85	87	600	Western Union Tel.	83⅛	85	83⅛	85	+1⅛
40⅛	40⅝	7,500	West. E. & M. x. d.	40	40⅝	39⅝	40⅝	+1
57	62	100	Do 1st pf. x. d.	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	+6⅛

Continued at Bottom of Adjoining Columns.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	60.13	59.22	59.81	+ .04
25 industrials	72.40	69.86	71.95	+2.01
50 stocks	66.26	64.54	65.88	+1.03

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Dec. 31	66.26	64.54	65.88	+1.03
Dec. 29	65.88	64.30	64.85	+ .02
Dec. 28	65.37	63.35	64.83	+1.80
Dec. 27	63.98	61.36	63.03	+3.46
Dec. 26	60.47	58.23	59.57	-1.00
Dec. 25	Holiday.			
Dec. 24	60.92	58.60	60.57	+1.01

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

Dec.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	66.26	Dec. 31	57.43	Dec. 20	65.88
†1916	90.26	Dec. 4	83.58	Dec. 21	88.22
1915	91.84	Dec. 7	88.58	Dec. 2	91.50
1914	63.21	Dec. 15	58.07	Dec. 24	60.20
1913	68.60	Dec. 26	65.10	Dec. 15	68.06
1912	82.04	Dec. 2	72.23	Dec. 16	78.20
1911	78.40	Dec. 20	75.06	Dec. 8	77.80

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	90.40	Jan. 4	57.43	Dec. 20	65.88
†1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
Full Years.					
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	65.09	June 10	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 26	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41	June 28	69.57	Sep. 25	77.80

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.	
Dec. 31	76.80	+.74	Dec. 22	74.54 +.12
Dec. 29	76.06	+.36	Dec. 21	74.42 +.16
Dec. 28	75.70	+.24	Dec. 20	74.26 -.17
Dec. 27	75.46	+.00	Dec. 19	74.41 -.45
Dec. 26	74.86	-.03	Dec. 18	74.86 -.00
Dec. 25	Holiday.		Dec. 17	74.86 -.25
Dec. 24	74.89	+.03	Dec. 15	75.26 -.11

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	89.49	Jan. 26	74.21	Dec. 20	76.80
†1916	90.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 22	88.64
Full Years.					
1916	90.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 22	88.64
1915	87.62	Nov. 24	81.51	Jan. 2	86.07
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 15	86.34

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Cheer in Stock Market.

The week between Christmas and New Year's Day brought a radical change in Wall Street psychology. In place of the apathy which marked closing business on the Stock Exchange on Dec. 24, there was yesterday an exuberance among traders and brokers which had seldom been excelled during preceding days of the year. Where the Street the day before Christmas was more engaged with thoughts of heavy taxation and small profits, the hope of improved business in securities and better profits in January entirely overshadowed yesterday's cogitations over taxes. When Steel touched 91 not long before the end of the session the trader's cup was filled to overflowing.

Talk of New Pools.

Speculators who base their operations on market gossip—and their name is legion—had plenty to listen to yesterday in reports of pools in certain stocks, either formed or in process of formation. The Studebaker pool has been talked about ever since the shares were selling low in the 40's, and at 50 the gossip had as much potency as ever in attracting attention. The fact that the shares were rather reactionary the greater part of the day after an early advance dampened some of the trading enthusiasm; but there was sufficient discussion in commission houses of other pools to offset Studebaker's backing and filling.

Buying on Cash Basis.

The ticker recorded a number of sales of Chesapeake & Ohio, Chile Copper, Erie first preferred, Kennecott and other stocks for cash. These required that the stock be delivered before the close of the day instead of going over, in regular course of business, to Wednesday. Presumably, the sales represented the desire of owners of stocks to dispose of them and get the proceeds into their accounts before the end of the year. In some cases the transactions were put through at prices slightly below the quotations on sales made at about the same time in the "regular" way.

Figuring Tax Payments.

A great many of the financiers spent the better part of yesterday afternoon figuring the income and excess profits taxes that they will have to pay the Government. Many of them practically quit business at noon and then called in their bookkeepers and accountants with their records. In a great many cases it will be several days before the books are closed for the year, and until that is done it will be impossible for them to determine their profits and the size of their tax, but in some instances bankers managed to get up their final figures last night. The results of the computation were a surprise in many cases. One well-known banker, as he retired to his private office to delve into the tax figures, remarked that he was paying his taxes "willingly and cheerfully."

Portuguese Currency Situation.

Owing to the disappearance of practically all gold and silver in Portugal, the country is on a paper basis, according to W. L. Lowrie, American Consul-General at Lisbon. New notes of 5, 10 and 50 centavos have been issued by the Bank of Portugal. Small coins of 1 and 4 centavos have been placed in circulation to relieve the scarcity of small change. The latest statement of the Bank of Portugal shows the total issue of paper money as follows: Gold notes, 150,019,813 escudos; silver notes, 10,772,047 escudos; copper notes, 9,670 escudos; total, 172,862,430 escudos. The metallic reserve was placed at 12,925,170 escudos. On Aug. 5, 1914, (at the outbreak of the war,) the notes in circulation totaled 88,408,685 escudos and the metallic reserve amounted to 10,844,127 escudos. The par value of the escudo is about $1.08. The premium of Portuguese gold compared with paper was 14 to 18 per cent in August of 1917, and in November it was from 100 to 110 per cent.

"Peace Talk Is Bullish in Cotton."

It is an old story that the one place in the financial district where anybody can always find some one willing and eager to talk peace with him is on the Cotton Exchange. This has looked a little peculiar to those who have noted that the war has brought higher prices for cotton than have ruled in the memory of man; but they have gone on the assumption that the cotton market is a speculative one, which it is not except incidentally. However, the tradition has grown up from this eagerness to discuss peace possibilities that, though war has meant a tremendous boom in cotton prices, peace, by the reopening of the German and Austrian markets, would mean an even greater boom. Yesterday, for instance, the speculative element, which has recently been fairly well scared and squeezed out of the market, took heart from the renewed talk of peace, waded in, and bought all the cotton in sight. Yet at the same time that this view has been gaining among casuals, dabblers, and lookers on, it has been coming in for more and more serious questioning among the really far-seeing men in the cotton trade.

What Peace May Really Bring.

When a market has been hermetically sealed for three years, it takes more than the mere physical act of lifting a blockade to re-establish it. Furthermore, how much cotton, at prevailing prices, can countries impoverished by war, which, moreover, have managed somehow to get along without it and have grown accustomed to even imperfect substitutes for it, be expected to purchase? And is not the prospect good for an even greater disorganization of transportation, exchange, and all the machinery of international trade, even though a temporary one, in the first "reconstruction" period, than already exists? These are some of the considerations that are being soberly debated by the men who really know the cotton trade and make their living by it.

Holidays, and the Other Kind.

If you are enterprising, fond of travel, and combine sufficient funds with a distaste for work, it might be possible, by careful planning, based on the latest publication of the Guaranty Trust Company, to spend pretty nearly half your year unoppressed by the sight of toiling fellow-mortals. This is one reflection inspired by an inspection of the publication in question, entitled "Bank and Public Holidays Throughout the World." Designed to show when and where banks and business houses may be expected to be closed, it reveals that there are only 104 days out of the 365 in each year that are not observed as holidays somewhere or other on the earth's surface, and the statement is made that this formidable total of holidays is subnormal, the war having interfered with the holiday output, as with everything else. In case the suppositious traveler finds some of the jumps outlined upon his schedule, as, for instance, from Alaska to Ceylon between Oct. 18 and 19, or from Australia to Switzerland between the 7th and 8th of May, he can at least reflect that the imposing list may afford evidence that the human race in general has no overpowering affection for work.

Coupon Collections for Foreigners.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, at the request of the War Trade Board, made the following announcement yesterday in respect to the collection of coupons due Jan. 1, 1918, for foreign individuals, firms, or corporations: "Bankers and others having coupons to collect due Jan. 1, 1918, for foreign individuals, firms, or corporations, or others, are not required until further notice to obtain licenses from the War Trade Board or authority from the Federal Reserve Board in order to make such collections, provided that any funds so received, which the collecting agency has reason to believe are the property of an enemy or ally of an enemy, or will be used for the benefit, directly or indirectly, of an enemy or ally of an enemy, must be held in separate account under notice to the Alien Property Custodian."

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JAN. 31, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	$6,044,000	Holiday	$4,305,500
Year to date	1,052,346,950	1,161,625,250	956,077,700

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U S Liberty 3½s, int ctfs, full paid: $112000 98.50; 1000 98.52; 10000 98.54; 1000 98.50; 147000 98.52; 210000 98.50; 175000 98.54; 1000 98.50; 20000 98.54; 30000 c 98.70; 10000 98.50; 50000 98.60; $747000.

U S Liberty 1st cv 4s: $1000 96.98; 14000 96.96; 1000 96.94; 18000 96.90; 3000 96.94; 5000 96.98; 8000 96.94; 47000 96.90; 8000 96.92; 4000 96.98; $104000.

U S Liberty 2d 4s: $105000 97.20; 4000 97.22; 37000 97.26; 4000 97.24; 180000 97.20; 1000 c 97.20; 52000 97.20; 14000 97.22; 73000 97.20; 44000 97.16; 16000 97.14; 45000 c 97.08; 3000 97.18; 21000 97.16; 1000 97.14; 10000 97.18; 3000 97.20; 25000 97.22; 401000 97.20; 1000 97.22; 36000 97.24; 182000 97.22; 11000 97.20; 24000 97.22; 129000 97.20; 190000 97.22; 45000 97.20; 15000 97.22; 8000 97.16; 30000 97.18; 10000 97.16; 3000 97.20; 45000 97.16; 81000 97.18; 1000 97.20; $1358000.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION BONDS.

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000.

[illegible]

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds.

[illegible]

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions.

[illegible]

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Continued from Preceding Column.

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
10⅛	10⅝	700	Wheel. & Lake Erie	10⅛	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅝
21⅛	22⅛	800	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	22	22⅛	22	22⅛	..
36½	37	700	White Motors	36½	36⅝	36½	36⅝	+1½
46	47	200	Wilson & Co.	45	45	45	45	-1½
20⅛	20⅜	25,000	Willys-Overland	20½	21	20½	20⅜	..
112½	113½	400	Woolworth Co.	112	112⅝	112	112⅝	+2⅝
35⅛	36	800	Worthington Pump	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+3⅛
60⅛	62	100	Worth. P. pf. B	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	- ⅛

WE OWN AND OFFER
NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY
Equipment Trust 6s
Series "AA"
Secured on 100 All-Steel Passenger & Baggage Cars
CASH EQUITY 44%
Due November, 1920
TO YIELD 6.50%
Descriptive circular and list of offerings of other Railroad Equipment Bonds on application.
FREEMAN & COMPANY
Car Trust Securities.
34 PINE ST., NEW YORK

1918
Made more profitable for Bankers and Brokers by intelligent financial advertising.
Confer with
Rudolph Guenther, Inc.
Specialists in Financial Advertising
25 Broad Street, New York
Telephone Broad 266 and 267

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP CO.
Pays 1½% Dividends bi-monthly
Listed on New York Curb
Particulars on request
THE BOUGHTON COMPANY
Incorporated
Rector 4165-6 71 Broadway, N.Y.

We take pleasure in announcing the admission this day of
Mr. John N. Weinand
Mr. Edward J. Schaack
Mr. Harry B. Signor
Mr. Sutton Tranter
to general partnership in this firm.
WARE & LELAND
160 W. Jackson Blvd. Chicago 61 Broadway New York
January first, Nineteen eighteen.

Amer. Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Amer. Water Wks. & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Duluth Edison Pfd.
General Gas & Elec. Cum. Pfd.
Elec. Bond & Share Pfd.
Central States Elec. Com.
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

West Porto Rico Sugar Company
Special letter sent on request
Toole, Henry & Co.
Members: New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange
120 Broadway New York

We beg to announce that Austin L. Babcock has this day retired from our firm.
Geo. Reith & Co.
Dated Dec. 31st, 1917.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N.Y. Phone 6780 Rector

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

LAWYERS MORTGAGE COMPANY,
59 Liberty Street.
New York, December 31, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on Wednesday, January 16, 1918, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, No. 59 Liberty Street, New York City, for the purpose of electing five Directors, to serve for the term of four years, and also three Inspectors of Election to serve at the next Annual Election, and of approving all action taken by the Board of Directors since the last Annual Meeting of Stockholders, and of transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.

The Directors whose terms expire and who are eligible for re-election are A. Henry Mosle, Robert E. Pierrepont, Thomas N. Rhinelander, and D. Irving Mead.

The death of Mr. George L. Rives leaves a vacancy in this class, and Mr. Bronson Winthrop has consented to accept the nomination for this office.
GEORGE W. BECHEL, Secretary.

Hudson Safe Deposit Co.
Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street,
New York City, January 1st, 1918.

To Stockholders: The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Hudson Safe Deposit Company for the election of Directors for the coming year and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, at the Northwest corner of Broadway and 39th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of January, 1918, at two o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to the By-Laws.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 28th day of December, 1917, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 9th day of January, 1918, at 10 A. M.
Richard A. Purdy, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK.

New York, December 4, 1917.
The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held in the banking rooms, No. 233 Broadway, Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon January 5th, 1918, until 10 o'clock A. M., January 9, 1918.
F. BOUKER, Cashier.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK.

New York, December 29, 1917.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.
A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

New York, December 8, 1917.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York will be held at its Banking House, No. 42 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M. OWEN E. PAYNTER, Cashier.

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office: 475 Fifth Avenue
New York

The Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court and is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Receiver, and in all other Fiduciary capacities.

Acts as Trustee under mortgages made by Railroad and other Corporations, and as Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.

Receives deposits upon certificates of Deposit, or subject to check, and allows interest on daily balances.

Manages Real Estate and lends money on bond and mortgage.

Foreign Exchange

LONDON PARIS

SAVINGS BANKS.

129TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

UNION SQUARE SAVINGS BANK

No. 20 Union Square

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1917, on all deposits entitled thereto at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT

per annum on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after Jan. 21st, 1918. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, President.
FREDERIC C. MILLS, Treasurer.
M. ROCKWOOD BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y.
HUGH R. GARDNER, Cashier.
Open 10 to 3; Mon. 10 to 7; Sat. 10 to 12.
ACCOUNTS OF SOCIETIES ACCEPTED.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK

Incorporated 1833.

S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St., New York

Two rates interest-dividend on sums entitled thereto for term ending Dec. 31, 1917.

4% PER ANNUM on every account up to and including $1,000 and at 3½% per annum on excess of $1,000 up to and including $3,000, payable on and after Jan. 21, 1918, to depositors entitled thereto.

Deposits made on or before January 10, will draw interest from January 1, 1918.

JAMES QUINLAN, President.
CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Treas.
FRANCIS M. BACON, Jr., R. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretaries.

The Manhattan Savings Institution

644-646 Broadway, cor. Bleecker St., N. Y.
123rd SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
December 11th, 1917.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared interest (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., payable on or after January 21st, 1918.

Deposits made on or before January 10th, 1918, will draw interest from January 1st, 1918. Open Mondays from 10 A. M. to 6:30 P. M. Society accounts accepted.

CONSTANT M. BIRD, President.
Gardiner Griffen, V.-Pres. Arthur Stiles, Sec.

43rd Semi-Annual Dividend

ITALIAN SAVINGS BANK of the City of New York.

64-66 Spring St., cor. Lafayette St.

A dividend has been declared for the six (6) months ending December 31, 1917, on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of

Three and One-Half Per Cent.

per annum on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1918.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10, 1918, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1, 1918.

JOSEPH N. FRANCOLINI, President.
PASQUALE I. SIMONELLI, Secretary.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK

N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue
Dividend Jan. 1st, 1918, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1ST.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
WALTER R. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

December 7, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the Banking House, No. 257 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, between the hours of 12 noon and 12:30 P. M.

F. E. ANDRUSS, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS of the New York Osteopathic Clinic, Inc., for the election of three Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Clinic Rooms, 35 East 32d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, January 9th, 1918, at 3:30 P. M.

F. D. WATERMAN, Secretary.
W. S. JONES, President.
Dated New York, December 23, 1917.

DIVIDENDS.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, December 21st, 1917.

The Board of Directors have today declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable January 2d, 1918, to stockholders of record of this date. The transfer books will remain closed until January 2d, 1918. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., December 18, 1917.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid January 2, 1918, to the registered holders of December 18, 1917. Transfer books will be closed on December 18, and will be re-opened December 24, 1917.

C. B. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY.

New York, December 28, 1917.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of this Company have today declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. on its Profit Sharing Preferred Stock A, payable on and after January 21, 1918, to stockholders of record of January 11, 1918.

J. C. OTTESON, Assistant Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY.

On December 31st, 1917, the partnership heretofore existing between Brown, Shipley & Company, of London, and Brown Brothers & Company, of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, terminated.

Brown Brothers & Company continue the business in America, and Brown, Shipley & Company in Great Britain, without any other change in the constitution of the firms, each acting as the correspondent of the other, as heretofore.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

HALLE & STIEGLITZ

30 Broad Street, New York.

MR. LOUIS STRAUSS has this day been admitted to partnership in our firm.

HALLE & STIEGLITZ.

December 31, 1917.

43 Exchange Place.
New York, January 1st, 1918.

We have this day admitted as general partners in our firm Mr. Arthur V. Fry and Mr. Eugene V. Day.

CARLISLE, MELLICK & CO.

WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT MR. EMLEN M. DRAYTON will retire from our firm on the 31st day of December, 1917.

Drayton, Penington & Colket.

OUR TRADE BALANCE NOW $3,000,000,000

Officials Say It Is Best Evidence That Germany Will Be Defeated.

RECORD FOR WORLD TRADE

Total for All the Allies Estimated to be Approximately $25,000,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—America's exports were estimated today at the Department of Commerce to have passed the $6,000,000,000 mark in 1917, a new high record. Imports were less than $3,000,000,000 and the trade balance in favor of the United States probably will be more than $3,150,000,000.

The country's gold supply showed less of an increase than last year because of the substitution of credits for cash in handling Allied purchases after the United States entered the war. Imports of gold in March amounted to $139,-[illegible], but in November were less than [illegible]. The total for the year was estimated at $537,000,000, compared with $[illegible],000 in 1915.

Exports of gold showed a heavy increase over the preceding twelve months, due chiefly to the large movement to Japan, Spain and South American countries. The total was estimated at $[illegible], compared with $155,-[illegible] last year.

The trade balance of more than $3,000,000,000, with the country at war, was regarded by officials as the best evidence that this country has the economic resources necessary to defeat Germany.

In a summary made public last night, the National City Bank predicted that international trade in 1917 would show a larger total than in any earlier year. This estimate, appearing in The Americas, issued by the bank, was the result of a careful review of all available figures of world trade for the year 1917.

The largest change is that of the Allies. The total trade of Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia, the United States, Canada, and Japan in 1913 was a little more than $18,000,000,000, while the figures thus far reported for the current year suggest that their total for 1917 may approximate $25,000,000,000.

The neutral sections of the world show little change in their grand total of trade in 1917 as compared with 1913, though there are marked changes in its characteristics. In South America the imports of 1917 are far below those of 1913, in which year the imports of that continent were the highest in its history. The imports of all South America in 1913 exceeded $1,000,000,000, and the 1917 official reports from that continent up to this time indicate that the total imports of 1917 will be little more than half those of 1913, though the 1917 exports will apparently exceed those of 1913 by about 25 per cent.

Oriental trade of 1917 will somewhat exceed that of 1913. In Japan exports are double those of 1913, and imports show an increase of about 50 per cent. In China the imports show a decline, and while there is a good demand for its silk at high prices, the best markets for its tea have been difficult of access. India shows a decline in imports and a slight reduction of exports, due chiefly to lack of transportation. The great rubber plantations of Ceylon, the Malayan Peninsula and the Dutch East Indies, however, show large increases in their production and sales, and the sugar output of Java was larger and at higher prices than formerly.

FOREIGN TRADE HERE 4 BILLION

Custom House Reports $249,889,197 Gain in One Year.

Foreign trade in the customs district of New York in the calendar year 1917 showed a gain of $250,000,000 over the corresponding twelve months of 1916, while the expansion in the business of the district since 1913, the year preceding the war, amounts to 316 per cent. A tabulated review of the activities of the New York Custom House, made public last night by Collector Byron R. Newton, showed that despite the difficulties of the shipping situation throughout the year just closed the volume of incoming and outgoing trade was the greatest in the history of the district, which embraces New York City, Jersey City, Hoboken, and other Jersey points, as well as Yonkers.

According to the Collector's compilation total foreign commerce in the shape of merchandise entering and leaving the district of New York in 1917, exclusive of precious metals, reached a value of $4,298,028,730, a gain of $249,-889,197 over the calendar year 1916, when foreign commerce here was returned at $4,048,137,562. The figures for December making up the grand total were based on estimates made by J. H. Lant, Chief Statistician of Auditor Knapp's office, but were believed, if anything, to err on the conservative side.

Domestic exports from New York in 1917 to all the world had a value of $2,919,174,612, against $2,762,037,933 in the calendar year 1916, while so-called foreign exports passing through this port, largely in the form of Canadian shipments, reached $18,337,020, or about $10,000,000 less than in 1916. The decline in foreign exports was explained by the fact that the British authorities used Canadian ports to a greater degree in 1917 than in the year before.

The year's merchandise imports, totaling $1,360,514,517, were made up in large measure of crude materials wanted by American manufacturers for conversion into articles for the conduct of the war or for peaceful commerce.

There was in 1917 a big slump in duties collected, last year's collections aggregating $137,318,550, against $153,389,527 in 1916. Miscellaneous receipts amounting to $1,995,997 brought the total revenue of the customs district in 1917 to $139,314,548, against total receipts in 1916 reaching $155,279,857.

Clearing House Breaks All Records

The volume of business transacted through the New York Clearing House for the year 1917 broke all previous records, according to final figures given out yesterday. The year's exchanges totaled $177,404,965,750, compared with $150,580,648,599, the total for 1916. The average of daily balances for the year totaled $1,019,735,059, compared with $8,315,807,543 in 1916.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Oil	20	22	Humbolt	60	75
B. & Gas	5	7	Iron Blo.	57	63
Boole	50	80	Iron Cap.	14	..
Big. Min.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jerome V.	57	65
Bost. E.	55	65	La Rose	30	40
Bost. & M.	40	42	Majestic	28	32
Butte & B.	11	12	Mex. Met.	20	30
Butte & L.	18	25	Mojave T.	15	17
Bov. & Ar.	1	2	New Balt.	90	100
C. Dave.	..	2	N. Z. &	25	26
Crown Res.	20	25	N. Cornelia	15	15½
Con. Ariz.	1⅞	1⅞	Nev. Doug.	100	..
Cortez	10	15	Nixon Nev.	25	..
Champ Cop.	3	5	Oneco	25	35
Chief Cons.	1½	1⅝	Onondaga	15	25
E. & B. B.	2	2½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Earl Engle.	5	8	[illegible]	2	5
Fortuna	8	10	[illegible]	50	100
Gold Lake.	2	4	S. W. M.	75	[illegible]
Gila C. S.	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Houghton	90	[illegible]	Victoria M.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ionia Oil	65	75	Yukon G'd.	1⅞	2

*Part paid. †Full paid.

Boston Bank Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with last week's statement:

	Dec. 29, '17.	Incr.
Circulation	$5,580,000	$97,000
Loans, discounts, and investments	490,592,000	1,604,000
Individual deposits, including U. S.	377,754,000	*9,461,000
Due to banks	122,537,000	391,000
Time deposits	23,342,000	288,000
Exchange clearings	15,620,000	1,187,000
Due from banks	70,414,000	12,020,000
Cash in banks and in F. R. Bank	58,097,000	2,528,000
Cash excess and with F. R. Bank	17,476,000	2,608,000

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

COLORADO SPRINGS

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4¾	4⅞	Granite	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dr. Jack Pot	3⅝	5	Isabella	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkton	[illegible]	[illegible]	McKinney	[illegible]	[illegible]
El Paso	15	16	Portland	110	115
Fanny R.	2	4	U. Gold M.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Golden C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Vindicator	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Sov.	2½	3			

EXTEND GROUP INSURANCE.

New Year Gifts to Employes Aggregating $20,000,000 Reported.

New Year gifts to employes and their beneficiaries in the form of group life insurance policies, aggregating some $20,000,000, were reported yesterday by the Equitable Life Assurance Society. This insurance goes into effect today and covers the employes without their submitting to a medical examination. In most cases the insurance is for the amount of one year's salary, or income, and in other cases it is for flat amounts, increasing $100 per year for each additional year of service up to a maximum of $3,000.

William A. Day, President of the Equitable, said yesterday that group insurance was in tune with the times as promoting better industrial relations between employer and employes and helping to safeguard the home.

"During the year," said Mr. Day, "the Equitable broke all records for the size of individual groups and the aggregate volume of group insurance issued. One hundred millions of group insurance has been issued this year, covering many scores of industries, large and small, the largest transaction being the insurance of the employes of the three railroads constituting the Union Pacific system, numbering some 30,000 lives. This volume of business, combined with the renewal of group business on industries which have previously adopted the plan of insuring their employes' lives for the benefit of their families, covers now probably a half million people, workers and their beneficiaries, directly benefited by the Equitable group plan. The indorsement of the Controller of the Currency in his current report to the Secretary of the Treasury has been influential in further extension of group insurance to banks and trust companies of the country, inclusive of the various Federal Reserve banks."

Bank to Increase Capital.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Columbia Bank has been called for Jan. 15 to vote on the plan for increasing the bank's capital stock from $500,000 to $1,000,000. The new stock is to be offered pro rata to the present shareholders as of record Jan. 15 at a price to be determined at the meeting.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

C. P. Coleman was elected yesterday President of the Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation.

President D. W. Figgis of the Smith Motor Truck Corporation announced yesterday the election of the following Directors: P. L. Coonley, Vice President, Link Belt Company, Chicago; C. E. Danforth, Van Emburgh & Atterbury, New York City; W. R. Dawes, Vice President, Central Trust Company, Chicago; O. J. Fehling, Manager, National Malleable Castings Company, Chicago; David R. Forgan, President, National City Bank, Chicago; J. M. Hoyt, Central Bond and Mortgage Company, Chicago; C. B. Little, Central Bond and Mortgage Company, Chicago; J. L. Putnam, Putnam, Putnam & Bell, New York City, and D. W. Figgis.

Directors of the Hudson Trust Company elected Barron G. Collier a Director in place of Captain Guy T. Scott, who resigned.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car.—Snow and warmer Tues.; fair and warmer Wed.

Ga., Fla., Ala., Ky., and Tenn.—Fair and warmer Tues. and Wed.; northerly winds, becoming variable.

Ind.—Fair and warmer Tues.; snow or rain Wed.

Mich.—Fair Tues.; cloudy and warmer Wed.; snow.

Ohio—Fair and cold Tues.; cloudy and warmer Wed.

La.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Ark., Okla., and Tex.—Fair and warmer Tues.; fair Wed.

Ill. and Mo.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Wis. and Minn.—Snow Tues. Wed., unsettled.

Iowa—Cloudy and warmer Tues. Wed., unsettled.

N. and S. Dak.—Rain Tues. and Wed.

Neb. and Kan.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

THE COTTON MARKET

Exchange Closes at Noon Because of Cold — Net Gain of 23 to 36 Points.

The local cotton market succumbed to the cold yesterday and put up the shutters at noon, in response to an all but unanimous petition from shivering brokers. The exchange had been kept open chiefly because it was a notice day, and when the notices had all been issued the Board of Managers decided that there was no need to continue business longer. Despite the chilly atmosphere, however, there was a lively and interesting market while it lasted, with new high records for the season in all months except January, and with October contracts commanding prices close to the 29-cent level. The close was barely steady, with net advances of 23 to 36 points.

The market in its broad features was virtually a more active copy of Saturday's short session, with a continuance of active selling by spot houses and Southern firms, all more than absorbed by the steady and strong trade demand, supplemented on this occasion by rather more buying of a speculative tinge than has appeared in the market for some time. The unprecedented price for October deliveries was only one symptom of the anxious desire of heavy consumers to fortify themselves against the uncertain future in every possible way, while the Wall Street element, apparently following the popular maxim that "peace talk is bullish in cotton," bought eagerly. This class of buyers, however, realized sufficiently at the top to knock the closing prices a little off from the best.

The opening was firm, with January up 4 points and later months from 23 to 34 points, on overnight buying orders. There were plenty of people willing to sell, and there was some little irregularity with no very marked tendency in either direction. Trade demand increased, however, and from then until near the close prices went steadily up.

The London despatch quoting The Manchester Guardian as authority for the news that the British Government would return a serious, reasoned reply to German peace proposals was eagerly read and discussed on the floor, and had its part in influencing sentiment. However, the trade is by no means certain that peace talk is bullish in cotton any more, some well-informed men holding that the prolonged period of confusion and readjustment almost certain to follow will harm the trade more than the reopening of closed markets can immediately help it.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat.
January	30.01	30.80	30.61	30.80@30.82	30.57
February	30.20	30.29	30.27	30.35 bid	30.04
March	30.05	30.35	30.05	30.29@30.31	29.99
April	30.00	30.00	30.00	29.98 bid	29.72
May	29.95	30.00	29.75	29.90@29.92	29.64
June	....	....	....	29.8? bid	29.58
July	29.50	29.60	29.28	29.54@29.56	29.20
August	29.33	29.33	29.33	29.34 bid	29.00
October	28.56	28.70	28.42	28.59@28.60	28.22

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 10 points lower at 31.75 for middling upland; sales nil; delivered on contract, 11,600 bales.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 30.35; New Orleans, 30.13; Savannah, 30; Augusta, 30.25; Memphis, 30; Houston, 30.10; Little Rock, 30. Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Monday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	28,5[illegible]	22,191	15,298
Exports	9,476	12,914	22,92[illegible]
Exports, season	2,069,847	1,992,810	3,152,401
Port stocks	1,152,405	1,291,197	1,514,370
Interior receipts	31,460	22,998	16,541
Int. shipments	26,190	17,801	20,886
N. Y. arrivals	2,512	2,006	Holiday
N. Y. stocks	139,226	138,305	148,495

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.	Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	94	94½	8.90	Curt. A. & M.	6	Jan., '18-'22	90	96	..
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15,'20	93½	95	7.95	Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	96	97	6.25
City of Mont.	5	Ma., 1918	98½	99¼	6.10	East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	..	99¼	3.50
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	93	96	6.75	Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	94	97	
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	94	94½	9.20	Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	93	96	7.10
Fr'chGov.con.	5½	Apr., 1919	94½	95	9.10	Gen. Elec. Co.	6	Dec., 1919	98½	99¼	6.50
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	90	96	7.00	Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1920	98½	99½	6.70
Korweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	100	104	4.90	Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	96¼	97	8.20
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	93	97	6.25	Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	96	100	6.00
Russian Gov.	6½	July, 1919	44	47		G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	96	98	6.20
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	38	41		Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	97	97½	6.00
Do rubles.	5½	Feb. 14,'26	82	85		Hocking Val.	6	Nov. 1918	97½	98½	7.70
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99	99½	7.25	Int. Harvest.		Feb. 15,'18	99½	100¼	4.15
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	97	98½	5.65	Kan. C. Ry.	5½	July, 1918	96	98	8.15
Company Issues.						K. C. Ter.Ry.	4½	Nov.15,'18	97	98¾	5.30
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	96	7.00	K. C. Ter.Ry.	4½	July 19,'21	94	98	5.00
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99¾	100	4.50	Mich. C. R.R.	5	May, 1918	99½	99¾	6.80
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	95	97	5.65	Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	99	100	6.00
Ark. Val. Ry. L. & P.	6	July, 1919	93	96	7.00	Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	88	93	11.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1918	99	99½	5.85	Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	98½	100¼	4.50
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	97	97¾	6.50	N. Y. C. R.R.	5	Sep., 1919	96½	96¾	7.35
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb. 15 '19	96½	96¾	7.90	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	Apr.15,'18	93¾	94½	
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	94	96		Penn. Co.	4½	June15,'21	93½	95¼	6.10
C. B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	92½	92¾	6.50	P. B. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	96	98	6.25
C. & W. Ind	6	Sep., 1918	97	98	7.80	Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	90	92	
Can. Northern.	6	Sep. 2, '18	97½	98½	7.80	Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2, '19	96½	98¾	9.05
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2, '24	95	96	6.77	United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	99½	100	5.00
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Apr. 1918	99⅞	100¼	5.35	Utah Sec. Cor.		Sep. 15,'22	84	86	10.50
						Win. R. Arms.	5	May, 1918	96½	97½	
						W. V. T. & E.	6	May, 1919	96½	98¼	6.75
						Win. E. Ry.	6	Jan.15,'18	..	100	0.00

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The weather over the wheat belt was milder, with further scattered snows, which will give the crop more protection against subsequent cold weather. The visible supply showed a decrease for the week of 3,285,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 3,140,-000 last week and a decrease of 2,658,000 last year. Reports from Argentina said that the allied Governments have purchased 100,000,-000 bushels of grain, comprising wheat, oats, and linseed, and that prices have been fixed, with the wheat maximum at $1.72¾ and minimum at $1.14¾. Rye—Market steady; No. 2 Western, $1.92, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

The corn trade apparently believes that there is now a fairly even chance of a material increase in the movement. The weather was warmer over the belt, and with the Government taking an aggressive and active control of the transportation of the country it seems only reasonable to believe that receipts of corn will increase shortly. At the same time sellers were still cautious about taking chances on the short side, and the volume of business was not large. Prices were easier, however, and at the close showed net losses of ¼@⅜c. In the local cash market No. 3 yellow kiln dried was quoted at $1.92 and No. 4 yellow $1.87 cost and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	1.26⅞	1.26½	1.26⅝	1.26⅞
May	1.25⅛	1.24⅝	1.24⅝	1.25⅛

OATS.

The oats market in the West was feverish and closed 3¼c lower for December and 1¼c to 1⅜c lower for the other positions. The Chicago Board of Trade late on Saturday afternoon passed a resolution prohibiting operations in December at more than 5c over May. There was considerable selling of May, which was thought to be with the view of holding down December, but at the close eleventh-hour longs sold December very freely, with the result that prices broke 4⅜c from the high. Exporters were again in the market, and local cash handlers reported that sales for the day would probably amount to 1,500,000 bushels. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 92½@93c; No. 2 white, 93c; No. 3 white, 92@92½c; No. 4 white, 91½@92c; fancy clipped white, 93@95c; ordinary clipped white, 92@93c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	81¾	77	77	80⅛
March	79⅜	77⅛	77⅛	79
May	77⅜	75⅞	75⅞	77

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was comparatively firm early owing to an advance in the live hog market, but subsequently values gave way under selling which was thought to be by packers and was probably inspired by the heaviness in the cash position and increasing accumulation of stocks. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 31,000; estimated for Wednesday, 23,000; Kansas City received 9,000, and Omaha 5,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Lard—				
January	24.00	23.50	23.65	23.90
May	24.27	24.05	24.20	24.30
Ribs—				
January	24.00	23.55	23.70	23.95
May	24.50	24.20	24.32	24.30
Pork—				
January	45.75	45.20	45.45	45.50
May	45.60	45.00	45.30	45.55

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cotton seed oil market closed at midday on Monday to facilitate the entertainment on the floor of the Produce Exchange. There was little or no interest manifested and no business was transacted. At the close values were nominal, ranging from 10 points lower to 20 points net higher on sides. Range of prices:

	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	19.20	19.30
February	19.20	19.30
March	19.50@19.60	19.43
April	19.50	19.40
May	19.60	19.40

COFFEE.

The coffee market showed renewed steadiness yesterday on buying of much the same character as that recently noted. Some are inclined to believe that this has been promoted by a more optimistic view of peace prospects. Others attribute it to increased consumption in Great Britain, the fact that relatively small imports have led to a firmer tone in the domestic spot market and apprehensions that available supplies of tonnage may be further curtailed as the Argentine food crops begin to move. The ocean freight rate from Brazil as officially reported was 10c lower, at $1.50 per bag. The local spot market was steady at 8¼c for Rio 7s and 9⅞c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	....	....	7.59@7.61	
February	....	....	7.69@7.71	
March	7.85	7.75	7.79@7.81	
April	....	....	7.85@7.87	
May	8.00	8.00	7.92@7.93	
June	....	....	7.99@8.00	
July	8.15	8.04	8.05@8.07	
August	....	....	8.14@8.15	
September	8.32	8.22	8.22@8.23	
October	....	....	8.30@8.31	
November	8.55	8.53	8.47@8.49	

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 3,030 packages. Comparatively little fresh stock being delivered yesterday, and the market is bare of desirable qualities. Prices advanced about 1c and the market is firm at the higher rates. Storage creamery is stronger, and while the maximum price remains at 46c the secondary grades are moving up very close to that figure. Ladies and packing stock stronger. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 52@52½c; extras, (92 score) 51½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 46@51½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 42@45½c; thirds, 40@41c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 53½@54c; extras, 52½@53c; firsts, 48@52c; seconds, 44@47c; creamery, held, extras, 46c; firsts, 44½@46c; seconds, 41½@44c; thirds, 39½@41c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 49½@50½c; good to prime, 46@49c; common to fair, 39@45c; renovated, extras, 42@42½c; firsts, 40@41c; lower grades, 36@39c; ladles, current make, firsts, 36½@37c; seconds, 35c; lower grades, 34½@35½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 36@36½c; No. 2, 35@35½c; lower grades, 32@34½c.

EGGS.—4,880 cases. The intensely cold weather is interfering with business. Many of the late deliveries of fresh gathered eggs are more or less frozen, many of them very badly so, and there is a great scarcity of stock free from damage and showing fine quality, prices for which still rule in sellers' favor, with some further advance established. Frosted stocks extremely irregular, depending upon the extent of the damage. Storage eggs held with marked confidence and prices rule firm and in sellers' favor. Nearby eggs in very small supply. Some of these are also frozen, and there is very little stock available fit for the better class of trade. Prices rule firm in sympathy with the general situation. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 65c; extra firsts, 63@64c; firsts, 61@62c; seconds, 58@60c; thirds and poorer, 52@55c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 42@43c; firsts, 41½@42c; seconds, 40½c; lower grades, 34@38c; refrigerator checks from local candling, 30@33c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Eastern hennery whites, fine to fancy, 73@75c; ordinary to good, 65@72c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 65@72c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby whites, pullets, 58@63c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 60@68c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 65c; gathered brown, and mixed colors, 62@64c.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—Fifty-five new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $[illegible],000, were chartered today. They include:

The Poughkeepsie Publishing Corp., Poughkeepsie, print The Evening Star, $150,000; A. A. Parks, E. L. Owen, E. D. Tobey, Poughkeepsie.

Danville Mfg. Corp., Manhattan, chemical fire extinguishers, $800,000; S. Bennett, Jr.; H. Sherman, R. W. Evans, 14 Wall St.

[illegible] Berman & Co., Manhattan, goods, wares and merchandise, $50,000; G. M. Spencer, S. Barker, G. T. German, 2,201 [illegible]lyon Road, Brooklyn.

[illegible] and K. Hotel Co., Manhattan, $20,000; L. Weinberg, S. Krakowar, S. Schneider, 34 Broadway.

[illegible] P. Weisswang Realty Co., Mt. Vernon, $[illegible],000; M. Hertz, H. Weisswang, O. P. Weisswange, Mt. Vernon.

William H. Prentice, Buffalo, decorative [illegible], $10,000; W. H. Prentice, G. A. and H. Hoag, Buffalo.

Albert A. Volk Building Material Corp., Manhattan, $15,000; M. Sheriff, A. Fleischner, A. Volk, 16 Beaver St.

[illegible] Simpson Hardware Co., Manhattan, $[illegible]; L. Genn, C. W. and I. H. Simpson, [illegible] West End Av.

The Photo-Roto Inc., Manhattan, $5,000; [illegible] D. Graves, J. P. Galvin, I. Budinsky, 37 [illegible] St.

[illegible] Sinclair Roberts, Manhattan, hardware specialties and ornamental ironwork, $[illegible],000; H. S. Roberts, G. H. Burlis, C. Crow, 2,192 Union Street, Brooklyn.

Carver-Beaver Yarn Co., Inc., Manhattan, $[illegible],000; W. J. and H. M. Carver, F. Beaver, Mount Vernon.

[illegible]-Gold Improvement Co., Brooklyn, air-[illegible] and accessories, $5,000; H. O. Dobson, [illegible] O. and R. Hall, 7,822 Twelfth Av., Brooklyn.

The Eagle and Nathan Typewriter Co., Manhattan, $6,000; O. Hacker, J. J. and M. Nathan, 565 West 164th St.

Houston Hardware Co., Manhattan, $[illegible],000; N. Nanes, H. J. Goldberg, B. Holländer, 217 Broadway.

Comfort Knitting Co., Johnstown, $10,000; [illegible] L. and F. G. Troutwine, C. F. Genson, Johnstown.

Venus Hat Co., Manhattan, $30,000; O. G. [illegible]ish, W. W. Weiss, R. R. Wechler, 1,343 Lexington Ave.

George T. Renke Corp., Manhattan, food products, $100,000; G. T. Renke, J. A. Horn, [illegible] S. Cobb, 101 Park Ave.

Maynard, Miller & Perlstein, Manhattan, skins, furs, and woolens, $125,000; M. S. Perlstein, S. and M. Miller, 38 East 57th St.

William H. Assenbeck & Co., Manhattan, dairy products, $75,000; H. F. Runje, J. H. Steiger, W. H. Assenbeck, 134 Reade St.

[illegible] Fernandez & Co., Manhattan, commission merchants, $20,000; L. Bunzl, L. Roche, [illegible] Fernandez, 34 Whitehall St.

New York Commissary Co., Manhattan, [illegible] equip, and operate boarding house [illegible]; N. Nemerofsky, D. S. Shatrich, M. [illegible] Frank, 347 Bowery.

Leon Platsky, Manhattan, insurance agency, $10,000; L. Platsky, A. P. Anderson, [illegible] Freeman, 34 Nassau St.

Cashman & Wolfensen, Manhattan, women's and children's wearing apparel, $[illegible],000; B. [illegible] H. Wolfensen, C. M. Cashman, 34 7th St.

Karp-Kirsch Co., Manhattan, foodstuffs, $[illegible]00,000; L. Lieberman, B. Karp, J. A. Kirsch, 1,141 President Street, Brooklyn.

[illegible] West 172d St. Co., Manhattan, real estate, $5,000; B. Florsheim, S. M. Fischer, [illegible] Seff, 303 Fifth Av.

Berner Forwarding Co., Manhattan, $10,000; [illegible] Hansing, D. Rafols, S. Heringer, 612 West [illegible]th St.

De Luxe Sales Co., Rochester, auto business, $5,000; F. Rayton, M. A. and T. W. Finch, Rochester.

New York State Farms Products Co., Inc., Brooklyn, 100 shares common stock no par value, active capital $5,000; E. B. Schulkind, [illegible] and M. Swerling, 74 Broadway.

Bewley Realty and Building Corp., Lockport, $25,000; C. C. Winters, G. C. and R. Bewley, Lockport.

Restaurant de la Fontaine, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000; A. Beck, W. F. Herrmann, E. Weinlein, 138 West 63d St.

Charles Duerk Co., Manhattan, pianos, $[illegible]0,000; A. A., F., and C. Duerk, 270 Rutland Road.

Success Waist Co., Manhattan, $9,000; S. Rubin, R. Adler, I. Kotzen, 17 West 111th St.

Lawyers Stationery Co., Manhattan, $5,000; [illegible] Prinstein, H. H. Wyman, J. K. Levy, [illegible] Nassau St.

Joseph Ullmann, Manhattan, fur garments, $100,000; S. C. Worthen, W. S. Sawyer, J. Goldberg, 111 Broadway.

The 145 West 42d Street Co., Manhattan, hotels, restaurants, and cafes, $200,000; S. Schmidt, H. Lubetkin, H. M. Gallen, 288 Broadway.

Wilson Home and Garden Corp., Hudson, real estate, $60,000; L. C., A. H., and E. B. Wilson, 80 Fenimore St., Brooklyn.

Evans & Barnhill, Manhattan, advertising business, $100,000; M. Hartung, M. Roger, W. P. Moran, 433 West 57th St.

Vim Cycle Hardware Corp., Buffalo, 500 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 1,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $35,000; E. M. White, M. H. and J. W. Henry, Buffalo.

The Graves Sales Corp., Manhattan, autos, tires, and tubes, $60,000; J. P. Cahoon, F. Weisbrod, Jr., R. Graves, Jr., 1,665 B'way.

Fabricated Steel Products Corp., Manhattan, $150,000; H. Lindemann, W. E. I. Lambrecht, W. Arnold, 322 10th Av.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Hess Building Co., Manhattan, $1,000 to $300,000.

Wallace & Tiernan Co., Manhattan, $25,000 to $500,000.

A. M. Capen's Sons, Manhattan, $110,000 to $210,000.

Amiron Supply Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $50,000.

Financing Corp. of Buffalo, $200,000 to $300,000.

Onondaga Bed Mfg. Co., Syracuse, $30,000 to $75,000.

Walton Reporter Co., $4,000 to $100,000.

Shoe Craft Shop, Manhattan, $5,000 to $50,-000.

Standard Bindery, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $15,000.

Louis Auerbach, Manhattan, $200,000 to $250,000.

Pennsylvania Crusher Co., Manhattan, $25,-000 to $100,000.

Owasco Country Club Park Corp., Auburn, $5,000 to $15,000.

18 East Forty-first Street, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $270,000.

L. Wertheimer Department Stores, Manhattan, $50,000 to $125,000.

Louis Hammer, Manhattan, $100,000 to $250,000.

Straight Dry Plate Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $100,000.

Douglas Packing Co., Rochester, $300,000 to $1,000,000.

Brooklyn Master Bakers Purchasing Ass'n, Brooklyn, $100,000 to $200,000.

Gem Fountain Corp., Manhattan, no par value, shares from 300 to 600.

E. C. Baeck Corp., Manhattan, shares from 100 to 600; 300 preferred, $100 each; 100 shares common stock, no par value.

CAPITAL REDUCTIONS.

J. J. Little and Ives Co., Manhattan, $1,500,000 to $750,000.

Picture Theatre Equipment Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $1,000.

Gustave A. Veeck, Inc., Manhattan, $100,-000 to $40,000.

REORGANIZATION.

Sidney, Blumenthal & Co., Manhattan, capital stock, $2,600,000.

MERGERS.

International Arms and Fuse Co., Manhattan, with International Arms and Fuse Securities Corp., Maine.

General Drop Forge Co., Federal Telephone and Telegraph Co., with Century Telephone Constn. Co., Buffalo.

Famous Players Film Co., Jesse L. Lasky Feature Play Co., Artcraft Pictures Corp., Cardinal Film Corp., Paramount Pictures Corp., Manhattan and Famous Players Film Co., Manhattan, with Famous Players-Lasky Corp., Manhattan.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Cedar Island Oyster Co., Greenport.
Holder Welding Equipment Co., Brooklyn.
Fulton Export Co., Manhattan.
G. E. Thing & Co., Buffalo.
Neuman's Billiard Parlor, Manhattan.
Bowling Cuba Corp., Manhattan.
Stribow Corp., Manhattan.
J. A. Kirsch & Co., Manhattan.
The Badger Brass Mfg. Co., Manhattan.
Selznick Pictures of Buffalo, Manhattan.
Liberty Fuse and Arms Corp., Queens.
Dalton Machine Co., Manhattan.
Globe Elevator Co., Buffalo.
Pratt's Emergency Service, Brooklyn.
Stewart & Crocker, Manhattan.
T. P. Kane Co., Manhattan.
Charles B. Kiesel, Manhattan.
George J. Bedell, Manhattan.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Korff Bros., Lithographers, Manhattan, to Korff Bros. & Linder.

Oriental Progressive Society, Manhattan, to Progressive Fraternal Society of New York.

Labe Importing Co., Manhattan, to Oceanic Mills, Inc.

Lebelle Novelty Mfg. Co., Manhattan, to Blumenthal & Goldberg, Inc.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Dec. 31.—Charters filed:

Newark Rabbit Dressing Co., Newark, $10,000; Samuel Schwieger, Abraham Weisman and Jacob Rutis, all of Newark.

Heller & Merz Co., Newark, chemicals, dyes, &c., $1,500,000; A. Foshay, A. G. Thanum, and Arthur William, all of New York.

L. & S. Silk Co., Paterson, $20,000; Hyman Lefkowitz, Charles Schwartz, and Mary Lefkowitz, all of Paterson.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Dec. 31.—Charters filed:

The Cylindrical Barge Const. Co., $1,000,-000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, Clement M. Egner of Wilmington.

American Syndicate of Industrial Engineering, $150,000; A. W. Britton, Samuel B. Howard, George V. Reilly of Wilmington.

INCREASES IN CAPITAL.

Empire Oil and Gas Co., New York, from $2,000,000 to $10,000,000.

Electric Reduction Co., New York, from $100,000 to $550,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Carpenter Obrien Co., to Brooks Scanlon Co., New York.

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all news stands; $4 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

CHANGES IN BANKING FIRMS.

Henry Goldman to Retire from Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Several additional announcements of changes in banking and brokerage firms, beginning with the New Year, were made yesterday. Henry Goldman will withdraw from the firm of Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Waddill Catchings has been admitted as a general partner. The business will be continued under the same name by Samuel Sachs, Harry Sachs, Ludwig Dreyfus, Arthur Sachs, Waddill Catchings, Walter E. Sachs, Henry S. Bowers, and Howard J. Sachs.

The firm of MacQuoid & Coady, consisting of Charles W. MacQuoid, member of the New York Stock Exchange, Charles B. Coady and Harry L. Lockwood, has been formed to conduct a general brokerage business. Paul E. Lamarche and A. H. Ostrom, formerly of the firm of Lamarche & Coady, will be associated with the new firm.

A. D. Morrow and Morgan Jellett, formerly members of the firm of Aemilius Jarvis & Co. of Toronto, announce the formation of the firm of Morrow & Jellett. They will specialize in war loans and municipal bonds.

Ware & Leland, members of the New York Stock Exchange, with offices in this city and Chicago, have admitted to general partnership John N. Weinand, Edward J. Schaack, Harry B. Signor of Chicago, and Sefton Tranter of New York. Mr. Tranter has been manager of the New York office for more than three years.

A. B. Cohen has withdrawn as special partner in the firm of Crossman, Sherman & Co.

ARGENTINA TO SELL WHEAT.

Arranging to Supply 2,500,000 Tons to Entente Allies.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Dec. 31.—Announcement is made by the Government that arrangements have been nearly completed for selling 2,500,000 tons of wheat to the Entente Allies.

Dissatisfaction is being expressed in the Uruguayan newspapers on the ground that Uruguay, having broken relations with Germany, should receive preference over Argentina in the selling of crops, because no action against Germany has been taken by Argentina. These newspapers say no attempt has been made to solve Uruguay's shipping problems, although Argentina's are being settled.

High Class Salesman Wanted

to sell AMERICAN CREDIT INSURANCE.

Credit Insurance begins where Fire Insurance stops—after merchandise has left the protection of four walls, and been turned into accounts.

And American Credit Insurance does far more than merely provide for the payment of abnormal losses. It establishes a safe credit basis. It promotes the means to prevent losses. It eliminates waste, and reduces the failure rate.

Thus, when you sell American Credit Insurance, you are selling a constructive and highly desirable *Service* needed and wanted by the leading Manufacturers and Jobbers.

This calls for integrity and ability of the highest order—for an A1 salesman. To such a man we can offer an unusual opportunity.

Commission basis only.

The AMERICAN CREDIT INDEMNITY COMPANY

A. B. TREAT, General Eastern Manager.

R. S. CHAMBERS, General Agent, 91 William St., Phone John 533—531—3365, New York City.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between Ernest de Zaldo and Aquiles Martinez for the transaction of business in the City of New York under the firm name of ZALDO & MARTINEZ, has been dissolved, and that the business formerly conducted by the said firm at No. 66-70 Beaver Street, in the City of New York, will be continued by ZALDO & MARTINEZ EXPORT COMPANY, INC., at the same address.

The existing copartnership between the said Ernest de Zaldo and Aquiles Martinez for the transaction of business in the City of Havana, Cuba, will be continued.

New York, January 1, 1918.

ERNEST DE ZALDO,
AQUILES MARTINEZ.
ZALDO & MARTINEZ EXPORT COMPANY, INC., by ERNEST DE ZALDO, President.

New York, January 1, 1918.

The firm of LISSAUER & COMPANY has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Max S. Kallman retiring. The business will be continued by Mr. Marcel M. Mirabeau under the same firm name.

MAX S. KALLMAN
MARCEL M. MIRABEAU
Composing the firm of LISSAUER & COMPANY.

We beg to announce that the firm of Holt & McWilliam has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Howard S. Holt
Culver McWilliam
Elijah Woodward

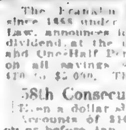
Dated, Dec. 31st, 1917.

The undersigned beg to announce that they have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of **Holt & Woodward** and will continue the business heretofore carried on by the firm of Holt & McWilliam, dealers in Investment Securities.

Howard S. Holt
Elijah Woodward

Dated, Dec. 31st, 1917.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.



The Franklin Society

The Franklin Society, operating since 1888 under the N. Y. Banking Law, announces its semi-annual cash dividend at the usual rate of Four and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all savings share accounts of $10 to $5,000. This is the society's

58th Consecutive Dividend

Even a dollar starts an account. Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before Jan. 10 earn from date opened. Begin now or write for Booklet A.

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY For Home Building and Savings 3 PARK ROW, NEW YORK

4½ PER CENT

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trustees and Exempt From Taxation in the State of New York, and Exempt From the Federal Income Tax.

r.c. County of Westchester, N. Y.	5%,	1921-196[illegible]	Yielding 4.60%
r. City of Yonkers, N. Y.	6%,	1919	Yielding 4.60%
r. City of Mount Vernon, N. Y.	5%,	1922-193[illegible]	Yielding 4.60%
r. City of New Rochelle, N. Y.	5%,	1920-193[illegible]	Yielding 4.60%

Coupon Form. — r. Registered Form.

Descriptive Circulars on above and other issues yielding from 4.00% to 4.75% sent upon request.

H. A. KAHLER & COMPANY
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
135 Broadway Tel. 7251-2 Cort New York, N. Y.

The Security Behind the Policy

WHATEVER happens—a long war or a short war—New York real estate will be here still and our policy of title insurance will have ample strength behind it.

As shown by the following statement our capital, surplus and undivided profits are now $16,559,646.27

Statement at the Close of Business December 31, 1917

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Public Securities at Market Value	$548,175.00	Capital	$5,000,000.00
Other Securities at Market Value	7,881,376.41	Surplus	11,000,000.00
Bonds and Mortgages	10,242,858.84	Undivided Profits	559,646.27
Loans and Discounts	18,156,981.39	Due Depositors	29,790,021.64
Accounts Receivable	128,103.04	Certified and Other Checks	1,390,108.31
Banking Houses and Other Real Estate	2,474,688.01	Reserve for Taxes, Interest and Expenses	190,651.80
Accrued Interest	429,032.61		
Cash on Hand and in Bank	8,069,212.72		
Total	$47,930,428.02	Total	$47,930,428.02

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co

OFFICES

MANHATTAN
176 Broadway
137 West 125th Street

BRONX
370 East 149th Street

NASSAU COUNTY
Mineola

BROOKLYN
175 Remsen Street
196 Montague Street

QUEENS
350 Fulton Street, Jamaica
67 Jackson Ave., L. I. City

STATEN ISLAND—Richmond Stapleton

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

54 WALL STREET

BRANCH: FORTY-SECOND STREET AND MADISON AVENUE

Statement of Condition at the Close of Business Dec. 31, 1917

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Bonds & Mortgages	$114,487.49	Capital Stock	$5,000,000.00
Public Securities, Market Value	23,368,531.75	Surplus	15,000,000.00
Other Securities, Market Value	20,312,211.51	Undivided Profits	819,635.88
Loans	109,452,653.93	*Dividend payable Jan. 2, 1918, charged to Profit and Loss and not included in this Statement.	
Real Estate	1,141,529.16	Deposits	170,221,373.52
Accrued Interest	995,087.84	Reserved for Taxes	170,323.82
Customers' Liability on Acceptances (see Liabilities per Contra)	5,345,500.00	Accrued Interest	527,397.35
Cash on Hand and in Banks	36,415,626.58	Secretary's Checks	61,397.69
		Acceptances	5,345,500.00
Total	$197,145,628.26	Total	$197,145,628.26

OFFICERS

JAMES N. WALLACE, President
E. FRANCIS HYDE, Vice-President
DUDLEY OLCOTT, 2d, Vice-President
GEORGE W. DAVISON, Vice-President
FRANK B. SMITH, Vice-President
FREDERIC J. FULLER, Vice-President
M. FERGUSON, Vice-Pres. & Secretary
*FREDERIC J. LEARY, Vice-President
C. P. STALLKNECHT, Asst. Secretary
OSCAR L. COLE, Asst. Secretary
GEORGE J. CORBETT, Asst. Secretary
WILLIAM H. [illegible]LUM, Asst. Secretary
S. H. TALLMAN, Asst. Secretary

FORTY-SECOND STREET BRANCH
C. R. BERRIEN, Vice-President
H. C. HOLT, Asst. Secretary
L. M. GOODEVE, Asst. Secretary
R. N. McENANY, Asst. Secretary

HARRISON & CO.
BANKERS
Lafayette Building, Fifth and Chestnut Sts.
Philadelphia

We beg to announce that the name of the firm of

CHAS. C. HARRISON, JR. & CO.

has this day been changed to

HARRISON & CO.

Members Philadelphia and New York Stock Exchanges.

CHAS. C. HARRISON, JR.
HARRY W. HARRISON
THOMAS D. SMITH

December 31, 1917.

Bond Men Wanted

By one of the largest and oldest Bond Houses. Applicants must have had a highly satisfactory record in the sale of bonds. Address, giving age, education and bond selling experience.

T. S., P. O. Box 1936, New York

LUMBERMENS National Bank of Portland, located at Portland, in the State of Oregon, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

E. G. CRAWFORD, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of LUTZ & SHEINKMAN will be held at the office of the Company, No. 2 Duane Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of January, 1918, at 6 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, to serve at the next Annual Meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting.

Dated December [illegible], 1917.

ALFRED MICHAELSON, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Street, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Thursday, January 3, 1918, for Contract A1 for printing.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders can be obtained at the above address at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of five dollars ($5) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	97	4s, registered, 1925	104½	105½
2s, coupons, 1930	..	97½	4s, coupon, 1925	104½	105½
3s, registered, 1918	99	100	2s, coupon, '38, reg	96	97
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	97
3s, registered, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	86
3s, coupon, 1946	84	86	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	88
3s, conversion, 1947	84	93			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.		Yester-day. Bid.	Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	93¼	94	93½	3½s Nov., 1954	..	77¾	..
4½s June, 1963	93¾	[illegible]	94	3½s May, 1954	77¾	..	77¾
4½s Mar., 1961	93¾	[illegible]	93½	3½s Nov., 1956	..	80	..
4½s Nov., 1957	94¼	[illegible]	94¾	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:			
4½s May, 1957	94¼	[illegible]	94¼	4½s 1915-1928	5.00	4.75	4.90
4½s April, 1966	87¾	88	87¾	4½s 1924-1931	5.00	4.75	4.90
4½s Mar., 1960-30	87¾	88	87½	4½s 1921-1923	5.00	4.75	4.90
4½s Mar., 1964	87¾	90	87½	4½s April, 1930	5.00	4.75	4.90
4½s Mar., 1962	87¾	90	87½	4½s 1918-1919	5.00	..	5.00
4½s Sept., 1960	[illegible]	80	87¾	3½s 1940-1958	5.00	4.70	4.90
4s May, 1959	[illegible]	80	80	3½s 1930-1929	5.00	4.75	4.90
4s Nov., 1958	85	87¾	85	3½s 1922-1929	5.00	4.70	4.90
4s May, 1957	85	88	85	3½s 1919-1921	4.90	4.60	4.90
4s Nov., 1956	83	86	85	3½s 1940-1953	5.00	4.70	4.90
4s Nov., 1955	83	86	85	3s 1920-1930	5.00	4.70	4.85
4s Nov., 1936	83	88	83	3s 1918-1923	5.00	4.70	4.85
4s May, 1957	98½	..	98½				
4s Nov., 1917	99	..	99				

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

It was a strong and active market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange practically all day, with the trading continuing to broaden out and evidence presented of an increasing interest on the part of the public. Commission business handled a large turnover of odd lots. There was a little irregularity in the market at the start of the day, but this was quickly followed by the development of decided strength. United States Steel common was one of the leaders in the upward movement.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Allis-Chalm.	19	19	19
50	Am. B. Sug.	79½	69	70½
600	Am. Can.	38½	37	38½
50	Am. C. & F.	71¾	70¾	71½
10	Am. Cot. Oil	26½	26½	26½
50	Am. H. & L.	12½	12	12½
90	Am. Lin. Oil	27	26½	26½
170	Am. Loco.	55½	55	55½
170	Am. S. & R.	78	75¾	78½
1,540	Anac. Cop.	61½	58½	61½
10	Atchison	85½	85½	85½
710	Bald. Loco.	58½	56	58½
370	Balt. & Ohio	53	52	52½
1,040	Beth. St'l B.	78½	73	78½
250	B'klyn R. T.	47½	44½	47½
20	Butte & Sup.	15½	15½	15½
110	Cal. Petrol.	14	14	14
850	Cent. Leather	64½	61½	61½
250	Ches. & Ohio	51½	51½	51½
50	C., M. & St. P.	47½	47	47½
180	C., R. I. & P.	20	20	20½
10	Chino Cop.	42½	42½	42½
200	Col. F. & I.	36½	36	36½
560	Corn Prod.	31	30	30½
210	Crucible St'l	54½	51½	53½
90	CubaCaneSu.	28½	26½	27½
200	Dist. Secur.	33½	32½	33½
300	Erie	17½	17	17½
10	Do 1st pf.	28½	28½	28½
250	Gen. Motors	105½	101½	105
50	Gt. Nor. Ore	26½	26½	26½
160	Inspir. Cop.	46½	44	46½
190	Int. Mer. M.	22½	20½	22½
1,000	Do pf.	83½	79½	83
100	Int. Nickel	28	27	28
90	Int. Paper	29½	29	29½
40	Inter. Corp.	9½	9½	9½
250	Kennecott	32½	31½	32½
30	Lack. Steel	77	76½	76½
30	Lehigh Val.	57½	57½	57½
40	Max. M. 2d pf.	22	22	22
450	Mex. Petrol.	80½	77½	79½
160	Miami Cop.	29½	29½	29
150	Midvale Steel	43½	43½	43½
600	Mo. Pacific	25½	24½	24½

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
70	Nat. Conduit	17½	17½	17½
40	Nev. Con. Cp.	18½	18½	18½
50	N. Y. Cent.	71½	71	71½
50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	32½	31½	32½
50	Nor. Pac.	85½	85½	85½
70	Ohio Cit. Gas	35½	35½	35½
40	Pennsylvania	47½	47	47½
20	Pitts. Coal	44½	43½	43½
10	Ry. Stl. Spgs.	48	48	48
200	Ray Con.	23½	22½	22½
900	Reading	75½	72½	75½
310	Rep. I. & S.	79½	77½	78½
150	Sinclair Oil	28½	28½	28½
100	SouthernPac.	84½	83½	83½
180	Southern Ry.	24½	24½	24½
1,990	Studebaker	50½	49½	49½
20	Tenn. Copper	12½	12½	12½
190	Teb. Prod.	49½	48½	49½
450	Union Pac.	113	113½	114½
10	U. C. Stores	91½	91½	91½
850	U. S. Ind. Alc.	117½	117½	117½
50	U. S. Rub.	52½	50½	52½
23,245	U. S. Steel	91	88	90½
460	Utah Copper	82	78½	81½
70	Wab. pf., A.	44½	44½	44½
170	West. Elec.	40½	40	40
400	Willys-Over.	21	20½	20½
50	Woolworth	112	112	112

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,900	Lib. 4s	98.94	98.92	98.92
3,000	Do 4s	97.20	97.16	97.16
2,900	Do 3½s	98.50	98.50	98.50

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	Atlanta	.08½	.08½	.08½
500	Elkton	.08	.08	.08
500	G'ld'dCon.	.43	.43	.43
30	IronSilver	1.80	1.80	1.80
200	Iron Blos.	.39	.39	.39
1,000	Isabella	.09	.09	.09
65	Ontario	5.00	5.00	5.00
100	Portl'd	1.10	1.10	1.10
150	Tono. Ext.	1.25	1.25	1.25
100	Tono. Mtn.	3.87½	3.87½	3.87½
600	W. E. Con.	.68	.68	.68

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,700	‡Aetna Expl.	7½	7½	7½
150	‡Do pf.	46½	45	45
200	‡Air Reduc.	72	71	72
1,000	‡Car Lt. & P.	2½	2	2½
1,400	‡Chalm. Mot.	4½	3	4½
2,000	Chev. Motor	102	94	99
520	‡Cities Serv. Corp. old	212	207	210
[illegible]	‡Electric Gun	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Emerson Phon.	3½	3½	3½
200	‡Int. Lubech.	2½	2½	2½
800	Lake Torpedo	3½	[illegible]	3½
800	Marconi of Am.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,400	‡Maxim Mun.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	‡Mech. Mot.	22	22	22

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	N. Am. P. & P.	2½	2½	2½
250	N. Y. Trans.	16½	16	16
500	‡Pocahontas-Logan Coal	3½	3½	[illegible]
600	‡Pruden. Fict.	5½	5½	5½
100	‡Rep. Motor	43½	43½	43½
3,700	Smith Mot. Tr.	1½	1½	1½
100	‡Std. Mot.	9	9	9
3,000	Submar. Bt. v. t. ctfs.	12½	10½	12
1,500	‡Triangle Film v. t. ctfs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
600	U. S. SS. Co.	5½	5	5½
3,000	‡United Mot.	20½	19	19½
2,000	‡Wr.-M. Air.	6½	6½	6½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Anglo-Am. Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
5	Galena-Signal Oil	140	140	140
45	St. Oil Co. of N. J.	527	523	527
18	St. Oil Co. of N. Y.	255	255	255

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	‡Allen Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	‡Am. Oil	24	22	22
1,000	‡Bar. Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10,000	‡Bl.-Wy.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,000	‡Cos'n & Co.	7½	7½	[illegible]
1,000	‡Do pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	‡Crown Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,500	Cum. P. & R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	‡Elk B. Pet.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000	‡Federal Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000	‡Fri.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
700	‡Houston Oil	41½	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	‡H. G. Crees O. & R.	[illegible]	4½	[illegible]
800	‡Int. Pet'm.	13½	12½	13
200	‡I. Oil & T.	2	1½	1½
7,300	Ken'a Oil, new pros.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
800	‡Mer. O. Cp.	21½	21	21½
2,000	Met. Pet'm.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	‡Mid. Oil	98	94	98
200	‡Do pf.	1½	1½	1½
850	‡Midwest R.	106	102	104
1,000	‡N. Y.-Ok. O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,200	‡N. W. Oil	58	[illegible]	58
15,000	‡Okla. Oil	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,300	Ok. P. & R.	7	6½	7
6,300	‡O'r O. & G.	40	37	40
600	‡Pa.-Ky. Oil	5½	5½	5½
10,000	‡Red R'k Oil & Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,000	‡Rice Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	‡Sap. O. & R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	‡Seq. O. & R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,000	‡Un. W. Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	‡Ven. C. Oil	5½	5	5½
6,200	‡Victor Oil	62	60	62
300	‡Victoria Oil, new stock	3½	3½	3½

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,600	Al.-Brit. Col. Metals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,800	‡Atlanta	9	8½	9
3,300	Big L. Cop.	1½	1½	1½
12,800	‡Bos. & Mon.	47	45	45
1,000	‡Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
700	‡Brad.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
500	Butte	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,700	Canada Cop.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,000	‡Ca. Blos.	4½	[illegible]	4
400	‡Cerro Gordo	[illegible]	1½	1½
100	‡Cons.	2½	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1½	1½	1½
1,000	Con. Cop. Min.	6½	6½	6½
2,000	‡Con.-H'st'd.	27	27	27
600	‡Copper. Val.	1½	1	1½
600	Cress. Con. G.	4½	4½	4½
6,000	‡Emma Con.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	‡‡Fort. Con.	40	40	40
1,800	‡Gibson Cp.	2½	2½	2½
500	‡Globe D. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,800	‡Gold. Mer.	4	3	3½
1,250	Hecla Min.	4½	4½	4½
2,000	‡‡Int. Mines	15	15	15
900	‡Iron Blos.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,000	‡Jer. Verde, (a) pros.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,900	‡Jer.-Pres. C.	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,800	‡Jim Butler	75	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,500	‡Jumbo Ext.	13	1½	13
1,000	‡‡Kewanas.	3	[illegible]	3
1,900	‡Kirk. Por. G. M., Ltd.	50	50	50

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	‡Lavelle G.	1	1	1
500	Louis. Con.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Magma Cop.	42	39½	42
2,000	‡Mar'h M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,200	‡Milford-Cp.	1½	[illegible]	1½
1,000	‡Mohal Min.	40	[illegible]	40
500	‡[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
700	‡Nev. Nev.	1	1	1
1,200	‡Pac. Sm'r.	22	20	22
[illegible]	‡Port'd Con.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	‡Provincial	46	45	45
5,000	‡Rawley	1½	1½	1½
1,000	‡Rex Con.	11	11	11
2,500	‡Roch. Mines	31	30	31
2,000	Sil. Kg. of Ariz.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000	‡Silver Pick	5	5	5
5,000	‡St. Nich.	8	7	8
900	S'd. Sil.-Lead	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000	‡Success	9	9	9
50	‡Tono. Belm't	3½	3½	3½
200	Tono. Ext.	1½	1½	1½
14,200	Tri-Bullion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,300	‡‡Troy-Ariz.	15	14	15
140	Unit. East'n	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000	‡U. Vde. Ext.	39½	[illegible]	39½
600	‡W. EndCon.	68	68	68
1,000	‡White Caps	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000	‡W. C. Ext. pros.	9	9	9
1,000	Wilbert Min.	17	17	17

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$78,000	[illegible]	94½	94½	94½
20,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	‡Cen. El. 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] '19	99½	99	99½
15,000	‡Rus. Govt. 5½s	47	45	45

*Odd lots. ‡Sells [illegible] share. ‡Unlisted.
Note.—Saturday 2,500 shares Chalmers Motors sold at 2½@3.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday Bid.	Ask.	Saturday Bid.	Ask.
Aetna ctfs. of deposit	10	11	10	11
Am.-B. Mfg.	2	3	2	3
Do pf.	25	35	25	35
Am. Writ. P.	1½	2½	1½	2½
Am. Tin. & T.	½	½	½	½
Br.-Am. Tob. coupon	16	16½	16	16½
Br.-Am. Tob. registered	15½	16½	15½	16½
Butter.-Jud.	42	45	42	45
Can. Car & F.	15	29	15	29
Do pf.	42	46	42	46
Can. Nat. G.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carbon Steel	72	77	72	77
Carwen Steel	8½	9	8½	9
Chal. Mot. pf.	[illegible]	30	[illegible]	30
Charcoal Iron	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Char. Iron pf.	2½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cities Serv. pf.	67	[illegible]	67	[illegible]
Curtiss Aero.	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pf.	50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cramp Ship.	60	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Everett H.	21	22	21	22
Free. Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hall. Signal	2	4	2	4
Do pf.	10	20	10	20
Hav. Tob. pf.	2	5	2	5
Havana Tob.	½	1	½	1
Holly Sugar	35	45	35	45
Do pf.	93	95	93	95
Hupp M. Car.	2½	2½	2½	2½
Int. Rubber	8	9½	8	9½
Int. Mag. C.	9	9½	9	9½
Int. Motors	10	14	10	14
Do 2d pf.	15	20	15	20
I. Tr. Cr. pf.	55	75	55	75
Keyst. T. & R.	13½	14	13½	14
K. T. & R. pf.	11½	13½	11½	13½
Kresge	67	63	63	65
Do pf.	95	105	95	105
Lake T. Boat, 1st pf.	3	6	3	6
L. Val. C. S.	73	78	73	78
Lima Loco.	44	50	44	50

INDUSTRIALS.—Continued

	Yesterday Bid.	Ask.	Saturday Bid.	Ask.
Lukens Steel	40	45	40	45
Do 1st pf.	101	105	101	105
Man. Transit	½	[illegible]	½	[illegible]
Marlin Arms	79	85	79	85
N. Y. Ship.	32	38	32	38
Peer. T. & M.	12	13½	12	13½
Poole E. & M.	50	60	50	60
St. Jos. Lead	14½	15½	14½	15½
St. L., R. M. & P.	30	35	30	35
Smith (A. O.)	10	30	10	30
Do pf.	86	90	86	90
Smith M. T.	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	1
Todd Shipyds.	73	78	73	78
U. S. Lt. & H.	1½	1½	1½	1½
Un. Zinc Sm.	1½	1½	1½	1½
World Film	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday Bid.	Ask.	Saturday Bid.	Ask.
Beth. O. & G.	9½	10½	9½	10½
Elk O. & G.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Esmeralda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glenrock Oil	4½	5	4½	5
Hanover Oil	4	4½	1	4½
HoustonOil pf.	65	72	65	72
Lost City Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Okla. Oil pf.	13	15	13	15
Pa.-O. O. & G.	12	12½	12	12½
Pierce Oil	11½	11½	11	11½
Pan-Am. Pet.	38	40	[illegible]	40
Pa. Gasoline	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savoy Oil	8½	10	8½	10
Sec. P. & Ref.	[illegible]	1½	[illegible]	1½
Sinclair Gulf	16	16½	12	14
Somerset Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stanton Oil	[illegible]	1½	[illegible]	1½
Texpeta Star	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Pet.	15	20	15	20
Vac. G. & O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Way. O. & G.	3½	3½	3½	3½

MINING STOCKS.

	Yesterday Bid.	Ask.	Saturday Bid.	Ask.
Acme Cop. M.	1½	1½	1½	1½
Green M. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BOND.

	Yesterday Bid.	Ask.	Saturday Bid.	Ask.
Pierce Oil 6s	70	74	70	74

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
85	Cities Service	210	207	205	210
100	Cities Service pf.	68	67½	67½	68½

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	11	14	Miss. River Power	9	11
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	70	72	Miss. River Power pf.	33	36
Am. Gas & Electric	88	90	Northern Ohio Electric	25	30
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	31	41	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	65	70
Am. Light & Traction	219	224	North. Ont. L. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	90	95	North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	54	70
Am. Power & Light	40	50	Northern States Pow.	60	64
Am. Power & Light pf.	72	75	Northern States P. pf.	85	87
Am. Public Utilities	25	30½	Northern Texas Electric	49	52½
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	58	62	Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	67	72
Am. Water W. & Elec.	4½	5½	Pacific Power & Water	35	45
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	9	11	Pacific Gas & Electric	30½	31½
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	57	60	Pac. Gas & Elec. pf.	80	81
Carolina Power & Light	25	29	Pine Bluff 7% pf.	86	93
Carolina P. & L. pf.	89	93	Pub. Service Sec. pf.	70	75
Colorado Power	20	23	Puget S. T., L. & P.	10	13
Color'do Power pf.	95	100	Puget S. T., L. & P. pf.	45	50
Columbus Electric pf.	75	80	Ry. & Lt. Secur. pf.	86	90
Com. Power Ry. & L.	30	33	Republic Ry. & Light	20	23
Com. Pow., Ry. & L. pf.	61	63	Republic Ry. & L. pf.	52	54
Conn. Power pf.	85	90	Sierra Pac. El. pf.	60	65
Consumers' Power pf.	85	90	Southern Cal. Edison	80	82
Dayton Power & L. pf.	75	80	South. Cal. Edison pf.	[illegible]	97
Duluth Edison	75	80	Standard Gas & Elec.	5	7
Eastern Texas Electric	50	55	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	19	21
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	75	80	Tampa Electric	102½	[illegible]
El Paso Electric	95	100	Tenn. Ry., L. & Pow.	2	3
El Paso Electric pf.	87	92	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	10	12
Electric B. & S. pf.	88	92	Texas Power & L. pf.	97	100
Electric Properties	50	53	Tri-City Ry. & L. pf.	80	84
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	84	90	[illegible]	50	[illegible]
Federal Light & Trac.	8	10	United Light & Rys.	26	28
Federal L. & Trac. pf.	..	40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	16	..	Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf.	91	94
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	..	[illegible]	West. P. Ter. & W. pf.	10	15
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	300	W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf.	80	85
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	88	95	West. Penn. P. pf.	95	100
Idaho Power 7% pf.	[illegible]	100	Western Power	8	10
Int. M. Ry., L. & P. pf.	94	[illegible]	Western Power pf.	40	41
Interstate Electric	38	42	Wisconsin Edison	35	40
Interstate Elec. pf.	90	95	Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	98	100
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49			

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alabama Water 6s, '20	97	98½	Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	67	69
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	82	85	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	80	82
Appa. Power 5s, 1941	70	75	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '31	84	86
Carolina P. & L. 5s	80	82	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	73	80
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	96	98	Nor. States P. 1920	[illegible]	94
Central Ill. Light 5s	93	98	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	87	87½
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	92	97½	Nor. Texas Elec. col. 5s	82	87
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	65	75	Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1939	100½	102
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	Omaha & C. B. 5s	85	91
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	90	94	P. G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	90	95	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	90	101
Com. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½	Puget Sd. Tr. L. & P. 6s, 1919	97	98½
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	90	92½	Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19	95½	96½
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	85	90	Std. Gas of N. J. 5s, '43	94	98
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s	95	100	So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39	90	93
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	85	90	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	85	92
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	87½	92½	U. S. R., R. & M. 6s, '23	111	113
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	74	78	Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32	73	78
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	85	95	Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	83	90
Int. M. R., L. & P. 6s	96	100	United Util. cv. 6s, '43	83	90
Ksn. Pub. Serv. 5s, '41	93	95	[illegible] Securities 6s	85½	90½
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	85	90	Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	94	98
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99	Western Power 1st 5s	86	98
Middle West U. 6s, '25	..	99	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	89½	100	Weal. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	90	92
			Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	90	93

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Atlantic Pet.	3½	3½	3½
784	Con. Power	94	92	92
100	Con. Coal	89½	89½	89½
615	Cosden	8	7½	7½
100	Do pf.	3½	3½	3½
160	Davis. Chem.	30	29½	30
5	Fid. & Dep.	114½	114½	114½
300	Hous. Oil pf.	64½	64½	64½
110	U. Rys. & E.	23½	23½	23½
230	W., B. & A.	24	24	24
50	Do pf.	37½	37½	37½
100	Wayland Oil	3½	3½	3½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Con. Pow. 5s notes	91	91	91
2,000	Cosden & Co. 6s, Ser. A.	79½	79½	79½
2,000	Ga.-Pac. 1st 6s	101	101	101
$3,300	H. O. div. ctfs	88	88	88
8,000	Un. Rys. 1st 4s	73	73	73
2,000	Do inc. 4s	55	55	55
1,000	Wash., B. & A. 5s	80	80	80

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
370	Am. Zinc	14	12½	13½
30	Do pf.	41½	41	41½
250	Adventure	1½	1	1
15	Ahmeek	78	78	78
75	Alaska	1½	1½	1½
15	Allouez	50	49	50
75	Anaconda	60½	59½	60½
115	Ariz. Com'l	11½	11	11½
500	Butte Bal.	26	25	25
244	Cal. & Ariz.	65	65	65
4	Cal. & Hecla	428	428	428
160	Chino	42½	42½	42½
340	CopperRange	47	45	47
490	Davis-Daly	5	4½	5
600	East Butte	9½	9½	9½
77	Franklin	4½	4	4½
600	Granby	77	77	77
51	Hancock	9½	9	9½
20	Indiana	75	75	75
240	Island Creek	53	52½	53
135	Isle Royale	26	24½	25
355	Lake	7½	6	7
290	La Salle	1½	1½	1½
[illegible]	Mass. Cons.	6½	6½	6½
200	May.-Old C.	1½	1½	1½
[illegible]	Mohawk	64½	63	64½
100	Nev. Cons.	18½	18½	18½
25	New Arcad.	13½	13½	13½
1,245	North Butte	14½	13	14½
140	North Lake	50c	50c	50c
245	Old Domin.	43½	42½	43½
271	Osceola	59½	57	59½
570	Pond Creek	17½	17	17½
35	Quincy	69½	68	69½
200	Santa Fe	60c	60c	60c
[illegible]	Seneca	7	7	7
50	Shannon	5½	5½	5½
94	St. Mary's	55	52½	55
140	Superior Cp.	4½	4½	4½
150	Sup. & Bost.	4½	4½	4½
[illegible]	U. S. Smelt.	45½	44	45
185	Do pf.	45	44½	45
150	Utah Apex	2½	2½	2½
78	Utah Copper	10½	10½	10½
100	Utah Metal	2½	2½	2½
155	Wolverine	34½	33	34

Railroads.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Bost. & Alb.	129	129	129
225	Boston Elev.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
456	Bost. & Me.	24	22	24
11	Fitchb'g pf.	55	55	55
130	Mass. Elec.	2	2	2
65	Do pf.	11	11	11
75	N. Y., N. H. & H.	32½	31½	32½
9	Old Colony	95	95	95
10	Rutland pf.	22	22	22
10	Ver. & Mass.	86	86	86
50	West End	38½	38	38

Miscellaneous.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
75	A. Ag. Ch. pf.	90	90	90
40	Am. Sugar	98½	98	98½
[illegible]	Do pf.	109½	109½	109½
1,075	Am. T. & T.	102½	102	102½
10	Am. Woolen	44	44	44
25	Do pf.	80	80	80
[illegible]	Art Metal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	A. G. & W. I.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	Do pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,500	Int. Prod.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
500	Do pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Int. Agr. pf.	54	54	54
125	Mass. Gas	81	79½	[illegible]
60	Merg'thaler	116	113	115
12	No. Sco. Steel	65	65	65
22	N. E. Tel.	97	97	97
5	Pac. Mills	130	130	130
10	Pullman	114	114	114
60	ReeceButton	11	11	11
42	Reece Fold.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
219	Swift	123	122	124½
[illegible]	United Drug	68	68	68
5	Do 1st pf.	48	48	48
5	Do 2d pf.	73	73	73
[illegible]	United Fruit	119	116	118½
[illegible]	United Shoe	41½	40½	41
[illegible]	Do pf.	25	25	25
500	Ventura Oil	5	4½	5
25	West. Union	83½	83½	83½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	A. T. & T. 4s	81½	81½	81½
3,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s	76½	76½	76½
1,000	Mas. Gas 4½s	87	87	87
2,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	90	90	90
1,000	P. T. & T. 5s	90½	90½	90½
$16,000	Swift 5s	92½	92½	92½
15,000	Lib'ty 3½s	98.36	98.10	98.10
70,000	Do 4s	97.10	96.00	96.00
5,000	Do 4s	97.50	97.00	97.00

CHICAGO

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Diam. Corp.	40	40	40
2,065	Illinois Brick	[illegible]	[illegible]	58½
140	S. Warner	49½	48½	49
630	Swift & Co.	125	122	125
1,705	Union Carbide	49½	47½	49½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	Com. Ed. 1st 5s	90½	90½	90½
$5,900	Liberty 4s	97.22	97.00	97.00
7,000	Swift 1st 5s	92½	92½	92½

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
6	Am. Gas	84	84	84
342	Elec. S. Bat.	50	49½	49½
15	Ins. Co., N. A.	23½	23½	23½
1,946	Lake S. Corp.	12½	11½	12½
21	Lehigh Nav.	62	62	62
112	Lehigh Val.	57½	57½	57½
10	North. Penn.	85½	85½	85½
23	P. Co.-em. pf.	31½	31½	31½
242	Phil. Elec.	25½	25½	25½
3,265	Phil. R. T.	28½	27½	28½
1,075	Ton. Belm't.	3½	3½	3½
700	*Ton. Mining	4	3½	4
135	Union Trac.	42	41½	42
105	*U. G. Imp.	70	70	70
710	Cramp & S.	70½	75	70½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	City 4s, '47	98½	98½	98½
10,000	Do 1946	98½	98½	98½
5,000	E. & Peo. 4s	72	71½	72
1,000	Int. M. M. 6s	92	92	92
[illegible]	Interst'e R. 4s	42	42	42
1,000	Leh. Val. cn. 4½s, 2003	89½	89½	89½
25,700	Lib. 2d 4s	97.20	97.00	97.10
$3,550	Lib. 1st 4s	97.00	97.00	97.00
10,000	N. Y. Ry. 5s, 1942	18	18	18
10,000	P. El. 1st 5s	93	93	93
1,000	Rdg. gen. 4s	84½	84½	84½
5,500	Weisbach 5s	99	99	99

*Ex dividend.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday Bid.	Ask.	Saturday Bid.		Yesterday Bid.	Ask.	Saturday Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	17	18	17	Penn. Mex. Fuel	40	45	41
Atlantic Refining	900	1000	900	Prairie O. & Gas	450	470	465
Borne-Scrymser	450	500	425	Prairie Pipe Line	255	258	248
Buckeye Pipe Line	95	100	90	Sola. Refining	310	325	300
Chesebrough Mfg.	325	360	315	Southern Pipe L.	155	185	150
Colonial Oil	10	40	10	South. Penn. Oil	260	280	275
Continental Oil	450	475	450	S. W. Penn	[illegible]	105	[illegible]
Crescent Pipe Line	32	35	32	Stand. Oil of Cal.	225	230	223
Cumberland P. L.	120	140	120	Stand. Oil of Ind.	535	550	540
Eureka Pipe Line	195	205	195	Stand. Oil of Kan.	440	460	430
Galena Signal Oil	135	145	135	Stand. Oil of Ky.	310	325	300
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	125	135	125	Stand. Oil of Neb.	500	525	500
Illinois Pipe Line	188	195	188	Stand. Oil of N. J.	525	530	520
Indiana Pipe Line	94	98	95	Stand. Oil of N. Y.	255	258	248
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13	13½	13	Stand. Oil of Ohio	425	440	425
National Transit	12	13	12	Swan & Finch	95	105	95
N. Y. Transit	180	190	180	Union Tank	85	90	83
Northern Pipe L.	95	100	95	Vacuum Oil	330	340	330
Ohio Oil	300	305	300	Washington Oil	26	30	24

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday Bid.	Ask.	Saturday Bid.		Yesterday Bid.	Ask.	Saturday Bid.
Aetna pf.	44	47	44	Can. Found's F.	140	150	140
American Brass	205	209	205	Colt's Arms	60	63	60
Atlas Powder	140	170	140	Du Pont	220	226	220
Do pf.	94	98	94	Hercules	217	224	217
Babcock & Wilcox	104	108	104	Do pf.	111	114	111
Bliss	325	400	325	Niles-Bem't-Pond	105	109	105
Do pf.	75	85	75	Scovill Mfg.	424	445	424
Canadian Explos.	235	335	233	Winchester Arms	700	..	700
Do pf.	104	110	104				

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday Bid.	Ask.	Saturday Bid.		Yesterday Bid.	Ask.	Saturday Bid.
American Cigar	88	95	88	Do pf.	93	98	93
Do pf.	85	88	85	P. R.-Am. Tob.	163	185	160
Conley Foil	200	250	200	Do scrip	113	125	113
J. S. Young	130	150	130	R. J. Reynolds	350	400	350
Do pf.	100	106	100	Do pf.	100	103	100
MacAndrews & F.	175	190	175				

READY TO GATHER NEW TAX RETURNS

Internal Revenue Department Has Started Work of Collecting $3,400,000,000.

7,000,000 TO PAY TAXES

Unmarried Persons Earning More Than $1,000 and Married Persons with Incomes Over $2,000 Affected.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The great task of gathering income tax and excess profits returns began with the new year.

Every unmarried person earning more than $1,000 during the last year and every married person or head of a family who made more than $2,000 must file with the Internal Revenue Collector of his district a report any time between Jan. 1 and March 1. He will be notified before June 1 of the tax due, and payment will be due by June 15.

The Government expects to receive $1,200,000,000 from income taxes before July 1, including $665,000,000 from individuals and $535,000,000 from corporations. This is more than one-third of the $3,400,000,000 estimated receipts under the War Revenue act passed by Congress at the last session. From excess profits taxes the Government expects to realize about $1,220,000,000 before July 1.

The rate of tax for a married man or the head of a family is 2 per cent. on the amount of his net income exceeding $2,000, but less than $4,000, and 4 per cent. on the amount of his net income above $4,000, but less than $5,000. An unmarried person not the head of a family will pay 2 per cent. on the amount of net income above $1,000, but less than $3,000, and 4 per cent. on the net income above $3,000, but less than $5,000.

The extra levy, or surtax, in addition to the normal tax, is imposed on incomes above $5,000, so that the amount of income between $5,000 and $7,500 is subject to a total income tax, including both normal and extra, of 5 per cent., and between $7,500 and $10,000 6 per cent. The surtax increases further with higher incomes, so that amounts of $1,000,000 are taxable at 65 per cent., with 1 per cent. additional for each $250,000 up to $2,000,000. All incomes over the latter amount are taxable at 67 per cent.

Typical income tax levies on heads of families are as follows: Income of $2,500, tax is $10; income of $3,000, tax is $20; income of $3,500, tax is $30; income of $4,000, tax is $40; income of $4,500, tax is $60; income of $5,000, tax is $80. Unmarried persons would pay in this way: Income of $1,500, tax $10; income of $2,000, tax $20; income of $2,500, tax $30; income of $3,000, tax $40; income of $3,500, tax $60; income of $4,000, tax $80; income of $4,500, tax $100; income of $5,000, tax $120.

Taxes may be paid in four installments between now and June 15 if this arrangement is preferred, but the Treasury will open a determined campaign to encourage persons to pay their tax in full immediately and receive interest on the advance payment.

A small army of accountants, especially trained for the work in schools conducted by district collectors for the last two weeks, will go into the field beginning Wednesday to assist persons in filing their returns, and will travel on prearranged itineraries for a month or more in addition. Federal agricultural agents and representatives of State and county councils of national defense, have enlisted in the campaign of education. By this campaign Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper hopes to eliminate the chances of failure to file a return through ignorance of the requirements.

Officials in charge of the tax-gathering machine expect to eliminate the usual grudging spirit of taxpayers. They have called this a "Liberty Tax," because its proceeds go to the same war cause as the Liberty bond issues, and every effort will be made to encourage the spirit of willing giving among those on whom the tax falls.

About 7,000,000 persons will pay income taxes, it is estimated, and most will be subject to a direct Federal tax for the first time, for less than 500,000 paid income taxes last year under the old law. Tax return forms have been made as simple as possible, those for incomes of less than $3,000 being especially free from technical features or inquisitorial items.

Corporations will pay income taxes also, but on a different basis. Their net income is subject to a tax of 6 per cent. under the new War Revenue act, and certain technical deductions are allowed. Corporation returns are due between Jan. 1 and March 1 for the calendar year 1917, and companies operating on a fiscal year basis must report within sixty days after the end of the fiscal year.

Beginning tomorrow, also, excess profits returns for the year 1917 will be received from corporations, partnerships, and individuals. The last date for the filing of these is March 1, the same as on income returns, and payment must be made also before June 15, except under the fiscal year arrangement.

Individuals making more than $6,000 during the year also are subject to an 8 per cent. tax on their income above that amount, independent of the regular income taxes. This 8 per cent. levy is imposed on individuals with no capital, or with only nominal capital, such as professional men with money invested in books, dentists' and physicians' instruments, or other equipment.

Another kind of tax is laid on excess profits of businesses having invested capital. On this basis, taxes on net incomes or profits in excess of certain deductions are at the rate of 20 per cent. of the amount of net income in excess of the deduction and not in excess of 15 per cent. on the invested capital, 25 per cent. on the amount in excess of 15 per cent. and not in excess of 20 per cent., 35 per cent. on the amount in excess of 20 per cent. and not in excess of 25 per cent., 40 per cent. on the amount in excess of 25 per cent. and not in excess of 33 per cent., and 60 per cent. on the amount in excess of 33 per cent.

Before a tax is levied on excess profits for 1917, a business is permitted to make the same percentage of profit on its invested capital that it made on its invested capital during 1911, 1912, and 1913, the so-called "pre-war" period, providing this is not more than 9 per cent., and $3,000 additional for a corporation or $6,000 for a partnership or individual. These are the deductions which are not taxable. Definitions of terms, particularly the items making up "invested capital," have been made in a number of recent regulations issued by Commissioner Roper.

Excess profits taxes and income taxes may be imposed on the same earnings, if they are sufficiently high. The law specifies, however, that the amount of tax payable under the excess profits provision may be deducted from gross income, before determining the net income on which income taxes are paid.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

SHERMAN ST., w s, 250 ft s of Emerson St, 70x150; Walter S. Logan against Times Realty and Construction Co. (foreclosure of mortgage); attorneys, Winter & Winter.

5TH ST., 331 East; Isaac Marx against Saville Levin et al. (foreclosure of mortgage); attorney, F. de P. Foster.

28TH ST., n s, 200 ft e of Lexington Av, 19x98.9; 39th St, 305 East; 37th St, 212 East; 36th St, 219 East; 80th St, n s, 275 ft w of 3d Av, 22.6x98.9; 40th St, 104 West, and 40th St, 106 West; Kaufman Schilvek against Christine Stratton et al. (foreclosure of mortgage); attorney, J. J. Baker.

111TH ST., 177 East; New York Savings Bank against Ettie Kaufman et al. (foreclosure of mortgage); attorney, J. A. Dutton.

114TH ST., 221 East; Isaac Bell against Joseph Gertner et al. (foreclosure of mortgage); attorneys, Jay Candler.

120TH ST., 304 East; Abraham I. Tamor against Loretta Corp. et al. (foreclosure of mortgage); attorney, B. Alexander.

Bronx.

LORILLARD PLACE, e s, 140.2 ft n of 187th St, 32.1x98; Myrtle Giffen Johnes against Mary A. Sabella et al. (foreclosure of mortgage); attorney, W. R. Hill.

LORILLARD PLACE, s e cor of 187th St, 43.3x100.2; Michael Struth against Joseph Fazella et al. (foreclosure of mortgage); attorney, M. B. McHugh.

187TH ST., 346-350 East; Louis Lipschitz et al. against Esther M. Kalisky et al. (foreclosure of mortgage); attorney, L. Bronner.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Cents per agate line each insertion.

CHAMBRAYS Wanted.—Galateas, twills, any jeans, in blue and khaki, medium and heavy weights. 5th Av. Bldg., Room 322.

POMPOMS Wanted.—Taupe, Nile, reindeer; any quantity for cash. Telephone Greeley 4321.

POPLIN Wanted.—American 0@810, all colors; any quantity for cash. Greeley 4021.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All colors, for cash, all at once with samples. Militex Cloak and Suit Co., 22 West 32d St.

SUITS, Coats, Dresses, Apparel Wanted.—Any surplus; better grade. National. Franklin 2412.

VELVET AND SERGE Wanted.—Fifteen pieces fine quality black French chiffon velvet, ten pieces lightweight Midnight blue serge. P 70 Times.

Offerings to Buyers

Cents per agate line each insertion.

CAMISOLES, Crepe de Chine, and Satin, $9 up; immediate delivery. Globe Waist, 1,[illegible] Prospect Av.

COATS AND SUITS.—Fine selection for Spring. N. Hurowitz & Son, 109 West 26th St.

COATS.—Better grade plush coats. N. Hurowitz, 109 West 28th St.

COATS, 500 assorted, to close out, cheap. [illegible], 141 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—Silk, serge, and party dresses, to close at reductions. King & Applebaum, 30 West 32d St.

MACHINES.—75 Wheeler & Wilson double-needle machines, with stands complete, practically new; only used two months. Inquire M. Ettinger, Inc., 61 Clymer St., Brooklyn. Williamsburg 2237.

Help Wanted.

NECKWEAR SALESMEN wanted, experienced, for Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa; commission. Apply Nat Potar & Co., 804 Broadway.

SALESMAN, wanted to represent the Co[illegible] Lace Co. throughout the East; must have a knowledge of the lace curtain trade. Apply Columbia Lace Co., 2[illegible] 5th Av.

SALESMAN to handle our well-known brand of spring snap-fasteners as side line; commission basis. Venus Brass Fastener Co., 30 Court St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN with following among the ladies' tailors to handle woolen line, salary and commission. Call or write I. Goodman, 114 5th Av.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...5¾@6 p. c. for the best names
Saturday...5¾@6 " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Demand for Women's Overalls

Reports from several manufacturers in this city who have been making overalls for women, indicate that the demand for this type of garment is growing constantly. A great number of large manufacturers in all parts of the country employing thousands of women are said to have adopted various types of "womenalls" for their women workers. Furthermore, department stores in many sections are taking these garments in fair quantities. They are apparently coming into use by many women for housework as well as for gardening.

Business Better Than Expected.

According to reports from many parts of the country, the holiday trade this year for the department stores has been better than many merchants had expected. In this city business was as good as at least two of the stores catering to the moneyed part of the population was in those establishments whose range of prices has a more popular appeal. As was evident before the season opened, a more useful class of merchandise at whatever price, was taken. There were some sections of the country which did not do as well, and there were stores in almost every section which suffered. But in the great majority of cases, merchants seem well satisfied and in some instances even surprised at the volume of their turnover.

Dress Season Starts Well.

In spite of the fact that the early arrival of Easter in 1918 is causing buyers to give more attention to early showings of suits than might otherwise be the case, reports from the dress end of the cutting-up trade indicate that they are by no means overlooking dresses. Not only has stuff for the Winter resort season sold well, but early purchases of regular Spring dresses also have been good. Particularly has this been true in the case of dresses selling at wholesale from $22.50 to $50. Many of the new models show the use of silk exclusively, but in spite of the alleged scarcity of wool there are not a few woolen dresses and silk and woolen combinations shown. The congested condition of the common carriers, which presages considerable delay in shipping, is expected to bring buyers in earlier than usual and in larger numbers than is ordinarily the case.

Consolidates Its Selling Forces.

Beginning today, the selling forces of all of the subsidiary companies of the United States Rubber Company that manufacture mechanical goods will be centralized in one organization. The merger will involve seven companies, each of which separately manufactures and sells various rubber articles. In addition to centralizing the selling forces, the reorganization will co-ordinate production. Headquarters of both the distribution and production organizations will be located in the United States Rubber Company Building at 1790 Broadway. The companies involved in the reorganization are the Revere Rubber Company, the Peerless Manufacturing Company, the Mechanical Rubber Company of Cleveland, the Mechanical Rubber Company of Chicago, the Sawyer Belting Company, the Stoughton Rubber Company, and the Eureka Fire Hose Manufacturing Company. According to E. S. Williams, Vice President of the United States Rubber Company in charge of the mechanical goods division, the consolidation will make possible a more efficient and expeditious service to the public.

Gray Goods Close Slowly.

The last day of the year in the local dry goods market was featured more by the business it did not bring forth than by that which it did. As was the case on the day before Christmas, many executives, both of buying and selling houses, did not come to their offices, and mid-afternoon quite generally found closed those houses that were not shut all day. Second-hand offerings for the day were negligible, and there was very little interest manifested in first-hand goods. Prices were firm generally. Printcloths closed the year a bit below the high point reached in the recent rise, but sheetings, sustained at least in part by the improving prices on burlaps to arrive, finished the year at the highest levels for a very long time. This is the way spot printcloth prices finished 1917, though the figures were almost entirely nominal:

38½-inch, 80-80s....15¾c | 38½-inch, 64-60s..11¾c
39-inch, 72-76s.....14¾c | 38½-inch, 64-56s..11½c
39-inch, 68-72s.....13¾c | 38½-inch, 60-52s..10½c
38½-inch, 56-44s....10c | 38½-inch, 60-48s..10¼c
26½-inch, 64-64s.....12½c | 27-inch, 64-60s.....8¾c

Underwear Opening Deferred.

Previous reports to the contrary, there was no general opening of lines of woolen underwear for the Fall, 1918, season in this market yesterday. Men well posted on the situation said there would probably be no opening this year, within the normal meaning of the word, but that sellers of wool goods would follow the example of the cotton underwear makers and name their prices when their lines were ready. The chances are that price-making will be strung along through the closing days of this week and early next. With the production of many mills almost entirely under Government order for the first half of 1918, a marked shortage of goods for civilian purposes is held to be inevitable. Price forecasts on the new lines indicate advances ranging from 60 to 75 per cent. over those made when the Fall, 1917, season was opened.

Few New Dinner Designs.

It is said in the local china industry that fewer new designs in dinner sets will be offered to the trade in January than ever before. This is said to be due to a shortage of "decals," which has been in effect for some time past. Some old treatments have been revived, and others have been elaborated or modified, but as for anything entirely new, there will be very little. The mills seem to be still way behind on deliveries, and there are many sets among both jobbers and retailers which are sadly incomplete. On some of these the mills are said to be as much as eight and ten months behind, though conditions are said to be improving.

New Things for Southern Wear.

There is no dearth in this market of things to wear at the Winter resorts. Especially is this true when it comes to millinery. Among the combinations that are offered in the shapes shown here are the following: Java straw bodies with taffeta; peanut straw bodies with taffeta, and coarse linen with hemp. A number of fancy silk straw shapes also are shown here, largely in the light shades, combined with Georgette. Quilted satin hats combined with Georgette in pastel shades are seen, too, as are combinations of shirred Georgette and leghorn. A novel idea shown by one wholesale house is a cushion in the shape of a work bag, carried by a ring that slides over the wrist, which matches the hat it is "worn" with.

Will They Go 90 Miles?

Apropos of recent comment here on the efforts of Philadelphia manufacturers to make their city a buying as well as a producing centre, a well-known local garment man asked yesterday: "When 85 per cent. of the membership of this and other industries in which the element of style enters has found it necessary to move their salesrooms right up to the backdoors of the big hotels in order to get buyers into them, can the Philadelphians expect these buyers to travel 90 miles just to look over their lines? I don't think so. Buyers whose routes to this market lead through Philadelphia, or whose routes may be changed so as to bring them through that city with a minimum of effort, may stop off there on their way to New York. However, as there are very few buyers nowadays who will put themselves out any, in order to see new lines, it is too much to expect special trips, involving 180 miles of travel and at least four hours' traveling time, just for that purpose."

STATE TAX RECORDS BROKEN

$1,129,771 Collected Under New 3% Corporation Income Tax.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—All tax receipt records were broken today when State Controller Travis announced the collection of $1,129,771.08 under the new 3 per cent. corporation income tax. This high mark was due largely to the provisions of the law which provide that payment of this tax by manufacturing and mercantile companies must be made before Jan. 1.

During the last month $5,229,362.33 was received, and this amount added to that received during the previous two months, amounting to $437,395.33, brings the total amount received to date to $5,566,-767.66. This sum has been paid in by 7,520 corporations.

Burlap Price Tone Stronger.

While the closing of 1917 was marked by the transaction of little real business in the local burlap trade, reports had it there were some inquiries in this market yesterday. Prices on spot good, which were very scarce, were nominally unchanged. A firmer tone was reported on goods to arrive here in the next thirty days or so, due to the better demand for them in the closing days of last week. Standard 40-inch goods, spot, closed on these nominal bases: Eight-ounce, 16½ cents; 10½-ounce, 20¼ cents. The latter goods, for receipt near the close of January, are held around 19¾ cents, as a result of the upward trend of prices at Calcutta. Dundee, because of restrictions of shipments, is not much of a factor in local trade just now, and Government-fixed prices there are more or less discounted by importers in this city.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The annual meeting of the National Jewelers' Board of Trade will be held in the rooms of the board, 15 Maiden Lane, on Thursday, Jan. 17. It will begin promptly at 2 P. M.

A cablegram from the American Consul General at London announces that the general license for the importation of hosiery needles is revoked from today on. After today licenses will be granted only at the request of the Director of Army Contracts. The general license for the importation of butter has also been revoked at the request of the Food Controller.

The Silk Guide for 1918 has just been published by The Silk Guide, Inc., 381 Fourth Avenue. It is a very complete and well-indexed directory and compendium of the silk industry. It was compiled, collated, and edited by Daniel S. Mercer.

OUT OF TOWN MERCHANTS.

Merchants finding their stock running low may replenish it by sending a letter to The New York Times, describing what is wanted. A summary of the letter will appear the next morning on the Business Page as a small advertisement. Replies can be mailed direct to the advertiser, or The Times will supply a box number.

The cost of this service is 50c an agate line of six words.—Advt.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning [illegible] 1000.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; S. H. McClure, men's clothing, furnishings; 25 East 26th.

BALTIMORE—Goodwin & Irwin; J. A. Irwin; carpets, furniture; Park Av.

BOSTON—Sullivan Bros.; J. J. Sullivan, woolens; Latham.

BOSTON—Butler's; [illegible] Griffith, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

BOSTON—"Butler's"; [illegible] E. Solomon, millinery, 402 5th Av.

BOSTON—H. Jones & Co.; H. Jones, men's furn. goods; Herald Square.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss McHugh, Miss Hennessy, misses' dresses; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—A. Shuman & Co.; W. F. Maher, boys' clothing; Prince George.

BOSTON—Bergheim & [illegible]; D. Bergheim, handkerchiefs, neckwear; H. Bergheim, jewelry; Broadway Central.

CHICAGO—W. Jones; dry goods, furn. goods; Murray Hill.

CHICAGO—Carlton Co.; T. Anderson, clothing, tailoring; Woodward.

CHICAGO—Lederer Co.; D. Mangeon, jobs silk waists; 1,133 Broadway.

CHICAGO—J. Meyer & Bros.; R. Meyer, wholesale hosiery, neckwear, underwear; Remington.

CHICAGO—Sattler, Becker & Co.; M. Phillips, fancy goods, notions, belts, neckwear, jewelry; Herald Square.

CINCINNATI—Clifton Shirt Co.; R. P. Crothers, mfr. shirts; Manhattan.

DAVENPORT—M. L. Becker Co.; B. Shank, ready-to-wear; room [illegible], 1,161 Broadway.

DENVER—Golden Eagle D. G. Co.; R. Guldman, jobs Fall coats; [illegible] East 23d.

DETROIT—M. Liebert; [illegible] furniture; Cumberland.

FALL RIVER—J. H. Robinson, ready-to-wear; Albert.

JOLIET, Ill.—M. A. [illegible]lman, jobs coats, suits, dresses; 303 5th Av.

KANSAS CITY—Green [illegible] Co.; J. Green, jobs suits, serge dresses, waists, sweaters; 4th floor, 1,178 Broadway.

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio—Hirsch's; E. Hirsch, jobs women's silk, serge dresses; Room 1013, 1,150 Broadway.

MILWAUKEE—Kroner Bros. Co.; H. Levy, boys' clothing; Room [illegible], 303 5th Av.

MONTREAL, Canada—Glasbourg Brothers; H. Glasbourg, dry goods; Broadway Central.

NASHVILLE—Dismukes-Hess Hat Co.; J. L. Dismukes, hats, Waldorf-Astoria.

NEW HAVEN—The Goldman Co.; M. E. Goldman, ready-to-wear; Wallick.

PHILADELPHIA—Bonwit's; M. Michel, millinery; McAlpin.

PHILADELPHIA—L. Harris & Co.; L. Harris, piece goods; Aberdeen.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Bernstein & Co.; M. Siegal, Spring dresses; Room 615, 35 W. 34th.

PHILADELPHIA—Greenbaum Bros. & Co.; S. Greenebaum, cotton piece goods; 260 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Mrs. A. G. Meyers, furs; 4th Av.

PHOENIXVILLE, Pa.—W. H. Ellis, general merchandise; Herald Square.

PITTSBURGH—Sheinberg & Weisberg; J. Weisberg, ready-to-wear; Broadway Central.

PITTSBURGH—D. Hollander & Sons; A. Hollander, clothing, furnishing goods, hats; Hargrave.

PITTSBURGH—Smith-Harris Co.; Mr. Smit, jobs coats, suits; Miss J. Levine, jobs dresses; 1,133 Broadway.

RICHMOND, Va.—[illegible] Cohen Co.; J. E. Bowman, dress goods, silks, velvets; Miss E. Engelberg, skirts, waists, sweaters, house dresses, juvenile wear; 1,150 Broadway.

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.—Alcock, Little & Henry; N. L. Alcock, wholesale linens, white goods, laces, ribbons, notions, hosiery, men's furn. goods; Imperial.

SAN ANTONIO—E. Blum & Co.; E. Blum, jobs coats; 1,140 Broadway.

SEATTLE—I. Lachman & Co.; I. Lachman, jewelry; Breslin.

SYRACUSE—Chappell [illegible] Co.; Miss M. Doyle, millinery; 4[illegible] 23d.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. A. Smith, mfrs. shirts; Grand.

WHEELING, W. Va.—Stone & Thomas; C. H. Jacobs, clothing; 270 Broadway.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—People's Installment House, Inc.; G. H. [illegible], furniture, house-furnishing goods; [illegible].

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

ISOTTA FRASCHINI MOTORS COMPANY, INC., dealer in automobiles at 1,848 Broadway, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $661,840 and assets of $37,163, consisting of stock, materials, and office furniture, $29,806; accounts, $6,602, notes, $246; cash, $517. Among the creditors are G. M. Heckscher, $37,500; G. B. Jacqua, $14,126; Second National Bank, $35,250, and Metropolitan Trust Company, $11,000. The bankruptcy is attributed to the condition of the automobile trade on account of the war. Judge Manton appointed Thomas H. Matters, Jr., receiver, in bond of $15,000. The company has a branch at Newark.

DAVID MOSKOWITZ, a laborer of 83 Seventh Street, formerly a partner of the firm of Moskowitz & Klinger, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,697 and no assets.

J. DAVIS COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph Davis, doing business as J. Davis Company, dealer in women's apparel at Kingston, N. Y., by these creditors: Solomon Frank, $175; Samuel Weisberg, $342, and Edward T. McGill, $15.

WILLIAM SCHOOLMAN, dealer in cloaks and suits at 64 Division Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $19,870 and assets of $4,718, consisting of stock, $3,000; machines and fixtures $1,200, accounts $221, and cash in bank $297.

STANDARD DOLL COMPANY, INC., of 145 West 18th Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $9,458 and assets of $1,402, consisting of stock $1,000, fixtures $100, accounts $301, and equity in assigned accounts of $501.

LOUIS KAPLAN has filed schedules showing liabilities of $12,813 and accounts of $4,010.

SAMUEL FINEGOLD, dealer in drugs at 1,225 First Avenue, has made an assignment to Jacob Bernstein.

EMPIRE WOODTURNING COMPANY of 204 West Houston Street has made an assignment to Julius A. Neuman. The partners are Morris Reitzfeld, Samuel Halbrecht, and Benjamin Rosenbluth.

Judge Manton in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharge to these bankrupts:

Albert Rockefeller, Jr., shoes, Poughkeepsie.
Pasquale Venesia, musician, 217 Derby Av.
Solomon Wolfson, furniture, 1,352 Southern Boulevard.
Joseph Handel, formerly waists, 10 East Fifty-second Street.
Ella M. Albin, dressmaker, 636 Fifth Avenue.
Hyman Sussman, tailor, 104 West Thirty-seventh Street.
Louis Hutkoff, salesman, 101 West Eightieth Street.
David Lentin, builder, 180 Edgecombe Avenue.
Richard Lasher, dairyman, Woodstock, N. Y.
Abraham Lambrosa, grocer, 96 St. Mark's Place.

Bankruptcies in 1917.

One thousand four hundred and fourteen petitions in bankruptcy were filed in 1917 in the Clerk's office of the United States District Court in New York City, which is sixty-one more than in 1916, the smallest number in five years. There were filed 1,575 in 1916, 1,723 in 1915, 1,696 in 1914, 1,682 in 1913 and 1,577 in 1912. The total number of petitions filed since the act went into effect in August, 1898, is 25,445. The number discharged in 1917 was 728. Settlements by composition and dismissal of proceedings were larger than in several years past.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 31.—David E. Barnum of Binghamton, grocer, filed petition in bankruptcy today, with liabilities of $11,732 and assets of $2,590.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 31.—Max Cohn, a dry goods dealer of Bridgeport, filed a petition in bankruptcy today showing liabilities of $11,455 and assets of $2,250 in stock in trade. The New York creditors include Siegel and Barrett, $338; Aaron Silverstein & Co., $421; and Charles Schaff & Son, $907.

The Morris Garment Company of New Haven filed a petition in bankruptcy today showing liabilities of $11,512 and assets of $6,592. The largest creditor is Bernard E. Lynch of New Haven, $2,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

Bergman, David—B. Silverman....$236.32
Baer, Joseph—Nat. Cash Register Co. 142.95
Bernstein, Max—Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban R. R. Co....111.43
Burns, Sarah, or Sarah Nirnsweig—B. Cohan....1,222.83
Cohen, Harry and Bessie—Frank P. Schmitt & Co....209.76
Campisi, Salvatore—N. Y. Consolidated R. R. Co., costs....110.43
Don, Nathan—Nassau Electric R. R. Co., costs....110.73
Diskin, John F.—J. Sapienza....158.00
De la Garza, Hursterio, Jr.—S. Brown. 449.20
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co.—A. Scarlett, costs....295.51
Eckstein, Max, Joseph, Louis, Benjamin, Herman and Isaac—J. M. Thompson....571.59
Erickson, Alex. H.—Mendel Bros....445.18
Frankel, Louis—W. Brown....100.00
Freudenberger, Joseph A., and George Bosch, Jr.—E. B. Hopkins....117.90
Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.—People, &c....184.00
Gordon, Benjamin—Nagle Packing Co. 111.34
Grotsky, Alex—Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban R. R. Co., costs....1,115.23
Homer, Horace S.—New England Telephone & Telegraph Co....98.46
Hollander, Susie C., administratrix—F. H. Wallace, costs....138.78
I. Hirschhorn & Co.—H. Rosenblum et al....607.07
Jacobs, Harry—H. Gruenbaum....416.02
Kirby, John J.—J. L. Faulkner, costs. 114.00
Kelly, James E., or Joseph—A. D. Crimshee....539.54
Kenny, Patrick F., and P. F. Kenny Co.—J. D. Johnson Co....1,096.08
Kuykendall, J. Frank—Sansome Dress Co....140.54
Kawan, Beshir—J. S. Maloof & Co....101.20
Las Novedades Publishers—Co-a Chemical Engraving Co....594.74
Lewis, Beckie—Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co., costs....112.93
Larkin Co.—Terminal Warehouse Co., costs....118.90
Merke, George R.—Doty Demos Co., Inc. 112.02
Mullen, Harry—M. Kurtin et al....352.35
Morgenfeld, Jacob and Harry Butas—J. Prushansky....144.40
Nostrand, French Shop, Inc.—J. S. Waxman....100.57
N. Y. City Shakespeare Tercentenary Celebration—Zander Bros....173.85
Pepperman, Minnie—Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., costs....115.43
P. F. Kenny Co.—Standard Iron Works. [illegible]
Snyder, James L., and Arthur Wolfsohn—American Lithographic Co. 11,720.75
Sawyer, Jean—J. Ruben....225.46
Skolnick, Israel—E. J. Bloomingdale et al....227.20
Smollan, Charles—J. Rosenthal....263.80
Slaman, Harry—N. Y. Consolidated R. R. Co., costs....110.53
Schwartz, Joseph—Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co., costs....131.45
Schwartz, Gedaliah—Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co....111.43
Silbert, Harry—D. Shevinsky et al....144.85
Twentieth Av. Realty Corporation—E. Levy....127.63
Unger, Albert S., and Leonard M. Batt—James Talcott....[illegible]
Tulloch, William—J. Dennelly....144.80
Weissberg, Lena—M. E. Fitts....7,014.90
Ziesman, Nathan—Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co., costs....141.23
Zimmermann, Nellie—L. Fadans....277.80

In Bronx County.

Baumeister, John—Swinehart Tire and Rubber Co. of New York....$220.18
Di Menna, Louis—A. Lichtig....176.75
De Luca, Felix and Clara—Westchester Avenue Bank....448.69
Huguenot Motor Corp.—J. Mann, as administrator....3,132.10
Joselson, Joseph—H. Trieff....339.48
Korman, Max, and Samuel Spaiser—G. [illegible] Schamberger....370.32
New York Life Insurance Co.—F. Levy. 1,124.15
Phillips, Adalyn M.—H. Neumann....343.50
Pohley, Leander—E. Caterson....144.75
Redfern Mfg. Co.—L. Solomon et al....297.02
Walker, Herriss—Park & Tilford....310.36

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor, and the date that when the judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Maas & Waldstein Co.—W. Braun, May 25, 1917....$1,790.39
Barrett, Wm. M.—J. De Palma, Nov. 21, 1917....200.00
Manella, Vato & Courtney—Wm. H. Payne & Co., March 24, 1909....830.24
Swoboda, Alois F.—Rural Pub. Co., Nov. 2, 1917....126.05
Cohen, Elias—J. Smasinovits, Aug. 30, 1907....138.78
Finnerty, Michael—M. Flynn, Dec. 19, 1917....748.77
Nurenberg, Nathan—P. Cohen, Oct. 2, 1917....5,066.99
Degnan, Agnes—H. S. Sisson, Jan. 6, 1917....1,876.99
E. Rutzlin Co.—F. Rosheb, April 3, 1916....400.00
Holzberg, Wolff, and Abram Feldman—H. M. Knickerbocker, Sept. 4, 1908....128.56
Dreher, Charles, and Joseph Schwoerer—E. Reed Burns, May 17, 1902....204.87
Fisher, John, et al—J. Golla, March 22, 1898....673.43
Finnerty, Michael—H. S. Sisson, Jan. 6, 1917....1,876.99
Iroquois Door Co.—A. A. Finkelstein, July 13, 1915....101.35
Kulze, Henry A.—H. S. Sisson, Jan. 6, 1917....1,876.99
Levy, Edward—H. S. Sisson, Jan. 6, 1917....1,876.99
Nolan, Thomas J.—H. S. Sisson, Jan. 6, 1917....1,862.98
O'Connor, Catherine M.—H. S. Sisson, Jan. 6, 1917....1,876.99
Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban R. R. Co.—P. Dunne, March 9, 1917, reversed....1,238.74
Kassman, Samuel E.—J. M. Leder, May 3, 1917....675.41
McKenna, Thomas P.—U. S. Realty and Improvement Co., June 26, 1914....2,076.88
Prange, Mary—H. S. Sisson, Jan. 6, 1917....1,876.99
Hudson, Chas. I., Percy K. Hudson, Geo. R. Dyer, Kierstede Hudson, Geo. T. Cruttenden, Walter Watson, and C. Alan Hudson—First National Bank of High Bridge, N. J., June 9, 1914, reversed....$93,077.04

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section 3082, R. S. U. S., I have seized and hold one package of aigrettes and one tin box containing aigrettes. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 14, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated December 27, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

The House Exceptional
Cotton Fabrics of Merit
issues a Happy New Year to all.
Denzer-Nathan
611-21 Broadway, New York

Tweed & Silk Rubberized Coats
Wool & Tweed Auto Coats
Novelty Rain Coats
34 West [illegible]th Street
HOLLSTEIN-YOUNG & CO.

New Spring DRESSES Silks and Serges
For Immediate Delivery $6.75 UP
PIONEER LADIES' GARMENT CO.
6-8 West 32nd St.

COTTON FABRICS
Off Price
R. SERIL & CO. 486 B'way, N. Y.

Serge Dresses, $5.50 to $13.75
Booth, Bregman & Sumberg,
129-135 West [illegible]th Street

KUMFORT KIT
TRENCH MIRROR
Immediate Delivery

NATIONAL NOVELTY CO.
79 5th Ave.

Our Spring Line for 1918 of
CHILDREN'S WHITE DRESSES
Is NOW READY.
Rosengarten & Kr[illegible]er, 29 W. 20th St.

COATS & SUITS
Dependable Garments—Clever Designs.
MUTUAL GARMENT CO.,
16-18-20 West 32nd St., N. Y. C.

SILKS SAMUEL EISEMAN & CO., Inc.
11[illegible]-20 East 23d St.
Gramercy 6394.

Shoe, Army, Legging Laces, Shoe Cord
North American Sales Co., 398-6 Broadway, N. Y.
Manufacturers' Agents.

SKATES at half Prices. A. H. JACOBS,
521 6th Ave. (near Herald Sq.)

COMMERCIAL INVESTMENT TRUST
Commercial Bankers and Factors
Accounts Financed
61 BROADWAY. Phone Rector 6653

New Year's Greetings

As we round the corner of another year we want to thank our many clients for their confidence in our methods and to express our heartiest wishes for a happy, prosperous, useful New Year.

In contemplating 1918 let us follow St. Paul's practice, "thank God and take courage," and at the same time stand back of our Country and our Government and also redouble our own efforts to prevent waste and keep the wheels of industry turning.

UNIVERSAL DISCOUNT CO.
Jacob Rosenthal
100 Fifth Ave., New York.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Corn Exchange Bank, New York City, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting, will be held at the Banking House, 13 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, January 15th, 1918.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1:30 P. M.

EDWARD S. MALMAR, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

COLUMBIA BANK,
507 Fifth Avenue, Near 42nd Street, New York.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the election of three Inspectors of Election to serve for the following annual election, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting, will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 8, 1918.

The polls will be open from 12 M. until 1 P. M. W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

LAWYERS TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY,
160 Broadway,
New York, December 28, 1917.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on Wednesday, January 9, 1918, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company, 160 Broadway, New York, for the purpose of electing directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

WALTER N. VAIL, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

The purchase of eighteen parcels of Manhattan and Bronx real estate by an out-of-town investor, for cash, above existing mortgages, was the outstanding feature in yesterday's business.

The West Mercer Corporation, representing John M. MacMurray of Fort Edward, N. Y., has purchased from the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company a number of holdings taken over for non-payment of mortgages. S. H. Hughes is the secretary of the purchasing company, which will hold the properties for investment.

They include 209 Bowery, a five-story building, on a lot 26.11x100 by irregular, 45.8 feet south of Rivington Street; 132 West Seventy-eighth Street, a four-story dwelling, 16 by 95.6, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues; 146 and 148 West Twenty-second Street, two three-story houses, 41.8 by 98.9, flanked by twelve-story loft buildings; 259 West Twenty-fifth Street, a four-story house, 13.6 by 98.9, 193 feet east of Eighth Avenue.

Other properties in the deal are 3 Rivington Street, a four-story building; 61 West Eighty-second Street, 318-324 East Houston Street, 113-115 Mercer Street, 265 Stanton Street, 25 West Houston Street, 1,687 Third Avenue, 4,060 to 4,019 Third Avenue, 1,128 Southern Boulevard, 2,627 Third Avenue, 2,497 Third Avenue, 2,501 Third Avenue, a vacant lot, and 910 and 912 Whitlock Avenue.

The West Mercer Corporation was incorporated on Dec. 21, with a capital of $168,000, which is understood to represent the aggregate amount of equities involved in the present transaction.

Enlarge Building Site.

The Bible Teachers' Training School at the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, has acquired the two three-story dwellings at 137 and 141 East Forty-ninth Street, from Donald MacColl and Robert M. Kurtz, respectively. Negotiations are reported to be pending for the purchase of the intervening house at 139, owned by the James Nugent estate. The acquisition of the latter parcel would square out the school's holdings on Forty-ninth Street through to Fiftieth Street, where a large addition will eventually be erected.

$550,000 Bronx-Manhattan Exchange.

A trade involving Bronx and Manhattan properties held at about $550,000 was another feature of the estate market. The Hudson Realty Company, Maximilian Morgenthau, President, bought from the Benenson Realty Company the taxpayer occupying the block front on the south side of Westchester Avenue, from Tiffany to Fox Street, which has been held at $250,000.

In exchange the buyer gave 512 West 135th Street, a six-story apartment house on plot 45 by 100, held at $75,000, and 61½ and 63 East 125th Street, a five-story tenement house, on plot 33 by 100, at the Harlem station of the New York Central, held at $60,000. In the Bronx the Hudson Realty Company gave 846 and 848 East 167th Street, a five-story flat, 50 by 117 by 150, held at $75,000; 1,169 and 1,171 Fox Street, two two-story dwellings, on a plot 50 by 100, held at $15,000; twelve lots, 300 by 100, on the south side of Sedgwick Avenue, 275 feet north of 167th Street, free and clear, held at $90,000, and ten lots, 250 by 100, on the south side of Muliner Avenue, Morris Park, free and clear, valued at $20,000.

Simon J. Bloom negotiated the trade.

Apartment House Resale.

Mrs. Sarah Hafner has resold to Frederick Brown the five-story apartment house at 714 West 179th Street, on a plot 50 by 92.6, adjoining the southeast corner of Fort Washington Avenue, held at $75,000. M. M. Strunsky and H. F. Byrnes & Co. were the brokers in the sale.

The seller acquired the apartment house last Saturday from the Cowansque Realty Corporation in exchange for the five-story flat at 2,377 Eighth Avenue.

Bronx-Brooklyn Trade.

John C. McEachen has purchased the five-story apartment house at 494 East 143d Street, on a lot 25 by 100, at the southwest corner of Brook Avenue, from Arthur J. Seidman, who recently acquired the property through Harry Sugarman.

The buyer gave in exchange 5 Parkside Court, Flatbush, a three-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 100. Harry Sugarman and Edward A. Polak & Co. were the brokers in the sale.

Bronx Sale.

Mary R. McPhillips has sold the plot at the northwest corner of Trinity Avenue and 163d Street, size 50 by 100, to Richard Dickson, and J. G. Breunich negotiated the sale.

New Jersey.

Clarence A. Coddington has sold to Caroline H. Tucker, the residential property at the corner of Grove Terrace and Grove Street, Montclair, N. J., with a street frontage of 200 feet. The property was held at $9,000. The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company negotiated the sale.

Colgate & Co. purchased about twenty acres of made land fronting on Newark Bay, from the Land Filling & Improvement Company, through Joseph P. Day and Frank J. Bock, of Newark. The property is near the Newark Port Terminal, and was acquired by the selling company, owned by Dailey & Ivins, New York, contractors, several years ago.

Westchester County.

E. A. Moree has purchased from Frederick H. Cone, his California bungalow, on Edgecliff Terrace, Park Hill, Yonkers, constructed entirely of California redwood and one of the show places of the section. George Howe was the broker in the sale.

Commercial Leases.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co., in conjunction with Wright Barclay, leased for the Vanderbilt Avenue Realty Corporation, Charles V. Paterno, President, to August Miller, dealer in art goods, one of the stores on the Madison Avenue front of the building, known as 270 Park Avenue, for a term of years. Mr. Miller has been a merchant of the lower Fifth Avenue section for twenty-five years.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the West Fourth Street Realty Corporation, to the Schulte Cigar Company for a long term of years, the large corner store at 699 Broadway, northwest corner of Fourth Street. Upon completion of extensive alterations the Schulte Company will open a branch. The same brokers also leased the store at 139 West Fifty-sixth Street to Frederick G. Hurst.

Lakin & Dinkelspiel have leased for a term the store and part of second floor at 124 West Fourty-fourth Street to Mrs. E. Kosiner, for ladies' wearing apparel shop; also the store at 778 Eighth Avenue to Samuel Minkowsky.

Judge Gary Fifth Avenue Buyer.

Elbert H. Gary is the buyer of the residence of the late Mrs. Simon Borg, at 855 Fifth Avenue, reported sold last Saturday. The property adjoins his home at the south corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street. Judge Gary now controls a Fifth Avenue frontage of seventy feet. It is understood that eventually the site will be utilized for the extension of his residence.

$1,400,000 Munition Factory for South Brooklyn.

Plans have been filed by the E. W. Bliss Company, manufacturers of torpedos and munitions, for a new factory to be erected on a plot 380 by 200 on Fifty-third Street, near First Avenue, South Brooklyn. The structure will be seven stories in height and the estimated cost is placed at $1,400,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

Garden St., n s, 24.8 ft w of Prospect Av, 50x100x84.2 to Prospect Av x 42.3x60.10; vacant; City of New York against D. W. Moran et al., tax lien; Lamar Hardy, attorney; due, $4,505.21; taxes, &c., $688.89; to the plaintiff for $800.

Seaman Av, 9-11, s s, 100 ft e of Academy St, 50x100, five-story flat; Harry Alperstein against Frank Wilson Const. Co., Inc., et al.; Isadore Apfel, referee; due, $8,183.91; taxes, &c., $827.65; sub to first mtg, $39,500; to the plaintiff for $40,393.

By Henry Brady.

99th St, 210 East, s s, 185 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement; New York Trust Co. against Sarah Sturm et al.; Middlebrook & B., attorneys; due, $14,048.59; taxes, &c., $392.40; to the plaintiff for $13,500.

28th St, 208 East, s s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 30x99.11, five-story tenement and stores; Lincoln Trust Co. against M. I. Siegel et al.; Middlebrook & B., attorneys; due $26,973.22; taxes, &c., $384.39; to the plaintiff for $23,000.

By James J. Donovan.

178th St, East, n s, 14 ft e of Bryant Av, 58.7x61.2x—x64.11, vacant; City of New York against B. G. Bach et al.; tax lien; Lamar Hardy, attorney; due, $10,657.81; taxes, &c., $1,739.33; to the plaintiff for $600.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

177th St, s s, from Bronx River to N. Y., B. & W. R. R., two one-story frame kitchen cafe and storage, 57x31 and 68x54; estate of W. W. Astor, 23 West 26th St, owner; Bronx International Exposition, Inc., Times Building, lessee; Kenneth M. Murchison, 101 Park Av, architect; total cost, $25,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

177th St, s s, from Bronx River to N. Y., B. & W. R. R., two-story stone restaurant, 53x 85; estate of W. W. Astor, 23 West 26th St, owner; Bronx International Exposition, Inc., Times Building, lessee; Kenneth M. Murchison, 101 Park Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, DEC. 31.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 209, e s, 45.8 ft s of Rivington St, 26.11x100x irregular; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to West Mercer Corp., 30 East Forty-second Street, mtg $30,000, b. and s., Dec. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

BROADWAY, w s, 640.10 ft n of 187th St, 50x100.3; James N. Butterly to Lawrence Park Realty Co., at Bronxville, N. Y., Dec. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

BROADWAY, s w corner 49th St, 19.9x 118.10x19.4x114.10; Walter J. Salomon to State Realty Co., a. t., mtg $120,959, Oct. 28, 1908; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

SAME PROPERTY; State Realty Co. to Northern Fee Co., Inc., Owego, N. Y., mtg $74,709, all liens, Dec. 26, 1917; attorney, same....$1

CHRISTIE ST, 96, e s, 100 ft s of Grand St, 25x100, foreclosure Dec. 21, 1917; Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to Aug. Ruff, 52 West 120th St, Dec. 28; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 299 Broadway....$32,500

SAME PROPERTY; August Ruff to Hyman Kosberg, 1,480 Crotona Park, East Bronx, b. and s., mtg $30,882, Dec. 28; attorney, Julius G. Kremer, 299 Broadway....$1

CHRYSTIE ST, 228, e s, 99.3 ft e of Houston St, 25x75, foreclosure Dec. 11, 1917; John H. Rogan, referee, to Arthur D. Weekes, 56 West 51st St, and Cornelia W. Jones, 53 East 64th St, exrs., &c., Dec. 28, attorneys, Weekes Bros., 52 William St....$20,000

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 69th St, 100.5x25; Charlotte O'Reilly to Helen, wife of Charles A. O'Reilly, 127 East 94th St, ½ part; mtg $23,000, Dec. 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

ESSEX ST, 167, w s, 225 ft s of Houston St, 25x87.6, foreclosure Dec. 19; Charles E Lydecker, referee, to New York State Sunday School Association, 44 State St, Albany, N. Y., Dec. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$35,000

HOUSTON ST, 26, n s, 50 ft w of Mercer St, 25x105; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to West Mercer Corporation, 30 East 42d St, mtg $20,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

HOUSTON ST, n s, 403.9 ft w of Avenue C, runs n 83.7x w 81.3x s —x e 71.9 to beginning; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to West Mercer Corporation, 30 East 42d St, mtg $50,000, b. and s., Dec. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

LEONARD ST, 75-77, n s, 57x100; Simon & Fannie Liebowitz to Fannie Liebowitz, 31 West 89th St, all liens, Oct. 20; attorney, C. B. Kersky, 58 Liberty St....$1

MADISON ST, 196, s s, 25x100; Jacob Wacht to Elka, his wife, 196 Madison St, all liens, Feb. 20, 1913; attorney, Samuel Wacht, Jr., 60 Nassau St....$1

MANHATTAN AV, s e corner 106th St, 17.3x 70; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Max Langfan, 231 East 117th St, all liens, Dec. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

MANHATTAN AV, 519, w s, 84.11 ft s of 122d St, 16x90; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Anna Rothstein, on premises, mtg $7,000, basement and store, Dec. 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Anna Rothstein to Leopold, her husband, on the premises, mtg. $7,000; attorney, same....$1

MERCER ST, 113, w s, 25x100; Mercer St, 115, w s, 25x100; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to West Mercer Corporation, 30 East 42d St, mtg $30,000, b. and s.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

PLEASANT AV, 281-285, n w corner of 115th St, 13.7 and 30.7 ft n of 115th St, 3 lots, each 15x74; Michele Caturani et al. to the P. A. Realty Co., Inc., all liens, Dec. 21; attorney, D. Villamena, 2,237 1st Av, 3 deeds, each....$100

POST AV, 25 to 31, s s, 300 ft e of Dyckman St, 100x155, foreclosure Dec. 27, 1917; George F. Harriman, referee, to R. Paul Weingarten, 127 West 88th St, Dec. 29; attorney, S. F. Stern, 41 Park Row....$70,000

POST AV, 33 to 39, s s, 400 ft e of Dyckman St, 100x155, foreclosure Dec. 27, 1917; same to same, Dec. 29; attorney, same....$65,000

POST AV, 33-39, s s, 400 ft e of Dyckman St, 100x155; R. Paul Weingarten to Investors' Corporation, 150 Broadway, quitclaim, Dec. 29; attorney, I. S. Rothschild, 150 Broadway....$1

POST AV, 25-31, s s, 300 ft e of Dyckman St, 100x155; R. Paul Weingarten to Investors' Corporation, 150 Broadway, quitclaim, Dec. 29; attorney, I. S. Rothschild, 150 Broadway....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 342-344, e s, 25.3 ft n of 127th St, 50.6x80.1x50x87.6; Marie Kahrs to John J. Britton, 83 Kenilworth Place, Brooklyn, mtg $28,000, all liens, Dec. 21....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 728, e s, 337.4 ft n of 145th St, 18.6x100; William C. Dodge to Chicopee Holding Corporation, mtg $11,000, Dec. 20; address, 60 Broadway....$1

SEAMAN AV, 9-11, s s, 100 ft e of Academy St, 50x100, foreclosure, Dec. 31; Isidore Apfel, referee, to Harry Alperstein, 1,038 Rogers Place, Bronx, mtg. $39,500, Dec. 31; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway, above mtg....$4,000

STANTON ST, 265, w s, 75 ft n of Columbia St, 25x150; Columbia St, 97, w s, 50 ft s of Stanton St, 25x75; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to West Mercer Corporation, 30 East 42d St, mtg $20,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

1ST AV, 844, n w corner of 47th St, 25x80; Caroline C. Fortgang to Bernard Fortgang, 40 West 11th St, ½ part of all liens, Dec. 1; attorney, Reuben Cohen, 132 Nassau Street....$1

3D AV, s w corner of 112th St, 100.10x100; Meredith Realty Co. to Pinkus Nathan, 35 West 88th St, and another, 2-3 part, mtg. $76,500, Dec. 27; attorney, O. A. Samuels, 217 Broadway....$1

3D AV, 1,687, w s, 75.6 ft s of 95th St, 25.2x100; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to West Mercer Corp., 30 East 42d St, mtg $12,000, b. and s.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

5TH AV, 855, e s, 80 ft s of 67th St, 40x 120; Sidney C. Borg et al., executors, &c., to Elbert H. Gary, 856 5th Av, all liens, Dec. 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

22D ST, 146 and 148 West, s s, 258.4 ft e of 7th Av, 41.8x98.9; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to West Mercer Corporation, 30 East 42d St, mtg $25,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

25TH ST, 259 West, n s, 173.9 ft e of 8th Av, 13.6x98.9; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to West Mercer Corporation, 30 East 42d St, mtg $5,000, Dec. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

72D ST, 14 East, s s, 241 ft e of 5th Av, 27x 102.2, foreclosure Dec. 7, 1917; Melvin H. Dalberg, referee, to United States Trust Co. of New York, 45 Wall St; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St....$120,000

78TH ST, 132 West, s s, 341 ft w of Columbus Av, 16x95.10; also strip at centre line of block between 77th and 78th Sts and 341 ft w of Columbus Av, 16x4.5x16x4.2; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to West Mercer Corp., 30 East 42d St, mtg $13,000, b. and s., Dec. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

82D ST, 61 West, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 19x102.2; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to West Mercer Corporation, 30 East 42d St, mtg $12,000, b. and s., Dec. 26, attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

105TH ST, 16 East, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 37.6x100.11; William H. Morgan to Eliz. S. Haryle, 10 Jones St, Jersey City, N. J., b. and s., c. a. g., Dec. 26; attorney, Joseph F. Stier, 11 Broadway....$100

112TH ST, 328-332 East, s s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 75x100.10; Lawyers Title and Trust Co. to Alesandra Cioffi, 247 East 111th St, b. and s., all liens, Dec. 29; attorneys, Dean, T. & McB., 160 Broadway....$23,750

129TH ST, 62 EAST, s s, 117.6 ft w of Park Av, 24.4x99.11 foreclosure; James A. Lynch, referee, to Susan E. Blodgett, 11-14 part, and Helen E. Wardwell, 3-14 part; attorney, Wallace D. Jennings, 35 Nassau St..$10,000

141ST ST, s s, 325 ft w of Broadway, 100x 99.11; Theodore D. McCaddon to the Theomac Corp., 27 East 22d St, mtg $225,000, quitclaim, all liens, Dec. 10; attorneys, Holmes, R. & C., 20 Broad St....$1

143D ST, 311 West, n s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11, foreclosure Dec. 10, 1917; Arthur N. Giegerich, referee, to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av; attorney, M. Auerbach, 42 Broadway....$15,000

SAME PROPERTY; Marie Kahrs to same, mtg $15,000, all liens, Dec. 27; attorney, same....$1

158TH ST, 370 West, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 125x99.11; Matado Realty Co. to Matilda Sussman, on the premises, mtg $200,000; attorney, Leo Schafran, 51 Chambers St....$100

Bronx.

COURTLANDT AV, 766, e s, 20x100; also Courtlandt Av, 710, e s, 25x100; Mehrah Realty Co., Inc., to John Lichtenstein, 27 East 95th St, mtgs $12,500, Dec. 27; attorney, Isadore M. Levy, 233 Broadway....$1

FRANKLIN AV, 1,062, s e s, 70x147; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to West Mercer Corporation, 30 East 42d St, mtg $5,000, Dec. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

JOHN ST, 3,016, s s, 26.7x irregular; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Herman C. Stimmer and another, 2,806 Zulette Av, mtgs $2,750, Dec. 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

LOT 18, map of New York Catholic Protectory; Joseph I. Berry, referee, to Mary D. Nesmith, 37A Richardson Av, Dec. 14; attorney, William F. Kimber, 141 Broadway....$1,125

LOT 53, Block 3,208, tax map; Abr. M. Schwartz, referee, to City of New York, Dec. 31; attorney, Corporation Counsel. $750

LOT 133, Block 2,456, tax map, Daniel W. Sullivan, referee, to City of New York, Dec. 28; attorney, Corporation Counsel....$1,500

LOT 193, map of Van Nest Park; Bernard J. Isecke, referee, to Augusta L. Du Val, 875 Park Av, Dec. 27; attorney, Frank D. Arthur, Cotton Exchange Building....$3,500

MARION AV, w s, 199.6 ft n of Kingsbridge Road, 76x143.10; George H. Hyde to City of New York, Dec. 20; attorney, Corporation Counsel....$26,500

ROSEDALE AV, 1,493, 50x54; Anna Piciulo to Luco Milo, 238 East 106th St, mtg $3,000, Dec. 29; attorney, D. Piciulo, 507 5th Av....$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 75 ft n from s w corner of Block 452, map of part of Fox estate, 50x100; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to West Mercer Corporation, 30 East 42d St, mtg $6,000, Dec. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

WEST ½ of Lot 407, map of Wakefield, 50x 114; Anna Nubile to Enrico Stanganelli, 172 Prospect St, Flatbush, N. Y., Dec. 29; attorney, J. Mazzel, 407 East 14th St....$100

WHITLOCK AV, n w s, 120.8 ft e of 144th St, 100.1x134.4; Hausermann Metal Co. et al to Rosetta Jonson, 286 Fort Washington Av, mtg $4,000, Dec. 22; attorney, Lawrence H. Sanders, 2 Rector St....$1

WHITLOCK AV, e s, 100 ft n of Tiffany St, 25x132.6; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to West Mercer Corporation, 30 East 42d St, mtg $6,000, Dec. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

WHITLOCK AV, e s, 125 ft n of Tiffany St, 25x130.11; same to same, Dec. 26, mtg $6,000; same attorney....$100

3D AV, w s, 100 ft s of 12th St, Central Morrisania, 100x128.8; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to West Mercer Corporation, 30 East 42d St, mtg $28,000, Dec. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

3D AV, 2,627, n w s, 22.9x irregular; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to West Mercer Corporation, 30 East 42d St, mtg $5,500, Dec. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

3D AV, w s, 150.6 ft n of 136th St, 25x100; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to West Mercer Corporation, 30 East 42d St, mtg $5,500, Dec. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

3D AV, 2,497, w s, 24.5x irregular; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to West Mercer Corporation, 30 East 42d St, mtg $5,500, Dec. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

14TH ST, n s, being part of Lot 388, map Unionport, 50x150.5x50x155.11; Margaretta A. Higgins to George H. McGuire, 2,519 Creston Av, June 6, 1911; attorney, George H. McGuire, 2,519 Creston Av....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 209, e s, 45.8 ft s of Rivington St, 26.11 x 100 x irregular, Dec. 28; West Mercer Corp. to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$30,000

CHRYSTIE ST, 96, e s, 100 ft s of Grand St, 25x100, Dec. 28; Hyman Kosberg to August Ruff, 52 West 120th St, 5 years; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 299 Broadway....$30,882

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 69th St, 100.5x25, Dec. 29; Helen, wife of Charles A. O'Reilly to Martin Taylor, St. James, L. I., trustee, due Dec. 31, 1920, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$40,000

GRAND ST, 343-5, —x—, Dec. 29; Charles W. Hunter to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond....$7,500

HOUSTON ST, 26 West, n s, 50 ft w of Mercer St, 25x105, Dec. 28; West Mercer Corp. to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$20,000

HOUSTON ST, n s, 403.9 ft w of Avenue C, runs n 83.7x w 61.3x s 71.9x e 71.9 to beginning, Dec. 28; same to same, due and interest as per bond; attorney, same....$50,000

MANHATTAN AV, 519, w s, 84.11 ft s of 122d St, 16x90, Dec. 31; Anna Rothstein to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due and interest as per bond, attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$7,000

MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 106th St, 17.3x70, Dec. 29; Max Langfan to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due Oct. 1, 1922....$10,000

MERCER ST, 113, w s, 25x100; Mercer St, 115, w s, 25x100, Dec. 28; West Mercer Corp. to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$30,000

POST AV, 25 to 31 and 33 to 39, s s, 300 and 400 ft e of Dyckman St, 2 plots, each 100x155, two mtgs, each $110,000, Dec. 31; Investors' Corp. to Simon W. Straus, 3 East 69th St, trustee for bondholders, due Jan. 15, 1928, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. S. Rothschild, 150 Broadway....Gold bonds, $220,000

RIDGE ST, w s, 100 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100, Dec. 19; the Auel Realty Co. to Lena Tannenbaum, 860 Riverside Drive, due and interest as per bond; attorney S. W. Tannenbaum, 115 Broadway....$8,000

STANTON ST, 265, s s, 75 ft w of Columbia St, 25x100; Columbia St, 97, w s, 50 ft s of Stanton St, 25x75, Dec. 28; West Mercer Corp. to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$20,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 182d St, 70.9x90, Dec. 31; 182d Street and St. Nicholas Avenue Co. to Samuel Heyman, 285 Central Park West, et al., trustees, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$50,000

1ST AV, n w corner of 101st st, 100.11x40, this mtg as additional security for mtg on 198 and 200 Orchard st, Dec. 20; F. W. Realty Corp. to Theresa Hirsh, 210 West 110th St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Moses Goodman, 287 Broadway..$8,500

5TH AVE, 1,062, e s, 42.2 ft n of 84th St, 20x125, Dec. 24; Annie Leary to Edward H. R. Green, Terrell, (Kaufman Co.) Texas, due and interest as per bond; prior mtg $25,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$20,000

22D ST, 146 and 148 West, s s, 258.4 ft e of 7th Av, 41.8x98.9, Dec. 28; West Mercer Corp. to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, due and interest as per bond, attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$25,000

25TH ST, 259 West, n s, 193.9 ft e of 8th Av, 13.6x98.9, Dec. 28; West Mercer Corp. to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$5,000

78TH ST, 132 West, s s, 341 ft w of Columbus Av, 16x95.10, with all title to interior lot at centre line of block between 77th and 78th Sts and 341 ft w of Columbus Av, runs w 16 x n 4.5 x e 16 x s 4.2 to beginning, Dec 28; West Mercer Corp to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$13,000

112TH ST, 328 to 332 East, s s, 325 ft e of 2d av, 75x100.10, Dec. 29; Alesandra Cioffi to Anna Esposito, 162 East 105th St., and another 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, D. Rosengarden, 19 Cedar St....$3,275

112TH ST, 328-32 East, s s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 75x100.10, Dec. 29; Alesandra Cioffi to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., trustee, 160 Broadway, due Jan. 21, 1920....$21,500

123D ST, 537 West, n s, 262.6 ft e of Broadway, 37.6x100.11, Dec. 20; Rachel Levison to Bertha Braunchweiger, 1 West 81st St, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $33,000; attorney, L. J. Obermeier, 31 Nassau St....$10,000

Bronx.

FOREST AV, e s, 86.1 ft s of 163d St, 18.4x 95; William Koechlin, Jr., to Otto Kindler, 66 East 190th St, Dec. 26, 3 years; attorney, H. B. Chambers, 115 B'way....$1,000

FRANKLIN AV, 1,062, s e s, 70x146.6; West Mercer Corp. to Bond and Mortgage Guaranty Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, Dec. 28, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$5,000

ROSEDALE AV, 1,493, 50x54; Luco Milo to Anna Piciulo, 2,234 Ryer Av, prior mtg $3,000, Dec. 29, due July 1, 1920, interest as per bond; attorney, D. Piciulo, 507 5th Av....$1,100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 75 ft n from s w corner of Block 452, map of part of Fox Estate, 50x100; West Mercer Corp. to Bond and Mortgage Guaranty Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, Dec. 28, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$6,000

WHITLOCK AV, e s, 100 ft n of Tiffany St, 25x132.6; West Mercer Corp. to Bond and Mortgage Co., 175 Remsen St., Dec. 28, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway...$6,000

WHITLOCK AV, e s, 125 ft n of Tiffany St, 25x132.6; West Mercer Corp. to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, Dec. 28, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$6,000

3D AV, w s, 100 ft s of 12th St, Central Morrisania, 100x128.8; West Mercer Corp. to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, Dec. 28, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway....$28,000

3D AV, w s, 150 ft n of 136th St, 25x100; West Mercer Corp. to Bond and Mortgage Guaranty Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, Dec. 28, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$5,500

3D AV, 2,497, w s, 24.5x irregular; West Mercer Corp. to Bond and Mortgage Co., 175 Remsen St., Dec. 28, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway....$5,500

149TH ST, s w s, at centre line between Trinity and Jackson Avs, 25x50; Jeannette Kingston to North Side Mortgage Corp., 391 East 149th St, Oct. 29, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$2,000

188TH ST, n s, 83.11 ft e of Tee Taw Av, runs n 99.1x e 66.8x n 20x n e 159.4x e s 120.1x s w 150.7x w 120x w 33.1x w 48.9; Winat Realty Co., Inc., to Maurice J. Simon, 315 Central Park West and another, Dec. 24, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 B'way..$15,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

GRAND ST, 135, all; Elbridge T. Gerry to Cozy Home Realty Co., 15 years, from Feb. 1, 1918; attorney, Edmund Bittiner, 277 Broadway....$1,800

MOTT ST, 33 to 37, 34 to 38; 29th St, 411 East, all property at Rockaway Park, Borough of Queens, all; John H. Naughton et al., individually and executors, to Naughton Realty Co., 153 East 53d St, 5 years, from May 1, 1917....$20,000

53TH ST, 416 East, all; Lippman Schnurmacher to Oak Laundry, Inc., 419 East 53th St, 9 10-12 years, from Jan. 1, 1918; attorneys, Moss, M. & W., 233 Broadway....$540

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,387; Mitchell-Vance Co., Inc., against Russell Hotel and Restaurant Co., owner and contractor....$250

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 76th St, 17.2x80; Samuel Talsky against John Fitzgerald, owner; Frank Heltzner and Morris Margowitz, contractors....$1,300

SAME PROPERTY; Daniel Sidelsky against same....$1,231

17TH ST, 106 East; Herbert Lucas against Sigmund R. Rosenfeld and Herman B. Goodstein, owner and contractor....$465.36

Bronx.

JEROME AV, 2,370-72; Winnpi Electric Co., Inc., against Arklin Realty Co., owner; Aaron Klein, contractor....$50

184TH ST, s e corner of Jerome Av, 95x95; Empire Roofing Co. against Arklin Realty Co., Inc., and Aaron Klein, owners and contractors....$250

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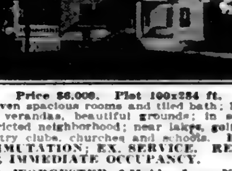

Price $6,000. Plot 100x284 ft.

Seven spacious rooms and tiled bath; large, cool verandas, beautiful grounds; in select, restricted neighborhood; near lakes, golf and country clubs, churches and schools. EASY COMMUTATION; EX. SERVICE. READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY.

P. D. WORCESTER, 2 Maiden Lane, N.Y.C. TEL. 1521—CORT.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

FOURTH AVENUE,

No. 461, N. E. Cor. 31st St.

Light Loft,

4,200 square feet,

with or without partitions.

20 windows and no columns in the floor.

3 Electric Elevators, passenger and freight.

Full sprinkler system (No Manufacturing)

Wright Barclay (Inc.), 320 Fifth Avenue. Tel. Mad. Square—5844.

TWO BROADWAY BUILDINGS

With all modern improvements **FOR LEASE** In whole or part

325-7 Broadway at Worth St.

Each 30x100 feet

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

These buildings can be connected and rented together or rented separately.

NO MANUFACTURING.

Wright Barclay (Inc.) 320 Fifth Avenue.

If you are a Renting Man— and are looking for a change that means a bigger field, we have a place for you. The work is in connection with business properties in the Fifth Avenue District and requires a man who knows how. Address N 301 Times Downtown.

LOFTS TO LET

From Feb. 1st

72-74 MADISON AVE., near 28th St.

50x100; 2 Elevators; Sprinkler. Apply on Premises or Your Broker.

Store, Basement & Lofts

100x100. Fireproof Sprinkler.

27 to 35 West 24th St.

A. J. Kerwin Co., 1133 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

MAPLE COURT

1229 PARK AVE., COR. 96TH.

High-Class Elevator Apartments 7 & 8 Rooms, $1,000-$1,350

2 BATHS.

Choice 8 room corner suites, one suitable for Physician. Must Be Seen To Be Appreciated. Apply Premises, or A. BRANDSTEIN, Harlem—1518. 133 East 118th St.

WILBRAHAM, N. W. Corner 5th Ave., at 30th St.—Choice Apartments, 2 rooms and bath each; rent $65.00 and $90 per month, including maid's services. Superintendent on premises or FRED'K FOX & CO., 14 West 40th St., Vanderbilt 540.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

STUDIO APARTMENT,

109-111 EAST 56TH ST.

2 ROOMS AND BATH.

Elevator and maid service, reasonable rental. Supt. on premises, or HALL & BLOODGOOD, Fifth Ave. Phone 1732 Vanderbilt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

JUST COMPLETED.

The Nouvelle

23 West 91st St.

High-class furnished apartments; latest improvements; one, two, and three rooms; to $95, including maid service; references absolutely necessary; open evenings.

REAL ESTATE.

FACTORY SITES near R. R. Owner, LEON LUFT, 202 Bay 17th St., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $300 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 15c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling; brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Irwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 8047.

Your rent buys 6 rooms, bath, all improved dwelling, half hour Erie. For particulars, Brady, 21 Park Row.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Montclair residence for exchange, 10 rooms, 2 baths, plot 60x150 feet; worth $9,000; mortgage, $4,500; will take free and clear lot for equity. Hughes-Taylor, P. O. Box 28, Montclair, N. J.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

[illegible] EAST.—Lower part house, suitable for physician, dentist. Telephone Lenox 9169.

Westchester.

14-room modern house, with all improvements, including three acres of ground, White Plains. Apply Ely J. Rieser, 28th St. and 1st Av., New York. Phone Madison Square 3350.

Miscellaneous.

Home buyers' chance for $5,800; a seven-room, attractive home; worth $7,500; easy distance by train from N. Y. C.; fine plot; on one of the best streets; very high; only two years old; hardwood trim; steam heat; modern bath; electric light; convenient to railroad station and schools; a few hundred dollars down, balance on terms less than rent elsewhere. Owner, Post Office Box 529, New York City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

DOU YOU WANT A GARAGE?

Client will rent centrally located building, Manhattan, for a long term; very reasonable rent, provided tenant will make alterations, cost to be repaid by landlord in installments. Attorney, Suite 1807, 165 Broadway.

COLUMBUS CIRCLE, (311 West 59th St.)—Store, 22x100, double show windows; also basement, lofts, 22x100; splendid light offices, north skylight studios, suitable for any business. Apply on premises, or Rieser, phone Madison Square 3350.

Deskroom, including stenographer and telephone service, in attractive 5th Av. office, offered in consideration of part time services. In replying state nature of business. G 89 Times.

Phone Rector 3684-3685 for Offices and Lofts in Manhattan. Sub-leasing our specialty. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 115 Broadway.

OFFICES TO SUBLET.

About 9,500 sq. ft. Apply Room 1001 Am. Exchange Bank Bldg., Broadway and Cedar, or your broker.

Desk and office space, furnished; $5 to $25.50; mailing privileges, $2; telephone service. Duane, 300 Broadway, Suite 807.

Office, 10x13, good light, adjoining Waldorf; $20; unexpired lease. P 101 Times.

Lofts, 44x77; steam heat, elevator. 680 1st Av. 3015 Morningside.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

[illegible]TH, (near West End.)—Beautiful furnished fourteen-room house, three baths; electricity, heat, service; $350 monthly. Telephone 6433 Schuyler.

Pennsylvania.

Florida furnished house to rent; one on Biscayne Bay, with launch. The Bliss Properties, Inc., 303 13th St., Miami, Fla.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Bronx.

1,401 Nelson Av.—Private attached cottage, 7 rooms; steam-heated, hot water; parquet floors; electric lights; $35; if desired, can give private attached garage, heated, $15. Owner, tel 691 Tremont.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $19 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

30TH, 4 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, front apartment; hours 9 to 1, except Sundays. Turner.

34TH, 64 EAST.—Nicely furnished three rooms, bath; every convenience; $90. Murray Hill 9281.

62D ST., (Between Madison and Park.)—To let, exceptional 4-room housekeeping apartment, $125, furnished, until October; $85 unfurnished. N 105 Times.

61ST ST., 75 EAST, (Corner Park Av.)—Seven rooms, elegantly furnished; service unexcelled.

GRAMERCY PARK, 13.—Sublet to Oct. 1, beautifully furnished, large, living, bed room, kitchenette, bath with shower, elevator apartment, extra room unfurnished, $125; will also sublet unfurnished. Can be seen between 11 and 6.

MADISON AV, 220, (35th St.)—Parlor floor, large three-room corner suite, with a bath, kitchenette. E. Schultz, Murray Hill 427.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Choice localities; long, short leases, 4 to 12 rooms, East, West Side. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished, unfurnished; 3 to 12 rooms, $100 monthly up; most desirable location, appointments. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone 8300 Murray.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, Park Av. section. Herbert Gulick Co., Inc., 402 Madison Av.

TO SUBLET.—Small furnished apartment; very attractive. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

46TH, 341 WEST, (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6256.

58TH, 131 WEST.—Exceptional two-room, bath, kitchenette apartment to sublet. 6186 Columbus.

58TH, 108 WEST.—Sublet, sacrifice, 5-room, modern apartment; unlimited city steam.

67TH, 1 WEST.—Four-room apartment, choicely furnished home, with club, hotel, service; cooking free; $200; lease. Mrs. Hallam

67TH, 1 WEST, Duplex Apartment No. 315.—Three rooms, kitchenette; cooking free; club privileges in restaurant. Superintendent.

72D, 116 WEST.—Charming apartment; sublet until October, long or short lease; 2 rooms, bath, southern exposure; maid service. Miss Collins.

72D.—Furnished apartment, 10 rooms, 3 baths; $250 month. Particulars Vanderbilt 1459.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Large studio, private bath, $15 weekly; also 11 West 65th, (janitress,) small, complete apartment, one flight, $14.

79TH, 302 WEST.—Charmingly furnished two rooms, bath, kitchenette; elevator. Apply Apartment 29.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive private house, entire floors, two, four large, sunny rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity; service; $100-$110.

103D ST. & BROADWAY, (Hotel Marseilles.)—Suites of 2 and 3 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, at reduced rentals.

113TH ST., 517 WEST.—An exquisitely furnished apartment of 4 and 3 rooms, complete in every detail, including silver and linens. Telephone 8240 Morningside.

116TH, 619 WEST.—Three rooms, bath, and kitchenette apartment; second floor, rear; immediate possession. Telephone Morningside 3030.

116TH, (Subway.)—Five rooms, 2 bedrooms; distinctive furnishings. Particulars Columbus 3874.

119TH, 340 WEST.—Unusually attractive 4-room furnished apartment; elevator; restaurant in building. Morningside 3350.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Beautiful new three-room apartment; Alice blue living room, pink bedroom; furniture by Stickney; must be seen to be appreciated. Morningside 8070. Apt. 94.

APARTMENTS, Beautifully Furnished 2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH, with or without kitchens; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte, best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $80 monthly up, near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway. HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS. 305 West 98th St. Near Broadway. Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; long, short subleases a specialty, choice localities. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 269 W. 73d. Col. 3374.

APARTMENT Hunting Unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

Bargain.—Corner apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; well furnished; wonderful river view; five months. Hubert. Columbus 361.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 333.—Exceptional 9-room apartment, 3 baths; furnished or unfurnished; 6 months; year; bargain. Inquire Apartment 26.

CHOICE Furnished Apartments. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

For furnished apartments consult Katharine Martin, 249 West 76th St. Schuyler 8522.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS A SPECIALTY. Town-Country Renting Agency, 200 West West 72d St. Columbus 5565.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent very reasonable; season or longer. Apply SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

I HAVE an attractive eight-room apartment in one of the best houses on the west side, Ardsley Hall, 92d St. and Central Park West; must be seen to be appreciated. See superintendent, on premises, or telephone Mr. McNaught, 2360 Murray Hill.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 284.—Beautiful apartment completely furnished, 7 rooms, Jan. 15-May 1; going to London; best references only, immediate; $250 monthly; no children.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 616.—Party going West wishes to dispose of three-room furnished apartment; reasonable. McConnell.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Large eight-room studio; open fireplace; two baths; thirteen windows; beautifully furnished; will lease for three months; highest references required. N 40 Times.

WEST END AV.—Beautifully furnished 6 rooms, 2 baths; new building; immediate possession. Telephone Clarke Realty, Vanderbilt 1450.

WEST END, 908.—Six rooms, 2 baths, handsomely furnished; details. Columbus 3974.

$60 ROOM, private bath; in housekeeping hotel suite; central, luxurious; use of entire suite evenings and Sundays; owner commutes. Phone Roberte, Circle 2000.

Unfurnished—East Side.

34TH, 62-64 EAST, (Adjoining Vanderbilt Hotel.)—Apartments and studios, 2 rooms, bath, $50; newly decorated throughout. Superintendent, or Vanderbilt Gown Shop, on premises.

55TH, 11 EAST, (Opposite St. Regis.)—Exceptionally large bachelor apartment, two rooms, bath, fine closets, elevator; non-housekeeping; references.

MADISON AV., 414, (near 48th St.)—Two rooms and bath, non-housekeeping apartments; elevator, maid, and catering service; $840 to $1,080. DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 414 Madison Av., New York.

MADISON AV., 780, (near 66th St.)—Two rooms and bath, non-housekeeping; maid, catering and elevator service; $750 to $1,400. Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 414 Madison Av. Telephone Murray Hill 3600.

PARK AV., 446, (near 57th.)—Two rooms and bath; parlor floor; (very desirable for doctor;) $75 monthly. Plaza 6143.

UNIQUE 5-room studio apartment to sublet for month or two; Steinway grand piano. Phone 843 Madison.

Unfurnished—West Side.

12TH, 49 WEST.—Single room apartment; electric light, steam heat, open fireplace; southern exposure, French windows; $60 monthly; also large ground floor studio, with skylight, $100 monthly. Chelsea 3272.

10TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $50 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3108.

23TH, 254 WEST.—Attractively decorated elevator apartment; every modern convenience; 6 beautiful, large rooms, bath, $60.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 23x30. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

57TH ST., 414-416-418 WEST.—5, 6 rooms and bath, $27 and $28; central location; wide street; near all transit and Central Park.

74TH ST., 237 WEST.—To sublet, 8 rooms, 3 baths; immediate possession; will decorate to suit. Apply to Supt. on premises or Sharp & Co., 2,609 Broadway. Riverside 4346.

86TH, 309 WEST.—Front, southern one-room apartment, maid service; restaurant. SR.

113TH, 544 WEST.—High-class bachelor apartment; two rooms and bath, rent $660-$780.

BROADWAY, S. E. COR. 160TH ST. Seven and eight large, light rooms, high-class elevator; electricity; complete service; low rentals. Superintendent, on premises.

CENTRAL PARK, 41 WEST.—Two large rooms, bath, and kitchenette; cafeteria in building. Apply Reynolds.

WEST END AV., 222, (near 71st St.)—Unfurnished floor to let in private house.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT; large demand; select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col 836.

WEST SIDE, NEAR 74TH.—Four or five room apartment, 6 months; 2 children. Address Room 618, Hotel St. Andrews.

WILL LEASE for two months well-furnished 5-room apartment; must have all conveniences. Murray, Morn. 4740.

2 to 3 room and bath apartment; rent $35 to $45 per month, or weekly. X 343 Times Annex.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

I can rent apartment furnished. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

Unfurnished.

Unfurnished apartment of 3 rooms and bath, in high-class apartment hotel, for two adults; must have first-class restaurant; will lease by year. State rental. N 103 Times.

THREE OR FOUR ROOMS, housekeeping; west side, $35 to $40. N 104 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

10TH, 8 EAST.—Attractive room, all improvements, gentlemen; references; private family; all conveniences.

15TH, 130 EAST.—Private residence, well furnished studio room, with or without bath; double or single; reference.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $8 weekly up; including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

30TH, 39 EAST.—Large, well heated, newly furnished; running water, every convenience.

48D, 16 EAST.—Home surroundings; cheerful large room, private bath; steam, electricity; references.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large, light rooms; all conveniences; references.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Beautiful furnished room, private bath; electricity; large closets; gentlemen only.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.)—Very large front room; private bath; steam heat; electricity; board optional; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 174, (33.)—"Vanderbilt Studios;" huge, garret room, unique and interesting; freshly decorated; elevator; kitchenette privileges; will furnish.

MADISON AV., 452.—Warm, large back parlor; 2 windows; comfortable private home.

PARK AV., 70, (38th St.)—Large, handsome room, bath; one flight; $11.

West Side.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room; electricity; high-class house; bachelors; references.

48TH, 40 WEST.—Very large room, private bath, kitchenette, gas, electricity, telephone.

58TH ST., 40 WEST.

Rooms and suites, attractively furnished.

60TH, 145 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suites with lavatories, southern exposure, modern conveniences. Buckley.

69TH, 143 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive suite, lavatory, steam, electricity; charming apartment; $12. Rouzs.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; dressing room; electricity, steam; exclusive house.

70TH, 10 WEST.—Exceptionally high-class suites and single rooms, with bath; gentlemen preferred; breakfast optional. Telephone Col. 9939.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive room; modern improvements; must see to appreciate; references.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Room for gentleman; every convenience; dining room. Apt. 20.

71ST, 246 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; furnished, including Steinway grand piano; $75 month, 4 months, longer. Munger.

71ST, 216 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room; also small room, near bathroom.

71ST, 206 WEST.—Nicely furnished front rooms, twin beds, parlor floor; modern conveniences.

302 WEST 72D ST.

Warm, attractive room, electricity; gentlemen preferred.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms, baths; breakfast, if desired.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

75TH, 148 WEST.—Newly furnished, comfortable small rooms; homelike; all conveniences.

75TH ST., 123 WEST.—Beautiful room, private bath; other room, adjoining bath; exclusive.

75TH, 126 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; all conveniences. Columbus 8265.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished house; rooms large, medium, single; private baths; electric lights, $3 to $12.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Large room, twin beds, kitchenette; telephone; maid service; reasonable.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Well-heated large room, private bath; electricity; phone; references.

77TH, 314 WEST.—Large warm room, private bath; electric light; single room; reference.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Two rooms; well-furnished apartment; use kitchen. Leonard.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, warm, rear parlor; private bathroom, lavatory, kitchenette.

78TH, 108 WEST.—New; Noreco Hall annex; large and single rooms; kitchenette optional.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large room, private bath; continuous hot water, steam, electricity, Davenport.

79TH, (73 Riverside Drive.)—1-2 rooms, bath, $8-$15; also unfurnished studio.

80TH, WEST.—Mother and son occupy elegant apartment West 80th; will share two refined business men, couple; references. Schuyler 8448.

80TH ST., 106 WEST.—Attractively furnished, warm; 2 rooms; maid service; electricity; meals optional $50-$60 monthly.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Handsome, large rooms with bath; breakfast privilege; smaller rooms, heated.

82D, 134 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; southern exposure; single room; references.

81ST, 108 WEST.—Large and small rooms adjoining bath; convenient to "L"; references.

82D, 74 WEST.—Large and small room; private house; reasonable.

84TH, 117 WEST.—Nicely furnished front suite, two rooms and bath, in doctor's apartment; two gentlemen or business couple preferred; references. Schuyler 2834. Kenny.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—Delightful two-room suite, large living room, bedroom; southern exposure; electric light; $12.50 week. Kelley.

85TH, 203 WEST.—Attractive large and small bedrooms; beautifully furnished; kitchen privileges. Ross.

85TH, 300 WEST.—Large and small sunny rooms; electricity; private house; board optional; references.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Newly furnished front suite, single room; running water, steam heat; adjoining bath; elevator; references. King.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Unusually large, sunny front room, elegantly furnished; piano, fireplace, ideal studio living room; high class house.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Large room, running water, electric light, $8; gentleman only.

88TH, 162 WEST.—Warm, clean, nicely furnished; large and small room; reasonable.

92D, 40 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, running water, $2 up; private house; telephone.

95TH, 317 WEST.—Front room, adjoining parlor, bright, sunny; lady preferred; references. Apt. 41.

99TH, 245 WEST, (Broadway.)—Small hall room adjoining bath; steam-heated; two flights; $2.50.

102D ST., (near Drive.)—Floor of two large homelike rooms and two baths in private house occupied by owner; gentlemen preferred. Phone Riverside 992.

103D AND BROADWAY.—A few single rooms in high-class hotel for rent to refined persons at reduced rates if taken permanently. Apply Hotel Marseilles.

103D, 216 WEST, (Broadway, corner 103d.)—Two elegantly furnished rooms; running water. French.

103D, 2 WEST.—Room, facing Park, $4.50; small room, $2.50; telephone. Burpee.

106TH, WEST.—Nicely furnished room, $3.50 per week; gentlemen only. Phone 1936 Academy.

107TH, (2,783 Broadway.)—A nicely furnished suite, or single rooms; electricity, running water; elevator apartment. Harrington.

110TH, 509 WEST, (Apt. 1A.)—Newly furnished outside room; running water.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful light room, adjoining bath; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

115TH, 620 WEST.—Charming outside room; Columbia; business woman Apt 82 after 6

116TH, (Near Riverside.)—Sunny parlor, with bedroom; running water; telephone. Morningside 6487.

116TH, 620 WEST.—Pleasant room, private family, for woman giving references. Apt. 63.

119TH, 124 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath; telephone, electricity, heat; references required.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Large, elegant front room; also small room; every convenience; select neighborhood.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Two large, attractive rooms, modern elevator apartment; $5-$6. McCague

121ST, 523 WEST.—Desirable room; elevator apartment; fine location. Mrs. Appleton.

124TH, (2,131 Broadway.)—Large, handsomely furnished room; gentleman, business woman. Apartment 44

170TH, 617 WEST.—Independent, large room, bath, telephone, electricity, large closet, suitable for one or two; in refined small family; reasonable. Apartment 4A.

BROADWAY, 2,100, (123d.)—Large, comfortable room, running water; gentleman preferred. Apartment 25.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 327.—Beautifully furnished rooms, single, en suite; every convenience, Riverside 9086. Welbasky.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 355, (99th.)—Beautiful suite, overlooking Park; 2 rooms, bath.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 301.—Small front room, steam, bath, telephone, $4. Jorgensen.

CLAREMONT AV., 15, (Riverside Drive, 116th St.)—Elegantly equipped large room, 10th floor, overlooking Columbia Campus; private family. Apartment 102. Morningside 6650.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, Apartment 55.—Riverside Drive, Grant's Tomb Park, and Palisade view; beautifully furnished rooms. Phone Morningside 291.

CLAREMONT AV., 196.—Desirable two-room suite, front; elevator; private family. Apartment 26.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th St., West.)—Steam-heated, large and small room; private residence; meals optional; telephone; references.

Doctor's office, beautiful suite in exceptional home, especially suitable for doctor. 519 West End Av., (corner 85th.) 5538 Schuyler.

MANHATTAN AV., 408, (118th St.)—Outside room, $4; elevator. Apartment 51.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 50, (Apartment 4.)—Elegantly furnished, large, well-heated room for gentleman, with family of two.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 76.—Beautiful, large, light, front room, first floor; lovely for studio; between 79th and 80th Sts.; other rooms for rent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 35.

WADSWORTH AV., 380.—Large, well-heated, quiet, outside room; gentleman. Fort George bus terminus; subway. Apt. 2A.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior bachelor accommodations, single or suite; bath; breakfast. 3050 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 519, (cor. 85th.)—Beautiful, furnished room in exclusive residence; electricity, steam heat. Phone 5538 Schuyler.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 149, (Borough Hall.)—Business people; attractive room; references exchanged. 755 Main.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

THREE rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to let, singly or en suite, in light, steam-heated apartment. Phone 843 Madison.

10TH, 3 EAST.—Handsome room; southern exposure; all improvements; gentleman; private residence.

MADISON AV., 1,536.—Parlor floor, suitable doctor or dentist.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Comfortable, steam-heated room, in elevator apartment with refined American family, between 70th and 100th Sts., West, by attorney; $8 to $8, or with meals, $15 to $18. N 331 Times Downtown.

LARGE STUDIO to sublet, with two smaller rooms, all partly furnished, electric light, steam heater, bath, range, open fireplace; $38 monthly. W. J. Park, 232 W. 14th St.

Wanted—Furnished second story front room; mother and daughter; twin beds; above 90th St., west side. G 37 Times.

ACCOMMODATIONS—Refined family, business couple; care of 6. Box 347 Times, 2 Rector St.

Young man, refined, desires neat room, upper Manhattan; state price. P 114 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

36TH, 14 EAST.—Large double room, private bath; home table; references.

38TH, 29 EAST.—Attractive large room, adjoining bath; southern exposure; excellent meals; refined.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (163 Lexington Av.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at less cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone; elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $16 weekly up.

MADISON AV., 2[illegible] (36th.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

MADISON AV., 191[illegible].—Large room with private bath; excellent table.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well heated, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent board; all improvements.

48TH, 48 WEST.—Heated rooms, running water; excellent table; rates reasonable. Bryant 3916.

54 WEST 54TH ST.

Rooms, with board; southern exposure; references.

16 WEST 55TH ST.

Table board; rooms top floor; references.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Handsome rooms, southern exposure; heat, running water; home table, telephone.

59TH, 41, 43, 45. Elevator. MADISON ARMS.

72D, 314 WEST.—Quiet, refined accommodations, with American family; excellent home table; references.

72D, 269 WEST.—Large, comfortable double, single rooms; private bath; table boarders accommodated.

72D, 242 WEST.—Rooms for rent; private baths; excellent table.

72D, 253 WEST.—Pleasant rooms with, without baths, good table; table guests.

117 WEST 72D ST.

Large and small rooms, with board.

72D, 261 WEST.—Handsome large front room, private bath; small rooms; excellent table.

151 WEST 76TH ST.

Large, small rooms; private bath; references.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive, steam-heated rooms; large, single; electricity; bath; excellent table.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea-room and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, [illegible] WEST.

One double and one single room.

80TH ST., 123 WEST, (The Georgian.)—Modern accommodations; good service; excellent cuisine; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Waycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 68 WEST.—Front room, second floor; also studio with grand piano.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; every convenience; southern exposure; excellent cuisine; references.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; excellent table; home surroundings; table guests.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Unexpected vacancies, 2 large, attractive rooms; excellent table; reasonable.

86TH, 130 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; electricity; excellent table; reference.

91ST, 39 WEST.—Desirable room for one or two persons; Jewish family; excellent table; table guests accommodated. Telephone 6926 River.

93D, (676 West End Av.)—Large double room, adjoining bath; modern conveniences; gentlemen; couple.

94TH, 147 WEST.—Sunny rooms; parlor dining room; private bath; telephone, electricity.

95TH, 65 WEST, (The Roselle.)—Elegantly furnished large, small rooms; table board.

102D, 305 WEST, (Riverside.)—One, two exceptionally large front rooms, eight windows facing south; private baths; owner's home; references.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence, offers very large steam heated front room; also single room; really exceptional table; moderate terms.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Large, double, front parlor, private boarding house; first-class Jewish table. Morningside 2103.

146TH, 524 WEST.—Desirable large rooms, bath, telephone, electricity, large closet, suitable 2 gentlemen, couple; all home comforts; excellent table; pleasant surroundings; small private family; maid service; references; $8. Apt. 7.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Warm rooms; first-class table; refined associates; references; reasonable; Southerners.

Private family will rent large room, running water, to gentleman. Schuyler 6620.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Steam-heated rooms, superior board, $10-$12. Morningside 4960. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 454, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks from North 158th St.; wonderful grounds.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.

174 West 126th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WEST END AV., 554, (86th.)—Large rooms, excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

WEST END AV., 541, (Corner 86th.)—Attractively furnished room; social parlors; table guests accommodated.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double rooms, private baths, meals optional; facing park; singles.

BOARD WANTED.

Room and board wanted by young lady in private family; refined surroundings; full particulars requested. M 221 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Highcliffe Hotel, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

Country Board Wanted.

Board and mother's care for two children, 8 and 5 years, within one hour of 42d St., convenient to school. N 96 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW. Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Flack, 1700 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 TOURING, $750. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

BROUGHAM Town Car, 1916; cost $3,600; our price, $1,850. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 BERLIN. 7-passenger; full out-door; used about 7,000 miles; guaranteed every way; color Brewster green; beautiful brown upholstering; must sacrifice. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone 3052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1915 SEDAN. 5-passenger; fully equipped in every way; repainted; color, Brewster green; condition guaranteed; bargain. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone 3052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1916 TOWN CAR. 7-passenger; fully equipped; condition guaranteed; many extras; must be seen to be appreciated; will sacrifice. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone 3052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1916 CABRIOLET. 4-passenger; run about 8,000 miles; fully equipped; condition like new; must be seen to be appreciated. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone 3052 Columbus.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE.

CADILLAC 1916 TOURING. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 cabriolet; overhauled and refinished; exceptional bargain; $1,350. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

CHANDLER "SIX" late 1916 touring; machine absolutely perfect; Houck wire wheels; oversized tires, new; slip covers, shock absorbers, best offer $725. E. G. Widner, 68 William St. 5822 John.

FIAT "30," Fleetwood touring; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON Super-Six Limousine Landaulet town car, in splendid condition; sell very reasonable. Flatbush 5480.

HUDSON 1917 brougham; town car; wire wheels; like new. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1917 sedan; bargain; first-class condition; guaranteed service. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

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Agents Wanted	50c
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AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD for sale; 1 brand new model K 6-ton, chain drive truck, with dumping body, with a large number of spare parts, immediate delivery. W. B. Spencer, 30 Church St. Phone Cortlandt 7314.

LANCIA 1917 collapsible town car. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE 1915, "38" landaulet; extra touring body. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

PACKARDS.
1916 TWIN SIX LIMOUSINE.
1915 "3-38" LIMOUSINE.
GEORGE LAMBERTY, 1,926 BROADWAY.

PACKARD Twin Six, 1-25 model limousine; perfect running condition; recently overhauled and painted; sacrifice. X 335 Times Annex.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine, 1914, "38;" perfect condition; will sacrifice. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "66," 4 pass. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 B'way.

RENAULT.—Leaving for camp immediately; will sacrifice for quick sale latest model Renault 35-45 H. P. speedster; remarkable car; completely equipped; lights, starter, wire wheels, original cost, $7,500. Telephone Circle 637 for demonstration. No agents.

REO 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 7-passenger, with an extra touring body, can't be told from new; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 55th St.

REO 1917, 5 passenger, with Winter top, convertible into sedan; mechanically perfect; any reasonable offer accepted. Gramercy 4424.

SCRIPPS BOOTH 1916, newly painted; bargain; $375. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 COUPE
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

S. G. V. 1915 town car; separate touring body; just overhauled; newly painted; perfect condition; modern equipment; sacrifice to quick buyer. Phone Columbus 9113.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Most beautiful car in city; Fleetwood body, every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut paneling; cost $3,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 8374 Riverside.

STEARNS KNIGHT TOWN CAR.
"Light 4" model; Fleetwood limousine body; imported linings; beautiful fixtures and vanity cases; interior renovated; newly painted, shows no perceptible sign of usage; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th. (Columbus 7690.)

STEARNS-KNIGHT, 4-cylinder, 1917, 4-passenger coupe, painted Rolls-Royce blue; practically new; sacrifice. 507 5th Av., Room 501. Phone Murray Hill 9831.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 8-cyl. brougham landaulet, Fleetwood body; all 1917 improvements. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1916 Bulldog Special; service guaranteed; $1,175. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

"WHITE" USED CARS.
Also other well-known makes, touring cars and taxicabs.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

Motor Trucks.

Three 2-ton trucks for sale; first-class condition; used 3 months; easy terms arranged. 1,197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Decatur 4636.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
1917 STUTZ "16" Valve Speedster.
1917 HUDSON SEDAN.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
1917 STUTZ TOURING; like new.
HUDSON LIMOUSINE.
SERIES 18 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER
1917 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 MAXWELL TOURING.
1917 BUICK TOURING.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
CHALMERS Light "6" Touring, $425.
HUDSON Super-Six Winter Top; make offer.
1916 SAXON "6" ROADSTER.
HUPMOBILE Roadster Winter Top; price $375.
OVERLAND Touring; excellent condition; price $325.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-666.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars, Limousine bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOMOBILE WANTED.—Limousine or landaulet, standard make late model; state lowest price and where seen; must be in A1 condition; no dealers; private party. Box 9F, 1,364 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC Limousine.—Late model; monthly preferred. Telephone Morrisania 5174 Riverside. 204 West 92d.

DELAUNEY.—Beautiful Delauney brougham town car, newly painted, to hire monthly; first-class service; moderate rates. Bord, 114 West 50th.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, 204 West 48th St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD landaulet, beautiful car, belonging to very wealthy family; weekly or monthly. Telephone Mr. Smith, Murray Hill 8713.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 880.

PACKARD landaulet for rent; any way you desire. Phone Schuyler 1160. Micker.

PIERCE-ARROW limousines; moderate rates; weekly, monthly. Economical Garage, Columbus 7261. Muldoon.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD STORAGE. — Automobiles, $5 per month up. West Side Storage, 310-312 West 14th. Phone Audubon 3515.

DEAD STORAGE (automobiles) $5 month up. Matt Dwyer's, 311-319 West 140th. Audubon 1540-1.

AUTO STORAGE, commercial, &c., $3 month. 170th St., Cromwell Av., Bronx. 1573 Melrose.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School. WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 225 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, thoroughly experienced, take complete charge, desires to connect with reliable firm; $20 to start. D. T., 47 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, executive; capable take full charge; trial balances, stenographer; $20. P 113 Times.

CAPABLE MEDICAL ASSISTANT; several years' editorial, secretarial, stenographic experience; unusual ability; best references. G 85 Times.

CASHIER.—Experienced cashier wants position first-class restaurant. Davis, 49 Lee Av., Brooklyn.

EXECUTIVE.
College woman, managing member bond house, closed owing partner's enlistment, seeks permanent business position requiring systematic detail work; executive and general office ability, initiative, adaptability, responsibility. G 403 Times Annex.

GOVERNESS.—Parisienne, college graduate, visiting governess, French, German, English. Write Pianist, 2,730 Broadway.

LADY'S COMPANION or Managing Housekeeper.—Lady desires position as lady's companion or managing housekeeper. A. F. Wade, 264 West 37th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First class laundress wishes ladies', gentlemen's fine washing; reference. 220 West 61st St. Williams.

SECRETARY STENOGRAPHER. — Capable, intelligent, refined; several years' experience as confidential and financial secretary; accounting and technical experience; now employed; exceptional qualifications as private secretary. X 246 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, Assistant Bookkeeper.—American; competent; 6 years' experience; references; $15. W 332 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, thoroughly competent and efficient, Jewish young lady, at present employed, desires to make change; 6 years' practical experience; excellent references. Address H. M., 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; 6 years' experience; neat; American; no agency; $18. N 344 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—French teacher, highest references, wishes position. Address Madame D., 208 West 59th.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED HELP.—City, country; references. Hope Agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 8049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 121 Liberty, Room 104. Telephone Cortlandt 6686.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5455.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, trial balance, financial statements, audits written up weekly by private accountant. S. A., 107 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits, systems; books balanced, closed; financial statements. Worth 5409 or W 331 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING or correspondent's work wanted by college man; writes clearly and forcefully; experienced. "Ad.," Times Harlem.

CASHIER OR BOOKKEEPER with Stock Exchange firm or loan clerk or bookkeeper with trust company; reference first class. N 333 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mr. Leo Levy of 26 West 74th St. wishes to place his chauffeur-mechanic, who is thoroughly reliable, trustworthy, and a man of eleven years' experience. Telephone Columbus 6662.

CHAUFFEUR. — Gentleman wishes to find situation for his chauffeur; strictly honest, reliable, and exceptionally clever driver, first-class mechanic, colored, neat. Phone Murray Hill 6185.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, married, first-class driver, wants position for chauffeur and valet, with or without his own car. Tokio, 742 6th Av. Tel. Vanderbilt 1597.

CHAUFFEUR, MECHANIC. — Young man married; abstainer, desires steady position; 9 years' experience; careful driver. Raphael, 1,213 Vyse Av., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, 32; first-class driver, mechanic; 14 years' experience; private; $25. 506 West 145th, care of Fisher.

CHAUFFEUR (36) wishes steady private position; good references. Eller, 219 East 66th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; references; private preferred. Bell, care Morris, 514 W. 128th.

CHAUFFEUR, (25,) single, 7 years' experience, Gillis, 227 E. 72d. Rhinelander 8219.

CHEMIST.—Long laboratory and plant experience, open for engagement in research or plant operations; good executive. X 349 Times Annex.

COLLECTOR and first-class all-round outside man; ten years' selling experience; war conditions make change imperative; best references from present employer. N 335 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE STUDENTS, (2,) desire any kind of position for future concern; references furnished. R. A. Times Harlem.

EDITOR.—Technical man, college graduate, trade journal experience, well qualified in chemical and related industries, familiar several languages and technical translations, wishes connection with technical journal or publisher. X 338 Times Annex.

GENTLEMAN, 38; active, unincumbered, reliable; anything, anywhere; small salary; references. P 110 Times.

MAN, 40, special officer or day watchman. Maguire, 101 West 104th St.

SALES AND OFFICE MANAGER wishes to connect with manufacturing concern in need of successful man to build up business; can prove enormous results; big future more considered than large salary. Address P 100 Times.

SALESMAN, New England, with established trade, wants line dresses; commission. P 67 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish, English; translator, correspondent, French, Spanish; 17 years old; no experience; $20 week. P 106 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, rapid typist, knowledge of stenography, experienced in office detail, desires position with real opportunity; financial house preferred; $15. P 102 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 31, experienced outside investigator, adjuster, collector; reference, character. G 29 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT.—Dental office; typist preferred; $9 to start. Apply Room 705, 452 5th Av., today, 10-12, or Wednesday till 7.

BOOKKEEPER.—A neat lady, over 20, wanted in a high-class gown shop to make herself generally useful, who can write a good hand, understanding a little bookkeeping. Green Shop, 11 East 47th.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by large men's neckwear manufacturers; address, stating fully age, experience, salary, references. G 7 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — By electrical contractor; salary $15-$18, depending on qualifications; state age and experience. N 98 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted in wholesale house; state age, experience, nationality, and salary expected. N 101 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double-entry; close Saturdays; state experience and salary. M 223 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and typewriter wanted. Call Wednesday morning, 9 o'clock, 166 Madison Av., 1st floor.

CLEANERS. — Apply housekeeper, Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th St.

COOK.—Small family (Riverside Drive) requires immediately cook and a capable nurse for baby of 6 months, preferably Scotch or English; both must have the very best of references, otherwise do not apply. Apply de Sherbinin, 827 Riverside, Apt. 9 south.

COOK wanted; eight hours a day, six days a week; written application necessary. H. S. Patterson, 120 East 62d St.

GIRLS wanted in office of large manufacturing concern; good opportunity for advancement; only bright and willing need apply; monthly bonus and salary; state age and other details. S. E., 105 Times.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Wanted, refined woman, who is accustomed to, fond of, and tactful with children as mother's helper; one who can take full charge of two children, 2 and 4 years of age, who will go to Chicago with me for a year; references required. Please write to X 304 Times Annex.

PARCEL WRAPPERS.—Large mail order house requires parcel wrappers for men's and women's wearing apparel; steady position; good salary to start, and excellent opportunity for advancement; experience desirable, but not essential. Address H. B., 207 Times Downtown.

SALESLADY.—Refined young woman, attractive personality; experience unnecessary; high-class, dignified position, paying big returns; excellent future; salary or commission. Room 1611, 220 West 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER for credit department of large concern; preferably one who has had experience in line of work; state full particulars regarding experience and salary expected. S. F., 276 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER in wholesale house, having experience in exporting medicine or perfumes and able to write and translate Spanish; state age, experience, nationality, and salary expected. N 102 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—American, neat in appearance, high school graduate, one who can take stenographic notes and transcribe neatly and accurately; salary to begin $15 per week. N 336 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.— Office assistant; experienced; salary $12. Call Tuesday, Jan. 1, before 2:30 P. M., or write, Lawson Piano Co., 372 East 149th St.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper in law office; reply in own handwriting stating age, salary, and experience. W 311 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Neat appearance and general office work; accurate; apply between 9 and 12, Room 1617, 150 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPEWRITER, export experience preferred. 78 Greenwich St., City. A. L. Salamy Co.

STENOGRAPHER, first class, with knowledge of bookkeeping. Address Room 1718, 120 Broadway.

STOCK GIRL. — Competent; familiar with waists and dresses or silks; this is a splendid opportunity for a bright girl of good education seeking a future in the business world; give in first letter full details of all past experience and salary desired. Box LE, 104 East 14th.

TYPIST.

Experienced; good pay; opportunity for advancement. Smith Pharmacal, 323 E. 34th.

YOUNG LADY, ABOUT 25 YEARS OF AGE, MUST HAVE HAD SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN CHARGE OF PAYROLL DEPARTMENT OF A SHOE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; IS REQUIRED BY ONE OF THE LARGEST COMPANIES IN LONG ISLAND CITY; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR A YOUNG WOMAN WITH THE PROPER EXPERIENCE AND ABILITY; ONLY THOSE WITH SHOE MANUFACTURING EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY. OPPORTUNITY, 293 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG WOMAN for clerical work; accurate at figures; salary $8 to start; state age, education, and experience. M 222 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

JUPP AGENCY, 87 Nassau.—Stenographers, seventeen bona fide permanencies; number twelve to twenty.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllab-ic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

CLERKS FOR FILING can earn $15 to $30, according to ability; we secure these positions for our graduates, teaching them expert filing business in six weeks; join the day and evening classes forming now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone 2261 Franklin.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—Forceful, neat appearing, gentlemanly, good education, one who thoroughly knows New York field. Apply by letter, X 339 Times Annex.

AVIATORS WANTED.
Experienced aviators wanted at once. Standard Aero Corporation of New York, Elizabeth, N. J.

BARBER.—GOOD, SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS BARBER; CLEAN APPEARANCE; POSITION PERMANENT; FIRST-CLASS SHOP; SALARY $18 PER WEEK TO START, WITH CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT IF YOU MAKE GOOD; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES. ADDRESS BARBER, 1,501 EAST 4TH ST., SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PENN.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced man on double entry books wanted by wholesale jewelers; must be capable of handling correspondence, collections, &c.; state fully age, references, experience, salary desired. N 337 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—To handle general set of books; must be neat, accurate, and acceptable to bond company; permanent position; good chance for advancement; state age, salary, and references. A 109 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, with experience and good references, for small business; write, giving full details, salary expected, &c.; bond will be required. Address P 109 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—To take complete charge. Bronze Product Society, 53 Hope St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER. — Bright, accurate, young man; permanent, pleasant position. Call 9 Wednesday, Babcock Co., 116 West 14th St.

BOY WANTED.
GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN THE ADVERTISING BUSINESS; ADVANCEMENT. APPLY OR WRITE ROOM 712, 331 4TH AV., NEW YORK.

BOYS.—New York corporation, in advancing present employes, has vacancies requiring bright, industrious boys to start at the bottom; salary $25 per month, with advancement in accordance with boy's ability and the needs of the business. M 220 Times Downtown.

BOYS wanted in office of large manufacturing concern; good opportunity for advancement; only bright and willing need apply; monthly bonus and salary; state age and other details. K. T., 100 Times.

BOY Wanted.—Good chance for a boy of good family in old established importing house; must be willing to start at bottom; no previous experience required. Address L. X., 1,364 Broadway.

BOY for office work; beginner no objection. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, education, and reference to S. J. T., Room 301, 18 Broadway, New York.

BOY.—Large corporation desires bright boy for supply department; age 16 to 18; good advancement. R. N., P. O. Box 70, Station D.

BOY.—Large corporation desires bright boy for office work; age 16 to 18; good advancement. R. N., P. O. Box 70, Station D.

BUS CONDUCTORS.
Men 25 years or over; married men preferred; permanent positions assured; good references required; 27½c. an hour to start; capable men become drivers within a few months; pay 33c. an hour to start. Apply any weekday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., Fifth Avenue Coach Company, 10 East 102d St.

BUTLER.—Small family wintering at Palm Beach want well-trained butler not over 40, industrious and with good habits and personal references. Apply 115 East 29th St. from 10 to 12 mornings.

CANVASSERS to sell New York and suburbs electric attachment for winding phonographs automatically; retail $25; big profit; easily sold, especially if experienced in vacuum cleaners, irons, &c.; write experience and what you have accomplished; commission basis. N 59 Times.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT wanted to take charge of office; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address A. B., 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

CLERK
in large manufacturing concern; state age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. O. H. C., 125 Times Downtown.

CLERK for factory office of Christian firm; to a man who is willing to start at bottom and work hard a good future is assured; state age, experience, and salary desired. H. G., 291 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNTANT, experienced, to install and operate cost system in airplane factory in Long Island; immediate employment; state age, experience, salary, references. M 238 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER'S ASSISTANT wanted; one who has had experience in either corset or brassiere factory. Address C. B., 225 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN,
ARE YOU SATISFIED
to spend your life
on a drawing board?
IF not, this ad. is meant for you.
IF you are a technical man,
IF you have shop experience,
IF you are ambitious,
IF you feel that you can develop into an efficient sales engineer,
there is an exceptional opportunity for you in our
INDUSTRIAL BEARINGS DIVISION.
HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY,
NEWARK, N. J.
Send your qualifications, with photograph. All communications will be considered confidential.

DRAFTSMAN, (SHIP.)—Capable, experienced man wanted as instructor in elementary evening course in ship drafting; apply by letter, stating fully practical experience, special training and teaching experience, if any, and present position. Address Ship Drafting Instructor, Box 115 Flatiron Bldg.

DRAFTSMAN.—Experienced in industrial engineering, designing; give age and full particulars as to education, practical experience, and salary expected. N 96 Times.

DRAFTSMEN, experienced, for jig and fixture work. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMEN.—Qualified to do jig and fixture, tool and gauge work; references required. X 344 Times Annex.

ENGINEER.—Licensed engineer. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

ENTRY CLERK AND CASHIER
State age, nationality and salary. L. M. K., 155 Times Downtown.

GLASS WORKERS.
STEAM MAKERS AND HAND SEALERS
IN EXPERTS CAN MAKE
$30 WEEK,
WITH OVERTIME AND BONUS.
CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

INSTRUCTOR.—In school for aeroplane mechanics, a man well up in aeroplane construction, planes, fuselage, landing chassis, wiring, truing-up, controls, &c. Write or call Wednesday, Room 302, 113 West 42d St.

HIGH-GRADE MEN WANTED.
A rapidly growing, aggressive brass goods manufacturing concern will be interested to hear from ambitious men who have made good in connection with all factory departments—purchasing and stores, accounting, inspection, production, and especially foremen of various departments; foundry, plating, assembly, buffing, packing, press, screw machine, &c.; active, sober, reliable men looking for permanent connection and real opportunity should write full details of experience in first letter so interview may be arranged. N 94 Times.

LARGE MANUFACTURING COMPANY wants intelligent, well educated young man to fill position of mail clerk and at same time prepare himself for higher position; present salary $10 per week. Answer, own handwriting; state nationality. N 334 Times Downtown.

MANAGERS.—High grade, educational managers, for Philadelphia and Baltimore, preferably with life insurance experience; state education and experience, confidential; drawing account. N 99 Times.

MESSENGER.—Young man, about 17 years of age, to begin as messenger in bank; good chance for advancement. Write Box 40, 2,121 3d Av.

NECKWEAR SALESMEN wanted, experienced, for Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa; commission. Apply Nat Fetar & Co., 884 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE MANAGER wanted, who must be competent to take entire control; must have thorough knowledge of elevators, &c., and fully understand the value of all repairs. N 339 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVES.—Ambitious men employed in industrial or commercial establishments to increase earnings by devoting spare time evenings representing interests of large institution; high-grade, dignified employment, state age, position held, and references; strictly confidential, commission. N 65 Times.

SALESMEN.—Alert men of good appearance and education for exhibit work in New York, Pennsylvania, and New England States; if you possess force and integrity and proven selling record we offer you a splendid opportunity, with chance for advancement; guaranteed drawing account against commission. Apply H. A. Yost, 120 West 32d St., sixth floor.

SALESMAN. — LARGE DOMESTIC EMBROIDERY CONCERN REQUIRE THE SERVICE OF A HIGH-GRADE SALESMAN WHO HAS AN ESTABLISHED FOLLOWING WITH THE WAIST AND DRESS TRADE; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN. COMMISSION AND DRAWING ACCOUNT. WRITE S. E., X 334 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMAN.—A manufacturing corporation wants an energetic salesman in New York and in each centre within 50 miles of New York; excellent opportunity for advancement; automobile experience not necessary, but desirable; men who have sold magnetos, carburetors, and spark plugs preferred; hustlers can make big money; commission. Apply Room 412, 1,777 Broadway. Col. 5280.

SALESMEN.—A few sober, industrious men of character and education to complete our sales force; there is a steady demand for our product and capable men can earn a good income; must be at least 25 years of age; commission basis, with drawing account. Y. A., 50 Times.

SALESMEN.—Intelligent, energetic men to handle a high-grade proposition in Eastern territory; good appearance and character chief requisites; opportunity for advancement; transportation furnished, drawing account against commission. A. Y., 39 Times.

SALESMEN who can stand prosperity; fine opportunity selling the most popular line of motor trucks; salary and commission; permanent employment to the right men; experience unnecessary. Address Prosperity, 175 Times.

SALESMAN wanted by well-known manufacturer of ladies' neckwear and handmade waists; one familiar with trade in and outside New York; salary and commission. Write H. R., N 106 Times.

SALESMEN.—City salesmen wanted for importing millinery house; retail trade; salary or commission; only those acquainted with the millinery trade need apply. J. H. Lichtenstein, 20 West 38th St.

SALESMEN with following among department stores Pacific Coast, handle high-grade ladies' silk underwear; exceptional opportunity for right men; commission. J. R., 214 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted to represent the Columbia Lace Co. throughout the East; must have a knowledge of the lace curtain trade; salary. Apply Columbia Lace Co., 200 5th Av.

SALESMAN to handle our well-known brand of spring snap-fasteners as side line; commission basis. Venus Dress Fastener Co., 30 Court St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, high class book salesman; new composition, from Roycroft Shop, East Aurora; leads furnished; commission. Call Room 500, 2 West 45th.

SALESMEN with following among the ladies' tailors to handle woolen line; salary and commission. Call or write I. Goodman, 114 5th Av.

SALESMEN.—Only those who can speak in public; big money; no visitors; commission. Mr. Shapiro, 507 5th Av.

SHOE BUYER.
The Charles William Store require the services of a high-grade assistant buyer of shoes. The sales in this department are very large, growing rapidly, and the opportunity is an exceptional one for the man possessing the necessary shoe knowledge and business training.
A knowledge of mail order methods desirable, but not essential.
If you have the qualifications for this position, apply by letter only, giving full particulars.
THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Merchandise Manager.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, about 20 years, in dry goods business; must be of good appearance and character, possess practical business experience and correct and rapid stenographer and typewriter; only Remington machine operator need apply; good position and excellent chance of advancement. Address in handwriting, stating age, experience, reference, and salary. N 329 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE ASSISTANT, experienced; salary $12. Call Tuesday Jan. 1, before 2:30 P. M., or write Lawson Piano Co., 372 East 149th St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPISTS, Italian and French, experienced; state salary desired and give references. M 228 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, American, for large engineering corporation; state age, experience, and salary. N 340 Times Downtown.

STOCKMAN.—Dress goods, silks, and cotton goods man, past 30, to take charge of piece goods stock in large mail-order house; experienced in retail dry goods or manufacturing concern; state experience, age, and salary required. S. R., 224 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT FOR A LEAD PLANT FOR A LARGE PENCIL FACTORY; A MAN WITH THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF THE PROCESSES, MATERIALS AND MACHINERY; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY. ADDRESS X 340 TIMES ANNEX.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.
Apply W. A. Raspl, chief train dispatcher, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Harlem River, 132d St., Willis Av., Bronx.

TELLER.—Bank wants experienced teller; state experience and salary expected. W 290 Times Downtown.

THE WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
HAVE THE FOLLOWING OPENINGS IN THEIR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:
BOYS
MUST BE 16, FOR MAIL AND MESSENGER SERVICE, $7 TO START; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT.
DRAFTSMEN
HIGH CLASS MEN, EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGNING AND DRAFTING OF SMALL MACHINES AND APPARATUS; STEADY POSITION AND EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT ALONG ENGINEERING LINES; CALL OR WRITE.
GLASS WORKERS
EXPERT MEN, INDUSTRIOUS AND COMPETENT, FOR BULB BLOWING AND STEM MAKING; RIGHT MEN CAN WORK OVERTIME, DOUBLE TIME FOR SUNDAY WORK; EARN $50 A WEEK.
INSTRUMENT MAKERS
AND MODEL MAKERS, HIGH CLASS MEN ON SMALL ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL APPARATUS; MUST BE ACCUSTOMED TO USING BLUE PRINTS, MICROMETERS; STEADY POSITIONS; ADVANCEMENT.
YOUNG MEN
WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION, $8-$9 TO START; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES TO ADVANCE ALONG ENGINEERING LINES.
CALL
57 BETHUNE ST.,
NEAR WEST ST., 6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

TOOL DESIGNER. — A1 man; Christian firm; experienced on jigs, fixtures, and dies; state age, experience, and salary desired. J. F., 252 Times Downtown.

Education Notes.

The Board of Examiners states that there are 447 candidates for first assistant in high schools, divided by subjects as follows: Accounting and commercial law, 40; biological science, 21; classical languages, 18; domestic art, 7; domestic science, 5; economics, 4; elocution, 14; English, 61; fine arts, 15; history, 30; mathematics, 47; mechanic arts, 19; modern languages, 48; music, 17; physical science, 39; stenography and typewriting, 34; physical training, 23.

Evening School 84, Amethyst Street, the Bronx, will open Thursday for the second term with the following classes: Commercial department, stenography, and bookkeeping; industrial department, mechanical drawing, electrical installation, shopwork, millinery, embroidery, dressmaking, and cooking; academic department, classes for high school preparation, and a special class in preparation for coming civil service examinations, national, State, and city. In the department for foreigners special attention will be given to preparation for citizenship, for women as well as men. The school sessions are Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings. Edward D. Stryker, the Principal, will be at the school on Fridays in January to register pupils, beginning Jan. 11.

Lawrence J. Young has been elected President of the Assistant Teachers of Shopwork.

Women students hereafter will be admitted to all the free courses of the evening session at City College for which in the past they have been compelled to pay because of their sex.

The Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association will meet at Atlantic City from Feb. 28 to March 2.

The public schools will reopen tomorrow.

Twenty-two clerks and two tabulating machine operators have been appointed for temporary periods in the Bureau of Attendance.

A continuation class will be established in P. S. 72, Manhattan, for women residing nearby.

The continuation class for bakers, at the Bakers' Union, 105 Thetford Avenue, Brooklyn, has been transferred to 229 Sackman Street.

The hours of sessions of the three classes at the Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway, have been decreased from ten to eight hours a week in each class.

Police Department News.

Transfers.—To take effect 8 A. M., Jan. 2: Patrolmen T. F. R. McGuire, from 65 to 38; E. ... from 7 Dist. to 68. To Detective Bureau from precincts indicated, designated as Detective Sergeants, Second Grade: ... Carton, 74, to 5th Branch. Assigned to ... Branch: J. A. Dougherty, 5; W. F. ... 31, Clarence Daly, 22, A. J. Butler, ... P. A. Burke, 147; Giovanni Dardis, ...

Leaves of Absence (Without Pay.)—For 1 day from 8 A. M., Jan. 1: F. D. MacNeill, 14; J. F. Malloy, 157; J. E. Cassidy, ...; Peter McCrea, 151; W. W. Ruege, 165; ... Jimmick, 275. For 1 day, from 4 P. M., Jan. 1: P. J. Hynes, 13; J. W. McGough, 144; Henry Adami, 144; H. A. Atwood, 167; H. D. C. Weber, 278; E. J. ..., 43; G. R. Normann, 144; K. A. ..., 149; I. S. Slocum, 167. For 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Jan. 2: Eugene Turro, ...; W. V. Vierie, 165, George Meindel, Jr., 17; James Sullivan, 143. For 1 day, from 8 A. M., Jan. 2: C. S. McGowan, 143; E. O. ..., 143.

HELP WANTED—Male.

TOOL DESIGNERS.
Designers and detailers wanted; tools for high explosive shells; Government contract; salary basis; call, with sample of work, ready for work Wednesday; by Fort Lee ferry take bus from Edgewater to plant. American Can Co.

TRACER wanted, familiar with gasoline motor work. Apply Room 1106, 161 Park Av., Mr. Clarke.

TRAVELING SALESMAN
who call on newspaper selling features or news services can make a good deal of extra money by handling a side line; no samples to carry; commission only; genuine proposition, strictly confidential. Call or write Picture Press, Inc., 450 4th Av.

WATCHMAN, (night,) factory in Long Island City; some cleaning required; experience and reference necessary; permanent position. X 348 Times Annex.

YOUNG MEN wanted who have had experience in the handling of glove stock; best of references required; answer, giving full particulars. Louis Meyers & Son, 110 5th Av.

YOUNG MAN to work in receiving and shipping department of large publishing house; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. X 33... Times Annex.

Instruction.

YOUNG MAN.—We can secure for you a position in an attractive department of the army, where trained filing clerks not subject to draft are needed; our six weeks' course fits you for these positions; night and day classes forming now.
National Training School for Filing,
Shaw-Walker Co.,
60 Franklin St.
Tel. Franklin 2261.

MEN.—AGE IS NO BARRIER. Become Dental Mechanics. Agreeable work, excellent pay. Big demand. Remarkably short and practical course, individual instruction, day or evening. No book study. Easy payments. Get particulars; write for free Booklet 56. Dentists' Laboratories School, 23 W. 45th St. (Finest and most authoritative in America.)

ANYONE CAN LEARN to earn $25 to $100 weekly taking photographs. Many jobs now open. We teach motion picture, studio and commercial photography; 3 months' studio instruction. Day or evening classes. Easy terms. Call or write for booklet. N. Y. INSTITUTE OF PHOTOGRAPHY, Dept. 1-T, 141 West 36th St., New York.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. Natl. Salesmen's Training Ass'n, Suite 1803 Candler Bldg., N. Y.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS.
Splendid profession; individual instruction; best radio course in city; write or call today for booklet. Radio School, 157 East 86th St.

AGENTS WANTED.

A NEW YORK CORPORATION, manufacturing a patented, well established, nationally advertised product, is appointing distributors with exclusive territorial sales rights in different parts of the country; product is moderately priced and has a very broad field; large margin of profits insures splendid income, depending on size of territory; wonderful chance to establish your own permanent business; bond required to cover merchandise assignment. Sales Manager, Room 412, 1,777 Broadway. Col. 5296.

FOR SALE.

Private family will sell the furniture of a 9-room apartment as a whole for $1,200, with or without apartment, which rents for $175 a month; four rooms now rented pays rent; seen only by phone appointment; private telephone 672 Morningside.

For Sale. — Two Metropolitan Opera seats, Thursday, balance of season; orchestra circle; good location. N 345 Times Downtown.

Latest three-quarter morocco Encyclopaedia Britannica, installments or cash; bargain. X 341 Times Annex.

Purchase and Exchange.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY
bought, sold for cash; estates purchased. Delaney, 170 Broadway.

Highest prices paid, men's discarded clothing, shoes. Solomon, 1,173 2d Av. 6445 Plaza.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
At lowest rates for high-grade, late models; free ribbons and repairs.
FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS,
$20 to $70.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Phone Barclay 4738.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Noiseless, 3 months, $5; visible, 3 months, $7.50. Initial payment applies if purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.
339 Broadway, at Worth St. | TEL.
80 E. 23d St., opp. Madison Av. | 5406
149 W. 42d St., at Times Sq. | FRANKLIN.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
3 months, $5; non-visibles.
3 months, $7.50; visibles.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 4738.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A man of character and business ability to become associated with a well-known, established concern which has outgrown present facilities; profits about $50,000 a year; $25,000 investment required; active interest not absolutely necessary. Inquire L 377 Times Downtown.

To a man with executive ability who will be active, I will sell ½ interest in an established, growing installment medical business; $2,500 cash required; money protected by book accounts. O 111 Times.

Well known import and export house producing financial support willing to amalgamate with another concern of high standing doing large domestic business. N 333 Times Downtown.

Manufacturer of Spring Snap Fasteners wants party with $10,000 to secure half interest; large orders on hand; full investigation; good profits. Address Expansion, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

I am forming new oil company to operate in Texas best oil field; want a few small investors to join me; I will personally operate. Phone 6812 Columbus for information. Washburne.

Printer desires space for moderate size plant about 30x50 feet, preferably with concern where mutual and advantageous relations can be established. G 28 Times.

Manufacturer medium-priced waists, dresses wanted, to put same in established millinery shop, (57th St.) Opportunity, 134 Times.

Will sell established, paying corset, gown shop in heart, (57th) low rent; splendid opportunity; $2,000. Bargain, 168 Times.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The War Department issued the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Following relieved of previous orders:
Smith, Capt. C. F.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Mann, H. F. | Cohen, M. A. I.
Clinkscales, G. S. | Powelson, A. P.
Burrus, S.

Following appointed Capts. in M.R.C.:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Horner, D. A. | Bibby, B.
Breeding, E. | Breeding, E. G.
Britton, J. A. | Cary, E. G.
Corson, W. H. | Cooke, F. D.
Davin, E. J. | Day, J. L.
Eshelman, R. H. | Fenerty, B. J.
Gagion, T. R. | Gamble, J. F.
Harrison, F. | Haas, T. D.
Hilliard, T. R. | Howser, J. P.
Jordan, F. H. | McCool, S. A.
Many, C. W. | Rea, J. G.
Stewart, L. F. | Stiles, F. N.
Timmers, G. W. | Burns, M. A.
De Somoskeoy, V. H. | Fowler, P. H.
Hissem, R. W. | Hoffman, H. R.
Maver, W. W. | Meads, A. M.
Thames, J. | Barksdale, G. E.
Bayless, C. O. | Behrman, R. A.
Bieman, O. F. | Campbell, E. E.
Festerling, E. G. | Grimes, R. B., Jr.
Hicks, E. L. | Hoffman, H. V.
Johnson, H. C. | Johnson, J. H.
Logsdon, R. O. | Long, R. D.
Lyon, W. | Morton, H. J.
Price, J. W. | Pole, P. G.
Cobb, F. F. | Cotton, W. C.
Cappel, J. T. | Kane, H. F.
Farrell, J. E. | Clute, H. M.
Piper, W. S.

Following to duty with Av. Sec. of Sig. C. at Kelly Field:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Eastwood, E. | Chapin, C.
Meadors, R. C. | Lowe, F. A.
Chambers, H. C. | Scofield, H. W.
Chaffin, C. P.

Treger, 1st Lt. H., and Butler, 1st Lt. L. L., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
McNaught, Maj. F. H., to Kelly Field.
Fisher, Capt. J. L., to Boston, report to Cmdg. Gen., Northeastern Dept.
Hansen, Capt. O. A., and Edmonds, 1st Lt. W., to Ft. Riley for inst.
Schell, 1st Lt. J. P., to Ft. Oglethorpe for inst.

Following to Roosevelt Hosp., New York, for inst., then to their stations.
CAPTAINS.
Pollock, R. | Shaul, B. B.
Roberts, F. A.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Allen, E. W. | Hulcher, J. J.
Barsky, J. M.

Blankenship, 1st Lt. R. C., and Bussy, 1st Lt. T. J., to Camp Travis.
Denslow, 1st Lt. M. H.; Flinn, 1st Lt. G. F., and Schilling, 1st Lt. R. W., to Camp Sevier with Av. Sec. of Sig. C.
Simmons, Capt. M. J., and Lowenthal, 1st Lt. A. I., to Edgewood, Md., at U. S. Filling Plant.
Gleeton, 1st Lt. S. D., to Camp Lee.
Cohen, 1st Lt. M. A. L. will report to Dr. G. G. Davis, at Phila., for duty as instructor.
Powelson, 1st Lt. A. P., hon. discharged.
Brady, 1st Lt. J. C., to Army Gen. Hosp. No. 6, at Ft. McPherson, with Hosp. Unit H.

Following to Bellevue Hosp., N. Y., for inst.:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Baltz, S. A. | Tribble, N. O.
Boland, L. F. | Vaughan, W. R.
Birsner, L. J. | Carkadden, H. A.
Culberson, A. E. | Young, C. R.
Brooks, G. A. | Shugart, F. G.

Following to Boston City Hosp. for inst., then to their proper station:
Buck, Capt. W. E.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Colegrove, H. F. | Walker, M. H., Jr.
Beardall, H. M. | McKee, C. R.
Stroup, A. C. | Goodman, L. McC.
Buckley, R. E. | Ramsey, M. McC.
Morgan, W. A.

Houghton, Capt. H. A., to Ft. Totten and by letter to Cmdg. Gen. Eastern Dept. as intelligence officer.
Wilson, Capt. H. P., and Saunders, 1st Lt. C. E., will report by telegraph to Cmdg. Gen. of Western Dept.
Brady, 1st Lt. J. C., to Camp Meade.
Eagan, 1st Lt. R. E., hon. discharged.
Thomas, 1st Lt. H. M., to Walter Reed Hosp., sick.

Following to Camp Fremont:
MAJORS.
Hutchins, F. F. | Lougran, F. W.
Beerens, Capt. O. F.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Cashion, W. A. | McChesney, P. M.
Wallin, L.

Plumer, Capt. C., to Camp Kearny.
West, 1st Lt. C. E., to Camp Grant.

Medical Corps.

Compton, 1st Lt. A. F., and Lynch, 1st Lt. J. J., to Bellevue Hosp. for inst., then to their proper stations.
Bingham, Lt. Col. E. G., to Colfax, Iowa, to inspect certain buildings and property for use as a general hosp., then to station.

Following to Roosevelt Hosp., N. Y., for inst., then to station:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Conroy, J. S. | West, G. B.
Hall, G. McK. | Nealon, W. F.

Following of N. G., to Bellevue Hosp., for inst., then to station:
Brady, Maj. C. P.; Cubbison, 1st Lt. C. J.; Halferty, 1st Lt. H. E., and Logie, 1st Lt. A. J., to Bellevue Hosp., then to their stations.
Boucher, 1st Lt. H. E.; Dryer, 1st Lt. C. S.; Greene, 1st Lt. C. D., and Parsons, 1st Lt. A. L., to Bellevue Hosp. for inst., then to their proper stations.

Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Stephenson, Maj. F. J.; Klein, 1st Lt. A. C.; Homerby, Capt. L. B.; Hasberg, 1st Lt. W. M.; Munro, 1st Lt. W. J.; Thompson, Capt. C. B., and Cole, 1st Lt. J. D., will report to Chief of Ord.
White, Capt. R. A., to Frankford Arsenal.
Welten, Capt. B. F., will report to the recorder of the War Council, Lt. Col. U. S. Grant, III., Gen. Staff C.
Welsh, Maj. H. J., previous orders amended to read Captain.
Dunlap, 1st Lt. T. M., to Camp Dodge, with Division of Amn. Ord. Base Depot in France.
Strauss, 1st Lt. M. F., to Rock Island Arsenal.

Infantry.

Reeves, Lt. Col. I. L., to Adjt. Gen.'s Dept.
Walker, Capt. J. C., 35th, to joint his organization.
Houle, Col. G. E., to Camp Logan; Newman, Col. W., and Lyon, Col. S. P., to Camp Doniphan.
Jones, Col. F. B., 7th, retired.
Eglin, 2d Lt. F. I., 2d, appointed 1st Lt. temp. in Sig. C. announced.
Conrad, Col. J. T.; Hutton, Col. F. S., to Camp Doniphan; Threlkeld, Col. H. L., to Camp McClellan; Pattison, Col. H. H., to Camp Sevier.
Smith, 1st Lt. E. G.; Luth, 1st Lt. W. C.; LePage, 1st Lt. C. J.; Shelton, 1st Lt. C. W.; Doe, 2d Lt. A. A., and Gillespie, 2d. Lt. E. F., to Richmond for examination to determine fitness for Av. Sec., then to their station.

Quartermaster Corps.

Merzig, Maj. P. N., N. A., promoted to be Lt. Col. and assigned to Stevedore Regt. No. 305.
Dickson, 2d Lt. S. J., to Camp Johnston, as Qm. of Base Hosp.
Rinehart, 2d Lt. V. W., to Camp McClellan, as asst. to Cmdg. Off. of Aux. Remount Depot No. 309.
Hiles, 2d Lt. J. T., and Gallagher, 2d Lt. B., will report to Qm. Gen.
Gray, 2d Lt. L. W., previous orders revoked.
McDonald, 2d Lt. M., to Camp Johnston, for inst.
Bradley, 2d Lt. A. R., N. A., to Camp Wheeler, as asst. to Cmdg. Off. of Aux. Remount Depot No. 311.
Following to U. S. from Manila and report to Depot Qm. at San Francisco.
MAJORS.
Holcomb, F. P. | Scott, C. L.
CAPTAINS.
Murray, W. E. | Ross, C. N.
Gunster, W. E. | Persons, W. E.
Boughton, R. W.

Following to Camp Pike, as assts. to Camp Qm.:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Norcott, C. H. | Culligan, D. H.
Meeks, J. L. | Grundfest, S.

Following to Ft. Sam Houston, in Command of Machine Shop Truck Units Nos. 301 to 306, inclusive:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Drach, K. C. | Hughes, W. M.
Longenecker, R. C. | Tucker, W. N.
Dobbin, E. S. | Knauss, R. W.

Patten, 2d Lt. L. A. F., will report to Qm. Gen.

Engineer Reserve Corps.

Embury, Capt. A.; Flynn, 1st Lt. J. A.; Skoog, 1st Lt. G. O., and Smith, 1st Lt. J. A., assigned to 40th Engs. at Camp Am. Univ.
Betral, 2d Lt. L. R., to Camp Devens.
Gates, 2d Lt. L. S., previous orders amended to read Gates, 2d Lt. Levi S.
Hay, Capt. Roger W., previous orders amended to read Hay, Capt. Ruger W.

Following assigned to 33d Engrs. at Camp Devens:
CAPTAINS.
Caton, J. H. | Worthen, J. M.
Smith, M. D. | Swick, C. H.
George, H. M.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Bates, C. A. | Ackerman, A. P.
Ogden, M. M. | Stiler, R. B.
Paxton, J. R. | Smith, C. P.
Grindrod, I. S. | Donnan, J. F.
McIver, 2d Lt. R. D.

Following relieved from temp. duty with 302d Engs. and assigned to 33d Engs. at Camp Devens:
CAPTAINS.
Simpson, A. F. | Thompson, J. S.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Rogers, C. | Rosenblatt, A. M.
Seymour, E. D.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Engle, C. H. | Kipp, F. M., Jr.
Lambert, H. L. | Lemmon, M.
McNayr, G. E. | Martin, E. W.

Following to Camp Devens:
CAPTAINS.
Apbe, F. R. | Bakewell, C. C.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Cohen, B. | Doran, J. H.
Shields, M. H. | Van Dervoort, J.
Henderson, G. M. | Calvert, R. C. M.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
McKeon, J. M. | Shaver, H. H.
Jenkins, D. C.

Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

Cummins, Capt. H., will report to Cmdg. Gen. of Hawaiian Dept.

Following will report to Cmdg. Gen. of Philippine Dept., Manila:
CAPTAINS.
Webster, L. C. | Hemsted, F. L.
Wechsler, L. J. | Edgar, W. S.
Belden, I. | Mills, T. H.
Hankinson, F. G. | Bray, G.

Dental Reserve Corps.

Carney, 1st Lt. M. R., to Camp Funston.
Sobel, 1st Lt. S., to active duty at Camp Gordon.

Signal Reserve Corps.

Boyd, 1st Lt. D. G., to army balloon school, at Ft. Omaha.
Evans, Capt. W. K., to home.
Walburg, 1st Lt. H. E., to Park Field.
Lowery, 1st Lt. H., to Garden City.
Lyons, 1st Lt. C. E., to Ft. McPherson.
Oglesby, 1st Lt. J. W., Jr., to Portland, Ore.
Weems, 1st Lt. W. E., will report to Chief Sig. Off.

Sanitary Corps.

Doyle, 1st Lt. J. F., will report to Surg. Gen.
Simmons, 1st Lt. F. S., N.A., to Med. Supply Depot at Chicago.
Dinsmore, 1st Lt. S. C., N.A., to Army Med. School.
Williams, 1st Lt. T. G., N.A., to Army General Hosp. No. 6, at Ft. McPherson, with Base Hosp. No. 26.

Field Artillery.

Pratt, Lt. Col. R. S., 9th, transferred to 18th.
Wood, Lt. Col. N. E., 18th, transfered to 9th.
Rogers, Maj. J. A., 4th, transferred to 18th.
Johnson, Maj. R. D., 14th, transferred to 18th.

Coast Artillery.

Following assigned to 1st Trench Mortar Battalion:
Edwards, Maj. L. S.
CAPTAINS.
Donovan, J. P. | Beckett, R. C.
Smith, M. G. | Wright, A.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Fproe, M. W. | Erskine, W. S.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Tallaferro, E. S. | Bonds, A.
Enright, W. T. | Bruce, H. L.
Dwight, L. | Sowar, E. A.
Bell, J. B. | Weeks, F. R.
Gardner, N. E., Jr. | Bernett, H. L.

Miscellaneous.

Young, Capt. E. G., Ord. Dept. to Franklin Arsenal.
Parker, 1st Lt. J. R., Inf. R.C. hon. discharged.
Foster, temp. 2d Lt., R.C., Sig.C. to Kelly Field.
Foerster, Maj. L., Cav., previous orders revoked.
Rees, Col. T. N., C. of C., will report by telegraph to the Adjt. Gen.
Stout, 1st Lt. F. D., Amb. Ser. to Allentown.
Stritzinger, Col. F. G., Inf. N.A. and Watson, Col. F. B., Inf., to Camp McClellan; Geary, Lt. Col., F. A. N.A., to Camp Sevier.
Smith, Col. M. C., Inf., N.A. to Camp Logan; Mack, Lt. Col. J. A., F.A., N.A., to Camp Sevier; Frankenberger, Lt. Col. S. F., F.A. N.A., to Camp Logan.
Kirkpatrick, Col. G. W., Inf., N.A., and McBroom, Col. W. S., Inf., N.A., to Camp Wheeler; Smith, Col. F. W., Inf., N.A., to Camp Logan; Goodfellow, Lt. Col. J. C., F.A., N.A., Camp Wheeler.
Lynch, Col. J. A., Inf., N.A., and Gruber, Lt. Col. E. L., F.A., N.A., to Camp Wheeler.
Wampler, Chap. F., N.A., previous orders revoked.

Following to Camp Greene with the First New Hampshire Inf.:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Dustan, E. B. | Keller, P.
Jeffries, J. A. | Marquard, J. F.
Bishop, M. G.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Young, A. T. | Day, J. T.
Moss, C. L., Jr. | Doyle, F. A.
Reid, W. S. | Gleason, J. W.
Dwight, J. O. | Dwight, J. O.
Dennis, L. | Fish, G. L.
McKean, Q. A. S. | Meyer, H. L.
Wynne, E. C.

Woodward, Col. J. E., Inf., N.A., to Camp McClellan; Berkeley, Col. H. D., Inf., N.A., to Camp Sevier; Paine, Col. C. H., Inf., N.A., to Camp Logan; Ellis, Lt. Col. R. T., F.A., N.A., to Camp Doniphan.

Resignations.

Henry, Capt. W. W., Eng.R.C.
Strickler, Capt. F. W., Eng.R.C.
Morris, 2d Lt. I., C.A., N.A.
Brownell, 2d Lt. E., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., N.A.

Leaves.

Cook, 2d Lt. L. H., Inf.R.C., 8 days.
William, Maj. J. W., Ord.R.C., until Jan. 8.
Jones, Col. F. B., Inf., to and including Feb. 1.
Shaw, Maj. H. B., Adjt. Gen.'s R.C., 10 days.
Noyes, Capt. E. P., C.A.C., 10 days.
East, Maj. W. J., Av.Sec., Sig.C., 5 days.
Riley, 2d Lt. L. F., C.A.R.C., Until Jan. 15.

Estates Appraised.

BRUECK, SABINE, (Nov. 15, 1912.) Total estate, $43,695. Four sons and four daughters each receive $4,645.

CHRISTMAN, CHARLES A., (Sept. 2, 1914.) Total assets, $228,965. Assets: Real estate, $138,408; cash, $1,100; personal, $8,828; stocks and bonds, $33,168; wholesale and retail lumber business in Astoria, $47,449. Beneficiaries: His wife, Josephine C. Christman; sons, Charles A. and Frederick C. Christman; daughters, Nellie M. Lambert, Eva F. Von Bromel, and Lida Leo, $40,835 each; mother, Mrs. Eva Christman, $2,500.

GOLDBERG, ISAAC, (Jan. 6, 1916.) Total assets, $270,754. Assets: Real estate, $58,500; cash, $4,246; personal, $2,867; stocks and bonds, $205,440, consisting chiefly of 90 N. Y. City bonds, $95,400; 967 shares of common capital stock of I. Goldberg, Inc., wine, liquor and distillery business, $106,628. Among the large number of beneficiaries are his daughters, Gussie G. Mutnick, $11,432; Mary G. Schiller, $16,628; Pearl Goldberg, $35,865; Rae G. Aisenstein, $16,423; sons, Samuel Goldberg, $40,922; Shepard J. Goldberg, $67,734. Five Hebrew benevolent societies received about $1,000 each.

GROSVENOR, MINNA J. L., an enthusiastic owner of thoroughbred horses and expert rifle shot, (Sept. 12, 1916.) Total assets, $135,637, with power of appointment of $6,725. Assets—Real estate, $13,919; cash, $5,552; personal, $58,850, which is chiefly composed of jewelry, $28,802; silver and gold ware, $9,528; furs, $815; stocks and bonds, $54,275. Beneficiaries—Her friend, Gertrude Gilbert of 16 West 8th St., $47,065, including a half interest in 59 East 50th St., jewelry, household goods, horses and carriages; her sister, Cornete Ludelingstead of Bridgeport, Conn., $42,647. The executor of her will was Henry W. Taft. The Grosvenors were one of the oldest Rhode Island Colonial families.

NAGLE, FANNIE J., (July 15, 1917.) Total estate, $68,830. Of the nineteen beneficiaries the principal are her husband, John T. Nagle of 2 East 127th St., $7,200; nephew, Edwin B. Houghton, $14,876; friends, Lillian Sliney and Mary Jones, $4,000 each.

OSTERMOOR, MARGARET G., (Oct. 7, 1916.)—Total assets, $126,492. Beneficiaries: Son, Alexis G. Ostermoor, $117,063; daughter and son, Madeline O. Peterkin, Henry G. Ostermoor, $5,000 each. Assets: Cash, $1,847; personal, $25,806; stocks and bonds, $26,951; a half interest in the Ostermoor & Co. mattress business at 116 Elizabeth Street, $51,887.

SALWEN, ASHER (Jan. 28, 1917;) total estate, $35,502. Beneficiaries: Chale Salwen, widow, annuity of $75 a month and $16,375; two sons and three daughters, $1,487 each; Rabbi I. Elchanan Theological Seminary, $3,944; Beth Israel Hospital, $3,944, and the Jewish Hospital, Grondo, Russia, $350.

SNECKNER, SOPHIE C., (Sept. 24, 1915;) total estate, $34,281. Sons, J. Leroy, Percy M., Leonard M., and William A. Sneckner, $7,688 each; sister, Emma Rhodes, Little Compton, R. I., $1,000.

SPENCER, KATHARINE (Dec. 13, 1916.) Total estate, $53,464. Her husband receives $44,139, and two brothers, a sister, and a niece receive from $200 to $1,000 each.

STEMPER, HENRY, (June 14, 1916.) Total estate, $28,398. Annie C. Stemper, widow, is the sole legatee.

THURKAUF, VIRGIL, (July 21, 1917;) total assets, $120,298. Assets: Real estate, $58,260; cash, $32,889; personal, $6,610; stocks and bonds, $724. Beneficiaries: His wife, Mary Thurkauf, $38,254; his sons, Virgil and William Thurkauf, each a half interest in the business; his sons George and Frederick, $25 each, the will stating that the decedent knows their mother will amply provide for them.

WEEKS, EMMA BORT, (July 31, 1917;) total estate $16,830, equally divided between husband, Supreme Court Justice Bartow S. Weeks, and son, Richard F. Weeks.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

11,000 names women mail order buyers, $20. T., Box 36, Station F.

Business Notices.

The firm of Morris Vogel & Brother, 122-124 5th Av., Manhattan, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Morris Vogel retiring. The business will be conducted in the future by The Vogel Brothers Company Inc., consisting of Milton J. Vogel, Leonard Vogel, Edwin H. Vogel, and Marum A. Vogel.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Cold weather continues over the eastern half of the country, while over the western half temperatures are quite high for the season, except in California.

A disturbance of considerable intensity extends from the Canadian Northwest through Alaska, and rains are again falling in the North Pacific States. Elsewhere pressure was high; but with an irregular distribution over the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and the South Atlantic States that resulted in quite general snows that were moderately heavy in Eastern Tennessee. Elsewhere the weather was generally fair.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast Tuesday and Wednesday will be moderate north, with fair, cold weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate north and northeast, cloudy and cold, probably snow; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, mostly north, generally fair and cold.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.
Eastern New York—Fair in the interior, cloudy on the Coast, not quite so cold Tuesday, Wednesday, fair and warmer.
New Jersey—Cloudy and not quite so cold Tuesday, Wednesday, fair and warmer.
New England—Fair and not quite so cold Tuesday. Wednesday, increasing cloudiness and warmer.
Western New York—Fair, not quite so cold Tuesday. Wednesday, increasing cloudiness and warmer, probably with snow at night in the western portion.
Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, not quite so cold Tuesday. Wednesday, partly cloudy and warmer.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1916	1917		1916	1917
3 A. M.	21	—	3 P. M.	26	[illegible]
6 A. M.	19	—	6 P. M.	26	[illegible]
9 A. M.	20	—	9 P. M.	24	[illegible]
12 M.	25	[illegible]	11 P. M.	22	[illegible]

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was zero; for the corresponding date last year it was 24 above; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 32 above. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 6 below zero; at 8 P. M. it was 2 degrees above. Maximum temperature, 6 degrees above at 3:15 P. M.; minimum, 7 degrees below at 7 A. M. Humidity, 59 per cent. at 8 A. M., 61 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.42 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.29 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..7.20|Sun sets..4.39|Moon rises..[illegible]

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	[illegible]	10.41	4.06	4.66
Governors Island	[illegible]	11.16	4.44	5.19
Hell Gate	[illegible]	12.24	6.56	7.16

Official Shipping List.

Arrival of vessels from foreign countries at Atlantic Coast and Gulf ports in the forty-eight hours ended Dec. 30:

STEAMSHIPS.

Allaguash, (Am.) | ...qua, (Am.)
American, (Br.) | Jover Serra, (Sp.)
Atenas, (Am.) | W. Robinson, (Am.)
Beckenham, (Br.) | Mina Brea, (Br.)
Banan, (Nor.) | M. Pinillos, (Sp.)
Crown of Cadiz, (Br.) | Monterey, (Am.)
Euryades, (Br.) | Mexicano, (Am.)
Georgia, (Am.) | ...inian, (Br.)
Giuseppi Verdi, (It.) | ...ama, (Am.)
Harold Walker, (Am.) | Saint Hugo, (Br.)
Hubert, (Br.) | Umbria, (It.)

SAILING VESSELS.

Campania, (Br.) | ...ki, (Am.)
Fannie and Fay, (Am.) | ...am, (Am.)

Fire Record.

A.M. Loss.
12:45—9 Prince St.; not given......Slight
12:25—3,766 White Plains Av.; Otis Lippman......Not given
12:25—3,744 White Plains Av.; New York Telephone Co.......Not given
12:25—701 E. 219 St.; Charles Raimm...Slight
12:30—3,541 White Plains Av.; not given......Slight
1:30—88 Amsterdam Av.; S. Katz.Not given
2:40—348 W. 49 St.; Elizabeth Corrigan......Slight
2:55—900 Intervale Av.; Joseph Haber..Slight
3:30—266 West St.; M. Cooperwitz..Slight
4:00—38-44 Scammel St.; Herman Gross......Not given
4:30—474 E. 4 St.; David Hirsch......$2,500
5:30—301 W. 49 St.; Equitable Garage.Slight
6:10—535 E. 47 St.; Patrick Walsh......None
6:35—673 Madison Av.; E. Schaeffer..Slight
7:10—167 E. 74 St.; not given......Slight
8:30—273 Water St.; A. Zibell & Co.......$20,000
9:30—17 E. 8 St.; Mrs. W. Brake......Not given
9:50—1,185 Union Av.; not given......Slight
9:55—189 W. 134 St.; Maggie Jones...Slight
10:00—923 6 Av.; Mary Sullivan......Slight
10:05—434 Lenox Av.; Jennie Hoffman...None
10:05—Londele St., bet. Park & Roberts Avs.; Francis Rizzo......Slight
10:30—894 2 Av.; Sam Feingold......Slight
10:40—167 Monroe St.; not given......Slight
10:40—958 Forest Av.; Minnie McDonald......Not given
10:50—319 2 Av.; Fred Coleman......Slight
10:50—Pier 8, E. R.; Spanish Line......Slight
11:10—565 Cherry St.; Blackstone & Levine......Slight
11:10—3,202 3 Av.; Max Schultz......Slight
11:15—482 Mott Av.; not given......Slight
11:40—87 Greenwich St.; Finn & O'Rourke......Slight
P.M.
12:05—942 E. 215 St.; Sarah Vinci......Slight
12:05—89 E. 18 St.; Jos. Criffie......Slight
12:05—1,447 Prospect Av.; Dr. Schrieder......Slight
12:05—1,751 1 Av.; Bender Bros......Slight
12:15—418 E. 115 St.; Excelsior Bottling Co.......$10,000
12:20—121 Pitt St.; not given......Slight
12:40—201 E. 102 St.; Joseph Smith......Slight
12:40—Worth & Mulberry Sts. (auto truck;) H. B. Franklin & Co.Not given
1:00—77 W. 128 St.; not given......Slight
1:05—527 E. 88 St.; not given......Slight
1:20—24 W. 45 St.; not given......Slight
1:40—876 Broadway; not given......Slight
1:42—403 E. 81 St.; Greene Mfg. Co..Slight
1:45—262 E. 117 St.; Albert Cassazza......Slight
1:50—2,866 8 Av.; David Reeves......$500
1:55—1,066 Gay Av.; Daniel Reeves....Slight
2:00—314 E. 158 St.; Fred Weidman......$500
2:25—44 Henry St.; not given......Slight
2:30—82 Amsterdam Av.; Emma Guerber......Slight
2:40—451 E. 145 St.; Fanny Minogui..Slight
2:50—65 St. & Transverse Road, (auto)......Slight
3:00—... Benjamin Albert......Slight
3:15—244 W. 146 St.; S. Brandwein..Slight
3:15—545 Pearl St.; Bishop Paper Co...Slight
3:15—309 E. 41 St.; M. Ratzer......Slight
4:25—244 E. 117 St.; Isidore Margolin..Slight
4:25—23 E. 17 St.; not given......Slight
4:55—158 West B'way; J. Padula......Slight
5:10—85 Stanton St.; Samuel Greenberg......Slight
5:10—410 E. 20 St.; not given......Slight
5:25—603 Morris Av.; Jennie Conney...Slight
5:25—262 5 Av.; Donovan & Co......Slight
5:35—2 East End Av.; Crocker, Jr., & Co.......Slight
5:50—1,028 Lexington Av.; William Nugent......Slight
6:10—600 W. 179 St.; Anna Regan......Slight
6:15—3,311 Broadway; Wm. Ostroff...Slight
6:35—1,633 Lexington Av.; Esther Barky......Slight
7:25—62 Grand St.; not given......$500
8:10—339 W. 57 St.; H. Robinson......Slight
7:45—62 Grand St.; L. Springer......$ 0,000
8:00—240 E. 82 St.; J. McCullough..Slight
8:00—177th and Harlem River; Stevens Coal Yard......Slight
8:15—68 Bowery; Harry & Mike Clothing Co.......Slight
8:40—145 E. 10 St.; ... Chandler...$1,000
9:05—2,118 3 Av.; Bergen Restaurant......Slight
9:35—88 Horatio St.; Chonsky......Slight
9:45—48 West Houston St.; Josephine Hat Co.......$7,000
10:00—120 W. 49 St.; ... & Zucca......Slight
10:05—436 E. 138 St.; Rudolph Hahn...Slight
10:13—59 E. 106 St.; ... Grab......Slight
11:10—245 E. 75 St.; ... Wachtel...Not given
11:15—40 W. 141 St.; ... Eliza Clements......$5,000
11:20—108 Sullivan St.; Chas. Menti......None
10:30—238 Cherry St.; Harry Star......Slight
10:45—201 E. 11 St.; Bernard Fremond..$200
10:50—29 W. 11 St.; ... Pros......None
11:20—305 W. 24 St.; ... Yoen......Slight
11:45—520 Washington St.; — Lentiner, $700
11:55—347 W. 58 St.; ... Capron......Slight

The Civil Service.

City.

The following promotion lists are announced:

To foreman wireman, third grade, Dock Department: Henry McDerran, 81.50.

To foreman machinist, third grade, Dock Department: James ... Brown, 82.97.

To clerk, third grade, Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Bureau of Audit: Samuel Siegel, 89.75; Julius Segal, 87.39; James Collins, Jr., 86.90; George Linton, 86.21; Robert Carrier, 86.21; Hubert Neil, 85.97; John ... McConnell, 85.60; Michael Roche, 85.51; Frank Purcell, 85.46; Irving Jackson, 85.52; Arthur Wilnyk, 84.44; Hugh Tighe, 84.17; Thomas Barnes, 82.66; James Biver, 81.21; ... Lowenstein, 80.66; John Hayden, 77.67.

United States.

The commission announces for Jan. 9-10 at the New York Custom House an examination for surveyor, for men.—Vacancies in positions of United States surveyor and transitman in the General Land Office Service will be filled from this examination. The entrance salary for transitman ranges from $125 to $140 a month and subsistence while engaged upon field work, and for United States surveyor from $150 to $170 a month, and subsistence while engaged upon field work. The appointees are allowed traveling expenses to and from the field from their homes, or from headquarters in each surveying district, provided the appointees reside at a reasonable distance from the field. Promotions are made after satisfactory service. In the Southern States employment is usually continuous, while in the Northern States persons are frequently furloughed when climatic conditions require a stoppage of work, and may be reemployed the next Spring immediately and without further examination. Competitors will be examined in mathematics, theory and practice of plane, topographic and elementary geodetic surveying, public land surveying, adjustment and use of instruments, training and experience. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their fifty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Classified Advertising Rates.

The New York Times

Count six words to a line.

Telephone Bryant 1000	Per Agate Line
Agents Wanted	.50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	.40c
Automobile Exchange	.40c
Boarders and Board Wanted	.30c
Business Opportunities	.50c
Country Board	.40c
Employment Agencies	.50c
Farms	.40c
For Sale	.50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	.30c
Help Wanted	.30c
Lost and Found	.50c
Mortgage Loans	.50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	.40c
Situations Wanted	.25c

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD for sale; 1 brand new model K 6-ton, chain drive truck, with dumping body, with a large number of spare parts, immediate delivery. W. B. Spencer, 50 Church St. Phone Cortlandt 7314.

LANCIA 1917 collapsible town car. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE 1915, "38" landaulet; extra touring body. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

PACKARDS.
1916 TWIN SIX LIMOUSINE.
1916 "3-38" LIMOUSINE.
GEORGE LAMBERTY, 1,926 BROADWAY.

PACKARD Twin Six, 1-25 model limousine; perfect running condition, recently overhauled and painted; sacrifice. X 325 Times Annex.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine, 1914, "38," perfect condition; will sacrifice. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "66," 4 pass. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 B'way.

RENAULT.—Leaving for camp immediately; will sacrifice for quick sale latest model Renault 35-45 H. P. speedster; remarkable car; completely equipped; lights, starter, wire wheels, original cost, $7,500. Telephone Circle 637 for demonstration. No agents.

REO 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 7-passenger, with an extra touring body; can't be told from new; full electric equipment, condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 55th St.

REO 1917, 5 passenger, with Winter top, convertible into sedan; mechanically perfect; any reasonable offer accepted. Gramercy 4404.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1916, newly painted; bargain; $375. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 COUPE
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

S. G. V. 1915 town car; separate touring body; just overhauled; newly painted; perfect condition; modern equipment; sacrifice to quick buyer. Phone Columbus 9113.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Most beautiful car in city; Fleetwood body, every modern appointment, bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut paneling; cost $3,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STEARNS KNIGHT TOWN CAR.
"Light 4" model; Fleetwood limousine body; imported linings; beautiful fixtures and vanity cases, interior renovated; newly painted, shows no perceptible sign of usage; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th. (Columbus 7800.)

STEARNS-KNIGHT, 4-cylinder, 1917, 4-passenger coupe, painted Rolls-Royce blue; practically new; sacrifice, 507 5th Av., Room 801. Phone Murray Hill 9851.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 8-cyl. brougham landaulet, Fleetwood body, all 1917 improvements. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1916 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1916 Bulldog Special; service guaranteed; $1,175. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

"WHITE" USED CARS.
Also other well-known makes, touring cars and taxicabs.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

Motor Trucks.

Three 2-ton trucks for sale; first-class condition; used 3 months; easy terms arranged. 1,197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Decatur 4636.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
1917 STUTZ "16" Valve Speedster.
1917 HUDSON SEDAN.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
1917 STUTZ TOURING; like new.
HUDSON LIMOUSINE.
SERIES 18 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER
1917 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 MAXWELL TOURING.
1917 BUICK TOURING.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
CHALMERS Light "6" Touring, $425.
HUDSON Super-Six Winter Top; make offer.
1916 SAXON "6" ROADSTER.
HUPMOBILE Roadster Winter Top; price $375.
OVERLAND Touring; excellent condition; price $325.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars, Limousine bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOMOBILE WANTED.—Limousine, or landaulet, standard make, late model; state lowest price and where seen; must be in A1 condition; no dealers; private party. Box 97, 1,364 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC Limousine.—Late model; monthly preferred. Telephone Morrisania 5174 Riverside. 204 West 93d.

DELAUNEY.—Beautiful Delauney brougham town car, newly painted, to hire monthly; first-class service; moderate rates. Bord, 114 West 50th.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, 204 West 45d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD landaulet, beautiful car, belonging to very wealthy family; weekly or monthly. Telephone Mr. Smith, Murray Hill 3713.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 886.

PACKARD landaulet for rent, any way you desire. Phone Schuyler 1160. Micker.

PIERCE-ARROW limousines; moderate rates; weekly, monthly. Economical Garage, Columbus 7261. Mulloon.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD STORAGE.—Automobiles, $5 per month up. West Side Storage, 310-312 West 143d. Phone Audubon 3575.

DEAD STORAGE, (automobiles,) $5 month up. Matt Dwyer's, 311-319 West 140th. Audubon 1540-1.

AUTO STORAGE, commercial, &c., $3 month. 170th St., Cromwell Av., Bronx. 1573 Melrose.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 225 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, thoroughly experienced, take complete charge, desires to connect with reliable firm; $30 to start. D F., 47 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, executive; capable take full charge; trial balances, stenographer; $20. P 113 Times.

CAPABLE MEDICAL ASSISTANT; several years' editorial, secretarial, stenographic experience; unusual ability; best references. G 35 Times.

CASHIER.—Experienced cashier wants position first-class restaurant. Davis, 49 Lee Av., Brooklyn.

EXECUTIVE.
College woman, managing member bond house, closed owing partner's enlistment, seeks permanent business position requiring systematic detail work; executive and general office ability, initiative, adaptability, responsibility. G 403 Times Annex.

GOVERNESS.—Parisienne, college graduate, visiting governess; French, German, English. Write Pianist, 2,730 Broadway.

LADY'S COMPANION or Managing Housekeeper.—Lady desires position as lady's companion or managing housekeeper. A. F. Wade, 264 West 57th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First class laundress wishes ladies', gentlemen's fine washing; references. 220 West 61st St., Williams.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, intelligent, refined; several years' experience as confidential and financial secretary; accounting and technical experience; now employed; exceptional qualifications as private secretary. X 246 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, Assistant Bookkeeper.—American; competent; 4 years' experience; references; $15. W 832 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, thoroughly competent and efficient, Jewish young lady, at present employed, desires to make change; 5 years' practical experience; excellent references. Address H. M., 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; 6 years' experience; neat; American; no agency, $18. N 344 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—French teacher, highest references, wishes position. Address Madame D., 208 West 59th.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED HELP.—City, country; references. Hope Agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104. Telephone Cortlandt 6688.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5455.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, trial balance, financial statements, audits written up weekly by private accountant. B. A., 107 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits, systems; books balanced, closed; financial statements. Worth 5409 or W 331 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING or correspondent's work wanted by college man; writes clearly and forcefully; experienced. "Ad.," Times Harlem.

CASHIER OR BOOKKEEPER with Stock Exchange firm or loan clerk or bookkeeper with trust company; reference first class. N 333 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mr. Leo Levy of 26 West 74th St. wishes to place his chauffeur-mechanic, who is thoroughly reliable, trustworthy, and a man of eleven years' experience. Telephone Columbus 6662.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman wishes to find situation for his chauffeur; strictly honest, reliable, and exceptionally clever driver, first-class mechanic, colored, neat. Phone Murray Hill 6135.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, married, first-class driver, wants position for chauffeur and valet, with or without his own car. Tokio, 742 6th Av. Tel. Vanderbilt 1857.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—Young man married; abstainer, desires steady position; 9 years' experience; careful driver. Raphael, 1,213 Vyse Av., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, 32, first-class driver, mechanic; 14 years' experience; private; $25. 508 West 145th, care of Fisher.

CHAUFFEUR (38) wishes steady private position; good references. Eller, 219 East 86th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; references; private preferred. Bell, care Morris, 514 W. 128th.

CHAUFFEUR, (25,) single, 7 years' experience. Gillis, 227 E. 72d. Rhinelander 3259.

CHEMIST.—Long laboratory and plant experience, open for engagement in research or plant operations; good executive. X 349 Times Annex.

COLLECTOR and first-class all-round outside man; ten years' selling experience; war conditions make change imperative; best references from present employer. N 335 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE STUDENTS, (2,) desire any kind of position for future concern; references furnished. R. A. Times Harlem.

EDITOR.—Technical man, college graduate, trade journal experience, well qualified in chemical and related industries, familiar several languages and technical translations, wishes connection with technical journal or publisher. X 338 Times Annex.

GENTLEMAN, 58; active, unincumbered, reliable; anything, anywhere; small salary; references. P 110 Times.

MAN, 40, special officer or day watchman. Maguire, 101 West 104th St.

SALES AND OFFICE MANAGER wishes to connect with manufacturing concern in need of successful man to build up business; can prove enormous results; big future more considered than large salary. Address P 100 Times.

SALESMAN, New England, with established trade, wants line dresses; commission. P 67 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish, English; translator, correspondent, French, Spanish; 17 years old; no experience; $20 week. P 108 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, rapid typist, knowledge of stenography, experienced in office detail, desires position with real opportunity; financial house preferred; $15. P 102 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 31, experienced outside investigator, adjuster, collector; reference, character. G 29 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT.—Dental office; typist preferred; $9 to start. Apply Room 705, 452 5th Av., today, 10-12, or Wednesday till 7.

BOOKKEEPER.—A neat lady, over 20 wanted in a high-class gown shop to make herself generally useful, who can write a good hand, understanding a little bookkeeping. Green Shop, 11 East 47th.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by large men's neckwear manufacturers; address, stating fully age, experience, salary, references. G 7 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—By electrical contractor; salary $15-$18, depending on qualifications; state age and experience. N 98 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted in wholesale house; state age, experience, nationality, and salary expected. N 101 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double-entry; close Saturdays; state experience and salary. M 223 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and typewriter wanted. Call Wednesday morning, 9 o'clock, 168 Madison Av., 1st floor.

CLEANERS.—Apply housekeeper, Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th St.

COOK.—Small family (Riverside Drive) requires immediately cook and a capable nurse for baby of 6 months, preferably Scotch or English; both must have the very best of references, otherwise do not apply. Apply de Sherbinin, 527 Riverside, Apt. 9 south.

COOK wanted; eight hours a day, six days a week; written application necessary. H. S. Patterson, 130 East 62d St.

GIRLS wanted in office of large manufacturing concern; good opportunity for advancement; only bright and willing need apply; monthly bonus and salary; state age and other details. S. E., 105 Times.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Wanted, refined woman, who is accustomed to, fond of, and tactful with children as mother's helper; one who can take full charge of two children, 2 and 4 years of age, who will go to Chicago with me for a year; references required. Please write to X 304 Times Annex.

PARCEL WRAPPERS.—Large mail order house requires parcel wrappers for men's and women's wearing apparel; steady position; good salary to start, and excellent opportunity for advancement; experience desirable, but not essential. Address H. B., 297 Times Downtown.

SALESLADY.—Refined young woman, attractive personality; experience unnecessary; high-class, dignified position, paying big returns; excellent future; salary or commission. Room 1611, 220 West 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER for credit department of large concern; preferably one who has had experience in line of work; state full particulars regarding experience and salary expected. S. F., 276 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER in wholesale house, having experience in exporting medicine or perfumes and able to write and translate Spanish; state age, experience, nationality, and salary expected. N 102 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—American, neat in appearance, high school graduate, one who can take stenographic notes and transcribe neatly and accurately; salary to begin $15 per week. N 330 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Office assistant; experienced; salary $12. Call Tuesday, Jan. 1, before 2:30 P. M., or write, Lawson Piano Co., 372 East 149th St.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper in law office; reply in own handwriting stating age, salary, and experience. W 311 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat appearance and general office work; accurate; apply between 9 and 12, Room 1617, 150 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER, export experience preferred. 78 Greenwich St., City. A. L. Salamy Co.

STENOGRAPHER, first class, with knowledge of bookkeeping. Address Room 1718, 120 Broadway.

STOCK GIRL.—Competent; familiar with waists and dresses or silks; this is a splendid opportunity for a bright girl of good education seeking a future in the business world; give in first letter full details of all past experience and salary desired. Box LE, 108 East 14th.

TYPIST.

Experienced; good pay; opportunity for advancement. Smith Pharmacal, 323 E. 34th.

YOUNG LADY, ABOUT 29 YEARS OF AGE, MUST HAVE HAD SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN CHARGE OF PAYROLL DEPARTMENT OF A SHOE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; IS REQUIRED BY ONE OF TEH LARGEST COMPANIES IN LONG ISLAND CITY; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR A YOUNG WOMAN WITH THE PROPER EXPERIENCE AND ABILITY; ONLY THOSE WITH SHOE MANUFACTURING EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY. OPPORTUNITY 298 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG WOMAN for clerical work; accurate at figures; salary $8 to start; state age, education, and experience. M 222 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

JUPP AGENCY, 87 Nassau.—Stenographers, seventeen bona fide permanencies; number twelve to twenty.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllabic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 537 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

CLERKS FOR FILING can earn $15 to $30, according to ability; we secure these positions for our graduates, teaching them expert filing business in six weeks; join the day and evening classes forming now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone 2261 Franklin.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—Forceful, neat appearing, gentlemanly, good education, one who thoroughly knows New York field. Apply by letter, X 339 Times Annex.

AVIATORS WANTED.
Experienced aviators wanted at once. Standard Aero Corporation of New York, Elizabeth, N. J.

BARBER.—GOOD, SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS BARBER; CLEAN APPEARANCE POSITION PERMANENT; FIRST-CLASS SHOP; SALARY $18 PER WEEK TO START, WITH CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT IF YOU MAKE GOOD; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES. ADDRESS BARBER, 1,501 EAST 4TH ST., SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PENN.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced man on double entry books wanted by wholesale jewelers; must be capable of handling correspondence, collections, &c.; state fully age, references, experience, salary desired. N 337 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—To handle general set of books; must be neat, accurate, and acceptable to bond company; permanent position; good chance for advancement; state age, salary, and references. A 109 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, with experience and good references, for small business; write, giving full details, salary expected, &c.; bond will be required. Address P 109 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—To take complete charge. Bronze Product Society, 53 Hope St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Bright, accurate, young man; permanent, pleasant position. Call 9 Wednesday, Babcock Co., 116 West 14th St.

BOY WANTED.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN THE ADVERTISING BUSINESS; ADVANCEMENT. APPLY OR WRITE ROOM 712, 381 4TH AV., NEW YORK.

BOYS.—New York corporation, in advancing present employes, has vacancies requiring bright, industrious boys to start at the bottom; salary $25 per month, with advancement in accordance with boy's ability and the needs of the business. M 220 Times Downtown.

BOYS wanted in office of large manufacturing concern; good opportunity for advancement; only bright and willing need apply; monthly bonus and salary; state age and other details. K. T., 100 Times.

BOY Wanted.—Good chance for a boy of good family in old established importing house; must be willing to start at bottom; no previous experience required. Address L. X., 1,364 Broadway.

BOY for office work; beginner no objection. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, education, and reference to S. J. T., Room 301, 1 Broadway, New York.

BOY.—Large corporation desires bright boy for supply department; age 16 to 18; good advancement. R. N., P. O. Box 70, Station D.

BOY.—Large corporation desires bright boy for office work; age 16 to 18; good advancement. R. N., P. O. Box 70, Station D.

BUS CONDUCTORS.
Men 25 years or over; married men preferred; permanent positions assured; good references required; 27½c. an hour to start; capable men become drivers within a few months; pay 32c. an hour to start. Apply any weekday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., Fifth Avenue Coach Company, 10 East 102d St.

BUTLER.—Small family wintering at Palm Beach want well-trained butler not over 40, industrious and with good habits and personal references. Apply 115 East 29th St. from 10 to 12 mornings.

CANVASSERS to sell New York and suburbs electric attachment for winding phonographs automatically; retail $25; big profit; easily sold, especially if experienced in vacuum cleaners, irons, &c.; write experience and what you have accomplished; commission basis. N 39 Times.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT wanted to take charge of office; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address A. B., 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

CLERK
in large manufacturing concern; state age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. O. H. C., 125 Times Downtown.

CLERK for factory office of Christian firm; to a man who is willing to start at bottom and work hard a good future is assured; state age, experience, and salary desired. T. G., 281 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNTANT, experienced, to install and operate cost system in airplane factory in Long Island; immediate employment; state age, experience, salary, references. M 226 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER'S ASSISTANT wanted; one who has had experience in either corset or brassiere factory. Address C. B., 225 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN,
ARE YOU SATISFIED
to spend your life
on a drawing board?
IF not, this ad. is meant for you.
IF you are a technical man,
IF you have shop experience,
IF you are ambitious,
IF you feel that you can develop into an efficient sales engineer,
there is an exceptional opportunity for you
in our
INDUSTRIAL BEARINGS DIVISION.
HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY,
NEWARK, N. J.
Send your qualifications, with photograph. All communications will be considered confidential.

DRAFTSMAN, (SHIP.)—Capable, experienced man wanted as instructor in elementary evening course in ship drafting; apply by letter, stating fully practical experience, special training and teaching experience, if any, and present position. Address Ship Drafting Instructor, Box 115 Flatiron Bldg.

DRAFTSMAN.—Experienced in industrial engineering, designing; give age and full particulars as to education, practical experience, and salary expected. N 96 Times.

DRAFTSMEN, experienced, for jig and fixture work. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 34 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMEN.—Qualified to do jig and fixture, tool and gauge work; references required. X 344 Times Annex.

ENGINEER.—Licensed engineer. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 34 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

ENTRY CLERK AND CASHIER.
State age, nationality and salary. L. M. K., 156 Times Downtown.

GLASS WORKERS.
STEAM MAKERS AND HAND SEALERS
IN EXPERTS CAN MAKE
$30 WEEK,
WITH OVERTIME AND BONUS.
CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

INSTRUCTOR.—In school for aeroplane mechanics, a man well up in aeroplane construction, planes, fuselage, landing chassis, wiring, truing-up, controls, &c. Write or call Wednesday, Room 202, 113 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

HIGH-GRADE MEN WANTED.
A rapidly growing, aggressive brass goods manufacturing concern will be interested to hear from ambitious men who have made good in connection with all factory departments—purchasing and stores, accounting, inspection, production, and especially foremen of various departments; foundry, plating, assembly, buffing, packing, press, screw machine, &c.; active, sober, reliable men looking for permanent connection and real opportunity should write full details of experience in first letter so interview may be arranged. N 94 Times.

LARGE MANUFACTURING COMPANY wants intelligent, well educated young man to fill position of mail clerk and at same time prepare himself for higher position; present salary $10 per week. Answer, own handwriting; state nationality. N 324 Times Downtown.

MANAGERS.—High grade, educational managers, for Philadelphia and Baltimore, preferably with life insurance experience; state education and experience; confidential; drawing account. N 99 Times.

MESSENGER.—Young man, about 17 years of age, to begin as messenger in bank; good chance for advancement. Write Box 45, 2,121 3d Av.

NECKWEAR SALESMEN wanted, experienced, for Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa; commission. Apply Nat Potar & Co., 594 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE MANAGER wanted, who must be competent to take entire control; must have thorough knowledge of elevators, &c., and fully understand the value of all repairs. N 339 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVES.—Ambitious men employed in industrial or commercial establishments to increase earnings by devoting spare time evenings representing interests of large institution; high-grade, dignified employment, state age, position held, and reference; strictly confidential; commission. N 65 Times.

SALESMEN.—Alert men of good appearance and education for exhibit work in New York, Pennsylvania, and New England States; if you possess force and integrity and proven selling record we offer you a splendid opportunity, with chance for advancement; guaranteed drawing account against commission. Apply H. A. Yost, 130 West 32d St., sixth floor.

SALESMAN.—LARGE DOMESTIC EMBROIDERY CONCERN REQUIRE THE SERVICE OF A HIGH-GRADE SALESMAN WHO HAS AN ESTABLISHED FOLLOWING WITH THE WAIST AND DRESS TRADE; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN; COMMISSION AND DRAWING ACCOUNT. WRITE S. E., X 334 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMAN.—A manufacturing corporation wants an energetic salesman in New York and in each centre within 50 miles of New York; excellent opportunity for advancement; automobile experience not necessary, but desirable; men who have sold magnetos, carburetors, and spark plugs preferred; hustlers can make big money; commission. Apply Room 412, 1,777 Broadway. Col. 5280.

SALESMEN.—A few sober, industrious men of character and education to complete our sales force; there is a steady demand for our product and capable men can earn a good income; must be at least 25 years of age; commission basis, with drawing account. Y. A., 50 Times.

SALESMEN.—Intelligent, energetic men to handle a high-grade proposition in Eastern territory; good appearance and character chief requisites; opportunity for advancement; transportation furnished; drawing account against commission. A. Y., 59 Times.

SALESMEN who can stand prosperity; fine opportunity selling the most popular line of motor trucks, salary and commission; permanent employment to the right men; experience unnecessary. Address Prosperity, 175 Times.

SALESMAN wanted by well-known manufacturer of ladies' neckwear and handmade waists; one familiar with trade in and outside New York; salary and commission. Write H. R., N 106 Times.

SALESMEN.—City salesmen wanted for importing millinery house; retail trade; salary or commission; only those acquainted with the millinery trade need apply. J. H. Lichtenstein, 29 West 38th St.

SALESMEN with following among department stores Pacific Coast, handle high-grade ladies' silk underwear; exceptional opportunity for right men; commission. J. R., 214 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted to represent the Columbia Lace Co. throughout the East; must have a knowledge of the lace curtain trade; salary. Apply Columbia Lace Co., 200 5th Av.

SALESMAN to handle our well-known brand of spring snap-fasteners as side line; commission basis. Venus Dress Fastener Co., 30 Court St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, high class book salesman; new composition, from Roycroft Shop, East Aurora; leads furnished; commission. Call Room 800, 2 West 45th.

SALESMEN with following among the ladies' tailors to handle woolen line; salary and commission. Call or write L. Goodman, 116 5th Av.

SALESMEN.—Only those who can speak in public; big money; no visitors; commission. Mr. Shapiro, 507 5th Av.

SHOE BUYER.

The Charles William Store require the services of a high-grade assistant buyer of shoes. The sales in this department are very large, growing rapidly, and the opportunity is an exceptional one for the man possessing the necessary shoe knowledge and business training.

A knowledge of mail order methods desirable, but not essential.

If you have the qualifications for this position, apply by letter only; giving full particulars.

THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Merchandise Manager.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, about 20 years, in dry goods business; must be of good appearance and character, possess practical business experience and correct and rapid stenographer and typewriter; only Remington machine operator need apply; good position and excellent chance of advancement. Address in handwriting, stating age, experience, reference, and salary. N 320 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE ASSISTANT, experienced; salary $12. Call Tuesday, Jan. 1, before 2:30 P. M., or write Lawson Piano Co., 372 East 149th St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPISTS, Italian and French, experienced; state salary desired and give references. M 228 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, American, for large engineering corporation; state age, experience, and salary. N 340 Times Downtown.

STOCKMAN.—Dress goods, silks, and cotton goods man, past 30, to take charge of piece goods stock in large mail-order house; experienced in retail dry goods or manufacturing concern; state experience, age, and salary required. S. R., 228 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT FOR A LEAD PLANT FOR A LARGE PENCIL FACTORY; A MAN WITH THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF THE PROCESSES, MATERIALS, AND MACHINERY; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY. ADDRESS X 340 TIMES ANNEX.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.
Apply W. A. Raspt, chief train dispatcher, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Harlem River, 132d St., Willis Av., Bronx.

TELLER.—Bank wants experienced teller; state experience and salary expected. M 291 Times Downtown.

THE WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., HAVE THE FOLLOWING OPENINGS IN THEIR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:

BOYS
MUST BE 16, FOR MAIL AND MESSENGER SERVICE. $7 TO START. EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT.

DRAFTSMEN
HIGH CLASS MEN, EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGNING AND DRAFTING OF SMALL MACHINES AND APPARATUS; STEADY POSITION AND EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT ALONG ENGINEERING LINES. CALL OR WRITE.

GLASS WORKERS
EXPERT MEN, INDUSTRIOUS AND COMPETENT, FOR BULB BLOWING AND STEM MAKING; RIGHT MEN CAN WORK OVERTIME, DOUBLE TIME FOR SUNDAY WORK; EARN $50 A WEEK.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS
AND MODEL MAKERS, HIGH CLASS MEN ON SMALL ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL APPARATUS; MUST BE ACCUSTOMED TO USING BLUE PRINTS, MICROMETERS; STEADY POSITIONS; ADVANCEMENT.

YOUNG MEN
WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION; $8-$9 TO START; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES TO ADVANCE ALONG ENGINEERING LINES.

CALL
57 BETHUNE ST.,
NEAR WEST ST., 6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

TOOL DESIGNER.—A1 man; Christian firm; experienced on jigs, fixtures, and dies; state age, experience, and salary desired. J. P., 126 Times Downtown.

Education Notes.

The Board of Examiners states that there are 447 candidates for first assistant in high schools, divided by subjects as follows: Accounting and commercial law, 40; biological science, 21; classical languages, 18; domestic art, 7; domestic science, 5; economics, 4; elocution, 14; English, 61; fine arts, 15; history, 30; mathematics, 47; mechanic arts, 19; modern languages, 48; music, 17; physical science, 30; stenography and typewriting, 24; physical training, 38.

Evening School 34, Amethyst Street, the Bronx, will open Thursday for the second term with the following classes: Commercial department, stenography, and bookkeeping; industrial department, mechanical drawing, electrical installation, shopwork, millinery, embroidery, dressmaking, and cooking; academic department, classes for high school preparation, and a special class in preparation for coming civil service examinations, national, State, and city. In the department for foreigners special attention will be given to preparation for citizenship, for women as well as men. The school sessions are Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings. Edward D. Stryker, the Principal, will be at the school on Fridays in January to register pupils beginning Jan. 11.

Laurence J. Young has been elected President of the Assistant Teachers of Shopwork.

Women students hereafter will be admitted to all the free courses of the evening session at City College for which in the past they have been compelled to pay because of their sex.

The Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association will meet at Atlantic City from Feb. 25 to March 2.

The public schools will reopen tomorrow.

Twenty-two clerks and two tabulating machine operators have been appointed for temporary periods in the Bureau of Attendance.

A continuation class will be established in P. S. 72, Manhattan, for women residing nearby.

The continuation class for bakers, at the Bakers' Union, 105 Thetford Avenue, Brooklyn, has been transferred to 229 Sackman Street.

The hours of sessions of the three classes in the Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway, have been decreased from ten to eight hours a week in each class.

Police Department News.

Transfers.—To take effect 8 A. M., Jan. 2: Patrol. T. F. R. McGuire, from 63 to 35; H. Ileston, from 7 Dist. to 68. To Detective Bureau from precincts indicated, designated as Acting Detective Sergeants, Second Grade: J. J. McCarton, 74, to 5th Branch. Assigned to 24 Branch: J. A. Dougherty, 5; W. F. Moulton, 31; Clarence Daly, 22, A. J. Butler, 6th Dist.; P. A. Burke, 147; Giovanni Dardis, 150.

Leaves of Absence (Without Pay.)—For 1 day, from 8 A. M., Jan. 1: F. D. MacGregor, 14; J. F. Malley, 151; J. E. Cassidy, 174; Peter McCrea, 151; W. W. Ruege, 165; W. J. Immick, 275. For 1 day, from 4 P. M. Jan. 1: P. J. Hynes, 14; J. W. McDonough, 144; Henry Adami, 144; H. A. Sugwood, 167; H. D. C. Weber, 278; E. J. Martin, 43; G. R. Normann, 144; E. A. Arlin, 149; L. S. Slocum, 167. For 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Jan. 2: Eugene Turro, 6; V. V. Vierie, 165; George Meindel, Jr., 17; James Sullivan, 143. For 1 day, from 8 A. M., Jan. 2: C. S. McGowan, 143; E. G. Dean, 143.

HELP WANTED—Male.

TOOL DESIGNERS.
Designers and detailers wanted; tools for high explosive shells; Government contract; salary basis; call, with sample of work, ready for work Wednesday; by Fort Lee Ferry; take bus from Edgewater to plant. American Can Co.

TRACER wanted, familiar with gasoline motor work. Apply Room 1106, 101 Park Av., Mr. Clarke.

TRAVELING SALESMAN
who call on newspaper selling features or news services can make a good deal of extra money by handling a side line; no samples to carry; commission only; genuine proposition; strictly confidential. Call or write Picture Press, Inc., 450 4th Av.

WATCHMAN, (night;) factory in Long Island City; some cleaning required; experience, and reference necessary; permanent position. X 345 Times Annex.

YOUNG MEN wanted who have had experience in the handling of glove stock; best of references required; answer, giving full particulars. Louis Meyers & Son, 110 5th Av.

YOUNG MAN to work in receiving and shipping department of large publishing house; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. X 338 Times Annex.

Instruction.

YOUNG MAN.—We can secure for you a position in an attractive department of the army, where trained filing clerks not subject to draft are needed; our six weeks' course fits you for these positions; night and day classes forming now.
National Training School for Filing,
Shaw-Walker Co.,
60 Franklin St.
Tel. Franklin 2261.

MEN.—AGE IS NO BARRIER. Become Dental Mechanics. Agreeable work, excellent pay. Big demand. Remarkably short and practical course, individual instruction, day or evening. No book study. Easy payments. Get particulars; write for free Booklet 50. Dentists' Laboratories School, 36 W. 45th St. (Finest and most authoritative in America.)

ANY ONE CAN LEARN to earn $35 to $100 weekly taking photographs. Many jobs now open. We teach motion picture, studio and commercial photography; 3 months' studio instruction. Day or evening classes. Easy terms. Call or write for booklet. N. Y. INSTITUTE OF PHOTOGRAPHY, Dept. 1-T, 141 West 36th St., New York.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. Natl. Salesmen's Training Ass'n, Suite 1003-D Candler Bldg., N. Y.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS. Splendid profession; individual instruction; best radio course in city; write or call today for booklet. Radio School, 157 East 86th St.

AGENTS WANTED.

A NEW YORK CORPORATION, manufacturing a patented well established, nationally advertised product, is appointing distributors with exclusive territorial sales rights in different parts of the country; product is moderately priced and has a very broad field; large margin of profits insures splendid income, depending on size of territory; wonderful chance to establish your own permanent business; bond required to cover merchandise assignment. Sales Manager, Room 412, 1,777 Broadway. Col. 5286.

FOR SALE.

Private family will sell the furniture of a 9-room apartment as a whole for $1,200, with or without apartment, which rents for $175 a month; four rooms now rented pays rental; seen only by phone appointment; private telephone 672 Morningside.

For Sale.—Two Metropolitan Opera seats, Thursday, balance of season; orchestra circle, good location. N 345 Times Downtown.

Latest three-quarter morocco Encyclopaedia Britannica, installments or cash; bargain. X 341 Times Annex.

Purchase and Exchange.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY
bought, sold for cash; estates purchased. Delaney, 170 Broadway.

Highest prices paid, men's discarded clothing, shoes. Salomon, 1,173 2d Av. 6445 Plaza.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
At lowest rates for high-grade, late models; free ribbons and repairs.
FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS, $20 to $70.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 10 Barclay St. Phone Barclay 4738.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Nonvisible, 3 months, $5; visible, 3 months, $7.50. Initial payment applies if purchased. AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC. 369 Broadway, at Worth St.; 80 E. 23d St., opp. Madison Av.; 149 W. 42d St., at Times Sq. TEL. 5405 FRANKLIN.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
3 months, $5; non-visibles.
3 months, $7.50; visibles.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 4738.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A man of character and business ability to become associated with a well-known, established concern which has outgrown present facilities; profits about $50,000 a year; $25,000 investment required; active interest not absolutely necessary. Inquire L 377 Times Downtown.

To a man with executive ability who will be active, I will sell ½ interest in an established, growing installment medical business; $2,500 cash required; money protected by book accounts. O 111 Times.

Well known import and export house pre-during financial support willing to amalgamate with another concern of high standing doing large domestic business. N 333 Times Downtown.

Manufacturer of Spring Snap Fasteners wants party with $10,000 to secure half interest; large orders on hand; full investigation; good profits. Address Expansion, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

I am forming new oil company to operate in Texas best oil field; want a few small investors to join me; I will personally operate. Phone 6812 Columbus for information. Washburne.

Printer desires space for moderate size plant about 30x50 feet, preferably with concern where mutual and advantageous relations can be established. G 28 Times.

Manufacturer medium-priced waists, dresses wanted, to put same in established millinery shop, (57th St.) Opportunity, 184 Times.

Will sell established, paying corset, gown shop in heart, (57th;) low rent; splendid opportunity; $2,000. Bargain, 186 Times.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The War Department issued the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Following relieved of previous orders:

Smith, Capt. C. F.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Mann, H. F. | Cohen, M. A. I.
Clinkscales, G. S. | Powelson, A. P.
Burrus, S.

Following appointed Capts. in M.R.C.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Horner, D. A. | Bibby, B.
Breeding, E. | Breeding, B. G.
Britton, J. A. | Cary, E. G.
Corson, W. H. | Cooke, F. D.
Davin, E. J. | Day, J. L.
Eshelman, R. H. | Fenerty, B. J.
Gagion, T. R. | Gamble, J. F.
Harrison, F. | Haas, T. D.
Hilliard, T. R. | Hewser, J. P.
Jordan, F. H. | McCool, S. A.
Many, C. W. | Rea, J. G.
Stewart, L. F. | Stiles, F. N.
Timmers, G. W. | Burns, M. A.
De Somoskeoy, V. H. | Fowler, P. H.
Hissem, R. W. | Hoffman, H. R.
Maver, W. W. | Meads, A. M.
Thames, J. | Barksdale, G. E.
Bayless, C. O. | Behrman, R. A.
Broman, O. F. | Campbell, E. E.
Festerling, E. G. | Grimes, R. B., Jr.
Hicks, E. L. | Hoffman, H. V.
Johnson, H. C. | Johnson, J. H.
Logsdon, R. O. | Long, R. D.
Lyon, W. | Morton, H. J.
Price, J. W. | Cole, P. G.
Cobb, F. F. | Cotton, W. C.
Cappel, J. T. | Kane, H. F.
Farrell, J. E. | Clute, H. M.
Piper, W. S.

Following to duty with Av. Sec. of Sig. C. at Kelly Field:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Eastwood, E. | Chapin, C.
Meadors, R. O. | Lowe, F. A.
Chambers, H. C. | Scofield, H. W.
Chaffin, O. P.

Trager, 1st Lt. H., and Butler, 1st Lt. L. L., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.

McNaught, Maj. F. H., to Kelly Field.

Fisher, Capt. J. L., to Boston, report to Cmdg.Gen., Northeastern Dept.

Hansen, Capt. O. A., and Edmonds, 1st Lt. W., to Ft. Riley for inst.

Schell, 1st Lt. J. P., to Ft. Oglethorpe for inst.

Following to Roosevelt Hosp., New York, for inst., then to their stations.

CAPTAINS.

Pollock, R. | Shaul, E. R.
Roberts, F. A.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Allen, E. W. | Hulcher, J. J.
Barsky, J. M.

Blankenship, 1st Lt. R. C., and Bussy, 1st Lt. T. J., to Camp Travis.

Denslow, 1st Lt. M. H.; Flinn, 1st Lt. G. F., and Schilling, 1st Lt. R. W., to Camp Sevier with Av.Sec. of Sig.C.

Simmons, Capt. M. J., and Lowenthal, 1st Lt. A. I., to Edgewood, Md., at U. S. Filling Plant.

Gleeten, 1st Lt. E. D., to Camp Lee.

Cohen, 1st Lt. M. A. I., will report to Dr. G. G. Davis, at Phila., for duty as instructor.

Powelson, 1st Lt. A. P., hon. discharged.

Brady, 1st Lt. J. C., to Army Gen. Hosp. No. 6, at Ft. McPherson, with Hosp. Unit H.

Following to Bellevue Hosp., N. Y., for inst.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Baltz, S. A. | Tribble, N. O.
Boland, L. F. | Vaughan, W. R.
Birsner, L. J. | Carkadden, H. A.
Culberson, A. E. | Young, C. R.
Brooks, G. A. | Shugart, F. G.

Following to Boston City Hosp. for inst., then to their proper station:

Buck, Capt. W. A.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Colegrove, B. F. | Walker, M. H., Jr.
Beardall, H. M. | McKee, C. R.
Stroup, A. C. | Goodman, L. McC.
Buckley, R. E. | Ramsey, M. McC.
Morgan, W. A.

Houghton, Capt. H. A., to Ft. Totten and by letter to Cmdg. Gen. Eastern Dept. as intelligence officer.

Wilson, Capt. H. P., and Saunders, 1st Lt. C. E., will report by telegraph to Cmdg. Gen. of Western Dept.

Brady, 1st Lt. J. C., to Camp Meade.

Eagan, 1st Lt. R. E., hon. discharged.

Thomas, 1st Lt. H. M., to Walter Reed Hosp., sick.

Following to Camp Fremont:

MAJORS.

Hutchins, F. F. | Lougran, F. W.
Beerens, Capt. O. F.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Cashion, W. A. | McChesney, P. E.
Wallin, L.

Plumer, Capt. C., to Camp Kearny.

West, 1st Lt. C. E., to Camp Grant.

Medical Corps.

Compton, 1st Lt. A. P., and Lynch, 1st Lt. J. J., to Bellevue Hosp. for inst., then to their proper stations.

Bingham, Lt.Col. E. G., to Colfax, Iowa, to inspect certain buildings and property for use as a general hosp., then to station.

Following to Roosevelt Hosp., N. Y., for inst., then to station:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Conroy, J. A. | West, G. B.
Hall, G. McK. | Nealon, W. F.

Following of N. G., to Bellevue Hosp., for inst., then to station:

Brady, Maj. C. F.; Cubbison, 1st Lt. C. J.; Halferty, 1st Lt. H. E., and Logie, 1st Lt. A. J., to Bellevue Hosp., then to their stations.

Boucher, 1st Lt. H. E.; Dryer, 1st Lt. C. S.; Greene, 1st Lt. C. D., and Parsons, 1st Lt. A. L., to Bellevue Hosp. for inst., then to their proper stations.

Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Stephenson, Maj. F. J.; Klein, 1st Lt. A. C.; Homerby, Capt. L. B.; Hasberg, 1st Lt. W. M.; Munro, 1st Lt. W. J.; Thompson, Capt. C. B., and Cole, 1st Lt. J. D., will report to Chief of Ord.

White, Capt. R. A., to Frankford Arsenal.

Welton, Capt. B. F., will report to the recorder of the War Council, Lt. Col. U. S. Grant, III, Gen. Staff C.

Welsh, Maj. H. J., previous orders amended to read Captain.

Dunlap, 1st Lt. T. M., to Camp Dodge, with Division of Amn. Ord. Base Depot in France.

Strauss, 1st Lt. M. F., to Rock Island Arsenal.

Infantry.

Reeves, Lt. Col. I. L., to Adjt. Gen's Dept.

Walker, Capt. J. C., 35th, to joint his organization.

Houle, Col. G. E., to Camp Logan; Newman, Col. W., and Lyon, Col. S. P., to Camp Doniphan.

Jones, Col. F. B., 7th, retired.

Eglin, 2d Lt. F. I., 2d, appointed 1st Lt. temp. in Sig. C. announced.

Conrad, Col. J. T.; Hutton, Col. F. S., to Camp Doniphan; Threlkeld, Col. H. L., to Camp McClellan; Pattison, Col. H. H., to Camp Sevier.

Smith, 1st Lt. E. G.; Luth, 1st Lt. W. C.; LePage, 1st Lt. C. J.; Shelton, 1st Lt. C. W.; Doe, 2d Lt. A. A., and Gillespie, 2d Lt. E. F., to Richmond for examination to determine fitness for Av. Sec., then to their station.

Quartermaster Corps.

Merzig, Maj. P. N., N. A., promoted to be Lt. Col. and assigned to Stevedore Regt. No. 305.

Dickson, 2d Lt. S. J., to Camp Johnston, as Qm. of Base Hosp.

Rinehart, 2d Lt. V. W., to Camp McClellan, as asst. to Cmdg. Off. of Aux. Remount Depot No. 309.

Hilles, 2d Lt. J. T., and Gallagher, 2d Lt. B., will report to Qm. Gen.

Gray, 2d Lt. L. W., previous orders revoked.

McDonald, 2d Lt. M., to Camp Johnston, for inst.

Bradley, 2d Lt. A. R., N. A., to Camp Wheeler, as asst. to Cmdg. Off. of Aux. Remount Depot No. 311.

Following to U. S. from Manila and report to Depot Qm. at San Francisco.

MAJORS.

Holcomb, F. P. | Scott, C. L.

CAPTAINS.

Murray, W. E. | Ross, C. N.
Gunster, W. E. | Persons, W. E.
Boughton, R. W.

Following to Camp Pike, as assts. to Camp Qm.:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Norcott, C. H. | Culligan, D. H.
Meeks, J. L. | Grundfest, S.

Following to Ft. Sam Houston, in Command of Machine Shop Truck Units Nos. 301 to 306, inclusive:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Drach, K. C. | Hughes, W. M.
Longenecker, R. G. | Tucker, W. N.
Dobbin, R. R. | Knauss, R. W.

Patton, 2d Lt. L. A. F., will report to Qm. Gen.

Engineer Reserve Corps.

Embury, Capt. A.; Flynn, 1st Lt. J. A.; Skoog, 1st Lt. G. O., and Smith, 1st Lt. J. A., assigned to 40th Engs. at Camp Am. Univ.

Betsal, 2d Lt. L. R., to Camp Devens.

Gates, 2d Lt. L. S., previous orders amended to read Gates, 2d Lt. Levi S.

Hay, Capt. Roger W., previous orders amended to read Hay, Capt. Ruger W.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

11,000 names women mail order buyers, $20. T., Box 36, Station F.

Business Notices.

The firm of Morris Vogel & Brother, 123-125 5th Av., Manhattan, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Morris Vogel retiring. The business will be conducted in the future by The Vogel Brothers Company, Inc., consisting of Milton J. Vogel, Leonard Vogel, Edwin M. Vogel, and Marcus A. Vogel.

Following assigned to 33d Engrs. at Camp Devens:

CAPTAINS.

Caton, J. H. | Worthen, J. M.
Smith, M. D. | Swick, C. H.
George, H. M.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Bates, C. A. | Ackerman, A. P.
Ogden, M. M. | Siler, R. B.
Paxton, J. B. | Smith, C. P.
Grindrod, I. S. | Doonan, J. F.
McIver, 2d Lt. R. D.

Following relieved from temp. duty with 302d Engs. and assigned to 33d Engs. at Camp Devens:

CAPTAINS.

Simpson, A. F. | Thompson, J. S.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Rogers, C. | Rosenblatt, A. M.
Seymour, E. D.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Engle, C. H. | Kipp, F. M., Jr.
Lambert, H. L. | Lemmon, M.
McNayr, G. R. | Martin, E. W.

Following to Camp Devens:

CAPTAINS.

Apba, F. R. | Bakewell, G. C.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Cohen, B. | Dogan, J. H.
Shields, M. H. | Van Dervoort, J.
Henderson, G. M. | Calvert, R. C. M.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

McKeon, J. M. | Shaver, H. H.
Jenkins, D. C.

Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

Cummins, Capt. H., will report to Cmdg. Gen. of Hawaiian Dept.

Following will report to Cmdg. Gen. of Philippine Dept., Manila:

CAPTAINS.

Webster, L. C. | Hemsted, F. L.
Wechsler, L. J. | Edgar, W. S.
Belden, I. | Mills, T. H.
Hankinson, F. G. | Bray, G.

Dental Reserve Corps.

Carney, 1st Lt. M. R., to Camp Funston.

Sobel, 1st Lt. S., to active duty at Camp Gordon.

Signal Reserve Corps.

Boyd, 1st Lt. D. G., to army balloon school, at Ft. Omaha.

Evans, Capt. W. K., to home.

Walburg, 1st Lt. H. E., to Park Field.

Lowery, 1st Lt. H., to Garden City.

Lyons, 1st Lt. C. E., to Ft. McPherson.

Oglesby, 1st Lt. J. W., Jr., to Portland, Ore.

Weems, 1st Lt. W. E., will report to Chief Sig. Off.

Sanitary Corps.

Doyle, 1st Lt. J. F., will report to Surg. Gen.

Simmons, 1st Lt. F. S., N.A., to Med. Supply Depot at Chicago.

Dinsmore, 1st Lt. S. C., N.A., to Army Med. School.

Williams, 1st Lt. T. G., N.A., to Army General Hosp. No. 6, at Ft. McPherson, with Base Hosp. No. 26.

Field Artillery.

Pratt, Lt. Col. R. S., 9th, transferred to 18th.

Wood, Lt. Col. N. E., 18th, transfered to 9th.

Rogers, Maj. J. A., 4th, transferred to 18th.

Johnson, Maj. R. D., 16th, transferred to 18th.

Coast Artillery.

Following assigned to 1st Trench Mortar Battalion.

Edwards, Maj. L. S.

CAPTAINS.

Donovan, J. E. | Beckett, R. C.
Smith, M. G. | Wright, A.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Force, M. W. | Erskine, W. S.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Taliaferro, E. S. | Bonds, A.
Enright, W. T. | Bruce, H. L.
Dwight, L. | Sowar, E. A.
Bell, J. B. | Weeks, F. R.
Gardner, N. E., Jr. | Bernett, H. L.

Miscellaneous.

Young, Capt. E. G., Ord. Dept. to Franklin Arsenal.

Parker, 1st Lt. J. R., Inf. R.C. hon. discharged.

Foster, temp. 2d Lt., R.C., Sig.C. to Kelly Field.

Foerster, Maj. L., Cav., previous orders revoked.

Rees, Col. T. N., C. of C., will report by telegraph to the Adjt.Gen.

Stout, 1st Lt. F. D., Amb. Ser. to Allentown.

Stritzinger, Col. F. G., Inf. N.A. and Watson, Col. F. B., Inf., to Camp McClellan; Geary, Lt.Col., F. A. N.A., to Camp Sevier.

Smith, Col. M. C., Inf., N.A., to Camp Logan; Mack, Lt.Col. J. A., F.A., N.A., to Camp Sevier; Frankenberger, Lt.Col. S. F., F.A. N.A., to Camp Logan.

Kirkpatrick, Col. G. W., Inf., N.A., and McBroom, Col. W. S., Inf., N.A., to Camp Wheeler; Smith, Col. F. W., Inf., N.A., to Camp Logan; Goodfellow, Lt.Col. J. C., F.A., N.A., Camp Wheeler.

Lynch, Col. J. A., Inf., N.A., and Gruber, Lt.Col. E. L., F.A., N.A., to Camp Wheeler.

Wampler, Chap. F., N.A., previous orders revoked.

Following to Camp Greene with the First New Hampshire Inf.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Dustan, E. B. | Keller, P.
Jeffries, J. A. | Marquard, J. P.
Bishop, M. G.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Young, A. T. | Day, J. T.
Moss, C. L., Jr. | Doyle, F. A.
Reid, W. S. | Gleason, J. W.
Dwight, J. O. | Dwight, J. O.
Dennis, L. | Fish, G. L.
McKean, Q. A. S. | Meyer, H. L.
Wynne, E. C.

Woodward, Col. J. E., Inf., N.A., to Camp McClellan; Berkeley, Col. H. D., Inf., N.A., to Camp Sevier; Paine, Col. C. H., Inf., N.A., to Camp Logan; Ellis, Lt. Col. R. T., F.A., N.A., to Camp Doniphan.

Resignations.

Henry, Capt. W. W., Eng R.C.

Strickler, Capt. F. W., Eng.R.C.

Morris, 2d Lt. L., C.A., N.A.

Brownell, 2d Lt. B., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., N.A.

Leaves.

Cook, 2d Lt. L. H., Inf.R.C., 8 days.

William, Maj. J. W., Ord.R.C., until Jan. 8.

Jones, Col. F. B., Inf., to and including Feb. 1.

Shaw, Maj. H. B., Adjt.Gen.'s R.C., 10 days.

Noyes, Capt. E. P., C.A.C., 10 days.

East, Maj. W. J., Av.Sec., Sig.C., 5 days.

Riley, 2d Lt. L. F., C.A.R.C., Until Jan. 15.

Estates Appraised.

BRUECK, SABINE, (Nov. 15, 1912.) Total estate, $43,635. Four sons and four daughters each receive $4,645.

CHRISTMAN, CHARLES A., (Sept. 2, 1914.) Total assets, $229,965. Assets: Real estate, $138,408; cash, $1,100; personal, $8,828; stocks and bonds, $33,108; wholesale and retail lumber business in Astoria, $47,449. Beneficiaries: His wife, Josephine C. Christman; sons, Charles A. and Frederick C. Christman; daughters, Nellie M. Lambert, Eva F. Von Bromel, and Lida Leo, $40,835 each; mother, Mrs. Eva Christman, $2,500.

GOLDBERG, ISAAC, (Jan. 6, 1916.) Total assets, $270,734. Assets: Real estate, $58,500; cash, $4,246; personal, $2,567; stocks and bonds, $205,440, consisting chiefly of 90 N. Y. City bonds, $95,400; 997 shares of common capital stock of I. Goldberg, Inc., wine, liquor and distillery business, $108,628. Among the large number of beneficiaries are his daughters, Gussie G. Mutnick, $11,433; Mary G. Schiller, $16,628; Pearl Goldberg, $38,865; Rae G. Aisenstein, $16,423; sons, Samuel Goldberg, $46,922; Shepard J. Goldberg, $67,134. Five Hebrew benevolent societies received about $1,000 each.

GROSVENOR, MINNA J. L., an enthusiastic owner of thoroughbred horses and expert rifle shot, (Sept. 12, 1916.) Total assets, $135,637, with power of appointment of $8,725. Assets—Real estate, $13,919; cash, $8,553; personal, $58,889, which is chiefly composed of jewelry, $29,802; silver and gold ware, $9,529; furs, $615; stocks and bonds, $54,275. Beneficiaries—Her friend, Gertrude Gilbert of 16 West 9th St., $47,085, including a half interest in 39 East 50th St., jewelry, household goods, horses and carriages; her sister, Gomete Ludelingstead of Bridgeport, Conn., $42,647. The executor of her will was Henry W. Taft. The Grosvenors were one of the oldest Rhode Island Colonial families.

NAGLE, FANNIE J., (July 15, 1917.) Total estate, $68,830. Of the nineteen beneficiaries the principal are her husband, John T. Nagle of 2 East 127th St., $7,200; nephew, Edwin B. Houghton, $14,870; friends, Lillian Sliney and Mary Jones, $4,000 each.

OSTERMOOR, MARGARET G., (Oct. 7, 1916.)—Total assets, $136,492. Beneficiaries: Son, Alexis G. Ostermoor, $117,088; daughter and son, Madeline G. Peterkin, Henry G. Ostermoor, $5,000 each. Assets: Cash, $1,847; personal, $25,806; stocks and bonds, $29,951; a half interest in the Ostermoor & Co. mattress business at 116 Elizabeth Street, $81,887.

SALWEN, ASHER, (Jan. 28, 1917;) total estate, $35,892. Beneficiaries: Chaie Salwen; widow, annuity of $75 a month and $16,375; two sons and three daughters, $1,487 each; Rabbi I. Elchanan Theological Seminary, $3,044; Beth Israel Hospital, $3,944, and the Jewish Hospital, Grondo, Russia, $350.

SNECKNER, SOPHIE C., (Sept. 24, 1915;) total estate, $34,281; Sons, J. Leroy, Percy M., Leonard M., and William A. Sneckner, $7,685 each; sister, Emma Rhodes, Little Compton, R. I., $1,000.

SPENCER, KATHARINE, (Dec. 13, 1916.) Total estate, $53,464. Her husband receives $44,139, and two brothers, a sister, and a niece receive from $200 to $1,000 each.

STEMPER, HENRY, (June 14, 1916.) Total estate, $28,393. Annie C. Stemper, widow, is the sole legatee.

THURKAUF, VIRGIL, (July 21, 1917;) total assets, $120,298. Assets: Real estate, $58,200; cash, $39,859; personal, $8,610; stocks and bonds, $724. Beneficiaries: His wife, Mary Thurkauf, $98,264, his sons, Virgil and William Thurkauf, each a half interest in the business; his sons George and Frederick, $25 each, the will stating that the decedent knows their mother will amply provide for them.

WEEKS, EMMA BORT, (July 21, 1917;) total estate $15,880, equally divided between husband, Supreme Court Justice Bartow S. Weeks, and son, Richard F. Weeks.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Cold weather continues over the eastern half of the country, while over the western half temperatures are quite high for the season except in California.

A disturbance of considerable intensity extends from the Canadian Northwest through Alaska, and rains are again falling in the North Pacific States. Elsewhere pressure was high; but with an irregular distribution over the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and the South Atlantic States that resulted in quite general snows that were moderately heavy in Eastern Tennessee. Elsewhere the weather was generally fair.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast Tuesday and Wednesday will be moderate north, with fair, cold weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate north to northeast, cloudy and cold, probably snow; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, mostly north, generally fair and cold.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair in the interior, cloudy on the Coast, not quite so cold Tuesday. Wednesday, fair and warmer.

New Jersey—Cloudy and not quite so cold Tuesday. Wednesday, fair and warmer.

New England—Fair and not quite so cold Tuesday. Wednesday, increasing cloudiness.

Western New York—Fair, not quite so cold Tuesday. Wednesday, increasing cloudiness and warmer, probably with snow at night in the western portion.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, not quite so cold Tuesday. Wednesday, partly cloudy and warmer.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
3 A. M.	21	—	3 P. M.	30	[illegible]
6 A. M.	19	—	6 P. M.	28	[illegible]
9 A. M.	20	—	9 P. M.	24	[illegible]
12 M.	26	—	12 P. M.	22	[illegible]

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was zero; for the corresponding date last year it was 24 above; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 32 above. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 6 below; at 8 P. M. it was 2 degrees above. Maximum temperature, 3 degrees above at 3:15 P. M.; minimum, 7 degrees below at 7 A. M. Humidity, 60 per cent. at 8 A. M., 61 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.42 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.29 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

(By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

Sun rises..7.20 | Sun sets..4.39 | Moon rises..[illegible]

THE TIDES.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	[illegible]	10.41	4.06	4.40
Governors Island	[illegible]	11.15	4.44	5.19
Hell Gate	[illegible]	12.34	6.58	7.19

Official Shipping List.

Arrival of vessels from foreign countries at Atlantic Coast and Gulf ports in the forty-eight hours ended Dec. 30:

STEAMSHIPS.

Allaguash, (Am.) | [illegible]qua, (Am.)
American, (Br.) | Jover Serra, (Sp.)
Atenas, (Am.) | W. Robinson, (Am.)
Beckenham, (Br.) | [illegible]ina Brea, (Br.)
Banan, (Nor.) | M. Pinillos, (Sp.)
Crown of Cadiz, (Br.) | Monterey, (Am.)
Euryades, (Br.) | Mexicano, (Am.)
Georgia, (Am.) | [illegible]inian, (Br.)
Giuseppi Verdi, (It.) | [illegible]ama, (Am.)
Harold Walker, (Am.) | Saint Hugo, (Br.)
Hubert, (Br.) | [illegible]mbria, (It.)

SAILING VESSELS.

Campania, (Br.) | [illegible]aiki, (Am.)
Fannie and Fay, (Am.) | [illegible]am, (Am.)

Fire Record.

A.M.

12:45—9 Prince St.; not given...Slight
12:25—3,708 White Plains Av.; Otto Lippman...Not given
12:25—3,744 White Plains Av.; New York Telephone Co...Not given
12:25—701 E. 219 St.; Charles Raimm...Slight
12:30—3,541 White Plains Av.; not given...Slight
1:30—88 Amsterdam Av.; S. Katz...Not given
2:40—348 W. 49 St.; Elizabeth Corrigan...Slight
2:55—900 Intervale Av.; Joseph Haber...Slight
3:30—266 West St.; Harris Cooperwitz...Slight
4:00—38-44 Scammel St.; Herman Gross...Not given
4:30—74 E. 4 St.; David Hirsch...$2,500
5:30—301 W. 49 St.; Equitable Garage...Slight
6:10—335 E. 47 St.; Patrick Walsh...None
6:35—673 Madison Av.; H. Schaeffer...Slight
7:10—167 E. 74 St.; not given...Slight
8:30—273 Water St.; J. A. Zibell & Co...$30,000
9:30—17 E. 8 St.; [illegible] A. W. Brake...Not given
9:50—1,185 Union Av.; not given...Slight
9:55—189 W. 134 St.; Maggie Jones...Slight
10:00—923 6 Av.; [illegible] Sullivan...Slight
10:05—434 Lenox Av.; Sadie Hoffman...None
10:05—Londele St. [illegible] Fink & Roberts Ave.; Francisco Rizzo...Slight
10:30—894 2 Av.; [illegible] Feingold...Slight
10:40—167 Monroe St.; not given...Slight
10:40—953 Forest Av.; Annie McDonald...Not given
10:50—819 2 Av.; [illegible] Coleman...Slight
10:50—Pier 8, E. R.; Spanish Line...Slight
11:10—563 Cherry St.; Blackstone & Levins...Slight
11:10—3,202 3 Av.; Mary Schultz...Slight
11:15—482 Mott Av.; not given...Slight
11:40—37 Greenwich St.; Finn & O'Rourke...Slight

P.M.

12:05—942 E. 215 St.; Sarah Vinci...Slight
12:05—89 E. 18 St.; Joseph Criffie...Slight
12:05—1,447 Prospect Av.; Dr. Schrieder...Slight
12:05—1,751 1 Av.; Berger Bros...Slight
12:15—418 E. 115 St.; Excelsior Bottling Co...$20,000
12:20—121 Pitt St.; not given...Slight
12:40—201 E. 102 St.; Ralph Smith...Slight
12:40—Worth & Mulberry Sts.; (auto truck;) H. B. Claflin & Co...Not given
1:00—77 W. 128 St.; not given...Slight
1:05—527 E. 88 St.; not given...Slight
1:20—24 W. 45 St.; not given...Slight
1:40—870 Broadway; not given...Slight
1:42—408 E. 31 St.; Pyrene Mfg. Co...Slight
1:45—252 E. 117 St.; Albert Cassazza...Slight
1:50—2,366 8 Av.; Daniel Reeves...$700
1:55—4,096 Gay St.; Daniel Reeves...Slight
2:00—314 E. 153 St.; Fred Weidman...$300
2:25—44 Henry St.; not given...Slight
2:30—82 Amsterdam Av.; Emma Gerber...Slight
2:40—451 E. 145 St.; Henry Minogul...Slight
2:50—66 St. & Traverse Road, (auto); Benjamin Albert...Slight
3:15—244 W. 146 St.; Mrs. Brandwein...Slight
3:15—545 Pearl St.; Bishop Paper Co...Slight
3:15—309 E. 41 St.; Mrs. Ratzer...Slight
4:25—244 E. 117 St.; Isadore Margolin...Slight
4:25—23 E. 17 St.; not given...Slight
4:55—158 West Bway; J. Padula...Slight
5:10—35 Stanton St.; Samuel Greenberg...Slight
5:10—410 E. 29 St.; not given...Slight
5:25—603 Morris Av.; Jennie Connay...Slight
5:25—262 5 Av.; Conchin & Co...Slight
5:35—2 East End Av.; Crocker, Jr., & Co...Slight
5:50—1,028 Lexington Av.; William Nugent...Slight
6:10—603 W. 17 St.; Anna Regan...Slight
6:15—3,311 Broadway; Wm. Ostroff...Slight
6:35—1,633 Lexington Av.; Esther Barky...Slight
7:25—62 Grand St.; not given...$500
8:10—359 W. 57 St.; G. H. Robinson...Slight
7:45—62 Grand St.; M. Springer...$6,000
8:00—240 E. 82 St.; Mrs. McCullough...Slight
8:00—177th and Harlem River; Stevens Coal Yard...Slight
8:15—68 Bowery; Harry & Mike Clothing Co...Slight
8:40—145 E. 19 St.; Robert Chandler...$1,000
9:05—2,118 8 Av.; Sanbarm Restaurant...Slight
9:25—68 Horatio St.; T. Chopsky...Slight
9:45—48 West Houston St.; Josephine Hat Co...$2,000
10:00—120 W. 49 St.; Peck & Zucca...Slight
10:05—436 E. 139 St.; Rudolph Hahn...Slight
10:15—59 E. 100 St.; Louis Grab...Slight
11:10—249 E. 75 St.; F. Wachtel...Not given
11:15—40 W. 141 St., (stable;) Eliza Clements...$3,000
11:30—103 Sullivan St.; Chas. Manti...None
10:30—233 Cherry St.; Harry Star...Slight
10:45—201 E. 11 St.; Bernard Beamond...$200
10:50—29 W. 11 St.; Silver Bros...None
11:30—305 W. 2[illegible] St.; Ying Toon...Slight
11:45—320 Washington St.; Lenttner...$700
11:55—347 W. 5[illegible] St.; W. E. Capron...Slight

The Civil Service.

City.

The following promotion lists are announced:

To foreman [illegible]man, third grade, Dock Department: Henry McGerran, $1.50.

To foreman machinist, third grade, Dock Department: James T. Brown, $2.97.

To clerk, third grade, Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Bureau of Audit: Samuel Siegel, $9.75; Julius Segal, $7.39; James Collins, Jr., $6.90; George Linton, $6.21; Robert Ferrier, $6.21; Hubert Neil, $5.97; John F. McConnell, $5.69; Michael Roche, $5.31; Frank Purcell, $4.46; Irving Jackson, $4.32; Arthur Wihnyk, $4.04; Hugh Tighe, $3.97; Thomas Barnes, $3.93; James Bluer, $3.[illegible]; Sam Lowenstein, $3.93; John Hayden, $3.87.

United States.

The commission announces for Jan. 9-10 at the New York Custom House an examination for surveyor, [illegible] men. Vacancies in positions of United States surveyor and transitman in the General Land Office Service will be filled from this examination. The entrance salary of transitman ranges from $125 to $140 a month, and subsistence while engaged upon field work, and for United States surveyor from $140 to $170 a month, and subsistence while engaged upon field work. The appointees are allowed traveling expenses to and from the field from their homes, or from headquarters in each surveying district, provided the appointees reside at a reasonable distance from the field. Promotions are made after satisfactory service. In the Southern States employment is usually continuous, while in the Northern States persons are frequently furloughed when climatic conditions require a stoppage of work, and may be re-employed the next Spring immediately and without further examination. Competitors will be examined in mathematics, theory and practice of plane, topographic, and elementary geodetic surveying; public land surveying, adjustment and use of instruments, training and experience. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their fifty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

DETAIN A GERMAN WHO SLURRED ARMY

Grand Central Station Crowd Whips Man Who Called Soldiers "Dirty Dogs."

WOMAN POINTED HIM OUT

Secret Service Men Take Export Agent to Ellis Island to Await Investigation.

Felix Hans Lohr, at one time in business as a foreign export agent, and later as a dealer in metals, is held in detention prison on Ellis Island pending the outcome of an investigation by the United States Secret Service, as to his past activities. The fact that Lohr is now a prisoner is due to the alertness of Mrs. Frank M. Willard of 1,600 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, who was seated near him in the main waiting room of the Grand Central Station Sunday morning and overheard him refer to some passing United States soldiers as "dirty dogs."

It was about 8:15 o'clock, Mrs. Willard told the Federal authorities, when she noticed three enlisted men of the army on their way to a train. The soldiers passed within a few feet of the bench on which she was seated and after they had passed she says Lohr remarked to a man seated next to him:

"There go the dirty dogs. They will get what's coming to them before long. We will show them ——."

An American who was also nearby overheard the remark but did not hear all that was said. He asked Mrs. Willard if she had heard it said she repeated what Lohr had said.

"Well, I happen to have a boy over there," said the American, "and I don't intend to stand for any such talk."

Thereupon the man walked over to where Lohr was sitting and after telling him what he thought of him struck him a stinging blow. In a few moments other men joined in and Lohr was in danger of being seriously dealt with, when several of the railroad watchmen came to his assistance and took him from the crowd.

Lohr thought the guards were going to let him go, but he quickly found out his mistake.

"We are going to keep you locked up until the Secret Service has a chance to look into your case," one of the guards told him.

After having had Lohr in custody for more than twenty-four hours Captain Burke took him to the Federal Building yesterday and had him registered as a Federal prisoner. Captain Burke said that until the investigation was completed he would not give out any details as to Lohr's business or other facts which have come to the knowledge of the Government. Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox ordered the prisoner removed to Ellis Island, where he will be held until the Secret Service has finished with the case.

Otto Karl Jabben, who has been working on a farm near Nyack, N. Y., was brought to New York yesterday and turned over to agents of the Department of Justice. He was described yesterday as a German of the "boasting type." According to the Nyack story he has been boasting about German prowess ever since this country entered the war. Secret Service men stated he would probably be interned.

Paul Hensig, who was foreman of the gyroscope department of the E. W. Bliss Torpedo Company's works in Brooklyn, until a few days ago, and who on Saturday last was arrested following his indictment for treason by the Federal Grand Jury in Brooklyn, will be placed on trial within the next three weeks, according to United States District Attorney Melville J. France of Brooklyn. Hennig, who is held without bail, will be arraigned again tomorrow morning, when the question of granting bail will be argued before Judge Chatfield in the United States District Court.

HELD FOR NEGLECT OF CHILD

Policeman and Wife Will Be Tried in Special Sessions.

Policeman George Decker of the Hamilton Avenue Station and his wife, Nora, father and stepmother of Anna Decker, the girl of 8, who was found on Dec. 21 by the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in an anaemic and undefed condition while on a quest for Santa Claus, were arraigned yesterday for examination in the Fifth Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, on a charge of endangering the health of the child. Counsel for the prisoners waived examination, and both were held in $500 bail for trial in the Court of Special Sessions.

When the case was called Miss Jessie L. Beard, agent for the society, was called as a witness. Attorney Edward Cassin, for the defendants, called the attention of Miss Beard to a statement in her complaint that Decker and his wife failed to provide medical attention for the child, and asked her how she knew that. Miss Beard replied that the appearance of the child showed it. Mr. Cassin asked that the answer be stricken from the testimony on the ground that it was a conclusion. Magistrate Howard Nash denied the request, and Mr. Cassin announced that he would waive examination and allow the case to go to the higher court.

Congregation Calls Rabbi Dolgenas.

Congregation B'nai Israel of Bedford Avenue and Hewes Street, Brooklyn, has called as its minister the Rev. Jacob A. Dolgenas, who has had extensive experience in organizing and supervising religious schools. It is his especial aim to establish a modern Hebrew school in connection with the synagogue. Rabbi Dolgenas will give a series of lectures every Friday evening at 8 o'clock at the synagogue on important Jewish topics. His initial address this Friday evening, Jan. 4, will be on "The Functions of a Modern Orthodox Synagogue."

BROADWAY SUBWAY TO OPEN SATURDAY

Trains from Whitehall Street to Times Square Will Begin Running at Noon.

DELAY AT RECTOR STREET

Efforts to Put Line in Operation Before End of Year Hampered by Cold Weather.

The operation of the Broadway subway between Times Square and Whitehall Street will not begin until noon Saturday. Yesterday the Public Service Commission announced that the efforts of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to throw the line open to the public in time to allow it to be added to the list of new lines opened in 1917 had failed. At 4:30 yesterday afternoon the engineers reported that power had been thrown on the third rail and that a train was waiting at the Fourteenth Street station for a trial run north to Times Square.

Among the passengers on the train were Commissioner Whitney, Acting Chief Engineer Robert Ridgway, Electrical Engineer J. H. Dodd of the commission, and Vice President John J. Dempsey of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Everybody on the train agreed that the line from Times Square to Fourteenth Street was completed to the point of operation, yet it would not be possible to begin the running of trains on a regular schedule because the contractor had not completed the work of installing the third rail at Rector Street. Therefore it was decided not to begin operation until the end of the week. Explaining the situation Commissioner Whitney said:

"The schedule of work some time ago indicated that the line could be put in operation by the middle of January. I thought, therefore, that special effort would advance the date to Dec. 31, and the engineers of the commission and of the company, as well as the contractors, undertook that difficult job with great enthusiasm. During the last two or three weeks continuous work was prosecuted over Saturday, Sunday, and Christmas, and during the last week there has been no letup during the entire day. Men have been at work for twenty-four hours at a time, and they would have succeeded in finishing the job had it not been for the extremely cold weather, which handicapped the handling of material."

Organized for Jamaica Trade.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 31.—An organization consisting of leading planters, merchants and professional men already connected with the British producers' organization, the Royal Colonial Institute and the West India Committee, has been formed. Its principal objects are to promote the interests of Jamaica producers within the Empire after the war. The association is against free trade and is the most powerful body of the kind on the island.

January Reductions Back to Pre-War Prices

You can now buy a suit as cheap as you could before the war if you have it made here. It will pay you to call.

Many $40 to $50 fabrics now $30
Many $30 to $35 fabrics now $25

There is a large variety of all-wool, exclusive Suitings to select from. There are fancy patterns and plain weaves. There are bright colors and somber shades—any preference can be satisfied. And fit, finish and satisfaction are strictly guaranteed.

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S. *The New Year resolutions that we adhered to never have to be remade.*

Arnheim Axioms

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

For Best Values, Largest Variety of Weaves and Styles and Most Complete Color Assortments in Stock at All Seasons of the Year.

ON WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2ND

First Showing of New Spring Silks for 1918

including the fashionable

Silk Ginghams *Chiffon Taffetas* *Pussy Willow* *Washable Shirting Silk*
Printed Foulards *La Jera* *Georgette Crepe* *Dress Satin*

Special for Wednesday

5,000 Yards of Superior Quality, Double Width

BLACK SATIN CHARMEUSE

40 inches wide; brilliant finish..... yd. **2.10**..... regularly 3.00

ALL WOOL FRENCH SERGE

All Wool French Serge in dress weight; light and dark shades of Navy Blue, also Black.

yd. **1.68**

COTTON & LINEN DRESS FABRICS

Newest materials, weaves and color ideas

5,000 Yards Imported Scotch Dress Ginghams

in a great variety of this season's newest styles and color combinations.

yd. **45c**

Imported Dress Linens,—thoroughly shrunk and non-crushable; full assortment of desirable colorings. 36 inches wide. yd. **85c**

Sheer Novelty Printed Dress Voiles,—attractive designs and colorings on light and medium backgrounds. 38 inches wide. yd. **23c**

"WINSLOW'S" HOCKEY SKATES

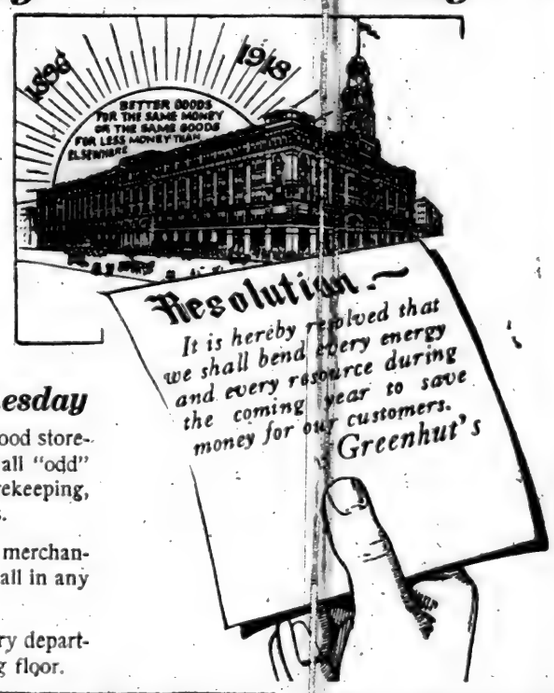
Hockey Skates of welded steel, hardened and tempered; highly polished and buffed. **3.25** regularly 4.00

Store Closed Today—New Year's Day

We begin the New Year in this, the most popular of all New York Department Stores, with interesting, timely, splendidly planned

Money-Saving Clearance Sales

In All Sections, Tomorrow, Wednesday



Stock-taking is over, and the natural aim of every good storekeeper after this work is done is to immediately clear all "odd" and "broken" lots of merchandise. This is good storekeeping, and it also means good bargain picking for our patrons.

There are so many lots of seasonable and wantable merchandise at economy prices that it is impossible to list them all in any one advertisement.

Come in tomorrow—you will find bargains in every department, from our Store Downstairs to the topmost selling floor.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Usual Complimentary 2½% Green Trading Stamps Free Tomorrow
Distribution in Premium Parlor, 5th Floor.
As many sets of the "S. & H." Green Stamps as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given, but only one set of any date good in one book. Only 100 Complimentary Stamps good in any one book, but you may start as many books as you please.

Look at These Prices on Sweaters for Men and Boys

Consider such prices on such excellent out-of-door garments at this "zero" season of the year. Here are bargains for you—bargains of the best sort, in the most popular styles, the most popular weaves and most popular colors.

Read the details most carefully:

Men's $1.50 Coat Sweaters—large shawl collar; two pockets; light or dark Oxfords; sale..... **89c**

Men's $2.95 Coat Sweaters—shawl collar neck; fit nicely under a coat..... **$1.95**

Men's $4.50 and $6 Sweaters—choice of V neck or shawl collars; heavy Jumbo stitch and Cardigan stitch..... **$3.75**

Men's $8.75 Sweaters—only two colors; Oxford and Crimson; heavy Shaker knit; large shawl collars and two pockets..... **$5.75**

Regulation Army Sweaters—at..... **$5**

Army Slip-Over Sweaters—no sleeves; at..... **$4.50**

BOYS' SWEATERS AT 89c.
Made of good yarn; have large shawl collar and two pockets.

BOYS' $2.95 SWEATERS AT $1.95
Good and serviceable; two pockets and large shawl collars; suitable for school wear.

BOYS' $4.50 SWEATERS AT $3.50
Pure Worsted; coat style; some sweaters are worth $5 and $6. Shawl collars; well fitting and good wearing.

Soldiers' $13.50 Sheep Lined Moleskin Coats at $11.50
These are 34 inches long; regulation garments, with fur collar.

***And in Conjunction with the Above A Most Remarkable Sale of* $11.75 Skating Outfits for $8.50**

Choice of tan or black shoes. (The women's shoes have 7-inch uppers.) The men's shoes are the regular height and in black only.

The $4.75 hockey or club skates with flange runners are attached to the shoes, making it an ideal outfit. Choice of Hockey, Club or Figure Skates.

Ice Skates for Men or Women

No. 9 Screw-On Hockey Skates—regularly $4.75; special..... **$2.95**

No. 0x3 Club Skates—Screw-on; regularly $4.50; at..... **$2.95**

No. 94: for Fancy Skating—Screw-on model; regularly $4.95; at..... **$3.50**

No. 724 Men's Clamp Hockey Skates—regularly $4.50; special..... **$2.50**

No. 924½ Men's Clamp Hockey Skates—regularly $5.50; special..... **$3.50**

No. 924½L Women's Clamp Hockey Skates—regularly $5.95; at..... **$3.75**

75c Skate Bags—at..... **45c**

Skate Straps—padded; at..... **20c**

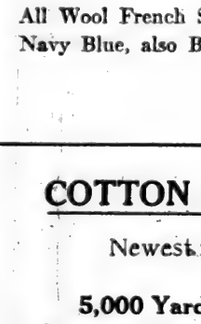
Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 in Cash at the 24C Offices on the Fifth Floor. We Give 24C Green Trading Stamps as Usual. Ask for Them. Double 24C Stamps Until 12 o'Clock. Single 24C Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.

34th Street—New York

January Clearance Sale Wednesday

975 Pairs Women's Shoes



At Extraordinary Reductions

The remaining stock of some of this season's most distinctive and exclusive

High Cut Lace Shoes

In desirable leather and combinations

At the Following Reduced Prices

150 Pairs Shoes..... Regular Value 8.00..... *Reduced to* **4.75**
500 Pairs Shoes..... Regular Value 10.00..... *Reduced to* **6.90**
325 Pairs Shoes..... Regular Value 12.50..... *Reduced to* **8.75**

HAIR BOOKS
By Richard W. Muller, M. D.
Now on sale, the newest book on hair.
BALDNESS, Its causes, its prevention, and its treatment.
Pub. by the E. P. Dutton Co., 681 Fifth Av.
Also, Hygiene of the face and cosmetic guide.
Hair and its preservation.
Loss of hair and the Quartz lamp treatment.

Globe Automatic Sprinkler Co.
Singer Building
Cortlandt 6790

"Turner for Concrete"

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Ring, with large square diamond and four small onyx surrounded by onyx circle, on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 29, at or near the Ritz-Carlton. Liberal reward will be paid for the return of this ring to Mrs. Dorothy Caldwell-Taylor, 540 Park Av., New York.

LOST.—Brown fur neckpiece, Wednesday, Dec. 26, in taxicab leaving Pennsylvania Station, 4:30 P. M., thence to 194 Rugby Road, Flatbush, Brooklyn. Reward for return Room 1618, 165 Broadway. Phone Cortlandt 1030.

LOST—Lady's black leather handbag, containing jewelry, on train between White Plains Station and Long Acre Hotel, New York; large reward. Notify T. C. Lawrence, 28 Sterling Place, White Plains.

LOST.—Leather case, with gold monogram, "G. H. A. K.," with about $40, 15 or about Rector's. Finder keep cash, return monogram to Mrs. George H. A. Kohler, 400 Edgecombe Av.

LOST.—Large Hudson seal pillow muff, Thursday, Dec. 20, between Lord & Taylor's and West 115th; reward. Mrs. E. D. Warren, 620 West 114th. Morningside 3400.

LOST.—On Friday evening, between Manhattan Opera House, Hotel McAlpin, and house, marked; barpin with three diamonds; suitable reward to finder. M 219 Times Downtown.

LOST.—At Park Theatre or in taxi, a diamond bow pin, Saturday evening, Dec. 29. Please notify Mrs. Armour, 11 East 45th St., Murray Hill 4400, for reward.

LOST.—Saturday evening at Biltmore Hotel, gold vanity case with three diamond initials, H. C. K. Reward will be given if returned to H. R. C., 9 East 38th St.

LOST.—Taken from room, 730 Lexington Av., velvet muff with black lining, grey edging, and $510. Kindly notify Butty & Holmstrom, 730 Lexington Av. Reward, $50.

LOST—Between Grand Central and Franklin Simon's library bureau, envelope, containing 525 cards. Reward if returned to L. S., 316 Broadway.

LOST—Monday morning, about 11.30, on 91st St. or Columbus Av., 2 skin fur collars. Reward for return to 315 Central Park West, Apt. 3 East.

LOST.—Filigree platinum pin, five small diamonds, Dec. 26, between 49th and 31st Sts., or in taxi; liberal reward. Return E. B., 145 East 49th.

LOST.—Pocketbook, Madison Av., 43d to 47th, showing name, A. F. V. (U. S. sailor.) Reward. Apply cashier, Hotel St. Paul, 60th St.

LOST.—Between 50th St. and 5th Av. and the Fulton Theatre, a diamond bar pin. Liberal reward if returned to the Fulton Theatre box office. E. Sinclair.

LOST.—Dec. 28, black enameled bar pin, diamond in centre. Reward for return to Mrs. Palmer, 138 East 36th. Vanderbilt 2820.

LOST.—A solitaire diamond ring, Riverside Drive, near 86th St.; reward. The Chesterfield, 260 Riverside Drive, Apartment 4C.

LOST.—Dec. 31, gold snake bracelet, shopping district; suitable reward, no questions asked. Return to J. E. Brown, 329 West 86d.

REWARD.—Pendant pin, diamond in centre, 4 small rubies and sapphire; vicinity theatre district. Phone Windle, Academy 613.

LOST.—Blue beaded bag, containing gold purse, Iceland Rink to home. Liberal reward. Return V. S., 19 West 38th St.

LOST.—Saturday, black purse containing money, stamps, tickets. Telephone John 4120 for reward.

LOST.—Striped velvet bag containing keys, gold cigarette and match case; liberal reward. Untermeyer, 310 West 100th St.

LOST.—Gold cigarette case, black enamel monogram M. S., onyx and diamond snap; $50 reward. Cartier, 653 5th Av.

LOST.—Dec. 31, pearl earring, one small diamond; suitable reward. Room 2406, 165 Broadway. Phone Cortlandt 14..

LOST—Diamond bracelet, platinum setting; liberal reward; no questions asked. K. Berg, 124 West 72d St.

LOST—Mink muff, lobby Lyric Theatre, Dec. 31. Fox, 117 West 58th; reward.

$200 REWARD
No questions asked, return green gold mesh bag, diamond monogram, and diamond and platinum dinner ring, lost Dec. 26, in vicinity of 34th St. and 5th Av., or on 34th St. Crosstown car. Marcus & Co., 5th Av. and 45th St., N. Y. C.

$50 REWARD
For green gold mesh bag containing small purse, lost Monday between Ritz-Carlton and Boivin-Teller Co. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 18th St. and 5th Av.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Black, Pomeranian dog, Dec. 25; $5 reward if returned to Mr. Wagner, janitor, 149 East 40th St.

THE TIMES FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Soldiers at the fighting front, in the camps throughout the United States, and the sailors on destroyers in the danger zone look for news from home. The New York Times can be sent on these terms: Daily and Sunday, 1 year, $10; 6 months, $5.50; 1 month, $1; daily without Sunday, 1 year, $8; 6 months, $4.25; 1 month, 75 cents; Sunday only, 1 year, $3; 6 months, $1.75; 1 month, 30 cents. Give name of man, company, and regiment, or the name of ship; the War Department provides address. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Warmer, increasing east winds; snow by tonight; Thursday fair.
Full weather report on Page 20.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,893. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1918. TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

NORFOLK SWEPT BY $2,000,000 FIRE; ARSON SUSPECTED

One Man Killed, Many Injured, and Nearly Two Blocks in Heart of City Razed.

FIVE ARRESTS ON SUSPICION

Naval Officials Take Charge of the City After Explosions Start the Flames.

SAILORS IN HEROIC RESCUES

Frozen Hydrants Hamper the Efforts of Firemen—Nearby Towns Called On for Help.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 1.—Nearly two blocks in the heart of Norfolk's business district, including the Monticello Hotel, were destroyed today. One man was killed and a score more injured in a series of explosions and fires which both the police and naval authorities believe were incendiary. The fire had been checked tonight, but still was burning fiercely in the ruins. The loss was roughly estimated at more than $2,000,000.

Three distinct explosions here in as many buildings, one after the fire virtually had been got under control, led to the general belief that enemy agents were at work. Mayor Mayo practically placed the city under martial law by turning the situation over to naval officers, and some 2,500 marines and bluejackets from nearby naval stations assisted the police and Home Guards in maintaining order and preventing looting.

Naval patrols rounded up suspected persons throughout the afternoon, and five men were arrested as suspects. Two of these, Hugo Schmidt and H. K. Lessing, said to be Germans, were turned over to Department of Justice agents. Tonight there were reports that two Germans had been shot by sailors, but neither the police nor the naval authorities would confirm them.

Fire Hydrants Frozen.

The fire started before dawn in the old Granby Theatre in Granby Street, and gained headway rapidly, as the firemen were handicapped by frozen fire hydrants, low water pressure, and near-zero temperature. It quickly spread to the Monticello Hotel and other buildings in the block. It was got under control late in the day, but started anew early tonight, leaped across Granby Street, and leveled half of the block there before being checked.

Falling floors and walls took toll of firemen and naval guards. One fireman, Charles McCoy, was killed and seven others were hurt in the collapse of an upper floor of the Monticello Hotel in the day, and tonight two firemen and several sailors were caught by a falling wall of the Lenox Building. Three were taken out badly hurt, but two others were left in the debris.

Firemen of Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Suffolk, with organized sailor fire brigades, fought heroically amid ice and blinding smoke, and bluejackets led the rescue work when the fighters were trapped. Several of the firemen caught in the hotel were taken out alive through the daring of a score of sailors.

Reports as to the number of explosions varied. It was first said that the fire in the Granby Theatre had followed an explosion, but Fire Chief McLaughlin and naval investigators announced tonight that this was not the case. They said, however, that there had been three separate and distinct explosions. The first was in a cloak and hat shop near the Monticello. The second was on the sixth floor of that hotel after the first fire was practically under control, and the third in the Lenox Building, which later was destroyed.

Guests Flee from Hotel.

Guests from the Monticello, who were forced to flee in the biting cold of the dawn after they had watched the theatre burn, were taken care of in nearby homes and hotels. As buildings after building went down, including an apartment house, scores were made homeless, and the National Guard armory in City Hall Avenue was thrown open to them.

There during the late day Red Cross workers and other volunteers looked after the refugees, and also supplied coffee and sandwiches for the naval patrols and firemen who were forced to seek rest from their exhausting work against the flames.

When the firemen responded to the alarm for the theatre fire they found all hydrants in the vicinity frozen. Fires had to be built to thaw them out. Meantime the firemen looked on helpless while the big theatre building burned. When water finally ran, the pressure was so low that streams would not reach to the upper stories of the burning building, and the fire soon was beyond control.

Portsmouth, across the Elizabeth River, was called on for aid, and the fire was checked until falling sparks fired the Monticello, where many of the guests had gone back to bed in the belief that the fire was controlled. They were soon forced to turn out again.

The combined departments apparently were making good headway against the flames when the explosion occurred

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"Baltimore and Ohio R. R. on and after Thursday, January 3rd, National Limited, leaving New York, West 23rd Street, 3.50 P. M., Liberty Street 4.00 P. M., will be withdrawn."—Advt.

REPORTS SPRING-RICE IS SOON TO QUIT POST

London Chronicle Writer Notes It While Making Appeal for New Blood in British Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 2.—The Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent says this morning:

"If it be the case, as is rumored, that Sir George Buchanan is about to resign at Petrograd, there will soon be three important Embassies vacant, viz., Washington, Paris, and Petrograd, for it is known that Lord Bertie and Sir Cecil Spring-Rice are on the eve of retirement.

"Will the Government have the courage to embark on a new departure in making appointments to these important posts or will they continue the old practice of filling them by a reshuffle of the personnel of the existing diplomatic staff. There is urgent need for bringing fresh blood into a service that has long been divorced from actualities of the modern type.

"Sir George Buchanan has done most excellent work in Russia in spite of the gigantic difficulties caused by an unexampled crisis, but, speaking broadly, the prestige of the British Ambassadorial service stands none too high today. The most successful British Ambassador in the last ten years was Lord Bryce, whose appointment to Washington by Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman was mostly a happy inspiration. Lord Bryce, brought in from the outside, stood head and shoulders above the amiable mediocrities who adorned the diplomatic service in his day. It is much to be hoped that the Prime Minister will follow C. B.'s brilliant example of nominating new Ambassadors to the vacancies about to arise.

"The time has gone when British interests abroad can be wisely entrusted to men whose principal qualification is aristocratic birth or wealth who spend their lives in an atmosphere utterly remote from the realities of the modern world, and who look with disdainful eye on commerce. A new spirit, new modes of thought and new methods are badly wanted in our diplomatic service."

'FORWARD WITH GOD!' KAISER'S NEW YEAR CRY

Predicts Fresh Victories in Order to Army and Navy—Says U-Boats Are Doing Their Work.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 1.—Berlin reports that Emperor William has addressed the following New Year order to the army and navy:

"A year of heavy and important battles has come to a close. The gigantic battles which raged from Spring to Fall on Belgian and French soil were decided in favor of your glorious arms. In the East the offensive spirit of our armies, by powerful blows, achieved great successes. Our arms there are now at rest. Brilliant victories in a few days destroyed the Italian offensive preparations of years.

"In co-operation with my army, my fleet has again proved its efficiency by daring enterprises. The submarines are unswervingly performing their difficult and effective work. Filled with pride and admiration, we survey the heroic band of our colonial troops.

"The German people in arms has thus everywhere, on land and sea, achieved great deeds. But our enemies still hope, with the assistance of new allies, to defeat you and then to destroy forever the world position won by Germany in hard endeavor. They will not succeed. Trusting in our righteous cause and in our strength, we face the year 1918 with firm confidence and iron will. Therefore, forward with God to fresh deeds and fresh victories!"

In a telegram to Admiral von Holtzendorff, Chief of the German Naval General Staff, as forwarded from Berlin, Field Marshal von Hindenburg declares the capture of Oesel and Dago Islands, off the Russian Baltic coast, brought the German army and navy still closer together. The German submarines, the Field Marshal says, have given considerable relief in the action of the western front. The message continues:

"Hand in hand, with God's help, we shall gain victory in the coming year."

Admiral von Holtzendorff replied, thanking the Field Marshal for his words, which "will spur us to our uttermost effort."

BIG BATTLE AT KURSK RESUMED BY COSSACKS

Poltava Occupied by Bolsheviki —Unconfirmed Report That Korniloff Is Dead.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 31.—The battle between Kaledine's Cossacks and Bolshevist troops has been resumed at Kursk, midway between Moscow and Rostov-on-Don. It is reported that there have been heavy casualties in the three days fighting.

The Bolsheviki are reported to have occupied Poltava, the scene of the historic battle between Peter the Great and Charles of Sweden.

M. Avskentieff, former President of the Council of the Republic, has been arrested and taken to the St. Peter and St. Paul fortress.

The evening newspapers today declare that it is likely the Constituent Assembly will open tomorrow, and quote Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevist Premier, as their authority for the statement. It is expected that the Assembly will hold only a brief session, and then take a recess until after the Russian Christmas, (Jan. 7.)

Reports concerning the number of members elected to the Assembly vary from 410 to 616. The officials at the Smolny Institute, the headquarters of the Bolsheviki, are expected to demand that the Assembly shall not take upon itself the question of deciding the authority of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Petrograd says there is an unconfirmed report that Lieut. Gen. L. G. Korniloff, former Commander in Chief of the Russian armies, is dead.

Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., finest resort hotel in the world. Not a cure, sick guests not admitted. —Advt.

HEAVY SNOWFALL CHECKS TEUTONS IN DRIVE ON ITALY

Swiss Report Troops Held Up on Tyrolean Frontier—Supply Convoys Stalled.

REGIMENTS WITHOUT FOOD

Army Is Trying to Dig Trains Out of Alpine Drifts in the Trentino.

ITALIANS WIN ON THE PIAVE

They Expel the Austrians from Their Foothold West of the River at Zenson.

GENEVA, Dec. 31. (Delayed.)—Snow continues to fall heavily, along the Swiss-Italian and Swiss-Austrian frontiers and in Tyrol.

A telegram from Chiasso, which is confirmed by Swiss soldiers on duty on the Italian frontier heights, says that Austro-German troops are held up on the Tyrol frontier. Many Red Cross and food convoys are stalled in the mountain passes, and regiments of Central Empire troops have been isolated without food supplies for several days.

Military trains from Trent, which are depended upon to provision the Austrian front, are blockaded. A large army under Field Marshal Conrad von Hoetzendorf is trying to clear the railway, but unless it succeeds serious difficulties will hamper the operations against the Italians.

Austrians Driven Across Piave.

ROME, Jan. 1.—Austrian troops last night were compelled, in consequence of Italian operations, to abandon the Zenson bridgehead, nineteen miles from Venice, where they had a foothold on the western bank of the Piave River since Nov. 13, and pass to the eastern bank of the river, the War Office reports. All the Zenson bend is now held by the Italians.

The statement reads:

At Zensen di Piave, owing to our energetic pressure, begun on Thursday and continued without interruption, the enemy last night was obliged, as the result of our combined operation with fire and detachments, and after having suffered heavy losses, to abandon the bridgehead and to pass again to the left bank of the river. All the ground in the bend is now held by us.

On the remainder of the front the artillery action of both sides generally was moderate. Our artillery showed more activity on the Asiago Plateau, and the enemy's guns increased their fire in the Monte Tomba-Piave sector.

Last night enemy airmen attacked the aviation camp of Istrana and repeated their aggression against the inhabitants and open cities of Vicenza, Bassano, Castelfranco and Treviso, where bombs were dropped. Altogether we registered thirteen dead and forty-four wounded. The victims for the most part belonged to the civil population. The material damage was slight.

Our air squadron bombarded enemy aviation camps. Two hostile machines were brought down in the course of the day by French and British airmen.

British in Infantry Raids.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The following official communication dealing with the operations of the British forces on the Italian front was issued tonight.

The British Commander in Chief in Italy reports that the Italians at the end of the year remain in possession of their defensive lines on the Monte Grappa and Asiago sectors, which they have worked untiringly to strengthen. Little snow has fallen. The success of the French yesterday in the Monte Tomba region has given much satisfaction.

Some small raids have been successfully made across the Piave River by the British. The crossing of the river is difficult at this season of the year. British artillery and aircraft continue their efforts daily to destroy the enemy's batteries.

In retaliation for Dec. 26, when they lost eleven machines, the enemy aircraft have been very active lately in bombing raids. The damage thus inflicted has been slight.

All the allied troops are confident of future success of their united efforts and look forward to the new year.

BERLIN, Jan. 1, (Via London.)—"In the Tomba region there were violent artillery duels throughout the day," says this afternoon's War Office report on the Italian campaign.

Offense Passes to the Defenders.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Dec. 31, (Delayed.)—[Associated Press.]—The magnitude of the achievement of the French troops in the Monte Tomba region grows as full details are received. In addition to 1,348 men, including forty-four Austrian officers, several of high rank, made prisoners and seven large guns captured, the booty includes sixty machine guns, several trench quick-firers and a great amount of miscellaneous war material.

But the chief significance of the stroke is the change from defensive to offensive tactics, and the stirring enthusiasm and sureness with which the French delivered their initial blow. Thus far the enemy has been on the ef-

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EVERARD'S BROWN STOUT—A healthful tonic for tired people. Sold everywhere.—Advt.

Appointments Made by Mayor Hylan, Who Has Left Six Places Unfilled

Mayor Hylan, who kept his own counsel until the last moment, has appointed the following heads of departments and members of his administrative Cabinet:

Office.	Appointee.	Salary.
Secretary to the Mayor	Roger A. Whalen	$6,500
Executive Secretary to the Mayor	John F. Sinnott	4,800
Commissioner of Police	Frederick H. Bugher	7,500
Chamberlain	Alfred J. Johnson	12,000
Corporation Counsel	William P. Burr	15,000
Commissioner Docks and Ferries	Murray Hulbert	7,500
Commissioner Public Markets	Jonathan C. Day	7,500
Commissioner Public Charities	Bird S. Coler	7,500
Commissioner of Licenses	John Gilchrist	7,500
Commissioner Tenement House Dept.	Frank Mann	7,500
Fire Commissioner	Thomas Drennan	7,500
Commissioner Water Supply, Gas and Electricity	Nicholas J. Hayes	7,500
Commissioner Weights and Measures	Joseph Holwell	5,000
Commissioner Plant and Structures	John H. Delaney	7,500
Commissioner of Parks, Manhattan and Richmond	William F. Grell	5,000
Commissioner of Parks, Brooklyn	John N. Harman	5,000
Supervisor City Record	Peter J. Brady	5,000
President Municipal Civil Service Commission	James E. MacBride	6,000
Civil Service Commissioner	William Drennan	5,000
Civil Service Commissioner	Morris Cukor	5,000
Commissioner Correction	James A. Hamilton	7,500
President Board Taxes and Assessments	Jacob A. Cantor	8,000
Commissioner Taxes and Assessments	Lewis M. Swasey	7,000
Commissioner Taxes and Assessments	James P. Sinnott	7,000
Commissioner Taxes and Assessments	George H. Payne	7,000
Commissioner Taxes and Assessments	Arthur Murphy	7,000
Commissioner Taxes and Assessments	Joseph O'Grady	7,000
Commissioner Taxes and Assessments	Richard Williams	7,000
Member Board of Assessors	Maurice Simmons	5,000
Member Board of Education	Joseph Yeska	Unpaid
Member Board of Education	Emma L. Murray	"
Member Board of Education	Arthur Somers	"
Member Board of Education	Mrs. Isaac Franklin Russell	"
Member Board of Education	Frank D. Wilsey	"
Member Board of Education	Lanning S. Prall	"
Member Board of Education	George J. Ryan	"
Chief Medical Examiner	Patrick J. Riordan	$7,500
Health Commissioner	No appointment	7,500
Street Cleaning Commissioner	No appointment	7,500
Commissioner Parks, Bronx	No appointment	5,000
Commissioner Parks, Queens	No appointment	5,000
Two members Board of Assessors	No appointment	5,000

Frank Statement of Entente Aims Is Expected; Wilson May Make It

London Looks for Reply to Germany That Will Also Be a Message to Russia—Poles to Join Peace Parley—Russian Waters Open to Teuton Trade Ships.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 2.—Information has reached THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent which tends to confirm the statement made by the London correspondent of The Manchester Guardian, that the Government regards the peace terms offered by Germany and Austria through Russia as a serious move on the part of the Central Powers, and definitely intends, when they are officially presented, to return a serious and reasoned reply." The Prime Minister himself, added the correspondent, had already arranged to visit France in order to confer with Premier Clemenceau on the subject.

The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent says:

"In Government circles it is recognised that the proposals for peace discussed at Brest-Litovsk between the representatives of the Central Empires and the Russian delegation constitute a grave new fact of which official cognizance will have to be taken. Even with Count Czernin's limitations the acceptance of the Russian formulas 'No annexations and no indemnities,' and 'the self-determination of peoples' is significant as indicative of a new temper. For the first time a concrete proposal takes the place of loose talk.

Allies and America Consulting.

"The first formula in its nakedness would exclude Belgium's claim to reparation after her unparalleled wrongs, and other patent difficulties would arise from a rigorous interpretation of it, but at any rate its acceptance by the Central Empires is a definite step forward on the road to peace. As made it obviously calls for, and I believe will receive, serious consideration from other belligerents. Already this country, France, the United States, and Italy are exchanging views on the subject. At the very least we may expect from the Allies a clear and specific statement of their war aims.

"The statement made yesterday that the Prime Minister is about to visit Paris in order to confer with M. Clemenceau is intelligent anticipation which may or may not be realized. It depends on whether the leading member of the French Cabinet will be able to visit London."

Reports current are to the effect that in the event of a consultation between the allied Premiers it may be decided to issue a statement which will be at once a reply to Germany and a message to Russia, and which at the same time will be a clear enunciation of allied war aims.

It was considered possible that President Wilson might not directly associate himself with this pronouncement, seeing that the statement would be likely to be more directly concerned with matters particularly relating to the European, or Eastern Hemisphere, interests. It was, however, believed the President's imprimatur could be obtained for such a statement in view of the fact that the principles it would embody would be those for which America entered the war. As an alternative to such joint declaration by the European Allies it was thought possible that President Wilson himself might issue a statement which would meet the requirements of the situation.

Expects a Separate Peace.

The Chronicle in an editorial article this morning discussing the outlook for 1918 takes it for granted that there will be a separate peace between the Central Powers and Russia, and says:

"With the transference not only of Libau and Riga, but of Reval and Baltic ports, from the Russian Empire to the German hegemony and the establishment of Finland as an anti-Russian State which cannot stand alone, the Baltic becomes a German lake. For Russia, which has already renounced hope

FOR RECREATION AND HEALTH VISIT Pinehurst, N. C. All out-of-door sports.—Advt.

of constantinople, the consequences are momentous.—They are hardly less so for Scandinavian countries.

The Brest Litovsk solution of Poland would further consolidate within the enemy block the whole of the sixth largest nation in Europe, together with the largest European coal fields and other vast mineral resources.

Such changes, combined as they will probably be with official as well as unofficial bids from the side of Germany for peace with all the world, cannot be ignored by the Allies. There is needed a clear and public statement of the allied attitude in the altered circumstances and the basis on which the war, if it is to be continued, will be fought.

It will be a great gain for the morale of all our people if such a statement could be made by the allied Governments and the United States Government in common.

The excellent pronouncements made by President Wilson in 1917, though warmly approved by West European opinion and indorsed in general terms by leading statesmen, were, strictly speaking, his and not ours.

It would produce a decidedly good effect if on the present occasion Western Europe and America could speak, not only with one mind but with one voice. That might be done, of course, without there being any question of the United States adhering to the Treaty of London.

We take for granted that if any advances in which the possibility of good faith is not included are made by the Central Powers to the allied Governments, they will be thoroughly considered on their merits. There is no question of our Governments bolting the door. That is not to say that the prospect of a settlement in the existing situation appears particularly bright, for President Wilson in his reply to the Pope last Summer put his finger infallibly on the main obstacle, which is the well proved faithlessness of our principal antagonist."

Criticism of Generalship.

The article concludes:

"If we go on, we must not do merely what we have been doing. It is easy to criticise at random, and The Chronicle has always abstained from doing so, but with all due caution and reservations, some things need to be said.

"A few British officers, on leave from France, are over-enthusiastic about our higher generalship there. There has so far been a marked absence of change in the personnel of the army commanders and their staffs as well as of the staff at General Headquarters. These and all of these higher officers are still drawn from our pre-war officer type—a very small body, which notoriously did not attract a large percentage of British ability and which left at least half its good men in the early battles.

"Between this caste at top and the officer corps of the huge war-tried army of today, from brigadier generals downwards, there is something like a growing difference in point of view, and it is difficult to suppose that wisdom is mainly on the top side. The year is generally said to have been a testing one for our army. If so, one would expect the testing to be applied to the army commanders and their staffs, the successful ones given large scope, failures ruthlessly removed and hopeful men promoted from below.

"This is far too little done in the British Army, far less than in France, where the practice of removing failures has been mercilessly carried out, even in the highest positions, on the whole with excellent results.

"It is here that Sir Douglas Haig, to whom the nation now owes a great debt for his splendid contributions to the creation of our European armies, seems chiefly open to criticism. His fidelity

Continued on Page Six.

HYLAN, AS MAYOR, DEMANDS ECONOMY IN RUNNING CITY

"Government Must Be Put on a War Basis," He Tells Men He Appointed.

BUGHER NEW POLICE HEAD

Offices Divided About Evenly Between Brooklyn Organization and Tammany Hall.

CHANGE OF MAYORS BRIEF

John Purroy Mitchel Leaves City Hall as Soon as Possible After Turning Over Office.

With simple ceremony John F. Hylan, former County Judge of Brooklyn, became Mayor of New York yesterday. He went into office amid scenes novel in the experience of City Hall habitues, for he kept his list of appointments strictly to himself until John Purroy Mitchel, the retiring Mayor, had left the building, and then announced them publicly by having the name of each appointee loudly paged through the crowded corridors of the building. Each new official was pushed and jostled through the throng into the Mayor's private office and a few minutes later came out smiling.

Brooklynites and Tammanyites made up the dense throng that was wedged into the building. The former were far superior in numbers, for many had come to do honor to one of their citizens. The Borough across the bridge was also hopeful of getting the major share of the patronage, and in this it was not disappointed. John H. McCooey, Democratic leader of Kings, who is credited with having been the first to "discover" Mayor Hylan, saw to it that his organization was not neglected. But if the "edge" on appointments went to McCooey, Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, had little to grumble about. The offices were about equally divided between Murphy and McCooey. The latter is credited with thirteen appointments and Murphy with twelve. However, there are several more appointments still to be made.

The Tammany and McCooey faithful began to assemble at the City Hall early and the lower corridors of the building were jammed when the new Mayor at ten minutes before the noon hour drove up in a limousine. With him were Mrs. Hylan, their daughter, Miss Virginia Hylan; Mrs. Theodore Eppig and Mrs. Catherine Menham. There was a crowd on the City Hall steps and they cheered as the former Brooklyn jurist and his family entered the building, the new Mayor pausing only long enough to have his picture taken. Mayor Mitchel had already arrived. A few of his friends in the corridor gave him a cheer as he hurried into his private office.

Accompanied by John F. Sinnott, his confidential attendant and now his executive secretary, Mr. Hylan went at once into Mayor Mitchel's private office. The incoming and the outgoing Mayor were not together more than a minute. Both emerged at the same time from the inner office and walked across the corridor to the large reception room at the southwest end of the building which was already jammed with people. Standing beside the large table Mayor Mitchel faced his successor and without preliminaries or a smile said:

"Judge Hylan, the people of New York have selected you to serve as their Chief Executive for four years. I now formally deliver to you the office of Mayor. You have come to a post of broad opportunity but heavy responsibility, beset by problems exceeded in complexity and in vital importance by those of but one other office in this land. As a citizen who has at heart the welfare of this city, permit me to wish for your administration a full measure of effective, patriotic and successful service."

Mitchel Eager to Leave.

There was no applause. Mr. Mitchel appeared anxious to get away, and even as he finished he turned on his heel and was walking toward the door. Judge Hylan then began to speak, beginning: "Mayor Mitchel—" At that the former

Continued on Page Three.

Rules for City Employes Laid Down by Mayor Hylan

Office hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Officials and subordinates—

1. Must not toil in city automobiles with big cigars in their mouths.
2. Must not be conspicuous at baseball games when they should be in their offices.
3. Must not spend two hours at luncheon.
4. Must use city automobiles for city business only.
5. Must reduce excessive salaries.
6. Must not increase salaries that exceed $1,800.
7. Must abolish useless positions.
8. Must not have too spacious offices or other than simple furniture and accommodations.
9. Must show no discourtesy or arrogance to callers.
10. Must dispense with so-called efficiency experts.
11. Must send to the Mayor the names and addresses of all employes living outside the city.

It must be the aim of the new appointees to "make the world yearn for Democracy."

Queen Mary Cables Greetings to the Women of America

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Queen Mary sent a telegram from Sandringham today to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the woman suffrage leader of New York, says the Official Press Bureau, reading as follows:

"I received with much satisfaction and pleasure the friendly message you addressed to me from the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense of America.

"Please convey to the sisterhood of your great country the warm thanks of the women of the British Empire for their inspiring words of encouragement and assurance. The horrors of war have taught us to know one another better and they have strengthened the ties of kinship and mutual sympathy by uniting the women of the English speaking races heart and soul in the struggle for liberty and civilisation.

"Confident of the valuable help we women can give our gallant sailors and soldiers, I pray for God's richest blessing on our efforts.

"MARY R."

WILSON DRAFTS CONGRESS SPEECH

Expected to Appear Thursday or Friday to Outline Railroad Legislation Needed.

WILL URGE PROMPT ACTION

Income Guarantee Along Lines of Proclamation Probable—New Steps to Move Freight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—William G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads, and his assistants continued to concentrate their energies today upon the problem of ending the existing congestion on the Eastern lines with a view to having something approaching a definite operating policy under way by the time President Wilson is ready to appear before Congress to ask legislation to handle the financial problems and other phases of Government control of the railroads. The President devoted some time today to the message he will read, and it was stated that he would go to the Capitol Thursday or Friday, probably on the latter day.

It is generally accepted that the President will ask for legislation in regard to the finances along the lines presented in his proclamation taking over the roads, and will suggest in a manner calling for speedy action a fair guarantee of profits to the roads and their stockholders based on earnings of the last three years.

Both the President and Mr. McAdoo are anxious that there shall be no prolonged wrangling over the legislation. The President, with that idea in view, is expected to place his requests before Congress in forceful language. It is felt that delay on any angle of the program would work a hardship to the Director General and his assistants in carrying to a successful conclusion the strenuous efforts they are making to end the present critical transportation congestion.

Co-operation has been requested of railroads, and the members of the four brotherhoods as essential to such success. It is understood that the President will let Congress know in frank terms that it is his idea that no wrench should be thrown into the machinery which has been created under Mr. McAdoo.

Bill Prepared by Committee.

A bill providing for legislation along the lines desired by the President and Mr. McAdoo has been practically completed by members of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Chairman Sims of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the House had a conference today with Mr. McAdoo and went over some of the details with him. Mr. Sims has expressed himself as in full accord with the President's views. He believes Congress will not hesitate to back up the chief executive and his Director General of Railroads.

The action of A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central and Assistant to the Director General of Railroads, in charge of trunk lines in the East, in directing the railroads yesterday to disregard all priority orders in the general plan to keep up a steady movement of coal and perishable foodstuffs, was supplemented today by an official order issued by Judge Lovett, Director of Priority, declaring all priority orders issued by him dead.

Judge Lovett, as well as Walker D. Hines, Hale Holden and Edward Chambers, members of Mr. McAdoo's cabinet, attended the conference today, at which the Pennsylvania tubes were opened to the movement of coal, and other plans for the relief of New York and New England were taken under consideration. It was announced that word had been received from the United States Shipping Board that aid could be expected in the form of tonnage to put into the New England service. It is hoped to add others to the nine ships which were commandeered yesterday, representing about 50,000 tons.

The matter of curtailment of passenger traffic and of Pullman cars was taken up in some detail. It is possible that while the Pennsylvania tubes are in use as coal routes patrons of that road bound for points West will be shifted to the New York Central lines. It is expected that Pullman car service will be largely restricted. Some of the railroad experts are in favor of abandoning it completely until the present congestion is broken up and a

Continued on Page Two.

VENUS PENCILS.
N. Y. VENUS PENCILS cannot do.—Advt.

OPEN TUNNELS OF PENNSYLVANIA R.R. FOR COAL TRAINS

McAdoo Orders That Preference Be Given to Fuel Shipments in the Tubes.

CUTS PASSENGER TRAFFIC

750 Cars of Coal Start for Brooklyn, Queens, and New England by New Route.

WARMER WEATHER TODAY

Move to Use Troops to Unload Cars Because of Labor Shortage.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Another revolutionary step in railroading was taken today by Director General William G. McAdoo in ordering that shipments of coal be given preference over passenger traffic in the use of the Pennsylvania tunnels and terminal facilities in New York, in a final effort to overcome congestion and rush relief to the famine districts.

The decision was reached this morning after Mr. McAdoo conferred with the members of his official cabinet and a telegram was sent to Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, directing him to put the order into effect at once. Within an hour, according to advices received here, the first freight car that ever passed through the tubes was on its way.

Reports received late tonight were to the effect that the plan was showing unmistakable results in the fight to get coal moving. A large number of cars filled with coal had been routed through the tunnels and transferred to the Long Island Railroad, going thence over the Hell Gate Bridge and on to New England over the New Haven road.

Brings Immediate Relief.

The railroad experts whom Mr. McAdoo has gathered about him to consider the many problems of operation are satisfied that the program is practical and that it will be possible not only to give much needed relief to the New England States immediately, but to add many thousands of tons to the supplies which can be carried at once to Brooklyn and Queens.

The question was given lengthy consideration before the order was sent out, as it was evident that the passenger traffic through the tubes would be radically affected by the step and that drastic measures for curtailment might be necessary in order to keep the limited trackage open for a steady stream of coal cars. It was decided, however, that the temporary inconvenience to passengers was the lesser of the two evils, and that coal must be delivered at all odds.

The details of the plan under which the tubes will be used was not made public here today, but it is understood that it will keep passenger traffic down to the minimum and possibly turn most of this traffic from Western points over to the New York Central lines. It is possible that the use of the tubes for coal and other freight will be adopted only as a temporary measure to relieve an acute situation, but this is a matter which will be determined upon after the plan has been given a fair trial.

May Curtail Local Trains.

One of the details being studied is the extent to which the commutation travel over the Pennsylvania and Long Island lines into New York City terminal will have to be curtailed. There is no disposition on the part of the Director General and his cabinet to work any unnecessary hardship on the commuters and no schedule will be worked out without the greatest care in order to permit of sufficient service to supply essential travel of that character.

It is understood that 750 cars of coal which have been held up because of congestion on the regular freight routes were put in the first allotment to go through the tubes to the terminal at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-second Street and thence to Long Island and on to New England.

The Pennsylvania was directed to concentrate its motive power on the movement of this supply and to keep it moving steadily so that large shipments could be hurried through to yards on Long Island from which the coal could be distributed with the greatest facility in Long Island; Brooklyn, and Queens.

The plan adopted does not, it is understood, contemplate direct supply to the Borough of Manhattan, as it has been declared impracticable to unload shipments in the New York City terminal station. It will, however, make it possible for the use of waterfacilities to a much greater extent in supplying Manhattan.

Mr. McAdoo acted with the same abruptness which has marked other steps he has taken concerning the possibility of trackage, and motive power since he went into office as Director General of Railroads on Wednesday last. Suggestions that the Pennsylvania tubes and the great terminal facilities in New York be used for freight had been spoken upon by the executives of railroads as something which could not be done. As soon as he was convinced that the plan was workable and would not result in endless confusion, Mr. McAdoo decided to act, and attached his name to the message that put the wheels in motion.

Believe Congress Will End Soon.

The use of the tubes will be made a part of the general program for the

common use of all water, trackage, and other terminal facilities in New York and New Jersey districts, which have been mapped out by the executives of five of the big railroads. Mr. McAdoo and the members of his cabinet are confident that the present congestion would be ended within a short time, and that New York, and all other points depending upon traffic conditions there for the service obtained, will be served much more expeditiously.

A survey of the coal situation has developed the fact that it is the congestion of traffic, due in no small measure to priority orders, and not the lack of coal, which has been responsible for the famine in the New York and New England districts. Large shipments of coal have been found on sidetracks at many points along lines which flow into New York and then on to New England, and definite orders have gone out that these must be moved at all costs. It is this condition, caused largely by the congestion in the New York terminal district itself, which moved Mr. McAdoo to take over the Pennsylvania tubes for the shifting of coal which the railroads had up to that time asserted was "anchored" for some time to come.

USE OF TUBES GIVES CITY RELIEF AT ONCE

Coal Administrators Say McAdoo's Order Will Prevent an Alarming Shortage.

Director General McAdoo's order directing the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnels under the Hudson River opened to coal trains means that the supply of fuel to New York City will be increased immediately, Reeve Schley, Fuel Administrator for New York County, said last night. Transporting coal into Long Island by cars instead of barges, as is now done, will mean a saving of from three to seven days in the distribution to consumers.

Fuel Administrators were much more optimistic yesterday when it became known that the tunnels were to be used. They said that the order came just in time to save what was becoming an alarming situation. Ice is forming in the river, and already coal barges can only be towed across when the tide is flowing in and holding back the heavy ice from up the Hudson. If the ice floes increase barge navigation will be impossible, and the Pennsylvania tunnels will be the only way to bring coal from the Jersey terminals. Some years ago the Hudson River froze so that no barges could be towed for three weeks, but at that time New York had a big reserve supply of coal, and there was no famine. If the river froze now, coal men said, the use of the tunnels would be a matter of life and death to thousands.

McAdoo Lost No Time.

Director General McAdoo lost no time in answering the urgent appeal for help that went out from the State and County Fuel Administrators yesterday, and his knowledge of the situation here is shown by the fact that he not only directed the Pennsylvania Railroad to open its tunnels to coal traffic, but he gave suggestions for solving the labor problem as well. He requested Reeve Schley, New York County Fuel Administrator, to call on Mayor Hylan for help, and it is probable that part of the city's street cleaning force, as well as other city laborers, will be detailed to the work of getting coal to New York. Mr. McAdoo's orders follow:

Reeve Schley, New York City Fuel Administrator:

Your telegram received. I will do everything I can to relieve the coal situation in New York. Have directed all railroads concerned to apply all help possible to relieve the situation you outlined. I am advised that the labor shortage is hard to overcome. I have telegraphed Mayor Hylan asking him if it will be possible to furnish any part of the Street Cleaning Department or other city forces to assist in unloading the coal cars. Please take the matter up with Mr. Hylan.

I will direct the railroads to bear the expenses or cost of the forces that may be assigned to them. Will you please get in touch with my representative, A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central, who will be in New York tomorrow morning and who will co-operate with you?

W. G. McADOO,
Director General of Railways.

Mr. Smith reached New York early in the morning and last night Albert H. Wiggin, State Fuel Administrator, and Mr. Schley and Mr. Smith held a conference at the home of Mr. Wiggin.

Mr. Smith is Deputy Director General of Railways and is in charge of all lines north of Norfolk and Pittsburgh and east of Chicago. He will have entire charge of the railroad end of the coal delivery here and in New England, where there is also a shortage of coal. His coming will also, it is said, settle the question of whether the railroads or the Fuel Administration is responsible for the lack of coal here.

To Speed Up Coal Deliveries.

Mr. Smith will speed up coal deliveries on the part of the railroads, and the Fuel Administration will see to it that the coal output here is thawed out and distributed with as little delay as possible. The use of the Pennsylvania tunnels will mean, it was stated by Harry Peters, Chairman of the Coal Conservation Committee, that with present track facilities at least six cars can be unloaded at a time in the Long Island yards provided there is sufficient labor. Mr. Peters estimated that 10,000 tons a day can be "broken out" of the cars.

Mr. Schley said there would be a short delay before the tunnels could be worked to anywhere near carrying capacity. In the first place, there will have to be a readjustment of freight schedules and arrangements will have to be made for switching so that cars from the terminals can be brought up for switching to the tunnel tracks. In the Long Island yards, he said, there is a two-track spur leading into a coal yard and this will prove fortunate for the immediate tunnel traffic.

"Coal brought into Long Island in this way can be distributed with little difficulty throughout most of Brooklyn and Queens," Mr. Schley said. "The Long Island terminal is about half a mile from the Queensboro Bridge. The dealers could send their trucks to Sunnyside, L. I., and get their coal. In this way enough coal could flow out of the regular trade channels to at least take the edge off the situation. With this supply and the tonnage received on barges New York will be well on the way of getting back to normal conditions. We have discussed whether any of the coal brought through the tubes could be unloaded in Manhattan, but I hardly think that this is practicable.

"Of course, our first task is to bring into New York coal of domestic sizes, the kind that the householder uses. When we speak of the amount of coal at tidewater the average person is led to believe that this is entirely domestic coal. This is not so. There are in the cars at tidewater great quantities of coal that would not supply the need of the average New Yorker. This is the coal that is used for making steam. We are moving this kind along with domestic coal, for we are aiming to bring over coal to keep all kinds of places going."

Suggests Use of Soldiers.

If the ice does not interfere with towing barges and the tunnel is used to "take the edge off" the famine, the fact remains that the railroads and the Fuel Administration are still confronted with the labor problem. One way out of the difficulty was suggested by a railroad man yesterday. He said that coal was continuing to come to tidewater faster than it was removed, and that the congestion on the tracks was growing. He suggested that the Government be called upon to send troops to help move this coal. That, he thought, would effectively solve the problem, because the ordinary class of labor employed in thawing out the coal needs patriotism as an incentive. He said the men quit when they accumulate a little money. With soldiers, under capable officers, the work of supplying the city with coal would be as much a duty for the good of the nation as actual fighting.

The labor problem was discussed at a conference between Mr. Schley and Mayor Hylan. Mr. Schley said the Mayor was willing to help with city employes, and that the railroads might be able to get Italian labor from Paterson and other nearby New Jersey towns. Mr. Peters said the street cleaners and the usual run of city labor could not be depended upon to unload the coal cars.

"Unloading coal cars is the hardest kind of work," he said, "and unless a man is trained to it or has great physical endurance he does not stand up under the strain. To employ such forces as have been suggested the men would have to be worked in very short shifts. That the railroads find the labor shortage real is shown by Mr. McAdoo's telegram. I believe, however, that they are using every effort to overcome the deficiency. In some cases they have had their wrecking crews at this work, and these men are ideal for such labor. The trouble is there is not enough of them to go around."

While the Fuel Administration was taking steps for the distribution of coal brought here, the railroad forces worked all night and all day thawing out coal and dumping it into barges for transportation to this city. Railroad men said that yesterday was the first time that their forces had spent New Year's Day working to get out coal for New York. Mr. Schley was hopeful last night, after reading the reports of the work done, that the city had passed the acute stage of the present situation. Neither he nor the other administrators would guess the actual amount of coal that had reached the city yards.

"I have received reports that show that there is now actually at tide water 4,500 loaded cars, or about 180,000 tons of coal of all classes," said Mr. Schley. "The men have been working all day and night and through inquiry to seven of the great shipping companies I find that yesterday and today up to midnight there were unloaded in barges 54,000 tons of coal. Because of the ice in the river and the increased difficulty of transportation I cannot state how much of that coal came across the river. There is no doubt that a great part of it has been started on its way. Of course, all that coal is not destined for New York City alone. Some of it will go up the river and some barges will be towed to the relief of New England. Of the total amount of coal now reported at tide water I estimate that about 120,000 tons is anthracite and 60,000 tons bituminous."

Need Tugs to Break Ice.

When the Government took over the railroads it also took over the railroad tugs. These were the largest and best equipped in the harbor. If the ice continues to impede navigation the Fuel Administration will call upon the Government to use these tugs for opening channels through which barges may be towed.

It was stated by Mr. Peters yesterday that there was not enough space in the coal yards of this city to hold more than a four days' supply. In terminal facilities, he added, the city was worse off than other cities. Increased real estate values are responsible for the dwindling number of river coal yards here, and Mr. Peters said that where there were 412 coal yards in New York fifteen years ago, there are now only sixty-three.

Inquiry at some of the coal dealers brought out that very few barges had crossed the river early in the day. In the afternoon, when the tide turned and the barges were able to venture through the ice the deliveries increased. In the Bronx, Joseph A. Hall, Deputy Fuel Administrator, reported that private automobiles had been pressed into the service of carrying coal.

"About 1,000 tons of coal were received in the Bronx yesterday," said Mr. Hall. "There are one or two barges in sight if we could get them through the Mott Haven Canal. Another trouble now is that some of the laborers employed on the docks have refused to continue at work. They said it was too cold."

The shortage of coal for municipal buildings was learned yesterday when William J. Shea of the firm of William Farrel & Son, dealers who have supplied the city for the last fifteen years, declared that unless coal was delivered at once at least two of the hospitals would be without fuel.

Tonight will be the first regular "lightless night" of the new order for six lightless nights a week. Saturday will be the only night, according to the new order issued by Mr. Wiggin, that lights can be burned for advertising and display purposes. A number of inspectors, working in co-operation with the police, under the direction of Deputy Fuel Administrator Halsey Malone, will see that the new order is observed.

The coal situation will be the subject of a conference today between the Fuel Administration and Mayor Hylan and Alfred Smith, President of the Board of Aldermen.

Crowds Attack Coal Wagons.

Persons in the poor districts evidenced somewhat less patience yesterday with the persistent coal famine than they had on previous days of shortage. Several hundred men, women and children stormed the yards of Burns Brothers at 119th Street and East River, carrying all sorts of receptacles. They became enraged when they watched laden coal wagons leaving the yards and could not themselves get coal. Burns Brothers explained that the coal was for city institutions, but the crowd was not satisfied and finally fell upon some of the wagons. Several tons spilled into the streets when the chutes were unhooked from some of the trucks, and there was a wild scramble. Captain O'Neil of the 126th Street Station patiently explained over and over that no coal was to be had, and used his reserves reluctantly and gently to disperse the crowd.

Then the people went to the yards of Henry Berghorn & Sons, at 2,330 First Avenue. Louis Berghorn, one of the firm, came outside and argument ensued between him and the police. Berghorn admitted that he had received 225 tons of coal during the morning, but refused to sell any to the people, while his wagons kept going out with deliveries.

Berghorn then sold six tons of coal to a dealer named Fleischman at $9 a ton and allowed Fleischman to sell direct to the people in his (Berghorn's) yard. Fleischman charged 25 cents a pail.

Captain O'Neil and several newspaper reporters protested and asked Berghorn why Fleischman should be allowed to make this additional profit, and if Berghorn could not sell direct to the people at the price he was charging Fleischman. Captain O'Neil contended that Berghorn could at least sell the coal at 20 cents a pail, which Berghorn did late in the afternoon.

Fuel Administrator Schley was notified of what was going on and said he would send an inspector to investigate.

There still was a brisk demand on lodging houses Monday night because of the intense weather, but the moderation in temperature led to a falling off last night with indications that the below normal demands of the first few weeks of Winter once more would be general.

BOSTON SUFFERING ABATED.

Coalless Families Supplied as Cold Moderates—Skating on Harbor.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—Measures taken for the relief of thousands of New England families without coal had served to abate the suffering tonight, and a slight rise in temperature offered hope that the official prediction of a break in the cold snap would be realized. As compared with readings of 10 to 13 below zero in the last two days the mercury here today rose from zero to 10 above, then went back again to 5 above at 8 P. M. tonight. There was a sharp wind from the north.

For the first time in many years skaters were gliding over ice six inches thick in Boston Harbor. With the exception of the main ship and ferry channels, which were kept open by tugs, the whole upper harbor was an ice field. Much shipping was icebound at the docks.

RICH DIVIDE COAL SUPPLY.

Westchester Families Go to the Aid of the Poor.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIARCLIFFE, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Some of Westchester County's rich families have come to the aid of Walter Law, Jr., the County Fuel Administrator, and sacrificed part of their coal supply to help avert a fuel famine there. Isaac Seligman, of Irvington-on-Hudson, has turned fifty tons over to him and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid of Purchase, a similar amount. Samuel Untermyer, of Yonkers, offered thirty tons of coal to help out in Yonkers, where the supply is practically exhausted. Mr. Law ordered it distributed among the poor.

Mr. Law announced that he has induced the Sleepy Hollow, Wykagyl Country, Park Hill Country and numerous other clubhouses to close in order to save coal. Mr. Law declared the shortage was critical in White Plains and Yonkers. He said that William J. Wallin, the new Mayor, told him that the city waterworks pumping station was on the verge of shutting down. E. S. Perot, President of the National Cable Company, loaned 400 tons to the city, which saved the water supply from being turned off.

COLD WAVE TAKES FLIGHT.

Temperature Reaches 13 Above Zero—Snow Predicted for Today.

New York experienced the coldest New Year's Day in the history of the local Weather Bureau yesterday. Citizens, accustomed to cold after the drop to 13 degrees below zero on Dec. 30, commented that the weather was moderate when at 8 o'clock in the morning the mercury stood at 5 degrees below zero. This was the low record for the day. The highest point was 13 above at 3:45 o'clock in the afternoon. In contrast to conditions here, the bureau at Washington reported that yesterday the highest January temperatures on record were reported in Wyoming, Idaho, and Nevada.

This is the hourly temperature record for yesterday:

Midnight	3 above	1 P. M.	4 above
1 A. M.	2 above	2 P. M.	8 above
2 A. M.	2 above	3 P. M.	9 above
3 A. M.	1 above	4 P. M.	12 above
4 A. M.	Zero	5 P. M.	10 above
5 A. M.	2 below	6 P. M.	10 above
6 A. M.	3 below	7 P. M.	10 above
7 A. M.	4 below	8 P. M.	7 above
8 A. M.	5 below	9 P. M.	6 above
9 A. M.	3 below	10 P. M.	5 above
10 A. M.	2 below	11 P. M.	5 above
11 A. M.	1 above	*Midnight	5 above
Noon	3 above		

*Unofficial.

The prediction is for warmer weather today and for snow at night. Tomorrow it will probably be fair. There will be an east wind increasing in force.

Several hundred residents of Staten Island, in the area including Tompkinsville and Stapleton, were without water for three or four hours yesterday afternoon, owing to a break in one of the large mains supplying that district. This main connects with the larger one which runs under the Narrows from Brooklyn, and which supplies Richmond Borough with Catskill water. The break occurred at a spot near Tompkinsville Park, and the water flooded part of the district before it was finally shut off.

The slight moderation of the weather, coupled with a general tendency to conserve fuel, rather than pile on all the coal possible, led to a marked diminution in the number of fires for the overworked department to cope with yesterday. Most of these were due to overheated stoves or flues. There was still a large enough number of alarms to keep apparatus scurrying about the streets all day, the total being more than sixty, most of them one alarm fires.

John Vaughan, 23, a private attached to Company A, 307th Infantry, at Yaphank, and another negro whose body was burned beyond recognition, lost their lives in an early morning fire in the four-story rooming house at 142 West 132d Street. Despite spectacular rescues by firemen, Laura Wall, who ran the place, and Clarence Allen, a young negro, suffered broken bones in their jumps to escape the fast spreading blaze. A crowd braved the icy weather to watch the firemen searching in the ruins. Benjamin Cozart, another soldier, leaped from a second story window, but was unhurt. The loss was estimated at $20,000.

A night watchman, just before daybreak, discovered flames coming from the dumb waiter shaft on the fifth floor of Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. Firemen found the blaze was caused by short-circuited wires, and extinguished it with little difficulty.

The biggest fire of the day started in 9,402 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn, from an overheated stove in the store occupied by Charles Hassen. It destroyed seven buildings from 9,401 to 9,408, including the vacant store on the Ninety-fourth Street corner, driving fifty persons into the street and making a dozen families temporarily homeless. The new barracks of Fort Hamilton are directly across the street from the scene of the fire and one of the largest of them, a wooden structure, 200 feet long, became ignited. Deputy Chief Langan sent in four alarms in quick succession in order to insure the safety of the barrack buildings, though the blaze in the one barracks soon was extinguished and that across the street was controlled after it had eaten its way to the corner.

Far fewer deaths from cold, or causes indirectly due to the sharp weather and the coal shortage, were reported yesterday in New York and its environs than on previous days of the record Winter spell.

Valentine Schmidt, 70 years of age, who did odd jobs about Tivoli Park in Glendale, Queens, and who slept in the barn at the park, was found there dead yesterday. Up to midnight his was the only death directly due to cold reported in the greater city.

Mrs. Harriet Foulks, 35, was asphyxiated last night in a rooming house at 136 West 130th Street. The tube attached to a gas stove with which she was keeping herself warm later was found to be defective. George Lang, janitor at 180 East 121st Street, was asphyxiated while repairing a leaky gas pipe. Mrs. Ellen O'Grady, a widow, 67 years old, lived on Old House Landing Road in Little Neck, L. I., died there yesterday from burns she received late Monday night when her clothing was ignited while she was lighting an oil stove.

WILSON DRAFTS CONGRESS SPEECH

Continued from Page One.

free movement of coal, food, and other freight started.

Loaded Coal Cars Blocked In.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Coal trains went forward today under the new Government orders based on the belief of Director General McAdoo that railway congestion rather than actual shortage is responsible for the fuel famine in many districts. It was upon receipt of reports that hundreds of loaded coal cars were stalled on sidings behind long strings of cars containing shipments of higher preferential rating than coal, that all existing priority orders for the entire country were suspended by Robert S. Lovett, Priority Director of the War Industries Board, on recommendation of the Director General. This is expected to result in quicker movement of the entire mass of congested freight, whose sluggishness has been caused largely by a multiplicity of priority orders.

Hundreds of telegrams pouring into the Railroad Administration told of coal trains or individual cars apparently lost in yard confusion. These reports, most of which were submitted by Interstate Commerce Commission inspectors, were referred to railway executives, with instructions to clear out the stalled freight as fast as physically possible and to notify the administration the extent of their inability to move certain quantities of freight.

Early action to divide the country into operating districts, with a Government Supervisor over each, and possibly a Federal railroad agent for each State, has been urged strongly upon Director General McAdoo, and he is said to be considering this policy. Many of the telegrams which have reached him in the last few days are from persons or organizations urging appointment of certain men to positions which may be available when the Director General decides on the form and personnel of his permanent organization.

Some officials think there will be a vigorous fight over the question of whether the legislation to be proposed to Congress by President Wilson should be effective only for the period of the war and a limited time thereafter, or should remain in force until specifically repealed or modified by Congress.

Fuel Administrator Garfield today sent this New Year's message to the field organization of the Fuel Administration:

"Please accept my hearty good wishes for the New Year and my appreciation of your continued support. I am confident that, with patience, courage, and united effort, we will be able to achieve results which will be of great service to our country in its present crisis."

SMITH WILL TODAY RUN EASTERN ROADS

Government Begins Actual Operation Through Assistant Director General.

PLANS TO END CONGESTION

Pennsylvania and B. & O. Prepare for Joint Use of Pennsylvania Station—Drop Many Trains.

President Alfred H. Smith of the New York Central, as Assistant Director General of Railroads, will start in today on his administration of the transportation plant of the Eastern United States. He was at his desk in the Grand Central Terminal at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and spent most of the day mapping out general plans for carrying out Director General McAdoo's orders to sweep the railroads clear of congestion, and especially to relieve the situation in and leading into the metropolitan district. He will at once take action under Mr. McAdoo's order of yesterday abolishing all priority orders, which have been largely responsible for clogging the railroads. Mr. Smith also decided upon the men he will call in to aid him in the task of running the Eastern roads. It is understood that, while Mr. Smith is engaged in his war duties, Vice President Hardin will manage the active operation of the New York Central system.

While it is said to be the intention of Mr. McAdoo to name an Assistant Director General for each of the three railroad territories—Eastern, Western, and Southern—it is upon Mr. Smith's shoulders that fall the greatest task, that of attending to the troubles of the Eastern United States, where practically all of the railroad congestion exists.

The Director General has ordered that the Baltimore & Ohio shall have use of the Pennsylvania Station in Manhattan for its passenger service, and this calls for a revision of the entire New York schedules of both the Baltimore & Ohio and the Pennsylvania. The traffic and operating officials of the Pennsylvania were in session all yesterday at the Broad Street Station in Philadelphia working out the revision of passenger train schedules on all divisions of the systems east of Pittsburgh and Erie. It is expected that the work will be completed today when announcement of the details may be made public. Richard Trump, special assistant to the General Manager of the Pennsylvania, was named Acting Superintendent of Transportation of the Pennsylvania, East, to relieve C. M. Schaeffer, General Superintendent of Transportation, who will devote his entire time to the work of the Commission of Car Service at Washington.

Station Built for the Future.

Mr. McAdoo's order of yesterday that the Pennsylvania tubes into the Pennsylvania Station and under Manhattan should be used for transporting coal to the Long Island yards of the Long Island Railroad, of course, calls for arrangements in concord with the passenger service both to the east and Long Island.

The plan to use the Pennsylvania station for the accomodation of a number of roads recalls that the Pennsylvania has frequently been criticised for the erection of a passenger station which could not be used to its full capacity for a number of years. In a reply to this criticism there was published in THE TIMES recently a statement by President Rea of the Pennsylvania in which he said that the big station had been built for what the future might hold.

In the plans to promote the better movement of freight to New England, Mr. Smith will make use of the new Hell Gate Bridge. This was a dream of the late President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania, and was recently put into use for passenger service. Respecting the use of the Hell Gate Bridge for freight service, the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday issued the following statement:

"In conformity with Director General W. G. McAdoo's instructions to utilize to the fullest extent all of the terminal facilities of the railroads, steps were taken today to put into immediate use the through freight route to and from New England over the Bay Ridge extension of the Long Island Railroad, utilizing the New York Connecting Railroad, which is owned jointly by the Pennsylvania Railroad and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

"This new route, which has just been completed, provides a short water haul between the Greenville, N. J., export yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Bay Ridge Terminal of the Long Island Railroad, thence over the Long Island Railroad and the New York Connecting Railroad via the Hell Gate Bridge route to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. It will obviate the long haul now necessary around the lower end of Manhattan Island and through the heavy tides of the East River."

It is expected that within a few days there will be further material reduction in the passenger service of the Eastern railroads. The Pennsylvania yesterday announced that four fast trains had been ordered discontinued to conserve motive power. The order, which becomes effective as of Jan. 6, affects the Boston and St. Louis trains, Nos. 71 and 72, and the New York and Cleveland trains, Nos. 38 and 39. When the B. & O. comes into the Pennsylvania Station there will be further curtailment of the Washington-New York service.

Weather Conditions Better.

Railroad men regarded the discontinuance of priority orders yesterday as a very wise step. From the first, practical railroading officials disapproved of priority orders, taking the stand that a steady movement of freight, with the elimination of the haulage of non-essentials, would accomplish far more than shunting some freight to sidings to permit the hurried passage of other freight which had a priority order tacked to it.

Schedules remained yesterday more or less disorganized by the cold in conjunction with the general railroad situation. But conditions were much better than on Monday, when the extreme cold froze up many of the engines and there was a scarcity of men in the yards to put them into going condition. Trains from the West and from the South continued to be late, but not so late as on Monday and Sunday. Some confusion of orders has made the situation slightly worse than it might otherwise have been. For instance, the newspaper section of Train 105 out of the Pennsylvania Station was made up at 1:40 o'clock Sunday morning, and ten minutes later orders came for it to leave at once. This did not leave time for complete loading. This same train arrived at Philadelphia two hours late. Yesterday morning there was no railway mail service on Train 106, and newspapers were six hours late leaving for the South.

Railroad men here approved yesterday of the announcement that Mr. Smith would conduct the operation of the Eastern railroads from New York rather than from Washington. They thought that New York, being the "neck of the bottle," so far as the railroad situation in the Eastern United States is concerned, was the strategic point from which to deal with the problem.

Mr. Smith is known to all railroad men as a master of operation, and there was a general opinion that if any man could solve the tangle along the Atlantic seaboard, he could do it.

One of the greatest problems confronting Director General of Railroads McAdoo is the reduction of passenger service to conserve equipment, power, coal, and crews. In England, passenger service has been curtailed by 50 per cent. since the war started. The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission for 1917 showed that passenger travel in the United States was higher than ever before. Railroad men say they do not believe it will be practicable to curtail passenger traffic in the United States by 50 per cent., but they do not say it would be impossible. They point out that it would be more difficult than in England, travel being a more essential factor in American industrial and economic life than in England.

A study of the passenger traffic figures of the American railroads shows the enormousness of the problem. Last year the number of passengers hauled one mile in America was about 35,000,000,000. The total number of passengers hauled was about 1,000,000,000. The total number of passengers hauled by the railroads of the country was [illegible] per cent. of those hauled by the subways of New York City. The subways last year hauled 2,500,000,000 passengers.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, according to the Bureau of Railway Economics, the receipts of the railroads were $3,381,945,764; of this the revenue from passenger train service was $848,621,485, or about one-third the revenue from freight. Therefore, to cut passenger travel in half without an increase in fares would be to cut the railroads' revenue by $423,000,000. In England the fares were increased 50 per cent.

The total number of railroad employes is about 1,500,000. Approximately one-fifth of these are in passenger service. The total payroll for all employes is about $1,500,000,000.

The total number of passenger train cars in the United States is about 52,000. Of the 60,000 locomotives, about one-fourth are used to haul passenger trains. To cut the passenger travel in half would free about 7,500 locomotives, and of course, their crews and fuel, for freight use.

The total number of train miles in passenger service each year is about [illegible],000,000; the total number of locomotive miles is about the same. The total number of car miles for passenger service is 3,300,000,000. The freight revenue in 1916 for each mile of track was $10,[illegible]; for passenger service it was $2,923. The average receipts for each passenger mile was 1.995 cents. The average journey of each passenger was thirty-[illegible] miles.

What the curtailment of passenger traffic would mean to the congested Eastern territory is shown by the fact that of the 51,071 passenger cars on all the roads in 1916, 25,322 were in Eastern territory, while 6,832 were on the Southern lines, and 19,517 on the Western lines. Of the $848,621,485 of passenger receipts for that year $373,031,842 was collected by the Eastern lines; $112,590,[illegible] by the Southern lines, and $360,681,[illegible] by the Western lines, with their long hauls. Of the $1,500,000,000 paid to railroad employes nearly half was paid by the Eastern lines. Of the 1,[illegible]000,000 passengers carried last year more than 500,000,000 were carried on the Eastern lines. And of the 31,782,[illegible] passenger-miles reported to the Interstate Commerce Commission for the fiscal year 1916, 15,034,300,230 were reported by the Eastern lines, 4,248,473,318 by the Southern lines, and 13,902,077,834 by the Western lines.

CONTROL SHIPPERS, SHAUGHNESSY URGES

Canadian Pacific Head Thinks Federal Operation of Railroads Is Grave Error.

TORONTO, Jan. 1.—Sir Thomas G. Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, has contributed an article to the Toronto Globe which says in part:

"After forty months of this great war the railway situation in Canada presents a very different face from that of peace times, when the chief problems to solve were the problems of development and construction necessary to keep pace with a huge immigration.

"The satisfactory features are the efficiency with which the Canadian railways have done their part under such trying circumstances, and the remarkable absence of congestion as compared with the congestion that has been so noticeable on the railroads of the United States since our great neighbor to the south entered the war and faced identical problems. With fewer ports and a much less elaborate network of railways Canada has solved its war export problems with infinitely less confusion. The efficiency and absence of congestion with which our enormous war traffic has been handled might well be taken to heart by our American friends, who, if I may venture the suggestion, are looking too hopefully to the centralized effort of an overworked Government, when they should depend more on the trained enterprise of the individual industrial units that have been so efficiently developed during times of peace, because any form of control that will have the effect of lessening the sense of keenness and responsibility on the part of these units is sure to be disastrous in its result.

"If they are not too proud to profit by our experience in Canada, they should solve their traffic problem by placing under Government control, not the railroads but the shippers, leaving the railroads, with their trained operating staffs, untrammelled by political considerations, to find out how to carry the maximum traffic to given ports at a given time, over a given route, and helping these railroads to secure on fair terms the funds for necessary maintenance and equipment.

"A Government Controller of Shipments, corresponding to our Director of Overseas Transport, is needed, not a Government Controller of Railroads. It is folly to send out an SOS call for Government control or ownership of the railroads themselves, a control which experience has shown to be fatally opposed to economy and efficiency."

WILSON SAVES ON COAL.

Closes Famous East Parlor and Other Rooms in White House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Much difficulty is being experienced by the Government in heating buildings taken over for temporary war work of executive departments. In one bureau at certain periods of the day work is suspended and the employes promenade or dance to the music of phonograph records to restore circulation.

Since the cold wave began heat has been cut off from the famous East Room, other parlors, and the State dining room of the White House to conserve coal.

FOUR OVERCOME BY HEAT.

They Were Watching Football Match at the Pasadena Carnival.

PASADENA, Cal., Jan. 1.—Four persons were overcome by heat today in the crowd of 42,000 which saw the football team of marines stationed at the Mare Island Navy Yard defeat the Army team from Camp Lewis, Washington, one of the features of the annual Tournament of Roses here.

HOLLAND TO UNLOAD SHIPS TIED UP HERE

Cattle Feed Held Under Embargo to Be Sold Through Food Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The Dutch Government has at last decided to unload from the 500,000 tons of ships now tied up in American harbors the huge consignments of concentrated cattle fodder and grains intended for consumption in Holland and distribute them in the United States.

Announcement was made today that 50,000 tons of the cattle fodder would be available at once and would be sold through the Food Administration. The Dutch, however, have stubbornly refused to come to an agreement whereby the vessels might be put into trade with Argentina and Australia, and an absolute deadlock still exists.

The Dutch Government has been assured that, should it unload the ships and put them into service carrying wheat from South America and Australia its people would receive some supplies to tide them over the threatened famine period. But these offers have been refused.

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

BUGHER SAYS 'LID' WILL NOT BE LIFTED

New Police Head Adds There Will Be No Politics in Department.

SUGGESTED BY UNTERMYER

He Has Twice Been a Deputy Commissioner and Served Under Bingham and Baker.

The appointment of Frederick H. Bugher as Police Commissioner, which was the one big surprise in Mayor Hylan's bag of municipal appointments, was brought about through the efforts of Samuel Untermyer. Mayor Hylan found the selection of a Police Commissioner his biggest problem in the matter of appointments, and after he had almost despaired of making a selection at this time, Mr. Untermyer, who has become an adviser of the Mayor, suggested Mr. Bugher. The Mayor at once offered him the position, but Mr. Bugher refused to accept. However, he reconsidered, although he did not give his final answer to the Mayor until Monday night.

As soon as he was notified of his appointment yesterday Mr. Bugher went to Police Headquarters in a taxicab. Having served there as Deputy under Commissioner Bingham, Mr. Bugher knew most of the policemen, and he shook hands with Patrolman Burke, who is stationed in the hallway and who has served twenty years in the department. The new Commissioner then greeted several officers, and went to Commissioner Woods' office. The outgoing Commissioner greeted his successor warmly, and turned over to him the gold shields of his Deputies, as well as his own, and also documents pertaining to the office. Just before he left Headquarters Commissioner Bugher made this statement:

"The offer of the position was entirely unsolicited and unexpected. I have at no time been in any sense a candidate. The thought had not occurred to me until Saturday morning, when Samuel Untermyer, who is my friend and counsel, asked me to call at his house. He then told me that on the previous evening, on the way here from Washington, Mayor Hylan had asked his advice and assistance in selecting a Police Commissioner, and that after thinking over the situation he had recommended me if I would take the place.

"When he first made the proposal I flatly refused on the ground that I feared there might be politics injected into the department, and I knew that would wreck and destroy me. Mr. Untermyer assured me that Mayor Hylan would protect me against any such use of the department. As evidence of that, he referred to the fact that neither Mayor Hylan nor himself had the slightest idea what were or had been my politics, and that Mayor Hylan did not in the least care whether I had any, or what they were.

"Mr. Untermyer explained further that the Democratic organization, speaking through its leader, had repeatedly assured him that it wanted nothing to do with the place and that its main desire was to keep as far away as possible from it and its patronage, as it had been the rock on which Democratic administrations in this city had been too frequently shipwrecked and they wanted no part of the responsibility of its administration. Mr. Untermyer finally overcame my objections by insisting that I consider the suggestion on the ground that at this crisis it was a patriotic service which I had no right to refuse. I finally arranged with him to meet Mayor Hylan, whom I had never met, and we got together on Saturday at Mr. Untermyer's home, 2 East Fifty-fourth Street.

"I soon found that Mayor Hylan had a firm and unusual grasp of the workings and needs of the department. He questioned me at length as to my views and policies, and frankly stated his own, which reflected the serious study he had given the subject. He never asked me, and I do not think he knows now, whether I am a Democrat or a Republican. I happen to be a lifelong Democrat, as have been all of my family, but I have never been active in politics. Mayor Hylan assured me that he would support me in keeping all 'pull' and political influence out of the department. We started with the understanding that both of us would consider the subject until yesterday, and that meantime neither was committed.

"I told Mayor Hylan that I was most reluctant, for personal reasons, to accept the burdens of public office, and would much prefer to give up my time without compensation to aiding for a short time any one he might select to become familiar with the work. Last evening Mayor Hylan again asked me to serve and, as a result of Mr. Untermyer's insistence that I had no right to refuse, and because I am satisfied that it is a public duty, I have consented to serve.

"I think I know the department from cellar to roof. I know most of the uniformed force that have risen to positions of importance. At least 95 per cent. of the men are thoroughly honest and conscientious and want to do the right thing if permitted by the men at the head. This is especially true of the younger men who have joined the force within the last few years. My task will be to make the men feel secure on the point that merit alone will count in their advancement and to locate and rout the other 5 per cent. out of the department. Among other things, there are at least three points on which the public and the force may rest assured.

"No. 1.—There will be no politics while I am here. Any man who tries it will 'come a cropper' on the first round and I advise him not to try.

"No. 2.—There will be a square deal for every member of the force with merit as the only test.

"No. 3.—If the impression has gone abroad that the city will be run 'wide open,' or that gambling or other forms of vice will be tolerated, it will soon be corrected. That has not been my record, as every one in the department knows who has a memory.

"I shall continue Commissioner Woods' admirable work of ridding the city of its pickpockets and gamblers and other professional crooks. There are some features of Commissioner Woods' administration such as the tapping of telephone wires, with which I do not entirely agree, but such differences will inevitably exist between right-thinking men. But there are other features for which he is entitled to high credit, and that I will be proud to recognize by imitating or continuing. The morale of the force has been vastly improved under Commissioner Woods, but I do not approve of his policy of grading or regrading the men on the basis of the number of arrests and convictions. To my mind it is a vicious system that stimulates perjury, which is the main curse from which we suffer in the administration of the criminal law.

"I hope the public will not hesitate to keep me in close touch with all complaints and criticisms of the service; all of which will receive prompt and grateful consideration. Honest criticism is invited. It is of great assistance to a public officer, and I hope to profit by it."

Mr. Untermyer, who was closeted with Mayor Hylan during yesterday's ceremonies at City Hall, did not make any comment upon Mr. Bugher's appointment. Mr. Untermyer mislaid his hat that had not been claimed, one that the room carried it away by mistake. After searching for several minutes, Mr. Untermyer was forced to wear the only hat that had not been claimed, one that was several sizes too small for him.

Mr. Bugher was Second Deputy Police Commissioner under Commissioner Bingham. He resigned the office when General Bingham left, but was later made First Deputy by Commissioner Baker. While in the department Commissioner Bugher confined most of his attention to traffic conditions. The new Commissioner is a son of the late A. H. Bugher, and is prominent socially in New York and Washington, where he has lived during the last few years. Mrs. Bugher-Ludlow, mother of the appointee, is the wife of Rear Admiral Ludlow, U. S. N. The Commissioner who has the title of Captain, was born in Cincinnati, and is a nephew of Mrs. George Dewey, wife of the late Admiral, and is also a nephew of the late John R. McLean, proprietor of the Cincinnati Enquirer and the Washington Post. He was Assistant Superintendent of the Washington Gas Company at the time of the Spanish-American war and went to the front as a Captain of volunteers in Shafter's command. He has a country residence, "Twin Oaks," at Oakdale, L. I. His New York home is at 78 Irving Place.

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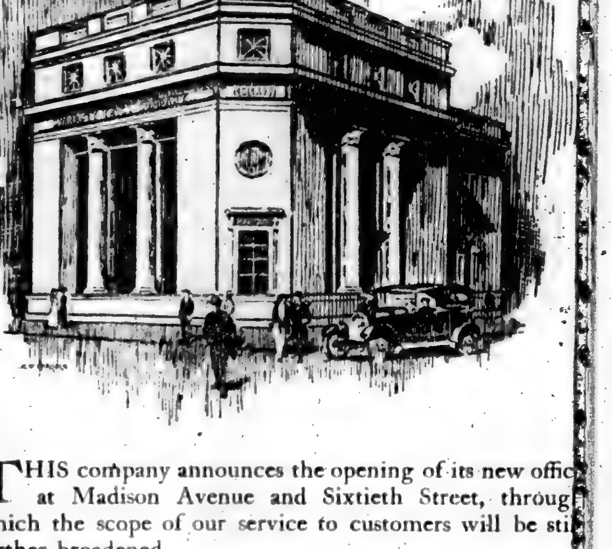
THE TIMES GOES TO PRESS EARLIER.

Copy of advertisements for The New York Times must be in The Times Building by 6 P. M. day before publication, owing to alteration, for military reasons, in the departure of morning trains. Advertisements may be omitted if this regulation is not complied with.—Adv.



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PUT CITY ON WAR BASIS, SAYS HYLAN

Mayor Tells His Appointees That Cost of Government Must Be Cut.

RULES FOR THEIR GUIDANCE

Strict Office Hours, Simple Office Furniture, Short Luncheons, and No Salary Increases Above $1,800

Following his induction into office yesterday, Mayor Hylan called together all his appointees in the Mayor's reception room at the City Hall and read from manuscript what was described as his rules and regulations for the future conduct of commissioners and city employes. This is his address:

"We enter public office to serve the people. This is very clear. I assume, in the minds of all of us. Our responsibility is singular in the history of New York. It measures up to the size of the hour in which we live. Democracy expresses itself no less in the administration of a municipality than in the administration of a State or a nation. The American example of democratic government is right. In every instance where there has been failure, the failure has been caused by violation of the principle and not by conformity to it.

"The City of New York in population is greater than many kingdoms; in wealth and commercial and industrial activity immeasurably greater. Its government is a real test of democracy. It happens, in the course of events, that in this most tremendous hour of the world's progress, an administration takes office in the greatest city in the world, stamped by the social and political divisions in the precedent election, with an impress of democracy so distinct as to be unmistakable throughout the whole world.

"We behold as we look to the Old World, on one hand despotism monstrous in its moral ideas and insane in its expressed thought, and, on the other, anarchy, quite as insane and quite as empty of the moral meaning life must have if life is to be possible. We know that anarchy never gains ascendancy unless there is provocation. Those things are the extremes. It is never the people who are the furies; the crimes of revolution are always committed by the ruffians and the insane, and the great mass of the people in such conflicts temporarily tolerate one side because of the excesses of the other. It would be wiser to tolerate neither. In the recent election the intelligent electorate of New York sternly checked a tendency to extremes in both directions. It emphatically said 'No!' to the proposition that government is something separate and distinct from the people who vote. Quite as emphatically, it said 'No!' to those who would undermine loyalty to the Government once it has been chosen democratically, and thus lead us to disruption, disorder and disaster.

"Therefore, because we are the richest city in the world and the city of America the whole world best knows, and the city of America, I may proudly say, which is typical of America, it is our duty to make democracy a concrete thing in our administration of the city affairs. We must minister to the well-being of those about us and those dependent on us. We must conserve the city's resources, save the money of the rent payers and the taxpayers, help provide food and shelter for the needy, aid the National Government in the conservation of food and those things upon which life depends. We must protect our people against the dangers of fire and accident, and keep their lives and their properties, small and great, safeguarded from the ferocity of the violent and the cunning of the fraudulent. We must guard the people's health. We must discountenance indecency, there being a marked line, which persons of right feeling and common sense readily recognize, between what is merely joyous expression of life, and what is bad and of bad influence.

"Words do not mean anything unless there are facts behind them. Of these facts I shall speak to you briefly, because we shall all work better to the end in view if you know what is in my mind.

Economy in Every Department.

"The government of the city must be put on a war basis. That means actual economy in every department. It means a reduction in the cost of government, and I charge you to eliminate waste and extravagance wherever you find them. The services of the so-called efficiency expert, who is, in fact, no expert at all, must be dispensed with. The names and addresses of all employees of the city departments living outside the City of New York, I ask that you obtain and send to me.

"Useless positions must be abolished. Nothing is to stand in the way. No civil service law was ever intended to protect, and none can protect an employe whose salary is not compensation for useful service to the City of New York, and the City of New York alone. Therefore no appointments are to be made by commissioners to positions in their several departments until evidence of the necessity of such positions has been submitted to the Mayor. Influence of no kind must be allowed to save the lazy or the dishonest employe. Commissioners will revise salary lists and reduce those salaries which are excessive.

"I say here, so that it may be plainly understood throughout the administration, that there will be no salary increases for employes now receiving more than $1,800 per annum. Public employes must share with the general public the sacrifices of the war. Their convenience and desire for luxuries are not considerable, and no hardship comparable with those of the mass of our people is imposed upon a city employe whose salary is above the rate I have mentioned. If any shall not have the spirit to give his best for what he receives he has not the spirit in which we propose to conduct this administration, and the spirit in which the whole people are supporting this war. Resignation is open to the dissatisfied, but slacking of work is not.

"There must be no favoritism, and the evil of juggling with efficiency records must be stopped. Heads of departments shall encourage suggestions for improvement of service and reduction of cost from experienced employes. All employes must, as all executives will, realize that they are the servants of the people and not their masters, and that it is demanded of them that they do a dollar's worth of service for every dollar they get from the taxpayers. No head of department will certify to a payroll that contains the name of any employe not performing the function for which his title calls.

"Simplicity in office accommodations and furniture are enjoined upon all. At present many Commissioners have spacious offices, altogether too large for service and manifestly occupied only for display, while the taxpayers are paying rentals to private interests for housing other departments. This must be discontinued. Commissioners will confine themselves to offices spacious enough only for health and efficiency of service, and to furniture simple and businesslike. The luxury of office appointments indicates a disregard of expenditure of city money, which is a trait we shall not tolerate in executives charged with handling large amounts of funds raised by taxation.

"Official luxury in other directions shall be curtailed. City automobiles must be used for city business only. I do not want this democratic administration to leave in the minds of the people the picture of Commissioners and well-paid subordinates, who loll in automobiles with big cigars in their mouths as they ride through the parks or sit conspicuously in the grand stand at the baseball game when they ought to be attending to their departmental work. The practice of having city automobiles calling at the homes of Commissioners must cease. Another objectionable practice we shall abolish is that of having Commissioners or subordinates spend two hours at luncheon.

"In fact, time regulations must be sharp. City office hours shall be from 9 in the morning to 5 in the evening. City employes, headed by their Commissioners and departmental chiefs, shall be at their desks at 9 o'clock, and shall spend their time until 5 at work for the city. The business of the city must be conducted, as we would, each of us, conduct his own business, if we were in private business where our own profit was involved. One of the greatest and most successful merchants in the country, John Wanamaker, has opened and closed his store for fifty-seven years, and, although now beyond his eightieth birthday, is still the first in his great store in the morning and the last to leave in the evening. The example is a good one for all of us.

An End to Self-Advertising.

"There is another form luxury takes, in satisfying the vanity of public employes, and it is one we shall abolish by example and by stern repression. It is a vice of Commissioners and self-exploiting subordinates. It results in the multiplication of unnecessary blanks, and foolish, and in many instances, mischievous, because false, reports. I am convinced that a great part of the typewriting and printed form work of the city serves no useful purpose at all. We shall eliminate this. Commissioners will, themselves, refrain from catering to any newspaper or making alliances with any, and will prevent all subordinates from advertising themselves in this way. Just criticism will help us, false criticism will not greatly injure us, and the penetration of the people has nullified the value of puffing and systematic laudation, even to those who have a craving for it. We shall not need that kind of support if we deserve it, and if any of us fails to deserve it, he shouldn't get it.

"This brings us to the attitude of the public servant toward the public. I want the realization to be a vital thing in our Government that we are paid by the people and our best self-respect is that which springs from service honestly performed for our pay. There must be no discourtesy and no arrogance of bearing toward those who come to public offices. Nor must there be distinctions made. The touchstone of democracy is political equality and before the servant of the people no distinctions of a social or economic nature are allowable. These are distinct lines of direction I am giving to you. It may be considered that they are small details, but it is in the sum of small details that the large things of government lie. In what I have said to you is set forth the pattern for this administration in large things and small. Let us adhere to that pattern and we shall carry into effect in the day-to-day working of the Government the will of the people as expressed unmistakably at the polls.

"I know you gentlemen whom I have selected to administer the city's affairs will do your full duty. You have been selected as my principal aids because of your special qualifications for the tasks assigned to you, and because you know actual conditions in New York City. This last is important, because it is essential to the success of democracy that the people of the community who control through the franchise, shall govern themselves, and you see a part of the people of New York City, alive to its interests, concerned in its future, and not a migratory flock of birds trying city after city in a search for well-feathered nests.

"Our daily acts in the coming days will be closely scrutinized. The public knows we are human beings and will be patient of mistakes, when the mistakes are manifestly honest, and not avoidable by a prudent exercise of human reason. We shall greatly reduce the number of mistakes, keeping constantly in mind the fact that a strange state of affairs in the world at large makes us the sample city of democracy.

"It must be our aim to make the world yearn for democracy. Democracy will emerge from the war triumphant, and the democracy of America will lead the world. New York City is the hub of our nation, the complex of all its problems, and its progress toward efficiency in government will be marked everywhere. You gentlemen are expected to set a new standard in municipal administration. The people who elected this administration expect that we shall write the record of democratic efficiency, not in the frothy and soon forgotten literature prepared by hired promoters, but in the concrete things with which our government must deal, in the realities of life; in deeds and not words. We enter upon the task, knowing full well what human nature is, but knowing also that at times the inspiration of a great opportunity and a great responsibility lifts it up and fills it with power, and for this inspiration from the opportunity and responsibility at hand, we humbly pray to God."

GREET BROOKLYN OFFICIALS

Borough President Riegelmann and Others Are Now in Office.

Surrounded by admiring friends and flocks of the hungry and hopeful of the local Democracy, the new borough and county officers in Brooklyn entered into office yesterday. Borough President Edward Riegelmann held a reception in the Borough Hall, which was attended by several hundred persons, while Sheriff Daniel J. Griffin and Register Richardson Webster received their friends in their offices in the Terminal Building and the Hall of Records, respectively.

Mr. Riegelmann's entrance into his new office was attended with something of a military flourish. About fifty of the officers of the Forty-seventh Regiment of the New York State Guard, led by the regimental band, marched from the armory, at Marcy Avenue and Lynch Street, to the Borough Hall to greet the new Borough President. Many of the officers were formerly members of the Sheriff's Home Defense Guard, which was organized by Mr. Riegelmann while he was Sheriff.

The new borough and county officers announced that they would make public their full lists of appointments today. The most important post under Mr. Riegelmann, that of Public Works Commissioner, goes to ex-Assemblyman Joseph A. Guider, Democratic leader of the Eleventh District. This place was held open until the last minute for Thomas J. Drennan, leader of the Fourth District, who was yesterday made Fire Commissioner by Mayor Hylan. James J. Byrne, a brother-in-law of John H. McCooey, is to be Superintendent of Public Buildings and Offices under President Riegelmann.

Sheriff Griffin, who succeeds Mr. Riegelmann, has decided upon but few changes in his staff. Matthew T. Meagher, leader of the Thirteenth District, is to be Under Sheriff, and Lawrence Carroll, of the Fourteenth District, Warden of the Raymond Street Jail. Peter B. Hansen will be continued as counsel to the Sheriff; Ernest Exgert as chief clerk, and Joseph E. Tully as Secretary. Register Webster has selected Algernon L. Nova as counsel to the Register, Edward I. Allen as Assistant Deputy Register, and John Savasse as cashier.

Two new members of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial District entered upon their terms of office yesterday. They were former Secretary of State Edward Lazansky, Democrat, and County Judge Lewis H. Fawcett, Republican, both of whom won at the last election. Supreme Court Justice William J. Kelly, Democrat, who was reelected, began a second term of fourteen years yesterday. Brooklyn politicians expect that Governor Whitman will either today or tomorrow announce the appointment of successors to Mayor Hylan and Judge Fawcett in the Kings County Court.

LOST AND FOUND.
Advertisements of, next to last page.—Adv.

EDUCATION BOARD TO ORGANIZE TODAY

Seven Members Must Take Up the Work Formerly Done by Forty-six.

SOMERS MAY BE NEW HEAD

Greatest Problem Is to Provide Room for All the Pupils Now on Part Time.

The seven members of the new Board of Education appointed by Mayor Hylan to succeed the former board of forty-six members will organize in the hall of the Board of Education at 4 o'clock this afternoon. There is little doubt that Arthur S. Somers of Brooklyn will be elected President. He has served as member of the Board of Education since 1892, and has held office under nine Mayors.

The appointments were somewhat of a surprise. Mr. Somers is the only holdover from the previous board, and the only other appointee who has ever served on the board is Frank D. Wilsey, who was a member for fifteen years and whose term expired on Dec. 31, 1916.

The seven members are apportioned as follows: Two from Manhattan, two from Brooklyn, and one each from the Bronx, Richmond, and Queens. The Manhattan members are Joseph Yeska, a clothing specialty manufacturer, who organized the Hylan Business Men's League, of which he was Chairman, and Mrs. Emma L. Murray of 71 East Ninety-sixth Street, wife of Charles Murray, a stationer and printer. Mrs. Murray is President of the Social Service League of St. Vincent's Hospital and has taken a prominent part in the work of the Catholic Summer School and the Catholic Ladies' Auxiliary.

The Brooklyn members are Mr. Somers, for the last thirty-one years connected with the firm of Fred L. Lavanburg & Co., manufacturers of colors and chemicals at 100 William Street, and Mrs. Isaac Franklin Russell, wife of the Chief Justice of the Court of Special Sessions. Mrs. Russell is a member of Local School Board No. 20 in Brooklyn, and has been interested in educational affairs for many years.

Frank D. Wilsey, the Bronx member, has the distinction of being the only Republican member on the board. He is President of the New York Boat Oar Company and served on many important committees of the Board of Education. Anning S. Prall of Richmond and George J. Ryan of Queens are both in the real estate business. Mr. Ryan is Fuel Administrator for Queens.

The small board of seven members takes office as the result of a provision in the State education law passed last June. It has been said that the small board ultimately will have to give way to a larger board or to a paid board whose members will be able to devote all their time to the work, but Mayor Hylan and the newly appointed members are anxious to give the small board full opportunity to demonstrate its ability before making any recommendations. The former board of forty-six members had thirteen standing committees and practically all the work was done through these committees.

The new board, it is expected, will find another way to transact its business. It is more than likely that all the business will be done around a table by medium of specially appointed committees. These committees will be appointed when needed, and after making their report to the full board they will be discharged. The Board of Superintendents will probably be given power to pass on many details formerly handled by the full board, and the board itself will confine its scope to the outlining of the general educational policy.

The big problem confronting the new board will be that of adequately housing the children and building sufficient schools to accommodate all pupils now on part time. This problem will be facilitated somewhat because assurances have been given the board members that the new Board of Estimate will be in sympathy with the education authorities and will not endeavor to control its expenditures. As one of the members said last night, "the Board of Education will not have to beg of or fight with the City Hall."

The Gary schools will not be extended, but whether the Gary schools now in use will be abolished or not has not been determined.

"Our sole desire," said Mr. Somers last night, "will be to work out plans that will wipe out all antagonisms and to get everybody down to the basis of working in the interests of the best developments of the school. We will try to inspire the teachers with a full measure of our confidence. Loyal service will be expected and faithful attention to duty. The work of the teachers will be recognized on its merits, and promotion will depend on this factor alone. No private interests will be tolerated, and no promises of reward will be made for other than faithful service. I am very optimistic as to the future."

New by-laws that will conform to the new State education law will be adopted at the meeting of the board this afternoon. The by-laws in use hitherto covered several thousand printed pages, and only a few experts understood the intricacies of the statutes. It will be an endeavor of the small board to frame a set of by-laws that will be condensed and within the understanding of laymen.

Mr. Somers, probable Chairman of the new board, is 52 years old and was born in the First Ward of New York. He has lived in Brooklyn since infancy and attended the public schools in that borough. He went to work after leaving school and soon made a success in business. He is President of the Sumner Savings Bank and a member of the Executive Committee of the Manufacturers' Trust Company. He lives at 988 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

FILLS VACANCIES ON SERVICE BOARD

Whitman Appoints F. J. H. Kracke and C. B. Hubbell to Succeed Hayward and Hodge.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—New York City Public Service Commissionerships, to fill vacancies caused by the resignation of members who joined the United States Army, were announced tonight by Governor Whitman. He appointed F. J. H. Kracke of Brooklyn to succeed Colonel William Hayward, and Charles Bulkley Hubbell to succeed H. W. Hodge.

The appointments of Mr. Kracke and Mr. Hubbell were made with the understanding that the two men whom they succeeded would have their places back when they returned from military service. Mr. Kracke is a former Commissioner of Plant and Structures of New York City. Mr. Hubbell is a member of the Commission of New Prisons, and former President of the Board of Education.

The following designations to the Appellate Division were also made by the Governor: Harrington Putnam and William J. Kelly, both of Brooklyn, Second Department; John M. Kellogg, Ogdensburg, redesignated as presiding Justice of Third Department; Henry M. Kellogg, Plattsburg, to succeed Justice Sewell, whose term has expired, Third Department, and John S. Lambert, Fredonia, redesignated, Fourth Department.

Leander B. Faber of Brooklyn was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court for the Second Judicial District to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Luke D. Stapleton.

Frederick J. H. Kracke is one of the principal Republican leaders of Brooklyn. He has held the post of Commissioner of Plant and Structures, formerly Bridge Commissioner, in the Mitchel administration, and before that was Naval Officer of the Port of New York from 1906 to 1913. Mr. Kracke managed Governor Whitman's campaign in 1916. In the municipal campaign last fall he fought vigorously for Mayor Mitchel and in alliance with Senator Calder and State Controller Travis sought without much success to turn the sentiment of Brooklyn Republicans away from the candidacy of William M. Bennett.

Charles Bulkley Hubbell was Chairman of three subway commissions by appointment of the Appellate Division. He was the last President of the Board of Education before consolidation, and the first President of the New Board of the Greater City, and is still Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Hunter College and the College of the City of New York. He has been active in the alumni affairs of Williams College.

Justice Leander B. Faber lives in Jamaica, and has been sitting in the Supreme Court since last October by temporary appointment. He was a candidate for District Attorney of Queens in 1914, and was strongly supported by the borough organization for a place on the judicial ticket in last Fall's elections.

HYLAN, AS MAYOR, DEMANDS ECONOMY

Continued from Page One.

Mayor stopped and faced Mayor Hylan, who continued: "I shall give all my time and attention to these important duties during the next four years. The City of New York, the financial, social, and commercial centre of the world, is entitled to the best government human ingenuity can devise."

Mr. Mitchel did not wait longer. He hurried through the crowd to his automobile and left the City Hall. There were no cheers at his departure. In the meantime, Mayor Hylan was having trouble to get back to his private office. Many grasped his hand and smiling and bowing the new Mayor managed to get himself free. Then for half an hour the crowd waited. The Mayor was putting the finishing touches to his slate, and when it was completed he sent word to Lieutenant William Kennell, the officer on duty outside the Mayor's office, to begin paging the new appointees. Kennell cupped his hands about his mouth and shouted the name of the man Mayor Hylan wished to see, and the name was taken up by others in the eager throng and passed along the line.

As soon as he was located, the individual wanted was pushed through the crowd into the Mayor's private office. It did not take the crowd long to understand the new system of announcements, and whenever a name was called and the fortunate individual located, he was greeted with hand shakes, slaps on the back, and general wishes for a happy new year. In this way the crowd learned the names of the favorites, but of course they could only guess at the offices they received. Sometimes a deep groan would register an office seeker's bitter disappointment. It was a peculiar coincidence that every one whose name was called was somewhere in the sliding and generally close up to the front of the waiting line. John H. Delaney was the hardest man to find, but even he finally turned up and was hurried into the inner office to be informed that he had been appointed Commissioner of Plant and Structures.

As it by common consent, the Brooklynites took possession of the end of the corridor nearest to the Mayor's office. They were packed so securely in this place of vantage that few Tammany men got near the scene of activities until the list of appointments had been exhausted. Flocking to themselves, the Tammany men clustered about the offices of Al Smith, the new President of the Board of Aldermen at the eastern end of the building. Here the ex-Sheriff, who is considered the most popular man in Tammany Hall, held a reception, accompanied by his wife, mother, and five children.

Finally word was passed through the corridor that all the new appointees had been sworn in by the Mayor and that they were to assemble in the Mayor's Reception Room to be addressed by the new Mayor. There was a rush for the room and it was soon filled to overflowing. Lieut. Kennell and half a dozen stalwart policemen under Captain Hannon of the Elizabeth Street Station cleared a passageway for Mayor Hylan and he was soon in the reception room surrounded by the two score new officials. The Mayor held a manuscript in his hand and when a cheer had died down he began to read. It contained his rules for conduct in office and every one paid the closest attention.

Carefully pronouncing each word and repeating at times to add emphasis to what he was reading, the Mayor told the Commissioners what he expected them to do. His speech is printed in full in another column. There was no applause during the reading of the speech, but a man laughed out loud when the Mayor said he did not want the Commissioners or subordinates to spend two hours at luncheon. When the reading was finished a young man mounted a chair and proposed three cheers for "Hylan, Democracy and his civic policy." There was a faint cheer and some one yelled "Tammany Hall," and the ceremony was over. A half hour later, after he had shaken hands with a number of callers, the Mayor left in his car. He announced there would be no meeting of the Board of Estimate until today.

While there were a number of Tammany leaders in the crowd, Charles F. Murphy did not put in an appearance. John M. McCooey, however, was active in the throng, receiving congratulations from his Brooklyn friends and wearing a broad smile. Mr. McCooey said he expected to be a frequent visitor at the City Hall. The only new appointee who was not sworn in yesterday was Representative Murray Hulbert, the new Dock Commissioner. He has not yet resigned his seat in Congress, but expects to do so on Friday. The Mayor's private office was filled with flowers, and these were later distributed to the various hospitals.

The Mayor has yet to fill the Health and Street Cleaning Commissionerships. There are also two Assessors to be appointed and a Park Commissioner for the Bronx and one for Queens, as well as a Commissioner of Accounts and two assistants. The appointments the Mayor did make were subjects of conversation wherever politicians gathered. Some of the appointments were praised, but others were frankly criticised. While it was admitted that the Manhattan and Kings County Democratic organizations were well treated, Independent Democrats and Republicans did not take kindly to most of the men selected. The appointment of Frederick A. Bugher as Police Commissioner was the biggest surprise of all. Mr. Bugher's name had not been mentioned by the statemakers as it was expected that Commissioner Woods would hold over for several days.

SMITH FILLS OFFICES.

Matthew T. Horgan Will Be Assistant President of Aldermen.

Alfred E. Smith, the new President of the Board of Aldermen, announced yesterday the appointment of Matthew T. Horgan as assistant to the President at $4,500 a year; Bernard L. Sheintag as Examiner, at $3,500, and Charles J. Winter as Secretary, at $3,000. The only change announced by County Clerk Schneider is the appointment of George E. Beat as Second Deputy, at $4,000 a year, to succeed Herman W. Beyer, Republican District Leader, who is expected to receive a place elsewhere. Mr. Best was Secretary to the late Mayor Grant, and was Commissioner of Offices under Mayor McClellan.

Sheriff David H. Knott, who was sworn in by County Clerk William Schneider, is the first Sheriff to serve under the law increasing the term of office from two to four years and receiving no fees. His salary will be $12,000 a year, which is the same salary received by former incumbents, but they also got about $30,000 a year in fees, all of which now go to the County. Sheriff Knott announced that he would make no changes in the personnel of his office.

Charles L. Craig, the new Controller, assumed the duties of his office yesterday in the Municipal Building. He arrived early in the day and was met by William A. Prendergast, the retiring Controller, who introduced the new Controller to the various heads of departments. Fully 1,000 friends of the Controller visited him during the day and expressed their good wishes. William E. Burr, the new Corporation Counsel, visited his office during the day and was met by his predecessor, Lamar Hardy.

NAMED BY HYLAN FOR BIG CITY POSTS

Alfred J. Johnson, City Chamberlain, Has Prominent Wall Street Connections.

MANY VETERANS APPOINTED

Bird S. Coler, W. P. Burr, N. J. Hayes, J. A. Cantor, and Arthur Murphy All on the List.

Outside the appointment of Frederick H. Bugher as Police Commissioner, the most generally discussed selection made by Mayor Hylan yesterday was that of Alfred J. Johnson as City Chamberlain. This is considered the fattest plum in the gift of the city administration, as it pays $12,000 a year and the duties are not heavy. Henry R. Bruère, who was under Mitchel's Chamberlain, recommended that the office be abolished as useless. The Chamberlain is supposed to be closer than any other member of the Cabinet to the Mayor, the occupant generally being considered the Mayor's personal adviser. Charles H. Hyde occupied this position in the Gaynor administration.

The selection of Mr. Johnson is credited to Tammany Hall. While never in the inner circles of that organization, he is a Democrat and Charles F. Murphy approved his selection. Wall Street interests, however, are supposed to have had much to do with the appointment. Mr. Johnson has many Wall Street connections which do not appear on the surface of things. He is a Director in several large corporations and is associated with Daniel G. Reid as an analyst and statistician. Reid is Vice President of the Liberty National Bank, with offices at 14 Wall Street.

Mr. Johnson is Vice President of the Van Cleve Company, an advertising agency, at 1,780 Broadway. Among those who expressed satisfaction at his appointment were James A. Wallace, President of the Central Trust Company; Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company; Albert H. Wiggin, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chase National Bank, and F. L. Hine, President of the First National Bank. At one time Mr. Johnson was a stenographer in Mayor Grant's office, and later was Under Sheriff under Sheriff Hayes.

The Mayor's Private Secretary.

The Mayor's private secretary is George A. Whalen, who is Chairman of the Business Men's League, which brought about Mayor Hylan's nomination. John J. Sinnott, executive secretary to the Mayor, is from Brooklyn. He was the Mayor's confidential court attendant and is the son of James P. Sinnott, a Brooklyn district leader, who was made Commissioner of Taxes by the Mayor. Corporation Counsel William P. Burr was formerly an Assistant Corporation Counsel, and for ten years was in the Franchise Division. It was said that he was forced out of the office during the Mitchel administration because of a disagreement over the west side improvement matter. He is a Tammany appointee. Another Tammany appointee is Representative Murray Hulbert, who was appointed Commissioner of Docks and Ferries. In Congress Mr. Hulbert did much to obtain consideration for the port and harbor of New York.

The Rev. Dr. Jonathan P. Day, who succeeds Dr. Henry Moskowitz as Commissioner of the new Department of Public Markets, is pastor of the Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue. He has long been interested in market affairs. Bird S. Coler, who succeeds John A. Kingsbury as Commissioner of Public Charities, has had a long political career. He was formerly Controller and a Borough President of Brooklyn. He once ran for Governor on the Democratic ticket and came within 8,000 votes of being elected. He was a candidate for Mayor last Summer.

John Gilchrist, the new Commissioner of Licenses, is an out-and-out Tammany man, a protégé of "Big Tom" Foley, leader of the Second Assembly District. He was Under Sheriff under Harburger and Smith. Frank Mann, the new Tenement House Commissioner, comes from Brooklyn and is a McCooey selection. He was born of German parents, and, according to an interview with him in 1913, when he was running for Borough President of Brooklyn, he has been "to the Fatherland twenty times in the last twenty-seven years." He was an interpreter of German at the City and Supreme Courts, where he met the late Mayor Gaynor. Mayor Gaynor appointed him Deputy Tenement House Commissioner.

Thomas J. Drennan, the new Fire Commissioner, is a Brooklynite and a McCooey selection. He was a Deputy County Clerk in Kings, and has never had experience in the Fire Department. Nicholas J. Hayes, Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, was long a Tammany Leader in the Fourth Assembly District, but announced his retirement from politics a year ago. He has been Fire Commissioner on two separate occasions, and once was Sheriff. He is a Murphy selection.

Holwell a Hearst Selection.

Joseph J. Holwell of Brooklyn is one of the few members of the Independence League, the Hearst organization, to be recognised by the new Mayor. He was a Deputy Commissioner of Plant and Structures.

John H. Delaney, Commissioner of Plant and Structures, is a Tammany selection, although he lives in Brooklyn. He was made head of the State Commission of Efficiency and Economy by Governor Sulzer. At one time he was President of Typographical Union No. 6, known as "Big Six."

William F. Grell, the new Commissioner of Parks for Manhattan and Richmond, and President of the Park Board, is a Tammany selection. He was born in Germany in 1862. In 1895 he was Tax Commissioner and was elected Sheriff in 1899, running on the Tammany ticket. He was at one time President of the Plattdeutsche Volksfest Verein and a member of the Eichenkrans, the Amt Achin Club, the Amt Hadler Club, and the New York Scheutzen Corps. He was also formerly President of the German Democracy.

John N. Harman of Brooklyn, Commissioner of Parks for that borough, is managing editor of The Brooklyn Times and a McCooey Democrat. Peter J. Brady, the new Supervisor of The City Record, is a labor appointment. He lives in Queens and is Secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council. William Drennan, Civil Service Commissioner, is a Brooklyn Republican and a personal friend of the Mayor. Morris Cukor, also Civil Service Commissioner, is a straight Tammany selection. He was born in Hungary, and for many years was attorney here for the Austrian Consulate, as well as for the Imperial Embassy at Washington. He has been widely known as a philanthropist, and is a member of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Mount Sinai Hospital, the Montefiore Home, and is President of the Hungarian Home for the Poor and Needy.

Organization Now Recognized.

The other new Civil Service Commissioner is James E. MacBride, who will be President of the Commission. He was formerly on the staff of The New York American and managed Judge Hylan's campaign. James A. Hamilton, who succeeds Burdette G. Lewis as Commissioner of Correction, is from the Bronx, and was the choice of Arthur Murphy, Tammany leader of that borough. He formerly was State Senator from the Bronx and is a lawyer.

Lewis M. Swasey, one of the new Tax Commissioners, is a Brooklyn Republican and a district leader. He was a Commissioner of Jurors and was a candidate for Sheriff. Another Commissioner, also from Brooklyn, is James P. Sinnott, a district leader and a Municipal Court clerk. He is a McCooey selection. Jacob A. Cantor, who will be President of the Tax Board, succeeding Lawson Purdy, is a Tammanyite. He was once Borough President of Manhattan. Murphy urged his appointment.

George Henry Payne, another member of the Tax Board, is a Republican and the personal choice of Governor Whitman. Mr. Payne lives in the Bronx.

Arthur Murphy, also selected as a member of the Tax Board, is the Democratic leader of the Bronx. Joseph O'Grady, also on the Tax Board, is a Tammany organization man living in Richmond. He is Democratic County leader. The other member of the board, Richard Williams, is from Queens and is an organization Democrat. His selection is credited to Maurice Connolly, President of Queens.

Maurice Simmons, appointed a member of the Board of Assessors is an Independence League selection. He is a lawyer and was formerly a partner of Michael A. Rofrano, who was tried for murder as a result of the Foley-Rafrano political fued.

Patrick J. Riordan, who was appointed Chief Medical Examiner, was a Coroner up to Monday night, when the office went out of existence as a result of legislative enactment. As Coroner, Mr. Riordan has had considerable publicity. He had a controversy with officials of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company a short time ago over a case which came under his jurisdiction, and Chief Counsel Quackenbush of the Interborough threatened to bring charges against him. He is a Democrat and his appointment is credited to Charles F. Murphy. In his new position he will receive $7,500 a year.

Rumanian Minister Arrives.

Dr. Constantin Angelesco, the first Minister from Rumania to the United States, arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port from France, on his way to Washington. He is also the head of a special war mission from Rumania, the members of which are George D. Pantelipol, Deputy Director of the National Bank of Rumania; Professor Mrazek, geologist and petroleum specialist; M. Zaharaide, head of the Rumanian railway service, and Commander Pantazi of the navy.

The Annual and Only Sale of
FRANKLIN SIMON
Suits and Overcoats
for Men and Young Men
Reduced liberally from prices that were low before we cut into them

Regular, Original Stock
Full Representative Selections
Never Reduced Before

GENUINELY HAND-TAILORED

ALL prices are advancing so rapidly and so radically that these reductions are not made from necessity, for we could sell every garment at its regular price during the next few weeks. Rather, it is the purpose of these reductions to attract new patrons and, through the medium of a bargain, bring home to them the folly of wearing machine-made clothes at any time, when they can obtain the style, the fit and the elegancies of fine hand-tailoring for the same money.

A Moderate Charge for Alterations

$33, $30, $28 - Men's Suits - $23.00
$40, $38, $35 - Men's Suits - $29.50
$35, $33, $30 - Men's Overcoats $26.50
$45, $40, $38 - Men's Overcoats $34.00

Men's Clothing Shop—8 West 38th Street

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE

Weber and Heilbroner
Announce Beginning Today Their
Annual Sale of Fall and Winter Suits
Comprising Practically the Entire Stock of Fancy Suits

Reductions:

$27.50, $25 and $20 Suits	$17.50
$30, $27.50 and $25 Suits	21.50
$35, $30, $28 and $27.50 Suits	25.50
$40, $35 and $33 Suits	29.50
$42.50, $40 and $37.50 Suits	33.50
$52.50, $50 and $47.50 Suits	41.50

No Charge for Alterations

This Sale offers the New Yorker one of the best possible opportunities for the curtailment of personal expenses in dress without the slightest compromise with the standard of refinement to which he is accustomed.

You are familiar with the woolen situation—the constant, continuing rise in prices. In all probability it will be impossible soon again to offer such values as these suits presented at original prices.

At these reductions they represent the greatest values we have ever been able to offer.

We are maintaining our custom of clearing stocks through our usual semi-annual end-of-the-season sale. These are the regular Weber and Heilbroner suits. There is no higher standard ready-to-wear; in quality of fabrics, trimmings, tailoring and desirability of style. This is the only time at which these clothes are ever available at a reduction.

Five Clothing Stores
30 Broad · 241 Broadway · 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway · 42d and Fifth Avenue

HURRY UP YOUR MEN, DERBY URGES US

Question of an Allied Victory in 1918 and a Lasting Peace Rests on Our Efforts.

BRYCE HOLDS LIKEWISE

Lord Robert Cecil Says the Entente Faces the Severest Crisis of the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The following additional messages have been received by THE TIMES from prominent Englishmen in response to a request for expressions of opinion as to the part that America is destined to play in the war during the new year:

From VISCOUNT BRYCE:

The United States can, it seems to me, render two great services to the world in the coming year.

One will consist in the part that America will bear in bringing this terrible war to a close, which shall vindicate by victory that sacred cause of right and humanity for which she, Great Britain, France and Italy are contending. The other service will be rendered by the influence she will exercise in the settlement of the terms of peace.

To that settlement America will, I venture to believe, bring a wise, temperate and impartial judgment, inspired by that traditional attachment to the principles of liberty and nationality which her people have long felt and which has found earnest and dignified expression in the addresses recently delivered by the President and, as we believe, approved by the nation.

From EARL DERBY, Secretary of State for War.

Will the year 1918 bring victory and a peace which will last not only our lifetime, but those of our children and our children's children? The question can to a great extent be answered in the affirmative by the people of America, and to them I would respectfully say, as far as sending men to the front is concerned, hurry up to the fullest extent in your power.

From LORD ROBERT CECIL, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:

We are facing, perhaps, the severest crisis in the war. Germany, as yet unbeaten, has disarmed northern Russia and inflicted a defeat on Italy, but her own strength and that of her enslaved allies are greatly impaired. If we can maintain undiminished our military and economic pressure on our enemies victory must be ours, and with victory a just and lasting peace. To accomplish this we must have ships and men. America can supply both. We believe she will do it, but it will tax even her energy and resources to the utmost.

From SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES, Minister of National Service:

It hardly seems possible in these days to use the time-honored phrase, "A Happy New Year," but we can and do wish all the Allies a successful new year, and that means, when we come down to facts, a year of hard fighting for America, by sea, by land, and in the air, for it is only by hard fighting that success can be won.

We on this side of the Atlantic, France, Italy and Great Britain, have been at this business so long that we cannot, now that Russia is not fighting, develop that superiority of force over Germany and her partners which alone can give speedy decisions.

The chance falls to America. If the full harvest of her preparation can be reaped in 1918, she may well have the glory of dealing the decisive blow of this war. It must not be forgotten, however, that her forces are not yet used to war and that disappointments may come. We have all experienced them. I hope that America may be spared them, and so with all my heart, a successful new year to America, by sea, by land, by air.

Here we are "carrying on" quite cheerfully. Never in the history of Great Britain has she made so great an effort. Never, I believe, in any of the great crises of her long history have the people been so united in determination to secure victory.

From LORD FABER, banker and captain of industry:

The United States, in connection with the Entente powers, will tread the wine press together in 1918 and after many days will tread it successfully.

From Sir HORACE PLUNKETT, whose message is dated from the Irish convention, Dublin:

In the early months of the war I regarded three prophecies about America's probable part in it. The first was that she would be drawn in, the second that she would come in hard, and the third that she would be the means of bringing the war to a real end. That was the reading of the heart and mind of a country which for nearly forty years has been to me almost a second home. It was also my estimate of the might behind that democracy's idea of right.

I hope for the sake of that great people that the whole superb sacrifice of peace and plenty at home for the maintenance of liberty abroad has finally settled the question of what is for which that great conglomerate nations stands. For the sake, also, of the stricken people of the Old World, whose rescue it has come, that whole of my prophecy may in 1918 prove to be as happy as were its parts in 1917.

From Sir WILLIAM JOB COLLINS, M. P., distinguished as a physician and in public life:

In reply to your request I would repeat, as I said in the House of Commons recently, that it seemed to me that America, like a great impartial jury, had dispassionately and deliberately studied the aims and methods of the belligerents and at length had decided in the favor of Great Britain and her allies. The moral effect of this verdict and the results that must flow from it are not less than are the physical and material consequences. Moreover, the President of the United States has by his messages voiced not only American opinion but worldwide democratic opinion. He seems to be able to say what everybody wants to say better than anybody.

From ROBERT DONALD, editor of The London Daily Chronicle, which has established itself in the foremost rank in British journalism:

The democracies of Western Europe, who for three years have borne the brunt of war against autocracy and militarism, fix their hopes on the United States for a decisive victory, if possible, within the coming year. Help is needed in several ways. The two most paramount are American troops in the trenches to redress the loss of Russia and the losses in Italy, and American ships on the Atlantic to enable very large armies to be transported and fully equipped without diminishing the flow of urgent supplies to the Allies.

The people of Great Britain have the utmost confidence in and admiration for President Wilson and they sincerely believe that America's help will enable the Allies to secure the crowning victory which will save the world for democracy.

From JOHN ST. LOE STRACHEY, editor of The Spectator:

Who shall dare to place limits to the part which the United States is destined to play during the new year.

I see America entering upon the field of war as does the shadow in an eclipse. At first the orb of the moon seems barely touched. There is only a slight irregularity perceptible on the outline of the sphere, but gradually the inexorable shadow spreads and spreads till the crisis of totality is reached; in the words of the Chinese astrologers, the dragon has eaten the moon.

What could be more soul-shaking or could bring home the sense of a force that cannot be denied than the advance of the shadow. Nothing can hurry it, nothing can delay it, nothing can avert it. The process is begun; the doom will be accomplished.

So be it, so it must be, so it will be with America and Germany in 1918.

If there is a Prussian left whose eyes are not dimmed with the lust of blood and hate, he must surely see and tremble.

BRITISH MUSEUM TAKEN TO HOUSE AIR BOARD

Scholars Fear Its Collections Will Be the Target of German Raiders.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 2.—The Star said yesterday that the Government had taken over the British Museum, to be used as offices for the Air Board.

The Government's decision to appropriate the Museum for this purpose appears destined to provoke great agitation among antiquarians and scholars. Sir John E. Sandys, Public Orator at Cambridge, has written a vigorous letter of protest on hearing the rumor of the Air Board's intention. He points out that it is impossible to remove more than a fraction of the valuable contents of the Museum, and that those which are left will probably be damaged by usage.

Sir John also refers to the fine risk of the new occupancy, and says that the building, whose treasures are the envy of Germany, has not as yet been attacked from the air. He fears, however, that when the Air Board is installed there it will be regarded as the ultimate object of an enemy attack.

Several morning newspapers raise an outcry against the reported taking of the Museum. They call it "preposterous," "a serious scandal," "an unpardonable act of vandalism."

No official statement has been issued, but it is believed generally that decision to use the Museum has been taken.

RAIDS WORRY GERMANS.

American Invasion — Nervous Over Munition Explosions Also.

Special dispatches from Petrograd refer again to the subject of food shortage, which, according to the correspondent of The Daily Mail, is steadily becoming more critical. The correspondent of the Daily News says that the hotel in which he is staying is piled with crates of provisions bearing Berlin stamps. He says that the German delegation is in an immediate famine, brought on by lack of food.

LOST AND FOUND.
Advertisements on next to last page.—Adv.

NEW YEAR HONORS TO MANY BRITONS

Almeric Hugh Paget Made a Peer and Sir Henry Norman a Privy Councilor.

GALSWORTHY WON'T BE 'SIR'

Novelist Declines Knighthood—Sir F. E. Smith a Baronet, Lord Furness a Viscount.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The list of New Year honors announced last night bestows a large number of awards for war services of various kinds, with a more moderate recognition of art and literature. Among the most prominent men to receive distinctions are Sir Frederick E. Smith, the Attorney General, now in the United States, who is made a Baronet, while knighthood is bestowed upon Anthony Hope, the novelist.

Four new peerages are created, the men elevated being Sir Frederick Cawley, Liberal member of Parliament and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Sir John B. Lonsdale, Conservative Member of Parliament for Mid-Armagh; Almeric Hugh Paget, Unionist leader, who married Miss Pauline Whitney of New York, and Sir James T. Woodhouse, Royal Commissioner under the Defense of the Realm Act. Baron Furness, shipping magnate, is made a viscount.

Sir Henry Norman, journalist, traveler, author, and a graduate of Harvard University, and Thomas Richards, a Labor Member of Parliament for West Monmouthshire, are made Privy Councilors.

Among the new Knights are John Scott Keltie, geographer; John Lavery, David Murray, and Leslie Ward, painters; Sidney J. Low, author and journalist; Edwin Lutyens, architect, and Dr. Andrew Phail, Professor of the History of Medicine in McGill University.

The name of John Galsworthy, the novelist, was included in the list as first published, knighthood having been offered him, but it is officially announced that it appeared through an error. It is learned that Mr. Galsworthy begged to be allowed to decline the honor and that his name was published owing to a misconception of his wishes.

Several of the recipients of British New Year honors are well known in this country.

As The London Daily Chronicle's correspondent in Washington in 1896, 1897, Henry Norman (then without a title) was a factor in the preservation of friendly relations between England and the United States after President Cleveland's Venezuela message. His cablegrams at that time set forth the agreement of most Americans with the President's position and afforded a better view than was presented in England by another means of the bases for the American attitude. He has traveled extensively in the Balkans and the Far East. In 1898 and 1899 he was the London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES. He was knighted in 1906 and made a baronet in 1916. Since the war began he has been a member of the Inventions Panel of the Ministry of Munitions and liaison officer connecting this department with the French Ministry of Inventions.

Sir Frederick E. Smith, who figures as a baronet in the New Year list, is Attorney General. He is now in this country on a mission, one of whose purposes is the rounding up of British slackers. He was formerly a lecturer in law at Oxford and has been a Unionist member of Parliament since 1906. His political altercations with Winston Churchill, a close personal friend, were one of the features of British politics just before the war. He was knighted and made Attorney General in 1915.

Of the newly created peers, Sir Frederick Cawley is a Lancashire mill owner and has been a Liberal Member of Parliament since 1895. Sir John Brownlee Lonsdale is Honorary Secretary and whip of the Irish Unionist Party. Sir James T. Woodhouse is a former Mayor of Hull and Liberal Member of Parliament, and has been President of the Association of Municipal Corporations.

Almeric Hugh Paget is another of those honored who has American connections. He was a rancher in the West in the eighties and early nineties, and later lived several years in New York. He was President of the Chihuahua & Pacific Railroad, and was engaged in various other industrial enterprises, and his marriage in 1895 to Pauline Whitney, daughter of William C. Whitney, was one of the most talked about international alliances of the time. Mrs. Paget died in November, 1916. Mr. Paget entered Parliament as a Unionist in 1910, and was very active in party affairs, resigning last July to furnish a seat for Sir Eric Geddes when he was chosen First Lord of the Admiralty. Mr. Paget is a son of General Lord Alfred Paget and a grandson of the first Marquis of Anglesey.

John Galsworthy and Anthony Hope Hawkins, ("Anthony Hope,") the novelists, are as well known in America as in England.

Thomas Richards, appointed a Privy Councillor, has been General Secretary of the Miners' Federation since 1898 and a Member of Parliament since 1906.

Sidney Low is a well known English journalist who has spent most of his career with The London Standard and The Daily Chronicle. He is a lecturer on imperial and colonial history in the University of London.

Dr. Andrew MacPhail is now a Captain in the Canadian Army Medical Corps. He is known as an essayist as well as a physician.

John Scott Keltie was Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society from 1892 to 1915 and has been editor of The Statesman's Year Book since 1880.

Lord Furness, second Baron of Grantley, is the head of the great shipping house of Furness, Withy & Co., in the direction of which he succeeded his father.

GOAL NEAR, SAYS CLEMENCEAU

"A Few More Strong Efforts! The Road Is Straight."

PARIS, Jan. 1.—Premier Clemenceau has given this New Year message to the Petit Journal:

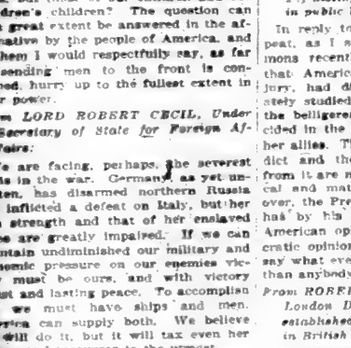
"Why have I confidence? Because I know our police; because I know their chiefs, clear-sighted and resolute; because I know our steadfast allies; because I see the Americans at work; because, our enemies now put all their hopes of peace in the action of the Russian Maximalists.

"A few more strong efforts! The road is straight. I sight the goal."

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Announce, Beginning Wednesday, the

Annual January Trade Sale of Fashionable Furs



Only new and strictly up-to-the-minute merchandise is offered in this event

At Prices Greatly Reduced

Hudson Seal Coats.... Regularly $100 Special at $82.50
Hudson Seal Coats.... Regularly $160 Special at $135
Hudson Seal Coats.... Regularly $175 Special at $155
Hudson Seal Coats.... Regularly $265 to $295.... Special at $245
Natural Mink Coat.... Regularly $495.... Special at $395.00
Kolinsky Coat.... Regularly $425.... Special at $295.00
Nutria Coat with Kolinsky-dyed Jap. Mink collar and cuffs, Regularly $315.... Special at $265.00
Caracul Coats in a large variety of stunning models, plain or trimmed with contrasting furs.... Regularly $250 to $500.... Special $215 to $365

Skunk Scarfs.... Reg. $60 to $115.... Special $47.50, $80, $99.50
Skunk Muffs.... Regularly $25 to $30.... Special.... $19.50
Skunk Muffs.... Reg. $35 to $69.50.... Special $29.50, $39.50, $59.50
Hudson Seal Scarfs.. Reg. $35 to $95.... Special $29.50, $49.50, $79.50
Hudson Seal Muffs.. Reg. $16.50 to $25.... Special.... $12.50, $19.50
Kolinsky Capes.... Regularly $95 to $195.... Special.... $[illegible] to $165
Fox Sets.... Regularly $125 to $165.... Special.... $105, $125, $140
Black Lynx Scarfs... Reg. $39.50 to $60.... Special... $30, $39.50, $49.50
Black Lynx Muffs... Reg. $30 to $50.... Special... $25, $32.50, $42.50
Taupe Wolf Sets.... Regularly $65.... Special.... $47.50
Taupe Wolf Scarfs.. Regularly $25.... Special.... $19.50
Taupe Wolf Muffs... Regularly $25.... Special.... $21.50

None sent C. O. D., exchanged or on approval.

B. Altman & Co.

An Important Sale of Women's Coats will take place to-day (Wednesday)

The Great New Year Sale of Women's, Misses' & Children's American-made Underwear will commence to-day on the Second Floor and will be continued to-morrow and Friday.

Exceptional Values are offered

A Number of Smart Styles in Women's Tailor-mades specially prepared in anticipation of the demand for Suits appropriate for Southern and California wear, will be ready for selection to-morrow (Thursday).

Extensive preparations are now being made for the advance display of Spring modes in Women's Suits.

(Third Floor)

30,000 Yards of Silks, Velvets, Velveteens, and Corduroys of eminently desirable qualities, in white, black and the smart shades for afternoon and evening wear, will be on special sale to-day, on the First Floor,

arranged in Dress, Blouse and Coat Lengths at 45c., 65c., 95c., $1.15, 1.55 & 1.85 per yard,

representing extraordinary concessions from original selling prices.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Sale of Women's Hudson Seal Coats

(Dyed Muskrat)

Unprecedented in value, and the trade conditions that enabled us to procure these coats on a basis that permits us to quote such extraordinarily low prices.

A furrier of unquestionable integrity—long noted for fine fur coats, superior styles and thoroughly good and reliable workmanship, a firm that has supplied this house with fur coats for a number of years—notified us that a partnership ended January 1, 1918, which made it imperative to turn the stock into money at once, and offered the coats to us at prices that enable us to announce

$145, $185, $225 and $275

for Hudson Seal Coats
Values from $185.00 to $475.00

Every coat is made from selected skins, right up to the required Lord & Taylor standard, beautifully and richly lined; fashioned in the very latest and smartest style, some plain; others trimmed.

If those who read this announcement could see the coats as we see them when this sale message is being written, we would not have a single coat left after the first day's selling.

Third Floor.

Another Special Purchase of *Women's Smart Fur Hats*

Actually worth up to $20.00, and made of the most fashionable furs—Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat), Kolinsky, Moleskin, French Seal (dyed coney), Moline and Nutria. On Sale Today at $7.50

All new Hats, made especially for Lord & Taylor, and in the very latest, smartest shapes—Turbans, Tam O'Shanters, Rolling Sailors, Continentals—all made with fitted cap linings and fastened of selected skins.

Fourth Floor.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

January Clearance Sale of Women's Coats

At the Special Price

$14.50

Hundreds of smart Winter Coats, the production of one of America's foremost manufacturers, who made them especially to Lord & Taylor order.

The styles, selected from his most successful models, are decidedly smart. The fabrics thoroughly desirable, the colors those most in demand.

Coats—Fur Trimmed or Without Fur

Are in This Important Sale Offered at Much Below Their Actual Values, Making This a Coat Buying Opportunity of Extraordinary Economic Interest.

Third Floor.

HIGH HOPES BASED ON NEW SEA LORD

Pollen Says Wemyss Was Appointed Solely on Merit Shown in War.

IS A GREAT ORGANIZER

Scientific Staff Work in Complete Co-operation with Allied Naval Commanders Now Assured.

By ARTHUR POLLEN.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—I am asked to tell the readers of THE TIMES what the most recent changes in the British Admiralty signify. The simplest answer is that for the first time we have an officer appointed as First Sea Lord, not because of his seniority in the navy list, nor because he is blessed or cursed with a newspaper or popular reputation, but simply on merit shown in war.

When I was asked in America why Lloyd George had put an ex-railway manager, presumably quite ignorant of sea affairs, at the head of the British Navy, I replied that he had done so for the quite incredible reason that Sir Eric Geddes had demonstrated himself to be the best man for the place. Just as the Premier passed over all the popular politicians and chose the ablest man, so Sir Eric himself has passed over all the advertised Admirals and appointed the proved man.

Sir Rosslyn Wemyss is, of course, entirely unknown to the public and to journalists, just as America was unknown to Europeans until Columbus or Cabot reported its existence. But it had been there all the time. So has Admiral Wemyss. The Admiral, most fortunately for himself and us, was never employed at the Admiralty in time of peace. It is his unique advantage that he has nothing to unlearn.

Passed Over the Promotion at First.

The war found him employed in the Mediterranean, and when Admiral Carden, Commander in Chief of the force bombarding the Gallipoli forts, fell ill, Admiral De Robeck was appointed to succeed him. He was preferred over the heads of two officers on the scene senior to himself. Sir Rosslyn was one of those passed over. He served his junior with most perfect efficiency and loyalty. He succeeded to the command when De Robeck came home, as Commander in Chief of the Mediterranean.

Wemyss's duties were as novel as difficult and as complex as those of any officer afloat. The area under his orders was enormous. He had to cooperate with Italian and with French fleets. The task called for a diplomatist and organizer and one with a perfectly clear vision of what he wanted and no gifts of tact and insight would have availed had the talent for command been wanting.

That Sir Rosslyn speaks French like a Frenchman and is, in the best sense of that much-hackneyed and abused term, a "man of the world," no doubt eased, as such things are expected to do, all his diplomatic difficulties. What did surprise the naval service was the rapidity and perfection with which he organized the kind of staff without which nothing vital could have been done at all. He had shown that he knew how to do what no one else had yet even tried to do.

When six months ago it became obvious that the Admiralty reorganizations of May would have to be carried a great deal further and principally along the lines of establishing a staff fit for the working of war, Sir Eric Geddes, with quite correct insight, brought to the Admiralty as Second Sea Lord the one man in the navy who had shown that he understood what creating and organising, but, above all, what using and trusting a staff really meant. I said at the time that Wemyss would probably take over the chief direction of the strategical work of the Admiralty. A few months later Geddes made him deputy First Sea Lord. Now at last he is in full authority.

His Authority Real.

There need be no uncertainty about its being real authority. We hear a great deal about younger men being brought to the Admiralty with war-inspired ideals and plans. There are many good ideas in the world, as there are edifying texts in the Scripture. The difficulty in life is to live up to the texts. The difficulty in war is to convert sound ideas into practical and effective action. This latter difficulty can only be solved by scientific staff work.

It is this, unquestionably, that we now shall have and as we shall have it for the first time, there can be little doubt that our naval force will be employed with an efficiency that will surpass anything we have seen hitherto. The change does not mean that there will be an immediate drop in submarine losses. Still less does it mean that there will be no more raids by German cruisers on our North Sea convoys or that destroyers may not occasionally be lost, as were three on Dec. 22.

The proverbial fate of the eggs that constitute an omelette must sometimes inevitably fall forces by sea or land that engage in the operations of war. The greatest General said that the greatest of all military authorities is he who makes the fewest mistakes. Some losses, some blunders, are inevitable. The real test of command is found, not in these, but in the damage done to the enemy.

Not since the beginning of the war have things looked so hopeful from a naval point of view. From the first of this war it has been, and to its finish it must remain, a thing that will be decided at sea. The submarine is Germany's last hope. Against it the allied navies are getting together, as they never have before. The British Admiralty, necessarily a predominant partner in the business, has laid itself out to make that co-operation as real, as complete and as generous as is humanly possible. Immense results should follow from this interchange of confidence and experience, but indisputably the British Admiralty's greatest contribution to the war at this moment is its example.

BELGIAN WOMEN DIG GERMAN TRENCHES

Many of Them Between 17 and 35 Put to Work at Front—Men and Boys Work Under Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Instances of Belgian women between the ages of 17 and 35 being compelled by the Germans in Belgium to dig trenches are narrated in an official communication which was made public today by the Belgian Legation. The dispatch follows:

"The German military authorities in occupied Belgium are compelling women to perform the most rough and dangerous work. At Ingelmunster, a town situated between Roulers and Courtrai, many women between the ages of 17 and 35 have been compelled to report to the 'Kommand Autur,' a card of identification was there given to each of them, and it is said that they were compelled to follow the German soldiers and do washing for the army. These unfortunate women were taken to Heule, near Courtrai, where they were given shovels and forced to dig trenches on the new line. Instances of the same kind have happened in other villages.

"All men between the ages of 17 and 45 in the localities between Courtrai and Deynze have been sent to an unknown destination. In the neighborhood of Bruges it is stated that all of between the ages of 18 and 40, without exception, have been requisitioned for German military work. At Bruges men of all classes, especially of the laboring class, are compelled to work on the German authorities. When requisitioned these men are divided in three classes—first, those who refuse to work; second, those who accept work, and third, those who accept military work.

"Men of the first class are pitilessly imprisoned, given insufficient food, and after several days are sent to the front very close to the trenches. Many of them have been wounded or killed. It is easy to understand that some of the men, terrified by what they have seen, weakened by starvation, worried by the condition of their families and privation, finally consented to sign a so-called 'voluntary engagement.' They were then sent to one of the ports where they unloaded ships and were given 4 marks a day, or if they have been induced to 'consent' to military work, they are sent to the front, where they dig trenches, &c., and earn from 6 to 10 marks a day. Sometimes the women also have been compelled by force when necessary to work for the Germans. They are employed in repairing equipments and in making cartridges.

"The majority of the 180 men deported from Auvelais have been sent back to their homes. A great number of them are ill and in a condition of extreme weakness. About twenty of their companions died at Cassel, Prussia. The City of Ghent has been punished by the closure of all taverns on account of the fact that a large number of workmen, among whom were many citizens of Ghent, and refused to do forced labor in the neighborhood of Courtrai."

PERSHING GREETS K. OF C.

Urges Full Confidence in the Success of Our Arms.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Walter N. Kernan, the Knights of Columbus overseas Commissioner, who has just returned from France to effect a working organization to return with him to carry out the plans for the relief work of the order which have been approved by General Pershing and his general staff, received the following New Year's greeting by cable from General Pershing today:

Kernan, Utica: Please accept for the members of your organization my most cordial holiday greetings. Let us enter the new year with full confidence of the righteousness of our cause and the success of our arms. PERSHING.

Mr. Kernan cabled the following reply:

General Pershing, American Expeditionary Forces, France: The Knights of Columbus deeply appreciate and sincerely thank you for your message. With heartiest New Year's greetings and best wishes to you and the troops under your command, accept the assurance that each member of the order pledges his individual sacrifice and effort to aid and support you, to the end that the new year will see complete fulfillment of your confidence in the victory of our arms in the cause of democracy, thereby securing to the world a just and enduring peace. KERNAN.

Biggest Christmas Mail.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Christmas mail this year was greater in volume than any year in the history of the postal service and was handled, notwithstanding unusual conditions, more promptly than in previous years. In New York City mail was 40 per cent. heavier than last year.

LOST AND FOUND.
Advertisements on next to last page. Adv.

Gidding

PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST NEW YORK

Begin—To-Day—Their

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALES

INVOLVING PRACTICALLY ALL REMAINING STOCKS OF FASHIONABLE WINTER APPAREL AT REDUCTIONS OF ABOUT ONE-HALF and ONE-THIRD—AND IN MANY INSTANCES AT LESS THAN HALF THEIR FORMER PRICES.

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street

Established 1879

Beginning Wednesday, Jan. 2nd

Annual January Sales at Unprecedentedly Low Prices

The *wisest economy* can be found in these new collections of necessary articles of apparel assembled from our standard sources of manufacture, and marked according to our yearly custom at

Very Low Prices

All are made according to Best & Co. standards, which means dependable materials, deep hems, strong stitching, full patterns, simple models

Women's Silk Underwear

BODICES OF SATIN, lace trimmed or embroidered	$1.00
BODICES OF SATIN, with embroidered design on top	1.95
ENVELOPE CHEMISES, of crepe de chine, plain tailored model with band top	1.95
ENVELOPE CHEMISES, of satin, tailored or lace trimmed	2.95
NIGHTGOWNS, of satin, plain tailored models, with hemstitched trimmings	5.95
GOWNS, of crepe de chine, plain tailored models of excellent quality	5.00
BLOOMERS, of satin, made with plain elastic top	2.75

Women's Philippine Underwear

Prices dependent upon the amount of embroidery.

ENVELOPE CHEMISES, hand-embroidered design, entirely hand made, splendid materials	1.95 and 2.95
GOWNS, hand-embroidered designs, scalloped neck and sleeve, beautiful materials	1.95, 2.95, 3.95

Women's French Underwear

Hand Made *Hand Laundered* *Hand Embroidered*	
GOWNS, hand embroidered	$2.95
GOWNS, hand embroidered, fine materials, set-in sleeves	3.95
GOWNS, elaborate lace trimming, combined with hand embroidery	5.00
CHEMISES, hand-embroidered top, arm holes, spray front	89c
CHEMISES, hand made, hand embroidered	1.95
ENVELOPE CHEMISES, hand embroidered top and bottom	1.95
ENVELOPE CHEMISES, beautiful design, hand embroidered, daintily trimmed with lace edge on neck and sleeves, also hand made	2.95
PETTICOATS, hand embroidered and elaborate designs *Dependent upon the amount of embroidery.*	2.50 to 5.00
FRENCH BODICES, lace insertion, hand embroidered	1.95 and 2.95

Girls' Middy Blouses

Of fine quality Jean, Poplin, Repp or Galatea

Styles: Slip-over, Coat or Smocked
Short or Long Sleeves, Sailor Collar

About 500 Middies, discontinued numbers, taken from our regular stock, in about eight different styles.

Sale Price, 79c
Formerly $1.25 to $1.95

White galatea Middy Blouses, slip-over models, sailor collar and cuffs or blue flannel; also cadet blue and all white galatea.

Sale Price, $1.65
Sizes 4 to 18 years

Middy Blouses of khaki, galatea, slip-over models, with yoke, emblem on sleeve, with collar.

Sale Price, $1.95
Sizes 8 to 18 years

Women's Glove Silk Underwear

GLOVE SILK VESTS, white or pink, bodice or elastic top. *Regular $2.00 and $2.25 grades*	$1.85
GLOVE SILK VESTS, heavy weight, white or pink, French band top. *Regular $3.50 grade*	3.15
GLOVE SILK VESTS, white or pink, band top, embroidered fronts. *Regular $4.25 grade*	3.75
GLOVE SILK BLOOMERS, white or pink, ankle length, closed. *Regular $3.15 grade*	2.65

Children's Domestic Undermuslins

CHILDREN'S MUSLIN KNICKERBOCKERS, with embroidery edge. *Sizes, 2 to 6 years*	39c
MASONVILLE KNICKERS, solid embroidery edge. *Sizes, 2 to 10 years*	49c
CAMBRIC KNICKERS, a variety of suitable embroidery edges. *Sizes, 2 to 10 years*	39c
CAMBRIC or MASONVILLE DRAWERS, embroidery edge, tucks above. *Sizes, 10 to 16 years*	49c
KNICKERBOCKERS, with lace or embroidery edges, some with insertion, others with veinings above. *Sizes, 2 to 6 years* / *10 to 12 years*	59c / 69c
MISSES' DRAWERS, solid embroidery edges, cambric tops. *Sizes, 14 to 18 years*	69c
MISSES' DRAWERS of fine cambric, with embroidery ruffles. *Sizes, 10 to 16 years*	95c
PRINCESS SLIPS, embroidery ruffled nainsook tops. *Sizes, 2 to 8 years*	95c
BABY GOWNS, nainsook, daintily made, two styles. *Sizes, 1 to 4 years*	85c
CHILDREN'S GOWNS, cambric, high neck, also nainsook, low neck, embroidery trimmed. *Sizes, 6 to 14 years*	95c
MISSES' WHITE PETTICOATS, embroidery flounces made with underlay. *Sizes, 30 to 36 length*	$1.00
LACE EMBROIDERY FLOUNCES, cambric top. *Sizes, 30 to 36 length*	$1.50, $1.95, $2.95

Misses' and Children's French Underwear

FRENCH KNICKERS of cambric, with hand-scalloped ruffle, with dots above, and featherstitched band. *Years 2 to 4* / *6 to 10*	90c / $1.00
FRENCH KNICKERS, embroidered featherstitched band above. *Years, 2 to 6* 75c / *8 to 10*	85c
INFANTS' FRENCH SKIRTS, in a baby waist style, with scalloped edge, all hand-made. *Years 1 to 2*	1.25
FRENCH GOWNS for girls, made with high necks and long sleeves. *6 to 8 yrs* $1.45 / *10 to 14 yrs*	$1.65

Girls' and Misses' White Dresses

White Lawn Dresses for little girls, made in a dainty lace-trimmed style. *Sizes, 4 to 7 years*	$1.95
Empire style ruffle frock of white organdie. Also a Russian model of white poplin or lawn, hand feather-stitched. *Sizes, 4 to 7 years*	2.95
White Lawn Dresses trimmed with tucks, lace and simple embroideries. *Sizes, 8 to 14 years*	2.95
Hand smocked White Poplin Dresses trimmed with pearl buttons. *Sizes, 4 to 8 years*	4.50
Empire frocks of white voile, of dotted Swiss, prettily tucked, trimmed with lace and dainty pockets. *Sizes, 4 to 7 years*	3.50
Hand-made and Hand-embroidered Dresses for best wear, made of fine white voile. *Sizes, 4 to 10 years*	16.50
French Linen Dresses for misses to be had in a most attractive collection of colors. It is made with a hand-embroidered roll collar of white linen and pockets. *Misses' sizes*	16.50

2,000 Women's and Misses' Blouses

Crepe de Chine, Habutai, Dimity, Handkerchief Linen, Batiste, Voile

Advance purchases of fresh new blouses in simple but tasteful styles.
This well-made collection is marked by the low prices which are in harmony with the spirit of the day.
Many are simply tailored, with little tucks, and given a dainty touch by a bit of hemstitching, drawn work or embroidery.

$2.00 $3.00 $3.95 $5.00

A SALE OF ROMPERS

FOR LITTLE CHILDREN—diaper style, low neck, short sleeves, made of white long cloth, edged with pink or blue.
Other styles of plain tan or blue chambray. *Sizes 1 to 2 years.*
FOR THE LARGER BOY—straight leg pants model in chanbray or white madras, trimmed with blue or pink. *Sizes 2 to 6 years.*

Sale Price 79c

All of these are particularly made as to detail and finish, and are cut wide with good seams according to Best & Co. measurements.

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR
Reg. Trade Mark

500 Hand-Made Dresses

Sizes up to 3 years—(Paris made)

Fine Lawn and Dotted Swiss Dresses, hand-embroidered and hand-made in France. Many of these are samples which have recently arrived.
All at great reductions.

350 Infants' Long Dresses

Daintily trimmed with fine tucks, laces and embroidery.
Sale Prices, 90c, $1.10 $1.30 $2.00

Odd lots of cashmere, hand-embroidered sacques, wrappers and hood shawls, as well as a large collection of sweaters, both machine and hand knitted, will be offered at *greatly reduced prices.*

3,000 Infants' Dresses

Sizes up to 3 years—(American made)

A large collection of sample dresses of Lawn, Dimity, Repp and other heavy materials, trimmed with lace, embroidery and smocking (at prices fully one-third less than usual).

80c, $1.20, $1.50, $2.00 and $3.00

250 Sacques, Wrappers and Sweaters

Sizes up to 3 years

Sale Prices, $1.25 $2.25 $3.00

A collection taken from our regular stock and re-priced for this annual sale

Telephone Orders Accepted—Greeley 1234 **"You Never Pay More at Best's"** *Telephone Orders Accepted—Greeley 1234*

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractive Qualities Are Prices—Quality Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Resolve—To Shop The D. A. Way

Today—for it is never too late to begin a New Year of service to yourself which will grow into a habit full of economic benefit.

The D. A. (Depositor's Account) renders to the cash store shopper the privileges of the charge account without its accompanying burdens—for surely if you look behind the scenes you will see the burden of elaborate accounting systems, collection departments, losses from bad debts, all of which fall upon the shoulders of the prompt paying shopper.

Opening a Deposit Account is an easy matter, free of red tape, references and restrictions. You deposit a sum of money, sign a signature card, receive a card bearing a number to expedite shopping—and then make your purchases as you please, charging them to your D. A. as you go. A monthly statement will show the record of your purchases and the balance still unspent.

The Depositor's Account Department does not solicit a banking business. You are free to withdraw all or any part of your money whenever you choose. While it is on deposit it earns interest at four per cent.

The D. A. does not tempt one nor lead one to extravagance—rather it teaches a lesson of thrift through its association with an institution which offers merchandise purchased for cash and sold for cash—the truly economic principle of modern merchandising.

Call and open your account now while the year is young—or if you cannot do that send your check or money order for the amount you wish to deposit, and you will receive a card which you must return for our files. Then you may shop by mail, if you like, in the same manner as you would make a personal purchase.

Get your number today.

R. H. Macy & Co. Depositors' Account Dept., Private Bankers, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.

Macy's—Main Floor, Broadway, 34th Street.

For The Commuter's Convenience

Hurrying to town, hurrying about on business—and hurrying back home to dinner leaves little time for shopping. When you leave your train in the morning place your order for such things as you may need at one of our Order Booths at either the Grand Central or Hudson Terminal. Your purchases will be ready for you to pick up on your way to the late afternoon train. Try shopping this way some time.

TARDIEU, RETURNING, URGES SACRIFICES

Says Allies Must Have Men, Wheat, Ships, Oil, and Locomotives from Us.

WAR'S CLIMAX NOW AT HAND

Issue Will Be Decided in the Next Six Months, French Commissioner Predicts.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port from France on a French liner was Captain Andre Tardieu, High Commissioner to the United States who went to Paris in November to consult with his Government regarding the operations of the commission in this country. He was accompanied by French officers, military members of the commission, and was the only one who did not wear the army uniform. He said that his Government had decided to retain him at Washington until the end of June.

The Captain admitted that the Germans might launch a big attack along the western front this Winter, but felt absolutely confident that it would be another Verdun.

"The Entente Allies are entering the hardest period of the war," he continued, "but a period which will prove richest in decisive results if we know how to play a good game."

The High Commissioner said that he had told the French people frankly what they had to do in the way of new sacrifices and what was expected of them by America and he has come back here to tell America what France expected her to do in order that victory might be achieved.

In a statement which he gave out on his arrival, Captain Tardieu said:

"I won't surprise you by stating that I am not able to give any detailed information before having been in touch with the American Government on the one part, and with my office in Washington on the other.

Tribute to Colonel House.

"As a set-off, what I can tell and what I want to tell at once is this:

"Thanks to the presence of Colonel House and of his associates, the interallied conference has done excellent work. It was necessary that the Government of the United States should assert its will and its capacity to take, in Europe, the part which belonged to America in the direction of war. This result is obtained.

"But, however important it may be, the work accomplished is nothing if compared to what remains to be done during the next months.

"We are entering, in fact, the hardest period of the war—the richest in decisive results if we know how to play a good game—but also the richest in trials, in difficulties and in dangers. A strong German attack is probable, or at least possible, on the western front during this Winter. I am absolutely confident that it shall be another Verdun.

"The moral and material condition of the French army has never been more magnificent. Please believe a man who fought during the first two years of war, who knows well his companions in arms, and who just has approached them again.

"The British army is equally superb. The American army is increasing day by day. It will be worthy of your nation. If the enemies attack they will not pass. But the battle is not only on the battlefield. We have to furnish, for supplying the war, an enormous economic effort.

What America Must Do.

"I have told to the French, with complete frankness, what America expects from them in the way of restrictions and new sacrifices. I am coming back to explain here the necessary sacrifices that France and her allies are expecting from America for victory.

"You have already done much. Nobody knows it better than I do. You have seen my work for eight months. You know that I do not like delusions or ambiguity or conventional optimism. I repeat, because it is true, that you Americans have an enormous and immediate effort to furnish.

"We need, together with men, wheat, ships, oil, and locomotives. You are able to give them to us only by restricting yourselves severely. I am sure you will agree to this sacrifice, if it is shown clearly to be of an absolute urgency.

"I tell you the facts as I see them. There are people in France who reproach me for speaking too brutally. There will be some here perhaps who will make the same criticism. I do not care. The heavy war mission, with which I am trusted, does not consist in telling pleasant things, but in telling useful things. When I am telling them, I can add that I speak with full authority, in the name of the chief of the French Government, Mr. Clemenceau.

Declined a Cabinet Post.

"To be able to come back here, I made the most difficult decision which I have had to make during my political career—refusing to remain in Paris as a Minister in Mr. Clemenceau's Cabinet. You know that my good colleague and friend Northcliffe has done the same, and has refused to enter the British Cabinet.

"It is because we both believe, in accord with our Governments, that nothing is more urging and more necessary than what we are doing here. In direct connection with your illustrious President and his Government. But to do it, and to do it well, above all things, truth must be told, always, everywhere. Rely upon me for not failing in this duty, and remember also that, if the war can last yet a long while, it is, however, during the next six months that its issue will be decided.

"This is why, from the first day, I am anxious to impress upon American opinion the object and the ways.

"Now, let us work for the victory."

Captain Tardieu said that the weather in France was raw and rainy, but was not nearly so cold as it was on his arrival yesterday in America. The voyage was rough, but without incidents in the way of submarines or mines.

PRESTON GIBSON BACK FROM FRENCH FRONT

Has Served Seven Months With Ambulance Corps and in American Army.

Preston Gibson, author, returned yesterday to an Atlantic port from France, after serving seven months with the Norton-Harjes Ambulance Corps and later with the American Army as a volunteer. He was cited by General Dauvin in general orders for bravery in tending wounded before St. Quentin, where he had a narrow escape from being killed as he was driving along a camouflaged road.

Mr. Gibson said that in the battle of the Chemins des Dames he was accompanied on an ambulance by another American driver named Bibb, and the mud was so deep and the road so full of shellholes near the fort of Malmaison that he had to walk ahead of the car to find out the way while Bibb took the wheel. In the night pieces of flying shrapnel pierced Mr. Gibson's helmet and knocked him down but did not do him any serious harm. The next morning he operated an anti-aircraft gun against Germans in an airplane raid on Malmaison. On acount of his work in the attack on the Chemins des Dames the American writer was recommended for the French War Cross by General Dauvin.

In an interview on his arrival Mr. Gibson said that in the battle of Malmaison more than one hundred million dollars worth of ammunition was used by the French alone, the bombardment lasting ten days previous to the attack.

In regard to the number of young Americans who had gone to France in the ambulance corps before the United States declared war and returned because they could not get commissions, Mr. Gibson said:

"There is too much criticism of the American by the American. We cannot all be Generals. We cannot all

all of our blood for our country. But we can all do our part, and each part is as essential as the other. The girl who gives coffee to the soldier at the way station is doing her part just as the man is in the trenches. There is no difference between what one does, if one does one's duty by one's self. It matters not if you be soldier, farmer, officer, ambulance man, surgeon, diplomat, clerk, Senator, Congressman, jackie, Admiral, stoker, wireless operator, mine layer, factory worker, trench digger, General, balloon observer, submarine pilot, engineer, gas man, grenade thrower, or aviator; you are an integral part of a great human chain, and through the tears and blood that are to flow, if you are an American, you will strive to be of this chain its strongest link."

TINKHAM TELLS HOW HE FIRED FIRST SHOT

Congressman Sent Shell Against Austrians Just After America Declared War.

Representative George Holden Tinkham of Massachusetts, who says he fired the first American shot against Austria in the war on Dec. 11, returned yesterday to an Atlantic port on a French steamship, with his right arm in a sling. When his military limousine went over an embankment on Dec. 14 at Monte Greppo on the Italian front his little finger was broken and he suffered several severe contusions. As a civilian, he had rendered himself liable to be shot if captured by the enemy, Mr. Tinkham said, and he considered that he had got off lightly.

"It happened that I had gone to the Italian front," he explained, "from Rome, where I received the news that America had declared war against Austria. The house I was stopping at had been shelled all one night and during the next day. While I was having lunch with the Italian officers one of them suggested that I should go into the front lines and fire a shot from one of the 149s, which resembles the American six-inch gun, at the enemy. 'America has now declared war against Austria,' the officer continued, 'and why should not the first shot be fired by a representative of its Government who happens to be on the spot?'

"I had not gone to the Italian front with that idea in my mind, but the temptation was too great to resist. I went with the artillery officers and pulled the lanyard as directed. The explosion almost deafened me and the recoil almost swept me off my feet. The shell weighed 110 pounds and was filled with high explosives. A Captain of artillery, who watched the shell land through his glasses, said he believed it was a good hit.

ENGLAND IN DANGER OF MEAT SCARCITY

Farmers and Butchers Rebel at Rhondda's Prices, and He Threatens Commandeering.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Many parts of England now are threatened with a meat scarcity. Until very recently meat was fairly abundant, though high in price, but a new order issued by Lord Rhondda, the Food Controller, regulating the price of cattle on the basis of live weight has caused the farmers to refuse to sell their beasts in the market, while the butchers in some places complain they cannot continue to sell at scheduled retail prices, and are determined to close their shops unless the prices are revised.

As regards the complaint of the farmers, Lord Rhondda has empowered his Commissioners to commandeer cattle wherever it is proved farmers are holding them back, and it seems likely that this measure will be put into effect.

WAVE OF CRIME IN GERMANY.

Berlin Tageblatt Discusses the "Calamity" of Robbery and Theft.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 10. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—A rapid increase in the number of crimes committed in all parts of Germany is reported by the German press, and newspapers report a similar condition in Austria. Theodor Wolff, in the Berlin Tageblatt, says that robbery and theft now amount to a calamity, and that insurance companies have increased their premiums from 50 to 100 per cent. All classes are affected, the thieves frequently enjoying immunity owing to fear of revenge.

The Leipsic police report that in the large towns numerous burglaries occur daily.

GERMAN GUNS ACTIVE ON BRITISH FRONT

Early Morning Raid by Teutons Northeast of Loos Is Repulsed.

PRISONERS AND GUNS TAKEN

Germans Report British Attack Southwest of Monchy Broke Down.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—German artillery was active throughout the day near La Vacquerie (on the Cambrai front) and in the Lens, Armentières and Ypres sectors. The British repulsed an early morning raid northeast of Loos, according to Field Marshal Haig's night report, which says:

An attempted enemy raid early this morning, under cover of a heavy bombardment, against one of our posts northeast of Loos was successfully repulsed. There was hostile artillery activity during the day in the neighborhood of La Vacquerie, south of Lens, northeast of Armentières, and east of Ypres.

During December we captured a total of 1,018 German prisoners, including twelve officers, four guns, three trench mortars, and 103 machine guns.

"Except for considerable artillery activity on both sides in the neighborhood of Arleux-en-Gohelle and southeast of Lens," said the War Office statement issued this afternoon, "there is nothing of special interest to report."

PARIS, Jan. 1.—Artillery exchanges were the principal feature of the fighting last night and today on the French front. The following communication was issued tonight:

The cannonade was rather spirited on the left bank of the Meuse to the north of Hill 304 and on the right bank in the region of Beaumont and Bois le Chaume. On the remainder of the front there was intermittent cannonading.

"Spirited artillery fighting occurred in the Champagne, in the region of the Butte du Mesnil," says this afternoon's communication. "A German raid on our small posts southeast of Beaumont was without result. We took prisoners. Everywhere else the night was calm."

The War Office report of last night reads:

The day was marked only by lively artillery action in the region of the Monts in Champagne and in the sector of Bezonvaux on the right bank of the Meuse.

The text of the Belgian communication follows:

There has been weak artillery activity on the Belgian front during the last forty-eight hours. On the afternoon of the 31st the bombardment was rather intense just south of Dixmude. Enemy raiding parties attempted during the night of Dec. 29-30 to raid some of our advanced posts south of Dixmude, but were repulsed by our fire.

BERLIN, Jan. 1. (via London.)—Further German gains on the Cambrai front south of Marcoing are reported today by the War Office. The announcement follows:

Army Group of Prince Rupprecht—At midnight the artillery fire increased at Houthulst Wood and in the neighborhood of Passchendaele. A strong British reconnoitering attack southwest of Monchy broke down. South of Marcoing the territory won on Sunday was extended as a result of minor engagements. The number of prisoners was increased by a few officers and seventy men.

Army Groups of the German Crown Prince and Duke Albrecht—The artillery fire was spirited at times north of Prosnes, on both sides of Ornes, and north and east of St. Mihiel.

Church Army in Palestine.

LONDON, Dec. 5. (Associated Press.)—The house in Joppa, (Jaffa,) Palestine, where tradition says St. Peter stayed with Simon the Tanner, is to be used by the Church Army as a centre for the care of British troops fighting in Palestine.

Church Army centres are located in isolated North Sea bases, in all important camps in the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Egypt, and Flanders, at Malta, Saloniki, Bagdad, Kut, along the banks of the Tigris and the Euphrates, and in East Africa.

EXPECT STATEMENT OF ENTENTE AIMS

Continued from Page One.

to old colleagues and subordinates has been a good man's fault, but a fault which needs to be thoroughly corrected, none the less."

Peace That Defeats Democracy.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—(Associated Press.)—The Petrograd correspondent of the Daily News wonders whether the danger of a separate peace is realized in England. He says it would be a defeat for German democracy in addition to insuring the virtual enslavement of Russia, as it would be a victory for the military caste in Germany.

"It may mean," he adds, "much more than Russia's neutrality. If we make no move it seems possible that the Germans will ask the Russians to help them in forcing Russian peace terms on the Entente Allies. Trotsky is well aware of the danger and, though faced with the necessity of concluding peace, is doing his utmost to simulate a revolution in Germany. Fraternization at the front already has passed beyond control of enemy officers, and enormous quantities of revolutionary newspapers printed in German are being distributed.

"I am convinced that our only chance in defeating German designs is to publish terms as near the Russian terms as possible, and by taking a powerful hand in the proposed conference, help the democratic movement in Germany while helping the Russians to force the German Government in the direction it has had to take.

"Whatever party might be continued in power in Russia, it would be compelled to conclude peace, and Trotsky's method is more likely to damage Germany than the method of any more polite person in his place. The nationalization of the banks puts a weapon more powerful than the guillotine in the hands of the Government, and probably will end much of the present sabotage."

The writer foreshadows a further leavening of the Ministry by men from other parties joining the Government.

The Petrograd correspondent of The Times, who is visiting in London, continues his anti-Bolshevist statements today. He says it is not unlikely that the Germans, who are now reckoning up n the great advantages they expect from the Russian revolution, will suffer a grevious disappointment provided the friends of the Russian nation offer it a helping hand. He implies that the Russian people will not continue to submit to German exploitation through Bolshevist "adventures" if a closer union is established between Russia and the Entente Allies.

White Sea Blockade Off.

The German naval delegation at Petrograd, according to the correspondent of The Daily Mail in the Russian capital, has reached an agreement with the Bolshevist Government for raising the "blockade" of the White Sea, and for the regulation of maritime commerce which is expected to begin with the impending arrival at Reval of ships with goods from Germany. A dispatch to The Daily Express from Petrograd says that German ships already have free access to Russian waters and the Government is taking precautions to protect them from British submarines. The first commercial squadron is expected before the Russian Christmas, or Jan. 7.

Other advices say that joint sittings of the Austro-German delegations with the Russian representatives started today, the members of the Brest-Litovsk delegations participating. The discussions turned chiefly upon the fate of prisoners and trade relations.

According to an evening newspaper, the Russian delegates who have returned from Brest-Litovsk say that the Germans expressed a readiness to evacuate White Russia, but declined to withdraw their troops from such bases as Riga and Libau, except in the event of a general peace.

The German delegates are devoting much of their time to preliminary discussions of the question of trade relations. Baron Admiral Keyserlingk declared yesterday that no time was more suitable than the present for making peace, as he considered that it probably would be difficult to reach terms with the Constituent Assembly.

The Germans and also the Austrians who are in Petrograd are making themselves thoroughly at home, visiting theatres, among them the French Theatre, and also the cafés. They have taken possession of the reading and lounge rooms in two adjoining hotels in which some Entente Allied officers are quartered. The delegates expect to return to Brest-Litovsk within two weeks. Bulgarian and Turkish delegates are due to arrive in the Russian capital today.

Berlin newspaper reports received in Amsterdam say that Foreign Secretary von Kuehlmann, while coming to Berlin from Brest-Litovsk, stopped at Warsaw to confer with the Polish Premier. The Polish Government, it is said, will share in the future negotiations at Brest-Litovsk in an advisory capacity.

ARRESTS STIR SOCIALISTS.

Germany's Action Rouses Anger Among Party in Sweden.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 1.—Regarding the recent wholesale arrests of Independent Socialists in fifty German towns Zimmerwald, in the Stockholm paper Politiken, writes:

"We are sure that the Government at Petrograd will not wait long to interfere when it gets this news, because the arrests of the German Radical Socialists at the same time that negotiations are taking place with the Russian Radical Socialists about peace is a real challenge."

The executive of the Swedish Socialist party has decided in favor of the immediate summoning of the Internationale. In the party's resolution it is stated that the negotiations now in progress between Russia and Germany may result eventually merely in a separate peace. It depends primarily on a meeting of the International Socialist Conference whether this threatened separate peace is to be turned into an early general and just peace. Any hindrance to the summoning of the Internationale must therefore be removed.

The Swedish Socialist Party appeals to Socialists in all countries to do everything in their power to bring about a meeting of the Internationale. More especially the party appeals to Socialists in England, France, Italy, and America to use every possible means to obtain a removal of the veto on passports.

A party meeting at Stockholm yesterday carried this executive resolution. Similar meetings will be held throughout Sweden.

AWAITS PEACE PROPOSALS.

Washington's View Favors Frank Statement of Aims by Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The Austro-German peace proposals, framed in association with the representatives of the Bolshevist régime, have not yet reached the Washington Government. If they have been handed to Ambassador Francis it is expected they will reach here tomorrow or Thursday.

In the absence of official receipt of the proposals or any communication from the Bolshevist Government, it was thought doubtful today that the allied powers and the United States would make any pronouncement on their war aims before Jan. 4, the last day of the period of postponement of the Brest-Litovsk negotiations, which was declared to have been arranged to give the Allies of Russia an opportunity to participate in the discussions.

It was also thought a question today whether the United States would become signatory to an allied declaration of war aims, which are limited to the realization of the triumph of certain principles defined by President Wilson.

No word has come from the White House to indicate whether this Government will take any action in reference to the Russo-Teutonic negotiations. Authorities here think there is no probability that any action the Allies and America may take will prevent the conclusion of a separate peace by Russia, but it is felt that silence on the part of this country and the Allies might be misconstrued, whereas a clear definition of their war objectives would serve public opinion the world over.

BRITISH STILL ADVANCE NORTH OF JERUSALEM

Turks Lost Over 1,000 Men Killed, 750 Prisoners, in Three Days' Fighting.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The British forces in Palestine, under command of General Allenby, have made further progress along the battle line north of Jerusalem, the British War Office announced today. More than 1,000 Turks were killed and 750 were taken prisoner in the fighting from Thursday to Saturday, inclusive.

The text of the statement follows:

The British line has been still further advanced north of Jerusalem. From Thursday to Saturday, inclusive, we took prisoner 750 Turks, including 39 officers. Up to the present 1,000 enemy dead have been counted.

Finland Adopts a Flag.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 15.—Finland is the first of the new Russian communities to adopt a flag. It is a lion on a red background.

SNOW STOPS TEUTONS IN DRIVE ON ITALY

Continued from Page One.

fensive, with the Italians delivering telling defensive attacks. Now, however, the enemy is being attacked in this sector for the first time since he reached the Piave.

The story of the fight shows thoroughness of preparation and heroic bravery in execution. The scene was southeast of Monte Tomba, a low, snowless mountain, just west of the Piave where the Allied lines turn into the mountain region. Here the artillery preparation began Saturday, but the main bombardment began at noon Sunday and increased hourly until the enemy was deluged by the French fire.

It was then that the crack French infantry swung forward in steady lines from Osteria di Monfenera and Maransine, a front of about two miles. The heaviest forces were on the right wing. Italian and British airmen at the same time attacked the enemy from the air.

Picked Men Executed the Charge

The French infantry attack was executed by three battalions of picked men. The artillery preparation, which was intense, lasted for hours, and then at 4:15 o'clock the French made a brilliant and impetuous charge.

The struggle was heaviest on the French right wing. The attacking troops swept forward steadily until the enemy trenches were reached, a great number of their occupants being captured. The struggle was comparatively short and sharp. The artillery had so damaged the enemy's positions that he was unable to make any effective resistance. The French losses were comparatively insignificant.

Austrian soldiers made up the entire enemy force engaged, which is taken to indicate that the German contingents are being moved further west, toward the Brenta River. It has also been established that no forces are being moved away from this front, and that no new forces are being brought here.

NEW ITALIAN WAR BOARD.

Premier Orlando to Preside; Sonnino to be One of the Members.

ROME, Jan. 1.—A decree creating an Italian War Committee, to be presided over by Premier Orlando, was published today in the Official Journal. The committee consists of Baron Sonnino, the Minister of Foreign Affairs; Signor Meda, Minister of Finance; General Alfieri, Minister of War; Vice Admiral Delbono, Minister of Marine; General Dallolio, Minister of Munitions, and another Minister to be nominated by the Premier.

The chiefs of the naval and military General Staffs will sit in the committee in an advisory capacity. The new arrangement does not diminish the authority of the Cabinet, to which the committee's decisions will be communicated by Premier Orlando.

LOST AND FOUND.

Advertisements on next to last page.—Adv.

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Lieut. Coningsby Dawson, author of "Carry On," writes in the January Good Housekeeping

EVERY pro-Ally, man and woman, should get and read today Lieut. Coningsby Dawson's "The Glory of the Trenches" in the January issue of GOOD HOUSEKEEPING.

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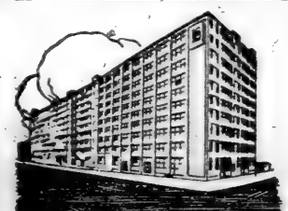
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REPUBLICAN FIGHT BREWING AT ALBANY

Whitman's Third-Term Ambitions Threaten Party Strife in Legislative Session.

FARMERS ARE COMPLAINING

Restless Over Rising Prices and War Conditions—Direct Primary Law a Bone of Contention.

Special to The New York Times

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—Storm signals are flying at the Capitol as the new Legislature is about to overcome. Not since Mr. Whitman became Governor and the Republicans won back control of the lawmaking body three years ago have there been such plain indications of impending strife as on the eve of this year's legislative session.

The prospective warfare will not be confined to the fighting on party lines, incident to jockeying for political position which invariably is an outstanding feature of a legislative session in a year when there is a gubernatorial election. There will be enough of that. But this year interest is focused rather on the forthcoming factional fight among the Republicans who are in firm control of both branches of the Legislature, for in this fight are involved the third-term ambitions of Governor Whitman, which, if realized, would, his friends believe, place him before the country as a strong claimant for the Republican nomination for President in 1920.

The opinion is freely ventured among political observers at the Capitol that the session of the Legislature this year will result in little or no legislation of a constructive character, but that almost from the start the meetings of the lawmaking body will take on an aspect of turbulence as the legislative halls are made the theatre of war in the preliminary struggle for the Governorship.

Republican politicians who only recently were moved to mirth by any suggestion that the Democrats might have a chance of making a telling fight for control of the State Government next Fall, are beginning to revise their views somewhat. The Democrats with their party up-State badly disorganized have put forth no claims, but are beginning to perceive a ray of hope. Naturally they bank heavily on the factional fight among the Republicans, which is almost certain to develop early at the coming legislative session. But that is not all. Legislators arriving at the Capitol from up-State carry tidings of great unrest and unsettled political conditions in the Republican strongholds of rural New York. The farmers are said to be greatly dissatisfied as a result of rising prices and other hardships growing out of war conditions, turning toward radicalism, and no longer to be depended upon as the mainstay of the Republican Party.

The Legislature will meet at noon tomorrow when the Governor's message will be read. Tonight the Republican, Democratic, and Socialist Assemblymen held their customary caucuses to select candidates for Speaker, clerk and other functionaries essential to the organization of the House. The Senate, holding over, effected organization at the opening of last year's session.

Sweet Retains Speakership.

Thaddeus C. Sweet of Oswego, who has been Speaker of the Assembly for four terms, was again selected for that post at the caucus of the Republican Assemblymen tonight. Fred W. Hammond of Onondaga, present Clerk of the Assembly, will continue in that place, as will Harry W. Haines of Westchester in the office of Sergeant at Arms. Samuel Bruckheimer of Albany was named official stenographer of the Assembly.

Assemblyman Charles D. Donohue, a Tammany man representing the Fifth Manhattan District, was selected Democratic floor leader at the caucus of the Democratic Assemblymen. He is a lawyer and has served in the Assembly four years.

The Republicans lost one seat in the Assembly tonight when Hoxie W. Smith, the Democratic candidate in the Tenth District of Kings, appeared with a certificate of election. He will replace Malcolm R. Matheson, Republican, who had already been listed as the member from the Tenth. Mr. Matheson, before the soldier vote had been canvassed, had a plurality of 62. The soldier vote gave Mr. Smith a net plurality of 1.

Minority Leader Robert F. Wagner of the Senate, who arrived here tonight, announced that he would introduce the Hylan Municipal Ownership bill at the opening session tomorrow.

Eyes on Hylan's Program.

The Hylan program of municipal ownership and a greater measure of home rule for New York City, as well as his measures to lengthen the list of elective city officials by adding the Corporation Counsel and the five members of the Public Service Commission for the First District is clearly foreshadowed by legislative leaders already on the scene.

With the New York City Government in Tammany's hand, the Republican Legislature which gave considerable heed to reforms proposed by the Mitchel administration is likely to give the city scant consideration. At last year's session Senate Leader Elon R. Brown advocated and succeeded in putting through a proposal to create a special standing committee to handle measures exclusively affecting New York City. Senator Ogden L. Mills, who managed the first Mitchel mayoralty campaign, was made Chairman of this committee. Since then Senator Mills has retired from the Senate and joined the Pershing forces in France. Now there is talk of abolishing the Committee on Affairs of the City of New York.

With this committee scrapped, the Hylan bills would be sent to the Committee on Cities, of which Senator George E. Argetsinger of Monroe, a typical up-State Republican, with little or no sympathy for new-fangled notions emanating from New York City, is Chairman. On this committee, too, there is an almost total absence of New York City lawmakers, and it is not difficult to predict what the conservative up-State men who make up the membership would do to the radical legislative program for New York City, proposed by Mayor Hylan and his colleagues on the new Board of Estimate.

The Prohibition Fight.

Senator William H. Hill of Broome, sponsor for the local option act for cities, will lead the fight for the ratification for the proposal from Congress in relation to a prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution. Governor Whitman has declared unofficially that he is in entire sympathy with the proposal for national prohibition, but it is regarded as likely that he will maintain a hands-off policy in the Legislative fight. It is predicted that while the Assembly may vote to ratify the amendment, the Senate will vote for a resolution submitting the question of a popular referendum this Fall.

A fight in which the Governor undoubtedly will be compelled to take sides will have for its purpose the repeal of the direct primaries law and the restoration of the State convention as an agency for the nomination of candidates for State offices. A bill providing for this change was passed by the Senate at last year's session, but was defeated in the Assembly, after Governor Whitman, who at that time was on a more friendly footing with Speaker Sweet than he is at the present time, had made it clear that he was opposed to the abolition of nomination by primary.

This year the numerous opponents of the direct primary law declare that they will give the Governor a fight, should he maintain the same attitude toward their endeavors for a return to the convention plan. They are making much of the fact that the Governor came out openly in opposition to the primary-picked Republican nominee for Mayor in the New York City election last Fall, and insist that for the sake of consistency, if for no better reason, he should join in their view that the direct primary has outlived any usefulness it ever had. The Governor, however, has given no indication of a change of heart.

Budget Total $78,425,733.

Appropriations aggregating $78,425,733 are urged in Gov. Whitman's tentative budget which will be submitted to the Legislature with his annual message at the opening session tomorrow. This represents a cut of $20,481,235 from the amounts demanded by the various department heads and a reduction of $1,317,100 from the grand total of last year's budget.

Even at that the taxpayers of the State will be confronted with another direct tax of a little above $13,000,000 to meet the requirements of the State's many sinking funds for the ensuing fiscal year.

One feature of the Governor's tentative budget that undoubtedly will be made a target in the Legislature, is his refusal to recognize any demands for increases in salaries above $5,000.

"I felt that the State had the right to call upon such of its employes as are now above that mark to make whatever sacrifices might be necessary because of the increased cost in living by curtailing their expenditures for such luxuries as they can dispense with in time of war," said the Governor tonight.

The Governor also announced that in deference to a request from the Council of National Defense he had proposed that construction and the use of labor and material that might be needed for work arising out of war necessities be deferred wherever possible until after peace had been concluded. The extent of reductions in such work advocated by Gov. Whitman is approximately $1,000,000 for the coming year.

"This reduced construction program, however, makes provision for the rehabilitation of the insane hospital properties of the State," said the Governor. "It includes also provisions for necessary progress in the construction work for the care of the feeble-minded. The reports of investigators in Europe make it clear that these developments will be more than ever in demand in the wake of the war. The construction program also includes provisions for progress in the prison reform construction begun at Sing Sing and Wingdale last year."

The Governor's proposed appropriation bill calls for $4,989,342 for military service and allied activities, including the State police. Care of the insane costs $13,540,827; education, $9,936,123, charitable institutions, $5,265,963, and prisons, $2,690,756. The sinking fund contributions this year will amount to $13,017,805, and it is probable that a direct tax will be levied for this sum, as was done last year. The revenues of the State for the coming fiscal year are estimated by the Controller at $69,525,189.

RUMANIAN KING HOPEFUL OF FUTURE

At Opening of Parliament He Praises the Army for Its Valorous Deeds.

JASSY, Rumania, Dec. 28.—The Rumanian Parliament was opened today with an address by King Ferdinand.

"However painful may be the sacrifices that we may still have to make in order to realize our legitimate aspirations," said the King, "we have the deep conviction that they will be recompensed on the decisive day when there is established the reign of justice and liberty in the relations among nations."

The King bestowed warm praise on the army, saying its valorous deeds would form part of the history not only of Rumania, but of the world. He thanked the Parliament for the constitutional reforms enacted at the last session and for the laws providing for apportionment of the land among the people, and for equal suffrage.

This dispatch from the Rumanian capital would seem to dispose of the rumors current in Petrograd that King Ferdinand had abdicated in favor of his son Charles. These rumors were reported in a cablegram from Petrograd also dated Dec. 28, and published here on Saturday.

CALLS OPPOSITION TO THE WAR TREASON

Gompers, in New Year's Greeting, Emphasizes Dependence of Victory on Production.

SAYS NATION IS AT STAKE

Freedom Gone If Autocracy Wins—Time for Labor to Speak Is When Policies Are In Making.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—In a New Year's greeting to all organized labor, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, calls upon representatives and organizers to make plain to their fellows the issues involved in the war and the obligation that devolves upon all citizens. He emphasizes the importance of seeing to it that the spirit and methods of democracy are maintained at home while the country is fighting to establish them in international relations.

"The war means victory for our cause or danger to the very existence of our nation," says the address. "With our nation at stake, individuals cannot impose opposition to the war—a war declared by the will of the nation's representatives. Under the exigencies of war, opposition to the war declared by constituted authority becomes treason.

"While this is true, there is even more than ordinary need for the maintenance of the rights of men and women and for careful scrutiny and the fullest discussion of policies and methods before their adoption. The time for labor to interpose its needs and contentions in the policies are in the making.

"The fighting and the concrete issues of the war are so far removed from the people of our country that not all of our citizens have a full understanding of the issues involved. An understanding of the principles of autocratic force, which the Central Powers desire to substitute for the real principles of freedom, makes clear to all citizens of a Republic the effect of our possible defeat upon their own lives and activities.

"In addition to the fundamental principles at issue, labor has an additional interest in the war. This war is in the last analysis a people's war—labor's war. The final outcome will be determined in the factories, the mills and shops, the mines, the farms, the industries and the transportation agencies of the various countries. That group of countries which can most successfully organize its agencies of production and transportation and which can furnish the most and effective agencies with which to conduct the war will win.

"The workers have a part in this war co-equal with the soldiers and sailors on the ships and in the trenches. Continuous production is an indispensable prerequisite to production of necessary war supplies. The Government as well as the workers themselves is vitally interested in maintaining such conditions that there shall be no occasion for interruption in production.

"The chief responsible agents of the Government have shown a desire to be fair, with an understanding of the human elements involved in this problem. The organized labor movement has also shown an equally broad understanding and grasp of the situation."

Mr. Gompers quotes at length from the declaration adopted by labor's representatives meeting here on March 12, and from the resolutions of the Buffalo Convention of the American Federation of Labor outlining the attitude of organized labor toward war work.

ALLIED AIR RAIDS WORRY GERMANS

Fear Worse to Come from Americans—People Nervous Over Munitions Explosions Also.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Allied air raids over Germany are awakening the German people to a recognition of their rulers' mistaken air ruthlessness, according to the Amsterdam correspondent of The Times. There is great nervousness throughout Germany, especially in the more exposed parts, he says, owing to the reported intention of the Americans to invade Germany by air. The subject is discussed universally, though efforts are made to calm anxiety by declarations about "American bluff."

The frequent explosions in ammunition factories, the correspondent adds, are causing the German military authorities anxiety, not only because of the interference with the supply of munitions, but also because of unrest in the districts where the explosions occur. The unrest has been acute since the advent of frost.

Two Killed in British Columbia.

NANAIMO, B. C., Jan. 1.—Two men were killed today when one of the units at the Giant Powder Company's works at Nanoose Bay was destroyed by an explosion. All the buildings of the works were damaged.

The Quinine That Does Not Affect Head Because of its tonic and laxative effect LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE can be taken without causing nervousness or ringing in the head. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box. 30c.—Advt.

TIFFANY & Co.
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS
WATCHES, CHINA, STATIONERY

Blankets *and* Comfortables *at* McCutcheon's
Reg. U.S. Trade Mark

Since Coal Saving has become a necessity as well as a patriotic duty, a plentiful supply of extra blankets—and heavier, warmer ones—is a wise provision.

The January prices on McCutcheon's stocks offer an opportunity to supply your most exacting needs with the consciousness of obtaining an extra measure of value at the prices asked.

Blankets

All White Blankets (Pink and Blue borders).
60x80, $7.50.
70 x 84, $7.00 and 8.75.
76 x 86, $8.00 and 10.00.
80 x 90, $8.50, 12.50, 13.50, 14.50, 16.00, 17.50, 20.00.
70 x 90, $10.00, 15.00, 16.00, 17.50, 18.50, 20.00, 24.00.
80 x 90, $11.00, 16.50, 17.50, 18.50, 20.00, 22.00, 25.00.

Special

A lot of sample Blankets slightly soiled, at greatly reduced prices.

Cotton-Filled Comfortables

Figured Silkoline, both sides filled with White Cotton, $2.50 and 3.50.
Figured Silkoline, center and back with borders of plain-color Sateen, $3.75.
Figured Silk Mull center, plain-colored Silk Mull border, Figured. Silkoline, to match center, at $4.50 and 5.50.

Wool-Filled Comfortables

Figured Nainsook, both sides with plain-colored Sateen borders, $7.50.
Figured Silk Mull center, with plain colored Silk Mull borders, figured Silkoline back to match center, $9.00.

Fifth Avenue, 34th & 33d Streets

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

A SALE of BLOUSES

A Broad Collection All Underpriced for the January White Event

Irish crochet is finding increased favor, and here are popular priced blouses with this lovely lace touch. Some of our highest priced blouses are trimmed with Irish crochet. We commend this event as a decided opportunity.

at $3.95

Voile Blouses buttoning smartly to very top of collar. Turn back cuffs and collar of real Irish lace in effective wheel pattern.

at $6.95

Draped Frill Blouse of Georgette Crepe with handsome inset of real Irish crochet lace in the collar. Colors in pastel shades, flesh and white.

at $3.95

White Linen Blouse with cuffs, collar, tabs and shoulder strips of deep rose colored linen. A very smart new design.

At $2.00

Pure Linen Blouse. White with colored linen collar and linen-bound buttonholes.

At $2.95

Linen Shirt. The entire front of hemstitched pleats—collar of white linen with strips of colored linen for finish hemstitched on. Copen, rose, and some white. All worth much more than $2.95.

At $3.95

Blouses—Washable Satin Blouses in white and flesh color. Two in one collar—well tailored.

At $3.95

Tailored Blouses of candy striped satin finished Habutai—Blouses made by one of the best makers of tailored blouses in the country. Two in one collar, which may be worn low or buttoned high. Brown, green, rose, black, Copen, lavender and navy stripe.

A Profusion of Lingerie Blouses Especially at $1.65

At $1.65

Voile trimmed with lace and embroidery in dainty designs. No end of smart, new styles and value which even the Gimbel Blouse Shop counts most exceptional.

At $1.35

A great variety of models—some simple, some elaborate—trimmings of lace, frills and embroidery, organdie and voile.

At $2.45

Nearly all the Blouses at this price are of fine French voile. Some are trimmed with colored embroidery, some with lace and white embroidered designs. A few striped voiles included in the lot.

At $2.00

An assortment of attractive Blouses, many of French voile—some trimmed with colored organdie, some with colored bordered handkerchiefs—some with hand-embroidery and hand-drawn work. Many trimmed with imitation val., imitation filet, venise lace.

Imported French Blouses, $1.45, $1.95

At $1.45 come striped and coin dotted linene Blouses of excellent design.

At $1.95 come white Frill Blouses with hand-drawn hem on frill, dainty and attractive.

GIMBELS BLOUSE SHOP—Third Floor

Special for the Subway Balcony

Lingerie Blouses in a number of styles at the special price of 69c.

Happy? Sure! After a night on a "Hall's" horse hair Mattress no one could wake up with a grouch. The pure horse hair acts like so many tiny springs—never gets heavy, soggy or hard.

HALL'S BEDDING
The Standard of Quality
is always reliable and reasonable in price. The quality of materials and manufacture is what has standardized our bedding for the past 85 years. At dealers or visit our salesroom.
FRANK A. HALL & SONS
Manufacturers of Beds and Bedding
25 West 45th St.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900
Lord & Taylor
38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Semi-Annual Reduction Sale
Men's and Young Men's
High Class Suits
Begins This Morning at 9 o'Clock

NOTHING reserved except evening clothes. A bona fide end-of-the-season clearing sale of our entire stock of Fall and Winter Suits. An event that occurs twice each year, January and July, a time we move large lots of high grade clothing by the sheer force of low prices, creating without a doubt one of the best suit buying opportunities of the entire season.

$25.00, $22.50 and $20.00 Suits,	Reduced to $17.75
$30.00, $27.50 and $25.00 Suits,	Reduced to $21.75
$32.50 and $30.00 Suits	Reduced to $25.75
$37.50 and $35.00 Suits	Reduced to $29.75
$42.50 and $40.00 Suits	Reduced to $32.75
$50.00, $48.00 and $45.00 Suits,	Reduced to $36.75

No Charge for Alterations
Fourth Floor

NO COAL--DON'T WORRY
"RADIANTFIRES"—using gas—wonderful new discovery. Ask any Gas Company or see our display at 44 West Broadway, New York
GENERAL GAS LIGHT COMPANY

AUTO SALON OPENS IN ASTOR BALLROOM

Eleven American and Two Foreign Exhibitors Show Cars Ranging Up to $14,000.

AIRPLANE MOTOR INTERESTS

Souvenir of Deadly Contest Between English and Germans Seen Here for First Time.

The automobile show season for the new year began last night in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor, with the opening of the Automobile Salon, the forerunner by a few days of the National Motor Car Show, which will start on Saturday in the Grand Central Palace. In spite of war conditions which have reduced the foreign exhibitors this year to two makes of cars, one English and the other Italian, the Salon contains more than seventy cars typical of luxury in motor travel. Thirteen different makes are represented, every one showing a variety of bodies, both open and closed. The closed cars—including the brougham, landaulet, coupe, the standard limousine and the sedan, one of the most popular types of the season—present the highest refinement in finish and interior comforts that has ever been attained by American body builders. Nearly all are especially designed bodies, and they include countless varieties of detail of interest to the motor connoisseur.

In addition to the cars, there is a grim but highly interesting souvenir of a deadly airplane contest over the fighting front between an English pilot and four German aviators. It is the original 250-horse-power airplane motor used in one of the powerful English airplanes which, after sending three Germans to the ground, fell just inside the allied lines after the pilot had been wounded by a fourth German plane. The twelve-cylinder motor was split in the centre and is otherwise badly damaged. It was obtained for the Salon exhibit, which is the first time it has been shown in this country, through the courtesy of the British Air Board and the Rolls-Royce Company. Seven cars of this company are exhibited, each chassis having been made in the English factory. Their manufacture has now been stopped by the war.

The other foreign exhibitor is the Lancia car made in Turin, Italy, the factory of which is still running, and a few cars are being regularly received at the New York agency, half a dozen arriving less than a month ago.

The eleven American exhibitors are the Cunningham, White, Fageol, Biddle, Simplex, Mercury, Pilsbury, Daniels, Locomobile, Murray, and Brewster.

Owing to the recent order of Director General of Railroads McAdoo to use all available cars for coal carrying, ten cars shipped "express" for the exhibit were stalled in the railroad yards just outside of Jersey City too far away from a landing station to be taken out of the freight cars. Strenuous efforts by one exhibitor succeeded in getting three of the delayed cars over to New York late in the afternoon, and they were put in place early in the evening. The others are expected before the end of the week.

To airplane engineers the twelve-cylinder Lancia motor, made in the Turin factory for the Italian airplanes, presents some interesting features. The engine exhibited has not been used.

The cars are displayed to good advantage on the main floor of the ballroom, and over a dozen big cars are in the gallery, where the accessory exhibits are shown. Several hundred visitors attended the Salon's opening. The cars range in price from $2,750 to $14,000, the majority being about $5,000. Several of the American exhibits show an open chassis, making possible a minute study of the engine arrangement with its transmission, ignition, and other systems. The Salon will remain open every day and evening except Sunday until Jan. 9.

AUTO ACCIDENTS INCREASE.

Highway Society Calls Attention to Absence of Protective Laws.

The annual report of the National Highways Protective Society, issued yesterday, giving the fatalities on the streets and highways of New York State, including New York City, for the year 1917, shows that during the year 837 persons were killed by automobiles in the State of New York, as compared with 729 for the preceding year.

Colonel Edward S. Cornell, secretary of the society, says that these facts indicate an increase of about 100 per cent. in fatalities in five years. The same cannot be said to be true in New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. No legislation in New York State of importance has been enacted during that period to put a stop to this great death increase.

In the State of New Jersey during the twelve months of 1917 243 persons were killed by automobiles, showing an increase of only twenty over that of the preceding year, and only four more than during the same period of 1915.

It is noticeable that railroad grade crossing accidents do not increase at the same ratio as other highway accidents.

SEES COFFEE PRICE HIGHER.

Brazilian Planter Says Crop Is Smaller, but Quality Better.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port from Brazil was Carlos de Barros, a wealthy planter of Brazil, who was graduated from Cornell University in 1876. Mr. de Barros said that the next coffee crop in Brazil would be smaller, the price of the berries would be higher, but the quality better. Mr. de Barros asserted that the people in Brazil were investing their money in planting beans which were being shipped to the Allies. The first crop had been gathered when he left and the greater part shipped abroad. The second crop, which will be larger, will be ready in April.

Capt. Thor Eckert said that on Sunday night the wireless operator picked up a jumbled S.O.S. call which at first read that it had been sent from a ship being attacked by a submarine and gave a position at sea that was undecipherable. A second message stated that it came from the Argentine transport Pampa which had grounded at the mouth of the Chesapeake, 250 miles away. The captain expressed surprise that the Pampa should have sent out an S.O.S. call when his vessel was ashore on a sand bank.

CLAPP ESTATE MUST PAY.

Assets of $205,536 Found Taxable by Surrogate Fowler.

Surrogate Fowler has upheld the decision of Transfer Tax Appraiser Albert J. Berwin that assets appraised at $205,536 in the estate of Mrs. Eliza F. W. Clapp be taxed. Russell A. Clapp, son of the decedent, who was the executor in charge of filing the inheritance tax schedule, contended that $136,581 of the additional assets should not be taxed, and that securities aggregating $124,893 were given to the executor and his brother, George E. Clapp, during her lifetime.

Florence M. Clapp, daughter of the decedent, through a proceeding filed with the State Controller, caused the reappraisal of the estate and the taxing of the $205,536 of additional assets. She testified that her brother Russell said nothing to her of the alleged gift of $124,893. She stated that she was with her mother constantly during the year prior to her death and never had heard her mother say anything about a gift.

LOST AND FOUND.
Advertisements continued to last page.

DECIDES AGAINST TEACHER.

Court Fixes Salary Deductions for Absence Without Leave.

In reversing the judgment in a suit brought against the Board of Education in behalf of a school teacher, the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court has made a ruling which, if upheld in the higher courts, will prevent the filing of actions against the Board of Education in behalf of other teachers for sums which would have aggregated hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The test case was filed by Louis Glicksman, as assignee for a woman teacher, to determine the basis on which deductions are to be made from the pay of teachers for absence without leave. Justice Levy, in the Municipal Court, upheld the contentions of the plaintiff. The Board of Education appealed, and as a result of the ruling in its favor the teachers' organization will take the case to the Appellate Division.

The facts of the case, as stated in the opinion of Justice Ordway, are that the teacher represented by the plaintiff drew $1,500 a year, and was absent for eleven school days. The rules of the Board of Education provide that one-twenty-fifth of a month's salary shall be deducted from a teacher's salary for each day's absence, but the aggregate deduction for a month shall not exceed one salary. In the case of the teacher in question, $44 was deducted. Justice Levy holding that 1-30th of the salary should have been deducted, and gave judgment for the difference between $44 and $36.16.

Justice Ordway ruled that the deduction approved by Justice Levy was not a proper deduction, for in case of absence for an entire year only 190-365ths of the salary would be taken and the teacher would still receive $500 for doing nothing. He said that the deduction used by the Board of Education is based on twenty-five possible working days in a month, and held that it is "fair and reasonable."

STATE GETS TRANSFER TAX.

Court Decides That Isaac Long, Who Left $1,000,000, Lived Here

By a decision of Surrogate Fowler holding that Isaac S. Long, head of S. S. Long & Bro., produce merchants, who died May 7, 1916, was a resident of New York and not of Pennsylvania, the State of New York will collect a transfer tax on an estate estimated at more than $1,000,000.

The testimony showed that while Mr. Long was born in Pennsylvania he went to California early in life and on coming East lived in New Jersey for about twenty years. He built a house at 50 West Fifty-eighth Street in 1880, where he lived with his wife until her death in 1892, and thereafter remained there with his son and the latter's family until his death.

He did not vote in New York or anywhere else after 1900, but there was testimony that in 1915 he instructed the notary clerk at Lebanon, Penn., to put his name on the list of voters for the county. He paid personal taxes here until his death and in his will described himself as a resident both of the township of Mill Creek, Penn., and of 50 West Fifty-eighth Street, Manhattan. He directed that his will be probated in Lebanon County. He referred in his will to his New York home as his "residence," and his place in Pennsylvania as "my summer residence." He lived in the latter house from May to December each year late in his life and the rest of the time in this city.

Surrogate Fowler decided that Mr. Long abandoned his domicile in Pennsylvania in 1880 and that he acquired one in New York, and that while he evidently intended late in life to change his domicile from New York to Pennsylvania "he did nothing of a decisive controlling character which would indicate that he had actually abandoned his home in this State and acquired a new domicile in Pennsylvania."

FIGHT WHITMAN'S ORDER.

New Rochelle Saloon Keepers Want Closing Rule Rescinded.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—Liquor dealers of New Rochelle have gone into court in an effort to have rescinded the order of State Excise Commissioner Sisson, issued by direction of Governor Whitman, closing saloons and bars in that city, according to word reaching here today. This information was to the effect that a Supreme Court Justice in White Plains had issued an order directing Commissioner Sisson to show cause why the prohibitory order should not be vacated. The order, it was stated, was to be served on Mr. Sisson tomorrow. In the meantime no information was forthcoming from either Governor Whitman or the Excise Commissioner as to his future course.

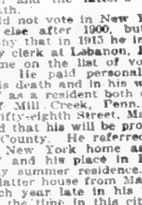
The "dry" order was issued Dec. 14 when New Rochelle was crowded with recruits who could not be accommodated at Fort Slocum.

INCOME TAX DRIVE DELAYED.

Official Blanks Fail to Arrive in New York on Time.

The drive for the filing of income tax returns to start in this city today will be delayed owing to the nonarrival of the blanks from Washington. Transportation conditions and shortage in paper supply are responsible for the temporary delay in starting the intensive campaign. Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in a general order directed collectors throughout the country to proceed with the canvass by using old forms.

Collector William H. Edwards of the Wall Street district said last night that the work in New York would not be undertaken until the new forms had been received.

Quality—Service—Price
DALE
BUY Direct from FACTORY AND SAVE MONEY

Come See Our Beautiful Display.
109 West 13th St. New York.
1 Door West of 6th Ave.
Dale Lighting Fixture Co.

HAIR BOOKS
By Richard W. Meller, M. D.
Now on sale, the newest book on hair. BALDNESS, its causes, its prevention, and its treatment.
Pub. by the E. P. Dutton Co., 681 Fifth Ave.
Also, Hygiene of the face and cosmetic guide.
Hair and its preservation.
Loss of hair and the Quarts lamp treatment.

Buffalo Limited
Leave New York 3:30 P. M.
Arrive Buffalo 7:30 A. M.
Lackawanna Railroad
TICKET OFFICES
Broad- way Brooklyn.
Cor. Wall St.
" Park Pl.
" 23rd St.
41st St.
366 Fulton St.

NEW YORK TO CAMP MERRITT
Visit the Soldiers' Boys.
Quickest and Cheapest Route
Take 130th Street Ferry to Edgewater, trolley to Tenafly, and New Jersey Transportation Company's Motor Buses direct to the camp. Bus connects with every trolley car.
Fare on Bus 10 cents each way.

$40,000,000 ADDED TO CITY MILK COST

Increase in Price to Consumers Based on Official Schedule for January.

FARMERS GET $25,000,000

Producers and Distributors Protest That Rise Is Not Sufficient to Make Up Losses.

With the price of milk raised to 15 cents for Grade B and 17 cents for Grade A, effective yesterday, it was estimated by the officials of the Federal Food Board that the consumers of New York City would be called upon to pay approximately $40,000,000 a year more for their milk than they had to pay last year. The farmers will get about $25,000,000 more than they received last year. These figures are based on the assumption that there will be no material reduction in the consumption of milk, and that the price will not be lowered after January, inasmuch as the Federal Milk Commission fixed the new prices only for January, representatives of the consumers look forward to a vigorous attack upon the price at the end of that period.

Both the producers and their distributers in the city maintained yesterday that the commission had not given them enough, and that the new price did not offer a broad enough opportunity to recoup the losses involved in the production and delivery of milk during the early Winter months. However, the new scale is expected to make easy going for the farmers, who claimed they could not afford to produce milk under the old prices, although milk experts say the farmer will find it difficult to conciliate the manufacturers of cheese and butter and will be tempted to send all his milk to New York. An increase in the price of cheese and butter thus seems inevitable until a readjustment is made.

Official Stand on the Change.

As officially interpreted the changes in the price of milk affected by the Commission are as follows:

For the month of January, 1918, the price to the producer shall be $3.32 per 100 pounds for milk, testing per cent. of butter fat, and an additional premium of 4 cents per 100 pounds for each one-tenth of 1 per cent. of butter fat in excess of 3 per cent., such price being subject to the same conditions of purchase with respect to freight rates, &c., as now prevail.

That for the month of January, 1918, the following prices shall be charged by the distributer in the City of New York:

Grade A, quart bottles, delivered to consumer, 17 cents.

Grade B, in quart bottles, to consumer, 15 cents.

Grade B, in pint bottles, delivered to consumer, 9 cents.

Grade B, in quart bottles, sold to store, &c., for resale, 13½ cents.

Grade B, in quart bottles, sold from stores, without delivery service, 14 cents.

Grade B, in cans, sold to stores, &c., for resale, 10½ cents.

Grade B, in cans, sold to consumer from stores, without delivery service, 11 cents.

Edward Kellog Baird, counsel for the consumers' organizations, declared yesterday that the commission had reached its conclusions on insufficient evidence and that a thorough investigation would have revealed the fact that the distributers were making extortionate profits.

"The big milk companies," he said, "have succeeded in pulling the wool over the eyes of the commission. This should indeed be a happy new year for the big milk companies. Pasteurized loose milk can be bought at certain stores for 10 cents a quart. The people should find these stores and buy from them. If they take their own containers to the store and see that they are clean and are kept clean after the milk is purchased this milk will be found to be just as pure and wholesome as the bottle milk."

Mitchell Opposes Increase.

Mr. Baird repeated his charge that at least two of the big milk companies had made profits in excess of 25 per cent. of their capital stock, and he criticised the Federal Milk Commission for failing to go through the books of the companies.

State Food Commissioner John Mitchell also criticised as unjustified the increase of the price to the consumer. In the opinion of Mr. Mitchell the old prices should have been allowed to remain over until the Summer months, when the farmers, by reason of decrease in the cost of production during the grazing period, would have had opportunity to recover from the losses incurred during the Winter months.

John J. Dillon, formerly Commissioner of Food, said:

"I see no justification for allowing the dealer 9 cents a quart for the distribution of milk which cost 7⅛ cents to the producer. The decision leaves the whole milk problem just where it was. Furthermore there is no constructive policy announced for a more economic distribution, and without a reduction in the cost of distribution, the commission may as well never have been created."

On behalf of the distributers, I. Elkin Nathans, Secretary of the New York Milk Conference Board, said that the commission had not extended sufficient protection to the distributers in that the latter were confined to a ½ cent increase in bulk milk, while the farmers were allowed an advance of .731 of a cent.

Distributors Also Dissatisfied.

"We are impressed," said Mr. Nathans, "with the fact that the commission had conducted the investigation with impartiality and conscientious regard for its duty. We regret the necessity for an advance in prices paid and received for milk and expressed the strongest desire that the status quo should be maintained. When it became apparent that the commission was determined upon an advance to the producer we naturally had to insist upon the advance to the distributers.

"We are fearful the commission has failed to grant this protection to the extent necessary. Take the case of the dealer who handle bulk milk. The advance to the farmer of .731 per quart and only ½ cent per quart to the dealer on this milk will mean a material loss to the distributers of bulk milk."

Speaking on behalf of the farmers, Dr. W. W. Davison, Director of the Dairymen's League, declared that the farmers were not pleased with the result.

"I think," he said, "that the farmers will accept it philosophically and get along as best they can. The farmers are not getting what they were promised. If United States Food Administrator Hoover said they would be allowed to recoup their losses for December, but they won't be able to do so under the prices established for January."

CATSKILL BUILDINGS BURN.

Six Structures in Business Centre of Village Destroyed.

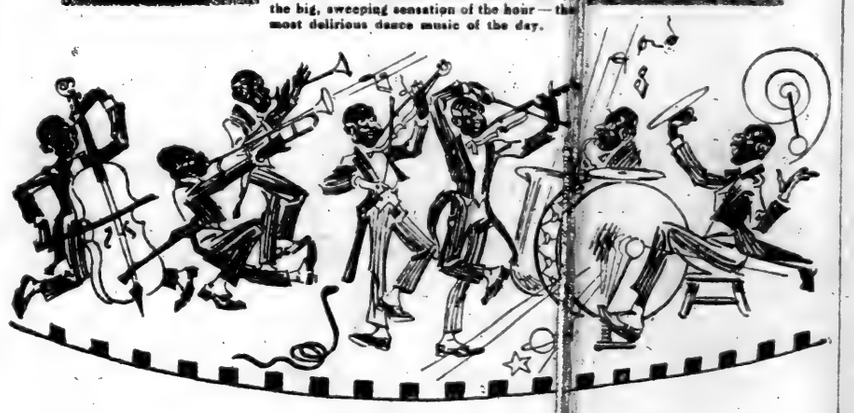
CATSKILL, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Six buildings in the business centre of this village were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $75,000 to $100,000. No one was seriously injured, although many of the fire fighters were frost bitten.

The fire started in the Nellda Theatre shortly after 2:30 o'clock, at the conclusion of a New Year's Eve dance given by a local fraternal organization. It quickly spread, destroying the Keets Building, a three-story brick structure in which are the Post Office, the Catskill Building and Loan Association quarters, the Republican Club, and a physician's office; the Van Gorden Building, occupied by the Van Gorden news store; the building occupied by the Joseph A. Hill jewelry store, the Welsh shoe store building, the Union Pacific tea store, and the C. J. Hammer tobacco store and barber shop.

The blaze was communicated to the Union Knitting Mills, which have Government contracts for manufacturing sweaters for soldiers, but was quickly extinguished there.

THE HANDY ORCHESTRA'S
Jazz Dance Blues on
Columbia Records

Old Mr. Jazz himself has been out-jazzed! The trick has been turned by the newest note in novelty, the last word in wizardry, the big, sweeping sensation of the hour—the most delirious dance music of the day.



THE muffled boom of the tom-tom flirts with the crash of barbaric cymbals; the hollow moan of weirdly swept strings is overwhelmed as jungle-land's wild symphony swells to its maddest height. Through it all, the fierce rhythm, the frenzied swing of a super-syncopation that is sweeping the dance-world into a vortex of new delight! The Jazz Dance Blues are here!

W. C. Handy, of Memphis, Tenn., is the originator and composer of these famous "*Blues*" successes. The Handy Orchestra of southern negro musicians plays "*Blues*" dance numbers as no other orchestra ever could.

This unique organization makes records exclusively for Columbia. You want its Jazz Dance Blues records for your party—they'll make it a success. You will respond to these records, whether you dance or not—they're great!

Jazz Dance Blues, by Handy Orchestra of Memphis, Tenn.

Livery Stable Blues	Fox-trot	A2419 10-inch 75c	The Saucy Blues	Fox-trot	A2421 10-inch 75c
That Jazz Dance	One-step		Fuzzy Wuzzy	One-Step	
The Hooking Cow Blues	Fox-trot	A2420 10-inch 75c	A Bunch of Blues	Fox-trot	A2418 10-inch 75c
Ole Miss Rag	Fox-trot		Moonlight Blues	Waltz	
Old Town Pump	Fox-trot	A2417 10-inch 75c			
Sweet Child	One-step				

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Columbia Grafonola
Price $110
With electric motor, $135

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Proof still sets the mark. Don't accept it.

Cows? No! A Tree? No! What Are They Then?

Nothing here is what you think it is. All camouflage. The most amazing pictures you ever saw. In the January Ladies' Home Journal. Spend 15 cents on it.

Soldiers Shooting? No

The Great Sugar Saver
Grape-Nuts
Over 10% by weight of this famous food with the barley flavor is pure, sweet, easily digested sugar. *Not* sugar "put there" in the making, but a pure grain sugar developed from cereals in the process by which Grape-Nuts is made.
Use it as *your* cereal—Without sugar. Sprinkle it over other cereals instead of sugar. At Grocers Everywhere.

FOOD SHORTAGE HERE TO TRAIL COLD WAVE

Experts Say Loss of Perishable Goods En Route to City Will Cause Hardship.

TEMPORARY RISE IN PRICES

P. Q. Foy of Federal Bureau of Markets Urges All Consumers to Practice Conservation.

Food officials predicted last night that the city would encounter within the next twelve days a pronounced shortage of food supplies. They attributed the approaching crisis to the fact that thousands of carloads of perishable foodstuff in the vicinity of New York have been practically destroyed by the weather of the last five days. The shortage of food, owing to the supplies now on hand, will not become apparent, according to the experts, for two weeks, after which it will make itself felt in a rise in price.

"The condition is very grave," said P. Q. Foy, Food Expert of the Bureau of Markets, at the Federal Food Board last night. "The zero weather has played havoc with food stocks in every direction, cutting off the shipments from the up-state district and ruining the food in thousands of cars which are now piled up in the vicinity of New York."

From 3,000 to 5,000 cars of perishable goods, according to Mr. Foy, are constantly moving within a radius of 100 miles of New York. While he had not yet had time to obtain an accurate estimate of the damage done by the frost in the last week, he said he was convinced that a good portion of the perishable goods in transit was frozen and could no longer be used.

The products which have suffered most from the frost are beans, lettuce, egg plants, potatoes and onions. While the destruction of the potatoes would not create a definite shortage in that time the crop on hand throughout the country being more than adequate to provide immediate relief, Mr. Foy said that the situation could not be so easily met with reference to the other products.

"We can look for a rise in price in almost all of these perishable goods—it may be only a temporary rise, but if the weather continues and the freight congestion is not materially relieved the price will continue to rise. There is enough food in the city at present to last for ten days or so, after which the population will become dependent on the supplies that are now frozen in the cars. To meet this situation consumers should be urged to conserve as much food as possible and to be as sparing as they can of the supplies that are now at hand. The crisis will be purely temporary, and would not have occurred at all if it were not for the cold weather of the last five days."

The National Association of Brokers in Refined Sugar issued a statement yesterday criticising the American Sugar Refining Company for not having "taken advantage of the position" it occupies under the Food Administration, to "eliminate refined sugar brokers who have been the medium through which sugar has been marketed to the distributing trade for the last fifty years." The statement reads in part:

"The policy as followed by this company in the recent past has been antagonistic to the regular jobbing and distributing trade; hence their present action in eliminating brokers would be reflected immediately in the increased business to the outside refining interests, as, naturally, brokers not receiving compensation from the American Sugar Refining Company would use their efforts to the fullest extent to advance the interests of the refiners who were still supporting the brokerage system. Under the present arrangement of the Government control this is impossible."

The statement concludes with an appeal to the sugar brokers of the United States to prod their Senators and representatives in Congress.

Tea Rooms.

THE MARGUERITE 49 WEST 39TH STREET. Open Sundays from 1 to 7 P. M. Club Breakfast. Luncheon 40-50c. Dinner 60c. Afternoon Tea. Monday Wednesday Saturday } Chicken Dinner

SEVEN CANDLES, 13 West 46th Street, near 5th Ave. in the ART GALLERY. Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner. HOME COOKING. Service a la carte and table d'hote. Luncheon, 60c; Dinner, $1.00.

The Charm of OLD CHELSEA 51 West 16th St. OPEN SUNDAYS Dinners, 75c. with Savoury Southern Cooking.

At the Sign of the Closed Sundays THE GREEN TEAPOT Thirteen East Thirty-sixth Street. Luncheon, 60c; Dinner, $1.00; Afternoon Tea and Waffles, 45c; Roast Chicken and Waffles Wed.

DOWNTOWN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL MID-DAY TEA ROOMS. THE BROWN BETTY 147 FULTON ST. 72 WALL ST. Delicious Home Cooking.

MARY LOUISE 175 Madison Ave., near 34th. Breakfast or Luncheon, 35c. Special chicken lunch, Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 5 to 7:30 Dinner, 60c. Chicken every night.

Dorothy Louise 1 WEST 39TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.) Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents. CHICKEN DINNER EVERY TUES. & SAT.

Luncheon, dinner and always a hearty welcome at SCOTCH TEA ROOM, Inc. 21 E. 47th St. Sunday dinner. Home-made Scotch shortbread and Scones.

Dine at No. 20 Old Gramercy Park Open Sunday. Breakfast 35c; Luncheon 50c; Dinner 75c. Entrance on Irving Place. Open Fire.

SAVORY TEA SHOP 43 E. 30th St. Luncheon 4... southern chicken dinner, Wed. & Sat. 60c. "WONDERFUL APPLE PIE ALWAYS."

The OAK ROOM 36 East 57th St. near Madison Av. Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner. Special Beefsteak Dinner Today.

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET. 8 to 8. Except Sundays. The Oldest Tea Room in New York. "Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden.

THE ROSE GARDEN 88 West 39th St., Near Plaza Hotel. Luncheon or Dinner, $1.00. Tea, a la carte. Sunday Dinner a specialty, $1.25.

THE GROTTO 185 MADISON AVENUE Between 32d and 33d. Luncheon, 45c. Course Dinner With Chicken, 65c. Sunday Dinner, 75c; Home-made Bread and Pies.

54 E. 33d St. OPEN FIRE Where an ... To THE DIXIE TEA ROOM. Breakfast, 25c; Luncheon, 35-60c; Dinner, 65-75c.

THE TALLY HO 20 East 34th St. Opposite Altman's. Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Southern Chicken Dinner.

TO-NIGHT AT 17 WEST 58TH ST. (Plaza 1110.) Luncheon 75c. A carefully selected, well cooked dinner, $1.00.

WRIGHT-LOGAN 6 East 37th Street. Adjoining Tiffany's LUNCHEON; AFTERNOON TEA; DINNER

THE ELM TREE 32-34 John Street (Financial District.) Homelike Tea Room for LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

THE MAYFLOWER, 23 West 35th St. Dinner, table d'hote. A la carte Breakfast, Lunch, Tea. Open Sundays.

Heatherdell Tea Shop 15 E. 43d St. Open Sundays. Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner.

THE PIROUETTE, 22 East 45th Street, bet. Madison & 5th Av. Luncheon, 35-60c.; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 85c.

The RUSSIAN INN 57 West 37th Street. (... Greeley.) Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner, Russian Cooking.

ANTARCTIC RELIEF SHIP BELIEVED TO BE LOST

Life Buoy and Wreckage from Aurora Found by Vessels Seeking Her.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 2.—The Daily Mail says it is feared that the Antarctic relief ship Aurora, which took part in the Shackleton expedition, has been lost with all hands while returning to England. It is understood that the vessel sailed from Wellington, New Zealand, in June with a crew of about twenty-two. Nothing has been heard from it since. Vessels sent out to search for it found only a life-buoy marked "Aurora" and some wreckage. Lloyd's recently posted the Aurora as being considerably overdue.

The Aurora, formerly a Newfoundland sealing steamer, carried the Mawson antarctic expedition to Adelie Land in 1912, and rescued the expedition later in the same year. While going to the assistance of the Shackleton expedition early in 1916, the Aurora was damaged and returned to New Zealand, after leaving some of its crew at Ross Barrier. Sir Ernest Shackleton set out to rescue the members of the Aurora's crew in December, 1916. He found seven of them alive, but three others had perished.

RAILROAD MISSION SAFE.

Story of Arrest of Americans in Russia is Discredited.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—It is reported that the Bolsheviki have arrested the members of the American Railway Mission at Irkutsk, Siberia, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Petrograd.

The United States Railroad Commission to the Russian Government arrived in Petrograd last June, and until the recent Bolshevist disturbances had been actively engaged in assisting the Russian railways out of their operating difficulties.

A dispatch from Tokio, dated Dec. 27, said John F. Stevens, head of the mission, had arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, Dec. 19 from Vladivostok, and that he had reserved the accommodations of an entire hotel in Nagasaki for 320 members of his staff who accompanied him. The dispatch also carried a statement from Mr. Stevens in which he declared it was his intention to return to Russia with his staff and remain there as long as they could be of any assistance to the Russian people.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—S. M. Felton, who has charge of Military Railways under the Council of National Defense, said tonight that the dispatch from Petrograd reporting that the members of the American Railway Mission to Russia had been arrested at Irkutsk must be an error. Mr. Felton said none of the American railway engineers was in Siberia, and that if they had been there or had been arrested he would know of it.

John F. Stevens, with the five members of the railway mission from the United States, is now in Japan, and the members of the railway engineer party, to the number of 300, Mr. Felton said, had never landed at Vladivostok. William L. Darling, Chief Engineer of the Northern Pacific and formerly Chief Engineer of the Rock Island system, who had charge of a large part of the subordinates of the American engineer mission, has returned to the United States.

The American Embassy at Petrograd reported to the State Department Wednesday that Charles S. Smith, a member of the Railway Mission, had been arrested at Tchita, Siberia, but had been released after a few hours of detention. Earlier news dispatches from Russia said that Mr. Smith had been taken into custody while in company with M. Oustrougoff, former Assistant Minister of Railways in Russia, who was arrested by the Bolsheviki, because of his prior affiliation with the Provisional Government. It is possible that the report of the seizure of the mission may have originated from this incident.

PERSHING CABLES DEATHS.

Majority of Day's Roll of Fatalities Due to Pneumonia.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—General Pershing reported today the following deaths:

HAYES, DANIEL J., army field clerk, Dec. 30, pneumonia; 57 Lowell Street, Springfield, Mass.

JOHNSON, FREDERICK O., private, engineers, Dec. 29, pneumonia; Goodwin, Ark.

MOORE, HOMER, private, ammunition train, Dec. 29, ruptured liver; Miami, Okla.

PALMER, FREDERICK E., bugler, gun battalion, Dec. 29, pneumonia; Ocean Avenue, West Haven, Conn.

CANNON, ERNEST, private, stevedores regiment, Dec. 30, pneumonia; Statesboro, Ga.

BARNHILL, MORRIS W., private, infantry, Dec. 30, gas asphyxiation; Elizabeth, La.

WINDSOR, ERNEST R., private, medical department, ambulance company, Dec. 28, pneumonia; Athens, Ohio.

TATE, SHED, private, labor company, Dec. 30, meningitis; Como, Miss.

GEORGE, ELI, private, engineers, Dec. 25, pneumonia; Suquamish, Wash.

TAKES UNIFORMS IN CHICAGO

Government Has Commandeered $750,000 Worth There.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—The Government has taken over $750,000 worth of uniforms and uniform material in Chicago, it was announced tonight by Captain Earl J. Zimmerman, who was ordered to commandeer all such material here. Captain Zimmerman said that in practically every case the dealers were willing to take whatever price the Government offered.

Captain Zimmerman left tonight for Cleveland, where he will confer with clothing manufacturers regarding the production of uniforms.

FORECASTS RELIEF FROM SUGAR FAMINE

Food Board to Increase Confectioners' Allotment When the Supply Is Normal.

PLANS ALLOWANCE OF 80%

Hoover Expects Ending of Rail Congestion Will Lower Prices of Corn and Milk.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—A return to a normal sugar supply for the nation is not likely to be long deferred, the Food Administration announced tonight, in outlining plans under which an increased allotment of sugar will be made to confectioners and manufacturers of non-essential food products containing sugar.

The 50 per cent. allotment to which confectioners were limited when the sugar shortage became acute in October will be increased to 80 per cent. when the supply again becomes normal, it is announced, but continuance of this ratio will depend upon efforts of manufacturers to reduce the sugar content of confectionery and soft drinks by substituting other sweetening materials.

Through a misunderstanding, Food Administration officials in New York last week announced that refiners already had been instructed to increase the allotment to confectioners to 80 per cent., and that the full pre-war allowance would be made when conditions had returned to normal. It was explained tonight that the maximum allotment would be 80 per cent. of normal, and that all manufacturers would be required to reduce the sugar content of their products as far as possible.

"The 50 per cent. limit has worked but little hardship on the manufacturers of confectionery and sweet drinks," said the Food Administration's announcement; "as they had on hand supplies sufficient to keep their plants working at almost normal capacity for several months. It did, however, benefit the sugar supply in general by preventing the possible accumulation of larger quantities than were necessary for immediate use."

In approving milk prices fixed by the Federal Milk Commission in New York City, Food Administrator Hoover said tonight that if Government operation of the railroads resulted in relieving the traffic congestion so that sufficient cars could be returned to the corn belt, the price of corn to the consumer should fall rapidly with a resultant decrease in milk prices.

"The price of $1.95 for corn in North Atlantic States is simply a problem of car shortages," said Mr. Hoover. "The farmers wish to dispose of their corn and trading is going on in certain localities as low as $1.10 a bushel. The corn raiser does not benefit from a high market which he cannot reach, therefore our feed and our milk situations are inextricably entangled with our railway situation. If we can secure free movement of grain there is hope of cheaper milk."

BILLIE BURKE SUES HOPKINS

Wants $34,500 Alleged to be Due Under 30 Weeks' Contract.

Billie Burke, through her attorney, Nathan Burkan, announced yesterday that she had brought suit against Arthur Hopkins for $34,500, alleged to be due her under the terms of a thirty-weeks' contract entered into at the time of the production of "The Rescuing Angel" early this season. The contract, it was declared, called for a season of thirty weeks at a weekly salary of $1,500 and 37½ per cent. of the profits, with the guarantee that Miss Burke's share was to be not less than $45,000. The life of the play was only seven weeks.

At the office of Arthur Hopkins it was said that the papers in the suit had not yet been served. Mr. Hopkins also declared that he had offered to fulfill the terms of the contract by sending the play on the road for a time, and meanwhile preparing a second play, but that Miss Burke refused to leave New York. An offer to produce a second play immediately, he said, was also refused.

In the event of her winning the suit, Miss Burke will give the money recovered to the American Red Cross.

Explains His Trip to Raritan.

Mark M. Crystal of Albany, one of two men who went to Raritan, N. J., last week in search of an ordnance base, which was erroneously stated to exist there in a bulletin from the Ordnance Department to local draft boards, in a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES says he was not sent to Raritan on transportation furnished by his draft board, but "simply made a trip to Raritan to ascertain some information in regard to enlistment in the Ordnance Department, and am not in any way connected with a drafted contingent sent away as yet."

50 Army Trucks Being Driven Here

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 1.—The largest convoy of army trucks yet to be sent overland because of lack of other transportation facilities left here at noon today for New York. It was made up of fifty machines manned by ninety-two men of the Twentieth Engineers. The trucks will travel over State roads by way of Rochester and Albany.

North Hinder Lightship No More.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 15. (Associated Press Correspondence.)—The famous North Hinder lightship is to be withdrawn from its station this month and will not be replaced, says an official announcement by the Dutch authorities.

NORFOLK SWEPT BY $2,000,000 FIRE

Continued from Page One.

in the cloak shop and another blaze started. Suffolk then was asked for aid and rushed apparatus to the city by train. Meantime the naval authorities at the Navy Yard and naval base offered aid and fire brigades were soon on the scene.

When the second explosion occurred, this time in the Monticello, Mayor Mayo put the naval authorities in charge. They placed patrols throughout the business district, threw a cordon of marines and bluejackets around the fire district and began picking up persons unable to account for themselves.

Suspected Persons Rounded Up.

Department of Justice agents joined with the city detective force in seeking to solve the mystery of the explosion. Three of the men arrested were put in the city jail, and Federal agents took charge of the two others, Schmidt and Leasing. Leasing, officers said, first represented himself as a Department of Justice official.

Fire tugs from the navy yard early in the day took up positions on the water front three blocks away, and assisted the fire engines, and pumped tons of water into the burning building, but the block in Granby Street from City Hall Avenue to Tazewell Street virtually was destroyed, only two buildings, the Dixon and the commercial structures, both new, escaping destruction. They were badly damaged.

Just at dusk the fire in the Monticello started afresh, and despite the heroic work of the firemen and sailors the Lenox, Carpenter, and Tazewell buildings, six-story structures across the street, were wrecked. For a time the Naval Y. M. C. A. was threatened, but the wide lane separating it from the burning buildings enabled the firemen to save it and other large buildings near by.

Although the fire still was burning in and ruins late tonight, the Fire Chief announced that the danger was over if the naval patrols could "check the work of incendiaries."

The fire-swept district is but three blocks from the Elizabeth River water front on the north and five on the west. It is more than a mile from the Norfolk Navy Yard, which is situated up the Elizabeth River in the western part of Portsmouth. The nearby water front is used by bay and river steamers and trucking vessels.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Jan. 1.—Three dwellings near Camp Stuart on the outskirts of the city, where 15,000 soldiers are quartered, were destroyed tonight by fire. Soldiers and firemen prevented the flames from reaching the camp buildings.

Barracks at Camp Devens Burns.

AYER, Mass., Jan. 1.—The barracks of Company C, 303d Infantry Regiment, at Camp Devens was burned tonight with all the personal belongings and equipment of the members of the company, many of whom jumped or dropped from the second-story windows in making their escape. An exploding oil stove started the fire. The men of the company are from Schenectady.

$4,500,000 CAMPAIGN FOR JEWISH CHARITIES

Federation Officials to Meet Directors of Philanthropies to Discuss Budgets.

Preparatory to inaugurating a campaign to raise a sum in excess of $4,500,000 for the support of Jewish charities, the more than 1,400 directors and trustees of New York City Jewish philanthropic institutions will meet this afternoon at the home of Adolph Lewisohn, 881 Fifth Avenue, with Felix M. Warburg, Chairman of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, to explain in detail their budget requests for 1918, amounting to more than $4,500,000, and representing an increase over 1917 of nearly $1,000,000. A statement issued yesterday on behalf of the Federation said:

"Since receiving the budgetary demands of the eighty-four institutions affiliated with and which derive their support from the Federation, Mr. Warburg has sought explanations from several of the heads of the institutions as to just why the increases for 1918 were necessary and what it is planned to do with the additional money asked.

"In virtually every instance, Mr. Warburg was informed that the additional money was needed, not for any extension of activities, or to open new buildings, but for the purpose of caring for the same number of the sick, aged and orphans as last year. George Blumenthal, of Lazard Freres, President of the Mt. Sinai Hospital, informed Mr. Warburg that he regarded it as the institution's patriotic duty not even to open the completed new buildings of the hospital until the war was over, but that Mt. Sinai required a large increase over last year merely to continue its normal activities. The same information was imparted to Mr. Warburg by Adolph Lewisohn, President of the Hebrew Sheltering and Guardian Society, which operates the largest cottage plan orphan asylum in the world at Pleasantville.

"With this information at hand, Mr. Warburg decided that it would be advisable to meet with all the trustees and directors of the organizations affiliated with the Federation, in order to have placed before him, in detail, the particular needs of each, and in order to know for just what purposes the additional funds asked in 1918 will be expended.

"Mr. Warburg also hopes, through the meeting on Thursday, to show the directors and trustees that besides supervising the expenditures of their respective institutions, which has been one of their chief functions in the past, the directors must now organize to bring a large added membership into the Federation through the drive which is to be inaugurated within the next few weeks, and which has for its object so to increase the Federation's membership as to make it representative of the entire Jewry of New York, and to insure that all of the funds required for local Jewish charity during the new year shall be forthcoming, even though this entail considerable sacrifice upon the part of individuals."

ZIONISTS PLEDGE $60,000.

Leaders of Movement Expect to Raise $150,000 at Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—That Zionists of the Middle West stand squarely behind the movement to repeople Palestine with Jews and to recreate one of the nations of antiquity was shown today when ten States represented in the Zionist convention here pledged themselves for large sums to be used in the reclamation of Palestine. During the afternoon session in the Hotel Lasalle more than $60,000 was pledged, and it is believed that when the count is taken of pledges made at the closing banquet tonight it will be found that Middle Western Zionists have made up their first contribution of $150,000.

Previous to the pledges of today $20,000 had been raised since the convention began its session two days ago.

Among the speakers at the banquet were Dr. Schmarya Levin, member of the first Russian Duma, and for many years identified with the Zionist movement here and abroad; Judge Hugo Pam, Judge Joseph B. David, Judge Harry Fisher, and Phillip Breakstone all of Chicago, and Jacob DeHaas of New York. All of the speakers sought to impress their hearers with the importance of the opportunity offered them by the allied nations to make Palestine a modern Jewish State.

BELASCO PRAISES GEST.

He Says His Son-in-Law Will Make a Success of Century Theatre.

David Belasco expressed his pleasure yesterday over the achievement of Morris Gest, his son-in-law, in obtaining the lease of the Century Theatre from Otto H. Kahn and William K. Vanderbilt.

"No one anywhere knows music and singers better than does Morris Gest," said Mr. Belasco. "He who brought the Russian ballet to America has proven his capacity in the truly artistic world, and I predict for him now that he yet will become the foremost operatic producer and manager in America. Young as he is, I have watched his career for a long time, particularly when he undertook the gigantic task of producing 'Chu Chin Chow' in America. And I am told by those who have witnessed both versions that his surpasses the English in staging, in music, in costuming, and in acting. I tell you he is not a man of dollars; he is a man of artistic dreams, and he will make his dreams realities.

"It would be indelicate for me to talk thus of my own son-in-law had not the indorsement of my views by such men as Mr. Kahn and Mr. Vanderbilt in trusting him with their great property justified me in speaking what I know of him. Those men have given him the Century, though they know the Elliott, Comstock & Gest firm has no great capitalist behind it; that it is depending upon its own resources. And I, knowing full well the gigantic task ahead of him, tell you that he will succeed.

"America has no great need of such men. Not money-grabbers, not speculators—Morris is not that—but men who dream and work and make money, if they make it at all, only as a reward for work well done."

Italians Give a Song Contest.

Italians of New York introduced at Aeolian Hall last night a custom of their country, the annual Neapolitan song contest, such as in the Old World had produced "O Sole Mio," that Mr. de Gogorza sings, and the gay "Funiculi, Funicula," which took the prize in the year they finished a railway up Vesuvius. Thirteen war songs and typical tunes in the Naples style were sung last evening by anonymous volunteers for the Red Cross. Only composers and authors were named in the bill, and Alfredo Salmaggi conducted a small orchestra. What Aeolian's audience lacked in numbers it made up in quality, however, for both Scotti and Caruso were guests of Fernando Tanara in the judges' box.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The first performance of "The Indestructible Wife," a comedy by Frederic and Fanny Hatton, was given yesterday afternoon in Wilmington, with Grace George in the leading role. In the supporting company were Lionel Atwill, John Cromwell, Howard Kyle, and Jane Houston. It is announced that the piece will be seen in New York late in the month.

"Fancy Free" has been decided upon as the title of the musical play in which Clifton Crawford is soon to be seen. The piece will have its first performance in New Haven on Jan. 17.

An extra matinee will be given by Tony Sarg's marionettes at the Neighborhood Playhouse on Saturday.

A third company of "Maytime" will begin rehearsals in a few days. The second company is now being seen in ... ago.

Harry Houdini, it was announced yesterday, will join "Cheer Up!" at the Hippodrome next Monday afternoon.

HEIFETZ PLAYS TO THRONG.

Young Violinist's Flawless Performance Gives Great Enjoyment.

Jascha Heifetz gave his third violin recital in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon to an audience that filled both standing room and stage, while the young Russian played with now familiar facility of technique—and with that rarer quality, a classic line of repose in all that he does—graceful dance movements from a suite in ancient style by Josef Achron, and with Andre Benoist at the piano, the A major concerto of Mozart.

A performance so flawless, so unconcerned, found echo in unalloyed enjoyment of many listeners. There were also the E-minor nocturne, Chopin-Auer; seventh Hungarian dance, Brahms-Joachim, and pieces by Paganini.

Crowd Hears Farrar in "Butterfly."

The Metropolitan's holiday matinee of "Madame Butterfly" at a fraction less than evening prices was played to a capacity crowd yesterday, and Caruso, who was a spectator for once, saw the standees lined up five deep, as they will be tonight and later this week when he sings to New Year visitors in New York. Mme. Farrar as the Japanese bride, her most popular rôle, was beautiful to see, and she seemed in better vocal condition than she has recently.

Puccini's opera cast was 50 per cent. American, with Fornia, Althouse, Chalmers and others, while Moranzoni conducted, and Ordynski's stagecraft lent deft touches to the Nagasaki pictures, which, by the way, are true to the place they represent.

Premiere of "Lodoletta" on Jan. 12.

Caruso and Farrar will sing Mascagni's "Lodoletta" on Saturday afternoon of next week at the Metropolitan for the first time in this country. The opera is in three acts, with text by Forzano, based on Ouida's famous romance of "Two Little Wooden Shoes." In the cast are also Amato, Cecil Arden, Robeson, Egener, Didur, and De Segurola, under Moranzoni's direction. Other operas of the ninth week will be a Monday "Marta," with Caruso and Hempel; Wednesday, "Aïda," Muzio and Martinelli; Thursday, "Marouf," Alda and De Luca; Friday, "St. Elizabeth," Easton and Whitehill, and Saturday night, Jan. 12, probably "La Bohème."

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42D ST. Eves. at 8:10. FIRST MATINEE TODAY 2:10 Greatest Musical Show on Earth COHAN & HARRIS present The Cohan Revue 1918

ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC Starts 11:30 ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Eves. at 8. Matinees TODAY & Sat. at 2. ETHEL BARRYMORE THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS Cast Includes Conway Tearle, Holbrook Blinn, Rose Coghlan

CRITERION BROADWAY & 44TH ST. Eves. 8:10. Mats. 2:10. Popular Mat. Today, 50c to $1.50 "Our Most Popular Feminine Star."—World. Laurette Taylor "Irresistible."—Sun. "The qualities of heart and humor which shrined our red-headed 'Peg' of old in the hearts of so many were fully in evidence again, and once more one marvelled at her skill, her supple and searching virtuosity."—Times. in T. Hartley Manners' New Comedy Happiness "Was just that for last night's spectators."—Herald.

LIBERTY West 42d St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:10. "FULL OF MELODY AND 'PEP.'" "GOING UP" "REACHES ALTITUDE RECORD FOR FUN."—N. Y. World.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Eves. at 8:20. Matinee TODAY & Sat. 2:20. WILLIAM COURTENAY THOS. A. WISE in the Comedy by J. E. Harold Terry "GENERAL POST." The Love Comedy of the Season.

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Eve. 8:30 Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30 Mr. Leo DITRICHSTEIN in the Greatest Comedy Hit in Years "THE KING"

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38 St. Eves. 8:30 Matinees TODAY and Sat. 2:30. No Advance in Prices. Best Seats $2. Mrs. FISKE in MADAME SAND

THE Naughty Wife HARRIS W. 42d St. Eve. 8:20 Mats. Wed. & Sat.

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. Parlor, Bedroom & Bath with Florence Moore & John Cumberland.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20. The PIPES of PAN

FULTON West 46th St. Phone Bryant 203. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:20. No Advance in Prices. Best Seats $2 POP. PRICE MAT. TODAY Raymond Hitchcock & E. Ray Goetz present Words & Music A Snappy Revue with Richard Carle, Elizabeth Brice and Billy B. Van.

CENTURY Broadway, 62d Street. Evenings at 8:20. Mat. Today Reduced Prices LAST PERFORMANCES MISS 1917 AFTER THEATRE COCOANUT GROVE "A Night in Spain." Dance Revue.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20. Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years. A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM West 45th St. nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. 2:30. MATINEES TOMORROW AND SAT. DAVID BELASCO presents TIGER ROSE 2 Delightful Plays at Every Performance. HOLIDAY MATS. COHAN & HARRIS Thea. FOR CHILDREN TOMORROW AFT. 2:45. also Fri. Aft. & Sat. Morn.

PARK B'way & 59th St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:15 VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW THE LAND OF JOY Greatest Dancing Show in the World.

BELASCO W. 44 St., nr. B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. 2:30. MATINEES TOMORROW AND SAT. DAVID BELASCO presents POLLY With a Past

ELTINGE West 42d St. Eves 8:30 Mats. TODAY (Pop. $1.50) & Sat. 2:30 Business Before Pleasure With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr

Fred Stone JACK O' LANTERN GLOBE B'way 46th St. Eves. 8:20 Matinee TODAY & Sat. 2:20.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN MAT. TOMORROW AT 2. DOING OUR BIT

44th St. THEATRE Roof Theatre Phone Bry 61 Nightly at 9. Matinee Saturday 2:30. Lee and J. J. Shubert's Musical Production Over the Top 50 Pretty Justine Johnstone Girls T. Roy Barnes Justine Johnstone Craig Campbell Laurie & Bronson Regular Theatre. No Restaurant. No Smoking

SHUBERT 44th, west of B'way. Eves. 8. Matinees Today & Sat. 2 LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION MAYTIME At New Year's Time Enjoy Two Hours of Maytime Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris

HIT "The Gipsy Trail" THE HIGH ROAD TO HAPPINESS AT THE Plymouth 45 St., W. of B'way. Bryant 40. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. BEST SEATS AT BOX OFFICE.

PLAYHOUSE W. 48th St. Eves. 8:30. Mats Today & Sat. 2:30. "A cozy comedy that WARMS." —Eve. World. MARGARET ANGLIN in a New Comedy "BILLETED" SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15. DELIGHTFUL, TUNEFUL AND GAY LEAVE IT TO JANE

ASTOR 45th & B'way. Eves 8:15. Mats Today, Fri. & Sat. 2:15 POPULAR PRICE MAT. TODAY WHY MARRY? NAT C. GOODWIN EDMUND BREESE ESTELLE WINWOOD SHELLEY HULL ERNEST LAWFORD BEATRICE BECKLEY A Comedy by Jesse Lynch Williams. EXTRA POP. PRICE MAT. FRIDAY

BROADHURST 44, W. of B'way. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20. MATINEES TOMORROW & SAT. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM MAXINE ELLIOTT IRENE FENWICK MACLYN ARBUCKLE in "LORD AND LADY ALGY." LIMITED SEASON—Seats Selling Jan. 26

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Eve. 8:20 Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. OLIVER MOROSCO'S LAUGHING SENSATION LOMBARDI, Ltd. with LEO CARRILLO

39th St. Thea., near B'way. Eve. at 8:30. Phone early for seats. Bryant 413 Matinee Today, 50c to $1.50 LOU TELLEGEN in "BLIND YOUTH" by Willard Mack and Lou Tellegen

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Eves 8:30. Matinee Tod. $1.50 MARJORIE RAMBEAU in "EYES OF YOUTH"

48th St. Thea. Near B'way. Eves. at 8:30. Matinee Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. The Big Popular Play of Women and Their Homes YES OR NO Seats Six Weeks in Advance.

BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Eves 8:25. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:25. GUY BATES POST IN THE MASQUERADER

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Eve. 8:15 Matinee Today & Sat. 2:15 Smartest of Musical Comedies OH, BOY! PRICES: 50c, 75c, $1.00, $2. POP. MAT. TODAY. REG. MAT. SAT.

COMEDY 41st nr. B'way. Evg. 8:45 Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30 Washington Square Players in Their FOUR BEST PLAYS Except Sat. & Holidays 25c to $1.50 We Pay Tax.

PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:30. THE GRASS WIDOW SONGS, LAUGHS AND GIRLS!

BIJOU, West 45th. Mats. Today & Sat ODDS AND ENDS OF 1917

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20 "SARTORIAL SENSATION OF THE SEASON." FLO-FLO

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Eve. 25c to $1 Matinee Tom'w, 25c and 50c. "POLLYANNA" The play that puts Joy into Living.

Loew's 7th Ave. at 125th St. Eve. 25c to $1. Mat. Tom'w, 25c & 50c. "VERY GOOD EDDIE"

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE Eve. 8. Mats. Today & Sat. 2. MATINEE TODAY Best Seats 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00. Most Wonderful, Lavish, Fascinating, Colossal, Gorgeous Production in History of Amer. Stage. Chu Chin Chow A Musical Tale of the East in 14 Scenes—Company of 300 People. Evgs. & Sat. Mat. 25c-$2. Wed. Mat. 25c-$1. Always 300 Orch. Seats at $1.50.

OUTDOOR TODAY Ice Skating NOTLEK RINK, 119th St.—Riv. Drive. Tel. 1468 and 5656 Morningside. VAN KELTON STADIUM, 57th St. & 8th Ave. Tel. 1100 and 542 Columbus. ADMISSION 25c—MUSIC. SKATES FOR RENT AND FOR SALE.

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Loew's American Roof 42d St., W of B'way Every Eve. at 8:15 LILLIAN KINGSBURY & CO., All Seats SHERMAN, VAN & HYMAN, Reserved Williams & Mitchell, 6 Others. 25, 35, 50

YORKVILLE THEATRE, 86 St., near Lex. Ave. Tel. Lenox 3883. Eves. at 8:15. ADOLF PHILIPP presents Johann Strauss' Operetta "On the Blue Danube"

GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE 4th St. and 7th Ave. Tel. Spring 6400. Evgs. 8:45. Mat. 3 One Act Plays. Prices $1.50, $1, 50c. Sat. 2:30. Last Week of Present Bill.

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SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r. Carnegie Hall Tom'w (Thur.) Aft. at 3 & Sat. Eve. at 8:15. BRAHMS PROGRAM Soloist OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH Symphony No. 3—B flat Piano Concerto AEOLIAN HALL Second Series of Eight Sunday Afts. Soloists: Efrem Zimbalist, Emma Roberts, Claudia Muzio, Guiomar Novaes, Ethel Leginska, Josef Hofmann (others to be announced) Subscription tickets room 1202, Aeolian Bldg. Aeolian Hall, Sunday Aft., Jan. 6. Soloist EFREM ZIMBALIST Kalinnikow Symphony No. 2 (First time in New York) Hubay Concerto (1st time in America.) Tickets at Box Offices. Geo. Engles, Mgr.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Jan. 5, at 3. SECOND SONATA RECITAL THIBAUD AND LORTAT Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano Used

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Jan. 7, at 3. Song Recital by DOROTHY FOX Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

Aeolian Hall Mon. Eve., Jan. 7, at 8:15 Request Organ Recital by JOSEPH BONNET Tickets, 50c to $2. Mgt. Loudon Charlton

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY CONDUCTOR Carnegie Hall, Tom'w (Thur.) Evg., 8:30 and Friday Aft. at 2:30. Soloist—GUIOMAR NOVAES Program Includes: Beethoven's G major Piano Concerto; Strauss, "Death and Transfiguration" Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

FIFTH BILTMORE FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore, Jan. 4, at 11. FRIEDA Hempel JACQUES Thibaud LOUIS Graveure CECIL Arden Tickets now on sale at Biltmore Box Office. Mgt. R. E. Johnston Knabe Piano.

Carnegie Hall, Saturday Ev'g, Jan. 12. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF N. Y. Debut of the American Violinist, MAX ROSEN

HIPPODROME, NEXT SUN. NIGHT, JAN. 6. AT 8:15, CONCERT BY JOHN McCORMACK SEATS $2, $1.50, $1 NOW AT BOX OFFICE

GREAT REVIVAL OF HEBREW MUSIC ZIMREI YOH SOCIETY, Bernhard Steinberg, Cond. Chorus of 60 artists—Soloist, Eddy Brown, Violinist. AEOLIAN HALL, THURSDAY, JAN. 3rd, at 8:30. TICKETS 50c to $2.00 AT BOX OFFICE.

Singers Wanted The Oratorio Society of New York can accept a few more volunteer singers with good voices and ability to read at sight. Examinations by Walter Damrosch Conductor, at 7:15 P. M. Thursdays at Carnegie Hall (Chamber Music Hall).

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47TH ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1. Mme. BERNHARDT in "Jeanne d'Arc." Harry Fox, Rooney & Bent, Paul Dickey & Co., R. Emmett Keane

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METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE Tonight at 8:15, L'Elisir d'Amore. Hempel, Sparkes, Caruso, Scotti, Didur. Cond., Papi. Thurs., at 8:15 (First Time), Saint Elizabeth, Easton, Matzenauer, Whitehill, Ruysdael, Schlegel, Leonard. Cond., Bodanzky. Fri., at 8:15, Manon Lescaut. Muzio, Perini; Caruso, Amato, Segurola, Bada, Rossi. Cond., Papi. Sat. Aft. at 2, Thais. Farrar, Howard, Sparkes, Egener, Whitehill, Diaz, Rossi. Cond., Monteux. Sat. at 8:15 (75c to $3), Daughter of the Regiment. Hempel, Mattfeld; Carpi, Scotti, D'Angelo. Cond., Papi. Next Mon. at 8, Marta. Hempel, Perini; Caruso, De Luca, Malatesta. Cond., Bodanzky. Wed. at 8, Aida. Muzio, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Amato, Mardones, Rossi. Cond., Moranzoni. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

OPERA TICKETS TEL. BRYANT 7677-7878 Seats for Caruso tonight, L'Elisir d'Amore, Thurs., St. Elizabeth, first time. Fri., Manon Lescaut, Muzio and Caruso. Sat. Mat., Thais, G. Farrar. Eve., Daughter of Regiment, Frieda Hempel. All Operas. Subscriptions bought, sold & exchanged. Conseil, 1458 B'way (40th & 41st Sts.)

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CARNEGIE HALL, Mon. Eve., Jan. 7th Italy's Part In the War A Timely Talk by CHARLES UPSON CLARK of American Academy in Rome Illustrated with Slides and New MOTION PICTURES $1.50 to 25c. Mgt. Pond Lyceum Bureau.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs., Jan. 10, at 8:30. First appearance since his return to America John Masefield in a lecture on his War Experiences "WAR AND THE FUTURE" Tickets 50c to $2.00 at Box Office, or J. B. Pond, Lyceum Bureau, 1 Madison Av.

MOTION PICTURES.

44th St. Theatre. Phone Bryant 7292. Twice Daily Inc. Sunday. RESERVED SEATS. Mats. 2:15, 25c to $1. Eves. 8:20, 25c to $1.50 TRIUMPH OF COLOR MOTION PICTURES SIGHTS YOU WILL NEVER FORGET Hundreds of Ships; Thousands of Men OUR NAVY AND COUNTRY BEAUTIFUL "Better Than the 'Birth of a Nation.'"—Eve. Mail. Note: Drills by Bluejackets from U. S. NAVY Every Evening.

LYRIC THEATRE, WEST 42ND STREET. TO-NIGHT 8:30 25c to $1. All Seats Reserved. WILLIAM FOX Presents William Farnum in Victor Hugo's Immortal Masterpiece Les Miserables Pop. Matinee, 2:30, Today 25c & 50c

BROADWAY Theatre, Broadway at 41st St. CONTINUOUS—Noon to 11 P. M. MAE MURRAY in "FACE VALUE"

81st St. Theatre, B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3388 DOUBLE FEATURE BILL WM. S. HART in "Double Crossed" MAE MARSH in "The Cinderella Man" Also Feature VAUDEVILLE MAT. 15-30c, incl. tax. EVG. 20-30-55c, incl. tax

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2, 1918.

THE MAYOR'S APPOINTMENTS.

Mayor HYLAN is flagrantly unjust to himself. He is untried in any post of administrative responsibility, without experience, his capacity is yet to be demonstrated. The electors of the city have given him a Board of Estimate and Apportionment among whose members, with one or two exceptions, he will find no one with experience any broader than his own or capable of giving him wise counsel. Yet now, in the appointments to commissionerships which he announced yesterday, he surrounds himself with the sorriest lot of Tammany old-timers, workers, and dependents, with here and there a McCooey clansman, that the people of the city have ever seen called to places of public trust.

There is but one among them, MURRAY HULBERT, named as Commissioner of Docks and Ferries, who has any generally recognized fitness for the service he will be called upon to perform. Congressman HULBERT has been deeply interested in the development of the commercial facilities of this port, he has done the city great service in securing Federal appropriations for improvements in the harbor and rivers, he takes office with an abundant stock of information about the work to be done. There is no individual injustice in saying of all the rest that there is no publicly known reason why they should have been chosen by the Mayor other than the fact of their past services in and to the Tammany and Brooklyn organizations.

The most shocking example of misuse of the appointing power is probably that of WILLIAM F. GRELL, ex-Sheriff, appointed to be Commissioner of Parks for Manhattan and Richmond and President of the Park Board. It would be sufficient criticism of this appointment to point out that Mr. GRELL succeeds CABOT WARD, whose qualifications of taste, sound judgment, and administrative ability have been demonstrated by his guardianship and management of the parks. They are a priceless possession of the people of the city, and now they pass under the control of Mr. GRELL. Why was he appointed? Was it because of his developed and fine sense of the beauty of landscape, or because through his discriminating knowledge the largest possible number of Tammany laborers will be put on the park payroll? Was it because he can be trusted as a stout defender of the parks against all unseemly encroachment, or because, having been long out of office, Tammany demanded that he have a deserved reward for past services? The Mayor set aside HENRY SMITH, who was an efficient Park Commissioner, and named GRELL. The people are watchful of their parks, quick to detect maladministration and neglect. The appointment of Mr. GRELL is of evil augury for the parks—and for Mayor HYLAN.

In what secret recesses of personal or Tammany acquaintance did Mayor HYLAN find his seven appointees to the new Board of Education? They are almost entirely unknown to the public, their names suggest nothing, there is no record by which their promise can be judged. The operation of the new law reducing the membership of the board is begun by intrusting the public school system of the city, costing the taxpayers more than $40,000,000 a year, to the hands of seven persons whose interest in education and whose fitness for service in the board are indicated by no fact within the public knowledge. It is a small matter that the Gary system is to be uprooted; the Mayor has seemed to feel that that was the giant evil he was called upon to confront and destroy. It is about the administration of the school system, the competence of the administrators, what may befall the schools and their hundreds of thousands of pupils under such a board, that the people will take anxious thought.

Mr. FREDERICK H. BUGHER, appointed to the Police Commissionership, has had experience as a former Deputy Commissioner. The public attitude will be one of hope, we fear not of confidence, since the extraordinarily efficient service of ARTHUR WOODS has raised standards and expectations. Commissioner BUGHER will have need to summon all his fortitude, all his powers of resistance to evil enticements, if the department is to be kept as free from disorganization and scandal as it was under Commissioner WOODS. Mr. CANTOR is well known to the community; he certainly is one of the old-timers. He succeeds LAWSON PURDY as President of the Board of Assessments and Taxes. Mr. PURDY was a student and master of theories of taxation, acquainted with city values, equipped for his work by long experience, competent, qualified. In succeeding such a President of the board, Mr. CANTOR undertakes much. Mr. COLER, too, is well known. He was formerly Controller. Now he is to be Commissioner of Public Charities, and we hope he will show himself to be firm, independent, just, and efficient in that office. He will have need of all those qualities, for it is a place much exposed to the shock of assault from various quarters. Mr. NICHOLAS J. HAYES, formerly Sheriff, as Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, is a Tammany appointee. Tammany wanted him named, the Mayor names him, somewhat against his own inclination, according to report. WILLIAM BRENNAN, MORRIS CUKOR, JAMES A. MACBRIDE are to be the Municipal Civil Service Commissioners. Mr. MACBRIDE was Mr. HYLAN'S campaign manager, a service, we must suppose, in which he acquired a profound respect for the merit system in appointments to public posts. Pure conjecture must control inference in respect to the attitude of Mr. CUKOR and Mr. BRENNAN toward the principle of formal tests to determine the fitness of applicants for office. But the law stands, and there are those who are vigilant about neglects and abuses in its enforcement.

"We enter public office to serve the people," said Mayor HYLAN in his inaugural address yesterday; also, the Government of the City of New York "is a real test of democracy." The test will be very real; if democracy in the City of New York under the present political organization were equally real, there would be nothing to fear. Democracy is the rule of, by, and for the people. It is because all intelligent men know that the Tammany organization is not democratic, that its own interest, not the interest of the people, dominates its counsels and its ambitions, that it is supremely selfish, often corrupt, and that the very name of Tammany is the antithesis of good government, that the coming into office of a Tammany Mayor and the appointment of such an extraordinary list of the servants and instruments of Tammany as that which the Mayor handed out yesterday give rise to widespread apprehension concerning the immediate future of the City Government. Mayor HYLAN'S address is striking, it will attract much attention, a great part of it is admirable. Loyalty and full service to the Government in time of war, economy in the public interest, industry and faithfulness in service, all these precepts he imposes upon his associates in the City Government as their rule of conduct. We do not for a moment call in question the Mayor's sincerity. Every good citizen must hope and pray that he will conduct the public affairs of the city according to the principles he enjoins upon his associates, and that he will earn and deserve the reputation of being the very best Mayor the city ever had. But it is a public duty to warn him that he is in danger from the failure to accept and act upon his precepts of democracy of some or many of the Tammany men he has appointed to office.

AIR RAIDS ON PADUA.

Dear, save to savages, is Padua, ancient, gated, arcaded. There the Bacchiglione is spanned by Roman bridges that the Paduan Livy may have walked on. There DANTE'S house looks on the sepulchre of ANTENOR of Troy, the mythical founder of the city. There MANTEGNA was born and Fra FILIPPO LIPPI worked. There DONATELLO'S bronze equestrian GATTAMELATA stands, proud, unmatchable, before the vast church of SANT' ANTONIO, "Il Santo," the beloved Franciscan, one of the most genial, sympathetic, human, and popular of Saints, missionary and miracle-maker, as vivid, alive, and helpful to thousands today as if he had not died nigh six hundred years ago.

There is that famous university, the seat for as long of jurisprudence, medicine, of the humanities and sciences. Mediaeval palaces, Renaissance loggias and churches, GIOTTO'S frescoes in the Arena—Padua is a city of art and history, unfortified save by the broken relics of its past.

Most of its then ancient monuments were destroyed by the Huns and other barbarian hordes long ago. Now it has been raided three times from the air by the scientific savages. The Church of I Carmini and the Scuola del Carmini, with frescoes by TITIAN and CAMPAGNOLA, have been bombed and burned, the Renaissance front of the Cathedral blown up, the sepulchral church of "the Saint" and the Civic Museum injured. A three-nights' triumph for the new heathen invaders of Italy.

Do they get a little satisfaction for the failure of their military plans out of these violations of "the great sepulchres of great things"? What is the motive, inexplicable to civilized men, of this continuous wanton destruction of the beautiful and the venerable?

The help of ST. ANTHONY of Padua is perhaps most often asked for the restoration of things lost. The kindly Saint will be vainly invoked by Austria-Hungary and Germany when they begin to feel the need of recovering their reputations.

TAKING THOUGHT ABOUT THE FUTURE.

Every citizen of the United States, from the President to the humblest day-laborer, should read and ponder the series of articles by an American jurist upon the future of America, of which we begin the publication today. The first article of the series appears upon this page; there will be twelve in all.

It is time for us to take thought about the future of this nation, about its duties and responsibilities, its relation to other nations, its place among them and how it may honorably advance its interests and its prosperity by a practical understanding of the opportunities that await it.

Breadth and reach of vision, profound understanding of political principles, long and intelligent study of great national and international problems, have qualified the writer of the articles to address his fellow-countrymen on these subjects. The first of the articles is but an introduction. Succeeding articles in the series will be devoted to the study of special problems in the nation's life. They will broaden the vision of Americans who read them, stimulate their thought, and promote the formation of definite opinions upon many subjects which hitherto have only vaguely entered our sphere of consciousness. From beginning to end, the series will be found instructive, enlightening, and profitable for study.

AGAIN THE BARNARD STATUE.

The letter of Mr. HOWARD RUSSELL BUTLER, Vice President of the National Academy of Design, to Sir ALFRED MOND, the London First Commissioner of Public Works, should relieve England and France from the resigned stoicism, tempered by politeness, with which they must contemplate having to bear the load and sight of that Colossal Clodhopper in a Fit of Indigestion called by Mr. GEORGE GREY BARNARD "Lincoln."

Body after body of authoritative experts, the consensus of creative and of critical talent; Mr. LINCOLN'S son, the men that remember LINCOLN, the men that have an adequate idea of the commemorative presentation of his physical and moral characteristics, have united to disapprove this queer, gigantic effigy of Somebody from Kentucky. Unwilling to look a gift statue in the mouth, Sir ALFRED MOND was naturally unwilling to offend the American Peace Centenary Committee, the medium through which came the offer to bless England and France with replicas of the Barnard statue. Sir ALFRED thought that the Committee was eager to send England the Barnard copy to occupy the site originally meant for the Saint-Gaudens Lincoln; also that Americans generally loved it.

Mr. BUTLER tells Sir ALFRED the facts. He tells him of the general wrath against the Barnard statue. He tells him what is new here, that forty-one of the sixty members of the Peace Centenary Committee approve the Saint-Gaudens and disapprove the Barnard; that seventeen of the rest feel themselves incompetent to express an opinion on a matter of art or have no preference, or are content to stand with the majority; that one member, preferring the Saint-Gaudens, will consent to the Barnard, and that one solitary genius on the committee is "for Saint-Gaudens with hands crossed in front," possibly a vote for the Barnard statue. BARNARD at most has one vote and one second-choice vote out of sixty.

This poll of the committee is decisive. Practically nobody on the committee wants the Barnard. Mr. BUTLER makes a proper request in asking Sir ALFRED MOND for "the "names of those who have been successful in bringing you and the people of England to the erroneous conclusion that the American Peace Centenary Committee favors the substitution" of the Barnard for the Saint-Gaudens. Mr. BUTLER adds that "the generous donor," Mr. CHARLES P. TAFT, may himself be the victim of this "false impression."

The attempt to overlay London with the Barnard statue seems to be almost as curious as the statue. England doesn't want it, but is ready to submit to it because she thinks America wants it. Thus does an artistic error beget error.

AMERICA MUST HAVE THE BEST.

In his testimony under oath before the Senate Military Affairs Committee on Monday General CROZIER still dwelt upon the failure of Congress, several years before the war, to give him all the money he wanted for ordnance. He fails to see (or does he refuse to see?) that the obduracy of Congress is wholly irrelevant to the present issue, which is the use the Ordnance Bureau made of the $35,000,000 allotted to it out of the appropriation of $100,000,000 in August, 1916, to obtain needed guns for the army, particularly machine guns, when the shadow of war was falling over the country.

The General's declaration that the War Department has made things hum of late is gratifying, of course, but Senator CHAMBERLAIN hit the nail on the head in his comment: "I have "no doubt about that, but we are "trying to find out why there were "delays in getting things started. "That's what the people want to "know."

General CROZIER'S prepared statement has really been a plea of confession and avoidance. There was a dearth of guns of all calibres, yes; but in seven months after the United States entered the war contracts had been let for $7,500,000,000 worth of ordnance, whereas, he said, the English expended only $1,300,000,000 for ordnance in three years of warfare. The General may talk of contracts, but some measure of performance in the months preceding and after our declaration of war is what the American people would like to hear about. There is no British ordnance officer to testify; else we might learn exactly what Great Britain has spent on guns and how quickly guns have been delivered and put on the firing line. What the world does know, and particularly the Germans, is that the British have developed a superiority of artillery on the western front in competition with the enemy.

Into the controversy or feud between General CROZIER and Colonel Lewis it is not necessary to proceed very far. If the General's testimony does not show that he has almost as much feeling in the matter of the Lewis machine gun as the inventor himself, then there is no reading between the lines of the General's version of his action with regard to that gun. It seems singular that he should say of an army board's favorable test of the Lewis invention at Plattsburg in 1916: "It was not a "fair test. The Lewis gun would not "have stood up in the sort of test "that ought to have been made." Was the "special army board" incompetent? Could it have been influenced by Great Britain's acceptance and effective use of the gun? And there was General CROZIER'S qualification of his assent to Senator WADSWORTH'S statement that the Seventh Regiment of the New York National Guard "broke all records "with the Lewis gun on the Mexican "border in 1916." "It is also true "that there were many adverse reports against the gun in nearly "every other border test. The Lewis "gun simply did not come up to requirements."

Requirements can be too exacting. Machine guns are complicated pieces of mechanism. It was not the Lewis gun that went wrong when VILLA raided Columbus. Is the Browning, accepted after unconscionable delay, a perfect gun? Is its performance entirely above professional criticism? That will not be known until the Browning machine gun is out in the open and undergoing its battle test next Summer, or later.

General CROZIER is a recognized authority on ordnance, and he may have a technical case against the Lewis gun, despite British partiality for it and despite its destructive work on the western front. Perhaps the British would not think so highly of the Benet-Mercier, which General CROZIER extols above the Lewis gun. When all is said and done, America wants the best rapid-fire piece. If it be the Browning, well and good. By the same token, it wants the best Chief of Ordnance. If General CROZIER is the man, America must have him for the duration of the war.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Waste Is a Form of Treason.

With a single addition, a close approach to perfection for its designed purpose would have been attained in the appeal of the Federal Reserve Board, addressed to the whole American people and earnestly exhorting them to "save, save, save for the winning of the war—to save not money alone, but material, services, and credit." The members of the board might well have emphasized the fact that at this time the citizen who is wise as well as patriotic adjusts his mode of life, not to the extent of his resources, but to his necessities, and realizes that, speaking broadly, the necessities are about the same for the rich, and even for the very rich, that they are for the person whose circumstances are what in the common phrase is called "comfortable."

In times of peace there is some force in the contention that economy of the sort that is a virtue in the poor is a vice when practiced by the well-to-do—that it is good for the common welfare that their expenditures should be in reasonable proportion to their incomes and that penuriousness on their part is as bad as extravagance on the part of others. But that theory certainly is not true when war has created a world-wide scarcity of the three great staples—food, clothing, and fuel—and of many of the materials upon which the successful conduct of war depends.

Then it behooves the rich just as much as the poor to cut down, not expenditure—that is only incidental—but consumption, and any waste is precisely as wicked, now, for those who might say that they could afford it, as for those who are much less likely to be guilty of it. Whoever today wastes food or coal or wool or steel or any one of a thousand other things, simply takes it away from the men who are fighting the Germans, and therefore is to be counted among the enemies of civilization and human freedom.

A Disquieting State of Affairs.

Deserving of wider publicity than will be given to them by "The Contributors' Column," hidden among the advertising pages of the January Atlantic, are certain statements made, seemingly, in a letter to the editor of that excellent magazine by Professor JOSEPH S. AMES. As head of the Department of Physics and Director of the Physical Laboratory at Johns Hopkins, Professor AMES, with five other men of like competence, has recently been engaged in advising the applications of science to war in France. Since his return to this country he has continued his work by visiting and investigating the great aircraft factories in our Buffalo, Detroit, and Dayton.

And what he finds in relation to conditions at these aeronautical centres that he makes an alarming report.

"The Liberty motor," according to Professor AMES, is coming along splendidly and is going to be a great success, but as yet no progress has been made toward repairing men competent to repair the mechanical defects of the engine. "For a year we can hope to have even a number of the required men, and the manufacturer as saying not until July would his company begin production. It is further declared that though we have made a large number of school planes, we have no machines for them, the man who was charged with that work having "failed completely," and that a sufficient number of teachers cannot be obtained for six months.

To explain all this, Professor AMES says: "The evil is a fundamental one. This country and its officials are possessed with the idea that everything must be labeled "Made in America," and difficulties into which we are running are those which any man might have foreseen. As a matter of fact, within three months after my return from Europe in June, I made this whole matter the subject of my report to the Aircraft Production Committee. No one believed me, and although I had a good solution it was refused."

These are grave accusations, and if those whom they implicate or affect can refute them it should be done promptly.

The Nettle Grasped Too Gently.

It is characteristic, not of Americans in particular, but of democracies in general, that we should have undertaken in such a hesitating way the reduction in outdoor use of electricity, which for months past has been an obvious necessity of our wartime situation.

Our now next-to-all-powerful officials knew long ago, as did all the rest of us, that the coal supply was waning fast and that a desperate scarcity threatened. Instead of acting effectively, however, and ordering that all unnecessary lights be extinguished at once, they first cut down slightly the number of hours during which the lights could be burned. That failing to produce any measurable effect, they ordained two "lightless nights" in each week. As might have been prophesied, the result was unsatisfactory, and now we are to have four "lightless nights" instead of two.

That is better, but the cherry still remains only bitten. Why should even one night be exempted from the ruling? There has been some silly talk about the depressing effect of dark streets, but darkness—especially when judiciously mitigated by the glow of as many lights as are really needed for public purposes as distinguished from private interests—is not nearly as depressing as is an empty coal bin or a factory where the wheels no longer turn.

Mr. Hillquit's Talk to Women.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Editorial Garden Wood asks in today's issue of The Times if Morris Hillquit is capable of teaching the women of New York loyalty or patriotism or respect for the flag, or love of country, when he lectures on the principles of citizenship at the school to be held under the auspices of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party Jan. 7-19.

If your correspondent would look again at the announcement of the course she would see that under the afternoon session in the first week we have a series of three lectures on "Practical Politics." On Monday, Jan. 7, at 2 P. M., Frederick C. Tanner will teach Republican organization and history; on Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 2 P. M., a Democratic leader will tell of Democratic organization and history, and on Wednesday at 2 P. M. Morris Hillquit will describe Socialist organization and history.

Mr. Hillquit will give one of the forty-two lectures of the series, which will be led or taught by experts in every instance. Obviously Mr. Hillquit would be considered as an authority on the organization and history of the Socialist Party.

VIOLET MORAWETZ,
Chairman Educational Committee.
New York, Dec. 31, 1917.

Another Perry Survivor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see in your Sunday supplement dated Dec. [illegible] that Mr. H. Hardy of Portland, Ore., ought to be the only survivor of the Perry expedition of 1853 to Japan. I wish to say that Mr. Percy Madden Fenton, residing at 6 Woodrow Court, Syracuse, Troy, N. Y., was also a member of that expedition and has his discharge papers. Mr. Fenton is now in his eighty-seventh year. He still has his faculties, and relates many interesting experiences of his voyage with the Perry expedition.

C. O. ROGERS.
Troy, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1917.

BALLAD OF A CHRISTMAS SHADE.

The dawn seemed eerie, restless, sad,
The lonesome world looked gray.
I ran away from Christmas . . . .
A coward run away!

But everywhere I went I found
The Christmas Spirit there,
Elfin-slim, just visible,
A star caught in her hair!

Her look—it caught my coward soul
And pierced me through with shame!
Her laugh—it shook my self-control
And cleansed me, like a flame!

"Tell you," I cried, "you cannot know
The Hell of Loneliness!
Behold how glorious you go,
Arrayed in silver dress!"

She laughed. "And do you deem my dress
Woven all of joy?
Look closer, Mortal, closer! Yes,
Where silver there's alloy!"

Her shining gown was pinned with pearls
At every pearl a tear!
And beneath her sun-bright curls
The finger-prints of Fear!

The Christmas Spirit smiled at me.
"The last you see," she said,
"Over there, across the Sea
They bury my young Dead!

"They bravely, bravely, have they died,
By bayonet-thrust—and song!
Valiantly have they defied
The ruthless Lord of Wrong!

"If I wore my ebon gown
And made no Christmas mirth,
My young ghosts would hunt me down
To drive me from their Earth!

"So, pardie, I deck the tree
With my children's play:
That my Dead died gallantly
Bless this Christmas Day!"

ELIZABETH NEWPORT HEPBURN.

America After the War

The Underlying Forces That Impelled the United States to Enter the War—Problems That Must be Dealt with by Statesmen, Not by Politicians.

By AN AMERICAN JURIST.

CHAPTER I.—AMERICA AND THE WAR.

This is the first of a series of twelve articles which will be published on alternate days in The

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When the national authorities acted and America became a belligerent in one of the most stupendous wars in history, the duty of Americans to their country was clear; they were bound to sustain the successful prosecution of the war by every legitimate means in their power. Nevertheless, without impropriety they may continue to differ concerning the ends and the ultimate effects of the war on the future of the nation and on civilization in general. The right to freedom of opinion does not, however, abrogate the duty of an American not to embarrass his Government by useless discussion. No further debate, for example, concerning the propriety of a war is admissible in any orderly State after war is once duly declared. The laws which underlie national existence do not permit individual or domestic opposition to the national authority in time of war. But the liberty postulated of a republic does permit a reasonable discussion, in the abstract, of the future national problems affected by the war.

All modern wars between nations are in the last analysis founded on national interest and national honor, which are almost identical terms. Other causes may be assigned by political parties, and in popular Governments other causes are often necessarily assigned when the citizenship is indifferent to the national honor or oblivious of the urgency of the paramount national interest. The United States had an ample casus belli on which to found a declaration of war against Germany. The conduct of Germany prior to 1917 had violated the principal law of war, jura belli, to the great injury of the American nation. The wonder is that American politicians and even the national authorities so long absolutely ignored or tolerated what was so generally apparent. But underneath all the causes avowed for America's entering the war lay that mainspring of national action, the national safety and the national interest. Prior to 1914 it had been long foreseen by thoughtful men that America would sooner or later be obliged to enter on a war with Germany. The present time was certainly an opportune time for America to begin hostilities which were inevitable. Germany was known long anterior to the present war to regard with invidious eyes this hemisphere, its institutions, its pretensions, and its peculiar and phenomenal development. It should be confessed that America in the past has not been most favorably regarded by European Governments. Between the political thought of Europe and the political thought of America lies a great abyss, deeper far than the separating seas. Only time can satisfactorily bridge this chasm. Between Germany and America in particular there has long been a latent misunderstanding. Since 1870, given an opportune moment and American interests would have been unhesitatingly assailed by Germany with all the force and power it could command. For this reason, if for no other, it was the interest of the American Government to meet the inevitable issue with Germany at least as soon as it did, and it is its duty to wage the war with all the power and force it can command.

Some of the provocative causes so ably stated by President Wilson in his address to Congress April 2, 1917, and assigned as reasons for the entrance of America into a foreign war, have not become of less moment now that America is at war. Their indirect purpose was the conviction of those Americans who think little concerning the laws which control the struggles for human and national existence. That America was justified in her declaration of war for many reasons not stated by the President the world, in the end, will concede. Her imperiled national interests alone afforded ample justification for such a declaration. But in pragmatic England and in practical America political and national movements are singularly promoted by sentimental considerations, sometimes pertinent, at others irrelevant, but always skillfully manipulated by those more discerning public men who have closer at heart the national interests and well-being, and who themselves need no other incentive besides the national interests for even such an extreme action as public war.

For the honor of humanity it is sad to have to admit that sentiment of itself is never a valid reason of state for extreme national measures. In the minds of statesmen of any country sentiment is not the real reason for war, yet it is often made use of by public men in order to influence some desired public action. Patriotism is not a sentiment. It is to belittle the nobility of mankind to affirm that the love of God, of family, of country, of liberty and justice is a sentiment. This natural affection is a priori and inborn; it is dictated by the sense of self-preservation; it is an elementary principle of being. For country, family, and liberty men will fight until the end of time. In well-constructed human beings sentiment plays a minor part. Also grave a time as this Americans need no such artificial stimulus as sentiment to induce them to support their Government in an international issue involving the safety of their country, their families, and their liberty. As is the case with most abstractions, sentiment would not at any time be a safe criterion for public measures. It is as often ill founded as well founded, and, consequently, it is never a prudent or a deliberate reason for the great finality of a nation. It is the national interest and honor alone which, in the end, control the external actions of a State. In any discussion of the problems involved in this war sentiment, therefore, should be allowed to play only a minor part. Alliances between nations are not determined by considerations of sentiment. Common interests and advantages for the time being afford the sufficient inducement for either defensive or offensive alliances of nations.

Since the ascent of Prussia to the hegemony and direction of Germany, English public men have been with reason profoundly disturbed. They have seen with disquietude the long commercial supremacy of England challenged with effect by Germany; they have seen the colonial policy of England and the integrity of its widely extended empire frequently menaced, by unmistakable overtures. Indeed, for the last fifty years thinking men in England and elsewhere have foreseen that a struggle between the English and the German Empires was inevitable. Men in both nations have long been shouting "Carthago delenda est!" to the increasing discomfiture of the rest of the world. Both Germany and England have in their own way silently prepared for the struggle, indirectly by alliances and international conversations, and directly by increased armaments either on the land or on the seas. It would have been far better for the Entente Allies if England had not confined her preliminary preparations so largely to the seas. Her allies have been forced to bear the brunt of her oversight. Indeed, it would have been far less costly to the British Empire itself had England's preparations on land kept better step with the pace of the German Empire. Mr. Lloyd George has lately admitted that England somewhat neglected the obvious duty to arm on land, and that the neglect would not occur again. England's excuse for neglect is no mystery. She used her national resources the better to extend for the time being her challenged commercial supremacy.

In so far as America was concerned, England's increased armament was never disquieting. All the other external actions of England were not, however, so reassuring to America. Anterior to the war of 1914, many English statesmen endeavored to come to an understanding with Germany. In such a possible understanding lurked the greatest peril to this country. As existing national alliances and ententes are very temporary, it is thought by some public men, even in England's own empire, that this country has not yet escaped all ultimate danger of such an association. Regardless of that now remote possibility, the interest of America in the present conflict unquestionably lies with England and her allies. To aid France Cardinal Richelieu did not hesitate to promote Protestantism. He was a statesman of the first order. Any minatory combinations of the great powers which the future may unfold are too remote to furnish ground for any hesitancy on the part of America to cooperate heartily with England and her allies throughout the present war. Nevertheless the American aims in the final issues of the war are not and cannot be identical with the ends of England. In Asia their separate interests have of late widely diverged. It is reasonably clear that the pronounced aims of Mr. Lloyd George are not even now the aims of most of the other leading public men of England. It is therefore safe to predict that the program of Mr. Lloyd George will not be prominent in the final adjustments of the pending war by the powers.

As to the respective merits of the two leading belligerents, England and Germany, in the war of 1914, America has not hesitated to form an opinion. England is a free and a great country. Her public men are far more astute in the business of government than the German public men or any other public men. Even the English colonial empire, the duration of which is much involved in this war, has, since the independence of America, been admirably administered in the main, and the high commercial principles applied in colonial administration have produced good results. If we except the loss of liberty and independence of some of the subject populations of England, there has been little to condemn in the English colonial system. In all her colonies England has had since 1783 more regard for justice and human rights than has ever been displayed by any other colonial system. It is this fact which has made the dependent status tolerable in the English colonies and dependencies, and in several instances even desirable for them. It is the general opinion in America that the colonial system of England has for a century been more nearly perfect than any other colonial system known to history. There is not, however, a general concession in America that the English colonial system either in India or Egypt is abstractly justifiable. But taking the English colonial system as it is, this country, as a whole, has not viewed with favor the desires of Germany to disrupt or partition it.

It is not extreme to affirm that the ambition of Germany to enter the ranks of the great colonial powers has been contemplated with disfavor, not only in America, but by the entire non-Germanic world. America in the main distrusts, with or without sound reason, all colonial systems whatever, but particularly the German. Of those existing it undoubtedly favors the British. American sympathies with the colonial system of England have in the pending conflict been much promoted by the conviction that the Germans have since 1914 deliberately violated the laws of war, laboriously built up since the time of Grotius. The early attempt of England to starve, by a new system of blockade, the civilian population of Germany did not meet with prompt condemnation in America, because of the coarse German methods of warfare and the instinctive conviction of Americans that Germany was as hostile to America as to England. It was foreseen from the outset that the war of 1914, beyond all other modern wars, was bound to be a war à outrance, and that American interests were likely to be gravely imperilled by the leading belligerents. The President and the present Government were evidently from the beginning deeply concerned, and they acted with caution and uniform discretion. As the sequel showed, their concern was well founded.

Americans are not a thoughtless people, and they are now beginning to think of the future, after the present war shall end. That the past alliances between nations have not been of long duration history demonstrates to them. At present America finds herself engaged on the side of four or five powers of the first rank; some of them have long been friendly to America; others not uniformly so. The alliance, or, if preferred, the present co-ordination of America with the Entente Powers, is entirely fortuitous; it is pursuant to no treaty, or even international conversation. It is dictated, as all other international arrangements and alliances have, in fact, been dictated, solely by the best interests for the time being and the supposed safety of the allied countries. All such alliances are, at best, but temporary. In the past England and France have more often been enemies than allies. America and England have heretofore in the more general conflicts of the world been uniformly enemies. France and Russia have in turn been enemies and allies. Prussia and England have both allies and enemies, France and Russia have been allied against England, while Austria, France, and Russia have been allies against England and Russia combined. The past combinations have been very curious and indeed, inconsistent. In each instance the sufficient interest of the allies along governed. The course of history never stops. What has been will be again.*

That the policy of America in the present war should be formulated by its statesmen, and not by its politicians is evident. Statesmen govern a country with an eye to the future good of the nation. Politicians are mere opportunists. The difference between them is marked. Taking into consideration the brevity of all international alliances, the imperative duty of American statesmen is to see to it first that in the course of a temporary alliance with European powers the best interests of the American Nation are not imperilled. There are with the allies of America outstanding problems of grave importance. Any error in regard to them will inflict untold miseries upon posterity. Most international alliances, while necessary, are full of ultimate dangers. For this reason European alliances have not been heretofore favored in America. That they have now become necessary and must long continue is generally admitted, although it is a departure from an ancient tradition. Unintentionally, America has at last been forced to enter a new and difficult foreign arena. The great question is, Will it adequately prepare for the new responsibilities which the entrance entails? If it does not, the future of America will be unnecessarily jeopardized and the natural course of American history will be much influenced.

To the world in general the "United States" par excellence is known as "America." In the course of these papers America has been accepted as the more familiar title of the United States. Only in some instances, where greater particularity was essential to clarity, has the official designation been employed.

*The inconsistent alliances between European countries are enumerated by a recent writer as follows:

"Alliances de la Bourgogne et de l'Angleterre contre la France, puis de la Bourgogne et de l'Angleterre; de la France contre l'Angleterre; de la Prusse, de Venise et de la Turquie contre l'Autriche; de l'Espagne; de la France, de la Savoie et du Palatinat contre l'Autriche; de la France, de la Suède et des Pays-Bas contre l'Espagne et l'Autriche; de la France et de la Prusse contre l'Autriche et l'Angleterre; puis de l'Autriche, de la France, de la Suède et de la Russie contre la Prusse et l'Angleterre; de la France, de l'Espagne, de l'Italie contre l'Angleterre; de toutes les nations de l'Europe contre la France; de la France, de l'Angleterre et du Piémont contre la Russie; de la France, de l'Italie contre l'Autriche; entente morale—ou immorale—de la Russie, de l'Angleterre et de la France contre l'Autriche; alliance de la Prusse, de l'Allemagne du nord, de l'Angleterre et de la France contre l'Autriche; tenus par l'Angleterre, contre la France; de la France et de la Russie contre l'Allemagne, l'Autriche et l'Italie, avec l'Angleterre à l'arrière-plan; du Japon et de l'Angleterre contre la Russie; pour aboutir à la combinaison actuelle, où les phrases creuses voient la lutte apparente entre la 'civilisation' et la 'barbarie,' où les esprits avertis voient qu'une forme nouvelle et intense du conflit des intérêts, qui divisent l'Europe et le monde." ["Hier, Aujourd'hui, Demain," Bourrasse.]

[Translator.]

The alliances of Burgundy and England against France, then of Burgundy and France against England; of France, Venice, and Turkey against Austria and Spain; of France, Saxony, and the Palatinate against Austria; of France, Sweden, and the Netherlands against Spain and Austria; of Austria and Prussia against England, then of Austria, France, Sweden, and Russia against Prussia and England; of France, Spain, and the United States against England; of all the nations of Europe against France; of France, England, and Piedmont against Russia; of France and Italy against Austria; the moral or immoral entente of Russia, England, and France against Austria; alliance of Prussia and the North German States, generally aided by England against France; of France and Russia against Germany, Austria, and Italy, with England in the background; of Japan and England against Russia; in order to bring about the present combination, in which fabricators of empty phrases see the supreme struggle between "civilization" and "barbarism," which well-informed minds see only a new and intense form of a conflict of interests which divide Europe and the world. ["Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow," Bourrasse.]

Northern Troops in the South.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the war with Germany does nothing else, it will teach us Southerners to appreciate our Yankee brothers. It will weld the different parts of the country as nothing else can, and I wish to congratulate New York on sending such a splendid body of men to the Southland. We are now in the service at Camp Gordon, Marietta, Cobb County, Ga., and detailed to artillery practice. It was feared by the Southerners when the Georgia, and Southern boys were removed from Camp Upton and Yankees brought down to fill their places that there would be in for it, but no end of trouble would result, but the boys who have been stationed here are as fine a body of men collectively as one would care to meet. On Christmas Day it was my good fortune to have, with me two privates from New York State to my home to enjoy the day as best we could, and I have never met anywhere any one nicer, or who could have appreciated more what was being done for him. After dinner we journeyed to Kenesaw Mountain, where some 10,000 Northern soldiers fell in the Civil war, and as we discussed the battles of those days and the present it came to light that the father of one of the boys was wounded right here on Kenesaw Mountain, whereas the sister's grandfather had also been on the Southern side in action there.

However, I am simply writing this letter to state that we of the South are learning to appreciate our brothers of the Northerners by their visits, and shown that they are finding that we are not "Germans," and certainly the North and New York are to be congratulated on the boys now in camp at Gordon, where not a day, and where all are striving to fit themselves to give their country the very best that is in them.

F. P. WORLEY.
Marietta, Ga., Dec. 28, 1917.

An Appearance of Good Cheer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with interest your issue of the 29th inst. the letter signed "Red Star," I heartily agree with him and want to add that we who are forced to stay at home while the "boys" go over can play a very important part to play. It is that of good cheer, helpfulness, self sacrifice, &c., and it will be a cry about swathed in mourning with sad faces, indulging our selfishness while our sons are waiting to be called away. What a sad and depressing home leave and act cheerful while we feel.

MARY AMES MASON.
New York, Dec. 30, 1917.

ARMY AND NAVY MEN THRONG CATHEDRAL

Attend Annual New Year's Mass for Members of Holy Name Society.

CARDINAL GIVES RECEPTION

Various Branches of the Y. M. C. A. Give Entertainments for Guests in Khaki and Blue.

Just as the military in dress and music pervaded the New Year's celebration, the services in St. Patrick's Cathedral and other churches yesterday reflected the fact that the country is at war. There were a thousand or more soldiers and sailors among the 2,500 members of the Holy Name Society who attended the annual New Year's mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral. At the annual "Open House" of the West Twenty-third Street Branch of the Y. M. C. A., nearly all of the 2,000 present were men in the service.

Father Waring, Catholic chaplain at Governors Island, headed a delegation of 900 men of the regular army at the Cathedral. A delegation of about a thousand members of the Police and Fire Departments was also present. The solemn high mass was celebrated by Mgr. Mooney, assisted by Father Daly as deacon, Father Furlong as subdeacon and Father Hammer as master of ceremonies. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. William Hughes, President of Cathedral College.

"Thousands and thousands of the best young Catholic men of the nation are now in France ready to shed their blood and die if need be," he said. "We have a right to demand that these boys who go to a foreign battlefield of honor clean of body should come back to us as they left here, if, in the providence of God, they do return. We have the right to demand that they return as they left us, and if, on the other hand, they come back to us degraded in soul and debased in body, we should hold responsible the men who permitted that condition to exist.

"The Catholic Church is the only body which can teach the poor man the glory of the world to come, and unless the returning soldier, as well as the poor man, be taught the word of Christ he is a dangerous man not only for the Church but for the State."

Attack on Private Charities.

Dr. Hughes made an attack on private charities which would usurp what he regarded as functions of the Church.

"There are," he said, "two classes at work today combating present evils. One gathers with Christ and the other scatters. The first is religion and the other is the force which has taken the realism out of life and made of the future life an abode of fear and uncertainty. We have in our midst the god of philanthropy. Its name is Anti-Christ. He has his temples, laboratories, and libraries. His ministry is called social service. It pushes its way into the home of charity and justice, and because it wears its garb of the world it thinks itself better than the men and women who are clothed in the black livery of Christ. Because the servants of the Lord refused to spend for their present labors 90 per cent. of the money of the poor and work for nothing, social service deems its own work of more avail for the service of humanity.

"The only power which can deal with humanity is the Church of God, because she alone has the living touch. If we could impress upon the men abroad the same spirituality which actuates you, and which taught a lesson to public authority within recent times, the Governments of Europe would never have dared turn a deaf ear to the words of Benedict XV. They failed to listen to his recent pleadings not because they were unjust, but because he is the spokesman of the Catholic Church, the representative of the Prince of Peace.

"The Church is not a church of the past. We have a glorious, palpitating and living past. From that past we have learned to deal with present problems. As men of the present we have a privilege and a duty to take part in the civic life and make known to the community, which for us is the City of New York, its obligations. We see at the present time people shivering in the cold. Put your finger on the sore spot and see that this condition is corrected."

Cardinal Farley Entertains.

In accordance with his usual custom, Cardinal Farley held an informal New Year's reception in the archiepiscopal residence, 452 Madison Avenue. The reception extended from 10 o'clock in the morning until 7 o'clock in the evening. The Cardinal appeared in much improved health, and insisted on greeting in person all his hundreds of callers. More than three-fourths of the 1,000 priests in the archdiocese were among the callers.

"I pray God," the Cardinal repeated over and over to his visitors, "that the year 1918 may see peace restored to the world."

A band from a battleship furnished music at the West Twenty-third Street Branch of the Y. M. C. A. In the afternoon a demonstration of the use of a camp wireless was given by members of a radio squad from one of the training camps.

Between eight and ten thousand persons visited the various exhibits in the Central Branch Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, yesterday, at the celebration of the branch's "open house day." The Committee of Management received all guests as they entered the building, which is the largest Y. M. C. A. structure in the world, and an orchestra under the direction of Professor Carl Simonis played in the foyer throughout the afternoon and evening.

A large proportion of the visitors were attracted by the art exhibits, including painted panels, which made up a part of the decoration of the authors' booth at the recent Hero Land Fair, war paintings, Raemaekers's war cartoons and THE NEW YORK TIMES exhibit, consisting of interesting war photographs from the Rotogravure supplement and THE NEW YORK TIMES Mid-Week Pictorial. J. K. Schrack, President of the Central Branch Sketch Club, delivered a crayon talk and made sketches from life before a large crowd.

Exhibition of Swimming.

There were billiard and bowling tournaments and an exhibition of swimming in the boys' natatorium. George H. Corsan, swimming instructor at Toronto University, "walked on the water" and performed other aquatic feats for which he is famous. Last night a concert by the Ashley Ropps Concert Company was the principal number on a long program of entertainment. A. C. Bedford of the Standard Oil Company, a director of the Central Branch, spent the afternoon at the branch, and Mrs. Penrhyn Stanlaws and Mrs. James H. Graham acted as hostesses.

A large number of soldiers and sailors attended the entertainment at the Bronx Y. M. C. A. There were addresses by Richard W. Lawrence, James A. Whitmore, Surrogate George M. S. Schulz, and County Judge Louis D. Gibbs. There were six athletic events in the gymnasium and a swimming contest.

WAR CROWDS OUT HOLIDAY.

Americans in London Too Busy to Observe New Year's.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—New Year's Day was no holiday for the Americans connected with the various war bureaus, missions, and committees here, all of which had too much urgent business on hand to permit observance of the holiday. Part of the embassy and consular staffs had a half holiday, but most of the offices in the series of buildings now occupied by the embassy were carrying on work as usual, well into the evening.

The Ambassador's New Year's reception, which was a great social event in the days before the war, was omitted. The embassy staff, as well as a large number of military and naval officers, called during the afternoon at the house of Ambassador Page to drink a cup of tea without sugar and see a new series of Anglo-American war films.

GEN. SIBERT RETURNS.

With Generals Mann and Blatchford He Will Report to Baker.

Major Gens. William L. Sibert, who was second in command of the American forces in France; George A. Mann, and Richard M. Blatchford, returned yesterday to an Atlantic port on a French liner on their way to Washington to report to the War Department. They were accompanied by a number of other officers, who will assist in the training of the soldiers now in the various camps.

The officers said that the only complaint the American soldiers were making in France was about the delay in handling the mail from home. Letters arriving in France frequently were held two weeks or more before they were delivered after being landed from the steamship at one of the ports.

General Mann, who went over in command of the "Rainbow" division, said that all of the regiments which composed it are billeted comfortably and are making satisfactory progress in the intensive training they have to undergo preparatory to going into the trenches. He added that through him the officers and men of the Rainbow division sent a hearty New Year's greeting to their homeland and the American people.

Some of the officers said that the French and the British forces had plenty of artillery to supply the American forces over there at the present time without interfering with the offensive movements of their own armies in the field.

War Luncheons at Country Clubs.

War luncheons were the main feature of the New Year's celebration of society folk at the big hotels and country clubs in Westchester County. At the Hotel Gramatan at Bronxville, the Briarcliff Lodge and the Gedney Farms Hotel at White Plains, the woman guests devoted most of the day to knitting helmets and sweaters for the soldiers. Eggnog with a war luncheon was the program for the afternoon at the Larchmont Yacht Club. An ice carnival was held on the lake of Larchmont Gardens in the afternoon by the society folk of Larchmont-on-the-Sound for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Pitt-Radley Wedding on Saturday.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Edith Radley and Lieutenant Malcolm R. Pitt, Jr., on Saturday afternoon next at the Plaza. Miss Radley, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Radley of 260 West Seventy-sixth Street and of Stamford, Conn., will have her sister, Miss Marguerite Radley, as her only attendant. Dr. Richard Pierson of Stamford will be the best man.

Upon their return from a short trip the young couple will take up their residence at Ayer, Mass., where Lieutenant Pitt is stationed with the 301st Machine Gun Battalion.

Miss Rittenberg to Wed Lieut. Bry.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Rittenberg of 251 West Eighty-ninth Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ada Rittenberg, to Lieutenant M. Edwin Bry, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bry, of 36 West Seventy-fifth Street. Lieutenant Bry is a graduate of Yale, class of '12, and is now with the Medical Corps at Camp Upton. No plans have been made for the wedding.

Wed to Lieut. Russell E. Owen.

One of the brides of New Year's Day was Miss Mabel Ofeldt of Nyack-on-Hudson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Ofeldt of that place, who was married to Lieutenant Russell E. Owen, U. S. A. Miss Margaret Kleine, a member of the class of '18 at Barnard College, was the bride's attendant, and Wilbur M. Sprott, U. S. N., acted as best man. Lieutenant Owen is stationed at Camp Wadsworth and has ten days' leave of absence for his honeymoon trip.

Cluett-Duane Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cluett, Jr., of Rye, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marjorie Cluett, to Robert Livingston Duane, a lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps and second son of Dr. Alexander Duane and Mrs. Duane of 139 East Thirty-seventh Street, New York. Mr. Duane was graduated from Union College in 1915. Alexander Galt Duane is an elder brother and William G. Duane a younger brother. No date has been mentioned for the marriage.

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GIVE AMERICAN FLAG TO SERBIA WAR AIDS

New York Red Cross Entertains 300 Volunteers Who Are on Their Way to Europe.

RECEIVES THEM AS HEROES

Chapter Gives Wearing Apparel to Each Man as Words of Encouragement Are Spoken.

Three hundred Serbians and Croatians passed through New York yesterday on their way to Canada, where they will embark for Europe to participate in the struggle to redeem devastated Serbia from the grip of German militarism. They came from the Middle West to volunteer their services to the cause of liberty. They formed a small percentage of the 50,000 Serbians and Croatians in this country who have offered themselves for service, and who are now being transported to Saloniki to strengthen the Serbian Army.

The presence of these Serbian volunteers in the city would have passed unnoticed if the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross had not made preparations to receive them as heroes and to give to them a hearty farewell that made every Serbian and Croatian in the party feel as though the heart of the entire United States was with him in his venture.

The Serbians and Croatians marched down Park Avenue to the Seventy-first Armory at Thirty-fourth Street, holding aloft the colors of their native land and singing the national hymn of Serbia. They were led by Lieut. Perunevitch, a veteran of the Turkish and Balkan wars. At the armory they were welcomed by the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross. Women clad in the uniforms of the Red Cross waited on them and served refreshments of coffee, sandwiches and pie. After refreshments were served a knitted sweater, a muffler, a pair of socks, a comfort kit, cigarettes and tobacco were presented to each man. Some of the men, unable to speak English, could only express their thanks with a gleam of gratitude in their eyes.

A silk American flag was presented to the volunteers by Mrs. William K. Draper, Vice Chairman of the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross. The flag will be carried by them to Saloniki, and from there wherever the fortunes of war may take them. In opening the presentation ceremonies, General Francis V. Greene congratulated the volunteers on their mission.

"No words can describe the greatness of the motive which brings you here today," he said. "You are going forth on a great adventure, and those of you who may not return will have accomplished more by your sacrifice on the field of battle than if you had lived a hundred years. You are going forth to relieve your own oppressed land, a land now crushed under the foot of the German invader, a land to which you are summoned by the anguished cry and suffering of your countrymen.

"Let none of you be discouraged by the darkness of the outlook. If we could only peer into the land of the enemy, we would find that the outlook in Germany is ten times as black. This year, however, will be a decisive one. It will decide how the war will end, and it will be your good fortune and your great honor to assist in the determination of the result.

"Rest assured that Serbia will be free again. Serbia will be restored and enlarged. Serbia will rise from defeat and suffering to strike the blow that will break the barrier of Germany's imperialistic scheme of a 'Mittel Europa.'"

As Mrs. Draper unfurled the flag the volunteers removed their hats and cheered.

"It is a thrilling experience," said Mrs. Draper, "to look upon these noble volunteers who lost so much of their country, and who are now going forth on a mission of deliverance. It is a great honor to welcome you to our city and bid you Godspeed. We have before us a great task, and it is going to be your privilege to participate in the achievement of that task.

"While you are engaged in the struggle for liberation, it becomes the task of the Red Cross to render aid and assistance to the suffering, and the wounded, and the families left behind. That is our mission, and it is the noble spirit of such men as you that makes our mission a great mission, and one worth while."

Colonel Milan Pribicevich, head of the Serbian Recruiting Mission in this country, who organized the volunteers, accepted the flag on behalf of the volunteers and bestowed it upon the standard bearer of the men, exhorting them in the cause of Serbia's freedom to hold the colors of the United States as sacred to their hearts as though they were their own.

Among those assisting in the reception were Judge Robert Cornell, Ethan Allen, John Ellsworth, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Miss Ruth Draper, Miss Martha Draper, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Miss Malvina Hoffman, Mrs. Richard Hoffman, Arthur Hahlo, and Mrs. E. M. Parker.

$500,000 TO INSTITUTIONS.

Zenas Crane's Will Disposes of Estate Worth Millions.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 1.—By the will of Zenas Crane, late of Dalton, public bequests of more than $500,000 are made to various institutions. The total of private and public bequests is $2,127,000, and the estate is of double that value. The residuary estate, which includes Mr. Crane's interest in five paper mills in Dalton, is bequeathed to his sons, Z. Marshall Crane of Dalton and Charles K. Crane of London, England. The public bequests were:

Berkshire Museum of Natural History and Art of Pittsfield	$200,000
Boys' Club of Pittsfield	100,000
House of Mercy Hospital, Pittsfield	25,000
Berkshire County Home for Aged Women, Pittsfield	25,000
Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.	20,000
Washburn College, Topeka, Kan.	5,000
Yankton College, Yankton, S. D.	5,000
Idaho Industrial Institute, Weiser, Idaho	5,000
Lincoln Memorial University, Cumberland Gap, Tenn.	5,000
Oberlin College, Oberlin Ohio	5,000
Berea College, Berea, Ky.	5,000
Tuskegee Normal School, Tuskegee, Ala.	5,000
Hampton Normal and Industrial School, Hampton, Va.	6,000
American Board of Foreign Missions	5,000
Massachusetts Home Missionary Society	5,000
Congregational Educational Society	[illegible]
Y. M. C. A. Training School, Springfield, Mass.	5,000
American Internat'l College, Springfield, Mass.	5,000
Y. M. C. A. of Dalton, Mass.	5,000
Dalton Public Library	10,000
Congregational Parish of Dalton	10,000

Plea for Family Bereft and Ill.

The Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, has sent out an appeal for contributions to a fund of $250 to be used in the relief of a mother and two small boys left without support by the death of the father. The mother has tried to support the family, but her strength has failed and the lack of food and fuel in the cold weather has made all ill. The fund is to support the family until the mother regains her strength so that she can work again.

Mexico Helps Earthquake Sufferers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 1.—The Mexican Congress has voted 25,000 pesos to help the sufferers from the earthquake in Guatemala.

LLOYD GEORGE URGES CIVILIANS TO SERVICE

Your Firing Line, He Tells Them, Is at Works or Office, Shop or Kitchen.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Premier Lloyd George, in his New Year's message to the nation, appeals to all at home to do their utmost for the cause for which the democracies of the world are leagued together, especially by practicing economy and saving money to lend to the Government. His message concludes:

"To every civilian I would say that your firing line is at the works or office in which you do your bit; the shop or kitchen in which you spend or save; the bank or post office where you buy your war bonds. To reach that firing line and to become an active combatant yourself there are no communication trenches to grope along, no barrage to face, no horrors, no wounds.

"The road of duty and patriotism is clear before you. Follow it and it will lead ere long to safety for our own people and victory for our cause."

New Year's messages sent by the Premier to all the Entente nations except Russia were similar in tenor. The Premier thanks them all for the fortitude of their military and naval forces. The communication to the United States is the only one which mentions the league of nations standing as the guardian of justice and liberty. The dispatch to Japan is somewhat shorter than the others, mentioning only that nation's naval services. All except the ones sent to America and Japan close thus:

"No words of mine can adequately convey our sense of what we owe to the forces which are fighting and suffering so that those behind the lines may enjoy liberty and peace. We can only thank them from the bottom of our hearts, in full confidence that the new year will see the fruition of their sacrifices in victory."

In his message to Italy Mr. Lloyd George adds the following:

"The successful stand made during the last month by the Italian troops, despite the recent reverses, against the continuous and desperate enemy assaults filled the world with admiration. I am confident Italy will not only withstand all further attacks but will ere long strike another mighty blow for the liberation not only of their own country but of Europe from the militarist domination which has menaced it so long."

SUGGESTS DESIGNING NEW LINCOLN STATUE

Sir Alfred Mond Thinks This Might End Controversy Over the Barnard Presentment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Sir Alfred Mond, First Commissioner of Works, when informed today of the result of Howard Russell Butler's canvass of Peace Centenary Committee concerning the Barnard statue of Lincoln, made the interesting suggestion that the best solution of the controversy might be the designing of an entirely new statue, with special reference to the particular site it is to occupy. He said: "It is not for me to criticise any work of art the American people wish to send us. Our only desire is to have a statue that represents the statesman in a manner acceptable to the donors. I first heard of the Barnard statue from the Secretary of the British Peace Centenary Committee, and, of course, assumed that it was a satisfactory presentment of Lincoln. Now I hear a great controversy concerning its merits and American opinion seems to be pretty evenly divided.

"After all, the question is now in abeyance, as it is impossible in wartime to provide tonnage to ship the statue over.

"It should be remembered that the statue, when erected on the site reserved for it, will be in the company of statues of our own distinguished statesmen and should harmonize with them in size. It might be a good thing to design a statue especially for this site."

DISCUSS LINCOLN STATUE.

More Protests Against the Barnard Work Are Made.

Much comment was caused by the publication yesterday morning in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the views of members of the American Peace Centenary Committee, which has been named as the agency through which a replica of George Grey Barnard's statue of Lincoln is to be presented to the British Government and set up in front of the House of Lords. Howard Russell Butler, President of the National Academy of Design, wrote to the members of the committee in the name of that body asking for their individual views, and received replies from 60, of whom 41 were strongly against the Barnard statue and preferred that by Saint-Gaudens, which it was the original intention to send. None of them expressed actual preference for Mr. Barnard's work.

John A. Stewart and A. B. Humphrey, respectively Chairman and Secretary of the American Peace Centenary Committee, could not be found yesterday to answer Mr. Butler's question: "Who is responsible for the substitution of the Barnard for the Saint-Gaudens statue and how has the impression been produced here and in England that it was through the wishes, if not the direction, of the committee?"

As the matter now stands the original plan of sending a replica of the Saint-Gaudens statue was abandoned early in the war, and some time afterward Charles P. Taft offered to defray the expense of a replica of the Barnard work. Mr. Butler says he is still in the dark as to how the substitution was made, since the body in whose name it was given has been found to be so strongly against it.

Five more replies from members of the American Peace Centenary Committee were received by Mr. Butler yesterday. Three of the respondents, he said, were strongly opposed to the Barnard statue and the two others said that they were unable to express a preference on account of lack of artistic knowledge. Mr. Butler also said that he understood Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University, had been asked to be one of the committee of presentation.

The Barnard statue has been condemned by Robert T. Lincoln, son of the Emancipator; by Joseph H. Choate, Henry Cabot Lodge, and the National Academy of Design. Among its friends Colonel Roosevelt is the most prominent.

SATO NOT EXPECTED BACK.

Japan Likely to Send a New Ambassador to America.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—A new Japanese Ambassador to the United States, it is expected, will be appointed soon after the arrival in Japan of Ambassador Sato on Feb. 12. Ambassador Sato will leave Washington Jan. 11 for Seattle, where he will take a Japanese liner for Japan.

Recalled by the Tokio Foreign Office ostensibly to consult on foreign affairs, it was said today that it was improbable the Ambassador would be returned to Washington. The negotiations with respect to steel for Japan have stopped, Japan finding it impossible to comply with the American requirements of tonnage in exchange.

SENATOR HUGHES VERY ILL.

He Was Better Recently, but His Condition Is Again Serious.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 1.—The condition of United States Senator William Hughes of Paterson, ill in a hospital here with poisoning from his teeth, complicated by an attack of bronchial pneumonia, is considered serious.

Recently he seemed to be improving steadily, but today at the hospital it was said that his condition was unchanged and that he was very ill.

TURN STATE SPY ACT ON EXEMPTION RING

Sixty Witnesses to Tell Attorney General How They Evaded Service Under the Draft.

MANY MAKE CONFESSIONS

Ringler Found to Have Worked for the City Without Salary Till Dismissed.

Sixty witnesses have been subpoenaed to appear today at the office of Attorney General Merton E. Lewis to testify regarding the business of selling fraudulent affidavits for exemption under the Draft act, alleged to have been carried on by George Ringler and his associates now in the Tombs.

Attorney General Lewis now has evidence that at least sixty-two exemptions of drafted men were procured by Ringler and his assistants on appeal from the District Exemption Board, headed by Charles E. Hughes, to the office of the Adjutant General of the State. The manner in which the alleged frauds were carried out was described last night by a Secret Service official, who said:

"A clause in the law allows appeals from the decisions of the District Board by men who can prove that by some mistake they registered although under 21 or over 31. These may obtain exemption from the Adjutant General.

"It was evidently calculated that since many appeals would be passed upon by a small number of men in the Adjutant General's office, documentary evidence would not be closely scrutinized. They guessed right up to a certain point. Sixty-two of their clients got exempted without much difficulty. But it happened that there was a methodical man in the Adjutant General's office named Captain Hutchinson, who made more than a formality of going over the papers.

"When Captain Hutchinson found that the same few men reappeared again and again, swearing that they had known men, numbering more than sixty-two, all their lives, he was surprised. He thought at first that the three men might be politicians, who knew all about the families in their districts, but a little further investigation showed that the same group of men swore out affidavits indifferently for men living on the east side, the west side, Harlem, the Bronx, and Brooklyn. Then a comparison of the affidavits showed that they had reduced their affidavits almost to a standard form, so that they were swearing to almost identical facts in almost identical language in sixty-two different cases.

"After that Captain Hutchison turned the sixty-two cases over to the Secret Service. We took up the matter with the State Attorney General. Under a law drawn by Governor Whitman and Mr. Lewis and passed by the Legislature in 1917, called the Spy act, the Attorney General may subpoena witnesses to appear before him, and refusal to comply with the subpoena is a crime. The Federal District Attorney and the County District Attorneys can only invite witnesses to appear before them. The Spy act has been one of the most powerful agencies in strengthening the arm of the Federal Government in dealing with cases in New York State.

"We summoned several of the exempted men, sending officers with the subpoenas, so that they could not run away, and, once at the Attorney General's office, they confessed as fast as questions were asked them."

An investigation of Ringler, the alleged chief of the conspiracy, showed that several months ago he had come highly recommended as a reformer to the office of Mayor Mitchel, where he said he was so anxious to serve the city that he was willing to take a position for six months without pay in any department to demonstrate his merit. Mayor Mitchel turned him over to Commissioner of Licenses Bell. In a short time complaints began to pour in against his activities from moving picture proprietors and other holders of licenses. Finally Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein was directed to investigate him, and later recommended that Ringler be dismissed.

ART LOSSES IN PADUA.

Bronze Doors of St. Anthony Destroyed, Titians Damaged by Bombs.

PADUA, Dec. 31. (Delayed.) (Associated Press.)—The third successive night air raid last night scattered havoc among the famous churches and art monuments of Padua. The front of the Sixteenth Century Cathedral was demolished.

The Santo, or the Basilica, of St. Anthony, where the body of St. Anthony of Padua is buried, lost its bronze doors, and the sepulchre of St. Anthony was missed narrowly by a bomb.

Donatello's famous equestrian statue of General Gattemalata, which stands in the square before the Santo, had been removed to a place of safety, but the base, also the work of Donatello, was damaged severely.

The paintings and frescoes in the Santo by Titian and other masters were torn and scratched by the concussions. The rose windows and the Renaissance stained glass were shivered to fragments. The building opposite the Santo, where the Guild of St. Anthony issued leaflets to be sent throughout the world, was destroyed.

A pilgrimage to the sepulchre of St. Anthony was in progress when the bombs struck the Santo. The cathedral was struck above the gable façade, the entire gable and the upper part of the façade falling in the street.

The raiders came at three different times, at 8 and 11 o'clock at night and at 3 o'clock this morning. Twenty incendiary bombs were dropped.

JAPAN'S PATROL IN PACIFIC

Enables United States to Withdraw Ships from Western Area.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Japanese warships are patrolling the Pacific Ocean from Japan's shores to Manila, thence to Honolulu, and as far south as the South Sea Islands, in addition to the Chinese seas and the Far South Pacific, where they enter also the Indian Ocean. The agreement between the American and Japanese Governments, on broad lines, it is stated on high authority today, provides for Japanese patrols west of the Hawaiian Islands, and for American patrols eastward.

Japan, it is pointed out, already has certain vessels patrolling the waters she has now obligated herself in the agreement with America to protect, but the agreement does not provide that American war vessels shall abandon the Japanese patrol areas altogether. It permits the United States to withdraw ships from the Philippines and from the Western Pacific, where they are not needed on account of those waters being protected by Japanese vessels.

Boy Dies Trying to Save Brother.

Arthur Roos, 7 years of age, of 144 Washington Avenue, Rockaway Park, was drowned yesterday in Jamaica Bay in an attempt to rescue his brother from the ice. James Roos, two years older than his brother, was rescued by Hugh Kiernan, 18 years old, who threw a piece of rope to the boy, who was clinging to a piece of ice.

Sheffield Degree for Page.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—As the first official act in his new office of Chancellor, or President, of the University of Sheffield, Lord Crewe in a few days will confer an honorary degree on Ambassador Page. This will complete the circle of great universities which have given degrees to Mr. Page in recognition of America's entry into the war. Oxford was first, followed by Aberdeen, Cambridge, and Edinburgh.

SEES NO PERMANENT PREPAREDNESS POLICY

American People Will Always Be Unready to Meet Attack, Taft Declares.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 1.—Speaking under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. War Council, ex-President William H. Taft today told 6,000 national army soldiers at Camp Dodge what the United States was fighting for. In opening his address, Mr. Taft outlined the series of outrages which Germany committed against the United States, and showed that at all times the United States acted within its rights under international law.

"The American people are naturally peaceable," he said. "They do not care for war or the autocratic methods which must necessarily be adopted during a war. The United States will never adopt a policy of permanent preparedness. Its people are not inclined in that direction. It will always be found unready to meet an attack by an aggressive and prepared militaristic nation, such as Germany. It is for this reason that the United States must fight this war to a conclusion and demonstrate that no nation, peacefully inclined, need fear a sudden attack by Germany."

16,000,000 JOIN RED CROSS.

Chairman Davison Announces Success of Christmas Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Sixteen million new names were added to the membership rolls of the American Red Cross as the result of the Christmas membership drive, Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the National War Council, announced today in New Year's greetings forwarded to workers whose efforts made the drive a success.

"The wonderful achievement of enrolling one-fifth of the entire population of the United States as members of the American Red Cross," said the message, "is less a triumph than it is a call to greater service.

"The Red Cross is not merely a humanitarian organization separate and distinct from others, but it is the mobilized heart and spirit of the whole American people. The American Red Cross is carrying a message of love and sympathy to American soldiers and sailors and to the troops and civilian population of our allies in all parts of the world. It is seeking to shorten the war and it is seeking to lay a foundation for a more enduring peace when the war is over. As we stand on the threshold of a New Year in this hour of the world's tragedy there can be but one thought in the minds of the 22,000,000 members of the American Red Cross, and that is to serve and sacrifice as never before."

SAYS DECORATIONS CONFUSE

Red Cross Official Would Bar Use by Men in Uniform.

An American who has just returned from Red Cross service in Europe declares that the custom of officials of the American Red Cross of wearing military uniforms without insignia of rank has led to some remarkable cases of confusion, particularly in the case of men who wear civil decorations. "I was attached to a Red Cross commission," he said, "in which a man who held one of the minor positions happened to be a philanthropist who had contributed very liberally to war relief for the people of one of our smaller allies. The Government of this nation had accordingly bestowed upon him five or six decorations, including the highest which could be given to a civilian.

"When he went about in the zones where the troops and civilians of this State were to be found he not unnaturally wore these decorations. But the sight of them upon his uniform naturally led to the supposition, particularly by troops of a nation other than that which conferred the decoration, that he was some great military leader. I recall particularly one instance where a detachment of Italian soldiers received this man as a distinguished General and supposed that the actual head of this Red Cross commission, who wore a uniform without decorations and happened to be walking a little in the rear, was the other man's orderly. A good deal of confusion could be prevented if our Government would adopt the British rule which forbids the wearing of civilian decorations by any one in uniform."

BODY OF CHARLES X. MOVED.

Austrians Transfer Royal Sarcophagus to a Vienna Monastery.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The sarcophagus containing the bodies of Charles X. of France and members of his family, who went to Austria to live after Charles was dethroned in 1830, has been removed by the Austrian authorities to the Carmelite Monastery in Vienna, according to a dispatch from that city to Amsterdam, as forwarded by Central News.

The sarcophagus had been lodged in the Franciscan Monastery at Castagnavizza, near Gorizia, in the Austrian territory regained from the Italians in the recent Austro-German offensive.

The bodies, in addition to the King's, are those of the Duke of Angouleme, eldest son of Charles X.; his consort, who was a daughter of Louis XVI.; Count de Chambord, grandson of Charles X., and his consort, Princess Theresa Medena.

DR. JOS. P. REMINGTON DIES.

Dean of Philadelphia College of Pharmacy Was 70 Years Old.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1.—Dr. Joseph Price Remington, Dean of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and a pharmacist of international reputation, died today. Dean Remington was 70 years old. He had been a member of the Revision Committee of the United States Pharmacopoeia since 1880, and was President of the First International Pharmaceutical Convention in 1893. He was also a delegate to some of the most important congresses held since that time.

Dr. Remington was a Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society, the London Chemical Society, the Linnaean Society, and an honorary member of twenty-eight foreign and American pharmaceutical and medical bodies. He was the author of "Remington's Practice of Pharmacy," and had been an editor of the United States Dispensatory. He made his home at 1832 Pine Street, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Arthur H. Cutler Dies of Burns

Mrs. Elizabeth Cutler, wife of Dr. Arthur H. Cutler, head master of the Cutler School, 51 East Sixty-first Street, died in Flower Hospital early yesterday morning as the result of burns she suffered on Monday, when her clothing caught fire while she was heating some coffee in her home. Mrs. Cutler put on an overcoat in an effort to smother the flames, and rushed into the street, where she was found by a passing truckman. She was rushed to Flower Hospital. Before her marriage Mrs. Cutler was Miss Elizabeth Jones of North Jay, Me.

Dr. Wilfred Campbell, Poet-Novelist.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 1.—Dr. Wilfred Campbell, poet and novelist, died at his home at City View today. He came into prominence with the publication of a book of poems, "Lake Lyrics," which was followed by several other notable works in prose and poetry. Among his best-known poems are "The Mother," "Kilmaurie" and the "Battle of Langemarck," the latter two dealing with incidents of the present war. Dr. Campbell was 58 years of age and was born in Berlin, now Kitchener, Ontario.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

DUANE—CLUETT.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cluett, Jr., of Rye, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marjorie Cluett, to Lieutenant Robert Livingston Duane, U. S. M. C., son of Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Duane of New York City.

Married.

TALLMAN—MUNROE.—On Dec. 24, Emilie Frances Munroe to Malcolm Herrick Tallman.

LEVY—DAVIDOW.—Dec. 26, Anna Davidow to Herbert Levy.

MILANO—LEIB.—Dec. 31, Lottie Leib to Benjamin Milano.

SCHWARZ—THIELE.—Dec. 28, Pauline Thiele to Joseph Schwarz.

Died.

ALLEN.—Jan. 1, 1918, Charles I. Allen, husband of Ella W. Allen. Funeral services private, at his late residence, 40 West 127th St., Friday, Jan. 4, at 10:30 A. M. Please omit flowers. Interment at Greenwich, Conn.

BAER.—Suddenly, Dec. 30, 1917, Michael Baer, husband of Mary, father of Harry. Funeral from chapel of David J. Rothschild, 272 Lenox Av., Wednesday, Jan. 2, 11 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BEHREND.—On Sunday, Dec. 30, 1917, Frederick Behrend, beloved husband of Elizabeth Behrend, in his 81st year. Funeral services at his late residence, 321 Howard Av., Grymes Hill, Staten Island, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1918, at 3:30 P. M. Interment private.

BOHN.—On Monday, Dec. 31, 1917, Harry G., the beloved son of A. W. and Caroline Bohn, in his 28th year. Services at the residence, 112 Park Place, Brooklyn, Wednesday, at 8 P. M.

BRADLEY.—On Dec. 31, Hortense, beloved daughter of Henry J. and Margaret, (nee Burdy,) in her 20th year. Funeral Thursday morning, Jan. 3, from her late residence, 791 Park Av. Solemn requiem mass St. Jean Baptiste Church, 76th St. and Lexington Av., at 10 A. M.

BROOKS. Mathilda, in her 19th year, on Tuesday, Jan. 1, beloved daughter of Mr and Mrs John H. Brooks. Funeral from residence, 238 Audubon Av., on Thursday, at 12 noon. Interment Washington Cemetery.

CAMPBELL.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., Jan. 1, Mary L., widow of Duncan S. Campbell, aged 80 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 122 South 10th Av., Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

CORNELL.—Suddenly, at Catskill, N. Y., Monday, Dec. 31, 1917, Ella M., widow of Joseph Cornell. Funeral services at Grant House, Catskill, N. Y., 2 P. M., Thursday, Jan. 3.

CUTLER.—Suddenly, at Flower Hospital, on Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1918, Elizabeth J., wife of Arthur H. Cutler. Funeral services at her late residence, 49 East 61st St., on Thursday, Jan. 3, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Holliston, Mass.

DAVIS.—Irving Grant, at his home in Redlands, Cal., son of the late Captain Lewis Davis, formerly of Brooklyn, and husband of Grace Locke Davis.

DAVISON.—Suddenly, on Dec. 28, 1917, at Camp Hicks, Texas, Lieutenant Alden Davison, aged 22, son of Henry J. and Marie Alden Davison. Funeral services at the University Place Presbyterian Church, University Place and 10th St., on Wednesday at 10 A. M. Interment private.

FELDHUSEN.—At New Orleans, La., Jan. 1, 1918, Emma, wife of William H. Feldhusen and daughter of Charlotte and the late William H. Middendorf. Notice of funeral hereafter. Upper Montclair, N. J., papers please copy.

FUREY.—Dec. 31, Katherine Furey. Funeral Wednesday at 9:30 A. M., from funeral parlors of James E. McLarney & Son, Lexington Av. and 68th St. Requiem mass at St. Vincent Ferrer's Church, East 67th St., at 10 o'clock.

GADSDEN.—At the residence of her niece, Miss Amy E. Topham, 7 Glenada Place, Brooklyn, on Jan. 1, Sophia M. Gadsden, in her 84th year. Funeral services Thursday, Jan. 3, 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends invited. Interment private.

GARLAND.—At the residence of her husband in London, England, of pneumonia, on Dec. 30, Margaret Williams, wife of Charles T. Garland, formerly of this city and Hamilton, Mass.

GERMANN.—Suddenly, Jan. 1, 1918, Franklin P. Germann, Sr., at his residence, 7,815 13th Av., Brooklyn. Funeral notice later.

HICKS.—Georgianna, wife of Frederick C. Hicks, passed away Jan. 1, 1918. Interment private.

HICKS.—On Jan. 1, Edith Isabel, widow of the late Alonzo Hicks, in her 79th year. Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. David J. Gould, 656 Bard Av., Livingston, S. I., Thursday, Jan. 3, at 2 P. M.

ISARR.—Dec. 30, 1917, at Watkins, N. Y., Charles Isarr, aged 62 years. Funeral services at chapel, 10 East 23d St., Wednesday, Jan. 2, 10:30 A. M.

JACKSON.—Craftsman Lodge No. 651, F. and A. M. In deep sorrow do we announce the death of Brother Moses J. Jackson, M. D. Brethren are requested to attend the services from his late residence, 20 Morningside Av., corner 116th St., Thursday, Jan. 3, 10 A. M.
CHARLES N. KAYSER, Master.

JONES.—Suddenly, at East Orange, N. J., Sunday, Dec. 30, 1917, Benjamin F. Jones, aged 75 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 495 Central Av., Wednesday evening, Jan. 2, at 8 o'clock.

KEEDWELL.—On Monday, Dec. 31, 1917, Ashton J. Keedwell. Funeral services at his late residence, 712 East 180th St., on Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1918, at 11 A. M.

KRASST.—Julius W., on Sunday, beloved husband of Liddie Phealt Krasst and son-in-law of Captain Harvey D. Phealt. Cleveland papers please copy.

LAUDER.—On Dec. 31, 1917, suddenly, Mary, beloved wife of James R. Lauder. Funeral from her late residence, 219 West 20th St., on Thursday, at 2 P. M. Interment in Woodlawn Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

LIGHTHITE.—After a brief illness, at Montclair, N. J., Jan. 1, 1918, William I. Lighthite, husband of Lydia S. Helwill. Funeral services at his late residence, 61 South Fullerton Av., Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment Friday, private.

McGRANN.—On Jan. 1, Annie Lawson McGrann, widow of Bernard McGrann. Funeral service Thursday, Jan. 3, at 3 P. M., Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Lafayette Av. and South Oxford St., Brooklyn. Interment at Greenwood. Utica papers please copy.

MARIANY.—At Elmhurst, N. Y., on Jan. 1, 1918, Julius, beloved husband of Elvira Mariany, aged 37 years. Funeral from his late residence, 199 Ivey St., Elmhurst, on Thursday morning, at 9:30; thence to St. Bartholomew's R. C. Church.

MILES.—On Monday, Dec. 31, 1917, Harrison Clark, son of Franklin H. and Ethel Taft Miles, in his 5th year. Funeral from the residence of his parents, 1,218 Dean St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1918, at 2 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

MORRILL.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Dec. 30, at Garden City, L. I., Mary A. Morrill, widow of the late Amos Morrill, in her 84th year. Funeral services at the St. James Church, Madison Av. and 71st St., New York City, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 11 A. M. Boston papers please copy.

MORSE.—Suddenly, on Monday, Dec. 31, 1917, Helen Schuyler, widow of Richard O. Morse and daughter of the late Garret Lansing and Mary E. Schuyler. Funeral services at the residence of her sister, Mrs. William E. Pearl, 172 West 77th St., on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MURRAY.—On Dec. 31, Walter A., beloved husband of Dora Murray and son of the late William and Sarah Murray. Funeral from the residence of his sister, Mrs. William H. Trainer, 706 Riverside Drive, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 10 A. M., thence to Church of Our Lady of Hope, 156th St., near Riverside Drive. Automobile cortege.

PAPAZIAN.—Passed into life eternal, E. Violette Cass Papazian, daughter of the late General George W. Cass and Ellen Dawson Cass.

PARKINSON.—On Dec. 31, 1917, Robert F. Parkinson, formerly of Brooklyn, son of Robert and Catherine Parkinson, husband of Boretta Opperman. Funeral on Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1918, at 8:30 P. M., from his late residence, Harrison Av., corner of Prospect St., Baldwin, L. I. Connecting trains leave Flatbush Av. at 7:12 P. M. Members of Anthon Lodge, No. 769, F. and A. M.; Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22, and Freeport Lodge, No. 1,253, B. P. O. E.; De Witt Clinton Commandery, Kismet Temple, are respectfully invited to attend. Interment Thursday, Jan. 3, in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, at convenience of family.

PETERS.—On Jan. 1, Conrad L., beloved husband of M. Evelyn Peters, late of Paris. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) 1,970 Broadway, Friday morning, 11 o'clock. Interment private.

PRENTIS.—Henning W., formerly of St. Louis, on Jan. 1, in his 67th year. Burial New Providence Church, Rockbridge County, Va.

ROEMMELT.—Suddenly, on Monday, Dec. 31, 1917, Phillip, beloved son of Emma Roemmelt, nee Quincy, and the late Philip Roemmelt, aged 29 years. Funeral from undertakers, Charles Heffman & Co. Palm Parlor, 109-15 Jackson St., Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 3, 1918, at 10 A. M.

SALISBURY.—At New Haven, Conn., Monday evening, Dec. 31, 1917, Evelyn MacCurdy, widow of Professor Edward E. Salisbury, in the 95th year of her age. Funeral services will be held at her late home, 237 Church St., New Haven, on Thursday afternoon at 2:30.

SALMON.—On Jan. 1, Elizabeth Salmon, the beloved daughter of the late Bridget and James Salmon. Funeral from her late residence, 439 East 135th St., Friday, Jan. 4, at 9:30, thence to St. Luke's Church, where a solemn requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment Calvary. San Francisco papers please copy.

SANDFORD.—On Jan. [illegible], 1918, at 84 St. James's Place, [illegible] Crawford Sandford, aged 71 years. Burial office and requiem will be said in St. James's Church, Lafayette Av. and St. James's Place, Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Jan. 3, at 10:30 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

SCHALL.—Herman, [illegible] Dec. 31, after a severe illness, in his [illegible]0th year, at his residence, 219 West [illegible] St., New York. Funeral service private. Kindly omit flowers.

SIMS.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 30, 1917, Martha E. Sims, daughter of the late Thomas Edward [illegible] of Virginia. Funeral services at Grace Church Chantry on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 11 A. M. Interment Hollywood, Va. Richmond (Va.) papers please copy.

SMITH.—On Monday morning, Dec. 31, 1917, Emeline Celinda Smith, widow of the late George H. Smith and dearly beloved mother of Emmie Louise Carpenter, wife of James Emerson Carpenter. Funeral services at her late home, 329 West 76th St., on Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1918, at 10 A. M. Interment private. Palo Alto (Cal.) papers please copy.

SPINGARN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1918, Bertha Spingarn, (nee [illegible]ahn,) beloved wife of the late Samuel E. Spingarn, in her 82d year. Funeral services at the Hotel Ashton, 1,312 Madison Av., on Thursday, Jan. 3, at 10 A. M.

STREIGHTOFF.—In Brooklyn, on Dec. 31, Charles Henry Streightoff in his 85th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 43 Pulaski St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 8:30 P. M.

TETLEY.—Thomas [illegible], Jan. 1, 1918, 1,145 47th St., Brooklyn. Funeral services private.

TRASK.—Dec. 31, 1917, Ellen Trask, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Theodore Maynard, 2,011 Albemarle Road, Flatbush. Funeral services Wednesday, 2 P. M.

VAN BUSKIRK.—At Aurora, N. Y., Dec. 31, Sarah Desbong Van Buskirk, widow of the late Dr. M. [illegible] Van Buskirk of Aurora, member of New York Assembly 1885 and 1886, born [illegible] 18, 1844. Funeral at her late home in Aurora, Thursday, Jan. 3, 2 P. M. Survived by one daughter, Mrs. O. B. Huntington of New York City, wife of Vice President Missouri Pacific Railroad Company.

WATERS.—On Sunday, Dec. 30, 1917, Patrick Waters, aged [illegible] years, of 952 8th Av. Funeral services at Church of Sacred Heart, 51st St., between 9th and 10th Avs., on Thursday, Jan. 3, 1918, at 9 o'clock A. M. The faithful employe for over seventeen years of David C. Townsend, Esq.

WELCH.—At Clintonville, Wis., Jan. 1, 1918, Elgar Milton Welch, Ordnance Sergeant of the U. S. Army, in the 28th year of his age, and son of Milton and Lillian M. Welch of Hackensack, N. J. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WELTON.—At Hartford, Conn., Dec. 31, 1917, Annie Russ, wife of the late Henry A. Welton, aged [illegible] years. Funeral services at her late residence, 84 Washington St., Thursday afternoon at 2:30.

WERTHEIM.—On Jan. 1, 1918, Sophia Price, beloved wife of Marcus Wertheim. Funeral services at her late residence, 120 East 86th St., on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 8:30 P. M. Interment at Albany, N. Y. Kindly omit flowers. Albany papers please copy.

WILSON.—On Jan. 1, 1918, Dr. P. J. Wilson, in his 80th year. Funeral services at his late residence, [illegible] Clifton Av., Newark, N. J., on Thursday evening, 8 o'clock. Princeton papers please copy.

ZANZIG.—Suddenly, Dec. 31, August Zanzig, aged 56. Survived by wife and son. Funeral from his late residence, 327 East 88th St. Notice of time later.

DOERNBERGER.—George, 266 Lenox Av., Dec. 31.

GALLAGHER.—Ja[illegible], 354 East 66th St., Dec. 31. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

GIBBS.—Mary, 229 East 69th St., Dec. 31. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

GUGGENBERGER.—Adolph G., 960 Summit Av., Bronx, Dec. 31. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

HANNIGAN.—John, [illegible] West 134th St., Dec. 31. Funeral today.

KELLEY.—Frank, [illegible] 31. Funeral, 368 West 50th St.

LONERGAN.—William, 325 East 66th St., Dec. 30. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

McCORMACK.—William J., 1,134 Union Av., Bronx, Dec. 31. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

McGARRY. Bartley, 43 Catharine St., Dec. 30. Funeral private.

NACHMAN.—Isidor, 404 East 51st St., Dec. 30.

O'BRIEN.—Patrick, 443 East 58th St., Dec. 30. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

PORTER.—Olivia, [illegible] West 137th St., Dec. 31. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

RITCHIE.—Joseph, 37 East 8th St., Dec. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SULLIVAN.—William, Dec. 31. Funeral 348 1st Av.

WIDDECKE.—Herman, 432 East 80th St., Dec. 30. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

Brooklyn.

CAMPBELL.—James [illegible], 201 Day 31st St., Dec. 30. Funeral tomorrow.

CLARK.—Catherine M., 1,287 79th St., Dec. 30. Funeral today.

GOLDING.—Catherine, 1,914 63d St., Dec. 31. Funeral today.

HAMILTON.—Alice E., 119 Arlington Av., Dec. 30. Funeral service today.

HOFFMAN.—Gilbert, Dec. 31, aged 83. Funeral, 4,014 [illegible] Av., today, 2 P. M.

MAST.—Elizabeth, [illegible] Palmetto St., Dec. 31, aged 61. Funeral service today.

TOUHEY.—John, [illegible] 31. Funeral, 670 [illegible] Av., today, 2 P. M.

Long Island.

KOHLMANN.—Catharine J. V., Springfield, Dec. 31. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

Newark.

DELAP.—Amanda, [illegible] Elizabeth Av., Dec. 30.

FISHANG.—Henry, 82 Lafayette St., Dec. 30. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

GOHL.—Herman, [illegible] 14th Av., Dec. 29, aged 85.

HALBIG.—Elizabeth, 209 Hunterdon St., Dec. 31, aged 60. Funeral today, 8:15 A. M.

LINCKS.—Sophia, [illegible] 148 North 18th St., Dec. 30. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

NOON.—Joseph [illegible], 21 6th Av., Dec. 31. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

STUMPF.—John, [illegible] South 7th St., Dec. 30. Funeral today, [illegible] P. M.

WARD.—Florence, 245 Parker St., Dec. 31. Funeral notice later.

WOLF.—John, 508 South 10th St., Dec. 30, aged 79. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

In Memoriam.

GLUCK.—In memory of David L. Gluck. Passed away Jan. 2, 1917. A loving husband and devoted father. May his soul rest in peace.

COLLINS.—Bridget M., mass St. James's Church, Newark, tomorrow, 8 A. M.

GALLAGHER.—Bridget, mass St. Agnes's Church, today, 9 A. M.

LYNCH.—Patrick, mass St. James's Church, Newark, today, [illegible] A. M.

O'NEIL.—Anna [illegible], in memory of; died Jan. 2, 1917.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN O'DONNELL, 48 years old, a contractor, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., died there yesterday.

FRANK S. RO[illegible], an attorney, was found dead in his home, 1,763 East Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn, Monday night.

CHARLES H. [illegible]SCHMANN, 75 years old, a manufacturer of dress trimmings, died on Monday at the German Hospital. His home was at 75 West [illegible]-fourth Street.

ALBERT FR[illegible]D, one of the oldest pawnbrokers in this city, died on Sunday at his home, 1,772 Madison Avenue.

LAWRENCE [illegible] RYAN, formerly a wholesale confectioner of this city, died on Monday at his home, 220 Audubon Avenue.

WILLIAM I. LIGHTHIPE, 65 years old, for many years with the Hanover National Bank of this city, died yesterday at his home in Montclair, N. J.

CONRAD PETERS of Schmidt & Peters, wholesale wine merchants of this city and Paris, died yesterday at his home, 200 West Fifty-ninth Street, in his fifty-fifth year.

NATHAN D. PETTY, who had served as an Assemblyman, Surrogate of Suffolk County and District Attorney of Suffolk County, died on Monday night at his home in Riverhead, L. I. He was in his seventy-seventh year.

Mrs. GEORGIANA STRONG HICKS, wife of Representative Frederick C. Hicks, died yesterday at Washington from typhoid fever. Mrs. Hicks was prominent in society at the capital. Mrs. Hicks made two trips around the world with her husband. She was 42 years old. Representative Hicks is from Port Washington, L. I.

Mrs. ALICE [illegible] STONE, 62 years old, a water color artist, died yesterday at 726 Kenmore Place, Brooklyn. She was a daughter of Jeremiah D. Wadsworth, and was graduated from Hamilton Seminary. Mrs. Stone was a member of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the National Society of New England Women.

No connection with small houses using this name.

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Harlem Branch 2348 8TH AVE., NEAR 125TH ST.

NO CHARGE FOR ROOMS AND CHAPELS. P. W. RADCLIFFE, Pres. Tel. 125 Chelsea.

GILMORE.—Kathleen C., 1,866 62d St., Dec. 30. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

Meade Prompt, careful, considerate service, at the price you wish to pay. Non-sectarian. 1989 MADISON AVE. 'PHONE 3715 HARLEM.

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John W. Lyon Best Established. Economical. 125th St. Phone 1333 Harlem.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY 233 St. By Harlem Train and by Trolleys. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York. Lots of small size for sale.

The Woman Voter

What Will She Do With Her New Responsibilities?—Some of the Things She Must Learn—How Will She Set About Informing Herself?

With this issue THE NEW YORK TIMES *begins the publication of a series of articles intended to deal, not with the great abstract questions of government, but with the practical facts of politics. The series is primarily for the newly enfranchised women of New York, but it is not written from the standpoint of any separate interest of women voters apart from men voters. It will answer questions which many men voters do not understand; and the reason for addressing it to the woman voter is that, not knowing, she wants to know, while the man voter who does not know usually rests content with his ignorance.*

FIRST ARTICLE—HER AWAKENING.

Copyright, 1918, by the New York Times Company.

"What are you going to do with the vote now that you have it?" asked The Woman With a Sense of Duty.

"Use it just the way men have always used it," replied The Woman Who Lets Well Enough Alone.

The eyes of The Woman With a Sense of Duty flashed with anger.

"Men have a vote and don't know what a vote means!" she exclaimed. "They talk politics and haven't the faintest idea of the real meaning of politics. They elect men about whom they know nothing to discharge duties about which neither they nor the men elected know anything, and then sit back and puff out their chests and talk nonsense about the inestimably valuable privileges of the free American citizen as exemplified by themselves.

"Voters—fiddlesticks! Citizens—popycock! I tell you, practically every man whom I know deliberately shirks his responsibilities as a voter and yet has the incredible audacity to consider himself a good citizen. He honestly believes he is fulfilling his civic duties in a highly creditable manner, though the truth is that he is little, if any, better than the bum who gets free drinks at a saloon in exchange for his vote. At least the bum does the vote the honor of thinking it worth a swallow of whisky!"

"Aren't you a little hard on the average voter?" objected The Woman Who Lets Well Enough Alone.

"I am not!" snapped The Woman With a Sense of Duty. "Why, the average voter forms his attitude toward public questions—if what he forms may be dignified with the name of attitude—practically entirely with an eye to how his business may be affected. If some proposed measure appears to mean trouble ahead for his business, he exercises his inestimable privilege as an enfranchised freeman to vote against it. If it looks good for his business, this worthy disciple of Washington and Franklin and Jefferson votes for it. If the result of his vote may possibly affect some other man's business adversely, he whips himself into a smug belief that he is aiding the community against predatory interests and unloads ponderous platitudes on his wife when he gets home, and she bobs her head and says, 'You're right, John,' and goes on purling one and knitting two, while he is struck by her remarkable political discernment and wonders at it, she being only a woman!

"What is the opinion of the average banker regarding the Government? It depends entirely on how the Government's acts affect banking, or seem at the moment to affect it. And look at the average manufacturer! He watches Washington or Albany like a hawk when the attention of legislators is concentrated on matters affecting manufacturing interests and lavishes on Albany or Washington choice treasures of Billingsgate when it looks as if the remedying of an evil is to be achieved by way of his pocket. Poor man!—why can't the Government stop butting in and overhauling his private affairs and adding up his profits and chattering about the duty of big business toward the community? No wonder he is sometimes off his golf game for weeks!"

"But isn't the Government inclined to meddle too much with a man's private affairs?" asked The Woman Who Lets Well Enough Alone.

"It doesn't meddle half enough," answered the other. "The average man has the notion that everything he owns is of no concern to anybody else on earth, and he resents bitterly even the mildest questions as to how he got it and what he is doing with it. The idea that the Government of his country has any business whatever to show interest in his possessions makes him simply wild. The fact that he has amassed his wealth under the safeguard of the country's laws and fully expects every official from the Chief Justice of the United States to the policeman on the nearest beat to protect him and his possessions is quite beside the point.

"Have you ever stopped to analyze the attitude of the average man toward taxes? He looks upon schemes for taxing him very much as he would look upon a footpad's plan for knocking him on the head with a blackjack. If you talk to him abstractly about taxation, you won't get the idea that he is against it—oh, dear, no! He makes you believe that he thinks it one of the cornerstones of the elaborate system of which he is such a worthy upholder. You come away convinced that he is a public-spirited citizen. Yet the next minute he is in a frightful rage because some proposed taxation measure remotely threatens his pocket. Now, what kind of a citizen is such a man?"

"Taxes and things are very complicated, my dear," said The Woman Who Lets Well Enough Alone. "You must remember that."

"Complicated because men voters don't take the trouble to study them out! The average voter thinks that, if he began to investigate the matters on which he votes, he would be getting into politics, and politics, he knows, is something beneath the notice of a gentleman, something run by dishonest grafters. If you tell him that politics are run by grafters because he, who considers himself a gentleman, won't take the trouble to kick all the grafters out of politics—a power which the vote places in his hands—he will pooh-pooh and look at you pityingly, as if you were the village idiot, and change the subject tactfully and kindly because it is cruel to allow your little female intellect to grapple with such great he subjects.

"And yet it is more than likely that this man doesn't know a primary from a constitutional amendment, and won't go into a polling booth because it smells so strongly of cheap tobacco and is full of nasty germs which must not under any circumstances be permitted to congregate on a voter and gentleman. Why, rather than be such a voter I'd be a germ any day!

"Or let us assume that this respectable voter decides to favor the polls with a visit—probably because he is anxious to vote against some man who has uncomfortable ideas that respectable gentlemen should run their businesses for the good of the community. Well, first off, that Respectable Voter probably doesn't know where to register, so he goes to the nearest saloon and finds out. He gets out of the saloon as quickly as he can—full of germs, you know!—registers in a great hurry—registration places are so strong of bad tobacco!—and when the time comes solemnly votes in the column and under the emblem that will do his business the least harm and then goes forth among his fellowmen proud of the way in which he has fulfilled his civic duties.

"What is worse, he swells up intolerably about it and looks down with scorn on The Ignorant Voter. What has The Ignorant Voter done but the very same thing he has done? He is educated and The Ignorant Voter is ignorant, but haven't both of them voted solely according to their narrow conceptions of their own interests, and in what respect do they differ? Not in a single one, except that The Ignorant Voter found his way to the polling place with less difficulty.

"Why, the average man can't answer the simplest questions—ask him 'What is a Democrat?' and he will probably answer, 'A man who isn't a Republican,' and be annoyed at you if you hint that the answer is, so to speak, inadequate. What does he actually know about any public question? What does he know of even the tariff except in so far as it affects his own business? Can he tell you the name of his Congressman?

"Or, assuming that his political knowledge has soared to such heights that he actually does know who sits in Congress for his district, can he tell you the name of his Assemblyman? A hundred to one he can't. Does he even know what Assembly district he lives in?"

"Aren't you too excited?" asked The Woman Who Lets Well Enough Alone.

"I shan't get excited that way about voting and politics. And if Henry got so wrought up I should have the doctor forbid; his going to the polling booths. Really, you mustn't get so wrought up. And don't frown at me so!"

"I can't help it," said The Woman With a Sense of Duty. "When I found that I could vote, I was tremendously elated and felt sure that men of my acquaintance, who had had the vote for years, would help me and tell me how to use it in the best interests of the community. But what did I find? It was like tearing aside a curtain and discovering, instead of intelligence and honesty and a sense of responsibility, a seething mass of indifference and ignorance. It made me doubt the uses of democracy.

"At first I was discouraged. I thought it would be futile to try to do anything about it. But then I set my teeth and told myself not to be a coward. I told myself that a vote was a sacred thing, to be used with reverence. I told myself that a woman must vote with her eyes open, with a grasp of the meaning of the things for which she voted; that because men voters had allowed things to go to the dogs through laziness or selfishness or inefficiency or downright worthlessness was no reason why women voters should do likewise.

"I'm going to find out what a Democrat is. I'm going to find out what a Republican is. I'm going to know what the tariff means. I'm going to learn how the Constitution can be amended. I'm going to find out how to have the streets better paved, and the schools provided with better teachers, and the red-light districts wiped out. I'm going to—"

"A sanatorium!" interrupted The Woman Who Lets Well Enough Alone. But the other was not to be sidetracked.

"You wait!" she warned. "I'm fixing my eyes on the future, which is full of golden possibilities for the woman voter, instead of on the past, which is full of the wrecks of golden opportunities piled up on its shores by the man voter. For a while I actually doubted whether, after all, democracy was preferable to autocracy. An autocratic Government, I said to myself, at least keeps its subjects from being indifferent to it by such little expedients as throwing them into jail or shooting them against a wall for speaking slightingly of it, whereas a democratic Government is so keen on being democratic that men only bother their heads about it when it interferes with their business!

"But afterward I decided that it was the duty of women voters to remedy matters. And when I say women voters I include myself and yourself and the lady around the corner and the one in the apartment below us! I'm not one of those who believe, as thousands upon thousands do, that reforms should be proposed and carried out by a strange kind of person, almost as remote as a Martian, known as a reformer, and that it no more behooves you or me to dabble in reform than to distribute mail or collect street car fares or fasten a flagpole on a church steeple. None of that sort of reasoning for me! I won't look upon myself as nothing more than an infinitesimal cog in an infinite machine—not while I have a vote!"

"And what do you propose to do first?" inquired The Woman Who Lets Well Enough Alone.

"Learn what a vote is!" replied The Woman With a Sense of Duty. "Learn how to use it. I'm going to search until I find men or women capable of teaching me, and then I'll sit humbly at their feet and take lessons. Perhaps I've been too severe with men—there may be more exceptions than I thought to the general run of men voters which I have tried to describe. So much the better if there are! I'll go to those who really have knowledge of politics and—which is more important still—respect for themselves as voters. Don't laugh at me! I'm going to help make democracy safe for the world! A nation that doesn't take voting seriously deserves to be Prussianized!"

Now, it may seem that she was in an extraordinarily fretful frame of mind; and the reader may be inquiring whether she was perpetually in a state of excitement over public questions. She was not; she was entirely normal and usually pacific, in spite of her Sense of Duty.

The indignation to which she had just given vent was the accumulated result of a long series of experiences. She had entered upon them placidly enough, even blithely; and surprise after surprise had gradually led her from bewilderment to anger, until she exploded to The Woman Who Lets Well Enough Alone. And what these experiences were will be summarized in THE NEW YORK TIMES tomorrow.

WOMEN PREDICT VICTORY IN CONGRESS

Dr. Shaw Confident That Suffrage Will Command Two-thirds of Vote in the House.

PLAN NEW DRIVE THIS WEEK

Leaders from All Parts of the Country Gathering at Capital to Push the Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Advocates of woman suffrage of both rival organizations are now preparing for a drive on Congress which will last until the suffrage resolution is voted upon in the House on Jan. 10.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw arrived here tonight confident that the amendment would command the necessary two-thirds vote. Other leaders from all over the country are on their way and Congressional delegations will be visited during the next week by women from their respective States.

Indications are that the North and West will give a larger vote to the amendment than last year. It is predicted that opposition from New York State will disappear, and the hostility that once existed among anti-Prohibition members is not apparent, since the passage of the Prohibition amendment. The women plan to make their concentrated attack upon the Congressmen from the South, who are almost unitedly opposed to the resolution.

This opposition is founded upon the race question. Congressmen representing the South say that while it is desirable to have "dry" States, even if that comes through national action rather than through State legislation, the South's problem would be increased by giving suffrage to women because of the negro question.

A canvass made by representatives of the National Woman's Party shows that all of New York State's members in the House except Representative Platt have declared in favor of the amendment. While many of them have declared themselves to be opposed to the amendment, they say that they cannot register their preference since the State has enfranchised women.

Indications are that the Republican Party leaders propose to play for the woman vote this year in the Congressional election, and this is worrying the Democrats in Northern and Western States. Representative Hilliard of Colorado, a Democrat, in a letter to Mrs. William Kent of the National Woman's Party Committee, discussing this phase of the situation, said:

"As a friend of suffrage, and wishing only its advancement, I am naturally gratified that so many Republican members have announced their purpose to vote for the amendment. I am hopeful that my Democratic brethren may not be blind to the party psychology of the situation. Any considerable opposition from the Democratic members would, I fear, prove harmful to Democratic candidates in some portions of the country, while general support would temper the political wind just enough, mayhap, to make sure of continued control in the House of Representatives."

The canvass made by the National Woman's Party shows that thirty members have been won over to suffrage. Twenty-one Democrats and nine Republicans who voted against the suffrage resolution in 1915 have declared that they will now support it. Some have been influenced by the war and hold that all questions causing unrest and friction must be settled. Another argument which has won over many is that suffrage is sure to come, as is evidenced in the election in New York. Men who hold these views and are opposed to woman suffrage by constitutional amendment have changed their views since they saw the adoption of the Prohibition amendment. Representatives of the North are anxious to have the amendment passed, so that the South, which wanted prohibition imposed upon unwilling States through a national amendment, may, perhaps, find itself in the same position in regard to woman suffrage.

While independent canvasses made before Congress went away on the holiday recess show that suffrage was not then strong enough to command the required two-thirds vote, suffrage leaders say that sentiment will have been changed by the activities of the women in the respective States during the holidays.

SUFFRAGISTS MEET TODAY.

Convention of New York City Women to be Held at Hotel Astor.

The annual convention of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party will be held at the Hotel Astor today. At the afternoon session, which will open at 2 o'clock, reports will be presented by Mrs. Rosalie Loew Whitney, City Chairman of Congressional Work; Mrs. F. Louis Slade, Chairman of the War Committee, and Mrs. F. Robertson Jones, Chairman of the Committee on Men and Measures. Addresses will be made by the Borough Chairmen—Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Manhattan; Mrs. H. Edward Dreier, Brooklyn; Mrs. David R. Rodgers, Queens; Mrs. Daniel A. Palmer, the Bronx, and Mrs. William G. Wilcox, Richmond. A plan of work, with educational and political features, will be presented to the convention, outlining the purposes of the City Party for 1918.

Between the afternoon and evening sessions a supper will be served. At the evening session a prominent Republican and a prominent Democrat will make speeches. Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the City Party, will make her annual address.

You may have "Acid-Mouth" and not know it

"Acid-Mouth" attacks your teeth secretly but surely. Don't delay fighting it until after you lose a tooth.

Begin *today* to use the dentifrice that counteracts "Acid-Mouth." That dentifrice is

PEBECO TOOTH PASTE

If you use Pebeco twice a day and visit your dentist twice a year, the chances are that your teeth will last you a lifetime. Doesn't that interest you?

Get a tube of Pebeco and learn how pleasant and refreshing a real dentifrice can be. A trial is worth while.

Pebeco is sold by druggists everywhere

Resinol

relieves irritation

Don't let that skin-trouble torment you any longer! Just spread a little Resinol Ointment over the sick skin and see if the inflammation does not disappear.

And—even more important—this soothing, healing ointment rarely fails to clear away promptly every trace of the unsightly, tormenting skin ailment unless it is due to some serious internal disorder.

Resinol Ointment usually gives even prompter results if the sore places are first bathed thoroughly with Resinol Soap and hot water.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap contain nothing that could injure or irritate the tenderest skin. They clear away redness and roughness, aid in removing dandruff. Sold by all druggists.

One Member gave $1,000,000
5,000,000 gave $1.00

The most important enterprise in the whole world today is the American Red Cross. It is binding up the wounds of Nations: to it have turned for help the Queen of Roumania and the starving Armenian peasant, the homeless French widow, the Belgian orphan—on it depend the lives of our own soldier boys somewhere in France. B. C. Forbes, the noted business writer, went down to Washington and personally interviewed Davidson, the man who gave up his partnership in J. P. Morgan & Co. to head this greatest of business corporations.

Read the "Colossus of Mercy" in the January

Get your copy Hearst's Magazine *At all Newsstands*

Operating Under Government Control

AT a time such as this when the food problem is so important, the public eye would normally be upon the facilities of Armour and Company. But in view of the fact that the Government has seen fit to restrict packers' earnings, producers and consumers alike must be doubly concerned as to whether or not Armour will be able to maintain established standards of service.

PRODUCERS want to be assured that there will be a market for their livestock which implies not merely its purchase but adequate facilities for its factoring into foods that they may get their fair proportion of the prices consumers pay.

Keeping Markets Going

CONSUMERS want to know that they will continue to be supplied with foodstuffs, delivered to them, no matter where they live, under the ideal, refrigerated conditions to which they are accustomed.

As is well known, all big businesses—Armour among the number—operate on borrowed capital and as borrowing capacity is based on earnings, it is natural that some doubt about future conditions should exist. For business men realize that under present conditions virtually every business—including Armour—needs about double the capital of a few years ago, because of raw material and labor costs.

In spite of restricted earnings, however, Armour and Company, firm in the conviction that patriotism demands the meeting of established obligations, will continue to do their best.

Even though the Government has fixed prices to the producer but does not guarantee any market to the packer, Armour will continue to keep markets open that producers' outlets may not become clogged. And despite the fact that during the past fiscal year, Armour paid producers some $150,000,000 more (47% increase) for livestock than they paid for the same total weight in 1915, two years before this country entered the war, responsibility to the public demands a continued delivery to them of the fullest possible values.

Giving War Service

ARMOUR will continue to render to both producers and consumers its war-time service at less than an ordinary peace-time percentage of profit on every dollar of turnover.

Although called upon to meet enormous demands from the Government and although the Armour organization will undoubtedly be forced to labor under greatly increased pressure, Armour and Company anticipate that their facilities will be adequate for the feeding of every household and the supplying of every dealer accustomed to looking to them for supply.

Armour's Quality Products

ARMOUR AND COMPANY
CHICAGO

DARTMOUTH QUINTET BOWS TO ATTACK OF CITY COLLEGE

CITY COLLEGE FIVE DOWNS DARTMOUTH

Led by Tichinsky, Local Passers Pile Up 44 to 14 Points Against Green.

The City College basket ball team administered a crushing defeat to the Dartmouth College five last night in the C. C. N. Y. gymnasium, rolling up a score of 44 to 14. Almost from the outset of play the local collegians were in the van and the margin of their advantage steadily increased despite the determined efforts of the rangy men from Hanover. At the end of the first period C. C. N. Y. was leading by a score of 27 to 7.

In every feature of basket ball the City College players were supreme. Although outweighed by many pounds they tore the Dartmouth defense to tatters and scored goals almost at will. Tichinsky was the leader of the Lavender forces. From any place on the floor he was formidable. He shot long goals with apparently the same ease as those from right under the Dartmouth net and the Hanover collegians were powerless to stop him.

It was evident after the first few minutes of the game that C. C. N. Y. was far superior to the rival five. The team work of the local collegians was almost perfect. They passed brilliantly and had no difficulty in making repeated sorties right up to the Dartmouth goal, from where it was easy to place a deft shot into the net. Dartmouth, while inferior to the City College team in passing, nevertheless did some clever work, but it went for naught because of atrocious shooting. The Hanover men simply could not find the net consistently and many opportunities were wasted.

Dartmouth, outclassed in the first half and fighting a losing struggle, still was able to put forth a determined bit of play in the second half of the match. Hutchinson, left forward for the greened several attacks on the C. C. N. Y. goal, and, while the scoring did not always materialize, still the aggressiveness served to halt the rapid progress of the C. C. N. Y. men. Also the Dartmouth defense stiffened and the local collegians were held to 17 points during this part of the fray.

The lineup:

C. C. N. Y.	Position.	Dartmouth.
Prejansky	L. F.	Hutchinson
Tichinsky	R. F.	Dean
Schmidt	C.	Merchant
Friedel	L. G.	Johnson
Holman	R. G.	Hauser

Substitutions—Dartmouth: Sample for Moriarity, Hutchinson for Sample, Sample for Hutchinson, O'Neil for Hutchinson, Mogridge for Sample, Larmen for Mogridge.

Goals from Field—C. C. N. Y.: Tichinsky, 11; Schmidt, 5; Prejansky, 2; Friedel, 2. Dartmouth: Hutchinson, 1; Dean, 2; Hauser, 1. Sample, 1. Goals from fouls—Prejansky, 6; Dean 3. Referee—Tom Thorp, Columbia. Umpire—Ed Thorp, De La Salle.

TO ADMIT YOUNG PLAYERS.

Seventh Regiment Tennis Club Plans to Take in Juniors.

It is probable that in the near future a number of juniors and boys will be admitted to membership in the Seventh Regiment Tennis Club. It has been the plan of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association during the last two years to foster the game among the younger players, and acting upon this idea King Smith, President of the Seventh Regiment Club, will advocate the carrying out of the plan with reference to his organization. The creditable showing which was made by the boys and the juniors in the recent championship events had much to do with crystallizing sentiment for their admission to the regimental tennis club. Some of those who may join the organization are Harold L. Taylor, runner-up for the national indoor junior championship to Edmund H. Hendrickson; Vincent Richards, the national boys' champion; Abraham Bassford, Jr., Frank M. Leighman, and Cecil Donaldson.

The Seventh Regiment players are making arrangements for the annual contest with the team of the Sixty-ninth Regiment in both singles and doubles. The event this year will be played on the courts of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. Some of the members of the latter tennis club who are expected to compete on the team are William J. Gallon, Harry J. Steinkampf, Ingo Hartman, William J. Young, and H. A. Salambier. According to present plans, the series of matches will take place the latter part of this month.

Several matches were scheduled in the Seventh Regiment championship tournament yesterday, but most of them were postponed. Several practice matches, however, were held, and in one of them William Cunningham, who claims the championship of Spain, the only American to gain that honor, was defeated by A. C. Postley. W. Dickson Cunningham, the former Yale Captain, defeated Robert McAllister at 7—5, 4—6, 6—4.

PLAYERS REFUSE LETTERS.

University of New Mexico War Eleven Sets a Precedent.

Informal teams in the various colleges as a war measure have occasioned a great deal of comment, both laudatory and derogatory, to the spirit in which the plan was adopted. A new angle to the question is to be found in the action of the football eleven of the University of New Mexico, which at the close of the season declined to accept the letters which were offered to the players.

This is regarded as a possible solution of the problem of distinguishing between the status of informal sport and 'Varsity representation. The University of New Mexico eleven played through its season in keeping with the recommendation of the national intercollegiate athletic body. When it came to awarding insignia to the men, George White, Captain of the team, said that the boys had not played up to the standard set in former years, since the war had taken away all the seasoned players, and that he did not think that letters should be awarded. The members of the team followed their captain's lead, relinquishing the right to the coveted prize for which all players strive.

In this way it is believed that the colleges may keep their standard of play intact and at the same time have an eleven without the brand "Informal" to represent the institution.

MANY PIN TEAMS NAMED.

Record Number of Bowlers to Compete in Annual Tourney.

Indications are that there will be more cities represented and more bowlers from each city, at the international bowling tournament, to be held in Cincinnati from Feb. 16 to March 10, than ever before participated in the big annual event of the American Bowling Congress. With the opening of the tourney still seven weeks off, there has already been a sufficient number of entries received to justify the assertion that the 1918 tournament will eclipse all previous meetings of the A. B. C. Chicago alone has pledged more than 100 teams, and many smaller cities that heretofore have been represented by two or three teams at the annual contests, are coming forward with double their usual number of entries.

Assurances also have been received that indicate a new mark for teams in the Woman's National Bowling Tournament, which will be held on the A. B. C. alleys immediately after the close of the men's contests. Conservative estimates place the number of woman's teams that will participate in the meeting at 75, and there is every reason to believe that this number will be surpassed.

McVOY HAS KEEN EYE.

Wins Handicap Shoot at New York A. C. Traps.

Trapshooters of the New York Athletic Club started the new year with what was scheduled to be a shoot at 200 targets at Travers Island traps yesterday afternoon. Owing to the small field and the fact that the light did not hold, the program was cut to a handicap at 100 targets.

Twenty-one gunners tied with full scores of 100 "kills" each. On the shoot off M. McVoy, Jr., won the first prize.

The scores:

M. McVoy, Jr., 147, 12—100; G. M. Thomson, 143, 13—100; J. P. Donovan, 151, 16—100; D. I. Bradley, 143, 20—100; H. H. Knight, 142, 25—100; T. J. McCahill, 141, 20—100; W. B. Ogden, 147, 18—100; Dr. Theilman, 140, 25—100; C. W. Billings, 137, 25—100; A. L. Burns, 147, 15—100; L. W. Thompson, 138, 22—100; T. H. Lawrence, 140, 20—100; G. E. Lembeck, 144, 18—100; R. R. Debacher, 129, 40—100; G. J. Corbett, 143, 15—100; R. L. Spotts, 148, 15—100; C. M. Leask, 140, 22—100; J. H. Vanderveer, 147, 18—100; A. W. Currie, 125, 35—100; W. S. Silkworth, 150, 15—100; W. C. Poertner, 122, 40—100; C. L. MacLeod, 119, 40—159; Dr. G. H. Martin, 143, 15—158; G. S. McCutcheon, 122, 25—157; D. S. McMahon, 142, 15—157; F. A. Baker, 128, 30—158; A. C. Bennett, 135, 20—155; C. Stein, 140, 15—155; N. Webb, 124, 30—154; W. R. Mahoney, 119, 35—154; F. J. Ham, Jr., 124, 18—152; H. H. Duden, 123, 25—148; E. H. Jones, 117, 25—142; E. R. DeWolfe, 97, 35—132; J. Fullerton, 104, 25—129; R. K. Spotts, Jr., 119, 25—127.

McCLURE VICTOR AT TRAPS.

Lakewood Sportsman Wins Laurel House Gun Club Event.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 1.—Archibald J. McClure of New York and Lakewood won the New Year's Day shoot here this afternoon at the Laurel House Gun Club traps. All competitors shot from scratch and considering the conditions McClure's score of 90 was excellent. Those scoring in the eighties were J. P. Cope, New York, 87; Andrew J. Murphy, Lakewood, 84; William Norton, Lakewood Country Club, 83; W. A. Mellon, New York, 82.

SHOOT TROPHY FOR MEDLER

Wins Bergen Beach Event from Small Field of Contestants.

There were only sixteen contestants on the firing line at the Bergen Beach traps yesterday. They competed in a fifty-"bird" merchandise shoot, with re-entries. Seven prizes were offered by the club.

C. S. Medler won the high scratch prize, with forty-seven out of a possible fifty targets. H. B. Munsie won the high handicap prize. The other handicap prizes were taken by H. D. Bergen, H. W. Voorhies, D. K. Morrell, D. S. Van Valor, and E. W. Voorhies in the order named.

The scores:

C. S. Medler, 47, 4—50; H. B. Munsie, 46, 4—50; H. D. Bergen, 42, 8—50; H. W. Voorhies, 45, 4—49; D. K. Morrell, 43, 6—49; D. S. Van Valor, 45, 4—49; E. W. Voorhies, 45, 4—49; J. S. Simonson, 44, 4—48; F. E. Hewens, 41, 6—47; A. Klesick, 44, 2—46; J. A. Howard, 38, 8—46; G. S. Remsen, 41, 4—45; J. S. Fanning, 45, 0—45; J. H. Howard, 42, 2—44; G. L. Yates, 33, 8—41; C. E. Winslow, 39, 0—39.

FERON OUTPLAYS BURNS.

Wins Squash Tennis Matches, but Loses at Squash Racquets.

Stephen J. Feron, squash tennis professional at the Harvard Club and former holder of the world's championship, defeated James Burns in a combined squash tennis and squash racquets match at the Rockaway Hunting Club yesterday. Feron proved himself the master in the squash tennis contest defeating his rival at 6—15, 15—5, 15—8. In squash racquets, a game Feron was playing for the first time, Burns forged to the front, winning in straight games at 15—6, 15—9. There were a number of long rallies in this event, one lasting for several minutes. A toss of a coin determined which game should be played in the decisive third contest. Feron won and chose squash tennis. Only one game was played, this resulting in a victory for the Harvard Club professional at 15—0.

BROWN ATHLETES ENLIST.

Men Wearing "B" to the Number of 39 in War Service.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 1.—Brown University has prepared statistics showing that athletes at the institution have been quick to respond to the call to arms. Undergraduates wearing the "B" of the college years 1916-17 and 1917-18 have enlisted to the number of thirty-nine.

Football leads the honor roll with 19 men. Baseball has given 7, wrestling 7, track 6, swimming 4, tennis 1. These figures, of course, do not include the large number of athletes, not letter men, who have also enlisted. The men and the services which they joined follow:

Football—Captain Parnum, '18, Lieutenant, 47th Infantry, Charlotte, N. C.; Captain Wade, '17, Tennessee National Guard; R. B. Ward, '17, Lieutenant, 302d Field Artillery, Camp Devens; H. H. Williams, '19, Sergeant, Medical Corps, Fort Wetherill, R. I.; M. S. Williams, Jr., '20, U. S. N. R. F., Boston, Mass.; W. N. Ormsby, '17, Ensign, Assistant Paymaster, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; Annan, '20, United States Aviation School, Ohio State University, Columbus, O.; E. L. Marshall, '19, Aviation Corps; DeVitalis, '20, Lieutenant, 101st Field Artillery, American Expeditionary Forces; Purdy, '18, U. S. Naval Reserves, Newport, R. I.; Jemail, (18, Ensign, U. S. N. R. F. Scout Patrol, New York; M. J. Donovan, '19, Camp Devens; T. N. Cosgrov, '19, Ensign, U. S. N. R., U. S. S. Kingfisher 76, New London, Conn.; A. C. Brooks, '20, Aviation; E. G. Armstrong, '20, Hospital Corps; C. J. Grabb, '20, Coast Artillery Corp., 16th Company, Fort Wetherill; R. H. Nichols, '19, Coast Artillery Corps, 10th Company, Fort Wetherill; H. K. Gordon, '19, Aviation; R. H. Thayer, '21, Bellevue Hospital Unit.

Baseball—R. D. Feinberg, '17, Corporal, Coast Artillery, Fort Wetherill; F. C. Richards, '17, U. S. N. R. F., Newport; R. T. Davison, '17, U. S. Ambulance Corps, Allentown, Penn.; M. J. Donovan, '19, Camp Devens; (football) W. N. Ormsby, '17, Ensign, Assistant Paymaster, U. S. N., Washington; H. Robertson, '19, 102d Field Artillery, American Expeditionary Forces; W. A. Murray, '18, Quartermaster Corps.

Track—G. C. Ames, '19, U. S. Ambulance Corps, Allentown, Penn.; E. M. Murphy, '19, Coast Artillery, Fort Wetherill; R. A. Armstrong, '17, Coast Artillery, Fort Wetherill; M. E. Carder, Sp. U. S. Ambulance Service, Allentown, Penn.; P. H. Keough, '17, Ensign, U. S. N. R.; M. P. White, '19, Coast Artillery, Fort Wetherill.

Swimming—H. Dec. Williams, '17, (Captain) Coast Artillery, Fort Wetherill; A. H. Flint, '16, Chief Boatswain's Mate, U. S. N. R. F., Newport, R. I.; R. W. Greene, '20, Aviation Corps; W. B. Shaw, '20, U. S. N. R.

Wrestling—R. B. Ward, '17, Lieutenant, 302d Field Artillery, Camp Devens; R. A. Armstrong, '17, Coast Artillery, Fort Wetherill; L. R. Taber, '17, American Ambulance Service; France; W. B. Miller, '17, R. O. T. C., Fort Oglethorpe, Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. James, '17, Ambulance Service, Allentown, Penn.; D. T. Colley, '18, Lieutenant, 104th United States Infantry, American Expeditionary Forces; H. L. Vota, '19, U. S. N. Hospital, Newport, R. I.

Tennis—G. C. Ames, '19, Ambulance Service, Allentown.

Novice Road Run Postponed.

The cold weather and the slippery condition of the streets caused the officials of the Hollywood Inn A. A. of Yonkers to postpone their scheduled four-mile novice road race yesterday. E. Wetmore Kinsley of the Registration Committee of the local A. A. U. advised the officials to abandon the race temporarily because of the danger to which the athletes would be exposed. It was decided to hold the race on Lincoln's Birthday.

Harvard Sprinter Has Appendicitis.

AYER, MASS., Jan. 1.—Lieutenant Edward Teschner, former Harvard sprinter and captain of the track team, will be unable to represent Camp Devens, as planned, in the Millrose Athletic Association track meet in New York on January 23. He will undergo an operation for appendicitis some time this week. Teschner had been selected as a member of the relay team.

IMP SHOWS SPEED IN RED BANK RACE

Sickels Sails Ice Yacht to Victory in Five-Mile Brush with Daisy.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 1.—In her first trial spin of the season the former championship ice yacht Imp, owned by I. T. Straus of Newark and West End, N. J., today showed her old time speed. In a five-mile race against Capt. Edward Asay's Daisy, the Imp, handled by Commodore Ralph Sickels and Joseph Boskey, won handily. About twenty ice yachts of various sizes were out on the river.

Commodore Sickels, who will sail the Imp in the Independent vs. North Shrewsbury club races for the American championship pennant was much pleased over the yacht's performance with its new sails and runners.

Miss Isabelle Mulvey of Newark, who pilots ice yachts, as well as some of the more experienced skippers, was out sailing in R. B. McDermontt's new boat, Let's Go, and took Lieut. Russell Bonynge of South Orange out for his first ice boat ride. Lieut. Henry Voorhees of Detroit, Mich., who expects soon to sail for France, was a guest of H. C. Page of Newark in the latter's O. U. Miss Agnes Mulvey also enjoyed her first spin with her sister at the tiller, and Egbert Chandler of Nutley was another guest at the Independent Club.

For the first time in eight years both the Moonlight, owned by Reuben White, and Robert S. Johnson's Gull, sailed down to the Oceanic Bridge and returned. These boats with the Brownie and Zero II were to race to the bridge and return, a distance of two miles, but a calm during the afternoon prevented the scheduled event. The point races between boats of the Independent fleet were also called off for that reason. Some of the college boys home for the holidays played a spirited game of hockey, the Reds defeating the Blues 5 to 4. There were many skaters on the river, including Signal Corps soldiers from Camp Vail.

JACK FROST FIRST HOME.

Captain O'Brien's Ice Yacht Leads Field at Long Branch.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 1.—Captain James O'Brien's Jack Frost, an old-time favorite in ice yachting circles, won the Commodore's cup race of the Long Branch Ice Boat and Yacht Club today. The race was over the club's ten mile triangular course. The biggest crowd of the season, including many New York enthusiasts, witnessed the race. The X. L. N. C. broke her main sheet block on the first lap. The Jack Frost was never headed, turning the winning stake in 21:55. The X. L. N. C. was second in 23:38 and the Princeton third in 25:33.

The summaries:

Yachts.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Jack Frost	3:00:07	0:22:07
X. L. N. C.	3:10:15	0:23:03
Princeton	3:12:45	0:25:33

DATE FOR RELAYS IS SET.

Meadow Brook Games to be Held in Philadelphia March 8 and 9.

The Meadow Brook Club of Philadelphia will hold a two-day series of track and field competitions for members of the army and navy, with a scattering of special events for registered A. A. U. athletes, at Philadelphia on March 8 and 9. Practically the entire program will be turned over to enlisted men. The officials of the meet are planning to promote an intercollegiate relay race between the athletes of Yale and Harvard. Invitations for this event have been sent to the athletic authorities of both institutions.

The relay championships of the army, navy, and aviation corps will be decided at the meet, and in a series of three special events, which will be held on the last day of the meet, it is expected that such stars as Earl Eby, the Chicago A. A. middle distance runner; Joe Higgins, the former Holy Cross College athlete, and others equally prominent in track and field athletics, will be seen in competition.

It is proposed to hold a number of handicap races and the preliminary heats in the army, navy, and aviation corps relay championship contests on the opening day, and the finals of the relay title events, with three special races for A. A. U. athletes, on the closing day.

Gilmore Leads at Traps.

Eight members of the Millrose Gun Club of Bath Beach spent their holiday at the traps yesterday competing for the Rice trophy. The small field was led by A. Gilmore, whose string, with a handicap of 2, showed 22 breaks. R. Roberts, with a handicap of 3 and a total of 21, was second, and James McDonald, handicapped at 4, was third with 20.

Five Shoot at Bayside Traps.

Only five men faced the traps of the Bayside Yacht Club in the New Year's shoot yesterday. W. C. Poertner won the 75 clay bird scratch event, with Ray Garvin second. William H. Johns was third and John Johns fourth. J. Lawrence won the 50 clay bird event, breaking 22 in the first string and 21 in the second.

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ARROW FORM-FIT COLLARS
ARE CURVE CUT TO FIT THE NECK AND SHOULDERS.

Tires—"Economy" Sale
Greatest Assortment of Last Makes.
Saving You 20% to 60%
Will Meet and "Beat" All Prices.
Tubes, Two for Price of One!
"Our Prices Scare Our Competitors."
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.,
1,768 Broadway, near 57th St.

TOUHEY OUTPOINTS ELM.

Paterson Boxer Clearly Defeats Rival in Boxing Bout.

Tommy Touhey, the red-haired lightweight of Paterson, N. J., yesterday afternoon impressed a comparatively small crowd at the Pioneer Sporting Club with the easy and convincing manner in which he outpointed Tommy Elm, a lightweight rival, also of New Jersey, in their ten-round bout. The crowd was small, but what was missing in size was made up for in the amount of noise made in urging the boxers to further efforts. The contest was full of action from the opening to the final bell.

There were no weights announced, but the boxers appeared evenly matched in all respects except ability to hand out and assumilate punishment. In this regard Touhey excelled his rival, and won the bout with ease. In the opening two rounds Elm showed up strongly, and with speed that made Touhey look novice-like in comparison, outpointed the red-haired lad from Paterson. Elm jabbed, cuffed, and hooked Touhey, and alternated this attack with a heavy borbardment to the body when the boxers were locked at close quarters.

With the third round the tide of battle began to turn, and Touhey showed to advantage. He consistently pounded away at Elm's body with smashing right and left hand blows, until the latter weakened under the punishment. Then Touhey shifted his attack to the face and brought the blood from Elm's nose and mouth with hard and accurate left and right hand blows.

As the bout progressed Elm tired under Touhey's attack, and after the fifth session he held to save himself. Touhey never changed pace except to shift his attack from the body to the face, and continued to the final bell to pound Elm in workmanlike fashion.

In the other ten-round session Shamus O'Brien, a Yonkers boxer, outpointed Fighting Joe Hyland, a veteran of the east side. This contest was rather uninteresting because of the absence of any scientific or effective aggressive work in the efforts of either boxer.

LOCAL BOXERS WIN BOUTS.

Callahan and Lynch Succeed in Philadelphia Events.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1.—New Year's boxing bouts at Philadelphia sporting clubs did not result in any sensational upsets. At one club Frankie Callahan of Brooklyn and Eddie Wagond, Philadelphia, fought a draw; Johnny Lynch, New York, knocked out Andy Burns, Philadelphia, in the third round, and Joe Tuber, Philadelphia, had the better of his bout with Johnny Roamer, New York.

At another club Babe Picalo, New Orleans, outclassed Johnny Mahoney, Hazleton, Penn., and Leo Houck, Lancaster, Penn., had the better of a bout with Chuck Wiggins of Indianapolis.

LYNCH TO MEET HERMAN.

Local Bantamweight Will Box Champion on Jan. 23.

Joe Lynch, the promising New York bantamweight boxer, who is looked upon as one of the country's leading contenders for championship honors, will soon have a chance at the title now generally conceded to Pete Herman, the New Orleans boxer. Lynch's manager, Edward Mead, has announced that he has matched the local lad with Herman for a fifteen-round bout to be held at the Pickwick A. C., Baltimore, on Jan. 23. The bout will be to a decision. Lynch has agreed to weigh in at 118 pounds, while Herman will be permitted to come in at catchweights.

Griffiths and Downey Draw.

AKRON, Ohio, Jan. 1.—Johnny Griffiths and Bryan Downey fought a terrific twelve-round draw here this afternoon. Both men were badly cut up at the end of the battle.

Britton Defeats Duffy.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Jack Britton outpointed Jimmy Duffy of Lockport in a ten-round boxing bout here today. Both men weighed 145 pounds.

SUCCESS ACHIEVED BY POULTRY SHOW

Government Officials Vote Annual Exhibition a Help in War Matters.

Representatives of the Department of Agriculture of the United States last night voted the annual Madison Square Garden show of the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association a financial and artistic success. After five days of good attendance and unusual exhibitions of the feathered tribes the show closed with the announcement above and the added statement from Charles D. Cleveland, Secretary of the association, that the thirtieth anniversary of the organization would be held from Dec. 27 to 31 inclusive, this year.

The zero weather had less effect on the birds exhibited than it did on the spectators who thronged the Garden while Wellington, which holds the egg-laying record of the country, seemed to thrive on the cold, notwithstanding she was brought up in California. The exhibit of the show and her long trip across the continent failed to help her record, as she did not produce an egg during the show, but the American Light Brahma Club considered itself repaid by the exhibition of the record hen, because of the many friends she won for that breed of egg layers.

All the winners of the $15,000 given as prize money received their money from the Treasurer of the association during the afternoon. After the end of the evening session exhibitors began the removal of their birds to the home yards. Automobiles and automobile trucks were used to transport the valuable fowl. All the larger exhibitors, who have taken the bulk of the prizes, including W. B. Thompson, of Amenia, N. Y., with Barred Plymouth Rocks; D. W. Young, of Malone, N. Y., with White Leghorns, and Lester Tompkins, of Concord, Mass., booked their specials for the next show before leaving with their exhibits. Charles A. Phipps, of Homestead Farm, Weyland, Mass., who donated a pen of five Belgian Campines for a tobacco fund, was a large winner with this breed.

The exhibition more than fulfilled its first mission in this war year, as it was taught by its exhibits and educational department, with the co-operation of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural College, etc., the importance of a national effort to increase the supply of poultry and poultry products. The United States Signal Corps, through its exhibit of homing pigeons, brought home to the public and the pigeon breeders the value of messenger pigeons to the American army. One result will be an immediate increase in the number of homing pigeon breeders.

A visitor was a French military attaché, who was seeking information relating the supply available of fowls and barnyard fowls for shipment to France to relieve a shortage in those to the war.

The last feature of the show was the release of the Governors Island flock of homing pigeons that had been in the exhibit of the United States Signal Corps. Major Frank J. Griffin, who is in charge of the Army homing pigeon bureau, loosed the birds at the Garden, and, despite the cold and the darkness, it is said they would fly to their home loft within ten minutes.

Janowski Near Victory.

Scoring his fourth victory in succession in his match with C. Jaffe at the New York City Chess Club yesterday Janowski, the French chess champion, notched his ninth victory in a total of seventeen games played, thereby getting within one point of the total of which he needs to win the match. Janowski had the black side of a double attack by Lopez and, by a clever move at his twenty-fourth turn, forced the win of Lawn.

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Everything for the South-bound Trunk!

Straw hats! Golf caps. White flannels. Light weight serges. White Oxfords. "Gymkhana" golf and tennis shoes. Sporting Goods.

For fickle Florida weather—light weight *"Scotch Mist" overcoats.

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For those of us who stay here in the Cold—warm, all-wool overcoats with big turn-up collars.

Furs. Arctics.

Scotch knit jackets. Sweaters. Woolen mufflers and gloves.

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"Turner for Concrete"

Map number of Mid-Week Pictorial of New York Times: All news stands: Jan. 2d: 10 cents a copy: 8 pages maps all war fronts, also 16 pages rotogravure etchings of scenes in war zones.—Advt.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

Announce, Beginning Today, an Important

Sale of 2,400 Men's Derbies and Soft Hats at $1.95

¶ One thousand soft hats from regular stock that have been selling at $3, including a good assortment of those rough-finish hats that are so much in demand (as *illustrated*), together with

1,400 Derbies in Advance Spring Shapes

¶ These are "seconds" of hats from a maker who never manufactures a derby to sell for less than $4. Most of them are a trifle light in weight, which is the only reason for their being termed "seconds." At $1.95 they are corking good values, and should move in record time.

None sent C. O. D., Exchanged or on Approval

Saks & Company
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Announce a Remarkable Offering of

Chauffeurs' Fur-Lined Overcoats Special at $59.50

¶ Large, roomy Black Kersey Overcoats lined with Black Manchurian Dog and embellished with large collar of Persian Lamb.

Also Chauffeurs' Fur-Lined Driving Coats at $39.50

¶ Heavyweight Oxford Grey overcoatings and lined with Beaverized Sheep pelts. Large collars are of natural Wombat. Splendid values.

Auto Apparel Dept., Sixth Floor.

Fur Coats for Men Specially Priced

Fur Coats and Fur-Lined Coats reduced in price at a time when advances in price are more in order—extraordinary values.

Muskrat Lined Coats, Special at $48.50
With genuine Persian Lamb Collar.

Persian Lamb Collar Coats Special at $65.00
Full-cut black Kersey coats lined with Muskrat.

Muskrat Lined Coats, Special at $68.00
Our own exclusive double breasted model. Made of heavy black or gray overcoating with full Persian Lamb, Beaver or Hudson Seal Collar.

Other Coats Specially Priced from $85 to $250

Sale of Motor Lap Robes
$30, $35 & $45 Robes Special at $27.50
$22, $25 & $28 Robes Special at $19.50
$15, $16 & $19 Robes Special at $11.50

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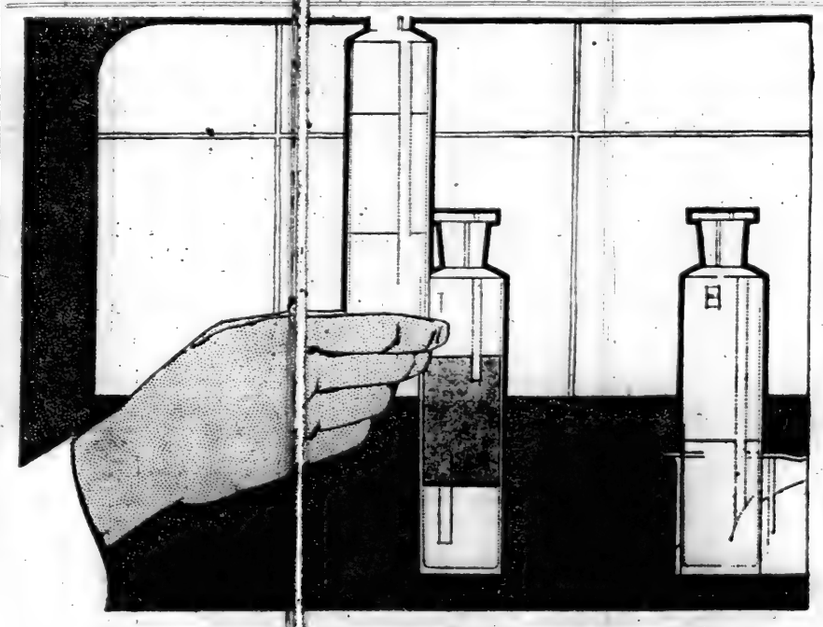

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You will never find injurious impurities in Tydol—the new economy gasoline. Every gallon of Tydol sold passes the "Doctor" test. In the "Doctor" test, a sample of Tydol is shaken with a solution of sodium plumbate. If a dark ring forms between the two layers, or any discoloration appears, Tydol is again processed till all trace of impurities is removed. *No injurious sulphur compounds in Tydol.*

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OUR NATIONAL DEBT IS $5,615,000,000

More Than Five Times Greater Than It Was When We Entered the War.

ONLY 21 1/2% OF OUR WEALTH

Year's Disbursements for Army, Navy, and Shipping Fell Far Below Estimates.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The United States enters the new year with a national net debt of $5,615,000,000, more than five times greater than when it entered the war nine months ago, but only one-third of the debt which promises to develop by the first of next year. The debt per capita is about $51, and the percentage of debt to estimated national wealth is 2½ per cent.

The treasury financial summary, issued today for the first time since last June 30, shows that actual disbursements during the first half of the fiscal year have fallen far below the estimates, particularly for the military establishment. An enormous prospective increase in war department expenses, for munitions and materials contracts to be fulfilled in the Spring, will raise the Government outlays at that time, but officials feel some doubt that ordinary disbursements will reach the $12,316,000,000 estimated for the fiscal year, ending next June 30.

The actual outlay for the military establishment up to Dec. 1 was $1,311,000,000, the estimated outlay for the whole fiscal year is $8,720,000,000. The navy spent $426,000,000, and the estimate for the year is $1,360,000,000. Shipping board expenditures were $118,000,000, while the year's estimate is $600,000,000.

Each of these three principal departments has outstanding contracts for which big expenditures will have to be made within the remaining half of the fiscal year, however, and the aggregate of these is the uncertain element which makes it impossible to determine at this time precisely how many additional issues of Liberty Bonds must be issued in between now and next June 30.

Great as the national debt seems to this country, whose debt before the war was only a little past the billion dollar mark, it is only about one-fourth that of either Great Britain, France, Russia, or Germany. The debt of all of America's Allies is about $84,600,000,000, or 71 per cent. of the estimated wealth of those nations, while the Central Powers debt is about $40,000,000,000, or one-5 per cent. of their estimated wealth.

Denman Demands a Hearing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—William Denman of San Francisco, former Chairman of the Shipping Board, arrived in Washington today to seek a hearing before the Senate Commerce Committee, investigating the Government's shipbuilding program. Mr. Denman objects to statements made by some of the witnesses concerning the early activities of the board and his controversy with General Goethals.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Jan. 1.—Charters filed: Harriman Manufacturing Co., munitions of war, $10,000,000; A. W. Britton, S. B. Howard, G. A. Reilly, all of New York.

The Penn Ohio Corp., $7,000,000; C. L. Rinehinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

Prairie State Oil Co., $7,000,000; C. L. Rinehinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

Dura Shaft Corp., New York, from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000.

The Plate Shaft Corp., New York, from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000.

Guaranteed Ship Corp., New York, from $1,000,000 to $200,000.

DEFICIENCY WAR BUDGET.

$1,338,000,000 Asked for the Army, Navy, and Food Administration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—An urgent deficiency appropriation of approximately $1,338,000,000 for the army, navy, food administration and other Government war work will be asked of Congress soon after the holiday recess.

The largest item for the army, will include $700,000,000 for the Quartermaster Corps for supplies; $450,000,000 for ordnance, and $143,000,000 for engineers.

The Department of Agriculture will call for $6,000,000 for the purchase of seeds to be sold to farmers for replenishing the nation's crops, in addition to $5,500,000 provided for the same purpose in the food survey law.

The Food Administration will ask for $2,000,000, to make a total of $4,500,000 available to it for the current fiscal year, in addition to amounts allotted from the President's hundred-million-dollar fund.

The Navy Department already has asked for $35,000,000 deficiency appropriation.

Besides these appropriations the War Department already has asked $1,123,000,000 additional to the regular estimates already submitted.

HELD AS WIFE MURDERER.

Louisville Physician Unable to Account for Her Death.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 1.—Dr. Harry H. Lewis, a well-known physician here, is in the Jefferson County Jail tonight charged with the murder of his wife, Mrs. Susan Lewis, following the finding today of her body on the floor of her bedroom in her home. The discovery was made by Dr. Edwin T. Bruce, who went to the Lewis home in answer to a telephone call from a neighbor, who said that she had been informed by Dr. Lewis that his wife was dead.

Dr. Bruce found Mrs. Lewis's body in a kneeling position on the floor with her head and arms pillowed on a couch. Because of the disordered state of the room, he said, and because of Dr. Lewis's apparent inability to give a coherent account of what had taken place, he immediately called Acting Coroner Kamnerer. Dr. Lewis, he said, was apparently under the influence of either liquor or drugs.

Dr. Lewis was placed under arrest by the Acting Coroner, and the body of Mrs. Lewis was removed to the morgue, where an autopsy disclosed that death was the result of strangulation.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means certain or against.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Chambers—Finch, J., at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Finch, J.—Motion calendar.
Dorn(Sowerby—Island Inv Corp.
Mueller-Mueller—Dickson.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Finch, J.—
Golden(Golden.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J.—No day calendar.
PART II.—Finch, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—.....J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business. Motions:
Estate of—Adoption:
I. M. Eisenberg, Florence Nager by W. J. and Mary Carnhuff.
R. F. Griffin, Jr.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Schneider(Bailey—Ely Neumann.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Michael Struth (Joseph Fasella—Alexander N. Zinke, Augusta A. Wurm(Zumbuehl—Herbert C. Knox. Louis Johnson(Frederick S. Jandorf et al.—Florence J. Sullivan.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL AND SPECIAL TERMS.—Clark, J.—Court opens and calendars called at 10 A. M., Jan. 7. Counsel are requested to answer the call of the calendar, as both the Trial and Special Term calendars will be called through at the opening of court. Pleadings must be handed to the Clerk at least one day before trial.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.
Bhuch(Tug R G Townsend.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 225, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn. —Equity calendar.
Furst et al(Lefstein & Rosenfeld et al.
Curtis Aeroplane(Jamin Co et al.
Kapner & Weinstein(Isidore Bock et al.
Broadway Music Corp(Fulton Auditorium.
Harms et al(McDonald
Shapiro, Bernstein(Holtz Amus Co.
Harms et al(Marsh Gras Theatre Co.
Shapiro, Bernstein(Goldman.
Feist, Inc(Superman Amus Co.
Same(Fulmer.
Witmark et al(Fischer et al.
Harms et al(Colonnade Theatre Co.
Egner, as trustee(Parahelsky Bros.
Gray(Simplex Photo Products Co.
Yetman, as trustee(Wilson et al.
Kent, as trustee(Katz
Castrilho, as trustee(Russeo et al.
Shapiro, Bernstein(Arkin
Baylet & Sons(Handweber.
Corrugated Fibre Co(Paper Working M.
Ewald, as trustee(Imgram.
Shapiro, Bernstein Co(Robbin & Colen.
Harms et al(Dean Amus Co.
Witmark & Sons et al(Swirsky.
Feist, Inc(Schwank.
Harms et al(Cleveland Amus Co.
Shapiro-Bernstein Co(Putland.
Harms et al(Super.
Waterson, Berlin & Snyder(Title.
Feist, Inc(Grau.
Same(Same.
Amer Ammonia Co(Columbia Chem Wks
Boedanffy (Internatl Cork Co.
Same(Wendt.
Same(Steinman.
Same(Lasbus.
Same(Vaitlekauskas.
Same(Lucy Asiche.
Same(May Brown.
Same(Brown & Ano.
Same(Stonemason.
Same(Forsythe.
Same(Nardilla.
Same(Goldberg et al.
Same(Hufcut.
Same(Smith et al.
Same(Goerger.
Same(Ella Zarza.
Same(Ponosuk.
Same(Trum et al.
Same(Weifenbach.
Same(Newman.
Same(Loretto Decreney.
Same(Bandbury.
Same(Bondero.
Same(Cambello.
Same(Wachtel.
Same(Halferich.
Same(Hallis.
Same(Land & ano.
Same(D) Benedetto.
Same(J. Lais and Mollie Jindelowitz.
Same(Cohen.
Same(Ferraro.
Same(Miller.
Same(Tamberino
Same(Melver.
Same(Harkin.
Same(Wintringham.
Same(Stetzer.
Same(Saeger et al.
Same(Friegel.
Same(Solomon
Same(Rudolf.
Same(Bronhoff.
Same(Nagle.
Same(Kalter.
Same(Embrahle.
Same(Lagano.
Same(Prager. Whittholm Mfg. Co. F.
Same(Kittay.
Same(Cianchetta.
Same(Rosen & W.
Same(Pakas.
Same(F. Post Maher.
Same(Lippmann.
Same(Chedister
Same(Joseph Fetzer.
Same(Mary Fetzer.
Same(Cohen.
Same(Chas.)
Same(Phillips & T.
Same(Hannan & T.
Same(McLaughlin & Twonger.
Same(Lewis & T.
Same(Cocha.
Same(Hennig.
Bond
Same(Keller.
Fuller(SS Beneliegh. (c).
Calymunios(Nat Steam Nav Co, Ltd. of G.
Graf(Wemnic Co.
Glamzo(Harresford.
Ferrero(Carl Steve doring Co et al.
Bushey & Sons(Ila. (S) ex rel Cohen(Bell.
Same ex rel Fisher(Same.
Same ex rel Gazzola(Condr Camp Ft Totten.
Same ex rel Warm(Bell.
Same ex rel Berman(Same.
Same ex rel Cilluffo(same
Hendrickson(Williams, Bankers' Trust Co(Goldberg.
Dahlgren(Harburger.
Re Stark & Co.
Jenkin(Jenkin.
Bloomingdale(Weiler.
Agence Francaise(Williams.
People ex rel Barnenko(Old Mount Diet Distributing Co.
Dunham(Dunham.
Green(Gerity.
Green(Chartreee.
PART II.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—No day calendar.
PART IV.—Recess.
PART VI.—Recess.
PARTS V., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.
PART III.—No day calendar.
PART XIV.—Recess.
PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XV., XVI., XVII. and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Tobalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate.
Henry P Seymour, Josefo Witzel
TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Mendelson(Mendelson, David Cooper & Co(Chipman Sons, Inc.
Dimond(Einstein.
Franklin Trust Co(Millis(Smart Set Spec Cloth.
Lamado & Son(Eugen Askin
Neumaier Co.
Goldberg(Gt East Cap
Weingarten(Golbolin.
Laitin(Un Merch Rty.
Friedman(Kerstan.
Hencken & W(Simons
Laitin(Un Merch Rty.
Keeny(Lippmann.
Karp(Richards.
Finkelstein(Hanshman
Valenta(Rica.
Cimilluca(Cohen.
PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Matter of Flannery—William Bondy.
SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Matter of Turner—Richard J. D. Keating. Matter of Waldeman—Richard J. D. Keating. Matter of Castle Drug Co.—Emanuel B. Cohen Matter of Proffer—Phoenix Ingraham.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Matter of Hersey(Anna Wood—Harry A. Goidel. Margarette E. Griffith(Charles I. Weinstein—Franklin Leonard. Abraham L. Tamor(Lorretta Corp.—The Hon. Samuel Strasbourger, Isaac Bell(Josef Gertner Timothy O. McCarthy, N. Y. Sav. Bank(Eric Kaufman—Isaac Gutman.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—At 10 A. M.
Tompkins(Patchogue Mfg Co.
Re Saratoga Av.
McConnell(Helwig.
Duffy(Duffy.
Lesser(N Y Mun Ry.
Re 62d St.
Famuels(Samuels.
Nathan(Nathan.
Krinsky(N E RR Co.
Rg Leibowitz.
Carson(L I RR Co.
Klash(Klash.
Wallach(Greenhut Co.
Weenick(Kling.
Rickard(Crane Co.
Renner(N Y Mun Ry.
PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS.—Ketcham S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of—Estates of—
William R. Owens, Ann McCloskey.
Mary Reilly, Cecilia K. Hollander.
Accounting of: Hannah Berkowitz.
Thomas Werner, Agnes L. Crawford.
Joel Aronson, Henry Oehrig
James McCormack.

County Court.

CIVIL.—No day calendar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Tompkins, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Deeves(Motor Realty Co, Inc.
Also for the hearing of motions.
Quimby(City of White Plains, (2.)

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clark, P. J., Laughlin, Scott, Dowling, and Smith, JJ.—At 2 P. M.—Enumerated motions.
Bowie-Dash Rty Co(Title Guar, &c, Co.
Re Flatauer.
Joseph(Casalaro.
Lewey(Ross Waist Co.
Re Valet.
Harlem(N Y Cent RR.
Knight(Emmons Bros.
Ganowitz(Travers Co.
May(2d Av. RR.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Blasius(Hartford Fire Ins Co.
People(Callahan.
Berger(Berger.
Knof(Naftel.
Wangrow(Wangrow.
Stark(Cantor.
Pfeg(N Y Rys.
O'Donnell(Sheriff, N Y County.
Skene(Nick.
Currier(Richardson.
Ramsey(Seeg.
Currier(Richardson, (2).
Re Glassberg.
Byrne(Diaz.
Carlone(42d St. Man, &c. Ry.
Landy(Silverman.
Raynor(McColgan.
Dulc(Western Union Tel Co.
Trundle(James Beggs & Co.
Knight & De Mico(Lewis.
Wiemers(Am Fid Co.
Mahon(Equit Tr Co.
Friedman(Soslow.
Boy Scouts of Am(US Boy Scouts.
Eastern Products Co(Tenn Coal, Iron & RR.
Smith(Smith.
People ex rel Kofler(Nosis.
Lewis(Kurzman.
Remington Arms Co(Cotton.
Gurdin(Stieglitz.
Buechmin(Fox.
Ackerman(Hennsley & Co, Ltd.
Re CNY. (W 44th St Co.)
Haney(Eldorado Rty.
Stursberg(Levine.
Manierre(Schiffer.

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RAILROADS UNDER GOVERNMENT.
The passing of the railroads for the time under Federal control and the results discussed in The Annalist this week. On all newsstands, 10 cents—$4 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

RESORTS.

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If you were in Colorado Springs today you could be playing golf in your shirt sleeves, picnicking in the mountains, motoring over smooth, dry roads, enjoying life outdoors in the golden sunshine. Temperature at noon yesterday, December thirty-first, was fifty-three degrees. During December there were ten days with one hundred per cent. sunshine and only four were cloudy. Average temperature at noon for the month was forty-four degrees and there was less than an inch of snowfall. If you want to avoid the rigors of winter, if you need a change of climate, come to this land of sunshine for *The Rest that Repairs*. Write today for photographic record of one hundred consecutive winter days and for other illustrated books which will be sent free on request.

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BUSINESS ACTIVITY STAYS AT TOP NOTCH

Lines Doing War Work Quickly Absorb Labor Released Elsewhere.

ECONOMY RULE OF TRADE

Pierre Jay, Chairman of Board of Federal Reserve Bank, Reviews Conditions at Close of Year.

Business developments during the last month have been along the line of further curtailment of industries regarded as non-essential, with a continued increase of intensive activity in the essential products, says Pierre Jay, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in his monthly review of business conditions. Activity in lines doing war work, he observes, has led to the ready absorption of labor released in lines which show decreasing output, and the general level of business activity can hardly be said to have changed, as it has for months past been at full capacity.

"In many cases factories have been able to change their product to adjust themselves to the war situation," says Chairman Jay, who points out that the automobile industry furnishes a notable illustration. "Companies making both pleasure cars and trucks have concentrated their efforts on trucks and are running to fullest capacity, with orders booked far ahead, so that their output is in excess of the pre-war production. Other manufacturers, whose products are of a character likely to be considered non-essential, are considering ways and means of changing their output to war supplies or goods of an essential character.

"The tendency to economy is said to be now distinctly manifest. "Business in several lines which have been active during the Fall is now reported as slightly depressed, particularly in such lines as jewelry, cut glassware, clothing, dry goods, &c. A quiet period is reported in the theatre business, ascribed to the public's realization of the necessity for conservation of resources and energy," Mr. Jay declares.

Effects of Economy Shown.

"The effects of the economy movement, however, are not uniform among the lines that at first thought would appear to be luxuries. Dealers in confectionery, for example, report excellent business up to date and lack of sugar alone has prevented heavy increases in sales of candy. Dealers in groceries, wines, liquors, &c., report excellent business. Sales of wines and liquors to dealers have shown abnormal increase, ascribed to their desire to protect themselves prior to the imposition of war taxes and to higher prices caused by discontinuance of distilling and import of highly alcoholic liquors. Chain stores report steady increase in business during the year, despite increased costs of merchandise and shortage of labor.

"Sales of men's and women's clothing have fallen off distinctly, and the number of pairs of shoes being sold is estimated at 20 to 25 per cent. less than a year ago, though the money volume of sales holds up.

"In the dry goods line lessened activity is reported, particularly in silks and woolens, though sales of cotton goods continue strong, with large orders for export. Silk has not advanced in price to the same relative extent as cotton and wool and is being bought as a substitute, but, in spite of this and the larger volume of transactions in the volume of sales in dollars than ever before, the yardage sales are smaller than last year. Silk production now appears to be in excess of consumption and the price has dropped. There is a feeling of depression in this line here, though sales are reported better in the West, Middle West, and South.

"The drug and chemical lines continue unsettled, with high prices and retarded consumption, though the volume of business expressed in money is maintained at high levels. Inability to receive and deliver goods is particularly troublesome in this line.

Wood Pulp Hard to Get.

"Narrowing profits are reported in the paper manufacturing industry, increases in the selling prices of paper having been more than offset by increases in wages and other costs of production. Difficulty is being experienced, also, in obtaining and transporting pulp wood.

"A reflection of the lack of activity in building is found in the reports of lumber dealers, who state that an increasing proportion of their output is being devoted to supplying the Government, or manufacturers having Government work, with lumber and box shooks.

"In the metals trade activity centres on Government work. The demand for lead and zinc appears to have fallen below the supply, and business is quiet in these lines. Steel stocks during the last few weeks have shown an increase, ascribed to ocean and railroad embargoes, which have permitted the completion of domestic business instead of supplying export tonnage. By far the greater portion of the business received by the steel trade is due to the activities of this Government and the Allies. Though production of pig iron is being pushed to capacity, serious handicaps are encountered through the difficulties of transporting raw materials, particularly coke, while the coke manufacturers, owing to labor shortage and inadequate car supply, are unable to ship anything like their full capacity. A shortage of pig iron during the next year appears imminent.

"The demand for machine tools is in excess of manufacturers' capacity to produce, and regular commercial work has been almost entirely put aside in favor of Government orders."

JAPANESE LOAN TO CHINA.

Other Syndicate Nations Not Participating in New $50,000,000

PEKING, Dec. 31.—The Associated Press is informed officially that Japan is negotiating an advance to hina of £10,000,000 (nearly $50,000,000) for improving the status of the Bank of China. The negotiations are being carried on with the knowledge of the American, British, French, and Russian banking groups in the syndicate which, with Japanese and German representatives, was formed before the war to finance China. The terms will be similar to those of the previous Japanese advance under the conditions of the reorganization loan, but the other banking groups will take no part in it on account of the refusal of their Governments to permit the sending of bullion to China.

Japan will loan the money with the object of exercising control over the currency reform. The Japanese notified the other banking groups that unless they were willing to participate in the loan it would be negotiated by the Japanese interests.

Changes in Chase Bank in Effect.

The changes in the official staff of the Chase National Bank, announced some time ago, become effective today. A. Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the Board of Directors, assumes the office of Chairman of the Advisory Board; and Albert H. Wiggin, the President, succeeds Mr. Hepburn as Chairman of the Board of Directors. Eugene V. R. Thayer, formerly President of the Merchants' National Bank of Boston, takes office today as President of the Chase National Bank. Messrs. Hepburn and Wiggin will continue as active officers of the bank.

TRANSACTIONS IN DECEMBER

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of December aggregated 12,784,682 shares, a decrease of 1,928,293 shares as compared with the previous month and of 18,926,817 shares as compared with the corresponding month last year. There were two days on which over a million shares were dealt with, the total of 1,152,762 shares on the 27th being the largest of the month. The smallest full day's total was 283,880 shares on the 3d. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was 453,810 shares on the 29th, and the minimum total 101,329 shares on the 8th.

The total for the month of December compares as follows with previous years:

	December.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.
1917	12,784,682	184,336,371
1916	31,711,469	232,842,807
1915	13,676,221	172,[illegible]
1914	1,910,416	47,[illegible]
1913	7,148,561	83,[illegible]
1912	12,395,440	131,051,116
1911	9,006,294	126,318,006
1910	9,885,722	163,882,956
1909	17,430,541	214,425,978
1908	22,559,321	196,821,575
1907	12,540,786	195,445,821
1906	20,255,539	284,016,354
1905	31,408,900	[illegible]
1904	29,175,450	186,[illegible]
1903	15,176,178	160,748,308
1902	15,719,742	188,321,181
1901	18,672,343	265,577,884
1900	23,377,026	138,312,206
1899	17,045,518	175,078,865
1898	15,220,133	112,160,166
1897	7,438,808	75,210,055
1896	2,917,049	56,663,023
1895	6,750,047	66,440,576
1894	4,065,217	49,275,736
1893	4,501,694	77,984,965
1892	8,309,922	86,726,410
1891	6,847,840	69,031,689
1890	4,845,706	71,329,865
1889	5,405,876	72,014,600

Dealings in railroad and miscellaneous bonds amounted to a par value of $31,911,500; in Government bonds to $80,384,000; in State bonds to $33,000; in city bonds to $263,000, a total in all classes of bonds of $112,691,500, an increase of $15,073,000 as compared with the previous month and of $15,983,500 as compared with the corresponding month last year. The largest day's dealings were $7,409,000 on the 28th, and the smallest $2,848,500 on the 3d. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was $3,048,500 on the 29th and the minimum $1,807,500 on the 1st.

Bond dealings for the month of December and for the year make the following showing, as compared with preceding years:

BONDS (PAR VALUE.)

	December.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.
1917	$112,691,500	$1,062,346,950
1916	96,706,000	1,161,625,230
1915	120,488,500	966,077,700
1914	34,806,500	463,898,100
1913	45,545,500	501,155,920
1912	46,869,500	674,215,000
1911	90,698,500	889,567,100
1910	52,271,000	634,091,000
1909	112,339,000	1,184,656,200
1908	165,669,500	1,064,454,020
1907	68,901,000	527,167,250
1906	44,410,500	676,392,500
1905	72,610,000	1,018,080,420
1904	118,158,000	1,066,810,580
1903	64,034,000	684,200,850
1902	60,641,000	891,305,150
1901	75,855,800	999,404,920
1900	104,316,270	578,359,290
1899	47,769,940	836,451,130
1898	131,852,280	922,514,410
1897	62,940,480	544,569,080
1896	35,652,300	394,829,000
1895	39,711,500	519,142,100
1894	31,283,100	352,741,950
1893	27,637,750	301,308,777
1892	38,020,000	352,741,950
1891	14,957,000	388,650,900
1890	26,470,500	409,325,120
1889	31,291,300	408,456,625

PENNSYLVANIA EARNS LESS.

Income of Lines East and West Drops $16,399,416 in 11 Months.

While the total operating revenue of the Pennsylvania system—East and West—for the eleven months ended Nov. 30 amounted to $453,706,718, an increase of $48,277,411 compared with the corresponding period in 1916, the operating expenses, amounting to $367,266,867, increased $64,676,827. This gave the company a net operating income of $86,439,851, a decrease of $16,399,416 compared with previous year's figures.

For the month of November the operating revenues amounted to $41,124,556, an increase of $4,159,478, while the operating expenses totaled $35,786,032, an increase of $7,340,711, making the net income $5,338,526, which is $3,181,233 less than the net income for November, 1916.

The return on the property investment amounted to 4.89 per cent. for the twelve months ended Nov. 30, 1917, compared with 6.27 per cent. for the year ended Nov. 30, 1916, and 4.86 per cent. for the year ended Nov. 30, 1915. For the four preceding years the return amounted to 4.03 per cent., 4.47 per cent., 5.43 per cent., and 4.98 per cent. respectively.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

F. S. Smithers & Co. announce that Culver Barcalow McWilliam has been admitted to partnership in the firm.

F. C. Nichols, formerly Vice President of the Industrial Trust Company of Providence, R. I., has been admitted to partnership in the firm of Aldred & Co., effective today.

BANKING FIRM REORGANIZED

German Interests Entirely Out of Muller, Schall & Co.

Announcement is made of the liquidation of the banking firm of Muller, Schall & Co., of 45 William Street, and the formation of the firm of William Schall & Co., at the same location, which will take over the business of the first named concern. The present partners of Muller, Schall & Co., namely, William Schall and Carl Muller, will continue as partners in the new firm, and the new members are John Hanway, formerly of Harris, Forbes & Co.; Frank M. Welty, Vice President of the American Colonial Bank of Porto Rico; and Edward S. Paine, of the law firm of Rounds, Hatch, Dillingham & Debevoise.

The change in the firm brings back to it the name it originally had when it was organized by the late William Schall, father of the present Mr. Schall, about seventy-seven years ago.

Edmund Pavenstedt, cousin of Adolph Pavenstedt, mentioned in connection with financial transactions of Count von Bernstorff and Bolo Pacha, used to be a member of the firm of Muller, Schall & Co., but he retired some time ago. Frederick Muller-Schall, a nephew of both Mr. Schall and Mr. Muller, also recently retired from the firm, and it is understood that the interests of Messrs. Pavenstedt and Frederick Muller-Schall have been bought by Messrs. Hanway, Welty and Paine, the new members of the reorganized firm.

Mr. Pavenstedt had to retire because he is a German and Mr. Muller-Schall, although American-born and the son of an American, was advised to retire by reason of the fact that his father, who resides in Hamburg, had originally provided him with funds with which to buy an interest in the business.

Mr. Muller is an American citizen and so is Mr. Schall. The former has one son in service under the American flag and the latter has two sons. Mr. Schall is President of the Colonial Bank of Porto Rico and President of the South Porto Rico Sugar Company.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Nov. gross	$13,191,163	$13,461,944	$13,851,2[illegible]
Net	5,237,893	5,563,600	6,354,4[illegible]
11 mos. gr.	139,318,458	127,802,820	96,691,[illegible]
Net	42,634,740	43,455,070	37,822,6[illegible]

NORFOLK & WESTERN—

Nov. gross	5,889,609	5,881,771	4,572,7[illegible]
Net aft. tax	1,796,185	1,810,850	1,849,2[illegible]
Sur. aft. chg.	1,691,960	1,709,780	1,069,[illegible]
11 mos. gr.	60,535,477	54,650,388	44,943,[illegible]
Net aft. tax	18,371,932	21,761,750	16,922,[illegible]
Sur. aft. chg.	17,690,880	20,064,421	13,273,[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA System, East and West. Month of November, 1917. Lines East:

		Increase
Total oper. revenue	$27,206,432	$2,803,2[illegible]
Total oper. exp. (including railway tax accruals, &c.)	23,875,907	4,881,7[illegible]
Railway oper. income	3,417,524	*2,078,4[illegible]
Lines West:		
Total oper. revenue	13,881,126	1,356,2[illegible]
Total oper. exp. (including railway tax accruals, &c.)	11,910,125	2,458,[illegible]
Railway oper. income	1,921,001	*1,102,[illegible]
Lines East and West:		
Total oper. revenue	41,124,556	4,159,4[illegible]
Total oper. exp. (including railway tax accruals, &c.)	35,786,032	7,340,7[illegible]
Railway oper. income	5,338,526	*3,181,2[illegible]
Jan. 1 to Nov. 30. Lines East:		
Total oper. revenue	305,233,881	35,907,[illegible]
Total oper. exp. (including railway tax accruals, &c.)	245,201,947	43,845,[illegible]
Railway oper. income	60,031,933	*8,237,[illegible]
Lines West:		
Total oper. revenue	148,472,837	12,969,[illegible]
Total oper. exp. (including railway tax accruals, &c.)	122,064,919	21,181,[illegible]
Railway oper. income	26,407,917	*8,161,[illegible]
Lines East and West:		
Total oper. revenue	453,706,718	48,277,[illegible]
Total oper. exp. (including railway tax accruals, &c.)	367,266,867	64,676,[illegible]
Railway oper. income	86,439,851	*16,399,[illegible]

*Decrease.

Per cent. of return on property investment system East and West for the twelve months ended — Per Cent.

Nov. 30, 1917	[illegible]
Nov. 30, 1916	[illegible]
Nov. 30, 1915	[illegible]
Nov. 30, 1914	[illegible]
Nov. 30, 1913	[illegible]
Nov. 30, 1912	[illegible]
Nov. 30, 1911	[illegible]

Public Utilities.

PHILADELPHIA CO. (All Departments)

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Nov. gross	$3,162,889	$2,556,224	$606,[illegible]
Net after tax	972,586	979,965	*7,[illegible]
8 mos. gross	23,601,096	18,842,534	4,75[illegible]
Net after tax	8,191,651	7,620,972	570,[illegible]
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT CO.—			
Nov. gross	807,840	848,497	*40,[illegible]
Net	234,297	326,730	*72,[illegible]
Net aft. chgs. and taxes	89,785	189,034	*99,[illegible]
11 mos. gross	9,345,633	9,290,402	55,[illegible]
Net after tax	3,095,159	3,562,961	*467,[illegible]
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,408,816	1,990,408	*586,[illegible]

*Decrease.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Record.
Am. Dist. Tel.	1	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. [illegible]
Nat. Licorice	2½	SA	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Do	1	Ex	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Okla. Nat. Gas	2	Q	Jan. 21	Jan. 19
Penn. Light. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. [illegible]
Pub. Ser. Nor. Ill.	1½	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Un. Alloy Steel	$1	Q	Jan. 21	Jan. 10
U. S. Cast I. Pipe	1¼	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES

DECEMBER, 1917.

RAILROADS (25 STOCKS.)

Dec. 1	57.60	57.16	57.55	+ .37
Dec. 3	57.40	57.04	57.10	— .45
Dec. 4	57.38	56.59	56.62	— .48
Dec. 5	58.31	56.16	58.23	+1.61
Dec. 6	58.28	57.60	57.70	— .47
Dec. 7	57.52	56.99	57.35	— .41
Dec. 8	57.83	57.06	57.16	— .19
Dec. 10	57.40	57.06	57.18	+ .02
Dec. 11	56.73	55.42	55.50	—1.68
Dec. 12	55.73	53.94	54.18	—1.32
Dec. 13	54.85	53.66	54.20	+ .02
Dec. 14	55.50	54.15	55.35	+1.15
Dec. 15	55.34	54.51	54.89	— .46
Dec. 17	55.02	53.81	54.62	— .27
Dec. 18	54.69	54.26	54.51	— .11
Dec. 19	54.43	52.93	52.98	—1.53
Dec. 20	53.41	52.06	53.29	+ .31
Dec. 21	54.09	53.07	53.81	+ .52
Dec. 22	53.79	53.57	53.66	— .15
Dec. 24	54.50	53.52	54.08	+ .42
Dec. 25	Holiday.			
Dec. 26	54.09	53.11	53.43	— .65
Dec. 27	58.35	56.74	58.25	+4.81
Dec. 28	60.67	58.58	60.03	+1.78
Dec. 29	60.26	59.48	59.77	— .26
Dec. 31	60.13	59.22	59.81	+ .04

INDUSTRIALS. (25 Stocks.)

Dec. 1	70.77	70.23	70.68	— .09
Dec. 3	70.81	[illegible]	70.08	— .60
Dec. 4	70.83	[illegible]	68.30	—1.78
Dec. 5	69.41	[illegible]	69.21	+ .91
Dec. 6	69.56	68.29	68.63	— .58
Dec. 7	68.51	[illegible]	68.14	— .49
Dec. 8	68.15	[illegible]	68.04	— .10
Dec. 10	68.59	67.47	67.77	— .27
Dec. 11	67.23	[illegible]	65.49	—2.28
Dec. 12	[illegible]	63.87	64.24	— .25
Dec. 13	65.39	[illegible]	64.29	+ .05
Dec. 14	65.72	[illegible]	65.52	+1.23
Dec. 15	65.55	64.43	64.60	— .92
Dec. 17	64.99	63.47	64.10	— .50
Dec. 18	64.72	63.57	64.58	+ .48
Dec. 19	64.62	63.22	63.33	—1.25
Dec. 20	64.67	62.81	64.51	+1.18
Dec. 21	66.13	64.18	65.51	+1.00
Dec. 22	65.92	65.28	65.47	— .04
Dec. 24	67.31	65.96	67.07	+1.60
Dec. 25	Holiday			
Dec. 26	66.76	63.34	65.71	—1.36
Dec. 27	68.62	66.28	67.81	+2.10
Dec. 28	70.48	68.12	69.64	+1.83
Dec. 29	70.51	69.30	69.94	+ .30
Dec. 31	72.40	[illegible]	71.95	+2.01

COMBINED AVERAGE. (50 stocks.)

Dec. 1	64.18	63.69	64.11	+ .09
Dec. 3	64.10	63.43	63.59	— .52
Dec. 4	63.85	62.38	62.46	—1.13
Dec. 5	63.86	[illegible]	63.72	+1.26
Dec. 6	63.92	62.94	63.19	— .53
Dec. 7	63.01	62.27	62.74	— .45
Dec. 8	62.74	62.32	62.60	— .14
Dec. 10	62.09	[illegible]	62.47	— .13
Dec. 11	61.98	60.86	60.49	—1.98
Dec. 12	60.97	58.90	59.21	—1.28
Dec. 13	60.12	58.60	59.24	+ .03
Dec. 14	60.61	58.90	60.43	+1.19
Dec. 15	60.44	59.62	59.74	— .69
Dec. 17	59.95	58.64	59.36	— .38
Dec. 18	59.70	58.91	59.54	+ .18
Dec. 19	59.52	58.07	58.15	—1.39
Dec. 20	59.04	57.43	58.90	+ .75
Dec. 21	60.11	58.62	59.66	+ .76
Dec. 22	59.85	59.42	59.56	— .10
Dec. 24	60.92	59.69	60.57	+1.01
Dec. 25	Holiday			
Dec. 26	60.42	59.28	59.57	—1.00
Dec. 27	63.96	61.56	63.03	+3.46
Dec. 28	65.57	63.35	64.53	+1.50
Dec. 29	65.39	64.29	64.55	+ .02
Dec. 31	66.26	64.54	65.58	+1.03

RANGE FOR DECEMBER.

Railroads.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1917	60.67	28	52.06	20	[illegible]
1916	84.54	4	78.17	21	80.57
1915	82.44	31	79.70	17	82.28
1914	71.13	15	[illegible]	24	[illegible]
1913	80.56	26	77.25	15	79.79
1912	94.15	2	88.90	12	90.27
1911	92.90	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	91.37

INDUSTRIALS.

1917	72.40	31	62.51	20	[illegible]
1916	114.96	8	[illegible]	21	[illegible]
1915	102.11	[illegible]	97.05	8	[illegible]
1914	55.80	15	51.10	[illegible]	[illegible]
1913	56.82	26	52.96	15	[illegible]
1912	70.94	2	[illegible]	11	[illegible]
1911	64.44	20	60.51	8	[illegible]

COMBINED AVERAGE.

1917	66.26	31	57.48	[illegible]	[illegible]
1916	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	21	[illegible]
1915	[illegible]	7	88.55	2	[illegible]
1914	63.21	13	58.97	24	[illegible]
1913	68.69	26	65.10	15	[illegible]
1912	82.04	2	72.23	16	[illegible]
1911	78.40	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	[illegible]

Year's Range.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1917	81.22	Jan. 2	52.06	Dec. 28	[illegible]
1916	85.70	Nov. *8	74.83	Apr. 22	[illegible]
1915	82.84	Mar. 4	66.13	Feb. 24	[illegible]
1914	84.94	Jan. 21	69.35	July 30	[illegible]
1913	91.41	Jan. 9	75.92	June 10	[illegible]
1912	97.28	Oct. 4	88.89	Dec. 16	[illegible]
1911	99.61	June 26	84.40	Sept. 22	[illegible]

INDUSTRIALS.

1917	99.74	Jan. 4	62.51	Dec. 20	[illegible]
1916	119.30	Nov. 20	86.60	July 13	[illegible]
1915	109.97	Oct. 22	51.65	Feb. 24	[illegible]
1914	61.88	Jan. 31	48.48	July 30	[illegible]
1913	67.06	Jan. 9	50.27	June 10	[illegible]
1912	74.50	Sep. 30	61.74	Feb. 1	[illegible]
1911	69.76	June 5	54.75	Sep. 25	[illegible]

COMBINED.

1917	90.46	Jan. 4	57.43	Dec. 20	[illegible]
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	[illegible]
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	[illegible]
1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	[illegible]
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	61.09	June 10	[illegible]
1912	83.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	[illegible]
1911	84.41	June 26	60.57	Sep. 25	[illegible]

BOND AVERAGES.

DECEMBER, 1917.

FORTY BONDS.

Dec. 1	77.09	—.06	Dec. 17	74.93	—.25
Dec. 3	76.92	—.17	Dec. 18	74.84	—.09
Dec. 4	76.98	+.06	Dec. 19	74.41	—.43
Dec. 5	76.76	—.22	Dec. 20	74.24	—.17
Dec. 6	76.85	+.09	Dec. 21	74.42	+.18
Dec. 7	76.81	—.04	Dec. 22	74.54	.13
Dec. 8	76.79	—.02	Dec. 24	74.59	.05
Dec. 10	76.70	—.09	Dec. 25	Holiday.	
Dec. 11	76.18	—.52	Dec. 26	74.56	.03
Dec. 12	75.82	—.36	Dec. 27	75.46	.90
Dec. 13	75.45	—.37	Dec. 28	75.70	.24
Dec. 14	75.31	—.14	Dec. 29	76.06	.36
Dec. 15	75.20	—.11	Dec. 31	76.80	.74

Range for December.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1917	77.09	1	74.24	20	[illegible]
1916	89.15	2	88.42	22	[illegible]
1915	87.90	1	86.87	24	[illegible]
1914	82.17	14	81.42	3	[illegible]
1913	86.86	30	85.45	15	[illegible]

YEAR'S RANGE.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1917	89.48	Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 20	[illegible]
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. [illegible]	[illegible]
1915	87.62	Mar. 24	81.52	Jan. [illegible]	[illegible]
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. [illegible]	[illegible]
1913	92.81	Jan. 10	83.45	Dec. [illegible]	[illegible]

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all news stands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

The Investment Experience of Others

can be used as a guide by those who have not always had the best opportunities to study security values. If some of the shrewdest and most experienced investors have bought certain bonds at prices from $25 to $200 higher than the prices of today, it would seem that these bonds are at present worthy of most careful consideration.

Investment suggestions will be sent on request.

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Write for our investment recommendations.

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The Cuban-American Sugar Company

First Lien Six Per Cent Serial Gold Notes

Authorized $6,000,000 — To be presently issued, $6,000,000
Due serially $2,000,000 January 1, 1919 to 1921 incl.

Dated January 1, 1918. Interest payable semi-annually January 1 and July 1.
Principal and interest payable in United States gold coin. Redeemable as a whole or in blocks of not less than $500,000 at 101 and accrued interest. Coupon Notes in denomination of $1,000 may be registered as to principal only.

From information submitted by the company we select the following points as demonstrating the unusual strength of this issue:

The value of the property upon which these notes will have a first lien through collateral, is estimated by the Company's officials to be over three times the amount of the Note issue.

Properties embrace about 469,000 acres of land, 6 modern sugar factories and plantations, 2 sugar refineries, 384 miles of railway, 52 locomotives, 2,[illegible]95 cars, over 600 miles of telephone lines and 2,500 buildings.

Fair value of cane lands alone, exclusive of factories and buildings, [illegible]ated to be 50% greater than face value of Notes.

The company will agree not to permit any prior liens to be created and at all times to maintain net current assets equal to at least 150% of the outstanding notes of this issue. Net current assets September 30, 1917, nearly $12,000,000.

Net income for the year ending September 30, 1917, after reserving $[illegible],500,000 for income and excess profits taxes, over twenty times interest charges on this issue.

Company states that properties have been so improved and organized that it will be able to make substantial profits at normal prices for sugar.

The equity behind these Notes, as evidenced by the present market prices of its Preferred and Common stocks, is valued at over $20,000,000.

The company will agree to pay the 2% Normal Federal Income Tax now deductible at the source and to assume any further amount thereof, which may hereafter be deductible at the source, up to a total of 4%.

A large portion of this issue has been privately sold. Subject to prior sale we offer the balance when, as and if issued and received by us at the following prices:

One-year Notes,	99.17	and interest, to yield	6⅞%
Two-year "	97.93	" " "	7⅛%
Three-year "	96.35	" " "	7⅜%

In payment for these Notes at the above prices we will accept the Cuban-American Ten-Year 6% Collateral Trust Bonds due April 1, 1918, at 100½ and interest accruing to date of payment upon new notes. Permanent notes will, it is expected, be ready for delivery within two weeks.

Complete circular may be had upon request.

The National City Company
National City Bank Building
New York

The above information is derived from sources we regard as reliable. We do not guarantee, but believe it to be correct.

Government Railroad Plan Analyzed

We have in preparation a comprehensive analysis of the Government's plan supplemented by an exhaustive table comparing the net amount earned per share on prominent railroad issues averaged for the three fiscal years 1915-1916-1917, and other statistical information of value to investors.

Special Analysis A-14 Sent on Request

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Municipality and Purpose of Issue	Rate	Maturities	Yield
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Madison Co., N. C., Road	5s	[illegible]1945	[illegible]
Harrison Co., W. Va., Sch. Dist.	5s	19[illegible], opt. '[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson Co., Tex., Road	5s	19[illegible], opt. '35	[illegible]
Corpus Christi, Tex., Improvement	5s	19[illegible], opt. '[illegible]	[illegible]
Chouteau Co., Mont., Funding	5s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dade Co., Fla., Causeway	5s	1[illegible] to 19[illegible]	[illegible]
Miami, Fla., Improvement (Gold)	5¼s & 6s	1[illegible] to 19[illegible]	[illegible]
*San Juan, Porto Rico, Ref. & Impr.	5s	1[illegible] to 19[illegible]	[illegible]

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Cascade County, Mont., 3½s
Cascade County, Mont., Funding 4s
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Cass County, Iowa, 4½s
Centerville, Iowa, Refunding 4s
Centerville, Iowa, Refunding 5s
Chariton, Iowa, Funding 5s
Chippewa Valley Railway, Light & Power Co., Eau Claire, Wis., First Mortgage 5s
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Consumers Power Co. 6% Gold Notes
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Cook County, Ill., School District No. 99 (Morton Park) 4½s
Cook County, Ill., School District No. 170 (Chicago Heights) 4s
Council Bluffs, Iowa, Independent School District 4½s
Cuthbert, Ga., Electric Light 6s
Cuthbert, Ga., Water Works 6s
Danville Street Railway & Lt. Co., Danville, Ill., Refunding Mortgage 5s
Denison & Sherman (Texas) Ry. Co. First Mortgage Gold 5s
Derry, N. H., Water 3½s
Des Moines City Railway Co., General and Refunding 5s
Dexter, Mo., School District, School Building 4½s
Dickey County, N. D., 4½s
Edison Electric Co., New Orleans, La., First Mortgage 5s
Eminence, Ky., Street Impt. 5s
Eugene, Ore., School District No. 4 (Lane County) 5s
Florence, So. Car., Sewer 5s
Ford County, Ill., School District No. 58 5s
Fort Dodge, Iowa, Water Works 4½s
Freeport Water Co., Ill., 5s
Gallatin County, Mont., High School Building 4s
Gallatin County, Mont., Refunding 4s
Genesee, Idaho, Water Works 5s
Geneseo Township, Ill., High School District 4½s
Glencoe, Ill., Improvement 4½s
Glenwood, Iowa, Funding 5s
Gorham, N. H., Water 4s
Granite, Utah, School District 4½s
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Great Falls, Mont., Water Works 5s
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Green Bay, Wis., Sewer 4s
Greenville, Ill., Refunding 5s
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Humphrey County, Tenn., Road and Bridge 5s
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First (Continued)

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Interurban Railway Co. Debenture (Des Moines, Ia.), 6s
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Moweaqua, Ill., School Building
Muscatine, Iowa, Independent School 4½s
Muskegon, Mich., General Street Improvement 4s
Muskegon, Mich., Lake Michigan Water Works 4s
Muskegon, Mich., Refunding 4½s
Muskegon, Mich., Refunding 5s
New Orleans, La., 4½s
Norman County, Minn., District No. 51 4½s
Oklahoma Ry. First Mortgage 5s
Olympia, Wash., Water Works 5s
Owosso, Mich., Water Works 5s
Pendleton, Ore., Water Works (1913) 5s
Pendleton, Ore., Water Works (1914) 5s
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Plum Bayou, Ark., Levee Dist. 6s
Pontiac Township, Ill., School District, High School Building
Portland General Electric Co., Portland, Ore., First Mortgage Gold 5s
Redwood Falls, Minn., Refunding 5s
Riverside, Ill., School District No. 5 4½s
Riverside, Ill., Water Works 4½s
Rosebud County, Mont., Bridge 4½s
St. Joseph, Mich., Bridge 4½s
Scranton Electric Co., Scranton, Pa., First & Refunding Mortgage Gold 5s
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Sheridan County, Mont., Funding 5½s
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Tullahoma, Tenn., Electric Lt. 4½s
Tullahoma, Tenn., Water & Lt. 5s
Tullahoma, Tenn., Water Wks. 4½s
Union League Club 6s
Valley County, Mont., 4½s
Welden, N. C., Water & Sewer 6s
West Hoboken, N. J., Funding 5s
West Hoboken, N. J., School 4½s
White Plains, N. Y., School District No. 1 5½s
Winnetka, Ill., Park District 5s
Y. M. C. A. College First Mortgage 6s

Second

Armour, South Dak., Independent School District, School Building 5s
Florence, Col., Water Works Refunding 5s
Garrard County, Ky., Turnpike Road 4s
Temple, Tex., Public Independent School Series No. 4 5s

Fifteenth

Jackson, Mich., Paving, Water & Sewer 4½s
Mount Pleasant, Mich., Water Refunding 4½s
Sedalia, Mo., School District Funding 4s

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We shall be pleased to answer inquiries regarding bond investments and, if desired, will submit offerings of well-seasoned bonds selling at prices much below the average for many years.

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Acme Merrall&ConditCo.Deb.(Jan.10) 6s
Alexandria, La., Public Improvement 5s
Amherst County, Va., Ref'd 4½s Rd.Imp. 5s
Asheville, N. C., Crematory 5s
Asheville, N. C., Ref'd 5s
Asheville, N. C., School 5s
Asheville, N. C., Water 5s
Asheville, N. C., Water Filtration 4½s
Baton Rouge, La., Permanent Imp. 4s & Public Improvement 4½s
Bell Co., Ky. 5s
Bergen County, N.J., Bridge&RoadImp. 4½s
Bergen County, N.J., Bridge (Jan.15) 4½s
Binghamton, Tenn., St. Imp. 5½s
Bloomfield, N. J., Fire Dept. 4s
Bridgewaters, N. Y., Dock 6s, Paving 6s
Brevard County, Fla., Spl. Road & Bridge Dist. No. 1 6s
Battle Creek R. R. Co., 1st Refunding 5s
Battle Creek R. R. Co. 2nd 5s
Cairo, Ga., Water Works & Electric Light & Town Hall 5s
Camden Co., N.J., Var. (Jan. 2) 4s & 4½s
Canandaigua, N.Y., U.F.Sch. Dist. No. 1 4s
Cartersville, Ga., High Sch. 5s & Sch.Imp. 6s
Consolidation Coal Co. 4½s
Dade County, Fla., Special Road & Bridge District No. 1 6s
Dade County, Fla., Special Road & Bridge District No. 2 5s
Dade Co., Fla., Bridge, Highway & Jail 5s
Daytona, Fla. 5s
Detroit, Monroe & Toledo Short Line Ry. 5s
Dunn, N. C. 6s
Durham, N. C., Funding & School 4½s & 5s, Sewer 4½s, Water 5s
Easton, Palmer & Bethlehem St.Ry.Co. 5s
Elberton, Ga., Paving, Elec. Light & School Bldg. 4½s & 5s
Elyria, Ohio, Water Works 4½s
Essex County, N. J., Land (Jan. 2) 4½s
Essex County, N. J., Park 4½s
Essex County, N. J., Plankroad 4s
Fairmont Coal Co. 5s
Fairview, N. J., Funding 5s
Fort Pierce, Fla., Public Utility 6s
Forest City Water Company 5s
Glenport, Pa., School District 4½s
Glenport, Pa., Boro 5s
Greensboro, N.C., St., Sew. & W. Wks. 4s
Greenwich, Conn., Rfd. 4½s, Sch. 4½s
Greenwood, S. C.
Griffin, Ga., Sewer, Water & Light 5s
Guanajuato Pow. & Elec. Co. (due Oct. 1915, Coupons No. 19 & 26) 6s
Hawaii Territory Imp. (Jan. 2) 3½s
Henderson, N. C. 5s
Hillsborough Co., Fla., S. Dist. 5s & 6s
Homestead, Fla., Municipal Imp. 6s
Idaho Falls, Idaho, Municipal 5s
Jennings, La., School 5s
Key West, Fla., Refunding 5s
Lawrence, N. Y., Street Imp. 4.60s
Lynchburg, Va., Public Imp. 4½s
Marquette & Bessemer Dock & Navigation Co. Deb. 5s
Mecklenburg Co., N. C., Bridge 5s
Miami, Fla., Imp. 5s & Municipal Imp. 5s
Monticello, Ga., School, Light & Water 5s
Mutual Life Ins. Co. 5s
Mutual Term. Co. of Buffalo, N. Y. 1st 4s
North Spring Lake, N. J., Water 5s
Northern Indiana Railway Co. Con. 1st 5s
Norwalk, Conn., Ref'd. Sew. & Wat. 4s
Norwalk, Conn., Paving 4½s
Oskaloosa Traction & Light Co. 5s
Oswego, N. Y., Water (Jan. 15) 4½s
Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co. (Jan. 2) 5s
Pelham, Ga., School 5s
Pelham, Ga., Water, Lt. & Pub. Imp. 5s
Pelham Manor, N. Y., Fire App. 4½s
Pensacola, Fla., Imp. 4½s
Pensacola, Fla., Special Imp. (Issue 1912-13) 6s
Pinellas County, Fla. 5s
Portland Gas & Coke Co. Refunding 5s
Port Vue, Pa., Funding 4½s
Richland, Ga., Wat. Wks. & Elec. Lt. 5s
Richmond, Va., Various 4s & 4½s
Rockmart, Ga., Elec. Lt. & Power 5s
St. Joseph & Grand Island Ry. Co. 4s
School City, Ft. Wayne, Ind., Imp. (Jan. 15) 4s
So. Orange, N. J., Various, 4s, 4½s & 5s
Statesville, N. C., R. R. Aid 6s
Stonington, Conn., School Dist. No. 18 4s
Syracuse, N. Y., School 3½s, 4½s
Syracuse, N. Y., Bridge 4½s
Tampa, Fla., Refunding 5s
Telfair Co., Ga., Court House 5s
Toledo, O., Refunding 4s & various others
Toledo, O., Education (Jan. 2) 4s
Toronto, Can., Local Imp. 4s
United Gas & Electric Corp. 7s
United States Mort. & Trust Co. Series "E" 4s
United States Mort. & Trust Co. Series "L" 4s
Utilities Oil & Refining Corp. 7s
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Water Works Co. (San Antonio) 6s
Waynesboro, Ga., Water Works 5s
Wellsville, N. Y., Elec. Lt. & Water 4½s
Westchester Co., N. Y., 1st Fire Dist. 6s
Westerly, R. I., Refunding 4s
West Indianapolis, Ind., Funding 6s
West Orange, N. J., Education 4s
Wheeling & L. E. Ry. Co. Eq. Trust 4s
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., City Imp. 4s
Wilmington, N. C., Refunding 4s
Yellowstone Co., Mont., S. D. No. 2 4½s
Yosemite Valley R. R. Co. 5s

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Midwest Refining
Wm. McDermott
30 Broad St., New York City
Phones Broad 233-234-3808-3809

CHANGE DESIRED BY SECRETARY-TREASURER AND GENERAL MANAGER
For three years of a two million dollar manufacturing concern, located in a Middle Western city, will consider making change at once; basic salary and percentage of net profit preferred; prefers new, small concern; efficient on every branch of organizing, manufacturing and sales promotion; would only consider high-class offer. O 43 Times.

American Graphophone
Carbon Steel
Central Aguirre Sugar
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Cities Service
Amer. Lt. & Tract.
Midwest Ref.
Amer. Graphophone
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
30 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2930 Broad

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY

26 BROAD STREET

COUPONS DUE JANUARY, 1918, PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE

Ashland Waterworks Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Athens Terminal Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Auburn Gas Co. 1st Mtge. Skg. Fd. 5s
Bronx Gas & Electric Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
City of Ore., Mo., W. W.& Elect. Lt. 5s
City of Rome, Ga., Ren. or Ref. 4½s
City of Sedalia, Mo., Refdg. 4½s
Cent. Market St. Ry. Co. 1st S. F. 5s
Citizens Gas & Electric Co. of Council Bluffs 1st Mtge. 5s
Citizens Gas & Fuel Co. of Terre Haute, Ind., 1st Refdg. 50-year 5s
Clinchfield Coal Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
D. K. E. Holding Corp. Genl. 5s
Denver Union Water Co. 1st 5s
Detroit, Toledo & Ironton R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
East Hampton Elect. Light Co. 6s
East Ohio Gas Co. 1st Mtge. S. F. 5s
Edison Electric Light & Power Co. of Erie, Pa., 1st Mtge. 6s
Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Co. of Phila. 1st Mtge. 5s
Erie County Elect. Co. 1st Mtge. 4s
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. Co. General Refunding 4s
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. Co. 1st Cons. Rfdg. 4½s
Greenwich Tramway Co. 1st 5s
Hackensack Water Co. 1st 4s
Hamilton Ridge Lumber Co. Purchase Money 1st Mtge. 6s
Indianapolis Water Co. Gen. Mtge. 5s
Jonesville, S. C., School Dist. 5½s
Kansas City Railways Co. 1st 5s
Kansas City Railways Co. 2nd 6s, Series A
Kansas City Railways Co. 2nd 5s, Series B
Kansas City Lt. & Pwr. Co. 1st 5s
Kan. City So. Ry. Co. Ref. & Imp. 5s
Lincoln Traction Co. Gold 5s of 1939
Lincoln Traction Co. Gold 5s of 1920
Lockport Light, Heat & Power Co. 1st Mtge. Refunding 5s
Macon, Dublin & Savannah R. R. Co. 1st 5s
New Orleans City & Lake R. R. Co. 1st 5s
New Orleans City R. R. Co. Gen. 5s
New Orleans Ry. & Lt. Co. Gen. 4½s
Norwich Gas & Electric Co. 1st 5s
Paducah City Railway 1st Cons. 5s
Pine Bluff Co. 1st 30-year Gold
Plattsburgh Traction Co. 1st 6s
Pocahontas Cons. Collieries Co., Inc., 50-year 5% Gold
Rich Hill Coal Co. 1st S. F. Gold 5s
Rockingham Co. Lt. & Pwr. Co. Gold 5s
St. Lawrence & Adirondack Ry. 1st 5s
Sharon & Newcastle Railways Co. 1st Lien S. F. 5s
Somerset County, N. J., Building 4s
South Shore Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Terminal Warehouse Co. 2d Mtge. 5s
Underground Elec. Railways Co. of London, Ltd., 4½% Bonds of 1933
Underwriters Bldg. Co. 1st 5s
United Fuel Gas Co. 1st S. F. 6s
United Gas & Elec. Co. of N. J. 1st Mtge. 5s
United Light & Railways Co. 6% Notes
Utica Belt Line St. R. R. Co. 2nd Mtge. 5s
Utica, Clinton & Binghamton R. R. Co. Gen. 5s
Washington Sugar Co. 1st 6s
Willapa Elect. Co. 1st Gold 6s, Series A-B
Worcester & Conn. Eastern Ry. Co. 1st 4½s
Youngstown-Sharon Ry. & L. Co. 1st S. F. 5s

DUE JANUARY 14, 1918.
Wladikawkas Ry. Co. (Russia) 4s

DUE JANUARY 15, 1918.
Ristigouche Salmon Club

IRVING NATIONAL BANK

NEW YORK: WOOLWORTH BUILDING

COUPONS PAYABLE AT THIS BANK JAN. 2, 1918.

Austin, Texas, (City) Schools; Street Improvement; Sewer; Hospital; Cemetery; Refunding; School Building; Street, Bridge & Sewer; Sanitary Sewer.
Blackshear, Ga., Water 6%; Sewer 6%; Electric Light 5%; Fire Dept. 5%.
Fort Mills, S. C., (Town of), School District 28, 6%.
Huntington, Ind., (County of), Court House 3½%.
Lehigh & Hudson River Ry. Co. Refunding & Consol. Mtge. 5%.
Lincoln, Idaho, (County of), Ref. 5%.
Madison, Mont., (County of), 4½%.
Merchants Refrigerating Co. 6s.
Patterson Glass Company.
St. Cloud, Minn., Ref. & Bridge 5¼% & 5%.
South San Joaquin Irrigation District 5%.
Waterloo Loan & Trust Co., Waterloo, Iowa, Savings.
Webb City, Mo., Sewer 5%.
Windsor, Conn., (Town of), 4%.
Zanesville, Ohio, Ref. 4½%.

Coupons Due and Payable at the Office of

A. B. Leach & Co., Inc.

62 CEDAR ST., N. Y.

JANUARY 1, 1918
Bainbridge, Ga., Sewer.
Barton, N. Y., School.
Bartow, Fla., St. Imp.
Batavia, N. Y., Sewer.
Blacksburg, S. C., School.
Bluefield, W. Va., Str. & Sewer.
Cascade Co., Mont., Sch. Dist. No. 1.
Chickasha, Okla., W. W. & Sewer.
Chouteau County, Mont., Funding.
Dickson Co., Tenn., Road.
Enfield, Ill., Refunding.
Greer, S. C., Water Works.
Greer, S. C., Sewer.
Greer, S. C., Electric Light.
Hillsboro County, Fla., Road.
Huntington, Ind., Waterworks Co.
Inman Sch. Dist. No. 26, Spartanburg Co., S. C.
Kent, Wash., Water & Light.
Kinston, N. C., Pub. Imp.
Lebanon, Ind., Waterworks.
Lemhi Co., Ida., Court House & Jail.
Lincoln Co., N. C., Road.
Madison, Ga., School.
Marshall Co., Minn., Ditch.
Miles City, Mont., Electric Light.
Montpelier, Ind., Funding.
Morrison County, Minn., Ditch.
Ossining, N. Y., Sch. Dist. No. 1.
Pitt Co., N. C., Bridge.
Polk Co., Fla., Road.
Quebec, Canada.
Raleigh, N. C., Water.
Randelman, N. C., St. Imp.
Robertson Co., Tenn., Road.
Rochester, Ind., Funding.
Rock Hill, S. C., Water Works.
Rock Hill, S. C., Light.
Rock Hill, S. C., Sewer.
Rutherford Co., N. C., Road.
Shelbyville, Tenn., School.
Snohomish, Wash., General & Water.
South Orange, N. J., School & Bldg.
Vigo County, Ind., Funding.
Vigo County, Ind., Bridge.
West Bay City, Mich., School.
Winston, N. C., Gen'l Municipal.
Yalobusha County, Miss., Jail.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.

59 CEDAR STREET
NEW YORK

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1918:

JANUARY 1, 1918.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Rd. Co. Gen. Mtge. 4½s.
Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5% Coupon Bonds.
Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5% Registered Bonds.
Grand Rapids and Indiana Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. Ext. 3½s and 4½s.
Indianapolis, Ind., City of.
Jekyl Island Club 1st Mtge. 4½s.
Muskegon, Grand Rapids & Indiana 1st 5s.
Marion County, Indiana, Bridge Bonds.
Northern Pacific Terminal Co. of Oregon 1st 6s.
New Orleans, City of, Constitutional & Improvement 4s.
Niagara Falls Power Co. 1st 5s.
Niagara Falls Water Works 1st 5s.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway Co. Special Guaranteed Stk. div. 1¾%.
Traverse City R. R. Co. 1st 3s.

JANUARY 8, 1918.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway Co. Regular Guaranteed Stk. div. 1¾%.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

BUYING STOCKS?
What to buy and when to buy is clearly stated in the Babson Investment Service. With certain stocks at attractive levels it's a shame to miss the opportunity. For particulars
Address Dept. Y-11 of the
BABSON STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION
Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Largest Organization of its Character in the World.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Union Trust Company of New York, 80 Broadway, New York City, Jan. 2nd, 1918.
The annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of Trustees of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Class of 1921, will take place at the office of the Company, No. 80 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, January 16th, 1918, at 12 o'clock M. Polls open at 12 o'clock and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will close January 15th and reopen January 17th, 1918.
H. M. MYRICK, Secretary.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Franklin Society
The Franklin Society, operating since 1888 under the N. Y. Banking Law, announces its semi-annual cash dividend at the usual rate of Four and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all savings share accounts of $5 to $5,000. This is the society's 58th Consecutive Dividend
Given a dollar starts an account. Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before Jan. 10 earn from date opened. Begin now or write for Booklet A.
THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
For Home Building and Savings
3 PARK ROW, NEW YORK
4½ PER CENT

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

HUDSON TRUST COMPANY
BROADWAY AND THIRTY-NINTH STREET
New York City, January 24, 1918.
To Stockholders:
Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Hudson Trust Company will be held at the office of the Company, northwest corner of Broadway and 39th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, January 16th, 1918, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to elect Directors in place of those whose terms expire on the date of the said meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will be closed on January 5th, 1918, at noon, and reopen on January 17th, 1918, at 10 A. M.
RICHARD A. PURDY, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1784
The Bank of New York
National Banking Association
New York, December 8th, 1917.
The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at its banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the Safe Deposit Company of New York for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, 140 Broadway, on Wednesday, January 9th, 1918, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 29th day of December, 1917, and opened on the 12th day of January, 1918. Per order
WILLIAM J. RAMSEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Quotation Bureau, Incorporated, will be held at the office of the company, 66 Liberty Street, New York, on Wednesday, January 16th, 1918, at 10 o'clock A. M. JOHN L. FLETCHER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of H. C. F. KOCH & CO., INC., will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 132 West 125th Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Jan. 15th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. W. T. KOCH, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GREAT SOUTH BAY DEVELOPMENT CO.
Please take notice that the deferred annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other further business that may regularly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company at 207 East 18th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, January 15, 1918, at 2 o'clock P. M.
New York, Dec. 24, 1917.
G. W. HESS, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
New York, January 2, 1918.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the above named Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York, on Tuesday, January 15th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
CHARLES STRAUSS, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.
New York, December 6, 1917.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at its banking house, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. The Polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.
FARIS R. RUSSELL, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the SUGAR PLANTERS CORPORATION for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 27 William Street, New York City, on January 14, 1918, at twelve noon. Transfer books will close on January 4, 1918, and open on January 15, 1918.
SUGAR PLANTERS CORPORATION,
EDWARD S. KENNEDY, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK
130 EAST 15TH STREET
January 2, 1918
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office MONDAY, January 21, 1918. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 12, 1918, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 22, 1918. R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

NORTHERN SUGAR CORPORATION.
Notice to Stockholders:
You are hereby notified that a special meeting of the stockholders of Northern Sugar Corporation will be held at the general offices of the company at 37 Wall Street, in the City of New York, State of New York, on Tuesday, the 15th day of January, A. D. 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M. of that day, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase the preferred capital stock of the corporation from $1,250,000, consisting of 12,500 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $1,600,000 to consist of 16,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.
HIRAM A. DOUGLAS, President.
SHERWIN A. HILL, Secretary.
NORTHERN SUGAR CORPORATION.
Dated, Detroit, Mich., December 24, 1917.

The MARKET and FULTON NATIONAL BANK
New York, December 27, 1917.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at its banking house on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM M. ROSENDALE, Cashier.

ESSEX FOUNDRY.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of Essex Foundry will be held at the office of the Company, Murray St. and [illegible] D., Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, the 9th day of January, 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
JOSEPH [illegible]MONS, Secretary.

The Chemical National Bank of New York
December 8th, 1917.
The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking house, No. [illegible] Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, the 8th Day of January, 1918, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M.
EDWARD E. SMITH, Cashier.

Kings County Trust Company

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN
342, 344 AND 346 FULTON STREET

CAPITAL - - - $500,000.00
SURPLUS - - - 2,000,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS 650,660.09

OFFICERS
JULIAN D. FAIRCHILD, President

JULIAN P. FAIRCHILD,
WILLIAM HARKNESS,
D. W. McWILLIAMS,
WILLIAM J. WASON, Jr., } Vice Presidents

THOMAS BLAKE........Secretary
HOWARD D. JOOST........Assistant Secretary
J. NORMAN CARPENTER........Trust Officer
GEORGE V. BROWER........Counsel

STATEMENT

At the Close of Business on December 31st, 1917

RESOURCES	
Cash on Hand	$2,019,668.52
Cash in Banks	4,006,228.12
New York City and Brooklyn Bonds	1,702,485.00
Short Term Investments	3,102,422.81
Other Bonds and Stocks	5,804,730.05
Bonds and Mortgages	1,135,950.00
Loans on Collateral, Demand and Time	9,268,609.32
Bills Purchased	1,568,002.06
Office Building	210,000.00
Other Real Estate	28,924.03
Interest and Commissions Accrued	223,916.30
	$29,070,936.21
LIABILITIES	
Capital	$500,000.00
Surplus	2,000,000.00
Undivided Profits (net)	650,660.09
Due Depositors	25,763,884.23
Checks Certified	100,291.97
Rebate on Loans and Bills Purchased	14,274.08
Taxes and Expenses Accrued	35,000.00
Trust Checks Outstanding	6,825.84
	$29,070,936.21

TRUSTEES

WALTER E. BEDELL, EDWARD C. BLUM, GEO. V. BROWER, FREDERICK L. CRANFORD, ROBERT A. DRYSDALE, JULIAN D. FAIRCHILD, JULIAN P. FAIRCHILD, FREDERICK G. FISCHER, WILLIAM HARKNESS, JOSEPH HUBER, WHITMAN W. KENYON, D. W. McWILLIAMS, HENRY A. MEYER, CHARLES A. O'DONOHUE, CHARLES E. PERKINS, DICK S. RAMSAY, H. B. SCHARMANN, JOHN F. SCHMADEKE, OSWALD W. UHL, JOHN T. UNDERWOOD, W. M. VAN ANDEN, JOHN J. WILLIAMS, LLEWELLYN A. WRAY, WILLIAM J. WASON, JR.

BEGIN THE NEW YEAR BY OPENING AN ACCOUNT WITH THE KINGS COUNTY TRUST COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1887

Lawyers Title & Trust Company

Member of the New York Clearing House Association
160 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
44 Court Street, Brooklyn

STATEMENT DECEMBER 31, 1917

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash on hand and in Banks	$2,736,968.02	Capital Stock	$4,000,000.00
Exchanges for Clearing House	607,728.12	Surplus and Undivided Profits	5,186,756.01
Loans on Collateral and Bills Purchased	5,454,893.13	Deposits	16,611,295.23
Stocks and Bonds (Book Value)	6,425,372.55	Certified Checks	299,357.31
Bonds and Mortgages	8,267,313.50	Officers' Checks Outstanding	312,894.37
Interest Accrued, Receivable	416,592.96	Taxes and Rent Accrued, Payable	188,610.76
Customers' Liability on Acceptances	450,000.00	Interest Accrued, Payable	27,531.94
Company's Buildings	2,994,760.00	Acceptances	450,000.00
Other Real Estate	336,038.13	Rediscounts	330,000.00
Accounts Receivable, etc	106,456.62	Reserve for Current Expenses and Contingencies	339,677.41
		Dividend Payable Jan. 2, 1918	50,000.00
Total	$27,796,123.03	Total	$27,796,123.03

Is It Not Sound Policy

for you to do your banking business with a Trust Company?

Such a company not only can look after your money while you are alive but, if you wish, can act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver or Trustee. It is a legal Depository for funds of every description.

This Company especially attends to the management of Personal Property and Real Estate and to the collection and remittance of rents, interest and dividends.

Write for our booklet "Management of Your Estate"

Union Trust Company of New York

BRANCH 425 Fifth Ave. — 80 Broadway — BRANCH 786 Fifth Ave.

Capital and Surplus $8,500,000

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

GAS SECURITIES COMPANY.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of stockholders of GAS SECURITIES COMPANY, a corporation of the State of New York, will be held at the office of the corporation, No. 60 Wall Street, New York City, New York, on the 28th day of January, 1918, at 12:00 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, approving the acts of the officers and directors for the preceding year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
LOUIS F. MUSIL, Secretary.
Dated, January 2nd, 1918.

American Merchant Marine Insurance Company,
[illegible] Beaver St.,
New York, December 26th, 1917.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Merchant Marine Insurance Company for election of Directors and Inspectors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, 56 Beaver Street, City of New York, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 16th day of January, 1918.
R. H. LEE MARTIN, Secretary.

EUREKA LAKE AND YUBA CANAL COMPANY, CONSOLIDATED.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the EUREKA LAKE AND YUBA CANAL COMPANY, CONSOLIDATED, for the election of Trustees and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Room No. 1811, at No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 16th day of January, 1918, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.
ROBERT S. KEARNEY, Secretary.
Dated, New York City, January 2, 1918.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

HUDSON COMPANIES.
Notice of Annual Meeting.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the HUDSON COMPANIES will be held at the office of the Company, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 8th day of January, 1918, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider and take action with respect to a reduction in the number of Directors of the Company from thirteen to nine and to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
WILLIAM EVERDELL, Jr., Secretary.
New York, December 22, 1917.

NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY,
115 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business which may come before the meeting will be held at the principal offices of the Company, No. 115 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 15th day of January, 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The transfer books of the company will be closed for ten days immediately preceding the meeting.
HUBERT J. HEWITT, Secretary.

MANATI SUGAR COMPANY.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the MANATI SUGAR COMPANY for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 112 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., on Wednesday, January 16, 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M.
Dated New York, N. Y., December 26, 1917.
M. R. ANGULO, Secretary.

January 2nd, 1918

The firm of C. W. MACQUOID & CO. has been dissolved by mutual consent.

C. W. MACQUOID
H. D. LOCKWOOD

January 2nd, 1918

The firm of LAMARCHE & COADY has been dissolved by mutual consent.

PAUL E. LAMARCHE
A. H. OSTROM
C. B. COADY

14 Wall Street
New York
January 2nd, 1918

The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm name of

MacQuoid & Coady

for the conduct of a general Stock Exchange Brokerage business, and in addition will make a specialty of Public Utility and other high-grade issues.

CHARLES W. MACQUOID
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange
CHARLES B. COADY
HARRY D. LOCKWOOD

Messrs. Paul E. Lamarche and A. H. Ostrom, formerly of the firm of Lamarche & Coady, will be associated with the new firm.

HARRISON & CO.

BANKERS
Lafayette Building, Fifth and Chestnut Sts.
Philadelphia

We beg to announce that the name of the firm of

CHAS. C. HARRISON, JR. & CO.

has this day been changed to

HARRISON & CO.

Members Philadelphia and New York Stock Exchanges.

CHAS. C. HARRISON, JR.
HARRY W. HARRISON
THOMAS D. SMITH

December 31, 1917.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

PENN SEABOARD STEEL CORPORATION.
To the Stockholders of the Penn Seaboard Steel Corporation:
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the Stockholders of Penn Seaboard Steel Corporation will be held at the principal office of the Corporation, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 16th day of January, 1918, at three o'clock in the afternoon of said day:
(1) For the purpose of obtaining the required authorization and consent of stockholders of the Corporation to the issuance by it of Two million dollars ($2,000,000) par value of its First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Five-Year Serial Gold Bonds, bearing date as of December 1, 1917, for its corporate purposes, the principal amounts of said bonds to be due and payable as follows:

December 1, 1918,	$300,000.
December 1, 1919,	$300,000.
December 1, 1920,	$300,000.
December 1, 1921,	$300,000.
December 1, 1922,	$800,000.

and to be exchangeable for shares of stock of the Corporation. Said bonds to be secured by a mortgage of the Corporation, bearing date as of the first day of December, 1917, which shall be a lien upon all property now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the Corporation.
(2) For the purpose of obtaining the required authorization and consent of stockholders of the Corporation to the issuance and sale by the board of directors of the Corporation to such person or persons, corporation or corporations as they may designate of 40,000 shares, without nominal or par value, of its unissued capital stock, for such consideration and upon such terms as shall be consented to by the stockholders at said meeting.
(3) For the transaction of such other and further business as may properly come before said meeting.
The transfer books will be closed at the close of business January 4, 1918, and will be reopened January 17, 1918.
By order of the Board of Directors.
Dated January 2nd, 1918.
C. F. JEMISON, Secretary.

Penn Seaboard Steel Corporation.
To the Stockholders of the Penn Seaboard Steel Corporation.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of Penn Seaboard Steel Corporation will be held at the principal office of the corporation, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on the 16th day of January, 1918, at three o'clock in the afternoon of said day:
(1) For the purpose of obtaining the required authorization and consent of stockholders of the Corporation to the issuance by it of Two Million Dollars ($2,000,000) par value of its First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Five-Year Serial Gold Bonds, bearing date as of December 1, 1917, for its corporate purposes, the principal amounts of said bonds to be due and payable as follows:

December 1, 1918,	$300,000.
December 1, 1919,	$300,000.
December 1, 1920,	$300,000.
December 1, 1921,	$300,000.
December 1, 1922,	$800,000.

and to be exchangeable for shares of stock of the Corporation. Said bonds to be secured by a mortgage of the Corporation, bearing date as of the first day of December, 1917, which shall be a lien upon all property now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the Corporation.
(2) For the purpose of obtaining the required authorization and consent of stockholders of the Corporation to the issuance and sale by the Board of Directors of the Corporation to such person or persons, corporation or corporations, as they may designate, of 40,000 shares, without nominal or par value, of its unissued capital stock, for such consideration and upon such terms as shall be consented to by the stockholders at said meeting.
(3) For the transaction of such other and further business as may properly come before said meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
Dated January 2d, 1918.
C. F. JEMISON, Secretary.

New York, Dec. 20th, 1917.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of G. R. Kinney Co., Inc., a New York Corporation, will be held on Monday, January 7th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of such company, No. 233 Broadway, New York City, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from Fifteen thousand shares of preferred stock and Thirty thousand shares of common stock to Twenty-five thousand shares of preferred stock and Thirty thousand shares of common stock.
The par value of the preferred stock being $100.00 and the common stock having no par value.
GEORGE R. KINNEY, President.

WEST SIDE BANK.
New York, Dec. 24th, 1917.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the West Side Bank will be held at its banking rooms at No. 481 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of January, 1918, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.
NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr., Cashier.

THE LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 7th, 1917.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it will be held at the banking house, No. 120 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES W. RIECKS, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
45 Wall Street, Dec. 20, 1917.
AN ELECTION for Trustees to supply the places of those whose term of office expires, and for inspectors of the next election ensuing thereafter, will be held at the office of this Company on the second day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WILFRED J. WORCESTER, Sec'y.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SINCLAIR GULF CORPORATION.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.
The regular meeting of the stockholders of Sinclair Gulf Corporation will be held at the office of the Corporation, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, New York, on Wednesday, January 16, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business, general or special, which may come before the meeting.
It is also proposed at this meeting to consider the following amendments to the By-Laws. To amend Section 1 of Article III by striking out "1918" and substituting "1919," and by striking out the word "January" and substituting the word "March," so that said Section 1, when so amended, will read as follows:
"Section 1. Annual Meeting.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Corporation shall, beginning with the year 1919, be held in each year at the office of the Corporation, at 12 o'clock noon on the first Wednesday in March, (or if said day be a legal holiday, then on the next succeeding day not a holiday,) for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting."
To amend Section 2 of Article III of the By-Laws by striking out the word "Twenty" and substituting the word "Fifteen," so that said Section 2, when so amended, will read as follows:
"Section 2. Notice.—Notice of the Annual Meeting shall, at least fifteen days prior to the day thereof, be mailed to each stockholder at his last known Post Office address as the same appears on the records of the Corporation. In addition to such notice there shall be published a notice of the time and place of holding such meeting as provided by law. Any failure to give notice by mail or irregularity in such notice shall not affect the validity of the proceedings taken at such meeting."
The transfer books of the Corporation will be closed January 5, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened immediately after the final adjournment of the said meeting.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
A. STEINMETZ, Secretary.
New York City, Dec. 27, 1917.

No. 75 Montgomery Street.
Jersey City, N. J., December 8, 1917.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY:
Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of The American Tobacco Company will be held at the home office of the Company, No. 75 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J., at 11 o'clock A. M. on Monday, January 7, 1918, for the purpose of considering and acting upon the question of amending the Merger Agreement under which the Company is constituted so as to convert Fifty Million Dollars ($50,000,000) at par of the unissued common stock of The American Tobacco Company into "Common Stock B" with the same rights to dividends and upon liquidation as the present issued Common Stock, but without voting rights.
The Preferred and Common Stock transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon, December 15, 1917, to 10 o'clock A. M., January 8, 1918.
CHARLES F. NEILEY, Secretary.

Central Trust Company of New York.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Trust Company of New York for the election of six trustees of said Company of the class of 1921, and three inspectors of the next succeeding election, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Thursday, January 10th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.
M. FERGUSON, Secretary.
December 18, 1917.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK.

New York, December 4, 1917.
The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held in the banking rooms, No. 233 Broadway, Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon January 5th, 1918, until 10 o'clock A. M., January 9, 1918.
J. F. BOUKER, Cashier.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATION TRUST COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Corporation Trust Company will be held at the office of the corporation, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y., on the 16th day of January, 1918, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing three directors of the First Class, receiving and acting upon the reports of the officers and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
Dated, December 27, 1917.
HORACE S. GOULD, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York will be held at its office, No. 80 William Street, New York City, on Wednesday, January 16th, 1918, at 2:30 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors in the place of those whose terms expire, and for such other business as may come before them.
HUGH R. LOUDON, Secretary.

East River National Bank.
New York, Dec. 8th, 1917.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the banking house, No. 680 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, at 2 P. M. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE E. HOYER, Cashier.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK.
New York, December 29, 1917.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.
A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Bowery Savings Bank

128 and 130 BOWERY.
NEW YORK, December 10, 1917.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 21, 1918.
Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1, 1918.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, President.
WILLIAM E. KNOX, Comptroller.
JOSEPH G. LIDDLE, Secretary.

German Savings Bank

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK
An American Corporation, chartered by the State of New York, 1859.
CORNER 4TH AV. AND 14TH ST.
Interest at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENTUM per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending December 31, 1917, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-laws, not exceeding three thousand ($3,000.00) dollars, and will be payable on and after January 21, 1918.
Deposits made on or before January 10, 1918, will draw interest from January 1, 1918.
MONEY IN SAVINGS BANKS and all other property of subjects of Austria-Hungary and of Germany, who reside in the United States, has been officially declared inviolate and is not liable to seizure by the Government of the United States.
HUBERT CILLIS, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK

The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws on Jan. 1, 1918, at the rate of **4% PER ANNUM** on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000, payable on and after Jan. 21, 1918.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1918.
Accounts can be opened by mail.
Booklet "Banking by Mail," sent free.
WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.
23RD ST. N.E. COR. 6TH AVE.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK

Corner 8th Avenue and 42d Street
Its consecutive semi-annual dividend has been declared at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after Jan. 21, 1918.
Deposits made on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.
Amount due depositors....$26,101,237.99
Surplus, PAR values....2,499,233.74
E. K. SATTERLEE, President.
H. W. NORDELL, Comptroller.
WALTER B. BROWN, Secretary.
HENRY P. AICHELE, Asst. Sec'ty.

Metropolitan Savings Bank

1 and 3 THIRD AVE., (opp. Cooper Institute).
CHARTERED 1852.
129TH DIVIDEND
New York, December 11, 1917.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING December 31, 1917, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
will be credited to the depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 16, 1918. MONEY DEPOSITED on or before January 10th, 1918, will draw interest from January 1.
ROBERT D. ANDREWS, Pres.
FRANCIS H. MOFFETT, Sec'y.
Society Accounts Accepted.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
280 Fourth Avenue, Dec. 12, 1917.
[illegible]TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Trustees has declared an interest dividend for the Six Months ending Dec. 31, 1917, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upward entitled thereto, and payable on and after Jan. 21st, 1918. The dividend will be credited to depositors as principal Jan. 1st, 1918. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th, 1918, will draw interest from Jan. 1st, 1918.
WALTER TRIMBLE, President.
LEWIS B. GAWTRY, Secretary.
JOHN HARPER, Comptroller.

Dry Dock Savings Institution

341 and 343 BOWERY, Cor. 3d St., New York
The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending December 31, 1917, on all deposits from FIVE DOLLARS to THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS entitled thereto under the By-Laws, at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum, payable on and after January 21, 1918.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will be entitled to interest from Jan. 1, 1918.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
WM. F. PATTERSON, V. Pres. & Treas.
SAMUEL WEBSTER, Secretary.
FREDERICK SHERWOOD, Asst. Secretary.

Maiden Lane Savings Bank

170 Broadway, cor. Maiden Lane
FOUR Per Cent. Per Annum
Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st
Deposits received from 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. Saturdays to 3 P. M.
[illegible] REYNEN Sec'y. F. A. RINGLER, Pres.

Dollar Savings Bank

2808 Third Avenue.
Interest credited January 1st, at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum, on accounts from $5 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before January 10th draw interest from January 1st.
GEORGE E. EDWARDS, President.
WM. M. KERN, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Munsmar Steamship Company, Incorporated, will be held at the offices of the company, 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on January 16th, 1918, at 11 A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
Dated January 3d, 1918.
J. W. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Munwood Steamship Corporation will be held at the offices of the company, 82 Beaver Street, New York City, January 16th, 1918, 11 A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
Dated January 2d, 1918.
J. W. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mundale Steamship Corporation will be held at the offices of the company, 82 Beaver Street, New York City, January 16th, 1918, 11 A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
Dated January 2d, 1918.
J. W. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Munalbro Steamship Corporation will be held at the offices of the company, 82 Beaver Street, New York City, January 16th, 1918, 11 A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
Dated January 2d, 1918.
J. W. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, December 24th, 1917.
The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nos. 44 & 46 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from January 5th to January 9th. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

New York, December 9, 1917.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York will be held at its Banking House, No. 42 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M. OWEN E. PAYNTER, Cashier.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Boston, Mass., December 8, 1917.
NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS SECURED BY MORTGAGE ON THE STEAMER "BRISTOL," ISSUED BY COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions contained in Article 5 of the mortgage given by the Coastwise Transportation Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, to secure an issue of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000) par value first mortgage 5% bonds on the Steamer "BRISTOL," dated February 15, 1916, the following bonds will be redeemed and retired on February 15, 1918, to wit:
Bonds numbered 1 to 200 inclusive, maturing from February 15, 1919, to February 15, 1920.
The holders of the above-numbered bonds are hereby notified to present said bonds to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, 337 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on February 15, 1918, to receive in cash the face amount of said bonds and accrued interest to February 15, 1918.
Bonds must carry the coupons due February 15, 1918, and the subsequent maturing coupons thereto belonging, and must be accompanied by the usual income tax certificate.
Interest on said bonds will cease on February 15, 1918.
COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
By John G. Crowley, Treasurer.

PIERCE BUTLER & PIERCE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION.
First Mortgage Twenty Year Sinking Fund 6% Gold Bonds.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned as Trustee under a certain agreement dated November 23, 1917, between the PIERCE BUTLER & PIERCE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION, EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY and SPENCER TRASK & COMPANY, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. Tuesday, January 22, 1918, for the sale to it of sufficient of the above described bonds at the lowest price obtainable to exhaust the sum of One hundred fifty-seven thousand five hundred Dollars ($157,500).
Proposals should be placed in sealed envelopes, addressed: "Proposal for sale of PIERCE BUTLER & PIERCE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION First Mortgage Twenty Year Sinking Fund 6% Gold Bonds," and sent to the undersigned at its office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Payment for the bonds accepted will be made on February 1, 1918.
The undersigned reserves the right to reject in whole or in part any or all tenders.
EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY,
By BOYD G. CURTS, Trust Officer.
Dated, New York, December 5, 1917.

Washington Utilities Company.

The undersigned, as Trustee under Trust Indenture dated June 1st, 1917, of the Washington Utilities Company, hereby invites offers for the sale to it, as such Trustee, of 5% Collateral Trust Gold Notes of said Washington Utilities Company, secured by the said Indenture, at a purchase price not exceeding par and accrued interest, and in a total amount not exceeding $35,996.00. Offers in writing will be received at this office up to 12 o'clock noon, January 2nd, 1918. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, Trustee.

60 Wall Street, New York.
Dated: December 17, 1917.

CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.
Grand Central Terminal, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1917.
The undersigned, Sinking Fund Commissioners under the C., I., St. L. & C. First Consolidated Six Per Cent. Mortgage, hereby certify that we have drawn bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund Account Nov. 1, 1917, in accordance with the provisions of the said mortgage, and that the bonds bearing numbers, as follows, viz., 643, 661, 706, 992, 1034 and 1211, have been drawn for such purpose, that interest on the said bonds will cease on the 1st day of May, 1918, and on and after that day at 105 per cent. at the office of the Treasurer, Room 3,111, Grand Central Terminal, New York, N. Y.
A. H. SMITH,
W. A. WILDHACK,
W. F. BLISS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY.
Coupons due January 1, 1918, from Detroit United Railway First Consolidated Mortgage 4½% Gold Bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Agents, Bank of Montreal, 64 Wall Street, New York.
A. F. EDWARDS,
Vice President and Treasurer.

LUMBERMENS National Bank of Portland, located at Portland, in the State of Oregon, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
E. G. CRAWFORD, President.

DIVIDENDS.

The New York Central Railroad Co.
New York, December 12, 1917.
A dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents ($1.25) per share on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable February 1, 1918, at the office of the Treasurer, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 3, 1918.
For the purpose of the Annual Meeting of stockholders of this Company, which will be held January 23, 1918, the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. January 3, 1918, and reopened at 10 A. M. January 24, 1918. EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

223d DIVIDEND

CHARTERED 1799.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.
New York, December 24th, 1917.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., free from tax, on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after January 2d, 1918, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1917.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY AND POWER CO.
140 Broadway, New York, December 21, 1917.
The Board of Directors of Virginia Railway and Power Company have this day declared a dividend of three per cent., equal to three dollars per share on the PREFERRED STOCK of said Company, payable on January 21, 1918, to holders of preferred stock of record on December 31, 1917. The transfer books will not be closed. Dividend checks will be mailed. G. B. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Finance and Trading Corporation,
42 Exchange Place, New York.
December 31, 1917.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum upon the Preferred Stock of this Corporation for the three months ended December 31, 1917, payable January 2, 1918, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1917.
OTIS A. GLAZEBROOK, Jr., Treasurer.

The Peoples Bank of the City of New York.
December 18, 1917.
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after January 2, 1918, to stockholders of record December 20, 1917.
JOHN B. FORSYTH, Cashier.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Tuesday, January 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, December 31, 1917.
G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

NATIONAL LICORICE COMPANY.
COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 31.
The regular semi-annual dividend of 2½% and an extra dividend of 1% on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable January 15th next, to all Common Stockholders of record December 31st, 1917.
H. W. BETHERBRIDGE, Treasurer.
December 20th, 1917.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF The Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company held this day, December 28th, 1917, a quarterly dividend of one per cent. was declared on the stock of record January 15th, 1918, payable January 25th, 1918. The stock transfer books will close at the close of business January 15th, and will reopen on the morning of January 26th, 1918.
L. BEARDSLEY, Treasurer.

Coupons due January 1st, 1918, on Seattle Construction and Dry Dock Company's First and General Mortgage Ten-Year 6% Gold Bonds will be paid at the office of Bertron, Griscom & Co., 40 Wall Street, New York.

Office of The United Gas Improvement Co.
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets.
Philadelphia, December 12, 1917.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share), payable January 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1917. Checks will be mailed. I. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

New York, December 28, 1917.
CENTRAL UNION GAS COMPANY.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 5% Bonds of this Company, due January 1st, 1918, will be paid at the National City Bank, 55 Wall Street, New York City, on and after January 2d, 1918.
PHILIP J. SCHNEIDER, Treasurer.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, December 21st, 1917.
The Board of Directors have today declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable January 2d, 1918, to stockholders of record of this date. The transfer books will remain closed until January 3d, 1918. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between Ernest de Zaldo and Aquiles Martinez for the transaction of business in the city of New York under the firm name of ZALDO & MARTINEZ, has been dissolved, and that the business formerly conducted by the said firm at No. 66-70 Beaver Street, in the City of New York, will be continued by ZALDO & MARTINEZ EXPORT COMPANY, INC., at the same address.
The existing copartnership between the said Ernest de Zaldo and Aquiles Martinez for the transaction of business in the City of Havana, Cuba, will be continued.
New York, January 1, 1918.
ERNEST DE ZALDO,
AQUILES MARTINEZ,
ZALDO & MARTINEZ EXPORT COMPANY, INC., by ERNEST DE ZALDO, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between JACOB COHEN, HARRY COHEN, JOS. D. COHEN, PETER COHEN, and MAURICE PARKER, all of the city of New York, under the firm of JACOB COHEN SONS & CO., was dissolved on the 20th day of December, 1917, by mutual consent. All debts due said partnership and those due by said partnership will be settled and paid with and by the remaining partners, JACOB COHEN, HARRY COHEN, JOS. D. COHEN, and PETER COHEN, who will continue the business as heretofore.
Dated New York, December 20, 1917.
JACOB COHEN,
HARRY COHEN,
JOS. D. COHEN,
PETER COHEN,
MAURICE PARKER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership existing between the undersigned, carrying on business under the style and firm name of E. H. DRESSER & CO. at No. 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business in the future will be carried on by Mr. Edwin H. Dresser, alone. He will pay and discharge all debts and liabilities and receive all moneys payable to the late partnership.
Dated December 31st, 1917.
EDWIN H. DRESSER,
GEORGE HAMMERLUND.

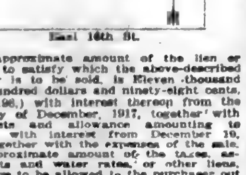
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between Reuben London and Isidor Budwig, under the firm name of LONDON, BUDWIG & CO., at 79 Fifth Ave., New York City, has been dissolved, and that said business will be continued by Isidor Budwig, who has assumed all the indebtedness of the firm.
Dated, New York, December 29th, 1917.
REUBEN LONDON,
ISIDOR BUDWIG.

New York, Dec. 31, 1917.
MR. FRED E. STORY RETIRES FROM business and from our firm today. The business will be continued by the remaining partners. SIEGFR. GRUNER & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Plaintiff, against MAURICE MANDELBAUM and others, Defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 19th day of December, 1917, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of January, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, and known and distinguished by the number one hundred and eighty-eight upon a map showing the subdivision of block number five into lots and the numbers of the lots in said block number five as laid down upon a map made by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, dated October, 1829, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York and numbered two hundred and ten. The above mentioned map of the subdivision and numbers of the lots in said block number five is also drawn by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, and dated April 6, 1844, and signed by Thomas Addis Emmett, Master in Chancery, and filed in the office of the Register of said City and County of New York, and which said lot number one hundred and eighty-eight is situate on the easterly side of First Avenue and bounded, westerly in front by First Avenue, easterly in rear by lot number one hundred and ninety on said map, northerly by lot number one hundred and eighty-nine on said map, southerly by lot number one hundred and eighty-seven on said map.
Containing in width in front and rear twenty-three feet and in length on each side ninety-four feet as laid down on said map. The northerly and southerly walls being party walls.
Being the same premises which were conveyed to Gertrude A. Vanderbeck by Laura D'Oremieulx Roosevelt, trustee, by deed delivered and intended to be recorded simultaneously herewith and this mortgage is given to secure a part of the purchase price of said premises.
TOGETHER with the appurtenances, and all the estate and rights of the party of the first part in and to said premises.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 286 First Avenue:

East 17th St.

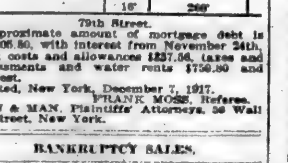


East 16th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is Eleven thousand three hundred dollars and ninety-eight cents, ($11,300.98,) with interest thereon from the 18th day of December, 1917, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $141.50, with interest from December 19, 1917, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $150.00 and interest.
Dated, New York, December 29, 1917.
(Signed) GEORGE A. McLAUGHLIN, Referee.

REFEREES' SALE.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—HERMANN H. CAMMANN and another, as Trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against EVAN STYLES POTTER and others, defendants. County Clerk's Index No. 28263-1917.
Pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale entered December 6th, 1917, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on January 3rd, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, situated in said borough and city, described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 79th Street, distant 268 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of 79th Street with the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue, running thence northerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall 102 feet 2 inches; thence westerly parallel with 79th Street 16 feet; thence southerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall 102 feet 2 inches to the northerly side of 79th Street, and thence easterly along the said northerly side of 79th Street 16 feet to the point or place of beginning.
Said premises being subject to certain covenants and restrictions contained in certain deeds affecting said premises, respectively recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 800 of Conveyances at Page 396, Liber 996 of Conveyances at Page 227, Liber 1014 of Conveyances at Page 461, Liber 1078 of Conveyances at Page 412, Liber 2900 of Conveyances at Page 171, Liber 19, Section 4 of Conveyances, Page 160, and Liber 115, Section 4 of Conveyances, Page 270; and also to such state of facts as an accurate survey of said premises may show.
Said premises are now known by the street number 223 West 79th Street.



79th Street.

Approximate amount of mortgage debt is $18,305.50, with interest from November 24th, 1917; costs and allowances $237.56, taxes and assessments and water rents $750.80 and interest.
Dated, New York, December 7, 1917.
FRANK MOSS, Referee.
MAN & MAN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 36 Wall Street, New York.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LANCASTER BUTTER SEPARATOR CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, by order of the Court, at 2:00 P. M., at Innovation Trunk Co., 3 Canal Place, Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Separators, Churns, Cartons, Containers, Ice Boxes, Office Furniture, Fixtures, &c.
OLIVER L. GOLDSMITH, Receiver.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Street, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Thursday, January 3, 1918, for Contract AI, for printing.
At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders can be obtained at the above address at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of five dollars ($5) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.
CHARLES STRAUS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK.
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTON, Secretary.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock A. M., January 8, 1918, for delivering heat insulating materials at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., &c. Apply for proposals to the supply officer, navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., or to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. SAMUEL McGOWAN, Paymaster General of the Navy. 12-21-17.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM L. SWEET, Jr., Complainant, against ALL PACKAGE GROCERY STORES COMPANY, Defendant.—Consolidated Cause.—No. E. 14—389.
Now, on this 10th day of December, 1917, came H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL and HERBERT A. EMERSON, as Receivers of the defendant, All Package Grocery Stores Company, in the above-entitled suit, and present their petition verified the 5th and 7th days of December, 1917, praying that the Court make an order in respect to the filing of proofs or statements of claim by those claiming to be creditors and/or otherwise against the defendant, All Package Grocery Stores Company:
Whereupon, on reading and filing said petition together with the contents of all parties appearing in the above-entitled suit, and the Court being fully advised in the premises, it is, on motion of GILBERT & GILBERT, solicitors for said Receivers,
ORDERED (1) That any and all creditors of or claimants against the All Package Grocery Stores Company who claim that the All Package Grocery Stores Company is indebted to them, or that they possess a cause of action against it, and all other persons whosoever assert any claim against it are hereby required to assert their claims on or before the 15th day of January, 1918, and on or before said date present and file duly verified written statements or proofs of their claims against the All Package Grocery Stores Company, and its estate, with H. Snowden Marshall and Herbert A. Emerson as Receivers of the All Package Grocery Stores Company, at the office of their solicitors, Gilbert & Gilbert, Esqs., No. 43 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
(2) That no creditor of or claimant against the All Package Grocery Stores Company who claims the All Package Grocery Stores Company is indebted to him or that he possesses a cause of action against it, and no person whoever who asserts any claim against it who fails to file a statement or proof of claim on or before the 15th day of January, 1918, as hereinbefore directed, shall thereafter be permitted to assert any claim whatsoever against the estate of the All Package Grocery Stores Company in the hands of the said Receivers or to share in any distribution thereof whatsoever.
(3) That the said Receivers be and they hereby are authorized and directed to give notice of this order by publication three times each week, for a period of three weeks, in The New York Times, The Brooklyn Eagle and The Chicago Tribune. And it is further
Ordered that a copy of this order be mailed with all convenient dispatch by the said Receivers to each and every person appearing upon the books of the All Package Grocery Stores Company as a creditor thereof, or claimant against it, at the claimant's or creditor's address, as shown upon the said books. AUGUSTUS N. HAND, U. S. D. J.

Notice is hereby given that The Germania Life Insurance Company, a domestic corporation having its principal business office at No. 50 Union Square, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, will present a petition to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, (Part I.) thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1918, at the opening of the court at 10:15 o'clock A. M. on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, and a motion will then be made for an order authorizing said Company to change its corporate name to "The Guardian Life Insurance Company of America" and for such other or further relief in the premises as to the Court may seem just and proper.
Dated, New York, December 18th, 1917.
THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
By H. GILLIS, President.
DULON & ROE, Attorneys for Petitioner, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of PRUDENTIAL OUTFITTING COMPANY of Delaware, Inc., Bankrupt.
Please take notice that an offer has been made by Samuel Goldberg to purchase all the assets of the Prudential Outfitting Company of Delaware of every kind, nature and description, including moneys, merchandise, outstanding accounts receivable, choses in action, leases of the premises of stores situated in the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, numbering twenty stores altogether, the good will, right to use the trade name and corporate name in conduct of the business, securities owned by the bankrupt corporation, chattels, registered trade marks. The said purchaser offers to pay the general creditors of the above named bankrupt corporation one hundred cents on the dollar on the amount of their respective claims as such claims may be proved and allowed by causing to be delivered to the general creditors preferred shares of stock in a new corporation to be organized, and which is more fully described in the offer attached to the petition of the Receiver in this proceeding, and which is on file in the office of the Referee in Bankruptcy, Stanley W. Dexter, 71 Broadway, New York City. The purchaser also agrees to pay all the fees, costs and expenses of administration and all priority claims.
Further take notice that a hearing will be had on the said offer before the Honorable Stanley W. Dexter, at his office, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of January, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at which time the said bid shall be placed before the Court for its determination, and such other disposition made of the assets as to the Court may seem just and proper.
Dated New York, December 31, 1917.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
71 Broadway, New York City.
JOHN S. SHEPPARD, Jr., Receiver,
27 Cedar Street, New York City.
ROBERT P. LEVIS and HARRY ZALKIN,
Attorneys for the Receiver, 42 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25158.—In Bankruptcy.—JACOB GOLUB and BENJAMIN EPSTEIN, individually and as copartners, trading under the name of VENUS SKIRT SHOP, bankrupts.
Jacob Golub and Benjamin Epstein, individually and as copartners, trading under the name of Venus Skirt Shop, were duly adjudicated bankrupts on November 7, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on January 11, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS JACOBS; trading as "M. JACOBS & CO.," Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, Jan. 4, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 9 West 20th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furs, scarfs, muffs, trunks, office fixtures, safe, typewriter, &c.
GEORGE E. WELLER, Receiver.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

WAR INCIDENTS.

The January number of THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE contains a score of good literary features, including articles on "Life in France in Wartime," by Ann Mile Upjohn; "Privations Endured in Enemy Countries," and a thrilling story of "How the Channel Ports Were Saved." The account of the taking of Jerusalem is supplemented by an article of special value to Bible students on "Jerusalem in 4,000 Years of War." The newest type of French field hospital is described by Count d'Haussonville, and another writer tells of "Marvels of the New War Surgery." There is a vivid description of the activities behind the lines in France—the life into which our soldiers and civilian workers plunge when they go "over there." The doings of the American army at home and abroad are summarized each month in this magazine, the only monthly, by the way, devoted solely to the history and literature of the world war. Twenty full-page rotogravure illustrations and many pages of European cartoons complete the 220 pages of the magazine. 25 cents on all news stands. $3 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CHAMBRAYS Wanted.—Galateas, twills, and jeans, in blue and khaki, medium and heavy weights. 5th Av. Bldg., Room 322.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—¾ Meltons, Thibets, Oxfords. Kaplan, 20 West 22d. Gramercy 1515.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on coats and suits. Call all week, see Mr. Zalud, 11-13 West 32d St., 6th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Ladies' velour, infants', and children's; all kinds. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS Wanted.—Looking high-grade ladies' Spring line. 131 West 28th St., 4th floor.

COATS, Suits Wanted.—Placing order on Spring styles. 11 West 25th St., 3d floor.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—We are open for 500 pieces three-thread white and flesh. Malper & Friedman, 627 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber is placing stock orders on popular, medium, and high-grade Georgette, serge, and jersey dresses; samples mornings. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better kind of Spring silk dresses; show samples all week. Wolfert, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors on intermediate and misses' silk dresses; bring samples. 4th floor, 15 West 24th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs, children's serge dresses; quantity no object. The Bailey Co., 72 Madison Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders on snappy serge dresses. Fourth floor, 45 West 25th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy serge dresses. 1st floor; 15 West 29th St.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handels, 336 6th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber buying cottons and silks. 44 East 32d St., 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers buying serge dresses. First floor, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serge suits; open for quantity for cash. Mad. Sq. 6050.

FLANNELLE Wanted. Plain white, pink, blue, for export; big quantity, spot cash; send samples. Write G 329 Times Downtown.

GABARDINE Wanted.—Will buy Garfield 1460 black and navy, or similar quality. Marshfield, telephone Farragut 9339.

KHAKI AUTOMOBILE TOPPING MATERIAL Wanted.—50,000 yards; submit samples. Mayflower, Madison Square 9380.

PANAMA Wanted.—150 pieces, black, Whitman's, 1305, cotton warp Panama. Barash, 56 West 20th St. Chelsea 7903.

PEPPER and SALT GOODS Wanted.—Can use any quantity. Rochester 1,265. S. Cohen, 120 West 20th St.

POM POMS Wanted.—Taupe, mole, reindeer; any quantity for cash. Telephone Greeley 4321.

POPLIN Wanted.—American 000610, all colors; any quantity for cash. Greeley 4321.

POPLINS Wanted.—American woolen, light colors, for cash. Haft, 104 West 27th.

POPLINS Wanted.—American black, navy, brown. N. Y. Skirt Co., 12 W. 22d St.

SERGES Wanted.—Juilliards, Amoskeag, Whitman, Gera, botany. Pantuck, 251 4th Av. Gramercy 3143.

SERGES Wanted.—Botany No. 780 in quantities for cash, or a similar number. Phone 9050 Chelsea.

SERGES Wanted.—American D. 6234. Phone Stuyvesant 735 Ex. 4.

SHIRTS Wanted.—Am open for jobs of men's shirts, pants, hosiery, gloves. 487 Broadway, care of Society Shirt Co.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade; can also use unlimited quantity in jobs for cash. 22 West 27th St., 7th floor.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted by jobber; yours or our materials; must be snappy, desirable models. Call all week, sixth floor, 51 West 24th St.

SUITS, Coats, Dresses, Apparel Wanted.—Cash; surplus; better grade. National. Franklin 2412.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Jobbers buying Spring models. First floor, 30 West 32d.

SUITS Wanted.—Looking at better kind. 122 West 28th St., 7th floor.

VELOURS Wanted.—American, 0359 and 0380, in all shades, for cash. Schulman Bros., 104 West 27th. Farragut 3440.

VELVET AND SERGE Wanted.—Fifteen pieces fine quality black French chiffon velvet; ten pieces lightweight Midnight blue serge. P 76 Times.

Contracts Wanted.

SWEATERS, manufacturer, up-to-date plant, wants work from jobbers or manufacturers. Pasternak, 50 East 8th St., N. Y.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CAMISOLES, Crepe de Chine, and Satin, $7.25, up; immediate delivery. Globe Waist, 1,966 Prospect Av.

COATS.—About 500 sport coats; excellent for Southern trade; high grade material and shades; at sacrifice; lot must be sold before Saturday. Derfman & Oshinsky, 140 West 22d.

COATS.—High-grade Spring line ready, misses' flappers and junior coats, for jobbers catering to better trade. Julius L. Goldstein, 153 West 23d. Farragut 596.

COATS and SUITS.—Better than ever; pompoms, velours, broadcloths; closing out; big values. Shapiro & Davis, 131 West 21st.

COATS.—300 high-class, fur-trimmed coats to close out at sacrifice. Louis L. Ginsberg, 23 West 27th St.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed ladies' coats, to close out, cheap. Acre Coat House, 51 West 24th St., 9th floor.

COATS.—Ladies' plush and cloth; infants', children's; January sales. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Fine selection for Spring. N. Hurowitz & Son., 109 West 26th St.

COATS.—Ladies', children's, and infants'; January sales. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

COATS.—Infants' and junior Winter coats cheap. Julius L. Goldstein, 153 West 23rd.

COATS.—150 to close out at a sacrifice. Gordon Outergarment Co., 11 East 31st.

COATS, also suits, better grade, close out. Eisenberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th.

COATS.—Closing out better grade coats cheap. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Closing out better grade coats cheap. Fine-Cohen, 12 West 27th.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, close out at a price. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS.—Better grade plush coats. N. Hurewitz, 109 West 26th St.

COATS.—Job to close out at once. Meyer Cohen, 11 West 25th St.

COATS.—Closing out balance of stocks below cost. Farragut 616.

COATS.—To close out cheap. I. Katz, 41 West 21st St.

CREPE METEOR.—All colors, for immediate delivery, $1.25. M. Marks Co., formerly Marks-Senner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, 90c; immediate delivery. M. Marks, 354 4th Av.

DRESSES.—Cotton dresses, 25,000 yards Amoskeag, 19,000 range blue chambry, under market price; prompt delivery. Phone Spring 6034.

DRESSES.—100 high-class dresses to close out at a reduction of 50 per cent. Rose Windsor, Inc., 7 West 30th St. Mad. Sq. 2338.

DRESSES.—Serge dresses, snappy models, to close out at ridiculous reduction. Sylvia Dress House, 139 W. 25th St., 9039 Farragut.

DRESSES.—Chambray suitable for nurses' or house wear; immediate delivery; low prices. Wilson Co., 133 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Serge; wonderful values and styles; $3.75; immediate shipments. Nathan Nathanson Co., 148 West 23d St.

DRESSES.—Silk, serge, and party dresses, to close at reductions. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Wool jerseys, serges, silks, evening dresses; special values. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Serges, silks; immediate delivery; low prices. See Ruby, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Silks, velvet, jersey serges, also stouts, at sacrifice. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Silk and serge dresses in stock for delivery. Tip-Top Dress, 124 West 37th.

DRESSES.—300, silk and serge; close out cheap. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Job serge dresses cheap. Paragon Dress, 130 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Job serge dresses, cheap. Paragon Dress, 130 West 26th St.

GEORGETTES.—All colors; immediate delivery; $1.15. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

POPLINS.—Silk and cotton to close out; all colors. Madison Square 1451.

POPLINS.—Cotton warp 6709½; black and navy. Chelsea 6018.

SATIN.—Wash, 40-inch, $1.17½; white, flesh; immediate delivery. M. Marks, 354 4th Av.

SERGES.—Whitman, 200 pieces navy, style 1210; American 0038; Gilbert 8200; quantities. Levensohn & Satz, 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 1265.

SERGES.—4122, 9, 1464, D2, 10, 2205, 787, 788, 210, D1. Poplins 90610. Farragut Worsted Company, 19 Madison Av. Madison Square 4362.

SERGES.—54289, 7301, 7129, 6129, 11433, 1210. Israel Cummings & Bro., 28 West 25th. Farragut 3454.

SERGES.—Whitman's 87, Hamilton 1855, Amoskeag 4062; all 77½c net. Madison Square 1872.

SERGE.—French, 125 pieces 104 Whitman, $1.85 net. S. Simon Company, 135 West 27th.

SKIRTS.—Several thousand novelty silk stripes and plaids; also black taffeta for immediate delivery; wonderful values. Price $2.50 up. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 23rd St.

SUITS.—Two hundred fine and popular priced suits at sacrifice; also five hundred velour and plush coats. Copeland Cloak & Suit Co., 38 West 26th St.

TAFFETAS, Wash Satins.—36-inch, 40-inch, for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 257 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 1240.

VELOURS and poplins.—Amer. 0360 and 06077, all shades, any quantity, reasonable price. Telephone Spring 6893.

WAISTS.—200 dozen Georgette and crepe de chine to close out. Daily Waist, 158 West 27th St. Farragut 4418, Line 9.

WHIPCORD.—Black all worsted, 30 pieces, $1.35 yard; bargain. Call 12th floor, 141 West 28th.

YARN.—Hand knitting wool and worsted, immediate delivery. Mishell, 1170 Broadway. Madison Square 1520.

YARNS.—Four-ply Khaki Oxford woolen yarns; immediate delivery. Mayflower, Mad. Sq. 9380.

Contracts Offered.

LADIES' GINGHAM DRESSES.—Bring your own styles. Samilson Bros., 12 W. 17th St.

Help Wanted.

NECKWEAR SALESMEN wanted, experienced, for Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa; commission. Apply Nat Potar & Co., 894 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—To carry line of fine trimmed hats for Chicago and Middle West, can handle other millinery lines, except hats; straight commission 15%; only experienced millinery salesman will be considered. N 110 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to represent the Columbia Lace Co. throughout the East; must have a knowledge of the lace curtain trade; salary. Apply Columbia Lace Co., 200 5th Av.

SALESMEN wanted, New England and South, to carry, as side line, children's sweaters; popular prices; commission. John Pasternak, 50 East 8th St., N. Y.

SALESMAN to handle our well-known brand of spring snap-fasteners as side line; commission basis. Venus Dress Fastener Co., 30 Court St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN with following among the ladies' tailors to handle woolen line; salary and commission. Call or write I. Goodman, 114 5th Av.

Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN, Southern, with large following on cloaks, open for real line; no drawings; straight commission. X 345 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, dress; can produce big business from the South for reputable house; straight commission basis. X 346 Times Annex.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car.—Snow or rain Wed.; fair Thurs.

Fla.—Fair and warmer Wed. and Thurs.

Ga., Ala., and Miss.—Rain or snow and warmer Wed.; fair Thurs.

Tenn.—Snow or rain and warmer Wed.; fair Thurs.

Ky.—Fair and warmer Wed.; fair Thurs.

Ind.—Snow and warmer Wed. and Thurs.

Mich. and Ohio—Snow and warmer Wed. and Thurs.

Ill.—Snow and colder Wed.; Thurs. cloudy.

Mo. and Kan.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Wis.—Cloudy and cold Wed.; snow Thurs.

Minn. and Ia.—Fair and colder Wed.; snow Thurs.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Wed.; snow Thurs.

S. Dak. and Neb.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

BANKRUPTCY SALES. **BANKRUPTCY SALES.**

TRUSTEES' SALE of REAL ESTATE, PLANT AND STOCK ON HAND of UNION NOVELTY BRAID WORKS of Garfield, N. J. Pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey, entered November 26, 1917, the following property will be sold at public auction by the undersigned Trustees on the premises of the Union Novelty Braid Works at Garfield, N. J., on January 10, 1918, at 11 A. M. By special order of the court the said sale will positively be proceeded with on January 10th, 1918, at 11 A. M. without adjournment.

A. The land and factory building occupied by the Union Novelty Braid Works at the junction of Saddle and Passaic Rivers, Garfield, N. J.

B. The machinery in the factory buildings on the premises.

C. The furniture and fixtures on the premises.

D. The stock on hand, manufactured, unmanufactured and in the process of manufacture.

E. The supplies on hand other than dyes and chemicals.

F. The stock of dyes and chemicals on hand.

G. The automobiles belonging to the Union Novelty Braid Works.

H. Contracts for the purchase of coal and chemicals.

The sale will be made on the basis of the official inventory on file in the office of George R. Beach, Referee in Bankruptcy, 75 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J., as modified by a statement to be filed three days before the day of sale, showing changes by manufacture of new finished goods, or otherwise.

The plant and property to be sold may be inspected during business hours on any day previous to the sale.

The property to be sold will be offered, first, in separate lots, the real estate and machinery will next be offered as one lot, and finally all the property will be offered as a whole.

All bids will be taken subject to the approval of the Court and the right of the Court to reject any and all bids or to direct a resale.

Every bid must be accompanied by a deposit in cash or certified check for ten per cent. (10%) of the amount of the bid, the balance to be paid as the Court shall direct.

All bids for the property as a whole shall be subject to the condition that the purchaser shall have the benefit of any orders on hand and shall assume any outstanding contracts for raw material or supplies made by the undersigned Trustees in the course of the business conducted by them.

Any creditor of the Union Novelty Braid Works or Aaron Grabelsky, bankrupt, may bid at the sale and use, in part payment the dividend payable upon his claim against said bankrupts, or either of them, as provided in the order of the United States District Court of November 26, 1917, directing the sale of said property.

Dated Jersey City, N. J., December 17th, 1917.

WILLIAM I. LEWIS, Second National Bank Building, Paterson, N. J., and LOUIS F. DOYLE, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, Attorneys for Trustees.

J. EDWIN PROVINE, HENRY SCHOTTENFELS, WILLIAM W. EVANS, Trustees in Bankruptcy of Union Novelty Braid Works.

GEORGE R. BEACH, Referee.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALTOONA, Penn.—Louise Bergmán, jobs in coats; 72 Madison Av.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; L. Michelson, millinery, ribbons; S. D. Sampson, coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn Co.; J. J. Estabrook, books; 220 5th Av.; Imperial.

BINGHAMTON—A. R. Swartz Co., M. S. Seidler, women's, junior coats, women's, misses', children's serge dresses; 1,133 Broadway.

BINGHAMTON—Stewart & Co.; F. W. Strickman, coats, suits, waists, McAlpin.

BOSTON—Magiane-Houston Co.; Miss A. Golding, waists, sweaters, house dresses; Prince George.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; B. J. Cutcliffe, linens; A. McKittrick, cottons, bedding; K. J. Pendergast, silks; Mr. Hawkins, rugs; S. E. Ludwig, infants' wear, basement; D. W. Edwards, millinery; Miss M. G. Cronin, infants' wear, Mr. Wells, representing; Mr. Foley, representing, A. McLain, jewelry; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Dutch, untrimmed millinery; Mrs. Whitbeck, misses' dresses; Mrs. Barrett, machine-made dresses; Miss Vincent, ladies' suits; Miss M. Murphy, infants' wear; Miss Kaleski, ladies' neckwear; basement, Miss Sweeney, millinery; Mr. Levy, waists, sweaters; Mr. Rafeld, children's, junior coats, dresses; Mr. Ring, furs, dresses; Miss Williams, knit underwear; Miss Dartt, infants' wear; 116 West 32d.

BOSTON.—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss McHugh, Miss Hennessy, misses' dresses; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON.—"Butler's"; B. E. Solomon, millinery; 402 5th Av.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Halsey Co.; R. H. Halsey, dry goods; Murray Hill.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—L. N. Given, Mr. Given, coats; Mr. Boyd, suits; Miss Greeley, dresses; 72 Madison Av.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Williams & Shelton Co.; Z. G. Shelton, dry goods; Imperial.

CHICAGO.—Lederer Co.; D. Mangson, jobs silk waists; 1,133 Broadway.

CINCINNATI.—Queen Mfg. Co.; E. Unger, silks, woolens; R. 1318, 432 4th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Bailey Co.; Mr. Kaplan, fur coats, furs; 72 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND—The Hirsch Co.; Miss E. Cohen, jobs dresses; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; M. L. Moskowitz, jobs waists, muslin underwear; A. E. Kolisky, hosiery, underwear, basement; 37 West 26th.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; J. Hirschel, jobs children's serge dresses; 72 Madison Av.

DAVENPORT, Ia.—M. L. Parker Co.; B. Shank, ready-to-wear; R. 206, 1,161 B'way.

DENVER.—Golden Eagle D. G. Co.; R. Guldman, jobs Fall coats; 44 East 23d.

DES MOINES—Lederer, Strauss & Co.; L. Strauss, trimmed hats; 621 Broadway.

DETROIT.—Crowley, Milner Co.; Mrs. F. Ward, jobs waists; 116 West 32d.

DETROIT.—J. L. Hudson Co.; basement buyers; L. Brownhill, coats, suits; J. J. Reilly, women's neckwear, waists, leather goods; G. Preston, mdse. mgr.; 354 4th Av.

DETROIT—Newcomb, Endicott & Co.; C. A. Bland, laces, neckwear; 200 5th Av.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—John Stillman; J. J. Hirsh, cloth coats, millinery; 72 Madison Av.

GREELEY, Cal.—G. C. Rouler, general mdse.; Breslin.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; F. R. Wolf, gen'l mdse. mgr.; Miss H. Griffin, gloves; Miss E. Coulter, waists; Miss A. Simon, dresses; 116 West 32d.

KANSAS CITY.—Green & Co.; J. Green, jobs suits, serge dresses, waists, sweaters; 4th floor, 1,173 Broadway.

JOLIET, Ill.—M. A. Felman, jobs coats, suits, dresses; 303 5th Av.

MIDDLETOWN, O.—"Hirsch's"; E. Hirsch, jobs women's silks, serge dresses, R. 1012, 1,150 Broadway.

MILWAUKEE.—Kroeger Bros. Co.; H. Levy, boys' clothing; R. 909, 303 5th Av.

MILWAUKEE—Paris Fashion Co.; G. B. Schoen, ready-to-wear; 15 East 26th.

NASHVILLE.—Dismukes, Niles Hat Co.; J. L. Dismukes, hats; Waldorf-Astoria.

NASHVILLE.—L. Jonas & Co.; S. Jonas, jobs women's, misses', children's Fall coats; 579 Broadway.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; Miss K. Davis, books; 404 4th Av.; Imperial.

PHILADELPHIA—Segal & Malin; A. Segal, children's dress materials; Holland House.

PHILADELPHIA.—M. Bernstein & Co.; W. Siegel, Spring dresses, R. 615; 35 West 24th St.

PHILADELPHIA—L. W. Hirsch Co.; Mr. Einhorn, jobs silks dresses, children's coats, furs; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—M. Bonn Co.; W. M. Bonn, leather goods; 26 West 17th.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; J. H. Frank, waists; 364 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Lewin-Neiman Co.; Mrs. Flatow, jobs dresses; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH.—Smit, Lewis Co.; Mr. Smit, jobs coats, suits; Miss I. Levine, jobs dresses; 1,133 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH.—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; J. G. Harris, jobs boys', children's clothing; Mrs. A. C. Meyers, furs; 404 4th Av.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Manufacturers' Outlet Co.; J. Samuels, men's clothing; 116 West 32d St.

SACRAMENTO—Weinstock, Lubin & Co.; J. Barnes, women's garments, 220 5th Av.

SALT LAKE CITY.—Keith, O'Brien Co.; M. Oberdorfer, ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d.

SAN FRANCISCO—S. W. Wood & Co.; M. S. Wood, coats, suits, misses' wear; 43 West 16th; Great Northern.

ST. LOUIS—M. Bonn Jewelry Co.; H. Cerf, leather goods; 26 West 17th.

TACOMA, Wash.—Rhodes Bros.; R. B. Rhodes, coats, suits, waists, furs, general merchandise, 1,150 Broadway; Brozell.

TOLEDO.—W. L. Milner & Co.; E. N. Smith, bags, suit cases, hardware, stoves, trunks; 116 West 32d.

TROY—W. P. Herbert & Co.; W. P. Herbert, ready-to-wear; Holland House.

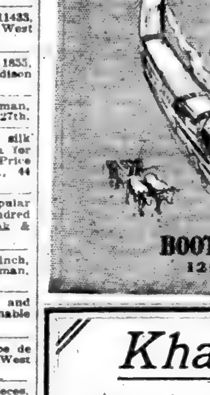
TROY—Weinstein Bros.; Jacob Weinstein, jobs serge dresses; 45 West 27th.

WATERBURY, Conn.—Franklin Bros.; H. Franklin, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Blum Bros.; I. Blum, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Co.; A. Vanderpyl, furs, goods, hosiery; 404 4th Av.; Breslin.

A Large Manufacturer Needs LESS Profit —— You Profit MORE



Figured alongside ordinary houses selling dresses, we are like the 20th Century Limited in comparison with the oxen team method of operation.

A little manufacturer needs more per sale profit, but a large one—see the headline—our slogan. Besides, with us there's "Something New Every Day."

(Serges, Silks and Novelty) DRESSES $6.75 to $16.75

BOOTH, BREGMAN & SUMBERG 129-133 West 27th Street. New York City

Khaki Fast Color Ready for instant delivery! Denzer & Nathan 611-21 Broadway, New York

COTTON FABRICS Off Price R. SERIL & CO., 486 B'way, N. Y.

'BEST BY TEST' U. S. CLOTH CUTTING MACHINE CO., INC. 414-416 W. B'way, N. Y. Phone 9296-9297 Spring.

Serge Dresses, $5.50 to $13.75 Booth, Bregman & Sumberg, 129-133 WEST 27TH STREET

Our Spring Line for 1918 of CHILDREN'S WHITE DRESSES Is NOW READY. Rosengarten & Kellner, 30 W. 20th St.

FOR ARMY & NAVY FUSE LIGHTER Kraemer No. 400. Lights Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette. No benzine required. Will burn in the strongest wind. Nickeled, Sterling Silver, Solid Gold. FIT FOR ANY KIT M. E. BERNHARDT (Sole Mfr.) 157 Chambers St., N. Y. City Sample to wholesalers—Nickeled 25c ppd.

SILKS SAMUEL EISEMAN & CO., Inc. 114-120 East 23d St. Gramercy 6204.

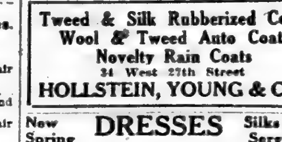
Shoe, Army, Leggin Laces, Shoe Cord North American Sales Co., 396-8 Broadway, N. Y. Manufacturers' Agents.

SEE THE $10 WONDER PLUSH COAT AT ROTHSTEIN & NELSON'S, 120 W. 29th St.

Women's Bath Robes, $24.00 dozen up AB. & A. FRANKLIN, 151 West 26th Street.

SKATES at half prices. A. N. JACOB 621 6th Ave. (near Herald Sq.)

COTTON FABRICS Chuck, Davis & Co. 13-15 West 20th St., New York



Tweed & Silk Rubberized Coats Wool & Tweed Auto Coats Novelty Rain Coats 34 West 27th Street HOLLSTEIN, YOUNG & CO.

New Spring DRESSES For Immediate Delivery Silks and Serges $6.75 UP PIONEER LADIES' GARMENT CO. 6-8 West 32nd St.

YOUR INCOME TAX How Much Are You Taxed On What— When Due— How Paid— To Whom— ? We have all this and other authoritative information, and would be glad to consult with you without charge. Phoenix Audit & Accounting Co., 396 Broadway. Franklin 5544.

Jewish Morning Journal Best Help Wanted Medium in N. Y.

LOANS AGAINST MERCHANDISE EITHER RAW OR FINISHED A. U. SURPRENANT Commercial Loans. 10 Wall St. Phone Rector 7054.

UNIVERSAL DISCOUNT CO. JACOB ROSENTHAL 100 Fifth Ave., New York

WORMSER & CO. COMMERCIAL BANKERS. 95 Fifth Ave. Accounts financed. Phone Stuyv. 3380. Advances on merchandise.

LEVISON & CO 141 FIFTH AVENUE ACCOUNTS FINANCED

Auctions.

AT 12:30 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON on the 4th day of January, 1918, we, on behalf of the Directors and Trustees of the Rider Oil Gasifier Company, a New York corporation, in dissolution, will offer for sale by public auction at the Exchange Salesroom at 14 and 16 Vesey St., in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, subject to the terms of sale to be read prior to the offer being made, the following patent rights, property and assets of said company:

1. Application of Granville S. Rider for Letters Patent of the United States upon process for the Production of Gaseous Vapor for Internal Combustion Engines and Other Purposes filed in the United States Patent Office, January 4th, 1912, Serial No. 66947, assigned to the Rider Oil Gasifier Company January 18th, 1912, together with all of the right of said company in the invention and improvement therein specified and all of the right of the said company to Letters Patent of the United States which have been granted thereupon and all re-issues and extensions thereof and all improvements thereupon;

2. All of the right, title and interest of the said company in and to a contract between the said company, Granville S. Rider, Charles W. Thomas, and Eugene M. Engeman, dated December 3d, 1913, together with all claims and causes of action, both at law and in equity, existing or which may exist in favor of the said company because of the violation of the provisions thereof by the said Granville S. Rider;

3. An undivided three-fourths interest in the United States Letters Patent No. 756422, Oil Vaporizer and Burner, issued to Granville S. Rider April 5th, 1904, and by him assigned to the Rider Oil Gasifier Company, except as to the State of Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, and Kentucky, together with, except as to the said exempted territory, all of the right of the said company in the invention and improvement therein specified and all of the right of the said company to all re-issues and extension thereof and all improvements thereupon;

4. All models, tools, appliances and equipment of the said company now in its laboratory at 137 West 37th St., in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York; and

5. All other patent rights, property rights, claims and causes of action, both at law and in equity, property and assets of the said company of every nature and description.

Dated December 31st, 1917.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, 55 William St., New York.

LIQUIDATION SALE OF FURS

Property of KALDOPKIN FUR CO.

CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer

Sells on Friday, January 4, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., at 429 Sixth Ave., Borough of Manhattan, all of the merchandise of the above Company, consisting of

MANUFACTURED FURS, SCARFS, SETS, COATS, FUR TRIMMINGS, SKINS.

For account of storage—In the matter of Max S. Ferako, CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, will sell this day, January 2nd, at 10:30 A. M., at 538 Broadway, consisting of Wall Cases, Mirrors, Silent Salesmen, Jewelry Trays, Wall Clocks, Electric Fans, Safes, Cabinets, Chandeliers, Partitions, etc.

A few desirable **OFFICES TO LET** IN THE **BURRELL BUILDING** 171 Madison Ave., cor. 33d St.

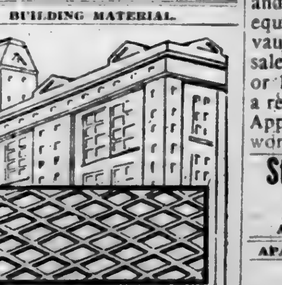
Permanent light. No courts. No manufacturing. No shipping. Strictly office space

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY, *Agents & Managers* 171 Madison Avenue - Tel. Murray Hill, 3530

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE MONEY ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, Inc. Mortgage Department 14 WALL STREET Telephone Rector 4090

BUILDING MATERIAL.



STRENGTH "PENCO" Metal Lath is not a mere background, but a powerful reinforcement, which holds the plaster firmly, preventing cracking or falling plaster, due to exposure and heat. The slanting strand in Penco METAL LATH makes a superior bond. Made in all gauges. Prompt deliveries guaranteed. Prices, etc., on request.

PENN METAL COMPANY 561 West 36th St., New York Manufacturers of the famous "PENCO" Metal Corner Bead, Metal Stud, Metal Ceiling, and all forms of stamped steel, light or heavy, acetylene or spot welded. Sole Distributors of HAMPTON METAL.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORGENTHAU JR CO AUCTIONEERS 25 PINE STREET

Will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION To Close the Estate of Martin Grossman *By order of George J. and Gustav Grossman, Executors and Trustees.* Tuesday, Jan. 8th, 1918, at Noon, Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., Manhattan, N. Y. City.

4 Improved Manhattan Parcels 2 Improved Bronx Parcels as follows:

191-193 Canal St. 5-Story and Basement Business Bldgs., with Electric Elevator; Size 50 x 100.

80-82 Clinton St. and 97 to 103 Attorney St. Theatre, Stores, Lodge Rooms, and Dwellings. Size 50 x 100 on Clinton St., and 80 x 100 on Attorney St.

86-88 Clinton St. 5-Story Flat and Stores and Lofts Buildings, with Electric Elevator. Size 50 x 100.

31-33-35 East 4th St. 4 Story Moving Picture Theatre, Suitable for Garage, with Entrance and Exit to Cooper Square. Size 75 x 132.

3762-64 Park Ave., Bronx 2 3-Story Frame Dwellings. Size 49 x 150.

2157 Crotona Ave., Bronx New Law Apartment, 4 Story and Basement. Size 30 x 225.

60% May Remain on Mortgage at 5½%

LIBERTY BONDS ACCEPTED

For Further Particulars, Apply to Auctioneers.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Apartment Owners Provide Against Vacancies for 1918-19 YOU CAN DESCRIBE YOUR APARTMENTS, GIVING NUMBER OF ROOMS, BATHS, AND YEARLY RENTALS IN THE APARTMENT HOUSE SECTION OF The "Red Book" Classified Telephone Directory —Circulation 325,000. For Further Information, a Representative will Call or Telephone. REUBEN H. DONNELLEY, Publisher, 227 Fulton Street. 12084 Cortlandt.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pretty Brick Houses $35—For Rent—$35 Seven rooms. Beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; new subway, Brooklyn. B. Silsby, 217 B'way, N. Y. Barclay 4565.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES. INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PROTECT YOUR FAMILY by insuring the title to your Real Estate. We are specialists in Bergen and Rockland Counties Real Estate Titles. Our guaranteed mortgages make savings safe. Write for Booklet A and new auto map. North Jersey Title Insurance Co., HACKENSACK, N. J. N. Y. Rep.—Glenn K. Carver, 60 Wall St.

RECENT EVENTS IN RUSSIA.

A consecutive statement of what has really happened in Russia is one of the most welcome features of the January number of THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE. Out of the chaos of conflicting reports the writer has extracted a plain narrative of authentic historical facts, with official data, showing just how far the Bolsheviki have gone toward deserting the Allies and making a separate peace with Germany. Our declaration of war on Austria also is fully treated, with the complete text of President Wilson's message, the war resolution and proclamation, and the House committee's little-known official statement of our many reasons for war on Austria-Hungary. 25 cents on all news stands. $3 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Woolworth Tower. A modern suite to sub-let in the Woolworth Tower occupying entire floor. Seven handsomely furnished offices. Directors' room additional. Offices completely and modernly furnished and equipped. Private fireproof vault. Suitable for New York sales rooms, export department, or law offices. Can be had at a reasonable figure. Long lease. Apply to H. W. RUBINO, Woolworth Building.

Store, Basement & Lofts 100x100. Fireproof Sprinkler. 27 to 35 West 24th St. A. J. Kerwin Co., 1133 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

14 CENTRAL PARK WEST NEAR 60th ST. 6 Rooms and Bath. To sublet unfurnished. Special rate to October 1. Malcolm E. Smyth & Rudolph C. Culver, Inc. 185 Madison Av. Murray Hill—2685.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

429—4th Av., at 30th St. Studio and Bachelor Apartments, furnished or unfurnished; meals optional. 1 Room and Bath, $30 Up. 2 Rooms and Bath, $50 Up.

STUDIO APARTMENT, 109-111 EAST 56TH ST. 2 ROOMS AND BATH. Elevator and maid service, reasonable rental. Supt. on premises, or HALL & BLOODGOOD, 542 Fifth Ave. Phone 1732 Vanderbilt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

JUST COMPLETED. The Nouvelle 25 West 91st St. High-class furnished apartments; latest improvements; one, two, and three rooms; $90 to $95, including maid service; references absolutely necessary; open evenings.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$10,000-$100,000 for first mortgages. Oppenheimer, 540 Bergen Av., (149th.)

REAL ESTATE.

FACTORY SITES near R. R. Owner, LEON LUFT, 202 Bay 17th St., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-2c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Your rent buys 6 rooms, bath, all improved dwelling, half hour Erie. For particulars, W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Montclair residence for exchange, 10 rooms, 2 baths, plot 90x150 feet; worth $9,000; mortgage, $4,500; will take free and clear lot for equity. Hughes-Taylor, P. O. Box 178, Montclair, N. J.

Want property in or near Chicago; exchange for 225 foot corner plot, Kensington, Great Neck; value $60 foot. Dodds, care Wilson Bros., 220 5th Av., N. Y.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

80TH, EAST.—Lower part house, suitable for physician, dentist. Telephone Lenox 9189.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

ATTENTION, BUSH TERMINAL TENANTS: To let, vacant building 1,065 and 1,067 Broadway, corner Lawton St., opposite Reid Av., Brooklyn; 6 floors, 45x100; electric elevator; no manufacturing. F. Grasmann, office of William Bacher, 967 Broadway, Brooklyn.

7 EAST 54TH STREET. 25-foot, 4-story and basement house, with 3-story extension, elevator, steam heat, electric light; in the exclusive retail section. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

DOCTORS' OFFICES, 19 West 54th St.; rentals $1,200 and $2,500. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

5TH AV. AND 19TH ST. Large, light loft, with elevator service, at reasonable figure. Apply to GILL ENGRAVING CO., 140 5th Av.

Desk and office space, furnished; $5 to $25.50; mailing privileges, $3; telephone service. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

140 WEST 34TH ST.—Showrooms and offices. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

Desirable deskroom, with stenographic and clerical facilities; Woolworth Building. M 227 Times Downtown.

Desk room; beautiful, light; excellent service; reasonable. 1,269 Broadway, (32d,) Room 501.

Part of loft to let; suitable for passementerie man or stockroom. Liman, 142 5th Av.

Lofts, 44x77; steam heat, elevator. 690 1st Av. 3015 Morningside.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Suite of 2 or 3 light rooms, between 30th and 50th Sts., Lexington and 6th Avs.; an old-fashioned, remodeled house would be suitable; rent not to exceed $1,000 yearly. Address, stating full particulars, X 303 Times Annex.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KELLY CONSTRUCTION CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at Brown's Garage, 217 Riverdale Av., Yonkers, and at the following addresses: Corkery's Yard, Riverdale Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.; J. E. Pawson's Yard, foot of Dock St. and Wells Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.; Yonkers Armory and Frank Febnel's Yard, Nepperhan Ave., near Arch St., Yonkers, N. Y., and on Thursday, January 3rd, at 10:30 A. M., at Port Washington, L. I., and on Friday, January 4th, at Englewood, N. J., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of 2 Automobiles, Concrete Mixers, planks, Scaffolding, Lumber, Wheelbarrows, Bricks, Shovels, Rope.

FREDERICK W. STELLE, Receiver. SAMUEL C. DUBERSTEIN, Attorney for Receiver, 63 Park Row, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HAMILTON H. SALMON & CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, Jan. 14, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at Silas Driggs's Warehouse, 278 South St., and immediately thereafter at 88 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Straw Braids, Office Furniture, Fixtures, &c.

H. C. TURNER, Trustee. WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE, Attorneys for Trustee, 55 John St., New York.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Miscellaneous.

Florida furnished house to rent; one on Biscayne Bay, with launch. The Bliss Properties, Inc., 303 13th St., Miami, Fla.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Manhattan.

33D, 257 WEST.—FIVE-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT; 3 BATHS. CARETAKER.

Bronx.

1,401 Nelson Av.—Private attached cottage, 7 rooms; steam-heated, hot water; parquet floors; electric lights; $35; if desired, can give private attached garage, heated, $15. Owner, tel 691 Tremont.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $19 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

30TH, 4 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, front apartment; hours 9 to 1, except Sundays. Turner.

31ST ST., 75 EAST, (Corner Park Av.)—Seven rooms, elegantly furnished; service unexcelled.

GRAMERCY PARK, 13.—Sublet to Oct. 1, beautifully furnished, large, living, bed room, kitchenette, bath with shower, elevator apartment, extra room unfurnished, $125; will also sublet unfurnished. Can be seen between 11 and 6.

MADISON AV, 220, (35th St.)—Parlor floor, large three-room corner suite, with a bath, kitchenette. E. Schultz, Murray Hill 427.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Choice localities; long, short leases. 4 to 12 rooms, East, West Side. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1430.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished, unfurnished; 3 to 12 rooms, $100 monthly up; most desirable location, appointments. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone 8300 Murray.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, Park Av. section. Herbert Gulick Co., Inc., 402 Madison Av.

TO SUBLET.—Small furnished apartment; very attractive. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

23D ST., 222 WEST, CHELSEA HOTEL.—Stockholder's apartment, No. 86, exquisitely furnished, for rent by the year; four rooms, bath, closets, and small kitchen. Apply for terms to Marsh & Wever, 42 Broadway; present tenant will show.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

57TH, (near 5th Av.)—Handsomely furnished apartment; four rooms, kitchen, bath, grand piano; $200. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

58TH, (near 5th Av.)—High class elevator apartments; three rooms, kitchenette, bath; $150. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

67TH, 1 WEST, Duplex Apartment No. 315.—Three rooms, kitchenette; cooking free; club privileges in restaurant. Superintendent.

72D, 116 WEST.—Charming apartment; sublet until October, long or short lease; two rooms, bath; southern exposure; maid service. Miss Collins.

72D.—Furnished apartment, 10 rooms, 3 baths, $250—month. Particulars Vanderbilt 1450.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Large studio, private bath, $15 weekly; also 11 West 65th, (janitress,) small, complete apartment, one flight, $14.

79TH, 302 WEST.—Charmingly furnished two rooms, bath, kitchenette; elevator. Apply Apartment 39.

83D, 4 WEST.—Three outside rooms and bath, kitchenette; electricity; rent $85; references.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive private house, entire floors, two, four large, sunny rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity; service; $100-$110.

97TH, (745 West End Av.)—High-class large room, and kitchenette, overlooking Hudson; $45.

108D ST. & BROADWAY, (Hotel Marseilles.)—Suites of 2 and 3 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, at reduced rentals.

113TH, 610 WEST.—Handsome, large, light six-room apartment, fully furnished; well heated; moderate, three months or longer.

116TH, (Subway.)—Five rooms, 2 bedrooms; distinctive furnishings. Particulars Columbus 3974.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Beautiful new three-room apartment; Alice blue living room, pink bedroom; furniture by Stickney; must be seen to be appreciated. Morningside 8070. Apt. 94.

APARTMENTS, Beautifully Furnished 2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH, with or without kitchens; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway. HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS. 305 West 98th St. Near Broadway. Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; long, short subleases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 269 W. 73d. Col. 3974.

APARTMENT Hunting Unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease or unfurnished; near Subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

ATTRACTIVE private home apartments, west side and Washington Heights. Crescent Co., 547 West 110th, (Broadway,) upstairs.

Bargain.—Corner apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, well furnished; wonderful river view; five months. Hubert, Columbus 361.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 335.—Exceptional 9-room apartment, 3 baths; furnished or unfurnished; 6 months, year; bargain. Inquire Apartment 26.

CHOICE Furnished Apartments. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS A SPECIALTY. Town-Country Renting Agency, 200 West West 72d St. Columbus 5565.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent very reasonable; season or longer. Apply SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

In the eighties, seven room corner apartment, two connecting master bedrooms, elegantly, completely furnished; two or three months. Call mornings, Schuyler 2942.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 264.—Beautiful apartment, completely furnished, 7 rooms, Jan. 15-May 1; going to London; best references only; immediate; $250 monthly; no children.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468.—7 rooms, front, sublet completely furnished; possession Jan. 1. Phone 6645 Morningside. Apt. 71.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Large eight-room studio; open fireplace; two baths; thirteen windows; beautifully furnished; will lease for three months; highest references required. N 40 Times.

WEST END AV.—Beautifully furnished 6 rooms, 2 baths; new building; immediate possession. Telephone Clarke Realty, Vanderbilt 1450.

WEST END, 908.—Six rooms, 2 baths, handsomely furnished; details. Columbus 3974.

Unfurnished—East Side.

55TH, 11 EAST, (Opposite St. Regis.)—Exceptionally large bachelor apartment; two rooms, bath, fine closets, elevator; non-housekeeping; references.

PARK AV., 446, (near 57th.)—Two rooms and bath; parlor floor; (very desirable for doctor;) $75 monthly. Plaza 6143.

Unfurnished—West Side.

12TH, 49 WEST.—Single room apartment; electric light, steam heat, open fireplace; southern exposure, French windows; $60 monthly; also large ground floor studio, with skylight, $100 monthly. Chelsea 3272.

16TH, 8 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

25TH, 234 WEST.—Attractively decorated elevator apartment; every modern convenience; 6 beautiful, large rooms, bath, $60.

40TH, (near 5th Av.)—High class six rooms, $125. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

54TH ST., 19 WEST.—Doctor's apartments; rent $2,500; very desirable location. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 25x30. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

340 WEST 86TH ST. KITCHENETTE APARTMENT, 2 ROOMS AND BATH. $900 TO $1,000

86TH, 309 WEST.—Front, southern one-room apartment, 5-B; also front, southern two-room apartment, 2-A; maid service; restaurant.

113TH, 544 WEST.—High-class bachelor apartment; two rooms and bath; rent $600-$780.

BEAUTIFUL 7-room apartment, Washington Heights; sublease, $65. Phone Audubon 2400.

CENTRAL PARK, 41 WEST.—Two large rooms, bath, and kitchenette; cafeteria in building. Apply Reynolds.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 894.—Elegant apartment of 7 rooms to sublet, unfurnished, in high-class elevator apartment; all rooms facing street; fine locality. Apartment 4B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 126, (84th St.)—10 and 11 light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

THE BROCKHOLST, 101 WEST 85TH ST. High-class elevator apartments, eight rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $900 to $1,500. Superintendent, on premises.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Refined married couple desire comfortably furnished 3 or 4 room apartment, housekeeping, all conveniences; must be reasonable; state price and full particulars. Write A. X., 507 Amsterdam Av.

2, 3, 4 rooms; sunny; housekeeping; good neighborhood, 59th to 122d St.; furnished or unfurnished; $25-$40. Call Morningside 8905. Apt. 88.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT; large demand; select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 836.

YOUNG COUPLE wants two rooms and kitchenette, between 18th and 30th, west; about $9; clean, respectable. G 42 Times.

WEST SIDE, NEAR 74TH.—Four or five room apartment, 6 months; 2 children. Address Room 618, Hotel St. Andrews.

By lady, furnished apartment two or three rooms wanted, about $40 monthly; references; elevator; below 80th. P 119 Times.

Middle-aged couple, references, will give apartment best care for limited use; moderate charge. M ... 110 Times Downtown.

FURNISHER apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

I can rent apartment furnished. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

Unfurnished.

Jan. 15 to Feb. 1, by married couple, a suite of two unfurnished rooms with private bath and kitchenette, suitable for light housekeeping, references demanded and exchanged; location preferred, Gramercy Park and Washington Square districts; state full particulars, with price, in reply. F 165 Times.

Unfurnished apartment of 3 rooms and bath, in high-class apartment hotel, for two adults; must have first-class restaurant; will lease by year. State rental. N 103 Times.

THREE ROOMS, bath, below 42d, all improvements, $35 or less. G 32 Times.

Two to four rooms; housekeeping; west side; $30 to $45. Box 184, Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

10TH, 3 EAST.—Attractive room, all improvements; gentlemen; references; private family; all conveniences.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suites two rooms and bath.

30TH, (162 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $8 weekly up; including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $17 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

30TH, 39 EAST.—Large, well heated, newly furnished; running water, every convenience.

37TH, 143 EAST, (Near Lexington Av.)—Large and small rooms with bath, for living or studio purposes.

48D, 16 EAST.—Home surroundings; cheerful large room, private bath; steam, electricity; references.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large, light rooms; all conveniences; references.

IRVING PLACE, 34.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 174, (33.)—"Vanderbilt Studios;" huge, garret room, unique and interesting; freshly decorated; elevator; kitchenette privileges; will furnish.

MADISON AV., 43.—Warm, large back parlor; 2 windows; comfortable private home.

PARK AV., 70, (38th St.)—Large, handsome room, bath; one flight; $11.

West Side.

16TH, 51 WEST, (Washington Square District.)—Charming suites, also single rooms, for artistic people; antique mahogany and chintz; fireplaces, sun room; floor specially suited for artist; northern and southern exposure. Call between 1 and 5 P. M.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room; electricity; high-class house; bachelors; references.

46TH, 148 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms, furnished or unfurnished; suites; electricity; conveniences.

48TH, 34 WEST.—Parlor floor; bath, kitchenette, every convenience, in refined home.

50TH, 79 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, large, bath connecting; electricity; sunny; references.

54TH, 40 WEST.—Very large room, private bath, kitchenette; gas, electricity; telephone.

58TH ST., 40 WEST. Rooms and suites attractively furnished.

61ST, 27 EAST.—Large, light rooms, bath, newly decorated. Telephone 2328 Plaza.

69TH, 145 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suites with lavatories; southern exposure; modern conveniences. Buckley.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; dressing room, kitchenette; electricity, steam; references.

70TH, 30 WEST.—Exceptionally high-class suites and single rooms, with bath; gentlemen preferred; breakfast optional. Telephone Col. 9939.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive room; modern improvements; must see to appreciate; references.

71ST, 346 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; furnished, including Steinway grand piano; $75 month, 3 months, longer. Munger.

71ST, 206 WEST.—Nicely furnished front rooms, twin beds, parlor floor; modern conveniences.

72D ST., (Central Park West.)—2 rooms; bath, heat, (coal in cellar;) electricity; parquet floors; gentleman preferred. Phone 1362 Columbus.

302 WEST 72D ST. Warm, attractive room, electricity; gentlemen preferred.

74TH, 242 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED ROOM WITH BATH; SOUTHERN EXPOSURE; JAP SERVICE; BACHELOR.

74TH, 113 WEST.—Large parlor, furnished, unfurnished; bath, kitchenette, other rooms; gentlemen; references.

74TH, 111 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room; adjoining bath; suitable for two gentlemen.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms, baths; breakfast, if desired.

75TH ST.; West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

75TH, 226 WEST, (Broadway.)—Delightful, sunny suite; select, modern apartment. Columbus 7248. Galvin.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished, comfortable small rooms; homelike; all conveniences.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Large room, twin beds, kitchenette; telephone; maid service; reasonable.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished house; rooms large, medium, single, private baths; electric light; $3 to $12.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Well-heated large room, private bath; electricity; phone; references.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Two large connecting rooms; parquet floor; bath, kitchenette; electricity.

77TH, 314 WEST.—Large warm room, private bath; electric light; single room; reference.

77TH, 313 WEST.—Very choice room, private bath; well heated; also parlor floor.

78TH, 106 WEST.—New; Norece Hall annex; large and single rooms; kitchenette optional.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large room, private bath; continuous hot water, steam, electricity. Davenport.

78TH ST., 107 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; running water; reasonable.

79TH, (73 Riverside Drive.)—1-2 rooms, bath, $8-$15; also unfurnished studio.

81ST, 165 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished large room; private bath, lavatory, electricity. Schuyler 2...

81ST, 120 WEST.—Handsome, large rooms with bath; breakfast privilege; smaller rooms, heated.

82D, 184 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; southern exposure; single rooms; references.

81ST, 166 WEST.—Large and small rooms adjoining bath; convenient to "L"; references.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Elegant front room (parlor floor), private house. Schuyler 7852.

82D, 70 WEST.—Elegantly furnished parlor and bedroom; continuous hot water, electricity, telephone.

84TH, 117 WEST.—Nicely furnished front suite, two rooms and bath, in doctor's apartment; two gentlemen or business couple preferred; references. Schuyler 2834. Kenny.

85TH, 208 WEST.—Attractive large and small bedrooms; beautifully furnished; kitchen privileges. Ross.

85TH, 300 WEST.—Large and small sunny rooms; electricity; private house; board optional; references.

86TH, 200 WEST.—Newly furnished front suite; single room, running water, steam heat; adjoining bath; elevator; references. King.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Unusually large, sunny front room, elegantly furnished; piano, fireplace; ideal studio living room; high class house.

86TH ST., 341 WEST.—Large, warm, double room; southern exposure; also small; near drive and subway.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Large room, running water, electric light, $6; gentleman only.

Classified Advertising Rates
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Agents Wanted	50c
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FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

37TH, 340 WEST.—Exceptional room, dressing room, bath, $12; private house; gentleman; references.

80TH, 162 WEST.—Warm, clean, nicely furnished; large and small room; reasonable.

88TH, 231 WEST.—Apartment; five rooms, all outside; high class apartment house; beautifully furnished; rent $175 month; references required. Hayes. Apply after 12 M.

92D, 40 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, running water, $2 up; private house; telephone.

98TH, 243 WEST, (Broadway.)—Small hall room adjoining bath; steam-heated; two flights; $2.50.

103D AND BROADWAY.—A few single rooms in high-class hotel for rent to refined persons at reduced rates if taken permanently. Apply Hotel Marseilles.

103D, 216 WEST, (Broadway, corner 103d.)—Two elegantly furnished rooms; running water. French.

108D, 2 WEST.—Room, facing Park, $4.50; small room, $2.50; telephone. Burpee.

109TH, (2,783 Broadway.)—A nicely furnished suite, or single rooms; electricity, running water; elevator apartment. Harrington.

110TH, 509 WEST, (Apt. 1A.)—Newly furnished outside room; running water.

112TH, (Broadway.)—Attractive, warm, sunny, adjoining bath; exclusive. 6390 Cathedral. Apartment 10C.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Sunny, quiet, elevator; New Englanders. Cath. 3644J. Fifth floor.

114TH, 500 WEST.—Facing Columbia Campus; furnished room; private, adult family. Graham.

115TH, 600 WEST.—Charming outside room; Columbia; business woman. Apt. 82 after 6.

116TH, 124 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath; telephone, electricity, heat; references required.

119TH, 419 WEST.—Front; south; no other roomers; opposite Columbia. Hildreth, 4B.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Two large, attractive rooms; modern elevator apartment; $5-$6. McCague.

123D, 523 WEST.—Desirable room; elevator apartment; fine location. Mrs. Appleton.

124TH, (3,131 Broadway.)—Large, handsomely furnished room; gentleman, business woman. Apartment 44.

170TH, 627 WEST.—Independent, large room, bath, telephone, electricity, large closet; suitable for one or two; in refined small family; reasonable. Apartment 4A.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 327.—Beautifully furnished rooms, single, en suite; every convenience. Riverside 9996. Welbasky.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 355 (96th.)—Beautiful suite, 2 rooms, bath; overlooking park.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 391.—Small front room, steam, bath, telephone, $4. Jorgensen.

CLAREMONT AV., 156.—Desirable two-room suite, front; elevator; private family. Apartment 28.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th St., West.)—Steam-heated, large and small room; private residence; meals optional; telephone; references.

Doctor's office, beautiful suite in exceptional home, especially suitable for doctor. 519 West End Av., (corner 85th.) 5538 Schuyler.

MANHATTAN AV., 408, (118th St.)—Outside room, $4, elevator. Apartment 51.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 50, (Apartment 4.)—Elegantly furnished, large, well-heated room for gentleman, with family of two.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 76.—Beautiful, large, light, front room, first floor; lovely for studio; between 79th and 80th Sts.; other rooms for rent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 35.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior bachelor accommodations, single or suite; bath; breakfast. 7080 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 519, (cor. 85th.)—Beautiful, furnished room in exclusive residence; electricity, steam heat. Phone 5538 Schuyler.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 149, (Borough Hall.)—Business people; attractive room; references exchanged. 735 Main.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10TH, 3 EAST.—Handsome room; southern exposure; all improvements; gentleman; private residence.

MADISON AV., 1,539.—Parlor floor, suitable doctor or dentist.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

YOUNG MAN requires comfortably furnished and well-heated room in close proximity to 46th St. and Broadway; rate must be reasonable; permanent. N 109 Times.

TWO BEDROOMS and sitting room; heat, running water, private entrance; state terms. I. G. L., Room 328, 225 5th Av.

ROOM and breakfast desired in private family; no other roomers. P 122 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

__TH, 29 EAST.—Attractive large room, adjoining bath; southern exposure; excellent meals; refined.

_4TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (163 Lexington Av.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $16 weekly up.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well heated, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

19TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent board; all improvements.

54 WEST 34TH ST.
Rooms, with board; southern exposure; references.

16 WEST 55TH ST.,
Table board; rooms; top floor; references.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Handsome rooms, southern exposure; heat, running water; home table, telephone.

58TH, 41, 43, 45. Elevator.
MADISON ARMS.

69TH, 34 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished, private bath; electric light, plenty heat, hot water; suit particular people. Southern cooking.

72D, 239 WEST.—Large, comfortable double, single rooms, private bath; table boarders accommodated.

72D, 318 WEST.—Exclusive Pension; large front room, with private bath; excellent table.

72D, 242 WEST.—Rooms for rent; private baths, excellent table.

72D, 253 WEST.—Pleasant rooms with, without baths, good table; table guests.

117 WEST 72D ST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

72D, 261 WEST.—Handsome large front room, private bath; small rooms; excellent table.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.
One double and one single room.

80D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 174 WEST.—"The Little House," rooms, bath adjoining; delicious home table; references.

82D, 60 WEST.—Front room, second floor; also studio with grand piano.

82D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; every convenience; southern exposure; excellent cuisine; references.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small, sunny rooms; excellent cooking, homelike; references.

86TH, 129 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; electricity; excellent table; reference.

92D, 60 WEST.—Large and small rooms; continuous heat; Southern cooking.

92D, (676 West End Av.)—Large double room, adjoining bath; modern conveniences; gentlemen; couple.

_TH, 65 WEST.—The Roselle.—Elegantly furnished large, small rooms; table board.

100TH, 76 WEST.—Warm rooms; first-class table; refined associates; references; reasonable. Southerners.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence, offers very large steam heated front room; also single rooms; really exceptional table; moderate terms.

109TH, 308 WEST.—Large, sunny room, private bath; also single rooms; home cooking.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Large, double, front parlor, private boarding house; first-class Jewish table. Morningside 2123.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

146TH, 524 WEST.—Desirable large room, bath, telephone, electricity, large closet, suitable 2 gentlemen, couple; all home comforts; excellent table; pleasant surroundings; small private family; maid service; references; $8. Apt. 7.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147.—Attractive, large room, facing Drive, suitable gentlemen or couple, in exclusive boarding house. Schuyler 9967. Stein.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Steam-heated rooms, superior board, $10-$12. Morningside 4060. Payne.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.
174 West 12_th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WEST END AV., 534, (86th.)—Large rooms, excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

WEST END AV., 541, (Corner 86th.)—Attractively furnished room; social parlors; table guests accommodated.

WEST END AV., 501, (74th.)—Double rooms, private baths, meals optional; facing park; singles.

WEST END AV., 693, (94TH.)—Large, newly furnished rooms; modern conveniences; references; table guests.

BOARD WANTED.

Refined young gentleman desires board with American family below 96th St. G 44 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Highcliffe Hotel, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW.
Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Flack, 1700 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 Cabriolet, in excellent condition; price attractive. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 TOURING, $750.
Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

BROUGHAM Town Car, 1916; cost $5,600; our price, $1,850. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 BERLIN.
7-passenger; full four-door; used about 7,000 miles; guaranteed in every way; color Brewster green; beautiful brown upholstering; must sacrifice. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1915 SEDAN.
5-passenger; fully equipped in every way; repainted; color, Brewster green; condition guaranteed; bargain. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone 5062 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1916 TOWN CAR.
7-passenger; fully equipped; condition guaranteed; many extras; must be seen to be appreciated; will sacrifice. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1916 CABRIOLET.
4-passenger; run about 8,000 miles; fully equipped; condition like new; must be seen to be appreciated. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone 5062 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1917 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

refinished; exceptional bargain; $1,850. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 Cabriolet; overhauled and CADILLAC 1917 Landaulet; 1918 Sedan; 1917 Touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE, PERFECT CONDITION, $550, 305 WEST 59TH ST.

CHALMERS Master Six; special inclosed Winter body, Westinghouse shock absorber, many extras; $600 quick buyer. 305 W. 59th.

CHANDLER "Six," late 1916 touring; machine absolutely perfect; Houck wire wheels; oversized tires, new; slip covers, shock absorbers, &c.; best offer $725. E. G. Widner, 68 William St. 5822 John.

CHANDLER limousine, like new; thoroughly guaranteed; bargain quick buyer. 305 West 59th.

CHANDLER, with Winter and Summer top, bargain. 305 West 59th St.

DELAUNAY-BELLEVILLE 15 H. P. LIMOUSINE FOR SALE; BREWSTER BODY; GOOD CONDITION. CAN BE SEEN AT BILTMORE GARAGE, 205 EAST 47TH ST.

FIAT "30," Fleetwood touring; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON Super "6" Limousine Landaulet town car, in splendid condition; sell very reasonable. Flatbush 5489.

HUDSON 1917 brougham; town car; wire wheels; like new. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1917 sedan; bargain; first-class condition; guaranteed service. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD for sale; 1 brand new model K, 6-ton, chain drive truck, with dumping body, with a large number of spare parts; immediate delivery. W. B. Spencer, 80 Church St. Phone Cortlandt 7814.

LANCIA 1917 collapsible town car.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE 1915, "38" landaulet; extra touring body. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE 6-48 limousine; original cost, $5,700; take $1,000. 305 West 59th St.

PACKARD Twin Six, 1-25 model limousine; perfect running condition; recently overhauled and painted; sacrifice. X 385 Times Annex.

PIERCE-ARROW (1918) Limousine, 38 H. P.
Craine-Simplex (1917) Limousine.
Packard (1916) Landaulet; like new.
F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4478 Rector.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine, 1914, "38," perfect condition; will sacrifice. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW Limousine, also Touring car for sale. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "66,"
4 pass. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 B'way.

REO 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 7-passenger, with an extra touring body; can't be told from new, full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 55th St.

REO 1917, 5 passenger, with Winter top, convertible into sedan; mechanically perfect; any reasonable offer accepted. Gramercy 4624.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 CHUMMY 8 CYL.
To sell immediately, will sacrifice for $575. Phone owner, Columbus 8599.

SCRIPPS BOOTH 1916, newly painted; bargain; $375. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 COUPE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

S. G. V. 1915 town car; separate touring body; just overhauled; newly painted; perfect condition; modern equipment; sacrifice to quick buyer. Phone Murray Hill 570.

STEARNS KNIGHT TOWN CAR.
"Light 4" model; Fleetwood limousine body; imported linings; beautiful fixtures and vanity cases; interior renovated; newly painted; shows no perceptible sign of usage; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th. (Columbus 7600.)

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Most beautiful car in city. Fleetwood body, every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut paneling; cost $3,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 8-cyl. brougham landaulet, Fleetwood body, all 1917 improvements. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1916 Bulldog Special; service guaranteed; $1,175. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

Motor Trucks.

Three 2-ton trucks for sale; first-class condition; used 3 months; easy terms arranged. 1,197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Decatur 4636.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
1917 STUTZ "16" Valve Speedster.
1917 HUDSON SEDAN.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
1917 STUTZ TOURING; like new.
HUDSON LIMOUSINE.
SERIES 18 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER
1917 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 MAXWELL TOURING.
1917 BUICK TOURING.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
CHALMERS Light "6" Touring, $425.
HUDSON Super-Six Winter Top; make offer.
1916 SAXON "6" ROADSTER.
HUPMOBILE Roadster Winter Top; price $375.
OVERLAND Touring; excellent condition; price $325.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 58TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars, Limousine bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC Limousine.—Late model; monthly preferred. Telephone Morrisania 5174 Riverside 204 West 92d.

DELAUNEY.—Beautiful Delauney brougham town car, newly painted, to hire monthly; first-class service; moderate rates. Bord, 114 West 50th.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PIERCE-ARROW limousines; moderate rates, weekly, monthly. Economical Garage, Columbus 7261. Muldoon.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD STORAGE.—Automobiles, $5 per month up. West Side Storage, 310-312 West 143d. Phone Audubon 3575.

DEAD STORAGE, (automobiles,) $5 month up. Matt Dwyer's, 311-319 West 140th. Audubon 1540-1.

AUTO STORAGE, commercial, &c., $3 month. 170th St.; Cromwell Av., Bronx. 1573 Melrose.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. — Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. — Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, typist, (19,) experienced, reliable. W 333 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK.—Elliott-Fisher; 6 years' experience in textile exporting trade; thoroughly accurate; salary $18. P 81 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, thoroughly experienced, take complete charge, desires to connect with reliable firm; $20 to start. D. F., 47 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 6 years' experience, thoroughly competent; Christian; $16-$18. P 113 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert service by hour, day, or week; adding machine furnished. B. S., Room 416, 287 4th Av.

CLERK seeks immediate position, responsible firm; college graduate; excellent penman; accurate, experienced, adaptable; (no typist;) $12. G 47 Times.

CLERICAL WORK.—Young lady, high school graduate, position in office for clerical work several days weekly. Hopp, 654 West 161st St., Apt. 3D. Phone Audubon 9045.

COOK.—Frenchwoman seeks position in club, boarding house, or private family; exceptional recommendations. Call all day. M. D., Apt. 2, rear, west, 315 West 98th St.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, expert, 3 years' experience; competent stenographer, assistant bookkeeper, office detail, filing, telephone; intelligent, willing. X 337 Times Annex.

DRESSMAKER.—Coats, dresses, alterations a specialty; curtains. Phone Hensley, 3345 Morningside.

EXECUTIVE.
College woman, managing member bond house, closed owing partner's enlistment, seeks permanent business position requiring systematic detail work; executive and general office ability, initiative, adaptability, responsibility. G 493 Times Annex.

GRADUATE TUTOR, English branches, Latin, French; school, college preparation. Phone 3639 Bryant. O 139 Times.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

HOUSE MANAGER.—Highly educated, well-bred lady wishes position of trust, capable house manager, good secretary or chaperone; long experience in large household. X 350 Times Annex.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 7 years' experience; rapid, accurate, highly recommended; $18. N 330 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, thoroughly competent and efficient, Jewish young lady, at present employed, desires to make change; 8 years' practical experience; excellent references. Address H. M., 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, (Christian,) good address, college graduate; several years' experience, technical; excellent references; $18. W 328 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined Christian; thoroughly experienced, familiar office detail; also billing; absolutely reliable; $18. M 225 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, six years' experience, rapid, accurate, conscientious worker, references, desires position with reputable concern, salary $18. W 335 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—4 years' practical experience; conscientious worker; reference; $15. N 328 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Five years' experience; salary $20. M. A., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, high school education, 2 years' experience, desires permanent position. W 336 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' experience; willing worker; excellent references; $12; Christian. N 324 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; 5 years' experience; neat; American; no agency; $18. N 344 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; experienced; (Christian; translations, French; best references; $18. G 45 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY.—Four years' experience; capable and reliable; salary $20. F 128 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Assistant Bookkeeper, high school graduate; 4 years' experience; $18. P 111 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—19 years; Christian; best reference; also knowledge of bookkeeping. M. A., 230 Troy Av., Brooklyn.

TEACHER.—French teacher, highest references, wishes position. Address Madame D., 208 West 59th.

TEACHER.—College graduate; public school methods; all branches; coaching. Expert, Times Harlem.

TYPIST, knowledge stenography; high school graduate. 6251 Lenox. Jacobson, 23 East 99th St.

Employment Agencies.

COOKS, Waitresses, Nurses, Houseworkers. Domestic Exchange, 834 Columbus Av., (75th.) Schuyler 9186.

BERTA CARLSON SWEDISH AGENCY.—First class servants. 2,415 Broadway, (89th.) Riverside 9463.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104. Telephone Cortlandt 6658.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5635.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, trial balance, financial statements, audits written up weekly by private accountant. B. A., 107 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits, systems; books balanced, closed; financial statements. Worth 6409 or W 331 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert, income tax specialist. Suite 618, 10 Wall Street. Rector 928.

AUDITOR.—Thoroughly experienced American, (25,) exempt; moderate salary; will travel. G 36 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, CORRESPONDENT.—Fifteen years' experience, modern methods; open immediate connection. Barnett, 1,700 3d Av., City.

BOOKKEEPER.—20; 4 years' experience; A1 references; college education; capable of taking charge over complete books. P 107 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (20,) N. Y. Univ. student, experienced statements, controlling accounts, expert typist; reference; $24. Interstate, 1,681 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—General office man; capable of passing credits; men's and women's apparel; seven years with last concern. C. K., 75 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Cashier, Correspondent, Salesman.—Man, 36, executive ability, desires position. W 269 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced, awaiting service, desires temporary position. A. B., 2,960 Third Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman wishes to find situation for his chauffeur; strictly honest, reliable, and exceptionally clever driver, first-class mechanic, colored, neat. Phone Murray Hill 6155.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, 32; first-class driver, mechanic; 14 years' experience; private; $25. 506 West 145th, care of Fisher.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; references; private preferred. Bell, care Morris, 514 W. 125th.

CHEMIST.—Long laboratory and plant experience, open for engagement in research or plant operations; good executive. X 349 Times Annex.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, experience with Government contracts, desires to locate with concern handling Government work; textile equipment. N 108 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—College graduate with two years' executive experience, wishes to locate with a reliable firm in an executive capacity; exempt from draft; position must have future; would like interview. Write N 107 Times.

MAN, 38; neat appearance; speaks English, French, Russian; highest credentials; anything. G 34 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Experienced executive ability, acquainted office detail, correspondent, stenographer, typist; $20; references. Box 63, 1,315 3d Av.

SALESMAN, 33, single, employed, drawing salary, metropolitan district, desires change; open for proposition, city or road; good reference; 4 years' road experience. N 341 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED, COLLEGE GRADUATE, 33 YEARS OLD, MARRIED, SEEKS CONNECTION WITH HIGH CLASS CONCERN; SALARY AND COMMISSION. G 83 TIMES.

SALESMAN, (30,) married, exempt military service, 10 years' experience calling on drug and grocery trade; references. P 10 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Competent correspondent, general business experience, pleasing personality, tactful, wishes position where ability and initiative are recognized and rewarded. P 120 Times.

SPANISH-ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT wants mining work; mail translations, bookkeeping. C. F., 55 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 7 years' experience; high school education; capable, efficient, industrious, energetic; opportunity desired; salary $22. N 343 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, executive ability, wishes position with large banking firm or corporation. N 342 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—28; thoroughly experienced, conscientious worker; best references. F 25 Times.

VALET.—English-American, refined young man, 28, exempted, desires position, care of bachelor apt.; knowledge of cooking; best of references. Phone Circle 1256.

YOU COULD USE A LIVE WIRE?
Here's what I have to offer: Am 20; have bookkeeping and selling experience, and knowledge of general office routine; am one who is at present employed, but desirous of making change for advancement; wide-awake, peppy, on the job; want salary commensurate with results. G 23 Times.

YOUNG MAN, age 26, draft exempt, seeks connections with progressive concern; experienced bookkeeper, accountant, credits, general office management, &c. W 334 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) reliable, high school graduate, conscientious, hard worker; proved ability, desires position with good chance for advancement; A1 credentials. P 117 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, rapid typist, knowledge of stenography; experienced, in office detail, desires position with real opportunity, financial house preferred; $15. P 121 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, experienced, college student, wishes clerical position; $12. X. Y., Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 19, ability, desires responsible position; high school graduate. P 105 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT for clerical work in billing department; must be accurate and willing worker; typewriting experience preferred; excellent opportunity for advancement. X 342 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Young woman of experience wanted; one with knowledge of typewriting preferred; salary $18; give details and telephone number, if any. N 342 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young woman, 26, in cost department of metal factory; thoroughly experienced double-entry bookkeeping and knowledge of cost work; pleasant surroundings, steady employment, with advancement; $15 start. N 111 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—A neat lady, over 30, wanted in a high-class gown shop to make herself generally useful, who can write a good hand, understanding a little bookkeeping. Green Shop, 11 East 47th.

BOOKKEEPER.—By electrical contractor; salary $15-$18, depending on qualifications; state age and experience. N 96 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, competent, accurate; references; $18; Christian firm. G 41 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; call 9 to 12. Room 704, 49 East 21st Street.

CASHIER.—Front office for American plan hotel; experienced only apply; $70 month. Phone Columbus 4500 after 11.30 A. M.

CLEANERS.—Apply housekeeper, Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th St.

CLERK, experienced, to handle subscription records, large publishing house; must write good hand, quick and accurate at figures. McCall, 236 West 37th St.

COOK.—Small family (Riverside Drive) requires immediately cook and a capable nurse for baby of 6 months, preferably Scotch or English; both must have the very best of references, otherwise do not apply. Apply de Sherbinin, 527 Riverside, Apt. 9 south.

COOK wanted; eight hours a day, six days a week; written application necessary. H. S. Patterson, 130 East 62d St.

FILE CLERK.—Girl with some experience preferred, though not necessary; salary $40-$45, with advancement; give telephone number. P 118 Times.

GIRLS, two, to assist in office, typists preferred; salary $8. Apply 1:30 to 2:30, Room 801, 3 West 29th.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Working housekeeper; Protestant; refined, experienced; first-class cook and marketer; best references; adult family, 2,420 Broadway, Apartment 35. Steven. Riverside 4648.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Wanted, refined woman, who is accustomed to, fond of, and tactful with children as mother's helper; one who can take full charge of two children, 2 and 4 years of age, who will go to Chicago with me for a year; references required. Please write to X 304 Times Annex.

NURSE or governess for 10 year girl, to assist in housework in small household of army officer away on service; $25 monthly; chance for young woman of good family desirous of being useful. Mrs. Banning, 126 East 27th St.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS in Protestant family for boy 3½ years of age; must be good disciplinarian and thoroughly understand physical care; very best references required. Phone Plaza 848.

NURSE.—Wanted experienced infant's nurse in private family; city references required; apply 10-12 morning, 3 to 5 afternoon. 304 West End Av., 6th floor.

OPERATOR.—Quick, willing; must know her business; $50 per month. Phone after 11:30 A. M. 4500 Columbus.

PIANIST AND VIOLINIST wanted for Winter season; room and board and reasonable cash compensation; 10 to 12 weeks. Manhattan Hotel, St. Petersburg, Fla.

SALESLADY.—Refined young woman, attractive personality; experience unnecessary; high-class, dignified position, paying big returns; excellent future; salary or commission. Room 1613, 220 West 42d St.

SALESLADIES to present indispensable service to all classes of merchants and professions, commission basis; immediate returns; state what you have sold. N 38 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Underwood or Remington operator; must be at least a high school graduate; higher education preferable to long experience. Address, stating age, education, and salary desired. Graduate, 176 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, rapid and accurate; prefer one experienced in publishing of advertising; permanent. Wm. B. Curtis, 117 East 24th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat appearance and general office work; accurate; apply between 9 and 12, Room 1617, 150 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER.—Wages $20. Scepter Company, 154 West 14th St.

TYPEWRITER.—Competent to operate by touch system either Underwood or Remington machine; good chance for advancement for bright beginner, 17 to 18 years of age. Address, stating age, education, and salary desired. Competent, 189 Times.

WINDOW DRESSER and ticket writer, experienced, wanted. Marx's Dry Goods Store, 482 Springfield Av., Newark, N. J.

WOMAN, competent, experienced, in printing office; general clerical work; salary $12 start. McCall, 236 West 37th St.

YOUNG LADY, ABOUT 25 YEARS OF AGE, MUST HAVE HAD SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN CHARGE OF PAYROLL DEPARTMENT OF A SHOE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; IS REQUIRED BY ONE OF TEH LARGEST COMPANIES IN LONG ISLAND CITY; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR A YOUNG WOMAN WITH THE PROPER EXPERIENCE AND ABILITY; ONLY THOSE WITH SHOE MANUFACTURING EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY. OPPORTUNITY 293 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Employment Agencies.

ASSISTANT IN EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT, COLLEGE WOMAN WITH EXPERIENCE IN SERVICE DEPARTMENT PREFERRED; $18-$25.
PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC.,
30 Church St.
Call in person 9 to 2.

WARNER & BROMLEY,
160 BROADWAY.
Cortlandt 5175-6.
TYPISTS
STENOGRAPHERS
CLERKS—HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
If you are one of the above and are looking for a good position it will pay you to call at our office at once.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 154 Nassau Street. MISS GRIFFIN.
We have an exceptional opening with bond house, take charge of department; $20
DICTAPHONE OPERATORS,
$15-$18; experienced mail clerk, $15; also typists.
FILE CLERKS

STENOGRAPHERS, Office Assistants, Typists, Bookkeepers.—Good openings for educated, refined Americans. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Cortlandt 4249.

CARIDA AGENCY, 1,457 Broadway, (42d St.)—Stenographers, typists, office assistants; free registration.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 1—ROOM 725.

STENOGRAPHERS—Positions in machinery house in Washington, $100 per month; position with machinery automobile manufacturers in New Brunswick, N. J., $100 per month. Several other positions in New York, salaries from $19 to $20 per week.

BOOKKEEPERS—Several positions with salaries from $15 to $20 per week and over.

ORDER CLERK for financial house; must have Wall Street experience; $20 per week.

LEDGER CLERK AND TYPIST; must be good at figures; $20 per week.

CASHIER, able to operate cash register; good opening for refined woman; $10 and meals.

SPANISH-ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER; downtown law firm; $30 per week.

STENOGRAPHERS, $12-$25; bookkeepers, $12-$2_; bookkeeper-stenographers, clerks. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers.—Free registration. Miss Lynch's Agency, 303 5th Av., (31st St.)

Instruction.

CLERKS FOR FILING can earn $15 to $30, according to ability; we secure these positions for our graduates, teaching them expert filing business in six weeks; join the day and evening classes forming now.—National Training School for Filing. Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone 2261 Franklin.

COMPLETE secretarial course, also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to interesting, well-paid situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1853,) Broadway at 73d.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 5th Av., (45th St.,) the oldest and preeminent, the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalog. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

GENUINE PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—Secretarial, shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, &c., for private and Government positions; don't waste time in large classes; save time and money. A. Fancell, 280 Madison Av., (40th St.)

ART-Promoting Film Company want talented beginners of all ages for MOTION PICTURE PRODUCTION AND VAUDEVILLE. Call 1_9 Lexington Av., (corner 34th St.)

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation; 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced in retail business, perfectly familiar with modern office methods and statistics, age 30 to 35, with executive ability; state fully your experience and salary expected; give first class references. X 331 Times Annex.

AVIATORS WANTED.
Experienced aviators wanted at once. Standard Aero Corporation of New York, Elizabeth, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—To take complete charge. Bronze Product Society, 53 Hope St., Brooklyn.

BOYS.—New York corporation, in advancing present employes, has vacancies requiring bright, industrious boys to start at the bottom; salary $25 per month, with advancement in accordance with boy's ability and the needs of the business. M 220 Times Downtown.

BOY for office work; beginner no objection. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, education and reference to S. J. T., Room 801, 18 Broadway, New York.

BOY, 16 YEARS OF AGE, IN OFFICE OF LARGE CORPORATION; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. N 100 TIMES.

BOY, smart, neat and industrious, for mimeographing and office work; $8. Room 1017, 150 Broadway.

BUS CONDUCTORS.
Men 25 years or over; married men preferred; permanent positions assured; good references required; 27½c. an hour to start; capable men become drivers within a few months; pay 33c. an hour to start. Apply any weekday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., Fifth Avenue Coach Company, 10 East 103d St.

CLERICAL.—Experienced investigator of loss and damage claims; good hours, liberal salary. Apply Freight Claim Agent, box 70, New York City.

CLERK
In large manufacturing concern; state age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. O. R., 125 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN, experienced, for jig and fixture work. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMEN.—Qualified to do jig and fixture, tool and gauge work; references required. X 344 Times Annex.

DRIVERS, CHAUFFEURS, AND HELPERS.—ADAMS EXPRESS CO. WANTS YOUNG MEN; GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE PERMANENT POSITIONS. APPLY WAGON SERVICE DEPT., 30 TRINITY PLACE.

ENGINEER.—Licensed engineer. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

ENTRY CLERK AND CASHIER.
State age, nationality, and salary. L. M. K., 15 Times Downtown.

GLASS WORKERS.
STEAM MAKERS AND HAND SEALERS
IN EXPERTS CAN MAKE
$20 WEEK,
WITH OVERTIME AND BONUS.
CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

HIGH-GRADE MEN WANTED.
A rapidly growing, aggressive __es goods manufacturing concern would be interested to hear from ambitious men who have made good in connection with all factory departments—purchasing and stores, accounting, inspection, production, and especially foremen of various departments; foundry, plating, assembly, buffing, packing, press, new machine, &c.; active, sober, reliable men looking for permanent connection and real opportunity should write full details of experience in first letter so interview may be arranged. N 94 Times.

MANAGER and Buyer wanted in Richmond, Va., a capable manager and buyer for a department store, basement, handling beddings and domestics in medium and better grades; capable of doing a business of $100,000 or more; this is a splendid opportunity for advancement for one who is now a manager or assistant manager. X 352 Times Annex.

MESSENGER.—Young man, about 17 years of age, to begin as messenger in bank; good chance for advancement. Write Box 48, 2,121 3d Av.

NEW YEAR SALESMEN wanted, experienced, for Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa; commission. Apply Nat Potar & Co., 894 Broadway.

OFFICE boy wanted, about 17 years of age; good salary; good chance of advancement. Call Room 304, 17 West 42d St.

PHYSICIAN registered in New York State; advertising office making a specialty of nervous and chronic diseases, located central part of State; this is an exceptional opening, but man must be of highest character, strictly sober, honest, and possess good professional ability; experience unnecessary; give age, character references, and some details regarding self in first letter. X 290 Times Annex.

PLUMBER Wanted, 151 St. Ann's Av., Bronx. Joffe.

SALESMEN.—Alert men of good appearance and education for exhibit work in New York, Pennsylvania, and New England States; if you possess force and integrity and proven selling record we offer you a splendid opportunity, with chance for advancement; guaranteed drawing account and commission. Apply H. A. Yost, 120 West 32d St., sixth floor.

SALESMAN.—LARGE DOMESTIC EMBROIDERY CONCERN REQUIRE THE SERVICE OF A HIGH-GRADE SALESMAN WHO HAS AN ESTABLISHED FOLLOWING WITH THE WAIST AND DRESS TRADE; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN; COMMISSION AND DRAWING ACCOUNT. WRITE S. E., X 334 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMAN wanted to represent the Columbia Lace Co. throughout the East; must have knowledge of the lace curtain trade; salary. Apply Columbia Lace Co., 200 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN FOR FULL LINE OF MOTOR TRUCKS, ALL SIZES; LIGHT AND HEAVY DUTY; ATTRACTIVE PRICES AND TIME PAYMENT; LIBERAL COMMISSION; ONLY HIGH-CLASS MEN OF GOOD HABITS AND DILIGENT WORKERS WANTED. ECLIPSE MOTOR CORP., 316 WEST 47TH.

SALESMEN.—Men of good appearance, between 35 and 50 years of age, with selling ability, to represent a large corporation handling a high grade proposition in New York City; a real opportunity for the right man to earn a large income; commission basis. Apply H. G., box 225 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—A few sober, industrious men of character and education to complete our sales force; there is a steady demand for our product and capable men can earn a good income; must be at least 25 years of age; commission basis, with drawing account. Y. A., 50 Times.

SALESMEN.—Intelligent, energetic men to handle a high-grade proposition in Eastern territory; good appearance and character chief requisites; opportunity for advancement; transportation furnished; drawing account against commission. A. Y., 59 Times.

SALESMEN.—Manufacturer wants local representatives in all large cities to sell our army and navy supplies; immediate deliveries; big commissions; exclusive territory. Strong Manufacturing Co., 156 Lafayette St.

SALESMEN who can stand prosperity; fine opportunity selling the most popular line of motor trucks; salary and commission; permanent employment to the right men; experience unnecessary. Address Prosperity, 175 Times.

SALESMAN.—To carry line of fine trimmed hats for Chicago and Middle West, can handle other millinery lines, except; straight commission 15%; only experienced millinery salesman will be considered. N 110 Times.

SALESMAN, one with experience in selling a high grade patented specialty; must have representative appearance, unimpeachable record, and furnish the highest credentials. R. A., 260 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, three, wanted; honesty, common sense and ambition; commission will net $8 to $15 every five hours. Call, between 9 and 10 or 4 and 5. M. T. Fields, Room 801, 3 West 29th.

SALESMAN.—High class, to represent established mercantile agency, furnishing indispensable service to merchants, commission basis; permanent income. N 39 Times.

SALESMAN.—Auto accessory, personally acquainted jobbing trade out of town; commission; interview 12-1. Room 10, 3,235 Broadway.

SALESMAN,
thoroughly experienced in gent's furnishing department; steady position, liberal salary. S. & W. Bauman, 118th St. and 3d Av.

SALESMEN wanted, New England and South, to carry, as side line, children's sweaters; popular prices; commission. John Pasternak, 50 East 8th St., N. Y.

SALESMAN to handle our well-known brand of spring snap-fasteners as side line, commission basis. Venus Dress Fastener Co., 30 Court St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN, Solicitors, Agents; something different, new; big demand; no competition; big commission. Napp Mfg., Miller Bldg., 1,981 Broadway.

SALESMAN, experienced on fancy feathers, flowers and novelties; good opportunity for the right party; drawing account. M 229 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN with following among the ladies' tailors to handle woolen line; salary and commission. Call or write I. Goodman, 114 5th Av.

SALESMEN.—Only those who can speak in public, big money; no visitors; commission. Mr. Shapiro, 307 5th Av.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.
Apply W. A. Raspi, chief train dispatcher, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Harlem River, 132d St., Willis Av., Bronx.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR MAN WHO CANNOT SERVE.
OLD ESTABLISHED EXPORT SHIPPING COMPANY NEEDS ASSISTANT FOR HANDLING FOREIGN TRAFFIC.
STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY REQUIRED; REFERENCES NEEDED; POSITION PERMANENT.
BOX G 40 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPISTS, Italian and French, experienced; state salary desired and give references. M 228 Times Downtown.

TELLER.—Bank wants experienced teller, state experience and salary expected. W 290 Times Downtown.

THE WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
HAVE THE FOLLOWING OPENINGS IN THEIR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:

BOYS
MUST BE 16, FOR MAIL AND MESSENGER SERVICE, $7 TO START. EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT.

DRAFTSMEN
HIGH CLASS MEN, EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGNING AND DRAFTING OF SMALL MACHINES AND APPARATUS; STEADY POSITION AND EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT ALONG ENGINEERING LINES. CALL OR WRITE.

GLASS WORKERS
EXPERT MEN, INDUSTRIOUS AND COMPETENT, FOR BULB BLOWING AND STEM MAKING; RIGHT MEN CAN WORK OVERTIME, DOUBLE TIME FOR SUNDAY WORK; EARN $50 A WEEK.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS
AND MODEL MAKERS, HIGH CLASS MEN ON SMALL ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL APPARATUS; MUST BE ACCUSTOMED TO USING BLUE-PRINTS, MICROMETERS; STEADY POSITIONS; ADVANCEMENT.

YOUNG MEN
WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION $8-$9 TO START; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES TO ADVANCE ALONG ENGINEERING LINES.

CALL
57 BETHUNE ST.,
NEAR WEST ST., 6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

YOUNG man wanted, not under 21, quick and accurate at figures, with some experience in billing; salary $12. Apply by letter only, W. J. B., 240 Hudson St., N. Y. City.

YOUNG MAN as correspondent in automobile line; only those with experience need apply, as position is one of responsibility with excellent opportunity for advancement; give details. N 71 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 30 to 40, in factory; must be good penman and handy around machinery; address, stating age, nationality, references and salary expected; advancement. G. H., 290 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 1.

BOOKKEEPERS (6)—New Jersey location; permanent positions with A1 manufacturing concerns; general ledger work; $1,300 per annum.

ASSISTANT TO ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER.—Exceptional opportunity for American under 30 years; must have experience in general accounting work, analyzing accounts, statements, etc.; $1,300 to start.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 115 BROADWAY,
C. P. HASSON, J. J. McLAUGHLIN.
If you are an accountant, bookkeeper, or stenographer, we can place you in a good position. About 65 openings to be filled immediately; also many good clerical positions; salaries $10 weekly to $3,000 yearly. Call 9-2.

WARNER & BROMLEY,
160 BROADWAY.
Cortland 5175-6.

LIQUID AIR EXPERT	$6,000-$7,000
CONCRETE INSPECTOR	$1,800
CHIEF SURVEYOR	$1,800-$2,000
GRADUATE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, EXPERIENCED TRANSFORMERS, ETC.	$3,000 up
BOOKKEEPERS	$20.00
11 BOYS FOR BANKS	$8.00-$10.00

BOOKKEEPERS, (6,) $18-$25, Clerks, (12,) $12-$20; others. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

ACCOUNTANTS, junior and senior, by firm of accountants. Federal Agency, 309 B'way.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line

LOST.—Dec. 31, either 34th St. car, 5th Av. to 3d Av. or 3d Av. car, 34th St. to 19th St., green velvet handbag, rhinestone studded frame, contents, sum of money, two Liberty bond receipts, eyeglasses, lognettes, &c., reward. Mrs. H. T. Madigan, 28 Gramercy Park.

LOST.—Lady's black leather handbag, containing jewelry, on train between White Plains Station and Long Acre Hotel, New York; large reward. Notify T. C. Lawrence, 25 Sterling Place, White Plains.

LOST.—Leather case, with gold monogram, "G. H. A. K.," with about $40, in or about Rector's. Finder keep cash, return monogram to Mrs. George H. A. Kohler, 400 Edgecombe Av.

LOST.—On Friday, the 28th, a pearl and diamond pin, in the form of a daisy, stem, leaves and petals of small diamonds, centre a good-sized pearl; liberal reward. G 46 Times.

LOST.—Monday night, velvet handbag, topped with fur, containing change, purse, small gold watch with initials G. C., and other articles. Return to P. L. Pierce, 65 Park Av., city; reward.

LOST.—Sunday evening, either in front Hotel Knickerbocker or in front of 113 East 39th, a pink stone brooch, encircled by small diamonds, in form of knot. $25 reward if returned to 113 East 39th.

LOST.—Dec. 31, old-fashioned gold rings, diamond-shaped setting, containing 9 diamonds; liberal reward for return; no questions asked. K. G. Ores, Hotel Martinique, 32d St., Broadway.

LOST.—On Friday evening, between Manhattan Opera House, Hotel McAlpin, and home, marked barpin with three diamonds; suitable reward to finder. M 219 Times Downtown.

LOST.—Bar pin, gold, blue enamel, one pearl, in or near Altman's, Dec. 29; reward. Return L. West, Upper Montclair, N. J.

LOST.—At Park Theatre or in taxi, a diamond bow pin, Saturday evening, Dec. 29. Please notify Mrs. Armour, 11 East 45th St., Murray Hill 4400, for reward.

LOST.—Saturday evening at Biltmore Hotel, gold vanity case with three diamond initials, H. C. R. Reward will be given if returned to H. R. C., 9 East 88th St.

LOST.—On West 74th St., near Riverside Drive, biscuit-colored Pekinese; answers to name of "Chang." Reward if returned to Betty Beardsley, 210 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—Diamond bracelet, (about 60 stones,) between the Palais Royal and Martha Washington; liberal reward. Apply Room 1211 Martha Washington.

LOST.—Passbook No. 2,841, Hudson Trust Co., (provident dept.,) Broadway and 39th St., New York; payment has been stopped on same; please return to bank.

LOST.—On Monday Dec. 31, between East 39th and 79th Sts., a diamond filigree bar pin. Reward will be paid if returned to Pickslay & Co., 570 5th Av.

LOST.—On Saturday, Dec. 29, in Ritz-Carlton Crystal Room, lorgnette opera glasses, in gold brown velvet bag; reward. Frank, 13 West 36th St.

LOST.—Green gold bracelet set with sapphires, between 3 and 4 A. M., either in Rector's or taxi; liberal reward. Return Miss Miller, Hotel Princeton.

LOST.—Monday morning, about 11:30, on 91st St. or Columbus Av., 2 skin fur collars. Reward for return to 315 Central Park West, Apt. 3 East.

LOST.—A solitaire diamond ring, Riverside Drive, near 98th St.; reward. The Chesterfield, 260 Riverside Drive. Apartment 4C.

REWARD.—Pendant pin, diamond in centre, 4 small rubies and sapphire; vicinity theatre district. Phone Windle, Academy 613.

LOST.—Blue beaded bag, containing gold purse, Iceland Rink to home. Liberal reward. Return V. S., 19 West 58th St.

LOST.—Diamond bar pin at Broadhurst Theatre, Waldorf-Astoria, or Healy's; reward. 305 West 72d St., Apartment 101.

LOST.—Gold cigarette case, black enamel monogram M. S., onyx and diamond snap; $50 reward. Cartier, 653 5th Av.

LOST.—Dec. 31, pearl earring, one small diamond; suitable reward. Room 2405, 165 Broadway. Phone Cortlandt 14.

LOST.—Grand Central Station, Monday, 8 A. M., gold sardonyx ring, reward. Communicate Apt. 14, 1 West 30th St.

LOST.—Diamond bracelet, platinum setting; liberal reward; no questions asked. K. Berg, 124 West 72d St.

LOST.—Brown muff, Hippodrome, New Year's matinee; liberal reward. Apply janitor, 78 West 11th.

LOST.—Dec. 31, pearl-turquoise-diamond pin. Return 37 Madison Av.; reward.

LOST.—Bead bag, in taxicab or street; reward. 58 West 95th.

WILL lady who picked up black fox neckpiece on 1:30 train to Lakewood, N. J., Thursday, Dec. 27, please return; no questions; reward. M. Robertson, 144 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

$50 REWARD
for green gold mesh bag containing small purse, lost Monday between Ritz-Carlton and Bonwit Teller Co. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Black Pomeranian dog, Dec. 25; $5 reward if returned to Mr. Wagner, janitor, 149 East 40th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SHIPPING CLERK, over 32 yrs., thoroughly exprd. local domestic shipping, $1,800-$2,000; Bookkeepers, $30 and $35; Stenographers, $25; Ledger Clerks, $20 and $22. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

Instruction.

MEN.—AGE IS NO BARRIER. Become Dental Mechanics. Agreeable work, excellent pay. Big demand. Remarkably short and practical course, individual instruction, day or evening. No book study. Easy payments. Get particulars; write for free Booklet 50. Dentists' Laboratories School, 23 W. 45th St. (Finest and most authoritative in America.)

AMBITIOUS MEN AND WOMEN EARN $5,000 yearly, as drugless practitioners; chiropractic is the science of eliminating disease without drugs; day or evening classes now forming; both sexes; moderate tuition, terms; particulars on request. AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHIROPRACTIC, 45 West 34th St., Suite 1022. Phone Greeley 1160.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. Natl. Salesmen's Training Ass'n, Suite 1803-D Candler Bldg., N. Y.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

LEARN accountancy at home; booklet free. Universal Business Inst., Pullman Bldg., N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

We can place 75 men, living within a radius of 300 miles of New York, in business where the profit will range from $300 to $1,500 per month; business requires an investment of $500 to $2,500, depending on location selected; references required. Address in person or mail. Hopper Phillips Co., Bankers, 42 Broadway, New York City.

Responsible firm of fire and marine brokers desire the services of a college graduate having high-grade connections and who may be eligible to influence mercantile insurance. To such a party, satisfactory financial arrangement would be made; drawing account. No "down and out salesmen" need apply. I. 311 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED writer and newspaper man with money wishes to enter partnership of small successful publishing company putting out books and a periodical, or would consider joining competent man to form new company; answers confidential. P 104 Times.

Established, going automobile specialty business for sale at sacrifice; every Ford owner a good prospect; good patent protection; nationally advertised; principals only. X 308 Times Annex.

Manufacturer of Spring Snap Fasteners wants party with $10,000 to secure half interest; large orders on hand; full investigation; good profits. Address Expansion, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Storage facilities for heavy material, &c., in large lots; open and covered space; centrally located; direct water and rail connections. Address Storage, P 108 Times.

Partner, $2,000, join manufacturer distributing State agencies of device necessary to million auto owners; business started. P 191 Times.

11,000 names women mail order buyers, $20. T., Box 36, Station F.

Business Notices.

Please take notice that the undersigned, a partner in the firm of International Military Equipment Co. at 10 West 23d St., New York City, has this day withdrawn from said partnership, hereby giving notice that he will not be responsible for any obligations of said partnership on and after this date. Dated New York, Jan. 2, 1918. Saul Bloom.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—A northwestern disturbance of marked character is central tonight over Northern Illinois, and snows have fallen generally in the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the upper lake and western lower lake region. There were also rains in the North Pacific States, but no other precipitation of consequence over the remainder of the country.

Cold weather continues over the eastern half of the country, with but slight moderation since Monday night, while over the western half, except in the Pacific States, temperatures are very high for the season, with the highest January temperatures on record in Western Wyoming, Southern Idaho, and Northern Nevada.

Snow will fall Wednesday in the lake region, the Upper Ohio Valley, Eastern Tennessee, and the Middle Atlantic States, reaching New England by Wednesday night. There will also be snow or rain Wednesday in North Carolina and the northern portion of South Carolina.

Fair weather is indicated for Thursday east of the Mississippi River except in the vicinity of the Great Lakes, where scattered snows are probable.

It will be warmer Wednesday in the lower lake region, the Upper Ohio Valley, and the Atlantic and East Gulf States.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be northeast and east, increasing Wednesday night, with snow and continued cold; Middle Atlantic Coast, east, increasing by Wednesday night, with snow and continued cold; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southeast and south, increasing Wednesday night over the northern portion, with rain or snow and somewhat warmer.

FORECASTS TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Snow Wednesday in west and by Wednesday night in east portion; warmer; Thursday probably fair, colder in the north portion.

Southern New England—Increasing cloudiness, and warmer Wednesday, followed by snow by night; Thursday, snow east, generally fair in the west portion.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Wednesday, followed by snow; Thursday fair.

Western New York—Snow and somewhat warmer Wednesday; Thursday, cloudy, probably local snows.

Northern New England—Increasing cloudiness and not so cold Wednesday; Thursday snow.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1917.	1918.		1917.	1918.
3 A. M.	22	1	4 P. M.	32	12
6 A. M.	22	-3	6 P. M.	32	10
9 A. M.	26	-3	9 P. M.	32	8
12 M.	29	3	11 P. M.	34	8

This thermometer is 4_ feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 4; for the corresponding date last year it was 28; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 32.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 5 degrees below zero; at 8 P. M. it was 7 above. Maximum temperature, 13 degrees above zero, at 3:45 P. M.; minimum, 5 degrees below, at 8 A. M. Humidity, 75 per cent. at 8 A. M., 55 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.16 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.01 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.
[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]
Sun rises..7:20 | Sun sets..4:_ | Moon rises..10:0_

THE TIDES.

	High Water A.M.	High Water P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:48	11:22	4:50	5:18
Governors Island	11:11	11:57	5:31	6:02
Hell Gate	12:55	1:06	7:39	7:48

Fire Record.

P. M., (Monday.) — Loss.
11:50—728 E. 16_ St.; Joseph Reisner....Slight
A. M., (Tuesday.)
12:40—2_ W. 37 St.; McC__ & Co....Slight
12:55—71 E. 92 St.; Paul __mund....Slight
1:10—5 Av. & 59 St.; (auto;) not given....Slight
2:20—3_ Grand St.; Anna Weinstein....Slight
2:20—70 Washington Place, Edward Jewett....Not given
2:50—6_ E. 103 St.; Adolph Schneider....Slight
2:50—37 Hudson St.; not given....Slight
3:40—150 W. 47 St.; C. M__....Slight
5:00—38 E. 100 St.; Julius Klein....Slight
6:15—531 5 Av.; Delmonico's....Slight
7:25—453 W. 23 St.; not given....Slight
7:35—142 W. 133 St.; Lacie Wall....Not given
8:20—72 Bowery; (auto;) American News Co....$300
8:20—418 E. 115 St.; Excelsior Bottling Works....Slight
8:30—212 St. & Harlem River; Scranton & Wyoming Coal Co....Slight
8:40—408 Bergen Av.; John Vaughn....Slight
8:42—72 W. 20 St.; not given....Slight
8:45—170 Delancey St.; not given....Slight
8:55—40 Forsyth St.; Joseph Coalman....Slight
9:05—1,672 Broadway; George Earle....Slight
9:10—128 E. 112 St.; Barnett Schilling....Slight
9:30—180 1 Av.; Joseph Lange....None
9:35—123 E. 72 St.; (auto;) Fleischmann Co....Slight
10:45—88 Perry St.; not given....Slight
11:00—2,773 8 Av.; not given....Slight
11:00—11 Av. & 31 St.; (auto;) B. S. Mangels....Slight
11:05—270 East Houston St.; Julius Manner....Slight
11:15—231 E. 96 St.; Charles Wagner....Slight
11:40—20 Chambers St.; Charles Mehny....Slight
11:45—3,178 Villa Av.; not given....Slight
P. M.
12:00—457 Grand St.; not given....Slight
12:25—100 Lexington Av.; Samuel Bamuels....$100
1:15—1,425 2 Av.; Mr. Heldt....Slight
1:15—231 E. 96 St.; Charles Wagner....Slight
1:40—163 E. 94 St.; Fred Wick Weil....Slight
2:05—444 W. 14 St.; National Hotel Supply Co....Slight
2:20—79 Av. B; Wildfire Bros....Slight
2:25—100 W. 71 St.; J. McGee....Slight
2:40—2,143 8 Av.; P. & L. Elting....Slight
2:45—81 Morningside Av.; not given....Slight
2:45—2,211 8 Av.; Eber's Packing House....Slight
3:20—29 W. 61 St.; Packard Automobile Co....Slight
4:15—308 W. 111 St.; Oscar Olsen....Slight
4:50—325 E. 105 St.; Samuel Martin....Slight
4:50—7 Av. & 115 St.; (auto;) Transit Taxicab Co....$100
4:55—653 3 St.; Samuel Israel....Slight
6:00—2,164 8 Av.; not given....Slight
6:00—827 Columbus Av.; Herman Schumacher....Slight
6:30—286 W. 67 St.; Charles Williams....Slight
6:45—27 Hester St.; C. __dechnick....Slight
6:45—657 W. 178 St.; Margare Lennon....Slight
6:45—780 Prospect Av.; Theresa Singer....Slight
7:10—2,143 8 Av.; P. & L. Elting....Not given
7:25—444 E. 13 St.; Joseph Moggio....Slight
7:30—227 E. 111 St.; P. Cretora....Slight
7:45—24 E. 110 St.; Julius Grober....Slight
7:35—34 W. 77 St.; D. Leventritt....Slight
7:45—1,112 E. 163 St.; Meyer Belcher....Slight
7:50—Pier 58, N. R.; Int. Transp. Co....Slight
8:15—Bergen Av. & 1__ St.; Adams Flanagan & Co....Slight
8:30—142 W. 4 St.; John Jacobson....Slight
8:40—240 2 St.; Clara Feich....Slight
9:10—3,851 White Plains Av.; S. Silver....Slight
9:45—35 W. 66 St.; Thomas Healy....$15,000
9:55—68 W. 82 St.; Ethel Davis....Slight
10:10—322 E. 110 St.; Simon & Cohen....Not given
10:20—683 Courtlandt Av.; Parker & Sons....Slight
11:05—115 W. 97 St.; Anna Dugan....Slight
11:15—570 Lenox Av.; Joseph Miller....Slight

FOR SALE.

Private family will sell the furniture of a 9-room apartment as a whole for $1,200, with or without apartment, which rents for $175 a month; four rooms now rented pays rental; seen only by telephone appointment; private telephone 672 Morningside.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 463 Broadway.

For Sale.—$300, magnificent Hardman player piano, mahogany bench and rolls. Box 403, Hotel Belleclaire, 77th St. and Broadway.

Purchase and Exchange.

Highest prices paid, men's discarded clothing, shoes. Solomon, 1,173 2d Av. 6445 Plaza.

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WE MAKE AND SELL ONLY NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS AND CREDIT FILES. LOWEST PRICES. SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS. NO INTEREST CHARGES. WRITTEN GUARANTEE. OLD REGISTERS REPAIRED, REBUILT, BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED. THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., N. Y. OFFICE, 1,170 BROADWAY, N. Y. C. TEL. MAD. SQ. 6410. BROOKLYN OFFICE, 75 COURT ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y. TEL. MAIN 2517. JERSEY CITY OFFICE, 24 NEWARK AV., JERSEY CITY, N. J. TEL. MONTGOMERY 2611.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
3 months, $5; non-visibles.
3 months, $7.50; visibles.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 4725.

TYPEWRITER, Royal, good condition. Bates, Tel. Riverside 4150. 300 West 98th St.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section 3082, R. S. U. S., I have seized and hold one package of aigrettes, and one tin box containing aigrettes. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 14, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated December 27, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

Classified Advertising Rates
The New York Times
Count six words to a line.

Telephone Bryant 1000	Per Agate Line
Agents Wanted	50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	40c
Automobile Exchange	40c
Boarders and Board Wanted	30c
Business Opportunities	50c
Country Board	40c
Employment Agencies	50c
Farms	40c
For Sale	50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	30c
Help Wanted	30c
Lost and Found	50c
Mortgage Loans	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	40c
Situations Wanted	25c

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Exceptional room, dressing room, bath, $12; private house; gentleman; references.

88TH, 162 WEST.—Warm, clean, nicely furnished; large and small room; reasonable.

89TH, 251 WEST.—Apartment; five rooms, all outside; high class apartment house; beautifully furnished; rent $175 month; references required. Hayes. apply after 12 P. M.

93D, 49 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, running water, $2 up; private house; telephone.

99TH, 245 WEST, (Broadway.)—Small hall room adjoining bath; steam-heated; two flights; $2.50.

103D AND BROADWAY.—A few single rooms in high-class hotel for rent to refined persons at reduced rates if taken permanently. Apply Hotel Marseilles.

103D, 216 WEST, (Broadway, corner 103d.)—Two elegantly furnished rooms; running water. French.

105D, 2 WEST.—Room, facing Park, $4.50; small room, $2.50; telephone. Burpee.

109TH, (2,783 Broadway.)—A nicely furnished suite, or single rooms; electricity, running water; elevator apartment. Harrington.

110TH, 509 WEST, (Apt. 1A.)—Newly furnished outside room; running water.

112TH, (Broadway.)—Attractive, warm, sunny, adjoining bath; exclusive. 6390 Cathedral. Apartment 10C.

113TH, 506 WEST.—Sunny, quiet, elevator; New Englanders. Cath. 3644J. Fifth floor.

114TH, 500 WEST.—Facing Columbia Campus, furnished room; private, adult family. Graham.

115TH, 620 WEST.—Charming outside room; Columbia; business woman. Apt. 82 after 6.

119TH, 124 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath; telephone, electricity, heat; references required.

119TH, 419 WEST.—Front; south; no other roomers; opposite Columbia. Hildreth 4B.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Two large, attractive rooms; modern elevator apartment; $5-$6. McCague.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Desirable room; elevator apartment; fine location. Mrs. Appleton.

134TH, (3,131 Broadway.)—Large, handsomely furnished room; gentleman, business woman. Apartment 44.

170TH, 617 WEST.—Independent, large room, bath, telephone, electricity, large closet; suitable for one or two; in refined small family; reasonable. Apartment 4A.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 327.—Beautifully furnished rooms, single, en suite; every convenience. Riverside 9096. Walbasky.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 355 (96th.)—Beautiful suite, 2 rooms, bath; overlooking park.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 391.—Small front room, steam, bath, telephone, $4. Jorgensen

CLAREMONT AV. 105.—Desirable two-room suite, front; elevator; private family. Apartment 26.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th St., West.)—Steam-heated, large and small room; private residence; meals optional; telephone; references.

Doctor's office, beautiful suite in exceptional home, especially suitable for doctor. 519 West End Av., (corner 85th.) 5538 Schuyler.

MANHATTAN AV., 408, (118th St.)—Outside room, $4, elevator. Apartment 51.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 50, (Apartment 4.)—Elegantly furnished, large, well-heated room for gentleman, with family of two.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78.—Beautiful, large, light, front room, first floor; lovely for studio; between 79th and 80th Sts.; other rooms for rent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 35.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior bachelor accommodations, single or suite; bath; breakfast. 3080 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 519, (cor. 85th.)—Beautiful, furnished room in exclusive residence; electricity, steam heat. Phone 5538 Schuyler.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 149, (Borough Hall.)—Business people; attractive room; references exchanged. 735 Main.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10TH, 3 EAST.—Handsome room; southern exposure; all improvements; gentleman; private residence.

MADISON AV., 1,539—Parlor floor, suitable doctor or dentist.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

YOUNG MAN requires comfortably furnished and well-heated room in close proximity to 40th St. and Broadway; rate must be reasonable; permanent. N 109 Times.

TWO BEDROOMS and sitting room; heat, running water; private entrance; state terms. I. G. L., Room 328, 255 5th Av.

ROOM and breakfast desired in private family; no other roomers. P 122 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

[..]TH, 29 EAST.—Attractive large room, adjoining bath; southern exposure; excellent meals; refined.

[..]TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (163 Lexington Av.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone; elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $16 weekly up.

West Side.

[..]TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well heated, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

[..]TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent board; all improvements.

54 WEST 54TH ST.
Rooms, with board; southern exposure; references.

16 WEST 55TH ST.,
Table board; rooms; top floor; references.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Handsome rooms, southern exposure; heat; running water; home table; telephone.

58TH, 41, 43, 45. Elevator.
MADISON ARMS.

[..]TH, 58 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished, private bath; electric light, plenty heat, hot water; suit particular people; Southern cooking.

[..]D, 249 WEST.—Large, comfortable double, single rooms, private bath; table boarders accommodated.

[..]D, 318 WEST.—Exclusive Pension; large front room, with private bath; excellent table.

[..]D, 242 WEST.—Rooms for rent; private baths; excellent table.

[..]D, 252 WEST.—Pleasant rooms with, without baths, good table; table guests.

117 WEST 72D ST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

72D, 261 WEST.—Handsome large front room, private bath; small rooms; excellent table.

[..]TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.
One double and one single room.

[..]D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

[..]D, 174 WEST—"The Little House," rooms, bath adjoining; delicious home table; references.

[..]D, 66 WEST.—Front room, second floor; also studio with grand piano.

[..]D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; every convenience; southern exposure, excellent cuisine; references.

[..]TH, 174 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small, sunny rooms; excellent cooking, homelike; references.

[..]TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; electricity; excellent table; reference.

[..]D, 60 WEST.—Large and small rooms; continuous heat; Southern cooking.

[..]D, (676 West End Av.)—Large double room, adjoining bath; modern conveniences; gentlemen; couple.

[..]TH, 66 WEST., The Roselle.—Elegantly furnished large, small rooms; table board.

106TH, 76 WEST.—Warm rooms; first-class table; refined associates; references; reasonable. Southerners.

107TH, 332 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence, offers very large steam heated front room; also single room; really exceptional table; moderate terms.

109TH, 208 WEST.—Large, sunny room, private bath; also single rooms; home cooking.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Large, double, front parlor, private boarding house; first-class Jewish table. Morningside 2122.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

146TH, 524 WEST.—Desirable large room, bath, telephone, electricity, large closet, suitable 2 gentlemen, couple; all home comforts; excellent table; pleasant surroundings; small private family; maid service; references; $8. Apt. 7.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147.—Attractive, large room, facing Drive, suitable gentlemen or couple, in exclusive boarding house. Schuyler 9957. Stein.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Steam-heated rooms, superior board, $10-$12. Morningside 4960. Payne.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.
174 West 120th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WEST END AV., 324, (86th.)—Large rooms, excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

WEST END AV., 541, (Corner 86th.)—Attractively furnished room; social parlors; table guests accommodated.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double rooms, private baths, meals optional; facing park; singles.

WEST END AV., 693, (94TH.)—Large, newly furnished rooms; modern conveniences; references; table guests.

BOARD WANTED.

Refined young gentleman desires board with American family below 96th St. G 44 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Highcliffe Hotel, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW.
Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Flack, 1700 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 Cabriolet, in excellent condition; price attractive. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 TOURING, $750.
Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

BROUGHAM Town Car, 1916; cost $5,600; our price, $1,850. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 BERLIN.
7-passenger; full four-door; used about 7,000 miles; guaranteed in every way; color Brewster green; beautiful brown upholstering; must sacrifice. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1913 SEDAN.
5-passenger; fully equipped in every way; repainted; color, Brewster green; condition guaranteed; bargain. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1916 TOWN CAR.
7-passenger; fully equipped; condition guaranteed; many extras; must be seen to be appreciated; will sacrifice. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1916 CABRIOLET.
4-passenger; run about 8,000 miles; fully equipped; condition like new; must be seen to be appreciated. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1917 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

refinished; exceptional bargain; $1,350. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 Cabriolet; overhauled and CADILLAC 1917 Landaulet; 1918 Sedan; 1917 Touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE, PERFECT CONDITION, $550. 305 WEST 59TH ST.

CHALMERS Master Six; special inclosed Winter body, Westinghouse shock absorber, many extras; $800 quick buyer. 305 W. 59th.

CHANDLER "Six," late 1916 touring; machine absolutely perfect; Houck wire wheels; oversized tires, new; slip covers, shock absorbers, &c.; best offer $725. E. G. Widner, 68 William St. 5822 John.

CHANDLER limousine, like new; thoroughly guaranteed; bargain quick buyer. 305 West 59th.

CHANDLER, with Winter and Summer top; bargain. 305 West 59th St.

DELAUNAY-BELLEVILLE 15 H. P. LIMOUSINE FOR SALE; BREWSTER BODY; GOOD CONDITION. CAN BE SEEN AT BILTMORE GARAGE, 205 EAST 47TH ST.

FIAT "30," Fleetwood touring; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON Super "6" Limousine Landaulet town car, in splendid condition; sell very reasonable. Flatbush 5489.

HUDSON 1917 brougham; town car; wire wheels; like new. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1917 sedan; bargain; first-class condition; guaranteed service. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD for sale; 1 brand new model K, 6-ton, chain drive truck, with dumping body, with a large number of spare parts; immediate delivery. W. B. Spencer, 30 Church St. Phone Cortlandt 7314.

LANCIA 1917 collapsible town car.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE 1915, "38" landaulet; extra touring body. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE 6-48 limousine; original cost, $5,700; take $1,000. 305 West 59th St.

PACKARD Twin Six, 1-25 model limousine; perfect running condition; recently overhauled and painted; sacrifice. X 335 Times Annex.

PIERCE-ARROW (1918) Limousine, 38 H. P. Craine-Simplex (1917) Limousine. Packard (1916) Landaulet; like new. F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4478 Rector.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine, 1914, "38;" perfect condition; will sacrifice. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW Limousine, also Touring car for sale. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "66,"
4 pass. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 B'way.

REO 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 7-passenger, with an extra touring body; can't be told from new; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 55th St.

REO 1917, 5 passenger, with Winter top, convertible into sedan; mechanically perfect; any reasonable offer accepted. Gramercy 4624.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 CHUMMY 8 CYL.
To sell immediately, will sacrifice for $575. Phone owner, Columbus 8599.

SCRIPPS BOOTH 1916, newly painted; bargain; $375. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 COUPE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

S. G. V. 1915 town car; separate touring body; just overhauled; newly painted; perfect condition; modern equipment; sacrifice to quick buyer. Phone Murray Hill 870.

STEARNS KNIGHT TOWN CAR.
"Light 4" model; Fleetwood limousine body; imported linings; beautiful fixtures and vanity cases; interior renovated; newly painted; shows no perceptible sign of usage; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th. (Columbus 7600.)

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Most beautiful car in city; Fleetwood body, every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut paneling; cost $8,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 8-cyl. brougham landaulet, Fleetwood body, all 1917 improvements. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1916 Bulldog Special; service guaranteed; $1,175. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

Motor Trucks.

Three 2-ton trucks for sale; first-class condition; used 2 months; easy terms arranged. 1,197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Decatur 4636.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
1917 STUTZ "16" Valve Speedster.
1917 HUDSON SEDAN.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
1917 STUTZ TOURING; like new.
HUDSON LIMOUSINE.
SERIES 18 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER
1917 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 MAXWELL TOURING.
1917 BUICK TOURING.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
CHALMERS Light "6" Touring, $425.
HUDSON Super-Six Winter Top; make offer.
1916 SAXON "6" ROADSTER.
HUPMOBILE Roadster Winter Top; price $375.
OVERLAND Touring; excellent condition; price $325.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 58TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars, Limousine bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC Limousine.—Late model; monthly preferred. Telephone Morrisania 5174 Riverside. 204 West 92d.

DELAUNEY.—Beautiful Delauney brougham town car, newly painted, to hire monthly; first-class service; moderate rates. Berd, 114 West 50th.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PIERCE-ARROW limousines, moderate rates; weekly, monthly. Economical Garage, Columbus 7261. Muldoon.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD STORAGE.—Automobiles, $5 per month up. West Side Storage, 310-312 West 143d. Phone Audubon 3573.

DEAD STORAGE, (automobiles,) $5 month up. Matt Dwyer's, 311-315 West 140th. Audubon 1540-1.

AUTO STORAGE, commercial, &c., $3 month. 170th St., Cromwell Av., Bronx. 1573 Melrose.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 233 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, typist, (19,) experienced, reliable. W 333 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK.—Elliott-Fisher; 6 years' experience in textile exporting trade; thoroughly accurate; salary $18. P 81 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, thoroughly experienced, take complete charge, desires to connect with reliable firm; $20 to start. D. F., 47 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 6 years' experience, thoroughly competent; Christian; $16-$18. P 113 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert service by hour, day, or week; adding machine furnished. B. S., Room 416, 287 4th Av.

CLERK seeks immediate position, responsible firm; college graduate; excellent penman; accurate, experienced, adaptable; (no typist.) $12. G 47 Times.

CLERICAL WORK.—Young lady, high school graduate, position in office for clerical work several days weekly. Hopp, 654 West 161st St., Apt. 3D. Phone Audubon 9045.

COOK.—Frenchwoman seeks position in club, boarding house, or private family; exceptional recommendations. Call all day. M. D., Apt. 2, rear, west, 315 West 98th St.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, expert, 8 years' experience; competent stenographer, assistant bookkeeper, office detail, filing, telephone; intelligent, willing. X 387 Times Annex.

DRESSMAKER.—Coats, dresses; alterations a specialty; curtains. Phone Hensley, 3343 Morningside.

EXECUTIVE.
College woman, managing member bond house, closed owing partner's enlistment, seeks permanent business position requiring systematic detail work; executive and general office ability, initiative, adaptability, responsibility. G 493 Times Annex.

GRADUATE TUTOR. English branches, Latin, French; school, college preparation. Phone 3630 Bryant. O 150 Times.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

HOUSE MANAGER.—Highly educated, well-bred lady wishes position of trust, capable house manager, good secretary or chaperone; long experience in large household. X 350 Times Annex.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 7 years' experience; rapid, accurate; highly recommended; $18. N 330 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, thoroughly competent and efficient, Jewish young lady, at present employed, desires to make change; 5 years' practical experience; excellent references. Address H. M., 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, (Christian,) good address, college graduate; several years' experience, technical; excellent references; $18. W 328 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined Christian; thoroughly experienced, familiar office detail; also billing; absolutely reliable; $18. M 2[..] Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, six years' experience, rapid, accurate, conscientious worker, references, desires position with reputable concern; salary $18. W 335 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—4 years' practical experience; conscientious worker; reference; $15. N 323 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Five years' experience; salary $20. M. A., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, high school education, 2 years' experience, desires permanent position. W 336 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' experience; willing worker; excellent references; $12; Christian. N 324 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; 6 years' experience; neat; American; no agency; $18. N 344 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; experienced; Christian; translations, French; best references; $18. G 45 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY. — Four years' experience; capable and reliable; salary $20. F 128 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Assistant Bookkeeper, high school graduate; 4 years' experience; $18. P 111 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR. — 19 years; Christian; best reference; also knowledge of bookkeeping. M. A., 230 Troy Av., Brooklyn.

TEACHER.—French teacher, highest references, wishes position. Address Madarie D., 208 West 59th.

TEACHER.—College graduate; public school methods; all branches; coaching. Expert, Times Harlem.

TYPIST, knowledge stenography; high school graduate. 6231 Lenox. Jacobson, 23 East 99th St.

Employment Agencies.

COOKS, Waitresses, Nurses, Houseworkers. Domestic Exchange; 334 Columbus Av., (75th.) Schuyler 9124.

BERTA CARLSON SWEDISH AGENCY.—First class servants. 2,415 Broadway, (89th.) Riverside 9463.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 121 Liberty, Room 104. Telephone Cortlandt 6038.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, trial balance, financial statements, audits written up weekly by private accountant. B. A., 107 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits, systems; books balanced, closed; financial statements. Worth 6409 or W 331 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert, income tax specialist. Suite 818, 10 Wall Street. Rector 928.

AUDITOR.—Thoroughly experienced American, (25,) exempt; moderate salary; will travel. G 36 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, CORRESPONDENT. — Fifteen years' experience, modern methods; open immediate connection. Barnett, 1,700 3d Av., City.

BOOKKEEPER.—20; 4 years' experience; A1 references; college education; capable of taking charge over complete books. P 107 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (20,) N. Y. Univ. student, experienced statements, controlling accounts, expert typist; reference; $24. Interstate, 1,681 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—General office man; capable of passing credits; men's and women's apparel; seven years with last concern. C. K., 75 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Cashier, Correspondent, Salesman—Man, 36, executive ability, desires position. W 269 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced, awaiting service, desires temporary position. A. B., 2,960 Third Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman wishes to find situation for his chauffeur; strictly honest, reliable, and exceptionally clever driver, first-class mechanic, colored, neat. Phone Murray Hill 6155.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, 32; first-class driver, mechanic; 14 years' experience; private; $25. 508 West 145th, care of Fisher.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; references; private preferred. Bell, care Morris, 514 W. 128th.

CHEMIST.—Long laboratory and plant experience, open for engagement in research or plant operations; good executive. X 349 Times Annex.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, experience with Government contracts, desires to locate with concern handling Government work; textile equipment. N 108 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—College graduate with two years' executive experience, wishes to locate with a reliable firm in an executive capacity; exempt from draft; position must have future; would like interview. Write N 107 Times.

MAN.—33; neat appearance; speaks English, French, Russian; highest credentials; anything. G 34 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Experienced executive ability, acquainted office detail, correspondent; stenographer, typist; $20; references. Box 65, 1,515 3d Av.

SALESMAN, 23, single, employed, drawing salary, metropolitan district, desires change; open for proposition, city or road; good reference; 4 years' road experience. N 341 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED, COLLEGE GRADUATE, 33 YEARS OLD, MARRIED, SEEKS CONNECTION WITH HIGH CLASS CONCERN; SALARY AND COMMISSION. G 83 TIMES.

SALESMAN, (30,) married, exempt military service, 10 years' experience calling on drug and grocery trade; references. P 50 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Competent correspondent, general business experience, pleasing personality, tactful, wishes position where ability and initiative are recognized and rewarded. P 120 Times.

SPANISH-ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT wants mining work; mail translations, bookkeeping. C. F., 55 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 7 years' experience; high school education; capable, efficient, industrious, energetic; opportunity desired; salary $22. N 343 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, executive ability, wishes position with large banking firm or corporation. N 332 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—28; thoroughly experienced, conscientious worker; best references. F 25 Times.

VALET.—English-American, refined young man, 28, exempted, desires position, care of bachelor apt.; knowledge of cooking; best of references. Phone Circle 1256.

YOU COULD USE A LIVE WIRE?
Here's what I have to offer: Am 20; have bookkeeping and selling experience, and knowledge of general office routine; am one who is at present employed, but desirous of making change for advancement; wide-awake, pepful, on the job; want salary commensurate with results. G 38 Times.

YOUNG MAN, age 26, draft exempt, seeks connections with progressive concern; experienced bookkeeper, accountant, credits, general office management, &c. W 334 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) reliable, high school graduate, conscientious, hard worker; proven ability, desires position with good chance for advancement; A1 credentials. P 117 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, rapid typist, knowledge of stenography; experienced in office detail, desires position with real opportunity, financial house preferred; $15. P 121 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, experienced, college student, wishes clerical position; $12. X. Y., Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 19, ability, desires responsible position; high school graduate. P 105 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT for clerical work in billing department; must be accurate and willing worker; typewriting experience preferred; excellent opportunity for advancement. X 342 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Young woman of experience wanted; one with knowledge of typewriting preferred; salary $18; give details and telephone number, if any. N 342 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young woman, 26, in cost department of metal factory; thoroughly experienced double-entry bookkeeping and knowledge of cost work, pleasant surroundings, steady employment, with advancement; $15 start. N 111 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—A neat lady, over 20, wanted in a high-class gown shop to make herself generally useful, who can write a good hand, understanding a little bookkeeping. Green Shop, 11 East 47th.

BOOKKEEPER.—By electrical contractor; salary $15-$18, depending on qualifications, state age and experience. N 96 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, competent, accurate; references; $18; Christian firm. G 41 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; call 9 to 12. Room 704, 49 East 21st Street.

CASHIER.—Front office for American plan hotel; experienced only apply; $70 month. Phone Columbus 4500 after 11:30 A. M.

CLEANERS.—Apply housekeeper, Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th St.

CLERK, experienced, to handle subscription records, large publishing house; must write good hand, quick and accurate at figures. McCall, 236 West 37th St.

COOK.—Small family (Riverside Drive) requires immediately cook and a capable nurse for baby of 6 months, preferably Scotch or English; both must have the very best of references, otherwise do not apply. Apply de Sherbinin, 527 Riverside, Apt. 9 south.

COOK wanted; eight hours a day, six days a week; written application necessary. H. S. Patterson, 130 East 62d St.

FILE CLERK.—Girl with some experience preferred, though not necessary; salary $40-$45 with advancement; give telephone number. P 118 Times.

GIRLS, two, to assist in office, typists preferred; salary $8. Apply 1:30 to 2:30, Room 801, 8 West 29th.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Working housekeeper; Protestant; refined, experienced; first-class cook and marketer; best references; adult family. 2,439 Broadway, Apartment 38. Stevens. Riverside 4848.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Wanted, refined woman, who is accustomed to, fond of, and tactful with children as mother's helper; one who can take full charge of two children, 2 and 4 years of age, who will go to Chicago with me for a year; references required. Please write to X 304 Times Annex.

NURSE or governess for 10-year girl, to assist in housework in small household of army officer away on service; $25 monthly; chance for young woman of good family, desirous of being useful. Mrs. Banning, 126 East 27th St.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS in Protestant family for boy 8½ years of age; must be good disciplinarian and thoroughly understand physical care; very best references required. Phone Plaza 848.

NURSE.—Wanted experienced infant's nurse in private family; city references required; apply 10-12 morning, 3 to 5 afternoon. 393 West End Av., 8th floor.

OPERATOR.—Quick, willing; must know her business; $50 per month. Phone after 11:30 A. M. 4500 Columbus.

PIANIST AND VIOLINIST wanted for Winter season; room and board and reasonable cash compensation; 10 to 12 weeks. Manhattan Hotel, St. Petersburg, Fla.

SALESLADY.—Refined young woman, attractive personality; experience unnecessary; high-class, dignified position, paying big returns; excellent future; salary or commission. Room 1613, 220 West 42d St.

SALESLADIES to present indispensable service to all classes of merchants and professions, commission basis; immediate returns; state what you have sold. N 38 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Underwood or Remington operator; must be at least a high school graduate; higher education preferable to long experience. Address, stating age, education, and salary desired. Graduate, 175 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, rapid and accurate; prefer one experienced in publishing or advertising; permanent. Wm. B. Curtis, 117 East 24th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat appearance and general office work; accurate; apply between 9 and 12, Room 1617, 150 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER.—Wages $20. Soapiter Company, 154 West 14th St.

TYPEWRITER.—Competent to operate by touch system either Underwood or Remington machine; good chance for advancement for bright beginner, 17 to 18 years of age. Address, stating age, education, and salary desired, Competent, 180 Times.

WINDOW DRESSER and ticket writer, experienced, wanted. Marx's Dry Goods Store, 482 Springfield Av., Newark, N. J.

WOMAN, competent, experienced, in printing office; general clerical work; salary $12 start. McCall, 236 West 37th St.

YOUNG LADY, ABOUT 25 YEARS OF AGE, MUST HAVE HAD SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN CHARGE OF PAYROLL DEPARTMENT OF A SHOE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; IS REQUIRED BY ONE OF THE LARGEST COMPANIES IN LONG ISLAND CITY; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR A YOUNG WOMAN WITH THE PROPER EXPERIENCE AND ABILITY; ONLY THOSE WITH SHOE MANUFACTURING EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY. OPPORTUNITY 293 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Employment Agencies.

ASSISTANT IN EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT, COLLEGE WOMAN WITH EXPERIENCE IN SERVICE DEPARTMENT PREFERRED; $18-$25.
PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC.,
30 Church St.
Call in person 9 to 2.

WARNER & BROMLEY,
150 BROADWAY.
Cortlandt 5175-6.

TYPISTS
STENOGRAPHERS
CLERKS—HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

If you are one of the above and are looking for a good position it will pay you to call at our office at once.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 154 Nassau Street. MISS GRIFFIN. We have an exceptional opening with bond house, take charge of department; $20.
DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.
$15-$18; experienced mail clerk, $15; also typists. FILE CLERKS

STENOGRAPHERS, Office Assistants, Typists, Bookkeepers.—Good openings for educated, refined Americans. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Cortlandt 4242.

CARIDA AGENCY, 1,457 Broadway, (42d St.)—Stenographers, typists, office assistants; free registration.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
[..] CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
[C]ALL BETWEEN 9 AND 1—ROOM 725.

[S]TENOGRAPHERS—Positions in [m]achinery house in Washington, [$1]00 per month; position with [m]achinery automobile manufac[tu]rers in New Brunswick, N. J., [$1]00 per month. Several other [po]sitions in New York, salaries [fr]om $10 to $20 per week.

[B]OOKKEEPERS—Several positions with salaries from $15 to [$2]0 per week and over.

[O]RDER CLERK for financial [h]ouse; must have Wall Street experience; $20 per week.

[L]EDGER CLERK AND TYPIST; [m]ust be good at figures; $20 per [w]eek.

[C]ASHIER, able to operate cash [re]gister; good opening for refined [w]oman; $10 and meals.

[S]PANISH-ENGLISH STENOG[R]APHER; downtown law firm; [$2]0 per week.

STE[NO]GRAPHERS, $12-$25; bookkeepers, $12-[$]25; bookkeeper-stenographers, clerks. Mi[ss] [..], Flatiron Building.

STE[NO]GRAPHERS, Bookkeepers.—Free registration. Miss Lynch's Agency, 303 5th Av. (31st St.)

Instruction.

CLE[R]KS FOR FILING can earn $15 to $30, according to ability; we secure these positions for our graduates, teaching them expert filing business in six weeks; join the day and evening classes forming now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone 2261 Franklin.

COMPLETE secretarial course, also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1853,) Broadway at 72d St.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-5[..] 5th Av., (45th St.,) the oldest and preeminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

GENUINE PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—Secretarial, shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, &c., for private and Government positions; don't waste time in large classes; save time and money. A. Fancell, 280 Madison Av., (40th St.)

ART Promoting Film Company want talented beginners of all ages for MOTION PICTURE PRODUCTION AND VAUDEVILLE. Call 149 Lexington Av., (corner 94th St.)

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation; 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced in retail business; perfectly familiar with modern office methods and statistics, age 30 to 35, with executive ability; state fully your experience and salary expected; give first class references. X 351 Times Annex.

AVIATORS WANTED.
Experienced aviators wanted at once. Standard Aero Corporation of New York, Elizabeth, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—To take complete charge. Bronze Product Society, 88 Hope St., Brooklyn.

BOY.—New York corporation, in advancing present employes, has vacancies requiring bright, industrious boys to start at the bottom; salary $25 per month, with advancement in accordance with boy's ability and the needs of the business. M 220 Times Downtown.

BOY for office work; beginner no objection. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, education, and reference to S. J. T., Room 801, 18 Broadway, New York.

BOY 16 YEARS OF AGE, IN OFFICE OF LARGE CORPORATION; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. N [..] TIMES.

BOY—smart, neat and industrious, for mimeographing and office work; $8. Room 1011, 1,270 Broadway.

BUS CONDUCTORS.
Men 25 years or over; married men preferred; permanent positions assured; good references required; 27½c. an hour to start; capable men become drivers within a few months; pay 35c. an hour to start. Apply any weekday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., Fifth Avenue Coach Company, 10 East 102d St.

CLERICAL.—Experienced investigator of loss and damage claims; good hours, liberal salary. Apply Freight Claim Agent, box 76, New York City.

CLERK
In large manufacturing concern; state age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. O. [..] C., 125 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN, experienced, for jig and fixture work. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMEN.—Qualified to do jig and fixture tool and gauge work; references required. X 344 Times Annex.

DRIVERS, CHAUFFEURS, AND HELPERS; ADAMS EXPRESS CO. WANTS YOUNG MEN; GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE PERMANENT POSITIONS. APPLY WAGON SERVICE DEPT., 30 TRINITY PLACE.

ENGINEER.—Licensed engineer. Mergenthaler Lintoype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

ENTRY CLERK AND CASHIER.
State age, nationality, and salary. L. M. K., 35 Times Downtown.

GLASS WORKERS.
STEAM MAKERS AND HAND SEALERS
IN EXPERTS CAN MAKE
$20 WEEK,
WITH OVERTIME AND BONUS.
CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

HIGH-GRADE MEN WANTED.
A rapidly growing, aggressive brass goods manufacturing concern will be interested to hear from ambitious men who have made good in connection with all factory departments—purchasing and stores, accounting, inspection, production, and especially foremen of various departments; foundry, plating, assembly, buffing, packing, press, screw machine, &c.; active, sober, reliable men looking for permanent connection and real opportunity should write full details of experience in first letter so interview may be arranged. N 94 Times.

MANAGER and Buyer wanted in Richmond, Va., a capable manager and buyer for a department store, basement, handling bedding and domestics in medium and better grades, capable of doing a business of $100,000 or more; this is a splendid opportunity for advancement for one who is now a manager or assistant manager. X 352 Times Annex.

MESSENGER.—Young man, about 17 years of age, to begin as messenger in bank; good chance for advancement. Write Box 48, 2,121 3d Av.

NECKWEAR SALESMEN wanted, experienced, for Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa; commission. Apply Nat Potar & Co., 894 Broadway.

OFFICE boy wanted, about 17 years of age; salary; good chance of advancement. Call Room 304, 17 West 42d St.

PHYSICIAN registered in New York State; advertising office making a specialty of nervous and chronic diseases, located central part of State; this is an exceptional opening, but man must be of highest character, strictly sober, honest, and possess good professional ability; experience unnecessary; give age, character references, and some details regarding self in first letter. X 290 Times Annex.

PLUMBER Wanted, 151 St. Ann's Av., Bronx. Joffe.

SALESMEN.—Alert men of good appearance and education for exhibit work in New York, Pennsylvania, and New England States; if you possess force and integrity and proven selling record we offer you a splendid opportunity, with chance for advancement; guaranteed drawing account against commission. Apply H. A. Yost, 120 West 32d St., sixth floor.

SALESMAN. — LARGE DOMESTIC EMBROIDERY CONCERN REQUIRE THE SERVICE OF A HIGH-GRADE SALESMAN WHO HAS AN ESTABLISHED FOLLOWING WITH THE WAIST AND DRESS TRADE; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN; COMMISSION AND DRAWING ACCOUNT. WRITE S. E., X 334 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMAN wanted to represent the Co[..] [..] Lace Co. throughout the East; must have a knowledge of the lace curtain trade; salary. Apply Columbia Lace Co., 300 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN FOR FULL LINE OF MOTOR TRUCKS, ALL SIZES, LIGHT AND HEAVY DUTY; ATTRACTIVE PRICES AND TIME PAYMENT; LIBERAL COMMISSION. ONLY HIGH-CLASS MEN OF GOOD HABITS AND DILIGENT WORKERS WANTED. ECLIPSE MOTOR CORP., 316 WEST 47TH.

SALESMEN.—Men of good appearance, between 35 and 50 years of age, with selling ability, to represent a large corporation handling a high grade proposition in New York City; a real opportunity for the right man to earn a large income; commission basis. Apply H. G., box 225 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—A few sober, industrious men of character and education to complete our sales force; there is a steady demand for our product and capable men can earn a good income; must be at least 25 years of age; commission basis, with drawing account. Y. A., 50 Times.

SALESMEN.—Intelligent, energetic men to handle a high-grade proposition in Eastern territory; good appearance and character chief requisites; opportunity for advancement; transportation furnished; drawing account against commission. A. Y., 59 Times.

SALESMEN.—Manufacturer wants local representatives in all large cities to sell our army and navy supplies; immediate deliveries; big commissions; exclusive territory. Strong Manufacturing Co., 155 Lafayette St.

SALESMEN who can stand prosperity; fine opportunity selling the most popular line of motor trucks; salary and commission; permanent employment to the right men; experience unnecessary. Address Prosperity, 175 Times.

SALESMAN.—To carry line of fine trimmed hats for Chicago and Middle West, can handle other millinery lines, except; straight commission 15%; only experienced millinery salesman will be considered. N 110 Times.

SALESMAN, one with experience in selling a high grade patented specialty; must have representative appearance, unimpeachable record, and furnish the highest credentials. R. A., 269 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, three, wanted; honesty, common sense and ambition; commission will net $8 to $15 every five hours. Call, between 9 and 10 or 4 and 5, M. T. Fields, Room 801, 8 West 29th.

SALESMAN.—High class, to represent established mercantile agency, furnishing indispensable service to merchants, commission basis; permanent income. N 39 Times.

SALESMAN.—Auto accessory, personally acquainted jobbing trade out of town; commission; interview 12-1. Room 10, 2,235 Broadway.

SALESMAN,
thoroughly experienced in gent's furnishing department; steady position, liberal salary. S. & W. Bauman, 118th St. and 3d Av.

SALESMEN wanted, New England and South, to carry, as side line, children's sweaters; popular prices; commission. John Pasternak, 50 East 8th St., N. Y.

SALESMAN to handle our well-known brand of spring snap-fasteners as side line, commission basis. Venus Dress Fastener Co., 30 Court St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN, Solicitors, Agents; something different, new; big demand; no competition; big commission. Napp Mfg., Miller Bldg., 1,931 Broadway.

SALESMAN, experienced on fancy feathers, flowers and novelties; good opportunity for the right party; drawing account. M 229 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN with following among the ladies' tailors to handle woolen line; salary and commission. Call or write I. Goodman, 114 5th Av.

SALESMEN.—Only those who can speak in public; big money; no visitors; commission. Mr. Shapiro, 307 5th Av.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.
Apply W. A. Raspi, chief train dispatcher, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Harlem River, 132d St., Willis Av., Bronx.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR MAN
WHO CANNOT SERVE.
OLD ESTABLISHED EXPORT SHIPPING COMPANY NEEDS ASSISTANT FOR HANDLING FOREIGN TRAFFIC.
STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY REQUIRED; REFERENCES NEEDED; POSITION PERMANENT.
BOX G 40 TIMES

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPISTS, Italian and French, experienced; state salary desired and give references. M 228 Times Downtown.

TELLER.—Bank wants experienced teller, state experience and salary expected. W 290 Times Downtown.

THE
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
HAVE THE FOLLOWING OPENINGS
IN THEIR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:

BOYS
MUST BE 16, FOR MAIL AND MESSENGER SERVICE, $7 TO START. EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT.

DRAFTSMEN
HIGH CLASS MEN, EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGNING AND DRAFTING OF SMALL MACHINES AND APPARATUS; STEADY POSITION AND EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT ALONG ENGINEERING LINES. CALL OR WRITE.

GLASS WORKERS
EXPERT MEN, INDUSTRIOUS AND COMPETENT, FOR BULB BLOWING AND STEM MAKING; RIGHT MEN CAN WORK OVERTIME, DOUBLE TIME FOR SUNDAY WORK; EARN $30 A WEEK.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS
AND MODEL MAKERS, HIGH CLASS MEN ON SMALL ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL APPARATUS; MUST BE ACCUSTOMED TO USING BLUEPRINTS, MICROMETERS; STEADY POSITIONS; ADVANCEMENT.

YOUNG MEN
WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION, $8-$9 TO START; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES TO ADVANCE ALONG ENGINEERING LINES.

CALL
57 BETHUNE ST.,
NEAR WEST ST., 6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

YOUNG man wanted, not under 21, quick and accurate at figures, with some experience in billing; salary $12. Apply by letter only, W. J. B., 340 Hudson St., N. Y. City.

YOUNG MAN as correspondent in automobile line; only those with experience need apply, as position is one of responsibility with excellent opportunity for advancement; give details. N 71 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 29 to 40, in factory; must be good penman and handy around machinery; address, stating age, nationality, references and salary expected; advancement. G. H., 290 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 1.

BOOKKEEPERS (6)—New Jersey location; permanent positions with A1 manufacturing concerns; general ledger work; $1,300 per annum.

ASSISTANT TO ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER—Exceptional opportunity for American under 30 years; must have experience in general accounting work, analyzing accounts, statements, etc.; $1,300 to start.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 115 BROADWAY.
C. P. HASSON, J. J. McLAUGHLIN.

If you are an accountant, bookkeeper, or stenographer, we can place you in a good position. About 65 openings to be filled immediately; also many good clerical positions; salaries $10 weekly to $2,000 yearly. Call 9-2.

WARNER & BROMLEY,
150 BROADWAY.
Cortland 5175-6.

LIQUID AIR EXPERT	$6,000-$7,000
CONCRETE INSPECTOR	$1,800
CHIEF SURVEYOR	$1,800-$2,000
GRADUATE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, EXPERIENCED TRANSFORMERS, ETC.	$3,000 up
BOOKKEEPERS	$20.00
11 BOYS FOR BANKS	$8.00-$10.00

BOOKKEEPERS, (8,) $18-$25; Clerks, (12,) $12-$20; others. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

ACCOUNTANTS, junior and senior, by firm of accountants. Federal Agency, 309 B'way.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Dec. 31, either 34th St. car, 5th Av. to 3d Av. or 3d Av. car, 34th St. to 19th St., green velvet handbag, rhinestone studded frame; contents, sum of money, two Liberty bond receipts, eyeglasses, lorgnettes, &c.; reward. Mrs. H. T. Madigan, 26 Gramercy Park.

LOST—Lady's black leather handbag, containing jewelry, on train between White Plains Station and Long Acre Hotel, New York, large reward. Notify T. C. Lawrence, 25 Sterling Place, White Plains.

LOST.—Leather case, with gold monogram, "G. H. A. K.," with about $40, in or about Rector's. Finder keep cash, return monogram to Mrs. George H. A. Kohler, 400 Edgecombe Av.

LOST.—On Friday, the 28th, a pearl and diamond pin, in the form of a daisy, stem, leaves and petals of small diamonds, centre a good-sized pearl; liberal reward. G 46 Times.

LOST—Monday night, velvet handbag, topped with fur, containing change, purse, small gold watch with initials G. C., and other articles. Return to P. L. Pierce, 65 Park Av., city; reward.

LOST.—Sunday evening, either in front Hotel Knickerbocker or in front of 113 East 39th, a pink stone brooch, encircled by small diamonds, in form of knot. $25 reward if returned to 113 East 39th.

LOST—Dec. 31, old-fashioned gold rings, diamond-shaped setting, containing 9 diamonds; liberal reward for return; no questions asked. K. G. Ores, Hotel Martinique, 32d St., Broadway.

LOST.—On Friday evening, between Manhattan Opera House, Hotel McAlpin, and home, marked barpin with three diamonds; suitable reward to finder. M 219 Times Downtown.

LOST.—Bar pin, gold, blue enamel, one pearl, in or near Altman's, Dec. 29; reward. Return L. West, Upper Montclair, N. J.

LOST.—At Park Theatre or in taxi, a diamond bow pin, Saturday evening, Dec. 29. Please notify Mrs. Armour, 11 East 45th St., Murray Hill 4400, for reward.

LOST.—Saturday evening at Biltmore Hotel, gold vanity case with three diamond initials; H. C. R. Reward will be given if returned to H. R. C., 9 East 88th St.

LOST.—On West 74th St., near Riverside Drive, biscuit-colored Pekinese; answers to name of "Chang." Reward if returned to Betty Beardsley, 210 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—Diamond bracelet, (about 60 stones,) between the Palais Royal and Martha Washington; liberal reward. Apply Room 1211 Martha Washington.

LOST—Passbook No. 2,841, Hudson Trust Co., (provident dept.,) Broadway and 39th St., New York; payment has been stopped on same; please return to bank.

LOST.—On Monday Dec. 31, between East 39th and 78th Sts.) a diamond filigree bar pin, Reward will be paid if returned to Pickslay & Co., 370 5th Av.

LOST.—On Saturday, Dec. 29, in Ritz-Carlton Crystal Room, lorgnette opera glasses, in gold brown velvet bag; reward. Frank, 15 West 39th St.

LOST.—Green gold bracelet set with sapphires, between 3 and 4 A. M., either in Rector's or taxi; liberal reward. Return Miss Miller, Hotel Princeton.

LOST—Monday morning, about 11:30, on 91st St. or Columbus Av., 2 skin fur collars. Reward for return to 315 Central Park West, Apt. 3 East.

LOST.—A solitaire diamond ring, Riverside Drive, near 98th St.; reward. The Chesterfield, 260 Riverside Drive, Apartment 4C.

REWARD.—Pendant pin, diamond in centre, 4 small rubies and sapphire; vicinity theatre district. Phone Windle, Academy 613.

LOST.—Blue beaded bag, containing gold purse, Iceland Rink to home. Liberal reward. Return V. S., 19 West 58th St.

LOST.—Diamond bar pin at Broadhurst Theatre, Waldorf-Astoria, or Healy's; reward. 305 West 72d St., Apartment 101.

LOST.—Gold cigarette case, black enamel monogram M. S., onyx and diamond snap; $50 reward. Cartier, 653 5th Av.

LOST.—Dec. 31, pearl earring, one small diamond; suitable reward. Room 2405, 165 Broadway. Phone Cortlandt 14.

LOST—Grand Central Station, Monday, 8 A. M., gold sardonyx ring; reward. Communicate Apt. 14, 1 West 30th St.

LOST—Diamond bracelet, platinum setting; liberal reward; no questions asked. K. Berg, 124 West 72d St.

LOST—Brown muff, Hippodrome, New Year's matinee; liberal reward. Apply janitor, 78 West 11th.

LOST—Dec. 31, pearl-turquoise-diamond pin. Return 37 Madison Av.; reward.

LOST.—Bead bag, in taxicab or street; reward. 58 West 95th.

WILL lady who picked up black fox neckpiece on 1:30 train to Lakewood, N. J., Thursday, Dec. 27, please return; no questions; reward. M. Robertson, 144 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

$50 REWARD
for green gold mesh bag containing small purse, lost Monday between Ritz-Carlton and Bonwit Teller Co. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Black Pomeranian dog, Dec. 25; $5 reward if returned to Mr. Wagner, janitor, 149 East 40th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SHIPPING CLERK, over 32 yrs., thoroughly exprd. local domestic shipping, $1,800-$2,000; Bookkeepers, $30 and $35; Stenographers, $25, Ledger Clerks, $20 and $22. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

Instruction.

MEN.—AGE IS NO BARRIER. Become Dental Mechanics. Agreeable work, excellent pay. Big demand. Remarkably short and practical course, individual instruction, day or evening. No book study. Easy payments. Get particulars; write for free Booklet 50. Dentists' Laboratories School, 25 W. 45th St. (Finest and most authoritative in America.)

AMBITIOUS MEN AND WOMEN EARN $5,000 yearly as drugless practitioners; chiropractic is the science of eliminating disease without drugs, day or evening classes now forming; both sexes; moderate tuition, terms; particulars on request. AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHIROPRACTIC, 45 West 34th St., Suite 1022. Phone Greeley 1160

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. Nat'l Salesmen's Training Ass'n, Suite 1803-D Candler Bldg., N. Y.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES
Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

LEARN accountancy at home; booklet free. Universal Business Inst., Pullman Bldg., N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

We can place 75 men, living within a radius of 300 miles of New York, in business where the profit will range from $300 to $1,500 per month; business requires an investment of $500 to $2,500, depending on location selected; references required. Address in person or mail, Hopper-Phillips Co., Bankers, 42 Broadway, New York City.

Responsible firm of fire and marine brokers desire the services of a college graduate having high grade connections and who may be eligible to influence mercantile insurance. To such a party, satisfactory financial arrangement would be made, drawing account. No "down and out salesmen" need apply. L 311 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED writer and newspaper man with money wishes to enter partnership of small successful publishing company putting out books and a periodical, or would consider joining competent man to form new company; answers confidential. P 104 Times.

Established, going automobile specialty business for sale at sacrifice; every Ford owner a good prospect; good patent protection; nationally advertised; principals only. X 308 Times Annex.

Manufacturer of Spring Snap Fasteners wants party with $10,000 to secure half interest; large orders on hand; full investigation; good profits. Address Expansion, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Storage facilities for heavy material, &c., in large lots; open and covered space; centrally located; direct water and rail connections. Address Storage, P 103 Times.

Partner, $2,000, join manufacturer distributing State agencies of device necessary to million auto owners; business started. P 194 Times.

11,000 names women mail order buyers, $20. T., Box 86, Station F.

Business Notices.

Please take notice that the undersigned, a partner in the firm of International Military Equipment Co., at 10 West 23d St., New York City, has this day withdrawn from said partnership, hereby giving notice that he will not be responsible for any obligations of said partnership on and after this date. Dated New York, Jan. 2, 1918. Saul Bloom.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—A northwestern disturbance of marked character is central tonight over Northern Illinois, and snows have fallen generally in the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the upper lake and western lower lake region. There were also rains in the North Pacific States, but no other precipitation of consequence over the remainder of the country.

Cold weather continues over the eastern half of the country, with but slight moderation since Monday night, while over the western half, except in the Pacific States, temperatures are very high for the season, with the highest January temperatures on record in Western Wyoming, Southern Idaho, and Northern Nevada.

Snow will fall Wednesday in the lake region, the Upper Ohio Valley, Eastern Tennessee, and the Middle Atlantic States, reaching New England by Wednesday night. There will also be snow or rain Wednesday in North Carolina and the northern portion of South Carolina.

Fair weather is indicated for Thursday east of the Mississippi River, except in the vicinity of the Great Lakes, where scattered snows are probable.

It will be warmer Wednesday in the lower lake region, the Upper Ohio Valley, and the Atlantic and East Gulf States.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be northeast and east, increasing Wednesday night, with snow and continued cold; Middle Atlantic Coast, east, increasing by Wednesday night, with snow and continued cold; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southeast and south, increasing Wednesday night over the northern portion, with rain or snow and somewhat warmer.

FORECASTS TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Snow Wednesday in west and by Wednesday night in east portion; warmer; Thursday probably fair, colder in the north portion.

Southern New England—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Wednesday, followed by snow by night; Thursday, snow east, generally fair in the west portion.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Wednesday, followed by snow; Thursday fair.

Western New York—Snow and somewhat warmer Wednesday; Thursday, cloudy, probably local snows.

Northern New England—Increasing cloudiness and not so cold Wednesday; Thursday snow.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau is as follows:

	1917.	1918.		1917.	1918.
3 A. M.	22	1	3 P. M.	32	12
6 A. M.	22	-3	6 P. M.	33	10
9 A. M.	26	-3	9 P. M.	32	6
12 M.	29	3	11 P. M.	34	5

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 4; for the corresponding date last year it was 28, average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 32.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 5 degrees below zero; at 8 P. M. it was 7 above. Maximum temperature, 18 degrees above zero, at 8:45 P. M.; minimum, 5 degrees below, at 8 A. M. Humidity, 75 per cent. at 8 A. M., 58 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.16 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.01 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.
[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]
Sun rises..7:20|Sun sets..4:40|Moon rises..10:05

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A. M.	High Water. P. M.	Low Water. A. M.	Low Water. P. M.
Sandy Hook	10:[..]	11:22	4:50	5:18
Governors Island	11:[..]	11:57	5:41	6:02
Hell Gate	12:5[..]	1:06	7:39	7:48

Fire Record.

P. M. (Monday.) Loss.
11:50—728 E. 1[..] St.; Joseph Reisner...Slight
A. M. (Tuesday.)
12:40—286 W. 37 St.; McCall & Co......Slight
12:55—71 E. 92 St.; Paul Edmund.......Slight
1:10—5 Av. & 59 St.; (auto); not given....Slight
2:20—3[..] Grand St.; A[..] Weinstein..Slight
2:20—70 Washington Place; Edward Jewett.....Not given
2:50—[..] E. 10[..] St.; Adolph Schneidler..Slight
2:50—87 Hudson St.; not given.......Slight
3:40—150 W. 47 St.; C. Mott.......Slight
5:[..]—26 E. 100 St.; Julius Klein......Slight
6:1[..]—[..]41 5 Av.; Delmonico's.......Slight
7:2[..]—4[..] W. 23 St.; not given.......Slight
7:35—142 W. 132 St.; Laura Wall..Not given
8:20—7[..] Bowery; (auto;) American News Co.......$200
8:20—418 E. 115 St.; Excelsior Bottling Works.......Slight
8:30—212 St. & Harlem River; Scranton & Wyoming Coal Co.......Slight
8:40—4[..]6 Bergen Av.; John Vaughn...Slight
8:42—72 W. 20 St.; not given.......Slight
8:45—170 Delancey St.; not given......Slight
8:55—40 Forsyth St.; Joseph Coalman..Slight
9:05—1,672 Broadway; George Earle...Slight
9:10—128 E. 112 St.; Bennett Schilling.Slight
9:30—130 1 Av.; Joseph Longo......None
9:35—123 E. 72 St.; (auto;) Fleischmann Co.......Slight
10:45—88 Perry St.; not given.......Slight
11:00—2,773 8 Av.; not given.......Slight
11:00—11 Av. & 31 St.; (auto;) B. S. Mangels.......Slight
11:05—279 East Houston St.; Julius Mansner.......Slight
11:15—281 E. 96 St.; Charles Wagner...Slight
11:40—201 Chambers St.; Charles Meany.Slight
11:45—3,178 Villa Av.; not given.......Slight
P. M.
[..]—457 Grand St.; not given.......Slight
[..]:25—100 Lexington Av.; Samuel Bamuels.......$100
1:15—1,425 2 Av.; Mr. Scaldt.......Slight
1:15—231 E. 96 St.; Charles Wagner...Slight
1:40—163 E. 94 St.; Frederick Weil....Slight
2:06—444 W. 14 St.; National Hotel Supply Co.......Slight
2:20—79 Av. B; Wildfire Bros.......Slight
2:25—100 W. 71 St.; J. McGee.......Slight
2:40—2,149 8 Av.; P. & L. Elting.......Slight
2:45—81 Morningside Av.; not given....Slight
2:45—2,221 8 Av.; [..]ler's Packing House.......Slight
3:20—29 W. 61 St.; Packard Automobile Co.......Slight
4:15—306 W. 111 St.; Oscar Olson......Slight
4:50—328 E. 105 St.; Samuel Martin....Slight
4:50—7 Av. & 115 St.; (auto;) Transit Taxicab Co.......$100
4:55—653 5 St.; Samuel Grissel.......Slight
6:00—2,164 8 Av.; not given.......Slight
6:00—427 Columbus Av.; Herman Schumacher.......Slight
6:30—290 W. 67 St.; Charles Williams.Slight
6:45—27 Hester St.; C. Reischnick.....Slight
6:45—667 W. 178 St.; Margare Lennos.Slight
6:45—730 Prospect Av.; Theresa Singer.Slight
7:10—2,143 3 Av.; P. & L. Elting...Not given
7:25—444 E. 13 St.; Joseph Moggio.....Slight
7:30—227 E. 111 St.; P. Gretora.......Slight
7:45—24 E. 110 St.; Julius Greber.......Slight
7:35—84 W. 77 St.; D. Leventritt.....Slight
7:45—1,112 E. 165 St.; Meyer Selcher..Slight
7:50—Pier 58, N. R.; Am. Transp. Co..Slight
8:15—Bergen Av. & 1[..] St.; Adams Flanagan & Co.......Slight
8:30—143 W. 4 St.; John Jacobson......Slight
8:40—240 2 St.; Clara Bleich.......Slight
9:10—3,861 White Plains Av.; S. Silver.......Slight
9:45—35 W. 60 St.; Thomas Healy..$15,000
9:55—68 W. 82 St.; Ethel Davis.......Slight
10:10—322 E. 110 St.; Simon & Cohen..Not given
10:20—688 Courtlandt Av.; Parker & Sons.......Slight
11:05—115 W. 97 St.; Anna Dugan.......Slight
11:15—570 Lenox Av.; Joseph Miller.....Slight

FOR SALE.

Private family will sell the furniture of a 9-room apartment as a whole for $1,200, with or without apartment, which rents for $175 a month; four rooms now rented pays rental; seen only by phone appointment; private telephone 672 Morningside.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 483 Broadway.

For Sale.—$500, magnificent Hardman player piano, mahogany bench and rolls. Box 403, Hotel Belleclaire, 77th St. and Broadway.

Purchase and Exchange.

"Highest prices paid, men's discarded clothing, shoes. Solomon, 1,1[..] 2d Av. 6445 Plaza.

Typewriters.

WE MAKE AND SELL ONLY NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS AND CREDIT FILES. LOWEST PRICES. SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS. NO INTEREST CHARGES. WRITTEN GUARANTEE. OLD REGISTERS REPAIRED, REBUILT, BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED. THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., N. Y. OFFICE, 1,170 BROADWAY, N. Y. C. TEL. MAD. SQ. 6410. BROOKLYN OFFICE, 75 COURT ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y. TEL. MAIN 2517. JERSEY CITY OFFICE, 24 NEWARK AV., JERSEY CITY, N. J. TEL. MONTGOMERY 2611.

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3 months, $5; non-visibles.
3 months, $7.50; visibles.
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10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 67[..].

TYPEWRITER, Royal, good condition. Bates, Tel. Riverside 415[..]. 200 West 95th St.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section 3082, R. S. U. S., I have seized and hold one package of aigrettes and one tin box containing aigrettes. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 14, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All be appearing will be defaulted.
Dated December 27, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

The End of the War

—within the Allies' grasp

—then that tragic blunder!

Haig

AMERICANS have never been told before that there was a moment last April when the Allies could have *won the war.*

The German defense had been crushed. Just a handful of *beaten men* left—

And two fresh Allied Armies waiting—ready to plunge through—through to the Great Victory that would end this horrible slaughter—this frightful devastation—

A week—perhaps only a day—would have sealed the German doom—

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Just *why* this did not happen, just why America's aid must win this war, is told by Wythe Williams, war correspondent, in "The Battle of 1917" in this week's Collier's.

Facts that have never before been published—that are vital *now* to every American—facts that *you* should know.

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January 5, 1918

Collier's

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

More than a Million Every Week

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and cold Thursday and Friday; north to northeast winds.
For full weather report see page 17.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,894. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1918.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

ARMY ORDNANCE BUREAU IS RESHAPED; BUSINESS MEN TO DIRECT OPERATIONS; AMERICA PLEDGED TO RUSH MEN ABROAD

SPUR TO MUNITIONS OUTPUT

Reorganization Made Public Is Modeled on British Lines.

McROBERTS HEADS DIVISION

Former National City Bank Executive Controls Orders and Contracts.

EXPERTS TO BE APPOINTED

Gen. Wheeler as Acting Chief Will Head Great Consolidation of Working Unit.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Announcement was made tonight of the decision of the Administration to reorganize the Ordnance Department of the army.

Instead of having its functions distributed through five separate organizations under the Chief of Ordnance, the work of the department will be consolidated and the Chief of Ordnance will be assisted by an administrative and advisory staff, with four operating divisions, the principal business functions of which will be handled by competent business men.

These four divisions will deal with procurement, production, inspection and supply. Colonel Samuel McRoberts, formerly executive manager of the National City Bank of New York, will be placed in charge of the Procurement Division. No announcement of the names of the business men put in charge of the other three divisions was forthcoming tonight.

The new plan, under which it is proposed to make the bureau a great working unit, modeled somewhat after the British Ministry of Munitions, was outlined to the Senate Military Committee recently by Major Gen. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, while he was being sharply questioned concerning delays and deficiencies in the supply of rifles and cannon. It now has been approved by Secretary Baker and put into effect.

General Crozier, whose renomination is pending in the Senate, continues as Chief, and no change is made in the assignment of Brigadier Gen. Wheeler as acting Chief while General Crozier serves on the War Council.

Announcement of New Program.

The official announcement was authorized by the Ordnance Department shortly after 11 P. M. as follows:

"The Secretary of War has approved a plan for the reorganization of the Ordnance Department, as announced in General Crozier's testimony before the Senate committee, and the plan is now being put into effect.

"Heretofore the business of the Ordnance Department has been conducted by five seperate and more or less independent organizations, under the direction of the Chief of Ordnance. These divisions will now be consolidated. The Chief of Ordnance will be assisted by an extensive administrative and advisory staff. The principal business functions of the department, as distinct from the technical designing and other scientific work with which it is charged, will be carried on by four operating divisions:

"(A) Procurement Division.
"(B) Production Division.
"(C) Inspection Division.
"(D) Supply Division.

"(A.) The Procurement Division will negotiate all orders and contracts for artillery, small arms, ammunition, and other articles heretofore purchased by the various divisions of the Ordnance Department.

"(B.) The Production Division will have general charge of production. It will follow up, supervise, and stimulate the production of all articles contracted for by the Procurement Division.'

"(C.) The Inspection Division will inspect and accept or reject all munitions of war contracted for by the Procurement Division.

"(D.) The Supply Division will receive and distribute all ordnance and ordnance stores, operate all storehouses, and have charge of matters pertaining to transportation.

"It is contemplated that this form of organization will make it possible to use to the fullest extent the experience of additional men trained in civil life, who will be called to the service for that purpose. Experienced business executives will be put in charge of the Procurement and Production Divisions, and the work of those divisions will be intrusted to recently commissioned civilians, supplemented by further acquisition of trained experts and men of proven business ability.

"The name of a prominent civilian will be announced within a few days to head the Production Division. Colonel Samuel McRoberts, formerly Executive Manager of the National City Bank of New York, will be placed in charge of the Procurement Division."

General Wheeler to Be in Charge.

The announcement involves a complete and most radical reorganization of the Ordnance Department. While General Crozier is legally and technically the Chief of Ordnance, he has

Continued on Page Two.

Last 2 Holiday Mats. for Children, Cohan & Harris Thea., today; tomorrow, 2.30.—Advt.

General Sibert, Pershing Aid, Relieved of Duty and Assigned to Command Department at Home

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Secretary Baker announced today that Major Gen. William L. Sibert of the regular army had been relieved as commanding officer of the First Division of American troops sent to France to serve under General Pershing and assigned to the command of the Department of the Southeast.

The Secretary also announced that Major Gens. William A. Mann and R. M. Blatchford had been relieved from active duty in France. General Blatchford will serve in the training camps in this country.

General William A. Mann, who is to command the Eastern Department, with headquarters at Governors Island, will relieve Major Gen. Eli D. Hoyle, a retired officer, who has been at the head of that department since Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell was assigned for other work.

In making the announcement Secretary Baker cautioned the newspaper correspondents not to speculate as to the reasons underlying the reassignments of these officers. He would not discuss the case of Major Gen. Sibert, who is seven years short of the retirement age of 64. There were suggestions today that General Sibert and General Pershing had some sort of misunderstanding, and that General Pershing had suggested to the War Department that his associate be relieved. These suggestions lacked confirmation.

The three Generals returned from France yesterday. General Sibert has been succeeded as commander of the 1st Division in France by Major Gen. Robert L. Bullard, who was promoted last summer from Brigadier General. General Mann has been succeeded as commander of the Rainbow Division by General Charles T. Mencher.

General Mann was found physically unable to stand the strain of campaigning after his arrival in France, and was ordered home on that account.

HOUSE REPORTS ON ALLIED PLANS

All to Help America with Shipping to Hurry Our Men Overseas.

ALLIES TO FURNISH ARMS

Full Equipment Is Guaranteed for All Troops Sent to France During 1918.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Secretary Lansing today made public a summary of the confidential report of Colonel E. M. House, who went to Europe as the head of the special war mission sent by President Wilson to the Paris Allied Council.

The pivotal recommendation made by the House commission is that American fighting forces be sent to France "with the least possible delay incident to training and equipment." This is accompanied by recommendations that the United States government speed up its war plans in every possible manner and that the shipping program be rushed.

Colonel House's recommendations are in line with suggestions that have been made by American officers returning from Europe, one of whom, it was learned today, urges that the United States Government should carry forward, as rapidly as possible, plans for increasing to approximately 5,000,000 men, the number of troops to be sent to Europe during 1918 and 1919.

It is also in line with the appeal that has been made by General Pétain that the United States send troops to France as rapidly as possible. The report made by Colonel House shows that England and France have guaranteed that they will be able to furnish all the equipment that will be needed for all the American forces that can be sent to France during the year 1918.

The Recommendations.

The principal recommendations are as follows:

"That the United States exert all their influence to secure the entire unity of effort, military, naval and economic, between themselves and the countries associated with them in the war.

"Inasmuch as the successful termination of the war by the United States and the Allies can be greatly hastened by the extension of the United States shipping program, that the Government and the people of the United States bend every effort toward accomplishing this result by a systematic co-ordination of resources of men and materials.

"That the fighting forces of the United States be dispatched to Europe with the least possible delay, incident to training and equipment."

The following statement by the State Department was made public in connection with the recommendations:

"A review of the report filed with the Department of State by Colonel House, the head of the special war mission which visited Great Britain and France in November, shows that it succeeded in its purpose of reaching a definite working plan for the prosecution of the war through co-operation of the Governments represented at the conferences held at Paris in the various fields of activity, and through marshaling the resources of the nations at war with the Central Powers and co-ordinating their uses under a common authority, thus avoiding the waste and uncertainties that arise from independent action.

"The results of the conferences as shown in the report are most gratifying

Continued on Page Two.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD.
On account of changed conditions, Train No. 87, reaching Jacksonville and all Florida East Coast points, formerly scheduled to leave Washington effective January 7th at 8:15 P. M., will leave Washington at 7:15 P. M. Information and Pullman accommodations, 1367 Broadway, New York.—Advt.

CHARGES BLUNDER IN CAMP SUPPLIES

Eisenman Puts Blame for Lack of Uniforms and Blankets on Quartermaster.

CLASHES WITH SENATORS

Witness Denies His Committee Dodges Law in Letting Contracts to Members.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Blame for the shortage in uniform and blanket equipment of army training camps was put by Charles Eisenman, Vice Chairman of the Supply Committee of the Council of National Defense, upon the Quartermaster General's Department, in evidence today before the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

Mr. Eisenman, who was put through a severe examination, defended his own committee against any delinquency. He maintained that the Supply Committee, of which he is the active head, had carried out the work of parceling out contracts and hurrying the manufacture of equipment, but that the Quartermaster General's Department had failed to get the equipment to the camps.

Although sufficient blankets had been made to supply all the men in camp, Mr. Eisenman said, the Quartermaster General's Department blundered in shipping too many blankets to some camps, while others had none. The department, he said, was also at fault in not having informed the Supply Committee as to exactly how many uniforms would be needed, this causing delay in getting the uniforms manufactured.

Senators questioned Mr. Eisenman about contracts given to various members of the Supply Committee, the witness testifying that nearly all of them were engaged in supplying the Government with equipment for the army. Senator McKellar brought out that the Supply Committee members did not vote on contracts in which their firms were directly interested.

Denies Evasion of Law.

The Tennessee Senator pointedly asked Mr. Eisenman if the Supply Committee members had avoided voting so as to keep from violating Section 3 of the food law, which forbids "voluntary or paid agents" of the Government from participating in any Government contract in which they are financially concerned.

Mr. Eisenman let Senator McKellar know that he resented the insinuation that the members were trying to "conveniently dodge the law," as the Senator put it. He defended the Supply Committee against any suggestion of favoritism in the award of contracts to its members.

At one point in the evidence Mr. Eisenman became aroused over questions about why the army contracts had been allowed to lag. He said he felt that the Senators were unjustly insinuating inefficiency and favoritism in the Supply Committee.

"The insinuations of Senators here are unfair and uncalled for," he exclaimed, heatedly. "I don't think it is fair to let such stuff go upon the record as has been given before this committee in the last few days."

The witness was led into an explanation of the activities of the Base Sorting Plant in New York, one of the owners of which is Ira I. Kaplan, brother of Samuel Kaplan, chief advisor to Mr. Eisenman on the Supply Committee. Mr. Eisenman insisted that the rag-sorting plant was not a "graft-

Continued on Page Three.

"Baltimore and Ohio R. R. on and after Thursday, January 3rd, National Limited, leaving New York, Walk 23rd Street 3.50 P. M., Liberty Street 4.00 P. M., will be withdrawn."—Advt.

More U-Boats Sunk Than Built in December; British Ship Losses Rose to 21 Last Week

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Eighteen British merchantmen of 1,600 tons or over have been sunk by mine or submarine during the last week, according to the Admiralty statement tonight. Three merchantmen under 1,600 tons also were sunk. This is a material increase over the previous week, when the sinkings numbered twelve, of which eleven were more than 1,600 tons.

The arrivals numbered 2,111, and the sailings 2,074. Eight vessels were successfully attacked.

Although the sinkings of ships of large tonnage in the last week have been rather heavy, the total for December is characterized as satisfactory, being only slightly larger than for November, which established a low record. The tonnage sunk during December is also well below that of any month previous to September.

Moreover, the sinkings of submarines were greater in December than in any previous month since the war began. Naval men assert that more submarines were sunk in December than the German shipyards were able to launch, so that the German submarine navy may now be said to have begun actually to shrink.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Although the submarine losses show an increase this week, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns that this is regarded in official circles as an instance of the inevitable fortune of war. No special cause can be assigned for it.

On the other hand, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns that there has been a marked increase in the number of U-boats sunk, and that as a result of the use of larger forces and more material, responsible officials are confident that the work of the submarines will be quickly made more perilous still. The recent wintry weather has driven the U-boats nearer inshore, and they have been more active near the British coasts. The Mediterranean is still a danger spot.

Some idea of the size of the effort now being made to obtain true freedom of the seas may be gathered from the number of mine-sweeping vessels employed constantly around the shores of the British Isles. Each day 967 of these mine sweepers are at work and scour 2,000 square miles of sea each day. Since the war began it is reckoned 8,000 German mines have been swept up, and of these 4,600 were destroyed last year.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—Nine French merchant ships of more than 1,600 tons were sunk by submarines or mines during the week ending Dec. 29. There was no loss of vessels under 1,600 tons. Last week's losses were ten.

ROME, Jan. 2.—Submarines in the week ending Dec. 29 sunk one Italian steamship of more than 1,500 tons and one sailing vessel of less than 100 tons.

MOBILIZE ENGINE POWER FOR EAST

McAdoo Orders West and South to Rush Locomotives to Help Move Freight.

COAL POOLING IMMINENT

Pittsburgh District as Common Producer—Government Ownership Debate Frowned On.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The concentration of all available motive power of the railroads of the country in the fight to end congestion of traffic in the East was ordered today by William G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads. Following a conference with members of his cabinet, Mr. McAdoo announced that the problem of obtaining a sufficient supply of locomotives was one of the greatest confronted, and that drastic action was being taken.

Reports are coming in from every part of the country concerning available locomotives, and a further survey is being made to determine how many locomotives in factories, which were intended for service in foreign countries, can be taken over by the Government.

Mr. McAdoo said that the survey of motive power already made had brought before him what he considered an amazing shortage of engines and other equipment essential for the rapid movement of freight. At the same time the transfer of locomotives, without regard to their ownership, to the congested sections, it is felt, will shortly bring about a great improvement.

To Speed Locomotive Building.

It is expected that Government control will add impetus to efforts to obtain the rapid construction of new engines. Conferences will be held with Government officials to determine the largest allotments of steel and other necessary materials available for such a program. It is understood that sufficient cars can be obtained if the locomotives are supplied.

A comprehensive plan for the relief of the New England district was presented to Mr. McAdoo by H. A. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, and was placed before the cabinet. It is understood that it provided for routing by rail and water under conditions impossible before, so common use of trackage, terminal facilities and equipment was put into effect under Government control. Official orders covering the point probably will be issued tomorrow.

Pooling of the output of the bituminous coal mines in the Pittsburgh district, including Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, and part of West Virginia, probably will be put into effect within a short time in order to bring about the closest co-operation between the railroads and the mines. Representatives of the principal operators will meet here within a few days with Mr. Garfield to study the problem.

Under the pooling plan put into effect on a voluntary basis by the operators of the Central District, emergency shipments are made regardless of contracts. The adoption of such a plan

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75 SCHOOLS CLOSE FOR LACK OF COAL

But Supplies Sent Via Pennsylvania Tunnels, with Milder Weather, Ease the Famine.

CITY'S TRUCKS TO BE USED

Fireboats Release Barges from Ice — Police to Seek Out Hoards—Utility Stocks Low.

Relief from the extreme weather of the past few days, combined with a series of drastic official actions yesterday, not only brought some immediate relief from the coal famine, but afforded excellent prospect that a very few days will see the acute stage safely passed. While the coal problem "is to be with us all Winter," in the opinion of experts, indications last night were that actual hardship in homes and the curtailment of production through lack of fuel, particularly in war industries, soon would be a thing of the past.

Despite varying factors tending to mitigate the extreme situation the public schools were hard hit yesterday. Five high schools and seventy elementary schools were closed because of direct lack of coal or owing to burst pipes or boilers, all directly attributable to the cold and fuel shortage.

Acting City Superintendent of Schools Gustave Straubenmuller reported to the new Board of Education at its first meeting yesterday the demoralized conditions of the school service, but was unable to make any definite prediction of relief. He said that all boroughs were affected and that Patrick Jones, Superintendent of Supplies for the whole system, was devoting all his time for the moment to Brooklyn, the worst affected borough.

The high schools which closed are Boys' High, Erasmus Hall, Manual Training, Commercial, and Bay Ridge, all in Brooklyn, and Wadleigh and an annex of Julia Richman which is conducted in Public School 87, in Manhattan.

Of the seventy elementary schools shut down twenty-two are in Manhattan, eight in the Bronx, thirty-five in Brooklyn, three in Queens, and two in Richmond. Of these the number closed because of direct lack of fuel was three in Manhattan, one in the Bronx, eighteen in Brooklyn and two in Queens. None were closed in Richmond.

Tunnels Carry Coal.

Under Government control the railroads took two big steps yesterday. They started the actual movement of trainloads of coal through the Pennsylvania tubes, hitherto sacred to passenger traffic, and arranged for hauling and furnishing yard accommodations for fuel by the New York Central, not ordinarily a large factor in the local fuel supply.

While the roads and other Government agencies were busy with their work the new city administration made a big contribution on its own account. Mayor Hylan decided to place all the physical resources of city departments at the service of the Fuel Administrators. As a result hundreds, if not thousands, of carts bearing the municipal label, and thousands of city

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Pennsylvania Drops 155 More Trains; New Haven Also Curtails Its Service

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—To clear tracks, conserve fuel, and release crews and locomotives for the movement of coal, necessary freight, munitions, Government supplies, and troops the Pennsylvania Railroad today announced that on Jan. 6 it would put into effect a general reduction of passenger train schedules on the lines east of Pittsburgh, Erie, and Buffalo. A total of 104 weekday trains and 51 Sunday trains will be withdrawn and the schedules of other trains will be altered.

The principal changes in through service will include the withdrawal of the Boston-St. Louis-Pittsburgh express and the two through trains east and west recently established between Chicago and the Buckeye Limited—the daily express trains between New York and Cleveland, the Pittsburgh-to-Philadelphia express leaving at 7:10 A. M., and the Congressional Limited, operated between New York and Washington, both north and south bound.

The Congressional Limited is probably the most famous train operated over any road, and has been running continuously for thirty-two years. The train leaving Washington at 4 P. M. will replace the Congressional Limited, and will consist of day coaches, one parlor car, and one restaurant car. The Congressional Limited southbound will not be replaced.

The Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio have agreed to consolidate their service between New York and Washington and operate their trains on alternate schedules. The Baltimore & Ohio will continue to operate its train from the station of the Central Railroad of New Jersey in Jersey City, and will not for the present, at least, make use of the Pennsylvania Station in New York.

Train service between New York, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant will be alternated between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Pennsylvania eliminating two round trips under the revised schedules.

Passenger service to New York over the Reading Railway came to a standstill this afternoon, and officials said they could not tell when it would be resumed. Baltimore & Ohio trains from the South and West, which use the Reading's tracks to New York, were being sent forward, however.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—A sharp curtailment in passenger train service, due to necessities of fuel conservation and the movement of freight, was announced by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad tonight.

The Bay State Limited, between Boston and New York, and the State of Maine Express, which leaves New York daily for points in Maine, are among the better known trains which will be cut off, beginning Jan. 6.

BOLSHEVIKI BALK AT TEUTON TERMS; NEGOTIATIONS SAID TO BE BROKEN OFF; RED GUARD SENT TO REINFORCE FRONT

German Party Leaders Insist Reichstag Be Called; Socialists Protest Against Annexation Proposals

By GEORGE RENWICK.
Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Jan. 2.—Dr. von Kühlmann, the Foreign Minister, before leaving Berlin for Brest-Litovsk, received the party leaders in the Reichstag, including a representative of the Independent Socialists. The party leaders insisted on the Reichstag being called forthwith, and the Main Committee, which meets tomorrow, will consider this demand.

Owing to Dr. von Kühlmann's departure he will not be able to appear before the Main Committee, as expected, but it is believed the Chancellor will be present.

Report Germany Will Make New Peace Declaration

LONDON, Jan. 2. A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says:

"Dr. Richard von Kühlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, returned to Brest-Litovsk yesterday after a consultation with Emperor William. Dr. von Kühlmann while in Berlin also had a conference with the Socialist leaders, Hugo Haase, Philipp Scheidemann, and Friedrich Ebert, who expressed the dissatisfaction of the Socialists over his intention indirectly to annex Russian territory now occupied by the Germans."

The Central Powers within the next ten days will make new declarations regarding Germany's peace conditions, a dispatch from Geneva to The Daily Express quotes the Munich Nachrichten as saying. It is added that modifications may be introduced owing to the attitude of the Entente Powers.

REPORTS GERMANS WOULD QUIT WEST

Willing to Give Up Belgium and North France, Russian Delegate Says.

QUID PRO QUO IN EAST

Want Mesopotamia and Palestine Evacuated "to Save Teuton Prestige."

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.
Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 1.—It is just as well not to have nerves in Petrograd now. The atmosphere of the city grows rather suffocating. A vivid imagination might see grinning imps and gibbering ghouls at every corner. The pity of it all, the terrible tragedy of it all!

There was Sunday's demonstration, for instance, ostensibly for peace, but in reality, as most of the mottoes on the banners showed, for civil war. Crowds flowed down the main streets and gathered in the Field of Mars—crowds with music and banners red, white, and black; soldiers and workmen, youths, women, and children, celebrating some triumph, blindly asserting some confused and unintelligible principle.

It was a big demonstration and in point of numbers it was an effective parade of the Bolshevist forces. True the Intelligentsia was almost entirely absent; true several units of the garrison were almost unrepresented, and the workers' quarters sent mostly youths and women; but the masses were there in strength and the array of bayonets was imposing.

The German and Austrian Generals, Admirals, and Counts who looked on from the several windows could convince themselves that the Bolsheviki had physical power behind them in Petrograd, but if they could read the mottoes against the Cadets, the Constituent Assembly, and the Moderate Socialist parties they must have realized that Russia is now torn into an infinity of warring factions and that the demonstration was in essence a pitiful display of mass suicide. Even for the Germans it is difficult to make anything that can be called peace with such an incoherent medley as Russia now presents.

The difficulties of the Germans are illustrated by the statement of a member of the Russian delegation, Pavlovich, who himself is not a Bolshevist but a Socialist student of international affairs. He says they mobilized for the Brest-Litovsk conference their most brilliant experts in economics and diplomacy. Their tactics were remarkably flexible until the arrival of the Ukrainian delegation.

They went very far in concession to the principle of no annexations and no indemnities, but after the arrival of the Ukrainians General Hoffman most emphatically declared that the Germans would not evacuate the occupied territory, because while peace might be concluded with the Bolsheviki other portions of the Russian Army might continue the war with the help of England and France, and seize Brest-Litovsk and other important strategical points.

The Germans absolutely refused to evacuate the occupied territory until the conclusion of general peace. They cared nothing for the form of government in Russia. Their only concern was whether peace would guarantee the complete neutrality of the whole Russian Army.

Germany, said Pavlovich, was prepared to evacuate Belgium and the occupied territory of France, but apparently only on condition of the evacuation of Mesopotamia and Arabia, otherwise the Germans' prestige in the Mohammedan world as in the whole world would receive a deathblow.

Pavlovitch personally considers the

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"RESOLVED—That we will no longer procrastinate—no longer"—How to do it, Page 9.—Advt.

RUSSIAN STAND PLEASES LONDON

View That Bolshevist Policy of Inaction May Baffle German Staff.

JEER NOT WITHOUT FORCE

Vast Disorganized Country Regarded as Formidable Problem for an Invading Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Details received from Petrograd today showing the nature of the break in the Russo-German peace negotiations created the liveliest satisfaction here, particularly among that relatively small section who refused to abandon faith in the Russian democracy.

When comparison of the proposals put forward by the Russian delegates at Brest-Litovsk with the specious terms in which Germany's engrossed acceptance was drafted became possible by their publication, some of the best authorities on Russia predicted that the Russians would certainly refuse to be drawn into such an obvious trap. This view received scant attention, however, owing partly to the recognized difficulty of determining underlying conditions in Russia amid the prevailing chaos and partly to the attitude of the reactionary press which painted Lenine, Trotsky and all Bolsheviki as tools or dupes of Germany.

The dispatch of Arthur Ransome, the Petrograd correspondent of The Daily News, is not yet accepted as conveying the whole truth, but it is held to present a view which fits in better with what is known of and still hoped for from Russia than most of the views previously current. It receives some confirmation from Dr. Harold Williams, who is considered the most careful and best informed of the independent correspondents in Petrograd.

Ransome states that the Russians are standing firmly to their position, that the German evasions in regard to Courland and Lithuania and Poland are inacceptable, and that the negotiations have been suspended. To the question how, having dismantled their army before entering into negotiations, the Russians proposed to make good their demands, the answer returned was characteristically Bolshevist. The Russian delegates "jeered at the Germans and asked them what they proposed to do. They asked whether they proposed to take Petrograd and feed 3,000,000 starving people and disarm a revolutionary country where every workman had a rifle. They asked also what they proposed to say to their own democracy, which protested a couple of months ago against the proposed annexation of Poland and Lithuania."

As The Westminster Gazette observes: "This bold inversion of accepted military tests, this attempt to turn the weakness of Russia into her strength, is astounding and mystifying to all real politicians. With one accord they pronounce it to be either incredible folly or black treachery. We may nevertheless make a serious mistake if we dismiss it as unworthy of credence or understanding after all that has happened. Lenine and Trotsky are still, it appears, convinced that Russia is the intangible, as Jules Cambon said in August, 1914, and they believe in their final ability to blanket their enemy by the same masterly inactivity as baffled Napoleon in 1812.

"Let him come on if he will. Let him see what he can do in the vast entanglement of a great country in revolution with starving towns and millions of desperate men with rifles in their hands. Let him see if he can get what he wants—the separate peace, trade and food supplies which alone make any negotiations worth while.

"It is just the situation which the professional militarist most dislikes and fears. He understands organized armies and battles according to plan, and even trench warfare, but to advance into a vast unorganized country, with a million ambushes and no point of attack or settled objective is against all the rules and instincts of warfare as understood in Berlin. Trotsky, therefore, has only to keep asking 'What do you propose to do?' to win his point, and to win it, in his opinion, far more effectively than if he had an inferior army which could be met and beaten in the field."

CHU CHIN CHOW.
The Biggest Success in New York. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Manhattan Opera House.—Advt.

AMAZED AT PROPOSALS

Russian Council Will Not Consider Continued German Occupation.

TROTZKY DENOUNCES IDEA

Says Berlin's Demands Amount Really to Putting Military Pressure on Petrograd.

GERMAN TROOPS MUST GO

Release of All Socialists Arrested in Germany Also Demanded as Peace Condition.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 2. (Associated Press.)—The chances of a separate peace between Russia and the Central Powers being effected seem remote, because of what are regarded as Germany's unreasonable demands.

Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, and his associates take the stand that the Baltic provinces are in reality under military pressure while they continue to be occupied by Germany, and that their votes with respect to peace must be ignored, as now these provinces are virtually German dependencies, the original Russians having fled.

The Russian delegation upon its return from Brest-Litovsk yesterday laid before the Council of Commissioners at Petrograd Germany's demands which caused amazement and the declaration that the council was not favorable to acceptance.

An elaboration of the German position in letters and statements which followed the general statement of terms showed that the Germans hold that Poland, Lithuania, Courland, Livonia, and Esthonia have already defined themselves nationally within the meaning of the peace terms proposed and insist that they shall not vote again. The Germans also explained, through General Hoffman, that Germany could not evacuate Riga, Libau, and other occupied points until certain that all Russia sanctioned peace. Otherwise Germany's enemies might assist Ukraine or other disaffected sections in opposition to the Central Powers.

M. Kamenef, a member of the delegation, read the German terms, which he characterized as showing the positive annexation plans of the Central Powers, and he declared that they were unacceptable in their present form. He added that the terms had not been discussed.

"If after the resumption of negotiations," the delegate said, "the Germans insist upon these terms, Russia will conclude peace with the German Imperialists, but with the representatives of the people, the Socialists of Germany."

German Terms as Submitted.

The German terms as submitted to the Brest-Litovsk conference were reported in substance as follows:

Article I.—Russia and Germany are to declare the state of war at an end. Both nations are resolved to live together in the future in peace and friendship and the condition of complete reciprocity. Germany will be ready as soon as peace is concluded with Russia and the demobilization of the Russian armies has been accomplished, to evacuate her present positions in occupied Russian territory, in so far as no different inferences result from Article II.

Article II.—The Russian Government having, in accordance with its principles, proclaimed for all peoples, without exception, the right of self-determination, including complete reparation, takes cognizance of the decisions expressing the will of people demanding a full state of independence and separation from the Russian Empire for Poland, Lithuania, Courland, and portions of Esthonia and Livonia. The Russian Government recognizes that in the present circumstances these manifestations must be regarded as an expression of the will of the people, and is ready to draw conclusions therefrom. As to those districts to which the foregoing stipulations apply, the question of the evacuation is not such as provided for in Article I., a special commission shall discuss and fix the time and other details in conformity and in accordance with the Russian idea of a plebiscite necessary ratification by without any military pressure whatever of the already existing proclamation of separation.

Article III.—Treaties and agreements in force before the war are to become effective if not directly in conflict with the changes resulting from the war. Each party obligates itself, within three months after the signing of the peace treaty, to inform the other which of the treaties and agreements will not again become effective.

Article IV.—Each of the contracting parties will not discriminate against the subjects, merchant ships, or goods of the other parties.

Economic War to Cease Also.

Article V.—The parties agree that with the conclusion of peace economic

war shall cease. During the time necessary for the restoration of relations there may be limitations upon trade, but the regulations as to imports are not to be of a too burdensome extent and high taxes or duties upon imports shall not be levied. For the interchange of goods an organization shall be effected by mixed commissions to be formed as soon as possible.

Article VI.—Instead of the commercial treaty of navigation of 1894-1904, which is abrogated, a new treaty will accord new conditions.

Article VII.—The parties will grant one another during at least twenty years the rights of the most favored nation in questions of commerce and navigation. (This clause is apparently that carried in a German wireless message received in London and sent by cable on Dec. 31.)

Article VIII.—Russia agrees that the administration of the mouth of the Danube be intrusted to a European Danube commission, with a membership from the countries bordering upon the Danube and the Black Sea. Above Braila the administration is to be in the hands of the countries bordering the river.

Article IX.—Military laws limiting the private rights of Germans in Russia and of Russians in Germany are abolished.

Article X.—The contracting parties are not to demand payment of war expenditures, nor for damages suffered during the war, this provision including requisitions.

Article XI.—Each party is to pay for damage done within its own limits during the war by acts against international law with regard to the subjects of other parties, in particular, their diplomatic and consular representatives, as affecting their life, health or property. The amount is to be fixed by mixed commissions with neutral chairmen.

Article XII.—Prisoners of war who are invalids are to be immediately repatriated. The exchange of other prisoners is to be made as soon as possible, the times to be fixed by a German-Russian commission.

Article XIII.—Civilian subjects interned or exiled are to be immediately released and sent home without cost to them.

Article XIV.—Russian subjects of German descent, particularly German colonists, may within ten years emigrate to Germany, with the right to liquidate or transfer their property.

Article XV.—Merchantmen of any of the contracting parties which were in ports of any other party at the beginning of the war, and also vessels taken as prizes which have not yet been adjudged are to be returned, or if that be impossible, to be paid for.

Article XVI.—Diplomatic and consular relations are to be resumed as soon as possible.

More than 100 Germans and Austrians attached to the peace delegations celebrated New Year's Eve at a dinner, which was attended by several neutral diplomats.

Herr von Biermann, the former German Consul General at Petrograd, is among the latest arrivals. There were no peace conferences today, as it was a German holiday. The Foreign Affairs Building has been put in readiness for the session.

Baron Admiral Keyserlingk and Count von Mirbach insist upon direct telephone connections with Berlin and express unwillingness to resume negotiations until telephones have been installed in their offices.

Germans and Russians have been designated to arrange an exchange of prisoners and resumption of the mail services between the two countries. Trains are running again between Riga and Petrograd.

Red Guards Sent to the Front.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Announcing the breaking off of the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk by the Bolshevist Government owing to the German attitude in regard to Poland and Lithuania and the enemy's proposal that garrisons be retained at Libau, Riga, and elsewhere, the Petrograd correspondent of The Daily News, telegraphing yesterday, says that considerable numbers of Red Guards are being sent to reinforce the front, and that other preparations for defense are being made.

He quotes an article from the Bolshevist newspaper Izvestia discussing "the new phase in the peace negotiations." It says that owing to pressure from below the Germans have been obliged to soil their lips with the formula put forward by the Socialists at the beginning of the war, but the German imperialists would not be imperialists if they did not try to take back, in fact what with gritted teeth they yielded in words. "The Russian revolution cannot accept their conditions to retain Poland and Lithuania. Just you try it, gentlemen," the article concludes.

The Bolshevist aim, The Daily News correspondent says, is a world revolution of peace on their own terms, which they think will discredit the imperialists generally, and he prophesies that if in the long run Russia is driven to conclude a separate peace on any other terms, the Russian signatories to such a peace will not be Bolsheviki, but members of opposition political parties.

"I have private and reliable information with regard to the breaking off of the peace negotiations," he continues, "which establishes beyond doubt the honesty of purpose of the Bolsheviki. The Central Powers proceeded to make a more detailed statement of terms, from which it appeared that the Germans considered Poland, Lithuania, Courland, &c., had already defined themselves. They further based their demand on the statement of Ukraine that it would not recognize peace negotiations at which it was not represented officially. They demanded that they should keep garrisons at Riga, Libau, and other strategic points.

"The Russian delegation, acting on unequivocal instructions from the Bolshevist authorities, took up an uncompromising attitude. They said self-definition was impossible until the last German soldier had left the country. Further, they jeered the Germans, asking what they proposed to do. They asked whether they intended to take Petrograd and feed 3,000,000 starving folk, or to disarm a revolutionary country in which every workman had a rifle. They also asked what the Germans proposed to say to their own democracy, which protested a couple of months ago against the proposed annexation of Poland and Lithuania. They remarked that they were surprised that even the Prussian Junkers had such audacity.

"The Germans asked time for consideration, and begged that this stage of the negotiations should not be published. The Russians refused to allow this, and left Brest-Litovsk."

M. Radek, on behalf of the Russian delegation, according to the Russian official news bureau, made the following statement at a meeting with the Austro-German delegates to discuss the condition of prisoners:

"At the moment our conference assembles with the object of alleviating the miseries of war, I have to announce that to those victims who fell in the battle for peace, now have been added still more sufferers.

"Many German friends of peace, Social Democrats and Independents, according to information received, have been put into prison in consequence of their fight for peace. It is impossible at present to verify this report, but if it should be well founded, the possibility of making a successful start with our humanitarian work will be made infinitely more difficult. We hope that the Austro-German delegation, now in the heart of revolutionary Petrograd, will at least have an opportunity of understanding the spirit which broke the chain of Russian citizens, and which regards prisoners of war as free men.

"We hope that the members of the Austro-German delegation will make that situation known to their respective Governments, so that suitable measures may be taken which will enable the representatives of this revolutionary spirit to apply themselves with complete confidence to the common task.

"At the same time I feel compelled on behalf of the Polish and Lettish delegations to draw the attention of the Austro-German representatives to the fact that many Russian citizens, for instance, Dr. Markiovsky, the Polish Social Democrat, and H. Davescheveky, leader of the Lettish Social Democrats, have been deprived of their liberty by the German Government for conducting peace propaganda."

The correspondent of The Daily News, referring to M. Radek's speech, says that the Russians demanded that all Socialists imprisoned in Germany be released immediately. Count von Mirbach, head of the German political delegation in Petrograd, replied that this was a political question and that the delegation was only empowered to deal with technical matters. The correspondent reports that the Russians insisted, however, and that Count von Mirbach agreed to transmit the demand to the German Government.

The delegation, adds the correspondent, will probably be embarrassed by the further demand that large numbers of civilians who had been taken to Germany and forced to labor be released.

The representatives of Bulgaria and Turkey, the Russian delegate says, are most obstinate regarding concessions as compared with the German delegates, and he believes that their attitude will hamper further negotiations.

REPORTS WILSON READY TO REPLY WITH ALLIES

So Says English Correspondent Here—Methuen Urges War Aims Statement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 3.—A Washington dispatch to The Manchester Guardian says:

"The American Government is considering very seriously the peace proposals made by the Central Powers at Brest-Litovsk. It is expected that the United States will make a joint reply with the Allies, now that the first outburst against the German and Austrian peace suggestions has died down. The possibility of their being a serious step toward peace is universally recognized, and while they will, of course, not be accepted as they stand, they will in all probability receive dignified reply from this country."

This report has attracted considerable attention as correcting earlier cablegrams which represented the President as determined to "have no parley" with the enemy and were made the basis for denunciations of "peace talk."

Recent dispatches to THE NEW YORK TIMES have shown that there is in Great Britain no peace talk in the sense of a surrender of principles, but at the same time there has been steady growth of a demand for what, as The Daily Chronicle suggested, was perhaps not most happily described as "a restatement of war aims." A striking letter is published today from Sir Algernon Methuen, head of the publishing house, who, starting from the hypothesis that Germany and her allies desire and require peace, says:

"It is possible that some hypocrisy lies behind the German invitation through the Russians, but to brush it aside as a trap and a snare when it may have an element of sincerity in it is to condemn the world to an indefinite prolongation of the war which is consuming young men by millions and money by thousands of millions. Let us assume that if we determine to continue the war indefinitely we shall be able to impose upon Germany drastic terms. If the Allies so decide and are willing to bear the cost and suffering and myriad uncertainties of a prolonged war we can probably outlast Germany, but we cannot hope to reach such an end in less than two years from next Spring, when the full strength of Americans will have come into action."

After discussing what two and a half more years of war may mean to the world, "a universal collapse, general chaos in which thrones will disappear and foundations of society be shaken," Sir Algernon continues:

"Now statesmanship is inspired by common sense. It tells us that we must accommodate our aims to our strength. Refusal to publish war aims is weakening both the Government and nation. When Britain entered into the war in 1914 she was filled with no selfish ambition. She had an ideal in her heart. Today we are disillusioned. We have been shocked by the publication of secret treaties, which disclose dreams of annexation which would have seemed immoderate to Alexander or Napoleon. Men will fight to the last and without counting the cost for a pure cause and they will be right, but for gross and material aims they will only fight so long as the cost is not disproportionate to the end. As soon as they begin to balance profit and loss the high motive is gone and slowly but inevitably their moral strength is sapped.

"The ambitions of the Allies should be clearly defined and publicly stated. They should be moderate; they should be as far as possible unselfish; they should be also, as far as possible, final in leaving no excuse for another war.

"If the Central Powers are, as they profess to be, eager and willing to discuss terms of peace, ought we not, however suspiciously, to meet their advances, find out if our main aims can be achieved and so free ourselves from the dread responsibility of prolonging this tragedy by a single week? Common sense cries out, for this world in agony demands it."

Current rumors that the question of a "restatement of war aims" in reply to such proposals as Germany is expected to advance is being considered are referred to by Professor Gilbert Murray in an article in which he says:

"Meantime let us not trouble too much about our Northcliffes and Carsons. When a different spirit begins to rule in Germany and Austria there will naturally come a change here and in France. In our Government, to do it justice, the change seems to have begun already. The debate on war aims has left the 'war after the war' a derelict outcast and established a league of nations as no belated afterthought, but the central aim of our whole policy, the policy enunciated by Sir Edward Grey on July 30, 1914.

"It was not, of course, the Cabinet which led us to this clear outlook; it was Asquith and President Wilson, Lord Lansdowne, and Lord Robert Cecil, the Labor Party program, and the whole necessities of the case. But no matter who led us or failed to lead us, we are there."

SMITH WILL SPEED UNLOADING OF CARS

Problem of 38,000 Congested at Terminals Faces McAdoo's Aid on Beginning Work.

WILL FOLLOW TRIED LINES

Plans Few Revolutionary Changes in Operating Methods—Shortage of Water at Jersey City.

In taking hold of the Eastern railroads yesterday, A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central, as Assistant Director General of Railroads, made it plain that he contemplated few revolutionary changes. He believes that the railroads are well adapted to the task before them, and that what is needed is speeding up along the present lines of operation, rather than revolutionary changes in policy. He made it plain that he expected to interrupt commercial business as little as possible. Rather than attempt to relieve congestion by embargoing nonessentials, he believes that better results can be obtained by eliminating priority orders and forcing prompt unloading of cars, under extreme penalties.

Mr. Smith believes that the railroads can haul the traffic offered to them if no abuse is made of the use of their facilities. There has been such abuse, he holds, and he believes it can be removed by the enforcement of the orders issued by him to the Eastern railroads. He doesn't believe the railroads have failed in their task so much as they have been hampered by circumstances Government operation will remove.

Typewritten instructions were issued to the Eastern railroad Presidents covering the points contained in his preliminary order. In this connection, he said the big question now was getting cars unloaded. He said the roads had 38,000 cars at Atlantic ports which were out of use because there were no facilities for taking care of their contents—lack of ships, terminals, and so on. It is his intention to see that those cars are unloaded. If consignees do not do so transportation facilities will be closed to them.

"If you order a wagonload of groceries and keep the wagon waiting five hours before you unload it," he said, "the grocer will not serve you the next time. If we give a man transportation, he should not abuse the use of our facilities."

Mr. Smith devoted much of the day to the coal situation. There was issued by the Pennsylvania this statement:

"The Pennsylvania Railroad, on order of A. H. Smith, representing Secretary McAdoo, will ship 100 cars of coal through the tunnels to Long Island City tonight. Two hundred cars a night will afterwards pass through."

Mr. Smith explained that the coal would be moved at a time to interfere as little as possible with the passenger traffic.

Asked what he thought of cutting down traffic 50 per cent., as was done in England, Mr. Smith said he doubted if that would be necessary. He said it was necessary to the industrial life of America that there be a great deal of traveling.

Mr. Smith called attention to the fact that railroad operation out of Jersey City yesterday was hampered by a shortage of water. The Central Railroad of New Jersey, over which Baltimore and Ohio trains operate, issued this notice:

"Owing to the insufficient water supply furnished at Jersey City train service will be reduced and irregular."

The situation in Jersey City became so alarming that an appeal was sent to Mr. McAdoo. The Director General telephoned W. G. Fisk, President of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company, last night that he would take action to prevent a water famine in Jersey City. Mr. Fisk said:

"Owing to the continued cold weather, the water supply in Jersey City became very much reduced this morning, so that there was considerable anxiety as to sufficient water supply for locomotives of railroads terminating at that point, and also for the several large power houses, including that of the Hudson and Manhattan Company. The matter was brought immediately to the attention of W. G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads, and at his request the East Jersey Water Company agreed to supplement the Jersey City supply by diverting into the Jersey City mains a sufficient amount of water to assure a supply to the locomotives and power houses."

Commissioner Fagan of Jersey City said that in the last twenty-four hours 20,000,000 gallons of water had been wasted in Jersey City through faucets being left running to prevent the freezing of pipes. Pressure became so weak that many houses could not get water above the first floor.

SHORTAGE OF COAL HOLDS UP WAR SUPPLY

Probably 150 Steamers Tied Up in This Port Alone—Some Have Been Waiting Ten Days.

There were between 125 and 150 steamships detained in this port yesterday for lack of coal, and the number is increasing daily. It was said on authority that there was no coal in sight for the navy or the merchant marine and no relief was expected for another ten days.

Among the ships detained are American, British, and French mail steamships. Some of these are now ten days late in starting. By pooling the coal lighters, as was done yesterday and will be today, the companies hope to get enough coal to dispatch one American and one French steamship toward the end of the week.

Passengers who have been waiting orders to sail for the last week or more are anxiously questioning the offices as to whether there is any hope of sailing.

The shipping of Newport News, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and other Atlantic ports is also suffering from the coal shortage, which is delaying the dispatch of both men and supplies for the war. Naval and military officials have tried in every way to get coal for the vessels under special charter to the Government, but have not yet succeeded in obtaining more than promises from the Fuel Administration.

As to general shipping conditions, every foot of pier space in the harbor has been taken, and big steamships arriving here to take cargoes to the Allies are ordered to anchor until there is room for them.

MOBILIZE ENGINE POWER FOR EAST

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the Pittsburgh district would end the last of the restrictions on the distribution of the output there and assure immediate shipments to the needy sections by the shortest haul from the mine.

Mr. McAdoo devoted practically his entire time today to the transportation problem, as related to the coal famine. His cabinet was in session until late in the afternoon preparing orders designed to relieve the congested conditions in the East.

The Fuel Administration reported a speedy movement of coal diverted for the immediate relief of New England to keep the war industries going on a maximum basis. This statement was issued calling attention to the rapidity with which the railroads had been adjusted to Government direction:

"At noon on Monday the Fuel Administration ordered 1,230 cars of coal tied up behind congestion at Pennsylvania points to New Jersey tidewater points. Of this coal 730 cars were for New England distribution and 500 for the use of the United States Shipping Board. By noon on Tuesday the first trainload of this coal had reached Jersey terminals and by six o'clock this morning six trains, carrying 315 cars of coal, had reached Jersey points."

Running the railroads of the nation as a single system is a twenty-four-hour job, according to Director General McAdoo. At the end of a strenuous day he was asked to explain a peculiarly complicated problem about finances. He looked his questioner straight in the eye, passed a hand across his forehead, laughed, and exclaimed:

"Let up on that! I haven't even had time to consider it. And if you had seen yourself, with a rope bound about your waist, attempting to haul fifty cars loaded with coal over a bridge you wouldn't ask such questions just now."

Mr. McAdoo admitted that the bridge experience happened to him in a dream last night.

Congress will reconvene at noon tomorrow with interest centred for the time on legislation in connection with the Government direction of railroads, which will be given preference over other measures. Leaders in both houses were rallying their forces today for speedy action to back up the steps already taken. The clash of opinion will not come, it is believed, until after President Wilson delivers his message on Friday outlining the action he desires Congress to take.

It was reported that word had gone about that the question of Government ownership of the railroads as the outcome of Government control must not be permitted to appear as the big issue and that any extended debate on that basis which threatened to delay action would be considered ill-timed and dangerous to the success of the present Government action. Bills to be submitted will not contain anything pointing to Government ownership, and the Administration forces will be lined up, it is said, against those who attempt to inject that issue into the proposed laws.

It has been suggested that the legislation should give the President, through any agency he might select, power to purchase certain railroad securities. It is said that Mr. McAdoo favors the formation of a Government-controlled corporation, capitalized at perhaps $1,000,000,000, to handle the financial problems; but he has refused to discuss this matter in detail.

With the power to purchase, such a corporation could take up bonds and stocks, issued to obtain funds for new equipment, thus making it unnecessary to offer such certificates for sale to the public, a step which some have held might interfere seriously with future Liberty Loan sales.

A specific emergency appropriation of $150,000,000 or more probably will be asked for administrative purposes.

In connection with the compensation to be paid to the railroads, provision may be made by which lines which feel that they have not been fairly treated may accept 70 per cent. of the allotted return and carry their pleas to the courts for readjustment. Compensation to railroads which have made little or no profit during the last three years, as well as to those which under Government control may earn considerably above the guarantee, it has been intimated, will be determined by the Interstate Commerce Commission or a board of arbitration.

REPORTS GERMANS WOULD QUIT WEST

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peace prospects very gloomy and the German terms for Russia in particular unacceptable.

Meantime the German delegations fill the chief hotels in Petrograd. German commercial travellers are offering subscriptions to German papers, and Germany promises soon to open direct postal and telegraphic communication with Germany.

The prospects of the Constituent Assembly are dimmer than ever. The Social Revolutionary leader and former Minister, Avksentieff, has been arrested and the chief members of the League for the Defense of the Constituent Assembly have been lodged in the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul.

The Social Revolutionaries are trying to effect a compromise with the Bolsheviki as to the date of the opening, but have received no reply to their application.

The Council of the People's Commissaries has confiscated the property of the Russo-Belgian Metallurgical Company and forbidden all deals in urban property pending the issue of the decree for its nationalization.

Yesterday the Red Guard raided the premises of the International Telegraphic Agency at Kusmos, which, since the Bolshevik rising and the strike of employes of the Petrograd Telegraphic Agency, has been the only source of foreign telegrams for the Russian press. An order was issued for the liquidation of the agency, and the premises were sealed up.

RUMANIANS CLASH WITH THE BOLSHEVIKI

Occupy Bessarabian Town and Shoot Extremist Leaders—Cossacks Subdue Bolshevist Troops.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Bolshevist authorities, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Petrograd, have received information that the situation on the Rumanian front is very serious.

The relations of the Bolsheviki with Rumanian officers are said to be becoming alarming. It is said that the Rumanians have occupied the Bessarabian town of Loevo and have arrested and shot several Bolshevist leaders.

Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, sent a note on the subject to the Rumanian Minister in Petrograd, who, in his reply, accused Russian troops of plundering Rumanian villages. It is said that Trotzky regarded the reply as unsatisfactory.

Cossack troops have occupied the town of Alexandrovsk without opposition and the Bolshevist garrison was disarmed, according to other advices from Petrograd. It is not stated which Alexandrovsk was captured. (There are several towns and villages in Russia named Alexandrovsk, but the nearest to the Cossack territory are those in Ekaterinoslav and in Stavropol.

Other Bolshevist regiments are said to have been disarmed by the Orenburg Cossack leader, Kazatin, who returned the arms after the Bolsheviki swore never to fight against the Ukrainians and Cossacks.

The Cossack commander at Rostov reports that the Bolsheviki have liberated a number of prisoners of war and armed them. Bolshevist troops still occupy parts of the Don mining district, but they are unable to send coal to Petrograd.

There was more street fighting in Odessa on Monday, but it apparently was not serious.

A new republic has been set up in the Black Sea territory, with Novorossysk as the capital. A coalition cabinet, including Constitutional Democrats, has been formed. (Tchernomorsk, or the Black Sea territory, is a district of Transcaucasia consisting of a long narrow strip on the coast of the Black Sea and on the west slope of the Caucasus.)

The Bolshevist news agency in Petrograd announces that the Council of People's Commissioners has decided to recommend to the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates recognition of the political independence of the Republic of Finland. A special commission has been appointed to take measures for the separation of Finland from Russia.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 2.—The semi-official news agency today made public a communication from Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, asserting that the Rumanian authorities ordered the Bolshevist committee visiting that country arrested and tried, and declaring that they would have been shot except for intervention by the Cossacks.

The agency says that Trotzky, in a protest to the Rumanian Minister, has demanded the punishment of those responsible for the alleged outrage and declared that the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates would not shrink from using the harshest methods against Rumanian counter-revolutionary conspirators, the accomplices of General Kaledine, Lieut. Gen. Stcherbatcheff, commander of the Russian forces in Rumania, and the Rada, and also would not respect the positions occupied by the conspirators of the Rumanian hierarchy.

FRENCH AND BRITISH SLAIN AT IRKUTSK

Petrograd Hears That Foreigners Were "Exterminated" During Recent Fighting There.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 31, (Delayed.)—A dispatch to the British Embassy from the British Consul at Harbin, Manchuria, says that British and French residents of Irkutsk, Siberia, have been "exterminated" in the recent fighting against the Bolshevist forces. The dispatch adds that Irkutsk was under heavy bombardment for two days and much property was destroyed.

The Embassy is inclined to believe that the word "exterminated" is an exaggeration. Although there are no official figures at hand, it is said that there are not more than fifteen French and British residents in Irkutsk. It is not known whether any Americans were there, but it is believed there were not.

ORDNANCE BUREAU IS REORGANIZED

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been detailed for special duty on the newly created Army War Council, and while serving as such has nothing to do with the administration of the Ordnance Department.

General Charles B. Wheeler has been designated as acting Chief of Ordnance and it is he who will top the new reorganization of the bureau.

In the past the Ordnance Bureau has been subdivided into many branches, each charged with its own specialty. Careful study of the situation has convinced those who had to do with the reorganization all of the separate and more or less independent branches of the organization all of the separte and more or less independent branches of the bureau have been consolidated, and out of this amalgamation of the entire department, which is now occupying twenty-one different buildings in Washington, will be formed the new organization, headed by General Wheeler, with the new divisions serving under him.

It was asserted by a high official after the announcement was made that the radical change aims to set up an organization in charge of the best men that can be found for the positions. The men to take charge of the Production, Inspection, and Supply Divisions, while not named, have been chosen.

These will be civilians, who, like Colonel McRoberts, were recently commissioned for service in the Officers' Reserve Corps. High officials said the names of those division chiefs would be announced within the next few days.

75 SCHOOLS CLOSE FOR LACK OF COAL

Continued from Page One.

workers today are at the service of the Administrators for the emergency distribution of coal. This decision was reached yesterday afternoon at a conference of the full Board of Estimate, at which New York County Fuel Administrator Schley was present long enough to outline immediate needs.

Mayor Hylan last night wired Director General of Railroads McAdoo of the city's readiness to play its full part and the Mayor sent his cabinet heads home with instructions not only to do all in their power in relieving the situation, but to remain within call, so that they might be reached at any hour in case of need.

According to Frank Dowling, President of the Board of Aldermen, the departments which can furnish trucks and men are the Police Department, the Highways Department, the Street Cleaning Department, the Park Department, and the Department of Docks and Ferries. The Board of Estimate went farther than to order the departments named to co-operate with fuel officials and directed Police Commissioner Enright to order police officials to set in motion today a search of all the city so that every possible hidden hoard of coal might be uncovered. At the same time the police head was directed to report direct to the Mayor any cases of extreme want or suffering which came to his attention through this search.

County Administrator Schley, in an interview last evening, asserted that much had been done during the day to relieve actual shortage. After reviewing the work accomplished by the railroads, which, he said, would stick to the job all night, he declared that 40,000 tons of coal had come into the city in twenty-four hours, and that more than 1,000 cars were unloaded during the day.

Fireboat Breaks the Ice.

Another factor in easing the situation, said he, was the successful drive of the fireboat New Yorker, aided by New York Central tugs, in smashing ice fields which have held coal barges.

Mr. Schley, asked about a threatened strike of coal truck drivers, said that at a meeting in his office between representatives of the leading coal dealers and Michael Casel, representing the International Teamsters, Drivers, Chauffeurs, and Helpers' Union, it was decided that an increase would be given to the men, but the exact amounts had not been decided upon. "There will be no strike," he added.

He also said that two more cases of extortion on the part of dealers had been placed in the hands of the United States District Attorney, but gave no details.

There was a report in official circles yesterday that Camp Upton, at Yaphank, and the camps at Rockaway Point and other places where there are large numbers of soldiers, were responsible in part for the coal shortage because they were holding cars on sidings for weeks, using coal directly out of them instead of unloading it. This will be investigated.

Harry T. Peters, Chairman of the Fuel Conservation Committee, yesterday made public the preliminary results of a survey of the amount of coal held by public service corporations. He found that during December unprecedented inroads had been made into their reserves in most cases. Mr. Peters pointed out that many thousands depend upon these companies for light and heat and millions for transportation, and expressed the opinion that any attempt to commandeer their already depleted reserves would be a serious mistake. On the contrary, Mr. Peters urged the fuel administrators to devote every effort to maintaining the supply of these corporations, and said failure to do so would amount to criminal negligence.

Manufacturing plants in Newark, Bayonne, and other cities in New Jersey were forced to close yesterday because of lack of fuel. The plants of Thomas A. Edison suspended work on Government contracts, and about 6,000 employes were sent home. Work will be resumed when coal is received. In Plainfield the Public Service Corporation requested all industrial plants using motors to use no current until further notice because of lack of coal to generate power. Many factories in Newark were also closed for lack of fuel and water, and factories in Marion and other towns served by the Service Corporation suspended.

The public schools in Bayonne were closed for lack of fuel. In Paterson the Public Service Gas Company replenished a great part of its reserve supply and residents in Paterson, Passaic and nearby towns were instructed to refuse full use of gas.

Although many villages in Westchester County are without fuel, a supply is to be hurried to them through Poughkeepsie. Yonkers reported that it had plenty of coal in transit to fill all demands.

FIRST COAL ARRIVES BY PENNSYLVANIA TUNNEL

One Hundred Carloads Sent to Long Island City—New York Central to Handle Fuel.

Two important steps were taken by the National Railroad Administration yesterday to relieve the New York City coal situation—first, arrangement was made for 100 cars of coal to be run through the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnels from New Jersey, under Manhattan, and into the Long Island yards of the Pennsylvania, from which it is to be distributed to Manhattan and Brooklyn; second, the New York Central announced it would place cars of coal in its yards at 130th Street and at Kingsbridge as fast as they were unloaded. Coal cars will be run through the Pennsylvania tunnels at the rate of 100 a day for the present; the number will be increased if the cars are unloaded fast enough. The New York Central's west side yards will accommodate 100 cars at a time, and they will be replaced with loaded cars as fast as they are unloaded.

The first coal moved through the Pennsylvania tunnels, starting shortly after midnight. The cars carried about fifty tons each; there were 100 of them, run about ten in a train. The coal was put on the Pennsylvania tracks by the Lehigh Valley and the Central Railroad of New Jersey, consigned to the Sunnyside yards of the Long Island Railroad.

It was announced that shipments of coal to New England would be made today by the following route: From the Pennsylvania yards at Greenville, N. J., floated across New York Bay to Bay Ridge and thence over the Hell Gate Bridge to the New Haven tracks.

A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central and Assistant Director General of Railroads, in charge of the railways of the Eastern United States, said that the situation had improved as the result of the steps taken at the outset of the national administration of the roads. He said that due to general conditions "the coal problem would be with New York all Winter," but declared that the railroads were not to blame primarily. From reports received from railroad Presidents yesterday he pointed out that 175,000 tons of coal were "backed up to New York" and that it was not the fault of the railroads that this was not distributed.

The coal situation was foremost of many matters which came before Mr. Smith on his first day in active control of the Eastern railroads. The situation was reviewed at a meeting of the Fuel Administrators and the Presidents of the Eastern roads in the offices of the Chase National Bank yesterday morning. It was attended by Mr. Smith, Albert H. Wiggin, State Fuel Administrator; Reeve Schley, County Fuel Administrator; Harry T. Peters, Chairman of the Fuel Conservation Committee; President Truesdale of the Lackawanna, President Underwood of the Erie, President Loomis of the Lehigh Valley, President Kerr of the New York, Ontario and Western, President Besler of the Jersey Central, President Dice of the Reading, President Rea of the Pennsylvania and President Willard of the Baltimore and Ohio.

The first business before the meeting was the receipt of a report from the engineers of the Pennsylvania announcing: "It would be safe to use the tunnels for coal trains. Mr. Smith then announced that the use of the tunnels would be ordered at once. It was pointed out that the coal would go to Long Island City and from there be distributed. President Smith also announced that he would place west side facilities of the New York Central for the relief of the coal situation. He said that the coal would be lightered to the Sixtieth Street docks of the Central and moved from there up the Riverside Park tracks of the Central to the 130th Street and the Kingsbridge yards, which are easily accessible. The New York Central is not a coal road and this marks a wide departure in railroading. It was also decided that the coal docks will be worked for twenty-four hours in shifts.

At the meeting a letter addressed to Mr. Wiggin was presented by Mr. Peters, making the following recommendations, to which Mr. Smith agreed:

1. That a practical railroad official directly connected with or in charge of each dock meet at 2:30 o'clock Friday at this office and be empowered to co-operate with this committee, to go more fully into this matter and make any practical recommendations that they think will be necessary to meet this critical situation.
2. It is recommended that all docks immediately arrange to work twenty-four hours daily.
3. That all docks increase their steaming facilities for the thawing of frozen coal to the maximum immediately.
4. That this committee recommend the pooling of all coal, so that no additional time may be lost in switching.
5. That this committee recommend that any coal, silt, or any anthracite steam sizes containing material that will not pass through a one-sixteenth-inch mesh, otherwise dirt, to be temporarily eliminated until such time as all the larger sizes of coal be dumped, as it is found that the time consumed in unloading a car of this kind materially interferes with prompt movement.
6. It is recommended after our investigation that every effort be made to increase labor and the locomotive service at these docks, which is found to be inadequate.
7. That the docks work Sundays and holidays until the present stringency is past.

According to reports made to Mr. Smith later in the day by the different railroads, there were between 4,000 and 5,000 cars of coal at tidewater last night ready for delivery. The Central of New Jersey reported 473 cars at Elizabethport, the Lackawanna had 360 cars at Hoboken, the Lehigh Valley 1,165 cars at Perth Amboy, the Pennsylvania 665 cars at South Amboy, and the Erie 600 cars at Jersey City terminals. This meant that there were more than 210,000 tons of coal at tidewater for New York City. The normal consumption in the city is 45,000 tons a day in Winter.

While extraordinary measures were being taken to bring coal into New York, the usual facilities improved yesterday. The Lackawanna early in the morning got ten carloads to 135th Street and the same number of cars to the Wallabout Terminal in Brooklyn. The Lehigh Valley sent twenty cars of coal to the West Twenty-seventh Street yards, North River.

TEMPERATURE RISING, BUT COLD STILL KEEN

Better Coal Supply Reduces Suffering—Many Accidents and Fires Due to Weather.

With the rise in temperature and the partial relief of the coal famine among small dealers there came a marked change for the better yesterday in conditions among the poor and among that larger class which has suffered from lack of fuel rather than lack of money. Not a single death directly attributable to cold was reported in the city throughout the day. There were accidents resulting in inconvenience and discomfort, but little of serious moment. The weather man last night promised little improvement in the way of temperature. His forecast read:

"Fair and continued cold Thursday and Friday, moderate north and east winds."

This is the hourly temperature record for yesterday, the temperatures all being above zero:

1 A. M.	4	1 P. M.	8
2 A. M.	3	2 P. M.	8
3 A. M.	1	3 P. M.	8
4 A. M.	1	4 P. M.	9
5 A. M.	2	5 P. M.	9
6 A. M.	2	6 P. M.	10
7 A. M.	1	7 P. M.	11
8 A. M.	4	8 P. M.	10
9 A. M.	4	9 P. M.	10
10 A. M.	5	10 P. M.	11
11 A. M.	5	11 P. M.	10
Noon	6	*Midnight	10

*Unofficial.

The fire situation in New York was much better yesterday. There were about as many fires as on previous days of the cold spell, but practically all of them were trifling, and the firemen, sadly overworked, were able to snatch bits of rest.

Dr. Charles F. Bolduan of the Health Department said yesterday there had been eighty-nine deaths from pneumonia during the forty-eight hours ending at noon.

Frederick Gabay, 22 years old, a deaf mute, employed in a munition plant, walked across the Hudson from Hastings to the New Jersey shore yesterday morning. In the middle of the river he had to jump some bad blow holes. This is the first time in five years any one has crossed the river on the ice at this point.

For the first time in December, as far back as residents of eastern Long Island can remember, Peconic Bay, between Greenport and Shelter Island, is frozen from shore to shore. The residents of Shelter Island were isolated until the ice was thick enough to walk upon. Now the mails are transported on sleds. Thousands of bushels of potatoes stored in cellars and sheds on eastern Long Island have been frozen in the past week.

Fort Wadsworth and many residents of Tompkinsville, S. I., were without water yesterday for a time, when a 50-inch main from the Ashokan Dam broke. The high-pressure flood did considerable damage.

MANY IGNORE ORDER FOR LIGHTLESS NIGHTS

New York City generally ignored the order for six lightless nights a week, which was to have gone into effect last night as part of the coal conservation movement. Albert H. Wiggin, State Fuel Administrator, asserted after a tour of the city at nightfall that he was unable to understand why the companies having been fully advised both by the authorities and by the newspapers that all unnecessary lights were to be turned off, should not obey the order. He said the first night called for some tolerance, but that drastic enforcement of the regulation would begin today, and that ignorance hereafter would be no excuse.

It was explained that some of the public utility companies supplying current in the various boroughs did not receive their official orders until late yesterday afternoon. Many large users of light had the impression that the order was not to be enforced last night, and as a result the whole town was lit up as usual.

New orders covering interior lighting and heating are expected to do even more than the original program toward reducing the consumption of coal. They include:

Office Buildings.—No live steam to be used for heating between 7 P. M. and 7 A. M. No live steam to be used for heating on Sundays and holidays except that which is necessary to keep pipes from freezing. Cut down all electric lighting in offices, hallways, &c., 25 per cent.

Apartments.—To discontinue all use of live steam for laundries, refrigerating plants, drying rooms, tubs, and vacuum cleaners. All outside lighting to be discontinued excepting necessary lights for areaways and courtyards. To cut off all live steam used for heating between the hours of 11 P. M. and 6 A. M. To cut down all electric lighting in apartments, hallways, &c., 25 per cent.

Hotels, Clubs, and Restaurants.—To cut off all outside lighting except necessary lights in areaways and courts. Shut off all live steam for heating from 11 P. M. to 6 A. M. To cut down all electric lighting in all rooms, halls, &c., 25 per cent.

Stores, Lofts, and Mercantile Buildings.—No live steam for heating shall be used between the hours of 6:30 P. M. and 6:30 A. M. No live steam to be used for heating on Sundays or holidays. To cut down all electric lighting 25 per cent. Interior show-window lighting shall be prohibited after 7 P. M., excepting such lighting as is necessary for protection of property.

The above recommendations concerning heating to apply to all classes of buildings when the thermometer is 10 degrees above zero outside. When the temperature is lower sufficient heat may be provided for the protection of pipes.

"It is essential to the national security and defense, the successful prosecution of the war and the support and maintenance of the army and navy to prevent waste of fuel and to secure an adequate supply for the real needs of the nation at this time," the State Fuel Administrator says.

HOUSE REPORTS ON ALLIED PLANS

Continued from Page One.

to this Government, first because they indicate that the conferees were inspired by the desire to be mutually helpful, and second because the agreements, which were reached when in full operation, will greatly increase the effectiveness of the efforts now being put forth by the United States and the Allies in the conflict against Germany and Austria-Hungary.

"A summary of the results accomplished at their conferences and the recommendations made by the American mission will indicate the value of the work done and the practical methods which were considered by the conferences and which are recommended in the report."

The "summary of results accomplished" is divided under diplomatic, naval, military, finance, shipping, war trade, war industries and food.

The sub-headings naval, military, diplomatic and shipping here follow in full:

NAVAL.

(1) The formation of an interallied naval council to co-ordinate the operation of the naval forces of the United States and her associates in the war, so that these forces may in the future be operated as one in the prosecution of the war on the sea and in conjunction with the land forces.

(2) An agreement between the British Admiralty and the Navy Department putting into effect certain plans relating to the prosecution of the naval war against the submarines.

(3) The formation of a definite plan for the more active utilization of American naval forces in conjunction with those of nations engaged in the war against the Central Powers.

(4) Agreement with the British Admiralty making it possible for American naval officers to keep fully informed of the operations and policy of the British Admiralty, so that perfect co-operation between the Navy Department and that body is assured.

(5) Reorganization of American naval forces at French ports.

(6) The securing of a full and detailed picture of the naval problem in European waters.

MILITARY.

(1) After conferences extending over approximately thirty days with the chiefs of staff, members of the general staffs and commanders in chief of the allied armies on the western front, as well as with the highest civil officials of the respective Governments, the extent of the military effort to be aimed at by the United States was clearly determined.

(2) With this determination in mind, negotiations were carried on looking to the pooling of resources for the mutual advantage of all of the countries engaged in the war against Germany. The contribution of the United States to this pooling arrangement was agreed upon. The contributions, likewise, of the countries associated with the United States were determined. This pooling arrangement guaranteed that full equipment of every kind would be available to all American troops sent to Europe during the year 1918.

(3) Unqualified support to the resolution adopted by the interallied conferences looking to the creation of an allied advisory board charged with the duty of advising the shipping authorities of each nation concerning the allocation of tonnage so as to permit the American military effort to be realized.

(4) Full survey made of problem of debarkation in Europe of American military forces and transportation of such forces and supplies to the bases of military operations.

(5) Arrangements made for fullest co-operation between the United States, Great Britain, and France in the production of military instruments and supplies of all kinds.

(6) Plans made for the proper organization under naval and military control of ports of debarkation of troops and discharge of cargoes, looking to the most economical utilization of tonnage.

(7) Participation in military deliberations of the Supreme War Council as a step toward efficient and centralized unity of control of military operations.

DIPLOMATIC.

(1) Full and frank discussion between Colonel House as special representative of the Government of the United States and the heads of the British, French, and Italian Governments with regard to the war policy of the United States and her associates in the war.

(2) Participation by the members of the mission in a meeting of the British War Cabinet, at which conference a general and useful discussion was had concerning the needs of the allies and the extent of the assistance to be expected from the United States.

(3) Participation by the United States in an interallied war conference, held in Paris on Nov. 29. At this conference all preliminary speeches were dispensed with and within half an hour after the conference had been called to order by M. Clemenceau it had split into committees for work.

(4) Participation by the United States in a meeting of the Supreme War Council held at Versailles, Dec. 1. Representatives of England, France, Italy, and the United States there met as a first step toward securing unity of control of the armies on the western front. This meeting, the first of its kind, assures for the future unity of support on the part of the United States and the Allies.

(5) First steps taken in the establishment of a more perfect liaison between the commanding Generals of the United States and the Allies.

FINANCE.

(1) Full detailed conferences with the financial represenatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Greece, Rumania, and Russia, for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the financial effort necessary on the part of the United States in order properly to co-operate with these Governments in making financial arrangements for the prosecution of the war against the Central Powers.

(2) Conferences with the representatives of the above mentioned countries for the purpose of perfecting the organization of an interallied council which is a priority board whose duty it should be to consider the relative importance and urgency of the financial demands to be made by the concerted effort of the countries waging war against the Central Powers.

(3) Arrangements begun for the proper financing of purchases by the countries at war with Germany of supplies from neutral countries.

(4) Participation in the financial discussions of the interallied conference.

SHIPPING.

(1) Full and detailed reports were secured showing total loss of tonnage due to war risks and marine risks from Aug. 1, 1914, to Sept. 30, 1917.

(2) The estimated output of new tonnage by the Allies during the year 1918 was ascertained.

(3) The proper employment of existing tonnage so that the maximum utilization of such tonnage could be effected, was provided for in a resolution adopted by the interallied conference:

"The Allies, considering that the means of maritime transport at their disposal as well as the provisions which they dispose of should be utilized in common for the pursuit of the war, have decided to create an interallied organization for the purpose of co-ordinating their action to this effect and of establishing a common program constantly kept up to date, enabling them by the maximum utilization of their resources to restrict their importations with a view of liberating the greatest amount of tonnage possible for the transportation of American troops."

(4) The whole question of the employment of neutral tonnage in line with the proposals made by neutral countries with respect to this tonnage was exhaustively discussed and plans looking to the favorable result of tonnage negotiations with neutral countries were substantially agreed upon.

(5) A survey was completed of the ports of debarkation of American troops and supplies, and plans were made looking to the more expeditious discharge of troops and cargoes so as to permit the return of vessels to their home ports with the least possible delay.

WAR TRADE.

(1) Full and detailed conferences were held with the British, French, and Italian representatives upon blockade matters, and a complete understanding was obtained of the principles under which these countries were proceeding.

(2) A mass of information was obtained with reference to rationing requirements of Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Holland.

(3) An agreement between the War Trade Board and the Swiss Society Surveillance was agreed to and executed by the Swiss delegates and Mr. McCormick, the Chairman of the War Trade Board.

(4) Arrangements were made for the participation of the United States in the deliberations of the Permanent International Commission on contingents, sitting in Paris, and on the Interallied Commission of Berne, Switzerland.

(5) Tentative plans subject to the approval of the War Trade Board were made for the appointment of representatives and staffs of the War Trade Board in London and Paris.

WAR INDUSTRIES.

(1) A detailed study was made of the organization of the British Ministry of Munitions and the supply departments of the British Admiralty and the British War Office and a complete analysis of the facts and figures in possession of these departments of the British Government was made. The report embodying the results of these investigations contains a full statement of the methods in vogue in England for supplying the army and navy with munitions and other materials and also statistics relating to the mutual co-operation necessary to be effected for the proper supplying of the armed forces of the countries waging war on the Central Powers.

(2) A survey was made of the system in practice in Great Britain relating to the letting of Government contracts and the organization of industries throughout Great Britain.

(3) Attendance at the interallied conference in Paris and in particular at the meetings of the representatives of the several allied nations having to do with munitions questions.

(4) Full conferences with representatives of the United States Ordnance Department, the French and representatives of the British and French munitions departments stationed there, resulting in the embodying of conclusions in memoranda submitted to the War Department.

FOOD.

(1) A comprehensive and accurate estimate was obtained of the food in the possession of the allied nations and of the amounts that must be supplied by North America during the year ending Oct. 1, 1918. Cabled information had not been of a satisfactory nature and personal contact with the statistical boards and food administrations of the countries concerned was necessary in order that the necessary data could be made available.

(2) The curve of shipments of foodstuffs required from North America for the United Kingdom, France and Italy was fixed for the year ending Oct. 1, 1918. It is believed that the program worked out in the conference with the several interallied executives dealing with supplies of foodstuffs will grant greater facilities for the distribution of foodstuffs at a lower cost in terms of tonnage and transportation.

(3) In order to permit the United States to visualize the problem of food control in North America, plans were worked out whereby the Governments of Great Britain, France and Italy agreed to put into effect a legalized and compulsory control of foodstuffs in these countries.

(4) The creation by the interallied conference in Paris of an international scientific committee on alimentation, to consist of two representatives each of the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy. This committee to be in continuous session in Europe for the purpose of studying the alimentation of the Allies. This committee to stand in an advisory capacity to the food administrations of the aforenamed countries.

(5) Dr. Taylor, the representative of the Food Administration on the mission, represented the United States Department of Agriculture in a conference held in Paris to consider the problems of food production in the allied countries during the year 1918. At this conference an interallied agricultural committee was established to consist of one delegate each from the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy, to sit continuously in Europe and to act in an advisory capacity to the Governments named.

URGES US TO HURRY AIRPLANES AND SHIPS

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 3.—The Daily Chronicle in an editorial on the aerial situation, expresses satisfaction at the acceleration in the output of airplanes which has recently taken place in this country, and hopes an increasing sense of urgency in production will permeate all engaged in airplane work. It continues:

"Until American machines are ready to fly in numbers on the Western front greater and greater demands must be made on England and our resources taxed to the very utmost. Last Summer there was great aerial agitation in the American press and a program was boomed in accordance with which some thousands of American airplanes and aviators would be flying in France by the end of the year. Those units have not so far appeared and it appears unlikely that they will do so for a very long time.

"Yet we have, of course, no fair ground for complaint, the fact being that expectations were indulged in which went far beyond reasonable probabilitis. At the same time the speeding up of American participation is so essential in view of the stage which the European belligerents have reached that the delays which have occurred across the Atlantic in this and other matters (the most important is shipbuilding) cannot be passed over as not affecting the war.

"They may not impossibly affect it more materially than our American friends may realize until it is too late, and for that reason, while full of gratitude for all they are doing and of appreciation for the magnificent resolution which they are showing, we would venture to underline the cardinal importance of the time factor, continued failure to satisfy which might easily have catastrophic results."

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HYLAN ENFORCES CENSORSHIP RULE

New Mayor Begins Routine Work, with Check on Publicity.

FILLS PLACES IN COURTS

Confers with Estimate Board and Discusses the Coal Famine Here.

WANTS CITY HALL CLOCK

Borough President Promises That Installation Will Be Speedy—New Board of Education Sworn In.

The new city administration, so far as the Mayor's office was concerned, marked its first day in office yesterday by taking up the coal situation. The Mayor held a conference in the afternoon with the head of the local fuel administration and later discussed the matter with the members of the Board of Estimate. All the members of the new board were present and after it had been determined just how far the various city departments could co-operate with the State and Federal Administrations in relieving the coal shortage, the board turned its attention to other matters.

The first question to be considered was the placing of a clock in the burned out cupola on top of the City Hall. The Mayor was anxious to find out what had been done regarding the building of a new clock, much criticism having resulted from the fact that the cupola which was destroyed by fire last Spring had not been repaired. Frank L. Dowling, Borough President of Manhattan, reported that his first action on taking office in the morning was to start an investigation to find out how matters stood. He said he had discovered that the contract for repairing the cupola had been let by his predecessor, and that he was going to see to it that a new clock was installed in short order.

The board then took up the question of organization, so that when it meets in regular session for the first time tomorrow there will be clear sailing. A committee consisting of Mr. Dowling, Borough President Maurice Connolly of Queens and President Calvin D. Van Name of Richmond was appointed to suggest to the board the various committees that it will be necessary to appoint. It was decided not to amend the rules of the board at this time, but to let the present rules under which the board has operated for the past four years stand.

Under Censorship Rules.

The Mayor let it be known yesterday that his administration will work under strict censorship rules, so far as the newspapers are concerned. The Mayor himself is to be the only publicity agent of his administration. No head of departments will be permitted to discourse to newspapermen on the work of his department without first obtaining the consent of the Mayor. When the reporters assigned to the City Hall sought an interview with the Mayor, his Secretary, Grover A. Whalen, said:

"The Mayor does not intend to grant daily interviews. He believes he is here to work and not to answer questions. Anything he has to say to the newspapers will be given out in the form of statements."

Most of the new department heads followed the Mayor's instructions to the letter. When Bird S. Coler, the new Commissioner of Charities, was asked for a statement as to his policies and the possibility of women being named as his deputies, Mr. Coler said:

"The Mayor has placed the city on a war basis and in wartimes there is only one leader and one spokesman. Any statement that is to be made about this department will have to come through the Mayor. That is the rule."

City Chamberlain Alfred J. Johnson was just as reticent.

"I'll be glad to see you boys any time to smoke a cigar and talk scandal," he said, "but as for discussion of policies, you'll have to see the Mayor. That's the rule, you know."

John H. Delaney, the new Commissioner of Plants and Structures, and James S. MacBride, President of the Civil Service Commission, also refused to answer questions and referred interviewers to the Mayor.

B. R. T. Trains Delays Hylan.

Living up to his own instructions that city officials and employes shall be at their offices promptly at 9 o'clock in the morning, the Mayor was at his desk only three minutes behind the time he had officially set. It was not his fault that he was not at the City Hall at 8:30 A. M. He had started from his Brooklyn home with this object in view, but the B. R. T. train in which he rode to work got stalled on the bridge and the Mayor was delayed for half an hour. It was explained that the car was so cold that the airbrake had frozen. All the Commissioners and subordinates, so far as could be learned, were at their desks promptly at 9 o'clock. The honor for early arrival went to Commissioner Coler, it was said.

Shortly after he reached his office the Mayor announced several appointments, although he did not appoint a Health Commissioner, Street Cleaning Commissioner, or Commissioner of Accounts. Andrew Sullivan, President of the Mechanics' Bank, was appointed a member of the Board of Assessors at $5,000 a year. Justice George J. O'Keef was reappointed to the Special Sessions Court bench for a term of ten years at $9,000 a year. Other court appointments made by the Mayor were: John A. Valentine, Justice of the Municipal Court, Second District, Brooklyn, to succeed the late George Freifeld; William T. Croak, City Magistrate for Richmond for a term of ten years to succeed Joseph S. Handy. Harry Allilio and James J. Conway reappointed City Magistrates in Queens, and Alexander I. Gutzmar of Brooklyn reappointed a City Magistrate. Charles I. Stengle was made Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission at $5,000 a year.

During the day the Mayor swore the seven members of the Board of Education and then called before him the members of the new Board of Taxes and explained at length his views on taxation. The Mayor also saw a number of callers, many of them office seekers who hoped to get some of the remaining plums. The Mayor did not live up to his plan of leaving his office at 4 P. M. It was nearly two hours later when he left the City Hall, going away in a police Department automobile.

Corporation Counsel William P. Burr announced the appointment of ex-Senator William B. Carswell as Assistant Corporation Counsel in charge of the Brooklyn office, at a salary of $10,000 a year. Mr. Carswell is a Democrat and lives at 121 St. Marks Avenue, Brooklyn. He was elected to the Senate from the Sixth Senatorial District, Brooklyn, for two terms. He succeeds Thomas F. Wagner as chief of the Brooklyn office. Representative Murray Hulbert, the new Dock Commissioner, was at his office early yesterday and spent several hours going over the department work with R. A. C. Smith, the retiring Commissioner. The new Commissioner said he had made no appointments as yet. He expects to leave for Washington tomorrow to tender his resignation as Member of Congress. Under the law the Governor must call a special election to elect Representative Hulbert's successor in the Twenty-first Congressional District. Louis A. Cuvillier announced last night that he is a candidate for the office.

BUGHER WARNS POLICE TO SHUN ALL POLITICS

New Commissioner Tells Inspectors That Their Places Will Depend Upon Their Work.

Police Commissioner Frederick H. Bugher began his administration of the police affairs in this city yesterday by summoning his Inspectors into conference and announcing to them that "efficiency and no politics" was to be the watchword of the department. He warned the Inspectors that they would be held strictly accountable for conditions in their respective districts, and that the retention of their present rank would be entirely contingent upon the amount of satisfaction rendered in the performance of their duty.

"You might as well understand it clearly from the start," he said, "that if you do not do your work properly you will be demoted. Politics are absolutely tabooed. If any politician comes to you and asks you to do such and such a thing because he has a 'drag' tell that man to go on his way, and you go on with the performance of your duty. There will be no politics in this department while I am at its head. If there comes a day when politics interferes with the administration of this department and I am not given a free hand to do what I think is best for the interests of the people, I'll simply put on my hat and coat and walk out."

When interviewed by the newspaper men, the Commissioner made it clear that he intended to start no "shake-up," and that the organization of the department as turned over to him by Police Commissioner Woods was as satisfactory as could be desired.

The new Commissioner arrived at Police Headquarters at 9:40 A. M. and went immediately to his office, where he found his desk strewn with flowers and letters of congratulation. He was greeted by Lieutenant Edward Dobson, who had been assigned for duty in the Commissioner's office. His first caller was General Theodore A. Bingham, ex-Police Commissioner, under whom Commissioner Bugher served as a deputy. General Bingham is now in charge of the defense of the Port of New York. He congratulated Commissioner Bugher on his appointment and wished him success. There were many other callers during the day, some former members of the department and others personal friends. The Commissioner also talked with the officials of the Army Intelligence Department who are stationed at Police Headquarters, and promised them the co-operation of the department.

"I have been in office only one day and have not yet had an opportunity to get all of my bearings," Mr. Bugher said. "However, if any elements in the city expect a general let-up in police restrictions they will be sorely disappointed. The policy pursued by Commissioner Woods in the suppression of law violators will be continued. Conditions along Broadway and the White Light district in general will remain absolutely the same."

The new Commissioner is regarded with favor by the rank and file of the Police Department. Officials of the department who had known him as a deputy declared him to be a man of the "square-deal" type and one who was thoroughly intimate with the problems of the department and its members.

SCHOOL BOARD ORGANIZED.

First Official Act Directed Against the Gary System.

The new Board of Education of seven members, appointed by Mayor Hylan to carry on the work formerly done by forty-six members, met for the first time yesterday. A temporary organization was effected and Arthur S. Somers of Brooklyn was elected President. Recognizing the great amount of work necessary, the board decided to meet every Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock instead of every fortnight as had been the custom of the previous board.

The first concrete act in the drive against the Gary schools was the notification sent to the new board by City Superintendent Maxwell of the transfer of certain District Superintendents. Joseph S. Taylor, who was active in the establishment of the Gary schools in the Bronx, was transferred to the district of Joseph H. Wade in Manhattan. There are no Gary schools in Mr. Wade's district, which embraced the section from about Seventy-eighth to Ninetieth Street. Mr. Wade takes charge of Mr. Taylor's district in the Bronx.

Another significant fact in the policy of eliminating the Gary system was the transfer by Mr. Maxwell of William McAndrew, Superintendent in charge of duplicate schools, to the post of Superintendent in charge of elementary schools, occupied by Clarence Melaney. Mr. Melaney, whose mind has always been "open" on the Gary schools, takes Mr. McAndrew's place.

Tentative by-laws were adopted, and a committee, consisting of Frank D. Wilsey, Mrs. Emma L. Murray and George J. Ryan, was appointed to consider the question of drawing up permanent by-laws. Mr. Wilsey was elected Vice President of the board. On a resolution introduced by Mr. Somers it was decided that the reports of all committees be referred to the full board for action. There will be no standing committees, special committees being appointed to draw up reports to be adopted by the complete board sitting as a committee of the whole.

The practice of submitting all proposed leases to the Sinking Fund Commission was discontinued and this work was referred to the Committee on By-Laws. The proposition to increase the number of District Superintendents from twenty-six to thirty, referred forward by the old board, was sent for perusal to a committee consisting of Messrs. Yeaka and Mr. Wilsey. It is unlikely, in view of the urgent request for economy on the part of Mayor Hylan, that the new places will be made.

CITY'S DEATH RATE LOWER.

Dr. Emerson Reports Drop from 16 to 13.78 per Thousand.

In a report which he has submitted to ex-Mayor Mitchel covering the work of the city's Health Department for four years, Dr. Haven Emerson calls attention to the fact that since 1910 the death rate in the city dropped from 16 in every thousand to 13.78 per thousand. In the four years of Fusion the rate has fallen from 14.03 to 13.78. In a letter addressed to ex-Mayor Mitchel, and appended to the report, Dr. Emerson wrote:

"Your administration will be measured as much by its results in the protection and saving of human lives as by any record of accomplishments in the sphere of finance, law or material equipment for transacting the city's business. The confidence which you have placed in the department and the independence of action in matters within the sphere of its technical work which your administration has granted, have been indispensable factors in whatever success has been achieved."

The decrease in death rate, according to the report, is chiefly in the matter of infant mortality. In 1910 slightly more than 125 children under 1 year of age out of a thousand died in the city every twelve months. Figures for the last year show that less than 90 children out of a thousand died.

"THIRD LIBERTY LOAN."

Name Decided Upon and Will Be Launched After Feb. 1.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The next national loan will be designated officially "Third Liberty Loan"—not Victory, Freedom, or Peace Loan, as had been suggested. This was made known today after the receipt of hundreds of suggestions as to names from all over the country in response to a request for such ideas.

Posters and other advertising matter will be prepared immediately, bearing the title now adopted. The loan will be one issue after Feb. 1, for an amount and at an interest rate not yet decided.

HOOVER IN HOT TILT CALLS REED UNFAIR

Forced to Appeal to Wilson, He Says, to Prevent Suppression of Statement.

WANTS SUGAR MONOPOLY

Proposes to Sell Direct to Consumers —Seeks Full Control of All Restaurants.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, today had his long-delayed opportunity of answering his critics, when he appeared before the Senate Manufactures Sub-committee investigating the sugar shortage.

The Food Administrator took occasion to forecast drastic curtailment of sugar consumption not only through the already announced limitation to three pounds per capita a month for household consumption, but also through rigorous limitation of manufactures in which sugar is used. He suggested to the committee the need of legislation making it possible to eliminate sugar-using nonessentials, so that it will not be necessary to continue the three pounds per capita limitation all through 1918.

Government purchase and sale to consumers of all sugar used in the United States and control of the quantities and kinds of food to be served in public eating places were also advocated by Mr. Hoover. He said additional legislation conferring upon the Food Administration such powers should be enacted by Congress.

Mr. Hoover revealed that results from conservation plans formulated for hotels and restaurants had been disappointing because of the deliberate failure of some to co-operate with the administration. Those seeking to help had been forced to abandon their efforts, he said, in order to meet competition. He believed that housewives generally were conforming to the conservation recommendations.

Replying to the testimony of Claus A. Spreckels, President of the Federal Sugar Refining Company, that raw sugar was going through New York from Cuba to Canada when no sugar was to be had in New York, Mr. Hoover said that four or five thousand tons did go through to a Canadian manufacturer, who was paying higher prices. The attention of the Canadian Government was called to the matter, the shipments were stopped, and the manufacturer was dealt with for violating his price agreement.

Defends Recourse to Wilson.

The feud between Senator Reed and Mr. Hoover, which has run as an undercurrent to the whole investigation, came to the surface several times, notably at the end of the session, when Senator Jones of New Mexico sought to put into the record Mr. Hoover's recent statement on the whole sugar situation.

That statement, sent to the committee, was not officially received. Subsequently, it was given out by the President. The impression was left that Mr. Hoover had appealed to the President to help him get his side of the sugar question before the country.

Creation of that impression incensed Senator Reed. When Senator Jones today attempted to have the statement made part of the committee's record, Senator Reed said no member of the committee, with the exception of Senator Jones, had seen it.

"You fear you had to take this statement to President Wilson to get it published, did you?" Senator Reed asked.

"The statement was sent to the President at the same time it came to the committee," responded Mr. Hoover.

"That," said Senator Reed, "was not my question."

"Yes, I thought it necessary," said Mr. Hoover, displaying some distaste for the colloquy he saw was inevitable.

"Had you previously had any difficulty in getting your statements before the public?" pursued Senator Reed in his smoothest tones.

"I was told I could not give out the statement without the consent of the committee," replied Mr. Hoover.

"Didn't you know that I stated publicly, in the presence of your representative, that you were at liberty to give it out if you wished, so far as this committee was concerned? Didn't you know I said you could print it at any time you chose?"

"I don't know that you made such a statement, Senator," said Mr. Hoover. "I was told you had refused to release the statement to the press."

"Yes," observed Senator Reed, "I did, because it was not officially before the committee."

Refused to Rule on Discourtesy.

Senator Jones interrupted to say that he had been asked by Judge Curtis H. Lindley, Food Administration counsel, whether the committee would consider it a discourtesy if Mr. Hoover released his statement for publication, in view of its presentation to the committee. Senator Jones stated that the committee had refused to express an opinion as to the courtesy or discourtesy involved.

"Well, President Wilson could not determine whether giving out the statement involved discourtesy to the committee, could he?" inquired Senator Reed. "I have raised this question because the statement has gone broadcast to the country that we refused to be responsible to get out your statement without the help of the President."

Mr. Hoover, obtaining permission to make a statement, said:

"I asked the committee's permission to make the statement public because the statement had been published throughout the country that there was an adequate supply of sugar available. That destroyed much of our propaganda. I thought it important to get it to the public as soon as possible. Had I known the committee would not have considered it a discourtesy, I would have given it out at once."

Controversy Grows Hotter.

"I don't care to pursue this further," said Senator Reed, who was obviously much nettled, "but I'll say this. I told all the newspaper men who asked me for the statement that you could give it out. You had unhesitatingly issued a statement a day earlier, and the writers and witnesses who appeared before this committee."

"That," snapped Mr. Hoover, "was about a matter that was before the committee. That statement was not addressed to the committee. The matter to which that statement was a reply had been given the widest publicity without a chance for defense."

"You say you had no opportunity to reply," said Senator Reed. "Mr. Spreckels, the first witness, whom you attacked in your statement, was followed by Mr. Babst."

"Mr. Babst was not representing me," declared Mr. Hoover, hotly.

"Did you not name Mr. Babst in a letter to me as a witness?" demanded Senator Reed.

"I did not," declared Mr. Hoover, warmly.

"Did you not name Mr. Rolph in a letter to me?" replied Mr. Hoover, even more angrily.

"You seem to be displaying some heat," said Senator Reed in his suavest manner. "Please don't."

"I suggested two witnesses to you whom you have not called," went on Mr. Hoover.

"They will be called," Senator Reed assured him.

Then Mr. Hoover, who had consulted his files, apologized to Senator Reed, stating that he had found that Mr. Rolph was one of those suggested as a witness.

Hoover Calls Question Unfair.

"Did you regard Mr. Babst as an unsatisfactory witness?" Senator Reed went on.

"I have no opinion; it is an unfair question," Mr. Hoover replied.

"Do you complain because we put Mr. Babst on the stand?"

"I make only one complaint, that I was refused a chance to go on the witness stand at the time you put Mr. Babst on."

The matter ended with the remark by Senator Reed that he wanted to examine the Hoover statement, and would ask further questions tomorrow.

"I don't care whether you put the statement in the record or not, now," was Mr. Hoover's final contribution to the verbal exchange. Incidentally, he got the last word.

Explains Rise in Prices.

The hearing began with Senator Lodge, by agreement, questioning Mr. Hoover. Senator Lodge inquired what influences, in Mr. Hoover's opinion, had most contributed to the general rise in food prices.

Mr. Hoover replied that the larger per capita circulation of currency, based on an increased gold output and inflow to this country, undoubtedly had its effect. The sudden diversion of millions of workmen to the fighting lines, where they became consumers instead of producers, also reacted unfavorably, he said, by decreasing production tremendously, while increasing the demand.

"The war isolated the great sugar beet fields of Germany and Austria, and to some extent of Russia," said Mr. Hoover. "In addition, the Belgian beet sugar industry was destroyed, and in France and Italy production was greatly curtailed.

"Added to this sudden and staggering increase in the demand, American sugar men found themselves confronted with a rebellion in Cuba which threatened destruction of a large portion of the 1916-17 crop."

Mr. Hoover told how he, at the request of the State Department, had sent an agent to Cuba with instructions to use every effort to get laborers back to the cane fields.

"And that was the situation, was it, when you stated last May to the Senate Committee on Agriculture that the Cuban crop probably would be 1,500,000 tons below normal, and that the United States faced a sugar shortage by October?" asked Senator Lodge.

Mr. Hoover said he did not want to discuss his testimony before the Agricultural Committee, as it had been given in executive session.

"As a matter of fact," said Senator Lodge, "the Cuban sugar crop which in May you predicted would be below normal was the largest crop in history, wasn't it?"

"I believe so," said Mr. Hoover.

Denies Warnings Caused Hoarding.

Mr. Hoover told the committee he did not believe his earlier warnings of a sugar shortage had anything to do with frightening people into hoarding or provided an excuse for dealers to raise prices.

"A great deal of weight has been placed on the repeal of the sugar drawback," said Senator Lodge. "Did it cause the Allies to rush into the market and buy raw sugar instead of waiting for our refined sugar?"

"The Allies got panicky between June 15 and Aug. 15," said Mr. Hoover. "They bought 230,000 tons of raw sugar, but it made no difference in the ultimate result, for they bought that much less refined sugar."

Senator Reed thought that Mr. Hoover was trying to place the responsibility for this panicky condition on Congress, which was considering the drawback repeal, but Mr. Hoover said he had not intended to do so. It developed that Mr. Hoover had intervened to stop the unlimited buying, and that this ended the panic.

QUEBEC DECLARES VOID A DOMINION ORDER

Holds Canadian Restriction of Non-War Enterprises Is Not Binding on Province.

QUEBEC, Jan. 2.—Sir Lomer Gouin, Attorney General of the Province of Quebec, has had passed an Order in Council in which the Executive Council of this Province strongly protests against the Order in Council recently passed by the Dominion Government that was aimed at prohibiting all undertakings regarded as essential to the country's full participation in the war. The Dominion Order in Council specifically required that all provincial, municipal, and private flotations be first approved by the federal authorities.

The Quebec Order in Council informed the Government of Canada that it is the intention of the Quebec Government to consider the regulations as illegal, unconstitutional and nowise binding upon the Province of Quebec.

CHARGES BLUNDER IN CAMP SUPPLIES

Continued from Page One.

ing" outfit, as had been intimated by witnesses before the committee, and that he had approved the contract under which it operated.

Mr. Eisenman said the Supply Committee had made purchases for the army aggregating $800,000,000.

"What I'd like to know," interrupted Senator Hitchcock, "is why, with a country of such vast resources as ours and such tremendous production, we have been unable to equip 1,000,000 men with clothing, overcoats, and shoes. I cannot understand it."

"There has been no shoe shortage," replied Mr. Eisenman.

Shortage of Equipment.

"Well, at least thousands of pairs of shoes supplied don't fit the soldiers' feet," commented Senator Hitchcock. "It cannot be denied that there has been a serious shortage in uniform and blanket equipment. Deaths have resulted in some of the camps and have been laid, by some, to lack of sufficient clothing in the severe weather."

"Well, when more men were called out for service than had been anticipated and they had to be equipped something had to happen, and it did happen," replied Mr. Eisenman. "The shortage had to come somewhere. If we had known in last May that we would be called upon to equip an army of a size that was called, we would have done it without delay."

"When were you informed how many men you would have to equip?" asked Senator Hitchcock.

"We were never officially informed of it."

"Well, don't you think it was your job to see that there was adequate equipment for every soldier?" demanded Senator Weeks. "Wasn't that your job to find out?"

It was the job of the Quartermaster General's Department," was the reply.

Senator Frelinghuysen remarked that the Supply Committee could not have made sure that the men had adequate clothing and blankets.

"Well, if the Quartermaster General has reported that clothing and blankets at points of the greatest need there were not have been any shortage," answered Mr. Eisenman. "I don't like to criticise the Quartermaster General, but that's a responsibility I cannot assume. In some camps there were as many as nine blankets to each man, while other camps had none. Now, there is something wrong with the shipment of those blankets—that's evident."

Senator McKellar wanted to know if Mr. Eisenman was financially interested in any contract for army supplies. The witness replied that the Cleveland Worsted Mills, of which he is a stockholder, had received contracts, aggregating $970,000, to supply wool.

Contracts to Eisenman's Firm.

"I never advised the purchase of the wool from that company and had no part in making the contracts," explained Mr. Eisenman.

"But the contracts were let by the Supply Committee to your firm?"

"Yes, that's right."

"You take responsibility for the contracts?" Senator McKellar asked.

"Yes, but the Depot Quartermaster Department at Cleveland had placed the orders with the firm before I knew anything about it," replied the witness. "I had nothing to do with getting the contract."

The two contracts, the witness explained, called for 100,000 yards, each, of suiting material. The profit to his firm was approximately $30,000 on the two orders.

"Now, did you know that Congress passed a law at the last session, prohibiting any agent of the Government from dealing with himself in Government contract work?" demanded Senator McKellar.

"I knew that very well," replied Mr. Eisenman.

"With the full knowledge of that you permitted that contract to be made between your firm and the Government?"

"The contracts were made by the Supply Committee. I have already explained that I took no part in them whatever."

"Well, how did you get around the law?"

"There was no 'getting around' about it. We let contracts of that character every day."

"You do?"

"Oh, yes."

"Well, that's what this committee wants to know about; it's quite important," commented Senator McKellar.

"I'll tell you anything you want to know about it," replied Mr. Eisenman.

Senator McKellar asked if any contract for Government supplies had been let to Jacob H. Brown, woolen manufacturer and member of the Supply Committee.

"Oh, yes," replied Mr. Eisenman.

A. L. Scott of the International Cotton Mills, another member of the Supply Committee, Mr. Eisenman said, had contracts to supply cotton duck to the army.

Another member of the Supply Committee to whom a contract was let was Mr. Turner, the witness said; he got orders for cotton duck.

Mr. Eisenman testified that many of the contracts with members of the Supply Committee were let at prices 30 per cent. below what they could have got in the open market.

Senator Frelinghuysen interrogated Mr. Eisenman as to the character of the cloth manufactured for army uniforms. He said he had been informed that because of a reduction in the weight of cloth American troops had been sent to France with uniforms 27 per cent. inferior to those worn by the British and French.

"I felt all along that we ought to give them the best procurable material regardless of expense," replied Mr. Eisenman. "General Pershing seemed satisfied with the uniforms supplied our men. The cloth we have been supplying has been of excellent quality. If we used all wool in making it we would run out of wool before we got all our army supplied with uniforms. And I want to suggest that attention be turned to our producing all the wool we can next year and the year after. We are going to need all we can get."

When Senator McKellar suggested that the Supply Committee ought to have seen that uniforms and blankets reached the troops in adequate quantity, Mr. Eisenman put the blame on the Quartermaster General's Department.

"They didn't tell us how many were needed," he testified. "We had to work in the dark."

"Well, it was your job to find out," insisted Mr. McKellar.

"That's uncalled for and unfair," replied Mr. Eisenman. "I want to tell this committee that I'm not dealing in dry bones. I'm dealing in flesh and blood facts. I'm going to give the committee some scenery."

"We don't care anything about the scenery," rejoined Mr. McKellar. "Stick to facts."

"I'll not be shut up; I'll tell the committee the whole thing," insisted Mr. Eisenman.

"The witness is irascible and borders closely on impudence," snapped Senator Weeks.

Both Mr. Eisenman and Samuel Keelan, his chief adviser, defended the operation of the base sorting plant in New York.

Senator Wadsworth reminded Mr. Kaplan that the Quartermaster General's Department had canceled the rag contract after Captain Fearies of that department had investigated the profit made at the 6-cent-a-pound price fixed in the contract last June. Mr. Kaplan asserted that he and his firm knew nothing of the investigation by the Quartermaster General's Department and that its action in relinquishing all profit was purely voluntary.

Clause Not in Contract.

"It was part of the contract that, no matter if the price was 6 cents or what, the profit to be made was not to exceed ¼ cent a pound," said Mr. Kaplan.

When Senator McKellar asked Mr. Kaplan to show such a clause in the contract, Mr. Kaplan turned to the document, but the clause was not in it. Mr. Kaplan recalled then that a separate clause had been drawn up to that effect and sent to the Quartermaster General's office, but apparently the Quartermaster General had overlooked it.

Senator McKellar developed that Samuel and Ira Kaplan, brothers of the witness, also were members of B. D. Kaplan & Co., a New York rag collecting firm. Senator McKellar inquired why alleged "dummies" formed the Base Sorting Company, and Mr. Kaplan disclaimed knowledge of the details.

Mr. Eisenman will resume the witness stand tomorrow.

FIRM GOT $1,724,000. BUT BUILT NO SHIPS

Admiral Bowles Tells How Fleet Corporation Took Over the Sloan Company.

VESSELS ONLY 3% FINISHED

Bloomfield Accuses the Owners of Excursion Boats Here of Profiteering Attempt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The Senate Committee which is investigating the shipbuilding situation turned its attention for two hours this afternoon to one of the ship contracts made by the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and elicited from Admiral Bowles, head of the Corporation's construction department, some interesting facts regarding the contract made with the Sloan Shipbuilding Corporation of Olympia, Wash. This contract, the Admiral said, was made May 18. It called for sixteen wooden ships, costing $7,840,000 under a lump sum basis for each ship, and was negotiated by Major Gen. Goethals and Colonel J. P. Cotton. Admiral Bowles stated that, although $1,724,000 had been advanced to the company within sixty days after the contract was let, none of the ships was more than 3 per cent. completed at the present time.

How investigation of "disquieting rumors" about the Sloan corporation had led to an investigation of that concern was explained by Admiral Bowles. In August last, he said, the Fleet Corporation ordered an audit of the Sloan Company's books, although in so doing it really exceeded its legal authority. It was discovered, according to the witness, that of the $1,724,000 advanced in the 11 per cent. payments under contractual stipulation the Sloan Company actually had spent $580,000 on its shipwork, $287,000 indirectly on this work and $309,000 for private purposes.

Paid to New York Company.

Of the $309,000, the Admiral continued, $300,000 was paid to the Clinchfield Navigation Company, New York, for brokerage fees in landing the shipping contract. Parts of the $237,000, he said, went to the Capital City Iron Works and the Anacortes Steel Company, both owned by the Sloan Company, and to the Wisconsin Lumber Company, which was to furnish material for the ships at a figure under the market price, he asserted.

"What did you do when you found that out?" Admiral Bowles was asked.

"We took over complete control of the Sloan Company, shut off the Clinchfield Company from collecting any more money, took a $500,000 mortgage on the loan plant, and took over bonds of the two subsidiary concerns," he said. President Sloan of the corporation was getting $25,040 a year salary. We cut him down to $10,000."

Asked what Mr. Sloan did to earn that amount, the Admiral replied. "He gets that for keeping quiet and helping us keep things moving. I admit that it looks like a good bit of money, but we did the best we could under the circumstances."

Questioning by Senator Jones developed that Constructor T. E. Ferris of the Fleet Corporation had given Charles Barnet, Vice President of the Clinchfield Company, a letter of introduction to General Goethals before the Sloan contract was let.

"Well, now, we have spent nearly $2,000,000 with this company. How many ships have they built?" demanded Senator Nelson.

"None. The most progress on any of them is but 3 per cent.," answered Admiral Bowles.

From George Radford, head of the contract division of the Fleet Corporation, the committee learned that the average cost of wooden ships now building was $140 a ton, and of steel ships $160 on the Atlantic Coast and $170 on the Pacific Coast.

Absence of "war oxygen" among a large percentage of the American people, transportation difficulties, and housing problems were three principal factors in the labor situation, which are holding up the Government's shipping program, Meyer Bloomfield, head of the Industrial Service Division of the Fleet Corporation, told the investigating committee.

By "war oxygen," Mr. Bloomfield explained, he meant the realization that the conduct of this war was a duty of every citizen. Lack of that spirit, he declared, in answer to a question of Senator Harding of Ohio, as to what influence the pacifist movement was having on shipyard labor, was responsible for some of the men failing to put in a full six-day week.

"That's a very grave problem," Mr. Bloomfield declared. "The Shipping Board can't supply this 'war oxygen' to the local communities. The Americans, one and all, must realize that they must do their share in whatever way they can to help win the war."

Problems in getting ample transportation for men to and from shipyards were dwelt upon at length by the committee. Attempts to profiteer on the part of owners of steamboats needed to solve the transportation at four Staten Island shipyards were alleged by Mr. Bloomfield.

"I know several excursion boats now tied up for the Winter there," he said, "which, if it were possible to get them, would practically solve the problem. These boats can be chartered at $125 on any Sunday in season. But the owners are asking $13,000 a month for them from the shipyard companies."

The witness urged the enactment of several bills, drawn by the Fleet Corporation and submitted to the committee today, to give the Government the right to commandeer not only ships and street cars, but houses as well. Members of the committee insisted that such powers already were possessed by the President under legislation enacted last Summer.

$8,500,000 IN HAND FOR JEWS

Cash Held by Sub-Committees May Swell Fund to $10,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 2.—A telegram received tonight from Jacob Billikopf of New York, executive director of the organization raising the fund, said that the amount received in cash for the Jewish War Relief Fund up to Jan. 1 was approximately $8,500,000, and since Julius Rosenwald's offer is predicated upon cash in hand by that date, his contribution may not exceed $850,000. There still remains the chance that money in the hands of sub-committees in different parts of the country may bring the cash amount up to $10,000,000 and thus make Mr. Rosenwald's gift the full million.

Pledges to the extent of more than $11,000,000 have been received, Mr. Billikopf's telegram said; but these had not been fully realized on in cash by Jan. 1, so far as he knew. Even in the event that Mr. Rosenwald's gift is $850,000, his total contribution to the fund will be $1,000,000, as, independently of his pledge of a dollar for every ten dollars of cash raised, he has contributed $150,000.

'HOBEY' BAKER'S NEW FEAT.

Makes Almost Perpendicular Air Climb in France.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—Lieutenant "Hobey" Baker, former Princeton athletic star, who is now with the American Flying Corps in France, is making a reputation in the air, as he did on the hockey rink, according to a letter received today from Sergeant Carl Elliott of Winchester, Mass.

Sergeant Elliott wrote that Baker established a record for an almost perpendicular ascension in a recent flight. Brother airmen say they can recognize Baker anywhere in the air by the individuality of his manœuvres.

CANNON TO SPARE FOR US.

British Officer Says French and English Supply Is Ample.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port from England was Captain G. G. Dineen of the British Army, who took part in General Byng's attack on Cambrai Nov. 21. He said that he believed from what he had heard at British headquarters in France less than three weeks ago that the British had plenty of cannon with which to supply the American Army, and that the French had even more to spare.

There were seven British Army officers on the liner who had been sent over to join the war mission in the United States.

ALFONSO'S PALACE BURNS.

Millions of Dollars Lost in Blaze at La Granja, Near Madrid.

MADRID, Jan. 2.—Fire started in the Royal Palace at La Granja this morning, and before it could be checked it had spread to a nearby church, which, with the palace, was destroyed. The flames were aided by a very strong wind. Several houses near the palace also caught fire. Water pipes had frozen and it was impossible to use the fire hydrants.

Government troops were summoned from Segovia to fight the flames. Very few of the valuable pictures and art objects in the palace were saved. The loss will aggregate several millions dollars.

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HAIG'S MEN CHECK RAIDS BY GERMANS

Take Prisoners in Night Skirmishes on the Arras and Ypres Fronts.

BELGIANS REPULSE ATTACKS

Eject Troops That Rush Their Trenches Under Cover of a Heavy Barrage.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—German raids on the Arras and Flanders fronts are the principal features of the fighting on the western front, as reported by the War Office. All were repulsed and the British captured some prisoners in the encounters.

Yesterday the enemy attacked the Belgian lines under cover of a heavy barrage and gained a foothold near Merckem, but was immediately ejected.

The afternoon statement reads:

Yesterday evening, under cover of a heavy bombardment, three parties of the enemy attempted to raid our positions in the neighborhood of Méricourt, southeast of Lens. The hostile parties were disorganized by our artillery fire and they failed to reach our trenches. They then were attacked in No Man's Land by our patrols, who inflicted many casualties and secured a few prisoners.

Other raids attempted by the enemy in the course of the night south of Lens, at 1:10 A. M. in the neighborhood of the Merin Road, and north of Passchendaele, were all repulsed. We secured a few more prisoners in these encounters.

The report from Field Marshal Haig's Headquarters tonight says:

In addition to the raids reported in this morning's communiqué, the enemy attempted last night to raid one of our posts in the neighborhood of Oppy, but was driven off before reaching our trenches.

This afternoon the enemy's artillery has shown increased activity in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Comines Canal.

On the remainder of the front there was nothing of special interest.

Following is the Belgian official report:

On Jan. 1 the artillery activity was not intense. On the 2d an enemy detachment, protected by violent barrages, succeeded in gaining a foothold in one of our posts in the region of Merckem. An immediate counter-attack by our troops drove back the Germans, who left several prisoners in our hands. During the day there was slight artillery activity.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—Six German airplanes were put out of action yesterday by the French, it is announced officially. Artillery fighting continues at various points on the front, but no large infantry actions are reported. The text of the afternoon statement follows:

There were intermittent artillery actions at some points on the front. We made a successful raid in the region north of Courtecon and brought back prisoners. There were patrol encounters south of Corbeny. Everywhere else the night passed in quiet.

In the course of numerous aerial combats French pilots yesterday brought down four German airplanes. Two other German machines, badly damaged, fell within the enemy lines.

The official communication from the War Office tonight, says:

There is nothing to report during the day, except quite marked artillery activity in the sector of Beaumont and Cauriéres Wood.

BERLIN, Jan. 2, (via London.)—Aside from heavy artillery firing at points on the Franco-Belgian front, little activity is disclosed by this afternoon's official report on the fighting in the west.

The text of the statement follows:

Army group of Prince Rupprecht—The activity of the artillery increased in isolated sectors in Flanders. North and south of Lens the artillery fighting was revived intermittently in support of successful reconnoitring operations. Between Arras and St. Quentin the firing became violent at times.

The number of British prisoners taken in the last few days south of Marcoing (Cambrai front) was increased to 500.

Army group of the German Crown Prince.—There was increased artillery activity north of Proanes and on both sides of Ornes. Reconnoitring advances at several points led to the capture of a number of French soldiers.

PREDICTS A NEW DRIVE BY GERMANS IN WEST

Maurice Warns Allies to Expect Some Losses of Ground and Men.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The probability of the Germans now taking a vigorous offensive attitude on the western front was pointed out by Major Gen. F. B. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations at the War Office, in his weekly talk to The Associated Press today.

There were two factors that contributed to this probability, the General said, the first being the steady flow of German reinforcements from the eastern front; and the second the fact that the American forces were not yet ready to take any considerable part in the operations.

The public should be prepared, General Maurice said, for some cases of both ground and men if the Germans attempted really determined offensive operations. He was sure they would not, however, be able to inflict any such losses on the Allies as the latter had inflicted on the Germans in the course of the last year.

"The enemy in the last fortnight has been attempting numerous raids, mostly on a small scale," General Maurice began. "At Cambrai, however, he tried a larger operation with the object of getting control of a ridge on the British flank whence he hoped he could strangle the supplies to a British salient and force its withdrawal. His attack, however, ended in an almost complete failure, for although he gained a few hundred yards of our front trenches he failed to set foot on the ridge anywhere.

"These attempts to take the offensive," continued the General, "are a sign of a new distribution of the belligerent forces on the western front. The enemy is steadily bringing troops from Russia with the aim of re-establishing his superiority over the Anglo-French forces. The Germans do not possess a magic carpet and cannot transfer troops at a supernatural rate, especially under Winter transport conditions. Nevertheless there is a steady flow of German troops westward.

"The Germans are still a long way from having superior numbers on this front, but the relative strength of the forces is already so altered that it is doubtful whether the allied commanders would feel justified in undertaking offensive operations on a large scale. The enemy's constantly improving numerical position will, on the other hand, lead inevitably to offensive operations by the Germans, but I see no reason to believe that he will be able to inflict anything like such losses on us as we inflicted on him during the last year.

"Owing to our work of the last year we are in an excellent defensive position, holding practically all the high ground. On the other hand, we are everywhere on new ground, where we must prepare new defensive systems. We must be prepared to lose ground and men if the enemy makes a determined attack with the usual artillery preparation, followed by energetic infantry assaults, for our own experience has taught us that it is practically always possible to move a certain distance under these conditions of attack."

Regarding the situation in Palestine, General Maurice said:

"A word of caution is necessary relative to the hopes of an immediate further advance in Palestine. The hills of Judea are notoriously difficult, the weather is unfavorable, and the roads impassable owing to the wet season. The transport problem, therefore, is likely to prevent any considerable movement there for some time."

PETAIN ADDRESSES TROOPS.

New Year's Message Assures Them of America's Growing Strength.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—In a New Year's order of the day General Petain, French Commander in Chief, says to his troops:

"Officers, subalterns, soldiers, 1918 is here. The struggle must continue. The fate of France requires it. Be patient. Be persistent.

"In the attack, as in the defense, you have shown your worth. Each time you have attacked the enemy has retired. Each time he has attempted to break through you have stopped him. It will be the same tomorrow.

"The default of the Russians has not shaken your faith. I take this occasion to assure you that the co-operation of the United States is becoming more powerful every day. You are firmly determined to fight as long as necessary to assure peace for your children because you know that if those who are most impatient call for peace those who are most persistent fix the conditions of peace.

"I salute your flags, and in addressing to you my most affectionate wishes for 1918 I express to you once again my pride in commanding you and my full confidence in the future."

SEVEN DEAD IN FRANCE.

Pershing Cables List of Victims of Disease in Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The War Department today received from General Pershing the following list of deaths:

PERRY, FRANKLIN, master electrician, Signal Corps, Dec. 29, cerebro-spinal meningitis; brother, John M. Perry, Elmhurst, N. Y.

KEOWEN, HENRY C., private, infantry, Jan. 1, bronchо-pneumonia; father, T. E. Keowen, Baker, Iowa.

EDWARDS, ESTER, private, stevedore regiment, Jan. 1, spinal meningitis; brother, Cliff Edwards, Birmingham, Ala.

KINGMAN, GEORGE H., private, aero squadron, Jan. 1, meningitis; mother, Mrs. Norton A. Kingman, West Bridgewater, Mass.

THREET, HENRY, private, stevedore regiment, Dec. 31, pneumonia; sister, Lucy Threet, Salem, Ala.

VAUGH, GORDON, private, field artillery, Dec. 26, pleurisy; uncle, Robert Taylor, 28 West Fourteenth Street, New York.

DODGE, WILLIAM A., private, infantry, Jan. 1, pneumonia; sister, Mrs. Alice Crouch, Berkeley, Cal.

EXPOSES GERMANS' BLUFF.

Order Shows Plans Being Made to Meet American Attacks.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—As showing that the pretended German disregard for the entry of the United States into the war is feigned, the Reuter correspondent at British headquarters quotes an official German army officer as follows:

"The recent entry of America into the war compels our higher command to form a considerable number of new aircraft units."

The order proceeds to urge the officers to promote the utmost numbers of transfers of officers to the flying corps for necessary training. The correspondent adds that prisoners are unanimous in stating that large forces of heavy artillery are on the way from the Russian front to the western front.

Colds Cause Headache and Grip
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets help remove the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature on box. 30c.—Advt.

ITALIANS THWART NEW PIAVE ATTACK

Scatter a Flotilla Loaded with Austrian Troops Attempting to Cross.

BRITISH ON THE OFFENSIVE

Their Patrols Rush Enemy Advanced Posts, Inflicting Losses and Taking Prisoners.

ROME, Jan. 2.—Another attempt to cross the Piave River has been defeated by the Italians, the War Office announces. Several vessels loaded with eney troops were dispersed at Intestadura when the crossing was attempted.

British patrols have been active in attacking hostile advanced posts with considerable success.

The text of the statement reads:

The usual artillery actions took place, Italian and English batteries exploded two enemy munition depots at Fontigo and south of Conegliano. English patrols attacked enemy advanced posts, inflicting losses and capturing prisoners.

About ten vessels loaded with troops, which attempted to approach the right bank of the Piave at Intestadura were dispersed by our fire.

Aviators and English batteries brought down three enemy airplanes. Two others fell as the result of aerial battles with Italian and French aviators. In the course of the night enemy aviators dropped a few bombs on Mestre and Treviso. No damage was done, nor were there any casualties. Enemy aviators also bombed Bassano, where one person was killed and five persons were wounded. Slight damage was done.

Our squadrons bombed aviation camps at Lacomina and Aviano, causing extensive fires. Enemy movements at the railway station of San Stino di Livenza and eney barracks have been bombed effectively by an Italian dirigible.

BERLIN, Jan. 2, (via London.)—"The activity of the artillery increased at times on the Asiago Plateau and in the region of Monte Tomba," says the War Office statement issued this afternoon.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The withdrawal of the Austrian troops which forced a crossing of the Piave River above Venice to the eastern bank of the river, which was announced in yesterday's Italian official statemeqt, took place on Wednesday of last week, according to an official Austrian announcement received here today. It follows:

On the Italian front there were artillery duels at times on the Asiago Plateau, in the Monte Tomba region and on the Lower Piave.

"Early on Dec. 28 our men on the bridgehead near Zenson were withdrawn without loss to the eastern bank of the Piave. The enemy did not discover this evacuation until Monday. He directed an uninterrupted fire of artillery and mine throwers until that day against the field works which had been left behind.

MARCONI EXTOLS OUR AID.

But Says He Fears Italy's Sacrifices Are Not Realized Abroad.

ROME, Jan. 1, (Delayed.)—Senator William Marconi, who has been appointed head of the Italian permanent mission in America, made the following remarks today in addressing the Senate on Italo-American relations:

"The Italian mission to the United States again realized during its journey the great friendship and sympathy existing there for us and the great assistance the United States is ready to give us.

"The friendly feeling and concrete measures adopted by the American people in favor of Italy deserve our entire gratitude. We must consider the spontaneous American intervention in the war with special satisfaction."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 1, (Delayed.)—In his speech before the Senate today Senator Marconi asserted that the Allies' greatest handicap was lack of co-operation. If this had not existed, he said, the Austro-Germans might not have been able to invade Italian territory. He asked whether the Italian high command had directly or indirectly informed Italy's allies, especially the British War Council, that it expected an attack from enemy forces to which the Italians would be unable to offer effective resistance. He said that, according to the declaration of the British Government, no such information had been received, nor had any request for assistance been made.

Fortunately, he continued, this lack of foresight had been repaired by the renewed energy of the Italian army and by the immediate dispatch of Anglo-French troops; but to obtain victory, co-operation among the Allies must foresee rather than succeed in repairing mistakes.

Senator Marconi gratefully acknowledged the help given by England, but expressed doubt if that country especially realized the sacrifices which Italy had made. For instance, he said, England, which had few food restrictions, did not know that Italy had put the population on rations of bread, rice, and macaroni, and that coal, the price of which in London had increased only 50 per cent., in Italy was obtained with difficulty at an advance of more than 1,000 per cent.

MARIE CORELLI FINED FOR HOARDING SUGAR

Novelist Protests She Was Using Extra Supply for Jam—Predicts a Revolution.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—In the Stratford-on-Avon Police Court today Marie Corelli, the novelist, was fined £20 and £21 costs for unlawfully hoarding sugar. Counsel for the Ministry of Food, in prosecuting her, said that on the basis of half a pound of sugar a head weekly, her household was entitled to receive about 52 pounds during the period between Sept. 5 and Nov. 15, whereas it obtained 179 pounds, besides 50 pounds of preserving sugar.

The defense was that the sugar was used for jam making and that the Food Controller's order against hoarding did not apply to this. Her counsel contended that she acted patriotically in preserving her fruit for future use.

When the police called at her house she asserted that she was a patriot, and said:

"You are upsetting the country altogether with your food orders. Lloyd George will be resigning tomorrow, and there will be a revolution in less than a week."

She intends to make an appeal against the decision.

Lady Mabel Gore Langton, sister of Earl Temple, was among today's victims of the Food Controller's regulations against hoarding food. Lady Langton was fined £80.

SWISS TROOPS FIRE ON GERMAN STEAMER

Lake Constance Guards Drive Off Vessels That Entered Republic's Territorial Waters.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Jan. 2.—Swiss troops on duty on the shores of Lake Constance fired yesterday upon the newly launched German lake steamer Kaiser Wilhelm, which entered Swiss territorial waters.

The vessel was pierced in many places by rifle fire, and withdrew rapidly. No lives were lost.

The incident is regarded as marking Switzerland's determination to protect her neutrality.

Cost About One Cent a dish and dont need any sugar—says Bobby

Start your dinner right with

Club Cocktails

They harmonize with hospitality and never vary from good taste.

Clysmic Ginger Ale
Actually Aged
Triumphantly Superior to the traditions of the imported
MADE WITH CLYSMIC
SPARKLING TABLE WATER

Benjamin Franklin says:
"One today is worth two tomorrows."

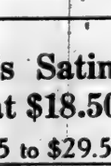
To Those in the Service

Many of our patrons who have joined the colors have opened checking accounts with us, allotting their pay each month to the Franklin Trust Company.

In numerous cases these men have hit upon the happy idea of opening a joint account, enabling the wife or other member of the family to enjoy the advantages of paying personal bills by check.

We welcome accounts of $200. or over.

Member Federal Reserve System
Member New York Clearing House Assn.



Franklin TRUST CO.
Established 1889
46 Wall Street, New York
166 Montague Street, Brooklyn
569 Fulton Street, Brooklyn

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

Offer, Beginning Today, for Immediate Disposal

Women's Lace Boots
Regularly $8, $9 and $10
Special $4.95

¶ A splendid assortment of fashionable boots, all from our regular stock, in a variety of very smart 9-inch models. Many are in solid colors, while the remainder are in decidedly tasteful combination effects. Obtainable with Louis XV or Cuban heels, and welt or turn soles. All sizes in the collection, but not in each model.

Also—Women's Evening Slippers
Reduced to $4.95

Regularly $8—Fashionable slippers of cloth of Silver and cloth of Gold, in daintily brocaded or plain effects. Also in Black or Bronze kid-skin ornamented with beading. All sizes.

Sale of Women's Satin Frocks
Special at $18.50
Regularly $25 to $29.50

¶ In six very charming models for afternoon, party and informal wear. Fashioned of soft, rich Satin combined with Georgette Crepe and embellished with beading or embroidery.

Colors: Copenhagen Blue, Taupe, Navy Blue and Black. Sizes 34 to 44.

Smart Sweaters Reduced
in an important sale beginning today

At $3.95
Reg. $5 and $5.95. Stunning Fibre Silk and Shetland Wool Sweaters with Byron collar and sash. Splendid assortment of colors.

At $6.95
Reg. $8.95. Shetland Wool Slip-on Sweaters with large collar and sash. A good variety of colors to select from.

At $8.95—Regularly $13.50—A limited quantity of Shetland Wool and Fibre Silk Sweaters in some of the season's most successful models.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.

Keep Warm
"Over Here"

Out of thousands of Winter comforts we mention a few as typical of Gimbel Preparedness.

Men's Warm Woolen Helmets $1.95, $2.50 and $2.95

Army Khaki color, to slip over head and chest, $1.95. To cover head, chest and shoulders, as illustrated, $2.95. For Sailors, Helmets in gray at $2.50. We're ready to equip an army with these warm helmets. GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

For Men:

Imported Wool Rodel Caps,	$2 and $3
Cloth Caps with ear laps,	$1 and $2
Fur Caps,	$5 to $20
Skating Caps, for men and boys,	50c and 65c

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

U. S. Officers' Winter Overcoats,	$28.50
Army Sweaters, with sleeves, $6. Sleeveless	$1.95
Army Cold-Weather Sets—muffler, skull cap, gloves, wristlets,	$3.35
Leather-lined Short Coats,	$35
Three-quarter Sheep Lined Winter Coats	$15
Army Wool Reefers—shawl collar—	$18.50

GIMBELS Military Section—Fourth Floor

Wool-Mixed Union Suits,	$2.25
Merino-and-Wool Union Suits,	$5
Army Socks—natural cashmere; rejected by the Government for slight imperfections,	50c
Wool and Cashmere Socks,	50c to $1.50

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Skating Stockings—brushed wool—	$3
Sheepskin Vests,	$6.50
Wool Skating Toques,	35c to 65c
Sleeping Bags—blanket or eiderdown lining,	$14.50 to $59.50
Blanket Rolls—waterproof—	$10.95
Cot Mattresses,	$5.95

GIMBELS Sporting Goods Store—Fourth Floor

Heavy Wool Sweaters—Shaker-knit,	$4.95
Brushed Wool Sweaters,	$10.50 to $16.50
Jersey Sweat Shirts—fleece-lined—	$2.50
Slip-on Sweaters—colors,	$2.95 to $6
Brushed Wool Helmets,	$2
Army Sets—scarf, helmet, wristlets—	$5.95
Wristlets,	$1.25
Quilted Vests,	$1.50 and $2.50
Military Sweaters—regulation—	$9 and $9.50
Taplex Pocket Stoves,	25c and 50c

GIMBELS Sporting Goods Store—Fourth Floor

Accordion Knitted Mufflers,	$3.25 and $5
Brushed Wool Vests,	$5.50
Khaki Flannel Shirts—regulation,	$5
Blanket Bathrobes,	$3.95 to $10

GIMBELS—Main Floor

$1.75, $2, $2.50

Comfy Slippers—for men, genuine Daniel Green make; felt,	$1.75, $2, $2.50

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Khaki Wool Gloves,	$1
Wristlets,	75c and $1

GIMBELS—Main Floor

For Women:

Suits,	$10, $17.50, $25 and more
Serge Dresses,	$16.50, $25, $29.50
Coats—plain and fur-trimmed,	$10 to $25
Skating Sweaters—heavy, roll collar,	$10.50
Separate Scarfs and Caps,	$1.50
Shetland Sweaters—hand-made; colors,	$25
Brushed Wool Sweaters,	$7.95

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Cashmere Stockings	75c
Flat Wool Vests,	$1.15
Wool-Mixed Union Suits—broken size range	$2.50
Cotton Union Suits,	$1.25

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Comfy Felt Slippers, for women, $1.75, $2	$2.50

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Kayser Duplex Gloves,	$1.25

GIMBELS—Main Floor

$45 Fur Sets—taupe wolf; now	$29.50
$145 Fur Coats—Hudson seal; now	$110.00

GIMBELS—Third Floor

For Children:

Boys' Shaker Knit Sweaters—all-wool,	$4.95
Boys' Trench School Overcoats,	$8.75
Boys' Junior Trench Overcoats,	$8.50 and $9.50
Boys' Mackinaws,	$6.75 upward
Boys' Shaker Knit Sweaters—all-wool,	$4.95
Boys' Trench Overcoats,	$8.50 to $15
Boys' Mackinaws,	$6.75

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Skating Caps—college and school colors,	50c and 65c

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Crib Blankets, $2.50, $2.95, $3.50, $4.50, $6,	$7.50 pr.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Sweaters (2 to 6), $2.95 to $4.95. Sets,	$4.95 to $9.75
Toques, 50c to $1. Leggins	$2
Infants' Sweaters, (6 months to 2 years),	$1.50 to $2.50
Coats, short or long, $5.50 to $12.50. Silk Caps,	85c to $3.50
Corduroy Caps, 55c to $1.50. Angora Caps,	$3
Children's Coats—2 to 6 years,	$5.50 to $9.75

GIMBELS BABY SHOP—Second Floor

For the Home:

Cotton Blankets,	$3.95, $4.85, $6.50, $7.50 pair
Wool Blankets,	$8.50, $10, $12, $15, $16.50, $20 pair
Comforters,	$3.95, $4.85, $5.50, $7.95, $8.50, $9.95 ea.
Down Comforters,	$9, $10.50, $11.50, $13.50 each

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Heavy Reversible Velour Portieres,	$22.50 to $38.50 a pair
Figured Art Silk & Tapestry Combinations,	$12.25 and $14.75 a pair
Mercerized Armure Portieres,	$8, $9.85 and $10.75 a pair
Plain Armure Portieres,	$4.50, $5.50, $5.75, $6.25 and $7.75 a pair

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

Best & Co.
Fifth Ave., at 35th St.
New York

beginning today

General Price Reduction Sale of Fine Furs and Fur Coats

An event of unusual importance this year, because of the higher prices prevailing both in the cost of raw materials and labor.

HUDSON SEAL (*dyed muskrat*) and MOLESKIN COAT,	reduced to $375
HUDSON SEAL (*dyed muskrat*) COAT, kolinsky collar and cuffs,	reduced to $325
HUDSON SEAL (*dyed muskrat*) COAT, wide collar, cuffs and border of natural squirrel,	reduced to $295
MOLESKIN COAT, taupe lynx collar and cuffs,	reduced to $325
MOLESKIN COAT, taupe fox collar and cuffs,	reduced to $295
PERSIAN LAMB COAT, extra quality, skunk collar and cuffs,	reduced to $375
BROADTAIL COAT, very choice skins, full length,	reduced to $600
BROADTAIL COAT, full length of extra quality, wide black lynx collar and cuffs,	reduced to $675

Fine Matched Sets

Black Lynx and Ermine Set,	*reduced to* $295
Chinchilla Squirrel Set,	*reduced to* $125
Silver Cross Fox Set (2 skins),	*reduced to* $145
Two fine matched Silver Fox Skins, will be manufactured at the reduced price of	$750
Silver Fox Set (2 skins),	*reduced to* $550
Natural Russian Sable Set, eight-skin scarf and five-skin muff of very superior quality; regular price would approximate $3,500,	*specially priced* $2,000
Tipped Hudson Bay Sable Set, stole shaped scarf and muff,	*reduced to* $450
Tipped Hudson Bay Sable Set, large cape effect and canteen shaped muffs,	*reduced to* $500

ANNOUNCEMENT

During renovation of our Building due to recent fire we are now located in adjoining Premises

377 Fifth Ave.

Stock Entirely New

Crooks Mourning Dress

CRITTALL
STEEL CASEMENTS AND WINDOWS
DETROIT

WAR PERIL NEARER, WARNING IN NORWAY

Government Notifies the People That They May Be Drawn Into the Conflict.

STRICT FOOD RATIONING

United States Agrees to Send Some Necessities to the Scandinavian Countries.

CHRISTIANIA, Jan. 2.—With the beginning of the new year the Norwegian newspapers are discussing the foreign political situation in general, and especially the problem as to how an understanding with the United States regarding food exports to Norway can be reached. A system of strict rationing as regards flour, bread, sugar, and coffee was put into effect today, with the prospect that a lessened ration might be necessary two months hence.

The Government warned the nation through the clergy at the New Year's services in an official proclamation that suffering and danger were in store for it during the coming year, and called upon the people to show resignation and practice frugality, as the food supply was poor, while the chances of Norway being drawn into the war were greater than ever before. The newspapers criticise the Government for withholding information as to whence the danger threatens.

The Aftenposten remarks that the Government probably has a special reason for taking this attitude, but declares it will be held responsible if the vital interests of the nation suffer. If war is inevitable, declares the newspaper, the nation will stick together, no matter what differences existed before. What is characterized as the Government's "unjustifiable optimism" is criticised as having kept the nation from being informed how critical the food situation had grown.

The Morgenbladet considers the prospects brighter as the new year opens, but says Norway must reckon upon the war being fought out to the bitter end, and that the main question for it is to reach an agreement with the United States. The latter's answer to Norway's proposals has been received, and is being considered by the Government, with prospects of a favorable solution. The newspaper points out, and it emphasizes America's friendly treatment of Switzerland as evidence of her willingness to meet the wishes of the neutrals.

"As we believe that there is no fundamental difference in the American and the Norwegian point of view of the import question," says the newspaper, "we might by agreeing to the main principles in advance secure export licenses for the articles we particularly need."

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 2.—The Svenska Dagbladet ascribes to the Swedish Foreign Office information that negotiations with the United States have been concluded satisfactorily. It says that an agreement has been reached under which 11,000 tons of necessities, chiefly coffee, petroleum and drugs, will arrive in Sweden about the middle of February.

Washington Confirms Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—An agreement has been reached between the War Trade Board and the Scandinavian countries whereby a quantity of necessities shall be sent to Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.

Dr. Langenhohm and Axel Nordvall, the Swedish Commissioners, requested the United States authorities to allow shipments of coffee, kerosene, drugs, and some delicacies during the Christmas season in the nature of a holiday gift from the United States to Scandinavia. The request was granted, but ships could not be obtained in time for shipment at Christmas, and the question now is being worked out between the Swedish Commissioners and the Shipping Board. It is considered likely that two American ships will be devoted to this purpose in exchange for similar tonnage from Sweden which will sail simultaneously.

MYSTERIOUS BLAST SHAKES CHATTANOOGA

Flashes of Light in Sky, Followed by Explosions, Probably Caused by a Meteor.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 2.—A terrific explosion shook this city early today. The sky was lighted for several seconds, the flashes being followed by loud reports.

No definite explanation of the explosion has been found. A theory that it was a meteor passing through the clouds and dropping somewhere south of the city was advanced, but no traces of it have been discovered. The explosions were heard at points in a radius of twenty-five or thirty miles around Chattanooga.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—It is probable that the illumination of the skies and explosion near Chattanooga were caused by a meteor, Dr. G. P. Merrill, one of the curators of the National Museum, said today.

JAMESTOWN FACTORY BURNS

Incendiary Probably Thought Plant Belonged to Curtiss Company.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 2.—The factory of the Curtiss Machine Company in this city was destroyed by fire this morning. It was learned after the fire that a stranger visited the neighborhood Monday and made many inquiries about the plant, believing it to be a branch of the Curtiss Aeroplane Company of Buffalo.

The fire originated in such a way as to show that it was of incendiary origin. The loss is $50,000.

COSTLY FIRE AMONG SHELLS.

Inquiry Begun on Blaze in Plant Engaged on War Orders.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 2.—A fire of mysterious origin, starting in the paint shop, damaged the plant of the Harrisburg Pipe and Pipe Bending Company early today, to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars. The plant is engaged largely in the manufacture of four-inch shells for the Government, and hundreds of these in the last stages of completion were destroyed. Two colored workmen were badly burned but will recover.

The fire started in the paint shop, and according to workmen was preceded by an explosion, but officials of the plant say that investigation now being conducted has not revealed that it was due to incendiaries. The brick and frame buildings containing the paint shop and the finishing departments for high pressure gas bottles and four-inch shells were the only ones burned.

The biggest loss is to the machinery, and already orders to replace it have been given. The company is advertising for carpenters and others in the building trade, and expects the plant to be in operation again in a few weeks. The sections of the plant where the finer work is done were not damaged.

20 SUSPECTS HELD AFTER NORFOLK FIRE

Portsmouth Put Under Control of Naval Authorities as a Precaution.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 2.—While agents of the Department of Justice and naval patrols continued today to round up suspected persons on this side of the Elizabeth River as the result of yesterday's mysterious fires in Norfolk's business district, the city of Portsmouth, across the river, was practically under control of the naval authorities, as a precautionary measure.

At the request of City Manager Bates, who said he wanted to prevent any possible activity of enemy agents, Rear Admiral McLean, commanding this naval district, detailed naval patrols for the business district of Portsmouth and for factories and railroad and water-front property. Mr. Bates was prompted in his request by a fire of undetermined origin which destroyed several dwellings early today.

Norfolk authorities seemed less inclined today to attribute yesterday's fires to an enemy plot to destroy the city, an attempt to cripple war activities here, but Federal agents and the naval patrols did not relax their vigilance. A score of persons unable to give satisfactory accounts of themselves were arrested. Many were released, but others were held for further examination.

Two women were among those arrested today, and among the men was W. A. Brosvoordt, who is charged with having made disloyal remarks while the Monticello Hotel was burning. His room at another hotel was searched and there were found German papers, maps of Norfolk, and a book of Germany memoirs with a picture of the Kaiser.

Founded 1826 Grocery 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Now In Progress

Annual January Sale

Lingerie, Negligees, Petticoats, Corsets and Blouses

Assortments so varied, so comprehensive, that they provide for every demand. Values decidedly demonstrate the economic importance of this event, an occasion, eagerly awaited each season by thousands of women who profit by the many substantial savings it affords. Planning and purchasing have been on so broad a scale that

The Values Are the Best and the Merchandise the Finest and Most Desirable Lord & Taylor Have Ever Offered.

For Today—A Sale of

Women's Serge Dresses

Featuring Particularly Smart New Models At the Very Special Price

Actual Values Up to $29.50 — $19.50 — None C. O. D. or on Approval

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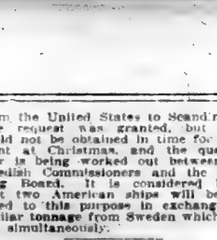

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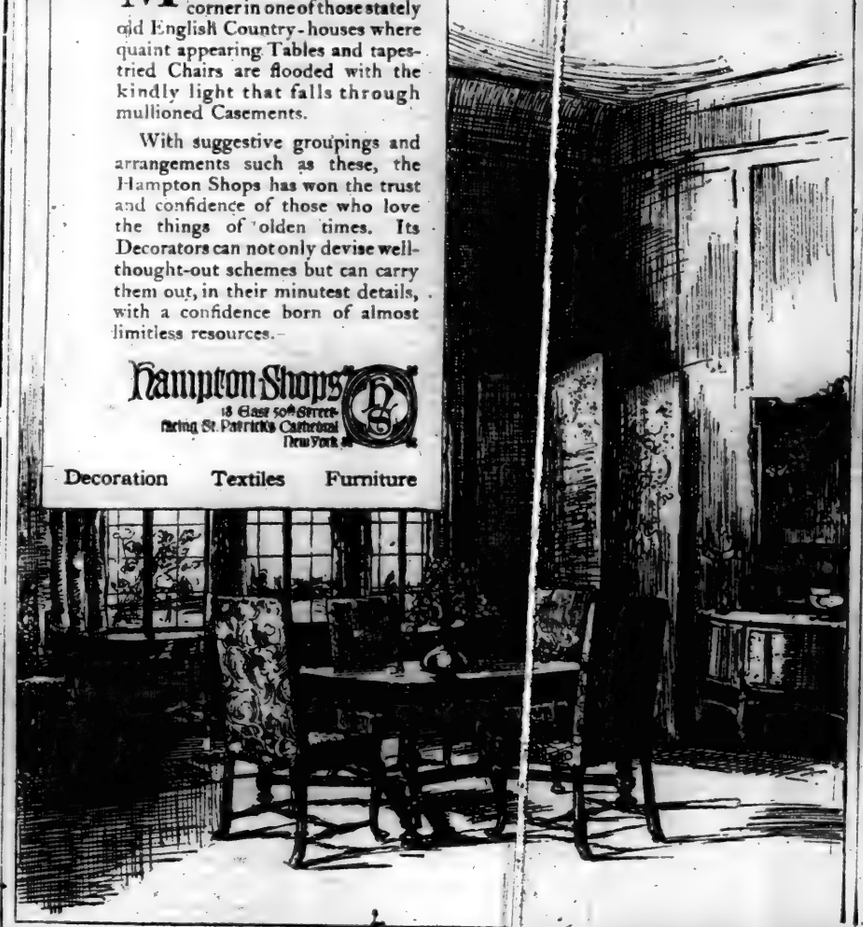

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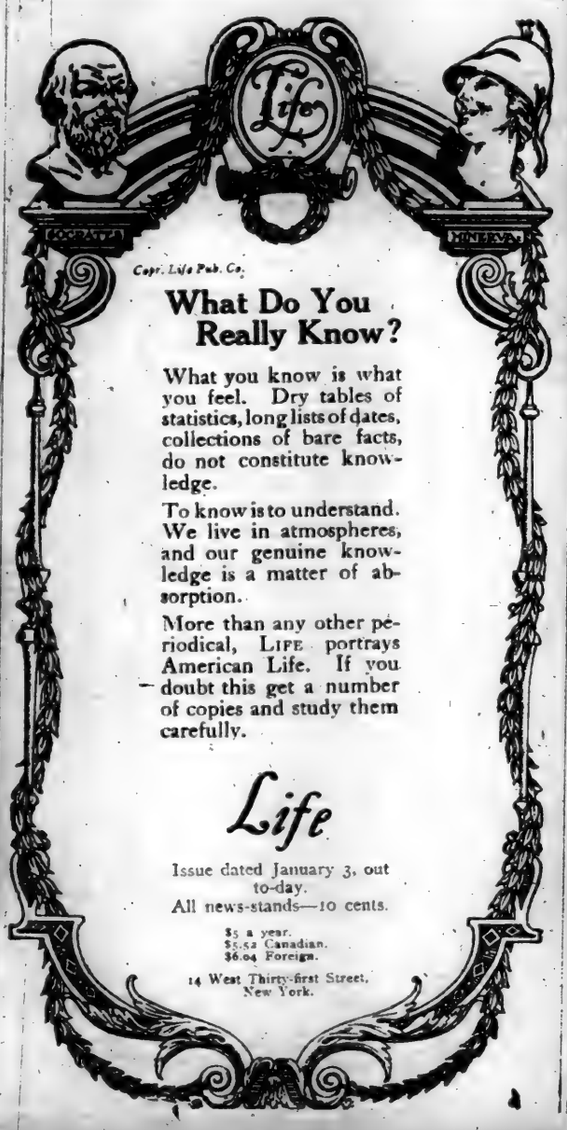

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M'GRAW'S MEN GET 1918 CONTRACTS WITHOUT WAR CLAUSE INSERTED

NO WAR CLAUSE IN GIANTS' CONTRACTS

Secretary Foster Sends Out Documents to New York National League Players.

CLUB FEELS PROTECTED

Power to Release on Ten Days' Notice Regarded as Sufficient Safeguard Should War Cut Season.

When Secretary John B. Foster of the Giants sent out next season's contracts yesterday to all the players reserved by the New York Club, all doubt was settled about the possibility of the adoption of a new war contract by the National Commission at its annual meeting next week in Cincinnati. There is no wartime clause in the contracts sent to the New York players, as the officials of that club believe that the interests of the clubowners are fully protected by the ten-day clause.

Several of the clubowners of the National League some time ago started an agitation to insert a clause whereby the owners would be relieved of their contractual obligations in the event the season is not finished.

President William F. Baker of the Phillies was the first to make the proposal, and it was approved by some of the other clubs. The present form of contract has always had the ten-day clause, and in the event war conditions become so serious that it will be impossible to finish the championship season, the clubowners can release their players on ten days' notice and still hold them for the following season by the reserve clause.

At the joint meeting of the two Major leagues held in Chicago last month, several of the club owners got together and decided that it would be advisable to withhold the contracts until after the meeting of the National Commission next week. The New York Club has evidently been advised that the commission will suggest no changes in the contract, for it has gone ahead and sent out the contract as in other seasons.

There is only member of the Giants whose contract holds over until next season, and that is Captain Charley Herzog. Contracts were sent to all the other players, including those who are likely to be called in the draft. A contract was sent to Davey Robertson, although he may enter the medical corps of the army before Spring. Baird, the college infielder from New Orleans who is already in the service, has been sent a contract as have all the other youngsters.

Gradually, the pessimistic club owners of the major leagues are being overruled by their fellow club owners who see the brighter side of things. It is freely predicted by baseball men, that both of the Philadelphia clubs acted too quickly when they sold out their star performers on the supposition that the major leagues were in for a bad season. The Giants and the Yankees are especially optimistic about the outlook, and also the Chicago owners, Weeghman and Comiskey. If baseball flourishes in New York and Chicago next season, it is pretty certain that it will flourish in the other cities on the circuit.

The National Commission, when it meets in Cincinnati next week, will probably appoint a committee from both leagues to go to Washington in the near future to see if a rule as to the tax on baseball tickets. There is much doubt in the minds of many of the club owners about how the tax should be levied, and some definite arrangement will be made before the season begins. Season tickets, rain checks, complimentary passes and other forms of admission, present many complications, on which the baseball people will get an official ruling.

Four of the military camps in the South have already been included in the baseball tour which the Yankees and Boston Braves will make this Spring, and if possible the cities near all the camps will be visited. Games between the two clubs have been arranged for Camp Wheeler at Macon, Camp Gordon at Atlanta, Camp Lee at Petersburg, and Camp Wadsworth at Spartanburg. A game has also been arranged at Greensboro, N. C.

President James J. McCaffery of the Toronto Club, winners of the International League pennant last season, says that the circuit will operate next season, but probably on a plan of economy. It is pretty sure that when the clubs meet here next month Richmond will be dropped because of geographical objections. The long jump to Richmond will be one of the retrenchment policies. Syracuse has been named as Richmond's successor, and it is also likely that the Buffalo franchise, which was forfeited by Owner Joseph J. Lannin, formerly owner of the Boston Red Sox, will be taken up by a syndicate of business men in that city. James R. Price of the Newark Club and Mr. McCaffery have both been named as successor to President Edward G. Barrow when the election is held here next month.

Jack Hendricks, who will manage the St. Louis Cardinals next season, says that the American Association made a mistake when it abolished the moist ball and that the Indianapolis club which he managed last season will be robbed of its star pitchers. Hendricks says that while the American Association was about it they might just as well have abolished left handed pitchers and shortstops more than six feet tall.

Hendricks says that some of the men who represented the clubs at the Chicago meeting which abolished the moist ball were not practical baseball men and did not know where second base is located and when asked to vote on the moist ball proposition probably thought they were passing judgment on a new amendment to the Board of Health. Hendricks says that the American Association clubs will not be able to fill the vacancies caused by the ban on moist ball pitchers for two or three seasons anyway.

COCHRAN'S AVERAGE 100.

Runs Out String of 200 in Second Inning After a Miss in First.

Welker Cochran established an average of 100 in the 18.2 balkline tournament at Maurice Daly's Academy yesterday afternoon. In a game of 200 points against Morris D. Brown, former holder of the national amateur Class A championship, he ran out his string in the second inning. Cochran had the first turn at the table and made a miss. Brown replied with a cluster of eight, and there his efforts, both as to inning and match, ceased. Cochran brought the ivories under perfect control and clicked off the points rapidly and with precision until one was impelled to ask "what does the other fellow do?"

In the evening game William Gershel defeated Wilson F. Foss by a score of 150 to 144. Foss had a high run of 30 and averaged 5 9-27. Gershel clustered a high run of 22 and averaged 5 13-26.

BOXING BOUTS FOR N. Y. A. C.

Amateur Tournament to be Held Jan. 17 and 19.

The next amateur boxing tournament to be held at the New York Athletic Club is scheduled for Jan. 17 and 19. On these dates bouts will be staged at 110, 118, 120, and 150 pounds. The officials of the club will conduct this tournament along the lines adopted since the abolition of the Frawley law. No admission will be charged, but contributions will be solicited for some worthy war fund.

The tournament will be open to all registered amateur boxers, and the 150-pound class will be for novices who have never won a first or second prize at a tournament. A heavy entry is looked for in this latter class, for there are a number of promising novices in the district just now. Paul Pilgrim of the New York A. C. and [illegible]

GREEN FIVE BEATEN AGAIN.

Pratt Institute Quintet Defeats Dartmouth by 22 to 20.

Dartmouth came another cropper last night in its basket ball invasion of New York when the Pratt Institute five defeated the Hanover men in Brooklyn by a score of 22 to 20. At the end of the first half Pratt Institute was leading by a score of 14 to 9. This seemed to instil more dash into the play of the New England collegians and they carried the game along at a brisk pace, not only overcoming the advantage of the Pratt men at the start of the second period but actually threatening to roll up a score that would insure victory. The rally, however, was not well maintained, and with Pratt offering increased resistance the tide of battle again turned and Pratt managed to keep half a jump ahead of the Hanoverians.

Davis was a tremendous aid to the Pratt Institute men. His snappy play broke up many sorties by the Dartmouth men that threatened to produce scores. It was the foul shooting which actually decided the contest.

The line-up:

Pratt, (22.)	Position.	Dartmouth, (20.)
Van Leyen	R. F.	Dean
Fiteison	L. F.	Hutchinson
Eschols	C.	Sample
Davis	R. G.	Hillker
Meyer	L. G.	Johnson

Goals from the field—Pratt: Fiteison, 1; Van Leyen, 1; Davis, 1; Eschols, 2. Dartmouth: Dean, 2; Sample, 3; Johnson, 1.

Goals from fouls—Van Leyen, 7; Eschols, 3; Dean, 1.

Substitution—Dartmouth: Moriarty for Sample.

Referee—Mr. Yale. Time of halves—20 minutes.

Umpire—Mr. Brennan. Time of halves—20 minutes.

USAACS ROUTED BY LEHIGH.

Ambulance Corps Five Defeated at Basket Ball, 44 to 16.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Jan. 2.—Lehigh defeated the Usaacs of the Allentown Ambulance Camp at basket ball tonight by 44 to 16. It was not until the second half that Lehigh really got going. The first half ended 19 to 15 in Lehigh's favor. Both teams in the first period showed a decided lack of team work, but the entrance of Captain W. McCarthy into the game in the latter part made a difference for the Brown and White.

The lineup:

Usaacs.	Position.	Lehigh.
Jamison	F.	R. McCarthy
Chambers	F.	Maurer
Kitch	C.	Hess
Andrews	G.	Straub
Mearan	G.	Wysocki

Goals from field—Hess, (6,) Maurer, (3,) Straub, (2,) Wysocki, Donovan, W. McCarthy, Savaria. Goals from fouls—James Kitch, (7.) Goals from fouls—Straub, (13,) Wysocki, James, G. Taggert. Substitutions—W. McCarthy for R. McCarthy, Savaria for W. McCarthy, Donovan for Maurer, Taggert for Andrews. Referee—Mr. Raby.

NAVY FIVE BEATS INDIANS.

Carlisle Never Is Dangerous in Basket Ball Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 2.—Although the Carlisle Indians put up a game fight they were defeated by the Midshipmen at basket ball here today by a score of 43 to 8. From the start to the final whistle the Middies held the foe at bay and at no time did the latter appear dangerous.

The lineup:

Navy, (43.)	Position.	Carlisle, (8.)
Olsen	R. F.	Berman
Welch	L. F.	Lacey
Marlin	R. G.	Hayes
Clark	L. G.	Vigil

Goals from field—Olsen, (10,) Allen, (2,) Welch, Clark, Martin, Thomas, Derringer, Metoxen, Hayes, Vigil. Goals from fouls—Welch, (3,) Lacey, (2.) Substitutions—Roberts for Clark, Derringer for Olsen, Lowes for Welch, Thomas for Allen, Bolton for Martin, Lewis for Roberts. Referee—Kline, Yale. Time of halves—20 and 13 minutes.

FISHER PLAYS ON QUINTET.

Former Yankee to be with Fort Slocum Five Against C. C. N. Y.

Ray Fisher, former pitcher of the New York Yanks, is the centre and the coach on the Fort Slocum basket ball team which will meet the City College five in the local gymnasium this Saturday night at 8 o'clock. Fisher will have a team of men chosen from former players on college and athletic club quintets. All proceeds of the game, with no deductions for expenses, will go to the Army Camp Activities Fund. Tom Thorp has volunteered his services as referee.

In spite of a poor start, the City College five has developed into a fast team. In the game against Dartmouth on New Year's night, Tichinsky made eleven field goals. Coach Deering has developed a strong aggregation, which combined accuracy in shooting with speed in passing. The City College team will have the same lineup in Saturday's game as against the Green. In the preliminary the City College freshmen take on the Manhattan Cubs.

SHIFT IN HARNESS DATES.

No Michigan Tracks Expected to be on Next Year's Schedule.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 2.—When the Stewards of the Grand Circuit meet here on Jan. 8 it is expected that extensive changes will be made in the schedule for next season's trotting meetings. Reports current here are to the effect that there will be no Michigan tracks found among the dates that are allotted.

Detroit, one of the oldest members of the circuit, may not apply for dates for a meeting next season. Neither will Kalamazoo, which has been included in the fixtures since 1908, nor Grand Rapids, which dropped out owing to local jealousies. The two places mentioned as likely to take the places of Detroit and Kalamazoo are Toledo, where a new plant with a mile track is in course of construction, and the noted Readville track at Boston.

Philadelphia, it is said, will remain in the circuit, and will take any date assigned, while it is likely that Poughkeepsie will again be in line.

Taken for granted that both Toledo and Readville come to the front, the dates are likely to be assigned in the following order: North Randall, Toledo, Columbus, Philadelphia, Poughkeepsie, Readville, Hartford, Syracuse, Columbus, Lexington, and Atlanta.

If this schedule is carried out, there will be no material increase in shipping distances, a vital consideration in the unsettled conditions resulting from the war.

Clarke Defeats Concannon.

George Clarke defeated Joseph Concannon in a match of the New York State pocket billiard championship tournament at Lawler Brothers' Academy last night by a score of 100 to 32. Concannon broke the ivories, and Clarke ran off a string of 45 on his first turn at the table. He followed this with a cluster of 27 and left Concannon hopelessly in the ruck. Louis Krueter and Concannon will play tonight, and should Krueter win he will capture the title. Should he lose there will be a three-cornered tie for first place between Concannon, Krueter, and Clarke.

Wentworth to Lead Maine Nine.

ORONO, Me., Jan. 2.—Ralph C. Wentworth of Denmark, Me., today was elected Captain of the University of Maine baseball team to succeed Ermont G. Frost of Springvale, now a member of the naval reserve. Wentworth played right field during the last two seasons.

Boxing Bout is Postponed.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 2.—The date for the ten-round boxing match between Johnny Ertle of St. Paul, Minn., and Jack Wolfe of Cleveland has been changed from Jan. 28 to Jan. 25.

Chip and Dillon Are Matched.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 2.—George Chip of Newcastle, Penn., and Jack Dillon of Indianapolis have been matched to [illegible] rounds here on the night of [illegible] announced today. They will [illegible] pounds at 3 o'clock.

HEER IS BEST SHOT AT NATION'S TRAPS

Former Professional Competes Again as Amateur and Makes High Percentage.

A former professional trapshooter, William H. Heer of Guthrie, Okla., is the winner of the amateur high average trophy of the Interstate Association for the season of 1917, according to figures given out yesterday. During the season just closed he shot at 2,650 targets, of which he broke 1,997, giving him an average of .9741, which was six points above his nearest competitor, W. Henderson of Lexington, Ky.

Heer won the official high average in 1910 and again in 1913. In 1910 his average was .9775 and in 1913 it was .9780. Trapshooting rules provide that a man who is a professional and desires to become an amateur again must retire from competition for three years, that is, provided that his average was better than 90 per cent. Heer retired from competition after the 1913 season and returned in 1917 as an amateur and won the highest average.

The professional high man is Lester German of Aberdeen, Md., who some twenty odd years ago pitched the Memphis Southern League team to the championship and afterward pitched for the New York Nationals before entering the trapshooting game as a professional.

The averages for single targets for both amateurs and professionals are based on a minimum of 2,000 targets, in accordance with the Interstate Trapshooting Association ruling to that effect. The averages for double targets are computed on the Interstate Trapshooting Association tournaments only, and they are based on taking part in two tournaments as a minimum, as per the Interstate Trapshooting Association ruling to that effect.

More than 200 amateurs and fifty professionals qualified under these rulings during the 1917 trapshooting season. Of this number the first twenty in each class together with their scores and average follow:

Single Targets.

AMATEURS.

Name.	Shot At.	Broke.	P.C.
Heer, W. H. Guthrie, Okla.	2,030	1,997	.9741
Henderson, W., Lexington, Ky.	2,570	2,502	.9735
Harlow, Fred, Newark, Ohio.	2,080	1,975	.9729
Fish, G. N., Hendersville, N. Y.	2,180	2,115	.9701
Chatfield, J. E., Texarkana.	2,000	1,930	.9695
Troeh, F. M., Vancouver, Wash.	4,290	4,150	.9673
Pfirrmann, H. Jr., Los Angeles.	2,440	2,358	.9663
Pendergrast, H. J., Phoenix, N. Y.	2,106	2,035	.9605
Evans, Otis A., Los Angeles.	3,210	3,127	.9651
King, R. A., Delta, Col.	2,150	2,075	.9651
Newcomb, C. H., Philadelphia.	2,260	2,211	.9610
Mellus, F. H., Los Angeles.	2,440	2,354	.9647
Plum, Fred, Atlantic City.	4,970	4,782	.9621
Stout, A., Morton, N. Y.	2,785	2,629	.9610
Wright, F. S., Buffalo.	3,745	3,598	.9607
Lorenson, H., Newman, Cal.	2,440	2,344	.9606
Heil, Allen, Allentown, Penn.	3,005	2,972	.9602
Peck, C. H., Remington, Ind.	2,210	2,118	.9583
Hummel, C., La Porte City, Ia.	3,650	3,495	.9575
Jahn, J. E., City Point, Wis.	2,000	1,913	.9565

PROFESSIONALS.

Name.	Shot At.	Broke.	P.C.
Germain, L. S., Aberdeen, Md.	6,235	6,137	.9764
Reid, L. H., Seattle.	3,460	3,384	.9722
Lewis, Bart., Auburn, Ill.	6,085	5,909	.9710
Barre, J. W., Louisiana, Mo.	2,965	2,863	.9654
Spencer, C. G., St. Louis.	3,250	3,150	.9692
Mitchell, E. L., Los Angeles.	2,700	2,614	.9681
Ammann, A. H. Peotone, Ill.	4,215	4,075	.9667
Gibbs, H. D., Union City, Tenn.	3,085	2,979	.9656
Postos, H. E., San Francisco.	6,440	6,218	.9655
Razee, R., Curtis, Neb.	2,400	2,317	.9654
Kirkwood, H. C., La Grange, Ill.	2,975	2,785	.9644
Hiseman, F. H. Rochester, N. Y.	3,153	3,042	.9641
Killam, A., St. Louis.	2,500	2,409	.9636
Glover, S., Rochester, N. Y.	3,810	3,185	.9614
Bonner, F. A., Des Peon.	4,460	4,412	.9612
Clark, Homer, Alton, Ill.	3,100	2,979	.9609
Heikes, R. O., Dayton, Ohio.	5,445	5,418	.9595
Bellows, C. G., Toledo.	2,700	2,675	.9587
Gilbert, F., Spirit Lake, Ia.	7,505	7,191	.9585
Hawkins, J. M., Baltimore.	2,345	2,244	.9569

Double Targets.

AMATEURS.

Name.	Shot At.	Broke.	P.C.
Platt, C. B., Bridgeton, N. J.	139	121	.9007
Powers, C. M., Decatur, Ill.	130	119	.9158
Troeh, F. M., Vancouver, Wash.	120	110	.9083
Snyder, H. E., Kansas City.	130	112	.8615
King, R. A., Delta, Col.	130	111	.8384
Beavey, W., Portland, Ore.	130	111	.8538
Ridley, W., What Cheer, Ia.	130	107	.8230
Plum, F., Atlantic City.	160	130	.8125
Rosebery, F. U., Baltimore.	130	130	.8125
Harlow, F., Newark, Ohio.	130	104	.8000
Dickerman, H. E., Chicago.	130	103	.7923
Richards, L. G., Roanoke, Va.	130	100	.7727
Hart, Earl, Baltimore.	130	114	.7125
McHugh, J. B., Wilmington, Del.	130	90	.6923
Dickinson, D. K., Kan. City.	160	108	.6750
Johnson, F. A., Philadelphia.	60	37	.6166
Martin, Dr. J. L., Fresno, Cal.	120	71	.5916
McMahon, D. F., New York.	60	34	.5666
Beers, W. E., New Britain, Conn.	120	73	.5833

WILLIAMS SEVEN IN SHAPE.

Will Open Season on Saturday Against Rensselaer.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Jan. 2.—The Williams hockey team will open its season at home on Saturday against the Rensselaer seven in good shape after a period of lively practice. It has been customary for the team to take a trip during Christmas recess, but this was abandoned this year. The feature of the season's schedule is the game between the Purple and West Point, which will be played at West Point on Jan. 26.

The schedule is as follows: Jan. 5, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy at Williamstown; 12, Springfield College at Williamstown; 19, Massachusetts Agricultural College at Williamstown; 22, open; 26, West Point at West Point; Feb. 8, Dartmouth, at Williamstown; 12, Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst; 16, Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Williamstown; 22, open; 23, Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston.

X. L. N. C. CAPTURES CUP

Leads from Start to Finish in Race for Ice Yacht Honors.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 2.—The X. L. N. C won the race for the Commodore's cup of the Long Branch Ice Boat and Yacht Club today, sailing the ten-mile course in 25 minutes 58 seconds. The Princeton was second, five minutes and thirty-five seconds behind, having lost a sand bag, which was dragged the entire course. Captain James O'Brien's Jack Frost parted her main sheet after sailing five miles and withdrew. The ice was in fair condition, although a light fall of snow made fast sailing out of the question. The X. L. N. C. led from start to finish.

GULL IS IN FRONT TWICE.

Defeats Brownie in Ice Yacht Race at Red Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 2.—Racing in snow squalls over the North Shrewsbury today, Robert S. Johnson's Gull won two nip-and-tuck ten mile yacht contests with Andrew White's Brownie, the first by five seconds and the second by ten seconds. Reuben White, who will sail the Ingenue in the State championship pennant races, was at the tiller of the Gull, and Andrew White sailed Brownie.

Because of the snowbanks the triangular course was changed, the yachts starting from Patterson's Point and sailing across the river to Fisher's Cove and back again to English Point and to the starting stake. Despite the snow, which at times retarded the speed of the racers as the yachts ploughed through the banks, the Gull covered the first ten-mile race in 27 minutes 18 seconds and clipped a minute off that time in the second event.

TITLE ICE RACE POSTPONED.

Snowdrifts on Shrewsbury Halt Yacht Brush.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 2.—Because of small snowdrifts on the North Shrewsbury ice, which would be a disadvantage in case any of the contending yachts should get stuck in one of these snow spots, the local club has notified the club at Pleasure Bay that the races for the State championship pennant, scheduled for tomorrow, are postponed. As soon as the ice is in such shape that the races can be sailed the Long Branch organization will send their challengers, Princeton and Silver Heels, against the Say When and Ingenue, defenders of the North Shrewsbury Club.

The ice yachts have been put into racing trim. Keen interest is being manifested by the many followers of this sport in the coming events, and both clubs are confident that their boats will win. The Red Bank yachts are favorites, principally because they successfully defended both the American and State championships last season against the former champion Imp of the Independent club, and because of the fine showing of the Say When and Ingenue against the Princeton and Blanche of the Long Branch club.

The Long Branch organization has among the best ice yacht sailors in the country, which is a big asset in a race. William Buxton and Clarence E. Green will handle the Princeton, while Ralph B. Sickels and Joseph Bookey will sail the Silver Heels. The Red Bank club members pin their faith on Reuben White, who will be at the tiller of the Ingenue, and Mart Haviland, Captain of the Say When. Ensley White and Jack Conover will tend sheet on the respective yachts.

Following the State pennant races the series for the championship of North America will be sailed between the North Shrewsbury and Independent Club boats.

Billiard Tourney for Elks.

Play for the pocket billiard championship of the Elks will begin at the Freeport Elks' Club at Freeport, L. I., on Jan. 7 and continue throughout the month. Among those who will compete for the title are Charles A. Sigmund, Dr. William Runcie, and Charles Bennett Smith, all of Freeport; Thomas A. Plunkett of Brooklyn, Philip C. P. Toale of New York, and Ferd A. Unger of Montclair.

COLUMBIA SQUASH TEAM IN TRIUMPH

Yale Club Class B Players Defeated Only After Close Struggle.

Play in the Interclub League squash tennis matches was resumed yesterday, the Columbia Club defeating the Yale Club players on the Yale Club courts by taking three out of the five matches in the Class B division. Columbia faced the blue with a strong combination, one that was really worthy of Class A competition, but even at that it was not until the last match of the day, one between H. Kelleck of Columbia and F. M. Blodget of Yale that the Blue and White clinched the honors. Kelleck defeated his Yale Club rival in a three-game contest. Losing the first game at 7—15 he was on the verge of defeat in the second game, but managed to pull out the victory with the score 17—13. In the final game Kelleck had little difficulty in overcoming the defense of the Yale player and swept through to a 15—4 victory.

Two former stars in Yale athletics got into the fray, and the only Yale Club victories were registered by them. C. T. Cooney, better known to football fame than to squash tennis, had a spirited match with A. C. Scott, who headed the list of visiting Columbia Club men. Scott took the first game at 15—4, but Cooney, who weighs 222 pounds, outdrove and outgeneraled his rival in the second and third games. He smashed the ball through the court with terrific speed and earned the decision with the score 4—15, 15—4, 15—0. The other Yale athlete to score a victory was E. J. Clapp, once a star on the Yale track team. He defeated J. Chambers of the Columbia club at 15—1, 15—7.

The Princeton Club was to have played the Crescent A. C. on the latter's court, but telephoned that a team could not be brought together and the match went to the Crescents by default.

The summaries:

T. Cooney, Yale Club, defeated A. C. Scott, Columbia Club, 4—15, 15—4, 15—0. E. J. Clapp, Yale Club, defeated J. Chambers, Columbia Club, 15—1, 15—7. R. L. Strebeigh, Columbia Club, defeated F. M. Blodgett, Yale Club, 15—8, 15—12. D. McClave, Columbia Club, defeated A. G. Blaisdell, Yale Club, 15—3, 15—4. H. Kelleck, Columbia Club, defeated F. M. Blodgett, Yale Club, 7—15, 17—13, 15—6.

SQUASH LEADER DEFAULTS.

Torrance Benefits in Crescent A. C. Class A Tournament.

James Doig, holder of the squash tennis championship at the Crescent Athletic Club, defaulted in his first round match of the Class A handicap yesterday, to F. Torrance being advanced to the second round. In this also Torrance benefited by the default of an opponent, for that he is now ensconced in a semi-final round bracket.

In the Class B and Class C handicaps final round matches were contested. In the Class B division H. W. Dangler was the winner, defeating H. Y. Preiss in straight games at 15—9, 15—4, 15—3. Dangler's semi-final round victory was scored at the expense of C. M. Dimm, who was defeated at 15—9, 15—8. Preiss's final round put out J. Griffin at 8—15, 15—12, 15—11.

F. P. Cypiot won the Class C handicap by vanquishing Murray Vernon at 15—0, 15—10, 15—10.

The summaries:

Class A—First Round—M. F. Torrance, scratch, won from J. Doig, minus 4 aces, by default; A. Baxter, Jr., minus 2 aces, defeated W. Mosch, plus 6 aces, 15—14, 15—7; M. M. Sterling, plus 6 aces, defeated W. Bosch, plus 6 aces, 17—16, 15—14, 15—8. Class B—First Round—L. Brooks, plus 8 aces, defeated L. Wood, 15—8, 15—4. Second Round—M. F. Torrance won from A. Baxter by default.

Class B—Semi-final Round—H. W. Dangler, plus 8 aces, defeated C. M. Dimm, plus 6 aces, 15—9, 15—3; H. Y. Preiss, plus 2 aces, defeated J. Griffin, plus 2 aces, 8—15, 15—12, 15—11.

Final Round—H. W. Dangler, plus 6 aces, defeated H. Y. Preiss, plus 2 aces, 15—9, 15—3, 15—3.

Class C—Final Round—F. P. Cypiot, scratch, defeated M. Vernon, plus 3 aces, 15—0, 15—10, 15—10.

West Point Seven is Victor.

The West Point hockey team defeated Poly Prep seven at West Point yesterday by the score of 6 to 0. Elmer Oliphant, of football fame, playing his first hockey game, was one of the mainstays on the Cadet seven, playing with a skill of a veteran. Instead of one he was having his first experience on a varsity ice team.

QUAKER CITY TO GET MEET.

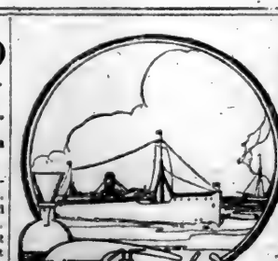
Colleges Said to Favor Philadelphia for Games May 31.

Unless the constitution of the association is amended to meet an emergency, the annual outdoor track and field games of the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. will be held on May 31 and June 1 at Philadelphia. As yet the place has not been formally fixed, but the general feeling is that the games will go to Philadelphia. This fact was made known yesterday by Romeyn Berry, a member of the Advisory Board of the I. C. A. A. A., on the strength of replies received from the various college athletic authorities in answer to questions Berry mailed several weeks ago. There will be no indoor athletic meet, which in former years was held on the first Saturday in March, but the annual convention of the association will take place at Philadelphia on March 2.

The objection to the track and field meet, if it will amount to such, will come because of the dates selected for the games, May 31 and June 1, which are regarded by some of the college authorities as too late, since many of the stars of the intercollegiate athletic circles have departed from their colleges for the Summer vacation. In fact it was brought out at the recent meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association in this city, that there was a general tendency among the graduate managers of athletics in the colleges to advance the date for the annual outdoor games for this reason.

It is understood that the chief objection to the later date comes from Pennsylvania. Penn officials favor holding the meet one month earlier and have advocated that May 10 and 11 would be more suitable. The majority of the country's colleges with membership in the association are evidently willing that the games be held late in May or early in June, according to the replies received by Mr. Berry.

Princeton and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have failed to reply to the query of Mr. Berry, but Harvard, Yale, and Cornell have been heard from with promises to send athletes to the games. Harvard will have no representative collection of its athletes, although a number of the students of the institution will compete in the meet as individuals. Yale will send a small team, because of the expenses entailed and the conditions imposed by the military training feature of the institution at present, and Cornell will send a small team for the games also. From Princeton there has been no word, either affirmatively or negatively.



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The passenger lists of ships of the Great White Fleet show how thoroughly American business realizes its opportunity in the Southern Americas.

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They are bringing back *orders for American goods*—as well as new vitality, new health.

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Three concerns in a certain line of business have repeatedly tried to get offices in the Berkeley Building. It happens that they wouldn't make good neighbors for the publishing houses, law firms, and business institutions that now occupy 80 per cent. of the building. But the right sort of business tenants will.

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82 pairs		$11.00
178 pairs		$11.50
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are well represented in smart stripings, Brochet figured effects, Heather mixtures, Two-tones, and plain colorings.

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Regularly $3. English hand-frame scarves, in exclusive stripings, and rich plain colors. Hardly two alike in the whole collection, their exquisite colorings being found only in the finest of imported neckwear.

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¶ Very specially priced. In accordeon weave, and crochet stitch. Plain White, Pearl, and White with Black stripings.

Men's Domet Pajamas, $1.65

¶ Warm, exceptionally well tailored pajamas, made of fine quality Domet. Splendid selection of patterns.

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CLOSELY BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

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Also, Hygiene of the face and cosmetic guide.
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THE TIMES GOES TO PRESS EARLY

Copy of advertisements for The New York Times must be in The Times Building by 6 P. M. day before publication, owing to alteration, for military reasons, in the departure of morning trains. Advertisements may be omitted if this regulation is not complied with.—Advt.

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The World's Best Beverage
A pure soft drink with tastes of hops. Nutritious. Good for digestion.
At druggists', at grocers', in fact at all places where good drinks are sold.
LEMP Manufacturers ST. LOUIS
AUSTIN NICHOLS & CO., INC., Distributors.

Curried Lobster
Cream two tablespoons butter, one of flour, add cup scalded milk, two teaspoons lemon juice, one-half teaspoon curry powder, salt and pepper. Cut lobster meat in half-inch cubes. Fill in shells, cover with crumbs, bake brown.
Serve with CERVA

Auto Show
Jan. 5 to 12
Opens
Next Saturday
at 2 P.M.
Grand Central
PALACE
Admission 50c 10 A.M. to 10.30 P.M.

Fur Coats for Men Specially Priced

Muskrat Lined Coats, Special at $48.50
With Genuine Persian Lamb Collar.

Persian Lamb Collar Coats, Special at $65.00
Full-cut black Kersey coats lined with Muskrat.

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Our own exclusive double breasted model. Made of heavy black or gray overcoating with full Persian Lamb, Beaver or Hudson Seal Collar.

$25.00 Dogskin Driving Coats, Now $17.50
Other Coats Specially Priced from $88 to $250

Sale of Motor Lap Robes
$30, $35 & $45 Robes Special at $27.50
$22, $25 & $28 Robes Special at $19.50
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WARTIME SPIRIT PERVADES ALBANY

Governor and Legislative Leaders Urge Co-ordination to Help the Nation.

DEBATE MITCHEL FUND

Two Resolutions for Investigation of Contributions and Expenditures.

HYLAN BILLS INTRODUCED

Minority Leader Wagner Puts Forth Municipal Ownership and "Pay-as-You-Go" Plans of the Mayor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—The opening proceedings of the 142d annual session of the State Legislature was marked by the war spirit displayed in the Governor's message and the attitude of the leaders who advocated the utmost wartime economy consistent with good government.

The Governor's message embodied a review of what the State Administration already had accomplished for the promotion of war purposes and enjoined the lawmakers to leave nothing undone at the present session to speed the war on to its victorious conclusion. He recommended that there be but few laws passed this year "lest in the name of patriotism some unnecessary and unwise legislation may be enacted."

Measures affecting New York City came up as soon as the legislative bodies had organized. Two concurrent resolutions providing for a legislative investigation of the Republican primary frauds in the New York Mayoralty election and of the Fusion campaign fund, presented—one by Senator Lawson of Kings and the other by Senator Thompson of Niagara, provoked a lively debate.

Senator Wagner, minority leader, introduced an enabling act empowering New York City to own and operate public utilities, and one bill repealing the pay-as-you-go policy, both part of the Hylan legislative program. Senator Wagner also put in a bill providing for the publication of campaign contributions and expenditures five days before election.

The opening gavel fell in the Assembly on the stroke of 12. In the Senate the opening was delayed forty-five minutes. The opening invocation in both houses was in a patriotic vein. The Right Rev. Richard A. Nelson, Episcopal Bishop of Albany, delivered the opening prayer in the Senate. The Governor's message was read in both houses after the invocation.

The Governor's Message.

The suggestion that "there appears to be no general demand for important changes in our laws or for much new legislation" was the predominant note of the Governor's message. He assigned as the reason for this recommendation the belief that in the name of patriotism some unnecessary and unwise legislation might be enacted.

Specifically, the Governor recommended the enactment of laws to permit the newly enfranchised women to register so that they may vote at the Spring elections, including local option elections in cities, and their enrollment so that they may participate in next Fall's primaries; to amend the township school laws; to conserve more effectively the State's water power resources; to permit the utilization to the limit of the State's new barge canal system, and to add another troop to the forces of the State police or constabulary.

The Governor urged the legislators to study the reports of Federal officers on the questions of enacting State laws to stay legal proceedings against soldiers and sailors in Federal service.

Although the Executive commented on the growth of the prohibition movement in the State, he made no recommendation on the subject.

Much of the message was devoted to a summary of the State's part in the world war. The Governor announced that 164,014 of New York's citizens were in the military or naval service of the country; that the State had oversubscribed its maximum allotments for both Liberty Loans; that the recently created State Food Commission had already begun co-operative measures with the Federal Food Administration toward conserving food supplies and preventing waste and profiteering, and that the State Guard had been recruited to 14,000, or more than 4,000 in excess of the quota required by the Constitution to protect the State in the absence of the National Guardsmen who have been called into the Federal service.

State Behind the President.

The Governor declared that "the State Administration has stood solidly behind the President and the Federal authorities." He urged the Legislature to consider the shortage of farm labor, the decline of the live stock industry, and other matters pertaining to the success of the nation at war.

On Oct. 20 New York City made application for permission to buy, store, and sell food and fuel, and on Nov. 1, after a hearing, the State Commission granted the city the authority, the message stated.

"After this prompt action on the part of the State authorities, it is to be regretted that those having the matter in charge have not been able to agree on the officer to do the purchasing and, hence, the people have been denied the needed relief," commented the Governor.

Call for Election Inquiry.

The concurrent resolutions to probe the Fusion campaign fund and the Republican primary frauds in New York City were presented as soon as the Senate had gone through the opening formalities and completed its organization.

Senator Lawson of Kings got the floor first. His resolution provided for an investigation by a committee composed of four Senators and four Assemblymen of "all phases of the reports now on file with the Secretary of State dealing with the political expenses, accounts, and activities of committees, persons, and candidates in the primary and general election of 1917, and the individual contributions, receipts, and expenses and disbursements" in the New York City election.

Minority Leader Wagner found fault with the Lawson resolution as not broad enough. "The committee should be empowered to go beyond the statements on file," he said. "It should have power to find out whether money was not received and spent which has never been accounted for, and for what purpose such secret expenditures were made."

"I think I have a resolution which will meet the objections advanced by the Senator," said Senator Thompson of Niagara. He then sent his own resolution to the desk to be read. This resolution declared that

"In the last election in New York City crimes beyond precedent were committed in an attempt to change the result of the election by falsification of the ballots and falsifying the returns and the count," and that

"Thereafter in the election an attempt was made to influence the mind of the voting public by an exceptional use of money, and it already appears from records in the office of the Secretary of State that, by creation of committees and various devices, there was spent in the recent city election on behalf of one candidate sums aggregating more than $1,200,000, although, by the Penal Laws, the Legislature placed a limit upon the use of money by any one candidate in an election in a city the size of the City of New York at not exceeding $25,000."

The resolution provides for a joint committee of two Senators and three Assemblymen to investigate the primary frauds and the campaign fund "and the activities of the city officials and election officers and District Attorneys" in relation to the primary and election occurrences and to recommend remedial legislation.

The Wagner bill repealing the "pay-as-you-go policy," empowered the Board of Estimate to direct the cost of public improvements paid for by corporate stock sale in anticipation of taxes, either to be included in the budget of the following year or to be paid in annual installments over a period of years. It provides for the authorization of not to exceed $3,500,000 of corporate stock annually for the purpose of building new schools and not to exceed $500,000 annually for improvements of parks, parkways, and drives.

The Municipal Ownership bill was general in its scope, applying to all municipalities and providing that cities may acquire, construct and operate any public utilities on such terms as the City Council, Aldermanic Board or corresponding legislative body may determine.

A bill to authorize a special enrollment day, which would permit the recently enfranchised women to become identified with political parties in order to participate in next Fall's primaries, was introduced by Senator Fowler, a new member.

The Assembly organized with the election of Thaddeus C. Sweet as Speaker. Simon L. Adler of Monroe again became Republican floor leader, Charles D. Donohue, a Tammany member, Democratic leader, and Abraham I. Shiplacoff of Kings, leader of the ten Socialists in the lower house.

Speaker Sweet, in assuming the gavel, emphasized the fact that the business of the country today was war, and the lawmakers at the present session would be called upon to give close attention to military measures and to "prohibition."

Both the Senate and Assembly, under a concurrent resolution, adjourned until next Wednesday evening, to give Speaker Sweet an opportunity to make his assignments for standing committees.

SIX GENERALS REASSIGNED.

Muir, Cameron, Read, Parker, Haan, and McClachlin Shifted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Reassignment of six generals, in addition to shifts in commands in France, was announced in army orders made public today.

Major Gen. Charles H. Muir, N. A., has been relieved from duty at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., and assigned to the command of the Fifth Division, (regular army.) General Muir will go to Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, and assume command of that division.

Major Gen. George H. Cameron, N. A., has been ordered to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., to assume command of the Fourth Division, (regular army.)

Major Gen. George W. Read, N. A., was ordered to assume command of the 15th Cavalry Division, (regular army.)

Major Gen. James Parker was relieved from the command of the 32d Division, and ordered to Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., to command the 85th Division.

Brig. Gen. William G. Haan was relieved from the command of the 57th Field Artillery Brigade and assigned to the command of the 32d Division, Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas, to assume command of that division.

Brig. Gen. Edward P. McClachlin was relieved from the command of the 165th Field Artillery Brigade, 90th Division, Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and ordered to Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas, to command of the 57th Field Artillery Brigade, 32d Division.

SCOTT REACHES CAMP DIX.

Says Division Will Be Made Effective for Work Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP DIX, WRIGHTSTOWN, N. J., Jan. 2.—With little ceremony, Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, former Chief of Staff of the army, took command of the 78th Division at Camp Dix today, succeeding Brig. Gen. J. T. Dean. The new commander motored to Camp Dix shortly before noon, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Harry N. Cootes of the General Staff, his companion on his recent tour of the European battle fronts.

General Scott this afternoon met the Colonels of the various regiments making up the division. General Scott said he would visit the regiments in turn, beginning early tomorrow morning, and would make a thorough inspection of the camp.

"I am pleased to learn from officers that the men of the division are pretty well equipped as to clothing and that the health record is so good," said General Scott this afternoon. "It is like coming back home to have command of a division in New Jersey and especially near Princeton, my real home since boyhood."

"We intend to build a division which will effectively take its place on the front in France," was General Scott's answer to a question as to his future program. The information that he has gained in Europe will be used in training the men here. General Scott will address officers at confidential conferences.

"L'Elisir d'Amore" Sung Again.

Donizetti's "L'Elisir d'Amore" was sung for the third time this season at the Metropolitan last evening, to a great audience that waited late for the "Furtiva Lagrima." In the famous air, Caruso's admirers have one of their favorite exhibitions of the Italian tenor's singing, all in one moment of artistic seriousness amid a comedy, every scene of which is as plainly congenial to the star himself. A familiar cast included Hempel, in fine voice, as Adina; Scotti as Sergeant Belcore, Didur as the quack doctor, Dulcamara, and Papi conducting. A riot of applause and cheers for Caruso in the last act brought no encore, though the shouters were determined and their demonstration was prolonged.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Sarah Bernhardt's purposed South American trip has been postponed, and Mme. Bernhardt will be seen next week at the Riverside Theatre in "From the Theatre to the Field of Honor."

The role being played by France Bendsten in "Madame Sand" is that of Paul de Musset, and not Alfred Musset, as previously announced. Jose Ruben is continuing in the cast.

Julian Eltinge, who has returned to vaudeville for four weeks, will be the headliner at the Palace next week.

Marion Coakley, recently seen here in "The Country Cousin," has been engaged for a role in "Four Queens," which is announced to have its New York premiere on Jan. 14.

SPRING-RICE GIVES NOTICE OF LEAVE

Informs the State Department of His Intention to Return to England.

RETIREMENT IS EXPECTED

Ambassador Tendered His Resignation to Balfour Last Spring—Silent as to His Plans.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, who has been British Ambassador in Washington since May 6, 1913, called at the State Department today to say that he was going home on leave of absence. That was as far as the official statement on the subject went, but it is known that further information to be given out from London will confirm the reports that come through English newspapers of a general and sweeping change in the British diplomatic representation in most of the larger capitals.

The purpose of the reorganization, it is learned, touches the personnel of the embassies rather than the policies of the British Government in its relations with its allies, and it is expressly stated in an authoritative quarter that there is to be no change in these policies connected with the prosecution of the war.

Sir Cecil has desired for some time to be relieved of the heavy duties of the Washington Embassy as soon as such a change could be made without detriment to the service. It is known now that when Arthur T. Balfour, the British Foreign Minister, came to the United States last Spring the Ambassador tendered his resignation to take effect at the convenience of the Foreign Office, and has been awaiting its acceptance since that time.

No statement can be made as to the time the change will become effective or as to the succession to the Ambassadorship, but it is expected that this information will not be long deferred.

In the meantime Colville Barclay, Councillor of the Embassy, will probably serve as Chargé D'Affaires.

After the Ambassador had conferred with Secretary Lansing he made this statement:

"The British Ambassador is going home on leave, but he can make no further statement at present in regard to the matter."

Sir Cecil came to Washington to succeed Ambassador Bryce, who was retired on account of age, in conformity with the practice of the British diplomatic service. His service here began a year before the outbreak of the world war, and upon him devolved tremendous responsibilities.

FAVORS TERMINAL MARKETS

Commissioner Day Says They Will Help Consumers in City.

The development of wholesale terminal markets will be the main line by which Dr. Jonathan C. Day, the new Commissioner of Public Markets, will endeavor to solve the food and market problems which now confront the consumers of the city, he announced yesterday. Dr. Day declared it would be his policy to remain silent on intentions until he was prepared to produce results.

Dr. Day found his office conformed in every way possible with Mayor Hylan's views on simplicity. It was furnished with a cold stone floor without a rug, a desk, a table, a chair, and a wash-stand, and it was not much bigger than an ordinary hall bedroom. Outside the room were several clerks. Dr. Day declared the equipment of the department had been sadly neglected since its organization shortly before the last election.

The reduction of retail prices continued to occupy the attention of the Federal Food Board yesterday. A representation of retail grocers made a protest against the listed prices of the Food Board and insisted they could not follow the suggested prices because they did not guarantee them a fair profit. Federal Food Administrator Williams endeavored to bring them to terms, but could not obtain their promise to display signs in their store that they would conform with the Federal food prices.

There was considerable discussion yesterday of the new milk prices. Federal Food Administrator Williams stated that improved transportation facilities would eventually regulate the cost of feed to the farmers and reduce the price of milk to the consumer. He believed the reductions would take place as early as February.

NAVY LEAGUE'S 1918 PLANS.

Said to be Working for Roosevelt as Its Head and 1,000,000 Members.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—It is reported that the Navy League plans as part of its campaign for 1918 the election of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt as President of the organization and a drive to increase its membership to 1,000,000.

These and other league aims are expected to come up for discussion at the annual meeting to be held in New York Jan. 8. Philadelphia will send a number of delegates selected from among the women prominent in society who have remained as officers and members of the Philadelphia branch of the league.

The Navy League now has about 100,000 annual members and 57,100 enrolled members.

It is understood that Colonel Roosevelt has indicated that he will accept the Presidency and on condition that the organization no longer hide its light under a bushel, but continue openly to do the constructive and charitable work it planned to do at the outset of the war.

ENEMY ALIENS LOCKED UP.

One Caught in City Lodging House, Hoping for German Victory.

Because he expressed the hope that Germany would win the war, Adam Francsva, who served in the Austrian army from 1909 to 1914, spent last night in the Tombs. He was arrested at the Municipal Lodging House, Twenty-fifth Street and East River, yesterday and taken to the Federal Building, where he was questioned by Assistant United States Attorneys Johnson and Stevenson. He was locked up on a charge of failing to register.

Paul R. Lang, a machinist, who said he lived at Piedmont, N. J., was picked up in forbidden territory along the waterfront by an agent of the Naval Intelligence Bureau last night and locked up in the Greenwich Avenue Police Station as an enemy alien. It was said he would probably be interned.

Ladislas Mende, said to be an Austrian, was interned on Ellis Island yesterday. He was arrested on telegraphic orders from Washington, the reasons for which local officials said they did not know.

O. HAMMERSTEIN VERY ILL.

Impresario in German Hospital and May Be Operated On.

Oscar Hammerstein, impresario, was in a serious condition last night in the German Hospital under the care of Dr. Willy Meyer. He was removed to the hospital from his home, at 949 West End Avenue, after a relapse on Monday night, and it was said that he might have to undergo an operation.

Mr. Hammerstein is 70 years old, and for the last three years has been a sufferer from diabetes.

Police Inspector Dillon Ill.

Police Inspector James E. Dillon was confined to his home at 510 East Eighty-seventh Street yesterday by an attack of erysipelas. He will be unable to resume his duties for two weeks. Inspector John O'Brien will be Acting Chief Inspector in Dillon's absence.

PLEDGE BRITISH LABOR TO LEAGUE OF PEACE

Leaders Repudiate Economic War and Demand a New Social Order.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The British Labor Party, through a report of a sub-committee of its Executive Committee, has declared its peace policy in these words:

"We stand for the immediate establishment, as a part of the treaty of peace, of a universal league or society of nations, a supernational authority, with an international high court to try all justiciable issues between nations, and an International Legislature to enact such common laws as can be mutually agreed upon, and an International Council of Mediation to endeavor to settle without ultimate conflict even those disputes which are not justiciable."

The report declares that the party seeks no increase of territory and disclaims sympathy with the project of an economic war against Germany.

Among the demands for internal reforms, which are admitted to be nothing less than the institution of a new social order, are the universal enforcement of a national minimum wage, the democratic control of industry through Government ownership, the nationalization of land, the abolition of the House of Lords, the rejection of conscription as a national policy after the war and the removal of all wartime restriction on freedom of speech and publication.

The report is to be submitted to the party conference next June, or before, should a general election render it necessary.

COSTLY AUTOS STAND TEST.

Highly Polished Cars Run From Rochester for Show Here.

One of the interesting sidelights of the Automobile Salon in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor which presents a striking object lesson of the railroad congestion throughout the country is that five of the expensive cars in the show were driven over the New York highways from the factory in Rochester in order to get to the city on time. They are the five Cunningham cars, each equipped with different and highly polished bodies and valued at from $5,400 to $8,400 apiece. The cars were ready to be shipped by freight last Saturday when the order came from Washington commandeering all available freight cars for the transportation of coal.

Although the temperature was several degrees below zero, the factory mobilized a crew of drivers and started them off late Saturday night on the 420-mile run to New York. They ran through to Poughkeepsie without stop, and there the drivers rested Sunday night, arriving in New York Monday. Despite the excessive cold and the hard travel the highly polished surfaces came through the hard test without a scratch. It indicated the ability of the automobile industry to surmount the severe transportation conditions imposed by the war.

The salon was well attended during the day and evening, and the magnificent body work of the expensive cars, with their luxurious interior equipment, were inspected with keen interest. These refinements have a particular appeal to women motorists, and they formed a large proportion of the visitors.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Eve. 8:10 Mats. Sat. & Wed. Greatest Musical Show on Earth COHAN & HARRIS present The Cohan Revue 1918

ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC STARTS 11:30 ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Eves. at 8. Matinees Sat. & Wed. at 2. ETHEL BARRYMORE THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS Cast includes Conway Tearle, Holbrook Blinn, Rose Coghlan

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Eves. 8:10. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:10. "IN 'HAPPINESS,' Hartley Manners has hit upon the greatest thing in the world, and Laurette Taylor glorifies it. * * * Both the play and Miss Taylor deserve the welcome of open arms."—Eve. World. Laurette Taylor in the new comedy by J. Hartley Manners "HAPPINESS"

LIBERTY West 42d St. Eves. at 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20. No Advance in Prices. Best Seats, $2 BIGGEST MUSICAL HIT IN YEARS. "Going Up" "IS CHOCK FULL OF FUN FROM FIRST TO LAST."—Sun.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Eves. at 8:20. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:20. WILLIAM COURTENAY THOS. A. WISE in the Comedy by J. E. Harold Terry "GENERAL POST." The Love Comedy of the Season.

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Eve. 8:30 Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30 Mr. Leo DITRICHSTEIN in the Greatest Comedy Hit in Years "THE KING"

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38 St. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Saturday & Wed. 2:30. Mrs. FISKE MADAME SAND

THE Naughty Wife HARRIS W. 42d St. Eve. 8:30 Mats. Sat. & Wed.

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Eves. at 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. (Pop.) 2:30 Parlor, Bedroom & Bath with Florence Moore & John Cumberland.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:30. The PIPES of PAN

FULTON West 46th St. Phone Bryant 700. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:20 No Advance in Prices. Best Seats $2 Raymond Hitchcock & E. Ray Goetz present "Words & Music" A Snappy Revue with Richard Carle, Elizabeth Brice and Billy B. Van.

CENTURY Broadway, 62d Street. Evenings at 8:20. LAST PERFORMANCES. LAST MAT. SAT. MISS 1917 AFTER THEATRE COCOANUT GROVE "A Night in Spain." Dance Revue

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:30. Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM West 45th St. nr. B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. 2:30. MATINEES TODAY AND SAT., 2:30. DAVID BELASCO Presents TIGER ROSE

3 Delightful Plays at Every Performance. HOLIDAY MATS FOR CHILDREN COHAN & HARRIS Thea. THIS AFT., 2:45. also Fri. Aft. & Sat. Morn.

PARK B'way & 59th St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinee Sat. & Wed. 2:15 THE VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW LAND OF JOY Greatest Dancing Show in the World.

BELASCO W. 44 St., nr. B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. 2:30. MATINEES TODAY AND SAT. 2:30. DAVID BELASCO presents POLLY With a Past

ELTINGE West 42d St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. (Pop.) 2:30. Business Before Pleasure With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr

Fred Stone JACK O' LANTERN GLOBE B'way 46th St. Eves. 8:20. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:20.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN MATINEE TODAY AT 2 DOING OUR BIT Sunday Night Concert A REGULAR 1918 BILL

44th St. THEATRE Roof Theatre Phone Bry. 61 Nightly at 8. Matinee Saturday 2:30. Lee and J. J. Shubert's Musical Production Over the Top T. Roy Barnes Justine Johnstone Craig Campbell Laurie & Bronson 20 Pretty Justine Johnstone Girls Regular Theatre. No Restaurant. No Smoking.

SHUBERT 44th, west of B'way. Eves. 8. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2. LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION MAYTIME At New Year's Time Enjoy Two Hours of Maytime Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

BROADHURST 44, W. of B'way. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20. MATINEES TODAY & SAT. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM MAXINE ELLIOTT IRENE FENWICK MACLYN ARBUCKLE in "LORD AND LADY ALGY." LIMITED SEASON—Seats Selling Jan. 28

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Eves. at 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20. "SARTORIAL SENSATION OF THE SEASON." FLO-FLO

PLAYHOUSE W. 48th St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. "cosy comedy that WARMS."—Eve. World. MARGARET ANGLIN In a New Comedy "BILLETED" SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:15. DELIGHTFUL, TUNEFUL AND GAY LEAVE IT TO JANE

BECAUSE OF EXTRAORDINARY DEMAND FOR SEATS, SELWYN & CO. ANNOUNCE Extra Matinee Tomorrow Popular Prices WHY MARRY? with NAT C. GOODWIN EDMUND BREESE ESTELLE WINWOOD SHELLEY HULL ERNEST LAWFORD BEATRICE BECKLEY Comedy by Jesse Lynch Williams. ASTOR B'way & 45th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Wed.

HIT "The Gipsy Trail" THE HIGH ROAD TO HAPPINESS AT THE Plymouth 45 St., W. of B'way. Bryant 40. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30. BEST SEATS AT BOX OFFICE.

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20. OLIVER MOROSCO'S LAUGHING SENSATION LOMBARDI, Ltd. with LEO CARRILLO

39th St. Thea., near B'way. Eves. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. LOU TELLEGEN "BLIND YOUTH" by Willard Mack and Lou Tellegen

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. MARJORIE RAMBEAU "EYES OF YOUTH"

48th St. Thea., Near B'way. Eves. at 8:20. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:20. The Big Popular Play of Women and Their Homes YES OR NO Seats Six Weeks in Advance.

BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:25. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:25. GUY BATES POST IN THE MASQUERADER

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Smartest Musical Comedies OH, BOY! PRICES: 50c, 75c, $1.00, $2. POP. MAT. WED. REG. MAT. SAT.

COMEDY 41st, nr. B'way. Eve. 8:45. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. Washington Square Players in Their FOUR BEST PLAYS Except Sat. & Holidays 25c to $1.50 We Pay Tax.

PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30. GRASS WIDOW SONGS, LAUGHS AND GIRLS!

BIJOU, West 45th. Mats. Wed. & Sat. ODDS AND ENDS OF 1917

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Eves. 25c to $1 Mat. Today, 25c & 50c. POLYANNA Next Week—FISKE O'HARA.

LOEW'S 7th Ave. at 125 St. Eves. 25c to $1 Mat. Today, 25c & 50c. Very Good Eddie Next Week—"DE LUXE ANNIE."

Carnegie Hall, Saturday Ev'g, Jan. 12. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF N. Y. Debut of the American Violinist, MAX ROSEN

Geo. M. Cohan Theatre, 44th & Broadway. SUNDAY NIGHT, JAN. 6TH, 8:30. BIANCA RANDALL SONGS THAT APPEAL TO EVERYONE. Other dates at Cohan's, Jan. 13, 20, 27, Feb. 3, 10. Tickets now on sale at the Box Office and at all the leading hotels.

HIPPODROME, NEXT SUN. NIGHT, JAN. 6, AT 8:15, CONCERT BY JOHN McCORMACK SEATS $2, $1.50, $1, NOW AT BOX OFFICE

Aeolian Hall Mon. Eve., Jan. 7, at 8:15. Request Organ Recital by JOSEPH BONNET Tickets, 50c to $2. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Jan. 5, at 3. SECOND SONATA RECITAL THIBAUD AND LORTAT Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano Used

SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r. Carnegie Hall This Afternoon at 3 & Sat. Eve. at 8:15. BRAHMS PROGRAM Soloist OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH Symphony No. 2—B flat Piano Concerto AEOLIAN HALL. Second Series of Eight Sunday Afts. Soloists: Efrem Zimbalist, Emma Roberts, Claudia Muzio, Guiomar Novaes, Ethel Leginska, Josef Hofmann (Others to be announced.) Subscription tickets Room 1202, Aeolian Bldg. Aeolian Hall, Sunday Aft., Jan. 6. Soloist EFREM ZIMBALIST Kalinnikow Symphony No. 2 (First time in New York.) Hubay Concerto (1st time in America.) Tickets at Box Offices. Geo. Engles, Mgr.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY . . . CONDUCTOR CARNEGIE HALL. To-night, at 8:30, & To-morrow (Fri.) Aft., at 2:30. Soloist—GUIOMAR NOVAES Program Includes: Beethoven's G major Piano Concerto; Strauss, "Death and Transfiguration." Next Sunday Afternoon at 3. Soloist LOUIS GRAVEURE Rachmaninoff, Symphony No. 2. Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE Tonight at 8:15 (First Time), Saint Elizabeth. Easton, Matzenauer; Whitehill, Ruysdael, Schlegel, Leonard. Cond., Bodanzky. Fri. at 8:15, Manon Lescaut. Muzio, Perini; Caruso, Amato, Segurola, Bada, Reiss. Cond., Papi. Sat. Aft. at 2, Thais. Farrar, Howard, Sparkes, Egener; Whitehill, Diaz, Rossi. Cond., Monteux. Sat. at 8:15 (75c to $3), Daughter of the Regiment. Hempel, Mattfeld; Carpi, Scotti, D'Angelo. Cond., Papi. Sun. Eve. at 8:30, Concert, (50c to $1.50). Conde; Martinelli, Mascci, pianist. Orch. Cond., Hageman. Next Mon. at 8:15 Marta. Hempel, Perini; Caruso, De Luca, Malatesta. Cond., Bodanzky. Wed. at 8, Aida. Muzio, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Amato, Mardones, Rossi. Cond., Moranzoni. Thrs. at 8, Marouf. Alda, Howard; De Luca, Rothier, Chalmers, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Monteux. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

OPERA TICKETS TEL. BRYANT 7877-7878 Center seats for tonight's opera, St. Elizabeth, first time, box office price. Fri., Manon Lescaut, Muzio, Caruso. Sat. Mat., Thais, G. Farrar; Eve., Daughter of Regiment, Frieda Hempel. Mon., Marta, Hempel & Caruso. All operas. Sub. bought, sold, exch'ed. Consoli, 1430 B'way (40th-41st Sts.)

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FIFTH BILTMORE FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore, Jan. 4, at 11. Tomorrow (Friday) Morning at 11. FRIEDA Hempel JACQUES Thibaud LOUIS Graveure CECIL Arden Tickets now on sale at Biltmore Box Office. Mgt. R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

GREAT REVIVAL OF HEBREW MUSIC ZIMREI YON SOCIETY, Bernhard Steinberg, Cond. Chorus of 60 artists—Soloist Eddy Brown, Violinist. AEOLIAN HALL, THURSDAY, JAN. 3rd, at 8:30. TICKETS 50c to $2.00 AT BOX OFFICE.

GREAT HALL of the CITY COLLEGE of New York Violin Recital SAT. EVE., Jan. 5, at 8:15. Auspices Sholem Aleichem Folks Institute of the Bronx 1387 Washington Ave. by Eddy Brown Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Tickets 50c to $1.50—Baldwin Piano.

VIEUX COLOMBIER 65 W. 35th. Greeley 1522. TODAY, 2:30 TONIGHT, 8:30 Twelfth Night

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Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF, 10, 20, 30c Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. "THE FALL OF THE ROMANOFFS."

CARNEGIE HALL, Mon. Eve., Jan. 7th Italy's Part In the War A Timely Talk by CHARLES UPSON CLARK of American Academy in Rome Illustrated with Slides and New MOTION PICTURES $1.50 to 25c. Mgt. J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau. Carnegie Hall, Fri., Jan. 11, at 8:30. Return Appearance of PRIVATE PEAT His Own Soldier Story

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GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE 4th St. and 7th Ave. Tel. Spring 6409. Eves. 8:45. Mat. Sat. 2:30. 3 One-Act Plays. Prices $1.50, $1, 50c. LAST WEEK OF PRESENT BILL.

YORKVILLE THEATRE, 86 St., near Lex. Ave. Tel. Lenox 8888. Eves. at 8:15. ADOLF PHILIPP presents Johann Strauss' Operetta. "On the Blue Danube"

Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'way Every Eve. at 8:15. JOS. BYRON TOTTEN & CO., JARROW, SHANNON & ANNIS AND SIX OTHERS. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 3, 1918.

ALLIED AND UNITED.

The Allies will fight Germany as one power under the working plan agreed upon by the Interallied War Council at Paris. In the list of co-ordinations accomplished by the Council, given out by the State Department yesterday, four agreements relating to the participation of the United States stand out prominently. The first is that by restricting all importations that may be dispensed with and by the maximum utilization of transport resources the greatest possible amount of tonnage will be made available for the transportation of American troops to Europe. The second is that through "the pooling of resources for the "mutual advantage of the countries "engaged in the war against Germany" there is guaranteed "full equipment of every kind" for all American troops sent to Europe during the year 1918. This is not flattering to us, for it means that though we be laggards in fitting out our soldiers with rifles and machine guns, our allies will make good the deficiency. The third is the plan "for the more active utilization "of American naval forces in conjunction with those of the Allies, and a close, common understanding of operations and policy between our Navy Department and the British Admiralty. The fourth is the steps taken toward securing unity of control in the armies on the western front, which now includes Italy. In the words of the summary given out at Washington, this "assures for the future unity "of support on the part of the United "States and the Allies."

Late, but with a clear understanding of mutual aims and a firm resolve to achieve them, the Allies effect that co-ordination of forces and resources which they should have had from the beginning. Germany, with all the aid that Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey bring to her, is not strong enough to stand up against the whole world; even with the advantage of that intense military preparation upon which she has concentrated all her powers for so many years, she is not and never has been mighty enough to resist the impact of the forces arrayed against her. The lack of co-operation among them, division and confusion of councils, policies, and plans, have sorely diminished their effectiveness in the field and at sea. Could the mighty instrument now fashioned by these agreements have been employed against Germany from the beginning she would have been forced to sue for peace long ago. This union of resources and co-ordination of effort makes a bright beginning for the new year, the year that we may now feel will see the end of the war.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Apart from the ordinary business of the State and such new work as may come upon it from the economic or military demands of the war, the Legislature at Albany has three considerable matters to attend to. In the fantastic schemes of legislation inserted in the Tammany platform, plans for municipal ownership and all of that, the Tammany members must pretend to a lingering serious interest. The schemes are impossible. Naturally, the Republicans have no intention of becoming a rescue party for the benefit of Tammany's plunge into socialism. Fortunately for the city, the Republicans are more than 2 to 1 in the Senate, 36 to 15. If the ten Socialists in the Assembly have any use for the sophisticated and half-hearted proposed Tammany experiments, it is a comfort to remember that there are 96 Republicans and only 43 Democrats, more than 2 to 1 again, in that body. Tammany can save its face by laying on the Republicans the blame for the squelching of its fairyland laws.

Squelched, also, should be the Federal prohibition amendment, for all the blandishments and threats of its professional boosters. This legislature has no mandate from the people in regard to it. The will of the people can be taken only by means of a referendum. That the Legislature might provide for, if it is sufficiently interested in the subject or deems it advisable to distract the attention of the people from the winning of the war to this superfluous controversial measure. To be sure, Governor WHITMAN loves it, Platonically as yet. Even if later he should come specifically to recommend it, there are divers legislators at Albany who would be made only more averse to it thereby.

The wily plan of approval by the Assembly and disapproval by the Senate has been suggested, and is in accord with the majestic traditions of Albanian statesmanship. The people have a right to expect that this strategy of compromise and two-faced avoidance be not tried. The alteration of the fundamental law should be considered with at least common respect for the opinion of the people. Let them decide, not the fears or hopes of legislators or their ear-to-the-ground guesses at the wishes of their districts.

The direct primary, a notorious failure and fraud, ought to be done away with, and the State Convention restored. Doubtless a majority of the members, Republican and Democratic, is weary of this reform, tried and found guilty. Why not put it out of the way, and return to the fair and open representative system, the State Convention? But we are told Governor WHITMAN will veto a bill for the purpose, should the Legislature pass it. Surely this must be an error. Didn't Governor WHITMAN publicly reject the verdict of the Republican primary that nominated Mr. BENNETT? Didn't he support Mr. MITCHEL, if with something less than the full passion of his ardent temperament? Suppose that the Governor will veto the bill, from attachment to a method so handy in his business. Is that any reason why the Legislature shouldn't follow good sense and public policy and opinion, and throw away the direct primary, a vehicle of manipulation, beloved of the bosses?

NONE BUT THE BRAVE.

A canvass made by representatives of the National Woman's Party shows that all of New York State's members in the House except Representative PLATT have declared in favor of the [woman suffrage] amendment. While many of them have declared themselves to be opposed to the amendment, they say that they cannot register their preference since the State has enfranchised women.

None but the brave deserve the thanks of the fair. The State of New York voted for woman suffrage in the State of New York. Therefore that vote was a vote for woman suffrage by Federal amendment. The logic of these New York Representatives is equal to their courage.

AN ARMY FACING DISASTER.

At last Winter has come to the relief of the Italians and their French and British allies in the Venetian Alps, where the Austro-Germans for a month and more have been trying to force the mountain wall through which the Brenta cleaves a passage to the plains. Their objective has been Bassano. Possession of that city and its railroad station would turn the Italian left and compel the centre and right to retreat from the line of the Piave with an active enemy in pursuit. In the low country there are excellent highways, as well as two railroads, one running through Vicenza and the other through Padua.

Debouching from the mountain gateway just north of Bassano, the invaders would win a strategic advantage of the first order. It was a signal achievement to turn the Italian left on the Isonzo and undo in a few days of furious assault the elaborate and costly work that had given the Italians Gorizia and the fringe of the Carso plateau in Austrian territory; but enemy emergence on the plain from the Trentino would expose the Italians to incalculable hazards and embarrassments. Climatic conditions could no longer avail them; the Austro-Germans would be able to make a Winter campaign, certainly as far as the Adige, if the Italians were fortunate enough to withdraw their armies without serious losses to that line of defense.

The new year has come in with blizzard weather, choking the gorges with snows and bringing arctic temperatures. While Autumn tarried on the guardian peaks, which the Austro-Germans had to clear before an advance could take place along the railroad and the two highways parallel with it, progress with occasional checks was steadily, if slowly, made. As late as four days ago a ridge carried by the French infantry with characteristic dash was bare. But apparently operations will now have to be discontinued by both sides. For the invaders (not for the defenders, with a good railroad system behind them) the setting in of Winter, bitter and relentless, means privation and difficulties if it was their plan to escape by a rapid and irresistible advance. Several feet of snow is the rule in those Alps at this season of the year. Luck has deserted the Teutonic armies on what seemed to be the threshold of success. The degree of cold in their camps may be judged from a zero temperature reported at Lyons. The whole mountain country as far to the north as the Vosges is snowbound, and even in Central France snow lies three feet deep on the level, with the railroads "completely blocked."

The grave problem for the Austro-German commander is to keep his troops rationed over a single railroad buried in snow. In addition, he must protect them, if it can be done, from cold severer than the Grande Armée ever encountered on its retreat from Moscow. As a matter of fact, the Beresina was not even frozen over when the straggling and disorganized French troops reached it, and at no time during the retreat in the late Autumn, an abnormally mild season, did the soldiers of OUDINOT, NEY, and VICTOR suffer as much from frost as from the collapse of marching discipline due to a realization that the campaign which had carried them 500 miles into the heart of Russia was lost.

Practicable it may be for the Austro-German invaders to dig out their single railroad, but it will have to be done quickly. To keep it clear will become a tremendous task. Already regiments are said to be crippled with the cold and in a state of starvation. Unless they are relieved, surrenders to the enemy may follow, in spite of iron German discipline.

An opportunity now comes to General DIAZ to assume and press the offensive on the line of the Piave with the design of turning the Austrian left and driving the enemy from Italian soil. Its army in the north he need no longer consider. He seems to be losing no time. Already the Austrians have been ousted with heavy losses from the Zenson bend on the river nineteen miles from Venice, where they held a bridgehead. Winter conditions cannot seriously interfere with an offensive on the lower Piave.

THE GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN.

Governor PHILIPP, Republican, is reported to have said in a speech to Wisconsin officers at Camp McArthur:

> There is no denying the fact that our system of financing the war needs revision, and until Congress makes this revision and leaves less room for the complaint that the poor people are victims of oppression, I do not propose to call an election in which the issue of loyalty would be given a twist.

This is a means of treacherous opposition to the war which Senator LA FOLLETTE loves to employ. Governor PHILIPP seems to be in the same boat with him. He won't call a special election to choose a successor to Senator HUSTING until Congress has revised the War Revenue act in the demagogic and unjust direction which Mr. PHILIPP, like the Wisconsin Senator, approves.

"When vacancies happen in the representation of any State," says Article XVII. of the Constitution, "the "executive authority of such State "shall issue writs of election to fill "such vacancies." Apparently Governor PHILIPP will not issue such writ of election until Congress has tinkered the tax laws in a manner to satisfy his love for "the poor people," "victims of oppression."

There is no "twist" to the loyalty issue in Wisconsin. It has a Governor worthy of its Senator. We take it that the loyal people of Wisconsin, Republicans and Democrats, will not long consent to be deprived of the right to choose a Senator.

LIGHT AMONG THE TAVARISHI.

Undoubtedly the most acute, penetrating intellect that the rise of the Bolsheviki has yet disclosed to the world is that of Comrade KAMENEFF, member of the Russian peace delegation at Brest-Litovsk. There is no keeping anything from KAMENEFF. He has discovered, and has reported to his Bolshevist compeers at Petrograd, that the German terms "show "the positive annexation plans of the "Central Powers." Incredibly shrewd is KAMENEFF. He has discovered that the Germans mean to hang on to what they have got. These things were withheld from the eyes of the wise and prudent at Petrograd, and revealed unto babes at Brest-Litovsk.

It is to be suspected that the Germans have contributed to the enlightenment of Tavarish KAMENEFF, and through him of the Bolsheviki, by what is known in our own idiom as "coarse work." They crudely informed the assembled tavarishi that they intended to retain garrisons at Libau, Riga, and elsewhere, and to separate Poland and Lithuania permanently from Russia. Pondering on these impolite revelations, the Bolsheviki slowly arrived at the astounding conclusion that the Germans meant, by "no annexations," "no annexations by you."

All this might have been avoided if the Germans had put it a little differently; if they had said that they would remove their garrisons from Libau and Riga "in due course of time," or "at some time to be later determined upon," or "when we get ready," and that Poland and Lithuania should be returned to Russia "in the near future," or "when the swallows homeward fly," or "when the robins nest again," or something soothing and indefinite like that. If it had been England that they were dealing with, or France, most assuredly they would have been a little more careful of the feelings of the party of the second part. At Brest-Litovsk the smooth German becomes rough, the adroit artist in camouflage grows careless, indifferent. There is no use wasting astuteness on a prisoner.

Peevishness breaks out among the Bolsheviki. Isvestia, their organ, threatens the Germans. "The Russian revolution cannot accept their "conditions to retain Poland and "Lithuania. Just you try it, gentle-"men," it says. There was a time when such language from the Russian revolution would have meant something. It was when the revolution still had the only thing Germany respects, an army. It was when KERENSKY tried to lead the troops into Galicia, last Summer. Germany cannot be threatened with a wooden sword. Yet Tavarish KAMENEFF, too, is vainly truculent:

> If after the resumption of negotiations the Germans insist upon these terms Russia will conclude peace, not with the German Imperialists, but with the representatives of the people, the Socialists of Germany.

If that is so easy, why not begin with it, Tavarish? Why negotiate with these Imperialists at all? Aren't you wasting time? Call off your negotiations and begin tomorrow to arrange matters with the representatives of the German people. Alas! Comrade KAMENEFF knows that when he talks in this way he is pointing an unloaded gun at Germany. The callous Imperialists on the other side of the line are waiting, not too patiently, for him and his Petrograd colleagues to get over their burst of spleen and return on their hands and knees to the block. They have allowed him and them ten days for wailing, and the ten days are up. Don't exceed your time, Tavarish, lest you make them angry; and then, perhaps, Poland and Lithuania will not content them.

BREAKING THE RAILWAY BLOCKADE.

The Government's "strong arm" wields a big stick and has begun thwacking those to blame for the obstruction of railway service. The assistant of Director General MCADOO, President SMITH, orders all Eastern lines thus:

> You are authorized to disregard priority orders to the extent necessary to clear up a serious congestion. * * *
> Embargo any consignee who does not release freight promptly on arrival.
> So far as practicable, annul passenger trains which interfere with giving necessary freight service.

In other words, the delinquents are not the railways, but those who have been giving them bad orders, and who have been complaining of bad service. It has been testified that priority transportation was ordered for ship anchors before the ships were built. It was said on behalf of the committee charged with clearing up the local congestion of freight:

> There is a concern in Brooklyn which deals in metals, which sometimes has as many as twenty cars which they hold as long as forty or fifty days without releasing them. At present they have five cars which they have held for three weeks. They have been notified to unload the cars immediately so that the cars can be used for other purposes.

Multiply that case by thousands and the clue to the "shortage" of cars is too clear to be missed. There are cars enough for transportation, but it would not be possible or desirable to furnish cars enough for warehousing goods which consignees wished to store in this manner until the market suited them. When the consignees of goods have released the cars they hold idle, there is a prospect that the movement of freight will be as surprising in the opening year as it was in the year just closed. Now there are 180,000 tons of coal just across the river, at the end of railway transportation. Why blame the railways for not carrying coal enough when already they have carried so much that the cars delivered congest the tracks? More cars would not have carried more coal to consumers, but would have increased the difficulties of moving the cars. Why blame the mines for not producing more coal, when already they have produced more than has reached consumers, and, incidentally, a million more tons a week than was ever produced or moved before?

The trouble in the coal trade, like the trouble in the railway field, lies outside of those held responsible. With the best intentions, Cabinet officers ordered the annulment of a trade arrangement which would have produced more coal, and it was resolved to distribute coal without the assistance of the trade, so that there might be no suspicion of undue influence. Nevertheless, the trade was so well convinced of the good intentions of the Coal Administrator that it approved his acts, and is ready to co-operate with him when trade knowledge is thought worth having until undue influence is proved rather than feared. The order for the reduction of passenger accommodations removed scores of trains on more than one road. Such trains were the method by which railways competed when they were ordered to compete without cutting rates. The effort to please the people and to attract traffic has driven freight off their lines. Now their engines and costly terminals will be available for service more wanted than de luxe trains.

That the railway men knew what the case called for is shown by the difference between their orders and the official orders. Now, as previously, the railways appear better fitted to serve than Government to order service, and of a disposition to serve beyond dispute and above praise. The promptness and thoroughness with which Government has reformed the traditional official obstruction of the railways also is praiseworthy. It has helped the railways as no other assistance could. But it should be remembered how and why the railways did not sooner do what ought to be done.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Questions Few Can Answer.

At least nine in ten of the men who read yesterday the conversation between the Woman With a Sense of Duty and the Woman Who Lets Well Enough Alone, as recorded in THE TIMES, must have had a strong impulse to go into the silence with themselves, somewhere, and thoughtfully to ponder the question whether the unenlightened members of the newly enfranchised sex differ much, politically, from the other one except in realization of political ignorance. Certainly, if large numbers of women contemplate the sort of preparation for voting that was outlined by the feminine aspirant for information, then the men, to keep up with them in the field of political wisdom, will have to enter upon the same course of study.

It has been the custom for a majority of men—for a large majority of them—to live their lives as citizens on the theory that active participation in politics was incompatible with earning a living otherwise than from politics, and they have been, if not content—they never were that quite—at least resigned, to leave the entire management of the political machines, including the selection of candidates for office, to the few whose tastes and interests lay in that direction. Probably most men could give some sort of an answer to the Woman With a Sense of Duty if she asked them to tell her the difference between a Democrat and a Republican, but they would make of themselves a spectacle lamentable indeed if she pressed her other inquiries and insisted on hearing for just what candidates they voted at the last election and the reason other than blind partisanship why they voted for each instead of his opponent on the ticket.

It is possible, however, that in time the Woman With a Sense of Duty will learn, either from her own experience in politics or from the remaining articles in this series, that she exaggerates or misinterprets the value of the detailed information she seeks and is unduly scornful of its lack. Of the masculine method it can be said that it has met the pragmatic test—it has worked—not too well, to be sure, but tolerably, and with a slow but fairly constant progression toward the Good, the Beautiful, and the True.

Appreciative of His Predecessor.

There is to be found not a little both of relief from apprehension and of reason for hopefulness in the first public statement made by the new Police Commissioner. In the first place, for once, and for about the first time, it enabled us common folk—the several millions of New Yorkers not "in politics"—to know just how and why and on what terms the occupant of this very important and responsible office was selected. It did, that is, on the assumption that Mr. BUGHER told the truth, and the whole of it—an assumption made safe and credible by his record and reputation.

In the next place, the new Commissioner did not deem it necessary, or even politically expedient, to promise a "revolution" of the Police Department; he did not profess horror or indignation in regard to the methods of his predecessor or promise the adoption of wholly different ones. Something of that sort might have been expected, and was, by those of us who took too literally the denunciations of Commissioner WOODS's administration that marked the speeches of the many Hylan spellbinders during the recent campaign.

Mr. BUGHER, on the contrary, chose to express the high appreciation of his predecessor's work that is felt by all the sensible and decent people in the city. Even in regard to the much-discussed tapping of telephone wires he only said that he did not "wholly" approve of it, which is about the same as saying that in the detection of crime resort must sometimes be made to repulsive expedients.

That Mr. BUGHER should have ideas of his own on police matters is well, but better still is it that his purpose is to continue, and his hope is to improve, an administration of the Police Department that was honorable alike to the city and to Commissioner WOODS.

We Know the Kind Over Here.

It is not surprising that a good many Londoners are uttering short, sharp barks, indicative of indignant astonishment, at the selection of the British Museum as the building to be the headquarters of the board whose duty and task it is to defend the capital and coasts of the island from aerial raids by the Germans.

That the Air Board and its great staff of subordinate officers and employes should be properly housed in a part of London convenient for their work cannot and need not be denied, but that, in a city like London, there was necessity or even excuse, for endangering the priceless collections of the British Museum by making it the workshop of a crowd of men engaged in active military service and little likely to be at all regardful of literary and archaeological antiquities, while performing such service, that is absurd on its face. It is worse than absurd.

Presumably, this amazingly stupid choice of a domicile for the Air Board was made by Londoners with minds exactly like those of the New Yorkers who can never hear of a "worthy object" in need of shelter or space without cheerfully crying out, "Central Park is the place for it!" and doing their best to put it there. That is the idea such people have of economy—of saving public money. They are quite unable to see the losses that would be involved in letting them have their way or the wild and wicked extravagance that they advise.

To house the Air Board in the British Museum would doubly expose its treasures to destruction, for it would make the building a legitimate as well as a favorite object of attack by every German aviator.

Another Aspect of Battle.

CONINGSBY DAWSON has seen at least as much of active service at the front in France as has HENRI BARBUSSE. For two years he lived under fire a good part of the time, and, as for the terrible things that go on in the advanced hospitals, of those he can speak with more authority than the French writer, for he was himself carried to one of them on a stretcher, and felt, as well as saw, the suffering there. He knows all that the Frenchman does, therefore, and he is at least as sensitive, and his descriptive powers are as great.

Yet "war" as portrayed by DAWSON is an utterly different thing from "war" as set forth by M. BARBUSSE. None of its "horrors" are ignored or denied by the Englishman, but to him they are only a part of war and far from the most impressive part. He finds in it also a purpose and a plan, and his whole mental attitude is different, higher and better.

All this is admirably brought out in an article contributed by Lieutenant DAWSON to the current issue of Good Housekeeping—an article that dwells, not on filth and vermin, the base exploitation of national necessities and dangers or the cowardice of the slacker fraction of a people, but upon the nobilities that war brings out, the heroism and devotions for which it gives opportunity, the hopes it justifies, and the rewards it offers.

A BETTER WAR MACHINE.

A Rapid and Thorough Overhauling is Urged.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The present revelation of the incredible and humiliating delays in our war preparations, after so much unseemly bragging and so much ungenerous and unintelligent criticism of British blundering, must be a bitter disappointment to our allies. On their war-weary spirits it must fall like lead. Let us pray that their heroism may not break under the strain.

By radical treatment it is still possible to save the situation. It can be rendered hopeless only by resorting to mere half measures. The Administration, as everybody recognizes, has had an exceedingly difficult task to perform, and the public is not disposed to be captious in its criticism or unreasonable in its demands; but it does insist that in the national interest all personal and partisan considerations be thrown to the winds. It would like to know, for example, whether official inspectors of munitions are merely "good Democrats" or are good judges of guns and shells. It demands, among other things, prompt and vitalizing changes in the Ordnance Bureau. In the present emergency we cannot use men who, at the time of our tardy entrance into the war, were capable of sitting down serenely to the twelve months' task of developing a new and untried type of machine gun while our allies bleed to death. Let those men be removed. What we want is the best arms Germany and our allies have developed, and we want them at once. Dreamed-of improvements, even if they materialize, will do us no good after we have lost the war.

Competent military critics already concede that we shall not be able to take an effective part in the conflict during the year 1918. They are no doubt counting on the continued inefficiency of our war machine. By promptly and thoroughly overhauling it we may still disappoint the pessimists.

ELMER ELLSWORTH POWELL.
Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, Dec. 30, 1917.

Idealistic Plans for Peace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The proposals of the Bolsheviki as published in this morning's papers seem to show that these people are not mere German tools. They are simply people who do not understand the war; and their suggestions recall the suggestions of Lord Lansdowne and the later papers of President Eliot. They would settle everything comfortably around a table —plebiscites for Alsace and Lorraine, evacuation of Belgium, with damages to be assessed by an international tribunal, gradual disarmament and good feeling on all sides.

The world as it is pictured in the Bolsheviki imagination no longer exists; and the same comment is to be made on the Lansdowne and Eliot papers. The common sense of America never showed up more strongly than in the fact that this kind of proposal has ceased to create a ripple of public interest. We ought, however, to be ready to undo any injustice we may have done to the Bolsheviki in classing them as mere German tools. No one thinks this of Lansdowne and Eliot. We look upon them with indulgence and hope that events may bring them light as to the nature of the war.

JOHN JAY CHAPMAN.
New York, Jan. 1, 1918.

Doesn't Like Service Flags.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An article in a military periodical states in an interview given to the author by Mr. Baker, Secretary of War, that neither he nor the President has given approval to a service flag.

I have no recollection that our forefathers who volunteered in the Revolutionary War or the War of 1812, or any war since then up to the present war, had need for a service flag to advertise their going to the war.

This anarchistic-looking cloth is now taking the place of Old Glory with a good many people. Some who could not afford to buy an American flag seem to have the money for a service flag. On a good many flagpoles from which was formerly displayed the Stars and Stripes is now displayed this other flag.

The American flag law of this and other States prohibits the attaching or annexing of anything whatsoever to our noble banner. The flag of the United States represents all true patriotic native and naturalized Americans. There is no other one. Old Glory is the only one that goes to the battlefield with our soldiers and sailors and nurses.

G. HALLEL,
American Flag Association, United States War Veterans.
New York, Dec. 28, 1917.

Barbusse's War Book.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to thank you for the attitude you took last week in regard to "Le Feu," the war book of Barbusse. One can't help regretting such good methods of description applied to such miserable aims. This long list of portraits of the different dead soldiers which Barbusse has seen in or around the trenches can't be more gruesome than what he could find if he opened the coffins of our little village cemetery, where all the people have died in their beds. After all, what difference does it make how we look when we are dead? It is what we do when we are alive which counts. As for the mud and filth, are we not wading through it ourselves, in one substance or another? What is the use of emphasizing this part? Is not the blue sky above us?

As a Frenchwoman I protest against putting out such a book at this time.

EMMA V. BORGLUM.
Norwalk, Conn., Dec. 31, 1917.

Slow Parcel Post.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have recently referred to the poor service rendered by the Post Office Department. A report to us from Clark University Library shows that complaints are certainly quite justified. It has taken eleven days to send a parcel to Worcester, and we have had numerous complaints from other customers within a few hundred miles of New York that parcels have not reached them within a week.

G. E. STECHERT & CO.
New York, Dec. 28, 1917.

AN ENCHANTED FOREST.

My window opens to the sky
Above the sleeping city high,
Where all the winds of heaven blow;
And cold and white beyond the snow,
The old dead Moon sails slowly by.

Ethereal currents here have caught
The tangled dream-stuff of my thought;
Beneath the scintillant moon's beams;
And so a shining jungle seems
In frost upon the casement wrought.

Its icy palms seek moonlit skies
Above the frozen ferns, that rise
By gleaming bamboo-bordered wave;
And sparkling grasses lean and lave
Their long leaves where the lotus lies.

From crystal waters, still and clear,
The slim papyrus stalks uprear
Their snowy plumes; and over all
Cold, languorous, morning-glories fall
In frozen beauty, tier on tier.

M. E. BUHLER.

AIR BOARD TO GET MUSEUM.

British Government Refuses to Recede from Its Position.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Board of Works, in a statement issued tonight announcing the taking over of part of the British Museum for the use of the Air Board, explains the precautions which are being taken by removal and otherwise against damage from aircraft attacks to the works of art now housed there. The statement says that much valuable space suitable for office accommodation will be rendered available at no expense to the general taxpayer, and that only part of the Museum buildings will be so utilized. Proper steps, it is stated, will be taken to insure the safety of such contents of the Museum as remain in the building.

Sir Arthur Evans, President of the British Association, describing the taking over, says:

"Two gentlemen representing the Air Board and the Board of Works, Lord Rothermere and Sir Alfred Mond, made a surprise visit, pranced through the galleries, and then announced that it would be a splendid building into which to move the board's entire establishment."

The Trustees, he said, were never consulted, and after the requisition they held a meeting and sent a strong protest to the Government. A resolution of protest was passed by the Society of Antiquaries tonight.

Many other emphatic protests are being made against the reported intention of the Government to allow the Air Board to establish its headquarters in the British Museum. It is remarked that there are hotels more advantageously located than the museum for Government purposes. The Manchester Guardian says that the suggestion to take over the building is an incredible outrage, which should never be suffered while there remains a hotel, a private mansion, or, if need be, a royal palace than can be commandeered.

WEST SIDE PLAN ATTACKED.

Women Want Riverside Park Preserved for the Children.

Mrs. Charles A. Bryan, President of the Women's League for the Protection of Riverside Park, accompanied by Mrs. James W. Stewart, First Vice President of the league, appeared before the Commission on West Side Improvement yesterday to tell of attempts to destroy the park by business interests and especially by the New York Central Railroad, and to offer suggestions for the proposed improvements, which she said could be made without damage to the park or to the rights of the property owners in the neighborhood.

Mrs. Bryan declared that the women felt that the time had come for them to take a stand against the growing tendency to sacrifice everything to the needs of business. Children, she said, needed light, air and flowers as much as clothes, and that if Riverside Park were given over to railroad purposes the children would be deprived of their playground. The habit appears to have grown, she thought, to push women and children into the background and to consider their needs as less important than the needs of business.

The commission will meet in the rooms of the Merchants Association today. At the morning session the witness will be President Shonts of the Interborough, and in the afternoon President Underwood of the Erie will testify.

ADMITS ANTI-WILSON PLOT.

German Boasts He Could Have Defeated President for $20,000.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 2.—"For a paltry $20,000 I could have caused the defeat of President Wilson, but the stupid German-Americans were cowardly and showed the white feather," Albert Kaltschmidt, convicted dynamiter, said today.

Kaltschmidt starts Thursday for four years in Leavenworth penitentiary for hiring men to blow up Canadian factories and American tunnels and munitions plants.

"Germany will bring the United States to its knees, which would all have been prevented had not German-Americans been inefficient, stupid, white feathered, and cowardly," he continued.

"I organized the Deutscherbund in Detroit. We announced that it was to raise funds for the widows and orphans of German soldiers. We gave a bazaar and raised funds in other ways, and many Americans attended and spent their money. Of course, I did not intend to send the money to the widows and orphans but to use it for propaganda against Wilson to prevent war.

"But the stupid German-Americans took things too literally. The members of the Bund really thought it should be sent to the widows and orphans, as we had said it would be. If they hadn't been so literally stupid I should have been able to organize other Bunds in other cities to raise money for propaganda, defeated Wilson, and so prevented war between the United States and Germany."

Kaltschmidt expressed no regret for having caused his sister, his brother-in-law, and his best friend and financial savior to lose their liberties and fortunes.

GERMAN EDITOR ARRESTED.

Charged with Filing False Translations of Articles in His Paper.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 2.—On a charge of perjury based on allegations that the translation of articles in his paper, Die Freie Presse, were inaccurate, Reinhold Kintzi was arrested by Joseph Buisson, United States Deputy Marshal, in Glencoe, Minn., today. It is thought to be the first arrest on such a charge since the clause of the Trading With the Enemy act requiring verified translations of certain articles became effective.

Officials in the United States District Attorney's office here asserted that many of the articles, as translated by their agents, differed materially from the sworn version filed by Kintzi and contained matter of a seditious import. Strong praise of Austrian forces in their Italian offensive was given in one article.

PRINCE LIMITS HIS POWER.

Albert of Monaco Restores and Liberalizes Constitution.

MONTE CARLO, Jan. 2, (Associated Press.)—Prince Albert of Monaco on New Year's day promulgated a decree restoring the Constitution of the principality, which had been suspended since the outbreak of the world war. By the decree the Constitution is enlarged and extended in a much more liberal sense, the Prince in this way limiting his own powers.

Prince Albert, from the time he succeeded his father, Prince Charles III., in 1889, until Jan. 7, 1911, was the absolute ruler of the small principality of Monaco on the Mediterranean. In 1911 a Constitution was promulgated which provided for a national council elected by universal suffrage.

2,500 DEAD IN GUATEMALA.

Salvador Reports Heavy Loss of Life in the Earthquake.

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador, Jan. 2.—Newspapers of this city declare that no fewer than 2,500 persons lost their lives in the Guatemala earthquake.

Early reports on the Guatemala earthquake, which began Christmas Day, stated the loss of life was heavy, some estimates reaching 1,000, but a Guatemala City dispatch of Dec. 31 said that only a few persons had been killed.

Many persons are going overland from Salvador to Guatemala to investigate the fate of friends. Telegraphic communication between San Salvador and Guatemala is again interrupted.

HAD NO MONEY FOR ST. GAUDENS LINCOLN

That Is Said to Be Why Taft's Offer of Barnard Statue for England Was Accepted.

WANTS PUBLIC TO JUDGE

Academy of Design Asks That Barnard's Work Be Set Up Where All May Criticise It.

John A. Stewart, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Peace Centenary Committee, through which a replica of George Grey Barnard's statue of Lincoln has been offered to the British Government by Charles P. Taft, yesterday disclaimed any intention to discriminate against the Saint-Gaudens statue of Lincoln, which it was the original intention to present. The critics of the Barnard statue, who have protested vigorously against what they call its inaccurate and unduly uncouth presentation of Lincoln, have in most cases expressed a preference for Saint-Gaudens's work, and have asked why it was that the intention to present this statue was abandoned and the Barnard work substituted.

Mr. Stewart said yesterday that when the matter of the Saint-Gaudens statue was first brought up letters were sent not only to the 168 members of the Executive Committee, but to the 18,000 members of the General Committee, for the proposed celebration of the hundred years of peace between America and Great Britain. The academic preferences which have been expressed since then, he asserted, were not sufficiently strong to lead the members of the committee to contribute toward a fund for the purchase of a replica of the Saint-Gaudens statue, and the intention had to be given up. Later, he said, Mr. Taft offered a copy of the Barnard statue, which was accepted.

Mr. Stewart said also that the committee would still be glad to act as the agent for presenting a copy of the Saint-Gaudens statue, to be set up in Trafalgar Square, as has been suggested, or elsewhere in London, if any one were sufficiently interested in giving the British public an opportunity to inspect another artist's conception of Lincoln to raise a fund for that purpose.

No One Offered to Contribute.

"Shortly after the beginning of the European war in 1914," he said, "the Executive Committee of the American Centenary Committee delegated its authority to a sub-committee of fifteen. Among the matters deferred by the war, but not abandoned by the committee, were those of giving a statue of Lincoln to Great Britain and a memorial of Parkman to Canada. In 1913 and several times subsequently the matter of a fund to meet the cost of presenting the Saint-Gaudens statue to the people of Great Britain came before the Centenary Committee, not only before its executive committee, but before the national body as well. Individually, members of the committee were solicited to contribute to a Saint-Gaudens statue fund, but without avail, and at no time was any offer of money to help made by any member of the committee, although the committee voted to appropriate money from the general funds when any was available for this purpose. Despite repeated effort to interest members of the committee the committee was obliged to abandon the matter, although the proposal was submitted to Robert Lincoln, from whom no response was received.

"When the attention of Charles P. Taft was called by a friend, to the failure of the Saint-Gaudens project, he at once said that he would offer a copy of the Barnard statue provided the British committee was satisfied to accept it. These facts were laid before the British committee. Later came an acceptance of the gift and the matter ceased to be a pending question with the American committee and became one for action upon the part of the British committee as related to the British Government. Later the British Government accepted the gift and proffered the site at the foot of Whitehall. Subsequently H. S. Perris, Secretary of the British committee, visiting America, said in a statement published by the leading newspapers of the United States that the matter of the Saint-Gaudens statue had not been closed and that the committee and the British people would welcome with enthusiasm a gift of the Saint-Gaudens statue provided those who wanted that statue presented would make the gift. There the matter rests, and there can be nothing more said upon the subject, except that statements heretofore appearing in reference to the action of the Centenary Committee were not based at all upon facts, which, at the time, should have been and were familiar to a number of those leading the opposition to the Barnard statue."

All Favor Taft's Offer.

Mr. Stewart added that, while some members of the Committee of Fifteen preferred the Saint-Gaudens statue to Mr. Barnard's work on artistic grounds, they were unanimous in favor of the acceptance of Mr. Taft's offer. He could not remember all the fifteen members of the sub-committee, he said, but included on it were Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, Charles Stewart Davidson, George F. Kunz, the late Joseph H. Choate, and the late Isaac N. Seligman.

Mr. Choate was known to be strongly opposed to the Barnard statue, but the meeting at which Mr. Taft's offer was accepted was held after his death.

This delegation of authority to the sub-committee, which is now the only active body remaining of the American Peace Centenary Committee, explains the antithesis between its action in accepting the Barnard statue and the expressions of opinion from sixty-five members of the Executive Committee, whose views, as collected by the Council of the National Academy of Design, were in the great majority unfavorable to it.

A member of the sub-committee said last night that he doubted if half a dozen of the members of the Executive Committee, who have protested against the Barnard statue, had ever actually seen it. He himself, he said, was an admirer of the Saint-Gaudens representation of Lincoln; but in view of the fact that a copy of the Barnard statues, which had been highly praised by many artists, was available, and the Saint Gaudens statue was not, he had at the sub-committee meeting strongly favored the acceptance of Mr. Taft's gift.

Supporters of the Barnard statue have laid stress on the objection that most of the critics have seen only photographs of it. The statue itself was on exhibition somewhat more than a year ago in the quadrangle of Union Theological Seminary, but the controversy over it had not yet been aroused, and public interest was therefore less acute. Accordingly, the National Academy of Design has requested that a replica of the statue be placed on exhibition somewhere in New York City so that persons interested may see it for themselves.

Want Statue Exhibited.

The resolutions adopted by that body in this connection read:

> Whereas, it is reported that replicas of a statue of Lincoln by George Grey Barnard, now in Cincinnati, have been offered to England and France by private individuals and a committee, and further,
> Whereas, of necessity, such gifts will be considered by the people of those countries as exemplifying the character of Lincoln, as well as the sentiment and the art of America, and further,
> Whereas, we understand that a bronze replica of this statue is now in this vicinity,
> Resolved, That the donors be and are hereby requested by the National Academy of Design to give to our citizens the opportunity of seeing this statue, by erecting it temporarily in some central, out-of-door place in the city of New York. While it is true that the statue has been already shown in New York, this was nevertheless before it was generally known that replicas were to be offered abroad. Since then the only means of judgment has been by photographs. We, therefore, consider that it is due to our citizens that this privilege should be granted.

Among the distinguished men and women who, according to Mr. Stewart, have put themselves on record as strongly favorable to the Barnard statue are Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, George Harvey, Albert Shaw, Percy MacKaye, Frederick MacMonnies, Henry McBride, Frederick J. Sterner, Ralph Goddard, Ida M. Tarbell, and Henry P. Davison.

MANY BETROTHALS IN THE NEW YEAR

Miss Beatrice Wellington to Marry G. S. Spencer; Miss H. Murray, Capt. Howell.

MISS M. C. YEAW ENGAGED

South Orange Girl to Wed Lieut. Biglow—Misses Harwood and Perry Among Brides-to-Be.

Some interesting engagements have been announced for the first of the new year.

State Senator George B. Wellington and Mrs. Wellington of Troy, N. Y., tell of the betrothal of their daughter, Miss Beatrice Wellington, to George Selden Spencer of this city. Miss Wellington is a graduate of Vassar College. Mr. Spencer was graduated from Yale, class of '05, and is now in the United States Army Ambulance Service at Allentown, Penn.

The engagement is announced of Miss Helen Murray, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Murray of St. Louis, Mo., and Captain Arthur K. Howell, son of Jese Howell of this city, formerly Treasurer of Park & Tilford. Miss Murray attended Washington University for two years. Captain Howell is a graduate of Syracuse University and also of the University of Michigan, and is now attached to the Ordnance Department at Dover, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Yeaw of South Orange N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marian Chandler Yeaw, to Lieutenant L. Horatio Biglow, ... son of Mr. and Mrs. Lucius H. Biglow of South Orange. Miss Yeaw is a gradute of Smith College. Lieutenant Biglow was graduated from Yale, class of '06, and is with the 105th Machine Gun Battalion, at Spartanburg, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin E. Harwood of Chester, Conn., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Rica Trumbull Harwood, to George Cheney Seeley of Essex, Conn. Miss Harwood was graduated from Smith College, class of '17. Mr. Seeley is a son of Mr. and Mrs. William Graydon Seeley of Brookline, Mass., and was graduate from the Yale Sheffield Scientific School in 1914. He only recently returned from France, where he has been serving with the American field service, and is now assigned to the third series of officers' training camps at Leon Springs, Texas.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Helen Grow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Grow of Cranford, N. J., to Captain Henry Rottschaefer, Signal Corps, U. S. A. Miss Grow is a Vassar graduate, class of 1915. Captain Rottschaefer is a native of Holland, and was graduated from the University of Michigan and also from the Harvard Law School.

No date has been set for the wedding of Miss Marion H. Perry, daughter of Mrs. Ernest Fahnestock of this city by a former marriage, and Lawrence Phillips, whose engagement has just been announced. Miss Perry was a dibutante of two Winters ago. Mr. Phillips is a Princeton man, and is now in the remount station at Camp Wadsworth.

Mrs. Willard Hamilton Baker of Brooklyn has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Catherine Baker, to Lieutenant Harold R. Sleeper, F. A., U. S., of this city, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henry Sleeper of Manila, P. I. Lieutenant Sleeper is a graduate of Cornell and received his commission in the Field Artillery at the second Plattsburg camp.

LORAINE SICKEL A BRIDE.

Daughter of Hamburg-American Line Official Wed Capt. Bradford.

The marriage has been announced of Miss Loraine Sickel, eldest daughter of William G. Sickel of this city, Vice Director of the Hamburg-American Line, and Captain Karl Slaughter Bradford, which took place on Dec. 27, at the home of the bride's maternal grandmother, Mrs. J. H. Allen, at Jackson, Tenn.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Jane Sickel, and Allen Grover of St. Louis, a cousin of the bride, was best man. Mr. Sickel gave his daughter in marriage.

Captain Bradford, who is a cavalryman, was in full dress uniform. His mother resides in Washington, D. C., and he will take his bride to West Point, where he is on military duty.

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SHIFT IN FUSION INQUIRY.

District Attorney Takes Up Gary System Activities.

The general investigation by the District Attorney into the affairs of the Fusion Committee of 1917 took the form of a special inquiry yesterday into the publicity work concerning the Gary school question as conducted in behalf of the Fusion campaign. Deputy Assistant District Attorney Tekulsky examined two reporters of an evening newspaper, after which District Attorney Swann authorized this statement:

"Emerson D. Owen appeared at this office today and said to Mr. Tekulsky that he was employed in the news department of The New York Evening Mail and that about seven weeks before election he was 'loaned' by The Mail to the Public Education Committee, which was a political committee connected with the fusion campaign and devoted to the Gary school question. After the campaign Mr. Owen returned to his work on The Mail. Willard W. Williams also appeared at this office today and stated that he had joined the Public Education Committee at the suggestion of Dr. Rumely, about a month before election. He is a reporter on The Evening Mail."

Richard S. Childs of 8 West Ninth Street, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer of the Erickson Company, 381 Fourth Avenue, and son of William Hamlin Childs, Chairman of the Fusion Executive Committee, was questioned yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Kilroe regarding the Fusion advertising placed with the Erickson Company and as to some of his activities in behalf of the Fusion campaign. "Something over $200,000" was the amount of advertising placed by his firm for the Fusion campaign, said Mr. Childs.

"What do you think of the ethics of raising such a large campaign fund? You are interested in civic movements?" Mr. Kilroe asked.

"To my mind it is a matter of the framework of government," replied Mr. Childs. "We ought to have an adequate representative body like the Chicago Council where the campaign would not be on so vast a scale, and where there would not be the necessity either for a standing army of political mercenaries to keep in operation the whole year around on the one hand or the expenditure of large sums of money as the only alternative to such a thing."

It was announced that Cleveland H. Dodge, Chairman of Mayor Mitchel's Campaign Committee, had been requested to call at the District Attorney's office today.

A Musicale for Hospital in France.

A musicale will be held at the home of Mrs. Morton F. Plant, 1,051 Fifth Avenue, on Sunday evening next at 9:30 o'clock for the benefit of the Hospital Under Three Flags. The artists will include Josef Hofmann and Miss Anna Case. The hospital was founded by Lady Johnstone, and General Pershing has pronounced it one of the best in France. Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Miss Caroline Duer, and Mrs. Plant form the committee of the hospital under whose auspices the musicale is to be held.

P. J. Sheridan, Irish Political Leader

P. J. Sheridan, an Irish political leader who figured prominently in the trial of Charles Stewart Parnell for treason in 1890 and who was once an editorial writer on The New York Herald, died at his ranch near Monte Vista, Col., on Monday. He was 77 years old.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM E. SANDIFER, an architect, forty-seven years old, died on Tuesday at the Rockaway Beach Hospital. He was born in New York and was a graduate of the College of the City of New York. Mr. Sandifer was active in Democratic politics in Queens County.

SILAS H. REYNOLDS, a California cattleman, died on Tuesday in a private sanitarium in this city, where he had come for treatment three months ago. He owned a ranch at Garwin, Cal., and was President of the Western Cattlemen's Association.

FRANK WHEELER WEED, Superintendent of Albro J. Newton Company, lumber merchants, 528 Union Street, Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his home in Plainfield, N. J., in his forty-fifth year.

JOSEPH F. FLOOD, leader in the Irish Volunteers and a resident of Paterson, N. J., for many years, died suddenly yesterday in Paterson. He was one of several of the Irish Volunteers who went before President Wilson and offered the services of the organization in the war.

OWEN A. MARRIN, formerly with The New York Evening Telegram, died yesterday in his home, Port Richmond, S. I., in his seventy-first year. He had served in several capacities on The Evening Telegram, and retired ten years ago.

MICHAEL EDWARD CAVANAGH, for many years in the wholesale grocery business in Wallabout Market, died on Tuesday at his home, 295 Grove Street, Brooklyn, in his sixtieth year. Mr. Cavanagh was a lifelong resident of Brooklyn.

Mrs. CATHERINE WAHLE, wife of Anthony Wahle, chief clerk of the Department of Supplies of the Board of Education, died at her home, 1,102 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, in her forty-seventh year. She was a cousin of former Mayor Mark Fagan of Jersey City.

CHARLES J. STODDART, a member of the Board of Directors of the Third Assembly District Democratic Association, died on Monday at his home, 378 Seventy-sixth Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Stoddart had been a resident of that borough for seventy years.

Mrs. EDITH M. POPP, a native of Sortwell-in-Harlew, England, and wife of Charles W. Popp, died in the Bushwick Hospital on Tuesday after an operation. She was a member of Esperanza Chapter, No. 167, Order of the Eastern Star, and lived at 708 McDonough Street, Brooklyn.

HENNING WEBB PRENTIS, a retired Principal of the Brooklyn public schools, died in his sixty-seventh year on Tuesday and the funeral services will be held today in Rockbridge, Va. Mr. Prentis was a native of Virginia and for a time was Principal of the Hodgen School at St. Louis, Mo. He came to Brooklyn in 1902 as Principal of Public School 44.

THOMAS ROBINSON TETLEY, 70 years old, a civil war veteran and for many years employed in the Register's office, died from apoplexy on Tuesday at his home, 1,145 Forty-seventh Street, Brooklyn. He was a member of George Meade Post, G. A. R.

ULRICH LANDOLT, chief engineer of the Eagle Storage Warehouse and a member of the Stationary Engineers' Association, died at his home, 506 Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, on Monday. He was 59 years old and was born in Switzerland.

E. CRAWFORD SANDFORD, Western representative of the Standard Oilcloth Company and widely known as an expert in oilcloths, died on Tuesday at his home, 64 St. James Place, Brooklyn, aged 71 years.

FRANKLIN P. GERMANN, Sr., a retired Police Lieutenant, is dead at his home, 7,815 Thirteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, from heart disease. He was 68 years old and was retired from the force seven years ago after thirty-one years' service.

JAMES J. McKEON, a retired shipbuilder, died on Tuesday at his home, 952 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, leaving three daughters.

FRANK LAMPSON BROWN, for several years President of the Ransome Concrete Machinery Co. of 115 Broadway, died yesterday at his home, 740 West End Avenue, in his fifty-eighth year. He lived on the Pacific Coast before coming here. Mr. Brown was a member of the Rotary Club of this city and the Bohemian, Union League, and Commerce Clubs of San Francisco.

CARL GUNTHER, who made several inventions, died of apoplexy yesterday at Broadway and Ninety-sixth Street. He was born in Philadelphia fifty years ago, and lived at 148 West Eighty-fourth Street. Mr. Gunther was retired from business.

CYRUS JONES HARRISON, 98 years old, the oldest resident of West Orange, N. J., died yesterday at the home of his son, Melvin Harrison, in Vineland, N. J. He was a son of the late Aaron Burr Harrison.

CITY SUFFRAGISTS KEEP PARTY ALIVE

Convention Decides on Wide Campaign of Education of Women Voters.

MAKE PLANS FOR 1918

Organization Will Remain Non-Partisan, Miss Hay Asserts—To Work for Federal Amendment.

Plans for the work of the Woman Suffrage Party of New York City in the coming year were discussed at the opening session of the party's annual convention held yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Astor. In her address Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the City Party, summed up the aspirations of the organization.

"We can see," she said, "that we have a full program to carry out as members of the New York City Suffrage Party. When an army captures a city or a country it does not rest idle. It makes new laws and institutions through new labors and activities, it gets a strong hold on the region of which it has taken possession. We have won a land called Political Emancipation. Now we must work harder than ever before to be worthy of its occupancy. Does this make some of you who have toiled for years sigh? Phillips Brooks has said, 'Do not pray for easy lives, pray to be stronger men. Do not pray for tasks equal to your powers. Pray for powers equal to your tasks.'"

In a "Plan of Work for 1918," which was presented and adopted, it was determined first of all that the party's organization should be retained. This was considered by the delegates the best method to attain the ends desired by the party. The party's leaders in each Assembly District will invite women hitherto indifferent to suffrage to share the advantages of the schools which will prepare women for the duties of citizenship. A systematic effort is to be made to increase the paid membership in each district. A constructive legislative program also is contemplated. The "Plan" gives the following as the objects of the party:

The passage of the Federal woman suffrage amendment and its ratification by our State Legislature.

The instruction of the members of the party in matters of municipal and State government and in points necessary to make intelligent voters.

To insure through the personal effort of our election district captains the largest possible registration of women voters during registry week next October, and to get out a correspondingly large vote on Election Day in November.

To Work Through Committees.

Three committees, to be designated by the Board of Directors, will supervise the work for 1918. One of these will be the Political Committee, which will supervise the work of a Congressional and a Legislative Committee. The Congressional Committee will work for the passage of the Federal Amendment in Washington if while the Legislative Committee of the amendment passes will seek to obtain ratification of the amendment at Albany. Another committee with Mrs. John Blair as Chairman, will undertake to provide schools, teachers, and lecturers to educate the new voters. Special attention will be given to women employed in stores and factories.

The third general committee, to be known as the Municipal or Civic Survey Committee, will gather information about public schools, hospitals, street conditions, and civic matters in general with the idea of suggesting improvements.

The "Plan" as adopted closes with an exhortation to the officers of the party not to affiliate themselves with any political organization until they have taken time to study and reflect upon the principles of the particular party to which they would ally themselves. The "Plan" renews the pledge of loyal service to the Government during the present war.

Commenting on the new conditions under which the convention met, Miss Hay in her address said:

"As a result of what our friends have done for us politically we have today in the City of New York approximately 700,000 women voters, a great group of human beings who must be informed politically and directed toward the side of good government. What our voting sisters of the West have done with the ballot justifies us in the belief that the woman vote will make for the civic betterment of the city in the future. We cannot expect a change at once, nor do we believe that women will bring the millennium. We do believe that steadily and surely women will lift politics in our city to a higher plane.

Efforts to be Nonpartisan.

"The only way in which we can hold the confidence of the women voters of all parties is to remain as an organisation nonpartisan, and to make certain that no one of our officers violates this principle. This means that they will not join the political clubs, which is the only way they can show their party preferences at the present time. This prohibition affects only our major and minor officers, and does not apply to our members. We do not intend to try and watch the 514,555 women who are enrolled with us, as this would be too colossal a task. This does no mean that the New York City Woman Suffrage Party aspires to be a woman's political party, or to control the woman vote of the city.

"It has no such intention. It will hold together as long as it has specific work to do, and it will remain non-partisan as long as it is necessary to help women prepare for entrance into the existing political parties. The aim of the City Suffrage Party now is to help solve problems impartially for women Democrats, Republicans, Socialists, and Prohibitionists.

"Special legislation will be passed to permit the new women voters to enroll in the primaries, in order to take part in the party nomination of candidates. It should be our duty then to see that the women enroll in the primaries in the party of their choice.

"We must teach women to recognize a bribe when it is offered. There are so many subtle ways of exerting political pressure on a voter that many new and unsophisticated voters may not realize until it is too late that their votes have been cleverly manipulated to the advantage of the manipulator. Let us spread practical information that will warn women against such practices. Let us change the old adage, 'Every man has his price,' into 'Every woman has her principle.'"

Miss Mary E. Dreier, Chairman of the Americanization Committee, in her speech referred to the foreign-born woman whom the law made a voter. Miss Dreier said that while, under the law, a male alien had to pass certain tests, be able to speak English, &c., to become a citizen, yet when he became a citizen his wife automatically became a voter, even if she could neither read nor write a word of English.

"There are at least 400,000 foreign-born women in the State of New York," she said, "who have become citizens simply by virtue of their husbands' citizenship or his naturalization. In order to become citizens their husbands had to pass five tests—they had to speak English, they had to give evidence of good character, they must have lived here five years, they had to show they were attached to the principles of the Constitution, and they had to take the oath of allegiance. But their wives did not have to meet any of these requirements."

With few dissenting votes, at the evening session, the convention went on record as favoring the immediate passage of Representative Jeannette Rankin's bill providing that American women married to aliens shall retain their citizenship.

Supreme Court Justice Guy and Frederick C. Tanner, former Republican State Chairman, addressed the convention last night as representatives of the two great political parties. Both congratulated the suffragists on the victory at the polls.

Both Mr. Tanner and Justice Guy offered to go to Washington if the women wanted them to to urge Congress to act favorably on the Federal amendment.

WOMAN THREATENS WILSON

Mrs. Baker Says Reprisals Will Be Taken if Suffrage Is Beaten.

Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, a member of the Executive Committee of the National Woman's Party, said yesterday that the success or failure of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, to be voted on in Congress next week, was largely in the hands of President Wilson and the Democratic Party. Mrs. Baker intimated that unless the measure went through, the Democrats might find in 1918 that the influence and votes of the women had changed the complexion of Congress from Democratic to Republican.

"The situation at present is like this," said Mrs. Baker. "The Federal Amendment is sure to pass if President Wilson will make it an Administration measure. We think perhaps it will pass anyhow, but it is bound to pass with his favor. Thus, you see, it is squarely up to Wilson and the Democrats. Now, President Wilson is really, to all intents and purposes, the Democratic party, so on his shoulders will fall the responsibility if Congress beats Suffrage next Thursday.

"The Republicans are nearly three to one in favor of the amendment. In the South they are three to one. The Democrats have shown just the opposite ratio, being in the respective sections approximately two to one and there to one against."

HUDSON TUBE TIED UP

Passengers Walk Through Smoke When "Blowout" Stops Traffic.

Traffic was tied up for two hours and 150 passengers suffered from smoke and fumes when a "blowout" in the Hudson and Manhattan tubes last night stalled a train going from the Hudson Terminal Building station, in Manhattan, to Hoboken, when it was halfway through the tunnel. The passengers, many of them women, left the train and walked back through the smoke to the Manhattan station. Smoke from the tube poured into the Hudson Terminal Building, and a fire alarm brought Acting Chief Donohue to the scene. When he arrived the passengers were walking into the station with handkerchiefs held to their noses. Several women, it was said, fainted, and had to be helped along the tracks under the river.

The place where the accident occurred was said by Traffic Superintendent Klupp to be 100 feet lower than the train level at the Hudson Terminal Building. Chief Donohue would not allow traffic to be resumed in the tube for two hours. It was said that the blowout occurred slightly nearer the Jersey shore than to Manhattan. Trains to Newark were switched from the Hoboken tracks to other tubes because of the tieup, and when the Jersey shore was reached they were switched back to the Newark line.

MORE AID FOR THE NEEDIEST

Gifts Also Received for Halifax and Guatemala Sufferers.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received the following contributions for the Hundred Neediest Cases:

Commercial Travelers' Association of the Upholstery and Allied Trades	[illegible]
James McAllister	10
Mrs. L. K. Sisson	10
M. Lagerlof	10
Dr. H. B. McCray (for Cases 17, 20, 10[illegible] and 117)	10
Mrs. F. E. Evans (for Cases 15 and 45)	10
Marie Wilson	5
Anonymous	5
Miss C. B. Townsend	5
"A. B. T."	5
L. F. Folsom	5
W. R. Adams	1
Total	[illegible]276
Total subscribed to date	[illegible]

THE TIMES has received a contribution of $5 from Albert E. Beh for the relief of the sufferers in Halifax and $25 from F. S. Walker for the relief of sufferers from the earthquake in Guatemala.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

GREEN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Green, (nee Florence Siegel,) Dec. 31, a daughter.

Engaged.

ROHMANN—HULICK.—Cecyle Hulick to George O. Rohmann.

Married.

ELLIS—ETCHISON.—At the Church of the Ascension, on Saturday, Dec. 29, 1917, Lydia B. Etchison of Richmond, Va., to Lieutenant Edward Packard Ellis.

O'HARA—GIBSON.—Jan. 2, Lorell Gibson to Charles E. O'Hara, at Englewood, N. J.

Died.

ALLEN.—Jan. 1, 1918, Charles J. Allen, husband of Ella W. Allen. Funeral services private, at his late residence, 40 West 127th St., Friday, Jan. 4, at 10:30 A. M. Please omit flowers. Interment at Greenwich, Conn.

ALLERTON.—At White Plains, N. Y., on Jan. 2, 1918, Atherton, beloved husband of Grace Winans and son of the late Reuben G. Allerton and Henrietta Latimer Vredenburgh. Funeral service private. Interment Dover Plains.

ALTEN.—William, born May 12, 1867; died Jan. 1, 1918. Services at St. Luke's Rectory, Sea Cliff, L. I., Thursday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment Kensico Cemetery Friday.

BALCOM.—On Jan. 2, 1918, Arthur Carey Balcom, aged 81 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,610 New York Av., Jan. 3, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

BALDWIN.—On Jan. 2, Mrs. Mary E. Baldwin, 1,325 5th Av. Funeral on further notice.

BENTLEY.—Jan. 2, Helen Bentley. Services Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Friday, 8 P. M.

BISCHOFSHEIMER.—On Jan. 2, 1918, after a short illness, in her 74th year, Sophie, relict of the late Leopold Bischofsheimer and mother of Henry Bischofsheimer and Mrs. Anna B. Stein. Funeral private.

BLOW.—Allmand A., at his home, Knoxville, Tenn., early Jan. 2, of septic pneumonia. Funeral services Jan. 3. Denver papers please copy.

BOGUE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1918, Harriet Louise, daughter of the late George Chase and Mary Perry Bogue. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BOORAEM.—Jan. 2, at Lakehurst, N. J., Caroline D. Booraem, wife of late Henry L. Booraem and daughter of late Edmund D. Barry, D. D., and Catharine Barry. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BOSKEY.—At East Orange, N. J., Bernard, beloved husband of Rose L. Boskey, nee Loeser, aged 46 years. Funeral from 186A South Munn Av., on Friday, Jan. 4, 1918, at 1 P. M. Interment at Oheb Sholom Cemetery, Elizabeth, N. J.

BOTTSTEIN.—On Jan. 2, 1918, Augusta Ollendorff, widow of Adolph and dear mother of Louise, Julius, Samuel, Leonard, and the late Frederick. Services at 150 East 81st St., Friday, Jan. 4, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

BRADLEY.—On Dec. 31, Hortense, beloved daughter of Henry J. and Margaret, (nee Burdy,) in her 20th year. Funeral Thursday morning, Jan. 3, from her late residence, 791 Park Av. Solemn requiem mass St. Jean Baptiste Church, 76th St. and Lexington Av., at 10 A. M.

BROWN.—Suddenly, Jan. 1, Frank Lampson, beloved husband of Harriet Brown. Service THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) 1,970 Broadway, Friday morning, 10:30 o'clock. Interment Oakland, Cal. San Francisco papers please copy.

BURR.—On Jan. 2, 1918, William S. Burr, in his 68th year. Funeral services at his late residence, Blauvelt, N. Y., Friday, the 4th instant, at 2 P. M.

CAMPBELL.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., Jan. 1, Mary L., widow of Duncan S. Campbell, aged 80 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 122 South 10th Av., Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

CORNELL.—Suddenly, at Catskill, N. Y., Monday, Dec. 31, 1917, Ella M., widow of Joseph Cornell. Funeral services at Grant House, Catskill, N. Y., 2 P. M., Thursday, Jan. 3.

CURRAN.—Wednesday, Jan. 2, at her residence, 6 Jane St., Hannah Curran, widow of Michael Curran and beloved mother of Charles F. and Margaret A. and Anna G. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CUTLER.—Suddenly, at Flower Hospital, on Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1918, Elizabeth J., wife of Arthur H. Cutler. Funeral services at her late residence, 49 East 61st St., on Thursday, Jan. 3, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Holliston, Mass.

DUFFY.—On Jan. 2, Thomas R. Duffy, husband of the late Mary Duffy. Funeral from his late residence, 543 East 146th St., on Friday, Jan. 4, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Pius's Church, where a mass of requiem will be offered. Interment Calvary.

DURSTINE.—On Jan. 2, in New York City, Katharine Sarles Durstine, beloved wife of Lee B. Durstine of Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y. Services at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church on Thursday, Jan. 3, at 3 P. M. Interment at Wooster, Ohio.

ECCLES.—Silas, born Jan. 3, 1852, at Washington, Ill., died Dec. 30, 1917, at St. Augustine, Fla. Funeral service will be held at All Angels' Church, West End Av., 81st St., on Thursday, Jan. 3, 1918, at 3:30 P. M. The remains will lie in state from 12:30 until 2:30 P. M. at the church on Thursday. Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Los Angeles, Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, El Paso, and San Diego papers please copy.

FELDHUSEN.—At New Orleans, La., Jan. 1, 1918, Emma, wife of William H. Feldhusen and daughter of Charlotte and the late William H. Middendorf. Funeral services at the residence of her mother, 517 2d St., Brooklyn, Saturday, Jan. 5, 2 P. M. Interment private. Upper Montclair (N. J.) papers please copy.

FORCE.—Annie, widow of the late Charles Keeler, at Paterson, N. J., died suddenly Sunday, Dec. 30, 1917, at Gardiner, New York, in her 88th year. Paterson papers please copy.

FREEMAN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 1, Clara Rubin, beloved wife of the late Morris Freeman, and devoted mother of Aimee, Roswell, and Elise. Funeral from her late residence, 451 Sixth Street, Brooklyn, Thursday, Jan. 3, at 2 o'clock. Fort Wayne, Indiana, papers please copy.

GADSDEN.—At the residence of her niece, Miss Amy E. Topham, 7 Glenada Place, Brooklyn, on Jan. 1, Sophia M. Gadsden, in her 84th year. Funeral services Thursday, Jan. 3, 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends invited. Interment private.

GERMANN.—At his residence, 7,815 13th Av., Brooklyn, on Jan. 1, 1918, Franklin P. Germann, Sr., beloved husband of Julia A. and father of Emma E. and Franklin P. Services at Greenwood Cemetery Chapel Friday, 2 P. M. Interment private.

GIBBS.—At Cranford, N. J., Wednesday, Jan. 2, Elizabeth B. Gibbs, widow of John R. Gibbs of New York, in her 84th year. Funeral services at residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. B. Wagstaff, Cranford, on Saturday, Jan. 5, at 2 o'clock.

GROSS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 2, in his 55th year, Harry Gross, beloved husband of Amanda, brother of Max, Louis, George, and Henry. Funeral services at Sam Rothschild's Harlem Funeral Chapel, 208 Lenox Av., at 120th St., Friday, Jan. 4, at 10 A. M.

GUNTHER.—Carl. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's.) Lying in state.

HUDSON.—At Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1918, Louise Lounsbury, wife of the late William Porter Hudson and daughter of Charles Hugh and Annie P. Lounsbury. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

HOLLISTER.—At Rutherford, N. J., Jan. 2, 1918, Eleanor Crane, wife of the late John Buell Hollister, in her 78th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 221 Carmita Avenue, Rutherford, Saturday afternoon, at 2:30. Friends desiring to send flowers are asked to remember the Red Cross instead.

HOUGH.—Passed away Wednesday morning, Jan. 2, at his home in Danbury, Conn., Beneset Alanson Hough, beloved husband of Maria Starr Hough, aged 75 years. Notice of funeral Friday morning.

JOHNSON.—Entered into life eternal, Jan. 2, 1918, Frederick M., beloved son of William H. and Florence M. Johnson, aged 33 years. Funeral private from his late residence, 417 Manhattan Av.

JOHNSTON.—At Elmhurst, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1918, Annie Fitzhenry Johnston, aged 60 years. Funeral services will be held at St. James's Episcopal Church, Elmhurst, Friday morning, Jan. 4, at 11 o'clock.

KELLY.—Maria, nee Lyons, widow of John Kelly, on Jan. 2, suddenly, at her residence, 88 West 103d. Notice of funeral hereafter.

KRAFFT.—Julius W., on Sunday, beloved husband of Libbie Pheatt Krafft and son-in-law of Captain Harvey D. Pheatt. Cleveland papers please copy.

KLEIN.—Hani, mother of Mrs. J. Hilf, Joseph D. Klein, Mary Klein. Funeral from her late residence, 548 West 164th, on Thursday, Jan. 3, at 1 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

LANDI.—Professor Fidardo Landi, sculptor, born Carrara, Italy, author important works of art, Jan. 1, 1918, at his residence, 1,237 Theriot Av., Bronx. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LIGHTHITE.—After a brief illness, at Montclair, N. J., Jan. 1, 1918, William I. Lighthite, husband of Lydia S. Holwill. Funeral services at his late residence, 61 South Fullerton Av., Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment Friday, private.

McGIBBON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1918, Harry Brownell, beloved son of Brownell and Carrie McGibbon, 1,175 Herkimer St., Brooklyn. Funeral service Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment Saturday at 10 A. M., Evergreen Cemetery.

MORAN.—Niran E. Moran, the beloved wife of Daniel Moran, Dec. 31, 1917. Funeral from her late residence, 11 Gouverneur Place, Bronx, Thursday, Jan. 3, to St. Augustine's Church. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

OSTER.—On Jan. 1, 1918, Augusta Oster, (nee Levecht,) beloved wife of Jacob A. Oster, aged 61 years. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services Friday evening, Jan. 4, at 8 o'clock, at her late residence, 270 Spring St., West Hoboken, N. J. Funeral on Saturday at 2:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

OSTHEIM.—Bertha Ostheim Strauss, beloved wife of Maurice H. Cohen, aged 37, on Dec. 30, at Brooklyn. Interment Lancaster, Penn., Jan. 3.

PEET.—Greenport, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1918, William C. Peet, formerly of New York City. Funeral private.

PENDLETON.—At Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1918, at the residence of her son, A. B. Pendleton, Rebecca Elliot, wife of the late William H. Pendleton and daughter of the late David and Ann Ogden, New York City, in her 80th year. Funeral services will be held at the Chapel, Woodlawn Cemetery, Woodlawn, N. Y., on Thursday, at 3 P. M., on the arrival of train leaving Grand Central Depot 2:30 P. M.

PEREIRA.—Suddenly, Jan. 1, 1918, Gabriel Pereira, beloved husband of Rosa Pereira. Funeral at his late residence, 1,874 3d Av., on Thursday, 2 P. M.

PETERS.—On Jan. 1, Conrad L., beloved husband of M. Evelyn Peters, late of Paris. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) 1,970 Broadway, Friday morning, 11 o'clock. Interment private.

PRIGGE.—On Jan. 1, 1918, Officer George F. Prigge, C. O. Squad, N. Y. Police Department, beloved son of the late John H. and Wilhelmina Prigge. Tabernacle Lodge, No. 598, F. and A. M., will hold Masonic services at his late residence, 1,046 Lowell St., Bronx, at 8 P. M. Thursday, Jan. 3. Funeral Friday at 10:30 A. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

REED.—On Jan. 1, Henry Bidlock Reed, M. D., at Milford, Penn. Funeral Friday at 2 P. M.

REISNER.—On Jan. 2, 1918, Henrietta Reisner, widow of Herman Reisner and beloved mother of Bella Fletcher and Grace Kahn. Funeral from her late residence, 500 West 171st St., on Friday, Jan. 4, at 10:30.

ROOT.—Suddenly, at his residence, 1,763 East 13th St., Brooklyn, Francis S., beloved husband of Flora L. Root, aged 48 years. Funeral and interment Altmar, N. Y.

SALMON.—On Jan. 1, Elizabeth Salmon, the beloved daughter of the late Bridget and James Salmon. Funeral from her late residence, 439 East 135th St., Friday, Jan. 4, at 9:30; thence to St. Luke's Church, where a solemn requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment Calvary. San Francisco papers please copy.

SANDFORD.—On Jan. 1, 1918, at 64 St. James's Place, E. Crawford Sandford, aged 71 years. Burial office and requiem will be said in St. James's Church, Lafayette Av. and St. James's Place, Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Jan. 3, at 10:30 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

SCHUSSLER.—Clara, at 558 West 182d St. Services Friday, Jan. 4, at 8 P. M. Please omit flowers.

SIMONS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1918, Henry B., beloved husband of the late Clara Green. Funeral services at his residence, Great Neck, L. I., Friday, Jan. 4, 1918, at 11:30. Interment private.

SPINGARN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1918, Bertha Spingarn, (nee Cahn,) beloved wife of the late Samuel H. Spingarn, in her 82d year. Funeral services at the Hotel Ashton, 1,812 Madison Av., on Thursday, Jan. 3, at 10 A. M.

SULLIVAN.—John C., beloved husband of Anne O'Connor Sullivan, Wednesday, Jan. 2. Funeral at his late residence, 22 Bay 20th St., on Saturday, Jan. 5. Solemn requiem mass at St. Finbar's Church, Bath Beach, 10 A. M.

TAYLOR.—At Maplewood, N. J., on Jan. 2, 1918, Ann Dickenson, infant daughter of Dr. G. Herbert and Ruth L. Taylor, aged 21 days. Funeral private.

TETLEY.—Thomas R., Jan. 1, 1918, 1,145 47th St., Brooklyn. Funeral services private.

TIGNER.—May, on Jan. 1, beloved wife of Samuel M. and dear mother of Mrs. H. H. Busbaum, Eleanor, and Stanley. Funeral from her late residence, 548 West 179th St., Friday, Jan. 4, at 2 P. M. Newark papers please copy.

WASSMAN.—Sarah, beloved wife of Samuel, mother of Carrie Schwartz, Emil, Hattie, and Hannah. Funeral from Meyer's Funeral Parlors, 228 Lenox Av., Friday, Jan. 4, at 2 P. M.

WATERS.—On Sunday, Dec. 30, 1917, Patrick Waters, aged 38 years, of 932 8th Av. Funeral service at Church of Sacred Heart, 51st St., between 9th and 10th Avs., on Thursday, Jan. 3, 1918, at 9 o'clock A. M. The faithful employe for over seventeen years of David C. Townsend, Esq.

WEED.—At his home, Plainfield, N. J., Jan. 1, 1918, Frank Wheeler Weed, husband of May B. Weed and son of Edward R. Weed of New York City. Funeral from his late residence, 309 Park Av., Plainfield, N. J., Friday, Jan. 4, at 2 P. M.

WEINGARTEN.—On Jan. 1, Henry A., late husband of Jennie E., in his 48th year. Funeral Saturday at 1 P. M. at his late residence, 501 East 88th St.

WHITE.—Cornelia Dyas, beloved wife of William Monroe White, suddenly, Jan. 1, at her residence, 747 Summit Av., Milwaukee, Wis. Philadelphia papers please copy.

WILSON.—On Jan. 1, 1918, Dr. P. J. Wilson, in his 80th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 339 Clifton Av., Newark, N. J., on Thursday evening, 8 o'clock. Princeton papers please copy.

ZANZIG.—Suddenly, Dec. 31, August Zanzig, aged 56. Survived by wife and son. Funeral services at his late residence, 527 East 88th St., Friday, Jan. 4, 1918, at 1:30 P. M. Interment private. Omit flowers.

BRADY.—Margaret, 321 East 24th St., Jan. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
COHEN.—Blanche L., 72 East 96th St., Jan. 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
COHN.—Phil, 121 West 105th St., Jan. 1. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
CONWAY.—Alice M., 322 West 57th St., Jan. 1. Funeral notice later.
DARLING.—Blanche, 251 West 87th St., Dec. 31. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
DE FOREST.—Nannie, 112 West 101st St., Dec. 31.
FLANNERY.—Mary, 34 6th Av., Jan. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
FOLEY.—Mary, 20 Vestry St., Jan. 1. Funeral notice later.
HAHER.—John, 271 West 114th St., Jan. 1. Funeral notice later.
HAWTHORNE.—Hugh, 301 East 37th St., Jan. 1. Funeral today, 1 P. M.
HURLY.—Timothy, Jan. 1. Funeral 64 6th Av., today, 9:30 A. M.
JACKSON.—Mary, 748 Columbus Av., Dec. 31. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.
KAHN.—Mrs. Elias, 5,906 Av. A., Jan. 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
KILBRIDE.—Sarah, 2,649 8th Av., Jan. 1. Funeral notice later.
KREPSER.—John, Memorial Hospital, Jan. 1.
McCAGH.—Patrick J., 789 2d Av., Jan. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
McINTOSH.—Anna E., 807 Amsterdam Av., Jan. 1. Funeral today, 9:15 A. M.
MARRIN.—Owen A., Port Richmond, S. I., Jan. 1. Funeral tomorrow.
MERRITT.—Richard, Dec. 31. Funeral 358 West 38th St., today, 2 P. M.
MOLINA.—Philip, German Hospital, Jan. 1.
MORAN.—Mirin E., 11 Gouverneur Place, Dec. 31. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
MUNSON.—James H., 4,615 Park Av., Bronx, Jan. 1. Funeral notice later.
MURRAY.—Charles, 705 9th Av., Jan. 1, aged 29. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
NORMAN.—George, 306 East 50th St., Jan. 1, aged 75. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
OLSEN.—Edward, 430 Hudson St., Dec. 31. Funeral today.
PURCELL.—Mary, 339 East 30th St., Jan. 1.
REYNOLDS.—Mary J. H., 214 9th Av., Jan. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
RISS.—Eugene, 902 East 167th St., Dec. 31. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
SAUL.—Bartholomew, Jan. 1. Funeral 464 West 51st St., tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.
SHIELDS.—John B., 24 Jane St., Dec. 31.
SMITH.—Clara L., 305 3d Av., Jan. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
STERNFELD.—Morris, Jan. 1, aged 88. Funeral 2,003 7th Av., today, 2 P. M.
SULLIVAN.—Peter, 96 Vesey St., Dec. 31. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

BEAUMONT.—John J., 794 Manhattan Av., Dec. 31, aged 42. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.
BROOKS.—Catherine, 601 Halsey St., Jan. 1, aged 75. Funeral Jan. 5, 10 A. M.
CASPER.—Viola E., 281 Flatbush Av., Dec. 31, aged 20. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
CAVANAGH.—Michael E., 295 Grove St., Jan. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
CONDON.—John, 219 DeGraw St., Jan. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
DAWSON.—Thomas, 36 Leo Place, Dec. 31, aged 34. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
GANNON.—Sarah S., 108 High St., Dec. 31. Funeral today.
GARTNER.—Josephine, 388 East 86th St., Jan. 1.
GOLDEN.—Anna, 15 South Oxford St., Jan. 1. Funeral notice later.
HETTWER.—Susanna H., 95 Sackman St., Dec. 31. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
HEYER.—Cornelia H., 364 Macon St., Dec. 31.
HOAG.—Julia E., 503 59th St., Jan. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
KENNEDY.—Antoinette L., 4 Spencer Place, Jan. 2. Funeral service today.
LANDOLT.—Ulrich, 506 58th St., Dec. 31, aged 59. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
LEAVER.—William, 519 Court St., Jan. 1. Funeral Jan. 5.
LOESCH.—Anna, 1,448 Ocean Parkway, Jan. 1. Funeral today, 1 P. M.
McGOVERN.—Julia A., 407 Dean St., Dec. 31. Funeral tomorrow, 9:45 A. M.
McKEON.—James J., 952 St. John's Place, Jan. 1. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
MORGAN.—John H., 189 South Oxford St., Jan. 1, aged 76. Funeral today.
O'DONNELL.—Thomas H., 63 Harmon St., Jan. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
POPP.—Edith M., 708 McDonough St., Jan. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
RAHNERT.—Marie, 227 Winthrop St., Jan. 1, aged 73. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Resolved—That we will no longer procrastinate—that we will no longer luxuriate in the dreams of a beautiful Spring garden and wait till the last minute rush to start something—and then fret and fume over delays and disappointments;—that we will take the helpful hint of Messrs. I. HICKS & SON, Westbury, L. I., and write or phone them (Westbury 68) right away, tell them about our dreams, and ask their advice and help.

Died.

RUSSELL.—Kathryn A., 238 Penn St., Jan. 1. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
SEGEBRECHT.—Henry, 372 Himrod St., Dec. 31, aged 70. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.
STODDART.—Charles J., 378 76th St., Dec. 31. Funeral today, 9:30 A.M.
STONE.—Alice W., 725 Kenmore Place, Dec. 31. Funeral private.
STRAUSS.—Sarah, 532 5th St., Jan. 1.
TERWILLIGER.—Frances M., 725A Quincy St., Dec. 31, aged 70. Funeral today.
TRITSCH.—George, 406 Ralph St., Dec. 31, aged 68. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.
WAHLE.—Catherine, 1,102 Gates Av., Jan. 1, aged 47. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
WALSH.—Patrick H., 800 Bergen St., Jan. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
WALSH.—Anna, 194 Bedford Av., Jan. 2. Funeral notice later.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

ALLEN.—Anna, 34 Clark St., Newark, Dec. 31. Funeral today, 8 A. M.
BLAIN.—Caroline, Newark, Jan. 1, aged 14 months. Funeral tomorrow.
BLAZIER.—H[illegible] M., [illegible], Newark, Jan. [illegible], aged 14 months. Funeral tomorrow, [illegible] M.
GLEASON.—Barbara, 581 Palisade Av., West Hoboken, Dec. 31. Funeral today.
KATTENHORN.—John H., 514 Jersey Av., Jersey City, Dec. 31, aged 31. Funeral today.
MAIER.—Wilhelmina, 30 Magazine St., Newark, Dec. 31, aged 55. Funeral today.
SMITH.—Nicholas, 46 Reade St., Newark, Dec. 31. Funeral today, 8 A. M.
UPDEGROVE.—Margaret, 25 Bloomfield Av., Newark, Dec. 31. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
WARD.—Rose M., 320 Lafayette St., Newark, Jan. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
WINDSON.—[illegible], 21 Hartford St., Newark, Dec. 31. Funeral tomorrow, 11 A. M.

Long Island.

DADSON.—M[illegible] A., Union Course, Jan. 1, aged 5. Funeral service today.
KETTNER.—Henry, Glendale, Dec. 31, aged 52. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
NURGE.—Ernst, Maspeth, Jan. 1, aged 66. Funeral notice later.
PETTY.—Nathan D., Riverhead, Jan. 1, aged 76. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.
SANDIFER.—William E., Arverne, Jan. 1. Funeral service today.

In Memoriam.

BERLS.—In loving memory of our beloved husband and father, William L. Berls, who passed away Jan. 3, 1912.

HOLLEN.—George L., mass, St. Joseph's Church, Newark, today, 8 A. M.
MURPHY.—Mary R., mass, St. Aloysius's Church, Newark, today, 8:30 A. M.
SMITH.—Stephen, mass, Church of St. Gregory the Great, Brooklyn, today.

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FIDARDO LANDI, SCULPTOR.

Italian Whose Work Is in National Academy Dies of Pneumonia.

Fidardo Landi, an Italian sculptor, who, at the age of 19, won the Prix de Rome, died of pneumonia on New Year's Day at his home, 1,237 Theriot Avenue, the Bronx. The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon from his late residence.

Mr. Landi was born in Carrara, Italy, 51 years ago. When he was 20 years old he was chosen Professor of Sculpture at the Academy of Fine Arts in Carrara. He came to this country in 1900. One of his works, "Daisy," is in the National Academy of Design. Mr. Landi made two fountain groups for Mr. Guggenheim's villa. He won several prizes for sculpture in Cleveland and in Havana and made the Redfield statue in Syracuse, N. Y.

Judge Benezet A. Hough.

Judge Benezet A. Hough, Judge of the City Court of Danbury, Conn., for ten years, died yesterday at his home in Danbury, in his seventy-sixth year. He was born in Essex, Conn., and was graduated from Brown University in 1866 after serving in the civil war as a private in the 24th Connecticut Regiment. After taking a course at the Albany Law School he started his law practice at Danbury, and was for many years Clerk of the Connecticut Senate and the House of Representatives.

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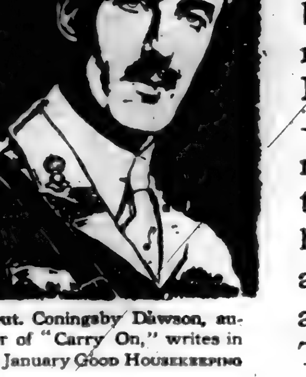

Lieut. Coningsby Dawson, author of "Carry On," writes in the January GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

LAUGHING and cheering they go up to the front and over the top. And then, drenched and sodden, smashed in body but whole in spirit, they travel the road to Blighty—home! Lieut. Coningsby Dawson knows the agony of that journey—and the wonderful exaltation of it! He made it on a stretcher, wounded and battered, from a front line trench to a London hospital, content in the dream of a real bed and white sheets, an enameled bath tub and an endless stream of clean hot water. There is nothing commonplace in this newest war experience of the author of "Carry On"—nothing like the usual run of war articles. He has written it all very simply, very beautifully, unforgetably. It will stir you as nothing has before. Read "The Glory of the Trenches" in the January GOOD HOUSEKEEPING.

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These collections will be sold at public auction in the following order: A Hundred Chinese Antiques, Friday Afternoon, January 4th; Mandarin Robes, Friday Evening, January 4th; Rare Chinese Rugs, Saturday Afternoon, January 5th. Catalogues sent free on application.

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The Woman Voter

How One of Them Set About Learning How to Use Her Ballot Intelligently—Male Ignorance She Encountered and the Way Out She Found.

SECOND ARTICLE—HER SEARCH FOR ENLIGHTENMENT.

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Now that she has the vote, how shall she go about using it?

When she tried to visualize herself using the vote, it dawned on her that she did not know how. She listened to lectures on her civic duties and civic opportunities, but they did not tell her the things she wanted to know. At first she was ashamed to ask her friends about them, because they seemed so elementary and small when she listened to the lectures. The lectures always presupposed more knowledge on her part than she had. But when, driven by desperation, she did begin to ask questions, she found to her relief and consternation that her friends did not know the answers either.

Then came a still more surprising discovery. She was driven to ask the questions of the men she knew, and she found that they did not know either. Or if they did, they couldn't explain. She had supposed that a man who had been voting for twenty years or so must know all about it. But when she asked one of them how a constitutional amendment was adopted, he said, "Congress passes it," and she knew that wasn't right. She asked another to tell her why it was that the President and Vice President were elected by the same vote instead of separately, and all he could tell her was that it was "because they were both on the same ticket," which she felt did not explain anything. She asked him if it applied also to the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and when he said it did not, she asked, "But they are both on the same ticket, aren't they?" He looked a little foolish, and said vaguely, "Yes, but it's different with a State election."

"Why is it different with a State election?" she wanted to know.

And he explained to her that the nation and the State each had its own way of conducting elections. But she knew that before. He seemed perfectly able to explain the things she knew already.

"You know about the Electoral College, don't you?" he asked, putting a wrong interpretation on her silence; and without waiting for an answer he told her some more things that she knew already. What was worse, every man of whom she asked that question seemed to think that to refer her to the Electoral College explained everything. But she did not see why the fact that the President and Vice President were chosen by electors made it necessary for them both to be voted for as if they were only one. She did not pursue the subject that far, because she was afraid it was a foolish question, and it was not till later that she found out that it was a sensible one, and that in times past the electors had voted separately for President and Vice President, just as the people now vote separately for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. But that discovery was still in the future for her.

After a few experiences of this kind, voting seemed in one way a simpler thing than she had thought, and in another way much more difficult. If men could go on voting year after year without knowing any more than they did, it was simple enough. On the other hand, she was conscientious; being a woman, and she could not rest satisfied with that slipshod way of doing business. A man seemed to go about voting very much in the same way he would probably go about cleaning the house, if he had that to do. She was determined to know something about it before she undertook the job. And the ignorance around her seemed so dense that it was not going to be easy.

"Whom do you vote for in a city election?" she asked a woman friend.

"For the Mayor, of course," was the answer, "and for other city officials."

"What city officials?" she persisted.

"I don't know," confessed her friend. "Judges and Aldermen, I guess."

But that was a woman. Men would know better. And yet when, the very next day, she asked a man how often an election for United States Senator was held, he could not tell her. Neither, to her surprise, could he tell her whether the Legislature remained in session all the year round or not. Another man told her it did not, but when she asked him how long it did remain in session he had to give it up. She asked him how many sessions Congress held, though she knew, because she wanted to see if he did. He did; he said two. Her opinion of this man mounted; he knew as much as she did, anyway. She tried him with another question, the answer to which she did not know, and she did it with the expectation that this bright man would be able to give her some real information.

"Are both the sessions of the same length?" That was the question.

He looked a little uncomfortable. "I think," he said slowly, "that they are. No, come to think of it, they are not. That is, I feel pretty sure they are not. And yet—"

"Why aren't they of the same length?" she asked.

He thought for some time, and was evidently just about to confess when a saving thought swam into his mind. "Why," he said confidently, "because when there is a great deal of business before Congress it takes longer to get it done than when there is not."

She left this man with real respect. Her opinion of man as a voter had been sinking, and he had gone far to restore it. And how disconcerting it was to find out the real reason, which she did accidentally the very next day. She went back to the man and told him.

"It's because the law terminates one session of Congress on a certain day and doesn't terminate the other. The other can go on for a year if it wants to," she told him; not triumphantly or derisively, but really thinking he must have known all along and merely forgot for the moment.

"Oh," he said. "I wonder why that is."

Then, aside from these matters of detail, there were fundamental things that troubled her. What troubled her about them was that they did not seem to be fundamental in the minds of other people, and it seemed absurd to regard as fundamental a thing which everybody else either took for granted or never thought about.

For instance, why was it that good men voted for bad candidates? The men she knew were all a pretty good lot, and yet, as they belonged to different parties, it was a certainty that some of them must be on the wrong side. Some of them must vote for bossism and machine rule and all that kind of thing.

Now this didn't seem fundamental at all, to other people. They were always ready with answers. One told her that it was because of the voter's "hide-bound partnership." Another said that we were slowly progressing beyond that conception of public duty, but that it was a matter of education and Rome was not built in a day. These answers not only seemed too vague, but they did not evince any conception of the thing that really puzzled her, the thing that was really fundamental. For, since she had been thinking of these things, she had begun to doubt that there was really a hard and fast line drawn between the Good Side and the Bad Side in politics, with all the Good Men on one side and all the Bad Men on the other. And if that was so, it was all very well to make up one's mind to vote for the right, but it was not going to be so easy to find out which was the right.

Another thing which seemed fundamental to her, and not to other people, was the question how it is that bad legislation is passed. From the lectures she had listened to it seemed to be the voter's duty to keep his eye constantly on the actions of his representatives in office, so that he could be down upon them like a pile-driver the moment he caught them legislating against the public interest. But why should they legislate against the public interest?

"Because they're bribed," said a friend summarily.

That seemed satisfactory and complete. She went on the assumption that it was the right answer, even though it had been given by a woman. But when, basing what she was saying on this rock, she began to ask questions about the way to get good legislation, in a conversation with a man friend, he unsettled her by disputing her premises.

"They're not bribed," he said. "There have been very few legislative scandals in the last decade, and none at all in Congress. The average of honesty in public life is higher than ever before."

"Then why do they have to be watched for fear they'll pass bad legislation?" she asked, much perturbed to find one of her few rock-bottom facts taken away from her in this rough way.

"Well," he said, considering, "I suppose it's because they haven't got sense enough to know that it's bad."

"Then all we need is to elect smarter men?" she wanted to know.

He dodged. It occurred to her afterward that he dodged with the air of a man whose answers were being reduced to absurdity, and who wanted to change the subject while there was yet time to save a remnant of his masculine superiority. But she hadn't meant to reduce his answers to absurdity. She had accepted them at their face value—at the moment. Later, when she thought them over, she did not. And yet she didn't believe any more that bad legislation was to be accounted for by bribery, either.

She did find a man who tried to reconcile the existence of honest legislators with bad legislation by telling her that the "party lash" was wielded over such men. That brought her to another of these fundamentals which to other people were no fundamentals: unless the majority of men were bad, how could the party be bad; and if it wasn't bad, why did it wield the "party lash" to enact bad legislation?

And it brought her to another of those questions which were not fundamental, but of detail, and were just as puzzling. How was the "party lash" wielded? What did that figure of speech mean in plain terms of action?

"The bosses tell the man how he's got to vote, and if he doesn't vote that way they fire him," explained one man.

"Is that literally what they do?" she inquired doubtfully. "I should think that sort of talk would make most men mad."

"Well, I don't suppose they use just those words. They send for him—"

And he painted quite a lively picture, with cardinal colors in it. She listened eagerly. This was real information at last. But when she aired her new-found knowledge to another man he scoffed.

"Who told you all that rot?" he demanded. "He must have got it from the movies. Do you imagine that a man like, say, Senator Lodge, or Elihu Root, when he was in the Senate, ever went like an office boy to a boss's hotel apartment to take orders on how he was to vote on a matter before the Senate?"

This was shattering. Still, this man seemed to know something, and if her premises were being broken up her hopes were rising.

"Then how is the 'party lash' wielded, if not that way?" she inquired.

His interest in the conversation flagged. "Through the organization, I suppose," he answered, and moved on to another subject. It was highly unsatisfying. She thought he had known more than the other man. He did not. He knew that the other man was wrong, and so did she, now; but that did not help her, since he could not supply the deficiency.

In fact, a dreadful suspicion was taking shape in her mind. She battled with it for awhile, and then let it form. When it was full grown she told one of her woman friends about it. The friend agreed with her that there might be something in it as an abstract principle, but it did not apply to her own friends, particularly to her husband. "Tom always knows what he's doing when he votes," finished the friend.

Yet when she told her suspicion to Tom himself, he corroborated it entirely as to himself, while denying it as a principle. "So far as I'm concerned you're right," he said. "I don't take politics seriously between elections. I read the political news all the year round, just as I read about the war, but I don't commit one to memory any more than the other. I don't any more remember what the issues in the last State election were than I remember who commanded the expedition to Gallipoli. Along about the time the nominations are made I freshen up and begin to pay attention, and by the time the candidates are calling each other grafters and pro-Germans I'm all worked up about it. Even then, though, I don't get excited about any candidates except those at the head of the ticket, the Governorship or Mayoralty candidates, and when I get into the polling booth I'm confronted by a list of names nine-tenths of which I never heard of before. The day after my candidate has been defeated, as he always is, I'm convinced that the country has gone to the devil, and two weeks after election I lose all interest in politics as a study until next October."

His wife refused to believe it. His questioner did, however; for the suspicion that had formed in her mind was just the thing he had described, and she had formed that suspicion about a large part of the male electorate. It included practically all of her own male friends. And she saw no reason why he should be an exception.

It was this last conversation which aroused her. It was then she determined that, however incorrigibly men might treat politics as if it were none of their business, she would treat it as being very decidedly her business. She would find out. In this state of mind she visited the Woman Who Lets Things Slide and made known the intentions described in the first article in this series.

How she was going to find out she did not yet know, but she knew that she would find out how to find out. The next day opportunity came her way. It came in an unexpected form, the rather bulky one of Tom.

"Anna, I've been thinking over what you said yesterday," he began, "and do you know, the things I said to you made me rather ashamed of myself. Or not that exactly, but they awakened my interest, which is a thing my own remarks don't often do. I began to think that I'd like to find out some of the things I don't know. In fact, I always did think so, but I've been too lazy to do it. But when I saw the way you were going about it, and the determination you showed in the face of all your discouragements, it sort of prodded me. That's it, it prodded me. I told Jane so, and while she wouldn't believe that I wasn't holding back a large amount of knowledge that I pretended not to have, she thought it might be a good thing to increase my store. Seriously, I believe I know more about it than you do, but it's not much more; and all I do know has been forced on me by experience. For instance, I know how to vote, because I've always done it; but I haven't learned any more outside of that than was actually shoved down my throat. I'm willing to learn, now that you have got me interested. Suppose we hunt together, you and Jane and I?"

"Oh, Tom, that will be lovely!" she exclaimed. "But how shall we go about it? There's a lecture tonight at——"

"No lectures," he said. "I haven't got the patience. Besides, Anna, I don't want to know anything I could get out of a text-book on civil government. But you've heard me speak of my friend the Politician? Well, it so happens that he has a friend visiting with him, a Washington correspondent, whom I have met, and I had an idea we could invite them around to the house and lead the conversation around to these subjects. They're both always willing to talk about them; in fact, you can't shut them off; and perhaps——"

"Tom, you're a dear!" she cried. "And I'm invited?"

"Invited! Why, the party's for you."

Now, when a plan of this kind is once born it grows. And before Tom could give the invitation two or three of her friends had been told about it and had expressed such a longing to be present that the informal party expanded overnight into a proposal for a dinner. The Politician and the Correspondent each expressed some modest doubts about being able to give the desired information, and with equal modesty nominated some one else. The Correspondent suggested an ex-Congressman of his acquaintance, and the Politician abdicated in favor of a lawyer who had had a good deal to do with politics and legislation. But Tom overrode their doubts.

"Bring 'em along," he said. "The more the merrier, and we'll need somebody to check you two up and guarantee your information."

And so the Question Dinner was arranged. It was a small party; besides Jane, Tom, and Anna, the seekers for information were only three, all of them as eager and interested as Anna herself.

EXPECT BIG ORDER FOR CARS

Steel Men Base Hopes on Government Control of Railroads.

The steel trade is looking ahead for large orders for railroad cars now that the Government has taken over the carriers for the war period.

"The prospect of orders for 100,000 cars that comes with Government control of the railroads," says the Iron Age, "is not unwelcome to equipment companies, but with the steel trade the practical question is what tonnage of plates can be spared for car building. The shipbuilding program will absorb more steel later in the year, but new plate capacity is nearing completion and shipyards are not yet organized to take the present plate mill output in full.

"Surprisingly large additions to the country's steel making capacity are shown by the statistics for 1917. In the year ninety-seven new open-hearth furnaces, some of which will be operated duplexing, were completed, capable of an output of 4,320,500 tons of ingots per year. Of this total 1,220,000 tons is furnished by the Steel Corporation. In 1916, previously the record year, the new capacity added was 4,205,000 tons. Fourteen new blast furnaces were blown in in 1917, with annual capacity of 2,520,000 tons, against only five furnaces in 1916 with capacity of 800,000 tons.

"In the face of all this new construction is the fact that pig iron production in 1917, estimating that of December at 3,000,000 tons, was but 38,700,000 tons, or 735,000 tons less than in 1916. Coke was the limiting factor, as has been said over and over."

727 MORE MEN JOIN ARMY.

Oklahoma Led in Recruiting During Monday and Tuesday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The daily recruiting statement issued by the War Department for Dec. 31 and Jan. 1 showed that 727 men were taken into the regular army during the two days. A feature of the report is the fact that Oklahoma led the country with 175 recruits furnished during the two days. The recruiting in the Eastern States follows:

	Obtained Dec. 31 & Jan. 1.	Total Since Apr. 1.		Obtained Dec. 31 & Jan. 1.	Total Since Apr. 1.
Conn	10	4,424	N. Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware	1	[illegible]	New York	[illegible]	37,320
Maine	6	2,035	Penn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maryland	9	3,339	R. Island	4	2,206
Mass	18	17,471	*Vermont	1	548
N. Hamp	0	1,155			

*Quota not obtained.

FOOD EXPORTS A BILLION.

Increase Over 1916 Accounted for by Values, Not Quantities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Exports of foodstuffs in 1917 were valued at nearly $1,000,000,000, an increase of $207,000,000 over 1916. Statistics announced today by the Department of Commerce show, however, that there was a decrease in actual quantity, higher prices accounting for the increased valuation.

Breadstuff exports were valued at $500,000,000, meat and dairy products $355,000,000 and cottonseed oil $17,000,000. Shipments of wheat, flour, corn, oats, cotton and cottonseed oil all decreased. Exports of beef and lard increased.

Gold and Silver Production Falls Off

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Production of both gold and silver in 1917 fell slightly below the 1916 output, according to a report today by the Bureau of the Mint and the Geological Survey. Silver production amounted to 74,244,500 fine ounces, as compared with 74,414,802 ounces in 1916, while the gold production was 4,065,500 ounces, valued at $84,456,000, compared with a value in 1916 of $92,590,300. Utah led in silver output and California led in gold production.

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Cook's Tours, 245 Broadway, 561 5th Ave.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 5th Ave.; Penn. R. R., 5th Ave. & 29th St. Ask Mr. Foster at 220 W. 42nd St., or at Lord & Taylor's and Bertha Ruffner's Information Bureau, McAlpin Hotel.

Hotel Bon Air
AUGUSTA, GA.
A convenient and delightful place to spend your holidays. Good driving and motoring, excellent saddle horses, two golf courses and all outdoor sports.
Address C. G. TRUSSELL, Manager.

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SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
Remodeled and Refurnished Throughout
Golf, Tennis and Motoring.
Now Open. Under Direction of CHARLES E. PHENIX

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CAMDEN, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Located near
Spartanburg—Greenville—Charlotte and Columbia Military Camps.
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HOTELS
INDIAN RIVER AND ROCKLEDGE
ROCKLEDGE, FLORIDA
Golf, Tennis, Boating, Fishing, Hunting, etc. Ideal climate. Write for circular. W. W. BROWN, Mgr. Summer season: Granliden Hotel, Lake Sunapee, N. H.

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and cottages. Directly on ocean. 18 hole golf course. Open Jan. 5. Booklet at 1180 B'way, N. Y.

THE WEST COAST OF FLORIDA
is the ideal winter resort. Its wonderful climate enables the tourist to enjoy outdoor sports throughout season. Address Boards of Trade, Hotels.

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Mt. Clemens Mineral Baths for Rheumatism, Nervous and Blood Diseases. Write Business Men's Ass'n, Box 28, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

MIAMI

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Miami is the most Southern city on the mainland of the United States, and enjoys an average temperature of 75.4 degrees throughout the year—never too hot and far enough South to absolutely escape the cold.

Surf Bathing is an unalloyed delight and may be enjoyed every day in the year.

Golf, amid a tropical profusion, on one of the finest 18-hole courses in the country.

Automobiling—500 miles of rock-coated, oil-surfaced roads, lined with orange, grape fruit and avacado groves. Southern terminus of Dixie Highway.

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Regatta—Mid-winter regatta held February 26, 27, 28. World's fastest hydroplanes, express cruisers and speed boats will race.
Pryor's Band, engaged for season. Daily concerts in Royal Palm Park.
Boston Braves — Train at Miami. Exhibition games.
Hotels of the highest standard, and accommodations to meet the demands of all.
Write for further information and handsome booklet.

Chamber of Commerce
MIAMI, FLORIDA
Fastest Growing Resort in World

The Tourist's Delight

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section 3082, R. S. U. S., I have seized and hold one package of aigrettes and one tin box containing aigrettes. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 14, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated December 27, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,087.—In Bankruptcy.—MAX GAVRICH, MAX SINGER AND LOUIS MARGOLIES, individually and as copartners trading as RUTH PETTICOAT CO., Bankrupts.
Max Gavrich, Max Singer and Louis Margolies, individually and as copartners trading as Ruth Petticoat Co., were duly adjudicated bankrupts on October 4, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on January 15, 1918, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—25,230.
Notice is given that LOUIS SCHONFELD, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, February 4th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause, if any, why discharge should not be granted.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVE SIEGEL, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 520 Willis Ave., corner 149th St., Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Men's and Youths' Overcoats, Raincoats, Suits, Pants, Figures, Wall and Electric Fixtures, Machine, Safe, Etc. Also the Receiver's right, title and interest in and to the lease of the said premises.
THOMAS H. MATTERS, Jr., Receiver.
JULIUS FISCHER, Attorney for Receiver, 85 Nassau St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KELLY CONSTRUCTION CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Jan. 3, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at Port Washington, L. I., and on Friday, January 4th, at Englewood, N. J., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of 2 Automobiles, Concrete Mixers, Planks, Scaffolding, Lumber, Wheelbarrows, Bricks, Shovels, Rope.
FREDERICK W. STELLE, Receiver.
SAMUEL C. DUBERSTEIN, Attorney for Receiver, 63 Park Row, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALTON TEXTILE CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Jan. 10, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 56 Union Square, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of large stock of Woolens, Cotton Goods and other Textiles, Office Furniture, Fixtures, etc.
WILMOT T. COX, Receiver.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LUCIEN BILQUES, Bankrupt.
PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to an order duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York the receiver herein, Edward J. Dowling, will offer for sale at public auction by Charles W. Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on this day, Thursday, January 3rd, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the premises Nos. 159-160 West 45th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the following described property:
All the fixtures, household furniture, linenware, glassware, stock on hand, consisting of dry groceries, wines, liquors, &c., &c., together with the right, title and interest of the receiver in and to the trade name of J. B. G., as well as the right, title and interest of the receiver in and to a certain lease made by William S. Coe to Lucien Bilques on the 29th day of March, 1915, having an unexpired term of nineteen years to run, it being understood, however, that the purchaser of the said right, title and interest of the receiver in and to the lease above described must assume all arrears of rent, taxes and other charges mentioned in said lease as well as all charges against said receiver to the landlord for use and occupation while in possession of said premises.
Dated New York, December 28th, 1917.
EDWARD J. DOWLING, Receiver.
TANKAUER & DAVIDSON, Attorneys for Receiver, 261 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of McCAHILL SODA FOUNTAIN CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Saturday, Jan. 5, 1918, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., Mary Anderson Candy Shops, Inc., 652 West 181st Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Soda Water Fountain, Fixtures and other Fixtures used in an Ice Cream Parlor. Also the right and title in and to the name.
WILLIAM J. MERCK, Assignee.
WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE, Attorneys for Assignee, 55 John Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WOODELL, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Jan. 3, 1918, by order of the Court, at 2:00 P. M., at 35 East 34th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Gowns, Dresses, Furs, Suits, Fixtures, etc.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Receiver.
SOLOMON S. LEFF, Attorney for Receiver, 302 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of R. WINKLER & SON, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Jan. 3, 1918, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 66 Division St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Coats, Suits, Fixtures, &c.
JACOB HART, Receiver.
LEON SANDERS, Attorney for Receiver, 111 Broadway, New York.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Velour, heavy and light weight; poplins and serges, all makes. Call with samples, Louis Hammer, 324 4th Av.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on new style suits and coats. Call all morning, 10th floor, 129 West 28th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber will look at coats and suits, also stouts, all week, third floor, 137 West 28th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of medium and high-priced coats and suits. 29 West 30th, 9th floor.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on coats and suits. Call all week, see Mr. Zalud, 11-13 West 32d St., 6th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders snappy Spring coats and suits. First floor, 10 West 32d St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobbers ready to place orders on Spring coats. 1,140 Broadway, 3d floor.

COATS Wanted.—Looking high-grade ladies' Spring line. 131 West 28th St., 4th floor.

COLLARS Wanted.—Open for job cooney collars. Fleischer Cloak and Suit Company, 826 Broadway.

CORDUROY Wanted.—300 pieces Juilliard's 63, white, 36-inch, for spot cash. Gottlieb, 2130 Madison Square.

COTTON BLANKETS wanted, 4,000, $2.50, $3, immediately. G 74 Times.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber is placing stock orders on popular, medium, and high-grade Georgette, serge, and jersey dresses; samples mornings. Wiener, 39 West 26th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders on snappy serge dresses.—Fourth floor, 45 West 25th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy styles silk and serge dresses; submit samples. 105 E. 29th St., 8th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy serge dresses. 1st floor, 15 West 26th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Exclusive jobber placing orders on dresses; show samples all week. 35 West 31st, eighth floor.

DRESSES WANTED.—Jobber placing orders on nappy taffeta and Georgette dresses. Call all week. Room 1011, 71 West 23d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers buying serge dresses. First floor, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring samples. Room 1109, 44 East 23d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serge silks; open for quantity for cash. Mad. Sq. 6050.

EAR MUFFS Wanted.—In velvet and O. D. Spring 6236.

FANCY linings wanted; any quantity at a price. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 W. 34th.

GALATEAS AND JEANS Wanted.—Any quantity for cash. Alter Bros., Canal 8108.

KERSEYS Wanted.—15020 and heavy weight wool velours; quantity no object. P. Berkman. Phone 1080 Madison Square.

KNITTED JERSEY CLOTH Wanted, in heather shades; also two-tone gabardines, ends or pieces. Mail swatches or phone Levine Bros., 750 Broadway. Spring 3013.

POM POMS Wanted.—Taupe, mole, reindeer; any quantity for cash. Telephone Greeley 4321.

POM POM Wanted.—Taupe and reindeer; cash. Shapiro & Davis, 133 West 21st.

POPLIN Wanted.—American 080610, all colors; any quantity for cash. Greeley 4321.

POPLIN Wanted.—80619, 06077 gray and peacock, or similar. Chel. 885.

POPLINS Wanted.—Cash paid all colors 54-inch wool poplins. Madison Square 4180.

POP POM Wanted.—Taupe, brown, plum; also silvertone. Sheer & Meyer, Madison Square 2667.

POP POM Wanted.—Taupe and brown, American 0618. Cooper, Almsner, Farragut 2641.

SATEENS Wanted.—Open for fancy sateens. Behrman-Gleckel, 481 6th Av. Madison Square 2913.

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay cash; 11433, 7120, 54289, 104, 30, 106, 1464; also Botany broadcloth, velours, etc. Call 3941 Gramercy.

SERGES Wanted.—Juilliards, Amoskeag, Whitman, Gera, botany. Pantuck, 251 4th Av. Gramercy 3143.

SERGES Wanted.—Amoskeag, Whitman & Pacifics; also corduroy and narrow wale. E. Rosenman & Co., 18 West 21st.

SERGES Wanted.—American D, 0234. Phone Stuyvesant 785 Ex. 4.

SERGES Wanted.—Will buy quantity of 6122 navy. Madison Square 7290.

SHEPPARD CHECK Wanted.—Brown, all wool. Gramercy 4241.

SHIRTS Wanted.—Am open for jobs of men's shirts, pants, hosiery, gloves, for cash. 487 Broadway, care of Society Shirt Co.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—In Peking, blue, and all shades. Call with samples, Militex Cloak & Suit Co., 22 West 32d St.

SILKS Wanted.—Stripes, plaids, plain taffetas; any quantities; spot cash. Room 1108, 44 East 23d.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade Spring skirts; can also use unlimited quantity in jobs for cash. 22 West 27th St., 7th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at popular-price Spring suits; bring samples Thursday. 33 West 31st St., 4th floor.

SUITS, Coats, Dresses, Apparel Wanted.—Cash; surplus; better grade. National, Franklin 2412.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Jobbers buying Spring models. First floor, 30 West 32d.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at suits. 35 East 21st. 7th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at silk suits for Spring. 1st floor, 45 West 25th.

TIBETS Wanted.—Black, ¾, 16 ounces. J. D., 51 West 18th.

VELOURS Wanted.—Plaid, check and heavy cloakings, suitable for caps; mail swatches, phone or will call. Levine Bros., 750 Broadway. Spring 3013.

VELOURS, Kerseys, Dresses and Rompers Wanted.—All shades; for cash. Telephone Farragut 2648.

VELOURS Wanted.—K344 or 11,050, all colors; will pay cash. Greeley 4376.

VELOURS Wanted.—544, 13046, 11050, Wyandottes. Phone Farragut 2257.

WARDROBE TRUNKS Wanted.—Two, good condition. Kaplan Bros., 22 West 32d.

WARDROBE trunk wanted; for ladies' coats. Farragut 3377.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—We are open for a quantity for spot cash in colors, weight suitable for dresses; call all day. Harry A. Roman & Co., 11 West 32d.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTHS.—Deering-Milk 1587, black, navy, taupe, $2.10 net; gab., Garfield 4867, navy, black, $2.07½ net; serge, Juilliard's 54274, navy, $2.05 net; botany 800, all shades, $1.97½ net. Farragut 2934.

BURELLAS.—American 00037 and 0810, all colors, to close. Phone Farragut 2781.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—Any quantity; immediate delivery; good styles, best materials; well made; bargain prices. Phone or write Bestmaid Garment Co., Inc., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

COATS.—About 500 sport coats; excellent for Southern trade; high grade material and shades; at sacrifice; lot must be sold before Saturday. Dortman & Oshinsky, 140 West 22d.

COATS.—High-grade Spring line ready, misses' flappers and junior coats, for jobbers catering to better trade. Julius L. Goldstein, 153 West 23d. Farragut 596.

COATS and SUITS.—Better than ever; pom-poms, velours, broadcloths; closing out; big values. Shapiro & Davis, 133 West 21st.

COATS.—400 plush and cloth coats at sacrifice for January sales. Eagle Manufacturing Co., 129 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Fine selection for Spring. N. Hurwitz & Son, 160 West 28th St.

COATS.—100 assorted styles, velour and broadcloth; must be sold at sacrifice price. J. A. Rudolph & Co., 31 West 21st.

COATS.—3,000 ladies' cloth, plain and fur trimmed, for January sales. Hutner, 48 W. 25th.

COATS.—Ladies', children's, and infants'; January sales. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

COATS.—Closing out balance of stocks below cost. Bernstein, 118 West 27th St.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS.—300 assorted to close out, cheap. Gelfond, 141 West 28th St.

COATS.—130 to close out at a sacrifice. Gordon Outergarment Co., 11 East 31st.

COATS, also suits, better grade, close out. Eisenberg & Waldman, 112 West 30th.

COATS.—Closing out better grade coats cheap. Fine-Cohen, 12 West 27th.

COATS.—Closing out better grade coats cheap. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—Infants' and children's, all kinds for January sales. Hutner, 48 W. 25th.

COATS.—Infants' and junior Winter coats cheap. Julius L. Goldstein, 153 West 23d.

COATS.—To close out, snappy coats, at a sacrifice. Paramount Co., 1,182 Broadway.

COATS.—800 better grade to close out. Commercial Cloak and Suit, 153 West 27th.

COATS.—Plush, fur trimmed, plain, sizes 36-54; January sales. Hutner, 48 W. 25th.

COATS.—Have 100 fur-trimmed coats at the price. I. Zelikow & Sons, 19 West 24th.

COATS.—Better grade plush coats. N. Hurwitz, 160 West 28th St.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, close out at a price. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—23,000 yards Amoskeag, 19,000 range blue chambry, under market price; prompt delivery. Phone Spring 6034.

CREPE METEOR.—All colors, for immediate delivery, $1.23. M. Marks Co., formerly Marks-Semer, 354 4th Av., Mad. Sq. 8380.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Three-thread, 68 thick, 80½ cents; also washable satins for immediate delivery. Stuy. 4069.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, 90c; immediate delivery. M. Marks, 354 4th Av.

CUTTING MACHINE, cutting tables, chairs, metal rag boxes. Third floor, 22 West 32d.

DRESSES.—100 high-class dresses to close out at a reduction of 50 per cent. Rose Windsor, Inc., 7 West 30th St. Mad. Sq. 2538.

DRESSES.—Serge; wonderful values and styles; $4.75; immediate shipments. Nathan Nathanson Co., 148 West 23d St.

DRESSES.—Silk, serge, and party dresses, to close at reductions. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Serge dresses, $3.50, snappy models, to close out. Sylvania Dress House, 139 West 25th St., 9089 Farragut.

DRESSES.—Wool jerseys, serges, silks, evening dresses; special values. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Serges, silks; immediate delivery; low prices. See Ruby, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Silks, velvet, jersey serges, also stouts, at sacrifice. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES.—300 silks to close out, job price. Harris, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Silk and serge dresses in stock for delivery. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th.

DRESSES.—300, silk and serge; close out cheap. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th.

GABARDINES.—Poiret twills, velours, suede cloths, wool jersey, worsted checks, cheviots, silk and wool poplins, velveteens, silks and bolivias. Bauman & Bash, 3 East 29th.

GEORGETTES.—All colors; immediate delivery; $1.13. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

LACES and Trimmings, close out cheap. 1,133 Broadway, Room 321.

POPLINS, 20 pieces, navy, all wool, $1.92½. P. P. L., 45 pieces, $1.82½; Stevens, Jamestown, Scotia, all colors, Pacific C. C. V., Coverda, 25 pieces, $1.35; Gabardines, navy, $2.25; Tricotines, $2.75. Levensohn & Satz, 1,170 Broadway, Madison Square 1265.

POPLIN.—American 67094½, black and navy 0860, American velour; spot cash; buffan pollu, peacock 0859, in Copen, and Pekin. Chelsea 7089.

POPLINS.—06077, high shades, men's serges, very fine oxford suitings. Gramercy 6647.

SATIN.—Wash, 40-inch, $1.17½; white, flesh; immediate delivery. M. Marks, 354 4th Av.

SERGES.—Gilbert's 8200, 155 pieces; American 0688, 75 pieces; U. S. 838, 180 pieces, $2.20. Juilliard's 54292, 100 pieces; Whitman's 1210, 200 pieces, navy; Garfield's 319, 50 pieces; navy, all colors, $1.92½. 528, 120 pieces, navy, $1.82½; Wanskuk 865, 115 pieces, navy; Andrew's 1464, 300 pieces, all colors. Levensohn & Satz, Madison Square 1265.

SERGE.—Arlington 78, Gilbert 8200, Amoskeag 7301, Broadhead 500; woolens Baruch Wolf 10-14, Stoney & Starkey 816 blue, Bachman 58-1, 49-1, McKenney 014C, 062C, Newhouse 114-22, brown and blue worsteds, Slater 6710-1, 6326-3-5, 108-112, Yorkshire 2579, 2573, 2588 and 2731, Granite State Mills 53-54. Spring 4460. Spring 6719.

SERGES.—704 Botany, $1.80; 790, $1.72½; 1464 green, gold, $1.57½; Pacific Panama $1.35; 228 poplin, $1.50; 355 broadcloth, $2.10; net 70 days. D. S. Woolen Exchange, 1,265 Broadway. Mad. Sq. 1872.

SERGES.—6122, 9, 1464, D2, 10, 2205, 787, 788, 219, DL Poplins 90610. Farragut Worsted Company, 19 Madison Av., Madison Square 4362.

SERGES.—519, 4682, 2708, 1464, 54269, 10715 S. B. G. L., poplin 900, 3421, 6400, 6500; gabardine 4066, 700. H. Cohen Company, 45 West 25th St. 2050 Farragut.

SERGES.—54289, 7801, 7120, 6120, 11483, 1210. Israel Cummings & Bro., 28 West 25th. Farragut 3454.

SERGES.—6301, 7814, 7120, 54289, 104, 519, 6234, S. B. G. L., and other makes. Hydol, phone Madison Square 4254.

SERGES.—54289, D2, 849, 10, 90616. Gramercy 2528.

SERGE.—French, 12 pieces 104 Whitman, $1.85 net. S. Simon Company, 133 West 27th.

SERGES.—Forty pieces botany 800, navy. Chelsea 498.

SERGE.—Will sell 200 pieces No. 3200 below market price. Phone Farragut 4717.

SKIRTS.—Several thousand novelty silk stripes and plaids; also black taffeta for immediate delivery; wonderful values. Price $2.50 up. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 23rd St.

SUIT SERGES, American 0686, black and navy, 25 pieces, each $2.10. Igstaedter, Stuyvesant 2204.

SUITS of the better grade in latest materials for early showing; immediate delivery. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 34th.

TAFFETAS, Wash Satins.—36-inch, 40-inch, for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 237 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 1240.

TAFFETAS.—Georgette, crepe de chine, all colors; immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 3445-6.

TWEEDS.—Imported English tweeds to close out. 9857 Chelsea.

VELOURS.—We also have a few pieces of velours to close out, light and heavy weight. The House That Carries Stock, Levensohn & Satz, 1,170 Broadway, Madison Square 1265.

VELOURS and poplins.—Amer. 0680 and 06077, all shades, any quantity, reasonable price. Telephone Spring 6803.

WORSTED YARN SKEINS, 4,000 pounds, two-ply twelves, coarse quality, mixed colors, $1 pound. Becker, Mad. Sq. 9380.

WAISTS.—200 dozen Georgette and crepe de chine to close out. Daily Waist, 188 West 27th St. Farragut 4418, Line 8.

YARN.—Hand knitting wool and worsted, immediate delivery. Mishell, 1170 Broadway. Madison Square 1520.

YARNS.—Khaki and Oxford wool knitting yarns; immediate deliveries. Mayflower, Mad. Sq. 9380.

Contracts Offered.

DRESSES.—Ladies' gingham dresses; bring your own styles. Samilson Bros., 12 West 17th.

Help Wanted.

BILLING CLERK, Underwood typewriter; must be good figurer, rapid, accurate worker; wholesale house, downtown; state experience and salary. M 230 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to handle strong popular-priced line of ladies' belts; Southern and Middle Western States; only those with following need apply; drawing account against commission. Address M. L., 284 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to sell children's white dresses, city and vicinity trade; territory open; commission against drawing account. X 356 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced, better kind dresses, city and office; commission. Star Dress Manufacturing Co., 122 West 26th St.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPEWRITER; expert experience preferred. Apply A. M. Salamy Co., 75 Greenwich St.

Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Philadelphia resident silk salesman, doing large business, is open for good line, commission basis. Address 319 Hres Building, Philadelphia.

SALESMAN, Southern, with large following on cloaks, open for real line; no drawings; straight commission. X 345 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, dress; can produce big business from the South for reputable house; straight commission basis. X 346 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...5¾@6 p. c. for the best names
Monday....5¾@6 " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Holiday Piano Sales.

Reports from several local piano manufacturers indicate that, while the cash business in most parts of the country has been a trifle smaller this Christmas season than a year back, there has been a very appreciable increase in the number of sales made on various part payment plans. Said one authority in this city yesterday: "I believe a great many people bought pianos this year on the installment plan who in other years would have paid cash. This year they have put all their loose money into Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps and, in order to get a piano, too, which because of their increased earnings they were well able to afford, they have undertaken part payments."

Won't Sell Tea Sets Alone.

According to reports reaching the trade in this city, many of the largest manufacturing potters in the country are refusing to accept orders for tea sets unless there are other items specified on the order. It is known that some manufacturers have been working on this policy for the last eight or ten weeks, but now it seems that this ruling has been adopted more or less generally throughout the trade. Mill conditions, general congestion of orders and an unusual demand for tea sets are said to be the principal reasons for this action.

Heat Was at a Premium.

Heat was at a premium in the Worth Street dry goods district yesterday, and in some cases the scarcity of it forced a suspension of business. One well-known commission house shared its quarters with two other firms during the day, only to have a bursted pipe bring the temperature down with a rush about mid-afternoon. The windows of a prominent importing house in the district were so coated with frost that they closely resembled the name of the firm in hue. According to buyers, the only really warm store in the section, supplied by a syndicate heating arrangement, was that directly over the heating apparatus of the system.

Woolen Underwear Is High.

Informal openings of lines of woolen underwear for the Fall season were made in a few instances in this city yesterday at prices showing advances of from 60 to 112 per cent. over those named at the opening of the Fall, 1917, season. The sharpest advance that was heard of during the day was in a line of 12-pound shirts and drawers. The 1918 opening figure on these goods is $27.50 a dozen, against $13 last year. The latter figure, however, was said to be somewhat under the general market levels of a year ago. Goods will be unusually scarce at any price, due to heavy Government demands, and there were reports current that some of the mills would not offer any to the civilian trade. It is a fact that a certain big concern will have only 250 cases with which to supply all of its regular customers. Some mills are specifying that deliveries shall be made at their option.

Cold Hampers Gray Goods Sales.

Cold weather, plus the coal famine, the effect of the holiday, &c., put an effective check on trading in gray goods in this market yesterday. The result was that sales of importance were few and far between. Prices, however, were firmly maintained, and bids of 13¼ cents that were tendered for spot lots of 39-inch 68-72s received scant consideration. In one quarter a small quantity of spots of this construction was held at 14 cents. February-March deliveries of 68-72s were sold in a limited way at 13½ cents, while business on 39-inch 56-44s was reported for March shipment at 9¾ cents. Sheetings were firm enough as to price, but the call for them could have been heavier. Spot printcloths closed more or less nominally at these levels:

39-inch, 80-80s	15¾c	38½-inch, 64-60s	11¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	14¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	11¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	13¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	10¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	10c	38½-inch, 60-48s	10¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	12¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	8¾c

Merchants Badly Handicapped.

As if merchants did not have enough to worry them yesterday, with the scarcity of coal and all, they were further handicapped by prolonged delays in the mails. Business correspondence that would normally have been received on Saturday reached its destination yesterday, as did some that should have been delivered on Monday. The result was that more than one house closed the first business day of 1918 with its 1917 records still open and giving promise of staying that way for the rest of the week at least. In addition to the delays in the mails, commission houses with Southern mill connections reported slow transmission of telegrams. Whether this was due to the weather or to the priority of Government messages to war bases in that part of the country was a mooted question.

May Help Small Town Merchants.

One effect of the present congested condition of the railroads, coupled with the desire of Government officials to reduce passenger traffic to a minimum until it is cleared up, will be, local wholesalers say, to increase the business of the small town merchants. Those of them who were canny enough to cover their needs in advance, and have goods in stock as a result, are thought to face the best business they have seen in some time. The reduction in passenger trains is expected to keep consumers from traveling to nearby larger centres for their merchandise in numbers that have prevailed heretofore. Reduced buying from more or less distant mail order houses also is looked for because of the probable delay in the receipt of the goods. Particularly is this falling off predicted in the case of bulky merchandise.

Women Will Dress Despite War.

Speaking of the question as to what effect war will have on women's dress during the coming year, a local manufacturer of some prominence said yesterday: "Both in England and in France, though gayeties of all sorts have been more or less tabooed, the women who can afford to are dressing more elegantly than they ever did before, apparently in an effort to shake off the gloom of war. There are more well dressed women in London and Paris, for instance, than there ever have been in other times, and I believe the same condition will develop here. I think the coming year will find women in this country dressed in even better taste than formerly, due, for one thing, to their increased purchasing power."

Children's Dress Season Good.

Manufacturers in this city of dresses for children are reported to have done an unusually good volume of business during the two or three months ending with the holiday season. Though prices have in most cases been very much higher than during the same period a year ago, the demand has been for the best qualities in practically every line. One of the most popular items in this trade is said to have been serge dresses with blue the predominating color. Though party dresses in crepe de chine, georgette and other soft fabrics were well taken, the great bulk of the business was done apparently in those lines which combined neat appearance with practical wearing qualities.

Hardware Market Conditions.

There is said to be slightly more activity in the local market for household hardware. Retailers from many sections have apparently sold their stocks down to a point where they have either got to come to market to replenish or go out of business. The buying, however, is still only in small quantities and is said to be almost invariably for delivery as soon as possible. There is a strong feeling in the trade, however, that heavier buying will develop later on. Builders' hardware continues quiet. There have been practically no building permits issued for some time past, and that there will be any extensive building operations in the near future does not seem likely.

McADOO STOPS BUILDING.

Orders That No Construction of Public Edifices Shall Be Started.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Secretary McAdoo today issued an order that construction of no more new public buildings should be started while the war was in progress, except in a few urgent cases.

The main purpose is to save the money that would be taken from the Treasury at a time when the financial resources of the country are under the burden of war expenditures.

The order will save for present purposes $19,000,000. In the last three years there have been 300 public buildings authorized and placed under contract. Of 181 buildings for which plans have been made in the same period, and for which bids have been asked, there were 54 on which the bids were too high and no contracts were let.

Where buildings are under construction, or are projected for the army or navy hospital service, including all quarantine buildings and immigrant stations, work will be continued.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

MANILLA ANCHOR BREWING CO. of Dobbs Ferry.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this firm by these creditors: N. H. Heyman of New York, $501, for brewing materials; John Albaugh, $35, and Frank Beslet, $15, both for wages.

GEO. M. HUNTER of 4 Sheridan Square has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,349 and no assets.

JACOB ZIMMERMAN, a baker at 439 East 168th St., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,538 and assets of $842.

IWANTA DOLL CO. of 136 Greene St. has filed schedules showing liabilities of $4,084 and assets of $6,117, consisting of stock, $3,260; machinery, $780; accounts, $2,112, and cash in bank, $5.

SAM HOROWITZ, a jeweler of 2,062 Third Av., has filed schedules showing liabilities of $5,178 and assets of $4,500, consisting of stock, $2,500, and fixtures, $2,000.

REX DOLL CO. of 111 and 113 Greene St. has filed schedules showing liabilities of $2,522 and assets of $5,466, consisting of stock, $750; machinery, $4,500; cash, $58, and deposits for gas and electricity, $165.

BRODY & SCHAPIRO, composed of Morris Brody and Hyman Schapiro, manufacturers of women's garments at 89 Allen Street, have made an assignment to Grant Hoerner.

IRVING COHEN of 5,321 Thirteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,243 and assets of $250.

CHARLES C. JENKINS, a salesman of 152 Montague Street, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $9,332 and assets of $50.

DAVID SPEVACK.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against David Spevack, 64 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, by the following creditors: Alfred A. Wood, $310; M. H. Schwartz, $118; L. Blaker, $73.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 2.—David E. Baraum, a Binghamton grocer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $11,782 and assets of $2,475. There are forty unsecured creditors with amounts ranging from $110 to $2,500.

Adelbert E. Benedict, a real estate broker, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, showing liabilities of $8,944 and assets $3,000.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Charles Columbus, confectioner, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,878 and assets of $4,546. He has two stores, 258 and 348 Main St.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Samuel Silverman, a cleaner and dyer, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy today with liabilities of $23,011 and assets of $193.

The Cullen Motor Company filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $18,410 and assets of $9,312.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

Bobeck, Tony, and William Cerney—W. Tiebout et al.	$148.10
Bernstein, David, Trustee—H. N. Vedder; costs	109.30
Burger, Herman—A. Kadish et al.	1,372.46
Cohen, Irving—A. Thayer	3,245.66
Claussen, Matthew B.—H. V. Weldman	130.60
Cohn, Joseph M.—U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co. of Baltimore	147.17
Fuller, Chas. E., and Chas. E. Gray—T. B. Jackson	224.00
Friedman, Cilli and Adolph—A. S. Rosenberg & Co.	168.20
First Nat. Bank of N. Y.—W. O. Noyes	4,195.57
Gans, Henry—S. H. Schlanger et al.; costs	101.25
Guinn, Herbert—J. F. Taylor et al.	113.20
Henry, Janet—Thanhouser Film Corp.; costs	119.33
Hutchinson, Carlton E.—Weber Earley Co.	102.60
Incaora Mines Co. and Horace G. Knowles—L. C. Bacon	68,140.75
Lingahl, P. Albin—Eureka Glass Works, Inc.	404.12
La Rowe, Fred L.—Canot Brook Country Club	131.25
Lewis, Elsie H.—V. Lenman	141.81
Lane, Mabel M.—R. Wesselhoft, Inc.	144.88
Lindeman, John B.—G. Donohue	447.12
Miller, Guthrie McN., and Groegr Tonkongy, Jr.—Harvard Lampoon	1,566.07
Mutual Candy Co.—F. A. Hetzel	305.20
Morgan, Geraldine—J. W. Cushman & Co.	177.01
Ohrman, Lurella C.—Musical Monitor Pub. Co.	188.15
Purites Farms—A. Maggio	102.75
Pinkiert, Peter—J. S. Soencer	1,348.43
Rockstroh, William—L. Mendelowitz	121.80
Rubinsky, Sarah and Leiser — A. Krumenaker	400.91
Stichnoth, Charles J.—A. C. Hart; costs	109.33
Schiraldo, Francesco, and Giachino Savino—N. De Rosa	245.20
Stichnoth, Margaret J.—A. C. Hart; costs	109.33
Villamena, Michael J.—National Surety Co.	700.30
Williams, James J.—L. Leibowitz	306.88
Young, George W.—H. Zerman	241.91
Yaeger, Manes, and Yaeger & Rothstein—R. Gottschaldt	121.73
Zimmerman, Abraham—J. Rosenberg	3,028.10

In Bronx County.

Bracker, A.—Anheuser-Busch Agency	$128.05
Catino, Raffaele—State Industrial Commission	143.68
Goldberg, Jacob and Rebecca A. Glass	91.72
Goldberg, Harry—F. Weingard	44.74
Knepper, Herman—J. W. Hookee et al.	253.58
Kopp, Philip—E. Stern	23.74
McDermott, James L., and John P. Hannigan—C. E. Gates & Co.	2,089.20
Same—same	2,089.20
Pass, Fred W.—A. Malakoff Coal and Ice Co.	302.32
Pierce, Alvin E.—W. G. Schoonover	115.58
Rein, Morris, and John Lefkovits—G. I. Fox	55.16
Sholes, John—C. M. Cannon et al.	4,674.13
Strauss, Henry — Chelsea Exchange Bank	7,406.49
Yaeger, Manes, and Yaeger & Rothstein—R. Gottschaldt	121.72

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Sternau Realty Co.—E. Klein, Nov. 22, 1917	$162.50
A. Realty Co.—W. Arrowsmith et al., Dec. 9, 1915	119.01
Iroquois Door Co.—A. A. Finkelstein, Dec. 11, 1914	3,084.00
Same—Same, Dec. 11, 1914	3,084.24
Feinberg, Mildred—E. Abramson, Feb. 20, 1917	230.00
Salomon, Siegfried, August and Morris—C. Herschopf et al., Dec. 7, 1916	2,080.15
Jacobs, Arthur D.—M. J. Roth, March 7, 1907	203.14
Beckmann, Otto M.—H. S. Sisson, Dec. 14, 1917	1,871.23
Wolff, Julius—North Beach Land and Improvement Co., March 10, 1914, released	983.83

Look What You Get!

The manufacturer who avails himself of my financial resources has the satisfaction of knowing that he secures the lowest rates consistent with sound business principles; that he escapes the "red tape" inseparable from financial transactions; that there is *no binding contract to tie up to;* and that the strictest confidence will be observed.

Investigate! A conference obligates you in no way. Phone Chelsea 327 for appointment.

Universal Discount Co.

Jacob Rosenthal

100 Fifth Ave., New York

Don't forget they're "over there." Join the Red Cross.

WOOL BUYERS CONFIDENT.

Not Hesitating to Purchase Large Quantities of Goods.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"Awaiting attitude has prevailed in the wool trade during the last week. The trade is waiting to hear the report of a committee which is, it is understood, getting further information regarding the Government regulation concerning wool.

"It is understood that many cotton mills have closed on account of the lack of fuel and that more will be obliged to close if they do not get coal soon. Government control of railroads is expected to facilitate shipments of cotton long delayed, especially to those manufacturers who are on war work.

"In the woolen goods market a small amount of selling is going on. Producers are not certain regarding the immediate future, either in raw material or prices. When the raw material situation is definitely settled producers may be willing to accept contracts for a somewhat longer period.

"There has not been much activity in the cotton-goods market during the week, but this has not tended to create a weak market. Confidence in the future is growing. Buyers do not feel it particularly dangerous to buy a moderate amount of goods. The mill situation shows improvement because the weather has tended to make more continuous employment desirable."

Fewer Shades of Paint.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Paint manufacturers will meet here tomorrow, with A. W. Shaw, Chairman of the Commercial Economy Board, to discuss how to eliminate waste in their industry. Only about forty shades will be produced hereafter, and odd sizes of containers will be discontinued.

BUSINESS NOTES.

George N. Berlet, who has been associated with the raw material end of the silk business for more than fifteen years, has formed the Berlet Silk Yarn Company, Inc., of which he is President and Treasurer. The new company will have its headquarters in the United Bank Building, Paterson, and a local office at 331 Fourth Avenue.

Charles L. Barnett, resident buyer, is now located in new quarters in the St. James Building, 1,133 Broadway. He was formerly at 18 West Twenty-seventh Street.

George Seldman, who for some time has been connected with M. Heineman & Co., cotton goods brokers of this city, was taken into the firm on Jan. 1.

A review of the raw silk market of 1917 has been sent to members of the silk industry by Henry L. Gwalter of H. L. Gwalter & Co. of this city. Similar reviews have been written by Mr. Gwalter for a number of years.

Aimé Fantl, resident buyer, of 120 West Thirty-second Street, has been obliged by increased business to occupy larger quarters, and has taken over the entire fourteenth floor of the Cuyler Building at that address. More than eighty accounts, with a combined annual purchasing power totaling considerably over $120,000,000 and including some of the largest retail stores in the country, are now represented by Mr. Fantl in this market.

A clothing style and efficiency show will be held at the Hotel Breslin today, tomorrow, and Saturday from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. under the auspices of the Clothing Designer and Manufacturer. The feature of the show will be the exhibition of styles that conform to the regulations of the National Economy Board and which still embody novel points. Models contributed by the designers of all the leading wholesale clothing establishments will be on display.

Weather In Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Forecast:

N. and S. C.—Snow Thurs.; fair Fri.

Ga.—Rain or snow and colder Thurs.; fair Fri.

Fla. and Ala.—Fair Thurs., and Fri.

Miss., Tenn., Ind., and Ky.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Mich.—Fair Thurs.; snow and warmer Fri.

Ohio—Fair and cold Thurs.; cloudy and warmer Fri.

La. and Ark.—Fair and colder Thurs.; fair and warmer Fri.

Okla. and Tex.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Ill.—Snow Thurs. and Fri.

Mo.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Wis.—Light snow Thurs. and Fri.

Minn.—Light snow Thurs.; fair and colder Fri.

Ia.—Cloudy and warmer Thurs. and Fri.

N. and S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Auctions.

AT 2:30 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON on the 4th day of January, 1918, we, on behalf of the Directors and Trustees of the Rider Oil Gasifier Company, a New York corporation, in dissolution, will offer for sale by public auction at the Exchange Salesroom at 14 and 16 Vesey St., in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, subject to the terms of sale to be read prior to the offer being made, the following patent rights, property and assets of said company:

1. Application of Granville S. Rider for Letters Patent of the United States upon a process for the Production of Gaseous Vapor for Internal Combustion Engines and Other Purposes filed in the United States Patent Office January 4th, 1912, Serial No. 669478, assigned to the Rider Oil Gasifier Company January 18th, 1912, together with all of the right of said company in the invention and improvement therein specified and all of the right of the said company to Letters Patent of the United States which have been granted thereupon and all re-issues and extensions thereof and all improvements thereupon.

2. All of the right, title and interest of the said company in and to a contract between the said company, Granville S. Rider, Charles W. Thomas and Eugene M. Engelmann, dated December 3d, 1913, together with all claims and causes of action, both at law and in equity, existing or which may exist in favor of the said company because of the violation of the provisions thereof by the said Granville S. Rider.

3. An undivided three-fourths interest in the United States Letters Patent No. 756410, for Vaporizer and Burner, issued to Granville S. Rider April 5th, 1904, and by him assigned to the Rider Oil Gasifier Company, except as to the State of Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, and Kentucky, together with, except as to the said exempted territory, all of the right of the said company to the invention and improvement therein specified and all of the right of the said company to all re-issues and extension thereof and all improvements thereupon;

4. All models, tools, appliances and equipment of the said company now in its laboratory at 137 West 37th St., in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York; and

5. All other patent rights, property rights, claims and causes of action, both at law and in equity, property and assets of the said company of every nature and description.

Dated December 31st, 1917.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers, 55 William St., New York.

Opening Sale of the Year 1918
By Auction—To-Day (Thurs.), Friday & Saturday at 2 P. M.
PLEASE NOTE HOUR OF SALE.
IN SILO'S Fifth Ave. Art Galleries,
"Silo Building,"
546 Fifth Av., N. Y., and 1 West 45th St.
James P. Silo & Son, Auctioneers.

English and French Period Furniture,
Tapestries, Capo de Monti, Sevres, Bronzes, Chinese and Oriental Carpets and Rugs, Draperies, &c.
Including, by order of the
BANKERS TRUST CO.
as Executors, the Estate of
Adolphus W. Green.
Now on View. Catalogue on Request.

AUCTION SALE 50,032 POUNDS PRIME WESTERN SPELTER.

The undersigned will sell, for account of whom it may concern, at public auction on the 18th day of January, 1918, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at Water Storage and Ware House Company, No. — Kent Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, 50,032 pounds of prime Western spelter.

Dated New York, January 2, 1918.

EDWARD C. MARTIN, Auctioneer.
Office No. 149 Broadway,
New York City.

Auctioneers.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.,
333-341 Fourth Avenue, at 25th St.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures. Press & Co., 337 Broadway. Spring 2248.

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, 546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Waldman Bros.; L. I. Waldman, millinery, cloaks, suits; 1,270 Broadway.

ALTOONA—W. F. Gable & Co.; Mr. Parker, hosiery; 230 5th Av.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; A. H. McClure, men's clothing; 23 East 26th.

BALTIMORE—The Hub; M. Wolff, boys' clothing; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—M. Stein & Co.; M. Stein, piece goods; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Hamburger & Co.; H. E. Hamburger, dresses; 1,270 Broadway; Aberdeen.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. Quelimola, dry goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Greenbaum Shapiro Dress Co.; S. Greenbaum, dresses; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; G. M. Eytinge, ribbons; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Schloss Bros.; H. Schloss, woolens; 230 5th Av.

BERWICK, Penn.—Berwick Stores Co.; L. M. Elder, furn. goods; C. E. Ferris, women's ready-to-wear; Breslin.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Stewart & Co.; F. W. Strickman, coats, suits, waists; Manhattan.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Sisson Bros. Welden Co.; A. Roberts, rugs; Latham.

BOSTON—Victoria Cloak, Suit Co.; E. Wasserman, coats, suits; Breslin.

BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; Mr. O'Day, millinery, basement; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; Miss M. H. Shane, waists; 220 5th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss White, misses' coats, suits; F. C. Kimball, women's costumes; Miss M. McHugh, misses' dresses; F. A. Burdick, women's coats, skirts; S. A. Campbell, hdkfs.; Miss A. V. Burns, dresses; P. E. McHugh, dress goods, silks; Mr. Hennessy, representing; Miss C. Sweeney, ready-to-wear; Miss B. Armstrong, waists, sweaters; Miss L. Alternus, women's coats; C. Hurd, ladies' hosiery; Mrs. S. Grant Stouts, coats, suits, dresses, waists; G. Hitchcock, men's clothing; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; C. E. Bradley, men's, boys' furnishing goods; Mrs. Milliken, infants' dresses; Mrs. Best, misses' coats, suits; Mr. Silberman, machine made dresses; basement buyers—Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear; Mr. O'Brien, coats, suits; Mr. Fanning, men's furnishing goods; Mr. Quinn, boys' clothing; 116 West 32d St.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Mrs. Quinn, infants' dresses, coats; Miss Hornstein, cloth coats; 200 5th Av.

BOSTON—C. F. Hovey & Co.; Miss E. Boss, Miss J. Lanipi, costumes; 243 Church.

BOSTON—H. L. Tannchois, furs; Latham.

BRIDGEPORT—Howland D. G. Co.; A. D. Matthews, representing; 404 4th Av.

BUFFALO—Sinclair, Rooney & Co.; E. A. Rooney, millinery; C. Van Tassel, silks, ribbons; W. Boone, flowers; Mr. Duncan, hats; 621 Broadway.

BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; R. S. Weymouth, millinery; 230 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meldrum Co.; J. J. Cronin, dress goods, silk; A. S. Dalgleish, millinery; T. J. Healy, cloths, linings; 404 4th Av.

BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; L. J. Storin, waists, muslin underwear; 404 4th Av.

BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; J. J. Sweeney, hosiery, furn. goods; B. C. Truxes, neckwear, buttons, trimmings; A. J. Fish, domestics, linens; S. E. Conrad, notions, hdkfs, fancy, toilet, leather goods; 105 Grand.

BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; A. J. Sutton, bath robes, house coats, boys' furn. goods; 2 West 37th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—I. S. Given; Miss Greeley, dresses; Mr. Boyd, coats, suits; 72 Madison Av.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; Miss L. A. Griffin, waists; B. W. Van Syckle, men's, boys' clothing, hats, caps; Mr. Dauman, representing; 470 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Watts-Lamberd Co.; C. E. Lamberd, silks, millinery, ready-to-wear; Claridge.

CHICAGO—Columbia Toggery; H. Shapiro, furn. goods; Broadway Central.

CHICAGO—Rosen & Reskie Co.; J. Reskie, men's, women's wear; Broadway Central.

CHICAGO—The Fair; E. J. Natkin, china, glassware; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Juvenile Co.; L. Afremow, children's, junior, misses' coats; Room 821, 47 West 34th.

CHICAGO—George Bernard; G. B. Friend, jobs coats, dresses; 1,138 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss S. Bernstein, waists, muslin underwear; 13 East 22d.

CINCINNATI—J. Lazarus Co.; M. Lazarus, hats; L. Joseph, millinery, flowers, feathers; 640 B'way.

CINCINNATI—Queen Mfg. Co.; E. Unger, silks; 432 4th Av.

CLARKSDALE, Miss.—Powers & Co.; M. Powers, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Mr. Kaplan, jobs coats, furs; Mr. Hirschl, children's serge dresses; 72 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; J. E. Williams, books, stationery; C. E. Elkington, laces, hdkfs.; 37 W. 26th.

CLEVELAND—Sunshine Cloak and Suit Co.; A. D. Kramer, piece goods; 1,133 Broadway.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; A. Kolisky, furn. goods, basement; C. E. Elkington, laces, ribbons, hdkfs.; 37 W. 26th.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—The Fashion; W. L. Payne, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Clarke, Davis Co.; J. H. Davis, flowers, feathers; Marlborough.

DALLAS—Perkins D. G. Co.; J. Roos, ready-to-wear; 99 Worth; Cumberland.

DALLAS—Baron Bros. Millinery Co.; L. Lichtenstein, hats, flowers; 578 B'way.

DENISON, Ga.—G. Menagh & Co.; J. Menagh, ready-to-wear; 309 5th Av.

DENVER—Joslin D. G. Co.; O. A. Blesser, carpets; 23 East 26th.

DES MOINES—Harris-Emery Co.; R. Sturgeon, shoes; 1,150 Broadway.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker, Strauss & Co.; M. Samish, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.

DETROIT—D. J. Healy Co.; R. E. Cochrane, ready-to-wear; Miss Levine, dresses; 1,270 B'way.

DETROIT—I. J. Stotter, ready-to-wear; Cumberland.

DULUTH, Minn.—F. A. Patrick Co.; M. J. Gochey, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 45 Leonard.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—I. J. Flanagan Co.; Miss E. Flanagan, silks, dress goods, trimmings; Miss T. Flanagan, coats, suits, dresses, infants' wear; 1,270 Broadway.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—John Stillman; Mr. Hirsch, coats, dresses; 72 Madison Av.

HAMMOND, Ind.—Kaufmann & Wolf; C. Kaufmann, underwear materials, 395 Broadway.

HARTFORD—Sage, Allen & Co.; D. E. Krause, silks, velvets; 404 4th Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown Thompson & Co.; J. B. Williams, silks; 230 5th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS—Selig D. G. Co.; Miss E. Magney, waists, sweaters, muslin underwear; 1,150 Broadway.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Kohn, Furchgott Co.; H. Meyerheim, clothing furn. goods; 108 Worth.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—M. M. Newcomber Co.; M. M. Newcomber, general mdse.; 45 W. 34th.

LAWRENCE—A. B. Sutherland & Co.; G. M. Talbot, ready-to-wear; 432 4th Av.

MIAMI, Fla.—Quality Shop; N. Goldman, women's, ready-to-wear millinery; 1,161 Broadway.

MIAMI, Fla.—N. Goldman & Co.; N. Goldman, ready-to-wear, millinery; 1,161 Broadway; Herald Square.

MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; Mrs. M. R. Collins and Miss K. Norton, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; Broadway and 32d.

MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; Mr. Greenwald, jobs coats, 32d St. and Broadway.

MILWAUKEE—Blumenfeld-Locher Co.; J. L. Locher, hats; F. Hoehl, flowers, novelties; T. Serlig, hats; 640 Broadway.

MINNEAPOLIS—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; H. C. Read, hosiery, gloves; 43 Leonard.

MOBILE—L. Hammel D. G. Co.; S. Presburg, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 1,150 B'way.

MONTGOMERY — Montgomery Fair; H. Danziger, mdse. mgr.; 23 East 26th.

MONTREAL, Can.—"Almys," Ltd.; Mrs. Barr, ready-to-wear; Mr. Hoover, books, stationery; Mr. Atkinson, dress goods, millinery, toilet goods; 230 5th Av.

NASHVILLE—L. Rosenheim Co.; G. Rosenheim, dresses, suits; 1,270 Broadway.

NASHVILLE—L. Jonas & Co.; J. Krolik, domestics, ginghams; 579 Broadway.

NASHVILLE—Castner-Knott D. G. Co.; Miss G. R. Kelly, I. Myers, ready-to-wear; S. Lehman, millinery; L. S. Heiman, men's furn. goods 23 East 26th.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—F. A. Carbin, woolens; Collingwood.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—J. Meyer, ready-to-wear; Wallick.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Mendel & Freedman; I. Freedman, ready-to-wear; 44 East 23d; Wallick.

NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; T. H. Galligan, laces, gloves; M. S. Mumma, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

OMAHA—M. Spiesberger & Son Co.; J. Spiesberger, hats; 579 Broadway.

OMAHA—J. L. Branders & Sons; W. C. McKnight, laces, hosiery, knit underwear; H. H. Boyd, furnishing goods; 1,261 Broadway.

OMAHA, Neb.—G. Menaght Co.; Denagh, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—L. W. Hirsch Co.; M. Hirsch, jobs waists; 470 4th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Gross & Co.; M. Gross, women's suitings; Breslin.

PHILADELPHIA—L. W. Hirsch Co.; Mrs. Werman, dresses; 470 4th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—Pearce Bros. & Co.; H. S. White, notions, sweaters; Manhattan.

PHILADELPHIA—B. Rothschild & Co.; M. Gutman, coats; 1,162 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; H. Blauner, jobs coats; 15 E. 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—N. Snelenberg & Co.; Miss A. M. Day and Miss S. Walter, laces, handkerchiefs, ladies' neckwear; 1,231 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.—D. S. Scott, furn. goods; B. Montague, gloves; E. Bohn, leather goods; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; B'way and 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Lewin, Neiman & Co.; B. Neiman, jobs coats; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; J. H. Frank, Miss Marks, waists; E. C. Portno, jobs children's serge dresses; M. Marks, jobs hosiery, gloves, women's neckwear; 384 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; V. Ravenscroft, furs; 23 East 26th.

PITTSBURGH—S. Lando & Co.; D. Goldman, woolens; Breslin.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; H. Heyman, Miss Weiller, girls' coats, dresses; E. J. Gattman, basement coats, suits; 1,261 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufman & Baer Co.; H. Katzman, jobs waists, skirts; 404 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Stores; Miss M. Murphy, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; Miss W. Kern, ladies', children's underwear; 1,140 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; A. Lapidus, boys' clothing, furn. goods; 118 W. 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; B. F. Whitehead, men's clothing; 116 West 32d.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Lowengart & Co.; J. Lowengart, millinery, 686 Broadway.

PORTLAND, Me.—Eastman Bros. & Bancroft; C. McKinley, infants' wear; 1,270 B'way.

PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; C. W. Conant, house furn. goods; 432 4th Av.

PROVIDENCE—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; W. J. Rhodes, toilet, leather goods, jewelry; 230 5th Av.

RICHMOND, Va.—The Cohen Co.; J. E. Bowman, domestics, dress goods, silks; 1,150 B'way.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Stein Bloch Co.; C. T. Stott, woolens; 200 5th Av.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Weinstock, Lubin & Co.; E. W. McKim, dry goods; 220 5th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—Walter A. Muller Co.; G. W. Stewart, hats, trimmings; Woodstock.

SAN FRANCISCO—Holm & Nathan; F. Berel, millinery; 621 B'way.

SAN FRANCISCO—Parisian Hat Co.; Mr. Jackson, millinery; Breslin.

SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; Miss E. Hepburn, negligees, sweaters, house dresses, aprons, kimonos; 470 4th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—D. Hamburger & Co.; A. Hamburger, coats; 308 5th Av.

SCRANTON, Penn.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; F. W. Conklin, millinery; 621 Broadway; Cumberland.

SCRANTON, Penn.—L. Klein; woolens; Webster.

SCRANTON, Penn.—Scranton D. G. Co.; H. D. Ehrlich, jobs coats, dresses; 72 Madison Av.

SEATTLE, Wash.—S. L. Lesynsky & Co.; E. Nussbaum, jobs ready-to-wear; 35 W. 31st.

SOUTH BOSTON, Va.—Stebbins, Lawson & Sprogins; W. B. Lawson, shirts; Aberdeen.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—C. H. Heer D. G. Co.; W. H. Brownlow, coats, suits, infants' wear; 1,150 Broadway; Gregorian.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Women's Shop; B. Friedman, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—C. H. Heer D. G. Co.; W. Brownlow, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; Miss Carroll, Miss Killam, ready-to-wear; 230 5th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; P. J. Safranka, books, stationery; 37 W. 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Fishlowitz Neckwear Co.; F. Fishlowitz, neckwear, belts; Broadway Central.

ST. PAUL—Schubach Millinery Co.; B. Schubach, millinery; Van Cortland.

TAMPA, Fla.—Maas Bros.; E. Maas, gen. mdse.; 1,150 B'way.

TOLEDO—Lion D. G. Co.; R. C. Clark, waists; 23 East 26th.

UNIONTOWN, Penn.—Wright-Metzler Co.; F. Wright, F. Deming, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

WASHINGTON—S. Kann Sons & Co.; J. H. Boyce, domestics, flannels, wash goods; 432 4th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; Miss M. Dell, representing; Miss Hart, dresses, gowns, misses' clothing; 384 4th Av.

WATERBURY—Reid & Hughes D. G. Co.; W. F. Young, representing; 404 4th Av.

WORCESTER—J. C. MacInnes Co.; G. W. Aubuchon, hdkfs, hosiery, gloves; 432 4th Av.

WORCESTER—Denholm & McKay Co.; A. J. Gross, laces, embroideries, hdkfs.; 230 5th Av.

WORCESTER, Mass.—C. T. Sherer Co.; Miss M. B. Anderson, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

WORCESTER, Mass.—W. P. Rowell & Son; W. P. Rowell, hats, furn. goods; 341 4th Av.

YORK, Penn.—P. Wiest's Sons; L. S. Hydeman, ready-to-wear, general mdse.; 404 4th Av.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Livingston D. G. Co.; A. Livingston, dry goods; Grand.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio—Block & Grant Co.; S. E. McCann, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear, 377 Broadway.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio—A. E. Starr Co.; M. Hirsch, clothing; 303 5th Av.

A SERVICE FOR BUYERS.

Merchants finding their stock running low may replenish it by sending a letter to The New York Times, describing what is wanted. A summary of the letter will appear the next morning on the Business Page as a small advertisement. Replies can be mailed direct to the advertiser, or The Times will supply a box number.

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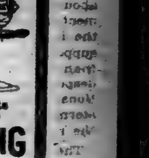
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RECENT EVENTS IN RUSSIA.

A consecutive statement of what has really happened in Russia is one of the most welcome features of the January number of THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE. Out of the chaos of conflicting reports the writer has extracted a plain narrative of authentic historical facts, with official data, showing just how far the Bolsheviki have gone toward deserting the Allies and making a separate peace with Germany. Our declaration of war on Austria also is fully treated, with the complete text of President Wilson's message, the war resolution and proclamation, and the House committee's little-known official statement of our many reasons for war on Austria-Hungary. 25 cents on all news stands. $3 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Year Opens with Vigorous Advance—Steel Leads in First Million-Share Day.

The stock market opened the new year in an auspicious manner yesterday with a renewed expression of confidence manifested through spirited buying of the industrial issues. With transactions running to 1,124,000 shares United States Steel returned to leadership, and with an advance of a full 5 points reflected the marked improvement which has taken place in the public's view of future business prospects.

To what extent the reawakening of bullish enthusiasm has resulted as the inevitable reaction against the depression in which the market so long remained, and to what extent it reflects natural inferences to be drawn from the request made by the Attorney General of the United States that the Supreme Court postpone arguments on seven important anti-trust suits is a matter of opinion. The fact that Steel shares were in such great demand at higher prices seemed to indicate that the public welcomed the unlooked for action on the part of the Department of Justice as a most favorable augury, but there was remarkably little discussion around the ticker of this phase of the situation. Nor was the Street particularly interested, judging again by comment heard, in the strange course of the peace negotiations which the Central Powers are carrying on with the Russians. There is no question but that a great many people have been convinced by Germany's willingness to discuss such terms as the Bolsheviki have proposed that peace cannot be as remote as the military authorities make it. There is no reason to believe that the people who are buying stocks have any better source of information on the fortunes of the war than the authorities who see no chance of peace in the current year, but they apparently have more confidence in their own intuition than in other people's predictions.

The rails were generally quiet in the face of the vigorous demand for the industrial issues in yesterday's active market. In a few cases they slumped off on selling by those who picked stocks up on the publication of the President's proclamation. In view of the fact that for three market sessions the rails advanced rapidly while industrials made little headway it is perhaps natural that the latter should now be restoring the old ratio in a market that has temporarily lost interest in the railroads. On the eve of the President's appearance before Congress with recommendations for new railway legislation it is not surprising that speculators prefer to participate in the popular demonstration in the steel, automobile and associated issues.

LONDON MARKET CONFIDENT

Traders Regard War News as Favorable—Money Plentiful.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The Stock Market opened the year's trading with a confident undertone. The war news was regarded as favorable and consols advanced seven-eighths.

Home rails and Argentine and French bonds improved on re-investment of dividends, and mining, rubber, and shipping shares showed several strong features. Guatemalan bonds declined two points.

Money was in good supply and discount rates were quiet.

Trading Dull on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—Trading was dull on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 58 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 22 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 55 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	5	Renewals	5
Low	4½	Last	5

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¾@6	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	6	Ninety days	6
Four months	6	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	3⅞@4¼
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4⅛@4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5 @5½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	5¾
4 to 6 months	5¾@6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.75½	$4.75½	$4.75½	..
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.73⅜	5.73⅜	5.73⅜	—.00¼
Cables	5.71½	5.71½	5.71½	—.00¼
Rubles—				
Demand	12.75	12.75	12.75	+.25
Cables	13.00	13.00	13.00	+.25

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.75½	$4.76⅞
5.1826	Paris	5.73⅜	5.71½
	China—		
	Hongkong	78.50	78.75
	Peking	113.00	113.25
	Shanghai	106.00	106.25
19.295	Greece	19.40	19.45
40.19	Holland	43.62½	43.87½
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	34.50	34.75
	Calcutta	34.50	34.75
5.1826	Italy	8.44½	8.43½
49.84	Japan—		
	Kobe	51.75	52.00
	Yokohama	51.75	52.00
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	50.00	50.125
51.50	Russia	12.75	13.00
26.79	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	33.50	33.75
	Copenhagen	31.50	32.00
	Christiania	32.75	33.25
19.295	Spain	24.40	24.45
	South America—		
32.42	Rio	26.70	26.80
42.44	Buenos Aires	45.80	45.90
5.1826	Switzerland	4.36½	4.34½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.70½	$4.68½

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $890,686,972; balance, $47,174,100; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $4,553,110; Federal Reserve credit balance, $19,712,085.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@25c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $5.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 43¼d, unchanged; in New York, 86⅜c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 70c.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Reports of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad show gross income for November of $10,155,090, a decrease of $64,950, and net after taxes $1,486,894, a decrease of $1,847,306.

Hartshorne & Picabia have reorganized upon expiration of the partnership, with Douglas R. Hartshorne, Halliburton Fales, Jr., and E. Kenneth Hebden as general partners, and Lorenzo Martinez Picabia as special partner.

Jerome D. Greene, Barrett Wendell, Jr., and James Nowell have been admitted to partnership in Lee, Higginson & Co.

The Pere Marquette Railway Company reports total operating revenues for November of $1,979,018, gross income of $499,216, and surplus of $219,017. Surplus for eight-month period, $2,488,227.

George W. Loft has been elected Vice President, B. W. Morse Secretary, and Irving H. Griswold Treasurer of the Hudson Navigation Company.

Arthur M. De Bebian, formerly with the National City Company, is now with the bond department of the Equitable Trust Company.

The Guaranty Trust Company opened yesterday its new branch office building at Madison Avenue and Sixtieth Street. There was no formal ceremony. During the day a large number of bankers called to inspect the building, which has been praised for its architecture and interior arrangements.

The National City Company has sold the entire $1,000,000 issue of Northern Ohio Traction and Light serial 7 per cent. secured gold bonds which it recently placed on the market.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	1,128,520	1,137,477	887,209
Year to date	1,128,520	2,058,438	2,776,902

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
12	14	500	Advance Rumely	14	14	12	12	—2¾
26	28	400	Advance Rumely pf.	27	27½	26	26	—2
...	...	100	Ajax Rubber	49	49	49	49	+2
1⅜	1½	300	Alaska Gold Mines	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	...
2⅜	2½	400	Alaska Juneau	2½	2½	2⅜	2½	— ⅛
19	19¼	1,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	19	19½	18¾	19¼	+ ⅜
72	74	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	72½	72½	72½	72½	+ ⅜
80	81	350	Am. Agricul. Chem.	78	80	78	80	+1⅝
89	90	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	90	90	90	90	—1
73	74	1,400	Am. Beet Sugar	71	73¾	71	73¾	+2¾
81½	92	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	85	85	85	85	+6½
40⅝	40¾	21,400	Am. Can	38⅞	41⅛	38⅞	40⅝	+2
89½	90½	100	Am. Can pf.	90	90	90	90	+ ½
71½	72	5,700	Am. Car & Fdry.	70⅜	72	70	72	+2⅜
27	28	300	Am. Cotton Oil	28	28	27¾	27¾	+1
13¼	13½	1,600	Am. H. & Leather	12¾	13¼	12¾	13¼	+1⅛
52	52½	1,800	Am. H. & L. pf.	50	52½	50	52	+2⅝
12	12½	700	Am. Ice	11½	12	11½	12	+1
40½	41	100	Am. Ice pf.	40½	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
57½	58	2,200	Am. International	56¼	57½	56	57½	+1⅝
28½	28¼	14,000	Am. Linseed	27	28½	27	28½	— ¾
70½	71	1,800	Am. Linseed pf.	69¼	70½	69¼	70½	+2⅞
57	57½	7,700	Am. Locomotive	55½	57½	55½	57½	+1¾
94	95¾	200	Am. Locomotive pf.	95	96	95	96	...
11¼	11½	2,800	Am. Malting	9⅞	11¼	9⅞	11¼	+2⅜
55½	56	400	Am. Malting 1st pf.	53	56	53	56	+3
80⅞	81	14,900	Am. Smelt & Ref.	80	81⅝	79	81	+2¼
92½	...	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	+1⅛
61	61¼	400	Am. Steel F'dries	60	61	60	61	+ ⅝
100	101½	1,900	Am. Sugar Ref.	100	101½	98⅞	101½	+2⅛
108	111	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	+ ⅞
108	111	50	Do., odd lot	109	109	109	109	...
61½	62	1,500	Am. Sumatra Tob.	62⅝	62⅝	61½	62	— ½
80	85	100	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf.	81	81	81	81	+1
105½	106½	2,400	Am. Tel. & Tel.	104¾	106⅞	103½	106⅞	+3⅛
142	143	2,800	Am. Tobacco	143	144½	141	142½	— ½
46	46¼	400	Am. Woolen	45⅝	46	45¾	46	+1
24½	28	200	Am. Writing P. pf.	25	25	24½	24½	—1½
14½	14¾	1,800	Am. Zinc L. & S.	14	14¾	14	14¾	+ ¾
41½	42	100	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf.	41	41	41	41	...
62½	62¾	30,500	Anaconda Copper	62	63⅛	61⅞	62¾	+ ⅞
85½	86	3,000	Atch., Top. & S. F.	85⅛	86	85	85½	— ⅛
81½	82	400	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	82⅛	82⅛	82	82	— ¼
90	92	100	Atlantic Coast Line	92	92	92	92	—1
100¼	100¾	7,700	At., Gulf & West I.	99	101½	99	100½	+2¾
61	61¼	22,900	Baldwin Loco.	59	61⅝	59	61¼	+3
93	95	100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	93	93	93	93	—2½
52	52¼	7,700	Baltimore & Ohio	52½	53¼	51½	52⅝	+ ⅝
55½	56	100	Baltimore & O. pf.	56	56	56	56	+ ⅞
...	...	10	Bank of Commerce	165	165	165	165	...
85½	87	100	Barrett Co.	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	+ ⅞
85½	87	10	Do., odd lot	86	86	86	86	...
1	1¼	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	...
79½	80	8,300	Bethlehem Steel	76⅝	79½	76⅝	79½	+5
80	80¼	67,500	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c.	75⅝	80¼	75⅝	80¼	+5
98½	99	1,000	Beth. S. pf. sub. r. f. p.	96¾	99	96¾	99	+ ⅜
46½	47	2,100	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	48½	48½	46½	46½	— ⅝
73½	88	10	Buf., Roch. & Pitts.	80	80	80	80	...
113	114	1,900	Burns Brothers	113	114	112½	113	+ ½
75	97½	100	Bush Terminal	80	80	80	80	—20
16⅛	17	200	Butte & Superior	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	...
13½	14¼	400	California Petrol.	14	14	14	14	...
37	39	200	California Pet. pf.	38	38	38	38	—1½
139½	140½	4,700	Canadian Pacific	139½	140	138¾	140	+1½
73	77	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	76	76	76	76	+1
30½	35	900	Central Foundry	30	30	30	30	+ ½
41	51	100	Central Foundry pf.	41	41	41	41	—1
66½	66¾	7,500	Central Leather	65	66¾	64½	66½	+2⅛
103¾	107	200	Central Leather pf.	104	105	104	105	+2½
30	31	700	Cerro de Pasco	30½	31	30½	31	...
71	71¼	900	Chandler Motor	68½	71	68½	71	+3⅝
51	51½	4,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	51⅛	51⅜	50½	51	— ⅛
8¼	8¼	200	Chi. Great Western	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
24½	24½	500	Chi. Great. West. pf.	24¾	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
45½	46¼	4,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	46½	46½	45	45½	—1⅜
77½	78	2,600	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	78	79	77½	78	...
21½	21½	9,400	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	22½	22⅜	20¼	21½	— ⅝
65	66	2,800	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	65½	65½	63½	65	— ⅛
55½	55⅞	1,600	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	56⅛	56⅛	55	55⅞	— ⅛
17	17¼	3,100	Chile Copper	17	17⅜	17	17¼	+ ⅛
42⅝	43¼	4,000	Chino Copper	42⅜	43⅜	42⅜	43¼	+ ⅞
41	46	100	Cluett, Peabody	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅜
38¼	38½	2,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	36½	38⅝	36½	38¼	+1⅜
22	23	200	Col. & Southern	23	23	22	22	—1
50	55	100	Col. & South. 1st pf.	50	50	50	50	...
32½	33	1,000	Columbia Gas & El.	32⅛	32½	31⅝	32½	+ ⅝
85	87	700	Consolidated Gas	87	87	86⅛	86⅛	+1
89	90	500	Continental Can	87⅛	89	87⅛	89	+3⅝
31⅜	31½	20,400	Corn Products Ref.	31	32	31	31½	+ ⅞
91½	92	230	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	91	91½	91	91½	—1
56⅝	57	11,100	Crucible Steel	54½	57	54⅛	57	+3¼
88	90	100	Crucible Steel pf.	90	90	90	90	+3
31	31¼	28,800	Cuba Cane Sugar	28½	31½	28½	31	+3½
79½	82	700	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	80	81⅞	80	81⅞	+2⅜
106½	108	600	Delaware & Hud.	103¾	108⅛	103¾	107⅞	+5
170	175	100	Del., Lack. & West.	175	175	175	175	+5
12½	13	700	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	12½	13⅛	12	13⅛	— ⅛
34½	35	9,800	Distillers Sec. x d.	33	35	33	34½	+1½
8¼	8⅝	400	Dome Mines	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
...	...	100	Elk Horn Coal	22½	22½	22½	22½	+1
16⅛	16¼	8,500	Erie	17	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
26½	27¼	8,600	Erie 1st pf.	28	28	26⅝	27	—1⅛
20	21	300	Erie 2d pf.	20	20	20	20	—1
12½	13½	100	Federal Min. & S.	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+1⅛
33	36	200	Federal M. & S. pf.	35⅜	36	35⅜	36	+4⅜
33⅞	35⅜	3,400	Gaston, W. & W.	34½	35⅜	34½	35⅜	+1⅜
36	36	200	General Cigar	36	36½	36	36½	+2½
134½	135½	4,500	General Electric	134½	135	133⅝	134½	+1⅜
114¼	115	11,600	General Motors	107¼	116	107¼	115	+10¾
83	84	600	General Motors pf.	81	82	81	82	+2
37½	38½	1,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	38	39¼	38	38½	— ¼
...	...	100	Goodrich pf.	97	97	97	97	+1.5
78	79	500	Granby Consol.	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	...
89⅝	90	3,100	Great Northern pf.	90	90	89⅜	89⅜	...
27¾	28	5,000	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	27⅛	28	27⅛	27⅞	+ ⅝
39¼	39⅝	400	Greene-Cananea	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	+1⅛
86	86	1,100	Haskell & Barker	85⅜	86⅞	85⅜	85⅞	+1⅛
41½	42	100	Hartman Corp.	42	42	42	42	—1
93½	94¼	310	Illinois Central	93⅛	94¼	93⅛	94¼	+1⅛
46½	47	11,400	Inspiration Copper	47¼	47⅝	46¼	46⅞	— ¼
8¼	8⅞	2,300	Interboro Consol.	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	...
47½	47½	1,000	Interboro Con. pf.	46	47½	45⅜	47½	+1½
12	13	100	Int. Agricultural	12	12	12	12	+1
112	115	400	Int. Harvester, N. J.	111¼	112½	111½	112½	+1½
103	110	400	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	107	108½	107	108½	—1½
61	70	100	Int. Harvester Corp.	59	59	59	59	+2
23¼	23⅜	14,200	Int. Mer. Marine	22¼	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+1⅜
85¼	85⅜	36,900	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	83⅝	86	83⅝	85⅜	+2⅜
29⅞	30	6,400	Int. Nickel	30⅛	30⅛	29	30	...
29¾	30	9,600	Int. Paper	29⅛	30½	29⅛	30	+1⅜
17½	17¾	400	Kansas City South	18⅝	18⅝	18	18	— ⅜
...	...	100	Kayser (J.) & Co.	95	95	95	95	...
44	44½	500	Kelly Spring. Tire	44½	44½	44	44½	...
21	29	100	Kelsey Wheel	28	28	28	28	...
32½	32¾	7,000	Kennecott Copper	32¾	33¼	32⅝	32¾	+ ⅞
79½	80	5,000	Lackawanna Steel	77⅝	80	77⅝	79½	+3
56½	57½	500	Lehigh Valley	57	57	56⅝	56⅝	...
16½	20	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	18	18	18	18	+1½
111	111¾	400	Louis. & Nash.	111½	111½	110	111½	...
73½	75	100	Mackay Cos.	75	75	75	75	+3½
95	100	240	Manhattan Elev.	100	100	98	98	+2⅞
27¼	27½	3,100	Maxwell Motors	26½	27½	26½	27	+ ⅞
57½	58½	1,300	Max. Motors 1st pf.	56	58½	57	57⅝	+2⅜
22½	23½	2,100	Max. Motors 2d pf.	22½	23½	22½	23	+1½
46	47½	300	May Dept. Stores	47	47½	47	47½	+ ⅛
94	111	100	May Dept. St. pf.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	—2½
...	...	9,500	Mexican Petroleum	80	82	80	81½	...
30	30¼	1,500	Miami Copper	29½	30⅝	29½	30⅝	...
44⅜	44½	11,000	Midvale Steel	44	44⅝	43⅞	44½	+1⅛
9½	10	800	Minn. & St. L. new	9⅜	10	9½	10	+ ⅛
5⅞	6	900	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6½	6½	5⅞	6	— ⅜
23⅞	23⅞	7,200	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs.	24½	24½	23⅞	23⅞	...
43½	44	1,600	Mo. Pac. pf. tr ctfs.	45	45	44	44	—1¼
69	70	600	Montana Power	69	69⅝	69	69⅝	+8⅝
98	100¼	200	Montana Power pf.	99½	100	99½	100	+4½
27½	28	300	Nat. Acme	26⅞	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅝
108¼	130	200	Nat. Biscuit pf.	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	+2½
16⅛	17	1,500	Nat. Cond. & Cable	17⅛	17⅛	16⅛	17	— ⅛
38	39½	4,400	Nat. Enam. & St.	38	39⅜	38	38	+1½
95	100	100	Nat. En. & St. pf.	96	96	96	96	+4
44½	49	200	Nat. Lead	47½	47½	46½	46½	+2⅛
18⅝	19	3,050	Nevada Con. Cop.	18⅝	19	18⅝	19	+ ½
118	119	400	N. Y. Air Brake	118	118½	118	118	—1
71⅝	72	4,500	N. Y. Central	71⅛	72	70⅝	71⅝	+ ⅛
14	19	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	16	16	16	16	—2½
19	20¾	400	N. Y. Dock	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	...
37	46	200	N. Y. Dock pf.	42	44	42	44	+4
31⅝	32	900	N. Y., N. H. & H.	32½	32⅞	31⅝	31⅝	—1¼
20⅝	21	400	N. Y., Ont. & West.	21½	21½	20⅝	21	—1¼
103⅝	104	400	Norfolk & Western	104¼	104¼	103⅜	103⅝	—1½
44	46	200	North American	43	44	43	44	+2½
85⅝	86⅛	3,800	Northern Pacific	86⅝	87	85⅝	85⅞	+ ⅛
68	69	200	Nova Scotia S. & C.	69	69	68	68	...
38⅛	38⅝	7,400	Ohio Cities Gas	38⅝	38⅝	37⅝	38⅝	+ ⅜
5	5½	200	Ontario Mining	5½	5½	5	5	...
56	58½	200	Owens Bottle Mach.	55½	58½	55½	58½	+6⅛
46⅞	47	4,250	Penn. R. R.	47⅛	47⅛	46⅝	46⅞	— ⅛
41	42	1,100	People's Gas, Chi.	39¼	41½	39¼	41½	+3⅛
12½	13¼	1,500	Pere Marquette	12½	13⅛	12½	13⅛	+ ⅜
53	56	300	Pere Marq. prior pf.	55	55	55	55	...
26	27½	100	Philadel. Co. x d.	27	27	27	27	+1⅝
37	37½	1,900	Pierce-Arrow	36	38	36	37½	+1
45½	43⅞	800	Pittsburgh Coal	45⅝	46	45	45⅝	+ ⅝
79⅝	80¼	200	Pitts. Coal pf.	79⅝	80	79⅝	80	...
23	23¼	2,600	Pitts. & West Va.	24⅝	25¼	22⅝	23⅞	—1⅛
61	62	100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf.	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	...
...	...	100	Pond Creek Coal	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅜
60⅝	61	1,000	Pressed Steel Car	59⅝	61	59⅝	60⅝	+2
94	98	100	Pressed Steel C. pf.	95	95	95	95	...
100	100	100	Public Service N. J.	101½	101½	101½	101½	+ ½
112¼	115	600	Pullman Co.	112	113	112	112½	—1¼
47	48	1,200	Railway Steel Sp.	48¼	48⅝	47½	47½	— ½
90	98	100	Railway Steel S. pf.	93	93	93	93	...
23¼	23⅝	5,600	Ray Con. Copper	22⅞	23⅝	22⅞	23⅝	+ ⅝
72⅞	73	26,500	Reading	72¼	73⅝	71⅞	72⅞	+ ¾
35	41	100	Reading 2d pf.	36	36	36	36	+1½
81⅛	81¼	18,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	79½	81⅞	79½	81⅛	+2⅛
93½	95	500	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	92⅝	94	92⅝	94	+1⅛
70	71½	50	Royal Dutch t r.	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	...
13½	13¾	100	St. Louis-San Fran.	14	14	14	14	+ ¼
29	30	1,200	St. L.-San F. pf.	30	30	29½	30	+ ⅝
38	40¼	100	St. L. Southw. pf.	40	40	40	40	...
8	8½	1,200	Saxon Motor	7⅛	8⅛	6¾	8⅛	+1⅛
7⅝	8	900	Seaboard Air Line	7⅜	8	7⅜	8	+ ⅜
18	18¼	200	Seab. Air Line pf.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	...
148½	150	1,500	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	145	148½	145	148½	+4½
16¼	17	950	Shattuck-Arizona	16¼	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	— ¼
31¼	31¼	4,400	Sinclair Oil	29¼	31¼	29¼	31¼	+3
40	41¼	500	Sloss-S. Steel & I.	40	41¼	40	41¼	+1¼
83¼	83⅜	9,600	Southern Pacific	83⅝	83⅞	82⅛	83⅛	— ¼
100	112	100	So. P. R. Sugar pf.	102	102	102	102	+2
23¼	23⅜	6,800	Southern Railway	24¼	24¼	23⅛	23½	— ⅛
59	59⅜	400	Southern Ry. pf.	59¼	59⅜	59	59	+ ½
52⅞	53	28,100	Studebaker Co.	50⅝	53¼	50⅝	53	+3½
36	38	300	Stutz Motor	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	...
30	39¼	2,400	Superior Steel	38⅝	39⅜	38⅝	38⅝	...
13¼	13½	1,600	Tenn. C. & C.	12⅞	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	...
144½	145	7,900	Texas Co.	141¼	146¼	141¼	145	+6
16	16¼	800	Texas & Pacific	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	...
18	19	200	Third Avenue	18	18	18	18	+1
50½	51	4,800	Tobacco Products	50	51	49⅝	50½	+1
114	114¼	10,400	Union Pacific	115	115	113	114¼	— ⅜
68½	69⅝	500	Union Pacific pf.	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	— ⅛
38⅞	39	1,900	United Alloy Steel	37	39	37	38⅞	+2⅞
92	92¼	1,500	United Cigar Stores	92	93	91⅝	92¼	+1
74	81	100	United Drug 2d pf.	80	80	80	80	+5
118¼	119¼	800	United Fruit	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	...
5⅞	6	100	United Rys. Invest.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅜
13	14	100	United Rys. Inv. pf.	13½	13½	13½	13½	...
12⅛	13	600	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	12	12½	12	12½	+1
43	48	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf.	44	44	44	44	+1
123	124	10,200	U. S. Indus. Alco.	118	124¼	116¼	123	+6⅛
52½	53	1,100	U. S. Rubber	54⅛	54⅛	52½	52⅞	— ¼
96	98	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	98	98	98	98	+3
45½	46¼	1,000	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	45¼	46¼	45¼	46¼	+1¼

Continued at Bottom of Adjoining Column.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	59.33	58.76	59.43	—.36
25 industrials	74.87	72.28	74.21	—2.26
50 stocks	67.41	65.62	66.83	+.95

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Jan. 2	67.41	65.62	[illegible]	+.95
Jan. 1	Holiday.			
Dec. 31	66.26	64.54	65.88	+1.03
Dec. 29	65.28	61.89	64.85	+.02
Dec. 28	65.57	63.83	[illegible]	+1.80
Dec. 27	63.98	61.56	63.03	+3.46
Dec. 26	60.42	58.23	59.57	—1.00

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

Jan.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1918	67.41	Jan. 2	65.62	Jan. 2	[illegible]
†1917	90.46	Jan. 4	84.71	Jan. 31	85.21
1916	91.48	Jan. 3	84.47	Jan. 31	85.17
1915	64.68	Jan. 22	60.07	Jan. 2	62.27
1914	73.80	Jan. 31	67.60	Jan. 3	73.97
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	75.00	Jan. 17	77.22
1912	78.63	Jan. 3	75.06	Jan. 31	76.02
1911	81.10	Jan. 31	77.37	Jan. 3	80.99

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1918	67.41	Jan. 2	65.62	Jan. 2	[illegible]
†1917	90.09	Jan. 3	88.25	Jan. 2	90.00
Full Years.					
1917	90.40	Jan. 4	57.43	Dec. 20	65.88
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	[illegible]
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.33
1914	73.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	68.09	June 10	68.08
1912	83.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	79.20
1911	84.41	June 28	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Jan. 2	77.12 +.33	Dec. 26	Holiday.
Jan. 1	Holiday.	Dec. 24	74.59 +.05
Dec. 31	76.90 +.74	Dec. 22	74.54 +.12
Dec. 29	76.06 +.36	Dec. 21	74.42 +.18
Dec. 28	75.70 +.24	Dec. 20	74.24 —.17
Dec. 27	75.46 +.90	Dec. 19	74.41 —.45
Dec. 26	74.56 —.03	Dec. 18	74.86 —.00

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1918	77.12	Jan. 2	77.12	Jan. 2	77.12
†1917	88.78	Jan. 3	88.63	Jan. 2	88.78
Full Years.					
1917	89.46	Jan. 26	74.21	Dec. 20	76.80
1916	90.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 22	88.44
1915	87.62	Nov. 24	81.51	Jan. 2	86.07
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.66
1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 15	85.34

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The Spurt in Steel.

The buying of Steel common was impressive throughout the day, but it was matter of general comment that the greatest burst of strength came after Judge E. H. Gary, Chairman of the corporation, announced the price at which the employes might subscribe for the stock this year. Steel was selling around 93½ when the news appeared on the Wall Street news tickers, and immediately increased bidding carried the price sharply forward to 96¼. The stock's net gain for the day of 5 points left some of the traders rather dazed when the market closed. While further progress from the closing level of the old year had been looked for, so substantial a gain for one day brought surprise to followers of the market.

Bullish Theories.

Speculators in Steel appeared to think the corporation's establishment of a price well above 90, for the stock taken by employes, argued the belief among the directors that the shares were in process of an encouraging upturn. These traders recalled that only a few days ago Steel was around 85. It was an exuberant theory which stood in full keeping with the bullishness displayed toward many other of the industrial issues.

Much Peace Talk.

The question most frequently heard in the financial district yesterday was: "Is the stock market discounting an early peace?" Talk of peace prospects was heard in bank and brokerage offices more frequently probably than on any day since the United States entered the war. No one had any valid reason to support suggestions that the end of the conflict was in sight, yet every one was impressed by a possible significance behind the strength of stocks. The statement was frequently heard that the "peace stocks" were in particular demand, yet the railroad issues, which might be looked upon as the major peace stocks, moved indifferently. The railroad bonds which last week gained ground rapidly were inclined to sell off.

Hot House Roses in Cold Office.

Bankers and others who called yesterday at the Chase National Bank to congratulate Eugene V. R. Thayer on his accession to the Presidency of the bank, found him wrapped up in a heavy fur overcoat, seated in front of a desk bedecked with jars of American Beauty roses. There were more floral decorations in the corners of the room, but while the beautiful flowers added cheer and made Mr. Thayer smile, they failed to raise the mercury in the thermometer which registered forty degrees. The new President, who comes from Boston, tried all day to get hold of "Al" Wiggin, the State Fuel Administrator, who is incidently also Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chase National Bank, but although Mr. Wiggin's room is next to his, he could not be found and it was reported that he was busily engaged in solving the coal problem for the whole Empire State and could not concern himself with the discomfort of his own bank associates and employes. Mr. Thayer tried to make the best of it, but he was visibly embarrassed, sitting in arctic attire in a parlor of hothouse roses. In fact, had he known that his friends were bent upon sending him floral gifts, he would have suggested to them that they ship old-fashioned oil stoves instead.

Record Year for Incorporations.

During the year 1917, the capitalization of new corporations formed was the largest on record, according to a compilation made by the Journal of Commerce, which shows that in the Eastern States alone the new companies chartered had an aggregate capitalization of $3,714,105,000.

British Banks Reduce Deposit Rates.

The London banks have reduced, by one-half per cent., the interest rate paid on deposits, discount houses now allowing 3½ per cent. and the banks, 3½ per cent. The Bank of England has lowered its rate of interest on local deposits to 3½ per cent., but on foreign deposits, the rate is slightly higher.

Certificates of Indebtedness.

The second issue of four-per cent. Treasury certificates of indebtedness, which Secretary McAdoo offered some time ago anticipating Federal income and excess profits taxes, which are payable in June, were delivered yesterday to the banks which had subscribed for them. Payment was effected by book entries, the banks crediting the Government with a deposit for the amount of their subscription. The certificates are dated Jan. 2, and mature June 25. Officers of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York declined to make public the amount of certificates subscribed, saying that they had strict orders from Washington not to give out the figures.

Oppose Price Regulation.

There are many people in the financial district who are thoroughly opposed, in principle, to the attempts of the Government to fix commodity prices, as unsound and harmful economics. Many of them have accepted the price-regulation policy, simply because they could not see what else there was to do. But some of them believe that price-fixing is bound to fail, anyhow, and that then we shall have to come to the opposing policy, which might be called one of rationing; rations of food for the people at large, and rations of coal, iron, copper, cotton, &c., for the industries. They admit freely that the adoption of this policy would require an immense amount of machinery, which is not even in existence now, let alone at the outset of the war, and would require an appalling amount of labor for its compulsory enforcement, if it could not be made voluntary and its enforcement entrusted to the people themselves—as Mr. Hoover is already trying to do with food.

Restricting Consumption of Ships.

An active shipping man yesterday was discussing precisely this problem in its application to Government control of his industry. He was talking against the policy of rate-making inaugurated by the Chartering Committee of the Shipping Board—not against the committee as such, but against rate-making, as economically unsound, and unnecessarily discouraging to the ship operator, who, already compelled to gamble in making his agreements on trade conditions, markets, and so on, must now gamble also on the future state of mind of the rate-making power. And his alternative was precisely the alternative of regulation of consumption, and letting prices take care of themselves; he wants the Shipping Board to inaugurate a comprehensive system of licenses, and control the distribution of tonnage by that means, instead, as at present, by manipulating rates to divert tonnage into the channels where it is wanted. That it would take a great deal more elaborate organization to operate such a system than the present one, he admits.

Profit-Sharing Plan a Success.

The first year's operation of a profit-sharing plan determined on by the Directors of the Corn Exchange Bank twelve months ago has netted the employes of the bank about 30 per cent. of their annual salaries. This distribution has just been made and it is independent of the usual Christmas and vacation bonuses paid by the bank to its employes.

The profit-sharing fund consists of the year's profits after deductions have been made for salaries, taxes, bonuses, allowances for losses and 5 per cent. on the capital, surplus and undivided profits.

In addition to the profit-sharing plan the bank has agreed to open accounts for its employes and pay them interest on their average balances at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. This rate is higher than that usually paid by commercial banks and is also higher than that paid by savings institutions.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Continued from Preceding Column.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
[illegible]	50	100	U. S. S., R. & M. pf.	45	45	45	45	...
[illegible]	95¾	306,700	U. S. Steel	91⅞	96¼	91⅛	95¾	+5
[illegible]	110½	3,900	U. S. Steel pf.	109	110	108½	110	+2
[illegible]	82½	9,200	Utah Copper	81¼	83	81¼	81⅝	...
[illegible]	11¼	1,100	Utah Securities	12	12	11½	11½	— ⅛
[illegible]	36	1,800	Va.-Car. Chemical	34½	36	33⅞	35½	+1⅞
[illegible]	9	1,200	Wabash	9½	9½	9	9½	— ⅛
[illegible]	48⅝	1,400	Wabash pf. A	44½	44⅝	43⅞	43⅞	—1
[illegible]	22½	400	Wabash pf. B	23	23	22½	22½	+ ⅛
[illegible]	79	100	Wells Fargo Exp.	79	79	79	79	...
[illegible]	14¼	100	Western Maryland	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	15	200	Western Pacific	13½	13⅝	13	13	—1
[illegible]	50	300	Western Pacific pf.	48	48	47	47	—5
[illegible]	89	600	Western Union Tel.	86⅝	88	85⅝	86⅝	+1⅝
[illegible]	41¼	5,600	Westingh. E. & M.	40½	41¼	40½	41⅜	+1
[illegible]	14	500	Wheeling & L. E.	10	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
[illegible]	23	100	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	21½	21½	21½	21½	...
[illegible]	37⅝	600	White Motors	37	37⅝	36⅝	37⅛	+ ⅜
[illegible]	47	700	Wilson & Co.	45⅞	46⅞	45⅞	46⅞	+1¼
[illegible]	21⅜	44,700	Willys-Overland	21	21⅝	20⅝	21⅛	+1
[illegible]	130	700	Woolw. (F. W.) Co.	114⅛	119½	114⅛	119½	+7½
[illegible]	61	100	Worth. Pump pf. B.	60	60	60	60	+ ⅜

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	$4,187,000	$5,313,500	$5,371,000
Year to date	4,187,000	10,892,500	14,833,000

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U S Liberty 3½s, 1st ctfs, full paid
$3000....98.60
2000....98.54
6000....98.58
2000....98.54
40000....98.50
5000....98.50
7000....98.54
96000....98.50
4000....98.52
10000....98.50
17000....98.52
3000....98.56
3000....98.54
12000....98.56
5000....98.54
94000....98.50
3000....98.48
6000....98.46
40000....98.44
1000....98.44
8000....98.48
8000....98.50
2000....98.52
11000....98.54
51000....98.58
8000....98.56
1000....98.58
8000....98.56
15000....98.58
26000....98.60
20000....98.50
5000....98.70
1000....98.72
10000....98.78

$541000

U S Liberty 1st cv 4s
$5000....97.02
12000....97
5000....97.02
20000....97
8000....96.96
13000....97
4000....97.02
1000....97.12
1000....97.26

$66000

U S Liberty 2d 4s
$5000....97.20
2000....97.18
1000....97.16
2000....97.18
15000....97.20
28000....97.18
23000....97.16
80000....97.14
5000....97.10
112000....97
18000....97.02
20000....97
3000....96.98
12000....97
7000....96.98
1000....97
35000....96.98
1000....96.96
30000....96.98
12000....96.96
10000....96.94
112000....96.90
12000....96.92
1000....96.94
6000....96.92
6000....96.96
9000....97
78000....96.98
30000....97
5000....96.96
30000....96.96
69000....96.94
5000....97
8000....96.98

$794000

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION BONDS.

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000.

Am For Sec 5s
2....95
2....94¾
1....94⅝
Anglo-Fr 5s
19....88¼
2....88⅜
62....88½
59....88⅜
5....88½
5....88⅜
5....88½
50....88⅜
20....88¼
1....88⅜
1....88½
1....88⅜
21....88¼
5....88⅜
4....88½
5....88⅜
5....88¼
5....88¼
28....88¼
4....88⅜
CityofBordes
1....84½
10....84⅝
6....85
2....84⅝
9....85
CityofLyons6s
5....85
10....84½
12....84¾
8....85
CityofMars6s
9....85
2....84½
10....84¾
11....85
CityofParis6s
5....83¾
1....82½
5....83
CityofTokio5s
1....69¾
DomofCan5s, 1926
3....96¾
1931
5....98
French Govt temp 5½s
1....94¾
10....94½
2....94⅝
2....94½
1....94¾
1....94⅝
JapGovt4½s, ster ln, English stamp
2d Ser, German stamp
4....77
RepofCuba5s of 1904
1....91½
UnKingofGt Br & Ire 5s
17....97¼
11....97
44....97¼
10....97⅜
10....97¼
25....97¼
15....97¼
5½s, 1918
4....99⅝
10....99¾
5½s, 1919
40....95¼
5....95⅜
2....95¼
new
10....98¼
6....98⅜
20....98¼
1....97⅝
12....98
2....98¼
3....98¼
14....98⅜
1....98⅜
10....98¼

5½s, 1921
6....91⅝
8....91⅝
25....91⅝
1....91⅝
16....91½
30....92
NYCity4½s, May, 1957
1....95¼
AlaskaGMcv deb6s, Ser A
1....20
Ser B
2....19
1....19¾
1....20
AmAgCdeb5s
2....91
AmSm&Ref temp 1st 5s
2....86½
1....86¾
5....87
AmT&Tcol4s
3....83
2....82½
3....82½
7....82
conv 4½s
1....87
col tr 5s
1....90
4....91
1....90½
4....90¾
3....91
Arm'r&Co4½s
6....84
A,T&SFgen4s
4....83¾
B&Oprlien3½s
5....89
gold 4s
3....76
1....78
3....77¾
conv 4½s
1....78¾
2....79¼
8....79¾
ref 5s
3....82½
S W Div 3½s
2....85
Bush Term 4s
2....83
BushTerBldgs gtd 5s
3....79
[illegible]
Cent Leath 5s
8....95¼
1....95
C & O gen 4½s
1....75
1....75¾
2....75½
conv 4½s
15....76¼
6....76⅝
5....76
conv 5s
1....75¾
4....77½
10....77½
25....77¾
2....77½
1....79
1....79
1....77½
1....79
11....77
Chi & Alt 3½s
1....42¼
5....43
C,B&Qgen4s
2....81
3....81¼
joint 4s
4....93⅝
1....93½
4....93⅝
2....93½
5....93⅝
28....94½

Iowa Div 5s
1....99¼
Ill Div 3½s
3....73¼
ChiGtWn4s
1....60¼
5....60
6....59½
5....60¼
Chi,Mil&StP gen 4s, Ser A
2....79
4s, 1925
10....79¼
1....80
2....79¾
conv 4½s
20....75
cv 5s, Ser B
3....77½
ref 4½s
1....68¾
52....68½
28....69
5....70
1....68½
Chi Rys 5s
1....81¼
1....82
C,RI&Pgen4s
6....74⅞
1....74
C,RI&PRy ref 4s
1....68¼
15....68
2....67½
C&WIcon4s
2....64
ChileCopper7s
6....104
4....104¼
2....104¼
6s, rcts, pt pd
8....77¼
5....77
C,C,C&StL gen 4s
5....62
Colo Indust 5s
1....73¼
Col&Tol1st4s
4....67
Con Gas cv 6s
6....100¼
1....100⅜
1....101
1....101¼
Cumb Tel 5s
2....90
D&RGcon4s
20....66
3....67¾
3....67¾
Det Un Ry con 4½s
1....69¼
DistSecCorp5s
14....75
Erie 1st con 4s
2....67
1st gen 4s
4....57
5....57¼
10....57
11....56½
2....56⅛
1....56¼
cv 4s, Ser B
20....49
16....48⅝
6....48
cv 4s, Ser D
24....50
20....51½
2....54½
GranbyConcv 6s, Ser A, stpd
3....94¼
22....95½
2....95
HockVlst4½s
1....78
Hud&M1st& ref 5s, Ser A
3....53
1....52
1....52½
2....53

adj inc 5s
2....15½
Ill Steel 4½s
1....81½
4....81
Int-Met 4½s
12....56
9....56½
2....56
IRT1st&ref5s
5....81½
1....82
5....83
1....83½
10....83
12....82
Int Agr Corp col trust 5s
1....68¾
IntMerMar6s
5....91½
28....91
6....90½
IowaCen ref 4s
2....44½
1....44¾
7....44
6....44½
14....44¾
85....44¾
KanCitySo5s
1....77
KanCitySo5s
1....58
1....59
Ter 4s
1....78
Lack Steel 5s, 1950
3....88
5....89¼
3....90
9....90¼
10....90
LehVCoal 5s
1....101
20....100¼
Louis & Nash unified 4s
4....86
Midvale Steel col tr 5s
9....81
1....80¼
1....80¼
Minn&StL1st & ref 4s
10....44⅞
10....45
Mo,K&T1st4s
20....62
2d 4s, cfs of dep
2....54
Mo,K&TOf7s
1....49
15....50
MoPac1st&ref 5s, 1926
3....89⅜
gen 4s
2....[illegible]
3....[illegible]
27....59
1....59½
8....59
1....58½
10....58½
1....58½
10....58½
2....58½
5....58½
5....58½
14....58½
10....58½
20....58¼
NOTerm4s
2....60
NO,Tex&Mex income 5s
10....41
NYCentdeb6s
9....94½
62....94
5....94½
2....94
5....93⅝
1....93⅝
6....93½
5....93⅝

11....93½
1....93¼
3....93¼
5....93⅝
gen 3½s
1....71
8....71⅛
con 6s, Ser A
2....74¾
NY,NH&Hov deb 6s
7....84
NYRysref4s
2....51
adj 5s
1....19¾
10....19¾
5....18⅞
5....19
7....19¾
5....19
N Y Tel 4½s
5....86⅝
1....87
NY,W&B4½s
1....46
4....46¼
8....46
10....46½
10....46⅝
20....47
Norf&Wcon4s
4....84
Nor Pac 4s
2....84
1....83½
OregSList6s
1....104
gtd ref 4s
2....84½
5....84½
Oreg-Wash RR & Nvlst&ref4s
3....74½
Penn 4s, 1948
1....88
PRRcon4½s
1....97
1....97¼
2....97½
gen 4½s
8....89¾
5....90¼
4....90¼
4....90¼
2....90¼
12....90¼
18....90¼
16....90
1....90¼
Peo&E1st4s
5....47
PereMarlst5s
3....81¾
2....81½
PubServCorp s f 5s
2....73
Rap I & S s f 5s, 1960
4....92¾
RioGdeWcol tr 4s
4....52
StL,IrMt&So gen 5s
1....90¼
StL&SFprlin 4s, Ser A
2....61
1....60¼
3....60¼
10....60¼
14....60¼
3....60¼
3....60¼
5....60¼
20....60
prin 5s, Ser B
5....73½
5....74
adjust 6s
8....67
10....67½
3....66½
4....66
income 6s
18....49½
12....50

StL&SWlst4s
1....66⅝
1st term 5s
5....58¼
5....60
5....59½
4....59⅛
con 4s
5....63
5....64
S A L adj 5s
1....55½
2....55
2....55½
1....55⅜
ref 4s
1....55⅛
SinclOil&R1st stfs, with war
1....86¼
2....86⅞
1....87
5....87½
5....88
SBellT&T1st5s
2....93
So Pac col 4s
5....73
conv 4s
2....78
1....78⅛
88....78⅛
1....79
1....78⅜
conv 5s
80....88⅜
6....88⅛
3....88⅜
81....89
1st ref 4s
4....79⅛
SanFrTer4s
5....81⅜
SouthnRy1st5s
1....93½
21....93
gen 4s
5....61¼
13....61¼
3....61⅛
6....61
21....61¼
TexasCodeb6s
1....96⅝
4....96½
4....96⅜
Tex&Okla5s
4....40
ThirdAvadj5s
1....34½
1....34
UndergrElRys of London 6s
7....60
Un Pac 1st 4s
5....87¼
conv 4s
1....84⅛
5....84¼
1st & ref 4s
2....79
2....79⅛
URRsofSFis, UnTrctfs of d
2....25¼
U S Rubber 5s
10....100
1st & ref 5s
1....77⅛
7....78
23....77⅝
3....77⅝
4....78
5....77⅝
USStlCorp5s
6....98⅛
10....98
5....98⅛
Va-CarCh1st5s
1....90
VirgnRy1st5s
2....92
WestnElec5s
1....98
Westn Md 4s
1....61
Wilson & Co 1st 6s
1....95¼
2....95
3....95⅛

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97¼	97¾	Pan 2s, r, 1936	98	..
2s, c, 1930	97¼	..	Pan 2s, c, 1938	98	..
3s, r, 1918	99	[illegible]	Pan 3s, r, 1961	80	..
3s, c, 1918	99	[illegible]	Pan 3s, c, 1961	80	..
3s, r, 1946	99	..			
3s, c, 1946	99	..			
4s, r, 1925	104	105			
4s, c, 1925	104	105			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	75	90	C & N W	94	95	Int Salt	54½	60	Pac Mail	25	25¼
Alle & W	91¼	..	Do pf	130	145	Iowa Cent	2½	4	Do pf	60	120
Am B N	29½	35	Chi, St P, M & Om	70	80	Isl C Con	..	75	P T & T	19	22
Do pf	41½	47	Do pf	100	130	Jewel Tea	38	48	Do pf	..	90
Am B S & Fdy	..	95	C, C, C & St L	29	30¼	Do pf	85	95	Pan-Am P & T pf	83¼	88
Do pf	150	170	Do pf	..	78	K C Ft S & M pf	..	68	Peo & E	6	7
Am C & F pf	104	110	Cl & Pitts	..	83¼	Kan C So pf	..	46	Pere M pf	36	37
Am C pf	..	20	Clu-P pf	90	100	Kelly S T pf	..	80	Pett-Mull	82½	90
Am Coal	41	..	Col F & I pf	101	135	Kelsey Wh pf	78½	85	Do 1st pf	95	100
Am Cot Oil pf	79	82	C & S 2d pf	45	50	K & D M	2½	7	Pierce-Ar pf	88	92
Am Exp	78½	90	Comp T R	82	35	Do pf	..	50	P, C, C & St L	60	65
Am S & R pf	103	105	Con G, B	90	95	K'gs Co El L & P	92	95	P, Ft W & C	117½	130¼
Am Snuff	80	94	C I C M	8	10¼	Lacl Gas	90	95	Pitts S pf	90	97
Do pf	90	100	Cont G pf	90	110	L E & W	10	12	Rdg 1st pf	35	38
Am Shipb	87½	94	Cont Ins	45	55	Do pf	20	30	St L S W	22	27
Do pf	..	93¼	Crex Carp	36	45	L R & T	14½	15	Sav Arms	53	60
Am T & C	50	63	Crip C C	..	29	Ligg & M	165	190	Sears-R pf	117	120
Am T pf	90	100	Do pf	..	29	Do pf	100	107	S-S S & I pf	82½	100
Am W pf	88¼	90¼	C-Am Sug	145	150	L Isl ctfs	34	45	So P R S	140	175
Assets R	..	1	Do pf	90	98¼	L-W Bisc 1st pf	80	85	St'd Mill	82	84½
Asso D G	10	15	D & Co pf	94	97	Do 2d pf	60	64	Do pf	78	85
Do 1st pf	..	54	D & R G	5¼	8	Lorill'd Co	155	185	Sup Stl 1st pf	..	98¼
Do 2d pf	38	54½	Det Ed	99	100¼	Do pf	95	110	T P L Tr	125	168
Assoc Oil	58	58	Det U Ry	..	90	M kay Cos pf	57	59	Tide W O	170	190
A, B & A	8	10	Dia Match	104	115	Man B'ch	⅛	3	Tob P pf	84	89
A, G & W I pf	58	[illegible]	D, S S & A	3	4	Mich Cent	..	100	T, St L & West	2½	10
Barrett Co pf, ex d	90	101	Do pf	5½	7	M, St P & S S M	88	90	Do ctfs	4	8
Beth Steel pf	88	92	Elec S B	47	52½	Do pf	105	115	Do pf	8	12
B U Gas	75	80	Elk H Coal pf	..	48	Do l l	60	70	Do pf c	9	14
Brown Sh	60	61½	Erie & P	..	70	M, K & T pf	5½	9½	Tran & W	40	42
Do pf	87	100	Fisher Bdy	28	34	Mor & Ex	..	85	T C R T	60	65
Bruns Ter	6	7¼	Do pf	70	87½	N, C & St L	115	120	Do pf	..	125
B, R & P pf	110	120	Gen Chem	165	175	Nat Bisc	94	98¼	Und Type	90	108
Burns Bros pf	105	116	Do pf	96	104	N C & S	55	65	Do pf	108¼	112
Butt'k Co	10¼	16	Gen Cigar pf	90	100	Do pf	95	100	U B & P	63¼	67½
Cal Pack	34¼	37½	Gulf S S	94	95	Nat L pf	98⅝	105	Un Cig Sts pf	101¼	114
Can So	..	54	Do 1st pf	..	102	Nat Rys of M 1st pf	..	21	U Drug 1st pf	68¼	70
C, C & O	..	21	G, M & N	9	13	Do 2d pf	5	7	Do 2d pf	47	48
Do pf	..	50	Do pf	28	35	N O, T & Mex	22	23	U P'board	15	18
C R R of N J	200	235	Homestake	..	95	N Y, C & St L 1st pf	50	60	U S Exp	16	18
C & S A Tel	100¼	105	Int Ag pf	38¼	39	Do 2d pf	39¼	44	U S Ind A pf	88	95
Chi & Alt	9¼	12	Int H Cor pf	94	97	N Y, L & West	..	123	U S R & I	10	13
Do pf	..	22	Int N pf	92	99	Norf So	20	23	Va-Car Ch pf	98	102
			Int Pa pf	75	85	Norf & W pf	70	85	Va I, C & Coke	51	58
			Do pf sta	63	65	N W Tel	..	60	W Md 2d pf	24	28
						Owens B M pf	106	120	W E & M 1st pf	55	65
						Pac Coast	40	45	W-Over pf	74	..
						Do 1st pf	88	98	W & Co pf	90	96
						Do 2d pf	58	90	Wis Cent	38	40
									W'w'th (F W) pf	113	..
									Wor Pump	35	38½
									Do pf, A	80	88

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BANKS FLOURISHING IN NEW YORK STATE

Combined Resources Aggregate Nearly $6,500,000,000, Supt. Skinner Reports.

NO BIG FAILURE IN YEAR

One Loan Association and Two Private Concerns Closed — Advantages of Trade Acceptances.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Although the year 1917 has been memorable by the entry of the United States into the world war, the wonderful growth and development of the institutions under the supervision of the New York State Banking Department since the outbreak of the war has continued, according to the annual report of State Superintendent of Banks George I. Skinner, transmitted to the Legislature today.

The report points out that the New York State Banking system has met all demands made upon it and has co-operated with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and with the national banks along all lines of patriotic endeavor. With these institutions the State banking system has assisted in financing the national Government through the purchase and sale of Liberty bonds and has in various ways extended to the business men of this State greater facilities for the promotion of business and the commerce of the State, both foreign and domestic, than ever before.

Superintendent Skinner reports that the resources of all corporations and individuals subject to his supervision aggregate nearly $6,500,000,000.

"I am pleased to report," he says, "that during the year it has not been found necessary to close any trust company, savings bank, or bank incorporated under the provisions of the banking law. In fact, no such institution has been closed by this department in the last five years, with the exception of one small State bank having a capital of $25,000 and total deposits of $44,785. The depositors with this institution have already received 50 per centum of their claims and a further payment will be made. It will be seen, therefore, that, figured upon a percentage basis, losses to depositors with State banks, trust companies, and savings banks during these years have been almost infinitesimal.

"Since 1880 only three savings banks have been permanently closed by the department. The depositors with two of these institutions were paid approximately 95 and 70 per centum of their claims, respectively, and the depositors with the third, which is still in liquidation, have received 63 per centum of the amounts due them.

"During the year it became necessary to close one comparatively small savings and loan association, with total reported resources of less than $400,000 on account of crimes committed by trusted officers of the association, who had been connected with it during the greater part of its existence of nearly thirty years. This was the first savings and loan association closed by the department since 1912."

Discussing the question of acceptances, Superintendent Skinner says:

"The advantages of the use of trade acceptances in domestic commerce do not appear to have been as yet fully realized. It is believed by most progressive bankers that they will prove not only a safe and convenient method of extending credit, but that the use of such acceptances will limit losses incident to the old system of giving credit upon open book accounts with infrequent settlements and incidental loss of interest."

Agree on Hale & Kilburn Plan.

The committees working on a plan for reorganizing the Hale & Kilburn Company have agreed on the major terms, and Jan. 16 has been set as the last day when stock may be deposited under the agreement. It is proposed to form a new company with $4,000,000 preferred stock, which will be exchanged for the old preferred on the basis of $66 2-3 new for each $100 of old stock. Present common stock owners will have the privilege of exchanging their shares for new common on the basis of $25 new for $100 old common. The plan calls for the sale of $1,000,000 6 per cent. serial gold notes, the first lot of $100,000 maturing July 1, 1922. The notes are to be offered for subscription by stockholders at 95, with a bonus of new common stock equal at par with the principal of the notes. It is proposed to trustee all the new stock for five years.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Nov. gross..	$648,146	$529,176	$407,210
Net aft. tax	166,843	197,832	158,932
5 mos. gross	3,193,285	2,463,231	2,196,333
Net aft. tax	924,302	866,440	630,159

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL—

Nov. gross.	10,155,009	10,230,049	9,908,929
Net aft. tax	1,486,804	3,234,200	3,722,540
11 mo. gross	104,350,781	101,443,886	87,968,039
Net aft. tax	21,143,743	28,753,920	28,609,909

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—

Nov. gross.	1,088,937	1,095,695	908,652
Net aft. tax	202,876	426,098	263,569
5 mos. gross	5,704,377	5,030,220	4,207,460
Net aft. tax	1,485,582	1,774,267	1,074,324

COLORADO & SOUTHERN—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Nov. gross.	1,749,908	1,662,553	87,355
Net aft. tax	444,499	677,231	*232,724
11 mos. gross	16,913,881	14,524,725	2,089,156
Net aft. tax	5,319,729	4,950,060	369,[illegible]

*Decrease.

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Nov. gross.	295,167	263,946	212,192
Net aft. tax	57,434	65,293	46,589
5 mos. gross	1,294,806	1,137,801	[illegible]
Net aft. tax	214,657	283,128	201,373

HOCKING VALLEY—

Nov. gross..	958,552	726,880	[illegible]
Net aft. taxes	144,870	220,760	208,741
Sur. aft. chgs.	59,305	191,087	147,372
11 mos. gross	9,848,828	7,837,529	5,882,089
Net aft. taxes	2,446,087	1,918,409	2,125,007
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,966,422	1,319,617	681,183

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—

Nov. gross ...	7,533,827	6,989,150	5,981,280
Net aft. taxes	1,406,190	1,875,143	1,233,665
11 mos. gross	79,746,003	67,086,915	57,390,820
Net aft. taxes	17,538,268	14,948,226	10,128,187

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—

	1917.	1916.	Decrease.
Nov. gross ...	938,571	1,012,582	73,961
Net aft. taxes	149,745	314,484	164,739
Total income	189,994	286,770	96,776
11 mos. gross	9,971,306	10,069,573	98,267
Net aft. taxes	2,207,801	2,896,763	689,172
Total income	2,351,219	2,559,428	208,209

NEW ORLEANS AND NORTHEASTERN—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Nov. gross ...	472,469	383,684	88,884
Net after tax.	88,074	134,457	*46,383
11 mos. gross.	2,162,483	1,706,821	455,662
Net after tax.	428,026	507,723	*79,696

*Decrease.

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM for November—

Lines East:	1917.	1916.	1915.
Nov. gross..	27,298,432	24,490,136	23,172,786
Net aft. tax	3,417,523	5,490,001	6,111,573
11 m. gross	148,472,937	135,506,046	109,519,931
Net aft. tax	30,061,884	63,269,354	53,907,526
Lines West:			
Nov. gross..	13,831,126	12,474,944	11,762,233
Net aft. tax	1,921,001	3,029,758	3,565,069
11 m. gross	148,472,937	135,506,046	109,519,931
Net aft. tax	26,407,918	34,560,914	26,582,863
Total, All Lines:			
Nov. gross..	41,124,559	36,965,081	34,935,002
Net aft. tax	5,338,526	8,519,759	9,676,641
11 m. gross	452,706,719	405,420,808	337,855,758
Net aft. tax	86,439,851	102,889,267	80,490,389

SOUTHERN RAILWAY for November—

Gross	8,499,702	7,066,498	6,120,680
Net aft. taxes	2,471,455	2,662,422	2,000,249
Gross, 5 mos.	40,842,506	32,840,658	28,656,788
Net aft. taxes	11,795,227	9,926,096	8,415,379

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI RIVER for November—

Gross	1,788,419	1,600,348	1,346,680
Net aft. taxes	505,918	805,120	629,285
11 mos. gross	16,342,070	12,437,860	10,472,229
Net aft. taxes	3,840,911	4,213,210	2,902,019

Public Utility.

UTAH SECURITIES CORPORATION (earnings of subsidiary companies) for November—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	592,204	504,423	87,881
Net	311,621	288,668	22,953
12 mos. gross	6,493,550	5,520,277	973,273
Net	3,474,801	3,063,850	410,951

Miscellaneous.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.'S December sales were $15,864,272, an increase of $632,102. Sales for the twelve months were $179,288,-[illegible], or an increase of $51,429,718.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Rec.
Am. Glue pf........	4	SA	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Eureka Pipe Line..	$6	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Gt. Lakes Steamship	2	Q	....	....
Gt. Lakes Steamship	2	Ex	....	....
Hamilton Woolen....	3	SA	Jan. 10	Jan. 2
Hamilton Woolen....	2	Ex	Jan. 10	Jan. 2
Illinois Central.....	1¾	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 1
Midvale Steel.......	$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
Pere Marq. pr. pf...	1¼	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Tr. Concrete Steel..	4	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 5

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio......	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.30	5.70
Buff., Roch. & P..	1918-'30	4½@5	6.00	5.00
Canadian Pacific..	1918-'29	4½	6.75	6.00
Ches. & Ohio......	1917-'27	4½	6.25	5.75
Chicago & N. W...	1917-'23	4½	5.70	5.00
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½@5	7.00	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'31	5	6.00	5.25
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.70	5.70
Del. & Hudson....	1922	4½	6.00	5.00
Erie Railroad.....	1917-'27	4½@5	7.00	6.00
Illinois Central...	1917-'28	4½@5	6.00	5.00
Louis. & Nash....	1917-'23	5	5.75	5.00
Michigan Central.	1917-'30	5	5.00	5.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex..	1917-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Mo. Pa[illegible]......	1917-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio....	1917-'26	4½@5	6.50	5.00
N. Y. Central.....	1917-'32	4½@5	6.50	5.75
Norfolk & West...	1917-'24	4½	5.75	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@5	7.00	6.00
Penn. Gen. Fr'ht.	1917-'28	4 @4½	5.75	5.00
St. L. Southwest..	1917-'26	4½@5	7.00	6.00
Seab. Air Line....	1917-'26	5 @6	7.00	6.00
Southern Pacific..	1917-'26	4½	6.00	5.50
Southern Ry......	1917-'24	4½@5	6.75	6.00

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	6.62½	6.87½	6.75	7.00
Spelter	7.87½	8.12½	7.87½	8.12½
Antimony ..	14.50	14.75	..	14.87½
Q'ksilver .	$115.00	$125.00	$115.00	..
Alum'um ..	*36.00	38.00	*36.00	38.00
Iron, No. 2X F'dry.	..	34.25	..	34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Monday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	110 0 0	110 0 0
Copper, futures	110 0 0	110 0 0
Tin, spot	290 0 0	294 0 0
Tin, futures	281 10 0	288 0 0
Spelter	54 0 0	54 0 0
Lead	30 10 0	30 10 0

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Amer Oil..	19	21	Humboldt..	60	75
Bay S Gas.	5	8	Iron Blos..	57	64
Begole	50	60	Iron Cap..	14	15
Bing Min..	8¾	9½	Jer Verde..	55	65
Boston Ely	58	65	La Rose....	29	40
Bost & M.	45	47	Majestic ..	28	32
Butte & L.	11	12	Mex Met ..	29	30
Butte & D.	18	23	Moj Tung.	15	17
Bost & Ar.	1	2	New Baltic	80	1
Calaveras..	1	2	Nat Z & L.	25	28
Crown Res	20	25	New Corn.	16½	16¾
Con Ariz..	1¾	1¾	Nev Doug.	1	1¼
Cortes	10	15	Nixon Nev	25	1½
Champ Cop	4	5	Oneco ...	25	35
Chief Cons.	1½	1¾	Onondaga..	15	25
Eagle & B.	2	2¼	Ray Herc.	3¼	3½
Earl-Eagle.	5	6	Rilla	2	5
Fortuna ...	5	6	S W M p p	50	1
Gold Lake.	3	6	S W M f p	75	1¼
Gila Cop S	17	17½	Un V Ext.	39	41
Houghton..	60	80	Victoria M..	..	2
Homa Oil..	65	75	Yuk Gold..	1¾	2

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts...	$11,247,214	$81,789,324
Ord. int. revenue...	61,425,073	229,364,144
Income tax..........	13,725,534	40,187,785
Miscellaneous	18,024,677	107,819,527
Total receipts......	$104,422,502	$387,110,781
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts..	506,864,925	1,852,934,376
Exc. of total disburse. over total receipts	1,014,357,917	314,437,706
Expenditures	611,207,425	2,421,045,157

COTTON STILL SOARS

Future Deliveries Highest Ever Recorded — Net Gain 56-77 Points.

The local cotton market yesterday resumed the progress toward price levels hitherto undreamed of, which was only momentarily interrupted by the holidays, and under pressure of active trade demand, bid up all future deliveries to the highest figures yet recorded. October contracts were offered at 29.35c, which was a high price for October, 1917, deliveries when that contract's life had only a few days to run. This was the highest and closing price. The close of the entire list was strong and at or near the top, with net gains over Monday of 56 to 77 points.

Reports from the South were that practically all the cotton offered for sale around the 30c level had been already absorbed, and that men who still had cotton to sell were no longer interested in that price. This report found reflection in a further stiffening of spot cotton quotations, while continued anxiety as to next year's prospects kept the later months strong.

The opening was steady, from 12 to 24 points up on over-holiday accumulations of orders and some foreign buying. There was considerable realizing on this advance, however, and hedge selling by spot houses, which marked prices down from 15 to 30 points in the middle of the day. Buying orders on a scale down, however, supported the market, and the late trading was brisk, with prices advancing rapidly on unfavorable Southern advices.

Exports for the day were 1,750 bales, making a total of 2,074,301 for the season. Southern spot markets were officially reported unchanged to 50 points higher. Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Mon.
January....	31.00	31.44	30.92	31.42@31.44	30.80
February...				30.90 bid	30.35
March	30.45	30.90	30.37	30.85@30.90	30.30
April	30.40	30.40	30.38	30.62 bid	29.98
May	30.03	30.61	29.99	30.55@30.61	29.98
June				30.30 bid	29.63
July	29.70	30.25	29.65	30.21@30.25	29.54
August	29.08	29.75	29.58	29.86 bid	29.33
October ...	28.80	29.50	28.80	29.35 bid	28.58

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 40 points higher at 32.15 for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 30.75; New Orleans, 30.38; Savannah, 30¼; Augusta, 30.63; Memphis, 30; Houston, 30; Little Rock, 30.50.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Wednesday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	16,701	11,886	28,788
Exports	1,750	18,912	5,015
Exports, season..	2,074,301	2,009,982	3,182,058
Port stocks	1,328,217	1,311,275	1,385,665
Interior receipts.	32,320	21,201	18,656
Int. shipments....	31,928	16,351	25,920
N. Y. arrivals....	6,063	8,960	11,069
N. Y. stocks	144,836	141,717	146,466

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton dull; good middling 10 points higher at 22.20d; middling 11 points higher at 22.79d. Sales, 2,000; American, 1,000. Imports, 3,000, all American. Futures opened quiet at 11 to 16 points higher. Closed steady at a net advance of 15 to 22 points. January, 22.99d; February, 22.94d; March, 22.75d; April, 22.70d; May, 22.62d. Manchester: Yarns, quiet and firm.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL DIVIDEND.

Directors Vote Regular Quarterly Payment of 1¾ Per Cent.

Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company yesterday declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent., payable March 1 to stockholders of record Feb. 1. The stock has hitherto been on a [illegible] per cent. dividend basis, but three months ago an extra dividend of 1 per cent. for the fiscal year was declared. The present declaration makes this extra part of the regular dividend.

Directors of the Hamilton Woolen Company yesterday declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. and an extra dividend of 2 per cent., payable Jan. [illegible] to stockholders of record Jan. 2.

Directors of the Finance Company of Pennsylvania declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share and an extra dividend of one-quarter of 1 per cent. on the second preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 to stockholders of record Jan. [illegible].

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Thirty-nine new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $[illegible],230, were chartered today. They include:

*Du[illegible] Mfg. Co., Grasmere, Richmond Borough, compasses for use in airplanes and general marine service, $100,000; W. H. and J. W. Durkee, F. A. Wurzbach, 361 East 165th St.

Koo[illegible] & Co., Manhattan, stocks, bonds, metals, cotton and grain, $25,000; F. Johnson, [illegible] P. Roberts, C. V. Koontz, 200 Underhill [illegible], Brooklyn.

McAllister Towing and Transportation Co., Manhattan, $50,000; D. and J. and J. F. McAllister, no address given.

Ve[illegible] Skirt Shops, Manhattan, $5,000; S. Levi[illegible], H. Gans, A. Cohen, 343 East 173d [illegible].

Mc[illegible]'s Hotel Co., Buffalo, $100,000; A. Leas[illegible], A. Rohrer, D. McLeod, Buffalo.

G. [illegible] and T. P. Cloak Co., Manhattan, $5,000; [illegible] C. Tepper, B. Sack, B. Greiff, 334 Bowe[illegible].

The Allied Farms Co., Manhattan, $50,000; W. [illegible] Harret, L. N. Zoffer, J. Schaene, 516 West [illegible]th St.

Liberty Automobile Co., Manhattan, $10,000; [illegible] Hirsch, M. and C. Helborn, 1,200 Madison Av.

Carpenter & Woodward, Manhattan, selling agents in factory equipments and mechanical merchandise, $50,000; B. E. Carpenter, R. L. Woodward, J. L. Barbour, 321 Manhattan Av.

R. [illegible] Kahn, Inc., Manhattan, wearing apparel, boots, shoes, and haberdashery, $50,000; J. E. Framer, G. P. Brauburger, E. I. [illegible]nfeld, 530 West 174th St.

The Harpursville Dairy Co., Harpursville, Broome County, $20,000; W. Joslyn, M. E. Lovejoy, E. N. Pratt, Harpursville.

Greene, Manbert & George, Inc., Buffalo, forestry and lumbering, $150,000; W. G. MacDonald, R. W. Adams, H. I. George, Buffalo.

The Charles Clapper Realty Co., Newburg, $10,000; E. A. Caren, F. and C. Clapper, Newburg.

G[illegible] & Schreiber, Inc., Manhattan, goods, wares and merchandise, $8,000; B. Berger, H. [illegible], J. Schreiber, 166 Lenox Av.

A[illegible]sarnfunkel & Isaacs, Inc., Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $27,000; A. and L. Garfunkel, C. Isaacs, 100 St. Nicholas Av.

The Wardrobe Blouse, Manhattan, $6,000; [illegible] Marks, S. Brunstein, C. Wadro, 2,500 Broadway.

[illegible] Scherer & Bro., Manhattan, hides and skins, $50,000; C. Russ, A. G. and O. Scherer, 20 Spruce St.

The Borst Glove Co., Broad Albin, $10,000; I. [illegible] Ross, M. R. and L. R. Borst, Broad Albin.

[illegible] Neckwear Embroidery Co., Manhattan, $5,000; S. O. Kwestel, C. Verman, J. Zin[illegible], 2 East 181st St.

[illegible] R. Spencer & Co., Manhattan, custom house brokerage, $50,000; H. R. Spencer, R. J. [illegible] Bullewa, A. Vegg, 52 Broadway.

[illegible] Welkind & Co., Manhattan, furs, skins and garments, $5,500; C. K. Techow, J. Welking, J. Greenberg, 23 East 111th St.

Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Manhattan, chemicals, metals and stove polish, $100,000; W. [illegible] Daniels, L. E. and S. H. Clark, 250 Front St.

[illegible]n-Backer Film Corp., Manhattan, $25,000; [illegible] Hertzberg, E. Gold, F. L. Devine, [illegible]st 84th St.

[illegible] Handkerchief Co., Manhattan, $5,000; [illegible] N. Day, L. Stimel, 309 Broadway.

[illegible] W. Realty Co., Pelham, $10,000; J. [illegible]own, Jr., H. G. Curran, L. Rohmer, 55 [illegible] St.

Van Deventer Shoe Corp., Rochester, [illegible] S. Goodman, P. M. and J. F. Van Deventer, Buffalo.

Van Deventer Boot Shop Corp., Buffalo, $[illegible],000; same Directors.

Van Deventer Footwear Corp., Buffalo, [illegible] same Directors.

[illegible] Commercial Storage Co., Inc., Cohoes, $[illegible]; [illegible] E. Graves, W. J. Mooney, C. A. [illegible]ormer, Albany.

General Drop Forge Co., Buffalo, $10,000; [illegible] Letchworth, C. M. Baldy, W. M. Williams, Buffalo.

[illegible] Mendleson Corp., Albany, lye, lime [illegible], potash and soap, $2,000,000; J. and [illegible] L. Mendleson, Albany.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

[illegible]den Trading Co. of Bombay, Manhattan, [illegible],000 to $200,000.

[illegible]r Textile Co., Manhattan, $110,018 to $1[illegible].

[illegible]mary Creamery Co., Manhattan, $300,000 to $650,000.

American Supply Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $25,000.

Rosenthal & Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $[illegible].

[illegible] Fleisher & Co., Manhattan, $80,000 to [illegible],000.

George Doell Co., Rochester, $25,000 to [illegible],000.

A. T. Stewart Realty Co., Manhattan, $[illegible]00 to $6,000,000.

Williamsburg Stopper Co., Brooklyn, $10,000 to $50,000.

[illegible]ATION AND NEW DESIGNATION.

[illegible]ra Coal Mine Co., Pennsylvania, new representative H. B. Alderman, Buffalo.

WITHDRAWAL OF AUTHORITY.

[illegible]nessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co., Alabama.

DISSOLUTIONS.

W. A. L. Realty Corp., Manhattan.

[illegible] Silk and Dry Goods Exchange, Manhattan.

[illegible]nce Mercantile Corp., Manhattan.

[illegible]linson Supply Co., Manhattan.

[illegible]num Knitting Mills, Bronx.

[illegible]k Steamship Co., Manhattan.

[illegible]llard Acetelyne Appliance Co., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

[illegible]ER, Jan. 2.—Charters filed:

[illegible]a Oil Co., $30,000. Cornelius A. Cole, [illegible]nsack, N. J.; Arthur A. Oakley, Pearle [illegible], N. J.; Paul E. Britsch, Brooklyn.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

[illegible]eral Merchandise Corp., New York, $100,000 to $500,000.

[illegible] Stolen & Co., change to Bech, Van [illegible] & Co., New York, and increase from [illegible] to $275,000.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

[illegible] following securities were sold at auction by Adrian H. Muller & Sons at the Auction Salesroom:

[illegible]4,000 Sultepec Electric Light and Power Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, [illegible]1958, November, 1914, coupons on, $70 [illegible].

[illegible] shares Sultepec Electric Light and Power Company, $100 each, $10 lot.

[illegible]00 Kentucky Utilities Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due Oct. 15, 1919, [illegible] April 15 and Oct. 15, 90¼.

[illegible]00 Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation 6 per cent. note, due January, 1922, [illegible] January and July, 92.

[illegible]0 shares Richmond Radiator Company preferred, $25¼ per share.

[illegible]00 Montgomery Transit Company first refunding mortgage 5 per cent. bonds [illegible]1946, $100 lot.

[illegible]00 Sinclair Gulf Corporation first lien [illegible], convertible 6 per cent. gold bonds, March, 1927, interest March and September, 90.

[illegible]00 rubles Russian Government 6½ per cent. bonds of 1926, $1,700 lot.

SHORT TIME INVESTMENTS

[illegible]nkers and other investors should familiarize themselves with the facts about [illegible] Collateral Trust Securities issued by [illegible] Corporation. $81,868,500 issued. [illegible]404,000 was retired and paid. New booklet, "Collateral Trust Securities," giving data will be sent promptly on mail or telephone request. GUARANTY SECURITIES CORPORATION, 244 Madison [illegible], New York City.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE OF THE [illegible]rican Light & Traction Company.

[illegible] Board of Directors of the above Company, at a meeting held January 2nd, 1918, declared a CASH dividend of 1½ Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, a CASH dividend of [illegible] Per Cent. on the Common Stock, and a dividend at the rate of 2½ shares of Common Stock on every one hundred (100) shares Common Stock outstanding, all payable [illegible]uary 1st, 1918.

[illegible] Transfer Books will close at 3:00 [illegible]k P. M. January 10th, 1918, and will [illegible]en at 10:00 o'clock A. M. on January [illegible], 1918. C. N. JELLIFFE, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

[illegible]hom this concerns: This is to notify that [illegible] partnership between Simon Emanuel [illegible] Harry Teitlebaum, trading as S. Emanuel & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent December 31st, 1917. Signed,

SIMON EMANUEL.
HARRY TEITLEBAUM.

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans. Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	94½	95¼	8.70
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15, '20	93½	95	7.68
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99⅛	99⅝	6.80
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	93	96	6.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	95	95½	8.70
Fr'chGov.con.	5½	Apr., 1919	94	94⅝	9.50
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	90	96	7.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	100	104	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	95	97	6.25
Russian Gov.	6½	July, 1919	44	48	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	40	43	..
Dr. rubles	5½	Feb. 14, 26	32	36	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅛	99⅝	6.50
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	94	96	5.95
Company Issues.					
Am. T. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	96	7.90
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99¾	100	4.50
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	95	97	6.65
Ark. Val. Ry. L. & P.	6	July, 1918	95	98	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1918	99½	99¾	5.85
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	97½	97⅞	6.50
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb. 15, '19	98½	99	7.50
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	94½	98	..
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	93½	94½	5.85
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1918	99⅜	99⅝	6.00
Can. Northern.	6	Sep. 2, '18	97½	98⅝	7.80
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2, '24	96⅛	96⅝	6.75
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	99⅞	100½	5.75

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Curt. A. & M.	6	Jan. '18-22	90	96	..
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	96	97	6.25
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	..	99⅞	5.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	91	97	..
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	93	95	7.10
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	Dec., 1919	99	99½	6.35
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1920	99½	99⅞	6.40
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	96½	97	8.20
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	98	100	6.00
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	98	99	[illegible]
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	97	97½	6.00
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1918	97¾	98½	7.50
Int. Harvest.		Feb. 15, '18	99¾	100¼	4.15
Kan. C. Ry.	5	July, 1918	94	94	8.15
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov. 15, '18	97	98	5.30
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July 15, '21	94	95	5.80
Mich. C. R. R.	5	May, 1918	99	99½	6.20
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	99	100	8.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	93	93	11.00
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	98½	100½	4.90
N. Y. C. R. R.	5	Sep., 1919	98¼	98⅝	7.35
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	Apr. 15, '18	98½	99¼	..
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	95½	96⅛	6.10
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	96	98	6.25
Rem. A. U. M. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	90	92	..
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2, '19	96½	96⅞	9.20
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	99¾	100	5.00
Utah Sec. Cor.	6	Sep. 15, '22	84	86	10.50
Win R. Arms.	5	May, 1918	99¾	99¾	..
W. V. T. & E.	6	May, 1919	98½	98¾	8.75
Win. E. Ry.	4	Jan. 15, '18	..	100	6.00

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The extensive snows over the Winter wheat belt were looked upon as favorable for the crop as they will protect the young plant against changeable temperatures and will add moisture. The Oklahoma State report made the condition of Winter wheat in that State 62 per cent., compared with 51 per cent. in December and 81 per cent. last year, while farmers were said to hold 12 per cent. of the crop, against 16 per cent. last month. Bradstreet's visible supply showed a decrease in the United States east of the Rockies of 3,833,000 bushels for the week, while the Canadian visible increased 5,119,000 bushels.

RYE—Market steady; No. 2 Western, $1.92 cost and freight New York.

CORN.

The corn market felt the influence of the peace rumors which were being quite generally circulated. In consequence, buyers were timid and the volume of business was small. The trade at large seemed to give more serious consideration to the prospects of a more favorable car situation, but the fact that heavy snows fell over a large part of the belt on Tuesday and Tuesday night offset whatever bearish influence this might have had. In the local cash market kiln dried No. 3 yellow was quoted at $1.91 and No. 4 yellow at $1.87, cost and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January ...	1.28⅞	1.28¾	1.28⅞	1.28⅞	..
May	1.25	1.24⅛	1.24⅞	1.24⅜	95

OATS.

The oats market was also affected by the peace reports, and, after an opening decline and a subsequent rally, prices sold off under liquidation. Exporters were said to be in the market, and sales were estimated as high as a million bushels or more. The cash position was firm, and receipts over the holiday were moderate. Bradstreet's visible supply showed an increase for the week of 2,533,000 bushels, and the total was 27,778,000, against 78,538,000 last year. The local cash market was firmer; standard quoted at 96@97c, nominal; No. 2 white, 98¼ nominal; No. 3 white, 92¼@93c; No. 4 white, 92@92½; fancy clipped white, 96@98c; ordinary clipped white, 93@96c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January ...	79⅝	79	79¼	79⅝	..
March	78⅜	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	..
May	76⅜	75⅝	75⅞	75⅝	55½

PROVISIONS.

The provision list was comparatively firm at the outset, with offers small, but subsequently developed weakness, and closed at about the lowest, with quite substantial losses. The hog position was easier, and stocks of product are said to be accumulating quite rapidly, owing to the slow cash trade. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 36,000, estimated for Thursday, 40,000; Kansas City received 13,000, and Omaha 7,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	23.50	23.45	23.45	23.65	15.07
May	24.32	23.85	23.87	24.20	15.57
Ribs—					
January	23.87	23.50	24.50	23.70	13.72
May	24.47	23.97	23.97	24.32	14.20
Pork—					
January	45.10	44.75	44.75	45.45	27.05
May	45.20	44.52	44.62	45.30	26.67

COTTONSEED OIL.

Operations in the market for cottonseed oil consisted of 600 barrels. The undertone was distinctly firm, however, owing to light offers and a demand from shorts and final quotations were 15 to 35 points net higher. Firmness in the crude position and absence of hedging pressure also helped to sustain prices.

RANGE OF PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	19.50	....
Jan.	19.50	19.50	19.55@19.75	19.20
Feb.	....	....	19.55	19.30
March	19.65	19.65	19.65@19.85	19.50
April	....	....	19.65	19.50
May	....	....	19.85	19.60

COFFEE.

There was every indication of a broadening interest in the coffee market yesterday, and a further sharp advance in prices. Houses with Wall Street, foreign and cotton trade connections were active buyers as though influenced by the more hopeful view of the peace outlook or apprehensions that scarcity of tonnage will cut down importations and lead to competitive buying of supplies now held in reserve in this country. March contracts sold up to 8.15c and September 8.94c, with the general list closing at a net advance of 35 to 48 points. The local spot market was firmer with quotations on the basis of 9¾c for Rio 7s and 10¾c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	7.89	7.88	7.93@7.96	7.59
February	..	..	8.05@8.06	7.69
March	8.15	7.94	8.15@8.16	7.79
April	..	..	8.23@8.24	7.86
May	8.31	8.15	8.30@8.31	7.92
June	..	..	8.39@8.40	7.99
July	8.44	8.20	8.48@8.49	8.05
August	..	..	8.56@8.57	8.14
September	8.64	8.33	8.64@8.65	8.22
October	..	..	8.70@8.71	8.30
November	..	..	8.76@8.77	8.38
December	8.82	8.64	8.82@8.84	8.47

SUGAR.

There was no change in raw sugar prices. The International Sugar Committee announced that the basic price upon which refiners' selling margin must be based will be 6.005c per pound delivered, duty paid, for 96 degrees centrifugal sugar, New York. Such basic price will be continued until further notice. This ruling goes into effect Jan. 7. A readjustment in refined sugar prices on this basis will cut fine granulated to about 7.45c, less 2 per cent. for cash. Spot raw prices follow: Centrifugal, 6.005c; cost and freight, 4.985c. The sales included 19,000 bags of Porto Ricos at 6.005c, cost insurance, and freight, for centrifugal, and 1,850 tons of Cubas at 4.985c, cost and freight, equal to 6.005c for centrifugal, January clearance.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts two days, 7,678 packages. A little stock was available yesterday, most of which came in late on Monday. Many houses were very short, however, and had to piece the goods out in order to satisfy pressing needs. The feeling was quite firm on all grades of both fresh and held creamery, but without quotable change. Renovated selling better. Ladles in sellers' favor. Packing stock firm. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 52@52½c; extras, (92 score,) 51½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 46@50c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 42@45½c; thirds, 40@41c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 53@54c; extras, 52@53c; firsts, 48@52c; seconds, 44@47c; creamery, held, extras, 46c; firsts, 44½@46c; seconds, 42@44c; thirds, 39@41c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 48½@50c; good to prime, 46@48c; common to fair, 38@45c; renovated, extras, 42@42½c; firsts, 40@41c; lower grades, 36@39c; ladles, current make, firsts, 36@37c; seconds, 35c; lower grades, 34@35c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 35@36c; No. 2, 35@35½c; lower grades, 32@34c.

EGGS.—3,169 cases, not including 1,400 cases in transit for export. Receipts of fresh gathered eggs are light and nearly all of the stock coming in is more or less frozen. Demand is limited at the extreme prices, but anything that is reasonably free from frost is taken at fully sustained prices. Stock containing more or less split eggs is selling at a very wide range of prices, according to the extent of the damage. Storage eggs are a little less active, but there is a generally confident holding and the moderate business reported is at sustained prices. Nearby eggs in light supply. Many of these are also more or less frozen and of extremely irregular value. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 65c; extra firsts, 63@64c; firsts, 61@62c; seconds, 57@60c; thirds and poorer, 50@55c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 42@43c; firsts, 41@42½c; seconds, 39@41c; lower grades, 34@38c; refrigerator, checks from local candling, 30@33c; State Penn. and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 75@78c; ordinary to good, 65@72c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 65@72c; State Penn. and nearby whites, pullets, 58@65c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 60@65c; State Penn. and nearby hennery browns, 65c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 60@64c; nearby frosted lower, according to extent of damage.

Fundamental Safeguards

IN times like these you should select investments—*based* on fundamental and stable necessities,—*secured* by first mortgage liens, and—*surrounded* by a thorough system of safeguards.

THE first mortgage 6% bonds, safeguarded under the *Straus Plan*, fulfill these conditions. We offer a diversified list, for immediate investment or January delivery, to net 6%, in $1,000 and $500 denominations. Call or write for

Circular No. A-123.

S.W.STRAUS & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1882 INCORPORATED
150 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

36 Years Without Loss to Any Investor.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company
First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 24, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1917, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,259.28, in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the fifth day of February, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be endorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.
Dated January 2, 1918.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 5% SINKING FUND CONVERTIBLE BONDS.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, successor to Colonial Trust Company, as Trustee under International Paper Company Mortgage dated January 2, 1905, hereby invites offers to the Sinking Fund for the sale of bonds issued under said mortgage, to exhaust the sum of One Hundred and Sixty-eight Thousand, One Hundred and Forty-nine Dollars and Sixty-one Cents ($168,149.61.) Bonds offered at the lowest prices will be given preference.

Sealed offers will be opened at the office of the undersigned, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at twelve o'clock noon, January 16, 1918, and should be indorsed "Offers for the Sale of Bonds to the International Paper Company Sinking Fund."

The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.
Dated, New York, January 3, 1918.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
Milliken Brothers, (Incorporated)

The Directors have determined to make a third distribution to the stockholders amounting to $10.00 per share upon each share of preferred stock. **Checks payable to the holders of record of preferred stock on January 15th, 1918,** for the amount of such distribution, will be delivered to such record holders **upon presentation of their stock certificates** at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York City, on or after **January 25th, 1918,** for notation thereon of such payment.

The stock transfer books of the Corporation will be closed at the close of business on January 15th, 1918, and re-opened February 1st, 1918.

Dated, New York, December 18th, 1917.
MILLIKEN BROTHERS, (Incorporated.)
By its Directors.
C. T. CLACK, Secretary,
Milliken, Staten Island, N. Y.

LUMBERMENS National Bank of Portland, located at Portland, in the State of Oregon, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

E. G. CRAWFORD, President.

DIVIDENDS.

New York, January 2, 1918.

To the Holders of Prior Preference Stock of

Pere Marquette Railway Company

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors held January 2, 1918, a quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share (1¼%) was declared upon the Prior Preference Stock of Pere Marquette Railway Company, payable February 1, 1918, to stockholders of record January 15, 1918, without the closing of the transfer books.

E. M. HEBERD,
Assistant Secretary.

Referring to the foregoing notice, the Voting Trustees will, upon the receipt of the dividend therein mentioned, cause the same to be distributed through their agent, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, pro rata among the holders of Voting Trust Certificates for Prior Preference Stock of Pere Marquette Railway Company as the same appear on the books of the Voting Trustees at the close of business on January 15, 1918, without the closing of the transfer books. Checks will be mailed to such holders.

Dated New York, January 2, 1918.
BEEKMAN WINTHROP,
Secretary of Voting Trustees.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 74.

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on January 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 20, 1917.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

MIDVALE STEEL AND ORDNANCE CO.

Dividend No. 5.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, held Wednesday, January 2nd, 1918, a quarterly dividend of one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) per share was declared, payable February 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at close of business January 19th, 1918. Books will remain open.

W. B. DICKSON, Treasurer.

120TH CASH DIVIDEND.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company has this day declared a regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) in cash, payable March 1, 1918, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business, Friday, February 1st, 1918.

D. R. BURBANK, Secretary.

New York, January 2, 1918.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Tuesday, January 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, December 31, 1917.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY.

New York, January 2nd, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Registered Five Per Cent. Bonds of this Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., January 15th, 1918, for the payment of interest thereon, due February 1st, 1918, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., February 2nd, 1918.

WM. B. RHETT, Treasurer.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.

A quarterly dividend of one dollar ($1.00) per share on the Common Stock of this Company has been declared, payable Feb. 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business Jan. 15, 1918.

F. A. SEAMAN, Secretary.

New York, Jan. 2, 1918.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, December 21st, 1917.

The Board of Directors have today declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable January 2d, 1918, to stockholders of record of this date. The transfer books will remain closed until January 2d, 1918. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

Municipal Bonds for January Investment

We are giving below a partial list of the many attractive issues we are offering for January investment. All are exempt from the Federal Income Tax and some of the issues are exempt from the New York State Tax and legal investments for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York State.

ISSUE	RATE	INCOME
City of Bridgeport, Conn.	4¼%	4.40%
City of Johnstown, N. Y.	5%	4.45%
City of Troy, N. Y.	4½%	4.50%
Village of Ellicottville, N. Y.	5%	4.50%
State of Tennessee	4%	4.50%
Westchester County, N. Y.	5%	4.60%
State of Louisiana Port	4½%	4.60%
State of Arkansas	4¾%	4.70%
City of Canton, Ohio	5%	4.70%
City of El Paso, Texas	5%	4.80%
Town of Barre, N. Y.	5½%	4.90%
City of Corsicana, Texas	5%	4.90%
City of Austin, Texas	4½%	5.00%
Lafayette Parish, La.	5%	5.00%
Marin County, Cal., W. D.	5%	5.00%
City of Houston, Texas	4¾%	5.00%
Alcorn County, Miss., Road	6%	5.37%
Cripple Creek, Col.	6%	5.50%

Our facilities for handling the purchase and sale of all Government issues are unexcelled.

William R. Compton Company
Government and Municipal Bonds
Over a Quarter Century in This Business
14 Wall Street, New York
St. Louis Cincinnati Chicago Pittsburgh

$250,000
5½%
Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates
secured by first mortgage on the land and building of the Brooklyn Plant of the
SHEFFIELD FARMS COMPANY, Inc.
held under lease from LOUVAIN CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION
Guaranteed as to Principal and Interest by the
New York Title and Mortgage Company
Capital and Surplus over $3,000,000.
EQUITABLE TRUST CO. OF N. Y., Depositary

Free from personal property taxes in the State of New York. The Normal Federal Income Tax of 2 per cent. will be repaid by the Guarantor.

SERIAL MATURITIES:

$12,500	July 1, 1918	$12,500	January 1, 1919
12,500	July 1, 1919	12,500	January 1, 1920
12,500	July 1, 1920	12,500	January 1, 1921
12,500	July 1, 1921	12,500	January 1, 1922
12,500	July 1, 1922	187,500	January 1, 1923

Total Loan, $250,000. Valuation of direct security, $660,000.

The valuation of the direct security is over two and one-half times the amount of the loan.

The building is a fireproof structure erected for a milk pasteurization, bottling and ice plant. It is designed to be the world's largest, most modern and best equipped milk pasteurization plant.

The mortgage is a first lien on both land and building. The loan is further secured by an assignment of a ten-year lease executed by the Sheffield Farms Company, Inc., for an aggregate net rental of $400,000, at the uniform rate of $40,000 per annum, thus providing unusually strong commercial backing for the loan.

The Sheffield Farms Company, Inc., is an old-established, successful business, well known in New York. Its average annual sales for the past three years were $11,900,285.02. Its average net earnings, after depreciation, for the same period, were $4[illegible],887.04 per annum, an amount nearly twelve times the sum annually due on the lease.

The mortgage is held by the Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Depositary. Authentication of the Depositary will be endorsed on each mortgage certificate.

We offer at par these 5½ per cent. first mortgage certificates with our guarantee of principal and interest. Denominations of $100 or multiples thereof in various maturities, as above listed.

Write for Circular.

New York Title and Mortgage Company
135 BROADWAY, MANHATTAN. Telephone Cortlandt 6880
203 MONTAGUE STREET, BROOKLYN. Telephone Main 7100.

The Mortgage-Bond Company of New York

55 Liberty Street, New York

STATEMENT OF CONDITION JANUARY 1, 1918

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Mortgages	$7,201,514.06	Capital	$2,000,000.00
U. S. Ctfs.	200,000.00	Surplus	500,000.00
U. S. Bonds	131,000.00	Undivided Profits	204,347.13
Other Bonds	64,238.00	Mortgage Bonds	5,351,500.00
Real Estate	95,205.28	Interest Payable	97,209.66
Int'st Rec'v'ble	155,448.81	Resv'd for Taxes	13,500.00
Cash	319,150.64		
	$8,166,556.79		$8,166,556.79

OFFICERS
GEORGE A. HURD, President
RICHARD M. HURD, JULIAN D. FAIRCHILD, Vice-Pres.
GURDON M. MAYNARD, Sec'y
J. HENRY WELTON, Treas.

January 2, 1918.

THE NORTHWESTERN TERMINAL RAILWAY CO.

To the Holders of The Northwestern Terminal Railway Co. First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, Due July 1, 1926:

The interest maturing January 1, 1918, on the above bonds, not having been paid, the undersigned, representing a very substantial amount of the bonds outstanding, have consented to act as a Protective Committee under an Agreement now in the course of preparation.

As the Denver & Salt Lake Railroad Co., to which the property of the Terminal Company has been leased, is in the hands of Receivers, it is of the utmost importance that holders of bonds should immediately unite for the conserving and enforcing of their rights.

To this end holders of Bonds are requested to communicate immediately with the undersigned committee.

CRAVATH & HENDERSON, Counsel.

CHARLES R. ALDRICH, Secretary, 5 Nassau Street, New York City.

HENRY H. WEHRHANE, Chairman, of Hallgarten & Co.
W. C. ELY, of Plympton, Gardiner & Co.
F. J. LISMAN, of F. J. Lisman & Co.
JOHN D. HOWARD, of John D. Howard & Co.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 Brooklyn Telegraph & Mess.
50 Crowell & Thurlow S. S.
100 Empire Steel & Iron Com.
25 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
25 Guaranty Trust Stock
100 Hopkins & Allen Arms Pfd.
25 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
100 Jas. Butler Pfd.
100 Kirby Lumber Pfd.
100 Lehigh & New York Pfd.
100 Milliken Bros. Pfd.
200 New York Railways
10M Sen Sen Chiclet 6s
50 Standard Assets Corp.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

5M American Eagle Inv. 6%
41 American Chicle Com.
10M Acker Merrall & Condit 6%
10 Fidelity & Casualty
100 Greeley Sq. Hotel Com. & Pfd.
1 Globe & Rutgers Insurance
25 Joseph Dixon Crucible
100 Jas. Butler Pfd.
100 Kirby Lumber Pfd.
100 Mahawk Land
100 National Aniline & Chem. Inc.
100 Pocahontas Fuel Com.
10M Sen Sen Chiclet 6s
55 Weyman-Bruton Pfd.

J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

MOTORS

Chevrolet
Standard
Peerless
International

Nash & Company
Members New York Stock Exchange
25 Broad Street. Phone 3016 Broad.

United States Steamship Co.
Pays 1½% Dividends bi-monthly
Listed on New York Curb
Particulars on request
THE BOUGHTON COMPANY
Incorporated
Rector 4165-6. 71 Broadway, N. Y.

WE DEAL IN
Borden's Milk com. & pfd.
Remington Type. stocks
Kings Co. Elec. Lt. & Pr.
Hudson Trust
Home Insurance
Mechanics & Metals Natl.
L. A. NORTON
Tel. Broad 2905 25 Broad St.

FOR SALE
200 Shares or any part
Guaranty Securities Corp. 8% Stock at $106 per share
Bids Wanted
Hanson & Doyle
20 BROAD ST. Phone 4684 Broad.

CARBON STEEL
CHARCOAL IRON
GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER
GUANTANAMO SUGAR
INTERNAT. MOTORS (All Issues)
JONES BROS. TEA
DUNHAM & Co
Investment Securities.
43 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone 4501-2-3 Hanover.

Bought—Sold—Quoted
Clinchfield Coal
Sheldon, Dawson, Lyon & Company
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Tel. 1611 Broad. 42 Broadway, N. Y.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
C. C Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 6780 Rector

AMER. GAS & ELEC. COM. & PFD.
DUQUESNE LIGHT PFD.
ELECTRIC BOND & SHARE PFD.
CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT PFD.
NORTH. STATES PR. COM. & PFD.
STANDARD GAS & ELEC. PFD.
SOUTHERN CAL. EDISON COM.
Kiely & Horton
30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

Brooklyn Union Gas 5s, 1945
Scioto Valley & N. E. 4s, 1989
C. B. Q. Ill. Div. 3½s, 1949
H. F. Watson Co. Stock
Theodore L. Bronson
10 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. Rector 9925.

Yale & Towne
Home Insurance
Central Foundry 6s
Pit., Ft. Wayne & Chi. Ry.
Salisbury & van der Kieft,
45 Pine St., N. Y. Phone John 1646

Canadian Gov't Bonds
Russian Gov't Bonds
Sinclair Oil Warrants
Bought—Sold—Quoted
GEO. REITH & CO.
40 WALL ST., N. Y. Phone John 3008

AMER. LT. & TRAC. COM. & PFD.
CITIES SERVICE COM. & PFD.
COMMONWEALTH PR. RY. & LT.
UTAH SECURITIES 6s, 1922
H.F. McConnell & Co.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
25 Pine St. Tel. 0064 John. New York

Kirby Lumber
National Fuel Gas
United N. J. R. R. & Canal
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

CHANGE IN MORGAN FIRM.

London House Now Unlimited Liability Private Company.

Cable dispatches announced yesterday that the firm of Morgan, Grenfell & Co. of London had been converted into an unlimited liability private company owing to the law limiting the number of partners in banking firms. At the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. in this city it was said that there was no particular significance to the London announcement, and that the change was technical, the management of the business remaining the same.

Another London cable announced that the banking firm of Brown, Shipley & Co. had dissolved "owing to British-American war taxation difficulties," but that the firm's New York connections with Brown Brothers & Co. would be maintained. Brown Brothers & Co. announced yesterday that the partnership existing between Brown, Shipley & Co. and Brown Brothers & Co. of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia had terminated on Dec. 31, and that Brown Brothers & Co. would continue the business in America and Brown, Shipley & Co. in Great Britain without any other change in the constitution of the firms, each acting as the correspondent of the other, as heretofore.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	97	4s, registered, 1925	104½	105½
2s, coupon, 1930	[illegible]	97½	4s, coupon, 1925	104½	105½
3s, registered, 1918	99	100	2s, coupon, '38, reg.	96	97
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	97
3s, registered, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, reg.	84	88
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	88
3s, conversion, 1947	84	88			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Monday Bid.		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Monday Bid.
4½s July, 1967	93⅞	94⅛	93¾	3½s Nov., 1954	..	80	..
4½s June, 1965	94	95	94¾	3½s May, 1954	77	80	77
4½s Mar., 1963	94	95	94¾	3½s Nov., 1955	..	80	..
4½s Nov., 1957	94½	95	94¾	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:			
4½s May, 1957	94½	95	94½	4¼s 1918-1923	5.00	4.75	4.90
4s April, 1966	88	90	87½	4½s 1924-1931	5.00	4.75	4.90
4s Mar., 1960-65	88	92	88	4½s 1921-1923	5.00	4.75	4.90
4s Mar., 1964	88	90	87½	4½s April, 1920	5.00	4.75	4.90
4s Mar., 1962	88	89	87½	4½s 1918-1919	5.00	..	5.00
4s Sept., 1960	88	89	87½	3½s 1940-1953	5.00	4.70	4.90
4s May, 1959	85	88	85	3½s 1940-1933	5.00	4.75	4.90
4s Nov., 1958	85	88	85	3½s 1922-1929	5.00	4.70	4.90
4s May, 1957	85	88	85	3½s 1919-1921	4.90	4.60	4.90
4s Nov., 1956	83	86	83	3s 1940-1953	5.00	4.70	4.90
4s Nov., 1955	83	86	83	3s 1926-1930	5.00	4.70	4.85
4s Nov., 1936	88	90	88	3s 1918-1925	5.00	4.70	4.85
4s May, 1919	98¼	..	98¾				
4s Nov., 1918	[illegible]	..	99				

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

United States Steel common led the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. It was advancing during the greater part of the day. Throughout the market on the first business day of the new year there was a continuation of the strength that had been displayed on the final day of the old year. Commission houses handled a large volume of orders for odd lots, with the trading list a broad one. There were reactions in prices during the day, but on the setbacks stocks were well absorbed. The industrial issues continued to have leading attention devoted to them in the market, with the railroad stocks less prominent than they were last week.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Allis-Chalm.	19¾	19¼	19¼	530	Mex. Petrol.	82	80	81⅞
150	Am. BeetSug.	72⅞	72⅛	72⅛	130	Miami Cop.	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛
300	Am. Can	41⅜	39	40⅛	570	Midv. Steel	44⅞	44	44⅞
20	Am. H. & L.	13¼	13¼	13¼	490	Mo. Pac	24⅞	23⅞	23⅞
60	Do pf	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	40	Nev. Con	19	18⅞	19
50	Am. Ice Sec.	12⅝	12½	12½	130	N. Y. Cent.	71⅞	71	71
250	Am. Linseed	28⅛	26⅞	27⅛	100	N. Y., N. H. & H	32¼	31⅞	32¼
170	Am. Locomo.	57⅞	56	57	190	Nor. Pac	87	86	86
150	Am. Su. Tob.	62⅝	61⅛	61⅛	190	Pennsylvania	47⅞	46½	46⅞
940	Am. Sm. & R.	81	79	80⅞	20	Pitts. Coal	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
2,030	Anaconda	63⅛	61⅛	62⅛	20	Ry. Stl. Spgs.	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
30	Atchison	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	170	Ray Con	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
1,750	B'dwin Loco.	61⅞	59	61⅛	1,900	Reading	73⅞	71⅞	72⅞
250	Balt. & Ohio	53⅛	51⅞	52	230	Rep. I. & S.	81⅞	79⅞	81⅞
3,860	Beth. Stl., B	80	75¾	79⅞	50	Sinclair Oil	30⅞	29⅞	30⅞
250	B'klyn R. T.	48⅜	47	47	50	So. Pacific	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
50	Cal. Petrol.	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	950	Southern Ry.	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞
50	Can. Pac	139⅞	139⅞	139⅞	1,680	Studebaker	53	50⅛	51⅞
390	Cent. Leath.	66⅛	64⅞	66⅛	60	Tenn. Cop	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
150	Ches. & Ohio	51⅞	50	50⅞	110	TobaccoProd.	51⅛	49⅞	50⅞
250	C., M. & St. P.	46⅛	45⅛	45⅛	10	Third Av	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
230	C., R. I. & P.	21⅞	20⅞	21⅞	970	Union Pac	115⅛	113⅞	114⅞
90	Chile Cop.	17⅛	17	17	600	U. S. Ind. Alc.	122⅞	116⅞	122⅞
50	Chino Cop.	43⅛	43	43	60	U. S. Rub.	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
100	Col. Fuel & I.	38⅞	36⅞	38⅞	45,165	U. S. Steel	95⅞	91	95⅞
1,210	Corn Prod.	32⅝	31	31⅞	10	Do pf	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
950	Cruc. Steel	57	54⅛	56⅞	360	Utah Copper	82	81⅞	82⅞
870	Cuba C. Sug.	31⅛	28⅞	31⅛	10	Va.-Car. Ch.	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
500	Dist. Secur.	35	33⅜	34⅜	10	Wab. pf., A.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
550	Erie	17⅛	16⅛	16⅞	310	West'house.	41⅛	40⅛	41⅛
50	Do 1st pf.	27	26⅛	26½	1,820	Willys-Over.	21⅞	20⅞	21⅞
90	Gen. Elec.	138⅞	134⅞	134⅞		BONDS.			
900	Gen. Motors	115½	110⅞	114	$1,650	Lib. 3½s	98.54	98.50	98.50
90	Gt. Nor. pf.	90⅞	89⅞	89⅞	1,200	Do 4s	97.20	97.20	97.20
100	Gt. Nor. Ore	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	1,200	Do 4s	97.02	96.96	97.02
520	Insp. Cop	47⅞	46⅞	46⅞		MINING STOCKS.			
230	Int. Mer. Mar.	23	22⅞	22½	1,100	Atlanta	.09	.08½	.09
2,040	Do pf	88	83½	85⅜	400	G'df'ldCon.	.44	.44	.44
350	Int. Nickel	30⅜	27⅞	29⅞	500	Isabella	.09	.09	.09
90	Int. Paper	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	400	Mexican	.11	.11	.11
20	Interbor'gh.	46⅛	45⅞	45⅞	500	Montana	.10	.10	.10
300	Kennecott	33½	32⅞	33	200	Portland	1.12½	1.12½	1.12½
90	Lack Steel	80	77⅞	80	350	Tono. Ext.	1.35	1.30	1.35
50	MaxwellMot.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞					

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alabama Co.	50	50	50	335	Dav. Chem.	30⅞	30	30¼
250	Atlantic Pet.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	85	Houston Oil.	41	40	40
25	Balt. Tube	80	80	80	215	Do pf	65½	64½	65½
4	Do pf	85	85	85	35	Pa. Wat. Pow.	60	60	60
110	Con. Power	95	93⅞	94¼	400	W. B. A.	24⅞	24	24⅞
394	Cosden	8	7⅞	7⅞					

Bonds.

		High.	Low.	Last.			High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	A. C. L. cv. 4s	75	75	75	$3,000	Elkhorn 5s	99½	99½	99½
2,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	82	82	82	2,000	G. Pac. 1st 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼
4,000	Con. P. 5s, nts.	93½	91½	93½	1,000	Kirb. Lum. 6s	69¼	69¼	69¼
1,000	Do 6s, nts.	95	95	95	7,000	Un. Ry. 4s	73	73	73

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
195	Am. Zinc	14½	13⅞	14⅞	341	Mohawk	66	64	65
15	Do pf	42	41	41	125	New Arc'n.	2	2	2
300	Adventure	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	50	New Idria	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
48	Ahmeek	80	78½	78½	185	New Riv. pf.	75	75	75
40	Alaska	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	695	North Butte.	15⅛	14⅞	15
50	Allouez	50⅞	50⅛	50⅞	453	Old Dom'n.	45	43½	45
1,905	Ariz. Com'l.	12½	11½	12⅞	2,000	Pond Creek.	19	17⅞	18⅞
200	Butte & Bal.	30c	28c	28c	5	Quincy	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
224	Cal. & Ariz.	66	64	64	470	Shannon	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
26	Cal. & He'a.	432	431	432	35	South Lake	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
700	Cop. Range	48	47½	47½	60	St. M. Land.	57	55	56
305	Davis-Daly	5⅞	5	5⅛	32	Superior	5⅞	5	5
110	Hancock	10	9	10	215	Sup. & Bos.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Indiana	1	85	1	55	Trinity	4	3⅞	4
565	Island Creek.	55	53	55	680	U. S. Smelt.	46⅞	45⅞	46⅞
185	Isle Royale	26	25	26	200	Do pf	46	45½	46
175	Lake	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	200	Utah Apex	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
225	Lasalle	2⅛	2	2⅛	111	Utah Con.	11⅛	10	11
250	Mass Con.	7	6⅛	6⅞	100	Utah Metals.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
110	May.-O. C.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	20	Wolverine	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛

Railroads.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
125	Boston & A.	128	128	128	120	Do pf	14⅞	11	14⅞
715	Boston Elev.	41	37	40⅞	63	N. Y., N. H. & H	33	31⅛	31⅛
54	Boston & L.	100	90	100	5	Old Colony	98	98	98
90	Boston & M.	24	23	23⅞	85	Rutland pf.	22	20	20
10	Do pf	35	35	35	215	West End	43	39⅞	41
34	Fitchburg pf	63	59	63	30	Do pf	51	51	51
5	Mass. Elec.	2⅞	2	2⅛					

Miscellaneous.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
80	Am. Agr. C.	79	78⅞	79	120	Int. Port. C.	8⅞	5⅞	8⅞
5	Do pf	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	50	Do pf	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
15	Amoskeag	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	195	Mass. Gas	80	79⅞	80
86	Am. Sug. pf.	110⅞	109⅞	110⅞	85	Mergenth'r	118	115	118
406	Am. T. & T.	105	103	105	41	N. E. Tel.	98	97⅞	97⅞
5	Am. Wool. pf	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	20	Punta A. S.	30	30	30
825	A., G. & W. I.	101⅞	99	101⅞	190	Swift & Co.	126⅞	125	126⅞
100	Cuban P. C.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12	Un. Drug	70	70	70
100	Cudahy	110	110	110	109	Un. Fruit	119⅞	119	119⅞
450	East Boston	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	412	Un. Shoe	43⅞	41	43⅞
210	Edison Elec.	154⅞	150	154⅞	45	Do pf	25⅞	25½	25½
81	Gen. Elec.	135⅞	135⅞	135⅞	1,245	Ventura	5⅞	5	5⅞

Bonds.

		High.	Low.	Last.			High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	A. A. Ch. 5s	91	91	91	$5,000	West. Tel. 5s	80	80	80
3,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	10,000	Liberty 3½s	98.40	98.20	98.20
1,000	U. F. 4½s	91	91	91	20,000	Do 4s, '42	97.00	96.10	96.10
					5,000	Do 4s, '47	97.22	97.00	97.00

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Ship	89	89	89	60	Lindsay Lt.	26	25	26
1	Do pf	90	90	90	13	M. Ward pf.	106	106	106
5	Booth Fish	19	19	19	100	Midvale Steel	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
100	C. C. & C. pf.	15	15	15	35	Pub. Service	73	72	72
525	Chi. Pn. T.	48⅞	47⅞	48⅞	95	People's Gas	41⅛	41	41½
37	Ch. Ry., Ser. 2	9½	9⅞	9⅞	36	Quak. Oats	95	95	95
570	Cudahy	112	110	112	1,648	Sears, Roeb.	149⅞	145	148
83	Com. Edison	105	104	105	385	Stew. Warn.	50⅞	49	50
10	Deere & Co. pf.	97	97	97	951	Swift	127	124⅞	126⅞
83	Dia. Match	112	109	110	3,383	Un. Carbide	52	49⅞	51⅞
10	H. S. & M. pf.	58	58	58	60	Wilson	46⅞	45	46⅞
60	Hartman	40	40	40	4	Do pf	95	95	95
30	*Ill. Brick	57½	57½	57½					

Bonds.

		High.	Low.	Last.			High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Ch. Cy. Con. 5s	54	54	54	$400	Liberty 3½s	98.10	98.10	98.10
2,000	Chi. Cy. Ry. 1st 5s	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	550	Do 4s	97.10	97.00	97.00
2,000	Com. Ed. 1st 5s	91½	91½	91½					

*Ex div. 1½ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
80	Al. Ins. Co.	19	19	19	81	Lehigh Val.	57⅞	57	57
23	Am. Gas	84	83	84	100	*Pa. S. Mfg.	83	82½	83
7	Buf. & Susq. t. c. pf.	58	58	58	120	*Phil. Co.	28	26	28
7	Cambria Iron	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	814	Phil. Elec.	26	25⅞	26
24	Elec. Stor.	50⅞	50	50	6,026	Phil. R. T.	29⅞	28	29⅞
75	Gen. Asp. pf.	60	60	60	12	Phil. Trac.	70	70	70
65	Hunt. & B.	10	8	10	684	Ton. Belm't.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
180	Ins. Co., N. A.	24	24	24	225	Union Trac.	42	42	42
4,465	Lake Sup'r.	13⅞	12½	13⅞	207	U. G. Imp.	72⅞	71⅞	72⅞
295	Lehigh Nav.	63⅞	62⅞	63⅞	5	Warwick I.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞

Bonds.

		High.	Low.	Last.			High.	Low.	Last.
$1,400	A. G. & E. 5s	80	80	80	$7,850	Lib. 4s, '42	97.20	97.00	97.00
2,000	E. & Peo. 4s	72	72	72	1,200	Do 4s, '47	97.10	96.80	96.80
3,000	Lake S. inc.	48	48	48	1,000	Nat. Prop. 6s	40	40	40
1,000	L. Nav. con. 4½s	95	95	95	3,000	Phil. El. 1st 5s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
4,750	Liberty 3½s	98.54	98.00	98.00					

*Ex dividend.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Monday Bid.		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Monday Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	17½	18	17	Penn.-Mex. Fuel	40	45	40
Atlantic Refining	940	975	960	Prairie Oil & Gas	425	435	420
Borne-Scrymser	450	500	450	Prairie Pipe Line	260	265	253
Buckeye Pipe Line	98	102	98	Solar Refining	300	325	300
Chesebrough Mfg.	325	350	325	Southern Pipe L.	175	185	175
Colonial Oil	10	40	10	South. Penn. Oil	295	305	290
Continental Oil	450	475	450	S. W. Penn	95	105	95
Crescent Pipe Line	32	33	32	Stand. Oil of Cal.	227	232	225
Cumberland P. L.	125	135	120	Stand. Oil of Ind.	605	620	595
Eureka Pipe Line	195	205	195	Stand. Oil of Kan.	450	470	440
Galena Signal Oil	140	150	138	Stand. Oil of Ky.	815	830	810
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	125	135	125	Stand. Oil of Neb.	500	525	500
Illinois Pipe Line	185	200	188	Stand. Oil of N. J.	530	535	525
Indiana Pipe Line	95	99	94	Stand. Oil of N. Y.	260	265	255
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13½	13⅞	13	Stand. Oil of Ohio	425	450	425
National Transit	12	13	12	Swan & Finch	95	105	95
N. Y. Transit	180	190	180	Union Tank	85	90	85
Northern Pipe L.	95	100	95	Vacuum Oil	345	355	350
Ohio Oil	305	310	300	Washington Oil	36	40	36

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
385	Cities Service	211	208	211	212
1,000	Cities Service pf.	69½	67¼	69	69½

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	10	18	Miss. River Power	9	11
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	65	70	Miss. River Power pf.	33	36
Am. Gas & Electric	88	90	Northern Ohio Electric	25	30
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	38	41	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	65	70
Am. Light & Traction	219	225	North. Ont. L. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	90	96	North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	34	40
Am. Power & Light	45	50	Northern States Pow.	60	62
Am. Power & Light pf.	70	75	Northern States P. pf.	85	87
Am. Public Utilities	25	30	Northern Texas Electric	49	52½
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	58	62	Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	67	72
Am. Water W. & Elec.	4½	5½	Ozark Power & Water	38	46
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	9	11	Pacific Gas & Electric	29	31
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	57	[illegible]	Pac. Gas & Elec. pf.	80	81
Carolina Power & Light	25	30	Pine Bluff 7% pf.	95	98
Carolina P. & L. pf.	90	94	Pub. Service Sec. pf.	70	75
Colorado Power	22	23	Puget S. T., L. & P.	10	13
Colorado Power pf.	93	100	Puget S. T., L. & P. pf.	45	50
Columbus Electric pf.	75	80	Ry. & Lt. Secur. pf.	88	90
Com. Power, Ry. & L.	33	36	Republic Ry. & Light	20	22
Com. Pow., Ry. & L. pf.	63	68	Republic Ry. & L. pf.	52	54
Conn. Power pf.	83	88	Sierra Pac. El. pf.	60	65
Consumers' Power pf.	85	90	Southern Cal. Edison	80	82
Dayton Power & L. pf.	75	80	South. Cal. Edison pf.	94	97
Duluth Edison	75	80	Standard Gas & Elec.	5	7
Eastern Texas Electric	50	55	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	19	21
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	75	80	Tampa Electric	102½	
El Paso Electric	95	100	Tenn. Ry., L. & Pow.	2	3
El Paso Electric pf.	87	92	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	10	13
Electric B. & S. pf.	85	87	Texas Power & L. pf.	97	100
Electric Properties	50	55	Tri-City Ry. & L. pf.	80	82½
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	84	88	U. G. Improvement	80	85
Federal Light & Trac.	6	10	United Light & Rys.	26	30
Federal L. & Trac. pf.	40	48	United L. & Rys. pf.	58	60
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	16		Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf.	81	88
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.		46	West. P. Ter. & W. P.	10	13
Gas & Elec. Securities	230	200	W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf.	50	55
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	93	98	West. Penn. P. pf.	95	100
Idaho Power 7% pf.	93	100	Western Power	8	10
Int. M. Ry., L. & P. pf.	54	58	Western Power pf.	38	41
Interstate Electric	38	42	Wisconsin Edison	35	40
Interstate Elec. pf.	38	44	Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	98	100
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49			

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alabama Water 6s, '20	97	98½	Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	67	68
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	62	65	Miss V. G. & E. 5s, '23	80	85
Appa. Power 5s, 1941	70	75	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	84	86
Carolina P. & L. 5s		92	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	75	80
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	95	98	Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	90	94
Central Ill. Light 5s	96	98	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	87	87½
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	92	97½	Nor. Texas Elec. col. 5s	82	87
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	65	75	Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1939	100½	102
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	Omaha & C. B. 5s	85	91
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	90	94	P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	90	95	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	90	101
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½	Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P. 6s, 1919	97	98½
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	90	92½	Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19	95½	96½
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	85	90	Std. Gas of N. J. 5s, '45	94	98
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s	95	100	So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39	89	92
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	85	90	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	85	92
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	87½	92½	U. S. R., R. & M. 6s, '25	111	113
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	74	78	Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32	73	78
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	85	95	Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	93	98
Int.-M. R., L. & P. 6s	96	100	United Util. cv. 6s, '43	85	95
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44	93	98	Utah Securities 6s	85½	88½
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	85	90	Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	94	98
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99	Western Power 1st 5s	86	88
Middle West U. 6s, '25	..	90	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	90½	100	West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	90	92
			Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	90	93

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	‡Aetna Expl.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅝	700	Lake Tor. Bt.	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞
100	‡ Do pf	46	46	46	1,400	Mar. of Am.	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞
150	‡Air Reduc.	*74	72	74	1,000	N. A. P. & P.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2,100	Br.-Am. Tob. coupon	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	500	N. Y. Trans.	16⅞	16	16⅞
2,000	‡Car. L. & P.	2⅞	2	2⅛	700	‡Prud. Pict.	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞
300	Carwen Steel	9	9	9	12,000	Smith M. T.	1⅛	1	1⅛
600	‡Chal. Mot.	4⅛	3	3½	900	‡Stand. Mot.	9⅛	9	9⅛
6,000	Chev. Motor	112	100	111	4,000	Submar. Bt. v. t. ctfs.	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞
225	*Cit. Serv. old	212	210	211	70	‡Todd Ship	74	73	73
300	‡ Do pf	70	69⅞	70	100	TriangleFilm. v. t. ctfs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
600	‡Elec. Gun	⅝	⅝	⅝	1,800	U. S. S'ship.	5⅛	5	5⅛
380	Emer. Phon.	*4	3½	*3½	10,000	‡Un. Motors.	20⅞	19⅞	20⅛
400	Ev.-Hes., Inc.	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	1,800	‡Wright-Mar. Aircraft	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
300	‡Int. Lube Ch.	3	2⅞	3					
100	‡Int. Mang. C., (a pros.)	8	8	8					

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	Ang. A. Oil rts.	3	3	3	40	Prai. O. & G.	430	425	430
130	Ohio Oil	310	302	310	32	St. O. of N. Y.	217	214	215

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
800	†‡Allen Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,300	‡Merritt Oil	22¼	21½	22
3,000	†‡Am. Oil	22	22	22	3,000	Met. Petrol.	½	⅛	[illegible]
12,500	†‡Am. Ventu.	8	8	7	15,000	†‡Midwest	100	98	97
1,700	‡Barn'tO. & G.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	5,000	‡ Do pf	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
80,000	†‡Bos.-Wyo.	27	24	27	1,125	‡Midw. Ref.	113	108	111
2,500	‡Cosden & Co.	8	7⅞	7⅞	1,000	‡N. Y.-Okla.	⅛	⅛	⅛
900	‡Crown Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞	3,500	†‡Northwest.	60	57	60
1,700	Cumb. P. & R.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	10,000	†‡Okla. Oil	4	3½	3½
500	‡Elk Basin	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	2,000	Okla. P. & R.	7¼	7	7⅛
500	‡Elkl'd O. & G., (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛	10,000	†Omar O. & G.	38	36	38
3,000	‡Federal Oil.	3⅛	2⅞	3	670	‡Penn.-Ky.	5½	5⅛	5⅛
500	‡Glenrock	5	4⅛	5	11,000	‡Red Rock	1	⅞	[illegible]
2,000	‡Hanover	4⅛	3	4⅛	5,000	‡Rice Oil	⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
600	‡Houston Oil	41	39¼	39⅛	500	‡Sapulpa	9	8⅞	9
500	‡Hum. Goose Cr. O. & R.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	1,100	‡Sequoyah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	‡Int. Petrol.	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	15,000	‡TuxpamStar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,600	Kenova Oil. (a pros.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	⅛	1,000	‡Unit. West.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
					5,700	†‡Victor Oil.	62	61	61
					450	‡Victoria Oil, new stock	4	3½	3⅞

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
900	A.-B. Col. M	[illegible]	⅛	[illegible]	500	Louis'a Con.	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,300	†‡Atlanta	9	8⅞	9	1,000	Magma Cop.	42	39	42
2,000	B. L. C. Co.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	7,500	†Marsh Min.	6	6	7
8,000	†Bos. & Mon.	48	45	48	100	Mason Val.	5⅛	5⅞	5⅛
600	‡Brad. C. M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	300	†McK.-Dar.	60	55	60
600	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	7⅛	6⅞	7	300	†Milford Cp.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,800	Butte Det't.	⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	‡Monster Ch.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,500	†‡Caledonia	47	46	47	3,500	†‡Moth. Lode	27	26	27
6,500	‡Cal. & Jer.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	3,000	†‡Nat. Lens.	6	5	6
500	Canada Cop.	2⅛	2	2	6,500	†‡Nat. Z. & L.	28	26	27
1,500	†Cashboy	4⅛	4	4⅛	2,200	†‡Nev. Op. M.	21	18	21
300	Cerro G. M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	2,700	‡New Corn.	17	15⅛	16⅞
100	‡Coco R. M.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	600	N. Y. & Hon. Ros. M. Co.	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛
1,500	Con. Ariz. S.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	200	Nip. Mines	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞
2,000	Con. Cop. M.	7	6⅞	6⅞	100	‡Nixon Nev.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
900	‡Con.-Home.	25	24	25	8,200	‡Ohio Cop.	1⅛	[illegible]	1⅛
1,100	‡Copper Val.	1⅛	1	1⅛	2,100	‡Prov. M. C.	44	43	44
500	Cresson C. G	5	4⅞	5	500	‡Rawley M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,000	‡Emma Con.	*⅛	⅛	*⅛	1,000	†Rex Con. M.	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
1,000	†‡Fort. Con.	40	40	40	1,700	†Roch. Min.	30	30	30
1,875	‡Gibson Cop.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	11,300	Sil. Kg. of Ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
800	‡Globe D. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	450	Sil. Kg. Cons. of Utah	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1,000	†Gold. Mer'r.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	900	Std. Sil.-Ld.	[illegible]	⅛	[illegible]
1,200	†G. V. Ext. Copper Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,200	Stewart	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	‡Green M. M	⅞	⅞	⅞	2,000	†Success M.	9	9	9
1,500	Hecla Min'g.	5	4⅞	5	2,500	Ton. Exten.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,500	†‡Int. Mines.	14	12	14	1,000	Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛
6,000	‡J. Verde, (a pros.)	[illegible]	⅛	[illegible]	1,500	†‡Troy-Ariz.	15	14	15
1,700	‡J.-Pres. Cop	3⅛	2⅞	3	300	Un. Eastern.	4	3⅞	4
2,500	†Jumbo Ext.	15	14	15	1,300	†‡Utica Min.	11	11	11
1,100	‡Kirk. P. G. M., Ltd.	50	50	50	1,500	†W. E. Con.	60	60	60
800	‡Lavelle G'd.	1	1	1	1,500	W. Caps M. C.	⅛	⅛	⅛

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$100,000	‡Can. Gv. 5s	96⅞	94⅞	95½	$50,000	‡Gen. E. 6s, 2-yr. nts. '19	99¼	99	99¼
10,000	Gen. E. rts.	3⅞	2⅞	3					

*Odd lot. Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note—The low sale in Chalmers Motors on Monday was 2.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Monday Bid.	Monday Ask.
Aetna ctfs. of deposit	10	11	10	11
Am.-B. Mfg.	2	6	3	6
Do pf	25	35	25	35
Am. Writ. P.	1⅛	2⅛	1⅛	2⅛
Am. Tin. & T	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Br.-Am. Tob., registered	15½	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛
Butter.-Jud.	42	45	42	45
Can. Car & F.	15	20	15	20
Do pf	42	46	42	46
Can. Nat. G.	⅛	⅞	⅛	⅞
Carbon Steel.	72	77	72	77
Chal. Mot. pf.	..	50	..	50
Charcoal Iron	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛
Char. Iron pf.	5⅞	6⅞	5⅞	6⅞
Curtiss Aero.	25	27	25	27
Do pf	50	75	50	75
Cramp Shipb.	60	72	60	72
East. Steam'p	11⅞	12	11⅞	12
Free. Texas	39	41	38½	40
Hall Signal	3	4	3	4
Do pf	10	20	10	20
Hav. Tob. pf.	2	5	2	5
Havana Tob.	⅛	1	⅛	1
Holly Sugar	35	45	35	45
Do pf	93	95	93	95
Hupp M. Car.	2⅛	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞
Int. Rubber	8	9½	8	9½
Int. Motors	10	14	10	14
Do 2d pf	15	20	15	20
I. Tr. Cp. pf.	65	75	65	75
Keyst. T. & R.	13½	14	13½	14
K. T. & R. pf	11½	13⅞	11⅞	13⅞
Kresge	63	65	63	65
Do pf	95	105	95	103
Lake T. Boat 1st pf.	3	6	3	6
L. Val. C. S.	72	78	72	78
Lima Loco	44	50	44	50
Lukens Steel	40	45	40	45

INDUSTRIALS, Continued.	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Monday Bid.	Monday Ask.
Do 1st pf	101	105	101	105
Man. Transit	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Marlin Arms	79	86	79	86
Mitchell Mot.	35	40	35	40
N. Y. Ship	33	38	33	38
Peer. T. & M.	12	13⅛	12	13⅛
Poc.-L. Coal.	3⅛	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞
Poole E. & M	50	60	50	60
Rep. Truck	42	45	42	45
St. Jos. Lead	14⅛	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛
St. L., R. M. & P.	30	35	30	35
Smith, (A. O.)	10	30	10	30
Do pf	80	90	80	90
U. S. Lt. & H	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Un. Zinc Sm.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
World Film	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
OIL STOCKS.				
Beth. O. & G.	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛
Cos. & Co. pf	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
Esmeralda	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
HoustonOil pf.	65	72	65	72
Island O. & T	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Lost City Oil	⅛	[illegible]	⅛	[illegible]
Okla. Oil pf.	13	15	13	15
Pa.-O. O. & G	12	12⅛	12	12⅛
Pierce Oil	11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Pan-Am. Pet.	38	40	38	40
Pa. Gasoline	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Savoy Oil	8⅛	10	8⅛	10
Sec. P. & Ref	⅝	1⅛	⅝	1⅛
Sinclair Gulf.	16	16½	16	16½
Somerset Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stanton Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Pet.	18	20	18	20
Vac. G. & O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Way. O. & G.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
MINING STOCKS.				
Acme Cop. H.	1⅛	1½	1⅛	1½
Booth	3	5	3	5
BOND.				
Pierce Oil 6s	70	74	70	74

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Monday Bid.		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Monday Bid.
Aetna pf	44	47	44	Can. Found's pf	140	150	140
American Brass	220	227	205	Colt's Arms	60	63	60
Atlas Powder	140	150	140	Du Pont	230	..	230
Do pf	94	98	94	Hercules	225	..	217
Babcock & Wilcox	104	108	104	Do pf	111	114	111
Bliss	325	400	325	Niles-Bem't-Pond	108	112	105
Do pf	75	83	75	Scovill Mfg.	425	450	424
Canadian Explos.	235	335	235	Winchester Arms	700	..	700
Do pf	104	110	104				

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Monday Bid.		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Monday Bid.
American Cigar	85	95	85	Do pf	93	98	93
Do pf	85	88	85	P. R.-Am. Tob.	165	185	165
Conley Foil	200	250	200	Do scrip	115	125	115
J. S. Young	130	180	130	R. J. Reynolds	375	410	350
Do pf	100	106	100	Do pf	100	108	100
MacAndrews & F.	175	190	175				

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100 Hopkins Allen Pfd.
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300 Conn. Brass Mfg. Com.
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We Can Use	We Offer For Sale
A. B. Kirschbaum Co.	50 Cities Service Pfd.
Amer. Sum. Tob. Pfd.	100 Republic Motor Truck
Hale & Kilburn Pfd.	50 Rep. Ry. & Lt. Pfd.
Kelsey Wheel Pfd.	10 Roch. Ry. & Lt. 5s
Lehigh Pow. Sec. 6s	5 Tennessee Power 5s

Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
PHILADELPHIA — Real Estate Tr. Bldg. Tel. Walnut 2500
NEW YORK — Equitable Building Tel. Rector 5354

[illegible] L. & W. COAL
KIRBY LUMBER COM.
KIRBY LUMBER PFD.
NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA LAND
MOHAWK & MALONE 4S
PITTS., YOUNGSTOWN & ASH. 5S
WHEELING, L. ERIE PRIOR LIEN PFD.
DAVIS COAL & COKE
William C. Orton
Specialist Reorganization Securities.
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 7160-1-2 Broad

DIVIDENDS.

The New York Central Railroad Co.

New York, December 12, 1917.

A dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents ($1.25) per share on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable February 1, 1918, at the office of the Treasurer, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 3, 1918.

For the purpose of the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of this Company, which will be held January 23, 1918, the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. January 3, 1918, and reopened at 10 A. M. January 24, 1918. EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

The William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Co.,

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. December 27th, 1917.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of 3%, payable February 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on January 15th, 1918. The transfer books of the Company will be closed for the purpose of this dividend from 3 P. M. January 15th, until 10 A. M., February 2d, 1918. CHARLES T. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

Holly Sugar Corporation

A quarterly dividend of 1¾%, covering the period from November 1, 1917, to February 1, 1918, has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of the HOLLY SUGAR CORPORATION. Said dividend is payable February 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 15, 1918. Checks will be mailed.

By order of the Board of Directors.
A. E. CARLTON, President.
December 31, 1917.

UNITED DRUG COMPANY

First Preferred Stock Dividend No. 8.

The Directors of United Drug Co. have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the first preferred stock of United Drug Co., payable February 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record January 15, 1918.
JAMES C. McCORMICK, Treasurer.
Boston, January 2, 1918.

Carolina Power & Light Company
Common Stock Dividend.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a dividend of one-half of one per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable February 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 15, 1918.
E. P. SUMMERSON, Treasurer.

INSPIRATION CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of $2.00 per share, payable Monday, January 28, 1918, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. Friday, January 11, 1918.
J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.
New York, N. Y., December 27, 1917.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING BEtween WILLIAM J. THOMPSON, WILLIAM SHUSTER, M. N. GREGER, and JOHN K. SHUSTER is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of William S. Shuster.
THOMPSON, CRAMP & CO.
December 31st, 1917.

We have, this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of Thompson, Cramp & Co.
WILLIAM J. THOMPSON,
M. N. GREGER,
JOHN K. SHUSTER.
January 1st, 1918.

Western Union

The remarkable progress made by this company during the past few years is shown in a special analysis of the property which we have just issued. This will be of unusual interest to all stockholders. A few extra copies are available to inquirers who are interested in our Service. Enclose 3c. in stamps for Circular No. 275.

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE
John Moody, Pres.
35 Nassau St. Tel. 3178-4 Cort. New York.

WANTED
Puget Sound Trac. Lt. & Pow. Pfd.
Amer. Inv. Sec. Com. & Pfd.
Pacific Coast Com.
Sullivan Machinery
Gray & Davis Com. & Pfd.
United States Worsted
HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated
34 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

Unlisted Securities Department
Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
Hale & Kilburn Pfd.
Int'l Motor Com. 1st & 2nd Pfds.
National Sugar Refining
New River Collieries Com. & Pfd.
Pierce, Butler & Pierce 1st Pfd. & 6s
Railway Steel Spring Inter Ocean 5s
Texas & Pacific Coal
Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co.
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Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds
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Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

Will Buy
Standard Screw
American Brass
GWYNNE BROS
Private Wire to Hartford
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

Russian Ruble 5½s
Seaboard Steel & Mang. 6s
Cal. Rwy. & Pow. Pfd.
Mich. Lime. & Chem. Stks.
DIDRICHSEN & Co
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

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Progressive New York Agency specializing in financial accounts can use a clean-cut, aggressive man not subject to draft. Must be familiar with financial advertising, willing to work on small salary and good commission. To a hard-working and ambitious man this is an excellent opportunity. Address Box M 283 Times Downtown.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY,
City of New York,
Borough of Brooklyn, December 26, 1917.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the election of five (5) Directors to serve three (3) years, and of three (3) inspectors of election to serve at the next succeeding annual meeting and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may be duly brought before the meeting, will be held at twelve o'clock noon on Friday, January 25, 1918, at the office of the Company, 85 Clinton Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. The polls will remain open for one hour. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on January 10, 1918, and will remain closed until 10 o'clock A. M. on the day immediately succeeding said stockholders' meeting.
J. H. BENNINGTON, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK
130 EAST 15TH STREET
January 2, 1918

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office MONDAY, January 21, 1918. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 12, 1918, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 22, 1918.
R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK.

New York, December 4, 1917.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held in the banking rooms, No. 233 Broadway, Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon January 5th, 1918, until 10 o'clock A. M., January 9, 1918.
J. F. BOUKER, Cashier.

Central Trust Company of New York.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Trust Company of New York for the election of six trustees of said Company of the class of 1921, and three inspectors of the next succeeding election, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Thursday, January 10th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.
M. FERGUSON, Secretary.
December 28, 1917.

The Citizens National Bank
OF NEW YORK

New York, Dec. 8, 1917.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the Banking House, No. 320 Broadway, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

Brooklyn Trust Company
177 Montague Street
Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of trustees, of inspectors of election and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company on Monday, January 7th, 1918, at 9 o'clock A. M.
Dated, December 27, 1917.
WILLARD P. SCHENCK, Secretary.

Madison Safe Deposit Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Madison Safe Deposit Company will be held at the office of the company, 204 Fifth Avenue, New York, on Wednesday, January 9th, 1918, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Polls will remain open from 10 o'clock A. M., to 11 o'clock A. M.
ARNOLD F. SCHMITT, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.

New York, December 6, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at its banking house, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. The Polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.
FARIS R. RUSSELL, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the MUNSOMO STEAMSHIP CORPORATION will be held at the offices of the company, 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on January 9th, 1918, 11 A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
Dated December 26, 1917.
J. W. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the MUNRIO STEAMSHIP CORPORATION will be held at the offices of the company, 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on January 9th, 1918, 11 A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
Dated December 26, 1917.
J. W. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the MUNPLACE STEAMSHIP CORPORATION will be held at the offices of the company, 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on January 9th, 1918, 11 A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
Dated December 26, 1917.
J. W. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS. SAVINGS BANKS.

Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank
51 Chambers St., New York.
The Board of Trustees has declared a Semi-Annual Dividend at the rate of
Four Per Cent. Per Annum
ON ALL DEPOSITS ENTITLED THERETO. DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 10TH, 1918, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1ST, 1918.
JOHN S. DALY, Comptroller. JOHN J. PULLEYN, President.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK
CHARTERED 1866
31 W. 34th St., bet. 5th and 6th Aves.
104th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
A dividend has been declared of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum and will be credited depositors entitled thereto under the By-Laws, on January 1, 1918, on sums of $5 to $3,000, and payable on and after January 21, 1918.
Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.
Bank open 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Mondays, 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 12 M.
CHARLES ROHE, President
GEORGE T. CONNETT, Sec'y & Treas.
HERMAN F. DIETMAN, Asst. Treas.

THE BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK
INCORPORATED 1827
PIERREPONT and CLINTON STREETS
ENTRANCES
Pierrepont St. and 300 Fulton St.
Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum will be credited to depositors January 1, 1918 (payable on and after January 20th) on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
CROWELL HADDEN, President
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK
The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, on Jan. 1, 1918, at the rate of **4** % PER ANNUM on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000, payable on and after Jan. 21, 1918.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1918.
Accounts can be opened by mail.
Booklet "Banking by Mail," sent free.
WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.
23RD ST. N.E. COR. 6TH AVE.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK
(Incorporated 1833)
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. & 16th St., New York
Two-rate interest-dividend on sums entitled thereto for term ending Dec. 31, 1917.
4% PER ANNUM on every account up to and including $1,000 and at 3½% per annum on excess of $1,000 up to and including $3,000, payable on and after Jan. 21 1918, to depositors entitled thereto.
Deposits made on or before January 10, will draw interest from January 1, 1918.
JAMES QUINLAN, President.
CHARLES [illegible] DUTCHER, Treas.
FRANCIS M. BACON, Jr., B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretaries

139TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
UNION SQUARE SAVINGS BANK
No. 20 Union Square
A DIVIDEND has been declared for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1917, on all deposits entitled thereto at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT
per annum on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after Jan. 21st, 1918. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, President.
FREDERIC C. MILLS, Treasurer.
H. ROCKWOOD BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y.
HUGH B. GARDNER, Cashier.
Open 10 to 3; Mon. 10 to 7; Sat. 10 to 12.
ACCOUNTS OF SOCIETIES ACCEPTED.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
115TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum to be paid to depositors on and after January 21st, 1918, on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending December 31, 1917, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EDWIN A. LAHM, Assistant Secretary.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK
N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue
Dividend Jan. 1st, 1918, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1ST.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
WALTER R. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

43rd Semi-Annual Dividend
ITALIAN SAVINGS BANK of the City of New York.
64-66 Spring St., cor. Lafayette St.
A dividend has been declared for the six (6) months ending December 31, 1917, on all deposits entitled thereto at the rate of
Three and One-Half Per Cent.
per annum on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1918.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10, 1918, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1, 1918.
JOSEPH N. FRANCOLINI, President.
PASQUALE I. SIMONELLI, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK
125TH ST. AND LEXINGTON AV.
The trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of
3½ Per Cent. Per Annum
on all deposits entitled thereto, according to the by-laws, from $5 up to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 21st, 1918. Money deposited on or before Jan. 10th, 1918, will draw interest from Jan. 1st, 1918.
WILLIAM E. TROTTER, President.
THOMAS R. EBERT, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION
291, 293, 295 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
The 129th semi-annual dividend has been declared at the rate of
Four Per Cent.
per annum on all accounts entitled thereto, payable on and after Jan. 20th. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st, 1918.
D. S. Ramsay, Pres. Lester Van Brunt, Sec'y.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION
5 & 6 Park Place, N. Y.
132nd Semi-Annual Dividend
4% PER ANNUM, payable on and after Jan'y 21st, 1918.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st, 1918.
H. F. Hutchinson, Pres. W. H. Rose, Sec'y.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Franklin Society
The Franklin Society, operating since 1888 under the N. Y. Banking Law, announces its semi-annual cash dividend at the annual rate of Four and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all savings share accounts of $10 to $5,000. This is the society's
58th Consecutive Dividend
Even a dollar starts an account. Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before Jan. 10 earn from date opened. Begin now or write for Booklet A.
THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
For Home Building and Savings,
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
4½ PER CENT

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Famous Players-Lasky Corporation.
485 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation will be held at the office of the Company, 485 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on the 9th day of January, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated, December 19, 1917.
RALPH A. KOHN, Assistant Secretary.

Liberty Brokerage Company, Inc.
59 Liberty Street, New York.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on Wednesday, January 16th, 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, 59 Liberty Street, New York City, for the purpose of electing three directors to serve for the term of one year and also two Inspectors of Election, to serve at the next annual election, and of approving all action taken by the Board of Directors since the last meeting, and of transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.
CHARLES J. FRITZ, Secretary.

THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Corn Exchange Bank, New York City, for the election of Directors and Inspector of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting, will be held at the Banking House, 13 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, January 15th, 1918.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1:00 P. M.
EDWARD S. MALMAR, Cashier.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lincoln Trust Company will be held at the office of the company, 204 Fifth Avenue, New York, on Wednesday, January 9th, 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Polls will remain open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock noon.
FREDERIC P. DAVIS, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of THE GREATER NEW YORK BRICK COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Greater New York Brick Company will be held at the office of the corporation, 166 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY, on Tuesday, January 15, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
FRANK DE NOYELLES, Secretary.

THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE stockholders of the ARROW REALTY COMPANY will be held at the office of the corporation, 701 Sixth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, January 14th, 1918, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. THE ARROW REALTY COMPANY, by A. P. W. Kinnan, Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the holders of the Common Capital Stock of the Pan-American Munitions Corporation will be held at the New York Office of the Corporation, Suite 1732, Grand Central Terminal Building, on Wednesday, January 16th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and such other business as may legally come before the meeting.
WILLIAM C. TEGETHOFF, Secretary.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, December 24th, 1917.

The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nos. 44 & 46 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from January 5th to January 9th. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK.

New York, Dec. 26, 1917.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at the banking room, No. 23 Broad Street, on Tuesday, the 8th day of January, 1918, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

New York, December 9, 1917.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York will be held at its Banking House, No. 42 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M. OWEN E. PAYNTER, Cashier.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Notice to stockholders: A special meeting of the stockholders of HARKNESS ESTATES INCORPORATED will be held at the office of the Company, at No. 383 Fifth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of January, 1918, at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and voting upon a proposition to reduce the number of shares into which the capital stock shall be divided without reducing the amount of such capital stock, so that hereafter such capital stock shall be divided into 30,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.
Dated New York City, Manhattan Borough, December 17th, 1917.
FRANK TRENHOLM, Vice President.
WILLIAM B. SOWERS, Secretary.

The MARKET and FULTON NATIONAL BANK

New York, December 27, 1917.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM M. ROSENDALE, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the MUNISLA STEAMSHIP CORPORATION will be held at the offices of the company, 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on January 9th, 1918, 11 A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
Dated December [illegible], 1917.
J. W. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Caribbean Shipping Company, Ltd., will be held at the company's office, No. 17 State Street, New York City, on Thursday, January 17th, at ten o'clock forenoon.
New York, January 2d.
[illegible] CULBERSON, Sec.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK.

New York, December 29, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.
[illegible] W. SNOW, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Street, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Thursday, January 3, 1918, for Contract A1, for printing.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of five dollars ($5) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.
CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

SHIFT IN BANK OF COMMERCE

F. R. Russell and L. A. Keidel Elected Vice Presidents.

Directors of the National Bank of Commerce in New York, at their meeting yesterday, elected Faris R. Russell and Louis A. Keidel Vice Presidents and promoted Assistant Cashier Richard W. Saunders to the position of Cashier. Louis P. Christenson, head of the Credit Department, was appointed an Assistant Cashier. Mr. Russell has been connected with the bank for seventeen years, and for the last two years has held the position of Cashier. He is well known to bankers all over the country.

The Directors also decided at their meeting to transfer to the surplus account $5,000,000 from the undivided profits account, making the bank's surplus $15,000,000, and reducing the undivided profits to about $5,300,000, after the payment of dividends, which for the year 1917 totaled 12 per cent., the highest ever paid. The bank's capital is $25,000,000, and there are only two other banking institutions in the United States whose capital equals it. By increasing the surplus account the Bank of Commerce will have to purchase additional stock in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and its acceptance powers will be automatically increased. James S. Alexander is the President.

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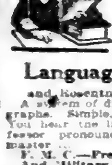

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GOVERNMENT DEFERS ANTI-TRUST SUITS

Gregory Asks the Supreme Court to Postpone Argument on Seven Big Cases.

FEARS TO DISTURB FINANCE

U. S. Steel and United Shoe Machinery Corporations Object to Prolonged Uncertainty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Attorney General Gregory today asked the Supreme Court to defer argument on the seven large anti-trust suits pending, including the International Harvester, United Shoe Machinery, and the Steel Corporation cases, until the next term of court.

This action, Solicitor General Davis explained, was taken because the Government wants co-operation from the business interests of the country. The suits postponed are those of the Government against the United Shoe Machinery Company, the International Harvester Company, the United States Steel Corporation, the Eastman Kodak Company, the American Can Company, the Quaker Oats Company, and the Corn Products Refining Company.

"In order that the Government in this time of stress may not meet with competition from private enterprises in its financial operations," said the Government's brief filed in connection with the motion, "and the flotation of its loans, the Treasury Department has been constrained to urge that all private financing on a large scale shall be avoided as far as is at all possible.

"It is quite clear that the dissolutions which are sought in the pending cases will require financial operations on a large scale if they are to be genuine and effective. Important as the remedy sought in these cases is believed to be, it must give place for the moment to the paramount needs of the hour."

Steel and Shoe Concerns Protest.

Attorneys for the Steel Corporation and the Shoe Machinery Company gave notice that objections to the Government's notion would be made, and the court granted them until Friday to file their briefs in opposition. The motion to continue the other cases was granted by the court.

In opposing the Government's motion, the Steel Corporation contended that a decision should be rendered in the suit against it as soon as possible, as delay was unfair to the corporation, its stockholders, and employes.

"The corporation has been compelled to make and is now making large investments in additional plant facilities and otherwise to meet the requirements of the Government," said a memorandum filed with the court. "These expenditures may result in great embarrassment and loss to the corporation in case it is dissolved. It ought not, therefore, to be required to continue them in a state of uncertainty as to its future longer than is absolutely necessary.

"The foreign business of the corporation will obviously require great activity and large expenditures immediately upon the close of the war. These could hardly be undertaken with a threat of dissolution hanging over the corporation.

Wants Stock Value Stabilized.

"The record shows that over 32,000 employes had become stockholders of the corporation at the time the testimony was taken, and that, under the corporation's profit-sharing plan, thousands more were investing in its stock every year. This process ought not to be allowed to go on indefinitely, with no one knowing what the future of the stock is to be or whether it is to have any future."

The memorandum suggested that, should the dissolution be ordered, the Government could prevent interference with its financial plans by postponing the date when the dissolution order should become effective.

Representatives of the Shoe Machinery Company, in a memorandum opposing the Government's motion, contended that, even if dissolution were ordered, the refinancing of the company would in no way interfere with the financial operations of the Government. It was also asserted that the company was greatly embarrassed by the pending suit in conducting its business, and felt that its rights should be determined as speedily as possible.

Gregory's Action Spurs Stocks.

News that the Government had moved before the Supreme Court to have the big anti-trust cases postponed until the court's next session reached Wall Street yesterday in the midst of a buoyant rise of stocks. Afterward United States Steel common shot forward, closing the day with a net advance of 5 points, and the industrial stocks generally were in increased demand.

The traders in securities immediately interpreted the announcement of the Attorney General's action as an indication that the suits would not be pressed during the period of the war.

Aided by the information from Washington and a feeling of optimism over peace possibilities, the stock market experienced one of its most cheerful sessions in the last six months. Gains extending from 3 to more than 10 points were recorded by American Telephone and Telegraph, the Bethlehem Steel issues, Crucible Steel, General Motors, Lackawanna Steel, Studebaker, Texas Company, United States Industrial Alcohol, and others in the industrial group. Railroad shares moved sluggishly. The largest gain of the day was 10¾ points in General Motors.

Failures for 1917 Show Decrease.

Failures for the year 1917, as reported to Dun's Review, numbered 13,855, with total liabilities of $182,441,371, while Bradstreet's Journal reports 13,077 failures, with liabilities of $165,732,155. Both financial reviews show substantial declines in number of failures and amount of liabilities over 1916, when Dun's reported 16,993, and over 1915, when it reported 22,156 failures, with liabilities of $196,212,256 and $302,286,148, respectively. "It thus appears," says Dun's Review, "that in a year featured by unprecedented economic changes the country's business mortality disclosed further substantial reduction, and the insolvency statement makes the best numerical exhibit since 1911, with the amount involved the lightest in nearly a decade."

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.07
Alta	.03	Justice	.01
Andes	.08	Mexican	.12
Best & Belcher	.02	Ophir	.07
Caledonia	.08	Overman	.04
Challenge Cup	.05	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.03	Seg. Belcher	.02
Confidence	.07	Sierra Nevada	.11
Con. Virginia	.19	Union Con.	.76
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.02	Mexican dollars	.86¼

TONOPAH.			
Belmont	3.00	Goldfield Cons.	.42
Jim Butler	.78	Goldfield Merger	.02
MacNamara	.19	Great Bend	.03
Midway	.08	Jumbo Ext.	.18
Mizpah	.08	Kewanas	.06
Monarch Pitts.	.04	Silver Pick	.04
Montana	.09	Spearhead	.02
North Star	.04	Manhattan Con.	.09
Rescue	.08	Morning Glory	.09
Tonopah Divide	.16	Union Amal.	.04
Tonopah Ext.	1.45	White Caps	.47
West End	.89	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West Tonopah	.10	Nevada Hills	.06
Goldfield Atlanta	.09	Packard	.15
Booth	.03	Rochester	.28
Florence	.11	Round Mountain	.20
		United Eastern	.06

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4⅝	5	Granite	45	55
Dr. Jackpot	3½	5	Isabella	8¼	9¼
Elkton	6¾	7	McKinney	6¾	9
El Paso	15	20	Portland	114	115
Fanny R.	2	4	U. Gold M.	15	17
Golden C.	146½	147½	Vindicator	32	40
Gold Sov.	2½	3			

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—14—International Harvester Co. of N. J. et al., aplts., v. the U. S.

166—Eastman Kodak Co. et al., aplts., v. the U. S. 314—The U. S., aplt., v. American Can Co. et al. 345—Same v. the Quaker Oats Co. et al. 674—Corn Products Refining Co. et al., aplts., v. the U. S.—Continued for U. S.

165—The U. S., aplt., v. the United States Steel Corp. et al.—Motion to continue submitted for aplt. in support of motion, and for appellees in opposition thereto.

207—The U. S., aplt., v. United Shoe Machinery Co. of N. J. et al.—Motion to continue submitted for counsel for aplt. in support of the motion, and by counsel for appellees in opposition thereto.

66—The U. S., aplt., v. the Reading Co. et al. 80—The Reading Co. et al., aplts., v. the U. S.—Motion of the U. S. for leave to file herein copies of Annual Report of Federal Trade Commission submitted for U. S. and by counsel for the Reading Co. et al.

604—R. F. Stroud, plaint., v. the U. S.—Motion to advance submitted for def.

607—The State of Mo. on the relation of the American Mfg. Co., plain., v. G. D. Reynolds et al., judges, etc., et al.—Submitted pursuant to the 20th rule for plain. and for def.

644—M. E. Stadelman et al., plain., v. W. H. Miner and C. Worden.—Submitted pursuant to 20th rule for plain. and for def.

117—E. W. Bliss Co., aplt., v. the U. S. 118—The U. S., aplt., v. E. W. Bliss Co.—Passed, to be restored to the call pursuant to Section 9, Rule 26, on motion of counsel of U. S.

103—J. Wells, aplt., v. D. C. Roper, 1st Asst. Postmaster General of the U. S. Argued.

107—Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias, aplt., v. A. V. H. Smyth.—Argued.

108—H. Susman, aplt., v. the Board of Education of the School District of Pittsburgh.—Argument commenced for aplt. The court declined to hear further argument.

109—O. J. Weeks, doing business under the name of O. J. Weeks & Co., pet., v. the U. S.—Submitted.

112—Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe R. R. Co., plain., v. W. E. Vashinder.—Argued for plain. and submitted for def.

113—The Mo., Kan. and Tex. Ry. Co., plain., v. the State of Texas.—Submitted.

114—J. L. Ketcham, Jr., aplt., v. Col. B. Burr et al.—Submitted.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Jan. 3—Nos. 116, 119, (and 268 and 269,) 120, 28, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, and 129.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—At 10:30 A. M., 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg. Prebensens Damps, &c<Munson SS Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 9:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.—Naturalizations.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department. DECISIONS.

Sol Bloom, aplt., v. Florence M. Sutton, impld., respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

Carl Weisheit, aplt., v. Pabst Brewing Co., respt.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered. Opinion by Shearn, J. Order filed.

Charles L. Mayer, respt., v. Hudson Trust Co., aplt.—Judgment and order reversed; new trial ordered. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Rebecca Schrager, respt., v. Roger Foster, aplt.—Judgment and order reversed; new trial ordered, costs to aplt. to abide event. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

H. M. Weill Co., respt., v. Albertina D. Creveling, aplt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Shearn, J. Order filed.

Mary Irwin, respt., v. J. J. Steindler & Co., aplt.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered, costs to aplt. to abide event. Opinions by Dowling and Scott, JJ. (Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Jay D. Cudney, aplt., v. R. B. Phillips Mfg. Co., respt.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Shearn, J. Order filed.

Re Martha M. Williams, dec'd.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

George McM. Godley, respt., v. Crandall & Godley Co. et al., aplt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to aplt. to abide event. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Matilda Hoykendorf, respt., v. Bradley Contr. Co., aplt.—Judgment and order reversed and complaint dismissed with costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Re Susie W. Wolfe, dec'd.—Order reversed and motion granted, without costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Howard K. Stokes, respt., v. Leslie B. Sanders, aplt.—Judgment and order reversed; new trial ordered, costs to aplt. to abide event. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

Robert H. McNair, respt., v. Thorvald Malfgren, aplt.—Judgment and order reversed; new trial ordered, costs to aplt. to abide event. Opinion by Shearn, J. Order filed.

Nicholas Gangi, an inft., respt. v. Jacob Fradus, aplt., Guiseppe Gangi v. same.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to aplt., to abide event. Opinions by Smith, J. (Scott and Page, JJ., dissenting.) Orders filed.

Edward M. Neary, aplt., v. George J. Gould et al., aplts., H. Clay Pierce et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with one bill of costs to all respondents except Fitzgerald's executors; separate bill of costs to Fitzgerald's executors, and no costs as between plaintiff and Gould and Ramsey. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Lee E. Day, respt., v. Philip Cedar, impld., aplt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Shearn, J. Order filed.

George W. Harding as admr., aplt., v. City of N. Y., & ano., respts.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, costs to aplt., to abide event. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

Innes Getty, respt., v. Roger Williams Silver Co., aplt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to aplt. to abide event. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

George B. Moras, aplt., v. Frederic B. Allis et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

First Nat. Bank of Phila., respt., v. Nat. Park Bank of N. Y., aplt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to aplt. to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

Elsie Barbara Rosenbusch, aplt., v. Ambrosia Milk Corp., respt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to aplt. to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Jane Grey, respt., v. Triumph Film Corp., aplt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to aplt. to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Stafford Hendrix, aplt., v. Manhattan Beach Development Co. & ano., respts.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and motion denied, with $10 costs, with leave to defendant to move as stated in opinion. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

In the matter of Farmers Loan & Trust Co., as Exr. of Arkenburgh decd.—Decree modified as stated in opinion and as modified affirmed, with costs to aplts., payable out of the estate. Opinion by Smith, J. Settle order on notice.

Leopold Hellinger, respt., v. City of New York, aplt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to aplt. to abide event. Opinion by Page, J. Settle order on notice.

George P. Moffat & ano., respts., v. Archibald M. Ainslee Co. & ano., aplts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs, with leave to plaintiffs to amend on payment of costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Benjamin Stanger, respt., v. Sun Printing & Pub. Assn., aplt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

In the matter of Sheffield Phelps, decd.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Scott and Page, JJ. (Page, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Howard F. Bertine, respt., v. the North River Insurance Co. of the City of N. Y., aplt.—Judgment reversed with costs and complaint dismissed with costs. Opinions by Smith and Shearn, JJ. Order filed.

Eva A. Ellison, respt., v. Franklin A. Chappell, aplt.—Judgment and order reversed with costs and complaint dismissed with costs. Opinions by Shearn and Page, JJ. (Clarke, P. J.; and Page, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

International Agricultural Corp., aplt., v. John H. Carpenter, respt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to aplt. to abide event. Opinion by Smith, J. (Laughlin and Dowling, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Hugo Josephy et al., v. Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway of Texas.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Harry J. Stockum v. Lambert Hoisting Engine Co.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

The Committee on Character and Fitness having certified that the following named persons are of good moral character and fitness, they will present themselves at the Court House of the Appellate Division, Madison Square East, on Monday, Jan. 7, at 11 A. M., to be sworn in as attorneys and counselors at law.

ALFRED WAGSTAFF, Clerk.

Abrahams, Samuel K., Carney, Charles P., Davidson, Sydney, Finkelstein, Joseph B., Greenberg, Joseph, Katsh, Joseph I., Lefferts, Gillet, Leddy, John A., Levenberg, Asra, Lempel, Louis, Malino, Jerome E., Morris, Abraham, McNaier, Joseph T., Phelan, Joseph T., Rosenberg, Max, Scully, Raymond J., Small, Warren H., Weiss, Rose, Werner, Arthur, Zeroga, Richard A.

On motion:
Wilhoit, James Le Roy, Kentucky.
Hicks, Robert R., Virginia.
Reid, Robert M., California.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Scott, Dowling, and Smith, JJ.—At 2 P. M.—Enumerated motions.

Levine<NY Rys. People<Shenk. McGuire<NY Rys. Henderson<Doelger Brew Co. Cohen & Co<Headley-Stone Co. MacAlpine<Chase. Palewitz<Ruppert. Steiner<Am Alcoh Co. Brenner<Landsman Co. Kelby<NY Mun Ry. Carell<Rosenblatt. Wyomber<Rhebar. Pizzutiello<Mulligan. People<Sullivan. Zucker<Zarembowitz.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS — Part I.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Goyett<Hart. Carbonaro<De Mauro. Prog Smelt & Metal Co<Hanshaft. Penn Textile<Colombo. Moskin<Lipka. Witmark & Sons<Brennan. Same<Ball. Lawyers Mtg Co<Levison. Lowe<Manges. Honigman<Loretta Co. Turner<Burns Bros. Bamberger<Beal. Schulman<Polowe. Forbes<Thompson. Peter<Peter. Halpin<Noiliase Rlty. Epstein<Harvester Truck Co. Knopf<Sherry. Newman<Hess. Margolis<Breier. Langsam<Neuburg. Molina<Comision Reguladora del Merado, &c (2.) Bamberger<Cooke. Duparquet Huot & Moneuse<Gutwillig. Cunningham<Vogel. Neff<Vandervort. Ratkowsky<Ratkowsky, Inc. Ferguson<Buchanan. Krawaik<Hirsch (2.) Scott<CNY. Anderson<Steinway & Sons. Hamilton<Willis. Rothschild<Rothschild. Re Ward, (Block 29.) Vulcan Steel Prod Co<Mach Metal Sales Co. Levine<Levine. Joy<Anderson Galleries, Inc. Mayher<Rumble. Re Mann. Smith<Smith. Kirsh & Co<Bauer Co. Rifkin<Novelty Mfg. Re McDermott. Krischer<Schwartz-Herman Steel Wks. Barnes Knitting Co<Fitwell Knitting Co. Schieffelin<Prendergast. Kelly<J Pitman Co. Pappas<NY Bottling. Rosen<Alenza Co. Viscottino<Ryan. Stern<Stern. Douglas<Silverstone. Mutual Life Ins Co<Phelan. Balinsky<Meyers. Sturgis<Columbus Circle Const Co. McKenzie<Lane. Re Mary Anderson Candy Shops. Randolph<Randolph. Edwin Cigar Co<Fitzgerald. Warnock Uniform Co<Garifales. Wicker<Neidich Process Co. Socurbes, Inc<Jutison Const Co. Montapoli<Leone. Hollinger<Palmer. Montapoli<Leone. Klaw<Triangle Film. McGuire<Union RR. Richmond, Levering & Co<Blair. Kelly<Moore. Re Taylor. Hall<Buffalo Incubator Co. Grossman<Grossman. Gomez<CNY. Newman<Daley. Tosel<Tosel. Gomez<CNY. Stark<Cantor. Liebling<Cohn. Glass<Sasmorsky. Rosenberg<American Burlesque Assn. Re Crawford, Wigley & King Co. Sidoti<Schwartz. Morgan<Kissling. Lambert<Fiegenheimer Bros, Inc. Gianfortuano<Born. Re Hotchkiss, (Liberty Life Ins Co.) People ex rel Hotchkiss, (Title & Guar Co of Rochester.) Gianfortuno<Born. Re North River Lumber Co. People, &c<Valenti.

PART II.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—No day calendar.
PART IV.—Recess.
PART VI.—Recess.
PARTS V., VII., AND VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERM.—Part II.—Recess.
PART III.—Recess.
PART XIV.—Recess.
PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate: Eleanor P B McCrane, Dora Hirsh, Thomas Rawlinson, Margaret N Richards, James Madigan, Fannie Ware.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Constructive Utility Corp<Benesch & Co. Am Gas Gov Works<Hoelscher. Radler Hat Mfg Co<Radler. Flicker & Weinberg<Stampler. Orenstein<Pollard. Blumenreich<Stonemor Rty Co. Bubin<Dry Dock, &c, RR. Lyons<3d Av Ry. Nugent<NY Nursery, &c. Tiven<Weiss. Klein<Frisch. Nardone<Nuovo. Lederer<Lester Park, &c, Corp. Britton<Goodney. M'Donald<Metzner. Meyer<Ocean Accident, &c, Corp. Krieger<Kirsch. Birkett<Lewis. Levine<Shovitz.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Wurlitzer Co.<Elter—Lester M. Freedman.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Re Cronin—William Bondy. Re Roworth Mfg. Co.—Nathaniel Phillips.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—John Bopp<C. Joshua Epstein—Mortimer D. Bouton. Cornelia H. Hughes<Little Italy Realty Co., (2)—James F. Flynn.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Finch, J.—Motion calendar.

Parsons<Parsons. Casper<Casper. Hirsh<Pearlman. J M Shock Absorber Co, Inc<White. 135 Bway Hold Corp<Ensign Impv Co. Moller<Godwin. Hyland<Hyland. Wirth<Wirth. Dettner<Abraham. Bier<Magenheim. Peo ex rel. Boehm<Moynahan. Caragher<Diamond.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Finch, J. Zumbuehl<Zumbuehl. Inq—135 Bway Hold Corp<Streeter Con (4)

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J.—No day calendar.

PART II.—Finch, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—......, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. Enowitz<Geisler. Trystman<same. Rosenberg<Union Ry. Zogarroll<Fitzgerald. King<same.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J. Bridgman & ano<Empire Development Co—Thomas H. Ray.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—At 10 A. M.

Josias<Ehrich. Pragnell<Pragnell. Malbone Garage<Rechnitz Bros. L I RR Co<Carey. Weller<Weller. Marx<Tuttle. Weinstein<Clark. Barth<Schmitz. Re E 7th St, (New Era Homes Corp.) Rogafsky<Anderson. Re 20th Av, (Colonial Exp & Imp Co.) Klein<Klein. Mills<Mills. Fortier<Fortier. Apitzsch<Hunter. Sheedy<Foster. Re Taylor. Shiebler<Allen. Cloke<Cloke. Pullar<Harris. Warshaw<Schaen. Re Union Bank. Howell<Cole. Cent Tex Nat Bank<Swasey. Farmers & Merchants' Bank<same. Merlin<Merlin. Larcombe<Dry Dock, E B'way & B RR Co. Nilsen<Gorton-Pew Vessels Co. Butsback<Butsback. Tompkins<Tompkins. Connolly<Hughes. Teisey<Am Star Line. (3.) Stark<Stark. Allison<Willoughby Realty Co. People<Gbert. Bryld<Buttner. People, &c<Weinagek. Barth<Schmitz. O'Conor<Lacy. Re Reichard. Merit Const Co<Thousand Rty Const. Superman Amuse Co<Kaplan. McAllister<McAllister. Klein<Greenpoint Nat Bank. Re New Utrecht Av, (Gillespie.) Abrams<Cherey. Menroe<Smith. Kopelton<Kopelton. Briganti<Saemko. White<McCarthy.

PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of: William Boss, Martha Allwood, John B Schwab, Mary Redfield, Sarah E Brower. Administration of: William McDonald. Accounting of: Patrick Monaghan, John Delmar, John F Cohen, Abraham Brockman, William Weiss, Albert Johansson, Mary Gorman. J Frank Dunham, Louise M Goldsmith, Marie Hartung, Maria Palmer, Harriet May, Jennie A Powers. Estates of: Emma Karl, John Feeney, Elyah D Taft, Daniel Rose, Louis Diemer, Adelia J Winter, William May, Albert Berry.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section III., Paragraph H and Paragraph 642, Tariff Act, October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold 1 costume, black lace over white satin; 1 costume, black satin and jet beads; 1 costume, black satin, gold embroidery; 1 costume, brown tulle, coral and gold embroidery; 1 costume, white net, spangled over white satin. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 21, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated December 31, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

50,000 SHARES OFFERED U. S. STEEL EMPLOYES

Stock Advances to 96⅛ on Announcement of Offering at $92 a Share.

Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Steel Corporation, announced yesterday that employes would have the privilege of subscribing for common stock of the corporation during the current month at $92 a share. A block of 50,000 shares has been bought by the management and set aside to meet the subscriptions. Following the custom of the last few years, the workers may make payments from their salaries in installments.

When the announcement was made Steel was selling on the Stock Exchange between 93 and 94, and afterward an advance to 96⅛ occurred. A year ago the subscription price was $107 a share and in 1915 it was $85. The aggregate of subscriptions last year was in excess of 67,000 shares, and the corporation is prepared to meet whatever applications come in above 50,000 shares this year.

The corporation, in making preparations for the offering, it was learned yesterday, accumulated the shares in the open market during the last half of 1916. Presumably a part was bought in the recent decline to a level slightly under 80, and the balance at considerably higher quotations.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 174-6, n e corner of 11th St, (301-5 East,) 51.7x95.5; Rosan R. & C. Co. to Rowland A. Nye, 36 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, mtg $64,000, all liens, Dec. 29; attorneys, Gilbert, C. & M., 14 Wall St....$1

COLUMBIA ST, n w corner of Rivington St, 20x49.8; Columbia St, w s, 20 ft n of Rivington St, 20x49.8; Moses Scharer to Fannie Scherer, 364 Rivington St, mtg $31,800, Dec. 31, 1917; attorneys, Ascher & Goldstein, 261 Broadway....$100

CONVENT AV, 411, e s, 80.8 ft s of 148th St, 20x75x irregular; Arthur H. Terry, Jr., to Ennis & Sinnott, 55 Liberty St, mtg $12,500, rerecorded from Dec. 5, 1917..$100

SAME PROPERTY; Ennis & Sinnott to Angela C. Garcia, New Rochelle, N. Y., mtg $12,500; attorney, same....$100

HENRY ST, 297, n s, 120 ft e of Scammel St, 24x77.7; Bridget Conroy et al to Broad way John Street Corp., 206 Broadway, mtg $8,000, all liens, Dec. 4; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

STANTON ST, 96, n w corner of Orchard St, 25x50x irregular; Harry Hirsh et al., exrs., to Sophie Green to Sidney Green, 600 West 112th St, and Bertram Green, 505 West 124th St, each ½ part, all liens, Dec. 31; attorneys, Elsman, L., C. & L., 135 Broadway....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Sidney and Bertram Green to 96 Stanton Street Corp., 600 West 112th St, all liens, bond and security, Dec. 31; attorneys, same....$1

2D AV, 2,231 and 2,233, w s, 50.11 and 75.11 ft n of 114th St, 2 lots, each 25x80; Virginia G. Mackay-Smith and another, trustees, to Josephine V. Garofalo, 425 East 117th St, quitclaim, all liens, Dec. 27; attorney, W. McConihe, 42 Broadway..$21,000

2D AV, 2,233, w s, 75.11 ft n of 114th St, 25x80; 2d Av, 2,231, w s, 50.11 ft n of 114th St, 25x80; Josephine V. Garofalo to Julia Garofalo, 425 East 117th St, b. and s., Dec. 27; attorney, W. McConihe, 42 Broadway..$1

70TH ST, 241 West, n s, 427.11 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 19.5x100.5; Hy W. McMann to Jas. W. Fleming, 48 2d St, Troy, N. Y., b. and s., all liens, Dec. 31; attorney, Chris G. Hupfel, 229 East 38th St....$1

71ST ST, 125 East, n s, 334 ft e of Park Av, 17x102.2, foreclosure Dec. 24, 1917; Charles L. Cohn, referee, to Emma R. Ellsworth, Rahway, N. J., Dec. 28; attorneys, Middlebrook & B., 46 Cedar St..$27,000

71ST ST, 114 West, s s, 126.1 ft w of Columbus Av, 19x100.5; Annie McGimpsey to Evermore Realty Co. of New Jersey, mtg $21,000, all liens, Dec. 29; attorneys, Hudson & Joelson, 152 Market St., Paterson, N. J....$1

77TH ST, n s, 360 ft w of West End Av, 20x102.2; Edward K. Beddall to Anna M. Beddall, 335 West 77th St, mtg $35,500, May 14, 1906....Gift

129TH ST, 105 West, n s, 116.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x100.11, foreclosure, Dec. 21, 1917; Abraham Harris, referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, Dec. 31; attorney, Law Dept., 30 Cedar St....$10,000

129TH ST, 160 to 164 West, s s, 74.11 ft e of 7th Av, 50.1x99.11; Virginia S. Mackay-Smith and another, individually and as trustees, to New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., trustee, 52 Wall St, quitclaim, Dec. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

172D ST, 642 and 644 West, s s, 280.10 ft w of Broadway, 65.4x95; Loring Construction Co. to 642 West 172d Street Co., 35 Nassau St, mtg $54,000, all liens, Jan. 2; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway....$100

182D ST, n s, 60 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 65x99.9; Laura B. Walker to George Ehret, 1,197 Park Av, mtg $40,000, b. and s., all liens, Nov. 23; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 115 Broadway....$100

Bronx.

ALDUS ST, 982, s s, 42x100; American Real Estate Co. to Julius L. Wolff, 308 East 55th St, mtg, $30,000, Dec. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way....$100

FOX ST, w s, 285 ft n of 163d St, 40x105.5; William Schmelte to Emma von Oehsen et al, 36 Amsterdam Av, mtg $24,000; Dec. 31; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St....Gift

JEROME AV, w s, 275 ft n of Featherbed Lane, 50x100; Francis S. McAvoy, referee, to Empire City Gerard Co., 209 Greenpoint Av, Brooklyn, mtg $2,800, Dec. 31; attorneys, Pressinger & N., 60 Wall St....$500

KELLY ST, 755, w s, 25x100; Charles H. Friedrich, referee, to Anna L. Lehnert, 1,637 East 18th St, Brooklyn, Dec. 31; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$8,500

LOT 52, amended map of Bronxwood Park, Belle D. Eisler to Vinnie M. Shirmer, 3,417 White Plains Road, Nov. 28; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co....$10

SAME PROPERTY; Vinnie M. Shirmer to Catherine Halbertstadt, 78 North Oak Drive, Dec. 31; attorney, same....$1

LOTS 60 and 61, map of part of Schieffelin estate; Bernard Hahn, referee, to Frederick E. Westphal and another, 317 East 128th St, Dec. 24; attorney, W. T. Matthies, 306 East 163d St....$250

LOTS 14 and 15, Block 22, map of Pelham Park; George Plesyl to Gladys M. Schroder, 204 West 103d St, Dec. 26; attorney, G. J. Schroder, 312 Columbus Av....$200

MELROSE AV, s w corner of 162d St, 27.4x100; Bernard Hahn, referee, to James J. Corbett, 49 East 126th St, Dec. 27; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St....$8,100

PARK AV. WEST, n w corner of 187th St, 25x80; C. Adelbert Becker to Susan Hamilton, 738 East 176th St, mtg $16,000, Dec. 31; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

TREMONT AV, e s, 16.10 ft s of 187th St, 15x85; Alfred H. Townley, referee, to Amanda A. Pope, 73 Prospect St, East Orange, N. J., Dec. 27; attorney, Theo. W. Morris, Jr., 2 Rector St....$4,000

3D AV, n w corner of 148th St, 56.11x51.9x22.6x65; George F. Moody to August Kuhn, 5 West 57th St, et al., mtg $50,000, Dec. 28; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$10

184TH ST, 488 East, 16.5x70; Payne Estate to Abina Hennessey, 488 East 184th St, Dec. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

RECORDED LEASE.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

57TH ST, 153 West, second floor; Lucille B. Warren to David Boscowitz, 603 5th Av, 3 years from May 1, 1918; attorneys, Myers & G., 100 Broadway....$2,000

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

JUMEL PLACE, s w corner of 168th St; Frank T. Craven against R. Franklin Hart, et al., & Co. et al., Dec. 26, 1917....$1,273

49TH ST, 19 East; W. K. Moran & Co. against Edw. C. Babcock et al., Nov. 12, 1917....$425

SAME PROPERTY; Herman Vossnack, Jr., Inc., against E. C. Babcock et al., Oct. 15, 1917....$885

SAME PROPERTY; Ulshen Weiskopf Co., Inc., against United States Trust Co. et al., Sept. 29, 1917....$428

Bronx.

238TH ST, 133 East; Morris Flasterstein against Amalia A. King, May 1, 1917....$100

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,566; Max Siegel, Inc., against Lloyd Realty Co., owner; Mark Aron, Inc., and Mark Aron, contractors.$125

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 76th St, 17.2x80; Arthur J. Panoff against John Fitzgerald, owner; Frank Heitzner and Morris Margowitz, contractors....$100

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 76th St, 17.2x80; Abraham Ocokofsky against John Fitzgerald, owner; Frank Heitzner and Morris Margowitz, contractors....$161

5TH AV, 47; Herman Glasser against Salmagundi Club, owner; Siegel Building Corp., contractor....$45

SAME PROPERTY; Globe Sash and Door Co., Inc., against same....$341

181ST ST, 523 West; Marks Bros against Heilner & Wolf, Inc., owner; John Carlucci, contractor....$134

REAL ESTATE FIELD

The sale of an old Yorkville landmark to a speculative builder was an interesting feature of yesterday's business. Louis Gold, Brooklyn builder, purchased from the Eighty-fifth Street Garage, Inc., the former Metropolitan M. E. Church property at 228 and 230 East Eighty-fifth Street, on a plot 50 by 100 feet.

The purchaser will improve the site with a two-story brick and stone garage at an estimated cost of $35,000, plans for which are being prepared by Shampan & Shampan, architects. The projected building has been leased to Joseph Levy for a term of twenty-one years at an aggregate rental of about $170,000. Ames & Co. negotiated both the sale and lease.

Y. M. C. A. Leases Seven Floors.

The Young Men's Christian Association has leased from Todd & Robertson, Inc., builders, seven entire floors in the new Equitable Trust Company Building, now being completed at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. The association has taken for a long term of years the fourth to tenth floors, and will house therein its International Committee, including both home and foreign departments, and also the War Work Council.

The work of these committees has grown to such an unusual degree within recent months that a number of separate offices have been obtained in different buildings. The centralization of these activities in one building is expected to result in a greater degree of efficiency in their administration.

The leasing of these floors, which in the aggregate contain an area of approximately 60,000 square feet, was negotiated by Francis Guerrlich of Horace S. Ely & Co., representing both principals. It is one of the largest transactions of its kind consummated in this district for several years.

West Harlem Plot Sold.

The vacant plot 100 by 100.11 on the south side of 117th Street 194.9 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue has been sold by S. H. Brownell to Samuel Williams for improvement. This is the first transfer of the plot in many years. The Douglas Robinson-Charles S. Brown Company negotiated the sale.

Second Avenue Deal.

The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company has sold to Josephine V. Garafalo two five-story tenements, with stores, at 2,231 to 2,233 Second Avenue, on a plot 50 by 80, near 114th Street. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co. were the brokers in the sale. The stated consideration was $21,000.

Dwelling Sales.

Angela C. Garcia bought, for occupancy, from Ennis & Sinnott, the three-story dwelling at 411 Convent Avenue, on a lot 20 by 75, between 147th and 148th Streets. William D. Morgan negotiated the sale.

Henry W. McMann sold to James W. Fleming of Troy, N. Y., 241 West Seventieth Street, a three-story dwelling, on a lot 19 by 100.5.

The Evermore Realty Company bought from Annie McGimpsey, 114 West Seventy-first Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 19 by 100.5.

Bronx Sales.

Mrs. Mary Blum purchased, for investment, from Frederick Brown, operator, 966 Southern Boulevard, a five-story new law tenement on a plot 42 by 150, held at $60,000.

In part payment the buyer gave the three-story and basement dwelling at 310 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, containing twelve rooms and two baths, on lot 20 by 100, near Franklin Avenue. J. Shapiro was the broker.

Queens Borough Sales.

Minor L. Platt has sold the dwelling at 200 Grand Street, Maspeth, Long Island, on a plot 50 by 100, running through to Third Street, and also 25 Broad Street, Melvina, 50 by 105; also improved with a dwelling, to clients for occupancy.

Brooklyn.

Simon Wolf has sold to a client of the John Pullman Real Estate Company, for occupancy, the two-story dwelling at 716-A Union Street, on a lot 20 by 100.

In the Borough Park section I. Salzberg sold for W. Wanner to J. H. Connelly, a plot 40 by 100 feet, on the westerly side of Seventeenth Avenue, 40 feet north of Fifty-second Street.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold a plot on Buckingham Road, in the Nepperhan Heights section of Yonkers, N. Y., to William L. King of New York, for investment.

Commercial Leases.

Henry Brady has leased for the Church Temperance Society the store and basement at 131 Bowery to the Kupferberg Electrical Supply Company for a term of five years. The same broker also leased the store and basement at 432 Canal Street to M. Maxfield.

Philip Bendish has leased from L. Laflin Kellogg the two-story stable at 338 West Seventieth Street, on a lot 25 by 100, for a term of ten years, at an aggregate rental of about $24,000. The building will be altered for use as a garage. John H. Lawrence was the broker in the lease.

P. A. Gaynor, as receiver, has leased the garage building at 242 West Twenty-seventh Street to Joachin Devolling, Inc.

$10,635,250 in Loans.

William A. White & Sons placed during 1917 loans aggregating $10,635,250, in spite of the fact that the year, from the loaning standpoint, has been considered one of the poorest since the panic of 1873. Among the larger loans made was $585,000 at 4½ per cent. for ten years, on the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, which was the last loan made by them at this rate of interest. They also recently placed a loan of $600,000 at 5¼ per cent. on the property surrounding the Farmers Loan and Trust Company's Building at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-first Street, opposite the Public Library.

During the month of December a total of $2,015,000 in loans was placed.

Recent Buyers.

Leopold Rothstein is the buyer of the dwelling, 519 Manhattan Avenue, and Max Langfain of the dwelling at the southeast corner of Manhattan Avenue and 108th Street, sold last week.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph & Co.

Sherman Av, 249, w s, 100 ft s of Isham St, 75x150, five-story apartment house; J. L. Beinberg et al. against Sherman Avenue Construction Co. et al; H. H. Straus, attorney; due, $15,881.43; taxes, &c., $1,878.60; prior mtg, $65,000; to the plaintiff for $77,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

19th St, 126 to 136 West; for a one-story express transfer station, 131.9x100; Warner Hudnut Corp., 113 West 18th St., owner; A. W. Place, Freeport, L. I., architect; cost, $15,000.

Lenox Av, 276 and 278; for an eight-story club, &c., 60x150; Young Women's Christian Association, 600 Lexington Av, owner; L. E. Jallade, 37 Liberty St, architect; cost, $300,000.

Front St, 182 and 184, to a ten-story storage; W. J. Matheson, owner; Mann & MacNeille, 70 East 4th St, architects; cost, $5,000.

Broome St, 537, to a three-story store and lofts; T. Blake, 72 10th Av, owner; G. J. Casazza, 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $12,000.

Mercer St, 79, to a six-story store and lofts; Etagloc Holding Co., 5 Beekman St, owner; H. Regelman, 133 East 7th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

2D AV, 2,231-33, w s, 50.11 and 75.11 ft n of 114th St, two lots, each 25x80, Dec. 27; Josephine V. Garofalo to Virginia G. Mackay-Smith of Washington, D. C., and another, trustees, due Jan. 2, 1923; attorneys, Emmet & Parish, 52 Wall St; two prior mtgs....$20,300

2D AV, s e corner of 123th St, 20.11x77.11, Dec. 10; Charles L. Noble to D. Perry Quinn, Morsemere, N. J., installments, $125 per month, 6 p. c., prior mtg $22,500....$3,000

71ST ST, 125 East, n s, 334 ft e of Park Av, 17x102.2, Dec. 28; Emma H. Ellsworth to Helen M. Kelly, Hotel Alamac, Atlantic City, N. J., due Jan. 1, 1920; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way..$25,000

SAME PROPERTY, Dec. 29; same to Rosalie E. Romeyn, 280 North St, Buffalo, N. Y., due Dec. 31, 1919, 6 p. c., prior mtg $25,000; attorney, same....$6,000

122D ST, 2 West, s s, 75 ft w of 5th Av, 17.6x99.11, Dec. 18; Oscar L. Hooper to Gitel Levine, 108 Prospect Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., installments, $70 per month, 6 p. c., prior mtg $8,000; attorney, Abr. Levine, 22 West 1st St, Mount Vernon, N. Y....$1,200

107TH ST, 306-10 West, s s, 75 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x85, Jan. 2; Lester Construction Co. to Abel King, 189 East 115th St, due Jan. 3, 1921, 6 p. c., prior mtg $50,000; attorney, Frederick Lese, 35 Nassau St....$7,500

Bronx.

HOME ST, n s, 25 ft e of Fox St, 97.2x84.2x99.2x75; H. & D. Co., Inc., to Nathan Sodowsky, 1,851 7th Av, prior mtg $17,000, Dec. 28, due Feb. 16, 1925, 6 p. c.; attorney, Paul Hellinger, 320 Broadway....$5,000

KELLY ST, 755, w s, 25x100; Anna L. Lehnert to Maurice J. Simon, 815 Central Park West, Dec. 31, due Jan. 2, 1921, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$4,000

LOT 52, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Catherine F. Halberstadt to Cornelia F. Briggs, 727 Gun Hill Road, Dec. 31, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$1,000

LOTS 29 and 30, map of Paul estate; Ida C. Petterson to Elizabeth A. Braine, 78 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, Jan. 2, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$3,000

MELROSE AV, s w corner of 162d St, 27.4x100; James J. Corbett to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Dec. 27, 3 years; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St....$6,800

TINTON AV, n w s, 75.6 ft n of dividing line of Lots 18 and 19 on map of G. Morris, 16.6x150; August Ruckstinot to Justus W. Packlener, 408 East 144th St, Jan. 2, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$3,000

VYSE AV, e s, 200 ft s of 172d St, 25x100; Charlotta I. Nouskajian to Angelo Altieri & Co., Inc., 1,135 Intervale Av, prior mtg. $1,300, Dec. 29, installments, interest as per bond; attorneys, Menken Bros., 206 Broadway....$1,200

SAME PROPERTY; same to Mortimer H. Menken, 140 West 75th St, Dec. 29, installments, interest as per bond; same attorneys....$1,800

134TH ST, 488 East, 16.5x70; Abina Hennessy to Payne Estate, 96 Park Av., Dec. 19, due Jan. 1, 1921; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$2,250

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, 130 to 137; Auletta Construction Co. against Edward E. Ashley et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, J. E. Duross.

1ST AV, 2,064 and 2,066, two actions; Cornelia H. Hughes against Little Italy Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of two mortgages; attorney, E. D. Loughman.

1ST ST, 41; Katharine L. Brown et al. against Benjamin Richter et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

7TH ST, 189 East; Metropolitan Savings Bank against Louis Gluck et al., foreclosure of mortgage, attorneys, A. B. & W. Hutchins.

112TH ST, 165 East; John Bopp against C. Joshua Epstein et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. H. Holbert.

Bronx.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 827; German General Hospital and Dispensary in the City of N. Y. against Frieda Hart et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. M. Burghard.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORGENTHAU JR CO AUCTIONEERS 25 PINE STREET

Will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION To Close the Estate of Martin Grossman. By order of George J. and Gustav Grossman, Executors and Trustees. Tuesday, Jan. 8th, 1918, at Noon, Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., Manhattan, N. Y. City.

4 Improved Manhattan Parcels
2 Improved Bronx Parcels
as follows:

191-193 Canal St. 2 5-Story and Basement Business Bldgs., with Electric Elevator; Size 50 x 100.

80-82 Clinton St. and 97 to 103 Attorney St. Theatre, Stores, Lodge Rooms, and Dwellings. Size 50 x 100 on Clinton St., and 80 x 100 on Attorney St.

86-88 Clinton St. 5-Story Flat and Stores and Lofts Buildings, with Electric Elevator. Size 50 x 100.

31-33-35 East 4th St. 4 Story Moving Picture Theatre, Suitable for Garage, with Entrance and Exit to Cooper Square. Size 75 x 132.

3762-64 Park Ave., Bronx 2 3-Story Frame Dwellings. Size 40 x 150.

2157 Crotona Ave., Bronx New Law Apartment, 4 Story and Basement. Size 50 x 225.

60% May Remain on Mortgage at 5½%

LIBERTY BONDS ACCEPTED

For Further Particulars, Apply to Auctioneers.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pretty Brick Houses $35—For Rent—$35. Seven rooms. Beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; new subway, Brooklyn. B. Silsby, 217 B'way, N. Y. Barclay 4585.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens "A Forward Movement in Suburban Development." 15 minutes from Penn. Station. Houses and Villa Plots for Sale. SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO., 47 West 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I. Send for Booklet T.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES. INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

TWO BROADWAY BUILDINGS With all modern improvements FOR LEASE In whole or part **325-7 Broadway at Worth St.** Each 30x100 feet. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. These buildings can be connected and rented together or rented separately. NO MANUFACTURING. Wright Barclay (Inc.) 320 Fifth Avenue.

TO LEASE First Loft on Fourth Ave. Above 23rd St.—7500 Sq. Ft. 100% Sprinkler, Very Low Insurance. Ideal for Silks, Woolens, Hosiery and All Textile Trades. Apply to ROY SCHERICK, Agent, 347 Fifth Ave.—Tel. 9070 Murray Hill.

443-445 Broadway 2nd Loft 50 x 200. Passenger and freight elevators. Sprinklers. Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar Street. TELEPHONE 5700 JOHN

LOFTS TO LET From Feb. 1st **72-74 MADISON AVE.,** near 28th St. 50x100; 3 Elevators; Sprinkler. Apply on Premises or Your Broker.

Store, Basement & Lofts 100x100. Fireproof Sprinkler. **27 to 35 West 24th St.** A. J. Korwin Co., 1133 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

FOURTH AVENUE, No. 461, N. E. Cor. 31st St. Light Loft, 4,200 square feet, with or without partitions. 20 windows and no columns in the floor. 3 Electric Elevators, passenger and freight. Full sprinkler system (No Manufacturing). Wright Barclay (Inc.), 320 Fifth Avenue. Tel. Mad. Square—5944.

335-339 Fifth Avenue N. E. COR. 33RD ST. Showrooms and Offices For Rent. Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar Street. TELEPHONE 5700 JOHN.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

STUDIO APARTMENT, 109-111 EAST 56TH ST. 3 ROOMS AND BATH. Elevator and maid service, reasonable rental. Supt. on premises, or HALL & BLOODGOOD, 542 Fifth Ave. Phone 1782 Vanderbilt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

JUST COMPLETED, **The Nouvelle** 25 West 51st St. High-class furnished apartments; latest improvements; one, two, and three rooms; $30 to $95, including maid service; references absolutely necessary; open evenings.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

$4,000 cash, $13,500 mortgage, buys four-story corner apartment, East Eighties; always rented. Inquire Adler, 1,506 First Av.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 3047.

Your rent buys 6 rooms, bath, all improved dwelling; half hour Erie. For particulars, W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Real Estate Wanted.

GARAGE WANTED, East side, above 10th St. What have you to offer? GOODWIN & GOODWIN, 148 West 57th St.

I have buyers for really attractive Manhattan bargains; also $150,000 unencumbered centrally located Brooklyn income property to Manhattan equity. Harry E. Hayes, 29 Broadway.

TO LET, FOR BUSINESS.

GARAGE TO LEASE, 231 WEST 69TH ST. ACCOMMODATES 30 CARS. ALL CONVENIENCES. TELEPHONE MAD. SQ. 1310.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 154 NASSAU ST., TRIBUNE BUILDING. We have an exceptional opportunity, assistant to secretary, $1,500-$1,800. DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, $1,080-$1,300. BOOKKEEPERS, $900-$1,200. TYPISTS, CLERKS $10-$16.

ATTENTION, BUSH TERMINAL TENANTS: To let, vacant building 1,085 and 1,087 Broadway, corner Lawton St., opposite Reid Av., Brooklyn; 6 floors, 46x100; electric elevator; no manufacturing. F. Grasmann, office of William Ulmer, 987 Broadway, Brooklyn.

COLUMBUS CIRCLE, 311 West 58th St.—Store, 25x100, double show windows; also basement, lofts, 22x100, splendid light offices, north skylight studios, suitable for any business. Apply on premises, or Rieser, phone Madison Square 3850.

Store, 36 East 33d St. (near Madison Av.) Large display window; steam heat; hot water. William P. Everest, Inc., agent, 67 Nassau St.

OFFICES TO SUBLET. About 950 square feet. Apply Room 1001 American Exchange Bank Building, Broadway and Cedar, or your broker.

LOFTS, FLOORS, OFFICES, 2,500 SQ. FT. LIGHT, MODERN, FIREPROOF. 108 EAST 16TH ST.

5TH AV. AND 19TH ST. Large, light loft, with elevator service, at reasonable figure. Apply to GILL ENGRAVING CO., 140 5th Av.

Part of loft to let, including 10 machines and all fixtures; immediate occupancy; located on 35th St. Z 121 Times.

Desk and office space furnished; $5 to $25.50; mailing privileges, telephone service. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Lofts, 44x77; steam heat, elevator. 680 1st Av. 8615 Morningside.

Desk room, best location in city. 1,365 Broadway, (33d.) Room 77.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Suite of 2 or 3 light rooms, between 30th and 50th Sts., Lexington and 6th Avs., or parlor floor of house would be suitable; low rent yearly. Address, stating full particulars, X 308 Times Annex.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

80TH, (near West End)—Beautiful furnished fourteen-room house; three baths; electricity, heat, service; $350 monthly. Telephone 6483 Schuyler.

Miscellaneous.

Florida furnished house to rent; one on Biscayne Bay, with launch. The Bliss Properties, Inc., 303 13th St., Miami, Fla.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Westchester.

14-room modern house, with all improvements, including 2½ acres of ground, White Plains. Apply Ely J. Rieser, 28th St. and 1st Av., New York. Phone Madison Square 3850.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

80TH ST., (Lexington Av., 162.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $18 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

30TH, 4 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, front apartment; hours 9 to 1, except Sundays. Turner.

51ST ST., 75 EAST (Corner Park Av.)—Seven rooms, elegantly furnished; service unexcelled.

50TH, 62 EAST.—7 rooms, beautifully furnished; elevator; near Madison Av.; very reasonable.

GRAMERCY PARK, 28—Sublet to Oct. 1, beautifully furnished large living, bedroom, kitchenette, bath with shower, elevator apartment, extra room unfurnished, $120; will also sublet unfurnished. Can be seen between 11 and 6.

MADISON AV, 220, (36th St.)—Parlor floor, large three-room corner suite, with a bath, kitchenette. E. Schultz, Murray Hill 427.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED. Choice localities; short leases. 4 to 12 rooms, East, West Side. CLARK REALTY, 20 E. 24, Vanderbilt 1680.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished, unfurnished; 3 to 12 rooms, $100 monthly up; most desirable location, appointment. Grayson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone 5800 Murray.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, Park Av. section. Herbert Guild Co., Inc., 403 Madison Av.

MADISON AV., 713.—Furnished apartment, large rooms, kitchen; also studio. Phone Plaza 8143.

TO SUBLET.—Small furnished apartment, very attractive. HOTEL LORRAINE, 9 East 45th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

[illegible]TH, (Near 5th Av.)—High-class six rooms, $125. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

[illegible]TH, 341 WEST, (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $60 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

[illegible]TH, 341 WEST, (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

[illegible]ST, 14 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Beautifully furnished apartment, two rooms, kitchenette, bath, sleeping porch; open fireplace; southern exposure; piano; restaurant in building; non-elevator; short or long term; seen any time. Ballard.

[illegible]TH, (near 5th Av.)—Handsomely furnished apartment; four rooms, kitchen, bath, grand piano; $200. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

[illegible]TH, 131 WEST.—Exceptional two-room, bath, kitchenette apartment to sublet. 6186 Columbus.

[illegible]TH, (Near 5th Av.)—High-class elevator apartments; three rooms, kitchenette, bath; $150. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

[illegible]TH, 1 WEST.—Four-room apartment wholesly furnished home, with club, hotel service; cooking free; $200; lease. Mrs. Hallam.

[illegible]TH, 243 WEST.—Handsome suite, two rooms and bath; southern and northern exposure; attractively furnished; Jap service; breakfast optional.

[illegible]TH, 166 WEST.—Large studio, private bath, $15 weekly; also 11 West 65th, (janitress) small, complete apartment, one flight, $14.

[illegible]TH ST., 181 WEST.—A lady will sacrifice her beautiful 8-room corner apartment; elegantly furnished; linen and silver if wanted; light and sunny; convenient to all car lines and 72d St. subway; can be seen Thursday between 12 and 5. Mrs. Moffitt.

[illegible]ST, 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, two rooms, kitchenette, bath, lavatory. Schuyler 9024.

[illegible]TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive private house, entire floors, two, four large, sunny rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity; service, $100-$110.

[illegible]TH, (745 West End Av.)—High-class large room and kitchenette, overlooking Hudson; $45.

[illegible]TH ST., (745 West End Av.)—Three high-class rooms, kitchenette; or separate.

[illegible]TH, 234 WEST.—Apartment to rent; eight rooms and bath; silver, linen, piano, large victrola; elegantly furnished; private family leaving city; exchange references. E. S., Apt. 9.

103D ST. & BROADWAY, (Hotel Marseilles.)—Suites of 2 and 3 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, at reduced rentals.

[illegible]TH ST., 517 WEST.—An exquisitely furnished apartment of 4 and 5 rooms, complete in every detail, including silver and linens. Telephone 8240 Morningside.

[illegible]TH, 610 WEST.—Handsome, large, light six-room apartment, fully furnished; well heated; moderate; three months or longer.

[illegible]TH, (Subway.)—Five rooms, 2 bedrooms; distinctive furnishings. Particulars Columbus 8974.

[illegible]TH, 423 WEST.—Beautifully appointed 2-room elevator apartment; kitchen privileges. Reynolds.

[illegible]TH, 340 WEST.—Unusually attractive 4-room furnished apartment; elevator; restaurant in building. Morningside 8350.

[illegible]TH, 423 WEST.—Beautiful new three-room apartment; Alice blue living room, pink bedroom, furniture by Stickney; must be seen to be appreciated. Morningside 8070. Apt. 94.

APARTMENTS, Beautifully Furnished 2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH, with or without kitchens; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway. HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, 305 West 98th St. Near Broadway. Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENT Hunting Unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 134 West 72d. Columbus 836.

Bargain.—Corner apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, well furnished; wonderful river view; five months. Hubert. Columbus 861.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED two rooms, kitchenette apt., facing street, near 5th Av. Circle 3494.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED five-room apt., West 80s. Coffin. Schuyler 8265.

BROADWAY, 349, West 113th.—Handsomely furnished mahogany five-room apartment; elevator, piano.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 333.—Exceptional 9-room apartment, 3 baths; furnished or unfurnished; 6 months, year; bargain. Inquire Apartment 26.

CHOICE Furnished Apartments. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

For furnished apartments consult Katharine Martin, 249 West 76th St. Schuyler 8522.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS A SPECIALTY. Town-Country Renting Agency, 300 West West 72d St. Columbus 5565.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent very reasonable; season or longer. Apply SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

In the eighties, seven room corner apartment, two connecting master bedrooms, elegantly, completely furnished; two or three months. Call mornings. Schuyler 2942.

LOWER 5TH AV.—Handsomely furnished, exceptional; living, dining, two bedrooms, kitchen, bath; maid service; six months. Madison Square 7894. Hart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 264.—Beautiful apartment, completely furnished, 7 rooms, Jan. 15-May 1; going to London; best references only; immediate; $250 monthly; no children.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—7 corner rooms, 2 baths, furnished; reasonable. Riverside 8978.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—Large, light apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, to sublet. Cardoza.

STUDIO.—North skylight, southern exposure; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette. 54 West 39th.

THREE rooms, kitchen, bath, $300, or open to offer. Phone Circle 3540.

WEST END, 90s.—Six rooms, 2 baths, handsomely furnished; details Columbus 3974.

Unfurnished—East Side.

64TH, 62-64 EAST, (Adjoining Vanderbilt Hotel.)—Apartments and studios, 2 rooms, bath, $50; newly decorated throughout. Superintendent, or Vanderbilt Gown Shop, on premises.

55TH, 11 EAST, (Opposite St. Regis.)—Exceptionally large bachelor apartment, two rooms, bath, fine closets, elevator; non-housekeeping; references.

PARK AV., 446, (near 57th.)—Two rooms and bath; parlor floor; (very desirable for doctor;) 375 monthly. Plaza 6143.

Unfurnished—West Side.

13TH, 49 WEST.—Single room apartment; electric light, steam heat, open fireplace; southern exposure, French windows; $60 monthly; also large ground floor studio, with skylight, $100 monthly. Chelsea 2272.

19TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

25TH, 234 WEST.—Attractively decorated elevator apartment; every modern convenience; 6 beautiful, large rooms, bath, $60.

57TH ST, 414-416-418 WEST.—5, 6 rooms and bath, $27 and $28; central location; wide street; near all transit and Central Park.

[illegible]TH, 309 WEST.—Front, southern, warm room, Apartment 3B. Also front, southern, 3 rooms, Apartment 2A. Maid service, restaurant.

BEAUTIFUL 7-room apartment, Washington Heights; sublease, $65. Phone Audubon 3400.

BROADWAY, S. E. COR. 169TH ST.—Seven and eight large, light rooms, high-class, elevator; electricity; complete service; low rentals. Superintendent, on premises.

CENTRAL PARK, 41 WEST.—Two large rooms, bath, and kitchenette; cafeteria in building. Apply Reynolds.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 804.—Elegant apartment of 7 rooms to sublet, unfurnished, in high-class elevator apartment; all rooms facing street; fine locality. Apartment 4H.

SUBLET.—6 ROOMS, $108.33; 910 RIVERSIDE DRIVE. 6 ROOMS, $62; 645 WEST 160TH ST. INQUIRE 900 RIVERSIDE, CORNER 161st. TELEPHONE AUDUBON 4657.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Will pay $100 cash, balance monthly, for 3 or 4 rooms completely furnished, if location good and rent not over $40; between 72d and 110th, west side, near subway; no dealers, must be sacrifice; give particulars first letter. "Particulars," P. O. Box 1986, New York City.

MARRIED COUPLE desire newly furnished housekeeping elevator apartment of 3 or 4 rooms, between 72d and 110th Sts., west side, near subway; must be reasonable. Phone Rector 8884.

4-5 well furnished rooms wanted for six months by lady and her niece; section between 10th-59th Sts. preferred; will pay $100; both references. P 140 Times.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT: large demand; select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 134 W. 72d. Col. 836.

WEST SIDE, NEAR 74TH.—Four or five room apartment, 6 months; 2 children. Address Room 618, Hotel St. Andrews.

COUPLE want handsomely furnished 6-room, 2-bath apartment, below 100th St.; highest references. Telephone Vanderbilt 1468.

THREE ADULTS want furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 2-3 baths, to June, $300-$350 month. Telephone Vanderbilt 1430.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

I can rent apartment furnished. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

Unfurnished.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENT of 5 rooms and bath, west side, 72d St. up to 100th St.; state price. X 307 Times Annex.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

10TH, 3 EAST.—Attractive room; all improvements; gentlemen; references; private family; all conveniences.

11TH, 10 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Medium steam-heated room, electricity.

15TH, 105 EAST.—Swananoah, near Union Square; 3 rooms and bath, furnished; all conveniences. Mrs. Morris. Can be seen after 2 P. M.

15TH, 103 EAST.—Private residence, well furnished studio room, with or without bath; double or single; reference.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $8 weekly up; including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $13 weekly; with bath, $13 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

30TH, 39 EAST.—Large, well heated, newly furnished; running water, every convenience.

31ST, 22 EAST.—Young man to share apartment of 2 rooms and bath; college graduate desired; $7 per week. Phone Mr. Couch, Stuyvesant 2462M.

43D, 16 EAST.—Home surroundings; cheerful large room, private bath; steam, electricity; references.

53D, 59 EAST.—Suite, two beds; southern exposure; one-two gentlemen; electricity; references.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large, light rooms; all conveniences; references.

51ST, 166 EAST.—Beautiful furnished room, private bath; electricity; large closets; gentlemen only.

60TH, 46 EAST.—Nicely furnished parlor floor; running water, open fireplace, piano; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 174, (33d.) Vanderbilt Studios.—Furnished, unfurnished rooms, $25 up monthly. Branch Studios, 125 East 37th, 2 small rooms.

PARK AV., 70, (38th St.)—Large, handsome room, bath; one flight; $11.

West Side.

23D, 258 WEST.—Single room, $3.50; steam heat; gentlemen.

37TH ST., 28 WEST.—Large front room; also front parlor; well heated.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small parlor, overlooking park; studio or office; exclusive house, references.

48TH, 34 WEST.—Parlor floor; bath, kitchenette; every convenience; in refined home.

58TH, 101 WEST.—To refined woman, one room, furnished, unfurnished; references. Apt. 12B.

58TH ST., 40 WEST. Rooms and suites, attractively furnished.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large and medium warm rooms, private bath; exceptional accommodations; reasonable.

69TH, 145 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suites with lavatories; southern exposure, modern conveniences. Buckley.

69TH, 143 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive suite, lavatory, steam, electricity; charming apartment; $12. Rouse.

70TH, 10 WEST.—Exceptionally high-class suites and single rooms, with bath; gentlemen preferred; breakfast optional. Telephone Col. 9939.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive room; modern improvements; must see to appreciate; references.

71ST, 206 WEST.—Nicely furnished front rooms, twin beds, parlor floor; modern conveniences.

72D, (Central Park West.)—Two rooms, bath, heat, (coal in cellar;) gentlemen. 1,242 Columbus.

302 WEST 72D ST. Warm, attractive room, electricity; gentlemen preferred.

72D, 121 WEST.—Medium-sized front room; running water; southern exposure.

74TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive two-room furnished, unfurnished suite; all improvements; plenty heat.

74TH, 242 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BATH; JAP SERVICE; BACHELOR.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms, baths; breakfast, if desired.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Single heated rooms, convenient bath; $3-$3.50; electricity; parquetry; exclusive.

75TH ST., 125 WEST.—Beautiful room, private bath; other room, adjoining bath; exclusive.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Warm, attractively furnished; electricity; adjoining bath, southern exposure.

75TH, 148 WEST.—Newly furnished, comfortable small rooms; homelike; all conveniences.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large, comfortable, sunny room, bath adjoining; electric light, telephone; references.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Large room, twin beds, kitchenette; telephone; maid service; reasonable.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished house; rooms large, medium, single; private baths; electric light; $3 to $12.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Well-heated large room, private bath; electricity; phone; references.

77TH, 314 WEST.—Large warm room, private bath; electric light; single room; reference.

77TH, 312 WEST.—Very choice room, private bath; well heated; also parlor floor.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large room, private bath; continuous hot water, steam, electricity, Davenport.

78TH ST., 107 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; running water; reasonable.

79TH, (72 Riverside Drive.)—1-2 rooms, bath, $8-$15; also unfurnished studio.

79TH, 146 WEST.—Large, well heated, sunny room, with or without private bath.

81ST, 130 WEST.—Handsome, large rooms with bath; breakfast privilege; smaller rooms, heated.

81ST, 160 WEST.—Large and small rooms adjoining bath; convenient to "L"; references.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Elegant front room (parlor floor), private house. Schuyler 7354.

82D, 134 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; southern exposure; single room; references.

82D, 74 WEST.—Large and small room; private house; reasonable.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—Delightful two-room suite, large living room, bedroom; southern exposure; electric light; $12.50 week. Kelley.

85TH, 300 WEST.—Large and small sunny rooms; electricity, private house; board optional; references.

85TH, 30 WEST.—Comfortable, well-heated rooms; continuous hot water; congenial surroundings; electricity.

85TH, 164 WEST.—Large, light, comfortable front room, private bath; well-heated house; one or two gentlemen.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, warm rooms, all conveniences; refined surroundings. Telephone.

85TH, 283 WEST.—Sunny front room, near bath; phone; subway. Lockwood.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Unusually large, sunny front room, elegantly furnished; piano, fireplace; ideal studio living room; high class house.

86TH, 533, (West End Av.)—Attractive room, connecting bath; electricity; every convenience; references.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Large room, running water, electric light, $8; gentleman only.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Exceptional room, dressing room, bath, $12; private house; gentleman; references.

92D, 40 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, running water, $2 up; private house; telephone.

95TH, 317 WEST.—Front room, adjoining parlor, bright, sunny; lady preferred; references. Apt. 41.

97TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished room, private bath, telephone; gentlemen; $7.

103D AND BROADWAY.—A few single rooms in high-class hotel for rent to refined persons at reduced rates if taken permanently. Apply Hotel Marseilles.

103D, 216 WEST, (Broadway, corner 103d.)—Two elegantly furnished rooms; running water. French.

103D, 2 WEST.—Room, facing Park, $4.50; small room, $2.50; telephone. Burpee.

108TH ST., 301 WEST.—Handsome room, private bath; private family. Call, 5-7, Lasover.

110TH, 549 WEST, (Apt. 1A.)—Newly furnished outside room; running water.

111TH, 532 WEST.—Sunny room, adjoining bath; use of kitchenette. Apt. 3.

115TH, 620 WEST.—Charming outside room; Columbia; business woman. Apt. 82 after 6.

119TH, 124 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath; telephone, electricity, heat; references required.

119TH, 419 WEST.—Front; south; no other roomers; opposite Columbia. Hildreth. 4B.

121ST, 537 WEST.—Two large, attractive rooms; modern elevator apartment; $5-$8. McCague.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Desirable room; elevator apartment; fine location. Mrs. Appleton.

124TH, (2,131 Broadway.)—Large, handsomely furnished room; gentleman, business woman. Apartment 44.

162D, 889 WEST.—Two sunny rooms; modern conveniences; reasonable; after 6. Bennett.

169TH, 600 WEST.—Large, well-furnished parlor, adjoining bedroom, bath; exceptional; gentlemen.

170TH, 617 WEST.—Independent, large room, bath, telephone, electricity, large closet; suitable for one or two; in refined small family; reasonable. Apartment 4A.

BROADWAY, 1,790, (corner 58th.)—Very desirable room; elevator. Apt. 6G, Circle 2131.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 266, (90th.)—Beautiful suite, two rooms, bath, overlooking park.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 391.—Small front room, steam, bath, telephone, $4. Jorgensen.

CLAREMONT AV., 105.—Desirable two-room suite, front; elevator; private family. Apartment 26.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th St., West.)—Steam-heated, large and small room; private residence; meals optional; telephone; references.

Doctor's office, beautiful suite in exceptional home, especially suitable for doctor. 519 West End Av., (corner 85th.) 5338 Schuyler.

EDGECOMBE AV., 461, (Cor. 165th St.)—Business woman will rent sunny room; couple preferred; breakfast privileges; central; elevator; telephone. Call evenings, or Saturday, Sunday.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 50, (Apartment 4.)—Elegantly furnished, large, well-heated room for gentleman, with family of two.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 76, (80th.)—Beautiful rooms facing Drive; also 8-room apartment.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 33.

RIVERSIDE, (341 West 77th.)—Heat guaranteed; 1, 2 rooms, bath, $75-$150 month.

TO SUBLET, JANUARY TO OCTOBER. Two furnished rooms and bath, with or without meals. Apply The Colborne, 79 Washington Place.

WEST END AV., 828.—Superior bachelor accommodations, single or suite; bath; breakfast. 3050 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 672.—Large, handsomely furnished room; bath or running water. Riverside 0942.

WEST END AV., 519, (cor. 85th.)—Beautiful, furnished room in exclusive residence; electricity, steam heat. Phone 5538 Schuyler.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 149, (Borough Hall.)—Business people; attractive room; references exchanged. 753 Main.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10TH, 3 EAST.—Handsome room; southern exposure; all improvements; gentleman; private residence.

MADISON AV., 1,539.—Parlor floor, suitable doctor or dentist.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Refined couple desires neatly furnished room; private bath, west side; convenient subway preferred; reasonable; state price. G 53 Times.

Gentleman wants furnished room, with private bath, in refined American home, to April 1; $30 per month. 505 Fifth Av., Room 700.

FURNISHED ROOM wanted by young married couple on upper west side with private family; no other roomers; state terms. G 70 Times.

TWO ROOMS wanted by two young men; electric light; Murray Hill district preferred; state price. P 147 Times.

YOUNG MAN requires comfortably furnished and well-heated room in close proximity to 49th St. and Broadway; rate must be reasonable; permanent. N 109 Times.

GENTLEMAN wishes room and bath, private family; $8 week; references exchanged. G 78 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

13TH, 210 EAST.—Attractive double, single rooms; excellent home cooking; table guests; references.

30TH, 14 EAST.—Large double room, private bath; home table; references.

38TH, 29 EAST.—Attractive large room, adjoining bath; southern exposure; excellent meals; refined.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (163 Lexington Av.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone; elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $16 weekly up.

MADISON AV., 191-193.—Large room with private bath; excellent table.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well heated, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms, excellent board; all improvements.

54 WEST 54TH ST. Rooms, with board; southern exposure; references.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Handsome rooms, southern exposure; heat; running water; home table, telephone.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, private baths; parlor dining, excellent table.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished, private bath; electric light, plenty heat, hot water; suit particular people; Southern cooking.

72D, 209 WEST.—Large, comfortable double, single rooms, private bath; table boarders accommodated.

72D, 318 WEST.—Exclusive Pension; large front room, with private bath; excellent table.

72D, 314 WEST.—Quiet, refined accommodations, with American family; excellent home table; references.

72D, 122 WEST.—Studio, suitable living room; private bath; also single; gentleman only.

72D, 242 WEST.—Rooms for rent; private baths; excellent table.

72D, 258 WEST.—Pleasant rooms with, without baths, good table; table guests.

117 WEST 72D ST. Large and small rooms, with board.

72D, 261 WEST.—Handsome large front room, private bath; small rooms; excellent table.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large double front room, private baths; well heated; references.

77TH, 20 WEST.—Very desirable large room; excellent table; Southern cooking; table guests.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea-room and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 68 WEST.—Front room, second floor; also studio, with grand piano.

91ST, 39 WEST.—Desirable room for one or two persons; Jewish family; excellent table; table guests accommodated. Telephone 6926 River.

93D, (676 West End Av.)—Large double room, adjoining bath; modern conveniences; gentlemen; couple.

95TH, 65 WEST., The Roselle.—Elegantly furnished large, small rooms; table board.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Warm rooms; first-class table; refined associates; references; reasonable; Southerners.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence, offers very large steam heated front room; also single room; really exceptional table; moderate terms.

108TH, 329 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, with, without private bath, cuisine; service unexcelled; only permanent guests considered; refined Hebrew surroundings.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Large, double, front parlor, private boarding house; first-class Jewish table. Morningside 2123.

146TH, 524 WEST.—Desirable large room, bath, telephone, electricity, large closet, suitable 2 gentlemen, couple; all home comforts; excellent table; pleasant surroundings; small private family; maid service; references; $8. Apt. 7.

Private family will rent large room, running water, to gentleman. Schuyler 6620.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 540.—Steam-heated rooms, superior board, $10-$12. Morningside 4960. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE. Charming Winter House of Highest Standard. 20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c. Fifty Lovely Rooms. Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Small Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Good Air, Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV. 174 West 126th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WEST END AV., 824, (86th.)—Large rooms, excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

WEST END AV., 841, (Corner 88th.)—Attractively furnished room; social parlors; table guests accommodated.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double rooms, private baths, meals optional; facing park; singles.

BOARD WANTED.

ROOM, private bath, or suite, with board, wanted by couple; only high-class boarding house considered. G 52 Times.

COMFORTABLE ROOM, substantial board; private family; west side; $8-$9. W 346 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Highcliffe Hotel, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW. Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Flack, 1700 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 TOURING, $750. Alexander G. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 BERLIN. 7-passenger; full four-door; used about 7,000 miles; guaranteed in every way; color Brewster green; beautiful brown upholstering; must sacrifice. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1915 SEDAN. 5-passenger; fully equipped in every way; repainted; color, Brewster green; condition guaranteed; bargain. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1916 TOWN CAR. 7-passenger; fully equipped; condition guaranteed; many extras; must be seen to be appreciated; will sacrifice. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1916 CABRIOLET. 4-passenger; run about 8,000 miles; fully equipped; condition like new; must be seen to be appreciated. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1916 cabriolet, overhauled and refinished, exceptional bargain, $1,350. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 LIMOUSINE. CADILLAC 1916 TOURING. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE, PERFECT CONDITION, $550. 305 WEST 59TH ST.

CHALMERS Master Six; special inclosed Winter body, Westinghouse shock absorber, many extras; $800 quick buyer. 305 W. 59th.

CHANDLER limousine, like new; thoroughly guaranteed; bargain quick buyer. 305 West 59th.

CHANDLER, with Winter and Summer top; bargain. 305 West 59th St.

DELAUNAY-BELLEVILLE 15 H. P. LIMOUSINE FOR SALE; BREWSTER BODY; GOOD CONDITION. CAN BE SEEN AT BILTMORE GARAGE, 205 EAST 47TH ST.

FIAT "30," Fleetwood touring; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

FORD commercial panel body, week or month, reasonable. Bugham, 143 West 84th St.

HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 brougham; town car; wire wheels; like new. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1917 Sedan; bargain; first-class condition; guaranteed service. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

LANCIA 1917 collapsible town car. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LANCIA 5 passenger; wire wheels; late model. Pilot Company, 200 West 59th.

LOCOMOBILE, 1913. 7-PASS. TOURING CAR IN FIRST-CLASS CONDITION; PRIVATELY OWNED; EQUIPPED WITH 1917 LAMPS AND FENDERS; LIGHTING AND STARTING SYSTEMS; 5 PRACTICALLY NEW TIRES. E. L. DOWNS SALES CO., 201-203 PATERSON ST., PATERSON, N. J. TEL. PATERSON 4678.

LOCOMOBILE 1915, "38" landaulet; extra touring body. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE 6-48 limousine; original cost, $5,700, take $1,000. 205 West 59th St.

OWEN MAGNETIC, latest model, special Springfield seven-passenger sedan; recently overhauled and repainted; Goodyear cord tires; spare wheel and tire; Westinghouse air spring shock absorbers; guaranteed same as new car. Telephone Market 1716. Owen Magnetic Car Co. of N. J., 12 William St., Newark, N. J.

OWEN MAGNETIC, 5-passenger touring car, latest model; guaranteed same as new; extra equipment; run 6,000 miles; will consider trade. Telephone Market 1716. Owen Magnetic Car Co. of N. J., 12 William St., Newark, N. J.

PACKARD 30 CHASSIS. Exceptional condition, ready to be used immediately; real cheap. THE BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

PACKARD Twin Six, 1-25 model limousine; perfect running condition; recently overhauled and painted; sacrifice. X 883 Times Annex.

PACKARDS. 1916 TWIN SIX LIMOUSINE. 1915 "2-38" LIMOUSINE. GEORGE LAMBERTY, 1,926 BROADWAY.

PACKARD 1916 brougham, also touring car, for sale. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW (1916) Limousine, 38 H. P. Craine-Simplex (1917) Limousine. Packard (1916) Landaulet; like new. F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine, 1914, "38," perfect condition; will sacrifice. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "66," 4 pass. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 B'way.

REO 1916 LIMOUSINE. Beautiful 7-passenger, with an extra touring body; can't be told from new; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 55th St.

REO 1917, 5 passenger, with Winter top, convertible into sedan; mechanically perfect; any reasonable offer accepted. Gramercy 1624.

ROLLS-ROYCE sedan, also landaulet and touring. Bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

SCRIPPS BOOTH 1916, newly painted; bargain; $375. Alexander G. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 COUPE. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

S. G. V. 1915 town car; separate touring body; just overhauled; newly painted; perfect condition; modern equipment; sacrifice to quick buyer. Phone Murray Hill 870.

SIMPLEX Roadster, disappearing seat; very fast; snappy. Pilot Company, 200 West 59th.

STEARNS KNIGHT TOWN CAR. "Light 4" model; Fleetwood limousine body; imported linings; beautiful fixtures and vanity cases; interior renovated; newly painted; shows no perceptible sign of usage; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th. (Columbus 7600.)

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE. Most beautiful car in city; Fleetwood body, every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut paneling; cost $8,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 8-cyl. brougham landaulet, Fleetwood body, all 1917 improvements. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 4-cylinder, 1917, 4-passenger coupe, painted Rolls-Royce blue; practically new; sacrifice. Dr. Lumenfeld, 507 7th Av. Murray Hill 9851.

STUTZ LIMOUSINE.—Beautiful late model, has Demerest body, Continental motor, Westinghouse shock absorbers, many extras, perfect condition, guaranteed; sold for less than one-quarter value. Private stable, 148 East 39th St., near Lexington Av.

STUTZ 1918 TOURING. STUTZ 1917 TOURING. STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1916 Bulldog Special; service guaranteed; $1,175. Alexander G. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

"WHITE" USED CARS, also other makes, touring cars and taxicabs. THE WHITE COMPANY, Park Av. and 57th St. Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 LIMOUSINE. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
1917 STUTZ "16" Valve Speedster.
1917—HUDSON SEDAN.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
1917 STUTZ TOURING, like new.
HUDSON LIMOUSINE.
SERIES 18 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1917 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 MAXWELL TOURING.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
CHALMERS Light "6" Touring, $425.
HUDSON Super-Six Winter Top; make offer.
1916 SAXON "6" ROADSTER.
HUPMOBILE Roadster Winter Top; price $375.
OVERLAND Touring; excellent condition; price $225.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, 207 WEST 58TH ST., TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY. Open Sundays and Evenings. Phone Circle 667-668.

LIMOUSINES. CADILLAC "8." Exceptional Condition. STEARNS "4," NEW, MILEAGE 1,000. Two handsomest Limousines for sale in N. Y. City. Positively ready to be used immediately, without expenditure of any kind. Both cars look absolutely new, and can be bought practically at your own price. Open to mechanical inspection and demonstration any time. On exhibition at THE BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

FOR QUICK CASH. Peerless 1917 8-cylinder, wire wheels, victoria top, completely equipped, every possible extra; most beautiful car in New York; in perfect condition; great sacrifice if taken promptly. G 76 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Miscellaneous.

USED CARS FOR SALE. FORDS.
1916 Runabout, demount. wheels, perf. cond., $185.
1916 Chassis, demount. wheels, good cond. $185.
1914 Touring, good condition, $125.
30 Other used Fords, at attractive prices. Commercial bodies, used and new. Tires and tubes, standard makes. At less than dealers' prices. Excellent opportunity for dealers. All cars guaranteed as represented. Bronx County Auto Co., Inc., Ford Agents, 607 Bergen Av., (152d.) Tel. 8861 Melrose.

BEAR ROBES, (pair,) handsome; also two beautiful plush robes, gentleman's fur-lined overcoat; also chauffeur's fur coat; perfect condition; no cash offer refused. Private Stable, 148 East 39th St., near Lexington Av.

BRANDHAM Town Car, 1916; cost $5,600; our price, $1,850. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars, Limousine bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

Motor Trucks.

Three 2-ton trucks for sale; first-class condition; used 3 months; easy terms arranged. 1,114 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Decatur 4686.

Automobiles for Rent.

DELAUNEY.—Beautiful Delauney brougham town car, newly painted, to hire monthly; first-class service; moderate rates. Bord, 114 West 56th.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 886.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD STORAGE.—Automobiles, $5 per month up. West Side Storage, 310-312 West 143d. Phone Audubon 3376.

DEAD STORAGE, (automobiles,) $5 month up. Matt Dwyer's, 311-319 West 140th. Audubon 1540-1.

AUTO STORAGE, commercial, &c., $3 month. 170th St., Cromwell Av., Bronx. 1573 Melrose.

Automobile Bodies.

CUSTOM BUILT town car body, new, partially complete; will mount, paint, and upholster to your specifications, $1,250; original price $2,000; also 4-passenger sedan body; immediate delivery. N 113 Times.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 233 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BILL CLERK.—Remington-Wahl operator; several years' experience; $18. W 350 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced double entry bookkeeper and typist; honest, capable, trustworthy; good references, wishes position downtown; $20. N 331 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER; six years' experience; competent charge office, double entry, controlling accounts, monthly trial balance; best references. W 338 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, 10 years' experience; initiative, executive ability; good penman; well versed in export business; salary $25. N 377 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT, experienced, knowledge typewriting, well educated, familiar office routine. N 347 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Executive; capable take full charge; trial-balance stenographer; $20. G [illegible] Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Ten years' experience, thoroughly proficient; salary, $20. Hotchell, 55[illegible] West 143d St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Six years' exp.; formerly with broker. G 68 Times.

COOK.—Frenchwoman seeks position in club, boarding house, or private family; exceptional recommendations. Call all day. M. D[illegible], Apt. 2, rear, west, 315 West 98th St.

COOK.—Excellent, position with small American family where other help kept; city or country; wages $40. P 148 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Employed by leading N. Y. house; would like appointments by the day; make own patterns; references. G 86 Times.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, wishes sewing; $[illegible] per day. Ellis, 66 West 107th. Academy [illegible].

DRESSMAKER, experienced all work, first-class reference, $2.50 per day. Grene. Phone [illegible] Academy.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic, expert fitter; street, dinner, dancing frocks; out, home preferred. Kelly, 673 6th Av. Circle 1158.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS desires position by Jan. 10; competent; speaks French and English; excellent references. G 3[illegible] Times.

MAIL ORDER catalog work; correspondence and advertising by experienced writer. P [illegible] Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, ledger clerk; 2½ years' experience; thoroughly competent; $10. G [illegible] Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Competent employees are valuable assets; have you an opportunity for one in your establishment possessing initiative, executive ability, and a thoroughly rounded business training? I want unlimited possibilities as reward for close application. P 150 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; thorough knowledge bookkeeping; capable handling office details; 4½ years' experience; $20. P 123 Times.

SECRETARY, stenographer, bookkeeper, correspondent, office clerk; excellent references; salary $18. W 340 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, FAMILIAR ALL OFFICE DETAILS, EXECUTIVE ABILITY; $18. W 355 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SEWING.—Young woman would like sewing four days week; private family. Mrs. Roach, [illegible] West 101st. Phone Riverside 2965.

STENOGRAPHER.—Intelligent, refined young woman wishes responsible position as secretary or stenographer; capable and efficient; 8 years' experience. Lillian M. Alexander, 570 West 1[illegible]3d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good appearance; ambitious; small office preferred; $12. 2[illegible] West 42d St., Bryant 1318. Miss F. P 142 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Thoroughly capable handling details; rapid and accurate; $18. N 361 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, thoroughly competent and efficient, Jewish young lady, at present employed, desires to make change; [illegible] years' practical experience; excellent references. Address H. M., 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office work, stenography, typewriting; age 27; ten years' experience with one firm; salary $15 weekly. Address N 354 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER'S SECRETARY.—5 years' exp.; conscientious, competent, capable handling office details; highest credentials; knowledge bookkeeping; $20. G 59 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typist.—Two years' experience; desires position; working knowledge of bookkeeping and office practice. P [illegible] Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, (24,) competent, reliable, eight years' experience; [illegible] H. H., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, bookkeeper; nine years' experience; $30. L. F., 145 East [illegible] St.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' practical experience; conscientious worker; references; $15. N 379 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, intelligent, confident, high school graduate; 5 years' experience; [illegible] L. M., 26 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, three years' experience; willing worker; excellent references; $12. N 280 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER DESIRES POSITION; CAREFUL, CONSCIENTIOUS. N 3[illegible] TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced; possesses initiative; high school education; $16. N 381 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and secretary.—Valuable assistant to busy executive; thoroughly experienced. W 347 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, conscientious, desires position; salary $15. G 331 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; ambitious, energetic; 4 years' experience; references; $15. W 348 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Six years' experience; $22. Last employer entered army. P 134 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY.—Four years' experience; capable and reliable; salary $20. P 128 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, typist, office assistant; two years' experience; capable. [illegible] 80 Times.

TEACHER.—French teacher, highest references, wishes position. Address Madame [illegible], 206 West 59th.

TEACHER.—College graduate; public school methods; all branches; coaching. Expert. Times Harlem.

TYPIST, STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady desires employment few hours. Seeds, 20[illegible] West 73d St.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS, colored, cooks, chambermaids; references. Augusta Agency, 333 West 58d. Columbus 81[illegible].

COLORED HELP, city, country; references. Hope Agency, 142 Lenox Av., Harlem 80[illegible].

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COOKS, Waitresses, Nurses, Houseworkers. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th.) Schuyler 9186.

BERTA CARLSON SWEDISH AGENCY.—First class servants, 2,415 Broadway, (89th.) Riverside 9468.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER. Mechanical manufacturing experience, accounting, cost, auditing, time study, shop routing; financial and statistical statements; thorough executive, highest credentials; age 37; salary, $2,500. P 136 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Capable accountant, bookkeeper, and cashier, good correspondent; have experience in office management, also in purchasing and selling; can be bonded. N 274 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104. Telephone Cortlandt 6888.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5055.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, trial balance, financial statements, audits written up weekly by private accountant. B. A., 107 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert, income tax specialist. Suite 618, 10 Wall Street. Rector 928.

AN AGGRESSIVE and ambitious young man desires position offering advancement. N 353 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT CREDIT MAN, experienced correspondence, claims, and collections; ambitious, "a worker." G 63 Times.

AUDITOR.—Thoroughly experienced American, (25,) exempt; moderate salary; will travel. G 36 Times.

AUTO MECHANIC, first-class, selling out repair shop, wishes good position with reliable firm. Bernstein, 2,236 Hughes Av.

BOOKKEEPER, 28, exempt, 7 years' experience manufacturing, banking, and mercantile lines; N. Y. U. graduate; versed in modern methods; desires permanent connection with well-established firm; highest references. N 364 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, aged 32, thoroughly competent trial balance, profit and loss; fifteen years' experience; good references. Address J. C. F., 67 Thatford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, (20,) UNDERSTANDS ADVERTISING, SALESMANSHIP; FOUR YEARS' EXPERIENCE; HIGHLY RECOMMENDED. N 349 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, (20;) 4 years' experience; A1 references; college education; capable of taking charge over complete books. G 79 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, American, exempt; thoroughly experienced double entry, controlling accounts and trial balances; references; reasonable salary. N 375 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, (24,) high school graduate, seven years' experience; excellent references; $25. W 339 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry, awaiting service, desires position. "Efficient," 2,968 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, correspondent; quick, accurate; 10 years' experience; A1 references. N 356 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Office manager; fully experienced; take charge complete set. A. K., Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, do double entry, trial balances, auditing experience; best references. N 353 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (2[illegible],) U. S. Army honorable discharge, high school graduate; capable office man; $22. N 357 Times Downtown.

CAPABLE EXECUTIVE. Fully qualified as accountant, auditor, statistician, and office manager; draft exempt; permanent position; salary, $35 weekly. W 349 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions, this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, single, age 33, long private references, all makes of cars, wishes position, private; competent, sober, steady man. Tuohy, 72 West 89th.

CHAUFFEUR, also MECHANIC, good reference, three years last position, wants position, private family; age 25; married. P 132 Times.

CHAUFFEUR—COOK.—Couple, chauffeur, good mechanic, 10 years' experience, wife good cook, wish positions, private family. P. L. Lang, 214 West 80th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Good mechanic, 7 years' experience, wishes position; private or commercial; best references. Juriga, 329 East 63th Street.

CHAUFFEUR, American, (35,) 10 years' experience, expert, Pierce-Arrow, Packard, Cadillac; best city references. Thomas, 84 West 61st St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Refined Swede, single, 32; private; long experience; competent in every respect. Chauffeur, 508 West 145th, care of Fisher.

CHAUFFEUR.—Age 33; vast experience; unquestionable references. Mayer, 1,160 Bryant Av., Bronx. Phone 1221 Intervale.

CHAUFFEUR, 28, married, long experience, good mechanic, careful driver, wants position, private family. Lang, 214 West 80th.

CHAUFFEUR, American, (35,) married; 8 years' experience, good mechanic; 3 years last position, private family. G 77 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 12 years' experience on all cars; best of references. J. J. F., 241 West 54th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Licensed; careful, sober; private or commercial; reference. J. L., 18 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (25.)—Single; 7 years' experience. Gillis, 227 E. 72d. Rhinelander 3259.

CHEMIST.—Long laboratory and plant experience, open for engagement in research or plant operations; good executive. X 249 Times Annex.

COST ACCOUNTANT, able to install and operate cost system, desires position with manufacturing concern; experienced; references. W 337 Times Downtown.

COUPLE.—Young German wife, excellent cook; man butler; reference. 240 East 53d.

DENTIST.—Five years' experience; take charge advertising, or ethical practice, or assistant; expert operator, extractionist, contractor. X 355 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN.—First-class engineering, good estimator, seeks position with contractor. W 344 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, thoroughly capable technology man, desires position. P 127 Times.

EDITOR.—Technical man, college graduate, trade journal experience, well qualified in chemical and related industries, familiar several languages and technical translations, wishes connection with technical journal or publisher. X 336 Times Annex.

FRENCH CORRESPONDENT, familiar with French trade, also good salesman, desires position; hardware preferred. A 106 Times Downtown.

HIGHEST GRADE MECHANIC of refinement and education, 46 years old, married, would like to correspond with a reputable concern, institution, or individual, with the object of securing a position of trust, where reliability and perhaps secrecy would be appreciated; unquestionable character, with a higher vision on broader lines back of it; nothing under $200 per month will be considered. For further particulars or appointment (after 6) address Law, G 54 Times.

MACHINIST constructs automatic devices, &c.; desires employment. Excellent, 58 12th St., Hoboken.

MASSEUR AND BARBER.—Graduated; licensed; by appointment. W. Pacoone. Phone Audubon 4050.

MESSENGER OR DAY WATCHMAN, by man, 40 years; can furnish best reference and security. Address or call A. F. R., 98 Atlantic St., Jersey City.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—21; five years' experience; filing, typewriting, corresponding, assistant, bookkeeping; thoroughly reliable, competent; references. N 365 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, (35,) executive accountant, correspondent; wide experience; preferably manufacturing; purchasing, factory cost systems, payroll; salary $50; present engaged, desires change. P 108 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, (27,) college graduate, 6 years' thorough business training, experienced stenographer, bookkeeper, correspondent, advertising assistant, salesman, and office manager; salary $35. G 57 Times.

OFFICE MAN, (24,) able correspondent; handles efficiently claims and collections. G 64 Times.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, highest credentials, offers his services to a limited clientele for periodical audits, investigations, installation of bookkeeping systems, both financial and cost; preparation of income, State and war tax reports; highest grade service rendered at reasonable terms. Address Colonial Audit Co., Tel. Madison Square 6285.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Position by a man of forty-two, neat, strictly sober; capable of looking after things worth while; has always been in business for himself, present conditions, however, causes him to make a change to some position with a good future, representing some incorporation, manufacturer or jobber in Columbus, Ohio, and vicinity. C. E. Truesdell, 373 West 5th Av., Columbus, Ohio.

REPRESENTATIVE SALESMAN, WHO POSSESSES WIDE AND SUCCESSFUL SELLING EXPERIENCE WITH DEPARTMENT STORES, INVITES CORRESPONDENCE WITH CONCERNS WHO DESIRE FIRST-CLASS AND PRODUCTIVE CONNECTION; CAN FURNISH HIGHEST REFERENCES AS TO CHARACTER, ABILITY, AND INTEGRITY. G 67 TIMES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

REPRESENTATIVE, (25,) with own business experience, wishes connection where there is opportunity for fair income. P 138 Times.

SALES EXECUTIVE. At present connected with one of the most aggressive of electrical merchandising organizations. Personally acquainted with territory and electrical industry in United States and Canada. Eight years' experience. Desires connection offering unusual opportunities. P. 126 Times.

SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED, COLLEGE GRADUATE, 38 YEARS OLD, MARRIED, SEEKS CONNECTION WITH HIGH CLASS CONCERN; SALARY AND COMMISSION. P 149 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Philadelphia resident silk salesman, doing large business, is open for good line, commission basis. Address 519 Heed Building, Philadelphia.

SALESMAN.—N. Y. State dry goods, men's furnishings trade, wants side line. N 362 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—15 years' selling experience; capable, successful, sound business judgment. W 345 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man desires position; have 3 years' traveling experience and can furnish references. P 146 Times.

SCULPTOR WISHES MORE WORK. Obligations make enlistment impossible; my chief assets are ability to hustle, knowledge of construction, and things mechanical; can show successful record and would make good in executive work not entailing special training. X 347 Times Annex.

SECRETARIAL MANAGER, (32,) thoroughly experienced, American; exceptional correspondent, stenographer, executive. G 73 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 35 years of age; 15 years' experience; extensive business training; desires position as assistant to busy executive; salary, $35. G 65 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Over 15 years' experience; competent, reliable, $25. Steno, 245 West 107th St.

STENOGRAPHER, (20,) three years' experience; accurate, rapid, accountancy student; advancement. N 373 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, first class, capable, energetic, seeks opportunity; $100 month. N 382 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, executive ability, wishes position with large banking firm or corporation. N 332 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—25; thoroughly experienced, conscientious worker; best references. P 25 Times.

TIME AND PRODUCTION CLERK.—Experienced on construction and inside work. W 341 Times Downtown.

VALET.—English-American, refined young man, 28, exempted, desires position, care of bachelor apt.; knowledge of cooking; best of references. Phone Circle 1256.

YOUNG EXECUTIVE, (20,) understands advertising, bookkeeping and salesmanship, four years' unparalleled record, seeks future not salary. N 348 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 27 years old, Christian, honorably discharged from U. S. Army, wishes position, anything; salary $18 weekly; can speak French, Italian, Spanish, Russian, Polish, and some English; references. Bell, 1,563 Hoe Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, 21, exempt, well educated, business experience, desires position with responsible concern, will furnish references. N 373 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, five years' office experience, good penman, quick and accurate at figures, connection with reliable house. W 360 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25, of proved executive and selling ability, seeks situation where hard work can assure him $40-$50 weekly; interview solicited. G 56 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, exempt, seeks connections with progressive concern; have selling and general office experience. W 342 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Christian, 22, office work, 4 years' experience; excellent references; not subject to draft; $18. N 360 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) neat, well educated, business experience, desires position. N 371 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) neat, college education, business experience, desires position. N 370 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 26, exempted, excellent business training; bookkeeper, stenographer, salesman. N 389 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (17,) desires clerical position with larger mercantile house. W 336 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) capable, experienced, live wire, desires position; credentials. N 352 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) wishes position in office of reliable concern. N 355 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) married, has 10 years' experience buying and selling wholesale dry goods, desires position. P 145 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) exceptionally good knowledge of business routine, wishes connection with large firm. G 75 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, exempt, formerly with import house, salesman, manager, desires position with reliable concern. G 55 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) honest, desires position with advancement; excellent references. N 376 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, experienced bookkeeper and typist; advancement. Klein, 137 Goerck St.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, desires position. N 350 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) bookkeeper, experienced, honest, and willing worker. G 61 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, desires permanent connection with reliable concern. G 48 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADVERTISING.—A downtown advertising agency has opening in their copy department for stenographer who is also experienced in handling printing, plates, &c. Address, stating qualifications and salary wanted, L. Z., 207 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT HOUSEKEEPER in refined home; knowledge of cooking not necessary. For appointment telephone Morningside 252.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Christian firm wants young lady of neat appearance, thoroughly competent, experienced double entry bookkeeping and stenography; must be accurate, conscientious, competent; pleasant surroundings; steady employment and advancement for right party; $15 start; country bred preferred; state experience, references. N 124 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—By manufacturing company; must have thorough practical knowledge of double entry books; good position for right party; salary to start, $16-$18; state age, experience, and references. X 359 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED FOR MILLINERY HAT CONCERN; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY. ADDRESS B. S., 229 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER wanted to take full charge of office; must be thoroughly capable and efficient; good position for right party. Cassidy & Dorfman, 45 West 25th.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in retail business, perfectly familiar with modern office methods and statistics, age 30 to 35, with executive ability; state experience, salary. Reply by letter, B. W. B., 50 Avenue A.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent, experienced; take charge of office; must have knowledge of stenography; salary $16 to $18. Call, Thursday morning, National Coat Tag Mfg. Co., 155 Wooster St.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Manufacturing experience. Simon Wolf & Co., 40 West 27th.

CLERK.—Bright girl for clerical work, advancement. American Druggists Syndicate, Borden and Van Alst Avenues, Long Island City.

COOK wanted; eight hours a day, six days a week; written application necessary. H. S. Patterson, 130 East 62d St.

COMPETENT NURSE wanted for baby one year old. Phone Riverside 524.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR AND SECRETARY; WELL EDUCATED GIRL OF HIGHEST TYPE REQUIRED; $18; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY. APPLY IN PERSON, BUCHAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 417 LAFAYETTE ST.

EDUCATED WOMAN with household management experience to supervise children and their activities, household duties, &c., in Jewish orphanage cottage, outside of city. Call 4 to 6 P. M., 32 West 115th St.

GENTEEL PERSON to wait on semi-invalid lady during day. Call between 11-4 P. M., Mrs. Daily, Hotel Bellclaire.

GIRL, bright, for mailing and filing department; good opportunity for advancement; state experience and salary. N 112 Times.

GIRL wanted in publishing office to do general work; public school graduate preferred. N 367 Times Downtown.

GIRL wanted to file and assort newspapers. Apply 8:30. H. E. James, Advertising Agency, 110 West 18th St.

GLASS WORKERS. STEAM MAKERS AND HAND SEALERS IN EXPERTS CAN MAKE $20 WEEK, WITH OVERTIME AND BONUS. CALL WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

HOUSEKEEPER, preferably young English or French woman of experience and education; also to act as governess of a little girl 7 years old; comfortable home, pleasant surroundings, in small Southern city; salary $50 monthly. Apply for interview in New York. N 122 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER for small family; must be plain cook; state age, religion, nationality, if married, and salary. G 50 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

HOUSEWORKER.—Two business people require woman to do general housework five hours each day, including Sunday; to qualified person with references will pay $28 month; mutual satisfaction might provide full-time job. Apply evenings, to Keyes, 336 East 21st St.

MODEL, 16 SIZE, MISSES' suits; must be stylish figure, small, 36 bust, for showroom samples. Apply all week. Hageman, 28 West [illegible]th St.

SALESLADY.—Refined young woman, attractive personality; experience unnecessary; high-class, dignified position, paying big returns; excellent future; salary or commission. Room 1612, 220 West 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER AND ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; EXPERIENCED; GOOD PENMAN; AND FIGURER; $1[illegible] PER WEEK; ADVANCEMENT. [illegible] 128 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER for permanent position by a long-established concern in Jersey City; must be capable, have had 2 years' experience, and be at least 21 years; state age, race, school education, stenographic experience, and salary expected. Address X 354 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady; general office work; good chance for advancement; work light, with good hours. Write, giving full particulars, Box 1137, 25 Broad St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; able to handle details, correctly transcribe notes, and take telephone orders; state age, nationality, and religion; salary $12. P 133 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST wanted by technical publishing house; one who understands dictaphone preferred. N 368 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat appearance and general office work; accurate; apply between 9 and 12, Room 1617, 150 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER; export experience preferred. Apply A. M. Salamy Co., 78 Greenwich [illegible].

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, accurate; permanent. 43 E[illegible] 19th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS for girl ten years; German speaking preferred; city. W 346 Times Downtown.

WOMAN.—Experienced in printing office; keep paper and printing records for large publishing house. Must be competent and reliable. McCall Co., 236 West 37th.

WOMAN, American, of good class, competent in management of home and children; excellent reference. P 122 Times.

YOUNG LADY, having about 2 years' experience, to assist on books, do some stenography; state in own writing age, experience, salary. Takito, Ogura & Co., 101 5th Av.

YOUNG WOMAN, (20-30,) wanted for general office work in Protestant organization; experience not necessary; $8. N 117 Times.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St., New York City. Call Between 9 and 1. Room 728.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR—Downtown export house, $18 per week.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER—Double entry, knowledge of stenography, $18 per week.

LAW STENOGRAPHER—Thoroughly experienced New York law, $22 per week.

STENOGRAPHERS—Position in New Brunswick, N. J., at $100 per month; position in Newark, N. J., at $125 per month; position in Tarrytown, N. Y., $15 per week and board. Several other positions in New York with salaries ranging from $10 to $[illegible] per week.

STENOGRAPHER — New York Hotel, at $75 per month.

NO REGISTRATION FEE. REFINED, well-educated young women (under 30 years) for permanent openings.
STENOGRAPHERS.
1 SECRETARIAL, [illegible].
1 SECRETARIAL, $[illegible],000.
5 MOTION PICTURE, COMMERCIAL, $[illegible].
2 EXPORT, INSURANCE, $15.
OTHERS, $12-$14.
2 SPANISH-ENGLISH, $25 upwards.
BOOKKEEPER.
1 MOTION PICTURE CO., $25.
TYPISTS.
1 ORGANIZATION, $[illegible].
1 BANK, $15 and lunches.
4 INSURANCE, $[illegible].
OTHERS, $10.
CLERKS.
INSURANCE, (Rating Dept.,) $80-$100 mo.
BANK, (Beginners,) $40 month.
HOTEL, (Sunday work,) $55 and lunches.
BILLING CLERKS, $40-$50 month.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, 37 Liberty Street.

STENOGRAPHERS, secretaries wanted, several positions open paying $18, $20, $25; law, $18, Hoboken and J. C., $20, $15; beginners, $10; office assistants, $12, $8; bookkeepers, correspondents, Brooklyn, $20, $16; uptown, $18, $16; filing clerks, typists, $12; filing clerks, $8, $8; telephone operator and typist, $10; no registration fee, Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

DOYLE AGENCY. UPTOWN, 30 EAST 42D ST. DOWNTOWN, 154 NASSAU ST. COST ACCOUNTANT, KNOWLEDGE STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING, $25; STENOGRAPHERS, $14 TO $18, NEW YORK AND JERSEY. BOOKKEEPERS AND STENOGRAPHERS, $18 AND $18. CLERKS, $8, $9, $10.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 154 NASSAU ST. MISS GRIFFIN. Two stenographers; excellent opportunity with engineering concern; must be young woman with pleasing personality and competent; $1,300. DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, $18-$20. TYPISTS, CLERKS, &c., $10-$12.

STENOGRAPHERS, $15, $18; Brooklyn, $15, $18, Hoboken, $12; typist, $12; switchboard typist, $12; switchboard, Hoboken, $10; book keepers, $10-$20. Business Opp. Co. Agency, Coulteaus & Masterson, Prop., 203 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, secretary, $15; publishing, $16; Brooklyn, $15; law, commercial, $15-$12; bookkeepers, $18-$20; typists, $12, $10. ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, Room 513, 132 Nassau St.

HIRST EXCHANGE, 14 Liberty St.—Span. Eng. steno., $35; stenographers, $[illegible]; $20-$15; typists, $[illegible]; file clerks, $100-$10; college girls, $15; clerks; tel. opt., hours from 4 to 10, &c. Register free.

EFFICIENT Employment Exchange Agency, 10 East 43d.—Secretaries, $15-$22; stenographers, $12-$22; clerks, $9-$14; time clerks, $14; typists, $10-$[illegible]. Budenbender, Prop.

JUPP EXCHANGE, 87 Nassau.—Stenographers, six, $15; positions numberless; three bookkeepers, stenographers, $16; several typists. Free registration.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$22; bookkeepers, $10-$20; typists, $[illegible]. Brody Agency, 220 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, commercial $10-$12, export $15-$25. Gallagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, beginners, experienced, positions, free registration. Van Tyn Agency, [illegible] West 34th.

BOOKKEEPERS, $12-$25; stenographers, $12-$25; bookkeeper-stenographers; clerks. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED. The demand for stenographers, secretaries and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words a minute by Boyd's Syllab-ic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write or telephone for free trial lessons and convince yourself. MOSER'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., N. Y., and 22 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

CLERKS FOR FILING can earn $12 to $18 weekly, according to ability; we secure these positions for our graduates, teaching them expert filing methods in six weeks; for the day or evening classes forming now. National Training School for Filing. Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 2261.

STENOGRAPHERS if held back by lack of good English, write for booklet No. 70, giving details of small groups meeting after business hours under guidance of able instructors. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT assistants, junior and senior, permanent positions, with chance of advancement; all replies treated strictly confidential; applications must give details of experience, references, salary, and age. [illegible] 180 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT wanted in office of certified public accountant; must be New York University graduate and desirous of entering accountancy profession; 2 years' bookkeeping experience required; state references and salary expected. Apprentice, G 60 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS, ASSISTANTS, EXPERIENCED ON STATE CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS. CALL GOTTHEIMER, 115 BROADWAY.

ACCOUNTANTS, junior, $15 to $18, to start. Call Thursday, 9 A. M., 2 Rector St., Room 529.

ACCOUNTANTS wanted by firm of C. P. A.; 2 seniors and 2 juniors; state experience and salary desired. N 115 Times.

Classified Advertising Rates
The New York Times
Count six words to a line.

Telephone Bryant 1000	Per Agate Line
Agents Wanted	50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	40c
Automobile Exchange	40c
Boarders and Board Wanted	30c
Business Opportunities	50c
Country Board	40c
Employment Agencies	50c
Farms	40c
For Sale	50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	30c
Help Wanted	30c
Lost and Found	50c
Mortgage Loans	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	40c
Situations Wanted	25c

HELP WANTED—Male.

AEROPLANE INSTRUCTOR.—In school for mechanics, a man well up in aeroplane construction, planes, fusilage, landing chassis, wiring, truing-up, controls, &c. Write or call. Room 302, 112 West 42d St.

ASSISTANT OFFICE MANAGER and cashier for chemical house, knowledge of bookkeeping or office methods desirable. P 138 Times.

A STOCK RUNNER wanted. Address Box 86, care Doremus & Co., 44 Broad St.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC wanted for high-grade, used car company; must be over 21 and married; must understand Delco System, carbureters, tuning up motors, and demonstrating; give experience and references in first letter. B. D., Box 171 Times.

BANK BOOKKEEPER, daily balance ledger; state age, experience, and salary. B. R., 1?? Times Downtown.

BANK MEN, experienced, wanted by a New York trust company. Reply, stating qualifications, to N 358 Times Downtown.

BILLING CLERK, Underwood typewriter; must be good figurer, rapid, accurate worker; wholesale house, downtown; state experience and salary. M 230 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, with knowledge of stenography and correspondence; capable of systematizing records of stock on hand for women's specialty store; position open latter part January; state age, experience, references, and lowest salary to start; excellent chance for advancement, applications strictly confidential. P 124 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in retail business; perfectly familiar with modern office methods and statistics, age 35 to 40, with executive ability; state experience, salary. Answer, with letter, D. W. B., 50 Avenue A.

BOOKKEEPER and general office assistant, experienced in manufacturing concern; hours 8 to 5.30, state age, salary. P 143 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Country inn, 1 hour out; simple bookkeeping in connection with duties as clerk. Apply G. N. Vincent, 524 6th Av., near 31st, after 11 A. M.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—To take complete charge. Bronze Product Society, 53 Hope St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT in office importing house; $12 start; state age and reference. B. T., 165 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, temporarily, for about 1 month. Apply, stating salary, Room 1026, Equitable Building.

BOOKKEEPER, elderly man preferred; $20 to start. N 383 Times Downtown.

BOYS, 15-18 years, with high school education, $30-$35 per month to start; excellent opportunities for advancement in office work. Address Corn Products Refining Co., 17 Battery Place, Room 1112.

BOY—Large corporation desires bright boy for supply department, age 16 to 18; good advancement. J. D., P. O. Box 70, Station D.

BOY, bright, wanted by New York Stock Exchange house; must be well recommended; answer in own handwriting. Address "B. O. Y.," P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

BOY for office work; beginner no objection. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, education, and reference to S. J. T., Room 801, 19 Broadway, New York.

BOY—Bright and active, in office of fire insurance company; salary $30 per month; hours 9 to 4.30. Address in own handwriting, W 354 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16 or 17 years; hustler; excellent chance for advancement; best references. Federal Merchandise Corp., 5 West 20th St.

BOY to run errands; good chance for advancement. Ford Instrument Co., 80 Lafayette St.

BOY wanted for office; must be bright, courteous, willing; salary, $6 to start. Apply Box M 232 Times Downtown.

BOY, intelligent, for general office work; no experience necessary; $8. Room 1011, 1,270 Broadway.

BOY—18 to 20, for order clerk. Rhodes, 162 William St.

BUS CONDUCTORS.

Men 25 years or over; married men preferred; permanent positions assured; good references required; 27½c. an hour to start; capable men become drivers within a few months; pay 33c. an hour to start. Apply any weekday from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE COACH COMPANY, 10 EAST 102D ST.

Can you give proof and evidence of ability as follows:
1 Wide awake.
2 Ambitious.
3 Good business training.
4 Experience with returned material.
If so you are just the man we need; this is an excellent opportunity to start at a fair salary with a live manufacturing concern, located in North Jersey; send replies, giving details in full as to your age, education, experience, and salary expected, to W. A., Box 245 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR on private car; one with previous experience on Pierce-Arrow preferred, steady position; state age, experience, and salary expected. S. P., 210 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, Swedish, with private family, just out of U. S. Army; best New York families' references. Larson, Apt. 45, 508 East 78th. Lenox 6695.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC for Mack truck. 66 Hart St., Brooklyn.

CHEMIST.—Good opportunity for capable chemist familiar with the manufacture of aromatic and medicinal chemicals, synthetics, dyes, &c.; state education and qualifications. Address P 129 Times.

CHECK CLERK, daily balance ledger; state age, experience, salary. B. B., 165 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL.—Experienced investigator of loss and damage claims; good hours, liberal salary. Apply Freight Claim Agent, box 70, New York City.

CLERK

in large manufacturing concern; state age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. O. H. C., 123 Times Downtown.

COOK.

THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED COOK. GOOD SALARY; STEADY POSITION. CALL IMMEDIATELY. WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST., SIX BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

DENTIST.—Good, reliable operator; steady position; preferably two-piece crown worker. M 225 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN.

FIRST-CLASS MEN ON AEROPLANE WORK; PERMANENT POSITION, GOOD PAY. APPLY OR WRITE. CURTISS ENGINEERING CORPORATION, GARDEN CITY, L. I.

DRAFTSMEN, experienced, for jig and fixture work. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMEN.—Qualified to do jig and fixture, tool and gauge work; references required. X 344 Times Annex.

DRIVERS, CHAUFFEURS, AND HELPERS; ADAMS EXPRESS CO. WANTS YOUNG MEN; GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE PERMANENT POSITIONS. APPLY WAGON SERVICE DEPT., 30 TRINITY PLACE.

ENGINEER.—Licensed engineer. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

ENGINEER wanted, third grade, to operate small plant. Apply 270 East Broadway.

ENTRY CLERK AND CASHIER. State age, nationality, and salary. L. M. K., 155 Times Downtown.

GAUGEMAKERS.

first-class men, to make and check gauges. American Can Co., West 95th St. Dock.

INVOICE CLERK.—Export house dealing with the Far East requires experienced invoice clerk, good typist and good at figures; must be reliable and efficient; good opportunity. N ??? Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO., INC., 125TH STREET, WEST, require an experienced BUYER FOR FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.

Address all applications to Mr. E. H. Koch, mentioning full details of previous employment and salary desired. All communications treated confidentially.

HIGH-GRADE MEN WANTED.

A rapidly growing, aggressive brass goods manufacturing concern will be interested to hear from ambitious men who have made good in connection with all factory departments—purchasing and stores, accounting, inspection, production, and especially foremen of various departments; foundry, plating, assembly, buffing, packing, press, screw machine, &c.; active, sober, reliable men looking for permanent connection and real opportunity should write full details of experience in first letter so interview may be arranged. N 94 Times.

JUNIOR ACCOUNTANTS required immediately; salary $25 to $40 weekly, according to ability. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, and full details of public accounting experience, N 356 Times Downtown.

LABORERS, 500 WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Apply Submarine Boat Corporation Employment Office, Newark Bay Shipyard, Port Newark Terminal, 7 A. M. to 5 P. M., or see Mr. Brownstein, labor agent, Submarine Boat Corporation, Room 8, Barge Office, Battery, 8 A. M. to 11 A. M., New York City.

LARGE DOWNTOWN BANK REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL EXPERIENCED BANK CLERKS; REPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS B. W. J., P. O. BOX 822, NEW YORK CITY.

LEDGER CLERKS

wanted by large importing concern, experienced, and those only who have been accustomed to handle a great number of accounts; salary to start, $15; state experience in detail. K. B., 219 Times Downtown.

LEDGER CLERK Wanted.—Must be able to take off trial balance; man preferably over draft age. H. B., 10 Times.

MAN, experienced in printing office, keep paper and printing records for large publishing house; must be competent and reliable. McCall Co., 236 West 37th.

MEN to solicit business; knowledge of accounting and business methods desirable, although not essential; liberal compensation on commission basis. Apply C. P. A., G 31 Times.

MEN WANTED.—Excellent opportunity of advancement for right party; permanent position. Notlek Ice Skating Rink, 119th St. and Riverside Drive.

MESSENGER.—Young man, about 17 years of age, to begin as messenger in bank; good chance for advancement. Write Box 48, 2,121 3d Av.

MEN to assist on installment collections, outside work, beginners or experienced; tracers, delinquent and special men. N 97 Times.

OFFICE BOY.—Wanted, by an international banking firm, intelligent, quick boy; $6 to start with; good chance for advancement. Applications to N 366 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Wanted in a large office, bright office boy. Address in own handwriting, stating age and references, N 378 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, wholesale dry goods house; state previous employment; salary. W 357 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, American, over 18 years old. Apply 220 West 42d St., Room 2201.

OFFICE BOY, about 16 years old; good opportunity for advancement. Otis Elevator Co., Construction Dept., 11th Av. and 26th.

ORDER CLERK by Gentile cotton goods commission house; preferably, but not necessarily, experienced in this particular line; desirable position for the right man; must be accurate, reliable, energetic, ambitious office man; state age, experience, and salary. M 231 Times Downtown.

PACKER, (Assistant.)—One with experience in packing electrical apparatus preferred; 15 minutes from Grand Central Terminal; take Queensboro subway to 11th St. Metropolitan Electric Mfg. Co., 14th St. and East Av., L. I. City.

RECEIVING CLERK.

ONE WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN ELECTRICAL APPARATUS MANUFACTURING CONCERN PREFERRED.

15 MINUTES FROM GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL. TAKE QUEENSBOROUGH SUBWAY TO 11TH STREET.

METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 14TH ST. AND EAST AV., L. I. C.

RENTAL AGENT wanted, capable of taking charge of large office building; state experience and salary expected. H. B., 120 Times.

REPRESENTATIVES to solicit accounts; those having good business acquaintances can increase appreciably their present income; liberal commission and bonus. Apply to G 50 Times.

SALESMEN.—Alert men of good appearance and education for exhibit work in New York, Pennsylvania, and New England States; if you possess force and integrity and proven selling record we offer you a splendid opportunity, with chance for advancement; guaranteed drawing account against commission. Apply H. A. Yost, 120 West 32d St., sixth floor.

SALESMEN FOR FULL LINE OF MOTOR TRUCKS, ALL SIZES, LIGHT AND HEAVY DUTY; ATTRACTIVE PRICES AND TIME PAYMENT; LIBERAL COMMISSION; ONLY HIGH-CLASS MEN OF GOOD HABITS AND DILIGENT WORKERS WANTED. ECLIPSE MOTOR CORP., 815 WEST 47TH.

SALESMEN.—A few sober, industrious men of character and education to complete our sales force; there is a steady demand for our product and capable men can earn a good income; must be at least 25 years of age, commission basis, with drawing account. Y. A., 50 Times.

SALESMEN.—Intelligent, energetic men to handle a high-grade proposition in Eastern territory; good appearance and character chief requisites; opportunity for advancement; transportation furnished; drawing account against commission. A. Y., 39 Times.

SALESMEN who can stand prosperity; fine opportunity selling the most popular line of motor trucks; salary and commission; permanent employment to the right men; experience unnecessary. Address Prosperity, 175 Times.

SALESMAN to handle strong popular-priced line of ladies' belts; Southern and Middle Western States; only those with following need apply; drawing account against commission. Address M. L., 234 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to handle line of ladies' silk jersey underwear, New York and vicinity, also Pennsylvania; commission basis. J. S., 221 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for artificial flowers, decorative, and counter purposes; established route; splendid opportunity. Write A. F., 3,525 Broadway.

SALESMAN, experienced, to sell linings to the clothing trade in New York City; only those who can show results need apply; salary and commission. Linings, Box 290 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, one with experience in selling a high grade patented specialty; must have representative appearance, unimpeachable record, and furnish the highest credentials. R. A., 260 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN WANTED.—Security salesman, who can prove up local clients only; salary and commission; call 11.30 to 2.30, Room 312, 44 Broad Street, N. Y.

SALESMAN, to sell linings to retail dry goods trade throughout New York State and Pennsylvania; salary and commission. Converter, 233 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to sell children's white dresses, city and vicinity trade; territory open; commission against drawing account. X 356 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced on fancy feathers, flowers, and novelties; good opportunity for the right party; drawing account. Imperial Novelty Co., 14 West 4th St.

SALESMAN, experienced, better kind dresses, city and office; commission. Star Dress Manufacturing Co., 122 West 26th St.

SALESMEN.—Only those who can speak in public; big money; no visitors; commission. Mr. Shapiro, 507 5th Av.

SALESMEN who can sell service; good appearance; commission basis. Room 1005, 116 Nassau St.

SALESMAN.—Ladies' silk hosiery, experienced, for city and vicinity; good opportunity; commission basis. N 123 Times.

SALESMAN, high class, for embossed seal and color label; salary and commission. Apply Geo. W. Martin, 1,947 Broadway.

SILK SALESMEN

LORD & TAYLOR

require the services of several high class salesmen for their silk department.

Call before 11 A. M

Superintendent's Office

7th Floor.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SHIPPING CLERK, competent. Call Thursday morning. National Coat Tag Mfg. Co., 155 Wooster St.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR MAN WHO CANNOT SERVE.

OLD ESTABLISHED EXPORT SHIPPING COMPANY NEEDS ASSISTANT FOR HANDLING FOREIGN TRAFFIC.

STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY REQUIRED; REFERENCES NEEDED; POSITION PERMANENT. G 83 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; bright, energetic stenographer; one who is familiar with banking in New York and has experience on the "Street" preferred; good salary to right man. N 387 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—First class; preferably with law experience, for position which may be temporary. Employment Department, General Vehicle Co., Borden and Starr Avs., Long Island City.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—Accurate, quick; steady position, good salary; chances for advancement; knowledge of dictaphone method would be helpful in purchasing department. D. K., 221 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—One familiar with clerical work in manufacturing concern; excellent opportunity for advancement; must be exempt from draft; state age, nationality, and salary desired. N 119 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man with office experience; good opportunity for advancement. Rhodes, 162 William St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, efficient young man; permanent position; experienced. Apply 513 Woolworth Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER in law office. Reply in handwriting, stating age, salary, and experience, W 350 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMEN.—British tanks, London buses, Fifth Av. buses, have sleeve valve motors; we exhibit an improved type at the Automobile Show; producers can clean up; already selling at 50% above par; no drawing account but abundance of live leads and commission promptly. See Mr. Wilson, 9 to 12, Room 606, 1,926 Broadway.

STOCK SALESMEN.—Several men wanted to sell stock in company now in active operation and showing profits; commission basis. Apply 10 or 12 A. M., or 2 to 4 P. M., Room 24, 4th floor, 35 Wall St.

SUPERINTENDENT FOR SHIPPING AND WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENTS; A MAN CAPABLE OF HANDLING LABOR AND A LARGE VOLUME OF BUSINESS. APPLY BY MAIL, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS AS TO EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, AGE, AND SALARY. ARBUCKLE BROS., GENERAL MANAGER, FOOT JAY ST., BROOKLYN.

TELLER.—Bank wants experienced teller, state experience and salary expected. W 299 Times Downtown.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.

Apply to W. A. Raser, chief train dispatcher, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Harlem River, 132d St., Willis Av., Bronx.

THE WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., HAVE THE FOLLOWING OPENINGS IN THEIR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:

BOYS
MUST BE 16, FOR MAIL AND MESSENGER SERVICE, $7 TO START; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT.

DRAFTSMEN
HIGH CLASS MEN, EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGNING AND DRAFTING OF SMALL MACHINES AND APPARATUS; STEADY POSITION AND EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT ALONG ENGINEERING LINES. CALL OR WRITE.

GLASS WORKERS
EXPERT MEN, INDUSTRIOUS AND COMPETENT, FOR BULB BLOWING AND STEM MAKING; EIGHT MEN CAN WORK OVERTIME, DOUBLE TIME FOR SUNDAY WORK; EARN $50 A WEEK.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS
AND MODEL MAKERS, HIGH CLASS MEN ON SMALL ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL APPARATUS; MUST BE ACCUSTOMED TO USING BLUEPRINTS, MICROMETERS; STEADY POSITIONS; ADVANCEMENT.

YOUNG MEN
WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION $8-$9 TO START; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES TO ADVANCE ALONG ENGINEERING LINES.

CALL

57 BETHUNE ST.

NEAR WEST ST., 6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

TRAFFIC MANAGER who can take complete charge of domestic and foreign railroad and steamship traffic; must be alert and thoroughly experienced; exceptional opportunity; state salary and experience. N 114 Times.

YOUNG MAN, American, in office of large manufacturing corporation; one familiar with modern office methods, knowledge of bookkeeping, and with some experience in stenography, age 24 to 30; state references and salary expected. W 338 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN in office large corporation; recent high school graduate preferred. Write fully, giving age, education, M 234 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17 years, accounting department work; experience unnecessary; opportunity to learn publishing business; state age, education, and salary expected. J. K., 180 Times.

YOUNG MAN, general office work; willing to progress with young concern; salesman when qualified; silk industry; give age, salary, experience, reference. Ribbons, N 50 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted by New York Stock Exchange firm for stock quotation board. Call at Room 418, 71 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN for filing, &c., in office importing house; $8 start; state age and reference. L. S., 135 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17-20, wanted for general office work in Protestant organization; experience not necessary; $9. N 118 Times.

Employment Agencies.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.
HIGH-GRADE, CLEAN-CUT young men, draft exempt, for permanent openings.
BANK CLERKS, $800-$1,400.
BOOKKEEPERS, $900-$1,300.
ASST. BOOKKEEPERS, $600-$750.
INSURANCE CLERKS, $750-$900.
MAIL CLERK, $720 and lunches.
JUNIOR CLERKS, (18-20 yrs.) preferably with high school education, as follows:
BANK MESSENGERS, $35-$40.
INSURANCE MESSENGERS, $35-$40.
SHIPPING CLERK, $600.
STENOGRAPHERS.
1 SECRETARIAL, (Automobile,) $1,300.
1 SECRETARIAL, (Bank,) $1,200-$1,500.
1 ADVERTISING, $1,000.
OUTSIDE REPRESENTATIVE.
1 COLLEGE GRADUATE, $15 and commission.
SOUTH AMERICAN OPENINGS.
1 STENOGRAPHER, (Spanish not required,) $1,800 and lodging.
1 STOREKEEPER, (experienced,) $2,?00 upwards.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, 87 Liberty Street.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.
115 Broadway.
C. P. HASSON. J. J. McLAUGHLIN.

HIRST EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—Expert machine tool man, salary commensurate; machine tool man, $150 month; Span.-French steno., $40-$35; Span.-Eng. steno., $40-$35, mech. draftsmen, $35-$25; office manager, $35; asst. cash., $25; accountants; stenographers; insurance clerks; bank and com. bkprs.; chemists, $150-$75; office boys. Register free.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES.
Accountants, $1,500-$2,500; bookkeepers, $2,000; stenographers, (So. Am.,) $2,100, (N. J.,) $1,300; clerks, $16-$18; boys, (banks and insurance,) $7-$8. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

SHIPPING CLERK, over 32 yrs., thoroughly exprd. local domestic shipping, $1,800-$2,000; Bookkeepers, $30 and $35; Stenographers, $25; Ledger Clerks, $20 and $22. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

ACCOUNTANTS wanted, juniors and seniors, $30-$40 to begin; no registration fee. Call Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

BOOKKEEPERS, (8,) $18-$25; clerks, (12,) $12-$20; others. Mighill, Flatiron Bldg.

Education Notes.

At the first annual meeting of the American Association of Teachers of Spanish the following officers were elected for the next two years: President, Lawrence A. Wilkins, in charge of modern languages in the New York high schools; First Vice President, Professor Rudolph Schevill, University of California; Second Vice President, Professor Ventura Fuentes, the City College; Third Vice President, Professor Charles P. Wagner, University of Michigan; Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. Alfred Coester, Commercial High School, Brooklyn; additional members of the Executive Council, Professor C. G. Allen, Leland Stanford Junior University; Captain Charles P. Harrington, Culver Military Academy; Miss Josephine W. Holt, John Marshall High School, Richmond, Va.; Professor J. Warshaw, University of Missouri.

The Rayson Alumnae Association has joined the Federation of the Alumnae of Private Schools for Girls of New York City. Owing to the necessity for surgical dressings the members of the society have decided to meet every second Monday at the American Girls Aid Society and help with the work there. The officers are Mrs. Lewis Bassett Moore, President; Miss Valerie Underwood, Vice President; Miss Florence Williams, Treasurer, and Miss Katheryne MacFarland, Secretary.

Seth E. Pope of the Boys High School is now exhibiting his collection of paintings by Franklin L. Schenck at the Brooklyn Civic Club, at 127 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.

Associate Superintendent William McAndrew has been transferred from the supervision of duplicate and intermediate schools to the supervision of elementary schools in Division 1. He changes places with Associate Superintendent Clarence E. Meleney.

District Superintendent Joseph H. Wade has been transferred from School Districts 14 and 18 to Districts 25 and 26. District Superintendent Joseph S. Taylor has been transferred from School Districts 25 and 26 to Districts 14 and 18. Dr. Taylor had charge of Gary schools in the Bronx and has been enthusiastic in support of the Gary system.

A leave of absence without pay until Dec. 17, 1918, has been granted to Leon Weiss, a teacher of shop work, assigned to P. S. 188, Manhattan, to enable him to accept a position as draftsman in the employ of a naval architect who is doing work for the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation.

James E. Walsh has been appointed to fill a vacancy as attendance officer at $1,200 a year.

Robert Powers has been appointed an attendance officer at $1,200 a year in place of James L. Bird, who is absent on military duty.

Elizabeth I. Dalton, a teacher in P. S. 95, Manhattan, has been assigned to conduct a community centre for after-school care of children at P. S. 3, Manhattan, for six days a week, from 3 to 6 P. M. and from 7:30 to 10 P. M., and will receive $400 a year in addition to her regular salary.

The following appointments to local school boards have been made: District 1, Mrs. Antonio Pisani; District 5, Mrs. H. Brodman; District 7, Mrs. Louis J. Schwartz; District 9, Miss Gertrude K. Paulding.

Graduates and former members of Morris High School are invited to the annual reunion, to take place in the school auditorium on Friday evening, Jan. 4, at 8:15 o'clock. Morris High School boys in the Government service will be the guests of honor.

Estate Appraised.

VAN NESS, MARY L., (July 12, 1916.) Total assets, $300,057, plus her interest in the Edwin C. and Caroline Marshall estates, amounting to $18,111. Assets: Real estate, $112,000, consisting of 17 East 71st St., $90,000 and 301 Canal St., $22,000; cash, $35,892; personal, $35,673; stocks and bonds, $96,491. The principal beneficiaries are her nieces, Penelope A. Luttgen, $100,511; Mary Knapp Marshall, $50,220; Sarah E. Parker, $24,200.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 10 East 43d.—Shipping clerk, $2,400 yearly; office boys, $6-$8. Miss Hudenbender, Prop.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, $30; splendid opportunity right man. David Agency, 17 West 42d.

Instruction.

YOUNG MAN.—We can secure for you a position in an attractive department of the army, where trained filing clerks not subject to draft are needed; our six weeks' course fits you for these positions; night and day classes forming now.
National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St., Tel. Franklin 2281.

MEN are needed by the Government and by organized business to audit expenditures, administer funds, systematize operating procedures, determine depreciation, calculate taxes. Write for bulletin 49, giving details of courses preparing for this work. Address F. P. Lamphear, 215 West 23d St., New York; C. W. Stowell, 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, or Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

MEN.—AGE IS NO BARRIER. Become Dental Mechanics. Agreeable work, excellent pay. Big demand. Remarkably short and practical course, individual instruction, day or evening. No book study. Easy payments. Get particulars; write for free Booklet 50. Dentists' Laboratories School, 25 W. 45th St. (Finest and most authoritative in America.)

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our new, easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 96 Pullman Bldg., New York.

ANY ONE CAN LEARN to earn $25 to $100 weekly taking photographs. Many jobs now open. We teach motion picture, studio and commercial photography; 3 months' studio instruction. Day or evening classes. Easy terms. Call or write for booklet. N. Y. INSTITUTE OF PHOTOGRAPHY, Dept. 1-T, 141 West 36th St., New York.

EXECUTIVES, SALESMEN, CORRESPONDENTS, STENOGRAPHERS.—Good English Pays! Join class groups meeting after business hours in comfortable down town lecture rooms. Write for bulletin 78. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. Natl. Salesmen's Training Ass'n, Suite 1803-D Candler Bldg., N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE.—DUE TO ENLISTMENTS, GROWING ENVELOPE BUSINESS OR COMPLETE OFFICE EQUIPMENT, TYPEWRITERS, SAFE, ADDRESSING MACHINES, FURNITURE, &c.; ACCURATE STENCILED MAILING LIST OF NEW YORK CITY. R. MERRILL, 716 PARK ROW BUILDING.

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIVIDUAL INVESTOR.

Have valuable, developed property in litigation, and have won controlling decisions; final settlement due in six months; need $10,000 to complete deal; partner compelled to withdraw on account war; will give large bonus; no brokers. G 82 Times.

PARTNER WITH $5,000 NEEDED, (DOLL MANUFACTURER FOR PAST EIGHT YEARS, PLANT READY FOR BUSINESS; SAMPLE LINE ABOUT COMPLETED; CAN GET BUSINESS AT ONCE. ADDRESS B. S., 237 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

A HIGH-CLASS INVESTMENT.
Our 10% Preferred Stock is a first mortgage on all assets of the company. Investors write for particulars. Henry T. Hoag, Dist. Rep. Hudson Valley Muslin Underwear Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Wanted—Keen, seasoned business man, with $5,000 cash, to join the controlling interest of one of the best money making opportunities in New York; quick action imperative. P 77 Times.

Established, going automobile specialty business for sale at sacrifice; every Ford owner a good prospect; good patent protection; nationally advertised; principals only. X 30? Times Annex.

Advertiser has capital to $10,000 with which to open general sales agency for new specialty or mail order proposition; established in New York 20 years; highest bank references. G 71 Times.

Storage facilities for heavy material, &c., in large lots; open and covered space; centrally located; direct water and rail connections. Address Storage, P 103 Times.

Hotel, bar, cabaret; sacrifice; reasonable; need cash. Rogers, Bryant 4436.

11,000 names women mail order buyers, $20. T., Box 84, Station F.

FOR SALE.

Private family will sell the furniture of a 9-room apartment as a whole for $1,200, with or without apartment, which rents for $175 a month; four rooms now rented pays rental; seen only by phone appointment; private telephone 672 Morningside.

Genuine Paisley shawl, $80; two artistic, old necklaces, one Florentine, one Dutch; one rare gemmed miniature from India, one from France; all are works of art. N 130 Times.

MACHINES.—95—1 Willcox & Gibbs hemstitched belting, cables, motor, 2 h. p. Diehl direct shaft; work boxes, chairs, and large silk safe. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 W. 25th.

Complete outfit office furniture in oak, safe, &c., practically new. To be seen at 80 Wall St., Room 413.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Nonvisible, 3 months, $5; visible, 3 months, $7.50. Initial payment applies if purchased. AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC. 339 Broadway, Worth St. TEL. 50 E. 23d St., opp. Madison Av. 2408 140 W. 42d St., at Times Sq. FRANKLIN.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The War Department issued the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Following appointed Captains in M.R.C.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Baughman, G.	Cowan, Z. S.
Crutcher, W. F.	Dyer, W. C.
Ellen, W. J.	Elliott, S. T.
Fitzpatrick, F. P.	Hartley, A.
Harvey, W. B.	Lee, J. M.
Littlefield, W. H.	McCartney, J. N.
McClure, S.	Miller, A. B.
Moore, S. McL.	Murphy, C. J.
Piggott, J. B.	Pitcairn, E. A.
Stephenson, J. W.	Thompson, E. G.
Walter, G.	Abbott, E. J.
Baldwin, J. H.	Bobbitt, A. N.
Ballou, H. L.	Decker, E. R.
Hagan, F.	Johnston, H.
Knight, R. T.	McCurdy, A. C.
Martin, D. L.	Quigley, F. J.
Randall, A.	Renfrow, T. F.
Richards, F. P.	Sanderson, R.
Smith, S. C.	Spencer, F. B.
Stagg, G. H.	Tyndall, I. C.
Wilson, T. R.	Winslow, E. S.
Zehner, A. C.	Zimmerman, H.

Following to Camp McClellan:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Bolton, L. T.	Chaney, O. J.
Dodge, R. B.	Hearn, W. O.
Meek, A.	Jourdan, V. J. P.

Following to Ft. Riley for inst.:

CAPTAINS.

Brown, R. D.	Young, D. W.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Bell, H.	Coleman, O. E.
Copeland, N.	Cantrell, T. D.
Elder, T.	Given, M. A.
Goss, L.	Guthrie, M. R.
Henderson, G. H.	Hurlbut, S. R.
Johnson, E. W.	Karther, H. C.
Kirk, B. R.	Lanier, L. M.
Lowe, L.	Mackey, F. W.
Moore, M. W.	Pedersen, H. C.
Pefer, C. E.	Peters, C. M.
Reid, W.	Rogers, A. E.
Shelton, J. C.	Stewart, J. D.
Sweeney, H.	Wahl, E. W.

Johnson, Capt. C. M., hon. discharged.

Following to Bellevue Hosp., N. Y., for inst., then to their station:
Palmer, Capt. C. R.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Ball, C. H.	Wakefield, E. P.
McPherson, N. G.	Spingarn, M. G.
Shaw, L. W.	

Following to Chicago and will report to Maj. Lewis for inst., then to their stations:

CAPTAINS.

Rawlings, J. W.	Hanson, H. B.
Clift, H. X.	McCabe, T. S.
Tedrow, C. H.	Steele, J. B.
Sawyer, F. J.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Bowie, V. G.	Bradley, H. P.
Cook, P. S.	Ingram, T. H.
Hafner, A. L.	Jillson, W. A.
Kerr, J. E., Jr.	Megrail, E.
Long, H. M.	Thorpe, J. M.
Whitbeck, W. A.	Eaton, G. E.
Cook, L. C.	Kohn, C. L.
Dailey, R. C.	Burton, F. J.
Goff, D. F.	Kinyon, H. B.
O'Keefe, W. P.	Ray, C. B.
Sutton, M. R.	Tyner, C. B.

Following to Univ. Hosp. at Philadelphia for inst., then to their stations.
Hill, Maj. W. J.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Acker, H.	Cooper, J. H.
Cushaven, H. C.	King, R. H.
Wilson, G. E.	Pitman, J. F.
Taylor, S. T.	Mordecai, A.
Burley, N. A.	Norton, J. A.
Hall, W. C.	Sloan, B. F.

Preston, 1st Lt. R. S., to Camp Meade.
Jaffe, 1st Lt. R. F., hon. discharged.
Dickson, Capt. O. A., to home.
Bennett, 1st Lt. A. N., to Los Angeles, with Sec. of Sig.C., as medical member of examining Board and recruiting officer.
Ellis, Capt. T. F.; McNell, Capt. J. M., and Spencer, 1st Lt. F. B., to Army Med. School for inst., then to stations at Camp Meade.

Following relieved of previous orders:

CAPTAINS.

Sturgeon, C. T.	Carson, H. R.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Nix, J. J.	Hix, I. E.
Stephenson, J. W.	Reardon, W. F.

Sturgeon, Capt. C. T., to Camp Sherman.
Godfrey, 1st Lt. J. G.; Dunn, 1st Lt. J. W., and Graves, 1st Lt. A. W., to Scott Field with Av. Sec. of Sig.C.
Lee, 1st Lt. W. G., to Ft. Screven.
Mixon, 1st Lt. W. G., hon. discharged.
O'Neal, 1st Lt. T. H., to Camp Wadsworth.

Following to Kelly Field with Av.Sec. of Sig.C.:
Medical, Capt. G. S.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Pruitt, L. L.	Gant, C. B.
Allen, E. S.	Turney, M. L.
Hughes, J. G.	

Bick, Maj. H. C., to Penn. Hosp. at Phila. for inst., then to Ft. McHenry with Gen. Hosp. No. 2.
Rudd, Capt. R. D., and Able, 1st Lt. K. L., to Camp Lee.
Page, Capt. E. F., and Weiss, 1st Lt. B., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
Williams, 1st Lt. W. C., to Waco, Texas, with Av.Sec. of Sig.C.
Holmes, 1st Lt. W. H., to Camp MacArthur.
Sears, Maj. W. V., previous orders amended; to Base Hosp. 13, at Rochester.
Frey, 1st Lt. C. O., to Camp Lee.
Mars, 1st Lt. E. C., hon. discharged.

Medical Corps.

Geier, Maj. F. E., Ill.N.G., hon. discharged.
Anderson, Maj. J. B., to San Fran., and report by telegraph to the Adjt.Gen.

Following of N.G. to Univ. Hosp., Phila., for inst., then to their stations:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Johnstone, F. L.	Hunter, M. C.
Smith, H. B.	Tilden, W. C.

Following of N. G., to Chicago, and will report to Maj. D. Lewis, for inst. then to their station:
Allen, Capt. W. A.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Cockburn, H. M.	Cooksey, R. T.
Pickard, O. W.	Patterson, C.
Hooper, A. Y.	

Following of N. G. to Bellevue Hosp., N. Y., for inst., then to proper station:
Smith, Capt. C. C.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Agnes, L. P.	Russell, H. C.
Bell, R. H.	Steinke, F.

Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

Waring, Capt. L. E., to home.
Hall, Capt. G., will report to Chief of War College Div.
Gay, Capt. C. R., Jr., to Atlanta, as asst. to Depot Qm.

Signal Corps.

Kay, Capt. M. H., to Rockwell Field.
Grilin, 1st Lt. J. H., and Druley, 2d Lt. A. C., to Camp Vail.
Arnold, Lt.Col. B. J., will report to Chief Sig. Off.

Signal Reserve Corps.

Haines, 1st Lt. C. C., and Edrington, 2d Lt. B., to Chanute Field.
Andrews, 1st Lt. C., to Garden City.
Newhall, 1st Lt. B. D., and Arnold, 2d Lt. J. P. W., to Portland, Ore., and will report to Col. B. P. Disque.
Dickinson, 1st Lt. R. S., to Park Field.

Following to Camp Vail:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Higginbotham, W. G.	Lane, H. J.
Thornton, E. B.	Wagner, J. O.
Pope, P. J.	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Dumble, E. H.	Bailey, W. A.
Elliott, J.	Pangburn, E. D.
Bradley, T. P.	Clark, C. M.
Owen, H. E.	Bouligny, R. H.
Mason, C. F.	Albro, A. B.
Hanck, C. T.	Abright, R. W.

Shell, 1st Lt. F. B., and Deal, 2d Lt. F. R., to Morrison, Va.
Pope, 1st Lt. T. D., and Dannar, 2d Lt. D. R., will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Geary, 1st Lt. M. G., detailed a member of the board appointed in orders of Oct. 19, last.

Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Following will report to Chief of Ord.:

MAJORS.

Glover, F. S.	Bulks, Capt. G. D.
Schieber, L. E.	McFredries, G. M.
Hutchinson, G.	Tindsley, H.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Reese, E. E.	Heffner, J. W.
Reagan, C. A.	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Johnston, A. R.	Gay, H. M.
Caldwell, W. H.	

Nash, 1st Lt. F. E., to Sandy Hook Proving Grounds.
Rather, 1st Lt. H. C., to Rock Island Arsenal.

Infantry.

Trujillo, 1st Lt. J. L., Col. N.G., hon. discharged.
Brown, 2d Lt. G. R., 2d Inf., Ind. N.G., hon. discharged.

Following will appear before Av. Examining Boards indicated for examination for fitness for av. service, then to their station:
Jopes, 1st Lt. J. H., 49th, 104 Broad St., N. Y.
Simms, 1st Lt. I. R., Carnegie Bldg., Pittsburgh.
Hough, 2d Lt. R. B., 48th, 1,222 E. Broad St., Richmond.

Brown, Capt. C. W., N.G.N.Y., discharged for the good of the service.
Comstock, Maj. H. E., 3d, assigned to command of ammunition trains of 5th Div. at Camp Logan.
Porter, 2d Lt. E. D., 44th, transferred to 12th.
Magill, 2d Lt. F., 12th, transferred to 44th.

Infantry Reserve Corps.

Meehan, 2d Lt. G. R., to Camp Devens.
Ambler, 2d Lt. P. C., hon. discharged.
Byrne, 1st Lt. T. E., relieved from active duty, to Chickamauga Park.

Field Artillery.

Van Raden, Capt. B., hon. discharged.
McKean, 2d Lt. Q. A. S., prev. orders revoked.
Geran, 1st Lt. J. C., to Camp Greene, with 1st N. H. Inf.
Hall, Col. H., to Walter Reed Gen. Hosp. for treatment.
Nelson, 2d Lt. W., hon. discharged.

Veterinary Reserve Corps.

Following relieved from present duties and will take station at places indicated after their names to inspect sanitation of stockyards, cars, and feeding places:
Levenson, 2d Lt. L., Louisville, Ky.
Modlin, 2d Lt. E. D., Atlanta, Ga.

Engineer Reserve Corps.

Following assigned to 319th Eng. at Camp Fremont:

CAPTAIN.

Smith, D. W.	Roche, W. E.
Harrah, O. W.	Stuart, C. E.
Harwell, W. L.	McMillan, J.
Walter, J. M., Jr.	Smith, W. J.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Kent, C. H.	Smith, D. D.
Hleim, H. R.	Shenk, W. J.
Cohen, J. M.	Fitzgerald, G. C.
Cameron, J. A.	Taylor, H. F.
Weber, A. G.	Cameron, D. E. A.
Gowan, F. P.	Joyes, W. B.
McNabb, W. T.	Ferguson, D. S.
Roper, P. E.	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Pollister, E. B.	Hammitt, E. P.
Platt, T. L.	Smith, R. L.
Foreman, J. W.	Heis, E. H.
Williams, H. L.	Tange, W. H.
Barreau, A. M.	Arnold, E. A.
Karkow, A. S.	McKeever, G. V.
Fox, F. H.	

Keene, 2d Lt. A. D., hon. discharged.
White, 2d Lt. E. E., to Camp Meade.
Barna, Capt. F. R., to Camp Am. Univ.
Reed, Capt. K. A., hon. discharged.
White, Capt. W. R., and Lewis, 1st Lt. W., to Camp Lewis as assts. to camp Qm.

Following to Vancouver Barracks, with Engineer Replacement Troops:

CAPTAINS.

Bissell, W. H.	Baumanski, S.
Gough, W. J.	Degnan, L. V.
Rose, 1st Lt. F. O.	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Reynolds, R. W.	Irvine, R. R.
Waite, C. F.	Creighton, C.
Emerson, R. P.	Hodges, J. B.
Isaacson, C. O.	Riordan, E. J.

Following assigned to 318th Engs. at Vancouver Barracks:

CAPTAINS.

Miller, D. D.	Hunter, J. A.
Boland, F. J.	Wilson, G. H., Jr.
Hendrie, J. G.	Ogier, G. R.
Terrell, L. E.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Becker, F. R.	Hines, P. R.
Davis, G. W.	Peckham, H. R.
Harbour, E. H.	McRae, H. C.
Sherman, H.	Wheelock, R. P.
Lindsley, N. D.	Caufield, L. J.
Rall, E. P.	Wise, J. S.
Olmsted, C. T.	Snowden, B. S.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Farmer, H. D.	McLean, A., Jr.
Fearing, E. J.	Lavy, S.
Ward, T. A.	Hartdegen, C., Jr.
Randall, A. B.	Gedney, R.
Feasey, C. B.	Haupt, C. W.
Stoddard, G. W.	Welles, T. L., Jr.
Sutcliffe, H. T.	McCook, R. S.
Turley, L. L.	

Coast Artillery.

Meserve, Maj. C. A., assigned to 60th Regt.
McCleary, Maj. W. R., assigned to 62d Regt.
Reaney, Capt. G. A., R. C., to Coast Defense of Los Angeles.
Haviland, 1st Lt. J. B., provisional appointment terminated.
Moss, Capt. W. N., R. C., will report to the President, Board of Ord. and Fortification, for duty.
Ruhlen, Maj. G., Jr., to South Pacific Dist., for duty on staff of cmdg. off.
Summers, Capt. I. B., Jr., to Ft. Totten, staff of cmdg. off., Middle Atlantic C. A. Dist.

Following assigned to 63d Regt.:

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

Phisterer, F. W.	Woods, R. F.

MAJORS.

Hyde, A. P. S.	Kerfoot, B. H.
Phipps, B. H.	
Stewart, Chaplain W., N. G.	

CAPTAINS.

Riefkohl, R. W.	Barker, J. W.
Bigham, E. L.	Vestal, W. M.
Homes, R. B.	Shurteff, T. L.
Billings, D. K.	Kessey, R. J.
Miller, H. N.	Neel, W. L.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Lane, R. R.	Shaw, F. J.
Dahlquist, P. C.	Christy, L.
Simons, G. H.	Tinling, J. A.
Brown, G. S.	Smith, J. A.
Jackson, L. F.	Nelson, H. C.
Warren, E. N.	Hill, C. H.
Roberts, F. G.	Rutherford, D. J.
Heath, S. P.	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Clarke, F. W.	Hawkins, W. W.
Porter, G. P.	Nash, T. O.
Zimmerman, H. E.	Bennett, O. W.
Fisher, A. G.	Barlow, R. C.
Taylor, R. E.	Wilcox, J.
Anderson, O. D.	Carlander, C. H.
Hoffman, J. H.	Simpson, S. L.
Young, C. L.	Thomas, J. B.
Jordan, J. W.	Baker, J. S.
Snell, L. W.	Dockery, W. D.
Barnett, J. M.	Bell, J. E.
Kitchen, C. L.	Johnson, C. W. L.
Logan, D. M.	Doles, J. J.
Langhart, E.	Le Baron, R. A. L.
Mariner, A. S.	Coberly, F. J.
Boden, J. H.	

Following assigned ammunition train, motor section, 8-inch howitzers, announced:
McReynolds, Maj. F. R.

CAPTAINS.

Donner, A. J.	Swaffield, R. G.
Riley, J. T.	Baum, F. J.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Spaulding, C. W.	Knost, W. A.
Price, H. C.	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Archibald, H. G.	Burk, W. D.
Gianelloni, V. J.	Holler, W. C.
Melker, J. T.	Seale, B. F.

Miscellaneous.

Stillman, 2d Lt. W. M., promoted to be a 1st Lt. in N. G.
Dalton, Maj. J. W., Insp. Gen.'s R. C., to Camp Stuart, on staff of the provisional div. at that place.
Crowley, Capt. J. W., to Wash., and will report to Director of the Bureau of War Risk Ins., Treasury Dept., for duty.

Following to Camp Merritt as cmdg. offs. of the motor truck companies designated:
Darby, Capt. G. B., Jr., Qm. R. C., Motor Truck Co. No. 408.
Clayton, Capt. W. L., Qm. R. C., Motor Truck Co. No. 407.
Klinger, 2d Lt. G. W., Qm. C., N. A., Motor Truck Co. No. 408.

Tillotson, Maj. L. S., N. G. U. S., prev. orders revoked, he will proceed to Camp Stuart as Div. Adjt. of the prov. div.
Parker, Col. F. L., Inf., N. A., to Camp Sevier.
Margetts, Lt. Col. N. E., F. A., N. A., to Camp Wheeler.
Parker, Capt. S. M., U. S. A., ret., prev. orders revoked.
Dykeman, 1st Lt. R. K., will report to the Adjt. Gen. of the Army for temp. duty.
Clark, Brig. Gen. H. C., hon. discharged.
Samuelson, Capt. L. I., U. S. A., ret., to Ft. Jay, reporting to Cmdt. of Disciplinary Barracks.
Smith, Maj. L. B., N. Y. N. G., to Camp Cody as Asst. Div. Adjt.
Conklin, 1st Lt. R. L., Vet. C., relieved from his present duties at Camp Shelby and directed to report to Cmdg. Gen. at that camp.
Taylor, Maj. C. J., C. of E., in addition to his other duties will report to Cmdg.Gen. West. Dept. as dept. engr.
Markley, 1st Lt. E. L., Dent.R.C., hon. discharged.
Martin, 2d Lt. F. A., Qm.C., to Camp Johnston for training.
Bonner, 1st Lt. W. C., San.C., to Chicago, with Med.Sup.Depot.
Griffiths, Capt. G. A., assigned to 301st Mech. Repairs Shop Rgt.
Whitaker, Capt. J. A., assigned to 302d Mech. Repairs Shop Rgt.
Henry, J., appointed to be Maj. in N.G.
Henry, Maj. J., to Camp Shelby, with 38th Div.
Rogers, Chaplain H. A., to Camp Gordon with 514th Engs.
Swager, 2d Lt. L. C., prev. orders assigning him to 20th Inft., amended so as to assign him to 14th F.A.
Brannigan, 1st Lt. F., N.A., to Camp Funston with 89th Div.
Campbell, 2d Lt. A. L., O.R.C., appointed a 1st Lt. and assigned to N.G.

Following of N.G. promoted to be 2d Lts.:

SERGEANTS.

Bissett, W. C.	Jeter, J. R.
Davis, F. B.	McDowell, T. H.
Jackson, W. A.	Daniels, T. R.
Guion, O. H.	Dixon, G. B.
Myrover, H. L.	Shamburger, L. L.
Harden, Z. O.	Dayton, J.
Zimmerman, P. C.	Richards, C. O.
Probst, W. L.	Wright, C. P.
Gillespie, G.	Veach, M. W.
Weed, L. H.	Frazier, H. R.

Brinkley, 2d Lt. A. W., and Andersen, 2d Lt. J., of N.G., promoted to be 1st Lts.
Riddick, 1st Lt. W. W., and Crayton, 1st Lt. L. B., of N.G., promoted to be Capts.

Following of N.G. promoted to be 1st Lts.:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Duncan, W. B.	Allison, E.
Phelan, J. B.	Donelson, A. J.

Halfhill, 2d Lt. J. W., Ind. N. G., hon. discharged.
Teat, Capt. C. E., Ala. N.G., to Kenosha, Wis., for inst. in Nash Motor Co.
Parris, 2d Lt. O. L., appointed to be a 1st Lt. in N.G.
Farnes, R. E., appointed to be a 2d Lt. in the N.G.
Hyer, Col. B. B., to Camp Wheeler.
Allin, Lt. Col. G. R., Camp Doniphan.
Wood, Lt. Col. W. S., Camp McClellan.
O'Reilly, 2d Lt. E. M., Inf. R.C., 5 days' extension.
Nary, Chaplain C., to Camp Lewis.

Lane, Chaplain E. E., to Camp Lewis.
Jess, Capt. H. A., of N.G., promoted to be a Maj.
Whitcomb, 1st Lt. E. L., of N.G. promoted to be a Capt.

Following of N.G. promoted to 1st Lts. and assigned to 34th Div. at Camp Logan.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

King, G. W.	Brisley, W. L.
Leik, C. H.	Putnam, H. M.
Wilson, T. D.	Fleagle, E. E.
Penningroth, C.	Brown, F.
Gillam, R. L.	Baker, A. R.
Cross, J. B.	Leonard, L. E.
Smith, Q. M.	Boysen, C. C.
Parmeter, O. A.	Hathaway, W. F.
Ferguson, H. C.	Bulger, J. V.
Emery, R. J.	Schott, P. C.
Eller, F. E.	Widaman, C. F.
Clements, E. P.	Ranney, C. B.
Gustafson, C.	Robb, M. L.
Hofacht, M. H.	Wilson, H. C.
Schuff, F. H.	Robinson, R. M.
Carnegie, J. E.	Price, C. M.
Brunson, F. W.	Budy, E. H.
Goffard, J. J.	Cassidy, A. M.
Hall, W. H.	Cogan, J. L.
Cook, P. D.	Biel, L. M.
Herff, H. M.	Frick, E.
Sims, R. M.	Swenson, S.
Craig, R. W.	Simpson, A. M.
Jordon, H. L.	Graen, R. M.
Mackenzie, T. H.	Damm, G. A.
Dale, G. C.	Ellis, W. A.
Kellehan, C. M.	Roberts, J.
Carlson, V. E.	Higgins, A. C.
Gray, R. W.	Christopherson, A.
Cushman, F. K.	Bates, C. B.
Meyer, L. C.	

Following of N.G. promoted to be 2d Lts. and assigned to 34th Div. at Camp Logan:

SERGEANTS.

Hayden, C. M.	Goodale, R. E.
Harney, J. J.	Hedberg, C. D.
Mehaffey, H. W.	Hoffmann, C. W.
Gallagher, H. V.	Warren, R. R.
Berg, H.	Fauver, E. E.
Jago, E. F.	Stout, G. W.
Howlett, R. W.	McCarthy, A. C.
Burham, E. R.	White, A. N.
Higby, H. M.	Swartz, E. L.
Sunford, A. H.	Hall, F. M.
Allen, H. M.	Cook, E. A.
McConaghie, J.	Carrig, J. E.
Cooper, C. H.	Wolford, C. E.
Gylden, B. J.	Stevens, F. B.
Crowther, P. E.	Refsell, J. H.
Patton, H. M.	Rohret, A. P.
Rogers, J. B.	Purington, F. R.
Murphy, D. M.	Deemer, E. H.
Showalter, P. F.	Conary, G. W.
Oberst, R. B.	Scribner, C. E.
Schneider, W. P.	McLeod, A. H.
Kingston, P. R.	Walsh, E. A.
Berger, W. F.	Armitage, F. W.
Harman, G. B.	Tromness, O.
Hoke, E. F.	Porter, G. H.
Whitfield, W. E.	Tipler, C. H.
Biddle, R.	Cockburn, H. C.
Moss, B. C.	Collins, O. C.
Sayre, B. L.	King, E. C.
Doig, S.	Mansfield, W. A.
Butler, W. C.	Skinner, M. L.
Wiltamuth, R.	Nelson, O. J.
Hall, H. F.	Kennedy, T. D.
Voight, L. M.	Toher, E. C.
Mannie, E.	Bollum, E. H.
Bickhart, E. C.	Langdon, A. R.
Stewart, J. T.	Robb, W. J.
Platt, W. C.	Kuhlman, G. H.
Mead, L. T.	Anderson, E. W.
McDonald, G. G.	Peavey, W. M.
O'Boyle, M. W.	Serle, W. A.
Higgins, W. A.	Nyeberg, A. A.
Holaday, O. S.	Hein, J. F.
Hotchkiss, W. N.	Perlich, A. G.
Jenkins, L. R.	Alexander, A.
Iloff, L. E.	Palmer, C. D.
Myers, J. P.	Connell, W. W.
Tracy, M. A.	Pierce, W. J.
Peterson, F. B.	Tolman, T.
Allen, R. K.	Larson, F. L.
Doran, J. O.	Hegg, A. T.
Lawless, D. E.	Daigneau, J. S.
Patterson, C.	Brown, T. M.
Mueller, R. R.	Phillips, A. A.
Vaughn, L. H.	Chambers, G. C.
Myers, J. A.	Stram, B. C.

Resignations.

Strathmann, 1st Lt. H. E., Jr., F.A.R.C.
Harveson, 1st Lt. C. B., N. J. N.G.
Lumley, 1st Lt. J. T., N. C. N.G.
Swan, Capt. J. J., Eng. R.C.
Davis, 1st Lt. J. F., Penn. N.G.
Nations, 2d Lt. G. O., Inf. R.C.
Stanton, Capt. H. S., Eng. R.C.
Smith, 2d Lt. A. B., Inf.
Rogers, 1st Lt. J. R., Eng. R.C.
Warn, Capt. W. W., Ill. N. G. of U. S.
Mattingly, 1st Lt. G. E., Eng. R.C.
Jarvis, Capt. C. S., Eng. R.C.

Leaves.

Lathrop, Capt. E. A., 85th Inf., 7 days.
O'Reilly, 2d Lt. E. M., Inf. R.C., 5 days' extension.
MacMillen, 2d Lt. F., C. of Interpreters, 10 days.
Parker, Capt. S. M., U.S.A., ret., 15 days.
Mera, Capt. F. E., M.R.C., 5 days.
Crow, 2d Lt. F. A., 359th Inf., 2 months.
Iacowitz, 1st Lt. H. T., M.R.C., 5 days.
Edgerly, Maj. G. W., Inc., 5 days' extension.
Boyers, Maj. R. E., Inf., 10 days.
Gruber, Lt. Col. E. L., F.A., 5 days.
McKittrick, 2d Lt. S., Inf., R.C., 4 days' extension.
Hughes, 2d Lt. R. H., F.A.R.C., 1 month.
Hunt, Col. H. J., Inf., 3 days.
Hunter, Maj. T. M., Inf., 10 days.

New Officers Commissioned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Adjt. Gen. McCain announced today that the following appointments in the Officers' Reserve Corps and the National Army have been made under date of Dec. 21:
Saldensperger, H. L., Wash., D. C., to be Capt. in Qm. R.C.
Hacker, J. C., San Diego, Cal., to be 1st Lt. in Eng. R.C.
Woodward, D. H., Atlanta, Ga., to be 2d Lt. in Sig. R.C.
Uhler, W. D., Harrisburg, Penn., to be Maj. in Ord. R.C.

CAPTAINS IN ORDNANCE RES. CORPS.

Allison, P. W.	Richard, W. H.
Griffin, W. A.	Troxell, G. S.
Raymond, P. A.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS IN ORDNANCE RES. CORPS.

Carson, C. B.	McGhee, B. D.
Bornstein, H. D.	Devaney, J. J.
Becker, H. K.	French, G. D.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS IN ORDNANCE RES. CORPS.

Davis, L.	Beam, J. C.
De Turk, J. A.	Mishel, W. J.
Engel, P. H.	

Fletcher, H. L., Fort Bliss, Tex., to be 1st Lt. in Qm.C. of N.A.

CAPTAINS IN SANITARY CORPS.

Almy, C., Jr.	Cover, L. E.
Johnson, C. R.	Wheeler, T. L.

FIRST LIEUTENANT IN SANITARY CORPS.

Warner, S. D.	Winkelmann, H. A.
Bailey, G. G.	Jerte, C. H.
Palmer, F. C.	Wilson, D. W.
Smith, L. W.	Wusson, A. F. D.

The Civil Service.

City.

Applications for veterinarian will be received from Jan. 4 to Jan. 18. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, 4; technical, 3; practical, 3. The salary ranges from $1,200 to $1,320 a year. The minimum age is 21 years.

Applications for inspector of iron and steel construction, grade 2, will be received from Jan. 8 to Jan. 22. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, 6; technical, 4. The age limits are from 21 to 55 years. The salary ranges from $1,200 to $1,800 a year.

United States.

The commission announces an examination for inspector of waybills for men and women. Vacancies in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, War Department, at salaries ranging from $1,200 to $1,800 a year, depending upon the qualifications of the appointees, will be filled from this examination. The duties will consist of the inspection of waybills, card manifests, and railroad terminal records furnished by yardmasters and their employes. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on education and preliminary experience, 30; experience in the class of work specified, 70. Applicants must show that they have a good, common school education, and that for at least one year they have been employed in railroad positions which required the preparation, inspection, or audit of waybills, card manifests, and railroad terminal records, or which made them familiar with railway operating terms and methods and with the making of clear, comprehensive reports on prescribed forms. Applicants must have reached their nineteenth birthday on the date of making oath to the application. Until further notice, and on account of the urgent needs of the service, applications will be received at any time. Papers will be rated promptly and certification made as the needs of the service require.

Will for Probate.

DE PUYSTER, EMILY M., 80 East 79th St., (Oct. 3, 1917.) Public bequests are made as follows: $500 each to the Colonial Dames of the State of New York and the Huguenot Society of the State of New York, while three family portraits are bequeathed to the New York Historical Society and $1,000 to the Schuyler Church at Angelica, N. Y. The largest bequest is $20,000, to William Moore Dongan De Puyster, while James L. Freeborn, a friend, receives all the household effects and bric-a-brac. For Philippse E. M. Greene, Josephine M. Le Moyne, Harriet A. Eckerson, Livingston Short, Mrs. Anna L. Jones, Robert R. Crosby, Jr., and Cornelia De Puyster Hunt $5,000 each is set aside. A number of small bequests ranging from $300 to $2,500 are made to other persons. The residuary estate, and the contents of a box in the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company and a number of miniatures are left to cousins, Mrs. Emily M. C. Crosby and Mrs. Anna Livingston Short.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The Middle Western disturbance of Tuesday night continued its southeastward movement with but slight decrease in intensity, and is central tonight over northern Florida.

Snow that fell during the last twenty-four hours on account of this disturbance covers the Upper Lake and Western Lower Lake Regions, the Upper Mississippi and the Ohio Valleys, Tennessee and the Atlantic States from South Carolina to Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Light scattered rains also fell in Georgia and Alabama, but no precipitation of consequence in any other part of the country except on the Washington coast.

Temperatures have fallen considerably in the Central Plains States and the Missouri Valley and Oklahoma, and remain lower over the Eastern half of the country, while in the West high temperatures continue except in the Coast States.

The weather will be fair Thursday east of the Mississippi River, except for scattered snows Thursday morning over the eastern portions of the Carolinas and Georgia, and fair weather will continue Friday except in the upper lake region, where there will be snow that will extend into the lower lake region and Ohio Valley by Friday night.

It will be colder Thursday in the Southeast, and warmer Friday in the lake region, the Ohio and lower Mississippi Valleys. In Atlantic States temperature will remain low.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, continued cold Thursday and Friday.

New Jersey—Cloudy Thursday; Friday fair; continued cold.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1917.	1918.		1917.	1918.
3 A. M.	33	[illegible]	[illegible] P. M.	43	9
6 A. M.	34	2	[illegible] P. M.	40	10
9 A. M.	36	2	[illegible] P. M.	39	10
12 M.	40	6	[illegible] P. M.	38	10

The thermometer is [illegible] feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 6; for the corresponding date last year it was 38; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 31. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 4; at 8 P. M. it was 10. Maximum temperature, 12 degrees at 7.30 P. M.; minimum, 1 degree at 7 A. M. Humidity, 58 per cent. at 8 A. M., 71 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.02 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.?? inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]
Sun rises..7:20|Sun sets..[illegible]|Moon rises..11:56

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:2?	12:00	5:34	5:58
Governors Island	11:4?	12:00	6:21	6:4?
Hell Gate	1:??	1:42	8:23	8:1?

Official Shipping List.

Arrival of vessels from foreign countries at Atlantic Coast and Gulf ports during the twenty-four hours ended Jan. 1:

STEAMSHIPS.

Artillian, (Br.)	[illegible]erna, (Br.)
Antilles, (Am.)	[illegible]ina, (Br.)
Arnold Maersk, (Dan.)	[illegible]borg, (Dan.)
Ancamos, (Chil.)	Mackinaw, (Br.)
Aggersborg, (Dan.)	Manchester Shipper, (Br.)
Anton, (Am.)	[illegible]
Ancres, (Br.)	Manuel de Larrinaga, (Br.)
Apheric, (Br.)	[illegible]
Adolfo, (Span.)	[illegible]aba, (Br.)
Alcana, (Ital.)	[illegible], (Am.)
Astrakhan, (Br.)	[illegible], (Du.)
Bris, (Swed.)	[illegible]odian, (Br.)
Brisos, (Am.)	[illegible], (Br.)
Berlin, (Dan.)	[illegible] Maersk, (Dan.)
Bastio, (Br.)	[illegible]wa, (Br.)
British Empress, (Br.)	[illegible]oleine, (Br.)
Bandouglas, (Br.)	[illegible]yktor, (Gr.)
Bessam, (Br.)	[illegible]oma, (Cuban.)
Ceris, (Br.)	[illegible] Jones III., (Nor.)
Ceres, (Am.)	[illegible]che, (Port.)
Collingham, (Br.)	[illegible] American, (Am.)
Cantal, (Fr.)	[illegible]sea, (Br.)
Christian Bors, (Nor.)	Phoenix, (Dan.)
Clam, (Br.)	[illegible]her Glen, (Br.)
Clan Macpherson, (Br.)	[illegible], (Nor.)
Chinese Prince, (Br.)	[illegible]rton, (Br.)
Dorothy, (Am.)	[illegible]vian Prince, (Br.)
Dennis, (Br.)	[illegible]; (Swed.)
Danebrog, (Dan.)	[illegible] Mateo, (Nor.)
Espagne, (Fr.)	[illegible] Jean, (Fr.)
Elsa III., (Nor.)	[illegible], (Nor.)
El Capitan, (Am.)	[illegible]nstad, (Nor.)
Fager, (Nor.)	[illegible]anto, (Am.)
F. R. Kellog,	[illegible] Leonards, (Br.)
F. A. Tamplin, (Br.)	[illegible]tes, (Span.)
Fridland, (Swed.)	[illegible]widden, (Br.)
Fort Gaines, (Nor.)	[illegible]man, (Nor.)
Gansfjord, (Nor.)	[illegible], (Nor.)
General W. C. Gorgas,	[illegible]sa Acrame, (Ital.)
Heathfield, (Br.)	[illegible]nachar, (Br.)
Hesperos, (Nor.)	[illegible] Chant, (Am.)
Herrick Walker, (Am.)	[illegible] Shamrock, (Br.)
Hermathian, (Br.)	[illegible] Jebsen, (Am.)
Iolite, (Br.)	[illegible]temata, (Br.)
Ikala, (Br.)	[illegible]apa, (Am.)
Keiskry, (Br.)	[illegible]landic, (Br.)
Lakeland, (Am.)	

SAILING VESSELS.

Annie M. Parker, (Am.)	[illegible]rmony, (Br.)
Charles R. Weise, (Am.)	Harry E. Suydam, (Am.)
Hellas, (Am.)	[illegible]ompt, (Russ.)
	[illegible]nator, (Am.)

Fire Record.

		Loss.
P. M., (Tuesday.)		
11:30—8,549 White Plains Av.		Not given
A. M., (Wednesday.)		
12:30—440 W 40 St.; not given		Slight
1:50—420 E. 11 St.; Salvatore Palco		Slight
1:50—285 St. Nicholas Av.; not given		Slight
3:50—759 E. 83; not given		Slight
4:10—83 3 Av.; Guggenheimer & Hess		Slight
4:10—695 1 Av.; not given		Slight
7:50—20-22 Commerce St.; Samuel Cohen & Co.		Slight
8:30—Foot E. 60 St. (coal barge;) Moran Towing Co.		Slight
8:45—121 4 Av.; not given		Slight
8:55—36 Allen St.; J. Zuber		Not given
8:55—276 Monroe St.; not given		Slight
9:00—584 172 St.; not given		Slight
9:00—82 Gansevoort St.; Jane Sullivan		Slight
9:20—149 W. 64 St.; Maria Tuckler		Slight
9:35—1,507 Commonwealth Av.; not given		Slight
10:45—2,319 Campbell St.; not given		Slight
10:45—140 Perry St.; Fleishman Yeast Co.		Slight
10:55—308 W. 78 St.; not given		Slight
11:05—227 E. 98 St.; Isaac Silberman		Slight
11:15—629 E. 16 St.; Atlantic Dress Co.		Slight
11:15—Mott Av. and [illegible] St. (auto)		Not given
P. M.		
12:15—1,786 Weeks Av.; not given		Slight
12:00—9 Pelham St.; not given		Slight
12:00—2,379 8 Av.; Daniel Friegel		Slight
1:00—3 Av. & 159 St.; Police Department		Slight
1:25—220 Madison St.; not given		Slight
1:30—N. W. cor. Southwick Av. & 169 St.; not given		Slight
1:50—1,820 Madison Av.; Dr. Otto Siegan		Slight
1:55—26 W. 134 St.; Max Klein		Slight
2:15—19 Eldridge St.; Jacob Geminsky		Slight
2:45—319 Broadway; New-Style Sales Agency		$25
3:10—2,246 5 Av.; M. Royal		Slight
3:50—343 E. 84 St.; Mary Conlon		Slight
4:00—2?? 7 St.; Nathan Diegelermissen		Slight
4:00—866 W. 169 St.; Nicholas Cadone		Slight
4:30—595 Brook Av.; Sheffield Farms Co.		Slight
4:50—37 W. 24 St.; Joe Collizzi		Slight
5:00—126 Baxter St.; Cruso Nirci		Slight
5:00—215 W. 88 St.; Ohir Shaughnessy		Slight
5:10—496 7 Av.; Maria Cross		Slight
5:30—425 E. 137 St.; not given		Slight
5:30—281 W. 21 St.; Harry Groder		Slight
6:00—29 Water St.; H. C. Andrews		$100
6:00—168 E. 102 St.; Anna Goldstein		Slight
6:45—541 W. 29 St.; Boane Mfg. Co.		Slight
7:00—202 Riverside Drive; Terrace Court Co.		Slight
7:20—52 W. 22 St.; Rothman & Rubinstein		Slight
7:30—425 3 Av.; Charles Daniels		Slight
7:30—70 W. 108 St.; L. Tartafroe		Slight
7:45—420 E. 18 St.; J. Blockman		Slight
7:50—Foot E. 21 St. (barge;) Koppers & Co.		Slight
8:05—381 W. 57 St.; St. [illegible]		[illegible]
8:15—120 W. 71 St.; Jacob Meier		Slight
8:15—281 E. 31 St.; J. Murphy		Slight
8:20—500 E. 174 St.; A. Rosenbleck		Slight
8:30—474 W. 145 St.; W. Guilfoyle		$500
8:30—122 E. 39 St.; Mrs. E. Hurry		$25
8:30—356 W. 41 St.; Margaret Kenny		None
8:45—5 E. 104 St.; J. Mandel		None
9:00—Foot W. 33 St. (freight car;) N. Y. Central R. R.		Slight
9:30—126 W. 46 St. (Gue in vacant house;) Charles Gilete		Slight
9:50—45 W. 117 St.; Elias Sacheroff		$200
10:15—24 Spring St.; G. Migliolo		Slight
10:15—631 E. 16 St.; not given		Slight
10:50—229-239 W. [illegible] St.; Rubin, Schuman & Co.		Slight
10:55—2,522 Park Av.; Olin J. Stephens		Slight
11:00—161 Suffolk St.; Walind & Wylind		Slight
11:55—426 E. 110 St.; Fordham Bottling Co.		Slight

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Transfer, to take effect 4 P. M., Jan. 3—Patrol, W. G. Steinbrink, from 278 to 158.

To 6th Inspection District, from precincts indicated, for 30 days, from 8 A. M., Jan. 3: Thomas Collins, [illegible]; J. H. Downes, 40; Charles Lang, 4[illegible]; James O'Neill, 63.

Leaves of absence (without pay)—Patrol. Emil Hilfiker, 4, for 1 day, from 8 A. M., Jan. 3, 1918; J. Walsh, 14, for 1 day, from 8 A. M., Jan. 6; Daniel Geraghty, 29, for 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Jan. 5; J. P. Rourke, 149, for 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Jan. 6; Julius Ro[illegible], 152, for 1 day, from 4 P. M., Jan. 7.

Applications for full pay approved: While under suspension—Patrol. J. B. C. Rodriguez, 36, from 6:48 P. M., Nov. 7, 1917, to 10:08 A. M., Nov. 15. While on sick report—Theodore Spruck, [illegible], from 9:30 A. M., Dec. 21, during disability; J. J. Hogan, Traffic Div., Sub-Div. B, from 7:51 A. M., Nov. 27, during disability; Valentine Corell, (A. D. S. 2d G.) Detective Bureau, from 10 P. M., Nov. 17, to 12 P. M., Dec. 17.

Fire Department.

The following Chiefs of Battalion are hereby designated as Acting Deputy Chiefs of the divisions specified, to take effect at 8 A. M., Jan. 3: P. Walsh, 1st Battalion, as Acting Deputy Chief of 1st Division; J. J. Walsh, No. 1, 4th Battalion, as Acting Deputy Chief of 2d Division; Sherlock, 16th Battalion, as Acting Deputy Chief of 6th Division.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
The Management Committee of Hero Land wishes to announce that numerous articles lost at Hero Land may be recovered by giving description and other proof of ownership to the office of Hero Land at 360 Madison Av., New York City.

LOST.—Card 778, issued by East River Savings Institution in connection with Liberty Loan Bond; payment has been stopped; finder please return to bank, 293 Broadway; all persons are cautioned not to purchase or negotiate the same.

LOST.—Lady's black velvet handbag, near the entrance to McCutcheon's store, on 34th St., contained a small beaded purse; return to Mrs. Thomas Blagden, 104 East 40th St.; $5 reward.

LOST.—Passbook No. 189,182, issued by the Union Square Savings Bank, formerly the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; finder will please return it to the bank.

LOST.—On New Year's Eve, two-skin brown fox neckpiece, from 99th St. and Riverside Drive to Amsterdam Av., or in taxi to 80th St. and Central Park West. E. L., 349 Central Park West, second floor south. Telephone 930 River.

LOST.—Pendant, containing three diamonds, somewhere between Madison and 88th and Carnegie Hall, or 58th St. car. Suitable reward for return to 1,101 Carnegie Hall, or to Sam, the doorman.

LOST.—Leather case, with gold monogram, "G. H. A. K.," with about $40, in or about Rector's. Finder keep cash, return monogram to Mrs. George H. A. Kohler, 409 Edgecombe Av.

LOST.—Between 50th St. and 5th Av. and the Fulton Theatre, a diamond bar pin. Liberal reward if returned to the Fulton Theatre Box Office. E. Sinclair.

LOST.—Diamond bow pin, between 143d St. and Convent Av. and 610 West 139th; $25 reward; no questions asked. W. F. Burnham, 36 West Broadway.

LOST.—Mink cape, left in taxi Tuesday midnight, from Healy's, 145th St., to 640 West 171st St.; liberal reward. Phone Vanderbilt 2400.

LOST.—Red fox scarf, New Year's Eve., between Strand Roof and ladies' room, Childs Restaurant, 7th Av., near 42d; liberal reward. Room 850, 47 West 34th St.

LOST.—At Park Theatre or in taxi, a diamond bow pin, Saturday evening, Dec. 29. Please notify Mrs. Armour, 11 East 45th St. Murray Hill 4480, for reward.

LOST.—Ladies' black velvet bag containing money and papers; owner's name and address on H. C. Koch's bill. Liberal reward. Henson, 511 West 144th St.

LOST.—Between Wilkins Av. and Simpson St. station, handbag with jewelry; liberal reward. Dora Shapiro, 1,079 Simpson St., Bronx.

LOST.—On Monday Dec. 31, between East 59th and 79th Sts., a diamond filigree bar pin. Reward will be paid if returned to Pickslay & Co., 370 5th Av.

LOST.—Gold bracelet, set with sapphires and diamonds, subway or on Broadway between 42d and 46th Sts. Liberal reward if returned to box office of Republic Theatre.

LOST.—Saturday afternoon, Pennsylvania Station, Kolinsky muff; suitable reward offered. Notify C. Z. Willever, 20 Exchange Place.

LOST.—Silver mesh bag in a Broadway hotel; liberal reward paid and no questions asked. Address "Mesh Bag," G 84 Times.

LOST.—Card case, Lorber's, Tuesday; working girl's savings; notify Miss Rose, Times Harlem.

LOST.—Diamond and platinum brooch, on Tuesday night, reward. M. S. Zigler, 120 Broadway.

LOST.—Diamond platinum bar pin, floral design, between 5th Av., 60th St. and Stern's; liberal reward. 14 East 60th.

LOST.—Gold fob diamond locket, L. F., Monday, 75th St., Cent. Pk. W. and 57th St., 6th Av.; reward. G 85 Times.

LOST.—Sunday evening, at Rialto, dinner ring. Return to Mrs. Riley, 733 Madison Av. $25 reward.

LOST.—Gold bar pin, two sapphires, one diamond, in shopping district. Reward if returned to Room 719, 30 East 42d St.

LOST.—Sapphire ring with 36 small diamonds, 2 small diamonds on each side; liberal reward. P 130 Times.

LOST.—Dec. 29, solitaire diamond ring marked "J. C. K. to M. Cy., June 4, 1908"; liberal reward. G 72 Times.

LOST.—Blue beaded bag, containing gold purse, Iceland Rink to home. Liberal reward. Return V. S., 19 West 88th St.

LOST.—Diamond bar pin at Broadhurst Theatre, Waldorf-Astoria, or Healy's; reward. 305 West 72d St., Apartment 161.

LOST.—Dec. 31, pearl earring, one small diamond; suitable reward. Room 2405, 165 Broadway. Phone Cortlandt 14.

LOST.—Diamond bracelet, platinum setting; liberal reward; no questions asked. K. Berg, 124 West 72d St.

LOST.—Brown muff, Hippodrome, New Year's matinee; liberal reward. Apply janitor, 73 West 11th.

LOST.—Silver purse, long, flat chain. Return to M., 30 West 70th. Reward.

LOST.—Lapis lavalliere, Madison Av., Grand Central to 87th St.; reward. G 69 Times.

LOST.—Pocketbook, $53, keys; reward. Servant, 630 West 115th St., Apt. 62.

REWARD.—Pendant pin, diamond in centre, 4 small rubies and sapphire; vicinity theatre district. Phone Windle, Academy 618.

REWARD.—Eyeglasses, in silver case, Jack's Restaurant, Saturday evening. Bewley, 240 Riverside Drive.

REWARD.—Sable muff, taxi, 23d St. ferry, 9:15 Christmas morning; valued for association. Return Mrs. Johnson, Hotel Flanders.

$50 REWARD
for green gold mesh bag containing small purse; lost Monday between Ritz-Carlton and Derwit Teller Co. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

$250 REWARD.
Return gentleman's three-stone diamond ring, lost Dec. 31, between West 111th St. and 96th St.; no questions asked. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Black Pomeranian dog, Dec. 25; $5 reward if returned to Mr. Wagner, janitor, 149 East 40th St.

LOST.—On West 74th St., near Riverside Drive, biscuit-colored Pekinese; answers to name of "Chang." Reward if returned to Betty Beardsley, 210 Riverside Drive.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Collie dog, blue merle. 301 West 150th St. Call Audubon 574.

480 AT UPTON FOR OFFICERS' TRAINING

Division Headquarters Announces Successful Candidates for School at Yaphank.

WORK WILL BEGIN JAN. 5

Graduates in April Will Get Commissions as Second Lieutenants When Vacancies Occur.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, Yaphank, L. I., Jan. 2.—The successful candidates from Camp Upton for the training school for officers beginning here Jan. 5 were made public today at the headquarters of the 77th Division. Out of 3,000 men recommended for the school by their commanders, 480 of Camp Upton's enlisted personnel were selected by a board of officers appointed by the Division Commander.

Among the Camp Upton men who have been designated are Sergeant George W. Perkins, Jr., of the 304th Field Artillery; Sergeant Major Charles E. Hughes, Jr., of the 305th Field Artillery, and Sergeant Major Eugene A. H. Watson, who was Lieutenant of the Motor Battery, which was disbanded after its effort to join the National Guard failed, because there was no similar organization in the Regular Army. About twenty men who failed to get commissions at the Plattsburg training camp, and who came here as enlisted non-commissioned officers, are among those selected.

Of the men recommended by various colleges, 216 have been chosen from both the graduate and undergraduate bodies. Some of the graduates are now in other cantonments, and will be ordered here at once. At the close of the school, on April 5, the graduates will be given commissions as Second Lieutenants as vacancies occur. The Camp Upton men who were selected are as follows:

306TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION.
Montgomery, Sgt. J. A.; Dooring, Sgt. H. L.; Davison, Sgt. L. W.; Schultze, Sgt. W. F.; McHargue, Bn. Sgt. Maj. W. R.; Remsen, Pvt. M. J.; Goldstein, Sgt. J. F.; Jordan, Bn. Sup. Sgt. B. D.; Murphy, Sgt. W. D.

302D SANITARY TRAIN.
Bebacher, Pvt. H. G.; Bost, Sgt. H. L.; Herrington, Sgt. F. N.; Hobbs, Sgt. R. E.; Funderburg, Sgt. C. D.; Schlegel, Sgt. I. G.; Whitlock, Sgt. G. H.; Heess, Pvt. F. A.; Bickford, Sgt. J. M. L.; Welch, Sgt. J. E.; Halloran, Cpl. F. A.; Yates, 1st Class Pvt. A.; Myers, Pvt. C. H.

301ST FIELD SIGNAL BATTALION.
Elliott, Cpl. H. P.; Hobson, Sgt. N. S.; Thomas, Cpl. J. Y.

407TH MOTOR SUPPLY TRAIN.
Abraham, Cpl. C. D.; McClure, Cpl. R. H.; Sjostrom, Sgt. C. R.

HEADQUARTERS TROOP.
MacMennies, Cpl. W.; Eckenroad, 1st Sgt. R.

HEADQUARTERS 152D FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.
Gluck, Cpl. A. C.

302D TRENCH MORTAR BATTERY.
McGrath, Sgt. F. E.; Sunderlin, Cpl. R. A.

104TH ORDNANCE DEPOT COMPANY.
Jones, Ord. Sgt. C. M.; Hutchins, Ord. Sgt. M. S.

BASE HOSPITAL.
Irish, Sgt. O. J.; Ames, Pvt. E. M.; Jarrett, Pvt. W. A.; Sheeler, Pvt. W. H.; Pursell, Sgt. F. B.; Nicholson, Pvt. H. M.; Muir, Pvt. E. H.

302D FIELD SIGNAL BATTALION.
Forester, Sgt. R. A.; Rapp, Sgt. W. G.; Brown, 1st Cl. Pvt. A. L.; Giles, Cpl. O. N.; Gillette, Pvt. G. W.; Daly, Cpl. J. R.; Nelson, Pvt. C. P.

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS.
Davis, Bn. Sgt. Maj. H. S.; Curtis, Bn. Sgt. Maj. O. M., Jr.; Greenbaum, Pvt. K. S.; Minshull, Pvt. E. G.

Q. M. C. DETACHMENT.
Frawley, Pvt. J. V. (Constructing Q. M.); Zabransky, Sgt. 1st Class W. (Camp Q. M.)

301TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION.
Reed, 1st Sgt. A. R.; McKeown, Sgt. J. A.; Moyer, Pvt. C. W.; Hayes, Bn. Sgt. Maj. R. R.; Asbury, Pvt. H.; Martin, Pvt. R. W.; Podlewski, Sgt. F. J.; Bargefrede, Cpl. W. A.; Bray, Sgt. T. A.

305TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION.
McConnell, Bn. Sup. Sgt. J. W.; Gerretson, Pvt. J.; Shays, Pvt. W. B.; Dudley, Pvt. C. A.; Weiser, Pvt. R. G.; Beardsley, Pvt. H. W.; Botewell, Cpl. H. E.; Fisko, Pvt. H. L.; Riede, Pvt. H. A.

305TH INFANTRY.
Maher, 1st Sgt. W. T.; Lavelle, 1st Sgt. F. M.; Harris, Sgt. M. K.; Saladine, Cpl. W. L.; Arnold, Sgt. R. J.; Birsh, Pvt. A.; Sutherland, Cpl. J.; Arnold, Pvt. H. E.; Kapper, 1st Sgt. W. B.; Smith, Sgt. W.; Rogers, Sgt. A.; Klingsmith, Sgt. F. C.; Brogan, Sgt. T. M.; Lindheim, 1st Sgt. R. P.; Grassman, Regt. Sgt. Maj. J. H.; Morrison, Sgt. D. M., Jr.; Paxton, 1st Sgt. J. M., Jr.; Atwood, 1st Sgt. W. R.; Ecay, Sgt. E. S.; Marquard, Sgt. Otto; Greibe, Sgt. Robert; Rohr, Sgt. A. N.; Bernard, Sgt. D. M.; Ewens, Pvt. J. E.; Voltz, Sgt. Victor; Fitzgerald, Sgt. E. J.; Flinn, Sgt. H. J.; Lamb, Sgt. C. A.; Quinn, Bn. Sgt. Maj. C. A.; Coulton, Sgt. T. E.; Peterson, Sgt. W. S.; Genen, Cpl. W. M.; Liveshart, Sgt. G.; Gromstein, Sgt. B.; Gallagher, Sgt. T. J.; Forbes, Sgt. C. M.; Fuge, Cpl. W. E.; Rodenbeck, Sgt. E. T.; Ostendorf, Sgt. A. J.; Bayer, Sgt. F. H.; Schratweiser, Sgt. A. J.; O'Donahue, 1st Sgt. J.; Benjert, Sgt. C. J.; Lauterwasser, Sgt. E. H.; Olson, Sgt. A. J.; Langan, Sgt. W. E.; Ornstein, Sgt. A. J.; Krausman, Sgt. A. S.; Lent, Sgt. C. V.; Bader, Sgt. A. X.; Gundlach, Sgt. H. W.; Brogan, Cpl. W. B.; Hissiger, Sgt. H. L.; Rosenfuest, Cpl. C. F.; Kerwin, Sgt. J. E.; Walter, Cpl. A.; Foudy, Sgt. E. R.

306TH INFANTRY.
Smith, 1st Sgt. M.; Chatterton, Sgt. J. V.; Knox, Bn. Sgt. Maj. A. J.; Pemberton, Bn. Sgt. Maj. J. C.; Bohle, Sgt. C. T.; Slayter, Sgt. R. G.; Hulser, Sgt. C. A.; Shumway, Sgt. C.; Cloughby, Sgt. D. S.; Randel, Sgt. S.; Ahlers, 1st Sgt. C. J. T.; Hamer, Regtl. Sup. Sgt. C. J.; Booddinghans, 1st Sgt. W. E.; Connolly, Sgt. D. M.; Fisher, Sgt. K. D.; Heller, Pvt. A. I.; Monroe, Sgt. E.; Stifel, Pvt. P. F.; Manson, Sgt. H. J.; Maguire, Pvt. T. G.; Mead, Pvt. G. G.; Williner, Pvt. H. C.; Katsch, Pvt. J. I.; Embleton, Sgt. E.; Carter, Sgt. R. G.; Rothman, Pvt. J.; Silverman, Sgt. S.; Halley, Sgt. J. M.; Robson, Sgt. S. C.; Hoops, Sgt. E. W.; Mannering, Sgt. H. W.; Lawson, Sgt. A. E.; Cosario, Sgt. J. D.; Beach, Pvt. H. J.; Lohman, Sgt. W.; Blank, Sgt. S. A.; Kanter, Sgt. B. W.; Lynch, 1st Sgt. G. R.; Mulligan, Cpl. H. A.; Roesch, Sgt. J. O.; Wysner, Supt. Sgt. K.; Reffs, Sgt. S. H. B.; Hixon, Sgt. A. H.; Phillips, Sgt. A. H.; Haustein, Sgt. L.; Byerly, Sgt. C.; Reller, Cpl. E. J.; Burns, Sgt. J. R.; Aden, 1st Sgt. H. B., Jr.; Cohen, Sgt. H. E.; Freund, Sgt. T. H.; Herlishy, Sgt. H. E.; Luke, Sgt. W. J.; Sherman, Cpl. B.; Mullen, Sgt. T. B.; Geegan, Sgt. F. P.; Slessinger, Sgt. A.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 154TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.
Hernandez, Pvt. H. H.

307TH INFANTRY.
Cruse, Sgt. B. A.; Hill, Sgt. R. L.; Berlin, Sgt. C. E.; Stanford, Cpl. A. J.; Hosman, Sgt. E. D.; Rosselman, Sgt. R. D.; Corey, 1st Sgt. J. A.; Belknap, Sgt. W. B.; Schierbaum, Sgt. F.; McGivney, Pvt. E. J.; Powell, Sgt. E. F.; Gallagher, Sgt. H. L.; Sang, Sup. Sgt. E. E.; Katz, Regt. Sup. Sgt. L.

Adlard, Sgt. C. C.; Maynes, Pvt. H. H.; Dowling, Cpl. J. G.; Dimaggio, Sgt. R. J.; Kuhnbaum, Cpl. G. W.; Weill, Sgt. M.; Swift, Cpl. J. J.; Kenny, Sgt. J. J.; Trevall, Sgt. C. J.; Sanderson, Sgt. E.; Munster, Cpl. A. A.; Trainor, Sgt. C. E.; Murtaugh, Sgt. J.; Greig, Sgt. J. C.; Dwight, 1st Cl. Pvt. H. H.; Bucklin, Mess Sgt. C. E.; Ballantine, Sgt. F. D.; Robinson, Sgt. D. S.; Hait, Sgt. H. S.; Schlessinger, Cpl. L.; Boddy, Sgt. Elias M.; Little, Sgt. Harry; Beckerman, Sup. Sgt. P.; Fraiburg, Sgt. Hyman; Beck, Pvt. John J.; Burke, Sgt. Geo. A.; Allen, Sgt. Daniel V.; Salligin, Sgt. Wm. H.; Rosenberg, Sgt. L. I.; Seymour, Sgt. Duncan; Ishman, Sgt. Louis T.; Leinfelder, Sgt. H. H.; MacDonald, Sgt. C. J.; Baber, Sgt. W. F.; Goerven, Col. Ewing; Pyerman, Pvt. John A.; Swift, Sgt. Jos. J.; Beauvais, Sgt. W. V.; Teter, Sgt. Aquilla; Carroll, Cpl. Thos. F.

308TH INFANTRY.
Shannon, Regtl. Sgt. Maj. Wm. J. G.; Engels, Regtl. Sup. Sgt. Arthur L.; Arnesen, Sgt. Sigurd J.; Allen, Sgt. W. C. Jr.; Frankford, Sgt. L. L.; McGay, Sgt. Geo. H.; Chlupsa, Sgt. Siegfried; Brady, Sgt. Thos. V.; Hutchings, Sgt. C. H. Jr.; Edwards, Sgt. Frank E.; Berner, Sgt. Jos. H.; Dennison, Sgt. C. S.; Fisher, Sgt. Rob't M.; Hough, Sgt. Geo. L.; McGinnis, Pvt. C. J.; Brown, Bn. Sgt. Maj. L. M.; Campbell, Sgt. J. A.; Penfield, Bn. Sgt. Maj. R. K.; Granberg, Sgt. C. R.; Dufiocq, Sgt. J. M.; Pettingell, Sgt. H. L.; Byrne, Sgt. C. E.; Wolf, Sgt. H. M.; Brownheim, Sgt. L. M.; Nicholas, Cpl. C. V.; Sample, Sgt. W. W.; Woarms, Sgt. E. H.; Myers, Sgt. A. B.; Thomas, Sgt. E. J.; Doawnes, Sgt. T.; Davis, Cpl. J. O.; Smullen, Sgt. H. I.; Murray, Sgt. C. J.; Walther, Cpl. F.; Hanratti, Sgt. J. S.; Scott, Sgt. R. L.; Roper, Sgt. W. F.; Freedman, Sgt. S.; Armstrong, Cpl. W. G.; Hope, Cpl. P. C.; Carstens, Sgt. F. C.; Straight, Sgt. B. D.; Lederle, Sgt. F. A.; McCauley, Sgt. P. J.; Thayer, Sgt. J. M., Jr.; Lindorff, Pvt. W. F.; Gardiner, Sgt. G. H.; Bartley, Cpl. W. S.; Beach, Cpl. R. B.; Byrne, Sgt. J. P.; Mitchell, Sgt. J. E.; Garry, Sgt. J. J.; Strauss, Sgt. S.

304TH FIELD ARTILLERY.
Burke, Sgt. Michael L.; Jung, Cpl. Theodore; Barton, Cpl. Francis K.; Wallace, Sgt. Jos. M.; Fischer, Sgt. J. W.; Wenzel, Sgt. Andrew J.; Ghedard, Sgt. A. F.; Gorman, Sgt. Arthur T.; Anderson, Sgt. Joseph; Vernon, Sgt. W. K.; Perkins, Sgt. G. W., Jr.; Kimball, Sgt. Alson D.; Loving, Sgt. F. B., Jr.; Pember, Sgt. Arthur O.; Manderson, Sgt. R. G.; Fischer, Sgt. George; Palmer, Sgt. Garner D.; Brodt, Sgt. John H.; Anderson, Cpt. A. W.; Stamoules, Sgt. E. J.; Coates, Sgt. W. Van R.; Hill, Sgt. Irving H.

305TH FIELD ARTILLERY.
McKay, Cpl. J. J.; Love, Sgt. William D.; Wollingsworth, Sgt. L. E., Jr.; Haley, Regtl. Sup. Sgt. William C.; Conklin, 1st Sgt. D. C.; Peters, Sgt. F. B.; Robinson, 1st Sgt. D. C.; McDermott, Cpl. J. H.; Kielty, Sup. Sgt. T. A.; Dunbaugh, Sgt. Frank; Sausville, Sgt. E. J.; MacKenzie, Sgt. G. C.; Rosenthal, Sgt. B. J.; Anderson, Cpl. N. E.; Winter, Sgt. A. F.; Hughes, Sgt. Maj. C. E., Jr.; Hunt, Sgt. Roy; Friedman, Cpl. Lester; Kreiger, Cpl. Oscar A.; McCoul, Sgt. Walter F.; Meyers, Sgt. Howard E.; Collins, Cpl. F. J.; Heider, Mess Sgt. T. P.; Watson, Sgt. Maj. E. A. H.

306TH FIELD ARTILLERY.
Peck, 1st Sgt. I. H.; Sheridan, 1st Sgt. T. W.; Blackford, 1st Sgt. J. W.; Elliott, Cpl. D. E.; Arthur, Pvt. E. I.; O'Donnell, Pvt. L. M.; Mason, Pvt. M. W.; Morss, Sgt. E. B.; Slaughter, Sgt. M. M.; Lukens, Sgt. Morris; Voorhees, Cpl. P.; Gross, Cpl. E. M.; Sonnebern, Sgt. L. H.; Ritter, Sgt. C. A.; Weissman, Sgt. S.; Critchley, Sgt. D. E.; Demuth, Pvt. F. W.; Travers, Pvt. R. A.; Kaminski, Pvt. T. C.; Wilson, Pvt. G. B.; Steinhardt, Sgt. M.; Franklin, Sgt. C.; Weyman, Cpl. G. H.; Phillips, Cpl. M.; Ardiff, 1st Sgt. W. J.; Funck, 1st Sgt. E. C.; Miner, Pvt. T.; Christgau, Cpl. W. R.

302D ENGINEERS.
Pylo, 1st Sgt. J.; Heeg, 1st Sgt. W. F.; Schmidt, Sgt. E.; Phillipson, Sgt. Y.; Webb, Cpl. A. C.; Mees, Pvt. R. C.; Schnebbe, Cpl. A. J.; Colby, Cpl. R. E.; Berry, Sgt. F. W.; Duffy, Sgt. C. A.; Shepard, Sgt. B. S.; Walsh, Sgt. John; Sinclair, Pvt. G. B.; Royer, Sgt. W. R.; Romeo, Cpl. D.; Meyer, 1st Class Sgt. R. B.; Power, Cpl. C. S.; McCormack, Cpl. J. T.; Crocker, Cpl. A. C.; Brown, Cpl. J. F.; Hunt, Pvt. D. H.; Tarof, 1st Sgt. S. B.; Bromberger, Cpl. E.

302D ENGINEER TRAIN.
Strawbridge, Supt. Sgt. W. H.; VanHook, Pvt. E.

302D HEADQUARTERS TRAIN AND MILITARY POLICE.
Dixon, 1st Sgt. R.; Byrd, Sgt. D. L.; Bajar, Sgt. C. N.; Billard, 1st Class Pvt. A. N.; Adams, Regtl. Sgt. Maj. R. H.; Neary, Bn. Sgt. Maj. E. J.

302D SUPPLY TRAIN.
Busby, Sgt. E. B.; Mendoa, Sgt. W. B.; James, Cpl. H. E.; DeCastolbled, Sgt. M. DeC.; Fox, Cpl. C. R. M.

302D AMMUNITION TRAIN.
Brown, Bn. Sgt. Maj. R. R.; Hall, Sgt. R.; Buch, Sgt. R. E. L., Jr.; Classen, Sgt. E. L.; Monahan, Regtl. Sup.; Sgt. H. J.; Riley, Sgt. J.; Ham, Sgt. E. S.; Urban, Cpl. P. J.; Tuttle, Sgt. M. W.; Kimball, Pvt. D. E.

152D DEPT. BRIGADE AND PROVISIONAL RECRUIT BATTALION.
Colquhoun, Pvt. F. H.; Lewis, Pvt. H. E.; Drake, Sgt. W. W.; Main, Sgt. H. H.; Kellom, Sgt. F. H.; Yaffa, Pvt. F.; White, Bn. Sgt. Maj. C.; Bucken, Pvt. H. A.; Ward, Pvt. J. M.; Wall, Pvt. F.; Seligman, J. Pvt. E.; Roberts, 1st Sgt. E. C.; Mathison, Pvt. H. M.; Sutton, Pvt. C. F.; Cerone, Pvt. S. C.; Menendez, Pvt. J. O.; Parkhurst, Pvt. H. W.; McEntergart, Pvt. T.; Johnston, Bn. Sgt. Maj. C. O.; Lucke, Pvt. C. B.; Collins, Pvt. J.; Mossburger, Pvt. M.; Leed, Pvt. H.; Heide, Pvt. H.; Williams, Pvt. E. T. T.; Sara, Pvt. F.; Monohan, Pvt. H. E.; Murray, Pvt. W. J.; Williams, Pvt. Mc.; Borgos, Sup. Sgt. M. A.; Gustavino, Cpl. T.; Roberts, Pvt. A.; O'Connor, Sgt. E. L.; Faust, Sgt. J. A.; Sporer, 1st Sgt. M.; Powell, Sgt. O. S.; Edwards, Pvt. N.; Cadore, Sgt. L. J.; Brennan, Sgt. Jos. R.; Adams, Sgt. F. M.; Hunter, Cpl. R. M.; Carl, Sgt. Jesse; Kehoe, Pvt. F. J.; McNally, Pvt. F. H.; Donohue, Pvt. J. E.; Martin, Pvt. J. B., Jr.; Carter, Pvt. H. S.; Reinbrecht, Pvt. T. W.; Ernst, Pvt. H. J.; Baron, Pvt. Earl C.; Lang, Pvt. Carl C.; Lotten, Pvt. C. J.; Garlock, Pvt. G. F.; Regard, Pvt. L. J.; Dirkes, Pvt. F. A.; Hornberger, Pvt. W. G.; Fulcoly, Pvt. Jos. A.; McCarthy, Pvt. C.; Schumann, Pvt. L.; McDonald, Pvt. C. J.; Norton, Pvt. H. W.; Kern, Pvt. H. L.; Dineen, Pvt. F. X.

The following college students will report here Saturday:

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.
Bigler, H. F., Jr.; Bucher, Lloyd D.; Burton, Frank H.; Canfield, Harold C.; Clary, Francis J.; Coffey, Charles P.; Gorregan, Frank G.; Dikeman, Raymond C.; Duffies, Edward L.; Ebberts, Alfred R.; Eisenbeis, Percy O.; Evans, Paul D.; Gerhart, Ralph A.; Gillespie, George E.; Gray, Harold T.; Harding, John P.; Herzer, Edward H.; Hoffman, Harry B.; Horton, Harding F.; Irish, Eugene J.; Kennedy, C. M.; Knowlton, Frank L.; Kroy, Charles H.; Longfield, Reynolds; Lyon, Harold S.; Maer, Theo S., Jr.; Mallier, James R.; Masson, Joseph D.; Mathews, Wilbur A.; McGranaghan, E. B.; Meehan, Albert F.; Mertens, Jacob, Jr.; Mulligan, Edward D.; Newman, Charles H.; Powers, Alexander M.; Price, Albert E.; Quaintance, Richard E.; Reid, Leslie; Reynolds, Edwin C.; Rice, Donald B.; Roat, Robert H.; Schroeder, Henry J.; Senecal, James N.; Snyder, Herbert; Sovocol, Benjamin F.; Sullivan, Eugene B.; Thatcher, Alfred H.; Ullman, David L.; Wagman, John F.; Watson, John P.; Webster, George D.; Wilbur, Francis.

CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.
Ackerman, Walter T.; Brown, Benjamin A.; Cadwell, Murray K.; Case, James R.; Carrier, W. H., Jr.; Oohen, Nathan A.; Dickinson, Elmer N.; Dillon, Joseph R.; Evans, Howard B.; Langdon, Wm. P.; Leffingwell, H. N.; Johnson, Carl A.; McDonough, Frank A.; Norton, Julian H.; Storrs, Benjamin P.; Storrs, Richard A.; Smith, Walter B.; Upham, Alfred E.; Watson, Arthur B.; Webb, Arthur J.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.
Wheeler, Leeds A.; Dickey, Stephen; Cabot, Howell M.; Bushnell, Robert T.; Hatch, Francis W.; Caires, James J.; Whitney, Holyoke L.; Hamilton, Edward P.; Prindeville, Charles T.; Morse, Edwin H.; Coulter, Charles J.; West, Frederick; Aspinwall, Augustus; Elliott, Paul B.; Galligan, Eugene; Mellen, Charles E., Jr.; Kiggen, J. A., Jr.; Parsons, James R.; Hull, Dennison L.; Jackson, Leonard; Shaughness, Charles S.; Angler, Albert D.; Fiske, Charles H.; Ranlett, Louis F.; Reardon, Arthur J.; Smith, Thomas A.; Works, Charles E.; Thurber, William S.; Baldwin, Joseph C.; Marsh, Alonzo K.; Daly, Charles E.; Sullivan, Winthrope; St. John, Harold; Cooper, James; Zach, Leon H.; Furness, George K.; Austin, Francis R.; Hockbein, William A.; Brewer, John W.; West, Earle T.; Willard, Victor H.; Wilkins, Herbert I.; Harvey, William B.; Gill, Charles E.; Parson, Kenneth B. G.; Parry, Roger A.; Pierce, Stephen S.; McGuire, Hugh B. M.; Kestenbaum, Meyer.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.
Lorengard, Richard O.; Reynolds, Frank P.; Conniers, Norman D.; Vaughan, Cecil B.; Whitehead, Walter L.; Mana, Alan Hay.; Merrill, Herbert C.; Jackes, Edwin K.; Way, Donald D.; Mason, Norman; Gilmore, Arthur E.; Hunter, William B.; Pratt, Edwin D.; Everett, Herbert W.; Clark, Milton S.; Ellsworth, Samuel M.; Smith, Frank T.; Heyl, Robert C., Jr.; True, Geman S.; Parker, John A.; Johns, Alfred A.; McAllister, A. G.; Newell, Willard B.; Wood, Hamilton L.; MacKinnon, John H.; Kaul, Edgar L.; Whelton, Frank P.; Curran, John T.; Manning, Ralph E.; McLeod, John C., Jr.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND NORWICH UNIVERSITY.
Hill, Stanley W.; Hetherway, Walter S.; Danforth, George N.; Hibut, Alfred J.; Heller, Charles R.; Goodwin, William I.; Rose, David O. N.; Howe, Clifford A.; Sawyer, Westley S.; Hunnewell, Paul F.; Ansell, Elton J.; Baumann, T. H.; Sears, William R.; Phippa, Clarence R.; Carter, Thomas E.; Bishop, Chester A.; Sewbold, Douglas T.; Richardson, S. M.; Hecquist, Birger R.; Lynton, Raymond W.; Spling, Homer C.; Giles, William B.; Westman, Robt. C.; Foley, Edwin P.; Mattoon, Harold G.; Wood, Henry J.; Rabbitt, George K.; Whitney, Francis W.; Neal, Ralph T.; Patch, R. H.; Hyland, Harold W.; Carruth, Glen H.; McClellan, A. N.; Skinner, E. H.; Cando, Robert P.; Rosebrooks, W. E.; Latham, Paul W.; Larabee, E. A.; Lessure, J. W. T.; Fearing, R. W.; Davidson, D. G.; Rorstrom, H. A.; Googins, Burton; O'Hara, J. E.; Hunter, H. C.; Boyd, R. L.; Thomson, Jared R.; Ferbusch, F. C.

REVIEWS CAMP STUDENTS.

Thousand Men Nominated for Officers' School March before O'Ryan.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., Jan. 2.—Major General O'Ryan today reviewed and inspected the men nominated for admission to the divisional officers' training school, which opens here soon after Jan. 5. About 1,000 men paraded. The rules prohibit more than four men from any company or battery being admitted, since the opening list will contain the names of not more than 400 of the paraders. The men are non-commissioned officers, with about a score of privates. Due to the withdrawal of so many non-coms from the regiments, many promotions will take place in the ranks.

Although three inches more of snow fell last night, long hikes were the order of the day, the 105th Infantry plowing through ankle-deep snow on a twelve-mile stretch in splendid style. Until the snow melts no troops will enter the trenches.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Only nine deaths from disease have occurred among the 1,000 New York State troops at Camp Wadsworth, Major Gen. O'Ryan reported to Governor Whitman today. Since the men arrived in camp last August there have been fourteen deaths among them, but five resulted from railroad and automobile accidents.

CLUB AIDS BUILDING FOR NEGRO SOLDIERS

Rainy Day Members Subscribe for Bonds for Camp Upton Auditorium.

OFFICERS' QUINTET SINGS

Mrs. John J. Lyon Offers $10 Toward Fund to Hear an Old Melody—Colonel Moss Praises Men.

Colonel James A. Moss of the 367th Colored Infantry, now at Camp Upton, made an address in behalf of the negro soldiers before the members of the Rainy Day Club at the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon. Colonel Moss made a special appeal for funds for the auditorium for the colored soldiers which is being erected at Camp Upton, and $200 in bonds, in denominations from $10 up, was subscribed by the Rainy Day members.

The negro officers' quintet was presented and sang several selections. Mrs. John J. Lyons offered $10 for the auditorium fund if the quintet would sing "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot." "My old Mammy used to sing that to me when I was a little girl," she said.

Many of the women were in tears as the five young Lieutenants, who had been Hampton boys, sang old-time negro melodies.

Colonel Moss said the auditorium for the negroes, which is to cost $40,000, would not interfere with the larger auditorium being built and for which he also made effective appeals.

"Our own colored men have already taken up $10,000 worth of the bonds," he said. "We hope that all the bonds will be redeemed. By aiding this fund you will have contributed to a good cause. It is better for our men to have their own auditorium. We will charge ten cents admission for entertainments given in the building and this will go toward paying for the auditorium. We hope to make $400 at every entertainment. Our colored men are good entertainers and the white men will come to their entertainments. It also will bring about a feeling of good fellowship.

"Our men are going to fight beside the white men and they will die with them. The men in the regiment are 100 per cent Americans and there has been but one conscientious objector. The colored men make first-class soldiers. They are always ready to follow where their officers lead. I have ninety-five officers who were trained in the camp for colored men at Des Moines, Ia., and they compare favorably with the white officers."

Colonel Moss said that the auditorium could be used for target practice in inclement weather and that with moving pictures the men would get instruction in war work. The auditorium will be used for other colored regiments that come in when the 367th has gone to the front.

The Rainy Day Club has been working for the last two months to supply the needs of the negro soldiers. It has a war relief headquarters at 325 Central Park West, the free use of which is given through the co-operation of one of its members, where the members knit and make surgical dressings. Each member of the club has been assessed $1 for supplies.

"There was much German propaganda going around to the effect that the colored soldier was not wanted in the army," said Mrs. A. M. Palmer, President of the club. "That is a dangerous thing and we wish to counteract any bad effects by working for the colored men and showing them that their sacrifices for the country are appreciated."

POLICE AFTER REGISTRANTS

Get List of 31 Who Failed to File Their Questionnaires.

Local Exemption Board 84, with headquarters at 2,513 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday sent to the Police Department the names of registrants who had failed to file their questionnaires within the legal time limit of seven days. The list contained the names of thirty-one men, to whom the questionnaires were mailed on Dec. 15, 17, 18 and 19. The Police Department, under the law, is instructed to visit the homes of these registrants and take them before the local board within five days. Following are the names of the men stated by the board not to have returned their questionnaires as required by law, and their addresses, all in Brooklyn:

Ehrenhaus, Murray, 156 Junius St.
Discira, Pietro, 2,186 Pacific St.
Seltzer, Louis, 334 Williams Av.
Ricciardi, Giovanni, 210 Stone Av.
Lipschitz, Samuel, 113 Chester St.
Sclorsky, Morris, 477 Sutter Av.
Stoller, Hyman, 2,018 Bergen St.
Oeschler, John, 2,135 Pacific St.
Fink, Richard, 230 Snediker Av.
Tarrello, Gaetano, [illegible] Atlantic Av.
Cabriole, Pietro, [illegible] Prospect Place.
Gordon, Hyman, 3[illegible] Williams Av.
Workman, Harry, [illegible] Powell St.
Zapolsky, Jacob, [illegible] Williams Av.
Burzinsky, Sharon, [illegible] Powell St.
Priveman, Serge, [illegible] Pacific St.
Portella, Leonardo, [illegible] Sackman St.
Sivillo, Eustacio, [illegible] Pacific St.
Solomon, Jacob, 1[illegible] E. Parkway.
Zablud, George, [illegible] Sutter Av.
Kurpack, Mosier, [illegible] Glenmore Av.
Brodman, Louis, [illegible] Sutter Av.
Siessarachyck, Pa[illegible] 1,810 Pitkin Av.
Tanowitz, Sam, [illegible] Hopkinson Av.
Lo Bue, Francesco, [illegible] Pacific St.
Gavowitz, Abraham, [illegible] Hinsdale St.
Cohen, Nathan, [illegible] Saratoga Av.
Bracken, Lawrence, 661 St. Mark's Av.
Casewitsky, William, 2,018 Bergen St.
Mutchinsky, Pete, [illegible] Sheffield Av.
Shaprio, Abraham, [illegible] Sackman St.

On a complaint made by Alfred A. Becker, Deputy Attorney General of the State, United States Commissioner Hitchcock yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of George A. Ringler, a politician; William Abramson, a lawyer, and Morris Ascher, a notary, on the charge of having on Nov. 30 last conspired to aid registrants to evade the draft law. The offense, the Deputy Attorney General stated, consisted of "being parties to the making of false statements and affidavits as to the fitness and liability of Murray J. Lesser for service under the provisions of the Selective Service law, approved May 18, 1917, under the regulations made by the President thereunder, and to effect the objects of conspiracy, the defendants, on Dec. 31, 1917, met at the office of defendant William Abramson at 20 East Broadway." The warrant was turned over to United States Marshal McCarthy for execution.

5% GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

Amount	Appraisal
$2,500	$6,000
3,700	5,760
15,000	29,000
13,500	29,000

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

Have You Many "Off" Days?

Do you frequently get up in the morning unrefreshed? Do you have to often whip yourself to the work you should enjoy? Is your appetite not as good as formerly, and are you pale, nervous and irritable?

If so, *look to your blood;* you may be developing anemia.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

helps to bring back the joy of living by enriching the blood, by creating thousands of rich, new, red blood cells and by putting plenty of iron in it. When the blood is rich in iron and red cells it is difficult for the health to be below par, for strong, healthy blood brings nourishment and vigor to all the vital organs.

If you feel "run down," a course of Pepto-Mangan will probably help you by enriching the blood and creating new red blood cells.

Study this picture so you will know how real Pepto-Mangan looks.

Pepto-Mangan is also a valuable tonic for convalescents, pale, puny children, and weak, old people. Its color and taste are pleasing. It can not disturb digestion or hurt the teeth, and its good results are usually prompt.

Friendly Warning: Be sure to get Gude's, the only genuine Pepto-Mangan, as there are many imitations. It is sold only in the bottle and package, pictured here—never in bulk. Read circular around bottle. For sale by all druggists.

Pepto-Mangan is made only by
M. J. BREITENBACH CO., New York
Manufacturing Chemists

Money talks big today

It commands big clothes values at our sale of Hart Schaffner & Marx Winter Suits and Overcoats —*now in progress.*

Every Hart Schaffner & Marx Winter Overcoat and Fancy Winter Suit REDUCED!

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$45 Suits and Overcoats	$38.00
$50 Suits and Overcoats	$43.00

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Beautiful Fur Collared Overcoats now reduced to $43, $55 and $65

Wallach Bros.

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Pre-War Prices In Spite of Advances

Our January reductions bring prices back to the pre-war level. You can now have a suit made to your measure for as little or less than it cost before the war.

Many $40 to $50 fabrics now $30
Many $30 to $35 fabrics now $25

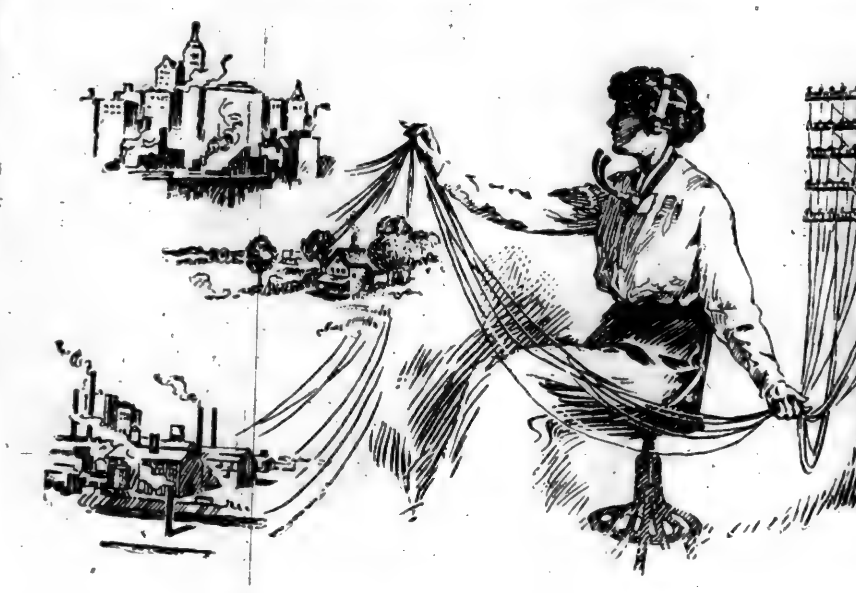
There are hundreds of patterns in this mark-down sale—all stylish materials and strictly all-wool: Fit, finish and satisfaction strictly guaranteed.

Arnheim

TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S. *Doing for others often frees us from an annoying thought that others are not doing for us.*

Arnheim Axioms



Soldiers *of the* Switchboard

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"For we are the Soldiers of the Switchboard, welcoming the NEW YEAR for its duties, its responsibilities, and its opportunities to contribute *our share* to American VICTORY."

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, cold today; tomorrow not so cold; probably snow.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVII. NO. 21,895. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1918.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

M'ADOO REQUESTS BROTHERHOODS TO WORK OVERTIME

Must Do It to Move Freight, He Holds, in View of Acute Labor Shortage.

HYLAN OFFERS CITY'S AID

Will Detail Employes to Handle Coal—Hulbert Tenders the Fullest Use of Docks.

TO LAY OFF MORE TRAINS

Drastic Cut in Passenger Service Planned—President to Address Congress Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—On the eve of President Wilson's appearance before Congress to urge legislation to make completely effective Government direction of transportation, William G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads, announced that encouraging reports were being received from almost every section regarding the efforts undertaken to relieve freight congestion. If weather conditions were favorable, he felt that substantial relief could be given soon to all of the coal famine districts.

With Government control less than a week old, many hundreds of cars loaded with coal, which had been tied up by congestion on the lines of the East, were moving into the New York area and on to New England, and the chaos which some railroad executives predicted from the steps taken by Mr. McAdoo was not apparent.

While Mr. McAdoo conferred for three hours today with the heads of the big railroad brotherhoods and urged them as patriotic Americans to spur the workers to their utmost efforts to meet the crisis faced, representatives of the traffic departments of four railroads entering New York got their heads together to formulate a definite plan by which passenger schedules could be cut ruthlessly and other methods devised to discourage unnecessary travel in order to give preference to coal and other indispensable freight.

It is expected that no half-way measures will be adopted in this connection, although it is probable that no action will be taken at this time to increase passenger rates by from 30 to 50 per cent—a course adopted in England—in order to discourage unnecessary travel. Mr. McAdoo, it is said, feels that such a step might work too great a hardship on business.

Diversion of Passenger Service.

A definite policy for the curtailment of passenger traffic probably will be formulated tomorrow after the railroad experts render their report to the Director General. It is expected to provide for the concentration of passenger service on lines where trackage can best be spared.

The experts at the conference were R. B. Wright and J. F. Anderson of the Pennsylvania; L. F. Vossburgh, New York Central; A. B. Smith, New Haven Lines, and W. C. Hoke, Central Railroad of New Jersey.

In another room the members of Mr. McAdoo's advisory board studied maps and plans for the common use of all railroad facilities and kept in touch with A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central, who, from New York, as assistant to the Director General, is trying to end the freight congestion on the lines that feed the Northeast.

At the conference with the Brotherhood heads Mr. McAdoo made several specific recommendations, to which a reply is to be made at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. It is understood that the Brotherhood chiefs were asked to appeal to all members of their organizations to work from twelve to fourteen hours a day, if necessary, to meet the shortage in labor and thus enhance the efforts to keep coal and perishable freight moving.

The question of wage increases was deferred until tomorrow, when the Brotherhood chiefs will again meet with the Director General. Mr. McAdoo obviously was elated over the results of the meeting and indicated that there was not the slightest fear in his mind that the Government would face trouble in its dealings with the Brotherhoods.

Murray Hulbert, New York City's new Commissioner of Docks, sought a conference with Mr. McAdoo to determine whether there could be closer co-operation between the municipal and Federal authorities to aid in breaking the freight congestion. There were reports that later the Federal authorities might take complete control of the docks in New York.

Control of Express Companies.

Another step toward the complete control of all transportation facilities by the Government was contained in a recommendation by Mr. McAdoo's advisory board that the Government take over the express companies. By some this is considered inevitable. Action on the matter has been put aside temporarily, pending the solution of other problems.

Mr. McAdoo talked over the telephone today with Mayor Hylan of New York, thanking him for the offer of the services of city employes to unload coal cars piled up at the New Jersey terminals and urging him to put at that work as large a force as could be spared. Mr. McAdoo gave out the text

Continued on Page Five.

Train No. 9, Lvg. Wash., D. C., 11:15 P. M., eff. Jan. 7, will operate the thru sleepers to Palm Beach, Miami, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Belleair, instead of Train No. 1, 9:30 P. M., which will carry sleepers to Jacksonville only, and to Pinehurst and intermediate points. Ltg. Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1184 B'way, for other changes.—Advt.

Britain Needs Fighting Men; May Take Factory Workers

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Representatives of the Government and the trades unions met at Westminster today to discuss the question of man power.

Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of National Service, said the position in the last six months had been completely altered by the Russian situation. Ultimately the balance would be more than equalized by the American armies. During the intervening period, however, a great strain would be thrown on the country's resources.

After the closest scrutiny of the whole position, said the Minister, the Government was convinced that it would be impossible to maintain the armies in the field unless a large number of men were recruited from the munitions services, not merely for the technical units, but also for the fighting units.

The meeting was adjourned until tomorrow.

TAKE MINES ALSO, URGES STANLEY

Head of British Board of Trade, Trained Here, Lauds National Railway Control.

BENEFIT BEYOND ESTIMATE

Tells of the Methods He Employs and Predicts Great Results Under McAdoo.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Among those close to the heart of things here the taking over of the railroads of the United States has made a deeper impression than any previous move in America. It was the largest single transaction of the war, and means more to the allied cause than any other internal decision taken since 1914.

That it puts America in a position to handle her resources to advantage is obvious, but a turnover of such magnitude suggests an inquiry as to its possibilities and inherent weakness. English experience furnishes a sufficiently close parallel to inform and guide America in the later and larger experiment.

As Secretary McAdoo and his associates proceed they will be seeking counsel, and will be fortunate in finding at the head of the British combination of railway and coal interests a Britisher who is probably more American than any other man holding office under the Government.

Sir Albert Stanley spent a good many years, including part of his formatory youth, in America, and is thorough in his knowledge of and sympathy with that country. He was chosen for the Presidency of the Board of Trade primarily in response to the demand made vocal by Lord Northcliffe a year ago, for business ability in the new Cabinet, and his American experience was counted one of his strong points, although he was selected chiefly on his fine record with the London Underground and associated enterprises.

Believes in Control of Mines.

Interviewing a Cabinet member is difficult nowadays, but I found Sir Albert responsive to appeal on the score of rendering possible help in the preliminary period in America, especially in view of the proposal to take coal mines in with the railroads.

"That is very desirable," said he. "The two things can be co-ordinated and worked together. It is possible to save enormous mileage by bringing the source of production and the point of consumption as near together as possible. All competition is eliminated, prices and wages are controlled, and equitable distribution and economy of consumption are secured. Both railroads and coal mines being under the Board of Trade here co-ordination is simple."

"Did you find it difficult to bring under control the vast coal interest, with its incompatibilities of capital and labor, and its output of 250,000,000 tons a year?" Sir Albert was asked.

"The organization is of obvious simplicity," he replied, "and has shown excellent results. We have a Controller of coal mines, who is responsible direct to me as President of the Board of Trade. Attached to him is an advisory council, composed of mine owners and workers in equal number. All questions of large policy are discussed by the Controller with the Advisory Council. The Controller does not interfere with the personnel of any mine, leaving the existing organization as we found it, when we took them over."

Stockholders Well Protected.

"As you can fix wages and prices and all the rest, where does the stockholder get off?" I inquired.

"He is adequately protected for a reasonable profit, but not for profiteering," said Sir Albert. "What we did was to establish a pool to which each mining interest contributes. After the earnings are fixed upon an agreed normal basis, the excess profits are determined. The State takes 80 per cent. of the excess profits, then 15 per cent. is paid into the pool, and the 5 per cent. remaining belongs to the owner. As regards any mine earning less than the agreed pre-war amount, the deficit is made good out of the common fund formed by the 15 per cent. contributions after proper allowance has been made for any reduced output of coal during the controlled period.

"So much for the coal side, which

Continued on Page Five.

Imitations But Advertise the Genuine. When he says some other sausage is "as good" he makes Deerfoot the standard. Buy the standard, not the imitation.—Advt.

DRASTIC ACTION INCREASES CITY SUPPLY OF COAL

Fireboats Plow Through Ice Floes and Release Fuel Barges.

125,000 TONS AT TIDEWATER

Mayor Agrees to Send Part of Street Cleaning Force to "Break Out" Coal.

LONG ISLAND GETS RELIEF

Seventy Cars with Anthracite Pass Through Pennsylvania Tubes—Fear Another Cold Snap.

With the co-operation of railroad officials, city authorities, and State, City, and County Fuel Administrators, there was every indication last night that the fuel situation in New York City was approaching a successful solution. While the actual receipts of coal in New York City were below the normal consumption, such preparation was made for breaking coal barges out of the ice and by the arrival of a large surplus of coal at the New Jersey terminals as to indicate that the receipts here today would be far above the city's average need of 45,000 tons a day, and for the first time since the present cold spell started the supply would begin to overtake the demand.

The railroads yesterday mobilized their tugs and set them to work breaking up the ice at Bayonne, Staten Island, and New Jersey coal docks. Mayor Hylan last night ordered the fireboats to report for duty to break out coal barges. The steel steamship Poughkeepsie was chartered by the railroads and sent at once to Yonkers to open up means of water communication with that city.

Following the rise in temperature Wednesday to 11 degrees above zero, the mercury fell yesterday morning until at 10 o'clock it registered 4 degrees above. It rose then to 9 degrees at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, remained there until 4 o'clock, and then began to fall. At 12 o'clock last night it was 1 degree above zero. This fall in temperature disappointed railroad and fuel officials who had hoped for relief from the ice constantly forming in the harbor and its inlets.

Some of the public schools which were closed Wednesday because of lack of coal were reopened yesterday, although a number of them were forced to close again. It was estimated that there were thirty-one schools closed yesterday afternoon because of lack of fuel, against seventy closed on Wednesday.

A delegation of 200 women called on Mayor Hylan yesterday, and, reminding him of certain of his campaign promises, asked him to do something about the coal shortage, as there were thousands and thousands of women and children in the city enduring physical suffering because of the scarcity of coal. The Mayor promised he would do something, and last night he ordered the Street Cleaning Department to send every available man to the foot of West Thirty-seventh Street to help "break out" coal.

Reeve Schley, County Fuel Administrator, said last night, after listening to the reports from some of the big shippers, he estimated there were between 125,000 and 150,000 tons of all kinds of coal at tidewater for New York. His estimate was that 25,000 tons of this coal had been brought to the city yesterday, some of it for distribution outside of the city. He added that if the plans for moving coal on the late turn of the tide were carried out last night, he figured that the 25,000 ton estimate would be materially increased.

70 Coal Cars Go Through Tube.

The Pennsylvania Railroad hauled seventy cars of coal from New Jersey through its tube to Long Island City early yesterday morning. It had expected to haul 100, but was handicapped by lack of room at the Sunnyside yards, and by the fact that the railroad policy of loading cars to a maximum resulted in some of the hopper cars being piled so high with coal that they could not get into the tube. The Pennsylvania expects to haul 100 cars nightly until a change is ordered in that schedule. Contrary to popular expectation, none of the coal was brought to Manhattan from the Long Island City yards of the Long Island Railroad. It was distributed to Brooklyn and Long Island points. Mr. Schley said last night that he expected that later coal would be brought from the Sunnyside yards over the Queensboro Bridge to Manhattan.

Of the 3,500 tons taken to Long Island City, about half went to Brooklyn. Twenty cars were shipped to the East New York terminal and three to the Parkville station. Queens got some of the coal, Evergreen got four cars, Elmhurst and Ozone Park got three each, and Jamaica and Flushing two cars. Fourteen cars went to Camp Upton. Among the Long Island towns that received coal through the tubes were Farmingdale, Lynbrook, Roslyn, Mineola, Amityville, West Hampton, and Greenport. There was some delay over the routing, the Long Island Railroad not knowing until noon where all the cars were consigned. The Long Island Railroad also received a large shipment for its own use, the coal being delivered by floats. Long Island City factories received about 1,000 tons.

The plan for the delivery of coal from west side railroad tracks was put into operation yesterday. The Lehigh Valley delivered twenty cars of anthracite at the foot of Twenty-seventh Street

Continued on Page Four.

CHU CHIN CHOW.
The Biggest Success in New York.
Mat. Tomorrow, Manhattan Op. House.—Advt.

British Tonnage, 14,091,519; Net War Loss Only 2,750,000

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The following shipping figures have been obtained from a reliable source:

Tonnage of British seagoing ships, over 1,600 tons, in August, 1914	16,841,519
Loss by enemy action and otherwise, less new construction, purchases and captures	2,750,000
Remaining Jan. 1, 1918	14,091,519

These important figures tell the story accurately of the results of the submarine campaign against British shipping.

MOVES TO ADD NEW CABINET MEMBER

Chamberlain Drafts Bill for Secretary of Munitions as Result of Supply Inquiry.

U. S. AGENTS IN BIG DEALS

Eisenman Discloses List of Defense Advisers Who Took War Contracts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Evidence was presented to the Senate Military Affairs Committee today by Charles Eisenman, Vice Chairman of the Supply Committee of the Council of National Defense, showing that members of the Supply Committee had participated in contracts aggregating $128,639,000 for supplying clothing and blankets to the army. Of this all except $14,850,000, he explained, was awarded before the Supply Committee assumed control of that particular phase of the army supply work.

As a result of the inquiry, members of the Senate committee are preparing to launch sweeping legislation at once. Senator Chamberlain will introduce a bill tomorrow to provide for a new Cabinet member, to be known as Secretary of Munitions, who will direct the purchase of all war materials.

Senator McKellar will offer a bill amending the Defense act so as to abolish all civilian advisory committees under the Council of National Defense and prohibit council members participating directly or indirectly in supply contracts. These committees have been abolished already, but some of their members are serving in the capacity of special advisers.

Mr. Eisenman produced his figures today in compliance with a demand of Senator McKellar, who sharply interrogated the witness yesterday as to contracts given by the Supply Committee to its own members. The aggregate of contracts let by the Supply Committee, according to Mr. Eisenman's evidence, was $860,000,000, of which members of the committee have had a trifle over 15 per cent., the rest going to manufacturers throughout the country.

Mr. Eisenman was plied with pointed questions by Senators Weeks, McKellar, Wadsworth, and Frelinghuysen as to secrecy maintained by the Supply Committee in the award of contracts, the Senators maintaining that manufacturers outside the confidence of the Supply Committee were unable to get information upon which to base bids.

Attacks Secret Bidding.

Mr. Eisenman admitted that the Supply Committee kept much of the detail of its work secret, but denied that any information was withheld that would enable manufacturers to bid intelligently. Senator Weeks brought out that the Navy Department put complete detail as to prospective contracts at the disposal of bidders, and that no policy of secrecy was in force there.

"Will you tell me why it is," asked Senator Weeks, "that the navy, with its lack of secrecy in bidding, has been able to far outstrip the War Department in getting supplies? The navy has all the equipment it needs, while the army lacks much that is badly needed. Why is it?"

Mr. Eisenman knew nothing of the navy's policy, he said, but insisted that the War Department had regarded its own method as imperative. By giving out too much information broadcast as to materials needed by the army, he

Continued on Page Three.

PUT WAR SERVICE ON MEN OF CLASS 1, URGES CROWDER

1,000,000 Available from Draft —700,000 Annually from Those Reaching 21.

MEETS THE NATION'S NEEDS

He Would Employ Only Those of Our Youth Who Have No Dependents.

AGE LIMITS ARE DISCUSSED

Provost Marshal General Cautious on Changes—Wants Technical Men to Remain in School.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The large reservoirs of man power available in the United States for use against Germany are disclosed, on the basis of recent surveys, in a report made public today by Major Gen. Enoch Crowder, Provost Marshal General, who states his conviction that, in all probability, it will be possible to meet America's military needs by calling to the colors hereafter only the men included in Class 1 of draft registrants.

Gen. Crowder estimates that the men in this classification accepted for service will reach 1,000,000. By amending the draft law so as to include all men who have reached their twenty-first birthday since June 5, 1917, and will hereafter reach that age, General Crowder believes that at least 700,000 men can be added yearly to the available class. For that reason he thinks that there is no immediate necessity of going beyond Class 1 in future drafts.

Much has been said about raising or lowering the draft age limits. General Crowder is not at this time in favor of doing this. In the interest of fair distribution of the military burden, however, he proposes that the quotas of States or districts be determined hereafter on the basis of the number of men in Class 1, and not upon population.

Class 1 comprises single men without dependent relatives, married men who have habitually failed to support their families, who are dependent upon wives for support or not usefully engaged, and whose families are supported by income independent of their labor, unskilled farm laborers, unskilled industrial laborers, registrants by or in respect of whom no deferred classification is claimed or made, registrants who fail to submit questionnaire and in respect of whom no deferred classification is claimed or made, and all registrants not included in any other division of the schedule.

Force of Power Not Scratched.

General Crowder asserts that the surface of our man power has not been scratched, and that "unless we are to confess a national inefficiency, shameful before the nations of the world, we should solve these problems without controversy."

General Crowder gives these figures on the draft results:

Registrants.	Number.	Ratio P.C.
Total	9,586,508	100
Called by boards	3,369,350	37.84
Claims by boards	3,082,949	35.16

Of the men called by boards, 282,294 failed to appear, being 8.18 per cent. Commenting on these, General Crowder expresses the opinion that there were no more than 50,000 "real slackers." Up to late December only 5,870 arrests had been made of those who had tried to evade registration," and of this number 2,263 were released after being registered. There remain only 2,500 cases to be prosecuted. The report says that in the final analysis of the records it will be shown that only 6.5 per cent. of the men within draft age evaded registration.

A total of 1,057,363 men have been called for service and 687,000 were accepted in the first call. The Provost Marshal General has been ready to furnish percentages of this quota more than 60 days before the War Department has been able to clothe and equip the

General Crowder finds that the first draft surpassed the expectations of friends of the selective draft idea. He

Continued on Page Five.

Hands Tied in Spy Service, Flynn Asserted; Quit After Vain Plea for Co-operation

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—A circumstantial story is current in Washington in connection with the retirement of William J. Flynn as Chief of the Secret Service under the Treasury Department on account of reported dissatisfaction over lack of co-operation with and support by the Department of Justice. It is asserted that former Chief Flynn found it impossible to render effective wartime service to the Government without the necessary help of the Department of Justice, and that he presented a statement of the situation to Secretary McAdoo, together with a reluctant expression of his determination to resign unless these conditions were changed.

Mr. McAdoo, it was asserted, submitted the matter to President Wilson, who was said to have declined to take any action or to make any recommendation, as a decision favorable to the Treasury Department and its Secret Service as against the Department of Justice might have the appearance of

AWAY FROM WINTER'S COLD.
Visit Pinehurst, N. C., for Rest & Health.—Advt.

influenced by interest because of the relations between Mr. McAdoo and President Wilson.

There is also declared to be a lack of co-operation between the Department of Justice and the Intelligence Bureau of the Navy Department, a case being cited in which the Navy Bureau caused the detention and internment at Ellis Island of about 200 alien enemies on grounds warranting their internment for the duration of the war. It was said that the Department of Justice permitted 190 of them to be released.

The declaration was also made that while the records of 80,000 alien enemies in the United States have been examined the large numbers of them have been found to be questionable to the degree of warranting their permanent internment, the Department of Justice has permitted the internment of only 300 since the United States entered the war, in addition to those taken from the German merchant vessels and warships in American waters when this country became a belligerent.

Come to the Holiday Mat. for Children today, 2:45. Cohan & Harris Thea. It is warm.—Advt.

BOLSHEVIKI TALK OF RESUMING WAR UNLESS GERMANS QUIT RUSSIAN SOIL, BUT ADMIT WHOLE ARMY IS IN CHAOS

Central Powers Now May Modify Terms; Peace Envoys After Council Go to Meet Russians

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—A Vienna dispatch via Amsterdam states that Count Czernin is returning this (Thursday) morning to Brest-Litovsk, and a Berlin telegram says Baron Kühlmann, accompanied by the Bulgarian and Turkish delegates, arrived in Brest-Litovsk. An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam says:

"Yesterday's news of the Crown Council in Berlin came as a great surprise to the people. Field Marshal von Hindenburg was hastily called to it, and went to Berlin by special train from Headquarters on the Kaiser's personal telegraphic summons. Another report says General Ludendorff also attended the council, which, it is reported, discussed the Brest-Litovsk negotiations.

"These reports, coming in conjunction with confirmation of the news cabled yesterday that the Bolsheviki had rejected the German proposals, roused interest to the highest point.

"It is suggested that Czernin, Kühlmann, and the other envoys of the Quadruple Alliance would not be returning to Brest-Litovsk except on assurance that Russian delegates would be there to meet them, and that certainly the Russians would not reopen negotiations unless the Central Empires had abandoned their diplomatic reading of the phrase 'no annexations' in its application to Poland, Courland, &c. This is interpreted to mean that the Central Powers have intimated their readiness to reconsider the terms of the treaty drafted at Brest-Litovsk, which would be in a certain measure a victory for the Bolsheviki.

"Importance also is attached to reports which have come from Berlin of a demand by the party leaders of the Reichstag that the Reichstag should be assembled as quickly as possible. The Bolsheviki denunciation of the German rendering of the Brest-Litovsk treaty is now assigned as the cause of Kühlmann's convocation of the Reichstag leaders."

The Westminster Gazette says:

"The Bolsheviki are sanguine that they can appeal over the heads of the Government to the German people, but we know of no evidence to support that view. What they can probably do is to force the Centre and Socialist Parties to say whether they attach any honest meaning to the 'no annexation' formula or are willing to back their Government in its game with the Russians.

"We take it as certain that that Government will not, except under absolute compulsion, abandon the bird in hand of the Baltic provinces even for the advantages of a separate peace with Russia. Their next move will almost certainly be to throw the onus on the Western Allies, and to say that they are reluctantly compelled to keep their hold on these provinces until they know whether they can recover the territory which they have lost to the Allies. Hence the probability is stronger than ever that an attempt will be made from Berlin to extend the peace démarche to all the Allies."

ALLIES NOW MAY RECOGNIZE LENINE TO ENEMY PEOPLES

Attitude of Powers Modified as Result of Peace Conference Failure.

WILL MAKE POLICY CLEAR

New British Ambassador "in Marked Sympathy with Revolutionary Russia's Ideas."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 4.—The Daily Chronicle this morning says:

"In view of the developments in the peace negotiations between Russia and the Central Powers which appear to have broken down it is now understood that at least de facto recognition may be given by the Western Powers to the Lenine Government.

"A statement of the allied policy will shortly be sent to Russia, which will be of a democratic character. As a consequence and also on the same presumption regarding the course of events, Mr. Litvinof, who has been appointed Bolshevist Ambassador in London, may also receive de facto recognition and occupy the Russian Embassy in London. Sir George Buchanan, who is to retire shortly under the age limit, will also be replaced by a diplomat in marked sympathy with the ideas of revolutionary Russia."

"Sir George is leaving Petrograd for London immediately, having obtained Trotzky's permission to depart, along with a number of military and civil officers." The foregoing points are taken from a statement by a diplomatic correspondent of The Chronicle, who writes as follows:

"Circumstances obviously have changed in the last few hours as the result of the Bolshevist discovery of German duplicity. As our own correspondent expressed it, the German method has been to give with one hand and take away with the other. Now that the Russian Government is acutely aware of this, anything may happen.

"There are three alternatives. The Bolsheviki will give way or the Germans, or there will be a rupture of relations. The first is hardly likely in view of Trotzky's declaration. The second is possible, for the Germans are past masters in the art of specious compromise. But the third is most probable, since the Bolsheviki have exhibited a perspicacity which was hardly expected in this country. Russia is a land of boundless surprises, and we may quite possibly witness a revival of the war. If not in its most active form, it might be at least a sullenly defensive war, necessitating the keeping on the frontier of a considerable German force. It would at least prevent those pleasant and profitable commercial exchanges which Germany hopes for.

"Assuming such situation and consolidation of Bolshevist power—provided of course, failure to extract a peace does not wreck the Lenine régime—then recognition of that power as a de facto Government follows. Since that is so, a

Continued on Page Two.

BOLSHEVIKI APPEAL TO ENEMY PEOPLES

Urge Them Not to Permit Rulers to Make War on Revolutionary Russia.

ARMY DEMANDS BREAD

Says It Must Also Have Boots if It Is to Fight—Talk of 3,000,000 Men Ready.

Counter Proposals Made by Russians to Germans

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 4.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Petrograd dated Wednesday says:

"The Russians now have made counter proposals to the Teutonic allies which are under consideration and will be discussed at the next meeting of the peace delegations at Brest-Litovsk Saturday.

"The proposals embody the immediate evacuation of occupied territory pending a referendum, the evacuated districts to be governed by locally elected representatives of the people, who are to be assisted by the local militia."

PETROGRAD, Jan. 2, (Associated Press.)—The Bolshevist Foreign Minister, Leon Trotzky, declared today that the Government of the Russian workers would not consent to the German peace proposals.

M. Trotsky's declaration was made before the Central Committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates during an address in which he denounced, in scathing terms "Germany's hypocritical peace proposal." Asserting that the Government of Russian workers would not consent to such conditions, he said that if the Central Powers did not agree to free disposal of the destiny of the Polish and Lettish nations it would be urgently necessary to defend the Russian revolution. He said the needs of the front would be satisfied, whatever efforts might be necessary.

Representatives from all the fronts who attended the meeting declared the troops would defend the revolution, but that bread and boots were necessary.

Appeal to Enemy Peoples.

The resolution adopted after M. Trotzky had delivered his address was as follows:

This assembly confirms the fact that the program proclaimed by the representatives of the Quadruple Alliance at Brest-Litovsk recognizes in principle the conclusion of a peace without annexations or indemnities. This recognition establishes the basis for further pourparlers with the view of a general democratic peace.

However, already in this declaration the representatives of the German Government have refused to admit the free right of oppressed nations and colonies seized before the beginning of the war in 1914 to dispose of their

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TO SHIFT PLACE OF PARLEY

Russians Demand That Negotiations Be Continued at Stockholm.

ARMY RELUCTANT TO FIGHT

Trotzky's Amazement at Peace Failure Assumed—Knew It a Week Ago.

FORCED NOW TO TELL ALL

Bitterly Assailed by Opposition Press for Nation's Present Military Helplessness.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 2.—"Wolves in Sheep's Clothing" is the title of a leader in today's Bolshevist organ, Izvestia. "Another diatribe against England, the Cadets or the Social Revolutionaries!" exclaims the jaded reader, but contrary to expectation the leader is a bitter attack on German imperialists and an exposure of their oppression of the working classes in Poland, Lithuania, and Courland. The Bolsheviki are very angry with the Germans and declare their peace terms are unacceptable.

These peace terms are published today. Their whole point is that while they admit no annexations in principle, they declare that Poland, Lithuania, Courland, and parts of Livonia and Esthonia have already asserted their independence of Russia and that the Russian Government in accordance with its principles must recognize that fact. German troops will therefore not be withdrawn from these territories.

The Bolsheviki express surprise and indignation. They have known these terms for a week past. They could have foreseen them from the very beginning. They knew them when they proclaimed the victory of their principles at the Brest-Litovsk conference, and when they held their peace demonstration last Sunday. They have published the German terms now when, with the return of the peace delegation from Brest-Litovsk, it has become impossible to conceal them, and at the moment of publication the Bolsheviki discovered that the Germans were trying to hoodwink the Russian people.

It is futile to discuss these tactics, to analyze motives, to ponder whether the Bolsheviki, some of all of them, are sincere or insane. Here is the fact that they now admit that the Brest-Litovsk negotiations were a failure, that the German terms do not afford a basis on which Russia can conclude peace. What then? Will Russia fight?

Last night, at a meeting of the Soviet, when M. Kameneff announced that the terms were unacceptable, representatives from one army after another got up and said that the soldiers would not and could not fight. Then, unless a miracle happens, Russia is faced with the certainty of a humiliating separate peace, dictated by the Germans.

It is true the Bolsheviki try to evade the issue. They promise a revolution in Poland. They hint at the vague possibility of revolution in Germany. They print here in German and Magyar revolutionary leaflets which are immediately confiscated on arrival in enemy lines, but which are now to be circulated by illegal means. They promise the oppressed peoples of the Central Powers the mighty aid of the Russian Revolutionary proletariat. Anyhow, a crisis is imminent.

At conferences now being held here the German delegates seem to assume that all they have to do is to arrange the technical details of a peace treaty. They insist on the immediate re-establishment of railway communication and commercial intercourse, and on the exchange of prisoners of war. The Russians strongly object, and so far have only agreed to discuss technical matters relating to the armistice. Kameneff declared last night that enemy prisoners of war would not be released from Russia until the conclusion of a general peace. On economic questions the Germans, according to Kameneff, were prepared to accept one of three solutions: First, the restoration for one year of the Russo-German commercial treaty of 1904; second, free trade for a year; third, extension to Germany of the principle of the most favored nation.

The Retch says:

"Now, after the triumphal flourish of trumpets in honor of the victory of Brest-Litovsk, mensons are flung at the head of predatory imperialism, the Smolny dictators know better than any one else that menaces are only effective if you have force behind you. But what force have we to make an impression on outsiders? Only a few days ago the final blow was struck at Russian military organization—a blow from which it will not soon recover. The heart bleeds at the thought of the new trials awaiting us, the new shame prepared for us. The one ray of hope is that after all these horrors we may yet be saved from slavery without and within."

The Novaya Zhizn says, addressing the Bolsheviki:

"Do you seriously intend to renew war

EVERARD'S BROWN STOUT—A tasteful, building-up tonic. Sold everywhere.—Advt.

with Germany—renew war when by the efforts of Field Marshal Krylenko the army, deprived of its officers at the front, has been turned into a chaotic mass, half of whom have run away, while those troops that are still capable of fighting have been dispatched to inner fronts—renew war when munition works and all forms of industry have been liquidated by labor control, railway traffic destroyed through conflict with the Railway Union, when at the front and in the rear famine is advancing—renew war at a time when the whole popularity of the Council of People's Commissaries depends on the assumption that they have stopped the war and given the people a just, revolutionary, democratic peace?"

The Novaya Zhizn insists that the only way out of the impasse is to call the Constituent Assembly.

APPOINTS ENVOYS ABROAD.

Trotzky Names Diplomats to Britain, Switzerland, and Sweden.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 2.—Three appointments of Russian representatives abroad were announced today by the Bolshevist Government. The appointees were:

Ambassador at London, M. Litvinoff.

Minister to Switzerland, M. Karpinski.

Minister to Sweden, M. Borovsky-Orlovsky.

All three appointees were exiles under the Imperial Government.

The Bolshevist Government has turned over to revolutionary tribunals on charges of resistance to the Bolshevist authorities the following: Colonel L. de Maier, Russian Military Attaché at The Hague; M. Yaohontoff, in Japan; Colonel O. Enkel, Russian Military Attaché at Rome, and Major Gen. Yermoloff, Russian Military Attaché at London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 4.—The Chronicle Parliamentary correspondent says that M. Chicherin, before his release from Brixton Prison, had a long interview with Arthur Henderson, who informed him of the views of the British Labor Party in relation to war and peace, and of its attitude toward Russia and to the revived project of an International Socialist Congress. M. Chicherin was willing to convey the news to the Bolshevist Government.

The same correspondent says the Labor Party is in communication with Socialists in the allied countries, with a view to the summoning of an allied Socialist conference on war and peace prepraratory to the convocation of an international congress in which the Socialists of the belligerent and neutral countries will be represented. A leading member of the French Socialist Party will be in London tomorrow to confer with the executive of the British Labor Party. It is significant, says the correspondent, that Camille Huysmans, Secretary of the International Socialist Bureau, who has been in Stockholm for some time co-operating with the Swedish Socialist Branting in an effort to revive the international conference, will be present at the Labor Party's annual conference in Nottingham on Jan. 22.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The appointment as Russian Ambassador to England of M. Chicherin is not having become effective because the appointee was still interned here, the Russian Council of People's Commissaries has now appointed to the Ambassadorship the Russian revolutionist, M. Litvinoff. The appointee has been a resident of London for a decade past and has a wide acquaintance here.

Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, has ordered the Russian Embassy in London to hand M. Litvinoff all moneys and documents belonging to the republic. The officials at the embassy say that M. Litvinoff has not yet applied for these, but that if he does he will not get them.

M. Litvinoff only learned of his appointment through a wireless message which appeared in the newspapers. He has not received any instructions, and frankly declares that he does not wish to take the post. He has booked passage for Russia, intending to start today, and hopes to leave before the orders arrive.

M. Chicherin was released today and started immediately for Russia. M. Petroff, another Bolshevist who had been under arrest, was released from Holloway Prison and his wife from the Aylesbury Prison. Both joined M. Chicherin on the journey to Russia.

The departure from Petrograd, owing to ill health, of the British Ambassador, Sir George Buchanan, is reported in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from that city. The message says the Ambassador was accompanied by a number of British military and civil officers.

MOSCOW BANKS NOW SEIZED.

National City Branch Among Them —Countess Panin Released.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 2.—The Moscow Branch of the National City Bank of New York, which for several days escaped the control order for the confiscation of all banks there, was seized by the Bolsheviki Saturday night. H. J. Dreher, the manager, was not arrested.

The Petrograd Branch of the National City Bank, which was seized by the Bolsheviki a week ago, expects to arrange to take care of the financial needs of American residents in a few days.

The currency shortage in Russia is becoming increasingly serious.

England, France, and the United States have asked of the Bolshevist authorities what disposition will be made of the foreign property in the banks when the banks have become entirely nationalized.

Countess Panin, former Secretary of State for Public Instruction, who was arrested by the Bolsheviki owing to her refusal to turn over to them the funds of her department, has been released under bail of 25,000 rubles. This is the amount of the money which she declined to hand over to the Bolshevist Commissaries.

The Moscow Branch of the National City Bank was established only about a month ago, officials of the bank said yesterday. They had received no word of its seizure. Mr. Dreher, the manager, had half a dozen employes. Bankers with Russian connections said it was not their understanding that the Bolshevist Government had actually confiscated private banks. According to their information, the seizure of the banks was a step in the execution of a plan for a State monopoly of banking in Russia.

UKRAINE ULTIMATUM SENT TO PETROGRAD

Gives Bolsheviki 24 Hours to Withdraw Troops—Kornloff Joins Don Cossacks.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 2.—A dispatch from Kiev reports that the Ukrainian Government has sent an ultimatum to the Bolsheviki demanding that they withdraw their troops within twenty-four hours and state whether they consider themselves at war or at peace with Ukraine. Shipments of sugar and grain to Northern Russia have been cut off.

A small delegation of representatives from the Ukraine elected to the Constituent Assembly arrived in Petrograd today and demanded an answer from the Council of People's Commissioners as to when the Constituent Assembly would open. A conference of all parties except the Bolsheviki, from which the members of the Left of the Social Revolutionists withdrew, decided that the Constituent Assembly should be opened upon the arrival in Petrograd of one-third of the membership.

KORNILOFF JOINS KALEDINE.

Former Ministers in Prison, Abandon Hunger Strike.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 3.—General Kornloff, former Commander in Chief and one of the leaders in the movement against the Bolsheviki, has arrived in the district of the Don Cossacks. (The death of General Kornloff was reported unofficially on Tuesday.)

The members of former Russian Governments who are under arrest in the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul have abandoned their hunger strike. The strike was undertaken as a protest against the confinement in a dungeon of M. Kartasheff, former Minister of Religious Affairs, in consequence of a passage in a letter to his sister in which he said it was deplorable that the Russian people were falling into German servitude.

ASSAILS BRITISH CABINET.

London Radical Paper Demands Recognition of Bolsheviki.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Star, a Radical organ, under the heading "Let Labor Act," publishes an editorial calling upon the Labor Party "to open up negotiations with the Russian Government if the British Government should pursue its fatuous policy." In the course of a vehement article The Star says:

"For nearly ten months our incompetent Government has grossly mismanaged its diplomatic handling of the Russian revolution. It allowed the Germans a free field for their plots and plans. Russia is a democracy in revolt against the bloody insanity of war, against the cruel imbecility of emperors and empires, against imperialistic earth-lust, against the whole hell-brew of European diplomacy and bureaucracy.

"The Bolsheviki want what we want, a just and permanent peace. Their cause is ours. Let us support them against the German Junkers. If the German democracy will not get rid of its murder caste, then let all the democracies close up their ranks and establish democracy all over the earth. We have faith in other parties. Let the Labor Party do what they are afraid or unwilling to do."

JOFFRE IS A CANDIDATE.

Notifies the French Academy He Will Stand for Election.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—The French Academy met today, with Alexandre Ribot, former Premier, presiding. A letter from Marshal Joffre was read officially announcing his candidature for membership.

A recent dispatch said that it was understood that the Academy would elect Joffre a member as an expression of the admiration of the Academy for the army.

RUSSIANS TO HOLD WAR PRISONERS

Have Only Discussed Exchange of Invalids and Civilians, Trotzky Says.

PEACE MUST COME FIRST

Teuton "Captives" in Petrograd Attend Propaganda Meeting —Germans Not Impressed.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Bolshevist Foreign Minister, Leon Trotzky, according to advices from Petrograd, is quoted in an interview as having said that the commission which is discussing prisoners was taking up only the question of civilian and invalid war prisoners. He said the exchange of able-bodied war prisoners could be undertaken only after the signing of peace.

A Petrograd dispatch to The Post says a very large proportion of the German war prisoners and a still larger proportion of the Austrians will return to their fighting fronts only under compulsion. They have not been confined in prison camps, but have lived among the people, and everywhere have proved their worth, in agricultural, industrial, commercial, and even artistic pursuits. Many of them are getting on better than they did at home and are more than contented to remain in Russia.

Furthermore, it is improbable, the dispatch says, that Germany desires the return from Russia of a majority of her war prisoners. She will get back the officers and noncommissioned officers in any case, and many of them already have returned. But for both Germany and Austria, the dispatch continues, it is a sounder policy to regard the rank and file of these men as the advance guard for commercial conquest. The correspondent adds:

"Allied diplomacy is credited with having conceded to Russia the right to make a separate peace and with endeavoring to save its face by raising the question of the return of German prisoners, which, says diplomacy, will be regarded as an act hostile to the Allies."

The correspondent contends that diplomacy would be better employed in obtaining a strategic position in the commercial and industrial future of Russia. He is convinced the country will fall into the hands of the enterprising and industrious Germans, not by force of arms, but by skillful peaceful penetration, and asks:

"What will be the strength of that combination of races when this mass power of 180,000,000 Russians, added to their inexhaustible agricultural wealth and vast mineral stores, comes under the organizing hands of the Germans? . . . Germany stands to gain an undue proportion of the fruits of victory."

The Petrograd correspondent of The Times says a deep impression has been made in Petrograd by the withdrawal of French and British ships from Archangel and the breaking up of important French and British depots there. Many Russians regard this move as premature, believing the present state of affairs cannot last.

The military Commissioner of Posts and Telegraphs on the northern front has sent a notice to the postal and telegraph stations that severe punishment will be inflicted on any person who transmits appeals to French or American Socialists, who are characterized as "these imperialist hirelings."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 30.—I have attended a meeting of war prisoners organized by the new Department at the Russian Foreign Office for Fostering Revolutionary Propaganda Abroad. The political advantages of such a propaganda are obvious. The Central Empires are unlikely to delay peace if the number of revolutionary firebrands automatically increases with delay. But it is an open question whether the existence of the first meeting indicates the likelihood of the successful "germanization" of the Germans with revolutionary principles.

About 800 prisoners were present in the disused, evil-smelling circus where the Bolsheviki hold nightly meetings. They were addressed in eight languages, the speakers being mainly themselves captives. It is interesting to note the differences in demeanor, the Czechs and Croats being distinctly most susceptible and the Germans keeping a cold silence throughout.

Toward the end of the proceedings somebody pointed out that German prisoners were not among the orators. The Chairman thereupon appealed to the Germans present to volunteer to address the meeting. The result was silence, interrupted by remarks from some of the Russians present. Finally a German rose and tactfully said: "This is the time for deeds and not words," and sat down. Another repeated the same motion at greater length. Finally a third spirit stood up and complained of ill-treatment. The poor sufferer had to apply for special leave if he wished to go out after 7 o'clock. In fact, he enjoyed more liberty in Siberia under Kerensky's Government. The Chairman began to realize that it was time to bring the meeting to a close.

I may add that the prisoners are under no supervision whatever, coming and going freely, and by the time of the figures recorded incident quite 200 prisoners had slipped out. The war prisoners certainly have no cause to complain of the new liberty granted by the November revolution.

The Foreign Office now publishes Die Wahrheit, a propaganda journal, daily. It is interesting to note the inscription on the front page: "For free distribution among our German soldier brothers."

DRAWS NEW WAR TAX BILL.

Secret Measure Aims to Levy on Actual War Profits.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The expected bill over the war revenue law passed at the last session of Congress will develop in the Senate next week. Senator Smoot of Utah gave notice today that he would offer a substitute bill. He expects to have it ready for introduction next Monday.

The substitute bill will embrace new sections in place of those in the existing law pertaining to excess profits, income, and the zone system of second-class postage. The excess profits tax, as contained in the new bill, will be based upon entirely different reckoning from that of the law passed by the last Congress. Instead of computing the tax upon capital stock, the measure will provide for a tax upon actual war profits, based upon earnings in pre-war years.

ALLIES NOW MAY RECOGNIZE LENINE

Continued from Page One.

Socialist would be the logical representative of that Government. Maxim Litvinoff, who has been appointed by Trotzky, is, therefore, a likely enough occupant of Chesham Place. Fresh-colored, genial, large-minded, attached to England, where he has lived for nine years, and to English institutions—he has married an English wife—he has many friends.

"Naturally the question of our own embassy at Petrograd is raised. Sir George Buchanan, whose services, as well as his personal courage, cannot be too highly estimated, will, in the natural order of things, shortly retire, for he approaches the age limit. In his place would be sent probably a diplomat in marked sympathy with the ideas of revolutionary Russia.

"Be that as it may, we may expect shortly some new statement of policy in regard to Russia which, should it lean toward the latest developments of democracy, would undoubtedly strengthen the Allies' cause in Russia."

The Chronicle, discussing the situation editorially, says:

"The Governments of Britain, France, and the United States cannot be indifferent to what is happening, and they would be foolish if they let their case go by default for the sake of persisting in nonrecognition of the Bolshevist Government. There has been too much abdication of this sort on our part already. Formal recognition is always a many sided question, calling for circumspection and often for delay, but the practical recognition, which consists in maintaining active relations with as little friction as possible and with vigilant attention to practical issues, can never be embarked on too soon. The Allies did not embark on it soon enough."

As regards Buchanan's successor The Chronicle says: "What is wanted for the moment is not so much a new Ambassador as a Chargé d'Affaires of an unconventional type, a good, practical man, and at the same time a man acceptable to the de facto Government, to make the best of Anglo-Russian relations, whatever the internal Russian situation may be. Such a man may conceivably be found inside the ranks of the diplomatic service though he is likelier to be found outside."

The Chronicle continues: "The impending vacancies at our Paris and Washington Embassies are of another kind. They require to be filled at once by Ambassadors of the highest authority and ability, higher than any shown by the outgoing occupants of these posts. Much more is needed than the usual level of British Ambassadorial capacity, such as it has shown itself during the last two generations under the system of an aristocratic diplomatic service. The Government ought to go outside and from the ranks of politics, law, journalism, or business appoint men of thoroughly tried experience and capacity. We have many capable men who would be worthy and acceptable representatives of England at Washington, such as Viscount Grey, Earl Reading, and Austin Chamberlain. Britain has suffered too much in this country from incompetent Ambassadors appointed in the routine of a bad service. She cannot afford to follow that routine blindly in these crucial instances."

GERMAN FIRE GROWS ALONG WESTERN FRONT

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Increased gunfire by the Germans in the region south of Cambrai, and also in Flanders, is noted in the War Office report tonight. More raiding has been done by the enemy, but with no large results. The bulletin reads:

"Early this morning the enemy attempted a raid on one of our posts east of Epehy, but was driven off by machine-gun fire before reaching our positions.

"The hostile artillery has shown increased activity during the day southwest and west of Cambrai. It was also active at a number of points south of Lens to Armentières and in the neighborhood of Zonnebeke.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—The day report of the War Office reads:

"Heavy artillery fighting occurred during the night, especially on the Aisne front, in the region of Landricourt and Craonne de Corbeny, in the sector of Maisons de Champagne and on the right bank of the Meuse.

"Two enemy raids, one south of the Oise, the other near Carnillet, were repulsed completely."

BERLIN, Jan. 3, (via London.)—Today's report from Army Headquarters says of operations on the Western front:

"Artillery duels occurred. Near the coast prisoners were captured in a successful raid.

"French attacks in the Champagne north of Prosnes and north of La Mesnil broke down under our fire."

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BOLSHEVIKI APPEAL TO ENEMY PEOPLES

Continued from Page One.

own destiny. This restriction, which was immediately reported by the Russian delegation, signifies that the dominant parties in Germany, compelled by a popular movement to grant concessions to the principles of a democratic peace, nevertheless are trying to distort this idea in the sense of their own annexationist policy.

The Austro-German delegation, in setting forth the practical conditions of peace in the east, alters still further its idea of a just, democratic peace. This declaration is made in view of the fact that the Austrian and German Governments refused to guarantee immediately and irrevocably the removal of their troops from the occupied countries of Poland, Lithuania, and Courland, and parts of Livonia and Esthonia. In fact, the free affirmation of their will by the populations of Poland, Lithuania, Courland, and all other countries occupied by the troops of other States is impossible until the moment of the return of the native population to the places they have evacuated. The allegation of the German delegation that the will of the people of the said countries has already been manifested is devoid of all foundation.

Under martial law and under the yoke of the military censorship the peoples of the occupied countries could not express their will. The documents upon which the German Government could base its allegation at best only prove the manifestation of the will of a few privileged groups, and in no way the will of the masses in those territories.

"We now declare that the Russian revolution remains faithful to the policy of internationalism. We defend the right of Poland, Lithuania, and Courland to dispose of their own destiny actually and freely. Never will we recognize the justice of imposing the will of a foreign nation on any other nations whatsoever.

This joint session insists that the peace pourparlers shall be communicated later to the neutral States and instructs the Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils and the Commissioners to take measures to bring this about.

"We say to the people of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria:

"Under your pressure your Governments have been obliged to accept the motto of no annexations and no indemnities, but recently they have been trying to carry on their old policy of evasions. Remember that the conclusion of an immediate democratic peace will depend actually and above all on you. All the people of Europe look to you, exhausted and bled by such a war as there never was before, that you will not permit the Austro-German Imperialists to make war against revolutionary Russia for the subjection of Poland, Lithuania, Courland, and Armenia."

The resolution was indorsed by the Executive Committee of the Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, the Petrograd Soldiers' and Workmen's Council, and the representatives of the General Army Congress.

The Isvestia today gives the text of a pamphlet which the Bolsheviki are circulating in the German lines, in which it is declared that the peace conditions submitted by the Central Powers show the Austro-German promises of a democratic peace to be "unconscionable lies."

After describing the actions of the Germans in Poland and Lithuania in recruiting forced labor (they are said to have transferred 300,000 civilians forcibly to Germany), and shooting hunger strikers, the pamphlet continues:

"The German Government only found support in Courland from the hated slaveowners, the German barons, who have their prototypes in the Polish landowners."

"The document declares Germany desires to free the peoples on Russia's western frontier from the scope of the Russian revolution in order to subjugate them with German capital, impose an Austrian monarchy on Poland, and make Lithuania and Courland German duchies. It concludes:

"On such a basis the Russian Workmen's Government can never enter negotiations."

Must Parley Now on Neutral Soil.

Chairman Joffe of the Russian Peace Delegation today sent an official telegram to the Chairmen of the German, Austrian, Bulgarian and Turkish delegations, saying the Russian Republic deemed it necessary to conduct further peace negotiations on neutral soil, and suggesting a transfer of the conference to Stockholm. The telegram declares that replies to the message are expected by Russia in Petrograd.

Articles 1 and 2 of the Austro-German terms submitted Dec. 12 (Dec. 25 new style), the message says, are in direct conflict with the principles of self-definition of nations insisted upon by the Russian Peace Delegation and supported by the Russian Republic and the Central Executive Committee of the Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

(Articles 1 and 2 of the Austro-German terms, as cabled under a Brest-Litovsk date by way of Berlin last Sunday, covered the ending of a state of war and evacuation of occupied territory. In Article 2, however, it was declared that the people of Poland, Lithuania, Courland, and portions of Esthonia and Livonia demanded independence and separation from Russia, and that the German occupation of Russian territory did not apply to these districts, which include most of the Russian territory captured by the Germans.)

The halt in the peace negotiations and indications of a German refusal to move the conference to Stockholm have revived universal discussion in Petrograd of a resumption of fighting with a greatly reduced army, probably three million men. Even the most radical Bolsheviki and the most ardent peace advocates have been aroused by the German position. They declare that a resumption of hostilities is imminent and express the belief that it is possible to organize and make effective a small army.

Replying to the Russian protest, the German Foreign Minister, Dr. von Kühlmann, has confirmed Germany's refusal to issue passports to Hugo Haase, Georg Ledebour, and Carl Kautsky, Socialists, who desired to go to Stockholm to attend an unofficial peace conference. Dr. von Kühlmann stated this refusal should not be interpreted as an act in opposition to the movement for peace. The German Government believed, he said, that the progress of peace negotiations might be hindered by an unofficial conference held simultaneously with the official negotiations.

Teuton Rulers Call Councils.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The situation created by the hitch in the Brest-Litovsk negotiations, dispatches from Amsterdam reflecting news from Berlin show, has aroused the activities of the rulers and politicians of Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Emperor William yesterday received in joint audience Chancellor von Hertling, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, General von Ludendorff, Finance Minister von Rödern and Foreign Secretary von Kühlmann. The Foreign Affairs Committee of the German Bundesrat, under the Presidency of Count von Dandl, discussed the Russian situation at the Chancellor's palace. Chancellor von Hertling had a long conversation with Admiral von Tirpitz, the former Minister of Marine, and Emperor Charles received in audience Professor Kucharzevski, the Polish Premier.

Foreign Secretary von Kühlmann's return to Brest-Litovsk, after a hurried visit to Berlin, is said to have created surprise, as did his conference with Reichstag leaders who were summoned suddenly.

The feature of the conference is said to have been the outspoken speeches of Philipp Scheidemann and Friedrich Ebert for the official Socialists and Hugo Haase, for the Independent Socialists. They are credited with having told you von Kühlmann that his attitude in the Russian negotiations was prejudicial to peace. They told him that to say one day that Germany wanted no Russian territory and to say the next day that it wanted virtually all territory occupied by German troops justified Entente statesmen in declining to place confidence in the word of Germany's leaders. The Foreign Secretary is said, however, to have made "complete explanations."

The Leipziger Volkszeitung, the leading Independent Socialist newspaper, says:

"Germany now reveals her eastern peace aims. Everybody in Germany, Russia, and Entente countries now knows that she is not aiming at a just peace without annexations and indemnities, such as von Kühlmann depicted, but at a peace providing for an enormous increase in Germany's military, political, and economic strength. . . .

"These intentions must strengthen the war will of the Entente. Germany intends really to annex all territories she now holds. Her excuse that the population of these territories have declared their willingness to be severed from Russia is untrue. Individuals may have done so, but they have always been irresponsible, acting on some German suggestion."

Peace Delegates at Odds from Start.

Petrograd dispatches indicate that differences developed at the first meeting there of the Russian and German Commissioners for the discussion of economic relations. The Germans desired to reach an understanding with the Russians regarding regulation of railroad transit between the two countries. The Russian delegates strongly emphasized their unwillingness to go beyond the lines indicated in the armistice, and refused to fix regulations without precise definition as to what classes of persons and goods the railroads were to carry.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable reception of their proposals by the Bolsheviki and the Russian suggestion that the negotiations be continued in a neutral country, preferably at Stockholm, the delegates of the Central Powers are returning to Brest-Litovsk on the assumption that the conference will resume its sessions at the appointed time. Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, departed from Vienna this morning, accompanied by a large staff of diplomats. The Turkish delegation set forth from Constantinople on Tuesday, intending to visit Berlin on the way to Brest-Litovsk.

Think Bolsheviki Are Bluffing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The State Department is officially in the dark regarding the reputed newest development in the Russo-German peace negotiations, which credit the Bolshevist régime with having balked at a refusal on the part of Germany to relinquish Poland and the Baltic provinces.

In Russian diplomatic circles today the reported difficulties between the German and Russian peace plenipotentiaries were characterized as "camouflage." It was asserted that the Bolsheviki had made peace the cornerstone of their edifice, and to guarantee the successful negotiation of peace had destroyed the Russian Army, suppressed the manufacture of munitions and other war supplies, and discouraged wherever possible any pro-war sentiment and activity.

All contracts for war supplies for Russia in the United States and in the allied countries, it was stated on high authority today, are being liquidated.

The Pan German protest to the Social Democratic Deputies against a general peace which gave Germany neither indemnities nor annexations, according to an official dispatch from France today, was signed by Duke John Albert of Mecklenburg, Honorary President of the party of the German Fatherland. The party is one of the subsidiaries of the Pan Germanic organization and was organized for propaganda purposes. The protest, the dispatch says, professes to speak in behalf of the interests of the working class.

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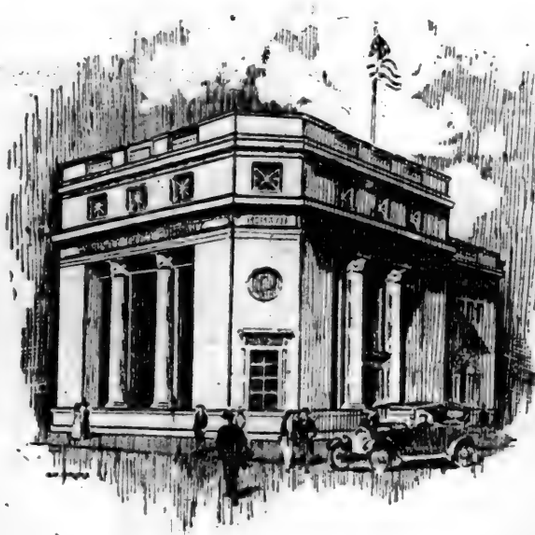

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TURKS' LAST HOPE FOR JERUSALEM GONE

Crushing Repulse of Assaults on Dec. 27 Has Been Followed by Decisive British Gains.

12 HOURS OF HARD FIGHTING

Moslems' Desperate Efforts Balked by the Dogged Resistance of Allenby's Men.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—W. T. Massey, who is the British correspondent with the British forces in Palestine, telegraphs under date of Monday:

"Since Boxing Day General Allenby's army has followed up one brilliantly fought battle by a series of engagements which have brought under control of the British Palestine army the whole of the watershed between the Mediterranean and the Jordan as far north as Bireh, and they have a splendid line across the scene of many conflicts of ancient times.

"The troops are now well north of this line, for yesterday they occupied Beitin, the Bethel of the Scriptures, and a bountiful water supply between Bireh and Ramallas has been secured.

"This rapid advance in a most difficult country was due to the overwhelming defeat of a Turkish attempt to retake Jerusalem on Dec. 27, when, after resisting desperate attacks for nearly twelve hours, the British delivered a masterly counterstroke and rolled up the enemy right, causing the Turks, who sustained tremendous losses, to yield almost impregnable positions and fall back along the Nablus road, leaving in the British possession points of great strategical importance.

"The Turks are now so far away from Jerusalem that when the Greek orthodox service of thanksgiving was held in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre yesterday not a sound of guns reached the Holy City. The Turks seem to read aright the lesson of their heavy defeat and appear to be retiring northward.

"The enemy had two army corps in making the attempt to retake Jerusalem. The attack was made by the Third Turkish Corps, including a new division from the Caucasus from north along the Nablus road, the Twentieth Turkish Corps making a demonstration from the east and later fighting very hard for some vital positions.

"The prisoners state that one Turkish battalion commander told his men that there were no English troops in front. He said he had been watching for days and he assured the battalion that no English were there. They could go straight into Jerusalem, where they could get food. It would be the last chance of retaking the city, and if they failed they would have to go back. These Turks received strict orders not to mutilate the wounded.

"The enemy's first objective was Tel-el-Ful, a high conical shaped hill just east of the Nablus road and commanding a height dominating the British lines east and west for a considerable distance.

"During the daylight on Boxing Day the Turks showed no movement, but just before midnight a post north of Tel-el-Ful was driven in. At 1:30 the first attack on Tel-el-Ful was made, and at the same time an advance began against Beit Hannina, about a mile west of the road.

"This line was defended by London Territorials, who added to their record during the campaign by meeting attack after attack with magnificent steadiness, standing like rocks against the most furious onslaughts and yielding not an inch of ground.

"The two companies defending Beit Hannina were attacked four times by storming troops, each attack being stronger than the last. The fourth was delivered by 500 picked Turks, but was entirely beaten back after prolonged hand-to-hand fighting.

"The Turkish dead showed many bayonet wounds, while the hillside was strewn with Turks killed by machine gun fire.

"There were eight attacks on Tel-el-Ful. These also were made with great weight and determination. The strongest of them all was delivered with a reinforced line. It was made at dawn and supported by heavy artillery fire. All were defeated, with great loss to the enemy.

"Between 7 o'clock and noon the enemy organized for a last effort, and about 12:30 the Turks tried to assault the whole of the Londoners' line, except Nesi Samwil, a height which is crowned by a mosque and has been ruined by the enemy gunfire. This final attack was pressed right up to the British positions, the Londoners and Turks getting to deadly grips. The enemy proved no match for the Territorials, who, after raking the advancing waves with machine guns, cleared their breastworks at a bound, met the foe with the bayonet and forced them back, and then, with a well-supported counterattack, made the enemy cry "Enough!"

"That was the last attempt made by the Turks to get to Jerusalem. In the fighting on subsequent days the British see how much their morale has been affected by the terrible losses sustained in this series of attacks, which lasted for more than twenty-four hours, on the north and east.

"Those who have seen the terrain marvel at the achievements of the dismounted Yeomanry and Irishmen. While the Irish and the Yeomen were advancing the men in reserve were making roads for the guns which had to be hauled by hand, and when the Yeomen captured Beitania they had a whole brigade of guns just behind the front line though it was sometimes necessary for a whole company of infantry to haul the ropes attached to one gun which at moments literally dangled in the air.

"Zeitun ridge, taken by the Irish, was a tremendous obstacle. To scale it was a great feat in itself, and to fight and defeat a stubborn foe on top was to achieve the seemingly impossible. The Irish captured seven machine guns on this ridge.

"The importance of the victory is the protection that Jerusalem has secured by a very strong line of positions gained. The British have also got unlimited water. The behavior of the troops has been beyond praise. The physical difficulties of the country and trails, of the rain and cold winds, have had no effect on their spirits. They all feel that they have the Turk beaten."

CREWE LOANS HIS HOUSE.

Will Be Used as the Headquarters of Northcliffe Mission.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Marquis of Crewe, former Lord President of the Council, The Daily Express says, has loaned his London home, Crewe House, in Curzon Street, to the Government for a national purpose.

The house will be used, it is said, as the official headquarters of Viscount Northcliffe and the British Mission to the United States, thus becoming a great Anglo-American exchange devoted to the united work of the two countries.

MOVES TO ADD NEW CABINET MEMBER

Continued from Page One.

said, prices would be forced up so that the Government would be obliged to pay extortionate figures for equipment.

"We tell all that is needed to be known about the contracts," insisted Mr. Eisenman. "No manufacturer has been denied information from the Supply Committee."

Senator McKellar drew from the witness that the order of secrecy on supply contracts was issued by Quartermaster General Sharpe after Mr. Eisenman had found that information had got out, causing embarrassment to the Supply Committee in contemplated awards.

"I regard that order as illegal," said Senator McKellar. "You had no right, under the law to throw secrecy about the award of contracts by the Government."

$92,755,000 for Edington's Firm.

In the list of members of the Supply Committee who have obtained awards from the Government, as put in by Mr. Eisenman, appears the Cleveland Worsted Company, in which, the witness admitted, he owned stock. This firm got $4,057,000 of contracts, according to Mr. Eisenman's figures, of which $612,700 was awarded since the Supply Committee came into existence. The American Woolen Company, of which F. R. Edington, one of the Supply Committee, is an owner, has had the biggest award of contracts, aggregating $92,755,000.

Other awards in which members of the Supply Committee figure were: William Iselin & Co., with Lincoln Cromwell part owner, a member of the Supply Committee, $1,025,000; Turner, Halsey & Co., of which A. L. Scott, part owner, is a member of the committee, $5,230,000; J. Spencer Turner, (A. L. Scott,) $8,437,000; United States Rubber Company, (A. W. Lawrence,) $3,762,000; the W. H. McElwain Company, (J. F. McElwain,) $6,330,000; United States Bunting Company, (George Stevens,) $1,546,-000; the Wellington-Sears Company, (Mr. Bailey,) $5,675,000.

Mr. Eisenman told the committee that the $800,000,000 of contracts parceled out by the Supply Committee had gone to 4,300 firms.

"And was there secrecy maintained in dealing with those firms?" asked Senator McKellar.

"The contracts were open to all bidders; there was no secrecy about it," replied Mr. Eisenman.

Senator Wadsworth wanted to know why secrecy had been maintained in the operation of the rag-sorting base in New York, of which Ira Kaplan, brother of Samuel Kaplan, of the Supply Committee, was part owner, before it was taken over by the Government.

"It appears that manufacturers who wanted to know the function of the base-sorting plant, and the way to go about getting the rag-clips, were denied information," said Senator Wadsworth. "Why was that?"

"That is not so," replied the witness. "Was it done so that these gentlemen could dispose of their output as they pleased, to the exclusion of manufacturers who needed the clips?" asked Senator Weeks.

"I wouldn't be a party to any such stuff as that," replied Mr. Eisenman. "No such thing was done."

"But it is a fact, I am told, that not all the manufacturers who wanted the rag-clips were able to get them," insisted Senator Weeks. "Manufacturers with Government contracts found themselves shut out because of it."

"I'd be glad to know of any manufacturer who could do work for the Government," replied Mr. Eisenman. "We have 2,000,000 pounds of rag-ends waiting to be made up."

Rochester Firm Excluded.

Senator Wadsworth read a letter from a Rochester rag firm, protesting that it was unable to learn from the Supply Committee anything about the base sorting plant's contract and how its own accumulation of rag-ends could be disposed of.

"This firm found itself powerless to obtain any information," Senator Wadsworth went on. "Now when this state of affairs exists, it is likely to excite suspicion. I think it is a grave question whether your policy of secrecy is not harmful."

As for the base sorting plant, Mr. Eisenman said it had caused him more worry than anything else that had come before the Supply Committee.

"I've had contending factions in before me, talking until I was blue in the face trying to straighten out things," he said. "There's been suspicion, distrust, and jealousy among some of these men who have been protesting against the plant. They've distrusted the Government and distrusted everybody."

Senator Frelinghuysen alluded to the Quartermaster General's recent order imposing secrecy in details relating to army contracts. The Senator questioned its legality and asked Mr. Eisenman if he had not been informed that it was illegal.

"I know nothing about that," answered Mr. Eisenman. "The order was made to protect the Government against high prices and against information going out in advance that would in other ways be injurious."

Clashes With McKellar.

"Oh, the firms you secretly deal with would uphold you, naturally," said Senator McKellar.

Mr. Eisenman flushed up.

"I'll not have my motives impugned," he exclaimed. "I'll not be insulted here. my integrity has been attacked and I resent it."

Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the committee, tried to restore tranquility, but Senator McKellar insisted that the witness be reprimanded as "impudent."

"I'll ask the Chairman to see that he does not allow the witness to lecture us," said Senator McKellar.

"I'm inclined to think you are both to blame," replied Senator Chamberlain.

Senator Frelinghuysen returned to the Navy Department's policy of revealing all details of contracts, as opposed to the Supply Committee's program of secrecy.

"And you haven't got the results the Navy Department has had," commented the Senator.

"We've accomplished so much that there are uniforms and blankets for the army abroad and in training," replied Mr. Eisenman. "It's not our fault if they have not been delivered. You must ask the Quartermaster General about that."

ARMY BARS NO FACTORIES.

Contracts Await Women's Garment Workers, Quartermaster Asserts.

Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, made public a letter last night from the Quartermasters' Department, saying no order had been issued forbidding the award of uniform contracts to manufacturers of women's clothes, and that the department would give proper consideration to bids from makers of women's clothes.

There are about 30,000 members of this union out of work in New York City, and it had been charged by some of the members that they had been treated unfairly, inasmuch as the uniform contracts had gone almost entirely to plants making men's clothes, the workers in which are members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. At a recent conference with Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Schlesinger took up the matter of obtaining uniform work for the unemployed members of his union. Mr. Schlesinger does not believe that there has been any intentional unfairness.

AUSTRIANS HELPLESS BEFORE THE FRENCH

Petain's Trained Men in Italy Took More Prisoners Than They Had Men Engaged.

FEW LOST IN SWIFT DRIVE

Smashed Through Foe's Line and Could Have Gone Further—Austrians Cheered Their Captors.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Jan. 2. (Associated Press.)—The French in their recent successful operation on Monte Tomba captured more prisoners than they had men engaged, according to an officer who saw the fight from a nearby hill.

"It was a record-making fight in many respects," he said. "In addition to 1,400 prisoners we counted 500 dead on the ground, and no one knows how many more were in the caverns and under bushes. The perfect French military system enabled them to accomplish this with insignificant loss—less than fifty men.

"The Fiftieth Austrian Division, which was the one attacked, is considered a good fighting organization. But the Austrians were accustomed to fighting Russians and Rumanians, and this was the first time they had met the trained French troops. The result was that rawness and indiscipline were swept away before discipline and training.

"When the prisoners were brought in, I never saw a more miserable, pitiful, starved lot of soldiers. They looked like the riff-raff from the slums of some big city. Even the officers appeared underfed and underclothed, and I saw only one with a whole pair of breeches.

"When the officers were lined up there were forty-two Austrians and two Germans. The Austrians were told that they would receive the usual treatment given officers and gentlemen, but the two Germans were told plainly that they would receive exactly the same treatment given to French officers in Germany. The Austrian officers, were impressed greatly at this and openly expressed their hatred of the Germans. A little later we heard the Austrian soldiers cheering, and it turned out that they were cheering their French captors.

"The success shows the necessity for trained troops, as untrained troops could not have secured such results. It was the same as getting 15 per cent. on your money instead of 2 per cent.

"The spirit and enthusiasm of the French troops as they leaped into the enemy trenches is beyond all praise. Their earnestness not only carried them into the trenches, but actually far beyond them. Some detachments kept on going until they reached the Upper Piave back of the lines held by the enemy. They found deserted villages and little evidence of enemy occupation, and could have held this advanced position back of the enemy lines. But it was beyond the objective sought and would have necessitated reorganizing defenses, so the impetuous detachments were ordered to retire. But it showed what enthusiasm can do in forcing a wedge straight thrpugh the Austrian lines."

The enemy attempted today to gain the west bank of the Piave River, to offset the loss of Zenson, but met with a quick repulse, and the entire west bank is now definitely clear and held by the Italians.

A landing party on flat boats attempted to cross near Intestadura, but an intense artillery and machine gun fire concentrated on the boats led to the abandonment of the attempt before the west bank was reached.

The general commanding the army corps in the Zenson sector is receiving congratulations for the tactics which brought about the rout of the enemy from the only front they were able to maintain on the west bank.

The mountain front is comparatively inactive, the enemy giving chief attention to air raids, which continue against Bassano, Treviso and Mestre, near Venice, without notable damage or casualties. The Italian and allied air fleet is making vigorous reprisals, bombing stations and troop columns in movement.

ROME, Jan. 3.—"On the whole front," says the statement issued today by the War Office, "there has been nothing of importance to report."

British in Raid Across Piave.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—An official statement on the campaign on the Italian front, issued by the War Office tonight, says:

"In Italy one of our battalions made a successful and difficult raid across the Piave last night, capturing prisoners and inflicting considerable damage. Our losses were slight."

KILL 18 IN HOSPITALS.

Teuton Airmen Drop Bombs on Castelfranco, in the Regione of Veneto.

ROME, Jan. 3.—The killing of eighteen patients in two hospitals by Teuton aviators is reported in today's bulletin of the War Office, which says:

"On Tuesday night enemy airmen dropped bombs on Castelfranco, Veneto, obtaining two direct hits on two hospitals. Eighteen patients were killed."

PLEDGES AID OF CHINA TO SUPPORT OF ALLIES

Minister Koo Says His Nation Realizes Conflict Is Between Truth and Falsehood.

Speaking as guest of honor at the monthly luncheon of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York yesterday afternoon, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to the United States, in an eloquent address combined a pledge of all China's resources to the cause of victory over German militarism, with a plea for fuller commercial and financial co-operation between his country and the United States.

"China's purpose is to help win the war," he declared, amid applause. "Although she is late in entering the field—the latest member of this great conference of nations, united in a common cause—she realizes fully that the conflict is one between a true and a false principle, and that there can be but one outcome; that we are fighting to end, once and for all, the reign of brutal force and insidious militarism.

"China desires to contribute her full share to the cause dear to us all; she stands ready to mobilize all her resources and the presence of this mission here (referring to the members of the Chinese military and naval mission to the United States, also guests of the Chamber,) is evidence of the earnestness of her desire to do all that is possible. The many political differences among our people, but there is striking unanimity among them as to the necessity of our fighting the war out to victory."

Minister Koo said that the willingness of his people to do their part was shown by the fact that more than 100,000 Chinese, not merely laborers, but skilled and intelligent artisans, carpenters, mechanics, &c., were already working in South Africa, Mesopotamia, and, most of all, in France, as part of the army behind the army" in organizing supply, repair, and similar work, some of them actually in the war zone, not far behind the front line trenches and under German fire. They were not mere contract laborers, he said; they had engaged willingly and even eagerly to do their part, and, if necessary, China would gladly contribute trained fighting men to the allied cause.

In the regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, preceding the reception to the Chinese Mission, resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted by the Chamber advocating the establishment of a free port at New York and other free ports elsewhere in the United States, if advisable, to encourage the growth of American commerce after the war, and also a resolution favoring the development of technical training schools for skilled workmen in the shipbuilding trade, and for seamanship, marine engineering, and navigation.

BLAMES GERMAN BLUNDERS.

Clumsy Diplomacy Brought America Into War, Says Stresemann.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 3.—The German Liberal leader, Gustav Stresemann, reviewing the events of 1917 in the Hamburgische Correspondent, comments on the first eleven months of the ruthless submarine war and America's entrance into the world conflict. He asserts that it is a mistake to consider America's war declaration a result of the ruthless submarine campaign, and that if Germany's diplomacy had not been so clumsy President Wilson could never have counteracted the "strong pacifist movement" in America and declared war on Germany.

Herr Stresemann says that Germany's overtures to Mexico had more to do with the Washington declaration of war than the submarine campaign, just as Luxburg's telegrams did more harm in antagonizing South American States than the sinking of South American ships.

America's entrance into the war has complicated the situation, Herr Stresemann says, but the people are mistaken in believing that America has caused a turning of the war current in favor of the Entente. Nine months have passed without any considerable American army arriving on the battlefields, he asserts, and the pacifist feeling is now growing beyond Wilson's control, the election in New York being cited as proof of this. Herr Stresemann concludes that no one can contest Germany's military victory, and that it only remains for Germany to secure a diplomatic victory.

HOG ISLAND YARD DELAYS NEW SHIPS

Ferris Doubts if Fabricating Plant There Will Turn Out Any Vessels This Year.

OTHERS ON SCHEDULE TIME

Senators Are Told That House Builders Are Demanding Too High Rentals Near Yards.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—A slow start made by the American International Corporation in construction of one of the Government's fabricating steel shipyards at Hog Island, Penn., will make it almost impossible for the yard to deliver vessels on schedule time, Theodore E. Ferris, chief constructor for the Shipping Board, told the Senate Commerce Committee today.

The other two fabricating plants—one at Newark Bay, and the other at Chester, Penn.—should be able to produce ships as fast as their contracts call for, Mr. Ferris said.

The shipbuilding program, generally, he said, was proceeding about as well as might have been expected. Delays in wooden construction he blamed on a shortage of the proper timber sizes.

Mr. Ferris told of changes made in the design for wooden ships, which, it is charged, have caused delay, and declared they were made with his approval, but not at his suggestion. He did not think they were necessary, he said, but approved them because of the demand from many quarters.

The American International Corporation contracts call for the first delivery in September, 1918. The company would do well, Mr. Ferris said, if it delivered any ships at all during the year. Once it got started, ships would be produced rapidly, he said.

Mr. Ferris criticised the Shipping Board's decision to let contracts to a large number of concerns for fitting out wooden ships, and declared that all should be fitted out with engines and other equipment at one or two places on the West coast, in the East and in the South. That, he said, would speed up the work.

Profiteering house builders seeking big rentals for homes in the neighborhood of shipyards were denounced by Meyer Bloomfield, head of the Shipping Board's industrial service section. Mr. Bloomfield said the shipyard labor shortage could be traced in large measure to poor housing facilities and lack of transportation for workmen. He advised legislation empowering the Shipping Board to commandeer housing and to enforce better train service.

SILENT ON SHIP DEAL.

Clinchfield Officials Refuse to Discuss Bowles's Testimony.

Lack of public interest in the matter was assigned by Joseph L. Stewart, Secretary of the Clinchfield Navigation Company, Inc., of 24 Broad Street, as his reason for refusing yesterday to discuss the statement of Admiral Bowles that the company took $400,000 as brokerage fees for landing contracts from the Government for the Sloan Shipbuilding Corporation of Olympia, Wash.

Admiral Bowles told the Senate Committee that $1,724,000 had been advanced to the Sloan company on a contract for sixteen ships, but that the Sloan company had only done 3 per cent. of its work so far and had turned over $400,000 of the sum received from the Government to the Clinchfield Company.

Charles E. Bockus, President of the Clinchfield Company was out of town yesterday, but Mr. Stewart, the Secretary, said:

"We have nothing to say about the matter. We don't think that the public is interested. There may be a statement some time later. If we are given the opportunity, we will bring out our side of the case."

Edgar L. Marston, a Director of the company, said regarding Admiral Bowles's testimony:

"This is the most far-fetched misrepresentation ever made. I think that the matter will be promptly explained. If you will see Mr. Bockus, the President, of the company, or Mr. Barnett, the Vice President."

After this it was stated at the company's offices that Mr. Bockus was somewhere in the South, and that it was not known when he would be back. An effort to see Mr. Barnett brought the reply that he was too busy to discuss the matter.

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45% of Turner's business is repeat orders from old clients. A good indication of Turner service.

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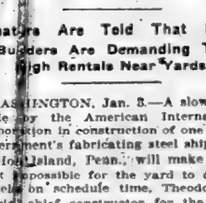

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SINGLE or Double Breasted in Plain Colors or Varicolored Blendings. *Smart style; splendid fit, painstaking individual service.* Stein-Bloch Ulsters, up to $50.

JOHN DAVID

STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES

Broadway at 32nd Street

FRANKLIN SIMON

FUR-LINED COATS FOR MEN

$65 to $375

Cost us more this season than last season, but the prices to you are the same

Generally speaking, one of two things has happened to fur coats this season—either the quality has suffered or the prices have gone up. But not on these! The quality of our fur-lined coats this season is the same as last season, and so are the prices. We are just as particular about the pelts, and just as scrupulous about the shells as ever, yet our prices are unchanged.

The Shells are made of black broadcloth and rough-and-ready woolens in Oxford and Heathers.

Lined with muskrat in the dark shades; in nutria, Hudson seal, and marmot.

Collars are of beaver, Hudson seal, Persian lamb, otter, plucked otter, or mink.

Men's Clothing Shop—8 West 38th Street
A Separate Shop on Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE

Save Coal

Combusto Service

means inspection of your plant by an expert combustion engineer.

We Tell You:

What size of Coal you can use most economically.
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Save 10% to 30% Coal—20% to 50% Labor.

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Comprising Practically the Entire Stock of Fancy Suits

Reductions:

$27.50, $25 and $20 Suits	$17.50
$30, $27.50 and $25 Suits	21.50
$35, $30, $28 and $27.50 Suits	24.50
$40, $35 and $33 Suits	28.50
$42.50, $40 and $37.50 Suits	33.50
$52.50, $50 and $47.50 Suits	42.50

No Charge for Alterations

This Sale offers the New Yorker one of the best possible opportunities for the curtailment of personal expenses in dress, without the slightest compromise with the standard of refinement to which he is accustomed.

You are familiar with the woolen situation—the constant, continuing rise in prices. In all probability it will be impossible soon again to offer such values as these suits presented at original prices.

At these reductions they represent the greatest values we have ever been able to offer.

We are maintaining our custom of clearing stocks through our usual semi-annual end-of-the-season sale. These are the regular Weber and Heilbroner suits. There is no higher standard ready-to-wear, in quality of fabrics, trimmings, tailoring and desirability of style. This is the only time at which these clothes are ever available at a reduction.

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SOMETHING NEW!

A REGULATION ARMY OVERCOAT FOR OFFICERS

incorporating the novel storm protection of the British Trench Coat

$65

Original with the Franklin Simon Men's Shops

The Coat proper is made of tightly woven Egyptian Cotton, which is both waterproof and self-ventilating.

Next comes an oiled linen lining which is as impervious to rain as a duck's back is.

Next comes a detachable Camel fleece lining which makes a blizzard look like an indoor sport.

It is waterproof, windproof, and coldproof—it is several coats rolled into one—it is a lightweight or heavyweight, as you choose—yet it is so ingeniously made that the fit is right whether the fleece is in or omitted.

Made especially for us by Aquascutum, Limited, London.

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Separate Shop on Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE

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HOME OF GOOD SHOES

"THE TRENCHER"

Especially built for military use—ideal not only for the soldier, but for all rough outdoor wear.

Has a bellows tongue, preventing water from leaking through eyelets. A cork filling between outer and inner sole and viscolized bottom, a double prevention against dampness.

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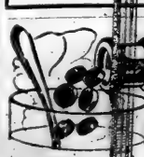


BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

6 BELL-ANS Hot water Quick Relief

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

TO PUT ENGLAND ON FOOD RATIONS

Baron Rhondda Announces He Is Waiting for Sanction of Cabinet to Enforce Plan.

NATION FACING A SHORTAGE

Asserts, However, That Conditions Will Improve—Urges Priority Tonnage for Food.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Compulsory rationing is to be put into effect in England at an early date, according to Baron Rhondda, the Food Controller. Speaking at Silverton today, he prefaced his announcement by saying that he was afraid that compulsory rationing would have to come, and that it was on its way, and then declared that his department had completed a scheme, and that as soon as the sanction of the Cabinet had been received, it would be carried out.

Lord Rhondda warned his hearers that there would continue to be a shortage, though the position would improve steadily.

"There is nothing alarming in the situation," he said. "You have only to tighten your belt. The people of this country are undergoing nothing like the privations in Germany. There they have less than a pound of meat a week."

The Food Controller pointed out that the import of butter in November and December of 1917, amounted to only 3,000 tons, as compared with 30,000 tons in November and December of 1915. However, there had been anenormous increase in the production of margarine in England, and by June the capacity of the factories would be four times what it was in 1915.

Referring to the meat shortage, Lord Rhondda said he did not want to threaten; he did not want to commandeer cattle, but the machinery would be there to carry the cattle to the market when the time came.

Much difficulty has been experienced recently, chiefly among the poorer classes, in obtaining supplies of some articles of food, but this has been due to faulty distribution rather than to lack of supplies. Provisional arrangements were made soon after the beginning of unrestricted submarine warfare for the issuance of food cards, but the plan was abandoned for the time on account of the success of the voluntary rationing campaign.

The English labor unions have made insistent demands for compulsory rationing, stating that the present system is unfair, and at the Labor Congress last week the Government was warned that a crisis would arise unless energetic measures were taken.

There was going to be a great shortage of meat during the next couple of weeks, but after that he hoped the position would improve considerably.

Before the war 40 per cent. of the meat consumed by civilians was imported from abroad. Today a large part of the imported meat went to the army, leaving less than 10 per cent. for civilians. There was, however, no great depletion in cattle in the country. It was fewer cattle, but there was a large supply.

"Food," said Lord Rhondda, "in my opinion, should have priority of tonnage and storage. There has been an enormous increase in wages, aggregating one hundred million sterling a year, and as increases the difficulty of getting down the price of food."

The Food Controller strongly supported communal kitchens, and said that Government grants would be made where necessary to establish them. He incidentally disclosed the fact that Lady Rhondda got the Christmas dinner for her family from one of these kitchens, and added:

"What is good enough for my old woman is quite good enough for any one."

FACTORIES HAD TO CLOSE.

Northern New Jersey Suffers from Coal Shortage—Paterson Hard Hit.

The coal shortage in northern New Jersey yesterday forced the closing of factories, caused inextricable confusion in many of the commuting schedules, denied important Government work, and led to widespread dislocations of population as people moved out of private homes where there was no heat to hotels, boarding houses, or other homes which had a larger supply. The most serious event of the day was the closing of 170 silk factories in Paterson caused by the inability of the Public Service Corporation to furnish power.

This closing of the silk mills, which throws thousands of persons out of employment and temporarily paralyzes Paterson's principal industry, will continue, according to County Fuel Administrator William Kearns, for "an indefinite period." It found a parallel in the closing of other factories in Jersey City and Newark, some of which had depended for power on the Public Service Electric Company, while others found themselves unable to replenish their own coal supply.

ZERO WEATHER TODAY; ICE HAMPERS BARGES

Temperature Gradually Drops as Storm from West Nears—City Lodging House Crowded.

Notwithstanding promises that New York would have relief from the cold spell, the temperature was lower yesterday than it was on Wednesday, and it was predicted that it would reach zero today owing to a storm from the West. It was hoped warmer weather would reach here by tomorrow. Yesterday began with a temperature of 5 degrees above zero, and at midnight the thermometer registered 1 degree above zero. This was the low record for the day. The highest point reached was at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon when it was 11 above. The following were the hourly temperatures for the day, all above zero:

Midnight	8	1 P. M.	9
1 A. M.	8	2 P. M.	9
2 A. M.	8	3 P. M.	9
3 A. M.	8	4 P. M.	9
4 A. M.	8	5 P. M.	8
5 A. M.	8	6 P. M.	6
6 A. M.	8	7 P. M.	5
7 A. M.	5	8 P. M.	4
8 A. M.	4	9 P. M.	3
9 A. M.	4	10 P. M.	2
10 A. M.	4	11 P. M.	1
11 A. M.	5	Midnight	1
Noon.	6		

(Unofficial.

Ice gathered in the upper bay and in the rivers and made the transportation of coal in barges almost impossible except at the turn of each tide. Fortunately, however, there was but little wind, the highest velocity being twenty-eight miles per hour, but this did not last long.

Naval Patrol scouts observed yesterday from the three-masted schooner D. W. Davis of St. John's, lying ice-bound about three-quarters of a mile off Hart's Island, signals saying that a man was dying on board. The schooner anchored there four days ago and no one had come ashore. The Naval Patrol notified the Charities Department, which in turn notified the Police Department. Policeman Wilson of the Westchester Station, with Sergeants Hennely and Patrick Callihan, started with a stretcher over the ice to the schooner. The ice was full of air holes, and to guard against an accident the men tied a connecting rope about their waists. When they reached the schooner they found that John Gunnersen, a sailor, was suffering from diphtheria and pneumonia. They took him to Fordham Hospital, where it was said his condition was serious.

Five hundred laborers on the ferryboat from Mariners Harbor, Staten Island, to the shipbuilding plant at Shooter's Island, were caught in the ice as they were nearing their destination. The men on the island furnished planking and bridged the distance to shore. The ice in Kill van Kull was so heavy that barges were fast in the ice all day and were only relieved by heavy tugs. There was so much ice in the Hudson River north of Harlem that tugs had to be employed to keep the pier slips open. A steel freighter was sent to Yonkers to open a way for coal barges.

Fourteen freight cars, containing coal and foodstuff, sunk early yesterday morning in more than fifty feet of water while they were being removed from a barge belonging to the Central Railroad of New Jersey at the Bush Terminal in South Brooklyn. A locomotive was about to couple to one line of the cars when the fastenings broke on some of the cars and they began to slide on the tracks until they rolled off into the water. Three cars of foodstuffs were saved. Ten of the sunken cars contained between 500 and 600 tons of coal, and four were laden with foodstuffs. It was said at the Bush Terminal that an effort will be made today to recover the coal and some of the foodstuff which was in cans.

Charles Smith, 76 years old, who lived alone in a furnished room at 154 Park Avenue, was found dead on the floor last night by Patrick Ronan, who lives in the same house. Dr. Skallzen of Cumberland Street Hospital said Smith froze to death several days ago.

The cold weather brought to the Municipal Lodging House and other city shelters scores of men and women. Hot soup, coffee, and bread were served to them. At the Holy Name Mission, 319 Bowery, where Father Rafter is superintendent, more than 100 homeless men were fed and directed to places where they could obtain employment. At Hadley Mission about 200 men were cared for for the night. The Salvation Army Hotel at 225 Bowery was filled to capacity, and many were allowed to spend the night in the boiler room. More than threescore homeless men got a hot meal at the Bowery Mission and sheltered for the night in nearby Lodging houses.

Dr. Charles F. Boldman of the Health Department reported fifty-one deaths from pneumonia in the twenty-four hours ended at noon yesterday. Deaths from pneumonia from noon last Saturday until noon yesterday were 229.

BLAME WASHINGTON FOR DELAY TO SHIPS

Officials of Companies Say They Pleaded in Vain with Administration for Coal.

RELIEF PROMISED TODAY

Fifty Barges of Coal to be Delivered to Piers Where Many Vessels Are Held Up.

Mistakes made in the Government administration of the coal supply have played a greater part than the cold weather in bringing about the present tie-up of shipping, which is holding between 123 and 150 big ships in the harbor and seriously impairing the communications of the Allies and of American forces in France, according to shipping officials.

The acuteness of the situation at present is due to the cold, but the situation was very bad before zero weather came to intensify it. Of the steamships now held in this port for lack of coal, a large number had been held here for some time before the cold weather came. There is now in this harbor one 10,000-ton ship that was been of great importance to the Allies since the beginning of the war, because of the freight and, recently, because of the soldiers, which she has carried. This ship has been in port for two weeks because of the lack of coal. The cold weather has had a material effect in increasing the length of its stay. Another 10,000-ton ship has been here for more than a week, and would have been at sea on its return trip before the cold spell did its work, if coal could have been obtained for it.

The cold has not been primarily responsible for the crippling of ocean transportation at this port, but has simply intensified a condition which is primarily due to administrative errors in handling the coal situation during the last five or six months, according to shipping men. An official of one of the greatest steamship lines said last night:

"Practically, since last Summer, the genuine loss of tonnage to this country and to the Allies, through errors in the handling of coal, has been in the neighborhood of 15 per cent. of the total tonnage leaving this port for Europe. Practically all ships have been delayed from one to three days, because it was necessary for shipping companies and coal companies in this harbor to pursue a hand-to-mouth policy. The detriment which this has been to the cause of the Allies and to our cause has been incalculable. To all intents and purposes, it has been the same as if 15 per cent. of the ships, which form the line of communications of our forces, had been withdrawn from service. The ships delayed have carried food, munitions, soldiers, everything needed for our forces and for our Allies.

"The result of the recent intensification of this condition, due to the extreme cold weather, has been to cut down ocean tonnage by about 40 per cent. during the last week or ten days, with the prospect that the reduction of 40 per cent. will continue through the month of January. If warmer weather came soon it might lessen this figure.

"The original trouble was that the coal for shipping companies, which is normally delivered in great quantities in the Summer and Fall, did not come at that time this year. It was delayed largely by the diversion of coal to the Northwest and Middle West. Shipping men at that time foresaw the danger of a crisis, such as the present one, and represented to the Government again and again that our most important service for the cause of the Allies and our own—the shipping service—was in danger of a serious breakdown unless coal was sent for ships. Nevertheless the coal was not sent in time, and the situation which was anticipated is now upon us.

"It would take an inquiry to find out who is to blame. There was a failure somewhere to appreciate the needs of shipping. The coal was sent away from the sections where it is most needed for factories and for shipping. I believe that Washington is now awakened to the serious crisis which is confronting shipping and military interests."

A. H. Smith, Assistant Director General of Railways, said last night that fifty barges of coal were on the way to ship piers and would be available this morning. A request was sent to the Navy Department that United States battleships not coal at this port. F. A. S. Franklin, head of the International Mercantile Marine, said that it was an injustice to coal warships here and in this region the supply while at other ports there was not such a coal stringency as here.

COAL RECEIPTS HERE NOW ABOUT NORMAL

Continued from Page One.

Wednesday. Early yesterday, two of these cars had been unloaded and thirteen were in the course of being unloaded. The unloading continued during the day, and last night the Lehigh Valley had twenty cars on floats ready to be delivered today.

Barges Cut Out of the Ice.

Thirteen barges were cut out of the ice at Port Reading yesterday and sent to New York City. These contained 10,000 tons, about half anthracite. Last night it was reported that forty more barges had been cut out of the ice at Port Reading and would be towed to Manhattan early today. The New York Central took twelve cars to its yard at 149th Street and Harlem River, the Lehigh Valley eight cars to the foot of Thirty-eighth Street, and also thirty cars to the foot of Thirty-third Street.

There was a meeting yesterday in Mr. Smith's office in the Grand Central Terminal of the General Operating Committee in charge of Eastern railroads, at which the coal situation was gone over, and it was reported that so far as the bringing of coal to the New Jersey shore was concerned there was no shortage of transportation. Later there was a meeting of the Marine Superintendents of the railroads entering New York, at which plans were made to unify the use of all harbor facilities, especially tugs. As a result of this a fleet of New York Central tugs was ordered to help the Pennsylvania and the Reading break out coal.

The New York Central has 21 tugs, 7 steam lighters, and 62 car floats, besides 254 lighters owned or leased. The railroads report that there are in the harbor besides the fleet of railroad tugs, that are the best in New York waters, 2,000 lighters and more than 300 car floats. While much of this equipment is used in the transportation of merchandise, it is the intention of the railroads to give coal the right of way wherever possible, until the present emergency had been overcome.

The ice jams, which were extenuated by the return of zero weather last night, are the most serious problems in the coal situation just now. Practically all of the railroads have coal in New Jersey, but cannot get it to New York on waiting ships except in limited amounts. For instance, yesterday there were seven empty vessels at Port Reading waiting to load coal. There were 90 barges containing 20,000 tons waiting to be broken out at Port Reading. Yesterday 105 cars of anthracite and 150 tons of bituminous were dumped at Port Reading. The ice conditions very seriously hampered the movement of coal in the Delaware River.

Yonkers Calls for Help.

Marine Superintendent Chase of the Pennsylvania Railroad sent a hurry call to the New York Central for tugs to help tow the Manhattan coal which he had broken out. For the first time within the memory of railroad men coal was transported by rail from a New York City yard to Yonkers. This was done in response to a S O S call from that city, where there was less than half a day's supply in the bins. This train went out of the Seventy-second Street yard in six cars. At the same time that it pulled out the newly chartered ice-breaker Poughkeepsie was sent out to break a way for barges through the ice to Yonkers. It was reported that it had arrived there last night, and in its wake were towed several barges filled with coal.

From the Seventy-second Street yard there was also dispatched 200 cars of coal to Fordham, Mount Kisco, Pleasantville, Mahopac, White Plains, and other points in Westchester County.

Commissioner of Markets Dr. Jones than Day yesterday offered to give Fuel Administrators all the help he could to supply labor to get out coal. Crowns of men, women, and children were in line all day yesterday at the coal yards of the east side and the lower west side. Some had bags, others pails, some baby carriages, in which to take away the fuel. When a truck load of coal came up there would be a rush to the tail end of the wagon [illegible] chute was open and often [illegible] not enough to go around. [illegible] men said that some women waited six hours to get a twenty-pound bucket [illegible] Because of the disturbances [illegible] last few days policemen were [illegible] at the coal yards to prevent disorder.

At 135th Street and Harlem River crowds stood for hours shivering in the cold and were told when a barge arrived that they could buy as much as they could carry and would not be limited to twenty pounds each, as on previous days. Several men and women complained to Police Captain O'Neill of the East 126th Street Station that dealers were buying coal there and carting it away to the Bronx. The Captain asked the coal dealers to stop this, but those waiting in line were served first. Following several complaints that dealers were charging more than the lawful price of coal, Mr. Schley detailed Inspector Hayes to make investigation. The price fixed is 40 cents a hundred pounds when the customer calls for it. The police were told that some dealers were charging 70 cents.

Piled Up with Export Freight.

Walter B. Pollock, manager of the Marine Department of the New York Central, reported to Mr. Smith yesterday that eighty-four lighters of the company's fleet were tied up with export freight which had to be unloaded here because, due to the lack of coal, ships were not moving.

"There has been some delay in the sailing of steamships because some of the engineers insisted on certain brands of bunker coal. There are six grades of bunker coal.

"Some of the coal dealers said that the policy outlined for the nation for the last nine months had been wrong.

"The public has been sadly misled," them said yesterday. "The man sensible enough to lay in his supply of coal in the Spring or Summer was called a hog, yet that very man is more to help the coal situation than the fellow who waited until the last day and yelled for coal. Our firm tried this shortage last Spring and were laughed at. The public went on and was misinformed as to the true state of affairs. Whoever last Spring began to advise the public to put in their coal orders should be lauded.

Mayor Hylan and Mr. Schley yesterday accepted the offer of the National Coal and Coke Company, which owns a plant at 130th Street and the East River, to sell 3,000 bushels of coke a day to the public at 20 cents a bushel. The company is owned by the Consolidated Gas Company.

The east side complaint bureau of the Fuel Administration it was said that complaints were diminishing. There were 412 yesterday against 498 on Monday. Three new branch offices of the Fuel Administration were opened yesterday, at Greenwich House, 27 Barrow Street; at Hartley House, 413 East Forty-ninth Street, and at the Lower East Side Settlement House, 340 East Seventy-sixth Street. There will be two deputies in charge of each.

Society of coal was responsible for the shutting down of all the General Sessions Courts in the Criminal Courts Building yesterday with the exception of that of Judge Crain in the basement where it was warm. There was little heat in the District Attorney's office. The six elevators in the building were forced to shut down on account of lack of coal. Magistrate Blatt in Essex Market, held court in a little private room. This was not because there was no coal but because the boiler was of 1860 vintage and ran a poor second to the zero weather.

Chief Clerk Straubenmuller, Acting Superintendent of Schools, reported yesterday that two schools in Manhattan were closed because of empty coal bins, one in the Bronx, sixteen in Brooklyn, and one in Queens, and that four Manhattan schools were closed because of frozen pipes, four in the Bronx, four in Brooklyn and three in Queens. The New York Training School was forced to close its model school because of plumbing repairs needed. In Public School 16 one half of the classes were sent home because of the lack of coal. At School 87 steam inspectors were at work and it was said that school could not be opened until Monday afternoon.

WOMEN PROTEST TO MAYOR.

2000 Call on Him to Demand That City Open Coal Stations.

Mayor Hylan's first public hearing at the City Hall was to hear the complaints of 200 persons, mostly women, who went to his reception room at the City Hall yesterday to ask for coal. It was the first delegation of its kind since swarms of women from the east side appealed to Mayor Mitchel last Summer when prices of food began to soar.

Mrs. Theresa Malkiel of 347 East 123d Street headed a delegation from the Working Women's Food and Fuel Committee, who demanded that the city immediately open stations to sell coal and milk to the poor at cost. She said that poor people were freezing to death and that babies were starving for the lack of milk. The hearing lasted for an hour. When one of the women said that if the Mayor did not do something there would be riots the Mayor said he did not want to hear any more about riots.

Helen A. Holman, a colored woman of 2,473 Seventh Avenue, told the Mayor that there were 50,000 colored people hungry and cold in that part of the city north of Central Park.

"They do not get even the coal doled out to people on the east side," she said. "The families of colored soldiers are suffering terribly."

Mrs. Flora Spiegelberg of 67 Riverside Drive suggested that wood be retrieved from the city docks and be given to the poor people for fuel. Acting Street Cleaning Commissioner MacStay was standing near by and Mayor Hylan turned to him and said: "I want you to would give orders right away to have the wood thrown to one side and given to those who will take it away."

Some of the women told the Mayor of dealers who persist in combination sales.

"Get the names and addresses of those who offer sugar to customers if they buy something else and bring them to me next Saturday," said Mayor Hylan.

At the conclusion of the hearing Mayor Hylan said: "I will do all in my power to relieve the suffering which you have described. I have already instructed the Police Commissioner to inquire into want in the different localities. I will do the best I can for you, and I want you to come and see me whenever you have anything to say."

The Mayor issued instructions to the Police Department last night to see that the distributing of coal was made fairly and that those in lines at coal yards be served in the order in which they came. Mayor Hylan also sent to Police Commissioner Bugher a letter instructing him to take steps against coal profiteers.

Late in the afternoon the Mayor appointed a committee of Fuel Conservation, of which Harry T. Peters was named Chairman. Mr. Peters is also Chairman of the State Fuel Conservation Committee. The other members of the Mayor's committee are Michael F. Burns of Burns Brothers; Thomas Farrell, and Rudolph Reimer of Brooklyn. It will be the object of the committee to work in co-operation with the city departments, especially the Police and Fire Departments, in the interests of fuel conservation.

MRS. WILSON SENDS TRUCK.

White House Conveyance Helps Distribute Coal to Poor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson took a hand today in helping the city's poor suffering from coal shortage by putting a White House motor truck at the disposal of the movement for free distribution of coal to the needy.

Mrs. Carl Vrooman, wife of the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, also put an automobile at the disposal of the distributers. Other women in official life joined the movement.

HERTLING REPORTED ILL.

Intrigue to Supplant Him with Buelow, Amsterdam Hears.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam gives a Berlin report that Count von Hertling, the Imperial German Chancellor, is indisposed.

The correspondent adds that a rumor in political circles is that there is intriguing to bring about von Hertling's resignation on the ground of ill-health in order to make way for Prince von Bülow again to take up the post of Imperial Chancellor.

TELL HOW FUSION FUNDS WERE SPENT

One City Democracy Worker Says Election Money Defrayed His Living Expenses.

Of the twenty-five district leaders and Treasurers of the City Democracy who have been subpoenaed by the District Attorney in his inquiry into the affairs of the Fusion Committee of 1917 ten were questioned yesterday.

Alphonso Averes of 20 Prince Street, who described himself as an election worker who "went around making friends," questioned by William Harmon Black, an Assistant District Attorney, said he received $751.

"What did you do with the money?" he was asked.

"I kept it."

Robert Phillips, City Democracy Treasurer of the Seventeenth Assembly District, one of the two leaders in charge of the Fusion campaign in that district, said he had received $1,000 of Fusion funds.

"How much did you keep for yourself?" queried Mr. Black.

"For my general expenses—I didn't take it out of my own pocket."

"How much was that?"

"I couldn't tell you exactly. I think it was possibly $500. Naturally, I took my living out of it."

Phillips said the money paid his own and the living expenses of his family, but he could not tell the exact amount.

"I used to be on the County Committee of Tammany Hall for seventeen years," said the witness. "What I did in this last election I didn't do for love. I did it as a business matter. I had nothing left for election."

Questioned regarding his work for Fusion, Phillips said:

"I had a different opinion at the start when I first went into it, but afterward I saw where it was a mistake, and I didn't take any active interest politically, to tell you the honest truth. Is it wrong to make a bet?"

Then Phillips said he made a bet on Hylan, which he won.

Robert A. Van Nostrand, Treasurer and Fusion leader of the Twentieth Assembly District, said that some of the men hired in his district to work for Fusion had deserted, but had got Fusion money at his headquarters because it was impossible to distinguish the deserters from the workers in the confusion after the polls closed.

Louis Goldstein, Treasurer of the Twenty-second District, was asked if he knew the captains and other workers who received pay in his district.

"Half of them didn't show up," he said. "We didn't see one-half of them. They came up through friends, and I didn't know one from Adam."

"You just paid it to anybody that came there?" asked Mr. Black.

"Yes, I paid it to anybody through instructions from Mr. Ray; he was the leader of the district."

William M. Bennett, the Republican candidate for Mayor, who was questioned by Assistant District Attorney Kilroe, said he knew of no Republican Party funds having been used to further the candidacy of Mayor Mitchel.

"That is one of the things I would like to find out myself," asserted Mr. Bennett.

Joseph M. Price, member of the Executive Committee of the Fusion Committee, who was questioned by Mr. Kilroe, criticised the management of the campaign by Chairman William Hamlin Childs. Mr. Price said Fusion was supposed to be fighting boss-rule and bosses, but permitted its campaign to be bossed by one man.

GIVES CREDIT TO CROZIER.

Baker Explains That He Devised Ordnance Reorganization.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Secretary Baker, in response to inquiries today, declined to go into the reorganization of the Ordnance Department further than to say that the plan adopted was one which had been recommended by Major Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, who is now serving on the War Council.

Although, as explained by Secretary Baker, General Crozier was the author of the plan, the work of administration of the work will be in the hands of Brig. Gen. Wheeler. Secretary Baker said the reorganization was not the result of the Senate investigation, but that General Crozier had mapped it out before the investigation began.

ARMY MEN AT AUTO SALON.

Inspect Powerful Aviation Motors of Foreign Make.

United States Army aviators and motor engineers added to the interest of the Automobile Salon yesterday by visiting the show in the Astor Hotel ballroom to inspect the two powerful twelve-cylinder aviation motors. One is a Rolls-Royce from England, and the other a Lancia from Italy, which have been loaned by the British and Italian Governments, respectively.

The English motor is the original which was used in the first winter over the fighting front and was badly damaged when the pilot fell to the ground after vanquishing three German planes. It is rated at 300 horsepower and has twelve cylinders at an angle of 60 degrees, six on a side. Its cylinders are bored from solid steel blocks, and the steel water jackets, only one-thirty-second of an inch thick, are welded on. It has two overhead cam shafts and two valves per cylinder. A feature is the planetary reduction gear, permitting the motor to turn at twice the speed of the propeller. Despite its high horsepower, it weighs only 800 pounds. It is a duplicate of the motors used in the Handley Page airplane which recently made a record flight from London to Saloniki.

The Italian-made motor develops 360 horsepower and weighs 730 pounds. It also has twelve cylinders in two blocks, which set at an angle of 90 degrees—something new in V-type motor design, which is made possible by a special arrangement of the crank shaft. It has a single cam shaft and two valves per cylinder. These are four cylinders with steel jackets. A feature is its simplicity.

ASKS WAR AID FOR ITALY.

Widow of Bishop Writes of Sufferings of the Refugees.

Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, rector of Grace Church, has received a letter from Mrs. Henry B. Whipple, widow of Bishop Whipple of Minnesota, appealing for help in the work of caring for the stricken and wounded Italian soldiers and their families. Mrs. Whipple has been caring for Italian soldiers since that country entered the war. She is working with Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, sister of the late President Cleveland, in the small towns and villages.

Dr. Slattery said that he would welcome any contributions for Mrs. Whipple's work at the Grace Church Rectory, 804 Broadway.

NO duty—no ocean freight—no "war-time" prices—just the juice of fine, selected "Champagne" grapes—naturally aged in the bottle. That's why Cook's Imperial is

Sold *Everywhere*—
Served *Everywhere*

AMERICAN WINE CO.
St. Louis, U. S. A.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's
Herald Square 34th to 35th St.

Sheepskin Lined
OVERCOATS
at $16.74

An excellent coat for the motorist, but equally desirable for any man whose business keeps him out-of-doors these cold days.

Of tan moleskin, with warm, heavy sheepskin lining and collar. Full length model; those with 'possum or 'coon collars have all-around belts.

If we were to purchase these coats today—we would be obliged to ask much more for them.

With Wombat Collars,	$22.74
With Australian Opossum Collars,	24.74
With Raccoon Collars,	29.75

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th Street Front.

Warm Up in a
Saks Great Coat

$25 to $55

NOTHING takes the br-r-r-r-r out of this blustery weather like a Saks Great Coat or Town Ulster. They are the warmest, most comfortable proposition that ever left a tailor's bench.

¶ Models for every man—short, tall, stout, slim, or regular. London's best in British-made coats, and hundreds of Saks-tailored ulsters and great coats, reflecting in every line the skill of craftsmen who have spent years with the needle on garments for men of a most particular type.

¶ And no matter what your choice may be in woollens—imported or domestic—hard finished or soft and fleecy, we have it in a variety of color treatments that is nothing short of phenomenal.

Separate Fur Collars for Saks Great Coats, $15 to $38

¶ In Beaver, Raccoon, Otter, Nutria and Seal-dyed Muskrat. They add even to the elegance of a Saks-made Ulster.

Saks & Company
Broadway at Thirty-fourth Street

Alexander's
Shoe Sale
Winter Shoes
for Men, Women and Children

	At Sixth Ave. Store	At Fifth Ave. Store
Men's Shoes	$3.85 to $6.85	$5.85 to $8.45
Women's Shoes	$3.85 to $7.85	$5.85 to $8.85
Women's Slippers	$2.75 to $4.75	$4.75 to $7.75
Children's Shoes	$2.75 to $3.45	$2.75 to $4.85

Sixth Avenue at 19th Street
548 Fifth Ave. at 45th Street

Twelve and a Half Millions

In 1917 The New York Times published 12,525,898 agate lines of paid advertisements—a gain over 1916 of 973,402 agate lines—a greater volume (Help and Situation Wanted advertisements excepted) and a greater gain than any other New York newspaper.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print"

WILL NOT CRIPPLE SUBURBAN TRAFFIC

Assistant Director Smith Finds Commutation Service a Public Necessity.

DROP MORE THROUGH TRAINS

New Haven and Long Island Roads Eliminate Parlor Cars—Workers Hard to Find.

A. H. Smith, Assistant Director General of Railroads, in charge of the Eastern District, announced yesterday that there would be no sweeping curtailment of suburban service in his territory. Along with material reductions in through passenger accommodations, there have been reports that thousands of residents in the suburbs of New York might find themselves unable to get to and from the city. In response to inquiries, Mr. Smith issued the following statement yesterday from his office in the Grand Central Terminal:

"The public may be reassured that no plan is under consideration that will reduce suburban passenger service to an unreasonable extent, or to an extent that will disorganize business or inflict undue hardships upon the vast population dependent upon those daily trains.

"In my original order to all Eastern lines executives were instructed 'so far as practicable to annul passenger trains which interfere with giving necessary freight service.' In conformity with this and subsequent orders, executives in charge of various lines have properly proceeded promptly to cut off trains which could be spared without undue public inconvenience, but their instructions distinctly provide that the legitimate business needs of passenger service shall be protected. The various lines, furthermore, are drawing up suggestions regarding the maximum of reasonable further curtailment of passenger service, and these plans will be passed upon, with full consideration of public necessities and convenience, just as rapidly as possible.

"Apparently no great cut can be made in the commutation passenger service, the curtailment being of necessity confined to the merging of trains which have in the past run at short intervals out of the rush hours and the elimination of duplicate or competitive service. The protection and continuance of adequate facilities for the vast population of business people and workers who reside in the suburban districts is a necessity, in war no less than in peace, and it would be a blow to our working efficiency here in New York to make a sweeping revolutionary change, and it is a move not to be considered.

"Up to date, since the new administration of railroad affairs, the only interruption of commutation train service has been due to causes beyond the control of the railroad managements. The serious freeze caused such a shortage of water along the New Jersey shore, thousands of people leaving their taps running almost day and night, that locomotives in many instances were unable to get water for their boilers."

Mr. Smith and the Eastern railroad officials paid most attention yesterday to relieving the coal situation. Not only has the congestion of cars blocked yards, but it was found that a number of lighters, which might have been used for moving coal, were loaded down with goods for export, for which there were no ships waiting. However, the reports from all Eastern lines, made daily to Mr. Smith, showed yesterday an improvement in the relief of overtaxed roads. A large amount of freight has been diverted from the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore & Ohio and the New York Central, the three most seriously taxed roads in the East.

With milder weather, Mr. Smith believes that the situation will do much to right itself, with the pushing power the Director General will give to moving freight.

George A. Cullen, Passenger Traffic Manager of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, issued a statement last night explaining the delays in suburban traffic. He lay the blame primarily on scarcity of competent labor in yards where trains are made up and in the roundhouses where the engines are kept in order; also at the coal chutes where the engines are supplied with fuel. "With the severe weather," he said, "a large part of these forces have easily found more congenial and less exposed employment in munition plants, shipyards, and elsewhere. Special inducements in wages offered by the railroads were not even listened to when the recent storm came."

The use of man and engine power in moving coal, he adds, has further drawn heavily on the available facilities of the road.

The Long Island Railroad announced last night that to conserve fuel and to keep tracks clear for the movement of coal, Government supplies and troops, the road would, on Jan. 7, omit parlor cars from all trains, and withdraw trains 132 and 133, now running between Jamaica and Babylon; trains 67 and 72, now running between Patchogue and Jamaica; the train now leaving Oyster Bay at 7:42 A. M., and the train now departing from the Pennsylvania Station at 5:09 P. M. for Oyster Bay; trains 262 and 265, now running between Jamaica and Ronkonkoma, and train 205 from Greenport; trains 1915 and 1916 on the Manhattan Beach Division; train 770, which leaves Jamaica at 9:32 P. M. for Hempstead, and the train leaving Jamaica at 9:30 P. M. for Far Rockaway.

TO CUT WESTERN TRAINS.

Reduction of Passenger Service Planned by Chicago Committee.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Some of the passenger trains operating west, northwest, and southwest out of Chicago will be eliminated if tentative plans made by railroad committees are put into effect, it was announced today. Definite announcement as to what course the railroads will take will be made in a few days, it was said.

B. L. Winchell, Director of Traffic for the Union Pacific Railroad and Chairman of the Committee on Passenger Train Reduction, said some trains would be taken off at once, while others would not be withdrawn until the end of the California tourist season.

Every Western road will change its passenger schedule, starting Jan. 23, R. H. Aishton, President of the Chicago & Northwestern and Chairman of the Special Railroad Committee on National Defense, said.

In accordance with Governmental instructions, railroad executives in Chicago, as in other parts of the country, were busy today adjusting their working forces to care for the hundreds of business solicitors and similar employes, whose services in their particular lines are not required under Government operation. It was said there would be little difficulty in each line placing its own men, as approximately 50,000 railroad men had joined the colors, which intensified an already acute labor situation.

Reports that advertising departments were to be wiped out were said by Garret Fort, Passenger Traffic Manager of the Union Pacific, to have only a small foundation.

"Existing advertising contracts will be carried out," said Mr. Fort, "and probably future contracts curtailed to barest needs. This, however, was determined upon by the roads themselves, before Secretary McAdoo took control."

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 3.—Pooling of all terminals, and equipment of the fourteen railroads entering Kansas City was announced today. Officials of the Rock Island announced that the company had surrendered its freight business between Kansas City and Leavenworth, South Omaha and Council Bluffs, giving way to the Burlington and Missouri Pacific, more direct lines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—Measures for the elimination of all duplication of freight and passenger business on the railroads of the Pacific Coast have been sent to Director General McAdoo by a committee of railway executives. The paramount idea is the elimination of competitive features and the development of the roads as a unified system.

HARD TO RESTORE SCHEDULES

Pennsylvania Railroad Despairs of Quick Passenger Readjustment.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—With zero weather still prevailing officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad have only faint hope of terminating the passenger congestion on their lines.

"It will require at least three days without storms or cold weather to get back to normal schedules," said one officials. The Reading Railway today resumed its passenger service between this city and New York, abandoned yesterday, but the schedule is necessarily much slower than heretofore. Shortage of labor is again handicapping the railroads, officials say. They assert it is difficult to recruit a force of trackmen sufficient to keep the switches clear of snow and ice.

HUNTINGDON, Penn., Jan. 3.—Carl S. Gage, President of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad, says there are 1,275 cars of bituminous coal on the sidings of that road awaiting delivery to the Pennsylvania Railroad. Most of the fuel is destined for New England and the remainder to Philadelphia. Some of it has been at the delivery point of the Huntingdon & Broad Top for three weeks, Mr. Gage said. The inability of the Pennsylvania to take over the loaded cars is seriously handicapping the Broad Top road, which taps many large soft coal mines.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 3.—The annulment of many passenger trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad has somewhat eased up the labor shortage, with the result that many women who were employed as car cleaners will be laid off. Men will be kept wherever possible, other work being given to them.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS TODAY.

Will Ask Congress for Legislation to Compensate Railroads.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—President Wilson will address Congress in joint session at 12:30 o'clock tomorrow and outline the legislation deemed necessary for the Government to make effective its control of the railroads during their operation as a Federal unit. His address, it is known, will deal precisely with the situation, and a bill has been prepared for immediate introduction providing measures to compensate the railroads for the use of their property and to take care of all financing necessary.

From what can be learned tonight, the President, in his address, will follow closely the plans mentioned in his railroad proclamation of Dec. 26 and the statement which accompanied it. The subject of chief consideration will be the plan to compensate the railroads, and this, it is announced, will be indentical with the suggestion made when the railroads were taken over. In his statement the President advocated that the railroads receive as a guarantee the average net income for the last three years, the years which produced the largest returns to the carriers.

The bill prepared by the Administration carries an appropriation of about $150,000,000, which amount, it is estimated, will provide the Government with sufficient funds to equip the railroads and place them on a basis to cope with the situation confronting them.

One section of the bill provides for a Board of Arbitration to decide disputes and hear protests from carriers as to the compensation allowed, perhaps from small railroads which may find that the average income for the last three years will not be enough. This board, it is expected, will act promptly, and that hence there will be no necessity for long hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In his address the President, it is understood, will make it plain that the taking over of the railroads is wholly a war policy and is not intended as a forerunner of Government ownership. It is believed that unless Congress is convinced that Government ownership is not involved in the present policy there will be prolonged opposition to the legislation proposed.

In certain quarters among radical Democrats there is a disposition to offer a bill, after the present legislation is enacted, to provide that the railroads shall remain under Government control six months after the war, and that they shall pass back to their owners only with the consent of Congress. Administration advisers, when they learned of this prospective move, became very active and are hopeful of preventing such legislation obtaining serious consideration.

DISCONTINUES 82 TRAINS.

New Haven Railroad Announces Drastic Cut in Passenger Service.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad announced last night the discontinuance of eighty-two passenger trains. The list includes the State of Maine Express, between New York and Portland, and the Bay State Limited, between New York and Boston, discontinuance of which was announced Wednesday. The list also includes the Boston-St. Louis Express. A statement from the offices of the New Haven said that the step had been taken "on account of the prevailing pressure incident to war activities, the need for conservation of fuel, and expeditious movement of freight." The changes became effective as of Jan. 6. The announcement also said that the sleeping-car service on the Federal Express, between Boston and New York, would be discontinued.

Among the well-known trains taken off are the Pittsfield Express to the Berkshires, leaving New York Saturdays at 12:45 P. M.; the Green Mountain Express, leaving Springfield at 6:35 P. M. and arriving at New York at 11:41 P. M. The 1:35 P. M. train and the 4:13 P. M. train from New York to Danbury are discontinued. Many of the trains are locals in the New England service.

Beginning Monday, Jan. 7, smoking will be permitted in the three rear cars of the Merchants' Limited and in the two rear cars of the Knickerbocker Limited. This will place all seats in the observation car on sale instead of using the cars for smoking only.

REAL LIGHTLESS NIGHT COMES TO BROADWAY

Great White Way Disappears as Amusement Places with One Accord Bow to New Rule.

"Lightless Night" was generally observed along Broadway last night, following the failure to obey the order to any marked degree on Wednesday night. In Broadway, from Forty-second Street northward, the larger hotels had no front lights burning. The cafés, which formerly displayed eight to ten window lights, confined themselves to one. The theatres generally showed only lights necessary to identify them. The big electric signs atop buildings were not illuminated.

At the Pennsylvania Station and Grand Central Terminal all unnecessary lights were out, many of the passageways inside the big buildings having but one light.

Electric signs, that were shining brightly along Third Avenue and in 149th Street, the Bronx, Wednesday night, were out last night. Only the street arc lights gave radiance in front of many of the moving picture theatres. In 110th Street, 125th Street, 135th Street, Lexington, Lenox, Seventh, and Eighth Avenues it was truly a lightless night. The Academy of Music, in Fourteenth Street, had sixteen arc lamps going and there were several in front of the Jefferson and Olympic theatres.

Yesterday morning, following the failure of many on Wednesday night to observe the lightless order, Federal Fuel Administrator Wiggin called on the Police Department to aid him in enforcing the regulation. He also named a committee composed of Lewis B. Gawtry, General Manager of the Consolidated Gas Company; C. A. Gillham, General Manager of the New York Steam Company; and F. W. Smith, General Manager of the United Electric Light and Power Company to assist him.

County Fuel Administrator Schley said that the Fifth Avenue Association, the Merchants' Association, the Broadway Association, and the Hotel Men's Association had promised full co-operation.

CANADA CALLS DRAFTED MEN

First Batch of Conscript Army Reports for Duty.

OTTAWA, Jan. 3.—The machinery of Canada's Military Service act was put in motion today and worked smoothly. Men conscripted in the first draft reported in batches, as previously arranged by district registrars, and will go into training as rapidly as they can be handled and equipped.

The new legislation calls for 100,000 men. The first draft is said to exceed 20,000, although the exact number was withheld for military reasons.

MONTREAL, Jan. 3.—In the first Quebec battalion of Canada's new army, now being conscripted, a party of Englishmen who were members of the Salvation Army in Boston enrolled today. The British Recruiting Commission in Boston obtained their promise that they would volunteer.

TAKE MINES ALSO, URGES STANLEY

Continued from Page One.

specially interests you because, as I understand, you have that problem before you at this moment. We took over the control of railroads and canals primarily to secure the common use of rolling stock, equipment, and facilities of all kinds. No attempt was made to interfere with the existing executive and managerial staffs, and these have remained intact, so far as we are concerned.

"The Government invited certain selected General Managers, who here more nearly correspond with your railroad Presidents in America, to form an Executive Committee of which the President of the Board of Trade is ex-officio Chairman and one of the members is acting Chairman. This Executive Committee directs the policy of the properties.

"I can say unqualifiedly that the whole scheme of Government control has worked admirably. The expected lions in the path have not appeared.

How Revenue Is Handled.

"It is almost impossible to overstate the advantages and benefits in war conditions. It would be impossible for the railroads to cope with the situation or the Government to carry on successfully but for the unity of railroad management. The railway companies are practically guaranteed the same net earnings from traffic during the period of control as in 1913. This arrangement is carried out in practice by the railway companies retaining all the revenue, out of which all traffic expenses are paid and retaining a sum to meet the same dividends as were paid in 1913. The balance, if any, is paid to the State. The latter has had no cash share, since the transportation of men and material for the State is carried free of any charge. The bargain has been satisfactory to the State.

"These results are in the face of wage increases aggregating $150,000,000 annually, a small portion of which the railroad companies agreed to assume in view of certain increases having been pending when the war started. We have run the roads practically without any new purchases of rolling stock. Indeed, we have sent hundreds of locomotives abroad to our allies and thousands of wagons.

"We have cut everything to the bone, and, if I were prophesying about future American experience, I think it would be along the lines of Mr. (now Justice) Brandeis's contentions in the rate increase case and previously regarding the large saving possible in operation.

"It was necessary to release locomotives from the passenger service for use abroad and for freight service in this country. To do this the passenger traffic must be reduced. A permit system was not found practicable, so we adopted the alternative of increasing the fares 50 per cent.

Expects Great Success Here.

"If the transportation system in England can be taken over and after three years' results give satisfaction to shareholders, employes, and public, it should encourage America in her still larger State enterprise. The war makes a favorable condition of public opinion and prevents pernicious and prejudiced opposition. Your roads are magnificently built and maintained, transportation has been developed scientifically, and your personnel is recognized as extremely efficient.

"Mr. McAdoo simply puts in what we know here as a Board of Trade control, which in America will be the Treasury Department, and in a month's time Government control will be running as if there had never been anything else.

"America is to be congratulated on having a man ready to take hold, in whom are combined vision and practical knowledge, and we shall soon be looking to Washington for new points in the game."

IMPORTANT PAINTING SALE
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH NEW YORK CITY
Unrestricted Public Sale
This (Friday) Evening, at 8
An Important Collection of
Foreign & American Oil Paintings
Including
PORTRAITS OF SARAH BERNHARDT AND CHRISTINE NILSSON
By Julius L. Stewart
Belonging to the Estate of the Late
James V. Parker
Several Other Estates, Mr. Conde Raguet Thorn, and other Private Owners
The Sale Will Be Conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY and Mr. Otto Bernet, his assistant.
American Art Association, Managers
2, 4 and 6 East 23d St., Madison Sq. So.

M'ADOO REQUESTS OVERTIME WORK

Continued from Page One.

of a telegram from Mayor Hylan. It read:

"The City of New York tenders to the Federal authorities all the men and equipment available from the city departments and departments of respective Borough Presidents for unloading and distributing fuel throughout Greater New York.

"JOHN F. HYLAN."

Advices received here were that the situation in New York was gradually becoming somewhat less acute, although much was left to be accomplished. It was believed that the coal traffic through the Pennsylvania tunnels would be gradually increased.

The Fuel Administration announced that there was approximately 250,000 tons of anthracite coal, consigned to New York City, now on cars at the New Jersey terminals. The delivery of this coal was delayed, it was stated, because of the ice in the Hudson and East River.

"Yonkers is completely frozen in, and the floating ice in the lower river is so thick," it was stated, "that it is necessary to use two tugs to move one float, whereas under normal conditions one tug can tow three or four floats."

Another announcement by the Fuel Administration read:

"United States Fuel Administrator H. A. Garfield today sent a telegram to leading coal companies seeking to secure coal to relieve the New England shortage, which has been accentuated by the transportation conditions. Mr. Garfield's message stated that it is his understanding that the accumulation of coal, via both the New Haven and Boston & Maine roads has been cleared up, that the latter route in particular is now open and free and that preference is being given to all movements of coal. Request is made on the coal companies to send solid train loads of not less than twenty-five cars per day alternating between the interior of New England and the line of the Boston & Maine and the city of Boston."

Report on Freight Congestion.

A comprehensive report concerning the congestion on railroad lines when the Government took control was made to the Director General by Interstate Commerce Commissioner McChord, in charge of the commission's inspectors, and was forwarded at once to A. H. Smith at New York.

"Summarizing, the worst conditions reported so far are on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway, on the Pennsylvania lines west at Pittsburgh, on the Connellsville and Cumberland divisions of the Baltimore & Ohio, and of the Western Maryland and the Cumberland Valley Railroads," the report concluded. "On the New Haven Railroad the principal difficulty appears to be the shortage of power, due to a large number of engines in the shop and shortage of both men and material to make repairs. The congestion at Conway Yard at Pittsburgh is due to shortage of power and inefficient help. The congestion on the Western Maryland and the Cumberland Valley, and, in a measure, on the Connellsville and Cumberland divisions of the Baltimore & Ohio is due to embargoes, but we have not yet obtained a check on the conditions of power."

Conditions on the New York, New Haven and Hartford lines, which feed New England, were presented in this manner:

"On Dec. 28 the New Haven received at interchange points 1,097 cars and delivered 1,834 cars. Total cars in line for transit movement, all directions, same date, 18,668 cars, of which 9,11[illegible] moved. This movement represents what has been done for several days past, namely, about 50 per cent.

"Dec. 31, at 5 P. M., there were on hand awaiting movement, all directions, 11,013 cars, of which 6,439 were east and 3,476 westbound. Principal points where cars are being held are Harlem River, Bridgeport, New Haven, Hartford, Waterbury, Maybrook, Providence, Midway. Worst congested points are Waterbury, Harlem River, Maybrook, Hartford, and New Haven. Car movement very slow. Of 1,081 engines assigned to various divisions, 303 in shop for repairs. Power badly needed; also shortage of material for repairs, as records indicate engines leaving terminals without proper repairs, causing delays en route.

"At 7 A. M., 31st, there were no engines ready for service at New Haven, Westfield, Hartford, Springfield, Waterbury, Danbury, Willimantic or Worcester. Will be ready in twelve hours; New Haven, 5; Westfield, 0; Hartford, 0; Springfield, 0; Waterbury, 2; Danbury, 2; Worcester, 0. Of sixty engines assigned road freight service, Hartford Division, twenty-two in shops. Hartford and Springfield short switching and road power, also crews. Hartford short ten road and three switching crews."

Details concerning conditions found on the Baltimore & Ohio presented an equally discouraging picture.

Archduke Ferdinand's Librarian Held.

BILLINGS, Mont., Jan. 3.—F. X. Hellenberger, who is held here today on a charge of violating the Espionage act, said that at one time he was librarian in the household of the late Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, whose assassination at Sarajevo is assigned as one of the causes of the world war. He said he has declared his intention of becoming an American citizen and has registered for the selective draft.

27,000 Filipinos to Enter Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Approximately 27,000 Filipinos are expected to be mustered into the United States Army under a bill passed today by the House taking in the Philippine National Guard and Scouts.

PUT WAR SERVICE ON MEN OF CLASS 1

Continued from Page One.

pays a high tribute to the thousands of civilians who gave ungrudging service in making the plan a success, and to the high patriotism of the American people as a whole.

"At the President's call," he says, "the ranks of the nation, reluctantly entering the war, nevertheless instantly responded to the first call of the nation with a vigorous and unselfish co-operation that submerged all individual interest in a simple endeavor toward the consummation of the national task. I take it that no great national project was ever attempted with so complete a reliance upon the voluntary co-operation of citizens for its execution."

Discussing the question of the enlargement of the age limits for compulsory military service, the Provost Marshal General says:

"A pronounced majority of the boards favor some enlargement, but there is great diversity of opinion as to the proper age limit. Nineteen and 40 are perhaps the limits most frequently suggested, but some recommend 18 or 45 years as the upper limit. There is a distinctly stronger demand for raising the maximum age than for lowering the minimum.

"The reason given for advocating this enlargement is the fact that there are many good men under and over the present limits who could more easily be spared than an equal number within the limits.

"The following additional suggestions are made by a number of boards: (1) That young men who were under age should come within the law when they reach the minimum draft age; (2) that young men of 18 or 19 should be enrolled and trained, so as to be ready for active service immediately upon attaining draft age.

"It is obvious that we are at the threshold of this problem in our further provisions for the conduct of the war, and that a wise foresight should be employed in settling it.

Numbers of Available Men.

"The two most important preliminary inquiries are: What are the numbers of available men in the additional age groups? Which groups can we least afford to draw from? The available numbers are as follows:

MALE POPULATION AVAILABLE, 1918.

	Numbers.
31-45 years; both inclusive, (est.)..	10,663,340
21-30 years, both inclusive, not yet called	6,303,330
18-20 years, both inclusive, (est.).	3,087,063
Arriving at age 21 between June, 1917, and June, 1918, (est.).....	1,000,000

"Inasmuch as most (96 per cent.) of the 18-20 group are not married and most (77 per cent.) of the age 31-45 are married, it will serve sufficiently the purpose to estimate the number of single persons available in each of the groups, and then to take the probable number of acceptances as shown by the percentage of acceptances in the first draft. This estimated result is as follows:

PROBABLE ACCEPTABLE MEN IN AGE GROUPS.

	Gross Number.	Prob. Per Ct. of Acceptables.	Net Numbers.
Single males, 31-40, (estimated)	3,525,472	39.41	1,389,388
Single males, 21-30, not yet called	3,354,086	39.41	1,321,846
Single males, 18-20, (estimated)	2,963,581	39.41	1,167,947
Single males arriving at age 21, (estimated)	960,000	39.41	378,336
Total	10,803,139	....	4,257,516

Grounds for Preference.

"In considering the grounds of preferences for the two groups not now liable to service conflicting considerations meet us. The younger men are generally deemed to make the soundest and most pliable military material. On the other hand, the older men are more likely to yield in large numbers the occupational skill so necessary in the varied composition of the modern army. Moreover, under the rational selective service system, which seems to distribute the burden equally among the willing and unwilling, it is important, if not essential, to include the older men, because a smaller proportion of them is likely to enlist—that is, to enter the army voluntarily, without waiting for the call of the law. If the age limits were not enlarged to include the older men for raising the needed numbers, too large a proportion of the younger and more aggressively patriotic men would be withdrawn from civil life, thus unduly injuring the coming generation.

"In view, however, of the considerable number of men already available under the law, the main reason for enlarging the age limits at this time is to distribute the burden more equally, in preparation for a later situation of need that may arise. From this point of view the extension might well be both upward and downward by way of a registration of all ages from 19 to 21 and 31 to 45.

"In any event, the greatest caution should be exercised not to interfere with the technical training of the younger group of men. The higher training should be protected from undue inroads, for it is there that the practical sciences are being developed. Both war and industry must be able to count upon a continuous and ample supply of trained young men. The experience of continental countries here has its lessons for us.

"A wise expedient would be, (if the age limits are lowered to 18 or 19,) (1) to require every technical student in a recognized college to enter the enlisted Reserve Corps and to relieve him from call by a local board during the completion of his course; (2) to require every such student to take a course of military instruction and drill for each of such years, or to enter an officers' training camp during the Summer; (3) to appropriate the sums necessary to provide military instruction and drill at every college furnishing a unit of 100 men. By this means the vital demand for educated young men could be filled and at the same time their preparation for military service, when needed, could be insured."

Possibilities of Class 1.

In another chapter of his report dealing with "the incoming age of 21 and the attained age of 30," General Crowder says:

"No human mind can forecast the resultant numbers in Class 1, but (as the roughest guess based on the experiences of the first draft) it is estimated that Class 1 will comprise a list of physically acceptable men in number close to 1,000,000—enough for any call in present prospect. Whether this guess be justified in practice or not it can be announced as the policy and belief of this office that in all probability it will be possible to fill our military needs without ever invading any class more deferred than Class 1.

"It is perfectly demonstrable that the fostering of our industrial and agricultural institutions requires the deferment, not of the younger men, who have not yet become integrated with the domestic, industrial, or agricultural life of the nation, but rather of men who have passed beyond their majority and who have assumed domestic, industrial or agricultural relations which demand their discharge from the obligations of military service. Therefore, presuming that the military needs of the nation should require more men than those who within the present draftable ages, and under the present rules would be in Class 1, the problem would instantly present itself whether it were better to include the deferred classes or to add another class of younger men.

"It is not difficult to find that the relations of a man to the war industries of a nation are sufficient to defer his call to military service and in his place to send another man to a stern and vicarious sacrifice. But it is much more difficult to reach the conclusion that either the interests of the nation or the interests of the favored man are sufficient to justify sending forth in the place of a college student a less fortunate youth at the imminent and great peril of life—not because he is better fitted to defend his country, (for admittedly such is not the case,) but because the national life has vouchsafed him fewer opportunities. Yet that idea is rampant in the nation. It is unfair and unjustly partial. Human lives and destinies are at stake. There is too great a disposition to weaken on this ground, and the sooner the nation comes to an exact realization of the issues involved, the sooner will the powerful disposition of high but single-minded educators be opposed in this regard.

"The inclusion of the class of those arriving at the age of 21 should add yearly at least 700,000 undeferred men to the available class, and with such an addition there is certainly no immediate necessity of going beyond Class 1 in future drafts. This is a consummation most to be desired. It removes from consideration the most troublesome problems of the draft and places us in a most enviable position among belligerent nations.

Over 76,000 Aliens Volunteered.

Tables accompanying the report show many striking results of the draft. Of the 457,713 called up for examination 76,545 were certified for military service, having voluntarily waived their right to exemption as aliens and in effect volunteered for the battle for democracy. Even of the 381,168 exempted 40 per cent. went out on other grounds than their alien status.

Of the men examined, 730,756, or 23.7 per cent., were rejected for physical reasons. That, it is pointed out, shows an encouraging improvement in the physical condition of the young men of the nation since the civil war days, for at that time the draft authorities rejected 32 per cent. of all men called on physical grounds.

About half of all the men called, or 1,560,570, claimed exemption. The claims of 78 per cent. of these were granted, showing in the opinion of officials that very few fraudulent claims were filed. Of those exempted, 74 per cent. were released because of dependent relatives, 20 per cent. because they claimed alien birth and nationality, and only 6 per cent. on vocational grounds.

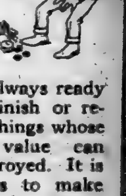
Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue—37th and 38th Sts.

ON SALE TO-DAY
MISSES' WINTER SHOES
With Low Heels
Reduced to
6.50
THIS is the first time this season these shoes have been offered at a reduced price.
Smart tan Russia calf laced shoes with wing tips. Also of tan or black Russia calf with gray or ivory buckskin tops, with straight tips. Welted leather soles and low heels.
All sizes and widths
2½ to 8½—AA to D
MISSES' SHOE SHOP—Third Floor

Gidding
PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST NEW YORK
"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"
SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALES
OUR ENTIRE STOCKS OF BEAUTIFUL WINTER APPAREL AT REDUCTIONS OF ONE-HALF AND ONE-THIRD AND IN MANY INSTANCES LESS THAN HALF THEIR FORMER PRICES.
DINNER & EVENING GOWNS
Formerly to $95 $35
Formerly to $145 $55
Formerly to $175 $75
DAY DRESSES
Formerly to $75 $35
Formerly to $145 $55
Formerly to $175 $75
FUR-TRIMMED WRAPS
Formerly to $165 $75
Formerly to $195 $95
Formerly to $245 $125
FUR-TRIMMED SUITS
Formerly to $95 $45
Formerly to $125 $65
Formerly to $195 $95
FUR-TRIMMED COATS
Formerly to $110 $65
Formerly to $150 $95
Formerly to $225 $145
HATS
Formerly to $20 $5
Formerly to $30 $10
Formerly to $40 $15
ENTIRE STOCK OF LUXURIOUS FURS
Rich Fur Coats—Sets and Separate Scarfs of Sable—Ermine—Chinchilla—Kolinsky—Mole—Seal—and other Fashionable Furs.
AT REDUCTIONS AVERAGING ABOUT ONE-THIRD TO ONE-HALF

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
Annual Clearance
SALE of BOOKS
An opportunity which comes only once a year. Included in this sale are many well known
Books on Travel and Biography, Juvenile Books, War Books & Fiction
Savings up to one-half on our Regular "Lowest-in-the-City" Prices.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Your D. A. Is Never Idle
Quite to the contrary, it is sawing wood all the time—earning interest at four per cent. per annum right up to the moment you draw upon it.
The D. A. is an ever active protest against the extravagant, wasteful, expensive charge account system. It is opposed to granting special privileges of deferred payment to the few at the expense of the many.
The D. A. is an opponent of hoarding—for hoarding is an economic crime—unmindful of the earning possibilities of money. Your money should work day in and day out until it has performed its service of exchange for merchandise which meets your needs. Deposited in our Depositors' Account Department it performs a true war, time thrift service.
The Depositors' Account (D. A.) is the fit companion of a business which for sixty years has practiced the true, economical principle of cash buying and cash selling.
The D. A. is the open sesame to modern, economical shopping. Its operation is simplicity in itself. You deposit any sum you desire, place your signature on file for identification, receive a card bearing a number. Then you go about the store, shopping as usual, charging each purchase to your D. A., giving your name and number to the sales person who serves you.
The D. A. facilitates shopping by mail or phone and does away with the annoyance of staying at home to receive merchandise which might otherwise be delivered C. O. D.
Open your D. A. Today—Put your dollars to work—earning interest for you until you are ready to exchange them for the things you need.
Remember the D. A. does not solicit a banking business. Still, you may withdraw all or part of your money any time you wish. To avoid inconvenience you should always have on deposit at least as much as the amount of your anticipated purchases.
Get Your Number—TO-DAY.
R. H. Macy & Co. Depositors' Account Dept., Private Bankers; under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.
Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th Street.
Save the Pieces

Bring them to our studios, where artists, sculptors, gold and silver smiths, jewelers and watchmakers are always ready to repair, refinish or replace those things whose sentimental value can never be destroyed. It is their business to make the old—the broken—look like new, to replace the lost as well.
Macy's—Eighth Floor, Rear.

REED TELLS HOOVER HE USURPED POWER

Wheat Price-Fixing "Criminal Act" in Normal Times, Senator Asserts.

FOOD CHIEF DEFENDS ACT

Applauded by Crowd at End of Another Sharp Colloquy at Sugar Hearing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Herbert C. Hoover, the Federal Food Administrator, was cheered by the audience when he left the stand after another day of wrestling with Senator Reed, before the Senate sugar investigation committee today, after he had been charged with usurping powers of price-fixing as to wheat and sugar not given him by the Food Control statutes. He also was charged with gathering about him as his assistants and protecting men who were financially interested in the business he was attempting to control.

The Food Administrator concluded his day's testimony with a sweeping denial of these charges and with the assertion that he had brought sugar down to a reasonable price, and that the people of the country were overwhelmingly behind him in his efforts to prevent profiteering in foodstuffs.

"The American sugar bill annually is $300,000,000," said Mr. Hoover. "We have assured a reasonable sugar price for a year and this will save from $200,000,000 to $300,000,000 in the American sugar bill during the twelve months beginning Oct. 1 last."

Vardaman Prods Hoover.

Senator Vardaman, after vainly trying to get Mr. Hoover to admit that he was a legal resident of London when he was called to his present post, asked:

"Mr. Hoover, did you feel that your experience as an engineer fitted you for your present work?"

"My Belgian relief experience, I think, fitted me for it," was the answer.

"Well, then, why were men whose pecuniary interests were involved in the administration of the food laws called in as your advisers?" asked the Mississippi Senator.

Mr. Hoover replied that a job of the magnitude of his required all the skill that could be gathered together.

"It's pretty hard to serve both God and mammon," said Vardaman. "In all that has been done the larger interests involved have not been neglected. They've made no sacrifice for the good of the public."

"But, Senator, these men were not making anything more than their prewar profits," answered Mr. Hoover.

"You surely, in justice, cannot say that they are not entitled to these."

Senator Vardaman replied that the "boys at the front" were not getting pre-war profits, nor even anything like the remuneration they had been getting before the war.

The other tilt of the day came when Senator Reed, suddenly switching from the sugar inquiry, began questioning Mr. Hoover as to what steps he had taken to control wheat and flour. After the Food Chief had explained this, Senator Reed suddenly asked:

"Then you usurped powers not given you in the law, and fixed wheat prices, after you had assured Congress, while this law was pending as a bill, that it carried no authority for price-fixing?"

Mr. Hoover retorted that he had so told Congress, but maintained that the steps taken were necessary to stabilize the price of wheat.

"Don't you know that such usurpation in normal times would be a criminal act?" broke in Senator Reed.

"The general intent of the law," said Mr. Hoover, "you will admit, was to give us authority to stabilize prices, even if specific authority is not contained in the law. Whatever I have done has been with the approval of the President. Whether or not it is criminal remains for a court to say. I don't assume you are qualified to say. We faced a big emergency and had to meet it."

"Yes, of course," retorted Senator Reed, "the President's coattails are long, his shoulders are broad, and his position is unquestioned; but I'm questioning you on the authority you employed to fix wheat prices."

Senator Reed then turned to a contract made by the American Sugar Refining Company for approximately 50 per cent. of the Louisiana raw sugar output. He charged that Mr. Hoover had made it possible for the American company, through E. D. Babst, to get the chance to buy the Louisiana sugar without giving other operators an opportunity to get any. Mr. Hoover denied this vigorously.

In answer to inquiries the Food Administrator said that 1,500 retailers of the 320,000 in the country came under the license provision of the law, which touched only those doing $100,000 annual business. He said that to prevent extortionate charges by those not licensed he had directed wholesalers not to sell to those who had been reported as charging exorbitant rates.

Cheaper Sugar in England.

A report of the English Food Commission showing that wholesale sugar prices on Dec. 1 were lower in England than in New York, in spite of the long haul of sugar, was read by Senator Reed.

"If that's a fact it is a tribute to their food control system," said Mr. Hoover. "That system has been in operation for a year. Maybe when ours has been going that long we can do similar things."

Mr. Hoover was asked to submit every bit of publicity matter that had gone out from his department for the last thirty days.

Just before Mr. Hoover was excused Senator Jones of New Mexico asked him if his department depended solely for the success of its efforts upon public sentiment.

"That is true," said Mr. Hoover, "and public sentiment is overwhelmingly behind us. Trade associations have approved the Food Administration, and the United States Chamber of Commerce, after canvassing its membership, has urged even more drastic legislation of this kind."

When Mr. Hoover ended his testimony and was leaving the room some women again applauded, and the Missouri Senator again rebuked them, threatening to clear the room.

ALTERS ENEMY TRADE RULE.

War Board Allows a Modification for Benefit of Branch Houses.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Regulations prohibiting American business concerns from trading with the enemy were modified tonight by the War Trade Board to permit American branch houses in neutral countries to do business with the enemy, when a refusal to do so would constitute a violation of the law or of a commercial obligation enforceable in the country in which the branch was located. No house, however, taking advantage of the ruling will be permitted to enter new transactions with the enemy.

The board today removed the name of Flack & Son of Mexico City from the enemy trading list.

GERMAN INTRIGUE TO INFLUENCE CHILE

State Department Gets Secret Circular Disclosing Program for Active Propaganda.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Corroborative evidence that German propagandists are and have been busily engaged trying to serve the ends of the Berlin Government by unneutral activities in Chile are contained in a document the text of which has reached the State Department. It takes the form of a circular marked "Confidential," which has been circulated by the German Chilean League of Valparaiso. This is understood to be the seat in Chile of a German propagandist movement which has ramifications throughout South America.

The text of the "confidential" circular follows:

"The Directors of the local branch at Valparaiso of the German Chilean League resolved at their last session on the 12th, in union with the delegates of all German societies of this city, to establish at Valparaiso a propaganda committee. During the sessions of the Congress of Concepcion the urgent need of organising a propaganda on a large scale in favor of Germany was realised. It was resolved, therefore, that committees similar to the Recruiting Committee of Santiago should be established for this purpose in all important cities in Chile.

"The main idea at this session was that the desire to remain neutral was gaining ground throughout Chile. The persistent educational campaign of leading Chilean writers, such as Renato Valdes, Javier Vial Solar, Roberto Huneeus, Galva Pino, Gallardo Nieto, and others, has set the foundation among all classes for such feelings of neutrality, and even for friendliness toward Germany. But we must not rest satisfied with these results, for we should take into account the possibility that Chile may not be able to resist much longer the continued pressure of the Allies, who need so badly the German ships at present in Chile, summing up a total of more than 250,000 tons.

"If, through our propaganda, we succeed in delaying the severance of diplomatic relations between Chile and Germany; even should it be only for a few weeks, we will help Germany and her allies to the extent of several millions, and we will cause damage to her enemies of the same amount. Consequently our first duty toward ourselves, towards Germany, which is fighting innumerable foes, and toward Chile, which will derive no benefit whatsoever by participating in this the greatest of wars, should be to unit with all our might, and to unite for an action such as has been outlined; since one must not forget that a severance of diplomatic relations, or a declaration of war, would reduce, if it did not exhaust, our means of subsistence.

"During the session of the Congress of Concepcion it was proposed that a part of the donations already collected should be used for a propaganda in favor of neutrality, that funds be sent abroad, and that we raise a special fund, which will be generously subscribed to when one considers the willingness of the colony to make any sacrifice.

"Those who heretofore have not contributed to other funds will thus be enabled to help a cause beneficial to all the elements of this country, and therefore to ourselves.

"We beg of you to sign the inclosed form, pledging yourself to a monthly payment for this cause; and we trust you will give us your mental assistance in the form of suggestions, propaganda matter, and written articles, insuring thereby from the very beginning the success of the objects at which we are aiming."

The circular is signed by the Directors of the Chilean German League, Valparaiso section, Dr. G. Munnich President.

ORDERS BROWNING GUNS.

Contracts Set for 15,000 to 20,000 to the Westinghouse Company.

The Government has awarded a contract for between 15,000 and 20,000 Browning machine guns to the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, in behalf of its subsidiary, the New England Westinghouse Company, according to The Springfield Republican. The limit of 20,000, it was stated, was merely nominal, and the company will continue making machine guns until the army is fully supplied.

The War Department, it was stated, has authorized the company to continue on a small scale to manufacture Russian rifles, under a half-filled contract with the British Government recently terminated. This was done, it was said, to insure the integrity of the plant pending readjustment. The Springfield Republican adds:

"How much time will be consumed in making the readjustment, officials of the company have not determined, though they state it will not be necessary to install new machinery and that changes in the special features of machines now on hand will be all that is required. It will take nearly two weeks before the full specifications contained in the contract can be transmitted from Washington."

The Browning guns, it is said, will be made at the East Springfield and Chicopee plants. The force of 7,500 men, which has been working on Russian rifles and other arms, will be reduced to 4,500 for work on machine guns.

$50,000,000 FOR AIR BASES.

Baker Asks Congress for Big Stations on American Soil.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Aeronautic bases are to be constructed in the United States and its territorial possessions to cost $50,000,000 if Congress approves recommendations made today in a report presented by Secretary of War Baker. Sixteen aeronautic stations are to be erected in the United States, at a cost of $24,000,000. The plans also call for twenty balloon stations in this country, estimated to cost $3,500,000.

Similar aeronautic stations are to be built in Hawaii, costing $4,429,000, and the Panama Canal Zone is to be protected by aircraft. The station there is to cost $5,440,000. It is estimated by Secretary Baker that the cost of equipment for the stations will reach $12,000,000.

No decision has been made as to the exact location of the bases, although the Atlantic coast will be heavily protected.

WAR LOAN DISAPPOINTS.

Hungary Gets $600,000,000, a Billion Short of the Mark.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Subscriptions to Hungary's seventh war loan totaled about 3,000,000,000 kronen, although the Government expected 8,000,000,000 kronen, telegraphs the correspondent at Amsterdam of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Most of the subscriptions were forced on the leading banks, the message adds, only an insignificant share being taken by the people.

ESCAPE MADE HARD FOR DRAFT DODGERS

Appeal Boards Will Pass On Disputed Exemption Claims and Examine Witnesses.

THIRTY CASES SUBMITTED

Alleged Exemption Sellers Indicted and Held Under Bail — Herman Grab Found Guilty.

The District Board of Appeals for the Selective Draft in New York City met yesterday for the first time under the new draft regulations recently approved by President Wilson. Charles E. Hughes, Chairman of the Board, presided, and it was clearly indicated that the manner of handling appeal cases would be very different from the system which was used under the old draft rules. Instead of passing upon cases solely on appeal papers, as was the general rule in the first draft, the board will have special rooms in which witnesses may be examined and registrants questioned before final exemption or other claims are passed upon. The clerk of the board now has the power to issue subpoenas, and attendance of persons called before the board is compulsory.

As a result of the power conferred on the board by the new regulations it will be much harder for an unscrupulous registrant to obtain exemption than during the drafting of the first national army. Thirty cases appealed under the questionnaire system were submitted on appeal to the board yesterday, and at the request of the local district Chairman these appeals were deferred pending investigation by the proper officials.

Under the new system the registrant makes his claim for classification with the local board, which investigates and indorses its decision on the back of the questionnaire. Should the registrant take an appeal, the matter is then automatically transferred to the district board, which reinvestigates the case and hands down the final decision.

The personnel of the district board remains unchanged. Judge Edwin L. Garvin continues as Secretary and ex-Supreme Court Justice George L. Ingraham as Vice Chairman. The next meeting of the board will be held on Monday at 10.30 o'clock.

The Board of Directors of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, Twenty-third Street and Third Avenue, announced yesterday that examination and treatment will be given and, when necessary, surgical operations will be performed to enable men of draft age who suffer from defects of sight or hearing to get into the army. The offer applies to all men who will be called in the new draft.

"As part of our new work, we will give now free examination and medical and surgical treatment to all drafted and enlisted men," reads the announcement. "Our effort will be limited only by the capacity of our wards and clinics.

"Minor defects of sight or hearing are keeping many otherwise physically fit men out of the army. So far as medical skill and science can correct these defects we are willing to apply them. Frequently a minor operation or careful medical treatment of short duration only is needed to enable the eye and the ear to function properly.

"Many men who came to us in the Summer during the drafting of the first quota are now serving in the army and navy. We expect to increase their number.

"This service is only one phase of our war effort. Since this institution is supported by voluntary contributions, we are compelled to appeal to the public for funds to continue this important work. We need now $10,000 for this purpose. Contributions sent to E. C. Benedict, Treasurer, at the hospital will be acknowledged."

George A. Ringler, also known as "Ringle," William Abramson, an east side lawyer, and Morris Asofsky, an east side notary, were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury yesterday on a charge of conspiring to defeat the selective draft law, by procuring through fraudulent means the exemption or deferred classification of men called to the colors. The specific charge is that they aided one Murray L. Lesser to evade the draft.

The men were arraigned before Judge Augustus N. Hand in the Criminal Branch of the United States District Court. Ringler pleaded not guilty, and Abramson and Asofsky will enter their pleas today. Judge Hand held Ringler in $10,000, Abramson in $5,000, and Asofsky in $2,500 bail.

The case of Jacob Grab, the New Rochelle saloon keeper, and his son Herman, who have been on trial for several days on indictments charging them with violating the anti-liquor provisions of the selective draft law, by selling intoxicants to soldiers and sailors, went to the jury Friday afternoon. Jacob Grab, who swore that men in uniform, if sent at his bar, were served without his knowledge or consent, was acquitted. The son, who, according to the testimony, personally served soldiers, was convicted. Young Grab will be sentenced this morning.

QUASH NELSON INDICTMENT.

Court Decides Charges Against Congressman Are Faulty.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 3.—The indictment charging Congressman John M. Nelson and his son, Byron Nelson, with conspiracy to evade the selective law, was quashed by Judge Charles Carpenter of Chicago in the Federal District Court here today, on the ground that it was faulty and insufficient. The Government may take the matter to the Circuit Court of Appeals. Judge Carpenter suggested the rule of law laid down by this body should also apply to the case against Byron Nelson, who in a separate indictment is charged with fleeing to Canada to avoid the draft.

NORWEGIAN SHIP SUNK.

Steamer Torpedoed and Five of Her Crew Killed.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Norwegian Foreign Office reports that the Norwegian steamer Vigrid, of 1,617 tons, built in 1913 at Bergen, was torpedoed and sunk while on her way from Bari to Rosien, says a Central News dispatch from Copenhagen today.

Five men on the Vigrid were killed. Thirteen of the crew were rescued.

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Secretary of War Baker

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Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty

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First address of the New Chancellor (Official)

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DUMBA PRESS AGENT PUT IN PRISON CAMP

"Baron" Fritz von Pilis Is the First Prominent Austrian to be Interned.

THOUGHT HIMSELF IMMUNE

Prisoner Had List of Enemy Aliens Employed in Munition Plants.

Fritz von Pilis, before America entered the war a more or less well-known Austrian publicity agent, who during the months that preceded the dismissal from this country of Dr. Constantin T. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, was Dumba's press agent, and who since America entered the war has called himself Baron Frederic de Pilis, was arrested by Secret Service agents yesterday and transferred to the internment prison on Ellis Island. Pilis is the first Austrian of prominence to be interned since Congress declared war on the Dual Monarchy.

Recently von Pilis, it was said yesterday, has been doing considerable traveling, especially in the South, and on these tours he is said to have been shadowed by agents of the Secret Service. Another of his suspicious activities is said to have been to list certain enemy aliens employed to manufacturing plants in this country. In some instances these plants are engaged in the manufacture of munitions.

The Austrian was also at one time employed by the defunct banking house of Kennedy, Mitchell & Co., and the work he did for that firm had to do, not with German or Austrian interests of the concern, but with its French connections. He was Baron de Pilis when employed by Kennedy, Mitchell & Co., but was plain Herr von Pilis when he handled the publicity propaganda of the discredited Dumba. Dumba's letter to Secretary of State Lansing, which Dumba wrote to the Secretary after he was ordered to quit the country, was made public by von Pilis.

Some weeks ago von Pilis moved out of his finely appointed apartments in a well-known bachelors' apartment house on Forty-third Street, and for a while the Government agents are said to have lost track of him. Finally, however, they found him in a boarding house in West Sixty-second Street, and since that time and up to the time of his arrest the Austrian was under the constant surveillance of the Government agents.

In 1902 von Pilis is said to have been employed in the colonization department of the Prussian Government, and was one of the officials, according to report, who was charged with the effort the Kaiser made during that period to Prussianize Poland. In 1904 he was said to have entered the employ of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company in Bremen as an expert on matters pertaining to immigration. Subsequently he went to Serbia, and in 1913, one year after the beginning of the war, he turned up in New York and shortly thereafter let it be known that he was in a position to give important news information concerning condition in Austria-Hungary. That he did enjoy high friendships among the Teutonic plotters and diplomats is evidenced by the trust imposed in him by Dumba.

Kennedy, Mitchell & Co. said they had a contract for the rebuilding of Verdun after the war, and the Federal authorities have always considered it as interesting that a Teuton should have been actively interested in a firm which had such a contract. Another of von Pilis's activities while employed by Kennedy, Mitchell & Co. is said to have been the circularization of Austro-Hungarians urging them to send money home to their relatives in Austria. It is said that more than 300,000 was turned over to the firm for transmission to Austria as a result of his efforts.

A few months ago von Pilis under the name of de Pilis figured in a suit involving 10,000 bales of cotton which the German said he had authorized Edward M. Weld of the firm of Stephen M. Weld and Company to buy for his account. Von Pilis alleged that the cotton was bought for him in November, 1916, and sold at a profit of $40,000. The brokers denied all of his allegations.

Von Pilis was taken completely by surprise when agents of the Department of Justice secret service arrested him in his sixty-second Street home yesterday morning. It is said that he considered himself safe, so far as internment was concerned. Under the enemy alien regulations Austro-Hungarians are not subject to the rigorous rules which apply in the case of Germans, and for this reason von Pilis thought himself more or less immune from arrest.

After his arrest von Pilis was brought to the Federal Building, where he was questioned at length by Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox. Mr. Knox said last night that he could not make public the nature of the examination. At its conclusion he ordered von Pilis interned as a dangerous enemy alien.

Paul R. Lang, a German, who has been employed in a munition-making plant near Piermont, N. Y., was also interned yesterday. The factory in which he worked is making shell cases for the Government.

Gustav Paul Richter, a German, who recently uttered threatening remarks against President Wilson, was also ordered interned yesterday. It was said that he may be tried for his threatening utterances against the President. Richter says that his father was a surgeon in the German Army.

Felix Malitz of 130 West Seventieth Street, manager of a moving picture concern, and Gustave Adolph Engler of 127 West Ninety-seventh Street, an employe of Malitz, were arraigned in the Federal Building in Brooklyn yesterday before Commissioner Cahoone, charged with conspiring to ship rubber to a foreign country by failing to make manifests of the goods shipped. Both men pleaded not guilty and were held in $5,000 bail for examination next Thursday. Lieutenant George Busby of the Bomb Squad, who was in charge of the investigation which resulted in the arrest of the prisoners, who are both Germans, asserted that the goods were concealed in unmarked cases. He is confident that the arrests will aid in putting a stop to such shipments. The goods were to be shipped to Norway, and it is believed were intended to finally reach Germany.

SEEK CO-ORDINATION OF SECRET SERVICES

Move to Put the Various Government Intelligence Bureaus Under One Head.

It was reported yesterday that a plan for the co-ordination of the various secret service organizations of the United States Government is under consideration in Washington. If it goes through it will mean, it was said yesterday, that all of these various organizations will be directed by a single head in Washington, who will issue his orders through district and division superintendents in various part of the country.

At the present time the secret service operations of the Government are being carried out by several independent organizations. These organizations are the United States Secret Service, the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation, the Army Intelligence Service, the Naval Intelligence Service, the Postal Inspection Service, and United States Marshals. That these agencies often work weeks at a time on a case to find out at the end that two or more services have been devoting some of their best men to the same case, when the agents of only one service are necessary, has happened time and again.

An instance of the investigations which often conflict one with the other is the enforcement of the President's enemy alien regulations. The Secret Service, the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation, and often the army or navy intelligence service, will all be busy at the same time investigating the same enemy alien without cooperation of any kind between them and in most instances without one agency knowing what the other or others are doing.

Furthermore it was said yesterday that the Government has suffered to a considerable extent as a result of frictions which have arisen in the secret service. This has been particularly true of the Secret Service and the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation. A case in point was the investigation of the I. W. W. situation in the United States that resulted in the arrest and indictment of more than 100 agitators. That investigation was made by the Secret Service, and the arrests which followed were made by agents of the Department of Justice. When the story of the country-wide round-up was made public in Washington it appeared that only the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation was concerned in the case. That this announcement did not please the Secret Service is well known in Government circles.

Another instance of friction followed the promulgation of the President's new enemy alien regulations. The President charged all Federal officials with the enforcement of the regulations and the Secret Service District Chiefs were in due course notified to enforce them. Subsequently, it is stated, the Secret Service received orders to leave the enforcement to the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation.

URGES JERSEY YARDS FOR RELIEF OF PORT

T. P. Shonts's Plan Includes Subways for Trucks to Bring Freight to New York.

INDORSED BY J. F. STEVENS

Five-Year-Old Scheme Disclosed at Hearing on West Side Improvement—F.D. Underwood Approves

Two experienced railroad men, Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and Frederick D. Underwood, President of the Erie Railroad Company, were witnesses yesterday before the Commission on West Side Improvement. They told of the inadequate facilities of getting fuel and food into the city, and made suggestions of how the present archaic methods could be adjusted to meet the city's extraordinary growth.

Early in 1913 Mr. Shonts outlined a plan for the quick and easy movement of freight into the city from points west of the Hudson River, and sent the suggestion to John F. Stevens and William Barclay Parsons, well known engineers, who approved the plan. Nothing had been done, however, to make substantial Mr. Shonts's vision of adequate terminal facilities of five years ago.

Mr. Shonts said that the commerce of the New York Central Railroad Company should not be considered singly, but as part of a general plan. Under Government control, he asserted, this port would be operated by one head in order to obtain the greatest efficiency. For thirty years, he said, the railroads had been trying to accomplish the same thing, and if the railroads would pool their properties here, or else create a new organization and build proper connecting lines to a great common clearance yard, there would be a saving of from 60 to 70 per cent. in power, coal, and wages. This had been demonstrated in the West, he said.

"We must prepare for an industrial war after the present war is over," he continued, "and we would not measure up to our duties if we did not take steps now to make the facilities as great as possible. We will be fools if we do not prepare for this industrial war, because it is bound to come."

Then Mr. Shonts told of the plan he had outlined in 1912 and 1913, which provided for large central yards in the New Jersey meadows, with subways running through various traffic zones to be established in the various boroughs. Large warehouses were to be built in these zones and in this way shippers would be brought into direct connection with the railroads.

Stevens Letter Introduced.

In reply to a question, Mr. Shonts said that to build a bridge across the Hudson River would cost, according to the latest estimate, $42,000,000, while a tunnel could be built for about $8,000,000. It was his opinion that about 10,000 trucks were being used throughout the city for carting the same enemy alien without operation of any kind between them and in most instances without one agency knowing what the other or others are doing.

Furthermore it was said yesterday that the Government has suffered to a considerable extent as a result of frictions which have arisen in the secret service. This has been particularly true of the Secret Service and the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation. A case in point was the investigation of the I. W. W. situation in the United States that resulted in the arrest and indictment of more than 100 agitators. That investigation was made by the Secret Service, and the arrests which followed were made by agents of the Department of Justice. When the story of the country-wide round-up was made public in Washington it appeared that only the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation was concerned in the case. That this announcement did not please the Secret Service is well known in Government circles.

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Mr. Stevens stated that two double-track tunnels under the Hudson connected by West Street tracks and connecting with all of the railways by means of a joint yard would provide a system of transportation of great flexibility, of enormous capacity, and one that, properly financed and created, would cut the cost of handling freight in half. He said that the average movement of a freight car is twenty-five miles a day, and that if five miles could be added, the freight equipment of the country could be increased 20 per cent. without any outlay.

Mr. Shonts, when asked if he could suggest any quick method of relieving the congested condition of the freight traffic, replied that short-haul traffic within seventy-five miles of New York might be handled by motor trucks, thus leaving the railroads only the long haul traffic. He said that he saw no reason why Congress should not take over the whole matter of developing the facilities of this port.

Mr. Underwood told the commission that the Erie freight was moved across the Hudson by twenty-car floats and 150 lighters. Mr. Stevens, before he went to Russia in June last, had worked out a plan for the company to use freight stations in various parts of the city and a number of fast motor trucks. The witness said that none of the methods suggested for handling freight between this city and New Jersey ever appealed to him, although he had always listened to anybody having anything to suggest along that line.

He favored a large joint sorting station in the Jersey meadows connected with Manhattan by a vehicular tunnel which could be used by ten-ton motor trucks.

"Manhattan," he said, "must not be burdened with freight which does not belong here. There is no reason why freight going to Illinois should pass through this borough."

Asked what was his idea of the best plan to relieve the congestion, Mr. Underwood replied that to fill up the Hudson River would solve the problem satisfactorily. But as this could not be done some other plan must be adopted. He had thought of a pontoon bridge across the Hudson and closing the river during certain hours to all water traffic.

Mr. Underwood said that he could imagine railroads operating large numbers of motor trucks for delivering freight. Then he said that the Erie Railroad Company owed everything to the public, and that the welfare of the public would always be considered before that of the shareholders. His company would gladly come to Manhattan if it could get here without paying too much for the privilege. He ridiculed the canals, and said that the State had spent $150,000,000 to build the Barge Canal, which started from no place and went to no place. He was sure that if the State had spent the same amount of money in building a four-track railroad between this city and Buffalo it would have something today to show for the expenditure.

The commission will meet again this afternoon in the Chamber of Commerce and will listen to any person who has a proposal for solving the freight problem.

Kurzman Bequests for German Kin

The will of Frederick Kurzman, member of the law firm of Kurzman, Otto ger & Frank, contains a number of bequests to relatives in Germany. Trust funds of $10,000 and $20,000, respectively, are left to his niece, Bertha Rosenstock and brother, Edouard Kurzman, of Berlin, and $15,000 to his sister, Laura Schwan, of Beyreuth. A fund of $1,000 is left to the Mayor of Bayreuth, to be distributed among the poor children at Christmas time, and the Jewish congregation of the City of Bayreuth is to receive $500. Gifts of $1,000 each are made to Mount Sinai Hospital, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Montefiore Home and Temple Beth-El, in this city. The residuary estate goes to the widow, Anna Kurzman, and son, Seymour P. Kurzman, in equal shares.

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UPHOLDS FREE USE OF GASOLINE HERE

Petroleum War Service Committee Says There Is No Shortage in This Country.

ENOUGH FOR NEEDS OF WAR

Inability to Ship Product Abroad and Lack of Storage Facilities Held to Justify Use.

After a meeting yesterday the following statement was authorized by the Petroleum War Service Committee, of which C. Bedford is Chairman:

"It is important that the American people understand fully the factors governing the supply of petroleum products in this country. The Chairman of the Petroleum Committee of the Council of National Defense some months ago pointed out the importance of conservation of gasoline. The situation at present may be summarized as follows:

"There is no shortage of gasoline for use in this country. As a matter of fact, as a result of the light domestic demand incident to the Winter weather, the stocks of gasoline are increasing and will further increase before the heavy Summer demand is encountered.

"While there is an increasing demand abroad for gasoline for use by our own army and navy, as well as by our allies, the limiting factor there is shipping tonnage. All the gasoline is now being forwarded for which ships are available. Experience and inquiry make it clear that the petroleum industry in America can and will supply all the increased demand for oil products for the war, provided sufficient tank steamers can be obtained. It is estimated that in 1917 not over 25 per cent. of the gasoline produced in this country was exported. That fact should be reassuring to any one who doubts this country's ability to supply the war requirements of our own and our allied Governments for this important product.

"The need of immediate importance is that there be no relaxation in the production of fuel oil. This material, liquid fuel, as it is often called, is used by the oil-burning vessels of the navies, by practically every industrial plant engaged in the manufacture of munitions, shipyards, gas plants, and even by some of the railroads. The consumption of fuel oil is much greater than the consumption of any other of the various products obtained from crude petroleum.

No Waste in Manufacture.

"Crude oil, as it comes from the ground, is a mixture of light and heavy hydrocarbons, which in the still vaporize at different degrees of heat. The light hydrocarbons (those which distill at comparatively low temperatures) are known as gasoline. The heavier hydrocarbons which remain after the distillation of the lighter fractions) can all be utilized for fuel purposes. Most of the crude oils produced in the United States are not satisfactory for fuel purposes until after the lighter fractions have been removed.

"There are two reasons for this. (1) Crude oil has no flash—that is, one cannot specify the definite point at which it will always ignite; it is dangerous to handle or burn in its natural state owing to the lighter hydrocarbons evaporating as gas at ordinary temperatures. This is why Lloyd's and other authorities insist that fuel oil must have a flash test of 150 degrees Fahrenheit, which means that at temperatures below 150 degrees Fahrenheit no gas will be given off, and the fluid will not ignite. (2) Fuel oil of 150 Fahrenheit flash test has a greater value than crude oil in its natural state, owing to the presence in the crude of the lighter hydrocarbons.

"From the foregoing it must be evident that the war requirements demand that the refining of crude must be based upon the principle of obtaining the necessary quantity of fuel oil. Fuel oil is, therefore, the starting point. The fuel oil requirements must be first supplied and it naturally follows that, under ordinary circumstances, in running increased quantities of crude to meet the growing demand for fuel oil, increased quantities of gasoline will be produced. By means of the 'cracking process' or the breaking up of the heavier hydrocarbons into lighter hydrocarbons, fuel oil can be further refined to yield additional gasoline.

Ready Market for Products.

"It is, indeed, most fortunate for the petroleum industry in this country that there is a ready market for both products, for if the demand for one was out of proportion to the demand for the other such a condition would materially reduce the total quantity of crude which would be refined. It is, therefore, important that as long as it is possible to ship more gasoline than is now being forwarded to Europe the greatest possible market can be afforded for gasoline which is available for use in this country. Unfortunately, gasoline cannot be stored in large quantities, for lack of storage facilities, which cannot now be built. It is, however, important, as the Chairman of the Petroleum Committee some time ago emphasized, that there be no wasteful use of gasoline. In wartime it is unnecessary to point out the advantages that accrue to any nation from husbanding all of its resources. Conservation of food, fuel, and all other like products is essential to the successful prosecution of war.

"Gasoline is the only derivative of petroleum which is not today utilized so as to reduce waste to the minimum. The oil lamp—the light of the rural and farming communities—is a necessity, not a luxury. The manufacturer who burns fuel oil and uses lubricating oil to run his machinery naturally strives to economize and use the minimum quantity required to produce the desired results. But with gasoline the situation is different. Gasoline is a product which, while essential to the waging of the war, has been used not merely as a necessity, but in part at least as a medium of convenience or pleasure. This refers particularly to the consumption of gasoline in pleasure cars. If there should be a material decline in the production of crude, or if the increased demand for fuel because of the war should make it necessary to divert to fuel oil that part of the crude which today is being 'cracked' into gasoline, then and only then would it be necessary to curtail the deliveries of gasoline."

ADVERTISEMENT.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Patriotic Yarn Association

WAS organized to supply the women of this country the best worsted yarn in the market at the lowest possible cost, allowing only for the expense of distribution, with the understanding that they will make up garments for men in the service of the United States and her Allies.

We desire to reach the individual knitter direct, that she may be unrestricted in the disposition of her finished garment, provided only that she knit solely for the above-mentioned cause and give her written word of honor to that effect. We also gladly help out small organizations of recognized reputation working for patriotic purposes.

PRICES:

By the hank in Gray or Natural..... 70c
In Blue or Khaki..... 75c
Four hanks average one pound.

In lots of five pounds or over, the price per pound for Gray or Natural is $2.75, and Khaki or Blue, $2.85.

Downtown Offices
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Room No. 809

Uptown Office
411 Madison Ave., Cor. 48th St.
Individual purchases limited to 12 hanks at this store.
No mail orders.

Mail orders sent to our downtown office will receive prompt attention. Write for samples and prices.

Make checks payable to

Patriotic Yarn Association
Miss Rosalind Wood, *President*
Room No. 809, 225 4th Avenue, New York City.

Uptown Branch,
411 Madison Avenue
Cor. 48th St.
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WAR TIME SALE

Offers You To-day and To-morrow

Every $32.50, $35, $38 and $40 Overcoat and Suit in Stock

At $23.50

This is no special purchase for sale purposes, no season-end accumulation of odd sizes and left-over stock, and no rag-tag collection of clothes of doubtful pedigree, but is, on the contrary, the second step in one of the most momentous stock disposal movements in the history of the Clothing Business. It offers Clothing of Known Merit and Highest Reputation at Remarkable Reductions, and has been arranged for the single purpose of disposing of stocks which have not moved with the speed to which Brill stores are accustomed because more than a million men are wearing Uncle Sam's Khaki and have no earthly use for civilian clothes. We have chosen, therefore, to "Get from Under" and offer Men and Young Men

One of the Greatest Sales in the History of the Brill Stores

Former Prices.	WINTER O'COATS	Sale Prices.
$35.00	Melton Overcoats	$23.50
$32.50	Black Kersey Overcoats	$23.50
$35.00	Silk-Lined Overcoats	$23.50
$35.00	Chesterfield Overcoats	$23.50
$40.00	Trench Overcoats	$23.50
$35.00	Form-Fitting Overcoats	$23.50

Former Prices.	ULSTERS	Sale Prices.
$40.00	Ulsterettes	$23.50
$35.00	Town Ulsters	$23.50
$40.00	Walking Ulsters	$23.50
$40.00	Trench Ulsters	$23.50
$40.00	Fancy Mixture Ulsters	$23.50

Former Prices.	WINTER SUITS	Sale Prices.
$32.50	Blue Serge Suits	$23.50
$40.00	Silk Mixture Suits	$23.50
$32.50	Black Unfinished Suits	$23.50
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$32.50	Blue Unfinished Suits	$23.50

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Facts, like rivets, hammered home hold fast.

When the body loses efficiency, it is time to remember that coffee drinking does hurt many.

Then is the time to change to the delicious cereal drink—

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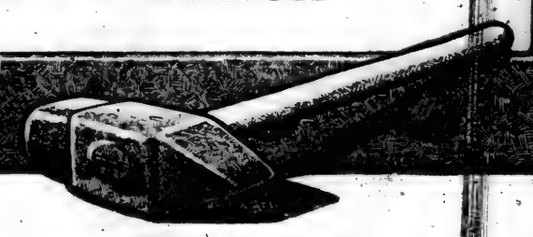

TROUBLE BETWEEN M'GRAW AND HERZOG TO BE AIRED IN SUIT BY GIANTS' CAPTAIN

HERZOG WILL BEGIN ACTION FOR SALARY

Captain of Giants Instructs Attorneys to Collect $830 from Local Club.

MAY JOIN AERO CORPS

Player, Off for Florida, Declares He Will Not Be In New York Team's Lineup.

The uprising of Captain Charley Herzog against the Giants has now reached the stage where the second baseman has instructed his attorneys in this city to start suit against the New York Baseball Club to recover the $830 which was deducted from his salary last season during the period when he was under suspension. Herzog informed friends in this city of this action yesterday. At the Giants' office nothing had been heard about the threatened legal action.

Herzog is now on his way to Florida, where he expects to take further training in an aviation school. He made several flights last season and has confided to his friends that he is anxious to enter the Government service. It would not surprise those who know the temperamental Herzog if he entered the aviation corps and gave up baseball.

Before leaving for Florida Herzog informed his friends that he had not changed his mind about quitting the Giants. He expressed regret about leaving his clubmates on the New York team and paid a tribute to New York fans, but he again stated that he did not care to play here under the present management. Herzog says that since he openly declared himself at the league meeting here in December he has again made formal claim on the club for his salary, but has received no reply, so he decided to place the case in the hands of his attorneys.

It is a certainty that before many weeks Manager McGraw will make some deal in which the second baseman will figure. He says he does not want a player on his club who will disregard the club's rules of discipline as Herzog did last Fall when he took French leave prior to the last Western trip.

Three clubs would be anxious to get Herzog—Chicago, Boston, and Cincinnati. McGraw does not want to sell the player outright, but insists that he get his value in playing talent. He has demanded Pete Kilduff from the Cubs in exchange for Herzog, while Cincinnati has no infielder it can give in trade for him. Boston is planning some kind of a three-cornered deal whereby it hopes to land Herzog in the Hub. The Giant Captain says that he would rather play in Boston than in Chicago.

Anticipating all sorts of trouble in the transportation of baseball players and their baggage during the coming Spring trip, Secretary Harry Sparrow of the Yankees has worked out a scheme whereby the players will have to be their own baggage smashers. The Yankees' Secretary has arranged to get a steel suit case for each player, and he will have to carry his own baggage with him.

Last season, when the Yanks and Boston Braves toured the South, they carried 110 pieces of baggage, and it required two officials to look after this end of the trip alone, for baseball players are just as fussy about their baggage as grand opera stars. They carry trunks with four or five different changes of suits, shoes, bundles of neckties, and silk shirts galore. But next year the ball players will have to travel light, just like an ordinary salesman. Pullmans will also be scarce, and baseball trips will have none of the trains de luxe which they have had in former years.

The new steel suit cases which Secretary Sparrow is having made will be large enough to carry their baseball regalia, and enough store clothes to allow for the complete change of haberdashery on Sundays anyway.

Jeff Tesreau, the Giants' big right-handed pitcher, is the first National League player to sign a 1918 contract. Tesreau is spending the Winter here, and just as soon as he received his contract from the New York Club last evening he decided that the terms were satisfactory and signed his name to the papers. The New York Club expects no holdouts this season, for holdouts in these unsettled times would get little sympathy from anybody.

In former years the Giants were anxious to sign players like Tesreau for a term of years, but the day of the long-term contract is ended and there is general understanding among all the major league clubowners that hereafter players will be signed for one year only. Exception may be made in the cases of one or two of the star players, but it is certain that balky players will not be petted and coaxed as they have been in the past.

Several former major league pitchers gave excellent performances last season in the American Association. Grover Lowdermilk of Columbus stood third in the list of flingers, allowing only 1.70 earned runs per game. Patterson of Minneapolis was first with 1.50 runs per game. Cy Falkenberg ranked sixth. He was with Indianapolis last season. Dixy Vance, the former Yankee pitcher, who was with Toledo, was next to Falkenberg in the pitching averages. Keating and Brady, former Yankees, also with Toledo, did fairly well. Keating won fifteen and lost seventeen games. Palmero, the former Giant flinger, with Louisville, won one game and lost six.

HOCKEY GAMES TONIGHT.

Two School Contests at Brooklyn Rink In P. S. A. L. Race.

Two games of hockey are scheduled to be played this evening at the Brooklyn Ice Palace in the race for the championship of the P. S. A. L. Erasmus Hall is to meet Manual Training, and Flushing is to cross sticks with Jamaica High. As Erasmus Hall and Flushing are considered the best teams in the league, the followers of the sport are predicting victories for these schools. In their opening games these schools uncovered remarkably pretty hockey for schoolboy sevens.

That the Brooklyn schoolboys are playing excellent hockey is shown by the game that Poly Prep put up against the strong West Point seven earlier in the week. Although the Cadets won, the Brooklyn lads at times outskated and outplayed the soldiers. As Poly Prep is not considered the best team playing at the Brooklyn Ice Palace, it is believed that some of the other teams could beat West Point.

The Brooklyn schoolboy hockey players are also taking a deep interest in the first skating meet of the season, to be held at the Brooklyn Ice Palace on Monday evening. Many will enter the novice race.

Professional Bouts at N. Y. A. C.

Officials of the New York Athletic Club have arranged a series of professional boxing exhibitions to be held in the Winged Foot gymnasium tomorrow night. This will be the first professional boxing show the Mercury Foot Club has put on since the abolition of the Frawley law. Only members of the organization and their guests will be admitted. The bouts will bring together Mike McTigue, an Irish middleweight and Johnny Howard of Bayonne, N. J., and Matty Herbert, former amateur champion, and Young Goodwin, a local boxer.

Pioneer S. C. to Hold Bouts.

Two ten-round boxing bouts have been arranged for the next show of the Pioneer Sporting Club to be held Monday night. In the principal contest Walter Laurrett, a West Side welterweight, and Paul Doyle of the east-side will be opponents. Jack Russo, a New Orleans lightweight, and Ray Rivers of California will be the principals in the other contest of ten rounds.

DARTMOUTH LOSES AGAIN.

St. John's Five Continues Rout of Green Basket Ball Team.

For the fourth straight time the Dartmouth College basket ball team was defeated by a local organization when the St. John's College five won, 52 to 25, from the Green at St. John's gymnasium last night. From the time Kelly of the victors shot the initial basket of the game until the finish Dartmouth was playing an uphill battle. During the second half the visitors from Hanover put forward a stronger attack and at one time they managed to come within three points of an even score, but toward the end the local passers asserted themselves again and made the decision certain.

Farrell and Mahoney, for the victors, proved unusually accurate at goal shooting. Mahoney scored five goals from the field and added six more points from the foul line. Deane and Johnson of the visitors did the best work for Dartmouth.

In a preliminary game the St. John's Prep five defeated a team from Erasmus Hall by 17 to 8.

The lineup of the college game was:

St. John's.	Position.	Dartmouth.
Kelly	R. F.	Deane
Farrell	L. F.	Hutchinson
Goette	C.	Sample
O'Brien	R. G.	Hilliker
Mahoney	L. G.	Johnson

Goals from field—Kelly, Farrell, (3,) Goette, Mahoney, (3,) Deane, (4,) Hutchinson, Sample, Johnson, (4.) Goals from foul—Mahoney, (6,) Deane, (5.) Substitutions—Davidson for Kelly, Cassell for O'Brien, Schmidt for Lasoli, Morrison for Sample. Referee—Tom Thorpe, Columbia.

WANTS MOON FOR HORNSBY.

Rickey Willing to Accept Fortune for Young Star.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 3.—President Franch Rickey of the St. Louis Nationals, in discussing reports that he might sell Roger Hornsby, his star shortstop, to the Chicago or New York National League Clubs, today said:

"It will be safe to say that Hornsby will play with St. Louis next season. Unless Chicago meets the proposition I have made, or New York meets my terms, Hornsby will stay with St. Louis."

Rickey said he might consider the sale of Hornsby to the New York Nationals for cash and Players Fletcher, Burns, Kauff, and Schupp. He said he had told President Weegham that the Chicago Nationals could have Hornsby for $100,000 and Players Alexander and Vaughn.

BOXES SENT TO SOLDIERS.

Athletic Paraphernalia Forwarded to Eight Camps by A. A. U.

Boxes containing athletic paraphernalia for the country's soldiers were sent yesterday by the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union to eight army camps and naval training stations, situated in the vicinity of New York and in the South. This is in line with the recently adopted action of the local Amateur Athletic Union officials toward supplying the athletic wants of the soldiers so far as in their power. The boxes distributed yesterday were made possible by Jerome Jerome. Through the funds collected at the New York State amateur boxing championship tournament, held at Manhattan Casino last week, when slightly more than $400 over the expenses of running the tournament was realized by the metropolitan association.

The Southern camps to which boxes were sent yesterday are Camp Wadsworth at Spartanburg, S. C., and Camp McClellan at Anniston, Ala. Locally the paraphernalia was distributed to Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I.; Fort Slocum, Fort Hamilton, Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, Bensonhurst Naval Training Station and the Bay Ridge Naval Training Station.

Originally it was the intention to supply the athletic necessities of the enlisted soldiers and national army men only at the local training places; but most of these have already been provided for and it has been decided now to enlarge the scope and distribute athletic goods at the camps where there are large numbers of New York boys. The two Southern camps, Wadsworth and McClellan, have many of the metropolitan district's athletes, and as the funds are obtained various other camps where boys from this vicinity are in training will be supplied with athletic boxes.

The boxes sent to the local camps contained soccer footballs, basket balls, volley balls, volley ball nets and boxing gloves. To the Southern camp in addition to these articles, baseball outfits, consisting of bats, balls, gloves, and bases, were sent.

ROAD RUNS ENCOURAGED.

Athletic League Hopes to Revive Interest in Outdoor Sport.

A meeting of the various officials of the Harlem, Bronx and Yorkville Athletic Leagues will be held soon, for the purpose of stimulating interest in athletics. This announcement was made yesterday by Fred W. Niles, Chairman of the Metropolitan A. A. U. Registration Committee. Encouragement in league athletics has been deemed necessary because of the present depression in the competive conditions. To date there have been few road runs, and the outlook for future activities in this line is not promising.

The Intersectional Athletic League was organized for the purpose of reviving interest in road running. Up to this season the league has been successful, but with enlistment of many of the district's leading athletes, several of the leagues of the organization were forced to disband. To replace some of the athletes, the clubs have accepted novice members, but the unfavorable weather conditions of the past month have prevented these new aspirants from making a competitive appearance.

At the coming meeting action may be taken toward arranging a number of handicap road races to be run in addition to the regular, weekly schedules.

Vermont Five to Play Here.

The Bronx Church House basket-ball team will engage the quintet of the Nanco Club, a strong team from Windsor, Vt., on the Bronx Church House court tomorrow night. This game will be one of the three the Nanco Club five will engage in on a special trip to this city.

FOR telling routs and destinations, the number on the front is no more accurate than the conductor on the back—but much quicker. It gives you the information two blocks in advance. For instance:

Number 1 means Fifth Avenue.
Number 2 means Fifth and Seventh Avenues and Edgecomb Road.
Number 3 means Fifth and St. Nicholas Avenues.
Number 4 means Fifth Avenue, Cathedral Parkway, Riverside Drive and Broadway.
Number 5 means Fifth Avenue, 57th Street, Riverside Drive and Broadway to and from Washington Square.
Number 6 means Fifth Avenue, 57th Street, Riverside, Broadway and St. Nicholas Avenue to and from the Pennsylvania Station.

Remember them and you can identify every

Fifth Avenue Bus

AFON SQUIB JUDGED BEST DOG IN SHOW

Mrs. Finney's Tiny Pomeranian Wins Coveted Prize at Toy Spaniel Exhibit.

Nine little dogs, which if bundled into one would make one good sized Animal capable of guarding the home, came together for the honor of best in the show at the fifteenth annual exhibition of the Toy Spaniel Club of America held at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. These aggressive miniatures of dogdom had all been victors in their respective breeds, and there was a large gathering of the fancy when they were brought before a trio of judges to decide which was the premier toy dog of the lot benched.

One of the smallest of the lot carried off the honor, for after a spirited discussion in which the leading Pekingese and the smart Brussels Griffon, owned by Mrs. Vernon Castle, were favorably noticed, the most coveted prize of the show was awarded to the tiny Pomeranian Afon Squib, owned by Mrs. Olin Finney.

The champion of the champions is a shaded sable that weighs only three pounds, and with the exception of Mrs. H. S. Feaster's Chihuahua, which was little larger than a good-sized rat, was perhaps the smallest dog in all this collection of high-class toys. He is a young dog, too, being a little over two years old, but he was every inch a Pom, and is one of the best sent out from the English kennels of Mrs. L. C. Dyer.

Afon Squib was shown by Miss Hydon, and also won in two limit classes and two open classes, besides taking a number of specials. This marked his second appearance at an A. K. C. show, his other appearance being at Danbury, where he swept the boards of prizes.

Afon Squib added great distinction by defeating Mrs. A. L. Holland's dainty Peke ch. Young Wen Ti of Hydegree, which was adjudged the best of his breed, an honor which he has taken at many exhibitions. Although several of the largest breeders did not enter, the Pekingese made by far the best showing so far as numbers went. Mrs. Holland was supreme, as in addition to providing the best dog and the best of his breed in the runner-up to Afon Squib, this owner also had the best of the opposite sex in Do Do of Hydegree.

The female, however, did not show the marked superiority over the field opposed to her as did the winning dog. She was a little off in coat, and many preferred Miss Marie A. Stovell's Boodles of Mill Farm, which was placed reserve to Do Do.

Mrs. Frank T. Clark judged the Pomeranians, and it was a feather in her cap that Alvah B. Rosenberg and Frank T. Eskrigge, the latter from Allston, Mass., later agreed with her in placing Afon Squib as the best in the show. Mrs. Clark earned further laurels as a judge when, through the funds collected at the New York State amateur boxing championship tournament, held at Manhattan Casino last week, when slightly more than $400 over the expenses of running the tournament was realized by the metropolitan association.

Mrs. Harrison D. Boyer came from Philadelphia to judge the English toy spaniels and gave great satisfaction in this breed, which composed many different types. James G. Rossman was the chief winner in the Maltese classes, which were better than usual. He took the prize for best of the breed with Lady Anna of Arr, and also had the best dog in ch. Sweetsir of Dyker, which was shown for specials only, and defeated Mrs. H. S. Feaster's Little Francis, which had been first in winners, dogs. Mrs. Vernon Castle was supreme with her Brussels Griffons. In addition to the winning dog, Nofi Frank, which made a good bid for best in the show, she took the winner's prize with Sweets of SC Margaret in the opposite sex.

The awards in winners' classes follow:

Pomeranians, Winners, Dogs—Mrs. Olin Finney's Afon Squile, first; George F. Olmstede's Ohm's Tiny Wee Happy, reserve.
Winners, Bitches—Mrs. E. S. Allard's Pomland Little Venus, first; Francis J. Tully's Fairy Queen, reserve.
King Charles, Winners, Dogs—Karl Wenzel's Peewee, first; Miss Anna L. Krug's Adonis Duff Duke, reserve.
Winners, Bitches—Fredoff Kennels' Rosemarry, Little Berritt, first; Embol Kennels' Celamo, Lady Bug, reserve.
Prince Charles, Winners, Dogs—Mrs. E. M. Reick's Prince Reginald, first; K. Wenzel's Rainbow Young Alexi, reserve.
Winners, Bitches—Embol Kennels' Celamo Genee, first; Mrs. Daniel F. Foster's Princess, reserve.
Blenheims, Winners, Dogs.—Dr. Fannie K. Webster's Rosemary Pal, first; no reserve.
Winners, Bitches.—Fredoff Kennels' Hentavalis Stormlight, first; Dr. Fannie K. Webster's Harmony of Rosemary, reserve.
Rubies, Winners, Dogs.—Miss Clarisse Lithaur's Tommy Atkins, first; Fredoff Kennels' Fredoff Kewple, reserve.
Winners, Bitches.—Mrs. H. Tobey's ch. Rosemary Red Rosette, first; Miss Clarisse Lithaur's Rossalith, reserve.
Japanese, Spaniels, Dogs.—Miss Lucy A. Harksen's Tama, first; Mrs. F. Mengea's Winkle, reserve.
Winners, Bitches.—Mrs. E. H. Berendsohn's ch. Inanna, first; Mrs. E. H. Berendsohn's Takedo, reserve.
Pekingese, Winners, Dogs.—Mrs. A. L. Holland's ch. Young Wen Ti of Hydegree, first; Pah Kow Kennels' Ku-erh of Renenham, reserve.
Winners, Bitches.—Mrs. A. L. Holland's Do Do of Hydegree, first; Miss Marie A. Stovell's Boodles of Mill Farm, reserve.
Toy Poodles, Winners, Dogs.—Mrs. H. S. Feaster's Pretty Boy, first; Joseph Snellenburg's ch. Little Tim, reserve.
Winners, Bitches.—Mrs. H. S. Feaster's Peaster's Little Beauty, first; Miss Virginia Kugelman's Tiny, reserve.
Yorkshire Terriers, Winners, Dogs.—Mrs. Anna Radcliffe's Little Marvel, first; Mrs. G. L. Strong's Chico, reserve.
Winners, Bitches.—Mrs. Anna Radcliffe's Tena, first; Mr. and Mrs. William C. Thompson's Matale, reserve.
Maltese Terriers, Winners, Dogs.—Mrs. H. S. Feaster's Feaster's Little Francis, first; Mrs. James G. Rossman's Sir Espa of Arr, reserve.
Winners, Bitches.—Mrs. James G. Rossman's Lady Anna of Arr, first; Mrs. James G. Rossman's Queen Glirl, reserve.
Brussels Griffons, Winners, Dogs.—Mrs. Vernon Castle's Nofa Frank, first; Knockwood Kennels' Knockwood Panther, reserve.
Winners, Bitches.—Mrs. Vernon Castle's Sweets of St. Margaret, first; Knockwood Kennels' Knockwood Flapper, reserve.
Chihuahuas, Winners, Bitches.—Mrs. H. S. Feaster's Feaster's Little Juanita, first; no reserve.
Bulldogs, Winners, Dogs and Bitches.—Mrs. Annie Jordan's Lady Vixen, first; Irene La Tour's Dandy, reserve.

CORRIGAN SALE ATTRACTS.

Horsemen Prepare to Attend Dispersal of Thoroughbred Stud.

New York turfmen are showing considerable interest in the dispersal sale of James W. Corrigan's thoroughbred stud, and a number of sportsmen, who have been making their home here during the Winter, will make the trip to Lexington for the sale on Jan. 15. Jefferson Livingston, who has forty-eight mares wintering at Douglas Park and ten others on his farm, will head the group. He has picked out some of the horses he expects to bid on, and said that he never heard of a sale that offered so many opportunities for investment. Emil Hers and Walter House also expect to visit the sale.

With the exception of Last Coin, who has not yet had any progeny to race, all the stallions have scored success. They are Colin, for which $38,000 was paid when he came back to this country from England; Delhi, Disguise, Hippodrome, and Ultimus. Perhaps the best prospect of the fifty-six brood mares is Marion Hood, the dam of Sunbonnet, which was the best three-year-old filly of last season. Included in the sale will be the entire training stable; nine foals of 1914, all fillies, which have raced with success; fifteen foals of 1915, a number of which have already been returned winners; twenty-eight foals of 1916, which have been engaged in the many rich stakes for two-year-olds during the coming season, and twenty-three foals of 1917.

GET AN OFFICER'S COMMISSION

Ordnance Department, U. S. A.

RECRUITING officers are ready now to give applicants their commissions at the headquarters of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, No. 29 West 39th St., New York.

APPLICANTS MUST BE OVER 25 YEARS OF AGE

They should have such experience as will fit them for duty in connection with the manufacture, inspection, transportation or repair of Ordnance materials. This includes rifles, pistols, field artillery, harness, saddlery, cloth, hardware equipment, chemicals, etc., etc.

ENGINEERS ARE PARTICULARLY NEEDED

Applicants are directed to present themselves to this Recruiting Board, where they will be supplied with application forms and full instructions.

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PUBLIC SKATING

The Best Equipped Skating Resort in the World.
Thrilling exhibitions nightly by the World's Greatest Skaters. Cinema pictures. Three sessions daily.

ADMISSION 75C. SUNDAY A. M. $1.

LE CLUB SQUASH TEAM IS DEFEATED

Columbia Club Players Victors Over Blue—Harvard Club Beats Rivals Handily.

Columbia Club and Harvard Club squash tennis teams were victors in yesterday's matches in the Class A division of the Metropolitan League. Columbia had a decisive victory over the Yale Club players on the Yale Club courts by a score of 6 to 1, and Harvard defeated the combined Princeton Club-Squash Club team at the Squash Club by a score of 4 to 1.

The only Yale Club player to score a victory in the series with Columbia was Carroll T. Cooney, the former gridiron star.

He vanquished R. L. Strebeigh in a spirited three-game match at 9—15, 15—13, 15—3. This was one of the best matches of the day. Strebeigh put forth the game at the outset, but it did not prove adequate to stop the progress of Cooney once the latter began to get his stride. It was a contest in which speed was pitted against strategy, and the latter exemplified by the work of Cooney, the victor.

Aside from this match there were two matches which were carried to three games. E. W. Putnam of Columbia defeated F. M. Blodget of Yale at 12—15, 15—8, and Frank Kidde, Columbia, defeated Donald Mackay, Yale Club, 15—12, 15—4.

In a disintegrated Harvard team faced the Princeton Club-Squash Club players, Harvard's strength was conspicuous by its absence, yet in spite of that the representatives of the Crimson captured four straight matches, all of these played of the seven usually contested in Class A events. The others were defaulted. Some of the Harvard Club players who were missing from the lineup were Eric S. Winston, the national squash champion; Filmore Van S. Hyde, the Harvard leader, and J. W. Appel, Jr. Ontatvala headed the Harvard Club contingent. After winning the first game at 15—2 from Dr. Mixsell, he was forced to a merry struggle in the second game, the score being 18—15.

The summaries:

Class A Team Matches.

COLUMBIA CLUB VS. YALE CLUB.

Frank Kidde, Columbia Club, defeated Donald Mackay, Yale Club, 8—15, 15—12, 15—4.
S. Keeler, Columbia Club, defeated Alan Davy, Yale Club, 15—9, 15—3; H. D. Rice, Columbia Club, defeated J. A. Viator, Yale Club, 15—6, 15—8; C. T. Cooney, Yale Club, defeated R. L. Strebeigh, Columbia Club, 9—15, 15—11, 15—8; H. Kenrick, Columbia Club, defeated R. Granice, Yale Club, 15—4, 15—8; E. W. Putnam, Columbia Club, defeated F. M. Blodget, Yale Club, 12—15, 15—8, 15—6; L. E. Mohan, Columbia Club, won from E. J. Clapp, Yale Club, by default.

HARVARD CLUB VS. PRINCETON CLUB-SQUASH CLUB.

Ontatvia, Harvard Club, defeated Dr. Sewell, Princeton Club-Squash Club, 15—2, 15—9.
Coburn, Harvard Club, defeated Dr. Knapp, Princeton Squash Club, 15—13, 15—11; A. Ellis, Harvard Club, defeated Dr. Bittendorf, Princeton Squash, 15—6, 14—15, 15—9; Richards, Harvard Club, defeated H. Sibley, Princeton Squash, 15—3, 15—8.

Tabereski Leads Greenleaf.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 3.—Frank Taberski, world's pocket billiard champion, annexed the long end of the score in the opening match, which closed early this morning, of his 450-point contest at the Plankington Arcade Academy, defeating Ralph Greenleaf, his youthful challenger, by a score of 136 to 174.

FUTURITY ENTRIES CLOSE.

Indications Are That Number of Nominations Will Set Record.

It was apparent early last night that nominations for the Futurity of 1920, which closed at midnight, would exceed by far any mark heretofore established. At 6 o'clock more than 600 nominations had been received and tabulated by Secretary Brickoer of the Westchester Racing Association, and it was his opinion that the number would go beyond the 1,000 mark when the total number had been received. The nominations made by mail are expected to be large, and, as all of those bearing a postmark before last midnight are acceptable, the full entry will not be known at once.

In the figures at present available the greatest number of nominations have been made by James Madden with 133. James Corrigan, who has made fifty-six nominations, is second, August Belmont has named fifty-two horses.

Those who have made the greatest number of nominations thus far are as follows:

James E. Madden	133
James Corrigan	56
August Belmont	53
Harry Payne Whitney	33
Clarence H. Mackay	28
Richard F. Wilson, Jr.	25
Willis Sharpe Kilmer	15
Clifford McLachran	14
W. R. Coe	13
Mrs. H. A. Duryea	12
Major E. B. Cassatt	9

SPEER'S DOG WINS TITLE.

Old Joe's White Sox First in Amateur Field Trials.

GRAND JUNCTION, Tenn., Jan. 3.—Old Joe's White Sox, owned by John S. Speer of St. Mary's, Penn., and handled by Luther Hadley, won the amateur field championship in the dog trials here today, held under the auspices of the All-American Field Trial Club. Comet's Spot, owned by Dr. C. A. Bromley of Detroit, was second, and El Dorado, owned by Fred Hamilton of Omaha, third.

The open derby championship was won by Comanche Girl, owned by R. M. Luther of Adel, Iowa. Albert Kingstone, owned by Dr. A. J. Potter of McAlester, Okla., was second, and Tonegala Allison, owned by Otto Pohl, Tremont, Neb., third.

Tie In Pocket Billiard Play.

Joseph Cohcannon by defeating Louis Krueter last night in the New York State professional pocket billiard championship at Lawler Brothers' Academy created a three-cornered tie in the event. The score of the match was 100 to 52 in favor of Concannon. Those who will play off the tie are Concannon, Krueter, and George Clark. In last night's match Concannon gained a commanding lead early in the game and, while Krueter was able later on to compile a run of 82, it did not avail in stopping Concannon, who ran out his string with an unfinished cluster of 28.

Cochran Defeats Cutler.

Welker Cochran defeated Albert G. Cutler in the 18.2 billiard tournament at Maurice Daly's Academy last night by a score of 300 to 160. He averaged 30 and made a high run of 104. Cutler's best cluster was 63 and his average was 16. In the afternoon the veteran, Maurice Daly, who was playing 200 points against 150 by William Gershel, was defeated by the latter with the score 150 to 174.

GALE UPSETS ICE YACHTS.

Andrew White Dragged Under Boat, but Is Unhurt.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 3.—Although a regular northwest gale was blowing here today, Robert S. Johnson's Gull and Andrew White's Brownie started out for an ice-yacht race. They had not gone far, however, before the Brownie was upset by the wind. White, who made a desperate attempt to throw his craft to windward, landed under the sails on the ice and was dragged a hundred yards before the sliding ice-boat, with one runner in the air, stopped. Unhurt, White righted his boat, took in the jib, reefed the mainsail, and started out again, but found racing impossible.

Dr. R. White, who was sailing the Gull, also had his troubles, and in the hard blow found the craft unmanageable. The Gull, in coming about, was blown backward three-quarters of a mile before Dr. White was able to stop. The race was abandoned. Another try at racing will be made tomorrow.

Weather conditions also stopped racing on the Pleasure Bay course of the Long Branch club, the ice-yacht owners deciding not to take a chance with their frail craft in the heavy wind and partly-snow-banked river.

Four new ice yachts of the Independent Club fleet were christened tonight on the occasion of a dinner given the club by S. T. Straus of Newark and West End.

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ECONOMICAL

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The Thompson-Starrett Company never sacrifices either—we offer nothing but quality and ask nothing but a fair price for it.

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Helps put a bright face on things — warm, winter overcoats! Wool ones, wool all the way through. Wool lined.

Some with wristlets up the sleeves to keep out the drafts!

Sizes for both men and boys.

Big turn-up collars.
Warm woolen underwear.
Wool socks. Sweaters.
Scotch knit jackets. Woolen mufflers. High buckle arctics. Spats.

Fur—fur coats—fur gloves—fur caps.

Army officers' uniforms.

"Westpointer" shoes—the last officially approved for the West Point Cadets.

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Broadway at 13th St. "The Flat" Broadway at 34th St.

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Finances in 1917.

What the Federal Reserve system accomplished last year is the subject of an article in The New York Times Annual Financial Review next Sunday. Order today.—Adv.

WHITE MOTOR CARS

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AS in recent years the annual exhibit of White Motor Cars is being made at the Automobile Salon only. Advanced ideas in custom body design present an interesting and authoritative forecast of style tendencies in both open and enclosed types. Bodies by Rubay, mounted on the White 16-valve 4-cylinder chassis.

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Park Avenue *and* 57th Street

'ST. ELIZABETH' SUNG AS OPERA IN ENGLISH

Liszt's Oratorio Has Its American Premiere in New Form at the Metropolitan.

MISS EASTON TRIUMPHS

Clarence Whitehill and Mme. Matzenauer Also Aid in Success of Beautiful Pageant.

SAINT ELIZABETH, a prologue and four scenes, from the oratorio by Franz Liszt, produced as opera for the first time in America. Book by Otto Roquette, sung in English translation. At the Metropolitan Opera House.

Saint Elizabeth	Florence Easton
Landgrave Ludwig	Clarence Whitehill
Landgrave Hermann	Carl Schlegel
Landgravine Sophie	Margarete Matzenauer
The Seneschal	Robert Leonard
A Hungarian Magnate	Basil Ruysdael
The Child Elizabeth	Costanze Bitteri
The Child Ludwig	Margaret Bellesi

Conductor—Artur Bodanzky.

There was a large and keenly interested audience at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening to see as well as hear Liszt's "St. Elizabeth," the season's second novelty in respect of all but its music, familiar as oratorio more than a generation ago in New York, and now first produced here as opera, with a further departure from custom in the fact that, though originally composed in German, it was sung in English, the language both of thousands who heard or will hereafter hear it, and of the principal artists who took part. It should be said at once that the beautiful pageant last night was not drama, the drama of action and conflict of will, at which indeed it had never aimed. Of its subject, however, it proved an impressive portrayal, and of the singing of English a new disclosure and delight.

The translation, phrased to fit the music was credited in the program to Constance Bache; the words were not in all cases the printed libretto text, having been changed daily in rehearsal while time allowed. There was a patriotic touch at the start of the evening when Conductor Bodanzky, greeted with applause, led "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Stage Pictures Applauded.

The stage backgrounds, each picture in turn, drew spontaneous tribute from the house, until toward the end, which came early, at 11 o'clock, there were hisses for silence as interest centred on Miss Easton's remarkable death scene, a choral tableau, darkly toned, after Rembrandt's "Night Watch." Liszt's own countrywoman, Mme. Matzenauer, was silent through two of her three scenes, there being no composer at hand in this case to write an aria at a prima donna's request.

Ordynski and Setti, who filled the stage, if not with action, at least with ever-moving masses of people and with still more "moving" sound, were called before the curtain with the singing stars after the second act, and after the third the two tiniest children, who were Virginia Gitchel and Alice Newman, tots of the ballet school, curtsying demurely. There was a special curtain between scenes, a black drop with one shining cross, as if of a stained-glass window, and the churchly effect was again apparent in a final apotheosis tableau.

"St. Elizabeth" sets forth a story known the world around, wherever the lives of the saints are read and treasured, and here made living and moving again in noble pictures of historic purpose and fine characterization. Then, too, behind and through all the pageantry, as its reason for being on the world's leading operatic stage, it contains the music of the Abbé Liszt. Liszt, the great innovator of the pianoforte after Chopin, and one who transcended all before him in making that instrument orchestral, finally sought his effects in the orchestra itself. For thirty years he lived retired from the concert platform; he did not intend his "Elizabeth" for the stage. Yet it appears to have been given as an opera sixty times at Prague and again at the Liszt centennial of 1911 at Budapest.

At Vienna, too, it challenged the admiration and zeal of Bodanzky for a like experiment in New York. Here, in America, it had current examples of "Samson et Dalila," a better opera than oratorio; of "Boris," in which it has been said "the chorus is the hero," and more remotely, too, of "La Damnation de Faust," of the "Elijah," and, in England, of the oratorios of Handel, who, however, bowed to Puritan traditions of an adopted land.

Sung by the Liederkranz in 1870.

New York first heard the "St. Elizabeth" music sung by the Liederkranz Nov. 13, 1870. English words were first used here at a Brooklyn Philharmonic concert under Theodore Thomas Feb. 28, 1885. The work was repeated Dec. 17 and 28, 1886, following Liszt's death, as it was also at Cincinnati within the same year. Its last local hearing was Dec. 11, 1911, at a celebration of the centennial of Liszt's birth by the MacDowell Society, under Kurt Schindler.

How Liszt anticipated Wagner may be heard in the "Miracle of the Roses" in "St. Elizabeth," taken note for note by the Abbé's son-in-law for his descent of the dove over the Grail in "Parsifal." The heroine herself is not the Elizabeth of "Tannhäuser," a creature of Wagner's fancy from the old legends; her present namesake follows Liszt's reading of the actual life of the little Hungarian Princess, whose day is Nov. 13 in the Saints' Calendar.

The Wartburg, accurately shown in one or more of Urban's new scenes, is not only the hall of the song contest in "Tannhäuser," but the historic refuge of Martin Luther. An opening view is such as may have been the real interior court, recalling here other pictured castles of "Lohengrin" or "Tristan." In a series of five are also superb forest vistas, preserving the atmosphere of a miracle-loving period, not only in color, mass, and outline, but in the novel illumination, without theatric suggestion, by light from above. There are "no footlights" in the "new" art of the stage.

Music Leans Toward Drama.

Musically, the "opera" combines the method of Wagnerian description with the epic recital of oratorio, though long "speeches" are cut, and a strong leaning toward drama, in spite of its slight action. There is consistent use of typical tunes, some of the Catholic Church, mediaeval hymns, Magyar folksongs.

The Metropolitan forces acquitted themselves well in the singing of the work. Their first experiment of English since the war was interesting, in view of what might come after, a new precedent of "translated" opera. True, the chorus, so patiently trained twice over by Giulio Setti, cannot yet enunciate a text in the vernacular, as, for example, America's ally, France, hears its own French spoken and sung in national theatres. But Clarence Whitehill can sing English. His diction, in his native tongue, was as perfect, as crisp, clear, and powerful, as in other languages when he sang German at Bayreuth, French at the Opera Comique, or Italian that won Gatti's homage in New York.

Florence Easton in First Rank.

For Florence Easton, who stepped last night into the first rank of Metropolitan stars, the impersonation of Elizabeth, her first great rôle, was almost equally remarkable. No singer in all the Metropolitan productions of original American operas only, the only ones in English hitherto, has so combined a pure enunciation with a voice rich, vibrant, colorful throughout its range. Should the war situation lead to English-spoken Wagner, she can sing the other Elizabeth, the Brunnhildes, Isolde, Kundry. In brief scenes of the parents of Liszt's bridegroom hero, Mme. Matzenauer had an opportunity for one moment of fury as the usurping mother-in-law, while Schlegel added a noble baritone voice to the addresses of welcome. Robert Leonard was the Seneschal, and Ruysdael a swashbuckling Hungarian Captain of the Guard.

For Bodanzky at the baton, needless to say, the production was a triumph of energy much more than appeared last night, for he had met and conquered difficulties redoubled when the Board of Directors decided the opera's language must be changed. Urban's with life and something approaching scenes, and the way they were filled action by Ordynski, shared in the general praise. "St. Elizabeth," in some respects without precedent or parallel, offered a special problem in the Miracle of the Roses, not wholly met by ashy white roses and theatric vines that grew green over her forest shrine.

PHILHARMONIC'S FLAG UP.

Seventeen Sons and Brothers Serving U. S.—"Whitehouse" Played.

The "service flag" of the Philharmonic Society was hung for the first time last night above the stage. The figure "17," made of stars, was on its white field and represented the number of sons and brothers of those in the orchestra and in the society's office force who had entered the military service of the United States.

Carnegie Hall was filled last night for the concert of the Philharmonic Society, when Guiomar Novaes, the soloist, had to acknowledge much applause after Beethoven's pianoforte concerto. The first number was the symphony of Cesar Franck, and following it Laucella's "Whitehouse," an impression of a visit to the Norfolk (Conn.) festival, for which it was written. The piece was played for the first time in New York last night, and Mr. Laucella, who is a member of the Philharmonic Orchestra, was brought forward by Mr. Stransky and warmly applauded.

CENTURY CORPORATION IN RECEIVERS' HANDS

Action Follows Equity Suit by Flora Revalles—Dillingham and Ziegfeld Among Creditors.

The announcement early in the week of the coming change in the management of the Century Theatre was followed yesterday by the appointment of receivers for the Century Amusement Corporation, the present lessees of the Century and the producers of "The Century Girl" and "Miss 1917." The action followed a creditor's equity suit brought by Miss Flora Revalles, formerly of "Miss 1917," who alleged that $13,000 was due her on a contract. Judge Manton of the United States District Court appointed Fred G. Latham and Andrew F. Sullivan as receivers.

The Century is owned by the New Theatre Company and leased by them to the Century Amusement Corporation, the officers of which are Earle R. Edwards, box office Treasurer of the Metropolitan Opera House; Ernest Henkel, and Edward Ziegler. Neither Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., nor Charles B. Dillingham, under whose management the last two Century shows have been produced, are members of this corporation, but were employed by it to produce the shows. Leon Laski, counsel for the corporation, said last night that the two managers were among the creditors.

Flora Revalles, who brought yesterday's action, was a member of Adolf Bolm's ballet, which was dropped from the Century show several weeks ago. Suit has also been brought by Bolm as a result of this. Bernard Gordon, counsel for Miss Revalles, estimated that about $100,000 was due other creditors and the sole assets of the corporation consisted of scenery, costumes, and other property not immediately convertible. The action for the appointment of receivers was joined in by the corporation; and was declared to be merely a step for the protection of creditors. Fred G. Latham, one of the receivers appointed, has been for many years one of Charles B. Dillingham's stage directors; Andrew F. Sullivan, the other receiver, is President of the Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn.

Some idea of the cost of maintaining an elaborate production at the Century is contained in Miss Revalles's statement that the receipts of "The Century Girl" were $720,000, and that the cash assets of the corporation are now only $10,000.

BURST WATER MAIN ENDS WIRE SERVICE

Accident Near Postal Building Floods Cellar and Cuts Off Trunk Lines.

New York realized another cold weather danger last night when bursting water mains put the Postal Telegraph Company's plant in Manhattan out of operation and added to the peril of a stubborn fire in Mulberry Street.

All of the Postal wires entering headquarters at the Postal Building at 253 Broadway went "dead" when a twelve-inch high-pressure water main in Broadway burst in front of the Postal Building and flooded the cellar to a depth of seven feet, paralyzing the lighting and heating plant of the big building and cutting off telephonic communication. Practically all of the Postal wires entering and leaving Manhattan run through conduits in Canal Street to the Postal Building. These include the company's trunk lines. The headquarters were transferred temporarily to the Postal offices at 20 Broad Street, and service in part was re-established.

The 150 operators working at the Postal headquarters on the twelfth floor of the building were forced to stop work a few minutes after the water from the broken main got into the cellar, as the building was thrown into darkness when the water reached the power plant.

It was at first supposed that the fire in Mulberry Street, near which the Canal Street conduits ran had put the Postal wires out of operation. But when at 12 o'clock seventy-five messenger boys went to the cellar of the building, where the lockers for their clothes are located, they found the lockers floating around. They had to go home in their uniforms.

Supt. Meade of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity quickly reached the scene and at 12:15 this morning the water was turned off. By that time the water on the street had frozen and the Postal Building was surrounded by a lake of ice. The work of examining the conduit heads under the building was handicapped for lack of light, but linemen were put to work and established an emergency electrical communication which gave limited light in the basement of the building.

It was impracticable to make a complete survey of the situation last night, and no statement was made as to the extent of damage or how long the Postal service would be crippled. Engineers feared that the grounding of the wires by the water and the freezing of the water would make the work of repair of more than ordinary difficulty.

The accident occurred at about 11:30 o'clock. All Postal business was tied up for an hour, until it was partly reopened at the Broad Street office.

QUESTION MRS. HEATH.

Attorney General Reopens Investigation of Housewives' League.

By direction of Attorney General Merton E. Lewis the investigation of the affairs of the National Housewives' League, Inc., whose President is Mrs. Julian Heath, was reopened yesterday. Deputy Attorney General George A. Fischer presided. The hearing was adjourned after a few hours until Jan. 31 in order to allow Frank C. McKinney, the lawyer conducting the investigation, to examine the books of the league and its contracts and correspondence with certain manufacturing firms.

Mr. McKinney, at yesterday's hearing, charged that in the name of the Housewives' League, an organization with a membership of 800,000, Mrs. Heath had promised certain manufacturers to indorse their products if they in turn would advertise in the magazine. It was charged that an exclusive contract had been made with a company making a brand of baking powder which she was to indorse in the magazine and in lectures throughout the country.

Mrs. Heath when questioned asserted that the league had never indorsed any but pure, economical food products under any consideration. She maintained that the league had laid the foundation for the conservation movement now under way. In answer to questions, she admitted that she was not sure of the membership list of the league, anybody being admitted who desired to become a member. She said that no accounting for money paid in had ever been made to members of the league, but she asserted that such an accounting had been made to the officers and directors every month.

WOMEN WOULD MAKE LOAFERS GO TO WORK

Citizens' League Mothers a Bill to Rid the State of Idlers During the War.

HITS RICH AND POOR ALIKE

Provides That All Must Register and Accept Some Useful Employment, Public or Private.

The corner loafer, the saloon lounger, and the man who was just "born tired" will have to relinquish their comfortable idleness and go to work if a bill is passed by the Legislature which was indorsed last night by the Woman Citizens' League of Queens Borough at a meeting in the Jamaica Town Hall. Mrs. Alfred J. Eno of Jamaica is Chairman of the league. She announced that Assemblyman L. Eugene Decker of Jamaica had agreed to father the measure in the Legislature, and there was hope that it would be passed within a few weeks.

The act provides for the assignment of able-bodied men, between 18 and 50, not regularly and continuously employed, to work in occupations carried on by the State of New York or by private employers, whenever, because of a state of war the Governor determines such assignments to be necessary for the protection and welfare of the State, and that they cannot be carried on as the protection and welfare of the people require without resort to this act. No person is to be assigned to any work he is not physically able to do.

The proposed measure empowers the Governor to require, by proclamation, every able-bodied man between the specified ages within the State to register forthwith his name, address, age, and other information with his local County Clerk. The latter shall, upon request of the Governor, furnish him lists of the names, &c., and the Governor shall thereupon have the power to assign such persons to occupations of the character mentioned for a period not in any case to exceed six months at any one time. The Governor is also to be authorized to promulgate such rules as are necessary to insure carrying out the act. It is set forth in the proposed measure that, in fixing the period of work to which any one is assigned, and in determining its nature, the Governor shall take into consideration the age, physical condition, and other circumstances of the person so assigned. Refusal to do assigned work by any person who is not regularly or continuously employed in some occupation is to be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $500, six months' imprisonment, or both.

The bill is designed to hit the wealthy idler, as well as the tramp.

"All persons able to support themselves by reason of income from ownership of property, real or personal, and those supported by others, shall be included among those required to register under this act," reads Section 2 of the proposed bill. Those exempted are students or others fitting themselves to engage in trades, professions, or industrial pursuits.

Section 8 of the measure requires Sheriffs, police, or other officials charged with enforcing the laws to round up those who come under the act who have failed to register and obtain warrants for their arrest, charging misdemeanor. Failure to register will be punishable by a fine of not more than $50, followed by compulsory registration.

It is provided that persons required to work under the act shall receive compensation not less than voluntary workers in the same field of endeavor. In the case of private employers to whom men may be assigned under the act, the employers, it is provided, shall be required to execute a bond to the State, in such penalty and with such surety as the Governor may approve, conditioned to guarantee the payment of wages to the assigned workers. If a private employer fails to pay his assigned men, they shall be paid by the State, which shall then forfeit the employer's bond. No person, it is further provided, shall be required to work any greater number of hours per day than lawfully constitutes a day's work in the assigned occupation.

The act, in conclusion, says that its provisions shall not apply to persons temporarily unemployed for less than one month or in any business which depends upon a season for its maintenance. The act is declared to be an emergency measure, to be passed by a three-fifths vote of the Legislature, and to be in effect immediately thereafter.

MR. SCHIFF GIVES $25,000.

Announcement Made of Receipt of Check for Restoring Palestine.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Chairman of the Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs, announced last night that more than one-fourth of the first million dollars of the Palestine restoration fund, to be devoted to immediate needs for re-establishing a Jewish state in Palestine after the war, had been subscribed in three days, while the organization for raising the fund still was in process of formation. The commission, headed by Eugene Meyer, Jr., started its work Monday and, according to the announcement, met with immediate response from Jews all over the country.

An outstanding feature of the fund-raising efforts thus far, it was said, was the early arrival of a check for $25,000 from Jacob H. Schiff. Though Mr. Schiff is a large giver to philanthropies of all sorts, this was hailed as his first contribution to the Zionist cause. While no explanation was attached to the announcement of Mr. Schiff's contribution, it was interpreted as being sent in conformance with his recent statement of his position on the Zionist question. Utterances of the banker having been misconstrued by some as indicating his conversion to Zionism, Mr. Schiff last May wrote a letter, published in The American Hebrew, in which he denied such conversion, and explained that what he did advocate was the re-establishment in Palestine of a large Jewish population, not a Jewish nation, from which Jewry all over the world might be nourished. In that letter Mr. Schiff predicted that unless something of the kind that he recommended was done, Jewry in every country would disintegrate.

Another offering was from an anonymous donor who sent $25,000. Marion Travis of Tulsa, Okla., sent another $25,000.

Pledges and cash totaling $80,000 were received yesterday at Zionist headquarters as the result of a three-day Zionist Convention in Chicago, which closed Tuesday. About $20,000 was contributed by delegates living in Chicago and the rest by those from the Middle West generally. Dr. Wise formally transferred to the fund yesterday $100,000 which was raised at the recent Zionist Conference in Baltimore.

Some of the larger individual contributions, in addition to those mentioned, are Eugene Meyer, Jr., $24,000; Nathan Straus, $12,000; Mrs. Joseph Fels, $12,000; Anonymous, $12,000; Sidney Conrad, Boston, $2,500; Louis Robison, Leon Kamaiky, S. S. Rosenbloom, Pittsburgh; S. S. Bloom, and A. Waxman, Philadelphia, each $1,000.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Hobart Bosworth, the motion picture actor, will appear at the Palace next week in "The Sea Wolf," a one-act play made from Jack London's story.

Savoy and Brennan, who have been appearing in the Century show, will join the Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic on Monday night.

"Nic Nacs of Now," a revue fashioned along the lines of "Odds and Ends of 1917," will be the first attraction at the new Norworth Theatre in Forty-eighth Street. The opening is announced for the week of Jan. 28.

Ruby Norton last night succeeded Wanda Lyon in the cast of "Flo Flo" at the Cort.

The assistance of actors as well as actresses is to be enlisted hereafter in the work of the Stage Women's War Relief. A meeting to discuss means of carrying on the work was held yesterday at 366 Fifth Avenue, and was attended by Florence Nash, Frances White, Dorothy Donnelly, Arthur Hopkins, Holbrook Blinn, Thomas A. Wise, Shelley Hull, Grant Mitchell, Ernest Glendenning, and others.

"Hinter Mauern," ("Behind Walls,") a drama by Henry Nathansen, will be produced by the German players at the Irving Place Theatre next Wednesday night.

HEBREW CHORUS SINGS.

Zimrei Yoh Society Gives Its First Recital—Eddy Brown, Soloist.

Before an enthusiastic audience at Aeolian Hall last night the Zimrei Yoh Society, (Songs of God,) whose object it is to revive Hebrew music, gave its first recital. A chorus of sixty singers, most of them soloists of temples and churches in the city, rendered the works of Hebrew cantors and composers of synagogal music, including Lewandowski, Weiss, Spiwak, Weintraub, and Sulzer. The soloist was Eddy Brown, violinist.

The work of the chorus showed the result of careful training, and it is to be hoped that the organization will become a permanent institution to present the much neglected Hebrew music. Of particular beauty were the "Jiru Enenu" of Weiss, sung by the male chorus, and the "W'Shomru" of Spiwak, sung by the full chorus. The conductor was Bernhard Steinberg, cantor of Temple Beth-El, an authority on Hebrew music.

Gabrilowitsch Plays with Symphony.

The Symphony Society's sixth Thursday afternoon concert at Carnegie Hall yesterday brought a Brahms program, under the baton of Walter Damrosch, with Ossip Gabrilowitsch as soloist. The orchestra played the Symphony No. 3 in F, and Mr. Gabrilowitsch played the Concerto for Piano with Orchestra in B Flat. These two long works made up the whole program of the afternoon, opened with the customary playing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Tarkington's "Seventeen" Coming.

"The Masquerader," it was announced yesterday, will end its engagement at the Booth Theatre on Jan. 19, and the succeeding attraction will be Booth Tarkington's "Seventeen." This is a dramatization of the Tarkington short stories, and has been played in the Middle West, with Gregory Kelly in the leading rôle.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN MATINEE TOM'W AT 2. DOING OUR BIT. Sunday Night Concert. A REGULAR 1918 BILL.

44th St. THEATRE Roof Theatre. Phone Bry. 61. Nightly at 8. Matinee Tomorrow at 2:30. Lee and J. J. Shubert's Musical Production Over the Top. T. Roy Barnes, Justine Johnstone, Craig Campbell, Laurie & Bronson. 50 Pretty Justine Johnstone Girls. Regular Theatre. No Restaurant. No Smoking.

SHUBERT 44th, west of B'way. Eves. 8. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2. LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION MAYTIME. At New Year's Time Enjoy Two Hours of Maytime. Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

BECAUSE OF EXTRAORDINARY DEMAND FOR SEATS, SELWYN & CO. ANNOUNCE EXTRA MATINEE TODAY. POPULAR PRICES. WHY MARRY? with Nat C. Goodwin, Edmund Breese, Estelle Winwood, Shelley Hull, Ernest Lawford, Beatrice Beckley. A comedy by Jesse Lynch Williams. ASTOR Broadway & 45th. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Wed. 2:15.

PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30. "A sexy comedy that WARMS."—Eve. World. MARGARET ANGLIN in a New Comedy "BILLETED."

HIT "The Gipsy Trail" THE HIGH ROAD TO HAPPINESS AT THE Plymouth 45 St. W. of B'way. Bryant 40. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30. BEST SEATS AT BOX OFFICE.

BROADHURST 44, W. of B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:20. MATINEES TOMORROW & THURS. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM, MAXINE ELLIOTT, IRENE FENWICK, MACLYN ARBUCKLE in "LORD AND LADY ALGY." 3 WEEKS LONGER—Seats Selling Jan. 26.

CORT 48th St. E. of B'way. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20. THIS THEATRE THOROUGHLY HEATED. FLO-FLO

LONGACRE West 48th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:15. DELIGHTFUL, TUNEFUL AND GAY LEAVE IT TO JANE

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20. OLIVER MOROSCO'S LAUGHING SENSATION LOMBARDI, Ltd. with LEO CARRILLO

He Is Crowding THE 39th St. Theatre. Don't Miss This "Admirable Performance"—N. Y. Herald. Secure seats now for Tom'w's Mat. LOU TELLEGEN "THE MATINEE IDOL DE LUXE"—Eve. Sun. In His Dominating Success "BLIND YOUTH," by Willard Mack and Lou Tellegen. Popular Mat. Every Wednesday, 50c to $1.50.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30. MARJORIE RAMBEAU in "EYES OF YOUTH"

48th St. Thea., Near B'way. Eves. at 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Thurs. 2:20. A PLAY OF WOMEN AND THEIR HOMES. YES OR NO

BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:25. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:25. GUY BATES POST IN THE MASQUERADER

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:15. Smartest of Musical Comedies. OH, BOY. PRICES: 50c, 75c, $1.00, $2. POP. MAT. WED. REG. MAT. SAT.

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Eves. at 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. WASH. SQ. PLAYERS IN THEIR BEST PLAYS. Except Sat., 25c to $1.50. We pay tax.

PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:30. THE GRASS WIDOW. MUSIC, MIRTH AND MAIDENS.

BIJOU, W. 45th. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. ODDS AND ENDS OF 1917

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Eves. 25c to $1. Mat. Sat., 25c to 75c. POLLYANNA. Next Week—FISKE O'HARA.

LOEW'S 7th Ave. at 125 St. Eves. 25c to $1. Mat. Sat., 25c to 75c. Very Good Eddie. Next Week—"DE LUXE ANNIE."

VIEUX COLOMBIER 65 W. 35th. Greeley 1822. TONIGHT AT 8:30. BECQUE, MERIMEE, MOLIERE.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Eve. 8:10. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. Greatest Musical Show on Earth. COHAN & HARRIS present The Cohan Revue 1918

ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC. STARTS 11:30. TOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Eves. at 8. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. at 2. ETHEL BARRYMORE. THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS.

The EVENING WORLD remarks: "In 'HAPPINESS' Hartley Manners has hit upon the greatest thing in the world, and Laurette Taylor glorifies it." CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:15.

LIBERTY West 42d St. Eves. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20. All Seats, 50c, $1, $2. COHAN & HARRIS Present THE MUSICAL COMEDY SENSATION "Going Up" "A SOARING SUCCESS, A SKY-SCRAPING HIT."—Eve. World. Seats Selling 8 Weeks Ahead.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Eves. at 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:20. WILLIAM COURTENAY, THOS. A. WISE in the Comedy by J. E. Harold Terry "GENERAL POST." The Live Comedy of the Season.

GEO. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30. Mr. Leo DITRICHSTEIN in the Greatest Comedy Hit in Years "THE KING"

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, 38 St. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:30. Mrs. FISKE in MADAME SAND

THE Naughty Wife. HARRIS W. 42d St. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed.

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Eves. at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. (Pop.) 2:30. Parlor, Bedroom & Bath with Florence Moore & John Cumberland.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:20. The PIPES of PAN

FULTON West 46th St. Phone Bryant 700. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:20. Raymond Hitchcock & E. Ray Goetz present Words & Music. A Snappy Revue with Richard Carle, Elizabeth Brice and Billy B. Van.

CENTURY Broadway, 62d Street. Evenings at 8:00. LAST PERFORM'S. LAST MAT. TOM'W. MISS 1917. AFTER THEATRE COCOANUT GROVE. A Night in Spain. Dance Revue.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20. Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years. A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL.

LYCEUM West 45th St. nr. B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. 2:30. MATINEES TOM'W & THURS. 2:30. DAVID BELASCO Presents TIGER ROSE

COME TO THE Holiday Matinees for Children COHAN & HARRIS THEATRE TODAY 2:45. TOMORROW 10:45. IT IS WARM.

PARK B'way & Columbus Circle. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:15. VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW LAND OF JOY. Greatest Dancing Show in the World. SUNDAY NIGHT VALVERDE CONCERT.

BELASCO W. 44 St., nr. B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. 2:30. MATINEES TOMORROW & THURS. 2:30. DAVID BELASCO presents POLLY With a Past

ELTINGE West 42d St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. (Pop.) 2:30. Business Before Pleasure with Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr

Fred Stone JACK O' LANTERN. GLOBE B'way 46th St. Eves. 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.

OUTDOOR TODAY Ice Skating. NOTLEK RINK, 120th St.—Riv. Drive. Tel. 1465 and 5656 Morningside. VAN KELTON STADIUM, 57th St. & 8th Ave. Tel. 1100 and 542 Columbus. ADMISSION 25c—MUSIC. SKATES FOR RENT AND FOR SALE.

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LYRIC THEATRE, WEST 42ND STREET. TO-NIGHT 8:30. 25c to $1. All Seats Reserved. WILLIAM FOX Presents William Farnum in Victor Hugo's Immortal Masterpiece Les Miserables. Pop. Matinee, 2:30 Today, 25c & 50c

BROADWAY Theatre, Broadway at 41st St. CONTINUOUS—Noon to 11 P. M. MAE MURRAY in "FACE VALUE"

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STRAND B'way & 47th St. MARY GARDEN in "THAIS." Strand Symphony Orchestra.

CARNEGIE HALL, Mon. Eve., Jan. 7th. Italy's Part In the War. A Timely Talk by CHARLES UPSON CLARK of American Academy in Rome. Illustrated with Slides and New MOTION PICTURES. $1.50 to 25c. Mgt. J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs., Jan. 10, at 3:30. First appearance on his return to America John Masefield in a lecture on his War Experiences "WAR AND THE FUTURE." Tickets 50c to $1.50 at Box Office, or J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau, 1 Madison Av.

Carnegie Hall, Fri., Jan. 11, at 8:30. Return Appearance of PRIVATE PEAT His Own Soldier Story. Two Years in Hell & Back with a Smile. $2 to 50c. Mgt. J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau.

SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r. CARNEGIE HALL. To-Morrow (Sat.) Eve. at 8:15. BRAHMS PROGRAM. Soloist OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH. Symphony No. 3—B flat Piano Concerto. AEOLIAN HALL. Second Series of Eight Sunday Afts. Soloists: Efrem Zimbalist, Emma Roberts, Claudia Muzio, Guiomar Novaes, Ethel Leginska, Josef Hofmann. (Others to be announced.) Subscription tickets, Room 1203, Aeolian Bldg. Aeolian Hall, Sunday Aft., Jan. 6. Soloist EFREM ZIMBALIST. Kalinnikow Symphony No. 2 (First time in New York.) Hubay Concerto (1st time in America.) Tickets at Box Offices. Geo. Engles, Mgr.

N. Y. HIPPODROME NEXT SUN. NIGHT AT 8:15. Concert by JOHN McCormack. CHOICE SEATS STILL AVAILABLE. TICKETS $1, $1.50 & $2.00. NOW AT BOX OFFICE.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR. Carnegie Hall, This Aft., at 2:30. Soloist—GUIOMAR NOVAES. Program Includes: Beethoven's G major Piano Concerto; Strauss, "Death and Transfiguration." Next Sunday Afternoon at 3. Soloist LOUIS GRAVEURE. Rachmaninoff, Symphony No. 2. Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Tonight, 8:15, Manon Lescaut. Muzio, Perini; Caruso, Amato, Segurola, Bada, Reiss. Cond., Papi. Sat. Aft. at 2, Thais. Farrar, Howard, Sparkes; Egener, Whitehill, Diaz, Rossi. Cond., Monteux. Sat. at 8:15 (75c to $3), Daughter of the Regiment. Hempel, Mattfeld; Carpi, Scotti, D'Angelo. Cond., Papi. Sun. Eve. at 8:30, Concert, (50c to $1.50). Conde; Martinelli, Mazzoli, pianist. Orch. Cond., Hageman. Next Mon. at 8:15 Marta. Hempel, Perini; Caruso, De Luca, Malatesta. Cond., Bodanzky. Wed. at 8, Aida. Muzio, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Amato, Mardones, Rossi. Cond., Moranzoni. Thurs. at 8, Marouf. Alda, Howard; De Luca, Rothier, Chalmers, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Monteux. Fri. at 8:15, St. Elizabeth. Easton, Matzenauer; Whitehill, Ruysdael, Leonard, Schlegel. Cond., Bodanzky. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

OPERA TICKETS. Tel. Bryant 7877-7878. Seats for Caruso in Manon Lescaut tonight, Sat. Mat. Thais, G. Farrar; Eve., Daughter of the Regiment, Frieda Hempel. Mon., Marta, Hempel & Caruso. All operas. Sub. bought, sold, exchanged. Conceil, 1438 Broadway. (40th-41st St.)

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OPERA TICKETS PHONES: Bryant 4104-9732. SEATS FOR TONIGHT and ALL OPERAS. NEW TICKET EXCHANGE, 1416 B'way, opp. Met. Op. House.

FIFTH BILTMORE FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE. Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore. This Morning at 11. FRIEDA Hempel, JACQUES Thibaud, LOUIS Graveure, CECIL Arden. Tickets on sale at Biltmore Box Office. Mgt. R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

Carnegie Hall, Saturday Ev'g, Jan. 12. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF N. Y. Debut of the American Violinist, MAX ROSEN

Geo. M. Cohan Theatre, 44th & Broadway, SUNDAY NIGHT, JAN. 6TH, 8:30. BIANCA RANDALL. SONGS THAT APPEAL TO EVERYONE. Other dates at Cohan's, Jan. 13, 20, 27, Feb. 3, 10. Tickets now on sale at the Box Office and at all the leading hotels.

GREAT HALL of the CITY COLLEGE of New York. Auspices Sholem Aleichem Folks Institute of the Bronx, 1387 Washington Ave. Violin Recital by Eddy Brown. SAT. EVE., Jan. 5, at 8:15. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Tickets 50c to $1.50—Baldwin Piano.

Aeolian Hall Mon. Eve., Jan. 7, at 8:15. Request Organ Recital by JOSEPH BONNET. Tickets, 50c to $2. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.

Princess Theatre, Sun. Aft., Jan. 6, at 3. Zoellner Quartet. Tickets at Music League, 1 West 34th St.

The Neighborhood Playhouse 466 Grand St. Tel. Orchard 1171. Special Matinee for Children Saturday, Jan. 5, at 3 P. M. Tony Sarg's Marionettes in Three Fairy Plays. All Orchestra Seats 60 cents. Last Evening Performance Jan. 5-6, at 8:30.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. Eve. 8. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2. MATINEE TOMORROW. MOST WONDERFUL, LAVISH, FASCINATING, COLOSSAL, GORGEOUS PRODUCTION IN HISTORY OF AMERICAN STAGE. Chu Chin Chow. A Musical Tale of the East in 14 Scenes—Company of 300 People. Eves. & Sat. Mat. 50c-$2. Wed. Mat. 25c-$1. Always 300 Orch. Seats at $1.50.

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CARNEGIE TONIGHT, 8:30. SUFFRAGE PICKET PRISONERS. SPEAKERS Dudley Field Malone, Mrs. Harvey Wiley AND OTHERS. FREE MASS MEETING.

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YORKVILLE THEATRE, 86 St., near Lex. Ave. Tel. Lenox 8889. Eves. at 8:15. ADOLF PHILIPP presents Johann Strauss' Operetta "On the Blue Danube."

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily. 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices. 20TH CENTURY MAIDS.

BURTON HOLMES HIMSELF. CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St. Sun. Eve. 8:30. Mon. Mat. at 3. AUSTRALIA. Prices: Eve., 50c to $1.50. Mat. 25c to $1.00.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47TH ST. Mme. BERNHARDT "Jeanne d'Arc." Harry [illegible] Rooney & Bent, Paul [illegible]. Daily Mats. 25c-$1. B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96th ST. New Year's Jubilee BIG STAR BILL. Bessie Clayton and Robert Edeson.

BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. MME. NELLIE MELBA. Tuesday Evening, Jan. 8. Seats Now on Sale. B'KLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

PRAIRIE DOGS Don't need Lorgnettes to see Cuba Crutchfield swing this rope and observe the World's Best SKATERS IN THE Winter Ice Show. The Golden Glades. THAT ZIPPY DINNER SHOW AT 7:15. THAT SNAPPY MIDNIGHT PARADE AT 11:30. Thomas Healy's Broadway & 66th St., N.Y. Reserve Tables Especially for TONIGHT. Phone Col. [illegible]00.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 4, 1918.

THE UKRAINIANS TO THE RESCUE

The Ukrainians, not the Bolsheviki, have saved Russia for the time being from the calamity of a separate peace with Germany. Until the Ukrainians arrived at Brest-Litovsk and told the German negotiators that they would accept no peace arranged at a conference where they were not represented, TROTZKY and his Bolsheviki were walking trustfully and with smiles straight into the German trap. They had disbanded their army, all thought of resistance was at an end, the troops still remaining at the front were fraternizing with the Germans, a brisk trade was going on across the frontier, and the hotels at Petrograd were filled with German and Austrian officers, giving all the encouragement in their power to the Bolsheviki. There was not a hint of objection to the German terms, which had been deftly presented in a way to facilitate the execution of the Bolshevist plan of a separate peace.

Then the Ukrainians came to Brest-Litovsk and made their position known to the Germans. They would recognize no peace in the making of which they were not officially represented. This was a surprise and a shock to the Germans. They had assumed that they were negotiating with Russia; they discovered that the Bolsheviki were not Russia, only a little faction and not representative. The Germans were forced to show their hand, prematurely, for there can be no doubt that later on, in their own way, at their own time, and bluntly, they would have made known their purpose to continue their occupation of Russian territory already in their hands until by "self-determination" of the peoples concerned the ultimate disposition of that territory should be decided. There is no reason to believe that the Bolsheviki, who have from the beginning been committed to a peace on German terms, would have raised any serious objection.

But a peace with the Petrograd radical group leaving the Ukrainians and the Cossacks to continue the war, with their announced purpose of not recognizing the Brest-Litovsk peace, was not at all what Germany wanted. Therefore, as HAROLD WILLIAMS declared in his Petrograd dispatch published in THE TIMES yesterday morning:

> After the arrival of the Ukrainians General HOFFMAN most emphatically declared that the Germans would not evacuate the occupied territory, because while peace might be concluded with the Bolsheviki, other portions of the Russian army might continue the war with the help of England and France and seize Brest-Litovsk and other strategical points. The Germans absolutely refused to evacuate the occupied territory until the conclusion of a general peace. Their only concern was whether peace would guarantee the complete neutrality of the whole Russian army.

This is a situation created altogether by the Ukrainians. The German terms of peace submitted to the conference provided in Article I. that the state of war between Russia and Germany should be declared at an end; as soon as the demobilization of the Russian armies had been accomplished, Germany would evacuate her present positions in occupied Russian territory, "in so far as no different preferences result from Article II." Article II. is characteristically German. The principle of "self-determination" is recognized and the "Russian Government" is reminded that according to its principles the right of "self-determination" must be accorded to Poland, Lithuania, Courland and portions of Esthonia and Livonia, where the will of the people has demanded a full state of independence and separation from the Russian Empire. From the decisions of the people of Poland, Lithuania, and Courland, the "Russian Government" is further reminded that it must "draw conclusions." Germany drew this conclusion:

> As in those districts to which the foregoing stipulations apply, the question of evacuation is not such as provided for in Article I., a special commission shall discuss and fix the time and other details in conformity and in accordance with the Russian idea of the necessary ratification by a plebiscite on broad lines and without any military pressure whatever of the already existing proclamation of separation.

Apparently Bolshevist sensibilities were not ruffled by this bland statement. It was skillfully based on Russian principles and avowals; it was a mere nothing, a trifling detail. The German troops would remain in their occupied territory until the self-determining referendum could be had, when of course these same German troops would most scrupulously abstain from all attempts to influence the decision. The Bolsheviki would not object to that. But it was the very soul and substance of the terms of the German peace—that Russia should come into the power of Germany. When the Ukrainians at Brest-Litovsk made their bold statement, the Germans were forced to come into the open, to declare plainly what they meant. They could do nothing less, for if there was danger that the Ukrainians and Cossacks would continue to make war on them, they must, of course, hold their present positions.

This meant that the peace negotiations had failed, and the Bolsheviki made all haste to shelter themselves behind the Ukrainians. They saw that the peace they would gladly have made with Germany would be no peace at all, that it would not be accepted by Russia, and the one sure result of the resumption of fighting would be the destruction of the Bolsheviki, very likely the actual putting out of the way of LENINE and TROTZKY. So they, too, put on a bold front and began to talk defiantly to the Germans. Izvestia, their organ, declared that they could not accept the German conditions as to Poland and Lithuania—"just you try it, gentlemen." It was time for an about-face. The Bolsheviki were losing their battle with the Cossacks and there was a threat of serious trouble in Rumania, where a visiting Bolshevist committee had been arrested, and might have been shot but for the intervention of Cossacks. Things were going well with the Bolsheviki only at Brest-Litovsk, where they were getting on famously with the Germans, and in all probability would very soon have concluded a treaty infinitely disgraceful to Russia, imperiling her future, but most satisfactory to Germany.

The intervention of the Ukrainians put a stop to the infamous proceedings and for the moment there is some room for hope that separate peace negotiations will not be resumed on the original Bolshevist basis. The transfer of the seat of negotiations from Brest-Litovsk to Stockholm would mean nothing, unless the Bolshevist negotiators hold fast to the new positions which the Ukrainians both forced and enabled them to take. From the point of view of the Allies, these developments are of the utmost importance. They could afford, without sacrifice of dignity or interest, to give support and encouragement to the new Russian attitude, since for the first time it is not merely Bolshevist and Socialist, treasonable to Russia and a betrayal of themselves, but is, with the support of the Ukrainians and Cossacks, really a Russian attitude. Naturally, there is danger that with the army disorganized, most of it disbanded, in fact, and with Petrograd full of intriguing Germans, the peace negotiations may be turned again into the old channel. As a compensation for that possible disappointment, it may be pointed out that the German disappointment must be still greater, for their hopes and plans of an immediate peace with Russia must be considered futile until that great part of the Russians who repudiate the Bolshevist Government can be persuaded to give their assent to the enslavement of their Fatherland by the Teutons.

BUY A STREET RAILROAD!

Too many verjuiced natures have permitted themselves to doubt the sincerity of Tammany's public ownership platform. Tammany knows the thing can't be done. Tammany is merely fooling its dupes. Having promised the impossible, it will gravely offer in the Legislature an impossible bill. The Legislature will stifle or reject it. Tammany, holding up protesting, indignant hands, will justify itself perfectly. "See, we "tried to put the city public utilities "in the people's hands, but the Leg- "islature, the Republicans, faithful "to the abhorred 'interests,' balked "our hopes." So the verjuiced ones in the campaign.

If they have read the bill introduced by Senator WAGNER, they can't but sing a palinode. If there is an ounce of honesty in their bilious bosoms, they will propose to erect a statue in Parian marble to be set up in this city, "The Good Faith of Tammany."

To escape the debt limit, public service certificates, not an obligation or liability of the city, are to be issued, "payable solely out of a specified portion of the revenue or income "to be derived from the gas, electric "light, and power plants, or railway "property to be acquired." These certificates shall not be issued to an amount more than the cost to the city of each property, plus 10 per cent. So thoughtful-prudent was the Hamilton that drew the bill! Payment of the certificates and the interest on them is to be secured by mortgaging each plant or property. Here is a golden proviso, one glance at which would be enough to make the most cautious, fish-blooded investor willing to sell all he has and buy public service certificates therewith:

> The public service certificates shall only be issued upon the plant or railway for which they were especially issued, and the mortgage or deed of trust to secure such certificates shall solely relate to the property against which such certificates are charged.

Any such mortgage or deed of trust may carry the right to maintain or operate the plant or property for not more than twenty years, and then it may come into the possession of the mortgagee by foreclosure. After a year's default in payment of certificates, the mortgagee or trustee, upon request of a majority of the holders, may foreclose and buy at the foreclosure sale, with all the rights and privileges of maintenance and operation.

The individual mortgage plan must be irresistibly attractive. We see capitalists, small and great, mobbing each other in the effort to grasp this opportunity to buy certificates and acquire a solitary link in the street railway system, say the Sixth Avenue or Twenty-third Street line. Not since the discovery of gold in California has there been such temptation to human cupidity. Was it right for Tammany to bring forward this magnet of all pocketbooks at a time when so much money is needed by the Government?

WAR AND PROHIBITION.

Speaker SWEET, in assuming the gavel, emphasized the fact that the business of the country today was war, and the lawmakers at the present session would be called upon to give close attention to military measures and to "prohibition."

If the business of the country today is war, why does anybody in the Legislature waste his or its time on the prohibition amendment? That can only divide when there should be unity. The pretense of some of the advocates that it is a "war" or "emergency" measure is thinner than air. The Congress has given the President all the power he wanted in regard to intoxicants. Beer has been weakened, its percentage of alcohol reduced. Strong drink can be neither made in nor imported into the United States. If the prohibition amendment had been intended as a war measure, preposterous as is the idea of making a supposed temporary need the basis of a lasting and fundamental law, the time of its ratification would not have been set at seven years, with another year added before the ratified amendment takes effect.

Carry on the war with the utmost activity. Put aside this barren, superfluous amendment which politicians and politicasters howtow before, their tongues in their cheeks.

A GERMAN TRUCE.

The Attorney General asks the Supreme Court to suspend the law against unreasonable restraint of trade for the convenience of the Government during time of war. If the Attorney General wishes that done, it is proper that he should do it for himself, and it is improper that the Supreme Court should do it at all. The anti-trust law is a criminal statute for the prevention of wrongful acts, which should be prevented and punished in time of war and peace alike. It is like the laws against fraud, robbery, murder, and other offenses against good government and good citizenship, which no one would propose to suspend for reasons of expediency at any time.

The impropriety of asking courts to suspend the operation of laws is plain. It is peculiarly improper in this case, for the court has repeatedly refused the same request when made to it by those who refused to take their views of law from the court. In response to such an entreaty to prevent the method of operation of railways now adopted by the Director General of Railways, Justice PECKHAM impatiently said: "And now for the third time the "same arguments are employed, and "the court is again asked to recant "its former opinion" that the pooling of railway traffic is unlawful. We now see that the co-operative administration of railways is promotive of trade, and not an unreasonable restraint. The Supreme Court some years later saw the same thing, for in the Standard Oil case it canceled the general language upon which arguments like the Attorney General's rest, in these words:

> In order not in the slightest degree to be wanting in frankness, we say that in so far as the general language used in the opinions in the Freight Association and Joint Traffic cases * * * conflicts with the construction which we give the statute they are necessarily now limited and qualified.

The Attorney General's dilemma arises from his refusal to admit that the rule of reason is the law of the land. The Supreme Court was displeased that it should be asked to recant, for reasons of expediency. Nevertheless it recanted, because it would have been a calamity to persist in the error that reasonable restraints of trade are unlawful. The Attorney General now repeats the calamity argument, and it is convincing as addressed to himself. Nothing but his pride of opinion prevents his taking his law from the court, and ceasing to impose his policy of persecution of reasonable restraints upon the court. He asks the court to abdicate, and himself assumes the prerogative of Congress in declaring the policy of the nation. That is pernicious activity, unworthy of an officer of law, and worthy of a politician. He alone is responsible for the uncertainty which now surrounds the statute that expresses the common law of merchants regarding restraint of trade and makes it enforceable in the Federal courts. It is as sure as the rule of reason that the law against unreasonable restraints of trade will never punish a good trust or allow a bad trust to escape its deserts. It is also sure that the establishment of the rule of unreason would revive the restraint of trade by statute from which the court would redeem industry and trade if the Attorney General would co-operate with the court.

Only in less degree would the suspension of the law for the period of the war be unfortunate. It would be a German truce, at the expiration of which the war on business would be renewed. Even during the truce enterprise would be checked. The Government cannot conduct the war without the help of the great combinations for the promotion of trade which it is prosecuting for doing what the Government itself is doing, and what the highest court says is lawful to do. But those corporations cannot be expected to put scores or even hundreds of millions into plants until the Attorney General recants his notice that after the war on Germany is ended he will renew his war on business. His annual report shows that he has experienced no change of heart. He still wants more teeth inserted in the statute.

A better way out is for the court, in due course, to end the war on business rather than to establish a truce.

BUSINESS METHODS IN THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Before the War Munitions act became a law in England it was necessary to form the coalition Government. The vote of confidence is not a part of our system; and our Ministry, which is the Cabinet, stays on at the pleasure of the President. However, an investigation by a committee of Congress can accomplish a great deal. Thus the Ordnance Department had been under fire a comparatively short time when, at the direction of the Secretary of War, who doubtless got a hint from the President, the Ordnance Department announced a reorganization to speed the production of munitions, and on the British model, too. Truly a short cut to reform.

In England, War Office control failed, and civilians had to be called in to transact its business. It has been said that the War Office "neither "grasped the magnitude of the effort "required, nor guided such efforts as "were made in the right direction." The same charge could be brought against our War Department. Splitting straws about the matter would avail nothing. It is no time to save anybody's face. The truth is that, while our Ordnance Department is well equipped with technical knowledge, it is inefficient for the business of a great war. So, as in England, the civilians have to be called in. They will take charge of four specially created divisions—procurement, production, inspection, and supply. The first is to make contracts for artillery, small arms, ammunition, and miscellanies; the second is to organize and stimulate manufacture; the third is to inspect all products, and the fourth to store, distribute, and transport them. This resembles the British plan of committees. LLOYD GEORGE had to abandon his search for one big man, a munitions boss. The undertaking was of a size to dwarf individuals.

An energetic civilian with brains has been already found to take over the Procurement Division, Colonel SAMUEL MCROBERTS, formerly executive manager of the National City Bank of New York. The other divisions will soon have their heads. If any does not suit, decapitation will be in order. Back of these division chiefs will be the department technicians, to catalogue needs and furnish specifications. Transferred to the War Council, General CROZIER turns his authority over to General CHARLES B. WHEELER, who will act as Chief of Ordnance.

It is a good beginning on paper, but no more than a beginning; just as the organization of a Ministry of Munitions in England was no more than a start in the right direction. The Ordnance Department has never lacked for distribution of effort and responsibility, but it was not organized right for the great war. Finding business managers among soldiers is by no means easy. In civil life there is a wealth of such men, and the War Department needs the best. However, it would be an illusion to suppose that they will come, see, and conquer with facility. As a matter of fact, these civilians will find the production of munitions, which includes guns of all calibres as well as rifles, shells, and cartridges, in a backward and confused state.

It is not the case, as some Americans fondly believe, that the United States has supplied most of the munitions which the Entente Allies have used in France and elsewhere in the war area. Great Britain and France have made munitions on a very much larger scale than we have. In Great Britain alone the munition workers, including women, tally nearer two millions than one. They have all the tools and machinery required, which cannot be said of our increasing force of operatives. In England Government control is extensive, national plants are numerous. The labor problem has been solved by legislation and by tactful negotiation with the unions. Our labor problem is still unsettled, and a well-subsidized German propaganda is busy to bedevil it. Great Britain was never greatly embarrassed by German intrigue. So the new executives of the Ordnance Department will have their troubles. It may be time necessary for Congress to extend a helping hand.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

We Cannot All Be Specialists.

So commendable is the thirst for knowledge and so desirable is its satisfaction that nobody should even dream of criticising adversely the newly enfranchised woman who feels and acts on a determination thoroughly to prepare herself for casting her vote intelligently. THE TIMES is doing what and all it can, by means of the series of articles on the theories and practices of our Government now in course of publication, to help her in the achievement of her laudable ambition. It feels, however, an impulse to warn the estimable lady not to put either a wrong or an exaggerated value on the detailed information which she is hunting, or to be too scornful of her husband, brother, or other man whom she finds herself able to control of not knowing much more than nothing she now knows about what may be called the interior workings of the political machinery in her country and his.

To "tell time" one doesn't have to know much more about a watch or a clock than that it needs a periodic winding, and anybody as a matter of fact, that is all except the makers and repairers of watches and clocks does know about either. We contentedly and safely live out of its possession, and of need why we do much the same thing with regard to our Government.

Perhaps the best answer to the questions raised by the new voter would be—"the short ballot." Anyhow, it would be a good one, and, on reflection, she may see that the ignorance about minor candidates on the part of her masculine acquaintances, instead of being a deplorable thing, is simply their short cut to a reform which their legislators have not formally instituted. Something ordinary voter that it is not his to decide between the merits of Coroners, Judges, Controllers, like officials, and, in practice, doesn't do it.

often leaves the doing to inor untrustworthy representa- real crime, not that he isn't ist and an authority on the milis of our governmental system.

Disbanded.

With the antagonism to the service flag, so called, that was expressed by one of our correspondents yesterday not in sympathy. Of course, good things, the service flag and sometimes is, abused. That on for condemning it, however, ore is the fact that such flags displayed during our previous

nts of one son or several who wered their country's call to offered their lives in its service ately proud of their achievproducing and training real they have a right modestly to the sort of citizens they are. there is in this pride and in its ation something of the queer o be found in the man who by n claims recognition of superiause a horse of his has won a even that and similar demands, e could argue away their jusopriety, constitute a "folk- ancient, so persistent, and of universal following that not argument against it, must be

re is in the service flag a trace us distinction against the parfor good as well as for bad are not privileged to display one to be regretted. But the re- not be very deep or keep anyake o' nights. These sensitive o feel reproach in the service more fortunate neighbor can ough prove in other ways the and extent of their patriotic dewhile those who ought to be d by the absence of the starred from their own houses—well, baby do not suffer at all, so no ation need be wasted on them. e service flags raised by busiches, churches, clubs, and the r case is not quite as clear as proud parents, but its defense very far from hopeless. Inot logic, declares them justithe verdicts of normal instinct means to be disdained.

Complainers Rebuked.

It is not quite clear—it is, in truth, not clear at all—why Secretary BAKER, on announcing the refusal of three Generals from France, to have requested the Washington dents not to speculate, in their as to their papers, on the reaprompted the action taken.

gument against such a demand certainty that it would not be Another and better argument it is the fact that the demand itan instant and irresistible inas the event proved—to just ulation which the Secretary ento prevent. A plain statement of the circumstances that in his justified or necessitated the this country of the three offifs sending abroad of others their places, not only would have d "speculation," but it would ided spreading widely the susin all probability—in practical quite false, that the recalls a result of serious troubles or

atever the truth may be, it is hing like as serious as concealll lead the lovers of scandal to good citizens to fear. In short, may have been the circumit was a mistake to veil them in Mysteries. Secretary BAKER have remembered, are always until they are cleared up.

Complainings Should Be Hushed.

Instead of calling "bad" the passenger service now rendered by most of the railways entering or approaching thirsty, why do not the too-travelers find consolation for conveniences and delays in the that by enduring them they do, winning the war, the part they one of the few ways that circes, for most of them, permit?

woes, after all, are so trivial in son with the hardships of solthe front or even in the trainpa. They should be glad to to coal cars the "right of that used to be their own in times

nyhow, they now have such fine for being late at the office! so much easier to "hooverize" ating a dinner that has been waiting

America After the War

Neutralized States Considered in the Light of the History of Belgium and Luxemburg—Great Britain's Attitude on the Two Treaties—The Lesson for the United States.

By AN AMERICAN JURIST.

CHAPTER II.—BELGIUM AND LUXEMBURG.

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To enforce Belgian neutrality is not the primary reason why America engaged in the war against Germany, nor is the violation of the spirit of American democracy the real reason. The grave injuries suffered by the Belgians in the present war have been deplored by Americans who have done much to alleviate the plight of Belgium. Throughout their entire national existence, Americans have evinced a marked sense of public justice; they have showed themselves to be in the main a just and a kindly people. But as America was not a party to the neutralization of Belgium, it is doubtful whether an infraction of Belgian neutrality by any of the parties to the Neutrality Treaty of November 15, 1831, could by the law of nations be vindicated by America. This was obviously the conclusion at first reached at Washington. Americans could and did protest against the violation; but officially America had no standing to protest or to vindicate a treaty of neutralization to which America was not a party.

It is unfortunate that the state of political parties and the conditions of her parliamentary government did not permit England to act with more efficiency in the first days of the war of 1914. That the safety of Belgium was in the first instance adequately protected by any of the guarantors of her neutrality is not clear. The preliminary pourparlers in 1914 between England and Germany, when examined carefully, leave the impression that the English ministers did not insist firmly enough on the right of Belgium to immunity from invasion in the event of war. Up to the 31st of July, 1914, Sir Edward Grey said to the French representative: "The preservation of the neutrality of Belgium might be, I would not say a decisive, but an important factor in determining our attitude." (British White Book of 1914, No. 118.) Would Sir Edward not have been justified in making his declaration stronger?

Belgium, in the eyes of America, presents one of the most melancholy as well as one of the most heroic spectacles in modern history. Her sad plight has excited their profound sympathy. That Belgium will emerge intact and resume her national existence, Americans hope and expect. What the ultimate destiny of Belgium may be in the centuries to come is another matter which no statesman of Europe would venture to predict. But one thing can be affirmed: that Belgium in the future is not going to repeat her present experience, if it can be helped.

It is an error to assume that Belgium is the cause of the war of 1914 or even the cause of England's belligerency. Belgium is but one incident of the great war, not its *causa causans*. Many people in this country have lost sight of the fact that this war is in origin a war for supremacy in the Balkans, which incidentally set on fire the long conflicting pretensions of Germany and England. To the people of the Orient the present war is one for the control of the European approaches to the Far East. To the average American the war is one for the principle of democracy. But whatever the object of the war, that the triumphant success of Germany in Europe would be disastrous to America, Americans in or out of public life with ample justification have come to believe. It is not compatible with the safety of America that there should be only one great power in Europe, and that power unfriendly to America. The arrogation of such a power would soon extend to this hemisphere; they would menace its integrity and possibly destroy for centuries the national policies and the proper development of America. This is a correct if instinctive conclusion for Americans.

That the status of Belgium was not the primary cause of the war, history demonstrates. Belgium never has been, according to the publicists' definition, a completely sovereign State. Belgium as a State was the product of the fears of Europe. Torn away from Holland only in 1830, Belgium by the concerted action of England and France was erected into an independent but neutralized State by the convention of the five great powers convened in the year 1830 in London. In the erection of a single State composed of the Flemish and the Walloon provinces, formerly a part of the United Netherlands, the racial diversities of the Flemings and the Walloons were not much considered. Consequently, the new State was from its inception left to wrestle with the always deplorable bilingual problems. The choice of a reigning house for the new kingdom was not even left to Belgium, but was dictated by the great powers. The choice of the English Queen's uncle as the first sovereign was agreeable to England, and the arrangement for his speedy marriage to the daughter of Louis Philippe, then King of the French, was most pleasing to France, as the future dynasty was not likely to be hostile to French susceptibilities.

It will thus be perceived that Belgium was allowed to enter the family of nations only provisionally, and because the great powers deemed it the best solution of a very dangerous territorial problem. From the days of Caesar to those of Napoleon, the Valley of the Maas has been the pathway and the battlefield of all the armies of Europe. In 1830 neither France nor England was willing that either separately should have paramountcy in the territory since known as Belgium. In 1830 an English foothold in the Low Countries would have met the opposition of all the other great powers. At that time Prussia was not in a position to enforce its own views in regard to the territory now called Belgium. It very reluctantly consented to the proposals of England and France to sever it from Holland, as did Austria and Russia. But all the powers recognized that England's interest in the Belgian littoral was greatest. England's interest in the Belgian territory was in fact vital. England has long feared that the littoral of the Low Countries might pass into powerful and unfriendly hands. The supreme effort of her statesmen has been directed to frustrating this eventuality. That her apprehension is both legitimate and natural cannot be denied to her. Her bitter enemy, Napoleon the Great, discerned that "Antwerp was a pistol turned against the heart of England." What he neglected to add was that Belgian territory is a highway which leads with equal directness to either Paris or Berlin.

The terrain of both Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg is very unfortunately situated as regards three of the great powers of Europe. The present German invasion of these territories is by no means the first instance of a violation by the powers; it is computed by competent authority to be the one hundred and nineteenth invasion. For this reason Belgium has been called the "Cockpit of Europe." Every military scientist in Europe has long formulated possible plans for military movements on Belgian territory, as the military archives of all the great powers would show if produced.

The international situation of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg and of Belgium is almost identical. If anything Luxemburg was more effectually neutralized than Belgium. A public man is in no position to form a correct opinion upon the international status of Belgium and the obligations of the guarantors of its neutralization, if he is not entirely familiar with the Luxemburg neutralization treaties of 1839 and 1867, their construction by the great powers, and the subsequent attitude of the signatories to such treaties. The international status of Belgium was fixed by Articles VII. and XXV. of the treaties of Nov. 15, 1831, and by Articles I. and II. of the treaty of April 19, 1839. The neutralisation of Luxemburg was finally effected by the treaty of London, signed May 11, 1867, on the part of Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia, and Prussia. By Article II. of that treaty, the "high contracting parties engaged to respect the principle of neutrality stipulated by the present article." By the prior treaty of 1839 the powers collectively guaranteed the peaceful possession of Luxemburg to the King of Holland in the most full, absolute, and unqualified manner. The object of the Luxemburg treaty was to prevent the possibility of Luxemburg passing under the control of any of the great powers. The effect of the treaty of 1839 was to make Luxemburg inalienable. The English construction of her obligations under the treaty of 1839 concerning the practical neutralization of Luxemburg was not, however, fortunate for Belgium in 1914. On the threshold of the existing hostilities, as appears from that most important document, the "British White Book," published in England by authority, in the first days of the present war, M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, asked the English Foreign Minister, Sir Edward Grey, "what the British Government thinks of the violation of Luxemburg by the Germans." Sir Edward Grey refers him "to the views expressed in 1867 by Lord Derby and Lord Clarendon," (White Book, 143, Appendix 11, p. 30.) Sir Edward's answer involves a historical retrospect. In 1867 France, prior to the final treaty of that year, was negotiating for the acquisition of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. This expressly violated the treaty of 1839, on which Prussia relied. In Parliament, Sir Robert Peel strongly protested against the purchase of Luxemburg by France, following so closely the annexation of Savoy and Nice, "because the holding of Luxemburg is a matter of first importance for France for defensive or offensive operations against Germany." The question in substance in 1867, when France was in treaty for Luxemburg, really was, what obligations the collective guarantee of the integrity of the territory of Luxemburg entailed on the signatory powers, and whether, if one power disregarded or retired from the treaty, the others were obligated either individually or jointly to enforce by arms the obligations of the treaty. Prussia insisted on the binding nature of the obligation, as it was clearly then her interest to do. Count Bismarck was firm on this point. On the 14th of June, 1867, according to Hansard, (P. 1,910, seq.) Mr. Labouchère, M. P., in the course of Parliamentary debate on the treaty of 1839, said:

> * * * The guarantees entered into by this country for the independence of Belgium and of Turkey stood on very different ground from that given recently with respect to Luxemburg. Nobody could contend that the possession of Luxemburg, either by France or Germany, would menace or disturb our interests.
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> * * * * * * *
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> At the time when a war with America seemed likely, we might have felt grateful to the Emperor of the French for stepping forward with a guarantee affecting Montreal and the Canadian lakes; but would his own subjects have been pleased?
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> * * * * * * *
>
> According to Mr. Moustier, the Foreign Minister of France, the "neutrality" of Luxemburg might not be inconsistent with the passage of troops through the Duchy. The noble Lord appeared to have admitted that a violation of the treaty would be constituted if an army marched through the territory, but a glance at the map would show that it was almost impossible that war could be waged between France and Germany without an army passing through the Luxemburg territory. If, therefore, we were to take Count Bismarck's view of our obligations, we should be bound to go to war. *Nothing had done so much harm to the English name as a certain recklessness in undertaking obligations and a great discretion in fulfilling them.*
>
> * * *

Even supposing that England might be brought to raise armies and find treasure for a war to prevent a Dutch province from becoming German or French, was it likely that our colonies would incur the risks of war for such an object?

The nature of the obligation of the powers under the Luxemburg guarantee of 1839 was in 1869 a subject of deep concern both in England and on the Continent. Prussia was particularly apprehensive. Nevertheless Lord Stanley, then English Foreign Secretary, informed Prussia: "No interest of ours was either directly or indirectly involved, and we stood absolutely free and unfettered. The security of Belgium is an entirely different matter." (Hansard, Vol. CLXXXVI., Page 1,253, seq.) Now Great Britain was a party to the neutralisation of Luxemburg. Lord John Russell, not then in power, alone protested against any such narrow construction of the obligation of England under the treaty of 1839 and he bravely stated that the position of the English Government had "created a very unpleasant feeling on the Continent." (Hansard, Vol. CLXXXVIII., Page 975.)

The relation of Saguntum to the Carthaginians was singularly like Belgium's to Germany. The Roman contentions concerning Hannibal's violation of the treaty relative to Saguntum probably offer the nearest parallel to Belgium's present contentions concerning the German invasion of Belgium in derogation of the Belgian Treaty of 1831. In the negotiations for peace, the Roman argument is not likely to be overlooked by those trained in the art of diplomacy.

The attitude of the powers to the Luxemburg treaties leaves the impression that the right of a signatory to contravene or to withdraw from its conventional guaranty is not clearly denied in public law. The alleged right of a signatory to violate the pact is a grave matter, and it certainly shocks the moral sense of a people when a party to a neutralisation treaty withdraws and then violates it. But the nature and extent of the obligation of a guarantor of neutrality is, in international law, not so clearly laid down as it should be. The English position that there was no obligation of the parties to the Luxemburg Treaty to enforce it by a resort to arms, unless their own interests were also violated, leaves a very unpleasant impression when applied to Belgium. That a treaty of neutralization was violated with impunity in the instance of Luxemburg must be conceded, and this is the unhappy lesson of Luxemburg. The uncertainty of the attitude of the great powers in regard to neutralization treaties long stared Belgium in the face, and consequently its apprehensions were first directed to one great power and then to another. The annexation of Korea by Japan in 1910, with the consent of the powers, after Japan had guaranteed the independence of Korea in 1904, was ominous for Belgium.

If the often avowed projects for the neutralization of Egypt, Mexico or Canada by the great powers ever come to maturity, America will then be confronted by a set of problems concerning neutralized countries of the gravest importance to her future internal safety and security. It is only desirable, therefore, that the status of neutralized countries and the nature of the obligations of the guarantors of neutrality should receive a closer consideration than they yet have received in the law of nations. A neutralized State may, in some of its aspects, not prove embarrassing for America. In late public utterances of many leading Americans regarding neutralized countries, there seem to be certain assumptions quite inadmissible in respect of a Canada or a Mexico neutralized by the powers. Had the former Republic of Texas been neutralized as once proposed, or had California been ceded to Great Britain by Mexico, as once attempted, the intricacy of the law of neutralization would have been now more apparent to Americans. If the United States had joined in the proposed neutralization of the former Republic of Texas by England and France, would it then have been at liberty to recede from the treaty when Texas itself declined to be annexed to the United States? If the United States first had announced such a treaty and declined to engage in it further, would France and England then have been obliged to enforce the neutralization of the Republic of Texas by a recourse to arms? Such are the serious questions which a treaty of neutralization presents.

According to the British "White Book" on the first appearance of the great conflict of 1914 Sir Edward Grey officially inquired in Paris and Berlin whether the French and German Governments are "prepared to engage to respect the neutrality of Belgium so long as no other power violates it" (114). The German Chancellor replied that Germany would like to know what France is prepared to do (122). The reply from Paris was that the French Government are resolved to respect the neutrality of Belgium, unless some other power violated it" (125). On Aug. 1, 1914, the German Ambassador at London asked Sir Edward Grey whether if Germany gave a promise not to violate Belgian neutrality England would engage to remain neutral. Sir Edward Grey did not think "we could give a promise of neutrality on that condition" alone (123). The German Ambassador then suggested that the integrity of France and her colonies might be guaranteed by Germany. No definite reply was vouchsafed. England simply refused to be bound. Evidently the great war of the empires, so long predicted, was at hand if all the conditions favored it. In that event Belgium was left in a very perilous position, for every military expert in Europe had announced that its territory would inevitably be a battlefield of the warring powers.

Germany's Price for Coal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It might interest your readers to learn of a new way of blackmail which is being carried on by Germany in Switzerland and which came to my knowledge through a letter from my brother, who lives in Lausanne, in the French part of Switzerland. The letter is dated Dec. 1917, and says:

"As to fuel, coal is very high in price very bad in quality, and little in quantity. Moreover, for every ton bought the purchaser has to pay 200 francs (,200 for a share of the loan to Germany."

Pottstown, Penn., Dec. 7, 1917. O. T.

Mrs. Atherton's Special Appeal

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This is a hurry call from La Bien-Etre de Blesse. Owing to the Holland Ramaar, no appeals were issued from the first week in November until Dec. 2, and owing to a typographical error in the appeals then issued we may get nothing for another month. I stated that we had 58,000 francs to Paris in November; and the appeals have been sent in December. Not to send money to Paris for two months would be a tragedy. We supply 900 hospitals. The delicate Etre du Blesse is constantly saving thousands of lives. The French are fighting our battles. Will not those who have been so generous to Bien-Etre help us promptly now? The past gives Paris more faith later of the expansion of this organization, but there is no time to lose.

Please make out and address checks to John Munroe & Co., 36 Madison Avenue, New York.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

American President Le Bien-Etre du Blesse.

New York, Jan. 3, 1918.

NEW YEAR.

"He is little," I said, and cold.
And his baby shoulders old
The weight of a world
great woe
"But, ah! in his eyes wells Hope.
And the tiny footsteps ope
Through Grief and ght and
the anon
Seeking a road again
To lead back Joy to

ANNA MEAD.

SUFFRAGISTS START DRIVE ON CONGRESS

Dr. Shaw Tells House Committee Women Are Opposed to an Ill-Advised Peace.

ODDS AGAINST AMENDMENT

Canvassers Indicate Its Failure Unless Southern Members Are Won Over.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Sweeping denial that the women of America who advocate equal suffrage favor an ill-advised peace or are pro-German, was made today by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President Emeritus of the National American Women Suffrage Association, who, with many other advocates of the Federal amendment extending suffrage to women appeared before the House Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Issues connected with this subject were argued by women leaders from different parts of the country. Democrats of the South were scored for their opposition to suffrage, while supporting prohibition. The hearing started today will continue several days. Leaders of the National Woman's Party will be heard tomorrow, and women opposing suffrage will be heard next Monday.

As the champions of suffrage begin their drive for the adoption of the amendment, the situation in the House does not show any marked change. Impartial canvasses made today show that the resolution will not command the necessary two-thirds vote unless the solid South, now united against the amendment, should support it. The lobbies for the rival organizations are devoting themselves to these Democrats. After the hearing, the resolution will be reported favorably and voted upon in the House on Jan. 10.

Denies Charge of Pacifism.

Dr. Shaw was the first spokesman today. She said that the opposition to the Federal amendment had reduced itself to the statement that the extension of suffrage at this time to a large body of inexperienced voters, endowed with a sympathy for human suffering, would tend to weaken the prosecution of the war and lead to a speedy and ill-advised peace.

"It is undoubtedly true," said Dr. Shaw, "that the majority of women are endowed by nature with great sympathy with human suffering, but it is also true that they are endowed with intelligence and more or less knowledge which combine to show them that in the present war, which is the only one in which we need to be concerned, greater suffering would result from an ill-advised peace than from such a termination of hostilities as would make it forever impossible that like suffering should visit the world again. And, therefore, on the basis of human sympathy, they would be opposed to an ill-advised peace.

"The charge that the majority of women are pacifists in the sense in which that word is used at the present time is absolutely disproved not alone in the countries of our allies, but in our own country by the zeal with which women have thrown themselves into war service. The first national woman's organization which, through its representatives, presented a definite plan of war work to the Government, even before war was declared, was the National American Woman Suffrage Association with its 2,000,000 patriotic, loyal members. Then followed in rapid succession other bodies of women, all eager to serve, and it is no over-statement to say that where one man has offered voluntarily to enlist, ten women have offered for active war work in the field in which women can serve the Government, and that there are at present several millions of women engaged in the Red Cross, War Relief Societies, munitions factories, Government service, nursing, and scores of other lines of war work, as well as in civic life, where they are taking the places of men who have entered the army. They are serving their country with just as much zeal in work as greatly needed as that in the camps or in the trenches; while thousands more are preparing themselves for the service so that just as soon as the country calls more men to the army, they can fill the vacancies and carry on the absolutely essential work of providing the army with the equipment of war.

Cites Women's Vote in Canada.

"If we need a more definite statement of this point, we need only to turn to the last election in Canada, which hinged entirely upon conscription, and was carried in favor of the measure by the votes of Canadian women, without which the Government would have been defeated and conscription would have failed.

"When we find the services of women recognized by the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Canada, and even by Austria, it is a clear indication that the loyalty of American women, measured not only during the war, but in every emergency in our country's history, demands that at this time the Government shall recognize the services of its women. Because of the great need of woman power in the country, there should be no longer any delay in granting to the 2,000,000 of women who have been striving for our enfranchisement for years, that freedom which will enable them to give their undivided attention and energy and service to the demands of their country."

Mrs. Travis Whitney of Brooklyn replied to the statements made by Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, that suffrage won in New York State by the votes of enemies of the country, masquerading as pacifists and Socialists. She said that 700,000 men in New York had voted for suffrage and that the antis, by their charge of disloyalty against these 700,000 American men, had given aid and comfort to the Kaiser.

"To charge the huge suffrage plurality in Greater New York to the Socialist and the pro-German vote is ridiculous," she said. "The fact is that the Socialist pro-suffrage vote is swallowed whole by the total pro-suffrage votes. In all New York City socialism polled only 145,000 votes. Suffrage polled over 351,900, including the soldier vote.

"The soldier vote that sent the Socialist ratio down, sent the suffrage ratio up. New York soldiers voted two to one for suffrage. They went the civilian vote one better. Suffrage carried the soldier vote in every Assembly district in the greater city. Are the boys in khaki to be considered pro-German, so to speak?

"In every district where patriotic sentiment is alleged to have been unusually strong suffrage won in the civilian vote. It won in the Seventh Manhattan. It won in the Ninth. It won in the Tenth, it went on record, neck and neck, with patriotism all over New York. It received overwhelming pluralities in each so-called patriotic district.

"On the other hand, in districts known as pro-German, suffrage was not nearly so popular, barely winning in several such districts."

Mrs. Whitney rested her case on an array of figures from Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, Richmond, and the Bronx.

"Suffrage," she said in conclusion, "polled 38,000 more affirmative civilian votes than did the successful Mayoralty candidate. No candidate was in the class with suffrage, though all were for suffrage. No political party, no class, no 'isms' can lay exclusive claim to the suffrage victory. It was the people's victory."

ANNUAL SALE OF ALL SHOES, REDUCED FROM PRICES THAT WERE LOW BEFORE WE CUT THEM.
Storm Shoes at $4.85 Worth $6.

SALE OF 325 PAIRS OF Black and Russet Shoes at $3.95, value $5.00

M. A. Bowe
332 5th Ave., at 33d St.
Beautiful Corsages, violets, orchids, mignon roses, gardenias, $1.50 up.
Flowering Plants and Combination Baskets, ribboned, choice selections, $5 upwards.
Boxes of Loose Flowers, your own selection, $2 upwards.

ROOSEVELT CALLS FOR SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Colonel Also Advises Republican National Chairman to Add Women to Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Jan. 3.—Theodore Roosevelt in a letter written today to William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, urges that everything be done by the Republican organization to get the Republican Congressmen to vote in favor of the constitutional amendment giving women suffrage. He also advocates the addition to the National Committee of a woman member from every suffrage State. The letter follows:

"I earnestly hope that the Republican Party as such will do everything possible to get all its Representatives in Congress to vote in favor of the constitutional amendment giving women suffrage. This is no longer an academic question. The addition of New York to the suffrage column, I think, entitles us to say that as a matter of both justice and of common sense the nation should no longer delay to give women suffrage. Will you also let me urge as strongly as possible that there be an immediate addition to the Republican National Committee of one woman member from every suffrage State? I do hope this action can be taken."

STOP RICE PELTS AT BRIDES

Old Custom Abandoned to Save Food to Win the War.

There is to be no more rice throwing at weddings, owing to the conservation of food products.

The first formal notification of the abandonment of this old custom was made yesterday at the Hotel Majestic, where notices have been put in the room where marriages take place, reading: "Don't Throw Rice—Save Food and Help Win the War."

This notice was posted after six marriages in five consecutive days at the hotel, at which large quantities of rice were thrown at the newlyweds.

MISS MULQUEEN A BRIDE.

Judge's Daughter Weds Edward Q. Carr in St. Ignatius Loyola Church.

Miss Mary Mulqueen, daughter of Judge Joseph Francis Mulqueen and Mrs. Mulqueen of 888 Park Avenue, and Edward Quentin Carr, whose engagement was announced last October, were married at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The nuptial mass was celebrated at the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Eighty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. The officiating clergymen were Mgr. David T. Hickey and the Rev. J. Havens Richards, who performed the ceremony.

Owing to mourning in the bridegroom's family, it was a quiet wedding. The bride was unattended, and wore a traveling suit of dark blue. William J. Carr of the Yale Battery, O. R. C., acted as best man for his brother.

Mr. Carr is a son of the late William J. Carr, who was Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and the late Mrs. Carr. He is a graduate of the Columbia Law School and is a member of the Naval Reserve.

OLIVER D. SMITH MARRIES.

St. Anthony Club Member Weds Mrs. May Howlett Thorne.

Oliver Drake Smith of this city and Englewood, N. J., and Mrs. May Howlett Thorne, a widow, of Boston, were married yesterday at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine by Dean Howard C. Robbins.

Mr. Smith was a widower. His first wife, who was formerly Miss Mary Lydecker, died several years ago. He is a member of the St. Anthony Club, and was graduated from Columbia University, class of '75. He will take his bride to Englewood to reside.

Blaine-Tweed Wedding Tomorrow.

The marriage of Miss Katharine W. Tweed, daughter of Mrs. Charles H. Tweed of 12 East Thirty-sixth Street, and Lieutenant Graham B. Blaine, U. S. R., is to be solemnized tomorrow in the Centennial Chapel of St. George's Church in Stuyvesant Square.

On account of the recent death of the bride's father, the wedding will be very quiet, and only relatives and a few intimate friends are to attend. There will be no attendants.

The engagement of Miss Tweed and Lieutenant Blaine was announced a week ago. She is a granddaughter of the late William M. Evarts. Lieutenant Blaine is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Blaine of Taunton, Mass., and is stationed at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.

Whitney-Yoakum Wedding Monday.

William Minot Whitney, son of Mrs. Marsella Clark Parsons of Rye, N. Y., by a former marriage, is to be married on Monday, Jan. 7, to Miss Ruby Yoakum in the Highland Park Presbyterian Church at Los Angeles, Cal. Miss Yoakum is a daughter of Dr. F. Ewing Yoakum of that city. It is to be a quiet wedding owing to the recent death of the bride's mother.

Mrs. Parsons and her daughter, Mrs. Robert Mallory, Jr., have gone to California to attend the wedding.

Von Bernuth-Elias Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. William James Elias of 226 West Fifty-ninth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marjorie Katherine Elias, to William Steinway von Bernuth, a grandson of the late William Steinway and a son of Mrs. Louis von Bernuth of 315 West Eighty-eighth Street. Mr. von Bernuth was graduated from Yale in the class of 1917 and is now a chief boatswain's mate in the Naval Reserve. Miss Elias, who is a daughter of Mr. Elias by his first wife, made her début two years ago. The wedding will probably take place in the early Spring.

C. E. O'Hara Marries Miss Gibson.

The marriage has been announced of Miss Lorell Gibson of Memphis, Tenn., and Charles E. O'Hara of this city, which took place on Wednesday in Englewood, N. J. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Daws at the home of the brother-in-law and sister of Mr. O'Hara, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney A. Smith. The couple have gone to Atlantic City on their honeymoon. Mr. O'Hara is Treasurer of the Seymour Paper Company of 215 Seventh Avenue.

Schenck-Vanderveer.

The marriage of Sergeant Van Brunt Schenck, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse C. Schenck, and Miss Etta Vanderveer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Vanderveer of 881 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, took place at 8:30 last evening in the First Reformed Dutch Church, the Rev. Dr. I. Frederick Berg officiating. The bride was attended as bridesmaids by her sisters, the Misses Joan and Ida Suydam Vanderveer, Edna M. Mangan, and Sarah C. De Bevoise. Kathleen K. Morin and Alfred N. Morin, niece and nephew of the bride, were the flower girl and page, respectively. P. Laurence Schenck, 2d, U. S. N., was the best man, and the ushers William H. Vanderveer, Jesse C. Shenck, 2d, William A. Moorhead, and Mervin Van Brunt. Frederick A. Morin, a brother-in-law of the bride, gave her in marriage.

JEWISH CHARITIES CALL FOR $4,500,000

Federation of Societies Begins New Campaign on Heels of Recent Success.

TO ADD 50,000 MEMBERS

Felix M. Warburg and Jacob H. Schiff Urge Expansion of Work Among Small Givers.

Widespread enlistments are to be sought by the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies when it starts its campaign on Monday, Jan. 14, to raise $4,000,000 or more for the year's maintenance of Jewish welfare, relief and sociological activities. That the financial burden of keeping up all the varied efforts represented by the institutions in the federation may not rest too largely upon the shoulders of a few generous givers and that interest in the work of the various organizations may be spread further among Jews of all classes, the campaign is to take largely the direction of obtaining heavy additions to the membership.

At least 25,000 new enrollments was the aim discussed yesterday when several hundreds directors and trustees of local Jewish institutions met at the Fifth Avenue home of Adolph Lewisohn to formulate plans for the campaign. Then Mr. Lewisohn declared even that number not to be enough, and, to emphasize his faith that it could be doubled, offered to increase his own subscription from $40,000 to $50,000 if 50,000 new members were enrolled. There was general agreement that the larger objective should be set.

All the speakers dwelt upon the necessity for a wider distribution of the increasing burden of supporting so many institutions, each subjected to the increased wartime cost of operation, and Dr. I. Edwin Goldwasser, Executive Director of the federation, said the enlistments of each team should be made the measure of its achievement.

It was agreed that the tactics of the Red Cross during its recent highly successful campaign for membership be adopted. Felix M. Warburg, Chairman of the federation, is to be the general in command, and under him will be 2,000 workers ranging in rank from Colonel to private.

Mr. Warburg said in opening yesterday's meeting:

"The federation started with twenty-three institutions and we now have eighty-four affiliated with us. We started with 3,500 members; we now have 20,400 members and subscribers. The War Drive, with its generous but firm hand, took over all of our work, made use of all our careful preparations, took over all of our membership lists and our teams of trained workers. As a result $5,000,000 was raised, in money or pledges.

"The federation in Brooklyn did what we were not permitted to do, and did it, as we knew it would, well. It was able, by means of its combined drive for federation and war relief, to draw the masses of Jews in Brooklyn into a united Jewry.

"We are erecting an edifice which consists, figuratively speaking, of 21,000 piles—some of which are steel, some iron, some wood. Some of those are rotting or sinking. The federation must stand or fall with them. We have comparatively few bricks in our structure. We need a federation that shall be composed of solid bricks; we need at least 50,000 members to divide the load now resting upon us.

"Next Sunday some directors of affiliated institutions and many outsiders, people who have no special interest in any institution, will start as leaders in an intensive membership drive. What will you, the Directors of the institutions whose financial fortunes are bound up with the federation, do to help in the work? It is your federation. Will you permit outside effort to work unaided by you? Encourage them by joining their teams, and work, work, work."

Jacob H. Schiff said to the gathering:

"Much has been said already; there is nothing for me to say. If we act it is better than talking. I did not know until recently how many givers there are in New York. It is really true that, until this intensive campaign for Jewish war relief, I had no idea that there were so many of our co-religionists in New York who were ready to give for the asking of it. People are learning to give. While at first they gave $10, $25, $50, and $100, they are now giving $10,000, $25,000, $50,000, and $100,000, and there are a great many more people doing this than we suppose.

"We must have our teams well organized. It is all a question of organization. Now, do not be afraid. We are not going to be disappointed. Our institutions are not properly supported. The federation does not get enough money; they must get a much larger amount. I heard some one mention some such sum as $2,900,000. That is beginning pretty low. We must get at least $5,000,000 for Jewish institutions."

Jacob Wertheim explained how, when federation first was sought, the task lay in raising a definite minimum sum, and how, to accomplish that, work was done along the line of least resistance by soliciting from the largest givers. He said what the federation needed now was numerical strength even more than financial strength, explaining:

"These large givers are men of middle age. We cannot afford to take the risk of what will happen when they cease to be with us. Therefore this campaign, which should have been started in the inception of the federation, is now on. This campaign is a numerical campaign for $10 members."

WILL TEACH SOCIAL WORK.

Mayor's Committee of Women Arranges Lectures for Volunteers.

More than 500 social workers are needed in New York City, and, to supply the demand for this class of workers, the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense announced yesterday the opening of a "Wartime Course for Volunteer Social Workers," in co-operation with the department of extension teaching of Columbia University. There will be a series of twelve lectures at the Hotel Biltmore Tuesday and Friday afternoons, from 2:30 to 4 P. M., beginning Jan. 15. The course, which is under the supervision of Herbert N. Shenton, instructor in sociology at Columbia University, will include besides the lectures, thirty hours of observational work in weekly tours to social agencies. There also will be assigned readings, problems, written examinations, and 150 hours of field work with a State, municipal, or generally recognized private institution. Those completing the course will be indorsed by the Mayor's Committee and the extension teaching department of Columbia. Men and women prominent in social work will lecture. Those wishing to enroll may do so with the Registrar at University Hall, Columbia; at the office of the Mayor's Committee, 4 East Thirty-ninth Street, or at the first lecture at the Hotel Biltmore.

STEFANSSON AT HERSCHEL.

Arctic Explorer Is Expected to Reach Nome Next Summer.

DAWSON, Y. T., Jan. 4.—Vilhjalmur Stefansson is at Herschel Island and expects to reach Nome, Alaska, next Summer. According to reports reaching here from Fort Yukon the entire Stefansson party was reported to be in good health.

A Northwest mounted police Winter patrol left here today with mails for Fort McPherson to connect with a similar patrol from Herschel Island. The patrol will probably return here in March with full details of the results of Stefansson's expedition.

CITY BREVITIES.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise and Dr. Bernard Cantor will be speakers at the installation service of the downtown branch of the Free Synagogue at Clinton Hall, 133 Clinton Street, at 8:15 tonight.

Miss Jane Addams, Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, and Colonel G. E. Bushnell are expected to be speakers at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, which will take place at the Hotel Savoy, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, on Sunday morning, Jan. 13.

AMBULANCE FUND $170,792.

Work of American Poets' Committee Now Nearly Completed.

Robert Underwood Johnson, Chairman of the American Poets Ambulances in Italy, with offices at 70 Fifth Avenue, announces the following contributions to the fund:

Contributions reported Dec. 15, 1917	$151,789.55
Recent contributions as follows:	
Dec. 17, 1917—	
Dr. Marie St. Croix Wright	120.00
Lydia F. Emmet	50.00
Contributions from Cincinnati through Mrs. Alice Williams Brotherton	15.00
Dec. 18, 1917—	
John Burroughs	25.00
William R. Peters (toward Roosevelt Fund)	50.00
St. Mark's Church, New York, in honor of St. Mark's, Venice	1,800.00
Dec. 19, 1917—	
Boys and teachers of Boys' High School, Brooklyn, for ambulance to bear name of school	1,500.00
Dec. 20, 1917—	
Timothy Cole	10.00
Contributions toward the Toscanini car through Mrs. Charles W. Leavitt	45.00
Dec. 22, 1917—	
Italian Culture Club, Schenectady	5.00
Dec. 24, 1917—	
Italians from Liguria resident in Philadelphia toward the Columbus Ambulance, (making a total of $1,690)	690.00
Doubleday, Page & Co., toward Roosevelt Car	5.00
Mrs. Miles Carpenter, Mrs. V. Everit Macy, Miss Edytha Macy, Mr. Noel Macy, Miss A. Miles Carpenter, Christmas contribution for ambulance to be named Carpenter-Macy Ambulance, in honor of Cardinal Mercier	2,000.00
Contributions toward the Toscanini Ambulance through Mrs. Charles H. Ditson	131.00
Dec. 26, 1917—	
Poetry Society of Utah	39.75
Dec. 27, 1917—	
Italians of Liguria resident in Philadelphia toward the Columbus Ambulance, (making a total of $1,790)	100.00
F. W. Farwell	10.00
Fidelia Bridges, (toward Poetry Society Fund)	10.00
Dec. 28, 1917—	
New York Browning Society toward fund for ambulance in honor of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning, (making total of $1,500)	500.00
Citizens of Alabama toward Sidney Lanier Ambulance through Mrs. Anna B. Fries, (making total paid of $1,525)	50.00
Dec. 29, 1917—	
From Mrs. E. W.	2,000.00
New England Italian War Relief Fund, through Mrs. George Lee	1,500.00
Dec. 31, 1917—	
Contribution for Roosevelt Fund, received through Mrs. Victor Cumnock	50.00
Harrison Garfield Rhodes	25.00
Citizens of Alabama, (to complete fund for ambulance in honor of Sidney Lanier, through Mrs. Anna B. Fries,) making total paid of $2,000	475.00
Subscribers of Chicago Tribune, (making total contributions received through Tribune $11,042.24)	8,043.24
Jan. 2, 1918—	
St. Mark's Church of New York, to complete $2,000 fund for an ambulance in honor of St. Mark's, Venice	200.00
Jan. 3, 1918—	
William N. Cohen	75.00
Total amount received	$166,792.84
Probable additions—from subscriptions under way	4,000.00
Grand total	$170,792.84

The work of the Poets' Committee is rapidly drawing to a close; its goal of 100 ambulances was reached Dec. 15, after fifteen weeks of activity, with a by-product of five barrack hospitals and thirty-two tent hospitals, which were furnished, at the request of the Italian authorities, from the rise in Italian exchange. With the exception of four or five subscriptions under way, or contributions already promised, the committee does not invite further amounts.

COL. M. J. CUMMINGS DIES.

Ex-City Clerk of Brooklyn Was Prominent in Grand Army.

Colonel Michael J. Cummings, an old-time Democratic politician of Brooklyn and prominent in Grand Army circles, died yesterday at his home, 2 Strong Place, Brooklyn. Colonel Cummings was a Past Commander of Devin Post, No. 148, G. A. R., had been Inspector General of the Department of New York, and in 1900 was elected Department Commander of the State of New York.

He was born in Ireland, Oct. 31, 1848, and had lived in Brooklyn since he was 5 years old. During the civil war he enlisted in the Forty-eighth New York Regiment and was only twenty days with his regiment when he was shot at the battle of Olustee, Fla. After he recovered from the wound he continued in the service until the close of the war, and was discharged with the rank of Sergeant Major of his regiment before he was 19 years of age.

Colonel Cummings was appointed in the City Clerk's office in the old City of Brooklyn in 1877, and in 1884 he became Deputy City Clerk, holding that position until 1890, when he succeeded City Clerk John Shanley, who died. In the Fall of 1894 he ran for City Registrar, but was defeated and then entered the United States Customs Service. Later he was appointed in the Bureau of Sewers, where he remained for fifteen years. He is survived by four sons and two daughters.

Obituary Notes.

Captain WILLIAM S. DENNIS, who in a long career in yacht racing piloted many notable vessels, died yesterday at his home in Greenport, L. I. He had commanded the Ariel, the Amorita, the Elena, and the Vanatl, and was once the skipper of the yachts Clyo, Norma, Triton, and the Troubadour.

THOMAS F. MURRAY, a civil war veteran and Past Commander of U. S. Grant Post, 327, G. A. R., died on Wednesday at his home, 366 Fifty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 74 years. Mr. Murray had been with the Anchor Line Steamship Company for forty-four years.

Mrs. MARY CULLEN UHLIG, widow of Edward Uhlig, who was for many years librarian of the New York Philharmonic Society, died yesterday at her home, 45 Westminster Road, Flatbush. She was in her ninetieth year, and is survived by two sons, Edward C. Uhlig, chief chemist of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, and Dr. William C. Uhlig, instructor in chemistry at Stuyvesant High School.

WILLIAM ALTEN, 80 years old, formerly in the export business in Manhattan, died on Tuesday at the rectory of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Sea Cliff, of which his brother, the Rev. Joseph R. Alten, is rector.

JOHN CORNELIUS SULLIVAN, a retired wholesale liquor dealer of Brooklyn and a resident of that borough for half a century, died at his home, 22 Bay Twentieth Street, on Wednesday.

ARTHUR GASTON BERAULT, an insurance broker in Manhattan, died in the Presbyterian Hospital after an operation. He was 46 years old and lived at 408 East Seventh Street, Flatbush.

ARTHUR CAREY BALCOM, 51 years old, an inspector of clothing for the United States Army, died on Wednesday at his home, 1,619 New York Avenue, Brooklyn.

JOHN H. MORGAN, a retired accountant and bookkeeper, died from heart disease on Tuesday at his home, 139 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-sixth year.

JOHN BARRIE, 75 years old, a retired hay and feed merchant of Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 7 Alice Court, Brooklyn.

Mrs. LOUISA BEAUMONT FOSTER, 86 years old, daughter of the late Sir Thomas W. Beaumont of England, died at her home, 105 St. Mark's Place, New Brighton, S. I., on Wednesday.

JOHN T. LANDRIGAN, 40 years old, clerk in the Tax Commissioner's office in Long Island City, was found dead at his home, 495 Third Avenue, Long Island City, yesterday.

THOMAS L. WORTHLEY, the oldest ex-President of the National Association of Fire Engineers and the first chief of the Long Branch Fire Department, died there yesterday, in his eighty-first year.

ALLMAND A. BLOW, a mining engineer, died at his home in Knoxville, Tenn., on Wednesday.

Justice JOHN A. SCHAUCK, aged 78 years, who served nineteen years on the Ohio Supreme Court bench, died at a hospital in Columbus, Ohio, yesterday, from uraemic poisoning.

BERNARD BOSKEY, a brush manufacturer of this city, died yesterday at his home in East Orange.

Mrs. MARGARET FOWLER, 99 years old, widow of a United States Army officer, who died in 1861 and daughter of an officer who fought in the War of 1812, died yesterday at her home in Terre Haute, Ind.

WILLIAM McKEE, an actor for thirty years, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 778 Eighth Avenue, in his fifty-seventh year.

EMIL AUGER, owner of extensive Canadian timberland, who came to this city for medical treatment, died yesterday at a hospital in this city. He was 54 years old.

ISAAC M. TAYNOR, for many years the manager of the Standard Oil Company's general delivery service in the Plainfield (N. J.) district, died yesterday at the Muhlenberg Hospital, Plainfield.

MEN CRUSTED IN ICE BATTLE WITH FIRES

Spray from Many Streams Turns Hosemen Into Miniature Icebergs.

STEAM TO THAW CLOTHING

Stubborn Blaze on Site of Once Famous Theatre—High Pressure Main Bursts.

Five hundred firemen, some of them coated by freezing spray until they were practically mounted in ice and hardly able to move, put in one of the hardest nights in the department's history last night under Fire Chief Kenlon and seven battalion chiefs fighting stubborn and dangerous fires at 444 Broadway and at 142 and 144 Mulberry Street.

Chief Kenlon was directing the attack on the two-alarm fire in a six-story loft building at 444 Broadway at 8:30 o'clock, when repeated alarms came for the blaze in the six-story building in Mulberry Street, occupied by Leopold Sonn & Brother, manufacturers of paper boxes.

Chief Kenlon and Deputy Chief Binns, already covered with ice, hastened to this fire and turned in a fourth alarm. The stores of paper and the frame interior of the building caused a fire seldom equalled in intensity, which, fanned by a strong north wind, threatened the entire section, which is thickly populated by Italians. Already the neighboring streets were filled with more than 5,000 people, who had fled in panic from their smoke-filled tenements.

In a few minutes twenty-seven pieces of apparatus were at work at this place to save neighboring buildings. Several companies were sent to the roof of a building adjoining it on the south at 140 Mulberry Street, to play on the flames while other streams poured from a water tower and from numerous engines in the streets.

With this cross-fire of water firemen were continually under the play of jets or in the midst of showers from columns breaking against walls. Ice gathered on them in masses. Firemen in the street who remained stationary while they held their hose turned virtually to pillars of ice. Their boots formed the skeleton for trunks of ice which fastened them to the ground. Spray and mist, instantly freezing, fixed themselves on the mustaches of some firemen until icicles fell to their chests. Their faces were covered with masses of ice, jutting out shaggily where eyebrows had caught and held water until it froze. Their helmets and shoulders carried icebergs in miniature.

Some of those who were rooted to the pavement had to be released from their positions by careful blows with fire axes before they could regain freedom of action.

Firemen who had fought the blaze from the adjoining roof came down with their faces and the fronts of their bodies where the heat had prevented the water from freezing, while their backs were deeply incrusted.

With the wind blowing spray like heavy rain up and down Mulberry Street, the crowd which gathered to watch the blaze were soon enveloped in sheets of ice. The rivers of water which were poured upon the fire ran in the gutters for many blocks in every direction, freezing at the edges.

Just as the firemen were beginning to gain headway against the fire, two great mains burst from the high pressure at Twelfth and West Streets, diverting enough water to reduce greatly the effectiveness of the streams played on the fire at Mulberry Street. Consequently the fight was prolonged until nearly 11 o'clock, and the plight of the firemen, between the battle against the fire and the battle against the ice, constantly grew worse.

A solid structure of ice was reared about the base of the burning building and up the walls until, when it was finally under control, it had begun to look like a glacier with a volcanic inside.

Chief Kenlon, who was under the falling water all during the fire, came out so sheathed in ice that he could hardly walk to his automobile, while members of the Rescue Squad, under his direction, had begun to resemble firemen frozen in cakes of ice for decorative exhibits. As he was going to his automobile several men came up to Chief Kenlon, and one grasped his hand and congratulated him heartily. It was Thomas Drennan, the newly appointed Fire Commissioner.

"I came down to see a real fire," said Commissioner Drennan. "It is difficult to appreciate the terrible conditions under which the firemen work. This has been an eye-opener. The job of the firemen is certainly not enviable. The men I have seen working tonight are heroes."

When they arrived at headquarters last night Fire Chief Kenlon and members of the Rescue Squad found their garments so stiff with ice that they could not be removed by the usual methods, and the half-frozen men finally turned jets of steam upon themselves until the ice had melted away.

The Mulberry Street fire was prevented from spreading to adjoining buildings. The fire at 444 Broadway was confined to the three upper stories. The Broadway building was the site of the old "444 Theatre," where it was stated that Tony Pastor, Charley White, Johnny Wild, Nell Sawyer, Charles Pettingill, and other favorites of a couple of generations ago filled the souls of thousands with joyous mirth.

Melville E. Stone, Jr., Near Death.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Melville E. Stone, Jr., son of the general manager of The Associated Press, is near death, according to dispatches received here tonight from Los Angeles. He has been ill a long time. Mr. Stone grew up in Chicago and was engaged here in the book publishing business for a time with his brother, Herbert S. Stone, who lost his life on the Lusitania.

Colonel James E. Jones.

Colonel James E. Jones, who was for many years Superintendent of the Aquarium and a Deputy Collector of Customs in the administration of President Cleveland, died on Wednesday at his home, 4,305 Broadway, in his eighty-ninth year. He was born in Cameron, N. Y., in 1829. In early life he was editor of The Fort Scott Democrat, later Deputy United States Marshal in the Southern District of Kansas, and Registrar of the land office at Lecompton, Kansas. During the civil war he was a Captain in the Quartermaster Corps. He was breveted three times for meritorious conduct.

The Rev. Michael C. O'Farrell.

The Rev. Michael C. O'Farrell, pastor of the Church of the Holy Innocents, 38 West Thirty-seventh Street, died yesterday afternoon at the rectory of the church. Death was due to arteriosclerosis. Father O'Farrell had been ill a long time. He was born in Linsmore, Waterford County, Ireland, seventy-four years ago, and was graduated from Maynooth and Mount Mellory Colleges in Ireland. Coming to this country he was a curate in New York Roman Catholic churches. He had been connected with the Church of the Holy Innocents for twenty-five years.

John Sells, Head of State Firemen.

John Sells, President of the New York State Firemen's Association and Commissioner of Jurors in Westchester County, died yesterday at St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers. His left leg was amputated recently. Mr. Sells was 58 years old. He was serving his third term as President of the Firemen's Association, and he had been active in Republican politics in Yonkers for twenty-five years. He had been Commissioner of Jurors for twenty-one years, and was Treasurer of the Republican City Committee of Yonkers.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

KASNOWITZ.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Kasnowitz of 961 Simpson St., announce the arrival of twin girls at the Lying-In Hospital Dec. 28, 1917.

Engaged.

BELCHER—HUBBARD.—Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Hubbard of Wheeling, W. Va., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Lida, to Sergeant James Malcolm Belcher, son of Mr. and Mrs. Zachariah Belcher of Newark.

Married.

CAMPBELL — ANDERSON.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Jan. 1, 1918, Eleanor Milbank Anderson to Frederick Barber Campbell.

DRAKE SMITH — THORNE.—On Thursday, Jan. 3, 1918, by Dean Howard C. Robbins of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, May Howlett Thorne to Oliver Drake Smith.

FELZER—WERTHEIM.—Jan. 1, Earnestine Wertheim to David Felzer.

GROSSMAN—SEIDLER.—On Dec. 31, 1917, Ruth Seidler to Jacob Grossman, New York.

Brooklyn.

ALLEN — QUIMBY.—Jan. 2, Fannie M. Quimby to Drew W. Allen.

Died.

ACKER.—Rutherford, N. J., on Jan. 2, Franklin Acker, suddenly. Funeral services at Grace Episcopal Church, West Passaic Av., Friday afternoon, 2 o'clock. Train leaves Jersey City, Erie Railroad, 1:15 P. M.

AUGER.—Emil. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway-66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Saturday at 2 P. M.

BADEAU.—Dr. Charles W., at his home in Dunedin, Fla., on Thursday morning, Jan. 3. He formerly resided in Allendale and Passaic, N. J.

BISCHOFSHEIMER.—On Jan. 2, 1918, after a short illness, in her 74th year, Sophie, relict of the late Leopold Bischofsheimer and mother of Henry Bischofsheimer and Mrs. Anna B. Stein. Funeral from her late residence, 166 West 87th St.

BOGUE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1918, Harriet Louise Bogue, at her home, 1,440 Union St., Brooklyn, daughter of the late George Chase and Mary Perry Bogue. Funeral services private. Kindly omit flowers.

BOORAEM.—Jan. 2, at Lakehurst, N. J., Caroline D. Booraem, wife of late Henry L. Booraem and daughter of late Edmund D. Barry, D. D., and Catharine Barry. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BOSKEY.—At East Orange, N. J., Bernard, beloved husband of Rose L. (nee Loeser) and father of Loeser Boskey, aged 46 years. Funeral from 136A South Munn Av. on Friday, Jan. 4, 1918, at 1 P. M. Interment at Oheb Sholem Cemetery, Elizabeth, N. J.

BROPHY.—On Jan. 2, in his 54th year, Lewis Lans, beloved husband of Anna V. Hart. Funeral from his late residence, 295 East 162d St., Bronx. Services at St. Angela R. C. Church, 163d St. and Grand Av., on Saturday, Jan. 5, at 10 A. M. Interment private, at St. Raymond's.

BROWN.—Suddenly, on Jan. 1, Frank Lampson, beloved husband of Harriet Walker Brown. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, (Campbell Bldg.,) Friday morning, 11:30 o'clock. Interment Oakland, Cal. San Francisco papers please copy.

BROWN.—At the regular weekly meeting of the Rotary Club of New York, held on Thursday, Jan. 3, 1918, the following was unanimously adopted in memory of the late Frank L. Brown, Chairman of the Speaker's Committee of the club:

A MESSAGE.

In the midst of a life of great work, in the presence of plans that had in view the betterment of Man, his relaxing fingers dropped the tools and his work here ended. But not his influence.

Influence is the gate that God does not close.

In the intercourse of his daily life, our Friend (and this is a masterful word,) was ever watchful of his opportunities to do by word, by gesture, by deed, something for somebody.

It was his wonderful worth to the world, it was his charitable generous thoughts of others, that won for him so much affection. It was these things that will hold him permanently in the memory of men.

He never boasted of his willingness to do great things but always showed his eagerness to do little things—the little things that make up the sum of life.

Where there was a human being, Frank Brown made a friend.

Therefore, be it resolved, that this world has lost a benefactor, that the Rotary Club of New York has suffered a stunning blow.

And it is further resolved, That the Rotary Club of New York through the kind offices of its Secretary, spread these resolutions on the minutes of this meeting.

And be it farther resolved, That copy of this Message be sent to the bereaved family with this thought: The language of rhetoric loses its power to tell of our Rotary loss.

WILLIAM H. BRADY, President.

BURKE.—On Jan. 2, 1918, Delia B. Burke, (nee Duffy.) Funeral from her late residence, 150 West 91st St., on Saturday, Jan. 5. Requiem mass at St. Gregory's Church, West 90th, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

CLARK.—On Thursday, Jan. 3, 1918, Henry Scheffelin Clark, husband of Mary Douglas Clark, in his 56th year. Funeral service on Sunday, Jan. 6, at 3 o'clock at Union Reformed Church of High Bridge, Ogden Av., near 169th St., Bronx, New York City.

CONWAY.—The Children of Mary of Maplehurst are requested to attend the funeral of their fellow-member, Miss Alice M. Conway, at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, 60th St. and 9th Av., on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

Miss GEORGINE ISELIN, President.
Mrs. EMILE VATABLE, Secretary.

CURRAN.—Wednesday, Jan. 2, at her residence, 6 Jane St., Hannah Curran, widow of Michael Curran and beloved mother of Charles F. and Margaret A. and Anna G. Solemn requiem mass at St. Bernard's Church, West 14th St., Saturday, 10:45 A. M.

DRURY.—On Jan. 2, Patrick, beloved husband of the late Bridget Drury, father of Mrs. D. J. Gallagher, and uncle of the Rev. Leo J. Doyle. Funeral from his late residence, 975 Park Av., on Saturday, Jan. 5, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Ignatius Loyola Church, 84th St. and Park Av., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

DURHAM.—Jan. 2, 1918, Bessie, (nee Wallace,) dearly beloved wife of William Durham. Funeral services on Friday, Jan. 4, 8 P. M., at the Funeral Chapel, 151 East 125th St. Interment Kingston, N. Y.

FELDHUSEN.—At New Orleans, La., Jan. 1, 1918, Emma, wife of William H. Feldhusen and daughter of Charlotte and the late William H. Middendorf. Funeral services at the residence of her mother, 517 2d St., Brooklyn, Saturday, Jan. 5, 2 P. M. Interment private. Upper Montclair (N. J.) papers please copy.

FITZGERALD.—Thomas R., on Jan. 3, beloved husband of Matilda V. Fitzgerald and father of Rita. Funeral from his late residence, 3,215 Decatur Av., Bronx, on Sunday, Jan. 6, at 1 P. M.

FREISE.—Frederick, at Lake Charles, La., Dec. 28; member of United States Aviation Corps. Funeral Saturday, Jan. 5, at 2:30 P. M., from residence, 58 Junction Av., Corona, L. I. Interment Cedar Grove Cemetery.

GENDAR.—Suddenly, on Jan. 2, Irma Elizabeth, daughter of Bertram E. and Irma Gendar, aged 5 years. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

GERMANN.—At his residence, 7,815 18th Av., Brooklyn, on Jan. 1, 1918, Franklin P. Germann, Sr., beloved husband of Julia A. and father of Emma E. and Franklin P. Services at Greenwood Cemetery Chapel Friday, 2 P. M. Interment private.

GLENN.—Entered into rest on Thursday, Jan. 3, 1918, at 275 St. James' Place, Brooklyn, Jane C., wife of the late John Glenn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GOLDMAN.—Suddenly, on Jan. 3, Michael, of 445 Riverside Drive, beloved husband of Minnie and devoted father of Harriet and Marjorie, aged 46. Funeral services on Sunday, Jan. 6, at 10 o'clock, Masonic Hall, 23d St. and 6th Av.

GROSS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 2, in his 28th year, Harry Gross, beloved husband of Amanda, brother of Max, Louis, George, and Henry. Funeral services at Sam Rothschild's Harlem Funeral Chapel, 208 Lenox Av., at 120th St., Friday, Jan. 4, at 10 A. M.

HOGUE.—Of pneumonia, on Jan. 2, while on service in France for his country, Lieutenant William Hogue, 116th Engineers, son of the late James D. Hogue, in the 36th year of his age.

HOLLISTER.—At Rutherford, N. J., Jan. 2, 1918, Eleanor Crane, wife of the late John Buell Hollister, in her 78th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 221 Carmita Avenue, Rutherford, Saturday afternoon, at 2:30. Friends desiring to send flowers are asked to remember the Red Cross instead.

HOUGH.—Passed away Wednesday morning, Jan. 2, at his home in Danbury, Conn., Benezet Alanson Hough, beloved husband of Maria Starr Hough, aged 75 years. Funeral at his home, Jan. 4, at 3 P. M. Carriages will meet at Danbury train leaving New York at 12:03 P. M.

HUDSON.—At Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1918, Louise Lounsbury, wife of the late William Porter Hudson and daughter of Charles Hugh and Annie P. Lounsbury. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

HUNT.—At White Plains, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1918, David Hopkins Hunt, in the 68d year of his age. Funeral services will be held at St. John's Church, White Plains, Monday, the 7th, at 10:30 A. M. Interment Fair Ridge Cemetery, Chappaqua, N. Y. He was a member of the following: Westchester County Bar Association, the Alumni of Fordham College, Historical Society of Westchester County, Authors' League of America.

Died.

JACOBS.—Isidor Jacobs, beloved father of Grace Loeb. Funeral from the chapel 508 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn, Friday, Jan. 4, at 2 P. M. Interment at Mount Neboh Cemetery, Cypress Hills.

KELLY.—Suddenly, Jan. 2, Maria A., (nee Lyons,) widow of John Kelly. Funeral from residence, 55 West 103d St., Saturday, 10 o'clock. Requiem mass, Ascension Church, West 107th St., 10:30.

KING.—On Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1918, Arthur L., aged 25 years, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Isidor M. King and brother of Gertrude, Milton, Herbert, and Imbert. Funeral from his late residence, 508 West 168th St., Friday, Jan. 4, 1 P. M.

LAW.—On Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1918, Lillian Ross, daughter of the late Robert J. and Mary R. Law. Funeral services at her late residence, 13 East 124th St., on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

LIVINGSTON.—Jan. 3, at his residence, 539 West 113th St., Henry, beloved husband of Amalia and father of Frieda L. Pollatschek, Bertha L. Kohr, Hedwig, and Dr. Bernard Livingston. Funeral strictly private. Please omit flowers.

McKEY.—William R. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's.) Lying in state.

McMILLAN.—Julia A., widow of the late George McMillan, died at her residence, 148 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, Thursday, Jan. 3, 1918. Funeral service Saturday, Jan. 5, 8 P. M.

MANZEL.—On Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1918, Anna Manzel, widow of the late Emil Manzel, in her 81st year. Funeral services at 537 Bay St., Stapleton, Staten Island, on Saturday, Jan. 5, 1918, at 1 P. M.

MAXWELL.—At Montclair, N. J., Thursday morning, Jan. 3, 1918, Susan Maxwell, sister of John Maxwell, in her 83d year. Private funeral services will be held at the home of her nephew, Stuart R. Maxwell, 175 Park St., Montclair, Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

O'FARRELL.—Jan. 3, 1918, Rev. M. C. O'Farrell, Rector Church of the Holy Innocents, 37th St. and Broadway. Notice of funeral hereafter.

OSTER.—On Jan. 1, 1918, Augusta Oster, (nee Dresch,) beloved wife of Jacob A. Oster, aged 61 years. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services Friday evening, Jan. 4, at 8 o'clock, at her late residence, 270 Spring St., West Hoboken, N. J. Funeral on Saturday at 2:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

PARRY.—Corren O., Jan. 3, 1918. Funeral services Saturday, Jan. 5, 7:30 P. M., at undertaking parlors of Thomas Balmford, 1,893 Amsterdam Av.

PEET.—Greenport, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1918, William C. Peet, formerly of New York City. Funeral private.

PETERS.—On Jan. 1, Conrad L., beloved husband of M. Evelyn Peters, late of Paris. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) 1,970 Broadway, Friday morning, 11 o'clock. Interment private.

REED.—Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, 43 Cedar St., New York. It is with deep regret that announcement is made to the members of the Society of the death, on Jan. 1, 1918, in Milford, Penn., of their late associate, Dr. Henry Bidlack Reed, No. 19 on the Roll.

DE WITT CLINTON FALLS, Governor.
FREDERICK DWIGHT, Secretary.

REED.—SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in the State of New York. The members of this Society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate, Henry Bidlack Reed, M. D., at Milford, Penn., on Jan. 4, at 2 P. M.

ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.

REISNER.—On Jan. 2, 1918, Henrietta Reisner, widow of Herman Reisner and beloved mother of Bella Pistchal and Grace Kahn. Funeral from her late residence, 500 West 171st St., on Friday, Jan. 4, at 10:30.

ROSENFELD.—At Brookline, Mass., on Jan. 2, Carl H. Rosenfeld, son of the late Louis and Frederica Rosenfeld. Funeral services Sunday, Jan. 6, at 11:30 A. M., at the chapel, Salem Fields Cemetery, Cypress Hills. Kindly omit flowers.

SCHUTZ.—On Thursday, Jan. 3, 1918, at the Woman's Hospital, Julie Schutz, daughter of the late Madame M. Schutz. Funeral from 150 West 18th St. on Sunday, Jan. 6, at 10 A. M. Saratoga, N. Y., and St. Augustine, Fla., papers please copy.

SIMONS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1918, Henry N., beloved husband of the late Clara Green. Funeral services at his residence, Great Neck, L. I., Friday, Jan. 4, 1918, at 11:30. Interment private.

SULLIVAN.—John C., beloved husband of Anne O'Connor Sullivan, Wednesday, Jan. 2. Funeral at his late residence, 22 Bay 20th St., on Saturday, Jan. 5. Solemn requiem mass at St. Finbar's Church, Bath Beach, 10 A. M.

TIGNER.—May, on Jan. 1; beloved wife of Samuel M. and dear mother of Mrs. H. H. Buxbaum, Eleanor, and Stanley. Funeral from her late residence, 543 West 179th St., Friday, Jan. 4, at 2 P. M. Newark papers please copy.

UHLIG.—On Thursday, Jan. 3, 1918, Mary Cullen Uhlig, beloved mother of Edward C. and William C. Uhlig. Funeral from her late residence, 45 Westminster Road, Brooklyn, Saturday, Jan. 5, at 9:30 A. M., thence to Church of the Holy Innocents, Beverly Road and East 17th St. Kindly omit flowers.

WEINGARTEN.—On Jan. 1, Henry A., late husband of Jennie E., in his 48th year. Funeral Saturday at 1 P. M. at his late residence, 501 East 88th St.

WELCH.—At Clintonville, Wis., Jan. 1, 1918, Edgar Milton Welch, Ordnance Sergeant of the U. S. Army, 29th Division, in the 28th year of his age, and son of Milton and Lillian M. Welch of Hackensack, N. J. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WERNERT.—On Thursday, Jan. 3, 1918, at her residence, 8 West 84th St., Louise, widow of Nicholas Wernert, in her 81st year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WHITE.—Jan. 2, Lloyd White, aged 25 years. Services Stephen Merritt's chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St.

WILLIS.—On Jan. 2, 1918, Peter, son of William and Mary Ingraham Willis, in the 19th year of his age. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

WILSON.—Jan. 3, Elizabeth Wilson. Services Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Saturday, 11 o'clock.

ADAMS.—Katherine, 317 East 57th St., Jan. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BATTENSTEIN.—Augusta, 150 East 91st St., Jan. 2. Funeral private.

BUSCHER.—Joseph, Jan. 1. Funeral 189 Greenwich Av., today.

CLARKE.—Robert, 4,318 Martha Av., Bronx, Jan. 2. Funeral service today.

COLWELL.—Thomas F., 1,885 Amsterdam Av., Jan. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

COWEN.—James, Jan. 2. Funeral 161 8th Av.

CUMMINS.—Patrick, 327 East 79th St., Jan. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DUFFY.—Thomas R., 548 East 146th St., Jan. 2. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DWYER.—Patrick J., 330 West 826 St., Jan. 1. Funeral today.

FITZSIMMONS.—Peter, Jr., 101 East Tremont Av., Bronx, Jan. 1. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

GILBERT.—Daniel L., Jan. 2, aged 80. Funeral 53d St. and 6th Av.

GOULD.—Hannah S., 55 West 49th St., Jan. 1.

GREGORY.—Andrew F., 21 Morris St., Jan. 2.

HORAN.—William, 2,822 Andrews Av., Bronx, Jan. 2. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

LAGERWALL.—Ebba, 343 East 87th St., Jan. 1. Funeral private.

McCORMACK.—John, 230 West 67th St., Jan. 1. Funeral tomorrow.

McGRATH.—James W., 90 Perry St., Jan. 1. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McNULTY.—Nora, 1,386 3d Av., Jan. 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McVINEKO.—Maria, 308 West 118th St., Jan. 2. Funeral today, 8:45 A. M.

MANGELS.—August, 218 East 84th St., Jan. 1. Funeral tomorrow.

MANNING.—Michael, 450 West 53d St., Jan. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

OPPENHEIMER.—Hannah, 568 East 169th St., Jan. 1, aged 51.

ROBINSON.—Margaret, 16 West 128th St., Jan. 2. Funeral notice later.

SCHUSSLER.—Clara, 558 West 182d St., Jan. 2. Funeral private.

SHEA.—Daniel, 2,147 Washington Av., Bronx, Jan. 2. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

STEIGERWOLD.—Joseph A., 296 Hamburg Av., Jan. 2.

TRIPPEL.—Otto H., 417 West 50th St., Jan. 2, aged 87. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

ABT.—Margaret, 1048 Lafayette Av., Jan. 2, aged 28.

ANDERSON.—William, 101 Conover St., Jan. 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BACH.—Andrew M., 2071 Atlantic Av., Jan. 2, aged 22. Funeral tomorrow.

BALL.—Lizzie, 173 Washington St., Jan. 1.

BARRIE.—John, 7 Alice Court, Jan. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BAYER.—Marie, 421 7th Av., Jan 2.

BEASLEY.—Alleline, 605 De Kalb Av., Jan. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BODNER.—Joseph, 156 Bleecker St., Jan. 1, aged 29.

BUNGARZ.—Gottfried, 612 5th Av., Jan. 2, aged 68. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

CAREY.—Mary, 35 Middagh St., Jan. 2, aged 48.

CARN.—Elizabeth, 42 15th St., Jan. 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CORDON.—John, 219 Degraw St., Jan. 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CUMMINGS.—Col. Michael J., 2 Strong Place, Jan. 3. Funeral notice later.

DONAHUE.—Elizabeth A., 585 Prospect Place, Jan. 1, aged 48. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

DOUGLAS.—George S., 123 Ainslie St., Jan. 1, aged 25.

EMANUEL.—Barbara, 90 Clinton Av., Jan. 2. Funeral private.

FLOOD.—Louise, 187 Woodbine St., Jan. 2, aged 30. Funeral tomorrow.

FLUHR.—Anna M., 516 18th St., Jan. 2. Funeral Jan. 6.

FOSS.—James, 1,316 Rogers Av., Jan. 2, aged 37. Funeral today.

GILLESPIE.—Mary, 1,034 New York Av., Jan. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

GLYNN.—Catherine T., 1,006 Ocean Av., Jan. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

GOLDEN.—Anna, 15 South Oxford St., Jan. 1. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HALL.—William, 81 Kingston Av., Jan. 2, aged 22. Funeral tomorrow.

HERBORT.—Adolf, 870 68th St., Jan. 2, aged 56. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KENNEDY.—Antoinette L., 6 Spencer Place, Jan. 2.

KENNY.—Patrick J., 294 9th St., Jan. 1.

Died.

LANG.—Conrad, 743 Atlantic Av., Jan. 1. Funeral tomorrow.

McDONOUGH.—Anna, Myrtle Av., Jan. 2, aged 66. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

McELVENEY.—Ellen, North 8th St., Jan. 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McGRANN.—Annie L., South Oxford St., Jan. 1.

McKEON.—James J., St. John's Place, Jan. 1, aged 75.

McLAUGHLIN.—Michael, Jewish Hospital, Jan. 2, aged 70. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McNEIL.—Ann, 874 Washington St., Jan. 1. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

MESLOH.—Minna C., Heyward St., Jan. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

MILLBRONE.—Annie, Eckford St., Jan. 1, aged 21. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

MOSHER.—James, Evergreen Av., Jan. 2, aged 67.

MURPHY.—Margaret, Shepherd Av., Jan. 1, aged 53. Funeral today.

NELSON.—Susan, 411 Herkimer St., Jan. 1, aged 80. Funeral today.

O'DONNELL.—Thomas, 63 Herman St., Jan. 1, aged 48. Funeral today.

RAPPOLD.—Gottlieb, Pitkin Av., Jan. 3, aged 73. Funeral Jan. 6, 2 P. M.

RYAN.—Catherine, St., Jan. 1. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

RELIHAN.—Sarah, 44th St., Jan. 1.

ROEDING.—Josephine, 70 Himrod St., Jan. 1, aged 9. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WOLLENSAK.—Frank, 8th Avenue West, Jan. 2.

Jersey City and Newark.

DUNN.—Annie O'D., 2d St., Newark, Jan. 1. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

HASTINGS.—Arthur J., 55 South 8th St., Newark, Jan. 2, aged 70. Funeral Jan. 6.

JAMISON.—James G., Jan. 1. Funeral, Warren St., Newark.

KERNAN.—Edward, Conklin Av., Newark, Jan. 1, aged.

KING.—Catherine A., Union St., Newark, Jan. 1. Funeral today, private.

McCRANN.—Patrick H., 118 Broadway, Jersey City, Jan. 2.

McCULLOUGH.—Elizabeth, Bergen Av., Jersey City, Jan. 1, aged 84.

REICHARDS.—Marie, Pavonia Av., Jersey City, Jan. 1.

STEINMETZ.—Jacob, Bloomfield Av., Newark, Jan. 1.

Long Island.

ALTEN.—William, Sea Cliff, Jan. 1. Funeral today.

DILTHEY.—Minna, Morris Park, Jan. 2. Funeral service today.

GREENE.—Thomas, Maspeth, Jan. 1, aged 77. Funeral today.

JOHNSTON.—Annie, Elmhurst, Jan. 1, aged 60. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

TURNBULL.—Martha, Rockaway Beach, Jan. 1. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MRS. ANNIE S. HAWKS DIES.

Author of "I Need Thee Every Hour" and Other Gospel Hymns.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Jan. 3.—Mrs. Annie Sherwood Hawks, author of many famous Gospel hymns, including "I Need Thee Every Hour," died at her home here today, in her eighty-fourth year. She had lived here with her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Putnam, for a quarter of a century.

Mrs. Hawks was born at Hoosick, N. Y., May 28, 1835, of English and Dutch ancestry. From childhood she had been a student, and her reading had a wide range. She began to write verse when only 14 years old, and her first poem, which appeared in a Troy newspaper, attracted considerable attention. She was for years a regular contributor to newspapers and magazines.

While she was a member of a Baptist church during her residence in Brooklyn, the pastor, the late Rev. Robert Lowry, asked her to devote her talent to poems of a religious nature. Among the hymns which she then wrote were "All Thine," "The Cross for Jesus," "Why Weepest Thou?" and "Good Night." Mrs. Hawks composed her most famous hymn, "I Need Thee Every Hour," in 1872. It was sung for the first time at a Sunday school convention in Cincinnati.

She once said of her hymns: "Now when I hear them sung, as I have sometimes by hundreds of voices in chorus, I find it difficult to realize that they were ever, consciously, my own thought or penned by my own hand. Copies of the hymns have been sent to me in a number of different languages, but the one I prize most highly is the one printed in the queer and untranslatable characters of the Burmese print."

David H. Hunt, Court Librarian.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 3.—David Hopkins Hunt, who was appointed Supreme Court Librarian in the Ninth Judicial District in 1916, died at his home here today. He was stricken with apoplexy while at work in his office on Monday. He was born at Chappaqua, March 22, 1850, and was graduated from Fordham College in 1872. Previous to his appointment as librarian he had been an attorney with a large criminal law practice. He was the author of a revised edition of "Waites' Practice," and was a member of the Authors' League of America. Mr. Hunt was descended from the Hunt family of the old town of Westchester, and on his mother's side, from General Greene of the Revolutionary Army.

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The Woman Voter

A Few Pointers on the Differences Between Republicans and Democrats—How Party Lines are Changing and What the Tariff Amounts to in Party Strife.

THIRD ARTICLE—SHE HEARS INSTRUCTION ON PARTY ISSUES.

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"What is a Democrat? What is a Republican? What's it all about?"

The dinner had reached the stage of questions, and some had already been asked, when Anna focused her determination to begin at the beginning of things in this one. The other women laughed, and the lawyer smiled, but the other men looked as if they thought it a sensible and important question, and the Washington correspondent undertook the answer.

"There doesn't seem to be much difference just now," he said, "because the boundaries of the parties have got mixed. It's like that stage direction in Hamlet: Laertes wounds Hamlet; then, in scuffling, they change rapiers, and Hamlet wounds Laertes.' They have scuffled and changed rapiers pretty often in the last few years, till now you can hardly tell which is which. But there is a real difference, just the same."

"I don't in the least understand what you are saying," interrupted Jane. "Don't be so figurative. What rapiers have they changed?"

"Well, the Republican rapier used to be a strong Federal Government, and the Democratic one used to be a comparatively weak Government at Washington with strong powers for the States. That used to be the difference between Democrats and Republicans, but now you find the Democrats putting through the strongest kind of legislation for increasing the Federal Government's powers, with the Republicans often opposing it."

"Still, you say that there is a difference," said Anna, putting her elbows on the table and her chin on her hands? "What is it?"

"The difference is something that they will always return to after whatever momentary issue that has obscured it has passed away. The Republicans stand for one kind of tariff and the Democrats for another."

"The Republicans are for a high tariff, and the Democrats for a low tariff," nodded Anna's friend the Business Woman. "I know that."

"Now, don't run away with that idea," said the Politician, hastily. "And yet nine men out of ten wouldn't know any better than to give the same answer. I suppose it's from some man that you got that phrase. If that was really the difference, everybody would have to be a Democrat, for it would merely mean that the Republicans wanted to tax everybody heavily, and the Democrats wanted to tax them lightly. There is nothing in high taxation of itself that is attractive. Nobody wants to tax just for the sake of taxing.

"The difference is that the Republicans believe in using the tariff for the purpose of protecting American industries. That is, they think the main object of a tariff is not to raise money for the Government, but to keep our industries—which include the laborers as well as the capitalists—from having to compete with cheaper goods from abroad and the cheaper labor which makes those goods. So they refuse to regard the tariff as a tax at all. Wherever they see a capitalist building up an industry, and paying workingmen to do it for him, they propose to prevent any European capitalist paying his workingmen lower wages, from selling that kind of goods at a lower rate than the American can sell it. That's what a tariff is for, they hold.

"The Democrats hold that the only legitimate purpose of a tariff is to raise money for the Government. If, in doing that, it happens to protect some home industry, so much the better, but that's not the purpose of it, in their minds. So, when they get in power, they always undertake to make what they call 'a tariff for revenue only, with incidental protection.' They hold that the result of the Republican policy is to make the consumer pay more for what he gets than it is worth, and that, as the very capitalist and laborer that the Republicans are trying to protect are themselves consumers, it will be better for them not to be protected so much and to pay for a thing no more than they could get for it if there were no protection."

"And you call that the fundamental difference between the parties?" broke in the Correspondent, derisively. "It may have been once, but it's not now. You go down to Washington when a tariff is being framed and watch your Democratic Congressmen trying, each one of them, to grab a slice of protection for the industries in his district. He is for 'a tariff for revenue only,' so long as it applies to industries in some other district; but whatever is made or grown in his own district is somehow an exception, and has got to be protected for 'special reasons, or he'll know the reason why. As for the Republicans, they are perfectly willing to compromise on laying a revenue tariff on things that are made or grown in Democratic districts, provided they get a stiff protective rate on Republican products. That's about as poor a specimen of a fundamental difference as ever I saw.

"When the Payne-Aldrich tariff was being framed, one of the principal leaders on the Democratic side in the House was Oscar Underwood of Alabama, who is now a Senator. He represented a great manufacturing district, that of Birmingham. He was a Democrat, a Democratic leader, and it ought to have gone without saying that he was for a tariff for revenue only. But his people at home assumed as a matter of course that when it came to Birmingham's industries he would be for protection. Quite as a matter of course the Birmingham Commercial Club notified him that Birmingham did not want the duty on pig iron reduced below $4 a ton.

"Just stop a moment there to consider the view that the Birmingham people must have taken not only of Democratic sincerity on the tariff question, but of Republican sincerity as well. The tariff that was being framed was being framed under Republican auspices. The Republicans, in theory, favor protection for everything that doesn't want to come in competition with foreign products. So it ought to have gone without saying that the Republicans would protect Birmingham's steel and iron; the mere fact that Birmingham needed it should have been enough. But Birmingham is Democratic, and the people of Birmingham assumed, and assumed quite rightly, that the Republicans would not give them any protection; that, in their case, the Republicans would be governed by the Democratic principle of a tariff for revenue only.

"And they also assumed, but in this case wrongly, that Underwood, a Democrat, would fight in this case for the Republican principle of protection, while the Republicans did what they could to enforce—in this case—the Democratic principle of a tariff for revenue only. And the Birmingham Commercial Club notified Underwood, as the Representative of Birmingham in Congress, that Birmingham did not want the duty on pig iron reduced below $4 a ton.

"Underwood was a Democrat who took the party's principles seriously. He wired back:

"'I have never been in favor of a protective tariff for protection's sake. I have always believed in a tariff for revenue only. I think $4 a ton on pig iron is prohibitive and that it ought to be reduced.'

"He was denounced as a traitor to his district, but he stood pat and voted for a duty of $2.50 a ton. A fight was made to defeat him for re-election, but it failed. Later, when the Democrats came into power, he was the principal draftsman, so far as the House was concerned, of the Underwood-Simmons tariff, the one now in force, and that is one reason why this tariff much more nearly approximates the old Democratic ideal than any other tariff measure they have framed in sixty years.

"Bryan charged him with having tried to block the lowering of the steel and iron duties, and Underwood, in his reply, proved beyond a doubt that it was principally to him that the lowering of those duties was due. And this in spite of the fact that, according to the protection theory, he was giving a black eye to the industries on which his own district lived.

"Now, the whole point of this long story is the simple fact that Underwood's act in standing out for the principle of a tariff for revenue only created a sensation. It went all over the country, and was commented on admiringly as an example of a man standing by his principles in the face of threatened political ruin. My point is that Underwood was an exception, such an exception that he became, for the time, a curiosity—like a sabre-toothed tiger. What was there extraordinary in a Democrat standing out for a tariff for revenue only? Isn't it the principle of his party—the fundamental principle, according to you?

"The truth is that it is not fundamental at all, any more than the protection theory is fundamental with the Republican Party. The belief that it is due to the fact that for a good many years, when there was nothing else to fight about, Republicans and Democrats used to rage over the tariff in an unbelievable manner. Men seriously believed that the country would go to ruin if the Mills bill, a Democratic measure, should pass; they actually thought that foreign nations were palpitating with anxiety over it, and thousands of otherwise sane citizens believed as an article of faith that the Cobden Club of England was deluging this country with a vast corruption fund of 'British gold' to get the bill enacted. 'British gold' was a frightful hobgoblin in those days; the fact being that the Cobden Club was a somewhat sleepy, old-gentlemanly sort of institution that no more thought of debauching the American electorate over a Democratic Tariff bill than of sending an army to invade Belgium.

"Peaceful citizens fought each other with their fists on the public streets over the question whether the Mills bill increased the tariff on certain articles over the rate levied by the tariff of 1883, and whether, if so, the increase was ad valorem or specific. Looking back on it now, it reminds one of the grammarian's curse quoted by Carlyle: 'May God confound you for your theory of irregular verbs!'

"Men who grew up in that time got the idea that the parties were eternally divided into implacable hostility over the earth-rocking principle involved in the words 'ad valorem' and 'specific.' You're one of them. You can't get over it yet. You still think men are doomed to hate each other for all time over the tariff because they did so in 1888. But I tell you, the solemn truth is that the only reason they entertained that delusion was that there was nothing else to quarrel over. The issues growing out of the great war of secession had been gradually settled, and no new issue had arisen. It was a sort of political vacuum. So, out of perfectly legitimate differences on the tariff, men erected a bogie of fundamental and irreconcilable antipathy.

"They don't fight over the tariff now as they did then, though they still fight over it. Larger matters are coming to engross them, things that really are fundamental. Ladies, don't let anybody tell you that in order to be a Republican or a Democrat nothing is necessary except that you plunge head first into a lifelong study of tariffs. No such curse awaits you, whatever the Politician may say."

"You've taken a lot of words to say so," said the Politician, lethargically.

"It was worth while to take them," answered the Correspondent, "because most men to whom these ladies go for information will answer them just as you did, and I want to save them from a wrong steer. Since hardly anybody can tell you the difference between a Republican and a Democrat, and since everybody is assuring the woman voter that she must be one or the other, the lazy man's answer to her questions about the difference is sure to be, 'Oh, the tariff.' And, just because she takes her new duties seriously, she will feel that she has got to go into a dry-as-dust study of the tariff, which, as a matter of fact, is not at all necessary."

"Why do you call it a wrong steer?" demanded the Politician.

"Because it is. The tariff is being more and more relegated to a matter of business instead of party politics, and the party lines are getting more and more obliterated over it. Six years ago, when the Republican Party had been in power for fourteen years and thought it was in power forever, there arose a great revolt in the West that swept it out of office through Republican votes. The Republican West rose against its own party. And on what issue? That of the tariff. That is to say, the Western Republicans wanted the tariff lowered instead of being raised. Mind you, it was Republicans, not Democrats, who wanted that; and they overthrew their own party for being too Republican and not Democratic enough.

"I tell you that on the tariff, no less than on other things, the old party lines are getting all mixed up. I have already told you that even in the old days they were always mixed up when it came to a matter of a man's own interests, or a district's own interests. No district, and no man, except in the case of an incorrigibly rigid man like Underwood, was for either protection or a 'tariff for revenue only' where it hit near home.

"Therefore I beseech you, ladies, not to heed the man who tells you that the tariff deeply divides the people of this country, or that it behooves you to make your choice of evils and pin a party badge on yourselves accordingly for all time. Make your choice, but don't imagine for a moment that it determines whether you are to be a Republican or a Democrat. Some of the greatest Democratic leaders, like Samuel J. Randall, were Protectionists, and forty years ago the Free Trade Club was largely made up of Republicans.

"I think Theodore Roosevelt belonged to it for one, and that Garfield was pretty close to a Free Trader in principle."

"Well, that makes one thing clear," said Anna. "But you haven't answered my question. What is a Democrat and what is a Republican? What's it all about? All you've told me is what it's not about."

ADVISES WOMEN VOTERS.

Professor Tells How to Obtain Health and Labor Laws.

Professor Howard Lee McBain of Columbia University, who has been selected by the New York City Woman Suffrage Party to deliver a series of lectures to the newly enfranchised voters on "The Business of Citizenship," yesterday described how the voters should proceed to obtain legislation in health and labor matters.

"It is only occasionally," he said, "that a health or labor problem can be made a distinct campaign issue. The vast majority of our laws upon these matters have never been presented to the voters as policies advocated or opposed by their candidates. They have been lobbied through the enacting authorities without reference to campaigns. It must be a big health or labor policy that can play any important role in a campaign. A proposed minimum wage law or the policy of municipally owned tenements might be made a campaign issue; but higher milk standards or cleaner slaughter houses probably could not be so thrust forward.

"Voters who seek better enforcement of State and local health and labor legislation must approach agencies which are for the most part indirectly responsible to them—the State Industrial Commission, the State Health Commissioner, the State Commissioner of Agriculture, the City Health, Police and Tenement House Commissioners, and the Board of Education. The Governor and Senate, on the one hand, and the Mayor on the other, are the directly elected agents of the voters. To these, the voters may appeal, but their appeal must usually have the volume and strength of organization if it is to be heard and heeded. If unheard or unheeded the voters' redress must await vengeance at the next election, when the Governor or Mayor, seeking re-election, may be turned out upon his record—which is not to say that the incoming Governor or Mayor may be more amenable, unless, as is usually not the case, the specific matter in interest has been made an issue of the campaign."

ROCKEFELLER AIDS Y.M.C.A.

Gives $100,000 to Fund Bayonne Concerns Are Raising.

The International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. announced yesterday that the manufacturers in Bayonne and John D. Rockefeller, Sr., are providing funds for the construction of a $300,000 Y. M. C. A. clubhouse in Bayonne for the use of the 15,000 employes and their families. Mr. Rockefeller's gift is $100,000. The corporations which have already contributed toward this building on the basis of the number of their employes are the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Tide Water Oil Company, Babcock & Wilcox, Vacuum Oil Company, and the Pacific Coast Borax Company. All the manufacturers in Bayonne have been invited to join in the financing of the project.

The building, which will be erected on Avenue E, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets, will really be a welfare house and community centre for the industrial workers of Bayonne. The building, which will be three stories in height and 186 feet in length on Avenue E, is in many respects similar to the Y. M. C. A. building now under construction at Pueblo, Col., for the 6,000 employes at the steel works of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

The plans call for a gymnasium, six bowling alleys, and a swimming pool 20 feet by 60 feet, with adequate dressing rooms for men, women and children. They provide for a cafeteria and lunchroom, an auditorium where there will be motion picture shows, lectures and entertainments. There will be a women's social room, and a woman's clubroom; a boy's social room, classroom and clubrooms, and there will be a men's clubroom and billiard room. In addition there will be educational classrooms.

CHINESE VASE BRINGS $210.

First Day's Sale of Clarke Glazes and Porcelains Yields $3,790.

There were no extraordinary prices at the first day's sale of the Thomas B. Clarke collection of white glazes and Chinese single color porcelains at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon. They were the smaller and least important pieces and the 202 numbers brought $3,790.

The sale opened with Leeds ware; old French, English and German white glazes were sold, with a number of single-color Chinese porcelains. One of the latter, the last number on the catalogue for the day, brought the highest price, a Chinese tall, powder-blue, club-shaped vase, going to K. Oshima for $210.

A pair of old Leeds vases, urn shaped, eleven and one-half inches high, went to Joseph Larocque for $55; two sets of English salt glaze plates, differing in design, eighteen in all, went to Miss Carpenter for $164; a pair of English salt glaze plates, eleven inches in diameter, went to J. Koehl for $25 each, and E. Littauer paid $185 for a large Chinese mirror-black Ch'ien-lung bottle, and $125 for a large Chinese lapis bottle of the same period.

English salt glaze, Italian white faience, an old Leeds centrepiece, a few pieces of Persian ware, and Chinese porcelains will be sold today.

Gifford Beal Wins $1,000 Art Prize.

Gifford R. Beal, an American artist, received the first prize of $1,000 and a gold medal at the opening of the annual Members' Exhibition of the National Arts Club, 15 Gramercy Park, last evening. Mr. Beal's prize winner, the "Blue Pool," is one of sixty-five paintings, a snow scene, a large red brick house in the background, with a blue pool in which are the reflections of the chimney and trees. The show will continue for the rest of the month and is free to the public.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Forecast:

N. C. and S. C.—Fair and cold Fri., fair and warmer Sat.

Ga., Fla., Ala., and Miss.—Fair and cold Fri., rain Sat.

Tenn.—Fair and warmer Fri., rain Sat.

Ky.—Cloudy and warmer Fri., snow or rain Sat.

Ind.—Snow Fri., fair Sat.

Mich. and Ohio—Snow and warmer Fri. and Sat.

La.—Fair and warmer Fri. and Sat.

Ark.—Cloudy and warmer Fri., cloudy Sat.

Okla.—Cloudy and warmer Fri., fair and colder Sat.

Tex.—Fair and cooler Fri. and Sat.

Ill. and Wis.—Snow Fri., cloudy and warmer Sat.

Mo.—Cloudy and warmer Fri. and Sat.

Minn. and Ia.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.

N. Dak.—Fair and colder Fri., probably fair and colder Sat.

S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Fair and warmer Fri., fair and colder Sat.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(<) This character means, for or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Julian B. Beaty of New York City and John M. Enright of Jersey City were admitted to practice.

702—E. Goldman et al., plain., v. the U. S.—Leave granted to file additional brief on motion of counsel for plain.

123—N. C. Gibson, plain., v. J. J. Lentz—Passed, per stipulation.

128—G. A. Fuller Co., pet., v. Otis Elevator Co.—Argued.

127—Armour & Co., plain., v. the Commonwealth of Virginia.—Argued.

119—E. Ricaud et al. v. the American Metal Co., Ltd.—Submitted, with leave to counsel to file briefs within two weeks.

268—H. A. Oetjen, plain., v. Central Leather Co., and 269—Same v. same.—Argument commenced for plain.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Jan. 4—Nos. 268 and (269), 116, 120, 124, 125, 126, 129, 130 and (75), 132, and 133.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—At 10:30 A. M., 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg.—Admiralty.

Ocean SS<Stand Oil. Clark<SS Ercttia Co. (2). Timmins<same (2.) Union Wharf<same(2.) US<Tug Juniata & Scow No 11 S. Same<Princess No 34 S.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar. Noticed motions.

Guarty Trust<McCabe. Erb<Bettendorf. Marshall<All American Merc Corp. Phila Shipping<Aldenham. US<Tug G W Elder. Same<SS Bris. Same<Tug Bouker & Scow 4 H H. Same<Joshua Lovett and Scow 11 H H. Same<same and Scow 2 H H. Same<May McGuiel. McAllister<Ross. Paget Prize Plate Co<Herbert & Huesger. Penn Steel<NY City Ry. Gregg<Megarel. Nat Coal & Tr Co<Dampskibs. Howard<SS Satsunes. Miner<same. US<Tug Kate Jones & Scow B B 19 (2.) Same<same & Scow BB 17. Same<M J Wilcox & Scow B H 18. Newman<Interocean Forwarding Co. Dailey<Tug Mahoney. Shaine<Kugelman. Reid Donald<Kroeschell. Rallanowski<C & O Ry. Blumenthal<Economides. Holt<Cox. Same<Glens Falls Fire Ins. Same<G & R Fire Ins. Same<Hartford F Ins. Same<L L & G F Ins. Rice<Mayer. Wohlers<Steiner. Luckenbach<Universal.

Noticed motions: Swacker<Black Diamond Co. Gordon<Tug Mahandy. Woods<Overbrook. McGirr<Forward. Poissant<Lake Champlain Transp Co. Dekal<same. Gaudette<same. Phelan<same. Vogue<Alfan. Aktieselskabet<20,029 Bags Sugar. Same<Jamison. Dampskibe<Nat Coal & Trading. Fox<Penn RR Co. Wadowics<L V RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 2 P. M. To be called and set down for trial beginning Jan. 7. Jury calendar.

Re Hunt's Point Garage Co. Hammerschlag Mfg Co<Imp & Trad N B'k. Greenameyer<Marden, Orth & Hastings Co. Sperry<Erie RR. Erskine<L I RR (2.) Bealonowski<Erie RR. Waters<Penn RR. McSherry<NY C RR. Hanbury<Hotel Operating Co. Roberts<Criss. Lederer<Kessler. Allann<Druid SS Co. Meizell<Bullman. Neer<Lang. Olsen<Merritt & Chapman. McElroy<Att Transp. Castellano<Gross Mfg. Kotchik<D L & W. US<NY C RR (3.) Graham<Scandinavian-Am Line. Dudik<Leh Val RR. Baker<Penn RR. Kelley<same. Carolan<C RR of N J. Nelson<Standard Film Industries. Shrum<Penn RR. Lewis<Notman. Hengney<NY Rys. Watson<Harman. Scully<Ten Cotton Securities. Proctor<NY C RR. Simon<Cromwell. Blackmore<Eastman Kodak Co. (2.) Schaeffer<same. Numer<Penn RR. Jderacsak<NY C & H R RR. Redden Spec Co<Cee Stanley Mfg Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn. Bank'cy discharges:

Senior Bros. Louis Racos. Max Turofsky. Harry Milman. Harry Green. Agnes I Maillie. Samuel Schatz. George H Hawkins. Francis Tobias. Max Edelstein. Albert C L Rappe. Aladdin Coast Corp. Morris Axelrod. Ladislaus W Schwenk (2.) Morris Berman. E B Jordan & Co (2.) G Franklin Stringer. Gracinto Di Tullio et al. Kal A Hansen. Jimmie's Restaurant, Inc. Compositions: Philip Cohen. Gerson de Lesow<American Mfg Co. Motions: H & I Selmuth.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Scott, Dowling, and Smith, JJ.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Dalrymple<Schwartz. Re Kirschner. Hancock<Hancock. Re Pier Old 49, E R. Schnaider<Ogden. McCabe Hanger Mfg Co<Chelsea Exch Bank. Budnick<Kalman. Hackney<Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co. Re White Plains Road. Rosenfeld<A Smith & Son. Rosalind Rty Co<Western Ins Co. Anderson Hartman<Blanchard Co. Raftery<World Film. Re De Ridder. Times Sq Auto Co<Motor Car Equip Co. Berberry<Cohen.

Nonenumerated motions at 10:30 A. M.: Empire Kaolin Co<Frank. De Heizedon<Schrenkeisen. Farenholtz<Meinhaysen. Condon Wrapping Machine Co. Inc<Dearborn. Stern Publishing & Novelty Co<Bastian Brothers Co. Stillman<Stillman. Clark<Gibson. Assets & Liabilities Assn. Inc<49 East 58th St Corp et al. McEntyre<McEntyre. N Y Life Ins Co<Martin Co et al (2.) Cummings<King-Bee Films Corp et al. Math<Gibraltar. Rubin<Siegel. Ocha<Akasi Machinery Corp. Houlston<Universal Film Mfg Co.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Brown<Int R T. Magoffin<Patterson. Gopin<Sweitzer. Levine<Hydro Photo Play Co. Goodman<Rubinstein. Misarf<Rubinger. Rose<Siegel. Re Hotchkiss (Liberty Life Ins Co.) People ex rel Hotchkiss, (Title & Guar Co of Rochester.) Shalata<Rodgers. Jennings<Foley. Rubin<Scott. Grady<Park & Tilford. Bettinger<Donovan. Zuckerman<Fischer. Galla<48th St Co. Yokel<Yokel. Munn & Co, Inc<Beach. Studin<Sheninger Bros. Kantrowitz<Stutz. Tutt<Tutt. Gevirtz<Villeneuve Imp & Exp Co. Spindle<Spindle. De Mott<L I RR. Menasha Woodenware Co<Landeck. (2.) Pollak<Pollak. Critchfield & Co<Republic Motor Sales. Olympic Dress Co<Dreyer. Vetter<Errett. Brann<Reilly. Gallo<48th St Co. Brown<Cleveland Tr. Letterman<Theodore Tiedemann Co. Colt<Ayrault. Pressfrich<Quoal. McCormick<CNY. Quinlan<Carnegie Tr Co. (2.) Flournoy<Boston Transcript Co. Douglas<same. Barcus<Cooper. (2.) Grabenstein<Cohen. Golden<5th Av Coach. Rudman<Frank. Greenwald<Greenwald. Walker M Levett Co<Franco-Am Chem Co. Kierschenowitz<Kierschenowitz. Mueller<Mueller. Roman Catholic Orph Asylum<Jaffe. Re Joseph. Thorburn<Gates. (2.) Brooklyn Sav Bank<Savage. Knopf<Sherry. Am Wet Wash Laundry Co<Richter. Wilson<NY Tel Co. Schlegal<Seal. Washburn<Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal. Reilly<Hardy. Klein<Mitchell. Re Silex Aremazing Co. Penkeravitz<Goodman. Mot Van & Storage. Feder<same. Goldberg<Goldberg. Weene<Levine. Reid<Rederi A-B Transatlantic & Co. Cohen<Goodman. Morrissey<Azaroff. Bohn<Cont Amus Co. Sternfeld<Eisenstadt. Commercial Cable Co<Heilman. Hannevig & Johnson<Loughead. Greenberg<Bulkin. Re Townley. Waterman<Paddock. Weene<Levine. Ackerman<Hemsley & Co. Ltd. Sourbee<Justison Con. Westcott Exp Co<CNY. Simonetti<Simonetti. Brann<Reilly. Herd<Nichols. Hoehn<Wachsmann. Buchman<Freitag. Selig<5th Av Coach. Pomeroy<Heck V Ry. Higgins<same. Pomeroy<same. (2.) Re T & W Clark Co. Mills<Levy. Wenig<Taylor. Victoria Bldg & Con Co<Pine Hill Crystal Spring Water Co. Selig<5th Av Coach. Smith<Parkerton. Prall<same.

PART II.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—No day calendar.

PART IV.—Recess.

PART VI.—Recess.

PARTS V., VII., AND VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Recess.

PART III.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Recess.

PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar:

Augusta Hyatt. Henry B. Stre. John M. Eastman. Thomas S. Doyle. E. Van Schaick. Cornelius O'Leary. Michael O'Connell. Jacob Schmal. Martino Capitanio. Giacoma Yacovetta. Carmela Pennisi. M. K. Lavitt, infant. Elizabeth Canfield. Rose Rosenberg, inft. Fannie Rosenberg, infant. A. Rosenberg, infant. Benjamin Altman. John O'Neil, &c. Allen B. Thompson. Mary G. Pinkney. Jennie Altman. Joseph Azeuri. Charles Barrett. Christian Erhard. White Hewlett. Vaclav Majny. Kochu Ibe. Ernest Mattes. Charles Tomasek. S. Hayhovsky. Ann McElveiney. Peter Richmond. Sarah L. Williams. Bessie Trimble. Maria De Simone. Louis Hirsh. Violet Van Schaick. Antoinette L. Schermerhorn. Martin Engel. John Kopp. Feliciano Catalano. Lucy Netter. Joseph C. Streut. Rose Hopkins. Samuel Yohalem. Margaret Ward. Marie M. Folliett. Muriel L. R. Conkling, infant. Olga L. G. Conkling, infant. Vivian E. H. Conkling, infant. Emelie de Leosey Havemeyer. Anna Burkhardt. Katherine I. Goodwin. Jeremiah Long. Catharine Siemahn. Henry J. Burbage. Timothy J. Kiclay. Leopold Kahn. Benjamin Altman. Mary Lynch. W. Harvey. Nettie Plaut. Peter E. Kevilla.

Alexander Field. Joseph Block. Joseph Weihert. Levin Wolf. Edmund Lahane. Bertha Oppenheimer. Elizabeth Power. Annie Spears. Ellen Stilson. Mary Russell. Lizzie Kenny. John Wyeth. Katherine McGrath, &c. Eugene O'Connell. Helen Nelson. Ludwig Winkler. Edward M. Murphy. Jessie Beaumont. B. F. Einstein. Benjamin Einstein. John E. Simons. William M. Whitney. William Kramer. Matthew Byrnes. Estate of Reuben B. Crowdus (issue of fact.) Wills for probate: Barnet Papernick. F. S. Dorcher. George P. Hall. Margaret Lawrence. Anna Norris. Jessie Bloomfield. Florentine Cohn. Lavinia W. Weed. Ensign B. Pardee. (2.) Adolph Lewis. F. R. Sturges.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Lenkin & Son<Neubaler & Co. Sapiro<Campe Corp. Noble<Baff. Libby<Delaney. Diamond<Einstein. Rosenstein<Hammerschlag. Wohlgemuth & Co<J Hyman Co. Feinstein<S Blumenthal Co. Opeuc Studio<Suratt. Jonasson & Co<Ottenheimer. Bunsoheler<Paul. Donley F S Ferguson Sons. Stewart Dist Co<Mahoney. Eugster<Ullman. Stevenson Co<Dixie. Morgan<Sagamore Water Co. Arker<Indept Tool, &c, Co. Joffe<Sieghardt. Fishman<Rohman. Lipper<Boehm. Kluxis<Concord Holding Corp. Lambros<529, E 13th St. Reiner<Levenstein. Friedman<Winkler. Steiner<Levenstein. Rosen<Turner (2.) Cowan<Behnett. Ealing<Beck.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Re North River Lumber Co.—Elek J. Ludvigh.

SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J.—Miller<Wolf—Julian M. Wright.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Grace M. Lane<Frederick Bierhoff—Gustave Hartman. John M. Bowers<Bernard Bloomingdale—William H. Hamilton. Katharine L. Brown<Benjamin—George Coggill.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Finch, J.—Motion calendar.

Schwartz<Int R T. People ex rel Goldstein<Ostrich. Sack<Adler. Lagadino<Stubenwoll Bros, Inc. Neukirch<Elm Hld Co, Inc.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Finch, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J.—No day calendar.

PART II.—Finch, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—........, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Receivers Appointed.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J. Louis Lipschitz et al.<Esther M. Kalisky et al.—S. Marcus Kronheimer. Peter Sugarroll<William F. Fitzgerald—Anthony J. Griffin.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—At 10 A. M.

Stern<Belowsky. Schindler<Montgomery Bldg Co. (2.) Clark<Stumpf. Seiler<Variety, Inc. Gottlieb<Weaver. Wolf<Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills. Weidner<Sternberger. Mehlowitz<Briggs. O'Connell<Perry. Re New York Av. Pagano<Gallo. Martin<Martin. Re Tarson Co Mfg Co. Morenz<Morenz. Barad<Menaker. Brislin<Martin. Waters<Waters. Re Kings Co Mtg Co. Re Progressive Knitting Works, Inc. Mochon<Mochon. Moreland<Petze. Katz<Stampler. Hill<Bane. Durland<Tevlin. Supermann Amus Co<Kaplan. Schwab<Thompson.

PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—No day calendar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Tompkins, J.—At 10 A. M. Fitzhugh<Brian. Quinby<City of White Plains. (2.) Cases<Gilligan. All for the hearing of motions.

Surrogate's Court.

At White Plains—Sawyer, S.

Wills for probate: Jane Breese. R. B. Rathborn. Charles Brookes. Cornelius A. Rhodes. John McNally. Johanna Yongh. Natalie Kraus. Executor's acc'ts: Joseph Berger. May Ama. Louis Schilling. Martha W. Elton. Howell Dobbs. Elizabeth Black. Appointment of trustee: Mary L. Speirs. Appointment of guardian: Abraham Levine. Order to show cause: Helene Ressburg. To revoke probate: Thomas J. Morrow. Administrator's accounting: Thomas Cleonan. Julia F. Chamberlin.

Night Ferry Service Discontinued.

Night service has been discontinued on the ferry between East Ninety-second Street and Fulton Avenue, Long Island City. The last boat will leave Long Island City at 10:20, and the Manhattan side at 10:30. The first boat will leave Manhattan at 5:15 A. M., and the Long Island City slip at 5. Patronage has been declining steadily since the opening of the Queensboro Bridge.

TEL. & TEL. PLANS ISSUE OF $40,000,000 NOTES

Sale of 6s to be Made on Basis to Yield Approximately 7 Per Cent.—Leak Annoys Bankers.

A syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan & Co. is making arrangements for an offering of short-term notes of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. The detailed terms of the issue will be officially announced at an early date, but, according to reports circulated yesterday, the plan calls for the sale of $40,000,000 one-year 6 per cent. notes on a basis netting investors approximately 7 per cent.

It is understood that part of the proceeds of the issue will be used for paying off the outstanding two-year 4½ per cent. notes which mature on Feb. 1. Of the $50,000,000 notes put out two years ago, approximately $31,500,000 have been purchased by the company in the open market and retired and only about $18,500,000 remain to be paid on Feb. 1.

The plan under consideration by the bankers contemplates that the new issue shall not be the direct obligation of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, but that it shall be issued by five of the subsidiary companies and indorsed by the American Telephone & Telegraph which is the parent corporation.

Bankers who have the financing in hand were annoyed yesterday by the premature announcement of the alleged terms of the offering, and declined to confirm the published reports in advance of the sending out of syndicate letters. It was reported that in several cities bond salesmen were booking orders for the new notes. Efforts will be made to ascertain the "leak."

While a number of relatively small issues of new securities have been brought out since the United States entered the war, the $40,000,000 offering of American Telephone notes is the first large one. It was pointed out yesterday that the flotation of this amount of notes at this time reflected a restoration of confidence. It has been intimated that the sale of the telephone notes would be followed by other offerings. After the third Liberty Loan campaign is once started no new financing will be undertaken, and all energies will be devoted to the Government loan.

Joseph T. Talbert to Retire.

Joseph T. Talbert, Vice President of the National City Bank, it was announced yesterday, will shortly retire and take up his residence in California for the benefit of his health. Several years ago while playing golf at Garden City Mr. Talbert suffered a stroke of paralysis, which affected his left side.

INSTRUCTION.

Accountants are in urgent demand—they are needed to carry the burden of financial detail and business organization—to
audit expenditures;
determine costs;
calculate cost-plus prices;
prepare tax returns;
control buying and stores;
devise office procedures;
act as disbursing officers;
systematize; organize; supervise.
Thousands of successful Certified Public Accountants, Auditors, Controllers, Treasurers, Disbursing Officers, Credit Men, and Executives have been trained in affiliated schools giving Pace Courses. Classes are held after business hours under guidance of specially trained instructors.
Bulletin giving valuable information regarding Accountancy (C. P. A. degree) and details of courses now opening apply to P. Lamphear, 218 W. 23d St., N. Y.; or Stowell, 55 Hanson Pl., Brooklyn, or Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

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L. D. RAY, Headmaster.

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[...] you in [...] weeks at small expense. Day and evening sessions. Individual instruction. Enroll now.

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COMMERCIAL SOUTH AMERICAN LINE
Neutral Steamer Saga sailing January 8 for ST. THOMAS, WEST INDIES, RIO JANEIRO, SANTOS, BRAZIL.
MOORE & McCORMACK CO., INC. Freight Agents, 29 Broadway.
FRANK TOURIST CO. Passenger Agents, 398 Broadway. Phone Franklin 4330.

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Largest & most modern hotel. Open Jan. 1. Superb Ocean Beach. [...] M. WAITE, Mgr.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM L. SWEET, Jr., Complainant, against ALL PACKAGE GROCERY STORES COMPANY, Defendant.—Consolidated cause.—No. E. 14—389.

Now, on this 10th day of December, 1917, came H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL and HERBERT A. EMERSON, as Receivers of the defendant, All Package Grocery Stores Company, in the above-entitled suit, and present their petition verified the 5th and 7th days of December, 1917, praying that the Court make an order in respect to the filing of proofs or statements of claim by those claiming to be creditors and or otherwise against the defendant, All Package Grocery Stores Company;

Whereupon, on reading and filing said petition together with the consents of all parties appearing in the above-entitled suit, and the Court being fully advised in the premises; it is, on motion of GILBERT & GILBERT, solicitors for said Receivers,

ORDERED (1) That any and all creditors of or claimants against the All Package Grocery Stores Company who claim that the All Package Grocery Stores Company is indebted to them, or that they possess a cause of action against it, and all other persons whosoever assert any claim against it are hereby required to assert their claims on or before the 15th day of January, 1918, and on or before said date present and file duly verified written statements or proofs of their claims against the All Package Grocery Stores Company, and its estate, with H. Snowden Marshall and Herbert A. Emerson, as Receivers of the All Package Grocery Stores Company, at the office of their solicitors, Gilbert & Gilbert, Esqs., No. 43 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

(2) That no creditor of or claimant against the All Package Grocery Stores Company who claims the All Package Grocery Stores Company is indebted to him or that he possesses a cause of action against it, and no person whoever who asserts any claim against it who fails to file a statement or proof of claim on or before the 15th day of January, 1918, as hereinbefore directed, shall thereafter be permitted to assert any claim whatsoever against the estate of the All Package Grocery Stores Company in the hands of the said Receivers or to share in any distribution thereof whatsoever.

(3) That the said Receivers be and they hereby are authorized and directed to give notice of this order by publication three times each week, for a period of three weeks, in The New York Times, The Brooklyn Eagle and The Chicago Tribune. And it is further

Ordered that a copy of this order be mailed with all convenient dispatch by the said Receivers to each and every person appearing upon the books of the All Package Grocery Stores Company as a creditor thereof, or claimant against it, at the claimant's or creditor's address, as shown upon the said books. AUGUSTUS N. HAND, U. S. D. J.

NEXT SUNDAY
Financial Survey of 1917
Forecast for 1918, in
The New York Times
Annual Financial Section
Federal Reserve System in 1917—Stock and Bond transactions on the exchanges last year—Range of security prices in 1917—War Finance—War Risks—Sane Savings—Oriental Exchanges and the price of silver—Metals production in 1917, and a host of articles and a mass of information of interest to brokers, bankers and the investing public.
NEXT SUNDAY

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Velour, heavy and light weight, poplins and serges, all makes. Call with samples. Seader Brothers, 145 West 30th St.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Velour, heavy and light weight; poplins and serges, all makes. Call with samples, Louis Hammer, 334 4th Av.

BURELLA Wanted.—American; for cash; must be cheap. Farragut 9076.

COATS Wanted.—Spring; strictly jobbing; have given up factory; open for snappy merchandise only. Herman Goldstein, 127 West 28th St., 4th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber will look at coats and suits, also stouts, all week, third floor, 127 West 28th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Open to buy coats and suits for Spring. Call, with samples, from 12 to 4, 1,182 Broadway, Room 1502.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of medium and high-priced coats and suits. 29 West 30th, 9th floor.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on coats and suits. Call all week, see Mr. Zaiud, 11-13 West 32d St., 6th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of junior's and children's coats; placing orders. 7th floor, 120 West 36th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders snappy Spring coats and suits. First floor, 10 West 32d St.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Ladies' Spring styles; bring samples. 1,182 Broadway, Room 1502.

COATS and Suits Wanted.—Jobber looking at coats and suits. 31 West 31st St., 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Looking high-grade ladies' Spring line. 131 West 28th St., 4th floor.

COLLARS Wanted.—Open for job cooney collars. Fleischer, Cloak and Suit Company, 826 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber is placing stock orders on popular, medium, and high-grade Georgette, serge, and jersey dresses; samples mornings. Wiener, 83 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serge, silks, and Georgettes; new Spring Models; bring your samples. Meyer & Bernheimer, 15 West 34th St. 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders, serge dresses; bring samples. Regent Dress, Suit and Skirt Mfg. Co., 41-43 West 17th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Exclusive jobber placing orders on dresses; show samples all week. 35 West 31st, eighth floor.

DRESSES WANTED.—Jobber placing orders on snappy taffeta and Georgette dresses. Call all week. Room 1011, 71 West 23d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serge silks; open for quantity for cash. Mad. Sq. 6050.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs, silks and serges. Younker Bros., 303 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Velvets, any shades, for cash. Riverside 7884.

EAR MUFFS Wanted.—In velvet and O. D. Spring 6236.

GALATEAS AND JEANS Wanted.—Any quantity for cash. Alter Bros. Canal 8108.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Outing flannels; any quantity, any quality; cheap; cash. O 212 Times Downtown.

KNITTED JERSEY CLOTH Wanted in heather shades, also two-tone gabardines; ends or pieces. Mail swatches or telephone Levine Bros., 750 Broadway.

MERCHANDISE Wanted.—Cash for jobs. No matter what you have; call Spring 7080.

POM POM Wanted.—Rose, taupe, light brown, also taupe velour. Sheer & Meyers. Madison Square 2967.

POM POMS Wanted.—Taupe, mole, reindeer; any quantity for cash. Telephone Greeley 4321.

POPLINS Wanted.—American woolen, 6077 and 90610, Sammy 966, Raspberry 975. Farragut 3290.

POPLIN Wanted.—American 090610, all colors, any quantity for cash. Greeley 4321.

POPLINS Wanted.—Will pay cash high shades poplins, serges, velours. Chel. 19.9.

POPLIN Wanted.—90610, 06077 gray and peacock, or similar. Ches. 995.

POPLIN Wanted.—90610, 06077 gray and peacock, or similar. Chelsea 9953.

SATEENS Wanted by manufacturer; white and colored. Phone Farragut 3702.

SERGES Wanted.—Amoskeag, Whitman & Pacifics; also corduroy and narrow wale. S. Rosenman & Co., 18 West 21st.

SERGE Wanted.—French; 54 inches; all wool; any quality or quantity, spot cash. Jacobus Bros., 1,201 Broadway.

SILK Samples Wanted.—Can use 800 yards in lengths 1½ yards up; no Georgette or chiffons. Telephone Gramercy 183.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—In Peking, blue, and all shades. Call with samples. Miller Cloak & Suit Co., 22 West 32d St.

SUITS, Coats, Dresses, Apparel Wanted.—Cash, surplus; better grade. National. Franklin 2412.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at silk suits for Spring. 1st floor, 43 West 25th.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders. Call, with samples, Novick, 40 West 28th.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Open for all colors in taffetas. Majestic Dress Co., 129 West 29th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Plaid, check, and heavy cloakings suitable for capes; mail swatches; telephone or will call. Levine Bros., 750 Broadway. Spring 3013.

VELOURS, Kerseys, Dresses and Rompers Wanted.—All shades; for cash. Telephone Farragut 2648.

VELOURS and Broadcloth Wanted.—544, 11060, 13009, 13048, 815. Farragut 5188.

VELOURS Wanted.—Pay $2.25 for 544; $2.50 Wyandotte, all colors. Farragut 2357.

WARDROBE Trunk Wanted.—For ladies' suits. Farragut 8958.

WARDROBE trunk wanted; for ladies' coats. Farragut 3877.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Fishken tweeds, style 1600, or similar, all colors, any quantity. Altes & Ledine, Chelsea 3704.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted.—Good quality; state prices, terms; assortment. Address C. H., 237 Times Downtown.

WOOL Wanted.—Velour check, black and white. Farragut 3073.

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50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

ALPACAS and SATEENS linings, haircloth, Palm Beach; closing out at reduced prices. 45 East 17th St., room 502.

BOLIVIA.—F. & H. 7635, black, brown, green and beetroot, $4.25. H. Markowitz Sons, Inc., Mad. Sq. 6860.

CLOAKINGS.—¾ meltons, thibets, and oxfords. Kaplan, 20 West 22d. Gramercy 1515.

CLOTH.—American Pom Pom, Pekin brown and green. Telephone Greeley 2137.

COATS.—About 300 sport coats; excellent for Southern trade; high grade material and shades; at sacrifice; lot must be sold before Saturday. Dorfman & Oshinsky, 140 West 22d.

COATS and SUITS.—Better than ever; pom-poms, velours, broadcloths; closing out; big values. Shapiro & Davis, 133 West 21st.

COATS AND SUITS.—On hand, pom poms, velour, broadcloth, immediate delivery, closing out. Shapiro & Davis, 133 West 21st.

COATS.—300 cloth coats at sacrifice for January sales. Eagle Manufacturing Co., 129 West 29th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Fine selection for Spring. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th St.

COATS.—Closing out balance of stocks below cost. Bernstein, 118 West 27th St.

COATS.—300 assorted to close out, cheap. Gelfond, 141 West 28th St.

COATS.—150 to close out at a sacrifice. Gordon Outergarment Co., 11 East 31st.

COATS, also suits, better grade, close out. Eisenberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th.

COATS.—300 better grade to close out. Commercial Cloak and Suit, 128 West 27th.

COATS.—Cloth, plush, fur trimmed, plain, and children's. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—Closing out better grade coats cheap. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—Fur trimmed; close out at a price. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st St.

COATS.—Better grade plush coats. N. Hurwitz, 109 West 26th St.

CORDUROY.—Narrow wale, white, 26-inch, 25c. net cash. H. Heyman, 19 West 21st. Gramercy 3510.

CORDUROY.—5000 38-inch, tan, old rose, copen, 40c. Gramercy 881.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—25,000 yards Amoskeag 19,000 range, blue chambray, under market price; prompt delivery. Phone Spring 6664.

CREPE METEOR.—All colors, for immediate delivery, $1.25. M. Marks Co., formerly Marks-Senner, 334 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 3380.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CRÊPE DE CHINE.—All colors, 90c; immediate delivery. M. Marks, 334 4th Av.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Three-thread, 68 thick, 86½ cents; also washable satins for immediate delivery. Stuy. 4869.

DRESSES.—Serges and silks; wonderful values and styles, $3.75 up; immediate shipments. Nathan Nathanson Co., 148 W. 23d St.

DRESSES.—Serge dresses, $3.50, snappy models, to close out. Sylvania Dress House, 139 West 25th St., 9039 Farragut.

DRESSES.—Silk, serge, and party dresses, to close at reductions. King & Applebaum, 20 West 28 St.

DRESSES.—Wool jerseys, serges, silks, evening dresses; special values. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Serges, silks; immediate delivery; low prices. See Ruby, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Silks, velvet, jersey serges, also stouts, at sacrifice. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES.—300, silk and serge; close out cheap. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th.

EAR MUFFS; HEAD SHIELDS.—Immediate delivery, any quantity. Randolph Co., 21 West 21st, Gramercy 5510.

GEORGETTES.—All colors; immediate delivery; $1.15. M. Marks Co., 334 4th Av.

LACES and Trimmings, close out cheap. 1,133 Broadway, Room 321.

MACKINAWS.—30 pieces 6-4, 100 pieces ¾. Lyman, 4830 Madison Square. 404 4th Av.

NECKWEAR.—Ladies' neckwear, knitting bags, scarfs and hats; must go immediately; tremendous reductions, large discounts. La France Novelty Co., 286 5th Av.

POM POM.—Two pieces Pekin, one Burgundy; $3.00 net cash. Stuyvesant 3352.

POPLINS.—American 06077, Copen, rose, raspberry, bustan, clay, peacock, sand, tan, $2.25. Igstaedter, 3284 Stuyvesant.

POPLIN.—P. P. L. Navy. Tel. 881 Gramercy.

SAFE.—Cheap; Marvin, double door, height 5 feet by 3 feet 4 inches, depth 27 inches. Fred Hall Corporation, 28 West 27th St.

SATIN.—Wash, 40-inch, $1.17½; white, flesh; immediate delivery. M. Marks, 354 4th Av.

SERGES.—764 Botany, $1.30; 780, $1.72½; 1464, green, gold, $1.37½; Pacific Panama, $1.33; 228 poplin, $1.50; 855 broadcloth, $1.95; net 70 days. D.-S. Woolen Exchange, 1,265 Broadway. Madison Square 1872.

SERGES.—519, 4632, 3768, 1464, 54280, 7135, S. B. G. L.; poplin 800, 8421, 6400, 6500; gabardine 465, 768. H. Cohen Company, 45 West 25th St. 2950 Farragut.

SERGES.—6122, 9, 1464, D2, 10, 2205, 787, 788, 210, D1, Poplins 90610. Farragut Worsted Company, 19 Madison Av. Madison Square 4362.

SERGES.—519, 4632, 3768, 1464, 54280, 10715, S. B. G. L.; poplin 800, 3421, 6400, 6500; gabardine 1666, 768. H. Cohen Company, 45 West 25th St. 2950 Farragut.

SERGES.—1210, 6129, 7120, 7301, 54289, 11431, 519 C. F. L. and S. P. A. Israel Cummings & Bro., 28 West 23th. Farragut 3454.

SERGES.—6301, 7614, 7120, 54289, 104, 519, 4234, S. B. G. L., and other makes. Hydol, Phone Madison Square 4254.

SERGES.—Gilbert 18530, 20 pieces navy. William F. Read, 231, 50 pieces. Farragut 5759.

SERGES.—American 0936, black and navy, 25 pieces, each $2.10. Igstaedter, Stuyvesant 3284.

SERGE.—Whitman 104, Juilliard's 54280. S. Simon Company, 135 West 27th.

SERGES.—15,000 yards navy 1210; Whitman serge. Leff. Morningside 3407.

SERGES.—10 pieces, 104 Whitman, $1.80 net. Ruby, 116 West 29th St.

SERGE.—Gilbert 8309, $2.37½ net. Phone Madison Square 8272.

SERGES.—Forty pieces Botany 809, navy. Chelsea 496.

SKIRTS.—Our Spring line of silk skirts is ready for jobbers and manufacturers. Tip Top Skirt Co., 52 West 21st St.

SUITS of the better grade in latest materials for early showing; immediate delivery. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 24th.

SUITS.—High-grade Fall samples to close out. Pioneer Model Suit Co., 22 West 38th.

TAFFETAS, Wash Satins.—36-inch, 40-inch, for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 237 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 1240.

TAFFETAS.—Georgette, crepe de chine, all colors; immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 3445-6.

VELOURS and poplins.—Amer. 0860 and 06077, all shades, any quantity, reasonable price. Telephone Spring 6893.

WOVEN MADRAS.—Fifty thousand yards. Galatea and Peggy Stripes; big assortment of choice patterns; prices below market. M 243 Times Downtown.

YARN.—Hand knitting wool and worsted, immediate delivery. Mishell, 1170 Broadway. Madison Square 1520.

Contracts Offered.

DRESSES.—Ladies' gingham dresses; bring your own styles. Samilson Bros., 12 West 17th.

Help Wanted.

BILLING CLERK, Underwood typewriter; must be good figurer, rapid, accurate worker; wholesale house, downtown; state experience and salary. M 230 Times Downtown.

BILLING CLERK.—Underwood typewriter, with cloak and suit experience preferred; must be accurate and quick at figures. Jacob Sperber, 20 West 33d.

DRESS Salesman.—Man for city trade, offices and department stores; salary and commission; good opportunity for right man. N 129 Times.

SALESMAN to handle strong popular-priced line of ladies' belts; Southern and Middle Western States; only those with following need apply; drawing account against commission. Address M. L., 234 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted for New York City; single, familiar with selling cotton piece goods and burlap; state age, salary, experience, and references. N 152 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced; better kind dresses, city and office; commission. Star Dress Manufacturing Co., 122 West 26th St.

SALESMAN Snap Fastener, experienced, wanted; commission basis. M 238 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT for ladies' ready-to-wear factory in Middle West manufacturing ladies' and children's dresses; opportunity for young man of pleasing personality; one at present employed in above capacity or that of assistant, but who can develop into a full-fledged Superintendent; splendid opportunity; in answering, state full particulars. N 128 Times.

Situations Wanted.

MANUFACTURER, thoroughly competent factory man; experienced figuring costs, systematizing, managing factory, especially competent in muslin underwear; easily adapt himself other similar lines. G 87 Times.

SALESMAN, Southern, with large following on cloaks, open for real line; no drawings; straight commission. X 348 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, dress; can produce big business from the South for reputable house; straight commission basis. X 346 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...5¾@6 per cent. for the best names
Wednesday. 5¾@6 " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Gray Goods Prices Tighten.

With cotton high and the inventory season over, some of the "weak spots" in the local gray goods market are beginning to tighten up again as to prices. While it has been possible for some time to buy nearby 38½-inch 64-60s from some first hands at 11⅝ cents, it was said yesterday that several holders had put them back to 11¾ cents. The cold weather continued to hamper business during the day, but in spite of this a fair amount of sheetings was disposed of. For instance, May deliveries of 5.50s were sold at 11¼ cents. Business was done on 4.25-yard sheetings at 14½ cents for shipments beginning in April, with goods for deliveries this side of April held at 14¾ to 15 cents. Spot printcloths closed more or less nominally in this way:

39-inch, 80-80s	13⅜c	38½-inch, 64-60s	11¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	14⅜c	38½-inch, 64-56s	11½c
39-inch, 68-72s	13¼c	28½-inch, 60-52s	10⅝c
39-inch, 56-44s	10c	28½-inch, 60-48s	10¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	12¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	8⅝c

Probably Did Not Speculate.

With the coming of January and the need of beginning to accept deliveries of gray cloths bought several months ago at lower prices for shipment in the first quarter of 1918, a number of buyers, it was said here yesterday, cannot understand why more second-hand goods are not coming out. In many cases, both printcloths and the coarser yarn goods would show neat profits to holders if they re-sold them now, and there is wonder why they don't. Through December the unwillingness of second-hands to thrust goods on the market was explained in certain quarters by the fact that they did not actually have to take any of their purchases until after the turn of the year, and that in view of this they could afford to hang on for the best prices possible. With cotton "sky high" and giving little immediate promise of much of a relapse, it is believed that second-hands either will carry their stocks for a while, in the hope of still better profits on re-sales, or will use them up themselves. The course of the market in the next ten days or so will be carefully watched by all concerned.

Some More Prices Were Made.

Some more prices were made on Fall lines of woolen underwear in a quiet way here yesterday. Sellers were loath to say much about the new figures beyond the fact that they were up very smartly over those of a year ago. The scarcity of goods continues, and buyers, while recognizing the precedence taken by the Government in having its needs filled, are receiving their allotments with bad grace in some cases. In spite of reports previously published in regard to the extensive way the Government had covered the mills with orders, not all buyers are willing to believe at first what the agents say regarding the small quantities that will be available for civilian consumption. Later they try to buy goods with fully as much energy as they used to require of salesmen in getting them to stock up in more normal times.

Will Have to Fight for Trade.

One of the problems American manufacturers will have to face after the war, according to trade comment, will be getting back the business they have lost wholly, or in part, through their inability to keep pace with their customer's needs. Particularly is this the case in the knit goods field, where merchandise conditions have never been so chaotic before. Selling agents in all cases are endeavoring to meet their buyers' demands as fully as possible; but when this is impossible it is necessary for buyers to seek new sources of merchandise. This is seen, for instance, in the case of a big concern which will have but 250 cases of wool goods left after Government needs are filled, and which will, for "political" reasons, dispose of 100 cases in one fair-sized Southern city alone. It is intimated that when really important buyers go seeking goods where they have never bought before they are accommodated. The latter are naturally well-disposed to the new outlet, and it will be in getting things rearranged, if they ever are completely, that will cause trouble when the war is over.

New Parisian Styles in Crowns.

Reports received from Paris by the Retail Millinery Association of America say that for afternoon and semi-dress wear the milliners of that city are showing large picture hats and toques with quilted crowns. Large, soft-draped, hand-made hats also are offered there in black satin and with high crowns. For wear by young girls are seen hats with soft-draped crowns, and medium and wide brims, their feature being a two and one-half inch draped fold of satin around the edges. These hats are worn somewhat back on the head, but pulled down so as to frame the face. Black satin turbans, with thick draped edges and square crowns of bias folds, are worn there.

Good Outlook for Furniture.

Furniture manufacturers in Grand Rapids with offices in this city are said to be more concerned just now with the problem of how to get their products to the various retail markets of the country, and especially New York, than with the matter of selling these pieces. Though it is candidly acknowledged that for a few months last Fall the demand was not as great as many in the trade desired, the holiday season seems to have brought about a revival in business and put an end to worry on that score. But there is considerable speculation among manufacturers as to just where they will come in on the priority list, by which the Government, now that it controls the railroads, will decide when and how much they may ship. The trade does not feel that its product can be considered entirely non-essential.

Spring Waist Season Opens Well.

There is said to be a larger number of waist buyers in town from all sections of the country than for some time past, and, according to reports from manufacturers in this city, they are placing very good orders for Spring delivery. The 1918 models, in which many new style features have been developed and in which a number of fabrics have been used that are more or less new to waists, are apparently being well received by the trade. One of the most popular of these new materials is fibre silk fabric, which is extensively employed in sports models. The vest effect and the over-the-skirt blouse seem to be the leaders among the new styles offered.

Paper Market Continues Quiet.

Though there has been slightly more inquiry in the local paper market during the last week, prices show very little improvement thus far. Fibre wrapping paper, both flat and in rolls, can be obtained at 4 cents a pound, and Manila wrapping continues to rule around 4½ cents. Bond paper is quoted at 8 cents a pound, with transactions rather limited. There are said to be indications, however, that the dullness of the last few months is in a fair way to be replaced very shortly by activity on the part of buyers, due to their stocks being very much depleted. With renewed buying it is said to be a practical certainty that prices will advance sharply. Export trade seems to be developing more activity of late, particularly in South America, India, and Southern Europe, and the prospects are for a large Spring business from these sources.

Good Also for "Local" Jobbers.

Well-stocked small town retailers will not be the only ones who will reap benefit from the present railroad situation for, according to a prominent local commission house man, the chances are that the smaller jobbers in the outlying sections of the country will do a better business if they have the merchandise. "With the railroads jammed as they are, and with the Government in control," he said, "it is not going to be easy for the jobbers in the big wholesale centres to get their goods sent out. The result will be that the 'local' jobbers will be called upon by the retailers to fill the gap. The short hauls of the average jobber of this type will probably make it comparatively easy for them to deliver, particularly those outside of the congested zone in the East. Manufacturers who do business direct with the retailers also will have trouble in getting their goods to their customers."

Wasting Time of Salesmen.

"In these days of elimination of waste," said a local manufacturer yesterday, "some attention should be given to the system by which salesmen are forced to waste countless hours outside the offices of buyers for the large department stores, waiting, not always to show samples, but frequently simply to find out whether the buyer is in the market for a certain line of merchandise. I think that, in these days of the scarcity of help, the stores should let down the bars a bit, make it possible to get the buyer or his assistant on the 'phone for appointments, and, at least arrange so that on the buyer's day 'in' he is really 'in.' Frequently salesmen wait an hour only to be told that the store is not in the market for the goods in question. The other day there were about 200 salesmen in one of the stores in town waiting to see various buyers, each salesman wasting about three-quarters of an hour."

Increase Fund for the Neediest.

The following contributions were received by THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday for the 100 Neediest Cases: $10 from Mrs. W. M. Richards, 177 Steuben Street, Brooklyn, and $3 from Miss Emma C. Ernest, of Long Branch, N. J. This brings the total to date to $39,042.

BUSINESS NOTES.

On Thursday next a meeting of the Directors of the Dry Goods Union will be held at 432 Fourth Avenue. On Jan. 15 the domestic buyers of the union will meet at the same address.

The Leatherwear Company of America, Inc., maker of men's leather belts and ordnance for the United States Government, will remove to larger quarters on Jan. 25 in the buildings at 581 and 583 Broadway and 88 Prince Street. The buildings will be so arranged that they will open into one another and enable all of the manufacturing to be done on a single floor. Herman Blum heads the company.

BIG WOOL SALE IN BOSTON.

4,736 Bales of Australian Product Auctioned Off at Good Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—On the trade room floor of the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon 4,736 bales of Australian greasy wool were auctioned off at good prices to representatives of Boston, New York and Philadelphia firms. The sale was the first to be made under the promise which the British Government made to the Boston Wool Trade Association last January to relieve the wool shortage as soon as bottoms could be spared.

The first lot of two bales of supercombing Geelong was bid in by the Textile Alliance, Inc., for $1.30 a pound and then put up for auction for the benefit of the Red Cross. In this way $15,000 was realized, and the lot was then knocked down by Auctioneer Frank B. Windeler, representing the British Government, to William G. Gaunt of Bradford, England, at $2.

Lot 135, consisting of fifteen bales of greasy first, from Geelong and Melbourne, brought the highest price of the afternoon, selling for $1.10 to Eiseman Brothers. The rest of the first 150 offerings ranged in price from 82 cents to $1.07, most of them bringing over 90 cents.

The sale was attended by 450 representatives, though only 200 of these occupied buyers' seats. The next sale will occur in about two weeks.

By a special ruling of the War Trade Board the Australian shipments do not come under the board's restrictive order of Dec. 17, 1917, the wool being brought here under contract made a year ago.

GOVERNMENT SHARES GAINS

Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago Makes First Payment.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, according to reports received here yesterday, is the first of the twelve reserve banks to turn over to the Government a share of its surplus profits after the payment of 6 per cent. dividends to stockholders to date. The Chicago bank's remittance to the Government is said to be approximately $200,000.

It is understood that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York will also make a payment to the Government, but officers of the institution declined yesterday to state how large it would be. The usual weekly statements of the reserve bank do not show profits or surplus, and there is no way of estimating the Government's share in the distribution.

Under the terms of the Federal Reserve Act, after the payment of cumulative dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, all the net earnings of the reserve banks must be paid to the United States Government as a franchise tax, excepting that one-half of such net earnings shall be paid in to a surplus fund until the surplus fund amounts to 40 per cent. of the paid-in capital of the bank. The money paid by the Government from earnings of the Federal Reserve Banks may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be applied either to the reduction of the outstanding bonded indebtedness of the United States or used to supplement the gold reserve held against outstanding United States notes.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.12	5.75
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	6.00	5.00
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.00	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	6.25	5.75
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'28	4½	5.50	5.00
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½@5	7.00	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	6.00	5.25
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.50	5.70
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.00	5.00
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	7.00	6.00
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½	6.00	5.00
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	5.75	5.00
Michigan Central	1917-'20	5	5.75	5.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1917-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'25	4½@5	6.50	6.00
N. Y. Central	1917-'27	4½@5	6.25	5.75
Norfolk & West.	1917-'24	4½	5.75	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4@5	7.00	6.00
Penn. Gen. Fr'ht	1917-'23	4 @4½	5.50	5.00
St. L. Southwest.	1917-'25	5	7.00	6.00
Seab. Air Line	1917-'26	5 @6	7.00	6.00
Southern Pacific	1917-'23	4½	6.00	5.00
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½@5	6.75	6.00

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

MORRIS KAUFMAN, Manufacturer of Furs at 27 East Fourth Street.—Judge Manton has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed against him on Nov. 5 on a settlement with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar cash. Liabilities were $54,795.

AARON SPINELL, dry goods and gentlemen's furnishing goods at 293 Rivington Street, has made an assignment to Edward Schneider.

EDWARD HARRIS and JAMES TUCKER, moving vans, of 66 West Ninety-ninth Street, have made an assignment to John W. Smith.

MASON MOTOR COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Mason Motor Car Company, distributor of automobiles at 1,746 Broadway and 132 West Fifty-second Street, by these creditors: Citizens Savings and Trust Company, $18,000; Ross Automobile Company, $10,000, and Oil Marketing Company, Inc., $24. The company made an assignment on Dec. 13.

THOMAS E. MAGNER, Dealer in Women's Toggery at Yonkers.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by these creditors: G. H. G. Manufacturing Company, $802; Ritter Brothers, $81, and Morris R. Silberman, $539. Judge Manton appointed John A. Goodwin receiver. Liabilities are $15,000 and assets $5,000.

ANDREW MADISON, chauffeur, of 102 West End Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $17,864 and no assets. Of the liabilities $14,000 are damage suits for personal injuries.

JULIUS C. CLARK of Mount Vernon has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $17,793 and assets a possible equity in real estate mortgaged for $19,750. Among the creditors are Frank J. Walters, $7,300, and Isabella Dawson, $6,900.

DAVID REICHENBERG, a clerk, of 130 Sullivan Street, formerly a grocer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,454 and no assets.

HARRY WRONKER, a salesman of 3 Northern Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,181 and no assets.

HENRI LESCHZINER, a dealer in women's apparel at 2,459 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $8,396 and assets of $1,860.

S. JARMULOWSKY'S BANK.—A meeting of creditors of Louis and Harry Jarmulowsky, trading as S. Jarmulowsky's Bank, private bankers, of 54 Canal Street, was held at the Federal Building before William H. Willis as referee, and was attended by about 1,000 creditors. The creditors number about 8,000. The liabilities are said to be $2,216,000. Julius J. Dukas was elected Trustee. Several thousand claims were filed.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Jan. 3.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States District Court here today by Daniel King, a clothing dealer in New Haven, showing liabilities of $10,286 and assets of $3,550.

Special to The New York Times.

TAMPA, Jan. 3.—Harry Brodes, dealer in woman's wear and notions at Fort Meade, filed a bankruptcy petition in Federal Court here today, scheduling liabilities of $3,736 and assets of $2,929. The principal New York creditors are I. Frank & Sons, $178; J. S. Shields Company, $137; Standard Bargain House, $104; Marks Young Company, $134; T. Zindler, $114; Queens Company, $104; Philip Goldfrank, $135, and Princess Waist Company, $104.

Special to The New York Times

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 3.—William F. Stewart of Muncie, a druggist, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the Federal District Court here today, listing liabilities at $10,133 and assets at $6,770.

John W. Amos of North Vernon, a farmer, has filed a petition, giving liabilities of $1,881 and assets of $2,060.

Walter S. Thompson, a blacksmith of Falmouth, filed a petition, with liabilities of $1,942 and assets of $519.

Frank Reecy of New Castle, a harness maker, also filed a petition, with liabilities of $863 and assets of $285.

Eli Riggs of Middletown, a bridge worker, filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,442 and assets of $230.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

Bedrosian, Hagop—P. Arzoomanian	$170.30
Battelle, Jane—S. Lans et al.	119.02
Bock, Isadore—City of New York	1,127.96
Beihl, Henry—Eagle Picher Lead Co.	118.10
Byrnes, Mabel B.—O. Heltler et al.	113.05
Bradley Cont. Co.—J. Leventhal	200.00
Collin, Jonas—New England Agency Co.	731.98
Cedars, Inc—G. Brachfeld	147.60
Costitella, Donato, also known as Joseph Compitilla—F. Forman	107.01
Daming, Byron C.—S. A. Herzog et al.	757.17
Dausky, Morris, by guardian—N. Y. Telephone Co.	112.35
Fleisler, Louis—Horowitz & Ratner	140.64
Friedman, Mary and Sam—People, &c.	300.00
Friedman, Bertha and Sam—Same	300.00
Greenberg, Pauline, and Maurice S. Posner, Greenberg & Posner)—M. Silver	309.00
Greenberg, Harris—Burns Bros. Ice Corp.	1,902.23
Hochfriend, Sadie—City of N. Y.	112.85
Hassona, Emanuele—L. Goldstein	111.20
Haines, Louis—N. Y. Pie Baking Co.	525.00
Haskins, Thomas J.—Rapid Delivery Express Co.	102.20
Hoey, Mary K.—Colonial Bank	3,348.60
Halliday, Thomas P. and William F., and George W. Olred—Blue Valley Butter Co.	144.18
Herrick Bros. Co.—M. May, costs	160.45
Hester, H. C. Kendall—Reyburn Mfg. Co.	898.73
Jaffe, Jacob—Wilson & Co.	411.16
Kerrigan, Catherine—U. S. Casualty Co.	101.43
Keal Bry Import Co.—M. Haack	2,062.37
Kaufman, Bernard—O. M. Crego	211.54
Kramer, William—Burns Bros.	279.00
Lane, Charles—Strathmore Worsted Mills	141.76
Larsen, Nils O.—Armour & Co.	139.30
Morrow, Walter—O. S. B. Brumbach	247.98
Mason, Holmes W.—J. R. Burns	365.04
Murphy, C. Wm.—H. A. Phillips	145.20
Mann, Harry W.—Basis Furniture Co.	385.10
Nineteen Hundred and Thirty University Corp., James F. Meehan and John J. Boynton—East River Mill & Lumber Co.	235.86
National Resuscitation Apparatus Co.—Brackert Mfg. Co.	494.80
Progressive Lunch—N. Y. Pie Baking Co.	216.70
Powrie, John H., and Florence Warner—J. Murphy	2,573.66
Rosenberg, Harry—S. Laden	260.72
Ross, Louis—Wilson & Co.	112.11
Reamer, Josef, Barnet Burns, and Nathan Sherlin—H. Bernet	339.91
Smith, Mortimer A.—J. I. Young	186.92
Stewart Pub. Co.—Chauncey Holt Co.	114.17
Shapiro, Meyer—Chas. S. Somers Coal Co.	970.65
Sachs, Leo—Wilson & Co.	175.04
Schlanger, Isaac, Solomon H. Schlanger, Hattie Schlanger, and Henry C. Neuwirth—J. Bogart et al.	126.56
Stuart, Jeanie A.—T. A. Digan	5,628.87
Thirty-three Union Square Corp.—Burns Bros.	1,168.26
Terwilliger, Warren A.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.	194.94
Tobe, Samuel—J. H. E. Sand	2,440.85
Turner, Wm. H., and William Jacobus—State Bank	2,865.23
Tremus Realty Co.—C. A. Knowles	2,039.98
Union Service Corp.—R. C. Williams & Co.	226.12
Virginia Zinc & Chemical Corp., Ltd., and Virginia Consolidated Chemical Corp.—M. Packard et al.	3,127.80
Weinstein, Harry—P. Greenberg et al.	448.82

In Bronx County.

Bergman, David—B. Silverman	$236.42
Eckstein, Max, Joseph Eckstein, Louis Eckstein, Benjamin Eckstein, Herman Eckstein, and Isaac Eckstein—J. M. Thompson	571.59
Ergood, Frank E.—H. L. Weill	1,130.70
Engels, Offenberg & Co., Inc.—N. Oppenheimer et al.	311.52
Friedman, Joseph D.—H. Finkelstein	80.32
Fusco, Giuseppe—National Surety Co.	186.60
Slater, Fanny—C. J. Roehn	37.72

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when the judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Wennemer Const. Co.—M. F. Hickey Co., Dec. 24, 1917	$367.90
Fowler, Clarence B. and Mabel E.—National Surety Co., Nov. 2, 1914	1,317.75
Grauer, Adolph—M. H. Lewis, Oct. 16, 1916	215.51
Harris-Miller-Morand—A. C. Wade, Nov. 14, 1917	527.93
Hess Bros.—M. Simon, Dec. 18, 1917	12,900.61
City of New York—A. D. Lord et al., March 23, 1916	330.00
Repp, George, Edward Repp, and Robert Repp—Gold-Greenpoint Fire Brick Co., Aug. 22, 1914	163.08
Talley, Robert P.—N. M. Talley, Sept. 11, 1914	1,366.58
Galligan, Bartholmew J.—H. Morris, Dec. 19, 1917	112.46
Burns, Ursula C. and Walter F.—Postal Life Insurance Co., April 6, 1915	17,047.50
W. P. Burns Realty Co.—Postal Life Insurance Co., April 6, 1915	22,365.39
Hood Ice Cream Co.—L. Spevak, Dec. 26, 1917	3,400.50
Rosenbaum, Charles L.—Goldstein, Dec. 11, 1917	1,189.38
Hood Ice Cream Co.—A. Spevak, Dec. 26, 1917	685.90

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Twenty new corporations having an aggregate capital stock of $[illegible], were chartered today. They include:

[illegible] Telephone Const. Co., Buffalo, $[illegible]; E. H. Letchworth, W. M. Wilkins, C. M. Baldy of Buffalo.

Morisini & Co., Hastings-on-Hudson, groceries, chemicals, leather goods, and autos, $10,000; P. and E. Morisini, E. E. Warner, 604 West 125th St.

Morisini Bros., Manhattan, groceries, chemicals, footwear, and clothing, $10,000; P. and E. Morisini, E. E. Warner, 604 West 125th St.

Rosenfeld & Zimet, Manhattan, cloaks and suits, $50,000; D. and E. Rosenfeld, D. Zimet, 62 West 110th St.

[illegible] Trading Co., Manhattan, steel and iron, $5,000; J. E. Moran, A. L. and J. E. Hagerty, 38 Park Row.

[illegible] Pictures, Manhattan, $50,000; S. Garner, T. P. MacMahon, B. C. Elliott, 1,400 Broadway.

[illegible] Corp., Manhattan, stocks and bonds and realty, $25,000; J. Herrmann, J. Schaper, J. W. Davis, 745 East 12th St.

[illegible] K. Tully, mason and builder, Manhattan, $5,000; M. E. and T. Deo and C. M. [illegible], 3d St.

[illegible] Products Co., Manhattan, general mercantile business, $20,000; H. J. Hays, M. Joseph, A. Campbell, 225 4th Av.

Federal Hotel Co., Brooklyn, $40,000; P. F. Boylan, F. A. K. Boland, K. O. Eaghn, 51 Chambers St.

[illegible] Garage, Manhattan, $30,000; H. [illegible], H. Taffer, F. Nordfschild, 19 [illegible] St.

[illegible] Trading Co., Manhattan, commission merchants, $25,000; H. J. Krinsky, I. E. [illegible], I. Gerstein, 290 Broadway.

Edward M. Speer, Manhattan, furs, $50,000; E. Speer, S. B. Rosenthal, H. L. Klein, 2 Rector St.

[illegible] O. Lunch Co., Manhattan, $15,000; [illegible] F. Wolf, M. Osipowitz, 815 East [illegible].

[illegible] Woolen Co., Manhattan, $5,000; [illegible] and A. Landau, 216 West 50th St.

[illegible] Bros., candy and syrup, $10,000; J. and G. Grammas, 41 East 28th St.

Howard Wilson & Co., Manhattan, mercantile and commercial agency, $6,000; T. [illegible], J. J. Galgano, R. Wilson, 25 [illegible] St.

[illegible] Metcalf & Son, Syracuse, plows, mowing machines, and deal in grains, $30,000; [illegible] P. and B. F., Jr., and M. L. Metcalf, Chittenango.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

[illegible] & Co., Inc., Manhattan, $2,000 to $[illegible].

[illegible] Shirt Co., Mineola, $25,000 to $[illegible].

W. M. Crombie & Co., Manhattan, $30,000 to $[illegible],000.

[illegible] Laundry, Albany, N. Y., $20,000 to $[illegible],000.

AUTHORIZATION.

United States Industrial Alcohol Co., West Virginia, $18,000,000; representative, J. Malone, [illegible] William St.

DISSOLUTIONS.

[illegible] University Garage, Manhattan.
[illegible] Tanning Co., Capisteo.
Syracuse Rubber Co., Syracuse.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

[illegible], White & Co., Manhattan, $500,000 to $[illegible],000.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 3.—Charters filed:

Townsend Const. Co., Ocean City, $125,000; [illegible] Foster, H. W. Townsend, and G. W. [illegible], all of Ocean City.

Commercial Acetylene Supply Co., Jersey City, $500,000; C. A. Cole, A. R. Oakley, and [illegible] Britsch, all of Jersey City.

[illegible] Tire Co., Newark, $100,000; R. T. [illegible], Orange, and Frank Hahl and Benjamin [illegible] of Newark.

[illegible] Co., Newark, chemicals, $50,000; C. [illegible], of East Orange, John R. Yocum of Newark, and S. M. Deforge of South Orange.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Jan. 3.—Charters filed:

[illegible] Safety Fender Corp., to acquire patents relating to safety devices of all kinds, $10,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, F. A. Armstrong, M. M. Clancy, of Wilmington.

Virginia Midland Oil Co., $2,000,000; Walter Carrow, Charles D. Allee, Harry McDaniel, of Dover.

[illegible] Bless Oil and Gas Co., $50,000; A. Britton, Samuel B. Howard, George V. [illegible], all of New York.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Lead	6.37½	6.62½	6.62½	6.87½
Spelter	7.87½	8.12½	7.87½	8.12½
Antimony	14.50	14.75	14.50	14.75
Quicksilver	$115.00	$125.00	$115.00	$125.00
Aluminum	*80.00	88.00	*80.00	88.00
Gross No. XX				
Copper	...	24.25	...	24.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	271	10	0	269	0	0
Tin, futures	268	0	0	268	10	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—C. H. Yeager Co.; A. Armstrong, linens, domestics, blankets; Waldorf.
ALLENTOWN—J. L. Fisher Millinery Co.; Miss Meckley, millinery; 605 B'way.
ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Weinman, Geisendorfer Co.; L. Weinman, dry goods; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—P. Herman & Co.; I. Shuman, notions, hosiery, underwear; Marlborough.
BALTIMORE—Imperial Cloak Co.; A. Bennett, coats, suits; Flanders.
BALTIMORE—E. Fleischer & Son; S. L. Well, muslin underwear, Manhattan.
BALTIMORE—Cohn & Co.; I. Cohn, waists; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Fribush Bros.; M. Fribush, piece goods; Wallick.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; J. L. Godfrey, men's furn. goods; 2 West 37th, Imperial.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—J. L. Morgan Co.; H. C. Bennett, underwear, hosiery, sweaters, Imperial.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Barrett, machine-made dresses; Miss Murphy, misses' coats, suits; Miss Diller, untrimmed millinery; Miss Gilman, childrens', juniors' coats, misses' skirts; basement; Mr. Hahn, leather goods; Mr. Tripp, skirts; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; W. F. Varnum, boys' clothing; 442 4th Av.
BOSTON—Chandler & Co.; W. Mulcahy, linens, flannels; 230 5th Av.
BOSTON—M. S. Kondazian & Co.; M. S. Kondazian, woolens; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss A. A. Murphy, women's dresses; P. D. Slocum, furs; Miss H. B. Cobham, coats, suits; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss S. Blumenthal, costumes; 13 East 26th.
BOSTON—Barron-Anderson Co.; A. B. Anderson, woolens; Imperial.
BOSTON—Blodgett, Ordway & Webber—Wm. Rhodes, flannels, 396 Broadway; Breslin.
BOSTON—Chandler & Co.; W. H. Mulcahy, linens, 230 5th Av.
BOSTON—C. F. Hovey & Co.; H. P. Leighton, jewelry, leather goods; 243 Church.
BOSTON—A. Shuman & Co.; Miss M. E. Hogarty, millinery; Algonquin.
BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; F. J. O'Connor, women's wear; 25 West 33d; Flanders.
BOSTON—S. Vorenberg Co.; S. Vorenberg, men's, boys' clothing; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—G. F. White & Co.; G. F. White, notions, hosiery, gloves; Breslin.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; W. M. Lichtenstein, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 470 4th Av.; Latham.
BOSTON—Wm. Filenes' Sons Co.; Miss J. Griffin, women's waists; Miss R. Reddington, misses' waists; 116 West 32d.
BROCKTON, Mass.—Alexander's Fashion Shop; H. I. Alexander, coats, suits, dresses; McAlpin.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—I. S. Given; Miss Greeley, jobs serge, silk dresses, cloth skirts; 72 Madison Av.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; J. McLaren, furniture; 2 West 37th.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Ed Mellon Co.; Z. G. Shelton, children's wear; Imperial.
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Miller Bros. Co.; F. L. Miller, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; A. H. Goldberg, women's, misses', girls' outer garments; 470 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; A. H. Goldberg, basement ready-to-wear; Mrs. J. A. Bauman, men's, boys' clothing, hats, caps; 470 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; C. Munk, women's furn. goods; J. Stein, representing C. V. Williams, dolls; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—D. B. Fisk Co.; M. J. Betz, general mdse.; J. C. Beckman, flowers, feathers; W. Jackson, mfg. dept.; 303 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Greene's; Miss M. Livingstone, coats, suits, dresses; 1,133 B'way.
CINCINNATI—H. A. Seinsheimer & Co.; H. A. Seinsheimer, clothing materials; 215 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—Rollmans & Sons Co.; Miss B. C. Engel, children's wear; Holland House.
CINCINNATI—C. Tobias Bros. & Co.; M. H. Tobias, caps; Hargrave.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; Miss M. Weife, muslin underwear; 230 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Anderson Millinery Co.; R. J. Anderson, trimmings, shapes; Imperial.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor, Son & Co.; J. F. Gallagher, bath robes, underwear; 470 4th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Dunn-Taft Co.; Joseph A. Hartley, Miss L. Reynolds, ready-to-wear; Prince George.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; E. H. Alexander, furn. goods, hats, caps; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.
CORNING, N. Y.—Greig's Specialty Shop; Mr. Greig, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Emery D. G. Co.; E. H. Young, dress goods, silks, notions, laces, gloves, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 105 Grand; York.
DANVILLE, Va.—J. C. Enright Sons; Wm. Enright, woolens; York.
DAYTON—Elder & Johnston Co.; Miss M. Burns, infants' wear, petticoats, negligees, underwear; 230 5th Av.
DENVER—Joslin D. G. Co.; P. J. Sullivan, gloves; 23 E. 26th; Flanders.
DETROIT—Russell Co.; W. A. Miller, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
DETROIT—Ogus, Rabinowich & Ogus; J. Alexander, millinery; 621 B'way.
DETROIT—A. Krolik & Co.; J. N. Krolik, domestics; 877 B'way.
DETROIT—H. Allen & Sons; C. H. Allen, woolens; Imperial.
DETROIT—Newcomb, Endicott Co.; Wm. Bridges, ready-to-wear, basement, catalogue; 200 5th Av.
DETROIT—Kline Garment Co.; Mrs. Hanauer, dresses; 404 4th Av.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Miss I. Schull, sweaters; E. L. Gleaves, millinery, basement; 354 4th Av.
EASTON—J. L. Fisher Millinery Co.; Miss Abel, millinery; 605 B'way.
FALL RIVER, Mass.—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. Cone, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.; Wallick.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—S. K. Siegel Co.; M. Baer, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
HARRISBURG—J. L. Fisher Millinery Co.; Mrs. Miller, millinery; 605 B'way.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; Miss K. D. Sheehan, waists, petticoats, house dresses; 404 4th Av.; Murray Hill.
INDIANAPOLIS—Selig D. G. Co.; S. Selig, Miss L. Marks, coats, suits, dresses; 1,150 Broadway.
JACKSONVILLE—McGriff, Newman Co.; J. W. McGriff, women's wear; Imperial.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—Penn Traffic Co.; H. Schlesinger, notions, laces, hosiery, gloves, Imperial.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—S. Oppenheimer & Co.; S. Oppenheimer, clothing, furn. goods, Breslin.
KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; W. D. Koehler, domestics, linens; E. Lieberman, upholstery goods; 23 E. 26th.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Ogus, Rabinowich & Ogus; Mrs. A. R. Fisher, millinery; 621 B'way.
KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; J. F. Rummell, furn. goods; J. M. Arthur, dress goods, silks; 23 East 26th.
LANCASTER—J. L. Fisher Millinery Co.; Miss Schoenberger, millinery; 605 B'way.
LANCASTER, Penn.—M. Lurio & Bro.; B. Lurio, notions, laces, hosiery, gloves, Herald Square.
LEBANON, Penn.—L. Samler; Mr. Samler, jobs serge, silk dresses, cloth skirts; 72 Madison Av.
LOS ANGELES—"Bullock's"; W. H. Bezzo, coats, suits, waists, dresses, sweaters, muslin underwear, corsets, basement; 95 Madison Av.
LOUISVILLE—Louisville Furn. Goods Co.; S. Goldstein, notions, furn. goods, Imperial.
MILWAUKEE—S. Fein Bros. Co.; Joseph S. Fein, woolens, clothing; Woodstock.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; N. Cohn, coats, suits; Miss E. Bena, waists; Miss Walsh, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Montgomery Fair; Mrs. E. J. Simon, ready-to-wear; Mrs. J. Hart, millinery; 2 East 26th.
MONTREAL, Canada—"Almy's," Ltd.; M. Smiley, linens, white goods; 230 5th Av.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—L. Jonas & Co.; A. Jonas, untrimmed hats; 579 B'way.
NASHVILLE—L. Jonas & Co.; S. Marks, flowers, feathers; 579 Broadway.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Steiger-Dudgeon Co.; C. H. Cox, coats; 404 4th Av.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; Miss K. Davis, books; 404 4th Av.; Imperial.
NORWICH, Conn.—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; Mr. Woods, toys; 432 4th Av.
OMAHA, Neb.—J. L. Brandeis & Sons; M. Kahan, suits; 1,261 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; Miss Cohen, jobs coats; Miss Lustig, serge dresses; 13 East 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—Adkins, White & Sholl; W. E. White, laces; Vancortland.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Mrs. G. Savidge, furs; B'way and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Miss Esterly, waists; 1,261 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—Trio Waist Co.; H. Kessler, waists; 39 West 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; C. H. Van Scoten, men's, boys' furn. goods, women's hosiery, gloves; 404 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—J. H. Marks & Co.; C. Vogelsang, hats; Breslin.
PITTSBURGH—J. H. Aaron, dry goods; Imperial.
PITTSBURGH—Carnin & Co.—P. Lipshitz, muslin, flannelette underwear; 72 Greene.
PITTSBURGH—Lewin, Neiman Co.; B. Neiman, jobs, coats; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann's Dept. Store; S. O. Kerngood, Miss Long, millinery, 1,261 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; J. Cohen, jobs silk, serge dresses; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Keystone Cloak and Suit Co.; Mr. Levenson, ready-to-wear; 1,161 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—The Palace; H. Lipman, china; Vanderbilt.
PITTSBURGH—Princess Mfg. Co.; B. Pearlman, infants', children's wear; Herald Sq.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; A. J. Kunkle, men's, boys' clothing; 1,140 Broadway.
PORTLAND, Me.—T. Smiley Co.; J. F. Travers, coats, suits, dresses; Latham.
PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; O. A. Moore, Jr., linens, draperies, carpets; C. W. Boynton, silks; 432 4th Av.
READING—J. L. Fisher Millinery Co.; Mrs. Sechrist, millinery; 605 B'way.
RICHMOND, Va.—Weissberger Co.; S. Weissberger, jobs coats; 72 Madison Av.
SAVANNAH, Ga.—Parisian Ready-to-Wear Co.; Mr. Fischer, ready-to-wear; 1,161 Broadway.
SCRANTON, Penn.—Scranton D. G. Co.; H. D. Ehrlich, jobs serge, silk dresses, cloth skirts; 72 Madison Av.
SCRANTON, Penn.—B. Heins, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.
SCRANTON, Penn.—J. Rubenstein, dresses, millinery; Marlborough.
SEATTLE, Wash.—De Clerg, Wirth Co.; P. J. De Clerg, millinery; Elks' Club.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; N. Wallace, ribbons, laces, hdkfs.; 230 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS—J. Mange, waists, dresses; Imperial.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; S. Kahman, hosiery; 386 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; J. L. Adrien, clothing; 23 E. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Pufeles Cloak Co.; S. Pufeles, jobs coats, dresses; 389 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; T. D. Page, silk, serge dresses, basement; 37 West 26th.
ST. PAUL—J. Rothschild & Co.; W. Reps, flowers, feathers; 579 Broadway.
TOLEDO—Thompson-Hudson Co.; S. Lieberman, suits, dresses; Miss Smith, waists; 354 4th Av.
TULSA, Okla.—J. C. Hall Co.; J. C. Chechler, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
VICKSBURG, Miss.—Valley D. G. Co.; E. Loyens, domestics, flannels, blankets, and linens; 105 Grand St.
WASHINGTON—J. L. Fisher Millinery Co.; J. E. Snyder, Mrs. T. Feifer, millinery; 605 B'way.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Sons & Co.; S. L. Nye, stationery, books; 432 4th Av.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Forester Co.; R. Forester, coats, suits, Holland House.
WORCESTER—Denholm & McKay Co.; J. Marsden, furn. goods; 230 5th Av.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Jasper Bros.; B. Jasper, woolens; Albert.
WORCESTER, Mass.—John C. MacInnes Co.; Mr. Moran, wash goods; 432 4th Av.
YORK, Penn.—C. H. Bear & Co.; Mrs. H. O. Smith, millinery; 44 East 23d.
YORK, Penn.—J. McLean & Sons; Miss Kaufman, ready-to-wear; 432 4th Av., Imperial.
YORK—J. L. Fisher Millinery Co.; Miss Ogden, millinery; 605 B'way.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Strouss-Hirshberg Co.; R. J. Beacom, coats, suits, dresses, knit underwear; 354 4th Av.; Park Av.
ZANESVILLE—A. E. Starr Co.; A. J. Baernstein, coats, suits, waists; 306 5th Av.

OWING to the death of Mr. M. GOLDMAN, of the Goldman Costume Company, the offices and factory of the firm will be closed today and Saturday.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY
Modern Chrome Steel Vault
FOR SALE
Ready for Immediate Delivery. Outside Dimensions 9' 4" high x 14' 5" wide x 8' 11" deep. Total Weight About 60 Tons.
Built by Remington and Sherman Company. This vault is practically new and in excellent condition. The massive door is equipped with triple time lock. For terms and details address
PIONEER FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES
41 FLATBUSH AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
WE are ready to put out private funds against merchandise and accounts receivable without disturbing your clients.
MR. J. EDWARD DILL, for several years connected with Commercial Banking, is now associated with this organization.
A. U. SURPRENANT
10 Wall Street — Rector 7054-7055
WE INVITE INQUIRIES.

STEEL CARS FOR THE LOOP.

New Equipment to Run Under Centre Street on Monday.

The changes necessary in the platforms in the Centre Street Loop have just been completed and big, new steel cars will begin running on the Broadway-Myrtle Avenue elevated line on Monday morning. This line crosses the Williamsburg Bridge and operates between Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, and the Municipal Building in Manhattan. It is estimated that the new cars will increase the capacity of the line 30 per cent., and will relieve to this extent the over-crowded condition of the line which is considered to be very serious.

The placing in operation of the steel cars will release a number of trains of wooden cars which will be put into operation on other elevated lines in order to supplement the service. A number of wooden cars will still be operated in the loop, but for these steel cars will be substituted as soon as possible.

FOR ARMY & NAVY FUSE LIGHTER
Kraemer No. 400. Lights Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette. No benzine required. Will burn in the strongest wind. Nickeled, Sterling Silver, Solid Gold.
FITS FOR ANY KIT
M. E. BERNHARDT (Sole Mfr.)
157 Chambers St., N. Y. City
Sample to wholesalers—Nickeled 25c ppd.

COTTON FABRICS
Chuck, Davis & Co.
13-15 West 20th St., New York

"CHICKEN" DRESSES $10.50 to $18.50
Fancies, Serges, Georgettes, Taffetas
For Immediate Delivery
AARON ALPER
71 West 23d St. Masonic Bldg.
Telephone Gramercy 1935.

Tweed & Silk Rubberized Coats
Wool & Tweed Auto Coats
Novelty Rain Coats
34 West 17th Street
HOLLSTEIN, YOUNG & CO.

'BEST BY TEST'
U. S. CLOTH CUTTING MACHINE CO., INC.
414-416 W. B'way, N. Y.
Phone 9296-9297 Spring.

NOTICE.
COATS AND DRESS MANUFACTURERS. Will buy jobs of fancy coats and dresses for spot cash. Bring samples Friday morning.
E. V. SCHOENFELD.
389 5th AVE.

SILKS SAMUEL EISEMAN & CO., Inc.
114-120 East 23d St.
Gramercy 6204.

UNIVERSAL TRADING CO.
MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,
220 4th Ave., City.

Women's Bath Robes, $24.00 dozen up.
AB. & A. FRANKLIN,
151 West 26th Street.

Jewish Morning Journal — Best Help Wanted Medium in N. Y.

COMMERCIAL INVESTMENT TRUST
Commercial Bankers and Factors — Accounts Financed
61 BROADWAY. Phone Rector 6653

ADVANCES ON MERCHANDISE
WORMSER & CO.
COMMERCIAL BANKERS
95 Fifth Ave. Phone Stuyv. 2360.

LEVISON & CO. — ACCOUNTS FINANCED
141 FIFTH AVENUE

Auctions.

AT 12:30 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON on the 4th day of January, 1918, we, on behalf of the Directors and Trustees of the Rider Oil Gasifier Company, a New York corporation, in dissolution, will offer for sale by public auction at the Exchange Salesroom at 14 and 16 Vesey St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, subject to the terms of sale to be read prior to the offer being made, the following patent rights, property and assets of said company:

1. Application of Granville S. Rider for Letters Patent of the United States upon a process for the Production of Gaseous Vapor for Internal Combustion Engines and Other Purposes filed in the United States Patent Office, January 4th, 1911, Serial No. 669478, assigned to the Rider Oil Gasifier Company January 18th, 1912, together with all of the right of said company in the invention and improvement therein specified and all of the right of the said company to Letters Patent of the United States which have been granted thereupon and all re-issues and extensions thereof and all improvements thereupon;

2. All of the right, title and interest of the said company to and to a contract between the said company, Granville S. Rider, Charles W. Thomas, and Eugene M. Engelman, dated December [illegible], 1915, together with all claims and causes of action, both at law and in equity, existing or which may exist in favor of the said company because of the violation of the provisions thereof by the said Grenville S. Rider;

3. An undivided three-fourths interest in the United States Letters Patent No. 756410, Oil Vaporizer and Burner, issued to Granville S. Rider April 5th, 1904, and by him assigned to the Rider Oil Gasifier Company, except as to the State of Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, and Kentucky, together with, except as to the said exempted territory, all of the right of the said company to the invention and improvement therein specified and all of the right of the said company to all re-issues and extension thereof and all improvements thereupon;

4. All models, tools, appliances and equipment of the said company now in its laboratory at 137 West [illegible] St., in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York; and

5. All other patent rights, property rights, claims and causes of action, both at law and in equity, property and assets of the said company of every nature and description.

Dated December 31, 1917.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers, 55 William St., New York.

Sale To-day, 2 P. M.
Also To-morrow, Same Hour, at the galleries of
FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS
333-341 Fourth Ave. Cor. 25th Street
An Assortment of Louis XV, Empire & Sheraton
FURNITURE
Luxuriously upholstered Library Chairs, Davenports, Day Beds, Collection of Oil Paintings by Foreign and American Artists, Oriental Carpets and Rugs, European Porcelains, Bronzes, Bohemian and Cut Glass, Miniatures on Ivory, Sheffield and Silver Plated Ware, Proof Etchings, Books in Fine Bindings; Table and Bed Linens; Several Period Mantels in Cement, and many other objects of adornment and utility.
On View Until Hour of Sale.
HENRY A. HARTMAN, Auct'n'r.

LIQUIDATION SALE OF FURS

Property of KALOPKIN FUR CO.

CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer,

Sells on this day, Friday, January 4, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., at 42[illegible] Sixth Ave., Borough of Manhattan, all of the merchandise of the above Company, consisting of

MANUFACTURED FURS, SCARFS, SETS, COATS, FUR TRIMMINGS, SKINS.

CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, Will sell in the matter of PAULINE LATIN, on Wednesday, January 9, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., at 2,255 Third Ave., a stock of Ladies' Garments, Underwear, Dresses, Waists, Cash Register, Fixtures, etc.

EDWARD LEVI, Trustee for Creditors.

EDWARD B. LEVY, Attorney for Trustee, 200 Fifth Ave.

Bonds
Short Term Notes

A carefully selected list of securities, low in price, attractive in yield; recommended to your consideration for first of the year investment.

Send for the January List AC—151

The National City Company

National City Bank Building
New York

Bonds Short Term Notes Acceptances

New Income Tax Law

With Explanatory Analysis

We have prepared for distribution the fourth edition of our Income Tax booklet. This booklet contains an explanatory analysis of the new Federal Income Tax law, together with the full text of that statute, and charts which show graphically the operation of the law. We shall be glad to send a copy of this booklet to investors upon request.

Ask for Handbook No. 22

Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

Selected
Public Utility Securities

is the title of our most recent circular which describes six desirable investments—two bonds, two notes and two preferred stocks, yielding from about

6% to 7.75%

Send for a copy of this circular.

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Incorporated
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EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAXES (NORMAL AND SURTAXES)

BERGEN COUNTY NEW JERSEY

5% Bonds

Due Dec. 15, 1918 to 1955, Inc.

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Equitable Building, New York

WHITE, WELD & CO.

CHICAGO NEW YORK BOSTON

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks React After Strong Early Movement—Rails Are Again Active.

The promise held out in overnight news that Russia would offer resistance to German encroachment upon her territory under the proposals in the Teuton peace terms stimulated yesterday the already enthusiastic feelings of Wall Street and helped to bring about another vigorous advance in the dealings in stocks during the first half of the session. Later it appeared as though the possessors of substantial paper profits had taken thought to the speed of the upturn during the last few days and had decided that it might be expedient to convert some of their quick profits into cash. The net result was a price list when the market closed which presented an irregular appearance, although gains outnumbered declines by a sufficient margin to label the day's operations as favorable to the constructive side of quoted values.

The reaction in stocks had a counterpart in the bond market, where a number of the funded securities of railroad companies eased off. In case of bonds it also appeared that the realization of profits was a distinct factor, inasmuch as the major declines were recorded in issues which had received the greatest boon from the Government's plans for unified operation of the carriers. In scanning the downward tendency among the bonds of railroads recently out of receiverships and of others whose credit had been adversely affected by the year's unfavorable results in net earning, there was need to bear in mind the fact that their forward movement since Dec. 27 had extended from 5 to 10 points.

As illustrative of the market for stocks when the reaction began, Steel common may be cited. At the day's maximum price of 98, this issue showed a gross gain of 7 points and more in two consecutive sessions, a progress so rapid that sales were naturally invited. Outside of the forward movement of this stock, the chief development of significance from the bullish point of view was the reawakening of the railroad shares, lead by Union Pacific, Reading, Chesapeake & Ohio, and others. The buying of these stocks in the forepart of the day resulted in gains running from 1 to more than 3 points, of which the greater part was lopped off in the afternoon.

The railroad shares continued to feel the constructive effects of Government operation, although there remained many details of the final Federal plans to be learned before the new situation of the carriers could be clearly discerned. Investors, and speculators as well, are looking forward with some suspense and a great deal of hope to the attitude of Congress toward the new departure in transportation management. With full knowledge that what has been done has improved the credit position of the roads, the followers of railroad securities await eagerly details of additional measures to be taken for increasing the efficiency and physical well-being of the lines.

The activity of the stock market, with a turnover in excess of 1,300,000 shares, was furthered by easy money rates. Call loans were made at 3 per cent. after opening at 5 per cent.

An interesting item of the day's developments was contained in news that the American Telephone and Telegraph Company was preparing to issue $40,000,000 one-year 6 per cent. notes. Unofficial details mentioned in banking houses indicated that the notes would be marketed at a price to net the buyer around 7 per cent. The issue has particular significance as the largest offering of securities proposed since the Liberty Loan was floated.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	5	Renewals	5
Low	3	Last	3

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERAL		ALL INDUSTRIALS	
Sixty days	5½@6	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	6	Ninety days	6
Four months	6	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ....5⅛@4¾
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ....4½@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ....5 @5¾

Commercial Paper.
Best-Known Names.
60 to 90 days 5½
4 to 6 months ....5½@6
Other Names.
4 to 6 months 6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.75½	$4.75½	$4.75½	..
Cables	4.76⁷⁄₁₆	4.76⁷⁄₁₆	4.76⁷⁄₁₆	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.73¼	5.73¼	5.73¼	—.00¼
Cables	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	—.00¼
Rubles—				
Demand	12.75	12.75	12.75	..
Cables	13.00	13.00	13.00	..

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.		—Yesterday's Close.— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.75½	$4.76⁷⁄₁₆
5.1826	Paris	5.73¼	5.71⅝
	China—		
	Hongkong	73.50	73.75
	Peking	113.00	113.25
	Shanghai	106.00	106.25
19.295	Greece	19.40	19.45
40.10	Holland	43.50	43.87½
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	34.50	34.75
	Calcutta	34.50	34.75
5.1826	Italy	8.43¾	8.42¼
49.84	Japan—		
	Kobe	51.75	52.00
	Yokohama	51.75	52.00
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	50.00	50.125
51.50	Russia	12.75	13.00
26.79	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	33.25	33.75
	Copenhagen	31.25	31.75
	Christiania	32.75	33.25
19.295	Spain	24.45	24.50
	South America—		
32.42	Rio	26.82	26.92
42.44	Buenos Aires	45.73	45.83
5.1826	Switzerland	4.37½	4.35¼

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69½	$4.70¾	$4.68¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $828,402,209; balance, $68,997,740; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $4,176,845; Federal Reserve credit balance, $35,539,949.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $5.625.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 43⅝d, up ½d; in New York, 87⅝c, up ½c; Mexican dollars, 70¼c.

The British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve	£214,000
Circulation	*847,000
Bullion	*631,371
Other securities	11,802,000
Public deposits	*9,634,000
Other deposits	34,250,000
Notes reserve	285,000
Government securities	12,531,000

*Decrease.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 16.50 per cent.; last week it was 18.56 per cent.

The French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand	3,532,000
Silver in hand	*829,000
Notes in circulation	452,251,000
Treasury deposits	54,745,000
General deposits	*156,620,000
Bills discounted	159,282,000
Advances	8,704,000

*Decrease.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$159,942	$91,800,266
Internal revenue—		
Corporation income	142,760	25,472,056
Individual income	15,339	13,455,298
Excess profits	11,285	8,156,237
Miscellaneous	2,547,092	331,184,819
Miscel. revenue	616,255	108,435,783
Total receipts	$3,492,676	$570,604,457
Excess of ord. disburs. over ord. receipts	26,610,638	1,880,545,015
Excess of total disburs. over total recets.	7,397,708	307,050,939
Expenditures	30,103,314	2,451,148,472

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JAN. 3, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	1,342,623	1,367,082	787,146
Year to date	2,471,143	3,425,520	3,554,048

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
11½	13	300	Advance Rumely	12	12	12	12	...
26½	28½	400	Advance Rumely pf	27	28	27	28	+2
1⅝	1⅞	500	Alaska Gold Mines	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+⅛
2⅜	2½	300	Alaska Juneau	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	...
20¼	20½	4,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	19¾	21	19¾	20¼	+⅝
73½	74¾	500	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	72½	74	72½	74	+1½
80	81	300	Am. Agricul. Chem	80	80½	80	80½	+½
89	91	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	90	90	90	90	...
74½	75	3,500	Am. Beet Sugar	74	77⅛	74	74½	+1½
175	185	200	Am. B. S. & F. pf	174¾	175	174¾	175	+2½
39½	40	14,800	Am. Can	40¼	41⅜	39½	39½	—⅝
89	90½	400	Am. Can pf	90½	90½	90	90	...
71	71½	4,300	Am. Car & Fdry	72	73	71¼	71½	—½
106	...	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	106	106	106	106	+5
27¼	28	1,200	Am. Cotton Oil	27	28¼	27	28	+1
13	13½	1,000	Am. H. & Leather	13	13½	13	13½	+½
53	54	1,000	Am. H. & L. pf	52	54¾	52	54¾	+2¾
12¼	12¾	400	Am. Ice	12⅝	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+½
42½	43	600	Am. Ice pf	42	43	42	43	+2½
56¾	57	800	Am. International	57⅞	57¾	57⅛	57⅛	—⅝
28	28½	5,000	Am. Linseed	28½	29	28	28	—⅝
69	70	500	Am. Linseed pf	70½	70½	70	70	—½
56¾	57	8,300	Am. Locomotive	57	58½	56¼	56¾	—⅜
95	96½	200	Am. Locomotive pf	96½	96½	96½	96½	+1½
10½	11	400	Am. Malting	11½	11½	11	11	—⅞
79¾	80	15,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	81	82¼	79¾	79¾	—⅞
104½	105	400	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	104½	105	104½	105	+3½
61⅛	62	1,300	Am. Steel F'dries	61⅛	64	61⅛	62	+1
99	101	1,000	Am. Sugar Ref	102⅛	102⅛	100¾	101	—½
109½	112	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	110½	110½	110½	110½	+1
61¼	61¾	5,800	Am. Sumatra Tob	61⅛	63⅞	61⅛	61⅛	—¼
82½	85	200	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf	82	83	82	83	+2
105⅝	105¾	3,000	Am. Tel. & Tel	106	106⅛	104⅝	105⅛	—⅝
144	144½	1,200	Am. Tobacco	144	145	144	144	+1½
45	46½	600	Am. Woolen	46½	46½	46	46	...
22	25	300	Am. Writing P. pf	25	25	24½	24½	—½
15¼	16¼	4,000	Am. Zinc, L. & S	14⅝	17¼	14⅝	17¼	+1
44½	45	1,300	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	42½	47	42½	44½	+3½
62½	62⅝	23,000	Anaconda Copper	62½	64	62⅝	62⅝	+⅝
57½	59	100	Associated Oil	58½	58½	58½	58½	+3½
85	86⅛	6,000	Atch., Top & S. F	85¾	87¾	85	85⅛	...
81	82½	900	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	82	82	82	82	...
91	96	200	Atlantic Coast Line	92	92	92	92	...
97	100	7,600	At., Gulf & West I	102	103⅛	100	100	—½
59⅞	60½	16,200	Baldwin Loco	61	62⅝	59½	60	—1½
94	97	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	95	95	95	95	+2
52⅞	53	9,200	Baltimore & Ohio	52	53¼	51⅜	52⅞	+⅞
56	58	400	Baltimore & O. pf	56	56½	56	56	...
...	...	1	Bank of Commerce	165	165	165	165	...
84	85½	100	Barrett Co	85½	85½	85½	85½	—½
80	81	2,200	Bethlehem Steel	80½	83¼	80	80½	+1½
80¼	80⅝	80,100	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c	80¼	83⅞	79½	80⅝	+⅛
88	92	200	Beth. Steel pf	90	90	90	90	...
99	99⅝	2,100	Beth. S. pf. sub. r.f.p	99	99⅝	98⅝	99⅝	+⅛
45	46	2,000	Bklyn Rapid Tran	46⅞	47⅛	44½	45	+1½
111½	112	1,700	Burns Brothers	113¾	114	112	112	—1
19	19¼	5,000	Butte & Superior	16⅞	21¼	16⅞	19¼	+2¾
35	37	300	California Packing	37½	37½	36½	36½	—½
13½	14¼	600	California Petrol	14	14¼	14	14¼	+¼
38	39	100	California Petrol. pf	38½	38½	38½	38½	+½
...	...	300	Calumet & Arizona	65	66	65	65	+1
139¼	140	4,300	Canadian Pacific	140½	141½	139¼	139¼	...
34½	35½	1,800	Central Foundry	33½	35½	33½	34½	+4½
45	47	200	Central Foundry pf	45	46	45	46	+5
66⅝	67	19,300	Central Leather Co	66⅛	68¼	65⅝	66¼	...
103	105	300	Central Leather pf	103	103	103	103	—2
73	76	200	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	74½	74½	74	74	—2
30	31	900	Cerro de Pasco	31	31⅝	31	31¼	+¼
100¼	105	3	Cent. & So. Am. T	105	105	105	105	...
72	73	1,500	Chandler Motor	71½	73½	71½	72	+1
51¾	51⅞	9,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	51⅛	52¾	50¼	51⅞	+⅞
24¾	24⅞	400	Chi. Great West. pf	25	25	24⅛	25	...
45⅛	46	3,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	45½	47⅛	45½	45⅛	—⅛
78	78½	1,300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	78	79	78	78½	+½
94	95	400	Chi. & Northwest'n	95	95	95	95	...
21½	21¾	8,500	Chi., R. I. & P. t.c	21¼	22	20⅝	21⅝	+½
65	66	1,700	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p.c. pf. t.c	64½	66⅛	64½	65½	+⅛
55½	56	3,000	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p.c. pf. t.c	55	57⅞	55	55¼	—¼
16⅞	16⅞	2,400	Chile Copper	17	17	16¼	16¼	—¼
42⅞	42⅞	3,400	Chino Copper	43⅛	43⅞	43	43	+⅝
45½	46½	900	Cluett, Peabody	45	45¾	45	45	+⅞
37	38	2,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	38	39¼	37½	37½	...
21	22	100	Col. & Southern	21	21	21	21	—1
50	52	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	50	50	50	50	...
32½	32⅝	2,600	Columbia Gas & El	32⅜	34½	32⅜	32⅝	+⅝
32	34½	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	32	32	32	32	—1
86	90	1,200	Consolidated Gas	87½	91	87½	89	+3½
92½	98	100	Consol. Gas, Balt	95	95	95	95	—5
32½	32⅝	44,000	Corn Products Ref	32½	34⅛	32½	32⅝	+⅝
90½	91½	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	91⅞	92	91⅞	92	+½
56⅝	56⅞	20,550	Crucible Steel	57	59	56⅝	56⅞	—⅛
85	90	100	Crucible Steel pf	90	90	90	90	...
31⅛	32	31,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	31¼	33¼	31	31⅛	—⅛
81½	82¼	1,300	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	82	82	81½	81½	—⅛
147	155	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	150	150	150	150	+2½
109¼	110¾	2,200	Delaware & Hudson	108	111	108	109¼	+1¼
175	180	100	Del., Lack. & West	178	178	178	178	+3
12½	13½	110	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	13	13	13	13	—⅞
34¾	35	12,900	Distillers' Secur	35½	36⅜	34¼	34¾	+½
8¾	9¼	1,300	Dome Mines	8½	9	8¾	9	+½
...	...	300	Elk Horn Coal	22½	22½	22½	22½	...
16¼	16½	9,500	Erie	16¾	16⅞	15¾	16¼	—½
27	27¼	2,100	Erie 1st pf	26¾	28	26¾	27	...
19	20¼	900	Erie 2d pf	21	21	20½	20½	—⅞
35	35¾	100	Federal M. & S. pf	35½	35½	35¼	35¼	—⅛
35¼	35½	1,800	Gaston, W. & W	35½	36	35	35	—⅝
165	180	25	General Chemical	175	175	175	175	...
133¾	134	3,300	General Electric	135	136	133¾	133¾	—1½
112½	113	11,200	General Motors	115	117⅛	112	112½	—2½
82	84	400	General Motors pf	83	83⅞	83	83⅞	+1½
39¼	40½	2,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	39	41	39	40	+1⅛
78	79½	500	Granby Consol	79	79½	79	79½	+1½
90½	90¾	2,800	Great Northern pf	90	92	89¾	90½	+¾
27⅛	28	7,000	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	27½	28⅜	27⅛	27⅝	+⅝
37	39¼	300	Greene-Cananea	39¼	39¼	39	39	—½
94	98	800	Gulf States Steel	95	96½	95	96	+6
35½	35⅞	200	Haskell & Barker	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	...
41	43	100	Hartman Corp	42	42	42	42	...
94½	95	400	Illinois Central	93⅝	95	93⅝	95	+1½
...	...	14	Do., odd lot	93⅞	93⅞	92⅝	93⅞	...
46¾	47	10,100	Inspiration Copper	47	48	46¼	47	+½
9	9¼	6,000	Interboro Consol	8⅞	9½	8⅞	9	+⅛
46	46¼	1,600	Interboro Con. pf	47⅛	47⅛	46¼	46¼	—½
12	12½	200	Int. Agricultural	12	12	12	12	...
38½	40	400	Int. Agricultural pf	39½	39½	38⅞	38⅞	+1½
113	117	1,300	Int. Harvester, N.J	112½	120	112½	115½	+3½
107½	110	35	Int. Harv., N.J., pf	109½	109½	109½	109½	...
60	70	100	Int. Harvester Corp	60	60	60	60	+1
94	...	100	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	97	97	97	97	+5
22½	23	15,200	Int. Mer. Marine	23⅛	24	22½	22½	—⅝
84⅛	84⅝	88,400	Int. Mer. Marine pf	85⅜	87⅛	84⅛	84⅛	—⅝
29¾	29⅞	5,900	Int. Nickel	29⅞	30⅛	29⅜	29⅞	...
28¾	29¼	3,300	Int. Paper	29⅛	30⅛	28⅝	29¼	...
64	65	200	Int. Paper pf. sta	64	65½	64	65½	+3½
16⅝	17¼	825	Kansas City South	18	18	17¼	17¼	...
45	45	300	Kelly Spring. Tire	44½	45	44½	45	+½
32⅝	32¾	10,100	Kennecott Copper	32¾	33½	32⅝	32⅝	—⅛
79⅛	79½	6,000	Lackawanna Steel	79¾	81	79	79¾	—½
80	90	100	Laclede Gas	85	85	85	85	+3
14¾	15½	200	Lee Rubber & Tire	14¾	15	14¾	15	+½
57½	58	1,800	Lehigh Valley	57¼	59¼	57½	58½	+1½
16½	20	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	19	19	19	19	+1
80	85	100	Loose-W. B. 1st pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	+2
155	185	200	Lorillard (P.) Co	160	165	160	165	+10
111⅛	113	400	Louis. & Nash	111½	112	111½	112	+⅞
73½	75½	200	Mackay Cos	75¼	75½	75¼	75½	+½
98	100	200	Manhattan Elev	97	98	97	98	...
27⅛	27½	2,000	Maxwell Motors	27⅞	28¼	27	27	...
58¼	58⅞	800	Max. Motors 1st pf	59⅞	59⅞	58⅝	58⅝	+½
22	22¾	1,100	Max. Motor 2d pf	22⅝	23	21⅝	21⅝	—1½
82⅜	82½	14,700	Mexican Petroleum	81½	84	81½	82⅜	+1
30	30¼	1,100	Miami Copper	30¼	30⅞	30¼	30¼	...
46¼	46⅜	32,900	Midvale Steel	45	48	44⅞	46¼	+1⅛
10	10⅞	1,000	Minn. & St. L. new	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+½
86	88	400	M., St. P. & S. S. M	87½	88½	87½	88	...
5	5⅞	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
23¼	23⅞	8,000	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs	23⅞	24⅞	23⅞	23¼	—⅛
43½	44	600	Mo. Pac. pf. tr ctfs	44½	45¼	44½	44½	+½
71	72½	100	Montana Power	72	72	72	72	+2½
100	102	100	Montana Power pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+¼
26⅞	27¼	1,100	Nat. Acme	27½	27½	27	27	...
95	100	400	Nat. Biscuit	98⅛	100	98⅛	100	+8
16¼	17	1,600	Nat. Cond. & Cable	17½	17½	17	17	...
39	39½	3,100	Nat. Enam. & St	39⅞	40½	39¾	39½	+¼
44	47½	100	Nat. Lead	47	47	47	47	+½
18⅞	19	8,100	Nevada Con. Cop	18½	19⅛	18⅝	19	...
121	122	2,100	N. Y. Air Brake	119	123	118½	122	+4
71½	72	12,500	N. Y. Central x d	70¼	72½	70¼	71¾	...
31½	32	1,700	N. Y., N. H. & H	31¼	32¼	31½	31½	—¼
21½	21½	1,500	N. Y., Ont. & West	20¾	21½	20¾	21½	+⅞
104½	104¾	3,700	Norfolk & Western	103½	105	103½	103½	+1¼
44	46	300	North American	44	45	44	44½	+⅛
87	87½	2,000	Northern Pacific	86¼	88¼	86¼	87½	+1¼
67⅛	68	300	Nova Scotia S. & C	68	68	68	68	...
38⅞	39	16,900	Ohio Cities Gas	39	40½	38⅝	39	+⅝
25¼	26	200	Pacific Mail	25½	25¾	25½	25½	+1½
17	20	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel	19½	19½	19½	19½	+2½
46⅞	46¾	3,300	Penn. R. R	46	47	45⅞	46⅞	...
42½	42½	700	People's Gas, Chi	43	44¼	42½	42½	+1
12½	13½	2,500	Pere Marquette	13½	13⅝	12½	12½	—1⅛
28⅝	29	1,000	Philadelphia Co	27⅞	30	27⅞	28⅝	+1½
36	36½	900	Pierce-Arrow	36⅞	36⅝	36	36	—1½
90	92	25	Pierce-Arrow pf	92	92	92	92	...
44	46	5,400	Pittsburgh Coal	45¼	46⅞	45¼	46	+⅞
80	80⅞	100	Pitts. Coal pf	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	+⅞
22½	23	7,100	Pitts. & West Va	23¼	24½	22½	22½	—⅝
60½	61½	700	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	61⅞	62½	61⅞	61½	+⅝
61	62	2,200	Pressed Steel Car	62	62¼	61	61	+⅝
114	115	300	Pullman Co	114	114½	114	114½	+2½
45¼	47	3,300	Railway Steel Sp	47½	48½	47	47	—½
23¼	23⅝	2,800	Ray Con. Copper	23⅝	23⅞	23⅛	23⅝	...
71	74⅛	73,100	Reading	73	76⅛	72⅞	74	+1⅛
79⅝	80¼	16,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	80¼	82⅝	79⅝	79⅝	—2
93½	95	400	Rep. Iron & S. pf	94	94¾	94	94¾	+⅝
70¼	71	1,900	Royal Dutch t r	71	72⅞	70¼	70¾	—1⅛
13	13½	200	St. Louis-San Fran	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
28	29¼	100	St. L.-San F. pf	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	—⅛
50	55	200	Savage Arms	53	53	53	53	—2
40	40½	100	St. L. Southw. pf	40½	40½	40½	40½	+½
9¼	9½	1,400	Saxon Motor	9	9⅝	9	9½	+½
7¾	8	800	Seaboard Air Line	7½	8⅛	7½	7¾	—½
18⅜	18⅞	800	Seab. Air Line pf	18½	19⅛	18⅜	19⅛	+⅝
147	147¾	500	Sears, Roeb. & Co	148	149	147¾	147¾	—1⅛
17	17½	1,100	Shattuck-Arizona	17	17½	17	17	+⅛
30⅞	31	4,400	Sinclair Oil	31⅛	31⅞	30⅞	31	+⅛
41½	42½	600	Sloss-S. Steel & I	41½	42⅝	41½	42	+½
83⅞	84	9,375	Southern Pacific	83⅞	85	83⅞	84	+⅝
22⅞	23¼	4,200	Southern Railway	24	24½	23⅞	23⅞	...
59	59½	1,000	Southern Ry. pf	59	59½	59	59½	...
50⅛	51	12,900	Studebaker Co	53	53⅞	50⅛	50⅛	—2½
39	39½	300	Stutz Motor	38⅝	38⅞	38⅝	38⅝	+⅝
39⅛	39	2,500	Superior Steel	39	40	38⅞	39	+⅞
13⅛	13½	600	Tenn. C. & C	13½	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+⅛
142⅜	143	6,700	Texas Co	144	146⅛	142	143	—2
20	21¼	200	Third Avenue	20¼	21⅜	20¼	21⅜	+3⅜
52	52½	14,900	Tobacco Products	50⅜	52⅞	50	52½	+2½
40	41½	200	Transue & Wms	40	40½	40	40½	+½
64	67½	100	Twin City R. T	65	65	65	65	...
115⅜	115½	23,600	Union Pacific	114⅞	118	113⅞	115⅜	+1⅜
68⅛	69½	300	Union Pacific pf	69	69⅛	69	69	—⅛
38	39	3,100	United Alloy Steel	38⅝	39⅝	38⅝	39	—½
92½	93½	3,800	United Cigar Stores	92½	95	92½	93	—⅞
47	48	300	United Drug 1st pf	48	48	48	48	...
119	119½	1,400	United Fruit	119½	122	119½	120	+½
6⅞	7	300	United Rys. Invest	6½	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+⅛
14	15	600	United Rys. Inv. pf	13⅞	14½	13⅞	14	+⅛
12¼	13¼	1,300	U. S. C. I. P. & F	12¾	13¼	12¾	12¾	—⅛
119½	121	4,100	U. S. Indus. Alco	122⅝	124	119½	119½	—3½
52⅞	53	4,900	U. S. Rubber	52⅞	54¼	52⅞	53	+½
97	98	600	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	98	98	97½	97½	—⅝
46	47½	1,300	U. S. Sm., R. & M	46⅛	47½	46⅛	47	+1
44½	45	200	U. S. S., R. & M. pf	45	45	45	45	...
95⅛	95⅝	352,400	U. S. Steel	95⅝	98	94⅝	95⅛	—⅝
109⅞	109½	2,300	U. S. Steel pf	110	110½	109½	109⅞	—⅝

Continued at Bottom of Adjoining Columns.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Continued from Preceding Column.

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
81½	82½	10,300	Utah Copper	83⅛	83⅛	81½	81½	—½
12	12½	2,400	Utah Securities	12	12⅞	11⅞	12⅞	+1¼
36	37	1,700	Va.-Car. Chemical	35½	37	35½	36⅞	+1½
55	58	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	55	55	55	55	+5
8	8½	900	Wabash	8½	8½	8	8	—⅜
42½	43¼	2,200	Wabash pf. A	43	43½	42⅞	43	...
22	22½	700	Wabash pf. B	22½	22½	22½	22½	...
13½	14½	300	Western Maryland	13⅝	14	13⅝	14	—⅞
45	47	100	Western Pacific pf	46	46	46	46	—1
87	87½	1,100	Western Union Tel	87¼	88½	87¼	87¼	+⅝
41½	41¾	5,110	Westingh. E. & M	41⅜	42¼	41¼	41⅜	...
10	10½	600	Wheeling & L. E	10	10¼	10	10¼	+¼
38	38⅝	600	White Motors	38	38	38	38	+½
47	48	1,200	Wilson & Co	47	48⅞	47	47½	+½
20	20⅛	38,500	Willys-Overland	21¼	22	20¼	20⅛	—1
75	77½	500	Willys-Overland pf	75	76	75	76	+3½
38	39	200	Wisconsin Central	39½	39½	38⅞	39½	+½
120	121	200	Woolw. (F. W.) Co	120	120½	120	120½	+1

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	60.68	59.17	59.87	+.42
25 industrials	76.09	73.64	74.11	—.10
50 stocks	68.37	66.40	66.99	+.16

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Jan. [illegible]	68.37	66.40	66.99	+.16
Jan. [illegible]	67.41	65.92	66.83	+.95
Jan. [illegible]	Holiday.			
Dec. [illegible]	66.26	64.54	65.88	+1.01
Dec. [illegible]	65.28	64.39	64.85	+.02
Dec. [illegible]	65.37	63.35	64.83	+1.80
Dec. [illegible]	63.93	61.56	63.03	+3.48

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1918	68.37 Jan. 3	66.62 Jan. 2	66.99
†1917	[illegible].48 Jan. 4	84.71 Jan. 31	85.21
1916	[illegible].43 Jan. 3	84.47 Jan. 31	85.17
1915	[illegible] Jan. 22	60.07 Jan. 2	62.27
1914	[illegible] Jan. 31	67.50 Jan. 3	79.97
1913	[illegible] Jan. 9	75.00 Jan. 17	77.22
1912	[illegible] Jan. 3	75.66 Jan. 31	76.62
1911	[illegible].10 Jan. 31	77.37 Jan. 8	80.99

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1918	68.37 Jan. 3	65.62 Jan. 2	66.99
†1917	[illegible] Jan. 4	58.23 Jan. 2	58.94
	Full Years.		
1917	[illegible].46 Jan. 4	57.41 Dec. 20	65.98
1916	[illegible].51 Nov. 20	80.91 Apr. 22	88.22
1915	[illegible].18 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24	91.50
1914	[illegible].80 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	60.20
1913	[illegible].70 Jan. 3	63.09 June 10	68.08
1912	[illegible].82 Sep. 30	75.21 Feb. 1	78.20
1911	[illegible].41 June 26	69.57 Sep. 25	77.60

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Jan. [illegible]	77.26 +.14 Dec.	28	74.36 —.03
Jan. [illegible]	77.12 +.32 Dec.	23	Holiday.
Jan. [illegible]	Holiday. Dec.	24	74.39 +.03
Dec. [illegible]	76.80 +.74 Dec.	22	74.54 +.12
Dec. [illegible]	76.06 +.33 Dec.	21	74.42 +.18
Dec. [illegible]	75.70 +.24 Dec.	20	74.24 —.17
Dec. [illegible]	75.46 +.90 Dec.	19	74.41 —.43

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1918	77.26 Jan. 3	77.12 Jan. 2	77.26
†1917	88.85 Jan. 4	88.63 Jan. 2	88.85
	Full Years.		
1917	[illegible].48 Jan. 20	74.24 Dec. 20	76.80
1916	[illegible].16 Nov. 27	86.19 Apr. 22	88.64
1915	[illegible].62 Mar. 24	81.52 Jan. 2	86.67
1914	[illegible].42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2	81.96
1913	[illegible].81 Jan. 10	83.45 Dec. 18	86.84

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

General Motors' Up and Down.

The gyrations of General Motors shares yesterday were of a character to cause speculators to pause in the midst of their cheerful comment on the rise of the automobile issues. After selling as low as 112, which was 3 points under the preceding day's last price, General Motors shot up to 117⅛ under relatively light buying. Thereafter offerings were large enough to force a receding movement back to 112½. Studebaker was bid up to a new high level on the present movement to 53⅞, and later sold down with sufficient impetus to force a net decline of 2½ points. The motors stocks were among those whose buoyancy of late attracted profit taking.

"Beating the Gun."

There was considerable commotion in investment banking circles when one of the Wall Street news tickers announced "the terms" of a $40,000,000 offering of American Telephone and Telegraph Company's notes. There was still more excitement when telegrams began coming in from various parts of the country apprising the bankers of the fact that orders for the new issue were being solicited from investors. It appears that while the leading banking firms had held several conferences regarding the financing, and that although the terms had been substantially agreed upon, the official letters had not yet been sent out, and under the rules of ethics and propriety governing such matters, no banking house had the right to offer any of the notes for sale until the word to go ahead had been given. Bankers were exercised over the affair, and severely denounced the anonymous concern which they contended had been guilty of "beating the gun."

Bank of England's Reserves.

Although the weekly statement of the Bank of England showed an increase of £214,000 in reserves, the proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities indicated a falling off from 18.56 per cent. to 16.50 per cent. A year ago the ratio stood at 19.76 per cent., and two years ago [illegible] per cent. The lowest reported last year was 13.34 per cent., recorded on Nov. 8. The decline in the proportion of reserves to liabilities for the week was due to a £648,000 increase in circulation, and to a £12,530,000 increase of holdings in Government securities.

Speculation and Cotton Prices.

One of the big cotton dealers has recently been putting forward, half-humorously, the suggestion that it might be advisable to encourage renewed speculation in cotton, as a means of keeping prices down. It may be only a coincidence that, as he points out, just at a time when there is less speculative trading in cotton, in proportion to the whole volume of dealings, than ever before, the price of cotton is higher than ever before. But this is not the essential point of his thesis. He takes the prices for spot cotton ruling in the South, with thousands of bales changing hands at 30½ to 31 cents a pound. Then he points out that these are in no sense speculative prices, save as they represent to a slight degree, perhaps, successful hoarding by growers. But with existing freight service, it costs nearly 2 cents a pound to get cotton from these Southern markets to New York.

Keeping Prices Down.

If cotton on the spot is worth 31 cents in Houston, therefore, it ought theoretically to be worth around 33 cents in New York. But in reality, the observer sees the local market, for January contracts, as well as for more remote months, breaking sharply as soon as it reaches levels less than a cent a pound above Southern spot quotations. Why? Because, according to this dealer, the old-time cotton speculator is an ineradicably temperamental bear. He still goes by the maxims he learned in the years before the world war was dreamed of. He knows little and cares less about world-wide trade conditions; all he knows is that cotton prices are far higher than they ever were before. He doesn't know why, but he deduces from the bare fact and his own experience that they cannot stay so high. "What goes up must come down," he reasons, and acts on the theory, liquidating his long contracts, and selling short, feeling for the top, persistently trying to depress the market. There are only a few of him left—the inability to cope with new conditions, which killed the dinosaurus, is fatal also to him—but while he lasts his whole effect is to keep prices lower than they otherwise would be—a service to the ultimate consumer which that individual will never either understand or appreciate.

Current Treasury Certificates.

At the request of the Treasury Department in Washington, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York yesterday announced:

"In reply to inquiries, Secretary McAdoo stated that subscriptions are still being received for the issue of Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness dated Jan. 2 and maturing June 25, 1918, a large amount of certificates of this issue having already been subscribed for. Allotments are being made by Federal Reserve Banks as subscriptions are received. When the books close public announcement will be made. It will be recalled that in the original announcements concerning this issue it was stated that payment for certificates allotted might be made on and after Jan. 2 and on or before Jan. 15, 1918. These certificates will be received in payment of income and excess profits taxes." Officers of the Reserve Bank said that under orders from Washington they were not permitted to make public the amount of certificates that had been subscribed for in this district.

Russian Bonds Advance.

News that the Bolshevist Government had rejected Germany's peace proposals, and that the Russian soldiers had resumed, or would resume, fighting, stimulated an advance in the price of the Imperial Russian Government's 5½ and 6½ per cent. bonds, traded in on the Curb. The former moved up from 41 to 46, and closed at 43, while the latter advanced from 50 to 58, which was the closing figure. The net gain for the 5½s amounted to 4 points from the last previous sale, and for the 6½s the gain amounted to 9 points, compared with the closing quotation of Monday. There was practically no change in the rate for ruble cables and checks.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JAN. 3, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	$5,159,500	$5,789,000	$5,625,500
Year to date	9,346,500	16,681,500	20,458,500

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U S Liberty 3½s, int ctfs, full paid
$118000....98.78
8000....98.76
13000....98.78
24000....98.76
2000....98.78
65000....98.76
12000....98.70
2000....98.68
8000....98.64
3000....98.62
1000....98.64
8000....98.66
50000....98.70
112000....98.70
143000....98.72
9000....98.74
45000....98.72
25000....98.70
4000....98.74
16000....98.76
21000....98.74
3000....98.76
4000....98.76
1000....98.76
10000....98.74
60000....98.74
1000....98.76
50000....98.74
$1135000

U S Liberty 1st cv 4s
$30000....97.26
2000....97.24
21000....97.26
4000....97.28
13000....97.30
1000....97.32
2000....97.40
1000....97.44
4000....97.50
1000....97.54
$79000

U S Liberty 2d 4s
$45000....96.96
50000....96.96
6000....96.94
4000....96.96
2000....96.94
11000....96.90
15000....96.92
20000....96.94
11000....96.96
5000....96.98
8000....96.96
25000....96.98
1000....96.96
6000....96.98
10000....97
23000....96.96
5000....97
1000....96.98
64000....97
2000....97.02
146000....97
15000....96.98
81000....96.94
13000....97
8000....96.98
25000....96.96
76000....97
10000....96.98
6000....97
12000....96.96
4000....97
34000....96.98
12000....96.96
19000....96.98
25000....96.96
16000....96.92
2000....96.94
8000....96.96
6000....96.94
500....97.06
2000....96.94
9000....96.96
2000....96.98
5000....96.96
5000....96.94
75000....96.96
4000....96.94
1000....96.96
6000....96.94
2000....96.98
4000....96.98
71000....97
$1118500

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION BONDS.

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000:

Am For Sec 5s: 8....95; 35....95½. Anglo-Fr 5s: 1....88⅛; 10....88⅛; 10....88⅛; [illegible]. Argen Gov 5s: 1....80. CityofBord 6s: 16....85; 11....84½; 1....84; 2....84½. CityofLyons 6s: 62....85; 6....84½; 1....84½. CityofMars 6s: 5....85; 24....84½; 3....84½; 1....84. CityofParis 6s: 3....83½; 4....83½; 10....82½; 18....84. CityofTokio 5s: 1....68. DomofCan 5s, 1921: 1....94½; 1926: 1....90½; 3....91. French Govt temp 5½s: 1....94½; 2....94½. JapGov't 4½s, sterl loan: 12....80. Stl in 2d Ser German stp: 25....77. UnKingofGt Br & Ire 5s: [illegible]. 5½s, 1919: [illegible]. 5½s, 1921: [illegible]. NYCity 4½s, 1956: 5....95. 4½s, 1960: 1....89. 4½s, 1962: 1....94½. AlaskaGMev deb 6s, Ser A: 1....20.

AmSmelt&R temp 1st 5s: 17....88½; [illegible]. AmT&Tcol 4s: [illegible]. col tr 5s: 7....91; [illegible]. Arm'r&Co 4½s: 10....84. At.Top&SFe gen 4s: 9....83½. Atl&CharAL 1st 5s, Ser B: 1....91½. ACLgenun 4½s: 1....81½. B&Oprlor 3½s: 2....89½. gold 4s: 10....77¾; 1....77½. conv 4½s: [illegible]. ref 5s: 1....83. BethStlext 5s: 4....96. 1st & ref 5s: 6....87½. pur money 5s: 5....80½; 5....81. BRT 5s, 1918: [illegible]. BklUnEl 1st 5s: [illegible]. Cent Leath 5s: 1....95; 10....95½; [illegible]. Cerro de Pasco Cop cv 6s: 5....106. C&Ogen 4½s: 3....75. conv 4½s: 10....70; 12....70. conv 5s: [illegible]. C,B&Qgen 4s: 7....81. joint 4s: [illegible]. Ill Div 4s: 7....77¼.

ChiGtWest 4s: 1....50½. Chi,Mil&StP 4s, 1925: 5....78½; 1....78½. gen 4½s: 3....84½. conv 4½s: [illegible]. cv 5s, Ser B: 4....78½; 4....78. ref 4½s: 1....69; 12....68½. C&NWgen 5s: 1....101. gen 4s: 13....80½. Chi Rys 5s: 2....82. Chi,RI&PRy ref 4s: 3....67½; 9....67½. Chile Cop 6s, rcts, part paid: 28....77½. Chile Cop 7s: 10....104½; 3....104; 2....104½; [illegible]. C,C,C&StL gen 4s: 2....62. Col'&So ref & ext 4½s: 2....72; 1....72½. Con Gas cv 6s: 4....101½; 13....101; 1....101½; 5....101½. Corn Prod Ref s f 5s, 1931: 5....97½. D&RGcon 4s: 4....69. imp 5s: 1....76½. 1st & ref 5s: 1....51½. Det Un Ry con 4½s: 1....69½. DistSect orp 5s: 10....75. Erie 1st con 4s: 3....64. 1st gen 4s: 1....54½; 20....56; 5....53½. cv 4s, Ser A: 1....45. Ser B: [illegible]. cv 4s, Ser D: 6....53; 2....52. GenElecdeb 5s: 3....95. HockV 1st 4½s: 1....78. HudsMI 1st & ref 5s, Ser A: 2....53; 5....53½; 4....53. adj inc 5s: 2....16½; 25....17; 2....16½; 2....16½; 5....17; 7....17½.

IllCentref 4s: 9....20; 7....20½. Ill Steel 4½s: 1....81½. Int-Met 4½s: 16....56½; 15....56½; 10....56½; [illegible]. IRT 1st & ref 5s: 1....82½. Int Paper 6s: 10....90½. IowaCent ref 4s: [illegible]. KC FtS&M 4s: [illegible]. KanCitySo 5s: [illegible]. LackStl 5s: [illegible]. LS&MSo 3½s: 1....73½. 4s, 1931: [illegible]. Ligg & M 5s: 1....96. LorillardCo 5s: [illegible]. L & N un 4s: 1....86. Atl.K&C 4s: 1....77; 1....79. MidvStlcoltr 5s: 1....81; 6....81½. M & St L 1st & ref 4s: [illegible]. M,StP&SSM 1st con 4s: 1....83½. Mo,K&T 1st 4s: 5....62. s f 4½s: 16....32. MoPac 1st & ref 5s, 1923: 2....92. MoPacgen 4s: [illegible]. NO,T&Minc 5s: 2....41½. NYCentdeb 6s: 41....93½; 10....93½. gen 3½s: 3....72. NY,NH&H cv deb 6s: 4....86; 8....85. NYRysadj 5s: 10....18; 5....19½.

N Y Tel 4½s: 7....87; 4....87½. NY,W&B 4½s: 3....47½; 2....47¾. N & W con 4s: [illegible]. Nor Pac 4s: 2....84. Nor Pac 3s: 3....60; 1....60½; 1....60. Oreg Sh Line gtd ref 4s: 33....84; 1....84½. Oreg-W RR&N 1st & ref 4s: 5....73½; 5....73½; 18....73. PacofMI 1st 4s: 3....80. Penn 4s, 1948: 1....88½. PaRRgen 4½s: 1....90½; 2....90½; 9....90½; 2....90½; 1....90½. Peo&E 1st 4s: 1....51. PubServCorp 5s: 6....75. Read gen 4s: 4....84½; 2....84½; 4....84½; 3....84½. JerCentcol 4s: 25....86. RepIron&Stl s f 5s, 1940: 2....93½. RioGrW 1st 4s: 1....60½. col tr 4s: 1....52½. StL,IM&So gen 5s: 1....90½. StL&SFprior lien 4s, Ser A: 1....60½; 1....60. 10....59½; 75....60. prlien 5s, B: 1....74; 2....74½; 25....75; 15....73½; 5....73½. adj 6s: 23....65½; 3....65. income 6s: 25....50; 45....50½; 21....50½. St L S Wn 1st Term 5s: 3....50½. StP&KanCity SLine 1st 4½s: 1....59. S A L ref 4s: 2....56½; 1....55½. adj 5s: 2....33½; 14....33; 1....33½. SinclairO&R 1st s f 7s, w war: 16....98; 3....98½. So Bell T & T 1st 5s: 5....92. So Pac cv 4s: 6....78½.

2....78; 1....78½. conv 5s: 1....80; 9....80½; 1....80½. 12....80. 1st ref 4s: [illegible]. So Ry 1st 5s: 12....93. gen 4s: 11....61½; 11....61; 1....60½. M&Ocol 4s: 5....68. Tex Co deb 6s: 1....98½; 1....98½; 2....97½; 2....98. ThirdAvadj 5s: 2....35; 5....36; 4....36½; 4....36; 1....37; 2....37½; 4....37; 16....37½; 2....38; 2....37; 10....38; 1....38½; 1....38; 2....37½; 2....37. Tol,StL&W pr In 3½s: 2....80. UnPac 1st 4s: 4....88; 4....88½. 1st & ref 4s: 1....79; 1....78½; 1....78¾. UnRysInv 5s, Pitts issue: 2....60. USRubber 5s: 2....100. 1st & ref 5s: 1....78; 5....77½; 5....77½; 25....78; 2....78½; 4....78; 26....78½; 12....78½; 9....78½; 12....78. USSm,Ref&M cv 6% notes: 3....95. USSteelCorp s f 5s: 4....98½; 18....99; 4....98½; 1....98½; 1....98½; 4....99½; 1....99; 1....99½; 3....99; 1....99½; 10....100; 1....99. Wabash 2d 5s: 1....85. West Elec 5s: 1....97½; 1....97½; 1....97½. West Md 4s: 1....60. West Pac 5s: 2....82. West Shore 4s: 2 c....78.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	96½	97½	Pan 2s, r, 1936	96	..
2s, c, 1930	96½	..	Pan 2s, r, 1938	96	..
3s, r, 1918	99	99½	Pan 3s, r, 1961	80	..
3s, c, 1918	99	99½	Pan 3s, c, 1961	80	..
3s, r, 1946	80	..			
3s, c, 1946	80	..			
4s, r, 1925	104	106			
4s, c, 1925	104	106			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	75	90
Ajax Rub.	49	50
Alls & W.	91½	..
Am B N.	29½	35
Do pf.	41½	45
Am B Sug pf.	81½	92
Am B S & Fdy	..	98
Am C pf.	..	26
Am Coal.	41	..
Am Cot Oil pf.	76	82
Am Exp.	75½	90
Am M 1st pf.	53½	56
Am Sm pf. A	92½	..
Am Snuff.	80	94
Do pf.	85	100
Am Shipb.	87	94½
Do pf.	..	93½
Am T & C.	50	60
Am T pf.	93	100
Am W pf.	88	94
Assets R.	1	2
Asso D G.	10	15
Do 1st pf.	..	54
Do 2d pf.	36	54½
A, B & A.	8	10
A, G & W I pf.	58½	60
Barrett Co pf.	98	101
Batop M.	1	1½
B Un G.	75	80
Brown Sh.	60	61½
Do pf.	87	100
Bruns Ter.	6½	7½
B, R & P.	60	88
Do pf.	110	120
Burns Bros pf.	105	116
Bush Ter.	75	97½
But'k Co.	10½	16
Can So.	..	54
C, C & O.	18	26
Do pf.	44	50
C R R of N J.	290	285
Chi & Alt.	7	11½
Do pf.	..	20
Chi Gt W.	8	8½
C & N W pf.	130	145
Chi, St P, M & Om.	70	80
Do pf.	100	130
C, C, C & St L.	29	32
Do pf.	..	76
Cl & Pitts.	..	83½
Clu-P pf.	95	97
C & S 2d pf.	45	50
Cons Coal.	91½	..
C I C M.	8	10½
Cont Can.	88½	90
Do pf.	90	110
Cont Ins.	45	55
Crex Carp.	38	45
Crip C C.	..	30
Do pf.	..	30
C-Am Sug pf.	90	98½
D & Co pf.	96	98
D & R G.	5½	8
Det Ed.	98	100½
Det U Ry.	..	90
D, S S & A.	2	4
Do pf.	5½	7
Elec S B.	45	52
Erie & P.	..	70
F M & S.	12½	13½
Fisher Bdy	28	34
Do pf.	70	80
Gen Ch pf.	97½	104
Gen Cigar.	34	38
Do pf.	90	100
G'drich pf.	93½	97½
Gulf S S 1st pf.	..	102
G, M & N.	10	13
Do pf.	28	47
Homestake.	..	93
Int N pf.	92	99
Int Pa pf.	75	95
Int Salt.	54½	60
Iowa Cent.	2	5
Isl C Coal.	..	75
Jewel Tea.	35	40
Do pf.	80	95
K C, Ft S & M pf.	..	68
Kan C So pf.	46	49
Kelly S T pf.	75	85
Kelsey Wh.	21	29
Do pf.	76½	93
K & D M.	2	7
Do pf.	..	50
K'gs Co El L & P.	92	95
Kress (S H)	41	50
Do pf.	95	100
L E & W.	10½	12
Do pf.	20	30
Ligg & M.	165	180
Do pf.	100	107
L Isl ctfs.	34	45
L-W Bis 2d pf.	50	64
Lorill'd Co pf.	100	115
M'kay Cos pf.	57	59
Man B'ch.	½	3
M Dep Sts.	47½	47½
Do pf.	97	111
Max P pf.	89	92
Mich Cent.	..	100
M, St P & S S M pf.	101	115
Do l l.	60	70
Mo, K & T pf.	6½	9½
Mor & Es.	..	85
N, C & St L.	110	120
Nat B pf.	110½	130
N C & R.	58	65
Do pf.	95	100
Nat En pf.	95	100
Nat L pf.	96½	105
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	..	21
Do 2d pf.	5	6½
N O, T & Mex	21	22½
N Y, C & St L.	14½	18½
Do 1st pf.	54	65
Do 2d pf.	39½	46
N Y Dock.	19	20½
Do pf.	37	46
N Y, L & West	..	123
Norf So.	20	23
Norf & Wn pf.	75	85
N W Tel.	..	..
Ont Min.	4½	5
Owens B M pf.	105	120
Pac Coast.	40	45
Do 1st pf.	64	90
Do 2d pf.	58	80
Pac M pf.	96	120
P Tel & T pf.	..	96
Pan-Am P & T pf.	85½	96
Pere M pr pf.	55	57
Do pf.	36	37
Peo & E.	6	7½
Pett-Mull.	32	..
Do 1st pf.	93	100
P, C, C & St L.	55	65
P, Ft W & C.	117½	130½
Pitts S pf.	90	95
Pr Stl Car pf.	94	96
P S, N J.	98	100
Ry Stl Spr pf.	90	98
Rdg 1st pf.	35	40
Do 2d pf.	36½	40
St L S W.	22	27
Sears-R pf.	117	120
S-S S & I pf.	90	100
So P R S.	150	150
Do pf.	100	120
St'd Mill.	81½	83½
Do pf.	78	83
Studeb Co pf.	91	95
Sup Stl 1st pf.	93	98½
Tex Pac.	15	16
T P L Tr.	125	..
Tide W O.	165	180
Tob P pf.	84	90
T, St L & West	2	10
Do ctfs.	4	8
Do pf.	6	12
Do pf c.	9	14
T C R T pf.	..	125
Und Type.	90	109
Do pf.	108½	112
U R & P.	63½	65
Un Cig Sts pf.	102	104
Un Drug.	69	70
Do 2d pf.	75	80
U S C I P pf.	43	47½
U S Exp.	16	19
U S Ind A pf.	88	95
U S R & I.	10	13
Va-Car Ch pf.	99	102
W F Exp.	74	79
W Md 2d pf.	22	28
West Pac.	12	13½
W E & M 1st pf.	55	63
W & L E pf.	22	23
W & Co pf.	90	99
W'w'th (F W) pf.	114	..
Wor Pump.	34	35½
Do pf. A.	..	88
Do pf. B.	58	60½

GOOD UNDERTONE IN LONDON

Money in Good Supply and Discount Rates Are Quiet.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The stock market maintained a good undertone today. Long-dated high-yielding investment shares were in the best request, but oil and rubber stocks showed increased activity, while Argentine rails and shipping issues were steadily supported. Tin shares were easy in sympathy with the decline in the metal.

Money was in good supply and discount rates were quiet.

Bankers reduced deposit rates to 3½ per cent., but the Bank of England made no change in the rate allowed to foreign funds.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 58 francs 50 centimes for cash; exchange on London, 27 francs 21 centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 88 francs 35 centimes.

The Investment Experience of Others

can be used as a guide by those who have not always had the best opportunities to study security values. If some of the shrewdest and most experienced investors have bought certain bonds at prices from $25 to $200 higher than the prices of today, it would seem that these bonds are at present worthy of most careful consideration.

Investment suggestions will be sent on request.

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DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between JACOB COHEN, HARRY COHEN, JOS. D. COHEN, PETER COHEN, and MAURICE PARKER, all of the city of New York, under the firm of JACOB COHEN SONS & CO., was dissolved on the 20th day of December, 1917, by mutual consent. All debts due said partnership and those due by said partnership will be settled and paid with and by the remaining partners, JACOB COHEN, HARRY COHEN, JOS. D. COHEN, and PETER COHEN, who will continue the business as heretofore.

Dated New York, December 20, 1917.
JACOB COHEN,
HARRY COHEN,
JOS. D. COHEN,
PETER COHEN,
MAURICE PARKER.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the J. A. Kirsch & Co., Inc., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 31st day of December, 1917, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this thirty-first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and [Seal.] seventeen.

A. B. PARKER,
Deputy Secretary of State.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Please take notice that the partnership of David Seiden, Joseph Greenhouse, and Morris Garn, carrying on business as FAMOUS DRESS CO. at 40 West 22d Street, New York City, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent and the undersigned has withdrawn therefrom.

DAVID SEIDEN.

Dated, New York, January 2d, 1918.

January 4th, 1918.

We announce that Mr. Clinton M. Hall retires from this firm as of this date.

W. C. LANGLEY & Co., 115 Broadway.

FARM LOAN BOARD HAMPERED BY WAR

First Annual Report Asserts American Agriculture Is Facing a Serious Situation.

LARGE CAPITAL WITHDRAWN

More Attractive Interest Rates, It Is Held, Have Diverted Money Previously Loaned to Farmers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The first annual report of the Farm Loan Board, made public tonight, points out that the withdrawal of foreign capital and a considerable amount of domestic capital from the farm loan field, as a result of Government borrowing, and the more attractive rates offered in railway, municipal, and other investments, had "brought American agriculture face to face with a serious financial situation."

The report, as submitted to Speaker Clark, states that millions of dollars of foreign capital which had been invested in farm mortgages in the United States have been withdrawn on account of the war; that the funds of large corporations and individual investors, which have been employed freely in the making of farm mortgages in the past, are being kept in more liquid and available form on account of the war conditions, and a great deal of local capital, heretofore loaned to farmers, has been diverted because of more attractive interest rates in other fields.

It says that all of this has thrown a tremendously increased burden upon the newly created Federal Farm Loan System. Not only has the reduction in the amount of available funds for farm loans increased the demands upon the Farm Loan System, but it has multiplied the difficulties under which the Farm Loan System operates because the capital which the Federal Land Banks lend to farmers is procured by the sale of farm loan bonds, and the sale of these bonds has been interfered with by this abnormal financial condition.

To provide relief from this condition, the report of the Federal Farm Loan Board, which is signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, William G. McAdoo, its ex-officio Chairman; George W. Norris, Farm Loan Commissioner; Herbert Quick, W. S. A. Smith, and Charles E. Lobdell, members, urges Congress to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase farm loan bonds during the year 1918 to the extent of $100,000,000 if necessary, these bonds to be resold to investors as the demand for them develops.

The Board urges this step as a means of providing the basic industry of the United States with the capital needed to increase food production during the war; to stabilize interest rates; and to encourage the purchase of the bonds by relieving purchasers of the fear that the bonds may be pushed for sale at unpropitious times. Briefly, the other recommendations contained in this annual report are:

That the co-operative farm loan association, or borrowing group, provided under the Federal Farm Loan act, be given another year of trial before any consideration be given to amending the act to make the method of borrowing more direct;

That the maximum loan limit permitted to the individual borrower be increased from $10,000 to $25,000;

That the denominations of Farm Loan Bonds be changed from $25 to $20 and from $50 to $40, to eliminate the fractional cent in the computation of semi-annual interest;

That the provisions governing Joint Stock Land Banks be amended to allow such banks to operate in more than two States; to increase their limit of bond issues to twenty times their capital stock instead of fifteen, and to raise the authorized rate of interest from 6 to 6½ per cent. This is not to be confused with the authorized maximum rate of 6 per cent. allowed the Federal Land Banks.

A feature of the annual report is the discussion of the co-operative National Farm Loan Associations, and the acceptance of the principle of co-operative borrowing by the American farmer. It is pointed out that up to Dec. 1, 1917, 1,839 of these co-operative associations had been chartered by the Federal Farm Loan Board; applications had been filed for $219,750,740 of loans, the twelve Federal Land Banks had approved loans amounting to $105,136,529, and loans had been actually paid out to farmers amounting to $29,824,655. In addition to the 1,839 associations actually chartered, 1,985 other associations were getting ready to be chartered.

The obstacle pointed out in the co-operative association is not any failure on the part of the farmer to participate in this first nation-wide effort at agriculture co-operation in America, but rather one of efficient administration. The board raises the question of whether or not the advantages of co-operation as thus provided, outweigh the disadvantages of greater delay in the time of closing loans resultant from co-operative group action.

Another feature of the report is its discussion of land titles and their investigation. It is pointed out that the Federal Land Banks, in line with all conservative farm mortgage operators, have required each borrower to furnish an abstract of title. The cost per loan for abstracts averages not less than $10 each, which on a basis of 50,000 loans during the first year aggregates at least $500,000. The examination of these abstracts by the Federal Land Banks costs $3 each, or another $150,000, making a grand total of $650,000, expended to eliminate hopelessly defective titles. One Federal Land Bank found only two incurably bad titles in 1,056 examinations. The board cites this as an economic waste which should be eliminated, and promises to make further investigations and submit recommendations at a later date.

Regarding the cost of operating the twelve Federal Land Banks, the report calls attention to the fact that although the Federal Farm Loan act permits a "spread" of 1 per cent. between the rate of interest on the bonds and the rate of interest to the farmer, the board early decided to limit this "spread" to one-half of 1 per cent., plus the premium charged on the bonds. The report asserts that in spite of the fact that a large proportion of the early expenses of the banks was for "putting business on the books," the impairment of capital does not exceed 6 per cent., and that such impairment is not really an impairment, but an investment for business. At the present rate of operation this impairment will be overcome in the second and third year.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The New York State December stock transfer tax amounted to $398,525.

J. Edward Dill has joined the organization of A. U. Surprenant, commercial bankers, of 10 Wall Street.

The Pittsburgh Steel Company has just paid a special dividend of 20 per cent. on the common stock.

The Merchants' National Bank of Boston has increased its dividend from 10 per cent. to a 12 per cent. basis.

T. F. Shields, formerly with E. & C. Randolph, has become associated with the bond department of J. S. Bache & Co.

The Citizens' National Bank of New York has added $450,000 to its surplus fund, making the bank's capital and surplus $5,000,000.

The Homestake Mining Company has declared a monthly dividend of 50 cents a share. This compares with 65 cents paid previously.

Carl J. Schmidlapp, Vice President of the Chase National Bank, has been elected a Director of the American Cotton Oil Company to succeed A. Barton Hepburn, who resigned.

The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company declared yesterday a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the first preferred stock, payable Jan. 31 to holders of record on Jan. 15.

The Mercantile Bank of the Americas, Inc., announced yesterday an increase in its capital to $2,500,000 and its surplus to $625,000. The Hibernia Bank and Trust Company of New Orleans has purchased stock in the bank, and John J. Gannon, its President, has been elected a Director.

The Standard Underground Cable Company has declared regular quarterly dividends of 3 per cent., an extra dividend of 3 per cent., and a special dividend of 9 per cent. Three months ago a total of 6 per cent. and a year ago 11 per cent. was declared.

R. E. Saunders, New York agent of the National Bank of South Africa, Ltd., has received cable advices from head office at Pretoria that the bank has opened branches at Mozambique, Quelimane and Inhambane, (all in Portuguese, East Africa,) and at Mwanza, Lake Victoria.

NEW INCOME TAX RULINGS.

Table Also Issued for Computing Usufruct Rights in Estates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Internal Revenue Commissioner has issued for the use of Collectors of Internal Revenue in computing the present worth of a vested estate of a decedent a table that will be of general interest to all persons who have usufruct rights in an estate held as a life interest by another.

Title 2 of the act of Sept. 8, 1916, imposes a tax upon the transfer of the net estates of decedents. In determining the present net worth of a vested estate of a decedent, which is subject to the usufruct or life interest of another, the value of the life interest is deductible. In arriving at the value of the interest the table is to be used.

The table shows the present value of one dollar usufruct on a 4 per cent. basis for the expectation of enjoyment of the property in every year of age, from 1 to 99.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue announced the following ruling as to accrued interest deductible from from gross income:

"The income tax law of Oct. 3, 1918, imposes a tax 'upon the entire net income arising or accruing from all sources during the preceding calendar year to every corporation, joint stock company or association, and every insurance company organized in the United States, no matter how created or organized.'

"Under Section 13 (D) of the act of Congress approved Sept. 8, 1916, it is provided: 'A corporation, joint stock company or association or insurance company, keeping accounts upon any basis other than that of actual receipts and disbursements, unless such other basis does not clearly reflect its income, may, subject to regulations made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, make its return upon the basis upon which its accounts are kept, in which case the tax shall be computed upon its income as so returned.'

"These provisions of law authorize corporations and joint stock companies, or associations and insurance companies keeping books of account on an accrued basis to deduct from gross income in returns of annual net income the accrual of interest for the return year within the limits prescribed by the taxing acts when shown as a charge against accrued income upon the books of account."

Commissioner Roper also ruled that, in accordance with the provisions of Section 1010 of the Act of Oct. 3, 1917, collectors may accept uncertified checks in payment of income and excess profit taxes. If such check is not paid by the bank on which it is drawn, the person by whom it has been tendered shall remain liable for payment of the tax, and for all legal penalties and additions the same as if such check had not been received. Such uncertified checks as the depositary bank is not willing to accept for immediate credit may be deposited for collection by the collector to his official credit, under his bond, with a regular depositary bank.

"Dining" out-of-town buyers is a proper business expense for commercial houses, and may be deducted legitimately from earnings in figuring incomes and excess profits taxes, Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper ruled.

Moody's Manual Issued Early.

The first volume of Moody's Manual for 1918, covering railroads, has just been issued by the Moody Manual Company, the publishers. Heretofore the book has come out in March, but its earlier appearance is due to the change in the date of filing of railroad returns with the Interstate Commerce Commission, and to the consequent change in time of issuing the annual reports to stockholders.

COTTON DROPS AGAIN

Sharp Break More Than Offsets Early Rise — Net Decline from 1 to 10 Points.

Cotton prices reached the profit-taking level yesterday on the local market, and in consequence, after an initial and very sharp rise, an even sharper break carried the entire list back down practically to Wednesday's closing quotations, the actual close being figured at a net decline of from 1 to 10 points. The market, however, was easy at the close, with virtually the lowest prices of the day and little or no sign of a rally.

There was no external reason for the break visible, and judging from the quotations of Southern spot markets, it had little relation to the actual commercial condition of the trade. Many long contracts, however, were apparently liquidated in accordance with orders given or decisions made some time before, and there may have been quite a bit of short selling at the top by professional traders, in hope of a reaction. The early advance carried January to 31.77 and May to 30.93, or into new high ground for the season, and such prices were evidently too tempting to resist. The big trade buyers, moreover, who have recently been anxiously accumulating contracts for the late Summer and next Fall, appeared to have amply protected themselves for the time being, and thus temporarily to have withdrawn this support of the market.

The opening was from 5 to 18 points up, with Liverpool quotations high and European houses bidding freely. The morning market was active and firm, but when the break came, the volume of business fell off considerably. Gossip among spot brokers had it that Europe was much worried by the volume of American consumption, fearing that if it kept up there would be little cotton left for export. It is said that because of this the British shipping authorities are making unusual efforts to move cotton while it is to be had, and are even offering export licenses unsolicited. At the same time, with sales of 11,000 bales at 31 cents a pound on one Southern market, there are no indications that actual cotton is any longer to be had much below this price.

Southern spot markets as a whole were unchanged to 50 points higher, with notably large volume of business at these prices. Exports for the day totaled 7,872 bales, increasing the total for the season to 2,081,674, against 3,197,592 last year.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs.
January	31.40	31.77	31.32	31.32@31.34	31.42
February	..	..	..	30.89	30.90
March	30.90	31.25	30.84	30.84@30.85	30.85
April	..	..	..	30.52	30.62
May	30.65	30.93	30.40	30.45@30.50	30.55
June	..	..	..	30.21	30.30
July	30.35	30.58	30.11	30.12@30.16	30.21
August	30.03	30.03	30.03	29.96	29.95
October	29.50	29.60	29.26	29.26	29.35

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 55 points higher, at 32.70 for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets follow—Galveston, 31; New Orleans, 30.63; Savannah, 30¼; Augusta, 30.75; Memphis, 30.70; Houston, 31; Little Rock, 30.75; Dallas, 30.55.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Thursday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	16,817	31,573	29,956
Exports	7,878	26,562	15,542
Exports, season	2,081,674	2,083,544	3,197,592
Port stocks	1,310,508	1,298,231	1,535,606
Interior receipts	34,257	40,848	14,724
Int. shipments	38,708	26,470	19,958
N. Y. arrivals	2,031	692	6,167
N. Y. stocks	146,409	132,542	146,795

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet; middling 21 points higher at 23.00d; good 8,000; American, 2,000. Imports, 32,000, all American. Futures opened steady, 20 to 21 points higher. Closed steady at a net advance of 25 to 28 points. January, 23.27; February, 23.21; March, 23.15; April, 22.98; May, 22.87. Manchester: Yarns hardening; cloth offers too low.

SEES WAR GRIP INCREASING.

National City Bank Points to Its Effect on Industries.

The National City Bank of New York, in its monthly bulletin to be issued today, comments upon the fact that the grip of war upon the industries of the United States is becoming more and more pronounced, and again directs attention to the fact that business cannot go on "as usual" when the country is engaged in a great war which takes millions of men from the ranks of labor and requires millions more to keep the armies supplied with equipment and subsistence.

"The idea that the person who spends $1 or $1 needlessly, instead of lending it to the Government, thereby enables some other person to lend it to the Government, and so helps more than by lending it himself, is made absurd by the mere statement," declares the bank. "It is evident that the more the original sum is passed around, and the greater the number of people who must be paid for their services out of it, the smaller will be the remainder which can possibly reach the Treasury. The sum cannot possibly increase and is constantly diminished.

"We take it that most of those who have shown concern about the effects of the plea for economy have been pleading for time for business to readjust itself from peace conditions to war conditions, in order that a period of disorganization and confusion might not intervene. In all discussion of the subject we have recognized this plea and emphasized the desirability of having the Government assume the task of recognizing the industries. But we have all recognized that, with employment complete, wages high, and general prosperity throughout the country, trade was bound to be in heavy volume, despite all that might be said for economy. Such has been the case, and probably will continue to be. The impulse to spend and the habit of spending do not yield readily to mere economic argument.

"However, now that the holiday trade season is past, and the critical state of the industrial situation and its relation to our war preparations is more apparent than ever, perhaps there will be more general recognition of the sober truth that every day lost in organizing the industrial forces of this country behind the army means peril to the allied cause, delay in getting our army into effective action, and prolongation of the war, with all that means in loss of life and treasure."

F. A. Vanderlip to Address Bankers.

The sub-committee on banks and trust companies of the General War Savings Committee of Greater New York has sent out a notice for a meeting of bankers to be held at the Chamber of Commerce on Monday afternoon, Jan. 7, at 2:45 o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by Frank A. Vanderlip, Chairman of the National Committee on War Savings, and Frederic W. Allen, State Director for New York City. It is expected that the Presidents of all the national and State banks and trust companies will attend.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
... gross	$2,765,412	$3,346,206	$2,888,844
... aft. taxes	873,171	1,069,609	853,744
... mos. gross	39,485,225	33,428,560	28,544,510
... aft. taxes	9,959,329	9,802,489	6,862,173

DELAWARE & HUDSON—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
... gross	2,497,349	2,269,201	228,058
... aft. taxes	190,429	675,544	*485,114
... op. inc.	40,084	495,763	*455,000
... mos. gross	27,719,140	24,463,241	3,255,899
... aft. taxes	5,681,755	7,297,067	*1,615,312
... op. inc.	3,958,984	5,175,638	*1,216,654

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN—

... gross	4,900,755	4,643,868	281,887
... aft. taxes	1,151,773	1,384,577	*232,804
... op. inc.	642,317	841,785	*199,468
... mos. gross	52,925,150	47,284,673	5,640,479
... aft. taxes	15,915,356	16,043,132	*127,776
... op. inc.	10,464,724	10,094,370	370,354

*Decrease.

ERIE—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
... gross	7,213,206	6,357,884	6,821,066
... aft. taxes	690,536	1,843,924	2,610,451
... mos. gross	73,767,041	68,534,687	60,374,627
... aft. taxes	10,031,012	17,155,898	18,182,469

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.

	Nov., 1917.	Increase.
...al operating revs.	$4,550,628	$187,637
...al operating expenses	3,770,039	540,620
... operating revenue	780,588	*372,982
Operating income	627,762	*375,794
For eleven months ended November, 1917:		
...al operating revs.	49,495,607	4,475,307
...al operating expenses	38,222,460	6,504,933
... operating revenue	11,273,146	*2,029,625
Operating income	9,240,411	*2,410,239

*Decrease.

MOBILE & OHIO—

... gross	1,130,288	1,092,684	1,044,164
... aft. taxes	105,181	230,234	296,726
... mos. gross	5,314,989	5,101,761	4,844,500
... aft. taxes	934,727	957,248	1,056,676

NEW YORK CENTRAL for November—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	18,464,446	16,796,118	16,104,834
... aft. tax.	2,980,122	4,681,231	6,127,531
... af. chg.	711,067	2,505,261	4,131,587
... mos. gr.	198,941,130	185,425,100	162,182,219
... aft. tax.	45,048,732	58,383,862	45,092,219
... af. chg.	21,704,858	40,147,110	23,748,768

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES for November—Total all lines:

Gross	32,853,739	30,493,391	28,173,055
... af. tax.	5,754,087	9,084,550	10,165,826
... mos. gr.	360,555,960	329,835,842	286,423,894
... af. tax.	82,906,856	105,784,968	76,644,229

NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN for November—

Gross	330,711	299,273	374,871
... aft. tax.	60,614	69,771	114,772
... mos. gross	3,886,958	3,649,790	3,729,089
... aft. tax.	722,381	863,342	1,180,350

NORTHERN PACIFIC for November—

Gross	7,885,401	7,654,315	7,321,502
... aft. tax.	1,427,713	3,549,715	3,851,896
... mos. gross	80,856,976	78,263,727	60,311,001
... aft. tax.	26,006,945	26,296,564	22,447,445

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Rec.
... Light & Tract.	2½	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
...	2½	stock	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
... pf.	1½	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
... Milling	12	—	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
...lyn City R.R.	2½	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 3
... Bank	5	SA	Jan. 4	Jan. 3
Homestake Mining	50c	M	Jan. 25	Jan. 19
... Refining	$1	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
S... Underg'd Cable	3	Q	Jan. 10	Jan. 5
...	3	Ex	Jan. 10	Jan. 5
...	9	Sp	Jan. 10	Jan. 5
U... Oil	$1.50	—	Jan. 19	Jan. 9
...	$1	Ex	Jan. 19	Jan. 9
U... Rys. & El. Balt.	50c	—	Jan. 15	Jan. 5
... Rys. pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 21

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

A...	.08	Justice	.01
A...	.09	Mexican	.12
A...	.09	Ophir	.08
... & Belcher	.02	Overman	.04
Caledonia	.06	Potosi	.03
Challenge Con.	.04	Savage	.03
Ch...ar	.03	Seg. Belcher	.02
C...idence	.07	Sierra Nevada	.12
Con. Virginia	.17	Union Con.	.81
... & Curry	.01	Mexican dollars	.66¼
... & Norcross	.01		

TONOPAH.			
Belmont	3.10	Goldfield Cons.	.44
Jim Butler	.78	Goldfield Merger	.03
MacNamara	.19	Great Bend	.03
Midway	.06	Jumbo Exten.	.13
...ah	.04	Kewanas	.07
...rch Pitts.	.04	Silver Pick	.04
...tana	.09	Spearhead	.02½
...h Star	.04	MANHATTAN.	
...ue	.08	Consolidated	.10
Tonopah Divide	.16	Morning Glory	.09
Tonopah Exten.	1.52½	Union Amalg.	.04
West End	.08	White Caps	.82
W... Tonopah	.10	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.05
A...nta	.08	Packard	.15
...h	.04	Rochester	.27
...nce	.13	Round Mountain	.20
		United Eastern	3.82½

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
...on	4½	4½	Granite	46	47
... pot.	3½	5	Isabella	8½	10
...on	6½	8	McKinney	6½	10
...ase	15	20	Portland	105	115
...y R.	..	4	U. Gold M.	15	16
...n C.	149	151	Vindicator	34	45
... Sov.	2½	3			

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
... Oil	17	19	Iron Bloss.	57	64
... Gas	6	8	Iron Cap.	14½	15¼
...	50	80	Jerome V.	35	65
...ham M.	8½	10	La Rose	30	40
... Ely	70	80	Majestic	28	32
... Mon.	47	49	Mex. Metals	29	30
...e & A.	11	14	Moj. Tung.	15	17
...e & D.	15	25	N. Baltic	80	1.00
... & Ar.	1	2	Nat. Z. & L.	28	27
...veras	1	2	N. Cornelia	16½	16¾
...n Res.	20	25	Nev. Doug.	1.00	1½
... Ariz.	1½	1¾	Nixon Nev.	95	1½
...	10	15	Oneco	25	35
... Cop.	4	5	Onondaga	15	25
... Con.	1½	1¾	Ray Herc.	3¼	3¾
...le & B.	2	3	Bilia		
...ngle			S. W. Miami, part paid	80	1
...tuna	3	5	S. W. Miami, full paid		1½
... Lake	5	7			
...ghton	60	80	U. V. Ext.	36½	38
... Oil	65	75	Victoria M.		
Humboldt	60	75	Yukon Gold	1½	2

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	95	95½	8.60
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15, '20	93½	95	7.65
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	98½	99¼	6.80
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	93	96	6.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	95½	95¾	8.50
Fr'chGov.con.	5½	Apr., 1919	94	94¾	9.50
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	94	96	7.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	100	104	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	93	97	6.25
Russian Gov.	6½	July, 1919	47	50	
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	44	46	
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14, '26	84	88	
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99¼	99¾	6.50
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	98	99	5.45

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	96	7.00
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99¾	100	4.50
Am. Thread	4	Jan., 1919	96	97	[illegible]
Ark. Val. Ry. L. & P.	6	July, 1919	95	96	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1918	99½	99¾	5.60
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	97½	97¾	6.50
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb. 15, '19	96¾	97	7.90
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	94½	96	
C. B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	93¾	94¼	5.85
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1918	97½	98¼	8.00
Can. Northern	6	Sep. 2, '18	98	99	7.30
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2, '24	95¼	96¼	6.75
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	99¾	100¼	5.35
Curt. A. & M.	6	Jan., '18-23	90	98	..
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	96	97	6.25
East. P. & L.	6	Mar. 1, '18	..	99½	5.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	93	95	
Fed. Sug. R.	6	Jan., 1920	93	96	7.10
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	Dec., 1919	99	99½	6.25
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1920	98½	99	6.40
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	96½	97	8.20
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	98	100	6.00
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	96	99	6.20
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	97	97½	6.00
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1918	98½	99	7.00
Int. Harvest.		Feb. 15, '18	99½	100¼	4.15
Kan. C. Ry.	5½	July, 1918	97	99	7.50
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov. 15, '18	97	98	5.30
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July 15, '21	94	95	5.00
Mich. C. R. R.	5	May, 1918	99	99¼	6.20
Louis. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1918	99	100	4.60
Mont. T. & P.	5	Apr., 1918	99	99½	11.00
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	96½	100½	4.50
N. Y. C. R. R.	5	Sep., 1919	96½	96¾	7.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	Apr. 15, '18	93½	94½	
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	95½	96½	6.10
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	96	98	[illegible]
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	90	92	
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2, '19	96½	96¾	9.10
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	99½	100	[illegible]
Utah Sec. Cor.		Sep. 15, '22	84	88	10.50
Win. R. Arms.	5	May, 1918	96½	97½	
W. V. T. & E.	6	May, 1919	96½	98½	6.75
Win. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	..	100	6.00

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The movement of wheat at Western points was again small. Recent snows have added protection to the crop east of the Mississippi, but in the Western belt the snowfall was light. Advices from exporting countries in the Southern Hemisphere were favorable. The movement of new wheat in Argentina was said to be liberal, and tonnage en route was reported larger. The weather in Australia has turned fine, and harvest is again in full swing, with indications that there will be large supplies of old and new wheat for this year's needs. India reported crop prospects maintained, with large reserves from the old crop.

Rye market steady, No. 2 Western, $1.92, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

The corn market displayed a very firm undertone, and the close was ⅝c to 1⅛c net higher. The cash position in the West was firm, and traders were not disposed to sell contracts at present big discount under the cash article. In the local cash market kiln dried No. 3 yellow was quoted at $1.92 and No. 4 yellow at $1.85, cost and freight, New York, fifteen days' shipment; Argentine corn at $2.05, cost and freight to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	1.27⅜	1.26¾	1.27	1.26⅝	
May	1.25⅜	1.24⅛	1.25⅜	1.24⅛	99⅛

OATS.

Reports that exporters had withdrawn from the oats market, together with the peace rumors, caused more or less heaviness at times. Later, however, export buyers were again in evidence and the market closed firm at about the top, with net gains of ⅛@½c. It was said that export sales on Wednesday had probably amounted to at least 2,000,000 bushels, and the aggressive character of the export demand is at present the dominating feature in the situation. The local cash market was strong; standard quoted at 93½@94c; No. 2 white, 94c; No. 3 white, 93@93½c; No. 4 white, 92½@93c; fancy clipped white, 94@96c; ordinary clipped white, 93@94c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	79½	78⅛	79⅛	78½	..
March	78⅛	77⅛	78⅛	77⅛	..
May	76⅜	75⅜	76⅜	75⅜	58⅜

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was only moderately active, and after an early decline on a bearish interpretation of the monthly statement of stocks, which showed liberal increases for the month and a lower hog market, prices rallied, with increased buying by strong interests. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 57,000, estimated for Friday 44,000. Kansas City received 10,000, and Omaha 19,500 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	23.85	23.32	23.65	23.45	15.10
May	24.20	23.75	24.05	23.87	15.60
Ribs—					
January	23.60	23.35	23.50	23.50	13.95
May	24.15	23.80	24.00	23.97	14.42
Pork—					
January	45.95	44.60	45.30	44.75	27.10
May	45.65	44.90	44.87	44.62	26.60

COTTONSEED OIL.

Operations in the market for cottonseed oil were confined to the January and March positions, and total sales amounted to only 700 barrels. Shorts were the principal buyers, and, in absence of selling pressure, the market was firm, closing with net gains of 5 to 15 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	19.70	19.50
January	19.70	19.70	19.70@20.00	19.55
February	..	..	19.70	19.55
March	20.00	19.80	19.70	19.65
April	..	..	19.70	19.63
May	..	..	19.90	19.85

COFFEE.

While there was no change in the general character of the news, a further advance met increased offerings in the coffee market yesterday. May contracts reacted from 8.35c to 8.20c and September from 8.78c to 8.54c, with the market closing at a net loss of 7 to 11 points. The local spot market was steady, but less active on the basis of 8¾c for Rio 7s and 10¼c for Santos 4s.

Range of prices—

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	..	..	7.85@7.87	7.95
February	..	..	7.95@7.97	8.05
March	8.20	8.03	8.05@8.06	8.15
April	..	..	8.12@8.14	8.23
May	8.35	8.20	8.20@8.22	8.30
June	..	..	8.29@8.31	8.39
July	8.60	8.37	8.37@8.38	8.48
August	..	..	8.46@8.48	8.56
September	8.78	8.54	8.55@8.56	8.64
October	8.75	8.68	8.63@8.64	8.70
November	..	..	8.69@8.70	8.76
December	8.90	8.75	8.75@8.76	8.83

SUGAR.

There was no fresh business reported in the local raw sugar market. Prices were unchanged at 4.985c, for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 6.005c for centrifugal. In refined business is still restricted by the scarcity of supply, but with considerable sugar now en route for New York it is expected that leading refiners will again start operations, and that conditions will gradually improve. Prices were unchanged at 8.15c, to 8.35c, for fine granulated, although some decline is expected next week.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts, yesterday, 8,644 packages. Very little of the stock reported had arrived up to a late hour, and the market was so lightly supplied with fresh goods that prices made a further sharp advance, the medium qualities gaining more than higher priced goods. Storage creamery is also stronger, the ordinary to prime grades crowding close up to the Government maximum price. Ladles and packing stock are higher. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb., 52½@53c; extras, (92 score,) 52c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 47@51½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 43@46½c; thirds, 40@42c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 54@54½c; extras, 53@53½c; firsts, 48½@52c; seconds, 45@47c; creamery, held extras, 46c; firsts, 45½@46c; seconds, 42½@45c; thirds, 40@41½c; State, dairy, tubs, finest, 50½@51c; good to prime, 47@50c; common to fair, 40@46c; renovated, extras, 42@43c; firsts, 40½@41½c; lower grades, 37@39c; ladles, current make, firsts, 37@37½c; seconds, 36@36½c; lower grades, 34½@35½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 38½@37c; No. 2, 35½@36c; lower grades, 33@35c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 3,987 cases. Arrivals continue light and the damage from freezing continues unabated. Most of the stock coming in is more or less chilled or more seriously mixed and split open. It is possible that anything that could be found entirely free from frost might bring higher prices than quoted for the grades specified. There is great difficulty to find such, and the stock that is showing moderate or serious damage is offering at a wide range of prices, according to the condition. Trade is naturally restricted by the high prices ruling. Storage eggs are firm, with a moderate, steady distributing trade. Nearby eggs in small supply, and many of these are also arriving more or less frosted, with some lots badly damaged. Prices range widely, according to the condition of the stock. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 65c; extra firsts, 63@64c; firsts, 61@62c; seconds and moderately frosted, 55@60c, thirds and poorer and seriously frozen, 32@54c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 43c; firsts, 42@42½c; seconds, 39@41c; lower grades, 34@38c; refrigerator, checks from local candling, 30@33c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 73@75c; ordinary to good, 65@72c, gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 65@72c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby whites, pullets, 58@65c. Western and Southern, gathered whites, 60@64c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 65@70c; gathered, brown and mixed colors, 60@65c. Nearby eggs showing material loss from freezing sell lower as to extent of damage.

Foreign Merchant Banking

This bank handles collections, letters of credit, transfers of money and all other banking matters in connection with imports and exports for countries where it is represented. Its branches and agencies are equipped to transact all lines of local business in their respective localities.

Agents and correspondents in Venezuela, Nicaragua, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Bolivia, Salvador and Guatemala.

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Incorporated 1915 — NEW YORK OFFICE: 38 Pine Street

An American Bank for Foreign Trade

Capital and Surplus $3,125,000 — PARIS OFFICE: 11 Boulevard Haussmann

STANDARD OIL ISSUES

WEEKLY SUMMARY ON STANDARD OIL ISSUES — WILL BE MAILED TO INVESTORS ON REQUEST

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111 Broadway New York

SAVINGS BANKS.

German Savings Bank IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

An American Corporation, chartered by the State of New York, 1859.

CORNER 4TH AV. AND 14TH ST.

Interest at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENTUM per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending December 31, 1917, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-laws, not exceeding three thousand ($3,000.00) dollars, and will be payable on and after January 21, 1918.

Deposits made on or before January 10, 1918, will draw interest from January 1, 1918.

MONEY IN SAVINGS BANKS and all other property of subjects of Austria-Hungary and of Germany, who reside in the United States, has been officially declared inviolable and is not liable to seizure by the Government of the United States.

HUBERT CILLIS, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK

The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, on Jan. 1, 1918, at the rate of **4 % PER ANNUM** on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000, payable on and after Jan. 21, 1918.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1918.

Accounts can be opened by mail.

Booklet "Banking by Mail," sent free.

WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

23RD ST. N.E. COR. 6TH AVE.

Union Dime Savings Bank

40th Street and 6th Avenue.

An Interest Dividend (117th consecutive) has been declared at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum, credited January 1, 1918, and payable on and after Thursday, January 17, 1918, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws.

Money deposited on or before January 10, 1918, draws interest from January 1, 1918.

Alex. P. W. Kinnan, President.
Francis M. Leake, Treasurer.
Frank F. Hazard, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.

The trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1917, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the By-laws, payable on and after Jan. 21st, 1918.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st, 1918.

H. E. TENER, President.
GEORGE B. DUNNING, Secretary.

American Savings Bank

115 WEST 42D ST.

(Bet. Broadway & Sixth Ave.)

Hours 9 to 4; also Mondays 6 to 8 P. M.

Dividend at rate of 3½% per annum.

Deposits to Jan. 10th, 1918, draw interest from Jan. 1, 1918.

WM. M. CAMPBELL, Pres.
JOHN V. IRWIN, Sec.
WM. M. HAZELTON, Treas.

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THIS record is especially significant in the light of recent events. It plainly means sound principles and cautious practice in the purchase of securities. It means thoroughness in safeguarding them. It means conscientious and careful service rendered to the investors who have bought them. These facts are self-evident.

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DIVIDENDS.

American Beet Sugar Company.
FOURTH INSTALLMENT OF DIVIDEND ON COMMON STOCK

Notice is hereby given that the fourth installment, amounting to Two ($2.00) Dollars per share, of the dividend of Eight ($8.00) Dollars per share, declared February 2nd, 1917, on the Common Stock of the American Beet Sugar Company, is payable on January 31st, 1918, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business on January 12th, 1918.

Cheques will be mailed.

C. C. DUPRAT, Treasurer.

THE CRESSON CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING & MILLING CO.
Distribution No. 63.

Amount, $122,000.00.
Total amount to date, $5,807,162.50.

Notice is hereby given that a distribution of ten (10) cents per share has been ordered from funds received from the sale of ore reserves acquired prior to March 1st, 1913, upon all outstanding stock of The Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining & Milling Co.

Payable January 10th, 1918, to stockholders of record December 31, 1917.

By Order of Board of Directors
ADOLPH F. ZANG, Secretary.

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

January 3, 1918.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per centum, payable on or after January 4, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 3, 1918.

O. H. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.
Five Per Cent. Adjustment Mortgage Gold Bonds.

The semi-annual installments of interest on Seaboard Air Line Railway Adjustment Bonds amounting to 2½% ($25.00) represented by Coupons Nos. 31 and 32, for $12.50 each, will be paid on and after February 1, 1918, at the office of Messrs. Blair & Co., No. 24 Broad Street, New York.

Seaboard Air Line Railway Co.
by D. C. PORTEOUS, Secretary.

New York, December 21, 1917.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
Four Per Cent Collateral Trust Bond

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on January 1, 1918, at the office of the Treasurer in New York, will be paid by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES RUBBER CO.
1,790 Broadway, New York,
January 3, 1918.

The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared from its net profits a quarterly dividend of Two per cent. (2%), on the First Preferred Stock of the Company, to Stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, January 15th, 1918, payable, without closing of the Transfer Books, January 31st, 1918.

W. G. PARSONS, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

Electrical Utilities Corporation.
71 Broadway, New York.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 11.

The quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼%) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the ELECTRICAL UTILITIES CORPORATION for the quarter ending December 31, 1917, has been declared, payable January 15, 1918, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business January 5, 1918.

C. M. HAMILTON, Secretary.

REALTY ASSOCIATES, 162 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Dividend No. 30. November 26th, 1917.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3% on the capital stock of the Company, payable January 15th, 1918, out of the earnings for the fiscal year to stockholders of record at the close of business 12 M. Saturday, January 5th, 1918.

(Signed) AUGUSTUS HARPER, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY,
No. 111 Fifth Avenue.
New York, January 3, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of registered 6% gold bonds of The American Tobacco Company will close at 3 P. M. January 15, 1918, for the payment of interest due February 1, 1918, and reopen at 10 A. M. February 2, 1918.

J. M. W. HICKS, Treasurer.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co.
New York, Dec. 27, 1917.

A dividend of five (5%) per cent. was this day declared on the capital stock of this company, payable Jan. 21, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business Jan. 5, 1918.

ARTHUR D. CHAMBERS, Secretary and Treasurer.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ALPHA PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, Plaintiff, against ENRIQUE GALLARDO, Defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorney within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, December 19, 1917.

LOUIS H. PORTER, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office Address and Office, No. 140 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To ENRIQUE GALLARDO, Esq.:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Mr. Justice Edward J. Gavegan, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of January, 1918, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in his office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

Dated, New York, January 3d, 1918.

Yours, etc.,

LOUIS H. PORTER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 140 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

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By-Products Coke
D. L. & W. Coal
Freeport Texas Sulphur
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C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 6780 Rector

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	97	4s, registered, 1925	104½	105½
2s, coupon, 1930	..	97½	4s, coupon, 1925	104½	105½
3s, registered, 1918	99	100	2s, coupon, '38, reg	96	97
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	97
3s, registered, 1950	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	88
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	88
3s, conversion, 1947	84	88			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day Bid.	Ask.	Wed's day Bid.		Yester-day Bid.	Ask.	Wed's day Bid.
4½s July, 1967	94½	94¾	93¾	3½s Nov., 1954	..	80	..
4½s June, 1965	94	95	93¾	3½s May, 1954	77	80	77
4½s Mar., 1963	94	95	93¾	3½s Nov., 1955	..	80	..
4½s Nov., 1957	94¼	95½	94½	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:			
4½s May, 1957	94½	95½	94½	4½s 1918-1923	5.00	4.75	4.90
4½s April, 1966	88	90	87½	4½s 1924-1931	5.00	4.75	4.90
4½s Mar., 1960-70	88	92	88	4½s 1921-1923	5.00	4.75	4.90
4½s Mar., 1964	88	90	87½	4½s April, 1920	5.00	4.75	4.90
4½s Mar., 1962	88	90	87½	4½s 1918-1919	5.00	..	5.00
4½s Sept., 1960	88	90	87½	4½s 1940-1953	5.00	4.70	4.90
4s May, 1959	85	88	85	3½s 1930-1939	5.00	4.75	4.90
4s Nov., 1958	85	88	85	3½s 1922-1929	5.00	4.70	4.90
4s May, 1957	85	88	85	3½s 1919-1921	4.90	4.60	4.90
4s Nov., 1956	84	88	83	3s 1940-1953	5.00	4.70	4.90
4s Nov., 1955	84	88	83	3s 1920-1930	5.00	4.70	4.85
4s Nov., 1936	88	[illegible]	88	3s 1918-1925	5.00	4.70	4.85
4s May, 1919	98½	..	98½				
4s Nov., 1918	99	..	[illegible]				

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

In the final trading on the Consolidated Stock Exchange profit taking in volume brought about general reactions in prices, but the undertone still seemed to be good. During the greater part of the day strength dominated the market. The railroad shares again had attention directed to them in the market, with such leading stocks as Reading, Union Pacific, and New York Central recording substantial advances.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Allis-Chalm.	20½	19	20½	130	Lack. Steel	80½	79½	80½
200	Am. B. Sug.	76¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	Lehigh Val.	56¼	55¾	[illegible]
560	Am. Can.	41¾	39½	40	30	Max. Motor	27¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Am. C. & F.	72½	[illegible]	72½	810	Mex. Petrol.	81¾	81¾	[illegible]
50	Am. Cot. Oil	29¾	28¾	28¾	10	Miami Cop.	30¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
40	Am. H. & L.	14½	14½	14½	710	Midvale Steel	45½	45½	46
1,100	Do pf.	54½	52¾	54½	650	Mo. Pacific	24½	23½	[illegible]
50	Am. Linseed	29¾	28	28	70	Nev. Con. C.	19	19	19
250	Am. Loco.	58	56¾	57	560	N. Y. Cent.	72¼	71½	72½
50	Am. Su. Tob.	68¾	65	65¾	50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	32½	32	32
600	Am. S. & R.	82	79¼	79¾					
50	Am. T. & T.	105¾	105¾	105¾	20	Nor. Pacific	88	87¾	87¾
30	Am. Zinc	16½	15¾	16	50	Ohio C. Gas	38¾	38½	38½
2,500	Anac. Cop.	63¾	62¼	62¾	2,500	Pennsylvania	47½	48	46¾
170	A., T. & S.F.	87½	86¾	86	40	Ry. St'l Spgs.	48¼	48¾	48¾
1,380	Bald. Loco.	62¾	59½	59¾	270	Ray Con. C.	24	23¾	23½
20	Balt. & Ohio	53¾	51¾	52½	7,960	Reading	76	72¾	72¾
3,310	Beth. St'l B.	82¼	79¼	80¾	450	Rep. I. & S.	82½	79½	79½
50	B'klyn R. T.	47¾	45	45	50	Sinclair Oil	31¾	30¾	31½
110	Butte & Sup.	21½	19¼	20½	30	Shat.-Ariz.	17¼	17¼	17¼
20	Cal. Petrol.	14¼	14½	14½	280	So. Pacific	85	84¾	84½
140	Can. Pacific	141¾	140	140¾	420	So. Railway	24¾	23¾	24½
570	Cent. Leather	69	65¾	66¾	960	Studebaker	52¾	51	51
260	Ches. & Ohio	52½	51	52	80	Tenn. Cop.	13¾	13¼	13¼
280	C., M. & St. P.	47½	46¼	46¾	240	Tob. Prod.	54½	50¾	52
20	Do pf.	78½	78¼	78½	2,740	Union Pac.	117¾	113¾	115¼
130	C., R. I. & P.	22¾	21	21¼	80	Un. Cig. St.	95	94¼	94¾
15	Chile Copper	17¼	16¾	16¾	370	U. S. Ind. A.	124	120	120
250	Col. F. & I.	39	37¾	38	100	U. S. Rubber	54¾	53¾	53¾
10	Colum. Gas	33¾	33¾	33¾	51,705	U. S. Steel	97¾	94¾	95¾
1,810	Corn Prod.	34	32¾	32¾	510	Utah Copper	83¾	81¾	81¾
1,080	Crucible St'l	58¾	56¾	55½	470	Westing. El.	43¾	41¾	41¾
940	Cuba Cane Su.	33¾	31	31¾	900	Willys-Over.	21¾	20¾	20¾
730	Dist. Secur.	36¾	34¾	34		BONDS.			
970	Erie	16¾	16	16¼	$2,000	Liberty 3½s	98.76	98.76	98.76
190	Do 1st pf.	28¼	26¾	26¾	1,050	Do 4s	97.26	97.26	97.26
4,780	Gen. Motors	117¼	112¾	114¾	1,000	Do 2d 4s	96.98	96.98	96.98
40	Goodrich Rub.	39¾	38¾	38½		MINING STOCKS.			
70	Gt. Nor. pf.	91½	90½	90½	1,500	Atlanta	.09	.09½	.08½
300	Gt. Nor. Ore	29	27	28½	200	Cons. Va.	.19	.18	.18
10	Gulf St. St'l	97½	97½	97½	700	Florence	.12	.11	.12
240	Inspir. Cop.	47½	46½	47	600	Gold. Con.	.43	.41	.43
680	Int. Mer. M.	23½	22½	22¾	300	Iron Blos.	.60	.60	.60
2,020	Do pf.	87½	84¾	84¾	100	Kewanas	.06½	.06½	.06½
730	Int. Nickel	31	29¾	31	600	Pet. Eula.	.09	.09	.09
170	Int. Paper	20	20¾	20¾	400	Ton. Ext.	1.50	1.37½	1.50
410	Kenne. Cop.	33¼	32¼	32¾	300	Wilbert	.17½	.17½	.17½

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day Bid.	Ask.	Wed's day Bid.		Yester-day Bid.	Ask.	Wed's day Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	17	18	17½	Penn.-Mex. Fuel	40	45	40
Atlantic Refining	925	950	950	Prairie Oil & Gas	420	430	425
Borne-Scrymser	450	500	450	Prairie Pipe Line	255	260	260
Buckeye Pipe Line	95	98	98	Solar Refining	300	320	300
Cheesebrough Mfg.	325	350	325	Southern Pipe L.	175	185	175
Colonial Oil	10	40	10	South. Penn. Oil	285	295	285
Continental Oil	450	475	430	S. W. Penn.	95	105	95
Crescent Pipe Line	32	36	32	Stand. Oil of Cal.	225	230	227
Cumberland P. L.	125	135	125	Stand. Oil of Ind.	600	615	605
Eureka Pipe Line	195	205	195	Stand. Oil of Kan.	450	470	470
Galena Signal Oil	140	145	140	Stand. Oil of Ky.	310	325	315
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	125	135	125	Stand. Oil of Neb.	500	525	500
Illinois Pipe Line	190	195	195	Stand. Oil of N. J.	525	530	530
Indiana Pipe Line	94	97	95	Stand. Oil of N. Y.	255	260	260
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13½	13¾	13½	Stand. Oil of Ohio	425	450	425
National Transit	12½	13½	12	Swan & Finch	95	105	95
N. Y. Transit	180	190	180	Union Tank	85	90	85
Northern Pipe L.	97	100	95	Vacuum Oil	350	355	345
Ohio Oil	304	308	303	Washington Oil	28	30	28

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
163	Alabama Co.	32	31	32	110	Elkhorn	22¾	22½	22½
36	Atlantic Pet.	3¾	3¾	3¾	1,960	Houston Oil	45	41	44¾
70	Balt. Tube	80	80	80	100	Do pf.	66	65¼	66
20	Con. Coal	91	91	91	10	Monog. V. T.	13¾	13½	13¾
195	Con. Power	93	94½	94½	6	Penn. W. P.	60¾	60	60
4,048	Cosden	8¾	8	8¾	372	United Ry.	21¾	21¾	21¾
190	Do pf.	3¾	3½	3¾	1,235	W., B. & A.	23¾	23¾	23¾
300	Davison Ch.	30¾	30½	30½	100	Wayland	3¾	3	3¾

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$8,000	Atl. C. L. 4s	73	73	73	$7,000	Houston Oil ctfs.	88	88	88
1,000	Balt. S. P. 4½s	93	93	93	2,000	Un. Ry. inc.	56	54½	56
1,000	Con. Coal 4s	89	89	89	9,000	Un. Ry. 4s	73¾	73	73¾
1,000	Elkhorn 5s	90½	90½	90½	4,000	W. B. & A. 4s	80	80	80
3,000	Ga. Pac. 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼					

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,350	Am. Zinc	17¼	14½	16	75	Mayfl.-O. C.	1¼	1¼	1¼
10	Do pf.	43	43	43	500	Mohawk	63¾	63	63¾
155	Adventure	1¼	1¼	1¼	5	Nevada Con.	19	19	19
100	Ahmeek	81	80½	81	10	New Idria	13¾	13¾	13¾
150	Alaska Gold	1½	1¼	1¼	40	New River	19	19	19
215	Allouez	53	51	51¾	1,030	Nor. Butte	16¾	15	15¾
103	Anaconda	63¾	62¾	63	600	North Lake	60c	60c	60c
413	Arizona Com.	12½	12	12	197	Old Domin.	45½	44	45¾
315	Butte-Balak.	40c	30c	40c	70	Osceola	62	60	61
410	Cal. & Ariz.	68	64	64	335	Pond Creek	18¾	18½	18¾
21	Cal. & Hec.	430	430	430	60	Quincy	73	70½	73
20	Centennial	14	14	14	130	Shannon	5¾	5¼	5½
285	Copper Rge.	48¾	47¾	47¾	100	South Lake	2	2	2
2,285	Davis-Daly	5¾	5¾	5¾	10	St. Mary's L.	57	56	56
565	East Butte	10¾	10½	10½	105	Sup. Copper	5½	5½	5½
10	Hancock	10½	10½	10½	1,495	Sup. & Bos.	3¾	3½	3½
50	Indiana	1	1	1	250	Trinity	4	3¾	4
10	Island Creek	55	55	55	100	U. S. Smelt.	47½	46¾	46½
10	Do pf.	81	81	81	120	U. S. Sm. pf.	46	45	45¾
170	Isle Royale	26	25	25	400	Utah Apex	2¼	2¼	2¼
125	Kerr Lake	5¼	5¼	5¼	310	Utah Con.	11¼	10½	10½
200	Keweenaw	1¼	1¼	1¼	70	Utah Copper	83½	82¾	83¼
30	Lake	7½	7	7¼	100	Utah Metal	2¾	2¼	2¾
20	La Salle	2¼	2¼	2¼	250	Victoria	3	2¾	3
100	Mason Val.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5	Winona	2	2	2
115	Mass Con.	6¾	6¾	6¾	145	Wolverine	36	34½	35¼

Railroads.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
38	Bost. & Alb.	129	128	128	12	Do pf.	14¼	12¾	12¾
775	Bost. Elev.	42½	40½	40½	150	N. Y., N. H. & H.	32½	31½	32
4	Bos. & Low.	99	99	99					
65	Bos. & Me.	24	23½	23½	3	Nor. & W. pf.	95	95	95
27	Fitchburg pf.	65	65	65	5	Old Colony	98	98	98
35	Me. Cent.	84½	84	84½	146	West End	42½	40	40
75	Mass. Elec.	2½	2½	2½					

Miscellaneous.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Ag. Ch.	80	80	80	10	Mass Gas	81½	81½	81½
5	Do pf.	91	91	91	18	Do pf.	70	68	70
60	Amoskeag	63	63	63	2	McEl. 1st pf.	92½	92½	92½
10	Am. Sugar	101¾	101¾	101¾	20	Mergenthal.	120	117	120
3	Do pf.	109	109	109	101	N. E. Tel.	100	99½	100
448	Am. T. & T.	106¾	104½	105¾	155	Pun. A. Sug.	32	29	32
15	Am. Wool. pf.	90½	90	90	207	Swift	127¾	125½	127¾
310	A., G. & W. I.	103½	101	101½	10	Torrington	50	50	50
105	Cub. Port. C.	12½	12½	12½	20	Unit. Drug	70	70	70
295	E.-Bos. Ld.	4¾	4¾	4¾	100	Do 1st pf.	48	48	48
27	Edison	154	148	149	202	Unit. Fruit	121½	119½	120½
12	Gen. Elec.	136	132¾	132¾	645	Unit. Shoe	44½	43½	43¾
15	Inf. Port. C.	5¾	5¾	5¾	20	Do pf.	25¾	25¾	25¾
10	Do pf.	13	13	13	1,395	Ventura	5¾	5¾	5¼

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$9,000	Miss. R. P. 5s	67½	67½	67½	$4,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	77	76½	76½
1,000	Swift 5s	93	93	93	13,000	U.S. Lib. 3½s	98.60	98.20	98.20
1,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	82½	82½	82½	12,000	U.S. L. 4s	97.42	97.10	96.20
1,000	Do 5s	89	89	89	37,000	U.S. L. 4s	97.47	97.20	96.90

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Am. Ship.	90	89½	89½	5	M. Ward pf.	106	106	106
290	Booth Fish.	20¼	20	20	125	Pub. Service	74½	74	74
425	C. C. & Conn.	2½	2	2	184	People's Gas	44½	41¾	43¾
1,465	Do pf.	17¼	15	17	30	Qu. Oats pf.	95¼	95	95
928	Ch. Pn. T.	51	47½	50	1,045	Sears, Roeb.	150	146½	146½
30	Ch. Rys. Ser. 2	10	10	10	795	Stew. Warn.	53½	50	51¾
100	Cudahy	112	112	112	575	Swift & Co.	128	126	127¼
100	Com. Edison	105	105	105	3,334	Un. Carbide	53	50½	51½
20	H., S. & M.	55	55	55	80	Un. Paperbd	16¾	16	16¾
70	Hartman	43	43	43	175	Wilson	49	48½	48½
20	Ill. Brick	58	57½	57½	30	Do pf.	95	95	95
450	Lindsay Lt.	27	26	26¾	10	Midwest pf.	57	57	57

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	C. C. & C. 5s	54	54	54	$1,000	M. E. Ry. 1st 4s	53	53	53
4,000	Chi. Rys Ser. B 5s	50	50	50	1,400	Liberty 3½s	98.20	98.10	98.20
					4,000	Do 4s	97.10	96.90	97.00

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
14	Am. Gas	83	83	83	10	Lehigh Val.	58	58	58
20	Am. Milling	9½	9½	9½	14	Minehill	50¾	50¾	50¾
100	Cambria Iron	41½	41½	41½	15	Penn. Salt	83½	83	83
40	Camb. Steel	115	115	115	3	Phila. Co.	27	27	27
10	Con. Trac. N. J.	64½	64½	64½	20	Do cum. pf.	32	32	32
310	Elec. Stor.	50	50	50	168	Phila. Elec.	26½	25¾	26¾
10	Gen. Asph.	14¾	14¾	14¾	2,373	Phila. R. T.	30	28¾	29
75	Do pf.	50	50	50	7	Phila. Trac.	70	70	70
30	Hunt & B. T.	10	10	10	614	Tono. Belm't	3½	3½	3½
34	Ins. of N. A.	24½	24	24½	530	Union Trac.	42½	42	42
10	Keystone Tel.	9	9	9	111	Unit. Gaslmp.	72	72	72
1,485	Lake Super.	14	13	13¾	100	Warw'k Iron	8¼	8¼	8¼
243	Lehigh Nav.	64	63¾	64	250	Wm. Cramp.	80	80	80

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,100	City 4s '46	96½	96½	96½	$7,100	Phil. El. 1st 5s	94½	94	94½
1,000	El. & Peo. 4s	72	72	72	10,000	Reed. gen. 4s	84½	84½	84½
4,000	L. Sup. inc. 5s	48	48	48	1,000	Spanish-Am. Iron 6s	100	100	100
2,200	Lib. 3½s	98.50	98.00	98.50					
3,750	Do 4s	97.10	96.92	97.00	12,000	United Ry. inv. 5s	60	60	60
1,000	Penn. Co. 4½s	91	91	91					

*Ex dividend.

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yester-day Bid.	Ask.	Wed's day Bid.		Yester-day Bid.	Ask.	Wed's day Bid.
Aetna pf.	44	47	44	Can. Found's F.	140	150	140
American Brass	225	227	220	Colt's Arms	60	63	60
Atlas Powder	142	150	140	Du Pont	235	248	235
Do pf.	94	98	94	Hercules	225	235	225
Babcock & Wilcox	102	107	104	Do pf.	111	114	111
Bliss	75	400	325	Niles-Bem't-Pond	113	118	115
Do pf.	75	85	75	Scovill Mfg.	410	450	425
Canadian Explos.	235	335	235	Winchester Arms	700	..	700
Do pf.	104	110	104				

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yester-day Bid.	Ask.	Wed's day Bid.		Yester-day Bid.	Ask.	Wed's day Bid.
American Cigar	85	95	85	Do pf.	93	98	93
Do pf.	85	93	85	P. R.-Am. Tobacco	155	175	165
Conley Foil	200	250	200	Do scrip	115	125	113
J. S. Young	130	150	130	R. J. Reynolds	375	410	380
Do pf.	100	106	106	Do pf.	100	103	100
MacAndrews & F.	175	190	175				

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
195	Cities Service	214	211	212	215
100	Cities Service pf.	69¾	68½	69¾	69¾
40	Interstate Electric pf.	95	95	90	95

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	10	13	Miss. River Power	9	11
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	65	75	Miss. River Power pf.	32	36
Am. Gas & Electric	88	90	Northern Ohio Electric	25	30
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	38	41	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	65	70
Am. Light & Traction	222	227	North. Ont. L. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	90	95	North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	54	..
Am. Power & Light	45	50	Northern States Pow.	60	62
Am. Power & Light pf.	70	75	Northern States Power	85	88
Am. Public Utilities	25	30	Northern Texas Electric	49	52½
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	58	63	Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	67	72
Am. Water W. & Elec.	4¾	5½	Ozark Power & Water	35	40
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	9	11	Pacific Gas & Electric	29	..
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	57	60	Pac. Gas & Elec. pf.	80	81
Carolina Power & Light	25	29	Pine Bluff 7% pf.	98	98
Carolina P. & L. pf.	90	94	Pub. Service Sec. pf.	70	75
Colorado Power	22	25	Puget S. T., L. & P.	10	12
Colorado Power pf.	93	100	Puget S. T., L. & P. pf.	..	45
Columbus Electric pf.	75	80	Ry. & Lt. Secur. pf.	83	87
Com. Power, Ry. & L.	33	36	Republic Ry. & Light	21	..
Com. Pow., Ry. & L. pf.	61	66	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	52	..
Cum. Power pf.	85	..	Sierra Pac. El. pf.	80	..
Consumers' Power pf.	85	..	Southern Cal. Edison	80	..
Dayton Power & L. pf.	75	80	South. Cal. Edison pf.	93	97
Duluth Edison	75	80	Standard Gas & Elec.	3	7
Eastern Texas Electric	30	35	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	19½	21
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	75	80	Tampa Electric	102½	..
El Paso Electric	92	95	Tenn. Ry., L. & Pow.	2	3
El Paso Electric pf.	87	92	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	10	12
Electric B. & S. pf.	88	92	Texas Power & L. pf.	97	101
Electric Properties	50	53	Tri-City Ry. & L. pf.	80	84
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	84	88	U. G. Improvement	..	80½
Federal Light & Trac.	5	10	United Light & Rys.	26	29
Federal L. & Trac. pf.	..	40	United L. & Rys. pf.	59	61
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	18	..	Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf.	81	84
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	..	63	West. P. Ter. & W. P.	10	15
Gas & Elec. Securities	280	300	W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf.	60	65
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	93	98	West. Penn. P. pf.	95	100
Idaho Power 7% pf.	88	100	Western Power	8	10
Int. M. Ry., L. & P. pf.	94	98	Western Power pf.	38	41
Interstate Electric	35	42	Yadkin Riv. Power pf.	98	100
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49			

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alabama Water 6s, '20	97	98½	Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	68¾	67½
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	62	65	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	80	85
Appa. Power 5s, 1941	70	73	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	84	88
Carolina P. & L. 5s	90	92	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	75	80
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	95	98	Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	90	94
Central Ill. Light 5s	95	98	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	87	87½
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	92	..	Nor. Texas Elec. col. 5s	82	87
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	65	97½	Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1939	100¾	102
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s 1944	97	73	Omaha & C. B. 5s	85	91
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	85	100	P., G. & E. (Ariz.) deb.	93	100
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	90	90	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	85	Puget Sd. Tr. L. & P. 6s, 1919	97	98½
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	..	101¼	Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19	95½	96½
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	85	92½	Sd. Gas of N. J. 5s, '43	94	96
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s	95	90	So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39	90	92
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	85	100	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	90	92
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	87½	90	U. S. R. R. & M. 6s, '25	111	113
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	74	82½	Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32	73	78
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	85	78	Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	81	..
Int. M. R., L. & P. 6s	96	90	United Util. ev. 6s, '21	85½	..
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44	93	100	Utah Securities 6s	97	98
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '38	85	90	Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	94	96
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	90	Western Power 1st 5s	79	80
Middle West U. 6s, '25	..	99	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100	West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	90	92
			Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	90	93

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	‡Aetna Expl.	7¾	7¾	7¾	400	‡Int. Motors 2d pf.	16	14	14
120	‡ Do pf.	47	46	47					
200	‡Air Reduc.	75½	74¾	74½	100	Key. T. & R.	13¾	13¾	13½
25	‡Can. C. & F.	20	20	20	900	Lake Tor. Bt.	3¾	3½	3½
125	‡ Do pf.	49	44	49	1,000	Mar. of Am.	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	‡Carb. Steel	77	77	77	6,000	‡Maxim Mu.	1	1	1
2,200	‡Car L. & P.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2,300	N. A. P. & P.	3	2¾	3
400	Carwen Steel	9	8	9	200	N. Y. Trans.	17	16¾	17
1,900	‡Chal. Mot.	4¾	3¾	4¾	600	‡Poca.-Logan Coal Co.	3¾	3	3
7,500	Chev. Motor	118	107	110					
140	‡Cit. Serv. old	213	212	214	37	A. O. Smith pf.	87	87	87
300	‡ Do pf.	70	69¾	70	12,000	Smith M. T.	1½	1¼	1¼
900	Curtiss Aero.	27	23	27	2,000	Submar. Bt. v. t. ctfs.	14½	13¾	13¾
800	‡Elec. Gun.	¾	..	¾					
510	Emer. Phon.	4	3¾	4	100	‡U. S. L. & H.	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Ev.-Hea. Inc.	21	21	21	2,300	U. S. S'ship.	3¾	3	3
100	Hupp M. C.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2,000	‡Un. Motors	22¾	20	21
2,800	Int. Rubber	10¾	8	10	200	World Film. v. t. ctfs.	¾	¾	¾
400	‡Int. Lube Ch.	2¾	2¾	2¾					
100	‡Int. Mang. C. (a pros.)	8¾	8¾	8¾	2,300	‡Wright-Mar. Aircraft	6¾	6¼	6¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	A.-Am. Oil.	17½	17½	17½	35	Prairie P. L.	265	258	258
200	Do rights	3	3	3	50	Std. Oil, Cal.	230	225	225
100	Ohio Oil Co.	310	300	310	93	Do. N. Y.	263	255	255

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	‡Am. Oil	22	22	22	75,000	‡‡Midw. Oil	100	98	98
6,800	‡Am. V. Oil	8	8	8	500	‡Do pf.	1½	1½	1½
1,300	‡Bar. O. & G.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1,750	‡Midw. Ref.	114	109	110
50,000	‡B.-W. Oil	28	27	27	1,800	‡Min. W. P.	1½	1½	1½
6,000	‡Cosden & Co.	8¾	7¾	8	1,200	‡N. Y.-O. O.	1	1	1
700	‡Crown Oil	¾	¾	¾	40,000	‡‡N. W. Oil	70	57	60
1,500	Cum. F. & R.	1¼	1¼	1¼	6,000	‡‡Okla. Oil	4	3¾	3¾
300	‡Elk B. Pet.	6¾	6¾	6¾	3,000	Okla. P. & R.	7¼	6¾	6¾
3,500	‡Esm. O. C.	¾	¾	¾	9,500	‡Omar O. & G.	40	35	40
1,800	‡Federal Oil	3	2¾	3	100	‡P.-Am. Pet.	40	40	40
1,200	‡Glenrock Oil	3	4¾	3	819	‡P.-Ky. Oil	*5¾	5¾	5¾
3,300	‡Hanover O. & Ref.	¾	¾	¾	9,000	‡Red Rock Oil & Gas	1	¾	1
6,000	‡Houston Oil	45½	39¾	45½	6,500	‡Rice Oil	¾	¾	¾
700	‡Humble G. C. O. & R.	4¾	4¾	4¾	500	‡Sap. O. & R.	9	8¾	9
					1,200	Savoy Oil	9¾	9¾	9¾
1,400	‡Inter. Pet.	13¾	13¾	13¾	100	‡Seq. O. & R.	¾	¾	¾
4,100	‡Renova Oil (a pros.)	¾	¾	¾	3,000	‡Sinc. G. C.	16	15	16
					500	‡Un. W. Oil	¾	¾	¾
5,000	‡Merrit O. C.	23½	21¾	22	5,300	‡Victor Oil	62	60	60
1,000	Metro. Pet.	½	½	½	500	‡Do n. stk.	3¾	3¾	3¾

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,675	Alaska-Brit. Col. Metals	½	½	½	1,000	‡Monster Ch.	¾	¾	¾
					2,000	‡‡Moth. Lode	27	27	27
1,000	‡‡Atlanta	9	9	9	5,000	‡‡Nat. Leas.	6	5	5
2,300	Big Ledge	1¾	1¾	1¾	8,500	‡‡Nat. Z. & L.	28	26	26
10,000	‡Bos. & Mon.	50	46	50	2,400	‡‡Nev. Op. M.	20	18	18
1,500	Butte Cop. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	7¾	7	7¾	3,200	‡New Corn.	17	16½	16½
					100	N. Y. & Hond. Ros. M. Co.	13¾	13¾	13¾
3,000	Butte Det.	¾	¾	¾					
1,700	‡‡Caledonia	47	45	47	900	Nip. Mines	8¾	8	8
1,500	‡Cal. & Jer.	1¾	1¾	1¾	500	‡Nixon Nev.	1	1	1
2,000	Canada Cop.	2¾	2¾	2¾	1,800	‡‡Pole S. Cp.	22	20	20
3,600	‡Cashboy	4¾	4¾	4¾	2,000	‡‡Prov. Min.	43	44	44
200	‡Coco River	2¾	2¾	2¾	3,000	‡Rawley M.	2	1¾	1¾
2,500	Con. Copper	7	6¾	6¾	200	‡Ray Her. M.	3¾	3¾	3¾
800	‡Con.-H't'd.	28	28	28	600	‡Rex Con. M.	10¾	10¾	10¾
1,150	‡Copper Val.	1¾	1	1¾	6,500	‡Roch. Min.	31	29	29
7,000	Cresson Con.	4¾	4¾	4¾	600	Seneca Cop.	8	7¾	7¾
2,300	‡Emma Con.	¾	¾	¾	2,300	Sil. Kg. of Ar.	¾	¾	¾
5,000	‡‡Fortu. Con.	40	40	40	200	Sil. Kg. Cons. of Utah	3¾	3¾	3¾
2,073	‡Gibson Cop.	2¾	2¾	2¾					
3,000	‡Globe Dom.	¾	¾	¾	8,500	‡‡St. N. Zinc	6¾	6	6
650	‡Goldfd Con.	¾	¾	¾	200	Std. Sil.-Lead	¾	¾	¾
300	‡Green Monst.	¾	¾	¾	700	Stewart	¾	¾	¾
5,000	‡‡Int. Mines	14	14	14	1,000	‡Success M.	9	9	9
7,000	‡Jer. Verde (a pros.)	¾	¾	¾	2,350	Ton. Exten.	1¾	1¾	1¾
					100	Ton. Mining	4	4	4
1,300	‡‡Jim Butler	80	78	79	300	Tri-Bullion	¾	¾	¾
2,200	‡Kirk. Porph.	50	50	50	2,500	‡‡Troy-Ariz.	15	14	14
500	‡LavelleGold	1	1	1	250	Un. Eastern	4	3¾	3¾
1,000	Le. Con.	¾	¾	¾	200	Unity G. M.	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,200	‡MagmaChief	¾	¾	¾	2,000	‡‡Utica Min.	11	11	11
1,000	Magma Cop.	42	39	41	3,500	‡W. E. Con.	69	66	66
3,500	‡Marsh Min.	8	5¾	8					
2,000	Mason Val.	5¾	5¾	5¾					

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	‡Can. Gov. 5s	95½	95¾	95¾	$10,000	‡Russ. Gov. new	3½	46	41
3,000	‡Gen. E. rts.	3½	3¾	3¾	10,000	‡Russ. Gov. 6½s	..	53	50
35,000	‡Gen. E. 6s 2-yr. nts. '19	99½	99¾	99¾					
3,000	‡ Do 6s nts. 1920	99	98¾	98¾					

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Wed'sday. Bid.	Ask.
Am.-B. Mfg.	2	6	2	6
Do pf.	25	35	25	35
Am. Writ. P.	1¾	2¾	1¾	2¾
Am. Tin. & T.	¾	¾	¾	¾
Br.-Am. Tob. coupon	16½	17¾	16½	17¾
Br.-Am. Tob. registered	15½	16¾	15½	16¾
Butter.-Jud.	42	45	42	45
Can. Nat. G.	½	..	½	..
Chal. Mot. pf.	..	50	..	50
Charcoal Iron	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Char. Iron pf.	5¾	6¾	5¾	6¾
Curtiss A. pf.	50	75	50	75
Cramp Shipb.	69	72	69	72
East. Steam'p	11¾	12	11¾	12
Free. Texas	39	41	39	41
Hall Signal	3	4	2	4
Do pf.	10	20	10	20
Hav. Tob. pf.	2	5	2	5
Havana Tob.	½	1	½	1
Holly Sugar	35	45	35	45
Do pf.	93	95	93	95
Ins. Motors	10	14	10	14
I. Tr. Cp. pf.	55	75	55	75
K. T. & R. pf.	11¾	13¾	11¾	13¾
Kresge	63	68	63	68
Do pf.	95	105	95	105
Lake T. Boat 1st pf.	3	6	3	6
L. Val. C. S.	73	78	73	78
Lima Loco.	44	50	44	50
Lukens Steel	40	45	40	45
Do 1st pf.	101	105	101	105
Man. Transit	¾	¾	¾	¾
Marlin Arms	79	85	79	85
Mitchell Mot.	35	40	35	40
N. Y. Ship.	33	38	33	38
Peer. T. & M.	12	13½	12	13½
Poole E. & M.	50	60	50	60

INDUSTRIALS. Continued.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Wed'sday. Bid.	Ask.
Pruden. Pict.	3½	6	3½	6
Rep. Truck	42	43	42	43
St. Jos. Lead	14½	13¾	14½	15
St. L., R. M. & P.	30	35	30	35
Smith, (A. O.)	10	30	10	30
Std. Motors	9	10	9	10
Todd Ship	73	78	73	78
Triangle Film	¾	1	¾	1
Un. Zinc Sm.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾

OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Wed'sday. Bid.	Ask.
Allen Oil	¾	¾	¾	¾
Beth. O. & G.	9¾	10¾	9¾	10¾
Cos. & Co. pf.	3¾	4	3¾	4
Elkland	¾	¾	¾	¾
Frisr Oil	¾	¾	¾	¾
Hous. Oil pf.	65	72	65	72
Island O. & T.	1¾	2	1¾	2
Lost City Oil	¾	¾	¾	¾
Okla. Oil pf.	13	15	13	15
Pa.-O. O. & G.	12	12½	12	12½
Pierce Oil	10¾	11½	11	11½
Pa. Gasoline	¾	¾	¾	¾
Sec. P. & Ref.	¾	1¾	¾	1¾
Somerset Oil	¾	¾	¾	¾
Stanton Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
United Pet.	15	20	15	20
Vac. G. & O.	¾	¾	¾	¾
Ventura Con.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Way, O. & G.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾

MINING STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Wed'sday. Bid.	Ask.
Acme Cop. H.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Booth	3	5	3	5
Cerro Gordo	1	1¾	1	1¾
Con. Ariz. Sm.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Jer.-Prescott	2¾	3¾	2¾	3¾
Jumbo Ext.	14	16	14	16
McK.-Dar.	55	60	55	60

BOND.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Wed'sday. Bid.	Ask.
Pierce Oil 6s	70	74	70	74

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SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Franklin Society

The Franklin Society, operating since 1888 under the N. Y. Banking Law, announces its semi-annual cash dividend at the usual rate of Four and one-Half Per Cent. per annum on all savings share accounts of $10 to $5,000. This is the Society's

58th Consecutive Dividend

Even a dollar starts an account. Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before Jan. 10 earn from date opened. Begin now or write for Booklet A.

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
For Home Building and Savings
3 PARK ROW NEW YORK

4½ PER CENT

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Boston, Mass., November 15, 1917.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 6% BONDS SECURED BY MORTGAGE ON THE STEAMER "SUFFOLK", ISSUED BY COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions contained in Article 5 of the mortgage given by the Coastwise Steamship Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, to secure an issue of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000) par value first mortgage 6% bonds on the steamer "Suffolk", dated August 1, 1911, the following bonds will be redeemed and retired on February 1, 1918, to wit:

Bonds numbered 81 to 200 inclusive, maturing from February 1, 1918, to August 1, 1922.

The holders of the above numbered bonds are hereby notified to present said bonds to the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, 337 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on February 1, 1918, to receive in cash the face amount of said bonds and accrued interest to February 1918.

Bonds must carry the coupons due February 1, 1918, and the subsequent maturing coupons thereto belonging, and must be accompanied by the usual income tax certificate.

Interest on said bonds will cease on February 1, 1918.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY; BY COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, ASSIGNEE OF AND SUCCESSOR IN TITLE TO COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
By John G. Crowley, Treas.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company
First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 3d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1917, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,250.26, in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the fifth day of February, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be endorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.
Dated January 3, 1918.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST LIEN 15-YEAR 5% SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF CENTRAL ARKANSAS RAILWAY & LIGHT CORPORATION, DUE MARCH 1ST, 1928:—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sealed proposals for the sale of bonds of the above mentioned company, under the mortgage from said company to Columbia Trust Company, formerly Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company as Trustee, for account of the Sinking Fund to the extent of Forty-six thousand nine hundred eight dollars and sixty-eight cents ($46,908.68) will be received at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before January 31st, 1918, at 3 P. M., in accordance with the terms of said mortgage.

Bonds accepted must be delivered on February 1st, 1918, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all proposals.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Vice President.
Dated, New York, January 2nd, 1918.

TO THE HOLDERS OF GENERAL MORTGAGE 5% GOLD SINKING FUND BONDS OF MOUNTAIN HOME TELEPHONE COMPANY DUE JANUARY 1st, 1938:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sealed proposals for the sale of bonds of the above mentioned company, under the mortgage from said company to Columbia Trust Company, formerly Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company as Trustee, for account of the Sinking Fund, to the extent of Eight Thousand Nine Hundred Fifty Dollars ($8,950) will be received at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before January 24th, 1918, at 3 P. M., in accordance with the terms of said mortgage.

Bonds accepted must be delivered on January 25th, 1918, or security furnished that day; if required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all proposals.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Vice-President.
Dated, New York, January 2nd, 1918.

AUBURN GAS COMPANY
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee under First Mortgage of Auburn Gas Company, dated January 1st, 1902, invites proposals for the sale to it of Five Per Cent. Bonds secured thereby sufficient to use the sum of Nine Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirteen Dollars and Seventy-eight Cents ($9,913.78), at a price not to exceed that at which they will if held until maturity yield an interest return of at least 3½% per annum. Bids will be received up to 3 o'clock P. M. on January 18, 1918. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Formerly New York Security & Trust Company, Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
Dated, January 2, 1918.

LUMBERMENS National Bank of Portland, located at Portland, in the State of Oregon, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

E. G. CRAWFORD, President.

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all news stands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

To Holders of Bonds of the United Traction Company of Pittsburgh

Notice has been given by the Pittsburgh Railways Company that funds will not be provided to meet the interest due January 1, 1918, under the mortgage dated July 9, 1897, given by the United Traction Company of Pittsburgh to the Maryland Trust Company, of Baltimore, to secure an issue of $10,000,000 five per cent. bonds maturing July 1, 1997.

Defaults in interest payments due January 1, 1918, have also been announced in the case of other mortgage bonds of railway companies embraced in the Philadelphia Company system.

These defaults indicate nothing short of a reorganization of the Philadelphia Company's entire street railway system. In such reorganization every holder of any of the above securities has a direct interest and concern.

Although many years have elapsed since bonds of the United Traction Company of Pittsburgh were originally marketed, and although the management of this property has long been the exclusive responsibility of the Philadelphia Company, yet a portion of the Bonds of the United Traction Company of Pittsburgh were in the first instance sold through the undersigned banking houses. This circumstance has led us to determine upon prompt and effective action in an effort to do all that we reasonably can do to insure the protection of the interests of the holders of these bonds. The protection of any one set of bondholders will necessarily involve consideration of the interests of all the holders of bonds in default.

Accordingly, at our request, the following have agreed to become members of a Protective Committee to conserve the interests of holders not only of the bonds of the United Traction Company of Pittsburgh, but of all bonds affected by the defaults.

Thomas S. Gates, Chairman
B. Howell Griswold, Jr.
J. R. McAllister
J. H. Mason
C. S. W. Packard
A. C. Robinson
George H. Frazier

Immediate notice will be given by the committee of the name and address of the depositaries. All holders of bonds are advised to deposit their bonds promptly in accordance with such notice.

In the meanwhile we advise bondholders not to accept any offer which may be made from any source to cash dishonored coupons. If such an offer were to be generally accepted, two consequences would follow: First, control of the situation would thereby be vested, at least for the present, in the purchase of the coupons. Second, it might ultimately develop that by selling his coupons the bondholder had sacrificed a part of his principal because the terms of many of the mortgages are such that money thus advanced to purchase coupons would be collectible out of the proceeds of any foreclosure sale in priority to the principal of the bonds.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ALEX. BROWN & SONS

January 2, 1918.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK.

New York, December 4, 1917.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held in the banking rooms, No. 233 Broadway, Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon January 5th, 1918, until 10 o'clock A. M., January 9, 1918.

J. F. BOUKER, Cashier.

Central Trust Company of New York.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Trust Company of New York for the election of six trustees of said Company of the class of 1921, and three inspectors of the next succeeding election, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Thursday, January 10th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

M. FERGUSON, Secretary.
December 28, 1917.

The MARKET and FULTON NATIONAL BANK

New York, December 27, 1917.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM M. ROSENDALE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.

New York, December 6, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at its banking house, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. The Polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.

FARIS R. RUSSELL, Cashier.

New York, December 29th, 1917.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of John Nemeth State Bank of the City of New York for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for any other business proper to come before said meeting will be held on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock noon, at the Banking Room, 1,597 Second Av., New York City.

KARL SCHENK, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK.

December 28th, 1917.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, 4th Avenue and 23d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City and State, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 1 o'clock P. M.

A. C. CORBY, Cashier.

NEW YORK, January 2, 1918.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Hanover Safe Deposit Company will be held at 5 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 15, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

HERBERT T. MAGRUDER,
Assistant Secretary.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, December 24th, 1917.

The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nos. 44 & 46 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from January 5th to January 9th.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

New York, December 9, 1917.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York will be held at its Banking House, No. 42 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

OWEN E. PAINTER, Cashier.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK.

New York, December 26, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.

A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of H. C. F. KOCH & CO., INC., will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 132 West 125th Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Jan. 15th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

W. T. KOCH, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK

130 EAST 15TH STREET

January 2, 1918

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office MONDAY, January 21, 1918. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 12, 1918, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 22, 1918.

R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of DEMPSEY OIL ENGINE CORPORATION, a corporation of the State of New York, will be held at the principal office of the Company, 417 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N. Y., on the FOURTEENTH day of JANUARY, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the transaction of any and all business that may come before the meeting, including the election of a Board of Directors to hold office for the ensuing year.

Dated JANUARY 3, 1918.

THEODORE THURNAU, Secretary.

INTERBOROUGH CONSOLIDATED CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation will be held at the principal office of the Corporation, No. 165 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23rd day of January, 1918, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the following purposes, namely: for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

H. M. FISHER, Secretary.

Dated New York, Jan. 4, 1918.

ELEMCO REALTY COMPANY, INC.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on Friday, January 18th, 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, No. 30 Liberty Street, New York City, for the purpose of electing three Directors to serve for the term of one year, and also two Inspectors of Election, to serve at the next Annual Election, and of approving all action taken by the Board of Directors since the last meeting, and of transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.

ALBERT L. NEUMANN, Secretary.

WEST SIDE BANK.

New York, Dec. 24th, 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the West Side Bank will be held at its banking rooms at No. 481 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of January, 1918, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.

NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr., Cashier.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY.

New York, December 29th, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Columbia Trust Company for the election of a Board of Directors and two Inspectors of Election, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 60 Broadway, City of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, the 16th day of January, 1918. The polls will be open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.

L. W. WIGGIN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of LION BREWERY OF NEW YORK CITY will be held at the office of said corporation on the 21st day of January, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the said meeting.

Dated New York, January 3rd, 1918.

FREDERICK E. GRANT, Secretary.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section 3082, R. S. U. S., I have seized and hold one package of aigrettes and one tin box containing aigrettes. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 14, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated December 27, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Altar Guild of The City Mission Society of New York, Inc.

A Special Meeting of the members of The Altar Guild of the City Mission Society of New York, Inc., is called to be held on Thursday, January 17th, 1918, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at St. Thomas' Parish House, No. 1 West 53rd Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of considering and acting upon the following matters which will be presented to the meeting:

1. Changing the name of the corporation to "THE NEW YORK ALTAR GUILD."

2. Changing the objects of the corporation, as set forth in the paragraph marked "3" in the Certificate of Incorporation, so that said objects shall read as follows:

"To care for the altars and other furnishings of the cathedrals, churches, chapels, missions and other ecclesiastical edifices of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in its Dioceses of New York, Long Island, and elsewhere, and, in connection therewith, to purchase, to acquire by gift or otherwise and to hold, sell, lease, mortgage and convey both real and personal property within the State of New York and elsewhere, and to use, manage and improve the same, as may be necessary for and advantageous in the carrying out of said purposes and as may be permitted by law."

3. For the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated December 28th, 1917.

JULIA N. WEST, President.
MAUD S. SWORDS, Recording Secretary.

THE BLEECKER STREET AND FULTON FERRY RAILROAD CO.

To the Stockholders of The Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of The Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, Room 1209, at Number 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1918, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, to determine whether the number of its directors shall be reduced; and that the annual meeting of said stockholders will be held at the said office of the Company on the 17th day of January, 1918, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the revised By-Laws adopted by the Board of Directors of the Company will be submitted for the action of the stockholders, and Directors and Inspectors of election will be elected, and such other business transacted as may be brought before the meeting.

H. M. FISHER, Secretary.

Dated New York, Jan. 4th, 1918.

ESTABLISHED 1784

The Bank of New York
National Banking Association

New York, December 5th, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at its banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

To the Stockholders of THE STANDARD SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Standard Safe Deposit Company of New York will be held at the office of the Company at 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, January 15, 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Polls open from 11 A. M. to 12 noon.

JOSEPH M. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

New York, December 26th, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Germania Bank of the City of New York for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for any other business proper to come before said meeting will be held on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock noon, at the Banking Room, 190 Bowery, New York City.

JOHN ECKHARDT, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the North Beach Land and Improvement Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before such meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 44 Wall Street, New York, on Thursday, January 17th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

GRIFFIN, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL BANK.

New York, December 27, 1917.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held in the banking house, 51 West 33rd Street, on Tuesday, the 8th day of January, 1918, between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M.

HUGH N. KIRKLAND, Cashier.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Plaintiff, against MAURICE MANDELBAUM and others, Defendants.

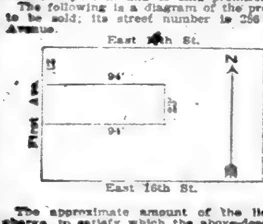
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 19th day of December, 1917, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of January, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, and known and distinguished by the number one hundred and eighty-eight upon a map showing the subdivision of block number five into lots and the numbers of the lots in said block number five as laid down upon a map made by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, dated October, 1829, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York and numbered two hundred and ten. The above mentioned map of the subdivision and numbers of the lots in said block number five is also drawn by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, and dated April 6, 1844, and signed by Thomas Addis Emmett, Master in Chancery, and filed in the office of the Register of said City and County of New York, and which said lot number one hundred and eighty-eight is situate on the easterly side of First Avenue and bounded, westerly in front by First Avenue, easterly in rear by lot number one hundred and ninety on said map, northerly by lot number one hundred and eighty-nine on said map, southerly by lot number one hundred and eighty-seven on said map.

Containing in width in front and rear twenty-three feet and in length on each side ninety-four feet as laid down on said map. The northerly and southerly walls being party walls.

Being the same premises which were conveyed to Gertrude A. Vanderbeck by Laura D'Oremieulx Roosevelt, trustee, by deed delivered and intended to be recorded simultaneously herewith and this mortgage is given to secure a part of the purchase price of said premises.

TOGETHER with the appurtenances, and all the estate and rights of the party of the first part in and to said premises.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 256 First Avenue.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is Eleven thousand three hundred dollars and ninety-eight cents, ($11,300.98,) with interest thereon from the 18th day of December, 1917, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $141.50, with interest from December 19, 1917, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $150.00 and interest.

Dated, New York, December 29, 1917.
(Signed) GEORGE A. McLAUGHLIN, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,420.—In Bankruptcy.—SAM HOROWITZ, Alleged Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above named alleged bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on January 2, 1918, an order was made referring the above entitled proceeding to the undersigned as Referee under Section 12A of the Bankruptcy Act, and

Notice is hereby further given that a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned at No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on the 14th day of January, 1918, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the bankrupt, consider an offer of composition to be made by the alleged bankrupt herein, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, January 3, 1918.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25,287. Notice is given that SAM SCHULMAN and AARON GREENBERG, copartners, doing business under the firm name and style of SCHULMAN & GREENBERG, bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 4, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, January 3, 1918.

NO. 25,121.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y. — In Bankruptcy. — JACOB STERNSTEIN SONS, INC., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on November 14th, 1917, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 222 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on January 16th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York—No. 25,349—In Bankruptcy—NUMAN BAROTZ, Bankrupt.

Numan Barotz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on December 20, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on January 17, 1918, at 10:45 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York—Bankruptcy No. 23,967. Notice is given that DAVID KARRON of the firm of KAPLAN & KARRON, consisting of Benjamin Kaplan and David Karron, co-partners, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, February 4, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York—Bankruptcy, No. 25,151. Notice is given that EDMUND GROSSMAN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, February 4, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,-530.—In Bankruptcy.—NATHAN NEWMAN, Bankrupt.

Nathan Newman was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 17, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, City of New York, on January 14, 1918, at 12 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York—No. 25,128.—In Bankruptcy. — ALEXANDER B. RUBENSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Alexander B. Rubenstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on December 27, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on January 17, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 25488.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y. — In Bankruptcy. — S. WOOD McCLAVE, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on December 29th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 222 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on January 16th, 1918, at 2 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,-487.—In Bankruptcy.—EUGENE J. DRISCOLL, Bankrupt.

Eugene J. Driscoll was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 29, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, City of New York, on January 14, 1918, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25,299. Notice is given that MICHAEL GROSSMAN, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 4, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, January 3, 1918.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Chemical Company Buys Kingsland Munitions Plant Partially Destroyed by Fire.

The big plant of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company at Kingsland, N. J., has been sold, through Joseph P. Day to a chemical concern, which expects to establish a new factory for the general manufacture of commercial chemicals.

This plant was partially destroyed by a spectacular fire last February at a time when the Canadian Car and Foundry Company was completing a large contract for shells for the Russian Government. More than 2,000,000 loaded shells were stored in the buildings at the time, a large part of which were exploded during the fire.

The property consists of eighty-five acres of land along the Hackensack Meadows and the main line of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. It is near Newark and Kearny, where there has been considerable recent activity in industrial building.

Buyers for Harlem Dwellings.

Harlem dwellings figured in the realty market yesterday, two properties of this character passing into new ownerships. Lawrence P. Kinsella purchased from the Hensle Construction Company the three-story house at 117 West 120th Street, on a lot 20 by 100.11, near Lenox Avenue, assessed at $14,500. R. Rothschild was the broker in the sale.

A similar property at 136 East 101st Street, on a lot 17 by 100.11, was also sold by the Lawyers Mortgage Company. It was acquired recently at foreclosure by the selling company, and is assessed at $7,500.

$85,000 Purchase on the Heights.

William Daly has sold to Frederick Brown, an operator, 98 and 100 Haven Avenue, a five-story modern apartment house, occupying a plot 50 by 106.3, opposite 171st Street. The property was held at $85,000.

Operator Buys Greene Street Loft.

Charles Laue, an operator, purchased from the Central Trust Company, as trustee, 204 and 206 Greene Street a six-story and basement store and loft building on a plot 50 by 100.

The property, which is located 100 feet south of the southeast corner of Third Street, was acquired in foreclosure proceedings by this seller in 1914. John R. and Oscar L. Foley negotiated the sale.

Cooper Union Buys At Auction.

Cooper Union acquired yesterday at foreclosure sale the two old five-story buildings at 76 and 78 Duane Street, running through to Manhattan Alley and adjoining Vincent Astor's large office building at 302 Broadway, corner of Duane Street. The property measures 50 feet front and rear by 80 feet on either side and was secured on a bid of $70,000, although Cooper Union had brought foreclosure proceedings to settle a mortgage of $106,000 with interest and taxes amounting to $16,000 more. It adjoins Cobweb Hall at 74 Duane Street, which was a popular meeting place for downtown politicians a half century ago.

Tenement Deals.

David Pasvisky purchased for investment from Loretta Higgins 2519 Amsterdam Avenue a six-story tenement, occupying a plot 40 by 100 on the southeast corner of 185th Street. Sharp & Co. negotiated the sale.

Beekman Estate Squares East River Waterfront Plot.

For a consideration of $9,012.50 the City of New York has sold to the Beekman Estate a plot 60 by 61 by irregular, beginning on the south side of Fiftieth Street and running easterly to the west side of Exterior Street or the wharf.

With this acquisition the Beekman Estate now owns the entire front along the river from Forty-ninth to Fifty-first Street. Its holdings also extend over to Beekman Place and Forty-ninth Street.

Queens Borough Sales.

The Kew Gardens Corporation has purchased from F. E. Phillips a plot, 145 by 246 feet, on the southwest corner of Union Turnpike and Grenfell Avenue, and a plot, 125 by 318 feet, on the southeast corner of the two streets, at Kew Gardens. The plots will be divided and used for high-class detached cottages.

The Groton Realty Corporation has purchased from E. A. Wood a plot, 105 by 181 feet, on the southeast corner of Harris and Ely Avenues, Long Island City. The sale also includes ten lots in the immediate vicinity of the above plot.

H. N. Kirby sold to J. E. Woodruff a plot, 102 by 203 feet, at the northwest corner of Kent Street and Aberdeen Road, Forest Hills.

New Jersey.

The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company sold for the Montclair Realty and Construction Company to Clarence C. Abbott the new Colonial residence at 177 Midland Avenue, on a plot 75 by 300 feet, which has just been completed. The transaction involves $18,000, and the consideration was all cash.

In the Greenville Heights section of Jersey City General William C. Heppenheimer, President of the Trust Company of New Jersey, bought from Clinton E. Fisk the sixteen dwellings, 387 to 407 Woodlawn Avenue and 272 to 284 Armstrong Avenue.

Place $210,000 in Loans.

Hughes & Hammond have placed for the John Alden Construction Company a loan of $190,000 for three years, at 5½ per cent., on the recently completed nine-story apartment house at 43 to 46 West Tenth Street, covering a plot 63 by 100. The house is completely rented and returns a gross income of $31,000 per annum. The same brokers also placed for the owner a second mortgage of $20,000, for two years, on the property.

Queensboro Bridge Trolley Station Hearing.

The Public Service Commission has announced a hearing for next Wednesday afternoon to determine whether a trolley station should be located on the Queensboro Bridge over Blackwell's Island. Walter I. Willis, Secretary of the Queens Chamber of Commerce, recently suggested that if the trolley cars of the three lines operating across the Queensboro Bridge are to stop at the new storage house, which has recently been completed on Blackwell's Island, just north of the bridge, a passageway be constructed underneath the bridge roadway so that passengers on trolleys coming from Manhattan will not be compelled to cross the roadway of the bridge through the dangerous vehicular traffic in order to reach the elevators in the storage house.

Commercial Leases.

The renting of the sixteen-story Cuyler Buildings at 116 to 120 West Thirty-second Street has been completed with a lease negotiated by the Loton H. Slawson Company of about 3,000 square feet to Doubleday Page & Co., publishers of Garden City, L. I., for their New York offices.

H. F. Byrnes & Co leased for a term of years to Reardon & Kreuter for a bakery the store at 559 West 207th Street, and to Hoffman & Co. the store at 561 West 207th Street for painters' supplies.

Wollner & Wronker, now located at 28 West Thirty-sixth Street, manufacturers of silk waists, have leased from the 74 Madison Holding Company the entire tenth floor at 72-74 Madison Avenue for a term of years through the M. Rosenthal Company.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased to the Mason Shirt Company the store at 34 West Thirty-sixth Street for a long term of years.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

85th St, 350 West, s s, 96.3 ft e of Riverside Drive, 100x102.2x irregular, six-story Red House apartment house; Republic of Panama against Eronel Realty Co. et al.; Sullivan & C., attorneys; due, $168,334.79; taxes, &c., $4,216.45; adjourned to Jan. 10.

79th St, 223 West, n s, 268 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16x102.2, four-story dwelling; H. H. Cammann et al. against A. S. Potter et al.; Man & M., attorneys; due, $19,-143.06; taxes, &c., $739.80; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

73d St, 160 East, s s, 250 ft w of 3d Av, 40x102.2, three-story stable; J. A. Shaw et al. against K. D. Pulitzer et al.; Hornblower, M., P. & E., attorneys; due, $26,-090.74; to the defendant for $35,000.

36th St, 238 West, s s, 280.10 ft e of 8th Av, 19.2x98.9, three-story tenement; W. F. Morgan, Jr., et al. against Watson Vanderpoel et al.; W. G. Whaley, attorney; due, $29,-636.62; taxes, &c., $464.80; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

99th St, 211 East, n s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11, six-story tenement and stores; R. A. Friend against William Weinowitz et al.; F. H. Levy, attorney; due, $23,-037.41; to the plaintiff for $16,000.

Jackson Av., 720, e s, 221.3 ft s of 156th St, 18.9x87.6; vacant; A. C. Van Iderstine against Daniel Reynolds et al; W. P. Barker, attorney; Abraham Lipton, referee; due, $5,931.15; taxes, &c., $36.40; to the plaintiff for $2,000.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Duane St, 76 and 78, s s, 190.2 ft w of Elm St, 49.2x79.2x50.3x79.1, two five-story loft and store buildings; Cooper Union for Advancement of Science and Art against J. T. B. Jones et al.; Parsons, C. & M., attorneys; due, $107,416.80; taxes, &c., $15,543.42; to the plaintiff for $70,000.

147th St, 514 West, s s, 117.2 ft w of Broadway, 16.8x99.11, three-story dwelling; E. L. Lockwood against M. E. Mayerink; Reeves & T., attorneys; due, $11,952.48; taxes, &c., $345; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By Samuel Marx.

North Moore St, 9, n s, 69.9 ft w of West Broadway, 24.1x75.3, six-story loft and store building; Francis Spier et al. against F. A. Tanner et al.; Speir & B., attorneys; due, $32,587.79; taxes, &c., $1,343.11; to the plaintiff for $35,000.

26th St, 136 East, s s, 81 ft e of Lexington Av, 19x49.1, three-story tenement; E. G. Pierson against Gramont Construction Co., Inc., et al.; Alexander & G., attorneys; due, $9,766.59; taxes, &c., $272.30; to the plaintiff for $9,750.

98th St, 218 East, n s, 210 ft e of 3d Av., 25 x100.11, five-story tenement; C. J. Bantz against J. H. Koch et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $15,244.69; taxes, &c., $415.60; to the Lawyers' Mortgage Company for $14,000.

By George Price.

Amethyst St, e s, 225 ft s of Sagamore, 75x 85x75x95; J. S. Anderson et al. against J. Doyle et al.; Clocke, K. & R., attorneys; due, $1,353.33; taxes, &c., $370; to the plaintiff for $1,400.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

15TH ST, 314 ft e, to a 5-story home; Salvation Army, 120 West 14th St, owner; W. S. Barker, 120 West 14th St, architect; cost, $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, JAN. 3.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 810 to 814, n e corner of 19th St, (508 East,) 66.1x94.10; German Kahn et al. to Nathan Koppel, Bowery and Stratton's Walk, Coney Island, mtg $27,000, Dec. 31; attorney, Max Monfried, 299 Broadway $100

EDGECOMBE AV, n e corner 137th St, 20x 68; Charles Schenck to S. Norma Winch, 499 West 150th St, mtg $11,500, all liens, Dec. 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ....Exchange

FOOT OF AMITY ST, Brooklyn; also block 287, Brooklyn, indexed against Sec. 1, block 1, N. Y. County; William Howard, Jr., referee, to N. Y. Dock Co., 44 Whitehall St., foreclosure of tax lien, recorded Nov. 7, 1917, re-recorded in Kings County, Dec. 17, 1917, all liens, Dec. 10, 1917; attorneys, Davies, A. & C., 34 Nassau St $3,500

FRONT ST, 186, n w s, 16.6x75.11x16.10x 73.10, w s; Dennison Realty Co. to Charles F. Noyes, 491 Washington Av, Brooklyn, mtg $15,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Charles F. Noyes to Charles Fox, 600 McDonough St, Brooklyn, and Noberto Cueva, 287 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, mtg $15,000, b. and s.; attorney, same $100

STANTON ST, 310, n s, 75 ft e of Lewis St, 22x75; Gulick Realty Co. to Wm. Rosenbaum, 300 East 2d St., all liens, Jan. 2; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

3D ST, 47 West, n s, 42 ft w of Wooster St, 22.6x104.6; Louis S. Visitainer to 47 West 3d St. Co., 47 West 3d St, mtg $22,000; attorneys, Lockhart & Callahan, 51 Chambers St $1

6TH AV, e s, 18.11 ft n of 55th St, 18.9x 62.6; Lillian McConnell to Joseph P. Day, 34 Gramercy Park, mtg $25,000, Dec. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

9TH ST, 738 East, s s, 193 ft w of Avenue D, 25x93.11; Stella Moore to Charlotte Moore, 500 West 192d St, correction deed, Sept. 4, 1917; attorney, Charles S. Rosenthal, 302 Broadway $500

11TH ST, 630 East, s s, 283 ft w of Av C, 25x94.9; Harry Aronson, Inc., to Max Balik, 362 Broadway, mtg $33,000, all liens, Jan. 1; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

40TH ST, n s, 420 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; William G. Schmittberger et al. to Louis K. Steets, 492 9th Av, mtg $10,000, b. and s., Dec. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

40TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x98.9; Elizabeth A. Underhill to William B. Underhill, 140 East 56th St, all liens, Dec. 29; attorneys, McNevin & Walsh, 208 Broadway $100

44TH ST, 557 West, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.4, foreclosure Nov. 30, 1917; John L. O'Brien, referee, to Rose Gorman, 233 East 67th St, Jan. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$10,320

48TH ST, 335 West, n s, 368 ft w of 8th Av, 18x100.5; William H. Tompkins and another, executors, to Dennis Ryan, 335 West 48th St, Dec. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $10,000

48TH ST, 444 West, s s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100; Frederick Zimmermann, Jr., et al. to Crucible Realty Co., 724 8th Av., mtg $10,000, Dec. 31; attorney, Jos. J. Harris, 99 Nassau St $2,000

48TH ST, 205 and 207 East, n s, 95 ft e of 3d Av, 50x115.8x50.6x108.2; Nathan Koppel to German Kahn, 70 East 77th St; Samuel Kahn, 850 Park Av, and Jacob Adler, 70 East 77th St, mtg $44,600, Dec. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

49TH ST, n s, 237.6 ft w of 6th Av, 20.10x 100.5; Isidor Niner, Trustee in bankruptcy of Charles A. Noneli, bankrupt, to G. Osgood Andrews, 393-5 Canal St., a. t., Dec. 28 .$135

50TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Beekman Place, runs e 58.4 ft to w line of exterior street wharf or place as in 1889 x n 60.1x w along n s of 50th St 61.3x s 60 to beginning; City of New York to the Beekman Estate, 7 East 42d St, a. t. e. c., Dec. 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $9,012

84TH ST, 440 East s s, 213 ft w of Av A, 25x102.2; Pauline Taferner to Charles Dordelman, 440 East 84th St, mtg $20,750, all liens, Jan. 2; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 90 Nassau St $100

100TH ST, s s, 165 ft w of Central Park West, 45x100.11; Annie Cashman to Louis Cashman, 324 West 103d St, b. and s., all liens; attorney, David Steckler, 185 Broadway ....Gift

111TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100.11; Columbia Trust Co. to John V. Miller, 22 Sumner Av, Brooklyn, b. and s., Jan. 2; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 299 Broadway $1,000

122D ST, 60 East, s s, 201 ft w of Park Av, 21x100.11; S. Norma Winch to Charles Schenck, 15 Beaufort Place, New Rochelle, N. Y., mtg $10,000 all liens, Jan. 3; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

134TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x 99.11; Maurice Seaman to Frederick West, 1,004 Simpson St, Bronx, mtg $15,000, all liens, Jan. 2; attorney, Julius Drucker, 810 Broad St, Newark, N. J. $100

Bronx.

ALDUS ST, s w corner of Faile St, 37x100, also Hoe Av, s e corner of Aldus St, 107x 87; American Real Estate Co., by consent of receivers, to Olds Holding Corp., 217 Broadway, mtg $70,000, Nov. 28, 1917; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

BENSON AV, e s, 143.10 ft n w of Frisby Av, 24.4x129.11; Alice G. Osborne to Jacob F. Gohner, 2,041 Powell Av, mtg $3,000, Jan. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

BENSON AV, e s, 120.3 ft n w of Frisby Av, 24.6x136.6; same to Bernhard Mohr, 300 Eagle Av, mtg $3,000, Jan. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

BLAND AV, e s, 350 ft n of Nelson Av, 25x 100; David Unger to David L. Kaufmann, 937 Hoe Av, Sept. 7; attorney, David Friedman, 309 Broadway $1

BLAND AV, e s, 325 ft n of Nelson Av, 25x 100; David Unger to Paula Unger, 835 Fox St, Sept. 7; attorney, David Friedman, 309 Broadway $1

DUNCOMB AV, e s, 300 ft s of Elizabeth St, 50x125; Jerome A. Kohn, referee, to Ebling Brewing Co., 700 St. Ann's Av, Dec. 31; attorneys, Bernstein & T., 23 1st St, Mount Vernon, N. Y. $8,500

GIFFORD AV, s s, 453.10 ft e of Balcom Av, 25x100; Berent Jacobsen et al. to Martha M. Jacobsen, 2,742 Gifford Av, correction deed, mtg $4,000, Jan. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

GIFFORD AV, s s, 283.2 ft w of Swinton St, 25x100; also Gifford Av, 453.10 ft e of Balcom Av, 25x100; Jennie Tackney to Annie Deutsch, 1,863 Crotona Av, mtg $4,000, Dec. 29, 1917; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Mary Kane to Adipo Co., 815 4th Av, correction deed, Dec. ... 1917; attorney, same $100

GIFFORD AV, s s, 283.2 ft w of Swinton Av, 25x100; Martha Jacobsen to Jennie Tackney, 853 East 135th St, correction deed, Dec. 29, 1917; attorney, same $100

HOE AV, s e corner of Aldus St, 107x37; Olds Holding Corp. to Martha C. Phillips at South Pasadena, Ca., et al., Dec. 6 1917, mtg $40,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

HOFFMAN ST, w s, 45.5 ft s of 187th St, 25x94.6; North County Development Co., Inc., to Mary Rifici and another, 319 East 132d St, mtg $15,300, Jan. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway .$100

OGDEN AV, w s, 367.7 ft n of 167th St, 27.3x95; Land Estates, Inc., to Southwest Corner 197th Street and Webster Avenue Corporation, 135 Broadway, mtg $18,750, Jan. 2; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $100

PROSPECT AV, 2,060A, e s, 16.6x150; Henry K. Davis (Referee) to Elizabeth M. Green (Executrix,) 1,476 Lexington Av, Dec. 19, 1917; attorney, H. B. Hasbrouck, 253 Broadway $4,000

TELLER AV, n w s, 668.2 ft n e of 169th St, runs s w 95.10x n e 44x n e 84.5x w 58.4; Rime Building Co. to Annie Deutsch, 1,865 Crotona Av, mtg $1,900, Jan. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

TELLER AV, s w corner of 164th St, 13.7x 110x28.11x110.4; Minnie L. Favarolo to Sol H. Jackson, 310 East 164th St, Jan. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

UNIVERSITY AV, 1,356; George A. Steinmuller, referee, to Grand View Apartment Co., Inc., 220 Broadway, mtg $41,000, Jan. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $8,900

WALES AV, s e corner 149th St, 75x50; Benjamin Florsheim to Loring Construction Co. Inc., 29 5th Av, Dec. 31, 1917; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 348 ft n of Quarry Road, 50x100; Cecilia Weidhaas to Besale McKufsky, 325 West 37th St, mtg $7,500, Jan. 2; attorney, Joseph F. Feist, 406 West 42d St $1

WEBSTER AV, s w corner of 197th St, 100x 100; 197th Street Corporation to Southwest Corner 197th Street and Webster Avenue Corporation, 135 Broadway, mtg $5,000, Jan. 2, attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $100

3D AV, 3,704 and 3,706, e s, 52x100; Panama Holding Corporation to Benjamin Sokoloff, Tarrytown, N. Y., Jan. 2; attorney, H. Berkowitz, 370 East 149th St $1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

COOPER SQ, 33, e s, 87 ft n of 5th St, 24.6x80, Dec. 31; Greenberg Investing Co. to H. M. Greenberg, 34 West 119th St., 1 year, 6 p. c., prior mtg. $13,900; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $8,000

FRONT ST, 186, n w s, 16.6x75.4x16.10x73.10, Jan. 3; Charles Fox and Noberto Cueva to Charles F. Noyes, 419 Washington Av., Brooklyn, due Jan. 1, 1921, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway ..$4,500

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 83d St, 16.2x82.2; Lexington Av, e s, 16.2 ft n of 83d St, 16x82.2, Jan. 2; Annie T. L. Atterbury to Joseph de Goicoer, at Taguayabon, Cuba, trustees, due and int as per bond; attorneys, Everett, C. & B., 37 Wall Street $20,000

2D AV, s w corner of 120th St, 100.11x110, Dec. 26; Isaac Roth to Peter Otten, 1,32.. Clinton Av, demand, 6 p. c. $1,000

10TH ST, 42-46 West, s s, 321.11 ft e of 6th Av, 64.6x92.3, Jan. 2; John Alden Realty Corp. to 884 West End Avenue Corp., 601 West 115th St, 2 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $190,000; attorneys, Davis, S. & S., 32 Liberty St $20,000

69TH ST, n s, 455 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5, Jan. 3; Christian Freitag to Katherine Willersdorf, 1,210 Clay Av., Bronx, 2 years, interest, as per bond; attorney, Gustave F. ey, 3,429 3d Av $1,000

111TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100.11, Jan. 2; John V. Miller to Columbia Trust Co., 60 Broadway, 3 years; attorneys, Davies, A. & C., 34 Nassau St $56,500

152D ST, 594 West, s s, 36 ft e of Broadway, 16x74.11, Jan. 2; Hy. Gottlieb to Clara Obalski, 12 North 10th Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y., due July 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, Hy. C. Botty, 140 Nassau Street $1,000

Bronx.

ALDUS ST, s w corner of Faile St, 37x 100; Olds Holding Corporation to American Real Estate Co, 141 Broadway, Nov. 28, 1917, due Jan. 1, 1921, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $5,000

BENSON AV, e s, 120.3 ft. n w of Frisby Av, 24.6x129.11x24.5x136.6; Bernhard Mohr to Alice G. Osborne, St. James, L. I., Jan. 3, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$3,000

BENSON AV, e s, 143.10 ft. n w of Frisby Av, 23.5x128.3x24.4x129.11; Jacob F. Gohner to Alice G. Osborne, St. James, L. I., Jan. 3, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$3,000

CROTONA AV, 2,000, w s, 25x100; Ernestine Sohns to Robert Zetsche, 658 East 175th St, Jan. 3, 3 years,; attorney, Henry Wenzel, 99 Nassau St $1,500

HOE AV, s e corner of Aldus St, 107x87; Olds Holding Corp. to American Real Estate Co., 141 Broadway, Nov. 28, due Jan. 1, 1921, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $3,000

LOTS 24 and 25, Parcel 10, map of William B. Ogden; Grand View Apartment Co., Inc., to Edna A. Miller, 601 West 110th St, Jan. 2, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. G. Miller, 220 Broadway $8,000

MIDDLETON ROAD, n s, 76 ft e of Broadway, 50.3x110.7; Ida C. Peterson to George Hauser, 1,379 Taylor Av, Jan. 2, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles H. Bachelor, 1,193 East Tremont Av $600

OGDEN AV, w s, 367.7 ft n of 167th St, 27.3 x95; Southwest Corner of 197th St. and Webster Av. Corporation to Land Estates, Inc., 135 Broadway, mtg $18,000, Jan. 2, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $1,500

TELLER AV, s e corner 164th St, 13.7x110x28.11x110.4; Sol. H. Jackson to Cath... Chandler, 859 East 165th St, Jan. 2, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,500

WEBSTER AV, s w corner of 197th St, 60x 100; Southwest Corner 197th St. and Webster Av Corporation to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, Jan. 2, 5 years, 6 p. c. until completion of building, and 5½ p. c. thereafter; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $30,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to 197th Street Corporation, 128 Broadway, prior mtg $30,000, Jan. 2, 5 years, 6 p. c.; same attorney $3,000

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 25 ft s of 220th St, 39x80; also White Plains Road, e s, 64.4 ft n of Cranford Av, 25x111.9; John O'Brien Realty Co., Inc., to Annie U. Lane, 363 Central Av., Far Rockaway, L. I., Jan. 2, due as per bond; attorney, J. Z. Wechsler, 132 Nassau St $2,500

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

FRONT ST, 102, all; James M. Montgomery and another to James J. Kane, 720 58th St, Brooklyn, 3 3-12 years from Feb. 1, 1917; address 102 Front St $2,500

2D AV, 54 and 56, all; Luder Reinken to Frederick Tauer and another, 309 East 89th St, 21 years from May 1, 1922; attorneys, Rau & K., 238 Broadway $3,900

11TH ST, 62 WEST, all; William J. Farrell to Enrico Fasani and Paul Paglieri, individually and as firm, 64 West 11th St, 4 10-12 years from Dec. 1, 1917; attorneys, Lockhardt & Co., 51 Chambers St $4,300

33TH ST, 547 to 551 West, one-story garage to be erected, all; David Stevenson Brewing Co. to Hugo Gutfreund, 408 West 43d St, 5 years from completion of garage in 1918; attorneys, Brown & F., 10 Wall St $4,100

39TH ST, 614 WEST, all; James Aylward to M. Frank, 218 Stanton St, 10 years from Feb. 1, 1916; address M. Frank, 614 West 39th St $1,200

Bronx.

ALEXANDER AV, 366, s e side, all; Henry W. Morris, trustee, to Max L. Balene, 27 Weehawken Parkway, Jersey City, 21 years from March 1, 1918; attorneys, Morris & Mack, 32 Liberty St. Taxes, &c., and $3,816

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, s w corner 7th St, 28x64.2; Augusta Doctor et al. against Elizabeth S. Hughes et al., notice of attachment; attorney, M. G. Holstein.

WILLETT ST, 101; Annie E. Walker against Abraham Miller et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. F. Silverstone.

1ST AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 105th St, 25x100; John M. Bowers et al. against Bernard Hagen et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. A. Lewis

3D AV, 710; Manhattan Ry. Co. against Mollie Frist et al., action to acquire title; attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

7TH AV, w s, 49.4 ft s of 43d St, 49.4x100; Standard Plunger Elevator Co. against Frank C. Hurley et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, H. H. Williams.

21ST ST, 152 to 164 East, and 3d Av, 286; Farmers Loan and Trust Co. against Frances D. Bergman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Geller, Rolston & Horan.

131ST ST, n s, 84 ft e of Lenox Av, 26x99.11; Prentice Kellogg against Betty Rosenstein et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Noble & Camp.

Bronx.

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, s e corner of Davidson Av, 113.6x289.9; Frederick L. Haug against John B. Haskin et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Reeves & Todd.

MILDIEFORD AV, n e corner of Cross St, 25x100; Etta Johnson against Evelyn H. White et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. V. Morgan.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 78th St, 80x ...; Joseph Reichbach against John Fitzgerald, owner; Frank Neitzner and Morris Rabowitz, contractors $100

... AV, 47; Samuel Herbst against Salmagundi Club, owner; Siegel Building Corp., contractor $40

... ST, 239 West; Isaac Nussbaum against ...ed Motor Co., owner; Charles Fitzpatrick, contractor $108

Bronx.

... TON ROAD, s s, whole block front between Bristow St and Stebbins Av, 227.3x 143.3x irregular; Maglers Iron Works, Inc., against Ivor Realty Co., M. Wolf, Phillip Hofmann, Miller Gordon Construction Co., Hudson Realty Co., Undelli & Conforti, and John Doe, owners and contractors, re-ended $7,751

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

... ST, 742 East; Jacob S. Regenbogen against Laura A. Palmer et al., Dec. 13, ...$87

... ST, 18 West; M. Alter & Sons against ... G. Parish et al., Nov. 7, 1917 ...$100

... ST, 19 East; Louis R. Smith against Edmund C. Babcock et al., Sept. 25, 1917. ....$400

SAME PROPERTY; Isaac Greenbaum against same, Dec. 25, 1917 ....$300

... ST, 239 West; Isaac Nussbaum against United Motor Co. et al., Dec. 26, 1917, cancelled $18

Attention!
Bush Terminal Tenants

The present tenants of the Bush Terminal, compelled to find new space, are invited to consult my *Industrial Department* for such space as they require—whether storage or manufacturing space, with both rail and water facilities. For instance:

4 East River Waterfront Properties
Formerly Owned by the Brooklyn & New York Ferry Co.

West Side of Kent Ave., 130 ft. 4 in. North of South Ninth Street

Running to and fronting on the

EAST RIVER

In the Williamsburg Section of Brooklyn.

A large plot of ground with 429' 1" frontage on the East River and an average depth from pierhead to Kent Ave. of 493' 3⅛" and 276' 8⅜" on Kent Ave. Depth of water at pierhead line about 42 ft. Property improved with 1 and 3 story brick buildings.

N. W. Cor. of Kent Ave. and South Sixth St.

Running to and fronting on the

EAST RIVER

In the Williamsburg Section of Brooklyn.

A large plot of ground with 297' 7⅜" frontage on the East River and an average depth from pierhead to Kent Ave. of 481' 4⅜". Depth of water at pierhead line 40 feet. Property improved with 1 and 2 story brick buildings.

N. W. Cor. of River & South First St.

Running to and fronting on the

EAST RIVER

In the Williamsburg Section of Brooklyn.

A large plot of ground with 175' 5½" frontage on the East River and an average depth from pierhead to River St. of 421' 6⅛". Depth of water at pierhead line 44 feet. Property improved with a one story brick building and 3 and 3 story brick and corrugated iron buildings.

East Side of East St., Foot of Broome St., New York City

Running to and fronting on the

EAST RIVER

A large plot of ground with 244' 11" on East St. and 236' 11" on the East River, with an average depth to pierhead line of 262' 9⅛". Depth of water at pierhead line 20' 2".

NOTE: THE PROPERTIES DESCRIBED ABOVE WERE FORMERLY OWNED BY THE BROOKLYN & NEW YORK FERRY CO. AND USED AS FERRY TERMINALS. CONSEQUENTLY ARE DESIRABLY LOCATED.

WITHIN FREE LIGHTERAGE LIMITS. READY FOR IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENTS. SUITABLE FOR ANY INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE REQUIRING DEEP WATER.

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REINFORCED PLASTERING

Firmer bond is made with "PENCO" Metal Lath, due to its slanting strand, that imbeds into the plaster. "PENCO" Metal Lath insures reinforced plaster—more than a mere background.

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Makes permanent construction. The plaster holds tight, entirely surrounding the metal. Ask for "PENCO" always. All gauges, prompt deliveries. Wire or 'phone for prices, etc.

PENN METAL COMPANY
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Manufacturers of the famous "PENCO" Metal Corner Bead, Metal Stud, Metal Ceiling, and all forms of stamped steel, light or heavy, acetylene or spot welded. Sole distributors of HAMPTON METAL.

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MORTGAGE MONEY

To lend in large amount (Manhattan only) at 5 and 5½%, according to location, character and margin of security. The following special sums for Manhattan or Bronx: $200,000, $100,000, $60,000, $50,000, $30,000, $10,000, $7,000, $3,500. The larger amounts will be divided. A. W. McLaughlin & Co., ... Broadway.

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Pretty Brick Houses
$35—For Rent—$35

Seven rooms. Beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; new subway, Brooklyn. Silsby, 217 B'way, N. Y. Barclay 4585.

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SPECIALISTS IN
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INSURANCE — MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
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South Shore Farm Bargain.

Fine 44-acre farm, South Shore, Merrick Road; convenient station, Bay; mostly cultivated, fertile soil; house 10 rooms, barn, outbuildings; fruit, shade, grapes; good neighborhood; $7,500; worth double.
HARVEY B. NEVINS, WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

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MODERN BRICK WAREHOUSE. 400 POUNDS TO FOOT; PENNA. R. R. SIDING; IN JERSEY CITY; MILE TO FERRIES AND CLOSE TO ALL CONNECTING RAILROADS. AUTHORIZED BY RECEIVER TO BE SOLD. POSSESSION NOW.
J. P. HAMILTON & CO., 96 B'way

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MAPLE COURT
1229 PARK AVE., COR. 96TH.
High-Class Elevator Apartments
7 & 8 Rooms, $1,000-$1,350
2 BATHS.
2 choice 8 room corner Suites, one suitable for Physician. Must Be Seen To Be Appreciated.
Apply Premises, or A. BRANDSTEIN, (Harlem—1818.) 123 East 118th St.

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Six-room, elevator apartment $62.50—Superintendent or JAMES BOYD, 135 Broadway.

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435 Convent Av., Corner 149th
9 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,200.
Outside; elevator; modern; suitable for physician.

LASANNO COURT
307 West 79th St.
8 Rooms, $1,600-$1,800.
Fireproof building, every modern improvement.

14 CENTRAL PARK WEST NEAR 60th ST.
8 Rooms and Bath.
To sublet unfurnished. Special rate to October 1. Malcolm E. Smyth & Rudolph C. Culver, Inc. 185 Madison Av. Murray Hill—2685.

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JACKSON HEIGHTS
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GARDEN APARTMENTS
Have Parked Street Fronts and Large Parks in rear of Buildings, which gives a maximum of sunlight and a beautiful outlook from every window.
3 Rooms & Bath, $38 to $40
4 Rooms & Bath, $43 to $50
Also 5, 6, 7 & 8 Room Apartments

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TAKE THE SUBWAY and transfer at Grand Central Station to Queensboro Subway, direct to 25th St. Station. (Free Transfers.)

Booklet, etc., on request.
THE Queensboro Corporation
Renting Office at Jackson Heights. Opposite 25th St. Subway Station.
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JUST COMPLETED,
The Nouvelle
25 West 91st St.
High-class furnished apartments; latest improvements; one, two, and three rooms; $80 to $95, including maid service; references absolutely necessary; open evenings.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LOFTS FLOORS OFFICES BASEMENTS
COLUMBUS CIRCLE
1846-1847 BROADWAY, NEAR 60TH ST.
Elevators, steam heat, hot water, etc.; moderate rent
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Store, Basement & Lofts
100x100. Fireproof Sprinkler.
27 to 35 West 24th St.
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164 William Street
5-story building.
Possession at once.
Wm. A. White & Sons
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Store and Basement
26 WEST 58TH ST.
Opposite Plaza Hotel.
Suitable for Dressmaker or Milliner.
Wm. A. White & Sons
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106 West 32d St.
LOFTS OR PART LOFTS
to rent; will divide to suit tenant; rent reasonable.
L. & A. PINCUS, 200 West 54th St.

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$10,000-$100,000 for first mortgages. Oppenheimer, 540 Bergen Av., (149th.)

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TELEPHONE ME NOW—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 11-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

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Your rent buys 6 rooms, bath, all improved dwelling, half hour Erie. For particulars, W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

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GARAGE TO LEASE, 265 WEST 69TH ST. ACCOMMODATES 20 CARS. ALL CONVENIENCES. TELEPHONE MAD. SQ. 1310.

ATTENTION, BUSH TERMINAL TENANTS! To let, vacant building 1,065 and 1,067 Broadway, corner Lawton St., opposite Reid Av., Brooklyn; 6 floors, 45x100; electric elevator; no manufacturing. F. Grasmann, office of William Bacher, 957 Broadway, Brooklyn.

LOFTS, FLOORS, OFFICES, 2,500 SQ. FT. LIGHT, MODERN, FIREPROOF. 105 EAST 19TH ST.

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Desk and office space, furnished; $3 to $25.50; mailing privileges, $2; telephone service. Duane, 300 Broadway, Suite 807.

Desirable suite of light offices for rent to responsible party. Apply Room 1622, 50 Broad Street.

Sublet part of office with service; reasonable to right party. Room 920, 1,133 Broadway.

Desk room; beautiful, light; excellent service; reasonable. 1,269 Broadway, (32d,) Room 501.

Desk room, best location in city. 1,265 Broadway, (32d.) Room 407.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Suite of 2 or 3 light rooms, between 30th and 50th Sts., Lexington and 6th Avs., or parlor floor of house would be suitable; low rent yearly. Address, stating full particulars, X 303 Times Annex.

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Florida furnished house to rent; one on Biscayne Bay, with launch. The Bliss Properties, Inc., 303 13th St., Miami, Fla.

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Manhattan.

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Manhattan.

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GRAMERCY PARK, ..—Sublet to Oct. 1, beautifully furnished, large, living, bed room, kitchenette, bath with shower, elevator apartment, extra room unfurnished, $125; will also sublet unfurnished. Can be seen between 11 and 6.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished, unfurnished; 2 to 12 rooms, $100 monthly up; most desirable location, appointments. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone 8800 Murray.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED. Choice localities; long, short leases. 4 to 12 rooms, East, West Side. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1686.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

BACHELOR APARTMENT in fireproof modern building, 2 large rooms, bath, fireplace, refrigeration; handsomely furnished; books, pictures, bronzes, lamps, &c.; maid, valet, restaurant service; $150 month. Herbert Gulick Co., Inc., 402 Madison Av.

CARLTON CHAMBERS.—3 large rooms and kitchenette, handsomely furnished, complete, attractive, full hotel service, $275 month to June 1. Apply on premises, 402 Madison Av. Herbert Gulick Co., Inc., agents.

MADISON AV., 713.—Furnished apartment, large rooms, kitchen, also studio. Phone Plaza 8142.

TO SUBLET.—Small furnished apartment; very attractive. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

45TH, 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

45TH, 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

52D, 46 WEST, (first floor.)—Excellent location for doctor's office; bachelor. Rhinelander 2850.

55TH, 65 WEST, (Apt. 4D.)—Exquisitely furnished bedroom, parlor, kitchen, bath; elevator apt.; $200 per month.

57TH, (near 5th Av.)—Handsomely furnished apartment; four rooms, kitchen, bath, grand piano; $200. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Facing south, three rooms, kitchen, bath, new building; $300, or open to offer. ..., Circle 3560.

58TH, (near 5th Av.)—High-class elevator apartment; three rooms, kitchenette, bath; $150. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

58TH, 131 WEST.—Exceptional two-room, bath, kitchenette apartment to sublet. $160 Columbus.

59TH, (Near 5th Av.)—High-class elevator apartments; three rooms, kitchenette, bath; $150. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

72D, 116 WEST.—Charming apartment, sublet; long and short lease; concessions to October; two rooms and bath; southern exposure; maid service. Collins.

74TH, 242 WEST.—Handsome suite, two rooms and bath; southern and northern exposure; attractively furnished; Jap service; breakfast optional.

77TH.—Furnished apartment; 8 rooms, 3 baths; $400 month; particulars. Schuyler 7207.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, three rooms, kitchenette, bath, lavatory. Schuyler 6...

86TH, 23 WEST.—Elegant large, sunny front basement; electricity; kitchenette; high-class house.

97TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive private house, entire floors, four large, sunny rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity; service; $100-$110.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Private house; large back parlor, private bath, kitchenette; electricity, service; $50.

97TH, (745 West End Av.)—High-class large room and kitchenette, overlooking Hudson; $45.

97TH ST., (745 West End Av.)—Three high-class rooms; kitchenette; or separate.

98TH, 251 WEST.—Apartment to rent; eight rooms and bath; silver, linen, piano, large victrola; elegantly furnished; private family; leaving city, exchange references. B. S., Apt. 9.

103D ST. & BROADWAY, (Hotel Marseilles.)—Suites of 2 and 3 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, at reduced rentals.

113TH, 310 WEST.—Handsome, large, light six-room apartment, fully furnished; well heated; moderate; five months or longer.

116TH, (Subway.)—Five rooms, 2 bedrooms; distinctive furnishings. Particulars Columbus 3974.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Beautifully appointed 2-room elevator apartment; kitchen privileges. Reynolds.

119TH, 430 WEST.—Unusually attractive 4-room furnished apartment; elevator; restaurant in building. Morningside 3350.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Beautiful new three-room apartment; Alice blue living room, pink bedroom; furniture by Stickney; must be seen to be appreciated. Morningside 8070. Apt. 94.

122D ST., 620 WEST, (Apt. 26.)—Sublet completely furnished 6 rooms and bath.

129TH ST., 663 WEST.—Five-room furnished apartment; references.

180TH, 555 WEST, (Cor. Broadway, Apt. 28.)—Seven corner rooms, large, light, well furnished, including piano; rent reasonable. Mrs. Hirsch.

APARTMENTS, Beautifully Furnished 2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH, with or without kitchens; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway. HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, 203 West 98th St. Near Broadway. Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENT Hunting Unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 151 West 72d. Columbus 836.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

ATTRACTIVE private home apartments, west side and Washington Heights. Crescent Co., 347 West 110th, (Broadway,) upstairs.

Bargain.—Corner apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, well furnished; wonderful river view; five months. Hubert, Columbus 201.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 3.3.—Exceptional 9-room apartment, 3 baths; furnished or unfurnished; 6 months, year; bargain. Inquire Apartment 26.

CHOICE Furnished Apartments. E. K. Van Winkle, 136 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent very reasonable; season or longer. Apply SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

In the eighties, seven room corner apartment, two connecting master bedrooms, elegantly, completely furnished; two or three months. Call mornings, Schuyler 2942.

LOWER 5TH AV.—Handsomely furnished, exceptional; living, dining, two bedrooms, kitchen, bath; maid service; six months. Madison Square 7891. Hart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 420, (114th-115th.)—Exquisitely furnished front corner apartment, twelfth floor, 10 rooms, 3 baths; short or long lease; drawing room, music room, library, and dining connecting; ideal for entertaining; 4 master bedrooms; $825 a month, less conditionally. Private telephone 672 Morningside, Evans, 12B; immediate possession.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 419, (116th.)—Sublet handsomely furnished 8 rooms, 3 baths, grand player piano, victrola; superb view; linen, silver; immediate possession. Cayle, 6870 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—Large, light apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, to sublet. Cardoza.

STUDIO.—North skylight, southern exposure; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette. 54 West 39th.

WEST END AV.—Beautifully furnished 8 rooms, 2 baths; new building; immediate possession. Telephone Clarke Realty, Vanderbilt 1450.

WEST END, 900.—Six rooms, 2 baths, handsomely furnished; details, Columbus 3974.

Unfurnished—East Side.

8TH, 11 EAST, (Opposite St. Regis.)—Exceptionally large bachelor apartment, two rooms, bath, fine closets, elevator; nonhousekeeping; references.

BEAUTIFUL Elevator Apartment; $60.—Tuxedo Court, southwest corner Madison Av., 125th St.; 7 rooms; white enamel.

MADISON AV., 414, (near 49th St.)—Two rooms and bath, non-housekeeping apartments; elevator, maid, and catering service; $840 to $1,080. DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 414 Madison Av., New York.

PARK AV., 448, (near 57th.)—Two rooms and bath; parlor floor; (very desirable for doctor;) $75 monthly. Plaza 6148.

Unfurnished—West Side.

12TH, 49 WEST.—Single room apartment; electric light, steam heat, open fireplace; southern exposure, French windows; $60 monthly; also large ground floor studio, with skylight, $100 monthly. Chelsea 3272.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3108.

28TH, 234 WEST.—Attractively decorated elevator apartment; every modern convenience; 6 beautiful, large rooms, bath, $60.

49TH, (Near 5th Av.)—High-class six rooms, $125. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 25x30. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

349 WEST 86TH ST. KITCHENETTE APARTMENT. 2 ROOMS AND BATH. $9 0 TO $1,000.

BEAUTIFUL 7-room apartment, Washington Heights; sublease, $85. Phone Audubon 2400.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (84th St.)—10 and 12 light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

THE BROCKHOLST, 101 WEST 85TH ST. High-class elevator apartments, eight rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $900 to $1,500. Superintendent, on premises.

SUBLET—6 ROOMS, $108.33; 910 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

6 ROOMS, $62; 645 WEST 160TH ST. INQUIRE 900 RIVERSIDE, CORNER 161st. TELEPHONE AUDUBON 4657.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

HIGH-CLASS furnished apartment, Riverside Drive preferred, south of 80th St.; 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, maid's room and bath; possession Feb. 1 to April 1. Phone Hanover 4870. Mr. Rogers.

Refined couple wish 2 rooms and kitchenette, completely furnished, for two or three months. E. P. Gaillard, 25 East 26th St. Madison Square 347.

Well furnished, two bedrooms, parlor, kitchen, bath, between 42d-57th Sts.; not over $200 per month; no walk up. Miss Earle, 48 West 49th St. Phone Bryant 7152.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT, large demand, select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 151 W. 72d. Col. 836.

TWO gentlemen desire apartments, or sublet from parties leaving city. Madison Square 9850.

Three or four rooms, bath, kitchenette, not above 100th St., $75 to $85; modern. T. C. Curtis, Rye, N. Y.

Furnished apartment, six rooms or more, not over $100 month. O 246 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Unfurnished.

Two adults desire unfurnished 4 or 5 room apartment, west side; send details. G 105 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

10TH, 3 EAST.—Attractive room, all improvements; gentlemen; references; private family; all conveniences.

13TH, 168 EAST.—Private residence, well furnished studio room, with or without bath; double or single; references.

39TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $8 weekly up; including elegant meals, $13 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $15 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

50TH, 39 EAST.—Large, well heated, newly furnished; running water; every convenience.

54TH, 40 WEST.—Very large room, private bath, kitchenette, gas, electricity, telephone.

61ST, 27 EAST.—Large, light rooms, bath, newly decorated. Telephone 2328 Plaza.

43D, 16 EAST.—Home surroundings; cheerful large room, private bath; steam, electricity; references.

53D, 39 EAST.—Suite, two beds; southern exposure; one-two gentlemen; electricity; references.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large, light rooms; all conveniences; references.

58TH, 77 EAST.—Two large rooms, private bath; small single rooms; first class.

61ST, 160 EAST.—Beautiful furnished room, private bath, electricity, large closets; gentlemen only.

66TH, 46 EAST.—Nicely furnished parlor floor; running water, open fireplace, piano; references.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.)—Very large front room; private bath; steam heat; electricity; board optional; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front room; box-spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 174, (33d.) Vanderbilt Studios.—Furnished, unfurnished rooms, $25 up monthly. Branch Studios, 125 East 37th, 2 small rooms.

West Side.

37TH ST., 28 WEST.—Large front room; also front parlor; well heated.

44TH, 66 WEST.—Small parlor, overlooking park; studio or office; exclusive house; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

46TH, 143 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms, furnished or unfurnished; suites; electricity; conveniences.

50TH, 79 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, large, bath connecting; electricity; sunny; references.

58TH ST., 40 WEST. Rooms and suites, attractively furnished.

65TH, 54 WEST.—Exceptionally furnished, front room, suitable 2; heat; improvements; $7. Terrill.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Large and medium warm rooms, private bath; exceptional accommodations; reasonable.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suites with lavatories; southern exposure, modern conveniences. Buckley.

70TH, 10 WEST.—Exceptionally high-class suites and single rooms, with bath; gentlemen preferred; breakfast optional. Telephone Col. 9939.

71ST, 203 WEST.—Nicely furnished front rooms, twin beds, parlor floor; modern conveniences.

72D, (Central Park West.)—Two rooms, bath; heat, (coal in cellar;) gentlemen. 1,242 Columbus.

302 WEST 72D ST. Warm, attractive room, electricity; gentlemen preferred.

72D, 336 WEST.—Large front room and bath; beautiful view; electricity; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, private bath; also medium-size rooms.

74TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive two-room furnished, unfurnished suite; all improvements; plenty heat.

74TH, 242 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BATH; JAP SERVICE; BACHELOR.

74TH, 113 WEST.—Large parlor, furnished, unfurnished; bath, kitchenette, other rooms; gentlemen; references.

74TH, 111 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room; adjoining bath; suitable for two gentlemen.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

75TH, 223 WEST, (Broadway.)—Delightful, sunny suite; select, modern apartment. Columbus 7248. Salvin.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Warm, attractively furnished; electricity; adjoining bath, southern exposure.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished, comfortable small rooms; homelike; all conveniences.

76TH, 123 WEST.—Large, sunny, warm room; hot water; one of two gentlemen, business woman; also small, light room.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large, comfortable, sunny room, bath adjoining; electric light, telephone; references.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Large room, twin beds, kitchenette; telephone; maid service; reasonable.

76TH, 118 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished house; rooms large, medium, single; private baths; electric light; $3 to $12.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Well-heated large room, private bath; electricity; phone; references.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Two large connecting rooms; parquet floor; bath, kitchenette; electricity.

77TH, 214 WEST.—Large warm room, private bath; electric light; single room; reference.

77TH, 313 WEST.—Very choice room, private bath; well heated; also parlor floor.

78TH ST., 107 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; running water; reasonable.

78TH, 106 WEST.—New Norice Hall Annex; large and single rooms, kitchenette optional.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive front parlor alcove; running water; small room.

79TH, (73 Riverside Drive.)—1-2 rooms, bath, $8-$15; also unfurnished studio.

81ST, 166 WEST.—Large and small rooms adjoining bath; convenient to "L"; references.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Elegant front room (parlor floor), private house. Schuyler 7852.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—Delightful two-room suite, large living room, bedroom; southern exposure; electric light; $12.50 week. Kelley.

84TH, 117 WEST.—Two large, front rooms, adjoining bath; well heated; conveniences. Kenny.

85TH, 300 WEST.—Large and small sunny rooms; electricity; private house; board optional; references.

85TH, 10 WEST.—Comfortable, well-heated rooms; continuous hot water; congenial surroundings; electricity.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, warm rooms, all conveniences; refined surroundings. Telephone.

86TH, 5.., (West End Av.)—Attractive room, connecting bath; electricity; every convenience; references.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Newly furnished front suite; rooms well heated; elevator; references. King.

86TH, (349 West End Av.)—Large room, running water, electric light, $8; gentleman only.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large room, private bath; kitchenette; high class house.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Exceptional room, dressing room, bath, $12; private house; gentleman; references.

88TH, 48 WEST.—Exceptional large, small front room, running water; telephone; private; references.

88TH, 45 WEST.—Suitable for one, two gentlemen; large, small room; telephone; private.

92D, 40 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, running water, $2 up; private house; telephone.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished room, private bath, telephone; gentlemen; $7.

99TH, 245 WEST.—Large room, steam heated, very warm; two flights; suit one or two persons; $4.50; permanent only.

102D ST., (near Drive.)—Floor of two large homelike rooms and two baths in private house occupied by owner; gentlemen preferred. Phone Riverside 802.

103D AND BROADWAY.—A few single rooms in high-class hotel for rent to refined persons at reduced rates, if taken permanently. Apply Hotel Marseilles.

103D, 216 WEST, (Broadway, corner 103d.)—Two elegantly furnished rooms; running water. French.

110TH, 309 WEST, (Apt. 1A.)—Newly furnished outside room; running water.

112TH, (Broadway.)—Attractive, warm, sunny, adjoining bath; exclusive. 6890 Cathedral. Apartment 10C.

113TH, 549 WEST.—Two beautiful rooms, southern; handsomely furnished; heat, hot water; refined; two gentlemen, couple; kitchen. 8407 Morningside.

116TH, 620 WEST.—Pleasant room, private family, for woman giving references. Apt. 63.

118TH, 124 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath; telephone, electricity, heat; references required.

119TH, 419 WEST.—Front; south; no other roomers; opposite Columbia. Hildreth, 4B.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Two large, attractive rooms; modern elevator apartment; $5-$6. McCague.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Desirable room; elevator apartment; fine location. Mrs. Appleton.

124TH, (3,131 Broadway.)—Large, handsomely furnished room; gentleman, business woman. Apartment 44.

144TH, 560 WEST., (Apt. 64.)—Sunny room, attractively furnished; board optional; gentlemen; conveniences.

169TH, 660 WEST.—Large, well-furnished parlor, adjoining bedroom, bath; exceptional; gentlemen.

170TH, 617 WEST.—Independent, large room, bath, telephone, electricity, large closet; suitable for one or two; in refined small family; reasonable. Apartment 4A.

BROADWAY, 3,100, (123d.)—Large, comfortable room, running water; gentleman preferred. Apartment 23.

BROADWAY, 1,780, (corner 55th.)—Very desirable room; elevator. Apt. 6G. Circle 2181.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 391.—Small front room, steam, bath, telephone, $4. Jorgensen.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, (122d.)—Large and small rooms; reasonable prices. Apply to Superintendent.

Doctor's office, beautiful suite in exceptional home, especially suitable for doctor. 519 West End Av., (corner 85th.) 5338 Schuyler.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, overlooking Park; charming, warm, front room; desirable surroundings and conveniences. Please phone Morningside 9635; references.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Two well ventilated connecting rooms; heat guaranteed; restaurant in building. Apply Apartment 2. Telephone 4334 Morningside.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 50, (Apartment 4.)—Elegantly furnished, large, well-heated room for gentleman, with family of two.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 44.—Warm rooms to let.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (between 114th-115th,) 2 squares from Broadway subway.—Handsomely furnished front room, 12th floor, overlooking Hudson, $35 month one, $45 two, suite $75 month; private family. Apartment 12B. Private phone 672 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 736, (corner 151st.)—Beautiful large room, adjoining bath; kitchen privileges; private family; $6. Apartment 1F. Audubon 4160.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 16, (80th.)—Beautiful rooms facing Drive; also 3-room apartment.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 35.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668.—Outside room, adjoining bath; $5. Audubon 3420. Apartment 3.

RIVERSIDE, (341 West 77th.)—Heat guaranteed; 1, 2 rooms, bath, $75-$150 month.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, elevator apartment; plenty heat; one block from 72d St. subway station. P 184 Times.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior bachelor accommodations, single or suite; bath; breakfast. 3050 Riverside.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

WEST END AV., 519, (cor. 85th.)—Beautiful, furnished room in exclusive residence; electricity, steam heat. Phone 5338 Schuyler.

WEST END AV., 664.—Elegant large and small well-heated rooms; running water; twin beds; private home.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH, 1,415 DORCHESTER ROAD.—Warm large room, nicely furnished; private family; running water, private bath, steam, electricity; gentlemen; block Brighton Beach "L," Cortelyou Road Station. Telephone 2057 Flatbush.

PIERREPONT ST., 149, (Borough Hall.)—Business people; attractive room; references exchanged. 733 Main.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10TH, 3 EAST.—Handsome room; southern exposure; all improvements; gentleman; private residence.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Gentleman wants furnished room, with private bath, in refined American home, to April 1; $80 per month. 505 Fifth Av., Room 700.

Gentleman desires comfortable room and breakfast with congenial private family. N 394 Times Downtown.

YOUNG Christian wants room with congenial, young family; between 42d and 108d; state price. G 106 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST.—Attractive double, single rooms; excellent home cooking; table guests; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (163 Lexington Av.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone; elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $16 weekly up.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent board; all improvements.

54 WEST 54TH ST. Rooms, with board; southern exposure; references.

16 WEST 55TH ST. Table board; rooms; top floor; references.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Handsome rooms, southern exposure; heat; running water; home table, telephone.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, private baths; parlor dining, excellent table.

68TH, 36 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished, private bath; electric light, plenty heat, hot water; suit particular people. Southern cooking.

72D, 122 WEST.—Studio, suitable living room; private bath; also single; gentleman only.

72D, 253 WEST.—Pleasant rooms with, without baths, good table; table guests.

117 WEST 72D ST. Large and small rooms, with board.

72D, 201 WEST.—Handsome large front room, private bath; small rooms; excellent table.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large double front room, private baths; well heated; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 174 WEST.—"The Little House," rooms, bath adjoining; delicious home table; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Front room, second floor; also studio with grand piano.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small, sunny rooms; excellent cooking, homelike; references.

86TH, 189 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; electricity; excellent table; references.

92D, 60 WEST.—Large, small, sunny rooms; private baths; continuous heat; Southern cooking.

93D, (676 West End Av.)—Large double room, adjoining bath; modern conveniences; gentlemen; couple.

102D, 305 WEST, (Riverside.)—One, two exceptionally large front rooms; 8 windows facing south; private baths; owner's home; references.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence, offers very large steam heated front room; also single room; really exceptional table; moderate terms.

109TH, 308 WEST.—Large, sunny room, private bath; also single rooms; home cooking.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Large, double front parlor; first-class Jewish table. Morningside 2123.

144TH, 520 WEST.—Young American family; luxurious apartment; board couple, $20.

146TH, 524 WEST.—Desirable large room, bath, telephone, electricity, large closet, suitable 2 gentlemen, couple; all home comforts; excellent table; pleasant surroundings; small private family; maid service; references; $8. Apt. 7.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147.—Attractive, large room, facing Drive, suitable gentlemen or couple, in exclusive boarding house. Schuyler 9857. Stein.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Steam-heated rooms, superior board, $10-$12. Morningside 4960. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE. Charming Winter House of Highest Standard. 20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c. Fifty Warm Rooms. Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Good Air, Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV. 174 West 126th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WEST END AV., 521, (86th.)—Large rooms, excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

WEST END AV., 541, (Corner 86th.)—Attractively furnished room; social parlors, table guests accommodated.

WEST END AV, 524, (86th.)—Large, small rooms; excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

WEST END AV., 801, (74th.)—Double rooms, private baths, meals optional; facing park; singles.

WEST END AV., 872.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms, bath, or running water. Riverside 9842.

BOARD WANTED.

Two rooms, private bath, with board; wanted for young man, with child and nurse. Phone Spring 7681 or write Mr. C. A. L., 212 Wooster St., New York City.

COUPLE, (Jewish,) desires room and board with private family, west side, above 70th; permanent; state terms. N 400 Times Downtown.

FIRST CLASS board wanted by couple with twelve-year daughter; reply to Visitors, G 98 Times.

JEWISH business girl wishes room, board, washing; lowest terms; west. P 168 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Highcliffe Hotel, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BROUGHAM Town Car, 1916; cost $3,600; our price, $1,850. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW. Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Flack, 1700 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 TOURING, $750. Alexander G. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

BUICK.—$750 will buy beautiful 6-cylinder runabout; like new. 1,930 Broadway.

BUICK late 1917 little six touring. Plaza 8142. Itter, 713 Madison Av.

CADILLAC 1916 BERLIN. 7-passenger; full four-door; used about 7,000 miles; guaranteed in every way; color Brewster green; beautiful brown upholstering; must sacrifice. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1913 SEDAN. 5-passenger; fully equipped in every way; repainted; color, Brewster green; condition guaranteed; bargain. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1916 TOWN CAR. 7-passenger; fully equipped; condition guaranteed; many extras; must be seen to be appreciated; will sacrifice. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1916 CABRIOLET. 4-passenger; run about 8,000 miles; fully equipped; condition like new; must be seen to be appreciated. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1917 LIMOUSINE. CADILLAC 1916 TOURING. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1914 limousine, A1 condition; 7-passenger. L. E. Morse, 1,487 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC 1917 Victoria coupe; perfect condition; as good as new; at a reasonable price. S. H. Spear, 449 West 42d St., N. Y.

CADILLAC 1916 cabriolet, overhauled and refinished, exceptional bargain, $1,350. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 landaulet; 1918 Sedan; 1917 touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE, PERFECT CONDITION, $550. 308 WEST 59TH ST.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CADILLAC.—$550 will buy my Cadillac landaulet; 4 new tires; 2 extras. 1,930 B'way.

CHALMERS Master Six; special inclosed Winter body, Westinghouse shock absorber, many extras; $900 quick buyer. 305 W. 59th.

CHANDLER limousine, like new; thoroughly guaranteed; bargain quick buyer. 305 West 59th.

CHANDLER, with Winter and Summer top; bargain. 305 West 59th St.

CRANE SIMPLEX BREWSTER Sedan; needs no recommendation. Bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

DELAUNAY-BELLEVILLE 15 H. P. LIMOUSINE FOR SALE; BREWSTER BODY; GOOD CONDITION. CAN BE SEEN AT BILTMORE GARAGE, 205 EAST 47TH ST.

FIAT "30," Fleetwood touring; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

FORD commercial panel body, week or month, reasonable. Bugham, 143 West 84th St.

HUDSON Super "6," 1916 model cabriolet; 3 passenger; the ideal Winter car; in elegant condition; run about 3,000 miles; will sacrifice to quick purchaser. Phone J. E. St. Clair, St. Nicholas 9800.

HUDSON SUPER SIX LIMOUSINE, MILEAGE 6,500. GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY, 665 FIFTH AV. PLAZA 4837.

HUDSON 1914, 6-54, 7-passenger touring; rebuilt and painted; a bargain; any demonstration. Morris, 149 West 49th.

HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 brougham; town car; wire wheels; like new. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1917 Sedan; bargain; first-class condition; guaranteed service. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

LANCIA 1917 collapsible town car. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LANCIA 5 passenger; wire wheels; late model. Pilot Company, 200 West 59th.

LOCOMOBILE, 1913. 7-PASS. TOURING CAR IN FIRST-CLASS CONDITION; PRIVATELY OWNED; EQUIPPED WITH 1917 LAMPS AND FENDERS; LIGHTING AND STARTING SYSTEMS; 5 PRACTICALLY NEW TIRES. E. L. DOWNS SALES CO., 201-203 PATERSON ST., PATERSON, N. J. TEL. PATERSON 4578.

LOCOMOBILE 1915, "38" landaulet; extra touring body. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE 6-48 limousine; original cost, $5,700; take $1,000. 305 West 59th St.

MARMON, Model 41 touring, almost new; $750 will buy it. 1,930 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE.—Must sell at once 1917 touring car, fine condition; bargain. 1,930 Broadway.

OWEN MAGNETIC, latest model, special Springfield seven-passenger sedan; recently overhauled and repainted; Goodyear cord tires; spare wheel and tire; Westinghouse air spring shock absorbers; guaranteed same as new car. Telephone Market 1710. Owen Magnetic Car Co. of N. J., 12 William St., Newark, N. J.

OVERLAND.—Want cash offer for my 1917 runabout; like new. 1,930 Broadway.

OWEN MAGNETIC, 5-passenger touring car, latest model; guaranteed same as new; extra equipment; run 6,000 miles; will consider trade. Telephone Market 1710. Owen Magnetic Car Co. of N. J., 12 William St., Newark, N. J.

PACKARD 30 CHASSIS. Exceptional condition, ready to be used immediately; real cheap. THE BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

PIERCE-ARROW LIMOUSINE, 1915, 38 H. P., MILEAGE 2,500. GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY, 665 FIFTH AV. PLAZA 4837.

PIERCE-ARROW (1918) Limousine, 38 H. P. (Crane-Simplex (1917) Limousine. Packard (1916) Landaulet; like new. F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine, 1914, "38;" perfect condition; will sacrifice. Slocum, 1,790 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine, also touring car, for sale. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "66," 4 pass. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 B'way.

REO 1916 LIMOUSINE. Beautiful 7-passenger, with an extra touring body; can't be told from new; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 55th St.

REO 1917, 5 passenger, with Winter top, convertible into sedan; mechanically perfect; any reasonable offer accepted. Gramercy 4624.

SCRIPPS BOOTH 1916, newly painted; bargain; $375. Alexander G. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 COUPE. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

SCRIPPS BOOTH.—$350 cash will buy my runabout; like new. 1,930 Broadway.

S. G. V. 1915 TOWN CAR, SEPARATE TOURING BODY; JUST OVERHAULED, NEWLY PAINTED; PERFECT CONDITION; MODERN EQUIPMENT; SACRIFICE TO QUICK BUYER. COLUMBUS 9113.

SIMPLEX Roadster, disappearing seat; very fast; snappy. Pilot Company, 200 West 59th.

STEARNS KNIGHT limousine, 1917, 8 cylinder; this car is in practically new condition; interiors renovated, newly painted; linings, fixtures, and accessories of the best; luxurious, roomy body; sold with FACTORY BRANCH BINDING MECHANICAL GUARANTEE. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE. Most beautiful car in city; Fleetwood body, every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut paneling; cost $3,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 4-cylinder, 1917, 4-passenger coupe, painted Rolls-Royce blue; practically new; sacrifice. Dr. Lumenfeld, 507 7th Av. Murray Hill 9851.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 8-cyl. brougham landaulet, Fleetwood body, all 1917 improvements. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUDEBAKER 1916 six-cylinder coupe; paint in good condition and engine in fine order; has been run about 6,000 miles by the owner; fine car for a doctor; price reasonable; can be seen by appointment only. H. N. Dunham, 487 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone—Rector 8800 daily from 10 to 4; Prospect 4839-R evenings and Sundays.

STUTZ 1918 TOURING. STUTZ 1917 TOURING. STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1916 Bulldog Special; service guaranteed; $1,175. Alexander G. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

"WHITE" USED CARS, also other makes, touring cars and taxicabs. THE WHITE COMPANY, Park Av. and 57th St. Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WILLYS KNIGHT brougham; need money; $750 cash take it. 1,930 Broadway.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 LIMOUSINE. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

WINTER INCLOSURE for Packard; excellent condition; $150. G. Ryan, 26 W. 61st.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
1917 STUTZ "16" Valve Speedster.
1917 HUDSON SEDAN.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
1917 STUTZ TOURING; like new.
HUDSON LIMOUSINE.
SERIES 19 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1917 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 MAXWELL TOURING.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
CHALMERS Light "6" Touring, $425.
HUDSON Super-Six Winter Top; make offer.
1916 SAXON "6" ROADSTER.
HUPMOBILE Roadster Winter Top; price $375.
OVERLAND Touring; excellent condition; price $325.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, 237 WEST 53TH ST., TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY. Open Sundays and Evenings. Phone Circle 867-868.

USED CARS FOR SALE. FORDS.
1916 Runabut, demount. wheels, perf. cond., $185.
1916 Chassis, demount. wheels, good cond. $135.
1914 Touring, good condition, $125.
30 Other used Fords, at attractive prices. Commercial bodies, used and new. Tires and tubes, standard makes, At less than dealers' prices. Excellent opportunity for dealers. All cars guaranteed as represented. Bronx County Auto Co., Inc., Ford Agents, 607 Bergen Av., (152d.) Tel. 8081 Melrose.

AUCTION SALE OF AUTOMOBILES TODAY at 12 o'clock noon, Van Tassell & Kearney's Mart, 126-128 East 13th St.; several first-class cars, different makes and models, to be sold to the highest bidders; if you are looking to buy a good car reasonably, attend this sale; IF YOU HAVE A CAR TO SELL THESE AUCTION SALES, HELD EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, ARE THE BEST MEDIUM FOR QUICK AND SATISFACTORY RETURNS. AUTOMOBILES TAKEN ON DEAD STORAGE AT REASONABLE RATES.

AUTOMOBILES AT PUBLIC AUCTION Today at Van Tassell & Kearney's, East 13th St., near 3d Av., 12 o'clock noon, National Touring, Cadillac Touring Car. Edwards Knight Touring Car. All Electric Starters and Lights.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Miscellaneous.

LIMOUSINES. STEARNS "8" NEW; MILEAGE 1,600. CADILLAC "8." Exceptional Condition. Two handsomest limousines for sale in New York City; positively ready to be used immediately, without an expenditure of any kind; both cars look absolutely new, and can be bought practically at your own price; open to mechanical inspection and demonstration any time. On exhibition at THE BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars. Limousine bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

Automobiles Wanted.

TRUCK wanted, one to two ton, for cash, or will trade for automobile. Telephone to Circle 2[illegible].

Automobiles for Rent.

DELAUNEY.—Beautiful Delauney brougham town car, newly painted, to hire monthly; first-class service; moderate rates. Bord, 114 West 50th.

PACKARD limousines, beautifully equipped, latest model cars, by day, week, or (preferably) month; special rate for shopping, $2.50 per hour. Broadway Packard Auto Renting, 2,221 Broadway. Phone Riverside 1448-5246.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD STORAGE.—Automobiles, $5 per month up. West Side Storage, 310-312 West 1[illegible]. Phone Audubon 3575.

DEAD STORAGE, (automobiles,) $5 month up. Matt Dwyer's, 311-319 West 140th. Audubon 1540-1.

AUTO STORAGE; commercial, &c., $3 month. 170th St., Cromwell Av., Bronx. 1573 Melrose.

Automobile Bodies.

CUSTOM BUILT town car body, new, partially complete; will mount, paint, and upholster to our specifications, $1,250; original price $2,000; also 4-passenger sedan body; immediate delivery. N 113 Times.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1906. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 225 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced double entry bookkeeper and typist; honest, capable, trustworthy; good references, wishes position downtown; $20. N 251 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Three years' experience; reference former employer; American. N 398 Times Downtown.

CHAMBERMAID wants position; disengaged soon; reference. X 364 Times Annex.

COMPANION.—Experienced, refined American woman, Protestant, from Pennsylvania, desires position as companion, resident or traveling; charge of infant or any position of trust and usefulness; state requirements and terms; best references given and required. X 348 Times Annex.

COMPANION, Housekeeper.—Englishwoman; refined; capable, educated; desirable home; would travel; highest references. Phone Housekeeper, Schuyler 6327.

DRESSMAKER, experienced all work, first-class; reference, $2.50 per day. Phone, Phone 828 Academy.

GRADUATE TUTOR, English branches, Latin, French, school, college preparation. Phone 2839 Bryant.

HOUSE MANAGER.—Highly educated, well-bred lady wishes position of trust, capable house manager, good secretary or chaperone; long experience in large household. X 350 Times Annex.

LADY, middle-aged, intelligent, desires position housekeeping, widow, family; motherly care; highest references. Harris, 145 West 117th St.

NURSE, hospital, responsible party, one infant, 9 A. M. or 1-5 afternoons, $5, care. Schuyler 1965.

NURSE requires employment mornings, care children or household duties; references. G 96 Times.

SECRETARY, stenographer, first-class experience, thoroughly competent, tactful; references; $20. W 372 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, thoroughly competent and efficient, Jewish young lady, at present employed, desires to make change; 5 years' practical experience; excellent references. Address H. M., 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 8 years' experience, commercial, medical, technical, rapid, intelligent, seeks position account present firm closing; excellent references; salary $20. Box 78, 1,418 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' automobile and technical experience; understands bookkeeping; highly recommended. Mary Wain, 11 West 111th St. Harlem 1576.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, correspondent; high school graduate, possessing initiative and ability; 4½ years' experience; salary, $19-$20. O 103 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, dictaphone operator; several years' experience, understands filing; Christian; $18. O 203 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' practical experience; conscientious worker; references. N 379 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, three years' experience; willing worker; excellent references. $12. N 280 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience, high school education, desires permanent position. O 210 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced, intelligent, accurate, desires good position, good salary. G 86 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Secretary.—Thoroughly experienced; capable taking charge details; $25. 2,825 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, Secretary.—Seven years' experience; reliable, energetic; $20. R., 535 West 148th.

STENOGRAPHER, intelligent, competent, high school graduate; 5 years' experience; $20. M., 25 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, thoroughly capable handling all details; salary $20. P 177 Times.

TEACHER.—French teacher, highest references, wishes position. Address Madame D., 30 West 59th.

TEACHER.—College graduate; public school methods; all branches; coaching. Expert. Times Harlem.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER.—High grade accountant; can assume complete charge of accounting department and management of office force; ten years' broad experience; university graduate; American; exempt. P 173 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $10 weekly. 127 Liberty, Room 101. Telephone Cortlandt 6088.

ACCOUNTANT, STATISTICIAN, AUDITOR.—Thoroughly experienced executive. American; draft exempt; salary $40 per week. N 395 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert, income tax specialist, Suite 618, 10 Wall Street. Rector 928.

ASSISTANT TO SHOE BUYER.—Young man; mail order experience, desires connection with reliable concern; excellent references. G 89 Times.

BANK CLERK, 21, experienced, desires change; good penman. P 181 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, (24,) high school graduate, seven years' experience; excellent references; $25. W 359 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, high-grade, experienced on credits and collections, able correspondent, desires position paying $30 weekly. G 97 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Cashier, Correspondent, Salesman.—Man, 36, executive ability, desires position. W 269 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, correspondent; quick, accurate; 10 years' experience; A1 references. N 358 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 19½, experienced controlling accounts; stenographer; high school graduate; $18. P 141 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, five years' experience controlling accounts, trial balance; moderate salary. C. B., 85 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 8 years' experience; competent; take complete charge; salary $25. G 88 Times.

BUTLER-VALET wishes position, private family; best personal references. P. L., 306 West 520.

BUYER and manager for specialty cloak, suit stores; thoroughly experienced; executive ability; six years present concern. W 384 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway; Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, American, Christian, 25, married, wishes position private family, experienced on all high-class cars; references. Rosenquest, 94 Hamilton Place. Phone Audubon 1130.

CHAUFFEUR, valet, cook, houseman, age 28; mechanic; good cook; high references; any place; family or gentleman. Philippine, 142 West 65th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CHAUFFEUR, also MECHANIC, good reference, three years last position, wants position, private family; age 25; married. P 132 Times.

CHAUFFEUR—COOK.—Couple, chauffeur, good mechanic, 10 years' experience, wife good cook, wish positions, private family. P. L. Lang, 214 West 80th St.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; 10 years' experience on foreign and American cars; can furnish best of references. A. Nolan, 254 West 108th St. Academy 965.

CHAUFFEUR, Swedish, with private family; just out of U. S. Army; best New York families' references. Larson, Apt. 45, 508 East 78th St. Lenox 6895.

CHAUFFEUR, single man, 35, white, would like to drive in private family; 12 years' experience; can give references; 9½ years with employer. P 171 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Good mechanic, 7 years' experience, wishes position; private or commercial; best references. Juriga, 329 East 65th Street.

CHAUFFEUR.—Refined Swede, single, 32; private; long experience; competent in every respect. Chauffeur, 508 West 145th, care of Fisher.

CHAUFFEUR.—Age 33; vast experience; unquestionable references. Mayer, 1,160 Bryant Av., Bronx. Phone 1221 Intervale.

CHAUFFEUR, 28, married, long experience, good mechanic, careful driver, wants position, private family. Lang, 214 West 80th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Employer desires to place chauffeur of long experience; competent mechanic; salary, $25. Phone Chelsea 8883.

CHAUFFEUR; 17 years' driving experience; foreign, American cars. George Paige, 200 West 107th St. Telephone Academy 1343.

CHAUFFEUR, A1 mechanic; foreign and domestic cars; references, ability, character. Andrew Vrabe, 368 East 71st St.

CHAUFFEUR, 25, single; 7 years' experience. Gillis, 227 East 72d St. Rhinelander 3289.

CHAUFFEUR.—Expert driver, mechanic, age 38; long experience; $30. P 158 Times.

CLERK and experienced inside man, 23 years of age, married, wishes to connect with reliable firm; preferably hat and cap manufacturer. G 91 Times.

CORRESPONDENT. Hollander, 43, married, Catholic, college graduate, thorough knowledge English, French, Spanish, German, Dutch languages, foreign exchange, currency, expert business, desires to make connection with high-class manufacturing or export house; good opportunity to extend trade in East Indies, willing to start moderate salary; exceptional references. Write, P 162 Times.

COST ACCOUNTANT, (28,) bookkeeper, auditor, paymaster, &c.; exempted; unquestionable reference. N 399 Times Downtown.

DENTIST.—Five years' experience; take charge advertising, or ethical practice, or assistant; expert operator, extractionist, contractor. X 335 Times Annex.

DO YOU WANT A MACHINIST? Thorough, practical man; 22 years' experience, 8 years foreman, 1 year superintendent; good tool designer and organizer; if you want such a man try me; opportunity is what I am looking for; best of references. F. S., 18 Norwood Av., Brooklyn.

EVENING EMPLOYMENT desired by young man; hotel experience; bookkeeping, French. P 178 Times.

EXECUTIVE, highest ability, general export and import; fluent English, Spanish, French, German, Dutch; willing to travel anywhere; wants opportunity to prove usefulness. W 373 Times Downtown.

FRENCH CORRESPONDENT, familiar with French trade, also good salesman, desires position; hardware preferred. A 104 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN, middle-aged, office, electrical, and mechanical experience, position where ability and loyalty will be appreciated. H. M. W., Room 77, Hotel Wellington, New York City.

LAWYER.—Energetic, experienced lawyer, Harvard-Columbia graduate, desires association with corporation or firm. W 368 Times Downtown.

MACHINIST constructs automatic devices, &c.; desires employment. Excellent, 58 12th St., Hoboken.

MANAGER with Stock Exchange firm, by man over draft age; successful same position; good reason for making change; experienced financial operations, organizing and systematizing office work and selecting force of employes. J. A. Woodward, 42 Broadway, New York City.

MAN, 34, efficient and alert, two years' college education, seven years' business experience, wishes position of any kind. W. Werner, 1,288 Grant Av., Bronx.

MANUFACTURER, thoroughly competent factory man; experienced figuring costs, systematizing, managing factory; especially competent in muslin underwear; easily adapt himself other similar lines. G 87 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, (35,) executive accountant, correspondent; wide experience; preferably manufacturing; purchasing, factory cost systems, payroll; salary $50; present engaged, desires change. P 108 Times.

SALES MANAGER, executive with record, seeks connection; six years with leading corporation; ability to plan selling campaigns and energy to market products. G 98 Times.

SALESMAN open for new connection; thoroughly experienced; Middle Western territory; good selling record and unquestionable references. G 90 Times.

SALESMAN.—College graduate; 5 years' successful road experience; aggressive, forceful, fluent; can sell your line; let me call and prove it. W 363 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Business experience; 12 years' successful road selling; present line crippled by war; married; good appearance; can take charge of office. N 391 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man desires position; have 3 years' traveling experience and can furnish references. P 146 Times.

SALESMAN, 20 years' experience in city; out owing to war; references. P 173 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Competent correspondent, general business experience, pleasing personality, tactful, wishes position where ability and initiative are recognized and rewarded. P 183 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, university graduate, (29,) married, seeks position offering opportunity. N 390 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; high school graduate; expert in Spanish; $22. N 397 Times Downtown.

SCULPTOR WISHES WAR WORK. Obligations make enlistment impossible; my chief assets are ability to hustle, knowledge of construction and things mechanical; can show successful record and would make good in executive work not entailing special training. X 347 Times Annex.

SHOE SALESMAN.—Young man, at present selling high-class French jewelry, desires to leave this luxury for the shoe business. P 179 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent, bookkeeper; 20; thoroughly experienced; reliable and well recommended. G 111 Times.

VALET, 38; refined, honest, sober, industrious; speaks English, French; highest credentials; only private family. G 95 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19½, high school graduate, desires position at anything offering opportunity to show his initiative; cost and production experience; present employed. O 200 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, neat, intelligent, experienced shipping and stock clerk, all-around man, wishes position with reliable concern; salary desired, $20 per week. G 109 Times.

YOUNG MAN, twenty, high school graduate, three years' business and clerical experience, intelligent and ambitious, seeks position with a future. P 154 Times.

YOUNG MAN, American, exempt; large experience stock, shipping, sales, wholesale manufacturing line; tackle anything; references. N 392 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, H. S. graduate, knowledge of accounting, desires position with downtown corporation. W 366 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, accurate at figures, desires clerical or general office position with chance for advancement; $12. G 94 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, energetic, three years' experience, desires office position. N 396 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 28, married, exempt; salaried position; anything. Schepartz, 58 East 115th St.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) Christian, wishes general clerical position; references. C. C., 90 8th Av.

YOUNG MAN, 22, experienced real estate; same line preferred. G 100 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires position; wholesale manufacturing concern. Engel, 88 Av. B.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSOGRAPH OPERATORS wanted immediately, over 20 years of age; permanent positions, with opportunity for advancement. W 350 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING.—A downtown advertising agency has opening in their copy department for stenographer who is also experienced in handling printing, plates, &c. Address, stating qualifications and salary wanted, L. Z., 205 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT for clerical work in billing department; must be accurate and willing worker; typewriting experience preferred; excellent opportunity for advancement. X 342 Times Annex.

BILLING CLERK, Underwood typewriter; must be good figurer, rapid, accurate worker; wholesale house, downtown; state experience and salary. M 230 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and Stenographer wanted; must be thoroughly capable and efficient to take full charge of office; good position for right party. Cassidy & Dorfman, 45 West 25th.

BOOKKEEPER, 22-45 years, quick and accurate, wanted by a long-established concern in Jersey City; state in handwriting age, race, education, experience, and salary expected. Address X 366 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER and CASHIER; must have had a great deal of experience. Apply American Red Cross, 165 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier, for restaurant; must be experienced in both. P 166 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced. C. A. Vanderbilt, 344 West 28th St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

COMPANION, &c.—Refined, middle-aged woman as companion and assist light housework in suburban home. Call 11-1, 112 West 72d, Apt. 72.

DESIGNER on kimonos and negligees; experienced only need apply. Nasrallah & Meena, 48 West 25th St.

FORELADY EXPERIENCED ON LADIES' DRESSES AND COSTUME HOUSE. J. & W. GOETZ, 10 EAST 32D ST.

GIRL, about 17, to learn cost figuring; penmanship and accuracy essential; salary, start, $8. F. P., 224 Times Downtown.

GLASS WORKERS. STEM MAKERS AND HAND SEALERS IN EXPERTS CAN MAKE $20 WEEK, WITH OVERTIME AND BONUS. CALL WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST. Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

GOVERNESS and MOTHER'S HELPER wanted; must be experienced, capable, and able to instruct two boys, aged 7 and 9, in the usual public school subjects; exceptional, steady position for one who can qualify. Apply at once in person, H. W. Smith, Room 806, 507 5th Av., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

GOVERNESS.—Wanted, English or French nursery governess, to go to country for two children, 2½ and 5 years, oldest child in school mornings. Call 222 Riverside Drive, before 11. J. R. Pye.

HOUSEWORKER WANTED IN SMALL FAMILY; NO WASHING; EXCELLENT POSITION; GOOD WAGES. VIDAVER, 885 WEST END AV.

MODEL, 16 SIZE, MISSES' suits, must be stylish figure, small, 36 bust, for showroom samples. Apply all week, Heineman, 28 West 27th St.

MRS. J. L. DIETRICH will be at the McAlpin Hotel, Room A, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday of next week for the purpose of engaging the services of four educated, ambitious women for special educational work. Call in person from 10 to 4. No telephone interviews.

NURSERY GOVERNESS wanted for two children, ages 3 and 5; must be refined and thoroughly experienced; salary will be arranged satisfactorily to person who meets requirements. Apply at once in person, H. W. Smith, Room 806, 507 5th Av., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Middle aged woman, good on accounts, to take position as office manager in up-to-date telegraph office; apply by mail; state references. C. H., 605 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

SALESLADY.—Refined young woman, attractive personality; experience unnecessary; high-class, dignified position, paying big returns; excellent future, salary or commission. Room 1613, 220 West 42d St.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, as assistant to special writer; must have some writing ability; $1,200 yearly. P 165 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; EXPERIENCED; GOOD PENMAN AND FIGURER; $15 PER WEEK; ADVANCEMENT. P 128 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER for a permanent position by a long-established concern in Jersey City; must be capable, have had 2 years' experience, and be at least 21 years; state age, race, school education, stenographic experience, and salary expected. Address X 354 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined young lady for permanent position in business office; limited experience sufficient; high school graduate preferred. Room 404, 539 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, capable, experienced in machinery and engineering lines; write fully, own handwriting; salary $18-$20. W 363 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, of fine appearance, education, and experience. Apply American Red Cross, 165 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE CLERK wanted; salary $12 per week; call morning. H. Schneider & Co., 8 West 29th St.

STENOGRAPHER and ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; experienced, accurate; permanent. Room 509, 90 West St.

STENOGRAPHER.—COMPETENT; ALSO OFFICE ASSISTANT. LOWENFELS, 35 COOPER SQUARE, NEAR 6TH ST.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, English and, if possible, German stenographer; bookkeeping knowledge. P 174 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER; salary $12 week. Department M., Intertype Corporation, foot Montague St., Brooklyn.

TRIMMING GIRL, experienced, wanted for cloaks and suits. Mitchell & Cramer, 36 West 25th St.

TYPIST, FIRST CLASS, (NOT STENOGRAPHER,) TO OPERATE WIDE-CARRIAGE MACHINE; ONE EXPERIENCED IN TABULATING WORK IN ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE PREFERRED; APPLICATIONS TO BE TYPEWRITTEN, STATING WHETHER EMPLOYED, RELIGIOUS FAITH, AGE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY EXPECTED. W 378 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TYPEWRITER and BILL CLERK. Apply Chas. P. Rogers & Co., 319 West 29th.

WOMAN wanted for advertising, mailing room; stenographer preferred; state salary and experience. P 152 Times.

YOUNG LADY, having about 2 years' experience, to assist on books, do some stenography; state in own writing age, experience, salary. Takito, Ogawa & Co., 101 5th Av.

YOUNG LADY.—Good penman and figurer; bright future for right party. Acme Burlap Bag Co., 89-113 Waterbury St., Brooklyn.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 1, ROOM 725.

BILL CLERK — Underwood machine, good at figures, $18 per week.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR—Must be rapid and accurate, $18 per week.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST—Good at figures, familiar with ledger work, $15 per week.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY — Prefer college girl with little business experience, $20 per week. STENOGRAPHER—Willing to use dictaphone, uptown position, $18 per week. STENOGRAPHER—Experienced in engineering, $90 per month.

Several other high-grade stenographic positions in New York and also out of town, salaries from $10 per week to $125 per month.

DOYLE AGENCY, UPTOWN, 39 EAST 42D ST. DOWNTOWN, 154 NASSAU ST. COST ACCOUNTANT, KNOWLEDGE STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING, $25; STENOGRAPHERS, $8 TO $18, NEW YORK AND JERSEY, BOOKKEEPERS & STENOGRAPHERS, $15 & $18; CLERKS, $7, $8, $9.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

STENOGRAPHERS, Office Assistants, Typists, Bookkeepers.—Good openings for educated, refined Americans. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Cortlandt 4249.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 154 Nassau St. MISS GRIFFIN. Dictaphone operators, $12-$20; typists, file clerks.

Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.—Stenographers, fifteen, $8-$20; bookkeepers, clerks, typists.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 6916.

Instruction.

CLERKS FOR FILING can earn $12 to $30 weekly, according to ability; we secure these positions for our graduates, teaching them expert filing methods in six weeks; join the day or evening classes forming now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 2261.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 5th Av., (45th St.,) the oldest and preeminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

GENUINE PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—Secretarial, shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, &c., for private and Government positions; don't waste time in large classes; save time and money. A. Fancelli, 280 Madison Av., (40th St.)

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent young lady with some general office experience; easy hours; manufacturing concern; salary, $15 to start. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock. Nuyens & Co., Inc., 546 Greenwich St., below Houston St.

STENOGRAPHERS.—If held back by lack of good English, write for booklet No. 70, giving details of study groups meeting after business hours under guidance of able instructors. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation; 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

INTERIOR DECORATION.—Evening school will take several pupils without charge. P 170 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced junior or semi-senior wanted; excellent chance to join permanent staff of growing firm of accountants; $20 to $25 to start; rapid advancement to capable man; state experience in full. N 181 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Juniors and experienced seniors, at once; good opportunity and permanency to right men. Call Friday morning, Room 812, 200 5th Av.

ACCOUNTANTS wanted by firm of C. P. A.; 2 seniors and 2 juniors; state experience and salary desired. N 11[illegible] Times.

AEROPLANE INSTRUCTOR—in school for mechanics, a man well up in aeroplane construction, planes, fuselage, landing chassis, wiring, truing, controls, &c. Write or call. Room 202, 112 West [illegible] St.

ASSISTANT TO OFFICE MANAGER WANTED. MUST BE A WIDE-AWAKE YOUNG MAN, FAMILIAR WITH UP-TO-DATE OFFICE SYSTEMS AND CAPABLE OF DEVELOPING INITIATIVE AND EXECUTIVE ABILITY; GOOD FUTURE FOR RIGHT PARTY; STATE AGE, SALARY EXPECTED, REFERENCES, AND FULL PARTICULARS REGARDING YOUR EXPERIENCE; YOUR APPLICATION FOR THIS POSITION WILL BE TREATED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. P 160 TIMES.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC wanted for high-grade, used car company; must be over 31 and married; must understand Delco System, carburetors, tuning up motors, and demonstrating; give experience and references in first letter. B. B., Box 171 Times.

BILLING CLERK.—Underwood typewriter, with cloak and suit experience preferred; must be accurate and quick at figures. Jacob Sperber, 26 West 33d.

BLACKSMITH.—For general machine shop work and special forgings. Militor Corp., Bergen and Kearney Avs., Jersey City.

BOOKKEEPER, with knowledge of stenography and correspondence, capable of systematizing records of stock on hand for women's specialty store; position open latter part January; state age, experience, references, and lowest salary to start; excellent chance for advancement; applications strictly confidential. P 124 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—A STOCK EXCHANGE HOUSE WANTS GOOD MAN, WITH WALL ST. EXPERIENCE, TO ASSIST AT BOOKKEEPING. O 218 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT in office importing house; $12 start; state age and reference. B. T., 165 Times.

BELLBOYS, experienced; best references required. Apply after [illegible] A. M., Johnson, Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th.

BOY, about 16 or 17 years of age, for downtown insurance office; no experience necessary, but must have good education; salary $8 week to start; mention age, religion, and education. O 211 Times Downtown.

BOY.—About 17, strong, active and intelligent messenger; good opportunity and advancement for right party; references required; Christian firm. Call Room 1302 Woolworth Building.

BOY, 18 years old, for errands and general work in office and mailing room; advancement; apply in own handwriting; state salary. P 151 Times.

BOY for file work in large fire insurance company; chance for advancement. Address M 289 Times Downtown.

BOY for office and switchboard work in publishing house; experience unnecessary. Call 25 Park Place. W 376 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for light clerical work and errands; good opportunity for bright boy. W 361 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for office; small salary; chance for advancement. Wall St. Financial Bureau, 15 William St.

BOY, in wholesale silk house; good opportunity for a bright, energetic boy. P 156 Times.

BUS CONDUCTORS. Men 25 years or over; married men preferred; permanent positions assured; good references required; 27½c. an hour to start; capable men become drivers within a few months; pay 33c. an hour to start. Apply any weekday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. FIFTH AVENUE COACH COMPANY, 10 EAST 102D ST.

CHAUFFEUR.—For Autocar, experienced in express business; married man preferred; wages $18 per week. Lawler's Express, 101 West 87th St.

CLERK in large manufacturing concern; state age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. O. H. C., 123 Times Downtown.

"CLOTHING SALESMEN." MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED. AT WANAMAKER'S, EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, THIRD GALLERY, NEW BUILDING.

COLLECTOR.—Installment collector, sober, reliable, energetic; must give first-class references and furnish bond, (we pay expense of bond,) straight salary. Address with full particulars. N [illegible] Times.

COLLECTORS.—Several good men for city collectors. Call between 10 and 11, Room 801, 8 West 29th.

DENTIST.—Good, reliable operator; steady position; preferably two-piece crown worker. M 235 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER WANTED.—Must be experienced on hand-wrought lighting fixtures. Box B 262, Grand St., Adv. Agency.

DIE MAKERS.—Several first-class men, familiar with sub-press die work; only men familiar with this class of work need apply. H. W. Cotton, Inc., 34 35th St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED.—EXPERIENCED ARCHITECTURAL AND MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN TO WORK ON PLANS FOR AN IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT PROJECT; GOOD WAGES TO RIGHT MEN; APPLY 4TH FLOOR, 244 MADISON AV., COR. 38TH ST.

DRAFTSMEN, experienced on jig and fixture work. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 31 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN.—Mechanical; 4 to 5 years' experience; American citizen. Evans Engineering Corp., 30 Church St.

DRESS SALESMAN.—Man for city trade, offices and department stores; salary and commission; good opportunity to right man. N 129 Times.

DRIVERS, CHAUFFEURS, AND HELPERS; ADAMS EXPRESS CO. WANTS YOUNG MEN; GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE PERMANENT POSITIONS. APPLY WAGON SERVICE DEPT., 80 TRINITY PLACE.

ENGINEERS. WE NEED MEN TO DEVELOP IN SALES WORK. Are you qualified? Men with shop experience and technical training will have every chance to make good. Sales experience not essential. Send your qualifications with photograph to the INDUSTRIAL BEARINGS DIVISION, HYATT ROLLER BEARING CO. NEWARK, N. J. (All communications will be considered confidential.)

ENTRY CLERK AND CASHIER. State age, nationality, and salary. L. M. K., 155 Times Downtown.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG MAN, with knowledge of bookkeeping, who will eventually work in as head of department in large retail organization; state salary and experience. N 127 Times.

GAUGEMAKERS, first-class men, to make and check gauges. American Can Co., West 38th St. Dock.

INVOICE CLERK.—Export house dealing with the Far East requires experienced invoice clerk, good typist and good at figures; must be reliable and efficient; good opportunity. N 369 Times Downtown.

JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT required immediately; salary $25 to $30 weekly, according to ability. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, and full details of public accounting experience. N 388 Times Downtown.

LIFE INSURANCE CASHIER. ONE WHO HAS HAD LARGE EXPERIENCE, WITH SOME EXECUTIVE ABILITY; OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE EXPERIENCE, COMPANIES WORKED FOR, AGE, AND SALARY DESIRED. ADDRESS LARGE OFFICE, [illegible] TIMES DOWNTOWN.

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The New York Times
Count six average words to a line.

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Agents Wanted	50c
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Country Board	40c
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Mortgage Loans	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	40c
Situations Wanted	25c

HELP WANTED—Male.

LABORERS—500 WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Apply Submarine Boat Corporation, Port Newark Terminal, Newark, N. J., from 7 A. M. to 3 P. M., or State Public Employment Bureau, 310 Jay Street, near Borough Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y., from 8 A. M. to 12, or branch employment office, 875 Broad St., Newark, N. J., from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.

MACHINIST-ENGINEER.—A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO TAKE FULL CHARGE OF LARGE MANUFACTURING PLANT IN NEW YORK CITY WITH CREW OF ALL KINDS OF MECHANICS UNDER HIM; MUST BE A GENERAL ALL-AROUND PRACTICAL MAN; WE PREFER A GRADUATE MECHANICAL ENGINEER. G 106 TIMES.

MACHINIST-LINOTYPE OPERATOR, printer or pressman, for combination work on machine and presses or case; country office, 9-hour day, steady work; $25 week for first-class, reliable man. F. R. Sullivan, Shelburne Falls, Mass.

MACHINIST.—All around, capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent; traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 242 Times Downtown.

MANAGER and buyer wanted in Richmond, Va., a capable manager and buyer for a department store, basement, handling beddings and domestics in medium and better grades, capable of doing a business of $100,000 or more; this is a splendid opportunity for advancement for one who is now a manager or assistant manager. X 352 Times Annex.

MAN familiar with high-speed tape looms wanted as manufacturing assistant. X 363 Times Annex.

MASTER MECHANIC.—Must be familiar with dye work and metal patterns; superintend small plant out of town. U. S. Expansion Bolt Co., 25 Elm St., New York.

MEN WANTED.—Excellent opportunity of advancement for right party, permanent position. Nolick Ice Skating Rink, 1?9th St. and Riverside Drive.

METALLURGIST.—Wanted, as assistant in well equipped metallurgical laboratory of large Baltimore manufacturing plant; experience or knowledge of heat treatment and metallography especially desired; state age, training, experience, and salary expected. Address Employment Manager, Crown Cork and Seal Company, Baltimore, Maryland.

MILLWRIGHT.—Capable men able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting; giving all details, salary, &c. M 241 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY. Wanted, by an international banking firm, intelligent, quick boy; $6 to start with good chance for advancement. Applications to N 366 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER WANTED. MUST BE CONVERSANT WITH UP-TO-DATE BRANCH STORE AND MAIL-ORDER SYSTEMS AND CAPABLE OF HANDLING AND SUPERVISING HELP; EXECUTIVE ABILITY AND INITIATIVE ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY; A GOOD POSITION FOR THE RIGHT PARTY; TO RECEIVE CONSIDERATION STATE SALARY LAST EARNED, REFERENCES, AGE, AND FULL PARTICULARS REGARDING YOUR PAST EXPERIENCE; COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE HELD IN STRICT CONFIDENCE. P 139 TIMES.

RUNNER. NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE HOUSE WANTS EXPERIENCED RUNNER; SALARY $10, WITH OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT FOR CAPABLE BOY. STATE AGE, ALSO PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, IN OWN HANDWRITING. O 208 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN.
LORD & TAYLOR
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL SALESMEN FOR THEIR MEN'S FURNISHINGS DEPARTMENT.
APPLY BEFORE 11 A. M.
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, 7TH FLOOR.

SALESMEN.—We wish to add to and rebuild our sales force, as we have lost a great many of our salesmen through the draft; we offer you the opportunity of your life if you are clean cut, honest, and have a proven record as a salesman; a good education essential to your success; drawing account against commission. A. S., 57 Times.

SALESMAN, familiar with machinery and power equipment and acquainted with factories and mills in Northern New Jersey, who lives in the territory, or at Newark, required by well established house; applicants must be well recommended; give full particulars about past experience, remuneration desired, age. N 363 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—If you are dissatisfied with your present income and would like to better yourself by selling a staple line in great demand, WE HAVE IT; our men are making more money than they ever made at any previous time; drawing account against commission; it will pay you to investigate. K. K., 62 Times.

SALESMEN.—We wish to augment our sales force with a few first-class men, who have convinced themselves that they can sell goods; for men of this type possessing a good character and education we have a good proposition; drawing account against commission. H. A. Yost, 120 West 32d St., sixth floor.

SALESMEN.—We have openings for a few ambitious men with selling ability to operate in the Bronx; earning capacity only limited to ability of the man; commission basis. Apply C. G., 230 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, young aggressive man by old-established firm; $4 to $6 a day; must carry samples; commission basis to start, but if you show ability will give drawing account and permanent position. O 204 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, pharmaceutical, to sell retail drug trade Brooklyn and Long Island; applicant must have retail drug store experience; salary, commission, and expenses; state age, experience, &c.; bond required. N 128 Times.

SALESMAN wanted for New York and Pennsylvania States, and also one for New England States to represent a line of laces, &c., on a commission basis; good side line for neckwear salesman, or one carrying kindred line. Apply G 104 Times.

SALESMEN.—A rare opportunity for men between 35 and 50 years of age who have salesmanship qualifications to engage in a dignified work with wonderful earning possibilities; commission basis. Apply G. H., 220 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to handle strong popular-priced line of ladies' belts; Southern and Middle Western States; only those with following need apply; drawing account against commission. Address M. L., 234 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, one with experience in selling a high grade patented specialty; must have representative appearance, unimpeachable record, and furnish the highest credentials. R. A., 260 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, South and Middle West, for side line on negligees and kimonos; only those with good following considered; straight commission basis. Nasrallah & Meena, 48 West 25th.

SALESMEN.—Men with experience in selling high-grade securities on commission basis; must be over 35 years of age, ambitious, and with A1 references. Apply F. S., 215 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced in fur trade; splendid position; salary or commission on proven ability; references. Apply by own handwritten letter, Office 2, 2,875 Broadway, New York.

SALESMAN, experienced, for infants' coat house to call on retail and department stores only; commission basis. Call all day Monday. H. Schwartz, 454 Broadway.

SALESMEN, Solicitors, Agents; something different, new; big demand; no competition; big commission. Napp Mfg., Miller Bldg., 1,931 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Handkerchief manufacturer wants salesman acquainted with department store buyers; commission. X 360 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced on dresses and theatrical costumes, to call on the producers; liberal commission basis only. P 166 Times.

SALESMAN wanted for New York City; single, familiar with selling cotton piece goods and burlap; state age, salary, experience, and references. N 132 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced; better kind dresses, city and office; commission. Suar Dress Manufacturing Co., 122 West 28th St.

SALESMAN Snap Fastener, experienced, wanted; commission basis. M 238 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN.—Stock and bond; responsible man, with a proven record, to represent high grade security house; offering consists of first mortgage bond and Capital Stock of exceptionally strong company; stock active on New York Curb; strictly commission proposition. Address Sales Manager, 45 Broadway, Room 78, N. Y.

SHOEMAN.—Office-experienced shoeman to assist in getting up samples and getting lines ready for different salesmen, attend to salesmen's correspondence and assist in figuring cost; submit references, age, and salary expected. M 240 Times Downtown.

SOLICITOR.—Experienced, business school; full time; references; salary, commission. M 236 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, about 20, in dry goods house; must have about three years' business experience as stenographer and be rapid operator of Remington; excellent and promising position and satisfactory salary. Address, handwriting, age, experience, and reference. O 206 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—First class; preferably with law experience, for position which may be temporary. Employment Department, General Vehicle Co., Borden and Starr Avs., Long Island City.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—Accurate quick; steady position, good salary; chances for advancement; knowledge of dictaphone method would be helpful in purchasing department. D. K., 221 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERKS.—Young men with stationery experience; good salary; permanent position; rapid advancement. Apply by letter or after 11 A. M., Goldsmith Bros., The Big Stationery Store, 77 Nassau St.

STOCK SALESMEN.—UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR CLEAN-CUT, ENERGETIC MEN, TO SELL THE CAPITAL STOCK OF AN ACTIVE, GROWING INDUSTRIAL; COMMISSION TO START. ROOM 1229, 52 BROADWAY.

STOCK RUNNERS WANTED. Experienced stock runners by New York Stock Exchange house; references required. X 362 Times Annex.

STOREKEEPER.—Familiar with receiving and requisitioning mechanical supplies; 57 hours per week. Apply 11 Bartlett St., Brooklyn.

SUPERINTENDENT FOR SHIPPING AND WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENTS; A MAN CAPABLE OF HANDLING LABOR AND A LARGE VOLUME OF BUSINESS. APPLY BY MAIL, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS AS TO EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, AGE, AND SALARY. ARBUCKLE BROS., GENERAL MANAGER, FOOT JAY ST., BROOKLYN.

SUPERINTENDENT for ladies' ready-to-wear factory in Middle West manufacturing ladies' and children's dresses; opportunity for young man of pleasing personality; one at present employed in above capacity or that of assistant, but who can develop into a full-fledged Superintendent; splendid opportunity; in answering, state full particulars. N 128 Times.

TEACHER of Spanish, male or female; must have resided in Central or South America or Spain; experience in Spanish correspondence and in teaching essential; excellent salary to right party. Address Spanish, Box 42, 1,384 Broadway.

TELLER.—Bank wants experienced teller, state experience and salary expected. W 299 Times Downtown.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS. Apply to W. A. Raser, chief train dispatcher, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Harlem River, 132d St., Willis Av., Bronx.

THE WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., HAVE THE FOLLOWING OPENINGS IN THEIR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:

BOYS
MUST BE 16, FOR MAIL AND MESSENGER SERVICE, $7 TO START, EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT.

DRAFTSMEN
HIGH CLASS MEN, EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGNING AND DRAFTING OF SMALL MACHINES AND APPARATUS; STEADY POSITION AND EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT ALONG ENGINEERING LINES. CALL OR WRITE.

GLASS WORKERS
EXPERT MEN, INDUSTRIOUS AND COMPETENT, FOR BULB BLOWING AND STEM MAKING; RIGHT MEN CAN WORK OVERTIME, DOUBLE TIME FOR SUNDAY WORK; EARN $50 A WEEK.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS
AND MODEL MAKERS, HIGH CLASS MEN ON SMALL ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL APPARATUS; MUST BE ACCUSTOMED TO USING BLUE PRINTS, MICROMETERS; STEADY POSITIONS; ADVANCEMENT.

YOUNG MEN
WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION $8-$9 TO START; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES TO ADVANCE ALONG ENGINEERING LINES.

CALL
57 BETHUNE ST.,
NEAR WEST ST., 6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

TOOL DESIGNERS on jig and fixture designs for United States Government aeroplane engines. Call or write, stating age, nationality, detail of experience, and salary desired, Employment Department, General Vehicle Co., Borden and Star Avs., Long Island City.

WATCHMAN familiar with sprinkler system and heating furnaces; wages $18 per week. Call 9 to 12. S. S. S., 607 Washington St.

WE HAVE EXCEPTIONALLY BRIGHT FUTURE FOR BOYS UNDER 21 IN BANKING BUSINESS; GOOD SALARY. APPLY M 237 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WEAVERS, &C., WANTED. WEAVERS ON NEW KNOWLES LOOMS; DRESSER TENDERS ON FINLESS REELS; GIRLS OVER 16 AS WINDERS AND MENDERS; ALL GOVERNMENT WORK; GOOD WORK; EXCELLENT PAY; 10% BONUS; STEADY EMPLOYMENT; NEW UP-TO-DATE MILL; BEST CONVENIENCES. APPLY NOW, NORWICH WOOLEN MILLS, NORWICH, CONN.

YOUNG MEN,
UNDER 21,
TO WORK NIGHTS ON RECTIFIERS.
WILL BE PAID
$10 WEEK WHILE LEARNING,
$18 WEEK WHEN EXPERTS.
CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
NEAR WEST ST.
(6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.)

YOUNG MAN, 16-18, in office of large corporation; good opportunity for one ambitious and industrious; state full particulars. Address "W. G.," N 56 Times.

YOUNG MAN, in office large corporation, recent high school graduate preferred; write fully, giving age, education. M 234 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN experienced in stationery stock room work wanted; those with executive ability wanted. Apply by letter to C. Campbell, Chevrolet Motor Company, Broadway, at 57th St.

YOUNG MAN, 16-18, for large corporation; one who has knowledge of typewriting and, if possible, stenography; good chance for advancement; state salary. Address "C. G.," Box N 57 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17 years, accounting department work; experience unnecessary; opportunity to learn publishing business; state age, education and salary expected. J. K., 150 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—Bright, ambitious, about 17 years, for clerical position with large concern; good opportunity. A. B., P. O. Box 290 New York City.

YOUNG MAN wanted by New York Stock Exchange firm for stock quotation board. Call at Room 418, 71 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN for filing, &c., in office importing house; $8 start; state age and reference. L. S., 155 Times.

YOUNG MAN, in wholesale silk house, one with experience preferred. P 157 Times.

Employment Agencies.

EMPLOYMENT MGR. mfg. plant $1800-$2500; Clerk, constr. or cost acctg. expr. $1500; Stenographers, young $1200; Bookkeepers, young $25 & $30; Chief Clerk, exprd. domestic shipping $1800-$2000. Alliance, 20 Liberty.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 154 Nassau St. (Tribune Bldg.)—Traffic correspondent, bookkeepers, stenographers, clerks, etc.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant, $18, permanent position; no registration fee. Call Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

BOOKKEEPER, Stock Exchange house, $35; others, $20-$40. Brody Agency, 239 Broadway.

JUPP AGENCY, 87 Nassau.—Stenographers, $18; two, $15-$16; lots boys' positions.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Bloom, Fred and Kate.—Communicate with John Kotyk, Whippany, N. J., Box 137.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 115 BROADWAY.
J. J. McLAUGHLIN, C. P. HASSON.

Factory Cost Accountant, $3,100; Accountant, experienced rolling or steel mill, $2,000; Cost Accountants, (5,) $1,800-$2,100; Office Manager, knowledge efficiency time-study, $1,800; Accountant, Electrical Contracting, $1,600; Accountant and Cashier, $1,500; Assistant Purchasing Agent, $1,800; Factory Employment Manager, $1,800; Bookkeepers, (15,) double entry, mercantile, contracting, and manufacturing, $1,300-$1,500. Spanish-English Stenographer for Spain, $1,800; Stenographic-Secretaries, (4,) $1,300-$1,800; a large number of Assistant Bookkeepers, stenographers, production clerks, cost clerks, and general clerks needed at once—some without experience—at salaries from $10 weekly to $1,300 yearly.
Call 9-2.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 1.

BOOKKEEPERS.—We have over 40 good bookkeeping positions paying $18 to $30 that we cannot find men to fill.

EXPORT SHIPPING CLERKS, (4.) thoroughly experienced in all details, $1,200 to $1,300.

FREIGHT TRACER.—Prefer ex-R. R. man; must travel after and ride back on stray cars; $1,300.

Instruction.

AMBITIOUS MEN AND WOMEN EARN $5,000 yearly as drugless practioners; chiropractic is the science of eliminating disease without drugs; day or evening classes now forming; both sexes; moderate tuition, terms; particulars on request. AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHIROPRACTIC. Now consolidated with the New Jersey College of Chiropractic and operating the largest and best equipped Chiropractic School, Laboratory and Clinic in the East. Classes now forming. 45 West 34th St., Suite 1022. Phone Greeley 1160.

YOUNG MAN.—We can secure for you a position in an attractive department of the army, where trained filing clerks not subject to draft are needed; our six weeks' course fits you for these positions; night and day classes forming now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St., Tel. Franklin 2261.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Institute, 97 Pullman Bldg., N. Y.

EXECUTIVES, SALESMEN, CORRESPONDENTS, STENOGRAPHERS.—Good English Pays! Join class groups meeting after business hours in comfortable downtown lecture rooms. Write for bulletin 73. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. Natl. Salesmen's Training Ass'n, Suite 1805-D Candler Bldg., N. Y.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES. Three months' course. Students on probation. 38 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS. Splendid profession; individual instruction; best radio course in city; write or call today for booklet. Radio School, 157 East 86th St.

SPANISH.—Gentleman beginner wants Spanish private teacher; state nationality, education, terms. P 182 Times.

INTERIOR DECORATION.—Evening school will take several pupils without charge. P 172 Times.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

HIGH COST OF LIVING. Several heads of families are contemplating the purchase of a farm for the purpose of circumventing the high cost of living; why should you pay a profit to the retailer, several middlemen, and the wholesaler, when you can be a producer yourself; if you are interested, address Mutual Benefit, Box G 495 Times Annex.

We can place 15 men, living within a radius of 300 miles of New York, in business where the profit will range from $300 to $1,500 per month; business requires an investment of $500 to $2,500, depending on location selected; references required. Address in person or mail, Hopper Phillips Co., Bankers, 42 Broadway, New York City.

Responsible firm of fire and marine brokers desire the services of a college graduate having high-grade connections and who may be eligible to influence mercantile insurance. To such a party, satisfactory financial arrangement would be made; drawing account. No "down and out salesmen" need apply. L 311 Times Downtown.

A HIGH-CLASS INVESTMENT. Our 10% Preferred Stock is a first mortgage on all assets of the company. Investors write for particulars. Henry T. Hoag, Dist. Rep. Hudson Valley Muslin Underwear Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Established, going automobile specialty business for sale at sacrifice; every Ford owner a good prospect; good patent protection; nationally advertised; principals only. X 308 Times Annex.

Storage facilities for heavy material, &c., in large lots; open and covered space; centrally located; direct water and rail connections. Address Storage, P 108 Times.

Screen (window) manufacturers representative of high standing will undertake sales promotion of kindred line. N 125 Times.

Store for sale; suitable for ladies' wear; up-to-date fixtures. Palace Fur Shop, 1,818 St. Nicholas Av.

Hotel, bar, cabaret; sacrifice; reasonable; need cash. Rogers, Bryant 4456.

Producing metals company wants capital to operate additional properties. G 9 Times.

Need few thousand dollars to secure large Government war contract. P 131 Times.

11,000 names women mail order buyers, $20. T., Box 86, Station F.

Business Notices.

MONTREAL agent, large following, seeks agencies; textiles, lace, silks, novelties. X 365 Times Annex.

FOR SALE.

WE MAKE AND SELL ONLY NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS AND CREDIT FILES. LOWEST PRICES. SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS. NO INTEREST CHARGES. WRITTEN GUARANTEE. OLD REGISTERS REPAIRED, REBUILT, BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED. THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., N. Y. OFFICE, 1,170 BROADWAY, N. Y. C. TEL. MAD. SQ. 6410. BROOKLYN OFFICE, 75 COURT ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y. TEL. MAIN 2517. JERSEY CITY OFFICE, 24 NEWARK AV., JERSEY CITY, N. J. TEL. MONTGOMERY 2611.

Private family will sell the furniture of a 9-room apartment as a whole for $1,200, with or without apartment, which rents for $175 a month; four rooms now rented pays rental; seen only by phone appointment; private telephone 672 Morningside.

MACHINES.—95—1 Willcox & Gibbs hemstitching, belting, tables, motor, 2 h. p. Diehl, direct shaft; work boxes, chairs, and large silk safe. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES. New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments. THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 452 Broadway.

Genuine Paisley shawl, $90; two artistic, old necklaces, one Florentine, one Dutch; one rare gemmed miniature from India, one from France; all are works of art. N 130 Times.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE bought, sold, for cash; estates purchased. DELANEY, 170 BROADWAY.

Partition.—110 running feet 7-foot white enameled partition, with beveled glass. Apply Schuylkill Silk Mills, 19 Madison Av.

Mahogany office furniture and rug. Apply at once, 115 Broadway, Room 1404.

Purchase and Exchange.

Wanted.—Copies of issue of The New York Sun of December, 1916. Address W. B. Rogers, Garrison, N. Y.

Safe.—About 60-inch safe wanted; will pay cash; also adding machine; must be cheap. Schroeder & Co., 53 West 39th.

Storage offered for use of furniture, 6 rooms; high references. P 153 Times.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED. 3 months, $5; non-visibles. 3 months, $7.50; visibles. THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 6786.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The following army orders were issued by the War Department today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Following to Camp Greenleaf for inst.:

CAPTAINS.

Jones, T. A. P. R.	Gilbride, J. J.
Mason, N. R.	Wilson, F. N.
Booth, B. S.	Leverty, C. J.
Gilmore, R. T.	Day, J. M.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Trowbridge, C. N.	Banker, G. N.
McCamey, K. E.	Robb, C. A.
Belser, L. M.	Nolan, W. P.
Blue, J. H.	Pace, G. D.
White, G. A.	Miles, F. T.
Duryea, C. F.	Harvey, T. W. J.
Boyer, E. C.	Sharp, E. B.
Dick, P. G.	Storm, A. J.
Craven, T.	White, J. H.
Nichols, J. H.	MacCracken, J. L.
Dougherty, J. F.	Waters, W. W.
Dunn, A. W.	Young, R. M.
Bungart, C. S.	Schaefer, E. L.
Dalrymple, A. T.	Dunbar, A. G.
Fallon, L. F.	McRae, M. H.
Hellman, A. G.	Marriott, L. L.
Schlesinger, H. W.	Burke, A. W.
Spencer, J. J.	Slusher, W. C.
McDonald, R. F.	Krohn, A. H.
McNelis, T. J.	Mehan, O. T.
Traynor, H. A.	Weise, A. A.
Hahn, N. G.	Danson, G. N.
Munster, J. A.	Fittes, J. B.
Murphy, E. C.	

Haggard, Capt. D., to Bellevue Hosp., N. Y., for inst., then to Camp Greenleaf, with an evac. hosp.
Buhler, Maj. E., to Ft. Riley for inst.
Mundy, 1st Lt. C. S., to Ft. Riley.
McClelland, 1st Lt. J. E., to Camp Beauregard.
Miller, 1st Lt. E. D., previous orders amended to read E. L.
Knowles, 1st Lt. J. S., and Anderson, 1st Lt. J. B., to Carnegie Inst. of Technology, Pittsburgh, for inst., then to stations.
Larkin, 1st Lt. J. C., to Wilbur Wright Field.
Bartol, 1st Lt. E. F. W., to Boston as med. member of Examining Board 2 and recruiting officer.
Butler, Capt. C. R., to Mil. School of Aeronautics, Boston.
Cooke, Maj. J. B., to Garden City, Av. Gen. Supply Depot.
Coumbe, Maj. A. G., to Camp MacArthur.
Frey, 1st Lt. J. W., to Ft. Jay.
Bishop, 1st Lt. V. L., to Camp Lewis.
Arneson, 1st Lt. A. L., to home.
Brown, Capt. H. D.; Drake, 1st Lt. F. J.; Gibbon, 1st Lt. L. L., and Smith, 1st Lt. D. C., to San Francisco with 62d Art.
Thompson, 1st Lt. H. A., previous orders amended to relieve him from regimental detch., 329th Inf., N.A. at Camp Gordon, instead of 325th Inf.
Dulin, Capt. C. T., hon. discharged.
Detwiller, Capt. A. K.; Mdnson, 1st Lt. D. W.; Mertens, 1st Lt. J. J., and Nash, 1st Lt. A. A., to 63d Art.
Stiffel, 1st Lt. R. R., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst.
Moses, Maj. H. M., to Base Hosp. No. 37, 1st Cav. Armory, Brooklyn.
Napier, Maj. C. D., to Base Hosp. No. 37, Brooklyn.

Following to Charleston, S. C., with 61st Art.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Hodges, R.	Strong, A. C.
Knapp, J. G.	Wilson, H. E.

Mustard, Capt. J. H., will report to Comdg. Gen., Western Dept.

Following to Camp Pike:
Rice, Capt. P. F.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Collins, R. L.	Purdy, G.
Cherry, C. H.	Rains, H. L.
Martin, W. W.	Tremblay, J. L.
Mayo, H. H.	Williams, A. P.
Moss, R. C.	Washburn, L. L.
Petty, W. S.	

Wray, Capt. W. E.; Ellison, 1st Lt. R. F.; Henson, 1st Lt. J. G., and Riley, 1st Lt. D. B., to Boston with 55th Art., to be organized in coast defenses of Boston.

Following to Ft. Sam Houston:

CAPTAINS.

Callish, A. C.	Neal, T. A.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Brand, S. F.	Allen, W. H.
Carberry, E. A.	Holt, C. Z.
Lipe, E. N.	Turrentine, L. E.
Vance, W. K., Jr.	Waddle, M. V. B.

Smith, 1st Lt. W. F., and Minterer, 1st Lt. J. W., to Carnegie Inst. of Tech., Pittsburgh, for inst., then to their stations.

Following to Cleveland for inst., then to their stations:

CAPTAINS.

Danner, R. J.	Tibbey, C. C.
Kyser, L. M.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Tupper, L. N.	Walker, J. L.
Landon, H. W.	Norris, R. A.
Smith, B. A.	Hall, L. T.
Wilson, H.	

Coover, Capt. C., to Leon Springs.
Jones, 1st Lt. E. S., to Camp MacArthur with Av. Sec., of Sig C.
Pike, Capt. N. J., and Hole, 1st Lt. B. W., to Ft. Riley for inst.
Conklin, Capt. R. C., to Camp Taylor.
Reik, Capt. A. J. N., to Camp Jackson.
Blackwood, 1st Lt. J. M., to Camp Sevier.
Doyle, 1st Lt. J. M., to Camp Hancock.
Barth, Capt. L., will report to Capt. Fales, U. S. A., ret., at Grand Rapids, for temp. duty.
Fisk, 1st Lt. R. R., to Ft. Riley for inst.

Following to Kelly Field with Av. Sec., of Sig. C.:

CAPTAINS.

Carriel, H. T.	Mobe, W. C.
Riner, C. R.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Juckem, J. G.	Mize, H. E.
Norris, J. L.	Reed, J. E.

Mitchell, 1st Lt. W. B., to Ft. Riley for inst.
Mytinger, 1st Lt. G. S., to Camp Taylor for temp. duty.
White, 1st Lt. R. O., to Camp Kelly with Av. Sec. of Sig. C.
Frazer, Capt. T., to Army Med. School for inst.
Elvins, 1st Lt. R. E., to Army Gen. Hosp. No. 6 at Ft. McPherson, with Hosp. Unit C.
Whitmore, Capt. F. B., to Western Dept.
Lombard, Capt. L. S., to Camp Sevier with Av. Sec. of Sig. C.
Garrison, 1st Lt. L. D., to Camp Cody.
Following to Charity Hosp., New Orleans, for inst., then to their proper stations.
Young, Maj. C. C.
Lorenz, Maj. W. F.

CAPTAINS.

Hengstler, W. H.	Strong, T. J.
Johnston, W. W.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Gordon, F. N.	Harman, L. D.
Johnston, D.	Logsdon, H. A.
Mulkey, Y. J.	Young, R. C.
Christmas, E. S.	Harrison, U. S.
Helm, R. W.	Ingalls, S. S.
Krieger, W. A.	Wastell, F. W., Jr.
Bryant, R. H.	Adiger, D.
Franklin, J. H.	Woodlock, L. A.
Liefert, W. C.	

Sykes, 1st Lt. W. M., to Camp MacArthur, with Av. Sec. of Sig. C.
Stotts, Capt. A. F.; Staughton, 1st Lt. J. M.; Willander, 1st Lt. A. A., and Barefoot, 1st Lt. J. J., to Camp Sevier with Av. Sec. of Sig. C.
Rockey, 1st Lt. E. W., to Camp Lewis.
Bundy, 1st Lt. O. T., and Saunders, 1st Lt. A. W., to Camp Lee.
Mettler, Capt. J. H.; Keister, 1st Lt. W. S.; Sloan, 1st Lt. W. D., and Wiggins, 1st Lt. L. W., to Kelly Field with Av. Sec. of Sig. C.
Fenerty, 1st Lt. V. J., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst., then to his station at Camp Wheeler.
Kyle, Maj. J. J., hon. discharged.
Thompson, Capt. E. B., to Camp Meade.
Cayley, 1st Lt. F. J., hon. discharged.
Woodcock, 1st Lt. A., to Camp Doniphan.
Dunnington, 1st Lt. J. H., to N. Y. with Av. Sec. of Sig. C., physical examining unit.
Carroll, 1st Lt. E. J., to Waco with Av. Sec. of Sig. C.
Marble, Capt. J. H., to Camp Upton with Motor Truck Co. 407.
Tenney, Maj. E. S., and Stueck, 1st Lt. A. F., to Ft. Riley for inst.
Goldstein, 1st Lt. W. H., prev. orders amended to relieve him from duty at Camp Sevier instead of Camp Greenleaf.
Smith, 1st Lt. E. M., previous orders amended to read E. W.
Presnell, 1st Lt. U. A. V., to Ft. Riley for inst.
Miller, 1st Lt. A. B., previous orders amended to relieve him from duty at Camp Logan.
Miller, Capt. E. M., previous orders amended to relieve him from duty at Camp Greenleaf and to proceed to Ft. McPherson with Base Hosp. No. 18.
Johnston, 1st Lt. S. R., previous orders amended to read Johnson.

Following to Bellevue Hosp., N. Y., for inst., then to their stations:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Chapman, A. S.	Wagener, C. K.
Dykes, L. M.	McFate, J. C.
Lacy, J. E.	

Stone, Maj. W. J., to Ft. Riley.
Lawrence, 1st Lt. E. K., and Polly, 1st Lt. C. W., to Ft. Riley for inst.
Nesbit, 1st Lt. F. C., to Camp Hancock.
Bailey, Maj. F. W., will report to Surg. Gen.
Dingman, 1st Lt. N. McL., to New York Orthopedic Hosp., for inst.
Curry, Capt. D. P., Jr., to Bellevue Hosp., N. Y., for inst., then to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
Costigan, Capt. G. J., to Camp Sevier, with Av. Sec., of Sig. C.
Johnson, Capt. W. H., to Mass. Gen. Hosp. for inst., then to Camp Greenleaf for inst.

Engineer Reserve Corps.

Following to Camp Lee, with 510th Service Battalion:

CAPTAINS.

Ogier, J. W.	Maxwell, T. H.
Abbot, F. H.	Willard, N. R.
Wilson, E. W.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Vuite, G. P.	Wilson, H. K.
Bradfield, J. M.	Draper, J. L.
Hawkins, C. K.	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Paletz, H. J.	Sprague, W. W.
Thacher, C. H.	Wenhols, W. W.
White, D. R.	

Following to Camp Lee, with 511th Service Battalion:

CAPTAINS.

Fair..., G. H. A.	Schoonmaker, L. M.
Short, H. B.	Keys, E. A.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Eps..., H.	Hilts, H. B.
..., J. R.	McKee, G. S.
..., J. H.	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Zill..., J. A.	Brown, N. F.
Sug..., J. C.	Burdick, V. G.
Har..., A. W.	

Following appointed to the grades as indicated: Maher, Capt. J. L., as 1st Lt.; Thompson, 1st Lt. L., as 2d Lt.; Daykin, 2d Lt. R. W., as 2d Lt.; Greenstone, 1st Lt. S. A., as 2d Lt.

Mon..., 2d Lt. J. H., promoted to be 1st Lt.
Jon..., Capt. J. L., to Wash.; McIver, Capt. ... W., Jr., to Ft. Myer, Va.
Brig..., 1st Lt. W. B., and Hampton, 2d Lt. ..., will report to Chief of Engs. for duty.
Re..., 1st Lt. M. E., and McIntosh, 1st Lt. ... K., assigned to 28th Engs.
Rus..., Capt. C. E., and Bowlby, Capt. H. ..., appointed to be Majs. in Eng. R.C.
Eas..., 1st Lt. H. G., hon. discharged.
Following assigned to 518th Service Battalion:
Williams, Capt. S. W.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Pa..., R. J.	Kramer, F. J.
Vid..., A. F.	Meredith, E. R.
Pa..., F. T.	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Gr..., G. E.	Ewer, W. B.
He..., J. L.	Stirton, J. C.
Co..., W. W.	

Al..., Capt. O. F., appointed to be Maj.
Jo..., 1st Lt. T. T.; Wortham, 1st Lt. H. ..., and Fredin, 1st Lt. C. G., appointed to be Capts.
Van Ness, 2d Lt. R. A.; Hubbard, 2d Lt. R. ..., and Satterthwaite, 2d Lt. P. C., appointed to be 1st Lts.
Shelton, Capt. F. A., to Cleveland, and will report by letter to Chief of Engs.
Ha..., 1st Lt. C. S., assigned to 38th Engs. at Ft. Myer.
Ti..., 1st Lt. R. S., assigned to 38th Engs.
Ja..., 2d Lt. R., to Camp Am. Univ.

Following to Camp Gordon, with 514th Service Battalion:

CAPTAINS.

B..., W. G.	Jones, L. A.
..., S. L.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

D..., H. C.	Watson, J. R.
M...ler, J. T.	Wright, C. Q.
C..., H. S.	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

...genheim, R. L.	Aichel, S. L.
..., W. G.	Mitchell, W. P.
T..., A. W.	

...ver, R. O.; Wright, S., and Lewis, C. W., appointed as 1st Lts.
Torrance, Capt. W. M., will report to off. in charge of cantonment const. for duty.
L..., 1st Lt. F. H., previous orders revoked.
L...bert, Maj. B. J., and Miller, Maj. C. H., assigned to 23d Engs.

Following assigned to 512th Service Battalion:

CAPTAINS.

...hanan, J. L.	Carden, W. H.
...dley, A. C.	Corse, D.
..., J. S.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

..., G.	Shang, R. G.
...velt, J. C.	Math, E. R.
..., C. R.	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

..., C. T.	Searl, S. R.
...teel, B. M.	Wason, T. P.
..., W. K.	

...dman, Capt. G.; Goodspeed, 1st Lt. G. E., J., and Phelan, 2d Lt. S. H., hon. discharged.
..., 1st Lt. C. D., to Camp Am. Univ.
...combe, Capt. C. E., and Orr, 2d Lt. H. C., to Washington.
..., Capt. M. E., assigned to 305th Engs.
...tchell, 1st Lt. F. G., to Camp Meade.
..., Capt. H. R., and Malsbury, Capt. ... O. E., assigned to 3d Engs.
...ben, 2d Lt. W. P., assigned to Eng. Motor Transport Service at Ft. Myer.

Signal Reserve Corps.

...venson, 2d Lt. H. V., to Morrison, Va.
...nston, 2d Lt. D. T., assigned to active duty and will report to Chief Sig. Off.
...nner, 1st Lt. W., to Hazelhurst Field.
...hite, 1st Lt. G. R., announced on duty requiring regular and frequent aerial flights.
Following will report to Chief Sig. Off.:
...oblee, Maj. N. B.

CAPTAINS.

...dfield, L.	Milhau, L. J.
...sler, H. W.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

...hitney, H. B.	Gifford, O. L.
...yt, P. R.	Black, J.
..., T., Jr.	Folger, L. A.
...ckinson, W. E.	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

...nox, J. E.	MacDonald, R.
...aw, V. B.	Myers, A. T.
...eover, W. M.	Semans, F. W.
..., H. M.	

...anson, 1st Lt. G. E., announced on duty requiring regular and frequent aerial flights.
...dway, 1st Lt. L. F., to Love Field, School of Mil. Av.
...ammann, 1st Lt. C. W., to Ft. Omaha.
...mberlain, 1st Lt. W. J.; Rankin, 1st Lt. C. A., and McElroy, 1st Lt. J. W., to Garden City.

Following appointed to be Majs.:

CAPTAINS.

...urphy, J. A.	Grant, J. C.
...nsworth, L. W.	Foster, P. D.
...mith, G. B.	Sloan, E. W.
...eeves, D.	Babcock, G.
...hworth, A. E.	Todd, S. R.
...raft, E. B.	

Following promoted to be Capts.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

...lmstead, F. W.	Hague, J. E.
...hiteside, R. R.	Palmer, W. E.
...eeson, E. J.	Helmer, N.
...ood, J. P.	Hoppough, C. I.
...uinn, J. T.	Fairbanks, W. H.
...owers, L. M.	Romenburg, L.
...almer, A. R.	Henry, W. W.
...amilton, F.	Johnson, C. P.
...urch, J. H.	Carson, L. G.
...erry, J. A.	Rose, L. L.
...urphy, L.	Reeves, E. N.
...cMahon, L.	Garinger, A.
...herwin, R. W.	Stannard, E. M.
...ratt, G. C.	Peters, H. W.
...urkhead, C. H.	Stockberger, M. H.
...trieby, M. E.	Moore, D. E.
...urton, A.	Edmundson, C. R.
...aker, J. S.	Kelly, H. G.
...evins, T. D.	Hamilton, I.
Morris, J. P.	Karigan, B. E.
Moses, L. R.	McLay, A. D.
Conley, F. I.	Wedgewood, B.
Solomon, W. S.	

Dental Reserve Corps.

MacGibbon, 1st Lt. E. E., to Army Gen. Hosp. No. 6, at Ft. McPherson, with Base Hosp. No. 26.
McDougall, 1st Lt. W., to Base Hosp. No. 26, at Ft. McPherson.
Evans, 1st Lt. L., to Camp Gordon.

Field Artillery.

Henderson, Capt. I., N.A., to Camp Meade.
Killian, Capt. J. A. J., 317th, to Camp and Navy Hosp., Hot Springs, sick.
Lansing, Lt. Col. C. C., N.Y.N.G., to Camp Sevier.
Brill, 2d Lt. C. B. F., to Camp Wheeler.
Cullipe, 1st Lt. H. A., Ill. N.G., hon. discharged.

Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

Cook, Capt. H. O., to Camp Wheeler, as asst. to Qm.
Caswell, Capt. C. H., to Chicago, as asst. to Depot Qm.
Binns, Capt. C. L., to Camp McClellan, as Comdg. Off. of the Wagon Co. there.
McDonald, Capt. P., will report to Qm. Gen.
Schmuck, Capt. T. K., to Cincinnati.
Langtre, Capt. L. F., to Sig. C. Av. School, Rantoul, as Qm., relieving Capt. A. Filler.
Friede, Capt. S. A., to Camp Johnston, for training.
Mahoney, Capt. T., to Camp Funston, as asst. to off. in charge of school for Bakers and Cooks.

Infantry.

Leard, 1st Lt. E. W., 17th, transferred to 7th.
Berry, Capt. J., and Lillard, Capt. R., Okla. N.G., to Camp Stuart, with Prov. Div.
Petty, Maj. ... M., will report to Insp. Gen.
Butler, 2d Lt. W. L., appointed to Sig. R.C.
Wells, Col. B. H., 318th, will report to Chief of Staff.
Heerner, 1st Lt. F. L., 21st, to Governors Island.
Hubbell, 2d Lt. J. L., transferred to 19th.
Wurfel, 2d Lt. R., D. C. N.G., hon. discharged.
Danks, Lt. Col. W. C., Colo. N.G., hon. discharged.
Fleet, Maj. H. W., will report to Comdg. Gen. Eastern Dept. for duty in office of Insp. Gen.
Mathers, Lt. Col. D. T., N. J. N.G., hon. discharged.
Schmidt, Capt. E. R. E., Ga. N.G., hon. discharged.
Shaw, 2d Lt. J. E., Wash. N.G., hon. discharged.
Following relieved from assignment to 17th and from further duty with that regiment.

CAPTAINS.

Beach, W. A.	Goodman, J. F.
Donnelly, H. S.	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Fisher, A. M.	Kelly, M. L.
Frisk, J.	Tucker, F. M.

Veterinary Corps.

Following of N.A. to places mentioned and assigned to these places to inspect and supervise the sanitation of stock yards, cars, and feeding places, and inspect all shipments of public animals passing through these stations, and recommend such measures as will conserve the health of the public animals in transit through those stations:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Derrick, J. D., to Monroe, Va.
McCulloch, H. L., to Knoxville, Tenn.
Ipetson, R., to Spencer, N. C.
Towner, Capt. A. N., to Camp Wadsworth as Div. Vet.

Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Following will report to Acting Chief of Ord.:
Tennant, Capt. M. E.; Seigler, 1st Lt. W. G.; Hoffman, 1st Lt. L.; Luitwieler, 2d Lt. E. R.; Dickson, 1st Lt. R. H.; Huey, Capt. M. S.; Graham, 1st Lt. R. O.; Minton, Capt. O.; McKeehan, Maj. G. L.; Benscoter, 2d Lt. F. L.
Holland, 1st Lt. L. P., to Edgewood, Md.
Markham, 2d Lt. W. S., previous orders amended to read 1st Lt.

Following to Aberdeen Proving Ground:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Baker, G. H.	Gunsaulus, A. C.
Eby, V. V.	Ross, C. C.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Couper, H. W.	Schultz, F. T.
Hart, P. M.	Witt, H. E.
Nicolls, J. W.	

Lathbury, Maj. B. B., assigned to Qm. C.
Dawson, 1st Lt. C. H., to Sandy Hook Proving Ground.
McCune, Capt. E. C., appointed Acting Qm. at Tuckahoe Ord. Depot, N. J.

Quartermaster Corps.

Valentine, Lt. Col. W. S., to following places on official business, then to his station: Mounds, Ill.; Louisville, Ky.; Nashville, Tenn.
Munro, Lt. Col. J. N., to this city for conference with Qm. Gen., then to his station.
Mead, Capt. P. A., Col. N.G., to Camp Kearny, with 40th Div.
Cordin, 2d Lt. G. R.; Northcutt, 2d Lt. G. H., and Washburne, 2d Lt. H., Jr., to Cambridge as assts. to Depot Qm.
Doyle, Maj. A. C., S.C.N.G., will remain at Camp Sevier as member of board to adjust claims.
Blanton, Capt. E. R., N.C.N.G., will remain at Camp Sevier as member of board to adjust claims.
Shute, Capt. M. H., to Ft. Oglethorpe as Asst. Constructing Qm. vice Capt. A. T. Dalton, Ret.
Negus, 2d Lt. H. V. S., to Camp Lee as Asst. Supply Off. of the san. train.
Following, now at Camp Johnston, will report to Comdg. Off. that camp for duty with motor companies indicated:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Capt, J. C., 301.	Jewett, T. A., 301.
Griswold, R., 302.	Metzger, H. A., 302.
Lees, F. B., 303.	Donnelly, H. H., 302.
Bausman, T. F., 304.	Smith, W. T., 306.
Tucker, L. D., 305.	Ballman, R. E., 309.
Vaughan, J. W., 301.	

With Reg. Div. Motor Sup. Train:

Cunningham, R. S.	Shriver, M. R.
Kidder, P. B.	O'Brien, T. D.
Richard, R. N.	Garner, F. R., Jr.
Becker, L. R.	Tronsrue, G. M.

Infantry Reserve Corps.

Klock, 2d Lt. H. A., hon. discharged.
O'Brien, 1st Lt. W. D., to Camp Dodge.
Lotz, 2d Lt. G. C., hon. discharged.
Field, 2d Lt. F. L., and Thomas, 2d Lt. R. T., appointed to be 2d Lt. in N.G.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Foster, 1st Lt. S. H., to coast defenses of Boston.
Following to the coast defenses specified after his name:
Abbott, Lt. Col. J. W. C., to Los Angeles; Schwabe, Capt. H. A., to Los Angeles; Vore, Capt. R. E., to San Francisco; Pepin, Capt. L. D., to Sandy Hook; Bell, Capt. W. R., to Los Angeles; Fulton, Capt. W. S., to San Francisco.
Following to Fort Sill, Okla., for inst.:

CAPTAINS.

Perego, F. L.	Terry, C. C.
Kirkbride, C. N.	Bickford, W. C.
Holmes, B. B.	Shurtleff, T. S.

Dewitt, J. L., provisional appointment as 2d Lt. announced.
Woodlief, 2d Lt. W. A., promoted to be 1st Lt. in N.G.
Following assigned to the Coast Artillery ammunition train, motor section, for six-inch guns announced:
Mettler, Maj. E. G.

CAPTAINS.

Reaney, G. A.	Duncan, T. E.
Prentiss, R. C.	Stampley, L. W.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Cox, A. B.	Wellington, R.
Connell, S. P.	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Silkman, J. M.	Young, H.
Irish, A. H.	Wood, H. G.
Blackwell, M. S.	Borden, H. L.

Cavalry.

Smalley, Maj. H. R., assigned to duty as Adjt. of 5th Brigade of 3d Div.
Searl, 2d Lt. E. L., Jr., to School of Military Aeronautics, Texas State Univ., for training.

Signal Corps.

Amerman, Maj. C. B., will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Waring, Maj. C. T., previous orders directing him to assume charge of Sig. C. const. work at Hampton, Va., amended to read take station at Hampton, Va.
Campbell, Maj. T. W., to Wash.

Medical Corps.

Krygier, 1st Lt. A. A., hon. discharged.
Following to New York and will report to Dr. George T. Stewart, at Bellevue Hosp., for inst.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Clayton, G. R.	Hufnagel, C. J.
Nesbit, C. C.	Truex, W. E.

Capen, Lt. Col. N., in addition to his other duties, is designated as recruiting officer.

Veterinary Reserve Corps.

Following to Auxiliary Remount Depot at Camp Dodge:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Getz, L. M.	McNamara, J. B.
Moore, R. O.	Smith, W.
Tillie, R. S.	

Gladish, 2d Lt. I. O., assigned to active duty at Ft. Riley.
Stevenson, 2d Lt. G. T., relieved from his present duties at Camp Shelby, and will report to Comdg. Gen. at that camp for duty.
Following to places mentioned after their names to inspect and supervise the sanitation of stock yards and recommending such measures as will conserve the health of public animals:
Huebsch, 2d Lt. F. W., to Meridian, Miss.; King, 2d Lt. R., Birmingham, Ala.; Pruden, 2d Lt. V. F., to Memphis, Tenn.

Sanitary Corps.

McGrath, 1st Lt. D. J., previous orders revoked.
Stookey, 1st Lt. G. E., and Pfotzer, 1st Lt. R. G., to New York, reporting to Maj. Simon Flexner, Med. R.C., Rockefeller Institute for Med. Research, for inst.
Shaffer, Maj. P. A., to Army Med. School for preparation for nutritional survey.
MacClaire, 1st Lt. D. M., will report to the Surg. Gen.
Bear, 1st Lt. H. K., to Camp Greenleaf; Kett, 1st Lt. G. W., to Ft. Riley.
Johnson, Maj. B., will report to the Surg. Gen.
McGrath, 1st Lt. D. J., to Philadelphia, reporting to the officer in charge Hero Mfg. Co.

Miscellaneous.

Jackson, Chaplain M. F., to Camp Dix.
Park, Lt. Col. R., and Smylie, Capt. J. S., C. of E., to Ft. Leavenworth.
Fletcher, Capt. P. K., Inf. R.C., and Ashmun, 1st Lt. L. H., Eng. R.C., will report to Chief of Ord.
Norton, 2d Lt. H. L., to Camp Stuart.
Following of N.G. promoted to be 1st Lts.:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Brooks, E. F.	Thornburg, R. S.
Esque, J.	Nay, J. R.
Tagl, W.	Casper, H. C.
Braden, C. E.	Miller, J. E.
Strong, H. F.	Snyder, J. W.

Porter, Lt. Col. J. Y., U.S.A., retired, will proceed to the following places in connection with the Medical Dept. of the army; thence to his proper station: Daytona, Fla.; Sebring, Fla.; Tampa, Fla.
Elkins, Maj. D., Adjt. Gen.'s R.C. to Governors Island.
Axley, 1st Lt. L., N.G., to School of Military Aeronautics, Texas State Univ. for training.
Kellogg, 1st Lt. J. P., 140th Machine Gun Battalion, appointment to N.A.
Dalton, Capt. A. T., will report to the President of Indiana Univ.
Cooley, Maj. W. O., Vt. N.G., to Camp Stuart.
Raymond, Col. R. R., Engs., to Honolulu as Dept. Eng.
Nichol, 1st Lt. F. W., Ord., N.A., will report to acting chief of ordnance for duty.
Watson, Chaplain L., to Camp Grant.
Robinson, 1st Lt. B. E., N.G., promoted to be a Capt. announced.
Buck, Cont. Surg. S. C., to home.
Taylor, Cont. Surg. A. S., to New York, reporting to the mil. director, Neuro-surgical School, Neurological Inst., as instructor.
March, Capt. W. A., of N.G., promoted to be a Maj.
Following of N.G. promoted to be Capts.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Fisher, C. R.	Cunningham, E. R. V.
Ennis, H. H.	King, R. W.
Shaw, C. E., Jr.	Roth, G. E.

Following of N.G. promoted to be 1st Lts.:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Barclay, H. T.	Hedges, R. C.
Jordan, C. F.	Boeger, W. E.
Hay, E. B.	Ballou, V.
Hubbs, E.	Horter, E. M.
Ferat, C. F., Jr.	Pusy, S. O.

Following of N.G. promoted to be 2d Lts.:

SERGEANTS.

McCarty, L. B.	Neil, W. M.
Nelson, H. F.	Gaw, R. M.
Kryder, K. E.	Payne, H. B.
Wilkinson, G. O.	Miller, C. H.
Weiser, H. N.	O'Green, R. C.
Merchant, J. H.	Kibble, A. S.
Stanbridge, H. C.	Cox, H. L.
Tyles, Corp. C. L.	

Resignations.

Yeomans, Capt. C. S., Qm. R.C.; Caldwell, 1st Lt. E. D., 114th F.A.; Garret, 2d Lt. J. R., Inft. R.C.; Huettner, 2d Lt. J. P., Inft. R.C.; Waddell, 1st Lt. W. W., N.C., N.G.; Kampo, Capt. J. H., Wis. N.G.; Burnham, Capt. G. E., Eng. R.C.; Boners, 1st Lt. C. A., Wis. N.G.; Roberts, 1st Lt. E. H., Tex. N.G.; Matlaw, Capt. L. H., Eng. R.C.; Carmichael, 1st Lt. J. R., W. Va. N.G.; Sadie, 1st Lt. B. G., N.Y.N.G.

Leaves.

Armstrong, Capt. G. R., U.S.A., ret., 5 days; Spingarn, Maj. J. E., 311th Inft., 2 months; Glikeson, Maj. A. H., Sig. C., extended 5 days; Stewart, Col. W. F., Jr., C.A.C., 5 days; Mallory, Brig. Gen. J. S., N.A., 5 days; Powell, Lt. Col. J. S., U. S. A., extended 5 days; Frankhauser, 1st Lt. A. F., N.Y.R.C., 5 days; Groninger, Capt. H. W., 5th Cav., extended 10 days; Johnson, 1st Lt. W. J., A.S., Sig. R.C., 1 month; Horger, 2d Lt. C. A., 3d F.A., 10 days; Rice, Maj. C. A., Sig. R.C., extended 30 days.

Coast Guard Gazette.

Chiswell, Capt. B. M., from shore to ship.
Camden, Capt. B. H., from ship to shore.
Green, 1st Lt. C. M., of Engs., from ship to shore.
Kendall, 2d Lt. C. P., of Engs., to another vessel.
Hall, 3d Lt. R. B., to another vessel.

New Officers Commissioned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Adjt. Gen. McCain announced today that the following appointments have been made under date of Jan. 2 for the Officers' Reserve Corps and the national army:

Sweetser, C. H., Washington, D. C., to be Capt. in Eng. R.C.
Shaw, G. L., Trinidad, Col., and Dague, C. L., Washington, D. C., to be 1st Lts. in Eng. R.C.
Aerni, C. L., Williamsburg, Ky., to be 2d Lt. in Eng. R.C.
Chase, S. K., Chicago, to be Maj. in Ord. R.C.

CAPTAINS IN ORDNANCE RESERVE.

Page, H. E.	Anderson, W. C.
Wilkinson, J. A.	Blaine, W. E.
Cosgrove, J. E.	Walbridge, L. B.
Jungclas, E. H.	Reasoner, R. B.
Barr, G.	Hutchins, H. A.

FIRST LTS. IN ORDNANCE RESERVE.

Davis, G. W. M.	Brockhage, J. W.
Ross, J. M.	Bennett, F. A.
Baker, A. B.	Griffiths, C. A.
Hatch, P. M.	Howell, W. R.
Champaign, D. K.	Lawrie, R., Jr.
Nichols, C. B.	Hunter, H. C.
Greene, R. S.	

SECOND LTS. IN ORDNANCE RESERVE.

Davisson, R. L.	Collins, J. J.
Sheldrick, L. S.	Lusk, W. W.
Thomas, C. G.	Miller, L. W.
Curley, J. P.	Jackson, W. A.
Duddy, J. J.	Marshall, E. A.
Roth, S.	Mueller, L. W.
Hassett, P. J.	Kuts, G. B.
Shoben, S. L., Jr.	Rohl, V. B.
Wilmot, C. T.	Osborn, H. E.
Embree, S. D.	Cosgrove, W. H.
Robinson, L. F.	Garrity, J. W.
Sanderson, E.	Lauts, E. G.
Gray, M.	Hoadley, F. R.
Randall, R. K.	Bloom, G. H.

Frederick, R. G., Chicago, to be Capt. in Sig. Reserve.
Davis, I. L., Bellefontaine, Ohio, to be 1st Lt. in Sig. Reserve.
Bailey, A., Washington, D. C., and O'Leary, C. C., Chicago, to be 2d Lts. in Sig. Reserve.
Eichelberger, G. H., Cleveland, to be Capt. in Av. Sec. of Sig. Reserve.

FIRST LTS. AV. SEC. OF SIG. RESERVE.

Piper, E. E.	Loomis, D. A.
Mason, E. S.	Duddleston, C. S.
Hanes, H. F.	Corning, D. D.
Easton, S. L.	Hutchinson, J. T.
Booth, A. B.	Ward, M. L.
Rollins, M. E.	McDougall, H. O.
Rickard, G. H.	Freydig, P. E.
Neidhart, L. E.	James, V. A.
Wens, L. E.	Centner, W. F.
Greene, G. F.	Meadows, A. W.
Graver, E. A.	Pauly, C. W.
Kinberg, G. J.	Bayley, B. B.
Sperry, J. A.	Godman, L. K.
Reese, R. A.	Longway, F. H.
Gaines, E. F.	Stein, C. V.
Vollman, R. W.	McDonald, F.
Clarkson, C. B.	

SECOND LTS. IN AV. SEC. OF SIG. RESERVE.

Cocke, C. F.	Heffernan, G. P.
Smith, C. R.	Roberts, I. W.
Zegbaum, H. S.	Montonigle, P.
Lewis, F. B.	Walton, R. L.
Woodward, J. D.	Walton, H. L.
Shaw, C. G.	Frelinghuysen, F. T.
Berning, H. W.	Wilson, H. D.
Hull, K. D.	Neal, G. O.
De Lacour, H. F.	Murphy, E. A.
Frank, G. M.	Tigrett, A. G.
Roberts, H., Jr.	Karns, W. E.
Reid, H. L.	Clarke, B. M.
De Veau, G. P.	Shepherd, L. H.
Hall, F. L.	Kennedy, M. J.
Wells, R. D.	Cueger, H. O.
Weston, J. C.	Elliott, J. S.
Vaughan, C. T.	Deutsch, L.
Schlussel, J. S.	Brown, H. C.
Miller, G. N., Jr.	O'Fallon, W. G.
Chapman, J. P.	Soisson, L. J.
Strong, W. M.	Harrison, H. W.
Coleman, J. I.	Herrick, W. C.
Poor, F. L.	Salway, J. L.
Perry, T. T.	

Hall, C. M., Washington, D. C., to be temp. Maj. in Av. Sec. of Sig. C.

Education Notes.

A Vocational Guidance Clinic in connection with the course on vocational guidance has been organized at the City College. The clinic is open every Saturday from 2 to 3 P. M. to all children who are undecided in their choice of a career. All teachers and parents are invited to send or bring such boys and girls to the clinic for advice, which is given free of charge.

Classes in navigation and piloting will be started soon at the Tottenville Trade School. All who desire to take up the study of those subjects, which are essential to any one who has enrolled in the reserves, or who expects to enter that branch of the service with prospects of obtaining a rating above that of an ordinary seaman.

The Bedford Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 1,121 Bedford Avenue, corner of Monroe Street, conducts a class in military French, which is free to soldiers and sailors and all men who are contemplating entering the service. A new class meets every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evening at 8 P. M. The instructor is L. V. Fleckles.

Several classes of beginners in Isaac Pitman Stenography are being organized at the Washington Heights Evening High School, 145th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, for teachers, clerks, bookkeepers, and typists, to meet the unusual demand for stenographers. These classes will meet on Tuesdays and Fridays in room 409. It is planned to complete the principles of the system before the close of the school year in June, 1918.

The Board of Education has deferred action on the proposed increase of the salaries of the director and assistant director of physical training and an increase in the salary of the acting supervisor of lectures.

Auditor Cook of the Department of Education has been requested to report funds available to the Board of Education every thirty days, hereafter.

The Board of Examiners announce that in view of the length of the women's eligible list for promotion in history in the elementary schools the next examination for promotion licenses will not be open to women candidates for history.

The Additional Teachers' Association will meet in Wanamaker's auditorium at 10:30 A. M. tomorrow.

Estates Appraised.

PARSONS, FRANCES WALKER, (April 20, 1917.) Total assets, $321,876; assets, real estate, $112,258, which includes a one-half interest in 36 East Sixty-first Street, valued at $49,500, equity, $9,500; a one-half interest in 294 Madison Avenue, $56,250; a one-third interest in 179 Madison Avenue, $28,283; a one-half interest in the Milton Point Property and Cottage, Rye, N. Y., $17,000; personal, $209,628, which includes stocks, bonds, mortgages, and the furniture of the two homes in East Sixty-first Street and at Rye, valued at $21,763; beneficiaries, her husband, Henry De B. Parsons, the East Sixty-first Street and Rye property, $26,500; a legacy of $4,000; and furniture, &c., $6,987, making a total of $37,487. Her son, Francis L. Parsons, and her daughter, Katherine De B. Parsons, each receive one-half of the jewelry and laces, valued at $7,413, and the income for life of $126,410; Dodson Schuyler L. Parsons, a legacy of $1,000.

SCHWAB, MARY BALDWIN, (June 8, 1917.) Total assets, $505,869; assets, real estate, $126,975; cash, $10,989; personal, $521,428; stocks and bonds, $46,526. Her sons, Henry B. Schwab and Herman C. Schwab, of Merrick, N. Y., receive $244,287 each, and her grandson, Henry B. Schwab, Jr., 13 years old, $5,000. In the personalty is a demand note for $45,000 given to the decedent by A. H. Reeve, which is listed as "worthless." In an affidavit by the executor it is explained that Reeve, who was her brother-in-law, was at the time of the loan in the linoleum manufacturing business in Camden, N. J.; that the loan was a matter of friendship at a time when Reeve was in financial difficulty; that the decedent never intended to force its payment and that it is secured by a life insurance policy for $50,000 on the life of A. H. Reeve, who is now manager of the Travelers' Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

Police Department News.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. Owen Curnyn, 14, for 1 day, from 8 A. M. Jan. 6; Orio Carter, 16, for 1 day, from 12:01 A. M. Jan. 7; Martin McGowan, 39, for 1 day, from 4 P. M. Jan. 6.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Patrol. John Harabes, 35, from 9:45 P. M. Dec. 8, during disability; M. J. Oates, 38, from 1:35 A. M. Dec. 26, during disability; James O'Sullivan, 39, from 3:15 A. M. Dec. 4 to 12 P. M. Dec. 21; P. J. Carr, 39, from 12:45 P. M. Dec. 5 to 12:01 A. M. Dec. 22; E. J. Gallway, 151, from 7:35 P. M. Dec. 19, during disability; J. J. McLean, C. O. Squad, Motor Cycle Squad 1, from 10:30 A. M. Dec. 28, during disability.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Western disturbance of the last two days has passed off the southeastern Florida Coast, but an independent disturbance moved northward over the Atlantic Ocean and is central tonight off the New England Coast.

This disturbance was attended by north gales on the coast from North Carolina to Maine, and by snows in Eastern New England. There were ... scattered snows Wednesday night in the Middle and South Atlantic States, except Florida, where there was rain.

Snow will fall Friday in the Lake region, continuing Saturday, and extending Friday night and Saturday through the Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic States and Western and Southern New England. In the South Atlantic States the weather will be fair Friday and Saturday, while in the East Gulf States there will be rain by Saturday.

It will be somewhat warmer Friday in interior districts and in the Atlantic States.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Hatteras to Eastport and on the Pacific Coast from the mouth of the Columbia River north...

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be north gales Friday, with snow; Saturday, cold and probably fair. Middle Atlantic Coast, diminishing northwest Friday, with fair, cold weather; Saturday, fair. South Atlantic Coast, moderate north and northeast, fair.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, continued cold Friday. Saturday increasing cloudiness and not so cold, probably snow.

Western New York—Fair Friday, except for snow near Lake Erie, not quite so cold in the western portion. Saturday local snows and warmer.

Northern New England—Fair Friday, preceded by snow in Eastern Maine; continued cold. Saturday increasing cloudiness and not quite so cold, probably snow in Vermont and New Hampshire.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1917.	1918.		1917.	1918.
3 A. M.	36	[illegible]	3 P. M.	44	[illegible]
6 A. M.	37	[illegible]	6 P. M.	43	[illegible]
9 A. M.	40	[illegible]	9 P. M.	41	[illegible]
12 M.	41	[illegible]	12 P. M.	41	[illegible]

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 6; for the corresponding date last year it was 40; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 31.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 4; at 8 P. M. it was ... Maximum temperature, 11 degrees at ... P. M.; minimum, 2 degree at 11 P. M. Humidity, 69 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 67 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.04 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.02 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.
(By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.)
Sun rises..7:20 | Sun sets..4:42 | Moon rises..12:[illegible]

THE TIDES.

	High Water A.M.	High Water P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	[illegible]	12:10	6:22	[illegible]
Governors Island	[illegible]	12:31	7:15	7:31
Hell Gate	[illegible]	2:26	9:12	9:5[illegible]

Official Shipping List.

Arrival of vessels from foreign countries at Atlantic Coast and Gulf ports during the twenty-four hours ended Jan. 2:

STEAMSHIPS.

Antilla, (Am.)	Morro Castle, (Am.)
Ascania, (Br.)	Marconi, (Br.)
Artillao, (Sp.)	Minnie de Larrinaga, (Br.)
Admiral Dewey, (Br.)	
Arrliuse, (Sp.)	Murreje, (Sp.)
Atagosan Maru, (Ja.)	Northland, (Am.)
Brels Isel, (Fr.)	Omek, (Russ.)
Beachy Head, (Br.)	Paraiso, (Am.)
Borgestad, (Nor.)	Quimstan, (Hond.)
Bella, (Am.)	Reidar, (Nor.)
Castlemoor, (Br.)	Randila, (Br.)
Cuthbert, (Br.)	Reading, (Br.)
Cottesmoor, (Br.)	San Lorenzo, (Br.)
Cartago, (Am.)	Santa Elena, (Am.)
Egba, (Br.)	Shawmut, (Am.)
Evelyn, (Am.)	Southward, (Br.)
Esparta, (Am.)	Sucrosa, (Am.)
F. Q. Barstow, (Am.)	Tellac, (Am.)
Fred W. Weller, (Am.)	Tordenskjold, (Nor.)
Frances Hyde, (Am.)	Turcoman, (Br.)
Fjond, (Nor.)	Tunwen, (Br.)
Gene Crawley, (Am.)	Thermidor, (Br.)
Harry Farnum, (Am.)	Vesta, (Am.)
Hornet, (Am.)	Wethersfield, (Br.)
Lackawanna, (Br.)	Wabana, (Br.)
Mexico, (Fr.)	

SAILING VESSELS.

Joan Kieldero, (Am.)	W. H. Davenport, (Am.)

Fire Record.

	Loss.
A. M.	
12:10—7 E. 40 St.; ...rook Club	Slight
12:25—2,123 8 Av.; not given	Slight
12:30—416 E. 116 ...; M. Lasnow	Slight
1:05—3,868 White Plains Av.; Louis Goldstein	Slight
1:30—322 E. 82 S...; not given	Slight
2:15—525 Concord ...; not given	Slight
2:25—40 South ...; John Antes	Slight
3:20—241 Centre ...; Terrace Mfg. Co.	$100
3:50—217 E. 43 ...; American Express Co.	Slight
6:30—220 E. 10 ...; Dorah Widman	Slight
6:45—726 E. 152 ...; not given	Slight
8:20—10 E. 23 ...; Childs & Co.	Slight
9:50—545 Pearl ...; Charles Noyes	Slight
10:50—570 W. 183 ...; not given	Slight
10:55—370 W. 116 ...; James Boyd	Slight
11:00—284 Henry ...; not given	Slight
11:15—144 E. 84 ...; not given	Slight
P. M.	
12:20—220 Eldridge ...; B. Whitman	Slight
12:25—Front 27 ... (auto;) Arthur B. Twombly	[illegible]
12:40—1,268 University Av.; Mary Patterson	Slight
1:05—643 Columbus Av.; John Chepp	Slight
1:10—6 and 8 W. ... St.; not given	Slight
1:20—221 W. 49 ...; Jas. Flannigan	Slight
2:15—169 W. 49 ...; McDermott	Slight
2:25—270 Delancey St.; Sarah Rochschauser	Slight
2:30—1,933 Clinton Av.; Isaac Feldner	Slight
2:45—33 Forsyth ...; Jacob Goldstein	Slight
3:05—1,791 Madison Av.; Samuel Gandel	Slight
3:05—53 Columbus Av.; Joseph Sobel	Slight
3:15—545 E. 15 ...; Knickerbocker Biscuit Co.	None
3:30—144 Cherry ...; American Bag Co.	Slight
3:40—11 Pitt St.; David Steinberg	Slight
3:50—235 E. 25 ...; Emma Mahurek	Slight
3:50—317 E. 34 ...; Max Levinson Co.	Slight
4:05—82 Sheriff ...; Samuel Kapsen	Slight
4:30—637 Lenox ...; Paul Freeland	Slight
5:15—40 W. 20 ...; Ely Realty Co.	Slight
5:45—136 E. 48 ...; Chas. McDermott	Slight
6:15—127 Broome ...; David Lipsky	Slight
6:30—11 Av. & ... St. (freight car;) N. Y. Central R. R.	Slight
6:50—1,970 2 Av.; Morris Perkowitz	Slight
8:10—1,163 Broadway; Sherman & Weinstein	$300
8:15—182 Chr...; D. Sadraidris	Slight
8:15—521 W. 52 ...; not given	Slight
8:15—444 Broadway; Gotham Lithographic Co.	$50,000
8:25—212 W. 14 ...; not given	Slight
8:40—142-144 Mulberry St.; Leopold Sonn & Brother	$50,000
8:45—1,788 Lexington Av.; not given	Slight
9:10—423 Amsterdam Av.; not given	Slight
9:10—32 Laight ...; (barrel of rubber.) ... Paper Co.	Slight
9:15—19 Rutgers Place; Jochum Patashnik	Slight
9:30—123 W. 1...; Julius Fowler	Slight
9:30—506 W. 16...; Otto Bang	Slight
10:00—26 2 Av.; Jacob Baron	Slight
10:05—202 Av. B; ... Basosky	Slight
10:10—Sound View & Beach Avs.; (auto;) Irving Richman	$25
10:30—218 W. 12...; W. C. Bourne	Slight
10:45—90 Greenwich ...; M. Bloomberg	Slight

The Civil Service.

City.

Applications for laboratory assistant, (pathology,) male and female, will be received until Jan. 16. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, 4; practical, 6. The minimum age is 18 years. The salary is $720 a year, with maintenance.

Applications for physician, grade 3, male and female, will be received until Jan. 17. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, ...; technical, 5. The minimum age is 2... years. The salary ranges from $1,800 up to but not including $2,400 a year.

United States.

The commission announces for Jan. 8 an examination for Assistant Inspector of Quartermaster Supplies for men. A vacancy in the Quartermaster Corps, Chicago, Ill., at $900 a year will be filled from this examination. The appointee will have charge of the standard samples of clothing and equipage, and he will be required to assist the inspectors and purchasing officers in making awards for supplies. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on education, 30; experience, 70. Applicants must have reached their eighteenth birthday on the date of the examination.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section III., Paragraph H and Paragraph 64, Tariff Act, October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold 1 costume, black lace over white satin; 1 costume, black satin and jet beads; 1 costume, brown satin, gold embroidery; 1 costume, brown tulle, coral and gold embroidery; 1 costume, white net, spangled over white satin. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 21, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated December 31, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
The Management Committee of Hero Land wishes to announce that numerous articles lost at Hero Land may be recovered by giving description and other proof of ownership to the office of Hero Land at 300 Madison Av., New York City.

LOST.—On New Year's Eve, two-skin brown fox neckpiece, from 99th St. and Riverside Drive to Amsterdam Av., or in taxi to 89th St. and Central Park West. E. L., 349 Central Park West, second floor south. Telephone 926, River.

LOST.—DIAMOND BRACELET; $100 reward; diamond bracelet, platinum setting, between Palais Royal and Martha Washington; probably taxi; return Room 1211, 29 East 29th St. L. R. De Craviotto, Madison Square 6500.

LOST.—If party who found lady's hand bag, with keys, money, and passport, in taxicab, on Jan. 2, will return same to Room 801, 50 Broad St., city, they will be liberally rewarded and no questions asked.

LOST.—Pendant, containing three diamonds, somewhere between Madison and 60th and Carnegie Hall, or 59th St. car. Suitable reward for return to 1,191 Carnegie Hall, or to Sam, the doorman.

LOST.—In Shanley's ladies' washroom, one diamond solitaire and one platinum wedding engaged with diamonds all around. Return to cashier Martinique Hotel. Liberal reward. No questions asked.

LOST.—Jan. 2, between 44 Whitehall St. and 96th and Broadway, Elk's tooth mounted in gold and set with five diamonds; suitable reward if returned to D. W. Hollister, 44 Whitehall St.

LOST.—Between 50th St. and 8th Av. and the Fulton Theatre, a diamond bar pin. Liberal reward if returned to the Fulton Theatre Box Office. E. Sinclair.

LOST.—Diamond bow pin, between 144d St. and Convent Av. and 410 West 159th, $25 reward; no questions asked. W. F. Burnham, 24 West Broadway.

LOST.—At Park Theatre or in taxi, a diamond bow pin, Saturday evening, Dec. 29. Please notify Mrs. Armour, 17 East 45th St., Murray Hill 4100, for reward.

LOST.—A yellow diamond ring, with four smaller diamonds encircling yellow diamond, and 14 diamond chips, set in platinum; liberal reward. N 183 Times.

LOST.—Gold nugget stickpin, between Grand Central Cafe-Belmont Hotel-Foster Building; reward. H. A. Austin, 240 Madison Av. Telephone Vanderbilt 1185.

LOST.—Wednesday afternoon Fisher fur neckpiece, Broadway or West End Av., between 79th and 86th Sts.; reward. E. F. Smith, 310 West 79th St.

LOST.—Sum of money, on subway, between Times Square and Grand Central, in pigskin bill fold; liberal reward. Communicate G 66 Times Annex.

LOST.—Black lynx muff, either at 96th St. downtown L station or on 6th Av. train, when changing to a 9th Av. train at 59th St., Jan. 2. H. W. Williams, 852 Broadway.

LOST.—Between Wilkins Av. and Simpson St. station, handbag with jewelry; liberal reward. Dora Shapiro, 1,079 Simpson St., Bronx.

LOST.—Saturday afternoon, Pennsylvania Station, Kolinsky muff; suitable reward offered. Notify C. Z. Willever, 20 Exchange Place.

LOST.—Pocketbook, containing double diamond ring, Jan. 1, on Newkirk Av. station, Flatbush; reward. 612 West 143d St. Sanford.

LOST.—Silver mesh bag in a Broadway hotel; liberal reward paid and no questions asked. Address "Mesh Bag," G 84 Times.

LOST.—Diamond platinum bar pin, floral design, between 5th Av., 46th St. and Stern's; liberal reward. 14 East 46th.

LOST.—Gold fob diamond locket, L. F., Monday, 78th St., Cent. Pk. W. and 87th St., 6th Av.; reward. G 86 Times.

LOST.—Sapphire ring with 36 small diamonds, 2 small diamonds on each side; liberal reward. P 130 Times.

LOST.—Blue beaded bag, containing gold pin, "Iceland Rink to home. Liberal reward. Return V. S., 19 West 58th St.

LOST.—Diamond bar pin at Broadhurst Theatre, Waldorf-Astoria, or Healy's; reward. 305 West 75d St., Apartment 10L.

LOST—Diamond bracelet, platinum setting; liberal reward; no questions asked. M. Berg, 124 West 72d St.

LOST.—Brown muff, Hippodrome, New Year's matinee; liberal reward. Apply janitor, 78 West 11th.

LOST.—Lapis lavalliere, Madison Av., Grand Central to 37th St.; reward. G 69 Times.

REWARD.—Oval wrist watch, 18 karat, on Smith St. car or Smith and Sackett St., New Year's morning. Hamilton 945 W.

REWARD.—Eyeglasses, in silver case, Jack's Restaurant, Saturday evening, Bowley, 240 Riverside Drive.

REWARD.—Sable muff, taxi, 23d St. ferry, 9:15 Christmas morning; valued for association. Return Mrs. Johnson, Hotel Flanders.

$50 REWARD, and no questions asked, for the return of a sapphire and diamond cluster ring, platinum top and gold shank, inscription on inside, lost Jan. 2 going from New Amsterdam Theatre to 84th St. and Central Park West in taxi. Return to E. M. Gattle & Co., 620 5th Av.

$75.00 REWARD.
No questions asked for the return of platinum oval-shaped earring set with four diamonds, lost Jan. 1 between Astor Theatre and Grand Central Terminal, via 45th St. Return to Black, Starr & Frost.

$350 REWARD.
Return gentleman's three-stone diamond ring, lost Dec. 31, between West 111th St. and 98th St.; no questions asked. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$150 REWARD
for brooch, circle of 19 diamonds in platinum, lost during holidays in 5th Av. shopping district; no questions. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$75 REWARD for Tiffany & Co. enamel and rose diamond watch, No. 24,060, lost Dec. 27 between 37th and 38th Sts.
TIFFANY & CO., 5th Av. and 37th St.

Found.

FOUND.—Dec. 27, Hudson seal muff; owner can have same; state where it was left. F 144 Times.

FOUND.—Wallet containing small sum of money. Write S. H. Cohen, 58 Liberty St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Black Pomeranian dog, Dec. 25; $5 reward if returned to Mr. Wagner, janitor, 349 East 40th St.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Collie dog, blue merle, 901 West 150th St. Call Audubon 874.

WAR INCIDENTS.

The January number of THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE contains a score of good literary features, including articles on "Life in France in Wartime," by Ann Mile Upjohn; "Privations Endured in Enemy Countries," and a thrilling story of "How the Channel Ports Were Saved." The account of the taking of Jerusalem is supplemented by an article of special value to Bible students on "Jerusalem in 4,000 Years of War." The newest type of French field hospital is described by Count d'Haussonville, and another writer tells of "Marvels of the New War Surgery." There is a vivid description of the activities behind the lines in France—the life into which our soldiers and civilian workers plunge when they go "over there." The doings of the American army at home and abroad are summarized each month in this magazine, the only monthly, by the way, devoted solely to the history and literature of the world war. Twenty full-page rotogravure illustrations and many pages of European cartoons complete the 320 pages of the magazine. 25 cents on all news stands. $3 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

HYLAN STILL HOLDS BIG PLACES OPEN

But Appointments Are Predicted Speedily Following Mayor's Conferences with Politicians.

JOB HUNTERS AT CITY HALL

B. R. T. Again Makes the Mayor Late to Work—W. F. Doyle Appointed a Bureau Chief.

Mayor Hylan yesterday appointed William F. Doyle of Brooklyn head of the Bureau of Fire Prevention to succeed Joseph O. Hammitt. Mr. Doyle is a veterinary surgeon in the Fire Department, with the rank of Deputy Chief. It was expected that he would be appointed Fire Commissioner, as he had been recommended for the place by John H. McCooey, the Democratic boss of Brooklyn. At the last minute, however, a switch was made, and on New Year's Day the Mayor appointed Thomas Drennan, also of Brooklyn and a McCooey choice, as Fire Commissioner.

The Mayor did not fill yesterday several important offices in his administration. A Street Cleaning Commissioner, a Health Commissioner, a Commissioner of Accounts, and Park Commissioners of the Bronx and Queens are still to be appointed. The Mayor, however, conferred with a number of politicians, and it is expected that the appointments will be announced within a day or two.

There are a number of minor places still to be filled by the Mayor, but it is expected that they will go to the Mayor's personal friends. Alderman Francis P. Bent, it is expected, will be made Chief of the Bureau of Personal Service of the Board of Estimate, the $7,500 job held by George L. Tirrell under the Mitchel administration. The job is an important one, and Leader Murphy of Tammany Hall has had longing eyes upon it ever since the election.

It was reported yesterday that Henry Smith, who was slated to be Park Commissioner, would be appointed Commissioner of the Street Cleaning Department. Mr. Smith was Park Commissioner under Mayor McClellan, and ever since New Year's Day politicians have been wondering what happened to sidetrack his selection for his old post, which went to Charles F. Murphy's friend, William F. Grell.

Expectant office seekers continued to haunt the corridors of City Hall yesterday. Few of them got in to see the Mayor, and they waited until he went to luncheon. If they received any encouragement from the new Executive they did not show it. Among those who called upon the Mayor during the day were Alfred L. Johnson, the new City Chamberlain; David H. Knott, the new Sheriff; District Attorney Swann, ex-Senator O'Gorman, and John J. O'Connell, former County Chairman of the Progressive Party.

Although all of his Commissioners were at their desks promptly at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, following the Mayor's instructions that they make their office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., the Mayor himself was exactly six minutes late. The Mayor was three minutes late in getting to his office on Wednesday morning, due to a delay on the B. R. T. line, and his late arrival yesterday was again charged to the same source. A B. R. T. train which he boarded was stalled, and the Mayor's plan of getting to his office at 9:30 in the morning was completely upset.

The Mayor does not trust to the B. R. T. for getting home at night. He has an automobile of his own, which draws up in front of the City Hall promptly at 5 o'clock. In order to prevent being held up by traffic congestion, the Mayor has had a Police Department sign hung on the front of the car. Today the first meeting of the new Board of Estimate will take place. Most of the items on the calendar are matters that were laid over by the Mitchel administration.

URGES SCHOOL REFORMS.

Willcox Reviews Conditions for New Board of Education.

In a report reviewing conditions in the schools at the end of 1917, submitted to the new Board of Education by William G. Willcox, President of the old board, which was made public yesterday, Mr. Willcox said that "no seven men and women in the world's history have ever faced such an educational task."

"In addition to the innumerable problems of our great school system," the report says, "seriously complicated as they are by war conditions, you are confronted at the very outset with the necessity of reorganizing the entire administration of the department, or of revising the functions and methods of the Board of Education and of adjusting the supervising staff to its increased responsibilities and duties."

Among the recommendations made by Mr. Willcox are an increase in the number of District Superintendents, the appointment of a business manager to organize and correlate the work of all the bureaus, the construction of a building to house the Julia Richman High School, the provision for additional playgrounds in many elementary schools, increase in the pay of teachers and other employes, and the assignment of a competent person to take charge of the war service work of the schools.

The Board of Health, according to Mr. Willcox, estimates that 100,000 children in the public schools are insufficiently nourished. He believes that the city should undertake to provide a simple standardized luncheon at cost for all pupils who desire it and free of charge to those who cannot afford to pay.

Figures are given in the report showing the increase in the number of part-time pupils. In 1908 there were 35,379 children on part time, and in 1917 there were 130,068. Congestion is also apparent in the high schools, where the total registration is 70,000, while only 41,612 seats are provided.

TO OPEN AUTO SHOW.

Gov. Whitman Will Attend Ceremony at Grand Central Palace.

The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce last night announced that Governor Whitman had accepted the invitation to open the eighteenth National Automobile Show tomorrow afternoon in the Grand Central Palace. Notwithstanding war conditions, the show this year has more exhibitors than any previous motor car show in America. About 550 different manufacturers will be represented, of whom eighty-six are motor car manufacturers. They will exhibit 400 models of the types of American motor vehicles in the open and closed cars. The other exhibitors represent the accessory side of the industry. The automobile show will continue for one week, being open every day after tomorrow from 10 A. M. until 10:30 P. M., except Sunday.

Prof. Ripley's Appointment Held Up

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—The Governor's Council declined today to confirm the nomination by Governor McCall of William Z. Ripley, Professor of Political Economy at Harvard, as a member of the State Minimum Wage Commission. The council in a statement said it was felt that because of the opposition of manufacturers to Professor Ripley's appointment, effective work could not be done by the board if he were a member. Opponents to confirmation at a hearing yesterday asserted that Professor Ripley was a theorist.

Famous Hotel Burns.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 3.—The International, one of the oldest hotels at the Falls, was destroyed by fire today. The building and contents were estimated to be worth $300,000. The hotel, formerly known as Eagle Tavern, has a history dating back to the early days of the nineteenth century.

WHITMAN HOLDS UP SPECIAL ELECTIONS

Shows No Eagerness to Provide for Filling Vacant Seats in Congress.

WANTS TO SAVE $300,000

Will Nominate Charles J. McDermott and Marcus B. Campbell for Judgeships.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Governor Whitman is none too eager to call special elections to fill four vacant chairs in the House of Representatives which until recently have been occupied by Democratic Congressmen from New York City. Unless a popular demand should arise or a request should come from the New York State delegation to the House of Representatives the Governor, it is believed, will take no step toward restoring Democratic control of the House, which has dwindled to nothing as a result of recent deaths and resignations of members.

At present three vacancies exist and before another week there will be a fourth. Those who already have resigned are John J. Fitzgerald of Kings, who represented the Seventh District; Daniel J. Griffin of Kings, who represented the Eighth District, and Henry Bruckner of the Bronx, representing the Twenty-second. The resignation of Murray Hulbert of New York, at present representing the Twenty-first, who has been appointed Dock Commissioner by Mayor Hylan, is expected within the next few days.

Persons who have discussed the matter with Governor Whitman have become convinced that his attitude is due, not to political considerations, but to a desire for consistent practice of rigid wartime economy. Governor Whitman has been told that when only men voted it cost approximately $30,000 to elect a Congressman at a special election, and with the enfranchised women added it may cost as much as $50,000 per district, or in the aggregate $200,000, for the four Congressional elections.

It costs as much to elect a Senator as to elect a Congressman. Governor Whitman believes that the $300,000 from the public treasury which would be required to cover the aggregate of election expenses can be better spent for other purposes.

Governor Whitman has made it clear that in the event it should be made manifest to him that the Administration at Washington would be hampered as a result of the narrowing Democratic majority if the House he would call special elections to fill the vacancies in Congress. In that event the result, it is almost a foregone conclusion, would be the election of three Democrats and one Republican to take the places of the four Democrats. The district to return a Republican is now represented by Mr. Hulbert. The Senate elections would not in any way change the comparative strength of the two parties in the upper house at Albany.

Governor Whitman announced today that he would nominate Charles J. McDermott for County Judge of Kings, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mayor Hylan, and Marcus B. Campbell, also of Kings, to succeed Lewis L. Fawcett, who has been elevated to the Supreme Court. Mr. McDermott is a Kings County Democrat and President of the Brooklyn Bar Association, and Mr. Campbell, a Republican, influential in the affairs of the Republican organization in Kings. The turning down of John MacCrate, political lieutenant of Senator William M. Calder of Kings, to make place for Mr. McDermott, caused surprise, and gave rise to and reflection among the Republican lawmakers from Kings at the Capitol, some of whom regarded it as part of a move to find favor with the Livingston faction in Kings, which so far has bitterly opposed the Governor.

There is a lull in Legislative circles, all except the Legislative leaders having left the Capitol. Speaker Sweet of the Assembly was busy on appointments for the Standing Committees, which must be announced when the Legislature meets again on Wednesday. Senate Leader Elon R. Brown was in conference with some of his Republican following in the Senate early in the day.

NEW ROCHELLE SALOONS.

Justice Tompkins to Consider Revocation of Order Closing Them.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 3.—An order was issued today by Justice Tompkins at White Plains directing State Excise Commissioner Sisson to show cause why an order issued by him closing all saloons in the City of New Rochelle should not be revoked. Following the raid by United States Marshal McCarthy on six saloons in New Rochelle, where he alleged liquor had been sold to soldiers from Fort Slocum, Mayor Griffing of New Rochelle appealed to Governor Whitman to make New Rochelle a bone dry zone, and the Governor gave such an order to the Excise Commissioner. This occurred four weeks ago, and the city which gained fame on the stage as being "45 minutes from Broadway" has been dry as a desert ever since. When the motion came up before Justice Tompkins, the attorney for the liquor dealers stated that he would attack the constitutionality of the law which brought about the closing of the saloons. Counsel for the Excise Department was not ready to proceed with the hearing, and the whole matter was put over until next Saturday, when it comes up before Justice Tompkins at Nyack.

EXPLAIN STOCK TRANSFER.

Hammerstein Says Marriage Agreement Was the Consideration.

Oscar Hammerstein and his wife, Emma Swift Hammerstein, filed with the Federal District Court yesterday their answer to the suit of Nathaniel A. Eaton, trustee in bankruptcy, who sued to ascertain the rights and equities in 3,500 shares of the stock of the Hammerstein Opera Company. They admitted that the assignment of 4,505 shares of the stock made by Mr. Hammerstein to his wife be declared null and void on the ground that the shares were transferred without consideration.

Mr. Hammerstein in his answer admits the transfer of the 4,505 shares to Mrs. Hammerstein on Dec. 30, 1914, but denies that they were transferred without consideration. Then he explained that the consideration was a good and valuable one, being no less than an agreement made by the parties, at the time of the marriage of the latter, that the husband should transfer to the wife one-tenth of the shares to marry Mr. Hammerstein. This agreement, Mr. Hammerstein says, was duly fulfilled. The court is asked to dismiss the suit.

The condition of Oscar Hammerstein, who is in the German Hospital suffering from ulceration of a foot, complicated with diabetes, was reported last night as improved.

$529,594 PAID TO STATE.

Fees Collected During the Year—$5,000 for Rockaway Lands.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Fees and fines collected by the various State departments during the past fiscal year netted $529,594, according to the annual report of State Controller Travis, published today.

The insurance department, with $1,530,111, was the largest contributor. Receipts of State hospitals yielded $562,[illegible], and the conservation department collected $404,560. Interests on bank balances totaled $494,402. The sum of $132,450 was collected by the Health Officer of the Port of New York, $50,886 was received by the Saratoga Springs Reservation, education department fees aggregated $101,670, and part of the Secretary of State's office amounted to $187,450.

Receipts from the Federal Government for land taken for fortifications purposes at Rockaway Beach totaled $706,000.

2 AMERICANS KILLED IN MEXICAN HOLD-UP

Band of Yaqui Indians Attack Southern Pacific Train and Murder 36 Passengers.

TUCSON, Ariz., Jan. 3.—H. J. Poe of Los Angeles and Miguel Martinez of Nogales, Ariz., Americans, were among the thirty-six persons killed yesterday when Yaqui Indians attacked a Southern Pacific train south of Empalme, Sonora, according to messages reaching the railroad's offices here today. Traveling Auditor Ralph Suovel, an American, with headquarters at Mazatlan, was wounded, and Alberto Joffroy, another American, of the Border Trading Company at Nogales, was shot three times, but will recover. Among the trainmen killed were Conductor Paredes and an express messenger.

A relief train which went out from Guaymas returned this morning with the bodies of the dead. Rumors that several Mexican young women had been carried away by the Yaquis are discredited by the railroad officials.

The attack occurred between Mapoli and Loncho, about forty miles from Guaymas. Encountering an obstruction on the track, the engineer stopped the train, when the Indians, who were hidden in the brush, attacked the train from the rear. It was in the rear coach that the massacre of the passengers occurred. The Indians fired through the windows and doors until every man, woman, and child had been killed or wounded. The military escort of about seventy men on the train was dispersed.

The railroad reports also said Mexican Federal troops in pursuit of the Yaquis encountered a party of raiders near Quero de Babi last night and lost five killed.

Returning to the scene of the holdups, the troops found the Indians still vainly trying to open the express safe which they had thrown from the express car, and a second battle followed, in which the Mexican Federals claimed the Indians were defeated with heavy losses. The safe contained $20,000 in gold. It was returned intact to Guaymas.

Ramon Gomez, said to be a Villa follower, and a small band of men are reported to have crossed into American territory west of Nogales, following raids on two Yaqui and on the customs office at Santa Cruz, midway between the border and Cananea. The customs official was killed. Border patrols along the Sonora boundary were increased today.

MARFA, Texas, Jan. 3.—Another raid by Mexican bandits occurred late today at the Brite ranch, thirty-five miles southwest of here and an equal distance from Valentine, Texas, according to reports received at the military headquarters of the Big Bend districts. No details of the raid were given. This ranch was raided Christmas morning by Mexican bandits, and one American and two Mexicans killed.

A troop of cavalry under command of Captain Smith with a Signal Corps detachment left here tonight for the Brite ranch to investigate the reported raid. Additional cavalry troops were ordered held in readiness to reinforce this troop.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Neill and Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Neill, who live at the Brite ranch and who were forced to fight for several hours Christmas morning to prevent the Mexican bandits from raiding their homes and killing them, returned to the ranch yesterday after spending the holidays in Valentine.

Afternoon Christmas Day raid American troops pursued the bandits across the border into Mexico, killing eighteen and wounding many others.

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} Open Evenings.

Starving in a Land of Plenty

800,000 tons of munitions and foodstuffs lie rotting at the port of Vladivostock, yet Russia's soldiers fought with wooden staves. Wheat is piled in sacks along the railroad tracks while crusts of dry bread are doled out to waiting lines in Petrograd and Moscow. Meat is sold in one-pound lots while the plains are black with grazing cattle and potatoes rot in the fields. People freeze, with rich coal veins crumbling onto the very railroad sidings. The great Siberian Railroad—6,105 miles long—has a marvelous roadbed, but next to nothing else. So Russia sits and starves patiently

Read what Charles Edward Russell saw in Russia, in the January

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, not so cold today; Sunday fair; northwest winds, diminishing.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,896. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1918.—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

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RAILROAD CONTROL BILL IN CONGRESS; $500,000,000 FUND TO HELP EQUIP LINES; NATION'S MINES ALSO TO BE TAKEN OVER

RAILWAY PLANS BROAD

Official Measure Offered After Wilson Addresses Joint Session.

ASSURANCES TO OWNERS

But Federal Management Is to Continue After War Until Congress Decides Otherwise.

WILL PAY FOR EXTENSIONS

And Be Reimbursed by Roads Later—Dividends to be Maintained.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—President Wilson addressed Congress in joint session today and in a brief address defined the Government's position in assuming control of the railroads, and recommended legislation to finance the carriers and protect the stockholders during the war period. His address reinforced the salient statements made in his proclamation on taking over the railroads last month.

Following the conclusion of his address the Administration bill, designed to carry out his recommendations, was introduced in both Senate and House.

Two specific guarantees were recommended by the President as due to the holders of railroad stocks and bonds:

First—That the railroad properties be maintained throughout the period of Federal control in as good repair and as complete equipment as at present.

Second—That the roads receive under Federal control such compensation as is equitable and just alike to their owners and to the general public.

The President recommended as a basis for compensation the average net railway income of the three years ended June 30, 1917. This basis was assumed in the Administration Railroad bill, which was introduced in both houses immediately after the President's address.

He further suggests that the Government must assume the expense of maintenance and extensions, necessary to keep the roads at the highest degree of efficiency, demanded by the war situation. It was probably too much to expect, he said, that under unified administration the railroads would be able to effect economies that would permit them to meet the expense "without resorting to the National Treasury for the funds," and "if it is not possible, it will, of course, be necessary to resort to Congress for grants of money for that purpose."

The duty of the Government to finance the railroads rested, he held, not only upon the necessity of maintaining them at their greatest efficiency, but also because issues of railroad bonds must not be allowed to interfere with the sale of Government bonds.

For Financial Stability.

After stressing the necessity for providing for adequate compensation for the roads the President touched upon the connection between the railroads and the financial and industrial stability of the country.

"I need not point out the essential justice of such guarantees and their great influence and significance as elements in the present financial and industrial situation of the country," he said; "indeed, one of the strong arguments for assuming control of the railroads at this time is the financial argument. It is necessary that the values of railway securities should be justly and fairly protected and that the large financial operations every year necessary in connection with the maintenance, operation, and development of the roads should, during the period of the war, be wisely related to the financial operations of the Government."

President Wilson paid tribute to the railroad executives who had been coordinating and directing the several systems, but he added that "there were some things which the Government can do and private management cannot."

It had become unmistakably plain, he said, that only through Government control could the equipment of all the roads be used for common service without injury to particular properties.

A Hint of Governmental Ownership.

The administration measure as presented in the Senate and House was prepared by the Department of Justice and members of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Representative Sims, Chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, who presented the measure in the House, said that the bill would receive prompt consideration by the committee and would be reported favorably before the end of next week.

The indications are that there will be no prolonged debate over the measure unless it arises over the last section in the bill, which provides that "the Federal control of transportation systems, herein and heretofore provided for, shall continue for and during the period of the war and until Congress shall thereafter order otherwise."

Republican members of the House

Continued on Page Three.

McAdoo Asks $800,000,000 to Speed Ships; Senators Would Commandeer New York Ferries

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—To speed up the construction of merchant shipping and to erect homes at Government and private yards, Congress has been requested to make an additional appropriation of $800,000,000 to the United States Shipping Board. This request is contained in a letter Secretary McAdoo sent to Congress today. If this amount is authorized by Congress, the Shipping Board will have a total of $2,100,000,000.

Mr. Hurley recommended that the authorization for construction be increased from $1,234,000,000, previously authorized by Congress, to $1,935,000,000, or $701,000,000 more than contemplated last Summer. An increase of $82,000,000 is asked for acquisition of plants suitable for shipbuilding, houses, and materials. Estimates heretofore submitted called for $165,000,000.

Formal demand upon the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation to take steps to provide ample transportation facilities for shipyard workers at the Staten Island yards was made today by the Senate Committee conducting the inquiry into the shipbuilding activities of the Government.

The committee, by resolution, called upon the Government shipbuilding agency to commandeer immediately ferryboats in New York waters and to take whatever steps were necessary to improve street car service to these yards. In addition the committee, through Senator Calder of New York, called upon the Public Service Commission of New York to lend its assistance in this matter.

UNIONS PLEDGE AID TO M'ADOO

Will Help Loyally in Emergency, Leaving Wage Question in His Hands.

COMMITTEE TO ADJUST IT

Increased Pay Likely—Talk of Exemption of Railway Workers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Representatives of the four railroad brotherhoods called today upon William G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads, and pledged themselves to work with him to obtain maximum efficency in the operation of the railroads under Government control.

Following an all-day conference, the brotherhood chiefs agreed to leave the problem of wage adjustment in the hands of Mr. McAdoo. He will appoint a committee of four members to consider evidence and report their findings. Former President W. H. Taft has been mentioned as a possible member of this committee.

That the members of the brotherhoods will obtain an increase in wages can be stated positively. The readjustments will be effective from Jan. 1, 1918.

In the conference there was no wrangling over details. Mr. McAdoo told the labor leaders what the Government hoped to accomplish and what the Government expected of them. He emphasized the fact that the Government would seek to have the employes not only satisfied but eager to do their full duty and a bit more when the emergency demanded. In return he promised a square deal from the Government.

The Director General spoke plainly, saying that the members of the brotherhoods must remember that they were as much under fire as if they were in the trenches, and that they were answerable in equal measure to their Government and to those who risked their lives in battle.

All danger of labor troubles was averted as a result of the conference, and as far as the brotherhood leaders are concerned, the effort to keep the railroads operating on a maximum basis will be pushed with vigor.

The labor shortage was considered, and, while no immediate request will be made for the exemption of railroad workers from military service, Mr. McAdoo, it is understood, will not hesitate to act if emergency requires.

The railroad chiefs told Mr McAdoo that the majority of the men did not want exemption if called upon to serve the colors. They were instructed to tell the men that action would be taken in that direction, however, should the Director General decide that they could do greater service at their present posts than they could by shouldering rifles.

Co-operation Assured.

After the conference, Mr. McAdoo issued this statement:

"I have had a gratifying conference with William G. Lee, President, and W. N. Doak, Vice President, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; A. B. Garrettson, President, and W. M. Clark, Vice President, Order of Railway Conductors; W. S. Carter, President, and F. J. McNamara, Vice President, National Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and H. E. Wells, Assistant Grand Chief, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, as to the relations of the employes to the railroads while under Government control and the demands which have heretofore been presented by some of the brotherhoods to the railroad companies. I have been impressed with the spirit of cooperation and fairness shown by the brotherhood chiefs in their discussions with me, and feel confident that an ad-

Continued on Page Three.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD. On account of changed conditions, Train No. 85, reaching Jacksonville and all Florida East Coast points, formerly scheduled to leave Washington effective January 7th at 3:15 P. M., will leave Washington at 7:15 P. M. Information and Pullman accommodations, 1185 Broadway, New York.—Advt.

BILL TO OPERATE MINES IS READY

Plan Contemplates Federal Control of Coal, Iron, and Oil Production.

CHEMICALS ARE INCLUDED

Urgent War Demands for Iron and Steel Chief Reason for the Action to be Taken.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—A plan is under consideration for the taking over by the Government of the mining industries of the country on the same plan as the railroads.

A bill will be introduced in the House next week proposing to give the President the power to name a director of mines for the whole country.

This step is regarded as one of direct necessity in order to speed up war preparations and eliminate the serious conditions of congestion which are retarding almost every phase of military organization. The Government now has no authority to act in regard to mines, as it has in the railroad situation, and it would be necessary to obtain special legislation from Congress for such action. This it is proposed to seek within the next few weeks. The aim is to include in the project mines producing coal, iron and chemicals, and resources of petroleum and all mineral oils. Essentially the chemical industry generally so far as it is an adjunct of war preparations would be included.

It is now believed especially necessary to take this step to secure the priority for Government supply of steel and iron for war purposes. The fact that the Government now has, by means of its control of transportation, the key to the greatest efficiency of the iron and steel industries in war times reinforces the demand that the mining industries be taken over at the source of supply.

The Administration plan is exactly in line with the recommendation made by Sir Albert Stanley, head of the British Board of Trade, who in an interview with Charles H. Grasty, printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, praised the action taken in this country for national control of the railway systems and urged that the mines of the United States should be taken over by the Federal Government as a corollary to the Federal control and operation of the railroads.

There is now no authority for taking over the mines of the nation. Hence legislation will be necessary, and the bill with that object in view has been very carefully prepared under the auspices of the Federal Bureau of Mines. The motive behind the project, like that behind the Government's temporary seizure of the railroads as a war measure of prime necessity, is to co-ordinate the necessary mining facilities of the nation with a view to speeding up and properly controlling supplies of coal, ore and similar products, just as has been done in England, wiping out for the period of the war competition and rivalries, doing what the Government, but not individual mine owners and operators, can do.

There has been support for the idea of taking over all coal mining and placing it under the control of the Fuel Administrator, Dr. Garfield; but the more the situation has been studied the stronger has become the belief that this would be but a partial solution of the difficulties that beset the prosecution of the great task of preparation.

The bill, already drafted, will provide for a country-wide organization to take charge of all mining operations. To do this effectively, in view of the condition of the money market and the difficulty of financing enlarged industrial opera-

Continued on Page Three.

Train No. 9, Lv. Wash., D. C., 11:15 P. M., eff. Jan. 7, will operate the new sleepers to Palm Beach, Miami, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Belleaire, instead of Train No. 1, 9:30 P. M., which will carry sleepers to Jacksonville only, and to Pinehurst and intermediate points. Inq. Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1184 B'way, for other changes.—Advt.

Admiral Fletcher Recalled From the War Zone; Denial That Step Is Due to Antilles' Loss

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Further proof of the sweeping character of the powers vested in the commanders in chief of the American naval and military forces in Europe has been disclosed in connection with the return to this country for duty of Rear Admiral William B. Fletcher, former head of the Naval Department in French waters, and Major Gen. William L. Sibert, who commanded the first American troops sent to France.

Confirmation was given today to reports that Admiral Fletcher had been replaced by Rear Admiral Wilson because Vice Admiral Sims felt that the latter officer was better fitted for the particular duties imposed by the post. Similarly, it is understood, although there was no formal announcement from the War Department, that the return of General Sibert was due to General Pershing's conclusion that the arduous task of training a division in France could be performed better by another officer.

The fact that Admiral Fletcher's return to await assignment to duty, probably as commandant of an important navy yard, coincided with publication of reports that investigation of the loss of the American army transport Antilles with sixty-seven lives foreshadowed a naval shakeup, led to the direct connection of these two incidents. It was explained officially today, however, that the decision to replace Fletcher had been made by Admiral Sims prior to the sinking of the transport.

Both the War and Navy Departments face the necessity of framing a policy to be followed with relation to publication of the names of officers who may be relieved from responsible ports for the good of the service. The question is said to be a delicate one because the officers involved may have proved unsatisfactory only for a very special and limited class of duties. In such cases officials feel that it is hardly fair to announce that they have been removed for inefficiency, as it might serve to blight their careers.

It is indicated, however, that where there is direct evidence of culpability there will be no hesitation in publishing names and such circumstances as military considerations will permit.

There is no case now before either department that warrants such action, it is said, so far as officers of any important rank are concerned.

The decisions of the commanders abroad on all questions of the sending home of officers under their command is absolute and will not be questioned here unless some gross miscarriage of justice or misuse of power is disclosed.

GENERALS QUIT SUPPLY BUREAU

Smith and Cruse, Both Veterans, Retire from the Quartermaster Staff.

FRICTION BLAMED IN PART

Gen. Smith Said to Have Disapproved Methods—Goethals to Make Changes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Major Gen. George W. Goethals, who is acting chief of the Quartermaster General's department of the army, serving with very broad powers in place of Major Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, is planning a sweeping reorganization of his department. When the scope of these plans are disclosed it will be found that they are as far-reaching as those announced early this week for the Ordnance Department, which has been consolidated and subdivided into four new divisions, each in charge of a commissioned civilian.

Two important changes in the personnel of the Quartermaster General's Department are being made. Brig. Gen. Abiel L. Smith has applied for and received retirement from the active list of the army. He was chief of the Supply Division under the Quartermaster General, and with the acceptance of his application yesterday he gave up his post. Brig. Gen. Thomas Cruse has also applied for retirement from active service. His application is pending and probably will be granted early next week. General Cruse is chief of the Finance Division of the Quartermaster General's Department.

No official announcement of these changes has been made, but the facts were definitely established.

Both retirements were voluntary. General Smith, who is one of the best-known officers of the regular army, has seen forty-three years of service. Under the law he is entitled to ask for retirement after forty years' service and has done so. General Cruse has seen forty-two years of service.

There was no suggestion, it is understood, that either of these officers should retire, but it is understood that both probably felt that they were entitled to a rest and that it was only fair to Major Gen. Goethals that they should give way to this opportunity for him to surround himself with men of his own selection. Just who will succeed Generals Smith and Cruse cannot be definitely ascertained.

It is said that General Goethals would like to have Major Gen. James B. Aleshire take the post of Chief of the Supply Division, and that it is also his desire that he may be able to avail himself of the services of Major Gen. Carroll A. Devol as Chief of the Finance Division. With these changes there would be on duty in that department three Major Generals, each of whom has previously been retired from active service.

General Devol is on duty as Depot Quartermaster at San Francisco, handling supplies for Hawaii and the Philippines. He was until recently in charge of the military relief work of the American Red Cross in Europe, but voluntarily gave up that task. He was in charge of the Quartermaster work of the Vera Cruz expedition under General Funston.

General Aleshire was Quartermaster General of the army from 1907 until a few years ago, when he was succeeded by Major Gen. Henry G. Sharpe. General Aleshire is living in Washington and has been serving on the Priorities Board. If placed in charge of the Supply Division of the Quartermaster General's Department he would have charge of all supplies of food, fuel, clothing and forage for the army.

It is understood that both Generals Smith and Cruse have been almost worn out by the heavy burdens that have been imposed on them during the past year, and that General Smith will proceed in a few days to his home at Cornwall, N. Y.

Smith Tired of Bickering.

General Smith's retirement, in the opinion of those who have been in intimate touch with the situation in the Quartermaster Corps, resulted directly from the constant bickering and con-

Continued on Page Three.

Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., finest resort hotel in the world. Not a cure, sick guests not admitted.—Advt.

CITY COAL SUPPLY NOW UP TO NORMAL

Ocean Tugs Attack Ice Floes and Release Cargoes of 100,000 Tons.

MUCH MORE AT TERMINALS

McAdoo's Order for Speed Results in 35,000 Tons Being Docked in Manhattan.

The Government Railroad Administration has made a success of the first big job facing it—that of getting coal to New York City. This morning, three days after the Government assumed active operation of the roads, there will be available for distribution here coal to the amount of twice the normal daily consumption of 45,000 tons. In addition, the railroads have at Jersey terminals enough coal to last New York ten days, with more on the way. It is expected that today many of the 100 ships held up by lack of fuel will receive bunker coal. Although yesterday the situation so far as the ships were concerned was as bad as it had been since the shortage began,

President A. H. Smith of the New York Central, Assistant Director General of Railroads, in charge of the Eastern territory, reported to Director General McAdoo yesterday that the railroads had supplied the transportation to relieve New York's pressing coal needs. He made this report after four railroad tugs, linked by great hawsers had completed a 100-foot channel through Kill van Kull, freeing more than 100,000 tons of coal in barges frozen in the Reading docks at Port Reading, the Pennsylvania docks at South Amboy, the Lehigh Valley at Perth Amboy, the Lehigh docks at Port Johnson, and the Jersey Central at Port Liberty.

Last night forty barges, carrying 35,000 tons, were docked at Manhattan piers, and it was said that this morning 100 barges carrying about 75,000 tons, could be in the city. This will be in addition to the 6,000 tons which will be sent through the Pennsylvania tubes this morning and other arrivals later of from 10,000 to 25,000 tons.

Navy Vessels to Break Ice.

It was a big job to get through Kill van Kull, the key to the coal situation. Mr. Smith started the job by calling on the Navy Department for a monitor to break the track. He was informed there was no monitor available at this port. He then called on Admiral Usher of the Brooklyn Navy Yard for aid, but didn't get it. A hint as to dynamiting brought the official response that it was inadvisable. Mr. Smith then instructed W. B. Poland, Marine Superintendent for the New York Central and Chairman of the Railroad Managers' Marine Department, to put a million on a tug from each of these roads—New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Lehigh Valley, New Haven, and Lackawanna.

The Baltimore & Ohio tug was late, but the other four reported at Kill van Kull yesterday morning at 6 o'clock and started hammering at the ice. The floes were piled in some places for several feet above the water level. At 2:30 o'clock it was reported by wireless to Mr. Smith that the channel had been opened, and that forty barges of coal, 75,000 tons, were then on their way to New York City. Forthwith he named Captain Pollock Superintendent of Port Facilities for New York, and reported his actions to Director General McAdoo. The tugs will today break a channel through Staten Island Sound, liberating the ice in Princess Bay, and will then break the ice in Newark Bay.

The progress of yesterday did not, of course, spell immediate relief to the coal shortage in New York City; it is hoped by Mr. Smith that that relief will be felt today and tomorrow. He reported to Mr. McAdoo that up to 8 o'clock yesterday morning 85,000 tons of coal had been loaded on barges for New York in the preceding twenty-four hours. Channels have now been opened for the movement of this coal up the harbor, and unless the temperature goes below zero again Mr. Smith believes he can keep the channel open. The 85,000 tons of coal consisted of 683 pounds of anthracite and 426 cars of bituminous coal.

426,000 Tons at Terminals.

Mr. Smith reported also that he had 426,000 barges waiting to be loaded. These

Continued on Page Seven.

—That we will no longer pre- See top of Page 5.—Advt.

GERMANY REFUSES TO QUIT TERRITORY OR SHIFT PEACE PARLEY TO STOCKHOLM; ALLIES WILL RESTATE THEIR WAR AIMS

Entente Statement Now Under Consideration; Demand for New Declaration Soon to be Met

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—It can be stated that the Allies will in the near future issue a joint declaration of war aims. In the words of THE NEW YORK TIMES informant: "This, at the present moment, is under consideration, and its exact contents and the moment and method of publication must of necessity depend upon a meeting of the minds of the different allied Governments. It is certain, however, that a declaration will now be made."

The enlightened democracy of Great Britain has won a notable victory. It has been obvious for some time past that the demand for such a democratic lead to the country as was implied in the phrase "restatement of war aims," particularly as they are affected by the Russian situation, was one that could not be long denied without detroment to the spirit in which this nation had gone into the war and with which it was prepared to prosecute the war until a clear and safe democratic peace could be obtained.

That demand is now going to be met. The exact form which the response will take or the method of its making cannot yet be predicted.

The announcement made in Friday morning's Chronicle prepared the public mind for the new development. Several efforts have been made today to obtain anything that could be construed into an official contradiction of the statements contained in that announcement. Nothing of the kind was forthcoming, although a note printed by The Westminster Gazette was hurriedly seized upon as implying that The Chronicle's statement should be accepted with reserve. Inquiry showed, however, that The Westminster Gazette's note aplied only to the particular point that George Buchanan, the retiring British Ambassador at Petrograd, was tob e replaced by a diplomat "in marked sympathy with the ideas of revolutionary Russia."

TROTZKY OPENED EYES OF GERMANS

People Made Aware of Rulers' Duplicity by the Peace Negotiations.

MUST NOW LEARN TRUTH

Possible Consequences of Bolshevist Attitude Cause Ripple of Optimism in Europe.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—New faith has been aroused by the developments in Russia. There are those who today dare hope that the despised Bolsheviki after all possess conviction, character and purpose, and are pilloring the German autocracy before the German people for the tyrant and cheat that it is.

A ripple of optimism is now following the wave of pessimism that swept over Western Europe. It has its source in the possible consequences flowing from Trotzky's exposure of Pan German arrogance and duplicity, his prompt indignant repulse of the terms and Russia's show of moral and physical resources for making good her resistance.

These hopes may be unsubstantial; but if they prove well founded they may produce disillusion among the German people whom the military party have so far been able to solidify in support of the war. Heretofore it has been impossible to reach the German people with appeals to their reason or proof of the duplicity of their rulers. There is no German, however, who didn't know all about the proposed negotiations at Brest-Litovsk. The newspapers had been allowed to enter into detailed discussion, and public interest had been focussed intently on the meeting of the German and Russian delegations to arrange peace terms.

It is impossible, therefore, to conceal the truth from the German people, who would be incredibly stupid if they failed to see the real character of the Prussian manoeuvring. The negotiations were ruptured in circumstances so dramatic, and either through skill or luck Trotzky so successfully removed the mask that the German people must at last become suspicious.

The last move has not yet been made by the Germans, and they still have some chance to retrieve their blunders. Also there is always the unpleasant possibility that the former estimates of Trotzky and Bolshevism will prove correct.

In speculation here it is pointed out that President Wilson's declaration that America would not treat with the Hohenzollerns offers an obstacle to allied negotiation. Possibly if public opinion in Germany were awakened by recent events and the liberal parties constituting the majority in the Reichstag took a stand for reasonable and real peace terms such action would meet the President's demand for direct representation by the German people.

Whatever hope the new situation justifies must be credited to receiving Germany's pronouncement for peace without indemnities or annexations as prima facie sincere. If the proposal had been brushed aside as a German trap Germany would not have been caught and exposed by Trotzky, and the militarist party would have had a new opportunity to enforce its contention to the German people that the Entente were simply trying to humiliate and destroy the German Empire.

If these deductions are sound, and they have been drawn by many with whom I have talked, they point to the advisability of seizing the present opportunity for a restatement of Allied war aims for effect in Russia and still more in Germany, to the centre of which such a statement would necessarily penetrate with other details of the Russo-German negotiations. Such an address to the reason of the Germans would not now seem an effort to divide Germany against itself, into which shape the Pan Germans have been able to distort similar appeals heretofore.

GERMANS FIND BOLSHEVIKI WEAK

Thought Lenine Had a Real Government — Delegates Not on Cordial Terms.

ASSEMBLY MAY BE CALLED

Bolsheviki Likely to Throw Burden of Final Decision on New Body.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 3.—The head of the Russian delegation has informed the Austro-German delegation that the first two paragraphs of the German terms are in contradiction with the principle of self-determination by the people, and has proposed that further negotiations be carried on in Stockholm.

The relations between the Bolsheviki and the Germans are not cordial. The Germans, it appears, only realized on their arrival in Petrograd what the actual state of affairs here is. I hear that in private conversation they admit they have been completely misinformed. They had imagined the Bolsheviki were a real, even though a Socialist, government; but, when they found that all the intelligent and educated Russians, not to speak of whole territories, were in determined opposition to the Bolsheviki, they were greatly disappointed, and the epithets they now apply to the Bolsheviki are not flattering.

The German delegation includes permanent officials and financial and economic experts, who were prepared to conduct extensive and complicated negotiations. The Bolsheviki, to say the least, are not equipped in a corresponding measure.

In a word, the Germans frankly say it is impossible to conclude peace with these people. This, of course, does not mean there are not points of contact remaining between the two parties to the negotiations, but in so far as the Bolsheviki are fanatical, social revolutionaries, ruling by a combination of terror and demagogy, they are impossible even for Germans.

On the other hand, the Bolsheviki resent the high-handed attitude of the Germans, and their cynical disregard for the convenances of a Bolshevist peace.

The situation has become grotesque. Apparently the Bolsheviki have no other resource than to summon the Constituent Assembly and impose on it the responsibility for the final conclusion of peace. At any rate there is now talk of summoning the Constituent Assembly after the Russian new year. That is in about ten days' time; but this remains problematic, and the ultimate decision of the Bolsheviki regarding the Assembly will depend on internal political considerations.

The Ukrainian Government has demanded from the People's Commissioners a categorical declaration as to whether it is or is not in a state of war with the Ukraine. The People's Commissioners in reply declared they were prepared to make peace with the Ukraine and recognise Ukrainian independence if the Ukrainian Government would agree to regard Kaledine as counter-revolutionary and permit the passage of anti-Kaledine troops through their territory.

Curious, and for the present inexplicable, changes are taking place in the Ukrainian Government. The War Minister, Mr. Petlura, organizer of the Ukrainian army, has been replaced by

Continued on Page Two.

CHU CHIN CHOW. The Biggest Success in New York. Matinee Today, Manhattan Op. House.—Advt.

GERMANS POSED AS VICTORS

Their Attitude Objected to by Austrian, Turk, and Bulgar Envoys.

LATTER EAGER FOR PEACE

Russo-Teuton Conference in Petrograd Over Prisoners Also Fails to Agree.

DEMANDS STUN GERMANS

Direct Wire with Socialists in Germany and Inquiry Into Deportation of Poles Wanted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The negotiations between Germany and Russia have quickly reached a grave crisis. In the main committee of the Reichstag today the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Hertling, stated that the German Government must return a negative reply to the Russian proposal that the peace conference should be transferred from Brest-Litovsk to Stockholm. Further, he declared that Foreign Minister von Kuehlmann, who left Berlin again yesterday for Brest-Litovsk, had been instructed to inform the Russian delegates that Points 1 and 2 in their proposals could not be accepted by Germany.

Those points, it will be remembered, refer to the evacuation of the occupied territories. The Russian demand is that these territories shall be evacuated completely by foreign troops before a popular voto is taken to determine the future status of the provinces. Against that the German representatives declared that the provinces had already local authorities who had declared in favor of breaking away from Russia, and that such decisions should be regarded as valid. Afterward it was added that a vote on a wider basis would be taken before evacuation of the territories, but free from military pressure.

This German attempt to effect annexation in spirit, if not in letter, has been fully realized by the Russian leaders, whose professorial advisers in jurisprudence are among the most skilled in the world.

The Chancellor's statement today appears to show that the breaking off of negotiations can hardly be avoided. "We can quietly wait," Hertling added, "and see how the incident will pass off. We stand by our position of might, our loyal intentions, and our good right. We shall negotiate further, with the representatives of Ukraine who have arrived at Brest-Litovsk."

Before leaving Berlin yesterday Kühlmann had a very long conference with the party leaders. With regard to this discussion Germania, the Centre organ, points out that no communiqué has been issued, though one was given out promptly after the previous similar conference saying that the party leaders had agreed to the peace program. Germania does not believe, however, that this means the political unity of December has been disturbed.

Meanwhile there is a strong democratic demand for the calling of the Reichstag, but it is very doubtful if this will be done. The Cologne Gazette's Berlin correspondent, who voices Wilhemstrasse's views, declares this is not the time for parliamentary discussion, and that the negotiations should be regarded as a highly confidential matter.

Hertling Relies on "Strong Position."

BERLIN, Jan. 4, (via Amsterdam.)—Count von Hertling, the Imperial Chancellor, addressed the Main Committee of the Reichstag yesterday and again today in regard to the peace negotiations.

In his speech yesterday, after declaring that Germany was to deal with incidents which might change the Russo-German situation from day to day, he said concerning the Russian rejection of the proposals dealing with the disposition of the occupied Russian territory:

"We can cheerfully await the further course of this incident. We rely upon our strong position, our loyal intentions, and our just rights."

He added that Dr. von Kühlmann has been instructed to reject the Russian proposal to transfer the peace negotiations to Stockholm.

Today he reverted to the latter proposal, saying:

"Apart from the fact that we are not in a position to permit the Russians to prescribe where we should continue the negotiations, the transference to Stockholm would lead to great difficulties."

He began his address of yesterday by assuring his hearers that he greeted with satisfaction the opportunity of the Government and the people's representatives of conferring on the weighty and fateful decisions which at present time were being discussed. The Government would take advantage of this opportunity to make communications on the course the peace negotiations so far had taken, and he desired to receive suggestions from the representatives of the people.

Count von Hertling went on to say that the Foreign Secretary, von Kühlmann, had yesterday, after a stay of two days in Berlin, returned to Brest-

Litovsk. He, therefore, to his regret, was unable himself to report on the course of the negotiations with Russia. The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Baron von dem Bussche-Haddenhausen, would instead undertake the task.

Peace Negotiations Difficult.

"Baron von dem Bussche-Haddenhausen gave to the committee the history of events leading to the peace negotiations. He said the armistice negotiations had taken a rapid and smooth course, and had reached a general satisfactory conclusion on Dec. 15. Parallel to the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk ran the negotiations at Fokshani for an armistice on the southeastern front, at which conference Rumania was represented.

The peace negotiations which followed, the Baron declared, naturally were very difficult, as they had to be conducted between the coalition on one hand and a single power on the other hand. As to the course of the negotiations the public had been informed to a greater extent than usually was the case. This had made the negotiations more difficult, as the Entente Powers were "enabled to impede the negotiations by circulating false news."

Baron von dem Bussche-Haddenhausen then reviewed the Russian proposals, the German counterproposals, and the tasks of the German commission sent to Petrograd to deal with the questions of subjects of the Central Powers interned, wounded soldiers, and prisoners.

During the debate a member of the Centrist Party expressed approval, on the whole, of the attitude of the German representatives at Brest-Litovsk, and said:

"Our aim must be not only to arrive at an understanding with the Bolshevist Government, but to reach a lasting peace with the Russian people and prevent war in future."

The speaker asserted that the constitutional bodies now existing in Poland, Lithuania and Courland, established on valid law, expressed the will of the peoples of those territories.

A Socialist member argued that it would be in the interest of the empire to recognize the principle of the right of peoples to self-determination.

"Political life in the occupied territories is obstructed by military pressure, which must be removed," he said. "The negotiations in the east must be conducted to a satisfactory end. This is the will of the German people and of the German nation itself."

Teuton Delegates Not Harmonious.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 3.—Disclosure of details of the Brest-Litovsk peace negotiations makes it clear that Germany assumed a domineering attitude, while Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey were very conciliatory and disagreed with the German position. There were differences also among the German delegates. Foreign Minister von Kühlmann and General Hoffmann clashed openly during the general meetings. Germany posed constantly as a conqueror, while her three allies showed eagerness for peace and a disposition to compromise.

A statement issued by the Bolsheviki emphasizes the fact that the enemy delegations now in Petrograd have no diplomatic standing and are here merely to arrange details growing out of the armistice, such as the exchange of prisoners and the resumption of postal service.

Ukraine to Act Independently.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 4.—According to a telegram from Brest-Litovsk, peace delegates from Ukraine have arrived there and reported that the Ukrainian Government is preparing to conduct its own international affairs everywhere.

A telegram from Warsaw says that a special train carrying the peace delegates of the Central Powers has passed through there on the way to Brest-Litovsk.

On the invitation of the German Foreign Minister, Dr. von Kühlmann, Professor Emil Orlik, an artist, will go to Brest-Litovsk to sketch the assembled peace delegates.

Ignored Warning on Russia, Says Henderson; Allies Should Now Study Peace Offer Carefully

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—"We are six months too late. I gave the Cabinet my advice six months ago, and they wouldn't take it," said Arthur Henderson, former labor representative in the War Cabinet and the Government's delegate to Petrograd, to THE NEW YORK TIMES representative today. He was discussing the Russian situation, and said that he thought that if the Bolsheviki and the Central Powers could reach an agreement, the Entente Governments ought to take the terms arrived at into the most serious consideration and compare them with their own. If there was not too great a divergence they ought to open up negotiations with the Central Powers in the hope of reaching a practicable basis of peace.

"Suppose there is no agreement reached?" Mr. Henderson was asked.

"Then our Government should permit a delegation of British workingmen to go to Petrograd to confer with the Russian workingmen," he said. "This would be preparatory to a general conference of workingmen, but this must be really a general conference, and the minority German Socialists must have the same liberty to attend as the majority."

"But what can be done at the present moment to meet the crisis?"

"The latest news that the Germans are returning to Brest-Litovsk seems more hopeful," he replied.

It was suggested that the position was full of imminent danger, and Mr. Henderson replied that he had warned the Government six months ago. "I was in Petrograd seven weeks," he said, "and let me tell you that no one was more opposed to the Stockholm conference than I when I went there, but I saw that when they heard about the suggestion concerning Constantinople, the eyes of the Russians were opened to the dangers of imperialism, and though Lloyd George's Glasgow speech was made while I was there, there were too many ifs and buts about it."

Asked if he would favor more material aid to Russia at the present time, Mr. Henderson spoke of the advisability of further loans. He evidently remembered how it felt to be a responsible Cabinet Minister, and expressed the view that any country lending more money to Russia would need to be sure of its security. He pinned his faith, however, to a series of conferences beginning with that of the British and Russian workingmen and leading up through conferences on war aims and results of the Allied Governments to a general peace conference. The workmen's conference should be in session at the same time as the official gathering, he said, so that the workingman's wishes and opinions could be consulted during the diplomatic deliberations.

BOLSHEVIKI TO APPEAL TO ALLIED WORKERS

Litvinoff, Ambassador to England, Hopes They Will Compel 'a Democratic Peace.'

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A representative of The Daily Chronicle last night had an interview with Maxim Litvinoff, the Bolshevist representative, at his home in a London suburb.

"My task as Ambassador," said M. Litvinoff, "will be to disseminate the truth about Russia and to dissipate the web of misunderstanding and misinterpretation of the motives, character and purpose of the Soviet Government. In the first place, the party at present in power in Russia is being misrepresented as guilty of usurpation of authority and worse. People are prone to believe that the Bolsheviki grabbed power for themselves or for party purposes, whereas the contrary is the case. Their motto, 'All power for the Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates,' was proclaimed in the very first days of the February revolution, when the Bolsheviki formed only a small minority of the Soviet. Had power passed into the hands of the Soviets at that time, the Bolsheviki would have had no share in it, being, as they were, a minority.

"The second revolution, in November, was carried out with a view to taking the reins out of the trembling hands of Kerensky and his associates and handing them over to the Soviets, in which all the Socialist parties were represented. Unfortunately the moderate Socialist parties, standing as they do for the lower middle class or petite bourgeoisie and the well-to-do peasantry, chose to desert the Soviets, and as a result power was left in the hands of the only party that then remained in the Soviets, the Bolsheviki, who meanwhile had grown into a majority, thanks to the incapacity and inefficiency of the Kerensky Government in tackling the problems of the revolution, and principally that of bringing peace nearer.

"After the second revolution the Bolsheviki were willing to share responsibility for the management of the country with the other Socialist parties. Yet, although this coalition plan was backed up by the powerful union of railway men and by the various army organizations, the Bolsheviki's invitation was refused by these other parties, notably the Mensheviki and the Social Revolutionaries of the Right, who hoped at that time for the speedy defeat of the Bolsheviki with the aid of Kornieloff and Kaledine, and civil war began. The responsibility for the resultant bloodshed must fall upon those irreconcilable elements.

Denies Charges of Pro-Germanism.

"It is grossly mischievous to represent the Bolsheviki as pro-German or anti-Ally, or as mere pacifists. They are none of these things. They realize as clearly as any one that Kaiserism and Junkerdom are the greatest obstacles across the path of the international proletariat toward self-emancipation; but they have discovered that Russia is not the only soil that is congenial to the growth of those noxious plants. They are opposed to the mere replacing of Prussian militarism by Russian, French, or English militarism. The triumph of militarism as such would be the inauspicious outcome of victory by force of arms for either belligerent group. Were the Bolsheviki in a position to fight German militarism for the sake of their own principles and for their own revolutionary aims, without helping at the same time the militarists and imperialists of other lands, they would be eager to do so. They would regard it as their highest triumph if they could carry the torch of revolution into Berlin."

The Ambassador rose to his feet, and his voice rang with the conviction that comes of a faith held with the intensity of a religion.

"I am sanguine enough," he said, "to imagine that the Russian and German armies on the eastern front may some day march together against the common foes of the world's proletariat in Germany itself, and perhaps in other countries, too. I do believe, in fact, that by the negotiations now going on and the multifarious propaganda that is being pushed among the German soldiers in the east Trotzky and Lenine are contributing toward the downfall of Kaiserism more effectually than the Allies by their fighting in the west."

Threat of a Separate Peace.

There came a warning note into his voice.

"A separate peace," he said, "would be looked upon by the Bolsheviki as a disaster and as acollapse of all their efforts, but the present condition of Russia, aggravated as it is by civil war, may make it inevitable. It is for the democracies of the allied countries to see that this calamity does not happen. They have a responsibility, too—one of which history will not acquit them—and it is high time for them to raise their voices and use all the means at their command to compel their Governments to smooth the path toward a democratic peace. This, if it is to be done, must be done at once; otherwise it will be too late. Russia has spoken. La parole est aux ouvriers des pays alliés. [It is the turn of the workers of the allied nations to speak.]"

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY MAY MEET ON JAN. 18

Bolsheviki Ready to Recognize Ukraine Republic if It Drops Support of Kaledine.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 3.—The Bolsheviki have fixed the opening of the Constituent Assembly for Jan. 18, providing there is present at that time a quorum of 400 members.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Petrograd correspondent of The Exchange Telegraph says that M. Kerensky, the deposed Premier, has prepared an account of his services during the period of the first revolution, which will be presented to the Constituent Assembly. It includes full details of conditions at the front during the June offensive, and the reasons why M. Kerensky decided to remove former Emperor Nicholas to Siberia.

In the archives of the Russian Foreign Office there have been discovered documents of unusual interest dealing with negotiations between Germany and the Imperial Russian Government in regard to a national convention to combat socialism. Other curious documents relating to the origin of the war throw light on certain aspects of German policy. These papers will be published as soon as they have been classified.

The Russian Commissaries have decided to negotiate with the Government of Ukraine on the basis of recognition of the Ukrainian republic, provided it does not hinder military operations against General Kaledine, the Cossack leader. It is suggested that these negotiations be held at Smolensk or Vitebsk.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Swedish Council of Ministers, at a session presided over by King Gustave, has decided to recognize the independence of Finland, according to a Reuter dispatch from Stockholm today.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 4.—King Christian today received at the palace a Finnish delegation which requested the recognition by Denmark of the independence of Finland.

The King, in replying to the request, expressed the strongest sympathy with Finland's difficult situation, and said he would be glad to see that country enter the circle of Northern States. He said he hoped Finland would emerge from the present crisis under conditions that would make possible the happy and free national development of the Finnish people.

"I presume," said King Christian, "that it will be possible for Finland to secure an agreement with Russia. I pray you to be convinced that Denmark, with the fullest sympathy, will assist Finland to the utmost of her power in solving Finland's food difficulties. I express the cordial vows of myself and my Government for Finland's future."

UKRAINIAN ENVOYS PUZZLED.

Don't Know What Kind of a Peace the Germans Want.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 4.—The Ukrainian representatives who were at Brest-Litovsk have reported to the Rada. One of them, Mr. Levitsky, says the Germans were very much interested in the capacity of the Ukrainian army. They also inquired if the representatives had any declaration to make. The answer was: "No truce declaration."

The Ukrainian representatives asked the representatives of the peoples commissaries (the Lenine Government) about the minutes of the truce negotiations. They found the minutes had been written by a German professor. The speeches of the Germans were carefully reported, but those of the Russians very briefly. Sometimes the report was "The Russians said something." I was not able to understand."

The Russians had a very inexperienced stenographer, who had not taken notes.

"Our general impression," said Levitsky, "is that the Germans want peace, but what sort of a peace we do not know."

Another representative, Gasenko, told of private conversations he had with Germans, Austrians and Bulgars. They all displayed great interest in the Ukrainian Army. "May your army be regarded as an active one?" General Hoffman asked. Gasenko replied, "Our army is disciplined, and I hope that a disciplined army will prove to be active."

WASHINGTON WATCHES EVENTS IN RUSSIA

Bolsheviki May Gain Recognition if They Decide to Remain in the War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The definite statement was made at the State Department today that no real decision has been reached by the United States Government respecting its attitude toward the Bolshevist Government at Petrograd so far as recognition is involved.

Conversations have been in progress between this Government and the Entente Powers with respect to the Russian situation, and it is understood there are some elements of hope in the situation as a result of the apparent diminution of the Lenine Government to assent to the contention of the Berlin Government that Poland and the Baltic provinces of Russia shall not be evacuated and turned over to Russia.

The American Government has not avowedly recognized the existence of a de facto, much less that of a de jure, Government in Russia, under the present regime at Petrograd, but is maintaining an interested attitude of impartiality as between the contending factions. If the Bolshevik or any other faction can demonstrate that its Government has the support of the popular will, it would, of course, be promptly recognized by this Government. Meanwhile the United States is marking time.

The Allies are believed to have benefited materially from the rejection by the Bolsheviki of the German terms and by the exposure of German and Austrian duplicity and hypocrisy in repudiating in fact the very principles which they had just uttered in words regarding annexations. The German commissioners, however, are declared to be consummate pessimists, but are finding a match, if not an equals, in the rugged and frank phrases of the Bolshevik commissioners and of the Bolsheviki Government.

LITVINOFF NOT RECOGNIZED.

Nothing Known Officially in London About Bolshevist Ambassador.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 5.—The Chronicle this morning says:

Litvinoff (announced in a dispatch from Petrograd yesterday as having been appointed by Trotzky Ambassador to London) has not yet been recognized by the British Government. Nothing is known officially concerning him, and the question of recognition has not yet arisen.

He is stated at the Russian Embassy that no official intimation has been received from the British Government regarding Litvinoff, and the Chargé d'Affaires said he read with amusement the question in yesterday morning's paper that Litvinoff would probably occupy Cheshams House. He added: "Since February of last year several different Ambassadors have been appointed from Russia, not one of whom has taken up his position."

Mrs. Litvinoff is a niece of Sir Sidney Low, the well-known author and publicist, and is the daughter of the late Walter Low, the well-known Fleet Street publicist of the nineties."

DEMANDS BY LITHUANIANS.

Want Independent State to Include Territory in East Prussia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 4.—Representatives at Stockholm of the Lithuanian parties passed a resolution declaring that Russia had lost its rights over Lithuania, which ought now to proclaim independence within natural ethnographical grounds; that Germany, whose armies now occupy Lithuania, should recognize its independence, including also the Lithuanian portion of East Prussia, and remove its troops from the country.

It further resolved that the Lithuanian Army of about 100,000 men now in Russia ought to be allowed to occupy their mother country and establish order there. Protected by its national army, the Lithuanian people would demonstrate its desire in a Lithuanian Constituent Assembly and the formation of its own Government. Lithuania ought also to have its own representatives at the peace negotiations where Lithuanian interests are involved. If in the future Russia should be cut off from the sea, the Lithuanian harbors on the Baltic coast should be open for Russian commodities.

The last demand formulated is that Russia and Germany should pay compensation to Lithuania for damage caused during the war.

KAISER ON THE WEST FRONT

Said to Have Reviewed Bavarian Troops on Christmas Day.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Jan. 4.—Frost continues to grip the western front. Last night the mercury sank still lower. Meantime the enemy's small enterprises are kept going. These are raids principally, although what might be characterized as attacks have been attempted locally, as, for example, the capture of three small bombing posts on the Cambrai front.

There has also been some slight increase in hostile shelling, and the British guns have not by any means left the frosty silence unbroken. Shells are rather nasty affairs nowadays, with the ground frozen so hard and so deep, for chunks of flinty earth are every bit as deadly as steel itself.

The Kaiser is reported by German prisoners to have been present on this front on Christmas Eve and in company with Crown Prince Rupprecht to have reviewed a contingent of Bavarians at Deynze.

Incidentally it may be said that it is not only through neutral countries, like Holland, Denmark, and Switzerland, that rumors of a big German offensive on the western front are making their way. Prisoners recently taken report that a number of villages behind the enemy's line have been cleared of all civilians in order to make room for troops brought up for the Spring offensive. As prisoners captured on one part of the line corroborate the tales told by prisoners from other sectors, it is plain that such a project on the part of the Prussian command is talked of in the enemy messes.

GERMANS FORCE BACK FOUR BRITISH OUTPOSTS

London Reports a Slight Withdrawal in the Neighborhood of Cambrai.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The forcing back by the Germans of four British advanced positions in the Cambrai region is announced in tonight's official report, the text of which follows:

As the result of local fighting in the neighborhood of the Canal du Nord, reported this morning, four of our advanced posts in this area were pressed back a short distance. A few of our men are missing.

Beyond the usual artillery activity by both sides there is nothing further to report.

BERLIN, Jan. 4. (via London.)—Attacks by the British in the region east of Ypres and north of La Bassée Canal were repulsed by German troops, who captured prisoners and machine guns in the fighting, Army Headquarters announced this afternoon.

The text of the statement reads:

On the whole front there were lively artillery duels, favored by clear, frosty weather.

Prisoners and machine guns were taken as the result of British attacks east of Ypres and north of La Bassée Canal, which broke down, and also of our own successful raids southeast of Moeuvres and in Champagne.

Since Tuesday the enemy has lost in aerial fighting and by gunfire twenty-three airplanes and two captive balloons.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—Violent artillery fighting on the Champagne and Verdun fronts is reported in this afternoon's official communication. A German attack in Upper Alsace was repulsed. Night German airplanes and a captive balloon were brought to earth yesterday.

BRITISH ADD A MILE TO PALESTINE ADVANCE

Gen. Allenby Reports Another Gain in Operations North of Jerusalem.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—An official communication issued by the War Office tonight says that General Allenby reports a further advance by a part of his line north of Jerusalem over a distance of a mile.

MUSEUM PROTEST GROWS.

Plan to Take It for British Air Ministry Wavers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—In view of the growing opposition to the taking over of the British Museum by the Air Ministry, it is likely that the authorities will hesitate about carrying the proposal into effect.

The Council of the British Academy, meeting under the chairmanship of Lord Bryce yesterday, issued a strong protest, which sets forth that irreparable injury would be done to the interests of learning and humane studies by any serious damage to the priceless collections in the museum. To remove any considerable portion of the collections except with the utmost care and the employment of much skilled labor, the protest says, would be impossible without the certainty of injury, and to house a large combatant department in the midst of the collections would involve a great increase in the risk of accident and fire, apart from the danger of air attack, which would obviously be much increased.

An editorial in The London Times, condemning the conversion of the museum into quarters for the Air Ministry, says:

"There is a callousness and recklessness about the project which cannot but dismay us, even after three and a half years of European ruin. The commandeering of Bloomsbury for military purposes and of a portion of the Natural History Museum for a branch of the minor civil administration comes as the culmination of a long-growing scandal."

MRS. CAMPBELL LOSES SON.

Actress Learns of Lieutenant Commander's Death in Action.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Mrs. Patrick Campbell has received news that her son, Lieut. Commander Alan Campbell, has been killed in action in France.

RELIES ON AIRMEN TO BREAK GERMANY

Invasion on an Unprecedented Scale This Year Predicted by R. R. Hearne.

TO ATTACK RHINE BRIDGES

Teuton Railways Will Be Shattered and Junkers Humbled, Expert Believes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A short time ago, a New York dispatch to a London paper stated that American opinion was that Britain ranked last among the leading members of the grand alliance in air power. This statement was not controverted, because discussions affecting national susceptibilities at a time like the present are inopportune. Among air experts here there exists a confident belief that British efforts in the provision of aerial fighting craft and the training of men will prove equal to the necessities of the great aerial campaign expected in the Spring, and that the balance in favor of the Entente will be tipped decisively by America's contribution.

In a statement prepared for THE NEW YORK TIMES R. R. Hearne, author of "Aerial Warfare" and a well-known authority on the subject, says:

"The Germans are now working with all their energy to carry the air war this year to every part of Britain within range. It will be a ruthless and terrible war unless we are well prepared. Big bombing machines with their 900-mile range of action can menace Glasgow and Belfast as well as London and the Midlands.

"Air operations will be on an immensely enlarged scale. Hence, when the Allies carry out their air war on Germany, the Huns in their very first experience of such raids will be treated to something far more terrible than the worst assault on London. Bearing in mind the underlying hysteria which exists in Germany, it will be understood that there is excellent opportunity for breaking the nerve of the war makers.

Railways to Be Attacked.

"With thousands of airplanes circling in and out of Germany night after night and day after day, with remote German towns made the centres of aerial battles, with the main railway lines battered at many places, troop trains wrecked and vital bridges like those of the Rhine demolished, we shall assuredly shatter the two nerve systems which have enabled Germany to defy the world so long.

"These two nerve systems are first, the nerve or will of the governing classes, who carry on the war, and second, the gigantic bundle of nerves known as the German railway system. Paralyse either of these nerve systems, and the way to a victorious peace is easy.

"So far in this war the governing classes of Germany have suffered very little and have profited very much. The war to them has been an exciting game. We have not been able to strike directly at these people, because they are well intrenched behind their armies. Losses have befallen them, but we have not been able to break their nerve nor have we been able to break the magnificent railway system of Germany, which I may call her national iron nerve.

Says Air Campaign Is Best.

"There is a very strong case, therefore, for a powerful attack on the two nerve systems by which Germany holds out so determinedly, and when we come to analyse methods by which we can make direct attacks on Germany's nerves we find only one instrument available, the airplane. With our air fleets we can jump over the battle lines which form Germany's bulwarks. The air way is the only way to the heart of Germany. When we begin in earnest to carry the war into the interior of Germany, when we endanger German officialdom and German property, and when we break the inner wheels of the German traffic machine, then we shall see great changes.

"Some one may ask, 'but what if Germany tries the same method against the Allies?' Well, she has tried her hardest since the early days of the war. Count up the raids on London and Paris and see how they compare with the Allies' feeble attempts against important cities.

"It is in this matter of smashing Germany's nerves that America will bring invaluable aid to the Entente Powers by her thousands of airplanes this year. American experts showed great intelligence when they pronounced in favor of a gigantic air program, and if the United States delivers the goods, as I feel sure will be done, we shall have the most important instrument of victory against Germany.

"I know the brilliant record of the American engineers in high speed production and now that the French and British air experts have been giving their war experience to their transatlantic allies we may have every confidence in the realization of the overwhelmingly large air fleet which will beat Germany from the sky, invade her territory, and break her will to war."

MISS RANKIN URGES IRISH INDEPENDENCE

Offers Resolution Asserting That United States Recognizes This as War Aim.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—A joint resolution declaring that this Government "recognizes the right of Ireland to political independence, and that we count Ireland among those countries for whose freedom and democracy we are fighting," was introduced today by Representative Jeannette Rankin of Montana.

Miss Rankin also introduced a resolution authorizing the President to require all employers of labor during the war to pay women workers the same wages as are paid to men. She offered a bill to equalize the wages of men and women Government employes who perform similar labor.

DRAFT BOARD DEFIED BY NEW HAVEN MAN

Von Hoegen Writes "Deutschland Ueber Alles" on Questionnaire —Hopes Germany Will Win.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 4.—Maximilian Von Hoegen, a young lawyer of this city, who at various times has attracted public notice by his pro-German utterances, returned his draft questionnaire to the Sixth Division Draft Board here, it was learned today, with the words "Deutschland Uber Alles" written across it and stating in it that he had "an overwhelming desire to see Germany victorious in the war." Von Hoegen at one time professed to be an agent of the German Government and a representative of the former German Ambassador at Washington, Count von Bernstorff.

Secretary Elliot Waterous of the board said today that the paper had been turned over to the Federal authorities for action. Von Hoegen said that he considered himself "morally unfit to be a soldier in the United States Army," and that he knew the United States was "carrying on a great bluff," but that it could not bluff him or the German people.

700 Papers Increase Price.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Newspaper World states that practically 700 daily and weekly newspapers have now increased their price, 270 having done so the present week. The total comprises 65 dailies and 604 weeklies.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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RUBAY
BROOKS-OSMAK

GERMANS FIND BOLSHEVIKI WEAK

Continued from Page One.

a lawyer named Gorsh, while other changes suggest the possibility of a modification of the recent marked antagonism of the Ukraine to the Central Powers.

BOLSHEVIKI SEEK TO 'EXPOSE' GERMANY

Asking Awkward Questions and Commenting on Imperialistic Aims.

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 4.—The Bolsheviki continue their policy of raising questions which are awkward for the German Government and will tend to raise criticism of that Government in Germany. Thus, not content with demanding the release of imprisoned German Socialists, they now object to the deportation of 300,000 Polish civilians for forced labor in German factories. The Germans declared themselves insulted, and said not more than 8,000 Poles had been removed, and that, anyhow, such questions lay outside the competency of the delegation.

Meanwhile, the official organ of the Bolshevist Government, while not forgetting that it accuses the Allies of imperialistic aims, is conducting a systematic campaign of exposure of German imperialism. Referring to the "great difficulties put in the way of democratic peace by German annexationists," they continue:

"Tomorrow will show how far Austria and Turkey are prepared, or rather how far they are capable in the present circumstances of supporting to the end the annexationist demands of Germany. Tomorrow will also show how far the Government of Germany itself is able and willing to end those demands which exclude the possibility of a conclusion of peace."

The Austro-German delegation here pretend to have information that the Allies have decided to break off all relations with Russia. Their object in saying this is obvious. Further, in spite of precautions taken by the Bolsheviki they, through a neutral diplomat, are attempting to get into communication with the members of the Constituent Assembly again. Their object is obvious. The parties opposed to the Bolsheviki are fully prepared to profit by the Bolshevist refusal of peace except on the Bolshevist terms, to tell the people "they promised peace and gave you war."

I very much fear that Germany will find the Constituent Assembly much more amenable than the Bolsheviki in the matter of concluding peace. The newspapers of the parties, opposed to the Bolsheviki, without exception emphasize simultaneously Russia's inability to fight, and the fact that the Bolsheviki have not secured peace. As Trotzky says, "The bourgeoisie is prepared to give away half the country if only it can have the governing of the other half."

In the same way it is for the moment in German interest and not ours that the Ukrainian Rada should withstand the Bolsheviki, because the Rada is not committed to a theory like the Bolsheviki and therefore is willing to strike a bargain.

If Germany wants a peace with Russia on the annexationist line, then the Bolsheviki are for her, as for many Russian parties, the enfants terribles, whose very caresses are dangerous.

AVERS NO RUSSIAN WANTS SEPARATE PEACE

To Suggest It Is Like Calling Englishman a Pro-German, Says Ransome.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Arthur Ransome, whose dispatches from Petrograd to The London Daily News, throwing considerable and favorable light on the activities of the Bolsheviki and containing detailed information on the progress of the Russo-German negotiations, have recently attracted attention, is an Englishman who has long been resident in Russia. He has written several books on that country, and translated the works of the leading Russian authors into English.

He was appointed Petrograd correspondent of The Daily News a year and a half ago. He came to London on a brief visit a month ago, and while here endeavored to correct many of the views that he found were held of the revolution. He believed that the prospect of famine was one of the dominating factors in the Russian situation. Replying to a question whether there was any ground for belief that there was a movement for a separate peace in Russia, Mr. Ransome said:

"There is not one of the many parties in Russia, indeed I do not know of any individual, that is in favor of a separate peace. In any controversy there is no more abusive thing than can be said against any one than the suggestion that he wants separate peace. It is like calling a man a pro-German in England.

"What everybody wants is a general peace. It is not that the people expect peace to bring them the things they most desire, but they know that until they get peace they cannot get anything else that they want. Until peace comes they cannot even make the beginning of a resettlement of the affairs of the country on the new lines for which the abolition of Czardom has given them the opportunity.

"It is the refusal of the Allies to co-operate in the movement for general peace that is mainly responsible for what recently happened in Russia. If Lord Lansdowne's letter had been written in the Summer, or, rather, if the Allied Governments had done in the Summer what Lord Lansdowne now urges them to do, the whole course of events in Russia would have been different. In the Summer Kerensky fully expected that the Paris conference to be held in the Autumn would be concerned with the aims of the war. The Stockholm conference, which, by the way, was opposed by the Bolsheviki, was to be an unofficial one, while the Paris conference on the same subject was to be one at which the Governments themselves were represented."

In reference to the charges that Lenine was a German agent, Ransome said:

"It is strange that the alleged evidence against him was never produced at a time when his enemies could have utilized it to drive him out of the country a few months ago when he was in a minority, but the Cadets were afraid of his growing influence. They would have been glad indeed to get hold of any such evidence in order to get rid of him.

"There is no doubt that he is a native of Russia. A brother of his was executed for taking part in the plot against Czar Alexander. It may or not be true that he originally had a German name, but that proves nothing. In Russia not only German Jews but nearly all Russian Jews have German names."

GERMANY MAY MAKE NEW OFFER TO ALLIES

Question Reported to Have Been Debated at the Recent Crown Council.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Amsterdam correspondent of The Daily Express sends the following:

"The Kaiser again held a Crown Council in Berlin yesterday, when Dr. von Kühlmann reported to the All Highest, the Chancellor, Hindenburg, Ludendorff, and Count Roedern what had been achieved at Brest-Litovsk. The news about the council is scanty, but it is admitted semi-officially that the only question debated was that of peace terms, not only to Russia but also to all the Allies. Immediately after the council Kühlmann returned to Brest-Litovsk, probably with final instructions.

"In consequence of the turn which the negotiations are taking, both wings of the Socialists want an early meeting of the Reichstag, which the Government stubbornly refuses, on the ground that the Reichstag is no place to discuss peace questions, as most of these must remain secret. Haase, the Independent Socialist leader, intends interpellating Hertling on the terms which the Government intends to impose on the Maximalists, but the Government does not wish to debate the knotty question, especially as it is hinted that Kühlmann's new instructions may bridge over the present difficulties.

"What everybody in Germany awaits now is the answer which the Entente will return to Germany's last offer to negotiate. A report from England that 'Lloyd George had considered Germany's terms seriously' made a widespread impression, but owing to the New Year holidays there has been little comment thus far, only the Cologne Gazette publishing a leading article on the subject.

"'Why does Lloyd George take our offer seriously this time and why not last year's offer?' asks this paper. 'Surely there must be something behind his attitude. We are justified in our profound distrust of anything he does. Certainly if he wants to join the peace negotiations he and his friends, Wilson and Clemenceau, will have a difficult task around the green table.'"

London Paper Demands Action.

The Daily News in an editorial on the Russo-German situation, says:

"Are we to be silent and passive witnesses of this momentous conflict? Are the Allies to stand by and take no part in it as if it were an idle game in which we have no interest? Are we to leave Russia still to measure herself against our enemy, without guidance, support or sympathy? That is the question for the democracy of this country and for the democracy of every allied country.

"'For nearly a year we have played with the Russian revolution. For nearly a year we have missed chance after chance of making it our most powerful instrument of victory and the swiftest means of bringing the war to an end and establishing a clean peace. Is this tragedy of incompetence to continue? Is our destiny to be the sport of men who while giving lip service to democracy stand cold and aloof from democracy's supreme agony?

"'If we are fighting for the overthrow of Prussian militarism and Prussian autocracy, why are we not throwing all our energies to the support of the one nation which has staked everything for naked principles about which we talk in muffled paraphrases? Are our hopes to be imperilled again by our Prussians, who learn nothing and forget nothing?

"'This is the moment for a great gesture by the Allies. It is the moment for a great act of faith—[illegible] the cause that we claim to [illegible]. The

BILL BEFORE SENATE FOR MUNITION CHIEF

Chamberlain Offers Measure to Relieve Baker of All Supply Responsibility.

OFFICE TO BE TEMPORARY

Oregon Senator Suggests Stetinius or Schwab for New Cabinet Place.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—As an outcome of the disclosures of red tape and delay in equipping the army with munitions and uniforms, made before the Senate Military Affairs Committee, Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of that committee, offered a bill today to establish a Department of Munitions, the head of it to be a new member of President Wilson's Cabinet. The Secretary of Munitions, under the bill, would have complete control of every character of supplies for the army.

Senator Chamberlain in explaining the reason for offering the bill, alluded to the necessity of expediting the supply of munitions to the armed forces in France and of arms and clothing equipment to the men in training camps. The Oregon Senator spoke of testimony before the Military Affairs Committee as showing a lack of co-ordination between the different officials responsible for equipping the army.

The need for a Secretary of Munitions to centralize the authority of supplying the army, Senator Chamberlain said, was urgent. His bill has the support of nearly every member of the Military Affairs Committee.

Coincident with Senator Chamberlain's bill, another was presented by Senator McKellar based upon revelations before the committee concerning the award of contracts for clothing and other equipment by the Supply Committee of the Council of National Defense. The Tennessee Senator's bill provides against any agents or advisers of the Government accepting contracts for any character of Government work. This measure was inspired by the testimony of Charles Eisenman, Vice Chairman of the Supply Committee, showing that numerous members of that committee had participated in contracts with the Government, although they had stepped aside when their own contracts were before the committee to allow their conferees to vote on them.

Senator McKellar's bill seeks to strengthen Section 3 of the Food bill, by which agents of the Government were forbidden to take part in any contracts in which they were financially interested. The effect of the measure would be to shut them out in future, not alone from voting on awards in which they might be concerned, but from taking any Government work.

Means Reorganization.

If Senator McKellar's bill passes it will mean a complete reorganization of the various supply committees working under the War Industries. It would mean the elimination from participation in Government contracts of more than 100 members of different committees drawn from the ranks of the principal manufacturers in the country.

In his bill to create the Department of Munitions, Senator Chamberlain would relieve the War Department of every responsibility it now has in the supply of ordnance, munitions, or clothing equipment for the army. Under the terms of the bill the Secretary of Munitions would be appointed by the President for the duration of the war and for one year after that time. The Secretary, by virtue of a law already existing, would receive $12,000 a year, which is the Cabinet salary. An appropriation to carry on the work of the Department of Munitions is authorized in the bill, but the amount is left blank, to be determined by the Senate. The principal sections of the bill follow:

"That during the continuance of the present war and for not more than one year after the end thereof there shall be at the seat of Government an Executive Department, to be known as the Department of Munitions, and a head thereof who shall be known as the Secretary of Munitions, and who, under the President, shall have and shall exercise, either directly or through any agent or agencies of the Government that the President may designate for the purpose, full power to provide for, supervise, and control the procurement, manufacture, and distribution of munitions of war. For the purposes of this act such munitions shall be held and considered to be arms, ammunition, food, clothing, equipment, tentage and other shelter, means of transportation, and any other materials or instrumentalities that the President, in furtherance of the purposes of this act, shall designate as munitions of war.

"The President is hereby empowered in his discretion to transfer to the Secretary of Munitions the whole or any part of any funds, records, and other public property that are now or shall hereafter be in the possession of, or available for the use of, any other agents or agencies of the Government in relation to munitions of war; also to make a like transfer of any powers or duties now vested or imposed by statute or otherwise in or upon such agents or agencies in relation to such munitions; also to assign persons in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States to temporary duty under the Secretary of Munitions. Any records, remaining funds, other property, powers, and duties transferred to the Secretary of Munitions from any source may be transferred back to that source by the President whenever he shall determine that such action is necessary."

Speed Up, Says Chamberlain.

In explaining the purpose and scope of his bill, Senator Chamberlain said:

"The bill is intended to do what its title indicates, and that is to increase and expedite the supply of munitions of war. One great trouble with the war establishment as disclosed by the pending investigation has been a lack of coordination and the seeming impossibility of getting rid of circuitous methods of doing business. Until there can be coordination and methods more direct the United States will be groping in the dark for many months before we can place ourselves in proper fighting trim. This measure places all jurisdiction over munitions of war, which is defined at length in the bill, and covering everything, in one person to be known as the Secretary of Munitions, subject to the direction, of course, of the President of the United States. It co-ordinates all the bureaus, cuts red tape, does away with useless decisions which have tended only to hamper direct action, and gets to the heart of the whole situation. I believe if Congress can see its way to the enactment of this measure and a proper man is placed at the head of the Department of Munitions, America will soon be occupying its proper place at the battlefront. It will be noted that the measure is only in force during the continuance of the war which brings it into existence."

Senator Calder later on in the day offered a bill, also providing for a Department of Munitions, following closely the lines of that of Senator Chamberlain. Senator Calder provides in his measure that civilians be put at the work of handling munitions and ordnance stores, so as to relieve the commissioned personnel from that duty.

The bill offered by Senator McKellar retains the features embraced in the Urgent Deficiency bill, by which the Council of National Defense was created and, with it, the Advisory Commission. But so as to make it clear that no agents of the Government shall participate in Government contracts, it provides:

"That under no circumstances shall such Advisory Commission or any employe thereof be connected or interested in any contract made by the Government for any supplies, nor shall said Advisory Commission or any member thereof make any recommendations as to contracts, prices, sellers or purchasers, in connection with any supply department of the Government."

Another feature of Senator McKellar's bill would prohibit individuals serving the Government at $1 a year, as many members of the Council of National Defense and others working with the Government in the activities now do. If this provision is accepted by the Senate, the Government, in future, would have to pay fixed salaries. In this connection the bill reads:

"Section 3. It is hereby declared to be unlawful for any person to be employed in any of the executive departments, or by any of the various boards or committees of the Government at a nominal salary, or to give their services free. Every person employed by the Government shall be employed with a fixed salary, which salary shall be reasonable for the services performed. The system of advisory committees and boards, where the members thereof purport to serve the Government without compensation, or for nominal compensation, now in vogue in some of the departments, is hereby prohibited. Any person violating this act shall be fined not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000, and be imprisoned not less than one year nor more than five years."

Shortages in Camps.

Secretary of War Baker, in response to a demand of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, sent figures to the committee today showing shortages of overcoats and blouses in various camps. The table follows:

Camp.	Overcoats.	Blouses.
Wheeler	No shortage	1,141
Shelby	No shortage	5,100
Kearny	No shortage	13,809
Dix	19	1,440
Jackson	No shortage	3,821
Custer	530	4,531
Beauregard	10,863	3,094
Bowie	....	3,723
Dodge	30	300
Doniphan	2	....
Funston	9,600	....
Wadsworth	45	3,367
Sheridan	....	3,996
Pike	46	1,200
Greene	No shortage	No shortage

The Secretary of War wrote the committee that the Quartermaster General's Department had been instructed to get uniforms and blouses at once to make up any deficiency. To get them, the Secretary said, orders had been given to buy at any place where they might be obtained, regardless of existing contracts.

Text of the President's Address to Congress on Plans for Federal Control of Railroads

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Following is the text of the President's address to Congress today, when he outlined his plans for Government control and maintenance of railroads:

Gentlemen of the Congress:

I have asked the privilege of addressing you in order to report that on the 28th of December last, during the recess of Congress, acting through the Secretary of War and under the authority conferred upon me by the act of Congress approved August 29, 1916, I took possession and assumed control of the railway lines of the country and the systems of water transportation under their control. This step seemed to be imperatively necessary in the interest of the public welfare, in the presence of the great tasks of war with which we are now dealing. As our experience develops difficulties and makes it clear what they are, I have deemed it my duty to remove those difficulties wherever I have the legal power to do so.

To assume control of the vast railway systems of the country is, I realize, a very great responsibility, but to fail to do so in the existing circumstances would have been a much greater. I assumed the less responsibility rather than the weightier.

I am sure that I am speaking the mind of all thoughtful Americans, when I say that it is our duty as the representatives of the nation to do everything that it is necessary to do to secure the complete mobilization of the whole resources of America by as rapid and effective a means as can be found. Transportation supplies all the arteries of mobilization. Unless it be under a single and unified direction, the whole process of the nation's action is embarrassed.

It was in the true spirit of America, and it was right, that we should first try to effect the necessary unification under the voluntary action of those who were in charge of the great railway properties; and we did try it. The directors of the railways responded to the need promptly and generously. The group of railway executives who were charged with the task of actual co-ordination and general direction performed their difficult duties with patriotic zeal and marked ability, as was to have been expected, and did, I believe, everything that it was possible for them to do in the circumstances. If I have taken the task out of their hands, it has not been because of any dereliction or failure on their part, but only because there were some things which the Government can do and private management cannot. We shall continue to value most highly the advice and assistance of these gentlemen, and I am sure we shall not find them withholding it.

For the Common Service.

It had become unmistakably plain that only under Government administration can the entire equipment of the several systems of transportation be fully and unreservedly thrown into a common service without injurious discrimination against particular properties. Only under Government administration can absolutely unrestricted and unembarrassed common use be made of all tracks, terminals, terminal facilities, and equipment of every kind. Only under that authority can new terminals be constructed and developed without regard to the requirements or limitations of particular roads. But under Government administration all these things will be possible—not instantly, but as fast as practical difficulties, which cannot be merely conjured away, give way before the new management.

The common administration will be carried out with as little disturbance of the present operating organizations and personnel of the railways as possible. Nothing will be altered or disturbed which it is not necessary to disturb. We are serving the public interest and safeguarding the public safety, but we are also regardful of the interest of those by whom these great properties are owned, and glad to avail ourselves of the experience and trained ability of those who have been managing them.

It is necessary that the transportation of troops and of war materials, of food and of fuel, and of everything that is necessary for the full mobilization of the energies and resources of the country, should be first considered, but it is clearly in the public interest also that the ordinary activities and the normal industrial and commercial life of the country should be interfered with and dislocated as little as possible, and the public may rest assured that the interest and convenience of the private shipper will be as carefully served and safeguarded as it is possible to serve and safeguard it in the present extraordinary circumstances.

Assurance to Stockholders.

While the present authority of the Executive suffices for all purposes of administration, and while, of course, all private interests must for the present give way to the public necessity, it is, I am sure you will agree with me, right and necessary that the owners and creditors of the railways, the holders of their stocks and bonds, should receive from the Government an unqualified guarantee that their properties will be maintained throughout the period of Federal control in as good repair and as complete equipment as at present, and that the several roads will receive under Federal management such compensation as is equitable and just alike to their owners and to the general public. I would suggest the average net railway operating income of the three years ending June 30, 1917. I earnestly recomend that these guarantees be given by appropriate legislation, and given as promptly as circumstances permit.

I need not point out the essential justice of such guarantees and their great influence and significance as elements in the present financial and industrial situation of the country. Indeed, one of the strong arguments for assuming control of the railroads at this time is the financial argument.

It is necessary that the values of railway securities should be justly and fairly protected, and that the large financial operations every year necessary in connection with the maintenance, operation, and development of the roads should, during the period of the war, be wisely related to the financial operations of the Government.

Our first duty is, of course, to conserve the common interest and the common safety and to make certain that nothing stands in the way of the successful prosecution of the great war for liberty and justice, but it is an obligation of public conscience and of public honor that the private interests we disturb should be kept safe from unjust injury, and it is of the utmost consequence to the Government itself that all great financial operations should be stabilized and co-ordinated with the financial operations of the Government.

No borrowing should run athwart the borrowings of the Federal Treasury, and no fundamental industrial values should anywhere be unnecessarily impaired.

Must Maintain Securities.

In the hands of many thousands of small investors in the country, as well as in national banks, in insurance companies, in savings banks, in trust companies, in financial agencies of every kind, railway securities, the sum total of which runs up to some ten or eleven thousand millions, constitute a vital part of the structure of credit, and the unquestioned solidity of that structure must be maintained.

The Secretary of War and I easily agreed that, in view of the many complex interests which must be safeguarded and harmonized, as well as because of his exceptional experience and ability in this new field of Governmental action, the Hon. William G. McAdoo was the right man to assume direct administrative control of this new executive task. At our request, he consented to assume the authority and duties of organizer and director general of the new railway administration. He has assumed those duties and his work is in active progress.

It is probably too much to expect that even under the unified railway administration, which will now be possible, sufficient economies can be effected in the operation of the railways to make it possible to add to their equipment and extend their operative facilities as much as the present extraordinary demands upon their use will render desirable without resorting to the National Treasury for the funds. If it is not possible, it will, of course, be necessary to resort to the Congress for grants of money for that purpose. The Secretary of the Treasury will advise with your committees with regard to this very practical aspect of the matter.

For the present, I suggest only the guarantees I have indicated and such appropriation as are necessary at the outset of this task. I take the liberty of expressing the hope that the Congress may grant these promptly and ungrudgingly. We are dealing with great matters and will, I am sure, deal with them greatly.

RAILROAD CONTROL IN CONGRESS BILL

Continued from Page One.

think they see in this provision the beginning of a Government ownership policy. They are opposed to legislation that will make it necessary to obtain the sanction of Congress before the railroads can be restored to their owners.

Some Democratic members who have long advocated Government ownership of public utilities are insisting that the provision is not strong enough. They favor a provision that would keep the carriers under Government control for at least a year after the war. If this is done they believe that Government operation and control can be tested in normal times and that Government direction for such a period will lead to Government ownership as a permanent policy.

Likely to Be Passed Quickly.

With the exception of this section, suggestive of Government control after the war, no real opposition to the bill will be made by Republicans. Sentiment seems almost unanimous that the legislation proposed is necessary, and it is probable that the measure will become a law within a few weeks.

In essential details, the bill follows the plans outlined in the President's proclamation of Dec. 26. Ample provision is made for financing the railroads and guaranteeing them a net annual income equal to the average net income for the three years ended June 30, 1917.

In addition to providing ways for compensation of owners and financing the roads, the bill calls for an appropriation of $500,000,000 as a "revolving fund." This is to be used for expenses of control, for buying equipment, and putting the railroads on a basis where they can meet the demands upon them. This fund can be used, among other things, to build barges and boats for inland and coastwise waterways which will be used, if necessary, to supplement railroad transportation.

A method is defined as to how the net railway income of the railroads is to be established. During Federal control, depreciation and maintenance of the railroad properties is to be included as part of the operating expenses.

Should the railroads refuse to accept the compensation stipulated in the bill, they can present their claim for additional compensation to a board of three, to be appointed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. If the report of this board does not satisfy the carriers, they may appeal to the Court of Claims.

While the carriers are under Federal control, dividend-paying roads cannot increase their dividends above the average of the regular dividends of the three-year period ended June 30, 1917. Railroads which paid no dividends during the stipulated period may pay dividends if the President approves. This section is interpreted as preventing the declaring of extra dividends, such as some railroads have been accustomed to distrimute as a "melon" to stockholders.

TEXT OF THE MEASURE.

The bill reads as follows:

AN ACT

To provide for the operation of transportation systems while under Federal control, for the just compensation of their owners, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, By the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

Section 1. The President, having in a time of war taken over the possession, use, and control (called herein Federal control) of certain systems of transportation, (called herein carriers,) is hereby authorized to agree with and to guarantee to any such carrier that during the period of such Federal control it shall receive as its just compensation an income at an annual rate equivalent as nearly as may be to its average net railway operating income for the three years ending June 30, 1917, (called herein standard return;) said net railway operating income for the purposes of this act shall, as to carriers making returns to the Interstate Commerce Commission, be computed from such returns, excluding, however, debits and credits arising from the accounts called in the monthly returns leased road rents and miscellaneous rents; provided, however, that no Federal taxes in excess of taxes assessed during the year ending June 30, 1917, shall be charged against revenue in computing such standard return; any net railway operating income in excess of such standard return shall be the property of the United States. The amount of such standard return, so accruing during said period of three years, shall be determined by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the certificate of said commission as to the amount of said net railway operating income shall, for the purpose of such agreement and guaranty, be taken as final and conclusive.

During the period of such Federal control adequate depreciation and maintenance of the properties of the carriers shall be included as a part of the operating expenses or provided through a reserve fund in accordance with such principles and rules as shall be determined by the President.

Section 2. If no such agreement is made, the President may nevertheless pay or cause to be paid to any carrier, while under Federal control, an amount not exceeding 90 per cent. of such standard return, remitting such carrier to its legal rights in the court of claims for any balance claimed; and any amount thereafter found due above the amount paid shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; and any excess amount paid hereunder shall be recoverable by the United States with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Section 3 Any claim for just compensation, not adjusted as provided in Section 1, shall be submitted to a board of three auditors, appointed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, members of which and of the official forces thereof being eligible for service as such auditors, but without additional compensation therefor; said auditors shall give a full hearing to such carriers and to the United States and shall report to the President the amount due such carrier as just compensation; a sum not exceeding the amount so reported may be agreed upon by the President and such carrier. Failing such an agreement, either the United States or such carrier may file a petition in the court of claims for the purpose of final ascertainment of the amount of such just compensation, and in the proceedings in said court the report of said auditors shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated. The just compensation of any carrier under Federal control, not making returns to the Interstate Commerce Commission, shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of this section.

Section 4. The return of any carrier shall be increased by any amount reckoned at a rate per cent. to be fixed by the President upon the cost of any additions and improvements made while under Federal control with the approval of the President to the property of any carrier and paid for by such carrier from its own capital or surplus; and by an amount equal to the rate accruing to the United States upon any advances made to such carrier for the cost of such additions and improvements as provided in Section 6 hereof.

Dividends and "Revolving Fund."

Section 5. No carrier while under Federal control shall, without prior approval of the President, declare or pay any dividend in excess of its regular rate of dividends during the three years ending June 30, 1917; provided, however, that such carriers as have paid no regular dividends or no dividends during said period may, with the prior approval of the President, pay dividends at such rate as the President may determine.

Section 6. The sum of $500,000,000 is hereby appropriated out of the public treasury from any funds, not otherwise appropriated, which, together with any funds available from any excess earnings of said carriers, may be used by the President as a revolving fund for the purpose of paying the expenses of the Federal control, and any deficit of any carrier below such standard or ascertained return, and to provide terminals, improvements, engines, rolling stock, and other necessary improvements, such terminals, improvements, and equipment to be used and accounted for as the President may direct, and to be disposed of as Congress may hereafter by law provide.

The President may also on and in connection with the property of any carrier make or order any carrier to make any additions and improvements necessary or desirable for war purposes or in the public interest. He may from said revolving fund advance to such carrier all or any part of the expense of such additions and improvements so ordered and constructed by such carrier or by the President, such advances to be charged against such carrier and to bear interest at such rate and be payable on such terms as may be determined by the President, to the end that the United States may be fully reimbursed for any sums so advanced.

Any loss claimed to accrue to any carrier by reason of any such additions or improvements so ordered and constructed may be determined by agreement between the President and such carrier. Failing such agreement, the amount of such loss shall be ascertained as provided in Section 3 hereof.

From said revolving fund the President may expend such an amount as he may deem necessary or desirable for the purchase, construction, or utilization and operation of boats, barges, tugs, and other transportation facilities on the inland and coastwise waterways, and may in the acquisition, operation, and use of such facilities create or employ such agencies and enter into such contracts and agreements as he shall deem in the public interest.

Control of Security Issues.

Section 7. For the purpose of providing funds requisite for maturing obligations or for other legal and proper expenditures, or for reorganizing railroads in receivership, carriers may, during the period of Federal control, issue such bonds, notes, equipment trust certificates, stock, and other forms of securities, secured or unsecured by mortgage, as the President may approve as consistent with the public interest. The President may purchase for the United States all or any part of such securities at prices not exceeding par, and may sell such securities whenever in his judgment it is desirable at prices not less than the cost thereof; any sums available from the revolving fund provided in Section 6 may be used for such purchases.

Section 8. The President may execute any of the powers herein and heretofore granted as he may determine, and may fix the reasonable compensation for the performance of services in connection therewith; and may utilize the personnel and facilities of the Interstate Commerce Commission and call upon members of such commission, or any of its employes, or employes of any department of the Government for such services as he may deem expedient. No such Federal official or employe shall receive any additional compensation for such services.

Section 9. The President is hereby authorized while carriers are under Federal control, to direct that the Federal Workmen's Compensation act of September, 1916, shall be extended so as to apply to carrier employes, on such terms and conditions as will give due consideration to remedies available under State compensation laws or otherwise.

Section 10. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as modifying or restricting the powers, heretofore conferred upon the President, to take possession and assume control of any or all systems of transportation; and the President, in addition to the powers conferred by this act, shall have and is hereby given such other and further powers necessary or appropriate to give effect to the powers herein and heretofore conferred.

Section 11. Carriers under Federal control shall, in so far as is not inconsistent therewith, or with the provisions of this act, or any other act applicable to such Federal control, or with any order of the President, be subject to all laws and liabilities as common carriers; and suits may be brought by and against such carriers and judgments rendered as now provided by law; provided, however, that except with the written assent of the President no attachment shall be levied by mesne process or on execution on or against any of the property used by any such carrier in the performance of its duties as a common carrier.

Section 12. Every person or corporation, whether carrier or shipper, or any receiver, trustee, lessee, agent, or person acting for or employed by a carrier or shipper, or other person, who shall knowingly violate or fail to observe any of the provisions of this act, or shall interfere with or impede the possession, use, operation or control of any railroad property, railroad, or transportation system hitherto or hereafter taken over by the President, or shall violate any of the provisions of any order or regulation made in pursuance of this act, or of any other act concerning such possession, use, operation or control, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $5,000, or if a person, by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both. Each independent transaction constituting a violation of, or a failure to observe, any of the provisions of this act, or any order entered in pursuance hereof, shall constitute a separate offense.

For the taking or conversion to his own use or the embezzlement of money or property derived from or used in connection with the possession, use or operation of said railroads or transportation system, the criminal statutes of the United States, as well as the criminal statutes of the various States where applicable, shall apply to all officers, agents, and employes engaged in said railroad and transportation service, while the same is under Federal control, to the same extent as to persons employed in the regular service of the United States. Prosecutions for violations of this act or of any order entered hereunder, shall be in the District Courts of the United States, under the direction of the Attorney General, in accordance with the procedure for the collection and imposing of fines and penalties now existing in said courts.

Section 13. The Federal control of transportation systems herein and heretofore provided for shall continue for and during the period of the war and until Congress shall thereafter order otherwise.

LEGISLATORS APPROVE.

Members of Both Parties Agree Legislation Is Vitally Necessary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Members of the House generally expressed their indorsement of the President's address and the bill introduced to enact these suggestions into law. Some of the opinions expressed were as follows:

Representative Esch, ranking Republican member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: "The time has come when taking over the control of the railroads is absolutely essential to the proper handling of the traffic situation. I believe the President acted wisely and that no one will contend that any other course was open to him. The big problem, so far as legislation by Congress is concerned, is the question of fixing the rate of compensation which the roads should receive for the use of their property. I believe this is the only feature which is likely to cause much discussion."

Representative Gillett, Republican House leader: "The President's recommendations will be carried out. We have got to protect the security holders. To ignore them would prove such a shock to credit that we could not float any more Liberty bonds."

Representative Sims, Chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: "The problem before us naturally is new in this country. I consider that it will be a very real problem. There has been nothing like it since the civil war. We will give full and proper consideration to it with as little delay as possible."

UNIONS PLEDGE AID TO M'ADOO

Continued from Page One.

justment fair to the men as well as to the country will be reached.

"As a result of the discussion I have determined to appoint a committee of four representative men, whose reputations will be a guarantee of fair dealing to all, to make a full investigation of the whole matter and report their findings and conclusions to me at the earliest possible moment. The names of the members of the committee will be announced in a few days.

Promises Just Treatment.

"As soon as the committee makes a report the Director General will render a decision which will be effective as to wages from Jan. 1, 1918. Every employe affected by this inquiry may, therefore, devote himself unreservedly and patriotically to his work with the assurance that his rights and interests will be justly dealt with.

"This is a time of great stress, and the attitude of every employe should be determined by the supreme need of the hour—duty to his country first of all. I cannot state too strongly the necessity for devoted and loyal service by every man in this emergency. Every railroad employe is now in effect a Government employe, and as much in duty bound to give his best service to his country as if he wore the uniform of the United States Army and occupied the trenches at the front. Every unnecessary delay in a train movement vitally affects our soldiers and sailors and seriously impairs our ability to defend our rights and our liberties. Every man whose neglect or indifference causes such delays may be responsible for the loss of the son of some noble American mother or father. It is as serious to the country for an employe to be a slacker in his work as for a man to be a slacker in the army.

"The present serious congestion and actual suffering for the want of coal and other supplies will be greatly improved and may be entirely remedied if every employe will do his utmost in his individual task. In the name of patriotism, therefore, for the protection of our sons abroad and for the safety of the nation, I hope that every man, wherever placed, will do his level best. Let us who stay at home be ashamed not to be willing to make sacrifices equally as great as those our gallant sons are already making for us on the bloody fields of France."

Mr. McAdoo's comment in giving out the statement was to the point:

"I am going to give them a square deal," he said, "and that is all they want and all that I can give. We are going to work together for the welfare of the United States."

Brotherhood Chiefs Pleased.

The brotherhood chiefs would only say as they left the conference that Mr. McAdoo would make a statement, to which they had subscribed. Then they hurried off to wire details to their headquarters, and to urge the hundreds of thousands of men on the railroads to work overtime if necessary to help meet the crisis caused by the labor shortage.

While Mr. McAdoo was engaged in this conference other officials were at work on plans to end the present freight congestion and relieve the coal famine. A report of traffic managers of the great railroad systems of the East concerning passenger train curtailment was submitted to Mr. McAdoo tonight and may be made public tomorrow. It is said that the report urges drastic action to discourage unnecessary passenger travel and free the lines of all railroads for shipments of coal and other freight.

Following a conference with H. A. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, announcement was made that provision had been made for sending 25,000 tons a day by rail to New England in addition to the regular supply to relieve the present shortage and build up a reserve supply to keep the munition factories in operation.

The Shipping Board also turned over to the Fuel Administration eleven ships, aggregating 65,730 dead weight tons for use in carrying coal from tidewater to New England.

Judge Robert S. Lovett, Director of Priority, issued a statement today blaming much of the freight congestion on the "tag system" of the army and navy Quartermasters and Paymasters. The public, he said, had been misinformed by statements that priority orders, issued by him and since abrogated by Mr. McAdoo, had caused the congestion.

Lovett Blames "Tag System."

Mr. Lovett's statement was as follows:

"It is being reiterated before committees and in various reports, and repeated from day to day in newspapers, that the present congestion in railroad transportation is due in large measure to numerous and unwise 'priority orders,' and it is well known and is generally published that I am in charge of priorities. The obvious inference, therefore, is that such ill-advised priority orders were issued by me. Nothing could be further from the truth.

"No one knows better than I have known all along that reckless and indiscriminate issue of priority orders would add enormously to the transportation difficulties, and that the greatest caution should be observed in issuing such orders. The result is that since my appointment by the President, in August last, I have issued but five orders awarding priority in transportation, to wit: Order No. 1, issued Aug. 20, directing the movement of coal to the Northwestern States via the lakes; Order No. 2, issued Oct. 27, restricting the use of open-top cars; Order No. 3, issued Nov. 2, giving preference to certain coal shipments from Utah and Wyoming mines; Order No. 4, issued Nov. 29, according priority in the shipment of certain cattle foodstuffs to the drought-stricken sections of Texas and New Mexico; and Order No. 5, issued Dec. 7, according priority to perishable freight, foodstuffs, and certain military supplies, and to coal, coke, and certain war materials.

"No railroad man or other person with knowledge of the facts has claimed or will claim that any of these orders has caused congestion or seriously hampered transportation.

"The fact is that the so-called priority orders, which are more or less responsible for traffic congestion and of which complaint is made, are the result of an arrangement made by the railroads themselves and the supply departments of the Army, Navy, and Shipping Board, with which I had nothing whatever to do. That arrangement was embodied in Bulletin No. 22, issued by the so-called 'Railroad War Board' in July last, and is commonly referred to as the 'tag' system. It prescribed a form of placard or tag which when tacked on a car entitled that car without further orders or instructions to preferred movement to destination. Large quantities of these placards were printed and distributed throughout the United States in the hands of quartermasters, agents, contractors, and others getting material for the Government, and naturally one was tacked to every shipment made, whether urgent or not.

"Consequently, everything bought was rushed to destination, with the inevitable result that terminals were crowded with materials before they were needed or could be unloaded. No complaint of this system was made or reported to me until late in November, and priority Order No. 5, issued by me December 7, made provision for restricting and regulating the evil.

"However indifferent one may be personally to misrepresentation, yet, where the performance of public duty is involved, the facts as they are ought to be stated. Of course, I know the misrepresentation was not intentional, and the unusual circumstances were such as to make it almost unavoidable, but because of the public interest concerned I think it should be corrected."

GENERALS QUIT SUPPLY BUREAU

Continued from Page One.

tention which has been going on between the Supply Branch of the corps, of which he was the head, and the Supply Committee of the National Defense Council. It was reliably asserted last night that the application for retirement just approved by Secretary Baker was the second attempt of General Smith to climinate himself as a factor in a situation which he felt to be harmful to the whole army.

It is understood that he asked to be retired last May and that in putting his application before the Secretary of War he declared emphatically that he disapproved the methods employed by the Defense Council in supplying the army. He objected specifically at that time to methods of secret purchasing without advertising for bids and to the practice of giving advance information concerning the needs of the army to members of the Council's Supply Committee.

General Smith felt, it was said last night, that, despite his forty-four years of military experience, he had been made a powerless adjunct to a civilian committee which he, along with other army officers, believed was buying entirely too much after the fashion of mercantile concerns, and with dangerously little understanding of the surpassing importance of the time-factor in meeting America's emergency military needs.

General Smith's further objection to the council's methods, it is understood, was due to his conviction that sociological ideas, suitable perhaps to leisurely merchandising and manufacturing in peace times, should not be intruded by civilians into army production where the question was not how, but how quick. He is said to have made strenuous, but fruitless, efforts to convince both the Secretary of War and the civilian committee to whom he had become a subordinate, that in the work in hand price inevitably had to give way to rapid acquisition of the things needed and that buying in driblets lest markets be upset, perforce would result in serious demoralization in supplying troops in camps and cantonments.

Yielding to persuasion at the time he made his first application for retirement, General Smith remained in the department in the hope that brief trial of the present methods would demonstrate the military correctness of his views as to how the army should be equipped.

When several months' waiting resulted only in disappointment and made it appear that the council's methods were to be persisted in, General Smith, about two weeks ago, again applied for retirement, stating, it is said, that he was baffled and helpless in face of the continuous controversy with the Supply Committee. Still hoping that his well-rounded experience, both in the staff and in the line, would enable him to be of further service, he asked that in preference to retirement he be assigned to a command in the national army. Secretary Baker refused this request and placed General Smith on the inactive list.

SMOOT BILL PROVIDES FOR FLAT INCOME TAX

Levy of 10 to 80 Per Cent. on War Profits Also Proposed in New Revenue Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Senator Smoot's substitute for the War Revenue bill passed at the last session of Congress, which he expects to offer in the Senate tomorrow or early next week, will provide, he explained today, radical changes in the income and excess profits tax, besides eliminating the zone system of tax on second-class postage. Under the Smoot substitute, the Senator believes, the income and war profits taxes would be greatly simplified, the war profits tax, at the same time, being appreciably raised.

The existing taxes of 2 per cent. upon individual incomes in two previous laws, together with the 2 per cent. tax imposed in the war revenue law, would be abolished under Senator Smoot's measure. In their place a 2 per cent. flat tax would be imposed on all incomes above $1,000 for single men and $2,000 for married men. In addition, there would be a tax of 8 per cent. upon all incomes above $6,000, both individual and corporation. The flat system of tax would do away with the various exemptions embraced in the previous laws.

The tax on war profits would be levied upon a sliding basis running from 10 to 80 per cent., the latter being 20 per cent. higher than that embraced in the war revenue law. The basis of computation on capital stock provided in the war revenue law, which has proven so puzzling to corporations, would be abolished. In its stead, Senator Smoot provides for a computation of average profit for a period of five years, running up to 1917. This would be accepted as the average pre-war earnings, and upon this would be computed the war profits, upon which the tax would be applied.

Senator Smoot explained tonight that by going back five years before 1917, the period of financial depression of 1914 and 1915 would be included in the period upon which pre-war average profits would be computed.

The American Bar Association today sent an appeal to Congress asking the repeal of Section 209 of the War Revenue act, imposing a supertax on incomes from professions. The appeal read:

"The President and all of the members of the Executive Committee of the American Bar Association, respectfully call the attention of the Congress to the unfairness of the supertax on professional incomes imposed by section 209 of the War Revenue act approved Oct. 3, 1917.

"Much might be said in favor of a lower income tax on incomes from professions than upon incomes from investments. But there has been no disposition on the part of the American bar to object to the payment of the same income tax as is paid by others, or, indeed, to any plan of taxation under which lawyers are called upon to bear their fair share of the burdens.

"It seems, however, very unjust that incomes from the practice of any profession, whether legal, medical, or otherwise, which are the result of personal effort, and which provide not only for the current support of the professional man but also the saving for his old age, should be subject to a heavy supertax, so that the professional man who works for his income is in a much worse position than the idle man receiving his income from invested wealth. Therefore the undersigned respectfully urge that Section 209 of the War Revenue act be repealed."

BILL TO OPERATE MINES IS READY

Continued from Page One.

tions at this time an appropriation of at least $150,000,000 would be required.

The first desideratum in this radical step in industrial control is the speeding up of the coal supply and the output of iron and steel, both for the United States Government and for the Allies. This is considered especially urgent for the proper backing of the armies of France and Italy, both of which have been hampered for the past year because of the inadequate deliveries of coal and steel from this country.

In the matter of the Government supply of ore and fuel for the navy, the proposed step is considered one of the greatest importance, and it is the expectation that if the plan is carried out price-fixing will be extended to construction steel and armorplates for the Government.

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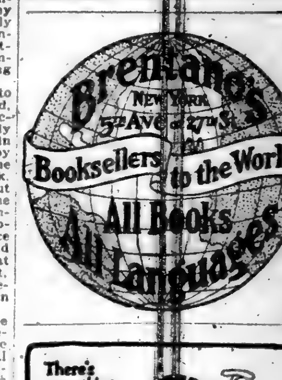

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$35, $30, $28 and $27.50 Suits . . . $24.50
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$42.50, $40 and $37.50 Suits . . . $33.50
$52.50, $50 and $47.50 Suits . . . $42.50

No Charge for Alterations

This sale offers the New Yorker one of the best possible opportunities for the curtailment of personal expenses in dress.

In view of the woolen situation it will probably be impossible soon again to offer such values as these suits presented at original prices.

At these reductions they represent the greatest values we have ever been able to offer.

These are the regular Weber and Heilbroner ready-to-wear suits. These end-of-the-season Sales offer the only opportunity to secure these clothes at a reduction.

Sale of Fur Lined Overcoats

The "New Yorker", our special model, plain and heather mixtures, lined with fine quality marmot, with seal muskrat or otter collars.

Formerly $95 and $100; reduced to $78.50.

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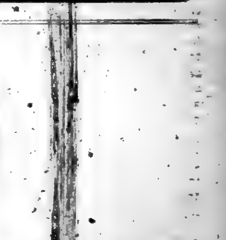

$20 or $25 For Luxurious J. D. Overcoats

LUXURIOUS-looking and luxurious-feeling Overcoats of *smartest style* with Plain or Velvet Collars in Civilian or Army Models. The highest character of individual service.

Half-Yearly Sale John David Derbies And Soft Hats

$4 and $3 (Derbies and Soft). $1.95
$5 (Soft and Velour). $3.85
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STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
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FIREMEN WORN OUT BY MORE BIG FIRES

Kenlon Issues Warning Against Careless Use of Emergency Heaters.

ONE FIREMAN IS KILLED

Dangerous Blaze in Hoboken Is Brought Under Control by Aid of Soldiers and Sailors.

Notwithstanding the efforts of firemen nearing exhaustion from the unprecedented demands of the last few days, fires in Hoboken, New York and nearby places again did great property damage yesterday, caused the death of one fireman in this city, and placed transports and great quantities of war stores across the river in jeopardy.

Probably only the timely aid of soldiers and sailors saved that part of Hoboken given over to war interests from destruction by a fire which reduced to ruins a paper stock storehouse and nearby buildings and threatened to sweep the waterfront. Hoboken was in a position of danger last night owing to low water supply, while the wind hourly threatened to become stiff enough to waft sparks from burning waste to military storehouses, transport piers, and munition plants.

The uptown portion of Hoboken was practically without water because of exhaustion of the supply by the torrents poured upon the fire. It was almost entirely without light, as well, because of the destruction of cable mains leading from the Public Service Corporation plant near the burned buildings. The whole district about the burning ruins—all of it within the zone barred to enemy aliens—was patrolled last night by military police. The immediate fire, as a result of a day-long battle, was under control, but was expected to burn two days more.

In this city, where the department during the past six days has responded to more than 350 alarms, a record number, there were battles with flames which pressed the overworked firemen almost to exhaustion. One fireman was killed and three others were injured in a fire which destroyed a five-story loft building at 305 to 309 East Forty-third Street, and many families were driven into the streets to escape apartment house blazes.

Chief Kenlon, who last night had not been to bed in seventy-two hours and had found no time to eat in the past twenty-four hours, told a reporter that a condition of actual danger confronted the city. Simultaneous big fires in so closely built a city always carried with them, he said, alarming potentialities of property destruction and loss of life. He enjoined upon all citizens as a patriotic duty extreme care to prevent needless fires, and made these specific suggestions:

Don't use oil stoves if you can help it; they are dangerous. If you must use them, keep them away from draughts, see that your clothing is not endangered when you light them, and don't put a flame near them until you have wiped off all surplus oil.

Don't use torches or other naked flame to thaw frozen water pipes. If you can't thaw them with hot water, leave them frozen.

Don't take open flames near gas-meters to thaw them, or to hunt for leaks. Use hot water on them too, or notify the gas company.

Use unprecedented vigilance in the ordinary measures of fire-prevention, such as avoiding throwing lighted cigars, cigarettes or matches about and preventing trash from accumulating.

Beware of bare places in your electric light wires, which may cause short circuits.

The Hoboken fire, the greatest one of yesterday, was one of the most dangerous of recent years. It started about 8 o'clock in the morning in the paper stock warehouse and mill of the Gatti-McQuade Company, a firm employing Italians, for the most part, at Fifteenth Street and Park Avenue. Thousands of tons of waste paper were stored in the building, while the International Paper Company, occupying a part of the structure, had on hand a big supply of pressed paper bales.

The local department at once found itself hampered by low-water pressure. The place was a furnace by the time the first engines arrived. Fire Department officials realized immediately the danger not only to a big warehouse of Butler Brothers, New York grocers, near by, but to the Remington Arms plant three blocks away, the Government piers and storehouses four blocks, the Shults bakery across the narrow street from the burning building, the Tietzen and Lang dry docks, and the Fletcher iron works. They sent an emergency call to the Government military authorities and to the Fire Departments of Jersey City, West Hoboken, and New York.

Captain Craig went to the fire in command of two companies of the 40th Regular Infantry, while 800 sailors were dispatched from the Brooklyn Navy Yard on tugs. Chief Kenlon sent fireboats from New York's department, and the Jersey cities which were appealed to sent fire companies. Soldiers and sailors were sent primarily to police the neighborhood and to aid in removing Government stores in case of extreme danger, but before long they were sharing in the fire fighting. The sailors brought a quantity of hose with them. Firemen, covered with ice and half-frozen, were forced from time to time to drop their lines for a brief respite, and time and again soldiers and sailors sprang to their relief.

After some of the walls in the Gatti-McQuade building had collapsed there was apprehension lest the east wall, bulging outward, should suddenly release the mass of paper piled two stories high against it on the inside.

Flying bits of paper ignited a few freight cars, kindled small blazes on nearby roofs and fired a truck load of waste paper stalled in Washington Street because of the fire lines.

Policemen, firemen, soldiers and sailors were stationed on roofs in every direction, watching for incipient fires and quenching sparks. In addition a water canopy was established by playing innumerable lines of hose against the east wall, so that when it finally did topple outward, the water curtain forced the burning paper to descend.

The collapse of another wall shortly afterward half buried Firemen Callahan and Lang, who were taken to St. Mary's Hospital, the only men badly hurt. Shortly after the big Butler warehouse became ignited a wall there fell in, carrying burning roof and floors into a pit of flame. The menace of the spread of the fire from that direction greatly was reduced when the firemen thus gained access to the interior, and within a few hours it was well within control.

In the face of a biting wind, with timbers and bricks falling all around them, firemen fought in vain yesterday to save a five story loft building at 305 and 309 East Forty-third Street. One man, John J. Frein of Engine Company 65, lost his life in the struggle when the beams of the roof fell upon his head and crushed him to death. Three other firemen working on the same floor were knocked unconscious by the debris and would have perished if their comrades had not dragged them out upon the fire escape.

An hour after the fire started from some unknown cause on the third story of the building, occupied by Friedman & Bros., manufacturers of picture frames, the entire structure was wrapped in a blanket of flames. Three alarms were turned in. Fire Chief Kenlon commandeered the services of policemen and spectators and a number of the volunteers were drenched by bursting hose.

Striking at the structure from the front, a number of men of Engine Company 65, led by Captain Huch, carried a line of hose into the third floor, where the fire was at its worst. Enveloped in flames and smoke, they were trapped suddenly. Their only warning was a sound of tearing timber overhead. Captain Huch knew what it meant and shouted to his men to make for the windows. Three or four of them were too slow. The roof of the building descended and carried with it the fourth floor, under which the firemen were working. A great cloud of smoke and dust ascended from the debris, accompanied by the cries of men from within the building and the shouts of men from without.

Those men who reached the window in time went back into the melée to rescue the three left behind. They pulled out David Fuller, John Kennedy and James Reilly, all of No. 63. Louis Moran of No. 9, who was among the crew of rescuers, went back again, when he recalled that he had seen a pair of boots sticking out from a mass of brick and timber. He tugged and tugged at the boots until he was overcome by smoke, and then had to be carried away. Another girder fell from out of the flames and smoke, and even the boots were no longer visible. Their efforts to rescue Frein were abandoned.

The fire started at 11:15 o'clock, and it was 2:30 o'clock before it was completely under control. The damage was estimated at from $50,000 to $75,000. The building was occupied gy the Friedman concern and James Hoe & Sons, carpenters.

SUGGESTS COMMON USE OF CITY'S WATERFRONT

Samuel Rea Says Pennsylvania Station Is Already in Use by Other Railway Systems.

Two letters written by Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, dealing with the present coal situation and calling attention to the need of better terminal facilities for this borough, were made part of the record at yesterday's meeting of the Commission on West Side Improvement. The letters were written to ex-Dock Commissioner Calvin Tompkins. The first letter, written by Mr. Rea on Dec. 27, said it was a mistake to consider the Pennsylvania station was built by the company for the company's sole use. It is used by the Long Island and New Haven Railroad Companies and by six Southern roads. It serves, Mr. Rea said, for a terminus for what would be practically ten double-tracked railway systems.

"There is one place, however," wrote Mr. Rea, "where it would seem advantageous to have common use of terminals and that is on the waterfront in your city, where in so many cases the terminals have to be reached by breaking the rail journey, and having the traffic transported by floats to and from warehouses." The second letter referred to the passage of freight through the Pennsylvania tunnels.

The commission had invited all persons having anything to say concerning the west side improvement to appear yesterday. T. Albertus Adamas, President of the Manhattan Refrigerating Company, the Union Terminal Cold Storage Company and the Kings County Refrigerating Company, and a member of the Hudson River Bridge and Tunnel Commission of New Jersey, said that a tunnel was the only way of relieving the present freight congestion in this borough.

Serve him right, with

Club Cocktails

Your friend knows a compliment when he tastes one.

RED STAR IS REINSTATED.

Charity Organization Restores Animal Relief Society to Its List.

The Charity Organization Society announced yesterday that the American Red Star Animal Relief had been restored to the list of approved charity organizations after an investigation of the circumstances that caused the dropping of the organization from the list on Dec. 20. Harry C. Smith, Secretary of the Bureau of Advice and Information of the Charity Organization Society, said that the Red Star Animal Relief had been restored to List A "as the result of action by the organization fulfilling all requirements for such listing." When the Red Star was dropped from the list officials said that the Charity Organization had acted because the animal relief organization had the emblem of the Red Cross on a leaflet explaining the work of the organization. Dr. W. O. Stillman, Director General of the Red Star, explained that he had organized the animal relief at the request of the War Department "to relieve the suffering of animals in the war as the Red Cross aided soldiers and sailors." He said the leaflets using the Red Cross had been destroyed, and this action removed the objection of the Red Cross to the animal relief.

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Railroad Traffic and Rates—2 Vols.—*E. R. Johnson* and *G. G. Huebner,*	$4.49
Railroad Administration—*R. Morris*	$2.24
Railroad Finance—*F. A. Cleveland* and *F. W. Powell*	$2.48
Railroad Accounting—*W. E. Hooper*	$2.03

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THE PERILS AND BEAUTIES OF CAMPAIGNING IN AFRICA

MARCHING ON TANGA

By Captain Francis Brett Young

The story of a British campaign in German East Africa, bringing out with equal vividness the wonders of the African tropics and the unique character of the extraordinary military undertaking.

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"It is hard to recall any book about this war of a quality at once so imaginative and so real."—*Westminster Gazette.*
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Men's Fur-lined and Fur-trimmed Coats

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Men's Fur-lined Coats

made of Oxford gray or heather-mixed materials; lined with dark muskrat skins and finished with extra-quality beaver collar

at $87.50

Men's Fur-lined Coats

made of black or Oxford gray materials; lined with muskrat skins and finished with beaver, Persian lamb or Hudson seal collar

at $72.00

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made of soft fleecy materials in gray or heather mixtures; yoke lined with silk. The collar is of excellent-quality beaver

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Black and Oxford Cloths, with collars of Persian Lamb, Hudson Seal, Natural Nutria and Natural Beaver.

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Young Men's and Men's Clothes, Third Floor—Elevators Convenient.

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Offer Unusual Values in an Important Presentation of

Men's Shirts at $2

¶ New, well-tailored Shirts in a splendid variety of smart cloths loomed for the new year. Just the kind of Shirts particular men will admire—original and tasteful in patterns, and shown in a wonderful variety of color treatments. The weaves:

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¶ Shirts tailored in silks intended for garments at higher prices, as well as a special lot of our higher priced silk shirts reduced because the sizes are incomplete. If you are thinking of silk shirts this is an opportunity of far more than usual importance.

Silk Cravats at 75c and 95c

¶ The silks and satins from which they are made, the perfect blending of the colors, and the manner in which each cravat has been finished would be commendable in neckwear at much higher cost. You never saw cravats like these at the prices quoted.

Best & Co.

Fifth Ave., at Thirty-Fifth St.
New York
Established 1879

Today
The Annual January Sale
of
Boys' and Young Men's
Woolen Clothing
at 20% Reduction

Suits, Overcoats, Reefers, Mackinaws

For today only, we will reduce our entire regular stock of suits, overcoats, reefers, and mackinaws 20% from regular marked prices.

Notwithstanding the condition of the woolen market, and the rising cost of manufacture, we offer this event at this extraordinary saving to make new friends for our clothing department.

Every garment is of our own making and of the same high quality of workmanship and material which has made Best & Co. boys' clothing famous for the past 37 years.

(No C. O. D. orders accepted.)

PERSHING'S TROOPS RESUME TRAINING

Division of Regulars Manoeuvres While Aviators Co-operate with Artillery.

AIRMEN COMPLETE COURSE

First Group of Young Pilots and Observers Turned Out by the American School.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Jan. 3, (Associated Press.)—With holiday diversions over, the entire American expeditionary force by today had resumed training, which is not to be relaxed hereafter unless unforeseen developments occur. The newly landed divisions of former National Guardsmen began active work in hand grenade training, their instruction going on despite the snow, which today covered the ground in some places to the depth of a foot. Other former guardsmen who had been found to be good marksmen were picked for sniping work and began learning the finer points of that practice.

A division of regular army men which already has been at the front resumed today the carrying out of manoeuvres, during which airplanes co-operated with the artillery. This division is rapidly nearing the point where it will be classed as expert in this co-operation, and the aerial observers are becoming equally efficient. Both 75s and guns of larger calibres are being used.

The weather is clear and cold, and except for the snow on the ground conditions are ideal for instruction purposes.

Pilots' Complete Course

The first group of young pilots and observers to take a course of instruction in the American flying school nearest the battle front in the Woevre completed its work today. After a rest of a week the squadron will be sent to the front, where the finishing touches will be added under actual battle conditions. The work at the front will be carried out under the guidance of veteran French aviators.

For many weeks the aviators have been flying over the American zone, taking instruction in their various duties, including aerial photographic work and observation. All the men are useful, energetic, and enthusiastic, and are said by their instructors to have shown remarkable aptitude. Only one member of the entire class under instruction failed to measure up to all standards.

The members of the squadron today showed their ability to overcome difficult conditions of ground. In getting away on their final instruction trip they set forth from a field covered at some places with three feet of snow. All the men made successful landings after a flight of an hour and a half.

Pershing's Holiday Messages.

On behalf of the American Expeditionary Force General Pershing has answered New Year's messages from the United States. A message to the army from the Children's American Loyalty League read:

"Dear American Soldiers: We know the sacrifice you have made for us and will make that we may be safe and happy. We thank you, and wish you all a Happy New Year."

General Pershing responded as follows: "The American soldiers in France are very glad to have your message. No sacrifice we can make will be too great if we can insure the safety and happiness of the children of America."

From Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, suffrage leader and member of the Woman's Council of National Defense, came this greeting:

"The women of the United States are with you in the spirit of service. You are our standard bearers, our hope. We love you, believe in you, pray for you."

General Pershing replied:

"All ranks of the American Expeditionary Force unite in heartfelt thanks to the women of America for their love and prayers. The patriotism of our incomparable women, than whom there are none others more noble, shall be our constant inspiration until the great task which is intrusted to us shall be accomplished. Accept our best wishes for the coming year and our firm confidence in final success."

To Christmas messages from the women of the American Red Cross, the American commander sent the thanks of all ranks, adding:

"The love and confidence of our women will make us all better men and better soldiers, and hold us firm in the courage and determination to win."

PARIS, Jan. 4.—The negotiations between the French and the American army authorities for the transfer to the United States Army of the American aviators in the French escadrilles have been completed, and transfers of the men have been begun. Thirty-two experienced pilots, mostly members of the Lafayette Escadrille, are being taken over first. These men are being sworn in as members of the American forces as fast as they can conveniently arrange for Paris leaves.

SAYS FUSION MONEY WENT FOR MACHINE

But Cleveland H. Dodge Admits His Committee Didn't Know Practical Politics.

Cleveland H. Dodge, Chairman of the Fusion Committee of 1917, testifying at the District Attorney's Office yesterday in the inquiry into the financial affairs of the Fusion campaign, asserted that the large expenditure was made necessary by establishing political organizations throughout the city after Mayor Mitchel was defeated by William M. Bennett at the Republican primaries.

"Now, put this down; I want this to go on the record," said Mr. Dodge, responding to questions by Assistant District Attorney Kilroe concerning a so-called "billion-dollar" luncheon attended by the largest contributors to Fusion: "There wasn't a single man there who had an axe to grind," continued Mr. Dodge. "Of course, you don't think so [illegible] but there was not a single man there who would gain anything personally from or by the election of Mr. Mitchel. These men were interested in civic and various public-spirited enterprises, and, to tell the truth, they were rather scared about Hilliquit at the time."

The original Fusion campaign budget had amounted to $400,000, but following the primaries the amount was increased to $800,000, to provide for election machinery in all the districts, said Mr. Dodge. He asserted it was absurd to insinuate that corporations had contributed as corporations. Asked if he had personally solicited funds for the Fusion cause, Mr. Dodge replied: "No; I don't ask men for money, because I do not like to have them come back at me and say it is an expensive luxury. I don't ask men for money any more."

"Of course, you know there is a practical side to all parties?" queried Mr. Kilroe.

"Yes, of course, a very practical side."

"And the members of the Fusion Committee didn't seem to have an intimate knowledge of the practical side of politics?"

"Well, I think that is rather evident."

"That machine went to pieces in a single day, didn't it?"

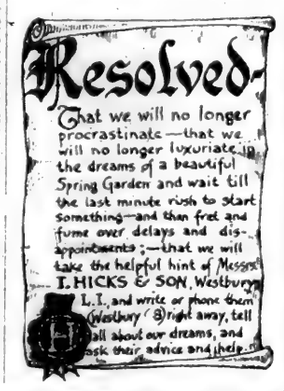
"Yes. As you know, Tammany Hall has always been in existence; it is the greatest organization in the world." We did everything we could to keep down expenses. We all felt it was absolutely necessary to beat Hilliquit and to keep Mayor Mitchel's government in, to perfect the improvement he had given for four years, and then the managers kept saying if we didn't spend the money he would lose so many votes. And then we felt, if, after election, Mayor Mitchel had been defeated by a small majority, we would have kicked ourselves if we hadn't put up the money."

Mr. Dodge agreed with Mr. Kilroe that a law limiting campaign expenditures or one providing for publication of a budget of expenses five days before election would be admirable.

NEW NEVADA SENATOR.

Charles B. Henderson, Banker and Attorney, Succeeds Newlands.

RENO, Nev., Jan. 4.—Charles Pelknap Henderson, banker and attorney at Elko, Nev., was appointed United States Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Francis G. Newlands, by Governor Emmet D. Boyle today. The appointment is ad interim, extending till the next general election, to be held in November.



R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front.

Macy's

Herald Square Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front.

Stock Up Your Wardrobe While the Stocks Are Right

Right in style—right in quality and right in price. An extra overcoat and suit for next year—purchased to-day—will prove a big saving.

Men's and Young Men's

Suits and Overcoats

Specially Priced **$20.75** *Specially Priced*

Not a special purchase—but smart, well-tailored garments taken from regular stock—repriced in the direction of savings for you.

SUITS

Tailored of all-wool cheviots, fancy mixed worsteds, cassimeres and unfinished worsteds in models that range from ultra-conservative to ultra-extreme.

Other Suits $16.50 to $39.75

OVERCOATS

Fashioned from warm, long wearing overcoatings, in Chesterfield, Single Breasted Belted, Button Through, Double Breasted and other styles.

Other Overcoats $16.50 to $64.50

Gimbel Brothers

31st St. - Broadway - 33rd St.

OVERCOATS

—Sharp Disposal!

Exactly when you want them—our usual fine qualities—at sharp reductions like this.

Men's Overcoats

$42.50 Were $50, $55, $60. | **$31.50** Were $35, $37.50, $40.

$36.50 Were $42, $45, $47.50. | **$24.50** Were $30 and $32.

$18.50 Were $22.50 and $25.

Men's Fur Coats

Men's Fur Lined Coats, $87.50

Raccoon Coat, $92.50 | Fur Collar Coat, $37.50

Piece Coon, $21.50 | Fur Collar Coat, $24.50

For U. S. A. Officers

Overcoats at $43.50. Were $60

The regulation model, full length and a real warm coat.

The "Aervento" Raincoat

Special, $12.75

Single or Double Breasted Model; Grey or Tan. Just the thing for the rainy days.

Winter Coats and Breeches

At $39.50

A wonderful quality suit. Made in the U. S. regulation style. A smart, natty uniform, and we guarantee to fit you.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Broadway at 34th Street

Saks & Company

'Phone Greeley 2626

Featured today on the Third Floor—Hundreds of New

$5.85 Wonder Hats

The styles that are predicted to be correct for early Spring, the models highly favored by foremost couturiers, are represented in this important showing of smart trimmed hats for immediate wear.

The new silk materials and much-favored braids

are shown in a wonderful variety of colorings and harmonious combinations, exhibiting many charming and tasteful originations. *Fourth Floor.*

Women's Higher-Cost Suits Radically Reduced

Formerly $35 to $95

Now $20, $26, $33, $39.50

Strictly tailored and elaborately fur-trimmed models fashioned in a great variety of rich materials, including fine quality velvets. Sizes 34 to 44, and several extra size models to 50½ bust. *Fourth Floor.*

An Important Sale

Girls' Smart Dresses

Regularly $18.50 to $29.50

Saturday, at $15

Stunning Serge and Plaid Silk and Serge combination frocks, in youthful, tunic, coatee, straight line, and pleated models. Sizes 12 to 16 years. One model *illustrated*. Not every size in each style.

Girls' Wash Dresses, $1.59

—the values are most extraordinary

These are new and decidedly smart little dresses—offered at this low price because of a very important purchase. The styles include coat and smocked effects featuring novel pockets and belts. Made of

Plain color Cotton Ramie

Racket cloth, and striped

Twill. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

Misses' Suits, Coats and Dresses Reduced for Clearance

Suits	Formerly $25 to $30	$14.00
Suits	Formerly $39.50 to $45	$20.00
Suits	Formerly $55 to $59.50	$34.00
Suits	Formerly $69.50 to $85	$48.00
Coats	Formerly $25 to $29.50	$19.50
Coats	Formerly $35	$23.50
Coats	Formerly $39.50	$29.50
Coats	Formerly $45	$35.00
Coats	Formerly $49.50 to $55	$39.50
Street Dresses	Formerly $18.50 to $22.50	$14.50
Street Dresses	Formerly $25	$18.50
Street Dresses	Formerly $29.50 to $35	$25.00
Evening Dresses	Formerly $25 to $29.50	$14.50

Women's Fashionable Coats Greatly Reduced

All up-to-the-minute models beautifully fashioned of Siberia Cloth, Wool Velour, Broadcloth, Silvertone Velour, Mixtures, Velour de Nord, Velveteen, Baffin Seal, Sealette Plush, Arcadian Lamb and Esquimette Plush, many embellished with furs of rare beauty.

Coats	Formerly $19.50 to $25	Now $12.50
Coats	Formerly $25 to $29.50	Now $17.50
Coats	Formerly $29.50 to $39.50	Now $25.00
Coats	Formerly $35 to $45	Now $29.50
Coats	Formerly $45 to $59.50	Now $39.50
Coats	Formerly $69.50 to $85	Now $45.00
Coats	Formerly $85 to $125	Now $65.00

Women's Rubberized Raincoats Reduced to $5

Formerly $5.95 to $6.95. In cleverly tailored model with convertible collar. Made of Cantonette or Mercerized Poplin. Guaranteed waterproof. Colors: Tan, Black and Navy Blue. Sizes 34 to 46.

Fashionable Sport and Dress Skirts Reduced to $5

Formerly $6.95 to $9.75. Exceptionally well tailored in Wool Poplin, Serge, Checked Velour, Velveteen, Corduroy and Novelty Silks.

Featured on the Second Floor

Practical, Sensible Footwear for Boys, Misses and Girls

Made over exclusive Saks lasts, in lace and button styles, at prices which are very modest for shoes so skilfully made and finished.

Sizes.	Black Calfskin.	Tan Calfskin.	Buckskin.
6 to 8	$3	$4	$4.50
8½ to 11	$3.50	$4.50	$5
11½ to 2	$4	$5	$5.50
2½ to 7	$6	$6.50	

Sturdy Shoes for Youths and Boys.

Youths' sizes, 11 to 2, Black, $3.50; Tan, $4.00.
Boys' sizes, 2½ to 6, Black and Tan, $4.00

Boys' Tan and Black Norwegian Grain Calfskin Storm Boots, with strap and buckle.
Sizes 10 to 2.....$5 Sizes 2½ to 6.....$6

Women's New Model Serge Dresses, Special at $15

Three *illustrated*. Smartly tailored frocks in the very newest models, trimmed with bead embroidery or Soutache Braid. Also some in surplice model with cleverly plaited skirts and novel pockets. Obtainable in Navy Blue or Black, and sizes 34 to 42.

The Values Are Most Extraordinary

The D. A. Serves Every One Alike

It stands for democracy in merchandising—one rule for all. It recognizes no special classes. It offers its advantages to all.

Red tape and references are foreign to the Depositors' Account (D. A.). It asks for neither. It seeks your acquaintance neither through Dun's nor Bradstreet's. You are your own best reference in this instance.

It offers you the privileges of the "charge account" system stripped of its annoying waste and costs. It does not call upon the few to bear the burden of class privileges. It does not call upon the few to pay the cost of elaborate accounting and credit departments born of "good accounts gone wrong."

It asks you to deposit any sum you desire to accept a D. A. number to facilitate easy shopping—to shop here where goods of quality cost you less than elsewhere—to charge your purchases to your account as you go—rather than to draw upon the future for your needs of today.

The D. A. opens the way to real War Time Thrift. It links our sixty-year-old policy of cash buying and cash selling with the trend of modern business—the policy of making all our resources do their duty. For—your money deposited in our Depositors' Account Department earns interest at four per cent. per annum right up to the moment you exchange it for dependable merchandise.

The D. A. does not invite extravagance; rather it teaches a lesson of thrift and saving. You are free to withdraw your money in whole or in part at your will.

The D. A. brings a real surprise at the end of each month, for instead of a statement showing how much you owe, it renders you a statement showing your purchases in detail and the amount WE OWE YOU.

Opening a D. A. is a matter of a few minutes—its use is an advantage which will grow into a habit you will be glad you acquired. Get Your Number Today.

R. H. Macy & Co. Depositors' Account Dept., Private Bankers, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of New York.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th St.

Let Us Help You Solve Your Shopping Problems

The man who is undecided about the appropriateness of a gift he must make, or the man who wishes the advice of "some one who knows" about things for his women folks, will find the attendants at the Personal Shopping Bureau ready to help him. They know the store, the merchandise and the wants of people.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., (Broadway).

RULES ON AMERICANS IN THE BRITISH ARMY

War Department Says They May Enlist in Our Forces Only in Special Cases.

AFFECTS MORE THAN 25,000

Any Transfers Must Be "Plainly in Interest of United States," Decision States.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Associated Press has received information that the American War Department has decided on rules governing the transfer of Americans serving with the British forces to the American Army, by which their present status will not be disturbed except in special cases, and where the transfer "is plainly in the interest of the United States."

This decision, it is said, was reached on the following grounds:

First.—That Americans who enlisted with the British forces must have been prompted by patriotic motives to do so and that therefore it does not matter whether they remain British or are transferred to their own flag, since they would be fighting for the same cause.

Second.—In some cases, particularly with the Canadians, many of whom are Americans, transfers might seriously disorganize units.

While no official statistics are available, it is fair to guess that there are from 25,000 to 30,000 Americans in the Canadian forces alone, and perhaps half as many more scattered through other British contingents in France, Mesopotamia, Palestine and elsewhere. Hundreds of letters have been sent to the American authorities in London begging for transfer, but the authorities say they are unable to make concessions to any special number of men without taking over the men as a whole.

In many instances, it is pointed out, the desires for transfers are not prompted by patriotism, but by the chance to enjoy greater benefits and the higher pay of the American forces. The authorities argue that if in the first instance the men joined the British Army "to fight for principle," the principle is not changed if they remain with the British forces. Hence it has been decided that an officer in the British Army, who is an American and desires a transfer, must apply to the Embassy in London, which will be guided in the premises by instructions from the War Department at Washington.

The rules adopted say that "it will not be the general policy of the War Department to request the release of an American holding a commission in a foreign service." Regarding enlisted men the new rules say that release will only be considered of applicants who present themselves personally to the Military Attaché of the American Embassy in London "with satisfactory documentary evidence of citizenship," and that the Military Attaché "may then, in special cases, ask for release." The rules add:

"When so released, men are to proceed to France at their own expense and report for enlistment in our service to the headquarters of the American Expeditionary Force."

The rules provide that an enlisted man must also procure from the commander of his unit of the British forces a written recommendation that the commander regards his transfer to the American forces "in the interest of the United States."

WILSON NAMES GENERALS.

Thirty-two Colonels to Become Brigadiers in the National Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Brig. Gen. Peyton C. March, Major General in the national army, was today nominated by President Wilson a Major General in the regular army. Brig. Gen. Edwin B. Babbitt, Ordnance Department was nominated to be a Brigadier General in the regular army. The following were nominated to be Major Generals in the national army:

Brig. Gens. William C. Langfitt, John E. McMahon, and William G. Haan.

The following Colonels, thirty-two in number, were nominated to be Brigadier Generals in the national army:

John B. McDonald, Edward A. Miller, Dercoey C. Caleb, Thomas H. Rees, George W. Gatchell, P. D. Lochridge, Samuel F. McClure, Peter C. Harris, Munroe McFarland, William R. Sample, Eli A. Helmick, John S. Winn, Robert L. Howze, Clement A. F. Flagler, Charles D. Rhodes, William W. Harts, Charles Crawford, William S. Graves, Frank D. Webster, Joseph D. Leitch, Robert Alexander, William C. Davis, Francis C. Marshall, Edgar Jadwin, James A. Ryan, Fred W. Sladen, Harry H. Bandholtz, Peter Murray, Paul A. Wolf, Tiemann N. Horn, Palmer E. Pierce, and William Chamberlaine.

ARTILLERY IS ACTIVE ON ITALIAN FRONT

Many Gun Duels Reported from Lago di Garda to the Lower Piave.

BRITISH SHELL RIVER POSTS

Enemy's Attacks Shift to the East —His Air Raiders Again Visit Padua and Treviso.

ROME, Jan. 4.—There were numerous artillery actions in the mountains of the northern front yesterday, from the region of the Lago di Garda on the west to the Piave, as well as in the coastal zone along the lower reaches of the river. The enemy fire was intense against the Italian lines of communication on Monte Pallone and Monte Tombe. The official report notes the successful counterbattery work of the British on their sector of the Piave front.

French patrols took prisoners on Montenero.

Last night enemy aircraft bombed Treviso and Padua, injuring three persons in the latter city.

Following is the text of the statement:

Yesterday, in the mountain zone, we made concentrations of fire in the Lagarina Valley, on Col della Berretta, and in the Cismon region. There was increased activity of the enemy's batteries against our positions on Monte Altissimo, to the east of the Lago di Garda, and against our lines of communication on Monte Pallone and Monte Tombe.

Last night enemy aircraft made raids between the Piave and Bacchiglioni, and numerous bombs were dropped in inhabited parts, including Treviso and Padua. In the former city there were no casualties and only slight damage. In Padua, the centre of which was chosen as a target with particular fury, some fires occurred and several private buildings were damaged. Six persons, among them two women and one old man, were wounded.

Enemy's Attacks Shift to the Piave.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Jan. 4 (delayed).—After launching attack after attack against the Italian front, regardless of the cost in human lives and employing as much artillery as they could bring into action on the northern mountain front, the Austro-Germans have at last apparently realized that the defenders of the plateaus are holding fast, and that the invaders' chances of reaching the Venetian plains are waning.

Another fact which is greatly disturbing to the enemy is the proof of the complete unity existing between Italy and her allies, incontestably afforded by the brilliant operations of the French, who are fighting on the Italian front as if they were defending their own country.

All the enemy's attempts have so far been fruitless. The best illustration is the Austro-German evacuation of the Zenson salient.

Women's Skating Shoes —Inexpensive

Tan, Mahogany and Black—$3.98, $4.98 and $5.98. All sizes.

Shoe Dept.—Main Floor.

Skates to be attached can be obtained on the 4th Floor (Toy Dept.) from $1.50 to $7.00 pair.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

BloomingdaleS

59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Ave.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"

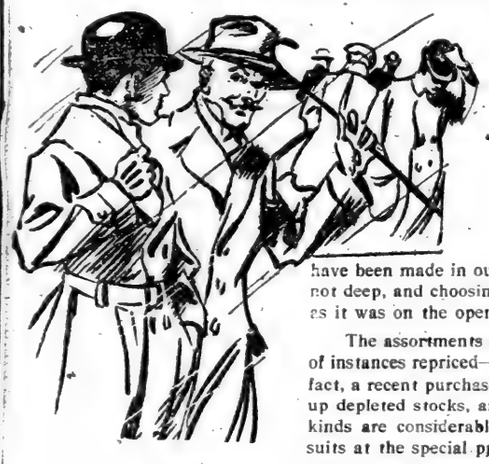
Meet me at the Fountain

SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Deep Price Cutting Continues in Our

Great Clothing Sales

We Continue the Distribution of Underprice



Suits, Overcoats, Trousers, &c.

With Renewed Vigor in This Popular Section Today.

Since the inauguration of this event the response has been very big and the selling the best we have ever had at a like period of the year. Inroads have been made in our stocks here and there, but they were not deep, and choosing in this great sale is as attractive now as it was on the opening day of this event.

The assortments have been rearranged and in a number of instances repriced—all to your advantage. As a matter of fact, a recent purchase of suits has been added to "sweeten" up depleted stocks, and though the prices of clothing of all kinds are considerably higher today, we have added these suits at the special prices quoted during this event.

Of the Scores of Bargains Arranged for Today, None Is Better Than This Offering of

Men's and Youths' Suits and Overcoats Values to $25 at $16.75

Here are examples of expert tailoring in finest materials and most popular styles, shown today at regular prices, ranging up to $25. The products of leading makers of ready-to-wear clothes are here for your choice.

The Suits at $16.75

Newest conservative and college styles in the season's most wanted models, including single- and double-breasted effects, belt backs, belt all around, trench models. The materials include: WORSTEDS, CASSIMERES, BLUE SERGES AND BLACK THIBETS. All of these garments were selected from our regular higher priced lines. All sizes included.

The Overcoats at $16.75

A complete, comprehensive showing. Latest single-breasted models, trench models, double-breasted and big, roomy ulsters; also plain staple Chesterfield overcoats—the latter in black or Oxford grey. Most of the overcoats, however, are made of the very popular fancy mixtures. All sizes in this sale.

A Suit or an Overcoat for Every Man and Youth May Be Found in This Sale —and at a Guaranteed Saving

Extra---Extra! Special for Today

Only from 9 to 12 o'clock "Kingly" Trousers at $2.85

1,200 pairs of trousers of this famous make, in fine Striped Worsteds, business and dress grades. Every waist measure from 28 to 60. Every pair fully guaranteed.

3,000 Pairs of "Kingly" Trousers at $5

Here you may choose from trousers which in every respect measure up to the best $7 and $8 trousers produced by any custom tailor, and we promise you far greater variety of materials.

Fine Striped Worsteds, Cassimeres, Blue Serges and Black Thibets.

Sizes 28 to 60 waist measure. You are privileged to bring back any pair of "Kingly" trousers that do not give entire satisfaction. A new pair of trousers or your money back without question.

A Special Purchase—A Special Sale!

Men's $7 & $8 Bench-Made Shoes, $3.95

Splendid shoes, the product of one of the best makers in America, and every pair perfect.

There are about 1,000 pairs in the lot—we wish there were many times the quantity, because it is actually like putting money in your purse to get shoes of this famous make at so low a price as $3.95.

You will see the name when you come here today. We cannot tell it here.

We repeat that, times considered, this is the biggest shoe bargain offered anywhere.

Bench-made shoes of the finest quality, in genuine Gunmetal Calf, made on the newest of English lasts. Some have Neolin soles, with rubber heels attached; others solid leather soles.

There are all sizes from 6 to 10 in the collection, in A to D widths.

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 in Cash at the S&H Offices on the Fifth Floor. We Give S&H Green Trading Stamps as Usual. Ask for them. Double S&H Stamps Until 12 o'Clock. Single S&H Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

Stern Brothers

West 42nd and 43rd Streets

Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues

English Trench Coats for Officers or Civilians

Designed for severe weather and hard service. Lined with lambs' wool and interlined with oil silk, providing the utmost protection against wet and cold.

Trench Coats . . . at $48.50

Trench Raincoats at $32.50

Fur Coats for Men Specially Priced

Muskrat Lined Coats Special at $48.50

With genuine Persian Lamb Collar.

Persian Lamb Collar Coat Special at $65.00

Full-cut black Kersey Coat lined with Muskrat.

Muskrat Lined Coats Special at $78.00

Our own exclusive double-breasted model. Made of heavy black or gray overcoating with full Persian Lamb, Beaver or Hudson Seal Collar.

$25.00 Dogskin Driving Coats Now $17.50

Other Coats Specially Priced from $88 to $250

Sale of Motor Lap Robes

$30, $35 & $45 Robes Special at $27.50
$22, $25 & $28 Robes Special at $19.50
$15, $16 & $19 Robes Special at $14.50

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY AT 49th ST.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Men's Outside Fur and Fur-Lined Coats Marked to Sell at Once

Extraordinary Values

Right now at a time when fur coat weather strongly suggests these warm serviceable coats, instead of later on when there will be only a few weeks of fur coat weather to come, we mark our entire stock of fur and fur-lined coats at a price that will appeal to those who want good fur coats at a price that insures extraordinary value.

The coats in this sale are exclusively from regular Lord & Taylor stock. The shells are of finest broadcloth suitable for day and evening wear, imported Burberry's, etc., tailored and finished to a degree of elegance in keeping with the furs that line them. The linings are natural mink, mink marmot, Japanese mink, black muskrat and Northern muskrat. Collars of otter, mink, beaver, Hudson seal, Persian lamb and nutria.

The fur coats are Raccoon, Northern Muskrat, Wombat, Siberian Dog, etc., well made and serviceable.

One of the best fur coat buying opportunities of the season.

Fur-Lined Overcoats

$75, $67.50, $60 & $57.50 Overcoats..$52.50
$85, $80.00 Overcoats..$67.50
$100 and $90.00 Overcoats..$77.50
$115 and $110.00 Overcoats..$97.50
$150, $135 and $125 Overcoats..$117.50
$185, $175 and $165 Overcoats..$152.50
$225 Overcoats..$197.50

Outside Fur Coats

$50, $45 & $42.50 Dogskin Coats..$32.50
$65 Wombat Coats..$49.50
$75 Muskrat Coats..$49.50
$125 Muskrat Coats..$87.50
$90 Raccoon Coats..$77.50
$135 Raccoon Coats..$117.50
$185 & $225 R'coon C'ts, $152.50 & $187.50

In the lot are some wonderful coats for chauffeurs.

Lamb-lined Coats

$20.00 Coats..$17.50 $30.00 Coats..$23.50 $35.00 Coats..$27.50

Fur Automobile Lap Robes and Caps

Raccoon, Japanese mink, muskrat, nutria, marmot, pony, Spanish lamb, polar dogskin, at a reduction of 25 per cent from former prices.

Fur Foot Muffs

Hudson seal, raccoon, muskrat, nutria, polar dogskin, at a reduction of 25 per cent from former prices.

Fourth Floor.

Semi-Annual Reduction Sale

Men's and Young Men's High Class Suits

Now in Progress

Fifth Floor.

Clearance Sale of Men's Shoes

Men's $9.00 and $12.00 Boots

$8.50

Finest Makes and Leathers.

Men's $8.50 Boots

$6.85

Dark Tan Calfskin, Gun Metal and Black Kidskin.

Men's Tan Calfskin Boots

$5.85

Smart English Lasts.

Ground Floor.

Private Peat

his own soldier story

Two Years in Hell, and Back with a Smile.

A Comforting Book for the Anxious Mothers and Fathers of American Soldier Boys

A private soldier with eyes in his head and a smile on his lips tells us what he saw, heard, did, and felt "over there." A tribute to the heroism of others and yet a magnificent record of his own. Read what he says of the Y. M. C. A., and that thrilling story of the two army chaplains.

If there were nothing else in this book but the battle of Ypres it would be well worth buying and reading. There have been stories and stories of this battle, but never one like Peat's. And read that last chapter by his wife. Who wouldn't lose an arm for such a girl? It's a remarkable book.

NOTE: Private Peat lectures at Carnegie Hall, New York, on Jan. 11, 1918, and the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, Jan. 12.

Private Peat is—Every Word True.
At All Stores. Illustrated. $1.50 net

INDIANAPOLIS: THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY, PUBLISHERS: NEW YORK

191 UPTON OFFICERS ADVANCED IN RANK

Three Captains, Eight First Lieutenants, and 180 Second Lieutenants Promoted.

42 VACANCIES STILL REMAIN

These Will Be Filled by Officers Sent from Second Series of Training Camps.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The promotion of 191 officers of the 77th Division were announced today at Divisional Headquarters. Three Captains were advanced to grade of Major, eight First Lieutenants were commissioned Captains, and 180 Second Lieutenants were promoted to be First Lieutenants. These officers are practically all graduates of the first series of reserve officers' training camps. The remaining vacancies in the 77th Division, consisting of forty First Lieutenants and two Captains, will be filled by officers sent here from the second series of officers' training camps. The list of new officers is as follows:

TO BE MAJORS:
Budd, Kenneth P.
Buell, Holland H.
Devereaux, Alvin.

TO BE CAPTAINS:
McMurty, George G.
Nelson, Edward E.
Bramtall, C. E.
Walters, Frank J.
Lyman, H.
Olney, S.
Field, Reginald.
Gerow, Louis B.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS:
Schwab, H. C.
Boothe, Earle.
Oakison, John M.
Rives, R. B.
Ellis, Edward P.
Jones, Harold V.
Cheney, Philip.
Lord, Nathan H.
Tucker, K. T.
Taylor, Alfred K.
Cowing, Harvard Q.
Miller, H. L.
Bolton, R. W.
Weaver, Henry K.
Rixey, John H.
Butterfield, E. A.
McDermott, J. H.
Nash, Samuel H., Jr.
Hernandes, C. N.
Reid, William R.
Swasey, McNeal.
O'Brien, John G.
Adrian, Joseph A.
Felter, Earle D.
Miller, Tobias.
Casill, William F.
Stone, T. E., Jr.
Davis, Henry W.
Barber, George H.
Van Thun, William.
Washburn, W. E. C.
Hoover, Walter W.
Scofield, L. H.
Naylor, C. I.
Willits, A. S.
McKeige, Harry D.
Ogilvie, George E.
Taylor, Donald F.
Anderson, Aldon.
Smith, Joseph S.
Rau, H. L. G. A.
Converse, Norris M.
Bryan, Emery L.
Bissell, P. St. G., Jr.
Kingscheid, R. C.
Connick, A. J., Jr.
Kramer, Wright.
Deyton, Harden C.
O'Brien, Kenneth.
MacLaughlin, H. B.
Gleason, Charles W.
Morschauser, J., Jr.
McCuen, Donald L.
Hessen, Robert S.
Nandle, Samuel H.
Peek, Ralph E.
Brinisley, Richard.
Turner, Charles W.
Daniels, P. H.
Quigley, Edwin H.
Bennett, John J.
Connick, Louis.
Ronnie, James W.
Hempstone, A. W.
Kidde, Regna T.
Lanestaff, R. A.
Hastings, C. A.
Knight, Paul R.
Ness, Robert K.
Bush, Wallace M.
Kane, Edwin A.
Lederle, Louis J.
Miles, L. W.
Lynch, George.
Grater, Charles A.
Hurl, Irving F.
Smith, Charles.
Richter, Walter A.
Greenwood, Chas. C.
Fowler, Henry G.
Murphy, Frank J.
Bartlett, F. R.
Bedell, J. F. D.
Thornton, James C.
Ketcham, John H.
Friedlander, George.
Hamilton, E. P.
Vollmer, Wm. A.
Scholle, Wm. D.
Lefferts, Allen.
Dyke, George E.
Lawrence, Clark J.
Chipman, Charles A.
Von Saltza, P. W.
De La Mater, R. A.
Brassel, Thomas M.
Burden, C. G.
Jones, Paul.
Brooks, George B.
Hoadley, S. H.
Hotchkiss, H. G.
Thayer, T. C.
Hoyt, Lydig.
Roddy, Cornelius F.
Klots, Allen T.
Young, Walter E.
Cushman, Paul.
Johnson, W. G.
Brown, Louis A.
Newbery, Lethar W.
Kenny, J. Edgar.
Russell, Henry E.
Cullen, William J.
MacDougall, Allan.
Norris, John O.
Manderville, W. H.
Wyman, Walter F.
Gannon, Fred. M.
Graham, Charles V.
Amy, Henry J.
Praelher, Oswald.
McMaster, John W.
McVaughn, K. F.
Dodge, Cleveland E.
Richard, August E.
Coe, Colles J.
Sheed, Harold A.
Thornton, L. D.
Reinhart, Charles S.
Cook, George W.
Bodman, Herbert L.
Hartley, George I.
Wiepert, John H.
Fuller, Roger W.
Demarest, J. J.
Brown, Renwick M.
Collins, H. J. A.
Upton, J. Kendrick.
McAdeny, L. G.
Harris, Thomas A.
Reid, Samuel J., Jr.
Remer, David.
Morgan, Robert W.
Miller, Charles D.
Minton, Charles A.
Jessup, Theodore C.
Grafmuller, G. E.
De Rhan, Charles, Jr.
Gardner, Alfred W.
Hever, William J.
Miller, Danforth.
Washburn, Wm. M.
Cordier, Auguste J.
Kenderdine, John D.
Slocum, Frank A., Jr.
Garner, Robert L.
Aldridge, Shirley V.
Gatins, Benjamin J.
Sawyer, H. E., Jr.
Lawyer, James E.
Jones, Rochester B.
Sanford, Ferd. D.
Whitmarsh, F. L.
Collins, Loren F.
Hyde, Seymour W.
Seibert, Walter F.
McIntyre, Donald R.
Harkins, Matthew J.
Ellsworth, Bradford.
Huttlinger, B. J.
Michaelis, William.
Hayes, Michael J.
Sutherland, W. J.
Foster, Howard E.
Hendel, Clifford.
Riordan, John J.
O'Donnell, Robert C.
Howry, Hamilton R.

MUST DEPOSIT TAX DAILY.

Amusement Proprietors Get New Order About Admissions.

The United States is no longer to take chances on collecting its admission tax under the war revenue law from theatres, motion picture houses, cabarets, restaurants, and similar places of amusement and entertainment. Mark Eisner, Collector of the Upper Manhattan district, yesterday sent out a notice to all amusement places and restaurants, notifying proprietors that hereafter it would be necessary for all admissions collections to be deposited daily to the credit of Eisner as the representative of the Government.

Epidemic of Pneumonia in Mongolia

TIEN-TSIN, China, Jan. 4.—Telegrams received here today say that the epidemic of pneumonia which broke out about a week ago along the Shansi-Mongolia border has reached Fengchengting, Province of Shansi, 100 miles northwest of Peking, and is causing alarm among the foreigners there.

O. G. VILLARD QUITS THE PHILHARMONIC

President Says His Expressions of Opinion on the War Are Not His Reason for Resigning.

Oswald Garrison Villard, President of the Philharmonic Society, confirmed last night a report circulated earlier in the day, following the latest meeting of that organization's Board of Directors, that he had at this meeting submitted his resignation, to take effect Feb. 1. It was said in the report that the resignation was unexpected, and that the Directors had taken no action as to naming a successor.

"When I accepted the Presidency of the Philharmonic" Mr. Villard said last evening at his home, 170 East Seventy-first Street, "I took it against my own wishes and agreed to stay on the job for one year. I have overstayed the time into a second season, having held on through a year and a half, and I have now decided to give up the office, feeling that I have done for the orchestra all that it was in my power to accomplish."

Mr. Villard was silent as to the further report that he had told the Philharmonic Directors that he feared the society might suffer because of his expressions of opinion on the war as editor of The Evening Post. He said his letter of resignation did not give such a reason, and he did not care to be quoted on that point beyond repeating that it was not his reason for resigning.

The Directors of the Philharmonic Society, besides Mr. Villard, include Richard Arnold, Vice President; Felix F. Leifels, Secretary; Rudolf E. F. Flinsch, Treasurer; Henry E. Cooper, Assistant Treasurer, and, in addition to these, Arthur Curtiss James, Mrs. William Jay, F. W. Krafft, Thomas L. Leeming, Ludwig Manoly, Robert Alfred Shaw, Nelson S. Spencer, and Clarence Mott Woolley.

It was recalled that Mrs. Jay, the only woman member of the board at the present time, had written in a society magazine last Nov. 1 a strong protest against German music in New York during the war. Her letter aroused comment at the time of the similar controversy over the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and within a few days of the dropping of opera in German at the Metropolitan.

Mrs. Jay, in her protest, had included the operas also, remarking in her letter that "given in the German language, and depicting scenes of violence, they cannot but draw our minds back to the spirit of greed and barbarism that has led to do much suffering." To which she added that "perhaps gala nights of German operas could be used as a political propaganda to imply a division of sentiment in this country."

Mr. Villard presided at the seventy-fifth jubilee anniversary dinner of the Philharmonic Society, held last January at the Waldorf-Astoria, and on that occasion announced a $100,000 gift from Arthur Curtiss James, and $10,000 from George F. Baker, toward a sum of $1,000,000 with which it was hoped to duplicate the Joseph Pulitzer bequest of a million, and with the added endowment to build for the Philharmonic a hall of its own in New York.

In a discussion of the programs last season, President Villard also called the attention of the public to the fact that "in the matter of the musical education of a great metropolis such as that for which the Philharmonic is laboring, opinions are as many as there are educated men to voice them."

He defended the playing of works of Beethoven, Wagner, and Liszt, composers commended to the society by Pulitzer in his gift, and denied that they were chosen "with a view to increasing the box office receipts," asserting rather that the Philharmonic "had maintained high artistic standards."

CITY COAL SUPPLY NOW UP TO NORMAL

Continued from Page One.

barges have capacities ranging from 500 to 1,500 tons each. He reported that there was at noon yesterday 40,550 tons of coal loaded in boats and waiting to be towed to New York. In addition, he reported that the railroads had hauled to New Jersey terminals 425,000 tons waiting to be brought here, that there were 50,000 tons within twenty-four hours' haul, and a like amount within forty-eight hours' haul.

The shortage of labor is the great hampering factor in the coal situation now. It is all that prevents New York having all the coal it can use. The general railroad labor shortage is accentuated by the unwillingness of many of the men to toil in the very cold weather. Twenty-five members of the New York Street Cleaning force, delegated by Mayor Hylan, aided in breaking out coal at the yards at the foot of Twenty-seventh Street and North River yesterday.

Mr. Smith's report to Director General McAdoo said that the ice and weather and labor shortage were working together to prevent transportation service from being what it should, but added that transportation was being afforded to meet the situation as regards immediate distress. He also made a report on the coal situation in Hampton Roads, which showed that in the twenty-four hours ending at noon there had been dumped there 20,830 tons of coal, that 4,621 tons had left for New England, and 5,000 tons was waiting to leave. There were vessels at Newport News piers being loaded with 22,235 tons of bunker coal.

Vice President Crowley of the New York Central reported to Mr. Smith that he had sent thirty-eight cars of coal from the Seventy-second Street yards to Harlem division points, ten cars to Yonkers, and that two barges had been delivered at the yards at 149th Street and the Harlem River. Ten cars were sent to White Plains.

25,000 Tons Arrive; More on the Way.

Fuel Administrator Reeve Schley said last night that about 25,000 tons of coal had reached the city by water yesterday. A report made to Mr. Smith yesterday afternoon by Mr. Pollock said that two tugs had left Port Reading towing to New York eighteen barges carrying 6,949 tons of bituminous coal and [illegible] tons of anthracite. From Port Reading, thirty-three barges, with 15,000 tons of bituminous and 7,210 tons of anthracite started for New York yesterday morning and got stuck in the ice, but were freed in the afternoon. They arrived here last night. From the Pennsylvania piers, two tugs towing fourteen barges of bunker coal, 8,821 tons for ships, started for New York yesterday afternoon. Three barges carrying 1,228 tons of anthracite stuck in the ice yesterday afternoon. The Pennsylvania at 6 o'clock last night started 10,000 tons of bunker coal for Manhattan piers, and four barges with 1,300 tons of anthracite. Mr. Pollock reported that the Lehigh brought to the city six barges yesterday with 2,700 tons of anthracite, and that during the afternoon eleven more barges were on their way from Perth Amboy.

The New York situation was complicated yesterday by an order issued by R. C. Jenkinson, Fuel Administrator for New Jersey, that coal consigned to points in Hudson County should not be allowed to come into New York. This meant that the lower Manhattan customers served by trucks coming over on ferryboats would be unable to get a supply. The New York Fuel Administrators at once notified Mr. Smith, asking him to have Mr. McAdoo use his influence in Washington to have the New Jersey order rescinded. Mr. Smith was about to do so when word came that the order had been rescinded. It was in operation long enough to lessen the lower Manhattan supply to an extent estimated at 17 per cent. and was partly blamed for the fact that the New York Life Building ran out of coal, and the Union Trust Building, the Western Union Building, the Empire Building, the Stewart Building, and other downtown buildings had to stop their elevators because of lack of fuel.

The city decided yesterday to issue coal tickets to destitute families to be good at any coal dealers'. Three thousand tons a day will be provided to meet this service. The coal tickets will be distributed by the City Chamberlain through the Charities Department. Mayor Hylan also sent a request to National Fuel Administrator Garfield for the pooling of all coal coming into New York City.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art announced yesterday that in order to economize in heat and light it would be closed at night until further notice. The Piping Rock Club, at Locust Valley, L. I., will close its clubhouse on Monday for an indefinite period in order to save fuel, the supply of coal at the club having been turned over to the Fuel Administrator of Nassau County. The Ardsley Club will also close until Jan. 10.

Margin Too Close, Wiggin Says.

"The great trouble in this city," said A. H. Wiggin, State Fuel Administrator, "is that New York has been living too close to the margin of coal supply for safety. At best the margin of safety is a narrow one. This is because of the enormous shipments necessary each day and the very limited amount of storage capacity. The current shipments of coal necessary in New York each day at this time of the year are about 45,000 tons and the storage capacity is only about three or four days' supply. Except for a limited supply that comes by rail the coal has to be brought in by water. A railroad blockade, a congestion of terminals, bad weather conditions on river or bay that interfere with the delivery of coal to New York cause a condition of chaos. The present great difficulties are the ice in the rivers, the short supply of large tugs, and the shortage of labor."

It was announced by Mr. Schley that the Tepper Fuel Company at Fifty-seventh Street and Twelfth Avenue, has offered to sell ten tons of coal a day in 100-pound lots at 55 cents a hundredweight. This sale will take place each day between 1 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

There were three meetings yesterday at the office of the Conservation Committee, 61 Broadway. In the morning the representatives of the dealers and the peddlers met Mr. Peters and discussed with him ways of trying to increase the supply to the cellar dealers. This branch of the trade has about 3,000 tons of coal set aside each day, and the administration is bending every effort to see that this channel to the poor is kept open. It is probable that as the amount of coal brought into the city increases this supply will become normal. The Superintendents of the docks of the coal-carrying railroads met in the afternoon, and as a result of that meeting better plans were perfected for keeping the ice moving at the terminals.

As a result of these meetings a formal request was sent to Federal Fuel Administrator Garfield asking for an order pooling coal no matter what kind of coal, or the grade. This step, Mr. Peters thought, would be important in overcoming a coal famine.

The National Coke and Coal Company yesterday distributed 3,000 bushels of coke at its yards, 110th Street and the East River. Coke has to be sold in bushel measure, it was said, although the ordinance requires that coal be sold by weight. Long before 8 o'clock the hour for distribution, hundreds of men, women, and children were waiting.

The Demorest Estate, which owns several office buildings in the vicinity of Fourteenth Street and Broadway, reported that unless it obtained coal some of these buildings would have to close.

Gustav Strabenmuller, Acting Superintendent of Schools, said that two schools in Manhattan and thirteen in Brooklyn were closed for lack of coal. Six schools in Manhattan, four in Brooklyn, three in the Bronx, and four in Queens were closed yesterday because of broken pipes or boiler trouble. There was insufficient pressure in the Wadleigh High School heating system and only about half of the classes were in session yesterday. The pupils in Public School 16 were dismissed because the pipes were out of order.

Many of the hundreds who had used oil for stoves since zero weather set in have found that there was no oil to be obtained in many parts of the city. This, it was explained, was due to difficulty in transporting it rather than scarcity of supply.

Bailey Burritt, General Director of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, announced yesterday that his organization has established an oil station at the Milbank Public Baths, 325 East Thirty-eighth Street. It will sell oil to those who can afford to pay and will give it to the poor. Through arrangements with the Standard Oil Company the Society has obtained sufficient oil heaters for distribution. An oil heater and enough oil to last a month costs $5. Many persons of means have contributed toward this fund and the organization has been enabled to distribute quite a number of stoves already.

The Equipment Department of the Standard Oil Company, 555 West Twenty-fifth Street, has orders for 37,000 oil heaters that they cannot fill. Last week the company disposed of 3,000 heaters at this station. The customers came with carts and automobiles to get the oil stoves.

The twenty-five coal yards in the Bronx were besieged all day by crowds armed with all sorts of receptacles for carrying away coal. They were told that coal was expected to arrive at night. Joseph A. Hall, Deputy Fuel Administrator, said he expected coal deliveries, but they had not been made. He said the situation was worse than the day before.

SHIP MEN HERE WANT NEW COAL REGULATION

Say Demoralization Is the Result of Faulty Administration of the Industry.

Total disorganization of the coal industry of the country by the policies adopted toward the coal business since last Summer was alleged by representatives of most of the principal shipping and coal companies yesterday as the reason for the present tieup of shipping in this harbor, which was more complete yesterday than on any preceding day. Relief of the shortage today was promised by the Coal and Railroad Administrators.

Shipping officials and representatives of large coal companies asserted that warm weather would only partly remedy the situation and that an entire change in the methods of directing the coal industry was necessary, if the present enormous waste of shipping capacity needed for supplying the Allies and American forces were not to continue indefinitely.

Such a condition as now exists in New York Harbor was absolutely unknown in any past December and early January, although at several times there have been tieups due to ice in February. So infrequently has ice impeded shipping seriously that the shipping industry has been caught entirely unprepared. Not an ice-breaking ship or ice-breaking contrivance of any kind, except improvised and inefficient craft, is available for ice-fighting purposes. Shipping men generally confessed themselves in a condition of helplessness.

GOVERNMENT TO TAKE MORE WAR DOCKS HERE

Secretary Baker Announces Decision Regarding Piers in the Hudson River.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Secretary Baker stated today that the War Department had decided to take over the control of piers along the Hudson River side of New York City, extending from Forty-second Street to Fifty-eighth Street, for war uses. In connection with the improvement of the harbor facilities at New York, officials of the War Department today were consulted by Ex-Congressman Murray Hulbert, the new Commissioner of Docks at New York City, especially with reference to providing greater shipping facilities between the East River and the Harlem, in the Harlem Kills district, with a view to developing there a more important connecting link for water transportation, with the ultimate idea of providing more pier facilities.

Receivers to Pay Century Salaries.

Fred G. Latham and Andrew T. Sullivan, the receivers of the Century Amusement Corporation, have been authorized by Judge Manton to pay the salaries of actors and actresses and other expenses for the week ending Jan. 5, amounting to $17,195, and to pack up the scenery, costumes, and other property and put them in storage. They are to pay Lew Fields $1,750, Bessie McCoy Davis $800, Cecil Lean $750, Elsie Janis, $500, Harry Kelly $300, and to others smaller amounts.

OPPOSES RAG-SORTING PLAN

Textile World Journal Criticises Method of War Department.

The Textile World Journal, published at 461 Eighth Avenue, this city, will print in its issue today an article dealing with the Base Sorting Plant, which has been a subject of investigation by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. The Textile World Journal makes the statement that the War Department system for the distribution of woolen and other clippings is not approved by the textile trade generally, and that the first intimation to manufacturers that the Government would supply rags through an agency was conveyed in a special notice issued on Sept. 19 last by the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers at the request of Charles Eisenman of the Committee on Supplies of the Council of National Defense.

"In response to inquiries from members of the association as to how they could secure the Government clips listed," The Textile World Journal says, "Samuel Kaplan, assistant to Mr. Eisenman, and also interested in the firm of D. D. Kaplan & Co., as well as a brother of Ira Kaplan, the President of the Base Sorting Company, was asked how these clips might be obtained. The same inquiry was also directed to Mr. Eisenman. Mr. Kaplan replied to this query that the Committee on Supplies was not releasing any Government-owned khaki clips at this time, and that in no event would any of these clips be released to mills except such as were making woolen goods for the War Department and who had received orders for these goods from the Quartermaster's Department within the past few weeks."

The Textile World Journal refers to a notice issued by Mr. Eisenman on Oct. 24, in which it was stated that the demand for clippings far exceeded the supply on hand, and that as a result it had been decided to modify the statements made in the notice of Sept. 19.

"At about this time," the Journal states, "there began to be evidences of dissatisfaction both from manufacturers and from clothiers with regard to this method of Governmental distribution of their raw material. * * * A woolen mill which took a contract on Sept. 24, a month after the date fixed for the participation of manufacturers in Government clips under Government control, was informed, according to a reliable authority, after several letters from Mr. Eisenman, that only such mills might secure clips as had specifically provided for them in the contract. This position of the committee is confirmed by a letter received by a local factor under date of Oct. 11, from Samuel Kaplan of the Committee on Supplies, in which it is stated that the Government was not releasing O. D. clippings to any mills except those in whose contracts the subject of O. D. clippings is mentioned. This is interesting when it is borne in mind that no mention was made to the majority of manufacturers at least of the necessity for providing the O. D. clips in the contract at the time it was made. Manufacturers offered their merchandise to the Government based on their securing clips at prices set forth in the circular above referred to which was distributed to members of the American Association.

"It seems evident, however, that there were a few more fortunate manufacturers who in some way learned it was necessary to specify regarding the securing of their clips from a particular source and who were therefore not handicapped in completing their contracts."

The Textile World Journal adds that it does not possess the names of the two mills to which clips, as specified in the contracts, had been released. The article characterizes the original price of 6 cents for sorting woolen rags as "extremely high considering the small amount of sorting which it is necessary to do, and the limited skill necessary to divide the three or four styles of clips."

FOUND GERMAN NEED DIRE.

Empire Held Together by Miracle, Escaped Prisoner Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—A son of General Mox, Governor of the Invalides, recently reached Paris after escaping from a German prison. He was an aviator and was captured more than two years ago. Being transferred from one prison to another, he learned of conditions in many different regions.

Germany, he says, is short of everything and holds together only by a miracle of organization. Paper and beetroot are the two great resources of the country. Everything possible is now made of paper, even parcel racks in railway compartments.

Frogs for food are sold for 85 cents apiece, and a goose costs $20. Hospitals lack dressings, iodine, and quinine.

Socialist ideas are spreading even among the farmers. The police forces are reduced to half their normal strength owing to drafts called to the army. Soldiers returning from the front say they have had enough of war and are stirring up discontent.

Caruso Sings in "Manon Lescaut."

Signor Caruso sang at the Metropolitan last night in "Manon Lescaut," his second appearance in Puccini's early work this season. The tenor was in good voice, which permitted some exaggeration perhaps of the strenuous dramatic style of "young Italy." Claudia Muzio returned to the title role, in which she was heard last year, and Amato was the Lescaut, while Papi conducted. The audience was a large one.

Paintings
Ancient and Modern
At the Galleries of
Scott & Fowles
590 Fifth Avenue
Between 47th and 48th Streets.

Resinol
helps to keep skins clear
The smoke and dust of city life, the sun and wind of the country, the steam and dirt of housework—all spell ruin for good complexions. But the regular use of Resinol Soap, with an occasional application of Resinol Ointment, usually keeps the skin clean, clear and fresh.
All druggists sell Resinol Soap and Ointment. Why don't you begin using them?

OUTDOOR TODAY
Ice Skating
NOTLEK RINK, 119th St.—Riv. Drive. Tel. 1465 and 5656 Morningside.
VAN KELTON STADIUM, 57th St. & 8th Ave. Tel. 1100 and 542 Columbus.
ADMISSION 25c—MUSIC.
SKATES FOR RENT AND FOR SALE.

BURTON HOLMES HIMSELF
CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St. Sun. Eve. 8:30. Mon. Mat. at 3.
AUSTRALIA
Prices: Eve., 50c to $1.50. Mat. 25c to $1.00.

OPENS TO-DAY, 2 P. M.—10:30 P. M.
Palace Auto Show
Admission 50c. Lexington Avenue — Admission 50c. 46-47th Streets.

TERRACE RINK Morningside 4678-3165. 3 SESSIONS DAILY.
112TH ST. AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE. 9:30, 12:30, 2:30, 6, 7:30, 11.
OUT-DOOR ICE SKATING
SKATES FOR RENT. ADMISSION 25c.

COMMUNITY CHRISTMAS PAGEANT
TOMORROW, JAN. 6, at 8:30 P. M. at Central Y. W. C. A., 610 Lexington Ave., by the
GIRLS' PATRIOTIC SERVICE LEAGUE
of the New York War-Camp Community Service.
PUBLIC WELCOME.

Princess Theatre, Tomorrow Aft., at 3.
Zoellner Quartet
Tickets Now. Mgt. Music League of America.

HOCKEY ST. NICHOLAS RINK 69 West 66th St.
TONIGHT 8:15 ADM. 75c.
WANDERERS of N. Y. vs. ST. PATRICKS of TORONTO

YORKVILLE THEATRE, 86 St., near Lex. Ave. Tel. Lenox 5588.
Eves. at 8:15. ADOLF PHILIPP presents Johann Strauss' Operetta.
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WINTER GARDEN MATINEE TODAY AT 2
DOING OUR BIT
Sunday Night Concert
A REGULAR 1918 BILL.

44th St. THEATRE Roof Theatre Phone Bry. 61
Nightly at 9. Matinee Today at 2:30. Lee and J. J. Shubert's Musical Production
Over the Top
T. Roy Barnes, Justine Johnstone, Craig Campbell, Laurie & Bronson, 50 Pretty Justine Johnstone Girls
[illegible] Theatre. No Restaurant. No Smoking.

SHUBERT 44th, west of B'way. Eves. 8. Matinees Today & Wed. 2.
LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION
MAYTIME
At New Year's Time Enjoy Two Hours of Maytime
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

39th St. Theatre
Matinee Today
Don't Miss This
"Admirable Performance"
—N. Y. Herald.
LOU TELLEGEN
"THE MATINEE IDOL DE LUXE."—Eve. Sun.
In His Dominating Success
"BLIND YOUTH," by Willard Mack and Lou Tellegen.
Popular Mat. Every Wednesday, 50c to $1.50.

BROADHURST 44, W. of B'way. Eve. 8.30. Mats. Today, Tues., Thurs.
MATINEES TODAY & TUES.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM — MAXINE ELLIOTT
IRENE FENWICK — MACLYN ARBUCKLE
In "LORD AND LADY ALGY."
2 WEEKS LONGER—Seats Till Jan. 20.

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Eve. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
OLIVER MOROSCO'S LAUGHING SENSATION
LOMBARDI, Ltd. with LEO CARRILLO

PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.
"Cozy comedy that WARMS."—Eve. World.
MARGARET ANGLIN in a New Comedy "BILLETED"

Why Marry?
Nat C. Goodwin, Estelle Winwood, Ernest Lawford, Edmund Breese, Shelley Hull, Beatrice Beckley
ASTOR 45th & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
THIS THEATRE THOROUGHLY HEATED.
FLO-FLO

LONGACRE West 48th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
DELIGHTFUL, TUNEFUL AND GAY
LEAVE IT TO JANE

HIT
"The Gipsy Trail"
THE HIGH ROAD TO HAPPINESS AT THE
Plymouth 45 St. W. of B'way. Bryant 46. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20.
BEST SEATS AT BOX OFFICE.

Maxine Elliott's 39th St. nr. B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.
MARJORIE RAMBEAU
"EYES OF YOUTH"

48th St. Thea., Near B'way. Eves. at 8:20. Matinees Today & Thurs. 2:30.
YES OR NO

BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:20. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:20.
POST IN THE MASQUERADER

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15.
OH, BOY!
PRICES 50c, 75c, $1.00, $2.
MAT. WED. REG. MAT. SAT.

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:45. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:30.
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Except Sat., 25c to $1.50. We pay tax.

PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:30.
GRASS WIDOW
MUSIC, MIRTH AND MAIDENS

BIJOU, W. 45. Eve. 8.30. Mats Today & Wed. 2.30
ODDS AND ENDS OF 1917

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Eves. 25c to $1
POLLYANNA
Today, 25c to 75c. Next Week—FISKE O'HARA.

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Very Good Eddie
Today, 25c to 75c. Next Week—"DE LUXE ANNIE."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Today Aft. at 2. Thais. Farrar, Howard, Sparkes, Whitehill, Diaz, Rossi. Cond., Monteux. Tonight 8:15 (75c to $3). Daughter of the Regiment. Hempel; Mattfeld. Carpi, Scotti. Cond., Papi. Sun. Eve. at 8 30. Concert. (50c to $1 50). [illegible] Maazel, pianist. Orch. Cond., Hageman. Next Mon. at 8:15 Marta. Hempel, Perini; De Luca, Malatesta. Cond., Bodanzky. Wed. at 8. Aida. Muzio, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Amato, Mardones, Rossi. Cond., Moranzoni. Thurs. at 8. Marouf. Alda, Howard; De Luca, Chalmers, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Monteux. Fri. at 8:15. St. Elizabeth. Easton, Matzenauer; Whitehill, Ruysdael, Leonard, Schlegel. Cond., Bodanzky. Sat. at 2 (First Time). Lodoletta. Farrar; [illegible] Amato, Didur, Segurola. Cond., Moranzoni. Sat. at 8:15 (75c to $3). Boheme. Peterson, [illegible] Martinelli, Scotti, Mardones, D'Angelo. Cond., Papi.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

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Saturday Evening, Jan. 26, 1918, at 8:15
AEOLIAN HALL.
Tickets for sale at Box Office. Knabe Piano used.

Carnegie Hall, Saturday Ev'g, Jan. 12.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF N. Y.
Debut of the American Violinist, MAX
ROSEN

Aeolian Hall [illegible] Eve., Jan. 7, at 8:15 Greatest Organ Recital by
JOSEPH BONNET
Tickets, 50c to $2. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.

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NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Eve. 8:10 Mats. Today & Wed.
Greatest Musical Show on Earth
COHAN & HARRIS present
The Cohan Revue 1918

ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC STARTS 11:30
ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Eves. at 8. Matinees Today & Wed. at 2.
ETHEL BARRYMORE — THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Eves. at 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15.
LAURETTE TAYLOR in a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners. "HAPPINESS"

LIBERTY W. 42d St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. Seats 50c to $2.00
IT'S A MUSICAL RIOT.
"GOING UP"
"FULL OF 'PEP,' MELODY AND PRETTY GIRLS."

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Eves. at 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:30.
WILLIAM COURTENAY — THOS. A. WISE
In the Comedy by J. E. Harold Terry "GENERAL POST"
The Love Comedy of the Season.

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Eve. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30.
Mr. Leo DITRICHSTEIN
In the Greatest Comedy Hit in Years "THE KING"

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38 St. Eve. 8:30 Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:30.
Mrs. FISKE — MADAME SAND

THE Naughty Wife HARRIS W. 42d St. Eve. 8[illegible] Mats Today & Wed.

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Eves. at 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. (Pop.) 2:30.
Parlor, Bedroom & Bath
with Florence Moore & John Cumberland.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:30.
The PIPES of PAN

FULTON West 46th St. Phone Bryant 780. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:20
Raymond Hitchcock & E. Ray Goetz present
"Words & Music"
A Snappy Revue with Richard Carle, Elizabeth Brice and Billy B. Van.

CENTURY B'way & 62 St. LAST MAT. TODAY REDUCED PRICES LAST TIME TONIGHT.
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AFTER THEATRE COCOANUT GROVE "A Night in Spain." Dance Revue

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Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years.
A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

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TIGER ROSE

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Holiday Matinees for Children
LAST TIME THIS MORNING, 10:45. IT IS WARM

PARK B'way & 59th St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinee TODAY & Wed. 2:15
VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW
THE LAND OF JOY
Greatest Dancing Show in the World.
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BELASCO W. 44 St., nr. B'way. Eve. 8:30 Mats. TODAY & Thurs., 2.30.
DAVID BELASCO presents
POLLY With a Past

ELTINGE West 42d St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wed. (Pop.) 2:30.
Business Before Pleasure
with Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr

Fred Stone JACK O' LANTERN
GLOBE B'way 46th St. Eves. 8:20. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:20

N. Y. HIPPODROME TOMORROW (SUN.) NIGHT AT 8:15.
Concert by JOHN McCormack
CHOICE SEATS STILL AVAILABLE
TICKETS $1, $1.50 & $2.00. NOW AT BOX OFFICE.

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WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r.
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BRAHMS PROGRAM
Soloist OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH
Symphony No. 3—B flat Piano Concerto
Aeolian Hall, To-Morrow (Sun.) Aft. at 3
Soloist EFREM ZIMBALIST
Kalinnikow Symphony No. 2 (First time in New York.)
Hubay Concerto (1st time in America.)
Tickets at Box Offices. Geo. Engles, Mgr.

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Carnegie Hall, This Afternoon, at 2:30.
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Walter Damrosch .... Conductor
Soloist EFREM ZIMBALIST
Schubert, Bruch, Tschaikowsky.
Tickets at Box Office.

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Carnegie Hall, Tomor'w (Sun.) Aft., 3.
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Rachmaninoff, Symphony No. 2.
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Geo. M. Cohan Theatre, 44th & Broadway,
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Italy's Part In the War
A Timely Talk by CHARLES UPSON CLARK
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Illustrated with Slides and New MOTION PICTURES
$1.50 to 25c. Mgt. J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau.

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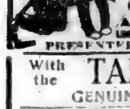
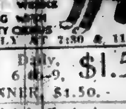
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 5, 1918.

THE PRESIDENT'S RAILWAY PLAN

The President's address to Congress on the railway situation follows his proclamation so closely that interest is transferred from what the President has done or said to what Congress will do. The President hopes that Congress will deal greatly with great matters. The country will hope so, too, and will think that the President has set Congress an example. Patriotism and public interests are the President's sole care. There is not a trace of partisanship or theory in anything he says or has done. He has dealt practically with actual conditions, like his great Democratic predecessor, and has touched the high mark set by him. Congress had no option but to follow CLEVELAND, and Congress has now no option but to follow in WILSON's footsteps, or to fall below the standard he sets for Americans, rather than for any party. If any lawmaker shall strike a partisan note, or shall raise questions of government ownership, or shall seek to extend what the President has done to other fields, he should find no support. In the President the country has a leader worthy of followers. It is no disparagement of Congress to say that its note is neither so high nor so pure as his. Its counsels are divided, and its decisions have not won the country's approval so generally as the President's. Opposition to his plans, or the mere withholding of effective support, would be futile, and should be destructive to those bold enough to venture upon such a course without justifying it.

The President is not one of those who think that the railroads have "broken down." He knows all about the freight embargoes and coal shortage, but he has only praise for the railways and their managers. He takes over their task, not because they have failed in anything they could do, but because there is something the nation can do which they could not. The change of conditions is necessarily so great that there are financial and operative dislocations to be dealt with. Private interests cannot be allowed to run athwart public interests, but it is to the public interest to deal justly with private interests. In the President's words "it is an obligation of "public conscience and public honor "that the private interests we disturb "should be kept safe from unjust injury." Accordingly he asks Congress for the resources to maintain the physical condition of the properties taken over, and to pay the owners "the "average net railway operating income of the three years ending June "30, 1917."

That phrase has been discussed without agreement as to its precise meaning. The President himself in discussing his proclamation dropped the word "operating." He now inserts the word "railway." It may indicate nothing in particular. It may signify that the President would limit the guarantee to returns upon railways, excluding such property as coal mines, or steamships, or miscellaneous investments, including those of one railway in the shares of another. There is no reason why Congress should not learn just what the President means, and put it in words impossible of misinterpretation. The bill as introduced follows the phrase quoted above, and says it is to be computed from the monthly returns to the Interstate Commission, excluding the debits and credits arising from "leased road rents and miscellaneous rents." Any excess from this "standard return," which is both a maximum and a minimum, is to be the property of the United States, upon the certificate of the Interstate Commission as to the figures.

The bill leaves the dividend question where it finds it. The guarantee is for earnings. Whether the earnings shall be applied to dividends is the business of the roads, subject to the President's approval. Established dividends may not be enlarged, but roads which have declared no dividends may declare them. It is clear that with a guarantee of earnings there is a release of funds for dividends which otherwise might be reserved for emergencies. This is particularly true because the bill sets up a "revolving fund," perhaps meaning working capital, of $500,000,000, to which will be added "excess earnings," that is, (above the guarantee,) for payments of deficits, where they exist, and for betterments. Where the funds are used for betterments they are to be charged to the road for reimbursement of the Government. Maturing obligations are provided for by securities to be issued by the companies concerned, which may be bought and sold by the Government at not less than par. Violation of the provisions of the bill is made punishable by fine or imprisonment. The term of the bill is until Congress shall order otherwise.

The broad meaning is that the securities of the railways become assimilated to interest-bearing obligations, under the Government guarantee. The operation is "for the account and risk" of the Government, no longer of the owners of the properties. Government operation may well reduce costs and enlarge earnings from the stimulation of traffic. Whether there shall be a profit or a loss as compared with private operation is uncertain and unimportant. The thing has to be done as a war measure, and would have had to be done sooner or later, war or no war. Regulation such as has ruled for thirty years could have no other result, for the roads were strangled, and with them the country's activities. The bonds had to be burst, and the country will have an experience of Government management for its instruction. Already the country sees that it is losing some of the superfluities of railway luxury, but it is gaining more in railway "bread and butter," such as the common people most need and use.

THE INVASION OF WASHINGTON.

Mrs. CATT, speaking last April on "The Day of Deliverance Is at Hand," defended Miss RANKIN's vote against the declaration of war with Germany in this illuminating manner:

> If Miss RANKIN voted for war, she would offend the pacifists; if she voted against it, she would offend the militarists.

This curious antithesis comes to mind when the so recently converted feminine pacifists have just been pleading before the House Committee on Woman Suffrage that "women," suffrage women, that is, "are not "pacifists, in the sense in which that "word is used at the present time." So says Dr. SHAW, and we are willing to believe her, and only regret that so many lights of Votes for Women have glittered in the Woman's Peace Party, and that Dr. SHAW and Mrs. CATT have said such queer pacifist things, and that Mrs. CATT thinks that who isn't a pacifist must be a militarist.

Put that all by. Forget that Mrs. CATT ever said that "we are loath to "recognize the Red Cross because it "comes from war." Forget Dr. SHAW's celebrated tribute to the American flag and her judicious opinion that "SUSAN B. ANTHONY would have "made a better Executive than ABRAHAM LINCOLN." Forget socialism and its love for woman suffrage.

Why should the time of Congress be wasted on the suffrage amendment? Any State that wants its women to vote can give them the privilege of voting. No sooner did the New York suffragists win the vote than their leaders began to besiege Washington, as they are besieging it now in co-operation with the National Woman's Party. That is the way to win the war, the real and great war, the war to cram woman suffrage down the throats of protesting States.

Whatever jelly-kneed brethren may be found in the North, at least the South understands its own conditions. It is a pity, it is a shame, that all Representatives and Senators are not brave and patriotic enough to throw aside this firebrand of division. A country fighting for its life has somewhat more momentous concerns to attend to than the forcing of the ballot upon Jane Jones of South Carolina or Massachusetts, because certain excellent but rather trying chieftainesses of the Cause see everything in woman suffrage.

EMPIRE IN THE EAST.

The motive and mystery of Germany's campaign against Riga in October are out now. Theories varied all the way from an intended attack on Petrograd to a mere attempt to restore the prestige of the navy after the exaggerated reports of mutiny. But the split between Russia and Germany over the peace terms explains everything.

Germany made the Riga campaign in anticipation of the peace negotiations that have followed, and for the purpose of the demand which she has just made and which has resulted in so much anger at Petrograd. She intended to take from Russia the whole Baltic seacoast. She had never occupied the Baltic Provinces before, though always able to do so. Now she foresaw the approach of peace negotiations, and saw that the time had come to occupy the ground which she intended to claim. The famous Article II. of the German terms, which has created such consternation among the Bolsheviki, was taken from its proper pigeonhole and examined, and then executed by the sending of an army to Riga. Only now, however, has it been offered to the light.

By this military promenade Germany placed herself in readiness for the position she now takes, that of blandly informing Russia that the principle of "no annexations" does not apply in the case of Poland, Lithuania, Courland, Esthonia, and Livonia, because the future of those provinces is already determined—by their own people, Germany has the incredible cynicism to add—and that she must retain for the present her garrisons in Riga and Libau. The country around Riga was the only part of the chain which Germany had not taken up last October. The invasion of Riga was for the purpose of taking it up, of extending the chain all the way from Poland to Finland, and shutting Russia forever from every drop of blue water between the Mediterranean Sea and the Arctic Ocean.

This wrecking of Russia for all time, this economic enslavement of her future generations, cannot be permitted. Even if the Allies could be indifferent to the claims of humanity, their own interests would not permit them to see a monstrous German empire rise upon the ruins of Russia and extend its domination from Hamburg to Vladivostok. And that is what Article II. and the retention of Riga and Libau mean.

The flounderings of the Bolsheviki have aroused indignation, but, after all, unborn generations must not be condemned to German servitude because the present Russian generation is out of its mind. These creatures of an hour will pass with an hour, but Russia must remain; Russia must not perish, but be saved for a saner time. Russia's true interests are those of all the democracies, and, therefore, the Allies must conserve Russia's true interests. They must not let her be destroyed, even if for the moment she employs madmen to lead her to destruction. If they have really awakened, even though on the very edge of the abyss, if the sight of her peril has drawn them to give a moment's thought to the question of where her interests lie, we should recognize that fact, even officially; but that is a long way from regarding them as allies. We suspect too much not only the rightness of their heads, but the cleanness of their hands; and we should do nothing to discourage or weaken the efforts of those sane Russians, mostly in the south, who have seen Russia's true interests all along, and to whom is chiefly due the late and enforced awakening of the Bolsheviki.

LET US DISTINGUISH.

Let us distinguish and define. A "reactionary" at Albany is a person who wants the direct primary smashed and the State Convention restored. A "boss" is a politician who doesn't love the direct primary. A "leader" is a boss to whom the direct primary has yielded good results. An "economist" is a Governor who, to save expense, will not call special elections in the four Congress districts in which there are vacancies, and who stands like a rock for the sacred and indefeasible direct primary, which is many diameters more expensive, and the expense of which will be greatly increased, doubled or more, by the trooping of the womenfolk to that whispering gallery of the popular will.

Let us distinguish, likewise define. Then we shall understand the mighty gulf that separates Tweedledum from Tweedledee, Political Vice from Political Virtue.

AMENDING THE DRAFT LAW.

According to Provost Marshal General CROWDER, Class I. of the draft registrants will suffice for America's military needs to the end of the war. This calculation must be read in the light of the fact that, including the regular army, National Guard, and national army, there are now about 1,200,000 men under arms, effectives and those undergoing training. And there is a considerable number of Guardsmen yet to be called to the colors. General CROWDER points out that by amending the draft law so as to bring in those who have reached the age of 21 since June 5, 1917, the day of registration, about 700,000 more men would be at once available. The pacifists will object, of course; they have already demurred, on the grounds that the increment would not be needed and that confusion would be caused in the draft system. The first of these reasons is the merest conjecture, the second disingenuous.

Whether General CROWDER's estimate of the complement needed for the war is right or not will depend upon its duration and upon the number of noncombatants required with the forces. Not all the soldiers now in France will go into the trenches, and if the Government should be asked to furnish 1,000,000 fighting men for the offensive in 1918, it would be necessary to ship to the other side perhaps 2,000,000 men all told. Should the war go on for two or three years, it is doubtful if Class I. would stand the strain, even though the draft law were amended to bring in all men as they reach the age of 21. It would be just as well to plan for a long war, notwithstanding the optimistic view that there will soon be an economic collapse in Germany and Austria, followed by the military impotency of those Powers. Therefore the amendment proposed by General CROWDER should be adopted by Congress as a precautionary measure.

We are soon to hear a good deal about the use of noncombatants on the draft lists. General PERSHING has asked the War Department to send him 1,000 bricklayers, and the New York State Federation of Farm Bureaus calls for the drafting of men to labor on the crops, a request that must be heeded. The selectiveness of the draft will find expression in many ways in the prosecution of this war. To win it the army of industry is as indispensable as the army that fights with shells, cartridges, hand grenades, and the bayonet. That has been repeated over and over again, but our people still think of the draft as composed of combatants only.

An injustice of the first draft was the calculation of quotas by population only. Congress should at once give its attention to General CROWDER's proposal that quotas of districts shall be determined on the basis of the number of men in Class I. In dealing with a matter which the draft boards have discussed, extension, or enlargement, of the age limits, General CROWDER lays emphasis upon the fact that older men are more likely than the youngsters to yield "the occupational skill so necessary in the "varied composition of the modern "army." Looking to the future and by no means sure that the war will be a short one, General CROWDER says that "the extension might well "be both upward and downward by "a way of a registration of all ages "from 19 to 21 and 31 to 45." Obstruction in Congress is to be expected if the proposal is introduced in the form of an amendment to the draft law. Yet it would be the part of wisdom, and at the same time exactly logical, to provide the machinery for the prosecution of the great war indefinitely.

AMATEURS AND OPPORTUNISTS.

The District Attorney's inquiry into the Fusion campaign fund has brought out some ingenuous confessions by certain participants in that enormous waste of "fat." One witness, a professional "election worker," whose amiable and profitable task it is to "go around making friends," got $751 and "kept it." That is an epitome of the distribution, use, and effect of most obese campaign funds. They do not influence opinions or votes. They are, in large part, so much "easy money" which shrewd and humorous persons, with their own code of political finance and morals, regard it as a mark of intellectual spissitude not to get their part of.

The "sociologist" who writes a monograph on "election work" will discover that there is no inconsiderable class of "election workers" who, while sure to vote for their own ticket and party, welcome the incursion of rich amateurs into politics. They have a good-natured contempt for the "highbrow." His "dough" is manna which it would be foolish and wasteful not to gather. Appreciating his point of view, who can refrain from a certain sympathy with the Tammany graduate who took his living expenses out of the $1,000 which the Fusion cornucopia dropped into his pockets, and "had nothing left for election"? He wasn't working for love, but for business; and he "didn't "take any active interest politically, "to tell you the honest truth." A philosopher, honest according to his standard. He evidently believes in bringing the fruits of reform to the home.

We see district "workers," Fusion money in their pockets, going over to the enemy; district captains and other district "workers," paid, and not half of them "showing up." "I didn't know one from ADAM," says a district treasurer mournfully. He just paid anybody that came along.

It seems like an addendum to the Eatonswill election, except that corruption is not apparent. A scandalously excessive amount of money was collected, and then a great deal of it was thrown away. The amiable amateurs in politics were milked shamelessly by the cynics of practical politics. It is a story of incredible extravagance and folly. Its repetition should be impossible. But the golden opportunism of the "worker" and the fantastic appropriations of the amateur cannot be shut off entirely by law. If this Fusion campaign fund had been in a novel, the author would have been called a caricaturist.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Scarcity Due to Prosperity. A curious and interesting sidelight on the food situation in England is thrown by the statement of Lord RHONDDA to the effect that the difficulty of keeping down prices had been enormously increased by the fact that the wages of the industrial population had been raised in the last year to the extent of £100,000,000.

Put in other words, this would mean that, with their greater incomes, the working folk of England were eating more food, and food of a better quality, than ever before. As it is to be assumed that they are not eating more than they want—which is little different from saying more than they need—it might be inferred that formerly they were not paid enough, as a class, to enable them to buy a sufficient amount of nourishment.

That conclusion would be to some extent supported by what used to be the physical condition of the English factory workers, and by the percentage of them that had to be rejected under the tests for military service. Now these men and women are able to make the larger purchases which they always would have made if they could have done so, and the result is that scarcity of food threatens them with the same semi-starvation formerly produced by lack of money. It is another example of the "vicious circle," but nobody would venture to suggest that consumption should have been kept down and scarcity prevented or deferred by refusals to raise wages above the old standards.

The case, however, is not as simple as this treatment of it indicates, for it is complicated both by the fact that by no means all of the wage increment is spent for food, and by the tendency of "labor," always and everywhere, to work no more than is required for the satisfaction of conscious and accustomed needs. Higher wages, without the accompaniment of realized needs in larger numbers, therefore usually mean decreased production because the existing wants can be satisfied by fewer days of work.

[illegible]lding with [illegible] Grace. It is little creditable to the business men of New York, as represented along Broadway and the other night-frequented avenues, that they did not give ready and complete obedience to the "lightless nights" regulations until after they were sternly menaced with severe punishment if they continued to use electricity in the lavish way demanded, as they rightly or wrongly thought, by their private interests.

For some of them, indeed, and for no inconsiderable number, no more was required than a clear presentation of the fuel situation here, and the relation to it of all illumination not really needed for purposes of public safety and information. For so many others, however, was it not enough that the excessive illumination of the streets in question—the illumination for advertising purposes, that is—was not appreciably decreased until the persons indulging in it had the impulsion of fear added to such consideration of the general welfare as they may—or may not—have felt before.

Whether or not the electric companies also deserve scolding for continuing to sell their product to all who would buy, regardless of the uses to which it was put, that is a difficult question, its answer depending somewhat on the contracts with their customers into which they have entered. The Electrical World seemingly holds those companies above criticism for the curiously irrelevant reason that only 4 per cent. of the coal mined is now burned by them, and that in many cases the energy they sell is generated by water power, to the saving of coal by the millions of tons and the releasing for other employment than the carrying of coal of many railway cars and locomotives.

New York City's electricity is not generated by water power, but does come from desperately needed coal, and it all has to be brought here by rail. As The Electrical World says, however, it is only fair that the public should know that at the producing stations of the companies it defends coal is burned intelligently and economically—which is more than can be said for a good many other companies and individuals.

Speaking About Weather. Memories that run back for thirty years contain nothing to compare in the shape of New York weather with that from which the city and its vicinity have suffered for the last eight days. The greatness of the affliction has not been due to the fact that on one of these days the mercury in the thermometers fell to a lower point than was ever recorded before in all the years during which the Government has kept a record here.

The breaking of our meteorological record by a few degrees was interesting rather than important. The real seriousness of our situation has come from the long continuance of a temperature close to zero. That, of course, would not be at all alarming up in Canada, in Maine, or even in the northern part of our own State—it would be, indeed, only usual Winter weather, and, everybody being prepared for it, nobody would mind it at all. Here the case is different.

Owing to the greater humidity of our air, 9 degrees above zero has a sharper nip for us than 20 below has at Saranac or 40 below in Ottawa or Winnipeg, and when it lasts for more than a week the cold has a cumulative effect. Each day seems to be, and is, more trying to endure than its predecessor, and even more trying than the cold itself, perhaps, has been the persistent anxiety about tomorrow's supply of fuel. Anticipated woes were thus added to the pains of the passing moment, and the ever-present thought that perhaps the worst was still to come has not conduced to cheerfulness or philosophy.

Like a cloud, too, there has hung over us all the time the knowledge that when the cold decreased—if it ever did—there would be a snowstorm, probably of proportionate severity. And big snowstorms, in a city that puts all its trust, Winter as well as Summer, in wheels, have none of the redeeming virtues that lumbermen and well-housed poets find in them.

Ill-Luck Has a Meaning. It is reassuring to see that the "weeding-out" process among our officers in both army and navy has begun betimes. There is something of cruelty, of course, and perhaps something of injustice as well, in these retirings and recallings of men of fervent patriotism who unquestionably are doing their very best—whose failures and mishaps could fairly be ascribed to nothing worse than accident or ill-luck. These are desperate times, however, when personal feelings are not to be weighed against public interests.

Moreover, there is no such thing, in a last analysis, as accident or ill-luck. At any rate, both befall certain men and avoid certain others with a persistency that more than hints the existence in the men themselves of an essential difference.

Ship owners and ship insurers have an ancient prejudice against the Captain who has lost his vessel. Whatever his seafaring competence, and though his conduct at the time of the wreck may have been heroic, it is usually hard for him to get another command, and if there be the least ground for criticism he may never get one.

It is, or should be, the same with the General or Admiral who fails at an assigned task. He may have many and good excuses to offer, but—well, in war, the men wanted are the men who have the habit of success, who control circumstances instead of being their slaves and victims.

Barbusse and the French Spirit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to thank you for your brief but adequate appreciation of Henri Barbusse's "Le Feu." In America there is general admiration for the courage of the French soldiers as well as for those who behind the lines bear the burden of sorrow and privation of this war, and there is a generous impulse among us to help the victims left behind by the brave men who cheerfully laid down their lives that France might live free. Barbusse would have us believe that his nation is made up of some millions of fools who die they know not wherefore, and a [illegible] of selfish shirkers growing wealthy out of all this misery. He has no word of condemnation for a brutal enemy and his treacherous ways of making war, and not a word of admiration for the brave victims behind the lines. I have seen hundreds of letters from French widows and orphans, and not one breathed anything but the purest patriotism, the firmest resolve to continue the sacrifice until victory is assured. The [illegible] and mothers are willing to offer their remaining son and to drain to the dregs the cup of sorrow. To all that Barbusse is blind. He is, after all, nothing but an artist anxious to produce a fine work. It may be that, but in the present serious times it must be called a bad deed.

J. L. BORGERHOFF.

Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Jan. [illegible] 1918.

THE SUBSTITUTED LINCOLN.

H. R. Butler Calls for Fund to Send a Saint-Gaudens Statue to London.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the statements made by Mr. John A. Stewart, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Peace Centenary Committee, as reported in your issue of today.

Mr. Stewart says that "when the matter of the Saint-Gaudens statue was first brought up letters were sent not only to the 168 members of the American Peace Centenary Committee, but to the 13,000 members of the General Committee." Then follows this curious statement: "'The academic preferences which have been expressed since then were not sufficiently strong to lead the members of the committee to contribute toward a fund for the purchase of a replica of the Saint-Gaudens statue, and the intention had to be given up."

Will Mr. Stewart assert that a bona fide effort was made to raise this fund? And will he publish the appeal for subscriptions sent out to the 13,000 members or to the 168 members? Why does not a single one of the sixty-six answers received by me from the members refer to those appeals? It is unthinkable that no subscriptions should have come from that great body of loyal Americans, enthusiastic in their desire to celebrate the completion of 100 years of peace, if a stirring appeal had been sent them. It would only require about one dollar apiece from the members of the two committees to pay the cost of the Saint-Gaudens replica. I cannot believe that a serious effort was made to raise this small fund.

Further, Mr. Stewart says that in 1914 the Executive Committee delegated its authority to a sub-committee of fifteen. It was this sub-committee which offered the Barnard Lincoln to the British committee. Mr. Stewart says: "Later came an acceptance and the matter ceased to be a pending question with the American committee," &c.

So the American Peace Centenary Committee heard nothing of the substitution. It was not consulted. But who advised Sir Alfred Mond that the American Peace Centenary Committee was anxious to send the Barnard statue and inspired his statement before the House of Commons that that committee considered it "a superior monument"?

Continuing, Mr. Stewart says: "Later the British Government accepted the gift," (of course they did, believing it to be indorsed by the American Peace Centenary Committee,) "and proffered the site at the foot of Whitehall." I do not like Mr. Stewart's way of putting this; was it not that the British Government agreed to let the Barnard statue go on the site originally proffered for the Saint-Gaudens?

Mr. Stewart admits that some of the members of the sub-committee preferred the Saint-Gaudens. It is strange that he does not recall all the names of that small committee. Of the five he mentions two are dead. "There," says Mr. Stewart, "the matter rests and there can be nothing more said upon the subject."

I propose to say something more on the subject right here and now, namely, that loyal Americans do not intend that the Barnard monstrosity shall go to London to usurp the Saint-Gaudens site and stand there to the everlasting defamation of our great President.

Mr. Stewart kindly offers the services of the American Peace Centenary Committee to act as agent for presenting a copy of the Saint-Gaudens statue, to be set up in Trafalgar Square or elsewhere in London.

Thanks, but we do not want a replica of the Saint-Gaudens in some other spot playing second fiddle to Barnard's caricature in front of the Parliament Buildings. We want to see Saint-Gaudens's Lincoln on the site originally granted for it and no Barnard statue at all in London, and we want to see a bona fide effort made here to raise the fund to pay for it.

Mr. Gutzon Borglum, the well-known sculptor and member from New York of the American Peace Centenary Committee, writes me: "I have never been consulted regarding the change from Saint-Gaudens's excellent portrait to the Barnard grotesque, and I do not know of any one else in the society or committee having acted officially or being consulted regarding the substitution. When it came to my knowledge I immediately telephoned John A. Stewart's office and vigorously protested both against the change and against the authority to change without the committee's consent or approval. There is no money and it occurred to no one to take steps to procure it. A half dozen New Yorkers could settle this disgraceful business in an hour and provide the money to send a decent statue of Lincoln to Europe." I agree with him.

HOWARD RUSSELL BUTLER.

Princeton, Jan. 3, 1918.

The Service Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While fully sympathizing with your correspondent regarding the proper use of the flag, I believe that there are thousands of men and women in the country who, like myself, take good care of the United States flag and fly it in the right way, who would like to have some authorized emblem showing that they have given some member of the family to follow the flag in this struggle of democracy against autocracy.

ONE OF THE FATHERS PROUD OF SONS IN SERVICE.

New Haven, Jan. 3, 1918.

GUYNEMER.

Young rider of the storm, knight errant
 of the air,
Wert, thou stricken, driving with un-
 veiled eyes
Against the tents of the dawn goddess,
 or, like a meteor blazing
On the sky of evening, hast thou fallen?

Oh, not in equal fight, thou Gallic eagle,
Were quenched thy sulphurous light-
 nings, drooped thy pinions,
But striking, beak and claw, the carrion
 kites encircling.

Not for thee the slow kine, the happy
 meadows,
The soft sunny hours, the long twilight
 of old age
Or the voices of children. But remem-
 bered
Shalt thou be by France, thy kindly
 mother,
With Breton Bertrand, Bayard, mighty
 Roland,
All the starred band of ancient knight-
 hood.

For thee the solemn choir shall raise
 the paean,
Shaking the ancient banners 'neath the
 transept.
Of thee the maids shall sing, with rosy
 feet
The purple clusters pressing. Thee shall
 praise
The sunbrowned matron, crooning o'er
 her babe
In peace beneath the olive; and teach
 the prattling one
To lisp thy name. And simple guard-
 ians
Of fleecy herds, beholding some nightly
 wanderer burn the way of heaven,
Shall hail thee, climbing the empyrean,
 youth immortal,
Forever warden of the eastern marches.

C. W. DABNEY.

DEFENSE COUNCIL SAVINGS.

Board Claims Economies Through the Elimination of Middlemen.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Expeditious production and delivery of war supplies and substantial saving in contract prices to the Government have been achieved by the Council of National Defense through its civilian Advisory Commission, according to the council's first report, transmitted to Congress today by the President. The report covers the work of the council for only four months, from the time of organization, March 3, 1917, to the end of the fiscal year, June 30.

"In a broad sense, the council and commission have sought to make available to the United States the best thought and effort of American industrial and professional life for the successful prosecution of the war," the report says.

"The direction of the machinery of American industry for the national defense necessarily involves the creation of an organization of great flexibility. The swift changes in strategy and rapid improvement in war machinery, attended by the equal speed with which implements of warfare are scrapped and replaced at the front, have been reflected by corresponding rapid transformation and stimulation of the industrial organization within the nations at war."

The council has developed new sources of supply for both raw materials and finished products, and purchases of supplies for the executive departments have been co-ordinated. Standardized specifications for tools and implements used in the manufacture of munitions have been introduced and the co-operative organization of transportation and electric communication for war service has been enlisted; an aircraft program was inaugurated, motor transportation facilities stimulated, labor leaders organized conjointly with representative employers for the effective enlistment of the workmen in war service, scientific research promoted, the engineering and medical professions mobilized for war and the coal industry organized for more effective production of fuel.

Efforts of American women to assist in the conduct of the war received special attention from the Council, which provided means for concentrating their energies effectively.

"The council's Aircraft Production Board," says the report, "states that the lack of previous American experience in battle plane construction led to the adoption to a large extent of designs developed in the allied countries, or adaptions from those designs. The difference in shop practice in this country and in Europe resulted in the development of the composite international design, known as the 'Liberty Motor,' so constructed and with its parts so standardized that it lends itself easily to quantity production with American shop methods.

"Manufacturing resources of the country were adapted to the manufacture of airplanes, the general policy adopted being that of relying mainly on relatively few highly organized and manifestly capable establishments rather than scattering orders for planes and separate parts among a large number of small shops.

"Competitive bidding between the War and Navy departments and between sub-departments and committees, has been eliminated by the General Munitions Board, which acted as a clearing house, particularly for orders which involve materials in which a national shortage existed. Where manufacturing facilities were insufficient the board has directed efforts to develop new facilities.

"The Committee on Supplies, by the securing of options, the 'pegging' of prices of various articles, the allotment of large requirements throughout the industries, the elimination of middlemen, and the curbing of competition among Government departments, has enabled the Government to make substantial savings in its purchases of textiles, foodstuffs and leather."

The report says that of 408 persons working continuously for the council only 168 were paid, and these mainly being clerks and stenographers.

SAUER SALE YIELDS $6,217.

A Chow Period Bottle Brings $300, Top Price for Chinese Antiques.

At the Anderson Galleries yesterday afternoon the Alfred Sauer collection of what he called "A Hundred Chinese Antiques" was sold, bringing returns of $6,217. A globular bronze bottle of the Chow period, 1122 to 255 B. C., brought the highest price of the day, going to E. Collins for $300. To the same buyer went a bronze bowl and cover, Sui, for $130; a bronze censor, Han, for $125; a large bronze bowl and cover, Han, for $250; a heroic pottery horse, Tang, twenty inches high, for $120; a Sung water-bottle of cream colored porcelain, for $150, and a pair of Fu lions, Ming, in hard stone, three feet high, for $190.

Another heroic horse in pottery, Han, eleven inches high, from a tomb in the Tienho district of Shantung Province, went to B. Cromwell for $200, and a vase in old carved jade, Chien Lung, eleven inches high, in the shape of a lotus plant, for $155. A ten-panel low Caromandel screen of lacquer, Chien Lung, went to J. Thompson for $285, and a large bronze bowl of the Sung period for $160. A thirteen-inch cloisonné jar with turquoise blue background and design in pink chrysanthemums, Chien Lung, went to T. Bailey for $160. The Tiffany Studios gave $105 for an early Han bronze tripod vessel.

THREE CHINESE JARS, $490.

Clarke Sale of Glazes and Porcelains Reaches $10,659.

Returns for the second day of the Thomas B. Clarke sale of white glazes and single color Chinese porcelains were $6,869, making a total to date of $10,659. A set of three Chinese ovoid jars, in light imperial yellow, aubergine brown, and rich purple violet, went to Lorenz, agent, for $490.

A Chinese peacock blue bottle, ovoid with cylindrical neck, went to the same buyer for $270; Julius Starrett paid $190 for a Chinese turquoise blue bottle; Harris Watson $200 for a Chinese mirror black amphora, K'ang-hsi, and a buyer giving the name of Carpenter paid $192 for a set of twelve English salt glaze openwork dishes.

The sale will be concluded this afternoon, the entire lot to be sold being the Chinese porcelains, some of the apple and other shades of green vases, the coral and violet, peachbloom, and sang de boeuf.

MRS. FIELD ON WAR COUNCIL

Made Executive Secretary of Department of Women in Industry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Mrs. Amy Walker Field of Chicago has been appointed Executive Secretary of the Department of Women in Industry of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. She will assist Miss Agnes Nestor, Chairman of the Women in Industry Department.

Mrs. Field is the wife of Professor James W. Field of the University of Chicago, and has been identified with labor movements for some years in the Chicago Women's Trade League. She is a graduate of Bryn Mawr, and was for a year and a half the editor of Life and Labor. She will begin her duties at the National Headquarters of the Women's Committee in Washington tomorrow.

PASSES FARM BOND BILL.

House Measure Provides for $100,000,000, and Same Amount in 1919.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The bill authorizing the Treasury to buy $100,000,000 worth of farm loan bonds during the present fiscal year and a similar amount next year was passed today by the House. A similar measure already passed the Senate would authorize the purchase of $100,000,000 worth this year only and only for the purpose of financing the production of foodstuffs.

ROOSEVELT DEFENDS GERMAN-AMERICANS

Wishes Former Secretary, 'Billy' Loeb, Whose Parents Were German, Had Been President.

'LOYALTY ONLY' QUESTION

Denounces Discrimination and Declares That He Has Some German Blood Himself.

In letters written to two men in New York Colonel Theodore Roosevelt has come out for fair treatment on the part of the United States for loyal American citizens whose parents happened to be born in Germany. The Colonel said that he had German blood in his veins, and that his former private secretary, William Loeb, Jr., was of German descent.

"I would give anything on earth," wrote the Colonel, "if 'Billy' Loeb were President of the United States today."

The letters were given to THE TIMES by Walter Lingenfelder, who wrote to Colonel Roosevelt last Summer asking him for his views on the status of a loyal American of German ancestry. He inclosed an article he had written which was published in THE TIMES last June deprecating the spread of race hatred in America, and the Colonel replied as follows, the letter being dated July 2:

> Dear Mr. Lingenfelder: That's a mighty nice letter of yours, and I like your article. I inclose you copy of a letter I have written to a fellow-American. I am partly of German descent, although I have much more Scotch and Dutch blood in me than I have German or English, or French. The Hollanders and Flemings are racially nearer kin to the North "low" Germans than the latter are to the "high" Germans of South Germany. Faithfully yours,
>
> THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Inclosed in the letter to Mr. Lingenfelder was one which the Colonel had written a few days before to Frederick Retz, Vice President of the Moore Press, Incorporated, at 461 Eighth Avenue. This letter reads:

> My Dear Mr. Retz: I thank you for your letter. What American could desire more honorable and more typically American ancestry and associations than yours? Your father was born in Germany. He served through the civil war, was wounded twice in it and died from the results of his injuries. It makes my blood boil to have the Government permit any discrimination against such a man as your father was. I go further than that. It makes my blood boil to have them permit any discrimination against the son of such a man as your father was.
>
> In my regiment in Cuba one of the Captains under me was born in Germany. I will fight for his rights as my fellow American just as quickly as I would fight for the rights of any man whose ancestors came over here three centuries ago to Virginia or Massachusetts.
>
> I don't believe in merely being transplanted second-rate English any more than I believe in their being transplanted second rate Germans. We are all Americans and nothing else.
>
> "Billy" Loeb has been for fifteen years closer to me personally than any other man. His father and mother were born in Germany. His father, like yours, served through the civil war. I would give anything if Billy Loeb were at this moment President of the United States.
>
> Two of the naturalists who were closest to me in South America and Africa were Edmond Heller and Leo Miller. The fathers of both were born in Germany, but they are just as good Americans as I am. Leo Miller is now in the Officers' Training Camp, and, if I had been allowed to raise troops, both he and Heller would have been under me. Under no circumstances would I like to see any one try to discriminate against either.
>
> Faithfully yours,
>
> THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Mr. Lingenfelder said yesterday that he had been prompted to write to the Colonel after a New York newspaper had printed the assertion that there had never been a President with any German blood in his veins. Mr. Retz declined to comment on the letter.

FOR A WAR RELIEF BUREAU.

Colonel Believes a Central Organization Would Prevent Frauds.

The purpose of the interview between Colonel Roosevelt and a representative of the District Attorney's office on Thursday night, at Oyster Bay, was made public by District Attorney Swann last night. He said:

"Colonel Roosevelt is one of a number of well-known men with whom we will consult from time to time regarding constructive suggestions in relation to the results brought out by our investigations of war charities and the Fusion 'slush fund.' Mr. Roosevelt is one man in particular whose judgment we desired on these subjects."

In a report of the interview between Mr. Roosevelt and Edwin P. Kilroe, an Assistant District Attorney, which was made public by Mr. Swann, Colonel Roosevelt is quoted as expressing the following views:

"I need hardly say that I will heartily co-operate with you in every way to put a stop not merely to frauds in connection with the war relief work, but to the kind of waste, extravagance and profit-making which in their sum amount to diverting from the charitable public the money meant for the sufferers into the pockets of those who ostensibly desire to relieve the sufferers.

"It would be worth considering whether we ought not to have a central bureau in Washington, with branch agencies in the big cities of the country. Then no society could be started until those organizing it and soliciting the funds got a character certificate from this bureau, and it would be the right and duty of the bureau from time to time, not merely when complaint was made, but on its own initiative as well, to investigate the financial management of every society so as to find out exactly the conditions under which the money was raised, how much was raised, what representations were made to the public in raising it, and how the money was expended."

As to political campaign funds, Colonel Roosevelt is quoted by Mr. Swann as saying:

"I should suppose that we should have in the State a law for the publication of campaign contributions and disbursements in advance of the election. The publication might be made five days before election and at the same time something in the nature of a budget made up for the remaining five days, with provision for the examination, perhaps by judicial officers, of the accounts of the parties after election in order to see that the pre-election statements were in accordance with the facts. The violation of the law should, of course, be made a serious offense."

2-CENT POSTAGE FOR CITY.

Calder Moves to Equalize Drop Letter Rate to All Boroughs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Senator Calder of New York offered an amendment to the Post Office Appropriations bill today to equalize the postage on drop letters in New York, so as to make a uniform rate of 2 cents for first-class matter not over two ounces in weight mailed in the city for delivery within the city's confines.

"The amendment is necessary from the fact that there are in New York City fourteen district Post Offices, creating fourteen Post Office zones," said Senator Calder. "The result of this is that 3-cent postage is required on first-class letters mailed in the Borough of Manhattan to be delivered in Brooklyn, while letters mailed in the Borough of the Bronx are delivered in Manhattan for 2-cent postage. This amendment will provide a 2-cent rate through the entire City of New York."

The amendment probably will come up for vote within a fortnight.

SUGGESTS READING AS NEW ENVOY HERE

Gossip in London Couples His Name with That of Grey of Fallodon.

SOME TALK OF NORTHCLIFFE

Other Conjectures as to Spring-Rice's Successor Mention Wiseman, Percy, and Murray.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—London is full of gossip about Sir Cecil Spring-Rice's probable successor in Washington. It is generally conceded that Lord Reading can be Ambassador if he wishes, but it is doubtful whether he would give up the Lord Chief Justiceship.

An interesting suggestion is that of the appointment of Sir William Wiseman, who has been in America a great deal lately and accompanied the House mission as an official attaché. Sir William is only 32 and is a "live wire." He and Colonel House are great friends.

Another suggestion is that of Lord Eustace Percy, who was a member of the Balfour mission.

Lord Northcliffe's taking possession of Crewe House for his mission is generally construed as meaning that he will not return to America, but will conduct the work of the mission from London.

Viscount Grey a Possibility.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The name of Viscount Grey of Fallodon is the latest mentioned in connection with the British Embassy in Washington when it becomes vacant by the retirement of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice. The latter's departure on leave is universally assumed to be preliminary to his resignation, for he tendered his resignation as long ago as last Spring and remained at his post merely in deference to the wishes of the Foreign Office.

Along with Lord Grey, Lord Reading is most spoken of as the next Ambassador to Washington, although other names are heard, including those of such different personalities as Professor Gilbert Murray and Lord Northcliffe.

Viscount Grey is considered by many the most probable occupant of the post if his health, which is not too good, will allow him to accept it.

Pays Tribute to Spring-Rice.

The Daily Telegraph, paying a tribute to Ambassador Spring-Rice, says:

"It has been his good fortune to preside in Washington over the founding of relations between Great Britain and the United States closer and more cordial by far than any that hitherto existed. Up to the present time the forming of ties of alliance and comradeship in arms between these two powers may well have seemed to men of his profession a dream beyond realization, however it may have appeared to enthusiasts unacquainted with certain traditions of American public life.

"It would be idle, of course, to attribute to the work of our Ambassador the result, which was directly and exclusively due to the policy of the German Government. Few of the commonplaces in connection with this war are so completely true as the statement that we owe to our enemies the healing of all ancient sores in Anglo-American relations and the bringing of the United States into resolute, enthusiastic, and fully armed co-operation with this country and its allies.

"The historian beyond doubt will single out that feat of German statesmanship as the most extraordinary revelation of reckless incompetence in the entire diplomatic record of this war. There is reason enough to believe that the German people are today inclined to anticipate that judgment, but if the creation of the situation was due to the blundering ferocity of the advocates of unlimited submarine warfare, the management of it on our behalf fell to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, and it was no small achievement."

Chamberlain's Name Proposed.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A topic that is greatly interesting British officialdom and the public at the moment is the selection of an Ambassador to the United States to succeed Sir Cecil Spring-Rice.

Three names thus far are being principally discussed—those of Viscount Grey, former Foreign Secretary; Lord Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, and J. Austen Chamberlain, eldest son of the late Joseph Chamberlain and former Secretary for India.

Viscount Grey is generally considered the strongest man of the three. As an orator he is able to present a case with straightforward words. He is one of the foremost of British statesmen, and his political convictions are sincerely and deeply democratic and liberal. He has been a close student of American history, and sympathizes heartily with the principles of American democracy. The only objection to his appointment which is voiced here is that he is distinctly shy and retiring. There is a belief, whether it be right or wrong, that the British Ambassador to the United States should be what is called a "mixer." In that respect Viscount Grey would not fill the bill, it is believed.

Lord Reading now holds the highest judicial post in England, and it is a question whether he would be willing to resign it for any diplomatic appointment, although he has temporarily waived it for special missions. On one of these missions he visited the United States. He is distinctly a business man and understands business and financial matters thoroughly, since he comes from an important business family and was reared in the atmosphere of commerce.

It is understood that Lord Reading has been asked whether he would be willing to become British Ambassador to the United States, says The Daily News.

Mr. Chamberlain has suffered the lifelong handicap of being the son of a distinguished father. He has his father's manners and mannerisms.

THE DIAL

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MELVILLE E. STONE, JR.

Son of General Manager of Associated Press Dies in Pasadena.

PASADENA, Cal., Jan. 4.—Melville E. Stone, Jr., son of the General Manager of The Associated Press, died here today. Mr. Stone grew up in Chicago and was graduated from Harvard with the class of 1897. He engaged in the book publishing business in Chicago for a time with his only brother, Herbert S. Stone, who lost his life on the Lusitania.

During the last two years Mr. Stone had lived in California with his mother and sister.

In 1906 Mr. Stone sold out his interest in Herbert S. Stone & Co., publishers, of Chicago, his brother's firm, and early in the following year became General Manager of the Associated Sunday Magazines. He was a member of the Players Club and the Harvard Club of this city, and the Chicago Golf Club, the Chicago Club, and the Caxton Club of Chicago. He was elected a Supervisor of the town of North Chicago while he was a resident there in 1902. In that year he married Miss Lucretia Hosmer of Chicago, who died a year later. Mr. Stone was 42 years old.

H. SCHIEFFELIN CLARK DEAD

Wholesale Druggist Was a Major in Officers' Reserve Corps.

Henry Schieffelin Clark, Treasurer of Schieffelin & Co., wholesale druggists, died on Thursday at his home, 1,130 Anderson Avenue, the Bronx, in his fifty-sixth year. He had served as Adjutant of the Twelfth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and later as Lieutenant Colonel on the staff of General McCoskry Butt. Mr. Clark served until the close of the Spanish-American War as Adjutant of the 203d Regiment. He was appointed recently a Major in the Officers' Reserve Corps, attached to the Ordnance Department. At the time of his death he was awaiting a call to duty.

Obituary Notes.

GOTTFRIED BUNGARZ, a pioneer amusement promoter of Coney Island and inventor of the jumping horse on the merry-go-rounds, died from pneumonia on Wednesday at his home, 415 Fifth Avenue, South Brooklyn, in his eighty-eighth year. For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Bungarz had a factory in Brooklyn, where he manufactured stages, carriages, and carousels.

Captain ROBERT A. MacLEAN, who served under Admiral Farragut during the civil war and for more than thirty years in the freight and passenger elevator business, died at his home, 125 Miller Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday, aged 76 years. He was Captain of the Monitor Association of Naval Veterans, Port of Brooklyn, and President of the War Brigade.

Miss HARRIET LOUISE BOGUE, Principal of Public School 41, Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at her residence, 1,449 Union Street, Brooklyn. Miss Bogue had been a teacher in Brooklyn for thirty years and was one of the first school heads to introduce the plan of supplying shoes and food to the poor children attending school. She was a member of Plymouth Church, of which her brother, the late Morton Bogue, was formerly President of the Board of Trustees.

THOMAS CONROY, 59 years old, at one time well-known as a pool and billiard player and for several years owner of a billiard parlor in Broad Street, Manhattan, died at 1,445 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday. In early life he was a circus clown.

JOHN MARSHALL WILSON, a civil war veteran and a former Justice of the Peace of the Town of Flatlands, died from pneumonia on Wednesday at his home, 1,178 East Ninety-sixth Street, Canarsie. Mr. Wilson was born 71 years ago in the house in which he died. He was the father of former Assistant Corporation Counsel William R. Wilson.

JAMES C. MILLER, for forty years a shoe and harness dealer at East Moriches, L. I., and Postmaster of that place during President Cleveland's first term, died on Wednesday at the age of 77 years.

WILLIAM H. KEELER, veteran hotel proprietor at Albany, N. Y., is dead at Norfolk, Va. He was 76 years old.

ERASTUS P. BACKUS, who was known as the "Father of Probation" because he saved many boys from a life of crime, died on Thursday at his farm in St. Lawrence County. He was 73 years old.

Dr. MOSES J. JACKSON, who was a Coroner's physician in this city fifteen years ago, died on Thursday at his home, 20 Morningside Drive.

Mrs. MARY WARNER, President of the Uniplate Company of this city and London, died yesterday in her apartments in the Park Avenue Hotel from heart disease.

JAMES A. CROSBY, note teller of the Fifth National Bank, with which he had been connected for twenty-six years, died yesterday at Presbyterian Hospital. He made his home at 1,870 Jerome Avenue. Mr. Crosby was born in this city forty-two years ago.

FRANKLIN ACKER of the Manhattan Mortgage Insurance Company, died on Thursday at his home in Rutherford, N. J., in his sixty-sixth year.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

PARKER.—To Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Parker, at 875 Park Av., New York, Jan. 4, a daughter.

Engaged.

HECK—O'BRIEN.—Mildred O'Brien to Gustave W. Heck.

Married.

PARCELLS—DITMARS.—Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey L. C. Ditmars announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Alice Naomi Ditmars, to Leon G. Parcells of New Providence, N. J., at their home in Summit, N. J., on Jan. 1, 1918.

Brooklyn.

GIFFEL—FLEURY.—Jan. 1, Frances E. Fleury to George Giffel.

Newark.

SIDOLI—MANDALINE.—Jan. 2, Mary Mandaline to William Sidoli.

Died.

ALLAN.—Suddenly, at his residence, 306 West 4th St., on Jan. 3, 1918, William Alexander Allan. Funeral private.

AST.—On Friday, Jan. 4, 1918, after a brief illness, Josephine Ast, aged 60 years, widow of the late Charles Ast and beloved mother of Anton. Funeral from her late residence, 2,072 Belmont Av., near East 180th St., Bronx, on Monday, Jan. 7, at 1 P. M.

BALDWIN.—Mrs. Mary E. Baldwin, Jan. 2. Funeral service 8 P. M., Saturday evening, 1,328 5th Av. Interment at Woodlawn, Sunday, 11 A. M.

BENNETT.—Suddenly, at Christ Hospital, on Jan. 3, 1918, Charles W. Bennett of 52 Tonnele Av., Jersey City, N. J. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BLOW.—Allmand A., at his home, Knoxville, Tenn., early Jan. 2, of septic pneumonia. Funeral services Jan. 3. Denver papers please copy.

BOGUE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1918, Harriet Louise Bogue, at her home, 1,449 Union St., Brooklyn, daughter of the late George Chase and Mary Perry Bogue. Funeral services private. Kindly omit flowers.

BOORAEM.—Jan. 2, at Lakehurst, N. J., Caroline D. Booraem, wife of late Henry L. Booraem and daughter of late Edmund D. Barry, D. D., and Catharine Barry. Funeral from her residence, 109 West 45th St., at 11 o'clock, Jan. 7.

BOOTH.—At Bridgeport, Conn., Jan. 4, Lizzie A. Booth, daughter of the late Ralph W. and Julia D. Booth. Funeral private.

BUCKINGHAM.—John. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's,) Monday, 10 o'clock.

CAPLAN.—On Friday morning, Jan. 4, after a short illness, in her 48th year, Rose Caplan, beloved mother of Lewis L. Caplan. Funeral from her late residence, 4,309 15th Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday at 1 P. M. Friends wishing to send flowers kindly remember war sufferers instead.

CAWKWELL.—On Jan. 4, 1918, Henrietta Cawkwell, aged 75 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at her late residence, 3,731 Barnes Av., Bronx, on Sunday, Jan. 6, at 6:30 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery Monday morning.

CLARK.—On Thursday, Jan. 3, 1918, Henry Schieffelin Clark, husband of Mary Douglas Clark, in his 56th year. Funeral service on Sunday, Jan. 6, at 3 o'clock at Union Reformed Church of High Bridge, Ogden Av., near 168th St., Bronx, New York City.

CLARK.—Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, 43 Cedar St., New York. It is with deep regret that announcement is made to the members of the society of the death on Jan. 3, 1918, of their late associate, Henry Schieffelin Clark, No. 95 on the roll.
DE WITT CLINTON FALLS, Governor.
FREDERICK DWIGHT, Secretary.

CLARK.—Saint Nicholas Society of the City of New York, 43 Cedar St., New York. It is with deep regret that announcement is made of the death of Henry Schieffelin Clark, a member of this Society, on Jan. 3, 1918.
WILLIAM D. MURPHY, President.
FREDERIC I. LOCKMAN, Secretary.

CROSBY.—On Jan. 3, 1918, James A., beloved husband of Veronica H. Schaaf and son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel McC. Crosby. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Frank Campbell's, Broadway and 66th St., on Sunday at 3 o'clock. Interment private.

CROSBY.—James A. Crosby, for twenty-five years with the Fifth National Bank, died on Thursday in the Presbyterian Hospital. Mr. Crosby was 42 years old and lived at 1,870 Jerome Av.

CURRAN.—Wednesday, Jan. 2, at her residence, 6 Jane St., Hannah Curran, widow of Michael Curran and beloved mother of Charles F. and Margaret A. and Anna G. Solemn requiem mass at St. Bernard's Church, West 14th St., Saturday, 10:45 A. M.

DOHERTY.—On Friday, Jan. 4, 1918, Charles H. Doherty, at his residence, 202 Pulaski St., Brooklyn, formerly of the 13th Ward, New York City; father of William H., Elizabeth, Thomas F. Doherty, and Mrs. Charles S. Hagerty. Funeral from his late residence Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, at 9 A. M., thence to St. Ambrose Church, De Kalb and Tompkins Avs. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

DREYFOUS.—On Friday, Jan. 4, at her residence, 230 West 99th St., Lucille, widow of Emanuel Dreyfous and daughter of the late Aaron L. and Hetty Gomez. Funeral private. It is kindly requested no flowers be sent.

DRURY.—On Jan. 2, Patrick, beloved husband of the late Bridget Drury, and father of Mrs. D. J. Gallagher, and uncle of Rev. Leo J. Doyle. Funeral from his late residence, 973 Park Av., on Saturday, Jan. 5, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Ignatius Loyola's Church, 84th St. and Park Av., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

ELTERICH.—Jan. 3, Elizabeth Elterich, in her 67th year. Services at her late residence, 4,759 Matilda Av., near 242d St., Saturday evening, Jan. 5, at 8 o'clock. Interment Lutheran Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

GLENN.—Entered into rest on Thursday, Jan. 3, 1918, Jane C., wife of the late John Glenn. Funeral services at her late home, 275 St. James Place Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 6, at 8 P. M. Interment at Laurel Hill, Philadelphia. Kindly omit flowers.

GOLDMAN.—Suddenly, on Jan. 3, Michael, aged 48, of 445 Riverside Drive, beloved husband of Minnie and devoted father of Harriet and Marjorie. Funeral services on Sunday, Jan. 6, at 10 o'clock, Masonic Hall, 23d St., and 6th Av.

GOLDMAN.—Brethren of Centennial Lodge 763, F. and A. M., are hereby requested to attend the funeral of our late Brother Michael Goldman on Sunday morning, Jan. 7, at 9:30 o'clock, at Grand Lodge Room, Masonic Hall, 23d St., 6th Av. By order.
CHARLES S. BRAND, Acting Master.
HENRY LIPPMANN, Secretary.

HAGUE.—Of pneumonia, on Jan. 2, while on service in France for his country, Lieutenant William Hague, 116th Engineers, son of the late James D. Hague, in the 30th year of his age.

HARTMAN.—On Jan. 3, Helen, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. N. Hartman, in her 17th year.

HAYDOCK.—Friday, Jan. 4, 1918, Mary E. Haydock, widow of the late Richard L. Haydock, in her 83d year, at her residence, 45 Hatfield Place, Port Richmond, S. I. Funeral private.

HENNESSY.—On Jan. 4, Martha Hennessy. Funeral Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Sunday, 2 o'clock.

HOLLISTER.—At Rutherford, N. J., Jan. 2, 1918, Eleanor Crane, wife of the late John Buell Hollister, in her 78th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 221 Carmita Avenue, Rutherford, Saturday afternoon, at 2:30. Friends desiring to send flowers are asked to remember the Red Cross instead.

HOWELL.—Suddenly, at Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 2, E. Russell Howell, aged 41 years, youngest son of the late John Russell and Eva J. Howell, of New Brunswick, N. J. Interment private.

HUNT.—At White Plains, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1918, David Hopkins Hunt, in the 63d year of his age. Funeral services will be held at St. John's Church, White Plains, Monday, the 7th, at 10:30 A. M. Interment Fair Ridge Cemetery, Chappaqua, N. Y. He was a member of the following: Westchester County Bar Association, the Alumni of Fordham College, Historical Society of Westchester County, Authors' League of America.

INGLISS.—On Jan. 4, 1918, William, of 860 Hunts Point Av. Services at August Jacob Herrlich's funeral parlors, Sunday, Jan. 6, at 3 P. M.

KELLY.—Suddenly, Jan. 2, Maria A., (nee Lyons,) widow of John Kelly. Funeral from residence, 86 West 103d St., Saturday, 10 o'clock. Requiem mass, Ascension Church, West 107th St., 10:30.

KOCH.—At Davos, Switzerland, on Dec. 25, Frank L. Koch, loving son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Koch, 2 West 89th St., after a lingering illness, aged 26.

LAW.—On Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1918, Lillian Ross, daughter of the late Robert J. and Mary R. Law. Funeral services at her late residence, 13 East 124th St., on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

LIVINGSTON.—Jan. 3, at his residence, 536 West 113th St., Henry, beloved husband of Amalia and father of Frieda L. Pollatschek, Bertha L. Kehr, Hedwig, and Dr. Bernard Livingston. Funeral strictly private. Please omit flowers.

LYON.—Eleanor Dunlap, beloved wife of Edward F. Lyon, suddenly, on Jan. 3, 1918, at her residence, 91 Grant Av., Brooklyn. Funeral service Saturday, Jan. 5, at 8 P. M.

McKEY.—William R. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's) Saturday, 10:30 o'clock.

MACARTHY.—At Hackensack, N. J., Jan. 4, 1918, John Macarthy, in the 84th year of his age. Funeral service at his late residence, 120 Main St., on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 6, at 4 o'clock.

MANZEL.—On Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1918, Anna Manzel, widow of the late Emil Manzel, in her 61st year. Funeral services at 537 Bay St., Stapleton, Staten Island, on Saturday, Jan. 5, 1918, at 1 P. M.

MAXWELL.—At Montclair, N. J., Thursday morning, Jan. 3, 1918, Susan Maxwell, sister of John Maxwell, in her 83d year. Private funeral services will be held at the home of her nephew, Stuart R. Maxwell, 175 Park St., Montclair, Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

NELSON.—On Friday, Jan. 4, 1918, at her residence, 9 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, Eliza Spencer, widow of Rev. Thomas A. Nelson. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

NEWAY.—On Thursday, Jan. 3, 1918, in the 54th year of her age, Catherine Cecilia Neway, beloved wife of Edward Neway and mother of Edward, Herbert, Percy, and Ella Neway, Mrs. Anthony Mayer, Jr., Mrs. Vincent Rehman, and Mrs. John Annon. Funeral from her late residence, 1,376 Madison St., Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 7, at 10 A. M., thence to St. Brigid's Church. Interment St. John's Cemetery.

O'FARRELL.—Jan. 3, 1918, Rev. M. C. O'Farrell, rector Church of the Holy Innocents, 37th St. and Broadway. Funeral Monday, 10 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

PARRY.—Corron O., Jan. 3, 1918. Funeral services Saturday, Jan. 5, 7:30 P. M., at undertaking parlors of Thomas Balmford, 1,893 Amsterdam Av.

POWER.—John, Jan. 2, at his residence, 250 West 70th St., beloved husband of Emily E. Power. Requiem mass at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Broadway and 71st St. Funeral private.

RHINEHART.—On Jan. 3, 1918, Ann Amelia, beloved wife of the late James P. Rhinehart, and mother of Archie W. Rhinehart of New York, in her 90th year. Funeral services at her late home, Saturday, Jan. 5, 2 P. M., Pine Bush, New York.

ROBINSON.—Albany, N. Y., Friday, Jan. 4, 1918, January Howell Porter, wife of Arthur Robinson of Rochester, N. Y. Survived by her husband and three daughters, Mrs. Frederick W. Blossom of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Henry D. Buell, and Mrs. Henry H. Stebbins, Jr., of Rochester, N. Y.

ROSENFELD.—At Brookline, Mass., on Jan. 2, Carl H. Rosenfeld, son of the late Louis and Frederica Rosenfeld. Funeral services Sunday, Jan. 6, at 11:30 A. M., at the chapel, Salem Fields Cemetery, Cypress Hills. Kindly omit flowers.

SCHRAG.—At his home, 185 Ashburton Av., Yonkers, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 3, 1918, Gustav Adolph Schrag. Funeral service at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Joseph Hopfer, 226 North Terrace Av., Mt. Vernon, Sunday, Jan. 6, 2:30 P. M. Interment Oakland Cemetery, Yonkers.

SCHUTZ.—On Thursday, Jan. 3, 1918, at the Woman's Hospital, Julie Schutz, daughter of the late Madame M. Schutz. Funeral from 150 West 13th St. on Sunday, Jan. 6, at 10 A. M. Saratoga, N. Y., and St. Augustine, Fla., papers please copy.

SEDLACZEK.—Hugo Gustav, Jan. 4, after a lingering illness. Funeral private.

STEINSON.—In Brimfield, Mass., Dec. 30, 1917, at 7 P. M., George Steinson, beloved husband of Annie Steinson, (nee [illegible].) Services private. Interred in [illegible] until Spring. Other papers please copy.

SULZBERGER.—On Friday, Jan. 4, 1918, in his 80th year, Solomon Sulzberger, beloved father of Frederick, Milton, and Myron Sulzberger and the late Florence S. Herzog. Funeral services at Temple Beth-El, 5th Av. and 76th St., Sunday, Jan. 6, 10 A. M.

SULZBERGER.—The Board of Trustees of Temple Beth-El, assembled in special meeting, note with profound sorrow the passing away of Solomon Sulzberger, the beloved President of the temple. In the calling home to everlasting life of our friend and colleague, crowned with the glory of a ripe old age, the congregation mourns the loss of one who has for many years as Trustee, as Chairman of the School Board, and for the last fourteen years as President given it a service unique in length and distinguished in faithfulness. Loved by all the children and the teachers of our Religious School, he never ceased to inspire its work by his genial presence. Honored by all who knew him his heart was in the sanctuary, and the joy of his life was to serve God in it. Untiring and self-sacrificing as he was in many activities of American Israel, our temple was nearest to his heart. We shall miss him very much. As a mark of our esteem, we place this minute of our tribute upon the records of the congregation, and herewith order that a copy thereof be presented to the bereaved family with the expression of our heartfelt sympathy and condolence, with the prayer that God may comfort them and make the memory of their beloved a blessing.
SAMUEL J. GOLDSMITH, Vice-Pres.
SIMON HESS, Secretary.

SULZBERGER.—Entered into rest, Solomon Sulzberger, honored and venerated Treasurer of Dist. No. 1, Independent Order B'nai B'rith. Funeral service Temple Beth El, 5th Av. and 76th St., Sunday, 10 A. M. Brethren are fraternally invited to attend.
JOSEPH ROSENZWEIG, President.
BERNARD M. KAPLAN, Secretary.

UHLIG.—On Thursday, Jan. 3, 1918, Mary Julien Uhlig, beloved mother of Edward J. and William C. Uhlig. Funeral from her late residence, 43 Westminster Road, Brooklyn, Saturday, Jan. 5, at 9:30 A. M., thence to Church of the Holy Innocents, Beverly Road and East 17th St. Kindly omit flowers.

WANSER.—Jan. 3, at 136 Mercer St., Jersey City, Peter F. Funeral services at his late residence Sunday, 8 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

WARNER.—On Jan. 3, Mary, beloved wife of Lorenzo Warner and mother of Florence M. Warner. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's.) Time later. Fond du Lac papers please copy.

WELCH.—Suddenly of pneumonia, on Jan. 1, at Clintonville, Wis., Ordnance Sergeant Edgar Milton Welch, Ordnance Corps, U. S. N. A., 29th Division, aged 27 years and 10 months, only son of Milton and Lillie M. Welch. Funeral service at Christ Episcopal Church, Hackensack, N. J., on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 5, at 4 o'clock. Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

WERNERT.—On Thursday, Jan. 3, 1918, Louise, widow of Nicholas Wernert, in her 81st year. Funeral service will be held from her late residence, 5 West 84th St., tonight (Saturday, Jan. 5) at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

WILLIS.—On Jan. 2, 1918, Peter, son of William and Mary Ingraham Willis, in the 10th year of his age. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

WILSON.—On Thursday, Jan. 3, 1918, at her residence, The Chelsea, Hannah C. Wilson, beloved wife of Arthur R. Wilson. Funeral services at St. Vincent de Paul's, 23d St., near 6th Av., on Saturday morning at 10:30.

WILSON.—Jan. 3, Elizabeth Wilson. Services Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Saturday, 11 o'clock.

YATES.—Jan. 4, 1918, George W., husband of the late Kate Olmstead aged 52 years. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's.) Saturday evening, 8:30. Interment Saratoga Springs. Burlington (Vt.) and Milford (Conn.) papers please copy.

BEACH.—Eva, 344 West 47th St., Jan. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

BENTLEY.—Helen, Jan. 2, aged 50. Funeral 223 8th Av.

BOTTSTEIN.—Augusta O., 150 East 91st St., Jan. 2. Funeral private.

BRADEISCH.—Marie, 2,238 Bassford Av., Bronx, Jan. 3, aged 78.

BURKE.—Mary T. P., Port Richmond, S. I., Jan. 2, aged 57. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BYRNE.—John J., 237 West 15th St., Jan. 2.

CLARK.—John A., 477 9th Av., Jan. 2. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

COFFEY.—James, Jan. 3. Funeral 954 Amsterdam Av.

CRAKER.—Benjamin, 565 West 162d St. Jan. 2.

CUNNINGHAM.—Margaret, 110 West 100th St., Jan. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FLYNN.—Thomas J., 332 East 147th St., Jan. 3. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

FORSTER.—Henry, 194 Chestnut Av., Rosebank, S. I., Jan. 3, aged 70. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

GERRITY.—Mary, 443 East 134th St., Jan. 2. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

JACOBS.—Isidor, Elks' Clubhouse, Jan. 3, aged 65.

KEELAN.—Ellen, 348 East 49th St., Jan. 2.

KENNY.—Patrick, Jan. 2. Funeral 347 East 55th St., today, 9:30 A. M.

KIRBY.—Bridget, 230 East 120th St., Jan. 3. Funeral Jan. 7, 9 A. M.

KOLTMANN.—Hermann F., Jan. 3, aged 65. Funeral 698 Courtlandt Av., today, 1:30 P. M.

KUTSCHER.—Nicholas L., 205 East 19th St., Jan. 2, aged 80. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McDONNELL.—Susan, 423 East 152d St., Jan. 2. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McGARRY.—Margaret, 45 Catharine St., Jan. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

McGRANE.—John, Jan. 3. Funeral 726 3d Av., today, 9:30 A. M.

MANNING.—Michael, 450 West 53d St., Jan. 2. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

NICHOLSON.—Fannie, 209 West 13th St., Jan. 2. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

NIKOLAI.—Emil, 4,051 Barnes Av., Bronx, Jan. 2. Funeral Jan. 7.

O'BRIEN.—Mary, Jan. 2. Funeral 14 East 29th St., today, 9:30 A. M.

O'DEA.—Cornelius, 226 East 40th St., Jan. 2. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

O'NEILL.—William P., 617 Hudson St., Jan. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

ROSSI.—Joe, Jan. 1. Funeral 195 Bleecker St., today, 2 P. M.

TANGNEY.—Thomas, 625 East 134th St., Jan. 2. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

WALTHER.—Margaret, 311 East 154th St., Jan. 2, aged 73.

WHITTINGTON.—Mary E., 427 East 148th St., Jan. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

BARNES.—Julia L., 838 Lefferts Av., Jan. 2, aged 51. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BOHACK.—Edward M., 14 Slocum St., Jan. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

BURCHELL.—Mary A., 745 Hancock St., Jan. 3, aged 88. Funeral tomorrow, 8 P. M.

BURKE.—Charles H., 135 Devoe St., Jan. 3, aged 68. Funeral tomorrow.

BURRUCKER.—Charles, 206 Elton St., Jan. 4, aged 73. Funeral service tomorrow.

CONROY.—Thomas, 1,445 Bedford Av., Jan. 3. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DOLAN.—Joseph, 63 Henry St., Jan. 3. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

ENTERLIN.—Rudolph, 155 Bridge St., Jan. 1. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

FALLER.—Willibald, Jan. 3, aged 73. Funeral 1,207 Myrtle Av. tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

FLAHERTY.—Theresa M., 831 51st St., Jan. 2, aged 26. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

GURBA.—Peter, 40 Bogart St., Jan. 2, aged 52. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

GOGGINS.—Nellie, 114 5th Av., Jan. 2, aged 66. Funeral today.

GROVES.—Bessie, 327 Knickerbocker Av., Jan. 3, aged 61. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HASSLER.—Anna M., 96 Dwight St., Jan. 4. Funeral notice later.

HOFF.—Minnie, 1,208 Jefferson Av., Jan. 2, aged 39.

MACLEAN.—Captain Robert A., 125 Miller Av., Jan. 3, aged 76. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

McMILLAN.—Julia A., 148 Schermerhorn St., Jan. 3. Funeral service today.

MURRAY.—Fannie I., 580 Macon St., Jan. 3. Funeral service today.

RHODES.—James V., 287 Hooper St., Jan. 2, aged 73.

ROBINSON.—Margaret, 18 West 126th St., Jan. 2. Funeral today.

ROWLAND.—William, 142 North Portland Av., Jan. 2, aged 37. Funeral tomorrow.

SCHWANER.—Christian W., 19 St. Andrews Place, Jan. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SULLIVAN.—Michael J., 647 Knickerbocker Av., Jan. 2, aged 64. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

WALSH.—May, 200 Prospect Park West, Jan. 3. Funeral Jan. 7.

WILSON.—John M., 1,178 East 96th St., Jan. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

YOUNGBLOOD.—John, Coney Island Hospital, Jan. 3. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Jersey City and Newark.

BROWN.—Addie M., 189 Woodlawn Av., Jersey City, Jan. 2.

CLANCY.—Margaret M., 247 Wayne St., Jersey City, Jan. 2. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

DOERR.—Henry, 47 Stanton St., Newark, Jan. 2, aged 56.

FERRIS.—Elizabeth, 195 York St., Jersey City, Jan. 3.

FINNEY.—James, Jan. 2. Funeral 519 Broad St., Newark, tomorrow; private.

GERTH.—Robert G., 529 Avon Av., Newark, Jan. 3, aged 75.

HARRIGAN.—William, 76 Warren St., Newark, Jan. 2.

HERLEY.—Julia, Jan. 2. Funeral 326 1st St., Jersey City.

HILSER.—Charles, 347 South 9th St., Newark, Jan. 2. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

KNODEL.—John, 107 Garrison St., Newark, Jan. 2.

McDONALD.—Mary, 12 Oak St., Jersey City, Jan. 2. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

MARKEY.—James H., 485 Roseville Av., Newark, Jan. 2.

NICHOLS.—Charles V., Jersey City, Jan. 2, aged 11.

PARKER.—William, Jan. 3. Funeral, 46½ Plane St., Newark, today, 1:30 P. M.

RUVOLDT.—Joseph T., 344 2d St., Jersey City, Jan. 2.

SANDERS.—George H., Jan. 2, aged 52. Funeral, 944 Broad St., Newark.

SMITH.—Patrick J., St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, Jan. 2.

WALSH.—Frances, 50 Fiske St., Jersey City, Jan. 2. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

WARD.—Agnes, 34 Goble St., Newark, Jan. 2.

WARD.—Annie, 885 South 15th St., Newark, Jan. 3. Funeral private.

WHEATLAND.—Charles, 10 Howell Place, Newark, Jan. 2, aged 88.

Long Island.

RANDALL.—George H., Freeport, Jan. 2, aged 48. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

In Memoriam.

DRAKE.—Elias.—In loving memory of our good friend, who died Jan. 5, 1917.

GIBLIN.—In tender memory of my dearly beloved, affectionate husband, William H. Giblin, who passed away one year ago today, Jan. 5, 1917.

A happy home I once enjoyed,
How sweet the memory still;
But death has left a lonesomeness
The world can never fill.

MICHEL.—In memory of Carrie Michel, passed away Jan. 5, 1916. A loving wife and devoted mother. May her soul rest in peace.

RAMBAUD.—In memory of our beloved wife and mother, Jeanne Gerville-Réache Rambaud, Jan. 5, 1915.

DALY.—Ellen, mass St. John the Baptist Church, Brooklyn, today, 8 A. M.

PYNE.—Eliza, in memory of, died Jan. 5, 1916.

Mead Prompt, careful, considerate service, at the price you wish to pay. Non-sectarian. 1988 MADISON AVE. 'PHONE 3715 HARLEM.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY

233 St. By Harlem Train and by Trolleys. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York. Lots of small size for sale.

GEN. PETER F. WANSER OF JERSEY CITY DIES

Former Mayor and Postmaster and Active in National Guard—Expires of Pneumonia at 68.

Major Gen. Peter Farmer Wanser, N. G. N. J., retired, who was also former Mayor, Postmaster, and Police Judge of Jersey City, died at his home, 136 Mercer Street, Jersey City, on Thursday night. General Wanser was in his sixty-ninth year. He had been ill for about two years from a complication of diseases. He was born near New Brunswick, N. J., Jan. 24, 1849.

General Wanser was elected as a Republican to the New Jersey Assembly in 1882 and 1883, and in 1885 was appointed a Police Judge in Jersey City. In 1892 a Democratic Legislature altered the term of the Mayor of Jersey City from two to five years, and Allan L. McDermott, one of the Democratic politicians who brought about the change, was nominated on the Democratic ticket. He was opposed by Wanser, who was elected by an overwhelming majority.

SOLOMON SULZBERGER DEAD

Solomon Sulzberger, President of the Congregation of Temple Beth-El, died yesterday at his home, 79 East Ninetieth Street, aged 79 years. Mr. Sulzberger had not been well since the death of his daughter, Mrs. Florence F. Herzog, five weeks ago.

Mr. Sulzberger was born in Germany and came to this country sixty-three years ago. For many years he engaged in the smelting and refining of gold and silver, and when he retired, fifteen years ago, he was President of the United States Smelting and Refining Company. Since his retirement he had devoted much of his time to Jewish communal work in this city and the affairs of the temple. At the time of his death he was also Vice-President of the United Hebrew Congregations of America and Treasurer of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith, of which he was a past President.

Mr. Sulzberger had been a Director of Mount Sinai Hospital, the Educational Alliance, and many other Jewish organizations. Before he became President of the Congregation of Temple Beth-El, he was Chairman of the Sabbath School of the Temple. He is survived by three sons, Frederick and Milton Sulzberger, who are in the jewelry business, and Myron Sulzberger, a lawyer. A brother, Moses Sulzberger, also survives him.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

Underwear Specials

Imported & Domestic Makes All Reduced $1.00, $1.50 & $2.00 Worth $2.00 to $4.00

Union Suits, $1.50 to $4.00

Warm Socks Cotton & Cashmere 25c, 35c, & 50c

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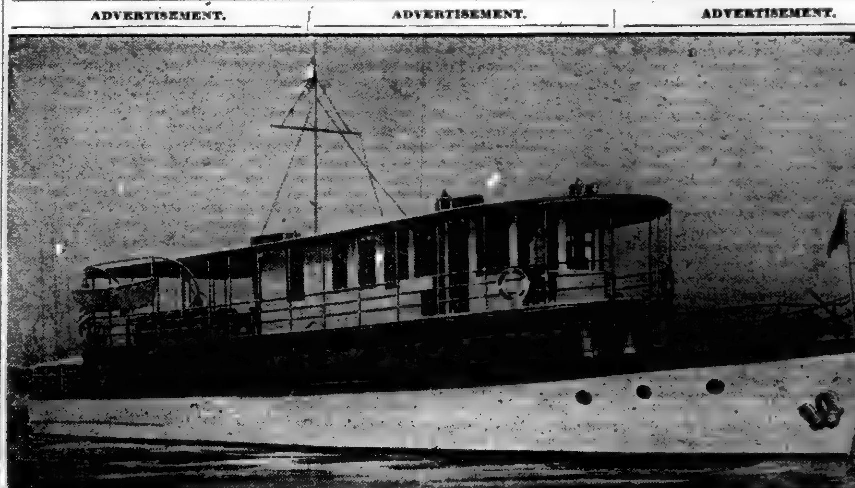


To Be Leased for the Winter

This cruising house boat, absolutely new, will be ready January 10th, to charter for the winter or longer. She was inspected by the Government but rejected as she only draws thirty inches and was built for the shallow waters of Florida. She is at Jacksonville. Is 85 feet long, 18 feet wide. Is timbered with 3x4 genuine live oak ribs, 8x16 keel, and two 8x12 keelsons, and is planked with 2-inch yellow pine, 40-foot lengths.

She is bolted and drifted together with over 2,000 galvanized bolts and drifts. Finished in natural color cypress. Sleeps ten besides crew. Captain's cabin on upper deck. Maids' cabin on main deck. Quarters for crew in bow, with toilet, lavatory, &c. for crew.

Large cabin 16 feet long; two large beds, on main deck. Two smaller cabins same deck, two large berths each. Two large beds in after part pilot house on upper deck. Large cabin for one or two aft of galley. Hot and cold water in all rooms. Hot and cold shower bath. Cooking galley 16 feet long. Alcohol range, broiler, oven, and hot water boiler heater cost over $300.00. Refrigerator. Storage for one ton ice additional; 1,200 gallons water storage. Dining room seats 12. Gasolene storage, 600 gallons. All tanks galvanized wrought iron.

Engine 100 H. P. Sterling heavy duty—the finest engine ever produced. Speed about 11 miles. Matthews Electric Light Plant (automatic) with Edison storage battery. Automatic electrically controlled water pump which keeps a tank in stack filled all the time, pumping from tanks in bottom of boat—thus giving water pressure all over boat. Fifty-gallon oil tank and 25-gallon kerosene tank in stack so they are always on gravity feed.

Elegant white cedar Tender, 15 feet by 6 feet, with 12 H. P. 4-Cylinder Gray Motor. Makes 9 to 10 miles an hour. Row boats, batteau, &c. Andrade windlass, and three Baldt anchors, 200, 250, and 400 lbs. Built for comfort in the old-fashioned way, and all done by day's work. Not a contract job on her.

All windows polished plate glass. Beds the finest that money will buy. Everything done for comfort.

In charge of Capt. J. N. Vernam, who served four years in the navy, and who has been the Sterling Engine expert in Florida waters for years. Also complete crew except cook, who is usually furnished by person leasing boats.

This boat, the "North State," will be leased to responsible parties, because the war situation and a young baby who cannot be taken away from home make it impossible for the owners to use her this season.

This is a fine, comfortable, strong, fine-running boat, that will gladden the heart of a man with a family or a few friends who want safety and quality.

The captain is like the boat in his character and reliability. She will not be the kind of a boat to suit sports or people who want show and noise. She is not showy or noisy.

She is registered with the leading yacht brokers for lease and will be ready early in January—or if you prefer to write the owner, write or telephone,

Grove Park Motor Car Co., Asheville, N. C.

Less Talk—More Guns

Our Army's Need

THE LITERARY DIGEST for January 5th commences the year 1918 (the twenty-eighth year of its existence) overflowing with vital news-articles of immediate interest. In fact, there are several topics so important that in enumerating them it is difficult to say which should come first.

WHY WE WENT TO WAR WITHOUT GUNS covers from every angle the Congressional investigation of the War Department. It presents the criticisms leveled at the Administration and also the evidence adduced in its favor, with comments from the press of the United States.

UNCLE SAM TAKES OVER THE RAILROADS—Is this the first step toward Government ownership? Will the situation continue after the war? To get an answer to such questions THE DIGEST telegraphed to leading editors throughout the country asking for an expression of opinion upon this latest and most radical war-measure, and this article gives illuminating replies from them.

CENTRAL POWERS ANXIOUS TO QUIT deals with a subject of vital human interest, being a resume of public opinion upon Germany's latest peace proposal.

THE TRUTH AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SUGAR-BARREL concludes the story in last week's DIGEST of the investigation of Mr. Hoover and the Food Administration.

Other interesting and instructive topics in this number of THE DIGEST (dated January 5th) are:

Short-Lived Victory at Cambrai
Prussian "Democratic" Franchise
To Win the War with American Coal
The Fuel Value of Wood
Keeping the Workers Well
Saving Wheat by Saving Meat
New York School House-Cleaning
A Catholic Admonishes Catholics
News of Finance and Industry
How Quebec Takes Her Defeat
Saving Food and Winning the War
(Prepared by the U. S. Food Administration)
The Slow Agony of Reims
The Cradle More Fatal Than the Trench
Art and the Life of To-day
Rifling the Tomb of the Savior
Defending the Red Cross

A Striking Collection of Illustrations

THE DIGEST—the Busy Man's Bible, the Doubting Man's Dictionary

Those of us who are busy, and which of us is not in these superstrenuous times, frequently sigh over the arid wilderness of irrelevant information through which we have to struggle in our daily papers in order to obtain those diamonds in a dust-heap—the items of vital news for which we are seeking. THE LITERARY DIGEST saves you all this trouble. It derives its resume of the news not merely from a single paper, which would be to retain the latter's view-point, but from a weekly gleaning of all the worth-while publications of the world, recording the result without comment or partiality, adhering to no view-point but reporting all. The facts of the day focused from all points are yours in "The Digest."

January 5th Number on Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 Cents

The Literary Digest

'Tis a Mark of Distinction to Be a Reader of The Literary Digest

SAVE W.S.S. SERVE

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary), NEW YORK

The Woman Voter

She Learns That the Real Difference Between Republicans and Democrats Is a State of Mind—Their Different Methods Intended to Achieve the Same End.

FOURTH ARTICLE—PARTY PRINCIPLES DEFINED FOR HER.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

"There isn't any difference between a Republican and a Democrat," said Tom. He had been listening with a somewhat cynical smile to the Correspondent's long demonstration that, whatever the fundamental difference, it wasn't the tariff.

"Huah, Tom," said Jane. "That cynicism of yours did us a service in bringing this dinner about, but it isn't any use now. And I want to know. I don't care a button about the theoretical difference between the parties, but I do want to know why I should join one and not the other."

"There isn't any reason," said her husband, undisturbed. "One's just like the other."

"Is it?" asked Jane, appealing to the ex-Congressman.

"Not exactly," he said slowly. "The trouble is that the difference is so hard to define—unless you take the easy way of saying that your party stands for the common people and the other party doesn't. And yet you have got to see and feel the difference, if you are to make your work in politics in any way effective, even if you stand outside both of them and vote independently.

"Tom says there is no difference. I have no patience with that kind of talk, which is cheap and common among men. Just think how incredible it is. To believe it requires you to believe that the men of this nation, out of mere love for disagreement, split themselves into two opposing camps and started an enormous fight over nothing, which has been going on to this day. Now, if any man really believes that, he believes that men are not fit to vote at all; for such a course would not be that even of ignorant or foolish men, it would be that of children. It is precisely in that way that children line themselves up in opposing parties for a game. The only grown men who really do it are professional ball players. It was not on such babyish principles that Hamilton and Jefferson divided, or, for that matter, that Wilson and Taft, for instance, divide today.

"Originally the difference was much sharper than it is now, and easier to distinguish. When the republic was formed monarchy was the form of government nearly everywhere else; not monarchy as we know it, but the real rule of a King, in which the people had no share. England was the only exception in that respect, and England was not the democracy under monarchical forms that it is today.

"The men who founded our nation were in a state of mind which we can hardly imagine today. The great menace which they foresaw was not corporation power, or labor tyranny, or capitalism, or mobocracy, or anything with which we are concerned. The great peril, in their eyes, was monarchy, the danger that the United States would give up its experiment and go back to the system which then prevailed everywhere else.

"How were they to avoid this? One party wanted to avoid it by going as far as possible to the opposite extreme from monarchy. The danger was so acute in their eyes that they felt that they must be constantly on the alert to stop the first insidious move toward it. Therefore they wished to have as weak a Government as possible, one that should be as near as possible to no Government at all. These were the men who afterward came to be known as Democrats.

"The other party had more confidence in the stability of the republic, and wished to have a strong Government, believing that the stronger it was the more the nation would prosper. As for the danger of monarchy, they would take their chance of that. These are the men who, after taking many names, finally settled down to that of Republicans.

"The Democrats have always claimed that they were the party that believed in the people. As a slur on the Republicans that claim is open to question. It might very well be argued that the ancestors of the Republicans—Federalists they were called then—had as much confidence in the people that they were willing to trust the people with every temptation to monarchy, believing that their good sense would keep them from it; and that the Democratic confidence in the people must have been small when they were afraid even to give the Government power to build a highway for fear monarchy would result.

"However that may be, there never was any tendency to monarchy, and we can see now that the fears of our fathers were all false. The development of the nation was in an entirely different direction, one that they did not foresee. It tended to place power in the hands, not of Kings, but of economic factors; and all our recent struggles in politics have been over the question of controlling or regulating these so that they should not have more power than they are economically entitled to. That is the history of all the political battles of this century, and it is the history of the trust legislation and the labor legislation that has been pouring out of Congress and the Legislatures in a constantly swelling stream since 1890.

"No man and no party would be foolish enough to favor either a strong Government or a weak one merely because it was strong or weak. The Democrats favored a weak one because they feared that a strong one would imperil political liberty, as strong ones in Europe always had done. The Federalists, afterward followed by the Whigs and finally by the Republicans, had no such fear, and they did believe that a weak Government would hinder the nation in its progress.

"All the political disputes, whatever they were, nominally about, were really over this deep, fundamental difference in men's minds. 'You,' he nodded to the Politician, 'thought the difference between the parties was over the tariff, but the Correspondent was right when he told you that that difference was fundamental. The fundamental difference was that difference in men's minds.'

"'What had the tariff to do with that?' retorted the Politician.

"'The Democrats,' answered the ex-Congressman, 'naturally opposed the principle of protection, because it involved that very idea of a strong Government; a strong, paternal Government, watching over the industries of the country and using its powerful arm to foster them, even to the extent of taking money out of the pockets of incoming travelers for that purpose. You see, the Democratic idea from the first was that of the People, the Republican idea that of the Nation.'

"'And now,' said Tom, skeptically, 'the Democrats are outdoing all that the Republicans ever did in the way of giving power to the Government.'

"'Well, why? For the same reason that originally they favored a weak Government; because, as I just said, they are preoccupied with the People, as the Republicans are with the Nation. Mind, I don't say that to the discredit of the Republicans; they believe that in thinking of the Nation they are looking out in the best way for the interests of the People. It's only a question of method.

"'You see, the War of Secession ended all real debate on that question of strong or weak Government. Up to that time the Democrats, favoring a weak Government, had believed that they could best insure it by keeping the States powerful and independent, so that was their policy, and it was what the political battles of that time were fought over. But after the war it was certain that the National Government would increase in strength and that States' rights, as a principle, was doomed.

"'Besides, it was evident that most of the fears about Federalism were chimerical. There wasn't going to be any monarchy. People kept on talking about the danger of imperialism, and the coming of Caesar, and the Man on Horseback, but they kept it up just from force of habit. It was no longer a creed, but only a charm, an incantation; and you can't support the life of a great party on that.

"'However, there were other perils. The great industrial growth, especially after the war, showed where they were. The great trusts that sprang up were at first entirely unregulated, and it soon became evident that without regulation they would concentrate in their hands much of that power which our fathers had vainly foreseen in the hands of kings.

"'Now how would you expect the parties to divide on such a question as that, suddenly coming up as it did in the generation that followed the war? The old bugaboos were gone, the old ghosts were laid; nobody was afraid of monarchy, nobody was really in favor of the old States' rights doctrine for which at one time men were ready to die, and did die. But the old deep gulf between the parties still existed. As I told you, it was not a difference in temporary and evanescent issues, it was a difference in men's minds.

"'Here, on the one side, was the party which was preoccupied with the People, which had been preoccupied so greatly that it was willing to see the Nation in danger sooner than the People, which had, in fact, lent itself to an assault on the Nation's life for the sake of its States' rights belief. On the other hand, there was the party which had been principally preoccupied with the Nation, believing that strength there was the best guaranty of happiness and prosperity with the People.

"'Well, at first the natural Democratic impulse was to sweep away the trusts altogether, and the natural Republican impulse was to fight against any interference with them whatever. The trusts were not the Nation, but they embodied most of the material prosperity of the Nation, and the old Republican belief was that if you look out for the Nation, you are thereby serving the true interests of the People best. Just as I told you, the fundamental difference is a difference in men's minds, in the way they look at things. By this test every question that had come up for a hundred years had divided men, and now the trust question was to divide them.

"'Nevertheless, it was the Republicans who first acted to control and regulate the trusts. They did it in an inexperienced and awkward way, the question being new, and there being no answer to it in the writings of Hamilton, Webster, and Lincoln. Statute followed statute, until the thing became somewhat more scientific. But throughout the fight you could see the parties lining up in just the same way they had lined up under Jefferson and Hamilton, under Calhoun and Webster, under Davis and Lincoln.

"'There had to be regulation, that was a certainty. The question was how the regulating should be done. The Democrats, possessed principally with the idea of the People, to whom everything else is second, went from campaign to campaign proposing a wholesale slaughter of the big corporations. The Republicans wanted to do as little regulating as possible at first, and when they did any, their main object was not to destroy but to conserve. That's why we call the Republicans the conservative party—'

"'Conservative!' broke in the lawyer. 'Do you call the Republicans conservative when the whole western section of it, which has got it by the throat, is as radical as the Democratic Party?'

"'I admitted when I began,' replied the ex-Congressman, 'that the difference between the parties is hard to define. But you can't define it at all if you take as your guide some specific piece of legislation, or party platform, or the tendency of a faction in the party, as you are doing, and as most people do. You can only define it if you keep clearly in mind the fundamental difference in men's minds that caused the original division and keeps it up today. There never has been a time when the party lines didn't meet and cross each other at some places, and just now they do it more than ever before.

"'But the fundamental difference remains. In every question that comes up the Republican frame of mind calls for a decision with regard chiefly to the Nation, the Democratic with regard to the People. And remember always that back of that lies the Republican belief that the interests of the Nation must be protected for the sake of the true interests of the People. When anybody tells you that the Republican Party is a rich man's party, or that it is against the People, all you have to do to prove it foolish is to remember that most of the time since the last war it has had a majority of the People in its ranks. And the majority of the people are not rich, neither are they against the People. Both parties aim at the same result, the interests of the People; the difference is a deep, sharp one of method.

"'It is true that the Democrats, just now, are strengthening the power of the Government, but they are doing it for the same reason that Jefferson, their founder, proposed to weaken it—the interests of the People. It is not primarily because of an interest in the Nation. It is to protect the People from the power of wealth. For twenty years their idea of the right way to do it was to smash the corporations. If they had succeeded they would have brought more misery on the People than they tried to remove. In the Wilson Administration they borrowed a little from the Republican theory, and tried to protect the People and at the same time pay some heed to the welfare of the corporations, at least to the extent of not crushing them.

"'Their conspicuous failure in this respect was in regard to the railroads, which they came pretty near crushing. One of the things the war has done has been to bring about a better feeling about these things, a little more anxiety on the part of each party to get the other's point of view; and as one result we have seen, in the last few days, that amazing spectacle of a Democratic Administration taking over the railroads, not in a spirit of hatred, but in a friendly one. In the days when the Democratic Party, under Mr. Bryan's lead, was raging against the railroads one could never have dreamed of such an outcome.'

"'Then the difference between the Republicans and the Democrats is a state of mind?' asked Anna.

"'Exactly,' said the ex-Congressman; 'and don't flatter yourself that you can avoid being one or the other, as long as you've got a mind at all. You may not join either party, but you'll have to belong to one in spirit, even if unconsciously. For human minds are made so that they must divide on the question of whether to legislate primarily for the People or primarily for the Nation as the People's instrument, and if you think at all, you can't help thinking on one side of the line or the other. In other words, you can't help thinking as a Democrat or a Republican.'

"'Well,' said Jane, 'if I've got to think as one, I might as well join the party I'm thinking with. How do you join a party?'

PLEAD FOR DEFERRING FIGHT ON SUFFRAGE

Constitutional League Speakers Ask Congress to Postpone It Until Peace Comes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Representatives of the American Constitutional League, of which Charles S. Fairchild, Secretary of the Treasury under President Cleveland, is President, appeared today before the House Woman-Suffrage Committee and urged that action on the proposed suffrage constitutional amendment be deferred until after the war.

Through Everett P. Wheeler of New York, the league argued that passage of the amendment by Congress at this time and a campaign later for its ratification would divert the attention of American women from the necessity of putting forth every energy to help win the war.

Dr. Lucien Howe of Buffalo, a member of the league and fellow of the Royal Academy of Medicine, argued that women were not qualified to vote. He also presented statistics tending to show that the high rate of infant mortality made it necessary for the women to keep their places in the home instead of giving their attention to politics.

The speakers at the hearing are not connected with the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, but represent, they said, an organization composed of both suffragists and anti-suffragists, favoring action by the individual States.

Anti-suffragists and Woman's Party spokesmen will be heard tomorrow by the committee.

WOMEN FORM MOTOR UNIT.

City Club to Provide Trucks to be Driven by Women in France.

A Bien Etre du Blessé Motor Unit of the Women's City Club has been organized by the War Service Committee of the club, Mrs. Grace Thompson Seton, Chairman. The unit will consist of eight or more motor trucks, with sixteen women chauffeurs. Two of the trucks will be shipped within a few days. The work of these trucks will be to carry food and drink to the men who are brought in from the battlefield to the first aid dressing stations, and who are much in need of service of this kind. The women chauffeurs will sign for six months' military service in the war zone. They are expected to pay their own expenses. This work of the City Club is authorized by the heads of the Bien Etre du Blessé, Mme. La Marquise d'Audigue, Presidente, Paris, and Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, the American President, New York. The fund for the work of the City Club, to which it is hoped there will be many contributions, is to be administered by John Munroe & Co. Sums from $3 to $5 are requested. A truck can be purchased for $700 and will be named for the donor.

DORIS KEANE MARRIED.

American Actress Bride of Basil Sydney, Actor, in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Daily Mirror announces that the American actress Doris Keane, now appearing in London in "Romance," was quietly married yesterday to Basil Sydney, an actor in the same play.

Encke's Comet Is Observed Again.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 4.—The reappearance of Encke's comet was reported today in a dispatch to the Harvard College Observatory from Copenhagen. The position was given as follows: Right ascension, 22 hours 50 minutes 49 seconds; declination, north 3 degrees 17 minutes 35 seconds. The comet was observed by Professor Schorr of the Bergedorf Observatory on the evening of Dec. 30.

Need Women in Munition Plants.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—The State Free Employment Office in this city has received notices from three ammunition firms that they will require girls in large numbers soon for work in their factories. Officials said today that there was at present a heavy demand for women for clerical work.

NO IMMUNITY, SAYS HENEY.

Intimates Packers Who Violated Laws Will Be Prosecuted.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—Further evidence tending to prove that the American Agricultural Chemical Company was the chief agent in an alleged illegal combination of meat interests to force a rival independent rendering company out of business was produced today before the Federal Trade Commission, which is conducting an inquiry into the meat-packing business.

The chief evidence submitted consisted of a copy of a letter written, according to Francis J. Heney, counsel for the commission, by Hugh J. Robertson, General Manager of the American Company and President of the Eastern Oil and Rendering Company, to E. J. Murphy, a local agent, which stated that "you want to train your guns on M. L. S."

In reply to charges made in an interview by Robertson that he had been refused permission to testify, Mr. Heney today said he had ignored the requests for fear of a "miscarriage of justice."

The lawyer asserted that officials who waived immunity to testify in the famous investigation of the Swift and Armour plants in Chicago in 1905 escaped indictments, although proved guilty of breaking the law. "As the same thing might happen in this case," said Mr. Heney, "I have refused permission to Robertson to testify, even though he says he is willing to waive immunity."

Mr. Heney declared, after the afternoon session, when only one witness appeared and testified, that he would ask the United States District Attorney to proceed against any one attempting to ignore a subpoena. Mr. Heney also said there had been an apparent attempt to get in touch with a witness he had summoned to his room last night.

Ira A. Lindville, Assistant Treasurer of the D. B. Martin Company, testified that it was practically impossible for his company to ship dressed beef to New England points unless cars owned by the Swift Company of Chicago were used.

The witness said that necessarily that Swift refrigerator cars be used in New England forced the rates out, as competitors in that locality, and held them to points nearer Philadelphia.

Gift for Neediest Cases.

THE NEW YORK TIMES received yesterday a contribution of $5 from "K. A. N." for the 100 Neediest Cases, bringing the total to $3,947. A contribution of $5 was also received for Halifax relief.

Blood Poverty May Be *Your* Trouble

Some of the symptoms of it are a decline of energy and endurance, indifferent appetite, too many "off days", and a realization that your vital power is not what it used to be.

You cannot work well, play well and sleep well, unless your blood is rich in iron and red cells. Weak, thin blood gradually saps away your life.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

It helps to build the health by fortifying the blood with iron and by creating thousands of vigorous new blood cells.

Study this picture so you will know how real Pepto-Mangan looks.

Rich, red blood, strong in iron, invigorates every part of the body; it washes away poisons and waste tissue. When these obstacles to good health are gone, nature sees to the return of your old time joy of living.

If you are run down, or suffering from any of the above symptoms, a course of Pepto-Mangan will help restore you to your former vim and vigor.

Pepto-Mangan cannot possibly cause disorder to the weakest stomach. Its taste and appearance are attractive. Get a bottle today, and be sure to read the circular around it.

Friendly warning: There are many imitations. Gude's Pepto-Mangan is the only genuine article. For your own good refuse substitutions. For sale at all drug stores. Never sold in bulk. Made only by

M. J. BREITENBACH CO., New York
Manufacturing Chemists

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Conditions regarding Oil, Gas and Electric HEATERS are as follows:

We have contracted for large quantities of heaters from all parts of the country.

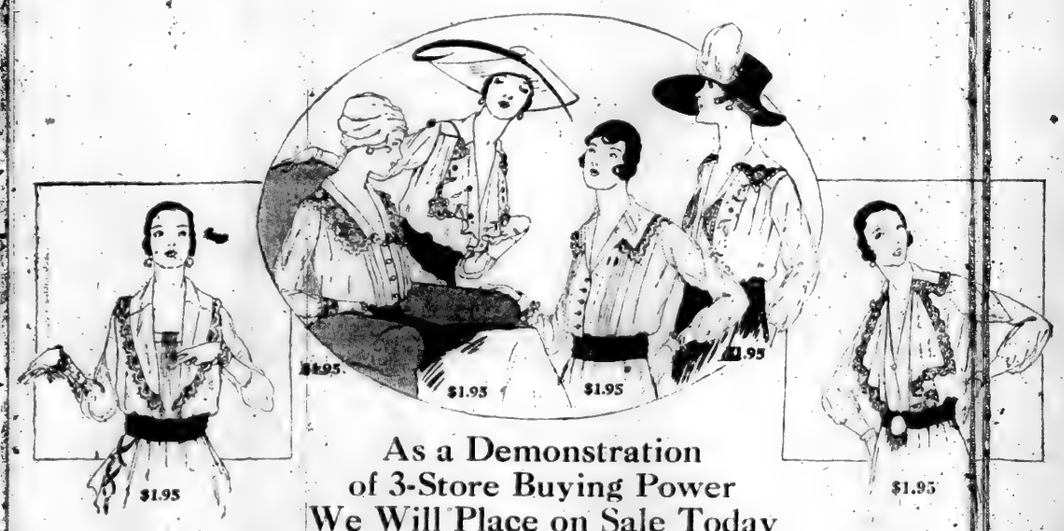
Shipments have been somewhat delayed and those received the last few days were required to fill previous mail, phone and personal orders from worthy institutions and others.

For this reason we have been unable to advertise more heaters for general sale, but another large shipment is due to-day, contingent on express conditions.

Announcement will be made immediately on arrival of additional shipments.

Gimbels new kind of housefurnishing store—Fifth Floor.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.



As a Demonstration of 3-Store Buying Power We Will Place on Sale Today

2000 Georgette Crepe BLOUSES

Prices Would Ordinarily Be $2.95

At $1.95

All Sizes Included Up to 44

Georgette Crepe Blouses with dainty embroidery; some tailored models and a number lace trimmed; white and flesh color.

Blouses in various models with draped frills and new collars. Trimmed with Val. imitation filet and Venise edgings and wide bandings.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

B. Altman & Co.

The First 1918 Sale of

Men's Shirts, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs and Underwear

will be continued to-day (Saturday) on the First Floor

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES ARE OFFERED IN

Men's Negligee Shirts

of madras in a variety of colored-stripe effects; (soft cuff model) . . at $1.15

of madras (with stiff cuffs) or of madras and mercerized materials (with soft cuffs); presenting a large and varied assortment of smart patterns and colors . . at $1.45

Men's Silk Scarfs

(four-in-hand, with open ends); offering a wide range of choice as to design and color effects . . . . at 70c. & 95c.

Men's Balbriggan Shirts

(medium-weight) with long or short sleeves and Ankle-length Drawers to match, per garment . . . . . 68c.

Men's Linen Handkerchiefs

Plain, hemstitched, per dozen $2.10 & 3.75

Plain, hemstitched, with tape border, per half-dozen in box $2.25

Initialed, per half-dozen in box, 1.38 & 1.75

In the Men's Shoe Department, on the Sixth Floor

a special feature is being made of

Men's Patent Coltskin Shoes with plain or tip vamps and black cloth tops,

at $8.00 per pair

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York

MILLER HUGGINS GIVES UP HOPES OF GETTING DERRILL PRATT FOR YANKEES

HUGGINS SAYS DEAL FOR PRATT IS OFF

Yankees' Manager, Returning from St. Louis, Calls Demands of Browns Exorbitant.

TO MAKE CHANGES LATER

Will Wait Until He Has Seen Players in Spring Workouts Before Deciding Definitely on Shifts.

Miller J. Huggins, the new manager of the Yankees, came all the way from St. Louis, after a cold, weary trip on a train which was twelve hours late, to tell President Jacob Ruppert of the New York Club yesterday that the St. Louis Browns wanted a gold mine for Second Baseman Derrill Pratt. The Yanks will not give a gold mine or anything like it for the St. Louis player, so the deal is off and the Yankees' hopes are again doomed to disappointment. It seems that any club can buy ball players but the Yanks, and as soon as they get into the market the prices go soaring sky high.

Manager Huggins says the deal is off and that no further negotiations will be made unless the St. Louis Club comes down to earth with its demands. It is understood that in exchange for Pratt the Browns wanted Second Baseman Joe Gedeon, a pitcher, preferably Nick Cullop; Catcher Nunamaker or Hannah, besides a contribution of $15,000. When it comes to making demands on other clubs and in placing big estimates on their own players, the St. Louis Browns lead the league.

"The deal for Pratt is off for the present," said Huggins, "and unless some new development comes along it does not look as if we would be able to get the second baseman. We made a fine offer for him, but it did not come up to what they demanded. During the negotiations the name of George Sisler was mentioned, but only in an informal way. The name of Pecklinpaugh was also mentioned, but I will say now that I have never considered for a moment letting Peck go from the New York team in any deal. I would like to have landed Pratt, for I think if he came here he would play better ball than he played in St. Louis. He is a good hitter, although he had a poor season last year because of an injury to his wrist.

"I hope, however, to make a deal or two before the season starts and will endeavor to strengthen the club in a few places. I have never seen the Yankees play and will not decide on any definite changes until I have looked the players over in the South.

"We will take about thirty players to the training camp at Macon, Ga., around March 15, and I think I will have the pitchers down there about a week earlier. This will give the pitchers three weeks' work before the exhibition tour with the Boston Braves begins, while the other players will have a couple of weeks' time to get into shape before going on the road."

It is understood that Manager Huggins is looking about for outfielders. As the Yanks are badly in need of hitters. Outside of Baker and Pipp, it was a weak hitting club last season. Huggins believes that he has a pretty good pitching staff, but would like to strengthen the backstop department if possible. Nunamaker, the Cuban outfielder, has entirely recovered from the injury he received last season, and it is expected that he will be able to fill the bill at centre field during the coming season. Gilhooley, the other Yankee outfielder, who was expected to be back in form for next season, has been called in the draft, so it is likely that Huggins will look for new men for the other two outfield positions.

Ray Fisher has enlisted, but the club will have a strong staff of flingers without him. In fact, Huggins is willing to part with some of his promising pitchers if he can arrange a trade to get a good infielder and some outfielders.

Ferdie Schupp, who did as much as any one pitcher in landing the pennant for the Giants last season, sent his signed contract to the New York Club yesterday. Schupp had one of his best years, and is considered as McGraw's most valuable boxman. Schupp was well satisfied with the terms of his new contract, and it is understood that he has been rewarded by the club for his fine work last season. Adam Swigler, the former University of Pennsylvania flinger, who signed with the Giants last season, has also signed a contract and will report with the club at Marlin. Another player who has already signed is Joe Schener, the young infielder who was with Rochester last season.

TYLER TRADED FOR DOYLE.

Weeghman Negotiates Second Big Deal to Strengthen Cubs.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—George Tyler of the Boston Nationals, rated as one of the most effective left-handed pitchers in the National League, was traded to the Chicago Nationals tonight for Larry Doyle, the veteran second baseman, and Arthur Wilson, a catcher. In addition, President Weeghman of the Chicago Club, is reported to have added a check for $15,000.

This is the second big deal President Weeghman has made to strengthen the club. The first brought Alexander and Killefer, the star Philadelphia battery, to Chicago for $50,000. Another deal may be closed at the National Commission meeting in Cincinnati next Monday, Weeghman said.

New Officer for Red Sox.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—U. J. Herrmann of Chicago was elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Boston American League Baseball Club tonight to succeed Hugh J. Ward of New York. Mr. Ward, who retains his financial interest in the club, resigned because of other business duties. H. H. Frazee of New York was re-elected President of the club.

Williams Resigns from Cubs.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Resignation of Charles G. Williams, for thirty years secretary of the Chicago National League baseball Club, was announced today by President Charles Weeghman. He will be succeeded by Walter Craighead, a brother-in-law of Mr. Weeghman's.

Toney Placed in Class I.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 4.—Fred Toney, pitcher of the Cincinnati National League Club, who recently was arrested by Federal authorities here on the charge of conspiracy to violate the selective service regulations, was placed in Class I, today by a local exemption board of Davidson County.

TIGERS WINNERS IN TANK.

Defeat C. C. N. Y. Swimmers by 38 to 15 in League Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 4.—Princeton and C. C. N. Y. ushered in the intercollegiate swimming league season in Brokaw tank here tonight. Though minus two of their best performers, the Tigers were able to capture every contest except the 220-yard event, and the final score stood 38 to 15. Princeton also won the water polo match. The score was Princeton, 20; C. C. N. Y., 0.

Georgi and Harris, two members of the Princeton relay team, which broke the intercollegiate record last year, failed to arrive here in time for the meet, being delayed by train service, and the brunt of the swimming events fell on their team mates. Johnson easily won both the 50 and 100 yard swims, and swam the last leg on the relay race. The 220-yard event was won by Schenberg of C. C. N. Y. His time was 3:00 2-5.

The Tiger water polo team is below the standard of past years. Princeton's superiority in water polo, which has continued for seven years, is in danger of falling this year because of the lack of material. There are practically no experienced men in college, and Coach Frank Sullivan has had to form a team out of nearly all green material.

The polo lineup:

Princeton, (20.)	Position.	C. C. N. Y., (0.)
Morgan	R. F.	Meyer
Schaefer	L. F.	Auerbach
Hillegas	C.	Parker
Fyfe	R. B.	Jasha
Buechner	L. B.	Gerstenfeld
Arrowsmith	G.	Sjoda

Goals—Hillegas, 4.

Substitutions—Princeton: Fyfe for Schaefer, Arrowsmith for Fyfe, Herron for Arrowsmith.

The summary:

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Johnson, Princeton; second, Haehr, C. C. N. Y.; third, Brooks, Princeton. Time—0:23 3-5.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Johnson, Princeton; second, Bachr, C. C. N. Y.; third, Broones, C. C. N. Y. Time—1:09 2-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Schenberg, C. C. N. Y.; second, Decker, Princeton; third, Graheim, C. C. N. Y. Time—3:09 2-5.

200-Yard Relay.—Won by Princeton (Twitchell, Prentiss, Brooks, Johnson); second, C. C. N. Y. (Broones, Hedas, Baehr, Schenberg.) Time—1:55.

Fancy Dive.—Won by Kazanjian, Princeton; second, Dane, Princeton; third, Broones, C. C. N. Y.

Plunge.—Won by Kinard, Princeton, 70 feet; second, Herron, Princeton, 65 feet; third, Thuer, C. C. N. Y., 60 feet 6 inches.

Final score: Princeton, 38; C. C. N. Y., 15.

NEW MOON FIVE IS WINNER.

Crescents Score Easy Victory Over Pratt at Basket Ball.

The Crescent Athletic Club's basket ball team annexed its ninth victory of the season last night by trouncing the Pratt Institute five in a one-sided game on the New Moon court in Brooklyn. The score was 32 to 16. The Crescent quintet played one of its best games of the season to date and a large crowd witnessed the contest.

The score at the end of the first half favored the Crescent five by 16 to 5, and to this margin the team added liberally in the second half.

The lineup:

Crescent, (32.)	Position.	Pratt Inst., (16.)
Nicklas	R. F.	Van Lojen
Heath	L. F.	Mitelson
Ashmead	C.	Eschbois
Butler	R. G.	Davis
Trenkman	L. G.	Meyer

Goals from the field—Nicklas, 5; Heath, 1; Ashmead, 1; Butler, 2; Trenkman, 3; Van Loyen, 2; Mitelsen, 1; Davis, 2; Meyer, 1. Goals from foul—Ashmead, 3; Van Loyen, 3; Eschbois, 1. Referee—J. Crenny, St. John's College, Brooklyn. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

YACHT CLUB TO ELECT.

Eastern Organization Nominates Officers for Next Season.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—Officers for the year will be elected at the first general meeting of the Eastern Yacht Club, which will be held at the Algonquin Club Jan. 8. Reports of committees will be received and plans for the season will be considered. The membership of the club is now 380. The Nominating Committee has presented the following list of officers:

Commodore—Herbert M. Sears; Vice Commodore—Charles F. Adams; Rear Commodore—John S. Lawrence; Secretary—Henry Taggard; Treasurer—Stephen W. Sleeper; Members of Council at Large—Frank B. McQuesten, Arthur Winslow; Regatta Committee—Henry A. Morss, John S. Harrold, Frederick M. Hoyt, Caleb Loring, A. Loring Swasey; Committee on Admissions—Parkman Dexter, Edward W. Atkinson, Robert A. Loesson, Augustus Hemenway, Jr.; House Committee—B. Devereux Barker, Francis A. Seamans, Daniel K. Snow, Richard De B. Boardman, Paul Crocker.

N. Y. U. TO FACE RUTGERS.

Violet Five Strengthened by Practice During Holiday Recess.

The New York University basket ball team will journey to New Brunswick to meet the Rutgers five tonight on the Scarlet and Black's home court. Coach Haring has held daily practice, even during the holidays, in an effort to strengthen the weak spots which the team shows. The Lafayette game was lost on the inability of the foul shooters to cage the ball. Marin and Egan have been drilled steadily in this work.

Loew, who has played a guard position regularly to date, hurt his knee during the holidays and will be out of the game at least two weeks. His place will be taken by Gardiner. The lineup tonight of the Violet Varsity will be: Marin and Egan, forwards; Baker, center; Ebenfeld and Gardiner, guards. Steinberg and Schwarz will also accompany the team. The freshmen will also play tonight against the Hoboken High School five on the latter's home court.

SCHOOL WANTS GYMNASIUM.

Townsend Harris Students Say Athletic Facilities Are Lacking.

One of the poorest athletic seasons Townsend Harris has ever had, has resulted in a storm of protest from the students who attribute the poor showing to the fact that they must use the athletic facilities of the City College. They want either a separate gymnasium, or permission to have an adequate use of the college facilities.

Townsend can use the gymnasium only when the college men are not at work. As an example of their grievance they cite the fact that the basket ball team was permitted to practice only Saturday mornings. Most of the difficulties, the students say, will be remedied by the erection of a separate gymnasium.

RUBIEN AND WEEKS ONCE MORE NAMED

Selected by President Dean to Head Important Committees of the A. A. U.

The officials of the Amateur Athletic Union who have been selected by the new President of the organization, Charles A. Dean of Chicago, to serve on the various A. A. U. committees, became known yesterday. The appointees, coming from the various affiliated bodies of the A. A. U. in different sections of the country, will guide the destinies of the union during the coming year. In the majority of cases former office holders are reappointed, although there is a scattering here and there of new heads on some of the committees.

Frederick W. Rubien, President of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U., and Secretary-Treasurer of the national organization, is reappointed Chairman of the Championship Committee and Registration Committee. Justice Bartow S. Weeks is again selected for the Chairmanship of the Legislation Committee, one of the most important committees of the association.

The committees, selected from the Board of Governors of the A. A. U., follow:

Legislation—Justice Bartow S. Weeks, Chairman; Colonel Washington Bowie, Jr., W. E. Garrison, Murray Hulbert, G. R. Horton, W. F. Humphrey, B. T. Kirby, V. E. C. Lacey, J. R. Maccabe, A. G. Mills, J. T. Mahoney, W. C. Prout, M. J. Slattery, and S. J. Dallas.

Championship—F. W. Rubien, Chairman; E. E. Babb, E. C. Brown, L. di Benedetto, T. M. Dunne, R. W. Dodd, W. S. Haddock, H. Meyer, G. J. Turner, F. C. Ward, R. S. Weaver, and B. S. Weeks.

Basket Ball—G. T. Hepbroth, Chairman; Dr. William Burdick, Latrobe Cogswell, W. E. Day, A. S. Goldsmith, T. J. Hughes, W. Himrod, H. Heuser, H. Oberturbbesing, H. G. Parvin, Professor I. H. Peterson, L. B. Reltman, Claud Simon, W. C. Streit, Jr.; J. F. Soper, T. G. Watts, and M. F. Winston.

Gymnastic—Emanuel Haug, Chairman; H. S. Burdick, A. C. Couch, A. J. Cloud, J. Dallas, W. E. Day, E. C. Day, H. W. Fitzpatrick, R. E. Moore, B. B. Osthues, L. B. Reltman, J. J. Schnapf, and Carl Taylor.

Records—Frank W. Blamkly, Chairman; Lorin Andrews, Willard Ashton, H. W. Fitzpatrick, L. S. Goldsmith, A. S. Goldsmith, C. P. Miller, D. Pratt, W. L. Robb, J. J. Stumpf, J. T. Taylor, M. F. Winston, O. Wahle, and A. L. Wanamaker.

Registration—F. V. Rubien, Chairman; M. E. Andrews, L. di Benedetto, Dr. William Burdick, Warren Bovard, J. E. Facey, B. L. Giffen, W. Pyke, Johnson, V. D. R. Lacey, Herman Myer, A. G. Miles, J. F. Soper, F. L. Steers, and A. D. Wakeman.

Playgrounds and Recreation—Dr. William Burdick, Chairman; L. di Benedetto, F. F. Conway, S. J. Dallas, John Elliott, W. S. Haddock, W. H. Lilginger, H. Oberturbbesing, Professor L. H. Petersen, W. T. Rawlins, and T. G. Watts.

Finance—Major John J. Dixon, Harry McMillan, and Colonel Robert M. Thompson.

Delegates at Large—William F. Garcia, George R. Horton, William F. Humphrey, A. C. Mills, and Colonel Robert M. Thompson.

COLUMBIA PLAYS TONIGHT.

Five Will Meet Penn In Its First Game of the Season.

Columbia's untried basket-ball team will face the strong Pennsylvania University quintet on the latter's court this evening in the opening game of the Intercollegiate Basketball League series. Columbia will be represented by a quintet composed of three veterans, Latour, forward, and Farrell and Farer, guards; one substitute, Alexander, centre, and either Tomberg of last year's freshmen, or Newmann, a high school star who has been ineligible for the last two years, at the other forward position. Vollmer, a centre, and S. Weinstein, a guard, as substitutes, will travel with the other six men.

As this is the opening game for the Blue and White the outcome of the contest will be awaited with interest, judging by the results of a practice contest with Dartmouth and the scores rolled up against the Green quintet on its vacation trip, it is not expected that the Hanoverians will offer serious opposition in the title race. Yale has a five that, though it does not measure up to the championship team captained by Charley Taft, has shown it will be an important contestant for the honors. Cornell is still an unknown quantity.

Cochran Victor with Cue.

Walker Cochran scored a decisive victory over William Gershel in the 18.2 billiard tournament at Daly's Academy last night, the score being 300 to 52. Cochran had a high run of 228, and averaged 25. In the evening game George Sutton, a handless player, defeated Gershel by 200 to 107. The handless marvel made a high run of 62, and averaged 9 11-21.

Squash Champion to Play.

Walter A. Kinsella, world's professional squash tennis champion, will play a match with William Ganley at the New York Athletic Club on Jan. 19 for the benefit of the Army and Navy Athletic Equipment Fund.

W. M. G. A. NAMES OFFICERS.

Nominating Committee Selects Slate for Next Year.

The Nominating Committee of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association held its annual business meeting at the Hotel Biltmore yesterday morning. The official family for the coming year was named, but no information as to those chosen was made public, since it was the opinion of the committee that the nominees be notified and their acceptance noted before the names are given out.

After the meeting the committee reported to Mrs. Charles F. Uebelacker of Hackensack, Secretary of the association, and handed her the slate with the request that she notify the women selected as the new officers. Mrs. Uebelacker declared last night that she expected to hear from all by today, and that the new slate would be made public at that time.

The annual meeting of the delegates of the association is to be held at the Biltmore Hotel Jan. 24. At that time all official business will be cared for and the officers elected. The members of the Nominating Committee present at the meeting were Mrs. G. K. Morrow of Great Neck, Chairman; Mrs. W. D. Judson of Apawamis, Mrs. N. D. Ely of Scarsdale, Miss B. Graham of Arcola, and Mrs. Edward C. Koemple of Glen Ridge.

FORT SLOCUM FIVE ACTIVE.

Former Basket Ball Stars Listed on Team to Play City College.

Fort Slocum will send down a big squad for its basket ball game with City College in the local gymnasium tonight. Ray Fisher, formerly pitcher for the Yankees, will probably play centre. The rest of the lineup has not yet been decided. A fast aggregation has been developed, and the five is recognized as the champion service quintet. The men on the Fort Slocum squad are:

Sergeant John Pastoria, Company 4, forward; Private William Kimball, Company 4, centre; Private William Halney, Company 4, forward; Sergeant Max Huber, Company 2, guard; Sergeant James Smith, Company 2, centre; Private Ray Fisher, Medical Department, assistant coach, forward; Private D. K. Muschlitz, Medical Department, Pennsylvania State College, forward; Private H. E. Reinmillers, Company 4, Lafayette College, forward; Private M. L. Bradshaw, Company 4, Schenectady State League, centre; Private I. S. Hartman, Medical Department, Vanderbilt College and the University of Missouri, centre; Private G. A. Spader, Company 4, Cornell University, guard; Private G. Gibbs, Company 23, Lawrenceville School, forward; Private C. N. Amiott, Company 4, University of Illinois, forward; Private William Van Horn, Company 21, Northwestern University, guard; Sergeant M. F. Stebbins, Medical Department, Springfield Y. M. C. A., forward; Marmaduke Wright, former instructor of hygiene in City College, coach.

In spite of their handicap of a poor start, the City College five is traveling at a fast gait. The men have their eye on the basket, and in recent games have made some fine long shots. Coach Deering is carefully grooming the five for the contest, and is giving them plenty of fast practice work.

SEVENS TO CLASH TONIGHT.

St. Patrick's and Wanderers to Play at St. Nicholas Rink.

The Wanderers Hockey Club of New York and the St. Patrick's Hockey Club of Toronto, Canada, will cross sticks tonight at the St. Nicholas Ice Rink in a game which may prove the best hockey match of the Winter.

The St. Patricks are rated as one of the two best teams in Eastern Canada. They finished second to the Dental Corps team in the senior O. H. A. championship last year, losing first place only after a game that required forty-five minutes overtime for a decision.

The St. Patricks will arrive in town today. There will be ten men in the party, including such noted players as Bill Adams, Humbie Fox, Glen Sullivan, Redmond Quain, and Roger Crooks. They will engage in light practice at the St. Nicholas Rink this afternoon.

ERASMUS SKATERS GAIN HOCKEY LEAD

Ma[illegible]al Offers Little Resistance Interscholastic League Contest in Brooklyn.

Standing of the Teams.	Points.
Erasmus Hall High School	4
Flushing High School	2
New Utrecht High School	2
Poly Prep	1
Jamaica High School	1
Manual Training High School	0
Commercial High School	0
Boys' High School	0

The Erasmus Hall hockey seven took the lead in the Interscholastic League at the Brooklyn Ice Palace last night when Manual Training High School was easily defeated by a 5-to-0 score. The Erasmus team, especially Vincent Botting and Hall, playing at center and cover point, exhibited fast hockey. Vincent Botting tallied three of the five goals. The second goal of the first period was scored by Hall, who dribbled the puck the length of the rink and dodged his way past all opposition.

In scoring the fourth goal Hall and Vincent Botting displayed a flash of team play which brought forth much applause. Hall carried the puck down the ice, and when the Manual defense closed in on him he made a neat pass to Vincent Botting, who slammed it by the cage past Cooper.

Jamaica gave Flushing a big surprise in the second game by leading the Flushingites most of the way and pushing hard to get a 2 to 2 tie score, having expected rather an easy victory. Jamaica, and they got quite a scare when Schissell scored the first goal 4 minutes 35 seconds. About a minute later Gladding tied the score at 1-1 by a run down the ice almost all again put Jamaica in the lead in the second period with a fine shot, and it wasn't until just before the end of the game that Martha was able to score another goal for Flushing and save the team from defeat.

The summary and lineup of both games:

Manual. (3.)	Position.	Manual.
Cooper	G.	Cooper
Hill	P.	Hill
Kramer	R. P.	Kramer
Martin	R.	Martin
Spinella	L.	Spinella
Schwartz	R. W.	Schwartz
Fyfe	L. W.	Fyfe

First Period.—V. Botting, in 8:35. Second Period.—Engel, in 11:43. Second Period.—Engel, in 10:42; V. Botting, in 10:42; V. Botting, in 5:35. Substitutions—Erasmus, Engel for Manual, Lamarr for Fyfe. Referee—Britton, Hockey Club. Time of periods—15 minutes.

Flushing. (2.)	Position.	Jamaica. (2.)
Martha	G.	Jennings
Gladding	P.	Bates
Martha	R. P.	Bates
Martha	R.	Madden
Martha	C.	Kellogg
Martha	L.	Helmer
Martha	L. W.	Schissell

First Period.—Schissell, for Jamaica, 4:35. Gladding, for Flushing, in 5:40. Second Period.—Schissell, for Jamaica, in 5:40. Martha, for Flushing, in 14:35. Substitutions—Thompson for Helmer, Kastner for Kock. Referee—James Britton, Hockey Club. Time of periods—15 minutes.

Dartmouth Loses Another

Dartmouth continued on its career of defeat last night when it was beaten by Seton Hall five, on the latter's floor at South Orange, by the score of 30 to 20. This makes the fifth defeat in a row for the Green quintet. Seton Hall will play the West Point basket ball team at West Point today.

Keeping the Quality Up.

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE, the World-Famous Remedy for Colds and Grip, is now in a new box. On account of the advance in price of the six different Medicinal Concentrated Extracts and Chemicals contained in LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE, it is necessary to increase the price to the consumer. It has stood the test for a Quarter of a Century. It is used by every Civilization.—Advt.

COLD PREVENTS ICE RACE.

Skippers Take Out Yachts for Pleasure Spins at Red Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 4.—Continued frigid weather and northwest gales blowing over the North and South Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club courses prevented ice-boat racing today. Reuben White, however, sailed Moonlight down to Oceanic and back, but his little craft, double reefed, was often blown sideways. Harry Ryder was also out in his Digby. Uncle Dan Asay, owner of Zero II., was also on the ice, although 71 years old.

The winds continue to blow the fine snow off the ice, and ice yachtsmen of both clubs are hoping the weather conditions will permit of holding the championship races within a few days. The Independent Yacht Club announced a series of point races open to all owners of third class and fifth class iceboats on the North Shrewsbury for the championship title of the river and for cups offered by I. T. Straus of Newark and West End, N. J. Races will be sailed every Sunday throughout the season, the fifth-class events in the morning and the third-class races in the afternoon, beginning Jan. 13.

If the cold and wind moderate there will be racing on both rivers tomorrow.

Curlers to Wield Brooms.

The curling season of the Grand National Curling Club of America will begin this afternoon with a match between teams representing the North and South of Scotland at Van Cortlandt Park. The match will be for the Dalrymple Medal and other trophies and will start at 1 o'clock.

Winter waits for no man! Winter weights right now! Full measure—and a little bit more! Money back—if you want it!

Winter overcoats. Winter suits. Wool wristlets. Wool socks. Mufflers. Furs. Everything warm for cold weather wear.

Skates. Skating shoes. Skis. Sleds. Everything for winter sports.

Army officers' uniforms.

Warm wool sweaters, socks and helmets

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. "The Four Corners" Broadway at 34th St.

Broadway at Warren Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

SKATING CHAMPION BEATEN.

Kuehne Unable to Overcome Handicap in Races.

Walter Kuehne, champion skater of the New York A. C., found handicaps allotted at the Claremont Rink too much for him in the two races he took part in last night. In the quarter-mile novice, Kuehne, with Taylor and Miller of the N. Y. A. C., started from scratch, but near the finish got into a jam and were spilled on the ice, while I. Reiner of the Riverside Skating Club, sped over the finish line. In the mile handicap Kuehne and Taylor made a bid for the laurels, but were inches behind A. Leitch of the Verona Skating Club, who won in 3:02 1-5. Kuehne was second.

The summaries:

Quarter Mile Handicap—Won by I. Reiner, Riverside Skating Club, (18 yards); second, R. Becker, Tremont Skating Club, (50 yards); third, O. A. Lake, N. Y. A. C., (20 yards). Time—0:42.

Mile Handicap—Won by A. Leitch, Verona Skating Club, (40 yards); second, W. Kuehne, N. Y. A. C., (scratch); third, William Taylor, N. Y. A. C., (scratch). Time—3:02 1-5.

Half Mile for Novices.—Won by A. Ronkey; J. Palmer, second; T. Miller, third. Time—1:44 3-5.

THE BEST INVESTMENT FOR JANUARY DIVIDENDS

You cannot find a safer investment for your surplus funds than our first Mortgage Participation Certificates, which pay 5%.

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They are parts of a specific guaranteed mortgage on New York City property.

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Capital & Surplus, $10,000,000

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TWELVE AND A HALF MILLIONS.—In 1917 The New York Times published 12,825,866 agate lines of paid advertisements—a gain over 1916 of 978,402 agate lines—a greater volume (Help and Situation Wanted advertisements excepted) and a greater gain than any other New York newspaper.—Advt.

THE CAR THAT MADE GOOD IN A DAY

STUTZ

See the sturdy 16-Valve STUTZ at the SHOW. The 1918 Models in all their Beauty are at SPACE B-10, 2d floor Grand Central Palace

They Speak for Themselves

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One-Mile Handicap. Half-Mile Free-for-All. Gold and Silver Medals.

ADMISSION 75c. SUNDAY A. M. $1.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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Jan. 5 to 12

Opens At 2 P.M. Today

Grand Central

PALACE

Admission 50c 10 A.M. to 10.30 P.M.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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Economy applied to the purchase of a motor car never means buying cheaply. It always means buying wisely. A motor car is bought to render a certain service. The Pierce-Arrow delivers that service, and continues to deliver it long after the average expectancy of life of a motor car has been exceeded. The Pierce-Arrow is an economical car to buy, and its economy increases with the years.

Pierce-Arrow Cars may be seen at the Palace Automobile Show or at our salesrooms.

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A CRUSADER OF FRANCE

Translated from the French of Captain Ferdinand Belmont,

Introduction by Henry Bordeaux.

No purer life has given itself for France, no more exalted filial piety has ever impressed itself more fully, more constantly, or more sincerely, than the writer of these beautiful letters. Henry Bordeaux, in his introduction to this beautiful book, says: "They will be read for many a long year, as were read and are still the letters composing le Récit d'une souer, or as the Journal and Correspondence of Maurice and Eugénie de Guérin, for their sincerity, their familiar and provincial flavour, their profound intimacy, their feeling for nature, their religious fervour. But there is something new in their accent.

Price, Net, $1.50. *Published January 10th.*

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2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

To the Holders of first mortgage 5% gold bonds of the Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Company, Inc., due January 1st, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that all the outstanding bonds of the above described issue mature by their terms on January 1st, 1918, and that funds to pay the same with accrued interest to that date have been deposited with Columbia Trust Company, 60 Broadway, New York City. Said bonds will be paid on and after January 2nd, 1918, upon presentation at the office of said Trust Company, with coupons maturing January 1st, 1918, attached, and no interest shall accrue thereon after said date.

CUMBERLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY, INC.
By J. M. B. HOXSEY, Treasurer.
FIDELITY AND COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By JOHN W. BARR, Jr., President.
Dated, Atlanta, Ga., December 13th, 1917.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York, December 9, 1917.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York will be held at its Banking House, No. 42 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M. OWEN E. PAYNTER, Cashier.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Move Uncertainly After Receipt of President's Railway Message.

The movement of prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday was highly irregular, a few industrial issues making gains of from 3 to 5 points, while others in the same class and several of the railroads lost ground. The outstanding development of the day was the receipt of President Wilson's eagerly awaited message, which was expected to supplement his proclamation issued on taking over the railways, but which in fact added so little to what he had previously said of his plans for reimbursing the owners as to prove a disappointment. Some additional details were ascertained from the measure drafted by the Department of Justice. Decision as to what shall constitute the standard of return, now referred to as average net operating income for the three years ended June 30, 1917, is left to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The most interesting feature is the proposed appropriation of $500,000,000 to serve as the centre of a "revolving fund" into which excess earnings of the roads over the guarantee are to be turned, and out of which deficits are to be made up. It is plainly the President's desire that the old arrangements be disturbed only so far as is necessary to give the Government a free hand in increasing the amount of work the carriers can perform. He is proceeding so far on the assumption that the new plan will be dropped as soon as feasible after the end of the war.

A notable instance of the effect of the placing of what amounts practically to a moratorium upon railroad judgments was brought to a head yesterday by the court decision affirming the Western Pacific bondholders' judgment for $38,000,000, alleged to be due from the Denver & Rio Grande under that company's guaranty of Western Pacific bonds. It was freely admitted by officials of the Denver that under ordinary circumstances a receivership would at once be asked for and the property sold. Government control prevents that, though it may not prevent putting into force what amounts to a financial receivership looking to the conservation of any surplus earnings for the benefit of the holders of the judgment.

A reaction after the vigorous advance of the last few days was a natural sequel in yesterday's market. The first stage of an upturn usually witnesses a spirited advance, followed by a substantial reaction, on which stocks move into stronger hands as a preliminary to a better sustained recovery. The uncertainties affecting both the railroads and industrials are still numerous enough to check bullish speculation. The conviction that peace is rapidly approaching sways prices one day, with new factors making the end of the war seem more remote in control on the next. Yet signs of improvement are beginning to appear and more favorable news becomes a matter of daily expectation.

LONDON MARKET IS STEADY.

Consols and War Loans Ease Up After Recent Spurt.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The stock market was quietly steady today. Little fresh interest developed beyond a hardening of Russian bonds on improving exchange rates. Consols and the war loan eased a fraction after their recent spurt, while rubber, industrial, and oil shares were steadily supported from the provinces. The other sections were dull.

Money was plentiful and discount bills were in active request.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse. Three per cent. rentes, 58 francs 50 centimes for cash; exchange on London, 27 francs 20 centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 88 francs 55 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ....4 Renewals 4
Low ....3 Last 3

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERALS		ALL INDUSTRIALS	
Sixty days	5¾@6	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	6	Ninety days	6
Four months	6	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days....3¾@4¼
Not member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days....4¼@4⅜
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days....5 @5½

Commercial Paper.
Best-Known Names
30 to 60 days....5½
4 to 6 months....5½@6
Other Names.
4 to 6 months....6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Rates of Change.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	+.00⅛
Cables	4.76⁷⁄₁₆	4.76⁷⁄₁₆	4.76⁷⁄₁₆	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.73⅛	5.73⅜	5.73⅜	+.00¼
Cables	5.71½	5.71½	5.71½	+.00¼
Rubles—				
Demand	12.75	12.75	12.75	..
Cables	13.00	13.00	13.00	..

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.		—Yesterday's Close.— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.75¼	$4.76½
5.1826	Paris	5.73⅛	5.71½
	China—		
	Hongkong	77.00	77.25
	Peking	115.00	115.25
	Shanghai	108.00	108.25
19.295	Greece	19.40	19.35
40.10	Holland	43.62½	43.87½
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	34.50	34.75
	Calcutta	34.50	34.75
5.1826	Italy	8.42½	8.41½
49.84	Japan—		
	Kobe	51.75	52.00
	Yokohama	51.75	52.00
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	50.00	50.125
51.50	Russia	12.75	13.00
26.80	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	33.50	34.00
	Copenhagen	31.50	32.00
	Christiania	32.75	33.25
19.295	Spain	24.38	24.44
	South America—		
32.42	Rio	27.00	27.10
42.44	Buenos Aires	43.50	45.00
5.1826	Switzerland	4.40	4.38

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.—		—Commercial.—	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝	$4.71	$4.69

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $639,621,677; balance, $54,846,340; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,658,182; Federal Reserve credit balance, $24,975,201.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $6.25.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 44⅝d, up 1d; in New York, 89⅝c, up 2c; Mexican dollars, 72c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$518,207	$81,287,531
Internal Revenue—		
Corporation income	187,796	23,517,092
Individual income	223,914	13,463,868
Excess profits	23,357	8,168,310
Miscellaneous	4,817,676	333,155,403
Miscellaneous revenue	975,872	103,795,399
Total receipts	$6,576,824	$573,637,608
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	48,893,670	1,897,828,017
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	114,744,814	199,712,893
Expenditures	50,470,495	2,471,515,653

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Rec.
Brown Shoe pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
Cresson Con. Gold M. & M	10c	M	Jan. 10	Dec. 31
Elec. Utilities pf	1½	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 5

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JAN. 4, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	937,740	953,120	802,686
Year to date	3,408,883	4,378,640	4,356,734

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
..	..	100	Ajax Rubber	50	50	50	50	+1
1⅝	1⅞	300	Alaska Gold Mines	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	−⅛
19⅝	20	1,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	20	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	−⅜
74	75½	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	+⅝
79	80½	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	80	80	80	80	−⅛
74½	75	500	Am. Beet Sugar	75	75	74½	74½	−½
39¼	39¾	6,900	Am. Can	39⅝	40⅛	39	39⅝	...
89½	90½	100	Am. Can pf	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	+⅝
71½	71¾	2,800	Am. Car & Fdry	71½	72	70⅞	71⅝	−⅛
106	..	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	107	107	107	107	+1
27	28	100	Am. Cotton Oil	27	27	27	27	−1
12½	13	100	Am. H. & Leather	12½	12½	12½	12½	−¾
51	53	200	Am. H. & L. pf	52	52	51½	51½	−3¼
55	56	300	Am. International	55	56	55	55½	−2¼
28	28¾	1,000	Am. Linseed	28	28¾	28	28	...
69	70	100	Am. Linseed pf	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	−¼
56¾	57	6,700	Am. Locomotive	56¾	57⅛	56⅝	56⅞	...
94½	97½	100	Am. Loco. pf. x d	95	95	95	95	+¼
53	56	300	Am. Malting 1st pf	53⅞	53⅞	53	53	−3
78¾	79	10,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	79¾	80¾	78½	78¾	−⅛
62	62½	1,600	Am. Steel F'dries	63	63	62	62¼	+⅛
99¾	101	300	Am. Sugar Ref	100	100¼	100	100¼	−⅞
61½	62	3,400	Am. Sumatra Tob	61¾	62⅞	61⅜	62¼	+⅝
88	91	200	Am. Sumatra T. pf	85	88	85	88	+3
100¼	100¾	11,650	Am. Tel. & Tel	104½	106¼	99⅞	100⅜	−3⅞
142	144	2,300	Am. Tobacco	144	145	141½	143¼	−¼
46	46½	1,400	Am. Woolen	46	47	45½	46	...
91½	92½	100	Am. Woolen pf	92	92	92	92	+2½
15¼	15¾	2,200	Am. Zinc, L. & S	16⅛	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	+½
62	62¼	12,000	Anaconda Copper	62⅝	63⅝	62	62	−½
85¾	86	2,300	Atch., Top. & S. F	86¼	87	85½	86	+½
81½	82	600	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	82	82	81½	81½	−⅛
99¾	100	3,000	At., Gulf & West I	99⅝	101	99¼	100	...
59¾	60	6,800	Baldwin Loco	60	61	59¼	59¾	−⅛
96	98	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	96	96	96	96	+1
53¼	53⅜	16,500	Baltimore & Ohio	52⅞	55½	52⅞	53⅜	+¾
57	59	200	Baltimore & O. pf	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	+⅝
84	87	200	Barrett Co	85	86	85	85	+½
⅞	1⅛	600	Batopilas Mining	1	1	1	1	...
79	80	2,300	Bethlehem Steel	81	81	80	80⅝	−⅜
79	79¼	68,200	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c	81	81⅝	78¾	79¼	−1½
90	92	100	Beth. Steel pf	90	90	90	90	...
98½	99	1,900	Beth. S. pf.sub.r.f.p	99	99	98½	99	−¼
43	46¾	600	Bklyn Rapid Tran	44¾	45¼	44½	45¼	+½
110¼	112	400	Burns Brothers	113	113	112	112	...
19⅝	19⅞	1,900	Butte & Superior	20	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	+⅛
13	14	300	California Petrol	14	14	13¾	13¾	−½
35	38	300	California Pet. pf	37	37	36½	36½	−2
136½	137	9,300	Canadian Pacific	139½	140	136¼	136⅝	−2¼
..	75	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	74	74	74	74	...
34	35	200	Central Foundry	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+⅛
68	68¼	5,900	Central Leather Co	68⅝	68⅝	66	66	−½
31	31½	200	Cerro de Pasco	31	31	31	31	...
71	72½	400	Chandler Motor	71	72	71	72	...
53¾	53⅞	12,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	51¼	54¾	51¼	53⅞	+1⅝
7¾	8	100	Chi. Great Western	8	8	8	8	...
24½	24¾	200	Chi. Great West. pf	24½	24¾	24½	24¾	...
46	46¼	4,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	45⅞	47½	45⅞	46⅛	+1⅛
78¾	78⅞	2,300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	78¾	79½	78¾	78⅞	...
94⅝	95	400	Chi. & Northwest'n	95	95	95	95	...
21½	21⅝	4,800	Chi., R. I. & P. t.c	21⅞	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	...
62¾	63	2,300	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p.c. pf. x d	63½	64	62¾	63	+1
53⅝	54¼	2,000	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p.c. pf. x d	54	54¼	53	53⅝	+1¼
16¼	16¾	1,700	Chile Copper	16	16½	16	16⅜	+¼
42½	43¾	1,300	Chino Copper	42¾	43¼	42½	42½	−⅛
46	51	100	Cluett, Peabody	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	−2⅛
37	38	500	Col. Fuel & Iron	37½	38	37	37	−½
48	50	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	+1¼
32½	33	900	Columbia Gas & El	33½	33¼	32¾	32¾	−¼
91	..	500	Consolidated Coal	94	94	94	94	+4
87½	88½	300	Consolidated Gas	88¾	88½	88	88	−2
85	90	200	Continental Can	85	85	85	85	−4½
32¾	32⅞	12,800	Corn Products Ref	33	33¾	32⅝	32⅞	...
91½	92	600	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	91¾	91¾	91½	91½	−¾
56½	56¾	9,900	Crucible Steel	56½	58¾	55¾	56¾	−⅛
30¾	31	9,800	Cuba Cane Sugar	31¾	32¼	30¾	30¾	−1
79½	81½	1,900	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	81	81	80	80	−1½
140	147	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	146¾	146¾	146¾	146¾	−3¼
110¼	110½	600	Delaware & Hudson	110	111	109¼	110½	+1
172½	180	400	Del., L. & W. x. d	180	180	175	175	...
3¼	5½	500	Den. & Rio Grande	5½	5½	5¼	5¼	−¼
8¼	8¾	8,500	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	12¼	12⅝	7⅞	8⅜	−4¼
34¾	35	5,100	Distillers' Secur	35½	35½	34¼	34¾	...
9¼	10	3,400	Dome Mines	10	10	9¼	9¼	+¾
22	22½	1,200	Elk Horn Coal	22	22½	22	22	...
16⅜	16½	5,400	Erie	16½	16⅝	16⅜	16½	+¼
26⅝	27½	5,900	Erie 1st pf	27½	28⅛	26⅝	27	...
20	21	1,400	Erie 2d pf	20⅝	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	−⅛
70	87½	100	Fisher Body pf	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	−4⅞
33⅞	34	700	Gaston, W. & W	35	35⅛	34	34	−1
34	38	100	General Cigar	34	34	34	34	−2½
100	104	10	General Chemical pf	104	104	104	104	...
132¼	133½	3,100	General Electric	134	134¾	132⅝	132¼	−⅛
113½	115¾	9,600	General Motors	113¼	117¾	112	114¼	+2⅜
82	83½	100	General Motors pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	−½
39	39¾	400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	40	40	39	39	−1½
75	79	100	Granby Consol	78	78	78	78	...
90¼	91	800	G. Northern pf. x d	90	90⅞	88¾	90⅝	+2¼
26¾	27	1,800	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	27¼	28	26¾	26¾	−1
39	39¼	300	Greene-Cananea	39¼	39½	39	39	−⅛
35	37¼	300	Haskell & Barker	34¾	35	34¾	35	...
47	47¼	3,100	Inspiration Copper	47¾	48¼	47	47	−⅜
8¼	9	500	Interboro Consol	9¼	9¼	8¾	8¼	...
11½	12	300	Int. Agricultural	12½	12½	12	12	...
38¼	39	100	Int. Agricultural pf	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	+1
22	22⅛	8,000	Int. Mer. Marine	22	23⅜	22	22⅛	+⅜
83⅝	83¾	24,700	Int. Mer. Marine pf	83⅝	86	84¾	83⅞	+⅜
28⅝	29	2,000	Int. Nickel	29¼	29½	28⅝	28⅝	−⅝
28¼	28¾	1,800	Int. Paper	27	28¾	27	28¼	+2
17½	17¾	1,000	Kansas City South	17⅝	18	17½	17⅝	+⅛
47	50	100	Kan. City South. pf	47	47	47	47	−2⅞
..	..	30	Kayser (J.) & Co	100	100	100	100	...
43½	45	100	Kelly Spring. Tire	44	44	44	44	−1
31¾	32	3,700	Kennecott Copper	32¼	32¾	31⅞	32	−⅛
78½	78⅞	2,900	Lackawanna Steel	79	79½	78⅜	78¾	−⅜
57½	58	1,300	Lehigh Valley	58	58	57⅛	58	−¼
112	113	100	Louis. & Nash	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	+⅝
57	59	200	Mackay Cos. pf	57	57	57	57	+1
27	27½	400	Maxwell Motors	26½	27¼	26½	27½	+⅞
58	58½	300	Max. Motors 1st pf	58	58¼	58	58¼	+¼
81¾	82	8,500	Mexican Petroleum	82¾	84¼	81½	81¾	+¼
80	92	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	90	90	90	90	+2½
30¼	30½	1,200	Miami Copper	30¼	30¾	30¼	30½	...
47½	47¾	19,200	Midvale Steel	47	48½	47	47½	+1¼
9¾	10¼	1,000	Minn. & St. L. new	10½	10½	10	10	−⅝
5	5½	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5½	5¾	5½	5½	...
23	23¼	6,400	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs	23¾	24½	23	23¼	...
44	44¾	1,100	Mo. Pac. pf. tr ctfs	44	45	44	44¾	...
71	71¾	600	Montana Power	72	71½	71½	71½	−1
27¼	27¾	600	Nat. Acme	27¼	27¾	26⅞	26⅞	−⅛
16½	17	100	Nat. Cond. & Cable	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	−⅜
39	39¼	700	Nat. Enam. & St	40	40	39¼	39¼	−⅛
44	46	100	Nat. Lead	46	46	46	46	−1
18½	18¾	500	Nevada Con. Cop	19	19	18¾	18¾	...
21	22	200	N. O., Tex. & Mex	21	21	21	21	−2
119	120	300	N. Y. Air Brake	120	121	120	120	−2
72	72¼	10,800	N. Y. Central	72¼	73⅝	72	72¼	+⅝
44	46	100	N. Y. Dock pf	44	44	44	44	...
31	32	100	N. Y., N. H. & H	32	32⅝	32	32	+¾
21	22	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	20½	20½	20½	20½	−½
104¼	105	3,300	Norfolk & Western	104	105⅝	103¾	104⅝	+1
85	87	2,600	Nor. Pacific x d	87	87⅝	85¼	85¾	−1¼
68	69	100	Nova Scotia S. & C	68	68	68	68	−1
38¼	38½	9,700	Ohio Cities Gas	39	39⅜	38¼	38½	−½
4½	5	700	Ontario Mining	4½	4½	4½	4½	−¼
46	46¼	8,100	Penn. R. R	46⅜	46½	46	46	−½
42	44	400	People's Gas, Chi	42	42	42	42	−3
13¾	14	800	Pere Marquette	13⅝	14	13¼	14	+1⅛
55	57	100	Pere Marq. prior pf	55	55	55	55	...
27½	28¼	200	Philadelphia Co	28	28	27½	27½	−1
33	33½	300	Pierce-Arrow	33	33⅜	33	33¼	−⅜
45	46	200	Pittsburgh Coal	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	+⅛
79	81	400	Pitts. Coal pf	80	80	80	80	+⅛
90	96	100	Pitts. Steel pf	95	95	95	95	+5½
23	24	2,700	Pitts. & West Va	23	24¼	22⅞	23¼	+1¼
60	63	200	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	62	62	62	62	...
61½	62¼	300	Pressed Steel Car	61½	62	61	62	...
112	113	600	Pullman Co	114	114	113	113½	−1¼
46½	47¾	1,000	Railway Steel Sp	46¼	47¼	46¼	47	...
23⅞	23¾	1,900	Ray Con. Copper	23¼	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	+⅛
75	75¼	69,500	Reading	74½	76¼	74½	75	+1
79¼	79¾	4,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	80	80¾	79¼	79¼	...
72	74¼	5,000	Royal Dutch t r	72	74¾	72	74¾	−3¾
13	13½	400	St. Louis-San Fran	13¼	13½	13	13	−⅜
8½	9	300	Saxon Motor	9¼	9¼	9	9	−⅜
7¾	8¼	650	Seaboard Air Line	8	8¼	7¾	8⅛	+⅛
18½	18⅞	1,500	Seab. Air Line pf	18	19¼	18	18⅞	+⅞
144	144½	500	Sears, Roeb. & Co	145	145½	143	143½	−1½
16⅞	17	200	Shattuck-Arizona	17	17⅛	17	17⅛	...
31¼	31½	900	Sinclair Oil	31¼	31¼	30¾	30¾	...
41½	42½	300	Sloss-S. Steel & I	42	42½	41½	41½	...
84½	84¾	4,900	Southern Pacific	83¾	85	83¾	84½	+½
23¾	23⅞	7,700	Southern Railway	23½	24⅞	23⅜	23¾	...
59	59¾	800	Southern Ry. pf	59	59¾	59	59½	−½
78	83	10	Standard Milling pf	83	83	83	83	...
50½	51	11,100	Studebaker Co	51	52¼	50¼	50¾	−¼
29	29½	200	Stutz Motor	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	+¼
28	28½	1,500	Superior Steel	28½	29¼	28½	28½	−1⅛
13	13¾	100	Tenn. C. & C	13¾	13⅝	13¼	13¼	−⅛
143	144	3,000	Texas Co	143	145½	142½	143	...
15¾	17	700	Texas & Pacific	16¼	17	16¼	16¾	...
175	180	40	Tidewater Oil	180	180	180	180	...
20	21	100	Third Avenue	21	21	21	21	...
50½	50¾	9,100	Tobacco Products	50¼	52¼	50	50⅝	−⅜
115¾	116	21,300	Union Pacific	115½	117⅜	115¼	115⅞	...
39¼	39¾	700	United Alloy Steel	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	+⅜
93	93½	1,000	United Cigar Stores	93	94	92¼	93	+¼
70	72	100	United Drug	70	70	70	70	+3
117	119½	100	United Fruit	120	120	120	120	...
12½	13	200	U. S. C. I. P. & F	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	+⅛
117	118	1,500	U. S. Indus. Alco	120	120	118	118	−1¾
53	54	300	U. S. Rubber	53	53	53	53	...
97¼	98	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	...
45	48	300	U. S. S., R. & M. x d	46	46	45	46	...
94⅝	94¾	287,300	U. S. Steel	93¾	96¼	94	94⅝	−1
109	109¼	1,400	U. S. Steel pf	109⅛	109⅛	108⅝	109	...
81⅝	82	4,700	Utah Copper	81¾	82½	81½	81⅝	...
12⅝	13	600	Utah Securities	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−¼
35	35¼	700	Va.-Car. Chemical	36¼	36¼	35¼	35¼	−1¾
8½	8¾	300	Wabash	8¼	8⅞	8½	8¾	...
43	43½	3,400	Wabash pf. A	43	43⅜	42⅝	43¼	+½
22	22½	1,100	Wabash pf. B	22	22½	22	22	...
13¼	14	100	Western Maryland	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	−½
15	15½	600	Western Pacific	14¼	15	14¼	15	+2
47½	48	400	Western Pacific pf	47	47¾	47	47½	+1½
86½	87½	200	Western Union Tel	86½	86¾	86½	86½	−1
41	41¼	2,100	Westingh. E. & M	41½	42	41	41½	...
9½	10	100	Wheeling & L. E	10	10	10	10	...
38	39	200	White Motors	38½	38¾	38½	38½	+½
20	20¼	20,300	Willys-Overland	20¼	20⅜	19¾	20¼	...
76	77	100	Willys-Overland pf	76	77	76	77	+1
115	120	100	Woolw. (F. W.) Co	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	−4¼
33¼	35½	100	Worthington Pump	34	34	34	34	−1½

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Controller's Statement, Dec. 31, 1917.

Cash action.	Corporate Stock and Tax Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Outstanding Dec. 22	$21,625,000.00	$36,425,400.00	$10,000,000.00
Net increase	1,422,000.00	2,655,000.00	1,000,000.00
Outstanding Dec. 31	$23,047,000.00	$39,080,400.00	$11,000,000.00
Cash balance	7,827,556.05		
Net obligation	$15,219,443.95		

The average net paid daily and Sunday circulation of The New York Times, exceeding one-third of a million copies, represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating, and responsive readers ever assembled by a newspaper.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 Railroads	60.68	59.43	59.86	−.01
25 Industrials	74.91	73.24	73.65	−.46
50 Stocks	67.79	66.34	66.75	−.24

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
Jan. 4	67.79	66.34	66.75	−.24
Jan. 3	68.37	66.40	66.99	+.16
Jan. 2	67.41	65.62	66.83	+.95
Jan. 1	Holiday.			
Dec. 31	66.26	64.54	65.88	+1.05
Dec. 29	65.38	64.29	64.85	+.02
Dec. 28	65.57	63.83	64.83	+1.80

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

Jan.	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
1918	68.37	Jan. 3	65.62	Jan. 2	66.75
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	84.71	Jan. 31	85.21
1916	91.43	Jan. 3	84.47	Jan. 31	85.17
1915	64.68	Jan. 22	60.07	Jan. 2	62.27
1914	73.50	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3	72.97
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	73.60	Jan. 17	77.22
1912	78.61	Jan. 3	75.96	Jan. 31	76.62
1911	81.10	Jan. 31	77.37	Jan. 3	80.99

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1918	68.37	Jan. 3	65.62	Jan. 2	66.75
†1917	90.46	Jan. 4	87.53	Jan. 5	87.87
Full Years.					
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	57.43	Dec. 20	65.88
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.08
1912	85.62	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	Last.	Net.		Last.	Net.
Jan. 4	77.46	−.10	Dec. 27	75.46	+.90
Jan. 3	77.26	+.14	Dec. 26	74.56	−.03
Jan. 2	77.12	+.32	Dec. 25	Holiday.	
Jan. 1	Holiday.		Dec. 24	74.59	+.05
Dec. 31	76.80	+.74	Dec. 22	74.54	+.12
Dec. 29	76.06	+.34	Dec. 21	74.42	+.18
Dec. 28	75.70	+.24	Dec. 20	74.24	−.17

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1918	77.26	Jan. 3	77.12	Jan. 2	77.16
†1917	88.88	Jan. 5	88.65	Jan. 2	88.88
Full Years.					
1917	89.48	Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 20	76.80
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 22	88.64
1915	87.62	Mar. 24	81.52	Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 7	81.96
1913	92.81	Jan. 10	83.45	Dec. 18	86.81

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Hopes Deferred.

The course of security prices after President Wilson's message on the railroad situation reached the Street indicated that market followers had not received all the information they hoped for, as had been expected in many quarters that further details of the Government's ideas in respect to unified operation of the carriers would be disclosed, but they were not. The result was that potential buyers who intended to purchase railroad shares if the details were satisfactory were inclined to continue holding back their orders. At the same time, profit taking was not interrupted by the message because, while further insight into the future was withheld, the vigorous reaffirmation of the President's original proclamation strengthened the bullish feeling toward railroad stocks and bonds that was evident earlier in the week. These influences promoted a rather quiet market after the message had been digested, though prices were churned about rapidly during the period when the tickers were distributing the President's address.

Billion Dollars More Money.

The general stock of money in the United States at the beginning of the new year is estimated at $6,256,198,271, an increase of $1,244,000,000 compared with a year ago, when the estimated stock was $5,012,045,517, according to figures given out yesterday by the Treasury Department. The per capita circulation on Jan. 1, 1918, is given as $51.83 as against $42 on Jan. 1, 1917. A month ago the figure stood at $48.50.

Lehigh Valley in November.

The vicissitudes of the railroads under the old régime are pretty well exemplified by the November statement of the Lehigh Valley. A gross increase of $167,000 was converted into a decrease in net below the record of the same month last year, amounting to $375,794. Operating expenses increased $540,620, and of this approximately $460,000 was accounted for by additional transportation costs. During the eleven months ended Nov. 30, transportation expenses were $5,000,000 greater than in the corresponding period in 1916. Students of railroad statistics are awaiting with interest the figures on earnings and expenses which the Government will issue after control of the carriers is assumed. It is not known whether the Federal plan will call for monthly statements on the present basis or not, nor whether periodical reports will be issued.

Railroad Economy.

That under the system of Government control of the railroads curtailment of expenses amounting to $500,000,000 a year may be effected is the belief expressed by W. J. Wollman & Co. in their fortnightly letter. The ways in which this saving may be accomplished are enumerated as follows: Economy in routing; economy in loading and unloading, including economy of space; economy in number of offices and in handling of employes in numerous departments of work; economy in banking and standardization of equipment and rails.

Re the Income Tax.

The law firm of Reed, McCook & Hoyt, attorneys for the Investment Bankers' Association, received yesterday this telegram from one of its members in Washington: "Inquiries among dealers in securities indicate that many large houses do not consider it advisable to take advantage of recent regulations permitting deduction of losses shown by inventory based on market values. This for two reasons, first, many of them show net loss on actual sales during the year, or net income so small as not to be subject to the excess profits tax, and, second, because houses realize that it is better to pay tax this year than subject themselves to a probably higher tax next year, based on profits above market values on Dec. 31. Lawyers, including ourselves, have advised clients in most cases against taking losses."

Beating the Weather.

Half dozen Curb brokers found shelter in the middle of Broad Street from the sharp wind yesterday, and kept on doing business while their colleagues looked on enviously. They hired a taxi, ran it up to the edge of the crowd, and bought and sold stocks through the window and door on the leeward side of the vehicle.

Time Money Holds Firm.

While call money has shown an easier tendency during the last week, there has been evident a scarcity of funds available for time loans. Yesterday money rates ranged from 2½ to 4 per cent. and closed at 3 per cent. For loans of maturities from sixty days to six months, 5¾ per cent. was the price for "industrials" and 6 per cent. for loans secured by mixed collateral. Inquiry among the banks and trust companies elicited the information that institutions were willing to put out funds which are callable on demand, but that in view of uncertainties due to fluctuations in deposits they were not readily disposed to make commitments extending over long periods. With the campaign for the third Liberty Loan starting at an early date and the preparations for meeting Federal tax payments there is considerable conjecture as to future movements of general and Government deposits.

Ocean Freight Rate Fluctuations.

There was an argument yesterday between two men interested in shipping, which might apply as well to fluctuations in cotton and wheat prices, as to fluctuations in ocean rates. One man was complaining of the violent cuts in the charter rates which had been enforced by the Chartering Committee of the United States Shipping Board. The committee has only made three important changes in rates since it began work, but one of these was a cut of 2s. 6d. in the ton, and another of 5s in the ton. Such sharp cuts, this man declared, had a very bad effect on business, although he admitted that on the whole the committee had succeeded in stabilizing rates, and these cuts were not equal to the whole fluctuations which probably would have taken place, without the committee's interposition, in the market in the same interval of time.

The Market Now and Then.

The other man admitted that a drop of 5s. in the ton in the rate to South America was a breathtaking one in some respects, but he contended that it should not be considered by itself, but in proportion to the total rate charged. "Say before the war," he said, "that the rate was around 4s. In those days a drop of 6d. was not uncommon. Now, with the rate around 40s., a drop of 5s. is exactly equivalent, in its relation to the market, to a drop of 6d. then—in each case you cut 12½ per cent. off. What's the difference?" By this reasoning a change of 3 cents in the price of cotton, when it is around 30 cents, as at present, would be no more severe a fluctuation than a change of 1 cent a pound in before-the-war days when the price was around 10 cents. In each case the speculator who bought $100 worth of cotton would lose, or win, precisely as much on the change. That is all very well for the speculator, in either ocean rates or cotton, but the man who needs the actual cotton or the actual freight space in his business might not see it in that light.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JAN. 4, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	$4,379,000	$5,243,800	$4,392,000
Year to date	13,725,500	21,925,300	24,850,500

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U S Liberty 3½s, int ctfs, full paid: $113000 98.78; 113000 98.78; 17000 98.77; 41000 98.76; 31000 98.76; 77000 98.74; 4000 98.76; 2000 98.74; 30000 98.76; 1000 98.74; 1000 98.74; 23000 98.74; 14000 98.76; 95000 98.74; 3000 98.76; 3000 98.72; 1000 98.70; 142000 98.74; 6000 98.76; 1000 98.74; 1000 98.72; 2000 98.74; 6000 98.80; 5000 98.76; 2000 98.74; 5000 98.76; 300 98.76. $956500

U S Liberty 1st cv 4s: $9000 97.50; 4000 97.52; 3000 97.50; 6000 97.52; 3000 97.54; 1000 97.56; 3000 97.70. $33000

U S Liberty 2d 4s: $80000 96.98; 78000 97; 64000 96.98; 11000 97; 37000 96.98; 60000 96.96; 20000 96.94; 4000 96.96; 8000 96.94; 25000 96.92; 30000 96.94; 8000 96.96; 2000 96.94; 1000 96.96; 29000 96.92; 1000 96.94; 4000 96.92; 13000 96.94; 1000 96.96; 1000 96.92; 2000 96.94; 30000 96.92; 2000 96.94; 3000 96.9?; 47000 96.94; 50000 96.92; 10000 96.90; 34000 96.92; 1000 96.94; 1000 96.90; 39000 96.94; 1000 96.92; 5000 96.90; 25000 c. 97; 56000 96.90; 10000 c. 97; 5000 96.90; 31000 96.92; 1000 96.90; 13000 96.92; 4000 96.90; 25000 96.92; 10000 96.94; 13000 96.92; 11000 96.90; 1000 96.92; 5000 96.90; 6000 96.92; 5000 96.90; 1000 96.92; 10000 96.90; 30000 96.92; 13000 96.90; 52000 96.92. $1100000

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION BONDS.

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000:

Am For Sec 5s 38 95½, 2 95½, 3 95¼ — Anglo-Fr 5s 3 88⅝, 4 88½, 23 88⅝, 14 88¾, 6 88¼, 11 88⅝, 12 88½, 3 88½, 1 88⅝, 1 88⅝, 6 88¾, 1 88¾, 2 88⅝, 2 88¾, 2 88⅝, 1 88¾, 2 88⅝, 1 88½, 1 88⅝, 1 88⅝, 47 88½, 20 88¼ — City of Bordeaux 5 84, 2 84¼, 5 84¼ — City of Lyons 2 84¼, 2 84, 3 84, 8 84¼ — City of Marseilles 1 84½, 1 85, 10 84½ — City of Paris 15 84, 7 84½, 2 84, 3 84¼ — Dom of Canada 1931 1 89, 1 89¼, 5 89¼ — French Govt temp 5½s 4 94½, 3 94, 6 94½, 1 94½ — Jap Govt 4½s, sterl loan 5 90 — Un King of Gt Br & Ire 5s 57 97½, 2 97¾, 1 97½, 19 97½, 5½s, 1918 20 99⅞, 5½s, 1919 1 95¼, 1 95½, 34 95½, 19 95½, 1 95½, 7 95½, 2 95¼, 18 95¼, new 7 95¼, 4 95½, 64 95½, 16 95½, 3 95½, 2 95¼, 1 95½, 5½s, 1921 1 92, 16 91½, 6 92 — N Y City 3½s, Nov. 1954 2 78 — 4½s, 1965 1 95½, 1 95.

Alaska Gold Mines cv deb 6s, Ser A 3 19¾, 1 20; Series B 1 19¾ — Am Agr Chem deb 5s 10 91, 3 91¼ — Am Sm & R temp 1st 5s 1 85½ — Am T & T col 4s 1 82½, 1 82¾, 2 82½, 6 82¼ — conv 4s 5 81¼ — conv 4½s 10 86 — col tr 5s 1 91¼, 1 91½, 3 91¼, 1 91¼, 3 91½, 20 91 — Am Wri P 5s 1 79 — Ann Arbor 1st 4s 2 57½ — Armour & Co 4½s 2 84½ — A T & S F gen 4s 1 83½, 1 83¾, 1 83¾ — Bald Loco 5s 1 99¼ — B & O gold 4s 1 77½, 1 77 — conv 4½s 14 79 — ref 5s 2 83, 4 82½, 2 82¾ — S W Div 3½s 3 85 — Beth Stl pur money 5s 5 90½, 3 90 — B R T 5s, 1918 1 95½, 1 95¾ — Cen G R y 5s 5 88½ — Ct Leath 5s 1 95¾, 1 95 — Ches & O cv 5s 3 83¾ — gen 4½s 2 75 — conv 4½s 15 70, 2 70¼, 2 70½ — conv 5s 2 77¾, 5 77½, 40 77, 15 77½, 20 77¼, 6 77, 20 77½, 2 77¾, 2 77½, 1 78¼ — C B & Q Ill 4s 35 94¼, 31 94, 1 94¼, 3 94¼.

Chi Gt W 4s 5 59 — C, M & S P gen 4s, Ser A 1 78 — conv 4½s 1 75¼, 5 75½, 8 75 — cv 5s, Ser B 1 78, 6 79 — ref 4½s 7 68½, 6 68¼, 1 67, 11 67¼ — C & N W 5s — C, R I & P Ry ref 4s 2 67½, 6 67¼, 5 68½ — C & W Ind cv 4s 1 65½ — Chile Cop 6s 6 103¾, 7 104 — Col Indstl 5s 2 70 — Col & Sou ref & ext 4½s 1 72½, 2 72, 1 72¾ — Con Cable 1st 4s, regtd 10 69½ — Con Gas cv 6s 6 102, 2 101½, 1 101½, 1 101¾ — D & R G cv 4s 5 68, 1 67, 4 67½, 4 67, 4 68¼, 2 66 — Imp 5s 19 76 — 1st & ref 5s 10 51¼, 20 50¾ — Erie 1st cv 4s 14 67¼, 1 67¾ — gen 4s 4 54½, 9 54, 1 54¼ — cv 4s, Ser A 3 48 — Series B 5 47¾, 5 47¾, 5 47½, 5 47¾, 5 48, 20 47¾, 6 47¾ — cv 4s, Ser D 5 52, 8 52¼ — Gen Elec deb 5s 2 94¾ — Ga Midl 3s 1 63 — Hud & Man 1st & ref 5s, Ser A 10 52 — adj inc 5s 15 16½ — Ill Cent 4s, 1953 1 74 — Ind Steel 5s 2 95 — Int-Met 4½s.

IRT 1st & ref 5s 14 82½, 4 82¾ — Int Mer Mar 6s 2 91½ — Iowa Cen ref 4s 24 46 — K C, Ft S & M 6s 3 102½ — Kan City So 5s 2 78¼ — Lack Steel 5s, 1923 1 93½ — 1950 6 90 — Laclede Gas 1st of St L 1st 5s 1 97½ — L S & M So 3½s 1 73¾ — 4s, 1931 3 84¼, 3 84¾ — Liggett & M 5s 1 86½ — Lorillard Co 7s 4 111 — Louis & Nash N F & She f 5s 1 86½ — Midvale Steel col tr 5s 5 82 — Minn & St L 1st & ref 4s 1 44¾, 10 45, 3 44¾ — Mo Pac 5s, 1923 4 89 — gen 4s 5 57½, 14 58½, 56 58, 10 58½, 10 58½, 30 58, 1 58½, 20 58, 10 58¼, 19 58, 2 58¾, 29 58, 10 57¾, 3 57¼ — Montana Pow 5s, Ser A 5 89 — N O, Tex & Mex income 5s 10 41 — N Y Air Br 1st conv 6s 1 100 — N Y Cent deb 6s 1 93½, 5 93¾, 1 93½, 3 93½, 10 93¾, 20 94, 25 93 — registered 50 92 — deb 4s, 1934 1 78¾ — ref & imp 4½s, Ser A 1 82 — N Y G, El, H & P pur money 4s 3 71¾ — N Y & Grnwl L 5s 2 85 — N Y, N H & H cv 6s.

deb 6s 1 85½ — N Y Rys ref 4s 11 50 — adj 5s 3 21½, 1 21½, 2 21¾, 1 21¾, 2 21¾ — N Y Tel 4½s 5 87 — N Y, W & B 4½s 9 49, 2 49½, 1 49 — Norf & W con 4s 5 84 — Nor Pac 4s 1 84, 1 84½ — Nor Pac 3s 5 60, 1 59½, 1 60 — Oreg Sh Line gtd ref 4s 1 84½ — Oreg-Wash RR & N 1st & ref 4s 2 74¼ — Pac Gas & E 5s 3 79¼, 5 79½ — Pac of M 1st 4s 2 80 — Pac T & T 5s 5 91 — P R R con 4½s 1 99 — gen 4½s 9 91½, 3 91¼ — Pere Marq 1st 5s 1 81½, 1 81¼, 1 81¼ — Pub Serv Corp sink fund 5s 1 74½, 4 75, 1 73¼ — St L, Ir Mt & So River & G 12 60½, 5 70 — St L & S F pr ln 4s, Ser A 13 60, 5 56½, 10 59½, 14 59½, 4 59 — prin 5s, Ser B 1 73¼, 1 72¼ — adjust 6s 2 64 — income 6s 5 50¾, 10 51½ — St L S W 1st Term 5s 2 58½ — Sea Air L ref 5s 2 56½, 1 55½, 1 54½ — adj 5s 13 55, 4 54¾ — Sinclair O & R 1st s f 7s, w war 3 88½, 3 88¼ — So Bell T & T 1st 5s 1 91½ — So Pac col 4s.

5 72½ — conv 4s 15 78, 1 77½ — conv 5s 1 88¾, 8 88⅝, 2 88¼, 11 89, 2 89¼, 1 89 — 1st ref 4s 13 79½ — So Pac, San Fr Term 4s 1 81½, 2 81½ — So Ry 1st 5s 1 93, 2 93¼, 1 93 — gen 4s 26 61, 1 60¾, 11 60½, 5 60¼, 16 60, 9 59½, 5 60, 2 59¾, 1 60, 10 59½, 2 60 — Tex Co deb 6s 5 97¾, 3 98 — Third Av 1st 5s 14 95 — adj 5s 3 37, 1 36, 1 35½ — Un Pac 1st 4s 2 88½ — conv 4s 1 85½ — 1st & ref 4s 4 78¼, 5 78½, 17 78, 14 77¾ — U S Rubber 5s 4 100 — 1st & ref 5s 1 78, 2 77½, 8 78¼, 1 78½, 2 78¾, 2 78¾, 6 78¾, 1 78¾ — U S Stl Corp s f 5s 47 99½, 10 99 — Va Iron C & C 5s 5 85½ — Va & S W cvs — Va Ry 1st 5s 2 92¾, 6 94 — Wabash 1st 5s 1 93¼, 6 94 — Westn Elec 5s 1 97½ — Westn Md 4s 4 60, 1 60¼ — Westn Pac 5s 11 82, 1 82½ — West Shore 4s 2 77, 1 80 — W U Tel col tr 5s 1 92¼, 1 93 — Wilson & Co 1st 6s 2 95.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for U. S. Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	96½	97½	Pan 2s, r, 1936	96	..
2s, c, 1930	96½	..	Pan 2s, r, 1938	96	..
3s, r, 1918	99	100	Pan 3s, r, 1961	80	..
3s, c, 1918	99	100	Pan 3s, c, 1961	80	..
3s, r, 1946	80	..			
3s, c, 1946	80	..			
4s, r, 1925	104	105			
4s, c, 1925	104	105			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	75	85	Chi & Alt	8	11½	Int C Coal	..	75	Pett-Mullik	32	60
Ad Rumely	11½	12½	Do pf	..	20	K C, F S & M pf	..	68	Do 1st pf	95	100
Do pf	27	28	C & N W pf	130	150	Kelly Sp T pf	75	85	P, C, C & St L	50	63
Alaska Juu	2½	2⅝	C, St P, M & O	70	80	Kelsey Whl	24	29	P, Ft W & C	117½	139½
Am A C pf	89	91	Do pf	100	120	Do pf	81	93	Pond C C	18¼	24½
Am B N	29½	35	C, C, C & St L	29	30	Keo & D M	2	5	Pr Stl Car pf	94	96
Do pf	41½	45	Do pf	..	70	Do pf	..	30	Pub S, N J	98	104¼
Am B Sug pf	83	92	Cl & Pitts	..	83½	Kings Co E L & P	92	93	Ry Stl Sp pf	90	98
Am B S & Fdy	..	98	Clu-P pf	95	97	Lacl Gas	80	85	Rdg 1st pf	35	40
Do pf	175	195	Col So	21	22	Lake E & W	10	12	Do 2d pf	36	40
Am C pf	..	20	Do 2d pf	45	50	Do pf	20	30	Rep I & S pf	92½	95
Am Cal	41	..	Comp T R	32	36	Lee R & T	15	13½	St L S F pf	27	30
Am Cot Oil pf	79	82	Con G, E L & P Balt	95	95	Ligg & M	185	180	St L S W	23	26
Am Ex	78½	90	C I C M	8	10½	Do pf	100	107	Do pf	40	40½
Am Ice	12	12½	Con Can pf	90	110	Lg 1st cfs	34	43	Savage A	50	55
Do pf	42	45	Cont Ins	45	55	L-W Bisc	113½	125	Sears-R pf	117	120
Am Malt	9½	10¾	Crex Carp	36	45	Do 1st pf	83	85	Sl-Sh S & I pf	..	101½
Am Sm pf A	73	98	Crip C C	..	30	Do 2d pf	50	64	So P R Sg	150	175
Am Sm & R pf	104½	105½	Do pf	..	30	Loril Co	155	180	Do pf	103½	112
Am Snuff	87	91	Cruc St pf	85	88½	Do pf	95	115	Standard M	80	84½
Do pf	85	100	C Am Sug	..	..	Mackay Co	73½	73¾	Stud'b'r Co pf	91	94
Am Shipb	87	94½	Do pf	90	98½	Man Beach	½	2	Sup Stl 1st pf	92	95½
Do pf	..	95½	D & Co pf	95½	100	Man Elev	98	100	T P L Tr	125	..
Am Sug R pf	109¾	112	Detroit Ed	99	101	Max Motor 2d pf	21½	22½	Tob Pr pf	80	90
Am T & C	50	60	Det Un Ry	..	90	May D Str	47	48	T, St L & West	2	10
Am Tob pf	93	100	Dia Match	102	115	Do pf	97	111	Do ctfs	4	8
Am W P pf	23	24	D, S S & A	3	4	Mich Cent	..	109	Do pf	6	12
Am Zinc pf	43	46	Do pf	5½	7	M, S P & S S M	85	88	Do pf ctfs	9	14
Assets R	..	1½	El Sto Bat	47	50½	Do pf	101	115	Tr & Wms	40½	41
Asso D G	10	15	Elk Horn C pf	..	43	Do lsd l	60	70	T C B T	61	65
Do 1st pf	..	54	Erie & P	..	70	Mo, K & T pf	8½	10	Do pf	..	125
Do 2d pf	36	54½	Fed M & S	12½	15	Mon Pw pf	95	..	Und Type	87	108
Atl, B & A	8	12	Do pf	35	38	Morris & E	..	85	Do pf	108½	..
Atl C L	92	94	Fisher B	28	34	N C & S L	110	120	Un B & P	63	67½
A, G & W I pf	58½	60	Gen Chem	165	180	Nat Bisc	95	100	Un Pac pf	69	70
Barrett Co pf	99	101	Gen Cig pf	90	100	Do pf	110	120	Un Cig Sts pf	101¼	103
B'n G	..	90	Good'ch pf	93	97½	Nat C & S	58	65	Un Drugs 1st pf	47	48
Brown Shoe	60	62	Gulf St Stl	92	95	Do pf	98	100	Do 2d pf	76	80
Do pf	87	100	Do 1st pf	..	102	Nat Enam pf	95	100	Un Rys Inv	6	7
Bruns Ter	6	7	G M & N	5	13	Nat Lead pf	98½	105	Do pf	13	14
Buff R & P	80	88	Do pf	28	43	Nat Rys of M 1st pf	..	21	U S C I P pf	43	47½
Do pf	110	120	Hartman	41	45	Do 2d pf	5	6½	U S Ex	16	18
Burns Bros pf	103	116	Homestake	..	93	N Y, C & St L	14	18½	U S Ind Al pf	90	95
Bush Ter	75	97½	Ill Central	94½	95½	Do 1st pf	54	65	U S Rlty & Improve	11	15
Butt'k Co	10	16	Int-Cons pf	45½	46½	Do 2d pf	39	46	U S Sm pf ex div	44	46
Cal Pack	34½	39	Int Harv N J	111	116	N Y Dock	18	20½	Va-Car Ch pf ex div	97	107
Canada So	..	54	Do pf	107½	100¼	N Y, L & W	..	123	Va I, C & C	55	59
C C & O	..	21	In Har Cp	59	65	Norf So	20	23	W F Exp	74	79
Do pf	..	50	Do pf	94	..	Nor & W pf	75	85	W Maryl 2d pf	22	30
Ct Fdy pf	45	48	Int Nick pf	92	99½	North Am	45	47	W E & M 1st pf	55	65
Ct Leather pf	103	105	Int Pa pf ex div	73	95	N W Tel	..	60	W & L E pf	21	23
C R R of N J	200	225	Do pf sta ex div	67	65	Ohio Fuel Supply	40	43	Wilson & Co	45	48
C & S A T	100	105	Int Salt	54½	60	Owens Bot Mach	57	60	Do pf	90	98
			Iowa Cent	2	3	Do pf	108	120	Wis Cent	38	40
			Jewel Tea	25	40	Pac Coast	40	45	Wr'th (F W) pf	113½	..
			Do pf	80	95	Do 1st pf	68	90	Wor Pump pf A	75	88
						Do 2d pf	58	60	Do pf B	57½	61
						Pac Mail	24	25½			
						Do pf	90	120			
						Pac T & T	16	20½			
						Do pf	..	90			
						Pan Am P & T pf	85	88			
						Peo & East	5	7			
						Pere & M pf	36	37			
						Pierce-A pf	91	92			

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

Efforts have centred mainly in expediting movements of foodstuffs and fuel, and shipments of other materials and products have in many instances been more tardy than ever, causing added inconvenience, if not some actual loss, to manufacturers and dealers alike. But the new year has started with the definite assurance that the present schedule of iron and steel prices will remain undisturbed during the first quarter, at least, and the extension of the improvement in the securities markets has been helpful to sentiment in financial circles and elsewhere. The general undertone of business, despite the many existing hindrances and elements of uncertainty, seems more confident as 1918 opens, though there is no disposition to minimize the possible effects of the further economic changes which a continuance of the war will make inevitable.

Bank clearings continue remarkably heavy at most of the principal cities in the United States, the total for this week amounting to $5,092,823,231, an increase of 0.1 per cent. Well-maintained business activity in practically all sections of the country continues to be reflected in a gain in the aggregate of all centres outside New York City over this week a year ago of 7.2 per cent., but at the metropolis there is a loss of 3.4 per cent.

Bradstreet's says:

The slowing down of industry and trade has allowed of a good deal of retrospection and a fair amount of prediction as to the future. The annual reports to Bradstreet's from over one hundred cities are almost a unit in reporting an increase in the value of both wholesale and retail trade in 1917 over 1916, the gains reported in these lines being outstripped, however, by the increases in output of manufacture and industry, which was of course stimulated by war work and a very full volume of domestic demand.

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Resources, - $80,000,000

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Bowery and Grand St.
Ninth Avenue and 14th St.
Broadway and 18th St.
2 West 33d Street.
57th Street and Third Ave.
Broadway and 61st St.
86th St. and Lexington Ave.
Broadway and 104th St.
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Boston, Mass., December 12, 1917.
NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 6% BONDS SECURED BY MORTGAGE ON THE STEAMER "TRANSPORTATION," ISSUED BY COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions contained in Article 5 of the mortgage given by the Coastwise Steamship Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, to secure an issue of one hundred eighty-seven thousand dollars ($187,000) par value first mortgage 6% bonds on the Steamer "TRANSPORTATION," dated June 20, 1910, the following bonds will be redeemed and retired on March 1, 1918, to wit:

Bonds numbered 111 to 187, inclusive, maturing from March 1, 1918, to March 1, 1921.

The holders of the above-numbered bonds are hereby notified to present said bonds to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, 337 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on March 1, 1918, to receive in cash the face amount of said bonds and accrued interest to March 1, 1918.

Bonds must carry the coupons due March 1, 1918, and the subsequent maturing coupons thereto belonging, and must be accompanied by the usual income tax certificate. Interest on said bonds will cease on March 1, 1918.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
BY COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, ASSIGNEE OF AND SUCCESSOR IN TITLE TO COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
BY JOHN G. CROWLEY, TREASURER.

Boston, Mass., December 12, 1917.
NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 6% BONDS SECURED BY MORTGAGE ON THE STEAMER "COASTWISE," ISSUED BY COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions contained in Article 5 of the mortgage given by the Coastwise Steamship Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, to secure an issue of one hundred eighty-eight thousand dollars ($188,000) par value first mortgage 6% bonds on the steamer "COASTWISE," dated June 20, 1910, the following bonds will be redeemed and retired on March 1, 1918, to wit:

Bonds numbered 111 to 188, inclusive, maturing from March 1, 1918, to March 1, 1921.

The holders of the above-numbered bonds are hereby notified to present said bonds to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, 337 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on March 1, 1918, to receive in cash the face amount of said bonds and accrued interest to March 1, 1918.

Bonds must carry the coupons due March 1, 1918, and the subsequent maturing coupons thereto belonging, and must be accompanied by the usual income tax certificate. Interest on said bonds will cease on March 1, 1918.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
BY COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, ASSIGNEE OF AND SUCCESSOR IN TITLE TO COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
BY JOHN G. CROWLEY, TREASURER.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company
First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 3d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1917, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,259.20 in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the fifth day of February, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be endorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.
Dated January 3, 1918.

LUMBERMENS National Bank of Portland, located at Portland, in the State of Oregon, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
E. G. CRAWFORD, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the OWEN CO., Inc., for the election of Directors will be held at 12 noon on the 14th of January, 1918, at the office of that company, at 325 East 125th Street, New York, N. Y. OTTO EGLOFF, President.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Franklin Society

The Franklin Society, operating since 1888 under the N. Y. Banking Law, announces its semi-annual cash dividend at the usual rate of Four and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all savings share accounts of $10 to $5,000. This is the society's

58th Conservative Dividend

Even a dollar starts an account. Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before Jan. 10 earn from date opened. Begin now or write for Booklet A.

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY For Home Building and Savings, 38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

4½ PER CENT

RIO GRANDE MUST PAY BOND GUARANTY

U. S. Court of Appeals Affirms $38,270,343 Judgment of the Equitable Trust Company.

WESTERN PACIFIC LIABILITY

May Bring About a Financial Receivership While the Government Operates the Road.

One of the longest and bitterest legal fights in the history of American railroads was apparently brought to a close yesterday when the United States Circuit Court of Appeals handed down a decision affirming a judgment obtained last May by the Equitable Trust Company of New York against the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company for the sum of $32,272,274, representing the unpaid balance of the $50,000,000 bond issue of the Western Pacific Railroad Company, originally guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company. The suit was brought by the trust company as trustee for the bond issue. An appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States is possible, but considered hardly probable under existing conditions of railroad management. With interest allowed at 6 per cent. to date, the amount of the judgment is now $38,270,343.17.

The bond issue of the Western Pacific was made in 1903, to cover cost of construction of the western extension of that line, and, besides being protected by a mortgage on certain property of the Western Pacific, was guaranteed by the Denver & Rio Grande, both roads then being under control of the Gould interests. The Western Pacific defaulted its interest payments in 1915, and the road was thrown into a receivership, the equity back of the bonds sold at foreclosure, and the road reorganized.

The foreclosure sale, however, did not bring enough to pay the principal and interest on the bonds, and on Oct. 19, 1915, the Equitable Trust Company filed a bill in equity in the Denver District Court to compel the Denver & Rio Grande to live up to its guarantee and pay the remainder of the bond issue, in round figures $32,000,000. Since that time the suit has been fought out in one form or another in several courts, being transferred from one to the other by the medium of injunctions brought by one or the other party. On Feb. 21, 1916, for instance, the Denver & Rio Grande obtained an injunction in San Francisco restraining the Equitable Trust Company from proceeding with its suit in any other court, and after this had been vacated the Equitable brought suit in New York for breach of contract, and on Jan. 6, 1917, obtained an injunction here restraining the railroad from removing about $2,000,000 in cash assets from the jurisdiction of the New York branch of the District Court pending trial of the action.

The defense of the Denver & Rio Grande was a denial of the agreement, and it was freely admitted in the progress of the case that with its outstanding obligations judgment against it would put the road into bankruptcy. Immediately after the President announced the taking under Government control of all the railroads on Dec. 27, the Equitable Trust Company moved to attach the nonoperating assets of the Denver & Rio Grande in New York and Chicago, to impress a lien upon them to secure the judgment then pending upon appeal. President Krech of the Equitable also offered on Dec. 31 to lend the railroad $1,500,000 in order that it might keep up the interest payments on the Western Pacific bonds, but his offer was declined by the Directors of the road.

The decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals, in an opinion written by Judge Hough, directs that all the various injunctions obtained in the course of the litigation be vacated, and directs the payment of the original judgment, with interest, but decides against the claim, contained in the bill in equity filed by the Equitable, of a prior lien upon the property of the Denver & Rio Grande. This point is likely to prove important when, as appears almost certain, the road has to be sold at foreclosure to satisfy the judgment, and when holders of outstanding bonds of the Denver & Rio Grande have a prior claim over the Western Pacific bondholders.

"Plaintiff has a money judgment for breach of contract and that is all," says Judge Hough in his opinion. "It is entitled to no further or greater priority than any other owner of a judgment on contract. This fact may become important if it be true, as alleged in plaintiff's pleadings, that the liability asserted against the defendant and now established by the judgment of the courts of this circuit is so great as to render the new Denver & Rio Grande Company utterly insolvent. Apparently such asserted, if not hoped-for insolvency, hoped for in the sense of attempting to establish the liability, was one of the reasons for plaintiff's attempt to draw a bill in equity. That attempt has failed."

President Alvin W. Krech of the Equitable Trust Company expressed himself yesterday as deeply gratified by the outcome of the suit. Incidentally, he revealed not the least interesting feature of the case in the probable course of events resulting from the President's action in taking control of the railroads. In normal times the inevitable result of a judgment such as this against the Denver & Rio Grande would be to throw the road into a receivership, the receiver, appointed by the court, to operate the road in the interest of the bondholders pending foreclosure sale and reorganization. But the President's proclamation prevents any interference with the existing management of the railroad.

Some persons in the financial district believed that this would entirely prevent the appointment of a receiver and amount to a moratorium, holding up proceedings entirely until the end of the war. Mr. Krech said, however, that it would mean the creation of a new kind of receivership—what might be called a financial rather than an operating receivership. No attempt would be made to interfere with the existing management of the road as far as actual operation was concerned—wages, salaries, &c., of the company's staff would continue unchanged—but the court's receiver would be empowered to keep account, in the interest of the bondholders, of the financial operations and to see that the creditors were fully protected.

The winding up of the case, Mr. Krech said, would probably take a year, but the ultimate result would be to vest the ownership of the road in the bondholders. The road, he said, was in good condition and making a good showing of earnings, but its assets were far from sufficient to meet the obligations, and as a consequence he gave it as his opinion that after the judgments had been satisfied there would be nothing left for the present stockholders.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Oil	18	19	Iron Blos.	57	64
B. & Gas	6	8	Iron Cap.	15¾	16½
Begole	50	80	Jerome V.	35	65
Bingham M.	9½	10	La Rose	30	40
Bost. Ely	70	80	Majestic	28	32
Bost. Mon.	50	52	Mex. Metals	29	30
Butte & L.	11	13	Moj. Tung.	15	17
Butte & D.	15	20	New Baltic	80	1.00
Bost. & Ar.	1	2	Nat. Z. & L.	26	27
Calaveras	1	2	N. Cornelia	16¼	16¾
Crown Res.	20	25	Nev. Doug.	1.00	1⅛
Con. Ariz.	1⅝	1¾	Nixon Nev.	93	1⅛
Cortez	10	15	Oneco	25	35
Champ Cop.	4	5	Onondaga	15	25
Chief Cons.	1½	1¾	Ray Herc.	3¼	3⅝
Eagle & B.B.	2	2½	Rilla	2	5
Earl Eagle	6	7	S.W. Miami, part paid	50	1.00
Fortuna	3	6	S.W. Miami, full paid	75	1⅛
Gold Lake	2	3	U. V. Ext.	36½	38
Gila Cop. S.	17	17½	Victoria M.	1⅛	1⅝
Houghton	60	80	Yukon Gold	1⅛	2
Homa Oil	65	75			
Humboldt	60	75			

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	6.75	7.00	6.37½	6.62½
Spelter	7.75	8.00	7.87½	8.12½
Antimony	14.37½	14.62½	14.50	14.75
Quicksilver	$115.00	$125.00	$115.00	$125.00
Aluminium	*36.00	38.00	*36.00	38.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy	...	34.25	...	34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	280	0	0	271	10	0
Tin, futures	273	0	0	26?	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	0	0

COMMODITIES PRICES.

Fewer Advances Were Shown in Them This Week Than Last.

A minimum of fluctuations and a reversal of form, so far as advances and declines are concerned, featured the first 1918 issue of Dun's wholesale commodities price list. Only 47 changes were shown in a total of 334 quotations, and of these only 20 were advances. Last week, when the total was 53, there were 30 increases. The price strength of the dairy products and the weakness in quotations on several of the major provisions at Chicago were about the only other features.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on 39 standard commodities this week at this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and the corresponding week last year:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Beans, marrow, choice, 100 lbs.	$15.75	$15.75	$11.75
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.08½	.08	.09⅜
Coffee, Santos, No. 4	.10¼	.09¼	.10⅜
Stand. br. sh't'gs, yd.	.20	.20	.11¾
Print cloths, 38½-inch, 64x60	.11¾	.11¾	.07½
Butter, cream., ext., lb.	.52	.49½	.40
Cheese, f.c., held, Sp., lb.	.24¾	.24¾	.24
Eggs, West. 1sts, doz.	.60	.59	.46
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.15½	.15¾	.07½
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.11½	.11½	.08½
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	..	.13	.10½
Raisins, lb.	.09½	.09½	..
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	2.25	2.25	1.96
Corn, No. 2 yell., bush.	1.92	1.87	1.10
Oats, No. 2 wh., bush.	.93	.89½	.64¾
Hay, prime, tim., 100 lb.	1.50	1.50	1.15
Hides, Chi. pack., No. 1, lb.	.35	.35	.33¼
Hides, Chi. pack., cows, native, lb.	.33	.33	.32¼
Leather, hem. sole, lb.	.46	.46	.37
Leather, un. backs, lb.	.68	.68	.55
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Phil., ton	34.25	34.25	20.50
Steel billets, Pitt., ton	47.50	47.50	60.00
Copper, elec., N.Y., lb.	.23½	.23½	.30
Lead, New York, lb.	.06.4	.06¼	.07½
Tin, New York, lb.	.85½	.90	.43
Petrol., ref., gal., in bbl.	.16	.15	.12
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lb.	7.50	7.35	7.30
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lb.	16.10	16.70	9.95
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lb.	9.35	9.00	9.25
Lard, prime st., Chi., 100 lbs.	23.70	24.15	15.22
Short ribs, loose, 100 lb.	23.25	23.50	13.25
Mess pork, Chi., bbl.	49.00	49.50	30.00
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.09¾	.08¾	.05¼
Rubber, up-r. Para, lb.	.61½	.62½	.78
Sugar, fine, gr., 100 lb.	8.35	8.35	6.75
Tea, Mormosa, fair, lb.	.27	.27	.16½
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.24	.24	.20
Potatoes, 100 lb.	2.50	2.86	2.95
Wool, av., 100, Phil., lb.	.75.4	.75.4	.57.9

No local quotation was given on flour this week, but in the major provisions at Chicago the only increases were in live beef and sheep. Live hogs, prime lard, mess pork, and short ribs all went down, as did bacon at this city. The cold weather and the resultant decreased receipts of dairy products had a generally bullish effect on these foods in the local market. All grades of butter went up. Cheese showed no changes, but both nearby fancy and the best Western eggs again advanced. Both are now substantially higher than at this time in 1917.

The rise in potatoes was the only one in the vegetables part of the list, declines being shown in onions and in choice pea and red kidney beans. Scotch peas also were cheaper. A drop in choice evaporated apples was the only change in the list of fresh or dried fruits. The Brazilian coffees advanced again, and now appear to have ended their rather prolonged decline. The remaining changes in foodstuffs consisted of a drop in black Singapore pepper and a rise in the best raw sugar. Hemp went up, while hops showed further weakness in price.

In the metals list an advance in lead and declines in antimony and tin were the only changes. Malt contributed the only decline of the grain list, while the upturns took place in corn, oats, and rye. No quotable changes were recorded in the leather list, while in the hides the only advance was a further rise in No. 1 calfskins. Declines in hides were shown by branded cows, No. 1 country steers, No. 1 heavy cows, No. 1 buffs, and No. 1 kips. Tallow and Brazilian crude rubber were cheaper.

Only six changes were shown in the combined list for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils, and they were equally divided between advances and declines. Features were lacking. The textiles contributed little that was new. The interruption of the holiday, coupled with the crippling of trading by the coal shortage, kept business light in the cotton goods, and, while there was a firmer tone evident toward the end of the week, advances were not numerous. For the most part they were confined to heavy goods. An easier tone marked the week in the burlap trade, where business was light, and interest was shown principally in goods to arrive by the latter part of this month or later. There were no marked changes in the silks and woolens.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN for November—

	1917.	1916.	Decrease.
Gross	$9,503,848	$8,802,477	*$701,371
Net aft. taxes	2,074,453	2,703,189	628,836
Net op. income	2,172,534	2,633,765	461,231
11 mos. gross	90,476,024	89,844,878	*631,646
Net aft. taxes	22,122,816	25,484,005	3,361,889
Net op. inc.	21,880,704	25,176,028	3,296,324

*Increase.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC for November—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	7,751,794	6,915,249	836,545
Net aft. taxes	1,834,810	1,773,179	61,631
Net op. income	1,599,514	1,510,139	89,375
11 mos. gross	78,204,333	70,521,468	7,682,864
Net aft. taxes	16,460,990	18,995,270	*2,534,280
Net op. inc.	14,156,352	16,260,413	*1,104,061

*Decrease.

LEHIGH VALLEY for November—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	4,559,628	4,301,991	4,840,526
Net aft. taxes	627,762	1,003,557	1,181,049
11 mos. gross	49,499,607	45,020,300	40,845,829
Net aft. taxes	9,240,411	11,650,650	10,969,319

BOSTON & MAINE for November—

	1917.	1916.	Decrease.
Gross	5,182,278	4,533,915	*648,363
Net aft. taxes	855,027	1,184,505	329,478
Sur. aft. chgs.	55,514	230,560	175,046
11 mos. gross	54,759,014	50,645,519	*4,113,495
Net aft. taxes	11,131,406	15,048,241	3,916,745
Sur. aft. chgs.	542,608	4,505,529	4,032,926

*Increase.

NEW ORLEANS, TEXAS & MEXICO for November—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	825,173	641,192	445,481
Net aft. taxes	204,369	280,799	85,458
Sur. aft. chgs.	160,825	226,376	13,628
11 mos. gross	5,945,679	5,742,372	4,385,039
Net aft. taxes	1,894,233	1,643,511	805,960
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,834,935	905,325	125,682

PERE MARQUETTE for November—

	November.	8 Mos.
Operating revenue	1,979,019	16,253,493
Net operating revenue	486,169	5,110,356
Sur. aft. taxes and chgs.	219,018	2,483,237

SOUTHERN PACIFIC for November—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
T'l op. rev.	$16,733,516	$13,134,565	$13,732,048
T'l op. exp.	11,037,893	8,990,320	8,348,960
Op. income	4,484,731	5,502,086	4,777,993
Net op. inc.	5,190,425	5,449,878	....
Eleven months:			
T'l op. rev.	176,642,996	148,030,524	129,709,683
T'l op. exp.	108,371,664	92,848,675	83,950,874
Op. income	55,576,876	48,321,868	39,751,889
Net op. inc.	57,862,273	47,291,780	....

Public Utilities.

COLORADO POWER CO. for November—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$108,211	$91,496	$16,714
Net earnings	64,617	44,930	19,686
Total income	66,182	45,900	20,281
Eleven months ended Nov. 30:			
Gross earnings	1,166,756	1,000,627	166,129
Net earnings	664,561	559,959	104,602
Total income	700,092	600,731	99,340
Net income	357,243	285,712	71,531
Preferred div.	44,718	35,000	9,718
Common div.	221,264	221,264	......
Surplus	91,261	29,448	61,813

THE COTTON MARKET

Net Gain for Day from 12 to 19 Points After Rather Violent Fluctuations.

The local cotton market opened strong yesterday morning, first prices being from 17 to 24 points above Thursday's closing figures, but was unable to hold this position after the news came that some of the big Carolina mills had been compelled to shut down for lack of power. Later reports showed that the extent of the shutdown had been exaggerated, and the market, after rather violent fluctuations, finally recovered its equilibrium and most of the losses, closing steady, up from 12 to 19 points.

The strong opening followed upon the firmness of the Liverpool market, trade buying, and over-night covering orders by sellers on Thursday's decline. The market was nervous, however, and, as soon as prices had been marked up a few points further, many on the long side hurried to realize, while Southern houses sold hedges freely. At this point the report came of mills closing down. Prices, already turning soft, broke sharply, March selling down from 31.10c to 30.52c and May from 30.70c to 30.13c.

It soon developed, however, that the only mills closing down were a group dependent on hydro-electric power, that the only difficulty was in water supply, due to the intense cold, and that the mills were to shut down only until Monday morning. At the bottom, moreover, a good demand was encountered, while spot advices from the South continued to reflect the determination of growers to hold prices at their level, and the market consequently soon climbed back near its morning position.

Exports for the day were 29,574 bales, making 2,111,248 for the season, against 3,237,372 the previous year. Southern spot markets were officially reported unchanged to 35 points lower, most of them unchanged, with a fair volume of business.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs.
January	31.50	31.55	31.05	31.44@31.45	31.32
Feb.	....	....	....	31.02 Bid	30.89
March	30.95	31.10	30.52	30.97@30.98	30.56
April	....	....	....	30.65 Bid	30.52
May	30.65	30.70	30.13	30.59@30.61	30.45
June	....	....	....	30.39 Bid	30.24
July	30.35	30.40	29.83	30.30@30.32	30.12
August	....	....	....	30.05 Bid	29.86
Oct.	29.45	29.50	28.90	29.40@29.41	29.26

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 35 points lower at 32.35 for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 31; New Orleans, 30.63; Savannah, 30¾; Augusta, 31½; Memphis, 30.50; Houston, 31; Little Rock, 30.75; Dallas, 30.70.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Friday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	30,498	24,856	37,526
Exports	29,574	2,240	39,780
Exports season	2,111,248	2,037,784	3,237,372
Port stocks	1,324,348	1,310,406	1,515,475
Interior receipts	24,000	27,509	15,061
Interior shipm'ts	20,000	24,029	29,288
N. Y. arrivals	675	5,451	6,581
N. Y. stocks	147,084	135,425	142,520

The week-end statistics of the New York Cotton Exchange follow: Brought into sight for the week 355,111 bales, against 390,958 last year, and for the season 7,543,867, against 9,158,859 the previous year. The world's visible supply of all kinds 4,627,225, against 3,815,175 last year; visible American 3,810,225, against 4,613,175 last year; increase in visible of all kinds 29,049, against a decrease last year of 39,056; increase in American 18,949, against a decrease of 61,[illegible] last year; spinners' takings for the week 336,162, against 381,764 last year, and for the season 5,763,458, against 5,775,818 the previous year.

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet and 16 points higher at 23.10d for middling and 22.50d for good middling. Sales 3,000 bales; American, 2,000. Imports 5,000, all American. Futures opened steady, unchanged to 2 points lower; closed quiet and steady at a net advance of 7 to 12 points. January, 23.3[illegible]d; February, 23.29d; March 23.14d; April, 23.07d, and May, 22.94d.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.00	5.50
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	6.00	5.00
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.50	6.00
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	6.25	5.75
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'[illegible]	4½	5.75	5.00
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½@5	7.00	6.00
C[illegible] L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	6.00	5.00
C[illegible] C. & St. L.	1918-'[illegible]	5	6.50	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.20	5.20
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	6.90	6.00
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	5.75	5.00
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'[illegible]	5	5.75	5.00
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	5.75	5.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'[illegible]	5	7.00	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	6.75	5.75
N. Y. Central	1917-'32	4½@5	6.25	5.50
Norfolk & West	1917-'24	4½	5.60	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	7.00	6.00
Penn. Gen. Fr'ht.	1917-'28	4 @4½	5.50	5.00
St. L. Southwest	1917-'26	4½@5	7.00	6.00
Seab'd Air Line	1917-'28	5 @6	7.00	6.00
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	6.00	5.00
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½@5	6.75	5.75

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

A[illegible]	.03	Justice	.01
A[illegible]	.03	Mexican	.15
A[illegible]	.06	Ophir	.06
Best & Belcher	.02	Overman	.04
California	.06	Potosi	.04
Challenge Con.	.04	Savage	.03
Chollar	.08	Seg. Belcher	.02
Confidence	.08	Sierra Nevada	.13
Con. Virginia	.16	Union Con.	.55
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.01	Mexican dollars	.65½

TONOPAH.		Goldfield Cons.	.43
Belmont	3.05	Goldfield Merger	.03
Jim Butler	.77	Jumbo Ext.	.17
MacNamara	.18	Kewanas	.07
Midway	.07	Silver Pick	.04
Mizpah	.04	Spear Head	.02
Monarch Pitts.	.04	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.04	Consolidated	.10
Rescue	.08	Morning Glory	.11
Tonopah Divide	.18	Union Amalg.	.03
Tonopah Ext.	1.40	White Caps	.40
West End	.69	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West Tonopah	.11	Nevada Hills	.05
GOLDFIELD.		Packard	.13
Atlanta	.08	Rochester	.28
Booth	.08	Round Mountain	.20
Florence	.11	United Eastern	3.75

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4¾	4½	Granite	45	59
Dr. Jack pot.	8¼	5	Isabella	8½	9¾
Elkton	7½	..	McKinney	.7	10
El Paso	.15	20	Portland	108	115
Gold [illegible] R.	..	4	U. Gold M.	16	17
Golden C.	160	170	Vindicator	35	40
Gold Sov.	2½	3			

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	95¼	95½	8.00
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15, '20	93½	95	7.65
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	98½	99¼	6.80
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	93	96	6.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	95¼	95¾	8.30
Fr'chGov.con.	5½	Apr., 1919	94½	94¾	9.50
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	90	96	7.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	100	104	4.96
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	93	97	6.25
Russian Gov.	6½	July, 1919	47	50	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	42	47	..
Do rubles.	5½	Feb. 14, '26	84	87	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99¼	99¾	6.50
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	93	90	5.45

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	96	7.00
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99¾	100	4.50
Am. Thread	4	Jan., 1919	93	97	5.65
Ark. Val. Ry. L. & P.	6	July, 1919	95	98	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1918	98¼	99¾	5.60
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	97¼	97¾	6.50
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb. 15, '19	96⅜	97	7.80
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	91½	96	..
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	93¾	94¼	5.85
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1918	97½	98½	8.00
Can. Northern	6	Sep. 2, '18	98	99	7.30
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2, '24	96	96¾	6.85
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	99¾	100¼	5.85

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Curt. A. & M.	6	Jan., '18-22	90	96	..
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	96	97	6.25
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	..	99¼	5.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	94	95	..
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	93	96	7.10
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	Dec., 1919	99	99¾	6.35
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1920	98¾	99½	6.40
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	96½	97	8.20
Gt. A & P.	6	June, 1921	90	100	6.00
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	96	99	6.20
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	97	97½	6.00
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1918	98½	99½	6.80
Int. Harvest.		Feb. 15, '18	99¾	100¼	4.15
Kan. C. Ry.	5½	July, 1918	97	99	7.50
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov. 15, '18	97	98¾	5.30
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July 19, '21	94	98	5.00
Mich. C. R. R.	5	May, 1918	99	99¼	6.20
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	99	100	6.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	93	93	11.00
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	99½	100½	4.50
N. Y. C. R. R.	5	Sep., 1919	96¼	96¾	7.30
N.Y., N.H.&H.	5	Apr. 15, '18	96¾	98¾	..
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	95½	96½	6.10
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	96	98	6.25
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	92	93	..
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2, '19	96¾	96¾	9.10
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	99¾	100	5.00
Utah Sec. Cor.		Sep. 15, '22	84	86	10.50
Win. R. Arms.	5	May, 1918	96¾	97½	..
W. V. T. & E.	6	May, 1919	96¼	98¼	6.73
Win. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	..	100	6.00

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

According to reports from the West the Winter wheat crop is quite well protected by snow covering and is therefore in a favorable position. The movement at interior points was small, but owing to the short-haul system instituted by the Food Administration a very large amount of the wheat moving goes direct to country elevators and mills and consequently never finds its way to the usual statistical points. As a matter of fact, statistics on wheat are considered misleading and there is believed to be more wheat in the country than appears in the official reports from time to time.

RYE—Market steady; No. 2 Western, $1.92, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

The corn market was quiet but steady, closing with net gains of ⅛c to ⅜c. Interest was limited and traders, as a rule, were inclined to be indifferent. This was largely the result of the wide difference between the cash situation and futures. Contract prices are selling too near the maximum figure of $1.28 to make the market an attractive proposition on the buying side. In the local cash market kiln dried No. 3 yellow was quoted at $1.93 cost and freight New York fifteen days' shipment and No. 4 yellow $1.85, while Argentine corn was quoted at $2.05 cost and freight to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Jan.	1.27½	1.26¾	1.27½	1.27	....
May	1.25¾	1.25¼	1.25⅝	1.25⅛	.97⅞

OATS.

The market for oats was less active, but prices were firm, closing with net gains of ⅛@¼c. Shorts were the principal buyers, and apparently were inspired by firmness in the cash position. Export buyers were not conspicuous, although it was said that there was some inquiry, and that apparently the foreign demand had not been filled. Interior points reported larger country offers, and this strengthened the belief that the car situation is improving, and that larger receipts may be looked for. The local cash market was strong; standard quoted at 94@94½c; No. 2 white, 94½c; No. 3 white, 93½@94c; No. 4 white, 93@93½c; fancy clipped white, 94@96c; ordinary clipped white, 93@94c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	79¾	79⅛	79⅝	79⅛	..
March	79⅝	78⅞	79⅜	78⅞	..
May	77⅝	76⅝	77⅜	76⅞	57½

PROVISIONS.

There was only a quiet trade in the provision market, and net price changes were comparatively small. A firmer tone to the hog market gave a certain amount of stability to values, although buyers were inclined to be cautious owing to continued complaints of a slow cash trade and a steady accumulation of supplies. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 28,000; estimated for Saturday, 20,000; Kansas City received 7,000 and Omaha 12,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	23.80	23.65	23.65	23.65	15.22
May	24.17	24.00	24.10	24.05	15.67
Ribs—					
January	23.60	23.27	23.37	23.50	13.97
May	24.15	23.87	23.97	24.00	14.45
Pork—					
January	45.30	45.25	45.30	45.30	27.20
May	45.10	44.75	44.80	44.87	27.00

COTTONSEED OIL.

While trading in the cottonseed oil market continues of very small proportions, prices were working slowly but steadily upward. The volume of sales yesterday was only 600 barrels, and final quotations were 9 to 15 points net higher. Offerings were conspicuously small and prices are apparently being based on the crude position. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	19.75	19.70
January	19.80	19.75	19.80	19.70
February	19.90	19.90	19.90	19.70
March	19.85	19.79	19.85	19.70
April	....	....	19.85	19.70
May	....	....	19.98	19.90

COFFEE.

The coffee market showed increasing strength and activity yesterday, with prices making new high ground for the movement. Thursday's losses were just about recovered at the opening, which was 5 to 11 points higher. Further realizing sales or trade selling was readily absorbed within a point or so of the initial figures, and the market later responded to continued buying by brokers with Wall Street and European connections. No fresh bullish factor was discussed around the ring, except for reports of increasing strength in the spot department, but the close was at practically the best point, showing net advances of 34 to 36 points.

The local spot market was firm at 8¾c for Rio 7s and 10¼c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	..	..	8.20@8.22	7.85
February	..	..	8.30@8.32	7.95
March	8.41	8.05	8.40@8.41	8.05
April	..	..	8.48@8.49	8.12
May	8.57	8.29	8.56@8.57	8.20
June	..	..	8.64@8.65	8.29
July	8.75	8.45	8.72@8.73	8.37
August	..	..	8.81@8.82	8.46
September	8.91	8.65	8.90@8.91	8.55
October	..	..	8.97@8.98	8.63
November	..	..	9.04@9.05	8.69
December	9.12	8.86	9.11@9.13	8.75

SUGAR.

Raw sugar was unchanged at 6.005c, duty paid, for centrifugal. It was reported that about 7,800 tons of raw sugar had arrived here, but that the scarcity of Cuban tonnage prevented freer shipments. It was pointed out that there were steamers for about 400,000 bags, but that there were about 1,400,000 bags to be shipped in the near future with considerable uncertainty as to steamers being available. Recent sales to the committee include 1,700 tons of San Domingos and 600 tons Perus afloat, for Canada, at 4.749c cost and freight; 15,000 bags Cubans, prompt shipment, at 4.985c cost and freight, and 8,000 bags Porto Rico centrifugal at 6.005c for centrifugal. No price changes were recorded in refined sugar. The Warner Company has re-entered the market in a small way and is making limited distribution of refined sugar in the Eastern territory. This company had been withdrawn for about two months. The supply and demand situation remains practically unchanged.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,467 packages. More fresh butter available, and there is a fairly firm feeling on all varieties. Unsalted creamery is particularly short. Held creamery firm, with the larger part of the business at 44@46c. Renovated favors the seller. Ladles and packing stock stronger. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 52½@53c; extras, (92 score,) 52c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 47@51½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 43@46½c; thirds, 40@42c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 54½@55c; extras, 53½@54c; firsts, 48½@52½c; seconds, 45@46c; creamery, held, extras, 46c; firsts, 45½@46c; seconds, 43@45c; thirds, 40@42c; State, dairy, tubs, finest, 50½@51c; good to prime, 47@50c; common to fair, 40@46c; renovated, extras, 42@43c; firsts, 40½@41½c; lower grades, 38@40c; ladles, current make, firsts, 37@37½c; seconds, 36@c; lower grades, 35@36c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 36½@37c; No. 2, 36c; lower grades, 33@35½c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 3,257 cases. Supply of fresh gathered still very light and largely chilled or more or less hard frozen. Anything reasonably free from freezing and showing good to fine quality is wanted beyond the supply and commands still higher prices, but the greater part of the stock is more or less seriously damaged and offering in a wide range of prices, according to the extent of the loss. Further receipts of Pacific Coast eggs, all whites, have sold at 66@68c. A car in yesterday is not yet on the market. Storage eggs firm with some sales a little above previous quotations. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 67c; extra firsts, 66c; firsts, 62@65c; seconds and moderately frozen, 55@61c; thirds and poorer, including more seriously frozen, 32@54c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 43½c; firsts, 42@43c; seconds, 40@41c; lower grades, 36@39c; refrigerator, checks from local candling, 30@34c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 73@75c; ordinary to good, 65@72c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 65@73c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, whites, pullets, 60@65c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 62@68; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 67@68c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 62@67c; nearby eggs showing material loss from freezing sell lower, according to extent of damage.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE 1839 IN NEW YORK

Commerce and Statistics

Directors of modern business enterprises demand facts in determining their course of action.

Business statistics present in usable form the fundamental facts affecting the commercial, financial, and industrial community.

The National Bank of Commerce in New York places its Statistical Division at the service of those interested.

Correspondence or consultation is invited.

National Bank of Commerce in New York

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits over $45,000,000

Six Billions in Exports

The exports of this country for the year 1917 are estimated by the Department of Commerce to have exceeded $6,000,000,000: a new high record. Imports were less than $3,000,000,000, and the resulting trade balance in our favor was more than $3,000,000,000.

The United States has taken first place in the commerce of the world, and the above figures indicate the economic resources behind this country at war.

In the further development of our industries during the coming year, satisfactory banking arrangements will be more important than ever to the merchant and manufacturer.

The Citizens National Bank offers the services of a completely equipped foreign exchange department, as well as the facilities of a commercial bank, to those whose business may require additional banking connections.

THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK 320 BROADWAY

Capital and Surplus $5,000,000

Established 1851

Executor — Trustee

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street

Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue

New York

LONDON — PARIS

Foreign Exchange

Administrator — Guardian

REORGANIZATION of Fellsmere Farms Company

TO THE HOLDERS OF Certificates of Deposit of Guaranty Trust Company of New York for first mortgage six per cent. gold bonds deposited under protective agreement dated July 14, 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned Committee, acting under the Protective Agreement of July 14, 1916, has declared the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization dated December 14, 1917, operative and effective, and that the same is now operative and effective.

Dated, January 2, 1918.

H. E. LOWERY, Secretary, 140 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

HAWKINS, DELAFIELD & LONGFELLOW, Counsel.

GEORGE T. ORDWAY, Chairman, LEWIS B. FRANKLIN, EDWARD S. BLAGDEN, FELIX T. HUGHES, GEORGE A. GALLIVER, Committee.

CLINCHFIELD COAL CORPORATION

7% Cumulative Preferred Stock

The undersigned as Transfer Agent of the 7% Cumulative Preferred Sinking Fund Stock of Clinchfield Coal Corporation, pursuant to the provision respecting said stock setting aside a Sinking Fund at the rate of 2½ cents per gross ton, hereby gives notice that there has been deposited with it, in accordance with said provision, $23,17[illegible].00 available for redemption of such stock on February 1, 1918, and that it will receive sealed tenders up to 12:00 o'clock noon on January 5, 1918, for the sale to it of such Preferred Stock at a price not exceeding 120% of the par value thereof and the accumulated and accrued dividends thereon.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Transfer Agent.

By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.

New York, December 15, 1917.

To the Holders of Bonds of the United Traction Company of Pittsburgh and of the following Corporations:

The Central Traction Company,
The Duquesne Traction Company,
The Federal Street & Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company (General Mortgage),
The Federal Street & Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company (Consolidated Mortgage),
Pitcairn & Wilmerding Street Railway Company,
Pittsburgh, Canonsburg and Washington Railway Company,
Pittsburgh, Crafton and Mansfield Street Railway Company,
Pittsburgh Incline Plane Company,
Pittsburgh and West End Passenger Railway Company,
Second Avenue Traction Company,
United Traction Company of Pittsburgh,
Washington & Canonsburg Railway Company,
West End Traction Company,
West Liberty Street Railway Company,
West Liberty and Suburban Street Railway Company.

Default has occurred in the payment of interest coupons maturing January 1, 1918, upon mortgage bonds issued by the above-named corporations. All of them are included in the street railway system of the Philadelphia Company, operated through the Pittsburgh Railways.

Defaults of such magnitude indicate a situation requiring prompt and effective action for the protection of the interests of bondholders. It would seem to be to the advantage of all that the interests of all bondholders should be represented by a single agency, which can act with promptness and with a knowledge of the whole situation.

The undersigned have accepted the responsibility of acting as a Committee for the protection of holders of bonds already in default and of such as may be in default in the near future. For the convenience of bondholders it has been arranged to have Depositaries in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Baltimore. All holders of bonds under which default has occurred are invited to deposit their bonds immediately with one of the Depositaries mentioned below. Protective and assignable receipts will be issued by the Depositary under the provisions of the Deposit Agreement, of which copies can be had from the Depositaries on request.

In the meanwhile we advise bondholders not to accept any offer which may be made from any source to cash dishonored coupons. If such an offer were to be generally accepted, two consequences would follow—First, control of the situation would thereby be vested, at least for the present, in the purchaser of the coupons. Second, it might ultimately develop that by selling his coupons the bondholder had sacrificed a part of his principal, because the terms of many of the mortgages are such that money thus advanced to purchase coupons would be collectible out of the proceeds of any foreclosure sale in priority to the principal of the bonds.

THOMAS S. GATES, Chairman, President, Philadelphia Trust Company

GEORGE H. FRAZIER, of Brown Brothers & Co.

J. RUTHERFORD McALLISTER, President, Franklin National Bank

JOHN H. MASON, President, Commercial Trust Company

B. HOWELL GRISWOLD, Jr., of Alexander Brown & Sons

C. S. W. PACKARD, President, The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities

A. A. JACKSON, Vice President, Girard Trust Company

A. C. ROBINSON, President, Peoples Savings and Trust Company of Pittsburgh

PHILADELPHIA TRUST COMPANY, of Philadelphia
PEOPLES SAVINGS & TRUST COMPANY, of Pittsburgh
SAFE DEPOSIT & TRUST COMPANY, of Baltimore
DEPOSITARIES

GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER, Counsel.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Central Trust Company of New York.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Trust Company of New York for the election of six trustees of said Company of the class of 1921, and three inspectors of the next succeeding election, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Thursday, January 10th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.
M. FERGUSON, Secretary.
December 28, 1917.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EBSARY FIREPROOFING & GYPSUM BLOCK COMPANY for Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, 140 WEST 42D STREET, New York City, on Friday, January 18, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.
Dated, New York City, January 4, 1918.
M. M. CONROY, Secretary.

The Peoples Bank of the City of New York.
December 20, 1917.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking House, Nos. 393 and 395 Canal Street, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 P. M.
JOHN B. FORSYTH, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK
130 EAST 15TH STREET
January 2, 1918
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office MONDAY, January 21, 1918. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 12, 1918, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 22, 1918.
R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

December 29th, 1917.
To the Stockholders of the Hilliard Hotel Co.:
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hilliard Hotel Company will be held on the 3rd Wednesday of January, 1918, as provided in the by-laws, i. e., January Sixteenth, 1918, at the principal office of the Company in the Vanderbilt Hotel, 34th Street and Park Avenue, New York City, at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing five directors to serve until the next annual meeting of the Company, or until their successors are elected, and two inspectors of election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. The polls will remain open from 10 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.
GERALD M. GRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CROCKER-WHEELER COMPANY, Ampere, New Jersey.
The Board of Directors has declared the regular quarterly dividends for the quarter ending December 31, 1917, of 1¾% on the preferred stock and 3% on the common stock, both payable January 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 5, 1918.
E. LANG, Secretary.

WESTCHESTER & BRONX TITLE & MORTGAGE GUARANTY COMPANY.
White Plains, N. Y., December 14, 1917.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4% on the capital stock of this Company, payable on January 7, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 31, 1917.
FRANCIS M. CARPENTER, Treasurer.

WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY.
New York, December 28, 1917.
The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of this Company have today declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. on its Profit Sharing Preferred Stock A, payable on and after January 21, 1918, to stockholders of record on January 11, 1918.
J. C. OTTESON, Assistant Treasurer.

Office of The United Gas Improvement Co.
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets.
Philadelphia, December 12, 1917.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share), payable January 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1917. Checks will be mailed.
I. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents at all news stands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

The Motors

DID you notice the advance in motor stocks during the past week?

The publication of the DOW, JONES & CO. descriptive and analytical articles on "THE MOTOR INDUSTRY IN WAR" began Monday last, December 31.

Future articles in the series on the automobile industry review the motor output of American companies in recent years, and analyze individually the financial and trade position of the leading motor car manufacturers.

The fourth article in the series will appear on the DOW, JONES & CO. BULLETINS AND TICKERS MONDAY, JANUARY 7, and follow in

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

In view of the many changes in security values incident to the war, this is the time when shareholders should keep posted daily.

The facilities of Dow, Jones & Co. as gatherers of news and distributors of information for investors are unequalled.

DOW, JONES & CO., Publishers
The Wall Street Journal Building
44 Broad St. New York City

All Wall Street reads the Dow-Jones Bulletins.

MAKES NEW RULING ON MUNITION TAXES

War Excess Profits Tax Not Deductible in Measuring Excise, Says Roper.

NONRESIDENT ALIENS PAY

Commissioner Also Issues Instructions Relative to Payment of Taxes in Installments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—A number of important rulings were announced today by Daniel C. Roper, Internal Revenue Commissioner, in connection with the administration of the War Tax act. It is held that the excess profits tax is not deductible in ascertaining net munition income for purposes of measuring the munitions excise tax; that interest on bank deposits paid to nonresident alien individuals and corporations is subject to the withholding provisions of the act, and that bonds given by officials of a State, township, county, or village for faithful performance of duties are not subject to stamp tax.

The decision as to net munition income follows:

"The munition manufacturers' tax of the act of Sept. 8, 1916, is an excise tax and not an income tax. It is measured by the net income ascertained. Gross income received or accrued from the sale or disposition of the product of munitions business and taxes of all kinds paid during the taxable year with respect to the business or property relating to the manufacture are deductible.

"The net income by which the war excess profits tax is to be measured is the net income determined for income tax purposes, but without the deduction of income or excess profits tax paid within the year. The tax upon this income is in addition to and has no taxable relation to any other tax.

"To be deductible for the purpose of munitions tax, a tax must have been paid within the taxable year 'with respect to,' that is, concerning or because of the business of munitions manufacture, or to have been paid on 'property relating to the manufacture,' that is, a tax on property having a special reference to the manufacture of munitions.

"The war excess profits tax is not levied in respect of any business or any property used in or relating to manufacture, but is 'in addition to the taxes under existing law and under this act.' It is therefore not deductible in ascertaining net income from munitions manufacture for the purpose of measuring the excise charge on the business of munitions manufacture."

Nonresident Aliens' Incomes.

As to interest on bank deposits paid to nonresident aliens, the Commissioner says:

"Nonresident alien individuals and corporations are required to pay tax upon all income received in the calendar year from sources within the United States, except exempt sources. Interest received from deposits in banks located within the United States constitutes income received from sources within the United States and is subject to the withholding provisions of the act of Sept. 8, 1916, as amended by the act of Oct. 3, 1917. Banks therefore are required to withhold the normal tax of 2 per cent. upon interest paid to nonresident alien individuals and the normal tax of 2 per cent. and the war normal tax of 4 per cent. upon interest paid to a nonresident alien corporation not engaged in business or trade within the United States and not having any office or place of business therein."

The ruling on bonds by State officials holds that "bonds given by officials of a State, township, county, or village for the faithful performance of duties, and any bonds given to the same political subdivisions covering contracts for governmental purposes or the protection of the State, township, county, village, or municipality, in any respect, are held to be free from Federal taxation on the broad ground that the sovereign States and subdivisions thereof are constitutionally free from taxation by the Federal Government. This ruling does not apply to bonds otherwise taxable given to the Federal Government for any purposes."

Instructions relative to advance payments in installments and in whole of income and excess profits taxes were issued today.

The Commissioner states:

"If taxpayers elect to make advance partial payments on their income or excess profits taxes, or both, as provided by the act, at least one-fourth of the estimated tax due must be paid within thirty days after the close of the taxable year, at least an additional fourth within two months after the close of the taxable year, at least an additional fourth within four months after the close of the taxable year, and the remainder of the tax due on or before the time now fixed by law for such payment. For the first taxable year this means, in the case of partnerships and corporations who do not fix their own fiscal years and in the case of individuals, that at least one-fourth of the estimated tax due must be paid on or before Jan. 30, 1918; at least an additional fourth on or before Feb. 28, 1918; at least an additional fourth on or before April 30, 1918, and the remainder of the tax due on or before June 15, 1918. In the case of a partnership or corporation whose fiscal year ends June 30, for example, at least one-fourth of the estimated tax due must be paid on or before Aug. 30, at least an additional fourth on or before Sept. 29, at least an additional fourth on or before Nov. 28, and the remainder of the tax due on or before Jan. 12, 165 days after the close of its fiscal year.

Interest in Installments.

"Taxpayers are not allowed under these regulations to make advance payments in installments or in whole before the close of their taxable year. Upon the first three installments interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum (365 days) will be allowed from the date each payment is made to the date now fixed by law for such payment. If the final payment is made within four and a half months after the close of the taxable year, interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum (365 days) will be allowed from the date of payment to the date now fixed by law for such payment.

"For example, a taxpayer on Jan. 15, 1918, files an income or excess profits tax return showing a tax liability of $4,000, and with the return makes partial payment of $1,000; Feb. 25, 1918, makes a second payment of $1,000; March 25, 1918, a third payment of $1,000; and the balance May 1, 1918.

"The first payment draws interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum from Jan. 15 to June 15, 151 days, (in January, 16; February, 28; March, 31; April, 30; May, 31, and June, 15,) or $12.41, amount $1,012.41; the second payment, 110 days, (February, 3; March, 31; April, 30; May, 31, and June, 15,) or $9.04, amount $1,009.04; and the third payment, 82 days, (March, 6; April, 30; May, 31, and June, 15,) or $6.74, (6.739,) amount $1,006.74. The sum of the three payments and interest thereon is $3,028.19, making the difference $971.81. The amount to be paid on May 1, 1918, to satisfy this difference is found by dividing $971.81 by 1.00369863, the amount of $1 for 45 days, (May, 30, and June, 15,) at 3 per cent., to be $968.23, ($968.228.)

"If, in the example given above, the fourth payment were made May 16, 1918, the taxpayer would be required to pay the whole of the difference, $971.81, as no interest would be allowed on same under the law.

"If the taxpayer elects to pay the whole of the tax in advance, that is, after the close of the taxable year and prior to the expiration of four and a half months after the close of the taxable year, the amount to be paid to satisfy the tax will be determined by dividing the amount of said tax by 1.00 plus the interest on $1 at 3 per cent. per annum (365 days) for the number of days from the date of payment to the date now fixed by law for such payment."

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	97	4s, registered, 1925	104½	105½
2s, coupon, 1930	..	97½	4s, coupon, 1925	104½	105½
3s, registered, 1918	99	100	2s, coupon, '38, reg.	96	97
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	97
3s, registered, 1956	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, reg.	84	89
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	88
3s, conversion, 1947	84	88			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Thursday Bid.
4½s July, 1967	94½	95	94½
4½s June, 1965	94½	95	94
4½s Mar., 1963	94½	95	94
4½s Nov., 1957	94½	95½	94½
4½s May, 1957	94½	95½	94½
4¼s April, 1966	88	90	87¼
4¼s Mar., 1960-'70	88	92	88
4¼s Mar., 1964	88	90	87¾
4¼s Mar., 1962	88	90	87¾
4¼s Sept., 1960	88	90	87¼
4s May, 1959	85	88	85
4s Nov., 1958	85	88	85
4s May, 1957	85	88	85
4s Nov., 1956	84	88	84
4s Nov., 1955	84	88	83
4s Nov., 1936	88	90	88
4s May, 1919	98½	..	98½
4s Nov., 1918	99	..	99
3½s Nov., 1954	[illegible]	80	..
3½s May, 1954	[illegible]	80	77
3½s Nov., 1955	[illegible]	80	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1915-1923	[illegible]	4.70	5.00
4½s 1924-1961	[illegible]	4.70	5.00
4½s 1921-1922	[illegible]	4.70	5.00
4½s April, 1920	[illegible]	4.75	5.00
4½s 1918-1919	[illegible]	..	5.00
3½s 1940-1953	[illegible]	4.70	4.90
3½s 1930-1939	[illegible]	4.75	4.90
3½s 1922-1929	[illegible]	4.70	4.90
3½s 1919-1921	[illegible]	4.60	4.90
3s 1940-1953	[illegible]	4.70	4.90
3s 1926-1930	[illegible]	4.70	4.85
3s 1918-1925	[illegible]	4.70	4.85

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Following a development of early firmness, when for a time the principal railroad shares had an advance in prices, the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange experienced a general reaction. This began as the time approached for the delivery of President Wilson's railroad address to Congress. Traders, who had turned bearish, lost the ground that, with the message delivered, the good news was out. Subsequently prices rallied, but the final tone was nervous.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska Gold	2	2	2
50	Allis-Chalm.	19½	19¼	19½
50	Am. B. Sug.	74½	74½	74½
565	Am. Can.	40¼	39¼	39¾
30	Am. Cot. Oil	27¼	27¼	27¼
20	Am. Linseed	28¼	28¼	28¼
70	Am. Loco.	57⅞	56½	56½
410	Am. S. & R.	80½	78½	78¾
30	Am. Su. Tob.	62½	62½	62½
100	Am. T. & T.	102¾	100¾	100¾
20	Am. Tob.	143¼	143¼	143¼
1,220	Anac. Cop.	63½	62¾	62¾
80	A., T. & S. F.	86½	85¼	86¼
1,020	Bald. Loco.	60½	59½	59½
560	Balt. & Ohio	55¼	53	54
4,700	Beth. St'l B.	81½	78¾	79
80	B'klyn R. T.	45½	44½	45½
70	Butte & Sup.	20½	20	20
10	Cal. Petrol.	13½	13½	13½
100	Can. Pacific	136½	136½	136½
280	Cent. Leather	68	66¼	67¼
790	Ches. & Ohio	54½	51¾	54
430	C., M. & St. P.	47½	45¾	45¾
100	C., R. I. & P.	22¼	21¾	22
100	Col. F. & I.	38	35¾	35¾
640	Corn Prod.	32¼	32	32¼
1,350	Crucible St'l	57¾	55¾	56¼
870	Cuba Cane Su.	32¾	30¾	30¾
370	Dist. Secur.	35¼	34¼	35
210	Erie	16¼	16¼	16¼
130	Do 1st pf.	27¼	27¼	27¼
100	Gen. Motors	117	113¼	116
30	Goodrich Co.	39½	39½	39½
10	Gt. Nor. pf.	89½	89½	89½
190	Inspir. Cop.	47¼	47	47¼
430	Int. Mer. M.	23	22	22
1,540	Do pf.	86½	84¾	85¾
90	Int. Nickel	29½	29½	29½
40	Int. Paper	28¾	27¾	28
220	Kenne. Cop.	32¼	32¼	32¼
80	Lack. Steel	79½	78¾	78¾
10	Lehigh Val.	58	58	58
80	Max. Motor	28	28	28
780	Mex. Petrol.	84½	81¾	81¾
90	Miami Cop.	30¼	29¾	30
1,380	Midvale S[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
530	Mo. Pac[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
40	Nev. C[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
210	N. Y. C[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
260	N. Y., N. H. & H.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	N. Y., O. & W.	[illegible]	21	21
80	Nor. Pac[illegible]	[illegible]	88	88
140	Ohio C[illegible]	[illegible]	38⅝	38½
60	Pennsylv[illegible]	[illegible]	45	45
140	Phila. C[illegible]	[illegible]	27½	27½
60	Ray Con[illegible]	[illegible]	23½	23½
6,880	Reading	[illegible]	74½	74⅝
400	Rep. I. [illegible]	[illegible]	79½	80
20	Shat.-Ar[illegible]	[illegible]	16⅞	16⅞
100	Sinclair [illegible]	[illegible]	30¼	30¼
90	So. Pac[illegible]	[illegible]	84	84
380	So. Rail[illegible]	[illegible]	23¼	23⅜
1,490	Studebak[illegible]	[illegible]	50¼	50⅝
10	Tenn. C[illegible]	[illegible]	13¾	13½
250	Tob. Pr[illegible]	[illegible]	50½	50⅜
10	Third A[illegible]	[illegible]	20¼	20½
1,860	Union P[illegible]	[illegible]	116	116
20	Un. Cig[illegible]	[illegible]	93¼	93¼
240	U. S. In[illegible]	[illegible]	119½	120
40	U. S. R[illegible]	[illegible]	52½	52⅜
45,630	U. S. St[illegible]	[illegible]	94¼	94⅜
720	Utah Cop[illegible]	[illegible]	81¼	81⅜
180	Westing[illegible]	[illegible]	41¼	41¼
840	Willys-O[illegible]	[illegible]	19⅛	20⅛

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,100	Liberty [illegible]	98.74	98.74	98.74
1,100	Do 1st 4s	97.58	97.54	97.58
5,200	Do 2d 4s	96.98	96.90	96.92

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	Atlanta	[illegible]	.09	.09
800	Cons. Ar[illegible]	[illegible]	.18	.18
600	Florence	[illegible]	.14	.14
650	Gold. Con.	[illegible]	.42½	.43
300	Iron Blos.	[illegible]	.60	.60
200	Jim Butler	[illegible]	.78	.78
400	Mexican	[illegible]	.15	.15
450	Ton. Ext.	[illegible]	1.45	1.45
450	Union Con.	[illegible]	.53	.58

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Atlantic Pet.	3¾	3½	3½
182	Con. Power	95	94½	95
10	Con. Coal	93½	93½	93½
1,548	Cosden	8¼	7⅞	7⅞
70	Do pf.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
730	Davis. Chem.	31	30¾	31
5	Fid. & Dep.	115	115	115
1,930	Houston [illegible]	45½	45	45
445	Do pf.	67	66	67
220	Penn. W[illegible]	60	60	60
15	United [illegible]	23¼	23¼	23¼
31	West. [illegible]	32	32	32
200	Wayland [illegible]	3¾	3¼	3¼
360	W. B. [illegible]	26¼	26⅜	26⅜

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	B. City. 3½s	90	90	90
1,000	Con. G. ref. 5s	81	81	81
12,000	Con. P. 5s nts	93	93	93
17,000	Con. ref. 6s, 1926	93	93	93
$3,000	Cosden [illegible]	83½	83	83
3,000	Fla. S[illegible]	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
5,000	Hous. [illegible]	88	88	88
18,000	Un. R[illegible]	56¾	56⅜	56⅜
12,000	Un. R[illegible]	73½	73¼	73½

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
660	Am. Zinc	16⅜	15½	16
20	Ahmeek	82½	82	82
165	Alaska Gold	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
10	Anaconda	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
370	Ariz. Com.	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞
271	Butte-Balak.	35c	28c	28c
145	Cal. & Ariz.	65	65	65
15	Cal. & Hec.	464	460	460
10	Chino	42½	42½	42½
320	Copper Rge.	48	47½	47½
370	Davis-Daly	5½	5⅜	5⅜
140	East Butte	10½	10⅜	10½
20	Hancock	9½	9½	9½
200	Helvetia	25c	25c	25c
100	Indiana	1	99c	99c
690	Island Creek	55½	53¾	54½
95	Isle Royale	23	23	23
470	Kerr Lake	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
210	Lake	7⅞	7	7⅞
50	Michigan	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
130	Mohawk	65½	65	65
40	N. Arcadian	2	2	2
65	New [illegible]	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
60	N. River [illegible]	75	75	75
240	Nor. [illegible]	16	15	16
200	North [illegible]	80c	80c	80c
20	Old Dom. [illegible]	45	44	44
5	Ojibway [illegible]	75c	75c	75c
23	Osceola [illegible]	62	60	60
825	Pond Cr. [illegible]	19½	18¾	19
125	Quincy [illegible]	73½	[illegible]	73
60	Shannon [illegible]	5½	5⅜	5⅜
10	St. Mary [illegible]	57	57	56
50	Sup. C[illegible]	5¼	5¼	5¼
420	Sup. & B[illegible]	3½	3¼	3¼
100	Trinity	4	4	4
125	U. S. Sm[illegible]	46	45	45
125	Do pf.	45⅝	44⅝	44⅝
165	Utah [illegible]	11¾	11½	11⅝
30	Utah [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Victoria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Wolverine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Wyandot	75c	75c	75c

Railroads.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Bos. & Alb.	129	129	129
20	Bos. Elev.	41	40	40
80	Bos. & Me.	23⅝	23½	23½
65	Maine Cent.	85	85	85
45	Mass. El. pf.	12	11	11
15	N. Y., N. H. & H.	32	31¾	32
7	Old Colony	98	98	98
20	Rutland [illegible]	23	23	23
10	Union P[illegible]	116¾	116¾	116¾
210	West End	40½	40	40½
4	Do pf.	50	50	50

Miscellaneous.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
55	Am. Ag. Ch.	80½	80	80½
10	Do pf.	91	91	91
39	Am. Sugar	100	100	100
2,030	Am. T. & T.	103¼	100	101
97	Am. Wool. pf.	92	90½	90½
270	Art Metal	13⅜	13	13⅜
55	A., G. & W. I.	100½	100	100½
105	Cub. Port. C.	12¼	12	12¼
70	Cumb. Pow.	39¼	37	39
94	Edison Elec.	147½	144	145
270	E. Bos. Ld.	4½	4¼	4½
62	Gen. Elec.	134	134	134
45	Mass. Gas	81¼	81	81¼
5	Mergenthal.	120	120	120
10	N. E. T[illegible]	100	99	99
25	N. Sco. Steel	68	68	68
7	Pfc. Mill[illegible]	131	131	131
5	Pun. [illegible]	31	31	31
70	Reece [illegible]	11¾	11¾	11¾
650	Swift	126	125	125⅞
40	Torrington	30½	30	30
30	U. Drg. [illegible]	48	48	48
340	Unit. F[illegible]	119¼	118½	119¼
455	United [illegible]	43	42½	42½
2,970	U. S. S[illegible]	96⅜	94⅝	94⅝
20	Do pf.	110	109½	110
1,130	Ventura [illegible]	3⅝	3½	3⅝
80	West. [illegible]	58	57	57

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	C., B. & Q. 4s	94½	94½	94½
11,000	Miss. R. P. 5s	67½	67½	67½
2,000	Swift 5s	93	93	93
2,000	U. S. Steel 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
11,000	U. S. Lib. [illegible]	98.60	98.20	98.20
20,000	Do 4s [illegible]	97.30	96.40	97
8,500	Do 4s [illegible]	97.10	96.40	97.08

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Am. Ship.	89½	89½	89½
30	Booth Fish.	19½	19¼	19½
120	Chi. C. & C. Ry. pf.	16½	16¼	16½
780	Chi. Pn. T.	50	49½	49½
60	Cudahy	110½	110	110
61	Com. Edison	105	105	105
15	Dia. Match	109	109	109
20	Hartman	48	48	48
15	Ill. Brick	57	57	57
235	Lindsay [illegible]	26½	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	M. [illegible] pf.	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
360	People's [illegible]	42	[illegible]	[illegible]
710	Sears [illegible]	146½	144	144½
25	Stew. [illegible]	50½	[illegible]	[illegible]
476	Swift Co.	126	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,664	Un. [illegible]	51	[illegible]	[illegible]
51	Wilson [illegible]	47½	[illegible]	[illegible]
28	Do pf.	95	[illegible]	[illegible]

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Chi. Tel. 5s	96½	96½	96½
2,000	Swift 1st 5s	93	93	93
$1,750	Liberty [illegible]	[illegible]	98.30	98.[illegible]
10,000	Do [illegible]	[illegible]	97.00	98.[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
181	Alliance Ins.	19½	19½	19½
311	Am. Gas	90	82	90
100	Balt. & Ohio	54½	54½	54½
10	Bald. Loc. pf.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
271	Elec. Stor.	50½	50	50½
1,100	Ins. Co. N. A.	25⅞	24⅞	25⅞
1,129	L. Superior	13½	12⅞	12⅞
48	Lehigh Nav.	64	63	63
20	Lehigh Val.	58½	58¼	58½
535	Midvale	48⅝	47	48⅝
10	N. Y. Cent.	72½	72½	72½
4	Nor. Penna.	85	85	85
457	Pennsylvania	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
1	Penna. Salt	83	83	83
40	Phila. [illegible]	27½	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Do [illegible]	32	[illegible]	[illegible]
250	Phila. [illegible]	26	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,700	Phila. [illegible]	30	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Rap. [illegible]	23⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
205	Reading	77	[illegible]	[illegible]
900	Ton. [illegible]	2⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Ton. [illegible]	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
95	Union Trac.	42½	[illegible]	[illegible]
175	U. G. Im.	72½	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,520	U. S. [illegible]	96⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
500	W. Co. [illegible]	60	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	York [illegible] pf.	33	[illegible]	[illegible]

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	A. G. & E. 5s	82	82	82
2,000	City 4s, '48	96½	96½	96½
6,650	Lib. 2d 4s	97.20	96.80	96.80
13,300	Ph. El. 1st 5s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
$7,000	Rdg. [illegible] 4s	84½	84	84
1,000	Sp. A. [illegible]	100	100	100
25,000	U. R[illegible] 5s	60	60	60

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
60	Cities Service	214	212	212	214
175	Cities Service pf.	71	69¾	70¾	71½

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	10	16	Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	63	70	Miss. River Power	9	11
Am. Gas & Electric	88	90	Miss. River Power pf.	32	36
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	38	41	Northern Ohio Electric	25	30
Am. Light & Traction	224	227	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	65	70
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	92	96	North. Ont. L. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Power & Light	45	50	North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	54	70
Am. Power & Light pf.	72	75	Northern States Pow.	60	62
Am. Public Utilities	25	30	Northern States Power	85	88
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	58	65	Northern Texas Electric	49	52½
Am. Water W. & Elec.	4½	5½	Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	70	75
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	9	11	Ozark Power & Water	35	45
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	57	60	Pacific Gas & Electric	30	31
Carolina Power & Light	26	30	Pac. Gas & Elec. pf.	79½	81
Carolina P. & L. pf.	91	94	Pine Bluff 7% pf.	96	98
Colorado Power	22	23	Pub. Service Sec. pf.	70	75
Colorado Power pf.	95	100	Puget S. T., L. & P.	10	13
Columbus Electric pf.	75	80	Puget S. T., L. & P. pf.	..	45
Com. Power, Ry. & L.	33	36	Ry. & Lt. Secur. pf.	82	88
Com. Pow., Ry. & L. pf.	61	66	Republic Ry. & Light	21	23
Conn. Power pf.	85	90	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	52	55
Consumers' Power pf.	85	90	Sierra Pac. El. pf.	59	64
Dayton Power & L. pf.	73	78	Southern Cal. Edison	80	82
Duluth Edison	75	80	South. Cal. Edison pf.	93	97
Eastern Texas Electric	50	55	Standard Gas & Elec.	5	7
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	75	80	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	20½	22
El Paso Electric	95	98	Tampa Electric	100	103
El Paso Electric pf.	87	92	Tenn. Ry., L. & Pow.	2	3
Electric B. & S. pf.	89	93	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	10	12
Electric Properties	50	55	Texas Power & L. pf.	97	100
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	46	50	Tri-City Ry. & L. pf.	82½	85
Federal Light & Trac.	8	10	U. G. Improvement	80	82½
Federal L. & Trac. pf.	..	40	United Light & Rys.	26	30
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	16	..	United L. & Rys. pf.	59	61
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	..	85	Wash. T. W. L. & P. pf.	82	84
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	300	West. P. Ter. & W. P.	10	15
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	93	98	W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf.	60	65
Idaho Power 7% pf.	98	100	West. Penn. P. pf.	93	100
Int. M. Ry., L. & P. pf.	85	88	Western Power	8	10
Interstate Electric	35	42	Western Power pf.	39	42
Interstate Electric pf.	90	95	Yadkin Riv. Power pf.	98	100

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alabama Water 6s, '20	97	99	Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	66½	67½
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	82	85	Miss V. G. & E. 5s, '22	80	85
Appa. Power 5s, 1941	70	75	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	94	96
Carolina P. & L. 5s	89	92	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '21	75	80
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	95	98	Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	[illegible]	94
Central Ill. Light 5s	95	98	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	87	87½
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1953	94	97½	Nor. Texas Elec. col. 5s	82	87
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	65	72	Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1939	100½	102
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	Omaha & C. B. 5s	88	90
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	85	90	P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '21	93	100
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	90	97	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	90	101
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½	Puget Sd. T., L. & P. 6s, 1919	97	98¼
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	90	92½	Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19	95½	96½
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	85	90	S. d. Gas of N. J. 5s, '43	94	96
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s	95	100	So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39	90	92
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	85	90	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	85	92
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	87½	92½	U. S. R., R. & M. 6s, '28	111	113
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	74	78	Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32	73	78
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	95	98	Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	94	99
Int.-M. R., L. & P. 6s	96	100	United Util. cv. 6s, '43	93	98
Ken. Pub. Serv. 5s, '14	88	90	Utah Securities 6s	84	86
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '33	80	90	Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	94½	98
Mich. Light 5s, 1916	97½	99	Western Power 1st 5s	96	98
Middle West U. 6s, '25	..	90	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	100½	100	West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	89	92
			Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	90	94

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4,000	‡Aetna Exp.	8	7¾	7¾
100	‡Do pf.	47	47	47
300	‡Am. W. P'r	2½	2½	2½
900	B.-A. T. Co. coupon	17½	17	17½
100	‡Carbon St'l	80	79	80
200	Carwen Steel	9	8½	9
9,000	Chev. Motor	116	*107	116
600	‡Elec. Gun.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	Emerson P.	[illegible]	8½	[illegible]
1,800	Int. Rubber	*10⅛	9⅞	10
100	‡Int. Lube C.	2½	2½	2½
100	Lake T. B't.	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,300	Mar. of Am.	3⅝	3½	3⅝
600	N. A. P. & P.	3¼	2⅞	3⅛
500	N. Y. Tran.	17	17	17
300	‡P.-L. Coal	3¼	3¼	3¼
800	‡St. J. Lead	15	14⅝	14⅝
2,000	Sub. Boat v. t. ctfs.	13⅝	13	13⅛
200	‡U. S. Light & H. Cp.	1¼	1¼	1¼
800	U. S. S'p Co.	5⅛	5	5⅛
6,000	‡Un. Motors	21⅛	20⅞	21
100	World F. v. t. ctfs.	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	‡W.-M. A. Co.	6½	6¼	6½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	A.-Am. Oil	17½	17¼	17½
10	Galena Sign'l Oil	145	145	145
15	No. Pipe L.	100	100	100
30	S. Oil Co. of N. J.	532	527	527
30	S. Oil Co. of N. Y.	258	257	258

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	†‡Allen Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,000	†‡Am. Oil	22	19	20
7,500	†‡Am. V. Oil	8	7	8
8,000	‡Bar. O. & G.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
40,000	†‡B.-Wyo. O.	30	27	27
3,000	‡Cosden & Co.	8	7⅞	7⅞
100	‡Do pf.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
6,700	‡Crown Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,500	‡Cum. P. & R.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	‡Elk B. Pet.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
3,000	‡Esm. O. Cp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,500	‡Federal Oil	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1,000	‡Glen. Oil	5	4⅞	4⅞
3,000	‡H. O. & R.	5⅛	4⅞	5
6,000	‡Houston O.	47	44½	45½
1,200	‡H. G. Creek O. & R.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
700	‡Int. Pet'm	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜
3,800	Ken'a Oil (n pros.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
500	‡Ky. Pet'm	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
3,000	‡Mer. O. Cp.	24½	22	23½
1,300	Met. Pet'm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20,000	†‡Mid. Oil	103	98	100
2,000	‡Do pf.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	‡Midwest R.	112	109	110
800	‡M. Wells P.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,500	‡N. Y.-Ok. O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9,000	†‡N. W. Oil	69	65	66
4,000	†‡Okla. Oil	4½	4	4½
1,000	†‡Do pf.	14	14	14
4,000	Ok. P. & R.	7¼	6⅞	6⅞
15,000	†O'r O. & G.	40	37	38
850	‡Pa.-Ky. Oil	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
8,000	‡Red R'k Oil & Gas	1	[illegible]	1
10,000	‡Rice Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000	‡Sap. O. & R.	9	8⅞	8⅞
1,000	Seq. O. & R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,500	‡Sin. G. Cp.	18	17	17½
500	‡Un. W. Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4,900	†‡Victor Oil	62	61	61
900	‡Victoria Oil, new stock	4	*3¾	4

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	†‡Atlanta	9	8½	9
10,000	Big L. Cop.	1⅛	1	1⅛
27,000	†Hos. & Mon.	52	48	52
1,000	†‡Booth	4½	4½	4½
500	‡Brad. C. M.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10,000	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000	Butte Det.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000	†‡Caledonia	49	48	48
4,000	‡Cal. & Jer.	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
3,000	Canada Cop.	2⅛	2	2
2,000	†Cashboy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
250	‡Coco R. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
500	‡Con.-H'st'd.	27	27	27
1,500	‡Copper Val.	1	1	1
1,000	Cres. Con. G.	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
4,700	‡Emma Con.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000	First Nat. C.	2⅝	2½	2⅝
200	†‡Fort. Con.	40	40	40
2,375	‡Gibson Cp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,800	‡Globe D. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000	†‡Gt. Ver. Ext.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,500	‡Green M. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,200	Hecla Min.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
8,900	†Int. Mines	14	14	14
700	‡Iron Blos.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,000	‡Jer. Verde (n pros.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,400	‡Jer.-Pres. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,700	†‡Jim Butler	79	78	78
2,000	†Jumbo Ext.	17	14	15
1,000	†‡Kewanas	6	6	6
3,200	‡Kirk. Por. G. M., Ltd.	50	50	50
300	‡Lavelle G.	1	1	1
300	†McK.-Dar.	60	60	60
2,000	†‡Marsh M.	6	6	6
800	Mason Val.	5¼	5¼	5¼
300	‡Monster Ch.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,800	†‡Moth. Lode	27	26	26
5,000	†‡Nat. Leas.	6	5	5
2,000	†‡N. Z. & L.	25	25	25
1,000	†Nev. O. M.	20	20	20
1,200	‡New Corn'a.	17	16½	16½
600	Nip. M. Co.	8⅝	8½	8⅝
500	‡Nixon Nev.	1	1	1
1,500	†‡Pole S. C.	22	20	22
2,900	†‡Prov. M. Co.	48	45½	47
4,000	‡Rawley M.	2⅛	2	2⅛
2,000	‡Rex Con. M.	10½	10	10
2,000	†Roch'r M.	30	27	30
1,300	S. K. of A.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	S. K. C. of U.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3,000	†‡St. N. Z.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1,000	†‡Silver Pick	5	5	5
1,200	Stand. S.-L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
700	Stewart	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000	†Success M.	9	9	9
100	†Ton. Belm't	3	3	3
2,250	Ton. Ext.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,800	†‡Troy-A.	15	15	15
250	Un. Eastern	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
7,300	†W. E. Con.	68	65	65
4,000	W. C. M. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	†W. C. Ext. (n pros.)	10	10	10
2,000	†Wilbert M.	17	16	16

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$40,000	‡Can'n Gov. 5s	95½	95⅜	95⅜
7,000	G. El. rts.	3	2⅞	2⅞
5,000	‡Gen. El. 6s 2-yr. n., '19	99¼	99¼	99¼
$40,000	‡Gen. El. 6s notes, '20	99	98⅞	98⅞
2,000	‡Russ. Gov. new 5½s	45	45	45
17,000	‡Do 6½s	50	47	50

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note.—Wednesday $9,000 Russian 6½s sold at 49.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Thursday Bid.	Thursday Ask.
Am.-B. Mfg.	2	6	2	5
Do pf.	25	35	25	35
Br.-Am. Tob. registered	15½	16½	15½	16½
Butler.-Jud.	42	46	43	45
Can. C. & Fy.	15	25	15	25
Do pf.	45	50	45	50
Can. Nat. G.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Car. Lt. & P.	2⅛	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝
Chalmers Mot.	3	4½	3	4½
Chal. Mot. pf.	..	50	..	50
Charcoal Iron	6⅝	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛
Char. Iron pf.	5¾	6½	5¾	6½
Cities Service	212	215	212	215
Do pf.	60	70	60	70
Curtiss Aero.	21	28	28	35
Curtiss A. pf.	50	70	50	70
Cramp Shipb.	60	72	60	72
Ev. Heaney	20¼	21½	20¼	21½
Free. Texas	39	41	39	41
Hall Signal	3	6	3	4
Do pf.	10	20	10	20
Havana Tob.	½	1	½	1
Hav. Tob. pf.	2	5	2	5
Holly Sugar	35	45	35	45
Do pf.	93	95	93	95
Hupp. Motor	2	2½	2	2½
Int. Man. Ch.	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
Int. Motors	10	14	10	14
Int. Mot. 2d pf.	15	17	15	17
I. Tr. Cp. pf.	65	75	65	75
Key. T. & R.	12¼	14	12¼	14
K. T. & R. pf.	11½	13½	11½	13½
Kresge	[illegible]	63	[illegible]	65
Do pf.	95	105	95	105
Lake T. Boat, 1st pf.	3	6	3	6
L. Val. C. S.	73	78	73	78
Lima Loco.	44	50	44	50
Lukens Steel	40	48	40	45
Do 1st pf.	101	105	101	105
Man. Transit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marlin Arms	79	85	79	85

INDUSTRIALS, Continued.

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Thursday Bid.	Thursday Ask.
Maxim Muni.	½	1	½	1
Mitchell Mot.	35	40	35	40
N. Y. Ship.	33	38	33	38
Peer. T. & M.	12	13½	12	13½
Poole E. & M.	50	60	50	60
Prusien, Pict.	3⅛	6	3⅛	6
Rep. Truck	42	45	42	45
St. L. R. M. & P.	30	35	30	35
Smith (A. O.)	10	20	10	20
Do pf.	85	90	85	90
Smith M. Tr.	1⅛	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝
Std. Motors	9	10	9	10
Todd Ship.	73	78	73	78
Triangle Film	½	1	½	1
Un. Zinc Sm.	1⅛	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝

OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Thursday Bid.	Thursday Ask.
Beth. O. & G.	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛
Cos. & Co. pf.	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	4
Elkland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friar Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hous. Oil pf.	65	72	65	72
Island O. & T.	1⅛	2	1⅛	2
Lost City Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
P. Am. Pet.	35	45	35	45
Pa.-O. O. & G.	12	12½	12	12½
Pierce Oil	10½	10⅝	10½	11⅛
Pa. Gasoline	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savoy Oil	8	9	8	9
Sec. P. & Ref.	[illegible]	1⅛	[illegible]	1⅛
Somerset Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stanton Oil	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
United Pet.	15	20	15	20
Van. G. & O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ventura Con.	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
Way. O. & G.	3⅛	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝

MINING STOCKS.

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Thursday Bid.	Thursday Ask.
Acme Cop. H.	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Alaska-Brit.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cerro Gordo	1	1⅛	1	1⅛

BOND.

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Thursday Bid.	Thursday Ask.
Pierce Oil 6s	70	74	70	74

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Thursday Bid.
Aetna pf.	44	47	44
American Brass	222	227	223
Atlas Powder	140	150	142
Do pf.	94	98	94
Babcock & Wilcox	102	106	102
Bliss	325	400	325
Do pf.	75	84	75
Canadian Explos.	233	275	235
Do pf.	104	110	104
Can. Foundry	140	150	140
Colt's Arms	60	67	60
Du Pont	230	..	235
Hercules	225	..	225
Do pf.	111	114	111
Niles-Bement	114	119	113
Scovill M[illegible]	405	430	410
Winchester Arms	700	..	700

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Thursday Bid.
American Cigar	87	95	85
Do pf.	85	95	85
Conley Foil	200	250	200
J. S. Young	130	130	130
Do pf.	100	104	100
MacAndrews & F.	175	190	175
Do pf.	95	98	94
P. R. A[illegible]	153	173	165
Do scrip	115	125	115
R. J. Reynolds	375	425	375
Do pf.	100	103	100

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Thursday Bid.		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Thursday Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	17	18	17	Penn.-Mex. Fuel	40	45	40
Atlantic Refining	910	935	925	Prairie Oil & Gas	420	429	420
Borne-Scrymser	450	500	450	Prairie Pipe Line	253	260	253
Buckeye Pipe Line	95	98	95	Solar Refining	300	320	300
Chesebrough Mfg.	325	350	325	Southern Pipe L.	175	180	175
Colonial Oil	10	40	10	South. Penn. Oil	285	290	285
Continental Oil	450	475	450	S. W. Penn.	95	105	95
Crescent Pipe Line	32	36	32	Stand. Oil of Cal.	225	230	225
Cumberland P. L.	125	135	125	Stand. Oil of Ind.	600	615	600
Eureka Pipe Line	185	205	185	Stand. Oil of Kan.	450	470	450
Galena Signal Oil	135	140	140	Stand. Oil of Ky.	310	325	310
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	125	135	125	Stand. Oil of Neb.	500	525	500
Illinois Pipe Line	185	195	190	Stand. Oil of N. J.	525	530	525
Indiana Pipe Line	94	97	94	Stand. Oil of N. Y.	255	260	255
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13½	14	13½	Stand. Oil of Ohio	425	450	425
N. Y. Transit	180	190	180	Swan & Finch	95	105	95
National Transit	12½	13½	12½	Union Tank	85	88	85
Northern Pipe L.	97	100	97	Vacuum Oil	350	360	350
Ohio Oil	305	310	304	Washington Oil	26	30	26

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—Thirty-five new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $1,121,500, were chartered today. They include:

W. H. Farnsworth, Inc., Buffalo, undertaking business, $20,000; W. H. and H. B. Farnsworth, T. A. Legg, Buffalo.

United Spruce Corp., Manhattan, construction and building business, $100,000; W. F. Rhatigan, K. E. Heimburger, R. K. Kramer, 43 Exchange Place.

The Multiscope Corp., Manhattan, stereopticons and motion picture machines, $7,000; A. Forsbay, M. H. Dun, B. Goldman, 1,150 Madison Av.

Biddle Holding Corp., Manhattan, motion pictures, 2,000 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $10,000; S. D. Ward, L. H. Reuter, S. P. Gilbert, 52 William St.

Wm. H. Race & Sons Motor Co., Buffalo, $25,000; W. H., L. W., and W. H. Race, Jr., Buffalo.

Bertrom, Griscom & Co., Inc., Manhattan, to buy good-will and business in New York and Philadelphia firm of same name, promoters, &c., 50,000 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 25,000 common stock, no par value; active capital, $5,125,000; R. E. Griscom, M. W. and M. J. Dodge, Lawrence, L. I.

Oak Garage Corp., Manhattan, $20,000; M. J. Riether, A. G. Quinn, C. E. Meier, 128 Broadway.

The Seckliw Corp., Manhattan, stocks, bonds, and realty, $10,000; F. and H. Wilckes, E. Van Berlo, 222 West 139th St.

Sauquoit Valley Dairy Co., Utica, $25,000; G. Herrmann, R. A. Wood, A. Knauer, Utica.

Princeton Boulevard Corp., Kenmore, Erie County, realty, $29,000; F. B. and R. L. and L. K. Eberhardt, Kenmore.

Keswis Realty Co., Manhattan, $225,000; E. F. Hawkins, F. L. Rose, J. E. Murphy, 42 Broadway.

J. Koenigsberg & Sons, Manhattan, confectionery, $25,000; J. and H. and N. Koenigsberg, 1 East 106th St.

Katz Hecht Co., Manhattan, women's neckwear, $10,000; F. Nordenschild, H. Taffer, L. B. Eppstein, 19 Cedar St.

Tandem Aeroplane Co. of America, Bronx, $100,000; C. Baas, F. Lawrence, F. Wallberg, 500 West 140th St.

William H. Israel Co., Manhattan, general commission merchants in millinery, $5,000; A. Gastman, B. Haas, W. H. Israel, 86 Haven Av.

Universal Sheet Metal Works, Manhattan, $100,000; J. Lefkowitz, R. and R. Sadwith, 3,202 Perry Av.

Max Steinmetz, Queens, grocery, $3,000; J. Nicholas, K. and M. Steinmetz, Long Island City.

Atlas Warehouse Corp., Manhattan $50,000; J. F. McGrath, R. G. Narelle, R. F. Morton, 760 11th Av.

Kriafo Tool and Chemical Corp., Manhattan, boiler making and machine business, $75,000; C. Kriser, D. D. Walter, E. Sayer, 208 West 119th St.

Sterling Auto Express, Manhattan, $10,000; F. Dinkler, I. Buxbaum, J. Silver, 550 St. Nicholas Av.

Mrs. M. Watson Rudd, Inc., beauty parlors, manicure, and hairdressing shops, $5,000; M. W. and J. H. Rudd, B. L. Smith, 2,257 7th Av.

N. Morosino, Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $20,000; E. E. Warner, E. H. Frowley, P. Morosini, 545 West 111th St.

Zertuche & Co., Manhattan, rubber and gutta percha, $100,000; R. Zertuche, M. Arguesso, F. Zegri, 71 Wall St.

The D. D. Lunch Co., Manhattan, $5,000; G. Deiner, G. Bruckman, M. Weiner, 505 West 171st St.

High Efficient Motor Corp., Brooklyn, motors, engines, and autos, $200,000; M. Leventhal, W. Rabriffer, H. E. Weber, 1,014 Bushwick Av.

Broadway-Maiden Lane Corp., Manhattan stocks and bonds, $846,000; C. H. Otis, G. H. Whittlesey, J. A. Houghwout, 2 Rector St.

L. Erstein & Bro., Manhattan, silks and textiles, 10,000 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 2,000 common stock, no par value; active capital, $1,015,000; L. and M. L. and B. Erstein, 345 4th Av.

Cor-De-La Studio, Inc., Manhattan, toilettes, coin cards, and advertising novelties, $15,000; J. M. Stoddard, A. G. Quinn, P. V. Cortez, 2 West 55th St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Annin & Co., Manhattan, $250,000 to $1,000,000.

Harry B. Lafond Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $125,000.

Dubilier Condenser Co., Manhattan, $75,000 to $125,000.

Strand Cigarette Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $100,000.

Pyramid Grate Bar Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $50,000.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

Wales Engine Co., Del., $750,000. Representative, J. Dimmick, 17 Battery Place.

Los Fabricantes Unidos, Inc., Mass., skin goods, wares, and merchandise to South America, $85,000. Representative, S. W. Nichols, 140 West 42d St.

Barber, Williams & Co., Ltd., England, general commission merchants, £10,000. Representative, R. H. Ormsby, 141 Broadway.

DISSOLUTIONS.

A. H. Jacobs, photo plays, Manhattan.
Willow-Craft, Manhattan.
Daled Realty and Const. Co., Manhattan.
A. J. Dillmeier, Manhattan.
Lena K. Fruer, Manhattan.
Evans Brothers, Manhattan.
Manhattan Railway Material Co., Manhattan.
Allen Sales Co., Rochester.
John G. Morton, Peekskill.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 4.—Charters filed:

Berlet Silk Yarn Co., Paterson, $75,000; M. Hines, H. J. Westerhoff, and G. M. Berlet, all of Paterson.

Bester Doll Co., Newark, $30,000; H. Bende and S. Bende of Bloomfield and K. Skubo of Union Hill.

Clayton Lumber Co., South River, $50,000; N. W. Clayton, C. W. Booraem, and A. M. Mason, all of South River.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Jan. 4.—Charters filed: Blast Furnace Products Corp., $1,000,000; Arthur P. McKinstry, New York; Joseph Mann, Bloomfield, N. J.; Erwin B. Hallett, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Martin Swan Co., Inc., real estate, $500,000; Cheesman Kittridge, S. K. Mattield, James Owens, New York.

Tamaulipas Oil Co., $500,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, Clement M. Egner, Wilmington.

Lafayette Oil and Gas Co.; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, Clement M. Egner, Wilmington.

The National Society of Real Americans, to organize and maintain a society for the promotion of patriotic interest among its members; William H. Wise, New York; A. M. Haloran, S. A. Williams, Wilmington, Del.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Somerset Corp. of New York, to Gregory, Linder & Co.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The New York Title and Mortgage Company has published a calendar for 1918, showing all dates for tax payments.

Theodore Rousseau, formerly Secretary to ex-Mayor Mitchel, has joined the staff of the Guaranty Trust Company.

The firm of Gonzalez, Bedford & Whitehead has been dissolved, a partnership being formed by two of the partners under the name of Gonzalez & Whitehead.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Bowery Savings Bank
128 and 130 BOWERY.
NEW YORK, December 10, 1917.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 21, 1918.
Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1, 1918.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, President.
WILLIAM E. KNOX, Comptroller.
JOSEPH G. LIDDLE, Secretary.

German Savings Bank IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK
An American Corporation, chartered by the State of New York, 1859.
CORNER 4TH AV. AND 14TH ST.
Interest at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENTUM per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending December 31, 1917, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-laws, not exceeding three thousand ($3,000.00) dollars, and will be payable on and after January 21, 1918.
Deposits made on or before January 10, 1918, will draw interest from January 1, 1918.
MONEY IN SAVINGS BANKS and all other property of subjects of Austria-Hungary and of Germany, who reside in the United States, has been officially declared inviolable and is not liable to seizure by the Government of the United States.
HUBERT CILLIS, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK
(Incorporated 1833)
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. & 16th St., New York
Two-rate interest-dividend on sums entitled thereto for term ending Dec. 31, 1917.
4% PER ANNUM on every account up to and including $1,000 and at 3½% per annum on excess of $1,000 up to and including $3,000, payable on and after Jan. 21, 1918, to depositors entitled thereto.
Deposits made on or before January 10, will draw interest from January 1, 1918.
JAMES QUINLAN, President.
CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Treas.
FRANCIS M. BACON, Jr., B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretaries.

Dry Dock Savings Institution
341 & 343 BOWERY, Cor. 3d St., New York
The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending December 31, 1917, on all deposits from FIVE DOLLARS to THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS entitled thereto under the By-Laws, at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum, payable on and after January 21, 1918.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will be entitled to interest from Jan. 1, 1918.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
WM. F. PATTERSON, V. Pres. & Treas.
SAMUEL WEBSTER, Secretary.
FREDERICK SHERWOOD, Asst. Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.
The trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1917, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the By-laws, payable on and after Jan. 21st, 1918.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st, 1918.
H. E. TENER, President.
GEORGE B. DUNNING, Secretary.

American Savings Bank
115 WEST 42D ST.
(Bet. Broadway & Sixth Ave.)
Hours 9 to 4; also Mondays 6 to 8 P. M.
Dividend at rate of 3½% per annum.
Deposits to Jan. 10th, 1918, draw interest from Jan. 1, 1918.
WM. M. CAMPBELL, Pres.
JOHN V. IRWIN, Sec.
WM. M. HAZELTON, Treas.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK
CHARTERED 1866
31 W. 34th St., bet. 5th and 6th Aves.
104th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
A dividend has been declared of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum and will be credited depositors entitled thereto under the By-Laws, on January 1, 1918, on sums of $5 to $3,000, and payable on and after January 21, 1918.
Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.
Bank open 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Mondays, 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 12 M.
CHARLES ROHE, President.
GEORGE T. CONNETT, Sec'y & Treas.
HERMAN F. DIETMAN, Ass't. Treas.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK
Corner 8th Avenue and 42d Street
114th consecutive semi-annual dividend has been declared at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after Jan. 21, 1918.
Deposits made on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.
Amount due depositors..$26,191,237.99
Surplus, PAR values..... 2,490,233.74
E. K. SATTERLEE, President.
H. W. NORDELL, Comptroller.
WALTER B. BROWN, Secretary.
HENRY P. AICHELE, Asst. Sec'y.

139TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
UNION SQUARE SAVINGS BANK
No. 20 Union Square.
A DIVIDEND has been declared for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1917, on all deposits entitled thereto at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT
per annum on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after Jan. 21st, 1918. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, President.
FREDERIC C. MILLS, Treasurer.
H. ROCKWOOD BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y.
HUGH B. GARDNER, Cashier.
Open 10 to 3; Mon. 10 to 7; Sat. 10 to 12.
ACCOUNTS OF SOCIETIES ACCEPTED.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK
N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue
Dividend Jan. 1st, 1918, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1ST.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
WALTER R. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

Maiden Lane Savings Bank
170 Broadway, cor. Maiden Lane
FOUR Per Cent. Per Annum
Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st
Deposits received from 9 A. M. to 3:30 P. M. Saturdays to 3 P. M.
J. HEYNEN, Sec'y. F. A. RINGLER, Pres.

Dollar Savings Bank
2808 Third Avenue.
Interest credited January 1st, at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum, on accounts from $5 to $3,000. Deposits made on or before January 10th draw interest from January 1st.
GEORGE E. EDWARDS, President.
WM. M. KERN, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE GREENWICH BANK
Of the City of New York.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before it, will be held at its banking rooms, 135 William St., Tuesday, January 8, 1918, from 2:30 to 3:30 o'clock P. M.
FRANK HAMMOND, Cashier.

GREENWICH SAFE DEPOSIT CO.
Of the City of New York.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Company for the election of directors for the ensuing year and, for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before it will be held at its office, 135 William Street, Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, from 2:30 to 3:30 o'clock P. M.
FRANK HAMMOND, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
New York, December 4, 1917.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held in the banking rooms, No. 233 Broadway, Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon January 5th, 1918, until 10 o'clock A. M., January 9, 1918.
J. F. BOUKER, Cashier.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK
New York, December 29, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.
A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK of the CITY OF NEW YORK
December 8th, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Harriman National Bank will be held at its banking house, No. 527 Fifth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, at 4 o'clock P. M. for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
O. H. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The MARKET and FULTON NATIONAL BANK
New York, December 27, 1917.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM M. ROSENDALE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.
New York, December 8, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at its banking house, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. The Polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.
FARIS R. RUSSELL, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of H. C. F. KOCH & CO., INC., will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 122 West 125th Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Jan. 15th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.
W. T. KOCH, Secretary.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

LUKENS STEEL COMPANY
FIRST PREFERRED STOCK

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 17,506 shares of the First Preferred Stock have been called for redemption for the Sinking Fund and will be redeemed upon presentation at the office of the Commercial Trust Company, Philadelphia, at any time between **January 15th and February 4th, 1918,** at the price of $108 per share, plus accrued dividends to date of redemption. A list of the certificate numbers of the shares called for redemption can be seen upon application at the Commercial Trust Company, Philadelphia. Dividends upon shares called for redemption will cease to accrue on February 4th, 1918.
LUKENS STEEL COMPANY
JOSEPH HUMPTON, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, December 24th, 1917.

The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nos. 44 & 46 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from January 5th to January 9th.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the TAPESART, INC., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 24th day of December, 1917, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of [Seal.] Albany, this twenty-fourth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.
A. B. PARKER,
Deputy Secretary of State.

RESORTS. NEW YORK.

THE GLEN SPRINGS
Watkins, N. Y., On Seneca Lake
Open All Year Wm. E. Leffingwell, Pres.
A MINERAL SPRINGS HEALTH RESORT AND HOTEL
Winter Conditions for Taking the "Cure" Especially Desirable
The only place in America where the Nauheim Baths for Heart and Circulatory Disorders are given with a Natural Calcium Chloride Brine.
NO SHORTAGE OF FUEL. Our own Heating and Lighting Plant is supplied with abundance of Natural Gas from our own wells.
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HOTEL GRAMATAN
28 Minutes from Grand Central.
A city hotel in a country setting. All outdoor sports. Children's play ground. Special rates for 6 months or more.
HOTEL GRAMATAN, Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y.
Ava O. Gallup, Vice-President

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An Ideal Winter Inn.
Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y. 45 min. from 42d St., 10 min. from station. Open fires; skating, tobogganing and all Winter sports. Capacity 150. Rates $10 up. Booklet.

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The Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York City
Garden City Hotel
GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND
One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American Plan. There is also for the convenience of motorists
A Handsome a la Carte Restaurant
19 miles from N. Y. Frequent electric service. Penna. Station. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

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The Breakers
ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST FIREPROOF HOTEL
On the ocean front. Offers unusual attractions during Winter Season. Luxurious lobbies, spacious verandas, restful sun parlors and superb music. A palatial residence for those seeking rest and recreation.
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Illustrated literature and terms mailed. Garage with accommodations for chauffeurs.

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On the Beach. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS.
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EVERY CONVENIENCE FOR COMFORT AND PLEASURE
[illegible]

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

Laurel House
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Favorably located for winter patronage.
60 miles from New York in the famous pine belt of New Jersey.
Branch of Chandler Bros. & Co., Brokers.
Camp Dix, at Wrightstown, is a short motor run from Lakewood.
A. J. MURPHY, Manager.
C. V. MURPHY, Assistant Manager.
Telephone 400 Lakewood.

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LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY
A modern hotel in an Autumn and Winter Resort where out-of-door sports are possible the entire year.
BRANCH OFFICE OF GEO. A. HUHN & SONS, STOCK BROKERS.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

FLORENCE-IN-THE-PINES Lakewood, N. J.
Now open, private baths; running water in rooms. Booklet. [illegible] Woehr.

PALMER, Lakewood, N. J. Running water, Private Baths, moderate rates.

MICHIGAN.

Mount Clemens MINERAL BATHS
OPEN ALL THE YEAR
World Renowned for Treatment of RHEUMATISM
And all Nervous and Blood Diseases
Mount Clemens is only 20 miles from Detroit. Through Lehigh Valley and Grand Trunk trains. Detroit suburban cars every 20 minutes. Write for illustrated book and full information. Address
C. W. Waring, Business Men's Assoc'n, 75 Chamber of Commerce, Mount Clemens, Mich.

SOUTHERN STATES.

Train service as to South as Old Point Comfort was never better.

HOTEL CHAMBERLIN
OLD POINT COMFORT
Swimming Pool, Golf, Sea-food Cuisine. Every European bath and treatment. Write
GEO. F. ADAMS, Manager, Fortress Monroe, Va., or
Cook's Tours, 245 Broadway, 561 5th Ave.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 5th Ave.; Penn. R. R., 263 5th Ave. & 200 5th Ave.; Frank's, 398 Broadway, and 480 5th Ave. Ask Mr. Foster at 220 W. 42nd St., or at Lord & Taylor's and Bertha Ruffner's Information Bureau, McAlpin Hotel.

Hotel Bon Air
AUGUSTA, GA.
A convenient and delightful place to spend your holidays. Good driving and motoring, excellent saddle horses, two golf courses and all outdoor sports.
Address C. G. TRUSSELL, Manager.

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That's one principal attraction of
The FLORIDA EAST COAST
Visit St. Augustine, Ormond, Daytona, Palm Beach, Miami and Long Key Fishing Camp. Through Pullmans.
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THE KIRKWOOD Camden South Carolina
Located near Spartanburg, Greenville, Charlotte, and Columbia Military Camps. [illegible]

THE WEST COAST OF FLORIDA
is the ideal winter resort. Its wonderful climate enables the tourist to enjoy outdoor sports throughout season. Address Boards of Trade, Hotels.

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Frequent Sailings
NEW YORK-LIVERPOOL
Carrying Passengers, Cargo and United States Mail
For full information apply to any agent or
Offices, 9 Broadway, New York

COMMERCIAL SOUTH AMERICAN LINE
Neutral Steamer Saga sailing January 8 for ST. THOMAS, WEST INDIES, RIO JANEIRO, SANTOS, BRAZIL.
MOORE & McCORMACK CO., INC., Freight Agents, 29 Broadway.
FRANK TOURIST CO., Passenger Agents, 398 Broadway.
Phone Franklin 4530.

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STEAMBOATS.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $2.95
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.90
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3.
Week days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

FALLRIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5 P. M. Music.
NEW LONDON (NORWICH) LINE, Str. lvs. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., wk. days, 5.30 P. M. Lvs. Pier 70, E. R., 22d St., 6 P. M.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE GETS DOWN TO WORK

New Mayor Leaves Matters in Hands of Craig, Smith, and Dowling.

RIEGELMANN IS ACTIVE

Brooklyn's Borough Head Misunderstands Tip from Controller, but Stands By Him.

The first meeting of the Board of Estimate under the Hylan administration took place yesterday. The new Mayor took little active part in the proceedings, preferring to leave for solution the important matters to Controller Charles L. Craig, Borough President Frank L. Dowling and Al Smith, President of the Board of Aldermen. Each member of the new board was on time when it was called to order at 10:30 A. M., but it could readily be seen that the new members were nervous and anxious to proceed cautiously. Borough President Dowling of Manhattan and Maurice Connolly of Queens, who sat in the board during the Mitchel administration, acted as a steering committee and nudged the other members when anything of importance came up.

The clerk rattled off various items, most of them being "holdovers" from the Mitchel administration. Controller Craig, who, with Al Smith and President Dowling, were apparently familiar with the routine procedure of the calendar, passed up the items, most of them being referred to the Finance Department. Borough President Riegelmann of Brooklyn paid industrious attention to each item, but the Mayor appeared to take little interest in the proceedings. Once he leaned too far back in his swivel chair and the springs threatened to disturb his dignity. He recovered quickly, however, and thereafter fingered his gavel in judicial style. Almost incessantly he beat a tattoo on the desk.

Controller Craig arose to the occasion when item after item came up. Most of them were marked "Referred" on the calendar. That meant that they were referred to the Controller, the fiscal agent of the city, for action. These items were laid over for a month.

Item No. 13 suddenly came up. It was a report of a committee on assessments in relation to the Coney Island drainage canal. The Controller whispered to President Riegelmann of Brooklyn, who said loudly: "I move it be referred to the Committee on Assessments."

"No, no," interrupted Craig, peevishly. "I said, move that it be referred to the President of the Borough of Brooklyn."

"Oh, all right," broke in Riegelmann, "You know what I mean."

Item after item went by with celerity, and finally one came up regarding a proposed agreement transmitted by the Public Service Commission modifying the contract with the Intercontinental Construction Corporation for a section of the Eastern Parkway Rapid Transit Line, which provided for a return to the contractor of $100,000 on account of retained percentages. William Fuller, a member of the commission's legal staff, informed the board that the contractor needed this money at once, as he had been compelled to obtain $100,000 from private sources in order to keep the subway work going. Controller Craig wanted the matter laid over, while Fuller insisted upon immediate action. President Dowling brought out the fact that the amount was not due until the contractor had completed his section of the Eastern Parkway Subway. Mayor Hylan had listened intently to the argument.

"If the Public Service Commission," he said, "would give more attention to the doings of the transit corporations, instead of hurrying through matters of this sort, it would be better for the public." Heads nodded in assent, and the board voted unanimously to defer action for one month.

Borough President Connolly of Queens then asked for an appropriation of $80,000 for the removal of snow in his borough. All the board sat up with a jerk.

"What's before the house?" demanded "Al" Smith, who was leader of the majority at Albany.

"The money is needed in case of a snowstorm. I couldn't hire a single man or wagon if a storm came," explained Connolly.

"Where will this money come from?" demanded Smith.

"Oh, the Controller will find it," retorted Connolly, and there was a general laugh. Even Mayor Hylan smiled feebly.

"Maybe he will get it in the subway, when it's crowded," suggested a member of the board. President Smith thought it would be time enough to ask for the money when a snowstorm came. There was more laughter, and the upshot of it was that they gave Connolly $25,000 to prepare for the first fall of snow. Mayor Hylan then turned to President Van Name of Richmond and wanted to know how much money he needed for snow removal.

"Oh, $15,000 will be enough," said Van Name, taken by surprise. This amount was voted also. After the meeting Mayor Hylan held a long conference with State Senator Robert F. Wagner regarding the Municipal Ownership bill, which has been sidetracked at Albany in the Cities Committee. The Mayor also held an extended conference with Arthur Brisbane of the Hearst papers, and later conferred at length with L. J. O'Reilly, Mr. Hearst's New York representative, in his private office.

The Mayor broke his previous record yesterday and arrived at the City Hall five minutes before 9 o'clock. It was admitted that he rode on a B. R. T. train. The Mayor stayed late in the evening, but before he left took the public into his confidence to announce that he had appointed Moses H. Grossman a temporary Magistrate for thirty days. Mr. Grossman is a member of the law firm of House, Grossman & Worhaus of 115 Broadway. He also appointed T. V. Patterson of 308 Livingston Avenue, Brooklyn, and John F. Birmingham of 120 Broadway, as additional members of his Coal Commission.

Controller Craig announced yesterday that he had appointed William A. Cokeley of 2,879 Coddington Avenue, the Bronx, as real estate expert, to succeed Charles A. O'Malley, who was indicted in connection with the Dreamland Park purchase under the Mitchel administration. Mr. Cokeley has been in the real estate business for more than twenty years. From 1904 to 1911 he was right of way agent for the New York, Westchester & Boston Railway, a subsidiary of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. He was formerly connected with the State Insurance Department as a real estate appraiser and has been engaged by the city as an expert in many street opening proceedings.

It was learned yesterday that Theodore Rousseau, who was private secretary to Mayor Mitchel, has entered the service of the Guaranty Trust Company.

For Every Automobilist

Tomorow (Sunday) The New York Times will print an Automobile Show Section, with illustrations and descriptions of 1918 models, forming a reference catalogue for buyers.

Comprehensive motoring articles and a review of the year in the automobile industry, changes in designs and their significance will be discussed, and other useful information for owners and prospective buyers of automobiles will be given.

Whether you are an owner of motor cars, a manufacturer of automobiles, a dealer, or one whose occasional recreation is automobiling, you will find The Times Automobile Show Section tomorrow interesting and instructive.

GOVERNMENT RECEIVES $1,134,234 WINDFALL

Six Reserve Banks of Country Turn Over Excess Profits—New York Pays $649,363.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Government received a windfall today in the shape of $1,134,234.48 excess profits from six of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks.

This amount is the franchise tax provided by the law creating the Federal Reserve banking system. The law requires that the Federal Reserve Banks, after paying all necessary expenses, together with 6 per cent. cumulative dividends to their stockholders, shall carry one-half of excess profits remaining to their surplus fund until the surplus amounts to 40 per cent. of the capital, and shall pay the other half of excess profits to the United States Government as a franchise tax, the entire excess profits to be paid to the Government after the surplus of a Federal Reserve Bank reaches 40 per cent. of its capital.

The Federal Reserve Banks of Boston, New York, Chicago, Atlanta, Richmond, and Minneapolis paid their dividends to stockholders to Dec. 31, 1917, and had remaining the amount referred to above to turn over to the United States. The amounts being paid by the banks are as follows: Boston, $76,100; New York, $649,363.57; Chicago, $215,790.18; Atlanta, $40,000; Richmond, $116,471.73; Minneapolis, $37,500.

These banks have also established on their books a surplus fund in amounts equal to the sums paid the Government.

RESERVE BANK EARNS 20%.

Profits for 1917 Here Reach Sum of $3,077,417.

The year 1917 was an exceptionally prosperous one for the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Its net profits amounted to $3,077,416 on a paid-in capital which fluctuated from $11,865,750 to $18,684,250, making the earnings on average capital approximately 20 per cent. Since the bank's organization in November, 1914, to Dec. 31, 1917—a period of about three years—the aggregate profits have totaled $3,240,368. At the end of the first year's operation, owing to heavy organization expenses, &c., the bank came out with a deficit of $111. The second year it made a profit of $163,063, and the third year a profit of $3,077,416. The large profits were due to the heavy rediscounting incidental to Government financing.

About a week ago the bank declared dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. for the two years ended Dec. 31, 1917. This amounted to $1,466,865. Previously the bank had disbursed $474,776 in dividends, making the total dividend payments $1,942,641.

After the payment of dividends to the end of Dec. 31, 1917, the bank found that it had a surplus of $1,298,727, and yesterday one-half of that amount, or $649,363, was transmitted to the Treasury Department as a franchise tax.

$25,000,000 ADVANCED ON WAR REQUIREMENTS

Larger Part of 'Tel & Tel' Note Issue to be Used to Reimburse Company's Treasury.

J. P. Morgan & Co. officially announced yesterday that early next week a public offering would be made of $40,000,000 one-year 6 per cent. notes of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company on a 7 per cent. basis. The offering will be made under the names of J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., the National City Company, Harris Forbes & Co., the First National Bank, and Lee Higginson & Co.

According to U. N. Bethell, senior Vice President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, $25,000,000 of the proceeds of the sale of the new notes will be used to reimburse the company's treasury for expenditures and advances to its associated companies which had to be made to meet war requirements. The balance will be utilized for the redemption of the 4½ per cent. notes which mature on Feb. 1, there being outstanding approximately $18,500,000 of the $50,000,000 issued two years ago.

The company sold last year $80,000,000 of thirty-year 5 per cent. collateral trust bonds, part of the proceeds of which was used for the retirement of the 4½ per cent. two-year notes issued the previous year.

Since Dec. 31, 1908, the company's funded debt has decreased, the amount outstanding at the present time being about $191,000,000, as compared with $214,000,000 at the end of 1908. In the same period the company's capital stock outstanding has risen from about $158,500,000 to slightly over $435,500,000, an increase of about 175 per cent. In other words, the funded debt, which at the end of 1908 represented more than one-half of the company's capitalization, today represents less than one-third of the capitalization.

The gross revenue of the Bell Telephone system increased from $138,144,300 in 1908 to $302,000,000 in 1917. The Bell owned and connected stations now number 10,484,000, compared with 3,839,000 ten years ago.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Forecast:
N. C.—Fair Sat. and Sun.
S. C.—Fair and warmer Sat. and Sun.
Ga.—Fair and warmer Sat. Fair Sun.
Fla.—Fair and warmer Sat. and Sun.
Ala., Tenn., Ky. and Miss.—Fair and warmer Sat. Fair Sun.
Ohio—Fair Sat. and Sun.
Ind.—Fair and warmer Sat. Fair Sun.
Mich.—Snow flurries Sat. Snow Sun.
La. and Ark.—Cloudy and warmer Sat. Rain and colder Sun.
Okla.—Unsettled and colder Sat. Fair, colder Sun.
Tex.—Rains and colder Sat. Fair and colder Sun.
Ill. and Mo.—Rain or snow Sat. Snow and colder Sun.
Wis.—Snow Sat. and Sun.
Minn.—Snow and colder Sat. Fair and colder Sun.
Ia.—Snow Sat. Cloudy and colder Sun.
N. and S. Dak. and Neb.—Cloudy and colder Sat. Fair Sun.
Kan.—Unsettled and colder Sat. Cloudy and colder Sun.

FOOD ADMINISTRATOR ACCUSES BIG GROCERY

Alleged to Have Overcharged for Sugar—More Meatless and Wheatless Meals.

Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator, issued a summons yesterday directing representatives of Austin, Nichols & Co., wholesale grocers, to appear before him today and answer a complaint that this company, through one of its branches, was charging an excessive price for sugar. Several bills rendered by this firm have been submitted to Mr. Williams as evidence that the excessive charge had been made. A hearing on the matter will be held at the Federal Food Board at 1 o'clock today.

According to the complaint, the grocery company charged 12 cents a pound for a brand of sugar for which the maximum price under the regulations of the Food Administration should not exceed 11.15 cents.

Harry Balfe, President of Austin, Nichols & Co., asked concerning the complaint yesterday, answered that the matter would receive thorough investigation on his part.

"The only answer I can give," said Mr. Balfe, "is that we are conforming to the letter with the instructions of the Food Administration. Under no circumstances would we permit any price on sugar excepting that which is authorized by the Food Administration."

New York hotels were ordered to pursue further economies in their food outlay by the United States Food Administration yesterday. Beginning on Monday they must serve one wheatless meal each day, as well as observe one wheatless day each week. There is also to be one meatless meal each day, besides one meatless day each week. Tuesdays and Saturdays are to be porkless days. Porkless means no fresh or salt pork, bacon, ham or lard.

Answering the statement made a few days ago by Food Administrator Hoover that many hotels were not co-operating, John McE. Bowman, President of the Biltmore and Chairman of the hotel section of the United States Food Administration, declared yesterday that Mr. Hoover must have been misinterpreted, as all the prominent hotels were giving full support to the movement.

"Where we fail to get co-operation," said Mr. Bowman, "is among small, independent restaurants that pay no attention to the Food Administration. In a very great number of these you will find that they are controlled by Germans or other foreigners not susceptible to a patriotic appeal. What we need is a law that will force the unpatriotic restaurant proprietor into line and protect the loyal restaurateur against unfair competition. The law should put every hotel man and restaurant keeper in jail if he fails to observe the food requirements."

WANT HIGHER SUGAR PRICE.

Cuban Growers Dissatisfied with 4.60, Trade Adviser Says.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Senate committee investigating sugar devoted all the time today to hearing J. V. Knight, testifying as a trade adviser for the Cuban Government and a contributor to trade newspapers.

Mr. Knight said Cuban sugar producers were dissatisfied with the price of 4.60 agreed upon between the Cuban Government and the State Department and predicted that the discontent would cause decreased production next year. Other witnesses had testified that the Cuban price was too high.

The first Cuban commission which came to Washington last September was "practically presented with an ultimatum" on the price of 4.60, Mr. Knight said, and declined to agree to it, but another commission which arrived two months later arranged to sell at that price.

5,585 LOCOMOTIVES BUILT.

Only 58,553 Freight Cars in 1917, Against 161,048 in 1916.

The locomotive and railroad car builders of the United States did a gross business in 1917 of $575,000,000, an increase of approximately $55,000,000 over the preceding year, according to the records of Financial America. The aggregate of locomotive orders placed with manufacturers were exceeded in only two other years, the expansion being due in large part to Government orders, home and foreign. The number of locomotives ordered up to Dec. 31 was 5,585, compared with 5,016 the year before. Of these 3,418 were for the account of the United States and her allies, with a small number for neutral countries, and the balance for domestic railroads.

Freight car buying fell off, as compared with 1916. The total ordered was 125,350 for export and domestic customers, as against 190,663 the year before. Foreign orders, including cars for the railroads in France operated by the American army, totaled 66,667, against 29,615 in 1916. The extraordinary feature of the freight car market was that the home railroads ordered only 58,553, against 161,048 in the preceding year. Passenger car orders amounted to no more than 558, compared with 1,854 in 1916 and 1,839 in 1915.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—251—The Batesville Southwestern Ry. Co. et al., plain., v. M. H. Mims.—Dismissed, with costs, as per stipulation.

268 and 269—H. A. Oetjen, plain., v. Central Leather Co.—Argument continued for def. and concluded for plain.

116—Police jury of the Parish of Arcadia, plain., v. City of Crowley.—Argument commenced for def. and concluded for plain.

120—E. Bates, plain., v. L. Bodie.—Argument commenced for def. and concluded for plain.

124—People's Tobacco Co., Ltd., plain., v. American Tobacco Co.—Argument commenced for plain.

Adjourned until Monday.

Call for Jan. 7: Nos. 124, 125, 126, 129, 130, (and 75,) 132, 5, (original,) 207, 363, and 575.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 328, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn. US‹T B Hampton. Same‹Loretto Decreny. Same‹Geo Hoffman. Same‹Edward O'Brien. Same‹Frank Baker.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Beers‹Plant—Samuel H. Ordway.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Matter of Frank, (Rosenthal)—Marcel Levy. Mutual Life Ins. Co.‹Phelan—Winter Russell. Brooklyn Sav. Bank‹Savage—Timothy Daly.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—American Wet Wash Laundry Co.‹Richter—Bertha Rembaugh.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Annie E. Walker‹Abraham Muller—Morris H. Frank. Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank‹Ida Diskin—Henry J. Sayers.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J. Davis‹Nora Construction Co. et al.—Alfred C. Coxe, Jr. Mutual Benefit Society, &c.‹Kurchenhauer et al.—Edward D. Dowling. Caragher et al.‹Diamond et al.—Dominic L. O'Reilly.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J. Richard H. Jaeger et al.‹Olds Holding Corp. et al.—Maurice J. Dix.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Velour, heavy and light weight; poplins and serges, all makes. Call with samples. Seeder Brothers, 145 West 30th St.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Velour, heavy and light weight; poplins and serges, all makes. Call with samples. Louis Hammer, 224 4th Av.

BURELLA Wanted.—09007 American, all shades; spot cash. D. & S. Woolen Exchange, 1,269 Broadway. Madison Sq. 1872.

COATS Wanted.—Spring; strictly jobbing; have given up factory; open for snappy merchandise only. Herman Goldstein, 127 West 25th St., 4th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of medium and high priced coats and suits. 29 West 38th, 4th floor.

COATS and Suits Wanted.—Jobber looking at coats and suits. 31 West 21st St., 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders serge dresses; bring samples. Regent Dress, Suit and Skirt Mfg. Co., 41-43 West 17th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Exclusive jobber placing orders on dresses; show samples all week. 35 West 31st, eighth floor.

FAILLE SILK Wanted.—40 inches with white peau de cygne. Soloff, 244 5th Av.

GALATEAS AND JEANS Wanted.—Any quantity for cash. Alter Bros., Canal 8101.

POPLIN, American, Wanted.—90610, all colors; also Fischer & Kennedy's tweeds or similar cloth in all shades. Madison Square 6875.

TAUPE Wanted.—48 twill, any mill. J. Hess & Sons, 90 Madison Av. Madison Sq. 8566.

TUB SILK Wanted.—Are open for a quantity of plain colored. M. Weisman & Sons, 118 West 22d.

VELOURS, Kerseys, and Poplins Wanted.—All shades; for cash. Telephone Farragut 2648.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Styles 6118, 6119, F. H.; quantity no object. Madison Sq. 7767.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted.—Can use a large quantity of wool jerseys. International Dress & Skirt Co., 118 West 25th.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS.—About 500 sport coats; excellent for Southern trade; high-grade material and shades; at sacrifice; lot must be sold before Saturday. Dorfman & Oshinsky, 146 West 22d.

COATS AND SUITS.—On hand, pom pom velour, broadcloth, immediate delivery; closing out. Shapiro & Davis, 128 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Evening 50, good styles; also 50 pongee suits and dresses; cheap. N 143 Times.

GEORGINE.—Good quality; all colors; 90 cents. Berthet & Steiglitz, 878 4th Av.

SAFE.—Cheap; Marvin, double door, height 5 feet by 3 feet 4 inches, depth 27 inches. Fred Hall Corporation, 26 West 27th St.

SERGES.—1210, 6120, 7120, 7301, 54280, 11483, 819 C. F. L. and S. P. A. Israel Cumming & Bro., 20 West 25th. Farragut 3454.

SPELTER.—About 800 pounds. Max Mayer, Inc., 232 4th Av.

TAFFETAS, Wash Satins.—36-inch, 40-inch, for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 237 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 1240.

TAFFETAS.—Georgette, crepe de chine, all colors; immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 3445-6.

VELOURS, Raritan, 1272, 50 pieces; also 6709½ black and navy. Parker Wilder 40-50 serge, 200 pieces Pearson's mercerized plush, very reasonable. Farragut 9812.

WOVEN MADRAS.—Fifty thousand yards, Galatea and Peggy Stripes; big assortment of choice patterns; prices below market. M 248 Times Downtown.

YARNS.—White cotton card stripe, spinning stock; clean, dry; even staple; 150 bales; 24 cents. Mayflower, Madison Square 9880.

YARN.—Hand knitting wool and worsted, immediate delivery. Mishell, 1170 Broadway. Madison Square 1520.

Help Wanted.

BILLING CLERK, Underwood typewriter; must be good figurer, rapid, accurate worker; wholesale house, downtown; state experience and salary. M 230 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to handle strong line of skirts as side line; South or West; commission; good opportunity for men with experience; must be recommended. H. W., 19 Times.

SALESMAN for kimonos in Southern territory; side line; on commission basis. American Silk Garment Mfg. Co., 13 West 21st.

Situations Wanted.

AGENCIES wanted for Montreal City by experienced man having splendid connection with retail dry goods and gents' furnishing trade. Agency, Box 1934, Montreal.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...5¾@6 per cent. for the best names.
Thursday...5¾@6 " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Straw Hat Buyers Inactive.

Manufacturers of straw and panama hats for men report that the Spring trade thus far has been rather quiet. The shortness of the season last year, due to bad weather conditions, is said to have resulted in retailers in all sections of the country winding up the Summer with rather more merchandise remaining than is ordinarily the case, thus leaving many of them in need of only limited additional supplies. It is thought more than likely, however, that most of these, very soon after the season is opened, will find themselves running short of goods, and will be obliged to reorder later on.

Demand for Puttees is Lighter.

Since the recent closing of the second series of officers' training camps a rather pronounced falling off in the demand for leather and spiral woolen puttees is reported here. By some it is said to be especially marked in this city, while other reports indicate that things are no worse here than elsewhere. Another thing that has hurt the demand for these goods, it is said, was the recent order that privates must not wear coverings of this nature other than the regulation canvas leggings. While some of the wealthier officers are apparently still endeavoring to buy puttees of pigskin, or at least of the so-called hog-grain leather, the trend of the current demand is largely toward cordovans.

Mackinaw Coats for Men.

There are said to have been many orders placed recently with local manufacturers of men's clothing for overcoats of the Mackinaw type for delivery next Fall. The introduction of this coat into the general men's wear trade was partly a result of efforts to economize in cloth. It is aproximately eighteen inches shorter than the ordinary full length overcoat, while at the same time it affords equal, if not greater, warmth to the wearer. It seems to have been welcomed by buyers, not only as something distinctly new, but as a garment in which smart appearance is combined with practical utility and high wearing qualities.

Market for Spring Shoes.

Spring buying in the local shoe trade, while it has been about on a par with the volume of sales in the same period a year ago, is said to be way ahead of the business for delivery last Fall. There is very little difference apparent in the styles from those of the preceding season, and the eight-inch boot is still very much in demand despite the Government's recommendations that a lower one be adopted. Kid seems to be the leading leather in the Spring trade and is also favored in what business has been placed for next Fall. It is taken in various brown and tan shades, as well as in dark gray. Cloth tops in colors contrasting with the leather bottoms are being used a great deal in both Spring and Fall lines.

Style Exhibition of Men's Suits.

Narrow lapels, curved pockets without flaps, and fitted waist effects are the outstanding features of men's suits on show at the Style Exhibition of Fall and Winter Models for 1918-19 which is being given by the American Clothing Designers at the Hotel Breslin under the auspices of the Clothing Designers' Company. The limitations placed by the Government in furtherance of its campaign for the saving of wool have effected practically the complete elimination of pleats and belts, and have resulted in some attractive creations in which darts and Vs are used in their place. Thus, in the fitted models, some entirely new waist effects have been developed which are attracting a great deal of attention. To save materials the double-breasted coat is not much used, but where it is several attractive modifications have been brought out. Some flaring skirts on coats are shown, but this is the exception rather than the rule. The exhibition will close this evening.

Waist Fabrics for Spring.

According to reports from local waist manufacturers, there is a very strong tendency developing in the Spring trade toward fine batiste and beautiful voiles, and the prediction is made by some that these two materials will be well up among the leaders in waist fabrics for the coming season. Crepe de chine is another favorite and is going way ahead of Georgette, due for one thing to higher prices, which now almost put the latter weave out of the popular priced lines. In the better grade merchandise, however, Georgette still holds uncontested sway. The tailored blouse is mentioned in a number of houses as the best style for the Spring trade. Many of these are made with collars which may be worn either high or low. Among those which are not interchangeable, the high collar seems to be the most favored.

Heaters Are Hard to Get.

One effect of the present cold weather has been to make all kinds of heating apparatus about as scarce in the local stores as riders on the top deck of a Fifth Avenue bus. Oil and gas heaters are in constant demand, according to store executives, but about the only hope of customers in most of them is that they will be able to discover one that has been returned by a tenant in some apartment house which has succeeded in getting a supply of coal. While they were yet to be had, the rush for them was not altogether unlike a scene at Yale Field in the days of mass play in football. Another thing the cold has done for the stores has been to help in depleting any surplus stocks there might have been in women's wearables of a seasonable nature. Quilts, blankets and "comforters" also have benefited.

Salesmen Are a Bit Worried.

With the Government in charge of the railroads and indications pointing to a material reduction in passenger service, salesmen traveling for houses in this city are a bit worried over the conditions that they will probably have to face when they are ready to take to the road again. Especially is this true of men traveling for jobbing houses and manufacturers who cater in a large way to retailers in the smaller cities and towns. Rail connections between these points are none too good in normal times, a thing that has driven many salesmen to patronizing interurban trolley lines wherever practicable. While this is not so bad in the "good old Summer time," it is not the best kind of traveling in zero weather. What worries them more than the possibility of facing more than the usual discomforts of their calling is the effect of the almost inevitable loss of time, as a result of restricted train service, is going to have on their sales and, incidentally, on their earnings.

Gray Goods Close Quietly.

The last full business day of the week in the local gray goods market was about as quite, so far as sales were concerned, as the opening day. Cold weather and coal were topics that came in for a good deal more discussion than cotton or cloths. Some scattering business was reported on 38½-inch 64-60s, at 11½ cents for this month's shipment, and the same was true of 39-inch 68-72s, at 13½ cents. In the sheetings 20 cents was reported paid for 40-inch 2.85s for delivery through the rest of this month and next. Spot printcloth prices, first band, were as follows:

39-inch, 80-80s	...17½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	...11½c
39-inch, 72-76s	...14½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	...11⅛c
39-inch, 68-72s	...13½c	38½-inch, 60-58s	...10½c
39-inch, 56-44s	...10c	38½-inch, 60-48s	...10½c
[illegible]-inch, 64-64s	...12½c	27-inch, 64-60s	...8½c

PRESENT FUR CONDITIONS.

Predicted Shortage of Supply Has Now Become a Reality.

The shortage in many kinds of furs, which has been predicted for some time, has now become a reality. This has had a buoyant effect on the market, according to the January report of the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation, which has been accentuated by the small stocks that are being carried over by manufacturers and dealers and also by the unusual weather conditions. Everything points to the maintenance of the present level of high prices, with rather sharp advances on some articles.

Though the last day of receiving goods for the January sale is Jan. 12, the corporation will, in view of the present congested condition of the railroads, accept so far as possible any delayed merchandise shipped in time to reach this city under ordinary circumstances. Wherever possible, express shipments of furs yet to come forward are advised. As for the current merchandise demand, the call seems to be stronger for beaver, ermine, red fox, lynx, mink, muskrat, raccoon and skunk. Fisher, white fox, otter and wolf continue to meet a steady sale.

DRY GOODS MARKET STRONG

Road Sales Are About the Same as at This Time Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"Current wholesale shipments of dry goods for the week are well ahead of the corresponding period last year. Road sales for both immediate and future delivery are about equal to the same week in 1917. The number of customers in the market has been slightly less than in the same week a year ago. The market on domestic cotton continues strong. Collections are good."

Many Delays in Doing Business.

These are the days of innumerable delays in the course of doing business. Not only are traveling conditions bad, mails several days late, and telegrams slower than ever before, but even long distance telephoning has become a tedious operation. The general manager of a large local manufacturer relates that, the other day, it took him over three hours on the telephone to get Washington, where a member of the firm is engaged in Government work. It is, of course, necessary that precedence be given to Government business over all other messages and, as this call had to do with the firm's affairs, it simply had to wait.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The American Dry Goods Company has opened a new department for the jobbing of department stores supplies of all kinds, including general office and store equipment. It will be under the supervision of M. W. Burd, sales manager, who will be assisted by G. H. Smith, who formerly was with James H. Dunham & Co.

Max Rubenstein & Co., resident buyers, have removed to new quarters at 16 West Thirty-first Street. They were formerly at 20 West Thirty-second Street.

The firm of Mintz & Fatt, makers of men's clothing, 64 East Eighth Street, has been dissolved. The business will be continued at the same address by Meyer Mintz.

The Spring show of the Popular Price Merchandise Association, Inc., will be held at the Grand Central Palace, beginning Feb. 18. From 300 to 400 lines of merchandise retailing at 5 cents to $1, including everything from a hairpin to a baling press, will be on exhibition.

I. G. Prince, who formerly was connected with N. Erlanger, Blumgart & Co., of this city, has become associated with the Mills & Gibb Corporation as salesman and will call on the cutting-up trade with their various lines of fabrics.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ATLANTA—Fielder & Allen Co.; C. M. Marshall, office furniture; Imperial.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; D. Davison, representing; 1,150 Broadway.

BALTIMORE—S. H. Miller, clothing, men's furn. goods; Herald Square.

BIRMINGHAM—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; M. Sommers, coats, suits, skirts, dresses; 116 West 22d.

BOSTON—Mark, Andrews & Co.; A. Andrews, woolens; Prince George.

BOSTON—L. Levenson's Sons; R. S. Farris, general mdse.; Navarre.

BOSTON—Crosby Bros. & Co.; J. Crosby, dry goods, notions; Imperial.

BOSTON—L. P. Hollander & Co.; Mrs. A. S. Blood, misses' suits, dresses; 580 5th Av.

BOSTON—Belle Mode Dress Co.; J. W. Stone, mfrs. women's dresses; New Victoria.

BOSTON—C. F. Hovey & Co.; F. C. Hincks, men's furn. goods, custom shirts; 243 Church.

BOSTON—Whitman, Farnsworth & Thayer; W. A. Farnsworth, general mdse.; Herald Square.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; J. D. Clark, house furn. goods; C. A. Durant, men's, boys' clothing, furn. goods; 200 5th Av.

BRIDGEPORT—Howland D. G. Co.; W. E. Tiffney, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

BROCKTON—Brady & Chase; Miss A. E. Brady, millinery, veilings, neckwear; Breslin.

BUFFALO—Dorsen D. G. Co.; L. E. Levy, shoes; 244 5th Av.; Collingwood.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. Oppenheim; Mr. Oppenheim, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

CHICAGO—Madigan Bros.; J. M. Kelley, genl. buyer; Wallick.

CHICAGO—Kelly-Roth Co.; J. Kelly, mail order department; Wallick.

CHICAGO—Gage Bros. Co.; F. Wells, silks, velvets, ribbons; 2 W. 37th.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss J. Gottlieb, wash dresses, skirts; 13 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Davis & Diersen; M. Davis, men's furn. goods, hats, shoes; Grand.

CHICAGO—Dessauer & Engel; N. Engel, underwear, shirts, hosiery, sweater coats; 66 White.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; A. H. Goldberg, jobs, Winter coats, dresses, children's Spring dresses; 470 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—Tobias Bros. & Co.; M. H. Tobias, J. W. Krummell, cloth hats, caps, piece goods, cap trimmings; Room 924, Hargrave.

CLEVELAND—Lindner Co.; Miss B. Miller, waists; 1,140 B'way.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—B. & R. Lazarus Co.; Miss A. K. Smith, waists; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.

DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; Mrs. W. B. Rector, women's, children's ready-to-wear; 19 E. 24th.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; C. G. Sheffield, cloaks, suits; 354 4th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—Fields Cloth & Suit Co.; H. Simons, ready-to-wear; 1,161 Broadway.

DETROIT, Mich.—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; H. S. Beebe, dry goods; Mrs. M. McCarthy, waists; Miss N. Oppenheimer, millinery; Miss N. Probst, ladies' wear; Miss Silverman, muslins, 200 5th Av.; Woolward.

GADSDEN, Ala.—B. Herbst; Frank A. Duncan, jobs fur coats, suits; 47 W. 34th St., Room 517.

GRAND RAPIDS—C. Trankla & Co.; F. W. Wendland, cloaks, suits; 432 4th Av.; Cumberland.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Spalding Cloth Co.; R. S. Fink, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

LEWISTON, Penn.—B. Ruble, dry goods; Grand.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Dayton Co.; Miss M. Moore, ladies' wear; Mrs. J. R. Warner, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Milwaukee Apparel Co.; L. Elms, ready-to-wear; 394 5th Av.; Gregorian.

MONTGOMERY—Montgomery Fair; C. B. Franks, shoes; 25 E. 26th.

MONTREAL, Ontario—Acme Hat Co.; S. Levine, hats; B'way Central.

NASHVILLE—L. Jonas & Co.; Miss G. Stewart, pattern hats; 579 B'way; Cumberland.

NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; M. S. Mumma, ready-to-wear; A. A. Breton, housefurnishing goods; B. M. Mackey, hosiery, knit underwear; 404 4th Av.

OMAHA—Martin Cott Hat Co.; W. C. Cott, hats, caps; York.

PHILADELPHIA—Hill Co.; A. W. Berg, men's wear; Gregorian.

PHILADELPHIA—Knight Bros.; C. Knight, general merchandise; York.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Gimbel Brothers; G. B. Dunn, art needle work; B'way and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—J. Wanamaker; Miss M. McMahon, women's, children's ready-to-wear; J. J. O'Sullivan, silks; Broadway and 10th.

PHILADELPHIA—J. Goldsmith & Co.; J. Goldsmith, clothing, furniture, carpets; Broadway Central.

PITTSBURGH—Renwick Bros. & Co.; J. Owston, hats; Imperial.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; T. W. Kerr, blankets, linens; C. F. Shedd, hosiery; 28 E. 28th.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; Miss A. H. Eckert, cloaks, suits, dresses; Miss I. M. Anderson, waists, furs; 1,140 Broadway.

PORTLAND, Ore.—M. Seller & Co.; S. A. Beck, stoves, ranges; 43 Leonard.

PROVIDENCE—Mfrs.' Outlet Co.; J. E. Edelstein, boys' clothing; 116 West 32d.

ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; G. F. Merrick, millinery; 432 4th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—Juda Bros.; M. Juda, women's ready-to-wear; 45 West 34th.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Roos Bros.; W. R. Rees, clothing, cloaks; 1,140 B'way.

SCRANTON—Williams & Co.; J. H. Williams, gen'l mdse.; Wallick. J. T. Williams, shoes; Hermitage.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—Ed. Wren Co.; M. F. Tucker, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.

SPRINGFIELD—Forbes & Wallace; W. Muir, dress goods, 230 5th Av.; Continental.

SPRINGFIELD—Poole D. G. Co.; M. T. Cummings, coats, suits, dresses, waists; 404 4th Av.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; F. L. Sturtevant, housefurnishing goods; 230 5th Av.; Continental.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co.; E. S. Super, knit underwear, blankets; 395 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—B. Nugent & Bro. Dry Goods Co.; Miss A. Fox, infants' wear; 470 4th Av.

SYRACUSE—Hunter-Tuppen Co.; Mrs. C. McCarthy, millinery; Manhattan.

SYRACUSE—Knickerbocker-Hindman Co.; D. C. Knickerbocker, manufacturers clothing; Murray Hill.

TOLEDO—La Salle & Koch Co.; Miss Siedenberg, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.

TOLEDO—King Mfg. Co.; J. King, manufacturers wrappers, aprons, dressing sacques; Herald Square.

TORONTO, Ontario—F. F. McKinnon & Co.; Miss N. Kennedy, women's trimmed hats; G. F. Jones, silks, ribbons, millinery novelties; J. Brasier, straw, braids, hats, shapes; McAlpin.

TROY, N. Y.—United Shirt & Collar Co.; C. L. Pipe, manufacturers shirts, collars, cuffs; 220 4th Av.; Great Northern.

WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lathrop; H. Barankles, silks; 234 4th Av.

WASHINGTON—Palais Royal; R. D. Menzie, suits, dresses; 230 5th Av., Brostell.

WHEELING, W. Va.—Colvig Bros.; M. L. Colvig, millinery, notions; Breslin.

WILMINGTON, Del.—R. Topkis's Sons; C. Topkis, general merchandise; 1,270 Broadway.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

[illegible]A G. BOOTH, dealer in dogs under the name of the "Dog Shop," formerly at 31 West Forty-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,963 and assets of $1,645, consisting of $20 cash in bank, $125 in dogs in possession of Mrs. D. D. Dunn, and a claim against the partnership of the Dog Shop, $1,500.

FRANK GOLDMAN, formerly dealer in automobiles of 961 Westchester Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,900 and no assets. Among the creditors are Nathan Greenberg, $1,320, Moses Flauman, $1,000, and the Jefferson Bank, $878.

DOMINGO L. MANGAS of 148 West Twenty-third Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,602 and no assets. The principal creditor is Ancona Marina Company, $1,664.

ABRAHAM D. BOGEL, automobile salesman, 216 East Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $27,[illegible] and assets of $1,010, consisting of a lawsuit, $1,000, and one share of stock of the Hylgrade Auto Exchange, Inc., $10. Among the creditors are Willard W. Searle, $1,430; [illegible] B. Willer & Potter, $4,560; Max and Abe Goldberg, $4,600, and Louis Tuttle, $3,[illegible].

[illegible]METH COMPANY, department store at White Plains, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,689 and assets of $[illegible] stock and fixtures, covered by a chattel mortgage.

LOUIS H. SALTZMANN, restaurant employe at Spring Valley, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $721,[illegible] and no assets. Among the creditors are Frank P. W. Schmitz, $625,000, on a [illegible] Gibson Distilling Company, $55,000; George Ehret, $16,000; A. Silz, Inc., $5,000; Straus & Co., $2,500, and Be-Glad Construction Company, $2,200. He was formerly interested in a restaurant in Brooklyn.

[illegible] JARMULOWSKY'S BANK.—Schedules were filed yesterday showing liabilities of $[illegible],014, and assets of $2,315,914, consisting of real estate, $268,181; cash on hand, $[illegible]; cash in banks, $30,941; notes, $1,165,[illegible]; other personal property, $35,309; furniture and fixtures, $36,971; accounts, $218,[illegible]; stocks, $556,293; insurance, $25. Harry Jarmulowsky and Louis Jarmulowsky as partners, have individual liabilities, $309,[illegible], and assets $100,013, of which $100,000 is a one-sixth interest in the estate of Sender Jarmulowsky. Judge Manton yesterday granted allowances to H. & J. J. Lesser, Zalkin & Cohen, and to Samuel Hoffman, who filed the petitions against the bank, $9,000, and to H. and J. J. Lesser $[illegible] for disbursements.

[illegible]LER CHEMICAL CO. of 42 Broadway.—Judge Manton has appointed J. Vincent Barnett receiver. Liabilities are reported to be $20,000 and assets $2,000.

[illegible] FEIN, hardware, at 2,361 Eighth Avenue, has made an assignment to W. L. Schwartz.

[illegible]IE SAFLER of 2,080 Amsterdam Avenue has made an assignment to Meyer Zeiler.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 200 business failures during the week, against 187 for the previous week, and 292, 396, 498, and 409 for the corresponding weeks of 1917 to 1914. The Middle States had 47; New England, 40; Southern, 23; Western, 38; Northwestern, 8, and Far Western, 14. Canada had 13, against 17 for the preceding week. About 86 per cent. of the failures had less than $5,000 capital, and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 4.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the Federal Court today against the Abbott Corporation, manufacturer of automobiles, with a plant located here. The bankruptcy petition followed the appointment of Paul Knight of Cleveland as receiver for the company in the Court of Common Pleas. Attorneys for the creditors estimate the assets of the corporation at $50,000, and liabilities at $260,000.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 4.—The Forreston Table Mfg. Co. of Forreston, Ill., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy today, with liabilities of $15,390 and assets of $9,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

[illegible], Abraham—Wilson & Co.	$352.38
[illegible], Louis—V. Williams	142.30
[illegible], Mary—L. Klarsfield	483.65
[illegible], Eugene—G. H. Harris	156.65
Barrett, John D.—N. A. Seagle	70,409.30
Brady Bros.—Bastian Bros. Co.	351.22
Book [illegible], Dave—E. J. Ryan	229.61
[illegible], William—James Butler	256.66
Cohen, Max—G. Kraf	302.20
[illegible], Elmer E.—First Nat. Bank of Spring Lake, N. J.	150.94
[illegible], Grace, and William Maher—[illegible] &c.	300.00
[illegible], John F.—A. J. Leonard	825.38
[illegible], Henry—W. M. Jenkins	105.78
Gould, Katharine C.—G. J. Gould, costs	148.83
Gotthelf, George, and Lieb Zimmerman—E. [illegible]rman	239.91
[illegible], William T.—A. Here	1,133.80
Same—A. Here	1,283.80
Hoffman, Samuel—S. Mann	776.90
[illegible], Adolph H.—C. Kehoe	225.00
Johnson, H. Linsley—First Nat. Bank of Edgewater, N. J.	164.70
[illegible]—Baruch & Goldsmith	267.52
Keon, [illegible] T.—G. D. Pike	548.50
Kuntz, Henry—Press Pub. Co.	404.50
London [illegible] Lancashire Fire Ins. Co.—G. [illegible]	9,206.67
Levy, [illegible]rman—International Provision Co.	394.35
Landes, Sadie—R. Sirgin	120.20
Lenardo Studios—M. Kan	228.20
Linberg, Joseph F.—J. Hanauer	880.93
Lynch, James—J. F. O'Reilly, costs	117.42
Minsker Realty Co.—Automatic Fire Alarm Co.	353.80
Misky, Jacob and Anna—C. Mandelbaum	464.73
McLaughlin, Mary—Franklin Simon Co.	450.29
Moffat, Yard & Co.—A. Sampson	227.65
Marguette, Joseph R., Jr.—C. E. Bennett	127.41
Nasonowitz, Isaac—Hirsch & Wadro, Inc.	290.06
O'Hara, George L.—F. W. Randall	534.94
Pierce, Alvin E.—W. G. Schoonover	115.59
Pokress Bros. & Co.—Herman C. Goldstein	225.20
Pearlson, Joseph H.—D. Stern	107.91
Phypard, Charles—James Butler	176.00
Redfern Mfg. Co.—L. Solomon et al.	297.02
Robinson, Samuel—L. Salzer et al.	225.68
Reed, William B.—Gimbel Bros., N. Y.	115.75
Reich, Max—P. H. Haftler	173.95
Reider, Rose—M. Adams	1,069.20
Schaffler, Frank C.—James Butler	445.22
Siegelstein, Pierre A.—A. Sulka & Co.	140.97
Shulberg, Oscar—A. Avonstein	112.70
Scully, Edw. J.—G. R. Stuart	168.20
Wilson, G. Hepburn—N. Y. Master Printers' Association	472.19
Weinstein, M.—R. Gorman	2,586.37

In Bronx County.

Bikoff, Isidore—M. Gordon	$58.20
Brown, John J.—A. G. Bechmann	116.72
Burke, Margaret—M. L. Varick, as executrix	72.10
Borden's Cond. Milk Co.—F. A. Braun	101.55
Cohen, Kenneth M., and Rebecca—Phoenix Mfg. Co.	76.60
Cohen, Harry—M. Goldberg & Sons	278.66
Damsky, Morris, infant—N. Y. Telephone Co.	118.55
Falk, Rose—M. Kruger	130.72
Fixman, Harry—M. Gordon	195.85
Hill, Arthur—S. H. Peil	60.92
Lubelsky, Nathan—A. J. Abrams	98.58
1,980 University Av. Corp., James F. Meehan, and John H. Hoynton—East River Mill and Lumber Co.	235.87
Pansillo, Carmela—B. Locker	1,010.72
Schnur, Morris—M. Kalnitsky et al.	95.51
Stricker, Henry—A. E. Munson	28.70
Title, Samuel—J. H. E. Sans	2,440.03
W. B. Wood—A. Ostrow et al.	111.55

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Safir, Oliver C.—C. Spicehandler et al., Aug. 28, 1915	$191.65
E. M. P. Producing Corp.—E. Corrigan, Nov. 17, 1917	244.50
N. Y. Opthalmic Hospital—N. Healy, March 9, 1917	2,057.55
Goldman, Joseph—R. Siegal, Nov. 27, 1917	143.91
Third Av. Ry Co.—J. O'Sullivan, Nov. 28, 1917	3,882.60
Loveridge, Arthur R.—A. J. Brown, May 16, 1917	735.91
Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co.—M. J. Miller, June 5, 1917	1,645.88
Batkin, Victor and Bennie—M. Katz, Dec. 22, 1916	647.47
Bergmann, Nora E. P.—M. C. Devoe, June 16, 1917	1,927.38
Batkin, Victor, Reuben, and Bennie—R. Katz, Dec. 22, 1916	152.47
Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd.—C. O'Rourke, Dec. 28, 1917	35,133.16
Same—Same, Dec. 28, 1917	225.74
Springer, Bernat—J. Steinhardt, Jan. 18, 1917	367.91
Hebble, Christian B.—E. J. Farrell, July 14, 1910, released	320.93
Maduro Mercantile Co.—D. J. Speck, Sept. 24, 1917	2,040.47

In Bronx County.

Phillips, Philip—V. A. Romagnoli, Nov. 8, 1917, vacated	$110.65

UNIVERSAL TRADING CO.
MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,
220 4th Ave., City.

The Premier Carpet House of America.
ROBBINS BROTHERS
Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums.
12 West 23d Street, New York.

FIFTY-FIVE PER CENT.

On the business page of The New York Times in 1917 there were published 279,217 agate lines of advertising—a gain of 94,314 agate lines, or more than 55 per cent., over 1916.—Advt.

OWING to the death of Mr. M. GOLDMAN, of the Goldman Costume Company, the offices, showrooms, and factory of the firm will be closed today.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED SALE OF THE assets of KARL FREUND, INC., and notice to creditors requiring filing of claims.—United States District Court, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of KARL FREUND, INC., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 25,275.

Sirs: Please take notice that the undersigned, Edwards H. Childs, as receiver herein, has received an offer from Henry Symonds & Co. to purchase all of the assets of the above-named bankrupt, which offer is in substance to pay all priority claims in full and to pay creditors of the estate 22½c. in cash of their just, lawful, provable, and allowable claims in bankruptcy; and further,

Please take notice that an order has been made upon the petition of the said undersigned receiver, directing that a hearing be held in the United States District Court in and for the Southern District of New York, at Room No. 227, in the Post Office Building, Broadway and Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of January, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider said offer, and that at such time any other offer for the purchase of the assets of this estate may be made and will be considered; and further,

Please take notice that creditors of the bankrupt are further notified that said order contains a provision reading as follows:

"No persons claiming to be creditors of the bankrupt, except those whose claims appear on the verified list of creditors filed with the receiver herein, and whose claims are deemed by the receiver or by the bidder should said bid be accepted, as valid claims, shall be entitled, in the event of the acceptance of said bid, to be paid a percentage of their claims as creditors, unless their claims are filed with the receiver at the office of his attorneys, on or before the said 5th day of January, 1918, and all such persons claiming to be such creditors and failing to file such claims with the said receiver shall be barred from sharing in the distribution to be made in the event of the acceptance of any such bid by the court."

All such creditors are directed pursuant to said order to file their claims with the undersigned receiver on or before the 5th day of January, 1918, at the office of his attorneys, Blau, Zalkin & Cohen, No. 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

All persons are invited to make any and all bids at said time and place. At said hearing such order as may be just and proper will be made in respect to the sale or other disposition of any or all of the assets of this estate, the dismissal of the proceedings herein, and generally such other and further orders in reference to the estate as to the court may seem just, equitable, and proper.

For full particulars as to the terms and provisions of said offer of said Henry Symonds & Co. and of the order made by this court thereon, reference is made to the receiver's petition thereon, and the order made by the court upon said petition and offer, copies of which petition, offer and order may be had of the undersigned, from whom further information may be obtained.

Dated New York, December 22nd, 1917.

Yours, &c.,
EDWARDS H. CHILDS,
Receiver in Bankruptcy,
30 Wall Street, New York City.
BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York City.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy—No. 25106.—Notice is given that MAX GROSS and JOSEPH GROSS, individually and as co-partners trading under the firm name and style of MAX & JOSEPH GROSS, bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before the Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 4, 1918, at 10.30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, January 4, 1918.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 2546[illegible]—In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL STUPEL, Bankrupt.

Samuel Stupel was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on December 2[illegible], 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on January 17, 1918, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 2546[illegible]—In Bankruptcy.—GEORGE M. HAMILTON, Bankrupt.

George M. Hamilton was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on January 2, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on January 1[illegible], 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 2544[illegible]—In Bankruptcy.—EDWIN A. FITCH, Bankrupt.

Edwin A. Fitch was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December [illegible], 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on January 15th, 1918, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 2544[illegible]—In Bankruptcy.—HARRY A. FITCH, Bankrupt.

Harry A. Fitch was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 29th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on January 15th, 1918, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. [illegible]—In Bankruptcy.—CHARLES L. GRIFFIN, Bankrupt.

Charles L. Griffin was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October [illegible], 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on January 15th, 1918, at [illegible] P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. [illegible]—In Bankruptcy.—REX DOLL CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Rex Doll Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December [illegible], 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on January 15th, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of PITTSTON [illegible]AL COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 24836.—Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of John H. Delaney, as Trustee herein, at public auction under the rules and practice of this Court, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at 115th Street and East River, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on January 17, 1918, at 10:30 A. M.

The property to be sold consists of coal wagons, scales, derricks, coal screens, boiler, engine and coal pockets, together with the lease covering the said premises.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least 75 per centum of its appraised value.

New York, January 4, 1918.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.
PEALE & McLAUGHLIN, Attorneys for Trustee, 61 Broadway, N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of McCALL SODA FOUNTAIN CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Jan. [illegible], 1918, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at Mary Andersen Candy Shops, Inc., 262 West 181st Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Assignee's right, title, and interest in and to the fixtures of Mary Anderson Candy Shops, Inc., under a conditional bill of sale, also the use of the name "McCahill Soda Fountain Co."

WILLIAM L. MECK, Assignee.
WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE, Attorneys for Assignee, 55 John Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRISON & CO., Inc., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, Jan. 11, 1918, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a very fine lot of office furniture, etc.

LAWRENCE B. COHEN, Receiver.
SAMUEL C. DUBERSTEIN, Attorney for Receiver, 63 Park Row, New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the WOOD, HOSTEL & COMPANY, INC., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 19th day of December, 1917, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the city of (Seal) Albany, this nineteenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

A. [illegible] PARKER, Deputy Secretary of State.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Cash for Broadway Corner—Foreclose Alwyn Court—Rodman Wanamaker Buys Home.

The cash purchase of a valuable Broadway corner on the middle west side for investment purposes was an interesting feature of yesterday's business. The Peter Doelger Brewing Company sold to the Improved New York Properties Corporation, Henry E. Coe, President, the three-story building at the northeast corner of Broadway and Seventy-seventh Street, covering a lot 25 by 60 feet. The buying company also owns the surrounding property occupied by the Seventy-seventh Street Theatre, and now controls a frontage of 102.9 feet on Broadway and 115.8 feet on Seventy-seventh Street, with northerly and easterly lines of 130.5 and 102.2 feet, respectively.

The corner has been held by the selling interests for many years. It has been sold for all cash and will be held by the new owner as an investment. The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company negotiated the transaction.

$931,861 for Alwyn Court.

Alwyn Court, the twelve-story apartment house at the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, was sold at foreclosure yesterday for $931,861. The buyer was William Boom, who represented the second mortgage bondholders. Joseph P. Day conducted the sale.

The property was sold, in order to satisfy a judgment obtained by the Fidelity Trust Company, as trustee in behalf of bondholders, to secure a second mortgage, which with interest amounted to about $647,300. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company holds a first mortgage of $900,000 on the property.

Alwyn Court was built about ten years ago, and has been considered one of the costliest buildings of its kind in the city. It covers a frontage of 100 feet on Seventh Avenue and 125 feet on Fifty-eighth Street.

Rodman Wanamaker Buyer of West Fifty-sixth Street Dwelling.

Rodman Wanamaker is the buyer of 37 West Fifty-sixth Street, sold last November by Mrs. Sydney Turner Dyer of Baltimore. The property consists of a five-story American basement dwelling, on a lot 25 by 100, located between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. It is assessed for taxation purposes at $125,000. Extensive alterations will be made to the structure.

Deal in East Harlem.

The three-story business building 212 and 214 East 118th Street has been purchased for investment by James W. Kennedy from the Union Trust Company. The structure occupies a plot 37.6 by 100.5, and was sold for all cash through the Cruikshank Company.

Investors Buy Tenements.

Fremont M. Jackson has increased his holdings in West Fifty-third Street by the purchase of 407, a five-story tenement, on a plot 25 by 134.4, from L. G. Reed. The buyer holds title to 405, a similar structure.

Henry W. Gennerich purchased from the South Jersey Land Company 226 East 100th Street, a five-story tenement, on a lot 25 by 100. The seller secured the property four months ago from Mrs. Elizabeth Keller.

John V. Miller purchased from the Columbia Trust Company 241 and 243 West 111th Street, a six-story tenement, on a lot 50 by 100.11. The seller recently bought the property at auction for $38,700.

Brooklyn.

An investing client of E. J. Hollahan, Inc., purchased from the Realty Associates 219 Bay Ridge Avenue, a two-family brick dwelling.

Staten Island.

As a site for two four-story four-family apartment houses Walter Frankel purchased from Samuel Ginsburg a plot 56 by 100.3 at 334 and 336 Jewitt Avenue, near Post Avenue, Port Richmond. The seller acquired the plot several weeks ago.

Mothers' Aid Society Buys Summer Home.

As a Summer home the Mothers' Aid Society of Manhattan has purchased from the Home Title Insurance Company 329 and 331 North Vernam Avenue, Arverne, L. I. The property consists of two semi-detached cottages, each containing twelve rooms. The two buildings will be connected and extensively remodeled. J. P. Butler negotiated the sale.

Long Island.

J. Franklin Butler sold for the Banking Department of the State of New York to A. Laschower, for occupancy, the fourteen-room Colonial residence on the northeast corner of Amstel Boulevard and Clarence Avenue, Arverne.

Realty Notes.

Smith & Mitchell, real estate and insurance brokers, have dissolved partnership. B. W. Smith will continue the business at 2,521 Eighth Avenue.

Arthur Truslow, for many years associated with the Ruland and Whiting Company, is now with the Cross and Brown Company at its downtown office, 438 Broadway.

Dennis Ryan, the tenant, is the buyer of 335 West Forty-eighth Street, a three-story dwelling, 18 by 100.5, sold by W. B. Tompkins, executor. The consideration was $10,000.

Commercial Leases.

Pease & Elliman leased to Alfred G. Bunn for a long term of years, at an aggregate rental of about $150,000, the restaurant in the Lords Court Building, at the southwest corner of William Street and Exchange Place.

George R. Read & Co. leased for Josiah H. De Witt the entire six-story and basement building at 448 Greenwich Street, between Vestry and Desbrosses Streets, to Butler Brothers for a term of years.

The M. Rosenthal Company has leased the store and basement at 290 Church Street to D. Westreich.

The Art Upholstery and Decorating Company has leased from Sumner Gerard the entire building at 213 Lexington Avenue for a term of years. Henry Hof was the broker.

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd have renewed leases at increased rentals from 10 to 25 per cent. on the buildings at 7 and 9 Front Street, corner Moore Street, to the Knickerbocker Bag Company; also on 32 Moore Street to Arkell & Douglas, and on 32 South Street to William H. Swan.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

7th Av, 911-917, s e corner of 58th St, 100x125 x irregular; twelve-story Alwyn Court apartment house; Fidelity Trust Co. against 58th St. and 7th Av. Co.; Gordon Gordon, attorney; due, $647,627; taxes, &c., $25; prior mtg, $900,000; to William Boom, representing second mortgage bondholders' committee, for $931,861.

117th St, 230 East, s s, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11, four-story tenement; M. M. Kearney against Catherine Wahlgren et al.; Bowers & G., attorneys; due, $9,728.86; taxes, &c., $111.10; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

2d St, 128 East, n s, 120.2 ft w of Av A, 20.2x100, three-story hospital; C. C. Friedlander against M. V. O'Brien et al.; Lindsay, K. & P., attorneys; due, $16,169.00; taxes, &c., $25; adjourned sine die.

By Henry Brady.

164th St, West, n s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x104, vacant; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against Charles Geiger et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; due, $12,258.45; taxes, &c., $151.50; adjourned to Jan. 11.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

3d Av, 3,711, w s, 83.6 ft n of 170th St, 47.9x98.5, four-story flat and stores; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Philip Koenig et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; due, $11,302.24; taxes, &c., $858.09; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

3d Av, 3,475, w s, 200.2 ft s of 168th St, 25x123.1x24.11x123.4, two-story flat and store; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Philip Koenig et al. (Action 1;) R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; due, $7,092.93; taxes, &c., $484.50; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

By James J. Donovan.

Charlotte St, 1,423 and 1,425, w s, 100.4 ft n of Jennings St, 40x100, five-story flat; Richard Moller against Detinger Construction Co. et al.; Weeselman & K., attorneys; due, $3,777.82; taxes, &c., $639.90; prior mtg, $29,500; to the plaintiff for $34,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

55th St., 430 to 436 West, for a six-story garage, 87x100; D. Meenan, 1,966 Broadway, owner; J. C. Cocker, 2,017 5th Av., architect; cost, $120,000.

Alterations.

Items Under $5,000 Omitted.

5?th St., 123 to 129 West, to a four and five story garage; R. G. Corvan, 490 West End Av., owner; J. C. Cocker, 2,017 5th Av., architect; cost, $80,000.

30th St., 146 to 150 West, to a three-story garage, estate of Isaac Stern, 41 West 42d St., owner; E. Weck, 53 East 97th St., architect; cost, $5,000.

10th Av., southwest corner 38th St., to a four-story factory, Pinehill Crystal Spring Water Co., 546 West 38th St., owner; G. F. Pelham, 30 East 42d St., architect; cost, $30,000.

East Houston St., 431, to a four-story stable; H. ? Harding, 120 Broadway, owner; Horenburger & Bardes, 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, JAN. 4.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

GREENE ST, 158-160, e s, 82.8 ft n of Houston St, runs e 75.4x n 17.9x e 25x n 24.6x w 100.6 to st, x s 41.4 to beg; John A. Stewart et al, trustees in New York of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co, Ltd, to John A. Stewart, 16 West 53d St, et al, trustee of same, b. and s., Dec. 27; attorneys, Beekman, M. & G., 52 William St..$1

PRINCE ST, 131-3, n s, 100 ft e of West Broadway, 60x71.3; John A. Stewart et al., trustees Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., to John A. Stewart, 16 West 53d St, et al., trustees, b. and s., Dec. 27; attorneys, Beekman, M. & G., 52 William St....$1

RUTGERS PLACE, 21, n s, 78 ft w of Clinton St, 26x110, foreclosure Dec. 21, 1917; Joseph F. Mulqueen, referee, to the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, 175 9th Av, Jan. 3; attorneys, Murray, Ingersoll, H. & H., 22 William St........$39,000

2d AV, e s, 50.3 ft n of 48th St, 25x100, Lorenzo and Giustina Cella to Battista Cella, 908 2d Av, one-half part, mtg $14,000, all liens, Oct. 20, 1917; attorney, William R. Howell, 2,725 Cropsey Av, Brooklyn......$1

35TH ST, 319 West, n s, 225 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9, Theodore Budenbach and ano, exrs, to Anna S. Budenbach, 537 West 121st St, Jan. 2; attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 Broadway.........$16,500

55TH ST, s s, 318.9 ft w of 9th Av, 21.10x100.5; John Vogel et al to the Dominican Sisters of the Sick Poor, 140 West 61st St, all liens, Jan. 4; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway........$100

63TH ST, 31-33 West, n s, 231.3 ft e of Columbus Av, 62.6x100.5; Sarah K. Hunter to Susan R. Williams, 680 West 135th St, mtg $74,000, all liens, Jan. 4.........$1

76TH ST, 39 West, n s, 227 ft e of Columbus Av, 22.11x102.2; Henrietta Talcott by gdn to Helen Talcott of Athens, Ga., 1-3 part a. t. b. and s, all liens; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$6,554.36

SAME PROPERTY; Helen Talcott to E. L. Rowland, 13 East 63d St, 1-3 part, Sept. 18, 1917; attorney, same.........$1

SAME PROPERTY; Arthur W. Talcott to same, 2-3 parts, Sept. 18, 1917; attorney, same.........$1

SAME PROPERTY; Ella L. Rowland to M. R. L. Realty Corp., 359 5th Av, all liens, Jan. 4; attorney, same.........$100

100TH ST, 226 East, s s, 180 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; South Jersey Land Co. to H. W. G. Realty Co., 50 Union Square, mtg $4,000, Jan. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.........$1

106TH ST, n s, 415.3 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 33.5x131.10; Stephen J. Duffy to Maurice Black, 318 West 51st St, all liens, Dec. 26; attorney, Leon Levy, 220 West 42d St....$1

115TH ST, 76 East, s s, 80.6 ft w of Park Av, 67x24.6x irregular, Lorenzo M. Picabia to Service Realty Co., 55 Liberty St, Dec. 9; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.........$1

SAME PROPERTY; Service Realty Co. to Herman Wald, 2,210 Vyse Av, and Max Goldwasser, 1,152 Ogden Av, Bronx, mtg $8,000, Dec. 29; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.........$1

135TH ST, 203 West, n s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Land Estates, Inc., to Celia Schlesinger, 230 East 173d St, mtg $15,000, all liens, Jan. 3; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway......$100

138TH ST, 105 West, n s, 509 ft e of 7th Av, 26x99.11; Marie B. Murray to 105 West 138th Street Co., 44 Cedar St, mtg $10,000, Dec. 29; attorney, Arnim H. Mittlemann, 44 Cedar St.........$100

Bronx.

AVENUE ST. JOHN, w s, 50 ft n of Fox St, 50x100; Henry Morgenthau Co. to Samuel Ascher, 518 East 6th St, Dec. 31, 1917; attorneys, Morrison & S., 220 Broadway..$1

CASTLE HILL AV, n w corner of Starling Av, 205x108, except 25x108 on Castle Hill Av; Mary Weicker to William R. Reinhardt, 11 Crescent Place, Brooklyn, ½ part, Nov. 8, 1917; attorney, C. E. Haily, 2,089 Westchester Av.........$100

COLLEGE AV, e s, 120 ft s of 168th St, 40x100; Ulster Court Corporation to George Reitz, 807 Eagle Av, mtg $30,200, Jan. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.........$100

CROTONA PARK NORTH, n s, 73.2 ft e of Clinton Av, 23x100; Frederick D. Storey, executor, &c., to Sabina Rosen, 1,805 Crotona Av, Jan. 3; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway........$5,000

DAVIDSON AV, w s, 115.6 ft n of North St, 80.3x103.4x54.5x100; George Dieckmann to Thomas J. Bannon, 51 East 129th St, mtg $3,500, Jan. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.........$100

JACKSON ST, e s, 25 ft s from n s of Lot 421, map of Unionport, 25x108; John Weicker to Julia Williams, 1,967 Clinton Av, mtg $1,500, Dec. 17; attorney, C. E. Haily, 2,089 Westchester Av.........$100

ROAD from Williamsbridge to Westchester, w s, adjoining land now or late of James Robinson, contains 6.257 acres, known as Pearsall Homestead; Margaret S. Humphrey et al. to Woodmansten Realty Co., Williamsbridge Road, Dec. 27, 1917; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.........$100

WASHINGTON AV, 2,338 and 2,380, e s, 50x88.9; Annie Deutsch to Rime Building Co., 500 Willis Av, mtg $33,300, Dec. 31, 1917; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.........$100

WEBSTER AV, e s, 1,000 ft e of 204th St, 50x113.6x50x85.5; Sigmund B. Heine to Herford Land Corporation, 321 West 10?th St, mtg $1,500, Jan. 3; attorney, S. A. Potter, 79 East 150th St.........$1

135TH ST, 287 East, n s, 25x100; Kathryn Daimler to Amelia R. Hunneke, 1,718 Crotona Park East, mtg $14,000, Oct. 20, 1916; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.........$1

SAME PROPERTY; Amelia R. Hunneke to Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 152d St, Nov. 10, 1917; same attorney.........$100

SAME PROPERTY; Benenson Realty Co. to Voychok Construction Co., 1,830 Mohegan Av, mtg $7,000, Jan. 4; same attorney..$100

194TH ST, 316 East, s s, 22x85.7; Charles E. Moore, referee, to Richard H. Moran, 280 East 104th St, Dec. 26; attorney, Williamson & R., 304 Alexander Av.....$2,000

198TH ST, s s, 25 ft w of Creston Av, 25.1x?; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York et al., executors, to William Hanselman, 45 Erwin Park Road, Montclair, N. J., Dec. 28, 1917; attorney, George H. Hyde, 41 Park Row.........$2,500

234TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Post Rd, 25x100, Louis Bry to Margaret J. Carter, 225 West 25th St, Oct. 2, 1917; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co.........$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

GREENWICH ST, 205, e s, 51.3 ft n of Fulton St, 21.9x98.1x21.9x90, 19-60 parts, a. t., Nov. 26, 1917; Pauline E. Piffard to Rilla W. Connor, Mt. Morris, N. Y., 2 years, int. as per bond; attorney, John F. Connor, Mt. Morris, N. Y.........$6,500

ST. LUKE'S PLACE, n s, 102.1 ft e of Hudson St, 21.8x100, Jan. 3; George D. Bartholomew to Louisa F. Benton, 253 High St, Perth Amboy, N. J., 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. T. Randall, 149 Broadway..$1,000

1ST AV, 424, e s, 38.1 ft s of 25th St, 18x?2; 1st Av, 426, e s, 20.3 ft s of 25th St, 17.5x41.2x irregular; 82d St, 312 West, s s, 142 ft w of West End Av, 14x102, Dec. 15; Thames Building and Contracting Co. to Samuel Bloch, 310 West 81st St, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Weschler & Kohn, 42 Broadway.........$2,500

25TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 6th Av, 25x81.6, Dec. 31; Read & Keller, Inc., to Samuel Keller, 227 West 25th St, due Jan. 1, 1923, 4 p. c., prior mtg $23,000; attorneys, Hillquit & Levene, 30 Church St.........$10,000

29TH ST, 313 East, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9, Jan. 3; Rebecca H. Daly to Frank H. Daly and another, 2,742 8th Av, 3 years, prior mtg $16,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.........$2,000

55TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 100x100.5, building loan, Jan. 4; Arthur W. Corse to N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, 2 years, 6 p. c. until completion, then 5½ p. c.; attorney, N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.........$15,000

55TH ST, s s, 318.9 ft w of 9th Av, 21.10x100.5, Jan. 4; The Dominican Sisters of the Sick Poor to John Vogel, 7 Horton St., Jamaica, Borough of Queens, et al., 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.........$6,000

76TH ST, 39 West, n s, 227 ft e of Columbus Av, 22.11x102, Jan. 4; M. K. L. Realty Corporation to Louise R. Harris, 13 East 63d St, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.........$21,500

100TH ST, 226 East, s s, 180 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11, Jan. 2; H. W. G. Realty Co. to South Jersey Land Co., 220 Broadway, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $6,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.........$3,000

103D ST, 127 East, n s, 278 ft e of Park Av, 16x100.11, Dec. 22; Sharon Baptist Church to Davy Erecting Co., 1,334 53th St, Brooklyn, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Wertin & Steinhart, 67 4th Av.........$3,600

115TH ST, 76 East, s s, 80.6 ft w of Park Av, 67x24.6x irregular, Dec. 29; Service Realty Co. to Lorenzo M. Picabia, 306 West 91st St, due Jan. 2, 1921; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$8,000

Bronx.

AVENUE ST. JOHN, w s, 50 ft n of Fox St, 50x100; Samuel Ascher to Henry Morgenthau Co., 30 East 42d St, prior mtg $33,000, Dec. 31, 1917, due Jan. 1, 1923, 6 p. c.; attorney, Walter M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St.........$9,000

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 20 ft s of 158th St, 2x?32.3; Adenzia Guagliardo to John Guagliardo, 727 Cauldwell Av, prior mtg $2,500, Sept. 15, 1917, 5 years; attorney, Lewin & S., 299 Broadway.........$1,000

CROTONA PARK NORTH, n s, 73.2 ft e of Clinton Av, 23x100; Sabina Rosen to Frederick D. Storey, executor, 45 Meadow Lane, New Rochelle, N. Y., Jan. 3, 7 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.........$4,500

ROAD from Williamsbridge to Westchester, e s, 3,053 ft e of Bronx and Pelham Parkway, contains 7.085 acres; D'Anjou Pearsall et al to Elisa S. Erlanger, 10 Rue Weber, Paris, France, Dec. 27, 1917, due Oct. 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Beekman, M. & G., 52 William St.........$10,500

ROAD from Williamsbridge to Westchester, w s, adjoining land of James Robinson, contains 6.257 acres, known as Pearsall Homestead; Woodmansten Realty Co., Inc., to Elisa S. Erlanger, 10 Rue Weber, Paris, France, Dec. 27, 1917, due Oct. 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Beekman, M. & G., 52 William St.........$24,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Margaret S. Humphrey, 350 Madison Av, prior mtg $24,000, Dec. 27, 1917, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Blackwell Bros., 63 Wall St.........$18,500

135TH ST, 287 East, n s, 25x100; Benenson Realty Co. to Herman Lange, 223 Columbus Av, Jan. 2, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.........$7,000

135TH ST, 287 East, n s, 25x100; Voychok Construction Co., Inc., to Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 152d St, prior mtg $7,000, Jan. 4, due Dec. 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.........$3,690

RECORDED LEASE.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

57TH ST, 200 West, store and part of basement; Rodin-Studios, Inc., to Alfred D. Tiefenthal, 1,933 Broadway, 5 years, from Feb. 1, 1918; attorney, Walter E. Godfrey, 198 Broadway.........$13,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

5TH AV, 47; Composite Metal Lath Co. against Salmagundi Club, owner; Siegel Building Corp., contractor.........$98

BROADWAY, 2,124; William H. Tiedemann, Inc., against D. Katz, owner; Louis Tong, Louis Sik, and Moy S. Tighe, contractors..$1,358

GREENE ST, 42 to 50; Candee, Smith & Holland Co. against Charles Laue, owner; Ernest Horner, contractor.........$270

WEST END AV, 300; Casolaro Painting and Decorating Co., Inc., against Paterno Construction Co., owner and contractor...$6,770

31ST ST, 142 to 158 East; Friedman Contracting Co., Inc., against William H. Seatch, owner; 31st Street Corp., contractor..$4,347

WEST END AV, 905; Starobin Electrical Supply Co., Inc., against 905 West End Avenue Corp., owner; Neilson Bros., Inc., contractor.........$448

66TH ST, 139 East; Starobin Electrical Supply Co., Inc., against East 66th Street Studio Building, owner; Neilson Bros., Inc., contractor.........$874

105TH ST, 230 West; Starobin Electrical Supply Co., Inc., against T. J. McLaughlin's Sons, owner; Neilson Bros., Inc., contractor.........$718

WEST END AV, 300; Starobin Electrical Supply Co., Inc., against Paterno Construction Co., owner; Neilson Bros., Inc., contractor.........$615

BROADWAY, 2,124; Robinson Dumbwaiter Co., Inc., against Daniel Katz, owner; Wm. H. Tiedemann, Inc., contractor.........$20

80TH ST, 529 to 533 East; Frank E. Wise & Son, Inc., against Fleischmann Vehicle Co., owner; Clark & Appetman, contractors..$843

57TH ST, 34 West; Charles Braun against Elizabeth L. Goodnow and Isabella L. Bigelow, owners; Maxim Construction Co., Inc., contractor, renewal.........$196

SAME PROPERTY; same against Maison Charles Klein, Inc., owner; Maxim Construction Co., contractor, renewal......$519

Bronx.

RIVER AV, w s, 125 ft n of 162d St, 155x233; Max Blumberg against Interborough Rapid Transit Co., owner; Thomas F. Pendens Co., Inc., contractor.........$405

152D ST, 492 East; also Bergen Av, 611 and 613; Anton Wanisch against Wilhelmina Schneider, own and contractor.........$253

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

48TH ST, 113 West; Morris Rosenberg et al. against Phebe A. Underhill et al., Sept. 17, 1917.........$2,425

11TH ST, 341 East; Maintenance Co. against Rose Tevon et al., May 9, 1917.........$?07

5TH AV, 47; Herman Glaser against Salmagundi Club et al., Dec. 31, 1917.......$45

95TH ST, 128 West; Christopher Nally against Edw. L. Neuman et al., Jan. 12, 1917.........$28

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

33D ST, s s, 312.6 ft w of 2d Av, 18.9x98.9; Alicia L. Burke against David J. Gillespie et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

51ST ST, 421 East; N. Y. Investors Corp. against Julius Friedman et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. Swain.

DELANCEY ST, n w cor Cannon St, 30x50; German Savings Bank in the City of N. Y. against Rose Israel et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. Auerbach.

OLIVER ST, e s, 55 ft n of South St, 40x50; Henry B. Closson et al. against John Richichi et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. S. Wright.

Bronx.

MORRIS AV, n e cor 158th St, 53.8x101; Richard H. Jaeger et al. against Olds Holding Corp. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, O. E. Davis.

LYMAN PLACE, w s, 100 ft s of Freeman St, 60.3x100; Morris E. Webber, as trustee, against Ann Building Corp. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. P. Savage.

TOWNSEND AV, e s, 160 ft n of Belmont St, 100x150; Maddalena Procario against J. L. S. Building Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, L. Schafran.

LOT 323, map of Unionport, 24th Ward; Eva C. Stanton against William J. Hyland et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. Berry.

PROSPECT AV, n w cor 168th St, 31.4x100; Dollar Savings Bank of the City of N. Y. against Joseph F. Oliver et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, Mackellar & Gerbracht.

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Bronx.

197TH ST, s w corner of Webster Av, 50x100; N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co. loans S. W. Corner 197th Street & Webster Avenue Corp., to erect — story building..$30,000

RECEIVERS' NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—ALICE W. HODGES, Executrix of the estate of Amory G. Hodges, deceased, Complainant, against MONOROAD CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, Defendant.

On reading and filing the annexed petition of Frederick J. Phillips, receiver of the property of the Monoroad Construction Company, the defendant herein, and on motion of George W. Phillips, Jr., attorney for said receiver, it is hereby

ORDERED that all creditors of said Monoroad Construction Company claiming to be entitled, upon making such contribution as may be later determined to the expenses of this litigation, to share in any distribution of assets of said corporation, shall file or cause to be filed duly verified proofs of claim with the Clerk of this Court on or before the 21st day of January, 1918; and it is further

ORDERED that all persons, firms or corporations claiming to be creditors of Monoroad Construction Company who shall not file their claims with said Clerk pursuant to the provisions of this order on or before said date, are hereby adjudged not to hold or have claims against said corporation valid in this proceeding, and shall not be entitled to share in any distribution of the assets thereof now or hereafter collected by the receiver herein; and it is further

ORDERED that on or before the 7th day of January, 1918, a copy of this order shall be published at least once in The New York Times and The Daily Trade Record, and that a copy hereof shall be mailed to each and every creditor known to said receiver at the last known Post Office address of such creditor, and that such publishing and mailing shall constitute due, timely, and complete notice of the provisions hereof to all creditors and other parties in interest.

Dated, January 4th, 1918.

C. M. HOUGH, U. S. C. J.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section III., Paragraph H and Paragraph 642, Tariff Act, October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold 1 costume, black lace over white satin; 1 costume, black satin and jet beads; 1 costume, black satin, gold embroidery; 1 costume, brown tulle, coral and gold embroidery; 1 costume, white net, spangled over white satin. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 21, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated December 31, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Marshal.
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section 3082, R. S. U. S., I have seized and hold one package of aigrettes and one tin box containing aigrettes. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 14, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated December 27, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

Harold J. Gross, James H. H?rley and E. Tudor Gross, Auctioneers.

Liquidation Sale by Public Auction

By order of Newell & Knowlton, Inc.

Wednesday, January 16th, 1918

At 11 o'Clock A. M., on the Premises

North Central Street and Lawrence Branch, Portland Division, Boston & Maine Railroad

PEABODY, MASSACHUSETTS

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY

7—PARCELS OF REAL ESTATE—7

282—LOTS OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT—282

To be sold separately in lots to suit purchasers.

REAL ESTATE

PARCEL NO. 1—MANUFACTURING PLANT, on Railroad—with two artesian wells and reservoir—39,95? sq. ft. of land—4 buildings.
PARCELS NOS. 2, 3 and 6—SMALL MANUFACTURING SITES—on Railroad—containing respective areas of ?5,500 sq. ft., 51,250 sq. ft. and 110,507 sq. ft.
PARCEL NO. 4—Frame Office Building, (to be removed from premises.)
PARCEL NO. 5—Two Family House, with 12,000 sq. ft. of Land.
PARCEL NO. 7—Frame Barn and Wagon Shed, with 29,947 sq. ft. of Land.

282—LOTS OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT—282

Consisting of: IRON and WOODEN TANKS, PUMPS, ENGINES, BOILERS, PIPING, SCALES, DYNAMO, BLOWERS, SHAFTING, BELTING, HORSES, WAGONS, FARMING TOOLS, OFFICE FURNITURE.

For descriptive circular, apply to

G. L. & H. J. GROSS

Established 1888.

Real Estate and Insurance, 170 Westminster Street, Providence, Rhode Island

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pretty Brick Houses
$35—For Rent—$35

Seven rooms. Beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; new subway, Brooklyn. B. Silsby, 217 B'way, N. Y. Barclay 6??.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE — MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Store, Basement & Lofts
100x100. Fireproof Sprinklers
27 to 35 West 24th St.
A. J. Kerwin Co., 1133 Broadway.

106 West 32d St.
LOFTS OR PART LOFTS
to rent; will divide to suit tenant; rent reasonable.
L. & A. PINCUS, 200 West 54th St.

133 WEST 72D STREET
MODERN BUILDING FOR Physicians and Dentists
One large double suite.
INQUIRE SUPERINTENDENT.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. QUEENS.

JACKSON HEIGHTS only 19 minutes from Grand Central Station via Queensboro Subway

GARDEN APARTMENTS Have Parked Street Fronts and Large Parks in rear of Buildings which gives a maximum of sunlight and a beautiful outlook from every window.

3 Rooms & Bath, $36 to $46
4 Rooms & Bath, $43 to $5?
Also 5, 6, 7 & 8 Room Apartments

At Jackson Heights you will find Play Grounds for Children, Tennis Courts, Basketball Courts, Bowling Alleys, an Athletic Field, Gardens, and a private hall where dances and other social activities are held.

TAKE THE SUBWAY and transfer at Grand Central Station to Queensboro Subway, direct to 25th St. Station. (Free Transfers.)

Booklet, etc., on request.

THE Queensboro Corporation
Renting Office at Jackson Heights Opposite 25th St. Subway Station.
Telephone Newtown 70?.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES IN EQUITY.—No. [illegible] of 1917.—IN THE MATTER of the [illegible] of OWEN SHERLOCK late of 13 P[illegible] Street Sydney in the State of New South Wales Gentleman deceased intestate BETWEEN JOSEPH SHERLOCK Plaintiff AND JAMES KEENA Defendant

PURSUANT to a Decretal Order of the Supreme Court of New South Wales in its Equitable Jurisdiction made in the above suit on the Twenty-fourth Day of A[illegible] last the persons claiming to be the next-of-kin according to the Statutes for the Distribution of Intestate Estates of Owen Sherlock late of 13 Pelican Street Sydney in the State of New South Wales Gentleman deceased intestate living at the time of his death on the Eighteenth day of October one thousand nine hundred and sixteen or to be the legal personal representatives of such of them as are next-of-kin as have since died are by themselves or their solicitors on or before the Thirty-first day of May one thousand nine hundred and eighteen to come in and prove their claims at the office of the Master in Equity Supreme Court of New South Wales Elizabeth Street Sydney New South Wales Australia by filing in the said office an Affidavit stating the nature and particulars of their respective claims or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. WEDNESDAY the Twelfth day of [illegible] one thousand nine hundred and eighteen at eleven o'clock in the forenoon at the Office of the said Master in Equity is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims. DATED this Twenty-fifth day of October 1917.

H. P. OWEN Master in Equity
Allen Allen & Hemsley Solicitors [illegible] House Castlereagh Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS No. 4, for the County of Philadelphia, March Term, 1917.—No. 811.—CLEMENT F. BENOIT vs. ESTELLE M. BENOIT.—To Estelle M. Benoit, late of Brooklyn, New York. You will please take notice that I have been appointed Master by the Court in the above case, in which your husband, Clement F. Benoit, has brought suit against you for absolute divorce on the ground of desertion and indignities to the person, and that I will hold a meeting for the purpose of taking testimony at my office, [illegible] Stephen Girard Building, 12th [illegible] Chestnut St., Philadelphia, on Friday, February 1st, 1918, at 3 o'clock P. M., when and where you may attend with witnesses if you so desire. ROBERT S. BRIGHT, Master.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York.—STANDARD THREAD COMPANY, Plaintiff, against PEDRO SLIM, conducting business under the name and style of SLIM HERMANOS, SUC'R, Defendant.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, December 21st, 1917.

EMANUEL van DERNOOT, Attorney for the Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 31 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendant, Pedro Slim, conducting business under the name and style of Slim Hermanos, Suc'r:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward J. Gavegan, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, filed with the complaint on the 28th day of December, 1917, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, the original summons and complaint having been filed in said office on December 21st, 1917.

Dated New York, December 29th, 1917.

EMANUEL van DERNOOT, Attorney for the Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 31 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

121 St. Nicholas Av. Corner 116th St.
5 rooms, corner apartment, sublet; very reasonable rent.

137 West 110th St. Facing Central Park.
6 & 7 ROOMS, $60-$65.
Apply on Premises, or to L. SCHLECHTER, 140 St. Nicholas Ave.

HIGHLAND COURT
600 WEST 192ND STREET
at St. Nicholas Ave. Subway Station.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS—4 & 5 ROOMS.
REDUCED RENTS.

EMSWORTH HALL
435 Convent Av., Corner 149th
9 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,200.
Outside; elevator; modern; suitable for physician.

LASANNO COURT
307 West 79th St.
8 Rooms, $1,600-$1,800.
Fireproof building, every modern improvement.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

$4,000 cash, $13,500 mortgage, buys four-story corner apartment, East Eighties; always rented. Inquire Adler, 1,506 First Av.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban house goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c commutation fare; 8 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 8047.

Your rent buys 6 rooms, bath, all improved dwelling, half hour Erie. For particulars, W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Maryland—For Sale or To Let.

Country place, 36 acres, beautifully located on hillside, 20 miles north of Baltimore, near station; fine trees, running stream, excellent water system; 10-room house, bath, furnace, fireplace, outbuildings, including tenant house in excellent condition; $8,000, includes stock, implements, crops, household furniture. Owner, 1,211 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md.

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

Money-making truck farm, in town on railroad, six acres; part muck irrigation; good 8-room house, barn, greenhouse, poultry house; variety fruit, pure water, gas. Write Box 409, Batavia, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

ATTENTION, BUSH TERMINAL TENANTS To let, vacant building 1,065 and 1,067 Broadway, corner Lawton St., opposite Reid Av., Brooklyn; 6 floors, 45x100; electric elevator; no manufacturing. F. Grasmann, office of William Bacher, 857 Broadway, Brooklyn.

GARAGE TO LEASE. 235 WEST 60TH ST. ACCOMMODATES 20 CARS. ALL CONVENIENCES. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 4772.

LOFTS, FLOORS, OFFICES, 2,300 SQ. FT. LIGHT, MODERN, FIREPROOF. 10? EAST 19TH ST.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE.—Every facility; rent $25.50 per month; no lease required; also desk room, $10.50 per month. Duane, 309 Broadway, Room 801.

5TH AV. AND 19TH ST. Large, light loft, with elevator service, at reasonable figure. Apply to GILL ENGRAVING CO., 140 5th Av.

For Rent.—Desk space or showroom space in attractive office with or without service; wonderful location. 1,182 Broadway. Room 1205.

40th, 47 West.—Large parlor floor, any light business; also ground floor suite for doctor; newly decorated.

East 23d St.—Fine big loft, 5,000 sq. ft.; also basement, 4,000 sq. ft. Bohlen, 106 East 23d St.

Newly furnished private office. Thoma & Sons, 258 Broadway.

North light, ten feet square. Dunne, 15 West 38th St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Office five or six hundred feet, near 4th Av., between 17th and 32d Sts.; must be cheap; do not manufacture; prefer small office and stock room. G 122 Times.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Miscellaneous.

Florida furnished house to rent; one on Biscayne Bay, with launch. The Bliss Properties, Inc., 308 13th St., Miami, Fla.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Manhattan.

86th, East.—Lower part house, suitable for physician, dentist. Telephone Lenox 9169.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

50TH ST.—(Lexington Av., 162.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $23 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $19 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

30TH, 4 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, front apartment; hours 9 to 1, except Sundays. Turner.

34TH, 64 EAST.—Nicely furnished, 3 rooms, bath; every convenience; $90. Murray Hill 9281.

81ST ST., 75 EAST, (corner Park Av.)—Seven rooms, elegantly furnished; service unexcelled.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished, unfurnished; 3 to 12 rooms, $100 monthly up; most desirable location, appointments. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone 8300 Murray.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Choice localities; long, short leases. 4 to 12 rooms. East, West Side. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1690.

ATTENTION.—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

MADISON AV., 713.—Furnished apartment, large rooms, kitchen, also studio. Phone Plaza 8142.

TO SUBLET.—Small furnished apartment; very attractive. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

UNIQUE 5-room studio apartment to sublet for month or two; Steinway grand piano. Phone 843 Madison.

Furnished—West Side.

?5TH ST., 44 WEST.—Beautiful apartment; electric lights; with or without service.

43TH, 341 WEST, (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

51ST, 318 WEST, (Apartment 22W.)—Sunny; elevator; 6 rooms; telephone, piano; sublet $100.

52D, 40 WEST, (first floor.)—Excellent location doctor's office or bachelor. Rhinelander 2350.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Facing south, three rooms, kitchen, bath; new building; $300, or open to offer. Jones, Circle 8560.

58TH, 131 WEST.—Exceptional two-room, bath, kitchenette apartment to sublet. 6186 Columbus.

67TH, 1 WEST, Duplex Apartment No. 315.—Three rooms, kitchenette; cooking free; club privileges in restaurant. Superintendent.

74TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive two-room furnished, unfurnished suite; all improvements; plenty heat.

77TH.—Furnished apartment; 8 rooms, 3 baths; $400 month; particulars. Schuyler 7207.

79TH, 225 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—One room, bath, kitchenette, electricity, $15.

80TH, 23 WEST.—Elegant large, sunny front basement; electricity; kitchenette; high-class house.

86TH ST., 260 WEST.—Sitting room, bedroom, and bath; separate entrance on Broadway.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive private house, entire floors, two, four large, sunny rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity; service; $100-$110.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Private house; large back parlor, private bath, kitchenette; electricity, service; $50.

97TH, (745 West End Av.)—High-class large room and kitchenette, overlooking Hudson; $15.

97TH ST., (745 West End Av.)—Three high-class rooms, kitchenette; or separate.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Apartment to rent; eight rooms and bath; silver, linen, piano, large victrola; elegantly furnished; private family leaving city; exchange references. E. S., Apt. 9.

103D AND BROADWAY.—A few single rooms in high-class hotel for rent to refined persons at reduced rates if taken permanently. Apply Hotel Marseilles.

103D ST. & BROADWAY, (Hotel Marseilles.)—Suites of 2 and 3 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, at reduced rentals.

122D ST., 620 WEST, (Apt. 26.)—Sublet completely furnished 6 rooms and bath.

APARTMENTS, Beautifully Furnished 2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH, with or without kitchens; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway. HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, 305 West 98th St. Near Broadway. Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; long, short subleases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY. Personally inspected lists. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 836.

Bargain.—Corner apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, well furnished; wonderful river view; five months. Hubert, Columbus 361.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 333.—Exceptional 9-room apartment, 3 baths; furnished or unfurnished; 6 months, year; bargain. Inquire Apartment 26.

CHOICE Furnished Apartments. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

FT. WASHINGTON AV., 454, (Apartment 8.)—Will rent, furnished, 4 rooms and foyer of my 8-room corner apartment; large, light, airy rooms, attractively furnished.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent very reasonable; season or longer. Apply SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

In the eighties, seven room corner apartment, two connecting master bedrooms, elegantly, completely furnished; two or three months. Call mornings, Schuyler 2942.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT; large demand; select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 836.

LOWER 5TH AV.—Handsomely furnished, exceptional; living, dining, two bedrooms, kitchen, bath; maid service; six months. Madison Square 7894. Hart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 420, (114th-115th.)—Exquisitely furnished front corner apartment; twelfth floor, 10 rooms, 3 baths; short or long lease; drawing room, music room, library, and dining connecting; ideal for entertaining; 4 master bedrooms; $325 a month; less conditionally. Private telephone 672 Morningside, Evans, 12B; immediate possession.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th.)—Sublet handsomely furnished 8 rooms, 3 baths, grand player piano, victrola; superb view; linen, silver; immediate possession. Cayle, 6570 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE 790.—Furnished five-room apartment for Winter months or longer; $175 per month. Phone Bryant 3745 after 10 A. M.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—Large, light apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, to sublet. Cardoza.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.—9 rooms, 3 baths, all sunny, eleventh floor, corner, newly, beautifully furnished, new building, $500 till June or longer. Telephone Riverside 8286.

Unfurnished—East Side.

MADISON AV, 229, (38th St.)—Parlor floor, large three-room corner suite, with a bath, kitchenette. Murray Hill 427.

PARK AV., 446, (near 57th.)—Two rooms and bath; parlor floor; (very desirable for doctor;) $75 monthly. Plaza 6143.

Unfurnished—West Side.

5TH AV., 12 WEST.—Two rooms, 10th floor; newly decorated; splendid exposure; rent reasonable.

12TH, 49 WEST.—Single room apartment; electric light, steam heat, open fireplace; southern exposure, French windows; $60 monthly; also large ground floor studio, with skylight, $100 monthly. Chelsea 3272.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

25TH, 254 WEST.—Attractively decorated elevator apartment; every modern convenience; 6 beautiful, large rooms, bath, $60.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 25x30. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

BEAUTIFUL 7-room apartment, Washington Heights; sublease $65. Phone Audubon 2400.

FLOOR to let, private Jewish house, 100th St. and West End Av. Inquire, 4-6, Sunday, Monday, 226 West 105th.

FOUR rooms, bath, elevator, telephone; all improvements; $42. Inquire Supt., 435 West 123d.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

HIGH-CLASS furnished apartment, Riverside Drive preferred, south of 80th St.; 8 bedrooms, 2 baths, maid's room and bath; possession Feb. 1 to April 1. Phone Hanover 4370. Mr. Rogers.

Widow with four-year-old daughter wishes to share apartment with business woman or teacher; best references given and required. Columbus 7776.

Refined lady and daughter wish furnished apartment of five or six rooms, moderately priced; references; between 72d and 116th, west side. Columbus 7778.

Two, three, or four rooms, with kitchen, or unfurnished five to six rooms, west side, between 72d and 110th Sts.; moderate rent. P 190 Times.

Couple want small housekeeping apartment for two or three months; rent not over $100 month; best care; highest reference. P 185 Times.

SMALL kitchenette apartment, near Columbia. Phone today, 10 to 12, Morningside 1350.

Music student would like to have use of or rent studio, furnished or unfurnished. O 940 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Unfurnished.

WANTED at once, four to six room unfurnished apartment in some large, desirable apartment house. M 110 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Medium steam-heated room; electricity.

16TH, 103 EAST.—Private residence, well furnished studio room, with or without bath; double or single; reference.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $8 weekly up; including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

40D, 11 EAST.—Attractive suite; private bath; other rooms; $4, $7; gentlemen.

5?TH, 40 WEST.—Very large room, private bath, kitchenette, gas, electricity, telephone.

53D, 59 EAST.—Suite, two beds, southern exposure; one-two gentlemen; electricity; references.

55TH, 77 EAST.—Two large rooms, private bath; small single rooms; first class.

61ST, 106 EAST.—Beautiful furnished room, private bath; electricity; large closets; gentlemen only.

68TH, 46 EAST.—Nicely furnished parlor floor, running water, open fireplace, piano; references.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.)—Very large front room; private bath; steam heat, electricity; board optional; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms, box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

37TH ST., 28 WEST.—Large front room; also front parlor; well heated.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small parlor, overlooking park; studio or office; exclusive house; references.

40TH, 47 WEST.—Two rooms, private bath; also single rooms, well furnished; good heat; reasonable rents; elevator.

55TH, (1,730 Broadway.)—Very desirable room; elevator. Apt. 6G, Circle 2131.

56TH, 53 WEST.—Front room, southern exposure; steam heat, electricity; reference.

65TH, 67 WEST.—Large and medium warm rooms, private bath; exceptional accommodations; reasonable.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suites with lavatories; southern exposure, modern conveniences. Buckley.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; dressing room, kitchenette; electricity; steam; references.

70TH, 10 WEST.—Exceptionally high-class suites and single rooms, with bath; gentlemen preferred; breakfast optional. Telephone Col. 9039.

71ST, 200 WEST.—Nicely furnished front rooms, twin beds, parlor floor; modern conveniences.

71ST, 10 WEST.—Magnificently furnished, large, sunny single room; bath; telephone, heat, electricity.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful, warm, sunny, large room; private bath; electricity; quiet, refinement.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATH; ELECTRICITY, STEAM HEAT; TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6386.

72D, (Central Park West.)—Two rooms, bath; heat, (coal in cellar;) gentlemen. 1,242 Columbus.

302 WEST 72D ST. Warm, attractive room, electricity; gentlemen preferred.

72D, 58 WEST.—Attractive room, shower, electricity; elevator; reasonable. Debernyz. Columbus 8588.

72D, 330 WEST.—Large front room and bath; beautiful view; electricity; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, private bath; also medium-size rooms.

73D, 103 WEST.—Warmly heated front parlor, southern exposure; use of piano.

74TH, 242 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BATH; JAP SERVICE; BACHELOR.

75D, 271 WEST.—Large room, bath, medium and small, bath adjoining; electricity; references.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

75TH, 226 WEST, (Broadway.)—Delightful, sunny suite; select, modern apartment. Columbus 7248. Salvin.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Warm, attractively furnished; electricity; adjoining bath, southern exposure.

75TH ST., 123 WEST.—Beautiful room, private bath; other room, adjoining bath; exclusive.

76TH, 123 WEST.—Large; sunny, warm room; hot water; one or two gentlemen, business woman; also small, light room.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Well-heated large room, private bath; electricity; phone; references.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Attractive, large, well-heated room, kitchenette; also small room.

77TH, 314 WEST.—Large warm room, private bath; electric light; single room; reference.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful furnished large double rooms; lavatories, telephone, electricity; references.

78TH ST., 107 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; running water; reasonable.

78TH, 108 WEST.—New Norcee Hall Annex; large and single rooms, kitchenette optional.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive front parlor alcove; running water; small room.

79TH, 146 WEST.—Large, well heated, sunny room, with or without private bath.

80TH, WEST.—Mother and son occupy elegant apartment West 80th; will share two refined business men, couple; references. Schuyler 5448.

81ST, 166 WEST.—Large and small rooms adjoining bath; convenient to "L"; references.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Elegant front room (parlor floor), private house. Schuyler 7352.

82D, 134 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; southern exposure; single room; references.

84TH, 117 WEST.—Two large, front rooms, adjoining bath; well heated; conveniences. Kenny.

85TH, 309 WEST.—Large and small sunny rooms; electricity; private house; board optional; references.

85TH, 30 WEST.—Comfortable, well-heated rooms; continuous hot water; congenial surroundings; electricity.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, warm rooms, all conveniences; refined surroundings. Telephone.

86TH, 5??, (West End Av.)—Attractive room, connecting bath; electricity; every convenience; references.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Newly furnished front suite; rooms well heated; elevator; references. King.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Large room, running water, electric light, $5; gentleman only.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large room, private bath; kitchenette; high class house.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Exceptional large room, suitable one, two gentlemen; $12; well heated.

88TH, 48 WEST.—Exceptional large, small front room, running water, telephone; private; references.

88TH, 48 WEST.—Suitable for one, two gentlemen, large, small room; telephone; private.

94TH, 17 WEST.—Furnished room, private house, occupied by owner; bath convenient.

95TH, 317 WEST.—Front room, adjoining parlor, bright, sunny; lady preferred; references. Apt. 41.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Two single rooms; small private family; gentlemen. Apt. 41.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Attractive room, private lavatory; all conveniences; subway express. Apartment 2D.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished room, private bath, telephone; gentlemen; $7.

99TH, 206 WEST.—Attractively furnished front room, in comfortable home. Apartment 41.

99TH, 245 WEST.—Small hall room, steam heated, adjoining bath; two flights; $3.

103D, 216 WEST, (Broadway, corner 103d.)—Two elegantly furnished rooms; running water. French.

106TH, WEST.—Nicely furnished room, $3.50 per week; electricity; gentlemen. Academy 1930.

108TH ST., 301 WEST.—Handsome room, private bath; private family. Call 5-7, Lasover.

110TH ST., 501 WEST.—Bed, living room, attractively furnished, in high-class apartment overlooking Cathedral Park; warm; southeasterly exposure; one block from subway; also two connecting, with lavatory; $6 and $8 weekly; references. Apt. 29.

110TH, 509 WEST, (Apt. 1A.)—Newly furnished outside room; running water.

112TH, 540 WEST.—Two beautiful rooms, southern; handsomely furnished; heat, hot water; refined; two gentlemen, couple; kitchen. 2407 Morningside.

116TH, (near Riverside and Columbia.)—Sunny front room. Telephone Morningside 6487.

121ST, 524 WEST.—Desirable room; elevator apartment; fine location. Mrs. Appleton.

162D, 539 WEST.—Two sunny rooms; modern conveniences; reasonable; after 6. Bennett.

170TH, 617 WEST.—Independent, large room, bath, telephone, electricity, large closet; suitable for one or two; in refined small family; reasonable. Apartment 4A.

BROADWAY, 2,030.—Beautifully furnished suite, two large rooms; private bath; light apartment; one or two adults. Phone Col. 4217.

BROADWAY, 3,100, (123d.)—Large, comfortable room, running water; gentleman preferred. Apartment 25.

BROADWAY, 3,544, (145th.)—Bachelor quarters, large outside room, modern conveniences. Dr. Mayer.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 301.—Small front room, steam, bath, telephone, $4. Jorgensen.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, (122d.)—Large and small rooms; reasonable prices. Apply to Superintendent.

Doctor's office, beautiful suite in exceptional home, especially suitable for doctor. 519 West End Av., (corner 85th.) 5538 Schuyler.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, overlooking Park; charming, warm, front room; desirable surroundings and conveniences. Please phone Morningside 9085; references.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 80, (Apartment 4.)—Elegantly furnished, large, well-heated room for gentleman, with family of two.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 44. WARM ROOMS TO LET.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (between 114th and 115th,) 2 squares from Broadway subway.—Handsomely furnished front room, 12th floor, overlooking Hudson, $35 month one, $45 two, suite $75 month; private family. Apartment 12B. Private phone 672 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 76, (80th.)—Beautiful rooms facing Drive; also 3-room apartment.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 33.

RIVERSIDE, (341 West 77th.)—Heat guaranteed; 1, 2 rooms, bath, $75-$150 month.

WEST END AV., 820.—Superior bachelor accommodations, single or suite; bath; breakfast. 3050 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 519, (cor. 85th.)—Beautiful, furnished room in exclusive residence; electricity, steam heat. Phone 5538 Schuyler.

WEST END AV., 664.—Elegant large and small well-heated rooms; running water; twin beds; private home.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH, [illegible] DORCHESTER ROAD.—Warm large [illegible] nicely furnished; private family; running water; private bath, steam, electricity; gentlemen; block Brighton Beach "L," Cortelyou Road Station. Telephone 2067 Flatbush.

PIERREPONT ST., 149, (Borough Hall.)—Business people; attractive room; references exchanged. [illegible]755 Main.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

104TH ST., 247 WEST.—2 large front rooms, unfurnished; private family. Lily Gowns.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Young business woman wants pleasant, nicely furnished room with private bath, breakfast and supper; private family or high-class boarding house, 70s or 80s; reasonable. Room 911, 320 Broadway.

Young Japanese business man wants room with American family; private; west side; prefer near 72d. G 135 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST.—Attractive double, single rooms; excellent home cooking; table guests; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (163 Lexington Av.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone; elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $16 weekly up.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent board; all improvements.

11? WEST 55TH ST. Table board; rooms; top floor; references.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Handsome rooms, southern exposure; heat; running water; home table, telephone.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, private bathes, parlor dining, excellent table.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished, private bath; electric light, plenty heat, hot water; suit particular people; Southern cooking.

72D, 209 WEST.—Large, comfortable double, single rooms, private bath; table boarders accommodated.

72D, 122 WEST.—Studio, suitable living room; private bath; also single; gentleman only.

72D, 261 WEST.—Handsome large front room, private bath; small room; excellent table.

77TH, 20 WEST.—Very desirable large room; excellent table; Southern cooking; table guests.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive, warm, steam-heated rooms, en suite or single; excellent home table; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea-room and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 174 WEST.—"The Little House," rooms, bath adjoining; delicious home table; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Front room, second floor; also studio with grand piano.

85TH, 180 WEST.—Large rooms, connecting bath; all modern conveniences; excellent board; references.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Unexpected vacancy; two large, attractive rooms; excellent table; moderate.

92D, 60 WEST.—Large, small, sunny rooms; private baths; continuous heat; Southern cooking.

93D, (676 West End Av.)—Large double room, adjoining bath; modern conveniences; gentlemen; couple.

94TH, 147 WEST.—Sunny rooms; parlor dining room, private bath; telephone, electricity.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Handsomely furnished single and double rooms; private residence; references.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence, offers very large steam heated front room; also single room; really exceptional table; moderate terms.

120TH, 110 WEST.—Large, double front parlor; first-class Jewish table. Morningside 2123.

146TH, 524 WEST.—Desirable large room, bath, telephone, electricity, large closet, suitable 2 gentlemen, couple; all home comforts; excellent table; pleasant surroundings; small private family; maid service; references; $8. Apt. [illegible]

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Steam-heated rooms, superior board, $10-$12. Morningside 4960. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE. Charming Winter House of Highest Standard. 20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c. Fifty Warm Rooms Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Good Air, Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts. Weekly, $12-$[illegible] per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV. 174 West 128th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WEST END AV., 324, (80th.)—Large rooms, excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

WEST END AV., 541, (Corner 86th.)—Attractively furnished room; social parlors; table guests accommodated.

WEST END AV., 693, (94TH.)—Large, newly furnished rooms; modern conveniences; references; table guests.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double rooms, private baths, meals optional; facing park; singles.

BOARD WANTED.

YOUNG MAN wants room, breakfast, small private family apartment; terms. G 130 Times.

Business woman wishes room, breakfast, dinner; state price and particulars. G 134 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Highcliffe Hotel, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BROUGHAM Town Car, 1916; cost $5,000; our price, $1,85?. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW. Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Flack, 1700 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 TOURING, $750. Alexander G. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

BUICK late 1917 little six touring. Plaza 8142. Itter, 71? Madison Av.

CADILLAC 1916 BERLIN. 7-passenger; full four-door; used about 7,000 miles; guaranteed in every way; color Brewster green; beautiful brown upholstering; must sacrifice. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone 3052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1915 SEDAN. 5-passenger; fully equipped in every way; repainted; color Brewster green; condition guaranteed; bargain. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone 3052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1916 TOWN CAR. 7-passenger; fully equipped; condition guaranteed; many extras; must be seen to be appreciated; will sacrifice. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone 3052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1916 GABRIOLET. 4-passenger; run about 8,000 miles; fully equipped; condition like new; must be seen to be appreciated; C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC limousine, 8 cylinder, equal brand new; sacrifice $975; trades considered. Sandman, ?16 State St., Brooklyn. Main 1891.

CADILLAC 1917 LIMOUSINE. CADILLAC 1916 TOURING. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 cabriolet, overhauled and refinished, exceptional bargain, $1,350. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

CHEVROLET 1916 TOURING CAR, model Baby Grand; good condition; good shoes; looks like new. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,248 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

DELAUNAY-BELLEVILLE 15 H. P. LIMOUSINE FOR SALE; BREWSTER BODY; GOOD CONDITION. CAN BE SEEN AT BILTMORE GARAGE, 205 EAST 47TH ST.

DODGE BROTHERS sedan; driven 5,000 miles; in exceptionally fine mechanical condition; equipped with front and rear bumpers and new extra shoe. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,248 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars; we are offering some exceptionally good Dodge Brothers used cars this week. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,248 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

FIAT "30," Fleetwood touring; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON Super Six 1916 model cabriolet; 3 passenger; the ideal Winter car; in elegant condition; run about 5,000 miles; will sacrifice to quick purchaser. Phone J. E. St. Clair, St. Nicholas 9300.

HUDSON 1914, 6-54, 7-passenger touring; rebuilt and painted; a bargain; any demonstration. Morris, [illegible] West 49th.

HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 brougham; town car; wire wheels; like new. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

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Count six average words to a line.
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AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

HUPMOBILE 1917 Sedan; bargain; first-class condition; guaranteed service. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

LANCIA 1917 collapsible town car. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE 1915, "38" landaulet; extra touring body. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

MAXWELL 1917 touring car; A1 mechanical condition; paint in first-class condition.
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1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

PACKARD 30 CHASSIS.
Exceptional condition; ready to be used immediately; real cheap. THE BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

PACKARD 1913 Brougham; also touring car for sale. Cook Maccounell, 1,790 Broadway.

PEERLESS 1918 Roadster, 8 cylinder, 4 passenger, used four months; perfect condition; cord tires, one extra, new; must sell at once. N 147 Times.

1916 PIERCE ARROW 4-passenger Town Brougham. Absolutely perfect. Driven 2,000 miles. Will sacrifice. R. E. Broatch, 866 Fairfield Av., Bridgeport, Conn. Phone Noble 513.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "66,"
4 pass. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 B'way.

REO 1916 TOURING; DRIVEN 5,000 MILES; general appearance like new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

REO 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 7-passenger, with an extra touring body; can't be told from new; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 130 West 55th St.

REO 1917, 5 passenger, with Winter top, convertible into sedan; mechanically perfect; any reasonable offer accepted. Gramercy 4624.

ROLLS-ROYCE—Before storing, (leaving for France 15th,) offer sedan and touring, also Alpine touring; late models. Apartment 3C, 340 West End Av.

R. & L. Electric town car, 1913 model; closed body, four seats inside, two outside; quiet colors; has had light service and is in prime condition; inspection invited; price, ready for use, $700. X 375 Times Annex.

SCRIPPS BOOTH 1916, newly painted; bargain; $375. Alexander G. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 COUPE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

S. G. V. 1915 TOWN CAR, SEPARATE TOURING BODY; JUST OVERHAULED, NEWLY PAINTED; PERFECT CONDITION; MODERN EQUIPMENT; SACRIFICE TO QUICK BUYER. COLUMBUS 9112.

S. G. V. 1912 limousine in good running order. 226 East 54th St.

STEARNS KNIGHT limousine, 1917, 8 cylinder; this car is in practically new condition; interiors renovated, newly painted; linings, fixtures, and accessories of the best; luxurious, roomy body; sold with FACTORY BRANCH BINDING MECHANICAL GUARANTEE. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Most beautiful car in city; Fleetwood body, every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut paneling; cost $3,500, condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 4-cylinder, 1917, 4-passenger coupe, painted Rolls-Royce blue; practically new; sacrifice. Dr. Lumenfeld, 307 7th Av. Murray Hill 9851.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 8-cyl. brougham landaulet, Fleetwood body, all 1917 improvements. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUDEBAKER 1916 six-cylinder coupe; paint in good condition and engine in fine order; has been run about 6,000 miles by the owner, fine car for a doctor; price reasonable; can be seen by appointment only. H. N. Dunham, 437 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone Rector 8000 daily from 10 to 4; Prospect 1839-R evenings and Sundays.

STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1916 Bulldog Special; service guaranteed; $1,175. Alexander G. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

"WHITE" USED CARS, also other makes, touring cars and taxicabs.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

WINTER INCLOSURE for Packard; excellent condition; $150. G. Ryan, 26 W. 61st.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
1917 STUTZ "16" Valve Speedster.
1917 HUDSON SEDAN.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
1917 STUTZ TOURING; like new.
HUDSON LIMOUSINE.
SERIES 18 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1917 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 MAXWELL TOURING.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 PAIGE LIGHT "6" TOURING.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
CHALMERS Light "6" Touring, $425.
HUDSON Super-Six Winter Top; make offer.
1916 SAXON "6" ROADSTER.
HUPMOBILE Roadster, Winter Top; price $375.
OVERLAND Touring; Electric Starter, $250.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 58TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 607-618.

USED CARS FOR SALE.
FORDS.
1916 Runabut, demount. wheels, perf. cond., $185.
1916 Chassis, demount. wheels, good cond. $135.
1914 Touring, good condition, $125.
30 Other used Fords, at attractive prices.
Commercial bodies, used and new.
Tires and tubes, standard makes.
At less than dealers' prices.
Excellent opportunity for dealers.
All cars guaranteed as represented.
Bronx County Auto Co., Inc., Ford Agents, 607 Bergen Av., (152d.) Tel. 8081 Melrose.

LIMOUSINES.
CADILLAC "8." Exceptional Condition.
STEARNS "4," NEW; MILEAGE 1,800.
Two handsomest limousines for sale in N. Y. City. Positively ready to be used immediately, without expenditure of any kind. Both cars look absolutely new, and can be bought practically at your own price. Open to mechanical inspection and demonstration any time. On exhibition at THE BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

ELECTRIC Delivery, closed body; general vehicle; Edison batteries; good condition; bargain. 946 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD limousines, beautifully equipped, latest model cars, by day, week, or (preferably) month; special rate for shopping, $2.50 per hour. Broadway Packard Auto Renting, 2,523 Broadway. Phone Riverside 1448-5246.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3330 Bryant.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD STORAGE. — Automobiles, $5 per month up. West Side Storage, 310-312 West 143d. Phone Audubon 8575.

DEAD STORAGE, (automobiles,) $5 month up. Matt Dwyer's, 311-319 West 140th. Audubon 1540-1.

AUTO STORAGE, commercial, &c., $3 month. 170th St., Cromwell Av., Bronx. 1373 Melrose.

Automobile Bodies.

CUSTOM BUILT town car body, new, partially complete; will mount, paint, and upholster to your specifications, $1,230; original price $2,000; also 4-passenger sedan body, immediate delivery. N 118 Times.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 225 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED
Cadillac, 1916 or 1917 roadster, or 5-pass. phaeton; must be in good condition and price right. N 148 Times.

TRUCK wanted, one to two ton, for cash, or will trade for automobile. Telephone to Circle 2476.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

CASHIER, Bookkeeper, Swiss, French linguist, bonded, seeks situation in good hotel or restaurant. R 3 Times.

CHAMBERMAID wants position; disengaged soon; reference. X 364 Times Annex.

GRADUATE TUTOR, English branches, Latin, French, school, college preparation. Phone 3639 Bryant.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Respectable, middle-aged woman, excellent cook, with best references, wishes position as housekeeper in good situated family. Box 500, 1,076 2d Av.

STENOGRAPHER SECRETARY.—Christian capable taking entire charge of details; high school graduate; have thorough understanding of engineering and mechanical terms; translate French; age 21; former salary $25; references. G 116 Times.

STENOGRAPHER SECRETARY.—5 years' experience; conscientious, competent; capable handling office details; highest credentials; knowledge bookkeeping; $20. N 136 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Able to take and transcribe dictation accurately; two years' experience; ambitious. Sadie Rudolph, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER, three years' experience, high school education, desires permanent position. W 390 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST, $8; accurate, willing. Anna Kerstein, 200 West 116th. Morningside 1480.

TEACHER.—French teacher, highest references, wishes position. Address Madame D., 208 West 59th.

YOUNG Frenchwoman would like to care for one or more children few hours daily; very good sewer. K., 270 West 23d.

YOUNG LADY, three years' training, desires hospital position; undergraduate nurse. Ref. Central Register, D. C. "S.," 2,037 1st St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER. High-grade accountant, can assume complete charge of accounting department and manage office force; ten years' broad experience; university graduate; American; exempt. P 175 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104. Telephone Cortlandt 6688.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 4655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits, systems; books balanced, closed; financial statements. Worth 5409 or W 331 Times Downtown.

Agencies wanted for Montreal City by experienced man having splendid connection with retail dry goods and gents' furnishing trade. Agency, Box 1984, Montreal.

BEGINNER.—Ambitious stenotypist; able to take and transcribe accurately. James Hynes, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1318.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant; 19; high school graduate; experienced in controlling accounts, trial balance, &c.; salary $15. O 223 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 19½; experienced controlling accounts; stenographer; high school graduate; $18. P 141 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Not in draft, fully experienced; take charge complete set. A. K., Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, 6 years' experience; competent take complete charge; salary $25. G 88 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, valet, cook, houseman, age 28; mechanic, good cook; high reference; any place; family or gentleman. Philippine, 142 West 65th St.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; 10 years' experience on foreign and American cars; can furnish best of references. A. Nolan, 254 West 100th St. Academy 945.

CHAUFFEUR.—Age 38; vast experience; unquestionable references. Mayer, 1,100 Bryant Av., Bronx. Phone 1221 Intervale.

CHAUFFEUR.—Employer desires to place chauffeur of long experience; competent mechanic; salary, $25. Phone Chelsea 6683.

CHAUFFEUR, 17 years driving experience foreign, American cars. George Paige, 200 West 107th. Telephone Academy 1348.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, (40,) experienced driver; city references. Box 64, 1,815 3d Av.

CHAUFFEUR, 23, single, 7 years' experience. Gillis 227 East 72d. Rhinelander 8259.

CLERK and experienced inside man, 23 years of age, married, wishes to connect with reliable firm; preferably hat and cap manufacturer. G 91 Times.

COST ACCOUNTANT, (28,) bookkeeper, auditor, paymaster, &c.; exempted; unquestionable reference. N 399 Times Downtown.

DENTIST.—Five years' experience; take charge advertising, or ethical practice, or assistant; expert operator, extractionist, contractor. X 355 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN and designer on structural work for buildings, bridges, miscellaneous structures; also experienced on mechanical work; 10 years' experience; graduate civil engineer. P 155 Times.

EXECUTIVE, highest ability, general export and import; fluent English, Spanish, French, German, Dutch; willing to travel anywhere; wants opportunity to prove usefulness. W 373 Times Downtown.

FRENCH CORRESPONDENT, familiar with French trade, also good salesman, desires position; hardware preferred. A 104 Times Downtown.

MACHINIST constructs automatic devices, &c.; desires employment. Excellent, 58 12th St., Hoboken.

MAN of integrity, 30, efficient, initiative, use his head; make his services invaluable if given opportunity. G 128 Times.

MAN 55 years, reliable; good handwriting; clerical work. C. Strube, 218 East 203d.

MASON.—Repair fireplaces and chimneys in and around city; reliable. Axel Myren, 2,131 Strang Av. Telephone 1183 Woodlawn.

SALES MANAGER, executive with record, seeks connection; six years with leading corporation; ability to plan selling campaigns, and energy to market products. G 98 Times.

SALESMAN, 20 years' experience in city; out owing to war; references. P 173 Times.

SECRETARY OR LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE; lawyer, 31, financial and mercantile experience, stenographer, typewriter, knowledge of French, seeks desirable connection; highly recommended. R 2 Times.

SCULPTOR WISHES WAR WORK.
Obligations make enlistment impossible; my chief assets are ability to hustle, knowledge of construction and things mechanical; can show successful record and would make good in executive work not entailing special training. X 347 Times Annex.

TEACHER of mathematics, successful high school experience, seeks position in preparatory school. Box 348 Times, 272 West 125th St.

YOUNG MAN, expert on transportation, six years in business for himself, wants a position with reasonable hours and living wage, preferably with a steamship company; excellent references. R 22 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, exempt, six years' experience filing, typewriting, assistant bookkeeping; references; thoroughly reliable. O 225 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desires position in office; high school education. O 230 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17, desires position with reliable house; salary $10. O 221 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, ambitious, seeks position with reliable mercantile concern. W 351 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22; will travel; strong and healthy; good education. P 197 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADVERTISING.—A downtown advertising agency has opening in their copy department for stenographer who is also experienced in handling printing, plates, &c. Address, stating qualifications and salary wanted, L. Z., 207 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced, double entry, trial balance, control account, for Brooklyn concern; steady employment; fair salary to right applicant; state reference and salary. Box 668, 1,152 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, 22-45 years, quick and accurate, wanted by a long-established concern in Jersey City; state in handwriting age, race, education, experience, and salary expected. Address X 366 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPERS.—Experienced double entry bookkeepers and cost accountants in large manufacturing concern; state salary, references, and full particulars. N. Y. P. O. Box 28, Station S.

COLORISTS.—Air brush artists; only those experienced on pictures need apply. Rotograph Co., 512 West 41st St.

GLASS WORKERS.
STEM MAKERS AND HAND SEALERS IN EXPERTS CAN MAKE $20 WEEK,
WITH OVERTIME AND BONUS.
CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

HELP WANTED—Female.

DESIGNER on kimonos and negligees; experienced only need apply. Nasrallah & Meena, 48 West 25th St.

GOVERNESS.—Wanted, English or French nursery governess, to go to country for two children, 2½ and 5 years, oldest child in school mornings. Call 222 Riverside Drive, before 11. J. E. Pye.

MODELS.
ATTRACTIVE MODELS FOR MILLINERY. GOOD SALARIES. PERMANENT POSITIONS.
JOSEPH, 632 FIFTH AV.

MODEL, 16 SIZE, MISSES' suits; must be stylish figure, small, 30 bust, for showroom samples. Apply all week, Heineman, 28 West 27th St.

MRS. J. L. DIETRICH will be at the McAlpin Hotel, Room A, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday of next week for the purpose of engaging the services of four educated, ambitious women for special educational work. Call in person from 10 to 4. No telephone interviews.

NURSE or nurse girl for seven months baby. Call Sunday and Monday, Mrs. Cooper, 790 Riverside Drive. Get off 157th St. subway. Apt. 11D.

SALESLADY.—Refined young woman, attractive personality; experience unnecessary; high-class, dignified position, paying big returns; excellent future; salary or commission. Room 1613, 220 West 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER for a permanent position by a long-established concern in Jersey City; must be capable, have had 2 years' experience, and be at least 21 years; state age, race, school education, stenographic experience, and salary expected. Address X 354 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, capable, experienced in machinery and engineering lines; write fully, own handwriting; salary $18-$20. W 365 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER
wanted in wholesale house; state age, experience, nationality, and salary expected. N 146 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER; salary $12 week. Department M., Intertype Corporation, foot Montague St., Brooklyn.

TYPEWRITER and BILL CLERK. Apply Chas. P. Rogers & Co., 519 West 29th.

TYPIST, &c.—Experienced young woman as typist and business phonograph operator; knowledge of shorthand also an advantage but not absolutely essential; must be rapid and accurate, with good education; somebody who will be permanent if arrangement is mutually satisfactory and who appreciates good treatment and the surroundings that may be expected in an office under religious auspices; write, giving age, experience, education, present position and salary, salary expected, references, including name, address and denomination of pastor, and state when available. R 7 Times.

Employment Agencies.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 6916.

Instruction.

CLERKS FOR FILING can earn $13 to $30 weekly, according to ability; we secure these positions for our graduates, teaching them expert filing methods in six weeks; join the day or evening classes forming now. National Training School for Filing. Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 2261.

WOMEN—GET INTO TRAINING!—Business and the Government need accountants, bookkeepers, stenographers, trained office workers of all classes. Pace Courses provide the necessary training. Write for Booklet D giving details. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST.
INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS.

Junior accountants required immediately by firm of public accountants; salary $25 to $40 weekly, according to ability. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, and full details of experience. Box N 336 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—First-class accountant and office manager; state full details. Address O 236 Times Downtown.

AEROPLANE INSTRUCTOR.—In school for mechanics, a man well up in aeroplane construction, planes, fuselage, landing chassis, wiring, truing-up, controls, &c. Write or call. Room 202, 112 West 42d St.

ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT, bright, neat and well mannered young man; $10 to start; hours 9 to 5. N 137 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER IN A LARGE, WELL-KNOWN DOWNTOWN WHOLESALE PAPER HOUSE; SALARY $25. ADDRESS, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, &c., DUANE ST., W 380 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BLACKSMITH.—For general machine shop work and special forging. Millitor Corp., Bergen and Kearney Avs., Jersey City.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry bookkeeper and cost accountant, by large manufacturing concern; state age, references, salary and full particulars. Address Competent, P. O. Box 28, Station S, New York City.

BOOKKEEPER and ordinary typist wanted; must be active and not afraid of a little extra work; state salary expected; references required. Address Permanent, 61 2d St., Hoboken, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT in office importing house; $12 start; state age and reference. B. T., 165 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Settled man, familiar corporation accounting; state salary and references. R 4 Times.

BOY, about 16 or 17 years of age, for downtown insurance office; no experience necessary, but must have good education; salary $6 week to start; mention age, religion, and education. O 211 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16-17, publishing office, 9 to 5; good opportunity for bright boy. Address in own handwriting, stating salary and nationality, Room 120, 2 West 45th St.

BOY wanted to assist in office and run errands; salary, $8; closed Saturdays, open Sundays. G 132 Times.

BOY, bright, for 5th Av. establishment; good opportunity; references. Write M. X., Box 60, Room 1201, 220 West 42d.

BOY wanted for light clerical work and errands; good opportunity for bright boy. W 361 Times Downtown.

BOY, experienced, to assist in piece goods department. Nathan Schuss & Co., 2 W. 33d.

BOY in printing office. C. G. Burgoyne, 72 Spring St., Manhattan.

BUS CONDUCTORS.

Men 25 years or over; married men preferred; permanent positions assured; good references required; 27½c. an hour to start; capable men become drivers within a few months; pay 33c. an hour to start. Apply any weekday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE COACH COMPANY,
10 EAST 102D ST.

CABLE CLERK, experienced, accustomed to handling cable codes, required by foreign department of downtown bank; must operate typewriter; application must be in own handwriting, stating experience, references, previous employment, age, and salary expected. O 233 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST. — Good opportunity for capable chemist familiar with the manufacture of aromatic and medicinal chemicals, synthetics, dyes, &c.; state education and qualifications. Address P 129 Times.

CLERKS, seniors and juniors, draft exempt, accounting department large corporation; state age, experience, training, salary expected. O 229 Times Downtown.

"CLOTHING SALESMEN."

MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED. AT WANAMAKER'S EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, THIRD GALLERY, NEW BUILDING.

COLLECTOR.—Installment collector, sober, reliable, energetic; must give first-class references and furnish bond, (we pay expense of bond,) straight salary. Address with full particulars. N 136 Times.

COPPERSMITH wanted at once. Apply Engineer, National Sugar Refinery, foot of Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.

CUTTER, EXPERIENCED ON DRESSES; ONE WHO HAS KNOWLEDGE OF GRADING PATTERNS; STEADY POSITION FOR RIGHT PARTY. SMART SET DRESS CO., 32 WEST 31ST.

DESIGNER WANTED.—Must be experienced in hand-wrought lighting fixtures. Box B 262, Grand St., Adv. Agency.

DIE MAKERS.—Several first-class men, familiar with sub-press die work; only men familiar with this class of work need apply. H. W. Cotton, Inc., 34 35th St., Brooklyn.

DOWNTOWN BANK requires services of young man (20) with at least two years' high school education and knowledge of bookkeeping; answers not stating age, experience, previous employment, and salary expected will not be considered. O 232 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—Experienced mechanical, detailing and tracers for work on U. S. Government aeroplane engines; bring sample of work and be ready to start if acceptable. Apply Employment Department, General Vehicle Co., Borden and Star Avs., Long Island City.

HELP WANTED—Male.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED. — EXPERIENCED ARCHITECTURAL AND MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN TO WORK ON PLANS FOR AN IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT PROJECT. GOOD WAGES TO RIGHT MEN; APPLY 4TH FLOOR, 244 MADISON AV., COR. 38TH ST.

DRAFTSMEN.—Wanted, detail men on high-grade automobile work; also first-class checker; in your reply state age, nationality, experience, and wages expected. The Locomobile Company of America, Bridgeport, Conn.

DRAFTSMEN, experienced, for jig and fixture work. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

ELECTRICIANS.—The Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation at New Brunswick, N. J., are in need of first-class electricians experienced on conduit and motor work, J. & L. operators, J. & L. job setters, universal milling machine operator experienced on experimental work, general job setter Gisholt operator. If qualified for any of the above positions, please report at once at the employment office with tools ready to go to work.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BOOKKEEPER, 24; must have had actual experience in handling foreign ledgers; good opportunity for right man; answers must give experience, references, salary expected, and age. O 231 Times Downtown.

GAUGEMAKERS.
first-class men, to make and check gauges. American Can Co., West 95th St. Dock.

LIFE INSURANCE CASHIER.

ONE WHO HAS HAD LARGE EXPERIENCE AND SOME EXECUTIVE ABILITY; OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE EXPERIENCE, COMPANIES WORKED FOR, AGE, AND SALARY DESIRED. ADDRESS LARGE OFFICE, O 201 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

LABORERS—500 WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Apply Submarine Boat Corporation, Port Newark Terminal, Newark, N. J., from 7 A. M. to 3 P. M., or State Public Employment Bureau, 310 Jay Street, near Borough Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y., from 8 A. M. to 12, or branch employment office, 875 Broad St., Newark, N. J., from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MACHINISTS.—Wanted, first-class men for boring mill, vertical milling, and radial drill presswork; applicants must work from blueprints and to micrometer measurements; in your reply state fully nationality, age, and experience. The Locomobile Company of America, Bridgeport, Conn.

MACHINIST.—All around, capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent; traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 242 Times Downtown.

MAN familiar with high-speed tape looms wanted as manufacturing assistant. X 363 Times Annex.

MASTER MECHANIC.—Must be familiar with die work and metal patterns; superintend small plant out of town. U. S. Expansion Bolt Co., 25 Elm St., New York.

METALLURGIST.—Wanted, as assistant in well equipped metallurgical laboratory of large Baltimore manufacturing plant; experience or knowledge of heat treatment and metallography especially desired; state age, training, experience, and salary expected. Address Employment Manager, Crown Cork and Seal Company, Baltimore, Maryland.

MILLWRIGHT.—Capable men able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 241 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, knowledge of bookkeeping, desired; salary $20 per week; opportunity for right man. F. J., O 227 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted in large manufacturing concern; only experienced need apply; good chance for advancement. Doehler Die Casting Co., Court and Huntington Sts., Brooklyn.

OFFICE BOY wanted by manufacturing concern; opportunity for advancement. O 228 Times Downtown.

SALES CORRESPONDENT.

To be assistant to head of departmental division.

A position of responsibility which offers a big opportunity to develop in sales work.

GENERAL MECHANICAL KNOWLEDGE PREFERRED.

Make application by letter to Mr. Howard.

State age and send photograph.

All applications will be considered confidential.

HYATT ROLLER BEARING CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.

SALES MANAGER. — A WELL-KNOWN HOUSE MAKING A POPULAR-PRICED LINE OF SILK DRESSES WANTS A CITY AND OFFICE TRADE MAN ALSO TO MANAGE THE ENTIRE SELLING; ONLY THOSE WITH PROVEN ABILITY SHOULD APPLY; SALARY OR COMMISSION. THE EXCEL MANUFACTURING CO., 145 WEST 30TH.

SALESMEN.—We wish to add to and rebuild our sales force, as we have lost a great many of our salesmen through the draft; we offer you the opportunity of your life if you are clean cut, honest, and have a proven record as a salesman; a good education essential to your success; drawing account against commission. A. S., 57 Times.

SALESMAN.—Stock and bond; responsible man, with a proven record, to represent high grade security house; offering consists of first mortgage bond and Capital Stock of exceptionally strong company's stock active on New York Curb; strictly commission proposition. Address Sales Manager, 45 Broadway, Room 75, N. Y.

SALESMEN.—If you are dissatisfied with your present income and would like to better yourself by selling a staple line in great demand, WE HAVE IT; our men are making more money than they ever made at any previous time; drawing account against commission; it will pay you to investigate. E. K., 63 Times.

SALESMEN.—We wish to augment our sales force with a few first-class men, who have convinced themselves that they can sell goods; for men of this type possessing a good character and education we have a good proposition; drawing account against commission. H. A. Yost, 120 West 32d St., sixth floor.

SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED, ENERGETIC, OF GOOD APPEARANCE, FOR PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, AND MICHIGAN, TO CARRY A LINE OF MADEIRA ART EMBROIDERIES ON COMMISSION BASIS. ADDRESS M 248 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN, South and Middle West, for side line on negligees and kimonos; only those with good following considered; straight commission basis. Nasrallah & Meena, 48 West 25th.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, two high-class salesmen capable of closing large contracts and earning large commissions; no pikers need apply. Coffee, Box O 285 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to handle strong line of skirts as side line; South or West; commission; good opportunity for men with experience; must be recommended. H. W., 19 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, for infants' coat house to call on retail and department stores only; commission basis. Call all day Monday. H. Schwartz, 454 Broadway.

SALESMAN WANTED.—Security salesman, who can prove up local clients only; salary and commission; call 11:30 to 2:30. Room 312, 44 Broad Street, N. Y.

SALESMEN.—Experienced motor truck salesmen, with well-known company; cash or time payments; commission basis. X 378 Times Annex.

SALESMAN. — Handkerchief manufacturer wants salesman acquainted with department store buyers; commission. X 360 Times Annex.

SALESMAN for kimonos in Southern territory; side line; on commission basis. American Silk Garment Mfg. Co., 18 West 21st.

SHOEMAN.—Office-experienced shoeman to assist in getting up samples and getting lines ready for different salesmen, attend to salesmen's correspondence and assist in figuring cost; submit references, age, and salary expected. M 240 Times Downtown.

SOLICITOR.—Experienced, business school; full time; references; salary, commission. M 236 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, EXPERIENCED; ALSO EXPERIENCED IN OPERATING ADDING MACHINE; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT FOR WILLING WORKER. APPLY IMMEDIATELY, ROOM 1308, 15 PARK ROW, THE DRY MILK CO.

STENOGRAPHER.—First class; preferably with law experience, for position which may be temporary. Employment Department, General Vehicle Co., Borden and Starr Avs., Long Island City.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST. — Accurate, quick; steady position, good salary; chance for advancement; knowledge of dictaphone method would be helpful in purchasing department. D. K., 221 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERKS.—Young men with stationery experience; good salary; permanent position; rapid advancement. Apply by letter or after 11 A. M., Goldsmith Bros., The Big Stationery Store, 77 Nassau St.

STOCK RUNNERS WANTED.
Experienced stock runners by New York Stock Exchange house; references required. X 362 Times Annex.

STOREKEEPER.—Familiar with receiving and requisitioning mechanical supplies; 57 hours per week. Apply 11 Bartlett St., Brooklyn.

Education Notes.

Plans are under way for the organization of a teachers' court to try teachers on charges brought against them.

Fourteen more married women teachers have been granted the two-year leave of absence for maternity by the Board of Superintendents.

The report of the Committee on Elementary Schools, adopted by the Board of Education on Dec. 26, in reference to the conducting of courses for teachers by school officials has been turned over to a committee of two by the new Board of Education.

The recommendation that the by-laws be amended so as to give the inspector of ungraded classes the rank and pay of a director of a special branch has been laid over by the new Board of Education.

Plans for additional changes in P. S. 109, Brooklyn, to provide for the duplicate school system have been referred to Frank D. Wilsey, Vice President of the Board of Education, to report upon.

The Board of Superintendents has nominated Miss Lizzie E. Rector, Principal of P. S. 4, Manhattan, as District Superintendent, to succeed the late William E. Campbell of Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SUPERINTENDENT FOR SHIPPING AND WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENTS; A MAN CAPABLE OF HANDLING LABOR AND A LARGE VOLUME OF BUSINESS. APPLY BY MAIL, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS AS TO EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, AGE, AND SALARY. ARBUCKLE BROS., GENERAL MANAGER, FOOT JAY ST., BROOKLYN.

TEACHER of Spanish, male or female; must have resided in Central or South America or Spain; experience in Spanish correspondence and in teaching essential; excellent salary to right party. Address Spanish, Box 42, 1,302 Broadway.

TELLER.—Bank wants experienced teller; state experience and salary expected. W 290 Times Downtown.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.
Apply to W. A. Raser, chief train dispatcher, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Harlem River, 132d St., Willis Av., Bronx.

THE WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., HAVE THE FOLLOWING OPENINGS IN THEIR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:

BOYS
MUST BE 16, FOR MAIL AND MESSENGER SERVICE. $7 TO START; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT.

DRAFTSMEN
HIGH CLASS MEN, EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGNING AND DRAFTING OF SMALL MACHINES AND APPARATUS; STEADY POSITION AND EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT ALONG ENGINEERING LINES. CALL OR WRITE.

GLASS WORKERS
EXPERT MEN, INDUSTRIOUS AND COMPETENT, FOR BULB BLOWING AND STEM MAKING; RIGHT MEN CAN WORK OVERTIME, DOUBLE TIME FOR SUNDAY WORK; EARN $30 A WEEK.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS
AND MODEL MAKERS, HIGH CLASS MEN ON SMALL ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL APPARATUS; MUST BE ACCUSTOMED TO USING BLUEPRINTS, MICROMETERS; STEADY POSITIONS; ADVANCEMENT.

YOUNG MEN
WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION $8-$9 TO START; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES TO ADVANCE ALONG ENGINEERING LINES.

CALL

57 BETHUNE ST.,

NEAR WEST ST., 6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

TOOL DESIGNERS on jig and fixture designs for United States Government aeroplane engines. Call or write, stating age, nationality, detail of experience, and salary desired. Employment Department, General Vehicle Co., Borden and Star Avs., Long Island City.

TOOLMAKERS.—Wanted, first-class men on high grade jig and fixture work; to capable men we can offer steady employment at good wages; in your reply state your age, nationality, and experience. The Locomobile Company of America, Bridgeport, Conn.

TRAFFIC MANAGER.—Young Jewish man wanted by large commercial house; state age, experience, references, and salary expected; closed Saturdays, open Sundays. G 131 Times.

TRAVELING SALESMAN
who calls on newspapers, selling features or news service, can make a good deal of extra money by handling a side line; no samples to carry; genuine proposition; commission only; strictly confidential. Call or write Hilltre Press Inc., 450 4th Av.

WEAVERS, &C., WANTED.
WEAVERS ON NEW KNOWLES LOOMS; DRESSER TENDERS ON PINLESS REELS; GIRLS OVER 16 AS WINDERS AND MENDERS; ALL GOVERNMENT WORK; GOOD WORK; EXCELLENT PAY; 10% BONUS; STEADY EMPLOYMENT; NEW UP-TO-DATE MILL; BEST CONVENIENCES. APPLY NOW, NORWICH WOOLEN MILLS, NORWICH, CONN.

YOUNG MAN wanted, between the ages of 16 and 17; good penman; good at figures; one ambitious to advance need apply; salary to start, $40 per month. R 1 Times.

YOUNG MAN, bright, with Christian firm; about 18 years of age, well educated, familiar with stenography and typewriting; desired as assistant in a motor truck selling department. Box 131, 852 Columbus Av.

YOUNG MEN experienced in stationery stock room work wanted; those with executive ability wanted. Apply by letter to C. Campbell, Chevrolet Motor Company, Broadway, 57th St.

YOUNG MAN, 17 years, accounting department work; experience unnecessary; opportunity to learn publishing business; state age, education, and salary expected. J. K., 162 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted by India and China export house, familiar with Custom House work, forwarding, and keeping stock book. M 237 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, to assist in buying department of well established export house dealing with Far East and Australia; fair salary to start. O 230 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for filing, &c., in office importing house; $8 start; state age and references. L. S., 135 Times.

Instruction.

YOUNG MAN.—We can secure for you a position in an attractive department of the army, where trained filing clerks not subject to draft, are needed; our six weeks' course fits you for these positions; night and day classes forming now.
National Training School for Filing,
Shaw-Walker Co.,
60 Franklin St.,
Tel. Franklin 2261.

MEN are needed by the Government and by organized business to audit expenditures, administer funds, systematize operating procedures, determine depreciation, calculate taxes. Write for Bulletin 40 giving details of courses preparing for this work. Address F. P. Lamphear, 215 West 23d St., N. Y.; W. Stowell, 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, or Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

COMPLETE secretarial course, also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night, begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1853,) Broadway at 72d St.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. Natl. Salesmen's Training Ass'n, Suite 1808-D Candler Bldg., N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

INVESTING FINANCIAL INTERESTS are invited to observe public's openly displayed appreciation of a commercial motor-propelled vehicle that cuts one-third off haulage costs now being exhibited Auto Show Grand Central Palace, northeast section fourth floor. Tri-Ton Corp., Manufacturers 230 West 54th St.

Storage facilities for heavy material, &c., in large lots; open and covered space; centrally located; direct water and rail connections. Address Storage, P 103 Times.

Auto Motorcycle Accessories Store, located Brooklyn; double investment one Summer; inventory about $2,500; sell part cash. N 358 Times Downtown.

14,000 names women mail order buyers. F. T., Box 26, Station F.

FOR SALE.

Private family will sell the furniture of a 9 room apartment as a whole for $1,200, with or without apartment, which rents for $75 a month; four rooms now rented pays rental; seen only by phone appointment; private telephone 673 Morningside.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The War Department issued the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Norris, Capt. P., to Camp Greenleaf, with evac. hosp. No. 5.
Hensley, 1st Lt. C. A., to Chickamauga Park with 11th Inft.
Kenworthy, 1st Lt. J. M., to Post Graduate Med. School and Hosp., N. Y., for inst. in urology and dermatology.
Westcott, Capt. L. A.; Engl, 1st Lt. R.; Fleming, 1st Lt. T. S., and Mellinger, 1st Lt. H. V., to San Francisco with 65th Art.; Levy, 1st Lt. L., to Portland, Ore., with Av. Sec. of Sig. C.
Vosburgh, Capt. C. A., to neurological and plastic and oral surgery school at St. Louis for inst., then to Camp Greenleaf.
Roberg, Capt. D. N., to Ft. Riley.
Mason, Capt. L. L., to Camp Stuart.
Kirwin, 1st Lt. T. J., to Camp Beauregard.
Carson, 1st Lt. F. L., and Halligan, 1st Lt. J. B., hon. discharged.
Cott, Capt. G. L., previous orders amended to read G. F. Richard, 1st Lt. W. A., previous orders amended to read Ricard, to Matuchen, N. J.
Lowenthal, 1st Lt. A. L., to Harvard Med. School for orthopedic inst.
Freeman, 1st Lt. M. J., to American Filling Plant, at Edgewood, Md.
Litchfield, 1st Lt. G. V., to Ft. Totten with 58th Art.
Stroud, 1st Lt. J. R., hon. discharged.
Stutter, 1st Lt. C. C., previous orders amended to read Sutter.
Smithwick, 1st Lt. J. M., to Western Dept.
Halsey, Maj. J. T., and Stetten, Capt. DeW., to Army Gen. Hosp. No. 1, at Williamsbridge, N. Y.
Pardoe, 1st Lt. E., to Harvard Med. School for inst.
Pius, 1st Lt. C., to West. Dept.
Page, 1st Lt. O. F., to Camp Lewis.
Rollefson, Capt. C. J., to Kelly Field, with Av. Sec. of Sig. C.
Troutman, 1st Lt. G. D., to Camp Kearny.
Osborn, Capt. G. R., to Rochester, Minn., for inst., then to Ft. Riley for inst.
Duncan, Capt. M. J., and Dunning, 1st Lt. W., to Camp Cody.
Edwards, 1st Lt. O., to Camp Lewis.
Jenifer, 1st Lt. D., of St. Thomas to Camp MacArthur, with Av. Sec. of Sig. C.
Barfield, 1st Lt. J. R., to Charity Hosp., New Orleans, for inst.

Following to Camp Greenleaf for inst.: Rogers, Capt. T. A.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Barber, W. L., Jr.	Kasey, T. J.
Fitts, J. B.	Goodwin, H. W.
Granger, J.	McGee, J. P.
Sauls, H. C.	Blakeley, R. M.
Rowe, L. B.	Steinhilber, E. A.
Greene, R. H.	Rabbiner, B.
Thompson, R. M.	Pott, W. G. H.

Kocan, 1st Lt. J. J., previous orders revoked.
Following to Neuro-Surgical School, Phila., for inst.:

CAPTAINS.

Shuford, J. H.	Zimmerman, B. F.
Whitney, W. E.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Grove, L. W.	Dretzka, L. J.
Routh, H. P.	Sturgis, S. B.
Lenderman, E. H.	

White, Capt. F. W., and Stowell, 1st Lt. D. D., to N. Y., with examining unit of Av. Sec. of Sig. C.
Bell, Capt. R. D., to Army Med. School, for preparation for nutritional survey.
Fitzpatrick, Capt. N. W.; Hearin, 1st Lt. W. C., and Lewis, 1st Lt. J. B., to Camp Bowie.
Halstead, Maj. A. E., to Camp Hancock.
Baldwin, Maj. L. B., will report to Surg. Gen.

Following to Camp Sherman:
Mitchell, Maj. W. H.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Hall, T. M.	Hoefer, E. A.
Meneee, T. W.	Randall, A. M.
Randall, L. C.	Stern, L. H.
Walton, W. W.	

Following to Hoboken:
Gittings, Maj. J. C.

CAPTAINS.

Bartlett, P.	Cole, C. S.
Deming, N. L.	Knight, F. H.
Krug, E. F.	Lamson, C. A.
Meader, F. M.	Monaghan, W. J.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Barone, P. J.	Becker, C. F.
Berlucci, W. G.	Brayton, F. A.
Dellett, A. P.	Dyer, W. C.
Kuhn, C. F.	Miller, T.
Ordway, W. H.	Smith, G. K.
Tassman, I. S.	

Following to Ft. Riley for inst.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Kelly, J. F.	Shreffler, A. R.
Snyder, S. H.	Moon, O. B.

Munson, 1st Lt. H. G., to Camp Meade.
Cressman, 1st Lt. R. G.; Scott, 1st Lt. W. J., and Lyon, 1st Lt. S. E., to Camp Kelly.
Moulton, Capt. S. A., and Rentz, 1st Lt. C. B., to Jackson Barracks with Trench Mortar Battalion.

Following to Army Med. School:

CAPTAINS.

Bonniwell, H. M.	Clark, F. E.
Cooke, E. F.	De Wolfe, W. W.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Belding, D. L.	Cunningham, R. S.
Dennett, C. G.	Dickson, J. D.
Gilchrist, R. T.	Hamilton, C. D.
Hartgraves, T. A.	Hirsch, O. C.
Hrabik, J.	Landmann, G. A.
Leake, N. E.	Martin, J. J.
Maxwell, T. R.	Meyer, J. B.
Plots, H.	Stahl, W. M.

Medical Corps.

Weed, Lt. Col. F. W., will report to Surg. Gen.
Tefft, 1st Lt. L. E., to Hoboken.

Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Greenleaf, Maj. G. E., previous orders revoked.

Following to School of Nash Motor Co. at Kenosha:

CAPTAINS.

Codding, C. C.	Tallant, H.
Dennsen, D. E.	Wells, G. A.
Haas, E. L.	Willits, J. R.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Davey, O.	Brown, K. D.
Connell, C. A.	Branubee, S. L.
Carroll, M. C.	Schlotterbeck, W. C.
Zindel, W. G.	Ostrander, J.
Yeager, L. R.	Sheldon, B. K.
Smyser, J. L.	Paddock, L. S.
Eisenhauer, G. R.	Fell, H. L.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Witter, L. L.	Mooney, F. J.

Following to Rock Island Arsenal:

CAPTAINS.

Coats, J. J.	Lea, C.
Fliedner, C.	Polley, J. D., Jr.
French, F. H.	Thorne, H. S.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Kessler, H. H.	Batchelder, G. F.
Stevens, B. T.	Kerr, P. W.
Dodge, R. S.	Harrington, D. R.
Le Fevre, W. G.	Crow, H. H.
Williams, P. P.	Etheredge, C. L.

Field Artillery.

Peterson, 1st Lt. R. S., Ind.N.G., hon. discharged.
Mack, 1st Lt. W. F., Ohio N.G., hon. discharged.
Wheeler, 2d Lt. M., O.R.C., previous orders revoked, having declined acceptance of commission in N.G.
Rehkopf, Lt. Col. N. B., and Martindale, Lt. Col. E. B., Jr., to Camp McClellan.
Huntley, Lt. Col. H. W., to Camp Logan.
Danford, Lt. Col. R. M., to Camp Doniphan.

Sanitary Corps.

Repp, 1st Lt. H. A.; Linden, 1st Lt. R. R., and MacPherson, 1st Lt. A. T., to Army Gen. Hosp. at Lakewood.
Spaulding, 1st Lt. H. H., Jr., to Hazelhurst Field.
Woodfield, 1st Lt. C. A., to Watertown, N. Y. plant of H. H. Babcock Co.
Rice, 1st Lt. L. R., N.A., to Army Gen. Hosp. No. 4, at Ft. Porter.
Elliot, 1st Lt. T. D., will report to Surg. Gen.

Infantry.

Scott, Capt. J. E., to Newport News, with 304th Stevedore Regt.
Tharalson, Lt. Col. T. H., N.A., N.G., hon. discharged.
Bentz, 2d Lt. N., 42d, to Ft. Leavenworth.
Harrington, 2d Lt. E. C., Jr., Md. N.G., to Camp Stuart, in provisional division.
Bathey, Capt. H. T., Cal. N.G., hon. discharged.
Burke, 2d Lt. S. K., 62d, transferred to 12th.
Edwards, 2d Lt. J. W., 12th, transferred to 63d.
Iob, Capt. S. M., N.J.N.G., hon. discharged.
Williams, 1st Lt. R., Jr., to Camp Greene.
Barner, 1st Lt. A., Penn.N.G., hon. discharged.
Bottoms, Temp. 2d Lt. J. A., 59th, to Ft. McPherson, War Prison Barracks.

Infantry Reserve Corps.

Tiffany, Capt. J. A., to Los Angeles, as asst. to Lt. Col. W. E. Purviance, retired, recruiting officer.
Doyle, 2d Lt. J. A., to Camp Upton.
Cutter, 2d Lt. F. E., to Camp Devens.
Bingham, 2d Lt. H. L., to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Austin, Tex., for av. training.

Coast Artillery.

Callan, Col. R. E., to Coast Defenses of the Columbia.

Following assigned to Headquarters Art. Brig., (except Cmdg. Gens. and personal aids:)

MAJORS.

Dowd, W. S.	Woodbury, E. N.

CAPTAINS.

Gibson, R. T.	Lind, E. W.
Pogue, O. T.	Chilton, A. B.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Holland, S. L.	Manning, T. C.
Whitaker, J. D.	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Harris, J. M.	Lovelace, J. B.
Johnson, T. D.	

Following assigned to 65th C. Art.: Callan, Col. R. E. | Kerrick, Lt. Col. H. S.

MAJORS.

Drever, G. R.	Williams, B. H. L.
Metcalf, H. K.	
Mathews, Chaplain A. K.	

CAPTAINS.

Hocker, C. E.	Huston, C. F.
Hatcher, J. L.	Morrison, W. L.
Kindall, J. W.	Terrell, G. H.
Vance, A. J.	Neel, W. L.
Knox, R. R.	Ranney, A. G.
Bond, P. G.	Howard, L. H., Jr.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Brune, H. W.	Norris, D. R.
Cecil, K. P.	Chase, J. W.
Hawkins, M. W.	Hamble, C. B.
Bertleman, W.	Stretcher, E. T.
Fisher, G. W.	Spencer, D. M.
Slaten, A. T.	Baker, A. C.
Marquart, W. F.	Van Horn, E. W.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Collins, C.	Carrington, R. H.
Deuel, H. S.	Lyons, B. P.
Wolfred, J. H.	Manley, C. T.
Kernan, J. J.	Lundstrum, F. J.
King, B. C.	De Burgh, A. R.
Drain, J. W.	Harrell, P. W.
Grant, H. W.	Talbott, L.
Martens, H. F.	Nichols, C. T.
Davis, A. M.	Munro, J. F.
Mitchell, R. J.	MacFadden, S. P.
McDonald, F. D.	Meeos, B. L.
Glison, W. G.	Dovre, A. O.
Rose, E. A.	Lange, F. A.
White, T. M.	Potter, F. E.
Culbertson, J. S.	Fleming, J. S., Jr.
Sloan, E. H.	

Signal Reserve Corps.

Replogle, 1st Lt. F. O., designated as Acting Qm. to issue bills of lading.
Smith, 1st Lt. L. A.; Miller, 1st Lt. S. H., and Offutt, 1st Lt. J. S., to participate in flights.

Quartermaster Corps.

Following to Camp Johnston with Motor Truck Cos. Nos. 394 to 397:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Bell, A. R.	Buchanan, A. F.
Easley, R. W.	Menninger, C. A.

Howe 2d Lt. H. R.; Rynd, 2d Lt. B. F., and Kingman, 2d Lt. H. B., will report to Qm. Gen.
Myers, Capt. L. B.; Stickley, Capt. W. A., and Waggman, Capt. F., to Camp McClellan as assts. to Qm.
Peebles, 2d Lt. E. C.; Bock, 2d Lt. T. E., and Neff, 2d Lt. B. S., to Camp Sherman as assts. to Qm.
Dahlquist, Capt. C. S.; Benduhn, 1st Lt. W. H.; Nigh, 2d Lt. C. C., and Burke, 2d Lt. J. J., will report to Qm. Gen.
May, 1st Lt. H., Jr., will report to Qm. Gen.
Mackay, Capt. J., to Camp Wheeler as Qm. and Adjt.
Price, 2d Lt. W. T. R., promoted to be Capt.
Myers, 2d Lt. G. W. W., to Camp Lewis as asst. to Camp Qm.
Alley, 1st Lt. F. S., to Camp Pike.
Whitehead, Capt. A. W., to Aux. Remount Depot, Camp Sheridan.

Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

Bonner, Capt. R., to Camp Devens as asst. to Camp Qm.
Pirtle, Capt. J. O., to home.
Day, Capt. B. M., to New York.
Chilton, Capt. H. T., hon. dis.

Engineer Reserve Corps.

Stone, 1st Lt. J. S., Jr., and Seiferth, 2d Lt. S., to Camp Devens.
Following to 515th Serv. Batt.:

CAPTAINS.

Blake, H. C.	Gamble, A. F.
Davis, H. K.	Kissack, A. B.
Deventer, C.	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Fleming, J. V.	Heim, R. M.
Gillette, C. A.	Prior, J. W.
Gill, W. E.	

Peters, Capt. A. N., and Atchley, Capt. G. H., to Vancouver Barracks.
Kutz, Capt. J. O., will report to Chief of Engs.
Following to Camp Taylor with 515th Serv. Battalion:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Ornitz, E. M.	Arnott, J. D.
Starbuck, D. A.	Meyer, W. H.
Hall, J. R.	

Schweissenger, 1st Lt. C. A., Jr.; Hetrick, 1st Lt. C. E., and Watkins, 2d Lt. S. C., assigned to 20th Engs.

Following promoted to be Majs.:

CAPTAINS.

Child, R. E.	Vance, W. N.
Piper, O. A.	Anderson, C.

Following to be Capts.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Newberry, A. W.	Berry, J. L.
Bryan, A. W.	Hetrick, C. E.
Brigham, W. B.	Heinecke, C. W.
Gray, G. B.	Metcalf, L. G.

Following promoted to be 1st Lts.:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Reynolds, R. W.	Arnold, E. A.
McKeever, G. V.	McRae, R.
Hayes, J. R.	Farmer, H. D.
Cunnane, W. B., Jr.	Null, G. W.
Barnes, R. M.	Dexter, H. E.

Watkins, Maj. J. C., to Fort Leavenworth with Eng. Replacement Troops.
Tainter, Maj. F. S., prev. orders revoked.
Wagoner, Capt. C. E., will report by letter to officer in charge cantonment construction Washington.
Grower, 1st Lt. R. W.; Gash, 2d Lt. F. T.; Foulkrod, 2d Lt. R., and Stevens, 2d Lt. G. R., assigned to 26th Engs., at Camp Dix.
Hatch, Capt. A. G., assigned to 25th Engs. at Camp Devens.
Burgren, Capt. A. W., assigned to 318th Engs. at Vancouver Barracks.
Musham, Capt. J. W.; Lord, Capt. A. R., and Black, Capt. D. F., to Camp Travis with 513th Ser. Bat.
Harshbarger, 2d Lt. F. L., and Harris, 2d Lt. T. J., to Camp Fremont.
Wells, 1st Lt. F. S., and Munn, 1st Lt. H. T., to 20th Engs. at Camp Dix.

Miscellaneous.

Armstrong, Temp. 2d Lt., G.A., and Biggs, Temp. 2d Lt., C.E.Cav. to Ft. Douglas.
Brown, Capt. H. W., Vet.C., to Camp Sherman as Div. Vet.
Grey, Capt. G. F., Sig.C., to Wash.
Bals, Capt. W. T., 79th F.A., transferred to 16th Cav.
Burnell, Capt. R., 16th Cav., transferred to 79th F.A.
Following of Army Amb. Ser. to report to Col. E. Parsons, concentration camp, Allentown:
Hanna, 1st Lt. H. O., and Smiley, 1st Lt. W. A., of Am. Amb. Ser. to Allentown.
Helm, Rev. A. S., appointed 1st Lt. (Chaplain) in N.G., and assigned to Camp Stuart with 372d Inft.
Cochran, Col. W. B., Inft., N.A., to Camp Sevier.
Wood, Lt. Col. W. S., F.A., to Camp McClellan.
Osborne, Lt. Col. T. D., F.A., to Camp Sevier.
Smith, Lt. Col. C. B., F.A., to Camp Logan.
Caldwell, Col. F. M., Insp. Gen., will report to Insp. Gen. of Army.
Adams, Maj. H. H., Adjt.Gen.'s R.C., to Governors Island.
Evans, Cont. Surg. J. H., to home.

Resignations.

Kennedy, Temp. 2d Lt. C. W., 18th F.A.
Wetsey, 1st Lt. J., Inf.
Hicks, 2d Lt. W. F., Eng. R.C.
Coppock, Capt. C., Ohio N.G.
Keyser, 1st Lt. E. A., Pa. N.G.
McLain, Maj. T. R., Pa. N.G.
Schworn, 1st Lt. F. G. Eng. R.C.
Powers, 2d Lt. R. P., 106th Inf.
Woodbury, Capt. W. H., Eng. R.C.
Nielsen, 2d Lt. A., Eng. R.C.
Ward, 2d Lt. D. M., 113th Engs.
Dulany, Capt. G. W., Jr., Iowa N.G.
Jacobsen, 1st Lt. J. H., Ills. N.G.
Brooks, Maj. H. H., Miss. N.G.
Trimby, 1st Lt. J., Jr., Tenn. N.G.
Simkins, Maj. E. A., N. C. N.G.
Shelley, 1st Lt. H. J., N. Y. N.G.

Leaves.

Harrington, 2d Lt. E. C., Jr., Md. N.G., 30 days; Hollopeter, 2d Lt. C. F., 114th Inf., 10 days' extension; Gunckel, Capt. G. I., Den. Co., 14 days; Cook, 2d Lt. L. H., Inf. R.C., 2 days' extension; Hunt, Col. H. J., Inf., 7 days' extension; Wells, 1st Lt. C. H., 125th F.A., 8 days; Gaskill, 2d Lt. R. J., F.A., 5 days' extension.

The Civil Service.

City.

The mental test for Inspector of Repairs and Supplies will be held soon. The physical test was taken by 114 candidates, of whom six were rejected.

The following promotion lists to clerk, third grade, are announced:

Bureau of Gas and Electricity, Manhattan: Francis Lee, 88.97; Albert Man, 88.75; Harold Sullivan, 87.49; Arthur Rice, 87.20; Adolph Altman, 86.30; James McGuire, 86.07; John Neary, 85.88; Edward Hosey, 83.23; John Loughran, 82.43; W. Juczyuski, 81.23.

Bureau of Gas and Electricity, Queens: Peter Conway, 87.66.

United States.

The commission announces for Jan. 15 an examination for Assistant Petroleum Chemist, for men. A vacancy in the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, for duty at Pittsburgh, Penn., at entrance salary ranging from $1,680 to $1,920 a year, depending upon the qualifications of the appointee, will be filled from this examination. The duties will require the carrying on of research in the field of petroleum chemistry and refining. A certain amount of routine analytical work may be required. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on education (40) and experience, (60.) Applicants must not have reached their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination.

FOR SALE.

Genuine Paisley shawl, $90; two artistic, old necklaces, one Florentine, one Dutch; one rare gemmed miniature from India, one from France; all are works of art. N 120 Times.

Genuine large buffalo robe; good condition. Miss Story, 68 West 60th St.

Purchase and Exchange.

Wanted.—Copies of issues of The New York Sun of December, 1916. Address W. H. Rogers, Garrison, N. Y.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Pressure continues low over the Atlantic Ocean with another disturbance of marked character central off the coast of Nova Scotia, and northwest gales continued on the New England and Northern New Jersey coasts.

Pressure has also fallen decidedly over the United States, except in the Northwest, but there was no precipitation of consequence other than some snows in Maine and Upper Michigan, and rains and snows in the extreme Northwest.

Low temperature continued over the eastern half of the country, but with a rising tendency, while in the West it is still much above the seasonal average, as a rule, with a further rise in the Plains States and the Southwest.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be northwest gales Saturday, diminishing by night; fair, continued cold. Middle Atlantic Coast, diminishing northwest winds, becoming variable by Sunday, with fair weather and rising temperature. South Atlantic Coast, moderate, shifting, becoming south; fair and warmer.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and not so cold Saturday; Sunday fair.

Southern New England—Fair Saturday and Sunday; not quite so cold.

Western New York—Generally fair and somewhat warmer Saturday and Sunday; cloudy; probably local snows near the lakes.

Northern New England—Fair Saturday and Sunday without decided temperature change.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1917.	1918.		1917.	1918.
3 A. M.	41	—2	4 P. M.	44	13
6 A. M.	39	—2	6 P. M.	42	15
9 A. M.	41	—3	9 P. M.	42	15
12 M.	45	10	11 P. M.	40	14

This thermometer is [illegible] feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 5; for the corresponding date last year it was 43; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 31.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 1 degree below zero, at 3 P. M. it was 16 above. Maximum temperature 18 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum 3 degrees below zero at 2:15 A. M. Humidity 72 per cent. at 8 A. M., 88 per cent. at 3 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.92 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.78 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]
Sun rises.7:20|Sun sets. [illegible]|Moon rises.12:[illegible]

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:53	1:30	7:17	7:20
Governors Island	1:31	2:21	8:12	8:19
Hell Gate	2:56	4:20	10:13	[illegible]

Official Shipping List.

Arrival of vessels from foreign countries at ports on the Atlantic Coast and Gulf of Mexico during the twenty-four hours ended Jan. 3, 1918:

STEAMSHIPS.

Admiral Sebree, (Am.)	C. Canfield, (Am.)
Asher J. Hudson, (Am.)	Lackawanna, (Brit.)
Birch Leaf, (Brit.)	Mount Vernon, (Nor.)
Belvernon, (Nor.)	Nesse, (Nor.)
Bacol, (Am.)	Glenick, (Brit.)
Bowden, (Nor.)	[illegible], (Brit.)
City of Adelaide, (Brit.)	Philadelphia, (Am.)
Carpathia, (Brit.)	Bratton, (Nor.)
Cascapedia, (Brit.)	Sevilla, (Span.)
Consul Corfitzon, (Swed.)	Santa Marta, (Am.)
Johan Ludvig Mowinckel, (Nor.)	[illegible], (Nor.)
	[illegible], (Am.)
	[illegible], (Hond.)

Fire Record.

	Loss.
A. M.	
12:30—180 Lexington Av.; not given	Slight
12:50—118 Suffolk St.; not given	Slight
12:55—73 W. 96th; John [illegible]	None
1:10—2,528 2d Av.; not given	Slight
1:50—20 W. 49th; Brill [illegible]	Slight
2:15—539 E. 28th; not given	Slight
4:15—965 Morris Av.; [illegible] Morris	$150
5:00—1,068 7th Av.; not given	$2,500
7:35—342 Bowery; not given	$1,000
7:50—160 Wooster St.; Empire Manhattan Co. and others	Slight
8:30—1,282 3d Av.; not given	Not given
9:20—216 Broome St.; not given	Slight
10:05—28 E. 85th; not given	Slight
10:05—325 E. 100th; not given	Slight
10:15—481 E. 115th; not given	Slight
10:15—2,542 8th Av.; John Murphy	Slight
10:15—7 St. Mark's Place; Jacob Hess	Slight
10:25—57 Columbia St.; not given	Slight
10:25—261 W. 116th; not given	Slight
10:25—335 E. 11th; not given	Slight
10:45—611 W. 113th; not given	Slight
11:00—631 St. Ann's Av.; Mrs. Kramer	Not given
11:00—505-509 E. 43d; Irene Fire Extinguisher Co.	Slight
11:30—172 E. 52d; not given	$75,000
11:40—33 W. 47th; Charles Hayes	Slight
11:45—44 Forsyth St.; Samuel Cohen	Slight
P. M.	Slight
12:05—415 E. 72d; not given	Slight
12:45—247 W. 68d; City and Suburban Homes Co.	Slight
12:55—284 E. 124th; H. Lichtenstein	Slight
12:55—573 E. 167th; Rose Reisendorf	Slight
1:00—212 5th Av.; not given	Slight
1:35—75 West Broadway (new subway;) Degnon Contracting Co.	Slight
1:35—118 E. 116th; Edward Ogle	Slight
1:40—506 W. 48th; Charles Adams	Slight
2:25—334 Rivington St.; Julius Miller	Slight
3:10—259 W. 21st; James Van Rippen	Slight
3:20—254 E. 33d; Emma Spellvogel	Slight
3:40—89 West End Av.; not given	Slight
3:45—1,138 Simpson St.; A. Gottlieb	Slight
3:55—185 Avenue C; [illegible] Hyser	Slight
4:05—44 W. 20th; Albert Bergen	Not given
4:45—43 E. 28th; Mrs. [illegible]	Slight
4:55—331 Washington St.; G. Hetricks	Slight
5:00—270 Cherry St.; Becky Kestenbaum	Slight
5:45—34 City Hall Place; W. Cook	Slight
6:15—307 W. 134th; Joseph Britt	Slight
6:15—102 W. 50th; not given	None
6:45—194 Eldridge St.; Benj. Blush	Slight
7:50—823 E. 168th; Isaac Prese	Slight
7:50—817 Morris Av.; William Adanic	Slight
8:40—9 Morton St.; [illegible] Squillanti	Slight
8:40—304 W. 39th; Gladiator Barber Supply Co.	Slight
9:40—79-81 Forsyth St. (roof of tenement;) not given	Not given
10:00—245 W. 118th; [illegible] Benjamin	Slight
10:00—33 Bond St.; Kraemer & Lake	Slight
	Not given
10:10—221 Bleecker St.; Thos. Rincini	Slight
10:10—1,562 B'way; Lichtenstein & Co.	None
10:20—26 Howard St.; Starrett & Jones Co. and others	$100,000

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments to take effect 4 P. M. Jan. 5: Lieut. Stephen Loughman, from 43 to 68; P. F. Walsh, from 16 to 63; P. F. Birmingham, from 31 to 66; M. T. Ray, from Detective Bureau to 37; A. S. Rhoume, from 37 to 66; Sergt. Otto Walch, from 66 to Div. of Bridge Defense, Acting Det. Sergt. First Grade: [illegible] Behan, from Seventh Branch Detective Bureau to Third Branch. Patrol. G. [illegible] Cunningham, from 25 to Div. of Bridge Defense, designated as Acting Sergeant; Ernest Beekman, from 32 to Div. of Bridge Defense, designated as Acting Sergeant; Frank Conkey, from 68 to C. O. Squad; N. M. Haas, from 149 to Detective Bureau, (Ninth Branch) designated as Act. Det. Sergt., Second Grade; N. A. Davis and G. J. Merz, from 1st Insp. Dis. to 65.

Temporary assignments: Lieut. A. Devery, 2, to C. O. Squad, to duty with Insp. J. F. Dwyer, from 4 P. M. Jan. 5; Patrol. C. C. Kellerman and W. H. Logan, 22, to duty as crime prevention officers, from 8 A. M. Jan. 5; T. W. McGauley, 82, to C. O. Squad, with Department of Licenses, 517-519 West 57th St., Manhattan, for 30 days, from 8 A. M. Jan. 10; D. J. Killane, 151; Bernard Mayer, 164, and John Cassidy, 285, to 17th Insp. Dist. for 30 days, from 8 A. M. Jan. 5; J. P. Donohue, 172, to C. O. Squad for 30 days, from 8 A. M. Jan. 5; A. Wilson, Div. of Bridge Defense, designated as Acting Sergeant, from 8 A. M. Jan. 5. To Training School, from precincts indicated, for 14 days, from 9 A. M. Jan. 7: James Keana, 1; P. J. Lee, 6; George Le C[illegible], 10; John Mallon, 13; Patrick Maguire, 14; J. Streib, 15; Martin Sheehy, 15; [illegible] McManus, 31; James Lawler, 31; Albert [illegible]on, 33; F. X. Knowles, 62; W. A. Loehmann, 63; Charles Goss, 65; R. S. Gibson, 65; Patrick Curry, 65; John Sullivan, 65; E. J. [illegible]ara, 66; Thomas McManus, 66; A. J. [illegible], 68; J. J. McDonald, 79; W. H. Fielding, 80; J. J. Keane, 144; John Miller, 81; W. [illegible] Daly, Jr., 148; J. H. Devon, 152; C. [illegible], 162; J. C. White, 164; W. W. O'Brien, [illegible]; Daniel Aherne, 276; D. J. Twomey, 276; [illegible] X. Day, 2d Dist.; John Corrigan, Div. [illegible] Def.; O. C. Reimers, Traf. Div.; F. [illegible] Dietrich, Traf. B.; J. J. Reilly, Traf. E.; [illegible] P. R. Dorschel, Det. Bur.; J. L. Challon, Det. Bur.; B. F. Brady, C. O. Squad; J. W. Conway, C. O. Squad; W. O. Jones, C. O. Squad.

Assignment discontinued: Lieut. James Burke, 6, to C. O. Squad, (temporary,) from 4 P. M., Jan. 5.

Leaves of absence (without pay:) Patrol. J. A. Williamson, [illegible], for 1 day, from 8 A. M., Jan. 6; George Kline, 154, for 1 day, from 4 P. M., Jan. 8.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Patrol. J. F. Barrett, 21, from noon, Dec. 14, to noon, Dec. 18; M. S. Leahy, 162, from 7 P. M., Dec. 23, during disability; J. R. Si[illegible], 166, from 4:15 P. M., Dec. 31, during disability; W. P. Biggin, 171, from 4:15 P. M., [illegible] 23, during disability.

Fire Department.

All applications for transfers forwarded on or prior to Dec. 31, 1917, are null and void.

Capt. P. Hickey, H. & L. Co. 131, designated as an Acting Chief of Battalion, to take effect 8 A. M. Jan. 5.

Revocation of detail, to take effect at 8 A. M. Jan. 5: Fire. 1st gr. J. E. McGrail, H. & L. Co. 20, to the Deputy Chief of 2d Div., as driver.

Detail, to take effect at 8 A. M. Jan. 5: Fire. 1st gr. W. J. Anderson, H. & L. Co. 20, to the Deputy Chief of 2d Div., as driver.

Leave of absence (with pay): Fire. 4th gr. A. Larsen, Eng. 2, for 48 hours from 8 A. M. Jan. 5; Fire. [illegible] gr. C. F. McGuffog, Eng. 53, for 24 hours from 8 A. M. Jan. 6.

Transfers, to take effect at 8 A. M. Jan. 5, 1918: Capts. J. J. [illegible]rnan, H. & L. 13, to Eng. 64; J. Bona, H. & L. 12, to H. & L. 13; Lieut. J. J. McCarthy, Eng. 65, to Eng. 56; Fire. 1st gr. G. A. [illegible]rose, H. & L. 6, to H. & L. 76.

GREGORY RELEASES THREE ENEMY ALIENS

Men Recently Interned as 'Dangerous' Are Paroled by Washington Orders.

PUNISH DRAFT EVADERS

Mother and Son to be Imprisoned—New Rochelle Liquor Sellers Get Light Sentences.

Three Germans, who were interned several weeks ago as "dangerous enemy aliens," were released from Government custody yesterday on parole, by order of Attorney General Thomas W. Gregory in Washington. It is said that the parole in each instance is indefinite. The men paroled are Rudolph Boedecker, Alfred R. Oehler, and Wilhelm Kloppenberg. Boedecker is said to be from New York, Oehler is from Brooklyn, while Kloppenberg's address was not disclosed. Oehler and Boedecker were released from the detention camp on Ellis Island, while Kloppenberg was paroled from the internment camp near Hot Springs, N. C.

Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox said last night that he did not know the reason for the parole of the Germans. All that he knew was that the order for release came from the Department of Justice in Washington. Custodians were appointed for each of the men, but the name of only one was made public. That man is a policeman of the name of Ehlers, who is charged with seeing to it that Kloppenberg does not commit any unneutral act. The Germans will report twice a week to their custodians.

It was reported yesterday that the parole of F. A. Borgermeister, former confidential secretary of Dr. Heinrich Albert, the paymaster of the German plot system in the United States, had expired. He was to be returned to the detention camp in Georgia, from which he was released, in order that he might spend several weeks in Dutchess County. Rudolph Hecht, the German banker and fellow-clubman of the Kaiser, last week was reinterned after three weeks' parole.

A woman and her son, who is of draft age, were arraigned before Judge Augustus N. Hand in the Criminal Branch of the United States District Court yesterday, charged with having entered into a conspiracy to violate the Selective Draft law. Both pleaded guilty, and both were sentenced to imprisonment. Mrs. Anna Lichterman, 69 years old, was the woman, and the man was Nathan Haas, 24 years of age, her son by a former marriage. Mrs. Lichterman was sentenced to imprisonment for thirty days in the Tombs, and Haas to one year and one day in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.

When called for service Haas filed a claim for exemption on the ground that he was the sole support of his widowed mother. The claim was supported by an affidavit signed and filed by Mrs. Lichterman. An investigation showed that the man was not his mother's support, and further established the fact that the mother had been married for more than fifteen years to a man named Isaac Lichterman of 490 Grand Street.

When the prisoners entered pleas of guilty and the facts in the case were explained Judge Hand was inclined to send the mother to prison for ninety days, but finally agreed to the thirty days' term in the Tombs, owing to the age of the defendant.

H. W. Grab, son of Jacob Grab, the New Rochelle saloon and dance hall keeper, who was convicted on Thursday of selling liquor to soldiers and sailors, was sentenced by Judge Hand yesterday to thirty days in the Tombs. Judge Hand described the saloon kept by Grab as "a demoralizing place" and said that discipline could not be maintained if saloon keepers were to be permitted to sell liquor to soldiers in defiance of the Federal laws. Grab announced yesterday that he would appeal. A stay was granted and he was released in $1,000 bail.

Bernard Lynch, son of another New Rochelle saloon keeper, who was also arrested in the raid made by Federal Marshal McCarthy, pleaded guilty to selling liquor to soldiers when arraigned before Judge Hand. He also was sentenced to thirty days in the Tombs.

George Detrof, a clerk of 67 Warren Street, was arrested last night charged with evading the selective draft law. He was locked up in the Greenwich Street Station and will be arraigned before United States Commissioner Hitchcock in the Federal Building this morning.

Adolph Bosse, a German subject, who came to this country four years ago, was arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct, and was ordered held without bail pending an investigation by the Federal authorities of a fire which was discovered in a room he had rented in a hotel on Forty-second Street near Third Avenue. A mattress was found on fire in the room. Bosse, according to Policeman Connolly, said he had accidentally set fire to the mattress with a cigarette.

Bosse said he was a waiter and was born in Berlin thirty-four years ago. He has never applied, he said, for citizenship papers. He speaks English fluently. He said he had an enemy alien permit, but when he was asked to produce it said that it had been stolen from him several weeks ago.

Adam Francava, an Austrian, who came to the United States in 1913, after serving four years in the Austrian army, was arrested by Department of Justice agents yesterday for violating the barred-zone regulations. It was said that the Austrian has been boasting about the prowess of the German armies. He was ordered interned for the period of the war.

Tea Rooms.

THE MARGUERITE 49 WEST 39TH STREET. Open Sundays from 1 to 7 P. M. Club Breakfast. Luncheon 40-50c. Dinner 60c. Afternoon Tea. Monday Wednesday Saturday } Chicken Dinner

SEVEN CANDLES, 13 West 46th Street, near 5th Ave. in the ART GALLERY. Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner. HOME COOKING. Service a la carte and table d'hote. Luncheon, 60c; Dinner, $1.00.

At the Sign of / Closed Sundays THE GREEN TEAPOT Thirteen East Thirty-sixth Street. Luncheon, 60c; Dinner, $1.00; Afternoon Tea and Waffles, 45c; Roast Chicken and Waffles Wed.

DOWNTOWN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL MID-DAY TEA ROOMS. THE BROWN BETTY 147 FULTON ST. 72 WALL ST. Delicious Home Cooking.

THE ADELAIDE 7 West 50th Street Just off 5th Av. WILL OPEN JAN. 7. Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner. Also a la carte.

MARY LOUISE 175 Madison Ave., near 34th. Breakfast or Luncheon, 35c. Special chicken lunch, Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 5 to 7:30 Dinner, 60c. Chicken every night.

Dorothy Louise 1 WEST 39TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.) Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents. CHICKEN DINNER EVERY TUES. & SAT.

Luncheon, dinner and always a hearty welcome at SCOTCH TEA ROOM, Inc. 21 E. 45th St. Sunday dinner. Home-made Scotch Shortbread and Scones.

Dine at No. 30 Old Gramercy Park Open Sunday. Breakfast 35c; Luncheon, 50c; Dinner 75c. Entrance on Irving Place. Open Fire.

SAVORY TEA SHOP 43 E. 30th St. Luncheon 45c. Southern chicken dinner, Wed. & Sat., 65c. "WONDERFUL APPLE PIE ALWAYS."

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET. 8 to 8. Except Sundays. The Oldest Tea Room in New York. "Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden.

THE ROSE GARDEN 36 West 58th St., Near Plaza Hotel. Luncheon or Dinner [illegible] a la Carte. Sunday Dinner a specialty, $1.25.

THE GROTTO 165 MADISON AVENUE Between 32d and 33d. Luncheon, 45c; Course Dinner With Chicken, 65c. Sunday Dinner, 75c; Home-made Bread and Pies.

66 E. 33d St. Where an OPEN FIRE lends warmth and cosiness To THE DIXIE TEA ROOM. Breakfast, 35c; Luncheon, 25-50c; Dinner, 65-75c.

THE TALLY HO 20 East 34th St. Opposite Altman's. Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Southern Chicken Dinner.

TO-NIGHT AT 17 WEST 50TH ST. (Plaza 1110.) Luncheon 75c. A carefully selected, well cooked dinner, $1.00.

The Charm of OLD CHELSEA 31 West 18th St. OPEN SUNDAYS Dinners 75c. with Savoury Southern Cooking.

WRIGHT-LOGAN 6 East 37th Street Adjoining Tiffany's LUNCHEON: AFTERNOON TEA. DINNER

THE ELM TREE 52-54 John Street. (Financial District.) Homelike Tea Room for LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

Heatherdell Tea Shop 15 E. 43d St. Open Sundays. Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner.

THE PIROUETTE. 22 East 45th Street, bet. Madison & 5th Av. Luncheon, 35-60c.; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, [illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. The Management Committee of Hero Land wishes to announce that numerous articles lost at Hero Land may be recovered by giving description and other proof of ownership to the office of Hero Land at 360 Madison Av., New York City.

LOST.—In Shanley's ladies' washroom, one diamond solitaire and one platinum wedding ring studded with diamonds all around. Return to Mrs. James M. Hines, Room 224, or to cashier, Martinique Hotel. Liberal reward. No questions asked. Finder please telephone again.

LOST.—DIAMOND BRACELET. $100 reward; diamond bracelet, platinum setting, between Palais Royal and Martha Washington; probably taxi; return Room 1211, 29 East 29th St. L. R. De Craviolo, Madison Square 6500.

LOST.—If party who found lady's hand bag, with keys, money, and passport, in taxicab, on Jan. 2, will return same to Room 301, 50 Broad St., city, they will be liberally rewarded and no questions asked.

LOST.—Pendant, containing three diamonds, somewhere between Madison and 60th and Carnegie Hall, or 59th St. car. Suitable reward for return to 1,101 Carnegie Hall, or to Sam, the doorman.

LOST.—Handkerchief containing two $20 bills and 2 signet rings, between 8th St. and 5th Av., and 181st St. and Riverside Drive, belonging to a widow; reward. A. Blanck, 432 West 52d St.

LOST.—Gold mesh bag, sapphires on clasp, between 70th and 79th Sts., on Riverside Drive, about 11 A. M. Jan. 4; reward. W. B. Baggaley, 280 Madison Av. Telephone 3850 Vanderbilt.

LOST.—Friday afternoon, brown envelope containing "Colonial Dame" membership papers, between Roma Restaurant, 6th Av., 49th St., and Strand Theatre; reward. Phone Murray Hill, 8634.

LOST.—At Park Theatre or in taxi, a diamond bow pin, Saturday evening, Dec. 29. Please notify Mrs. Armour, 11 East 48th St., Murray Hill 4400; for reward.

LOST.—Signet ring, plain gold, inscribed inside "A. M. K. to R. A. F." Will finder kindly communicate with R. A. Forbes, 2,471 Morris Av., Bronx?

LOST.—A yellow diamond ring, with four smaller diamonds encircling yellow diamond, and 14 diamond chips, set in platinum; liberal reward. N 133 Times.

LOST.—From Hotel Seymour or Metropolitan Opera House, a platinum safety pin, set with diamonds. Liberal reward offered for its return to Hotel Seymour.

LOST.—On Broadway car, between Columbus Circle and 50th, red handbag containing keys; valuable to owner. Kindly return to Scott, Col. 6265. Reward.

LOST.—Diamond engagement ring, platinum setting, with small stones, on Lenox Av., between 113th and 115th Sts.; liberal reward. Write X 380 Times Annex.

LOST.—Mink cape, left in taxi Tuesday midnight, from Healy's, 145th St., to 644 West 171st St.; liberal reward. Phone Vanderbilt 3400.

LOST.—On 5th Av., between 39th and 84th, dark blue purse containing money and cards; reward. Address Miss. Anna Hoge, Waldorf-Astoria.

LOST.—A pearl bracelet, subway or between 14th St. and 26th St., New York City; return and receive reward. N 149 Times.

LOST.—Japanese signet ring, initials "V. E. G.," vicinity of 98th St.; suitable reward. Return Broadway Phonograph Shop, 2,598 Broadway.

LOST.—Pair man's gray gloves, about 5:30 P. M., Friday, on West 43d St. Return W. H. Collins, 229 West 43d St. Telephone Bryant 1000.

LOST.—Between Wilkins Av. and Simpson St. station, handbag with jewelry; liberal reward. Dora Shapiro, 1,079 Simpson St., Bronx.

LOST.—Saturday afternoon, Pennsylvania Station, Kolinsky muff; suitable reward offered. Notify C. Z. Willever, 20 Exchange Place.

LOST.—Pocketbook, containing double diamond ring, Jan. 1, on Newkirk Av. station, Flatbush; reward. 612 West 142d St., Sanford.

LOST.—St. Patrick's Cathedral, or near 53d St., Madison, green gold bracelet; liberal reward if returned. Gessford, 373 5th Av.

LOST.—Gold fob diamond locket, L. F., Monday, 75th St., Cent. Pk. W. and 57th St., 6th Av.; reward. G 85 Times.

LOST.—Vicinity of Broadway and 116th St., silver bag containing some money. Please return to Mrs. Carr, 90 Claremont Av.

LOST.—Sapphire ring with 36 small diamonds, 2 small diamonds on each side; liberal reward. P 130 Times.

LOST.—Hudson seal, melon-shape muff, lost Jan. 2, Strand; suitable reward. Hotel Woodward, Ernest McKean.

LOST.—Diamond bracelet, platinum setting; liberal reward; no questions asked. K. Berg, 124 West 72d St.

LOST.—Will the person who found pocketbook in Macy's store return to lost and found office at Macy's store?

LOST.—Lapis lavalliere, Madison Av., Grand Central to 37th St.; reward. G 49 Times.

LOST.—Silver fox neckpiece; liberal reward. Return to Apt. 11D, 330 Park Av.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Silver fox muff, Friday afternoon, Arnold, Constable & Co., on way to subway, or in subway; no questions. Telephone 97 Columbus, Weil, 50 Central Park West.

REWARD.—Eyeglasses, in silver case, Jack's Restaurant, Saturday evening. Bewley, 240 Riverside Drive.

REWARD.—Gray suede bag, in taxi, Thursday evening. R. H. Mackey, 149 Broadway.

$50 REWARD for gold cigarette case set with small diamonds, engraved "U. D." and date on inside; lost Jan. 2, between Madison Av.-47th St., Broadway-50th St., Madison Av. and 37th St. Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av. and 37th St.

$75.00 REWARD. No questions asked for the return of platinum oval-shaped earring set with four diamonds, lost Jan. 1 between Astor Theatre and Grand Central Terminal, via 45th St. Return to Black, Starr & Frost.

$150 REWARD for brooch, circle of 19 diamonds in platinum, lost during holidays in 5th Av. shopping district; no questions. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$50 REWARD for green gold mesh bag containing small purse; lost Monday between Ritz-Carlton and Bonwit Teller Co. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

$250 REWARD. Return gentleman's three-stone diamond ring, lost Dec. 31, between West 111th St. and 98th St.; no questions asked. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$75 REWARD for Tiffany & Co. enamel and rose diamond watch, No. 24,052, lost Dec. 31 between 34th and 59th Sts. TIFFANY & CO., 5th Av. and 37th St.

Found.

FOUND.—Sum of money, 104th St. and Broadway. Call 300 West 106th St. L. M. Garrett.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Female Russian wolfhound, New Year's Day, from 136 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn; liberal reward for return of same. Flatbush 4610.

LOST.—Black Pomeranian dog, Dec. 25; $5 reward if returned to Mr. Wagner, janitor, 130 East 40th St.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Collie dog, blue merle, 301 West 150th St. Call Audubon 874.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. GYPSY SMITH, JR., Will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, S. E. corner 92d and Amsterdam Av. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. 11—"A New Year's Motto." 8—"A New Year's Warning."

COLLEGIATE BAPTIST CHURCH, 327 W. 33d. Dr. OSCAR HAYWOOD, Pastor. 10:45 A. M.—"Consecration." 7:45 P. M.—"The Narrow Way."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street. Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, } Ministers. DR. WOELFKIN will preach at 11 and 8. Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40. Dr. Wallace Buttrick, returned from Europe, addresses Men's Class 9:40.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th St. PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.

11 A. M.—"What is the Lord's Supper? Why are Christians commanded to break bread and drink wine? Does the bread become the actual body and the wine the actual blood of Our Lord Jesus Christ?"

8 P. M.—"DO THE SCRIPTURES TEACH THE DOCTRINE OF PURGATORY, A HALF-WAY HELL TO HEAVEN? WHEN A CHRISTIAN SOLDIER DIES IN BATTLE MUST HE GO THROUGH PURGATORY TO GET TO HEAVEN; OR, DOES THE CHRISTIAN AT DEATH IMMEDIATELY ENTER HEAVEN, RECOGNIZE HIS LOVED ONES AND ENJOY ETERNAL FELICITY?"

Dr. Haldeman will read extracts from Cardinal Mercier's Belgium sermons on Purgatory.

Friday Night, Jan. 11, 8 o'clock, "How to Read the Wonderful Book of Numbers."

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH, Washington Square, South. Rev. A. RAY PETTY, Rev. F. W. LAWSON, } Ministers. Rev. Charles H. Sears preaches at 11. Rev. A. Ray Petty, pastor, at 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVE., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR. 10 A. M.—EATON CLASS FOR MEN, led by DR. EATON, 30 East 31st St. 11 A. M.—Rev. DAVID ROSS preaches.—Communion. NO EVENING SERVICE. Women's Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, FIFTH AVE., BET. 126TH & 127TH STS. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL. 11 A. M.—"A New Year's Motto." 8 P. M.—"The Eternal Present."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th Street and Convent Avenue. Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D. 11 A. M.—Baptism and Holy Communion. 8 P. M.—"Outliers."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M. First Church, Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av. Fourth Church, 178th St. & Ft. Washington Av. Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d St. Sixth Church, 1,983 Anthony Av., Bronx.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, BROADWAY AND 56TH STREET. Rev. CHAS. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. Rev. G. A. Johnston Ross, D. D., preaches 11 and 8.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Broadway, near 76th St. Dr. Charles P. Fagnani preaches at 11 A. M.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. 142 West 81st St. Dr. Finis Idleman, Pastor. 11—"Joy of the Cross." 8—Platform Meeting.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE. Services 11, North Ballroom, Hotel Astor. Speaker, Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. Subject, "IDEALISM APPLIED."

ETHICAL CULTURE.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876. Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St. 11 A. M.—DR. FELIX ADLER, Speaker. Subject: "The New Opportunity of Women in Citizenship." 8 P. M.—MR. ALFRED W. MARTIN, Speaker. Subject: "The Next Step in Social Progress."

INTERDENOMINATIONAL.

THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, Cor. 128th St. and 7th Av. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP will preach. At the evening service he will resume his series of "EVANGELICAL PROBLEMS PROVOKED BY THE WAR," and will preach on "WHAT OF THOSE WHO ABIDE BY THE STUFF." 3:30 P. M.—Monthly Prophetic Conference. Mr. A. C. Gaebelein will speak on "COMING EVENTS CASTING THEIR SHADOWS."

BIBLE HOUR—NATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE, 214 West 35th St. DON O. SHELTON, President of Institute, Tomorrow, 4:15 P. M. "A Great Promise of God for the New Year and the Condition of Its Fulfillment." The Institute's Evening School for Christian Workers will open for the Winter term Thursday evening, January 10. Full prospectus sent on request.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Broadway, at 120th St. Five public lectures by Dr. GEORGE LA PIANA of Harvard University on "THE HISTORY OF MORAL THEOLOGY IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH," Wednesday, Jan. 9, "Moral Theology as a Science." Thursday, Jan. 10, "Moral Theology in the Pre-Scholastic Period," at 5 o'clock.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Professor ALBERT PARKER FITCH, D. D., of Amherst College. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

JEWISH.

FREE SYNAGOGUE. CARNEGIE HALL; SUNDAY AT 10:45. DR. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES: "JEW AND CHRISTIAN." ALL ARE WELCOME.

INSTITUTIONAL SYNAGOGUE, Mt. Morris Theatre, SUNDAY, 10:30. EMETERIO de la GARZA, (of Mexican Cabinet.) MEXICAN SITUATION.

LUTHERAN.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d, Dr. REMENSNYDER, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. Dr. Smith preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

BEEKMAN HILL, 50th St., near 2d Av.—11 A. M., District Supt. McCORMICK, preacher. 8 P. M., Miss MAY LORD of Hartford begins two weeks' engagement. Mr. JOSEPH DIXON, the famous Canadian tenor, will sing.

Apples for every one; also "WHITEHALL," just from trenches, at 7:45. GRACE, West 104th, near Columbus. 11 A. M., "Dependable God." Dr. REISNER.

JANE STREET CHURCH, NEAR 8TH AV. REV. DR. C. A. HOLLA, PASTOR. Services in charge of Rev. James H. Cannon of the Wesleyan Evangelists. Love Feast, 10 A. M. Holy Communion, 11 A. M. Special Evangelistic services at 3:45 and 7:45.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. (Mother Church of American Methodism.) Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE CHURCH, 60th St. Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor, preaches at eleven and eight. 8 P. M. Bruch's "Flight of the Holy Family." 6-8 P. M. Social Tea and Epworth League.

Metropolitan Temple, 14th St. and 7th Av. Rev. J. W. Chasey, B. D., Minister. Sunday Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. THE MECCA FOR VISITORS.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., Columbus Av. ALLAN MacROSSIE, Minister. 11 A. M.—"The Christ We Forget." 8 P. M.—"VICTORY IN 1918."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 86th St. and West End Av. Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"That Which Was Lost." 8 P. M.—"What Are You Worth?" 6-8.—Friendship Hour and Epworth League.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St., west of Broadway. 10 A. M.—Sunday School. 11 A. M.—Communion. 8 P. M.—Preaching, Rev. Fields Hermance, subject, "The Madness of Balaam."

MORAVIAN.

FIRST CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St.—Rt. Rev. MORRIS W. LEIBERT, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M. Cordial Welcome to All.

NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN.)

NEW CHURCH, 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs. Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor. Sunday School 10 A. M. Service 11 A. M. The Pastor will preach. Subject: "THE GREAT EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION OF CHRIST."

NEW THOUGHT.

ADVANCED SCIENCE. God Blesses You! A Profitable Hour for Busy People, with CHARLES CHARTERS, 11:15. Look for Success, It Is Yours. Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St.

MRS. CHAPIN—THE BILTMORE. Sun., 11:15. Subject: "Outlooking Men." "The Value of the Far Vision." Interview. Classes. Free classes Monday evenings in January. Residence, the Biltmore.

NEW THOUGHT.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE, 222 WEST 72D ST. Sunday, 11 A. M.—Mrs. Caroline Foote Marsh. Sunday, 4 P. M.—Mrs. M. C. Stoiber. Sunday, 8:15 P. M.—Mrs. Annie Rix Militz. Tues., 8:15 P. M.—Mrs. Maud Pratt Messner. Wednesday, 8:15 P. M.—Miss Mary Allen. Friday, 8:15 P. M.—Mr. Eugene Del Mar.

THEODORE G. NORTHRUP, the acknowledged Master Workman in Higher Thought, will give a FREE course of Eight Lessons on "RELIGION AND BUSINESS," commencing Sunday morning, January 13th, 11:15, continuing every Sunday morning until completed. Tickets can be secured Sunday morning, Jan. 6, 11:15, Hotel Majestic, 72d Street, Central Park West. "Admission to the Course by Ticket Only." Subject, Jan. 6: "How Can I Protect My Boy?"

M. EDITH RARICK, Park Av. Hotel, 33d St., Wednesday, 8:15 P. M. Classes in Metaphysical Healing and the Science of Being. Collection.

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC. Free Lecture at Cort Theatre, 48th St., east of Broadway, Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Doors open at 3:30. Owing to the great popularity of this subject, Mrs. Behrend will again explain the meaning and value of "VISUALIZING" as a practical means of expanding and making your business a success; also of realizing Health, Plenty and Satisfaction, as taught by the greatest Master-Thinker the world has ever known—JESUS THE CHRIST. Free classes every morning at 11, except Saturday and Sunday, at the Belnord, 86th St. and Broadway, Apartment 1110. All instruction by Mrs. Behrend.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE. Sun. service, Coterie Club, 40 W. 58th, 11 A. M. Speaker: Mr. WALTER NEWELL WESTON. Subject: "Our Great Opportunity." Soloist: Mr. Leon Rennay.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d. Mrs. Van Marter, 11. Subject: "New Wine in New Bottles." 8. Dr. Orison Swett Marden, Speaker.

PAULA VERDU, Sunday afternoon at 3. 40 West 58th St. "Your Source of Power."

PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK CHURCH, 5th Av. and 37th St. 1767-1918. Ministers { William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway. Services in recognition of the 150th anniversary of the dedication of the first Brick Church. DR. HENRY VAN DYKE preaches at 11 and DR. MERRILL at 4. Noonday services suspended owing to scarcity of fuel in city. Thursday evening, Jan. 10, at 8:15 o'clock HISTORICAL SERVICE. Addresses by Mr. Robert Fulton Cutting, Dr. A. R. Ledoux, and Dr. Merrill. The friends of the church are invited.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 57th Street. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, Pastor, Preaching 11 A. M. by the PASTOR. 4:30 P. M., Communion Service.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Rev. James Palmer, Ph. D., Associate Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Jowett will preach at the morning service and in the afternoon the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. The mid-week service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av., 11th St. HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D. Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FORT WASHINGTON, Broadway, at 174th St. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D.D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"Year Text Sermon." 8 P. M.—"Literature of the War."

HARLEM-NEW YORK, 11 and 8. 122d St. and Mount Morris Park West. Rev. GEORGE WELLS ARMS, Pastor.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 4:30 P. M.—Rev. A. F. SCHAUFFLER, D. D.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St. Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Communion Service, 4 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 525 West 155th St. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.—Dr. Mackay.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., corner 141st St. Minister, Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d Street. The Pastor, Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 10th St. Ministers { George Alexander, 11 A. M. Thomas Guthrie Speers, 8 P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN. WEST END, Amsterdam, Cor. 105th. A. Edwin Keigwin, D. D., preaches 11 and 8. 11, "1918 the Year of Victory." 8, "The Men in the Furnace—and the Fourth."

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., } Pastors. Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 11 A. M. Dr. EVANS preaches at 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St. 8 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 10 A. M.—Morning Prayer. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Robbins. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Canon Jones. Daily services, 7:30 A. M., 5 P. M., (chapel, except Saturday).

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St. Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion .... 8 A. M. Holy Communion & Sermon, (Rector) 11 A. M. Evensong, (Rev. W. J. D. Thomas) ... 4 P. M. Strangers Welcome.

ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St. Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M.—"How to Meet Rebuffs." (Rector.) 4 P. M.—Handel's "Messiah." 8 P. M.—Forum: Mr. J. P. Cou[illegible] "Labor and the War."

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, 89TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV. Rev. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D.D., Rector. Services at 7:30, 10, 11 A. M., (Rector) 8 P. M., (Rev. John Acworth.) King Hall's Communion Service in C at 11. POPULAR VESPERS at 4, including contralto solo, "A Babe Lies in the Cradle" by Corner; 'cello solo, "Evensong," Matys; anthem, "Sing, O Sing, This Blessed Morn," by Fletcher. Full choir with harp, violin, 'cello, and organ at 11 and 4.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St. Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, Rector. Services: 8, 11 and 8. (Rector.)

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Lexington Av. and 35th St. The Rev. Arthur Ketchum, Acting Rector. 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 9:30 A. M., Sunday School; 11 A. M., Litany, Sermon (Mr. Ketchum,) and Holy Communion; 8 P. M., Special Epiphany Service, (Procession of Guilds.)

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th Street. Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion ...... 8 A. M. Service & Sermon, (The Rector) .. 11 A. M. Later Evensong (Bishop Courtney) .. 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Av., above 45th St. Rev. Herbert Shipman, D. D., Rector, Chaplain 104th U. S. Field Artillery. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Sermon, Holy Communion, Preacher, the Very Rev. Hughell E. W. Fosbroke. 8 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. E. E. Matthews, Assistant Minister.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th Street and Sixth Avenue. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet. 12 M.—Holy Communion. 8 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. W. Frank [illegible]

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St. 8 and 10 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Sermon, Holy Communion. Preacher, Rev. STUART L. TYSON, D. D. 4 P. M., CHORAL EVENSONG. Address by Dr. BRIDGES. SPECIAL MUSIC. VIOLIN, ORGAN.

CHAPEL OF THE INCARNATION, 240 East 31st St. Rev. E. M. H. KNAPP, Vicar. Services 8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHAPEL OF THE REDEEMER, Dyckman District, Seaman Av. & Isham St. (W. 207th St.) Rev. C. A. WOODWARD. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion; 9:45—Sunday School. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.

RECTOR'S 30TH ANNIVERSARY, ST. ANDREW'S (HARLEM,) 5th Av. and 127th St. Dr. VAN DE WATER, 11 A. M., "GREATNESS OF LITTLES." DR. CARSTENSEN AT 4 P. M. Organ Recital by W. A. Goldsworthy.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av., at 44th St. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Holy Communion and Sermon. [illegible] P. M.—Sunday School. 4 P. M.—Even-song and Address. Dr. Leighton Parks will preach at 11 and 4 o'clock. [illegible] P. M.—Organ Recital.

Intercession for Those at War Daily from 12 to 12:10.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th St., East of 3d Av. ALL SEATS FREE. KARL REILAND, Rector. SUNDAY SERVICES 8, 11, (Rector preaches,) and 8.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Madison Av. and 71st St. Rev. FRANK WARFIELD CROWDER, Rector. 8 A. M.; 11 A. M., (Rector;) 8 P. M. Candle Service and Singing of Carols by candlelight.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Convent Avenue and 141st Street. SUNDAY EVENING, 8 O'CLOCK. Under the composer's direction. CANTATA THE FIRST CHRISTMAS. (C. Whitney Coombs.) CHOIR OF 60 VOICES. SOLOISTS. Grace Kerns, soprano; Rose Bryant, contralto; William Wheeler, tenor; Harold Land, baritone. S. Lewis Elmer at the organ.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector. Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass, Procession, and Sermon, (Rector.) 10:45. CAROL SERVICE, with Procession, at 4.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 26 W. 84th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, D. D., Rector. Services, 8, 11 A. M., and 8 P. M.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. and 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Service and Sermon. (Rector.) 4 P. M.—Evensong and Address. (Rector.) 5 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector. COMMUNIONS: 7, 8, and 9 A. M. 10:30—Concone's Mass and Sermon (Rector.) 4—PROCESSION and CHORAL EVENSONG. 8 P. M.—Sermon, Fr. Davis.

TRINITY CHAPEL, West 25th St., Near Broadway. Sunday Services: 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer; 4:45 P. M., Instruction in Christian Doctrine; Thursday, 7:30 A. M., Holy Communion and War Intercession.

TRINITY CHURCH, SUNDAY SERVICES. 7, 8, and 9 A. M., Holy Communion. 10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer. 11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon. 3:30 P. M., Evensong and Sermon. 8 P. M., Annual Guild Festival Service. WEEK-DAY SERVICES. 7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M. Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M. CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St. Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L. 8, 10:30, 11 (Rector.) 8 (Rev. F. Burgess, Jr.)

REFORMED.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St. Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 & 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE. CONVENT AND 149TH, NEAR AMST. AV. 11 A. M.—REV. WILLIAM P. BRUCE, D.D. 8 P. M.—REV. W. W. CLARK.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Avenue and 123d Street. Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Ave. and 7th St. Rev. Thomas McBride Nichols will preach 11 A. M. Rev. George Steininger at 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Ave. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister, will preach. 11 A. M.—"Life on the Jericho Road." 8 P. M.—"A Good Start."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Ave. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening Subject: "A Message for the New Year." Church School 9:45 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Ave. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A.M. and 4:30 P.M. At 4:30 P. M. Special Music. Anthems for the New Year, including "Ring Out Wild Bells."

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH, Fort Washington Ave. and 181st St. Rev. IRVING H. BERG, D. D., Minister, will preach. 11 A. M.—"Doing the Impossible." 8 P. M.—"Fighting for Peace."

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., B'klyn. RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings 11 o'clock, 20 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Ave., Brooklyn.

SPIRITUALIST.

CHURCH OF DIVINE INSPIRATION, Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St. Services every Sunday and Tuesday at 8 P. M. Friday at 2:30 P. M. Speaker next Sunday, Mrs. MAUD PRATT MESSNER. Psychic demonstrations by Mrs. Holmes.

FIRST SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th St. and 8th Av. Sundays at 8 P. M. sharp. THERE IS NO DEATH. THERE ARE NO DEAD. Subject: "Bible and a Future Life."

THEOSOPHY.

CENTRAL LODGE, THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, Hotel Marie Antoinette, Broadway, corner 67th St.—Thursday, Jan. 10th, 8:15 P. M., "Some Theosophical Ideals." Dr. George Carr. Class in Theosophy Wednesday evenings, 8:15. Public cordially invited.

AT Theosophical Headquarters, 2,228 B'way, 79th St., New York Lodge, Sun. evg., 8:15. Lecture by MR. CHARLES COCHRANE, "BROTHERHOOD." Free Public Classes, Headquarters, Thurs., Fri. evenings, 8:15.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 West 45th St. Public Lecture, Sun. evening, 8:15, "The Ghosts That Live In Us," B. B. Gattell.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN,) Fourth Avenue and 20th Street. Rev. FRANK A. GILMORE, Field Sec'y, A. U. Ass'n, Middle States, will preach, in absence of Dr. SULLIVAN. Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st Street. Services at 11. "DEARER THAN LIFE." Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St., 11 A.M.—STEPHEN S. WISE, Rabbi of the Free Synagogue, "CHRISTIAN AND JEW." 8:15 P. M.—Dr. Henry R. Linville and others, "THE CRISIS IN THE CITY SCHOOL SYSTEM."

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont St. and Monroe Pl., Brooklyn. 11 A. M.—Rev. John Howland Lathrop.

UNIVERSALIST.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M., "THE RELIGION OF ALL TOGETHER." 8 P. M., IRVING BACHELLER, "Sense, Common and Preferred."

Y. M. C. A.

Congressman WALTER M. CHANDLER. Sunday afternoon, 4 o'clock. East Side Y. M. C. A., 153 East 86th St. DR. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL. "The Meaning of Democracy." (Men only.) West Side Y.M.C.A., 318 W. 57th St., 4 P.M. 23d St. Y.M.C.A., 215 W. 23d St. Sun., 4 P.M. WAR AND JUSTICE. DR. FRANK WALTER ALLEN.

OTHER SERVICES.

A NEW ORDER OF MEDITATION. JAMES PORTER MILLS, M. D., will speak in his Lecture Room, 1013 Aeolian Hall, 42d St., Sundays at 11 A. M. General subjects: Scripture Helps. Meditation—A Way of Illumination and Abounding Health. Contributions. Other week-day classes.

DOYERS STREET. 5-7. Rescue Society, Old Chinese Theatre. Wideawake Gospel Service, Nightly, 10 P. M. T. J. NOONAN, Superintendent.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8TH AV. AND 44TH ST. Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. Preaching, 10:30 A. M., by the Pastor; 8 P. M., by Rev. GERALD COULTAS of Ceylon.

McAULEY WATER STREET MISSION. Meetings nightly, 7:45; Sunday, 3. Drunkards especially invited. 316 Water St., via all L lines to Franklin Sq.

MADISON C. PETERS' PATRIOTIC MEETINGS, Schuyler Theatre, Broadway and 82d St., every Sunday morning, 11 o'clock. War talks. Good music. Seats free.

MID-WEEK BIBLE STUDY Thursday, 8 P. M., THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, Cor. 7th Av. and 128th St. REV. JOSEPH W. KEMP will speak on "How to Study the Acts of the Apostles."

OTHER SERVICES.

"THE MAN OF DESTINY RULING THE WORLD WITH A ROD OF IRON; WHO IS HE AND WHEN WILL HE APPEAR?" Casino Thr., 39th & B'way. Prof. C. T. Everson, Lecturer, Sun., 8 P. M. Free.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 50 W. 67th St.—Swami Bodhananda. "The Law and Luck," 3 P. M.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES

CONGREGATIONAL.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Hancock St., between Bedford and Franklin Avs., (take Fulton St. "L" or surface to Franklin Av.)—Pastor, Rev. S. PARKES CADMAN, D. D., preaches at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, Remsen and Henry Sts. (near Borough Hall.) 11 A. M., Rev. RICHARD ROBERTS will preach. 7:45 P. M., RELIGIOUS FORUM, Rev. SIDNEY L. GULICK, D. D., will speak on "New Japan: Her Relations to the World and the World War."

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange Street. Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, Pastor. 11:00 A. M.—"The Concealments of Life: What Lies Behind the Veil of 1918." 7:45 P. M.—"What Germany Has Lost and Gained Thus Far: An Outlook."

ETHICAL CULTURE.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, B'klyn Academy of Music, 11 A.M. Dr. Henry Neumann: "Hopes for World Democracy."

PRESBYTERIAN.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of South Oxford St. Charles Carroll Albertson, James Forsyth Riggs, Jr., } Ministers. Dr. Albertson preaches: 10:30—"Hearing God's Voice." 7:45—"The Superior Life." Special music from the compositions of L. Spohr.

Y. M. C. A.

DR. S. PARKES CADMAN, "A MESSAGE FOR THE NEW YEAR." Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Av., Sunday, 3:30 P. M. Greatest Men's Meeting in Greater N. Y.

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On the Western Front.

Novel sights and scenes photographed in different sectors of the Western Front, reproduced in this week's New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial. 24 pages of rotogravure. On all news stands, 10 cents; $4 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Arnheim's Has Become An Officers' Rendezvous

It is not unusual to see from five to twenty-five officers in Arnheim's. This is the result of Arnheim service. Officers have learned that at Arnheim's they can get such Uniform service as they want and have a right to expect.

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SECOND PART OF TIMES WAR MAP IN PICTURE SECTION, PART 9, TODAY

Section 1

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Slightly warmer, followed by snow Sunday; Monday clearing, colder.

Section 1

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,897. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 6, 1918.—128 PAGES, In Eleven Sections, Including Annual Financial Sections and Automobile Show Number. FIVE CENTS In Greater New York, Elsewhere SEVEN CENTS

MAYOR GETS COAL FROM PRIVATE BINS TO SUPPLY NEEDY

On Tour of Inspection He Discovers 10,000 Tons Stored in Closed Plant.

ASKS FUEL HEAD TO TAKE IT

Police Hunt Out Hoarded Coal and Distribute It Among the Poor.

227,600 TONS AT TERMINALS

Plenty Is Nearby for City's Needs, but Means of Distribution Are Lacking.

Mayor Hylan took an active personal part yesterday in seeing that the poor of New York City get coal, when he made a tour of upper Manhattan and discovered 20,000 tons of coal stored in yards, which he requested the Fuel Administrators to distribute to the needy. He stated if they did not do so he would.

Notwithstanding heavy and increasing arrivals of coal at tidewater, which means in New Jersey, the Fuel Administrators said yesterday the situation in New York was still far from relieved. The hitch in the coal situation is between the New Jersey docks and the yards of the New York dealers. There is coal enough for New York's immediate needs in New Jersey, but there is not coal enough in this city now. It was learned yesterday that many of the private tugs used to tow coal to New York City are not now undertaking the work, because those of them that did on three days of this week had to be towed back to their docks with propellers broken by the heavy ice. Much of the coal reaching New York docks is bunker coal for the use of the scores of ships tied up here for lack of fuel, about thirty of which received coal yesterday.

Fuel Administrator Reeve Schley said last night that 25,000 tons of coal reached New York yesterday by barge, in addition to the 10,000 tons hauled to Sunnyside, L. I., through the Pennsylvania tubes. More than half of the coal hauled to Sunnyside went to points outside of the city. About 2,000 tons of that which was ferried across also went to points outside the municipal limits.

162,250 Tons Put in Barges.

Marine Superintendent Pollock reported to A. H. Smith, Assistant Director General of Railways in charge of the Eastern District, that in the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday morning 650 cars of anthracite and 595 cars of bituminous, a total of 62,250 tons had been dumped from coal cars into barges at New Jersey terminals. He also reported that there were at that time in barges waiting to be moved 783 car loads of anthracite and 473 car loads of bituminous, a total of 80,800 tons. He also reported that of coal standing in cars at New Jersey ports there were 3,149 cars of anthracite and 1,403 cars of bituminous, a total of 4,552 cars containing 227,000 tons.

His report also showed that there were in transit within twenty-four hours of tidewater 1,144 cars of anthracite and 884 cars of bituminous, a total of 101,400 tons, and that there were within forty-eight hours of tidewater 484 cars of anthracite and 979 cars of bituminous, making 73,150 tons, or, in other words, a total of 174,000 tons of coal which would reach tidewater by tomorrow morning. The 62,250 tons dumped into barges in the twenty-four hours up to 8 o'clock yesterday is considerably more than a day's supply for New York.

For New England Mr. Pollock reported that there were in barges, ready to be moved, 325 carloads; that there were dumped up to 8 o'clock yesterday morning 230 cars; that there had been delivered into New England yesterday by rail 183 cars, and that there were within forty-eight hours transit 539 cars for New England.

Mr. Schley, speaking for the Fuel Administration, would not venture a guess at the amount of coal at tidewater, but he said there was confusion in the figures that had been given out by the railroads on Friday as the coal for New England had been added in the totals as arriving for New York consumption. He said he thought about 20,000 tons had arrived here actually on Friday and part of this was bunker coal. He said yesterday that more had arrived and the situation was brighter than on Friday. He added that if the weather continued to get warmer the difficulties would be lessened.

Mayor on Tour of Inspection.

Mayor Hylan, accompanied by his Secretary, Grover A. Whalen, started from City Hall yesterday afternoon in an automobile to investigate reports by policemen that there was stored at certain points in Upper Manhattan coal that might well be used by the poor of the city. He went to the plant of the Washburn Wire Company, at East River and 118th Street, which was burned two months ago, and there, he reported, he found 10,000 tons of coal in a lot near the plant and which, he said, belonged to the company. He interviewed E. C. Turner, the General Manager of the plant, and told him that the coal should be used by the poor. Mr. Turner explained that the officials of the company were not in this city, but that he would communicate with them.

Then Mayor Hylan went to the storage plant of the Consolidated Gas Company.

Continued on Page Seven.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD.
On account of changed conditions, Train No. 87, reaching Jacksonville and all Florida East Coast points, formerly scheduled to leave Washington effective January 7th at 3:15 P. M., will leave Washington at 7:15 P. M. Information and Pullman accommodations, 1185 Broadway, New York.—Advt.

Kerensky Reported Dying, but Fights On for Russia

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Jan. 5.—A dispatch received yesterday in Zurich from Budapest states that Kerensky, who has suffered for several years from lung disease, is ill and dying, but insists on fighting to the last against his political enemies, Lenine and Trotzky, in order to save sacred Russia from civil war and internal breakdown.

CUT PASSENGER TRAINS A FIFTH

McAdoo Orders Drastic Curtailment Into Effect Today to Help Move Traffic.

FREIGHT EMBARGO HERE

No Cars to be Used for Storage —Allied Munitions Become Obsolete Awaiting Ships.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The railroads of the East, with the full approval of William G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads, will put into effect tomorrow schedules which will mean at least a 20 per cent. curtailment of passenger traffic.

Decision that this step must be taken generally and that coal and perishable foodstuffs must have preference over passenger traffic was reached by Mr. McAdoo after conferences with his cabinet and the passenger and freight agents of the roads involved.

The commutation service into New York will not be affected seriously, but all passenger services between New York and points such as Boston, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Washington will come within the scope of the curtailment. All competition on parallel lines will be eliminated, passenger trains being routed in the common cause of facilitating movement of freight.

Fast trains will be put on slower schedules, and so far as practicable luxury will be eliminated. An example is provided by the Congressional Limited, one of the de luxe trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which runs between New York and Washington. This train made the trip in about five hours in normal times, and carried only Pullman cars. Its running time will be increased to six hours, and there will be only four Pullmans, the rest of the train being day coaches.

Some of the railroad experts were in favor of cutting the Pullman allotment of the Congressional Limited to a single car, and advocated similar curtailment on other fast trains in the East. Mr. McAdoo decided to put four Pullmans on the Congressional Limited, so as to make sure of proper accommodations for women and children. This ruling is subject to revision after the plan has had a fair trial.

Emergency Preference to Freight.

The fast trains will be slowed in order to give better opportunity for the movement of freight and also to avoid the wear and tear on engines, cars and trackage. In emergency cases, when coal or food is being rushed to a famine district, passenger trains will be subject to delay, to give freight the right of way.

Following the decision by the Director General the railroads were authorized to issue the new schedules. These timetables had been prepared, and some of the adjustments had been in force for several days.

Trains on the long hauls to Chicago and other points beyond the Pittsburgh district have not yet been subjected to drastic action by Mr. McAdoo and his advisers. That matter will be taken up within a short time. The efforts up to this time have been for the relief of congestion in the East.

As a result of the steps already taken many complaints have been received. Protests came from California that a great hardship would be worked on that State if passenger traffic was ruthlessly cut down.

Mr. McAdoo, in approving the curtailments, appealed to the country for cooperation. A statement issued by him read:

Director General's Statement.

"An important change in the passenger train service on the Eastern roads

Continued on Page Three.

RUSSIANS START FOR NEW PARLEYS AT BREST-LITOVSK

Trotzky Accompanies Bolshevist Delegates—Those of Central Powers Already There.

NEW GERMAN INTRIGUES

Overtures Said to Have Been Made to Constituent Assembly as a Pliable Tool.

BARGAINING WITH UKRAINE

Germany Willing to Recognize Its Government in Return for Economic Concessions.

Another German Council On Rupture in Peace Parley.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 5.—According to news received here, another Crown Council is expected to take place in Berlin today, and Generals Hindenburg and Ludendorff have already arrived in Berlin. The Chancellor is expected to have an interparty discussion with the Reichstag leaders, which will take place before the meeting of the Grand Committee of the Reichstag.

Hungarian Minister Wekerle has arrived in Berlin, via Vienna, in order, it is stated, to confer with German statesmen over the German-Austro-Hungarian economic treaty, although there is no doubt that the rupture in the peace negotiations is the real cause of the arrival of so many important statesmen in the German capital.

Another arrival is Grand Vizier Talaat Pasha, who is bound for Brest-Litovsk.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—When the delegates of the Central Powers arrived at Brest-Litovsk to resume the peace negotiations they found no Russian delegates there, according to a Vienna dispatch to Zurich, forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph Company. All that awaited them was a telegram from the Russians asking for transfer of the negotiations to Stockholm.

A dispatch from Berlin, forwarded by Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent later in the day, gave an explanation of this situation, and said the Russian delegates were on the way to the meeting place, accompanied by Leon Trotzky, Bolshevist Foreign Minister. [Trotzky did not attend the earlier sessions of the delegates.]

Trotzky Starts for the Conference.

According to these advices Baron von dem Bussche-Haddenhausen, the German Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, informed the Reichstag Main Committee that he had received this telegram from Petrograd:

"The transfer of negotiations to neutral territory has been suggested only on account of the stage which the negotiations have reached. In view of the arrival of the German delegation at Brest-Litovsk, the Russian delegation, accompanied by M. Trotzky, is leaving Saturday for Brest-Litovsk. They are convinced that an understanding in regard to the transfer of the negotiations to neutral ground will give rise to no difficulty."

Special dispatches from Petrograd report attempts by the German delegates at Petrograd to make some sort of clandestine agreement with the members of the Constituent Assembly.

The correspondent of The Daily News says that the Germans are trying through a neutral diplomat to get into communication with members of the assembly. Their object is obvious, he adds, as the parties opposed to the Bolsheviki are quite ready to profit by the refusal of the latter to make peace and to tell the people that the Bolsheviki promised them peace but gave them war.

The version of the correspondent of The Daily Mail is that the Germans

Continued on Page Four.

German Junker Press Is Delighted Over Hitch in Peace Negotiations

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 5.—Commenting on the reports of the breaking off of peace negotiations, the official Cologne Gazette says:

"We did not seek peace with Russia. The negotiations resulted from Russia's desire for peace. Russia will never achieve peace if she expects to dictate terms. It is our right to choose the place of negotiations. If the Russians expect to attain by political opposition what they failed in attaining by arms, they are mistaken."

The annexationist Cologne Volkszeitung writes:

"We were already astonished at the hugeness of Russia's demands. It seemed as if they expected and wished to interchange the victors and defeated."

The Lokal-Anzeiger is of the opinion that it is beneath the dignity of the Central Powers to defend their demands as if they were the peace seekers. It expresses the belief that many of the political parties will breathe freely again, now that Germany has a free hand in the west and the east.

The Catholic Germania, which supports the Chancellor, holds that the Government must be unconditionally supported in the refusal to transfer the negotiations to Stockholm. It points out that Stockholm is a hotbed of foreigners, who would surely assert their influence.

The annexationist conservative Tägliche Rundschau says: "We cannot even speak about the shifting of the conference to Stockholm, in the zone of English influence. Stockholm would then become an English suburb."

The conservative Tages Zeitung expresses satisfaction that the negotiations have ended, asserting that Scheidemann's long stay in Stockholm is doubtless responsible for the Russians' demand to continue the negotiations there.

The Vossische Zeitung considers it significant that the breaking off of relations was announced in the English papers in advance, and thinks it is obvious the Russians and English were in contact with each other before.

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Train No. 9, Lv. Wash., D. C., 11:15 P. M., eff. Jan. 7, will operate thru sleepers to Palm Beach, Miami, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Belleaire, instead of Train No. 1, 2:40 P. M., which will carry sleepers to Jacksonville only, and to Pinehurst and intermediate points. Ing. Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1184 B'way, for other changes.—Advt.

LLOYD GEORGE RESTATES BRITAIN'S WAR AIMS; WITH FRANCE TO DEATH FOR ALSACE-LORRAINE; DOES NOT INSIST ON GERMAN DEMOCRATIZATION

NO AIM TO ALTER HER RULE

But Would Like to Deal With a Liberalized Government.

MUST RESTORE BELGIUM

Serbia and Other Balkan States to Regain Freedom—Turks Can Keep Constantinople.

RUSSIA'S PEACE PLAN VAIN

Only Her People Can Save Her —League of Nations Only Assurance of Lasting Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Following is the full text of the official report of Premier Lloyd George's speech to the Trade Union Conference on manpower today:

"When the Government invite organized labor in this country to assist them to maintain the might of their armies in the field, its representatives are entitled to ask that any misgivings and doubts which any of them may have about the purpose to which this precious strength is to be applied should be definitely cleared. And what is true of organized labor is equally true of all citizens in this country without regard to grade or avocation.

"When men by the million are being called upon to suffer and die, and vast populations are being subjected to sufferings and privations of war on a scale unprecedented in the history of the world, they are entitled to know for what cause or causes they are making the sacrifice.

"It is only the clearest, greatest, and justest of causes that can justify the continuance, even for one day, of this unspeakable agony of the nation, and we ought to be able to state clearly and definitely not only the principles for which we are fighting, but also their definite and concrete application to the war map of the world.

"We have arrived at the most critical hour in this terrible conflict, and before any Government takes a fateful decision as to the conditions under which it ought either to terminate or to continue the struggle, it ought to be satisfied that the conscience of the nation is behind these conditions, for nothing else can sustain the effort which is necessary to achieve a right-eous end to this war.

Consulted Many Leaders.

"I have, therefore, during the last few days, taken special pains to ascertain the view and attitude of representative men of all sections of thought and opinion in the country.

"Last week I had the privilege not merely of perusing the declared war aims of the Labor Party, but also of discussing in detail with labor leaders the meaning and intention of that declaration.

"I have also had opportunity of discussing this same momentous question with Mr. Asquith and Viscount Grey. Had it not been that the Nationalist leaders are in Ireland, engaged in endeavoring to solve the tangled problem of Irish self-government, I should have been happy to exchange views with them, but Mr. Redmond, speaking on their behalf, has, with his usual lucidity and force, in many of his speeches made clear what his ideas are as to the object and purpose of the war. I have also had an opportunity of consulting certain representatives of the great dominions overseas.

"I am glad to be able to say, as a result of all these discussions, that, although the Government are alone responsible for the actual language to purpose using, there is a nation agreement as to the character and purpose of our war aims and peace conditions, and in what I say to you today, and through you to the world, can venture to claim that I am speaking not merely the mind of the Government, but of the nation and of the empire as a whole.

Entered War in Self-Defense.

"We may begin by clearing away some misunderstandings and stating what we are not fighting for.

"We are not fighting a war of aggression against the German people. Their leaders have persuaded them that they are fighting a war of self-defense against a league of rival nations, bent on the destruction of Germany. That is not so. The destruction or disruption of Germany or the German people has never been a war aim with us from the first day of this war to this day.

"Most reluctantly, and, indeed, quite unprepared for the dreadful ordeal, we were forced to join in this war, in self-defense of the violated public law of Europe and in vindication of the most solemn treaty obligation on which the public system of Europe rested and on which Germany had ruthlessly trampled in her invasion of Belgium.

"We had to join in the struggle or stand aside and see Europe go under, brute force triumph over public right and international justice.

As to Democracy in Germany.

"It was only the realization of that dreadful alternative that forced the British people into the war, and from that original attitude they have never swerved. They have never aimed at the break-up of the German people or the disintegration of their State or country. Germany has occupied a great position in the world. It is not the wish or intention to question or destroy that position for the future, or rather to turn her aside from hopes and schemes of military domination.

"Nor did we enter this war merely to alter or destroy the imperial constitution of Germany, much as we consider that military and autocratic constitution a dangerous anachronism in the twentieth century. Our point of view is that the adoption of a really democratic constitution by Germany would be the most convincing evidence that her old spirit of military domination has, indeed, died in this war and could make it much easier for us to conclude a broad, democratic peace with her. But, after all, that is a question for the German people to decide.

"We are not fighting to destroy Austria-Hungary or to deprive Turkey of its capital or the rich lands of Asia Minor and Thrace which are predominantly Turkish.

"It is now more than a year since the President of the United States, then neutral, addressed to the belligerents a suggestion that each side should state clearly the aims for which they were fighting.

"We and our allies responded by the note of Jan. 10, 1917. To the President's appeal the Central Empires made no reply and in spite of many adjurations, both from their opponents and from neutrals, they have maintained complete silence as to the objects for which they are fighting. Even on so crucial a matter as their intention with regard to Belgium they have uniformly declined to give any trustworthy indication.

Teuton Terms Vague.

"On Dec. 25, last, however, Count Czernin, speaking on behalf of Austria-Hungary and her allies, did make a pronouncement of a kind. It is, indeed, deplorably vague.

"We are told that it is not the intention of the Central Powers to appropriate forcibly any occupied territories or to rob of its independence any nation which has lost its political independence during the war.

"It is obvious that almost any scheme of conquest and annexation could be perpetrated within the literal interpretation of such a pledge. Does it mean that Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro, and Rumania will be as independent and as free to direct their own destinies as Germany or any other nation? Or does it mean that all manner of interferences and restrictions, political and economical, incompatible with the status and dignity of free and self-respecting people, are to be imposed? If this is the intention, then there will be one kind of independence for the great nation and an inferior kind of independence for the small nation.

"We must know what is meant, for equality of right among the nations, small as well as great, is one of the fundamental issues this country and her allies are fighting to establish in this war.

"Reparation for the wanton damage inflicted on Belgian towns and villages and their inhabitants is emphatically repudiated. The rest of the so-called offer of the Central Powers is almost entirely a refusal of all concessions. All suggestions about the autonomy of subject nationalities are ruled out of the peace terms altogether. The question whether any form of self-government is to be given to the Arabs, Armenians or Syrians is declared to be entirely a matter for the Sublime Porte. A pious wish for the protection of minorities, 'in so far as it is practically realizable,' is the nearest approach to liberty which the Central statesmen venture to make.

"On one point only are they perfectly clear and definite. Under no circumstances will the German demand for the restoration of the whole of Germany's colonies be departed from. All principles of self-determination, or, as our earlier phrase goes, government by the consent of the governed, here vanish into thin air.

Not a Foundation for Peace.

"It is impossible to believe that any edifice of permanent peace could be erected on such a foundation as this. Mere lip-service to the formula of no annexations and no indemnities or the right of self-determination is useless. Before any negotiations can even be begun the Central Powers must realize the essential facts of the situation.

"The days of the treaty of Vienna are long past. We can no longer submit the future of European civilization to the arbitrary decisions of a few negotiators, trying to secure by chicanery or persuasion the interests of this or that dynasty or nation.

"The settlement of the new Europe must be based on such grounds of reason and justice as will give some promise of stability. Therefore, it is that we feel that government with the consent of the governed must be the basis of any territorial settlement in this war. For that reason also, unless treaties be upheld, unless every nation is prepared, at whatever sacrifices, to honor the national signature, it is obvious that no treaty of peace can be worth the paper on which it is written.

Belgian Restoration First.

"The first requirement, therefore, always put forward by the British Government and their allies, has been the complete restoration, political, territorial, and economic, of independence of Belgium and such reparation as can be made for the devastation of its towns and provinces.

"This is no demand for a war indemnity, such as that imposed on France by Germany in 1871. It is not an attempt to shift the cost of war-like operations from one belligerent to another, which may or may not be defensible. It is no more and no less than an insistence that before there can be any hope for stable peace, this great breach of the public law of Europe must be repudiated and so far as possible repaired.

"Reparation means recognition. Unless international right is recognized by insistence on payment for injury, done in defiance of its canons, it can never be a reality.

"Next comes the restoration of Serbia, Montenegro, and the occupied parts of France, Italy, and Rumania. The complete withdrawal of the allied (Teutonic) armies, and the reparation for injustice done is a fundamental condition of permanent peace.

Must Reconsider Wrong of '71.

"We mean to stand by the French democracy to the death in the demand they make for a reconsideration of the great wrong of 1871, when, without any regard to the wishes of the population, two French provinces were torn from the side of France and incorporated in the German Empire.

"This sore has poisoned the peace of Europe for half a century, and, until it is cured, healthy conditions will not have been restored. There can be no better illustration of the folly and wickedness of using a transient military success to violate national right.

"I will not attempt to deal with the question of the Russian territories, now in German occupation. The Russian policy since the revolution has passed so rapidly through so many phases that it is difficult to speak without some suspension of judgment as to what the situation will be when the final terms of European peace come to be discussed.

"Russia accepted war with all its horrors because, true to her traditional guardianship of the weaker communities of her race, she stepped in to protect Serbia from a plot against her independence. It is this honorable sacrifice which not merely brought Russia into the war, but France as well.

"France, true to the conditions of her treaty with Russia, stood by her ally in a quarrel which was not her own. Her chivalrous respect for her treaty led to the wanton invasion of Belgium, and the treaty obligations of Great Britain to that little land brought us into the war.

"The present rulers of Russia are now engaged, without any reference to the countries whom Russia brought into the war, in separate negotiations with their common enemy. I am indulging in no reproaches. I am merely stating the facts with a view to making it clear why Great Britain cannot be held accountable for decisions, taken in her absence, and concerning which she has not been consulted or her aid invoked.

Prussian Designs Upon Russia.

"No one who knows Prussia and her designs upon Russia can for a moment doubt her ultimate intention. Whatever phrases she may use to delude Russia, she does not mean to surrender one of the fair provinces or cities of Russia now occupied by her forces. Under one name or another (and the name hardly matters) those Russian provinces will henceforth be in reality a part of the dominions of Prussia. They will be ruled by the Prussian sword in the interests of the Prussian autocracy, and the rest of the people of Russia will be partly enticed by specious phrases and partly bullied by the threat of continued war against an impotent army into a condition of complete economic and ultimate political enslavement to Germany.

"We all deplore the prospect. The democracy of this country mean to stand to the last by the democracies of France and Italy and all our other allies. We shall be proud to stand side by side by the new democracy of Russia. So will America and so will France and Italy. But if the present rulers of Russia take action which is independent of their allies, we have no means of intervening to arrest the catastrophe which is assuredly befalling their country. Russia can only be saved by her own people.

"We believe, however, that an independent Poland, comprising all those genuinely Polish elements who desire to form a part of it, is an urgent necessity for the stability of Western Europe.

"Similarly, though we agree with President Wilson that a break-up of Austria-Hungary is no part of our war aims, we feel that unless genuine self-government on true democratic principles is granted to those Austro-Hungarian nationalities who have long desired it, it is impossible to hope for a removal of those causes of unrest in that part of Europe which have so long threatened the general peace.

Turks May Keep Constantinople.

"On the same grounds we regard as vital the satisfaction of the legitimate claims of the Italians for union with those of their own race and tongue. We also mean to press that justice be done to the men of Rumanian blood and speech in their legitimate aspirations. If these conditions are fulfilled, Austria-Hungary would become a power whose strength would conduce to the permanent peace and freedom of Europe instead of being merely an instrument to the pernicious military autocracy of Prussia that uses the resources of its

Continued on Page Two.

EVERARD'S BROWN STOUT—America's taste for 35 years. Sold everywhere.—Advt.

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The Biggest Success in New York.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. Manhattan Op. House.—Advt.

Sees the United States in the War to Stay And Able to Cause the Defeat of Germany

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 5. The Morning Post, in the course of an editorial today, says:

"Has it ever occurred to Germany, we wonder, to mark the extraordinary contrast between the American statement of what are called war aims and the German equivalent? It, of course, is open to Germany to accuse the Allies of lust of conquest, inasmuch as they hold all the German colonies and have vowed to continue the war until the lands wrongfully held by Germany are restored to their rightful owners. The accusation is false, since the Allies entered the war to save their lives from Germany, and what they hold are the legitimate spoils of war. But even the rulers of Germany cannot accuse the United States of any ulterior design. America has nothing to gain by the war except those things defined by President Wilson. Germany, whether she likes it or not, is placed in the position of fighting against justice, honor, security, and friendly international intercourse every day she continues the war.

"The position of the United States in the war is unique; there is no formal treaty of alliance with the rest of the opponents of the Central Powers. America has not the smallest intention of making peace until the conditions she lays down are fulfilled. Therefore, the withdrawal of the French, Italian, and British forces would but enable Germany to oppose the United States Army with larger numbers, and so prolong the war, but the end would be the same, for the men of America are more numerous and her resources are far greater than the men and resources of Germany.

"America can continue the war indefinitely, and she enters upon it at a time when Germany is worn by more than three years of desperate fighting.

"America is a great maritime nation, and she cannot in self-defense stay her hand until she wins security upon the seas. Even if she would stop, America and Britain must keep open the seas, as the first condition of their existence. The submarine brought America into the war to 'stay,' as they say, and it is within the ability of America to vanquish the whole power of Germany, sooner or later."

SPOKE AT CRITICAL MOMENT

British Unity in Pushing the War Was Plainly at Stake.

CHEERED BY UNION LEADERS

Premier Grasped the Chance to Clarify and Strengthen the Nation's War Purposes.

WASHINGTON INTERESTED

Regards New Utterance as a Counterstroke to German Offers to Russia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Premier Lloyd George's statement today met the great necessity of the time, and was received with enthusiasm by the trade union delegates who had gathered in Central Hall, Westminster, to continue yesterday's session, at which Sir Auckland Geddes had outlined the Government's proposals for further calls upon the man power of the country which military and other details of the war situation rendered necessary.

The labor delegates expected that the Prime Minister would lay before them the information upon which Sir Auckland Geddes had based his calculations, and which justified the Government's approval of his recommendations. These, it may be observed, are not merely concerned with provision of men for the army, but deal with other phases of the problem of man power, such as that of shipping construction.

An indication of how great is the problem is shown in the published estimates that in order to carry through the program of new construction which is thought essential for the country's needs, an addition of 80,000 to 100,000 men will have to be made to the large total of men already employed in shipbuilding.

The majority of the audience expected that the Premier would devote the main part, at least, of his speech to the work of demonstrating to the delegates that the further sacrifices which labor was being called upon to make were necessary to victory. But behind this was an even more serious question, from the point of view of international psychology.

It is no exaggeration to say that national unity in the prosecution of the war was in jeopardy. Suspicion was rife that there was danger of the war being carried on for objects which could not be openly avowed.

The Prime Minister had emphatically disclaimed imperialistic or imperialistic aims, but more was needed than personal disclaimers, however emphatically made. A clarification and simplification of Great Britain's war aims was essential, unless the whole-hearted spirit with which the country entered upon the war was to be weakened.

Lloyd George, with the clear insight and quick perception characteristic of him, saw the danger and grasped it with both hands.

In a time like the present more or less vague rumors are not worth recording, but whatever difficulties may have been placed in the Prime Minister's way, he overstrode them all. He decided upon a restatement of war aims, and once his decision was taken, his action followed quickly.

Yesterday's Cabinet meeting was concerned with questions of the moment and manner of action, as well as with preparation of a statement which was to be issued.

A conference of trade unions with Sir Auckland Geddes on man power, it had been arranged, was to be addressed today by the Prime Minister. It had also been arranged that the proceedings should be private. Consequently Lloyd George's speech and its publication through the Press Bureau came as a great and welcome surprise.

Henderson's View of Peace Basis.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Arthur Henderson, leader of the Labor Party in the House of Commons, tonight stated it was his opinion that British labor would welcome Premier Lloyd George's statement of the terms for which Great Britain is fighting in the world war.

"In some respects," Mr. Henderson said, "it embodies the principles and the object which labor, at our recent conference, declared as essential to the war aims."

Labor stands for the absolute freedom and independence of Belgium, Serbia, Rumania, and Montenegro, and for the establishment upon a firm basis of a league of nations and peoples for disarmament and the prevention of future wars, he pointed out.

"These things," Mr. Henderson continued, "constitute our irreducible minimum, and, if we secure this, we desire the fullest resumption of international intercourse and the complete repudiation of all attempts at an economic war or a boycott. So far as the Premier's statement conforms to these principles, we welcome it, and are convinced that no other settlement can be consistent with the expressed desire for peace

Crocker, Mourning Specialty House, is temporarily located at 377 Fifth Ave. Fire destroyed their building, 576 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

which, as he says, will not contain within it the seed of future wars."

British labor, Mr. Henderson added, warmly welcomes the main principles laid down by the Russian Government, but it rejects as completely as the Bolsheviki themselves any idea of making a national or imperial profit out of the war.

"In essentials we agree with the Bolsheviki, and I so, to judge from his published statement, does President Wilson," Mr. Henderson declared. "We now are making every effort to arrange another inter-allied conference as a preliminary to a complete conference of the whole labor movement of the world. We desire nothing more than to have a fresh and the fullest joint discussion with the representatives of labor, first among our allies, then with neutrals and our present enemies.

"I make one urgent request of our comrades in Russia. If they reach any basis of agreement with the Central Powers for general peace, I ask them to insist that the Central Powers shall submit this basis for consideration to all the Governments and peoples concerned.

"They can then depend on it," Mr. Henderson concluded, "that the representatives of British labor will do all in their power to see that they receive a clear, candid, and reasoned reply."

Most of the other Labor men who commented on the Premier's speech indorsed it.

After the conference the 300 delegates dispersed to their homes, mostly in the north, for consultation with their constituents on the proposed extension of recruiting.

Allies Cannot Take Less.

LONDON, Sunday, Jan. 6.—The Sunday Observer calls Premier Lloyd George's speech as epoch-making and fateful. It says:

"He has done a weighty service to the cause of national unity and the interest of the Allies. He has replied to the German peace offensive in Russia by a counteroffensive. The Premier states the Allies' irreducible minimum. He puts the onus on the enemy. There must be an answer from Berlin.

"It is to the credit of our patriotism that Lloyd George was able to speak for Mr. Asquith, Viscount Grey, and Mr. Henderson. This is a sufficient guarantee for the whole country that the new statement of war aims and peace terms is well considered and final. The Allies never can take less.

"If these terms are refused, the watchword of a nation, reunited from top to bottom, and of the Allies as a whole will be to go to the uttermost of our energy and resolve."

OFFICIALS SILENT ON PREMIER'S SPEECH

But Washington Looks on Lloyd George Declaration as a Good Counterstroke.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The restatement of the war aims of the British Empire, made today in London by David Lloyd George, the British Premier, is regarded in Washington as the strongest possible counterstroke of statesmanship and diplomacy that could be made at this time in answer to the Berlin peace feelers embraced in the recent statement by Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister.

It is expected that the British Premier's speech will be followed and augmented by declarations by the Italian and French Premiers during the coming week, and they may soon be followed by a statement from Wilson. Meanwhile no official comment is obtainable from Washington. Secretary of State Lansing today studiously refrained from making any comment whatever on the British Premier's speech. Quite naturally, the text of the speech will have to be studied carefully before there is any authorized statement of this Government's attitude.

The concensus here is that there is nothing in the speech delivered by the British Premier today that brings the warring nations closer to the peace council table, but the frank and firm manner in which Lloyd George rounded out in greater detail than before the elements embraced in British war aims are considered as having greatly clarified the situation through adding to his reiterations of war aims as previously stated a more precise outline of certain elements in the war map.

The expectation here is that the British Premier's speech will serve to revert the Central Powers to the defensive in the diplomatic situation by driving home the fact that it is not the purpose of the nations now at war against Germany to crush or dismember the German, Austro-Hungarian, or Turkish Governments. What the British Premier said in this respect followed very closely the statements made by President Wilson in his speech early in December, in which he asked Congress to declare war against the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

"We are not fighting a war of aggression against the German people," said the British Premier today. "The destruction or disruption of Germany or the German people has never been a war aim with us since the first day of the war to now. The British people never aimed at breaking up the German people or the disintegration of their State.

"Our wish is not to destroy Germany's great position in the world, but to turn her aside from schemes of military domination to devote her strength to beneficent tasks."

Here is what President Wilson said on the same point:

"We intend no wrong against the German Empire, no interference with her internal affairs. We should deem either the one or the other absolutely unjustifiable, absolutely contrary to the principles we have professed to live by and to hold most sacred throughout our life as a nation.

"The people of Germany are being told by the men whom they now permit to deceive them and to act as their masters that they are fighting for the very life and existence of their empire, a war of desperate self-defense against deliberate aggression. Nothing could be more grossly or wantonly false, and we must seek by the utmost openness and candor as to our real aims to convince them of its falseness. We are, in fact, fighting for their emancipation from fear, along with our own, from the fear as well as from the fact of unjust attack by neighbors or rivals or schemers after world empire. No one is threatening the existence or the independence or the peaceful enterprise of the German Empire."

Lloyd George's declaration that the British nation is also not fighting to destroy Austria-Hungary or to deprive Turkey of its capital or the rich lands of Asia Minor and Thrace which are "predominately" Turkish, is looked upon as a re-echo of this statement in President Wilson's speech of Dec. 4 before Congress.

We owe it to ourselves to say that we do not wish in any way to impair or to rearrange the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It is no affair of ours what they do with their own life, either industrially or politically. We do not purpose or desire to dictate to them in any way. We only desire to see that their affairs are left in their hands in all matters, great or small.

"We shall hope to secure for the peoples of the Balkan Peninsula and for the people of the Turkish Empire the right and opportunity to make their own lives safe, their own fortunes secure, against oppression or injustice, and from the dictation of foreign courts or parties."

In the opinion of many, however, the real pivotal point in the speech is the reiteration by the British Premier of former declarations that "we mean to stand by the French democracy to the death," in the demand for a reconsideration of the wrong of 1871, when Alsace-Lorraine was torn away from France. An equally important declaration is that of the British Premier that "we regard as vital the legitimate claims of the Italians for union with those of their own race and tongue"—claims which brought Italy in the war.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Premier Lloyd George's address to the British trade unions today on Great Britain's war aims created a profound impression in official circles in Washington. Comment on it, however, was withheld until officials could give it thorough study.

That the address was not unexpected was plain. The growing anxiety exhibited by the Entente Chancelleries since the beginning of the Brest-Litovsk peace conferances and the openly expressed belief that some steps must be taken to counteract the insidious attempts of the German delegates to misrepresent the aims of their enemies had convinced Washington officials that there soon must come from some authoritative source a clear, outspoken declaration of the real position of the powers fighting Germany.

While it was intimated that the Washington Government had not been advised in advance of what the British Premier was to say, that the aims he outlined will not lead to any differences between the powers seems assured, not only by the preceding exchanges between the Entente powers and Washington, but also the harmonious proceedings of the interallied war council in Paris, at which all the subjects treated by Premier Lloyd George today were considered.

Some officials pointed out that the British Premier had taken the repeated declarations of the Italian, French, and British Premiers, and not only had clarified them, but had stated them more frankly and directly than they had been presented before. It was noted that even President Wilson's ideas were developed more sharply than he himself had expressed them.

Although it had all the force of an official declaration, it was pointed out here that Lloyd George's speech, after all, could not be seized upon by the Central Powers as definitely binding the Entente Allies or even Great Britain to a literal acceptance of his war aims as the basis of peace. They might, however, properly be regarded as a tentative outline of British and probably Entente allied aims which would be broached at any peace conference at which these powers may take part as the groundwork upon which peace negotiations might be founded.

It is believed here that Mr. Lloyd George had a double purpose in mind in making his address. Only last week the British trade unions registered their strong insistence upon a declaration of Entente aims, and the Premier's address today was taken as an answer to that demand. A second object which the Premier is believed to have had in mind was to impress upon the Russian peace delegates the fact that the war aims of the Entente Allies are more nearly in consonance with their own altruistic aspirations than anything which the Central Powers can offer them.

One inference drawn from the Premier's address was that he still hopes that the German negotiators at Brest-Litovsk can be balked in their efforts to force a humiliating peace upon Russia, and in that connection it was recalled that hints had been given in semi-official organs of a willingness of the Entente Powers to recognize the Bolshevist Government if it acted fairly toward the nations fighting Germany. It also was regarded as possible that the address might suffice to meet the demand of Leon Trotsky for a statement of the Entente war aims within a ten-day period, just about to elapse, without actually committing the powers too definitely.

A feature of the address which particularly interested officials here was the reference to constitutional government in Germany. While this was regarded as nearly in line with similar sentiments expressed by President Wilson, it was suggested that an underlying purpose was to direct attention to the hollowness and insincerity of the efforts being made by Chancellor von Hertling to convey the impression that Germany already had been "democratized," as shown by his invitation to the Reichstag Committee to submit "suggestions" as to the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk. However, it has been noted that at no time did he admit the right of that body to approve or disapprove or in any way to have any responsibility for the conclusion of a peace treaty with Russia.

Lloyd George Emphasizes Self-Government for All Nations.

Continued from Page One.

allies for the furtherance of its own sinister purposes.

"Outside of Europe we believe that the same principles should be applied. While we do not challenge the maintenance of the Turkish Empire in the homelands of the Turkish race with its capital at Constantinople, the passage between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea being internationalized and neutralized, Arabia, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria, and Palestine are, in our judgment, entitled to a recognition of their separate national conditions.

"What the exact form of that recognition in each particular case should be need not here be discussed beyond stating that it would be impossible to restore to their former sovereignty the territories to which I have already referred.

"Much has been said about the arrangements we have entered into with our allies on this and on other subjects. I can only say that as the new circumstances, like the Russian collapse and the separate negotiations, have changed the conditions under which those arrangements were made, we are, and always have been, perfectly ready to discuss them with our allies.

Colonies to Settle Own Future.

"With regard to the German colonies, I have repeatedly declared that they are held at the disposal of a conference whose decision must have primary regard to the wishes and interests of the native inhabitants of such colonies. None of those territories are inhabited by Europeans. The governing consideration, therefore, must be that the inhabitants should be placed under the control of an administration acceptable to themselves, one of whose main purposes will be to prevent their exploitation for the benefit of European capitalists or Governments.

"The natives live in their various tribal organizations under chiefs and councils who are competent to consult and speak for their tribes and members and thus to represent their wishes and interests in regard to their disposal. The general principle of national self-determination is, therefore, as applicable in their cases as in those of the occupied European territories.

"The German declaration that the natives of the German colonies have through their military fidelity in war shown their attachment and resolve under all circumstances to remain with Germany is applicable, not to the German colonies generally, but only to one of them, and in that case, German East Africa, the German authorities secured the attachment, not of the native population as a whole, which is and remains profoundly anti-German, but only of a small warlike class, from whom their askaris, or soldiers, were selected. These they attached to themselves by conferring on them a highly privileged position, as against the bulk of the native population, which enabled these askaris to assume a lordly and oppressive superiority over the rest of the natives.

"By this and other means they secured the attachments of a very small and insignificant minority, whose interests were directly opposed to those of the rest of the population and for whom they have no right to speak. The German treatment of the native populations in their colonies has been such as amply to justify their fear of submitting the future of those colonies to the wishes of the natives themselves.

"Finally there must be reparation for the injuries done in violation of international law. The peace conference must not forget our seamen and the services they have rendered to and the outrages they have suffered for the common cause of freedom.

Must Have Permanent Settlement.

"One omission we notice in the proposal of the Central Powers which seems to us especially regrettable. It is desirable and essential that the settlement after this war shall be one which does not in itself bear the seed of future war. But that is not enough. However wisely and well we may make territorial and other arrangements, there will still be many subjects of international controversy. Some, indeed, are inevitable.

"Economic conditions at the end of the war will be in the highest degree difficult owing to the diversion of human effort to warlike pursuits. There must follow a world shortage of raw materials, which will increase the longer the war lasts, and it is inevitable that those countries which have control of raw materials will desire to help themselves and their friends first. Apart from this, whatever settlement is made will be suitable only to the circumstances under which it is made, and as those circumstances change, changes in the settlement will be called for.

"So long as the possibility of a dispute between nations continues—that is to say, so long as men and women are dominated by impassioned ambition and war is the only means of settling a dispute—all nations must live under a burden, not only of having from time to time to engage in it, but of being compelled to prepare for its possible outbreak.

"The crushing weight of modern armaments, the increasing evil of compulsory military service, the vast waste of wealth and effort involved in warlike preparation—these are blots on our civilization, of which every thinking individual must be ashamed. For these and other similar reasons we are confident that a great attempt must now be made to establish, by some international organization, an alternative to war as a means of settling international disputes.

"After all, war is a relic of barbarism, and, just as law has succeeded violence as a means of settling disputes between individuals, so we believe that it is destined ultimately to take the place of war in the settlement of controversies between nations.

"If, then, we are asked what we are fighting for, we reply, as we have often replied, We are fighting for a just and a lasting peace, and we believe that before permanent peace can be hoped for three conditions must be fulfilled: First, the sanctity of treaties must be re-established; secondly, a territorial settlement must be secured, based on the right of self-determination or the consent of the governed, and, lastly, we must seek, by the creation of some international organization, to limit the burden of armaments and diminish the probability of war. On these conditions its peoples are prepared to make even greater sacrifices than those they have yet endured."

This Issue of
THE NEW YORK TIMES
Consists of 128 Pages
in Eleven Sections

Section
1—First News Section.
2—Editorial and Sports.
3—Real Estate, Want Advertisements.
4—Women, Society, Drama, Music.
5—Annual Financial, Part II.
6—Review of Books.
(Folded with Section 10.)
7—Magazine—in Rotogravure.
8—Rotogravure Picture Section, Part I.
9—Rotogravure Picture Section, Part II.
10—Annual Financial, Part I.
11—Automobiles.

ITALIANS DISPERSE AN ENEMY COLUMN

Mountain Troops Also Drive Back Patrols in the Tomba Region.

SPIRITED ARTILLERY DUELS

Guns Are Active on Asiago Plateau, In the Brenta Valley, and on the Middle Piave.

ROME, Jan. 5.—"There were spirited artillery duels in the eastern sector of the Asiago Plateau and astride the Brenta Valley," the War Office announces. "In the Seren Valley [northeast of Monte Tomba] an enemy column was surprised and dispersed by our batteries. At the head of the Calcino Valley, [also in the Tomba region,] hostile patrols which were advancing toward our positions, were driven back by rifle fire.

"On the Middle Piave the enemy artillery showed increased activity, and our own replied energetically.

"British airmen destroyed a hostile captive balloon and brought down an airplane. By day and night there is considerable aerial activity on the front lines and in the rear areas. Our airmen bombarded, with good results, enemy encampments and aviation camps. The station at Levico and adjacent magazines were bombarded with 1,200 kilograms of projectiles. Enemy aircraft dropped bombs on Mestre, Bassano, and Castelfranco. Slight damage and some casualties resulted."

Teuton Prisoners Starved and Ragged.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Jan. 4, (Delayed, Associated Press.)—The officer commanding the 1,400 Austrian prisoners captured in the recent French success on Monte Tomba gave The Associated Press correspondent an opportunity today of going among them and talking freely with officers and men on war conditions and what the enemy still could do in carrying on the struggle.

A more miserable lot of human beings would be difficult to imagine. The officers were in even worse condition than the men. Their clothing was ragged and the tinselled ornamentation on the uniforms was eaten with rust. The officers were unkempt and had not been shaved for a week. Their red hands looked like pieces of raw beefsteak. None had overcoats, as all were wearing light trench uniforms when the French swept around them. Yet, despite their misery, they put on a surprisingly bold front, and any one who thinks they are crushed is closing his eyes to the facts.

The correspondent met the prisoners on a road leading to the town where they were being rounded up preparatory to being set to work or sent to a prison camp. Small detachments were stretched along the road for some distance, each group being guarded by French soldiers. One detachment carried spades and picks instead of guns.

All ages were represented among the prisoners. There was a boy of 18 and a man of 50, with a bray beard. A coating of trench mud made them look worse than they really were, for they had stout boots, leggings, and overcoats. Some had shawls and blankets. Their headgear consisted of battered helmets and caps with heavy hoods.

They tramped along sullenly to large courtyards where food was distributed. Each man got a small tin of meat and a large chunk of bread. The correspondent tasted the bread and found it better in quality than what he had been getting in first-class restaurants. The prisoners ate like ravenous animals and said it was the best food they had had in weeks.

The correspondent was told by the prisoners that the method of the French attack was entirely new to them, as they had seldom undergone such murderous artillery fire. Most of the men were Moravians, Dalmatians, and Galicians. The sudden French charge after the artillery fire bowled them over before they had any chance to offer resistance. Concerning the war, they all expressed themselves as heartily sick of it, and said that the Germans were keeping the others in the fight.

Without Warm Food for Days.

As the officers came from their quarters, it was seen that they were chiefly Hungarians, with some Moravians and Dalmatians and one Galician. They were very cold, and their first request was for warm food.

"We have not had warm food for days," said their spokesman, a stocky young Dalmatian officer.

"And our own French soldiers did not have warm food for nine days after they arrived here," said the commandant. He explained that fuel was almost impossible to get, and that with no coal and little wood hot food was almost out of the question. The commandant told the officers that if they had a soldier barber he would be permitted to come and shave them and clean their boots and uniforms.

Asked about the war, the officers gave America's entry into it as proof that all the world was against the Central Powers. One officer said that the food supply was running low, but it was better in Hungary than in Austria. They thought, however, that Austria-Hungary could hang on. Asked about the ragged condition of their uniforms, one officer said:

"Yes, we are ragged and look like tramps, but what does that count in fighting?"

The officers were very anxious to know when they would be removed to prison camps in France, and seemed gratified to learn that they probably would go through Paris within two weeks. After taking turns in getting warm around the stove the officers returned to their quarters.

A German artillery officer, who was captured with the Austrians, received quarters by himself, but the commandant said that another German would soon arrive to keep him company. The German, while deferential and civil, maintained complete silence as to the war. His uniform and equipment looked less shabby than those of the Austro-Hungarian officers, but they were in bad condition.

BERLIN, Jan. 5, (via London.)—The official report of the fighting on the Italian front, issued this afternoon, says:

The artillery fire was revived intermittently between the Brenta and Montello.

WARREN BLAMES POPE FOR ITALY'S DISASTER

American Architect Says He Shares the Responsibility with Socialists and Neutralists.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—Premier Clemenceau's paper l'Homme Libre, publishes the following article by Whitney Warren:

"I have just returned from a many months' journey through Italy, at the front as well as in Rome, Venice, and Milan. The Italians have been victims of an interior coalition against the prolongation of the war—coalition of special interests leagued against the interests of the country.

"Added to this was the hesitancy of a timid Government which did not dare to take responsibilities, and which wanted to satisfy all parties at the moment when it should have made a firm choice. The censorship has not acted there against the machinations of a bad press any more than it has here. It has given all liberties to the Bonnets Rouges of Italy. Clericals, Neutralists, and Socialists united to carry out the most perfidious campaign for immediate peace, obviously in the interests of Germany and Austria. Here is the brutal fact.

"They agreed tacitly and in the name of principles, absolutely divergent each from the other, to divide among themselves the rôles which each was to play in breaking down the spirit of resistance to the enemy, both in the army and among the people. The Socialists tackled the city populations; the Clericals attacked the peasantry. The former tried to paralyze the moral and industrial effort of the proletarians by invoking the specire of capitalism; the latter tried to debilitate the peasantry and incline them to inertia by invoking the precepts of religion.

"It is almost incredible, unless one sees documentary evidence of their activity among civilians and on the front, how much strategy, patience, and cleverness they used almost to achieve their aim, which was the entire abandonment of the defense from the Alps to the sea. In the order of the day were words such as those of Deputy Claudio Treves: 'Next Winter won't be spent in the trenches,' or those of the Pope: 'The prolongation of the war will be only useless slaughter.' On those themes these people have been embroidering the most beautiful internationalist Utopian evangelical paraphrases. Those guilty of the October defection are socialists and the Papacy.

"These two powers undertook it as their mission to enlighten the world and have only accomplished a sneakingly miserable job of sowing distrust and repulsion. The Vatican's note has done immeasurable harm. As to the Neutralist Party of Giolitti, I could not better define their action than compare it with that of Caillaux, which seems to preach resistance in appearance, but really stands for dissolution and demoralization.

"Now the army is recovering its vitality, as has been shown by many heroic examples in the past few weeks. The leaders have the army in hand; but once again disastrous forces are seen watching the moment to resume their work of disaffection, which was such a success before. Papers like L'Europe defend ideas likely to assure an Austrian victory. The peace propaganda has sharpened its weapons for a thrust at the first opportunity, and the Pope continues his manoeuvres, intentionally or unintentionally, to the advantages of the Hapsburgs and Hohenzollerns.

"Against these manoeuvres the Entente does nothing. It neglects once more that powerful instrument, the press, with which to rally discouraged spirits. Italy is full of patriots with whom the patriots of France, England, and America must work concertedly to break down the vast organization in every country which is trying to annul the war to the profit of the Central Powers.

"The gang has members everywhere. They act here and there, and as there are no frontiers for them there should be peace for the police who keep watch over the safety of the common cause. There should be unity of defense against internal enemies. Premier Orlando should ally himself with Clemenceau to denounce without hesitation all the criminals. Moral concord is necessary among the Allies to destroy without pity the men who do not believe in victory and who by no matter what kind of transactions seek to delay it."

BRITISH LOSE A TRENCH ON THE CAMBRAI FRONT

Strong German Local Attack Repulsed with Loss at All Other Points.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Germans early this morning made a strong local attack against British positions on the Hindenburg line, east of Bullecourt, in the Cambrai sector, but only a small party of the enemy succeeded in occupying an advance sap, according to the War Office report tonight. On the remainder of the front the Germans were repulsed before reaching the British positions and suffered losses.

The text of the communication reads:

At dawn this morning a strong local attack was made by the enemy against our positions in the Hindenburg line east of Bullecourt. A small party of his troops succeeded in occupying a sap in advance of our front trenches. On the remainder of the front the enemy's attack was repulsed with loss before reaching our positions.

The hostile artillery has shown some activity during the day northeast of Ypres.

Following is the text of the afternoon report:

A raid attempted by the enemy during the night in the neighborhood of Hollebeke was repulsed without loss by our troops. Another hostile raiding party succeeded in rushing one of our posts east of Zonnebeke. A few of our men are missing.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—The official communication issued by the War Office tonight says:

We repulsed an enemy raid south of Juvincourt and took prisoners. In Champagne one of our detachments penetrated, north of Main de Massiges, the German trenches, where they carried out destructive operations.

Quite lively artillery fighting took place in the Avocourt Wood and in the neighborhood of Caurières Wood, (Verdun sector.)

On Jan. 4 five German airplanes were brought down in the course of engagements by our pilots.

The afternoon report reads as follows:

Active artillery fighting occurred during the night in the region south of Corbeny and on the left bank of the Meuse, near Avocourt Wood. North of St. Mihiel enemy detachments which attempted to capture a French post suffered appreciable losses under our fire without attaining any result. Another German effort in the region of Flirey, met the same fate. We took prisoners.

Everywhere else the night was calm.

BERLIN, Jan. 5, (via London.)—Following is today's communication from Army Headquarters:

There were lively artillery duels at times in Flanders, east of Ypres, in isolated sectors between the Scarpe and the Somme, and in the neighborhood of Avocourt and St. Mihiel.

On the remainder of the front the activity of the artillery was limited to a harassing fire.

East of Bullecourt a strong reconnoissance was completely successful, and a good many British prisoners were brought in.

CROWN PRINCE LAUDS ARMY.

Congratulates It on Its Year's Work on the Aisne and at Verdun.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 5.—The German Crown Prince, in a New Year's order to his army, praises its valor in the battles of the year just closed. The order, as reproduced in the Düsseldorf Nachrichten, reads:

"The year 1917 has gone down into history, and with it the deeds of arms of my army. The French army stood ready on the Aisne and in Champagne to deliver a great, decisive blow. An overwhelming superiority of men, arms, and ammunition was counted upon to force a victory for the enemy.

"The assault sanguinarily collapsed before your faithfulness and bravery. You thereby broke the enemy's strength and paved the way to victory for the German arms in Russia and Italy.

"In a tenacious struggle, relying only upon your own strength and your self-sacrifice and courage, in difficult battles on the Chemin des Dames, in Champagne, and on the blood-sodden ground of Verdun, you protected the rear of the advancing armies in the east and the south. In loyal comradeship you also fought in Flanders and near Cambrai for Germany's honor.

"Proud, and with a thankful heart, I behold you, my brave, resolute leaders and my heroic troops. With an unstained shield and a sharp sword we stand on the threshold of the new year around the Imperial War Lord, ready to strike and win, God with us."

NEW RAID ON METZ SUBURB.

British Airmen Also Bomb Belgian Towns—Down Eight Germans.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The following official statement in regard to aviation activities was issued tonight:

"A strong wind prevented long distance bombing raids Friday, but more than 250 bombs were dropped on Denain, Ledeghem, and the Menin-Roulers Railway stations. Eight hostile machines were downed during combats in the air and two others were driven down out of control. Five of our machines are missing.

"During the night our machines attempted once more to bomb factories and railway communications at Mesières-les-Metz, (a northern suburb of Metz,) and, although the visibility was bad and the sky covered with low clouds, several pilots succeeded in dropping bombs on their objectives. Others of our airmen released their bombs on targets of military importance in that neighborhood."

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The Lacharnay Carburetor has two spray nozzles—in separate chambers—working independently, or together in compensation. Both are fed from the same source.
The Lacharnay will be on exhibition at the Automobile Show, Space 140.
Lacharnay Carburetor Co.
Paterson, N. J.
and Lyons, France

460
The New York Times today publishes 460 columns of advertisements, a greater volume than in any previous issue.

To-Morrow Night
Churchill's 1918 Revue
A New and Original Entertainment
Under the direction of Mr. Lea Herrick
Will be presented at 7:15 & 11:15 P.M.
Abounding with novel features, the New Review, created especially for the most discriminating restaurant clientele, sets a new standard in entertainment.
Special Dinner, $1.50
Churchill's incomparable cuisine in a la carte service and the delightful Special Dinner for $1.50, combined with its unequalled entertainment and the splendid dancing facilities, offer the utmost in enjoyment.
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Luncheon at Churchill's is considered to be the most delightful daily attraction in New York.
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CANDY
PENNY A POUND PROFIT
Send Your Orders by Mail
Offering for Monday and Tuesday, January 7th and 8th
BOSTON BROKEN CANDY—That oldtime, toothsome confection so well liked by the Kiddies and Grownups alike. A pure sugar candy presented in pleasing variety of fruit, mint and spice flavors. PER PACKAGE 19c
AMERICAN FILLED CONFECTIONS—Do you like Hard Candy—Crushed Nuts and delicious Home-made Pure Fruit Jellies? This assortment contains a splendid variety of these silky finished novelty sweets; some have fillings of Nuts and others of Jellies, put up in handsomely decorated containers. POUND TIN 44c
WE ALSO OFFER:
MILK CHOCOLATE COVERED MARASCHINO CHERRIES—Just as they come from the finest orchards of the world, you enjoy these Big, Red, Luscious French Cherries, first plunged in rich Cream Fondant and blanketed in our world famous PREMIUM MILK CHOCOLATE. POUND BOX 49c
Address Mail Orders to 400 Broome St., New York City.
On All Mail Orders Your Remittance Must Include Delivery Charges.
GLACE NUTS—A representative assortment of favorite Nuts, comprising Almonds, Pecans, Filberts, Walnuts, Peanuts and Brazil Nuts, each enclosed in a transparent jacket of deliciously flavored Candy. POUND BOX 69c
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MILK CHOCOLATE COVERED PARFAITS—Big bars of Nougat, made with the finest California Honey, dipped in rich Caramel, rolled in Chopped Pecan Nuts and luxuriously covered with our World Renowned Premium Milk Chocolate. Each bar a dainty candy inch in itself. POUND BOX 64c
The specified weight includes the container.

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Exclusive Distinctive Pieces made by ourselves from the finest Pelts available.
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The prices quoted will not be repeated during the period of the War.
33⅓ to 50% off
The Avenue at Fifty-Second Street

OPEN NEW SUBWAY TO TIMES SQUARE

Brooklyn Directly Connected with Wholesale and Shopping Districts of New York.

NICKEL ZONE IS EXTENDED

First Train in Broadway Tube Makes Run from Rector Street in 17½ Minutes.

COST ABOUT $20,000,000

Rapid Transit from Downtown to Hotel and Theatre Sections Expected to Affect Surface Lines.

The Broadway subway, one of the most important links in the dual system of rapid transit, was opened to the public yesterday between Times Square and Rector Street. Trains have been running in the subway between Union Square and Canal Street since Sept. 4. That small piece was put in operation by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company with reluctance because it was feared that even with its Brooklyn connection, it would not pay. But the results were so successful financially that every effort was made to extend the operation as early as possible.

Stations on the new line are located at Times Square, Thirty-fourth, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-third Streets, Union Square, Eighth, Prince, and Canal Streets, City Hall, and Cortlandt and Rector Streets. Sea Beach and West End trains operating to Canal Street and Union Square will hereafter be express trains. Passengers from Brooklyn desiring to journey south of Canal Street are requested to transfer at that point, while those desiring to go north of Union Square will change at that station. Whatever schedules are arranged for the operation of trains may not be permanent, as the needs of the public on this line will first be tested by actual operation. The Public Service Commission said yesterday that it would be used to the utmost to accommodate the public and to relieve the congestion on the old lines. What effect the line will have on the business of the Broadway surface road is interesting the commission's experts. It was suggested yesterday that it would increase the alleged losses of the New York Railways Company to the point of making that company clamor for permission to increase its rate of fare or to use whatever influence it can command to promote municipal ownership of surface lines.

Increases Five-Cent Zone.

Operation of the Broadway line will serve two purposes. It will extend materially the five-cent zone in Brooklyn and at the same time it will give additional subway facilities to Manhattan south of Times Square, thus forming an important connecting link with the retail and wholesale shopping districts and with all the principal theatre and hotel sections.

Residents of the sections in Brooklyn lying along the Sea Beach, West End, and Culver lines, will now be able to reach Times Square for a five-cent fare, while those using the Broadway and Myrtle Avenue lines, will be able to reach the same point by changing from the elevated trains to the subway trains. Later on, as the new transit system of Brooklyn is developed, all subway and elevated lines of the B. R. T. system will have similar transfer privileges.

Eventually the Broadway subway will have two connections with the subway lines in Brooklyn, the one now in operation via the Manhattan Bridge, and the other via the Montague Street tunnel, which will be ready for operation before the end of the year. When the Broadway line is completed it will go north to Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets and then by tunnel under the East River to a connection with the new elevated lines in Queens. This portion of the line will probably not be ready for operation until early in 1919. The line is connected with the trunk lines entering Jersey City and Hoboken by underground passageways at Cortlandt Street and at Thirty-fourth Street with the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad.

The opening of the line to the public occurred at noon yesterday. It came immediately after a special train carrying members of the Public Service Commission, city officials, officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and members of the Broadway Association, and of several civic organizations of Brooklyn had gone over the route.

First Trip to Times Square.

Among those on the train were Public Service Commissioners Whitney, Kracke, Hubbell, Secretaries Walker and Robinson, Ex-Judge Ransom, President Williams of the B. R. T. Company, W. C. Fisk, President of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company, S. W. Estes, Secretary of the Broadway Association, and Victor Lerner, President of the Brooklyn Civic Club. Later Chairman Straus of the Public Service Commission joined the party at a luncheon at Murray's Restaurant in Forty-second Street. The trip between Times Square and Rector Street was made in seventeen and one-half minutes without stops.

One of the novel features of the trip was the sight of women in nearly all of the ticket booths. This is a common enough sight in Brooklyn, but it attracted the attention and the comment of the New Yorkers on the train. Along the route emergency telephones had been placed for use in case of an accident, but the train ran as smoothly as one of the old subway trains and there was no hitch anywhere.

Chairman Straus issued a statement congratulating the people of the city on the fact that the East River had been finally removed as a barrier between the two boroughs. Part of his statement reads:

> It is hardly more than ten years ago when something like sixteen elevated tracks, spreading fan-like through Brooklyn, were throttled down into two tracks crossing the Brooklyn Bridge, and Brooklyn passengers bound to and from Manhattan, subjected to one of the most severe instances of traffic congestion on record, and even then inadequately served by parcels being carried from or to Manhattan instead of to or from the points in Manhattan where business or other interests called them. The construction of this great Broadway line, with its tunnel and Bridge connections, not only relieves the traffic throttling of the past, but so hindered the proper development of Brooklyn, but will permit of the people of Brooklyn being carried with speed and in comfort to the business, shopping and theatre districts in Manhattan.
>
> While Brooklyn will be the chief beneficiary of the operation of the Broadway subway, nevertheless, the benefit to Manhattan is very great and far-reaching. Aside from the connections with Brooklyn and Queens, with its express service to the Coney Island beaches, Manhattan secures a trunk line subway built for express service extending from the Battery to Fifty-ninth Street. It is an interesting commentary of the time it takes to accomplish great public works that in 1906 a committee of the State Legislature, after investigation, reported the then pressing need of a subway under Broadway. For various reasons Manhattan has had to wait for over a half century for its Broadway Subway. But it is here now, and Manhattan is to have the benefit from its operation that it has been awaiting all these years. But it is not only the Broadway subway—important as it is in itself—that is Manhattan's gain today, but the connection of that subway with the rapid transit systems of Brooklyn and Queens that not only will give the people of Brooklyn and Queens rapid and convenient access to the financial, shopping and theatre districts in Manhattan, but will afford the crowded districts of Manhattan proper outlets to the nearby thinly settled districts of two great home boroughs. These benefits we are unable now properly or adequately to appraise. But as the Broadway traffic develops and the new links are thrown into operation those benefits will be great and lasting and will accrue in increasing degree.
>
> In this connection I wish to refer for a moment to one unfortunate omission in the original dual subway plans. Greatly as they provided for most districts in the greater city, they left out of the subway system the great Central District of Brooklyn, with a population measured by hundreds of thousands. It is the desire of the commission promptly to remedy this omission, and it has lately authorized and transmitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment contracts and plans whereby for less than $2,500,000 this section of Brooklyn can be connected with the Broadway subway system, with great and lasting benefit both to Brooklyn and Manhattan.
>
> Our imagination is stimulated by projects like the Panama Canal, costing about $400,000,000, but somehow we fail to realize that day in and day out for the past years there has been going on literally under our feet work of infinitely greater engineering difficulty than the construction of the Panama Canal, and costing as much. How many people, as they hurried to and fro over Broadway while this work was in progress, realized that as one of the incidents of it practically every building along the line had to have new foundations built under it and carried to a depth below the bottom of the subway? And that, mind you, with the buildings occupied and with the occupants hardly knowing what was being done under the buildings and never realizing its hazard and difficulty. Naturally we all have reason to be proud of the fact that despite the difficulty and hazard the construction of the dual subway system has been carried on in such a way that physical damage to abutting property has been so small as to be almost negligible. When an accident has happened public attention has momentarily been drawn to the subway work, but how many people realize that on all of this great work, carried on under the most trying and exacting conditions, there have been only three or four accidents of major importance?
>
> **Benefits to Brooklyn.**
>
> Public Service Commissioner Kracke said that the people of Brooklyn would benefit largely by the subway. He added:
>
> This line was one of the largest benefits granted the Borough of Brooklyn when the dual arrangements were worked out between the city and the operating companies. This operation puts the borough directly in touch with the main artery of traffic of Manhattan and with the financial, hotel, shopping, and theatrical centre of the city. It is moreover a very direct benefit to Brooklynites doing business between Fourteenth Street and Forty-second Street in Manhattan and generally, in extending the five-cent zone that far north.
>
> Up to today there have been two types of operation to Union Square and Manhattan. The first of these, a short line service operated from connection with the Culver and West End lines at Ninth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, via the Fourth Avenue subway to Union Square. The second of these, operating over the Seabeach line from Coney Island, also to Union Square. West End line trains have been operated only to the Chambers Street Terminal under the Municipal Building. Operation from Canal Street north has been on local tracks to Fourteenth Street. Beginning today local service is to be operated in the Broadway subway from Rector Street to Forty-second Street. The short line service from Ninth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street is to be diverted into the Center Street loop to the terminal at Chambers Street, while the West End line will run directly to Fourteenth Street. Both the Seabeach and West End service will run on express tracks and without intermediate stops from Canal Street to Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn passengers going to Manhattan via Fourth Avenue subway and Manhattan Bridge and desiring to go north of Fourteenth Street will have an opportunity to do so for a single fare, but will be required to transfer at Fourteenth Street to the local subway service.
>
> During the luncheon President Williams of the B. R. T. and others made speeches congratulating the city and the various officials, public and private, who had been instrumental in building it.
>
> Among the guests on the first train and at the luncheon were Frederick C. and Stanley T. Beach, son and grandson, respectively, of the late Alfred Ely Beach, who designed and began the construction of a subway under Broadway forty-seven years ago. It ran for two blocks under the surface between Murray Street and Park Place.
>
> The Broadway subway is owned by the city and is leased for forty-nine years to the New York Municipal Railway Corporation, one of the B. R. T. companies. The operating company in the New York Consolidated Railroad Company, also one of the affiliated companies of the B. R. T. system. Construction of the line was begun in 1912. When it is completed it will have cost approximately $27,000,000, exclusive of the tunnels which will cost about $10,000,000 more. Between Times Square and Rector Street the cost has been about $20,000,000.

SERBIA LOOKS TO US TO SAVE DEMOCRACY

Dr. Vesnitch Tells the Senate He Has Always Turned to America as the Light of Liberty.

MARSHALL WELCOMES HIM

"Here They Are," Says Vice President, "a People Who Have Written in Blood the Words of Patrick Henry."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—In an address to the Senate today Dr. Milenko R. Vesnitch, Chairman of the Serbian War Mission to the United States, said that this country was the hope of Europe and of civilization, and he voiced the gratitude of Serbia as a "small but an honest nation" to this country for the sacrifices it was making for humanity and freedom.

Dr. Vesnitch was accompanied to the Senate by members of the Serbian Mission, and when he, General Rachitch, and other members of the mission appeared in the Senate Chamber they were cordially welcomed. Tomorrow the Serbian Mission will make a pilgrimage to Mount Vernon. In welcoming the mission Vice President Marshall said:

"Senators, even so untrained a mind as mine can grasp the artistic possibilities of this scene. Here you are, the representatives of a free people, because your forbears heard and heeded the agonizing cry of Patrick Henry in the Virginia House of Burgesses. Here they are, the representatives of a people who for nearly six centuries, in normal combat with the Austrians and the Turks, have written in the blood of their sons, upon the green sward of every mountainside and every valley of the Balkans, the immortal cry of Henry.

"Here you both are, this day, each a worthy representative of his race, clasping hands in the midnight darkness and solemnly vowing that the morrow's morn will find you and yours, as always, consecrated to liberty or to death."

Like the Magi from the East.

Dr. Milenko R. Vesnitch said:

"Destiny willed it that we arrived in the United States just before your Christmas eve, and having heard in Europe of the historic announcements made in your Congress during the last year, like the Magi from the East we were anxious to inquire and to testify to their truth. The same good destiny wills it that, thanks to your gracious invitation, we appear before you on the eve of our Christmas, and like the shepherds of the Gospel we are now going about in the splendid capital of your country, singing in our hearts and exulting to ourselves the magic words which President Wilson has addressed to mankind. 'We believe in peace, but we believe also in justice and righteousness and liberty.'

"More than anybody we believe that peace cannot subsist without justice, without liberty, and righteousness. From over the ocean we are anxiously listened to the epoch-making declarations of the eminent leader of the greatest and purest democracy that history has ever known, and we say that the one was ten times bigger and stronger than the other, especially as the latter had just passed through two successive wars. How could an American citizen remain indifferent to the violation of Belgian neutrality, excused by the Imperial German Chancellor with the assertion that solemn international treaties are nothing else than simple scraps of paper?

"The people who doubted the course you were going to take are excused only by the consideration that they did not know, or rather that they had forgotten, your history. My mind had been fixed about this problem from the very first moment of the war. But on the tragic day, when our old King and his heroic son, our almost dying Voivod Putnik, and our last soldier, hungering and freezing and quite exhausted, left the Albanian coast, taking with them nothing save our national flag and our honor enveloped in it, I remained for hours and hours, deploring our unmerited misfortune and defending myself against despair, and glancing at the map in my mind, reviewed countries and nations. And looking across the Atlantic, I saw your ancestors sailing over the 'Sea of Darkness,' after having left forever in their native countries all that was dear to them, and going to this unknown continent without any fear, unaware of the trials and tribulations awaiting them here, scorning the risks and dangers, determined to fight with savages, with beasts, and with the elements. For what reason? Because they were not willing to endure autocracy and capriciousness in their native countries and because they were ready and capable to found new human societies, where political, religious, and moral liberty would be the same for all, and where law and right would command instead of tyranny and caprice.

Here the Torch of Liberty.

"I have followed their generations extending civilization over the mountains, over the woods and lakes, and enlarging the political rights of every body in this part of the continent, becoming in a word the promised land of all liberty-loving people. I remember then how early it was that Turgot represented the American people as 'The Hope of Mankind,' and how justly is appreciated and foreseen at that time the character and importance of your people for the civilization of mankind. The American people, he thought, 'must show the world by its example that men can be free and tranquil and can live without the chains that tyrants and cheats of all garbs have tried to lay on them under the pretense of public good. It must give the example of political liberty, religious liberty, commercial and industrial liberty.' This prophesy of the great French statesman, made in the second half of the eighteenth century, has become a reality. And so in my desolate eagerness I said to myself that the nation with this origin and this history, I know, cannot consent in the overwhelming of the whole civilized world by the barbarous rule which centuries ago had forced them to leave their native countries and to seek other homes, and that the day is not far off when the Star-Spangled Banner will join the flags of the nations fighting for freedom, for right, and for justice, and that then better days will come for the nations suffering injustice in Europe and throughout the whole world.

"Blessed be the nation which first in history gives glorious impulse to the Christian teaching: 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.' And for the sake of our common humanity in these epoch-making days the heartfelt gratitude of a small but of an honest Nation."

NEW REVOLUTIONARY OUTBREAK IN SPAIN

Minor Army Officers Who Start Movement Are Ousted Quickly and Parliament Is Dissolved.

KING SUMMONS MINISTERS

Newspapers Display Alarm Over Situation—Government Says It Is Well in Hand.

MADRID, Jan. 5.—A revolutionary movement has been unearthed by the Government. Telephone and telegraph communications were temporarily suspended and other precautions taken.

Premier Alhucemas announced today that the Government was master of the situation.

The judicial authorities are investigating the plot, many details of which are already known.

Premier Alhucemas said the Government will not for a moment declare a state of siege after assurances are received that the situation is normal at the military centres and in the provinces.

MADRID, Friday, Jan. 4.—(Associated Press.)—This morning's newspapers appeared with editorials expressing great perturbation because of the Council of the Ministers which was held unexpectedly yesterday evening. The newspapers assert that the council was made necessary by the military reunions of a revolutionary character that have been held recently by Corporals, Brigade Sergeants, and noncommissioned officers of the different branches of the army. The press asserts that these minor officers are attempting to establish "juntas of defense" similar to those formed by the chiefs and high officers of the army.

The Government has issued an order that all branches of the army shall remain in barracks and also has discontinued telegraphic and telephonic communication and taken other important precautionary measures, such as dissolving the Parliament.

The news of the revolutionary movement has caused a great sensation, and public opinion appears to be with the King and the Government. Several popular manifestations of loyalty have been made within the last few days, and the Chief of the Conservatives has visited the President of the council to offer his support.

The Government discovered the plot yesterday, and today the principals involved in the movement were forced to resign and were discharged from the army. Several other noncommissioned officers, Corporals, and Sergeants, have taken an oath of loyalty and fidelity to the monarchy and agreed to cease agitation for the forming of defense associations.

The Government announced today that order and tranquillity have been re-established. An extraordinary meeting of the council has been called for this evening.

GREAT ACTIVITY SHOWN IN BRITISH ADMIRALTY

Unified Direction Seems Assured Under Sir Eric Geddes and Admiral Wemyss.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Great activity prevails at the Admiralty. There is a new broom, and Sir Eric Geddes has got hold of the handle and is swinging it vigorously. Arm chairs are being chopped into kindling wood, and the cobwebs are flying in all directions. With Admiral Wemyss's advent, unity of control has arrived in the British Navy.

Sir Eric is regarded as the foremost business man in English official life, and public opinion is looking to him to bring the navy to a state of efficiency. Despite Admiral Jellicoe's hold on popular esteem, his transfer has evoked no protest, the public desiring above all else an efficient use of sea power.

Sir Eric has begun by acting warily while exploring ground new to him, but he has now taken hold like a man who sees his way.

25,000 GERMAN TROOPS REPORTED IN REVOLT

Russian Dispatch Says Men Near Kovno Objected to Service in the West.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—A dispatch received here from the Russian Wireless Service says that 25,000 German soldiers in the region east of Kovno have revolted. German deserters say that in consequence of the Government's drafting all soldiers below the age of 35 for service on the western front. The men rebelled and marched out of the battle line.

They then intrenched themselves, with rifles and machine guns, against the other German units. The German military authorities have been powerless against the revolters, and are trying to cut off their food supplies. The German deserters asserted that one of the motives for the revolt was that the sending of troops to the western front was a contravention of the Russo-German armistice agreement.

ADALBERT DESCRIBES LIFE IN THE TRENCHES

Kaiser's Son, Naval Battalion Commander in Flanders, Writes Christmas Book on War.

Special cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 5, (via London).—A new German Christmas book, entitled "With My Battalion in the Trenches," has as its author the Kaiser's naval son, Prince Adalbert. The book is embellished with the Prince's portrait and fourteen illustrations of war at the front.

Adalbert was a commander with the fleet at Wilhelmshaven when he received an order to join a marine battalion in Flanders. He describes life in the sand dunes vividly.

"Sometimes one can't protect against that fine sand," he writes. "It floods the positions and gets even past the breechblocks of guns, rendering them unusable. It would soon blot out the trenches if it was not constantly removed. There is one consolation.

"The trenches in the dunes are dry, while in the rest of Flanders they are only too wet. The position held by my battalion stretches to the sea, so that a man posted at the extreme point is really 'right hand man of the German Army,' which is an enviable position, since addressed to him are many packages full of good things from home."

After the Prince was appointed commander the battalion moved to another position along the old highway from Ostend to Nieuport, which is constantly exposed to deadly hostile artillery fire and threatened by inundation by the French opening the locks of the Yser Canal.

"Bad as the enemy beyond are the enemies within our own trenches, the rats, that seem to know poison when they see it, and can only be effectively fought by smart terriers," the Prince writes.

AMERICAN AVIATORS BOMB GERMAN LINES

Exact Reprisal for Killing of 2 Woodcutters—Engage Also In Observation Work.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Jan. 5, (Associated Press.)—United States aviators have flown over the German battle lines and dropped bombs, in conjunction with British and French pilots. The flight of the Americans virtually was a reprisal for the killing of two American woodcutters in a German bombing expedition a week ago.

Through the courtesy of the British and French flying authorities, the American aviators also have taken part in observation and photographic work. It is not thought advisable to name the places where the Americans flew on the bombing expedition, but it was well beyond the German air defense lines at the front.

Redfern Corsets

Specially Priced

Monday, January 7th, there will be an unusually attractive showing of

Redfern Corsets
Black Lace—Front Lace
$2.50
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There are models of all types to fit all figures irrespective of size, reduced from prices ranging from $3.50 to $12.50.

It is suggested that early selection is advantageous; because, while all sizes are offered, a complete range of sizes may not be found in each style.

Every Corset Fitted if Desired.

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Técla Pearls Can Be Matched In Orientals

TÉCLA Pearls, created in our Paris laboratories, are sold only by the Técla Co., and cannot be obtained from any other jeweler.

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Técla Pearl Necklaces, with Diamond Clasp, $75 to $350

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CUT PASSENGER TRAINS A FIFTH

Continued from Page One.

goes into effect Sunday, Jan. 6. I have consented to this change because it is imperatively necessary that passenger travel shall be reduced as much as possible during the present serious emergency which confronts the people in the Eastern section of the country.

"By elimination of unnecessary passenger train service much motive power, skilled labor, track and terminal facilities are released for the handlings of coal and food and other supplies essential to the life of the people, as well as to the successful prosecution of the war. Every patriotic citizen can directly help the Government in clearing up the present unsatisfactory conditions on the railroads by refraining from all unnecessary travel at this time.

"The breakdown in passenger service of the various railroads in the East has not made a pleasant impression on the public, but it must be borne in mind that the railroad companies in the East are still seriously congested with an unusual amount of freight traffic, the movement of which is more vital to the country than the movement of passengers and that the weather conditions for the last two weeks have seriously impeded railroad operations."

In connection with the inquiries from California, Mr. McAdoo said:

"A wholly erroneous impression seems to have been created in some parts of the United States, especially in California, as to the policy of the Director General concerning passenger train service to the Pacific Coast. Comparatively few reductions have been made or are in contemplation in passenger train service in California or in the West. No changes have been made or will be made unless they are necessary to enable the Government to deal more effectively with war needs and war problems, which are, of course, of paramount importance.

"Such inconveniences as may result from changes imperatively needed for the prosecution of the war to a swift and victorious conclusion must be and will be, I am sure, cheerfully endured by the patriotic people of America. Local interests and individual interests must not be permitted to stand in the way of the supreme need of the nation, and the supreme need of the nation is to use all the facilities and resources of the country to win the war."

Hopeful of Improved Conditions.

Mr. McAdoo explained that every workman, engine, and mile of trackage released by the passenger curtailment would be employed to end freight congestion. With the milder weather and the measures adopted, he felt that there was every reason to believe that conditions more nearly normal would be achieved within a short time.

Further steps have been taken to increase the use of Southern ports for European shipping. It is hoped in this way to add materially to the amount of foodstuffs shipped from them, thus relieving somewhat the congestion on the railroads running to ports in the Northeast, such as New York. The route from a Southern port to France or England involves a longer trip, but delay in obtaining bunker coal and cargoes would be eliminated.

Immediate action also will be recommended for the development of the inland waterways, such as the Mississippi River and the Erie Canal, under Federal control. Provision was made in the railroad legislation submitted to Congress for this constructive work. Mr. McAdoo said:

"I am very much pleased that provision is made in the pending Railroad bill for the use of the inland waterways in connection with the railroad systems now under Government control. The proper use of these waterways will largely increase the transportation facilities of the country, and if the pending bill is passed, giving authority to the President to expend money for the development of transportation facilities on the inland waterways, every effort will be made to utilize them to the full extent of their capacity."

Mr. McAdoo took further steps today to end the possibility of labor trouble. He received representatives of the Brotherhoods, which is not affiliated with the four Brotherhoods, and asked that questions involving a ruling by the Director General be put off until the necessary operative measures could be adopted. He was assured that every effort would be made to comply with this request. There had been reports of threatened strikes in two districts.

Report on Congestion.

A report concerning congestion on various railroad lines was made today by Interstate Commerce Commissioner McChord, in charge of inspectors. It showed a serious condition on the New Haven lines, which had made necessary the elimination on the Waterbury & Hartford division of no less than eighty-two passenger trains. Conditions west of Pittsburgh were generally favorable, the main trouble of the lines of the West being centred in inability to get cars moved Eastward. Extracts of the findings of the inspectors follow:

"Maybrook, New York, New Haven & Hartford, Jan. 3: Total cars on hand, 2,482, of which 902 were coal for eastbound movement. Only ninety-six cars of coal were moved between 12:01 and 5 P. M. Jan. 3. Eleven trains dispatched east. Six engines and four crews available.

"Cedar Hill, New York, New Haven & Hartford, Jan. 3: On hand for movement to Belle Dock transfer, 110 cars, many of which had been at Cedar Hill for two weeks. No transfer for nearly a week on account of no power. Forty-two engines in roundhouses awaiting repairs, seven of which were stalled. P. M. Twenty-four will not be ready for periods varying from two to twelve days. Shortage of skilled mechanics.

"Waterbury and Hartford, New York, N. H. & H., Jan. 3: Road badly congested. Shortage of crews and power at all points on this road. Effective Jan. 6, eighty-two passenger trains will be discontinued, making available for service twenty-two engines and two motors.

"Boston, Boston & Albany, Jan. 3: Movement 30 per cent. below normal. Sufficient power to meet demands. No trains held out of terminal.

"Baltimore, Baltimore & Ohio, Jan. 3: Yards congested. Working capacity of yards, 4,500 cars. On hand, 5,732. Movement east about 30 per cent. of normal, and movement west about 35 per cent. of normal. Embargo on all freight except coal, coke, fluxing stone, and ore originating on line or connections.

"Philadelphia, Baltimore & Ohio, east side, 24 hours ending 4 P. M., Jan. 3: Received from West 2 trains moved with no locomotives available. On hand for West 352 loads, of which 10 were hard coal for Baltimore; 328 empties. Received from East, Philadelphia & Reading, 7 trains. Moved East via Philadelphia & Reading 4 trains; 2 trains ready for East with no locomotives available. On hand for the East 227 locomotives, 81 of which were coal for New York; 122 additional cars of coal for New York held out of yard because Philadelphia & Reading was unable to handle them. Fifteen locomotives out of service awaiting repairs, delayed by shortage of labor. Fifty-eight engine house employes failed to report for duty today.

"Maryland Division, Pennsylvania Railroad, Jan. 3: Had 1,019 loads and 285 empties, of which 16 loads of anthracite coal are for Washington, Moved south 114 loads, 14 empties. Had 4 trains ready to move, with no locomotives available. Twenty-four cars consigned to Philadelphia Rag Company not being unloaded promptly. Fifty-eight cars Government automobiles in yard, 50 of which are in open top cars, and 120 cars of automobiles at Glen Rock, all of which have been held more than sixty days. Pennsylvania Railroad had a total of 1,156 cars for the American Shipbuilding Company, Hog Island, half of them being in the Philadelphia terminals; 472 cars now at Hog Island. These cars not being unloaded.

"Harrisburg, Philadelphia & Reading, Jan. 3: Rutherford yards received, 877 eastbound and 1,000 westbound cars. Sent forward 762 eastbound and 852 westbound cars. Can handle 40 per cent. more traffic if power is furnished and Reading and Allentown can receive. Twelve hoppers delayed two months waiting for repair material. Average delay of engines at roundhouse, four hours. The Reading Railroad has on hand for the American Shipbuilding Company, Hog Island, Penn., 534 cars that are not being unloaded."

150 SHIPS AND 53,000 CARS TO BE PUT TO USE

Railway Director Orders All Traffic Men and Consignees to Move Freight at Once.

When A. H. Smith, Assistant Director General of Railroads in charge of Eastern district, took hold of the Atlantic port situation yesterday, after he had formed an organization to deal with the coal crisis at New York, he found that shipping and rail transportation congestion, along with the cold and lack of fuel, which is holding 150 ships in the port, had produced a condition that threatened to cripple seriously the supply of materials to the Allies.

A report by the Export Division of the General Operating Committee of the Eastern railroads showed that there were at the six Atlantic ports—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Newport News, Norfolk, and Baltimore—40,000 carloads of export freight, on wheels, in warehouses, or dumped on the ground. This means about 2,000,000 tons, which it would take 200 10,000-ton ships to carry away.

But there was uncovered the remarkable fact that among the freight congesting the Eastern ports was something like 60,000 tons of steel for rails, which was obsolete because of the radical changes in modern warfare. This steel was ordered by the allied Governments and moved from the factories to the Atlantic ports. Its movement was held up, and some of it has been at the ports for months. It has been, most of it, it was said, paid for by the allied Governments, who now do not want it enough to have cargo space devoted to it. It is understood that the American Government will buy this steel as scrap and ship it back to the mills, to be made into new munitions.

Of the 40,000 carloads of export freight at the six Atlantic ports, more than half is in New York, where it clogs freight yards, warehouses, and terminals. In addition to the more than 20,000 carloads of export freight here, there was on Jan. 1, about 13,000 carloads of domestic freight.

Mr. Smith will try to get the export freight into motion and he is determined that domestic freight shall be cleared. There are no U-boat reasons for congestion of domestic freight. The greatest factor is the habit of consignees to use freight cars as warehouses until it suits convenience to unload them. Mr. Smith has issued instructions to all Eastern roads to refuse to load consignees who do not unload promptly.

Mr. Smith sent yesterday to all consignees of freight, to all steamship companies, and railroad companies the following message:

> Office of Assistant to the Director
> General of Railroads,
> Grand Central Terminal,
> New York City, Jan. 5, 1918.
>
> To All Consignees of Freight—Domestic and Export—New York City;
>
> To All Steamship Companies Operating from New York City;
>
> To All Railroads Reaching New York City.
>
> The accumulation of export and domestic freight on piers, in piersheds, in warehouses, and in cars at New York railroad terminals has been and is interfering greatly with the forwarding of freight required overseas. It is imperative that these cars and the space in piers and warehouses be promptly released to permit of the expeditious handling of food and other freight that must be exported during January.
>
> Consignees and steamship representatives are requested and urged to give immediate disposal orders. Those having domestic freight are urged to move it promptly. If consignees experience difficulty in obtaining steamship permits, please notify Export Division, Freight Traffic Committee, North Atlantic Ports, 141 Broadway, New York City.
>
> In case disposal orders are not received promptly railroad agents will report such delinquents to the Export Division, 141 Broadway. A. H. SMITH,
> Assistant to the Director General of Railroads.

To Co-ordinate Ships and Freight.

Important movements toward reorganization of the shipping facilities of the Eastern ports is expected to follow the action of the Railroad Administration in tackling the port problem. The report of the Export Division shows that there are 150 steamship companies and agencies at the Port of New York. There is now little space at railroad terminals. The Export Division said it had been the custom for freight to be held in cars and at terminals until ships were ready to take it. This, it was said, must be changed, and a system of freight permits is outlined which would prevent the shipment from source until positive guarantee could be given that it would be promptly moved upon arrival at the port terminals. The report said that in the past two years, with the high shipping rate, owners of ships, taking cognisance of probable railroad delays, had been in the habit of placing orders in the interior for far more freight than they could carry, in order to make sure of having a load. They took what they could, and the freight left stood at the port terminals and railroad yards until there was a ship to take it. The railroads have had no other alternative than to hold this freight. Demurrage charges, car charges and the like did not prevent the congestion resulting from this system.

The Export Division said that no permits for shipments of freight from plants should be issued until statements had been submitted in writing as to what will be done with the freight and a further check on the steamship lines as to whether they take away the freight as agreed upon. The division further stated that there would have to be a pooling of shipments so that when a commodity stood at ports no more of that commodity could be ordered for shipment until no more of it was at the ports. If, for instance, there is a considerable amount of grain at New York for shipment no more grain will be brought here until that grain is shipped. The Export Division argued that with a knowledge of the present central control the steamship lines would obey the railroads' orders.

Ship Lines Pool Freight.

In keeping with the determination that the steamship lines must change their practices, the Export Division reported that six South American lines had pooled their tonnage and agreed that they would take any freight ready on the first boat available, regardless of what line it was consigned to. These lines also agreed on a joint storage system, whereby cars could be unloaded without waiting for the arrival of steamships. The Export Division expressed the opinion that other lines should, and would, follow this lead.

The Export Division also reported that it had barred the shipment of cotton from all but Southern ports and that no permits would be issued for the shipment of cotton from any North American port.

While stringent regulations are feasible for commercial and domestic freight, the Export Division pointed out that for freight for the United States Government to be sent abroad, and for freight for the Allied Governments, because of the sinking of ships and other factors, there would have to be some storage, but expressed the opinion that the present situation could be much relieved. It was pointed out that the Allied Governments had enormous contracts for munitions in this country extending over a considerable period, and that these munitions should be shipped to Atlantic ports only as they could be transferred to ships.

It was also stated that there had been some abuse of the use of lighters, in that goods for shipping were not taken from them promptly, and that shipping men should pay special attention to avoid the evils called by the shortage of labor on railroads and at terminals as something that must be remedied. More than 70,000 men have joined the army and navy, a large number having been taken by the first draft. A similar drain by the second draft upon the laborforces will be serious, railroad men say. The force of firemen has been especially crippled by the draft, because firemen, as a rule, are younger men than conductors or engineers. Many railroad men favor having the Government declare that it will take no experienced railroad men in the next draft. Many tugs about the harbor lack firemen and crews, and this has hindered the movement of freight.

The taking over by the Government of the Bush Terminal and the Manhattan piers between Forty-second and Fifty-eighth Streets will, of course, give more room for Government supplies. But at the same time the volume of those supplies will increase to an extent that will make the problem bigger. The Baldwin Locomotive Works at Philadelphia yesterday turned over three locomotives built for the Russian railroads. Twenty more will be turned over next week for use on the Eastern lines.

BIG DEFICIT FOR NEW HAVEN

November Loss $132,777, Against $573,531 Gain a Year Ago.

The New Haven Railroad had a deficit of $132,777 in November last after paying operating expenses and taxes. In the same month of 1916 a balance on the right side amounted to $573,531. The poor showing in November, 1917, was due, as was the case with most of the other carriers, to extraordinary operating costs.

Gross operating revenue totaled $7,179,337, a gain of $338,000. The expenses of operation and taxes absorbed $5,710,135, an increase of nearly $1,000,000 over the preceding November. The composite earnings statement of the New Haven system, including steamship and electric lines, shows a deficit of $442,149, compared with a surplus of $908,684 the year before. In the eleven months ended Nov. 30 net earnings totaled $4,104,949, less than half as much as the corresponding period in 1916 brought in.

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CONDEMNS SHODDY IN ARMY UNIFORMS

New York Broker Testifies That the Use of Wool Substitute Was Unnecessary.

HINTS AT OFFICIALS' TRICK

Col. Lindsey, Contradicting Eisenman, Says Million Yards of Cloth Are Needed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5. — William Bianchi, a woolen broker of New York, who appeared today before the Senate Military Affairs Committee, now devoting itself to the question why shoddy was substituted for wool in uniforms, declared that shoddy was used to build up the industry and foster the plans of men engaged in that business. The intimation was that certain officials connected with the award of contracts for the Government had friends who were shoddy manufacturers.

Mr. Bianchi asserted that there was no reason why shoddy should be used in the uniforms, as there was "a sufficient supply" of woolen fabric in this country to furnish uniforms for the army. He suggested that shoddy should be used only as a last resort and said the time had not come when inferior stuff should be used in place of wool.

Colonel Elmer Lindsey, the Depot Quartermaster at Philadelphia, denied the statement made by Charles Eisenman, that the army had plenty of cloth on hand. He said it was short 1,000,000 yards, and further testified that the delays had been occasioned by the unbusinesslike methods of the Supply Committee.

"If I may be allowed to express my opinion," said Mr. Bianchi, "I do not think the present fabrics answer the purpose of our army at all. I think that the soldiers that have to be exposed to climatic conditions on the other side should certainly have the very best quality of wool in their uniforms that we can produce. I cannot see any reason for changing from our previous standard to our present one of 50 per cent. shoddy, of that kind, because there is no necessity for it. In my own house when that question came up I refused to consider anything but pure wool. I would close my shop before I would sell anything that has shoddy in it."

Tells Objections to Shoddy.

"What is your opposition to shoddy?" asked Senator Frelinghuysen.

"It has no durability to begin with, compared with a pure, live piece of merchandise, and besides that is not hygienic, has no merits whatsoever," the witness replied. "Take a 50 per cent. shoddy piece of cloth and it draws the humidity and retains it. It takes a long time before it can dry out, whereas you can take a little piece of cloth that is pure wool and it comes back very quickly. It retains a certain amount of loftiness that brings warmth to the body.

"Was the standard of the goods manufactured in America for the American troops before the war a good standard?" asked Senator Chamberlain.

"Yes, Sir; I considered it a good standard," replied the witness. "I happened to have had some knowledge of the workings of the department at that time, and I considered that a very good standard with the exception of the overcoatings that they have recently made of twenty-two-ounce weight and later turned into thirty-ounce weight."

"Now, assuming that the war might last longer than a year, assuming it might last two or three years, and assuming further that the imports of wool might be delayed for some reason or other, do you think there would still have been enough American wool to have equipped the army?" questioned Senator Chamberlain.

"For the army, yes sir, for two or three years, because the life of a uniform of pure wool, I think, is probably 100 per cent. longer than that of one made out of shoddy, and the further you go with working shoddy the worse your uniforms are going to be."

Colonel Lindsey testified to the difficulties encountered, the changing of contracts by the Supply Committee and cancellation of shipping orders. These changes, he said, were made without notifying the depot at Philadelphia, and, as a result, there was a shortage of material and a let-down in maximum production.

Blames Supply Committee.

"All the friction and trouble we have had has been due to the system of the Supply Committee and not to the Quartermaster Corps," he said, in reply to a question as to why such a condition existed.

"This committee has heard the testimony of Mr. Eisenman that there is plenty of cloth; now you say we are a million yards short. How can there be such a wide discrepancy in your statements?" asked Senator Chamberlain.

"Mr. Eisenman may have based his statement on contracts, while I am basing mine on actual deliveries," explained the witness.

Chairman Chamberlain announced that discrepancies in the testimony of Mr. Eisenman and Quartermaster General Sharpe regarding the clothing shortage were to be cleared up by reports of cloth deliveries which both were procuring for the committee.

TURKS OFFER RUSSIA DARDANELLES RIGHTS

Free Passage Proposed in Peace Terms in Return for Withdrawal and Demobilization.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Free passage of the Dardanelles for Russian ships, Russian evacuation of Turkish territory, and the demobilization of the Russian Black Sea fleet are provided for in the draft of Turkish peace terms presented to Russia, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Petrograd. Turkey, it is provided, is to retain her active army in consequence of the continuation of war against the Entente.

The main points in the draft presented by the Turkish delegates are given in the dispatch as follows:

1. Frontier lines to remain as before the war.
2. Within two years of the conclusion of peace the contracting parties shall conclude a convention respecting sea trade and Consulates.
3. War losses incurred by individuals to be refunded.
4. Guarantees to be given for the territorial integrity and development of Persia on the basis of her entire independence.
5. Free passage to be granted to Russian ships passing through the Dardanelles and the Bosporus.
6. Mobilization within limits to be permitted for national defense.
7. Russia to undertake to remove her armies to territory within the previous Russian borders in six to eight weeks after signing the peace agreement, leaving only one division to safeguard her frontier.
8. Russia to demobilize her army of special Armenian units, and also to demobilize the Black Sea navy.
9. Turkey to retain her active army in consequence of continuation of war against the Entente.

22 PUT TO DEATH AT GHENT.

Other Hollanders and Belgians Sentenced to Prison.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 5.—Twenty-two persons, among them four from Antwerp, eight from Ghent, and a Dutch skipper, were executed at Ghent Dec. 20 for alleged espionage, according to the Telegraaf's correspondent at Flushing.

Three other Hollanders were condemned to three, four, and ten years' imprisonment, respectively. A large number of Belgians also received long terms of imprisonment, and many others still are incarcerated at Ghent awaiting trial.

RUSSIANS START FOR NEW PARLEYS

Continued from Page One.

have been putting pressure, direct or indirect, upon the Government in connection with the summoning of a Constituent Assembly, as the Germans have been making it pretty obvious that they are unwilling to recognize the Bolsheviki as representatives of a majority of the Russian people, or even as temporary trustees of the sovereign power. The Daily News dispatch expresses fear that Germany will find the Constituent Assembly more amenable than the Bolsheviki in regard to making peace, and quotes Foreign Minister Trotzky as saying that the bourgeoisie is prepared to give away half the country if it can obtain control of the government of the other half.

Uncertainty as to the Ukraine.

Regarding the attitude of the Ukraine toward the Germans, The Daily News says that the Rada is willing to strike a bargain with them.

The Petrograd correspondent of The Times, who is now in London, writes that the Ukrainians are determined to send a mission to Brest-Litovsk, not to negotiate a separate peace, but to ascertain Germany's intentions toward Little Russia. The Germans are willing, he says, to recognize the Rada on the basis that the Ukraine supply Germany with foodstuffs and recognize German economic interests in the Ukraine. Neither of these points, the correspondent adds, is to Little Russian taste, but if the Allies fail to help the Ukrainians or adopt a policy of compromise with the Bolsheviki, the Rada may have to yield and the Cossacks, too.

Newspapers in Petrograd continue to report fighting in the south, where, according to the correspondent of The Times, civil war is waging. In several places there are reported to have been scenes of fierce fighting. These include Ekaterinoslav, where it is said that the fighting has already lasted five days. However, as communication south and east from Petrograd is precarious at the best, the reports convey little information.

The Austro-German delegations in Petrograd profess to have information that the Allies have decided to break relations with Russia. Perhaps this is the reason why the officials of the British Embassy have taken pains to assure Trotzky that the departure of Sir George Buchanan is purely on account of ill health, and that he would have left Petrograd last March but for the persuasion of M. Tereischenko, then Foreign Minister. Trotzky also was told that the other members of the embassy had no intention of leaving Petrograd at present. F. O. Lindley, counselor of the embassy, remains in charge.

Litvinoff's Status Still in Doubt.

In reference to the report that the Allies are soon to recognize the Bolshevist Government, and that Great Britain will accept the appointment by the Bolsheviki of Maxim Litvinoff as Russian Ambassador in London, The Times says it has reason to believe that no change has occurred in the attitude of the British Government. Moreover, the Government has received no intimation of M. Litvinoff's appointment.

The Daily Telegraph says it ought not to be necessary to deny this report, but that any one who needs to be reassured may take it that the story is baseless.

Amid the whirl of events involving the fate of the nation the Bolshevist Government has found time to decree that Russia shall adopt phonetic spelling on Jan. 14. Three vowels and one consonant have been eliminated from the Russian alphabet.

TO PAY RUSSIAN INTEREST.

National City Bank Will Meet Next Obligation on Bonds Jan. 10.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Payment of the interest on the Russian loan of $50,000,000, it was announced by representatives of the Russian Government here today, will be made by the National City Bank of New York on Jan. 10.

The semi-annual interest payment on the Imperial Russian Government's bonds, due next Thursday, amounts to $1,625,000. In June, 1916, a banking syndicate, composed of J. P. Morgan & Co., the National City Bank, the Guaranty Trust Company, Lee, Higginson & Co., and Kidder, Peabody & Co., arranged for a three years' credit to the Russian Government in the amount of $50,000,000 at 6½ per cent.

While the terms of the loan provided that both interest and principal should be paid in New York City, the bankers retained the right to sell rubles at the fixed rate of three rubles to the dollar, having the same credited to them at the State Bank of Russia, the Government receiving 50 per cent. of the profits, if any, resulting from the exchange transaction. The bankers also had the privilege of purchasing from the Imperial Russian Government its five-year 5½ per cent. gold bonds, the payment to be made at the fixed rate of 53 1-3 cents to the ruble. On account of the violent decline in Russian exchange, the demand rate on Petrograd having at one time gone down to 11¼ cents, the option held by the bankers was never exercised.

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Showing Monday

Advance Spring Fashions

For Women and Misses

First Authentic Spring Showing

ORIGINAL PARIS MODELS

Women's Suits, Gowns, Coats, Wraps and Three-piece Costumes

95.00 to 295.00

Women's Spring Gowns

In the Newest Models, Fabrics and Colors

SMARTLY TAILORED SILK SPORT DRESSES of tussah, Siam, satin, sylvette, Hindu or crepe de chine.

ALSO

DRESSY GOWNS of Georgette or chiffon, embroidered, beaded or lace-trimmed, also of printed chiffon or foulard; exquisite lingerie gowns of net, lace or voile. 29.50 to 145.00

AN ENTIRELY NEW SPRING FABRIC FOR TAILORED DRESSES

Women's Wool Scrim Dresses

Exclusive Franklin Simon & Co. Models

STRAIGHTLINE MODELS, many combined with satin; new shaped collars are of satin or white Georgette crepe; featured are apron, panelled or slashed tunic skirts.

39.50 and 49.50

JUST RECEIVED

Women's Paris Lingerie Waists

Entirely Hand-Made

OF white voile, batiste or handkerchief linen; exquisitely hand-embroidered, hand-drawn or embellished with motifs, bands and edgings of Val. or real filet laces. 7.50 to 29.50

Exclusive Spring Millinery

For Southern and Immediate Town Wear

HATS of plain or fancy straw, combined with satin, taffeta silk or Georgette; also hats of all Georgette, taffeta silk, satin or ribbon, trimmed with flowers, fruit or hand-embroidered in silk or wool. 15.00 to 50.00

Misses' Tailored Wool Dresses

Smart Spring Models, Fabrics and Colors

TAILORED OR MORE DRESSY MODELS, of serge, Poiret twill, tricotine, wool scrim or wool jersey; very new are the dresses with waistcoats or bolero jackets. Sizes 14 to 20 years. 18.50 to 69.50

Misses' Spring Suits

Of the New Fashionable Fabrics

STRICTLY TAILORED SUITS, sport suits or dressy suits, of wool tricotine, Poiret twill, serge, silvertone, covert, wool jersey or silk fabrics. Sizes 14 to 20 years. 29.50 to 79.50

Attention Is Directed to the Illustrated Advertisement of *Women's "Philippine" Underwear* in the Rotogravure Section of To-Day's "Times"

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

ANNUAL SALE—MONDAY

Women's Lingerie Underwear

Much Below Their Regular Prices

Nightgowns of Nainsook
Slip-over or Empire models, trimmed with lace or embroidery. .85

Nightgowns of Nainsook
V or square neck models, inset with embroidery or lace trimmed. 1.45

Nightgowns of Sheer Batiste
Sleeveless models in flesh or white; with net motifs, also net flutings. 1.85

Pajamas of Sheer Batiste
One-piece pajama nightgowns, in flesh or white; Val. lace and satin ribbon trimmed. 2.85

Envelope Chemises of Batiste
Bodice top with self shirrings, lace trimmed, satin ribbon straps. 1.45

Envelope Chemises of Batiste
In flesh or white; bodice top, ribbon through wide net casing; satin shoulder straps. 1.85

Shadow-Proof Petticoats
Of cambric, with scroll embroidered and scalloped flounce. 1.45

Petticoats of Habutai Silk
New Straightline model; double panelled front and back; embroidered scallops. 3.85

Silk Crepe de Chine Underwear

FOR WOMEN and MISSES

Crepe de Chine Nightgowns
Empire model; in flesh or white; ribbon trimmed. 3.95

Crepe de Chine Nightgowns
In flesh or white, trimmed with Val. lace and Georgette crepe. 4.95

Crepe de Chine Pajamas
One-piece pajama nightgowns, in flesh or blue; lace and ribbon trimmed. 6.95

Crepe de Chine Chemises
Envelope model, in flesh or white; tucked and ribbon trimmed. 1.95

Crepe de Chine Chemises
Envelope model, in flesh or white; Val. lace or Georgette trimmed. 2.95

Crepe de Chine Knickers
Also of superior quality satin, in flesh or white, reinforced. 2.95

Clearance Sale—Monday

Women's Silk Boudoir Gowns
Of Silk Crepe de Chine 5.00

THIS season's tailored or lace trimmed models, in a variety of attractive styles. *Heretofore $7.95 to $9[illegible]*

The Largest Price Reductions Ever Made

WOMEN'S PARIS MODEL FUR COATS

Original Models, of Choicest Selected Pelts

Full Length Broadtail Coat
Of highest grade, well-matched baby broadtail skins. *Heretofore $2,800.00* 1,500.00

Ermine and Kolinsky Wrap
Full length, upper part of ermine, lower part of Kolinsky. *Heretofore $3,500.00* 1,350.00

Full Length Mole Coat-Wrap
Trimmed with seven wide bands of Kolinsky squirrel fur. *Heretofore $1,850.00* 850.00

Natural Nutria Fur Coat
Full length model; new pointed self fur border. *Heretofore $650.00* 250.00

Handsome Fur Wrap
Of moire caracul combined with Hudson seal fur. *Heretofore $850.00* 350.00

Broadtail Caracul Coat
Full length tunic model, combined with Hudson seal fur. *Heretofore $1,250.00* 500.00

Clearance Sale—Monday

Women's High Class Coats

Women's Winter Coats
Of Velvet Velour or Wool Fabrics
Of wool velour, velvet velour or Pom Pom, the majority trimmed with taupe or seal nutria or raccoon fur. *Heretofore $39.50 to $49.50* 29.50

Women's Winter Coats
Majority Fur Trimmed
Of genuine Bolivia cloth, English wool velour, Pom Pom or invisible plaid velours; silk lined, warmly interlined. *Heretofore $69.50 to $75.00* 46.00

Women's High Class Coats
Richly Fur Trimmed or Plain Tailored
OF Gloveskin Velour, Siberia Cloth, Velvet Velour or Velveteen; silk lined and warmly interlined. 55.00 *Heretofore $69.50 to $98.5[illegible]*

Clearance Sale—Monday

WOMEN'S HIGH CLASS SUITS
With or Without Fur Trimming
INCLUDING custom tailored models, without fur trimming; also copies of Paris models, richly fur trimmed; of soft cloth fabrics or velveteen. *Heretofore $59.50 to $98.50* 48.00

WOMEN'S FUR-TRIMMED SUITS
One or Two of a Kind
THIS season's exclusive winter models, of highest class wool fabrics or velvets; many are exact copies or adaptations of Paris models. *Heretofore $89.50 to $125.00* 68.00

LIST OF GUARDSMEN IN OFFICERS' SCHOOL

O'Ryan Gives Out Some of the Names of Spartanburg Men Chosen for Training.

ORGANIZE NEW DIVISION

Pioneer Unit Includes Seven Surplus Regiments Now at the Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., Jan. 5.—The work of organizing the new pioneer division began today, when the seven surplus regiments of the former New York National Guard received their new designations. Two of the Brigadier Generals who are to serve under Brig. Gen. Guy Carleton reported this afternoon, and the start of the troop movement into camp will probably take place by Wednesday. More than 25,000 men will be needed to form the organization, but it is not yet known definitely whether they are to be selected men or regular army recruits.

The Brigadiers who arrived today were C. T. O'Neil, N. A., who came here from Camp Hancock, where he commanded an infantry brigade of former Pennsylvania guardsmen, and E. Leroy Sweetzer, U. S. A., for years stationed at Boston. Brig. Gen. William Wilson, who was detached from the old Fourth Separate Brigade, is due to report tomorrow.

Organized as the 1st Provisional Brigade are the 10th New York, designated the 51st Pioneer Infantry, and the 12th, which is designated as the 52d Pioneer Infantry. In the 2d Provisional Brigade are the 47th, now the 53d Pioneers; the 71st, designated as the 54th Pioneers; and the 74th of Buffalo, henceforth to be the 55th Pioneer Infantry. The old 1st Infantry was labeled the 1st Pioneers and the 14th of Brooklyn the 2d Pioneers.

A high officer of the new division said today that the entire division would be assembled here by Feb. 1. If his statement proves correct, Camp Wadsworth at the age of seven months will be preparing a Major General, eight Brigadier Generals, fifteen Colonels, and nearly 60,000 enlisted men for the front.

Major Gen. O'Ryan today gave out a partial list of the enlisted men selected to enter the divisional officers' training school. The school probably will open Monday. The students are:

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS TROOP.

Loeb, M. B. | King, Bronson W.
Barr, D. H.

106TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION.

Welles, A. T. | Schuyler, R. V. R.
Latte, A. E. | Von Mertschinsky, E. P.
Coppinger, F. C. | Armstrong, Donald
Martin, A. F. | Carpenter, F. C.
[illegible]

106TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION.

Dougal, Robert. | Hoehn, W.
Burkholz, F. C. | Steinert, J. W.
Flynn, Bartholomew. | Cole, K. N.
Summerhayes, J. W. | Giebler, C. L.

53D INFANTRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS.

Anderson, E. F.

105TH INFANTRY.

Hall, R. L. | Cross, T. J.
Florian, P. A. | Spencer, D. P.
Williams, Herbert. | Dever, D. W.
Howe, F. B. | Byrnes, R. J.
Marshall, W. F. | Kinne, F. N.
Sears, R. C. | Dovad, Peter.
Geiser, Albert. | McGuiness, J. C.
Patten, J. Arch. | Davis, H. V.
Graham, H. W. | Morris, H. B.
Forgett, Joseph. | Smith, H. S.
Moore, W. E. | Spony, Albert.
Gilleran, Patrick | Kipp, M. M.
Schemmerhorn, Earl. | Dewey, D. R.
Cipperly, John. | Hamilton, J. A.
Haunert, F. J. | Gamahl, F. D.
Geis, R. J. | Wasson, G. C.
McGovern, A. J. | Listecki, S.
Locke, J. H.

106TH INFANTRY.

Grant, R. R. | De Banke, W. E.
Walsh, W. M. | Schmidt, O. G.
McCarthy, Jerrold. | Campbell, F. J.
Landis, N. R. | Dineen, E. A.
Roessler, E. J. | Tornabene, Frank.
Langhorst, W. A. | Shea, E. F.
Burdett, Harold. | Boulle, W. H.
Cole, Guthrie. | Seeley, C., Jr.
Egan, B. J. | Martin, R. C.
Lyons, A. H. | Godley, C. E.
Walkenshaw, R. M. | Brennan, J. F.
Maloy, J. L. | Firth, R. M.
Gilchrist, R. J. | Burrett, E. J.
Perton, Edward. | Quinn, Thomas.
Tomlinson, E. H. | Dunn, E. F.
Garnjost, H., Jr. | Bonney, Edward.
Fenn, G. C. | Scanion, H. E.
Adamson, D. R. | McCaffrey, C. R.
Suavet, H. E. | Archer, George.
Malone, C. J.

106TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION.

Lilliestrom, T. L. | Snare, F., Jr.
Lyon, Jay. | Tucker, E. R., Jr.
King, R. F. | Connor, J. R.
Wolfe, C. H.

54TH INFANTRY, BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS.

Allen, C. D.

107TH INFANTRY.

Mullaney, E. F. | Vlas, Frank.
Lohman, A. H. | McPherson, R. B.
Ostrander, A. E. | Baucher, T. H., Jr.
Redner, F. B. | Kirchels, A. L.
Burnett, A. M. | Street, H. H.
Fling, W. D. | Vollbracht, R.
Sullivan, E. F. | Leonard, W. M.
Weber, A. G. | Purcell, R. F.
Freeman, O. H. | Parker, E. F.
Barker, H. P. | Clayberg, H. B.
Clark, R. S. | Gilson, R. E.
Brandt, E. N. | Raven, R. M.
Wood, H. O., Jr. | Munroe, R. G.
Goss, W. D. | Jessup, J. B.
Pryde, C. C. | McAnerney, J., 2d.
Lathrop, J. E. | Wohlleb, F. X.
Von Bernuth, H. | Hunnewell, H. B.
Kerr, T. T. | McGowan, A. C.
Simpson, T. G. | Stephens, S. A.
Landis, W. I. | Pelham, G. F.
Bell, Allen, Jr. | Selee, D. W.
Barr, W. T. | Barril, D. F.
Zink, A. De B. | Ferreira, A. V.
Mendenhall, H. C. | Gow, K.
Bryan, J. F. | Hallock, R. W.
Hellquist, O. E.

108TH INFANTRY.

Keller, W. D. | Manion, V. J.
McCarthy, F. H. | Neumayer, Frank.
Nielson, H. S. | Roche, D. E.
Stuart, D. C. | Vandeusen, M. A.
Harmon, L. W. | Slayton, W. W.
Dennis, E. A. | Ford, S. E.
Seymour, P. B. | Haelem, L. H.
Ryan, Malachy. | Baker, W. W.
Winne, W. B. | Dempsey, J. C.
Demer, H. P. | Cunningham, A. H.
Kennedy, P. L. | Frangen, N. C.
Klees, J. R. | Ferris, E. H.
Fiero, J. R. | Rogers, J. L.
Comiskey, T. J. | Dennis, R. M.
Veit, T. C. | Mapsfield, W. A.
Burt, F. L. | Doyle, C. J.
Clemens, W. H. | Karr, H. M.
Mulvey, C. D. | Pendleton, E. M.
Gaskin, J. J. | Williams, J. F.
Gallagher, F. T. | Spicer, C. H.
Smethurst, F. M. | O'Connor, T.
[illegible] | Summers, J. W.
[illegible] | McClean, W. J.

104TH FIELD ARTILLERY.

Mills, E. W. | Burgess, F. T.
Ronan, C. W. | McCormack, F. J.
Gray, E. | Weil, H.
Rodewall, R. L. | Hoerger, J. J.
Biggs, S. | Finney, R. R.
Taylor, H. E. | Schirm, R. F.
Fuller, H. R. | O'Brien, A. S.
Fletcher, W. W. | Humphrey, H. B.
Fertig, S. | Schilling, F. M.

105TH FIELD ARTILLERY.

Millar, R. M. | Ward, H. H.
Ahrens, W. | Hedebeck, G. H.
Wilson, R. S. | Demarest, A. H.
Miller, W. F. | Schaefer, S. S.
Mayer, F. | Thorpe, G. O.
Kenneth, Harbison. | Hawthorne, G. J.
Shoobs, N. E. | Hirt, A. P.
Covington, P. F. | Hutchinson, H. J.
Doyle, J. J. | Cokeley, J.
Smith, F. C.

104TH FIELD ARTILLERY.

Huling, J. E. | Yocum, H. V.
Boeckel, F. | Robins, J. H.
Jackson, D. S. | Rouse, H. E.
Camman, H. J. | Hartman, C. L.
Clarke, J. R. | Teetre, R. C.
Mulkern, J. B. | Roberts, F.
Wright, E. E. | Franklin, A. H.
Burgess, G. F. | Hadenfelt, C. O.
Bushnell, R. H. | Chadwick, W. L.

102D TRENCH MORTAR BATTERY.

Anderson, E. J. | Mead, L. E.
Mooney, R. A.

102D TRAINS HEADQUARTERS AND MILITARY POLICE.

Howland, C. A. | Perkins, C. H.
Purdon, W. V. C. | Delavin, M. F.
Baldwin, O. S.

AMMUNITION TRAIN HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT.

Willis, F. A.

102D AMMUNITION TRAIN.

Zott, G. D. | Beale, R. H.
Mayer, G. | Schwab, W. H.
Hogle, A. F. | Rogers, R. J.
Pitcher, G. E.

102D SUPPLY TRAIN.

Voss, W. E. | Joaspern, W. C.

Sanitary

102D TRAINS HEADQUARTERS.

Bull, R. P.

105TH AMBULANCE CO.

Costello, W. J.

106TH AMBULANCE CO.

Flannery, B. T. | Doty, W. D., Jr.

107TH AMBULANCE CO.

O'Neil, F. J.

108TH AMBULANCE CO.

Brown, H. C. | Copley, D. M.

105TH FIELD HOSPITAL.

Mohl, E. J. | Rodgers, S. T.

107TH FIELD HOSPITAL.

Williams, A. T.

BASE HOSPITAL.

Stone, E. F.

CAMP QUARTERMASTER DETACHMENT.

Paris, F. S. | Hammond, W. H.
Kothe, W. H. | Kuhns, J. H.

DETACHMENT Q. M. C.

Wotherspoon, H. G.

AUXILIARY REMOUNT DEPOT.

McKay, J. T. | Hand, T. T.
Rutter, E. C. | Alexander, F. F.

101ST FIELD BAKING CO.

Graff, L. M. | Bigam, Raymond.

1ST PROV. INF. BRIG. HEADQUARTERS.

Gerney, P. H.

10TH INFANTRY.

Martin, W. M. | Hegarty, L. A.
Baronas, M. S. | Murphy, D. E.
Perry, William. | Dixon, C. T.
Parke, F. W. | Beatty, S. T.
Linehan, N. P.

47TH INFANTRY.

Wackerman, J. J. | Kirschner, Willard.
Turin, E. F. | Downey, E. V.
Atwood, H. | Pennin, N. S.
Sims, A. J.

2D PROV. INF. BRIG. HEADQUARTERS.

Fenton, W. J.

1ST INFANTRY.

Jones, J. A. | Larrabee, L. J.
Bahn, E. A. | Huddelson, A., Jr.

12TH INFANTRY.

Boylan, E. T. | Macklin, J. F.
Muller, E. H. | McCleary, T. S.

14TH INFANTRY.

Holmes, W. E. | Williams, J. E.
Tand, H. W. | Linge, Adam.

71ST INFANTRY.

Corbett, G. W. | Curley, T. F.
Kelly, A. F.

74TH INFANTRY.

Mulligan, M. J. | Ashdown, H. P.

In all, 505 men will be entered for the course. The remainder of those picked will be announced in a supplementary list to be issued tomorrow.

BIG CONCERN ADMITS SUGAR OVERCHARGE

President of Austin, Nichols & Co. Defends Increased Bills to Retailers.

ALSO DENOUNCES INQUIRY

Harry Balfe Engages in Tilt with Food Administrator and Talks of "Rocking the Boat."

Harry Balfe, President of Austin, Nichols & Co., appearing before Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator, on a complaint that his firm had been making excessive charges for sugar, admitted yesterday that the bills sent out by the company for sugar before Dec. 13 did not upon their face conform with the requirements of the Food Administration. He defended the excessive charges on the ground that the price set down in the bills for sugar included the authorized price plus differentials for breakage, repacking and special services, to which the company considered itself entitled in the past and upon which it could get no definite ruling from the Food Administration.

Mr. Balfe showed considerable irritation over the fact that a "reputable and responsible house such as Austin, Nichols & Co.," doing business in the millions, should be dragged before the public on a charge of profiteering before it had had an ample opportunity to make its case clear. He said such a procedure was damaging to big business, and repeatedly urged Mr. Williams not to "rock the boat." He declared the company had no apologies to make, and would make no apology for any of its bills, although he finally conceded that the bills produced in evidence were made out in such a way as to justify the complaint against the company. He insisted, however, that if the company went astray in its practice it was due entirely to the fact that the United States Food Administration did not make clear just what was permissible and just what was not.

Five retail grocers who had received bills from Austin, Nichols & Co. containing excessive charges for sugar were called to the stand. They were Max Sacks of 80 West 139th Street, M. Schlesser, 2,844 Broadway; Isaac Goldblatt, 274 St. Ann's Avenue, the Bronx; Louis Stiebel, Mamaroneck, N. Y., and Morris Schefrin of 1,245 Columbus Avenue. Allan Fox, counsel for the Food Administration, had in his possession some fifteen bills showing that the charge for sugar by the Austin, Nichols Company during the months of November and December up to Dec. 13 were above the authorized rate of 8.6 cents per pound. In the case of Sacks the charge for crystal domino sugar was 12 cents per pound, when the maximum allowed for that kind of sugar under the present regulations was 11.85 cents per pound.

Mr. Balfe admitted that all of the bills submitted in evidence were correct. He said the discrepancies between the authorized charge and the actual charge were due to two factors—breakage and repacking and special services. By the breakage charge, he said, the company compensated itself for expense incurred in breaking an original package of 100 pounds to accommodate a customer who wanted less than that amount. Wherever the breakage occurred, he said, it was the custom of the company to add a differential of one-half cent per pound to the price of the sugar.

GIBBONS ON WOMEN'S DUTY.

Cardinal Calls on Them to Rally to Cause of Allies.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 5.—Patriotic service was urged as the chief duty of women by Cardinal Gibbons at the annual conference here today of the Maryland Chapter International Federation of Catholic Alumnae.

"The work of support and co-operation that falls upon the women of a country in time of war cannot be overemphasized," said the Cardinal, "and the great duty of our Catholic women in these days of stress is to rally their best talents, their time, their energy, and their labor in the service of our Government and the cause of the Allies."

PURCHASE BOARD MEETS.

Allies Present Their Principal Requirements from Each Country.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—The first meeting of the Interallied Council on War Purchases and Finance, which considered the requirements of the principal allied powers from the United States, has been concluded, and financial and technical experts have begun a study of the figures presented. The task is a very great one, inasmuch as the requirements of the Allies run into hundreds of millions of dollars monthly.

The work will be divided between the permanent offices which have been established in London and Paris and the offices of the General Secretariat, which have been located here.

In the sessions of the Allied Council just held, preliminary study was given to the requirements indicated to the Council on the part of Great Britain, France, and Italy for their purchases in the United States. The necessary adjustments of limitations as to stocks of commodities, tonnage, and money will now be undertaken in order that corresponding recommendations may be made as promptly as possible to the Secretary of the Treasury. Questions relating to purchases in neutral countries have been referred to technical advisers, whose reports will be rendered to the Council at future meetings in Paris or London.

22 Norwegian Ships Sunk in December

LONDON, Jan. [illegible] In December twenty-two Norwegian ships, with a total gross tonnage of 32,735, were lost in consequence of the war, the Norwegian Legation announced today. Seventy-five lives were lost.

Robinson's

25 and 27 West 42d St.

Newest Model Dresses

Specially Priced

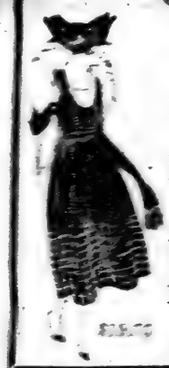
All advance styles cut on entirely new lines and in the newest shades of Fawn, Gray, Military Blue, Rose Taupe, also Navy and Black.

Fashioned in Georgette Crepes, Soft Silk Taffetas, Crepe Meteor, Serges and Wool Jerseys.

Most Unusual Values

25.00 29.75 35.00

$29.75



Specially Priced

New Serge Dresses For Women and Misses.

New Taffeta Dresses For Women and Misses.

New Crepe Georgettes Combined with Silk.

New Serge Dresses Combined with Foulard.

19.75

$35.75 One of the models as pictured.

L. P. Hollander & Co.

EARLY EXHIBITION

of

Correct Fashions For Southern Resort Wear

Ladies' Gowns, Suits, Separate Skirts, Coats, Waists, Evening Wraps

Special attention is called to the showing in our Custom Dressmaking Department—third floor.

A large variety of Gowns at moderate prices.

FIFTH AVE. at 46th St.

Special Sale of Women's Hand Sewn Spat Pumps

Formerly 7.00

5.75

Very smart model of patent or dull leather made on slender last. Hand turned soles, Louis XVI. heels.

Remaining Stocks of Winter Apparel At Greatly Reduced Prices

Women's Tailored Suits Formerly 35.00 to 49.50 20.00

Cloth & Velveteen Suits Formerly 45.00 to 75.00 30.00

Cloth & Velveteen Suits Formerly 65.00 to 95.00 40.00

Women's Costume Suits

Formerly 95.00 to 225.00

50.00 to 125.00

One of a kind in Velveteen, Duvetyn, Velour, Silvertone, Tricotine. Handsomely trimmed with the Fashionable Furs.

Women's Frocks & Gowns At Greatly Reduced Prices

Women's Satin Frocks Formerly 29.50 to 42.50 19.50

Women's Afternoon Frocks Formerly 59.50 to 95.00 45.00

Women's Evening Gowns Formerly 59.50 to 125.00 45.00

Afternoon & Ev'g Gowns Formerly 59.50 to 79.50 35.00

Misses' Apparel At Greatly Reduced Prices

Afternoon & Evening Frocks Formerly 29.50 to 45.00 18.50

Misses' Afternoon Frocks Formerly 39.50 to 49.50 28.00

Misses' Daytime Coats Formerly 35.00 to 45.00 25.00

Misses' Cloth Coats Formerly 59.50 to 79.50 45.00

Misses' Suits Formerly 39.50 to 125.00 28.00 to 95.00

Women's Day Coats At Greatly Reduced Prices

18 Silk Plush Coats Formerly 75.00 38.00

14 English Velour Coats Fur trimmed. Formerly 79.50 48.00

18 Velveteen Aft'n Coats Formerly 65.00 to 85.00 50.00

12 Duvetyn Coats Fur shawl collar Formerly 110.00 68.00

40 Duvetyn & Vel'n Coats Formerly 110.00 to 135.00 85.00 95.00

Women's Evening Wraps Formerly 125.00 to 195.00 95.00

Attend the Y. W. C. A. Meeting, 3:30 P. M. Today at the Hippodrome

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Advance Announcement

The Annual January Sale of Furs of Fashion & Quality

MOST NOTABLE EVENT OF ITS KIND EVER HELD BY THIS SHOP

To be Held Tuesday, January 8th

Complete details will be published in Monday evening newspapers.

ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO

An Ensemble of

The Authoritative Modes in

WOMEN'S & MISSES' APPAREL

for the

Southern Winter Resorts

An unusual assemblage of Fashions for the Beach, Sports, Pastime, Afternoon, Dinner and the Dance, in types of the characteristic Bonwit Teller & Co. distinction.

Costume elegants — Robes de luxe

Tailleur Suits — Trotteur Frocks

Silk Sport Suits — Beach Costumes

Millinery — Blouses — Footwear

Separate Skirts — Lingerie

Originations in Paris Beaded Bags, Neckwear, Veiling, Hosiery, Perfumes and the various other accessories and requisites for the well-dressed woman.

An Unusual Showing of NEW SWEATER FASHIONS

Including several distinctive types exclusive with this Shop, as well as a large number of novelties in modes imported by Bonwit Teller & Co.

Original conceptions in silk sweaters in various new colorings and weaves with treatments of effective trimmings. Hand loomed striped silk sweaters and Roman stripes, introducing the new military collar. Scotch sweaters of fine Alpaca worsted. Shetland and pure wool sweaters and pure silk scarfs in solid colors and checks.

To Close Out a Collection of "Bontell" Corsets

Formerly 8.50 & 12.50

4.95

A large number of corsets including the most favored "Bontell" model 5-S, of Brocades and Broches in pink.

January Sale of LINGERIE

AT MARKED PRICE REDUCTIONS

Handmade Undergarments

HAND EMBROIDERED

Individualized Bonwit Teller & Co. designs, made under the direction of this shop. Philippine undergarments of the unusual sort done in our own workrooms in the Philippines.

Nightgowns 1.55 1.95 to 95.00

Chemises 1.95 2.95 to 79.00

Drawers 1.75 2.25 to 59.00

Combinations 1.95 2.95 to 89.00

Silk Undergarments

Nightgowns 3.95 4.95 to 32.50

Chemises 1.95 2.75 to 28.50

Drawers 1.95 2.95 to 22.50

Combinations 2.95 3.95 to 28.50

MOST UNUSUAL VALUES

Handmade & Hand-Embroidered PHILIPPINE UNDERGARMENTS

Nightgowns 1.55 1.95

Fine batiste with dainty hand embroidery and ribbon ties.

Chemises 1.55 1.95

Sheer batiste daintily hand embroidered.

Combinations 1.95 2.95

Dainty touches of hand embroidery.

Light Silk Petticoats

Formerly 8.00 and 9.50

5.95

Of Crepe de Chine and Satin with Georgette and lace flounces, combined with ribbon.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES IN Negligees AT MARKED PRICE REDUCTIONS

Satin House Coats Full cut, deep pockets. Formerly 16.50 10.75

Silk Negligees Beaded Georgette, Three-tone Chiffon, Korean Habutai models and Silks. Formerly 29.50 to 39.50 16.75

Indoor Robes Handsome gowns of unusual fabrics and hand designed tissues. Formerly 75.00 to 95.00 49.00

Very Special Values In

Elbow Length Kid Gloves In champagne, white, black, black with white or white with black stitching. Also suede gloves in various shades. Formerly 3.50. 1.95

Washable Walking Gloves In champagne, ivory and grey with clasp and welt to match. Formerly 2.75 2.00

LIST OF GUARDSMEN IN OFFICERS' SCHOOL

O'Ryan Gives Out Some of the Names of Spartanburg Men Chosen for Training.

ORGANIZE NEW DIVISION

Pioneer Unit Includes Seven Surplus Regiments Now at the Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., Jan. 5.—The work of organizing the new pioneer division began today, when the seven surplus regiments of the former New York National Guard received their new designations. Two of the Brigadier Generals who are to serve under Brig. Gen. Guy Carleton reported this afternoon, and the start of the troop movement into camp will probably take place by Wednesday. More than 25,000 men will be needed to form the organization, but it is not yet known definitely whether they are to be selected men or regular army recruits.

The Brigadiers who arrived today were C. T. O'Neill, N. A., who came here from Camp Hancock, where he commanded an infantry brigade of former Pennsylvania guardsmen, and K. Leroy Sweetser, U. S. A., for years stationed at Boston. Brig. Gen. William Wilson, who was detached from the old Fourth Separate Brigade, is due to report tomorrow.

Organized as the 1st Provisional Brigade are the 10th New York, designated the 51st Pioneer Infantry, and the 12th, which is designated as the 52d Pioneer Infantry. In the 2d Provisional Brigade are the 47th, now the 53d Pioneers; the 71st, designated as the 54th Pioneers; and the 74th of Buffalo, henceforth to be the 55th Pioneer Infantry. The old 1st Infantry was labeled the 51st Pioneers and the 14th of Brooklyn the 2d Pioneers.

A high officer of the new division said today that the entire division would be assembled here by Feb. 1. If his statement proves correct, Camp Wadsworth at the age of seven months will be preparing a Major General, eight Brigadier Generals, fifteen Colonels, and nearly 60,000 enlisted men for the front.

Major Gen. O'Ryan today gave out a partial list of the enlisted men selected to enter the divisional officers' training school. The school probably will open Monday. The students are:

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS TROOP.

Loeb, M. R. | King, Bronson W.
Barr, R. D.

104TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION.

Welles, A. T. | Schuyler, R. V. R.
Lasto, A. E. | Von Mertschinsky, E.
Coppinger, T. C. | P.
Martin, A. S. | Armstrong, Donald.
Dick, J. W. | Carpenter, H. C.
Hyland, Gunning. | Fowler, L. R.

102D FIELD SIGNAL BATTALION.

Cahcart, W. C. | Burrell, F. Z.
Lanchantin, C. E.

102D ENGINEERS.

Atkinson, R. W. | Caulfield, C. E.
Corcoran, W. S. | Gibson, C. A.
Pearson, W. F. | Reynolds, S. P.
Dougal, Robert | Soehm, W. J.
Perkins, F. C. | Stelnert, J. W.
Flynn, Bartholomew. | Cole, K. N.
Summerhayes, J. W. | Giebler, C. L.

53D INFANTRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS.

Anderson, E. L.

106TH INFANTRY.

Hall, R. L. | Cross, T. J.
Florian, P. A. | Spencer, D. P.
Gilligan, Herbert. | Dever, D. W.
Howe, F. B. | Syrnes, R. J.
Marshall, W. F. | Kinne, L. N.
Sears, R. C. | Dovas, Peter.
Geiser, Albert. | McGuiness, J. C.
Patten, J. A. | Davis, H. V.
Grisham, H. W. | Morris, H. B.
Forgett, Joseph. | Smith, H. S.
Moore, H. R. | Spony, Albert
Gilligan, Patrick. | Kipp, M. M.
Schemmerhorn, Earl. | Dewey, D. R.
Clipperly, John. | Hamilton, J. A.
Baumert, F. J. | Gamahl, F. A.
Gelb, J. J. | Wasson, G. C.
McGovern, A. J. | Listecki, S.
Locke, J. H.

106TH INFANTRY.

Grant, R. R. | De Banke, W. E.
Walsh, W. M. | Schmidt, O. G.
McCarthy, Jerrold. | Campbell, P. J.
Landis, N. R. | Dimsen, E. A.
Roesler, F. J. | Tornabene, Frank.
Langhorst, W. A. | Shea, E. F.
Burdett, Harold. | Boulle, W. H.
Cole, Charles. | Seeley, C. Jr.
Egan, B. J. | Martin, R. C.
Lyons, A. H. | Godley, C. E.
Walkenshaw, R. M. | Brennan, B. F.
Malloy, L. | Firth, R. M.
Gilchrist, R. J. | Burrett, E. J.
Perton, Edward. | Quinn, Thomas.
Garnjost, H. H. | Dunn, E. F.
Garnjost, H., Jr. | Bonney, Edward.
Fenn, G. C. | Scanlon, H. B.
Adamson, D. R. | McCaffrey, C. R.
Suavet, H. E. | Archer, George.
Malone, C. J.

106TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION.

Lillestrom, T. L. | Snare, F., Jr.
Lyon, R. G. | Tucker, E. R., Jr.
King, R. F. | Connor, J. R.
Wolfe, C. H.

54TH INFANTRY, BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS.

Allen, C. D.

107TH INFANTRY.

Mullaney, E. F. | Vlas, Frank.
Lohman, A. H. | McPherson, R. B.
Ostrander, A. E. | Baucher, T. H., Jr.
Redner, F. B. | Kirchels, A. L.
Burnett, A. M. | Street, H. H.
Pline, W. D. | Vollbracht, R.
Sullivan, E. F. | Leonard, W. M.
Weber, A. G. | Purcell, R. F.
Freeman, O. H. | Parker, E. F.
Barker, H. P. | Clayberg, H. B.
Clark, S. S. | Gibson, R. E.
Brandt, E. N. | Raven, R. M.
Wood, H. O., Jr. | Munroe, R. G.
Goss, W. D. | Jessup, J. B.
Prindle, C. C. | McAnerney, J., 2d.
Lathrop, J. E. | Wohlleb, F. X.
Von Bernuth, H. | Hunnewell, H. B.
Kerr, T. T. | McGowan, A. C.
Simpson, T. G. | Stephens, S. A.
Landis, W. I. | Pelham, G. F.
Bell, Allen, Jr. | Belse, D. W.
Barr, W. T. | Barril, D. F.
Zink, A. De B. | Ferreira, A. V.
Mendenhall, H. C. | Gow, K.
Bryan, J. F. | Hallock, R. W.
Hellquist, O. E.

108TH INFANTRY.

Keller, W. D. | Manion, V. J.
McCarthy, F. H. | Neumayer, Frank.
Nielson, H. S. | Roche, D. E.
Stuart, D. C. | Vandeusen, M. A.
Harmon, L. W. | Slayton, W. W.
Seymour, F. B. | Ford, B. E.
Dennis, E. A. | Haalen, L. H.
Ryan, Malachy. | Baker, W. W.
Winne, W. B. | Dempsey, J. C.
Demer, H. P. | Cunningham, A. H.
Kennedy, T. L. | Prangen, N. C.
Klaer, J. B. | Ferris, E. H.
Piero, J. R. | Rogers, J. T.
Comiskey, T. J. | Dennis, R. M.
Volt, T. C. | Mansfield, W. A.
Burr, F. L. | Doyle, C. J.
Clemens, W. H. | Karr, H. M.
Mulvey, C. D. | Pendleton, E. M.
Gaskin, J. J. | Williams, J. F.
Gallagher, F. T. | Spicer, C. H.
Breitbeck, P. H. | O'Connor, T.
Brown, R. A. | Summers, J. W.
Hall, C. E. | Golden, W. G.
McKernan, M. J. | Bates, C. Jr.
Brown, W. R. | Diffin, J. A.

106TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION.

Loop, Albert. | Scott, F. C.
King, E. W. | Rorke, R. A.
Von Der Lieth, H. | Shipman, R. I.
Lynch, J. A.

52D F. A. BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS.

Paeprer, Hans.

104TH FIELD ARTILLERY.

Mills, F. W. | Burgess, F. T.
Rosan, C. W. | McCormack, F. J.
Gray, E. | Weil, H.
Rodewell, R. L. | Hoerger, J. J.
Biggs, S. N. | Finney, R. R.
Taylor, H. E. | Schlem, R. F.
Fuller, H. R. | O'Brien, A. S.
Fletcher, W. W. | Humphrey, H. R.
Fertig, S. | Schilling, L. M.

105TH FIELD ARTILLERY.

Miller, R. M. | Ward, H. H.
Ahrens, W. | Hedebeck, G. H.
Wilson, R. S. | Demarest, A. H.
Miller, W. F. | Schaefer, S.
Mayer, W. | Thorpe, G. O.
Kenneth, Harbison. | Hawthorne, G. J.
Shoobs, N. E. | Hirt, A. P.
Covington, P. F. | Hutchinson, H. J.
Darle, J. J. | Cokely, J.
Smith, F. C.

104TH FIELD ARTILLERY.

Huling, J. E. | Yocum, H. V.
Boeckel, F. | Robins, J. H.
Jackson, D. S. | Rouse, H. E.
Camman, H. J. | Hartman, C. L.
Clarke, J. R. | Hayes, R. C.
Mulkern, J. R. | Roberts, F.
Wright, E. E. | Franklin, A. H.
Burgess, G. F. | Hadenfelt, ( ).
Bushnell, R. H. | Chadwick, W. L.

102D TRENCH MORTAR BATTERY.

Anderson, E. J. | Mead, L. E.
Mooney, R. A.

102D TRAINS HEADQUARTERS AND MILITARY POLICE.

Howland, C. A. | Perkins, C. H.
Fenton, W. V. C. | Delavan, M. F.
Baldwin, O. S.

AMMUNITION TRAIN HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT.

Willis, F. A.

102D AMMUNITION TRAIN.

Zott, G. D. | Beale, R. I.
Mayer, G. | Schwab, W. H.
Hogle, A. F. | Rogers, B. J.
Pitchey, G. E.

102D SUPPLY TRAIN.

Vass, W. E. | Joaspern, W. C.

Sanitary

102D TRAINS HEADQUARTERS.

Bull, R. P.

106TH AMBULANCE CO.

Costelle, W. J.

106TH AMBULANCE CO.

Flannery, B. T. | Doty, W. D., Jr.

107TH AMBULANCE CO.

O'Neil, F. I.

108TH AMBULANCE CO.

Brown, H. C. | Cooper, D. M.

103TH FIELD HOSPITAL.

Mohl, E. J. | Rodgers, S. T.

107TH FIELD HOSPITAL.

Williams, A. T.

BASE HOSPITAL.

Stone, E. F.

CAMP QUARTERMASTER DETACHMENT.

Paris, F. S. | Hammond, W. H.
Kothe, W. H. | Kuhns, J. H.

DETACHMENT Q. M. C.

Wotherspoon, H. G.

AUXILIARY REMOUNT DEPOT.

McKay, J. T. | Hand, T. T.
Rutter, E. C. | Alexander, F. F.

101ST FIELD BAKING CO.

Graff, L. M. | Bierann, Raymond.

1ST PROV. INF. BRIG. HEADQUARTERS.

Gerney, P. H.

107TH INFANTRY.

Martin, W. M. | Hegarty, L. A.
Baronas, M. S. | Murphy, D. E.
Perry, William. | Dixon, C. L.
Parke, F. W. | Beatty, S. T.
Linehan, N. P.

47TH INFANTRY.

Wackerman, J. J. | Kirschner, Willard.
Turin, E. P. | Downey, E. V.
Atwood, H. | Pennin, N. S.
Sims, J. A.

2D PROV. INF. BRIG. HEADQUARTERS.

Fenton, W. J.

1ST INFANTRY.

Jones, J. A. | Larrabee, L. J.
Bahn, E. A. | Huddelson, A., Jr.

12TH INFANTRY.

Boylan, E. T. | Mackin, J. F.
Muller, R. H. | McCleary, T. S.

14TH INFANTRY.

Holmes, W. E. | Williams, J. E.
Lind, H. W. | Linge, Adam.

71ST INFANTRY.

Corbett, G. W. | Curley, T. F.
Kelly, A. F.

74TH INFANTRY.

Mulligan, M. J. | Ashdown, H. F.

In all, 505 men will be entered for the course. The remainder of those picked will be announced in a supplementary list to be issued tomorrow.

BIG CONCERN ADMITS SUGAR OVERCHARGE

President of Austin, Nichols & Co. Defends Increased Bills to Retailers.

ALSO DENOUNCES INQUIRY

Harry Balfe Engages in Tilt with Food Administrator and Talks of "Rocking the Boat."

Harry Balfe, President of Austin, Nichols & Co., appearing before Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator, on a complaint that his firm had been making excessive charges for sugar, admitted yesterday that the bills sent out by the company for sugar before Dec. 13 did not upon their face conform with the requirements of the Food Administration. He defended the excessive charges on the ground that the price set down in the bills for sugar included the authorized price plus differentials for breakage, repacking and special services, to which the company considered itself entitled in the past and upon which it could get no definite ruling from the Food Administration.

Mr. Balfe showed considerable irritation over the fact that a "reputable and responsible house such as Austin, Nichols & Co.," doing business in the millions, should be dragged before the public on a charge of profiteering before it had had an ample opportunity to make its case clear. He said such a procedure was damaging to big business, and repeatedly urged Mr. Williams not to "rock the boat." He declared the company had no apologies to make, and would make no apology for any of its bills, although he finally conceded that the bills produced in evidence were made out in such a way as to justify the complaint against the company. He insisted, however, that if the company went astray in its practice it was due entirely to the fact that the United States Food Administration did not make clear just what was permissible and just what was not.

Five retail grocers who had received bills from Austin, Nichols & Co. containing excessive charges for sugar were called to the stand. They were Max Sacks of 80 West 139th Street, M. Schlosser, 2,644 Broadway; Isaac Goldblatt, 274 St. Ann's Avenue, the Bronx; Louis Stiebel, Mamaroneck, N. Y., and Morris Scherfm of 1,245 Columbus Avenue. Allan Fox, counsel for the Food Administration, had in his possession some fifteen bills showing that the charge for sugar by the Austin, Nichols Company during the months of November and December up to Dec. 13 were above the authorized rate of 8.6 cents per pound. In the case of Sacks the charge for crystal domino sugar was 12 cents per pound, when the maximum allowed for that kind of sugar under the present regulations was 11.35 cents per pound.

Mr. Balfe admitted that all of the bills submitted in evidence were correct. He said the discrepancies between the authorized charge and the actual charge were due to two factors—breakage and repacking and special services. By the breakage charge, he said, the company compensated itself for expense incurred in breaking an original package of 100 pounds to accommodate a customer who wanted less than that amount. Wherever the breakage occurred, he said, it was the custom of the company to add a differential of one-half cent per pound to the price of the sugar.

GIBBONS ON WOMEN'S DUTY.

Cardinal Calls on Them to Rally to Cause of Allies.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 5.—Patriotic service was urged as the chief duty of women by Cardinal Gibbons at the annual conference here today of the Maryland Chapter International Federation of Catholic Alumnae.

"The work of support and co-operation that falls upon the women of a country in time of war cannot be overemphasized," said the Cardinal, "and the great duty of our Catholic women in these days of stress is to rally their best talents, their time, their energy, and their labor in the service of our Government and the cause of the Allies."

PURCHASE BOARD MEETS.

Allies Present Their Principal Requirements from This Country.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—The first meeting of the Interallied Council on War Purchases and Finance, which considered the requirements of the principal allied powers from the United States, has been concluded, and financial and technical experts have begun a study of the figures presented. This task is a very great one, inasmuch as the requirements of the Allies run into hundreds of millions of dollars monthly.

The work will be divided between the permanent offices which have been established in London and Paris and the offices of the General Secretariat, which have been located here.

In the sessions of the full Council just held, preliminary study was given to the requirements indicated to the Council on the part of Great Britain, France, and Italy for their purchases in the United States. The necessary adjustments of limitations as to stocks of commodities, tonnage, and money will now be undertaken in order that corresponding recommendations may be made as promptly as possible to the Secretary of the Treasury. Questions relating to purchases in neutral countries have been referred to technical advisers, whose reports will be rendered to the Council at future meetings in Paris or London.

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Formerly 7.00

5.75

Very smart model of patent or dull leather made on slender last. Hand turned soles, Louis XVI. heels.

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BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

To Close Out a Collection of

"Bontell" Corsets

Formerly 8.50 & 12.50

4.95

A large number of corsets including the most favored "Bontell" model 2625-S, of Brocades and Broches in pink.

Remaining Stocks of

Winter Apparel

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Women's Tailored Suits — *Formerly 35.00 to 49.50* — **20.00**

Cloth & Velveteen Suits — *Formerly 45.00 to 75.00* — **30.00**

Cloth & Velveteen Suits — *Formerly 65.00 to 95.00* — **40.00**

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MOST NOTABLE EVENT OF ITS KIND EVER HELD BY THIS SHOP.

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Complete details will be published in Monday evening newspapers.

January Sale of

LINGERIE

AT MARKED PRICE REDUCTIONS

Handmade Undergarments

HAND EMBROIDERED

Individualized Bonwit Teller & Co. designs, made under the direction of this shop. Philippine undergarments of the unusual sort done in our own workrooms in the Philippines.

Nightgowns	1.55	1.95	95.00
Chemises	1.95	2.95	79.00
Drawers	1.75	2.25	59.00
Combinations	1.95	2.95	89.00

Silk Undergarments

Nightgowns	3.95	4.95	32.50
Chemises	1.95	2.75	28.50
Drawers	1.95	2.95	22.50
Combinations	2.95	3.95	28.50

MOST UNUSUAL VALUES

Handmade & Hand-Embroidered

PHILIPPINE UNDERGARMENTS

Nightgowns 1.55 1.95
Fine batiste with dainty hand embroidery and ribbon ties.

Chemises 1.55 1.95
Sheer batiste daintily hand embroidered.

Combinations 1.95 2.95
Dainty touches of hand embroidery.

Light Silk Petticoats

Formerly 8.00 and 9.00

5.95

Of Crepe de Chine and Satin with Georgette and lace flounces, combined with ribbon.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES IN

Negligees

AT MARKED PRICE REDUCTIONS

Satin House Coats
Full cut, deep pockets.
Formerly 16.50 — 10.75

Silk Negligees
Beaded Georgette, Three-tone Chiffon, Korean Habuta models and Silks.
Formerly 29.50 to 39.50 — 16.75

Indoor Robes
Handsome gowns of unusual fabrics and hand designed tissues.
Formerly 75.00 to 95.00 — 49.00

Very Special Values In

Elbow Length Kid Gloves
In champagne, white, black, black with white or white with black stitching. Also suede gloves in various shades. *Formerly 2.50* — 1.95

Washable Walking Gloves
In champagne, ivory and gray with clasp and welt to match.
Formerly 3.75 — 2.00

Robinson's

25 and 27 West 42d St.

Newest Model Dresses

Specially Priced

All advance styles cut on entirely new lines and in the newest shades of Fawn, Gray, Military Blue, Rose Taupe, also Navy and Black.

Fashioned in Georgette Crepes, Soft Silk Taffetas, Crepe Meteor, Serges and Wool Jerseys.

Most Unusual Values

25.00 29.75 35.00

$29.75

$19.75

Specially Priced

New Serge Dresses — For Women and Misses.
New Taffeta Dresses — For Women and Misses.
New Crepe Georgettes — Combined with Silk.
New Serge Dresses — Combined with Foulard.

19.75

One of the models as pictured.

Women's Costume Suits

Formerly 95.00 to 225.00

50.00 to 125.00

One of a kind in Velveteen, Duvetyn, Velour, Silvertone, Tricotine. Handsomely trimmed with the Fashionable Furs.

Women's Frocks & Gowns

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Women's Satin Frocks — *Formerly 29.50 to 42.50* — **19.50**

Women's Afternoon Frocks — *Formerly 59.50 to 95.00* — **45.00**

Women's Evening Gowns — *Formerly 59.50 to 125.00* — **45.00**

Afternoon & Ev'g Gowns — *Formerly 39.50 to 79.50* — **35.00**

Misses' Apparel

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Afternoon & Evening Frocks — *Formerly 29.50 to 45.00* — **18.50**

Misses' Afternoon Frocks — *Formerly 39.50 to 49.50* — **28.00**

Misses' Daytime Coats — *Formerly 35.00 to 45.00* — **25.00**

Misses' Cloth Coats — *Formerly 59.50 to 79.50* — **45.00**

Misses' Suits — *Formerly 39.50 to 125.00* — **28.00 to 95.00**

Women's Day Coats

At Greatly Reduced Prices

18 Silk Plush Coats — *Formerly 75.00* — **38.00**

14 English Velour Coats — Fur trimmed. *Formerly 79.50* — **48.00**

18 Velveteen Aft'n Coats — *Formerly 65.00 to 85.00* — **50.00**

12 Duvetyn Coats — Fur shawl collar. *Formerly 110.00* — **68.00**

40 Duvetyn & Vel'n Coats — *Formerly 110.00 to 135.00* — **85.00 95.00**

Women's Evening Wraps — *Formerly 125.00 to 195.00* — **95.00**

ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO

An Ensemble of

The Authoritative Modes in

WOMEN'S & MISSES' APPAREL

for the

Southern Winter Resorts

An unusual assemblage of Fashions for the Beach, Sports, Pastime, Afternoon, Dinner and the Dance, in types of the characteristic Bonwit Teller & Co. distinction:

Costume elegants — *Robes de luxe*

Tailleur Suits — *Trotteur Frocks*

Silk Sport Suits — *Beach Costumes*

Millinery — *Blouses* — *Footwear*

Separate Skirts — *Lingerie*

Originations in Paris Beaded Bags, Neckwear, Veiling, Hosiery, Perfumes and the various other accessories and requisites for the well-dressed woman.

An Unusual Showing of

NEW SWEATER FASHIONS

Including several distinctive types exclusive with this Shop, as well as a large number of novelties in modes imported by Bonwit Teller & Co.

Original conceptions in silk sweaters in various new colorings and weaves with treatments of effective trimmings. Hand loomed striped silk sweaters and Roman stripes, introducing the new military collar. Scotch sweaters of fine Alpaca worsted. Shetland and pure wool sweaters and pure silk scarfs in solid colors and checks.

L. P. Hollander & Co.

EARLY EXHIBITION

of

Correct Fashions

For Southern Resort Wear

Ladies' Gowns, Suits, Separate Skirts, Coats, Waists, Evening Wraps

Special attention is called to the showing in our Custom Dressmaking Department—third floor.

A large variety of Gowns at moderate prices.

FIFTH AVE. at 46th St.

SMOOT BILL IN TO CLARIFY TAXES

Retains Normal Income Rate at 2% and Consolidates Surtax Levies.

CORPORATIONS PAY 8%

War Profits Rates Run from 10 to 80%—Senator Urges Early Enactment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Senator Smoot of Utah, a Republican member of the Finance Committee, today introduced a bill to recast the income and war profits taxes of the War Revenue act in a way to simplify them, so as, he said, to make them understandable to the average citizen and to remove the injustices and discriminations which he declared the present act to contain.

The amendment places the normal income tax at 2 per cent., as under the old law, with certain exemptions, but consolidates the surtax. The tax on corporation incomes is made 8 per cent. above $2,000, estimated to raise $715,000,000, or $180,000,000 more than the similar taxation in the present act. The war profits tax on corporations runs from 10 to 80 per cent. on a scale, and is estimated to raise $1,351,050,000 revenue annually.

The bill proposes to levy a tax of 2 per cent. on entire net individual incomes, and an additional tax graded from 1 per cent. on net incomes in excess of $5,000, but not in excess of $7,500, up to 6% per cent. on the amount by which the net income exceeds $2,000,000.

So also with the tax on corporations. The bill proposes, first, a tax of 8 per cent. on the net income received by the corporation, and in addition a tax of 10 per cent. on the amount remaining undistributed six months after the end of each calendar or fiscal year of the total net income of every corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, received during the year, but not including the amount of any income taxes paid by the corporation within the year.

In addition, the amendment repeals the provision of the War Revenue act creating a zone system and increasing the postal rates on second class matter.

Senator Smoot made a statement on the floor in which he explained the amendment, saying:

"I have yet to discuss the Revenue act of Oct. 3, 1917, with a person who understands just what the act means, and, taken in connection with the act of Sept. 8, 1916, and the act of March 3, 1917, it is useless to think that a uniform tax return by individuals, partnerships, or corporations can be made. I have yet to find any two persons, professionally or otherwise, who interpret the Revenue acts alike. I am positive there are but few who will not freely admit that the act of Oct. 3, 1917, should be amended. Not only is it unworkable, but the taxes imposed are unscientific and discriminatory.

"My proposed amendment repeals Title 1 of the act of Sept. 8, 1916, the income tax; Title 2 of the same act, munitions manufacturers tax; Title 3 of the act of March 3, 1917, the excess profits tax; Title 1 of the act of Oct. 3, 1917, the war income tax; Title 2 of the same act, the war excess profits tax; Title 12 of the same act, the income tax amendments, and Sections 1,101 to 1,106, inclusive, of the same act, the provisions creating a zone system and increasing postal rates on second-class mail matter.

"The amendment provides a taxing system that any ordinary business man or individual can understand and who will have no trouble in making out a tax return. Every individual, whether in business as such or as a member of a partnership, is treated alike. Every corporation is taxed upon the same basis, and the questions of capital invested, watered stock, and bonded indebtedness do not enter into the question of the amount of tax to be imposed. Subnormal businesses during the pre-war period are treated on the same basis as normal businesses of like and similar character.

Would Make Advisory Board Needless.

"If the amendment becomes a law there will be no need of an advisory board to prepare Treasury decisions, such as is the case today in the Treasury Department, nine such decisions having already been rendered and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. Treasury Decision 2,602 shows the treatment under Section 201 of the act of Oct. 3, 1917, of the deductions authorized by Sections 208, 204, 206, or 210.

"Such a decision is nothing more nor less than legislation by interpretation by an advisory board appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury and instructing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to enforce the interpretation given by the board as against the law passed by Congress. In this I am not finding fault with the wisdom of the Advisory Board's conclusions, but I call attention to this new form of legislation, which I consider a very unwise procedure. What the courts will have to say regarding this administrative legislation I have no doubt, but I do know that there will follow endless litigation for the Government and the people.

"The amendment makes no change in the normal rate of 2 per centum upon all net incomes of individuals, but it consolidates the surtax rates imposed by the acts of Sept. 8, 1916, and Oct. 3, 1917. It does away with the two different amounts of exemptions on individual net incomes as provided under existing laws and allows the sum of $1,000 exemption, plus $2,000 additional if the person making the return be the head of a family or a married man with a wife living with him, or plus the sum of $1,000 additional if the person making the return be a married woman with a husband living with her; and also provides that, if the person making the return is the head of a family, there shall be an additional exemption of $200 for each child dependent upon such person, if under 18 years of age, or if incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective; but this provision shall operate only in the case of one parent in the same family.

"It also adds a provision allowing a deduction for amounts paid to individual partners as reasonable salaries or compensation for personal services actually rendered not in excess of 10 per centum of the net income of the partnership after deducting the other allowable deductions, but in no case shall such salaries or compensation be in excess of the salaries or compensation customarily paid for similar services under like responsibilities by corporations engaged in like or similar trades or businesses. It does not provide a higher rate of taxation upon unearned incomes than upon earned incomes, as I do not think it wise to inject this question into the legislation at this time, as the amendment ought to be passed at as early a date as possible, and could be passed before the end of this month if the Administration would approve it. I believe in the principle of taxing unearned incomes at a higher rate than earned incomes.

Tax on Corporation Incomes.

"Instead of the different normal taxes imposed under existing Revenue acts amounting to 6 per centum upon the total net income on all corporations, the amendment levies a straight tax of 8 per centum upon the net income of all corporations, except those whose net income is less than $2,000. This 8 per centum tax is not imposed upon individuals or partnerships, thus equalizing the income tax required to be paid by an individual or an individual partner engaged in business, as compared with the income tax imposed upon the stockholders of a corporation. This 8 per centum rate on corporations will raise $180,000,000 over and above the amount that the 6 per centum rate under existing laws will yield; or in other words, the amendment will provide a revenue to the Government of $715,000,000 on corporation incomes, in place of $535,000,000 under existing laws.

"The greater changes provided for in the amendment to the existing laws will be found in Title 2, designated in the act of Oct. 3, 1917, as 'war excess profits tax,' and in my amendment as 'war profits tax.' Under this title the amendment taxes only the war profits and at graduated rates that I will hereafter name. Under this title the pre-war period means the three years of the calendar years 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1913 remaining after the exclusion of the two calendar years in which the net income of the trade or business was respectively the greatest and the least.

"These five years, taken as the pre-war period, will result in a much fairer normal income of all classes of business than the three years 1911, 1912, and 1913 provided in existing laws. Taking the five years as provided in the amendment will eliminate practically all, if not all, claims of discrimination against subnormal businesses, and it certainly will prevent a just claim of discrimination being made that the income from any one class of business during the five years was subnormal, as proved to be the case in a few classes of business, taking the normal earnings of the three pre-war years provided in the act of Oct. 3, 1917.

"Again, if a corporation or partnership was not in existence or an individual was not engaged in trade or business during the whole of each of such five calendar years, but was in existence or engaged in trade or business during the whole of four of such calendar years, the term means the two of such four years remaining after like exclusion; and if a corporation or partnership was not in existence or an individual was not engaged in trade or business during the whole of each of four of such calendar years, the term means as many of such calendar years during the whole of which the corporation or partnership was in existence or the individual was engaged in trade or business.

Organizations Exempted.

"The war profits tax as provided in the amendment does not apply to corporations which are exempt from income taxes. These are:

"First—Labor, agricultural, or horticultural organization.

"Second—Mutual savings bank not having a capital stock represented by shares.

"Third—Fraternal, beneficiary society, order or association, operating under the lodge system or for the exclusive benefit of the members of a fraternity itself operating under the lodge system, and providing for the payment of life, sick, accident or other benefits to the members of such society, order or association or their dependents.

"Fourth—Domestic building and loan association and co-operative bank without capital stock, organized and operated for mutual purposes and without profit.

"Fifth—Cemetery company owned and operated exclusively for the benefit of its members.

"Sixth—Corporation or association organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, or educational purposes, no part of the net income of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual.

"Seventh—Business league, chamber of commerce, or board of trade not organized for profit and no part of the net income of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual.

"Eighth—Civic league or organization not organized for profit but operated exclusively for the promotion of social welfare.

"Ninth—Club organized and operated exclusively for pleasure, recreation, and other non-profitable purposes, no part of the net income of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or member.

"Tenth—Farmers' or other mutual hail, cyclone or fire insurance company, mutual ditch or irrigation company, mutual or co-operative telephone company, or like organization of a purely local character, the income of which consists solely of assessments, dues, and fees collected from members for the sole purpose of meeting its expenses.

"Eleventh—Farmers', fruit growers' or like association organized and operated as a sales agent for the purpose of marketing the products of its members and turning back to them the proceeds of sales, less the necessary selling expenses, on the basis of the quantity of produce furnished by them.

"Twelfth—Corporation or association organized for the exclusive purpose of holding title to property, collecting income therefrom and turning over the entire amount thereof, less expenses, to an organization which itself is exempt from the tax imposed by this title.

"Thirteenth—Federal land banks and national farm loan associations, as provided in Section 26 of the act approved July 17, 1917, entitled 'An act to provide capital for agricultural development, to create standard forms of investment based upon farm mortgages, to equalize rates of interest upon farm loans, to furnish a market for United States bonds, to create Government depositaries and financial agents for the United States, and for other purposes.'

"Fourteenth—Joint stock land banks as to income derived from bonds or debentures of other joint stock land banks or any Federal land bank belonging to such joint stock land bank.

"(b) There shall not be taxed under this title any income derived from any public utility or from the exercise of any essential governmental function accruing to any State, Territory or the District of Columbia, or any political sub-division of a State or Territory, nor any income accruing to the Government of the Philippine Islands or Porto Rico, or of any political subdivision of the Philippine Islands or Porto Rico. Provided that, whenever any State, Territory or the District of Columbia, or any political subdivision of a State or Territory, has, prior to the passage of this title, entered in good faith into a contract with any person or corporation the object and purpose of which is to acquire, construct, operate or maintain a public utility, no tax shall be levied under the provisions of this title upon the income derived from the operation of such public utility, so far as the payment thereof will impose a loss or burden upon such State, Territory or the District of Columbia, or a political subdivision of a State or Territory; but this provision is not intended to confer upon such person or corporation any financial gain or exemption or to relieve such person or corporation from the payment of a tax as provided for in this title upon the part or portion of the said income to which such person or corporation shall be entitled under such contract.

"Fifteenth—Corporations, partnerships, or individuals the net income of whose trade or business for the taxable year is less than $2,000.

"Nor does it apply to:

"1. An officer or employment.

"2. Agriculture.

"3. A trade or business substantially all the net income of which is derived from personal services, and in which capital is not a material income-producing factor.

"4. The business of life, health, and accident insurance combined in one policy issued on the weekly premium-payment plan.

War Profits Super-Taxes.

"Section 202 of the amendment provides an additional tax to the taxation under existing law and under this act, to be paid for each taxable year upon the income of every corporation, partnership, or individual engaged in trade or business equal to the following percentages of the war profits of such trade or business:

"Ten per centum of the amount of such war profits not in excess of 10 per centum of the pre-war profits of such trade or business, (determined as hereinafter provided.)

"Twelve and one-half per centum of the amount by which such war profits exceed 10 per centum of such pre-war profits and do not exceed 20 per centum thereof.

"Fifteen per centum of the amount by which such war profits exceed 20 per centum of such pre-war profits and do not exceed 30 per centum thereof.

"Twenty per centum of the amount by which such war profits exceed 30 per centum of such pre-war profits and do not exceed 40 per centum thereof.

"Twenty-five per centum of the amount by which such war profits exceed 40 per centum of such pre-war profits and do not exceed 50 per centum thereof.

"Thirty per centum of the amount by which such war profits exceed 50 per centum of such pre-war profits and do not exceed 60 per centum thereof.

"Forty per centum of the amount by which such war profits exceed 60 per centum of such pre-war profits and do not exceed 70 per centum thereof.

"Fifty per centum of the amount by which such war profits exceed 70 per centum of such pre-war profits and do not exceed 80 per centum thereof.

"Sixty per centum of the amount by which such war profits exceed 80 per centum of such pre-war profits and do not exceed 90 per centum thereof.

"Seventy per centum of the amount by which such war profits exceed 90 per centum of such pre-war profits and do not exceed 100 per centum thereof.

"Eighty per centum of the amount by which such war profits exceed 100 per centum of such pre-war profits.

"War profits are ascertained by deducting the pre-war profits from the net income of the trade or business for the taxable year, and pre-war profits are the average annual amount of the net income of the trade or business during the pre-war period, plus 8 per centum of the amount of new capital and minus 8 per centum of the amount of capital withdrawn.

Estimated Revenue $1,351,050,000.

"The estimated revenue to be derived from this tax will amount to $1,351,050,000, based upon a war profit of $5,300,000,000 for the year 1917. The amount raised under each bracket is estimated as follows:

First bracket, 10 per cent.	$39,500,000
Second bracket, 12½ per cent.	38,250,000
Third bracket, 15 per cent.	33,000,000
Fourth bracket, 20 per cent.	43,000,000
Fifth bracket, 25 per cent.	47,500,000
Sixth bracket, 30 per cent.	45,000,000
Seventh bracket, 40 per cent.	88,200,000
Eighth bracket, 50 per cent.	82,500,000
Ninth bracket, 60 per cent.	66,000,000
Tenth bracket, 70 per cent.	52,500,000
Eleventh bracket, 80 per cent.	337,600,000
Total	$1,351,050,000

"This is an increase of revenue over the excess profits tax as provided in the act of Oct. 3, 1917, of $125,050,000.

"New capital is designated as the amount of cash actually paid into the trade or business since Dec. 31, 1913, if employed in the trade or business during the taxable year; the amount of the surplus and undivided profits accumulated since Dec. 31, 1913, if employed in the trade or business during the taxable year; and tangible property paid into the trade or business since Dec. 31, 1913, valued as of the time of such payment, if employed in the trade or business during the taxable year.

"The only excuse that I have heard for not amending existing Revenue acts is that the blank returns have already been prepared by the Treasury Department and should be delivered to persons affected and interested within the next 30 days, as under existing laws the returns must be made by March 1. My amendment provides in Section 300 that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall by regulation allow an extension of time, not to exceed eleven days, for the filing of returns for and the payment of income and war profits taxes for the taxable year 1917.

"If the amendment is adopted any time during the month of January or February, it will not be too late, with a reasonable extension of time, to have it duly prepared and sent to the interested persons. I see no reason why this amendment should not pass both houses of Congress within the next thirty days."

362,941 War Policies Issued.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Secretary McAdoo announced today that 362,941 insurance policies, aggregating $3,105,776,500, and averaging $8,557 a policy, had been taken out by American soldiers and sailors under the war insurance law. February 12 is the final day on which applications for insurance may be received by the Government.

Edward Morris Is Made Baron.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Sir Edward Morris, who recently retired as Premier of Newfoundland, has been made a Baron in recognition of his services to the empire.

NEW QUAKE WIPES OUT GUATEMALA CITY

City Completely Destroyed and Loss of Life Said to be Heavier Than in First Shocks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Guatemala City has been completely destroyed by earthquake shocks Thursday and Friday, which followed those of late in December. Messages received by the State Department today said the loss of life this week is estimated to be greater than that resulting from the earlier shocks. A dispatch from the Central and American Telegraph Company, said:

"Our manager at San José, Guatemala, telegraphs as follows: What was left of Guatemala City is now wiped out. Shocks at 10:35 P. M., 4th, finished everything. Steam is coming up in the streets. Cathedral fallen. Las Vacas bridge to Barrios now down. Slides on railroad between San José and city. No lines or trains reported. Further 300 killed."

A cablegram from the American Chargé at Guatemala City, dated Jan. 4, said a new series of earthquakes began the night before and were continuing when the dispatch was filed. The weather was very cold. A second dispatch, filed later that day reported the shocks still in progress, but gave no details.

GERMANY PLANNING BIG AERIAL ATTACK

Documents Found on Prisoners Disclose Attempt to Offset Our Expected Forces.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Friday, Jan. 4, (Associated Press.)—Germany's plans for aerial warfare on a larger scale than heretofore, it is indicated in documents taken from enemy prisoners, are founded upon published statements regarding the aerial warfare plans of the United States. Information to this effect has reached the American expeditionary forces.

It is indicated that the Germans, believing that America intended putting machines by the thousand into the battle area, immediately enlarged their own plans in the expectation of offsetting the increased enemy forces.

Just when the enemy's program will be realized is uncertain, but the information obtained in captured documents is regarded by ranking officers as making it extremely desirable for a speedy and complete development of American air service.

F. P. Dunne on War Savings Board.

Finley Peter Dunne, editor of Collier's Weekly, yesterday became Chairman of the Publicity Committee of the War Savings Committee of this city, having volunteered to succeed James E. McBride.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Important Sales Offering Unusual Values Monday

Women's Attractive Satin and Crepe de Chine Underwear

Crepe de Chine Nightgowns
Tailored or lace trimmed, in several attractive models.
Special 3.95

Crepe de Chine Combinations
Several dainty models with lace insertions.
Special 2.95

Crepe de Chine Petticoats
In pink or white; lace and ribbon trimmed.
Special 2.95

Washable Satin Petticoats
Tailored and elaborately trimmed with a variety of dainty laces.
Special 3.95

Washable Satin Bodices
In pink and white; lace and ribbon trimmed.
Special 1.00

Washable Satin Nightgowns
Attractive tailored models, ribbon trimmed.
Special 6.90

Washable Satin Envelope Chemises
Lace trimmed with shoulder straps of lace and ribbon.
Special 2.95

Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises
Tailored and lace trimmed; ribbon or lace shoulder straps.
Special 1.85

Satin Bloomers
Hemstitched and lace trimmed models, fully reinforced, in flesh only.
Special 2.75

Batiste Bloomers
Pink batiste bloomers, fully reinforced, picot edged or lace trimmed models.
Special 45c

Women's Lingerie Underwear

New and exclusive models just received, dainty garments in flesh and white, tailored, embroidered and attractively trimmed models.

Nightgowns	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.95
Envelope Chemises		1.00	1.50	2.00
Petticoats	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.95
Combinations		1.00	1.50	2.00
Philippine Nightgowns		1.85	2.95	3.95
Philippine Envelope Chemises			1.85	2.95

On Special Sale Monday

500 Pairs Satin Evening and Dancing Slippers

Of superior quality satin in Pink, Blue, Flesh, Corn and Gold color, with high arch and Louis XV. heels. Exceptional value. 2.95

New York
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OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

Cleveland
Buffalo
Newark

34th Street—New York

January Clearance Sales

Women's and Misses' Tailored Cloth Suits
Women's and Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits
Women's and Misses' Afternoon Dresses
Women's High Cost Evening Gowns
Women's and Misses' Practical Cloth Coats
Women's and Misses' Fur Trimmed Coats
Women's and Misses' Evening Wraps
Women's Negligees and Kimonos
Women's Shoes and Slippers
Girls' Winter Coats
Girls' Cloth and Wash Dresses

At Extraordinary Price Reductions

Nutria Collar Velour Cloth Coats

Women's and Misses' attractive ripple back model of Velour Cloth in smart colorings, nutria fur collar, new model slant pockets, lined throughout. *Special* 25.00

Hudson Seal Collar Coats of superior Velour Cloth, smart and exclusive custom-tailor models, silk lined throughout and interlined. *Reduced to* 39.75

All Higher Cost Coats—*Greatly Reduced*

75 Women's and Misses'

Beaded Georgette Crepe Dresses

Dresses for afternoon or informal wear of superior Georgette Crepe, elaborately beaded in combination colorings, in taupe, navy, pearl gray, china blue, apricot, plum, beige, flesh, black and white. *Reduced from 50.00* 35.00

Women's Fur Coats

Greatly Reduced

Women's Belted Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*), full loose box model, deep collar and cuffs, *46* inches long. *Sale Price* 135.00

Women's Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*), fashionable model, *45* inches long, deep collar, large cuffs and *6*-inch border of *Natural Skunk*, richly silk lined. *Sale Price* 175.00

Women's Trimmed and Plain Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*), extra fine pelts, *46* to *48* inches long, richly silk lined. *Formerly sold from 300.00 to 375.00* 225.00

Women's Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*), finest of pelts, perfectly matched, *46* inches long, loose box model, *12*-inch border, deep collar & cuffs of *Natural Skunk*, fancy silk lining. *Sale Price* 235.00

Women's Natural Nutria Coats, box model, *46* inches long, Hudson Seal or self collar and cuffs, richly lined. *Sale Price* 95.00

BLAMES GARFIELD FOR COAL BLUNDER

Administrator Responsible for Northwest Shortage, Witness Tells Senate Committee.

PART OF SUPPLY CUT OFF

Dealers' Attorney Says Illinois Embargo Delivered Seven States Into Hands of Dock Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Charges that arbitrary and unwarranted action by the Federal Fuel Administration had created a situation in the Northwestern States which had given coal dock companies control the market in the greater part of seven States, and that coal was selling $2 a ton higher than necessary, were made before the Senate sub-committee conducting the fuel inquiry today by S. B. Houck of Minneapolis, counsel for the Retail Coal Dealers' Association, embracing seven States in that section.

Mr. Houck asserted that the recent order by Dr. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, placing an embargo against coal from the Illinois field entering that district had shut out the cheaper coal and left the entire supply for that district in the hands of companies in their dock docks. He said that tale order from the Fuel Administrator was based upon the contention that there was sufficient coal at the docks to last that section until Spring.

The witness disagreed with this view, saying that there was not sufficient coal and that, unless some modification of the order were made there would be serious trouble in getting enough coal for the southern area of Minnesota and North Dakota, as well as Iowa and South Dakota. He contended that the order was issued without proper investigation, and that his efforts to obtain a hearing from Dr. Garfield had failed. He was severe in his criticism of the National Fuel Administration and the Minnesota Fuel Administration.

After the committee had heard Mr. Houck's story, Senator Kenyon announced that members of the Federal Trade Commission would be called, to determine what, if any, relationship existed between the dock companies and the coal producers in Pennsylvania and West Virginia who shipped the coal to the Northwest by the lakes.

In response to questions by Senator Kenyon, Mr. Houck declared there was some intimate relationship between the dock companies and the producers, and cited several cases where the names of the former were the same as those of producing companies.

"We want to find out if the coal operators have control of this whole area," said Senator Kenyon.

The testimony of Mr. Houck was prefaced with a statement that the Federal Trade Commission last Spring announced that coal would be cheaper by Fall, with the result that thousands of persons who normally laid in their coal supply in Summer stopped buying; when they did go to buy they found they could get only dock coal, which averaged $2 more a ton than Illinois coal under prices fixed by the Government. Later in the day the witness modified his statement by saying that the Federal Trade Commission had only taken steps to prevent "panic" hoarding of coal.

The net result of the situation, he said, was that the people faced the Winter without a coal supply; that, with the Illinois coal cut off, in order to save freight in transportation, they were forced to depend upon the more costly dock coal, and, further, that the lack of proper supervision of distribution of dock coal was leaving many communities entirely without coal. Mr. Houck said the Government price of dock coal at Minneapolis, including freight, was $7.75 a ton, while Illinois coal on the market cost $3.50 a ton under the price set by the Government.

ROCKEFELLER FROZEN OUT.

Quits New York for Tarrytown, Where Coal Is Plentiful.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 5.—Frozen out in New York City, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and his family returned here today to spend the Winter. There is no shortage of coal at Pocantico Hills, and, in addition, there is an abundance of wood to keep the fireplaces burning. Mr. Rockefeller's father, with his usual foresight, laid in his coal supply last Summer. He buys direct from the mines and gets a low price. After all the bins on the estate had been filled, he found that a miscalculation had been made, and that there were five cars of coal over. The people of Pocantico Hills asked Mr. Rockefeller to sell it to them at the mine price, but he decided to send it back, saying that, on account of the war, the country might need it. While the coal supply is plentiful, economy is being used, and in every instance where wood will answer it is being utilized.

John D. Rockefeller, Sr., is still at Lakewood, having been marooned there by the snowstorm. The shortage of kerosene in a Fifth Avenue building was so acute yesterday that one of the tenants telephoned to C. H. Curtiss & Co., a local hardware firm, asking if it could supply ten gallons. When informed that the order could be filled the tenant ordered a special messenger to take it to New York regardless of expense. The kerosene was shipped. Why the tenant telephoned here is not known unless he knew John D. Rockefeller resided here and assumed the oil supply was plentiful.

MAYOR GETS COAL FROM PRIVATE BINS

Continued from Page One.

pany at Ninety-first Street and First Avenue. In the yards there, piled high, he said were approximately 10,000 tons of rice and pea coal. The Mayor got from his automobile and climbed to the top of a thirty-foot pile and looked around. Then he walked along the street and questioned numbers of persons waiting outside of coal dealers' yards. He asked the dealers what price they were charging, and was told 60 cents a hundredweight when the coal was carried away. Then he called for and examined the scales in several places.

On his return to the City Hall the Mayor sent a letter to Fuel Administrator Schley calling his attention to the two coal piles, and requesting that he take action so that this coal could find its way to the needy consumers. The Mayor said that if no immediate action was taken the coal would be commandeered by the city and the Street Cleaning and Park Departments called on to supply trucks to cart it away. He reported that the Superintendent in charge of the gas company's works had told him that he had no power, and asked for time to get in touch with the company's officials. It was stated by persons in the neighborhood, the Mayor said, that this coal was not to be used for a year.

Late that night when the attention of Albert H. Wiggin, State Fuel Administrator, was called to the statement of Mayor Hylan that the coal of the Consolidated Gas Company might be seized, he asserted that it would be inadvisable to do so, as the coal might be needed by the poor for lighting and cooking.

The Mayor has no power, he declared, to commandeer coal.

Reeve Schley, County Fuel Administrator, sent this telegram to Mayor Hylan at his home in Bushwick Avenue late last night:

"I have just received your telegram in regard to your personal inspection of the coal situation on the upper east side. The telegram I notice was sent by you at 6:15 P. M. Since I was at my office at the time the telegram was sent it is to be regretted that you did not telephone me, as a few words would have made this correspondence unnecessary. Before I received this telegram you had already given it to the newspapers and its contents was communicated to me through this source.

"I am already thoroughly familiar with the two instances of coal storage to which you call my attention. One coal belonging to the Washburn Wire Company consists of buckwheat mixed with dirt and slack. Before I received your telegram I had offered this coal to relieve the situation but found it was not fit for domestic consumption. If you will advise me of any use to which the coal can be put I will commandeer it and dispose of it for this purpose.

"The coal belonging to the Consolidated Gas Company consists of 10,000 tons of large sized coal, unfit for domestic consumption. This is being drawn on day by day by the company, whose daily consumption is about 2,500 tons. The company furnishes coke, light and heat to millions of citizens of this city, and to deprive them of this coal would create more suffering than we can guess.

"Any suggestions you may make will not make this quantity of coal belonging to the Consolidated Gas Company. Very truly yours,

REEVE SCHLEY."

The Consolidated Gas Company, through Robert Livingston, its publicity man, said that the fuel supply the Mayor saw was part of the Consolidated's reserve supply that has been drawn upon nearly every day since the cold weather began. The gas company, he said, was using between 3,500 and 4,000 tons a day, and that it must have a reserve to draw upon, as it could not endanger the safety and health of the city by operating on a hand-to-mouth coal reserve. He said the Fuel Administration, both here and in Washington, was well aware of the company's situation, knew the coal it had on hand, and understood also the demands upon the plant. No public utility, he said, could run so low as to endanger the city's supply of gas or electricity.

Mayor Gives His Coal to Poor.

Mayor Hylan also showed his deep personal interest in the situation by giving to poor families two tons of the coal stored in the cellar of his home in Brooklyn. The distribution was made by the police of the Ralph Avenue Station. The Mayor made no public announcement of his gift, and the first the neighbors knew of it was when a truck manned by policemen stopped in front of the Mayor's home at 859 Bushwick Avenue and began carrying out the coal.

The Navy Department gave aid to the railroads yesterday in breaking ice in the harbor. Two navy tugs, the Newark and the Coney, which had been commissioned as mine sweepers, were turned over to Mr. Smith late Friday night and worked steadily until last night clearing the ice from Staten Island Sound, and freeing coal barges in Prince Bay. Admiral Usher, in charge of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, recalled the tugs last night.

Late last night Mr. Pollock ordered one New Haven tug, one B. & O. tug, one New York Central tug, and one Lackawanna tug to go to the Kill von Kull this morning and tow coal barges to Manhattan. Mr. Pollock reported that at noon there was en route from New Jersey terminals to New York 19,500 tons of coal, of which 10,479 was anthracite. He said that at noon there were already to be towed to New York sixty-four barges carrying 23,000 tons of coal.

No Letup Today.

Officials announced last night that all coal activities would be carried on unceasingly and there would be no letup in getting coal into New York. Mayor Hylan has told the police to allow all coal places to remain open today, so that the distribution could be continued.

The Fleischmann Yeast Company, through the police of the Charles Street Station, donated fifty tons of coal, which will be distributed at the foot of Christopher Street this morning.

The owner of a loft building on the lower west side has informed the police that fifty pounds of coal will be given today to those holding municipal coal cards.

The police began yesterday a canvass of the city to find out the actual suffering among the poor; to ascertain just what families and plants were without coal, and to see what could be done to bring about an equal distribution of coal to rich and poor alike. The police found that in many cases those who had coal were sharing it with neighbors who had none.

No Oil Stoves for Rockefeller.

It was learned yesterday that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has been obliged to close his New York home and move into his father's home at Tarrytown, N. Y., because the Standard Oil Company was unable to provide him with oil stove heaters. Mr. Rockefeller's home and several of those near by have a common central heating plant, but lack of coal forced it to close down. He sent a requisition to the Standard Oil Company for thirty-six oil heaters, but he was told the company had exhausted its supply and was unable to get any heaters for any one. So Mr. Rockefeller decided to move our into the country.

Acting Chief Inspector John O'Brien told the policemen that where they found actual suffering because of lack of coal they would distribute to such families the coal cards that were yesterday issued from the various station houses. This report was made last night by the Chief Inspector:

Coal Donated.

Insp. Dist.	(Tons.)	Families.	Cards.
First	41	1,154	11
Second	10	60	7
Third	14	65	2
Fourth	3½	85	3
Fifth	71	1,113	17
Sixth	22½	160	9
Seventh	14	41	
Eighth	15½	73	7
Ninth	9	85	8
Tenth	77	106	4
Eleventh	6	27	4
Twelfth	30	8	
Thirteenth	20	10	7
Fourteenth	34½	20	18
Fifteenth	14	8	8
Sixteenth	24	128	11
Seventeenth	10	12	4

The relics of the Fifth Inspection District, which is on the east side from Fifty-first Street to 126th Street, reported that much coal had been found in the homes of persons who had gone to hotels or to homes of relatives because they had no gas or hot water in their homes. Many of these willingly contributed to the police supply. Reports showed that well-to-do families along Fifth Avenue and managers of hotels had come to the relief of those in need of coal. It was reported that from the homes of the wealthy along the avenue more than sixty tons of coal had been given.

Among the places that contributed in this district were the Ritz-Carlton and Manhattan Hotels, the Owen Coal Company, and the Doelger and Consumers Breweries.

In the West Forty-seventh Street Station it was said that the response made by hotels and restaurants, as well as other business concerns, had been most generous. In this district seventy-one tons of coal were contributed for the poor.

O. B. Stanton, in charge of the Fuel Administration branch in Eldridge Street, sent Inspectors yesterday to each of the settlement house stations to help with the work of coal distribution and to hear complaints. They found the dealers ready to co-operate and willing to have called in keep the crowds from overturning the coal in their eagerness to buy.

While the police were busy taking care of the poor and seeing that those who were without coal were supplied, the Mayor's Committee at its headquarters, 50 East Forty-second Street, were opening the $50,000 fund, which will be devoted to alleviating the sufferings of the poor.

The Mayor's Committee announced these contributions to the coal fund:

A. H. Wiggin	$1,000	H. F. Guldensmidt	$50
Daniel C. Reid	1,000	Arthur Lipper	50
Anonymous	500	K. Rothschild	50
A. L. Scheuer	500	I. Zuckerman	50

To Distribute Coal Cards.

The city coal checks, that are to be honored by every dealer in the city, were printed yesterday City Chamberlain Alfred Johnson announced, and these are to be distributed through various organizations at once. The Chamberlain advises all those in need to report to the church with which they are connected and obtain tickets in that way. These checks are to be given priority, the Fuel Administrators ordered, and dealers having any coal must honor them.

Persons desiring to help the Mayor's Coal Relief Fund should send all checks and contributions addressed to the Chamberlain, Alfred J. Johnson, at his office, Room 803, Municipal Building.

The Mayor has turned over to the fund $500 which came to the City Hall yesterday as "conscience money." Five new bills, wrapped in old newspaper, came with this line, "I owe this money to the city." Conscience money is used to decrease taxation, but the Mayor said this money, contrary to precedent, would be used to buy coal.

Celebrates Her 108th Birthday.

GENEVA, N. Y., Jan. 5.—Mrs. Sarah Stanton Nellis of Naples, N. Y., is today celebrating the 108th anniversary of her birth. She is hale and hearty and retains all her faculties. Mrs. Nellis was born in Herkimer County.

HARBOR IS CONGESTED, DUE TO COAL SCARCITY

Port Authorities Report No More Anchorage Room—150 Vessels Now Detained Here.

Shipping men yesterday were informed by authorities of the Port of New York that there was no more anchorage room in the harbor, and that this situation would prevail until some of the vessels could get coal to enable them to sail. On account of the heavy ice floes it was impossible to anchor steamships in the North River, and the Dutch vessels, which have been there for months, were towed away and discharged in order to moor them in some of the small creeks around Long Island City.

Fifty passenger and freight steamships are expected to arrive within the next six days, it was said by agents yesterday, and there is no place for them to anchor. There are about 150 steamships detained in the New York harbor because of lack of coal, and they cannot be sent to any other port to fill their bunkers as they have insufficient fuel to go to sea with.

The French Line alone has thirty-five steamships in port, some of which have been waiting for coal since Nov. 25. Three of them are passenger and mail liners and four others are ammunition ships, whose cargoes are urgently needed in France. The other twenty-eight are freighters engaged in carrying munitions to the Allies. Agents said yesterday that it was possible to obtain coal for but four of the vessels this week.

In the last week only two transatlantic steamships left port. Hopes of sending an American and a French mail steamship were held by the respective agents, but their departures were postponed from day to day.

One steamship corporation has ten big steamships waiting to get their bunkers filled and some of them are already fourteen days over their sailing schedule. Another steamship company has a similar number of its ships detained in port because it cannot get coal, and there is no prospect of relief in sight, the agents say.

A number of steamships chartered by the navy and United States Shipping Board are held for lack of coal.

Italian, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Spanish, and Greek vessels are waiting for coal here. Even if a thaw takes place in the next few days, the shipping men do not expect to get much bunker coal for some time. The conditions in New York Harbor, it was said, are worse now than in the blizzard in 1888. Many tugs have been laid up because of coal shortage and several have been damaged by the ice.

READY TO CUT WIRES TO MAKE NIGHTS DARK

Administrator Declares Violators of Lightless Order Will Be Rigorously Dealt With.

An inspector of the Edison Company, working in co-operation with the Fuel Administration, reported two violations of the lightless night regulation yesterday. Both cases, Reeve Schley said, after reading the report, were apparently flagrant cases. The inspectors reported that Pabst's Harlem at 256 West 125th Street, and the Hotel Cecil at 118th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue had their lights going on Friday night contrary to law. In both cases, the letter stated, the management had been told to put the lights out, but had refused.

Last night was not a lightless night, but tonight a watch will be kept on both places. If it is reported that the law is still not complied with Mr. Schley will call upon the police and will personally visit the hotel and restaurant and cut their light wires. Furthermore, because their action is unpatriotic, he will see that these places are not supplied with coal to the detriment of others who are willing to assist the Government in the conservation of fuel.

The manager of Pabst's Harlem is A. H. Meyer, a German. He said last night when told that his place had been reported as a violator of the lightless law that he had been complying with the light edict and that he would continue to do so.

C. R. Kilbourn is the owner of the Hotel Cecil, and James Lannon is the Manager. Mr. Lannon denied that there had been any intentional violation of lightless night. "We have been obeying the law," he said.

Girls' Club for Seventh Regiment.

A "Squad Sister Club," to provide tobacco and cigarettes for the soldiers of the old 7th Regiment in the slim hours just before the regular monthly army pay day, was organized at a meeting in the Hotel McAlpin yesterday by girl students from the Jamaica High School. Each of the eighteen members of the club will adopt a squad for its beneficence.

The Broadway Shop Where Fashion Reigns

Hagedorn's

Broadway Cor. 81st St.

January Clearance

Extreme Reductions

Georgette Beaded Dresses Former prices to $55.00.	*January Clearance*	29.75
Dressy Afternoon Gowns Former prices to $87.50.	*January Clearance*	39.75
Evening Gowns and Danse Frocks Former prices to $59.50.	*January Clearance*	24.75
Evening Gowns and Danse Frocks Former prices to $87.50.	*January Clearance*	35.00
Serge Dresses Former prices to $45.00.	*January Clearance*	22.50
Handsome Street Coats—*Fur Trimmed* Former prices to $195.00.	*January Clearance*	79.50
Evening Coats—*Stunning Models* Former prices to $195.00.	*January Clearance*	69.50
Poiret Twill, Gabardine and Finest French Serge Dresses Former prices to $95.00.	*January Clearance*	42.50

NO C. O. D.'S NO EXCHANGES NO APPROVALS

Best & Co.

Fifth Ave., at 35th St.
New York

January Clearance Sale
of
Fine Fur Coats

An Opportunity to Save Money on Dependable Quality Garments.

Every fur coat in stock has been sharply reduced in price—in many cases below the wholesale cost to duplicate.

The following is not a complete list of all the coats on sale—but is representative of the assortment and savings.

Former Price in Stock		Clearance Sale Price
$495	MOLE COAT, Taupe Fox collar, cuffs and border,	$395
$395	MOLE COAT, Silver Lynx collar and cuffs,	$295
$395	MOLE COAT, Taupe Fox collar and cuffs,	$295
$850	BROADTAIL COAT, Black Lynx collar and cuffs,	$650
$795	BROADTAIL COAT, of extra quality and model,	$600
$325	NATURAL SQUIRREL COAT, Skunk collar and cuffs,	$255
$295	NATURAL SQUIRREL COAT, Taupe Lynx collar,	$225
$350	TAUPE SQUIRREL COAT, Taupe Lynx collar and cuffs,	$275
$295	PERSIAN LAMB COAT, Skunk collar, cuffs and border,	$225
$395	PERSIAN LAMB COAT, Skunk collar and cuffs,	$325
$225	PERSIAN LAMB COAT, Skunk collar,	$175
$195	NUTRIA COAT, Hudson Seal collar and cuffs,	$155
$175	NUTRIA COAT, fancy model, 45" long,	$145
$250	NATURAL MUSKRAT COAT, Hudson Seal collar and cuffs,	$175
$195	NATURAL MUSKRAT COAT, Hudson Seal collar, cuffs and border,	$145
$375	HUDSON SEAL COAT, Natural Squirrel collar, cuffs and border,	$295
$350	HUDSON SEAL COAT, Natural Muskrat collar, cuffs and border,	$275
$395	HUDSON SEAL COAT, Skunk collar, cuffs and border,	$325
$345	HUDSON SEAL COAT, Skunk collar, cuffs and border,	$275
$275	HUDSON SEAL COAT, Skunk collar, cuffs and border,	$225
$250	HUDSON SEAL COAT, Taupe Fox collar and cuffs,	$185
$250	HUDSON SEAL COAT, Kolinsky collar and cuffs,	$185
$250	HUDSON SEAL COAT, Taupe Squirrel collar and cuffs,	$175
$250	HUDSON SEAL COAT, Black Lynx collar and cuffs,	$175
$225	HUDSON SEAL COAT, Skunk collar and cuffs,	$165
$175	HUDSON SEAL COAT, plain collar and cuffs,	$145

(All furs listed as Hudson Seal are choice quality seal dyed muskrat.)

Subscriptions are requested for Y. W. C. A. $1,750,000 War Work Fund, at their headquarters, 680 Fifth Avenue.

London **Best & Co.** *Paris*

Fifth Avenue and 35th Street
Established 1879

Annual January Sales

Best & Co. Undermuslins are of the same quality as cut as they were before the war began. Sizes or patterns were not altered to shave the price.

Notwithstanding this fact, our prices compare favorably and are oftentimes less than garments made with war-time expediency.

Due to the cold weather and transportation being interrupted, we are able to present for sale this week *large quantities of new undermuslins* which were delayed.

Those who cannot visit this Sale in person will find that if they telephone or write to us we will carefully fill their orders and they may benefit by these unprecedented prices.

Women's and Children's Undermuslins

Women's French Underwear

FRENCH GOWNS, beautiful hand-embroidery, artfully combined with lace, and hand-made, of course . . . $3.95

FRENCH GOWNS, wide val. lace, galloon, in hand-embroidery, made empire style . . . $5.00

FRENCH ENVELOPE CHEMISE, with hand-embroidered spray with scalloped neck and bottom . . . $1.95

FRENCH ENVELOPE CHEMISE, val. lace, with lace on neck and bottom . . . $2.95

FRENCH BODICES, combining valenciennes lace and hand-embroidery, made with the desirable lace straps over the shoulder . . . $1.95

FRENCH DRAWERS, hand-made, scalloped or circular shaped, with hand-embroidery . . . $1.95

Of Special Note

PHILIPPINE NIGHTGOWNS, fine materials, hand embroidered.
Extreme Values,
$1.95, $2.95, $3.95

Children's Undergarments

MUSLIN OR CAMBRIC DRAWERS, with embroidery edges, some with insertion above. *Sizes 6 to 16 yrs.* 39c, 49c, 69c, 95c

MUSLIN KNICKERS, embroidery trimmed. *Sizes 2 to 10 years.* 39c, 49c, 69c

CAMBRIC GOWNS, high neck, with embroidery edge. *Sizes 6 to 16 years* . . . 95c

PRINCESS SLIPS, embroidery ruffles. *Sizes 1 to 8 years* . . . 95c

FLANNELETTE NIGHT-DRAWERS, striped blue or pink, with or without feet—a limited quantity, *Sizes 2 to 10 years* . . . 69c

FRENCH DRAWERS, of cambric, hand-embroidered ruffle, the entire garment hand-made. *Sizes 2 to 10 years* . . . 95c, $1.00, $1.25 (*Priced according to size*).

FRENCH GOWNS, high neck, long sleeves, hand-embroidered. *Sizes 6 to 14 years* . . . $1.45 to $1.65

Women's Silk Underwear

TAILORED GOWNS, of pink Crepe de Chine, of a heavy quality . . . $5.00

ENVELOPE CHEMISES, also in Crepe de Chine, in tailored style . . . $1.95

SATIN BODICES, with yoke embroidered and ribbon trimmed. $1.00 and $1.95

SATIN BLOOMERS . . . $2.75

SATIN ENVELOPE CHEMISES, made with embroidery or plain tailored style . . . $2.95

SATIN NIGHTGOWNS, charming, empire style . . . $5.95

Women's Glove Silk Underwear

—comprising standard quality vests and bloomers, underpriced substantially for this occasion only, beginning at **$1.85** for vests and **$2.65** for bloomers.

Girls' and Misses' White Dresses

A large collection of fresh new white dresses, showing the advanced modes for Spring of 1918, have been brought in especially early and are to be sold to those who would have exclusive styles at small prices.

They are of lawn, poplin, linen, and voile. They begin at **$1.95** and extend to **$16.50**. Priced according to size, style and materials.

A Clearance Sale of Women's Warm Clothing in Smart Styles

Fur Collar Street Coats

—in a choice of Bolivia, Velour, and other good Winter Woolens, lined throughout with silk, and warmly interlined.

$27.50 and $38.00

Formerly $45.00 to $79.50.

The Balance of our High Cost Outer Garments at Corresponding Low Prices

Cold Weather Suits

—of velveteen, chiffon velvet, and heather mixtures—both sport and dress models range in price from

$15 to $95

Formerly $29.50 to $165

Sale!

Little Girls' Corduroy Coats

Little girls from 4 to 7 years of age can be outfitted tomorrow in warm coats of imported corduroy, repriced to afford a great saving.

There is a choice of brown or navy.

Sale Price $7.50

Also on sale tomorrow will be a collection of dressy, fur-trimmed corduroy coats, repriced and now selling at

$12.50 and $15.00

SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTIONS IN MISSES' WINTER SUITS
A collection of plain tailored or dressy suit models in sizes 14 to 18 years will be offered Tuesday at substantial reductions.

"You Never Pay More at Best's."

BloomingdaleS

59TH TO 60TH STREET—LEXINGTON TO 3D AVENUE

January Sale of White

Well made, fresh and crisp garments neatly trimmed with laces and embroideries. Prices are very special.

Envelope Chemises
49c 79c 98c $1.49 to $2.98

Cambric Petticoats
49c 79c 98c $1.49 to $5.98

Night Gowns
59c 79c 98c $1.49 to $7.98

Drawers
19c 29c 39c 49c to $1.98

Specials in Sheets and Cases

"Mohawk" & "Utica" Cases	"Utica" Sheets	"Mohawk" Sheets
Size 42x36 in. 28c & 28c	Size 63 x 90 in.. 95c	Size 63 x 90 in.. 85c
Size 45x36 in. 28c & 30c	Size 72 x 90 in..$1.05	Size 72 x 90 in.. 95c
Size 50x36 in. 30c & 34c	Size 72 x 99 in..$1.15	Size 81 x 90 in..$1.05
Size 54x36 in. 36c & 38c	Size 81 x 99 in..$1.25	Size 81 x 99 in..$1.15

59th to 60th St. **BloomingdaleS** Lexington to Third Ave.

SOCIALIST PROBLEM UPSETS SUFFRAGISTS

Women Object to Morris Hillquit's Presence at Educational Meeting.

PARTISANSHIP IN QUESTION

Protest Filed by Socialists Against Being Left Out While Republicans and Democrats Are Not.

In considerations of party alignments the woman suffrage leaders have a hard nut to crack in the problem offered by the Socialist Party. Last week the New York City Woman Suffrage Party held a convention at the Hotel Astor which they said was "non-partisan," and to prove it had one Republican and one Democrat on the program. Yesterday the Socialist Party made public a letter sent to Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the City Party, declaring that the convention was not nonpartisan because there was no Socialist on the program. The New York State Woman Suffrage Party will start tomorrow a series of educational meetings to train the women voters in the way they should do. Among the speakers announced is Morris Hillquit, late Socialist candidate for Mayor. And now the State party is receiving biting criticism from women who say they do not wish to learn any political ideals from Mr. Hillquit, who is the national spokesman for the Socialist Party and a well-known pacifist.

Miss Hay, whom the Socialists have also challenged to a debate on the nonpartisan issue, was out of the city last night and could not be reached. None of her assistants would speak for her on the reply she would make to the Socialist Party denunciation. A statement issued from the headquarters of the New York County Socialist Party, 7 East Fifteenth Street, yesterday, said:

"'Shall the women voters join the old political parties or vote independently?' was the question raised as soon as the women of New York State won the vote. 'We shall remain non-partisan,' answered the Woman Suffrage Party. At its city convention held this week at the Hotel Astor the Woman Suffrage Party listened to advice from speakers who are prominent in the Democratic and Republican Parties. 'Is that non-partisan?' the women of the Socialist Party are asking, and at a meeting of their General Committee held Thursday they emphatically answered 'No!' After expressing their resentment at the Woman Suffrage Party's omitting to invite a representative of the Socialist Party to address the convention, they passed a resolution declaring that this action branded the Woman Suffrage Party as distinctly partisan.

"The Socialists sent a copy of the resolution to Miss Hay and challenged her to a debate with a Socialist woman on the question: 'Is it possible for any woman voter, especially any working woman, to remain non-partisan under the present economic conditions?' Miss Hay, Victor Morawetz, Chairman of the Educational Committee of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, in announcing yesterday the opening of the Training School in Citizenship at 303 Fifth Avenue tomorrow afternoon, told of the troubles Mr. Hillquit's presence on the program had brought her. 'There is to be a Morris Hillquit Day Wednesday. One of the members of the party wrote: "I am shocked beyond words to find in the list of lecturers the name of Morris Hillquit."'

Another wrote: "Mr. Hillquit does not represent the women of this city or of this State. We are loyal citizens who have given of our time, money, and strength to support our country in her time of need, and we wish to have nothing to do in any way with a man who does not express by word and deed an equal loyalty."

Mrs. Morawetz was asked if she would remove Mr. Hillquit from the faculty of the school. She said she would not.

"Our whole endeavor in planning these courses has been to maintain strict integrity as a nonpartisan body strict integrity as a non-partisan body Frederick C. Tanner to represent the Republican point of view and Senator Robert F. Wagner to tell of Democratic organization, and not to show an equal fairness to the Socialist organization would be a questionable proceeding."

Among the speakers at the courses will be ex-Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, Henry Bruère, George W. Kessler, and Professor Harold Laski. Tomorrow's speakers will be Mrs. Raymond Brown, Mr. Tanner, and Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

JOAN OF ARC ANNIVERSARY.

Fordham University to Celebrate It at St. Francis Xavier's.

The five hundred and fifth anniversary of the birth of Joan of Arc, the warrior maid of France, will be celebrated in this city today. In the Catholic churches special prayers will be said at all the masses. In the evening Fordham University will celebrate the Maid's nativity with a program of music, poetry, and tableaux vivant in the theatre of St. Francis Xavier's College, 30 West Sixteenth Street. The music motifs develop themes in Jeanne's life, from her inspiration at Domremy, glory at Orleans, triumph at Rheims, and martyrdom at Rouen. Miss Laurette Taylor, the star of "Happiness," will appear as the Maid in the tableaux, which represent Bastien Le Page's canvas of Jeanne receiving her commission to save France.

Among the patrons are Cardinal Farley, Bishop Hayes, Gaston Liebert, French Consul General, Louis Nettement, French Consul, and many well-known men and women prominently identified with war relief work in France and Belgium.

PREMIER HUGHES TO STAY.

Expected to Form a New Ministry in Australia.

MELBOURNE, Friday, Jan. 4.—The Nationalist Party having decided that in its opinion it was to the best interests of the country and the empire that Premier Hughes be retained as leader of the party, it is expected the Premier will be commissioned to form a new Ministry. There probably will be only a few changes.

The decision of the party was reached at a meeting today at which the Premier intimated that, in fulfillment of its pledge to redire if the referendum should go against conscription, the Ministry probably would resign in the immediate future.

WOMEN MAY DECIDE TIE.

Special Election Likely in Mount Vernon Mayoralty Contest.

The contest being made by ex-Mayor Edwin W. Flake, Democrat, to unseat Mayor Edward F. Brush of Mount Vernon, who was declared elected by seven majority, is becoming badly tangled up in the courts, and it is believed it will be several months before a decision is reached as to whether the seven majority votes cast by soldiers really elected Mayor Brush or were in favor of Mr. Flake.

As soon as a decision of Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tompkins was filed at White Plains yesterday, in which he declined to change the action of the inspectors in counting four votes of soldiers for Flake, Mayor Brush immediately filed an appeal to the Appellate Division.

One of the votes which Justice Tompkins allowed for Flake was cast by Captain John Roache, in charge of the soldiers stationed on the New York aqueduct "somewhere" in Westchester County. Mayor Brush claims this ballot was illegal because it was simply a paper prepared by the Captain and not one of the regulation ballots furnished to the soldiers. Justice Tompkins in counting this vote says: "I think we should assume that the inspectors knew that the soldier whose name was written upon the envelope was a duly qualified voter of the district. At all events, it appears now that Captain Roache prepared the ballot, because he and the members of his command to the number of fifty, who were absent from their election districts, had not been provided with official ballots."

Of Monday the contest will be further tied up when Mr. Flake will endeavor to have Supreme Court Justice Platt reopen the ballot boxes in the Third Ward, where it is alleged the inspectors transposed the figures, giving Brush eight soldier votes and Flake five, while now the inspectors say it was Flake who should have been credited with the eight votes.

Should Mr. Flake win out in these contests the result would be a tie and a special election might have to be called. Ex-Mayor Flake was indorsed at a mass meeting of women for the nomination for Mayor, and he feels confident that if the women voted at the special election he would win by a big majority.

PECK & PECK
have received from
Scotland
a new assortment of
Gauze Alpaca
Sweaters
in
Coat and Pull Over Models
THIN, BUT WARM
These attractive models are very suitable for house wear these cold days, and may be worn with comfort under the street coat. Also a large assortment of warm wool stockings.
Stocking Shops
586 Fifth Ave. at 48th St.
501 Fifth Ave. at 42nd St.
New York City

Burby
714 FIFTH AVENUE
Between 55th & 56th Sts.
Drastic Price Reductions in Our
Mid-Winter Clearance Sale
Involving 300 Garments of the highest character, consisting of Evening Gowns and Wraps, Afternoon Dresses, Street Coats, Furs and Millinery.
Street and Dress Hats $5 & $10

Street Coats — Fine Quality Velour	Were up to $65	Now $25
Smart Coats — Velour—Some Fur Trimmed	Were up to $85	Now $38
Cashmere Velour Coats — Trimmed with Rich Fur	Were up to $185	Now $75
Velvet Coats — Richly Fur Trimmed	Were up to $165	Now $75
Afternoon Frocks — Georgette and Serge	Were up to $75	Now $25
Evening Gowns — Chiffon Velvet, Brocades and Plain Satins	Were up to $75	Now $35
Evening Wraps — Chiffon Velvet, Fur Trimmed	Were up to $250	Now $95

Important Fur Sale
Consisting of Fur Sets and Coats in Hudson Seal, Ermine, Hudson Bay Sable, Scotch Mole, Black Lynx, at
About ½ Former Prices
Wholesale Millinery Department
Attention of Buyers
250 Models of the newest conceptions for all occasions

The Annual Sale of
FRANKLIN SIMON
Suits and Overcoats
For Men and Young Men
at substantial reductions from former low prices
GENUINELY HAND-TAILORED
THE big factor to remember is that these clothes are hand-tailored, that they cost more to make than machine-made clothes but are sold at the same prices, and that, therefore, these substantial reductions represent an all around, cumulative saving which you can't get in any other ready-for-service clothes, in any sale, at any price, at any time.
Regular Original Stock, reduced for the first time

$33, $30, $28	Men's Suits	$23.00
$40, $38, $35	Men's Suits	$29.50
$35, $33, $30	Men's Overcoats	$26.50
$45, $40, $38	Men's Overcoats	$34.00

A Moderate Charge for Alterations
Men's Clothing Shop—8 West 38th Street
Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE

EXHIBITIONS AND SALES AT
THE ANDERSON GALLERIES
PARK AVENUE AND FIFTY-NINTH STREET, NEW YORK
Now on Exhibition.
PARTS III AND IV OF THE FAMOUS LIBRARY OF THE LATE J. B. LEARMONT
Of Montreal, Canada.
Part III, consisting of books relating to the early history of Canada, will be sold Monday and Tuesday afternoons, January 7th and 8th. Part IV, consisting of rare autographic materials, will be sold Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Afternoons, January 9th, 10th and 11th.
PART X OF THE HALSEY COLLECTION OF PRINTS
consisting of caricatures, costume plates, lithographs and original drawings, will be sold Monday and Tuesday evenings, January 7th and 8th.
THE LIBRARY OF THE LATE J. P. FAURE
Of Ossining, N. Y.
including color-plate books, standard sets, fine bindings, and other desirable items, will be sold Friday evening, January 11th.
On Exhibition from January 8th.
THE BARTON COLLECTION OF CHINESE BRONZES
of the Shang, Han, Sung and Ming Dynasties, temple statues, carved figures, soapstone seals and Cinnabar lacquers, and Chinese Porcelains—including beautiful examples of Blue and White of the Ming Dynasty and the K'ang Hsi Period. Single color specimens and sculptures of the Han Dynasty, gathered by the late, widely known collector, John S. Barnes of New York. To be sold Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons, January 14th, 15th and 16th.
On Exhibition from January 10th.
PART XI OF THE HALSEY COLLECTION OF PRINTS
consisting of French portrait engravings mostly in pure line of the XVII and XVIII centuries. To be sold Wednesday and Thursday evenings, January 16th and 17th.
On Exhibition from January 11th.
FURNITURE AND ART OBJECTS
From the Apartment of McKie Bennett Hopkins
To be sold by order of the Hotel St. Regis
and furniture and art objects from other consignors, including finely painted Satinwood and decorative Louis Seize furniture made by the Tiffany Studios and by Herter Brothers, upright and Tel-Electric baby grand pianos, exceptionally desirable oriental rugs, complete dinner service of rock crystal glass, porcelains, silverware, Sheffield plate, bronzes, objects of art, etc. To be sold Thursday, Friday and Saturday afternoons, January 17th, 18th, and 19th.
Catalogues sent free to intending purchasers.
Sales conducted by Mr. Frederick A. Chapman.

Sale of CAMMEYER SHOES
Our Annual
January Clearance Sale
A Sale of Superlative Importance
Cammeyer is able to announce its Yearly Reduction Sale in spite of extraordinary conditions.
6,000 Pairs of
Women's High Cut Lace Shoes
Every pair bears our imprint and is positively guaranteed to be the "Standard of Merit." We are conservative in stating that this is the greatest money-saving opportunity in shoes ever presented to New York.
Reduced to $6.35
Women's High Cut Lace Shoes

Low Heel Models	Louis XV Heel Models
REDUCED FROM $10.00, $9.50, $8.00 & $7.50	REDUCED FROM $18.00, $16.00, $12.50, $9.50 & $8.50
Among the Styles included are	Among the Styles included are
All "Cocoa" Calf Wing Tip.	All Mahogany Calf, Straight and Wing Tips.
"Cocoa" Vamp, Fawn, NuBuck Top, Wing Tip.	All Havana Brown and all Dark Gray Kid.
Gun Metal Vamp, Gray NuBuck Top, Wing Tip.	All Pearl and Ivory Suede.
"Cocoa Vamp, Fawn Buck Cloth Top, Straight Tip.	Patent Leather Vamps with Tops of the Newest Shades of Kid, Buckskin and Cloth.
Gun Metal Vamp, Fawn Buck Cloth Top, Straight Tip.	Gun Metal Vamp, Fawn Cloth Tops.
Black Kid Vamp, Fawn NuBuck Top, Straight Tip.	Gray Kid Vamp, Gray Cloth Top

SIZES ARE BROKEN
CAMMEYER
Stamped on a Shoe Means Standard of Merit
34th St. New York
No C. O. D.'s. No Exchanges. No Credits.

Beginning Monday, January 7th
The Annual Sale of
FRANKLIN SIMON
SHOES FOR MEN
Reduced from prices which were the lowest in town to begin with
THE real angle in this sale is that we have consistently kept down our regular prices in the face of the prohibitive cost of leather. Also bear in mind that we have only one sale a season and you cannot buy Franklin Simon Shoes every fortnight at alleged reductions.
Men's Banister Shoes
Formerly $9.50 and $11.00
Reduced to $8.50
Men's Franklin Shoes
Formerly $7.00 and $8.00
Reduced to $6.50
Men's Thomas Cort Shoes
Bench Made—Reduced from $14.00 to $12.50
Skating or Hockey Shoes
Worth $6.00 NOW $4.50 Were $5.00
Munson Army Shoes
Standard price all over town—$7.00 Our former price—$6.50
Now $6.00
MEN'S SHOE SHOP—2 West 38th Street
Specializes in Army Shoes, and is New York Headquarters for the famous Doughboy
Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC
ANNOUNCE THEIR
Annual
January Discount Sale
The extreme scarcity of reliable linens and the continuous increase of their value make this sale an unequalled opportunity for those desiring to purchase trousseau or for replenishing their stock.
Household Linens
French Underwear Negligees
Infants' and Children's Apparel
FIFTH AVENUE, 44th and 45th Sts.

MISS CULBERT IS BRIDE OF AVIATOR

Daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Wm. L. Culbert Marries Chas. A. Youngs of Signal Corps.

WED TO LIEUT. G. B. BLAINE

Miss Katharine Tweed Marries Reserve Officer—Nuptial of Lieut. Pitt and Miss Radley.

The wedding of Miss Catherine F. Culbert, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William Ledlie Culbert, and Charles Archibald Youngs, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Youngs of Yonkers, and a member of the aviation section of the United States Signal Corps, was celebrated at 8:30 o'clock last night at the home of the bride's parents, 16 East Fifty-fourth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Alfred J. Sadler of Jersey City.

The bride wore a gown of white satin and lace, with a veil of old lace, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white orchids.

Blaine—Tweed.

The wedding of Lieutenant Graham B. Blaine, U. S. R., and son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Blaine of Taunton, Mass., and Miss Katharine W. Tweed, daughter of Mrs. Charles H. Tweed of 12 East Thirty-sixth Street and a granddaughter of the late William M. Evarts, was solemnized at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Chapel of St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, which was decorated with peach blossoms, pink geraniums, and palms. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Prescott Evarts, an uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Edward Gabler.

Bride of Lieutenant M. R. Pitt.

The wedding of Lieutenant Malcolm Robertson Pitt of the 301st Machine Gun Battalion, and son of Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Pitt of Stamford, Conn., and Miss Edith Radley, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Radley of 230 West Seventy-sixth Street, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the White and Gold Ballroom of the Plaza, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Stuart Chambers.

Wed to Lieutenant H. S. Norris.

The marriage of Miss Katharine Donaldson, daughter of William T. Donaldson of 420 West 118th Street, and Lieutenant Harold Scott Norris, took place yesterday afternoon, at the home of the bride, the Rev. Dr. W. W. Hammond officiating.

Miss Mildred Norris was the bride's only attendant, and Fred Van Aernam was best man.

Captain Bull Weds Miss Patterson.

The marriage of Miss Mildred Patterson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Patterson of Kansas City, Mo., to Captain Charles M. Bull, Jr., of the 306th Infantry, Camp Upton, was celebrated at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Christ Church, Brooklyn. The Rev. Walter Johnston officiated. The national anthem was played immediately after the ceremony. Back of the altar was a large American flag.

Henry Weismann Marries.

Henry Weismann, President of the German-American Alliance of New York State and a lawyer of Brooklyn, and Miss Grace Roth, daughter of Mrs. Amy Roth, were married yesterday at the bridegroom's home by the Rev. Dr. Otto Kandlehart. Miss Ethel Purdy was the maid of honor, and William Roth, a brother of the bride, was the best man. None except relatives of the bride were present. The bride is a niece of Mr. Weismann's second wife, who died last Autumn. Two of the bridegroom's daughters were married last month. Miss Lillian Weismann married James Gallagher, and Miss Juliet Weismann married Harold E. Jackson.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Misses McLaughlin, Chapin, Peterson, and Hay Among Betrothed.

Many betrothals mark the first days of the new year.

The engagement of Miss Janet G. McLaughlin, daughter of Mrs. Frank Walter McLaughlin of the Apthorp, 390 West End Avenue, to Wells Martin of Chicago, has been announced. Miss McLaughlin is a graduate of Miss Spence's School, and made her début last Winter. Mr. Martin is in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps.

Dr. and Mrs. Frank Woodruff Chapin of this city and Drum Hill, Wilton, Conn., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eleanor Virginia R. Chapin, to Lieutenant Wayne Marshall, U. S. A., son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cooper Marshall of Philadelphia. Lieutenant Marshall is now at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Mrs. Robert J. Peterson of 425 West 118th Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Jessie Elise Peterson, to Captain Sterling Edward Graham, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Graham of Cleveland. Captain Graham is now at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, and was graduated from Columbia, class of '15.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lewis Hay of Newark, N. J., announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Miss Joan Hay, to Ensign Albert Neuman Rock, U. S. N. R. F., son of Constructor George H. Rock, U. S. N., of the New York Navy Yard, and Mrs. Rock.

Mrs. U. Grant Keely of 111 West Seventy-seventh Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Myra Rebecca Keely, to George Harold Savage, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Frederick Savage of 309 West 104th Street. Mr. Savage is a lawyer, and was in Washington, D. C., last Summer as secretary of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob L. Schloss of Newark, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Florence M. Schloss, to Joel L. Schlesinger, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Schlesinger. Mr. Schlesinger is assistant purchasing agent with the Alien Property Custodian, and located at Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Gerard Streat of 33 West Eighty-ninth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ruth D'Orsay Streat, to Longdale Green, Jr., of Chicago. Mr. Green is a graduate of the University of Illinois, class of 1917, and is now a member of the Cornell unit, aviation section of the Signal Corps. The wedding will not take place until after the war.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frederic Seeley of Williams College, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Vida Seeley, to Lewis Freeman Pike of Boston, now at the ground officers' training school at San Antonio, Texas. Mr. Pike is a son of Mrs. Freeman Pike of Rochester, N. H.

Dr. and Mrs. John Horne of 72 East Ninety-second Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lucille Margaret Horne, to Frederick W. Kroehle, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Kroehle of 104 East Fifty-seventh Street.

Mrs. John C. Uhrlaub of this city has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Lettie Uhrlaub, to Stewart MacKeown of 60 West 129th Street. Miss Uhrlaub is a graduate of the Heywood School at Stamford, Conn., and has been active in Red Cross work. Mr. MacKeown is a graduate of Cornell, and at present in the research department of the Government service at Washington, D. C.

Chinese Potteries, $27,118.

There were returns of $16,450 at the closing sale of the Thomas B. Clarke collection of white glazes and single color Chinese potteries at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, making a grand total of $27,118.

$415,000,000 FOR CHURCHES

Nation Last Year Also Contributed $76,500,000 for Enlisted Men.

The American public last year paid out $415,000,000 to support the work of its churches, synagogues and other religious institutions, according to the annual report of the Church News Association issued yesterday. The report also states that $76,500,000 was contributed by the nation for work among enlisted men, this sum including the fund raised by the Y. M. C. A. The war, according to the report, has resulted in economy in church building and less than $25,000,000 was spent in construction and equipment, as compared with amounts ranging from $45,000,000 to $60,000,000 in previous years. About $21,000,000 was devoted to foreign missions. Besides these sums, the report says that the United States contributed approximately $420,000,000 to charities.

Discussing the general work of the churches last year, the report says:

"War years are apt to be religious years. They have proved such in Italy, where Quirinal and Vatican are cooperating as they never did. It is so in France and in England. It is so in the United States, where the Bible trade increased $200,000 the first two months after we really got into war and where one standard book on prayer reached a sale of 275,000 copies. Publication societies in the various Protestant bodies have seen their religious book sales go forward to unprecedented proportions in spite of enhanced prices.

A Dance for Soldiers and Sailors.

A number of young girls gave a dance last evening in the Plaza Rose Room for soldiers and sailors, officers and privates, who will probably soon go to France. The girl hostesses were the Misses Grace Bristed, Dorothea Camp, Madeline Dahlgren, Lilian Endicott, Evangeline Johnson, Sybil Kosmenski, Leslie Pierson, Marian Shainwald, Virginia Sterry, and Mrs. Flake Manning. The guests came from Camp Upton, Governor's Island, the navy yard, and from the ships in the harbor, and included several English officers.

TROOPERS KILL 3 MEXICANS.

Cross Boundary and Recapture Cavalrymen Taken by Surprise.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Jan. 5.—Three Mexicans were killed and four captured by members of a troop of United States Cavalry in a fight two miles south of the Mexican border which followed a raid yesterday by Mexicans who surprised two American soldiers at the Slaughter Ranch twenty miles east of here and took them prisoners across the line.

When word of the capture reached Army Headquarters the cavalrymen were dispatched to rescue the Americans. Two miles south of the border they came up with the raiders, who opened fire on their pursuers. The Americans returned the fire, killing three Mexicans and capturing four, some of the latter being wounded. No Americans were killed or wounded in the engagement.

The American soldiers were successful in rescuing their two comrades.

"Fifth Avenue's Popular Priced Fashion Shop"

Lee-Morris Co

At 36th Street — 394 Fifth Avenue — At 36th Street

Imperative Clearance

Women's and Misses' Favored Fashions at prices that create Fifth Avenue's Most Pronounced Values

Superb Winter Coats
former prices to 69.50

A large collection of ideal winter garments, fur trimmed and models without fur. Pom Pom, Wool Velour, Suede Velour, Bolivia, Duvetyn and Velour du Nord, leading colors featuring Reindeer and Rose Taupe.

19.75 29.75 35.00 49.50

1200 Dresses and Gowns
former prices to 57.50

A wonderful collection of fashionable styles for Street, Afternoon, Evening, Sports and Southern Wear. Fashioned of Satin, Serge, Velvet, Charmeuse, Crepe de Chine, Georgette.

7.50 9.75 14.50 17.50

All Our Suits Reduced
former prices to 87.50

A splendid diversity of superb styles gracefully developed in Duvet de Laine, Serge, Oxfords and Duvetyn. Plain tailored and luxuriously fur trimmed models for women and misses.

15.00 22.50 35.00 47.50

Lee-Morris Co., 394 Fifth Ave.

Stewart & Co.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

5TH AVENUE AT 37TH STREET

Will Close Out Tomorrow

A selected number of

Women's and Misses' Winter Coats

Exclusive, high cost garments, sumptuously fur trimmed, offered at

Most Remarkable Reductions

25.00 49.50

Materials include Chamois Velour, Bolivia and Heavy Wool Velour, large shawl collars of rich furs, lined in plain and fancy silks, and with heavy interlining.

All sales of above coats are final

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue — COMMENCING MONDAY, JANUARY 7TH — *34th Street*

Offering Entire Stock

MEN'S FANCY SILK NECKWEAR

Enormous Priee Reductions

This sale affords an unusual opportunity to secure high-grade all Silk Scarfs at exceptional price reductions, therefore, we suggest purchasing a sufficient supply for present and future needs.

Staple Black, White or Pearl Gray Scarfs Not Included

28,070 Four-In-Hand Scarfs

85c

540 Scarfs	formerly 3.00	7,200 Scarfs	formerly 1.95
760 Scarfs	formerly 2.50	10,000 Scarfs	formerly 1.65
1,670 Scarfs	formerly 2.00	1,700 Scarfs	formerly 1.50
6,200 Scarfs	formerly 95c		

11,427 Four-In-Hand Scarfs

35c

5,000 Scarfs.....formerly 55c | 6,427 Scarfs.....formerly 65c

A Clearance Sale to Make Room for an Entirely New Stock of Fancy Spring Neckwear

NO C. O. D.'S. — NO RETURNS. — NO APPROVALS.

January Clearance

Unprecedented Values

1,000 WINTER OVERCOATS

For Men and Young Men

$22.75

formerly 26.50, 28.50, 30.00 and 35.00

Regardless of former selling prices, 1,000 Winter Overcoats have been arranged and marked at a price to effect an immediate clearance. The price in many instances is lower than the present wholesale cost.

Smart overcoats, faultlessly tailored of handsome fabrics; distinctive models; patterns that will appeal to the most exacting.

Large, roomy Ulsters, Town Ulsters, Ulsterettes, Chesterfields, Slip-ons and loose Box styles; mostly quarter satin-lined; satin sleeve linings; seams satin piped; sizes 34 to 46.

Extra Special

200 WINTER OVERCOATS

$18.50

formerly 22.50 and 25.00

Slip-on Models only—consisting of broken lines and odd lots of only one or two of a kind; excellent fabrics, many with fancy backs; quarter satin-lined; made with self-collars; not all sizes in any one pattern, but all sizes in the assortment from 34 to 44.

MEN'S CLOTHING DEP'T.—5TH FLOOR.

MAYOR, AFTER RIDE, ATTACKS THE B. R. T.

Gets to City Hall on Time, but Takes Up Question of Overcrowding.

"DEMORALIZING," HE SAYS

"Samething Must Be Done to End Disgraceful Overcrowding," He Writes to Chairman Straus.

Mayor Hylan arrived at his office at the City Hall yesterday eight minutes before 9 o'clock, thereby being ahead of the time he had set twice since taking office for all city officials to be at their work. The Mayor, as usual, rode over on a B. R. T. train, and one of his first acts after reaching his office was to send a letter to Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, denouncing overcrowding on the B. R. T. elevated lines and demanding that something be done to improve conditions. His letter says:

"I take the liberty to call to your attention a demoralizing condition that exists upon the elevated lines in the Borough of Brooklyn. Young women are crowded in the cars in the most disgraceful manner and grossly insulted. A girl, 17 years of age, with her father, called personally and made a statement of the disgraceful manner in which she was treated in one of the cars.

"It is a common practice on the lines in Brooklyn to overcrowd the cars, which is caused by the neglect to run sufficient cars to carry the passengers. Short runs on the different lines, where the people are obliged to get out of the train and wait for the next, is getting to be a public nuisance. There is no reason for the trains to be crowded during the middle of the day or after the rush hours.

"There are now thirty-two less cars on all the lines in Brooklyn, both elevated and surface, than there were in 1917, (excepting the new Coney Island route,) notwithstanding the fact that the population has increased by several hundred thousand, several of the lines have been extended, and the Public Service Commission has cost the people over $10,000,000. Something can be done, and must be done, to put an end to the disgraceful overcrowding of the people in the trains."

The Mayor announced no new appointments yesterday, but it was said that he would fill the remaining vacant places in his cabinet on Monday. Dr. Lewis J. Amster, President of the Bronx County Medical Association, was the latest person to be mentioned as likely to receive the appointment of Health Commissioner. The Mayor and Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, are deadlocked over the appointment of a Commissioner of Accounts. Tammany is demanding that William Bullock be appointed, while the Mayor's choice is said to be David Hirshfield, his personal friend. Until this difficulty is settled, it was said there would be no appointments to deputyships.

A statistician at the City Hall has figured out that the Mayor is ahead of his working schedule for the week just 14 hours and 44 minutes. The record of his arrival at the City Hall since Wednesday, with time off for luncheon and the quitting time, is as follows: Wednesday, Jan. 2, arrival, 8:52; luncheon, 45 minutes; time of departure, 7 P. M.; overtime, 2 hours 12 minutes. Thursday, Jan. 3, arrival, 9:06; luncheon, 15 minutes; departure, 6:45 P. M.; overtime, 2 hours, 24 minutes. Friday, Jan. 4, arrival, 8:55; luncheon, none; departure, 7 P. M.; overtime, 3 hours, 5 minutes. Saturday, Jan. 5, arrival, 8:52; luncheon, 25 minutes; departure, 5:20 P. M.; overtime, figured on Saturday half-day basis, 7 hours, 3 minutes.

The Mayor has discarded the use of a Police Department automobile when he leaves the City Hall at night, although each night an automobile and driver have been assigned from the Police Department for his use. This is the automobile which Mayor Mitchel always used. The Mayor uses his own automobile, a limousine, which carries a Police Department sign in order to get through traffic lines.

Police Commissioner Bugher yesterday appointed Irving O'Hara a first grade detective at a salary of $2,250 a year, to act as bodyguard to the Mayor. He is a brother-in-law of the Mayor. Detective John J. Phelan, who was a first grade detective and bodyguard to former Mayor Mitchel, was reduced to second grade, at a salary of $1,400, and transferred from the office of the Commissioner of Accounts, where he has been on duty, to the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters.

The Mayor ordered all city employes to work until 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Whether the Saturday half holiday is to be eliminated for the rest of his administration, no one seemed to know. Much dissatisfaction was expressed by the city workers, who heretofore always had a half holiday on Saturday.

SHIPYARD TRANSPORTATION

Mr. Whitney Tells of Its Difficulties for Staten Island.

Concerning the recommendation of the Senate committee that a Government shipbuilding agency immediately commandeer all of the ferryboats plying in New York waters, and to take such steps necessary to improve the street car service to the shipyards on Staten Island, Public Service Commissioner Whitney yesterday made the following statement:

"The matter of transportation of employes to the shipyards on Staten Island is a difficult problem. There is practically only one trolley line to care for several thousand men, which number will be doubled within two or three months. The shipyards complain that men will not continue in their employ because of the difficulty in transportation, and the street railway complains that it is practically impossible to force motormen and conductors to run cars on a line to the shipyards. The conductors have the greatest difficulty in collecting fares, and, according to the street car representatives, agents of the shipyards do not hesitate to take the railroad employes off the cars by offering higher wages to them—particularly the motormen, who are available for running electric cranes. The street railroad contends that with a fixed fare of 2 cents it is impossible to afford extensive improvements or to competa for labor with establishments that are backed by the Government.

"I have made the suggestion that the shipyards consider the matter of paying so much per car hire to the railroad company for each car necessary to move the laborers to the yards and that the yards guarantee men to run the cars. This is still under consideration. Unless some such adjustment can be had, it seems likely that it will be necessary for more direct action to be taken by the Government in the line of furnishing transportation to the shipyards. The difficulty relates particularly to those who have to reach the shipyards by trolley from points on Staten Island—including several hundred who go to St. George from Manhattan on the early morning ferryboats."

SOCIALISTS ORGANIZE HERE.

To Form Committee to Manage Elections Next Fall.

Ground was prepared for the next Congressional and Governorship elections at a convention held last night by representatives of the Socialist Party locals of New York City at the People's House, 7 West Fifteenth Street. It was decided to form a City Committee of thirty members, whose duties will include the management of all Socialist campaigns in the city, the supervision of the work of the newly elected Socialist Aldermen and Assemblymen, and the organization of propaganda among special classes or sections of the city's population, including women.

C. Solomon, Secretary of the City Campaign Committee, reported that the Socialists received $68,123.65 during the recent Mayoralty campaign and spent $60,825.68.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY 34th Street

"McCREERY LUGGAGE"

At ⅓ Off

A manufacturer's sample line consisting of Wardrobe, Dress and Steamer Trunks, offered at ⅓ less than regular prices.

Only one of a style, therefore early selections will be advantageous.

(TRUNK DEP'T.—FIFTH FLOOR.)

GLASSWARE

Reduced 25% to 50%

In the assortment will be found many items purchased for the holidays which arrived too late, as well as limited quantities and single pieces from the regular stock.

Berry Bowls, Celery Trays, Bon Bon Nappies, Comports, Water Sets, Jugs, Ice Cream Trays, Punch Bowls, Vases—in fact everything made in rich cut glass for home use, decorative purposes, etc.

Berry Bowls, 8-inch	formerly 5.00,	3.25
Water Sets, 7 pieces	formerly 7.50,	4.50
Ice Cream Plates	formerly 20.00,	10.00
Rose Centers	formerly 25.00,	12.50
Bon Bon Nappies	formerly 1.65,	75c
Pickle Trays	formerly 2.50,	1.75
Punch Bowls	formerly 45.00,	22.50
Large Lamp	formerly 500.00,	200.00

NO C. O. D.'S. NO APPROVALS. NO RETURNS.

January Sale

BED COVERINGS

White Wool Blankets: pink or blue borders:
single size ..... pr. 6.00, 7.00, 8.00
double size ..... pr. 7.50, 8.50, 10.00

Plaid Wool Blankets in Pink, Blue, Tan or Gray ..... pair 8.50

Gray Wool Blankets:
single size ..... pair 7.00
double size ..... pair 8.00

Comfortables:
Figured Silkoline, cotton filled 2.75
Dotted Silk Mull, solid colors, cotton filled 6.75

Bed Spreads:
Crochet, hemmed ..... 1.25 and 1.90
Satin finish, hemmed ..... 3.45 and 4.50
Satin finish, scalloped ..... 3.75 and 5.00

Gray Wool Army Blankets:
size 66x84 ins. 9.50

Annual January Sale

DOMESTIC RUGS

Famous Anglo-Persian, French Wilton and Herati Weaves

At Greatly Reduced Prices

For a Limited Period Only

The discontinued patterns of these well-known and favored weaves are offered at marked savings from regular prices.

Patrons are urged to take advantage of the extraordinary values offered in this important event, as it is certain that these prices cannot be duplicated for the duration of the war at least.

Anglo-Persian, French Wilton and Herati Rugs

The acme of the rug weaver's art; superb quality; exquisite colors and designs.

Size 9 x 12 ft.	66.50	regularly 89.00
Size 8.3 x 10. 6 ft.	61.00	regularly 81.00
Size 6 x 9 ft.	46.50	regularly 55.00
Size 36 x 63 ins.	12.75	regularly 15.00

IN ADDITION:

100 High-Grade Wool Wilton Rugs

Size 9x12 ft. ..... 43.25 ..... regularly 54.50

Rich colorings; new and unusual designs.

100 Seamless Royal Axminster Rugs

Size 9x12 ft. ..... 33.00 ..... regularly 44.50

The heaviest and best Axminster Rugs made; many popular Chinese designs.

January Sale

"McCREERY LINENS"

At Less Than Wholesale Cost

Linen Damask Table Cloths, each 2.75, 3.75 and 4.75
Napkins to match ..... doz. 3.75
Heavy Irish Linen Satin Damask Table Cloths:
2x2 yards ..... each 3.50, 5.00, 5.75, 6.50
2x2½ yards ..... each 4.75, 6.25, 7.50, 8.00
2x3 yards ..... each 6.25, 7.50, 9.00, 9.50
Napkins to match:
22x22 inches ..... doz. 5.00, 6.00, 7.50
24x24 inches ..... doz. 7.00, 9.00
Linen Table Damask ..... yard 1.25
Round Scalloped Damask Table Cloths, each 4.25, 5.75, 7.25
Hemstitched Pure Irish Linen Sheets, pair 7.00, 9.00, 12.50
Hemstitched Pure Irish Linen Pillow Cases, pair 2.00, 2.50, 3.25

TOWELS

Hemmed Huckaback Towels, doz. 2.25, 3.00, 4.50, 6.00 regularly 3.00 to 7.50
Hemstitched Huckaback Towels, doz. 2.50, 3.00, 4.50, 6.00 regularly 3.50 to 9.00
Hemmed Pure Scotch Linen Huckaback Towels, doz. 3.50, 4.50, 6.00 regularly 4.50 to 7.50
Hemstitched Pure Scotch Linen Huckaback Towels, doz. 7.50, 9.00, 12.00 regularly 9.00 to 15.00
Hemstitched Pure Scotch Linen Huckaback Towels, guest size, doz. 3.75 and 5.00 regularly 5.00 to 7.00
Hemstitched Huckaback Towels, guest size, regularly 3.00 doz. 2.00
Bleached Turkish Bath Towels, doz. 2.40, 3.00, 4.50, 6.00 regularly 3.00 to 7.50
Irish Twilled Kitchen Towels, name woven in red, doz. 3.50 and 5.50 regularly 4.50 and 6.50
Irish Linen Glass Towels, doz. 4.50 regularly 5.75

SHEETS & PILLOW CASES

(McCreery's Standard Makes)

Hemmed Muslin Sheets

Size 54x90 ..... each 85c ..... regularly 1.10
Size 63x99 ..... each 1.00 ..... regularly 1.25
Size 72x99 ..... each 1.10 ..... regularly 1.35
Size 81x99 ..... each 1.20 ..... regularly 1.50
Size 90x99 ..... each 1.30 ..... regularly 1.65
Size 90x108 ..... each 1.40 ..... regularly 1.75

Hemmed Muslin Pillow Cases

Size 42x36 ..... each 23c ..... regularly 28c
Size 45x36 ..... each 25c ..... regularly 30c
Size 50x36 ..... each 28c ..... regularly 35c
Size 54x36 ..... each 32c ..... regularly 40c

Annual January Sale

McCREERY "MASTER-MADE" FURNITURE, BEDS & BEDDING

At Reductions of from 10% to 50%

Purchases Will Be Held for Future Delivery if Desired

Ten-piece Chippendale Model Suite, as illustrated, finished in Brown Mahogany; Buffet, China Cabinet, Extension and Side Tables, five Side Chairs and one Armchair. 282.00 regularly 375.00

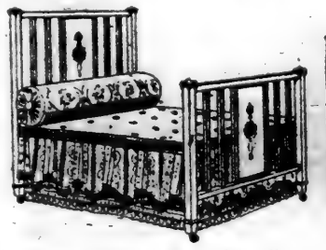
Dining Room Furniture

Ten-piece William and Mary Model Suites in American Walnut; 78-inch Buffet, China Cabinet, Extension and Side Tables, five Side Chairs and one Armchair. regularly 550.00, 460.00

Ten-piece English Model Suites in Brown Mahogany; Buffet, China Cabinet, Extension and Side Tables, five Side Chairs and one Armchair. regularly 435.00, 375.00

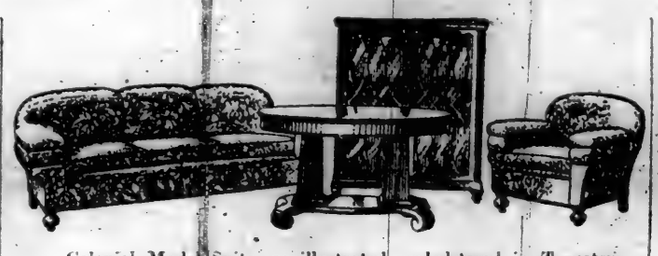
Ten-piece Louis XVI. Model Suites in Solid Mahogany, hand-carved; Buffet, China Cabinet, Extension and Side Tables, five Side Chairs and one Armchair. regularly 800.00, 650.00

Ten-piece William and Mary Model Suites made of solid American Walnut of the finest construction, consisting of Buffet, China Cabinet, Extension and Side Tables, five Side Chairs and one Armchair. regularly 887.00, 275.00



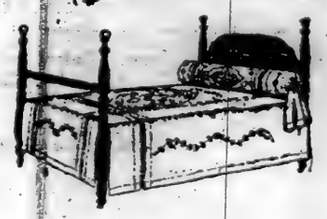
Enameled Iron Bed with all square tubing; hand-decorated ornaments. 19.75 regularly 26.50

Enameled Iron Bed with two-inch posts; square cross rods; heavy filler rods. 10.50 regularly 13.50



Colonial Model Suite, as illustrated, upholstered in Tapestry; loose cushions; pillow arms; spring edge; outside backs covered in same material.

Sofa ..... regularly 125.00, 89.50
Arm Chair ..... regularly 65.00, 43.50
Table ..... regularly 50.00, 38.00
Bookcase ..... regularly 55.00, 45.00



Mahogany Four-Post Bed, 19.75 ..... regularly 29.50

BEDDING

Upholstered Box Springs,—hair top; roll edge ..... regularly 30.00 25.00
Horsehair Mattresses,—45-pound weight ..... regularly 35.00 29.00
Upholstered Box Springs with French roll edge ..... regularly 23.00 19.00
Stearns and Foster Elastic Felt Mattresses ..... regularly 21.00 18.00
No. 1 Black Drawings Hair Mattresses,—45-pound weight; roll edge ..... regularly 55.00 45.00
Stearns and Foster Elastic Felt Mattresses ..... regularly 15.00 12.00
Deep Tufted Box Couches made of Solid Cedar ..... regularly 30.00 24.50

Sole Agents in New York for Red Cross Sanitary Ventilated Silk Floss Mattresses.

Four-piece Queen Anne Model Suite, as illustrated, finished in Brown Mahogany; Dresser, Chiffonier with portable mirror, Toilet Table and Bed. 275.00 regularly 350.00

Chamber Furniture

Four-piece Louis XVI. Model Suites, in Ivory Enamel ..... 278.00 regularly 385.00

Four-piece Hepplewhite Model Suites, in Brown Mahogany ..... 225.00 regularly 295.00

Four-piece Adam Model Suites, consisting of Dresser, Toilet Table, Chifforobe and Bed, in Mahogany or finished in Ivory Enamel ..... 184.00 regularly 235.00

Four-piece Queen Anne Model Suites, in American Walnut; Dresser, Chifforobe, Toilet Table and Bed. regularly 145.00, 125.00

Four-piece Chippendale Model Suites, in Walnut or Mahogany ..... 469.50 regularly 575.00

Mahogany Spinet Desk. 25.00 regularly 32.00

Solid Mahogany "Windsor" Chair. regularly 14.75, 10.50

Gate-Leg Table, 6 ft. long when open, regularly 56.00, 45.50

James McCreery & Co.

ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY

5th Avenue

January Sale
GOSSARD CORSETS

"They-Lace-in-Front"

A most important sale and an opportunity of procuring well known Corsets much below regular prices.

These Gossard Corsets are made of the most exquisite Silk Materials in White or Flesh Color, with trimmings of Real Laces.

Exquisite Bridal or Evening Corsets in entirely new up-to-date models; size 22 to 30 regularly 25.00 to 35.00 **12.50**

Gossard Corsets made of novelty materials; regulation up-to-date models regularly 5.00 **2.95**

Specially Priced
CREPE DE CHINE & SATIN UNDERWEAR

Superior quality Crepe de Chine and Satin Underwear; excellent workmanship; tailored or lace trimmed.

Chemises

Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises, tailored or lace trimmed. Special **1.75**

Tailored Satin or lace trimmed Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises. Special **2.65**

Satin Envelope Chemises, exquisitely lace trimmed. Special **3.95**

Bloomers

Washable Satin or Crepe de Chine Bloomers. **2.65**

Crepe de Chine Bloomers, in White or Flesh Color. **1.95**

Night Gowns

Tailored Crepe de Chine Night Gowns; with or without sleeves. **3.65**

Lace trimmed Crepe de Chine Night Gowns. **4.95**

Washable Satin Night Gowns, elaborately trimmed with lace and Georgette crepe. **6.95**

Bodices

Made of Satin; lace trimmed. **1.00**

Philippine and Porto Rican Hand-Made Underwear

AT VERY SPECIAL PRICES

Exquisitely hand-made, hand-embroidered and hand-drawn; in unusual designs.

Philippine Underwear

Night Gowns 1.95, 2.35, 2.95, 3.95
Envelope Chemises 1.95, 2.35, 2.95, 3.95

Porto Rican Underwear

Night Gowns 1.95, 2.95, 3.95, 4.95
Envelope Chemises 1.95, 2.95, 3.95, 4.95

Tremendous Purchase and Sale
The Famous
KAYSER "PHANTOM" SILK UNDERWEAR
⅓ to ½ Below Regular Prices

NO C. O. D.'s — NO APPROVALS — NO RETURNS

An extraordinary opportunity to secure popular high-grade garments at unusually low prices—it is therefore suggested that present and future needs be anticipated now. Early selections are advisable, as the models are individual and in many instances the styles are discontinued and will not be obtainable later.

Vests — Bodice style; plain or lace trimmed; Pink only. **1.95**

Bloomers — Plain or lace trimmed. **2.75**

Camisoles — Elaborately lace trimmed. **1.35**

Union Suits and Envelope Chemises

Union Suits—bodice style; plain yoke 2.95
Envelope Chemises—plain or lace trimmed 2.95

34th Street

Important Sale
550 WOMEN'S WINTER COATS

25.00

regularly 39.50 to 49.50

An additional number of new model Fur-trimmed Coats, together with the remainder of our higher priced Coats taken from regular stock and reduced for immediate clearance; popular materials; a variety of Fur collars; all sizes; exceptional values.

January Clearance
325 WOMEN'S WINTER SUITS

25.00

regularly 49.50 to 59.50

Smart Plain Tailored or Fur-trimmed Suits developed in the finest Materials; attractively lined and warmly interlined—suitable for immediate wear; all sizes, including extra sizes up to 48 bust measure.

January Sale
HIGH-GRADE FURS

Entire stock of Fur Coats, Muffs, Capes and Neckpieces at pronounced price reductions

Fur Coats

Hudson Seal Coats,—40 inches long ..... formerly 150.00, **125.00**
Hudson Seal Coats with Mole Squirrel or Skunk Raccoon collars ..... formerly 165.00, **135.00**
Hudson Seal Coats,—45 inches long with Kolinsky Squirrel collars ..... formerly 195.00, **165.00**
Moleskin Coats,—43 inches long; Taupe Fox collar and cuffs ..... formerly 345.00, **265.00**
Natural Muskrat Coats ..... formerly 110.00, **85.00**
Nutria Coats,—36 inches long ..... formerly 145.00, **110.00**

Muffs

Natural Raccoon ..... formerly 16.50, **13.50**
Black Lynx ..... formerly 35.00, **27.50**
Real Skunk ..... formerly 55.00, **42.50**
Georgette Fox ..... formerly 65.00, **45.00**

Neckpieces

Natural Raccoon ..... formerly 13.50, **10.50**
Black Lynx ..... formerly 45.00, **35.00**
Real Skunk Cape Scarfs ..... formerly 65.00, **55.00**
Georgette Fox ..... formerly 65.00, **45.00**

Extraordinary January Sale
POPULAR LACES

At About 50% Less Than Regular Prices

A special purchase of fine Laces, secured at remarkably low prices enables us to offer them considerably below regular prices.

The purchase comprises the following exquisite hand-made Filet laces suitable for dresses, neckwear and household linens. Embroidered Net, Chantilly and Alencon Laces in flouncings and widths suitable for trimming gowns and negligees. Novelty Metal Laces in combinations of daintiest colors and embroidered in gold and silver threads. Georgette Crepe Flouncings in unusual designs in various colorings for evening and street wear. Imitation Valenciennes Edgings and Insertions for dresses and lingerie.

Real Hand-made Filet Lace Edgings ..... regularly 1.50 to 12.50 yd. **75c to 5.95**
Real Hand-made Filet Insertions ..... regularly 95c to 8.95 yd. **50c to 4.25**
Real Cluny Laces ..... regularly 35c to 8.75 yd. **15c to 4.50**
Embroidered Net Laces—27 to 36 inches wide ..... yd. **95c to 4.25** regularly 1.95 to 8.50
Chantilly Laces—4 to 36 inches wide ..... regularly 50c to 6.50 yd. **25c to 3.25**
Alencon Laces—4 to 27 inches wide ..... regularly 1.50 to 11.50 yd. **75c to 5.75**
Margot Laces ..... regularly 1.50 to 8.95 yd. **58c to 4.50**
Georgette Crepe Flouncings ..... yd. **2.95, 3.75, 5.50** regularly 5.95, 7.50 and 10.00
Platte Valenciennes Laces ..... regularly 15c to 95c yd. **10c to 45c**
Valenciennes Edgings and Insertions ..... doz yds. **95c to 2.25** regularly 1.95 to 4.50

Interesting Offerings
DESIRABLE DRESS TRIMMINGS

Much Below Regular Prices

A purchase of an Importer's delayed Shipment of beautiful Dress Trimmings at less than half regular prices makes this sale possible.

Spangled Bands, 2 to 6 inches wide ..... yd. **1.00 to 2.75** regularly 2.00 to 4.75
Spangled Flouncings ..... regularly 3.75 to 6.75 yd. **2.50 to 3.75**
Metal Bands ..... regularly 75c to 3.25, ... yd. **45c to 1.65**
Metal Flouncings,—18 to 36 inches wide ..... yd. **95c to 1.65** regularly 1.75 to 3.75
Metaline Cloth ..... regularly 95c, yd. **75c**
Metal Cloth ..... regularly 3.00 to 7.75, yd. **2.50 to 6.50**
Ribbine Bands ..... regularly 75c to 3.25, yd. **45c to 1.75**

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

For best values, largest variety and most complete color assortments.

Exhibition and sale of the most comprehensive collection of

American-Made Silks

ever placed on sale, showing the trend of fashion for 1918 and the wonderful advance made in weaving, dyeing and printing by the American Silk Manufacturers.

Plain and Novelty Silks and Satins suitable for Bridal, Fete, Reception, Street and Sport Wear. The new Spring colors on sale now in:

Georgette Crepe ..... yd. 1.28 to 3.00
Crepe de Chine ..... yd. 1.35 to 3.00
Imperial Satin ..... yd. 1.50 to 3.00
Chiffon Taffeta ..... yd. 1.50 to 2.50
Military Stripe Silks ..... yd. 98c to 3.00
Washable Stripe Silks ..... yd. 98c to 2.50

SPECIAL MONDAY

18,000 Yards of

Superior Quality, Double Width

CREPE DE CHINE

In a brilliant assortment of new Evening Tints, Reception and Street Colors, also White or Black. yard **1.50**

Unusual Values
WOOL DRESS GOODS

Satin-finish Broadcloth in a full range of Spring colorings; sponged and shrunk. Special, yd. **2.75**
All Wool French Serge in Navy Blue or Black. Special, yd. **1.65**
Black Satin-finish Broadcloth; permanent lustre; sponged and shrunk. Special, yd. **3.25**

Special Sale
COTTON & LINEN DRESS GOODS

Dainty, sheer Voiles in Nainsook, Batiste, Crepe, Novelty Cotton, Gingham and Linen in a wonderful collection of new distinctive styles and colors, also White.

Special

Imported Dress Gingham in a complete line of new Plaids showing the latest color combinations. yard **45c**

White Sheer Nainsook and Long Cloth; soft finish; 10 yards in a piece. piece **1.95**

To Close Out—WOMEN'S DRESSES

High class Dresses for afternoon, street or evening wear developed in Satin, Crepe de Chine, Georgette Crepe and combination effects; beaded and embroidered; all wanted colors.

21.50 ..... formerly 29.50 to 45.00

An odd lot of Dresses fashioned of Satin, Taffeta, Georgette Crepe and Satin combination.

12.50 ..... formerly 18.50 to 27.50

Advance Showing
WOMEN'S DISTINCTIVE DRESSES

For Palm Beach or Southern Wear

19.75 to 98.00

Dresses suitable for all occasions—dinner, afternoon and street; made of newest materials, including Tricolette, Silk Jersey, Taffeta, figured Chiffon, Georgette Crepe, Satin, Crepe de Chine, Net, Batiste, Serge and Tricotine.

Remarkable Values
WOMEN'S SEPARATE SKIRTS

For Southern Wear

A large assortment of smart models; fashioned of "Royal" Satin, Wash Satin, Silk Poplin, White Flannel, Serge, Plaid and Two-tone Satin Baronette. Waist bands 24 to 32 inches.

Beautiful new model Skirts developed in White Washable Gabardine, Linen and Pique. **4.50 to 8.50**

Plaid Wool Serge Skirts,—Black and White with an overstripe of Green; wide belt. **14.50**

Annual Clearance Sale
MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SHOES

Women's Sorosis Shoes

4.75 5.85 7.85
formerly 6.00 to 14.00

Many standard styles as well as the most fashionable Sorosis models.

Men's Shoes

5.85 7.50
formerly 7.00 to 12.00

Smart styles on new lasts in all desirable leathers.

All sizes represented, but not in every model.

Special Sale—WAVY HAIR SWITCHES

5.00

Excellent quality Hair in all shades, including Gray.

Also ample assortments of Hair Accessories, in attractive and authentic styles.

TELLS HOW BELGIANS OUTWIT GERMANS

Hugh Gibson Says Governor General Gets Suppressed Newspaper Regularly.

SPIRIT REMAINS UNBROKEN

Republican Club Also Hears Dr. Nehemiah Boynton Defend Soldiers' Characters.

Up to the entrance of the United States in the war against Germany, approximately 55,000 Belgian civilians had been shot, taken into Germany as prisoners, or fined for offending the German authorities in Belgium in various ways, according to Hugh Gibson, former Secretary of the American Legation at Brussels, who was one of the speakers yesterday at the first of the season's Saturday luncheons of the Republican Club. The other speakers were James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, and the Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn. Chaplain at Fort Hamilton. The Chairman was Arnon L. Squiers.

Mr. Gibson, who is at present chief of the Division of Foreign Intelligence of the State Department, described with many poignant details the sufferings of the Belgians and the irrepressible and buoyant spirit of the people, which, he said, has not been quenched by the Teuton invader.

The stupid proclamations of the German commandants posted daily and oftener on the buildings and boardings of the streets of Belgian cities caused the population considerable amusement at first, Mr. Gibson said, until it was announced from German Headquarters that any one seen laughing around an official bulletin would be severely punished. Thereafter persons reading the bulletins would muffle themselves up in neckcloths that concealed half their faces and laugh to themselves.

All the Belgian newspapers were suppressed, and the population received its news from publications issued by the Germans, which told of their military victories, Mr. Gibson declared.

Papers Published Secretly.

"In spite of this fact, the Belgians, under the very nose of the Governor General, published clandestine newspapers," he continued. "The Governor General would get his copy regularly. Sometimes he found it under his plate, sometimes it was tossed into his window, sometimes it came into his home with the vegetables, sometimes it was mailed to him in an official envelope of the German Military Headquarters itself. But, in spite of the fact that he offered 100,000 marks for information leading to the arrest of those concerned in publishing the paper, it availed him nothing, and when I left it was reported that every time he saw a copy of one of the Belgian secret newspapers he fell into a tantrum."

English and Dutch newspapers were smuggled into Belgium, Mr. Gibson continued, though a copy of a London paper sold as high as $30 at a time when the German authorities were doing their utmost to stop the smuggling. The papers smuggled in were rented by the hour and the owner would sit on a man's doorstep until he had finished it, when he would pass it on to receive another fee from the next customer. Mr. Gibson referred to Cardinal Mercier as "the splendid old figure whose work has undone the labors of many German army corps."

The stories of arson, pillage, murder, torture, and mutilation committed by the German invaders are all too true, Mr. Gibson told the audience that hushed the room and crowded the rear and the sides of the chamber. The true story, he said, will not be told until the Germans have been driven out of Belgium and Northern France, when the population of the invaded districts will show the world the proofs of the German atrocities.

German Spies Poorly Paid.

The hordes of spies hired by the Germans are for the most part poor and ill paid, according to Mr. Gibson, who said that he had the honor of having one assigned to follow him constantly. The man would stand in front of Gibson's house in all sorts of weather and would scan the visitors. Frequently Mr. Gibson would inform the spy that he might leave, as he was not expecting any more visitors. Members of the Secretary's staff would use the spy as a messenger, and would bestow liberal tips on him in return for fetching cigarettes and other articles.

Dr. Boynton defended the character of the young men in the army, at camps and forts. "Our camps and forts are places where we are engaged in character making, and not in character smashing," he said. "A woman in Connecticut is reported to have said that the boys at the camps are a new yellow peril, as if every boy who wore the khaki was by that very fact an object of suspicion. There is no greater lie than that. There is no greater slander on my boy and on yours. The vast majority of the boys have come to the camps with pure lives and masterful purposes. With all the emphasis of my soul I repudiate the suggestion that these boys are dealing loosely with their personal characters."

Mr. Gerard believed that no revolution was possible in Germany until after the war because of the absence at the front of the able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45 years. He showed how under the guise of a plebiscite in the three Baltic provinces of Russia, Courland, Livonia, and Esthonia, now occupied by the Germans, the influence of 15 per cent. of the population, German by descent, consisted of wealthy landlords, merchants, and bankers, would cause false election returns to be made, showing that it was the apparent desire of the people to annex themselves to Germany.

Referring to textbooks in German used in the schools, the speaker said that "the worst ones have been published since the commencement of the war. One textbook contains "Die Wacht Am Rhein" in two places, once in the text and at the end in music, he declared.

"What would happen to a teacher in a German school if he taught pupils to sing 'Rule Britannia' or 'The Star-Spangled Banner'?" he asked. "The teacher would be punished in a secret court, established for that very purpose."

CROWDS IN LONDON BESIEGE BUTCHERS

Retail Dealers Have Their Own Troubles at Markets in Obtaining Meat Supplies.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Until the situation improves the consumption of beef in England must be reduced at least one-half, according to an official statement concerning the scarcity of meat.

The Daily Mail says that meat will be the first food dealt with under Lord Rhondda's compulsory rationing plan. Butter and margarine will follow meat and other foods will be added as they become more scarce. All the chief foodstuffs, it adds, will be rationed by April.

Throughout London today lines of persons eagerly competed for the limited supply of meat which the retailers were able to obtain. Many shops, especially in the West End, did not open as they had no meat to offer for sale. Others had laid in stocks of rabbits, which found a ready sale at seventy-five cents to a dollar each.

TERAUCHI THANKS PREMIER.

Tells Lloyd George Japan Is Resolved to Uphold Civilization.

TOKIO, Jan. 5.—Count Seiki Terauchi, Premier of Japan, in replying to the New Year's message of David Lloyd George, the British Premier, said:

"The inspiring message issued on behalf of your War Cabinet and sent through me to this Government and people is welcomed with heartiest thanks as the embodiment of the feelings and aims of all the Allied nations. Our fixed resolve is that the jewel of civilization shall not be lost to the world.

"We congratulate ourselves that you can say the efforts of the Imperial Japanese Navy have contributed toward the accomplishment of this great end. May the co-ordinated devotion of the peoples engaged in the titanic struggle against the organized forces of inhumanity and deceit come speedily to a full fruition."

W. H. HALL

ESTABLISHED 1856

18 West 38th Street

NEAR FIFTH AVENUE

Great January Sale of FURS

We have decided to sell our entire stock of high grade, strictly reliable Furs at a

Discount of 25% to 33⅓%

Every article in our establishment bears the original price tag marked in plain figures, so it will be an easy matter to perceive the price reduction.

Here are honest reductions that are certain to make loyal customers for the House of Hall for years to come and add to its reputation for selling the most dependable, serviceable and lasting Furs at the lowest prices.

Women's Fur Coats

	Regular Price.	Sale Price.
Hudson Seal Coats 45 inches long	$180	$120
Hudson Seal Coats 45 inches long, with Skunk Collar and Cuffs	$225	$150
Hudson Seal Coats 45 inches long, with Skunk Collar, Cuffs and Border	$300	$225
Hudson Seal Coats 45 to 48 inches long, Sable Squirrel trimmed	$370	$275
Hudson Seal Coats 48 inches long, Skunk trimmed	$370	$275
Hudson Seal Coats 45 inches long, Ermine trimmed	$300	$200
Taupe Squirrel Coats 48 inches long, Skunk trimmed	$475	$350
Leopard Coats	$300	$225
Moire Caracul Coats	$225	$150
Natural Raccoon Coats	$200	$135

Fur Neckwear

	Regular Price.	Sale Price.		Regular Price.	Sale Price.
Beaver Collars	$35	$22	Hudson Bay Sable Capes	$400	$300
Skunk Scarfs	30	20	Skunk Capes	100	70
Skunk Collars	75	50	Skunk Stoles	90	60
Taupe Fox Scarfs	45	30	Kolinsky Capes	170	125
Taupe Wolf Scarfs	33	22	Mink Capes	235	175
Georgette Fox Scarfs	50	35	Hud. Seal Coatees	175	125
Lynx Stoles	90	60	Nutria Coatees	165	110
Hudson Bay Sable Collars	110	75	Hudson Seal Capelets	75	50

Fur Muffs

	Regular Price.	Sale Price.		Regular Price.	Sale Price.
Beaver Muffs	$30	$20	Lynx Muffs	$35	$25
Skunk Muffs	35	25	Hudson Bay Sable Muffs	150	110
Skunk Muffs	50	35	Hud. Seal Muffs	25	15
Taupe Fox Muffs	50	35	Hud. Seal Muffs	18	12
Taupe Wolf Muffs	35	25	Raccoon Muffs	25	15
Georgette Fox Muffs	50	35	Mole Muffs	40	30

W. H. HALL, 18 W. 38th St.

Telephone Greeley 2707. Formerly 6th Ave. and 22d St.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Annual Sale of Household Linens

At 25 to 50% less than the same Linens could be procured for in the European markets today

A Sale that will be long remembered for the wonderful economies it affords

Were it not that many of the Linens offered in this annual event were contracted for as far back as two years ago, the great values which are here presented would have been altogether impossible.

We strongly advise our patrons to far anticipate their needs by purchasing ample supplies—linens of quality at any price are becoming scarcer and more scarce every day.

The Famous "Derryvale" Pure Irish Linen Table Cloths

At Far Below Wholesale Prices

2 x 2 yards.....$2.95 to $7.00
Wholesale cost $4.00 to $8.75
2 x 2½ yards.....$6.25 to $8.85
Wholesale cost $8.15 to $11.00
2 x 3 yards.....$6.90 to $10.65
Wholesale cost $8.25 to $13.25
Napkins to match.....dozen $5.15 to $9.00
Wholesale cost $6.75 to $11.25

Hand Embroidered Madeira Luncheon Sets

Formerly $6.00.....$3.85

Heirloom Double Satin Damask Table Cloths

One-third Less Than Customary Prices.

2 x 2 yards.....Usually $10.00.....$6.75
2 x 2½ yards.....Usually $12.50.....$8.40
2 x 3 yards.....Usually $15.00.....$10.15
Napkins to match
Usually $13.50 a dozen.....$9.00

5,000 Odd Table Cloths

Formerly $4.85 to $65.00.....$3.25 to $32.50

2,000 Dozen Odd Napkins

Formerly $10.50 to $14.50 dozen.....$7.50 to $9.75

Hemstitched Huck Towels — Formerly $6.00 a doz., $4.50
Pure Linen Dish Towels — Very Special....dozen $1.95
Webb's Celebrated "Dew Bleach" Linen Sheets — 72x108 inches....pair $20.00
Pure Irish Linen Pillow Cases — Formerly $4.50 a pair, $3.75

Annual Sale Blankets, Comforts, Bedspreads

Offering unprecedented values for Monday and balance of the week.

Annual Sale Sheets and Pillow Cases

Extraordinary price concessions on standard grades of Muslin, Tomorrow and throughout the week.

Second Floor.

A Sale of Fine Imported Printed Linens and Cretonnes

We have secured at a most favorable price the entire collection of one of the leading importers, representing a variety of Fine Printed Linens, Taffetas and Repps—fabrics which on account of conditions in Europe will probably never again be reproduced.

The quality of these fabrics is superb and the colors produced long since are lasting as well as beautiful. For Slip Covers, Hangings, Furniture Coverings, for every furnishing requirement, this is an opportunity for unusual economy, and one that may never occur again.

The former prices of these splendid materials ranged from $3.00 to $5.00 per yard. Sale Price $1.90

Slip Covers will be made at very greatly Reduced Prices during this entire month.

A Special Purchase of New Cretonnes—made to sell at 75c per yard, will be offered Tomorrow at yd., 42c

Fifth Floor.

Twice a Year Oriental Rug Clearance Sale

Judged by present market conditions this sale represents by far the greatest values Lord & Taylor have ever offered.

The Prices in Most Instances Are Less Than Present Import Cost

	Size.	Regularly	Now.
Persian Mahal	11. 9x 8. 4	$175.00	$135.00
Persian Mahal	17. x 9. 2	$350.00	$235.00
Persian Mahal	13. 7x10. 3	$265.00	$195.00
Persian Mahal	15. 5x12. 7	$435.00	$295.00
Persian Mahal	16. 6x10. 8	$415.00	$295.00
Persian Gorevan	18. 6x14. 10	$875.00	$675.00
Persian Mahal	26.10x16.10	$1250.00	$985.00
Khiva Bokhara	11. 1x 8. 8	$185.00	$140.00
Khiva Bokhara	11. x 7. 5	$200.00	$145.00
Khiva Bokhara	12.10x 9. 1	$225.00	$175.00
Khiva Bokhara	12. 2x 9. 2	$350.00	$245.00
Turkish Carpet	12. 0x 8.11	$270.00	$215.00
Kermanshah	9. 8x 8.11	$375.00	$325.00
Kermanshah	9. 4x 8.11	$365.00	$325.00
Kermanshah	11. 7x 8. 9	$550.00	$495.00
Kermanshah	13. 0x 8. 9	$625.00	$525.00
Chinese Rug	12. 0x 9. 1	$425.00	$295.00
Chinese Rug	11. 0x11. 0	$350.00	$270.00
Chinese Rug	9. 0x12. 0	$325.00	$245.00
Chinese Rug	9. 0x12. 0	$350.00	$245.00
Chinese Rug	8.10x11. 6	$450.00	$295.00

Small Oriental Rugs
(Scatter Sizes)

Silky Beluchistan Rugs

Fine weaves in rich shades of dull red, blue and ivory. Sizes 4.6x2.6 to 3x5 feet,
$23.50 to $35.00

Hamidan and Bagdad Mosul Rugs

Very heavy silky pieces in beautiful colorings. Sizes about 3x5 feet,
$37.50 to $47.50

A Special Shipment of Extra Fine Carved Chinese Rugs

Lamb's Wool Rugs in exquisite effects. Sizes average about 9x12 feet. Extraordinary Values at These Prices.
$275 $325 $375

American Made Loom Rugs

Continuing the Sale of the Famous M. J. Whittall Anglo-Persian Rugs in a large range of sizes.
At 25% Less Than Standard Prices.

Fifth Floor.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Beginning The New Year With a Great Sale of

Men's Shirts

Offering Surpassing Values

Shirts that measure up to Lord & Taylor high standard of quality in every detail. Splendid materials, absolutely fast colors and a magnificent range of patterns and color combinations.

At these prices it will be real economy to purchase a supply sufficient to last the New Year out.

Sale Begins Tomorrow, Monday Morning at 9 o'Clock.

Madras, Percale and Mercerized Shirts

$1.00

A large assortment of neat and fancy stripes in all the desirable colors; soft negligees, with soft French cuffs.

Heavy Tub or Fibre Silk Shirts

$3.25

A comprehensive variety of plain and fancy stripes in the season's newest colorings.

Fine Madras and Mercerized Shirts

$1.65

A complete range of candy stripes in all colors; also a choice collection of plain and novelty stripes; soft French or stiff cuffs.

Silk and Silk Crepe Shirts

$5.45

Heavy weight silk and silk crepes in unusually smart patterns and colorings.

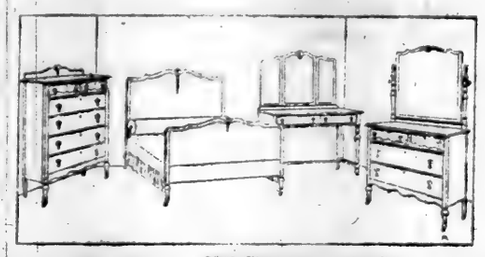
Ground Floor.

Last Week of the January Clearance of

Lord & Taylor Furniture

33⅓ to 50% Reductions

William & Mary Walnut Bedroom Suite
$165.00
Formerly $280.00



48 inch Dresser
36 inch Chiffonier
42 inch Dressing Table
Full size Bedstead

Sixth Floor.

Special Purchase—8000 Yards

Imported Dress Cottons

38c a yard; originally 25c to $2.00

Fine French Novelty Fabrics, in 75 various weaves and patterns, ranging from sheer, daintily embroidered effects to heavy brocaded Ratins. Exclusive designs from Rodier, Rarrare and other famous makers.

Second Floor.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

***Ask* Mr. Foster**
Travel Office

Relatives and Friends of Soldiers
may obtain complete and definite information concerning the location of all camps and of the best routes, with location and rates of most conveniently situated hotels.

No Fees ***Ask* Mr. Foster**
Fifth Floor.

The January Sale of Muslin Underwear

Continues With Unlimited Assortments of the Finest Merchandise We Have Ever Assembled

The Negligees

Forty or more new and charming models, featured for special selling.

Crepe de Chine Negligees
Empire, Robe, Kimono and Coatee Models
$7.95, $8.75, $10.75, $12.75, $16.75

Satin Coat Negligees
$10.75, $11.75, $12.75 and **$16.75**

Waterfall and Chenille Negligees
$22.50 and **$25.00**

Peau de Laine and Dolphine Crepe Negligees
$3.95, $5.95, $6.95 and **$10.75**

Dainty Cotton Negligees
$1.95, $2.95 and **$3.95**

Bedford Cord Negligees, fitted model with hand scalloped embroidered collar. Very Special.....**$5.95**

Second Floor.

The Petticoats

Models on the newest fashionable lines, all with elastic tops and smartly flounced. Extraordinary economies at these special prices.

Taffeta Silk Petticoats
Plain or changeable coloring
$2.95, $3.95, $4.95, $5.95, $6.95

Silk Jersey Petticoats
Flounces of taffeta or the fabric
$3.95, $4.95, $5.95

Dresden Silk Petticoats—$4.95

Dancing Petticoats
Washable Satin or Crepe de Chine
$2.95, $3.95, $4.95, $6.95

Washable Satin Knickers
$1.95 to **$2.65**

Second Floor.

The Lingerie

Daintiest of garments, made especially to Lord & Taylor order. At these prices, splendid values.

Night Gowns
American made.....**98c, $1.65, $1.95, $2.95, $3.95**
French and Philippine hand embroidered.....**$1.65, $1.95, $2.95 to $6.95**
Crepe de Chine.....**$2.95, $3.95, $4.95, $5.95**

Envelope Chemises
American made.....**98c, $1.45. $1.95**
French and Philippine.....**$1.95, $2.95 and $3.95**
Crepe de Chine.....**$1.75, $1.95, $2.95 and $3.95**

Bloomers
Flesh batiste.....**50c and 98c**
Flesh "Witchering Crepe".....**$1.45**

Petticoats, Bodices, Pajamas
Petticoats.....**98c, $1.45, $1.75 to $3.95**
Bodices of washable Silks.....**98c, $1.45, $1.95**
Pajamas of washable Silks.....**$3.95, $5.95, $7.95**

Second Floor.

The Corsets

All in a complete range of sizes and providing for every type of figure.

Mme. Irene Corsets
Beautiful materials; all models with elastic inserts.

Heavy White Coutil. A $5.00 model.....**$2.95**
Novelty Pink Coutil. A $7.50 model.....**$3.95**
Fancy Pink Broche. An $8.00 model.....**$3.95**
Pink Satin Finish Broche. An $11.00 model.....**$5.95**
Pink Satin Finish Broche. A $15.00 model.....**$7.95**

Frolaset (front-lace) Corsets
Novelty Pink Broche—lightly boned and designed for the average figure. A $6.00 model.....**$3.95**
Also special values in other leading makes, including
American Lady, Redfern and Lord & Taylor Special Corsets,
At Much Below Usual Prices.

Second Floor.

Important January Sale of Women's Hosiery

15,000 Pairs

Of Our Standard Grades of Hose Offered at Greatly Reduced Prices to Make This the Biggest Cotton Hosiery Event of the Year.

Cotton Hose
medium weight in black or white; full fashioned, double heels, toes and tops.
33c a pair

Gauze Cotton Hose
fine and elastic, black or white, double heels, toes and tops; regular and outsizes.
42c a pair

Silk Lisle Hose
of high lustre and durable quality, black or white; double heels, toes and tops.
55c a pair

Boys' and Girls' Black Seamless Cotton Hose
Per pair—**29c**

Ground Floor.

January Clearance Sale 500 Women's Coats

The Purchase of a Leading Manufacturer's Entire Stock of Models Worth $25.00 to $35.00

None C. O. D. **$14.50** and **$19.50** **No Approvals**

The lowest prices at which Coats of such quality and style have been offered this season.

Models, new, smart, thoroughly desirable, developed in fabrics of assured dependability; perfectly tailored, warmly interlined; some half lined; others lined throughout.

Fur-trimmed Coats, plain tailored Coats in every fashionable color and in black.

New Suits—Advance Spring Models, $29.50 to $95.00

Fine Serges, Tricotines, Silvertones, Wool Jersey, English Tweed, and Novelty Striped Worsteds.

Third Floor.

New Frocks For the Southland

The charm of simplicity dominates the Dress Mode in these latest fascinating arrivals, designed for the sojourner in summer climes.

Georgette Crepe and Crepe de Chine Dresses
in lovely soft tints of flesh, grey, bisque and orchid or in white; daintily beaded, braided or hand embroidered to emphasize the new lines.....**$39.50** to **$98.50**

The New Silk Dresses
of Taffeta, and of soft Satins combined with contrasting Georgette Crepes.....**$27.50, $39.50, $89.50**

Smart Silk Ginghams
in colorful plaids and checks in cleverly fashioned models, **$42.50**

Silk Tailleurs, developed in soft, rich Brocaded Crepes, Tussah, Faille, Moire, Fibre Satins.....**$85.00** to **$135.00**

Sport Skirts, in lustrous Royalty Satin, Novelty Silk Crepes, Striped Taffetas, Foulards, Silk Poplins and Soft Satins....**$15.00** to **$35.00**

Third Floor.

January Sale of Women's Shoes and Slippers

300 Pairs.
Women's high-cut Laced Boots, brown kid-skin vamps, fawn cloth tops. Louis XVI. or military heels.
$6.50

400 Pairs of *Cloth of Gold and Silver Slippers*
Smart opera last, high arch Louis XVI. heels.
$4.95
Usual price $7.00

625 Pairs.
Women's $5.00 and $6.00 Black Boots in Patent Leather and Gun Metal.
Incomplete sizes.
$3.65

Second Floor.

The Blouse Sale

Abounds In Splendid Values

The Annual January Sale, now in full swing, features these special offerings:

Crepe de Chine Blouses, tailored or embroidered and with filet medallions.....**$5.00** and **$6.95**

Georgette Crepe Blouses, embroidered in novelty effects; braided; hand embroidered in heavy silks and beads; white satin trimmed. Four special models at **$5.00, $5.95, $6.95** and **$7.95**

White Net Blouses, lace trimmed and braid embroidered, body net lined.....**$7.95**

Lingerie Blouses, in batiste, voile and fancy cottons, dainty with Valenciennes, Filet and novelty laces, **$2.95, $3.95** and **$5.95**

Third Floor.

Ground Floor Specials
$2.95 & $3.95
A group of selected models in Satin, Crepe de Chine and Georgette crepes.

Women's Worsted Sweaters

For Clearance Reduced to

$5.95

About 100 Sweaters, in the most wanted Sport colors; smartly striped collar, half belt, cuffs and pockets.

Clearance Reductions Prevail Throughout the Entire Stock of Women's & Misses' Sweaters, Including Models in Fibre Worsted and Shetland Wool.

Third Floor.

A Great January Sale of Fashionable Silks

Commencing Tomorrow, Monday, and Continuing Throughout the Month

150,000 Yards of Lord & Taylor Silks at Much Below Prevailing Prices

20,000 Yards White Washable Japanese Habutai Silk
58c, 68c, 78c and 98c yard

To make this Silk event the greatest and most successful in our history, we have largely eliminated profits on the best grades of the most wanted Silks, presenting an opportunity to economize that will at once be apparent to all who will visit the Silk department tomorrow or following days.

Domestic Tub Silks
Particularly choice patterns in these desirable Silks,
$1.10 yard

Fashionable Silks In a Complete Range of Street and Evening Shades

Imported Black Dress Satins.....yard **$1.95**
Japanese Corded Silks.....yard **98c**
Imported Striped Habutai.....yard **$1.25**
Washable Satins, white or flesh.....yard **$1.38**
Tailored Silks, choice patterns.....yard **$1.50**
Black Satin de Chine, 40 inches.....yard **$1.48**
Double width Georgette Crepes.....yard **$1.25**
Double width Crepe de Chine.....yard **$1.25**
Superior Dress Satins.....yard **$1.25**

10,000 Yards of Fine Black Dress Satins, $1.78 and $1.95 a Yard

Two Unusually Good Qualities, 40 Inches Wide, at These Extraordinarily Low Prices

Ground Floor.

Fine Furs

At Midwinter Reductions

Hudson Seal Coats
(dyed muskrat)
Models Worth $185.00 to $450.00
For Special Selling
$145.00, $185.00, $225.00 and $275.00

Skunk Capelets.....**$62.50**
Skunk Scarfs.....**$31.50**
Skunk Muffs.....**$29.50**
Georgette Fox Scarfs.....**$45.00**
Georgette Fox Muffs.....**$45.00**
Black Lynx Scarfs.....**$42.50**
Black Lynx Muffs.....**$42.50**
Hudson Seal Capelets (dyed muskrat).....**$42.50**
Hudson Seal Muffs.....**$12.50**

Third Floor.

GOV. WHITMAN OPENS AUTOMOBILE SHOW

Throng Fills Palace for Exhibition That Breaks Records for Number of Displays.

NO WAR CARS ON VIEW

Patriotic Note Marks Decorations—One American Flag Machine Draws Attention.

With probably more exhibitors than were ever seen before at a motor exhibition, the eighteenth annual national automobile show in New York was opened by Governor Whitman in the Grand Central Palace yesterday afternoon. The exhibitors this year number 366 different companies, of which 86 display 400 complete motor vehicles or chasses in a bewildering variety of models while the others display a multitude of useful and luxurious accessories which add to the comfort and serviceability of the power-driven car. Naturally the larger number are gasoline engine automobiles, but there are five exhibits of electric cars and two of steam, the latter, in the view of some experts, apparently being on the eve of a renewed popularity.

That the motor vehicle still retains its old-time interest in the eagerness of the public to study the latest types and inspect the new refinements characteristic of the year's progress was seen in the surprisingly large attendance. The doors were opened at 2 o'clock, and when the Governor arrived a few minutes later, accompanied by an escort of officials from the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, under whose auspices the show is given, several thousand persons were in the building. In the party were Alfred Reeves, General Manager of the National Chamber; Windsor White, R. H. Johnston, Samuel A. Miles, General Manager of the show; Charles Stewart and Alexander J. Hemphill, President of the Automobile Club of America and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Guaranty Trust Company. Mr. Hemphill introduced Governor Whitman from an improvised stand in the middle aisle on the main floor.

War the World's Topic.

"You meet at a time," said the Governor, "when the thoughts uppermost in the minds of our people concern the one subject which is absorbing the world's attention—the great war. All of our wealth, our ingenuity, our labor, and inventive skill must be devoted to the service of our country, and perhaps there is no other one manufacturing industry that may contribute more to the winning of the war than that devoted to the making of motor vehicles. War is a terrible test by which to demonstrate the effectiveness of a motor, but the present worldwide conflict has demonstrated the tremendous importance of this new method of transportation and the great service to the country rendered by those who are supplying for the use of our armies this absolutely indispensable means of locomotion.

"The motor so far has played a role in the struggle such as even the most enthusiastic military man never dreamed of before. I think it is true that the Governments, through their officials, have shown by their actions that they realise the importance of this great industry. I am told that during the past year approximately 90,000 motor vehicles valued at $155,000,000 have been exported. American cars are now on trial before the world and the manufacturers of this country, while they are doing more domestic business than ever before, are also supplying the demand for these vehicles formerly met by the three great manufacturing and exporting nations now at war. Last year the automobile exports were greater than those of all other kinds of machinery, surpassed in value only by the exports of explosives, iron, steel, and foodstuffs.

"This exhibition very properly draws public attention to the magnitude of the business, presenting also the unique opportunity of surveying a vast variety of adjustments and products of American industry. I know that I express the sentiment of all the people of the State of New York when I express the wish that the result of this gathering and the interchanging of ideas and the stimulation to renewed effort resulting from this exhibition may redound to the benefit of this great industry, of such vital importance to the success of our arms and the triumph of our cause."

Overflows to Upper Floors.

So great is the number of cars that large spaces on the second and third floors are devoted to them. Those on the main floor have the positions of honor apportioned according to their respective production capacity of the year. In this case it is interesting to note that the industry in 1917 produced 1,814,988 motor vehicles, exceeding by over 350,000 the 1916 production. The wholesale value of the completed cars last year, not counting their accessory equipment, represented more than a billion dollars.

The foremost exhibits, at the head of the main entrance, are those of the Willys-Overland, on the right, and the Buick, on the left. In close proximity, in the centre of the main floor, are the Dodge Brothers, Studebaker, Maxwell, Chalmers, Chevrolet, Cadillac, Hudson, Packard, and Reo cars. Of particular interest in the Willys display is a chassis of the new small Overland car which has not yet been put on the market. By an ingenious system of projecting cantilever springs attached at an angle of 80 degrees at the front and rear of the chassis, the small 100-inch wheel base obtains the stability of a 130-inch frame. This is one of the new features of the year. About 60 per cent. of chrome steel is used in the chassis. An aluminium body of the type with which the car will be equipped is also shown. It is a four-passenger car, and, while the makers have not fixed a price, it will be close to $500.

A feature of the show which reveals the increasing interest in the study of the mechanical parts of the car is the large number of striped chasses which are shown, many of which have portions of the motor cut out and with the motor running by electricity, providing an easy opportunity of inspecting the intricacies of the motive power system. The Nash valve-in-head motor attracted attention. The Marmon chassis with its distinctive features was displayed with a section of the body on the chassis, and the Dort car made a similar display.

Closed Cars Hold Attention.

The closed-car types, which have been growing in popularity for all-year use, have never before been shown in such variety of magnificence. The sedan, which has been a pronounced favorite this season, is seen in five and seven passenger types. Then there is a wide variety of limousines, coupés, broughams, landaulets, cabriolets, and town cars. The body work in general shows a distinct improvement, and while conservative colors prevail, there is a fair sprinkling of the livelier tones, such as red, orange, deep greens and olive, rich grays, claret, and blue, chiefly of the Liberty and Copenhagen tones. The Jordan shows a neat touring car called the Sport Marine, in Copenhagen blue, having as the last word in fancy equipment a camera in a blue case in the tonneau.

One of the startling exhibits is a Briscoe roadster with the entire body painted in a national flag effect, the white hood being adorned with blue stars, while the main body, and even the seats, are in wide red and white stripes. Nearby is the Velie exhibit, with some striking color body effects, including a coupé with a purple body and gray top and a brilliant red touring car.

A general increase in wheelbase is noticeable, the average length this year being about 120 inches, as against 118 inches a year ago. Another mechanical change is the enlarged engine size, the average piston displacement now being 269 cubic inches, compared with 222 cubic inches last season. More cars are also supplied with thermostats as economizers of fuel, and the Haynes shows one cut open, to illustrate its simplicity and certainty of action. Wire wheels also appear to be meeting with wider favor, and cantilever springs are a prevailing equipment.

No War Cars Exhibited.

No war or military cars are exhibited. The decorations, however, are artistically designed in keeping with the martial spirit of the times. From the tall pillars on the main floor is a generous display of the national colors and the flags of the Allies, interspersed with shields representing the "Flame of Liberty." Many of the exhibitors have suspended service flags over their cars, showing the number of workers from the factory force in army or naval service. To designate the various makes there are hundreds of hand-painted curtains in imitation of tapestry bearing designs of crests, warriors, crusaders, and coats of arms with the name of the car in gilt letters at the top.

The show will be closed today, but will be open throughout the coming week, closing on Saturday night.

MAJOR MURPHY QUITS HIS RED CROSS POST

J. H. Perkins Succeeds Head of American Commission, Who Will Join Pershing.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—Major Grayson M. P. Murphy of New York has resigned as head of the American Red Cross commission to Europe. It was announced here tonight. He will go to the United States to consult with Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the American Red Cross Council, and later will return to service in the American army.

Major Murphy's intention to resign has been an open secret for many weeks. Its presentation having been delayed by his recent work for the Red Cross in Italy. The newspapers editorially regret his departure, but speak of him as a distinguished man who leaves his present work only to serve the cause of the Allies in another field.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Major James H. Perkins, Vice President of the National City Bank of New York and now in France with the American Red Cross Commission, will immediately take up direction of the commission's work and relieve Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, who is to join General Pershing's expeditionary forces.

Elliott Wadsworth, Vice Chairman of the Red Cross Central Committee here, said tonight that it was agreed when Major Murphy took up the commission's work in France that he would be relieved at his pleasure to join the American army. He is a graduate of West Point, and has served in the army.

Major Perkins went to Europe with the commission last June, and has actively assisted Major Murphy in the direction of the work.

MAY CONTROL MEAT PLANTS

Trade Commissioners Hint at Action at Philadelphia Hearing.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—The United States Government may take over the meat industry of the country in order to control the three principal necessities of wartime—meat, coal, and transportation. This was indicated at today's session of the Federal Trade Commission here. An official connected with the commission, which has been investigating meat conditions here, predicted that the Government intended to seize all the packing and allied industries, and Francis J. Heney, who is examining witnesses, did not deny that the plan was being considered in Washington.

"The course the investigation is taking is plain enough," said Mr. Heney. "Draw your own conclusions. I must absolutely decline to be quoted in connection with the matter. I is up to the Federal Trade Commission. I have been ordered to conduct the investigation along the lines taken. The Government will do what it sees fit."

"The Federal Government will assume control of the business through a receivership," said the member of the commission who disclosed the purpose of the countrywide meat investigation now in progress. "I cannot be quoted. The meat supply is to the nation what the railroads are to transportation, and it has been conclusively proven that regulation at this time is necessary."

Roger J. Maynes, a local slaughterer, was put through a long series of questioning tending to illustrate how the Government could operate the meat industry to keep down prices and conserve the supply.

Maynes testified that he had already placed his ideas at the disposal of Washington, and asserted that Federal meat inspection should first be done away with.

"Prices could be lowered and 25 per cent. of the cattle and meat could be conserved," said Maynes, who was subpoenaed as an expert, "if the Government were immediately to fix prices every week."

The investigation closed here today and the commission will sit at St. Paul, Minn., on Wednesday.

These Offerings for Both Monday and Tuesday

HEARN

Fourteenth Street West of Fifth Avenue

Comparisons Prove Our Sale Prices To Be the LOWEST

Our 18TH JANUARY SALE

NOW

Muslins
Sheets
Pillow Cases
Pillows
Quilts
Blankets

Curtains, Curtainings
Embroideries, Laces
Linens
White Goods
Towels, Towelings
Decorative Linens

Babies' Dresses
Infants' Woolens
Women's Blouses
Negligees
Corsets, Petticoats
Men's Shirts

Muslin Underwear
Women's Coats
Women's Suits, Skirts
Women's Dresses
Furs and Fur Coats
Misses' Wear

The Pulling Power of HEARN Values Has Created the Phrase

"NO PLACE LIKE HEARN'S FOR VALVE"

Our 18th January Sale

Offers Exceptional Values in

Bed Spreads & Comfortables

Crochet Spreads—
¾ size—light weight—
reg. $1.34 ..... 1.04

Spreads—
Hemmed or fringed—
full and ¾ sizes—
reg. $1.97 and $2.17 ..... 1.74

Extra Fine Crochet Spreads—
Hemmed or fringed—
worth $3.49 ..... 2.47

Full Size Satin Marseilles Spreads—
Various patterns—
hemmed—worth $5.97 ..... 3.94

Silkoline Comfortables—
In a variety of dainty floral designs for full size beds—
our reg. $3.52. January Sale 2.63

Floral Comfortables—
With fine sateen covering—
full bed size—our reg. $5.97—
January Sale 4.87

Sateen Comfortables—
Down or wool filled—floral centres with plain colored borders—full bed sizes—
our reg. $10.74. January Sale 8.37

Floral Sateen Comfortables—
Scroll stitched borders—
full size—our reg. $7.67 ..... 5.32

New Feather Pillows

Mixed Feather Pillows—
Assorted tickings—
20x28 in.—our reg. .82 ..... .63
21x28 in.—our reg. .97 ..... .72

New Feather Pillows—
Mixed goose feathers—
20x28 in.—our reg. $2.71 ... 2.17
22x28 in.—our reg. $3.23 ... 2.53
24x30 in.—our reg. $3.82 ... 3.02
26x30 in.—our reg. $4.15 ... 3.27

Goose Mixed Feather Pillows
Assorted tickings—
20x28 in.—our reg. $1.27 ... 1.03
22x28 in.—our reg. $1.37 ... 1.10
24x30 in.—our reg. $1.46 ... 1.27
26x30 in.—our reg. $1.84 ... 1.44
Mixed goose feathers—
20x28 in.—our reg. $1.53 ... 1.17
22x28 in.—our reg. $1.73 ... 1.27
24x30 in.—our reg. $2.23 ... 1.67
26x30 in.—our reg. $2.53 ... 1.92

New Mixed Feathers	Goose and Down Mixed Feathers	White Down Feathers
our reg. .97—lb., .77	our reg. $1.37—lb., 1.17	our reg. $2.27—lb., 1.57

18th January Sale

Comparisons Show Our Sale Offerings Stand Out Noticeably as Being the Best in Town

A Special Purchase of
350 CASES OF
Hemmed and Hemstitched

SHEETS & PILLOW CASES

Best makes, but for trade reasons we are not permitted to mention brand

Pillow Cases—*Hemstitched*
45x36—worth .42 ..... .27

Sheets—*Hemstitched*

54x90—worth $1.13	.81	81x90—worth $1.48	1.04
63x90—worth $1.22	.91	81x99—worth $1.56	1.14
63x99—worth $1.56	.99	90x90—worth $1.56	1.14
72x90—worth $1.38	.99	90x99—worth $1.67	1.24

Pillow Cases—*Hemmed*

42x36—worth .32—special	.22	50x86—worth .38—special	.25
45x36—worth .34—special	.23	54x36—worth .44—special	.27

Sheets—*Hemmed*

54x90—worth $1.03—special	.74	81x 99—worth $1.46—sp'l	1.07
63x90—worth $1.12—special	.84	81x108—worth $1.57—sp'l	1.17
63x99—worth $1.28—special	.94	90x 90—worth $1.46—sp'l	1.07
72x90—worth $1.28—special	.94	90x 99—worth $1.57—sp'l	1.17
81x90—worth $1.38—special	.98	90x108—worth $1.74—sp'l	1.34

Sizes before hemming.

Muslins
Fruit of the Loom
Lonsdale
Hill
Regularly .24
January Sale .17½

Limit—20 yds.—No Mail or Telephone Orders on Above.

M-E-N!

Winter Overcoats

Re-Priced for

Immediate Clearance

Lots of cold weather ahead so this is a great opportunity.

Chesterfields, Form-Fitting, Looseback, Double and Single Breasted; also Ulsters, all sizes and all styles in the lot, but not at each price.

As this is a NEW department, every garment is strictly up to date and the season's most desirable styles as well.

Overcoats that were $35.50	29.75
Overcoats that were $33.50	26.75
Overcoats that were $27.50	22.75
Overcoats that were $25.00	21.50
Overcoats that were $22.50	18.50
Overcoats that were $17.95 and $19.95	14.00
Overcoats that were $14.95	11.95
Overcoats that were $9.95 Light Weight	7.00

Annual Sale

C. G. Gunther's Sons

Established 1820

Furs

20% Reductions

On the Entire Stock

391 Fifth Avenue New York

Continued Sale of

MEN'S SHIRTS

Bought From the Famous Wachusett Shirt Co., OF 906 BROADWAY.

Who purchased their entire Sample Line at Special Price Concessions because of the removal of their showrooms.

There are so many materials and styles that just what you want may not be here—Percales, Mercerized fabrics, Madras, Dimities and many others—soft cuffs—well made—all sizes in the lot—don't let this chance go by—

$1.15 Shirts ..... .74
$1.50 Shirts ..... .95

Those at 95 cents are the celebrated Whitney Shirts, made by these manufacturers.

Final Clearances in

WOMEN'S and MISSES' SUITS

Broadcloths, Velveteens, Oxfords, Gabardines, Serges, Whipcords, Poplins, Chiffon Velvets and Wool Velours.

Coats of various fashionable lengths, showing shawl, choker or convertible collars of Hudson Seal, Muskrat, Skunk Opossum, Mouffion and Nutria—also plain tailored in smartest mannish lines.

Were	Now
$21.50 and $23.75	12.50
$24.50 and $27.75	16.75
$29.75 and $31.50	19.75
$34.50	24.50
$42.75 to $47.50	28.50
$39.50	38.50

For the Stylish Stout

Broadcloths, Serges, Burellas, Oxfords—
our reg. $29.75 ..... 19.85

Duret Twill, Serges, Broadcloths—
our reg. $34.50 and $39.98 26.75

Broadcloth, Velour, Gabardines and Poplins—best shades and black—
our reg. $42.75 to $47.50 32.50

Other suits in Broadcloth—silk embroidered or fur trimmed—
that were $69.50 to $75.00—Now 39.75 to 49.50

Newer Silks

Now being shown in approved weaves and colors of the moment—very pleasingly priced.

Satin Majestic
40 inches wide,
$2.00 quality 1.50
Soft, lustrous fabric that is being shown in new and appropriate shades for street, theatre and evening wear.

Striped Taffetas
35 inches wide.
1.50
Soft chiffon finish—large variety of smart color effects.

Chiffon Taffetas
35 inches wide.
1.27
Soft and lustrous—correct shades for afternoon and evening gowns.

Heavy Crepe de Chine
40 inches wide.
Value $2.50 ..... 2.17
Full crepe weave in light and dark colors, including black and white.

Crepe Meteors
40 inches wide.
Value $1.75
Special 1.44 yard.
Draping quality new kid finish, large assortment of street and evening shades.

Striped Silks
32 inches wide.
1.85 and 2.14 yard.
Heavy weave crepe de chines and silk duck, featuring new stripe effects in subdued or attractive colorings on white grounds.

Washable Silk Duck
32 inches wide.
1.37 yard.
Various stripes in single or two-tone colorings on white grounds.

Exceptional Values in

House Frocks

for This January Sale

Percales and Ginghams — good-looking stripes and checks—practical styles or dressier ones.

Our reg. $1.18 ..... .90
Our reg. $1.37 and $1.47 ..... 1.10
Our reg. $1.97 ..... 1.54
Our reg. $2.74 ..... 2.10
Sizes 36 to 46.
Sizes to 52 at 1.54 and 2.10

January Sale SPECIALS
Bargains Every One

Women's and Misses' Serge Dresses
Box pleated model with embroidered belt and white collar—navy, black, Copen, green and brown—
our reg. $8.75 ..... Sale 6.74

Women's Silk Blouses
Of crepe de chine and crepe Georgette in flesh or white—daintily tucked or embroidered—
our reg. $4.94 ..... Sale 3.77

Crepe de Chine Blouses
Also tailored styles of silk—white, flesh or navy—
our reg. $2.94 ..... Sale 2.44

White Blouses
Voile and Organdie—pretty styles—lace trimmed or tucked—
value $1.95 ..... Sale 1.50

Men's Shirts
Of colored satin, striped tub silk on white grounds—sizes 13½ to 17½—
our reg. $3.48 ..... Sale 2.85

Men's Shirts
Fine percales in various colored stripes on white grounds—starched cuffs—all sizes—
our reg. $1.25 ..... Sale .84

Men's Night Shirts
Fruit of Loom—amply well made 15 to 19 neck—
our reg. $1.15 ..... Sale .84

Scarfs and Squares
Hemstitched, with drawnwork centres or lace trimmed—
our reg. .46 ..... .35

Girls' Middy Blouses
All white linene, or with colored collar and cuffs—6 to 18 yr. sizes—our reg. $1.18 ..... .91

Girls' Repp Frocks
Pretty models, in white, pink or cadet blue—6 to 14 year sizes—our reg. $1.38 ..... 1.00

Girls' Tub Dresses
Excellent gingham—large or small plaids—also chambray—6 to 14 years—
our reg. $1.94 ..... 1.44

Brassieres
Firm material, combined with heavy laces—sizes 34 to 48—
our reg. $1.00 ..... .68

Fine Corsets
White or pink coutil—medium and low bust—sizes 19 to 30—
our reg. $3.00 and $3.50 ..... 2.10

Coutil Corsets
Medium or low bust—daintily trimmed tops—sizes 19 to 30—
our reg. $3.00 ..... 1.24

Misses' Athletic Corsets
Wide elastic insertions—low and medium bust—sizes 20 to 30—
our reg. $2.00 and $2.50 ..... 1.54

Taffeta Petticoats
Newest colors, including black and changeables—a variety of very attractive flounces, fitted bands—all lengths—our reg. $3.93 ..... 2.77

Black Sateen Petticoats
Soft, lustrous finish, pleated or ruffled flounces, fitted bands—
our reg. $1.36 ..... 1.08

Black Silk-a-taff Petticoats
Deep flounces—shirred or scalloped—fitted bands—(Manf's Guarantee for one year)—
our reg. $1.17 ..... .94

Extra Large Petticoats
Of silk taffeta, in black or new changeables—attractive flounces in several styles—fitted bands—all lengths—our reg. $4.38 ..... 3.86

Cluny Laces
Good widths and patterns for Scarfs, Centrepieces and other trimming purposes—
Our reg. .24 ..... .18
Our reg. .12½ 9

Filet Pattern Laces
Extensively used for neck wear and various trimming purposes—
our reg. .19 ..... .15

Embroidery Flouncings
26 to 40 inch—large selection of patterns, including dainty ruffled effects—our reg. .47 ..... .37

Embroidery Flouncings and Corset Coverings
17-inch—many pretty patterns—
our reg. .27 ..... .23

January Sale Values in

Little Tots' Things

Fussy frocks, warm woolens and everything necessary for baby's comfort have been priced very specially for this sale.

Little Tots' Tub Dresses
All new Spring designs—gingham and chambray, belted and Empire models—to 6 yrs.
—our reg. .67 ..... .50

Little Tots' Kindergarten Dresses
Gingham and chambray—Empire and belted—sizes to 6 yrs.
—our reg. .97 ..... .77

Christening Sets
Dress and skirt—nainsook, lawn and batiste—lace and embroidery trimmed, also robe effects—reg. $3.98 ..... 2.97

Infants' Slips, Dresses & Gowns
Nainsook—embroidery and tuck trimmed—yoke and bishop styles—to 3 yrs.—our reg. .44 ..... .28

Little Tots' White Dresses
Nainsook, lawn and batiste—yoke, Empire and French—lace, embroidery and hand-stitching—to 6 yrs.—our reg. .97 ..... .74

Infants' Slips
Nainsook—lace, embroidery and some hand-stitched yokes
—our reg. .67 ..... .56

Finer Slips
Hand-stitched and embroidered, also hemstitched—lace or embroidery trimmed skirts—
Our reg. .97 ..... .64
Our reg. $1.19 ..... .87

Babies' Ribbed Shirts
35 ct. quality ..... .24

Babies' Half Wool Shirts
Sizes to 3 yrs.
our reg. .75 ..... .56

Emb'd Long Flannel Skirts
Cambric waists—
our reg. $1.45 ..... 1.00

Wool Flannel Gertrudes
Silk scallop—
our reg. $1.25 ..... .94

Flannelette Gertrudes or Skirts
Cambric waists—our reg. .45 ... .38

Flannelette Bodice Coats
Cambric bands—our reg. .38 ... .28

Infants' Flannel Bands
Pinked—our reg. .28 ..... .22

Babies' Flannelette Nightgowns and Wrappers
Our reg. .55 ..... .38

White Daisy Cloth Wrappers
Silk scalloped—with or without collars—our reg. .75 ..... .65

Infants' Hand-Made Bootees
our reg. .50 ..... .38

Bird's-eye Diapers
Hemmed, ready for use.
Single. Double.
20x20 ..... .94 20x40 ..... 1.77
22x22 ..... 1.11 22x44 ..... 1.97
24x24 ..... 1.28 24x48 ..... 2.27
27x27 ..... 1.74 27x54 ..... 2.67

A Graduate Nurse
Is here in attendance to advise as to the correct outfitting of the very new little baby.

UNDERMUSLINS

18th January Sale

Even the extreme cold of past week did not keep shoppers away—they came in great numbers and bought liberally of the bargains—they always do—under more favorable weather conditions we expect to do record business—we know the "sale" values are right up to the mark and we fully appreciate the fact that our customers always do, too.

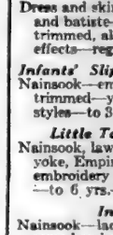
Corset Covers
Nainsook — round neck—lace and insert or edge of good emb'y—our reg. .38 ..... .27

Nainsook Corset Covers
Several desirable styles—lace and insert — or fine cambric—convent edge — our reg. .58 ..... .46

Corset Covers
Nainsook—various models with practical laces, medallions and ribbons—value .94 ..... .68

Extra Size Corset Covers
High neck—tight fitting—well made—44 to 52—value .48 ..... .24
Special

Extra Size Corset Covers
Nainsook—round neck—lace or embroidery ..... .46



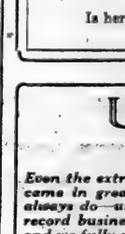
Envelope Chemises
Nainsook — round yoke with inserting of emb'y, lace edge or emb'y and ribbon — our reg. .59 ..... .45

Envelope Chemises
Round neck, lace trimmed front and back—
our reg. .94 ..... .76

Envelope Chemises
White or flesh—more than a dozen models—lace, embroidery and ribbon—our reg. $1.28 ..... .94

Envelope Chemises
Desirable styles and trimmings—practical or dainty—
our reg. $1.48 ..... 1.28

Envelope Chemises
Handsome models—Point de Paris or Val. laces, medallions or ribbons—our reg. $2.48 ..... 1.88



Drawers and Combinations

Women's Drawers
Cambric and Soft-Finish Muslin—tucks and hemstitched hem—our reg. .38 ..... .27

Women's Drawers
Embroidery and tucks or lace and inserts—
our reg. .48 ..... .36

Women's Drawers
Ruffle of fine embroidery or rows of lace and edge—our reg. .94 ... .68

Extra Size Drawers
Ruffle of embroidery and trimmed with lace inset or h. s. hem and tucks—value .72 ..... .48

Combinations
Nainsook—rolled neck—yoke of emb'y and lace—ribbon run—skirt or drawers—our reg. .94 ..... .74

Combinations
Nainsook—daintily yokes of lace and emb'y—trimmed front and back—our reg. $1.45 ..... 1.24

Combinations
Fine Nainsook—many styles, with laces, embroideries, medallions and ribbons—our reg. $2.48 and $2.64 ..... 1.94

Nightdresses
Soft finish muslin—round or V neck—short or long sleeves—wide emb'y or lace insert—value .78 ..... .58

Women's Nightdresses
Cambric and muslin—variety of dainty models.
Special ..... .80

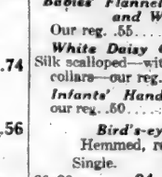
Women's Nightdresses
Nainsook—round or square yoke or Empire style with insertings, medallions, laces or scalloped embroidery—our reg. $2.48 ..... 1.26

Extra Size Nightdresses
Several good styles—lace and emb'y trim'd—Special ..... .94

Women's Nightdresses
Small lots—desirable laces, embroideries, tucks and ribbon—round, V or high neck—short or long sleeves—our reg. $3.48 ..... 2.88

Extra Size Nightdresses
Muslin—round, V or high neck—short or long sleeves—lace or embroidery insertions—embroidery edge—value .94 ..... .74

Extra Size Nightdresses
Nainsook—several models, daintily trim'd—our reg. $1.95 ..... 1.68



Petticoats
Ruffle of wide embroidery or lace and insert—our reg. .94 ..... .68

Women's Petticoats
Many desirable models—value $1.28 ..... .94

Petticoats
Beautifully trimmed models with laces and embroideries in daintiest patterns—our reg. $2.94 ..... 1.94

Petticoats
Fine Nainsook, deep flounce of open embroidery beading with ribbon, or handsome lace trimmed styles
—our reg. $3.94 ..... 3.00

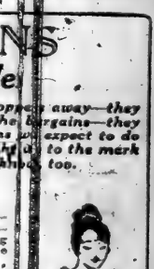
Extra Size Petticoats
Ruffle with rows of lace or wide emb'y—reg. $2.00 ..... 1.46

Silken Underthings

Crepe de Chine and Satin Camisoles
Fancy yokes of lace and ribbon—Special ..... .84

Camisoles
Satin or Crepe de Chine—beautiful styles—our reg. $1.94 ..... 1.48

Extra Size Washable Silk Camisoles
Yoke of fancy lace inserts—
Special ..... .86



Washable Satin Bloomers
Shirred at waist and knee—two rows of hemstitching—
our reg. $3.94 ..... 2.94

Envelope Chemises
Of washable satin—deep yoke of Swiss, embroideries and lace combined—lace trimmed ribbon run—Special 1.94

Nightdresses
Of Crepe de Chine—Empire style and shirring—ribbon and rosebud rosettes—our reg. $4.98 ..... 3.68

West Forty-second Street

Stern Brothers

West Forty-third Street

Unprecedented Values, Monday, in

Philippine Hand-made Lingerie

At Prices Below Wholesale Cost

Night Gowns, $1.69, 1.95 to 3.75 | Plain Chemises, $1.35, 1.85 to 2.75
Envelope Chemises, $1.75 and 2.90 | Combinations, $1.75, 2.25 & 2.95
Philippine Drawers, at $1.10 and 1.50

Continuation of the January Sale, at Remarkably Low Prices, of

Women's American-made Underwear

NAINSOOK			CREPE DE CHINE		
Night Gowns,	at	80c, 95c to 2.75	Night Gowns,	at	$4.95 and 6.25
Envelope Chemises,	"	93c, 1.35 to 2.85	Envelope Chemises,	"	$1.90 and 2.85
Drawers,	"	48c, 69c to 1.79	Bloomers,	"	$1.90 and 2.75
Petticoats,	"	75c, 89c to 2.90	Satin Underbodices	"	85c and 1.39

Crepe de Chine Night Gowns, Regularly $5.50 at $3.85

For Monday, on the Second Floor,

The Annual Sale of Ireland's Best Linens

At Less Than Wholesale Cost

Irish Linen Satin Damask Cloths,
serviceable, handsome designs, full bleached,
at $2.68
Napkins to match, 22x22 ins., doz. $3.75

Linen Satin Damask Table Cloths,
Heavy, full bleached, floral and conventional designs,
at $3.50, 4.50 and 5.50
Napkins to match, doz., $3.75, 4.50 & 5.25

Double Satin Damask Table Cloths,
from one of Belfast's leading manufacturers,
circular and square designs,
2 by 2 yds, at $5.50 | 2½ by 2½ yds, at $7.50
2 by 2½ yds, " $6.75 | 2 by 3 yds, " $8.50

Double Satin Damask Napkins
22x22 ins. doz. $6.75 | 24x24 ins. doz. $8.25

Linen Satin Damask Table Cloths,
Excellent quality, assorted designs; round, scalloped,
at $3.75, 3.95 and 4.75

Turkish Bath Towels, doz. $2.75, 3.95, 4.75
Irish All Linen Huck Towels, doz. $5.50 to 8.50
Hemstitched Huck Towels, 18x36 ins., doz. $2.95

Famous Old Bleached Linen Huck Towels, doz. $6.25
hemstitched ends, very soft and absorbent; size 19 by 35 inches.

Women's Seasonable Apparel

Large Reductions have been made on our entire stock, many garments being marked below cost.

Women's Suits
In plain or fur-trimmed models;
Formerly up to $75.00
$13.50 to 45.00

Women's Dresses
Street, afternoon or evening wear;
Formerly up to $59.50
$12.00 to 39.50

Separate Skirts for Street, Dress or Sports
In all the wanted silk and woolen fabrics; formerly up to $15.00
at $3.75 to 7.50

Clearance Reductions on Furs and Fur Garments

Available Monday—Third Floor

HUDSON SEAL COATS
Trimmed with various contrasting furs.
$145.00 and 165.00 Coats, . . at $125.00
$195.00 and 210.00 Coats, . . " $165.00
$225.00 and 250.00 Coats, . . " $195.00
$275.00 Coats at $245.00
$450.00 Coats at $350.00
$495.00 Coats at $375.00

PERSIAN LAMB COATS
$225.00 Coat at $195.00
$350.00 Coat at $295.00
$550.00 Coat at $475.00

MOLESKIN COATS
$450.00 Coat $395.00 | $775.00 Coat $675.00
$695.00 Coat $595.00 | $825.00 Coat $725.00

ERMINE COATS
$1500.00 Coat at $1000.00
$2250.00 Coat at $1850.00

A large assortment of
Wolf and Fox Scarfs and Muffs
Animal shape; silk lined.

Wolf Scarfs	*Wolf Muffs*
Regly. $22.50, $18.50	Regly. $22.50, $18.50
Regly. $34.50, $29.50	Regly. $34.50, $29.50
Fox Scarfs	***Fox Muffs***
Regly. $45.00, $37.50	Regly. $55.00, $45.00

In taupe, Poiret, Kamchatka and black.

Cotton and Linen Dress Fabrics

Interesting initial display of white and colored novelties include

Plain, printed, woven and plumetis effects in voiles, crepes, marquisettes, St. Gall Swisses, Irish dimities, Scotch ginghams, Ottomans, poplins, organdies, French and Irish linens.

Special Values for To-morrow:

Novelty Printed Voiles, 38 ins. wide, In desirable designs and color combinations, ... 22c yard
Superior Grade of Dress Ginghams, In stripes, checks and plaids, ... 35c yard
Silk and Cotton Crepe de Chine, Double width; in new shades, including black and white, 39c yard

Dress Silks for Early Spring

Are now being displayed on the Second Floor

There are attractive Printed Foulards, Georgettes, Chiffons, Sport Silks and Satins, Silk-ginghams and Striped Shirtings.

Unusual values for To-morrow

Satin Royal, in the new street shades, 40 inches wide; soft lustrous finish; also white and black; actual value $2.50 a yard, ... $1.38
Dress Satins, 35 inches wide, light and dark shades, also black; actual value $1.50 yard $1.10
Black Chiffon Taffeta, 39 inches wide, Imported; lustrous finish; actual value $2.75 a yard, ... $1.75

Chinese, Persian and American Rugs

At CLEARANCE PRICES during January.

Chinese Rugs . . at $185.00 to 595.00
Blue, gold, rose, etc.; embossed; 7½ to 13ft. wide by 10½ to 14½ft. long;
Regularly $245.00 to 685.00

Persian Rugs . . at $135.00 to 395.00
Soft and silky; in room sizes; from 6½ to 13ft. wide by 10 to 19ft. long;
Regularly $168.00 to 500.00

Kirmanshahs & Sarouks, $188.00 to 395.00
Rugs of exceptional quality; from 7½ to 10½ft. wide by 10½ to 15ft. long;
Regularly $365.00 to 550.00

Worsted Wilton Rugs in Oriental Designs

9 x 12ft.; regularly $63.00, $45.75 | 8½x10½ft.; regularly $56.50, $43.25 | 6x9 feet; regularly $38.00, $27.50

Other sizes at equally attractive prices.

Annual Clearance of Bric-a-Brac, China & Glassware

On the Fourth Floor

At reductions of 20% and more

Artistic Bronzes and Pedestals, Marble Statuettes, Busts, Groups, Lamps and Lamp Shades, Porcelain Vases, Clocks and Clock Sets, Japanese Bronzes, Porcelains, Vases, also Chinese Vases, both modern and antique; Crystals, Jades and others.

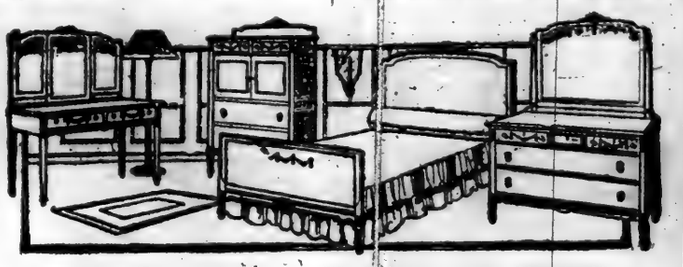
Rich English China

Representing Hammersley, Minton, Wedgwood, Doulton, Copeland, Royal Worcester and Cauldon Potteries; also Ginori and Limoges China Plates, Tea and Bouillon Cups & Saucers.

Quality Furniture—Greatly Reduced

Bedroom, Dining Room, Living Room Suites and Oddments

Old Oak Dining Room Suite, 10 pcs.; Tudor design, formerly $225.00, ... at $165.00
Heppelwhite Dining Room Suite, 10 pcs; in Mahogany, formerly $288.75, ... at $225.00
Bedroom Suite, 4 pcs, Heppelwhite design; was $181.50 at $134.50
Bedroom Suite, 4 pcs; Queen Anne period; was $210.00 at $148.50
Bedroom Suite, 4 pcs; Antique Ivory; was $240.00, at $183.50



Antique Ivory Bedroom Suite, 4 pcs.; 48-inch Bureau, Chiffo-robe, Full Size Bedstead and Toilet Table; formerly $227.00, $167.00

Living Room Suite, 2 pcs.; in Damask, mahogany frames; formerly $140.00, ... at $103.50
Living Room Suite, 2 pcs.; in Damask, Chippendale design; formerly $250.00, ... at $195.00
Mahogany Cellarettes, formerly $80.00, at $55.00
Hall Settees, in Cane, Old Oak frames; was $50.00, at $25.00
Mahogany China Closets, formerly $125.00, at $62.50

January Sale of Children's Smart Dresses

Offering particularly tempting values in

Handsmocked Dresses
of Batiste and Dimity; sizes 6 months to 2 years,
at $1.25 and 1.89

Attractive Bloomer Dresses
of Chambray, dainty colors; sizes 2 to 6 years,
at $1.59 and 1.85

Children's Underwear—Specials
Nainsook and Cambric, full cut sizes.

PRINCESS SLIPS, sizes 6 to 14 years,	DRAWERS, sizes from 2 to 12 years,
95c, 1.29 and 1.55	at 29c, 45c and 65c

Night Gowns, 6 to 14 years, at 69c and 89c

REVIVAL OF 'THAIS' WELCOMED AT OPERA

Geraldine Farrar Again Sings Title Role, and in Better Voice at the Close.

STAGE PICTURES DELIGHT

Rafaelo Diaz, in His Debut as Nicias, Displays a Tenor Voice of Sweetness Rather Than Power.

THAIS, lyric romance in three acts and six scenes, music by Jules Massenet, book in French by Louis Gallet, based on the novel by Anatole France. At the Metropolitan Opera House.

Thais	Geraldine Farrar
Nicias	Rafaelo Diaz
Athanael	Clarence Whitehill
Palemon	Giulio Rossi
A Servant	Vincenzo Reschiglian
Cleopyle	Leonora Sparkes
Myrtale	Minnie Egener
Albine	Kathleen Howard
La Charmeuse	Rosina Galli

Conductor, Pierre Monteux.

Massenet's "Thais," the Metropolitan's most elaborate addition to its French operas last year, a list gaining new importance through this season's dropping of another third of the repertory in German, was restored to current use at yesterday's matinée, when the huge audience of the Saturday subscription found delight in stage pictures of an animation, a Gallic verve, beyond Mr. Gatti's first, rather heavy, production. This revival somehow brought back more the memories of "Thais" at the Manhattan, when Oscar was consul, and of a heroine; Mary Garden seen again this last week in a Strand photoplay version.

Mme. Farrar was called before the curtain a half-dozen times after her entrance scene in the house of Nicias, and again after the street riot in an Egypt of late Greek occupation. Conductor Monteux shared the recalls for that glowing spectacle, and, so might well Ordynski, newly in charge of the stage. Farrar's Thais had grown, her Miss of the Alexandrine courtesan had modified, since last she sang the rôle. She was in better voice as saint than sinner, and in the boudoir episode wore a new robe, gorgeously beaded white, draped over with an emerald veil.

Rafaelo Diaz, making his début here as Nicias, showed a tenor voice of sweetness rather than power; a stage presence not without modesty, and some skill as actor. Whitehill, dramatic, a superb figure as Athanael, suffered in voice after the tasks of a "St. Elizabeth" première. As in that work, so yesterday again he displayed high art in ensemble singing, his best tones in duets of the monk and the dancer.

The French diction of the opera house benefited by recent efforts to extend the repertoire. Of minor figures, Rossi was new as the old monk, Palemon, and the singing girls, done by Sparkes and Egener, were affective. Miss Howard made much of a moment as the nun, Albine, and everybody, including the audience, made much of the ballet, with Galli, Bonfiglio, and a lively stageful of kaleidoscopic color.

Last evening's sold-out house in a popular series heard with evident welcome the present season's gay revival of Donizetti's "Daughter of the Regiment," the usual cast appearing, including Hempel. Carpi, Scotti, and Paci conducting. Miss Hempel encored Proch's "Variations" by singing in English "Home, Sweet Home."

SYMPHONY'S TWO CONCERTS.

Matinee for Young People and Night with Gabrilowitsch as Star.

The Symphony Orchestra played to a crowded Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon in its concert "for young people," a series now sold out by the year. Mr. Damrosch made short talks before the "unfinished" symphony of Schubert, and also before Tschaikowsky's march from the "Pathetique," whose composer once visited New York.

"The march is not a march of soldiers," Mr. Damrosch said. "We seem to hear the scurry of a multitude, the great Russian sweep toward a new democracy which is our goal, too."

Efrem Zimbalist, soloist of the matinée, played Bruch's concerto in G for violin with the orchestra, and a short encore.

Ossip Gabrilowitsch was the star last evening, when Mr. Damrosch repeated Thursday's program of Brahms in the same hall.

Defer Operation on O. Hammerstein

Oscar Hammerstein, who is ill at the German Hospital with an ulceration of the right foot, superinduced by diabetes, from which he has been a sufferer for several years, was reported as resting comfortably last night. Dr. Willy Meyer of 700 Madison Avenue, the attending physician, said yesterday that an operation which had been contemplated would be deferred for the time being, as Mr. Hammerstein's condition had practically remained unchanged since he was removed to the hospital.

O. G. VILLARD EXPLAINS.

Retiring Head Says He Never Had Adequate Time for Philharmonic.

Oswald Garrison Villard, whose resignation as President of the Philharmonic Society was announced in yesterday's TIMES, made public last night a statement as to his action. Mr. Villard said he should continue to work ardently for the development of the orchestra, even though it had seemed best to him to give up to some one else the Presidency, for which he had "never had adequate time" to spare from his duties as editor of The Evening Post.

"While it is of no particular importance just who is President of the Philharmonic," the statement said, "it is of the utmost importance that this splendid organization, 100 per cent. American, whose attitude since the war has been entirely beyond criticism, should be safeguarded beyond question in its finances.

"The year of my Presidency happened to be the most successful financially in the orchestra's history. Present war conditions have not made it possible to complete the new and much-needed endowment fund, toward which we have promises of $115,000.

"In this war for democracy we must not let so precious an institution as the Philharmonic, the oldest orchestra in America and the third oldest in the world, go down."

Mr. Villard added that present conditions should stimulate the ideal of giving more concerts at 50 and 25 cents, for which it had been impossible to meet the public demand.

REMOVES DRAFT OFFICER.

Member of Brooklyn Exemption Board Accused of Slurring Jews.

The removal of Samuel H. Cragg as a member of Local Exemption Board 24 in Brooklyn was announced yesterday in a statement given out in the office of Adjt. Gen. Sherill on behalf of Governor Whitman. The statement was as follows:

"To my regret I have been obliged to remove Samuel H. Cragg as a member of Local Board 24, Brooklyn. On the afternoon of Dec. 20 Mr. Cragg was one of the speakers on the occasion of dedicatory exercises in connection with the presentation of a service flag in honor of the boys of Public School 129, Brooklyn, then in service. The exercises took place at the schoolhouse, which is in a district adjoining the division over which Mr. Cragg's Exemption Board presides. The audience was composed of friends and relatives of the boys in question, was largely women, and included many Jewish people. The population of Mr. Cragg's own district is over 80 per cent. Jewish.

"After two patriotic speeches had been delivered Mr. Cragg rose, and in course of his remarks made the following statement: 'There are three epochs in the life of the Jewish boy; first, at birth, circumcision; second, at 13, confirmation; third, at 21, exemption.'

"Mr. Cragg has admitted that he said this in substance, and there is no real dispute as to any of the important facts. His only defense was that the words were uttered in jest. As soon as I learned of the occurrence I sent for Mr. Cragg, and he came to Albany to see me. After hearing his admissions I asked him to resign and he promised to do so. He has now refused to resign.

"The country is at war. This is no time to excite racial prejudices; no time for a public officer to ridicule any race or religion in connection with its duties towards the Government. There is no excuse for what was said, and no other course was open to me as Governor of the State except to cause the severance of Mr. Cragg's relations with the draft."

CURRENT HISTORY POPULAR.

Columbia Librarian Says It Is Constantly In Demand.

A marked cessation since the entrance of the United States into the war in the demand for books by authors who undertook to throw light on the German war views was reported yesterday by W. H. Carpenter, provost of Columbia University, and now acting librarian. In place of these books, histories of all countries, official documents, and all contemporary publications on the war are having a wide circulation.

Especially popular is the Current History, published by The New York Times. This book is not allowed to leave the library, for it is constantly demanded. Gibson's "Journal From Our Legation in England," Cable's "Grapes of Wrath," Ackerman's "Germany—The Next Republic?" Lawson's "Carry On," and Empey's "Over the Top," are other books which, because of their popularity, have been placed on the reserve list.

Dr. Carpenter reports that books which have not been asked for in ten years are now being sought. Works on the Balkans and Alsace-Lorraine are also popular.

An increase in the circulation of scientific treatises is attributed to the attempts of scientists to find out what chemical secrets the Germans had which were not known in America. Such investigations were started, it was pointed out, as soon as the absence of German importations began to be felt seriously.

L. P. Hollander & Co.

Fifth Ave. at 46th St.

Beginning Monday Morning

Absolute Clearing Out SALE

of all

Fall and Winter Goods

in all departments

Gowns, Suits, Coats, Furs, Waists and Millinery

The lowest price possible has been put on each article to make the clearance complete.

Women's Sport Shirts Formerly $12 and $16	Now	6.00 and 8.00
Imported Hand-made Batiste Waists Formerly $15 and upward	Now	5.00, 6.00, 8.00
Small Children's Hats Formerly $18 and $20	Now	5.00
Odd Lot of Little Boys' Suits—Sizes 2 to 4 yrs. Formerly $10 and $12	Now	5.00
Odd Lot of Little Girls' Dresses—Sizes 2 to 6 Formerly $10 and $12	Now	5.00
Women's Negligee and Tea Slips Formerly $55 and $65	Now	20.00

B. Altman & Co.

Thirty-fourth Street — FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK — Thirty-fifth Street

Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

January Price Reductions in FURS

to take effect to-morrow (Monday) will include the Higher-cost Garments, among which are Coats of ermine, sable, chinchilla, broadtail, mole, karakul and Hudson seal, at price revisions that, in many cases, afford purchasers a saving of 40%.

Popular-priced Furs

are also represented at reductions to insure an immediate clearance.

Smaller Furs

AT SPECIAL PRICES

MUFFS

Black Fox	$38.00, 45.00
Brown Fox	35.00, 45.00
Pointed Fox	38.00, 50.00
Dark Taupe Fox	38.00, 58.00
Black Lynx	25.00, 35.00
Natural Raccoon	16.50, 19.50
Skunk	28.00, 35.00
Dark Taupe Wolf	25.00, 30.00

NECK FURS

Black Fox	$28.00, 35.00
Brown Fox	35.00, 45.00
Pointed Fox	40.00, 50.00
Dark Taupe Fox	32.00, 38.00
Black Lynx	35.00, 45.00
Natural Raccoon	9.75, 18.00
Skunk	21.00, 38.00
Dark Taupe Wolf	18.00, 35.00

(Third Floor)

Women's Blouses at Reduced Prices

Several hundred Blouses, made of crepe de Chine, satin and Georgette crepe, in white, teinte de chair and suit shades; all in this season's desirable styles, have been taken from regular stock and variously priced at

$4.50, $5.50 & $6.25

COTTON BLOUSES

in white and various colors, have been greatly reduced to

$1.35, $1.75 & $2.25

(Second Floor)

A Reduction Sale of Semi-made Wool Skirts

will be a feature of interest to-morrow in the Wool Dress Fabrics Department, on the First Floor.

Variously fashioned of broadcloth, navy blue serge and plaid materials, in plaited and plain tailored models, these Skirts offer exceptional values at the greatly reduced prices (due to incomplete sizes) of

$3.75, $4.50, $5.75 & $6.75

Desirable Woolen Lengths

(for dresses, coats and skirts)

comprising velours, homespuns, checked suitings, serges and broadcloths, embracing a large variety of the wanted shades, are now on sale, for clearance,

at very low prices.

The Great Yearly Sale of Women's Imported Lingerie

(all hand-embroidered)

will be held to-morrow (Monday), Tuesday & Wednesday,

in the Department on the Second Floor.

Large importations of dainty undergarments recently received from France and the Philippine Islands, as well as a highly attractive selection from Porto Rico, will be offered at prices which represent unprecedented concessions from those ordinarily asked for similar qualities.

FRENCH HAND-EMBROIDERED LINGERIE

Nightrobes	$1.50, 2.45, 2.90, 3.25, 3.75, 5.75
Chemises	1.75, 1.90, 2.45, 2.95
Envelope Chemises	1.90, 2.35, 2.75, 3.25, 3.75
Combinations	2.35, 2.95, 3.75, 4.50, 6.75
Pantalons	1.95, 2.95, 4.50
Corset Covers	1.45, 1.65, 2.95, 3.75
Petticoats	1.95, 2.75, 3.90, 4.50, 5.50

PHILIPPINE HAND-EMBROIDERED LINGERIE

Nightrobes	$1.95, 2.50, 2.85, 3.85, 4.75
Chemises	1.45, 1.75, 1.90, 2.95, 3.75
Envelope Chemises	1.95, 2.25, 2.95, 3.75
Combinations	2.95, 4.75
Drawers	1.95, 2.50, 3.75
Corset Covers	1.90, 2.95

PORTO RICAN HAND-EMBROIDERED LINGERIE

Nightrobes	$1.50, 2.90
Chemises	1.45
Envelope Chemises	1.75, 2.95

Supplementing the above, a number of Higher-cost Imported Undergarments will be included in this Sale at interesting price reductions.

UNSURPASSED VALUES

are obtainable in

The January Sale of ORIENTAL RUGS

Enormous quantities from which to make selections offer an unusual opportunity to make satisfactory purchases.

Included are Rugs from Persia, China, India and Asia Minor.

(Fifth Floor)

Clearance Reductions

have been made in the prices of the remainder of this season's assortment of

French Beaded & Spangled Robes

(semi-made and unmade)

all imported exclusively by B. Altman & Co. These Robes, in black, white and novelty colored effects, will be placed on sale to-morrow at

$18.75, $25.00 & $32.50

representing reductions of one-half (and in some instances more than one-half) the original prices.

The Annual Winter Sales of Household and Decorative Linens, Blankets, Comfortables, Etc.,

which will be continued throughout the month of January on the Fourth Floor, offer a very exceptional purchasing opportunity.

Special Offerings for the current week include

All-linen Damask Table Cloths
each $2.75, 3.90, 4.50, 5.00, 6.00

All-linen Damask Table Napkins
doz. $3.75, 4.50, 5.00, 5.75, 6.75

All-linen Hemstitched Sheets
pair $7.50, 8.75, 9.50, 10.75, 13.50

All-linen Hemstitched Pillow Cases
pair $2.25, 2.65, 3.00, 3.90, 4.50

Hemstitched Huckaback Towels
per doz. $4.00, 6.00, 7.50, 10.00

Hemmed Huckaback Towels
per doz. $1.90, 2.25, 3.50, 4.50

Hemmed Turkish Bath Towels
per doz. $2.75, 3.50, 4.50, 6.00

White Blankets
per pair $7.50, 10.00, 12.50, 15.00

Satin-finish Bedspreads
Hemmed:

Size 2 x2¾ yards, each	$3.50
Size 2¼x2¾ yards, each	4.00
Size 2½x2¾ yards, each	4.50

Scalloped:

Size 2 x2¾ yards, each	$3.75
Size 2¼x2¾ yards, each	4.25
Size 2½x2¾ yards, each	4.75

Crochet Bedspreads
each $1.45

Comfortables (wool-filled)
with dotted mull center, bordered with plain mull; reverse side to match border, each $6.85

Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases

with plain hems:

Sheets each 88c., $1.05, 1.15 to 1.85
Pillow Cases, each 24c., 27c. to 42c.

Hemstitched:

Sheets each $1.75 & 1.95
Pillow Cases each 45c. & 48c.

An Unusual Assortment of Fancy Cotton Skirtings

embracing many desirable textiles and color effects, suitable for sports and general Summer wear, will be placed on sale to-morrow at the phenomenally low price of

21c. per yard

this being actually less than the present cost to manufacture fabrics of similar qualities.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

5th Avenue at 40th Street

Throughout January—Liquidating a

$150,000.00 Stock

50,000 Yards

No Cancellations on Goods Stored Till Wanted.

No Approvals. No Exchanges.

Bigelow and Alexander Smith and Sons

Plain and Figured Carpets

NOTE—This sale is made possible by a purchase from our wholesale stock at about 20% off regular, hence this extraordinary offering to our own retail customers.

3 Important Facts

I. These extraordinary prices apply to Decorators as well as to the General Public.

II. Goods purchased during this sale will be charged when delivered (not later than June 30th), and will be stored free of charge until that time.

III. Every yard fresh and perfect; exclusive designs by our own artists included in the collection.

Imported and Domestic

Plain Color Carpets

150 Shades

In the highest grade of Wilton, Axminster and Velvet Weaves. Widths 27 inches to 15 feet.

At **3.00** Yd. for 27-inch width
to **80.00** Yd. for 15 feet wide

10% off these prices

Bigelow and English

Figured Carpets

Comprising the finest grades of Wilton, Axminster and Velvets in a most desirable assortment.

Regular Retail Price $3.25 to $5.25 Yard

Reduced to **2.00 to 3.75** yd.

Liquidating Prices on

497 English and Domestic Rugs

All from Our Regular Standard Stock

Bigelow and English Wilton Rugs

In an assortment of choice patterns and colorings. Recommended for extra long service.

Size	Regularly	Sale Price
27x54	$5.25 to $7.50	4.50 to 6.50
36x63	8.25 to 12.50	7.25 to 10.75
4.6x7.6	28.00 to 32.50	20.00 to 25.00
6.0x9.0	37.50 to 52.50	27.00 to 47.50
6.9x9.0	42.50 to 55.00	35.00 to 47.50
8.3x10.6	47.50 to 75.00	45.00 to 62.50
9.0x12.0	80.00 to 100.00	50.00 to 75.00

An Extraordinary Sale of

Double Faced Smyrna Rugs

Of best quality in a large assortment of attractive patterns.

Size	Regularly	Sale Price	Size	Regularly	Sale Price
3x3	$2.00	1.60	36x72	$7.50	6.00
3x5	3.00	2.40	4x7	11.75	9.40
3.6x5.4	3.85	3.00	6x9	25.00	20.00
4.0x6.0	5.25	4.20	7.6x10.6	36.00	28.80
			9x12	45.00	36.00

Also Hall Runners at proportionately reduced prices.

IN OUR UPHOLSTERY SECTION

Clearance of Lace Curtains

¼ to ⅓ less than usual.

	Formerly Per Pair	Now Per Pair
1 Pair Cluny Lace	$1.60	1.25
2 Pairs Cluny Lace	7.75	6.25
3 Pairs Cluny Lace	25.00	18.50
3 Pairs Cluny Lace	35.00	25.00
1 Pair Scrim	1.75	1.40
2 Pairs Scrim	3.95	2.95
1 Pair Imitation Filet	3.75	2.95
2 Pairs Imitation Filet	7.25	5.75
1 Pair Ruffled Muslin	5.00	3.95
2 Pairs Mercerized Madras	6.00	4.75
2 Pairs Mercerized Madras	6.00	4.75
1 Pair Novelty	9.00	6.25
1 Pair Ruffled	8.00	6.75
2 Pairs Irish Point	10.75	8.75
1 Pair Irish Point	17.00	13.50
2 Pairs Tambour	12.00	9.00
3 Pairs Tambour	12.50	10.25
3 Pairs Derby Lace	11.25	9.75
3 Pairs Lacet Arabe	11.00	9.25
1 Pair Lacet Arabe	18.00	13.75
1 Pair Lacet Arabe	22.50	19.00
3 Pairs Renaissance	12.75	9.25
1 Pair Renaissance	14.50	11.50
3 Pairs Renaissance	16.00	12.75

21 Day Sale

(Ends January 31, 1918).

Oriental Rugs

Note—Same conditions apply in this sale as in the Carpet Sale. For full particulars please refer to Carpet Section.

Regular Price	Sale Price
MOUSSOULS—3.8x6.5	
$35.00 to $55.00	31.50 to 47.50
DAGHESTANS—4.0x5.3	
55.00 to 85.00	47.50 to 65.00
DOZAR & SAROUKS—4x6.4	
85.00 to 225.00	72.00 to 180.00
EXTRA QUALITY PERSIANS—	8.0x10.0 to 26x14
265.00 to 950.00	218.00 to 780.00
INDIAN & TURKISH CARPETS—	8x10 to 25x16
185.00 to 900.00	158.00 to 735.00
SAROUK CARPETS—	12 to 14x22
600.00 to 3000.00	450.00 to 2250.00
KERMANSHAH CARPETS—9x12 to 15x24	
600.00 to 3500.00	480.00 to 2600.00

Closing Out

Velour Portieres

Reversible Velour Portieres, of exquisite, silky texture, with plain centres and self-figured borders, in rich colorings, 48 inches wide, 8 feet long.

Blue and Rose / Brown and Rose — Red and Brown / Brown and Blue

Regular Value $29.50 Pair

Sale **23.50** Price

Reversible Velour Portieres

7 ft. 6 in. long and 48 in. wide—open front edge.

Brown and Blue / Brown and Rose — Rose and Blue / Mulberry and Blue
Green and Green / Brown and Red — Vert and Mulberry

Regular Value $25 Pair

Sale **19.50** Price

875 Yards

Upholstery Remnants

Comprising Damask, Velour, Tapestry and Armure at about ½ price.

Formerly $1.75 to $6.00 yd.
Sale Price .95 to 3.25 yd.

Novelty Handkerchiefs

A varied assortment of unusual color effects, some daintily embroidered—also a special lot of pure White Irish Linen.

Value .15 to .25

Sale **.12½** Price

Imported Genuine Hair Nets

Cape shape or large allover nets in the following shades:

Light Brown, Dark Brown, Med. Brown, Blonde, Light Auburn, Dark Auburn, Drab Blonde, Drab Brown, Black

Never sold less than .15 each

1.00 doz.

Closing Out the Corsets

Final clearance of well-known makes at the following reductions:

Former Price, $1.00, $2.00 to $25.00

Now .75, 1.50 to 18.75

Note—Not all sizes in each style.

Special Sale of Wool Yarn

All-wool knitting yarn of splendid quality in Khaki and Grey.

Actual Value, Hank, $1.25

Special **.95** Sale

Remnants of Dress Goods

Serges, Velours, Broadcloths, Suitings, Scotch Homespun Suitings, Plain and Fancy Coatings in great variety, and in lengths suitable for Dresses, Suits, Coats and Skirts.

Reduced

Remaining 2500 Pairs of Glace Gloves

Women's fine White Glace Gloves—our standard "Regis" quality, beautifully made and perfect fitting.

Regular Value, $2.00 pr.

Sale **1.48** Price

3 prs. at 1.45 pr.

Women's Underwear

Knit combinations of fine, soft cotton in winter weight, knee or ankle length; all models; a most comfortable, well-fitting winter garment. Regular sizes at

Sale **1.35** Price

Extra sizes at 1.65

Jackets

Sale Price **1.95**

Sweaters

Sale Price **2.75**

CONTINUING OUR ANNUAL SALE

of

Fine American and French Lingerie

At Fully ⅓ Under Present Value

American-made Lingerie

A large assortment of dainty, fine undergarments of nainsook trimmed with Cluny, embroidery or other delicate edgings; the fabrics are of our regular high standard, cut in generous width and beautifully sewn.

NIGHT GOWNS	.95 to 5.00
ENVELOPE CHEMISES	.95 to 2.95
CHEMISES	.95 to 1.95
SKIRTS	.95 to 6.50

French and Philippine

Nearly a year ago we began preparation for this sale, resulting in the following exquisite specimens of fine handiwork in both embroidery and construction. The fabrics are very choice and include Nainsook and Crepe de Chine.

NIGHT GOWNS	1.95 to 5.00
ENVELOPE CHEMISES	1.95 to 8.95
CHEMISES	1.95 to 13.50
DRAWERS	1.95 to 4.50

Silk Underwear

Of excellent quality Crepe de Chine in new and unusual designs; also dainty undergarments in washable satin.

NIGHT GOWNS	3.75 to 15.00
ENVELOPE CHEMISES	1.95 to 10.00
BLOOMERS	1.95 to 7.50
CAMISOLES	.95 to 2.50

Absolute Clearance of

Infants' and Children's Apparel

Sizes 2 to 14 years.

Comprising Winter Coats, Hats, Sets, Dresses for all occasions and odd pieces.

Marked ¼ off to below ½ price

Women's Fashionable Winter Apparel

To Close at ⅓ off to less than ½ Price

TAILOR SUITS. *Were $32.50 to $130.00*	Now 19.50 to	85.00
AFTERNOON DRESSES. *Were $37.50 to $98.00*	Now 23.50 to	55.00
EVENING DRESSES. *Were $68.00 to $225.00*	Now 45.00 to	75.00
DAYTIME COATS. *Real Value $40.00 to $85.00*	Now 29.50 to	55.00
EVENING WRAPS. *Were $95.00 to $215.00*	Now 55.00 to	134.00

Unprecedented Reductions in Furs

No Exchanges — *125 Coats, 200 Neck Pieces, 150 Muffs* — No Approvals

⅓ Off to Close

NOTE—Enumerated below are but a few of the high-class articles offered at these extreme reductions:

	Value	Sale Price
HUDSON SEAL COAT, beautifully lined	$285.00	190.00
HUDSON SEAL COAT—A smart, plain model.	260.00	174.00
HUDSON SEAL COAT with Taupe Fox collar	400.00	266.00
MEN'S CLOTH COAT, fur lined	165.00	110.00
MEN'S RACCOON COAT	195.00	130.00
POINTED FOX SET	100.00	66.65
RINGTAIL SET	150.00	100.00
CROSS FOX SET	175.00	116.00
FISHER SET	225.00	150.00
NATURAL BLUE FOX SET	450.00	300.00

Important Note: Also a large assortment of Neckpieces and Muffs in the most fashionable furs. Muffs from 12.75 up. Scarfs from 20.00 up.

Warm House Robes

Also a Smart Skating Set at Little Cost

WOMEN'S WIDE WALE CORDUROY ROBES, in a tea coat model, silk lined throughout, full length, generous width. Rose, Copen, Pink, Light Blue and Lavender. *Value $10.00* — 7.85

WOMEN'S BEACON BLANKET ROBES, beautiful quality, very soft and warm; shawl collar and pockets trimmed with satin; variety of patterns and colors. *Value $5.50* — 3.95

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SKATING SETS of brushed wool with self-colored pompoms on cap. Corn, Beaver, Reseda and Rose. *Value $3.00* — 2.00

STOCK REDUCTION SALE

of

Metal Silks and Satins

No Exchanges — *At ⅓ Less* — No Returns

Entire stock amounting to $11,192.00

Must be disposed of to clear the shelves for our new Spring Silks

Note—This sale should be of great interest to the private customer, dressmakers, tailors, furriers and cloak manufacturers.

Yards.	Value	Sale Price
104 yards heavy Satin Brocade; large silver figures on Black, Nile, Turquoise, Rose, and White grounds.	$27.50	19.50
164 yards Heavy Gros Grain Silk; silver figures on Black, Lavender, Mais, Nile, Ciel, White, and Pink.	18.50	12.50
85 yards gold and silver striped effects on White, Silver, Nile, Orchid, Ciel, Mais, and Pink gros grain grounds.	20.50	14.95
83 yards all-over silver designs with silver back, in Gris, Cornflower, Rose, White, and Turquoise.	27.50	18.50
124 yards striped metal tissues in combinations of Black and Gold, Rose and Gold, Purple and Gold, Nile and Silver, Turquoise and Silver, Rose and Silver, Cerise and Silver, Black and Silver.	13.50	8.95

Imported Taffeta

Finest Chiffon Dress Taffeta, 40-inch.

Ivory, Black, Navy, Belgian, Copen, Helio and Blue two-tone, Ciel, Mais, Old Rose, Tan, Green, Gray, Brown

Regular Value $3.00 Yard

Sale **1.95** Price

Fine Dress Satin

35 inches, including 50 standard colors.

Mais, Copen, Silver, Lilac, Black, Saal, Burgundy, Orchid, Taupe, Egg Plant, Pink, Plum, Turquoise, Flax, Navy

Regular Retail Price, $2.00 Yard

Sale **1.38** Price

Our Entire Stock of

Misses' Suits, Dresses, Coats

Reduced from ¼ to ½ Below Regular

TAILOR SUITS. *Were $42.50 to $175.00*	Now 34.50 to	95.00
SERGE DRESSES. *Were $19.50 to $69.50*	Now 14.50 to	55.00
AFTERNOON DRESSES. *Were $32.50 to $165.00*	Now 19.50 to	98.00
EVENING DRESSES. *Were $39.50 to $150.00*	Now 19.50 to	75.00
DAYTIME COATS. *Were $29.50 to $98.00*	Now 22.50 to	75.00
EVENING WRAPS. *Were $57.50 to $165.00*	Now 44.00 to	125.00

Absolute Clearance of

Tailleur and Costume Blouses

All smart models for present and early spring.

Comprising Georgettes, Chiffons, Fancy Silk, Crepe de Chine, Net, Imported Laces, Voiles, Filet, Handkerchief Linen and exquisite hand-made models.

Formerly $7.00 to $69.00

Now **5.00 to 49.50**

Advance Spring Models

Blouses of French and Chiffon Voiles with dainty laces, embroidery and tucking; also tailleur model in Crepe de Chine.

Value $4.00

Special **2.95** Sale

Inexpensive But Pretty

Dainty Spring styles in Voiles, Madras and White Dimity. Tailleur effect; also Voiles all-over embroidered and lace-trimmed.

Value $3.00

Special **2.00** Sale

Unusual Values Are These

Women's Pure Silk Hose

PURE THREAD SILK and pure dye; an excellent wearing stocking with cotton tops and soles in White and the most wanted shoe and gown shades. *Value $1.65 Pair* — 1.35

PURE THREAD SILK of extra fine quality and beautiful lustre; strongly reinforced silk tops and soles; in Black, White and 25 smartest shades. *Value $2.00 Pair* — 1.65

The Woman Voter

Why the Primary Is as Important as the Election, Why the Voter So Frequently Neglects It, and the Advantages That Enrollment in a Party Confers.

FIFTH ARTICLE—SHE LEARNS ABOUT THE PRIMARY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

"How do you join a party?" repeated the Lawyer. "By enrolling to vote in the primaries."

"That's like defining a snark by telling you that it's a boojum," said the College Woman. "What is a boojum? I mean, how do you enroll to vote in the primaries?"

"And what is a primary?" added Jane.

"A primary," replied the Lawyer, looking somewhat abashed, "is the same thing as an election, except that it is held for the purpose of nominating candidates for office instead of electing them. When it gets near the time to hold a State election, for instance, the polls are opened all over the State on specified days. Then the voters go to the polls and vote for the candidates they want nominated by their respective parties."

"By their respective parties?" asked Anna. "You mean that if I'm a Democrat I can only vote for Democratic candidates?"

"Exactly," nodded the Lawyer. "You can vote for whoever you think should be the Democratic candidate, for instance, but you can't vote for a Republican. You get a Democratic ballot and you pick out your candidate on it. The persons from whom you are to make your choice have had their names put on the ballot by petition. If you don't like any of them you can write in a name. If you are a Republican, you get a Republican ballot and do the same. Then the man who gets the largest number of votes in the primary becomes the candidate of that party, and is voted for by its members at the ensuing election."

"But how do they know I'm a Democrat?" persisted Anna. "What's to prevent me from voting in a Republican primary?"

"That very thing happens in some States," he replied. "It's the cause of a great deal of confusion and even of wrongdoing wherever it happens, and sometimes defeats the people's will. For instance, suppose there is no contest over the Democratic candidate, suppose there is some man on whom the whole party is agreed, so that his nomination at the primaries is a foregone conclusion, and at the same time there is a hard fight over the Republican nomination. In such a case a Democrat would be tempted to vote for that Republican whom he would prefer to see at the head of the Republican ticket, perhaps because that man would be easy to defeat at the election, and certainly without feeling bound to vote for him then. In Wisconsin, Senator La Follette was often helped out of a tight place by Democratic and even Socialist votes in Republican primaries, though it is a serious offense in the Socialist Party for a man to vote any other than a Socialist ticket.

"But in this State there is no such possibility. We have a law which guards against such things. How do they know you're a Democrat? you ask. Because you are enrolled in the Democratic Party. Nobody can vote for a Democratic candidate in the primary who did not enroll as a Democrat at the election of the year before. Every year, when you go to the polls to vote in an election, they ask you whether you wish to enroll as a member of any party. If you say yes, you are enrolled as a member of that party. You don't have to say yes, but if you don't you can't vote in the primary next year, though you can at the election.

"And that answers the question how one joins a party. He joins it, as I said, by enrolling to vote in the primaries."

"And then you've got to vote at the election for the candidates of your party?" said Anna. "Is that why you enroll?"

"Not at all. Enrolling doesn't bind you to anything. All it does is to prevent you from voting next year in the primary of any party except the one that you have enrolled in. And if you don't enroll you can't vote in next year's primary at all. You are regarded as a member of the party you have enrolled with, but that doesn't make it necessary for you to vote for its candidates, or even impose a moral obligation on you to do it. You merely assert that you intend in general to vote for the candidates of your party and to support its principles, and your good faith is assumed; but if the party nominates candidates whom you regard as unfit, or deviates in your opinion from right principles, there is no earthly obligation on you to support it.

"I ought to tell you that there is one exception to this. It is the Socialist Party. You have got to vote for the candidates nominated in the primary if you are a Socialist, and if you don't you can be punished by expulsion. Even if the party should make no nomination in some district and one of the other party candidates should be especially fit and the other especially unfit, you could not vote for either; you couldn't vote for anybody but a regularly nominated Socialist. However, the Socialist Party is an exception in many ways, for it is really tightly bound by its organization, its machine; whereas in other parties the machine is a pretty flexible thing, in spite of assumptions to the contrary."

"I don't think I'd like to join any party," remarked the Business Woman. "It seems to me that I'd be giving up some of my independence, even though you say I wouldn't be bound to support the candidates. It seems to me better to stay outside the parties and vote for the best candidates on either ticket. That will keep them on their mettle and make them put up the best man!" She looked rather challengingly at the Politician.

"Very fine," he answered drily, "but if you take that lofty attitude you deprive yourself of most of your real power as a voter, and you deprive yourself of all power to force the nomination of those whom you call 'the best men.' If you refuse to take any part in the nominations, if you insist on staying loftily at home and letting other men and women do that part of the work, what right have you got to complain of the kind of candidates they have nominated? What right have you got to come in at the eleventh hour and decide majestically between the respective merits of two pretty poor candidates when you have refused to take any part in the nomination of a good one?"

"But I would vote in the primaries," she protested, "I would take part in the nomination."

"Hasn't the Lawyer just told you," said the Politician summarily, "that if you don't join a party you can't vote in the primaries?"

"He said I couldn't if I don't enroll," she murmured doubtfully.

"Enrolling and joining a party are the same thing," said the Politician. "They are only different words. All that either of them means is that when you enroll, or join a party, you signify your intention of voting in the primaries and helping to nominate candidates for office, and that the enrollment gives you the right to do it."

The Business Woman looked a little dazed. "You're upsetting my ideas," she complained. "I've always supposed the independent voter, was the salt of the earth; that he kept politics healthy, and all that sort of thing, by his stern watchfulness, don't you know?"

"Well, he can be sternly watchful and still enroll as a voter in the primaries," said the Politician a little crossly.

"And he can't be sternly watchful at the primaries if he doesn't vote in them, can he? Besides, he can be just as independent as he likes after the nominations are made. He doesn't have to vote for the candidates just because he participated in the primaries. The truth is that in seven cases out of ten, when you hear a man boasting that he is too independent to enroll as a party man, he means that he is too lazy to go to the primaries."

"But suppose," said Anna earnestly, "that you don't honestly feel that you can be either a Democrat or a Republican, or anything else, how can you enroll and say that you are one?"

"The enrollment only calls on you to say that in general you purpose to act with that party," answered the Politician.

"And as for not feeling that you can honestly belong to any party," added the ex-Congressman, "you can't help belonging to one in spirit. Because, as I said a little while ago, the parties correspond roughly to the actual divisions in people's minds, their different ways of approaching a subject."

"But you may have a Republican sort of mind and yet you may not like the men who are running the Republican Party," she cried. "How can you honestly join it, then? Does the fact that you have a Democratic way of thinking make it necessary to join Tammany Hall?"

"Joining the Democratic Party isn't joining Tammany Hall," said the Politician. "And if you don't like the men who are running the party you prefer, you must join it so as to drive them out of power and put other men in. What's more, you can't drive them out unless you do join the party, because you can't vote to overthrow them. You can stand on the outside and throw stones at them, but that won't hurt them, and they will keep on running the party till the end of time for all you are doing to stop it."

"But I don't understand," said the College Woman. "How can you vote to put out the men who are running the party? When you vote, you don't vote for anybody but candidates for office, do you? You don't vote to decide who shall run the party machine, do you?"

"You certainly do," said the Politician. "The men who run the party are elected for that purpose at the primaries every year. When you vote at the primaries for the man whom you want nominated for Governor or Mayor, you also have an opportunity to vote for the State and County Committees that run the party. If you don't like the way they run it, it's up to you."

"Do you mean that the enrolled voters have it in their power to change the party management at any time?" cried the College Woman.

"They have it in their power," replied the Politician. "But I'll save you the trouble of asking the next question. You're going to ask me why they don't change it, and you mean to ask me that in a way showing that you don't believe me."

"Oh, I believe you," she said, in a tone that did not carry much conviction, "only I can't understand why, if that's the case, the same old bosses rule all the time. Because, according to what you tell me, anybody can vote in the primaries who takes the trouble to enroll; and surely most people must want the party to be run by the best men."

"I said they had it in their power," said the Politician. "But as a matter of fact most voters will not go to the primaries. No, I'm not exaggerating; when I say 'most,' I mean 'most.' I don't mean a large number, or a great many, or a whole lot; I mean most of them."

"Isn't that scandalous?" cried Jane warmly. "But now that the women have got the vote, that will all be changed. We'll all go to the primaries."

"If you do, New York will be the only State in which you have done so," said the Politician, smiling. "The truth is that women have not a bit better record than men in that respect; and that suggests the reason for it. It isn't either a masculine or a feminine failing; it's old human nature and nothing else, and nothing will ever cure it. There's no use storming at it and holding the lazy up to scorn for their delinquencies; it will go on to the end of time. No, I won't say there is no use in upbraiding them, either. There is some use in it, for every time you do it you stir the conscience of some lazy man or woman, and he or she takes the trouble to go to the primaries for once. But you never touch the majority."

"But they go to the polls on Election Day," objected the College Woman.

"Does old human nature, as you call it, take a day off on Election Day?"

"No, it works both on primary day and on Election Day," he responded.

"What old human nature does is to get interested in interesting things, and not to get interested in uninteresting things. You may say that a primary ought to be just as interesting as an election. So it ought to be, but it generally isn't, and there is no prospect that that state of affairs will ever change.

"Election Day comes at the end of a hot campaign, when everybody has been thinking and talking politics for at least a month. Primary day comes at the beginning of it, when nobody has been paying much attention. Of course, there are sometimes hot fights for the nomination, which get a lot of people interested, and then you see a large vote at the primaries; but even then it is never anywhere near the size of the vote cast on Election Day.

"Now, you must remember that it is at the primaries, not at the election, that the voter elects members of the State and County Committees, the men who run the party. The politicians will always take the trouble to go to the primaries. The man or woman who doesn't approve their management is pretty likely to be interested in some other topic and forget all about the primaries. That's why the same men run the parties, year in and year out. I don't blame the voter for staying away from the primaries, because it would be no use to blame him; but I must say I despise him when he bleats about the corrupt gang that's running his party, and which he won't take the trouble to put out."

"But you don't elect the Boss at the primaries, do you?" asked Anna. "And doesn't he run everything? How does he get his power? Where does the Boss come from, anyway?"

WOMEN VOTING UP-STATE.

Mrs. Fred O. Chauncey of Lisle First to Cast Ballot Under New Law.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 5.—Mrs. Fred O. Chauncey of Lisle was the first woman in New York State to cast her ballot under the new suffrage provision of the Constitution this morning. A special excise election in Lisle today is the first opportunity afforded women for exercising their right of franchise.

There was a blanket challenge for all women voters.

MRS ELIZA R. CARY DEAD.

Sister of the Late Edward Cary Was a Nurse in the Civil War.

Special to The New York Times.

ANY, N. Y., Jan. 5.—Miss Eliza R. Cary, who was a worker in hospitals and camps during the civil war, died at her home here in her eighty-fourth year, just twelve hours after the death of Henry A. Slack, a crippled veteran of the civil war, whom Miss Cary had nursed through much suffering during the last fifty years. The funeral services were held privately for both Miss Cary and Mr. Slack at the late home in South Allen Street, this afternoon.

Miss Cary, the daughter of the late Josiah and Levina Cary, members of a prominent Quaker family, was the sister of the late Edward Cary, who was an editorial writer on THE NEW YORK TIMES. Mr. Slack was a young man when he was adopted into the Cary family. Miss Cary died unaware of the death of Mr. Slack.

Miss Cary is survived by one sister, Miss Marie Cary of Albany, and her niece, Miss Elizabeth L. Cary, art editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BISHOP FOLEY DIES AT 84.

Head of the Detroit Roman Catholic Diocese for 29 Years.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 5.—The Rt. Rev. John S. Foley, Roman Catholic Bishop of Detroit for twenty-nine years, died here today. He was 84 years of age. Bishop Foley had been in frail health for more than a year. Several months ago he suffered a stroke of paralysis and was taken to a sanitarium for treatment.

Bishop Foley was born in Baltimore, Nov. 5, 1833. He completed his studies for the priesthood in Rome, where he was ordained in 1856. He was assigned to the church at Canton, Md., and was in the Baltimore diocese during the civil war period. He was consecrated Bishop of Detroit on Nov. 4, 1888, by Cardinal Gibbons, then Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore.

For more than twenty-five years he was a prominent figure in Catholic undertakings, and it is claimed that overwork was responsible for a physical breakdown a few years ago. He was relieved of a great deal of work then by the Rt. Rev. Edward Kelly, who was appointed Coadjutor Bishop.

Archdeacon Charles J. Sniffen.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Jan. 5.—Archdeacon Charles J. Sniffen, for the last twenty years prominent in Episcopal missionary work in the Western Massachusetts Diocese, dropped dead here today. His home was in South Lee, Mass. He was graduated from Yale in the class of 1894 and Berkeley Divinity School in 1897.

Augustine M. O'Neil Dead.

Augustine M. O'Neil, an old-time Brooklyn lawyer and a veteran of the civil war, died at his home, 305 Herald Avenue, Richmond Hill, on Friday, in his eighty-seventh year. Mr. O'Neil was born in this city and was the oldest living graduate of Fordham University, from which he was graduated in 1849 and from which he received the degrees of A. B. in 1849, M. A. in 1855, Ph. D 1860, and LL. D. in 1915. During the civil war he was a Sergeant in the 69th Regiment and was promoted to Second Lieutenant for bravery at the battle of Gettysburg. For ten years Mr. O'Neil served as assistant Corporation Counsel in Manhattan and then in the same capacity in Brooklyn for ten years.

OBITUARY NOTES.

JOHN BUCKINGHAM, a retired architect, died on Friday at Bellevue Hospital, in his seventy-second year. Mr. Buckingham was born in this city, and early in life studied architecture in France. Returning, he had offices in this city, specializing in interior decorations and country estates. He lived at 15 Bank Street.

DANIEL CALLAHAN, contractor and builder and prominent in politics in Queens County, died yesterday at his home, 151 Prospect Street, Long Island City, in his eighty-sixth year. He was formerly the political associate of the late Patrick Jerome Gleason, who was Mayor of Long Island City, and Joseph H. Cassidy, the ex-boss of Queens County.

GEORGE HEDGES, a farmer and lifelong resident of Easthampton, L. I., died at his home there on Friday at the age of 89 years. Mr. Hedges had been Commissioner of Highways and Town Trustee for many years, and for the last fifty years had been an elder of the Presbyterian Church.

HENRY BERGCK, an engraver for the Gorham Company, died in the Polyclinic Hospital on Wednesday. He was 48 years old and lived at 202 Monitor Street, Greenpoint.

ALEXANDER J. WAYRICH, for the last fourteen years with the Underwood Typewriter Company and a son of the late John Wayrich, who was stage manager of the Montauk Theatre in Brooklyn, died in Atlantic City, N. J., on Friday. He was in his twenty-ninth year and lived at 520 Eighth Street, Brooklyn.

CHARLES BURRUCKER, 72 years old, a retired cigar dealer of Brooklyn, and in recent years owner of a hotel on Jamaica Avenue, died on Thursday at his home, 206 Elton Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARY A. WRIGHT BURCHELL, wife of Richard W. Burchell, a civil engineer with the Brooklyn Bureau of Highways for many years, died at her home, 745 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday. She was 66 years old and was long active in the McDonough Street Baptist Church.

WILLIBALD FALLER, an old-time Republican of Brooklyn and a member of Justitia Lodge, No. 370, I. O. O. F., died in St. Catherine's Hospital on Thursday in his seventy-third year. His home was at 296 Stockholm Street, Brooklyn.

HENRY J. METZ, a Brooklyn undertaker for seventeen years in business at 350 South Third Street, died at that address on Friday. He was a member of General Wayne Council, Junior O. U. A. M., and of Cornerstone Lodge, F. and A. M.

CHARLES H. DOHERTY, a retired wholesale charcoal dealer of Manhattan, died on Friday at his home, 202 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn, aged 75 years. He is survived by two daughters and two sons, William H., assistant to the Corporation Counsel in this city, and Thomas F. Doherty, an attache of the Surrogates' Court of New York County.

HERMAN E. DONNER, 61 years old, an old resident of Babylon, L. I., and a former Justice of the Peace, died there on Wednesday from heart disease.

Mrs. MADELINE W. FRANZ, a native of Paris, France, and wife of Leo C. Franz, died on Friday at her home, 1,919 Bleecker Street, Brooklyn. She was 32 years old.

WILLIAM HOWARD CHASE, Treasurer of the Leominster Worsted Company of Leominster, Mass., died suddenly at his home there on Friday, in his sixty-first year.

JAMES W. McCLELLAN, a former postman of Roseland, N. J., died at his home there yesterday.

ANDREW R. BRADLEY, President of Bradley, Smith & Co. of New Haven, candy makers and dealers, died at his home in New Haven yesterday, aged 62 years.

ROBERT S. CLARKE, night manager of the Waldorf-Astoria for twenty-five years, died at his home in Woodlawn, N. Y., on Thursday, in his fifty-fourth year. He came to this country from Ireland when a boy, and before he went to the Waldorf he worked at the Hotel Brunswick.

Lieutenant WILLIAM HAGUE, U. S. A., of San Francisco, a mem... gineers, died in France ... monia, according to offic... his family. Lieuten... the Plattsburg camps of ... Miss ARTA JOSLYN, ... a worker among girls, ... Director of the Boston ... Friday at Syracuse, N. ...

Mrs. MARY YOUNGHE... Youngblood, who is head ... mission house bearing ... day at her home, 60 Wes...

CHARLES SCHWACO... a member of the brokerag... merfield & Co. and a ... York Stock Exchange, ... home, 5 Jefferson Avenu... been a broker in this ...

Mr. Schwacofer was 72 ... old.

SAMUEL J. TRUSCOTT, ... vacuum cleaning busine... yesterday at the New ... made his home at 171 ... Street.

GEORGE W. YATES, ... the Yates Drug and Chem... Leonard Street, died ... velt Hospital. In early ... advertising business.

Mrs. ARTHUR ROBI... N. Y., mother of Charles ... former city planning ... pneumonia in Albany last ... son's late home in Albany. ... Robinson contracted the ... which he died. She was ... New York family, and ...

... of the 214th Regiment ... tantly from pneu... word received by ... League attended ... mber, 1916. ... mainly known as ... ntil recently a ... Scouts, died on ...

... O., wife of A. P. ... ht produce com... died yester... ... Street. ... who had been ... m of John Sum... ber of the New ... yesterday at his ... ooklyn. He had ... for forty years. ... old. ... pioneer in the ... this city, died ... Hospital. He ... st seventy-first ...

... member of the ... Company, 159 ... ricky in Roose... he was in the ...

... N of Rochester, ... ulford Robinson, ... who died from ... day, died at her ... on Friday. ... me disease from ... member of an old ... 0 years old.

Men's Fur Coats

Fur lined and fur outside, for all occasions.

20% Reductions

OFFICERS' COATS
AVIATION SUITS
FUR LINED BLANKETS
FOOT WARMERS
GLOVES AND CAPS
AUTOMOBILE ROBES

C. G. Gunther's Sons

391 Fifth Avenue at 36th St., New York.

Tobe-Gill LTD.

26 West Fifty-Eighth Street
Opposite the Plaza

Announce Their

January Clearance

beginning tomorrow

Model Suits and Tailored Frocks

$25.00 upwards

in Velvets, Velours & Duvetyns, some richly fur-trimmed.

We advise an early selection, as there is only one model of a kind.

JOHN FORSYTHE & SONS
THE WAIST HOUSE
3 West 42d Street

JANUARY SALE
WASH WAISTS
AT $2.00

SALE NOW IN PROGRESS

The one opportunity of the year to obtain a Forsythe Waist at $2.00

On Sale at Our 34th St. Buildings Only

A. Ratkowsky, Inc.

B. RATKOWSKY, *President*

28 to 34 West 34th Street

FURS

Every fur garment in our stock must go—in line with our principle of never carrying any garments over from one season to the next. Every garment cut

50%

Of Their Former Wholesale Prices

This showing includes every new style in Fur Scarfs, Muffs, Sets, Coats and Coatees—in every wanted fur—with a range of values that only a stock of

$350,000

can offer. There is not a fur garment in this showing that was not made for our regular stock.

IMPORTANT IMPERATIVE PUBLIC SALES

American Art Galleries

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK

ON FREE VIEW BEGINNING TUESDAY OF THIS WEEK

An Important Collection of Valuable

Modern Paintings

By French, Dutch and American Masters

Collected by the Late

James Buchanan Brady

(WIDELY KNOWN AS "DIAMOND JIM" BRADY)

To Be Sold

At Unrestricted Public Sale

BY DIRECTION OF

THE COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, ROBERT L. GORDON AND RICHARD C. CROWLEY, EXECUTORS.

in the Grand Ballroom of The Plaza Hotel

Fifth Avenue, 58th to 59th Street

On Monday Evening, Jan. 14th

Beginning at 8 o'Clock

Admission by Card, to be had free of the managers

Illustrated Catalogue mailed on receipt of one dollar.

The Very Valuable Ancient and Modern

Oil Paintings

COLLECTED BY THE CONNOISSEUR, THE LATE

Ferdinand Hermann

INCLUDING FINE EXAMPLES OF REMBRANDT AND OTHER FAMOUS MASTERS OF THE ANCIENT AND MODERN SCHOOLS

To Be Sold

At Unrestricted Public Sale

BY DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE MRS. SARA HERMANN WIDOW OF MR. FERDINAND HERMANN

On Tuesday Evening, Jan. 15th

Beginning at 8 o'Clock

in the Grand Ballroom of The Plaza Hotel

Fifth Avenue, 58th to 59th Street

Admission by Card, to be had free of the managers

Catalogue Raisonne by Maurice W. Brockwell, profusely illustrated, mailed to applicants on receipt of one dollar.

The Sales will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY, assisted by Mr. Otto Bernet, of

The American Art Association, Managers

Madison Square South, Entrance 6 East Twenty-third St., New York

Boots deserving special mention: All Black Suede; All Dark Grey Suede; Welted soles, covered Louis XV. heels. $9.95

Sale

Beginning tomorrow---Greatest price concessions we have ever made. Innumerable styles.

$4.95 $6.95 $8.95
$5.95 $7.95 $9.95

I-MILLER

Three New York Shops:
15 WEST 42D ST. Near 5th Ave
1554 BROADWAY (at 46th St.)
(Open Evenings till 9)
50 CHURCH ST. Terminal Bldg.

$7.95 *Noteworthy examples of the Walking Boots on sale are: Mahogany Russia Calf, Natural Grey Buck Top; also Black Russia Calf, Grey Buck Top. Welt sole, 1½ inch Cuban heel.*

B. Schulich Inc

665 Fifth Ave., Corner 53d St. Frances Building

Annual Sale

Commencing (To-morrow) Monday

Rich Furs

Astounding Reductions

1 Scotch Mole Coat Wrap—*Very Handsome.* Former Price $650.00.	*Sale Price*	$358.00
1 Hudson Seal Coat *Deep collar and deep band of taupe fox.* Former Price $395.00.	*Sale Price*	215.00
1 Hudson Seal Coat—*Plain.* Fomer Price $300.00.	*Sale Price*	160.00
1 Taupe (Dyed) Nutria *Belted Model, deep collar and cuffs of Skunk.* Former Price $300.00.	*Sale Price*	160.00
1 Natural Nutria Coat *Deep collar and cuffs of Skunk.* Former Price $415.00.	*Sale Price*	220.00
1 Caracul Coat—*Finest Quality. Deep collar and cuffs of Lynx.* Former Price $750.00.	*Sale Price*	320.00
2 Hudson Seal Coatees *Collar and cuffs of taupe dyed Squirrel.* Former Price $210.00.	*Sale Price*	110.00
Cloth Coat Models	from	30.00
Tailored Suit Models	from	25.00

No C. O. D.'s.

Special Sale of

"ECIRUAM" GOWNS

Entirely Without Fasteners

Renowned on two continents for their practicality and chic. Seasonable models for afternoon and evening, house and street wear, in all fashionable materials.

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No Exchanges.

GAIN $16,800,000 IN GOLD RESERVES

Considerable Amount of Discount Paper Liquidated by Reserve Banks During Week.

LOSS IN EARNING ASSETS

Decrease of $22,800,000 Reported—Member Banks Hold Fewer United States Securities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Federal Reserve Board made public today its weekly statement showing condition of the reserve banks as at the close of business on Friday. Attention is called to certain changes in the form of the statement. Item "Municipal Warrants" has been replaced by "All other earning assets," the new item including besides small amounts of warrants, also "bill of lading drafts," reported by the Southern and Western Reserve banks, and formerly included among "All other assets" of the banks. Item "Surplus" appears for the first time, the total $1,134,000 representing 50 per cent. of excess profits of the Federal Reserve banks of Boston, New York, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, and Minneapolis, the other 50 per cent. going to the Government as a franchise tax in accordance with Section 7 of the act.

The former practice of calculating reserve percentages separately against net deposits and against Federal Reserve notes in circulation has been discontinued. Instead the statement shows the per cent. ratios which gold reserves and total reserves bear to the combined net deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities of all the reserve banks. It is believed that these ratios will enable the reader to trace more easily weekly the changes in the reserve position of the system than was possible under the former method.

The statement indicates an increase of $16,800,000 in gold reserves. Large gains of gold are reported by the Cleveland and Chicago banks, the gain of the former bank being due mainly to the collection through the gold settlement fund of outstanding balances in account with other banks, while the gain in gold reserve reported by the Chicago bank is due primarily to liquidation of discounted paper.

New York reports a decrease of $23,000,000 in total reserves, accompanied by an increase of $19,400,000 in total earning assets, largely Treasury certificates of indebtedness. On the whole, the week witnessed considerable liquidation of discounted paper, mainly member banks' collateral notes, all the banks except those at Kansas City and Dallas reporting substantial reductions in the amounts of discounted paper on hand. Over 48 per cent. of the total discounts held is represented by paper secured by Liberty bonds and Treasury certificates of indebtedness.

During the past few weeks the amount of member banks' collateral notes thus secured has declined somewhat, the present holdings being $140,700,000. On the other hand the holdings of customers' paper secured by Government obligations show a slight increase to $145,000,000. Net liquidation of acceptances in some volume is shown for the Cleveland and San Francisco banks, as against an increase in holdings of $4,300,000 for the New York bank, while total acceptances on hand show an increase of about $4,000,000. Government securities increased about $37,000,000, mainly the result of temporary investments in certificates of indebtedness by the New York and Kansas City banks.

Item "All other earning assets" is composed of $1,120,000 of munition warrants and $4,047,000 of bill of lading drafts. Total earning assets, $1,045,500,000, are $22,800,000 less than the week before. Of the total, 59.8 per cent. is represented by discounts, 26 per cent. by acceptances, 13.7 per cent. by United States securities, and .5 per cent. by warrants and bill of lading drafts.

As the result of payments for Federal Reserve stock by newly admitted members in six reserve districts, the capital account shows an increase for the week of $383,000. For the year the increase in capital amounts to $15,120,000, or about 27 per cent. of the paid-in capital reported at the beginning of 1917. Government deposits show an increase of $22,800,000, while members' reserve deposits show a decline of $3,900,000.

Federal Reserve agents report a total of $1,366,235,000 of reserve notes outstanding, an increase of $24,588,000 for the week. The banks report an outstanding circulation of $1,251,205,000, or an addition of $4,717,000, as against a weekly average addition of over $45,000,000 for November and December of the last year.

Further reduction in the amounts of United States securities on hand and of special Government deposits is shown by the comparative statement of condition of member banks in ninety-six principal cities of the United States. Since Dec. 7 the banks decreased their aggregate holdings of United States securities from $1,760,000,000 to $892,000,000, or by almost 50 per cent. For the same period member banks in New York City show a decrease in United States security holdings from $1,120,000,000 to $390,000,000; Chicago members, a decrease from $58,100,000 to $25,500,000, and members from reserve cities from $462,800,000 to $359,500,000.

But little change is shown in the amounts of loans protected by United States securities, the total of $373,000,000 for the 680 member banks reporting Dec. 28 being slightly in excess of the total for the 607 banks reporting Dec. 7. For the New York City banks the total of these loans fluctuates slightly around $200,000,000.

During the same period the amounts of member banks' collateral notes, secured by United States obligations discounted with the Federal Reserve banks, declined fro m$283,700,000 to $144,500,000, while the amount of customers' paper similarly secured on hand at the Federal Reserve banks increased from $126,100,000 to $138,900,000.

Net demand deposits of reporting banks show an increase for the week of about $276,000,000, time deposits an increase of $90,000,000, special Government (war loan) deposits a decrease of about $94,000,000, and total deposits an increase of about $272,000,000.

New York City banks show increases for the week of $131,000,000 in net demand deposits and of $20,000,000 in time deposits, as against a decrease of $100,000,000 in Government deposits, advances to the allied Governments deposited by the latter with the larger New York banks accounting chiefly for the increase in demand deposits and the decrease in Government deposits shown for these banks.

Corresponding increases are shown for reserves held with the Federal Reserve Bank, the figures reported by the member banks agreeing fairly well with corresponding figures shown the week before. Cash in vault, including notes, shows a gain for the week of $48,000,000, largely outside of New York City.

On the whole, the reserve position of all reporting banks, as measured by the ratio of combined reserve and cash in vault to total, including Government deposits, shows an improvement from 14.4 to 15.2, while for the New York banks this ratio shows an increase from 15.6 to 16.2 per cent.

The ratio of loans and investments to total deposits, including Government deposits, of all reporting member banks, which the week before was 106.9, has gone down to 104.5. For the member banks in New York City this ratio declined during the week from 100.2 to 90.8 per cent.

The weekly statement of the resources and liabilities of each of the twelve banks at the close of business on Jan. 4 follows:

FIRST DISTRICT, (BOSTON.)	
Total gold held by banks	$33,608,000
Total gold reserves	76,679,000
Total reserves	80,408,000
Bills discounted and bought	66,954,000
Due to members, reserve account	77,866,000
SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.)	
Total gold held by banks	$344,854,000
Total gold reserves	606,449,000
Total reserves	640,449,000
Bills discounted and bought	394,996,000
Due to members, reserve account	643,590,000
THIRD DISTRICT, (PHILADELPHIA.)	
Total gold held by banks	$51,549,000
Total gold reserves	110,933,000
Total reserves	118,722,000
Bills discounted and bought	51,837,000
Due to members, reserve account	88,986,000
FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)	
Total gold held by banks	$87,413,000
Total gold reserves	130,235,000
Total reserves	139,509,000
Bills discounted and bought	59,080,000
Due to members—reserve account	111,237,000
FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)	
Total gold held by banks	$38,180,000
Total gold reserves	60,163,000
Total reserves	60,403,000
Bills discounted and bought	40,915,000
Due to members—reserve account	44,265,000
SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)	
Total gold held by banks	$26,972,000
Total gold reserves	77,786,000
Total reserves	78,217,000
Bills discounted and bought	31,060,000
Due to members—reserve account	50,583,000
SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)	
Total gold held by banks	$103,484,000
Total gold reserves	285,502,000
Total reserves	286,802,000
Bills discounted and bought	102,482,000
Due to members—reserve account	170,798,000
EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)	
Total gold held by banks	$20,787,000
Total gold reserves	61,968,000
Total reserves	62,847,000
Bills discounted and bought	41,715,000
Due to members, reserve account	55,546,000
NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)	
Total gold held by banks	$34,841,000
Total gold reserves	68,129,000
Total reserves	68,596,000
Bills discounted and bought	19,189,000
Due to members—reserve account	39,359,000
TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY.)	
Total gold held by banks	$43,542,000
Total gold reserves	85,074,000
Total reserves	85,120,000
Bills discounted and bought	80,028,000
Due to members, reserve account	69,190,000
ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)	
Total gold held by banks	$36,568,000
Total gold reserves	63,135,000
Total reserves	65,323,000
Bills discounted and bought	72,420,000
Due to members, reserve account	45,891,000
TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.)	
Total gold held by banks	$50,357,000
Total gold reserves	97,675,000
Total reserves	98,044,000
Bills discounted and bought	39,586,000
Due to members, reserve account	96,120,000

STATEMENT OF MEMBER BANKS.

Statement showing principal resource and liability items of member banks in each central reserve city, banks in all other reserve cities and other reporting banks:

NEW YORK.	Dec. 28.	Dec. 21.
Number reporting banks	36	34
United States securities owned	$390,479,000	$411,623,000
Loans secured by United States bonds and certificates	201,[illegible]	207,799,000
All other loans and investments	3,761,147,000	3,720,939,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	545,840,000	563,194,000
Cash in vault	118,067,000	112,574,000
Net demand deposits on which reserve is computed	3,793,[illegible]	*3,661,102,000
Time deposits	272,716,000	*252,051,000
Government deposits	310,196,000	418,877,000

*Amended figures.

TOTAL, CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.	Dec. 28.	Dec. 21.
Number reporting banks	107	105
United States securities owned	$436,283,000	$459,530,000
Loans secured by U. S. bonds and certificates	231,594,000	242,003,000
All other loans and investments	4,650,749,000	4,730,437,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve bank	712,117,000	663,168,000
Cash in vault	149,979,000	147,462,000
Net demand deposits on which reserve is computed	4,[illegible]	*4,300,378,000
Time deposits	448,702,000	*443,860,000
Government deposits	364,652,000	464,152,000

*Amended figures.

OTHER RESERVE CITIES.	Dec. 28.	Dec. 21.
Number of reporting banks	277	266
United States securities owned	$359,535,000	$360,078,000
Loans secured by United States bonds and certificates	131,529,000	132,445,000
All other loans and investments	4,199,519,000	4,093,046,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	309,942,000	351,304,000
Cash in vault	201,785,000	178,049,000
Net demand deposits on which reserve is computed	3,353,950,000	3,298,718,000
Time deposits	679,576,000	625,065,000
Government deposits	200,897,000	196,517,000

COUNTRY BANKS.	Dec. 28.	Dec. 21.
Number of reporting banks	146	143
United States securities owned	$95,305,000	$96,449,000
Loans secured by United States bonds and certificates	24,806,000	25,733,000
All other loans and investments	731,779,000	730,851,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	49,764,000	54,064,000
Cash in vault	40,975,000	*38,744,000
Net demand deposits on which reserve is computed	576,726,000	560,781,000
Time deposits	176,086,000	168,230,000
Government deposits	28,029,000	25,097,000

TOTAL.	Dec. 28.	Dec. 21.
Number of reporting banks	530	514
United States securities owned	$891,026,000	$916,047,000
Loans secured by United States bonds and certificates	338,369,000	401,132,000
All other loans and investments	9,574,047,000	9,531,337,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve bank	1,101,823,000	1,089,137,000
Cash in vault	412,739,000	*364,256,000
Net demand deposits on which reserve is computed	8,470,283,000	*8,194,033,000
Time deposits	1,331,944,000	*1,281,155,000
Government deposits	591,575,000	685,706,000

*Amended figures.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT.

Consolidated statement of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks compares as follows:

RESOURCES	Last Week.	Previous Week.	Year Ago.
Gold coin and certificates in vault	$460,072,000	$469,917,000	$287,[illegible]
Gold settlement fund	358,687,000	317,430,000	152,001,000
Gold with foreign agencies	52,500,000	52,500,000	
Total gold held by banks	$871,259,000	$839,847,000	$439,179,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	797,191,000	781,881,000	281,298,000
Gold redemption fund	19,270,000	19,345,000	1,600,000
Total gold reserve	$1,687,720,000	$1,671,123,000	$742,082,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c	45,310,000	48,665,000	16,180,000
Total reserve	$1,733,030,000	$1,720,768,000	$758,242,000
Bills discounted—members	$625,813,000	$580,705,000	$26,217,000
Bills bought in open market	271,338,000	275,366,000	121,707,000
Total bills on hand	$897,151,000	$855,071,000	$147,924,000
U. S. long-term securities	51,167,000	48,850,000	41,052,000
U. S. short-term securities	92,058,000	58,883,000	14,857,000
All other earning assets	5,167,000	1,005,000	....
Total earning assets	$1,045,543,000	$1,064,210,000	$212,867,000
Due from Federal Reserve Banks—net	45,344,000	11,934,000	5,638,000
Uncollected items	302,007,000	301,107,000	142,628,000
Total deductions from gross deposits	$347,351,000	$313,048,000	$149,266,000
Five p. c. redemption fund against Fed. Res. Bank notes	587,000	587,000	400,000
All other resources	537,000	2,612,000	5,454,000
Total resources	$3,126,896,000	$3,101,471,000	$1,129,858,000
LIABILITIES			
Surplus	1,134,000		
Capital paid in	$70,825,000	$70,442,000	$55,[illegible]
Government deposits	131,006,000	108,218,000	20,[illegible]
Due to members—reserve account	1,449,280,000	1,453,168,000	856,412,000
Due to non-member banks—clearing account	20,594,000	17,742,000	....
Collection items	182,649,000	191,084,000	118,559,000
Total gross deposits	$1,793,439,000	$1,771,087,000	$900,790,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	1,251,205,000	1,246,488,000	272,872,000
Federal Reserve banknotes in circulation, net liability	5,000,000	5,000,000	....
All other liabilities, incld. foreign Gov. credits	2,255,000	5,504,000	243,000
Total liabilities	$3,126,896,000	$3,101,471,000	$1,129,858,000
Gold reserve against net deposit liabilities	62.5%	59.7%	80.3%
Gold and lawful money reserve against net deposit liabilities	64.2%	68.1%	81.0%

ARMY UNIFORM SALE SUBJECT OF INQUIRY

Swann Begins Investigation of Alleged Disposal of Garments by Makers.

DEALERS TELL OF TRADING

Prosecutor Informs Attorney General of Evidence He Has and Asks Co-operation in Suppressing Sales.

At the request of officers of the Quartermaster Corps at the Army Building in Whitehall Street, District Attorney Swann yesterday started an investigation into alleged sales of army uniforms to private dealers by manufacturers here who have Government contracts for military clothing. The Government provides the cloth from which the uniforms are made by the contractors. For several weeks officers, acting on information and belief that uniforms made from this cloth were being sold to dealers without permission of the military authorities, have tried to trace the sources of these supplies.

Accompanied by two officers of the Quartermaster Corps, Detective John Cunniffe of the District Attorney's office visited several uptown stores where uniforms and other military equipment were sold. In one place a number of second-hand uniforms were found in stock, which the proprietor of the store said he purchased from peddlers and others. He was retailing the uniforms at $14 each. In another store five army overcoats, bearing Government labels, were found, it was said. This dealer is said to have produced bills for the goods, showing the name of the manufacturer from whom he had purchased the coats and the price he paid.

Both dealers volunteered to tell Mr. Swann what they knew about the trade in uniforms. The prosecuting attorney then sent for the manufacturer, who is said to have asserted that he made no uniforms for private sale from the regulation military cloth or of cloth of the same quality, and he protested that the labels in the coats must have been sewed upon those garments by mistake. No charge was made against any of the men questioned.

May Be Stolen Uniforms.

In view of the reported shortage of uniforms at some of the cantonments, the quantities of uniforms found in the possession of private dealers surprised officers of the Quartermaster Corps. It has not been learned from what original source the second-hand uniforms came. Mr. Swann suggested that some of them may have been sold by soldiers who had bought new outfits, and he also intimated that some of them may have been stolen from camps.

It is not an offense to sell uniforms which do not belong to the Government, but it is a serious offense for any one to wear a uniform when not a member of the armed forces of the country. Although the dealers in uniforms said they required an intended purchaser to produce the proper credentials showing he was authorized to wear the uniform, Mr. Swann yesterday expressed the belief that any civilian could buy a uniform from a dealer without much trouble. Pending further inquiry into the alleged sale of uniforms, Mr. Swann yesterday wrote the following letter to the Attorney General at Washington:

Jan. 5, 1918.

The Attorney General, Washington, D. C.:

My Dear Sir: Evidence came into the possession of this office today that several merchants in this city are buying army uniforms of B. B. Goldberg, manufacturer of uniforms, at Broadway and Tenth Street, and other merchants are buying them from peddlers who come to their stores with pushcarts laden with military uniforms, selling them at very much reduced prices, which would indicate some irregularity in the obtaining of the goods. These merchants sell to any persons who are willing to pay the price of the uniform. For example, one merchant, J. J. Reynolds of 148 West Thirty-fourth Street, has just testified that he is retailing these army uniforms at $14 apiece. I find that the merchants make no effort to discover whether their customers for these uniforms are in the service or not.

Recently many crimes have been committed in this county by criminals wearing military uniforms, and I am led to believe that they are not in the Government service, but criminals who use the honorable livery of the United States Army in order to facilitate them in committing crimes. I have several instances of highway robbery committed on the public streets and in the street cars by criminals masquerading in regular military uniforms, which, no doubt, they have purchased from some of these merchants.

I should like to co-operate with the Federal authorities in every way in suppressing this trade and would be very much obliged if you would give me such information and aid as you possibly can.

I have just taken the matter up with John J. Knox, Assistant United States Attorney in this district, and have read this letter to him over the telephone.

Awaiting your early reply,

Very Sincerely,

EDWARD SWANN, District Attorney.

Coats Are Requisitioned.

A. J. Thompson, a military supply dealer at 310 West Forty-second Street, who gave some information to the District Attorney and who is assisting in the investigation, said yesterday that a Government agent had requisitioned 200 officers' overcoats from his stock several days ago, to be used as emergency need for privates. Mr. Thompson had the braid designating the officer's rank removed and turned it over to the authorities. Thompson estimated that 2,000 coats were taken from other dealers in the same way.

Mr. Swann has a letter, received from one of the largest manufacturers by a dealer, offering to sell uniforms rated as "seconds." It was explained that many of the uniforms are rejected for various causes by the Government inspectors, often on account of defects in color or material. These are left on the hands of the manufacturer. The Government owns the cloth, but the garment represents the cost of manufacture and the only way the dealer can reimburse himself is to dispose of them as "seconds."

So far as known, the military authorities have made no ruling regarding the disposal of rejected goods, or for a return to the Government of its share of such sales representing the proportional value of the cloth. Many soldiers are said to have purchased these goods as they desired equipment other than that provided free of charge.

RECEIVERS FOR BOAT CO.

Catskill & New York Line Hit by War Prices.

Federal Judge Manton yesterday appointed Charles M. Englis, Eben E. Olcott and Edward J. Dowling receivers of the Catskill and New York Steamboat Company, Ltd., with power to continue the business of the company. The appointment was made in an equity suit brought by Edwin H. Snyder, Henry Parr, and George W. Snyder of New Jersey, in behalf of themselves and other creditors. Mr. Englis is President of the company and the other receivers are interested in the company's welfare.

The steamboat company was organized Feb. 1, 1888, with an authorized capital of $400,000 for the transportation of passengers and freight between this city and Catskill. In the papers the liabilities were placed at $539,500, consisting in part of a mortgage on the three steamships of the company, the Clermont, Onteora, and Storm King, and the company's terminals of $400,000, held by the Brooklyn Trust Company; bills payable, about $390,000, and interest on first mortgage bonds and money due the sinking fund, $32,000.

The assets of the company were placed at $1,425,000, consisting of the steamboats, stock of the New York & Hudson Steamboat Company, a lease of a pier in this city, and cash and supplies on hand.

The application to the court said that in 1916 and 1917 the company did a large freight and passenger business, but because of the increased cost of operation and supplies there was a deficit of $85,000 during each of these years. One of the heaviest items of increased cost was that of labor, which had to be met without any increase in the bulk of the business done.

The three plaintiffs named have claims totaling $4,150. They explained their action by saying that because of lack of funds and current conditions, making it difficult to get credit, it was found impossible to carry on the business at a profit. To continue the business would therefore create a situation that might be irreparable. An answer filed by William M. K. Olcott, on behalf of the company, admits the allegations in the complaint and the need of receivers.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Receipts and expenditures.

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$1,146,851	$84,[illegible]
Internal Revenue—		
Corporation income	498,131	25,[illegible]
Individual income	49,094	12,489,848
Excess profits	74,295	8,219,228
Miscellaneous	8,155,249	336,730,978
Miscellaneous revenue	1,278,739	108,008,267
Total receipts	$11,200,852	$578,811,688
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	77,846,660	1,981,798,027
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	88,653,252	290,602,458
Expenditures	89,049,508	2,510,094,880

SHIP LINES LOOK AHEAD.

British and French Interests Prepare for Co-operation After War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The London Times says the announcement of yesterday that the British and French steamship lines in the North Atlantic trade were forming a conference is a sign that the companies mean to be prepared for commerce after the war. The conference evidently is a revival of the international conference which figured so largely in shipping before the war. At present there is no such passenger traffic as there was before the war, but it has long been thought that those lines which are able to keep in touch and will be working together in the future should establish the foundations of a conference. Thus, as a result of the conversations in Paris, a Secretary, Joseph Fischer of Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, has been appointed, whose work during the war will be entirely preparatory. Included in the conference is, of course, the American Line, which forms a part of the International Mercantile Marine Company. No doubt the Italian lines will support the scheme. It is understood that the attitude of the Dutch and Scandinavian lines toward the conference has not yet been considered. Both the Holland-Amerika and Danish Forenede were members of the old conference.

DELAY LOAN TO CHINA.

Allied Banking Groups May Participate in the Transaction.

PEKING, Friday, Jan. 4. (Delayed.)—The negotiations by which Japan was to advance $50,000,000 to China to improve the position of the Bank of China were to have been completed today, but the signing was postponed at the last moment. The delay is declared to be due to the decision of American, French, and British banking groups to participate actively in the loan.

The Civil Service.

City.

The eligible list for promotion to Sergeant of Police is announced. It contains 1,297 names. Those who received a rating of more than 89 are as follows: John W. Conway, 94.83; James G. White, 94.37; Patrick Maguire, 94.35; Martin Sheehy, 94.09; James Keane, 94.06; Joseph F. X. Day, 94.05; Charles F. R. Dorschel, 94.02; Benjamin F. Brady, 93.63; William W. O'Brien, 93.53; Albert J. Streb, 93.47; Oscar C. Reimer, 93.47; Charles Goss, 93.20; John P. Challan, 93.17; Matthew J. McGrath, 93.10; John Mallon, 92.94; Robert S. Gibson, 92.77; Patrick Curry, 92.77; John Corridan, 92.76; Francis X. Knowles, 92.73; Albert Kolsen, 92.60; Stephen B. McNamus, 92.62; Daniel Ahearne, 92.50; James Lawlor, 92.36; James H. Devon, 92.35; Edward J. O'Hara, 92.27; John Miller, 92.22; Jay J. McDonald, 92.20; Charles L. Neidig, 91.88; Frederick F. Dietrich, 91.75; David J. Twomey, 91.75; William O. Jones, 91.72; William H. Fielding, 91.66; Patrick J. Lee, 91.60; John Sullivan, 91.57; William Steib, 91.55; George Le Clair, 91.43; John J. Reilly, 91.40; William A. Loehmann, 91.37; Thomas McManus, 91.36; John J. Keane, 91.35; William H. Daly, Jr., 91.32; James Quinlan, Jr., 91.27; Joseph Koubsky, 91.27; Abraham A. Brody, 91.26; John E. Copeland, 91.25; Matthew F. Davey, 91.20; John A. Lyons, 91.20; Peter P. Cahill, 91.15; Peter Sauerbrey, Jr., 91.05; Alexander Nicolay, 91.00; James J. Moynihan, 90.95; Jacob Levy, 90.95; George Ludwig, 90.92; Gottlieb J. Vesatka, 90.90; Paul J. Siegener, 90.90; David Eimann, 90.85; Daniel J. Curtayne, 90.80; Stephen A. Crowley, 90.77; Carl J. Sayer, 90.75; George F. Bishop, 90.75; Peter H. G. Bree, 90.72; Daniel Kinane, 90.70; John M. Murray, 90.70; William F. McKiernan, 90.70; Joseph Tymann, 90.67; Edward K. Delaney, 90.60; Joseph L. Sauerbrunn, 90.52; Herman Schiefer, 90.52; Michael J. Dwyer, 90.50; William J. Mahan, 90.50; John F. Kieffe, 90.50; Charles Daly, 90.50; Patrick Reilly, 90.50; James F. Meehan, 90.47; John Bridgegroom, 90.47; Frank J. Woods, 90.47; James Nolan, 90.45; Richard Rauch, 90.37; William J. Wilson, 90.35; Francis J. Kear, 90.35; Herman H. Grieme, 90.32; Newton R. Babcock, 90.30; Malachy McGarry, 90.30; Edward Stegenthaler, 90.27; Peter McGuirk, 90.27; William F. Lovett, 90.25; Matthew A. Neely, 90.22; James A. De Milt, 90.22; John J. Ryan, 90.20; Louis Ringelsen, 90.20; Joseph A. Kennedy, 90.20; Louis F. Costume, 90.20; Thomas Cahill, 90.17; Frederick Allgeier, 90.15; Thomas L. McElroy, 90.10; Edward H. Trabbert, 90.10; James R. Conroy, 90.10; Emil L. Kepko, 90.10; John J. Lang, 90.10; Andrew J. Barcey, 90.10; Edward T. Burke, 90.07; Francis T. Collins, 90.05; William A. Murtaugh, 90.05; John Fitzgerald, 90.05; Patrick Keenedy, 90.05; Amander O. Hayes, 90.02; Robert Haufman, 90.00; David Broderick, 90.00; Herman R. Blohm, 90.00; Frank Lawless, 89.95; John Kelly, 89.95; Robert J. Schroy, 89.94; Daniel J. Phelan, 89.92; John E. Donahue, 89.90; Daniel J. Prendergast, 89.85; Neil Gibbons, 89.85; Louis Stillman, 89.84; Christopher Themson, 89.82; Henry A. J. Weisenreider, 89.82; Emil C. Stiehr, 89.82; Edward A. Conrad, 89.80; Bernard J. McQuade, 89.80; Stanley J. Jiroudek, 89.80; Edward J. Shaughnessy, 89.77; William D. Waters, 89.75; Louis F. Dittmann, 89.75; Chester T. Masterson, 89.75; Patrick McNamara, 89.70; Simon P. Breen, 89.70; Charles Humbeutel, 89.57; Thomas J. Armstrong, 89.65; Joseph Primul, 89.65; Anthony J. Battle, 89.63; John F. Murphy, 89.60; Luke H. Grace, 89.60; William Goodnew, 89.60; James Lynch, 89.57; Jacob Goshen, 89.57; George W. Mulholland, 89.57; John J. Nugent, 89.55; James Brennan, 89.55; John J. Martin, 89.52; Robert H. Copeland, 89.50; Austin H. Mead, 89.50; William B. Noll, 89.50; John T. Collins, 89.50; John Grimmin, 89.42; Frank W. Miller, 89.42; John J. De Martine, 89.42; Edward J. Dillon, 89.40; Gornelius G. Fater, 89.39; Philip J. Murphy, 89.35; Richard J. Oliver, 89.35; Frank Sullivan, 89.33; Bernard J. Moore, 89.32; Otto Klispera, 89.32; Daniel M. Foley, 89.30; Charles C. C. Stegner, 89.30; Benjamin J. Tighe, 89.30; Charles L. Dannhauser, 89.30; Mathew D. Kelly, 89.30; Richard Holt, 89.29; Edward J. Grotz, 89.25; Daniel J. McCormack, 89.25; James J. Collins, 89.20; Charles A. Powell, 89.20; Arthur W. De Voe, 89.20; Francis P. Hughes, 89.17; Augustine A. Kehoe, 89.17; Henry Kellett, 89.14; James W. Momsin, 89.10; John J. Thompson, 89.10; Patrick J. Nally, 89.10; Henry Thelling, 89.10; Richard M. Whelan, 89.10; John J. Connolly, 89.07; Stephen Powers, 89.05; Michael J. Golden, 89.05; William J. Harrigan, 89.02; Thomas M. Shaw, 89.02; William J. Ferrick, 89.02.

United States.

The commission announces for Jan. 15 an examination for specialist in rural school administration for men. A vacancy in the Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., at $3,300 a year, will be filled from this examination. The duties will be to gather and organize information relating to the administration of rural and village schools in the United States and in foreign countries, and furnish information and advice to education officers in the United States for the betterment of rural and village schools, with special reference to rural and village high schools. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on general education, 20; special training in school administration, 20; practical experience in education, 40, and publication or thesis, 20. Applicants must have reached their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination.

Leonard's 24 West 39th St. Bet. 5th and 6th Aves.

January Clearance Sale
Wonderful Bargains

MATERNITY APPAREL

They are designed in strict keeping with the latest style edicts so that one may always appear in the height of fashion.

Velveteen, Serge and Georgette Dresses Formerly $24.50 *Sale Price* **16.50**

Crepe de Chine Dresses—*Fine Quality.* Formerly $29.50 *Sale Price* **19.50**

Fine Satin Dresses *Also Crepe Meteor combined with Georgette.* Formerly $37.50 *Sale Price* **27.50**

In this sale and at these prices are included a number of EVENING GOWNS.

Suits and Skirts at ½ Former Prices

21-23 W. 38th St. **Lane Bryant** 21-23 W. 38th St.

America's largest maker and retailer of smart clothes for stout women

In our endeavor to serve the stout women, and to give them the same opportunity for economy as is usually offered to the slender women, we announce a

January White Sale for STOUT WOMEN

Sizes: 36 to 56 bust—26 to 45 waist

Not just extra sizes, but specially designed garments, with the proper proportions for perfect fit and comfort.

UNDERWEAR and PETTICOATS

Silk Chemises, 2.95, 3.75, 4.45
Chemises, knitted or fine nainsook, .75, 1.25 to 2.75
Union Suits, fine ribbed, 1.00, 1.50, 1.95
Corset Covers, fine nainsook, .55, .79, .98
Nainsook Dress Slips, 1.95, 2.25, 2.75
Petticoats, 1.25, 1.50, 1.95
Silk Petticoats, 3.75, 4.75, 6.95
Jersey Silk Bloomers, 2.65, 2.95, 3.75
Nainsook Nightgowns, 1.15, 1.45, 1.95
Crepe de Chine Nightgowns, 5.75, 7.65, 8.95
Warm Nightgowns, heavy flannelette, 1.35

CORSETS and BRASSIERES

Correct corsets for stout women, designed to reduce the figure and give the desired trim, graceful lines. 2.25, 3.50, up to 9.50

Specially designed brassieres with correct lines for both long or short waisted stout figures. Linen, lace and silk. .59, .95, 1.85, 2.69

NEGLIGEES and HOUSE DRESSES

Tea Gowns, Negligees, Lounging Robes. Crepe, flannel, corduroy, silks. 1.85, 2.25, 3.95, 6.95

Simple frocks for home or garden. Tissue voile, gingham, etc. 1.25, 2.45, 3.25, 3.95

WAISTS and SKIRTS

Cotton Waists—Some lace trimmed, others embroidered; also tailored madras 1.25, 1.95, 2.95, 3.95

Silk Waists—Tailored and dressy models with very fine embroidery. 2.95, 4.95, 5.95, 7.95

Skirts, 26 to 45 waist. All-wool poplin, wool voile, wool velour checks, vigereaux, broadcloth and serge. Very exceptional values. 6.95, 7.95, 10.75

Pure Wool Spencers—Very special. 1.95

Entire Stock of **MATERNITY APPAREL** included in this sale

Suits, 16.95 to 44.50. Dresses, 12.50 to 44.75. Coats, 34.75 to 59.75
Waists, 1.95 to 4.95. Skirts, 6.75 to 14.50. Underwear and Petticoats.

Closing Out **CHILDREN'S WEAR** Sizes 4 to 6 years

Coats—(Were 4.50)—Spring weight, black and white checks. 2.25
Skating Sets—(Were 3.00)—Brushed wool, rose or Copenhagen blue. 1.65
Drawer Leggings—(Were 3.50)—Corduroy, in navy, white or brown. 2.25
Knee Leggings—(Were .95)—Black or brown Jersey. .69

Lane Bryant Economy Basement
A STORE OF POPULAR PRICED APPAREL

Here we dispose of surplus stocks from our large Mail Order and Manufacturing departments. Unusual low rental (being on side street and basement floor) and economical management by eliminating charge accounts and the costly method of selling on approval, enables us to offer at all times

Genuine Bargains in Everything Women Wear

Coats, 7.50 to 19.75. Suits, 14.75 to 24.50. Dresses, 12.85 to 24.75.
Waists Skirts Underwear Petticoats Negligees Corsets and Brassieres.

We can now not only fit all sizes, but all pocketbooks as well.

21 & 23 W. 38th St. **Lane Bryant** Bet. 5th and 6th Aves.

Established 1863

"America's Leading Furriers"

H J AECKEL & SONS INC.
Sixteen West Thirty-second Street

Announce Beginning Tomorrow Their

Annual Fur Sale
Embracing Their Entire Stock
At Cost

Because fine furs have advanced with rapid strides and are still increasing in price, the values offered at the present sale surpass anything presented in recent years.

The great difference between furs of this character—the highest qualities that the world affords—and nondescript furs being generally offered in sales is well understood. It is extremely doubtful whether fur garments of equal quality will again be procurable at the original retail prices at which these were marked—at least for a number of years.

Furs purchased now will mean a saving of at least 50 per cent. under next season's prices

This all-embracing sale includes the richest varieties we have ever offered, in all the fashionable furs for street, afternoon and evening wear, and the sturdier furs for motoring and general use.

There are Ladies' Fur Coats, Fur-lined Coats, Sport Fur Coats, Muffs and Scarfs; as well as a remarkably large collection of separate Scarfs and Stoles, suited for early Spring and Summer wear, at great reductions.

Also at 50 Per Cent. Reductions

A notable collection of original Imported Models is included in the sale.

Also our entire collection of Men's Fur Lined and Fur Outside Coats, at material reductions.

Sixteen West Thirty-second Street
(Our Only Address)

GOLD PRODUCTION LOWER.

$84,456,600 in United States in 1917, Against $92,590,300 in 1916.

The production of gold in the United States in 1917 was smaller than in previous years, owing to the war. It is estimated by the Bureau of the Mint and the Geological Survey that the gold produced in this country during the last year totaled only $84,456,600, which compares with $92,590,300 in 1916, and is the smallest annual output since 1904.

The following gives the value of the annual production of gold in the United States and for the world for a series of years:

	United States.	World.
1917	$84,456,600	
1916	92,590,300	$458,808,760
1915	101,035,700	471,884,140
1914	94,531,800	442,858,760
1913	88,884,400	460,361,720
1912	93,451,500	466,473,570
1911	96,890,000	462,058,000

Recently The Statist of London published the following figures showing the world's gold production:

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Transvaal	£39,485,000	£38,627,500	£35,588,000
Rhodesia	3,896,000	3,823,000	3,580,000
West Africa	1,613,000	1,706,500	1,727,000
Tot. Africa	£44,996,000	£44,147,000	£40,895,000
W. Australia	£4,508,000	£5,140,000	£5,237,300
Queensland	971,000	1,078,000	1,069,700
Victoria	1,080,000	1,398,000	1,755,200
Nawle Wales	381,000	589,000	528,900
So. Australia	25,000	36,000	36,800
New Zealand	1,770,000	1,694,000	895,400
Tasmania	112,000	106,000	111,500
Tot. Austral.	£8,842,000	£9,996,000	£9,624,000
India	£2,300,000	£2,366,000	£2,340,000
Canada	4,050,000	3,900,000	3,230,000
Tot. Br. Em.	£60,188,000	£60,409,000	£56,089,000
United States	19,037,000	20,300,000	19,500,000
Mexico	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,800,000
Russia	6,000,000	6,000,000	5,500,000
Oth. countries	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
Gd. total	£95,725,000	£97,709,000	£92,889,000

Statistics for the production of gold during the year just closed are not yet available.

Twenty Years for Foe of Draft.

DES MOINES, Jan. 5.—D. T. Blodget of Des Moines was sentenced to serve twenty years in the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., in the District Court this afternoon, following his recent conviction for violating the espionage law and circulating anti-draft literature.

Presents
HATS
For Palm Beach

Advance Spring Models From Paris and her own creations

ADDED NEWS OF WORLD OF SPORTS

WANDERERS DEFEAT ST. PATRICK SEVEN

New Yorkers Again Successful Against Team from Dominion, Winning by 3 to 1.

VISITORS SLOW AT START

Canadians Are Overwhelmed by Early Attack, but Play Better as Game Nears Conclusion.

The Wanderers took another Canadian hockey seven into camp last night at St. Nicholas Rink, when they defeated the St. Patrick's Hockey Club of Toronto, 3 goals to 1. The team from the Dominion was not at its best, after a long, tiresome railroad trip, and the Wanderers were in far better shape for the fast game. It was not until the end that the Canadians got warmed up, but at no time did they get keyed up to the team work that the Wanderers showed.

Bill Adams, St. Pat's cover point, of whom great things were expected, was unable to break through the Wanderers' defense. All his speedy runs down the ice came to a sudden halt before he got within striking distance of the Wanderer cage. The best performer on the Canadian seven was Mullett, who played at wing and rover. He wiggled his way through and got in position for several nice shots, but Lewis was unusually smart at the Wanderer net and turned back many dangerous-looking drives.

The visitors' offense was not up to the Wanderers' attack and at times the local seven showed flashes of effective combination play. The game was nearly five minutes old before there was any scoring. Dufresne tallied the first goal when he slammed in a long, lucky shot from the middle of the rink. With this score the Wanderers woke up and while they had the Canadians on the run they shot two more goals in quick succession. Mickey Roach got the second goal in 6:45, when Heffernan brought the rubber down the ice and passed it to Roach, who sent it into the net on a pretty side shot. McCarthy scored the other Wanderer goal a few seconds afterward by poking the puck in from scrimmage.

The defense of the St. Pats was considerably stronger in the second half, and although Crooks was bombarded with numerous shots he turned them all back. He was the busiest player in the game in this scoreless period, and if it hadn't been for his fine work at the cage the Wanderers would have run up a much higher score. Mullett several times made nice runs through the Wanderer team, but each time his shots for goal went wild.

In the second half Fox was tumbled to the ice, and Adams bumped his skate against his clubmate's face, cutting Fox's nose. After a short delay Fox resumed playing and finished the game.

The lineup:

Wanderers. (3.)	Position.	St. Patricks.(1.)
Lewis	G.	Crook
Heffernan	F.	Fox
Dufresne	C P.	Adams
Faith	C.	Hudson
Roach	R.	Sullivan
Crovat	L W.	Mullett
McCarthy	R W.	Quain

Goals—First half: Dufresne, Wanderers, in 4:30; Roach, Wanderers, in 5:05; McCarthy, Wanderers, in 5:18; Mullett, St. Patricks, in 7:28. Substitution—Powers for Crovat. Referee—Bert White, New York A. C. Assistant Referee—Duke Wellington. Wanderers. Timer—Frank Ellison, Wanderers. Time of halves—20 minutes.

TO SHOW MOTOR CRAFT.

Uses in Warfare to be Feature at Exhibit, Opening Jan. 19.

The part that the motor boat industry is taking in helping the Government in the prosecution of the war will be emphasized at the fourteenth annual National Motor Boat Show, which will open at the Grand Central Palace on Jan. 19 and continue until Jan. 26. The exhibit is under the auspices of the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, and with popular attention focused upon the development of speed craft for warfare use every effort has been made to satisfy the curious with a display pertaining to this angle of the industry.

According to Ira Hand, Secretary of the association, there is no danger of exhibits not reaching the show in time, for realizing the railroad situation nearly all of the exhibitors began shipments two weeks ago, and as fast as they arrive in New York they are being placed in storage until such time as Grand Central Palace is available for their installation. While many exhibitors are manufacturing hulls for hydroplanes and other equipment for seaplanes, these products cannot be shown, as the Government will not sanction it; however, there will be enough products on display to show the visitor what work is being undertaken by the motor boat industry in assisting the army and navy.

CROWD SEES N.Y.A.C. BOUTS

Professionals Have Night of Boxing at Local Club.

The New York Athletic Club held its first series of professional boxing exhibitions for members last night, and the occasion proved a big success. No admission fee was charged, but those present were urged by Judge Jeremiah T. Mahoney, Vice President of the Mercury Foot organization, to subscribe to the club's army and navy athletic equipment fund.

A capacity crowd saw the bouts, and while there were no official figures given out after the subscription, it was admitted that the financial response had been big. It is likely that the club will in the future conduct professional bouts at the clubhouse at least once each month. Those who appeared in the bouts, which were of four and six rounds' duration, were:

Georgie Brown vs. Willie Morris, Johnny Murray vs. Eddie Walsh, Matty Herbert vs. Charlie Goodwin, Young Dundee vs. Eddie Jerome, Johnny Howard vs. Jack London, Mike Russell vs. Jack Ellis.

N. Y. U. TO PLAY CORNELL.

Violet Eleven Schedules Football Game with Ithaca Team.

The New York University football schedule for 1918 was announced yesterday by Sidney J. Weinlander, the manager. Eight games will be played, and of these four are with teams who were not on last season's schedule. Swarthmore, with whom the Violet will open its season, has never before been played in football. Cornell, another of the new names on the schedule, last met the Violet on the gridiron in 1912 and triumphed in the game, which was played at Ithaca, by a score of 12 to 6. Both Haverford and Maryland State were on New York University's schedule in 1918.

The schedule follows:

Oct. 5, Swarthmore at Swarthmore; Oct. 12, Haverford at home; Oct. 19, Wesleyan at home; Oct. 26, Union at Schenectady; Nov. 6, (Election Day.) Trinity at home; Nov. 9, Cornell at Ithaca; Nov. 16, Maryland State at College Park; Nov. 23, Columbia at South Field.

WALKERS ON HIKE TODAY.

Start at 9 A. M. for Trip of Twelve Miles to Coney Island.

Beginning today the Walkers' Club of America will conduct hikes from City Hall to Coney Island, and over other routes every Sunday until March 31. The distance of the course to Coney Island is twelve miles, and the pedestrians will make their start at 9 o'clock in the morning. On Washington's Birthday the annual handicap will be held. Entries for this close on Feb. 10.

BRAVES MAY GET HERZOG.

Doyle Said to be Coming Back to Giants via Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Jan. 5.—Walter E. Hapgood, business manager of the Boston Braves, who is here arranging a game to be played here next April, announced tonight that his club would obtain Charley Herzog from the New York Giants in a three-cornered deal with the Chicago Nationals.

It had been announced this morning in news dispatches that Larry Doyle, second baseman of the Chicago Nationals, had been traded to Boston. Doyle will not be with the Braves, however. According to Hapgood, the object of the deal in obtaining Doyle and Catcher Wilson from the Cubs was to trade Doyle to the Giants for Herzog.

MAXWELL VICTOR ON LINKS.

Defeats Seggerman, 6 and 5, as Pinehurst Tourney Is Resumed.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 5.—The first match round of the midwinter tournament was resumed and completed at Pinehurst today. A large number of matches went by default to players whose opponents could not arrange to stay over at Pinehurst until Tuesday next, when the tournament will come to an end. The second match round and the semi-finals will be played Monday and the finals on Tuesday.

Norman H. Maxwell, the medalist, won his match from V. A. Seggerman of the Englewood Country Club by 6 up and 5 to play, and was not called upon to extend himself at any time during the contest. Maxwell lost only one hole during the entire round, and, after reaching the turn 5 up, took things easy on the homeward trip and finished comfortably in the early eighties.

The summary of the first sixteen:

N. W. Peters, Englewood, beat Colonel E. J. Smith, Wilmington, by default; Norman Maxwell, Aronomink, beat V. A. Seggerman, Englewood, 6 and 5; F. D. Porter, Flushing, beat Justice M. Thompson, Springhaven, by default; Howard O. Phillips, Moore County, beat J. M. Brander, Woodway, by default; C. E. Becker, Ekwanok, beat J. D. Armstrong, Buffalo, 3 and 2; Lou A. Hamilton, Garden City, beat John W. Robb, Marion, by default; R. C. Shannen, 2d, Rockport, beat Morton L. Fearey, Garden City, by default; W. E. Truesdell, Fox Hills, beat T. A. Kelley, Southern Pines, 3 and 2.

CRAGIN AND HALL IN FINAL.

Will Meet for Honors in Seventh Regiment Tennis Tourney.

Arthur S. Cragin and Walter Merrill Hall advanced to the final round of the Seventh Regiment tennis championship yesterday. Cragin won his way through two matches. In the second round he defeated A. C. Postley at 6—0, 6—2, and in the semi-final round defeated H. R. Houghton at 6—2, 6—2. Hall, one time tenth ranking player of the country, defeated W. Dickson Cunningham, former captain of the Yale tennis team, in a spirited match at 5—7, 6—1, 5—6.

The summaries:

Championship.—First Round—A. C. Postley won by default.

Second Round—Arthur S. Cragin defeated A. C. Postley, 6—0, 6—2.

Semi-final Round—Arthur S. Cragin defeated H. R. Houghton, 6—2, 6—2; W. M. Hall defeated W. D. Cunningham, 5—7, 6—1, 8—6.

Class B.—First Round—T. A. Bruno defeated J. S. Myrick, 6—4, 6—4; J. Anderson defeated H. Bosworth, 6—0, 6—0; N. M. Starbuck won by default.

Second Round—T. A. Bruno defeated N. M. Starbuck, 6—2, 6—1; H. Moore defeated J. Anderson, 6—4, 6—2, 7—5.

Semi-final Round—T. A. Bruno defeated Fred Acker, 6—4, 6—3.

DR. BUTLER'S TEAM WINS.

Captures Curling Match in Morning, but Loses in Afternoon.

Members of the St. Andrew's Golf Club at Mount Hope, N. Y., engaged in their first competitive curling matches of the season yesterday, when two games were decided on the club's ice. The first, played in the morning, went to the team skipped by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, which defeated the side on which Austen G. Fox, President of the club, was skip by the score of 14 to 12. In the afternoon, however, the Fox team had its revenge, when it scored over the team on which Dr. Butler acted as skip by the convincing margin of 10 to 4.

The rinks were as follows:

Morning—Team No. 1: 1, J. B. Lawrence; 2, J. Butler; 3, William H. Crocker; skip, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler. Team No. 2: 1, George H. Hazen; 2, S. Novak; 3, H. A. Pike; skip, Austen G. Fox. Score—Team No. 1, 14; Team No. 2, 12.

Afternoon—Team No. 1: 1, J. B. Lawrence; 2, J. Butler; 3, William H. Crocker; skip, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler. Team No. 2: 1, George H. Hazen; 2, S. Novak; 3, H. A. Pike; skip, Austen G. Fox. Score—Team No. 2, 10; Team No. 1, 4.

GAMES FOR FORDHAM NINE.

Bronx Baseball Team Has Difficulty Arranging Schedule.

About twenty games will appear on the baseball schedule of Fordham University, according to an announcement yesterday by Joseph E. Kinsley, the manager. This is a smaller number than has been listed in former years. The Maroon management has experienced difficulty in closing dates because several colleges are uncertain about their future plans.

Home and home series have been arranged with Georgetown, Holy Cross, Tufts, and Seton Hall. Tufts has not been played in several seasons. A game has been booked with City College. Games are pending with Dartmouth, Colgate and Rutgers. The annual contest with West Point will be played on May 25, when the Fordham rooters, as in former years, will make the trip up the Hudson.

GREEN LOSES SIXTH GAME.

Dartmouth Again Beaten at Basket Ball, This Time by Stevens.

Dartmouth's much-abused basket ball team bowed under another crushing defeat last night at the hands of the fast Stevens Institute of Technology five, in a one-sided game on the latter's court in Hoboken, N. J., by the score of 29 to 16. This makes the sixth consecutive time that the team from Hanover has been defeated on its present trip.

The Hoboken quintet, with a snappy assortment of plays and consistent passing, went to the lead almost before the Hanoverians had a chance to get started, and in the first ten minutes of play there were sixteen Stevens points accounted for. This lead gave the New Jersey five a comfortable margin, and although the Dartmouth contingent strengthened their play thereafter they were unable to approach the Hoboken five in the score. The first half ended with the Stevens players in the front by 19 to 8.

Stevens. (29.)	Position.	Dartmouth.(16.)
Reisenberger	R. F.	Deane
Egger	L. F.	Sample
Carlson	C.	Hutchinson
Brune	R. G.	Hilliker
Lapointe	L. G.	Johnston

Goals from field—Reisenberger, (2,) Egger, (5,) Carlson, (2,) Brune, Deane, Hutchinson, (2,) Hilliker, Johnston. Goals from foul—Carlson, (7,) Deane, (6.) Substitutions—For Stevens, Bailey for Lapointe; for Dartmouth, Mogridge for Sample, Moriarity for Hutchinson, Larmon for Johnston. Referee—Mr. Broun. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Penn State Defeats Usanas.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., Jan. 5.—Penn State's basket ball quintet won from the Usanas team here tonight, 46 to 26. Lieutenant Lawyer led his squad with five goals from the field. Mullin was State's chief scorer.

Collegiate Quintet Victor.

The Collegiate Club basket ball team defeated the Yorkville Triangles, 29 to 14, in a game played at the Collegiate Club last night. Conklin and Siebert played well for the victors.

QUAKERS CONQUER COLUMBIA QUINTET

Pennsylvania Wins Opening Intercollegiate League Fray by 21 to 16.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 5.—In the opening game of the Intercollegiate Basket Ball League Pennsylvania defeated Columbia this evening on the Red and Blue team's court by the score of 21 to 16. The game was marked by the close guarding of both quintets, only one basket being scored during the first half of the game. This period ended with the score 5 to 0 in Penn's favor.

During the opening period, Lou Martin, the Captain, and only veteran on the Penn five, crashed into Farrell and suffered a broken collarbone. The Red and Blue star will be unable to play for the rest of the present season, according to the physicians.

Columbia was outclassed on the opening of the second half, when the Penn team, centring their offense on Sweeney, scored 8 points in succession. Columbia rallied, but could not overcome their opponents' lead. For Penn, Sweeney did the most of the scoring, making 15 points. He registered on nine out of fourteen free throws. The line-up:

Penn. (21.)	Position.	Columbia. (16.)
Stannard	R. F.	Tomberg
Sweeney	L. F.	Latour
Davis	C.	Alexander
Martin	R. G.	Farrell
Peck	L. G.	Farer

Field goals—Stannard, 3; Sweeney, 8; Davis, Tomberg, Alexander, Farrell, Farer. Goals from foul—Sweeney, 9; Farrell, 8. Substitutions—Mitchell for Martin, Newman for Latour. Time of halves—20 minutes each. Referee—Joe Deering, St. Johns. Umpire—Mr. Yates, St. Johns.

EASY FOR C. C. N. Y. QUINTET

Violet Passers Outplay Fort Slocum, Winning by 51 to 25.

The teamwork and rapid passing of the City College basket ball team were too much for the Fort Slocum players, who journeyed to the City College gymnasium last night. Tischinsky and Schmidt of the collegians tossed baskets with such rapidity and accuracy that the soldiers were quickly distanced. The final score was 51 to 25 in favor of City College.

Ray Fisher, former Yankee pitcher, got into the game in the closing period, but he was guarded so closely by Holman of the winners that he never had a chance to do anything. The soldiers were hardly prepared for such a fast game as was played by City College. In an endeavor to slow up the passing the soldiers attempted blocking, which quickly made the game rough. However, Tischinsky and Schmidt were not at all bothered, and continued to shoot baskets at will. Once Tischinsky dribbled, the ball the length of the field and tossed it into the basket without interference.

The line-up:

City College. (51.)	Position.	Ft. Slocum. (25.)
Projansky	L. F.	Tastori
Tichinsky	R. F.	Mushlits
Schmidt	C.	Kimball
Fliegel	L. G.	Charles
Holman, (Capt.)	R. G.	Haley

Goals from field—Projansky, (2,) Tischinsky, (4,) Schmidt, (7,) Holman, Weinberg, Lebczsky, Sommers, Mushlits, (6,) Kimball, Charles, (3,) Haley. Goals from foul—Projansky, (9,) Mushlits, Kimball, (4.)

Substitutions—City College: Sommers for Schmidt; Roskin for Tischinsky; Lebczsky for Holman; Weinberg for Projansky; Rosenstein for Fliegel. Fort Slocum: Slater for Tastori; Fisher for Halley; Reinmiller for Mushlits.

Referee—Ed Thorp, De La Salle. Time of halves—20 minutes.

UNION FIVE DOWNS YALE.

Ells Get Away in Front, but Fail to Hold Lead.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 5.—Union's team work was too much for the visiting Yale basket ball five at the college "gym" tonight, Union winning, 32 to 28, in a game full of thrills up to the last minute of play. The visitors took the Garnets off their feet at the start and garnered 6 points before Union scored. Union recovered its fright speedily, and in ten minutes had overcome the Ell lead and was never headed thereafter.

Van Slyck, who was a big factor for the visitors, brought his team within a point of Union in the last four minutes of play, but Jones took a pass on side court and netted the ball with a long shot. Captain Yavits, for Union, scored 10 points from the foul line.

The lineup:

Yale. (28.)	Position.	Union. (32.)
Shedd	R. F.	Collins
Van Slyck	L. F.	J. Brucker
Hamill	C.	Jones
Giradella	R. G.	G. Brucker
Bushnell	L. G.	Yavits

Goals from field—J. Brucker, 3; Jones, 4; G. Brucker, 2; Yavits, 2; Van Slyck, 6; Hamill, Giradella, 2. Goals from foul—Yavits, 10; Van Slyck, 8. Referee—Tom Thorpe, Columbia. Time of halves—20 minutes.

BUSHWICK FIVE IS VICTOR.

Wins P. S. A. L. Honors in Brooklyn, Beating Eastern District.

Bushwick High School's basket ball quintet yesterday clinched the P. S. A. L. basket ball championship of Brooklyn by trouncing the Eastern District High School five in an interesting game at the 47th Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, by the score of 23 to 17. The Bushwick team completed its P. S. A. L. tournament schedule with a clean slate of four games. This victory gives the Bushwick quintet the right to oppose the winner of the Manhattan-Bronx series for the championship of the city.

The lineup:

Bushwick.	Position.	East'n Dist.
Edelstein	L. F.	Blumenstein
Robinson	R. F.	Barshay
Dorff	C.	Lange
Cherry	L. G.	Blumenthal
Raimoni	R. G.	Coffey

Goals from field—Edelstein, (2,) Robinson, (2,) Dorff, Cherry (4,) Blumenstein, (4.) Goals from foul—Edelstein, (4,) Robinson, Blumenstein, Barshay, Barish, (7.) Substitution—For Eastern District, Barish for Barshay. Referee—Mr. Clark, Stuyvesant High School. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes each.

Rutgers Beats N. Y. U. Quintet.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 5.—Rutgers opened its basket ball season tonight with an easy 43-to-26 victory over New York University. The local team led at all stages except during the first few minutes. Kelley and Robeson starred for Rutgers and Egan for New York University.

VICHY FRUIT

for

INDIGESTION

Sour Stomach, Biliousness, Heartburn

The genuine Vichy salts, guaranteed by the French Gov't, and pure fruit juices.

Try It To-day

All Druggists, 40c

French Medicinal Co., Inc., 10-12 East 38th Street

Sale commences at 8:30 to-morrow.

A. Morton Oppenheim

ELEVATOR SERVICE — PRESIDENT — OPPOSITE WALDORF HOTEL

THREE UPSTAIRS SALESROOMS 11 W 34 ST-1ST 2D 3D FLOORS

Merchandise purchased at this sale is not returnable

CLEARANCE SALE

SUITS ON ALL COATS DRESSES

PROBABLY THE GREATEST IN THE HISTORY OF WOMEN'S WEAR

In this sale we will dispose of every article of winter apparel regardless of cost. In itself this is a great opportunity. But when the continuance in advance of prices of materials is taken into consideration, the opportunity is unparalleled.

BE careful to buy no more than you really want. These very low prices are made with the consideration that the merchandise cannot be returned or exchanged.

EVERY article in this sale is of the highest quality. This is the opportunity for which women who have been considering economy have been waiting.

WOMEN'S FUR TRIMMED COATS

Fur Trimmed Coats—that have warmth, style and beauty—in this clearance sale that cannot be duplicated elsewhere either in price or quality—and with materials mounting in cost every day, will never again be offered at these prices.

Fur Trim'd Plush Coat 25.00

Fur Trim'd Plush Coat 35.00

$35.00 Evening Coat, Mouflon trimmed	$25.00
30.00 Oxford Silvertone, Muskrat collar	25.00
50.00 Gold Bolivia Coat	30.00
45.00 Silk Velour Coat	25.00
45.50 Broadcloth Coat	22.50
85.00 Silk Velour Street Coat, collar, pockets fur trimmed	55.00
75.00 Velour du Nord Coats	29.50
60.00 Baffin seal coats	35.00
27.00 Seal plush coats	10.00
30.00 Silvertone coats	16.50
25.50 Pom Pom coats	18.50
175.00 Fur trimmed coats	75.00
175.00 Evening coats	85.00
15.00 Fur trimmed coats	7.50
75.00 Thistledown coats	39.50
40.00 Silvertone coats	22.50
85.00 Evening coats	35.00
25.00 Melton coats	14.50
25.50 Velour coats	17.50
65.00 Duvetyn coats	29.50
75.00 Fur trim. Bolivia coats	35.00
150.00 Silk velour coats	85.00
100.00 Velour de Laine coats	49.50
100.00 Fur trim. Baffin seal coats	69.50
35.00 Trimmed plush coats	18.50
Veveteen, Silvertone, Pom Pom, Duvet de Laine, Velour, etc.	
$150.00 Silk Plush, Natural Raccoon trimmed	$95.00
39.50 Velour cloth, fur trim	25.00
75.00 Brown Bolivia coat	45.00
225.00 Black silk velour, trim. in gold and beaver	150.00
75.00 Mahogany velour coat	50.00
35.00 Seal plush, fur trim	25.00
13.75 Boucle coats	7.75
13.75 Corduroy coats	7.90
25.00 Fur trimmed coats	16.90
29.50 Fur collar coats	16.90
15.75 Novelty coats	9.75
16.75 Plain tailored coats	9.90
15.75 Storm coats	9.75
19.75 Velour coats	15.00
15.75 Plaid coats	7.50
16.75 Zibeline coats	9.75
37.50 Broadcloth coats	18.90
34.75 Wool velour coats	16.00
40.00 Velvet coats	19.50
35.00 Bolivia coats	19.50
19.75 Wool plush coats	9.75
39.75 Broadcloth coats	18.75
35.00 Duvetyn coats	16.90
35.00 Fur trimmed coats	16.90
20.00 Fur trimmed coats	10.00
35.00 Seal plush coats	22.50

200 COATS AT $18.75
Values up to $35.00.
Velour, Broadcloth, Novelty Cloths, etc. Plain and Fur Trimmed.

175 COATS AT $35.00.
Values up to $65.00.

200 COATS AT $25.00. Values to $45.00
Velour, Novelty Imported Cloths, Silvertone, Broadcloths. Plain and Fur Trimmed Styles.

Afternoon Dresses—Evening Gowns

This Fur Trim'd Coat 35.00

45 Dresses at $15.00.	Values to $35.00. Taffeta, Satin, Serge, etc.
30 Dresses at $18.75.	Values to $45.00. Velveteen, Serge, Taffeta, Satin, Poiret Twill, etc.
10 Street and Afternoon Dresses at $25.00.	Values to $65.00. Velveteen, Serge, Taffeta, Satin, Novelty, Tricotine, Poiret Twill.
$35.00 Embroidered Satin Dress,	black and blue emb., $18.75.
$22.50 Black Satin Street Dress,	white Tuxedo collar, $15.00.
$25.00 Navy Taffeta, high-waisted	effect, $10.00.
$25.00 Tan Cloth Dress,	$10.00.
$29.50 Navy Serge, self-embroidered	effect, $18.75.

Clearance Sale on All Our Suits

$25.00 Fur trimmed suits	$10.00
15.00 Plain tailored suits	5.00
15.75 Serge suits	5.00
24.75 Poplin suits	10.00
28.75 Broadcloth suits	15.00
28.75 Velour cloth suits	10.00
15.00 Plush trimmed suits	5.00
26.75 Velvet trimmed suits	10.00
28.75 Corduroy suits	10.00
15.00 Novelty suits	5.00
23.75 Braid trimmed suits	10.00
25.50 Tailored suits	10.00
40.00 Fancy trimmed suits	17.50
115.00 Fur trimmed suits	59.50
100.00 Assorted dress suits	39.50
35.00 Tailor made suits	16.50

REDUCTIONS BEFORE STOCK-TAKING

$17.50 to $20.00
DRESSES at $7.50

There is quite an array of new Winter fashions in this splendid group. Here are silk dresses, high-waisted, with attractive collars and cuffs, with many attractive trimmings, of tinsel, soutache braid, glass beads, silk embroidery, stitching and fancy buttons—and some with pockets of effective and very unusual design.

Dresses of Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine, Serges, Velvets, Satins—in gray, rose, Copenhagen, navy blue, citron, bisque, gold, green, blue, black.

This Dress 7.50

$17.50 to $20.00 Values in This Sale at **7.50**

This Dress 7.50

REDUCTIONS BEFORE STOCK-TAKING

This Coat 7.50

$10 Coats $12 Coats
$14 Coats $15 Coats

Matalamb Coats, Novelty Cloaking, Scotch Mixtures, Worsted Plaids.

Trimmed Plush Coats
Grey Melton Coats
Smart Plaid Coats
Fur Trimmed Coats
Broadcloth Coats
Smart Novelty Coats
Belted and Flare Models

Women's and Misses' Sizes

ALL AT **$7.50**

REDUCTIONS BEFORE STOCK-TAKING

This Dress 5.00

From our own stocks, as well as thousands of new Dresses from overstocked manufacturers.

Serge & Silk Dresses

Velvet Dresses
Wool Serge Dresses
All-Silk Taffeta Dresses
All-Silk Messaline Dresses

2,000 Wonderful Dresses
Astonishing Savings

Our Greatest Silk Dress Sale

Superb creations, twenty-five styles—some lots one or two of a kind—manufacturers' samples and overstock at a price which hardly covers the cost of making.

Extraordinary Offering

Values $10.00, $12.50, $15.00, at **$5.00**

"77"

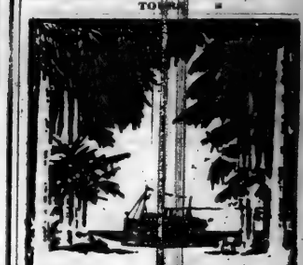
Toget the very best results take Dr. Humphreys' "Seventy-seven" at the first sneeze or shiver.

"Seventy-seven" breaks up Colds that hang on—Grip. All Drug Stores.

COLDS

Tires—"Economy" Sale.
Great Assortment of Best Makes
Saving You 20% to 60%
Tubes, Two for Price of One
"Our Prices Scare Other Competitors"
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.
1763 Broadway, near 57th St.
Visitors at the Auto Show invited to our Exhibit in Booth D 173.

TOURS



Sunny Shores

Sail away through the mysteries of the Gulf Stream with its indigo waters, down to tropical Porto Rico where winter never reaches.

Stately palms fringe its surf-washed, yellow shores. Ancient cities nestle within its quaint, old harbors. Charm and romance are with you every hour of this wonderful trip.

16-DAY CRUISE
All Expenses $94.50 and up

You make the voyage on 12,000-ton vessels built for tropical service. The steamer is your home for the entire voyage from New York, around Porto Rico, stopping at principal ports and return. Splendid cabin accommodations and cuisine. Sailing from New York every Saturday. Write for booklet "Through Tropic Seas."

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SPECIAL FLORIDA CUBA TOUR
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BE INDEPENDENT OR TRAVEL TRIALS
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Auctions.

BANKRUPTCY STOCK, $75,000 VALUATION,
Auto Supplies
SUNDRIES and SPECIALTIES FOR FORD CARS
Office Fixtures, Safes, Desks, etc.
I. SINGER & PHILIP SMITH Auctioneers, Sell TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8 and 9, Commencing at 11 A. M. Each Day.
On Premises, 58 Warren St., N. Y. City.
Staple Stock of Above to be Sold in Trade Lots, Same Being Entire Stock of CHAS. FRIEDLANDER & CO., and is worthy of your attention, as a stock of this kind is rarely sold at auction.
INSPECTION ON PREMISES with descriptive catalogue. Tomorrow, Monday, Jan. 7, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Auct'rs' Offices: I. Singer, 589 Broadway, Brooklyn. Tel. 4243 Williamsburg. Philip Smith, Woolworth Building, 6911 Barclay.

AMUSEMENTS.

TERRACE RINK Morningside 4678-9186. 2 SESSIONS DAILY. 112TH ST. AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE. 2:30 to 5:30. 8:30 to 11.

OUTDOOR ICE SKATING
SKATES FOR RENT. ADMISSION 25c.

OPERA TICKETS. Tel. Bryant 7877-7378. Seats for Operas & all opens. Mos. Marta, Hempel & Caruso. Wed., Alda, Muzio & Campanini. Sat. bought, sold, exch. Jacob Cohen, 1438 B'way (40-41 St.)

INSTRUCTION.

EARN $5,000 YEARLY
as drugless practitioner; chiropractic is the science of eliminating disease without drugs; day or evening; both sexes; moderate tuition; terms; particulars on request.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHIROPRACTIC. Now consolidated with the New Jersey College of Chiropractic & Spondylotherapeutic School. Laboratory and Clinic in the East. Classes now forming. 45 West 34th St. Suite 1022. Phone Greeley 1190.

Young French woman, experienced teacher, desires lessons for mornings and evenings; good references. Write M. S., The Nevada, Broadway, 89th St.

Experienced teacher will give private or class instruction, English, mathematics, afternoons, evenings. 316 West 97th, 5 D. Phone 6780 Riverside.

Gold Purse Recovered Promptly

The New York Times:

A gold purse was lost Tuesday, December 26th, and was recovered the next day through the medium of The New York Times Lost and Found column. The promptness with which I recovered my property attests to the high standard of your circulation.

Beatrice E. Shaw,
285 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, N.Y.

If your lose anything, advertise for it in

The New York Times
Telephone Bryant 1000

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—A Cross necklace, in taxi, from Vanderbilt Hotel to West 23d St. Ferry or the 8:50 train, Jersey City, on Friday, Jan. 4. Liberal reward and no questions asked for its return to cashier of Vanderbilt Hotel.

FOUND.—At Times Square, at subway entrance, lady's black velvet handbag containing a chain and purse with money. Call 170 East 17th St., Brooklyn. Phone 8528 Flatbush.

LOST.—Woman's light-colored leather handbag, with tortoise-shell trimmings, probably on 5th Av. Notify William Anderson, 195 Broadway, New York. Suitable reward.

LOST.—Diamond from setting, somewhere between Booth Theatre and Gertner's, Broadway and 40th St. Suitable reward to finder. E. J. S., 65 Front St., city.

LOST.—In 5th Av. 'bus, Saturday morning, blue beaded bag, gold rosary and case in bag. Reward. McEvoy, 2 West 86th St., also West 45th St.

LOST.—Saturday afternoon, between East 48th St. and West 86th St., or in subway, platinum lorgnettes. Return 712 5th Av. Reward.

LOST.—In Broadway car, Saturday afternoon, black portfolio. Suitable reward if returned, 8th floor, 220 West 42d St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Couple finding black Pom dog, Loew's Broadway Theatre, Thursday night, please return to A. Sattler, 222 West 46th St. Phone Bryant 4268.

LOST AND FOUND.

☞Other Advertisements first page, Section Three.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BREAKSTONE.—To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Breakstone, (nee Rose Lampel,) 80 St. Nicholas Av., New York City, a son, Jan. 2, 1918.

FELDMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Mayer C. Feldman (nee Anna Boorstein) announce the birth of a son, Jan. 3, at MacMillan Sanitarium, Lexington Av. and 63d St., New York City.

MAYER.—To Mr. and Mrs. Laurance Mayer, on Jan. 2, a daughter.

PEYSER.—To Mr. and Mrs. Michael Peyser, a daughter, Jan. 2, 1918, Lloyd's Sanitarium, 8 St. Nicholas Place.

RICHTER.—Mr. and Mrs. David Richter of 615 West 150th St., announce the arrival of a daughter Jan. 4.

ROESSLER.—To Mr. and Mrs. Herman Roessler, at 338 13th Av., Newark, N. J., Jan. 3, a daughter.

Engaged.

BERNSTEIN—HECHT.—Mrs. Lillie Hecht announces the engagement of her daughter Leonora to Mr. Alexander Bernstein. At home, 890 Prospect Av., Bronx, Sunday, Jan. 13, 1918, at 6 P. M.

BURRELL—SHANKS.—Miss Mary A. Shanks to Mr. J. Kirby Burrell, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ENGLANDER—LEVINE.—Mrs. E. Levine of 217 East 41st St., announces the engagement of her daughter Phoebe to Dr. Henry Englander. Reception Hotel Savoy Sunday evening, Jan. 6, 8 P. M. No cards.

FORD—COPP.—Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Copp of Palm Beach, Fla., and Flushing, New York, on December 28, 1917, announced the engagement of their daughter, Mary Estelle Copp, to Sergeant S. Bogert Ford of 2,920 Broadway, New York City, and Company 4, 102d Ammunition Train, Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.

GROSSMAN—WETSTONE.—Mr. and Mrs. L. Wetstone of Vernon, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter Rose to Mr. Philip Grossman of New York City.

GILLETTE—BECK.—Mr. and Mrs. David Beck, 535 Castle Point Terrace, Hoboken, announce the engagement of their daughter Mayme to Mr. Murray Gillette of New York.

HOLTZ—ROZENZUEIG.—Dora Rosenzueig to Charles Holtz, Jan. 1, 1918.

HURVITZ—LYTTLE.—Mrs. H. Lyttle, 790 Riverside Drive, announces the engagement of her daughter Evelyn to Mr. Herman L. Hurvitz of Pittsburgh.

KLEIN—ARNOLD.—Mrs. M. Arnold of 568 West 149th St. announces the engagement of her daughter Helen to Mr. Leonard Klein of New York City.

KORN—FRIEDMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. William Friedman of 147 East 92d St. announce the engagement of their daughter Elsie to Mr. Sol. C. Korn of New York.

SCHLOSS—LEVY.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Levy, 2 West 120th St., announce the engagement of their daughter Ida to Bernard Schloss.

SILVER—COHEN.—Mrs. G. Cohen of 538 West 164th St. announces the engagement of her daughter Anna to Max F. Silver.

SONNEBORN—HYMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Elie Hyman of 1,349 Madison Av. announce the engagement of their daughter Jeannette to Mr. Herman M. Sonneborn. At home Sunday, Jan. 13 and 23, from 3 to 6.

TAFFAE—KLEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Klein of 792 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter Sarah to Leon Taffae of Brooklyn.

VICTOR—MAGNUS.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Magnus, 489 Manhattan Av., announce the engagement of their daughter Lillian to Mr. Alexander I. Victor of Toronto, Canada, Dec. 28. Toronto papers please copy.

SWENSON—BROEMEL.—Laura D. Broemel to Charles H. Swenson.

WAMSGANG — SCHMIDLIN. — Elizabeth Schmidlin to John E. Wamsgang, Jr.

Married.

BREWSTER—MILLS.—At Merrickville, Ontario, Jan. 1, 1918, Bessie A., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Mills, to James Brewster of Montreal, Quebec, and Litchfield, Conn.

DE WALTOFF—LIPPMAN.—On Dec. 22, 1917, Gerald De Waltoff, Jr., to Bessie A. Lippman. At home Jan. 6, 1918, at 1,745 East 19th St., Brooklyn.

FISHER—BEWLEY.—On Saturday, Jan. 5, 1918, in Christ Church, Lockport, N. Y., by the Rev. W. H. G. Lewis, Margaret Anne, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bewley, to Dr. C. Irving Fisher of New York City.

MUNFORD—BLAKE.—On Saturday, Jan. 5, at the Cathedral of the Incarnation, Garden City, N. Y., by the Very Rev. Dean Treder, Lieutenant Nicholas Van Slyck Munford, O. O. R. C., to Miss Ayliffe Malbone Blake, daughter of Colonel Edmund M. Blake, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A.

POMERANTZ—KRUCKMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. S. I. Kruckman of 560 West 148th St. announce the marriage of their daughter Madeline to Mr. George Pomerantz, city.

TAUSSIG—MURRAY.—At Cambridge, Mass., Miss Beatrice Murray, daughter of Walter Hunter Murray, Esq., of London, England, to William Guild Taussig, son of Professor F. W. Taussig of Harvard University.

TAYLOR—MAGRATH.—Mabel Edna Magrath to Edward Cooper Taylor, Jr., Jan. 3.

WALDEN—BOORAEM.—On April 30, 1917, in New York City, Adelene Allison Booraem, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Booraem, Ridgewood, N. J., to Van Rensselaer Walden, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Walden.

WALLACH.—Mr. and Mrs. Jonas A. Wallach announce their 25th anniversary on Saturday evening, Jan. 12. At home, 318 East 67th St., after 8 P. M. No cards.

DAVIS—ROTHSTEIN.—Jan. 3, Miriam Rothstein to Arthur C. Davis.

Died.

ANDERSEN.—On Jan. 4, Henry Andersen, beloved husband of Mary Andersen. Funeral from his late residence 271 West 23d, Tuesday, Jan. 8, thence to the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Avenue and 84th Street at 11 A. M. Interment Calvary. Please omit flowers.

AST.—On Friday, Jan. 4, 1918, after a brief illness, Josephine Ast, aged 60 years, widow of the late Charles Ast and beloved mother of Anton. Funeral from her late residence, 2,072 Belmont Av., near East 180th St., Bronx, on Monday, Jan. 7, at 1 P. M.

AUGER.—Emil. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," B'way, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Sunday, 1 o'clock.

BARTLET.—At his residence, 81 Park Av., Saturday, Jan. 5, Henry Paine Bartlet, in the 68th year of his age. Funeral services at Trinity Chapel, West 25th St., Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 10 A. M. Interment at Newburyport, Mass. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

WILLIS T. Mead UNDERTAKER 1939 MADISON AVENUE

The Modern Undertaking Service offered by Mead encompasses not only the scientific care and preservation of the body and all the usual funeral arrangements, but extends even to aiding in the selection of mourning apparel (when desired), care of floral tributes and relieving the bereaved family of every responsibility that is so unwelcome in time of sorrow.

Non-sectarian. Day and Night Service. Matron attendant.

Phone—Harlem 3743.

Lefferts Place Chapel Fairchild Sons, 86 Lefferts Pl.

Better facilities here than in your home.

66th St. & 8th Av. **FRANK E. CAMPBELL** B'way & 66th St.

CIRCLE 104 **J. WINTERBOTTOM** SIXTH AV. at 53d St.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY

233d St. By Harlem Train and by Trolleys. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York. Lots of small size for sale.

Died.

BENNETT.—Jan. 3, 1918, Charles W. Bennett, aged 45 years. Body lying in state at Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St. Funeral services Wednesday morning, 11 o'clock. Friends, also members Friars, Screen, and Green Room Clubs, invited.

BEYER.—On Saturday, Jan. 5, 1918, George H. Beyer, in his 69th year. Funeral services will be held at his home, 550 Madison St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 2 P. M.

BIGLOW.—On Jan. 4, at Tacoma, Wash., Berthia A., wife of the late Lemuel G. Biglow, in her 78th year.

BISSETT.—Miss Henrietta, passed away Jan. 4, Newark, N. J. Funeral service St. Peter's Church, Spottswood, N. J., Monday, Jan. 7, 2:30 P. M.

BROWN.—Henry T., in his 59th year, Jan. 4, 1918, at his residence, 725 Union Av. Funeral from St. Anselm's Church, 153th St. and Pinton Av., Monday, Jan. 7, at 11 A. M. Interment Calvary.

BUCKINGHAM.—John. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St. (Frank E. Campbell's,) Monday, 10 o'clock.

CAPLAN.—On Friday morning, Jan. 4, after a short illness, in her 46th year, Rose Caplan, beloved mother of Lewis L. Caplan. Funeral from her late residence, 4,209 15th Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday at 1 P. M. Friends wishing to send flowers kindly remember war sufferers instead.

CHASE.—At Leominster, Mass., Jan. 4, William Howard Chase, 60 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 25 Grove Av., Leominster, Mass., Monday, Jan. 7, at 2 P. M.

CLARK.—On Thursday, Jan. 3, 1918, Henry Schieffelin Clark, husband of Mary Douglas Clark, in his 58th year. Funeral service on Sunday, Jan. 6, at 3 o'clock at Union Reformed Church of High Bridge, Ogden Av., near 169th St., Bronx, New York City.

CLARK.—Suddenly on Jan. 5, 1918, Mrs. John T. Clark, mother of Mrs. James H. Kidder. Funeral service in the Chantry of St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, on Monday, Jan. 7, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

CLARKSON.—John Charlton, son of David M. Clarkson of New York, on Jan. 4, at Del Rio, Texas, aged 62 years.

CROSBY.—James A. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's) Sunday, 3 P. M.

DOHERTY.—On Friday, Jan. 4, 1918, Charles H. Doherty, at his residence, 202 Pulaski St., Brooklyn, formerly of the 13th Ward, New York City; father of William H., Elizabeth, Thomas F. Doherty, and Mrs. Charles S. Hagerty. Funeral from his late residence Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, at 9 A. M., thence to St. Ambrose Church, De Kalb and Tompkins Avs. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

DREYFOUS.—On Friday, Jan. 4, at her residence, 280 West 99th St., Lucille, widow of Emanuel Dreyfous and daughter of the late Aaron L. and Hetty Gomez. Funeral private. It is kindly requested no flowers be sent.

EDGCUMBE.—On Jan. 5, 1918, Susan Edgcumbe, 2,640 Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J., beloved wife of George R. Edgecumbe. Funeral services private. Kindly omit flowers.

FLUEGELMAN.—Moses, husband of the late Fannie and beloved father of Henry, Nathan, Max, Louis, and Isidor. Funeral services Monday, Jan. 7, 11 A. M., 319 West 98th St. Interment Linden Hill Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

FETTE.—Elisabeth W., at the German Hospital, after a short, severe illness. Services Campbell's FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, Monday evening, 8:30.

GALVIN.—Saturday, Jan. 5, 1918, George Hill Galvin. Funeral service at 150 West 13th St., Monday evening, Jan. 7, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

GEROW.—Suddenly, Dec. 30, at 1,738 East Stark St., Portland, Ore., Margaret Sibbald Gerow, daughter of Mrs. Charles H. Sibbald.

GILDERSLEEVE.—Suddenly, at Atlantic City, N. J., Friday, Jan. 4, 1918, Mrs. Anna M. V. Gildersleeve of 104 Montague St., Brooklyn, and Cranford, N. J. Funeral private.

GOEREN.—Mathias Goeren, aged 78, beloved husband of Sophia Green. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,125 Teller Av., Monday, 10 A. M.

GOLDMAN.—Suddenly, on Jan. 3, Michael, aged 48, of 445 Riverside Drive, beloved husband of Minnie and devoted father of Harriet and Marjorie. Funeral services on Sunday, Jan. 6, at 10 o'clock, Masonic Hall, 23d St., and 6th Av.

GOLDMAN.—At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Rotary Club of New York, held on Jan. 4, the following was unanimously adopted:

For the second time within a few short hours the Rotary Club of New York mourns the irreparable loss of a faithful and valued member—Michael Goldman.

Michael Goldman was always hopeful, always cheerful, always considerate of others, and this is a wonderful thing to say of a man.

Time and again, in the Rotary Club of New York, members have witnessed this man's great heart, in its sympathies, reach past the walls of creed. Again and again have they witnessed the tendrils of his generous soul reach out and over the walls of a neighboring chair, in the Club, like vines hiding the broken gateway of some disappointment.

No member of the Rotary Club of New York had a happier song in his soul—a soul that seemed to be born with a mysterious remembrance of a heritage higher than the humble walls that held it captive.

In this loss men mourn, and mourn sincerely. For Michael was a man.

Therefore, be it Resolved, that the Secretary of the Rotary Club of New York carry to the members of the bereaved family our most sincere sympathy in this their great loss—our great loss.

WILLIAM H. BRADY, President.

HAGUE.—Of pneumonia, on Jan. 2, while on service in France for his country, Lieutenant William Hague, 116th Engineers, son of the late James D. Hague, in the 36th year of his age.

HARTMAN.—At Montclair, N. J., Saturday evening, Jan. 5, 1918, Vivian D., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred S. Hartman, aged 9 years. Funeral services will be held at the home of the parents, 168 Montclair Av., Monday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

HAYDOCK.—Friday, Jan. 4, 1918, Mary E. Haydock, widow of the late Richard L. Haydock, in her 83d year, at her residence, 45 Hatfield Place, Port Richmond, S. I. Funeral private.

HENNESSY.—On Jan. 4, Martha Hennessy. Funeral Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Sunday, 2 o'clock.

HERVEY.—At Phoenix, Ariz., Jan. 3, 1918, Everett Pray Hervey, beloved husband of Alice Hastings Hervey. Notice of funeral later.

HOGAN.—Jan. 5, Katherine Byrne Hogan, widow of the late Judge Edward Hogan. Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. John F. O'Brien, 981 Park Av., Tuesday, Jan. 8, 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, at 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary. Kindly omit flowers.

HOLLAND.—At his home, 10 North Delaware Av., Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 5, 1918, David, husband of the late Mary C. Holland, in his 65th year. Relatives and friends are invited to the funeral upon arrival at Calvary Cemetery, N. Y., Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HOYT.—At her residence, Stamford, Conn., on Saturday, Jan. 5, 1918, Maria Corse widow of Oliver Hoyt, in her 88th year. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

INGLISS.—On Jan. 4, 1918, William, of 860 Hunts Point Av. Services at Herrlich's Funeral Parlors, 332 East 86th, Sunday, Jan. 6, at 3 P. M.

KADANS.—Gitel, wife of Abraham, mother of Louis and Anna Kadans, Rose Fichandler, Bertha Freeman, Jeanette Horowitz. Funeral from her late residence Sunday, January 6, 1 P. M., at 123 West 115th St.

KILIAN.—Michael, died Jan. 4, 9 A. M., in his 42d year. Funeral services Sunday, Jan. 6, from his residence, 149 East Houston St., City, 2 o'clock. Friends and relatives invited to attend funeral services.

KOCH.—At Davos, Switzerland, on Dec. 25, Frank L. Koch, loving son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Koch, 2 West 89th St., after a lingering illness, aged 26.

LION.—Nathan, beloved husband of Gussie and father of Rita, Della, Hortense, and Carl. Funeral private. St. Paul papers please copy.

LIVINGSTON.—Jan. 3, at his residence, 536 West 113th St., Henry, beloved husband of Amalia and father of Frieda L. Pollatschek, Bertha L. Kehr, Hedwig, and Dr. Bernard Livingston. Funeral strictly private. Please omit flowers.

MOORE.—William Clark, at his home, 123 Stryker Av., Woodside, L. I. Masonic service Sunday at 8 P. M. at above residence. Interment Woodlawn, Monday.

NEWAY.—On Thursday, Jan. 3, 1918, in the 54th year of her age, Catherine Cecelia Neway, beloved wife of Edward Neway and mother of Edward, Herbert, Percy, and Ella Neway, Mrs. Anthony Mayer, Jr., Mrs. Vincent Rehman, and Mrs. John Annon. Funeral from her late residence, 1,376 Madison St., Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 7, at 10 A. M., thence to St. Brigid's Church. Interment St. John's Cemetery.

O'FARRELL.—Jan. 3, 1918, Rev. M. C. O'Farrell, rector Church of the Holy Innocents, 37th St. and Broadway. Funeral Monday, 10 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

PAINE.—Matilda Scott. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Tuesday, 11 A. M., auspices Actors' Fund.

PERRY.—In France, on Dec. 29, 1917, of cerebro-spinal meningitis, Franklin Perry, Master Signal Electrician, Signal Corps, with American Expeditionary Force, son of the late Oliver Hazard and Maria Moore Perry of Elmhurst, Long Island, in the 31st year of his age.

PERRY.—In France, Franklin, M. S. E. Signal Corps, 26 Aero Squadron, son of the late Oliver Hazard and Maria Moore Perry, in his 31st year.

PINKNEY.—At his residence, 619 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Saturday morning, Jan. 5, 1918, Samuel Jarvis Pinkney, in his 59th year. Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the house, Monday evening, Jan. 7, 7 P. M.

POLYTEWYSE.—Louis, 28, was accidentally killed Friday, Dec. 28, on the estate of Mr. R. A. Rainy at Huntington, L. I. He leaves a wife and two children, one, 3, Louis, Jr., and Polly, 1.

Died.

ROBINSON.—Albany, N. Y., Friday, Jan. 4, 1918, January Howell Porter, wife of Arthur Robinson of Rochester, N. Y. Survived by her husband and three daughters, Mrs. Frederick W. Blossom of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Henry D. Buell, and Mrs. Henry H. Stebbins, Jr., of Rochester, N. Y.

ROBINSON.—The Colonial Dames of the State of New York announce with regret the death on Jan. 4, 1918, of Mrs. Arthur Robinson, a member of the society.

ELEANOR VAN RENSSELAER FAIRFAX, President.
KATHRYN R. PIERREPONT, Recording Secretary.

ROSENFELD.—At Brookline, Mass., on Jan. 2, Carl H. Rosenfeld, son of the late Louis and Frederica Rosenfeld. Funeral services Sunday, Jan. 6, at 11:30 A. M., at the chapel, Salem Fields Cemetery, Cypress Hills. Kindly omit flowers.

RUHMANN.—Anna. Services at Roemmele's funeral parlor, 1,228-1,230 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn, Sunday, Jan. 6, 1918, at 5 P. M.

SCHRAG.—At his home, 155 Ashburton Av., Yonkers, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 3, 1918, Gustav Adolph Schrag. Funeral service at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Joseph Hopfer, 326 North Terrace Av., Mt. Vernon, Sunday, Jan. 6, 2:30 P. M. Interment Oakland Cemetery, Yonkers.

SCHUTZ.—On Thursday, Jan. 3, 1918, at the Woman's Hospital, Julie Schutz, daughter of the late Madame M. Schutz. Funeral from 150 West 13th St. on Sunday, Jan. 6, at 10 A. M. Saratoga, N. Y., and St. Augustine, Fla., papers please copy.

SCHWACOFER.—Jan. 5, 1918, Charles, aged 71 years. Funeral from Broadway, 66th St. (Frank Campbell's,) 1:45 o'clock. Services at St. James's Episcopal Church, Elmhurst, L. I., Monday afternoon, 3 o'clock. Friends invited. L. I. Railway train leaves Pennsylvania Station 2:41 o'clock.

SEDLACZEK.—Hugo Gustav, Jan. 4, after a lingering illness. Funeral private.

SIEGEL.—Mrs. Ida, late of 1,036 Bryant Av., Bronx, the beloved mother of Mrs. Esther Barrett, Morris H. Siegel, the Misses Bessie and Frances Sanville, passed away Friday night, after a long illness, in Montefiore Hospital. Funeral from hospital Sunday morning. Please omit flowers.

SPARKS.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 5, 1918, Wilbur L., husband of Elizabeth M. Sparks, in his 59th year. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 27 Waverly Av., Newark, on Monday evening, Jan. 7, at 8 o'clock.

SULZBERGER.—On Friday, Jan. 4, 1918, in his 80th year, Solomon Sulzberger, beloved father of Frederick, Milton, and Myron Sulzberger and the late Florence S. Herzog. Funeral services at Temple Beth-El, 5th Av. and 76th St., Sunday, Jan. 6, at 10 A. M.

SULZBERGER.—The Board of Trustees of Temple Beth-El, assembled in special meeting, note with profound sorrow the passing away of Solomon Sulzberger, the beloved President of the temple. In the going home to everlasting life of our friend and colleague, crowned with the glory of a ripe old age, the congregation mourns the loss of one who has for many years as Trustee, as Chairman of the School Board, and for the last fourteen years as President given it a service unique in length and distinguished in faithfulness. Loved by the children and the teachers of our Religious School, he never ceased to inspire its work by his genial presence. Honored by all who knew him his heart was in the sanctuary, and the joy of his life was to serve God in it. Untiring and self-sacrificing as he was in many activities of American Israel, our temple was nearest to his heart. We shall miss him very much. As a mark of our esteem, we place this minute of our tribute upon the records of the congregation, and herewith order that a copy thereof be presented to the bereaved family with the expression of our heartfelt sympathy and condolence, with the prayer that God may comfort them and make the memory of their beloved a blessing.

SAMUEL J. GOLDSMITH, Vice-Pres.
SIMON HESS, Secretary.

SULZBERGER.—Entered into rest, Solomon Sulzberger, honored and venerated Treasurer of Dist. No. 1, Independent Order B'nai B'rith. Funeral service Temple Beth El, 5th Av. and 76th St., Sunday, 10 A. M. Brethren are fraternally invited to attend.

JOSEPH ROSENZWEIG, President.
BERNARD M. KAPLAN, Secretary.

TRUSCOTT.—Samuel. CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH services, private, Broadway, 66th St.

VAUGHAN.—Patric, father of Sadie Vaughan Lynch, grandfather of Edward V. John V., and Noma Lynch, retired member of Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, N. Y. Police Department. Funeral from his late residence, 2,281 Belmont Av., on Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Martin of Tours Church, 10 A. M. Interment St. Raymond's.

VOLLMER.—Suddenly, Friday, Jan. 4, 1918, Charles F. Vollmer, of 75 West 119th St., in the 56th year of his age. Funeral private.

WARNER.—Mary. THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St. (Frank Campbell's); lying in state.

WEISS.—On Saturday, Jan. 5, in her 63d year, Rosalie, beloved wife of Henry Weiss, dear mother of Mrs. Tessie Stern, Sidney, Adolph, Edward, Carrie, and grandmother of Rita Stern. Funeral services at the Central Synagogue, 55th Street and Lexington Avenue, Monday, Jan. 7, at 10 A. M. Relatives, friends, members of the Temple, Righteous Women, Sisterhood, Auxiliary, Ladies' Auxiliary Society of the I. O. B. B. Home at Yonkers, Chananiah Lodge No. 165, I. O. B. B., United Brothers Society, Friedens Verein No. 1, John Hancock Lodge No. 70, F. and A. M., and Rheinischer Schuetzen Bund invited to attend.

WOLFENDEN.—On Saturday, Jan. 5, 1918, at her residence, 111 Montague St., Brooklyn, Mary, the dearly beloved sister of Harriett Wolfenden. Funeral services at Grace Church, Hicks St. and Grace Court, Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 7, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

WYLIE.—On Thursday, Jan. 3, Ellen J. Wylie, in her 75th year, widow of the late Charles Wylie of Indianapolis, Ind., and mother of Andrew T. Wylie of Teachers' College. Funeral services will be conducted by Chaplain Knox at St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, at 1 P. M., Monday, Jan. 7. Friends invited. Kindly omit flowers. Indianapolis papers please copy.

WYMAN.—On Jan. 5, 1918, at Far Rockaway, L. I., Kate, beloved wife of David Wyman, and mother of Selma and Gertrude, and sister of Mary Wyman. Notice of funeral hereafter.

YATES.—Geo. W. Funeral from THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's.) Sunday. Private. Bennington (Vt.) papers please copy.

YOUNGBLOOD.—On Jan. 4, Mary A., beloved wife of Addison P. Youngblood. Funeral services at her late residence, 601 West 191st St., Sunday afternoon, 3 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn.

BLUM.—Moses, Jan. 4, aged 73. Funeral 228 Lenox Av. today, 10 A. M.

BRADY.—Anna, 614 2d Av., Jan. 3. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BUCHAN.—Florence, Jan. 4. Funeral 161 8th Av. today, 1:30 P. M.

CAWKEVELL.—Henrietta, 3,751 Barnes Av., Bronx, Jan. 4, aged 73. Funeral tomorrow.

CLOWRIGHT.—Arthur R., 62 Milford St., Jan. 4. Funeral tomorrow.

CORBETT.—Patrick, 421 10th Av., Jan. 3. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

COYLE.—Patrick, 229 10th Av., Jan. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DALTON.—Mary J., 951 Morris Av., Bronx, Jan. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

DARCY.—Patrick, 157 9th Av., Jan. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

DEVINE.—Michael, 502 West 135th St., Jan. 4, aged 84.

FITZGERALD.—Thomas H., 3,215 Decatur Av., Bronx, Jan. 3. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

GERDES.—Carrie A., 2,396 Creston Av., Bronx, Jan. 3. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

GRAHAM.—Maude E., Jan. 4, aged 40. Funeral 161 8th Av., today, 1 P. M.

GUSSFIELD.—Adelaide, 218 East 80th St., Jan. 3, aged 80. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

HEALY.—Jeremiah, 303 West 147th St., Jan. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

McARDLE.—Stephen, 202 Alexander Av., Bronx, Jan. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

NELSON.—James, 1,854 Anthony Av., Bronx, Jan. 3. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

O'CONNOR.—William, German Hospital, Jan. 4. Funeral notice later.

O'NEILL.—James, 465 West 51st St., Jan. 3. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

SCHLOSSER.—William, 295 East 142d St., Jan. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

SCHNEIDER.—Kate, 645 St. Ann's Av., Bronx, Jan. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

SHEA.—Ellen, 111 West 89th St., Jan. 4. Funeral tomorrow.

SHEA.—Timothy J., 262 West 24th St., Jan. 3. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

TOOLAN.—Mary A., 2,412 Bailey Av., Kingsbridge, Jan. 4. Funeral tomorrow.

Brooklyn.

ANASTASIA.—Ralph, 1,736 Atlantic Av., Jan. 4, aged 17.

BARTOW.—Phebe A., 1,020 Bedford Av., Jan. 4. Funeral service today.

BASS.—Anna G., 477 Hamburg Av., Jan. 3.

BAUER.—John, 1,708 Dean St., Jan. 4, aged 43. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

BROWN.—Caroline, 486 13th St., Jan. 4, aged 75. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BUSER.—George H., 386 Cumberland St., Jan. 4, aged 82. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DIEDRICK.—Julia, 97 Van Buren St., Jan. 4, aged 50. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FITZHARRIS.—Thomas, 549 73d St., Jan. 4. Funeral tomorrow.

FRANZ.—Madeline W., 1,919 Bleecker St., Jan. 1.

FRIES.—Michael C., 469 Railroad Av., Jan. 3, aged 60. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GALLAGHER.—Daniel F., 361 Hamburg Av., Jan. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

GLENN.—Jane C., 275 St. James Place, Jan. 3. Funeral service today.

HUMPHREY.—Margaret A., 492 7th Av., Jan. 4. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LARSEN.—Amalia, 310 1st St., Jan. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

LYON.—Eleanor D., 91 Grant Av., Jan. 3.

McBREEN.—Owen, 184 Winthrop St., Jan. 4. Funeral tomorrow.

McNALLY.—Mary, 344 Devoe St., Jan. 4, aged 48. Funeral Jan. 8.

PHILLIPS.—Frederika, 91 Saratoga Av., Jan. 3. Funeral today.

PINKNEY.—Samuel J., 619 Lafayette Av., Jan. 5. Funeral services tomorrow.

Died.

PLOWRIGHT.—Arthur, 62 Milford St., Jan. 4. Funeral tomorrow.

PUNDT.—John F., 331 11th St., Jan. 4, aged 51. Funeral tomorrow, 11 A. M.

ROSENBERG.—Mary, 486 17th St., Jan. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

SMITH.—Jane, 299 Monroe St., Jan. 4, aged 76. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SPENCER.—Eliza, 9 Prospect Park West, Jan. 4. Funeral private.

TOBIN.—John, 9 Willow St., Jan. 4. Funeral tomorrow.

WEDEKIND.—Johanna, 274 Clifton Place, Jan. 4, aged 45. Funeral services today.

WENIG.—Louise R., 909 Halsey St., Jan. 4.

WRIGHT.—James, 213 Bond St., Jan. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Jersey City and Newark.

COMMOS.—Kate A., 12 Fabyan Place, Newark, Jan. 4. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

DASSING.—Regina, 694 South 17th St., Newark, Jan. 4.

DOOLITTLE.—Harriet E., 49 Cliff St., Newark, Jan. 3. Funeral private.

DUFFIN.—Mary A., 122 Avon Av., Newark, Jan. 3.

FITZPATRICK.—Lawrence, Newark, Jan. 2.

FREEMAN.—William, 52 Springfield Av., Newark, Jan. 3.

HELM.—George, 737 North 6th St., Newark, Jan. 3, aged 67.

HENNING.—Louise, 569 South 10th St., Newark, Jan. 4, aged 71.

LEWIS.—Francis, 16 2d St., Newark, Jan. 3.

MEYERS.—James, 724 Ocean Av., Jersey City, Jan. 3. Funeral service today.

SOWDEN.—George, Newark, Jan. 3, aged 76.

SWEENEY.—Mary, Jersey City, Jan. 3.

Long Island.

DENNIS.—William, Greenport, Jan. 3. Funeral today.

DISSEN.—William V., Woodhaven, Jan. 4, aged 71. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

HERB.—Catherine, Union Park, Jan. 4, aged 61. Funeral service tomorrow.

McCALL.—Louis F., Richmond Hill, Jan. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

MANGELS.—Charles, Maspeth, Jan. 4, aged 63. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

NEWMAN.—Elizabeth, Brooklyn Manor, Jan. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

O'NEIL.—Augustine M., Richmond Hill, Jan. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

In Memoriam.

ABRAHAM.—In constant loving memory of Eva H. Abraham, who passed away on Jan. 6, 1906.

AHERN.—In loving memory of our mother, Mary T. Ahern, who died Jan. 12, 1916; mass at St. Joseph's Church, Pacific St. and Vanderbilt Av., Brooklyn, Saturday, Jan. 12, at 7:45 A. M.

KRAUSHAAR.—Anniversary mass for the late Charles W. Kraushaar, Monday, Jan. 7, at 9:30 A. M., St. Leo's Church, 28th St., east of 5th Av.

ROTHMANN.—In fond and loving memory of our dear mother, Theresa Rothmann, whom God called Jan. 6, 1917.

HUSBAND, SONS, DAUGHTER.

Unveiling.

COHEN.—The unveiling of monument in memory of Heyman Cohen, formerly of 38 West 21st St. and 1,645 Park Av., will take place 10:30 A. M. sharp, Sunday, Jan. 13, at Washington Cemetery, Section 2. Relatives and friends kindly attend.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ABBOTT-DETROIT SEDAN, 1917 model, only run about 3,500 miles; in very good condition; will sell cheap. Lozier Motor Company, Broadway at 61st St.

BRISCOE.—$550 buys Briscoe cabriolet, cost $1,250; trial allowed. 170 East 73d.

BROUGHAM Town Car, 1916; cost $3,900, our price, $1,850. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW. Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Flack. 1790 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 cabriolet, also Buick sedan; prices attractive. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

BUICK late 1917 little six touring. Plaza 8142. Itter, 713 Madison Av.

BUICK 1917 TOURING, $750. Alexander G. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 BERLIN. 7-passenger; full four-door; used about 7,000 miles; guaranteed in every way; color Brewster green; beautiful brown upholstering; must sacrifice. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1913 SEDAN. 5-passenger; fully equipped in every way; repainted; color, Brewster green; condition guaranteed; bargain. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1916 TOWN CAR. 7-passenger; fully equipped; condition guaranteed; many extras; must be seen to be appreciated; will sacrifice. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1916 CABRIOLET. 4-passenger; run about 8,000 miles; fully equipped; condition like new; must be seen to be appreciated. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC.—Luxurious Cadillac Sedan for song; vaudeville headliner, leaving town, disposing of car for quick sale; no dealers. Apply Pioneer Garage, 23 Cranberry St., Brooklyn. Phone Main 71. Demonstrations.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE BODY. Seven-passenger, new; owner going away; very handsome; no reasonable offer refused. Phone Columbus 4948.

CADILLAC limousine, 8 cylinder, equal brand new; sacrifice $975; trades considered. Sandman, 216 State St., Brooklyn. Main 1391.

CADILLAC Limousine; luxurious privately owned; careful driver; will be rented at exceptionally reasonable rates, by week or month. Tel. 4286 Circle.

CADILLAC 1916 LIMOUSINE. CADILLAC 1916 TOURING. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917, LIMOUSINE BODY. Seven-passenger; guaranteed. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC 1917 sedan; limousine landaulet, also touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 four-passenger sedan; special; very classy; run 5,000 miles; perfect condition; many extras. R 82 Times.

CADILLAC 1916 limousine, 7-passenger. CADILLAC 1915 limousine, 7-passenger. Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

CHANDLER touring contract for Spring delivery for sale at saving to you. O 7 Times.

CHEVROLET 1916 TOURING CAR, model Baby Grand; good condition; good shoes; looks like new. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,248 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

CHEVROLET.—$425 buys Chevrolet sedan, 1917 model, used 3 months. 170 East 73d.

DELAUNAY-BELLEVILLE 15 H. P. LIMOUSINE FOR SALE; BREWSTER BODY; GOOD CONDITION. CAN BE SEEN AT BILTMORE GARAGE, 205 EAST 47TH ST.

DODGE BROTHERS TOWN CAR LANDAULET.

Used 2 months, driven 1,200 miles; condition and appearance like new; cost over $2,000 new; owner will sacrifice at $1,200. Box M. M., 306 Times Downtown.

DODGE BROTHERS sedan; driven 5,000 miles; in exceptionally fine mechanical condition; equipped with front and rear bumpers and new extra shoe. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,248 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars; we are offering some exceptionally good Dodge Brothers used cars this week. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,248 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

DODGE BROTHERS Winter touring; this year's production; like new; slip covers, 2 bumpers, 2 new extra tires; guaranteed. John B. Elsey, Dodge Brothers, dealers, 344 East 149th St.

DODGE Limousine Town Car; used four months. Mr. Gear, 149 West 49th St.

FIAT 1915 Limousine car; painted blue, with natural color wheels; (No. 2281.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

FIAT "30," Fleetwood touring; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

FIAT.—$300 buys Fiat limousine; used two Winters. 170 East 73d St.

FORD Sedan; almost new; self starter, shock absorbers, chains, lock on door; owner going to France. Telephone Plaza 2780 before noon.

FORDS.—Bargains, Ford touring and runabouts; prices $125 to $225. 170 East 73d.

FRANKLIN BARGAINS. 1917 Sedan, 1917 4-passenger; 1917 Touring, (Winter top;) 1917 Town Car; 1916 Berlin and Touring; 1915 Sedan and Touring; private owners; time payments arranged. Gage, 1,884 Broadway. Columbus 6832.

HUDSON CAR (NEW) AT A DISCOUNT. Army officer serving in France will sell at a sacrifice his $950 credit on a new Hudson car; this credit is good for $950 for the purchase of a new Hudson car, any type. Apply L. W. H., Cypress Av., Flushing.

HUDSON Cabriolet; run 4,000 miles, and better than new mechanically; cost today, with extras which go with it, $2,785; owner in California; will sell for $1,500. Address William Boyle, 346 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

HUDSON Super "6," 1916 model cabriolet; 3 passenger; the ideal Winter car; in elegant condition; run about 5,000 miles; will sacrifice to quick purchaser. Phone J. E. St. Clair, St. Nicholas 9800.

HUDSON.—New super cabriolet; run 2,200 miles; owner must sell; reasonable. Phone Morristown 508. D. B. McElwee, Jr.

HUDSON 1914, 6-54, 7-passenger touring; rebuilt and painted; a bargain; any demonstration. Morris, 140 West 49th.

HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 Brougham; town car; wire wheels; like new. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1917 Sedan; bargain; first-class condition; guaranteed service. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

KISSEL.—$600 buys Kissel sedan, latest type; been used, private. 170 East 73d.

LANCIA.—5 passenger; wire wheels; late model. Pilot Company, 200 West 59th.

LANCIA 1917 collapsible town car. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LANCIA.—$450 buys Lancia landaulet with starter and lights. 170 East 73d.

LOCOMOBILE, 1913.

7-PASS. TOURING CAR IN FIRST-CLASS CONDITION; PRIVATELY OWNED; EQUIPPED WITH 1917 LAMPS AND FENDERS; LIGHTING AND STARTING SYSTEMS; 5 PRACTICALLY NEW TIRES. L. DOWNS SALES CO., 201-203 PATERSON ST., PATERSON, N. J. TEL. PATERSON 4673.

LOCOMOBILE 1915, "38" landaulet; extra touring body. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

MARMON.—LIMOUSINE CAR, NOT QUITE ONE YEAR OLD, FOR SALE; PERFECT CONDITION. APPLY J. E. D. & CO., 20 BROAD ST., N. Y. C.

MARMON 1917 landaulet; limousine; also touring car; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MAXWELL 1917 touring car; A1 mechanical condition; paint in first-class condition. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,248 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

OWEN MAGNETIC, latest model, special Springfield seven-passenger sedan; recently overhauled and repainted; Goodyear cord tires; spare wheel and tire; Westinghouse air spring shock absorbers; guaranteed same as new. Telephone Market 1716. Owen Magnetic Car Co. of N. J., 12 William St., Newark, N. J.

OWEN MAGNETIC, 5-passenger touring car, latest model; guaranteed same as new; extra equipment; run 6,000 miles; will consider trade. Telephone Market 1716. Owen Magnetic Car Co. of N. J., 12 William St., Newark, N. J.

PACKARD 1917 2-35 Touring, 7-passenger.
PACKARD 1916 1-35 Landaulet, 7-passenger.
PACKARD 1916 1-35 Touring, 7-passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

PACKARD Twin-Six 2-35 Touring car, painted blue, with natural color wheels; (No. 2186.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PACKARD Landaulet "1-35," fully equipped; car like new; run little; Westinghouse shock absorbers; no dealers. Phone Circle 2907.

PACKARD.—Twin Six, landaulette, brougham; almost new; exceptional bargain. Tel. Riverside 5316.

PACKARD Twin Six 2-35 Touring car; painted blue; (No. 2177.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PACKARD 2-25 Twin Six four-passenger Runabout; (No. 2229.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PACKARD limousine, fully equipped, perfect, $5000. Automobile and Storage Warehouse Co., 54 West 39th St.

PACKARD limousine; will sacrifice; perfect; fully equipped. $500. Alexander, 620 Riverside Drive.

PEERLESS 1918 Roadster, 8 cylinder, 4 passenger, used four months; perfect condition; cord tires, one extra, new; must sell at once. N 147 Times.

1916 PIERCE ARROW 4-passenger Town Brougham. Absolutely perfect. Driven 2,000 miles. Will sacrifice. R. E. Broatch, 586 Fairfield Av., Bridgeport, Conn. Phone Noble 513.

PIERCE-ARROW (1918) Limousine, 38 H. P. Lorraine-Simplex (1917) Limousine. Packard (1916) Landaulet; like new. F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4478 Rector.

PIERCE-ARROW Limousine, 48 h. p., late model; perfect condition. Phone Owner, Murray Hill 1200.

PIERCE-ARROW 1914, "36" limousine; absolutely perfect; bargain. Tel. Owner, 348 Rector.

PIERCE-ARROW 1912; special built limousine; condition perfect; reasonable. Tuckahoe 4849 Morningside.

PIERCE-ARROW 1918 limousine, also 1917 touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "66," 4 pass. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 B'way.

RENAULT 14-20 COLLAPSIBLE BROUGHAM. LATEST IMPORTATION. Car like new. Exceptional equipment. No dealers. Phone Circle 2907.

REO 1916 TOURING; DRIVEN 5,000 MILES; general appearance like new. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,248 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

REO 1916 LIMOUSINE. Beautiful 7-passenger, with an extra touring body; can't be told from new; full electric equipment, condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 55th St.

ROLLS-ROYCE.—Before storing, (leaving for France 15th,) offer sedan and touring, also Alpine touring; late models. Apartment 8C, 949 West End Av.

ROLLS-ROYACE sedan, also landaulet and touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

R. C. H. Electric town car, 1918 model; closed body, four seats inside, two outside; quiet color; has had light service and is in prime condition; inspection invited; price ready for use, $700. X 875 Times Annex.

SEDAN.—1916, Kissel 6-42 chassis, Springfield body by Holbrook, wire wheels, Westinghouse shock absorbers, slip covers, &c.; handsome sedan in guaranteed perfect mechanical condition; cost $4,000, will sell for $1250; owner going abroad. O 377 Times Downtown.

S. V. 1915 TOWN CAR, SEPARATE TOURING BODY; JUST OVERHAULED, NEWLY PAINTED; PERFECT CONDITION; MODERN EQUIPMENT; SACRIFICE TO QUICK BUYER. COLUMBUS 9112.

S. V. 1912 limousine in good running order. 236 East 54th St.

S. V. beautiful town car; latest model; bargain. Homan, 211 West 58th St.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH

1916 Model G, 4-cylinder roadster; perfect condition, special maroon painting; run 200 miles; cost $1,300; owner entering army; will sell quick $800. Address P. O. R., 187 Times.

SCRIPPS BOOTH, 1916, newly painted; bargain; $375. Alexander G. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 COUPE. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

SIMPLEX Roadster, disappearing seat; very snappy. Pilot Company, 200 West 59th.

STEARNS KNIGHT limousine, 1917, 8 cylinder; this car is in practically new condition; interiors renovated, newly painted; lighting, fixtures, and accessories of the best; luxurious, roomy body; sold with FACTORY BRANCH BINDING MECHANICAL GUARANTEE. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE. Most beautiful car in city; Fleetwood body, every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut paneling; cost $5,300; condition perfect. Mrs. Hagan, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 8-cyl. brougham landaulet, Fleetwood body, all 1917 improvements. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1917, 4-cylinder, 4-passenger coupe, painted Rolls-Royce blue; practically new; sacrifice. Dr. Lumenfeld, 507 5th Av. Murray Hill 9851.

STUDEBAKER 1916 six-cylinder coupe; paint in good condition and engine in fine order; has been run about 6,000 miles by the owner; fine car for a doctor; price reasonable; can be seen by appointment only. H. Dunham, 487 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone—Rector 3900 daily from 10 to 4; Prospect 4839-R evenings and Sundays.

STUDEBAKER 1918, 7-passenger, touring. Suffern, N. Y.; engine and front wheel brakes, three new tires; will sell for $50. W. E. Fee, 29 West 39th, N. Y. City.

STUTZ limousine, beautiful late model; has limousine body, Continental motor, Westinghouse shock absorbers, extras; perfect condition; sold at one-quarter value. Private, 148 East 39th St.

STUTZ 1917 Bulldog Special, Series R, 4-passenger. Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y., (Brooklyn Branch,) 172 Malbone St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Open Sundays. Phone Flatbush 8384.

STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1915; most attractive special coupe body; mechanically perfect; has had splendid care; any demonstration. Kolker, 151 West 74th St. Phone 8975 Col.

STUTZ 1916 Bulldog Special; service guaranteed; $1,175. Alexander G. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

"WHITE" USED CARS, also other makes, touring cars and taxicabs. THE WHITE COMPANY, Park Av. and 57th St. Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 LIMOUSINE. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

WINTER INCLOSURE for Packard; excellent condition; $150. G. Ryan, 36 W. 61st.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCK for sale—Ford, with Smith Form-a-truck 8 in 1 convertible form body, complete with cab, two and one-half inch spring equipment, 3,000 pounds' capacity, capable of some overload; in excellent condition; cheap to quick purchaser. Address O 309 Times Downtown.

FORD one-ton truck, never used; sell cheap for cash. Y 203 Times Annex.

HURLBURT TRUCKS, new, in export cases, 2, 3½, 5, 7 ton, with bodies; discount. 1,780 Broadway. Columbus 3046.

TRUCKS. TRUCKS. TRUCKS. VARIOUS SIZES AND MAKES, EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES. LAWRENCE MOTOR SALES CORP., 136 WEST 52D, CIRCLE 190.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The War Department issued the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Selinger, 1st Lt. M. A., previous orders revoked.

Coleman, Capt. E. M., to Camp Lee.

Avery, 1st Lt. R. W., to Camp Kearny.

Lynch, 1st Lt. P. V., to Ft. Riley for inst.

Dozier, Capt. H. C., and Deitsch, Capt. W. F., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.

Doering, Maj. E. G., to station to Chicago to examine applicants for appointment in O.R.C.

Logan, Capt. L.; Brown, 1st Lt. S. E.; Mitchell, 1st Lt. S. E., and Van Cott, 1st Lt. E. R., to Kelly Field with Av. Sec. of Sig. C.

Harrison, 1st Lt. W. L., hon. discharged.

Pierce, 1st Lt. W. R.; Peavy, 1st Lt. H. J., and Price, 1st Lt. J. A., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.

Gay, Capt. W. M.; Brumbaugh, 1st Lt. St. C.; Graboff, 1st Lt. F., and Saye, 1st Lt. E. B., to Army Med. School for inst.

Berry, Capt. V., to Ft. Riley for inst.

Strong, 1st Lt. R. G., to Kelly Field with Av. Sec. of Sig. C.

Reiber, 1st Lt. M. R., to Ft. Sam Houston.

Parker, 1st Lt. J. W., Jr., to Camp Wadsworth.

Dougherty, Capt. C. F., hon. discharged.

Stone, 1st Lt. A. A., to Camp Cody in Base Hosp.

Reynolds, 1st Lt. R. W., and Seiler, 1st Lt. F. E., to Ft. Logan H. Roots.

Reeves, 1st Lt. W. R., to Camp Kearny.

Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Roche, 1st Lt. W. C., and Luerssen, 2d Lt. G. B., to Watertown Arsenal.

Davis, Capt. J. M., and Hazie, Capt. J. C., will report to Chief, Insp. Sec., Gun Div., N. Y.

Johnson, 1st Lt. A. H., to Detroit and report to Insp. of Ord. at plant of Dodge Bros.

Following will report to Acting Chief of Ord.:

Nicholson, Capt. S.	Waitt, 1st Lt. W. H.
Pampel, 1st Lt. W. S.	Chiles, 1st Lt. E. E.
Bolgiano, 2d Lt. R. J.	Wells, Maj. G. F.
Townsley, Capt. C. W.	Stokes, 1st Lt. H.
Russell, Capt. A.	Main, Capt. E. A.
Henn, 1st Lt. R. F.	Kent, 2d Lt. L. P.
Gottsman, 1st Lt. V.	Graham, 1st Lt. R. G.
Dickson, 1st Lt. R. H.	Noble, Maj. E. J.
Scrugham, Maj. J. G.	Kaufman, 1st Lt. L.
Mooney, Capt. J. D.	Douthett, 2d Lt. G. M.
Chapman, 2d Lt. I. A.	Bandler, 1st Lt. L. R.
Burdette, Capt. W. T.	Ayer, Maj. F. R.

Signal Reserve Corps.

Beveridge, 2d Lt. J., Jr.; and Wasserboehr, 2d Lt. F. B., to Selfridge Field.

Volmayer, 1st Lt. C. E., and Tunstall, 1st Lt. C., to Garden City.

McCracken, Maj. R. R., and Stone, Maj. M. D., will report to Chief Sig. Officer.

Following will report to Chief Sig. Off.: Froment, Capt. L. V.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Mulford, J. M.	Jones, H. M.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Lahtl, M.	Hayden, H.
Foster, W. J.	

Following to Central Dept., and will report to Dept. Sig. Off.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Martin, C. H.	Harding, E. M.
Phinney, R. M.	Flanders, G. Z.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Manheimer, A. E.	Pack, C. S.

Du Puy, Capt. T. F., and Cowham, 1st Lt. R. N., to Love Field.

Hoover, 1st Lt. F. A., previous orders amended to read L. E.

Seagrave, 2d Lt. D. R., to Camp Vail.

Baxter, 1st Lt. T. E., Av.Sec., to Chanute Field.

Knight, Capt. W., to New York, with 414th Telegraph Battalion.

Harrington, 1st Lt. R. C., to Wilbur Wright Field.

Infantry Reserve Corps.

Ball, 2d Lt. F. D., previous orders revoked.

McKinnon, 2d Lt. A. G., to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Austin, Tex., for training as an aviator.

Myers, Capt. R. B., Va. N.G., previous orders revoked.

Eben, Maj. J., 71st N. Y. N.G., hon. discharged.

Arnett, Capt. P. D., Ill. N.G., hon. discharged.

Koetting, 1st Lt. H., Mo. N.G., hon. discharged.

Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

Following promoted to be Majors:

CAPTAINS.

Hodapp, P. A.	Andrews, B.
Hill, F. T.	Wray, R.
Rees, G. W.	Kerr, E. H.
Luberoff, G.	Ruddell, W. H.
Hawking, H. A.	Holden, C. G.
McKeany, J. D.	Hopkins, D. F.
Massey, S. B.	Hoy, W. E.
Scroton, G. H.	Kopple, G. S.
Butin, P.	Porges, G.
Littell, A. L.	Rhodes, E. V.
Schocklin, J.	Miller, O. D.
Mackie, M.	

Engineer Reserve Corps.

Following promoted to be Majors:

CAPTAINS.

Lanagan, W. H.	Allen, W. H.
Buchanan, J. L.	Williams, S. W.
Gray, G. H.	De Tarnowsky, J.
Mannington, J. A.	Smith, H. G.
Vandeventer, C.	Dunlap, O. T.
Gilman, J. A.	O'Leary, R.
Blanchard, M.	Watkins, J. C.
Skeggs, J. H.	Stephens, H.
Heron, E. C.	Elliott, S. R.
Randolph, R. I.	

Following promoted to be Capts.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Jones, A. A.	Stevenson, C. S.
Cohen, J. M.	Henderson, L. A.
Snyder, H. E.	Schmidt, H. E.
Wallace, D. A.	Liskow, B. H.
Kobbe, W. H.	

Following promoted to be 1st Lts.:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Stevenson, W. T.	Blake, E. M.
Ott, P. W.	Flanagan, V. J.
Major, A. M.	Rhorer, D. E.
Forty, F. A.	Moon, C. A.
Grigsby, W. B.	Felt, W. L.
Rothermund, T. K.	Pollister, E. B.
Haupt, C. W.	Gash, F. P.
Francisco, E. O.	Crane, E. C.
McCurdy, G. L.	Myers, F. D.
Kane, E. A.	Fearing, E. J.
Day, A. C.	McKinney, W. W.
Estabrook, J. B.	Holton, C. A.
Watkins, A. C.	Hoskinson, G. M.
Hulme, N.	Rowe, D. H.
Brooks, J. T. L.	Will, C. G.
Easton, R. M.	Edmonson, R. W.
Hermann, R. L.	

Following, now attached to 20th Engs., assigned to that regt.:

CAPTAINS.

Miller, L. S.	Talbot, G. M.
Purbeck, J. P.	Starr, C. T.
Farrin, J. M.	Miles, G. F.
Uhrich, M. J.	Howard, F. W.
Carmine, J. H.	Witbeck, A. T.
Durham, H. W.	Linton, L. L.
Dawes, F. B.	Harris, F. W.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Feigel, J. H.	Jepson, M. E.
Smith, W. T.	Fraser, D. R.
Reimer, V. P.	Ducey, E. J.
Foster, S. C.	Burridge, A. L.
Gladding, R. D.	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Humphrey, W. L., Jr.	Moore, F. L.
Callery, J. D., Jr.	McKinney, W. W.
Lent, R. P.	Norton, J. G.
Hess, J. R.	

Dorrance, 2d Lt. J. G., will report to Chief of Engs.

Letts, Capt. J. G., to Camp Lee as a student at Eng. Training Camp to be conducted there.

Goodwin, 1st Lt. A. B., and Magee, 2d Lt. J. W., to Wash. Barracks with eng. ponton train.

Hughes, 1st Lt. F. W., and Ecklund, 2d Lt. C. A., will report by letter to Director U.S. Geological Survey re mil. mapping.

Sanitary Corps.

Shaffer, Maj. P. A., to following places to observe the work of nutritional survey parties and inspect food conditions, then to his station in this city: Camp Lee, Camp Sevier, Camp Greenleaf, Ft. Oglethorpe, Prison Barracks; Camp Taylor, Fairfield Aviation Camp, Camp Sherman.

Miscellaneous.

Langell, 1st Lt. D. B., Dent.R.C., to Camp Sherman.

Sheridan, 2d Lt. H. C., Qm.C., to Camp Wadsworth as Qm. base hosp.

Ferner, 1st Lt. J. J., and Snowwhite, 1st Lt. T. H., M.C. to Univ. Hosp., Phila., then to station.

Miller, Capt. A. E., F.A.Ill.N.G., hon. discharged.

Brumage, Maj. A., F.A., to Camp Grant.

Lawson, 2d Lt. W. T., C.A., will report to Cmdg.Off. coast defenses of Oahu.

Scudder, 1st Lt. H. D., Jr., N. J. N. G., hon. discharged.

Elkins, Maj. D., Ajt. Gen. R.C., to Governors Island.

Baker, 2d Lt. H. V., and Fargus, 2d Lt. G. L., Vet. R.C., to Camp Upton.

Gressens, Capt. D. S., Penn. N.G., previous orders amended to read Aug. 5 instead of Nov. 24.

Following promoted to be First Lieutenants and assigned to Camp Beauregard with 39th Div.:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Ford, T. B., Jr.	Hoffman, P. K.
Lyle, L. D.	Vaughan, J. R.

Reed, 2d Lt. E. E., Jr., N.G., promoted to be 1st Lt.

Thompson, Capt. W. R., Eng. R.C., promoted to be Major, N.G.

Adams, Capt. M. J., and Nants, Capt. J. S., Md.R.C., assigned to N.G. Div. at Camp Cody.

Buck, 1st Lt. P. M., N.A., assigned to N.G. Div. at Camp Cody.

Following of Md.R.C. assigned to N.G. Div. at Camp Cody:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Gallagher, R. S.	Sprecher, I. M.
Colvin, J., (N.A.)	Stratton, C. J.
Bland, C. C.	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Stevens, W. E., (N.A.)	Ostergaard, H.
Pickens, J. W.	Showers, R.
Wright, F. A.	Smith, O.
Beaves, J. S.	Schneringer, H.
Sperry, A. B.	Burns, F. L.
Powell, E. S.	McElhiney, L. S.
Lucky, M. C.	Hackis, W. B.
Powell, T. J.	Decker, K. M.
Amba, N. J.	Andrews, A. R.
Bowles, V. B.	Husband, D. H.
Larson, O. R.	Acton, H. J.
Cheatham, P. P.	Bogard, E. D.
Corby, H. G.	

Resignations.

Rowe, 2d Lt. C. A., Wis. N.G.; Lawler, 2d Lt. J. P., Qm.C.; Rainey, 2d Lt. L. D., Tenn. N.G.; Dunne, 2d Lt. E. A., Cav. R. C.; Scales, 1st Lt. N. B.

Leaves.

Leighton, Maj. W. E., M.R.C., 1 month; McNeill, 1st Lt. L., F.A.R.C., 10 days' extension; Orme, Capt. J. B. L., O.R.C., 3 days' extension.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

RENAULT 1914 landaulet, 7-passenger.
RENAULT 1913 brougham-landau, 7-pass.
RENAULT 1912 limousine, 7-passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

REO 1916 RUNABOUT, like new; bargain. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone Columbus 5052.

Miscellaneous.

GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE, 1,694 Broadway, between 53d and 54th Sts. USED CARS OF ALL MAKES. Limousines, Landaulets, Sedans, Tourings, Speedsters and Runabouts. 1917 Maxwell 5-passenger Touring. 1917, 1914, 1913, 1912 Mercer and Stutz Tourings, Runabouts, and Raceabouts. Overland Touring, 1917, 7-passenger. Hupmobile Sedan. Packard 30 7-passenger Touring. Studebaker Touring, Victoria top, 1917. Hudson Super 6 Limousine; run 2,600 miles. Buick Runabout, Abbott Roadster. Saxon light six 5-passenger Touring. 1917 Dodge 5-passenger Touring. Regal Runabout, Scripps Booth, Chalmers Coupelet. ALL GUARANTEED FOUR MONTHS. PERFECT CONDITION. Time payments. Trades considered.

USED CARS FOR SALE. FORDS.
1916 Runabout, demount. wheels, perf. cond., $185.
1916 Chassis, demount. wheels, good cond. $135.
1914 Touring, good condition, $125.
30 Other used Fords, at attractive prices. Commercial bodies, used and new. Tires and tubes, standard makes. At less than dealers' prices. Excellent opportunity for dealers. All cars guaranteed as represented. Bronx County Auto Co., Inc., Ford Agents, 807 Bergen Av., (150th.) Tel. 8061 Melrose.

LIMOUSINES. STEARNS "4," NEW; MILEAGE 1,600. CADILLAC "8"; Exceptional Condition. Two handsomest Limousines for sale in N. Y. City. Positively ready to be used immediately, without expenditure of any kind. Both cars look absolutely new, and can be bought practically at your own price. Open to mechanical inspection and demonstration any time. On exhibition at THE BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

PACKARDS.
1916 1-35 limousine, with cab sides.
1914 48 brougham, 7-passenger.
2-38 Limousine.
1913 Cadillac limousine.
1915 Overland limousine.
1913 Abbott Detroit sedan.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y., (Brooklyn Branch,) 172 Malbone St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn. OPEN SUNDAYS. PHONE FLATBUSH 8384.

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

Any car, new or used, purchased and sold for cash or monthly payments; absolutely no advance in price; your car accepted in part payment; valuable information provided on all cars. Gage, 1,584 Broadway; Phone 6832 Columbus.

BODY bargain in Ford, all-year-round body, two bear robes; will sell reasonable. 170 East 73d St.

MISCELLANEOUS BARGAINS. Franklin sedan and touring, Hudson limousine and touring, Buick touring, Stutz 4-pass., Dodge sedan; private owners; payments arranged. Gage, 1,884 Broadway. Columbus 6832.

BEAR ROBES, (pair,) handsome; also two beautiful plush robes, gentleman's fur-lined overcoat; also chauffeur's fur coat; perfect condition; no cash offer refused. Private Stable, 148 East 39th St., near Lexington Av.

ELECTRIC Delivery, closed body; general vehicle; Edison batteries; good condition; bargain. 946 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars, Limousine bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

Automobile Bodies.

CUSTOM BUILT town car body, new, partially complete; will mount, paint, and upholster to your specifications, $1,250; original price $2,000; also 4-passenger sedan body, immediate delivery. N 113 Times.

Automobile Repairing.

WE REPAIR auto radiators, lamps, windshields, and fenders on all makes of cars. 1,650 Broadway, New York.

Estate Appraised.

NORRIS, EMILY F., (April 24, 1917.) Total assets, $140,997. Assets: Cash, $19,562; personal, $11,881, which is the value of the contents of the residence, 377 Fifth Avenue; stocks and bonds, $94,616; interest due under the trust made by her husband, Gordon Norris, $13,907, and a legacy from Sarah Goodhue of $1,000. Miss Emily F. Lanfear was married to Gordon Norris in New Orleans on April 10, 1855, and the day before they entered into a written agreement in regard to the interest she was to receive from the premises 377 Fifth Avenue, and it is the unpaid portion of this interest which amounts to the $13,907. The beneficiaries are her daughters, Mary L., Sarah G. Norris, both of 92 Park Avenue, and Emily L. Norris of 145 East Thirty-fifth Street, $23,826 each. Her sons, Van Horne and Adam G. Norris, of 92 Park Avenue and of Staatsburg, N. Y., $19,966 each. Her grandson and granddaughters, children of her deceased son, Ambrose L. Norris, Lanfear B. Norris of 145 East Thirty-fifth Street, Emily R. Wells, 5 months old, of 52 East Seventy-sixth Street, and Valerie Norris, 14 years old, of Paris, France, $6,666 each. Mrs. Norris had the use of a Summer home in New London, Conn., for life, and after her death it went to her daughters.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobiles Wanted.

MOTOR TRUCK wanted, steel body; tail-board dump; 2½ to 5 tons capacity for handling coal and ashes; new, or second-hand, if in first-class condition; prompt delivery; give full particulars; terms cash. Address Oakes Manufacturing Company, Long Island City, N. Y.

FRANKLIN cars bought, sold, or accepted in part payment for other cars; new or used. Gage, 1,884 Broadway. Phone 6832 Columbus.

WANTED. Cadillac, 1916 or 1917 roadster, or 5-pass. phaeton; must be in good condition and price right. N 145 Times.

SPOT CASH—SPOT CASH—SPOT CASH. Highest cash prices paid for late model automobiles. 1,790 Broadway, Room 405. Phone Columbus 8046.

TRUCK wanted, one to two ton, for cash, or will trade for automobile. Telephone to Circle 2476.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD limousines, beautifully equipped, latest model cars, by day, week, or (preferably) month; special rate for shopping, $2.50 per hour. Broadway Packard Auto Renting, 2,523 Broadway. Phone Riverside 1448-5246.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3580 Bryant.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 586.

PACKARD new Twin Six brougham-landaulet; exceptionally smart car; seats 7; owner drives; monthly preferred. Riverside 5316.

STUDEBAKER, beautiful, new, glass inclosed; owner drives. Ashton, Phone Flatbush 2575J.

BEAUTIFUL S. G. V. Lancia, limousines, landaulets; ideal town cars; moderate rates. Kline Brothers, 425 West 54th. Columbus 398.

TRUCKS TO HIRE, day, week, month, year; various capacities. NEW TRUCKS; best service. LAWRENCE CORP., 136 West 52d. Telephone Circle 190.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD STORAGE.—Automobiles, $5 per month up. West Side Storage, 310-312 West 143d. Phone Audubon 3575.

DEAD STORAGE, (automobiles,) $5 month up. Matt Dwyer's, 311-319 West 140th. Audubon 1540-1.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—A disturbance of the Southwest type is central tonight over Eastern Arkansas, with rapidly rising pressure to the northward and northwestward, and general rains and snows have fallen in the Central Valleys and the western upper lake region, and moderate rains in Arkansas, Tennessee, and the East Gulf States. There were also light snows in Eastern New England and the Northwest. Elsewhere the weather was fair.

The southwest disturbance will move east-northeastward during Sunday, attended by snows over the north, snows and rains over the central, and rains over the south district east of the Mississippi River, reaching New England Sunday night and probably continuing Monday from the lower Lake region eastward. Otherwise the weather will be fair Monday.

It will be warmer Sunday in the middle and South Atlantic States and colder in the East Gulf States, the Lower Ohio Valley, and the Upper Lake region.

It will be colder Monday in the upper Ohio Valley, the lower Lake region, and the Middle and South Atlantic States.

Winds for Sunday and Monday along the North Atlantic Coast will be diminishing north, with fair weather, probably snow Monday; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh north and northeast Sunday, with fair weather, Monday increasing northeast, with snow; South Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh south, rain Sunday afternoon or night.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York—Increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer Sunday, followed by snow. Monday, local snows and somewhat colder in north and west portions.

Southern New England—Fair Sunday; snow at night and Monday.

New Jersey—Increasing cloudiness Sunday, followed by snow in north and snow or rain in south portions; slightly warmer. Monday, clearing and colder.

Western New York—Increasing cloudiness Sunday followed by local snows; Monday, local snows and somewhat colder.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Snow Sunday in north, snow or rain in south portion, warmer; Monday, clearing and colder.

Northern New England—Fair Sunday; snow at night or Monday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1917.	1918.		1917.	1918.
3 A. M.	44	15	4 P. M.	48	24
6 A. M.	41	15	6 P. M.	47	23
9 A. M.	39	16	9 P. M.	51	21
12 M.	42	23	11 P. M.	48	20

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 21; for the corresponding date last year it was 46; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 31. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 15; at 8 P. M. it was 21. Maximum temperature, 28 degrees at 1:45 P. M.; minimum, 14 degrees, at 12:15 A. M. Humidity, 53 per cent. at 8 A. M., 56 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.81 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.79 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..7:20|Sun sets..4:45|Moon rises..1:04

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:44	1:54	8:15	8:15
Governors Island	2:28	2:34	9:09	9:09
Hell Gate	3:47	4:15	11:15	10:58

Official Shipping List.

Arrival of vessels from foreign countries at Atlantic Coast and Gulf ports in the twenty-four hours ended Jan. 4:

STEAMSHIPS.

Anten, (Swed.)	Nortonia, (Br.)
Appalachee, (Br.)	Nessian, (Br.)
Elsa III., (Nor.)	Nessling, (Br.)
Edith, (Am.)	Salonica, (Nor.)
F. L. Skinner, (Am.)	Saxus, (Nor.)
Irishman, (Br.)	Sea Serpent, (Br.)
Lyderhorn, (Nor.)	Sherman, (Am.)
Merton Hall, (Br.)	Sonoma, (Am.)
Mars.	Vestris, (Br.)
Matsonia, (Am.)	Vigilant, (Ital.)

Fire Record.

A.M.		Loss.
1:22—120 Jane St.; Charles Gisla		$50,000
1:45—340 Grand St., (tenement;) 3d Av. R. R. Co.		Slight
2:15—15 Renwick St.; not given		Slight
4:20—764 Morris Park Av.; not given		$300
4:40—1,092 3 Av.; not given		None
5:15—438 W. 28 St.; John Spano		Slight
7:55—18 W. 8 St.; Mrs. Miller		Not given
9:25—2,194 2 Av.; F. Bibby		Slight
9:25—E. River and Hunts Point Av., (six scows;) Dailey & Ivins		Not given
10:45—1,466 Grand Concourse; Trimmer Pearson		Slight
10:50—8 Av. & 55 St., Rebecca Schmidt		Slight
P. M.		**Loss.**
12:15—105 Henry St.; Samuel Cohen		Slight
12:35—535 E. 43 St.; Joseph Condit		$400
1:20—137 E. 110 St.; S. Steinick		$500
1:40—208 W. 105 St.; Robert Morrell		Slight
2:40—771 Amsterdam Av.; M. Mears		Slight
3:00—51 Barrow St.; John Fulton		Slight
3:30—445 E. 121 St.; Antonio Peranspeineale		Slight
3:30—655 10 Av.; Eastern India Tea Co.		Slight
4:15—51 E. Houston St.; Teresa Gilnie		Slight
5:00—50 East End Av.; Rheinfrank Co.		Slight
5:10—Kepler Av. & 262 (auto;) not given		None
5:10—474 W. 130 St.; Henry Sonn		Slight
5:45—43 Clinton St.; Minnie Karp		Slight
5:45—66 E. 56 St.; George A. Bauman		Slight
5:55—610 E. 17 St.; S. A. Cohn		Slight
6:15—Boston Rd. & Wilkins Av.; Treper & Leider		$15
6:30—823 5 St.; Epstein & Weinseller		Not given
7:00—370 Canal St.; Samuel Soukin		Slight
7:20—213 E. 40 St.; Kate Butler		Slight
8:00—209 E. 98 St.; not given		Slight
8:15—33 Goerck St.; not given		Slight
8:30—Front 239 South St.; (machinery and cotton in doorway;) Patrick Reardon		Slight
8:50—44 Pell St.; Wong Chong		Slight
9:20—534 E. 15 St.; Joseph Bullatti		Slight
9:35—349 E. 118 St.; Samuel Michelson		Slight
9:35—260 W. 83 St.; Louise Bernstein		Slight
9:45—9 W. 137 St.; David Rawlings		Slight
11:45—97 Sheriff St., J. Markowitz		Slight

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. E. A. Healy, 1 to C. O. Squad, for 30 days, from 8 A. M., Jan. 13; H. J. McCormack, 6, to C. O. Squad, for 30 days, from 8 A. M.

Fire Department.

A detail of sixteen men (six as pallbearers) will attend the funeral of Fireman, 1st gr., J. J. Frein, Eng. 65, from his late residence, 972 2d Av., Borough of Manhattan, at 9:45 A. M., Monday, Jan. 7. Interment at Calvary Cemetery. The detail will include the 8th to the 12th Battalions, inclusive, under the command of Lieutenant J. P. Hayes, No. 1, Eng. 21, together with the members of Eng. 65, who will follow the hearse as mourners. They will report in full uniform at the quarters of Eng. 8, 165 East 51st St., at 9:30 A. M., proceed to residence, thence to the Church of St. John the Evangelist, 55th St. and 1st Av., and after services will accompany the remains a reasonable distance, when detail will be dismissed and return to quarters.

It is requested that all members of the department on regular leaves of absence, and those who may be excused for that purpose, attend the funeral.

The Chief of the 8th Battalion will detail an officer, engineer of steamer and one man, and the Chiefs of the 9th, 10th, and 12th Battalions, two men each, to report at the quarters of Engine 65 at 8:30 A. M. for duty during the absence of that company.

Members of the Department Band will be directed to report to Engineer of Steamer Thomas S. Richards at the quarters of Eng. 8 at 9 A. M. on the above date.

Members of Eng. 71 will attend funeral of Fireman, 1st gr., L. F. Nicholl, Eng. 71, from his late residence, 782 Bedford Av., Richmond Hill, Borough of Queens, at 9:30 A. M., Monday, Jan. 7. Interment at Calvary Cemetery. They will report in full uniform at the quarters of Eng. 294, 4,252-54 Jamaica Av., at 9:15 A. M., proceed to residence, thence to the Church of the Holy Child Jesus, Branden and Chestnut Streets, and after services accompany the remains a reasonable distance, when detail will be dismissed and return to quarters.

The Chief of the 17th Battalion will detail an officer, engineer of steamer and one man, and the Chiefs of the 14th, 15th, and 20th Battalions, two men each, to report at the quarters of Engine 71 at 9 A. M., for duty during the absence of that company.

Education Notes.

Acting City Superintendent Straubenmuller has requested the State Commissioner of Education to revoke the licenses to teach held by the three high school teachers who were recently dismissed by the Board of Education. The teachers will be given an opportunity to be heard in their defense by Dr. Finley.

The Board of Examiners will hold examinations for License No. 1 to teach in elementary schools, on Jan. 16, 17, and 18, for vocation schools on Jan. 28, 29, and 30, and for drawing in high schools on Feb. 25 and 26.

The Board of Superintendents is planning to nominate 300 teachers for service in elementary schools, beginning Feb. 1.

The Brooklyn heads of departments will hold a meeting at Grant Hall, 480 Washington Av., at 4 P. M. on Jan. 8.

BACARDI Makes the Perfect COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL. Try It and be Convinced.

Nemo Corsets, $5 Now—$6 Soon

Several styles of Wonderlift Nemo are included in the advances. Feb. 4 is the date. Meanwhile, you save 20%—$1 each—on these splendid, purposeful Nemo models.

GIMBELS CORSET SHOP—Second Floor.

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Clearance Women's Shoes, $3.95

Fine shoes in good variety of styles, leathers and sizes at appreciable reductions from earlier prices. $3.95 tomorrow.

GIMBELS—Second Floor.

Second Week---Gimbels $118,000 January Sale of Linens

Successful from the start because—

(1) The greater part of our $350,000 stocks were bought one, two and even three years ago.

(2) Our customary high standards of quality have been in full force for every thread of linen in the Sale.

(3) Our present variety is augmented by sources of supply impossible to the average store.

(4) The growing scarcity of fine, worthy linens emphasizes the importance of laying in future supplies NOW.

Double damask tablecloth and napkins to match in the much desired Plain Satin Band effects.

72x 72 inches, at	$6.25
72x 90 inches, at	$7.50
72x108 inches, at	$9.00
81x 81 inches, at	$7.75
90x 90 inches, at	$9.50
25x 25-inch napkins, at (Doz.),	$10.00

Double Satin Damask tablecloths and napkins of pure Scotch linen, soft, lustrous finish.

72x 72 inches, at	$6.75
72x 90 inches, at	$8.50
72x108 inches, at	$10.50
81x 81 inches, at	$8.50
90x 90 inches, at	$10.50
22x 22 inches, at (Doz.)	$7.75
25x 25 inches, at (Doz.)	$9.75

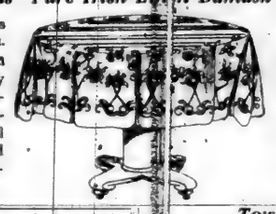
Round scalloped damask tablecloth of pure Irish linen. 70x70 inches, at $4.25 Ea.

Irish Linen Hemstitched Cloths. Extra heavy quality, several effective designs.

58x68 inches, at	$3.00 Ea.
58x80 inches, at	$3.75 Ea.

Table Linens—Pure Irish Linen Damask Table Cloth

With napkins to match. Heavy, firm and closely woven. Beautiful satin finish. Several pleasing round designs, one illustrated.



70x72 inches, $3.50 Each

22x22 inches, $4.50 Dozen

Irish linen hemstitched damask tea napkins, in several neat designs. 15x15 inches, at $3.00 Doz.

1,000 Dozen odd damask napkins of pure Irish linen, at $2.00, $2.50, $3.25, $4.00, $4.75, $5.95 Doz.

Scarfs

Lace-trimmed scarfs with pure linen centres and wide imitation filet lace edging. 18x54 inches, at $1.00 Each

13-piece all-over lace luncheon set in fine imitation filet lace. $3.50 Set

Towels

Hemstitched huck face towels, extra heavy quality, $3.50 and $4.20 Doz.

Hemmed Huck Face Towels, $1.50, $1.80, $2.50 and $3.00 Doz.

Hemmed Huck Guest Towels, neat Greek key border, $1.10 Doz.

40 dozen heavy union linen hemmed huck towels, noted for its wearing quality, $3.00 Doz.

Hemstitched huck face towels, of pure Irish linen, at $4.75, $5.75, $7.20 and $9.00 Dozen.

Pure Irish linen crash toweling, for hand, roller or dish towels. 14c Yard

Bath Towels

Snow white bleached Turkish bath towels, at $1.80, $2.50, $3.00, $3.60, $4.80 and $6.00 Dozen.

Irish type glass and pantry towels, with name "GLASS" or "PANTRY" woven in border, in red or blue. Size 22x29 inches. Price $4.25 Doz.

Heavy Irish twilled kitchen towels, the very absorbent kind, the word "KITCHEN" woven in border in red or blue, 24x33 inches, at $4.25 Doz.

A large stock of turkish bath mats, ranging in price from 60c to $3.25 Each.

Turkish bath sheets, good, generous sizes. $1.25, $1.50, $2.50, $3.25 Ea.

Madeira

Madeira hand-scalloped and hand-embroidered linens.

13-piece luncheon set at $3.75, $5.25 Set

Napkins, size 13x13, at $4.75, $6.75, $7.50 Doz.

Tray cloth, size 6x12, at 25c, 30c, 35c Ea.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

NECKWEAR

Real Irish Crochet Sets at "Special Purchase" Prices

When the vogue for Irish crochet is at its height! Several hundred pieces and sets of this fine purchase of neckwear—five to fifteen patterns alike—all new, unusual, exclusive and much more expensive looking.

Irish Crochet Collars in a host of delightful shapes and sizes, 50c, 75c, 95c, $2.25, $2.95, $3.95, $4.95.

Yokes in two styles with high collars, $2.95

Real Irish Crochet Sets, $2.50, $3.95, $5.95

Real Handmade Cluny Collars, $1.25 and $1.95

Sets, $1.95 and $2.95

Kindly Note: Only a limited number of each pattern.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Upholstery Section

Continues Its Semi-Annual Clearance Sale

Curtains, Panels, Bedspreads, at 25% Off.

Materials: Scrim, Marquisette, Net, and all standard laces, such as Cluny, Filet, Antique, Arabe, Embroidery and drawnwork. Unusual opportunity to freshen up things in the home.

Curtain Yardage.

Figured Filet Curtain Net, 36-inch width. White, ivory and ecru, in a good assortment of designs. 30c per yard

Figured Filet Curtain Net, edged both sides with lace. Colors, ivory and beige, 2 designs—width, 40 inches. 50c yard

Ecru and White Imported Curtain Madras, 30 inches wide, double bordered, 35c yard

Imported Striped Curtain Net, edged both sides with lace, width 38 inches. Colors, white, ivory and ecru, 2 different size stripes. 90c and $1.40 yard

Hemstitched Double Bordered Curtain Marquisette, white, ivory and ecru, 36-inch width. 20c yard

Plain Curtain Scrim, 39-inch width, white, ivory and ecru. 20c yard

Remnants of Upholstery Fabrics, Cretonnes, Curtain Yardage.

Hundreds of remnants Velours, Tapestry, Damask, Armure, Rep, Poplin, Cretonne, Marquisette, Scrim, Net, etc.

All showing marked reductions. Some reduced 33 1/3 per cent. from regular price. Enough material in many for a knitting bag, cushions, couch covers, sash curtains and any other.

Pillows.

75 Pillows, covered with Cretonne, Tapestry or Sunfast fabrics—Once $2.50 to $4.00 Now $1.50 each

83 Pillows, once $5.75 to $12.75. Now $3.95 to $5.95

Handsome Satins, Tapestry, Damask, Taffetas, Brocades.

Hundreds of Pillows in plain Silk, Velours or Tapestry, ranging $2.25 to $4.50

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

Second Week of Gimbels Annual

Clearance Sale of Furs

"Furriers since 1842"

Our entire collection of carefully selected dependable furs now marked at great reduction prices.

$145 Hudson Seal Coat, 45 in. flare model Reduced to $110.00

$295 Moleskin Coat, skunk trimmed. Reduced to..... $175.00

All Hudson Seal Furs Are Dyed Muskrat

$135.00 Hudson Seal Coat, Now $97.50

$185.00 Hudson Seal Coat, skunk trimmed, Now $135.00

$225.00 Hudson Seal Coat, skunk trimmed, Now $195.00

$275.00 Hudson Seal Coat, with skunk border, cuffs and collar, Now $225.00

$325.00 Hudson Seal Coat, mink trimmed, Now $265.00

$450.00 Hudson Seal Coat, black lynx trimmed, Now $375.00

$425.00 Hudson Seal Coat, ermine trimmed. Now $345.00

$650.00 Broadtail Caracul Coat, reduced to $450.00

$650.00 very fine Broadtail Coat, reduced to $450.00

$295.00 Persian Lamb Coat, skunk trimmed, reduced to $225.00

$550.00 Broadtail Caracul Coat, reduced to $395.00

$65.00 Marmot Coat, Now $49.50

$165.00 Muskrat Coat, Hudson Seal trimmed, Now $135.00

$115.00 Raccoon Coat, Now $65.00

$295.00 Nutria Coat, Kolinsky trimmed, Now $225.00

$225.00 Grey Squirrel Coat, Now $175.00

$275.00 Leopard Coat, Now $185.00

$550.00 Hudson Seal Coat, elaborately trimmed, reduced to $395.00

$55.00 Mixture Cloth, fur-lined Coats, reduced to $35.00

$1,250.00 Mink Coat, full length, exquisitely fashioned and lined, reduced to $895.00

Neckscarfs

$29.50 Taupe, Brown, Grey Wolf Scarfs, Now $22.50

$27.50 Beaver Scarfs, Now $22.50

$32.50 Hudson Seal Scarfs, Now $24.50

$39.50 Natural Skunk Scarfs, Now $32.50

$24.50 Nutria Scarfs, Now $17.50

$15.00 Grey Squirrel Scarfs, Now $12.50

$55.00 Taupe Fox Scarfs, Now $39.50

$35.00 Black Lynx Scarfs, Now $27.50

$45.00 White Fox Scarfs, Now $32.50

$14.50 Hudson Seal Neckpieces, new model, $10.00

Muffs Greatly Reduced

$35.00 Taupe, Brown, Grey Wolf, Now $24.50

$29.50 Beaver, Now $24.50

$35.00 Natural Skunk. Now $29.50

$19.50 Grey Squirrel, Now $15.00

$55.00 Taupe Fox, Now $39.50

$35.00 Black Lynx, Now $27.50

$45.00 Moleskin, Now $29.50

$18.50 Black Skunk, Now $12.75

$14.50 Nutria Muff—large size, $11.50

$750.00 Silver Fox Set, two magnificent skins, reduced to $400.00

$675.00 Sable Set, Very dark choice skins. Reduced to $475.00

GIMBELS—Third Floor

More Lovely Frocks for Palm Beach

Every day we are receiving new models of exceptional beauty—simple little shore and morning frocks—more elaborate models for afternoon—exquisite gowns for evening.

The Prices Range from $12.75 to $100.00 and more.

And from the simplest to the most elaborate, these gowns represent all that is newest both in line and fabric. Printed chiffons and Georgette crepes, foulards in daring new designs, voiles, nets, satins and taffetas, all are included in the collection.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Children's and Misses' Muslin Underwear

At January Sale Prices

Well made of cambric or nainsook—trimmed with embroidery, tucks and ribbon.

Sizes 2 to 12 Years

Drawers, knicker or straight	30c, 55c to $1.00
Princess Slips	55c, 85c, $1.00 to $2.00
Combinations, knicker or straight drawers	55c, 85c
Bloomers, batiste or sateen	55c
Night Gowns	55c, 85c, $1.00
Petticoats	55c, 85c, $1.00

Sizes 12 to 16 Years

Drawers	55c, 85c, $1.00
Night Gowns	$1.00, $1.50, $2.00
Petticoats	$1.00, $1.50, $2.00
Princess Slips	$1.00, $1.50 to $3.00
Bloomers, sateen	75c
Envelope Chemise	85c, $1.00

GIMBELS BABY SHOP—Second Floor

Lingerie Petticoats 85c to $2.50

A Special Sale of a Manufacturer's Sample Line, Marked at Least 25% Below Regular Selling Prices.

A particularly fortunate purchase made possible this special offering just at the beginning of the January White Sale. All these petticoats are well made from good quality cambric and nainsook, with deep, attractive flounces of embroidery, or combinations of lace and embroidery, and in many cases with inserts of organdie. Women will do well to purchase now in anticipation of Spring and Summer needs.

Pink Batiste Lingerie

Night Gowns, $1.00 and $1.50

Several pretty models at both these modest prices. A number daintily lace trimmed.

Envelope Chemises, $1.00 and $1.50

Several styles to match the gowns. Bloomers, 50c, 75c and $1.00.

Petticoats, $2.00

Deep flounces trimmed with points, hemstitching or lace edging and insertions.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Taffeta Silk

Petticoats $2.95 $4.95

Of good quality taffeta in plain and changeable colors, also black—fitted elastic waistband—tucked flounce. Special at $2.95

Dresden and fancy striped taffeta—attractive flounce with silk underlay—fitted elastic waistband. Special at $4.95

Short Underskirts for Cold Weather.

Flannelette,	50c to 85c
Knitted,	75c to $3.50
French flannel and albatross,	$1.50 to $3.95

GIMBELS Petticoat Shop—Second Floor

Poke Hats of Ribbon

$5.00

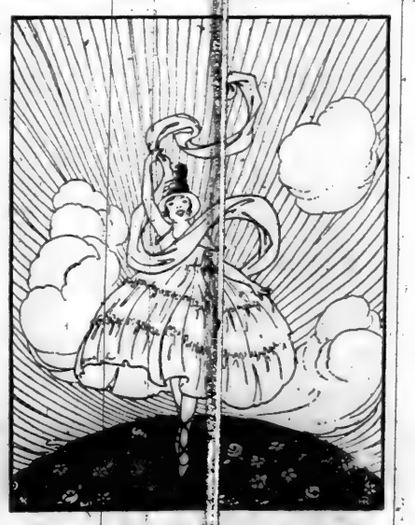
Demure, becoming little models made on the graceful lines which Paris has decreed for Spring.

Workroom made. Row upon row of ribbon—dainty little flowers surround the crown.

A quaint ribbon bow finishes the back and silk hand-stitching joins the ribbon at the edge of the brim to the hemp facing.

Excellent at $5.00

GIMBELS—Third Floor



The Winter Solstice is Past and Spring Speaks in this

Opening Display of Exquisite New Fabrics

Colored Cottons and Linens

This Opening Display is like a great Congress of Nations, for here are Cotton and Linen fabrics from France, England, Scotland, Ireland, Switzerland, Japan and United States.

Gingham, Voile, Eponge, Crepe, Chambray, Organdy, Madras, and novelty weaves, such as the great Rodier of Paris designs.

Colors and weaves are too numerous to describe. You just must come see them.

This invitation does not imply obligation to buy.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

A Special Purchase of 9,000 Yards. Made to sell at 75c, but offered at 28c yd.

Voile, 28c. Yd.

This large purchase of Pink, Blue, Rose, Maize, Peach, Apricot, Canary, Tan, Gold, Nile and Heliotrope Voile, 36 to 38 inches wide, is a wonderful opportunity for charming frocks, which you can make yourself, from Butterick patterns, which are so simple and so delightfully designed.

GIMBELS—Main and Second Floors

January Sale

Mirrors and Pictures

At Reduced Prices

A stock readjustment just prior to inventory makes possible this opportunity.

Charming Mirrors

18x40-inch; Reg. $13.50, $9.85

Frame, antique bow top, ornamental gilt. Very charming in design.

Wallace Nutting Pictures, 16x 20 inches $7.50

In burnished gilt, hand-carved frames. More than a hundred subjects from which to choose. The photographs are hand-colored and so unique that they are world-famous. In perfect taste for any house from palace to bungalow.

Burlington proofs in hand-carved frames. Reg. $19.50, $14.50

French and English colored prints, $2.50 values, $1.00 each

Hand-painted pastels in oval, gilt-burnished frames, 14x28 in. Reg. $6.00, $3.75

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

Women's Lounging Robes

Wide wale excellent quality velvety corduroy, in all beautiful colors; lined throughout; shawl collars, deep cuff pockets and pretty ornaments; extraordinary value at $4.95

Scalloped or Satin Trimmed Robes of Ramona flannel—a fleecy-back material that comes in dainty pinks and blue—finished with cord girdles. Sizes 36 to 48. Special value at $1.85.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Bedspreads, Sheets, Bedlinens in a Sale

Little spots of oil or the slightest of misweaves put the spreads in the "imperfect" class, but do not interfere with the wear in the least.

Our own prices for identical spreads, perfect, are much higher. The savings will go to homekeepers who are prompt tomorrow.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Wool Dress Goods Remnants in Six Special Groups

Thousands of dress goods and coating remnants. Every desirable weave and color. Who knows when such low prices will come again?

At 85c Yard

Remnants of cheviots, voiles, plaids, serges, mohairs, granite cloths.

At $1.25 Yard

Remnants of poplins, suitings, velours, Bedford cords, checks, worsteds.

At $1.85 Yard

Remnants of broadcloths, gabardines, velours de laine, Jersey cloths, homespuns—scores of others.

For Coats

At $1.95, $2.95, $3.95 Yard

Remnants of coatings in black and colors—1½ to 3 yards—velours, broadcloths, cheviots, homespuns, cravenettes, Kerseys, bolivias, zibelines, tweeds, chinchillas, patrachanes, caraculs, plushes and countless others.

GIMBELS—Main and Second Floors

¼ Yard to 5½ Yards Remnants

of Magnificent Fabrics Once $1.25 to $16.50

Now 75c to $5.85

Silk, Velvet, Velveteen, Corduroy

Among them are Satin Meteor, Crepe de Chine, Shirtings, Wash Silks, gorgeous Gold and Silver Brocades and other weaves. Wonderful fabrics for all purposes.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Our Enlarged Section for Fine Bedding is now Located on the Eighth Floor

To introduce you to this new and enlarged Bedding Section, here's a Tremendous Sale.

Day Beds and Day Bed Frames

Once a luxury, the Day Bed today has become a necessity—used as a couch in the daytime and as a bed for the unexpected guest at night. Springs and mattresses used are made by our regular bedding manufacturer to insure the greatest degree of comfort.

Day Beds sold complete with upholstered spring seat and bolster roll. Day Bed frames with separate bedding.

$57.00 Colonial Model Day Bed, $38.00—Finished in Cromewald Brown—complete with upholstered spring seat and bolster roll in flowered cretonne.

$40.00 Day Bed, Frame Only, $27.50—William & Mary Model in Mahogany. Cane panel in head and foot.

Day Beds, complete with upholstered spring seat and bolster roll in cretonne.

$47.50.	Reg. $71.00
$48.00.	Reg. $72.00
$70.00.	Reg. $105.00
$66.00.	Reg. $99.00
$74.50.	Reg. $112.00
$43.00.	Reg. $67.00

Day Bed Frames Only

$23.00 Colonial Post Model in Mahogany,	$19.50
$30.00 Colonial Model in Mahogany, with iron side rails,	$24.00
$40.00 William & Mary Model in ivory enamel,	$27.50
$55.00 Louis XV Model in ivory enamel with cane panels in head and footboard,	$42.00
$35.00 William & Mary Model in American Walnut, "low" footboard with cane panels,	$25.00

GIMBELS—Eighth Floor

Semi-Annual Clearance In the Lamp Section

More Than A Thousand Lamps

More Than Five Hundred Shades

At Spectacular Price Reductions for Quick Clearance

$8.75

Lamps from **$7.50 to $750.00**

$27.50

This is one of the most superb collections of illumination equipments in the city.

Designs are Classical, Oriental, Colonial, French, and other correct and lovely motifs.

Shades from **$3.50 to $150.00**

Shades are of every sort of a fabric suitable for making shades; including Velvets, Silks, hand-painted Parchment and water-color papers.

Floor and Table Lamps included in sale.

$7.50

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor

Section 2

TODAY'S ISSUE CONSISTS OF ELEVEN SECTIONS:

Section 1. General News. 2. Editorial, Sports. 3. Classified Advertising. 4. Fashions, Society, Drama. 5. Annual Financial, Part II. 6. Book Review. Section 7. Rotogravure Magazine. 8. Rotogravure Picture, 1st Part. 9. Rotogravure Picture, 2d Part (The New York Times War Map). 10. Annual Financial, Part I. 11. Automobiles.

The New York Times.

EDITORIAL

Section 2

E SUNDAY, JANUARY 6, 1918. E

R. H. Macy & Co.

FURS Fur Coats, Coatees, Sets, separate muffs and scarfs in all desirable furs **SALE**

AT SAVINGS OF ABOUT ONE-THIRD

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Big News For Men

Tomorrow's papers will carry a story of WAR-TIME ECONOMIES

Important Savings in Suits and Overcoats—the result of our Annual Re-pricing for January Clearance.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front.

January Sale of Household Linens and Towels

The Annual Event of Maximum Thrift for the Home

BECAUSE—No home can have too many linens.
BECAUSE—We began preparations for this event a year ago, taking advantage of every opportunity to buy quality merchandise at concessions. We share these savings with our customers.

BECAUSE—This sale includes almost every variety of table linens, towels and toweling needed by homes and hotels.
BECAUSE—With the experience of sixty years of merchandising and the power of our cash purchasing, we offer

Good Household Linens, Towels and Toweling at Prices in Many Instances Below Today's Wholesale Costs

In the Towels and Toweling Section

Imported and Domestic Huck Towels in two qualities, a finely woven imported union linen huckaback with neatly hemmed ends, and a soft absorbent American made huck with white borders and hemstitched ends. **37c** each

All Linen Glass Toweling. No more at this price when this is sold. Soft, absorbent, pure linen that will prove satisfactory for best china and glassware. Red or blue checks. 16½ inches wide. **24c** yd.

Individual Turkish Towels, soft and absorbent. Plain white with hemmed ends. **14c** each

All Linen Crash Toweling 22c, 24c, 27c, 29c, 31c yd.

Large selection of weaves and borders. Suitable for kitchen, dish and roller towels. Some fine, some coarse qualities of all pure linen. All heavy and absorbent. 16½ and 17 inches wide.

In the Towels and Toweling Section

Turkish Bath Towels. Full bleached and spongy. Soft, and absorbent. Plain white. **24c** each

Union Linen Huck Towels, directly imported by us from Scotland. Strongly woven serviceable quality that will launder well. Plain white with hemmed ends. **29c** each

In the Tablecloth and Napkin Section

Pattern Damask Cloths and Napkins in finely woven, serviceable quality, all pure linen. Six new round designs, all effective.

Tablecloths, 70 x 70 inches,	**$4.89**
Tablecloths, 70 x 88 inches,	**$6.19**
Tablecloths, 70 x 106 inches,	**$7.39**
Napkins, 22 x 22 inches,	**$5.69 doz.**
Napkins, 24 x 24 inches,	**$6.69 doz.**

Damask Tablecloths of imported mercerized cotton. Finely woven in several effective circular designs. The retail price if purchased today would be $2.97. 69x69 inches square. **$1.89**

Cream Bleached Damask Napkins, of heavy, half bleached union linen, dependable for long wear. Neat dice and stripe designs. 20 inches square. **$2.79** doz.

Mercerized Cotton Damask Cloths and Napkins made in U. S. A. These are firmly woven, long wearing quality cotton cloths, almost indistinguishable from linen. In three effective circular patterns that are copies of linen cloths.

Tablecloths, 64 x 64 inches,	**$1.89**
Tablecloths, 72 x 72 inches,	**$2.19**
Tablecloths, 72 x 90 inches,	**$2.69**
Napkins, 21 x 21 inches,	**$2.29 doz.**

All Linen Damask Napkins, of good, serviceable quality in a selection of neat patterns. No more at these prices when these are gone. 22 inches square. **$4.29** and **$4.89** dozen.

Double Satin Damask Napkins. Extra fine quality all linen double satin damask in highly lustrous finish. Several artistic patterns. 22 in. square. **$6.79** doz.

In the Towels and Toweling Section

Linen Roller Towels, 2½ yds. before hemming. Soft, absorbent pure linen crash. Plain white washed crash. Good serviceable quality. **62c** each

All Linen Crash. Strongly woven and absorbent quality of pure linen crash with neat red borders. 16 inches wide. Special, **12c** yd.

In the Towels and Toweling Section

Turkish Bath Mats, in a large selection of designs, in pink, blue, gold, lavender, and all white. Heavy, strongly woven and excellent quality. Some have slight mill imperfections; if perfect would sell for about $1.49 ea. Special, **96c**

Pure Linen Huck Face Towels, in extra heavy quality with hemmed ends and red borders. Also snow white firmly woven huck towels with hemstitched ends and plain white borders. **46c** each

All Linen Glass Towels. Purchased more than a year ago—to-day's wholesale cost $4.50 dozen. Firmly woven pure linen glass or dish towels with checked, striped or plain centre effects and cross borders in red only. Some have typed borders marked "Glass" or "Kitchen." 24x34 inches. **37c** ea.

Hemmed Huck Towels. Heavy, firmly woven cotton huckaback, white with hemmed ends. Sold by the dozen only. **$1.97** doz

The largest space ever devoted to one of our Linen Sales will be given to this event, including the entire Linen Section on the Second Floor, a complete section on the Main Floor and Main Floor Tables. Additional Salespersons will insure every facility for making purchases.

SALE—Black Silks and Dress Goods—at LESS

Black Dress Silks

The finest weaves of French and American silk manufacturers are included—silks from C. J. Bonnet et Cie of Lyons, France; silks from thoroughly dependable American mills, and the well-known "Marchioness" silks made for this store, of qualities so steadfast that "we will make good any just claim made within six months of purchase."

Perfect Weaves, Desirable Weights, Dependable Qualities, Thrift Prices

Black Satin Charmeuse, good weight, firmly woven face. 40 inches wide. Usually $1.79 yd. **$1.29** yd.

"Marchioness" Black Dress Satin, fine quality and heavy serviceable weight. 35 inches wide. Usually $2.29 yd. **$1.89** yd.

Imported Black Dress Taffeta, made by C. J. Bonnet et Cie, very fine quality. 35 inches wide. Usually $1.69 yd. **$1.49** yd.

"Marchioness" Black Dress Satin, closely woven face. Nearly pure dye. 36 inches wide. Usually $1.79 yd. **$1.49** yd.

Black Georgette Crepe, good weight and quality. 40 inches wide. Usually $1.49 yd. **$1.19** yd.

Black Chiffon Dress Taffeta, fine quality and good weight. 40 in. wide. Usually $1.49 yd. **$1.29** yd.

"Marchioness" Black Chiffon Dress Taffeta, fine quality. 35 in. wide. Usually $1.98 yd. **$1.49** yd.

Imported Black Dress Satin, made by C. J. Bonnet et Cie, desirable weight and quality. 40 in. wide. Usually $2.29 yd. **$1.79** yd.

Black Liberty Satin, good weight and quality. 36 inches wide. Usually $1.98 yd. **$1.79** yd.

Black Satin Duchesse, good weight and quality. 36 inches wide. Usually $1.29 yd. **$1.12** yd.

Black Dress Satin, good weight, pure silk; excellent quality; 35 inches wide. Usually $1.19 yd. **99c** yd.

Black Dress Taffeta, nearly pure dye, fine quality. 35 inches wide. Usually $1.39 yd. **$1.12** yd.

Black Dress Taffeta, perfect in weave, recommended to give good wear. 35 inches wide. Special **99c** yd.

Black Crepe Meteor, good weight and quality. 40 inches wide. Usually $1.98 yd. **$1.59** yd.

Black Dress Goods

$2.49 yd.

Black Broadcloth, sponged and shrunk ready for the needle, 54 inches wide. Usually $2.97 yd.

$1.88 yd.

Black Costume Serge, all wool, in a serviceable weight for two-piece suits and separate skirts. 54 in. wide. Usually $2.12 yd.

$1.86 yd.

Black Chiffon Broadcloth, sponged and shrunk. The price is less than to-day's cost of manufacture. 50 inches wide.

$1.64 yd.

Black Dress Serge, superior quality in a fine French twill. 50 inches wide. Usually $1.89 yd.

Black French Twill Dress Serge, good quality, 43 inches wide. Usually $1.49 yd. **$1.24 yd.**

Extra Space and Salespersons to insure facility in purchasing. Sale will begin Tomorrow, 9 A. M., in the Silk Section, Second Floor, 35th St.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th Street

THRIFT—for the Third Week of the White Sale

CORSETS

"Marchioness" Corsets, 94c

Two models. One of striped coutil with girdle top and long skirt; three pairs of hose supporters. The other of plain white coutil with medium bust, medium hips and firm boning. Both models sizes 21 to 26.

"Marchioness" Corsets, $1.19

Of pink coutil. Topless model with elastic band, free hips and long straight skirt. Sizes 20 to 26.

"Marchioness" Corsets, $1.79

Dainty model of pink brocade, with ribbon top, very low bust and long hips. Sizes 20 to 26.

Rengo Belt Corsets, $1.79

Made of strong white coutil with medium bust, long hips and elastic band at back. Sizes 25 to 31.

Bandeau Brassieres of Pink Brocade, 39c. Sizes 34 to 42.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St.

LINGERIE

If you want lingerie, buy now and save. Important reductions have been made on many items, and many groups have been priced specially, insuring savings that you would search far to equal. Here's but a hint of the opportunities.

250 Philippine Nightgowns, $1.94

Of fine materials, all entirely hand-made and hand embroidered in a variety of patterns.

2,844 American-made Nightgowns and Envelope Chemises—
Reduced from 94c to **69c**; reduced from $1.39 to **84c**; reduced from $1.79 to **$1.24.**

720 Philippine Nightgowns and Envelope Chemises, at $2.49
Verified prices elsewhere $2.95 and $3.25

All entirely hand-made and very finely hand embroidered. Dainty floral and punch work patterns. *Not all sizes in every style, but all sizes in each assortment*

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear

BLOUSES

Blouses $1.59

Of white and colored voiles, dotted, striped and checked. Trimmed with Val. and Venise laces. Tailored and more elaborately trimmed styles.

Blouses $2.59

Of crepe de chine and fine voile. White voiles with fine laces, many hand embroidered. Tailored and lace trimmed models of crepe de chine.

Blouses $3.69

Of French voile, crepe de chine and wash satin. French voiles and filet mesh laces, tucks, Vals.; crepe de chines with square or V-necks. Washable satin blouses in tailored models.

Blouses $4.59

Of crepe de chine and Georgette crepe. Blouses with roll collars, satin vests, tucks, bound buttonholes. Dainty French voile blouses with fine tucks and embroidery.

Sizes range from 34 to 46.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St.

Annual Clearance---Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums

Half Rolls and Full Rolls of

Heavy Imported Axminster Carpet and Best Quality Domestic Wilton Carpets.

We have a number of designs that either cannot be procured again, because of the conditions existing abroad, or that we will not reorder. These have been marked at an extremely low price, far below the wholesale cost of the goods today.

Imported Axminster Body Carpet
Was $2.59 per yd. | Now **$1.64** per yd.

18-Inch Borders to Match
Were $2.39 per yd. | Now **$1.48** per yd.

Wilton Carpet
Two-tone effects, brown, red and green.
Was $3.24 per yd. | Now **$1.89** per yd.

Quantities Limited

A Much-Looked-For Event

This is house cleaning in the rug section. It is a clearing out of remnants, short ends, samples, single rolls, etc., left over from the heavy selling of the Fall. This may be your chance to get exactly what you want at an unhoped-for low price.

Wilton Rugs Taken From Our Regular Stock—Reduced

These are in living room, dining room, and bedroom effects, of high grade worsted yarn and colored with good quality dyes. The rugs are perfect, and some are matchable in the small sizes. They average, during the sale, ⅓ less than the former price.

	Were	Now
27 in. x 54 in.,	$6.48 to $8.48	**$5.34**
4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in.,	19.34 to 22.74	**14.24**
6 ft. 9 in. x 9 ft.,	35.75	**25.75**
6 ft. 9 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.,	42.50 to 47.75	**25.75**
9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in.,	54.25 to 64.75	**41.75**
9 ft. x 12 ft.,	61.75 to 73.50	**46.75**
9 ft. x 13 ft. 6 in.,	69.75	**49.50**

Very Special

We have, also, over 500 of the finest quality domestic Wilton Rugs, that we are selling at ⅓ less than the regular stock price today. These goods are perfect, linen fringed, and are in Oriental and Persian designs. Size 36 x 63 inches. Regular price would be $14.48. **Sale Price $9.74**

Clearance of 330 Carpet Samples

These are only in the finer qualities of goods, and include Wiltons, Body Brussels, and fine, heavy Axminsters. They are in the same sizes as are shown in small rugs, and are excellent for use as scatter rugs, in bed room, dressing room, hall, or bath room.

	Were	Now
Wilton Samples		
27 in. x 54 in.,	$6.81	$3.24
18 in. x 54 in.,	6.44	1.74
13 in. x 54 in.,	3.89	.98
Body Brussels Samples		
27 in. x 54 in.,	$3.81	$1.98
18 in. x 54 in.,	3.51	1.24
13 in. x 54 in.,	2.39	.84
Axminster Samples		
27 in. x 54 in.,	$4.11	$2.14
22½ in. x 54 in.,	3.44	1.74
18 in. x 54 in.,	3.88	1.48

Odd Rolls of Velvet Carpet and Wilton Velvet Carpet

There are three qualities included in this assortment, ranging from half rolls to full rolls of each pattern. 12 designs are shown, all in the 27 inch width, and equal to regular priced goods as regards wear, durability, and appearance. They are to be closed out of stock because they are odd rolls and shorter lengths that cannot be matched.

$1.29 quality Velvet, **89c** per yd.
$1.74 quality Velvet, **$1.14** per yd.
$2.14 quality Wilton Velvet, **$1.48** per yd.

Inlaid Linoleums

Two Grades at Remarkably Low Prices

Grade No. 1. Our regular price $1.48 per sq. yd. **Sale price 1.24 per sq. yd.**

Grade No. 2. Our regular price $1.14 per sq. yd. **Sale price .94 per sq. yd.**

The above are in full rolls. In some of the patterns the quantities are quite large, in others the quantities are limited

Linoleum Remnants

Representing nearly every pattern that we have had in our stock during the Fall season, the majority being in perfect condition. We will lay these goods for 15c per sq. yd. extra.

There are many remnants containing as much as 10 to 12 square yards each. Please bring room measurements.

Inlaid Linoleum Remnants

Pieces containing 6 sq. yds. and over, **69c** per sq yd. | Pieces containing under 6 sq. yds., **59c** per sq. yd.
Were $1.14 to $1.74

Figured Cork Linoleum Remnants

Pieces containing 6 sq. yds. and over, **44c** per sq. yd. | Pieces containing under 6 sq. yds., **34c** per sq. yd.
Were 74c and 79c

Felt Base Linoleum and Rug Borders

24c per sq. yd.
Were 39c to 54c

Macy's—Fourth Floor, Broadway

R. H. Macy & Co.

Groceries Fifth Floor

A Sale of "Red Star" Coffee and Amarylla Tea. "Red Star" Coffee—[illegible] that brand. It always has the same and the enormous sale that it enjoys is our contention that it is just a full bodied, aromatic coffee. Try our "Red Star" brand. Our regular price for a pound carton this sale 22 pound bag, bean only, $6.14; 11 pound carton, bean only, $1.54; 1 pound carton, bean ground or pulverized 29c.

Amarylla Teas—Amarylla Teas are from choice pickings only, and are handled in most sanitary manner, by special machinery, which removes completely all dust or foreign matter. Amarylla Tea is a delightful blended, refreshing English Breakfast, Japan, uncolored Japan, Ceylon and Young Hyson. Our usual price for pound tea, 55c; this sale, 10 pound caddy, $5.10; 5 pound caddy, $2.64; 1 pound carton, 59c.

Macy's Breakfast Cocoa—Our Famous "Red Star" Brand Breakfast Cocoa, one of the best cocoa beans, 1 lb. tin, this sale, $1.54; ½ lb. tin, this sale, 17c

Oatmeal, "Lily White" Brand Rolled White Oats—10 lb. cotton bag, 74c; 5 lb. bag, 38c

Granulated Pearl Hominy—10-lb. bags, 74c; 5-lb. bags, 38c

Samp—Choice Maine grind; 2-lb. carton, 14c; 5-lb. bags, 33c

Chester Barley—Fine grains; 5-lb. bags, 47c; 2-lb. carton, 19c

Yellow Split Peas—Choice quality grown, 5-lb. bag, 38c

Fancy Pea Beans—Cleaned in our own laboratory, 5-lb. bag, 94c

California Dried Lima Beans—Extra quality, 5-lb. bag, 94c

Extra Fancy Imported Lentils—1-lb. carton, 22c

Alber's Wheat Flakes—Large white flakes; 11-oz. cartons, doz. $1.69; each, 15c

Wheat Bran—Purified from the finest selected wheat, thoroughly cleaned; 5-lb. bag, 57c; 2-lb. bag, 24c

Pearl Tapioca—1-lb. cartons, 18c

Imperial Brand Fruits—Strawberry, Prune — 1-lb. glass jars; doz. $2.39; each, 24c

Pure Red Currant Jelly—"Imperial" Brand; 1-lb. glass jars; and sugar only, doz. $2.39; each, 19c

Spanish Queen Olives—"La Forge" Brand—Large fruit; this sale, doz., $1.49; each, 13c

"Del Monte" Brand Pimentos and Chili Peppers—Dozen, $1.14; each, 10c

"Marceau" Brand Finest Imported French Olive Oil—Quart can, $1.24

"Marceau" Brand French Cherries—In Maraschino flavor; small bottle, 34c

California Orange Marmalade—"Del Monte" Brand, 1-lb. can, 33c

California Fancy Seeded Raisins—"King-Ko" brand, packed in sanitary cans to retain their natural Muscatel flavor, 12 oz. cans; dozen, $1.59; each 14c

California Ripe Olives—"Purple Supreme" Brand, 8 oz. jars; sale, doz., $2.24; each, 19c

Richardson & Robbins Tomato Soup—Doz., $1.29; can, 11c

Wheatena—A delightful breakfast food; 1-lb. 2-oz. pkg., dozen, $1.84; each, 17c

A Special Sale of Macaroni, Spaghetti and Elbow Macaroni, made of the finest semolina; "Federal" brand; 7-oz. package, that sells regularly at 12c package; our price, doz. $1.14; each, 10c

Extra Quality Polished Head Rice—Fancy New Louisiana Unpolished Head Rice, guaranteed to be strictly Fancy Head Rice of exceptional quality and rich nutritive qualities

25 lb. cotton bag $2.54
10 lb. cotton bag 1.04
5 lb. cotton bag 53c
2 lb. carton 22c

Enright's All O'er Wheat Flour—Enright's All O'er Wheat Flour is ground by the old style stone process and it is just what the name implies—all of the wheat berry and is so milled that it makes a gem flour, pancake flour and breakfast food, and makes a delicious nut bread, made by the Old Fashioned Millers.

20 lb. bag $1.89
10 lb. bag 97c

NEW SEASON'S CANNED GOODS—1917 PACK.
Selected and Dependable Qualities Only.

A SPECIAL SALE OF TOMATOES—Maryland Red Ripe, Solid Pack. No. 3 can; the regular price is 15c can; this sale $1.69 a dozen, each, 13c

A SPECIAL SALE OF TOMATOES—Miss Pillion Red Ripe, Solid Pack, each containing 2 lbs.; our regular price is 21c can; this sale $2.17 a dozen, each 19c

"Lily White" Brand Strained Tomatoes for Sauces, etc.—No. 2 can, Doz. 10c $1.14

Tomato Paste, "Royal" Brand, 6½-oz. can, for soups, etc., 12c $1.33

"American Beauty" Brand Jersey Tomatoes, 8½-inch can, 27c $3.13

"Westminster" Brand Maine Style Corn, 15c $1.69

"Jessamine" Brand Corn, 12c $1.34

"Blue Bell" Brand Country Gentleman Corn, 18c $2.07

Grated Maine Corn—"Lily White" Brand, 19c $2.19

Marrowfat Peas—"Jessamine" Brand, No. 2 can, 14c $1.59

Early June Peas, "Lily White" Brand, 15c $1.69

Sifted Early June Peas—"Lily White" Brand, 17c $1.94

"American Beauty" Brand Minion Peas—No. 2 can, 22c $2.54

French Peas—Pois sur Extra Fin, 32c $3.67

"Arena" Brand White Lima Beans, 13c $1.69

"Jessamine" Brand Jersey Medium Beans—No. 2 can, 17c $1.94

"Lily White" Brand Red Kidney Beans, 14c $1.57

"Del Monte" Brand California Spinach—No. 2½ can, 19c $2.19

"Lily White" Brand Red Beans, 12c $1.34

Cut Golden Bantam Sweet Corn, South Haven Brand, 18c $2.04

"Lily White" Brand Stringless Beans, 24c $2.79

California Artichokes—4 to 6 to the can, 22c $2.57

Large California White Asparagus Tips—"Jessamine" Brand—No. 2½ can, 32c $3.74

California Pears—"Carquinez" Brand—No. 2½ can, 24c $2.79

Apricots, "Carquinez" Brand—No. 2½ can, 23c $2.53

Apples, New York State—No. 3 can, 12c $1.33

Black Raspberries—"Lily White" Brand—No. 2 can, 24c $2.79

California White Pears, "Grizzly" Brand—No. 2 can, 29c $3.31

Florida Grape Fruit—No. 2½ can, 23c $2.64

"Hart" Brand Gooseberries, in heavy syrup, 29c $3.31

"Lily White" Brand Pork and Beans, plain and with Tomato Sauce—No. 2 can, 29c $3.31

"Green Mountain" Brand Cranberry Sauce—String Beans, 19c $2.17

A Special Sale of Italian Style Spaghetti—"Lily White" brand; prepared from the purest ingredients after the recipe of a famous Italian chef, 7-lb. 2-oz. can, doz. $1.74; each, 15c; 4-oz. can, doz. 99c; each, 9c

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St.

R. H. Macy & Co.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Washington Heights...[illegible] Broadway
Brooklyn...Room 806, 267 Fulton Street
Staten Island...95 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens...317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Elizabeth...250 Morris Avenue
Hoboken...91 Second Street
Jersey City...80 Montgomery Street
Paterson...15 Park Avenue
Washington...Riggs Building
Chicago...1202 Tribune Building
St. Louis...[illegible] Globe-Democrat Building
Detroit...403 Ford Building
San Francisco...742 Market Street
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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 6, 1918.

WAR AIMS.

A weekly or semi-weekly restatement of the war aims of the Allies would not content the pacifists, here and in England, who are loudest in demanding such restatements, and we see no reason to believe that it would have any effect whatever in Germany. The Germans have their own war aims, they perfectly understand them, and there is nothing to show that the Government and the people are not one in accepting and supporting them. Forced to abandon her original aims of general conquest and wide dominion, the war aim in that quarter now is to save enough of Germany in territory and in power at home and influence in contiguous lands to permit a beginning to be made of preparations for the next war as soon as this one is ended. If it is worth while for the Allies to state their war aims at all, it is certainly worth while to make the statement clear, and, so far as present knowledge can outline future determinations, definite. Mr. Lloyd George's statement of British war aims in his address to the Trade Unions yesterday is not very clear and not at all definite. It is not materially different, however, from other recent statements of the purposes for which the Allies are fighting, nor in its essentials is it of a nature to invite an assenting response from Germany, save perhaps from a few minority Socialists.

The British Chancellor does not say a new thing when he declares that the Allies are not fighting to destroy or disrupt Germany, that we are not waging a war of aggression against the German people, nor is his disclaimer of any intention to take Constantinople from Turkey new, nor his statement that we are not fighting to destroy Austria-Hungary. All that has been said before, many times. When he asserts that Turkey is not to be deprived of "the rich lands in Asia "Minor, and those which are predominantly Turkish," we may feel that definitions and delimitations are necessary. Evidently, this would free Armenia, which is not predominantly Turkish, and for the same reason would leave Asia Minor territory conquered by the British in their hands to await the determination of the Peace Conference. If Austria-Hungary is to remain as the ruler of all its present territory and all its many races, it is evident that the south Slavs will be left to shift for themselves, but that has been foreseen since socialism and anarchy succeeded the revolution in Russia. All these undecided questions contain the germs of continued unrest and future wars, but it is doubtless the feeling of all the Allied Governments that everything cannot be settled by this war.

The best and soundest and most reassuring part of Lloyd George's address is his declaration that "we mean "to stand by the French Democracy "until death in the demand the "French make for a reconsideration "of the great wrong of 1871, when "Alsace-Lorraine was torn away "from them. This sore has poisoned "the peace of Europe for half a cent-"ury, and until it is cured healthy "conditions cannot be restored." The word "reconsideration" is ill-chosen, for it leaves room for altogether too much doubt, but when the British Prime Minister speaks of a "cure," we understand him. There is but one cure, the restoration of lost provinces to France. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of this declaration, for we can imagine no more appalling blunder on the part of the Allies than a failure to support France to the utmost in her demand that Alsace-Lorraine be returned to her. To desert her, to betray her upon a point so vital to her national need, to cheat her of the hope that has inspired Frenchmen to such splendid service and immeasurable sacrifices in the war, would put an indelible stain upon the honor of her Allies. More than that, it would endanger the alliance itself and might lead to a peace before any of the primary objects of the war had been achieved. If the statesmen in the capitals of the Allies are unable to foresee the almost certain consequences of a failure to sustain France in this demand, they must be afflicted with defects of vision constituting disqualification for great international trusts. Mr. Lloyd George regards as vital, also, the "legitimate "claims of the Italians for union with "those of their own race and tongue."

Payment for injury in violation of international right and law is set forth as one of the conditions, and, of course, the Germans must retire from territory they occupy in France, Belgium, Italy, Rumania, and Serbia. A very large party in Germany is ready to assent to that, save that Germans would prefer payment for injuries done by them out of a fund, made up on the Russian plan, by contributions from all the belligerents, including the United States.

Russia can be saved only by her own people, says the Prime Minister, and that construction must be put on what he says about Germany. If they chose to change their form of government, from autocracy to democracy, the Germans would make an immense advance toward a just peace, since that would be "the most convincing "evidence that the old spirit of mili-"tary dominance was dead." But that, too, "is a question for the German people to decide." The chief criticism of Mr. Lloyd George's statement of war aims is that quite too much is left for the German Government and the German people to decide. The conviction that some very important questions must be decided for the German people by the military forces now arrayed against them is now as firm and unshakable in the minds of far-seeing men as it was at the beginning of the war or at the time we entered the war.

There is a welcome firmness of tone in the Prime Minister's acute and scornful analysis of the German offer to Russia. Lloyd George evidently is not very confident of Russia, nor is anybody. The Germans have adopted the very old precept, "if "at first you don't succeed, try, "try again." They were at the very high tide of success with the Bolsheviki at Brest-Litovsk, Lenine and Trotzky had disbanded their armies, had stopped the manufacture of munitions, and peace was celebrated by rejoicings in Petrograd last Sunday. The irruption of the Ukrainians upon the scene changed the whole plan. The German negotiators say that they were not making peace with Russia, only with the Bolsheviki. The Bolsheviki felt that they would be in great personal danger if any part of Russia should continue the war with Germany, and the plan of peace had to be restudied. Now, says the German Chancellor, "we shall negotiate "further with the representatives of "the Ukraine." And Turkey has been put forward to make her own suggestions for a separate peace with Russia, to which no attention need be paid, save only to the two conditions, that Russia shall withdraw all her forces inside her frontiers and demobilize her army and her Black Sea navy, while Turkey "retains her active army." But for the South Russians, the Bolsheviki would readily assent to these preposterous conditions, undoubtedly inspired by German suggestion; what the Ukrainians and Cossacks may say to them is uncertain. The best way out for Lenine and Trotzky is to permit the Constituent Assembly to meet at once. That would probably assure their personal safety, and it would transfer the responsibility of government to another body at a moment when the Allies would be disposed to forget the Bolshevist betrayal, particularly if the chosen representatives of all the Russians would show some will and capacity to turn aside from the paths of infamy and destruction which Russia has been following under socialistic guidance since the second revolution in November.

THE FINANCIAL AND SOCIAL YEAR

Never were such financial and industrial figures put together as may be found in the Financial Section of The Times today. Certainly for generations the record of 1917 will be the standard by which similar experiences will be tried, and all should be familiar with the main features. Better yet, all men and women who observe world affairs or take part in them should have the record by them for permanent reference. Forty million men have been put under arms. Their casualties are larger than the armies which fought in our civil war, the world record until then. More than a hundred billions have been spent in the destruction of war, and the burden of the debts incurred bears more heavily on the world than did the burden of militarism. This country's share is comparatively small as yet, but ten millions of Americans are owners of six billions of national debt, and two millions of Americans are serving under arms or preparing for service. The securities which represent the national wealth have shrunk in price more than the new national debt. The burden of taxes annually is already larger than the largest issue of bonds for any year of the civil war. The nation lost its mercantile marine in that struggle to those now surrendering it to us again. Its loss was a calamity to us without any offset of benefit. Its return to us is a boon to them, for without our help they are lost. Two billions is the cost of the shipping program to the Treasury, and the program begun exceeds the construction by all the rest of the world together in any other year. In the last week of the year the President took over the entire railway system to be operated as a unit, marking the end of the competitive conditions which had been compelled by law for thirty years.

As prophecies, these facts would have been incredible. As performances, accomplished facts, they are marvels, the temptation is to say miracles. Who would have thought that these billions of burden would be taken up with ease? It could not have been done if the year's agricultural yield had not been $21,000,000,000 in value, and if we had not been provided with a modern banking system which has worked faultlessly. It has financed a foreign trade in which exports and imports have aggregated over nine billions, and with a credit balance of over three billions for the second successive year. Gold has come to us to a total above that ever held by any other nation, and has passed out of banking use in other nations. The world war has so disordered trade between nations that foreign exchange has been erratic beyond any brief description. More than one currency is now based on gold deposited in another country, and there are some signs of the emergence of a world's bank for clearances between countries, as now there are domestic clearances between cities.

These facts are only some of the prominent financial and industrial reflexes of what is more than a contest of arms. It is a contest between the civilizations represented by the opposing alliances which together comprise the commercial world. Germany regards its Kultur as the world's standard of progress. To the rest of the world it seems that the Teutonic allies are leading the last forlorn hope of feudalism into Asia. Hitherto in world history out of that abode of backward peoples have come the predatory hordes which have based their polity on robbery and force. For the first time Germany is raiding eastward, seeking land and slaves as Attila and Genghis Khan and the Huns and Vandals sought them in Europe in the Middle Ages. Opposed to the Teutonic allies are the nations which represent industrial civilization. Germany, too, is an industrial nation, but its economics is like its politics. In German estimation all not in feudal relation to some superior must be "without the law," without right of protection or justice. German outrages are not wrongs, because barbarians have no rights. The peace offered Courland, Livonia, Poland, Lithuania, Esthonia, in the opening week of the year, is the peace of protection at the price of vassalage and exploitation. The men and money which we are placing at the service of our allies are our insurance against a similar peace being offered to us in common with them.

On that issue there is no compromise acceptable to freemen. If millions must die and billions must be spent to destroy feudalism and its doctrine that might makes right, the blood and treasure will not be grudged by us more than by our allies. It is praise enough that we are standing upright in such company, in such a cause.

BROADWAY'S REVIVAL.

The opening of the Broadway subway between Rector Street and Times Square is more important than the length of the line suggests. One of its consequences is the revival of several miles of one of the city's leading thoroughfares. Broadway property owners objected to the experiment of a subway on that route, and they have seen their values transferred to the Fourth Avenue route. It was hardly less than a disaster for them, but it was good for the city. If there originally had been a Broadway route there might never have been a Fourth Avenue route. Now the city has both, and since yesterday the Broadway route is available clear to the ocean on the Fourth Avenue (Brooklyn) route to Coney Island.

Even more important is the new accommodation offered to riders on the Brooklyn elevated roads over the Manhattan and Williamsburg Bridges. Manhattanites know nothing about the Canarsie, Cypress Hills, New Lots, or Ridgewood sections of their sister borough, but they have a double interest in knowing that already the populations of small cities are resident there, and that their numbers will increase with the boon to them of a 5-cent fare to the busy areas of the central borough. Ten years ago these were served by sixteen tracks which fed into two tracks crossing Brooklyn Bridge. The congestion was injurious to business property in Manhattan and residence property in Brooklyn. The 10-cent fare and change of cars hurt both boroughs. Now both are benefited, and the city as a whole gains from the beginning of income from its $400,000,000 investment.

It might have had the dual system in its entirety ten years ago, and at less cost, but there are several links still incomplete. The link opened yesterday goes no further north than Times Square, but soon it will reach Fifty-ninth Street, and pass on into Queens. Then another route to and from Brooklyn and Queens through Times Square will be opened along Seventh Avenue. Northern Manhattan and the Bronx will benefit by the opening on the east side of the Lexington Avenue line. Manhattan will then have its complete system, but Brooklyn still has something to hope for. Years ago The Times suggested what the Chairman of the Public Service Commission favored yesterday. The Fulton Street (Brooklyn) elevated line ought to have a physical connection with the subway to Manhattan, and the disfigurements about the Brooklyn end of the Brooklyn Bridge ought to be removed as an incident. Mr. Straus says that the Commission desires to remedy this omission for the benefit of the hundreds of thousands living in this central district of Brooklyn. It would cost only a couple of millions, and a couple of years. Meanwhile a transfer privilege would be appreciated.

A DEPARTMENT OF MUNITIONS.

Senator Chamberlain's bill to create a Department of Munitions is introduced at a time when the Ordnance Department is being reorganized by enlisting civilians to take charge of production and supply and when General George W. Goethals, acting Chief of the Quartermaster's Department, is replacing officers who have retired for one cause or another with men like Major Gen. Aleshire, one of the ablest Quartermasters the army ever had, and Major Gen. Carroll A. Devol, an officer of proved efficiency. Under the Chamberlain bill the Secretary of Munitions would "supervise "and control the procurement, manu-"facture, and distribution of muni-"tions of war":

> For the purposes of this act such munitions shall be held and considered to be arms, ammunition, food, clothing, equipment, tentage and other shelter, means of transportation, and any other materials or instrumentalities that the President, in furtherance of the purposes of this act, shall designate as munitions of war.

It will be seen that Mr. Chamberlain's bill proposes to consolidate under a Secretary of Munitions the business functions of the Ordnance and Quartermaster's Departments. In its aims it is, therefore, much more comprehensive than the British Munitions act. That legislation of the kind is needed if our preparations to fight are to be carried swiftly on cannot be disputed; but it is well to point out that the reorganizations of the Ordnance and Quartermaster's Departments stand in the way and will be defended by their authors and others interested. It will be argued that turning over the business activities of the Ordnance Department to experienced civilians should be a sufficient reform, and that General Goethals can be relied on to galvanize the Quartermaster's Department into efficiency that leaves nothing to be desired. The reorganizations may be full of promise; and they are a step in the right direction, but only a step. Why not at one stride concentrate supervision and responsibility?

We know that the War Department has its hands full with the organization, training, and transportation of the armed forces, and that the business of supplying equipment and munitions has swamped it. The logical thing to do is to turn over this business to a new department and hold it responsible for results. To this new department could be transferred as much of the old system as it would be wise to retain, including men as well as forms and material. At the head put an executive with a transacting mind, who is experienced in doing big things without friction. The man can be found.

But no time is to be lost. Hitherto, war legislation has suffered from too many advisers and too much politics. Senator Chamberlain must be active with the House Military Affairs Committee, as well as with War Department officers, and reconstruct his bill on the British model, which took note of matters that the present draft is silent about or avoids. All this should be done in days, not weeks, and enactment should quickly follow. In every committee room at the Capitol where emergency legislation is preparing the injunction should be posted, "The war will not wait."

A WOMAN IN PUBLIC LIFE.

Miss Jeannette Rankin, a Representative at Large of Montana, continues to illustrate the majestic powers and potentialities of women in political life. The large vision and patriotism of her who loved her country, but couldn't vote for war, were manifested again in the House Friday. She introduced a joint resolution recognizing "the right of Ireland "to political independence, and that "we count Ireland among those coun-"tries for whose freedom and democ-"racy we are fighting."

Miss Rankin couldn't vote for war, but she is ready to play the game of our enemies, foreign and domestic, in the war, to insult our loyal democratic comrades in the war, to act in harmony with German propagandists, the Sinn Feiners, conspirators with Germany against Great Britain, co-workers with and tools of Germany against the cause of the United States and all democracy. Here and in Ireland the Sinn Fein is our foe. In Ireland its devotees refused to sell food to the American naval forces, insulted and attacked our sailors, hissed our flag and national hymn. Here it is an obscure, fortunately inconsiderable, but contemptible and sinister organ of sedition and German purposes. Prosperous, free from conscription, the Sinn Feiners in Ireland conspire, and drill, and cheer for the Kaiser, while the noblest sons of Ireland are fighting or have fallen for Great Britain, for democracy, for us.

If the British Parliament had the happiness of numbering a stateswoman among its members, would she move, complying with the request of some of those I. W. W. conservatives that Parliament recognize the right of the State of Montana to political independence?

American international relations will be in a parlous state if feminism is to flower in Congress after the manner of Miss Rankin. Not that the lady is to be blamed. Far from it. Her ingenuous simplicity is evident. It is like enough that she will yet bring in a resolution recognizing the right of the Province of Quebec to political independence and declaring that "we "count Quebec among the countries "for whose freedom and independence "we are fighting." If anything of ordinary intelligence, a sense of international amenity, a realization of the fact that we are at war and that Great Britain's side is ours, seems to be lacking in Miss Rankin, none the less she may be doing, if unconsciously, a priceless public service. Her performance may be thought to give a measure of the political, intellectual, and patriotic content and value of feminine participation in political life. They may be thought a positive and pitiless example of that "emancipation" for whose widening so many fluent feminists have been pleading at Washington.

FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

It happens that the third article of the series which an American Jurist is contributing to the columns of The Times, published today, treats of a topic which the speech of the British Prime Minister to the labor unions yesterday brings into present prominence. Mr. Lloyd George gives no hint that it is a part of British policy to help forward a federation of the Balkan States or the creation of a south Slav State. Those matters are not set forth in his statement of war aims. In the article we publish today the American Jurist points out that a Balkan State or federation under Russian influence would have been considered a menace to British interests. That possibility has lapsed by the present inability of Russia to conceive or state any war aims. To that extent British anxiety about the Balkans is relieved. On the other hand, the writer observes that it would have been a serious error for the United States to take any part in guaranteeing neutrality for the proposed Balkan State or to concern itself intimately with any Balkan question.

These articles, as will be perceived from today's installment, are of high importance in respect to the light they throw upon the principles and policies underlying contemporaneous questions of interest to the world. The remaining articles of the series, which will be published on alternate days in The Times during the month of January, treat of matters even more important to the people of the United States.

ART NOTES.

Prints from the Frederic R. Halsey Collection on View.

Part X of the Frederic R. Halsey Collection of Prints will be sold Jan. 7 and 8 at the Anderson Galleries. The different items fall into natural divisions. There are caricatures, costume plates, lithographs, and original drawings.

These that are the most interesting from the point of view of the art student, although not by any means the most valuable. The late John LaFarge, when asked to explain the high prices brought by prints in the auction rooms in comparison with the prices brought by original drawings, said: "Why, you know, when there is only one, no one can say 'I have a better.'" There are drawings by George Cruikshank in the collection that ought to upset a standard of relations, and in several instances the etching of the same subject is on hand to show the prejudiced how wrong they are to prefer it. Rowlandson is in the same case. His "Washing Day" and "The Beauty of Bath" and several other original water colors are present in juxtaposition to the etchings and aquatints colored by hand. Certain of the latter are, however, so fine that it is tempting to place them on the same level with the drawings.

The French lithographs of the School of 1830 include the volume by Boilly entitled "Les Grimaces," which contains ninety-[illegible] plates, and there are portfolios of Doré's illustrations for poems by Tennyson, each plate signed by author, artist and engraver. The collection is full of plums for the lover of this flexible form of art, but there is ample opportunity for judicious discrimination.

At the National Arts Club.

The annual exhibition of the work of the artist and sculptor members of the National Arts Club opened with a private view. The sculpture is limited to a few examples. These include J. Massey Rhind's portrait busts of Henry C. Frick, Judge Gary, Theodore Roosevelt, and George F. Baker, thoroughly vital interpretations of the characters of the subjects. The bust of Mr. Frick is said to have been made to be placed in his gallery when his collection is given to the city. Mr. Ruckstuhl's sketch of Lincoln on his deathbed attended by two angels is also in the exhibition. Among the painters whose work is shown are Robert H. Nisbet, J. Sloan Bredin, A. T. Van Laer, Douglas Volk, Philip L. Hale, William Robinson, Everett L. Warner, Henry Moore, Charles Vezin, William Ritschel, E. L. Blumenschein, Hayley Lever, and Louis Betts. The collection will be reviewed later.

An "Honest Proposal" Not Expected

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If sarcasm were to be expected in the inaugural address of a Massachusetts Governor, it would be easy to understand Governor McCall's reference to the possibility of an "honest proposal" from the German Government about peace or anything else. To suggest that Germany's present rulers are able to be honest really amounts to German propaganda, however little Governor McCall may have intended to support such a demonstrated fallacy. Almost at the very moment of Governor McCall's address, Trotzky is reported to have denounced "Germany's hypocritical peace proposal." Is it Trotzky, after all, who is trying to make democracy safe for the world?

HARRISON W. SMITH.
Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 4, 1918.

THE STRUGGLE IN GERMANY.

Junkers Overcame the Industrialists to the Country's Ruin.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"What is the meaning of this terrible war?" I asked a friend of mine, an American citizen of German origin, who, I knew, was suffering for the good name of his old Fatherland.

"It is a death struggle between Prussian militarism on one side," he answered, "and German industrialism and the democratic countries of the world on the other. They say Prussia was preparing for war during the last forty years. It is true, but it is also true that during that long period there was going on an intense struggle between Prussian militarism and German industrialism. And because for the last ten years industrialism has had better chances of winning, Prussian militarists became more and more aggressive and insolent, so much so that it was a question for the Kaiser where the throne of the Hohenzollerns could rest more securely, on the militarist party or on the industrial and commercial classes. He has had no clear idea on the subject, and he would have hesitated perhaps until this day had not the impatient Junkers forced him to share his destiny with theirs.

"All those who have followed the German press for the last quarter of a century knew and felt that this catastrophe was surely approaching. Only think that in ultra-Catholic Munich the Simplicissimus could publish a cartoon of God dressed in a Prussian Lieutenant's uniform and saying: 'Now I am truly Almighty.' The public laughed, but the case was ominous. Then the Kaiser was quoted as saying: 'It is enough for me to send a Lieutenant with a dozen of Uhlans, and there would be an end of the Reichstag.' Then a civilian was bayonetted and killed by a sentinel without cause. The whole country was indignant, but the sentinel was congratulated and rewarded by the military authorities. Then came that ridiculous case of the shoemaker of Koepenick who, dressed as a Captain, forced a squad of soldiers to help him to arrest and rob the Mayor of Koepenick. And then the famous case of Zabern. All these things clearly indicated that Germany was divided into two inimical camps and that for that reason it was doomed to perish.

"German splendid industries, German world commerce, German giant steamship lines—all these things were the work of the civilians and not of the militarists. The richer the German merchants and industrials became the madder were the Junkers, and the clash between them was inevitable. For three years now civilian Germany has been moaning and groaning, conscious of the complete ruin of its business, and the Junkers, with a sardonic smile on their lips, are throwing their last card, muttering, 'après nous le déluge,' (let deluge come after us.) And the whole world is witnessing a German deluge of blood, of gold, and of tears. And that deluge has sapped all the forces of Germany for a century at least."

PETER J. POPOFF.
Flushing, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1918.

For the Defense of Russia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow the suggestion to be made that, in pursuance of the President's declaration, as we have nothing to do with the internal affairs of nations no recognition can be made of any authority in Russia, a course clearly imposed on Mr. Francis and pursued in a difficult situation. He is not to be entrapped into relations which, by their friendliness, might imply pacifism and anarchy to be United States doctrines and would encourage them here. Nor is he to be tempted to antagonism which might strengthen the present warfare as a defender of a national cause.

For the development of the situation a bold scheme is ventured.

Let us declare somehow, say through the Red Cross, our sympathy with the Russian people and give them all possible material aid, by supplies of all kinds to be distributed in a central station, if Russia will consent to this, while we release her from all claims of military alliance. All we should ask of her would be passage of our Japanese and Chinese allies to our eastern front, where they would carry on the war against Germany. It is not impossible that they might there become defenders of Russian neutrality against probable German aggression.

Our guarantee would remove any possibility of Japanese or Chinese annexations, and Russia would be left as she ought to be, to work out her own destiny.

ERVING WINSLOW.
New Haven, Jan. 2, 1918.

Teachers of Socialist Doctrines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. Morawetz, Chairman of the Educational Committee of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, in your issue of this morning, has sought to justify the use of Mr. Hillquit as a teacher of American women, on the ground that he is an "authority on the organization and history of the Socialist Party." This does not touch the issue, which is that no man who has assailed the Liberty Loan and our participation in the war should be permitted to teach any political subject to those who are endeavoring to learn the use of the ballot for the good of their country.

If the history and organization of socialism are to be taught, by all means let it be by one of the many native Socialists who are supporting the Government, not by one from whom all loyal American Socialists have fled.

None knows better than Mrs. Morawetz that there are two branches of the Socialist Party; that one is for and the other against the war. As its teacher the Woman Suffrage Party now chooses the leader of the latter group. What better evidence is needed of the truth of the charge that the woman suffrage movement has ineradicable pacifist proclivities?

ELIZABETH OGDEN WOOD.
New York, Jan. 2, 1918.

No Acknowledgment of Glasses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Nov. 25, 1917, you published in your paper an appeal to send binoculars and other glasses to the navy, which is in great need of them, and you gave as the address to which to send glasses, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, the Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C. On the next day I sent to this address my Zeis binocular, worth about $50, and an accompanying letter. Up to today, that is, after five weeks, I have not received an answer to my letter or an acknowledgment of receipt of my binocular, and do not know if the Naval Observatory has received it.

F. W.
New York, Jan. 4, 1918.

A WAR PRAYER.

Father, we beseech Thee,
Guard our boys tonight.
Keep, we pray, their footsteps
On the paths of right.

We have sent them gladly,
For the fight is just.
Yes, their cause is holy,
Glorious their trust.

Hold their fates, O Father,
In Thy wondrous hand;
Bring them back, if may be,
Back to grace our land.

For we loved them dearly,
But our path was clear.
Honor bade us send them—
Father, be Thou near.

But if they must leave us,
If it by Thy will,
Father, we implore Thee,
Guide and guard them still.

JAMES W. WISE.

America After the War

The Question of What Will Become of the Balkan States as It Affects the European Powers and America—Objections to More Neutralization Treaties.

By AN AMERICAN JURIST.

CHAPTER III.—THE BALKANS.

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THAT the war of 1914 could be confined to the Balkans no profound English statesman could have believed. Yet the early efforts of both England and Germany in 1914 were apparently directed to that end alone. Had the war been so confined it would have been satisfactory only to Austria-Hungary. It must have been known in England from the first menace of hostilities against Serbia by Austria-Hungary that in any such conflict Serbia would not be abandoned by Russia. The Balkan history of the last half of the century preceding demonstrated that Russia could not abandon the Slavs to Austrian domination. That Germany would stand by Austria-Hungary as against Russia was equally clear. The French Ambassadors in London and St. Petersburg most frankly stated "that France would adhere to Russia at every step." (White Book, No. 6.) The only possibility of preventing the extension of the Balkan war to all Europe was that England should promptly declare its intention to stand with France and Russia in the event of a European war. If England so declared, she was advised by Russia, France, and Italy that a general European war involving all the great powers could be avoided. This is proved by the official documents contained in the British White Book of 1914. The Russian Foreign Minister, M. Sazonoff, in July, 1914, stated to the English representative in St. Petersburg that if England "took her stand with France and Russia there would be no war," but that if England "failed them now rivers of blood would flow," and England "would in the end be dragged in." (No. 17.) On July 27 the Russian Ambassador in London deplored the effect of the impression that England would stand aside. (No. 47.) M. Paléologue, the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, urged England to the same effect. On July 29 the Marquis of San Giuliano gave to the British Ambassador Italy's opinion, "If Germany believed that Great Britain would act with Russia and France it would have a great effect." (No. 80.) President Poincaré in behalf of France on July 30, 1914, stated to the British Ambassador at Paris "if his Majesty's Government announced that England would come to the aid of France in the result of a conflict * * * there would be no war." (No. 99.) President Poincaré reiterated this in his letter to King George V. of England, dated July 31, 1914. But England did not, or could not for some reason, act. It seems now as if a titanic struggle in Europe was fated by errors of policy from the beginning, and that it was beyond the powers of the statesmen of any single country to prevent the dire calamity. The apprehensions, the fears, and the rival ambitions of the nations of Europe all tended to make a general war inevitable when the Balkan fires were relighted in 1914.

The preliminary transactions between the powers in July and August, 1914, when the war between Austria and Serbia loomed up, are contained in the British White Book. On July 24, 1914, the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg gave the British Ambassador to understand "that France would fulfill all their obligations entailed by her alliance with Russia, if necessity arose, besides supporting Russia strongly in any diplomatic negotiations." (No. 6.) On July 29, 1914, Sir Edward Grey communicated to Sir Francis Bertie in Paris that the Balkan war "would then be a question of the supremacy of Teuton or Slav—a struggle for supremacy in the Balkans; and our idea had always been to avoid being drawn into a war over a Balkan question." (No. 87.) The British Ambassador at St. Petersburg had previously stated to the French Ambassador that "direct British interests in Serbia were nil, and a war on behalf of that country would never be sanctioned by British public opinion." (No. 6.)

That the British interests in the Balkans were not "nil," England knew, and it is now apparent to the world that English interests in Serbia are not nil. Had Russia been triumphant and Austria-Hungary effaced, a great Slav power under the hegemony of Russia would have been erected in the Balkans. This would have been most disturbing to English susceptibilities and to Great Britain's interests in Asia and Africa. Since the war began it has been correctly stated in England by an English subject, who has devoted much critical attention to the "Eastern questions," that in the event of Russia's triumph in the Balkans English imperialists would have been obliged to promote the military strength of the German Empire as a counterpoise to the dreaded Russian ascendency. Now that the Central Powers are for the moment in practical control of the Balkans, the danger of the Balkans to English interests is no longer concealed in England. The Balkan question is, in fact, an ominous spectre in all intelligent governmental circles in England, for in it are involved many future perils to the different powers, but most directly of all to the extended English Empire.

The Austria-Hungary war of 1914 against Serbia was "the postponed sequel of the war of 1912." That Germany would aid Austria against Russia was certain. The inhabitants of Germany ever since the days of Frederick II. of Prussia have been in fear of Russian invasion. It was to prevent the overweening growth of Russia which occasioned the first partition of Poland. It was a national fear of Russia in Germany which in the end mobilized even the Social Democrats behind German diplomacy in the present great war. (English Contemporary Review for September, 1914).

The Balkan question is not complicated. When the Ottoman Empire had been virtually destroyed in Europe the Balkan question became primarily an issue between Austria and Russia for the hegemony of the small States through which led most directly the land passages from Europe to Asia, Africa and the seas adjacent. For a time Russia and Austria worked in close association in the Balkans. Austria was allowed predominance in Serbia and Russia in Bulgaria. It was when Russian diplomacy became most influential in Serbia also that the general European peace was first threatened.

At this fateful epoch in the world's history the most immediate of all the problems of the moment is: What will become of Russia, Turkey and the Balkans? The interest of America in this question is not direct. That the Balkan questions should be intruded at all into American policies is highly undesirable. There are indications that there is already a rift in the entente between America and England on this point. Mr. Balfour significantly announced to Parliament July 29 of last year, "America had [has] no interest on the Continent" of Europe. This announcement is apparently not in accord with late official declarations at Washington, nor is it consistent with all the causes officially assigned for America's entrance into the European war.

With proper regard for the future safety of the United States it cannot be conceded that it is the policy of the United States to promote the proposed neutralization of any of the Balkan States, under some guarantee by the great powers, to be contained in the final treaty of peace which will terminate the present general war. The United States has no national interest in the Balkans. Even if the Balkan States should urge the United States to become a party to their neutralization it is to be hoped that it will decline.

The proximity of a feeble power to a great one makes neutralization guarantees highly coveted in the weaker State. For this reason it has been suggested that Canada and Mexico should ultimately be neutralized by international guarantees of the great powers. That any such neutralization of Canada or Mexico would be inimical to the interests of America in any future war between the United States and a great European or a great Asiatic power, military men will concede. In any such war it would be indispensable to the security of America that the military forces should immediately [illegible] any approach to this continent through the open doors of either Canada or Mexico. While Americans prize liberty in the abstract, the first care of their Government should be the liberty of Americans, and not that of some remote people alien to them in blood and institutions. It was some such reason in all probability which induced the astute English statesmen to refrain from taking a final position in regard to the true construction of the Luxemburg treaties, already mentioned.

Opposition to Suffrage Methods.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. Abby Scott Baker in her threat to use the woman's vote against President Wilson unless he indorses the Federal suffrage amendment makes the usual suffrage mistake of claiming exaggerated power. There is no doubt that the Woman's Party means to use the vote as a weapon against all public men who oppose their political programs, irrespective of the value of these men to the nation and to the great issues of the war.

Senator Weeks and Senator Wadsworth are among those who have been threatened in the attempt to intimidate them into submission. One of Mrs. Baker's faction, a picketing, self-imposed martyr, in a debate at an inn last Summer urged as a commendable example the case of the British suffragists who, she stated, had brought about their will by threatening to strike in the ammunition factories—a statement which if true should be a warning to all loyal men and women.

A fact which is forgotten or not recognized by Mrs. Baker and her sister extremists is that there are many thousands of other women who have never joined any anti-suffrage organization, but who are opposed to having the vote thrust upon them by the will of a noisy minority of female Jacobins or Bolsheviki. This patriotic and hitherto silent majority will now be obliged to organize for self-defense against the authority of women politicians who claim to be the voice of American womanhood and who have by I. W. W. methods shown a dangerous sex consciousness by placing their so-called "rights" paramount before the cause of humanity and democracy. Any confusion of issues at this momentous time, when all energies should be focused upon one supreme effort for success for ourselves and our allies, can only result in disorder in our public life, thereby imperiling the safety of sons and brothers at the front who are giving their lives to save the womanhood of America from the fate of their unfortunate sisters of Belgium and France.

Mrs. ALYN WILLIAMS.
New York, Jan. 3, 1918.

Congressional Elections.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The appointment of Mr. Hulbert as Dock Commissioner creates a vacancy in the House of Representatives to be filled by special election. It may interest the readers of The Times to know that, while by Chapter 799 of the Laws of 1917 the boundaries of six Manhattan and Bronx districts and of eight Bronx districts were altered, the elections for the vacancies (Hulbert in Manhattan, Bruckner in Bronx, and Fitzgerald and Griffin in Kings) will be the districts as formerly constituted.

R. M.
New York, Jan. 5, 1918.

The Fatherless Children of France.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As Chairman of the New York Committee of the Fatherless Children of France I am desirous of bringing the following letter from the French Ambassador, M. Jusserand, to the notice of all those who have subscribed through my committee, for, though addressed to me, it is meant to convey the thanks and gratitude of France to all those who have helped her suffering little children. I would also like to state that the New York committee's Christmas gift to Marshal Joffre, President of the Paris Committee of the Fatherless Children of France, was a list of nearly 1,000 subscriptions taken from the time he was made President, Nov. 4, to Christmas Eve. For this gift we have received his official thanks.

LUISITA LELAND, Chairman.
New York, Jan. 4, 1918.

Ambassade de la République Française aux Etats Unis,
Washington, le 29 Décembre, 1917.

Dear Miss Leland: I was deeply gratified by the news you kindly gave me, showing that the work that owes so much to the untiring efforts and devotion of yourself and your friends will become more and more useful, having now for its active President the winner of the Marne, Marshal Joffre.

It has already done wonders, and the 50,000 orphans and more which owe their means of support to the "Fatherless Children" form a record of which the promoters of the work can as justly be proud as we are grateful to those innumerable American befrienders of our cause who, answering the generous impulse of their hearts, supplied the needed resources.

More, even, than the France of the past the France of the future will thus be tied to this Republic by bonds of undying amity.

Believe me, with heartfelt compliments and thanks, respectfully yours,

JUSSERAND.

Blue, Red, and Gold Stars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "Red Star," rightly emphasizes the need of removing the somberness of mourning from the service flag. Black stars, to indicate death in service, he would change to red.

May I suggest an extension of symbolic uses? Red to indicate a wounded man and a gold star for one who has given his life for his country.

An authoritative ruling on these points would avoid confusion and conflicting usage—but where look for authority?

J. M. HUNTER.
Marietta, Ohio, Jan. 3, 1918.

PUTS BUSINESS FIRST IN WEST SIDE PLAN

W. E. D. Stokes Urges All Interests to Consider the City's Shipping Needs as a Whole.

CALLS SYSTEM ANTIQUATED

Declares That Residence Values All Depend Upon Facilities for Successful Commerce.

W. E. D. Stokes has filed with the Commission on West Side Improvement a memorandum containing the history of the New York Central Railroad from the time it entered the city under rights granted to it in 1846, and figures showing the growth of the city from that time to the current year, when the population is estimated at 6,000,000. The memorandum is replete with facts and figures showing the increase of business, the inbound and outbound tonnage during the last two years, and other facts intended to be helpful in solving the "west side problem."

Mr. Stokes thinks the fate of the Riverside Park section, and of the city generally, so far as the future permanency of its mercantile, manufacturing, warehousing, and shipping interests is concerned, depends upon the proper solution of this difficult problem. The memorandum declares that an immediate adjustment of the matter is absolutely necessary.

"Just go today to the east or west side shipping districts," Mr. Stokes says, "and see for yourself how these interests are far behind the age and far inferior to those offered by other localities, and how these interests are handicapped and delayed. See for yourself the thousands of drays and wagons that are daily stalled in the streets for hours, unable to perform their duties efficiently.

"To my mind one of the great difficulties with which you have to contend is that the public, especially those among the residence and property owners of the west side, do not understand the real situation nor our city's needs. They do not realize that residential values all depend upon the success or failure of our manufacturing, mercantile, and shipping interests, and in their efforts to get present comforts they are blind to the real situation and seem anxious to 'kill the goose that lays the golden eggs.' Again they have not an accurate knowledge as to the rights of the city or the rights of the New York Central Railroad in this controversy."

Mr. Stokes is of the opinion that the New York Central had more to do with the wonderful growth of the city than anything else. He gently rebukes the complaint of people of the west side who find cinders on their carpets, and tells them that business interests must be paramount. He says that the commission will fail of its purpose if it does not consider the need of local trains along the Hudson, and a tunnel at Seventy-second Street connecting the Hudson River and Western trains with the Grand Central Terminal.

He says we need a bridge across the Hudson near Inwood that will connect all of the Western and Northwestern trains with the Grand Central Terminal without disembarking, and for the carriage of shipping to docks on the west side and eventually to the docks on the east side.

"These and other things," he says, "must be considered or our city's prosperity will come to an abrupt end and all city property will depreciate in value. It is only today's excessive prices that make it possible for shippers, manufacturers, and merchants to pay the excessive cost of our antiquated shipping methods in handling freight.

"This city has become the greatest manufacturing, shipping, and mercantile city in the world in consequence of its shipping and railroad advantages, and if we do not take care of these interests the value of our residential and shopping sections, not only on the upper west side but all over the city, will fall, and with it will go down our tax values and up will go our tax rates. Cannot the great corporations and estates that own skyscrapers in the Wall Street section see this and realize the vital importance of the questions before your committee and their bearing on real estate?"

For the purpose of showing the importance of adequate railroad facilities Mr. Stokes calls attention to the fact that during 1916 the New York Central Company delivered at three west side milk stations, at Manhattanville, Thirty-third Street, and St. John's Park, 297,993 tons of milk and 1,500,000 tons of foodstuffs at the stations mentioned and at four others within the city limits. In addition these freight depots did a freight business of 11,028,2[illegible] tons.

"I am not here," Mr. Stokes's memorandum reads, "considering whether the railroad company has such rights to these tracks; only that the city and the traffic public want them removed, and, on the other hand, that the city's business, manufacturing, warehousing, and shipping interests need them and demand them or something better. So to my mind the only thing your commission can do is to see that these commercial interests get at once better facilities and make an adequate deal of 'give and take' that will add to the pleasure and convenience of the public, but first and always to meet the requirements of business. Treat the railroad fairly and justly and so adjust matters that for many years to come there will be no chance for any railroad or traffic changes on our 'island city' or the glory today of this country will be on the decline and will follow the footsteps of another 'island city'—Venice—and be a thing of the past. History always repeats itself."

A WOMAN'S MOTOR UNIT

Being Organized by the Woman City Club for Service in France.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The National Allied Relief issued some ten thousand leaflet appeals for funds in behalf of Le Bien-Etre du Blessé on Saturday, (Dec. 29th,) but unfortunately I was not sent the proofs, and they contain a regretable error. I had stated that the amount cabled to Paris in November was 58,000 francs, and in the leaflets it reads December. Now even the most generous person might shrug his shoulders and say: "Quite enough for the present;" whereas not a penny was cabled in December, the last appeals having been issued early in November.

It was impossible to get out the appeals before in December on account of "Hero Land," the entire staff of the National Allied Relief being occupied with the work of the bazaar, and for some time afterward. The matter is most urgent, and it is to be hoped that all who received the appeals will see this letter. Not to send any money to Paris during an entire month for so important a work, a work upon which thousands of lives depend constantly, would be tragic. Moreover, it is a work that is increasing in scope all the time. The Red Cross, which gives us distribution, but no money, imposes new hospitals on us every little while; the French Government is at last building the dietary kitchens in the hospitals—heretofore our foods have been sent to the nurses—and I am asked to send over twelve expert certified dietitians. But the greatest innovation of all is the auto-unit recently cabled for by Mme. d'Andigné; and on this subject I have a very important communication to make.

It will be recalled that I asked in The Times about two weeks ago for an auto unit of eight Ford motor trucks and sixteen drivers, imposing rather stiff conditions. These autos were to take our hot soups and cocoa in thermos bottles to the postes de secours, directly behind the rear trenches—a most humanitarian as well as interesting job, although involving a certain amount of risk.

I knew, of course, that I could get this unit together, but that it would take time and involve a great deal of correspondence, and, no doubt, endless delays, as the work must all be volunteer and the trucks donated. Then, out of a clear sky, Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton called me up and said that the War Service Committee of the Woman's City Club of New York would like to assemble this unit for Le Bien-Etre du Blessé as their donation to France. It was a magnificent offer and was immediately accepted. I gave Mrs. Seton and Mrs. Cyrus W. Field the required authorization, and they seem literally not to have lost a moment. As they are to raise a fund for the buying of such motor trucks as are not donated by the drivers, and will also make up deficiencies in income of such drivers as are otherwise wholly desirable, they have opened a separate account with our treasurers, John Munroe & Co., 30 Pine Street, New York, called "Le Bien-Etre du Blessé: Woman's Motor Unit of the New York Woman's City Club." Mrs. Field has made an arrangement with the Ford people whereby she gets each truck complete for $700, instead of $850, the price quoted over the telephone to me. But the Ford people are glad to make this difference for the sake of so vital a charity. It is estimated by Mrs. Seton and Mrs. Field that $2,500 will keep a driver for a year in the war zone. Two trucks and four drivers go immediately.

I am both proud and happy to express my gratitude publicly to Mrs. Seton for her inspiration, and to Mrs. Field for her enthusiastic co-operation, as well as to the other ladies of the War Service Committee of the most important woman's civic club in America. It comes at a time when we need help most, for there will shortly be more wounded than ever before. Indeed there has long been more than the world has known anything about.

Mrs. Seton's address is 6 East Fifty-eighth Street, New York. All wishing to go to France or donate trucks will kindly write directly to her.

All donations to Le Bien-Etre du Blessé proper should be made out and addressed, as usual, to John Munroe & Co., 360 Madison Avenue. These are the offices of the National Allied Relief, but our checks go there first in order to be entered on our books. I must reiterate that the account opened by Mrs. Seton and Mrs. Field is with the banking house at 30 Pine Street, and has nothing whatever to do with the regular fund of Le Bien-Etre du Blessé.

We need from 50,000 to 70,000 francs a month to run Le Bien-Etre du Blessé these days, in spite of the fact that we have no overhead expenses and all the work is voluntary. Owing to the creative energy of Mme. d'Andigné and the generosity of its American supporters it is now one of the largest and most important of the great war relief organizations in France.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.
New York, Jan. 1, 1918.

THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES

Sunday.

THE NEW OPPORTUNITY OF WOMEN IN CITIZENSHIP, by Dr. Felix Adler, Society for Ethical Culture, Meeting House, Central Park West and 64th St., 11 A. M.

NEW YEAR'S HOPES FOR WORLD DEMOCRACY, by Dr. Henry Neumann, Brooklyn Society for Ethical Culture, Brooklyn Academy of Music, Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, 11 A. M.

ETCHING: THE ART AND ITS PRACTICE, by Frank Weitenkampf of the New York Public Library, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Sunday afternoon lectures, 4 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

THE NEXT STEP IN SOCIAL PROGRESS, by Alfred W. Martin, Ethical Culture Meeting House, Central Park West and 64th St., 8 P. M.

GOD MEETING MAN IN THE CRADLE OF THE RENAISSANCE—FLORENCE, by the Rev. Dr. Joseph W. Chasey, Metropolitan Temple, 14th St. and 7th Av., 7:45 P. M.

THE MEXICAN SITUATION, by E. de la Garza of the Mexican Cabinet, Institutional Synagogue, Mt. Morris Theatre, 10:30 A. M.

NEW JAPAN: HER RELATIONS TO THE WORLD AND THE WORLD WAR, by the Rev. Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, Church of the Pilgrims, Henry and Remsen Sts., Brooklyn, 7:45 P. M.

KIOTO, THE ROME OF JAPAN, by Dr. Thomas Edward Potterton, All Souls' Church, Ocean and Ditmas Avs., Flatbush, 7:45 P. M.

LABOR AND THE WAR, by John P. Coughlin, President of the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., 8 P. M. Public Forum.

Monday.

VICTOR HUGO, OR THE NEW ENTHUSIASM FOR HUMANITY, by John H. Randall, at Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, between 16th and 17th Sts., Manhattan.

THE MAKING OF NEW CHINA, by Sidney N. Usher, at Public School 50, 223 East 39th St., Manhattan. Illustrated.

THE CHARM OF GREAT BRITAIN, by George F. Bentley, at Public School 46, 156th St. and St. Nicholas Av., Manhattan. Illustrated.

THE GATEWAY TO THE CONTINENT, by Morris A. Lunn, at Public School 62, Hester, Essex, and Norfolk Sts., Manhattan. Illustrated by motion pictures.

FRANCE: OUR LIFELONG FRIEND, by Roland S. Dawson, at Institute Hall, 218 East 106th St., Manhattan. Illustrated.

THE PERSONAL SHAKESPEARE, by Mrs. Virginia McClurg, at Pilgrim Hall, 36th St. and Broadway, Manhattan.

JULIUS CAESAR, by Richard A. Purdy, at St. Columba Hall, 343 West 45th St., Manhattan.

MADAME BUTTERFLY, by Havrah W. L. Hubbard and Claude Gotthelf, at Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Road, the Bronx.

Tuesday.

FRANCIS BACON: KNOWLEDGE IS POWER, by William J. Durant, at Wadleigh High School, 115th St. west of 7th Av., Manhattan.

OUR SOUTH AMERICAN NEIGHBORS: THEIR COUNTRY AND ITS RESOURCES, by William R. Shepherd, Ph. D., of Columbia University, at Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St., Manhattan. Illustrated.

BURKE: THE FRIEND OF THE AMERICAN COLONIES, by Thomas McTiernan, Ph. D., at New York Catholic Protectory, Van Nest, the Bronx.

ACROSS SWEDEN BY CANAL, by Mrs. Emilie W. Blackman, at St. Anselm's Hall, Tinton Av., near 156th St., the Bronx. Illustrated by motion pictures.

Wednesday.

EVOLUTION OF SHIPS, by George H. Streaker, at Public School 95, West Houston and Clarkson Sts., near Varick St., Manhattan. Illustrated.

THE HAPPY FARMER: THE INVITATION OF THE SOIL, by Gilbert McClurg, at Public School 101, 112th St. west of Lexington Av., Manhattan. Illustrated.

PEN PICTURES OF PATRIOTISM, a reading by Miss Jenny Mannheimer, at Central Jewish Institute, 125 East 85th St., Manhattan.

THE LISTENER'S SHARE IN MUSIC, by Daniel Gregory Mason, at Hunter College, Lexington Av. and 68th St., (entrance on 69th St.,) Manhattan.

THE SOUL OF RUSSIA, by Professor J. J. Carter Troop, at New York Public Library, 506 West 143th St., Manhattan.

STORY OF THE MOTION PICTURE, by Warren M. Covill, at Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South St., Manhattan. Illustrated.

FRANCE: OUR LIFELONG FRIEND, by Roland S. Dawson, at Young Men's Christian Association, Harlem Branch, 5 West 125th St., Manhattan. Illustrated.

Thursday.

WAR CITIES IN NORTHERN FRANCE, by Mrs. Mary A. Hasselhurst, at Public School 46, 156th St. and St. Nicholas Av., Manhattan. Illustrated.

CAN WE MAKE THIS COUNTRY SANE FOR DEMOCRACY? by George A. Hastings, at Public School 62, Hester and Essex Sts., Manhattan. Illustrated.

THE CHRISTMAS CAROL, by De Witt Paxton, at Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2d Av., Manhattan.

THE HAPPY FARMER, by Gilbert McClurg, at St. Luke's Hall, 483 Hudson St., Manhattan. Illustrated.

BEAUTIFUL NORWAY, by Mrs. Effie L. D. McAfee, at Young Women's Hebrew Association, 31 West 110th St., Manhattan. Illustrated.

WASHINGTON: THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY, by Thomas McTiernan, at Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Road, Bronx.

Friday.

THE DAIRY SITUATION, by Dr. C. W. Larson, Assistant Chief of Dairy Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, at 503 Schermerhorn Hall, 4:10 to 5:30 P. M.

MILTON: PURITANISM AND THE DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS, by J. Duncan Spaeth, at Wadleigh High School, 115th St., west of 7th Av., Manhattan.

KIPLING, by Frederick Paulding, at Arnold Toynbee House, 311 East Broadway, Manhattan.

BIRTH AND GROWTH OF SUNS, by Prof. Samuel C. Schmucker, at New York Public Library, Woodstock Branch, 759 East 160th St., Manhattan.

Saturday.

HUMAN BODY, by Frederick E. Breithut, at the American Museum of Natural History, 77th St. and Central Park West, Manhattan.

THE BIRTH AND GROWTH OF SUNS, by Prof. Samuel C. Schmucker, at Cooper Institute, 7th St. and 4th Av., Manhattan.

CURRENT EVENTS, by Nelson P. Mead, at New York Public Library, 503 West 145th St., Manhattan.

IRELAND, by Edward J. Parker, at Young Men's Christian Association, 5 West 125th St., Manhattan. Illustrated.

OPEN COSTLY HOMES FOR RED CROSS WORK

Schwab, Rockefeller, Morgan, Pulitzer, and Reid Houses Are Now Being Used.

ACKNOWLEDGE LARGE GIFTS

Horse Show Contributes $62,719, Mrs. William C. Osborn $25,000, and Alma Gluck $12,500.

The homes of many prominent New Yorkers are now being used as auxiliary workrooms by the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross. Among these homes are those of Charles M. Schwab on Riverside Drive, John D. Rockefeller, Sr., at 4 West Fifty-fourth Street, a residence belonging to the J. P. Morgan estate at 30 East Thirty-sixth Street, a part of the home of Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, and that of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid at Madison Avenue and Fiftieth Street.

A description of the uses to which these homes have been put by the Red Cross is given in a statement issued yesterday from the chapter headquarters at 389 Fifth Avenue.

"The home of Mr. Schwab and that of John D. Rockefeller, Sr.," the statement reads, "are among the latest additions to the list of dwellings where Red Cross auxiliary workrooms are being operated. The latter is being used to house the Red Cross Auxiliary of the Bible Class of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, of which Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is the head.

"The west side branch of the New York Chapter, situated formerly at 2,121 Broadway, has removed to the home of Mr. Schwab. Women may be seen there daily fashioning hospital garments in the billiard room, winding and cutting surgical dressings in the bowling alleys, and inspecting and packing finished product in the gymnasium. The workroom is situated in the basement. Mr. and Mrs. Schwab occupy the upper floors. Every day Mrs. Schwab visits the workroom.

Amid Costly Furnishings.

"The addition of several work tables, improvised with long pine boards and 'horses,' and the rows of sewing machines lend a homely touch to the richly appointed quarters. A mounted moose head looks down upon the women who are plying needles and winding gauze. Nearby is a mounted buffalo head. At the bottom of a flight of steps, leading from the basement, are elegant furnishings, including heavy carved oak chairs, costly rugs and paintings.

"Hospital garments are piled high on the billiard table. On the bowling alleys stand long rows of tables about which women are gathered cutting hospital garments and surgical dressings. The workroom in the Schwab home is open every day from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M. From 200 to 300 women work there daily. The workroom turns out thousands of dressings a week. Recently it shipped approximately 20,000 dressings and prepared 3,000 first-aid packets in a single week. Mrs. Richard Aldrich is Chairman of the branch.

"When it became necessary for the West Side Branch to move from its former quarters at 2,121 Broadway, some apprehension was felt lest it would have to suspend its activities for a week or more while efforts were being made to find a suitable location. Just in time came an invitation from Mr. and Mrs. Schwab, who are neighbors of Mrs. Aldrich, to transfer the workroom to their home.

"The entire basement of the Rockefeller home and the dining room and reception room as well are being used by Red Cross workers. The Red Cross Auxiliary of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church use the quarters on the first floor. The basement is being used by older Red Cross workers from the church. The home has not been occupied by Mr. Rockefeller since the death of his wife. The auxiliary workroom, which is open every day except Saturday and Sunday, from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M., and on Sundays and Thursdays until 9 P. M., has been equipped by Mr. Rockefeller with sewing machines, tables, chairs, &c. A special lighting system has been installed for the workers, who are given the privilege of using the kitchen for the preparation of their lunches. The workroom is kept in order by servants employed by Mr. Rockefeller.

Many Women Act as Aids.

"Mrs. Marshall Field is General Chairman of the auxiliary. Associated with her are Mrs. Eugene McK. Froment, Mrs. T. B. Columbia, Mrs. F. O. Paige, Mrs. C. H. Caldwell, Mrs. Wendell C. Phillips, Mrs. W. E. Howard, Mrs. R. C. Darby, Mrs. J. Howard Ardrey, Mrs. George M. Boynton, Mrs. H. V. Henley, Mrs. Charles B. Bacon, Mrs. A. B. Blaisdell, Mrs. Thomas L. Foulkes, Mrs. Nelson Thomas, and Mrs. Perry C. Todd.

"Another private dwelling which is being used partly for Red Cross work is that of Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer. A suite of rooms there is being used by the Rainbow Division Workers' Committee, which is known as Red Cross Auxiliary 272. Comforts and woolen necessities for the soldiers of twenty-six States are being made there. Beginning tomorrow the auxiliary will give instructions in knitting on Monday evenings from 8 to 10 o'clock. Wool will be given free to all who desire to make sweaters, helmets, wristlets, mufflers, or socks for the Red Cross.

"In a dwelling at 30 East Thirty-sixth Street, which is part of the J. P. Morgan estate, the headquarters of the Home Service Section of the New York County Chapter is situated. This was formerly the headquarters of the chapter itself. Still another private dwelling which is being used by the Red Cross is the home of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, 451 Madison Avenue, which is being used as a teaching centre for home hygiene, first aid, &c. Through the courtesy of Michael Friedsam of the B. Altman estate, the entire building at 390 Fifth Avenue is being used as a headquarters of the New York chapter."

Large Contributions Received.

A contribution of $25,000 from Mrs. William Church Osborn and one of $12,500 from Mme. Alma Gluck were acknowledged yesterday by the New York County Chapter. Mme. Gluck has promised another contribution of $12,500 out of the fees from this season's concert tour. From the Economy Club $2,249.44 was received. The Progress Club made a donation of $725.

The following is a list of donations of $100 or more:

National Horse Show	$62,719	Mrs. T. H. Markoe	$200
Mrs. W. Church Osborn	25,000	E. D. Hawkins	150
Alma Gluck	12,500	Anonymous	100
Economy Club	2,249	Grace M. H. Graham	100
A. K. Jones	1,000	N. Y. Rubber Trade Assoc.	100
Colony Club	807	John D. Holby	100
Progress Club	725		

Additional donations of $100 or more for Halifax relief follow:

New Lond. Chap.	$542	Memory Mrs. J. M. Purdy	$200
W. D. Hoxie	500	Collection, 5th Av. Bank	148
Anonymous	500	Mrs. E. Lethbridge	105
Miss E. L. McLean	500		
A. B. Emmons	500		
Collections, N. Y. Times	265		

American Girls' Aid.

The American Girls' Aid for the Collection of Clothing for the Victims of the European War in France, 286 Fifth Avenue, has collected to date more than $115,200. Recent contributions amounted to $1,035. Miss Gladys Hollingsworth is the Chairman, and A. Seton Post, Jr., the Treasurer of the fund. In addition to its other activities the fund cares for 300 French war orphans.

British-American Fund.

The British-American War Relief Fund, 5 East Fifty-ninth Street, of which Mrs. Lucy W. Whitridge is the President and George W. Forsyth the Treasurer, reports new contributions which total more than $2,000. The membership of this committee includes Lady Spring-Rice, the wife of the British Ambassador at Washington, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. John G. Milburn, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin.

The new donations of $100 or more follow:

Anonymous	$2,500	A. Kingsbury	$100
Major Hay's Lecture	650	Miss F. Gayley	100
		Various	280

American Military Hospital.

The fund for the maintenance of the American Military Hospital in Paris, which was formerly the American Ambulance Hospital, has been increased by more than $14,000. This hospital is now one of the Red Cross institutions in France. All donations for this hospital should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., the Treasurers, at 23 Wall Street. The gifts of $100 or over follow:

Through Mrs. H. W. Munroe	$5,47[illegible]	Mrs. Lathrop	$500
Mrs. T. Horn	3,600	Lake Placid Club	[illegible]
C. H. Dodge	1,200	Union Club Co.	26[illegible]
C. Newbold	1,200	C. S. Lewis	100
Dr. G. Bacon	600	W. Jennings	100
		Various	133

Training France's Maimed.

The American Committee for Training in Suitable Trades the Maimed Soldiers of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Room 134, the Biltmore Hotel, has collected to date $356,337. This fund has the official recognition of the French Government. Among recent gifts of $100, or more, are the following:

Anonymous	$5,000	Mrs. B. Martin	$100
Mrs. C. B. Alexander	1,000	Mrs. O. H. Jennings	100
Mrs. Trevor	500	Mrs. W. P. Thompson	100
Mrs. P. Jones	250	Miss C. Prime	100
Mrs. F. G. Griswold	200	Mrs. W. Warren	100
Mrs. Sherman	200	Mrs. J. L. Mott	100
Countess de Langier Villars	200	Various	[illegible]

French Wounded Fund.

The American Fund for French Wounded, 20 West Twenty-third Street, announces the shipment of 300 additional cases of hospital and other relief supplies to France. The committee appeals for blankets, warm underclothing, socks, bedding, etc. Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin is Chairman of the fund. New gifts to the fund amount to more than $2,875. These gifts include $1,000 from the Bourne-Fuller Company and $150 from the Good Government Club of Kalamazoo, Mich.

Duryea War Relief.

The Duryea War Relief, (Secours Duryea,) 9 East Thirteenth Street, of which Mrs. Nina L. Duryea is the President and Major Charles Elliot Warren, President of the Lincoln National Bank, the Treasurer, reports new gifts to the amount of $460. Contributions of warm dark colored clothing and food, as well as cash contributions, are solicited by Mrs. Duryea, for shipment to war sufferers in France. Recent cash gifts to the fund include the following:

Philadelphia friend	$400	Miss E. M. Chase	$100
Miss H. E. Chase	100		

Polish Victims' Fund.

The Polish Victims' Relief Fund, 33 West Forty-second Street, has collected to date more than $910,000. Recent contributions amounted to $3,180. Those of $100, or more, follow:

Anonymous	$500	Rev. J. [illegible]	[illegible]
Yankton, S. D., people	347	Mrs. P. Matthews	100
Lowell Com	177	Henry Davis	100
		Various	[illegible]

The Lafayette Fund.

The Lafayette Fund, which provides comfort kits, costing $2 each, for the soldiers fighting in the trenches in France, has collected in cash to date more than $251,500. Francis Roche, the Vanderbilt Hotel, is Treasurer of the fund. Recent subscriptions of $100 or more follow:

Boston Com	$722	E. A. Wilson	$1[illegible]
San Francisco Com.	150	Various	[illegible]

Fatherless of France.

The Fatherless Children of France Committee, of which Miss Lusita Leland, 583 Park Avenue, is Chairman, and Walter W. Price, 111 Broadway, the Treasurer, has collected to date more than $200,000. The fund supports children at the rate of $36.50 a year. Subscribers receive on request the names and addresses of the orphans supported by the fund. Recent donations of $100 or more follow:

Hendon Chubb	$1,000	Camp Fire Girls and others	$1[illegible]
Mr. and Mrs. Glwynn and K. Wall	100	Sunday Schools	[illegible]
Mrs. D. P. Kingsford and Mrs. Du Mont	100	Mrs. P. McK. Garrison and F. Lee	[illegible]
M. Alvarez & Co.	100	W. A. Barstow and C. Liebman	[illegible]
Post Cards	100	"No Name"	[illegible]
Mrs. A. J. Moulton	438	Five Markwalds	[illegible]
R. J. Dorn and J. L. Williams	100	Mrs. E. F. Dwight	[illegible]
W. N. Davey	100	For New Year's	[illegible]
Miss O'Meara and Mrs. Bond	122	Pupils P. S. 190 and others	[illegible]
D. W. S.	10[illegible]	A. W. Lamont and W. A. Nelson	[illegible]
For 20 Boys	730	A Friend	[illegible]
		Anonymous	[illegible]
		Various	[illegible]

Secours National Fund.

The Secours National Fund in America, which affords relief for the suffering women and children of France, has collected in cash to date more than $390,000. All subscriptions to this fund should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren at 16 East Forty-seventh Street. Mr. Warren cabled last week $3,031 to be expended in providing a Christmas celebration for poor French children. The money was expended under the direction of the Fund for the Children of the Frontier, the Prefect of Nancy, the Fund for Aid of Widows and Children of Officers Killed in the War, the Brittany Fund for Tubercular Sufferers, Secours de l'Aisne, the Fund for Education of War Orphans, and Cardinal Lucon of Rheims.

Recent gifts to the fund amounted to more than $12,650. Those of $100 or more follow:

Anonymous	$7,000	C. D. Wetmore	[illegible]
Bourne-Fuller Co.	[illegible]	S. L. Ford	[illegible]
E Upson Nut Co.	1,000	Mrs. E. L. Baylies	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	2,621	Mrs. R. C. Pruyn	[illegible]
Miss M. F. Scoville	200	Mr. and Mrs. D.	[illegible]
Miss L. C. Scoville	200	S. Blossom	[illegible]
Anonymous	250	W. H. Stembaugh	[illegible]
Mrs. H. M. Barksdale	200	Miss G. Scoville	[illegible]
Edwin Gould	150	Mrs. N. Potter	[illegible]

For Polish Scholars.

Contributions to the University Grants Committee of the Polish Victims' Relief Fund last week amounted to $111. The fund provides relief for Polish professors, scientists, scholars, and students who are destitute because of the war. Subscriptions should be made payable to the Fifth Avenue Bank and sent to Mme. Jane Arctowska, 33 West Forty-second Street.

Charité Maternelle de Paris.

The American Fund for the Charité Maternelle de Paris, of which Mrs. Rutherford Stuyvesant is the Treasurer, acknowledges new gifts amounting to $105. Donations should be addressed to Mrs. Stuyvesant at 32 Liberty Street.

American Jewish Relief.

The American Jewish Relief Committee, 20 Exchange Place, of which Louis Marshall is Chairman, Arthur Lehman, Treasurer, and Paul Baerwald, Associate Treasurer, acknowledges these recent contributions to the $10,000,000 that is being raised in this country for the relief of Jewish War Sufferers in Europe.

San Francisco Com.	$120,000	Reno Com.	[illegible]
Westn. Penn. A. J. R. C.	12,100	Rosedale Com.	[illegible]
Los Angeles Com.	10,000	Albert Lea	[illegible]
Scranton Com.	9,389	Cong. S. Tora, Canton, Ohio	[illegible]
Peoria Com.	7,357	Asbury Park Com.	[illegible]
Minneapolis Com.	7,251	Edmonton (Can.) Com.	[illegible]
Montgomery Com.	7,211	Waterbury Com.	[illegible]
Syracuse Com.	6,000	Logansport Com.	[illegible]
Portland (Ore.) Com.	5,000	Cangas N. M. Com.	[illegible]
Cincinnati Com.	5,000	Lebanon Com.	[illegible]
Gr. Rapids Com.	5,000	St. Joseph Com.	[illegible]
Butte Com.	4,675	Grand Island Com.	[illegible]
Baltimore Com.	3,412	Gary Com.	[illegible]
Omaha Com.	3,000	South Bend Com.	[illegible]
Duluth Com.	2,500	Cong. Nachlath Z'vei	[illegible]
New Orl'ns Com.	2,000	Warren (Pa.) Com.	[illegible]
Salt Lake City Com.	1,665	Fed. S. J. P. Soc.	[illegible]
Las Vegas Com.	1,235	Tyler (Tex.) Com.	[illegible]
El Paso Com.	1,000	Manchester (N. H.) Com.	[illegible]
Johnstown Com.	1,000	Samuel Stores	[illegible]
Billings Com.	1,000	Cong. M. Z. B. Harlem	[illegible]
Des Moines Com.	1,000	Decatur Com.	[illegible]
Minn. State Com.	973	Kane (Penn.) Com.	[illegible]
Okla. City Com.	950	Bucyrus (O.) Com.	[illegible]
Hancock (Mich.) Com.	742	Lima (Ohio) Com.	[illegible]
Isidore Weil	721	Worcester Com.	[illegible]
New Britain Com.	650	Locser Bros.	[illegible]
Pittsfield Com.	632		

American Authors' Fund.

The writers of America are to have their own relief station in France. The station will operate under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Authors' Fund announces that Miss Sylvia Annable and Miss Edith Stedman are going to France to take charge of the station. The station will be known as the American Authors' Canteen. To date the authors have contributed $8,000, and an appeal is issued for further contributions. The address of the fund is care of the State Trust Company, 33 State Street, Boston. The appeal to American authors is signed by Winston Churchill, William Dean Howells, Booth Tarkington, Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin, President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard, Arthur Sherburne Hardy, Robert Grant, Basil King, Agnes Repplier, Arthur Inwood Pier, Mrs. Terhune, Katharine F. Gerould, Margaret Deland, Alice Brown, and Hamlin Garland.

Armenian and Syrian Relief.

During the year just ended there was contributed in the United States to the relief of the war sufferers of Armenia and Syria a total of about $4,445,000. This makes a total of $6,834,895 collected by the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief since the committee was organized, more than three years ago. A report, by the committee, the Treasurer of which is Cleveland H. Dodge, shows the following collections by months during 1917:

January	$190,668.06	July	$411,239.54
February	154,069.54	August	407,792.82
March	148,851.39	September	376,792.90
April	113,922.83	October	1,156,648.65
May	143,760.13	November	432,076.94
June	509,044.91	December	600,000.00
Total			$4,444,493.93

The office of this fund, every cent contributed to which goes to the relief of the suffering Syrians and Armenians, is at 1 Madison Avenue.

The following statement was issued yesterday by the committee:

"Probably nowhere within the war areas has there been such suffering from lack of food and necessities of life as among the Armenians, Syrians, and other subject races of Western Asia. These races, chiefly Christian or Jewish in religion, are naturally pro-ally in their sympathies, and for that reason have undergone persecution, deportation, and suffering without precedent in modern history.

"There has been indescribable suffering in other war zones, but in Western Asia the death harvest from hunger and starvation has been greater than that of the sword. Relief distribution is effective. Funds are transmitted under license from the War Trade Board through the State Department in Washington.

"Throughout the interior of Turkey, as well as in the Russian Caucasus, Persia, Mesopotamia, and Palestine, the relief is administered by American missionaries, teachers, and physicians, who have remained at their posts for the sole purpose of saving the lives of these helpless, noncombatant refugees.

"At present there is no interference, but rather passive co-operation on the part of the Turkish Government.

"Recent audited reports are available from Turkey, as well as from other relief areas, showing conclusively that all money reaches the destitute, none of it being diverted for other purposes.

"The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief is unique in that no salaries or commissions of any kind are paid from relief funds, either in America or in Asia. The necessary office expenses in New York are met privately, and the work of distribution in Asia is cared for by missionaries and other reliable neutral agents, who give their services without any deduction for salary or expense from the relief funds.

"Inasmuch as this work is conducted within the Ottoman Empire, the Land of the Red Crescent, the American Red Cross naturally is unable to establish or maintain its activities in this area, and, therefore, co-operates with the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief as the recognized relief agency for all Western Asia."

American Students Committee.

The American Students Committee of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, which is devoted to the immediate relief of the students of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, and Julian's Academy, who are serving their country at the front, and their families, has collected to date more than $39,735. The fund provides as well comfort kits, consisting of sweaters, mufflers, socks, tobacco, &c., for the soldiers. Last week's receipts amounted to $387. Subscriptions should be sent to Henry R. Sedgwick, Treasurer, 107 East Thirty-seventh Street.

For Belgian Soldiers.

The Gifts for Belgian Soldiers' Fund, of which Emile Vandervelde is the President, has issued the following appeal:

The New York Committee of Gifts for Belgian Soldiers, located at 30 Broad Street, announces that during the months of September, October, and November the following contributions were made: $1,500 to the Book Section of the fund, $25 to the Belgian Soldiers' League of Friendship, $50 to the Societe Des Anciens Combattants; 8,850 packages and 2,200 money orders on the army canteens were sent to individual soldiers. For the military staff of the bakery at Adinkerque a tent costing $450 was erected so that the men would have a suitable meeting place during recreation periods.

The King of Belgium recently arranged a football match between a Belgian and an English team, the proceeds of which were donated to the fund. Notwithstanding the help already received, there is need of further contributions for necessities for the men at the front, as the soldiers have to rely on outside help, being entirely separated from their families and friends.

Contributions will be received either by the Guaranty Trust Company, 140 Broadway, or by the Treasurer, Jules Maes, 80 Wall Street.

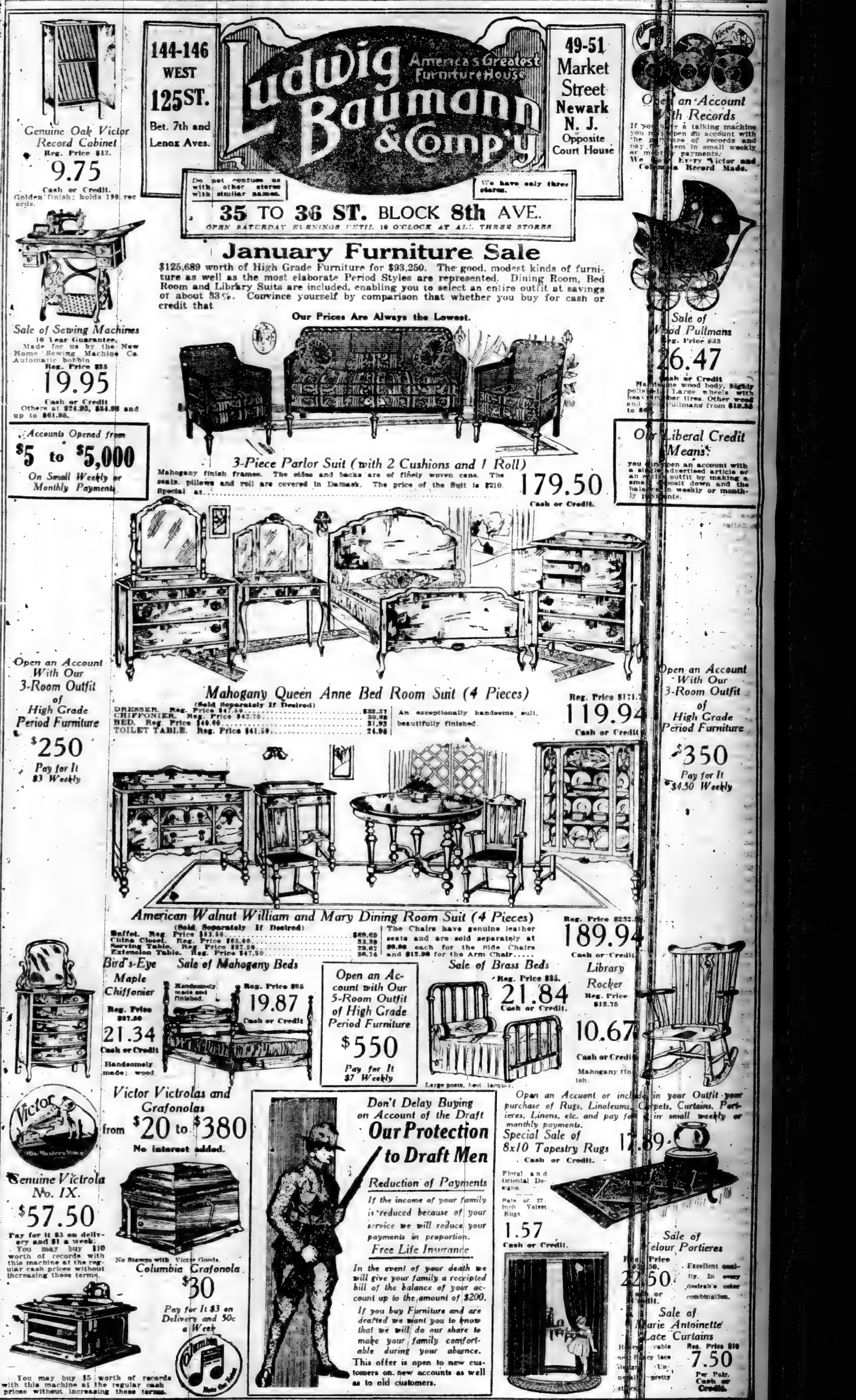
Serbian Aid Fund.

The Serbian Aid Fund, 1 Madison Avenue, of which Mme. Slavko Grouitch is founder and director, has received a gift of $1,025 from the Serbian Relief Society of California, to be used for sending food parcels to Serbian prisoners of war in Austrian prison camps, who are in a state of extreme suffering, many thousands having died of starvation. Mme. Grouitch also acknowledges a contribution of [illegible] from the Serbian Relief Committee of New York for Serbian students in Switzerland, and one of $1,000 for the same object from the Serbian Distress Fund of Boston.

Mme. Grouitch has received a cable from Mme. Pashitch, wife of the Serbian Prime Minister, requesting aid for special classes of destitutes among Serbian refugees, also a telegram from the Serbian Minister of the Interior appealing for assistance to restore a children's school destroyed in the great fire at Salonika last summer, and for two motor trucks for carrying supplies to refugee camps some miles beyond that town. The American Red Cross is aiding this work, but the needs are still very acute.

To Help a Good Family.

Mending shoes far into the night, Mr. "Peters" has toiled faithfully these many years for his wife and five little children. Some months ago he became sick and had to go to a hospital. The doctors pronounced it cancer and decided on an immediate operation. So successful was it that Mr. "Peters" is now back home again and the doctors say that he will be able to support his family in a few months. This is a critical time for these people, with no savings and no income of any kind except the small earnings of Mrs. "Peters," who is doing dressmaking at home. The care of her infant makes it impossible for her to secure better paying work outside. The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities wishes to assist this good family until the father's health and strength return and needs the small sum of $100 to give them a weekly allowance for food and other necessities. Large or small gifts toward this amount may be mailed to the Bureau at 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, marked "For 0349 T."



DEPLORES SLOW PAY OF U. S. GOVERNMENT

The American Exchange Bank Favors Cutting Red Tape at the Capital.

TELLS OF SYSTEM'S DEFECT

Suggests That Federal Authorities Accept Bills or Issue Treasury Certificates.

That the Federal Government's reputation for being "slow pay" discourages bidding on Government contracts, and tends to enhance prices, because those who do bid add something to cover the risk of not getting their money when they are ready to make deliveries, is an assertion made by the American Exchange National Bank of New York City in its monthly letter.

"Banks can speak with authority on this subject," it says, "because merchants, contractors, manufacturers, and even public servants seek loans on the security of debts owed by the United States, the richest of nations. In many cases the banks are unwilling to grant such accommodations, because they have learned by sad experience that it is often hard to collect what the Federal Government owes. It is regrettable that truth compels such a statement of existing conditions, but innumerable instances can be cited to prove it, and it is all the more exasperating, because in most cases prompt settlements could be made by cutting red tape in Washington circumlocution offices.

"Congress has appropriated more money than the various departments have been able to spend and the Federal Treasury has plenty of money in its vaults and on deposit in the banks. It is not the banks, but the men and corporations doing business with the Government, that are suffering losses.

"The public often wonders how it is that unknown men without credit rating or facilities for doing the work, obtain Government contracts which they sublet to responsible manufacturers with whom the Government would prefer to do business. The unpleasant truth is that such manufacturers do not wish to deal directly with the Government, because they find it hard to collect accounts and they are subject to attacks by members of both houses of Congress and the newspapers, so they prefer to let a speculator deal with the Government and swallow the incidental abuse."

The bank points out that if the Federal Government would accept bills or issue Treasury certificates which banks could lawfully and safely discount, such business could be financed. "Banks holding Government deposits against which they could charge Government promissory notes when they fall due, would loan money to contractors at the lowest current rates," asserts the American Exchange, adding:

"Foreign Governments or their fiscal agents in America either pay promptly or give their creditors acceptances or securities on which they can borrow money from the banks. Our Government is not put those with whom it deals in as good a position as they and others enjoy when dealing with the British or French Governments. In the case of staple commodities, such as flour, lard, and pork, contractors pass title to the merchandise when they deliver it to the Government. If they retained title until paid, the banks would gladly lend money on the security of warehouse receipts or bills of lading. The results of not paying promptly are higher prices and lack of responsible bidders. Less would be heard of price fixing and commandeering if the Federal Government paid its bills promptly."

IN THE CURRENT WEEK.

Today.

Emeterio de la Garza will speak on "The Mexican Situation" under the auspices of the Institutional Synagogue at the Mount Morris Theatre at 10:30 A. M.

Dr. Jacob Sobel, chief of the Division of Baby Welfare, Department of Health, will address the Harlem Forum at the Wadleigh High School at 10:45 A. M.

The Rev. John Haynes Holmes of the Church of the Messiah, and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue, Carnegie Hall, will exchange pulpits at the morning services of their congregations.

Dr. John Herman Randall will deliver the first of a series of addresses on "The Soul of Democracy; or, What Are We Fighting For?" at the West Side Y. M. C. A. at 4 P. M.

Ex-President Taft will speak on "The Great War" in the Opera House of the Brooklyn Academy of Music at 4 P. M.

Marcus M. Marks, former President of the Borough of Manhattan, will speak on "Real Democracy" before the Bronx Open Forum at the Morris High School in the auditorium.

The postponed pageant, "The Steps of Gold," will be produced by the War Camp Community Service at the Central Branch of the Y. W. C. A., beginning at 6:30 P. M.

Charles M. Whitehair will tell his experiences while a Y. M. C. A. worker at the front at the evening service in Grace Methodist Church.

Algernon Lee, the Socialist Assemblyman, and John J. Dillon, ex-State Commissioner of Foods and Markets, will speak at the open forum of the Rand School in the evening.

Whidden Graham will speak on "Prohibition and Intemperance," at the University Settlement Forum at 8 P. M.

There will be a loyalty meeting under the auspices of the American Loyalty League of Polish Descendants at the Washington Irving High School in the evening.

John Sparge will speak on "Why I Left the Socialist Party" before the Brooklyn Civic Forum in Public School 84 at 8 P. M.

Fordham University will commemorate the 385th anniversary of the birth of Jeanne d'Arc with special exercises in St. Francis Xavier's College Theatre, 26 West Sixteenth Street, beginning at 8 P. M.

Charles Zueblin will speak on "Federation and World Organization," under the auspices of the People's Institute, at Cooper Union at 8 P. M.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw will speak on "War and Womanhood" at the Free Synagogue Forum, Synagogue House, at 8:15 P. M.

Tomorrow.

R. Arrowsmith of the Commission for Relief in Belgium will address the Alumnae Association of the Ascha and Lewis Schools at 17 East Sixtieth Street at 3 P. M.

"The Story of a Piece of Coal" will be the subject of a children's lecture at the American Museum of Natural History at 4 P. M.

Assistant United States District Attorney Edwin M. Stanton will be the guest of his friends at a dinner at Healy's Restaurant in the evening.

Frank A. Vanderlip and Bishop Frank De Moulin of Ohio are announced to speak at the eighteenth annual dinner of the Rubber Association at the Waldorf-Astoria in the evening.

Captain de Courtivron of the French High Commission, and Major Donald Guthrie of the 1st Canadian Division will speak at the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, in the evening.

Mrs. Marian Booth Kelley will speak on "Women's Civic Responsibility" at the Vacation Clubhouse in the evening.

Miss Mackenzie of the French Ambulance Corps will talk about the treatment of horses and dogs in war service before the Horse Aid Society at the Marlborough Hotel at 8 P. M.

Professor R. H. McKee will speak on "Explosives Used in War" before the Section of Astronomy, Physics and Chemistry of the New York Academy of Sciences at the American Museum of Natural History at 8:15 P. M.

Hudson Maxim will speak on "High Explosives and Their Use in War" before the Polytechnic Section of the American Institute of the City of New York at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street at 8:15 P. M.

Tuesday.

Colonel Johnston Preston of the Red Cross will speak at a meeting of the Woman's Republican Club at Delmonico's, beginning at 10:30 A. M.

Mrs. Clara A. Rodger, the Queens County Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party, will speak on "What the Franchise Means to Women" in Public School 92, Queens, at 6 P. M.

The Synod of the Episcopal Province of New York and New Jersey will open at Synod Hall, Amsterdam Avenue and 110th Street, with a dinner in the evening.

Charles Ferguson will speak on "Priests Bacon and Problems of Modern Education" at the Ethical Culture School in the evening.

MAY BE LITIGATION OVER MEANS'S MONEY

Administrator of Mrs. King's Estate Substituted for Bank as Suit Defendant.

CHECK THE BASIS OF CASE

Curtis A. Peters Reviews the Actions of Financial Agent Recently Freed of Murder Charge.

An indication that funds held in New York banks in the names of Mr. and Mrs. Gaston B. Means are to be the subject of litigation in behalf of the estate of Mrs. Maude A. King, of whose alleged murder Means was acquitted recently, was shown yesterday when Supreme Court Justice Platzek signed an order substituting Curtis A. Peters, temporary administrator of the New York estate of Mrs. King, as defendant in a suit brought by Mrs. Julie P. Means against the Corn Exchange Bank.

Mrs. Means filed suit through O'Gorman, Battle & Vandiver because, it was charged, the Corn Exchange Bank refused to honor a check for $4,907 she drew against it in favor of the Cabarrus Savings Bank of North Carolina. The Corn Exchange Bank acted as the result of notice from counsel for the King estate that United States Judge Boyd of North Carolina had issued a restraining order preventing Mr. and Mrs. Means from disposing of any property alleged to belong to the King estate.

The application of the temporary administrator to make him the real defendant in the case is based on an affidavit in which Mr. Peters states that shortly after Means was appointed financial agent of Mr. King, and from August to October, 1915, he collected for the account of Mrs. King property and securities worth $200,000 from the Woodruff Trust Company of Joliet, Ill., and that the proceeds of some of the checks and securities to the extent of $140,000 were deposited in the Irving National Bank. He alleges that the bank accounts of Mrs. King do not show the deposits to her credit of thousands of dollars in cash and securities received by Means, and no trace has been found that Mrs. King ever received the property.

The affidavit also recites evidence brought out in the recent trial of Means and states that when he became Mrs. King's confidential agent he and his wife were occupying a furnished room at 16 West 107th Street, paying $60 a month for board and lodging. It is further asserted that Means had no bank account, and so far as Mr. Peters has been able to discover, his only property consisted of wearing apparel and furniture worth about $60. His only income, it is charged, was his salary of $25 a week from the W. J. Burns National Detective Agency.

It is also alleged that a few days after Means received the $200,000 belonging to Mrs. King deposits were made in the Lincoln Trust Company to the credit of Mrs. Means, and an account was opened in the Corn Exchange Bank in her name with a $10,000 deposit. At the same time Mrs. Means delivered a power of attorney to her husband which is still in effect, and gave him power over the accounts, according to the allegations.

Mr. Peters also tells of the rental by the Means family of the apartment at 1,155 Park Avenue and the purchase of furnishings valued at $17,000. He alleges that such part of the $200,000 as can be traced has all disappeared, as well as all the income of a trust fund of $400,000 held by Mrs. King.

It is further charged that in December, 1916, Means obtained from the Merchants Loan and Trust Company of Chicago $138,900 as the corpus of a trust fund held for Mrs. King, which trust she revoked at that time. It is says that Means got a loan of $80,000 on the securities comprising this trust and deposited it to his own account in the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank in Chicago, after which he paid from the proceeds personal debts and obligations, and lost $31,000 in grain speculation carried on in the name of his father-in-law, William R. Patterson.

CANADIAN BOND SALES RISE.

Total for 1917 $726,039,079, More Than Double Previous Year.

With its Victory Loan allotted to the extent of about $400,000,000, Canada last year sold more bonds than in any other year in its history, according to detailed figures presented in The Monetary Times of Toronto. The total sales in 1917 were $726,089,079, compared with $314,882,542 in 1916.

In 1916 the United States bought nearly 66 per cent. of the Dominion issues, Canadian investors taking all the remainder. In 1917 Canada purchased more than 75 per cent. of its bond issues, only 24 per cent. going to the United States.

Because of the war loans, it is pointed out that the Canadian Government issues last year accounted for more than 91 per cent. of the bonds sold, as compared with 66 per cent. in the previous year. Last year the Dominion Government issues totaled $550,000,000, including the Victory Loan. Of that sum $350,000,000 was taken in Canada, the remaining $100,000,000 being sold in the United States in July. The remaining Government issues of $176,000,000 were those of Provincial Governments, Ontario accounting for $9,180,000 of the total. The substantial sum included an issue of $8,000,000 on behalf of the provincial Hydro-Electric Commission in regard to the acquisition by the commission of the Ontario Power Company. Of total Government bond sales last year $139,000,000 went to the United States and $227,289,000, or more than 79 per cent., were sold in Canada. Municipal, railroad, and corporation bond issues were considerably smaller than in 1916. Last year they accounted for approximately $50,000,000, or a little more than 6 per cent. of the total. In 1916 they accounted for $105,000,000, or 33 per cent. of the total.

War orders approximating $1,8[illegible] have been placed in Canada since the outbreak of the war. The value of production in Canada last year from field crops, forests, mines, and fisheries amounted to about $1,50[illegible],000, compared with $1,275,734,812 the year before, the biggest increase being noted in the value of crops, which showed a gain of about $200,000,000.

CAMP ASKS TRAINERS FOR AERO SQUADRON

Football Man Would Prepare Aviators as Gridiron Players Are Instructed.

PLAN APPROVED BY CLUB

Belief Expressed That Training Would Have Saved the Lives of Many Allied Fliers.

A plan which it is asserted will increase the fighting efficiency of the American aviator by putting a trainer in every aero squadron to act exactly as a trainer looks after the members of a football team has been suggested by Walter Camp, dean of America's football men, and a member of the Aero Club of America. Such a plan, Mr. Camp believes, would have saved the lives of perhaps two hundred of our allied aviators who have been brought down by the Germans. Mr. Camp, who is a member of the Navy Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, said yesterday that it recently occurred to him that the aviator is really the quarter back of the air's gridiron and that, therefore, it is most important to give the same care and attention to his health and general physical condition as are given to the quarter back on a good football team.

William R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, and Henry Woodhouse, a member of the Board of Governors of the Aero Club, have informed Mr. Camp that his plan meets a most immediate and important need, as it will quadruple the fighting efficiency of American aviators, who will have cost about $35,000 each by the time they cross the fighting lines. Mr. Camp's plan, in part, is to provide a set of especially thought-out setting-up exercises, intended to promote complete co-ordination of the nerves, and putting a trainer in every aero squadron, who will look after the physical condition of the aviator exactly as a trainer looks after the members of a ball team.

Mr. Woodhouse, in explaining the importance of this plan, said:

"Every aviator on active service at one of the fronts is apt to be set upon by two or more boche airplanes, coming at him from different directions, or by a single boche diving upon him from a height, firing as he dives, having every advantage against him.

"Then, whether he is in a single-seater combat machine going at a speed of from 110 to 130 miles an hour, or a two or three seater photography, artillery 'spotter,' bombing, or contact patrol plane, going at a speed of from 90 to 110 miles an hour, his chances of surviving depend essentially on quick decision, quick translation of decision into action, lightning motions of wrist and arms in the operation of the airplane controls, machine-gun mounting, machine-gun holder, and trigger.

"If he is in either a photography artillery spotting, bombing, or contact patrol airplane, and is attacked by a single fast combat machine, he must simultaneously turn the horizontal circular gun mounting on its bearings, to bring the vertical gun holder in the direction of the enemy airplane, raise or lower the vertical gun holder to make possible better shooting at the quick moving target, move the gun on the universal joint, and aim at the target, and then pull the trigger.

"These many motions must be done with lightning speed, while his own airplane may be diving, turning or climbing at sharp angles, dodging the attack of another airplane and the shrapnel of anti-aircraft guns. He is strapped to a small seat by a strap around his waist and working in a small cockpit, with only a few inches of elbow room. Loose joints are a valuable asset in such a case and a second saved in decision or motion makes the difference between life and death."

LOOP PLATFORMS CHANGED.

Steel Cars Will Be Running Tomorrow on Elevated Line.

The changes necessary in the platforms in the Centre Street loop have just been completed and the big new steel cars will begin running on the Broadway-Myrtle Avenue elevated line tomorrow morning. This line crosses the Williamsburg Bridge and operates between Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, and the Municipal Building in Manhattan. It is estimated that this will increase the capacity of the line 50 per cent., and will relieve to this extent the overcrowded condition of the line. The placing in operation of the steel cars will release a number of trains of wooden cars, which will be put in operation on other elevated lines to supplement the service. A number of wooden cars will still be operated in the loop, but steel cars will be substituted for these as soon as possible.

ENGLAND PLANS FOR FUTURE

Maps Out Program for Disposal of Military Stores After War.

Plans are being made in England by the Ministry of Reconstruction for the disposal and transformation to peace uses of the immense quantities of military stores and machinery of all descriptions which the British Government will have on its hands at the end of the war, according to English newspapers. An advisory committee has been appointed to work out plans not only for putting the property that is to be sold on the market without undue disturbance of trade, but also for making sure that the best use is made of all of it for the benefit of the nation.

"Every available brick and beam and machine will be needed," says a statement from the Ministry, "and every ounce of food, for the shortage in these things will not be made good merely by the signing of a treaty. A shortage of workers' houses exceeding 300,000 will have to be faced; shipbuilding will be a vital need, also land settlement and increased agriculture, and many railways and public concerns will have repairs and renewals to do. There is talk of new canals and other ventures. What shall be the relative place of each of these demands for materials? It is clear that some order of priority will have to be determined.

There will also fall to this committee another important phase of reconstruction, that of discovering peace uses for articles created primarily for war. The use of war transport lorries for agricultural and commercial purposes is an opportunity for this alternative peace use which will occur to many minds. But there are openings for greater ingenuity of invention. The empty petrol can is converted by soldiers in the field to uses which one war correspondent has enumerated as exceeding 100. These examples show that the finding of alternative uses for war materials offers an immense field for ingenuity and research."

BUYS TREASURY NOTES.

Youngstown, Ohio, Company Purchases $8,000,000 Certificates.

The Publicity Department of the Liberty Loan Committee announced yesterday that the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company of Youngstown, Ohio, had purchased $8,000,000 of United States Treasury certificates of indebtedness, issued in anticipation of Federal tax receipts and maturing in June. Of the $8,000,000 the subscription of $3,000,000 was placed through the Chamical National Bank.

E. H. Outerbridge, President of the Chamber of Commerce, made the following statement regarding the sale of certificates:

"The suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury and others is to manufacturers, merchants, and individuals who will have large amounts to pay in Federal taxes next June, to begin now investing in Treasury short-term certificates, is a most valuable one. These certificates bear 4 per cent. interest. In most cases the money for taxes must be accumulated in advance in order that the required amount may be ready for payment at the due date. These certificates can be bought at any times and continuously as funds are accumulating, and thereby the purchasers avoid any loss of interest through idle balances, and the certificates themselves are accepted in payment of taxes.

"Just as thy war savings stamps furnish a convenient and profitable saving system on the instalment plan for those of small means and for private thrift, so these Treasury certificates furnish an equally helpful medium for the business man of large means and obligations."

A Help in Keeping the Scalp Healthy

Is found in the use of Cuticura Soap shampoos preceded by a gentle application of Cuticura Ointment to the scalp skin. These fragrant super-cream emollients do much to keep the scalp healthy, clear the skin and meet many wants of the toilet. For sample of each free by return mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 6M, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

FURS
Our Entire Stock
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REDUCED
33%
SCHWARTZ BROS
Tailors—Furriers
This "season end" offering is to make room for our early showing of Spring SUITS and DRESSES.
429 Fifth Avenue
Between 38th & 39th Sts

JANUARY 4, 1918.

Danger of Water Famine in North Hudson and Bergen County

WASTE OF WATER MUST BE STOPPED. CONSUMPTION MUST BE CUT DOWN TO STRICTLY NECESSARY REQUIREMENTS.

The Hackensack Water Company notify all consumers that faucets should not be permitted to run, leaks should be promptly stopped, and the consumption limited to strictly necessary requirements.

The unprecedented draught during the past week has added more than 10,000,000 gallons per day to the normal consumption of water, reducing the amount in the Company's reservoirs to about one-quarter of their normal capacity.

In the public interest, and to avoid a general water famine, all consumers should join in reducing consumption, particularly by stopping waste and repairing leaks.

HACKENSACK WATER COMPANY
Per D. W. FRENCH, Superintendent.

VACUUM CLEANERS AT BIG REDUCTIONS

We are large dealers in vacuum cleaners—sell every kind of cleaner on the market—about 65 different kinds. Note the following prices for absolutely new cleaners of the latest model:—

	List Price.	Our Price.
Franz Premier	$35.00	$28.00
Cadillac	32.50	26.00
Hot Point	27.50	22.00
Baby Hoover	47.50	38.00
Ohio	40.00	32.00
Richmond-Norfolk	25.00	20.00
Pittsburgh	25.00	20.00

HAND POWER CLEANERS.

	List Price.	Our Price.
Duntley Combination Vacuum Cleaner and Carpet Sweeper	$7.50	$3.95
Bissell Combination Vacuum Cleaner and Carpet Sweeper	$9.00	$6.90
"Twin" Combination Vacuum Cleaner and Carpet Sweeper	$10.00	$7.90

Express charges paid anywhere. The above is only a partial list. Send coupon to-day for complete price list and confidential "Rating Sheet."

This rating sheet gives every make of electric cleaner a rating of one, two, or three stars, according to our judgment as to their merits.

We allow free trial and cash discount on all cleaners "rated" by us as "two star" and "three star" values, and sell all "three star" cleaners on easy payment.

OUR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT

enables you to purchase by mail (no matter where you live) just as conveniently as if you came in our show rooms.

FREE! FREE!

We have published a book entitled "How to Select a Vacuum Cleaner." It contains a lot of things you should know about it if you want to get the best for your money.

For a limited time a copy will be sent absolutely free on receipt of coupon below. Any further advice is also free.

A postage stamp or a visit to our salesrooms may save you a lot of trouble and expense later.

NOTE:—We are agents for Imperial Electric Vacuum Cleaners.

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Tel. 6310-6311-6312 Bryant

Downtown Branch
Booth 55, Hudson Terminal
30 Church Street

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131 West 42d Street, N. Y. Dept. 13.
Send me free of charge, complete list of (insert word hand or electric) ..... power, and "rating sheet," also a copy of "How to Select a Vacuum Cleaner" which you say contains information of great value.
Name .....
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NOTICE We accept Liberty Bonds at par plus interest to date in exchange for Electric Vacuum Cleaners, or we will allow you all you have paid on your bond, and we will complete the payments ourselves. Further information on request.

WURLITZER

Join the World of Music Lovers and You Will be on the Road to Contentment

IF you love music you are starting right—all the world worships at the shrine of music. Every nation has its national anthem and they are swayed by its power and follow it with absolute devotion. Every man or woman has some favorite song or some particular musical selection that has been and is a constant inspiration. In fact, the world is a great cathedral and music is the chimes that puts the color into life that it must have. If you have not provided yourself with music, then you have neglected one of your first requirements to complete happiness. Act at once, for you can bring within your home the art of musical expression far beyond your fondest dreams, for the Apollo Player Piano gives you pianistic accomplishment that will immeasurably delight you.

Four Features that make the Apollo Supreme

The Down Touch
The Apollo is the only Player Piano in the world that strikes down upon the keys as does the human hand.

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The Apollo has a transposing device so that with your voice a certain range the Apollo can be adapted perfectly to your voice. You will readily see the great value of this feature.

The Dynaline
The Dynaline indicates and permits you to put into your playing all the finer shades of expression possessed by the skilled musician. From soft to loud or loud to soft the blending is so beautifully through the Dynaline that even as an amateur the charm of musical accomplishment will be within your reach.

The Metronome Motor
You might not be interested in the mechanism of this fine motor were it not for the fact that ease in operation and the life of the instrument largely depend upon the motor. A demonstration in our salons will convince you that this feature should be given great consideration.

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Without obligating myself in any way, please send me full particulars about your Player Piano.
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MILITARY CRITIC'S REVIEW

Bolsheviki Will Probably Make Separate Peace With Germany, Which Will Last as Long as They Retain Power—Failure of Teutons' Effort in Italy.

By a Military Expert.

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THE developments in Russia during the past week have been full of interest. The German delegation to Brest-Litovsk willingly accepted the Bolshevist slogan of no annexations and no indemnities as applied to Russia. As a matter of fact, Germany has nothing with which to pay indemnities and Russia occupies no hostile territory which she can annex except the heavily mountainous section of Northeastern Armenia—about which Germany has no concern. In so far as the payment of indemnities is concerned, Russia is just as unable to pay as is Germany. Moreover, Germany is not at the moment interested in money despite her dangerous financial situation.

She has, however, a very great interest in annexations. She holds practically all of commercial Russia—and very much of Russia that is not in agriculture. She is asked to give this up for nothing but her desire and love for peace—and, further, to exchange the prisoners she holds and whom she is working beyond the limit of endurance for half that number of her own men and those of her allies whom she cannot both work and starve.

It is difficult to fathom the mind of the Bolsheviki or to believe in their sincerity. Germany's desire for peace is, of course, acute—but it is the desire for peace, not for peace's sake, but for the sake of war. Her love of peace has been well indicated during the past three years—that is, of a peace which will satisfy the Pan German greed for new territory and German world-dominion. This all thinking men know to be the German motive. And yet those in temporary control of the Russian Government pretended to believe that Germany would withdraw from Russian Poland, from Courland, and from Lithuania.

Naturally, Germany declined, though cloaking her refusal in her usual terms of duplicity. It was proposed that Germany garrison the leading towns in these provinces and then hold an election to determine what the people who occupy them desire. But who are these people? The original population has either been destroyed by starvation or by war, or has been deported into Germany to work. The only population which remains is German or is completely controlled by Germans, particularly if it is garrisoned by Germans. Can any one doubt the outcome of a plebiscite of such a population? Fortunately, the true meaning of this proposal penetrated to the Russian intelligence and the German terms were refused.

What this may mean it is too early to say. Apparently, the first shock to the Bolsheviki was such as to upset all of their fanciful theories and tinge with mourning their roseate hopes. They have even gone to the point of trying to reassemble portions of their army to send them to the front. But they have carried on their orgy of destruction of discipline and disruption of labor too far. Petrograd is full of Germans. Some of the German prisoners have even been armed and are fighting against the Cossacks and the Ukrainians. With such an internal condition it would be utter folly to attempt to carry on an external war. Therefore, we may look to see the Bolshevist negotiations interrupted, perhaps, but still carried on through sheer impotence and inability to do anything else. And they will end, as they can only end, by Russia making a separate peace—a peace which will last as long as the Bolsheviki retain power.

How long this will be no one can say. But the Cossacks are gaining power steadily, and as a result are gradually gaining full control of both the food districts and the transportation system. Had the Russians held their conference in a neutral country and forced the Germans to remain out of Russia until something definite had been accomplished, it is possible to conceive that, by a show of military activity, they could at least have pinned down on the long Russian front several more army corps than are there at present and so have relieved the strain on the western front. But to disband the army first, while Germany still had hers mobilized, and then to try to obtain satisfactory peace terms is to commit national suicide, something which the Bolsheviki have shown themselves adepts at doing.

In the long run, of course, Russia will come to realize that it is only through the Entente that the ambitions for which the revolution was undertaken may be achieved. It is but a question of time when this realization will become so emphasized as to be inescapable. It seems too much to hope, however, that Russia will ever be of the slightest benefit to the Entente during the remainder of the war. Certainly all talk of Russia continuing to fight is nonsense. Modern war demands a powerful, well-regulated machine behind the men at the front, a machine which produces food and munitions and which can move them where wanted. This machine has, in the case of Russia, been systematically destroyed and, as a natural consequence, there can be no war until it has been rebuilt.

Another point in connection with the Russian situation which may and probably will have a material effect on the situation on the western front is the question of supplies. During the week word has come of a trading agreement under which German ships may go into the White Sea for commercial purposes. It will be recalled that the only Russian port of any size is Archangel, which was the port of entry of most of the war material sent across the Atlantic. This is a White Sea port and is undoubtedly the object of the German designs. The railroad facilities from Archangel to the principal points of Russia are very meagre and were never sufficient to transport the mass of supplies which continued to pour in from overseas. The result was that there was always, as at Vladivostok, a great accumulation of material which kept steadily augmenting as the months passed. This property would be most desirable from the German standpoint and, although it was paid for largely by loans secured from the Allies, the Bolsheviki would not have the slightest compunction about selling it, or trading in it, with the Germans. There is, however, one important element in this White Sea trade which has not been considered. To trade with the White Sea by commercial steamer, the consent of the navies of Great Britain and the United States must be obtained, and there is no record of either having given their consent to the Bolshevist program. Germany may, therefore, find her attempts to lay hands upon the Archangel stores beset with considerable difficulty.

The week past has produced a most interesting report from the American delegates to the last war conference. The great need of American troops on the other side is particularly emphasized. This is, of course, nothing new. When the French mission was here shortly after our declaration of war this point was brought out with great clearness. The need is greater now because of the definite nature of Russia's collapse.

Here are shown Poland, Lithuania, Courland, Livonia, and Esthonia, the territories occupied wholly or in part by German troops, concerning which the Russian and German peace delegates at Brest-Litovsk have come to grief. Poland, in its broader sense, comprises Russian Poland, (capital, Warsaw,) Austrian Poland, (Galicia,) and German Poland, (including Posen, Thorn, and Danzic.) In addition to these regions, the map also shows Ukrainia and Bessarabia, each of which has declared its independence, and Minsk, or White Russia, where a republican Government has also been established.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN EUROPE.

The duty that is imposed on the United States with respect to men is perfectly clear. We must put enough men in Europe at least to place the Entente in the same position as it was before Russia went to pieces. This does not mean that we must send man for man to replace the Russians, which is almost impossible and in no sense desirable from any standpoint. One American soldier well equipped is worth a dozen Russians equipped as Russian soldiers were equipped in 1915. Indeed, the same thing might be true, with slight modification, of 1916. But the American soldier must be well equipped—not sent over with a uniform and a rifle. Whether or not a full complement of artillery and machine guns is necessary will depend entirely on what it is intended to do with our men. If the War Department contemplates our sending relatively small units into the trenches with the French with the purpose of thickening the battle line by the mixture, the artillery and guns of the French can, of course, be used. If, on the contrary, it is intended that we shall take over a section of the battle line and so allow the French, by holding a shorter stretch, to increase the number of men per mile with their own troops, our artillery and guns must be used.

The first proposition would be suicide, a proved failure before it begins, and productive of unnecessary losses through the confusion of orders caused by differences of language. This has been recognized for the last three years in Europe, and profit taken from the knowledge. Therefore, the second must be the true purpose.

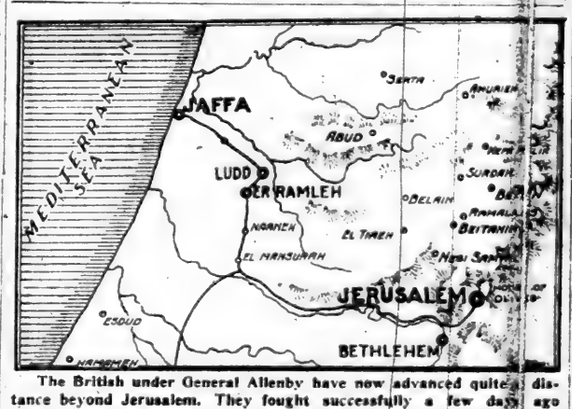
There are several points to consider in connection with this appeal to push men to Europe. The statement was made before the Senate investigating committee not long ago that our men should not go into the trenches until they had had a full year's training. Based on the experience of Canada—and the Canadians are in every way more like us than are any of the men of Europe—this is sheer nonsense. It is admitted in Europe, by French and British alike, that the Canadians are the best fighting men in the trenches. They are not subject to periods of high elation, which give them great dash in attack, and later periods of great depression, which seriously affects their morale, as are the French. Nor is the lack of brilliancy individually or the absence of the great enthusiastic action of the French, combined with the steadiness and absolute dependability of the British, to get what they go after if it is humanly possible. It is purely a question of temperament and of the environment of their youth. In both the American and the Canadian are alike, and their action in battle will be the same.

No one in Canada considers it necessary to train a man for a year before sending him to the trenches. So great many men from Canada—in fact, the majority—have gone into the trenches in not much more than half that time, and the people of no nation have fought harder or obtained greater results, man for man, than have the Canadians. To argue, then, that our men should be trained a year is merely to argue for another delay as inexcusable as that which we have already suffered.

Kitchener's first hundred thousand were all recruited by Aug. [illegible] 1914. In spite of the appeals from home, from Europe, and from the men themselves, he refused to permit them to go to the front until he considered them well trained. He inspected them and watched them at work, and with full knowledge of conditions on the European battlefield, Kitchener declared them fit and sent them into the trenches in time to take part in the battle of St. Eloi in February, 1915, six months after recruitment.

Again, we have under arms, including the troops in Europe, the Federalised militia and the national army, about 1,300,000 men. Further men cannot be raised, because there is no place to put them or train them, all of the cantonments being already filled. It is obvious, therefore, that until this force is moved to France or other cantonments built there is the limit of our endeavor. It is presumed that as a result of the war conference

(Continued on Page 3.)



The British under General Allenby have now advanced quite a distance beyond Jerusalem. They fought successfully a few days ago against Turkish attacks at Nesi Samwil, Beitania and other points.

French troops on the Italian front made a dashing attack on Monte Tomba last week, capturing over 1,400 Austrians, more than the number of Frenchmen engaged in the fight.

RAILWAYS' SUCCESS ASSURED

"Beyond a Doubt," Says F. D. Underwood, Erie's President, Who Predicts Greater Earnings, More Efficiency and Stoppage of Labor Troubles Under Government

IT is the greatest monopoly in the history of the world and automatically closes the eventful episode of the last twenty years in the career of American railroads. We have entered a new era more profound than the majority yet realize, and it has all been done so swiftly, in the midst of great events, with hardly any discussion, that the country may wake up tomorrow and find itself a totally different United States from the one we occupied yesterday."

The speaker was Frederick D. Underwood, President of the Erie Railroad, one-time Wisconsin farmer boy, once a brakeman, who is the sort of man of whom to ask questions about the railway situation. He has demonstrated his efficiency in the realms of the human equation. He never forgets that he was once a brakeman, and at the same time he never forgets that he is the head of a great railroad system who is responsible to his Directors and stockholders and (or was until last week) primarily obliged to make the business pay.

He is a largish man, physically, and yet the pile of telegrams and communications on his desk was breast high, where the "blizzard" of the previous few days (high pressure from Washington) had all but swamped him. He peered over huge horn specs at his caller and metaphorically threw up his hands.

"We are all still a bit dazed, I think," he said; "this new dispensation is so hard to realize. The railroads are like the Bolsheviki. We have suddenly found freedom and don't know what to do with it."

"Freedom? I thought the new deal was to be Government restriction and control," the interviewer said.

"Certainly, but that means freedom for us. Don't you realize that now we are going to do under Government mandate many of very things that the Government has previously been prosecuting some of us for attempting to do? For twenty years we have been laboring along with two dominant thoughts, to get the best of each other in the drive for new business and to avoid the Governmental restrictions on combination of interests. Suddenly we find that, instead of avoiding combination, we are to seek it, and that we no longer have to beat anybody except Time and the German devil. What is that but freedom?"

In substantiation of this condition, the caller referred to the order issued on Dec. 29 from the office of Director General McAdoo to all railroad executives. This order read, in part: "Please take up vigorously and at once with all railroads in your territory the matter of common use of terminals and parallel lines, wiping out all competitive prohibitions if any survive and waiving any competitive control or solicitation of traffic; please report each day until further notice what particular situations are having attention and what has been done in these respects; we rely on all railroads to adapt themselves to new conditions by prompt co-operation without waiting for orders from Washington in each specific case."

"Doesn't this hold you all down to a limited field of operation?" was asked.

"Not at all. It permits us to eliminate all kinds of unnecessary expense, and to call on the other fellow for help we never dared ask for before."

"A concrete instance?"

"Well, take our lines from Bradford, Penn., to Salamanca, N. Y., or from Middletown to Unionville. The Erie has maintained them for years at a loss because competition required it. Now we wipe them out, for other lines are there. People accustomed to traveling on the Erie between those points may come to us, as they would have the right to do under the law, and demand that we accommodate them, contending that as common carriers we are obliged to fulfill our contract with the State. We decline to serve them. They threaten suit. 'Very well,' we say, 'prosecute.' And we give them the address of the Director General.

"Or another instance: Take the service from New York to Buffalo. The passenger lines there will doubtless very shortly be restricted to one or two instead of the present five. The roads which have been maintaining expensive passenger services to uphold prestige will no longer be obliged to do that, and the public will not be permitted to penalize them for dropping out of the race. If people don't like the line the Government chooses as the one for them to patronize, that will make no difference. Meanwhile the roads obliged to drop their passenger service will be able to concentrate on and improve their freight service. Already we see the New Jersey Central has dropped its Philadelphia passenger service. So it will be everywhere — concentration, elimination, heightened efficiency, greater earnings."

"Greater earnings?"

"Of course. Every road has some natural strategic strength which is the reason for its being. Often, in order to build that up and keep it going, it has been obliged to spend most of its profits in maintaining expensive side lines or services to be a good competitor with other lines, and that past competition and the fact that no agreement or combine could be reached under the law have kept the earnings down. But now, with all that eliminated, the earnings are bound to mount."

"It has been suggested in conversation widely, and has even appeared in print, that the railroad executives will not sincerely strive to make Government control a success on the score that they do not want it permanent. What do you think of that?"

"I think it's nonsense. In the first place, the railroad executives couldn't fail to make its success if they tried. Any attempt of that kind would result automatically in failure and disgrace. But, even if they could do it, they would not. Are they as black as painted? I know most of them. There are mighty few of them rich. All that most of us have is a reputation and our job. Do we want to imperil both by a despicable conspiracy? The suggestion is beneath contempt and should be refuted."

"But it is said that you high-priced men—the fifty thousand and seventy-five thousand and hundred thousand dollar fellows—may be docked in pay, reduced, perhaps, to the income of a Cabinet officer, or, more horrible than that, to the mere pay of a General in the army. How about that?"

"I don't see anything in that. After all, the individual amounts to little in the scheme of things. The pay of a few railroad Presidents is about as important as a broomstraw in a gale of wind—in the present emergency. If a man is a good executive, everybody wants him, and if Bill Jones don't pay him a fair salary John Smith will. That's all there is to it—the lack of efficient and the competitive system."

"And it is already announced from Washington that the men will be raised in pay. Will you oppose that?"

"Certainly not. The important point in the whole thing—the work of our employes is assured. Here is a new order from the Director General. It reads: 'No man will be allowed to quit without due and reasonable notice.' It doesn't say what 'due and reasonable notice' is, but, at any rate, it eliminates the fear of sudden failure to operate through withdrawals of men for any reason, either by strikes or caprice."

"You speak as though military law were to govern the railroads?"

"It's pretty near that, isn't it? We are now a part of the military establishment of the Government; we will need military authority or its equivalent. It's only a step further to make every laborer on the roads a private, every brakeman a Corporal, every conductor a Sergeant, and so on up. The procedure then would be very simple. If a man refuses to do work assigned him he goes in the guardhouse for three days to think it over.

"This doesn't seem at all far-fetched to me. In fact, there are several precedents of American railroad men in France, and to their chief has been given the rank of General. They are under strict military discipline while doing the routine work of railroad engineers, constructors, and, finally, railroad operatives."

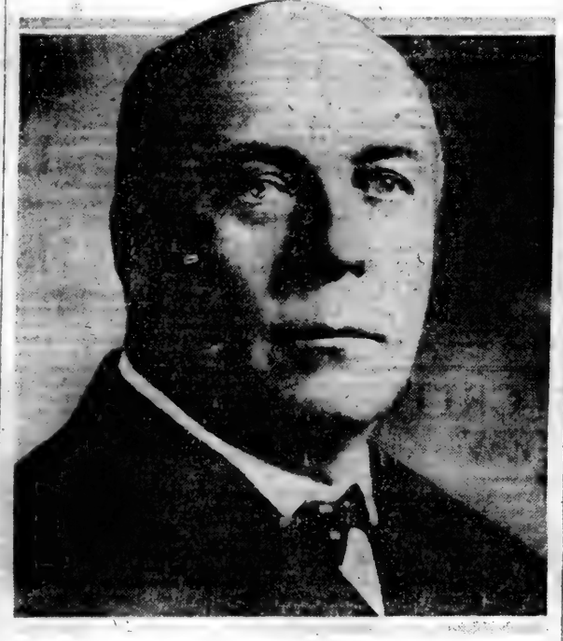
"What will all this lead to—after the war? Government ownership, Government control, or a reversion to the old régime?"

"Take my cents and go to a clairvoyant. You'll get a better guess than mine. I'm not in the prophecy business. All I know is that we have overturned all railroad history overnight. All the things that have been out of fashion for twenty years—combinations, agreements, terminals, pools—suddenly come back into vogue and nobody objects. At a meeting today somebody objected to the use of the word 'pools.' He wanted to put on the soft pedal and say 'association,' looking carefully in fear of the ghosts of past prosecutions. He was asked, 'Why balk at a word when it means accurately than any other does what you're doing? 'Pool.' That is what we are doing—creating a more gigantic, more absolute and more thorough-going pool than any capitalist or railroad executive ever dreamed of.

"Yes, things are like the Bolsheviki in this—the laws, the restrictions, and the anti-trusts, that held us down have been suddenly and without warning removed. We have a new law and we combine. We no longer fear labor, and can drive ahead and help it. We no longer fear the stockholders, for their earnings are assured."

"Then the new Government control will be successful?"

"Beyond a doubt."



Frederick D. Underwood, President of the Erie Railroad.

WOMAN ON SCHOOL BOARD TELLS WHAT SHOULD BE DONE

WHEN the new Board of Education, seven strong, held its organization meeting on the day after it had been appointed by Mayor Hylan, one of its first official acts was to refer an elementary school question to Mrs. Isaac Franklin Russell and Anning S. Prall. Elementary schools are Mrs. Russell's specialty. She has been working with elementary school problems in one of the local boards fifteen years. For twenty-eight years she has been studying the practical administrative questions of city kindergartens. She is known as a woman of experience and determination, to say nothing of executive ability.

But when an interviewer sought to elicit from Mrs. Russell, as one of the board's two women members, an expression of her ideas, plans, and special interests in the work of the small central Board of Education, the task proved surprisingly difficult. It was difficult because Mrs. Russell's husband, formerly Chief Justice of the Court of Special Sessions, was present and was so tremendously proud of her. He was so proud of her that he could scarcely avoid talking about her every minute. He was so full of what she had done, and what she believed, that he would scarcely give her a chance to express any of it. When she did get an opportunity to talk, however, she showed unmistakable signs of having studied the school situation seriously and intelligently.

"Well, Mrs. Russell," the visitor began, after reaching her apartment in Brooklyn, "what do you think about your new work?"

Mrs. Russell smiled and opened her mouth to speak. But she got no further.

"She doesn't want to say anything about it," said ex-Justice Russell, pleasantly but firmly. "It has not really begun yet, and the Mayor has said that he would be seriously embarrassed by premature expressions of plans from members of the board. Everything of that sort must come from Mayor Hylan or Mr. Somers. The Mayor," he repeated, "would be seriously embarrassed."

"But I don't want to know anything that would embarrass the Mayor. What do you think, Mrs. Russell, about the place of women on the new board?"

"There is nothing new about that," Mrs. Russell said. Then her husband interrupted her.

"There were women on the old board," he said, "and as for Mrs. Russell, she has been working on the local school boards here, and with the Free Kindergarten Society, for years. There is nothing new in her taking up this educational work." He pulled a batch of papers from his pocket and looked them until he found some closely written sheets. "Here is what you want," he said. "This tells you all about her." He beamed happily. No mother whose child had won the highest prize of school ship could be more glowingly proud than is Mr. Russell of the honors that have come to his capable wife.

"You know," he broke in suddenly, "Mayor Hylan had made her head of the Street Cleaning Department, and Settlement House Commissioner, she would have been able to do that work, and just as well. She is most enthusiastic about street cleaning. She never goes out to walk without trying to clean the streets as she goes! She—I was asking what she felt about her new work, you can quote her as saying that she quite agrees with Mr. Willcox that this management of the public schools is the most arduous task that ever confronted any seven people since the beginning of history. But she is ready for it. She thinks that Mayor Hylan is absolutely right when he says the employes should work from 9 to 5. She is connected with about a dozen other organizations, but she is entirely ready to give up her whole time, from 9 to 5, to this school work. She thinks that reasonable. Even then she thinks there would still be work to do. Whatever it is, she is ready for it.

"Now about women on the Board of Education," he went on, "it does seem sensible to have a larger proportion of women on the board, when three-fourths

Mrs. Charles Murray and Mrs. Isaac Franklin Russell, Women Members of New Board of Education.

(Continued on Page 2.)

JELLICOE'S SUCCESSOR DIFFERENT NAVY TYPE

THE recent appointment of Sir Rosslyn Wemyss as First Lord of the British Admiralty aroused the more interest in this country because his name was not well known and gave added zest to speculation as to what his policies would be. But British naval officers, it appears, were neither surprised at the promotion of Admiral Wemyss nor do they have much doubt as to the course he will steer.

"When they called Wemyss back from his command in the East Indies six months or so ago and made him Second Sea Lord we suspected that he was going to 'get the job,' as you say," said last week an officer of Great Britain's navy and a former shipmate of Sir Rosslyn Wemyss. "Then, when, about three months later, they created a brand-new post for him, First Deputy Sea Lord, we knew that Wemyss would succeed Jellicoe.

"What sort of a shaking up the personnel in the Admiralty are in for as a result of the accession of a new man, I cannot, of course, prophesy," continued the officer. "I can tell you this, however, there is going to be a change in the mode of administration in the Admiralty now, or I don't know 'Rosy' Wemyss.

"Jellicoe has done well in his place, make no mistake there. Half the errors charged against him by the uninformed are not laid at his door at all at home. But Jellicoe, with all his ability, was a man who insisted on doing everything himself. He had to be kept in touch with every detail of every situation the British Navy faced all over the world. He demanded to be informed of the minutest thing which affected the convoys, the U-boat fighters, the coast patrol, the Grand Fleet, &c. The strain he was under was too much for him, and for the last several months Admiral Jellicoe has hardly been the same man he was at Jutland.

"Wemyss, on the other hand, is a born organizer. He is the shrewdest judge of a man's capabilities I know. He picks his assistants with the utmost forethought and care, but, when he has once picked them, he lets them handle their departments with little or no interference. Understand me, Wemyss will know what is going on. But he will not worry about his assistants not doing their work in a proper manner; he does his worrying when he appoints them.

"This is going to save friction in the Admiralty, and it is also going to save Wemyss himself from breaking down under the strain. He is a perfect marvel for getting the broadest and at the same time most thorough grasp on any situation in which he finds himself."

Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, the officer said, was born in Wemyss Castle, Fife, Scotland, April 12, 1864. His father was Sir Rosslyn Erskine Wemyss. His boyhood was spent fishing and sailing in waters about the coast near his home. He joined the navy in 1877 as an ensign. He became a Lieutenant ten years later, a Commander in 1898, and a Captain in 1901. He was appointed Rear Admiral in 1911.

As Rear Admiral, Wemyss first got the reputation he bears today as being a "big ship" man. That is, he is known as an exponent of the theory that the backbone of a navy lies in the number of superdreadnoughts that can be put in the fighting line. Just before the war he commanded the Orion, a ship in the Second British Battle Squadron. The Second British Battle Squadron was then the pride of the navy, being composed of the biggest and newest of England's superdreadnoughts. Wemyss was the squadron's second in command, his chief being Sir George Warrender. The squadron was noted for its trim appearance and discipline, and for this Sir Rosslyn got a large share of the credit.

"I knew 'Rosy' Wemyss very well indeed at this time and used to see a great deal of him," continued THE TIMES informant. "He was simply absorbed in perfecting the discipline, the gunnery, and the general smartness of his ship and squadron. He was always a merry-faced, jolly companion, even when working the hardest, and his subordinates as well as his superiors found working with him a pleasure. They also found it a benefit to themselves, for a man more truly imbued with a love and interest in his profession never lived.

"After the war broke out Rear Admiral Wemyss found himself assigned for duty in the Mediterranean. It was not an easy post. The British Navy was still smarting under the escape of the German cruisers, the Göben and the Breslau. There also was the French Navy to work with, and later the Italian.

After this Sir Rosslyn was recalled to British home waters, where his ability in handling big ships was utilized in helping keep the Grand Fleet in fighting trim. He took part in the battle of Jutland as a commander of one of the naval units there and was mentioned in dispatches by Jellicoe for his work. In December, 1916, he was promoted to be Vice Admiral, and shortly after sent to command the Naval Department of the East Indies.

In the early Summer of 1917, when it became apparent that Jellicoe was feeling the strain of his great task, the British Government looked around for a man to relieve him, according to the information obtained from this British naval officer. Wemyss was decided upon. Not only had he proved himself a capable officer and an efficient administrator, but his very nature fitted him for the task at hand. He was ordered to come home as Second Sea Lord to serve under his old commander. It was expected then that Wemyss was to do the real work of the Admiralty while Jellicoe continued to be the official head. Sir Rosslyn accomplished this work in fine style, and soon had the reins in his own hands. He was then made First Deputy Sea Lord, and Jellicoe's power became purely nominal. It stayed that way until last week, when Jellicoe was retired and Wemyss named First Sea Lord.

"In appearance Wemyss is a round-faced, smooth shaven chap, with eyes that are generally lighted in a smile," said the First Lord's former shipmate. "He was always very popular with his comrades, and at the same time so modest and quiet that you hardly realized he was around.

"He is a great friend of King George's, for the two were once shipmates together."

Sir Rosslyn Wemyss married Victoria, the only daughter of the late Sir Robert Morier, G. C. B., who as a well-known English diplomat was an antagonist of the German Chancellor, Bismarck. Sir Robert is credited by many with having been the first British statesman to appreciate the danger of the empire Bismarck was building up.

STATE DEPARTMENT'S REVISED LIST OF NATIONS AT WAR OR WHICH HAVE BROKEN RELATIONS.

Declarations of War.

Austria against Belgium, Aug. 28, 1914.
Austria against Japan, Aug. 27, 1914.
Austria against Montenegro, Aug. 9, 1914.
Austria against Russia, Aug. 6, 1914.
Austria against Serbia, July 28, 1914.
Brazil against Germany, Oct. 26, 1917.
Bulgaria against Serbia, Oct. 14, 1915.
China against Austria, Aug. 14, 1917.
China against Germany, Aug. 14, 1917.
Cuba against Germany, April 7, 1917.
France against Austria, Aug. 15, 1914.
France against Bulgaria, Oct. 16, 1915.
France against Germany, Aug. 3, 1914.
France against Turkey, Nov. 5, 1914.
Germany against Belgium, Aug. 4, 1914.
Germany against France, Aug. 3, 1914.
Germany against Portugal, March 9, 1916.
Germany against Rumania, Sept. 14, 1916.
Germany against Russia, Aug. 1, 1914.
Great Britain against Austria, Aug. 13, 1914.
Great Britain against Bulgaria, Oct. 15, 1915.
Great Britain against Germany, Aug. 4, 1914.
Great Britain against Turkey, Nov. 5, 1914.
Greece against Bulgaria, Nov. 28, 1916. (Provisional Government.)
Greece against Bulgaria, July 2, 1917. (Government of Alexander.)
Greece against Germany, Nov. 28, 1916. (Provisional Government.)
Greece against Germany, July 2, 1917. (Government of Alexander.)
Italy against Austria, May 24, 1915.
Italy against Bulgaria, Oct. 19, 1915.
Italy against Germany, Aug. 28, 1916.
Italy against Turkey, Aug. 21, 1915.
Japan against Germany, Aug. 23, 1914.
Liberia against Germany, Aug. 4, 1917.
Montenegro against Austria, Aug. 8, 1914.
Montenegro against Germany, Aug. 9, 1914.
Panama against Germany, April 7, 1917.
Panama against Austria, Dec. 10, 1917.
Portugal against Germany, Nov. 23, 1914. (resolutions passed authorizing military intervention as ally of England.)
Portugal against Germany, May 19, 1915. (military aid granted.)
Rumania against Austria, Aug. 27, 1916. (allies of Austria also consider it a declaration.)
Russia against Bulgaria, Oct. 19, 1915.
Russia against Turkey, Nov. 3, 1914.
San Marino against Austria, May 24, 1915.
Serbia against Bulgaria, Oct. 16, 1915.
Serbia against Germany, Aug. 6, 1914.
Serbia against Turkey, Dec. 2, 1914.
Siam against Austria, July 22, 1917.
Siam against Germany, July 22, 1917.
Turkey against Allies, Nov. 23, 1914.
Turkey against Germany, Aug. 29, 1916.
Turkey against Rumania, Aug. 30, 1916.
United States against Germany, April 6, 1917.
United States against Austria-Hungary, Dec. 7, 1917.

Severance of Diplomatic Relations.

Austria against Japan, Aug. 26, 1914.
Austria against Portugal, Mar. 16, 1916.
Austria against Serbia, July 28, 1914.
Austria against United States, April 8, 1917.
Bolivia against Germany, April 14, 1917.
Brazil against Germany, April 11, 1917.
China against Germany, Mar. 14, 1917.
Costa Rica against Germany, Sept. 21, 1917.
Ecuador against Germany, Dec. 7, 1917.
Egypt against Germany, Aug. 13, 1914.
France against Austria, Aug. 10, 1914.
Greece against Turkey, July 2, 1917. (Government of Alexander.)
Greece against Austria, July 2, 1917. (Government of Alexander.)
Guatemala against Germany, April 27, 1917.
Haiti against Germany, June 17, 1917.
Honduras against Germany, May 17, 1917.
Nicaragua against Germany, May 18, 1917.
Peru against Germany, Oct. 6, 1917.
Turkey against United States, April 20, 1917.
United States against Germany, Feb. 7, 1917.
Uruguay against Germany, Oct. 7, 1917.

—From the official bulletin of the Committee on Public Information

Population of the Nations.

Austria (including Hungary)	50,000,000
Belgium	7,571,387
Bolivia	2,520,538
Brazil	22,902,937
Bulgaria	4,755,000
China	413,000,000
Costa Rica	427,604
Cuba	2,409,127
Ecuador	1,500,000
Egypt	12,170,000
France	20,601,509
Germany	66,713,000
Great Britain	40,834,700
Greece	5,000,000
Guatemala	2,092,824
Haiti	2,080,000
Honduras	502,675
Italy	35,598,000
Japan	53,606,358
Liberia	2,000,000
Montenegro	820,000
Nicaragua	689,891
Panama	386,891
Peru	4,600,000
Portugal	5,857,895
Rumania	7,800,000
Russia	178,137,000
San Marino	10,855
Serbia	4,600,000
Siam	6,000,000
Turkey	21,274,000
United States	102,828,000
Uruguay	1,255,914

WOMAN MEMBER OF SCHOOL BOARD TELLS WHAT SHOULD BE DONE

(Continued from Page 1.)

of the school employes are women.

Mrs. Russell was apparently used to her husband's exuberance. Now and then, as in the mention of street cleaning, she interrupted with a laughing, "Oh, Frank, you make me feel foolish!" or with a coy disclaimer when she was credited with membership in "a dozen organizations." But for the most part she amiably let her husband talk.

The reference to women teachers gave the cue for an opportunity.

"Do you expect the new board to have more of a direct personal relation with the teaching staff than the old board had?"

"How could it?" Mr. Russell replied promptly. "There are only seven members in the new board, and the old one had forty-six. No; Mayor Hylan has said definitely that the new Board of Education is not expected to have anything to do, with pedagogic problems, discipline, the encouragement of teachers, and things like that. Its work is to be external—work with bricks and mortar and the like."

Mrs. Russell got in a remark here.

"I don't know that one should put it just that way," she said. "What seems to be expected in the new plans is that the Board of Superintendents shall do more actual work in connection with the schools and shall have less clerical work to do. The clerical work, according to the new plans, is to be done by clerks, and the Superintendents will have more time for direct relations with the schools.

"Of course, you understand that it is impossible for me to outline any plans of my own, or to talk about my new work, because it hasn't begun, really. We have had only one meeting, you see. They referred an elementary school report to me," she added, casually.

Mr. Russell seized the reins of conversation once more.

"If she can be said to have one special enthusiasm," he averred, "it is for the Froebel system, and kindergartens. She believes that the kindergarten system should be carried straight through every grade of the school and college until a man has got his doctor's degree. She is an expert on elementary grades and kindergarten work. She has always lived the life of a student. But though she is especially interested in elementary school work and in the kindergarten system, she feels a keen interest in the high schools, too, because all of our four boys went through the high school here. You see she has always been very much a mother. That is the kind of woman she is. And then, another of her enthusiasms is playgrounds. She has done a great deal of work in Brooklyn toward the establishment of playgrounds. And, you know, she just loves detail."

Mrs. Russell had gone out for a few moments answering the telephone. Indeed, she had done this several times, to answer congratulatory calls. A visitor arrived. The visitor was a man. He engaged at least a part of Mr. Russell's attention.

The new member of the Board of Education is a brisk, quick-spoken little woman, who combines an air of thoroughgoing efficiency with the utmost modesty and patience, at least spoke for herself of her ideas and her work. Her enthusiastic husband was quite correct in his references to her previous achievements, and he had quoted her opinions with the accuracy of devoted absorption.

"I don't know that I could be called an expert in elementary school matters," she said, "but I am certainly especially interested in the elementary grades and in the kindergartens. I think that if you start the children right in the elementary schools the high schools will take care of themselves. Our best and our best paid teachers should be in the elementary grades. That is something I firmly believe. I am quite willing to go on public record right now as saying it. Of course the high school teachers must know more. They must be college graduates. But in the elementary schools there is an especial need for the finest and most sympathetic kind of woman. In the high schools that need for personal sympathy is not so great."

"An adolescent boy doesn't want to be mothered," Mr. Russell put in. "He wants a teacher that can play football."

"I want to give special attention myself to the elementary grades, because my work for years has been along those lines," Mrs. Russell said. "As for what Judge Russell was saying about my believing that the idea of the kindergarten in its individual development and expression should be carried on into the grades of the schools, I certainly do believe that with all my heart. I was talking the other day to one of the school authorities in Monmouth County, New Jersey, and he was telling me that all their teachers in the first grade were obliged to be trained kindergarten teachers. Now, I think that is fine. I think one of the things for which we should work in our schools here is better co-ordination and articulation between the kindergarten and the grades."

"What do you think of the Montessori system?"

"I have studied it pretty carefully, and I heard Dr. Montessori when she was here, but I have never been able to find anything in the Montessori system that could not be developed out of the Froebel kindergarten ideas. Of course there is more of it in the Montessori system, but the germ, so far as I have been able to discover, is all in Froebel."

The telephone rang just then and Mr. Russell took up the conversation.

"Mrs. Russell has been consistently opposed to the Gary school plan here," he began, "although she has admired the way it worked in Gary. The trouble is that the problem here is absolutely different. In Gary they can have the shops and playgrounds; they have plenty of room. But she has sympathized with those who doubt the expediency of trying to introduce the plan in our schools here." Then he added: "She has no revolutionary ideas."

Mrs. Russell has been for twenty-eight years a member of the Free Kindergarten Society of Brooklyn. It was due in part to her efforts that the kindergarten system was introduced into the public schools. She has herself organized and kept under personal inspection scores of kindergartens. She has also furthered kindergarten methods in the Sunday Schools of Brooklyn, and has been for years one of the two women directors of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union, which is in charge of the Sunday Schools of between four and five hundred Protestant Churches. For twelve years she was Director of Kindergartens in the Sunday Schools. In 1902, when Brooklyn became a borough, Mrs. Russell was appointed to membership on Local School Board No. 20, a position which she held until her resignation on New Year's Day. If, as her husband says, she "has no revolutionary ideas," she has certainly put through some progressive work. She was largely responsible, among other things, for the establishment of the "School Street: Go Slow" signs for automobile drivers.

"And do you know what else she did?" her husband ejaculated. "It was a hard one, too. She enforced the regular quarantine laws in the Sunday Schools. She has always been especially interested in matters of health, sanitation, and public safety."

"You say you believe the kindergarten system of expression and development should be carried through the elementary grades. Wouldn't that necessitate smaller classes?" Mrs. Russell was asked.

"Certainly it would!" she replied, in good, round terms of emphasis. "And smaller classes are one of the things I am going to work for. We need smaller classes for two reasons—for the personal contact between pupil and teacher and for the better and freer development of the pupil's mind.

"About those questions of loyalty in the schools, of which there has been so much talk lately, I think that when it comes to a matter of loyalty of teachers to Principals the Principal has a good deal to do with it. I think teachers are loyal to a sensible and good Principal, as a rule.

"About this talk of 'sedition in the schools'—well, I have been about in the public schools of New York City enough to feel quite safe to saying that I believe there is practically none. Certainly I consider it negligible. But where such lack of loyalty to the country is found to exist of course there is only one thing to do—put the disloyal teacher out. What else could you do? There should be no question of the loyalty of every public school teacher to our flag and all that it stands for."

The papers which Mr. Russell found in his pocket included a little sketch of his wife's life and achievements. Her father, Walter M. Ferriss of Brooklyn, was on the editorial staff of the American Encyclopedia and several similar publications, and her husband was at the time of their marriage professor in New York University. Three of their four sons were educated at the university; the fourth was the first Rhodes scholar to represent New York City at Oxford. Mrs. Russell was for ten years Secretary of School Board No. 19, and has been Director of the Women's Legal Education Society. Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Froebel Society, and Chairman of the Committee on Education of the Brooklyn Woman's Club. She is a member of the Board of Managers of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum.

Mrs. Charles Murray, the other woman on the new Board of Education, is younger than Mrs. Russell. She, too, has had executive experience. She has never been officially connected with the school boards, but she has been active in the educational work of the Catholic Summer School at Cliff Haven. She is President of the Social Service League of St. Vincent's Hospital and has been a worker in the Catholic Ladies' Auxiliary.

"I have interested myself in educational problems and done a good deal of work along those lines as an individual," she said.

MILITARY CRITIC'S REVIEW

(Continued from Page 1.)

the transportation of troops will proceed more quickly than the War Department had announced—400,000 by March. It must go more quickly if we are going to put a heavy force in Europe. At the same time there is always the question of shipping and equipment, and the equipment is not available to put the force now in the training camps in Europe for some time to come and at the same time furnish them with what they should have for the heavy work of the trenches. Further, for every man in the trenches it is necessary, because of the known rate of wastage—about 5 per cent. a month—to have four men in reserve to every man actually at the front. These are a few of the facts that we must keep constantly in mind when we are discussing the sending of men to Europe.

It is a known fact that each man we send will require a certain definite amount of shipping for his maintenance. It is also known that the soldiers of our allies and the civilian population as well depend on us for food, and, as matters stand, with all available shipping turned to use, are none too well supplied. If, without adding very materially to the available tonnage by new construction, we greatly increase the number of mouths to feed and the number of men to be furnished with clothing and munitions, how is the shipping, which is insufficient now, going to be sufficient then? The problem is a grave one—one for the most serious consideration, and one which the American public must not forget in the estimates of what we should or should not do.

There is evidence that, at the London conference, the consummation of the plan for a single control of the war, which was advocated by Lloyd George after the Italian débâcle, was achieved. If this conference does nothing more it has, by this, justified its existence. Single control is the crying need of the moment, to the absence of which may be ascribed a great part of the tragedy of small nations and the failure of the larger ones to have already removed the German menace.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

The most important news of the week from the fighting fronts has again been that of Italy. The much-belated Winter has begun in the Carnic Alps with all of its accustomed severity. Already the reports are beginning to come in of the difficulties of the Teutons in their transport. These difficulties will increase as time passes and the snow becomes heavier, but, even as matters are now, the end of the fighting north of the Italian plain is in sight for both Teutons and Allies. The Teutonic attacks in the north are most certainly over, and the scene of activities must shift to the front along the Piave River. This line is very short, and, with the number of men available for its defense, there should be no difficulty in keeping the Austrians on the east bank.

The Teutons have definitely failed in the Italian campaign, just as they have failed in all the other campaigns they have undertaken when success seemed surely in their grasp. History has repeated itself.

The most notable events on the Italian front, aside from the snowfall, which is a victory in itself, were the French attacks near Monte Tomba and the Italian attack at Zenson on the Piave. The French attack was a surprise attack on a relatively small scale, just north of Monte Tomba, which, because of its elevation, has been regarded as the key to the positions between the Brenta and the Piave. The Italians have resisted all attacks to take Monte Tomba, although, apparently, the Austrians have advanced to its foot. The gain in position as the result of the French attack was unimportant, but over a thousand prisoners were taken, with many supplies.

Along the Piave at Zenson the Italians stormed a machine-gun nest which the Teutons had established at the only point where they had reached the west bank of the river. Like the French attack, it was a surprise and completely achieved the purpose for which it was made. The west bank of the river has now been cleared and the Italian position is intact.

FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

On the French front there has been heavy raiding, with one material attack by the Germans south of Cambrai in the region of La Vacquerie. Here the British have clung to the high ground just to the west of the village, and it was from this position that the Germans tried to drive them. Small initial successes were obtained, but after sharp fighting a realignment of the battle line was made, so that matters stand just about as they did week before last.

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Here is a great foreign investment—plants in the Argentine, Brazil, New Zealand, Canada—relieving the drain on this country's production.

Here is a national selling organization working, day in, day out, to equalize distribution and keep your food supply constant—laboring to hold producers' markets always open that there may be neither shortage nor surplus and that prices may hold at true value levels.

The important thing for you to remember is that without such a far-flung system continually at work for you by day and night, your supply of foods would be neither constant nor at existing prices. You would be paying very much more. And you would be denied the privilege of national selection—forced to live on the foods produced in your own locality.

Feeding the Allies

INDEED, it is in no small measure due to systems of handling foods such as that operated by Armour and Company that we as a nation are able to extend to our Allies the food-aid we are giving them today.

Think, if you can, of any other people in the war who are so certain of their regular food supply as we here in America!

When you consider facts such as these you can not fail to realize the advantage you must get in both quality and value when you ask by name for Armour food products.

Armour's QUALITY PRODUCTS

ARMOUR AND COMPANY
CHICAGO

2199

Munitions

The supply of munitions is still inadequate. Hundreds of plants that are now producing non-essentials must turn in and manufacture necessities. The need for added facilities—increased production—has been recognized as vital by the Government and the commandeering of private plants not at present making munitions has been suggested. Every plant, factory and workshop will be called upon to do its bit to promote the progress of the war. In short, the Government is anxious to give American manufacturers all the business they can handle and assist them with the work.

There are millions in capital lying idle; thousands of plants, misusing their energies and armies of labor engaged upon luxuries and non-essentials. These resources must and will eventually be utilized by the Government.

There is no dearth of patriotism among manufacturers. The contrary is the case. As a class, the captains of industry have signified their willingness to help. But many are at a loss how to proceed. Government contracts have had a horror for certain individual manufacturers because of the red tape and restrictions appended. However, conditions have changed. War's necessities will strip war contracts of many needless restrictions.

Over night the railroads and the coal supply have been commandeered. Plants are being taken over. Coal and shipping privileges will be denied those plants not engaged on war work. Every plant must make SOMETHING essential. Sooner or later this condition will be forced upon us. It is better to make that for which your plant is fitted now than be compelled later to disorganize or rearrange your facilities to build that which is foreign to your own line upon the irrevocable order of the Government.

We offer you the benefit of a war-long experience in the preparation and equipment of plants; in the production, inspection and shipment of munitions and in the efficient management of munitions manufactures from the securing of orders to the collection of payments. A staff of British-French inspectors is at your instant disposal to assist you with every problem arising from war orders from their inception to completion. We give you an opportunity to profit by the experiences of the British and French munitions makers and enable you to avoid their mistakes.

Consultation is invited. Detailed analysis of the situation will be mailed on request.

KERN DODGE
Consulting Engineer
Morris Building, Phila.

Advertising Record

The New York Times

	Agate Lines
1917	12,525,898
1916	11,552,496
1915	9,682,562
1914	9,164,927

The New York Times publishes a greater volume of advertisements (*Help and Situation Wanted* advertisements excepted) than any other New York newspaper.

The New York Times

ITALY'S RED CROSS WORKS EFFICIENTLY

THE Italian Red Cross was begun in 1963 with the organization of a committee in Florence. Soon afterward (June 15, 1864) the movement was taken up by Milan; but when, in 1870, Rome was joined to united Italy, it was evident that the Red Cross headquarters should be transferred to the capital. As soon as this proved feasible Milan cheerfully gave up her rights of priority and the transfer was made. Since this time the appointment of the President of the Central Committee of the Croce Rossa, (the Red Cross,) ex-officio General President of the association, has devolved upon the King of Italy.

It is interesting to remember here that General Cadorna's father was one of the appointees of King Humbert to the Presidency of the Red Cross. The King gave him a special testimonial of his appreciation by presenting $7,600 to the standing fund of the Central Committee upon the occasion of his appointment.

At the beginning of the present war the Italian Red Cross had some $760,000 worth of supplies in its general stores; 231 field hospital units perfectly equipped, several auto ambulances and sanitary sections, with a personnel numbering 2,975 officers, 2,300 volunteer nurses, and 44,000 privates. To meet war demands the ranks of these were swelled to a total of 15,000, while the number of field hospital and ambulance units was correspondingly increased. In addition, 22 hospital trains, 1 isolating station, 76 relief stations, and 185 territorial hospitals, with 20,000 beds, were added.

This soon proved inadequate for the needs of the hour, so while arrangements were made to double practically the figures given, the interest of the whole nation was aroused through the action of local committees, women's sections, and children's auxiliaries. The women of Milan, assisted by several hundred schoolgirls, students, and Boy Scouts, raised $15,000 in a few hours for urgent needs; and the monete di guerra, specially coined and sold at fancy prices, brought $28,800. The children of the schools each pledged a cent a week, the 2,000 employes and workmen of the Elba mining district registered for membership in the Red Cross in a body, the postal force, from Postmaster to letter carrier, solicited and transmitted subscriptions ranging from the small offering of the children to the magnificent offering of the King as a token of appreciation and encouragement, with the result that the standing capital was increased to $1,500,000.

The latest figures given out about the Croce Rossa showed a marked progress both in quantity and apportionment of work. There are 300,000 supporting members of the association.

But what cannot be set down in figures is the spirit of co-operation and efficiency that pervades the work throughout. The Duchess of Aosta, whose interesting personality is a blend of commanding nature, thoughtfulness, and insight, is perhaps the most striking example of this. She has recently been decorated with a silver medal for personal bravery on the field, as she has been several times under fire during her errands of mercy and relief.

The other royal ladies of the House of Savoy, though not appearing conspicuously in the war zone, are giving much in thought and gifts.

"Red Cross Territorial Hospital No. 1, Rome, Italy," is quite a businesslike name for the Royal Palace of the Quirinal, which the Queen has completely turned over to the care of the sick and wounded, retiring with the immediate Court circle to Villa Savoia, just outside the gates of the city, while the King actually lives the life of the soldiers at the front.

To tell of all the other characteristic locations and things would be too long a story now. Still one cannot pass without a word about the "movable" field hospitals, of which the "Citta di Milano," furnished by the City of Milan, is a most conspicuous example. An otherwise unimportant village is its official home. Upon a telephone call from the Supreme Command the operating room with its mica and celluloid windows is loaded on one motor; another has packed beds and dressings; on a third go the doctors and nurses. The first operation takes place only an hour after arrival of the movable hospital's destination, with as much comfort, cleanliness and security as in a hospital behind the lines. This wartime invention is doing wonders in saving lives and sparing suffering in the case of severe, especially abdominal, wounds, where the risks of transportation count for more in the number of casualties than the actual damage inflicted. Such hospitals, of which three are in actual operation and more in preparation, have more than made good on the Asiago Plateau, in the zone of Gorizia, and on the Bainsizza plateau.

MANY BLIND IN CHINA

BLINDNESS is profitable in China, according to Professor George B. Fryer of Shanghai, Superintendent of a school for the blind, now studying the work among the blind of America.

"There are more blind in China than in any other country in the world," says Professor Fryer, "not excepting Egypt. One in every four, it is estimated, is blind. The blind beggars along the streets and roadsides are a nuisance, but they make a very good living. By doing a good deed the Chinese believe they are absolved from their sins, and few of them pass a blind beggar without giving him a coin. The beggars get $30 or $40 a month, which is a good sum in China. Many of the blind also have taken up fortune telling."

Most of the work for the blind has been done by missionaries and by the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, which find their problem difficult, as any effort to mitigate the evil runs counter to Chinese religious beliefs.

Another Great Victory Scored

Elgin Six

This car is the same model as the one on exhibition at the New York Show, Space C-11, Third Floor.

Elgin Six

By the "World's Champion Light Six"

6202 Miles With SEALED Hood, Clutch and Transmission

$1095
Chicago

5-Passenger Touring Car.
4-Passenger Roadster.
Sedan Model, $1645.
All Chassis Uniform.
117-inch Wheelbase.
Valve-in-head Motor.

To Dealers:

Successful dealers are coming fast to the Elgin Six because:

1. The car, popular in price, beautiful in line and finish, perfect in action, sells readily and makes friends everywhere.

2. Our factory additions, just completed, give us a 100-car-a-day capacity—*plenty of cars.*

3. Located in the world's greatest shipping centre, Chicago. No matter what freight congestion at other points—*guaranteed deliveries.*

See us at the National Automobile Show in Chicago. Let us show you why the Elgin, "the World's Champion Light Six," is the car for you to handle, providing your territory is open.

Chicago to the Pacific Coast and back---twice across the Rockies---no chance to touch the engine---no chance to even look at the clutch or transmission --- that is the latest wonderful record of the ELGIN SIX.

Valve-in-head Motor never faltering on steepest inclines, in deepest mud nor heaviest sands---

Clutch holding on mile after mile of steepest mountain climbs---

Brakes holding fast on mile after mile of downward plunges--where *slipping meant death.*

What eloquent proof of the 100% *stamina* and *dependability* of the ELGIN SIX!

And Economy---19.4 Miles to the Gallon of Gasoline

ENGINE, clutch and transmission SEALED, performed *without adjustment —without repair*—for two solid months of continuous travel.

The car ran perfectly in the freezing, rarified atmosphere above the clouds; and *cooled* perfectly in 132 degrees of desert heat.

A broken fan-belt—compelling the car to travel a thousand miles homeward *with a still fan*—a performance almost unbelievable—added a crucial test.

This stock car was selected and placed under *seal* by the Chicago Motor Club as an Official Road Reporting "Scout Car" and travelled under the auspices of the American Automobile Association and the Detroit Automobile Club.

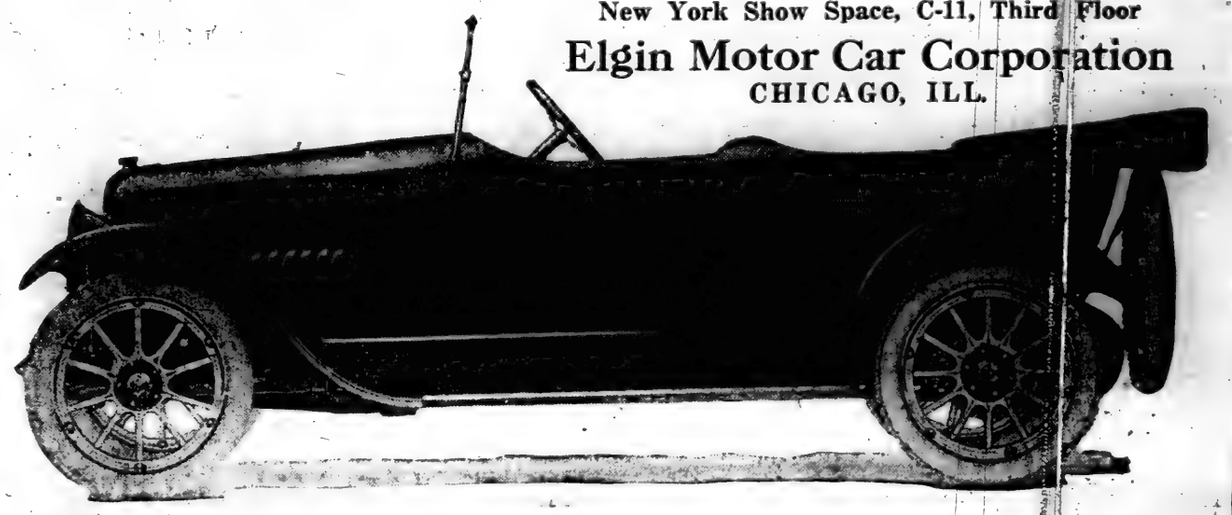
In the Service of the U. S. War Dept.

But the greatest honor was conferred upon the ELGIN SIX when Secretary of War Baker, in a personal letter, appointed it "Official Scout Car" to report transcontinental road conditions to the War Department for emergency movements of troops and supplies.

A car exactly like the one which made this great world's record (which was one of our regular stock cars) may be purchased of any Elgin dealer for $1095

New York Show Space, C-11, Third Floor

Elgin Motor Car Corporation
CHICAGO, ILL.



Rex
ALL-SEASONS TOP

—On the New Models and at D-58 Fourth Floor, Grand Central Palace

THE present pronounced trend in car demand and design is clearly evidenced at the Show in the exhibits of leading manufacturers where Rex-Topped cars are prominently displayed.

These signalize the adoption in the industry of a progress-making principle, controlled by Rex patents, which permits the building of year 'round cars of widest touring range and of conservative first and operating cost.

Particularly in these days when thrift is patriotism, the temper of Americans is decidedly favorable to this distinct type of passenger car of unlimited utility, now conspicuous in the different price classes.

Our exhibit at D-58, Fourth Floor, Grand Central Palace, is held in collaboration with the exhibits of builders of Rex-equipped cars and provides the public and visiting manufacturers and dealers a convenient means of inspecting the Rex All-Seasons Top as specially designed for automobiles of variant makes, capacities and styles.

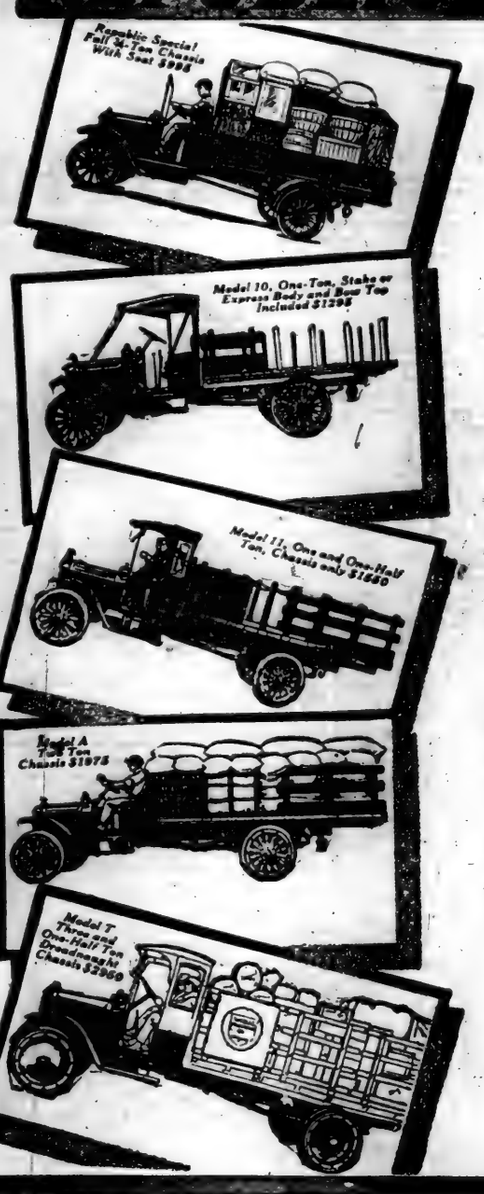
A standing members of our Factory Staff explain those features which contribute so effectively to the easy convertibility, delightful buoyancy and extreme convenience of the Rex All-Seasons Top.

Rex Manufacturing Company
Connersville, Indiana

Direct Factory Representatives:
The American Distributing Company
Krueger Bldg., Detroit

REX MANUFACTURING COMPANY — Rex All-Seasons Top — CONNERSVILLE, IND.

REPUBLIC
Internal Gear Drive



For Big Business
For Little Business
For Your Business

YOU need the Republic in your business to reach out and broaden your hauling radius and quicken your business stride, to lower your hauling cost per ton, per mile and per year, and increase your net profit.

There is a Republic exactly suited to the needs of your business, from ¾-ton capacity to 5-ton, at prices from $995 to $4250.

Come in and let us show you how and why Republic is the answer to your hauling needs.

W. J. B. Motor Truck Co., Inc.
1832 Broadway
Call Columbus 6346

Branch Office of
Republic Motor Truck Co., Inc.
Alma, Michigan
at 1832 Broadway

WHY COAL SHORTAGE HIT NEW YORK WORST

Crowded City, with No Place to Store Fuel, Carries Only Small Surplus at Normal Times—Daily Needs and Supply

THE guests of a New York hotel whose name is an expression for luxury the country over would be surprised to learn that the surplus of coal held by it is as scant proportionately as that of the poorest tenement house dwellers in the city. These buy coal from day to day. So it is with the palatial hotel—each day it must renew its supply of coal.

If these guests so used to surpluses of all kinds were told of this situation, their composite comment, it may be guessed, would be something like this:

"We had no idea the coal shortage was so severe. We can imagine a hotel in some small town being hard pressed for coal, but when this hotel, in the largest city in the country, is that close to the margin it shows how critical conditions are."

Another surprise would then be in store for the guests of this great hotel. For the fact that it must be supplied with coal each day is not a result of the present coal crisis; it has always been that way, ever since the hotel was built, and as such it is a symbol of the whole of New York with relation to coal supplies. It cannot be taken as an exact illustration, for it is a little extreme, but it well illustrates an underlying element of importance in the present tense coal situation in this city, which is that, even in normal times, New York's coal surplus is small; without a parallel among the large cities of the world. At any time cut off coal from New York for a week, and it would begin to feel the pinch. A general coal or railroad strike in peace times would soon reach a paralyzing hand over the city.

New York's coal requirements are about 20,000,000 tons a year, half bituminous and half anthracite. A report for one day last week placed the amount of coal in and around New York at 200,000 tons. In normal times the amount of coal at and near New York tidewater points and at piers is about 500,000 tons, of which 200,000 say is anthracite, according to the coal men. As New York's daily coal requirements are above 50,000 tons, a ten days' surplus is about all that can be figured on safely.

Those who look upon New York superficially imagine there are vast places, somewhere around, for the storage of coal. It would be difficult to find even one. New York's coal storage yard consists of freight cars waiting at railroad terminals on the Jersey side for the coal they carry to be transferred by barges to the coal yards on the water front of the city. Supplementary to the freight car storage is that of the barges. The coal supply actually in yards in the city at any time is comparatively small with reference to the amount of surplus held in these two ways.

Freight cars are at best but an emergency storage. Even in ordinary times there is an increasing pressure that they be unloaded without delay and returned to operation. Before the war demurrage charges began on the fifth day after arrival, with added penalties for longer delays. Most of the cars, it is estimated, are not detained in the yards longer than seven days, so that New York's limit of holding surplus coal in this way is about seven days.

"There is only one way to remedy this situation," said R. M. Bryan, Eastern Manager of The Black Diamond, a coal publication. "That is to make New York over again. And that shows how difficult the problem is, even when things are running smoothly. There is no place to store a large surplus of coal in New York, and the reason is the high price of land and rent here. This is illustrated in the arrangements consumers have made for coal storage. Very scanty. It is a saying of coal men that New York architects forget to provide any place for coal. They have so many other needs to look after, and the space for all requirements is so restricted by the great cost of each additional foot of space, that any adequate provision for such a bulky thing as coal is brushed aside. One of the largest and finest hotels in the city, I am told, was built without any place for coal. When this oversight was discovered it was necessary to buy a place to store coal next door. So with a large office building downtown. It was constructed with no place to take care of even a narrow margin of coal, and so the story goes, it cost $300,000 to buy adjoining property to be used as a coal bin.

"Many of the large office buildings and hotels must have their coal supply renewed every few days. One carrying a surplus that would last more than two weeks, I believe, would be unusual. On an average, I should say, a week's margin of coal is a fair estimate.

"In the use of coal in industry in New York the same practice holds, though a larger surplus is kept than in the use of coal for domestic heating purposes. The great utility companies of New York maintain the largest supply of coal ahead, and for a very good reason—so many depend on them. But even these, in ordinary times, as a rule, have on hand not more than from one to two months' supply of coal. Many industrial establishments have to receive new deliveries of coal every week, and those that have bunkers that will hold more than three weeks' surplus, I believe, are exceptional.

"The coal yards in New York are confronted by the same problem—the very high cost of ground space; even the best equipped of them are not in a position to carry a large surplus. This is the true situation, and once the facts of it are known it is seen how foolish charges of the hoarding of coal here are. It isn't possible. There is no place to put it.

"Heretofore nobody thought of such a crisis as this arising, or if he did no plans were made to meet it. The idea was that coal men were so eager to sell coal, and it was so plentiful, that it could be had on the shortest notice. All that was necessary was to send in an order and it would soon be there, so much coal was arriving in New York all the time. The competition among coal dealers to serve their customers tended to confirm the public in this opinion.

"Now, with this crisis it is seen what a big business problem was being solved by the coal men in keeping the coal moving with dispatch, so that few realized what a narrow margin in the way of a surplus coal men had to contend with. New York always had coal. The cutting down of the daily supply exposes to the public the narrowness of this working margin, and in the future coal, I have no doubt, is going to be a more appreciated article in New York. If one result of this pinch is that future builders make provisions for larger coal bins it will be a distinct gain for the city, as that would prevent a sudden lessening of the supply in the future from being so sharply felt. How much the normal supply has been cut down is shown by one instance, which I regard as typical. The other day the Pennsylvania Railroad had at its Perth Amboy terminal, I noticed, 500 coal cars. In normal times this company has there from 2,000 to 2,500 cars of bituminous coal.

"The coal situation here should show decided improvement with Director General McAdoo in charge of the railroads. The issuance of so many priority orders was a main cause of the delayed movement of coal."

RAILWAY IMPROVEMENT FORESEEN AS WAR'S RESULT

RAILWAY organization taught by the war will continue when peace comes, according to F. A. McKenzie of London, who presents opinions on the subject in a review of "British Railways and the War," a pamphlet by Professor W. M. Dixon of the University of Glasgow. Following an interesting summary of the "pool control" of British railways caused by the war and the great assistance thereby given the military and naval forces, Mr. McKenzie writes:

"The responsible men on our railways recognize that the problems in railway management and control raised by the war will not altogether come to an end when the war is over. A new era has begun in railway management, and it will be impossible to go back completely to pre-war conditions. Even if it were possible, it would be highly undesirable. While no definite schemes have yet been arranged, it can safely be foretold that there will be greater unity of administration when peace returns than in the old days before the war came.

"Co-operation has proved to be better than cut-throat competition. In the old days, the railway clearing house at Euston, (Euston Station, London,) provided the machinery for a limited amount of co-operation, but one dissentient could often hold up great reforms.

"The railway Executive Committee of today is almost certain to develop into a permanent central body, which will act as the coherer, the organizer, and the supreme court of appeals among railways themselves when rival schemes threaten conflicts. This central body will promote economy of effort. It will prevent extravagant and excessive competition, and it will, if wisely guided, hold the scales evenly between the triple claims of the railway proprietors, the railway employes, and the general public."

Mr. McKenzie thinks that the second problem of railway management, when peace comes, will be wages.

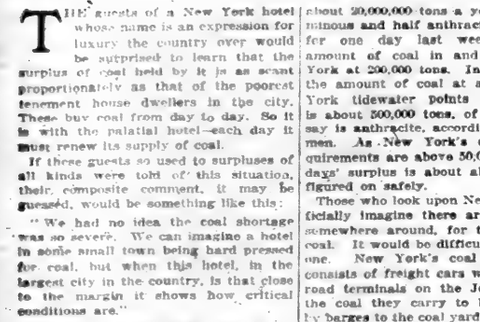
"Any attempt to revert to the pre-war wages would probably plunge us into a labor war," writes Mr. McKenzie. "What will be a fair and practical wage for the men after the war is over? How can it be paid? If a substantial increase on the pre-war rates is found necessary—as many think it will be—how are the companies to meet it? Are they to be allowed to maintain higher passenger rates or to increase freight charges? If so, will these higher charges mean increased revenue?

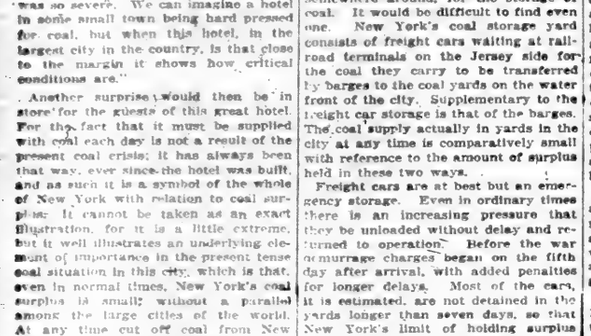
"It is an axiom of management that low fares mean heavy traffic. Here is a matter which will demand the most careful consideration of both railway managements and the men's leaders."

The third problem [illegible] believes, will be that of the future [illegible] the railways. Women [illegible] such efficient [illegible] they are certain to [illegible] tends, and many [illegible] employment, before [illegible] held by men, will [illegible] wholly or almost [illegible] hands. Mr. McKenzie [illegible] writes:

"How can the change which has already taken place [illegible] made permanent without strife? The [illegible] after the war may [illegible] in themselves a solution [illegible] possible problems. [illegible] the great rush of work to be done [illegible] to be repaired, [illegible] ruined country-sides are to be [illegible] equipped, and the [illegible] of war made good, there will be [illegible] a time at least, a demand for labor [illegible] greater even than the supply afforded [illegible] a gradually demobilized army."

Mr. McKenzie points out that it has been the experience of other generations that a succeeding nation emerging triumphantly from a hard-fought war has in itself such springs of hope, enthusiasm, and inspiration that the impossibilities of other days are overcome.





From Pleasure Car To Truck
one-or two-ton
In Five Hours

Prices
$ 350
$ 400
$ 500

This is the greatest announcement that has been made to motor truck users in years. It comes at a time when transportation problems are paralyzing general business.

—you can now get a UNIVERSAL Smith Form-a-Truck for every make of car.

—and your one or two ton truck will cost you only one-half to one-third the price of any other truck of equal capacity and quality.

—the used car is taken off your hands and put at work in your business.

—if you are an automobile dealer your used car problem is solved.

—if you are an automobile owner with a business, the "trade in" value of your old car is increased.

—and in whatever line of business you are you can buy motor truck service on an economical basis.

—you can pick up used cars everywhere—five hours changes them into a motor truck.

Smith Form-a-Truck Performance in the Past is Your Guarantee of Value Now.

30,000 are already in use,

—in every kind of work,

—in every part of the country,

—in nearly every foreign country.

Smith Form-a-Truck has established the "Lowest Hauling Cost in the World."

It has "Solved the Delivery Problem" for every user.

What We Want to Prove to You Is:

—lowest initial cost

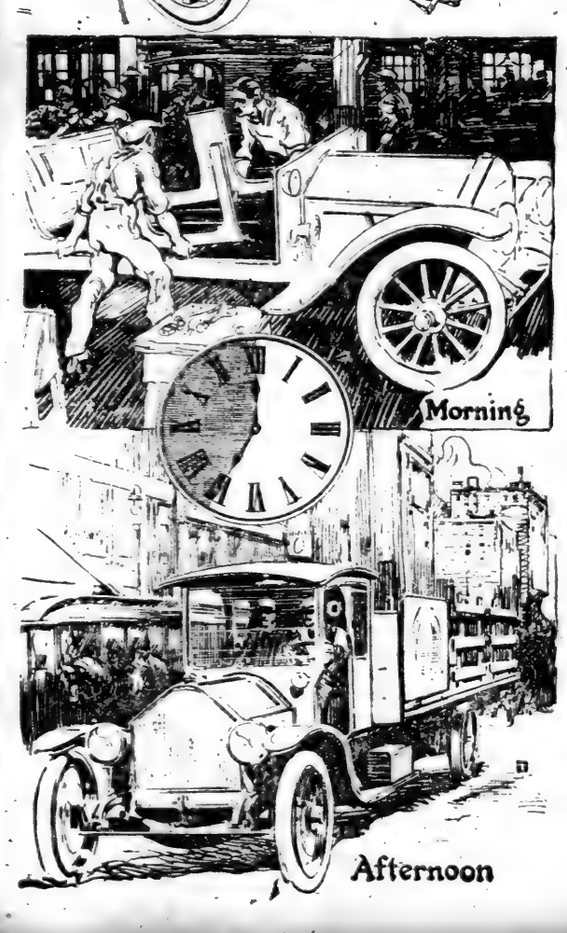
—lowest maintenance cost

—speed—initial service—adaptability to your work

—protection against transportation tie-up

—insurance against excessive delivery overhead

—the reasons why you should buy your Smith Form-a-Truck now.



Distributors—Dealers

Come to the Smith Form-a-Truck Exhibition. It means more to you for a prosperous money-making year than anything else you can see. Get our proposition. Compare it with anything else. You will agree that Smith Form-a-Truck for 1918 will be the biggest and quickest seller in the truck business.

One-ton Standard for Ford Cars	$350.00
One-ton Universal	400.00
Two-ton Universal	500.00

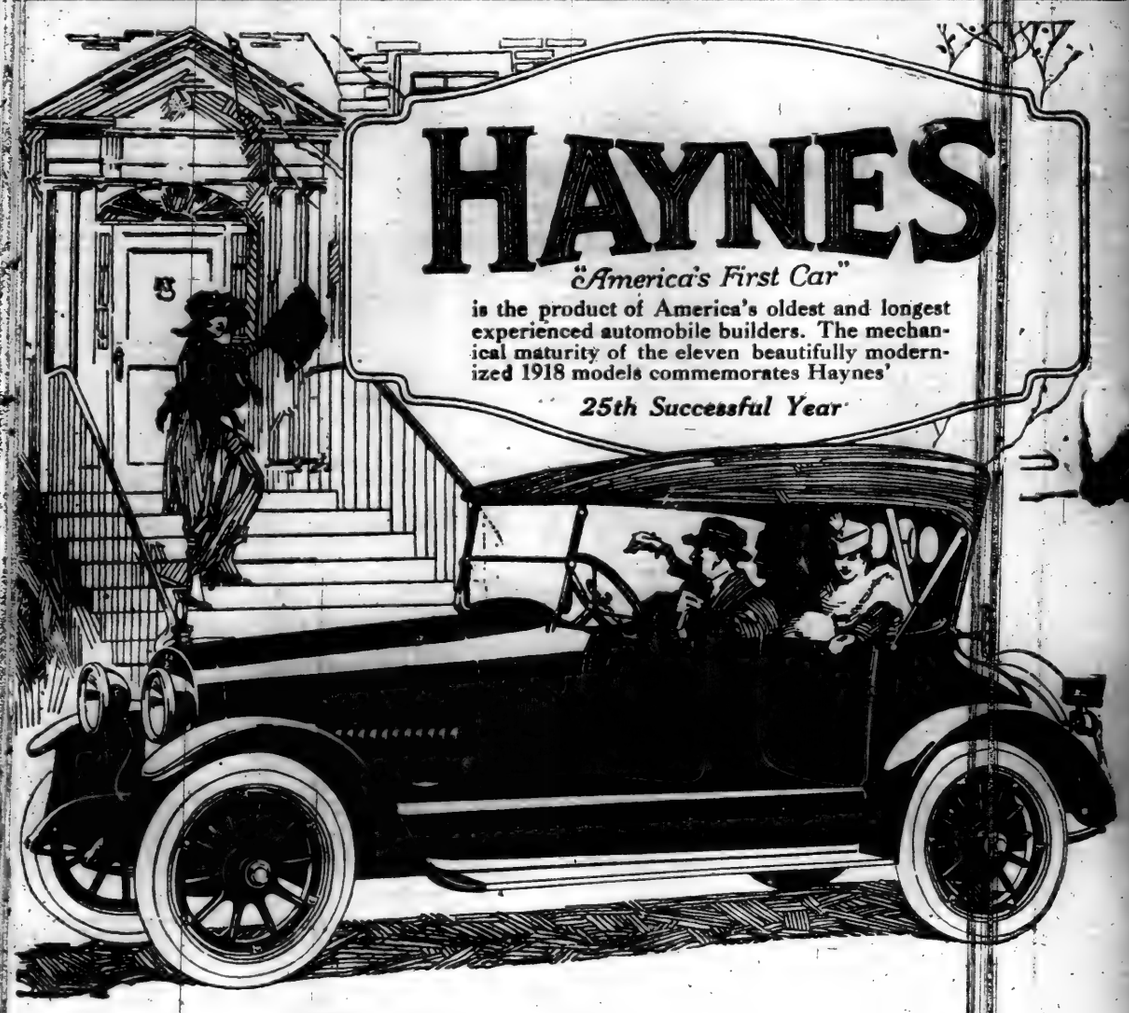
Smith Form-a-Truck

Exhibited at

COLE & DIXON, Inc.

123 West Sixty-fourth Street NEW YORK CITY

(Not at the Grand Central Palace)



HAYNES

"America's First Car"

is the product of America's oldest and longest experienced automobile builders. The mechanical maturity of the eleven beautifully modernized 1918 models commemorates Haynes'

25th Successful Year

Fourdore

"The Prettiest Four-Passenger Roadster"

Note the four wide doors

LOW-SWUNG and racy in its dominant eye-arresting proportions, the new Haynes "Fourdore" commands unbounded admiration. The hood is broad and high-arched. The weather-tight windshield slopes rakishly.

The body lines, characteristic of all the latest Haynes models, are straight. Wheel-form fenders, center cowl, rounded stern and modish top heighten its magnetism.

Deep carmine, beige brown or royal green finishes of super-lustre further enhance its attraction.

Beauty does not, however, usurp convenience. *Four wide doors* provide unobstructed entry and egress for all.

Roominess is predominant

THE comfortably shaped, sumptuously cushioned French pleated seats are broad. Knee room and floor space are generous both in the fore and rear compartments, for beneath is a 7-passenger touring chassis of 127-inch wheelbase.

"Six-footers" and stout passengers may travel relaxed.

The back of the forward seat is leather covered and fitted with tonneau light and switch. Two flexible robe rails are provided.

There is a capacious water-tight luggage compartment at the rear.

Gear-shift and emergency brake levers are curved to be within natural grasp. So are they in all Haynes models.

One of 11 "war-time models"

THIS is no era for peace-time frills and fancies. Neither is it the hour for undue privation. "Happy mediums" supply the patriotic solution.

Eleven new Haynes offerings coincide with this war-time spirit. Each is replete with timely ideas in appointments, seating arrangements and upholstery. Each has a sturdy under-structure, broad long springs, generous wheelbase.

More than the Haynes incorporates we deem inappropriate—for today. Yet to what greater riding comfort, or more stately beauty is futile. Thus here is essential luxury and commanding appearance—*without extravagance.*

Mechanical maturity *vs.* experiment

WE regard this as no time for needless experiment. Where the past has demonstrated a design to be entirely satisfactory, let it be continued. Purchasers gain through advance assurance of excellent service.

Thus we offer Haynes "Light Six" engines virtually identical to the more than 20,000 now in use. Three and one-half years of owner-driving prove them *mechanically mature* and without fault. Such engines are time-tried and free from uncertainty.

Likewise Haynes "Light Twelves" enter their third year upon this owner-tested basis. Your choice of these two famously economical motors is afforded.

See these "War-time" Haynes Models at the Grand Central Palace, Space A-32, or at the Haynes Automobile Co., 1715 Broadway

BONNELL MOTOR CAR CO.
520 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

I. C. KIRKHAM.
1365 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn

TRI-STATE SUPPLY CO.
White Plains, N. Y.

Haynes "Light Sixes"
(Wood wheels, fabric tires)

Open Cars

Model 38 (5-pass. touring)	$1725
Model 39 (7-pass. touring)	1825
Model 39 (4-pass. FOURDORE roadster)	1935

Closed Cars

Model 39 Sedan (7-pass.)	2585
Model 39 Coupe (4-pass.)	2535
Model 39 Town Car (5-pass.)	3250
Demountable tops for all open models	300

Add $44 to cover war tax

All prices f. o. b. Kokomo, Ind., and subject to advance

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CUBS AND RED SOX SCATTERING MONEY

Weeghman and Frazee Arouse Ire by Method of Seeking 1918 Pennants.

GIANTS STILL IN RUNNING

Chicago Team of Stars May Not Have as Easy Sailing as Its Officials Expect.

Charles Weeghman, President of the Chicago Cubs, and Harry H. Frazee, President of the Boston Red Sox, have stirred up no end of commotion in the two major leagues by starting out to monopolize the two pennants next season. Baseball club owners of the past never knew the methods in accord with which these two owners have started out to buy players who can land them a pennant at any cost. These club owners are not content to wait for a few seasons while their managers develop a pennant winner, but have undertaken to accomplish, in one year, what other clubs have waited years to achieve.

When the owners of the Chicago Cubs saw the White Sox getting all the glory and the spoils last season, they decided that it was about time for the Cubs to come back into favor with Chicago fans again, just as they were in the balmy days when Frank Chance was winning world's series. The result was that Weeghman turned in every direction, offering all sorts of money for star ball players. Up to the present time he has rounded up Alexander, Tyler, Killifer, and Paskert and has stated that he will not even let $100,000 stand in the way of his getting Rogers Hornsby of St. Louis.

The result of Weeghman's activity is that every star ball player in the National League has become restless and impatiently awaiting a call from the Cubs. Several prominent players, who are due for a cut in salary this season, are dissatisfied and they believe that if they hold out long enough their owners will put them on the market. This undercurrent of dissatisfaction is growing constantly and some of the players believe that all they will have to do to be shifted to another club and get more money is to make themselves disagreeable and work for their release or trade.

Baseball men believe that Weeghman is taking a big gamble in paying such prices for veterans in order to try to wrest the pennant from the Giants next season. If his plan should fail, his chances for winning would be lessened, as Alexander, Tyler, Killifer, and Paskert have all reached the highest point of their playing careers, and soon will start to slide back. Star players cannot win a pennant unless the club has teamwork and harmony of play. This asset is not acquired in a day. The team must be moulded into a unit, and, even with the best of talent, this sometimes takes many seasons to accomplish.

Braves Won By Team Play.

For several seasons the White Sox have had the greatest collection of individual talent in the American League, but it has taken Clarence Rowland three years to weld his players into a harmonious team. A club of mediocre players which can play together as one, such as the Boston Braves were in 1914, is far more valuable baseball asset than a combination of star players. The trouble with star players is that they want to go ahead and play as individuals and get as much personal glory as possible. In explaining why he sold Strunk, Schang, and Joe Bush, after promising the Philadelphia fans that he would sell no more of his ball players, Ed Barrow recently said that he was obliged to get rid of these men because they considered themselves so far superior to the young players on the club that harmony was impossible. Baseball men predict that Manager Fred Mitchell of the Cubs will have his hands full next season in trying to manage his team of stars. Weeghman and his hurrah methods in baseball may attract the crowds to the games for awhile, but if the Cubs are not up in front he will find that the public will quickly lose interest.

There is a great question whether the Cubs, with all their stars, will be able to distance McGraw's Giants who were far superior to the other clubs in the National League last season. McGraw built up his present club gradually. He did not go out and try to make a pennant winner in a single season as Weghman is trying to do. George Burns, Davey Robertson, Fletcher, Holke, Schupp, and Tesreau are products of McGraw's own system of development. It is not likely that the club will lose any of its players in the draft, so the Giants next season will be just as strong and, if anything, stronger than last season.

Frazee is trying to do the same thing in the American League that Weeghman is attempting in the National League. After losing many of his best players he has set out to buy a new batch in order to upset the White Sox for the American League title. Frazee believes that Chicago is the only club which will give him any trouble, and he is just now conducting a campaign against the most ball and the shine ball. This would leave two of the White Sox pitchers, Cicotte and Faber, and would clear the way to the pennant for Frazee. It is not likely that the major league will prohibit the trick pitching so suddenly but will eventually bar the wet-ball pitching by easy stages.

Aside from the disorganizing effect which the methods of Weeghman and Frazee have on the players, it vests the game too much of a commercial aspect and overshadows the sporting end. Fans in every city take a great pride in pointing out the star player of that city as a product of the home manager. They like to see green youngsters come into the game and watch them develop from season to season until they blossom into stars.

The latest Giant player to sign his contract for next season is Heinie Zimmerman of the Bronx. Zimmerman visited the club offices yesterday and expressed satisfaction over the figure which was offered him. While Zimmerman ended last season in the world's series with a disastrous blunder, there is no getting away from the fact that this player showed some of the most stylish third-base play at the Polo Grounds last season that has ever been seen on any ball field. Zim had his greatest season and he did not hesitate to predict that he would be even better next year.

The Giants have been invited to play exhibition games at several of the military camps in the Southwest, and Manager McGraw will arrange to divide his squad into two teams and play at both of the encampments in the vicinity of San Antonio. If satisfactory traveling arrangements can be made, the two Giant teams will play at some of the other encampments.

All of the major league clubs have been invited to play at the cantonments near the training camps. The soldiers should have plenty of baseball entertainment in the Spring.

President John K. Tener and Secretary John A. Heydler of the National League will leave this afternoon for Cincinnati, where the National Commission will hold its annual meeting tomorrow. August Herrmann is slated for re-election as Chairman and John K. Bruce will be re-elected Secretary. The commission will work out the conditions which are to govern the distribution of the world's series receipts among the first four clubs in each league. The problem of what will be done with the receipts of the city series, in the event of one of the clubs participating being in such a series finishing in the first division, will also be decided.

The majority of the major league clubs are waiting until after the meeting of the commission before sending out their contracts for next season, because the commission may adopt some change in the contracts. The Giants decided that no change was needed in their contracts, and did not wait for action by the commission before starting to sign their players.

The schedule committees of the two leagues will get together at Cincinnati and they may adjourn to Dover Hall, Ga., to make up the schedule. It is likely, however, that they will complete their work in Cincinnati, as the railroad conditions in the South are uncertain.

Miller J. Huggins, manager of the Yankees, returned to St. Louis last night after a conference with President Jacob Ruppert and will be ready to talk business with the officials of the St. Louis Browns if they make any further efforts to trade second baseman Derrill Pratt. Huggins expects to return to New York in a couple of weeks and will remain here until he is ready to take his players to Macon, Ga., on the Spring training trip. While Huggins is in the West he will endeavor to land an outfielder, and stands ready to trade several of his players in order to get one who can hit the ball

ARMY FIVE IS VICTORIOUS.

Overcomes Seton Hall in Hard Battle by Score of 26 to 16.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 5.—After a holiday recess of three weeks the Army basket ball team returned to the court this afternoon and defeated the strong Seton Hall five, 26 to 16, in a hard fought game. The visitors revealed a strong game and succumbed only in the last few minutes of the contest. The Army took the lead at the outset and except at the end of the first half, when the score stood 8 to 8, the Soldiers maintained this advantage to the end, although at the opening of the second period their margin of lead was cut to a single point, at 15 to 14.

Fast work by Shrader and Vidal kept the Cadets out in front. Gillen's goal shooting from the foul line was a feature. The plebes in the preliminary contest with Boys' High of Brooklyn won a close game, 23 to 21. The score at half time was 13 to 13. Wrestling bouts filled the interim between the halves.

The line-up:

Army. (26.)	Position.	Seton Hall. (16.)
Hahn	R. F.	Brennan
Gorman	L. F.	Igoe
Vidal	C.	McCarthy
Wells	R. G.	Gillen
Keyser	L. G.	Cummings

Goals from field—Shrader (2.) Gorman (3.) Vidal (3.) Well, Keyser, Igoe (3.) Cummings. Goals from foul—Gorman (3.) Shrader (3.) Gillen (3.) Substitutions—Carter for Hahn; Schrader for Gorman; Treaber for Wells. Time of halves—20 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Reed. Referee—Ed Thorpe.

PEDDIE FIVE SHOWS DASH.

Forges to Fore in Second Half, Beating Dickinson H. S., 55 to 37.

Special to The New York Times.

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J., Jan. 5.—Peddie defeated the Dickinson High School five today, 55 to 37. The visitors made a strong showing at the start and were just two baskets behind the Peddie team at the close of the first half. In the second half, however, Wilson and Brower were too much for the Dickinson guards. The fine passing of the home five was a big factor in its victory. For Peddie, Brower, Wilson, and Jefferies starred; for Dickinson, Betsch and Wells.

The line-up:

Peddie. (55.)	Position.	Dickinson. (37.)
Wilson	R. F.	Betsch
Jefferies	L. F.	Wells
Brower	C.	Rosenart
Culver	L. G.	Flora
Jennings	R. G.	Spelmeyer

Goals from field—Wilson, (4.) Brower, (7.) Jefferies, (4.) Jennings, (3.) Culver, Betsch, (6.) Welss, (5.) Rosenart, (3.) Goals from fouls—Jefferies, (6.) Betsch, (6.) Substitutions—Chamberlain for Jefferies, Throop for Brower, Tregarthen for Culver. Time of halves—15 minutes. Referee—Mr. Mellick.

ETHICAL SCHOOL FIVE WINS.

Defeats Adelphi Quintet by 54 to 28 in Lively Contest.

The Ethical Culture School basket ball team defeated the Adelphi five yesterday, by 54 to 28. Although the Brooklyn boys outweighed their opponents, the home team won by their speed and superior shooting.

The first half was closely contested, but in the second Ethical found itself, and Captain Kurtz, scoring 26 points, led his team to victory. Knipe starred for Adelphi, scoring 24 points.

The lineup:

Ethical. (54.)	Position.	Adelphi. (28.)
Mirsky	L. F.	Knipe
Kurtz	R. F.	Durham
Adler	C.	Dewarest
Anson	L. G.	Reil
Stone	R. G.	Roesch

Field goals—Kurtz, 16; Adler, 3; Mirsky, 3; Anson, 3; Knipe, 12; Durham, 1; Reil, 1. Substitutions—Wilenchick for Stone, Deollitle for Mirsky, Faschley for Dedarest. Referee—Mr. Holman. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes each.

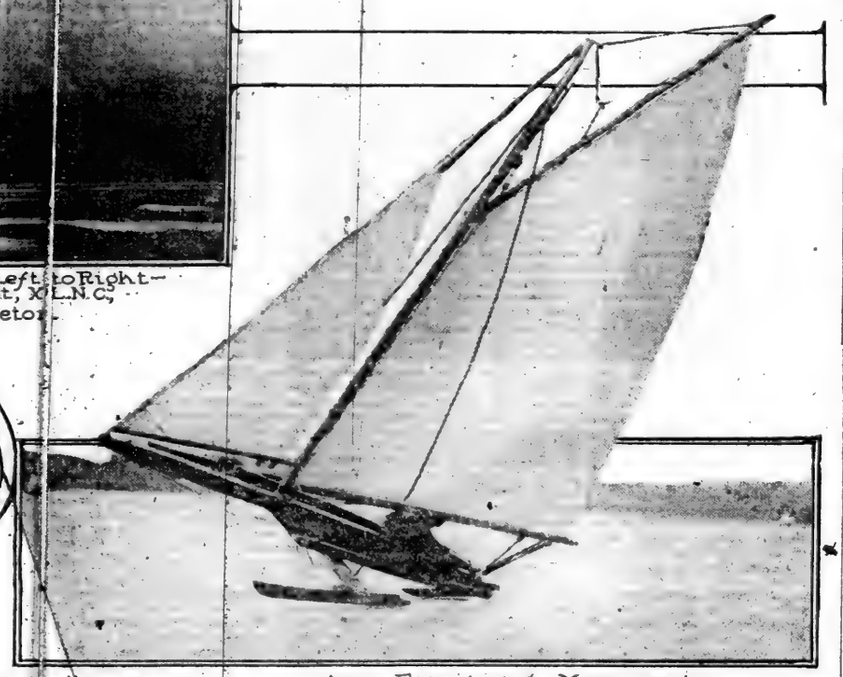
Cochran to Play Angle Game.

Welker Cochran, who has been showing great proficiency recently as a balkline billiardist, will forsake his favorite game this week to play a three-cushion match against Thomas Gallagher at Maurice Daly's Academy. The men will play every afternoon and evening for five days. Gallagher, while not in a class with Cochran as a balkline player, is a strong opponent in a three-cushion match, and has to his credit one victory at the angle game over his youthful rival.

Skippers of Fleet Ice Craft on Shrewsbury River Find Their Joy in Crisp, Sharp Winter Days

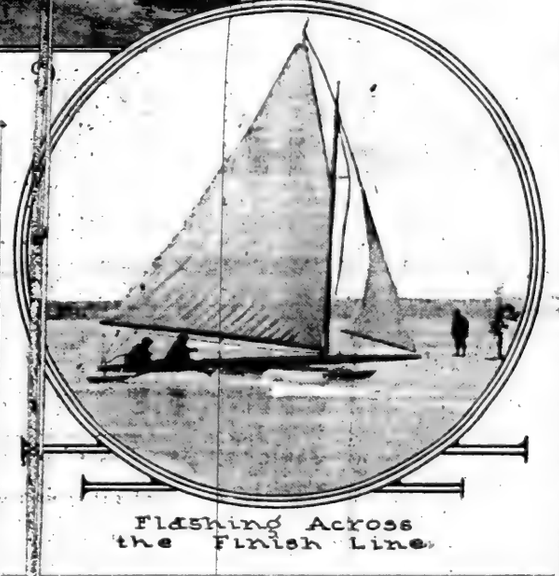
Start of Race Left to Right—Jack Frost, X.Y.L.N.C., Princeton.

Righting the Boat After an Upset.



An Exciting Moment

Getting Ready for a Race.



Flashing Across the Finish Line.

N. Y. A. C. HARD HIT BY WAR SITUATION

Annual Report Reveals Decided Decrease in Profits at Mercury Foot Club.

AID FOR ENLISTED MEN

Benefits and Competitions for Soldiers Form Large Part of Year's Activities.

That the New York Athletic Club, one of the biggest institutions of its kind in the country, has been hard hit during the last year because of the war, is manifest in the annual report, which was forwarded to the members yesterday. The athletic activities of the organization, in a championship sense or on any considerable scale, have been discontinued since President Wilson's declaration of war on Germany, and this, in addition to the unusual high cost of commodities, taxes, and other forms of expenditures, has caused a decrease in the net profit for the year, which makes this feature of the report a negligible quantity.

In the report of the Treasurer, incorporated in the general review, it is shown that the total net profit for the Mercury Foot club during the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1917, amounted to $633.68. This figure is reached after deducting 10 per cent. for depreciation of furniture and fixtures from the annual profit, which amounted to $15,906.54. It shows a decided decrease in net profit over the figures of the preceding year, when $11,939.16 was realized. The annual profit also fell far short of the figures for 1916, when $23,655.98 was the amount.

This feature of the annual report is incorporated in the report of the Board of Governors, where it is shown that repairs to the clubhouse, all of which were necessary, and increases in the wages of the organization's employes, have accounted for the decreased financial returns. In fact the employes' wage increase item, amounting to $15,350.71 in the city clubhouse alone, practically equalled the profit made last year.

Wants Prices Advanced.

To alleviate this condition as far as possible the Board of Governors suggests that the club officials advance the prices in the commodities sold by the club, in proportion to the amount which the club has to expend for them. If this proves unpopular with the members, it is proposed to increase the dues of the members to meet the occasion and recommendations for this latter suggestion have been submitted for consideration at the annual meeting on Tuesday night. The amount of the increase in dues is left largely to the judgment of the membership, but the Board of Governors has arranged the following schedule:

Resident membership from $60 to $75 per annum, non-resident membership from $30 to $37.50 per annum, associate membership from $60 to $75 per annum, sons of members membership from $60 to $75 per annum, army and navy membership from $30 to $37.50 per annum, athletic membership from $6 to $12.50 per annum, junior membership from $12 to $15 per annum.

The membership of the club has increased, so that the Winged Foot club now has its largest membership in the history of the organization. There are 5,498 members, an increase of 229 over 1916, and the action of the club officials in reducing the initiation fee to $100 has resulted in a heavy waiting list of applicants for membership.

It is brought out in the report that the Mercury Foot club has done more for the enlisted men of the army and navy than any other club in the country, and proud reference is made to the part the members of the club are taking in the war. The club's service flag shows 428 stars, which includes a number of N. Y. A. C. members with the 22d Engineers, who enlisted as a company after drilling with the club's military battalion. The members have also subscribed more than $12,000 for an ambulance unit, which has been offered to the Government.

Athletics for Enlisted Men.

The athletic activities of the organization have been directed mainly for the benefit of the enlisted men, and, while this work has been costly, it is felt that it is money well expended. The report of Captain Arthur McAleenan shows that the club has adhered strictly to its policy of promoting sporting events for the recreation, entertainment, and benefit of the soldiers and sailors. All annual fixtures outdoors were dropped, and in their places were promoted meets in which only soldiers and sailors were allowed as competitors.

Notable instances of the club's work for the enlisted men were the New York Athletic Club Day at Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I., when about 1,800 members of the national army competed in an athletic program of eight events before a throng of 5,000, and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Football League for the championship of the army and navy posts in the metropolitan district. It is estimated that 40,000 persons, mostly soldiers and sailors, witnessed the games in this league.

In addition to these activities, various benefit events were held under the auspices of the club's Committee on Athletics, the proceeds of which went to different funds for the benefit of the enlisted men. The sum of $4,000 was expended for prizes, training expenses, and other items in connection with these activities, and the club also gave the services of its athletic trainer, Bernie Wefers, to Forts Jay and Slocum. Ninety per cent. of the athletic members of the club enlisted or were called to war, and, with the club's resolution against championship sports, it was natural that the championships won and points scored for 1917 were considerably less than in former years.

Eddie Rentz, the champion walker; Matt McGrath, champion weight thrower, and Ted Cann, champion swimmer, each accounted for records at their favorite sports, and a number of championships were won in the indoor season by New York A. C. athletes prior to the declaration of war.

The club's champions are:

Fencing, Harold M. Horton; fencing, foils, Sherman A. Hall; epee, Leo Nunes; sabres, Sherman A. Hall; trap shooting, Dr. Dorwin L. Culver; squash, George N. Ritchards; hand tennis, John F. Byrne; chess, Oswald Shaper.

The fifteen leading point winners for the year, with their sports, are as follows:

John R. Sellers, track, 59; Leo Nunes, fencing, 56; George Martin, trap shooter, 56; Daniel F. McMahan, trap shooting, 45; Frank Stephenson, trap shooting, 44; Fred Plum, trap shooting, 44; Martin McVey, Jr., trap shooting, 43; Ralph L. Spotts, trap shooting, 43; Arthur L. Engels, track, 39; Conrad Reis, trap shooter, 37; Phillip W. Allison, fencing, 36; Tedford H. Cann, swimmer, 34; A. Burns, trap shooter, 33; Stadelford Pitt, fencing, 32.

ARMY SEVEN IS BEATEN.

Unable to Solve Flushing High's Defense, Loses by 1 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 5.—The Army's hockey team was beaten in a close contest on Stuart Rink this afternoon by Flushing High School. The final score was 1 to 0. The Cadets displayed poor stick work and were unable to shoot accurately.

The visitors were good on the defense throughout, both Bloecker and Goddard excelling in stopping Army thrusts. Kastner for Flushing jammed the puck through Nichols after a scrimmage in front of the Army's cage late in the opening period for the only score of the game. Oliphant's passing and defensive work marked the Army's play. The lineup:

Flushing. (1.)	Position.	Army. (0.)
Bloecker	G.	Nichols
Goddard	F.	Oliphant
Alford	C. F.	Evarts
Kastner	R.	Long
Murtha	C.	Bartlett
Pickella	L. W.	Boyd
Gladding	R. W.	Long

Goals—Kastner, 1 in 15 minutes, 10 seconds. Time of halves—20 minutes each. Referee—Captain Gordon.

WILLIAMS HAS EASY TIME.

Overwhelms Rensselaer Seven in Opening Game by 14 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Jan. 5.—Outclassing Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy in all departments, Williams made a successful start in its hockey season here today by downing the visitors 14 to 0. The home team forced things from the start. Only four stops were credited to the Purple goal tender, nearly the entire play being in the opposing territory.

The Williams attack was strong for so early in the season and, led by Captain Brown, the Purple skaters repeatedly broke through the Rensselaer defense and scored. Hegardt and Collins shared honors with their leader for Williams, both playing brilliant hockey, while Captain Johnson at cover point was the best man for Rensselaer.

The lineup:

Williams. (14.)	Position.	Rensselaer. (0.)
Hoyt	L. W.	Barker
Hegardt	C.	Crane
Brown	R.	Cravath
Mills	R. W.	Smith
Collins	C. P.	Johnson
Gale	P.	Armstrong
Breed	G.	Hyman

Goals—Brown, (5.) Hegardt, (3.) Collins, (3.) Mills, (2.) Wild. Substitutions—Wild for Hoyt, Callahan for Wild, Cook for Smith. Time of periods—20 and 15 minutes. Referee—Mr. Pocock of Pittsfield.

GULL LEADS FIELD IN TWO ICE RACES

Johnson's Yacht Defeats Zero II. and Brownie in Red Bank Contests.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 5.—Three ice yacht races, a runaway iceboat, and a trip in the Moonlight to Highland marked today's attractions on the North Shrewsbury. Ice yacht men were happy over the moderating winds and temperature. Two of the racing events were captured by Robert S. Johnson's Gull and the third by Andrew White's Brownie. There was no racing on the Pleasure Bay course of the Long Branch Ice Yacht and Boat Club.

Single-reefed and sailing in a brisk northwest breeze, the Gull, handled by the owner and Ensley White, led throughout the entire course of five miles in the first and second events. She was closely trailed by Uncle Dan Asa's Zero II. and the Brownie, which finished second and third respectively in the first contest, the Gull winning the race by ten seconds and the Zero II. beating out the Brownie by a narrow margin for second honors.

The Gull and Brownie shook out their reefs for the second race, the latter showing better speed with full sail. Although carrying 100 square feet less of canvas than the Gull, the Brownie gave her great race and finished eight seconds behind. The Zero withdrew.

In the final event of the day the Gull, handled by the owner and Reuben White, jumped into the lead at the start and trimmed the Gull's wings by forty-five seconds. The Gull lost considerable distance and time by being blown into the air on a single runner, while Reuben White succeeded in keeping down the Brownie by putting his weight on the windward runner plate. Lester Pierce and Councilman William White were the Zero's crew.

For the first time in the history of the Shrewsbury Rube White sailed his ice boat Comet this afternoon from Red Bank to Highlands. When he reached the Oceanic drawbridge he was forced to cast his craft on its side and push through the bridge. Over Rocky Point Rube was forced to sail close to shore in order to keep clear of the air holes caused by swift currents near the steamboat channel. On his return trip the rising tide had forced the ice so high that Rube had to dismast his ice boat to get her through the Oceanic bridge. A hard blow the Gull sailed on one leg to the Oceanic bridge, a distance of three and one-half miles, in record time.

The skaters on the river were treated to the unusual sight of a runaway ice boat today, when the Zero II. got away from Lester Pierce, grandson of Uncle Dan Asay, the owner, and started on a wild course down the river. Pierce managed to get hold of the end of the tiller and, although dragged on his back for a considerable distance, he managed to hold on until Bobby Linton, a fast young skater, reached the yacht as she was headed for the Albertins, moored at the Merchant Company's dock. A crash into the steamboat and probable injuries to some of the skaters by the boat running wild were avoided by young Linton when he was able to turn the ice yacht up into the wind and a snowbank nearby.

The ice yachtsmen of the Long Branch Club did not race today on the Pleasure Bay course, but races are planned on both rivers for tomorrow together with events among the Independent Club fleet.

LEHIGH LOSES TO NAVY.

Middies Conquer Brown and White Quintet by 30 to 18.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 5.—Lehigh uncovered unexpected speed in the basketball game with the Annapolis middies on the Armory Court this afternoon, but finally succumbed to the better team play and superior physical condition of the opponents. The score was 30 to 18. The Navy got 15 points in each half. The South Bethlehem lads started off in a whirlwind style, and before the sailors could get themselves together they had scored two field goals, to none for the locals. Then, however, Olsen caged the ball. After that both teams fought along on even terms, and at the close of the first half the score was 15 to 15.

In the second period the middies were able to break up the Lehigh offense readily, and Lehigh's 3 points in the final period were the result of goals thrown from the foul circuit by Straut.

The lineup:

Navy. (30.)	Position.	Lehigh. (18.)
Welch	L. F.	McCarthy
Olsen	R. F.	Donovan
Allen	C.	Hess
Martin	L. G.	Straut
Staudt	R. G.	Wysock

Goals from court—Olsen, (8.) Staudt, (2.) Welch, (2.) Allen; Hess, (5.) J. McCarthy, Donovan, Wysock.

Goals from fouls—Welch, (4.) Staudt, (6.) Substitutions—Maurer for J. McCarthy, R. McCarthy for Staudt.

Referee—J. Colliflower of Georgetown. Time of halves—Twenty minutes each.

BOYS' HIGH CHESS LEADER.

Commercial Only Other Team with Chance to Win Title.

Boys' High, Erasmus, and Richmond Hill returned winning teams in the eighth round of the annual High School Chess League tournament contested yesterday at the Central Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in Brooklyn. Commercial, the only rival of Boys' High, was forced to divide the points with Stuyvesant, so that the record now reads: Boys' High, 7½ matches and 29 points; Commercial, 6½ matches and 24 points. In order to overtake the champions in the final round next week Commercial must win at the same time that Boys' High loses; otherwise the title will remain with Boys' High.

Boys' High won by default against Eastern District, getting another 4-0 victory. Erasmus downed Townsend Harris Hall by 3 to 1 and Richmond Hill won from Curtis by the same score. Manual Training and Morris High played a 2-2 tie.

SUN'S RAYS BOTHER GUNNERS AT TRAPS

Warmer Weather Brings Out a Large Field, but the Glare Keeps Down Scores.

McVOY IS HIGH SCRATCH

Breaks 92 Out of 100 Birds in Weekly Shoot of New York A. C. at Travers Island.

Although it was an excellent day at the New York A. C. Travers Island traps yesterday, the Nimrods found it difficult to hit the flying bluerocks. The sun shining on a background of snow and ice threw up a glare that dazzled the gunners, and as a result only a few straight strings were registered.

M. McVoy, Jr., was the high scratch gunner, with 92 breaks out of a possible 100. J. P. Donovan won the high handicap after a shoot off with T. H. Lawrence, Dr. D. L. Culver, W. B. Ogden, J. I. Brandenberg, E. H. Morse, W. S. Silkworth, W. R. Delehanty, C. W. Billings, E. R. De Wolfe, and W. C. Bowers.

W. R. Delehanty gained the weekly leg on the Travers Island Trophy. In the shoot for the Haslin Cup, eight gunners returned full scores and were credited with legs. They were T. H. Lawrence, D. L. Culver, W. B. Ogden, E. M. Leask, A. C. Bennett, J. P. Donovan, R. R. Debasher, and W. C. Bowers.

E. H. Morse won a leg on the Club Cup by being the only gunner to have a straight score of 25 targets. By turning a similar trick, Conrad Reis won a leg on the Accumulation Cup. Thirty-seven gunners were on the firing line. The scores:

Name.	T. I. Has. Cup.	Club Cup.	Accu. Cup.	A. H'cap. Cups.	Series
O. C. Grinnell.	2 25	1 24	2 96	1 21	96—12—96
J. G. Bowers.	3 25	3 21	3 96	3 24	92—12—92
H. Ludden.	4 24	4 22	4 94	4 24	78—11—89
C. L. MacLeod.	6 23	6 22	6 92	6 22	93—10—93
T. H. Lawrence.	1 25	1 25	1 95	2 25	89—12—100
D. L. Culver.	3 25	3 25	3 95	3 25	94—10—100
W. B. Ogden.	3 25	3 25	3 95	3 25	91—12—100
J. H. Vandervr'r.	2 22	2 22	2 93	2 23	91—11—96
F. B. Steph's'n.	1 23	1 23	0 94	0 24	91—4—94
E. M. Leask.	3 21	3 21	3 93	3 24	91—12—96
A. C. Bennett.	2 25	2 25	2 95	2 24	83—12—96
H. D. Knight.	5 25	5 23	5 95	5 23	89—11—96
F. E. Will'son.	6 25	6 25	6 95	6 24	90—10—100
J. J. Donovan.	1 25	2 25	2 95	1 24	93—10—100
J. I. Brande'b'g.	3 25	4 23	4 95	4 25	87—11—100
C. A. Browne.	6 23	6 21	6 93	6 24	86—12—98
C. Stein.	4 21	4 21	4 93	4 24	86—11—97
G. H. Martin.	2 25	2 21	2 95	2 25	89—10—99
R. R. Debacher.	6 25	5 25	5 95	5 25	76—23—99
M. McVoy, Jr.	1 25	1 25	1 95	1 25	92—12—100
E. H. Morse.	5 25	5 21	5 95	5 25	89—11—100
F. J. Ham, Jr.	3 24	3 24	3 94	3 25	92—12—96
C. Bauer.	5 23	5 23	5 93	5 24	84—12—84
A. Klosick.	6 20	6 23	6 90	6 23	84—8—99
J. Anderson.	6 21	6 21	6 91	6 23	84—11—95
G. Frost.	6 18	6 20	6 88	6 18	73—0—73
W. S. Silkworth.	3 24	3 24	3 94	3 24	94—12—100
D. S. McManon.	2 25	2 22	2 94	2 24	87—12—96
W. R. Del'h'ty.	1 25	1 22	1 95	1 26	78—22—100
A. E. Ashton.	4 25	4 23	4 95	4 23	91—10—99
C. W. Billings.	3 25	3 24	3 95	3 25	91—12—100
W. B. Short.	1 24	1 23	1 94	1 21	88—8—96
H. A. Spotts.	6 23	6 23	6 93	6 23	84—11—96
J. W. Hessian.	6 25	6 22	6 94	6 24	91—12—96
R. K. Spotts, Jr.	2 23	2 24	2 94	2 25	87—12—99
E. R. DeWolfe.	5 25	5 25	5 95	5 25	83—12—100
W. C. Bowers.	3 25	3 25	3 95	3 25	85—10—100

WINNERS.

Travers Island Cup.—Won by W. R. Delehanty.

Haslin Cup.—Legs won by all gunners with twenty-five targets.

Club Cup.—Leg won by E. H. Morse.

Accumulation Cup.—Leg won by C. Reis.

High Scratch Prize.—Won by M. McVoy, Jr.

High Handicap Prize.—Won by J. P. Williamson.

Miss Beck Is High Gun.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 5.—Miss Eleanor Beck of Chicago was today awarded a trophy for the best single score made among the women shooters at the Pinehurst Gun Club during the last week. Miss Beck's winning score was 137 out of a possible 150. Miss Marion Hyde of Chicago took the second prize with 135. The women's putting contest at golf was won by Mrs. J. D. Armstrong of Buffalo.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 20. MAIN NEWS SECTION.

INDOOR NET TITLE PLAY CALLED OFF

National Tourney at Seventh Regiment Armory Feb. 12 to 22 Abandoned.

MAY BE HELD ELSEWHERE

Lack of Coal to Heat Drill Hall Important Factor Toward Canceling Annual Event.

It was announced yesterday that the national indoor tennis championships, which were to have been held at the Seventh Regiment Armory, beginning Feb. 12, and continuing to the 22d, had been canceled. This action followed a conference between King Smith, President of the Seventh Regiment Tennis Club, and Julian S. Myrick, Acting President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association.

Wartime conditions are responsible for the abandoning of the nineteenth holding of the fixture. It was evident during the recent junior tournament on the Seventh Regiment courts that the big drill hall was little better than a refrigerator without a free use of coal. Some of the contestants even had to bundle up in sweaters and wear gloves, and the spectators were scarce after the first day's trial of the conditions.

There was fear that it would be impossible to heat the armory for the indoor championships, and this was one of the chief reasons for calling off the event. There were other reasons, too. One of no mean consequence was the apparent lack of players of reputation to compete in the event. It was estimated by one authority that there would not be an entry of more than twenty-five men for the indoor championship. This would be far below other years, and with quality, as well, lacking, there would be nothing but the shell of the tournament of past years.

While the Seventh Regiment has abandoned the fixture, it is not at all certain that the event will not be held somewhere else. The time is short for any other organization to make arrangements for the tournament, but it is possible that even with such a handicap there may be a bid for the fixture from Philadelphia. It is also within the realm of possibilities that the Longwood Cricket Club may come forward and wish to hold the event on its covered courts, which have not as yet been favored with a national championship.

If any other club desires the event it will take the matter up with the Executive Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, or even with the President and Secretary.

There has never before been a lapse in the indoor championship which was inaugurated at the Tuxedo Racquet and Tennis Club in 1900. J. A. Allen was the winner that year. Then the tournament was transferred to the Seventh Regiment Armory, where many of the most notable men of recent years have been contestants. Among the winners of the singles championship are numbered such men as Holcombe Ward, Theodore Roosevelt Pell, G. F. Touchard, Robert Lindley Murray, S. Howard Voshell, and Wylie C. Grant. Touchard and Grant each won the singles title four times.

As the lack of coal is the chief reason for abandoning the tournament this year there is still a hope that the situation may resolve itself so that the Seventh Regiment can hold the event; but this is rather remote, as conservation is so important now. With the tournament abandoned, the Seventh Regiment plans to hold patriotic tournaments, or rather exhibitions, on both Lincoln's Birthday and Washington's Birthday. It is hoped that many of the stars not now in the service will compete. Miss Molla Bjurstedt may take part in a special women's event.

There is no announcement thus far as to the women's national indoor championships. Present plans are to run off this tournament, which comes in March. If a period of cold weather should settle over New York at that time and the coal shortage be as great as now the women's event may follow the path of discard taken by the men's tournament.

C. C. N. Y. ELECTS OFFICERS.

Meyer Named President of Athletic Association.

The Executive Board of the College of the City of New York Athletic Association has elected Martin Meyer, 1919, to the Presidency of that body for the coming term. Meyer is a leading athlete of the college, having been on the swimming and water polo teams. He was the unsuccessful candidate for the office last year. Norman L. Marks, 1919, manager of the Varsity baseball team, was chosen Vice President.

The graduation of Thomas H. Lovely and George Rudnick, the present incumbents of the two offices, necessitated the mid-year elections.

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1917 Hupmobile.
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GOLFERS UNDAUNTED BY ARCTIC WEATHER

That Is, Two Brave Cold in Cross-Country Play Over Nassau and Piping Rock Links.

COAST COURSES BECKON

Many Clubs in California Offer Attractions for Northern Players in Winter Months.

Long Island followers of golf seldom allow weather conditions to have any influence over their game, but this has been one Winter when even the most ardent devotees of the sport were forced to abandon an annual pleasure just because of the frigid weather. For the last three years New Year's Day has been set aside for the annual cross-country golf match between members of the Nassau and Piping Rock Country Clubs, in which the entrants from each club played over a few holes of each course and also played across fields and fences of the mile of territory intervening.

The annual match was scheduled for last New Year's Day, and James Maiden, professional at Nassau, saw to it that enough caddies were obtained to take care of the host which annually made a merry journey. The field was to have started from Nassau and finished at Piping Rock, and all along the course Maiden had stationed boys to see to it that the players did not get lost in a snowdrift or get off the course.

Up to noon of the day for the match not a player had appeared. Shortly after 1 o'clock W. H. Nichols, Jr., of Nassau and Ray Morris of Piping Rock arrived with their clubs, with the avowed intention of making the trip regardless of the consequences. Maiden was begged to go along, but Jimmy, with Scottish judgment, decided to stick close to the fire.

Nichols and Morris made the journey, much to the despair of the two caddies who trudged along, and completed the course, but neither was able to tell who had the least number of strokes. After spending several hours before a hot fire, they managed to talk again without chattering. Both insisted that they had a fine trip, but neither would admit that he would care to try it again in such freezing weather.

The match was officially called off before Nichols and Morris started, so that their efforts brought individual satisfaction rather than any club award, which annually goes to the player who makes the trip in the least number of strokes. That this event was called off was hardly to the liking of the many golfers of the Glen Cove district, since it had become almost an institution. At the first two cross-country matches there were almost as many women players as men, and the affair invariably ended in a social jollification at the clubhouse of one or the other organization.

It was reported that there will be very little golfing or social entertaining at either Piping Rock or Nassau for the rest of the Winter. Officials of Piping Rock held a meeting Friday, at which it was determined to close the clubhouse for the rest of the Winter to help conserve the coal supply. Nassau will not close its clubhouse, but it will not encourage any parties. The golf courses of each place will be kept open for play, and there will be ample heat in the locker rooms for any who care to spin the little elusive ball over the frozen fairways.

Jimmy Maiden, the Nassau professional, will be absent from the club for the next three months at least. He is to start at the Wanamaker golf school tomorrow as one of the many instructors who annually give their time to teaching golf indoors. Tom McNamara is in charge of the school, and again is to have several helpers with him.

Baltusrol amended its intention of closing up for the Winter months in deference to the request of Fuel Commissioner Garfield. Now it is the intention of Baltusrol to close the upper part of the clubhouse tomorrow. The locker room will be maintained and all the club facilities will be removed to the white cottage in front of the clubhouse. The use of the white cottage will be reminiscent to some of the members, as it was used by the pioneers of the club in the Summer of 1895, before the opening of the clubhouse.

California is rapidly becoming a golf Mecca for Northern players during the Winter. Realizing the attractions of golf, many of the California hotels have built courses, and the larger cities have given aid in adding to the links in the Golden State. California is unusually fitted for golf, since it is a place where the game can be played the year around. The greens are always green, the slopes are soft and unsullied with mud and slush, and the sun shines often enough to make a round worth while.

Probably the best-known links in California is the Midwick Country Club, at Pasadena, about nine miles from Los Angeles. Midwick was laid out by one of the leading golf architects of the country, who saw to it that there were three sets of teeing grounds, one for club play, one for medal play, and one for championship rounds. The course can be extended from 6,200 yards to 6,600 yards.

The Coronado Country Club, at Coronado Beach, off San Diego, had added nine holes to its original nine, and now has an ideal test of the game. Guests of the Coronado Hotel are permitted to use the golf course, and any visitor to the island who is a member in good standing of any accredited golf club in the country is allowed to use the course without charge.

One of the best courses in California is the Del Monte Hotel links, situated near Monterey, and on the Monterey Bay. It is an eighteen-hole course, 6,200 yards in length, and covers 225 acres of highly cultivated land. Del Monte is known to many golfers of the East since the Western Golf Association held its annual championship there two years ago, when Heinrich Schmidt, a former Boston expert, took the title.

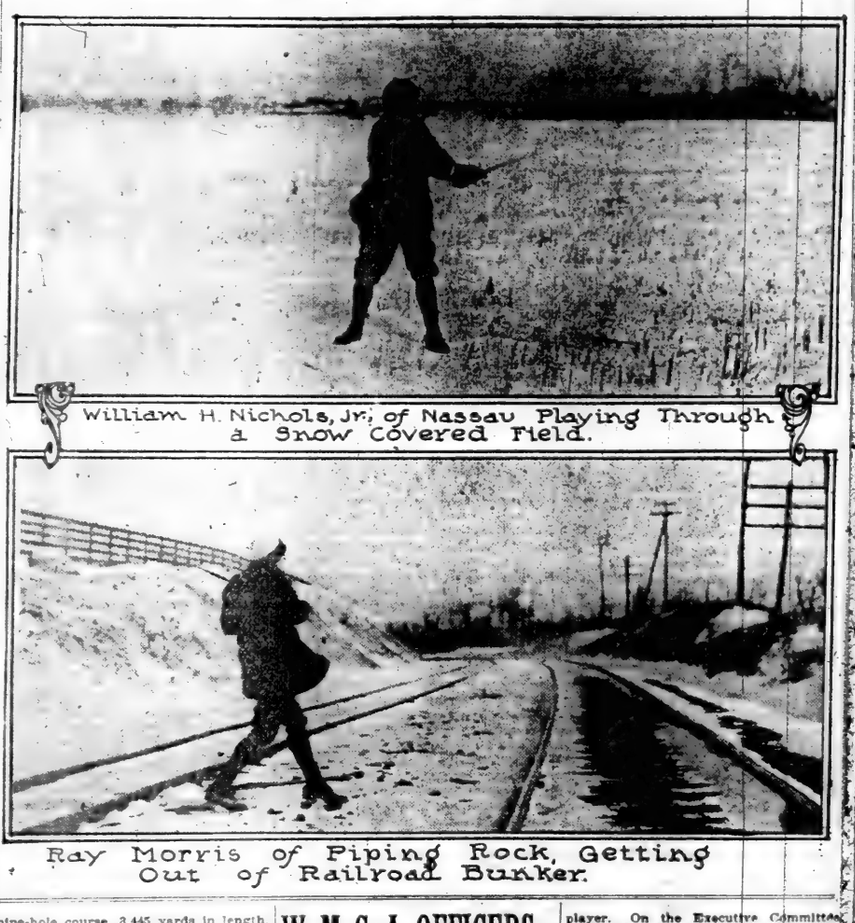
The Victoria Club, at Riverside, is a nine-hole course, 3,445 yards in length. The course is built in the Terquesquite Arroyo, about a mile from Riverside, and is famous for its beauty. The Annandale Country Club, At Annandale, eight miles from Los Angeles, has a 6,607-yard course of eighteen holes. The course is built away from the clubhouse toward foothills and branches off into three small cañons. The Los Angeles Country Club, ten miles from Los Angeles, on the way from the city to the beach towns of San's Monica and Venice, has an eighteen-hole course 6,615 yards long.

The Santa Barbara Country Club, situated in the fertile Montecito Valley, about three miles from the city, is open to members and their friends exclusively. It is an eighteen-hole links, 5,800 yards long. The Beresford Country Club also is an eighteen-hole course, situated three miles from the San Mateo Station, just fifteen miles south of San Francisco.

In addition to those named similar golf facilities are offered by the Point Loma Golf Club, near San Diego; the Redlands Country Club, about three miles from Redlands; the Catalina Country Club, on Santa Catalina Island, off Los Angeles; the Raymond and Huntington Golf Links, at Pasadena; the San Gabriel Valley Country Club, at San Gabriel; the Foothills Hotel links in the Ojai Valley, at Nordhoff, the La Cumbre Golf and Country Club in the Hope Ranch grounds, about five miles from Santa Barbara; the Stanford University links at Palo Alto, and a dozen or more courses scattered throughout the State.

Several Eastern professionals went to California this Winter to help the visitors and teach the native sons. Among them were M. J. Brady of Oakley, open champion of Massachusetts, and Macdonald Smith. Probably the best-known amateur players of California are Jack Neville of San Francisco, Heinrich Schmidt, who has adopted the Western State as his own, and Harry K. B. Davis, who played in the Western championship at Mayfield a couple of years ago.

Golfing 'Cross Country Between Two Long Island Courses



William H. Nichols, Jr., of Nassau Playing Through a Snow Covered Field.

Ray Morris of Piping Rock, Getting Out of Railroad Bunker.

W. M. G. A. OFFICERS NOMINATED AGAIN

Entire Slate Named by Committee for Re-election at Annual Meeting.

The present officers of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association have been renominated to succeed themselves by the Nominating Committee, according to an announcement made yesterday by Mrs. Charles F. Uebelacker of Hackensack, Secretary of the organization. The committee made its decision at a meeting held at the Biltmore Hotel Friday, but the announcement of their finding was not made public until yesterday, since it was deemed wiser to notify the nominees first.

Unless an independent candidate for President is offered by some delegate at the annual meeting of the local women players, Jan. 24, Mrs. F. E. Donohoe of Montclair will be re-elected to the leading office of the organization. She has served one year, and has been generally complimented for her interest in the work. The other officers to be voted upon are:

Vice President, Miss Marion Hollins of Westbrook, a runner-up for the women's national championship and one of the most prominent players in the district; Secretary, Mrs. Charles F. Uebelacker of Hackensack; Treasurer, Mrs. Joseph E. Davis, also a prominent tournament player. On the Executive Committee, besides the officers above named, are to be Miss Grace Wood of Englewood, Mrs. C. S. Waterhouse of Hackensack, and Mrs. M. H. Frayne of Duxwoodie.

According to Mrs. Uebelacker the annual meeting of the women is to be a busy session, since the question of war work and golf has become so unified as to puzzle many of the members of the organization. Mrs. Uebelacker declared that it was possible that the annual season's team matches, which have aroused a lot of interest in the past, will be abandoned for the year. Mrs. Uebelacker says the thing will be necessary, since most of the women are so busy in different war units they will not have time to play in the team matches, and also take part in the one-day tournaments. Rather than miss the one-day events the women would prefer to cancel the team matches for the present.

No word has been received from the Miss Dorcas Cup Committee, which has charge of the team matches, as to what action it will take, but it is thought that the committee will follow the wishes of the majority of the players.

Mrs. Uebelacker said that although no clubs as yet had offered a course for the tournament, she expected to have offers from several before the annual meeting. Some time ago it was suggested by two New Jersey country clubs that the women arrange their championship for that division of the metropolitan district, and since the tournament last year was played at Piping Rock, it is possible that New Jersey will get first attention.

It is the hope of the officials of the organization that a full attendance of delegates will be at the annual meeting to decide the important questions. The delegates must vote on the officers, on abandoning the team matches, on holding the championship, and on selecting the course, besides the scheme for raising funds for war relief which are to be advanced.

A. A. U. Title Bouts at Boston

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—Announcement was made today that the national amateur championship boxing bouts would be held in this city on April 8 and 9. They will be conducted by the Boston Athletic Association.

YOUNG RACE HORSES PROVE SUPERIORITY

Vosburgh Says Existing Scale of Weights Must Be Revised Immediately.

CAMPAIGNERS AGE QUICKLY

Three-Year-Olds Many Times Have Given Away Weight and Beaten Rivals.

W. S. Vosburgh, who as official handicapper of The Jockey Club has earned the distinction of being an able judge of the relative performances of thoroughbreds, has raised his voice against the existing scale which governs the allotments in weight for age races. In giving his views on the subject for Racing Form the handicapper shows that two and three years olds have these events at their mercy. Mr. Vosburgh says:

"The racing of the past season, as well as that of 1916, has further demonstrated that the present scale of weights for age unduly favors two and three year olds in competition with older horses. In 1916 we not only had many instances of three-year-olds defeating the older horses in hollow fashion, but we had the rather unusual spectacle of three-year-olds carrying top weight in handicaps for all ages—and winning them. Dodge and Spur, for instance, did this in 1916, and they are not the only ones. The past year we have seen the three-year-old Omar Khayyam beating Spur for the Saratoga Cup at weight for age, winning by five lengths with his head in his chest.

"Then there is Cudgel, a three-year-old, carrying 131 pounds (top weight) in a handicap at Latonia, to Rancher, a five-year-old, with 116 pounds, and winning; and later his carrying 135 pounds and finishing third after being almost knocked down at the start, conceding 33 pounds to the five-year-old winner Rancher; Westy Hogan, the three-year-old, conceding 29 pounds, according to the scale, to the sprinter Leochares. Then Omar Khayyam, conceding 28 pounds to the six-year-old Flittergold, and carrying 130 pounds, top weight, for the Bowie Handicap. The two-year-old filly Witchen also made a shocking exhibition of a field of four and five year olds at Laurel, conceding actual weight to each of them, and as much as 8 pounds to Dorcas, four years. According to the scale, Dorcas would have been asked to concede him 40 pounds. Imagine the result, for as it was the two-year-old won galloping by six lengths. Luckily it was a handicap.

"I would not go so far as to say the present scale of weight for age is an anachronism, but I fear it is not responsive to existing conditions. The conditions have changed with the inauguration of time. Fifty years ago horses were in their prime at 5 years old. Then came a period when four-year-olds were in the ascendency. Today it requires an exceptional four, five, or six year old to hold his own with a three-year-old at weight for age. In earlier days horses did not race so often and retained their form at four and five years old. Now it's only geldings that do so, and few of them. This is a fact, especially after the Spring months have passed. If anybody doubts this, let me ask where is the owner who would have started an old horse the past Autumn against Hourless or Omar Khayyam at weight for age?

Until Luke Blackburn galloped away with the Grand Union Prize at Saratoga in 1880 it had not been the custom to start three-year-olds against older horses, especially in handicaps, though the previous year Spendthrift, a three-year-old, won the Champion Stakes at Monmouth Park, a weight-for-age event. Since then there has seldom been a year in which the best three-year-olds have not beaten the all-aged class in competition at weight for age, especially in later years. Hanover did it; so did Sysonby; Lamplighter, Africander, Stalwart, Beldame, Ort Wells, Delhi, Ballot, Henry of Navarre, Fair Play, George Kinney, Peter Pan, The Manager, Hindoo, The Finn, Fitz Herbert, Oiseau, Requite, Ornament, Hermis, Meridian, Cock o' th' Walk, and Roamer.

Mr. Vosburgh gives examples of the steady improvement of the younger horses. The Great Republic Stakes at Saratoga, the most valuable weight-for-age event, was run only four seasons, from 1901 to 1907, and was won each year by a three-year-old. The annual Champion Stakes at Coney Island was run for nine seasons, and won six times by three-year-olds, while in the last four years three-year-olds finished first and second. The Saratoga Cup, which has been run off and on for fifty years, was not won by a three-year-old until 1901, but since that time seven three-year-olds have captured the cup.

Mr. Vosburgh continues:

"But the system of racing has changed. Horses are handled earlier, mature earlier, and race more frequently than in former times, and they wear out earlier as a consequence. Up to the time Conroy won in 1901 horsemen had begun to accept it as an article of faith that no three-year-old could win the Brooklyn Handicap or Suburban. They are Spring events, and three-year-olds are not supposed to be at their best in the Spring. Yet, since that date, Irish Lad, Superman, Celt, Friar Rock, Africander, and Fitz Herbert have been returned winners. But in the Autumn the three-year-olds nowadays seem able not only to defeat the older horses at weight-for-age, but to concede them actual weight.

"Horses are overworked, they are raced so frequently that by the time they are four or five their powers are diminished, and under our present system of racing the results are such as to incline us to the belief that the really great race horses are at the top of their form, and are seldom greater at any period of their lives than the Autumn of their three-year-old season.

"Should the scale of weights-for-age be revised, raising the weights to be carried by the younger horses, the effect might, perhaps, cause fewer three-year-olds to be started for races for all ages. If so, it might lead to the offering of more stakes exclusively for three-year-olds. And that is most desirable, for, in recent years, the stakes for three-year-olds have been too few, especially after, say, July 1, as a result, the trainers are compelled to start three-year-olds in the events for all ages. Probably they prefer rather than are compelled to do so, as they have attained to a knowledge that the present scale renders it nearer a 'sure thing' to beat the older horses than to beat one another.

"It has been said that there was no necessity of revising the scale of weights for age, because we have hardly any weight-for-age races. If that were the only reason against revision it might have some weight, but it is not. The scale of weights for age is the basis of calculation in all races, except those in which the weights are fixed by their conditions. It is the basis upon which even the lowly selling races are calculated, not to speak of those long journeys and obstacle events, to permeate the entire program of meetings, except that portion which are handicaps. As to the decline of weight-for-age races, it is not improbable that their decline may be due to the unmistakable superiority of the three-year-olds in recent years over the older horses by reason of the relative weights under the scale of weights for age, and, if so, is another evidence that the scale is not responsive to present conditions."

NEW BILLIARD RULE CAUSES DISSENSION

Roomkeepers May Refuse to Hold N. A. A. B. P. Tourneys in Future.

Charging that the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players has assumed a domineering attitude and one not working to the best interests of the game of billiards, proprietors of billiard academies throughout New York are on the verge of refusing to hold any more National Association events. The bone of contention is a new rule which the amateur association is attempting to put in force, which provides many restrictions for its members who wish to enter an amateur tournament run by any of the various rooms. Unless this is rescinded, or at least made a dead letter, the roomkeepers will bar all National Association tournaments from the academies, and if this action is taken by the New York proprietors it is anticipated that a country-wide movement against the National Association will follow.

The rule involved reads as follows:

"Members of this association may compete against nonmembers provided that the tournament or match be held under the auspices of an allied member, and that before this sanction shall be given the amateur standing of the nonmembers competing shall be duly passed upon by the Executive Committee, the fee for same to be $1 for each nonmember certification."

By allied members are meant the billiard rooms, the fee for this membership being $50. It is pointed out by the roomkeepers that this is the revival by the amateur association of an endeavor to control not alone its own destinies but to exercise an indirect control over all tournaments which may be held in the country unless they are admittedly of a professional character.

The roomkeepers of this city resent this effort. John Doyle, speaking of the subject yesterday, said that the matter would come officially before the roomkeepers of the city in a few days, and that unless the National Association abolished the obnoxious rule amateur tournaments of the N. A. A. B. P. would hereafter knock in vain for admission to the rooms. In the recent novice tournament of national proportions, several of the local roomkeepers would not hold events because of the rule in question. Maurice Daly holds the same view as does Doyle.

The N. A. A. B. P. has planned a season of greater activity than ever before, but it may come to nought if the roomkeepers decide to hold to their resolve.

The Class A tournament has always been held in a club, as has also the pocket billiard championship, but all other tournaments have been held in billiard rooms. The 3-cushion state championships and city championships under consideration, it is maintained by the roomkeepers that there is more importance to the National Association than the National Association is to them. There is never any lively bidding for the big national championships, and there is likely to be little or no bidding for the minor events except from the billiard academies.

Already one billiard player of national reputation has been informed that he must cease playing in a room tournament because it has not the official sanction of the N. A. A. B. P. It was pointed out by one of the roomkeepers yesterday that such a decision was decidedly unfair to the rooms. Many players of unquestioned amateur standing compete only in room tournaments. Under the new rule a roomkeeper who received the entry of a member of the National Association would have to pay not only his fee of $25 before he could hold a tournament, but he would have to offend other players, and perhaps his best patrons, by refusing to allow them to compete until they had been investigated by the amateur association.

TABERSKI RETAINS TITLE.

Beats Greenleaf and Wins Pocket Billiard Emblem Permanently.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 5.—Frank Taberski successfully defended his title as pocket billiard champion of the world by defeating Ralph Greenleaf, 450 to 355, in a match which closed here early today. Greenleaf won tonight's block, 102 to 143, making a high run of 45, but could not overcome Taberski's lead. Taberski now becomes permanent owner of the pocket billiard emblem.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 20. MAIN NEWS SECTION.

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PEUGEOT, 1915, 20, Sedan.
PACKARD, 1916, Land. Brougham.
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LANCIA, 1913, 30, Limousine.
HUDSON, Super-Six COUPE.
PIERCE, 1914, 48, CONVERTIBLE.
ISOTTA, 1914, 20, Brougham.
STEARNS, 1916, Limousine.
HUPMOBILE, 1917, Brougham.
STUTZ, 1917, foredoor Roadster.
PIERCE, 1915, 38, Touring.
CADILLAC, 1916, 7 Pass. Touring.
STUTZ, 1917, Streamline Touring.
DE DION, late, 18-28, Roadster.

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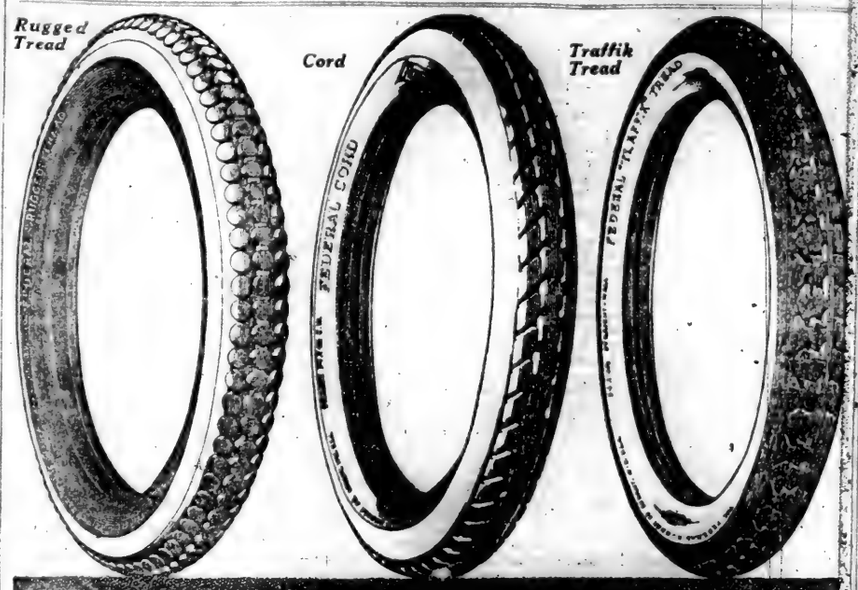

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REVIVAL OF ROWING PLAN OF COLLEGES

Development of Many Oarsmen Is Opportunity Offered at Present Time.

HARVARD TO HAVE CREW

Informal Eights May Be Formed at All Leading Institutions and Races Held.

The loss of practically all of the 'Varsity rowing material in the colleges, on account of the war, has brought about a problem for the rowing coaches which, they anticipate, will result in attracting an entirely new class of competitors to the water sport. The renewal of the college regattas seems a long way off, but there is a general movement to bring out candidates for the various class and informal crews. The aim of the coaches will be to interest students in the sport who have never had any experience in rowing.

Next Spring an effort will be made to make rowing an intramural sport and give it just as much attention as other athletic activities. The coaches plan to get the students interested in the rowing machines in the gymnasiums and boat houses. More attention will be given to freshman rowing than ever before, and at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, and Columbia an effort will be made to form informal crews. It is not unlikely that many more dual races will be arranged than last season.

Pennsylvania will be about the only one of the prominent universities where an effort will be made to develop a varsity crew. Penn plans to go ahead with all her Varsity organizations the same as in other years. The Quakers plan to arrange several races with other crews to be rowed at Philadelphia, just as the dual race with Yale was held last Spring.

Rowing officials at the colleges see a great opportunity to create a new interest in rowing among the students. In the past the squads have been limited because of the slim chances the inexperienced oarsmen had in making any of the crews. Starting on a new basis, with practically green squads, it is believed that many novices can be persuaded to take up the sport.

There are in the colleges hundreds of students who have rowing ability which has never been encouraged. Before Spring, the coaches will endeavor to get as many students as possible at work on the rowing machines, and it is believed that by the time the weather permits the oarsmen to get shells on the water there will be enough candidates ready to form class crews and informal eights.

Cornell Oarsmen at Work.

There is already much rowing interest at Cornell and many candidates have been at work on the machines since last Fall. At Ithaca there has always been more interest in intramural rowing than at any of the other colleges and this is why there have always been more candidates for Cornell crews than for any of the other college rowing organizations. Cornell will have a freshman crew and will also have an informal eight, and the arrangement of dual races is already being considered. All the candidates will be kept at work indoors until the weather permits practice on the inlet.

There is also talk of a freshman race between Yale and Harvard. At Cambridge all those interested in rowing have been encouraged to report at the Newell boat house, and, although the weather has been so cold that it has barred the oarsmen from practice temporarily, Coach Bill Haines plans to have a large number of candidates at work within the next month. At Yale there will be a Reserve Officers' Training Corps freshman eight, and it is believed that this crew will take as prominent a place in college sports in the Spring as the freshman eleven did in football last Fall.

While the material for even an informal crew at Yale is scarce, the rowing authorities at New Haven believe that enough green material can be developed indoors to organize a fairly strong informal 'Varsity eight. Informal races between the Yale first and second crews and the freshman eights with other colleges are not out of the question, and it is believed that there will be sufficient interest in the Spring to encourage several more races than were held last season. The Fall regatta at New Haven last year was a great success and showed that the interest in the sport has not disappeared, although the Ells have lost all their best oarsmen.

At Princeton Dr. Spaeth is encouraging rowing and there is no doubt that the Tigers will have a freshman eight, while there is every indication that enough candidates will start training on the machines this Winter to warrant the formation of an informal 'Varsity eight.

Columbia May Have Crew.

Up at Columbia, Coach Jim Rice is not at all discouraged because there is, just at present, an absence of rowing material. He predicts that Columbia will be seen in competition next Spring, and he is already dusting off the rowing machines for indoor training. Rice expects to get as many candidates as possible out by the first of next month, and before Spring he hopes that there will be enough material initiated into the fundamentals of the game to arouse interest to form a crew. Rice is strongly in favor of holding dual races with two or three of Columbia's opponents.

In spite of the poor college rowing season last year, it is expected that interest in the game will pick up. Even if the war should come to an end sooner than is expected, it will be some time before the big intercollegiate regattas will be resumed. What the rowing authorities want to do during the war is to promote rowing for the pure fun and sport of the competition. They want to create an interest among the students who have never been competitors in the sport before, so that when the war is over and intercollegiate competition is resumed rowing will take its rank as a more important college sport than ever before. At this time, when all college sports are going through a stage of reorganization, so that athletics will attract all students instead of a few, college officials see an opportunity of reviving an interest in rowing. Where formerly rowing attracted only a limited number of candidates who were especially suited physically, they hope to see the sport attract hundreds, not because there is a chance of gaining a 'Varsity letter, but because of the physical advantages offered.

CURLERS IN CLOSE MATCH.

North of Scotland Team Defeats South of Scotland, 41 to 40.

The curlers representing the North of Scotland defeated the team from the South of Scotland yesterday at Van Cortlandt Park, by a score of 41 to 40. This competition marked the opening of the season for the lovers of this ancient Scotch sport, in the chase for the trophies offered through the Grand National Curling Club of America. The scene of the match was on rather unfavorable ice near the eleventh hole of the golf course, and play progressed on three rinks while the North and South curlers battled for the Dalrymple Medal and other trophies.

The results of the play on Rink 3 were returned first, and this gave the advantage to the representatives of the South by a matter of 21 to 4. The successful South team was skipped by Robert Lauder, while James Whyte was skip on the team from the North. On the returns from Rink 2 the representatives of the North went to the front with a margin of one point, when the team on which T. Archibald was skip scored over the team skipped by W. Mitchell by 23 points to 8.

This gave the North curlers their victorious one-point margin on the final scores of the day, for the returns from Rink 1 showed that the two contending teams, skipped by Tom Watt for the North and William Cuthbertson for the South, had battled to a tie at 14 points each.

Archibald, skip of the victorious North team on Rink 2, in addition to having the distinction of being skip of the team that put his side in the lead, also received the Hoogland Flag, offered to the skip whose team scored the greatest number of points over a rival quartet.

The rinks were as follows:

Rink 1—North—No. 1, William Ridley; No. 2, George Bain; No. 3, Francis Dykes; skip, Thomas Watt. South—No. 1, George Groves; No. 2, W. Munsey; No. 3, A. W. Wigley; skip, William Cuthbertson. Score—North, 14; South, 14.

Rink 2—North—No. 1, A. Gillies; No. 2, D. Templeman; No. 3, S. McKaskill; skip, T. Archibald. South—No. 1, C. Smith; No. 2, J. B. Riddle; No. 3, V. L. Findley; skip, W. Mitchell. Score—North, 23; South, 8.

Rink 3—North—No. 1, M. Woodroof; No. 2 Alexander Dickson; No. 3, John Walter; skip, James Whyte. South—No. 1, C. Neill; No. 2, John Rennie; No. 3, T. Nicholson; skip, R. Lauder. Score—South, 21; North, 4.

Total score—North, 41; South, 40.

BIG MATCH NOT ON CURLING SCHEDULE

International Competition for Gordon Medal Again Omitted Because of the War.

The annual curling season which opened yesterday with the match between teams from the North and South of Scotland, for the Dalrymple Medal, shows again this year, as was the case last year, that the biggest match of the season, the international contest for the Gordon Medal, will be absent from the program. Up to last year this match, between leading teams of this country and Canada, was an annual fixture. Then it was dropped by the officials of the Grand National Curling Club of America because of the war. This season the curling authorities have decided again to omit the event for the same reason.

All the other events on the schedules of former years are down for decision, however, but a change is furnished in the competition for the Utica Cup, which this year will be decided on the rinks of the Hudson River Country Club at Yonkers. Heretofore this match has been the biggest local feature, and was always decided on the rinks at Van Cortlandt Park. The date for the match is Feb. 12. It is open to clubs other than curling organizations in the vicinity of this city devoted to outdoor sport.

The next match at Van Cortlandt Park, the only other local match on the program, incidentally, will be played Jan. 19, when the Scots and Americans line up for the John Patterson Medal. The schedule announced by Francis Dykes, Secretary of the club, follows:

Champion rink match for the Gordon Medal, at Schenectady. F. G. Vaughen, umpire. Souvenir medals to the winning rink.

Champion club match for the Mitchell Medal, at Utica, on day following the finish of the Gordon Medal match. A. H. Munson, umpire.

W. Fred Allen Memorial Medal match, at Utica, date to be arranged by Utica Club. John A. Rennie, umpire.

Scots vs. other nationalities, wherever played, Jan. 25 to Feb. 20. Scores to be sent to the Grand National Secretary by Feb. 25.

Interstate match, New York vs. New Jersey, for medal presented by John L. Hamilton, at time and place arranged by Grand National officers.

Scots vs. Americans, for the John Patterson Medal, at Van Cortlandt Park, Jan. 19, at 1 P. M. John Nicholson, umpire.

Utica Cup match, at Hudson River Country Club, North Broadway, Yonkers, Feb. 12, at 10 A. M. Thomas Nicholson, umpire.

All matches of seventeen heads. All members of affiliated clubs eligible for competition.

Handicap Shoot Won by Holman.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 5.—J. Goodrich Holman won the Laurel House Gun Club handicap event here this afternoon. His score was 88—5, 93. Other scores were: E. J. Westhall, 80—10, 90; Charles Newman, 78—10, 88; Archibald J. McClure, 85—2, 87; William Norton, 64—20, 84, and Chester Grant, 70—10, 80.

Fordham Honors Kelly.

Raymond E. Kelly of New York yesterday was elected assistant manager of football at Fordham for 1918. He is a sophomore. Little progress has been made in making up the schedule for next season. Although several games are under consideration no contract has been closed.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 20, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

Special Sale of
Anchor Detachable
WINTER TOPS
At Greatly Reduced Prices

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Models Now in Stock

BUICK D-34-5; D-44-5; E-35; E-44-5.
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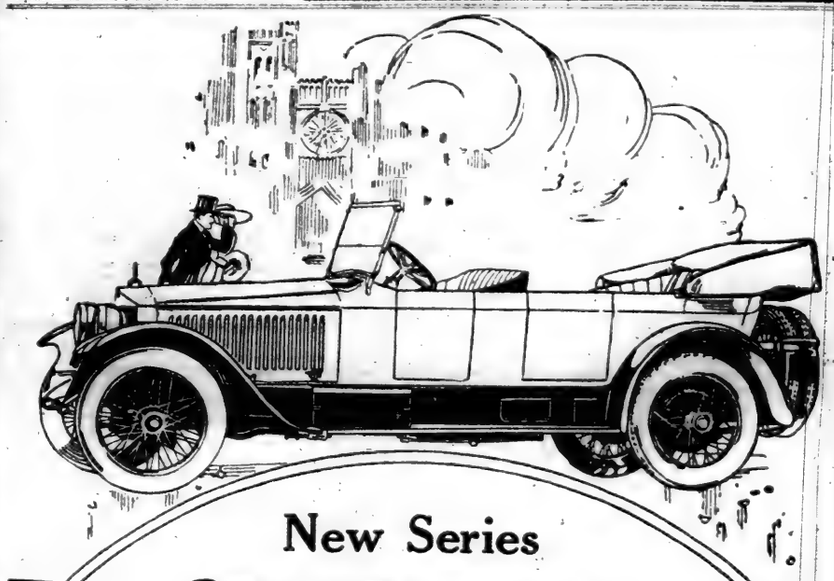

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¶ Four years of marked success.
¶ Designed for those who have pride in whatever they own or do.

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OPEN SUNDAYS & EVENINGS.
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1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
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SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
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1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
CHALMERS Light "6" Touring, $450.
HUDSON Super-Six, winter top; motor other.
1915 SAXON "6" ROADSTER.
BUFFALO ROADSTER, winter top; price $375.
OVERLAND Touring, Elec. Starter, $350.
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Instruction in aeroplane mechanics, flying and aerodynamics. Men prepared for the army, the navy and aerocraft industry. Instructions under former aviation officers who have seen active service in France. Five weeks complete course $75.00. First class now being enrolled. Call or write for booklet.

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Arrive Palm Beach		*2:10 a. m.	*6:40 a. m.
Arrive Miami	*2:00 a. m.	*4:40 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
Arrive Key West	8:00 a. m.		

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Between New York and Washington connecting train service is convenient, and parlor car accommodations are available if applied for sufficiently in advance.

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(Telephone Madison Square 1460)

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1184 Broadway.
(Telephone Madison Square 5844)

Specific assistance is obtainable on application to Eastern Passenger Agent (telephones Madison Square 9230-9231), 243 Fifth Avenue, who will undertake to purchase railroad tickets and secure parlor and sleeping car accommodations.

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Other Hotels of the Flagler System open as follows:

Ormond Beach, HOTEL ORMOND
January 7th

Palm Beach, HOTEL ROYAL POINCIANA
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Florida East Coast Hotel Co.
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Immediate deliveries are guaranteed.

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$950	$1495	$1755	$2365

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READ the items in this advertisement carefully. Note well the offerings of FINE SAMPLE FURNITURE, WILTON VELVET AND AXMINSTER RUGS, CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, LINENS, &c., and remember that for every item listed here you will find scores,—yes, hundreds,—of equally attractive values displayed in the departments. Numerous lots where assortments are limited are also offered, and in many instances the prices are even lower than those quoted here.

ANNOUNCEMENT!
"Nemo" Corsets
Advance Prices Monday, February 4th
"Wonderlift"—Nos. 553, 554, 555, 556, 557 and 558. Present price $5.00 —will be $6
Self-Reducing—Nos. 402, 403 and 405. Present price $4.50— will be $5
Buy "Nemo" Corsets Now and Save Money.

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SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

DOUBLE Sperry Gold Stamps Until 12 o'Clock Tomorrow
Double Profit Sharing Day

Two "Sperry" Gold Stamps with Each 10c Purchase Until 12 o'Clock Tomorrow

A Letter From
HERBERT HOOVER

We print today with a considerable feeling of pride a letter received from Mr. Herbert Hoover, of the Food Conservation Department, in Washington.

We have always maintained that Greenhut's Mammoth Grocery performs, year in and year out, the very important function of an educational character in this community.

Here are established Demonstration Booths showing the proper ways to prepare food products of all kinds in their most attractive forms. Expert demonstrators furnish cheerfully and without charge any and all information regarding the kitchen and its supplies.

To this extent Greenhut's contributes very materially to your welfare today, when the subject of prime importance in the public mind is the economical purchase and preparation of foods.

Here is Mr. Hoover's letter:

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 11, 1917

The Greenhut Company
New York City, New York

Gentlemen:

The Dry Goods Economist has sent to the Food Administration a photograph of the excellent display which your company exhibited and entered in the food conservation window display contest recently conducted through the Economist.

We are glad to have this photograph to add to our permanent collection and thank you very sincerely for the patriotic spirit which prompted the installation.

The great problem which the Food Administration has to solve is the education of the people and the retail merchants, through their display windows and various other forms of advertising, have a wonderful opportunity to carry the good message direct to the consumer. It is indeed gratifying to find them so uniformly eager to enlist their unusual facilities in our service.

Faithfully yours,
Herbert Hoover

Supply Your Table From Our Mammoth Grocery Pure Food Store

Everything guaranteed strictly fresh and best quality. Freight charges prepaid to all railroad stations in accordance with our well established regulations. Mail and telephone orders filled. Telephone Chelsea 4000. New 1918 edition of the American Home and Table, our latest grocery catalogue is now ready. Call or write for free copy.
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Pettijohn's
BREAKFAST FOOD—wheat flakes with the bran; reg. 18c pkg. 15c

Our Own Roasting
MARACAIBO COFFEE—5 lbs. $1
HOTEL BLEND COFFEE—3½ lbs., $1; lb. 30c
GUADARALI BLEND COFFEE—3 lbs., $1; lb. 35c

Teas
FRAGRANT CEYLON Oolong Tea; usually $1 a lb.; 5 lbs., $4.35; lb. 90c
ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA—Mixed Tea, Green Tea or Oolong Tea; 5 lbs., $1.90; lb. 39c

Zep
The New Washing Powder—Dozen 6pkgs. 68c 35c

New Crop Prunes
SANTA CLARA PRUNES—2 lbs. 32c
ITALIAN OREGON PRUNES—2 lbs. 34c
SMALL SWEET PRUNES—5 lbs. 58c

Macaroni
MACARONI OR SPAGHETTI—10-lb. container 95c
NO BETTER BRAND SPAGHETTI OR MACARONI—doz. $1.10; package 10c

Rabbits
Fancy large fresh Jacks, Pair $1

White Potatoes
The best selections in the market; 120-lb. bag, $4.25; bu., 60-lb. bag, $2.15; peck, 55c
15 lbs

Evaporated Milk
PET BRAND—Baby size can, Tall size, 6½c 13c
Limit—one dozen.

Cocoa
SWEETENED LUNCH COCOA—4 lbs., $1; lb. 25c
PURE BREAKFAST COCOA—Fountain quality 3-lb. can, $1; ½-lb can 18c

Sweet Oranges
SWEET ORANGES—ripe, selected fruit; box, 176, $4.50; doz. 32c
SWEET ORANGES—very juicy; box, 150, $4.50; doz. 40c

Fresh Oatmeal
BEST ROLLED OATMEAL—10 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs 38c
PINHEAD STEEL CUT OATMEAL—10 lbs., 85c; 5 lbs 43c
ROBINSON'S SCOTCH OATMEAL—2-lb can 40c

Soup
U-NO-ME BRAND—Vegetable, Chicken, Tomato, dozen $1.20

New Crop Nuts
CHOICE MIXED NUTS—2 lbs 40c
SOFT SHELL ALMONDS—3 lbs., $1; lb 35c
NEW BUDDED WALNUTS—2½ lbs., $1; lb 38c

Gold Medal Flour
3½-lb. bag 25c; 7-lb. bag 49c

Sauerkraut
Fountain quality, new pack; dozen, $1.75; No. 2 size can 15c

Marmalade
FERGUSON'S ORANGE MARMALADE—dozen, $3.55; 17½-oz. pkg. 30c
GRAPEFRUITOLA MARMALADE—reg. 25c jar 19c

Sale Monday & Tuesday
Draperies

$1.25 Curtains—plain and Dutch effect; trimmed with imitation Cluny edge; pair 98c
$1.10 Nottingham Lace Curtains—assortment of beautiful designs; 3 yds. long; pair 90c
42c Imported Cretonne—suitable for slip covers, hangings, and knitting bags; 31 inches wide; yd 36c
$1.25 to $1.65 Imported Cretonne—50 inches wide; yd $1.10

Sale Monday & Tuesday
One of Our Biggest Events Will Be Our Special After-Stock-Taking Sales of
Fancy and Domestic White Goods

Let us say right here that this is a grand opportunity, indeed, for those who keep house whose linen closets are depleted,—for restaurant keepers, for owners of boarding houses,—in a word, for every one who needs good quality linens and domestics at prices which are the lowest in the town.

A visit to our Linen Section tomorrow and Tuesday will, indeed, be a profitable revelation to all who come, and the earlier they make their selections the better.

Here are some specimen extraordinarily good values:—

$2.50 Table Damask—70 inches; all pure Irish linen; choice patterns; yd. $1.50
22x22 Inch Napkins to Match—regularly $5.95; sale, dozen $4.45
$10 Pattern Table Cloths—70x106 inches; all pure Irish linen; this is the only size we have left; hence the low price of $5.95
14c Crash Toweling—sold in pieces of 10 yards only; bleached Irish cotton crash; plain white borders; 10 yards for $1
Turkish Towels—bleached medium and heavy weight; special, each, at 24c
$1.49 and $1.95 Lace Trimmed Scarfs—odd lot; imitation Cluny lace trimmed sideboard and dresser scarfs; each $1
21c Hemmed Huck Towels—sold in lots of 6; large size; linen finish, cotton huck; 6 for $1
$2.50 Embroidered Luncheon Cloths—imported from Japan; 50 inch; hemstitched square or scalloped round cloths with open-work and embroidered centres; each $1.50
50c and 69c Scarfs, Shams and Centrepieces—a manufacturer's clean-up of Bonnaz embroidered; white and colored; over 50 styles to choose from; each 39c
25c White Cotton Voile—38 to 39 inch; fine quality; yd. 15c
50c White Union Linen Shirting—white corded and striped; Manchester English shirting; popular fabric for ladies' and children's wear; yd 24c
19c to 21c Bleached and Unbleached Muslin and Nainsook—mill lengths of 2 to 10 yards; superior grades; soft finish; yd 15c
29c to 39c Pillow Cases—bleached muslin; several sizes in the lot; manufacturer's odd lot; each 24c
$1 to $1.39 Bed Sheets—for all size beds; bleached muslin; slight mill imperfections; each 89c
$6 Blankets—extra size; heavy weight; wool finish cotton plaid and plain white with colored borders; pair $4.45
White Wool Mixed Blankets—70x80 inches; fine quality; heavy weight; wide blue and pink silk binding; pair $7

Sale Monday & Tuesday
Sample Pieces of
Fine Furniture
at ¼ to ½ less than regular prices

Looking over our Furniture department after stock-taking we find a number of sample pieces which we have marked at prices which will enable them to find new owners in short order.

Of some we have but one of a kind; of others a number.

This is perhaps the opportunity you are seeking for the purchase of an odd piece or so which you may secure for a fraction of its real worth. Limited space permits mention of but a few items:

Fumed Oak Living Room Furniture
$33 Rockers $22
$35 Rockers $17.50
$40 Chairs $27
$57 Chairs $38
$70 Davenports $40
$57 Rockers $38
$48 Rockers $30
$25 Rockers $16.50
$20 Rockers $12.50
$17.50 Settees $8.75

Dining Room Extension Tables
$30 Golden Oak Extension Table $22.50
$34 Golden Oak Extension Table $25.50
$35 Early English Extension Table $17.50
$39 Golden Oak Extension Table $26
$45 Butler Oak Extension Table $30

China Closets
$33 Butler Oak China Closet $16.50
$29 Fumed Oak China Closet $19
$40 Golden Oak China Closet $25
$45 Jacobean Oak China Closet $30
$60 Jacobean Oak China Closet $40
$110 Golden Oak China Closet $55

Buffets
$17.50 Golden Oak Buffet $12
$30 Jacobean Oak Buffet $20
$36 Jacobean Oak Buffet $24
$39 Fumed Oak Buffet $26
$40 Fumed Oak Buffet $28
$49 Jacobean Oak Buffet $32.50

Dressing or Toilet Tables
$16 Mahogany Finish Toilet Table $8
$20 Mahogany Toilet Table $10
$23 American Walnut Toilet Table $11.50
$24 Mahogany Toilet Table $12
$28 Mahogany Toilet Table $14
$35 Walnut Toilet Table $17.50
$45 Walnut Toilet Table $22.50
$32 Mahogany Toilet Table $16

Bedroom Chairs and Rockers
$5.25 Mahogany Finished Rocker $3.50
$4.00 Mahogany Finished Toilet Table Chair $2.75
$7.00 Mahogany Toilet Table Chair $4.25
$5.50 Mahogany Finished Rocker $3.75
$5.25 Mahogany Finished Chair $3.50

House Desks
$30 Mahogany Desk $20
$37.50 Mahogany Desk $25
$12 Mahogany Finished Desk $9
$17 Mahogany Finished Desk $9.50

Dressers
$33 Mahogany Dresser $22
$36 Walnut Dresser $27
$50 Maple Dresser $37.50
$52 Walnut Dresser $39

Smoking Tables
$5.75 Smoking Tables, Mahogany Finished or Fumed Oak $2.50
$13.50 Solid Mahogany Smoking Table $6.50

Chiffoniers
$28 Walnut Chiffonier $19
$33 Mahogany Chiffonier $22
$34 Walnut Chiffonier $22.50
$41 Mahogany Chiffonier $27.50
$45 Maple Chiffonier $30
$48 Mahogany Chiffonier $32
$56 Mahogany Chiffonier $37.50
$75 Mahogany Chiffonier $50
$78 Mahogany Chiffonier $52

Sale Monday & Tuesday
The "Hatchalot" Incubator

The government recommends every one who has even a tiny piece of land to raise chickens.

This is sound advice, and with The "Hatchalot" Incubator you can produce a chick from every hatchable egg; the 60 egg size is priced at $8

Chicken Feeders, Drinking Founts and Food Hoppers at equally reasonable prices.

Specials: Aluminum and Other House Wares

Three Piece Aluminum Lipped Sauce Pan Set—consisting of 1½, 2 and 2½ quart sauce pans; at $1.49
Aluminum Cereal or Rice Boiler—2 quart $1.69
Aluminum Percolating Pots—octagon shape $1.90
Aluminum Double Turn-Over Omelet Pans $1.25
Aluminum Tea Kettles—flat bottom; wood grip handle; five quart $2.25
Aluminum Berlin Sauce Pans—with cover and long handle; three quart $1
Galvanized Ash Cans—heavy corrugated body, with black iron side protectors; size 17x26; at $3
Heavy Galvanized Garbage Cans—with tight-fitting cover; family size 90c
Extra Heavy Galvanized Iron Coal Hods—at 70c
Rotary Ash Sifters—made of galvanized iron; large, roomy hopper; fit over any ash can; no dust can escape $3.75
Detecto Scale—for physician and for gymnasium and bathroom, use, weighs up to 300 lbs.; at $12.50

Sale Monday & Tuesday
Time to Buy Rugs

The savings are most marked, but there is nothing to hurt either the wear or appearance. Some of the rugs have slight defects,

Wilton Rugs
Discontinued patterns and sample Rugs at big savings.

Size	Regularly	Sale Price
9x12	$89.00	$64.50
9x12	59.50	42.50
8.3x10.6	81.00	59.50
8.3x10.6	74.75	59.50
8.3x10.6	57.50	39.50

Velvet Rugs
Wilton Velvet and Wool Velvet Rugs in a choice selection of patterns. Marked reductions here.

Size	Regularly	Sale Price
9x12	$49.50	$39.50
9x12	39.50	32.50
9x12	36.50	27.50
9x12	26.50	22.50
8.3x10.6	46.50	37.50
8.3x10.6	36.50	27.50

Axminster Rugs
Excellent values in a clean-up of all odd designs to make room for new goods.

Size	Regularly	Sale Price
9x12	$47.50	$39.50
9x12	39.50	32.50
9x12	29.50	22.50
8.3x10.6	36.50	27.50

$1.65 to $2.95 Crex Grass Matting Rug Remnants—sizes 4.6x4.5 to 9 ft.x4; sale $1.39
Crex Grass Matting Rug Remnants—size 6x6 and 6x7.6; regularly $2.65 to $3.25; sale $2.25
Crex Grass Matting Rug Remnants—size 8x8 and 8x9; regularly $4.75 to $5.75; at $3.95

Sale Monday & Tuesday
Undermuslins

A list of values for Monday and Tuesday which is typical of the hundreds of other specials arranged in this popular section of Greenhut's which are not printed in this limited advertisement.

$1.25 to $1.50 Nightgowns at 95c
Fine Nainsook or Cambric, trimmed with laces and ribbon; others with embroidery and ribbon.
$1 Nightgowns at 65c
Made of fine Cambric, V or high neck; some trimmed with dainty embroidery insertion.
$1.25 "Extra Size" Nightgowns—at 95c
$1.25 Petticoats at 95c
Dainty petticoats of fine cambric, with flounce of lawn, trimmed with lace insertion, medallions, and edging.
$1.25 "Extra Size" Petticoats—for 95c
Made of Cambric, trimmed with deep flounce, edged with neat embroidery or laces, at 95c.

Philippine Underwear

Dainty undergarments, every piece beautifully made by hand, the handiwork of the skilful women of the Philippine Islands, reproducing the exquisite undermuslins made in France. Here we speak chiefly of Nightgowns, made of excellent quality Nainsook, in slip-over effect; some are finished with dainty scalloped edge; others are elaborately trimmed in beautiful floral designs;

Special at
$2.25 $2.95 $3.50 and $4.50

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 in Cash at the ℨ℟ Offices on the Fifth Floor. We Give ℨ℟ Green Trading Stamps as Usual. Ask for Them. Double ℨ℟ Stamps Until 12 o'Clock. Single ℨ℟ Stamps Thereafter. Double "Sperry" Gold Stamps Tomorrow Until 12 o'Clock.

Section 3
TODAY'S ISSUE CONSISTS OF ELEVEN SECTIONS:
Section 1. General News; 2. Editorial, Sports; 3. Classified Advertising; 4. Fashions, Society, Drama; 5. Annual Financial, Part II; 6. Book Review
Section 7. Rotogravure Magazine; 8. Rotogravure Picture, 1st Part; 9. Rotogravure Picture, 2d Part (The New York Times War Map); 10. Annual Financial, Part I; 11. Automobiles

The New York Times.

REAL ESTATE — Section 3

RE — SUNDAY, JANUARY 6, 1918. — RE

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Will the party who called the Hotel Martinique in regard to the two diamond rings lost in Shanley's Thursday evening please call again and ask for Mrs. Hines, Room 224? She will be very glad to pay them full value and no questions asked, as one of the rings is a wedding ring and cannot be replaced; she will meet the party herself and pay them the reward.

LOST.—In Shanley's ladies' washroom, one diamond solitaire and one platinum wedding ring studded with diamonds all around. Return to Mrs. James M. Hines, Room 224, or to cashier, Martinque Hotel. Liberal reward. No questions asked. Finder please telephone again.

LOST.—DIAMOND BRACELET.
$100 reward; diamond bracelet, platinum setting, between Palais Royal and Martha Washington; probably taxi; return Room 1211, 29 East 29th St. L. R. De Craviote, Madison Square 6500.

LOST.—If party who found lady's hand bag, with keys, money, and passport, in taxicab, on Jan. 2, will return same to Room 601, 55 Broad St., city, they will be liberally rewarded and no questions asked.

LOST—Thursday, gold bracelet, from New York Hippodrome or Broadway subway to 181st St. Suitable reward if returned to Miss S. Rosenthal, care New York Hippodrome.

LOST.—At Park Theatre or in taxi, a diamond bow pin, Saturday evening, Dec. 29. Please notify Mrs. Armour, 11 East 45th St., Murray Hill 4400, for reward.

LOST.—Lady's watch, Elgin movement, monogram M. S.; between McAlpin Hotel and 44th St.; reward. M. Sonnheim, 848 Park Place, Brooklyn.

LOST.—Between McCreery's and 33d St. elevated station, lady's black leather bag containing check, cash, and watch. Return 70 West 49th; reward.

LOST.—Coral cameo ring, Jan. 1; probably on 13th or 14th St., between 6th and 8th Avs. M. Gordon, 128 West 13th St. Reward.

LOST.—At moving picture theatre, Broadway, 107th St., or vicinity, last night, package containing ermine scarf; liberal reward. C. [..], 124 West 82d.

LOST.—Diamond engagement ring, platinum setting, with small stones, on Lenox Av., between 113th and 115th Sts.; liberal reward. Write X 890 Times Annex.

LOST.—Kolinsky muff, between 81st St. station, 6th Av. "L," 8th St. station, Cushman's bakery, and home, Friday evening; suitable reward. Vogel, 27 West 11th St.

LOST.—Mink cape, left in taxi Tuesday midnight, from Healy's, 145th St., to 340 West 171st St.; liberal reward. Phone Vanderbilt 3400.

LOST.—Yellow diamond ring, two smaller diamonds on either side of yellow diamond, and 14 diamond chips, set in platinum; liberal reward. N 133 Times.

LOST.—Saturday noon, a roll of bills, in or near Child restaurant, 1,233 Broadway; liberal reward; no questions asked. Return A. Jenkins, 1,140 Broadway.

LOST.—Gold link bracelet, studded small diamonds, skating Prospect Park lake, Dec. 15. Murphy, 11 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn. Reward.

LOST.—Lady's wrist watch and bracelet, Monday, Dec. 31, between Plainfield, N. J., and Flatbush; reward. E. G. Rich, 142 St. Paul's Place, Flatbush. Tel. 3400 Flatbush.

LOST.—Lady's gold watch, monogram M. W., Saturday afternoon, between 7th Av. and 39th St. and Broadway and 48th St.; $10 reward. Return to Walker, 12 East 31st.

LOST.—A pearl bracelet, subway or between 14th St. and 28th St., New York City; return and receive reward. N 149 Times.

LOST.—Red fox muff, on 72d St. pond, Central Park West, or between there and 76 Riverside Drive. Please return to 76 Riverside Drive; reward.

LOST.—Japanese signet ring, initials "V. E. G." vicinity of 98th St.; suitable reward. Return Broadway Phonograph Shop, 2,308 Broadway.

LOST.—Pocketbook, containing double diamond ring, Jan. 1, on Newkirk Av. station, Flatbush; reward. 612 West 149d St. Sanford.

LOST.—Skunk scarf, Rivoli Theatre, Jan. 5; reward. Return to A. G. D., 94 Berry St., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Pin, dark blue stone, surrounded by pearls, Friday night. Return 106 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn; reward.

LOST.—Sable muff, Lyceum Theatre, Thursday matinee; reward. 495 Madison St., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Diamond bracelet, platinum setting; liberal reward; no questions asked. K. Berg, 124 West 72d St.

LOST.—Diamond ring, 59th St. car, at 1st Av., Friday, 8 P. M. liberal reward. Peterman, 29 Sutton Place, N. Y.

LOST.—Friday night, diamond emerald ring. Reward. Phone Hartman, Mad. Sq. 9010.

LOST.—Bar pin of sapphires and pearls; Reward. Cashier of Great Northern Hotel.

LOST.—Friday, gray suede case containing money; reward. Burr, 811 St. Nicholas Av.

LOST.—Silver fox neckpiece; liberal reward. Return to Apt. 11D, 350 Park Av.

LOST.—Brown fox fur, Healy's, Dec. 28; $25 reward. Apply 28 West 85th.

LOST.—Jan. 2, beaded bag, 137th St. subway station; reward. Frank, 612 W. 137th.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Silver fox muff, Friday afternoon, Arnold, Constable & Co., on way to subway, or in subway; no questions. Telephone 97 Columbus, Weil, 50 Central Park West.

REWARD.—Couple finding black Pom at Loew's Theatre, Broadway and 45th St., Thursday night kindly communicate A. Sattler, 222 West 46th. Phone Bryant 4268.

REWARD.—Seal handbag, money, Thursday, 8th and University Place. Ward, 46 West 8th St.

REWARD.—Gray suede bag, in taxi, Thursday evening. R. H. Mackey, 140 Broadway.

$50 REWARD for gold cigarette case set with small diamonds, engraved "U. D." and date on inside; lost Jan. 2, between Madison Av.-47th St., Broadway-50th St., Madison Av. and 57th St. ... Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av. and 37th St.

$200 REWARD, no questions asked, for the return or information leading to recovery of four trunks and hatbox taken Friday from front of 19 West 38th St. Manager Stratford House, 11 East 32d St. Telephone Murray Hill 3414.

$75.00 REWARD.
No questions asked for the return of platinum oval-shaped earring set with four diamonds, lost Jan. 1 between Astor Theatre and Grand Central Terminal, via 45th St. Return to Black, Starr & Frost.

$150 REWARD
for brooch, circle of 19 diamonds in platinum, lost during holidays in 5th Av. shopping district; no questions. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$50 REWARD
for green gold mesh bag containing small purse; lost Monday between Ritz-Carlton and Bonwit Teller Co. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

$75 REWARD for Tiffany & Co. enamel and rose diamond watch, No. 24,089, lost Dec. 31 between 34th and 59th Sts.
TIFFANY & CO., 5th Av. and 37th St.

Found.

FOUND—Sum of money, Broadway, near Wall St.; owner may recover by stating amount and paying for advertisement. M 277 Times Downtown.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Japanese spaniel, black, with white chest, male, Friday morning, in vicinity of Borough Hall; liberal reward. Hopkins, 86 Livingston St., Brooklyn. Main 9121.

LOST.—White collie, brown ears, name Laddie Boy, from Floral Park, L. I.; liberal reward. Phone Floral Park 152-M or Circle 203.

LOST AND FOUND.

☞ Other Lost and Found Advertisements may be found on next to last page, Section One.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $19 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

30TH, 4 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, front apartment; hours 9 to 1, except Sundays. Turner.

34TH, 64 EAST.—Large alcove room, bath; handsomely furnished; every convenience. Murray Hill 9281.

55TH ST., 52 EAST.—Fully furnished four rooms, kitchen and bath; corner apartment; rent, $175. Myer.

60TH, 15o EAST.—Private residence; 2 warm, richly furnished rooms; every comfort.

61ST ST., 75 EAST, (corner Park Av.)—Seven rooms, elegantly furnished; service unexcelled.

90TH, 62 EAST, (Near Madison.)—7 rooms, splendidly furnished; electricity, elevator; sacrifice $125.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished, unfurnished; 3 to 12 rooms, $100 monthly up; most desirable location, appointments. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone 3800 Murray.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED
Choice localities; long, short leases.
4 to 12 rooms, East, West Side.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Sentos, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

BACHELOR APARTMENT in fireproof modern building, 2 large rooms, bath, fireplace, refrigeration; handsomely furnished; books, pictures, bronzes, lamps, &c.; maid, valet, restaurant service; $150 month. Herbert Gulick Co., Inc., 402 Madison Av.

CARLTON CHAMBERS.—3 large rooms and kitchenette, handsomely furnished, complete, attractive, full hotel service, $275 month to June 1. Apply on premises, 402 Madison Av. Herbert Gulick Co., Inc., agents.

EIGHTIES, near Park Av.—9 rooms, 3 baths, very bright and sunny; completely furnished; $2,400 season. Tel. 2890 Murray Hill.

EXPENSIVELY furnished apartments, corner 5th Av., upper 40s; ideal for doctor; good heat, electric light, telephone. G 143 Times.

FIFTIES.—4 rooms, bath, kitchen, $200 month, furnished. Tel. 2890 Murray Hill.

FURNISHED apartments on Gramercy Park,
BOTH LARGE AND SMALL.
Gaines, Van Nostrand & Morrison, Inc., 25 East 26th St. Phone Madison Square 237.

FURNISHED apartments, Park Av. section. Herbert Gulick Co., Inc., 402 Madison Av.

MADISON AV., 780, (near 66th St.)—Two rooms and bath, non-housekeeping; maid, catering, and elevator service; $1,000 to $2,000. DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 414 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 5600.

MADISON AV, 220, (38th St.)—Large-sized, attractively furnished 3-room apartment. Murray Hill 427.

MADISON AV., 543.—Nicely furnished apartments; two rooms and bath.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST., sublet, large single room and bath; also larger suite; complete service.

TO SUBLET—Small furnished apartment, very attractive. Hotel Lorraine, 2 East 45th St.

UNIQUE 5-room studio apartment to sublet for month or two; Steinway grand piano. Phone 943 Madison.

Furnished—West Side.

12TH, 15 WEST.—Two beautiful rooms and bath, six closets; elevator, electricity.

23D ST., 222 WEST, CHELSEA HOTEL.—Stockholder's apartment, No. 86, exquisitely furnished, for rent by the year; four rooms, bath, closets, and small kitchen. Apply for terms to Marsh & Wever, 42 Broadway; present tenant will show.

34TH, 140 WEST.—A large outside room, bath; southern exposure; antique mahogany furniture, rugs; maid, hall service; references.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6235.

47TH, 8 WEST.—Beautifully furnished four rooms, housekeeping apartment; elevator, telephone; reasonable. Rogers.

48TH, 67 WEST.—Attractively furnished nonhousekeeping apartment; one reception, two bedrooms and bath; admirably arranged for two or three gentlemen. Telephone Bryant 6488.

50TH ST., 44 WEST.—Beautiful apartment; electric lights; with, or without service.

51ST, 318 WEST.—Whole or part of richly furnished apartment to sublet; ideal quarters for fastidious bachelors. Columbus 3817-6 A.

51ST, 318 WEST, (Apartment 22W.)—Sunny, elevator; 6 rooms; telephone, piano; sublet $100.

52D, 46 WEST, (first floor.)—Excellent location doctor's office or bachelor. Rhinelander 2350.

54TH, 200 WEST.—Must sublet elegantly furnished apartment; 3 rooms and bath; all outside; exceptionally warm; will sacrifice; am leaving town. Telephone Circle 1130.

54TH, 29 WEST, (near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsome 1 and 2 room, sunny suites; private baths.

56TH ST., 53 EAST.—Attractive studio apartment, two rooms, bath, No. 18.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Facing south, three rooms, kitchen, bath; new building; $300, or open to offer. Jones, Circle 3360.

58TH, 131 WEST.—Exceptional two-room, bath, kitchenette apartment to sublet. 6186 Columbus.

67TH, 1 WEST.—Four-room apartment, choicely furnished home, with club, hotel, service; cooking free; $200; lease. Mrs. Hallam.

67TH, 27 WEST.—Studio, bedroom, bath; nicely furnished; $125 per month.

71ST ST. AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Eight rooms and bath; a most attractive and well-furnished apartment for 5 or 6 months; $200 per month; complete housekeeping; exceptional opportunity. Apply L. J. Phillips & Co., 261 Columbus Av. Tel. Columbus 2750.

71ST ST., 350 WEST.—Bachelor, having light, elegantly mahogany furnished apartment, overlooking river, will share it with two bachelors.

72D, 116 WEST.—Charming apartment to sublet, long or short lease; possession to October; 2 rooms and bath, southern exposure, maid service. Miss Collins.

72D ST., 116 WEST.—For rent, furnished or unfurnished, new high-class non-housekeeping apartment, 3 rooms, 2 baths, front; will divide to suit; reasonable; restaurant, maid service. Apartment 8D. Columbus 1254.

72D.—Ten rooms, three baths, furnished, 11th floor. Particulars, telephone Vanderbilt 1452.

74TH, 255 WEST.—Studio apartments, one or two rooms, furnished or unfurnished; in exclusive neighborhood. $50, $60, $75.

74TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive two-room furnished, unfurnished suite; all improvements; plenty heat.

77TH.—Furnished apartment; 8 rooms, 3 baths; $400 month; particulars. Schuyler 7207.

79TH, 302 WEST.—Charmingly furnished, high-class 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette. Apt. 29.

79TH, 225 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—One room, bath, kitchenette, electricity, $15.

80TH, 106 WEST.—Cosy rooms, dressing rooms, private baths; meals optional.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Elegant large, sunny front basement; electricity; kitchenette; high-class house.

86TH ST., 260 WEST.—Sitting room, bedroom, and bath; separate entrance, on Broadway.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive private house, entire floors, two, four large, sunny rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity; service; $100-$110.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Private house; large back parlor, private bath, kitchenette; electricity, service; $30.

88TH, 345 WEST.—Well and thoroughly furnished eight-room apartment, outside rooms, from three to nine months, reasonable rental to desirable tenant. Phone Riverside 3021 before 10 A. M., or write J. A., 19 W. 62d St.

90's, WEST END.—Six rooms, two baths, handsomely furnished. Details, Columbus 3974.

91ST, (Broadway, near subway.)—Newly furnished light room, adjoining bath, high-class apartment, private family; no other roomers; gentlemen preferred; $8. Phone Riverside 6536.

96TH, WEST, (Near Park.)—Two floors, private residence, luxuriously furnished; one sitting room, bedroom, bath, suitable couple, or two gentlemen; other two bedrooms, two baths, suitable gentlemen. Phone Riverside 5413.

97TH ST., (745 West End Av.)—Three high-class rooms, kitchenette; or separate.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Apartment to rent; eight rooms and bath; silver, linen, piano, large victrola; elegantly furnished; private family; leaving city; exchange references. E. S., Apt. 9.

99TH, 244 WEST.—7 rooms, three bedrooms, handsomely furnished Duo-electric Steinway; oriental rugs; reasonable. Detail, Columbus 3974.

1[..] AND BROADWAY.—A few single rooms in high-class hotel for rent to refined persons at reduced rates if taken permanently. Apply Hotel Marseilles.

103D ST. & BROADWAY, (Hotel Marseilles.)—Suites of 2 and 3 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, at reduced rentals.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

103D, 250 WEST, (Broadway.)—Suite of two rooms and bath; handsomely furnished or unfurnished, to sublet, reasonable. Apt. 8K.

107TH ST., 205 WEST.—Well-furnished apartment; heat guaranteed; 7 rooms, bath; electric light; $135 month. Telephone 3230 Academy.

112TH, 533 WEST.—Private 4-room furnished apt., Jan. 12 to April 12; handy to bus, surface and subway lines. Call Mrs. Bentley, Morningside 6528, mornings before 12 o'clock.

113TH, 611 WEST, (between Broadway and Riverside.)—Five rooms and bath, completely furnished, sublet Feb. 1 (or earlier) to Oct. 1. Call Sunday by appointment. Tel. Morningside 9162.

113TH, 517 WEST.—Two very beautiful apartments of 4 and 5 rooms, carefully furnished, with exceptionally rare taste. Telephone Morningside 8240.

114TH, 311 WEST.—Five rooms; piano; September; by appointment. Bush, Morningside 8240.

116TH Subway.—Five rooms, two bedrooms, attractively furnished; $175; details. Columbus 3974.

116TH, 600 WEST.—Four rooms, elegantly furnished; 2 bedrooms, living room, kitchen, bath; rent for three months. Apt. 3.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Beautifully appointed 2-room elevator apartment; kitchen privileges. Reynolds.

119TH, 430 WEST.—Unusually attractive 4-room furnished apartment; elevator; restaurant in building. Morningside 3350.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Beautiful new three-room apartment, Alice blue living room, pink bedroom; furniture by Stickney; must be seen to be appreciated. Morningside 8070. Apartment 64.

122D, 510 WEST.—Five rooms; light apartment; well furnished. Apartment 36.

137TH, 612 WEST.—Five rooms, elevator apartment, well heated and sunny, near Riverside Drive.

160TH, 555 WEST, (Cor. Broadway, Apt. 26.)—Seven corner rooms, large, light, well furnished, including piano; rent reasonable. Mrs. Hirsch.

APARTMENTS. Beautifully Furnished
2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH,
with or without kitchens; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS.
305 West 98th St. Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; long, short subleases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray Agent, 269 West 72d, Columbus 3974.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease or unfurnished; near Subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

ATTRACTIVE private home apartments, furnished, unfurnished; west side and Washington Heights. CRESCENT CO., 547 West 110th, (Broadway,) upstairs.

BARGAIN.—Corner apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, well furnished; wonderful river view; five months. Hubert, Columbus 361.

Beautifully furnished six rooms, bath; all on Riverside Drive; immediate occupancy; June or longer; $175; seen anytime. Wagner, 128 West 73d. Phone Columbus 3361.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED 2-room, bath, kitchenette apartment; steam heat; heart of city. Plaza 3600.

BROADWAY, 3,405, (138th.)—Six rooms, complete; piano, telephone; rent, $55. Superintendent, Sunday, 2-6 P. M. Audubon 3762.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 302, Eldorado Apt. Hotel.—For two months, three rooms and bath apartment, newly furnished and decorated; artistic; park view, maid service, plenty of heat; restaurant in building; $150 a month; references. Tel. Riverside 6414, Apt. 4 E.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (70s.)—5 rooms, 2 baths; beautifully furnished. Vanderbilt 1451.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 370.—One room and bath, $35 month; completely furnished.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 302.—El Dorado Hotel; one room and bath; $45-$50.

CHOICE Furnished Apartments.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

EIGHTIES, (Between West End Av. and Riverside.)—Superior new two rooms, bath, foyer, kitchenette, piano; $140. Phone Riverside 6068.

ENTIRE second floor, 3 large rooms, tile bath, elegantly furnished, private home; ideally located; ample heat; $250 monthly; highest references required. Telephone Schuyler 8650.

FIVE ROOMS of my fully equipped, refined home; living, dining room, kitchen and bedrooms; in an exclusive apartment house; $125. O 18 Times.

For furnished apartments consult Katharine Martin, 249 West 76th St. Schuyler 8322.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 454, (Apt. 8.)—Will rent, furnished, 4 rooms and foyer of my 8-room corner apartment; large, light, airy rooms, attractively furnished.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS A SPECIALTY
Town-Country Renting Agency,
200 West 72d St. Columbus 5565.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent very reasonable; season or longer. Apply SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

HIGH-CLASS private furnished apartment, 3 rooms, bath; reasonable. St. Nicholas 3046. Cecil.

In the eighties, seven room corner apartment, two connecting master bedrooms, elegantly, completely furnished; two or three months. Call mornings. Schuyler 2942.

BEVERWYCK,
39 WEST 27TH ST.
TWO AND THREE ROOM APARTMENTS

LOWER 5TH AV.—Handsomely furnished, exceptional; living, dining, two bedrooms, kitchen, bath; maid service; six months. Madison Square 7894. Hart.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE.—Three rooms, housekeeping; $100 monthly. 401 West 118th. Apartment 52.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 420, (114th-115th.)—Exquisitely furnished front corner apartment; twelfth floor, 10 rooms, 3 baths; short or long lease; drawing room, music room, library, and dining connecting; ideal for entertaining; 4 master bedrooms; $825 a month; less conditionally. Private telephone 672 Morningside, Evans, 12B; immediate possession.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th.)—Sublet handsomely furnished 8 rooms, 3 baths, grand player piano, victrola; superb view; linen, silver; immediate possession. Cayle. 6370 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, corner 135th St., 634 West.—Seven rooms and bath, overlooking Hudson, nicely furnished; immediate possession; very reasonable. Apartment 42.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—Furnished five-room apartment for Winter months or longer; $175 per month. Phone Bryant 3745 after 10 A. M.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 126, (84th St.)—10 and 11 light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE, 468, (Near 119th St.)—Seven rooms, completely furnished. Can be seen any day, 11 to 4 P. M. Nesbit.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—7 corner rooms, two baths; furnished; reasonable. Riverside 8973.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (97th.)—Well-furnished six rooms, two baths; piano, victrola. Phone Riverside 3308.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—Large, light apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, to sublet. Cardoza.

STUDIO, bath, kitchenette, to sublet; $90; near Carnegie Hall. Address Schwab, 108 West 57th.

UNTIL OCT. 1.—Seven rooms, 2 baths, front apartment. Phone for appointment, Riverside 5082. Apt. 32.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY; 8 rooms, 3 baths, all sunny; eleventh floor corner; newly, beautifully furnished; new building; West End Av., in eighties; $500 monthly, till June or longer. Telephone River. 8286.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 88.—Business couple, having seven rooms and bath, warm housekeeping apartment, Washington Square section, share apartment or rent one, two rooms.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Studio apt., 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette. Phone Spring 488.

Bronx.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS, BRONX, (50 Clinton Place.)—Elegantly furnished four rooms and bath; private entrances, all sunny outside rooms.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 149, (Borough Hall.)—Business people; attractive room; references exchanged. Main 755.

Unfurnished—East Side.

NEW THREE AND FOUR ROOM
HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
Southern exposure, maid's service.
700 Park Av., corner 74th St.

54TH, 62-64 EAST, (Adjoining Vanderbilt Hotel.)—Apartments and studios, 2 rooms, bath $50; newly decorated throughout. Supt. or Vanderbilt Gown Shop, on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—East Side.

BEAUTIFUL Elevator Apartment; $60.—Tuxedo Court, southwest corner Madison Av., 129th St.; 7 rooms; white enamel.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
27th St., 142 East.—3-4-5 rooms; central location; excellent service.

MADISON AV., 780, (near 66th St.)—Two rooms and bath, non-housekeeping; maid, catering and elevator service, $750 to $1,400. DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 414 Madison Av. Telephone Murray Hill 5600.

MADISON AV., 414, (near 48th St.)—Two rooms and bath, non-housekeeping apartments; elevator, maid, and catering service, $840 to $1,080. DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 414 Madison Av., New York.

MADISON AV, 220, (38th St.)—Parlor floor, large three-room corner suite, with a bath, kitchenette. Murray Hill 427.

NEW APARTMENTS, STUDIOS.
59 East 34th, two large rooms, bath, $70-$75. AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St., or Janitor.

Unfurnished—West Side.

5TH AV. AND 58TH ST.
To lease, beautiful apartment of 10 rooms and 3 bathrooms, finely decorated, southern exposure; building 119 feet long on 58th St., northeast corner. Inquire for Mr. Breen on the premises.

5TH AV. AND 58TH ST.
To lease from July 1 next, beautiful apartment, 20 rooms and 6 bathrooms, finely decorated; an entire floor; building covers 4 lots of land; northeast corner. Inquire for Mr. Breen on premises.

5TH AV., 12 WEST.—Two rooms, 10th floor; newly decorated; splendid exposure; rent reasonable.

11TH ST., 112 WEST.—Large studio, kitchenette, bath; heat, hot water; $45.

12TH, 49 WEST.—Single room apartment; electric light, steam heat, open fireplace; southern exposure, French windows; $60 monthly; also large ground floor studio, with skylight, $100 monthly. Chelsea 2272.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 8186.

458 WEST 22D ST.
Four-story, 24 rooms; possession; $1,800.
AMES & COMPANY, 26 WEST 31ST ST.

34TH ST., 19 WEST.—Doctor's apartments, rent $2,500; very desirable location. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

35TH, 351 WEST.—Unique studio, with bath, sublet until expiration of lease. L. S. Geer.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 25x30. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 6800.

59TH ST., 38 WEST.
(overlooking Park; 12th floor front; three rooms, bath, kitchenette; from Jan. 10.

[..]ST., 50 WEST.—To sublet, unfurnished, 3-room apartment consisting of large studio, bedroom, bath, foyer hall, private hall, and kitchen; $75 per month. Apartment D1.

100TH ST., corner West End Av.—Floor to let, private Jewish house. Inquire 4-6 Sunday, Monday, 225 West 105th.

110TH ST., (northwest corner 7th Av.)—9 rooms and 3 baths, overlooking Central Park; fireproof; one block to "L," subway, and car. William F. Feurst, Inc., Agent, 87 Nassau St.

APARTMENT STUDIO.
309 5th Av.; entire floor; skylight; $75. AMES & CO., 26 West 31ST. or JANITOR.

BEAUTIFUL 7-room apartment, Washington Heights; sublease $65. Phone Audubon 2[..].

BROADWAY, S. E. COR. 1[..]TH ST.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, high-class, elevator; electricity; complete service; low rentals. Superintendent, on premises.

CENTRAL PARK, 41 WEST.—Two large rooms, bath, and kitchenette, cafeteria in building. Apply Reynolds.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, $45-$65.
274-276 West 19th St., 5 and 6 all light rooms. AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St., or Supt.

FOUR rooms, bath, elevator, telephone; all improvements; $42. Inquire Supt., 485 West 12[..]d.

LARGE SINGLE FLAT.
1,945 7th av., (117th.) 7 rooms, bath, $65. AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St., or Janitor.

ONE WARM APARTMENT.
FIVE LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, $65.
40 Morningside Av., N. E. cor. West 118th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440, (corner 116th.)—Eight-room corner apartment, all outside rooms; southern exposure; immediate possession. Apply Superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 736, (Apt. 6A.)—Sublet 7 rooms, 2 baths; occupant called to military service; will also sell some furniture.

Brooklyn.

BILTMORE APARTMENT, corner of Ridge Boulevard, 68th St., Bay Ridge; two blocks from 4th Av. subway; highest class 4 and 5 room apartments; $40 and up. Telephone 1200 Bay Ridge.

BEDFORD AV., 502.—Up-to-date apartment, 5 rooms, steam heat, and all improvements; small family required.

HAVEN AV., 110, (near 171st St.)—Five rooms, bath; all improvements; quiet, elegant house; will sublet; moderate rent.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Well-bred couple with highest references, used to fine home, would assume responsibility and care of large or small furnished apartment for people leaving town for Winter; would pay reasonable rent in addition. Thorpe, 225 5th Av. Telephone Madison Square 6229.

Cultured couple desire well-furnished apartment, 3 to 5 rooms, west side, between 65th and 110th Sts.; will pay about $100 per month; excellent references. O 203 Times Downtown.

SELECT clientele for apartments, west side and Washington Heights, furnished and unfurnished, various sizes, terms; no charge listing, inspecting. Crescent Co., 547 West 110th, northeast corner Broadway, upstairs. Cathedral 3774.

FOR TWO MONTHS by responsible party of two ladies, two bedrooms, sitting room, kitchenette; location below 90th; immediate occupancy; references exchanged; state terms. G 139 Times.

Wanted, small furnished apartment, half house, or cottage at Englewood, Bath Beach, Yonkers, Rutherford, or similar suburban district; reasonable; state terms. N 182 Times.

HIGH-CLASS furnished apartment, Riverside Drive preferred, south of 80th St.; 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, maid's room and bath; possession Feb. 1 to April 1. Phone Hanover 4870. Mr. Rogers.

Responsible, well-bred couple desire 6 or 7 room apartment, comfortably furnished, until June; highest references furnished; state particulars and price. Room 627, 225 5th Av. Telephone Madison Square 6229.

Small furnished housekeeping apartment, close to Central Park; $60 to $80 per month. Address W. Kennish, 44 Church St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Widow with four-year-old daughter wishes to share apartment with business woman or teacher; best references given and required. Columbus 7776.

Refined lady and daughter wish furnished apartment of five or six rooms, moderately priced; references; between 72d and 116th, west side. Columbus 7776.

COUPLE with small daughter want small furnished apartment, steam heat and electricity, anywhere Greater New York; not over $10. X. Y., 25 Times.

APARTMENT.—Wanted, small furnished apartment, about six months; newly married couple; highest references exchanged. R 76 Times.

Couple want four-room apartment, furnished, above 70th St. West, for February and March; references. Address Opportunity, O 10 Times.

Couple desire by Feb. 1, for four months, about three rooms; under $80 monthly. Krauss, 167 West 81st St.

Wanted, 4 or 5 room furnished housekeeping apartment; monthly or short lease; moderate rent. G 185 Times.

One or two rooms and bath bachelor apartment, between 34th St. and 50th St.; state rent. Address O 305 Times Downtown.

WANT 6, 7 rooms, Riverside Drive only, between 72d, 100th Sts., February, March; $200 month. Smith, 40 Times.

RESPONSIBLE party want 6, 7 room furnished apartment, east side; $250-$300 month, 4 months. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

COUPLE want 4, 5 room housekeeping apartment, 2, 4 months; $100-$125; give full particulars. Devlin, 62 Times.

Young married couple desires sublease two, three room apartment; reasonable. Lewis, Box 1,500, N. Y. C.

FURNISHED apartments wanted. J. Wickliffe Gray, agent, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

FIVE ROOMS and bath, for lady and maid, between 50th and 100th Sts., West. Schmidt, 12 East 49th.

WANT 6-room furnished apartment; choice location; $200 month. Telephone Vanderbilt 1453.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

I can rent apartment furnished.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

Two rooms and bath; several months, business woman; best references. G 159 Times.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Gentleman desires, two light, comfortable rooms with private bath; if possible, independent entrance; rooms must be artistically furnished, not above 100th St.; must be ready for occupancy Feb. 1. X 391 Times Annex.

LADY accustomed to refined surroundings requires 4 or 5 room apartment, completely furnished, between 135th and 145th Sts., west side. Full particulars and price to receive attention. C., 2,893 Broadway.

Young married responsible couple will sublease, starting February, small elevator apartment; perfect care guaranteed; about $50. [..]ctory, 1,327 Av. A. Phone Rhinelander 263.

Wanted to rent by the month, beginning Jan. 15, [..] rooms, kitchen or kitchenette and bathroom, furnished or unfurnished, preferably Washington Square neighborhood. D. E. Lauderburn, 156 5th Av., N. Y. City.

Unfurnished.

AT ONCE, BY MARRIED COUPLE, TWO LARGE ROOMS AND BATH OR FLOOR IN PRIVATE HOUSE, BETWEEN WASHINGTON SQUARE AND 50TH ST. ADDRESS POWELL, APT. 42, 1,782 UNIVERSITY AV. PHONE 855 TREMONT.

Wanted, three rooms and kitchen; must have two baths; remodeled walk-up building preferred, Washington Square to 90th St., either east or west. B. H. Karmen, 123 5th Av. Phone Chelsea 1843.

Young married couple want living room, bedroom, kitchen, bath; furnished or unfurnished; $30 month; near subway. R 80 Times.

IMMEDIATELY, five or six room apartment, Washington Square to 96th St.; state price. G 142 Times.

Seven, eight rooms, two baths, west, below 45th; limit $1,000. G 346 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE.

Factory for sale; contains 10,000 sq. ft., with 40 H. Water Power; city conveniences; price $16,000. For particulars address B. Warner, (personal,) 96 Chambers St., city.

$395.—Lot near new subway station; good ground. G 165 Times.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

COLORED TENEMENT HOUSE
IN THE 130'S.
THREE-YEAR MORTGAGE AT 5½%.
WILL SELL AT PRICE TO NET 12%.
ADDRESS COLORED TENEMENT,
P. O. BOX 1,936, NEW YORK CITY.

West [..]th St.—Plot 100x100 for sale or lease, cheap; building loan if desired; suitable for garage. Goodwin & Goodwin, 148 West 57th St.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Big sacrifice.—$2,000 buys two-story business building, two stores, 3d Av., near station; 47x118; can be altered for any business; bank first mortgage, $10,000. Alexander Sirkin, 882 Prospect Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Will sacrifice for $30,000 cash, two of the highest class apartment buildings in best part of Bayridge, 2 blocks from 4th Av. subway; rents over $20,000 per year. Apply George R. Read Co., 3 East 35th St. Telephone Murray Hill 860.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

A beautiful old Colonial house in residential section of Larchmont; large plot; high ground, ten rooms, two baths; every modern improvement; convenient to station, Sound, schools, &c.; $1,000 cash, balance monthly payments, like rent. Krisch, 11 East 42d St. Phone 6441 Murray Hill.

Subdivision, high-class, fully developed, near railroad station, 150 lots and plots; $5,000 down; balance mortgage. Further particulars, A. C[..]fodd, 92 Spring St.

ALONG THE SOUND.—Choice properties. Howell C. Perrin, 7 East 42d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Get ready for Summer now. West Hampton, L. I., bungalow site, 200x150 feet, between railroad station and Great Southern Road; high ground, ocean view, forest trees, lovely lawns, asphalt sidewalks, gravel roads; ideal for refined people of moderate means. Address K. R. Wheeler, 1,130 Wisconsin Av., Dormont, Pittsburgh, Penn.

HICKSVILLE—32 LOTS
Great bargain; three minutes from Station. POLICY UNDERWRITING CO., 51 E. 42d.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Buy this home and combine the convenience of city dwelling with the freedom and health of country life; for a small cash payment, balance monthly, less than rent, you can buy this wonderful six-room home on a very large plot, with fine old shade trees, beautiful lawns, open fireplace, sleeping and dining porches, parquet floors; surrounded by refined neighbors in a highly restricted property, with every city improvement and only thirty minutes away. Price, $5,500. Call, write, or phone M. D. Ayers, 146 West 30th St. Phone 4583 Greeley.

ATTENTION, MANUFACTURERS!
Factory sites, cheap land; trucking distance New York; railroad sidings; Jersey Central, Lehigh roads; public utilities; plenty labor. Board of Trade, Kenilworth, N. J.

200 [..] Newark's suburb; speculator's, investor's chance; industrial boom; generous terms. Geo. Miller, 72 Smith St., Jamaica, N. Y.

Your rent buys 6 rooms, bath, all improved dwelling, half hour Erie. For particulars, W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Factories and Factory Sites Everywhere.
ROBERT T. STOUTENBURGH,
20-26 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

THE "ORANGES."
EUGENE A. KELLY.
Opp. East Orange Station, East Orange, N. J.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

Ten acres, orange and grapefruit grove, Lakeland, Florida; splendid income. Call for illustrated booklet, Hover, 212 B'way, N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Attractive 8-room apartment, central, city, reasonable rent; $2,000 cash, or payment on house, commuting distance. G 301 Times Annex.

473 acres W. Va. select coal land, $94,000, for good income property; no inflated values considered. R 56 Times.

Real Estate Wanted.

OWNERS of commercial waterfronts, factories, factory sites, warehouses desiring to sell or lease should communicate with Floyd S. Corbin, Specialist, 10 Wall St. Tel. Rector 9121.

Country place wanted within commuting distance; give $30,000 equity new law apartment; may add cash. Purchaser, 214 Times.

HOUSE, SINGLE, DOUBLE, COMMUTING DISTANCE; BARGAIN. G 802 TIMES ANNEX.

COMMUTING FARM, country place, about $2[..],000; particulars first letter. Country, R 1[..] Times.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$10,000 wanted on first mortgage; Monmouth County, New Jersey, residential or business property, loaner's option; loaner may have broker's commission; value and bond O K. F [..] Times.

Wanted, $8,000, first, 6 per cent., 240 acres and house; Selden, L. I., worth more than double. Fisk, 140 Nassau St., New York.

FARMS.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

EXCELLENT TRUCK & GENERAL FARM, Monmouth Co., N. J., $12,000; 40 acres high, productive soil, (potato, onion, celery, &c.,) also orchard; all buildings best condition; personally inspected and approved agricultural value, community advantages, markets, good roads; write for full description; exceptional opportunity; quick action necessary. G. W. Zucker, Graduate Agriculturist, King Building, Newark, N. J.

COLONIAL mansion, piazza 180 ft. long, 3 baths, steam heat, gas, electric light; farmer's house; extensive outbuildings; 170 beautiful acres; on State road between N. Y. and Phila.; $45,000 includes equipment. Write for pictures and accurate description. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Fruit and poultry farm in pleasant village; 20 beautiful acres; charming 8-room house; fruit trees in bearing; price, with poultry and Ford car, $5,200. Write for picture and accurate description. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

A1 farm, with buildings worth $10,000; 80 acres, all under cultivation; price $10,500, includes 5 horses, 14 cows, 6 heifers, bull, 2 calves, complete farm machinery. Write for pictures and accurate description. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Commuter's truck and poultry farm; has large house, with improvements, barn, henhouses; only $5,560; must be sold; agents please note. Box 264, Dunellen, N. J.

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

FARM of 300 acres on State road, Putnam Co.; $20,000 includes equipment worth $5,500 and timber worth $7,500. Write for pictures and accurate description. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

FARM near Brewster, 150 acres, neat 7-room house, 20-stanchion barn, granary, poultry houses; rare place for sheep; $3,500; terms. Write for pictures and accurate description. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

FRUIT FARM near Newburgh; 30 acres, all in apple, pear, peach, quince, currants and berries, $4,500. Write for picture and accurate description. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Farm of 185 acres for cattle, sheep, and grain; 11-room house; large barns; price $3,200. Write for picture and accurate description. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

PICTURESQUE FARM, 130 acres, buildings worth $4,000; price $6,000. Write for pictures and accurate description. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

FREE BOOK OF FLORIDA FACTS.—If interested in Florida, before visiting or settling in this wonderful State of fragrant flowers and sunshine, write Lake County Land Owners' Association, No. 190 Lloyd St., Fruitland Park, Florida, for free book of actual photographs and real conservative facts concerning this State. There is poor, good, better and best land in Florida. This book will teach you what IS BEST and WHY. The members of the Association are not land agents; they simply wish to tell actual facts to those really interested in the State. They have no time to waste on curiosity seekers, children or people who expect to grow rich without effort, but to those of character, energy, some capital, with a desire to learn more of the opportunities in this most prosperous State we would be glad to give fullest information.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

130 acre mountain Farm	$3,800
100 acre village Farm	7,000
90 acre fruit Farm	11,000
150 acre general Farm	15,000
230 acre Farm, equipped	25,000

Also acreage, tracts and estates. Write for what you want. RURAL LIFE CO., Kinderhook, N. Y.

YOU CAN DO BETTER ON A SOUTHERN FARM.—Send for a year's subscription free to our beautifully illustrated magazine, The Southern Homeseeker, which tells all about good, low-priced land and Southern opportunities. Write F. H. LaBaume, Agrl. Agt., N. & W. Ry., 413 Arcade Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

Farms Wanted.

Farm Wanted.—40 to 100 acres; must be on State Road; not over 50 miles from New York City; 40 per cent. must be good plow land and have barns and good water supply; large, old house preferred. John T. Brook, Pelham, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

5TH AV. OFFICE TO SUBLET. FINEST LOCATION IN NEW YORK; TWO WINDOWS OVERLOOKING PUBLIC LIBRARY. N 191 TIMES.

ATTENTION, BUSH TERMINAL TENANTS.
To let, vacant building 1,665 and 1,667 Broadway, corner Lawton St., opposite Reid Av., Brooklyn; 6 floors, 45x100; electric elevator; no manufacturing. F. Grasmann, office of William Bacher, 957 Broadway, Brooklyn.

At 80 Irving Place, southeast corner 16th St., store, basement, and two lofts, 82,000 square feet; up-to-date business building; cheapest insurance rates in city; two freight, two passenger elevators; immediate possession. Irving H. Wolfe, 225 West 39th St. Phone 5573 Bryant.

Part of beautiful modern front office, unusually light, furnished or unfurnished, with use of telephone in first-class office building, 38th St. and 5th Av.; will be sublet to desirable party. Write for full particulars, N 190 Times.

GARAGE TO LEASE, 235 WEST 60TH ST. ACCOMMODATES 20 CARS. ALL CONVENIENCES. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 4772.

7 EAST 54TH STREET.
25-foot, 4-story and basement house, with 3-story extension, elevator, steam heat, electric light; in the exclusive retail section. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

Established 5th Av. ladies' tailor has space with window display, for first-class corsetiere, dressmaker, milliner, or kindred line; rent moderate. Tuzzoli, 27 West 46th St.

Studio and part of office, suitable for commercial artist, to sublet to desirable party, located in first-class office building, 38th St. and 5th Av. Write for full particulars to N 189 Times.

Office in beautifully furnished suite, with privileges of workroom, in Woolworth Building; immediate possession; reasonable. Telephone 6587 Barclay, or address M 279 Times Downtown.

Storage facilities for light materials, &c., centrally located; convenient; all freight connections, bridges, and ferries. Box 4, 208 Broadway, Brooklyn.

COLUMBUS CIRCLE, (31 West 60th St.)—Store, 22x100; double show windows; also basement, lofts, 22x100; splendid light offices. Apply on premises, or Rieser, phone Madison Square 5350.

LOFTS, FLOORS, OFFICES.
2,500 SQ. FT.
LIGHT, MODERN, FIREPROOF.
106 EAST 19TH ST.

PART OF LOFT FOR SHOWROOM AND STOCKROOM IN DESIRABLE LOCATION; HOTEL DISTRICT NEAR BROADWAY. R 126 TIMES.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE.—Every facility; rent $25.50 per month; no lease required; also desk room, $10.50 per month. Duane, 309 Broadway, Room 807.

5TH AV. AND 19TH ST.
Large, light loft, with elevator service, at reasonable figure. Apply to
GILL ENGRAVING CO., 140 5th Av.

DESIRABLE STORES
in new building; suitable dairy, laundry, stationery, &c.; inducements to proper parties. 799 Park Av., corner 76th St.

82,000 SQ. FT. GROUND FLOOR.
25-TON CRANE.
Complete power plant to lease for mfg. purposes in Manhattan. R 28 Times.

STORE AND BASEMENT, 25x100,
Near Broadway and Franklin St.; new front, steam heat; elevator; low rent; also light lofts. Duross, 156 Broadway.

Store, 26 East 23d St., (near Madison Av.)—Large display window; steam heat, hot water. William F. Fuerst, Inc., agent, 87 Nassau St.

OFFICES TO SUBLET.
About 950 square feet. Apply Room 1061 American Exchange Bank Building, Broadway and Cedar, or your broker.

DOCTORS' OFFICES, 19 West 54th St.; rentals $1,200 and $2,500. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

For Rent.—Desk space or showroom space in attractive office with or without service; wonderful location. 1,182 Broadway, Room 1200.

Attention! Caterers. To let 3 rooms, including kitchen, in very high-class furnished apartment house. 27 West 91st St.

Phone Rector 5664-5665 for Offices and Lofts in Manhattan. Sub-leasing our specialty.
G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc.,
115 Broadway.

Desk room; beautiful, light; excellent service; reasonable. 1,269 Broadway, (324,) Room 501.

NEWLY FURNISHED OFFICE.
With stenographic service included; references exchanged. Room 385, Singer Building.

Store on 181st, near Broadway, wonderful location, suitable any business, fixtures for sale. Neudorfer, 665 West 181st.

Portion desirable office, 5th Av., 2d floor, corner 30th St.; terms reasonable. Apply Marsters, 255 5th Av.

Parlor floor, 5 West 16th, near 5th Av.; brokers full commission. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co., 14 Wall St.

140 WEST 34TH ST.—Showrooms and offices. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

49th, 47 West.—Large parlor floor, any light business; also ground floor suite for doctor; newly decorated.

East 23d St.—Fine big loft, 5,000 sq. ft.; also basement, 4,000 sq. ft. Bohlen, 166 East 23d St.

Space and window, dresses, negligee, &c. Rose, 14 East 46th, opposite Ritz.

Attractive small office, $15. Room 94, 7 Pine St.

Front office, Woolworth Building. Inquire 10-12 noon, Room 2304. Tel. Barclay 4675.

DOCTOR OR DENTIST
Desirable parlor floor. 52 West 54th.

Very desirable office, 19x23; plenty of light and steam. Apply 1117, 34 West 33d St.

Rent—Deskroom; stenographer, desk, phone, conveniences. Room 1019, 52 Broadway.

Brooklyn.

For rent, two fireproof lofts, 8,000 feet, central location Brooklyn, near depot; good labor section. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg., N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Office five or six hundred feet, near 4th Av., between 17th and 32d Sts.; must be cheap; do not manufacture; prefer small office and stock room. G 122 Times.

Manufacturer wants furnished part office, with telephone service, in good building; rent about $40 per month. G 357 Times Downtown.

Desk room or office space, with stenographer and telephone, for Pittsburgh manufacturer. N 201 Times.

Building, preferably equipped for chemical manufacturing; outside of city preferred; purchase or lease. A 111 Times.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Westchester.

A medium-sized furnished (or unfurnished) house to rent on Chester Hill, Mount Vernon; plenty of sunny windows and warm; moderate rent; references. Post Office Box 228. Telephone 895.

New Jersey.

For rent, furnished, for Winter, with option re-leasing for Summer or purchasing, 11 rooms and 3 baths, stucco house and garage, 3 minutes station D., L. & W., hour New York. Box 165, Mountain Lakes, N. J.

Furnished residence, 95 Harrison St., East Orange; 8 family, 5 servants, 5 baths; garage; flower, vegetable gardens; 3 months or longer; convenient Lackawanna station. Ellis Adams, 9 East 44th St., New York.

95 Harrison St., East Orange, N. J.—Completely furnished admirably located house, 3 or 4 months or longer. Ellis Adams, Orange 1417.

Miscellaneous.

Florida furnished house to rent; one on Biscayne Bay, with launch. The Bliss Properties, Inc., 303 13th St., Miami, Fla.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Manhattan.

7 EAST 54TH STREET.
25-foot, 4-story and basement house; elevator, steam heat, electric light; possession at once. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

60th, East.—Lower part house, suitable for physician, dentist. Telephone Lenox 9169.

Wanted—Private house, Harlem, under $7,000; no agents. Send particulars, O 250 Times Downtown.

93D, 237 WEST.—FIVE-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT; 3 BATHS. CARETAKER.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

150th St., 550 West.—Four-story, speckled brick and brownstone, 18 rooms, 3 baths, steam heated; adaptable for three or four families; price, $15,500; mortgage, $10,000 at 5 per cent. Owner on premises.

19th St., 140 East.—Private house; Gramercy Park section; steam, electricity. Edward Kling, on premises, 12 to 3.

Bronx.

Bargain, corner house, two lots; run for garage; two blocks Jerome Av. subway; small amount of cash. 2,377 Grand Av., Fordham Heights.

Brooklyn.

$6,900; $500 CASH.
1,147 and 1,149 50th St., 2-family fancy brick, 11 rooms and 2 baths; upper floors rented for $23 per month; newly decorated, parquet floors; get off 50th St. station West End Line, (4th Av. subway system) walk half block to houses.
REALTY ASSOCIATES, Owners,
162 Remsen St. Tel. 6480 Main.

$4,960—217 Bay Ridge Av., 2-family brick, 11 rooms and 2 baths; upper floor rented; near subway station; $500 or more cash, balance monthly.
REALTY ASSOCIATE, Owners,
162 Remsen St. Tel. 6480 Main.

Westchester.

At Larchmont.—Best environment, between railroad and water, new Colonial home, half brick and frame, 10 rooms and 3 baths, all modern appointments; terraced plot; highest location; shade trees. For particulars communicate with M. T. Keller, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9880 Madison Square.

14-room modern house, with all improvements, including three acres of ground, White Plains. Apply Ely J. Rieser, 28th St. and 1st Av., New York. Phone Madison Square 5350.

At New Rochelle.—Eight-room house; all improvements; few minutes' walk from station; price, $7,000, about $1,000 cash, balance mortgage. Irving H. Wolfe, 225 West 39th St. Phone 5306 Bryant.

Long Island.

THE LAST OCEAN BEACH
within easy commuting distance of New York; finest surf bathing on Atlantic Coast; beyond the excursion crowds; west end Long Beach, 40 minutes out; pretty cottage near ocean and boardwalk; furnished, all improvements, $800 season; particulars on request. Owner, W 352 Times Downtown.

New Jersey.

WRITE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments less than rent, 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-4c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace; built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 78 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Fanwood, N. J.—Modern house, 7 rooms and bath; plot 100x250; garage; fruit, grapes, berries; $6,000; owner's business compelled moving; adjoining lot, 100x250, if wanted. Wallis A. Cattelle, Washington, N. J.

For sale, new house at old price; $8,500; choice location Plainfield; 2 baths, 8 rooms; very choice. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York.

Florida.

Miami, Florida, home, 5 rooms, bath, every improvement; 50 ft. front, 300 ft. from Biscayne Bay; high-class section, with or without furniture; owner compelled to come to New York; bargain $2,850. Robert Conlon General Fireproofing Co., 395 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Miscellaneous.

COZY COTTAGE for year-round living, only a few minutes by train from N. Y. C.; took it in trade and can't use it myself; fine plot, on one of the best streets; very high, only two years old; hardwood trim; steam heat; modern bath; electric light, worth double my asking price; convenient to R. R. station and schools; a few hundred dollars down, balance on terms less than rent anywhere. BUILDER, P. O. Box 529, New York City.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, strict commission basis, on Spanish monthly magazine, to canvass retail apparel shops. Apply Castillo Publishing Co., 28 State St., New York.

ARTISTS—We Want Two.
THE FIRST—Specialist in Men's Wear Illustrations, who possesses remarkable ability in both wash and pen and ink work for newspaper reproduction; we want a man who is worth $5,000 a year, or more; he must be a top-notcher.
THE SECOND—An artist just a rung or two below the $5,000 man: below in experience and development perhaps, but on a par in native ability; he must be worth $3,000.
These positions are open in the Art Department of the largest syndicate art service in the country; it is absolutely essential that illustrations be right from standpoint of merchant as well as artist; a permanent connection is assured the right men; give full particulars; if possible send specimens of work, which will be returned.
Write H. H. Huggins, Murray Newspaper Services, 17 Battery Place, New York City.

ASSISTANT in manufacturer's showroom; ARTIST AND DESIGNER to take full charge of art department; only those with several years' practical experience in lamp shades, panel, and furniture painting need apply. Ramsey, Lyon & Humphreys, 142 East 59th St.

young girl, neat, tactful, knowledge of mathematics preferred; apply in own handwriting, "Assistant," 252 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, with some experience on ledger work; accurate; $12 to start. O 14 Times.

ASSOCIATE EDITOR on monthly magazine; must have knowledge of make up and write well; state full qualifications. N 188 Times.

BILLING MACHINE OPERATORS.
Quick and accurate; experienced in department store work preferred, but not essential.
Applications received in person or by mail will be treated confidentially. Apply 8:30 to 10 A. M. employment office, 7 West 35th St.

BILLING CLERK-TYPIST for factory office, Long Island City firm, state experience and salary expected. N 175 Times.

Classified Advertising Rates
The New York Times
Count six average words to a line.

Telephone Bryant 1000.	Per Agate Line
Agents Wanted	50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	42c
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HELP WANTED—Female.

BILL CLERK, EXPERIENCED IN MANUFACTURING CONCERN; NO MACHINE. APPLY IN HANDWRITING, STATING SALARY AND EXPERIENCE. SAMEK BROS., 18 EAST 22D.

BILLING CLERK on Elliott-Fisher machine; also experienced as stenographer and typist; state salary, references, age and experience. M 281 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK, ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATOR; MUST BE GOOD MATHEMATICIAN. PERMANENT. 280 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPERS, by a large Brooklyn corporation, experienced in handling number of accounts receivable; excellent working conditions and opportunity for advancement; state age, experience in detail, salary wanted; replies confidential. M 268 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Well qualified, to start as assistant; quick and accurate at figures and experienced in cost calculations of export and import business; remunerative opportunity; state particulars fully; character references required. Y 208 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant; must be rapid, legible writer, accurate; able to take off trial balance and have thorough knowledge of office work; excellent position assured; give full particulars, age, references, salary. S. F., 265 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of coal mining and shipping preferred; salary to be governed by competency. Apply, with references, Monday; Christian firm. No. 200 5th Av., Room 605, Manhattan.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced, double entry, trial balance, control account, for Brooklyn concern; steady employment; fair salary to right applicant; state reference and salary. Box 0[..], 1,352 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced; double-entry, trial balance, control accounts for manufacturing concern; fair salary to start; chance for advancement. Call, Monday, 11 A. M., Lerner & Sasser, 115 West 27th.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT FOR LARGE CONCERN; MUST BE QUICK AT FIGURES; EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE SALARY. M 276 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER and TYPIST, high school graduate; must have three years' experience with check voucher and register systems; salary $18; write letter of application, stating age, education, experience, references. M. M. D., Room 801, 21 Exchange Place.

BOOKKEEPERS' ASSISTANTS, 2. Several assistant bookkeepers, permanent position with big concern; must be young and bright; beginning $12-$17. Apply by handwriting. T. M., 165 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 22-48 years, quick and accurate, wanted by a [..] established concern in Jersey City; state in handwriting age, race, education, experience, and salary expected. Address X 3[..] Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPERS.—Experienced double entry bookkeepers and cost accountants in large manufacturing concern; state salary, references, and full particulars. Y. P. O. Box 28, Station 8.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—One experienced in keeping stock records; must be accurate at figures; write fully stating previous experience and salary expected. M 209 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, double entry; write fully in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, experience, references, and salary expected. N 198 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, wanted; must also be assistant typist; salary to start $15; closed Saturday, open Sunday. N 144 Times.

BOOKKEEPER—Intelligent young lady for downtown office, only one familiar with typewriter considered. Address A 235 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent double-entry bookkeeper-stenographer wanted; congenial position; good pay. Call [..] A. M., Hirschberg, Schutz & Co., 29 [..] St.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer in law office; reply in own handwriting, stating age, salary and experience. O 300 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPERS.—Three qualified bookkeepers to post, position in future. Call after 3 P. M., Monday; see Mr. Herking, Room 801, 61 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, thoroughly experienced in work of fire insurance brokerage office; state experience and salary expected to start; reliable. O 273 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and TYPIST for woolen house; state experience and salary. N 173 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced for cloak and suit house; state salary and references. N 193 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and cashier in publishing house; state experience, salary. H 28 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, double entry, control accounts; state reference, experience, and salary expected. O [..]0 Times.

BOOKKEEPER—Young lady, experienced, understanding trial balance; state salary, age, and experience. O [..] Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced controlling accounts, trial balance; state salary and full particulars. N 200 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, understanding typewriter; state salary, references. Address Box 69, 208 Broadway, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER wanted; must have had previous experience. Levin, 130 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER Wanted; state experience, salary, and age. Y 20[..] Times Annex.

BUSINESS woman of high standing to develop and take charge of subscription department of new and up-to-date pictorial magazine. Write, giving past experience and references, to Room 2201, Candler Bldg., 220 West 42d St., New York City.

BRIGHT GIRLS,
16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER,
TO ACT AS
MESSENGERS
in the various departments throughout the house; highest wages will be paid; permanent positions, with splendid opportunities for advancement.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.
FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
FIFTH AV., 37TH AND 38TH STS.

BUYER WANTED.
WAIST BUYER WANTED FOR BASEMENT OF A LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE IN BOSTON; MUST HAVE HAD BROAD EXPERIENCE IN POPULAR-PRICED MERCHANDISE. APPLY MONDAY AND TUESDAY, JAN. 7 AND 8, [..] 5TH AV., ROOM 602.

BUYER
FOR DRESSES AND GOWNS,
by 5th Av. specialty house; one having filled similar position only considered; state experience and salary expected; communications treated in confidence. Box H 6 Times.

BUYERS.—One of our large accounts requires two competent buyers, one for men's furnishings and gloves, and one for jewelry, leather goods, ribbons, stationery, and books. Apply by mail to Bass & Lilienthal, 1,150 Broadway.

CASHIER.—Retail store; good penman; reference required; steady position; salary $9. Call Weisbecker, 2,5[..] Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, white, neat, capable; sleep out. Apply Price, 45 Central Park West.

CLUBHOUSE MANAGER.—Middle-aged woman, with executive ability, interest in young people, knowledge of household economies, to manage a well-equipped employees' clubhouse of ten rooms; must live in the house, be responsible for keeping it and members in order, hiring help, running a lunchroom for 150 members, and keeping simple expense book; write qualifications very fully; state salary. N 155 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

CLERKS for filing, mailing, and general office help; girls about 18 years old wanted in dry goods commission house. Apply by letter; giving full particulars, age, experience, and salary wanted, N 134 Times.

CLERK.—Permanent position open to clerk with good penmanship capable of accurate work; give age, experience, and education. N 178 Times.

CLERICAL.—Conscientious and intelligent worker to take charge of important detail work and make herself generally useful in busy office; permanent, with advancement. W 378 Times Downtown.

COLORISTS.—Air brush artists; only those experienced on pictures need apply. Rotograph Co., 313 West 41st St.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, EXPERT, WANTED BY GENERAL MANUFACTURING DRY GOODS CONCERN; STATE PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED. S. P., 295 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.

Young lady wanted in office of large textile corporation; good opportunity for advancement; salary $12 at start; state qualifications. O 303 Times Downtown.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR wanted. Apply Metropolitan Electric Mfg. Co., 14th St. and East Av., Long Island City, 15 minutes from Grand Central, Depot.

CORRESPONDENT WANTED.

A large publishing concern has an unusual opportunity in its subscription department for an experienced correspondent; applicant must be well educated, have some sales ability, and a capacity for handling a large volume of correspondence in a prompt and efficient manner; must also be capable of directing and correcting the work of others. Address applications to Correspondent, M 255 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER

on silk dresses, one who has been connected with better houses, making dresses from $13-$30; a bonus will be given to those making good. Peggy Paige, 131 West 35th St.

DESIGNER on kimonos and negligees; experienced only need apply. Nasrallah & Moses, 48 West 25th St.

DESIGNER in ladies' high-grade neckwear; state experience and salary. X 368 Times Annex.

FASHION ARTIST, experienced for studio, catalogue work, &c. X 387 Times Annex.

FILE CLERK.

Young lady wanted in office of large textile corporation; good opportunity for advancement; state qualifications. O 302 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK.

Young lady experienced; capable of performing other clerical work; advancement; state salary. W. J., 306 Times Downtown.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
FIFTH AV., 37TH AND 38TH STS.,
REQUIRE
ASSISTANT BUYER
FOR
WOMEN'S GOWNS
AND DRESSES.

Must have had previous experience with high-class retail trade in New York City, be an efficient stock manager, and possess executive ability necessary to handle help.

Good salary, permanent position, with splendid opportunity for advancement to capable woman.

Please state fully previous experience. All replies will be held strictly confidential.

APPLY BY MAIL ONLY.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
FIFTH AV., 37TH AND 38TH STS.,
REQUIRE
ASSISTANT BUYER
FOR
CHILDREN'S COATS,
ages 2 to 6 years.

Must have had previous experience with high-class retail trade in New York City, be an efficient stock manager capable of assisting in selection of merchandise.

Good salary, permanent position, with opportunity for advancement to capable woman.

Please state fully previous experience. All replies will be held strictly confidential.

APPLY BY MAIL ONLY.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED SALES PEOPLE FOR THEIR HOSIERY AND KNIT UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENTS.
ALSO
HIGH-CLASS SALES PEOPLE FOR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS THROUGHOUT THE HOUSE.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GIRLS.
SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES.

We can use 35 girls for high-grade clerical positions; only clean-cut, ambitious girls with high school training need apply; positions are permanent, with liberal starting salary. Apply by letter only, stating age, training and experience, to Miss Longenecker, National Cloak & Suit Co., 207 West 24th St.

GIRLS, Christian firm, not under 18 years, to learn clean, light assembling factory work; experience unnecessary; $10 weekly to start; can earn $12 or more at piece work; reasonable hours; steady work all year. Apply by letter only to W. W. R., 132 East 16th St.

GIRL TO ASSIST IN SHOWROOM OF WAIST HOUSE; MUST BE WILLING AND ACTIVE AND OF GOOD APPEARANCE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO ADVANCE. BEERMAN & FRANK, 36 EAST 31ST ST.

GIRL, experienced in filing and general office work, in office of large manufacturing house; state references and salary. M. S., O 5 Times.

GIRL, bright, for mailing and filing department; good opportunity for advancement; state experience and salary. N 112 Times.

GIRLS FOR CLERICAL WORK; WRITE GOOD HAND AND EXPERIENCED AT FIGURES. BRASSIL BINDERY, 41 ELIZABETH ST.

GIRL wanted in publishing office to do general work; public school graduate preferred. N 367 Times Downtown.

GIRLS, general clerical work, write good hand, experience unnecessary, start $6-$8. McCall, 236 West 37th St.

GIRL, about 17, to learn cost figuring; penmanship and accuracy essential; salary, start $8. F. P., 224 Times Downtown.

GIRLS to learn millinery; paid $7 per week while learning. Low, Krause, 597 Broadway.

GIRL, refined, intelligent, to care for 4-year-old child. Cowen, 68 Fort Washington Av.

GIRLS to address envelopes and inclose circulars. Box 43, Station D.

GLASS WORKERS.
STEM MAKERS AND HAND SEALERS.
INEXPERTS CAN MAKE
$20 WEEK,
WITH OVERTIME AND BONUS.
CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

GOVERNESS.—Wanted, English or French nursery governess, to go to country for two children, 2½ and 5 years, oldest child in school mornings. Call 222 Riverside Drive, before 11. J. R. Pye.

GOVERNESS, visiting, wanted, speaking good German and French; boy 5 years; good references required. Apply Monday morning, 10 to 12, Harris, 313 West 107th St.

GOVERNESS.—Young lady of refinement and culture wanted as governess for two boys, ages 3 and 7. Call Tuesday, 12-1:30, 22 East 66th St.

GOVERNESS wanted, speaking French and German, who can sew. Apply between 9 and 12 Monday, by telephone, 1989 Morningside.

GOVERNESS wanted for four-year-old boy six afternoons weekly; state age, nationality, salary, references. Answer by letter only, 141 West 78th St.

GOVERNESS, Visiting.—Young and intelligent. Cowen, 68 Fort Washington Av. Audubon 9240.

GOVERNESS.—Young lady as governess to child, 6 years old; references required. Call Ledman, 1,900 7th Av.

HOUSEKEEPER, general housework, and cooking; reliable white girl wanted in small family, apartment; no washing; references required; wages $30 to $35. Stockard, 71 Central Park West., corner 67th St.

JAPS.—TWO MALE JAPS TO TAKE CARE OF NINE-ROOM BACHELOR APARTMENT; MUST HAVE GOOD PERSONAL REFERENCES AS TO PREVIOUS SATISFACTORY SERVICES AND HONESTY; POSITIONS PERMANENT. ADDRESS G 177 TIMES.

LEDGER CLERK.—One who has had experience with purchase ledger, also checking, entering, and posting invoices, and to do general assisting work; good handwriting essential; state experience and salary. N 130 Times.

MAID for general housework, family of two. Call Sunday, 510 West 112th St., Apt. 81.

MAIL CLERK; one who is familiar with the various details of a busy mailing department; state age, experience, and salary expected. A 256 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.

A suburban Trust Company desires the services of an experienced real estate and insurance man as manager of its Real Estate Department; application should be made in writing and should state age, qualifications, references, and salary expected; this opening offers a future for the right man. Address P. O. Box 720, Plainfield, N. J.

MILLINERS.
R. H. MACY & CO.
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS; ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO BEST WORK AND MATERIAL WILL BE CONSIDERED.
APPLY AT OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT MANAGER, ANY TIME DURING THE DAY.

MILLINERS—Improvers and copyists; steady position, good salary; only those accustomed to high-class work need apply. Madeleine Crosby, 20 East 46th St.

MODELS.

ATTRACTIVE GIRLS FOR DRESSES; SIZE 16; LONG SEASON; SOME PERMANENT POSITIONS OPEN; APPLY ALL WEEK.

HOLZMAN & MITTENTHAL,
22 WEST 27TH ST.

MODEL.—A desirable all-year-round position at $30 per week as model in fitting department for a young woman with good figure measuring 36 bust; no previous experience necessary. Apply to B. Johnson, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York City.

MODELS.
THURN.
15 East 53d St.,
require several brunettes; must be tall and slender; no others need apply.

MODELS.
SEVERAL STYLISH YOUNG LADIES, 36 BUST; PERMANENT POSITIONS OPEN, HIGHEST SALARIES PAID, AND LONG SEASON ASSURED. R. A. DAY SUIT COMPANY, 1,115 BROADWAY.

MODELS.
ATTRACTIVE MODELS FOR MILLINERY. GOOD SALARIES. PERMANENT POSITIONS. JOSEPH, 682 FIFTH AV.

MODEL, 16 SIZE, MISSES' suits, must be stylish figure, small, 36 bust, for showroom samples. Apply all week, Hagneman, 28 West 27th St.

MODELS 16.
Dress house needs several good-looking girls. Apply, Monday, all day, Peggy Paige, 131 West 35th St.

MOTHER'S HELPER or Nursery Governess.—Competent, reliable, refined woman to care for child of 2 and assist with ten months' old baby; fifteen minutes from Pennsylvania Station; attractive conditions for right person. Phone Vanderbilt 3256, between 10 and 1, Monday morning.

MOTHER'S HELPER wanted, mornings, except Saturday and Sunday, who is willing to assist with housework. Call by appointment, 1,928 University Av. Phone Fordham 2426.

MOTHER'S HELPER wanted; generally useful, unencumbered woman, to take charge of infant and go to Chicago; references. Address Baxter, 27th St., Beechhurst, L. I.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Wanted, a young woman of refinement in small family. Address Mrs. Woodbury, 98 Groton St.; Forest Hills Gardens, L. I. Forest Hills 6784-W.

MOTHER'S HELPER wanted in country; hour out; no objection with child. Mr. Noel, 70 5th Av. Telephone Chelsea 8135.

MOTHER'S HELPER, light house duty; plain cooking; musical preferred. M 236 Times Downtown.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Apply 421 Henderson Av., New Brighton, S. I.

MRS. J. L. DIETRICH will be at the McAlpin Hotel, Room A, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday of next week for the purpose of engaging the services of four educated, ambitious women for special educational work. Call in person from 10 to 4. No telephone interviews.

NURSE.—Woman, sensible, to nurse a two-year-old boy; one who has had experience in taking care of children; must be a careful person with a good disposition; registered nurse not required; salary, $7 per week, room and board. Call Monday, Room 116, Grand Hotel, Broadway and 31st.

NURSE.—Graduate head nurse wanted in home for aged women; salary $50 and maintenance; state age, experience, and religion. House of Holy Comforter, 196th St. and Grand Concourse, city.

NURSE or nurse girl for seven months baby. Call Sunday and Monday, Mrs. Cooper, 790 Riverside Drive. Get off 157th St. subway, Apt. 11D.

NURSE.—Day or part time, to care for baby. Telephone Audubon 7500, Apartment 32, before 3 o'clock.

NURSE for baby one year old; hospital training. Phone Riverside 324.

NURSERY GOVERNESS for four girls, all at school in morning. Call, Monday, between 3 and 4 or after 6, 152 East 65th St. Tel. 6197 Plaza.

OFFICE CLERKS

Wanted, one experienced comptometer operator, also one payroll clerk, thoroughly experienced in handling currency quickly and accurately. Apply Employment Department, 784 Pacific St., near Atlantic Av. subway station, Brooklyn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.

We require a thoroughly experienced and capable girl for our auditing department; permanent position; splendid opportunity. Apply Supt.
Barnett Bros., Columbus Av., and 74th St.

PAY ROLL CLERK with experience and good references by large concern in Bronx; good opportunity for advancement. Address reply to P. O. Box 2158, New York City.

PIANIST AND VIOLINIST wanted for Winter season; room and board and reasonable cash compensation; 10 to 12 weeks. Manhattan Hotel, St. Petersburg, Fla.

SALESLADIES.—EXPERIENCED SHOE SALESLADIES; NEW STORE ON WEST 57TH ST.; ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO SERVE FINE TRADE NEED APPLY; ALL CORRESPONDENCE STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. G 123 TIMES.

SALESLADY.—Refined young woman, attractive personality; experience unnecessary; high-class, dignified position, paying big returns; excellent future; salary or commission. Room 1613, 220 West 42d St.

SALESLADY, widely acquainted, can earn $30 to $50 weekly commission, whole or part time. Call, Monday and Tuesday, 1,482 Broadway, Suite 709 and 710.

SALESLADIES for art needlework store experienced in this line; also party capable to take charge; state particulars about experience and age. N. W., Times Harlem.

SALESLADIES.—Wanted, several experienced salesladies for store. J. J. Wyle & Bros., Inc., 18 East 27th St.

SALESLADY for confectionery store. Apply after 9 A. M. at Mendel's, Grand Central Terminal, 42d St.

SALESWOMEN.
TRIMMED MILLINERY.
R. H. MACY & CO.
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL EXCEPTIONAL SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR FRENCH SALON; ONLY THOSE WHO HAVE HAD SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN HIGH-CLASS NEW YORK STORES OR SHOPS WILL BE CONSIDERED.
APPLY AT OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT MANAGER, ANY TIME DURING THE DAY.

SALESWOMEN:
We require experienced saleswomen in following departments:
DOMESTIC
NOTIONS,
HOUSE FURNISHINGS.
Also girls for BARGAIN TABLES. Permanent positions, congenial surroundings, no Saturday night work. Apply Superintendent. Barnett Bros., Columbus Av. and 74th St.

SALESWOMAN for small antique shop, willing to do office work and typewriting; experience unnecessary; state salary; references. R 33 Times.

SECRETARY, confidential and household, young woman, by well-known American Christian family residing in Washington, D. C.; must be tactful and of pleasing appearance, good stenographer and typist, and have fair knowledge of simple bookkeeping and filing; will board near employer's home; all these requirements necessary; please give age, nationality, religion, qualifications and experience, and salary required; give telephone number; highest credentials essential. G 198 Times.

SOLICITOR.—High-class interior decorating concern wants to communicate with refined lady, having best social connections, to solicit business; salary or commission. N 143 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner, some high school education, presentable, ambitious, in office of shorthand reporter; must be conscientious, intelligent, absolutely willing; unusual opportunity to learn shorthand work; small salary at first; only those so qualified need apply; answer in own hand; Protestant firm. W 387 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and OFFICE SUPERVISOR in an advertising agency; a young woman of experience, initiative, and intelligence; an opening that offers a splendid chance for advancement; state full particulars and salary desired. O 15 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of Spanish, in export department of prominent manufacturer of electrical goods; excellent opportunity; state references, experience, and salary desired. A 331 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST, high school graduate; only first-class stenographers need apply; preferably one who can read and write Yiddish; write letter of application, stating age, education, experience, and references. M. M. D., Room 601, 20 Exchange Place.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, (preferably in printing business,) and experienced on Elliott-Fisher billing machine; state salary, references, age and experience. M 252 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER required for advertising agency office; high school graduate preferred; salary $15 to start. Apply by letter, stating age and experience. Box "A. E. O.," Dorland Agency, 366 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, Law, Female, Wanted.—Applicant must be thoroughly experienced in legal work; state experience, qualifications, and salary desired and whether at present employed. A 250 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, EXPERT, MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN OFFICE DETAILS; REFERENCES REQUIRED. HERMAN KIENZLER CO., 45 WEST 17TH ST.

STENOGRAPHER for general office work with large manufacturing concern; must be experienced. Write, stating age, previous experience, and salary required. W 381 Times Downtown.

STENOTYPE OPERATOR or Stenographer.—Young woman, well experienced, competent, and accurate. Apply in person, Davis & Lawrence Company, 10 and 12 Christopher St.

STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER in law office. Reply in own handwriting, stating age, salary and experience. O 381 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bright, active, in large central real estate office; beginner considered. Address, stating age, experience, and salary desired, Punctual, 92 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, with several years of mercantile experience; also wait on incoming buyers. Apply or write Boag, 31 Union Square.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, (female,) in law office; good position; salary $15 week. Address, stating age and experience, G 247 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, capable, experienced in machinery and engineering lines; write fully, own handwriting; salary $18-$20. W 365 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST wanted by technical publishing house; one who understands dictaphone preferred. N 308 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER who can write English correctly and who has worked in an office; salary $14. Address in own handwriting, giving reference. N 171 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, for magazine office; must possess executive ability; state age, education, experience, reference. N 180 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be able to take dictation accurately; good, permanent position. Call, Underwood & Underwood, 6 East 39th.

STENOGRAPHER with at least 1 year's experience; knowledge of bookkeeping essential; state age and salary desired; only those with A1 references need apply. N 185 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, knowledge of bookkeeping, for large dress house; state age, salary, and qualifications. B. F., 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, rapid typist, varied knowledge office details, experienced real estate line, also willing. O 288 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in office of corporation; experience in tabulation essential; a girl living in Bronx preferred. N 387 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER; salary $12 week. Department M., Intertype Corporation, foot Montague St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, English and, if possible, German stenographer; bookkeeping knowledge. P 174 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, competent, rapid; state age, references, and salary wanted. R 12 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, capable; unusual surroundings; $12. Apply Monday, Foster & Reynolds Co., Candler Bldg.

STENOGRAPHERS, experienced, for publishing house; good salary; opportunity for advancement. McCall, 236 West 37th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, experienced stenographer wanted in export office; salary $16. O 249 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, French.—Must be experienced and competent; must also be able to do English stenography. G 187 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, some experience; must be accurate; salary to start $10. O 234 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; references; $15 to $18; wholesale dry goods. United States Mercantile, 141 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright girl, one who lives in Bronx preferred; state experience and salary desired. N 151 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; state salary. N 142 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable stenographer wanted; young, quick-thinking, advertising or financial experience preferred; state age, experience, salary; excellent opportunity and permanent position for right girl. Address "J. H. S.," P. O. Box 822, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER.

Quick and accurate for desirable position in department of accounts of large retail corporation; will consider beginner if good education; rapid advancement for capable worker. Address Stenographer, O 327 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—A prominent real estate firm has an exceptional opening for a young lady stenographer; some knowledge of the business is essential and applicant must be neat, quick, accurate, and used to the routine of a busy office. Write, stating creed, age, experience, and salary desired, C. T. R., Box N 177 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for a permanent position by a long-established concern in Jersey City; must be capable, have had 2 years' experience, and be at least 21 years; state age, race, school education, stenographic experience, and salary expected. Address X 354 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, with initiative. Art and Science Forum, 25 West 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, capable girl; moderate salary to start. R 27 Times.

STOCK SALESWOMEN.—New dividend-paying sulphur company needs several women to build up strong sales force; commission. Durell, Gregory, & Co., 10 Wall St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR for factory office, Long Island City firm; state experience and salary expected. N 174 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR and file clerk, pleasant surroundings, opportunity for advancement. See Mr. Wolf, 416 West 13th St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Hours 8 to 6. I. Isaacs, 880 Broadway.

TYPEWRITER and BILL CLERK. Apply Chas. P. Rogers & Co., 519 West 20th.

TYPIST, &c.—Experienced young woman as typist and business phonograph operator; knowledge of shorthand also an advantage but not absolutely essential; must be rapid and accurate, with good education; somebody who will be permanent if arrangement is mutually satisfactory and who appreciates good treatment and the surroundings that may be expected in an office under religious auspices; write, giving age, experience, education, present position and salary, salary expected, references, including name, address and denomination of pastor, and state when available. R 7 Times.

TYPIST.—An exceptionally good position for a thoroughly experienced young woman; in answering describe education and list of positions you have held, salaries received, and kind of work you have done. A 202 Times Downtown.

TYPIST-SECRETARY.—Wanted, a refined young lady to reside with employer at a place about twenty miles from Philadelphia to do typewriting; must be speedy operator and willing to write repeated form letters; salary, $40 per month, first-class board, and accommodations; replies must state education, age, nationality, religion, experience, references, and reason for seeking this position. Stenographer, P. O. Box 175, Paoli.

TYPIST, with experience on Underwood or Elliott-Fisher machine; permanent position, with excellent opportunities for advancement. Apply Monday, between 8:30 and 10 A. M., Montgomery, Ward & Co., Bowne and Imlay Sts., Brooklyn.

TYPIST.

We require thoroughly experienced and capable girl for our auditing department; permanent position, splendid opportunity. Apply Supt.
Barnett Bros., Columbus Av., and 74th St.

TYPIST.

Growing concern which appreciates good work, requires competent typist; permanent; advancement; liberal pay; half-day Saturday. Smith Pharmacal Co., 322 East 34th St.

TYPIST.—Permanent position, good pay, advancement for competent worker. J. K., 175 Times.

TYPIST and clerical office assistant, A1, wanted; quick and bright; for publishing house. Call 8:30, Room 313, Equitable Bldg., 120 Broadway.

TYPIST

with billing experience; capable of operating Monitor switchboard; advancement; state salary. L. J., 250 Times Downtown.

TYPIST AND FILE CLERK, experienced, in railroad office; give age, experience, and religion; salary $55 per month. N 199 Times.

WANTED—Young French maid for children ten years old; must speak good English. Call 10-12 o'clock, Hotel Belleclaire, Apartment 601.

WOMAN of good social standing for important position in large financial institution; one month must be devoted to study of our system without pay; widow with children and no business experience preferred; compensation on commission, give in confidence full particulars about education, family, age, and whether at present employed. Address Financial, N 268 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, well educated, ambitious, for clerical work of all grades; permanent position, with excellent opportunities for advancement. Apply Monday, between 8:30 and 10 A. M., Montgomery Ward & Co., Bowne and Imlay Sts., Brooklyn.

YOUNG LADY wanted who can write shorthand and use a Remington invisible machine; no bookkeeping; salary $10; must have some experience. Apply Monday morning, 9 o'clock, Silbit Emb. Co., 296 5th Av., Room 404.

YOUNG LADY in wholesale jewelry house to fill orders and take care of stock; state age, references, experience, salary desired; splendid opportunity for experienced party. W 282 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY wanted as office assistant in wholesale hosiery house, with some experience on books; must be quick at figures and write good hand. Address, stating experience, and salary expected, O 11 Times.

YOUNG LADY for small hotel office and switchboard; salary, with room and board, according to experience. Apply The Pepperday, Main and Echo Av., New Rochelle, N. Y.

YOUNG WOMAN.—Downtown real estate firm wants a young woman between 20 and 30 in its renting department to do clerical work and answer telephone. Some stenography. Must be accurate and have initiative. Address in own handwriting. Box M 262 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN for general office work to take charge of stock and shipping records; one with railroad clerical experience and who can operate a typewriter preferred. Mutual Chemical Co. of America, West Side and Fulton Avs., Jersey City.

YOUNG WOMAN for clerical work and assist in medical clinic; $12; state age. E. M., 1,525 Broadway.

YOUNG WOMAN over 25 to assist real estate broker at office and outside by examining property; start $8. O 250 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, (3,) $18 to $20.
SWITCHBOARD AND TYPIST, $15.
CLERKS, $10 to $12.
TYPISTS, (4,) $12.
OFFICE SERVICE COMPANY,
149 Broadway, New York.

HIRST EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—High-class positions open as follows: Stenographers, $25-$15. Young ladies, knowledge of chemical dyes. Clerks, ($2,) $15. Typists, (4,) $10-$18. File clerks, clerks. Register free.

STENOGRAPHERS-BOOKKEEPERS, $20; stenographers, legal, $8-$20; commercial, all salaries; bookkeepers, $12-$20; dictaphone, $18; clerks, $12; typists, $15. Quick Service Agency, Times Building.

STENOGRAPHERS-BOOKKEEPERS, $20; stenographers, legal, $8-$20; commercial, all salaries; bookkeepers, $12-$20; dictaphone, $18; clerks, $12; typists, $15. Owens Agency, 166 Fulton St.

Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau; free registration; Stenographers, twelve positions, (commercial,) financial, $15, $18; stenographers, bookkeepers, five, $15 to $22; typists, $12 to $15; bookkeepers, $15.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers, Clerks, Typists, Switchboard, Dictaphone, Ledger Clerks; excellent openings with reputable concerns for refined, educated Americans. Fulton Agency, 98 Nassau, 489 5th Av.

EFFICIENT Employment Agency, 10 East 43d.—Stenographers, $12-$25; doctor's secretary, (nurse and stenographer,) $25; clerks, $7-$15; comptometer operator, $15. Budenbender, Prop.

STENOGRAPHERS, Office Assistants, Typists, Bookkeepers.—Good openings for educated, refined Americans. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Cortlandt 4249.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$12-$15-$18; also bookkeepers, typists, switchboard operators; office assistants; registration free. Gahagan Agency, 254 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, typists, dictaphone operators, clerical, excellent openings for reliable applicants. Alpha Agency, 132 Nassau. Riv. 717.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Young woman familiar with ledger work; good at figures; $18.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Rapid typist; $18.

BILL CLERK.—Underwood machine; $15.

STENOGRAPHERS.—A number of positions out of town; $100-$125 per month.

Several positions in New York; salaries from $10 to $20 per week.

LAW STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced New York law; $22 week.

SPANISH-ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER.—Familiar with law work; $1,500 per annum.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 1, ROOM 735.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.
REFINED, well-educated young women (under 30 years) for permanent openings.
STENOGRAPHERS.
1 SECRETARIAL, $1,300.
1 SECRETARIAL, $1,000.
5 COMMERCIAL, $20.
3 EXPORT, INSURANCE, $15.
OTHERS, $12-$14.
2 SPANISH-ENGLISH, $25 upwards.
BOOKKEEPER.
1 MOTION PICTURE CO., $25.
STATISTICAL CLERKS.
2 OIL COMPANY, $750-$1,000.
TYPISTS.
1 ORGANIZATION, $18.
1 BANK, $15 and lunches.
1 COMMERCIAL, $15.
4 INSURANCE, $12.
OTHERS, $10.
CLERKS.
INSURANCE, (Rating Dept.,) $30-$100 mo.
BANK, (Beginners,) $40 month.
HOTEL, (Sunday work,) $55 and lunches.
BILLING CLERKS, $40-$50 month.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE,
37 Liberty Street.

WARNER & BROMLEY,
100 BROADWAY.
CORTLANDT 5175-6.
TYPISTS.
STENOGRAPHERS.
CLERKS—HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES.
DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.
If you are one of the above it will be to your advantage to call at our office immediately.
SPANISH STENOGRAPHER—$25.00
ALSO REQUIRE
Several women for outside sales work, $18.00.

(10) BOOKKEEPERS AND LEDGER CLERKS, $12-$20.
(6) TYPISTS, $10-$15.
(3) DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, $15-$18.
(2) CLERKS, FILING, MULTIGRAPH, COMPTOMETER, FIGURING, $9-$14.
PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC.,
30 Church St.
Call in person, 9 to 2.

DOYLE AGENCY.
UPTOWN, 30 East 42d St. DOWNTOWN, 154 Nassau.
STENOGRAPHER & BOOKKEEPER, $25.
STENOGRAPHERS, DOWNTOWN, UPTOWN, BROOKLYN, $15; OTHERS, $8-$12.
TYPISTS, $12, $10, $9.
CLERKS, BEGINNERS, $7; EXPERIENCED, $8, $10, $12.
SWITCHBOARD, WITH TYPEWRITING, $12.

THE NEW YEAR PROMISES GREAT OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN. APPLICATIONS SOLICITED FROM THOSE UNEMPLOYED OR DISADVANTAGEOUSLY LOCATED; EXCELLENT POSITIONS FOR STENOGRAPHIC SECRETARIES, TYPISTS, CLERKS, OPERATORS. MUTUAL SERVICE BUREAU, 41 LIBERTY ST.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
20 VESEY ST.
No Registration Fee.
Stenographers, secretary, bookkeeper, $22; others, $20-$15; banking, $18; noiseless operator wanted; beginners, $10; bookkeeper, $2-$18; assistant, $13; file clerks, $8; typists, $12-$8; clerical workers, $12.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
154 NASSAU ST.,
MISS GRIFFIN.
We have exceptional opportunities for dictaphone operators, $12-$18; stenographers, $12-$18; bookkeepers, $15; typists, $12-$15; file clerks, $10-$12.

STENOGRAPHERS, $18, $15, $12; Brooklyn, $20-$15, $12; bookkeeper, double entry, $20; dictaphone, $12; typists, $12, $10; clerical, $12, $10, $8; no registration. ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, Room 518, 132 Nassau St.

CASHIER & Bookkeeper, private office $15-$20; Ledger Clerks $20; Typist & Dictaphone $18-$20. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, clerks, Americans, $10-$20; many others. Brody Agency, 23 Broadway.

SOCIAL SECRETARY.—Stenographer; daily; exceptional opportunity. Hopkins Agency, 489 5th Av.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway; register free; many superior office positions.

BOOKKEEPERS, $12-$25; stenographers, $12-$25; bookkeeper-stenographers, clerks. Merrill, Flatiron Building.

Instruction.

ARE you interested in a well-paying profession—dress design and illustration. Our unique method of instruction has developed some of the leading fashion illustrators and creators in New York; not an art course requiring years of study; our lessons are practical, interesting, and prepare you in short time; only school recommended by the trade; under direction Emil Alvin Hartmann, master of costume design; morning, afternoon, evening classes. Visit our permanent exhibition of students' work, or write for Booklet T. The Fashion Academy, 608 Park Av., at 65th St., New York.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's syllabic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York, and 21 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

CLERKS FOR FILING can earn $12 to $30 weekly, according to ability; we secure these positions for our graduates, teaching them expert filing methods in six weeks; join day or evening classes forming now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 2961.

COMPLETE secretarial course, also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night, begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1853,) Broadway at 72d St.

WOMEN—GET INTO TRAINING!—Business and the Government need accountants, bookkeepers, stenographers, trained office workers of all classes. Pace Courses provide the necessary training. Write for Booklet 15 giving details. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 5th Av., (45th st.,) the oldest and preeminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING, PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

NURSES.
Harlem School of Nursing, Incorporated, teaches and graduates; all branches nursing; no age limit; employment; new term Feb. 5; booklet mailed. 160 West 121st.

GENUINE PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—Secretarial, shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, &c., for private and Government positions; don't waste time in large classes; save time and money. A. Fansell, 290 Madison Av., (40th St.)

STENOGRAPHERS.—5,000 Government stenographers needed. Arrange at 1011 World Building for course in any school. Shorthand, $30; bookkeeping, $15.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation; 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

ART Promoting Film Company want talented beginners of all ages for MOTION PICTURE PRODUCTION AND VAUDEVILLE. Call 1,449 Lexington Av., (corner 94th St.)

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, New York.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ABLE-BODIED MEN wanted, between 18 and 45, to enter service as firemen; between 21 and 50, to enter service as brakemen; also skilled mechanics for railroad work. Apply for particulars to nearest station agent, N. Y., N. H. & H., or C. N. E. Railway. C. W. Wildin, General Manager.

ACCOUNTANT.—LARGE CANADIAN DISTILLING COMPANY REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A FIRST-CLASS ACCOUNTANT; PREFERENCE GIVEN TO EITHER C. P. A. OR C. A., WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN MANUFACTURING COSTS, OR TO A FIRST-CLASS ACCOUNTANT WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN THE DISTILLING BUSINESS; PERMANENT POSITION AND GOOD PROSPECTS FOR RIGHT PARTY; STATE FULL PARTICULARS CONCERNING PAST AND PRESENT EMPLOYMENT, EXPERIENCE, POSITIONS HELD, REFERENCES, AND SALARY EXPECTED; ALL REPLIES WILL BE HELD CONFIDENTIAL. ADDRESS J. F. R., P. O. BOX 380, MONTREAL, CANADA.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Capable and reliable accountants or auditors for temporary employment which may prove permanent; only those at present disengaged will be considered, and those with railroad experience preferred. Address, stating age, nationality, religion, experience, and references. W 386 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Firm of certified public accountants wishes to add to its temporary and permanent staff seniors and semi-seniors and juniors. Apply by letter only, stating age, schooling and bookkeeping, accounting experience, references and salary expectation; state also telephone number and when available. Kline, Hinds & Fink, 1,183 Broadway.

ACCOUNTANTS with public accounting experience required by large firm of certified public accountants; salaries $35 to $60, according to grade, with extra pay for overtime work; this advertisement inserted direct by the firm requiring the help. Apply by letter to Mr. F. G. Maisch, private and confidential. M 288 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Experienced foundry cost experts preferred, for large professional industrial engineers, to travel, instruct, and perhaps make installations of standardized foundry cost system; permanency depends upon ability shown; personality and character essential; give complete details, training, and experience. C. E. Knoeppel & Co., 101 Park Av., New York City.

ACCOUNTANTS.
Junior accountants required immediately by firm of public accountants; salary, $25 to $40 weekly, according to ability. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, and full details of experience. N 386 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.
Wanted an accountant, with knowledge of cost accounting, capable of handling private ledger and works ledger; familiar with bookkeeping machines; good wages; permanent position for competent man. M 281 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS (Juniors) on permanent staff of C. P. A. firm; unusually desirable opportunities; manufacturing experience preferred; public accounting experience not essential; salaries, $20-$35. O 290 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Firm of certified public accountants has an opening for an experienced senior, capable of taking charge of audits; permanent position, with opportunity for advancement; state experience, age, salary, references. G 336 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Wanted, experienced men by firm of public accountants; state qualifications, age, whether married or single, salary, when available, and, if possible, telephone number. Address Certified, O 242 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.
FIRST-CLASS SENIORS AND JUNIORS; NO OTHERS NEED APPLY; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS; AGE, SALARY EXPECTED, AND REFERENCES. AUDIT, P 389 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT and systematizer, capable of adopting and maintaining a practical cost system in jewelry factory; permanent position; state salary and previous experience. O 224 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Several juniors required for permanent positions; city work, with opportunity for advancement; give experience, references, salary, and age. R 65 Times.

ACCOUNTANT'S Assistant wanted; graduate of New York University preferred; juniors only. Apply Monday, 9:30, Columbia Auditors, 225 5th Av.

ACCOUNTANT.—First-class accountant and office manager; state full details. Address O 236 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, able collector, wanted by large downtown house; state experience and salary expected. A 232 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS, semi-senior, junior, C. P. A. office; state experience, salary. O 234 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MANAGER, experienced, by firm operating chain of credit clothing stores; permanent, desirable position. Meskin Bros., 140 5th Av.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR for publication with national circulation; must be high-grade man, capable of earning over $4,000 commission; preferably familiar with Boston; state full particulars; confidential. Address N 134 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN, high class, to go to Montreal to work on theatre programs; work all the year around; salary and commission; only experienced program advertising men need reply. Address F. A. Veitch, 703 New Birks Building, Montreal.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, strict commission basis, on Spanish monthly magazine, to canvass retail apparel shops. Apply Castillo Publishing Co., 24 State St., New York.

ADVERTISING ASSISTANT able to be of real help to a busy advertising manager; good salary to start; splendid opportunity; state qualifications fully. O 2 Times.

ADVERTISING WRITER qualified prepare strong mail order copy, proprietary preparations; all or part time. Scott, 173 Times Downtown.

AEROPLANE INSTRUCTOR.—In school for mechanics, a man well up in aeroplane construction, planes, fuselage, landing chassis, wiring, truing-up, controls, &c. Write or call. Room 203, 112 West 42d St.

A MANUFACTURING firm publishing a technical magazine and doing extensive advertising desires to fill a vacancy caused by death; the position requires a knowledge of proofreading, of dummying out; the more knowledge of printing one has the better; no objection to a person of 45 years; give full particulars and state salary in first letter. H 408 Times Annex.

AN OPPORTUNITY.
If you are a salesman or have the ability to be taught salesmanship, one of the largest houses in America will teach you its methods free; our salesmen are the best paid in the country; commission. Address Opportunity, 251 Times Downtown.

ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT, bright, neat and well mannered young man; $10 to start; hours 9 to 5. N 187 Times.

ASSISTANT TO OFFICE MANAGER WANTED.
MUST BE A WIDE-AWAKE YOUNG MAN, FAMILIAR WITH UP-TO-DATE OFFICE SYSTEMS AND CAPABLE OF DEVELOPING INITIATIVE AND EXECUTIVE ABILITY; GOOD FUTURE FOR RIGHT PARTY; STATE AGE, SALARY EXPECTED, REFERENCES, AND FULL PARTICULARS REGARDING YOUR EXPERIENCE; YOUR APPLICATION FOR THIS POSITION WILL BE TREATED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. R 19 TIMES.

ASSISTANT TO OFFICE MANAGER.
Manufacturing company of national reputation desires to employ an active, energetic man with a view to training him to assume entire charge of office at one of their smaller branches; must be thoroughly posted on bookkeeping, office details, and have a general knowledge of business affairs; position permanent for the right man. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, salary desired, married or single, and whether subject to draft. O 338 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT GROCERY BUYER.—GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. J. D. R., P. O. BOX 329, NEW YORK CITY.

ASSISTANT in accounting department large manufacturing concern; young man, clean-cut, rapid worker, with knowledge of modern methods preferred. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, experience, salary. R 71 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Exempt from military draft; easy routine work, good chance for advancement. Address stating age, religion, experience, salary wanted. "Harlem Corporation," Times Harlem.

ATTENTION, YOU BUSINESS MAN! PRESIDENT! BROKER!
Do you desire orders executed by capable, young, gritty, college man, practically trained in finances? Youth, plus honesty, flavored with "pep," that's me. N 181 Times.

AUDITOR.—Man with complete accounting experience to take entire charge of department, for large jewelry establishment with chain of stores in Philadelphia; applications strictly confidential; state full experience and salary expected. Address by mail only, 706 Kinney Building, Newark, N. J.

AUTO BODY SALESMAN.
High-class salesman wanted by largest manufacturer of commercial auto bodies in the city; successful applicants must be draft exempt, able to prove clean record as to character and past achievement; knowledge of automobile business very desirable but not essential; extensive and satisfactory drawing account against salary and commission. Y 202 Times Annex.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,
5TH AV.—MADISON AV.
34TH AND 35TH STS., NEW YORK,
HAVE SEVERAL DESIRABLE POSITIONS OPEN IN THEIR WOMEN'S AND MISSES' READY-TO-WEAR GARMENT SECTIONS FOR COMPETENT MERCANTILE MEN, TO ASSIST IN THIS BRANCH OF THE BUSINESS; EXCELLENT PROSPECTS OF ADVANCEMENT ARE ASSURED. REPLY BY LETTER, ADDRESSING DEPARTMENT M.

BILLING CLERK, Underwood typewriter, with cloak and suit experience preferred; must be quick and accurate at figures. Jacob Sperber, 20 West 33d St.

BILLING CLERK, Underwood typewriter, with cloak and suit experience preferred; must be quick and accurate at figures. Jacob Sperber, 20 West 33d St.

BILLING CLERK, typist, for factory office, Long Island City firm; state experience and salary expected. N 176 Times.

BLUEPRINT BOY wanted in drafting room; good wages; chance for advancement. See Mr. Taylor, The Miller Corporation, Bergen and Kearny Avs., Jersey City.

BOOKKEEPER.

Experienced double entry bookkeeper, 30-40 years of age. Quickness and accuracy essential.

Only those who bear the closest investigation will be considered.

Apply by letter only, in own handwriting, mentioning all previous positions. Salary $35.

TREASURER
NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT CO.,
207 West 24th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Large manufacturing company wants man, aged 35 years, in general office; must be experienced in general ledger, journal, cash book, income and balance sheet work; good, rapid penman, accustomed to hard work and with clean record; salary $25; application must state age, experience and references. A 341 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted in home office of an insurance company; must be under 25 years and draft exempt, bright, accurate, of good family and character; permanent position, with good opportunity for advancement; give age, reference, experience, religion, and salary expected. A 219 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, with knowledge of stenography and correspondence; capable of systematizing records of stock on hand for women's specialty store; position open latter part January; state age, experience, references, and lowest salary to start; excellent chance for advancement; applications strictly confidential. P 124 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERIENCED IN DOUBLE ENTRY, TO TAKE CHARGE OF BOOKS OF MANUFACTURING BUSINESS; STATE EXPERIENCE AND EXPECTATIONS; CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. S. E., 271 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted, man of intelligence and refinement, with brains and initiative enough to take advantage of opportunity offered by growing advertising agency; advertising agency experience desirable; give complete business history and approximate starting salary desired. N 140 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent, wide-awake man wanted immediately in downtown office; good opportunity for advancement; in answering state age, experience, salary expected, and religion; give telephone number also. O 272 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant to accountant; married man preferred; age 35 to 40; must be experienced in modern methods, controlling accounts, voucher and invoice register, &c.; excellent opportunity; salary commensurate. M 267 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry bookkeeper and cost accountant, by large manufacturing concern; state age, references, salary and full particulars. Address Competent, P. O. Box 28, Station S, New York City.

BOOKKEEPER.—Man under 30, A1 penman, quick and accurate, who understands bookkeeping principles, not afraid of hard work; hours 8:30 to 6; salary $20. Inquire of doorman, 60-70 East 42d St. G. A. Hardy.

BOOKKEEPER.—MUST BE CAPABLE OF HANDLING TRIAL BALANCES; STEADY POSITION FOR RIGHT MAN; GIVE EXPERIENCE AND EXPECTATIONS. W 387 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, thoroughly experienced in work of fire insurance brokerage office; state experience and salary expected to start; exceptional opportunity for advancement. Exempt. O 274 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant bookkeeper wanted, commercial house; competent and intelligent man can secure permanent employment with good prospects; no objection to elderly man; state experience. R 111 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, with knowledge of double entry and controlling accounts, to assist in office of large concern; excellent references required. M 280 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; thoroughly experienced; must be accurate and good penman; state age, experience, and salary. N 156 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; chance of advancement; permanent position; require details of experience, references, age, salary. R 66 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, large importing house; state salary and full particulars. N 170 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, large importing house; state salary and full particulars. N 169 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Middle-aged man wanted in an insurance broker's office. Address, stating age and salary expectations, H. B., Box 155, New York Post Office.

BOOKKEEPER, accurate ledger clerk, permanent position, pleasant surroundings. Babcock, 116 West 14th.

BOY, 16-17, publishing office, 9 to 5; good opportunity for bright boy. Address in own handwriting, stating salary and nationality. Room 1208, 2 West 45th St.

BOY, bright, to assist in shipping department; experienced in lining or cotton goods house; salary, $10; give particulars. N 172 Times.

BOY to learn seed business; good penmanship and neat appearance essential; wages $8; call Monday morning. Room 801 1,457 Broadway.

BOY.—Bright American boy, about 17, in stockroom of wholesale house; must be industrious, efficient; good pay and chance for advancement. H 18 Times.

BOY about 16 years of age wanted in office of mercantile house; reply in own handwriting, stating age and references. O 226 Times Downtown.

BOY in publisher's office; state experience, if any, age, &c.; $7 a week. Reliable, Box 654, Post Office, New York.

BOY wanted to assist in office and run errands; salary, $8; closed Saturdays, open Sundays. G 183 Times.

BOY in office of wholesale house; good pay; chance for advancement; state salary. O 316 Times Downtown.

BOY for general office work; write age, education, experience, references, &c. M 240 Times Downtown.

BOY, (17,) $8 start. Apply 10 A. M., Monday, bring references, Library, Bar Association, 42 West 44th St.

BOY wanted, about 15 to 17 years of age, in office of an insurance broker; salary, $9 per week. A 222 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Wanted, a strong, active boy, 14 to 16 years. Apply in own handwriting to Box 1,334, New York Post Office.

BOY, bright, for 5th Av. establishment; good opportunity; references. Write M. X., Box 60, Room 1201, 220 West 42d.

BOY.—General office work, must be neat in appearance and have good references. Apply Room 1941, 30 Church St.

BOY wanted as messenger in stock broker's office; must be 16 years old and live home. A 207 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Ambitious boy for concrete construction office; exceptional opportunities for advancement. G 170 Times.

BOY intending to study law wanted; busy office; answer fully. O 262 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for light clerical work and errands; good opportunity for bright boy. W 361 Times Downtown.

BOY, 17 years old, for general office work; $35 month to begin. N 168 Times.

BOY, 16 or over, office work; state age, salary and experience. N 197 Times.

BOY wanted for export office. Apply B. Souto Company, 108 Greenwich Street.

BOY wanted in law office; splendid opportunity. Room 1802, 135 Broadway.

BOY, 16, wholesale jewelry house; good opportunity. Room 1605, 303 5th Av.

BOYS WANTED.
Boys to start at bottom in large insurance company; exceptional opportunity for advancement to the right boys; ability will be recognized and every chance given to improve position and salary; experience unnecessary, but high school education preferred; must be energetic, clean cut, and willing; application must be made in own handwriting, giving age, nationality, education, and previous experience, if any. M 260 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in downtown advertising agency; to one who is quick, accurate, and willing to learn we offer a real opportunity; salary, $7 to start. Address Christian, O 266 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Large concern dealing in iron and steel products has several openings for boys between the ages of 16 and 19; excellent opportunity to learn the steel business and work up in old-established house; experience unnecessary, but only boys with good school records considered; high school graduates preferred. State age, education; give reference. M 288 Times Downtown.

BOYS, TYPIST
in manufacturer's office; no stenography; excellent opportunity; permanent advancement; pay according to ability. Smith Pharmacal Co., 322 East 34th.

BOY wanted in banking house; must write a good hand, reside with his parents, and come well recommended. P. O. Box 1915.

BOY, 15-16, for office work in large wholesale silverware manufacturer's salesroom; must live with parents and be well recommended; excellent chance for advancement for bright boy. A 227 Times Downtown.

BOY.—REAL ESTATE COMPANY REQUIRES SERVICES OF A BOY OF GOOD EDUCATION FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK; 17-19 YEARS. O 270 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY.—Good, bright, energetic office boy, 16 to 18 years old; moderate salary to start; good chance for advancement; reference required; state religion. A 201 Times Downtown.

BRIGHT BOYS,
16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER,
ARE OFFERED
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES
in the various departments throughout the house; highest wages will be paid; permanent positions and splendid opportunities for advancement.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
FIFTH AV., 37TH AND 38TH STS.

BRIGHT BOY wanted, willing to start at bottom and work for advancement; apply stating age and qualification to P. O. Box 746, N. Y.

BROKER, stock salesman with clientele, or business man with ability to finance a going Mass. corporation producing a much-needed product endorsed by the Government; very liberal arrangements will be made with party capable of securing additional capital; no advance. For interview address, with credentials, X 372 Times Annex.

BUYER WANTED.

WAIST BUYER WANTED FOR BASEMENT OF A LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE IN BOSTON. MUST HAVE HAD BROAD EXPERIENCE IN POPULAR-PRICED MERCHANDISE. APPLY MONDAY AND TUESDAY, JAN 7TH AND 8TH, 200 FIFTH AV., ROOM 802.

BUYER wanted for women's muslin and knit underwear, house dresses, kimonos, girls' coats and dresses, infants' wear, and corsets; must have thorough knowledge of Eastern markets, together with general up to date merchandising experience. Apply in person Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday, between 8:30 and 10 A. M., at 303 5th Av., Room 1401.

BUYER WANTED, EXPERIENCED IN NOTIONS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE WHO IS WIDE-AWAKE. U. S. SPECIALTY COMPANY, 395 BROADWAY.

CABLE CLERK, experienced, accustomed to handling cable codes, required by foreign department of downtown bank; must operate typewriter; application must be in own handwriting, stating experience, references, previous employment, age, and salary expected. O 133 Times Downtown.

CANVASSERS to sell New York suburbs; electric attachment for winding phonograph automatically; retail $25; big profit; easily sold, especially if explained; vacuum cleaners, irons, &c.; write experience and what you have accomplished; commission. N 181 Times.

CASHIER.—Large insurance company wants competent cashier, capable of handling large amount currency, with long clerical experience; applications confidential; state experience, references, age, salary wanted. Apply to A 209 Times Downtown.

CASHIER AND BOOKKEEPER wanted in a busy Wall Street law office; answer fully to receive consideration. A 231 Times Downtown.

CIVIL ENGINEER, college graduated, to teach few evenings. School, 4 West 125th St.

CLAIM MAN wanted; must be capable adjusting Workmen's Compensation and Liability claims and experienced in work before commission; state salary expected and past performances. Address Nesbet, O 296 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Exempt, import clerk, high class china and glass; must be good at arithmetic and correspondence. Apply own handwriting, stating age, experience in the trade, other qualifications, and salary expected. Gilman Collamore & Co., 5th Av. and 30th St.

CLERK, 18 to 20 years of age, wanted in banking house, downtown; must be neat, alert, and come well recommended; state age, experience, and references. Clerk, O 320 Times Downtown.

CLERKS, seniors and juniors, draft exempt, accounting department large corporation; state age, experience, training, salary expected. O 229 Times Downtown.

CLERK in passenger department ocean transportation company; some knowledge of French and stenography preferred. F. D., P. O. Box 200, New York City.

CLERK.—Young man wanted to clerk in sporting goods store; bright and active. Slazenger, 12 East 42d St.

COLLECTOR.—Young man for large furniture house; salary $12 week; steady position. Address, giving age and references, T., 3,018 3d Av.

COLLECTOR, experienced installment account; steady position; state age, experience, salary expected. Address Box 61, 2,121 3d Av.

COPPERSMITH wanted at once. Apply Engineer, National Sugar Refinery, foot of Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.

CORRESPONDENT.—Live-wire sales correspondent, young, capable, aggressive; college graduate preferred; experienced in chemical or petroleum product advantageous; state full business history, age, references, salary. L. Sonneborn & Sons, 262 Pearl St.

COST CLERK.—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED PARTY WANTED WHO HAS HELD SIMILAR POSITION AND IS FAMILIAR WITH ALL DETAILS; GOOD PROSPECTS; STATE AGE, SALARY EXPECTED, AND REFERENCES. ADDRESS L. B., 200 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

COST ACCOUNTANT wanted by firm certified public accountants who can devise and install cost systems without supervision; exceptional salary for right man; reply, give experience, references, salary expected. O 288 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNTANTS
For permanent position with large Brooklyn manufacturer; give full details of experience, age, draft liability, and salary expected. Williamsburgh, 287 Times Downtown.

COUPLE.—Wanted for country; 25 miles from New York; wife general houseworker; man handy inside and outside; must be fond of children; reference as to ability and honesty. J. Andrews, Chatham, N. J.

CREDIT AND COLLECTION MANAGER.
High-grade man, thoroughly acquainted with furniture installment business; experienced in granting credits and knowing collection methods; permanent position; attractive salary; man knowing Brooklyn territory preferred; application considered confidential. C. Ludwig Baumann & Co., 1,443 Broadway, Brooklyn.

CREDIT MAN.—Downtown bank has opening for competent credit man with bank experience; splendid opportunity; give full particulars, present employers, &c.; information will be held strictly confidential. A 237 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER WANTED.—Must be experienced in hand-wrought lighting fixtures. Box B 262, Grand St., Adv. Agency.

DIE MAKERS.—Several first-class men, familiar with sub-press die work; only men familiar with this class of work need apply. H. W. Cotton, Inc., 34 35th St., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—Male.

DE PINNA, 5th Av., at 50th St., require SALESMEN FOR BOYS' CLOTHING.

Only those accustomed to handling exclusive trade and thoroughly experienced in high-class clothing need apply; excellent opportunities for a future to energetic young men.

DOWNTOWN BANK requires services of young man (20) with at least two years' high school education and knowledge of bookkeeping; answers not stating age, experience, previous employment, and salary expected will not be considered. O 282 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN.—HIGHEST WAGES PAID TOOL DESIGNERS ON JIG AND FIXTURE WORK FOR GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS; UNITED STATES CITIZENS ONLY. APPLY M. R. SCHOENBORN, HERALD SQUARE HOTEL, HERALD SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY, 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

DRAFTSMEN. FIRST CLASS, AEROPLANE WORK; PERMANENT POSITION, GOOD PAY. APPLY OR WRITE. CURTISS ENGINEERING CORP., GARDEN CITY, L. I.

DRAFTSMAN.—Experienced mechanical, detailing and tracers for work on U. S. Government aeroplane engines; bring sample of work and be ready to start if acceptable. Apply Employment Department, General Vehicle Co., Borden and Star Avs., Long Island City.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED. — EXPERIENCED ARCHITECTURAL AND MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN TO WORK ON PLANS FOR AN IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT PROJECT. GOOD WAGES TO RIGHT MEN; APPLY 4TH FLOOR, 244 MADISON AV., COR. 38TH ST.

DRAFTSMEN.—Wanted, detail men on high-grade automobile work; also first-class checker; in your reply state age, nationality, experience, and wages expected. The Locomobile Company of America, Bridgeport, Conn.

DRAFTSMAN, MECHANICAL, ARCHITECTURAL, ACCUSTOMED TO FINE LAYOUTS. Tuttle-Bailey Mfg. Co., 79 North 10th St., Brooklyn. Take crosstown car.

DRAFTSMEN, architectural, with estimating experience, for traveling position; state experience and salary expected. Address in own handwriting, M 274 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced, for work on aviation motors. Call Sunday, 3 to 6 P. M., Mr. Beck, Hotel York.

DRAFTSMAN.—Building and structural work; state experience, salary, &c. W 396 Times Downtown.

DRAFTING, (mechanical,) tool designing class, complete $2. New York Engineering Institute, 4 West 125th St.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER for construction and maintenance in an industrial plant; must have had technical training and some practical experience; permanent position with advancement for right man. Address P. O. Box 123, Rahway, N. J.

ELECTRICAL ESTIMATOR for supervising the installation of motors and lights; state your experience and salary desired. M 280 Times Downtown.

ENGINEERS.

WE NEED MEN TO DEVELOP IN SALES WORK.

Are you qualified? Men with shop experience and technical training will have every chance to make good.

Sales experience not essential.

Send your qualifications with photograph to the INDUSTRIAL BEARINGS DIVISION, HYATT ROLLER BEARING CO., NEWARK, N. J.

(All communications will be considered confidential.)

ENGINEER with drafting experience; excellent position for right man; state age, nationality, and salary expected. Habirshaw Electric Cable Co., Yonkers, N. Y.

ENGINEER wanted, third grade, to operate a small plant. Apply 270 East Broadway.

ESTIMATOR in plumbing supply business wanted. A 238 Times Downtown.

EXPORT-IMPORT firm wants bookkeeper and general office man possessing executive ability; opportunity to become office manager; only applicants with ACTUAL EXPORT-IMPORT EXPERIENCE, stating full details regarding positions held, age, salary, religion, nationality, &c., will be considered; replies treated confidentially. O 322 Times Downtown.

FARMERS, GARDENERS. — Agricultural workers of any description; married, single, experienced, and unexperienced; all over the Union; call or write Agricultural & Industrial Labor Relief, 1,128 Broadway, Room 607. All services rendered free.

FLOORMEN. L. S. PLAUT & CO., NEWARK, N. J., REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A NUMBER OF FLOORMEN; ONLY EXPERIENCED MEN NEED APPLY; FAMILIARITY WITH THE SHOE DEPARTMENT DESIRABLE BUT NOT ESSENTIAL. APPLY BY LETTER OR IN PERSON TO SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BOOKKEEPER, 24; must have had actual experience in handling foreign ledgers; good opportunity for right man; answers must give experience, references, salary expected, and age. O 281 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN.—Lithographic foreman press room; New York shop; experienced flat beds, Hall offsets, color work; particulars, salary. Competent, R 130 Times.

FOREMAN. Experienced, take charge of department, manufacturing iron steamship bunks. C. D., 272 Times Downtown.

FURNISHING MAN, SMART; MUST BE EXPERIENCED. APPLY WALLACH BROS., 265 BROADWAY.

HEARN, 14th St., West of 5th Av., requires tall, bright young men over 18 years of age as WAGON BOYS. Good pay, permanent position, quick advancement.

JUNIOR ACCOUNTANTS required immediately; salary $25 to $40 weekly, according to ability. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, and full details of public accounting experience. N 386 Times Downtown.

JUNIOR CLERK. Young man wanted as junior clerk in growing automobile supply business; must be intelligent; high school graduate preferred. Apply in person at 950 8th Av., Manhattan.

JUNIOR CLERK wanted by an American fire insurance company; answer stating age, references, and salary expected. O 239 Times Downtown.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO., INC., 125TH STREET, WEST, require an experienced BUYER for Furniture Department. Address all applications to Mr. E. H. Koch, mentioning full details of previous employment and salary desired. All communications treated confidentially.

KID AND FABRIC GLOVES. Young man for stock and wait on trade; big opportunity to right party; references and salary first letter. O 196 Times.

LABORATORY ASSISTANTS FOR RADIO LABORATORY.

WIRELESS EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY, BUT TECHNICAL TRAINING AND LABORATORY EXPERIENCE ARE ESSENTIAL.

GOVERNMENT WORK.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MEN. REPLY BY MAIL ONLY, STATING FULL DETAILS. EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., NEW YORK CITY.

LARGE DOWNTOWN BANK REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL EXPERIENCED BANK CLERKS; REPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS B. W. J., P. O. BOX 822, NEW YORK CITY.

LEDGER CLERK wanted by publishing house; must be rapid, accurate, and good penman; familiar with payrolls and competent to handle large number of accounts; state experience in detail, age, reference, salary desired, and present employment. A 254 Times Downtown.

LEDGER CLERK, experienced with bank ledgers, in large New York City corporation. Reply, stating qualifications, references, and salary desired, H 400 Times Annex.

LIFE INSURANCE CASHIER. ONE WHO HAS HAD LARGE EXPERIENCE AND SOME EXECUTIVE ABILITY; OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE EXPERIENCE, COMPANIES WORKED FOR, AGE, AND SALARY DESIRED. ADDRESS LARGE OFFICE, O 201 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MACHINIST-ENGINEER.—A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO TAKE FULL CHARGE OF LARGE MANUFACTURING PLANT IN NEW YORK CITY WITH CREW OF ALL KINDS OF MECHANICS UNDER HIM; MUST BE A GENERAL ALL-AROUND PRACTICAL MAN; WE PREFER A GRADUATE MECHANICAL ENGINEER. G 108 TIMES.

MACHINISTS.—Wanted, first-class men for boring mill, vertical milling, and radial drill, presswork; applicants must work from blueprints and to michrometer measurements; in your reply state fully nationality, age, and experience. The Locomobile Company of America, Bridgeport, Conn.

MACHINIST.—All around, capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent; traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 242 Times Downtown.

MACHINIST.—Good, all-around machinist; state experience, reference; good wages. A 258 Times Downtown.

MAIL ORDER advertising copywriter, preferably young man; part time work considered; write, stating salary or compensation and experience. W 360 Times Downtown.

MAN of long clerical experience and broad judgment wanted; capable of supervising large insurance accounting department; applications confidential; state age, experience, references, salary desired. A 209 Times Downtown.

MANAGER and buyer wanted in Richmond, Va., a capable manager and buyer for a department store, basement, handling beddings and domestics in medium and better grades, capable of doing a business of $100,000 or more; this is a splendid opportunity for advancement for one who is now a manager or assistant manager. X 352 Times Annex.

MANAGER.—Firm operating chain of credit clothing stores has desirable opening for store manager; will also consider experienced salesman. Moskin Bros., 145 5th Av.

MASSEUR.—Swedish graduate; licensed; steady employment; call Monday, 10 A. M., Room 107, 30 Broadway.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN. Men wanted at once with experience in any or all of the following lines: Industrial plant layouts, elevating, conveying, and transmission machinery, piping, tank work, and power plant construction. Also several junior draftsmen with experience that will enable them to handle the above work. Call eleventh floor, 360 Madison Av.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN with experience on electrical apparatus, particularly switchboards, circuit breakers, and controllers; permanent positions and every chance for advancement offered to the right men. Address Chief Clerk Engineering Dept., Westinghouse Elec. and Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN for switchboard layouts and detail work. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary expected; good opportunity for right men. Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co., Roselle Park, N. J.

MEN.—Several able-bodied men of good appearance, with some mechanical ideas, 32 to 40 years, to be trained for places vacated by men now army officers; outside work, principally inspection, incidental sales; growing business; international organization; largest company in important permanent line; related to building trades; about $100 per month while learning. X 398 Times Annex.

METALLURGIST.—Wanted, as assistant in well equipped metallurgical laboratory of large Baltimore manufacturing plant; experience or knowledge of heat treatment and metallography especially desired; state age, training, experience, and salary expected. Address Employment Manager, Crown Cork and Seal Company, Baltimore, Maryland.

MILLWRIGHT.—Capable men able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 241 Times Downtown.

OFFICE SALESMAN; experienced, wanted by a firm selling mechanical appliances to all industries; good salary; fine chance for man with practical experience. Full details about experience, age, education, &c. A 233 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, knowledge of bookkeeping, desired; salary $20 per week; opportunity for right man. F. J., O 227 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, about 18 years of age, wanted by downtown importing concern; must be alert and have fair education; salary to start $8. Apply in handwriting. O 297 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted by manufacturing concern; opportunity for advancement. O 228 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT—State age, experience, and salary. N 161 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER WANTED. MUST BE CONVERSANT WITH UP-TO-DATE BRANCH STORE AND MAIL-ORDER SYSTEMS AND CAPABLE OF HANDLING AND SUPERVISING HELP; EXECUTIVE ABILITY AND INITIATIVE ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY; A GOOD POSITION FOR THE RIGHT PARTY; TO RECEIVE CONSIDERATION, STATE SALARY LAST EARNED, REFERENCES, AGE, AND FULL PARTICULARS REGARDING YOUR PAST EXPERIENCE; COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE HELD IN STRICT CONFIDENCE. R 30 TIMES.

OFFICE MANAGER wanted by importing firm in New York; age 35 to 45; must have had department store experience and good references; salary $35 week. Apply in writing, stating experience and reference, Rodite. P 187 Times.

OFFICE CLERK, American parents, 16 to 18 years, experience in textiles preferred; prominent jobbing firm; give experience, with reference. A 290 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT. — YOUNG MAN, SOME EXPERIENCE KEEPING INVENTORIES, AS GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT. O 4 TIMES.

PACKERS. Strong men, experienced in the electrical business. Call WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

PATTERN CLERK to take charge of patterns for concern manufacturing machinery; good opportunity for the right man; location near New York City; must be a good penman and exempt from draft; state age, experience, and salary expected. X 370 Times Annex.

PHYSICIAN registered in New York State; advertising office making a specialty of nervous and chronic diseases, located central part of State; this is an exceptional opening, but man must be of highest character, strictly sober, honest, and possess good professional ability; experience unnecessary; give age, character references, and some details regarding self in first letter. X 290 Times Annex.

PIPEFITTER FOREMAN for construction and repair work in an industrial plant; must be a good mechanic and able to handle men; permanent position for the right man. Address P. O. Box 123, Rahway, N. J.

PLUMBER and HELPERS. 183 East 70th.

PORTER.—Young man to do light porter work; salary $12. Apply 84 White St.

PRINTING SALESMEN. The McConnell Printing Company has installed additional equipment sufficient to materially increase their production of publication, catalog, and color printing, and seek the services of live salesmen to secure new business; liberal salary or commission will be paid men with ability to secure orders for high-grade printing. Address E. E. Wonderly, Manager, The McConnell Printing Company, 226-242 William St., New York.

PRINTING SALESMAN.—By high-grade New York house; fine opening; permanent for right man; must be capable of earning salary $50 per week to start; state age and experience; confidential. G 141 Times.

PROMOTION MAN to promote building ma-

PRINTING ESTIMATOR, thoroughly experienced on all kinds of work, for very large plant; give references, experience, salary, &c. M 250 Times Downtown.

terial line among architects, engineers; must be energetic, forceful, tactful, have personality, good character, and above draft age or exempt; some traveling; state salary. X 390 Times Annex.

REPORTER.—Wanted, city reporter, trade paper; moderate salary to start. Address R 23 Times.

SALESMEN.—We wish to add to and rebuild our sales force, as we have lost a great many of our salesmen through the draft; we offer you the opportunity of your life if you are clean cut, honest, and have a proven record as a salesman; a good education essential to your success; drawing account against commission. A. S., 57 Times.

SALESMAN.—Stock and bond; responsible man, with a proven record, to represent high grade security house; offering consists of first mortgage bond and Capital Stock of exceptionally strong company; stock active on New York Curb; strictly commission proposition. Address Sales Manager, 45 Broadway, Room 75, N. Y.

SALESMEN.—If you are dissatisfied with your present income and would like to better yourself by selling a staple line in great demand, WE HAVE IT; our men are making more money than they ever made at any previous time; drawing account against commission; it will pay you to investigate. E. K., 62 Times.

SALESMAN TO VISIT JEWELRY AND DEPARTMENT STORES IN SOUTH WITH BEST LINE OF WHITE-STONE JEWELRY NOVELTIES MADE; ONLY THOSE WITH EXPERIENCE AND ESTABLISHED TRADE NEED APPLY, IN HANDWRITING; WE PAY A VERY LIBERAL COMMISSION. FISCHEL NESSLER CO., 151 5TH AV.

SALESMEN.—We wish to augment our sales force with a few first-class men, who have convinced themselves that they can sell goods; for men of this type possessing a good character and education we have a good proposition; drawing account against commission. H. A. Yost, 120 West 32d St., sixth floor.

SALESMEN, (2,) for parts of the Middle West; commission basis; traveling expenses paid; must be acquainted with lace and veiling buyers and be willing to work hard; good positions to right kind of men. Answer by letter, Jennings Lace Works Corporation, Park Av. and Hall St., Brooklyn, New York.

SALESMEN.—Appealing only to $10,000 men; group of high grade business men can use three experienced stock salesmen; must be producers, have personality, and reputation; prospects and introductions furnished; commission. Address, with personal details, Public Service, Box X 282 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Opening for three salesmen of proven ability who have sold books, stocks, insurance, for our Newark territory; our proposition is new and big money-maker; personal instruction insures $50 weekly; commission basis. Mr. Martin, 4th floor, 225 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—An experienced salesman, preferably one acquainted with the drug trade, to sell McCourt drug label cabinets, roll labels, and boxes in New York City; a commission proposition that offers an opportunity to the right man. McCourt Label Cabinet Co., Bradford, Penn.

SALESMEN.—Young men wanted, under 21 years of age, as salesmen in high-class retail stores; salary $15 per week to start with; splendid chance for advancement. Address in own handwriting, giving age, experience, and references, O 298 Times Downtown.

SALES ORGANIZER.—Able, with substantial clientele, to handle campaign of high-grade issue underwritten by strong financial house, and soon to be dealt in on New York Curb; very attractive commission basis; also salesmen on commission to handle same issue. Address F., P. O. Box 1986, New York.

SALESMAN, COVERING NEW ENGLAND STATES, FOR HAND-EMBROIDERED WOMEN'S NECKWEAR LINE; ONLY THOSE HANDLING KINDRED LINES NEED APPLY; COMMISSION BASIS; PART OF EXPENSES ADVANCED TO RIGHT PARTY. WRITE H 23 TIMES.

SALESMAN—MILLINERY. We want a live wire salesman for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Eastern Pennsylvania with big following among department store and retail trade, to sell strong line of flowers, feathers, and hats; good salary. Charles J. Levy, Inc., 649-651 B'way.

SALESMAN ON SILK JERSEY UNDERWEAR AND PETTICOATS FOR THE TERRITORY OF PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO; ONE WHO HAS HANDLED THIS LINE; COMMISSION AND SALARY; APPLY IN PERSON TO MR. WEINER OF M. S. SIEGEL & CO., 104 WEST 27TH ST.

SALESMEN.—Proposition unaffected by war; calling only on leads of best quality; unlimited supply; intelligent men making $60 a week commission and better. Call 9 to 12, 28 East 41st St., New York City.

SALESMEN, with established trade, on strong line of silk waists, $3.75 to $7.50, on commission basis, for New England States; live wires and well recommended only need apply. Brookstone Mfg. Co., 245 7th Av.

SALESMEN, New York, New England, and Pennsylvania States, for muslin and silk underwear; only those with good following need apply; drawing against commission. Kottler Bros., 20 West 20th.

SALESMEN wanted for New York City; single; familiar with selling cotton piece goods and burlaps; state age, salary, experience, nationality, and reference. Address N 153 Times.

SALESMEN, South and Middle West, for side line, on negligees and kimonos; only those with good following considered; straight commission basis. Nasrallah & Meena, 48 West 25th.

SALESMEN. — Manufacturer wants local representatives in all large cities to sell our army and navy supplies; immediate deliveries; big commissions; exclusive territory. Strong Manufacturing Co., 155 Lafayette St.

SALESMAN wanted by high-class stationery concern to cover Southwestern territory; good opportunity; energetic young man preferred; state experience and salary desired. N 148 Times.

SALESMAN wanted by high-class stationery concern to cover New England territory from Boston; good opportunity; energetic young man preferred; state experience and salary desired. N 165 Times.

SALESMEN.—High-grade feather, neckwear house wishes representation through South, also Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington; prefer men familiar with trade and with similar lines; commission. J. F., 219 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to handle strong popular-priced line of ladies' belts; Southern and Middle Western States; only those with following need apply; drawing account against commission. Address M. L., 284 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN of refinement for special proposition to business men by educational institution; liberal commission and drawing account; can easily make $50-$75 per week. Apply, Suite 1003, 110 West 34th St.

SALESMEN.—Something new that sells easily; have you sold advertising? this is neither insurance nor books; state experience for particulars; fine side line; commission. Hustlers, Box 225 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, with established trade, on strong line of silk waists, $3.75 to $7.50, on commission basis, for New England States; live wires and well recommended only need apply. Brookstone Mfg. Co., 245 7th Av.

SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED MAN, SELL HIGH-GRADE DOLL LINE; RELIABLE CONCERN; SALARY OR COMMISSION. SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY. ADDRESS X. V., 227 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN.—Side line for road, new selling on traveling goods trade, for new patented toilet kits; considered big improvement on the so-called (Stalls); straight commission only. American Products Co., 4 West 27th.

SALESMAN with a good following in New England States wanted for a popular line of skirts and dresses; drawing account against commission. Bear Garment Mfg. Co., 36 East 21st St.

SALESMAN, experienced; hustler of fine personality and convincing speech for high grade specialty work; commission basis. Call 726 Trinity Building.

SALESMAN wanted for New York City; must have following for popular-priced dresses; commission. N. Levy, 135 West 29th St.

SALESMAN, security, for shipbuilding, offering many unusual and attractive features; large commission. Phone Rector 5391 for appointment.

SALESMAN wanted for popular-priced leather goods on commission; only those that have following need apply. G. S., 277 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN TO SELL children's white dresses, city and vicinity trade; territory open; commission against drawing account. X 356 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—First-class line of dress trimmings and ribbon flower novelties, to be sold to city jobbers; straight commission. J. P., 220 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted to sell well-known electric article; good commission and rapid advancement. See Mr. Walsh, 2,010 Broadway.

SALESMAN—Southern territory open to carry a side line of high-grade slippers; commission basis. N 160 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, for the State of Pennsylvania; commission basis. J. Bouton & Co., 40 East 19th St.

SALESMEN, two stock; bright future and good salary and bonus to right parties. R 77 Times.

SALES CORRESPONDENT. To be assistant to head of departmental division.

A positon of responsibility which offers a big opportunity to develop in sales work.

GENERAL MECHANICAL KNOWLEDGE PREFERRED.

Make application by letter to Mr. Howard.

State age and send photograph.

All applications will be considered confidential.

HYATT ROLLER BEARING CO., NEWARK, N. J.

SALES MANAGER. Large investment corporation wants services of sales manager capable of earning $15,000 to $20,000 per year net; requirements—ability to organize local and out-of-town sales forces, close contracts and stock sales; initiative, activity, enthusiasm, and A1 references. Opportunity, N 184 Times.

SALESMEN.—WELL-KNOWN AND RESPONSIBLE HOUSE WANT TWO HIGH-CLASS SALESMEN WITH CLEAN RECORDS; AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO CONNECT WITH A COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE DESTINED TO BECOME ONE OF THE GREATEST INDUSTRIES IN AMERICA; THE BUSINESS IS FASCINATING AND DIGNIFIED; NO ADVANCES; LIBERAL COMMISSION; BIG MONEY AND PERMANENT CONNECTION FOR REAL SALESMEN. PERMANENT, 127 TIMES.

SALESMEN.—We have a real opportunity for men over 30 years of age, with character and ability, to sell a high-grade line on commission basis; earning capacity limited only to the ability of the man, but you must be able to earn at least $3,000 yearly; we have the best selling proposition on the market, but it requires workers; we want only men who can fill a dignified position with excellent returns on their efforts. If you are the man address C. L., 218 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER WANTED FOR SOUTHERN TERRITORY. Familiarity with textile mill trade and machinery, also lubrication, desirable. Also ability to secure enthusiastic co-operation of own salesmen. Please give complete business experience, stating approximate starting salary. Responsible, permanent position, with fine prospect for right man. Address Box N 189 Times.

SALESMAN wanted; man to sell one of the best advertised, high-grade specialties in the country; must be willing to go anywhere east of Mississippi; willing to travel; cannot go home more than once in three to six months; proposition offers good opportunities to men who are willing to serve employers and who know how to build trade; state age, address, telephone number, houses worked for, present earnings and salary expected; all replies treated confidentially. N 185 Times.

SALESMEN. Men of strong personality, must be clean cut and of good reputation, can earn $200 to $500 per week on commission; a good, square chance for promotion to executive positions with old-established banking house; good book, insurance, or advertising salesmen preferred; no advances; letters in confidence, telling what you have done. Address for interview O 304 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted with large experience in steam boiler plant operation and good knowledge of engines and piping; 31 to [illegible] years old; technically educated; knowledge of chemistry valuable but not essential; must be active, aggressive, and good appearance; now employed; salary, $125 per month, expenses and commissions; position worth over $2,500 per year. Address F. G., 90 West St., giving age and experience; full; replies treated confidentially.

SALESMAN wanted for New York and Pennsylvania States and also one for New England States to represent a line of laces, &c., on a commission basis; neckwear salesmen or those carrying some kindred line or these territories would find this an excellent side line; only replies giving particulars as experience, &c., will be considered. G [illegible] Times.

SALES MANAGER.—A WELL-KNOWN HOUSE MAKING A POPULAR-PRICED LINE OF SILK DRESSES WANTS A CITY AND OFFICE TRADE MAN ALSO TO MANAGE THE ENTIRE SELLING; ONLY THOSE WITH PROVEN ABILITY SHOULD APPLY; SALARY OR COMMISSION. THE EXCEL MANUFACTURING CO., 145 WEST 30TH.

SALESMAN.—A man of extensive selling experience, together with auditing, accounting, and bookkeeping training; such a man will find an attractive, salaried position to represent us in New York or other territory; we specialize in the manufacture of loose-leaf accounting systems and supplies; state age, selling experience, as well as what training you have had along bookkeeping lines. 246 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted to present standard medical books to physicians only; we have just issued and now have in preparation many new books that are meeting with pronounced favor; successful books mean successful salesmen; good commission; agreeable occupation; permanent, exclusive, and protected territory. Address with fullest details and business references, J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

SALESMAN.—We want a salesman who is a hustler for business. We have a splendid proposition, on strictly commission basis, for the right kind of man. Write, stating experience, A 206 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN WOMEN'S NECKWEAR. One of New York's largest manufacturers wants competent men for large cities in Middle West and small cities in Middle West and Coast; very good opportunity for competent salesmen who can give unquestioned references as to past performances; salary and traveling expenses or commission; only thoroughly explanatory letters will receive attention. C. T. 265 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN. — PROMINENT WOMEN'S NECKWEAR HOUSE HAS CHOICE SOUTHERN TERRITORY OPEN FOR EXPERIENCED MAN KNOWN TO THE TRADE; UNUSUAL CHANCE IS OFFERED ONE CAPABLE OF PRODUCING REASONABLY QUICK RESULTS; COMMISSION. P. R., 347 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, two high-class salesmen capable of closing large contracts and earning large commissions; no pikers need apply. Coffee, Box O 285 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced, for infants' coat house to call on retail and department stores only; commission basis. Call Sunday, Monday, H. Schwartz, 434 Broadway.

SALESMAN with a good personal appearance; for big money-making advertising proposition; salary, commission, or both. Call 1726 Tribune Building.

SALESMAN.—Bright, ambitious young man; one who is willing to work; unusual opportunity; salary and commission. Apply between 10 and 11, Rhodes, 1[illegible] William St.

SALESMAN TO HANDLE OUR LINE OF chandeliers as side line on commission basis for the South. Owen & Walsh Manufacturing Co., 525 West 2[illegible]th.

SALESMAN.—Corporation manufacturing nationally advertised article of unusual merit has opportunity for real salesman; commission. Address with references, R 109 Times.

SALESMEN to represent us in New York, country; highest grade of auto motors; commission; must know jobbing trade. Room 10, 2,255 Broadway. Personal interview 12-2.

SALESMAN selling notions out of town to jobbing trade and department stores to take out a side line; high commission. [illegible]imax Rubber Co., 530 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Experienced motor truck salesmen, with well-known company; cash or time payments; commission basis. [illegible] 378 Times Annex.

SALESMEN for Middle West; the best line of wood lamps and silk shades on the market; commission basis. Address S. [illegible], 241 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man, high school education, with some selling experience, as junior salesman with import house; state age, experience, and salary expected. N 16[illegible] Times.

SALESMEN.—Men of good personality and appearance; high-grade office appliance; commission basis; can earn $75 to $100 per week. O. E. Weig, 510 Tribune Building.

SALESMEN.—Earn large commission with chance for big money in Spring; automobile specialty just patented. Destroy[illegible] 486 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Young man wanted for local salesman; written application only; salary. Address Geo. W. Travers Co., 14 Chambers St., City.

SALESMAN.—Young man wanted in automobile business, selling high-grade cars on commission basis; experience unnecessary. Address R 5 Times.

SALESMAN.—Handkerchief manufacturer wants salesman acquainted with department store buyers; commission. X 3[illegible] Times Annex.

SALESMAN WANTED.—Security salesman, who can prove up local clients only; salary and commission. Call 11:30 to 2:30, Room 312, 44 Broad St., New York.

SALESMEN TO SELL children's white dresses, city and vicinity trade; territory open; commission against drawing account. X 356 Times Annex.

SALESMEN as a rule don't know the following facts:

The largest salaries in the world—the highest commissions—the easiest hours of labor, and the greatest personal liberty are only a few of the advantages enjoyed by successful life insurance solicitors. Fifty jobs are always open. Everybody sometime, sooner or later, is in the market for his goods.

Salesmen who can prove their ability will be educated, carefully drilled in the practical work, and assured of a positive income from the beginning with what is conceded the best life insurance company in the world. Drawing account against commissions. Call on L. A. Cerf, Manager, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, 135 Broadway, New York.

SALESMEN. LORD & TAYLOR require the services of several thoroughly experienced salesmen for their Silk Department.

Apply before 11 A. M., Superintendent's Office, 7th Floor.

SALESMAN.—CAPABLE AND ENERGETIC SALESMAN FOR CITY TRADE; SALARY AND COMMISSION. ANSWER IN PERSON MONDAY AT 10 O'CLOCK. MUTUAL PROFIT COUPON CORPORATION, 384 BROADWAY, CITY.

SALESMAN WANTED for a big specialty proposition; lifetime opportunity for active salesman who is not satisfied with less than $4,000 to $8,000 per year; a single man who is able to travel preferred; commission, bonus, and R. R. fare paid. For appointment address G 125 Times.

SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED, ENERGETIC, OF GOOD APPEARANCE, FOR PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, AND MICHIGAN, TO CARRY A LINE OF MADEIRA ART EMBROIDERIES ON COMMISSION BASIS. ADDRESS M 246 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN, ambitious, with proven ability, to represent the best-known line of popular-priced fountain pens and novelty pencils for the Middle West and Pacific Coast; excellent opportunity for a high-class man; drawing account against commission. R 118 Times.

SALESMAN for New York and vicinity to represent exclusively well-known chemical concern manufacturing disinfectants, liquid soaps, &c.; one familiar with this line; salary and commission. Address Chemical, Box 250 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Opening for three high-grade salesmen with large manufacturer; permanent; $20 commission on $45 sale; men earning $60 to $90 weekly; commission basis; age 25 to 45. Call Monday, 10 to 12, 2 to 4; references required. Room 506, 30 Vesey St.

SALESMEN, (printing,) good, live, aggressive men with established trade, liberal inducements by up-to-date printing firm; replies received confidential; full particulars desired; salary and commission. M 282 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—CLOAK AND SUIT SALESMAN TO COVER OHIO, MICHIGAN, AND WISCONSIN, ONLY THOSE EXPERIENCED IN THIS TERRITORY NEED APPLY; COMMISSION BASIS. ADDRESS R. S., 226 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN to carry a line of popular-priced dresses for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and Kentucky; state previous lines handled; commission basis. Address, mail only, P. M., 133 East 17th St.

SALESMEN.—Competent men, between 35 and 50 years, who have ability to sell a proposition on commission basis with possibilities of larger returns; not books or insurance. The man who works wins. Apply B. G., 235 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Several for strong manufacturing line of ladies' handbags, to take in Eastern States, Middle West, and South, on commission basis only; only those that have their own trade need apply. N. T., 345 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted to represent large steel manufacturer; one having knowledge of strip steel preferred; straight salary. O 13 Times.

SALESMEN, Solicitors, Agents; something different, new; big demand; no competition; big commission. Napp Mfg., Miller Bldg., 1,981 Broadway.

SALESMAN, hustler, acquainted with dry goods trade, to sell white goods novelties, side line; large commission. M 245 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—First-class, experienced salesman to call on retail liquor trade; big money; commission basis only. Call only after 2 P. M., Room 503-504, 1,482 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Aggressive, live men, to sell Ford cars or trucks, hustlers only need apply; commission basis. N 179 Times.

SALESMAN to sell wholesale line of women's specialty shoes; only experienced need apply; salary. M 361 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—AUTO BODY WORK; EXPERIENCED COMMISSION. GREASAM, 233 WEST 58TH.

SALESMAN.—Want one more; commission; you can make good money. R 70 Times.

SALES PROMOTION MAN.—Capable and experienced man, who is willing to travel much of the time; good salary and expenses; must be aggressive and a keen merchandiser. O 2 Times.

SECRETARY AND CLERK. Experienced man for engineering and secretarial work in the office of a chief engineer; must have experience in compiling reports, data, &c.; good address and tact; experienced men only need apply. Call 11th floor, 360 Madison Av.

SECRETARY.—Young man as confidential secretary for prominent New York business man; intelligence, integrity, and intensity with ability required; permanent position, with wonderful scope for advancement. Apply first, with full particulars, in own handwriting, to G 180 Times.

SELECTORS. Good, strong, healthy young men, between 18-21, for selecting stock in warehouse; steady positions, good pay. Call bet. 9-11:30 A. M. WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

SEVERAL assistant bookkeepers; permanent position with big concern; must be young and bright; beginning, $12-$17. Apply by handwriting, T. M., 1[illegible] Times Uptown.

SHEETMEN.—Wall Street bank has opening for experienced sheetmen; state full particulars, salary wanted, &c. A 298 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK WANTED. WE CAN OFFER A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO A MAN TO ACT AS SHIPPING CLERK; HE MUST BE WIDE-AWAKE, CAPABLE OF HANDLING A LARGE VOLUME OF WORK, AND HAVE EXPERIENCE IN THE WHOLESALE GROCERY LINE; A GOOD SALARY WILL BE PAID TO THE RIGHT MAN. APPLY BY LETTER TO S. C. W., BOX 214 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SHIPPING MANAGER WHO CAN DELIVER THE GOODS. Must be big enough to control the shipping department of 25 people in a large mercantile establishment. Big opportunity awaits only the REAL SHIPPING MAN. State age, experience, salary, reference. In strict confidence. E. S., 280 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK (head) wanted by large manufacturing concern; must be familiar with domestic and foreign shipping and thoroughly capable of handling twelve delivery trucks; only experienced man need apply; state age, nationality, experience, and salary desired. N 194 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Experienced man, with first-class references, familiar with shipping and receiving end, wanted for New York depot of manufacturing concern; must be acquainted with railroad and other shipping facilities, and used to handle men; good opportunity for right man. R 122 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced in provision business; must be good man, steady, quick, and accurate; state age, experience in detail, references, salary expected. Address Shipper, 402 West 42d St.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Assistant; must be over 25 years. Apply Sunday, between 10 and 12; or Monday. J. & J. W. Stoltz, 440 East 106th St.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced, to pack and take care stock; state age, experience and salary desired, giving full particulars; steady position. M 2[illegible]6 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK for candy factory; experience essential; good pay. Write D. Arnould, 385 Canal St.

SHOE BUYER. L. S. PLAUT & CO., NEWARK, N. J., require the services of a shoe buyer, who has had thorough department store experience; one capable of handling large department, not only from the buying standpoint, but also from an executive and managerial point. Apply in writing, giving your complete record.

SHOE BUYER wanted; a progressive, ready-to-wear store in Ohio, population 30,000, wants a thoroughly competent buyer and manager for shoe department; good salary, permanent position, and future for right party. Apply in person Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday, between 8:30 and 10 A. M., at 303 5th Av., Room 1401.

SHOEMAN.—Office-experienced shoeman to assist in getting up samples and getting lines ready for different salesmen, attend to salesmen's correspondence and assist in figuring cost; submit references, age, and salary expected. M 240 Times Downtown.

SOLICITOR for subscriptions on high-class society and sporting periodical; one who can approach the best families; good commission will be paid to the right man. X 358 Times Annex.

SOLICITOR familiar with membership and organization work; excellent future for aggressive, intelligent man; commission. O 12 Times.

SOLICITOR.—Experienced, business school, full time; references, salary, commission. M 236 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS. — Experienced, competent male stenographers to go at once under National War Work Council of Y. M. C. A. to serve the American troops in France; must be American citizens between the ages of 25 and 50; if of draft age, exempt for physical reasons; must have neither German nor Austrian parentage, and must be of the highest personal character. Men who can so qualify who wish to serve their country with what they can do best, and who are not afraid of hardships and sacrifice, please apply from 10 to 12 and 2 to 4 for further information to the Overseas Personnel Department, 124 East 28th St.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. First-class stenographer, preferably with experience as secretary and assistant to works manager or superintendent of metal manufacturing enterprise; reply, stating age, nationality and antecedents, religion, experience in detail, and salary desired. A. N., 458 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—A bright, progressive, and energetic young man, 17 to 20, as stenographer and private secretary to manager of manufacturing business; good chance for advancement; high school graduate preferred; salary $15 to begin. Address with full particulars, in own handwriting, R. F. W. Co., 70 North 9th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY for bank executive, young man, 20 to 23 years of age, with secretarial ability; must be first-class stenographer; experience in banking desired; salary dependent on ability; give age, education, experience, &c. M 275 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Ambitious, accurate young man as assistant to general sales manager and big manufacturer in the Bronx; reply must give age, religion, experience, and past or present employment and salary. N 196 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Ambitious young man wanted; good opportunity to learn silk business. Apply by letter only, stating experience and salary expected to start. Pine Tree Silk Mills, 285 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, under draft age, for stenographic and general office work; excellent opportunity for advancement; salary to start, $12. M 274 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced in dry goods department of large export house; good opportunity for hard-working and ambitious young man; address, stating full particulars. A 240 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, young man, high school graduate residing Bronx; address in own handwriting. Room 1414, 71 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER in law office. Reply in handwriting, stating age, salary, and experience. W 350 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMEN, two, who are accustomed to earning $5,000 and over; must have highest references and good record; proposition is oil; company owns producing wells, its own transportation, and refinery; unusually attractive proposition; strictly commission basis; one out-of-town agency available for salesman with record. Apply Monday, Room 705, at 10 East 43d, before 10:30.

STOCK SALESMEN.—Three men wanted by house belonging to Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York to sell stock in concern now actively operating and showing profits; only men of character and experience and those having at least two references need apply; commission basis. Apply 10 to 12 or 2 to 4, Room 25, 4th floor, 55 Wall St.

STOCK CLERKS.—Young men with stationery experience; good salary; permanent position; rapid advancement. Apply by letter or after 11 A. M., Goldsmith Bros., The Big Stationery Store, 77 Nassau St.

STOCK SALESMEN.—UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR CLEAN-CUT, ENERGETIC MEN TO SELL THE CAPITAL STOCK OF AN ACTIVE GROWING INDUSTRIAL; COMMISSION TO START. ROOM 1228, 38 BROADWAY.

STOCK SALESMAN, high-grade, with good clientele, to place in fair-sized lots part or all of $200,000 of securities in new manufacturing company; a high-class proposition and a fine opportunity for the right man, satisfactory commission; no advances. G 175 Times.

STOCK SALESMEN wanted by H. Ohashi & Co., Inc., 54 Leonard St., successful manufacturers of typewriter ribbons, promoting invention which will revolutionize and control typewriter ribbon business as well as construction of typewriters; commission basis. Call 3 to 5 P. M.

STOCK SALESMEN.—Attractive 10 per cent. preferred stock; commission basis. Write for proposition. Henry T. Hoag, District Representative, Hudson Valley Muslin Underwear Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

STOCK SALESMAN, new dividend-paying sulphur company; attractive commission proposition; salesmen to qualify for district managers. Durell, Gregory & Co., 10 Wall St.

STOREKEEPER.—Familiar with receiving and requisitioning mechanical supplies; 57 hours per week. Apply 11 Bartlett St., Brooklyn.

SUPERINTENDENT FOR SHIPPING AND WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENTS; A MAN CAPABLE OF HANDLING LABOR AND A LARGE VOLUME OF BUSINESS. APPLY BY MAIL, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS AS TO EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, AGE, AND SALARY. ARBUCKLE BROS., GENERAL MANAGER, FOOT JAY ST., BROOKLYN.

SUPERINTENDENT of service and repair shop wanted by a company in Porto Rico which has handled two makes of popular, medium-priced cars and trucks for several years; must be man with record of experience and success in this class of work, showing ability to handle all details in this department and in its relations with customers, supervision of repairs, general garage management, records and correspondence; knowledge of Spanish desirable, but not essential; would like personal interview with applicants before Jan. 15. H. A., 321 Times.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS. Apply to W. A. Raser, chief train dispatcher, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Harlem River, 132d St., Willis Av., Bronx.

TELEPHONE INSPECTORS. Young men, experienced in repairing and inspecting telephone equipment and other small electrical apparatus; wages 23c to 25c per hour, 48 hours per week. Call WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

TELEPHONE NIGHT OPERATOR wanted. Pinehurst Garage, 70th St. and 3d Av.

THE AGRICULTURAL & INDUSTRIAL LABOR RELIEF, 1,128 BROADWAY, ROOM 607, HAS OPENINGS FOR MEN AND WOMEN OF ANY TRADE OR PROFESSION, EXPERIENCED AND UNEXPERIENCED, IN OR OUTSIDE THE CITY; FARES PAID; ALL SERVICES RENDERED FREE.

THE FRANTZ PREMIER DISTRIBUTING CO., 2,010 BROADWAY, want salesmen; good commission and rapid advancement. See Mr. Walsh, 2,010 B'way.

THOROUGHLY ESTABLISHED publication wants man with all-around publishing experience, who can manage and get work out of business department, superintend advertising and circulation department; salary, $3,000; splendid chance; permanent position; no interviews unless experience and references fully stated. O 22 Times.

TIMEKEEPER, accustomed to long hours; must be quick and accurate; state age, references, experience, salary expected. Address Timekeeper, 402 West 42d St.

THE WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., HAVE THE FOLLOWING OPENINGS IN THEIR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:

ASSEMBLERS AND BENCH HANDS. First-class men, experienced in blueprint and micrometer work.

BOYS. Must be 16, for mail and messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement.

DRAFTSMEN. High-class men, experienced in the designing and drafting of small machines and apparatus; steady position and excellent opportunity for advancement along engineering lines. Call or write.

GLASS WORKERS. Expert men, industrious and competent, for bulb blowing and stem making; right men can work overtime. Double time for Sunday work; earn $50 a week.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS and model makers; high-class men on small electrical and mechanical apparatus; must be accustomed to using blueprints, micrometers; steady positions; advancement.

MACHINISTS. Thoroughly experienced all-around machinists.

MILLWRIGHTS. Experienced on general factory work; steady position, good pay.

YOUNG MEN with high school education, $8-$9 start; excellent opportunity to advance along engineering lines.

CALL 57 BETHUNE STREET, NEAR WEST ST., 6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

THE WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., HAS SEVERAL IMMEDIATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR TECHNICAL MEN WITH EXPERIENCE IN MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, AND EQUIPMENT. APPLY BY LETTER, STATING FULL PARTICULARS AS TO TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE. EMPLOYMENT DIVISION, 463 WEST ST., NEW YORK CITY.

TOOL DESIGNERS on jig and fixture designs for United States Government aeroplane engines. Call or write, stating age, nationality, detail of experience, and salary desired. Employment Department, General Vehicle Co., Borden and Star Avs., Long Island City.

TOOLMAKERS.—Wanted, first-class men on high-grade jig and fixture work; to capable men we can offer steady employment at good wages; in your reply state your age, nationality, and experience. The Locomobile Company of America, Bridgeport, Conn.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS AND MACHINE OPERATORS, FIRST CLASS, EXPERIENCED ON TOOL WORK; STEADY EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEED; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER. P. O. BOX 1,8[illegible], COLUMBUS, OHIO.

TRAFFIC MANAGER.—Young Jewish man wanted by large commercial house; state age, experience, references, and salary expected; closed Saturdays, open Sundays. G 131 Times.

TRAVELING SALESMAN who calls on newspapers, selling features or news service, can make a good deal of extra money by handling a side line; no samples to carry; genuine proposition; commission only; strictly confidential. Call or write Picture Press Inc., 450 4th Av.

TYPIST, Portuguese, who is also fluent in English, as correspondent in an export house; good opportunity for advancement to the right man. Apply, stating fully experience, age, references, &c., N 167 Times.

TYPIST.—Operator on Remington Wahl typewriter; permanent position; salary $18 to $20 per week. Employment Department, 374 Broadway.

UPHOLSTERY AND DRAPERY FOREMAN; CONTINENTAL OR ENGLISH EXPERIENCE DESIRABLE BUT NOT ESSENTIAL; ONE ACCUSTOMED TO HIGHEST CLASS WORK, FOR WHICH HE CAN RENDER CORRECT ESTIMATES; ONLY THOSE NEED APPLY POSSESSING THESE QUALIFICATIONS. ADDRESS D. F. C., BOX 18 TIMES.

WANTED. MAN OR WOMAN WITH ABILITY TO TAKE CHARGE OF HIGHEST CLASS WOMAN'S SHOP TO BE OPENED IN NEW HAVEN, CONN., EQUIPPED TO MAKE SUITS AND GOWNS TO ORDER AND TO CARRY READY TO WEAR OPPAREL. APPLICANT MUST HAVE HAD TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE WITH ANY OF THE BEST 5TH AV. SHOPS. WRITE FULL INFORMATION CONCERNING YOURSELF AND PAST EXPERIENCE. G 160 TIMES.

WEAVERS, &C., WANTED. WEAVERS ON NEW KNOWLES LOOMS; DRESSER TENDERS ON PINLESS REELS; GIRLS OVER 16 AS WINDERS AND MENDERS. ALL GOVERNMENT WORK; GOOD WORK; EXCELLENT PAY; 10% BONUS; STEADY EMPLOYMENT; NEW UP-TO-DATE MILL; BEST CONVENIENCES. APPLY NOW. NORWICH WOOLEN MILLS, NORWICH, CONN.

WEAVERS ON RIBBON LOOMS. Good pay and steady work. Schwartz Bros., 429 5th Av., near 38th.

WINDOW DECORATOR AND CARD WRITER, FIRST CLASS, WANTED BY LARGE, PROGRESSIVE DEPARTMENT STORE, SOUTH; MUST BE CAPABLE OF PRODUCING ATTRACTIVE WINDOW DISPLAYS, WITH ORIGINAL IDEAS; IF YOU ARE OF SUCH PROVED ABILITY THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY; BEST REFERENCES REQUIRED. A 210 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, about 17 years of age, as a beginner with a large insurance office; no experience necessary, but must have a good education. In reply mention age, education, and salary desired. A 258 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted to learn to read proof in a newspaper office; must have good high school education; opportunity to advance if qualified. Write, stating age and previous business training. Box A 255 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Good opening for intelligent, well-educated young man, 18 to 21 years old, for junior clerk; one capable of rapid promotion; large manufacturing company; no experience necessary; right man starts with $10 per week. O 279 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 39 to 40, in factory; must be good penman and handy around machinery; address, stating age, nationality, references and salary expected, advancement. G. H., 280 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted, from 16 to 20, to do stenographic and other office work in New York office of large Western firm; good opportunity for advancement to right man; salary $12-$14. M 273 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20 YEARS OF AGE, FOR CLERICAL WORK IN OFFICE OF LARGE CORPORATION; WRITE, STATING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. N 183 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, 18 to 20, neat appearance, aggressive, and convincing talker, with service company downtown, good advancement for right party; salary, $12 to start. M 257 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted by New York Stock Exchange, bright, who understands stenography and bookkeeping; must write excellent hand; good chance for advancement. A 247 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted to examine fire insurance policies who has had good experience in broker's office; good opportunity for competent person. Competent, O 275 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, to assist in buying department of well established export house dealing with Far East and Australia; fair salary to start. O 230 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, thorough experienced in the buying and selling of metals, to take charge of department; salary and commission basis. M 244 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Wanted, by New York Stock Exchange house young man between age of 17 and 19 as stock runner; experience not necessary. O 294 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for purchasing dept. in color and chemical house; executive ability required; state age, experience, and salary. O 6 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—Wholesale business has opening for young man not over twenty; right man can advance; state salary. O 315 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN with knowledge of typewriting and figuring discounts, to assist in office. Address Hardware, 84 White St.

YOUNG MAN, about 18, bright, for typewriting and clerical work; advancement. Gresham Auto Co., 258 West 60th St.

YOUNG MAN. A LARGE CORPORATION REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD PERSONALITY AND EDUCATION FOR A CLERICAL POSITION IN ONE OF ITS EXECUTIVE OFFICES (NEAR BOROUGH HALL, BROOKLYN.) THIS POSITION WILL PAY FROM $60 TO $80 PER MONTH TO START. ADDRESS L. B., BOX 318 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN.—A leading New York City advertising agency requires the services of a young man for office and errands; he must have perseverance and an honest desire to get ahead; an excellent opportunity for the right fellow; salary to start, $7. O 3[illegible] Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, ENERGETIC, TO TAKE CHARGE OF TRAFFIC WORK IN LARGE WHOLESALE SHOE HOUSE; FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN; SALARY TO START, $18. APPLY IN PERSON. McELWAIN, MORSE & ROGERS, 21-29 HUDSON ST., N. Y.

YOUNG MAN wanted, between the ages of 16 and 17; good penman; good at figures; only one ambitious to advance need apply; salary to start, $[illegible] per month. R 1 Times.

YOUNG MAN of good address and habits, who has decided to take up sales work as a profession; we have an opening carrying with it moderate compensation; salary and commission; unlimited opportunity for securing all-around sales experience, and an excellent opportunity for a hard-working, aggressive, and ambitious chap; sales experience neither necessary or desirable. Apply 310 Broadway. Ask for Mr. Price.

YOUNG MAN, about 23, not subject to draft, to take charge of stationery department with large export house; must have had stationery experience, know how to handle stock, reports and inventories; give full particulars and salary expected. Address "S. W.," P. O. Box 8[illegible], N. Y. City.

BUSINESS SERVICE BUREAU, 309 B'way. Accountants (Jr. & Sr.) $1500-$3000; Bookkeepers $25-$40; 4 Stenographers (1 manage office) $1200-$1500; Clerks (asst. to Supt.) $1100; Young Man (purch. Dept.) $10; Boys (banks & offices) $8-$10; other openings.

EFFICIENCY specialist $3500; exceptional medicinal salesman; silk salesman; office manager (steel-iron trading;) purchasing agent; subscription correspondent; 9 bookkeepers $20-$30; clerks $12-$20; stenographers $15-$25. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

YOUNG MAN, in office large corporation, recent high school graduate preferred; write fully, giving age, education. M [illegible] Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 18, for office work, to look after outgoing mail; applicant who knows how to operate switchboard preferred; apply in own handwriting, stating experience and education. Fire Extinguisher Co., P. O. Station V, New York City.

YOUNG MAN for office; one having high school education preferred; no previous business experience necessary; opportunity for active and intelligent young fellow; please state age and salary desired. G 383 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted, single, to act as stenographer-secretary to President of large business; position pays $2,000 per year; prefer he should reside east side, between Seventies and Nineties; must be of highest order of integrity and efficiency. Address, with references, O 306 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, American, 17-19, manage typewriter; only high school education. T. M., 184 Times.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 115 Broadway.

C. P. HASSON. T. J. McLAUGHLIN.

Factory Cost Accountants, (2,) $3,100-$3,600; Accountant, experienced steel mill, $2,000; Office Manager and Accountant, $2,000; Cost Accountants, (7,) $1,800-$2,100; Office Manager, knowledge costs, $1,800; Accountant, electrical contracting, $1,800; Bookkeeper and Cashier, $1,800; Assistant Purchasing Agent, $1,800; Factory Employment Manager, $1,800; Storeroom Man, $1,500; Bookkeepers, (25,) double-entry, for manufacturing, mercantile, and contracting lines, $1,300-$1,800; Bookkeepers, (2,) out of town, $1,500; Stenographic Secretaries, (2,) experienced in banking, $1,500-$2,000; Stenographers to Executives, (6,) $1,300-$1,800; a number of other good openings around $1,000 yearly.

Besides the above, we have positions for about 200 experienced Bookkeepers, Assistants, Cost Clerks, Production Clerks, Stenographers, and General Clerks, at salaries ranging from $10 weekly to $3,000 yearly. Call 9 to 5.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.

HIGH-GRADE, CLEAN-CUT young men, draft exempt, for permanent openings.

BANK CLERKS, $600-$1,400.
BOOKKEEPERS, $900-$1,800.
STATISTICAL CLERKS, $750-$1,000.
ASST. BOOKKEEPERS, $600-$750.
INSURANCE CLERKS, $750-$900.
MAIL CLERK, $720 and luncheon.
JUNIOR CLERKS, (18-20 yrs.,) preferably with high school education, as follows:
BANK MESSENGERS, $35-$40.
INSURANCE MESSENGERS, $35-$40.
SHIPPING CLERK, $600.

STENOGRAPHERS.
1 SECRETARIAL, (Automobile,) $1,[illegible].
1 SECRETARIAL, (Bank,) $1,200-$1,500.
1 ADVERTISING, $1,000.

OUTSIDE REPRESENTATIVE.
1 COLLEGE GRADUATE, $15 and commission.

SOUTH AMERICAN OPENINGS.
1 STENOGRAPHER, (Spanish not required,) $1,[illegible] and lodging.
1 STOREKEEPER, (experienced,) $3,000 upwards.

AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, [illegible] Liberty Street.

CREDIT MAN with extensive experience in retail credits; age 31-38; $3,000.

OFFICE MANAGER with record for "doing things"; should have experience in mercantile concern in supervising receiving, shipping, and claims department; $2,000.

ACCOUNTANTS: (1) Office manager; should have both cost and general accounting experience; college graduate and knowledge of paper business preferred; age 31-34; $2,500. (1) Factory cost accountant for shipbuilding, $2,500; ([illegible]) Cost accountants, $1,800-$2,100. (3[illegible]) Senior and junior public accountants; permanent and temporary; some opportunities for inexperienced but otherwise well-qualified men at commensurate salaries.

BOOKKEEPERS: (5) New Jersey, $1,800-$2,000; (8) with accounting knowledge, $30-$35; (15) others, $15-$25.

STENOGRAPHERS: Law, $22; Spanish, $[illegible]; dictaphone, $25; secretarial, $[illegible]; others.

CLERKS: Billing, $28; ledger, Brooklyn, $18; shop costs, New Jersey, $25; payroll, $18; (15) others, $12-$18.

PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC., 30 Church St.

CALL IN PERSON, 9 TO 3.

NEW BUSINESS!!!
Fifteen (15) Stenographers, $20-$25-$30.
Three (3) Export Buyers, $1,500-$2,000.
Twenty (20) Clerical, Ledger, Receiving, Order, $15-$25.
Ten (10) Bookkeepers, Junior Accountants, $25-$30-$35.
Warehouse Man, $1,500.
Twenty-five (25) Office Boys, Junior Clerks, $8-$15.
WILLIS HAWLEY EXCHANGE, [illegible] Court St., Brooklyn.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Construction experience, location Alabama: $2,200 a year.
ACCOUNTANT.—Construction experience; out of town; $2,000 to $2,200.
DRAFTSMEN.—8-hour day; double time overtime; 1 marine, $2,080 a year; 1 structural steel, $1,500 a year; 12 tracers, $20 to $25 a week.
SALESMAN.—Dyes and chemicals, $2,000 a year and commission.
Office Service Co., 140 Broadway.

HIRST EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—The following high-class positions are open: Expert machine tool salesman; aniline chemist, fam. with N. Y. cotton and paper dye trade; auto service man, Manila; export textile buyer, N. Y., $3,500; Span.-Eng. steno., $3[illegible]; mech. draftsmen, $30-$35; French-Span. steno., $40; off. mgr., $30-$35; bkprs., bank and com., tel. op., $14; insurance clerks, night watchman, $25; clerks. Register free.

PROGRESS WITH THE NEW YEAR. YOUNG AMERICANS ARE NEEDED FOR SUPERIOR VACANCIES. Accountants, law stenographic secretary, bookkeepers, stenographers, clerks, electrical draftsman; boys. MUTUAL SERVICE BUREAU, 41 Liberty St.

EFFICIENCY Employment Exchange, 10 East 43d.—Bookkeepers, $25-$30; shipping clerk, $200 month; stenographer, $18; clerk, $15; office boys, $8. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

STENOGRAPHERS, export, $18; law, $20; commercial, $14-$15; law clerks, shippers, boys; free registration. Jupp Agency, 37 Nassau.

ACCOUNTANTS, seniors, wanted, $40; bookkeepers' assistants, $15-$18. Diebl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

BOOKKEEPERS, assistants, clerks, [illegible] penmen, Americans, $15-$30. Brody Agency, 289 Broadway.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway; register free; office and technical positions.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 50 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

MANAGER OF EXPORT—High-grade, experienced man, American, with knowledge of French and Spanish; another position for man with similar qualifications, familiar with Asiatic and African trade; several other opportunities for Philadelphia; salary $1,800-$5,000 per annum.

ACCOUNTANTS—Seniors and Juniors, cost accountants, junior accountants and bookkeepers, many excellent opportunities, $1,500-$5,000 per annum.

CREDIT MAN—Exceptional opportunity, experienced in candy or allied line, $1,800-$1,800 per annum.

STENOGRAPHERS & SECRETARIES, 100 positions, opportunities for progressive young Americans in manufacturing industries, $1,800-$2,500 per annum.

BUYERS—Iron and steel (2) positions, $1,800-$3,000 per annum; another position for buyer of yarns, must know sources of supply, mills, &c., $2,400.

Several opportunities for experienced young SALESMEN, $1,000-$1,800 per annum.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Foundry Superintendent — Man thoroughly familiar with foundry practice as pertaining to gray iron; salary $3,000. Shipbuilding superintendent—Man thoroughly capable of taking complete charge of the operation of a ship repair yard; salary $4,000-$4,800. Shop Superintendent — Man who has had some pressed metal experience; must be thorough mechanic and have considerable executive ability; between 30 and 40 years of age; salary $1,800-$2,000.

ENGINEERS.

Mechanical Engineer—Man who has had some fire inspection experience, capable of handling a large drafting room employing about 40 men; prefer a man between the ages of 30 and 45 years; salary $3,000-$3,500. Mechanical Engineer—To act as Chief Draftsman; must be familiar with the design of gasoline motors, and, if possible, have some aeroplane design experience; man between 30 and 45 years preferred; salary $3,000-$3,500. Purchasing Engineer—Man thoroughly versed in mining, electrical, and hydraulic machines; must be graduate engineer and have had similar experience, young man preferred; salary $1,800-$2,400. Heating & Ventilating Engineer—Man who understands the estimating, installation, general operation, and general layout of power plants and heating and ventilating equipment; man between 30 and 40 years preferred; salary $2,000-$2,500. Mechanical Engineer—Man familiar with foundry practice to act as assistant to foundry superintendent; brass foundry experience preferred; salary $1,500-$1,800. Mechanical Engineer—Recent graduate, with experience in boiler testing; young man preferred; salary $1,300-$1,500. Mechanical Engineer—Man who has at least one year's experience in the maintenance of manufacturing equipment and construction; must be graduate technical man; salary $1,500 to start.

DRAFTSMEN.

Structural Draftsman—Man with considerable experience along the design of industrial buildings; salary $1,800-$2,000. Mechanical Draftsmen—Young men, with three or four years' experience along general mechanical drafting and power plant layout; salary $1,200-$1,800. Designer—Man thoroughly familiar with the design and layout of adding machines; must have had previous experience in adding machines; salary $2,600.

CLERICAL DEPARTMENT.

50 STENOGRAPHERS 50.

$15—SALARIES—$25.

From Beginners to Secretarial experience; New York and vicinity; 50 good openings for those not employed by Uncle Sam.

SPANISH TRANSLATORS

MUST BE CITIZENS. — We have a large number of unusual opportunities for high-grade men of good education; salary $1,200 per annum.

BANK BOOKKEEPERS AND ASSISTANTS—We have requests from large banking institutions for a number of experienced men; salaries $50 to $90 per month and dinners.

STENOGRAPHIC SECRETARIES AND CORRESPONDENTS.

A number of good opportunities for high-grade men; salary $1,200-$1,300 per year.

ASSISTANT CREDIT MAN—Salary $1,200; Blue Print File Clerk, $1,200; Shipping Clerk (supervise packing and local delivery dept.) $1,000; Shipping Clerk (some idea of freight routes) $1,000-$1,200; Export Shipping Clerk, (3) positions, with or without knowledge of Spanish, $1,000-$1,300.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS & LEDGER CLERKS—OVER 50 OPENINGS IN ALL LINES OF BUSINESS, $15, $18, and $20 PER WEEK; GENERAL LEDGER BOOKKEEPERS, ACCOUNTANTS (PUBLIC & GENERAL) AND AUDITORS, $1,200-$1,800; SOME PERMANENT CITY POSITIONS; ALSO A NUMBER ON GOVERNMENT WORK, BOTH CITY AND OUT OF TOWN.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 50 CHURCH STREET. NEW YORK CITY.

CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 1.

Instruction.

AMBITIOUS MEN AND WOMEN EARN $5,000 yearly as drugless practioners; chiropractic is the science of eliminating disease without drugs; day or evening classes now forming; both sexes; moderate tuition, terms; particulars on request. AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHIROPRACTIC. Now consolidated with the New Jersey College of Chiropractic and operating the largest and best equipped Chiropractic School, Laboratory and Clinic in the East. Classes now forming. 45 West 34th St., Suite 1022. Phone Greeley 1160.

MEN—EARN BIG MONEY.
Mechanical dentistry offers big opportunities; easy work, high salaries; we teach you by actual practice in shortest time; day or night; easy payments; age or special education does not matter; our graduates in big demand because of our 25 years' experience and recognized ability; INVESTIGATE; be convinced by FACTS. Write for free booklet T. Bodee School of Mechanical Dentistry, 15 West 44th St., N. Y.; 15-17 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Established 25 years.

YOUNG MAN.—We can secure for you a position in an attractive department of the army, where trained filing clerks not subject to draft are needed; our six weeks' course fits you for these positions; night and day classes forming now.
National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 40 Franklin St., Tel. Franklin 2261.

MEN are needed by the Government and by organized business to audit expenditures, administer funds, systematize operating procedure, determine depreciation, calculate taxes. Write for Bulletin 40 giving details of courses preparing for this work. Address F. P. Lamphear, 215 West 23d St., N. Y.; C. W. Stowell, 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, or Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

MEN, EARN BIG MONEY.—War has created many openings for studio, commercial, and motion picture photographers; our 3 months' course fits you to fill these positions; salary $35 to $100 weekly; day or evening classes; easy terms; any one can learn. Call or write for booklet. N. Y. INSTITUTE OF PHOTOGRAPHY, Dept. 1-T, 141 West 36th, N. Y.

MEN.—AGE IS NO BARRIER. Become Dental Mechanics. Agreeable work, excellent pay. Big demand. Remarkably short and practical course, individual instruction, day or evening. No book study. Easy payments. Send particulars; write for free Booklet 50. Dentists' Laboratories School, 23 W. 45th St. (Finest and most authoritative in America.)

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our new, easy system; send for Booklet T and special offer. Universal Business Inst., Pullman Bldg., New York.

AMBITIOUS MEN AND WOMEN EARN $5,000 yearly as drugless practitioners; chiropractic is the science of eliminating disease without drugs; day or evening classes now forming; both sexes; moderate tuition, terms; particulars on request. AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHIROPRACTIC, 45 West 34th St., Suite 1022. Phone Greeley 1160.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. Nat'l Salesmen's Training Ass'n, Suite 1903-D Candler Bldg., N. Y.

TRAFFIC MANAGERS. — Railroads, industrial concerns must have trained men not subject to draft, regardless of age; you can easily qualify; we give personal coaching, actual work, not lectures; evening classes; mail instructions. Carlson, 712 Tribune Bldg.

EARN $900 to $1,800 yearly; railway mail, department clerk, Post Office, and other Government "exams" coming soon; prepare now under former Government examiner; Booklet 80 free; write today. Patterson Civil Service School, Rochester, N. Y.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS.
Splendid profession; individual instruction; best radio course in city; write or call today for booklet. Radio School, 157 E. 86th St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS.
Splendid profession; individual instruction; best radio course in city; write or call today for booklet. Radio School, 157 East 86th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS.—Kerogas burner makes a gas stove out of any old cook stove; burns kerosene, (coal oil;) absolutely safe; cost low; every home, especially country and small town, means a sale. Kerogas Burner Co., 7,928 Rex St., Dayton, Ohio.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

A DESIGNER of unusual ability and experience, capable of designing from the simplest cotton dress to dinner gown or a perfect tailor costume, wishes position with first-class wholesale house; first-class credentials. R 13 Times.

A REFINED WIDOW WISHES POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER IN SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS; NO LAUNDRY; SLEEP IN OR OUT; EXCELLENT COOK; BEST REFERENCES. WRITE R 16 TIMES.

ADVERTISING WOMAN, newspaper copy layout, selling experience, desires opening. G 117 Times.

ARTIST.—Rapid worker, all kinds of novelties and cards made to order; season contracts taken; home work preferred. Write Agricultural and Industrial Labor Relief, 1,123 Broadway, Room 607; all services rendered free.

ARTISTIC DESIGNER AND FITTER afternoon dresses, evening gowns, wraps, specialty; $7 day. Box 402, 852 Columbus Av.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—General office routine; capable, willing, hard worker; experienced. O 312 Times Downtown.

ATTENDANT, &c.—Capable, settled, English widow seeks position as attendant to a lady; willing to assist with any branch of house duties if required; city reference. Address I. R., 2,006 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, expert office manager, correspondent, with executive ability and vast experience in wholesale line; can take complete charge of office and credits. P 200 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and typist, 4 years of business experience, competent, good education, trial balance and controlling accounts, desires to make a change; hours 9 to 5; salary $16. M 263 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and typist, expert, years' experience, 6 years with typographic and printing concern, thoroughly familiar with cost system, desires to make a change; salary $25. M 264 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Position by thoroughly experienced bookkeeper; capable taking charge of office; also experienced cashier and operate typewriter; good references; please state salary. H 19 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — DOUBLE-ENTRY; PROFICIENT; EXECUTIVE ABILITY; COLLEGE EDUCATION; $18-$20. A 257 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer and General Office Worker.—Five years' experience wishes permanent position with chance for advancement. H., 1,727 Anthony Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER and CASHIER, experienced, efficient executive; controlling accounts, trial balances. O 218 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant; well educated; knowledge typewriting; brokerage and commercial experience. O 254 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (Assistant.)—Knowledge of typewriting; 1½ years' experience; reference. Rockitts, Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, typist; six years' experience; thoroughly competent; Christian; $16. H 17 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Position as bookkeeper; experience bank, insurance work; good references. H 20 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, 5 years' experience; salary $15. R 96 Times.

BOOK STORE.—Capable young woman, with several years' experience as successful buyer and department manager, highest references, desires to better her condition; less than $25 per week not considered. R 25 Times.

BUSINESS WOMAN free Feb. 1, 1918; now general manager corporation; business experience of over 15 years; would be able assistant to man of large affairs; qualified to act on own initiative; have been interviewing clients, adjusting complaints, supervising bookkeeping and collection departments, preparing corporation tax reports; am notary public; business and professional references; moderate salary. N 158 Times.

CAPABLE BUSINESS WOMAN, highest references, well educated in financial affairs, with managerial experience, desires responsible position in executive capacity, with business concern. W 264 Times Downtown.

CASHIER, Bookkeeper, Swiss, French linguist, bonded, seeks situation in good hotel or restaurant. R 8 Times.

CHAMBERMAID wants position; disengaged soon; reference. X 304 Times Annex.

COLORED GIRL, experienced, half time mornings; useful; reference. Francis, 8 East 131st St.

COLORED GIRL wishes housework, mornings preferred. Care of Finnie, 320 Mott Av., Bronx.

COMPANION.—Lady of culture desires occupation refined household where cheerful, efficient companion would be appreciated; capable taking full charge young girl; fond and accustomed elderly people; good reader; thorough housekeeper; references exchanged; city or country. Y 206 Times Annex.

COMPANION, housekeeper, attendant; agreeable, efficient, trustworthy young lady desires position as above; excellent references. Phone Schuyler 3897.

COMPANION.—An educated, refined Southern lady would like position as companion to elderly or invalid person. Address Room 32, 97 Warren St., City.

COMPANION, Governess. — Young American woman with doctors' references as nurse, linguist, musician, violin, piano, wishes position. Write to Lulu Comitti, 312 West 30th.

COMPANION. — Middle-aged English lady desires position as companion, help or care for child during day. 2,096 Washington Av.

COMPANION.—Refined, capable young woman; semi-invalid; others; state salary. R 120 Times.

COOK.—Frenchwoman with 5 years' personal city references from last employer, seeks position; economical and a good manager; position in club, boarding house, or private family. Call M. D., Apartment 2, rear, west, 315 West 98th St.

COOK.—Middle-aged woman, good cook, baker, wishes position with English-Hungarian family; wages, $45. T. Helen, care Kavats, 308 East 82d St.

COOK, Scotch, desires place in apartment. Write A. F., 942 6th Av.

DAY'S WORK cleaning, washing, and ironing. Mrs. Turns, 506 East 84th St.

DRESSMAKER — Evening, sport gowns, (South;) home, out; remodels. Ryan, 76 West 50th.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic gowns made to order for all occasions; expert remodeling; home or out. Abel, 127 East 76th.

DRESSMAKING.—Fashionable gowns, suits; remodeling; home or out; references. Tel. Morningside 381.

DRESSMAKER. — Quick, experienced; out daily. Mrs. Hardy, 212 West 141st. Audubon 2900.

DRESSMAKER, competent, stylish, also seamstress; home, out; references. Morningside 4880. Apartment 28.

DRESSMAKING.—$4 a day; perfect cut and fit; quick worker; no lunch. Telephone Martin, 2653 St. Nicholas.

DRESSMAKER. — Remodeling, designing dresses and evening gowns elegantly; out, $2.50. Telephone Audubon 580.

EDUCATED WOMAN, 37, of best social status, wishes position selling, soliciting, traveling, writing, either for wholesale house, advertising concern, newspaper, or any live, reliable proposition; had wide experience meeting people, especially business men; fluent and convincing talker, having had experience in public speaking; dresses well; good appearance; keen, quick, energetic, original; has initiative, perseverance, courage, executive ability; best references. X 304 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE PRIVATE SECRETARY DESIRES TO SERVE MAN OF LARGE AFFAIRS AS OFFICE MANAGER, CORRESPONDENCE CLERK; KNOW STENOGRAPHY; ACCUSTOMED TO MEETING PEOPLE; WELL INFORMED ON AFFAIRS OF THE DAY; KNOWLEDGE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE; HAVE INITIATIVE, TACT, AND BRAINS; ALSO LONG EXPERIENCE; MUST LEAVE CONGENIAL POSITION BECAUSE NO ADVANCEMENT; WHO WILL PAY A "RIGHT-HAND" FULL VALUE RECEIVED? G 128 TIMES.

EXECUTIVE.—Position wanted where executive ability is required; capable systematizing factory production, handling shipping; 7 years' experience. X 298 Times Annex.

FINE SEWING, hand or machine; negligees, children's dresses, lingerie. G 124 Times.

FOOD PLEDGE CONSULTANT and efficiency expert desires part time engagement as visiting housekeeper. Refers by permission to Mrs. William Adams Brown, 49 East 80th St. Address care Mrs. Brown.

FRENCH TEACHER.—Parisian wishes few pupils at her residence (private house) afternoon, evening; children a specialty. Mrs. Rocheville, 108 West 87th.

FRENCH GOVERNESS.—Best city references; children from 4 up. Madamoiselle, Room 3, 251 West 24th St. Chelsea 2808.

GIRL, graduate of domestic science school, wishes position as housekeeper where another maid is kept; for particulars write to Marion Stringer, Bouckville, N. Y.

GOVERNESS, residence, young, experienced, capable teaching German, English, physical culture; highest references as to character and ability; no children under 4 or 5 years; good home required. Address B. B., 151 East 41st St.

GOVERNESS, Visiting.—Parisienne; college graduate; visiting governess; French, German, English. Write Pianist, 2,730 Broadway.

GRADUATE TUTOR, English branches, Latin, French, school, college preparation. Phone 3633 Bryant.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Am seeking a position of trust and responsibility in a motherless home; capable of taking entire charge; refined home atmosphere essential; wish a position where personal interest and a desire to please will be appreciated; highest reference; interview preferred; suburbs preferred. Miss G., Box 76, Chatham, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

HOUSEKEEPER, Companion, Secretary.—Refined American woman, with 13-year-old daughter, desires position in family, adults only, where capable, trustworthy woman would be appreciated; understands all details of housekeeping. G 137 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A refined American lady desires position as housekeeper in home of widower with small family; refined surroundings; will accept position after Jan. 15. Box 28, 828 9th St., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A decent middle-aged woman, skilled worker, fine cook, ex-school teacher, wants position; salary $50 per month. Address Y 209 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Respectable, middle-aged woman, excellent cook, with best references, wishes position as housekeeper in good situated family. Box 500, 1,076 2d Av.

HOUSE MANAGER.—Highly educated, well-bred lady wishes position of trust, capable house manager, good secretary or chaperone; long experience in large household. X 350 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Middle-aged Frenchwoman; boy 12; small family; good cook; no washing; references. Mrs. Louise, 234 East 50th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Woman of education and refinement, thoroughly competent, desires position in family where servants are kept. Write M. B., 442 Columbus Av.

HOUSEWORKER. — Irish Protestant wants day's work cleaning, (no washing.) Regularly. Telephone 694 Academy.

HOUSEWORK. — Woman wants work by day. Mrs. Thompson, 110 East 84th St.

HOUSEWORK; day's work; part time; reliable; reference. Adkins, 43 West 66th.

LADY of education wants position as companion-housekeeper; agreeable, efficient capable any position trust. Phone 9288 Morningside Sunday afternoon.

LADY'S COMPANION or governess, German; references. M., care of Richter, 66 East 93d St.

LITERARY ASSISTANT.—Cultivated young woman, literary ability and experienced as a translator, seeks connection with writer or publishing house, to read proof, compile data, revise and edit manuscript, do reference work, &c.; well informed; long experience as confidential secretary; will accept only first rate salary. G 129 Times.

NEWSPAPER WOMAN and press agent desires publicity work; moderate salary. G 114 Times.

NURSE.—Practical; will assume care invalid or children for fare to California. Mrs. M. G. Lyons, Geneva Hospital, Geneva, N. Y.

NURSE going to Colorado Springs, Col., will take invalids for expenses. Mrs. F. B. Herr, Flemington, N. J.

NURSE.—Trained, educated, refined young woman, as nurse, companion, or entire charge delicate child. Phone River 3298.

NURSE. — Trained English infant's nurse. Write 2 Prospect St. Phone Yonkers 1408.

NURSE.—Permanent position; salary, $50; best references. Telephone Schuyler 2325.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, mother's helper, attendant delicate child; American; city, country. G 152 Times.

PERSON wants maid's work, daily, from 11 o'clock A. M.; references. P 196 Times.

SALESWOMAN.—A LIVE, WIDE-AWAKE SALESWOMAN OF EXECUTIVE ABILITY DESIRES A POSITION; ACCUSTOMED TO BEST OF TRADE; FIRST-CLASS REFERENCES. R 53 TIMES.

SECRETARY TO GO ABROAD.
American woman, brainy, educated, cultivated, active, wishes to go to France or Italy, to act in any secretarial, managerial, executive, or subordinate capacity, to be helpful in the cause of our Allies; not afraid of hard work; ten years' experience as secretary to dean of a college; speak French and Italian; musical; well-bred and of excellent appearance; perfect health; still holding position, which will gladly sacrifice for smallest living wage; can sail as soon as passport may be had; highest credentials. Aide, G 171 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER.
Young woman who has had 15 years' business experience; possesses executive ability, tact, and initiative and all qualifications which would make her invaluable to a busy man desiring to be relieved of details; capable of directing entire office force and dictating mail; unquestionable references. R 78 Times.

SECRETARY AND STENOGRAPHER DESIRES POSITION WHERE EXECUTIVE ABILITY, LOYALTY, AND A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF HER DUTIES WILL BE APPRECIATED; TWELVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE COVERING BANKING, BROKERAGE, AND REAL ESTATE; HIGHEST CREDENTIALS; SALARY $35 PER WEEK. W 377 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Competent employes are valuable assets; have you an opportunity for one in your establishment possessing initiative, executive ability, and a thoroughly rounded business training? I want unlimited possibilities as reward for close application. R 15 Times.

SECRETARY-OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young woman, college graduate, eight years' experience general contracting line, wishes responsible position; capable taking entire charge of business. G 161 Times.

SECRETARY.—Woman, 30, of proved executive ability; efficient stenographer, typist, and accountant; well qualified by experience and ability to relieve busy man of detail; initiative. O 258 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — Young woman with education, tact; write any sort of letter; meet people as you wish to, have them met. P 191 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, possesses initiative, tact; understands value loyal co-operation; unusual indorsements; $25. H. R., 706 East 176th.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Capable, willing to work; widowed, dependent own resources; $18 start; nothing less considered. O 296 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced legal and commercial, capable management of office, etc., seeks permanent position, $22-$25. G 842 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Knowledge of bookkeeping; experienced, educated, $25-$30. W 274 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, expert, high school education; 8 years' experience; $35. R 54 Times.

SECRETARY is open for immediate engagement; expert. G 158 Times. Telephone Plaza 7670.

SECRETARY, efficient, to society or business woman, part time. Address G 190 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Capable, experienced, conscientious; executive ability; $22. O 321 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Highly educated; above average; excellent grammarian; capable assuming responsibilities; conscientious, refined, intelligent; ten years' technical experience; highest credentials; $20. O 261 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY.— Refined young lady, 23, high school graduate, five years' experience, painstaking and thoroughly competent; salary, $18. Telephone Intervale 2118.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, three years college, business experience, desires position requiring initiative and responsibility; references upon request. G 300 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, confidential assistant, original thinker; high school graduate; 8 years' experience; handle difficult dictation accurately, rapidly; no clock watcher; $18. O 260 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, 4 years' business experience, desires to connect with reliable concern where there is chance for advancement; excellent references. A 212 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Christian; five years' experience; educated, well spoken, capable of assuming responsibility; commercial highest credentials. A 242 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, refined, high school and business school graduate, some experience, desires permanent position at moderate salary. X 390 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, American, good address, college graduate, several years' experience, technical, excellent references, $22. A 243 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, 6 years' experience; can take charge office; knowledge bookkeeping; reliable, ambitious, trustworthy; $16-$18. O 293 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER WOULD LIKE EMPLOYMENT EVENINGS OR SATURDAY AFTERNOONS; EXPERIENCED. O 293 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER, 6 years' practical experience, would like to connect with house needing competent person; salary $18. G 133 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' experience, neat, accurate worker, desires position with reliable concern; $15 weekly. O 289 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—A young girl has finished a course in stenography and typewriting, wants a position with a reliable house. B., 3,525 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, young lady, refined, competent; 6 years' experience; best references; salary $16. O 271 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, correspondent, high school graduate, possessing initiative and ability; 4½ years' experience; salary $19-$20. G 191 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Bookkeeper.—Five years' experience; accurate dictation; trial balance; competent, reliable; executive ability; $15-$18. F. L., 1,701 Lexington Av.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Thoroughly competent; 10 years' experience; reference; salary $20. Miss Wolfson, 512 West 151st St.

STENOGRAPHER, dictaphone operator; capable handling details, thoroughly competent, reliable; $18. O 222 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, knowledge bookkeeping, 5 years' experience, neat, accurate, good education. O 269 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and secretary, thoroughly competent, valuable assistant to busy executive. G 341 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

STENOGRAPHER. — Accurate, capable; two years' experience; salary $15. H 10 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; capable taking charge correspondence; reference; $16. H 16 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Beginner, wishes position in office. A. B., 223 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper; long commercial experience; good grammarian; salary $22. K., 971 Amsterdam Av.

STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' experience, willing worker; excellent references; $12. A 226 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST. — Perfect English, French, Italian, and German; excellent references. N 346 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, knowledge import, export; good appearance; rapid worker; $16, $18. O 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Six years' experience; high school; $18. C. X., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced high school graduate, literary ability; publishing, advertising; $15. R 105 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 4 years' brokerage experience, capable handling office details. A 228 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat appearance; 3 years' experience; willing; not afraid of hard work; $15 to $18. R 114 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent; experienced, well-trained, intelligent worker; salary $16. G 335 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, neat, accurate, and conscientious; 7 years' experience; $18. A 204 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, seven years' experience, fully competent; highest references; salary $18. A 205 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Translator Russian, French, English; college education. Box 600, 1,418 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Ten years' experience; thoroughly competent; highly recommended; salary $20. P 176 Times.

STENOGRAPHER desires position; 6 years' experience; operates dictaphone, compile, prepare manuscript; general office work; Christian. Write Capable, R 43 Times.

TEACHER.—French teacher, highest references, wishes position. Address Madame D., 208 West 59th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; conscientious worker; references; $15. A 225 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; accurate, conscientious, reliable; references; $16. O 240 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian; two years' experience; salary, $12; references. O 245 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' experience; thoroughly competent, reliable; highly recommended; $18. O 265 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; knowledge bookkeeping; high school education. O 248 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, highly recommended by present employer; salary $18. G 189 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR. — Thoroughly experienced, desirous of busy board; five years in one place; excellent reference; answer Box G 176 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—General office assistant; capable and willing; Christian; $10. A 246 Times Downtown.

TEACHER, ten years' public school experience, wishes position or coaching. G 182 Times.

TEACHER.—College graduate; public school methods; all branches; coaching. Expert, Times Harlem.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Busy plug board; reliable; two years' experience; $12. A 218 Times Downtown.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL LABOR RELIEF, 1,123 BROADWAY, ROOM 607, IS ANXIOUS TO FIND POSITIONS FOR GOVERNESSES, ATTENDANTS IN DOCTORS' OFFICES, CARETAKERS, FILING CLERKS, STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, &c.; ALL SERVICES RENDERED FREE.

TRAINED NURSE, 26, pleasant personality, seeks position with industrial or manufacturing concern; $100. R 50 Times.

TUTOR. — College graduate, experienced, wishes resident tutoring position. X 389 Times Annex.

TYPIST, office assistant; good penman; accurate; operate all standards; $12. H 18 Times.

TYPEWRITING, all kinds, reasonable rates; accurate work. Hodges, 1,457 Broadway, Room 912.

YOUNG LADY, three years' training, desires hospital position; undergraduate nurse. Ref. Central Register, D. C. "S.," 2,037 1st St. N. W. Washington, D. C.

YOUNG LADY, college education, two years' experience school teaching in California, desires to secure position where ambition and intelligence will be recognized. A 110 Times.

YOUNG LADY, refined, to care for small business people apartments. G 163 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN with general office experience, typist and correspondent, desires position with growing concern where advancement is assured; possess tact and adaptability and capable of working on own initiative; references. R 26 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, 28, desires position to assist bookkeeper, take stenography and do general office work; prefers position where she can become secretary when conversant with business. X 379 Times Annex.

YOUNG WOMAN, 27, pleasing personality; nurse, secretary; would take position with elderly lady traveling South, or with semi-invalid in vicinity city. R 51 Times.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat, colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 214 West 59th St. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1890.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, houseworkers. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9189.

CARIDA AGENCY, 1,457 Broadway, Bryant 1058.—Competent stenographers, typists, office assistants.

BERTA CARLSON SWEDISH AGENCY.—First-class service. 2,415 Broadway, (89th.) Riverside 9463.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT and Office Manager.—Many years in executive and official capacity; record clean and successful; possessed good judgment, pleasing personality; competent, up-to-date accountant, manufacturing, corporation, mercantile, and chain store experience, thoroughly understanding office systems, systematizing, factory costs, and efficiency, payrolls, auditing, statistics, financial reports, &c.; able, forceful correspondent; accustomed to handling large volume sales deliveries, collections, force employes; take entire charge. R 29 Times.

ACCOUNTANT. OFFICE MANAGER. SYSTEM MANAGER.
Fourteen years' experience directing operations million dollar corporations; war conditions seriously affecting present firm, therefore considering change; salary, $3,000. R 113 Times.

ACCOUNTANT and Office Manager, at present employed, will consider desirable connection; executive, accustomed to handle large forces; possess thorough knowledge of business systems and credits and unusual ability to analyze financial statements; familiar with tax reports. Z. D., 104 E. 14th.

ACCOUNTANT, at present Treasurer of a manufacturing company, supervising credits, accounts, collections and correspondence, will consider offer from a progressive, growing concern; absolutely A1 record, finest references. A 108 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER seeks immediate employment, up to date in office management, controlling accounts, voucher systems, financial reports, cost accounting; corporation or manufacturing. Address Barton, G 332 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Bank position wanted by accountant, experienced correspondent; secretary of manufacturing corporation nine years; unusual references; married; 35; exempt. X 389 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER. High-grade accountant can assume complete charge of accounting department and manage office force; broad experience; university graduate, American. R 72 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager; 15 years' experience; systematizer, efficiency expert, producing results; high-class executive; temporarily with certified accountants; highest references. G 167 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5653.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed; special arrangements made with firms not employing bookkeepers. Spember, 621 Broadway. Spring 7980.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 128 Liberty, Room 804. Telephone Cortlandt 6688.

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER, or office assistant, with years of experience; excellent references. Address Thos. F. DeVoe, 718 5th Av.

ACCOUNTANT.—Twenty years; four years' experience trial balances, controlling accounts; financial statements; student of accounting; salary $25. O 216 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, STATISTICIAN, AUDITOR. Thoroughly experienced executive, American; draft exempt; salary $40 per week. N 595 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, aggressive, tactful correspondent, manager, clean, successful record, open for position, salary $2,000. W 391 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits, systems; books balanced, closed; financial statements. Worth 5409 or W 331 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, corporation accounting, audits, financial statements, &c., wants engagement evenings. H 87 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Will take care of books for firms not employing bookkeepers; books opened, closed, audited. R 129 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., executive, desires to make connection offering broad opportunity. O 244 Times Downtown.

A BUSINESS ADMINISTRATOR desires to hear from manufacturer interested in securing services of thorough executive; [illegible] years' broad manufacturing experience in accounting, shop routing, planning, time study, financial and office executive duties, and road sales work; credentials exceptional; age 37; salary $3,500. G 136 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN.
[illegible] thoroughly seasoned service executive desires position with manufacturer or agency; [illegible] years' broad experience as manager of agency art, copy, and production departments; have full charge of some high-grade accounts, which I could bring to recognized agency; seek position of responsibility, and expect compensation in proportion to experience, ability, and worth. G 121 Times.

ADVERTISING.—An experienced business and sales-making advertising plan and copy man, 12 years at it, is open for position with manufacturer, big chain drug, food, or clothing firm, or adv. service agency; unusual ability; references and samples; age 33; married, employed; salary reasonable; an art, college-bred, energetic business getter. [illegible] 88 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN
[illegible] wide experience in "ad" writing and publicity work wishes to demonstrate his ability in new field; highest references given if required. Address W 383 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING WRITER, (27,) seasoned, decidedly different than average "word manipulator," seeks connection where pleasing, peppery purse-pulling copy counts; original illustrative effects; exempt. O 276 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING COPY WRITER, now employed, seeks connection with advertising agency or large concern; previous newspaper and printing experience; understands layouts, cuts. A 248 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN.—Long experience in agencies and manufacturing concerns; safe sane, sales-making layouts that command the eye; dealer helps; house organs; see specimens of my work. G 113 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, many years' experience trade papers, both city and [illegible], desires make change; best references. [illegible] Times.

ALL AROUND MAN, with N. Y. Stock Exchange houses for 16 years, desires position. O 252 Times Downtown.

A MAN, thoroughly versed in the perfumery business, of wide experience, capable of managing such business, knowing the buyers of department stores and drug trade in the metropolitan district, able to sell goods, [illegible] to make a change. G 196 Times.

ARTIST.—Thoroughly capable man, having national reputation as artist, on work for reproduction purposes, with knowledge of photography and other methods of reproduction, desires position as manager of production or art manager; has personal following among big advertisers. B 66 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and clerical worker; Christian; high school graduate, refined, good address; $15. O 325 Times Downtown.

A YALE MAN
[illegible] '16 years' legal, financial, advertising, secretarial, tutoring, selling, efficiency experience, will specialize for you; I'll go to [illegible]ce or anywhere; future considered more important than initial compensation; if you want a man who will strive to take the "up" out of impossible for you, write Y 24 Times Annex.

AMERICAN citizen, six years' practical banking experience as Treasurer of a New Jersey trust company in charge cash, securities, books, collection of income, desires responsible position with high-class concern; trustworthy services in any confidential capacity requiring highest integrity; Protestant; married, 46, never used tobacco, liquor, drugs; twenty years' mercantile and manufacturing training. X 353 Times Annex.

AMERICAN, college man, married, employed executive capacity 15 years; duties involved editorial work, managing circulation national technical magazines, handling salesmen, directing advertising campaigns, preparing circulars, follow-up letters; business experience, education qualifies for important position; with present employers nine years; state character, position, salary. Address Wilson, 2,080 [illegible] Av., University Heights, N. Y. City.

AMERICAN, 29, married, employed executive capacity, foreign traffic, office management and general business experience, is progressive, initiative, and possessing ability to handle detail, desires permanent connection where hard work and results will be appreciated and rewarded; 16 years with present employers; excellent references furnished. O 207 Times Downtown.

AMERICAN, 40 years old, would like work in real estate office renting, collecting; part, whole time; experienced; reference. R 86 Times.

AMERICAN desires responsible situation; thorough knowledge of French and art; will travel. P. H. W., R 74 Times.

ATTENDANT OR COMPANION.—Wanted, position as attendant or companion to gentleman spending Winter in Florida or California. G 497 Times Annex.

AUTO MECHANIC, first-class, selling out repair shop, wishes good position with reliable firm. Bernstein, 2,296 Hughes Av.

BANK MAN, experienced bookkeeping, foreign exchange, desires good position. R 110 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, A1, 34, accountant, systematizer, 17 years of successful business experience, capable office manager, correspondent, college training, sound business judgment, six years with present employer, desires to change; moderate salary; will consider half-day employment. G 174 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, (28.)—EIGHT YEARS' BROAD EXPERIENCE IN AUDITING AND PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS; SALARY COMMENSURATE WITH ABILITY. G 333 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER and OFFICE MANAGER desires position; exempt; 12 years' experience, thoroughly experienced in double entry, cost, trial balance, balance sheet, accounting; references. G 99 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, aged 22, thoroughly competent trial balance, profit and loss, fifteen years' experience; good references. Address J. C. F., 67 Thatford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, (37,) 15 years' experience, references; familiar with Remington bookkeeping and billing machines, typist; $20. E. [illegible], 3,065 Decatur Av., Bronx, Williamsbridge 361.

BOOKKEEPER, high-grade, experienced on credits and collections, able correspondent, desires position paying $30 weekly. G 97 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 33 years; 14 years' experience; nationality, Danish; competent take complete charge; high school graduate. Botterne, 115 West 95th St.

BOOKKEEPER, (25,) experienced, can devote two or three days weekly to any one desiring expert service; moderate. W 383 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, (24,) high school graduate, seven years' experience; excellent references; $25. W 339 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (21,) exempt, educated, fully experienced, desires temporary or permanent position; salary $20. "B.," 528 Chester St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier; married; 12 years' experience manufacturing and wholesale lines; open for immediate connection. Barnett, 700 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, capable, over ten years' experience; entire charge books, office; handle correspondence; references; salary $25. R 124 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Physical limitation prevents serving country, but I can serve you; seven years of experience; age, 28; American. M. H. S., Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, office manager; twelve years' broad experience; competent to assume complete charge of office. R 126 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, office manager (28,) draft exempt, sterling qualifications, high grade references, 10 years' experience; moderate salary. O 292 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Knowledge of accounting; can take full charge; college education. G 168 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Double entry, controlling accounts, trial balances, auditing experience. W 401 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-SECRETARY, expert, five years' real estate experience, can take full charge; salary $30. R 115 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 6 years' experience; competent; take complete charge, salary $25. G 88 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, (30,) married; thoroughly experienced; capable of taking full charge; salary $30. R 117 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Corporation; controlling accounts; trial balances; handle large number accounts. O 247 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accounting experience; modern methods; capable full charge; Christian; married. S. R., Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER AND OFFICE MANAGER (28,) experienced; references; salary $35. G 176 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (23,) U. S. Army honorable discharge, high school graduate; capable office man; $22. N 387 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 4 years' experience, desirous position; A1 references; college education. [illegible] 2 Times.

BOY, bright, with business experience, wishes position as office boy. R 21 Times.

BROKER, chemical and drug, accustomed to buying and selling over the phone, would take charge of well financed house. O 253 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS EXECUTIVE.
Young man, now with prominent manufacturer, thoroughly trained and experienced in the requirements of executive work, including modern sales correspondence, management; well educated; ten years' experience. [illegible] 144 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

BUSINESS MAN.
I made money in my own business last year, but conditions growing out of war have brought it to standstill; am ready to add my ability and ingenuity to any solid undertaking which offers opportunity with fair salary and good prospects; organizer, executive; 40 years old; perfect health. R 75 Times.

BUSINESS MAN.—High-class business man obliged to seek a position on account of the war, who has been a real business-getter; has initiative, is fertile in ideas, and has strong personality; seeks connection with firm who can use these qualifications; am American, 41 years of age. R 94 Times.

BUSINESS MAN, capable, energetic, with 15 years' experience inside and traveling, wants permanent, responsible position. P 133 Times.

BUTLER, North of Ireland, will be personally recommended by gentleman in whose service he was for the last 16 years. Please address Armour, 10 West 103d St.

BUTLER, VALET, refined Japanese, desires situation; thoroughly competent. Hari, 624 Lexington Av.

BUYER OF READY-TO-WEAR.
A LIVE, UP-TO-DATE MAN WITH UNUSUAL ABILITY IN SELECTING AND SELLING WHAT HE BUYS WITH PROFITS, WISHES A POSITION AS BUYER OF SUITS, COATS, DRESSES, WAISTS, ETC., OF THE HIGHER CLASS AND MEDIUM GRADE. THE ADVERTISER IS NOT THE AVERAGE MAN, BUT POSSESSES TASTE, TACT, AND PERSONALITY, WITH A THOROUGH UNDERSTANDING OF MERCHANDISING. G 120 TIMES.

BUYER,
LACES, EMB. RIBBONS, NECKWEAR, HDKFS, ETC.—A HIGH-GRADE, SNAPPY MAN DESIRES A POSITION AS BUYER OF ABOVE LINES, IN WHICH HE HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN SOUTHWEST AND NEW YORK CITY; WELL ACQUAINTED WITH NEW YORK MARKET AND SOURCES OF SUPPLY, DISPLAYING EXCELLENT TASTE AND JUDGMENT IN THEIR SELECTION. BEST LOCAL AND NEW YORK REFERENCES. G 119 TIMES.

BUYER and manager for specialty cloak, suit stores; thoroughly experienced; executive ability; six years present concern. W 364 Times Downtown.

BUYER.—Young man, 33, 19 years in stationery business, wishes position as buyer, practical in all departments; A1 references. A 223 Times Downtown.

CHAIN STORE EXECUTIVE, expert in sales development, selection of locations, handling help, advertising, highest credentials from large corporations. H. X., Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR 15 years; American, 39; total abstainer; do own repairs; thoroughly understands high power cars, American and foreign; best reference; present employer 1½ years; laid car up, being sick in bed; wages $30 per week. Address C. Koehler, 165 East 88th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4066.

CHAUFFEUR.—I desire to place my chauffeur, 31 years old, who has been with me for several years; exempt from service; exceptionally good man. P. O. Box 1,407, New York City.

CHAUFFEUR, (Swedish,) single, first-class mechanic and very careful city driver, wishes position with private family; any make of car, expert on Cadillac; best references. Nelson, 635 Lexington Av. Plaza 5007.

CHAUFFEUR, married, wishes position with private family; good mechanic, careful driver; 12 years' experience; age 35; sober and reliable; salary $30 week. 430 East 63th St. Plaza 5500-ext. 40, Apartment 5.

CHAUFFEUR.—Owner seeks position for his first-class chauffeur; fine driver, excellent mechanic, steady as a clock, very willing, real worker. Write or phone G. T. Hill, Jr., 960 Park Av.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; 10 years' experience on foreign and American cars; can furnish best of references. A. Nolan, 254 West 109th St. Academy 945.

CHAUFFEUR, Norwegian, wishes position with private family, city or country; five years with last employer; best of references. 445 41st St., Brooklyn. Tel. Sunset 4682-W.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, first class, unquestionable references, desires position; salary $40. T. J. O'D., 234 West 60th St. Columbus 1587.

CHAUFFEUR, 30, single, Swedish, mechanic, wishes position private family; long experience; any car. Braum, 707 Lexington Av. Phone Plaza 1098.

CHAUFFEUR.—Expert mechanic; 11 years' shop and driving experience; best references; wages $25 weekly. Mayer, 281 West 114th St.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 33, 11 years' experience, wants private position; long private reference; salary $25-$30. Harry Martell, 2,789 8th Av.

CHAUFFEUR, (Swedish,) first-class mechanic, private family; best references. 166 West 84th.

CHAUFFEUR, machinist, French, eight years last employer, wants position. Garnier, Col. 9558.

CHAUFFEUR, married, long experience, careful driver, good mechanic, wishes position in private. Lang, 214 West 80th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, desires position; 7 years' experience. W. H. D., Box 90, 153 East 86th St.

CHAUFFEUR, Swedish, 27, just out of U. S. Army; five years' experience; good references. Larson, 508 East 78th St. Lenox 6895.

CHAUFFEUR. — Many years' experience, careful driver, expert mechanic. Hoffmann, 42 West 64th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—25; married; 3 years last position; driving, repairing, and charge of farm. Erickson, Box 82, Tenafly, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR, English, single, age 27; ten years' experience; first class mechanic; have good references; $30 week. G 133 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 29, single, mechanic, long experience. R 60 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 37, wishes steady position; private; good references. Eiler, 219 E. 66th.

CHEMIST, technical, desires position, factory or laboratory; best city references. C. A. Kane, 1,675 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

CHEMIST: fluid extracts, tablets, elixirs, perfumes; position to manage laboratory. H. A. R., 111 West 12th St.

CHICAGO REPRESENTATIVE.
You can arrange with me to sell your product or manage your interests in the Chicago territory at a nominal price per month or on commission; experience covers sales, advertising, credits, collections, business management in several lines; Chicago and New York references. Thos. Propst, 1,015 East 62d St., Chicago.

CLERK and experienced inside man, 23 years of age, married, wishes to connect with reliable firm; preferably hat and cap manufacturer. G 91 Times.

CLERK, stenographer, expert typist, dictaphone operator; experienced. Henry Blume, 978 East 165th St.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, employed, welcoming instruction in spare time, seeks opportunity to enter reliable business house. M 50 Times.

COOK, &c.—Japanese, excellent cook, general houseman, seeks position gentleman's place or small family; references. Kuma, 238 East 80th.

CORRESPONDENT.
Hollander, 48, married, Catholic, college graduate, thorough knowledge English, French, Spanish, German, Dutch languages, foreign exchange, currency, export business, desires to make connection with high-class manufacturing or export house; good opportunity to extend trade in East Indies; willing to start moderate salary; exceptional references. Write, P 162 Times.

CORRESPONDENT.—Young man, (thirty-five,) draft exempt, thoroughly trained, office details, correspondence, sales, advertising, purchasing, printing, office supplies, wishes position offering advancement. G 166 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, with years' experience in large manufacturing firm, and accustomed to office details, desires to connect with reliable concern; highest credentials. W 295 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT, (34,) eight years' experience, principally sales; accustomed to manage office or department; highest credentials; reliable. R 46 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, French, translator, who is also perfect in German, desires position with Government or business firm. R 42 Times.

CORRESPONDENCE, collections, claims; can serve you well; 24. Rosenberg, 56 East 99th St.

COOK.—First-class colored couple, experienced cook, wishes position; good family; city, out. M. C. Eachin, 501 Clinton Av., Brooklyn.

COUPLE; wife good cook; man chauffeur, 10 years' experience, good mechanic, on all high-grade cars. B. L. LANG, 214 West 80th St.

CREDITS, COLLECTIONS, AND OFFICE MANAGER.
Four years with commercial bankers; finest references and reputation; capable of taking charge of office, buying, correspondence, credits and collections, and entire supervision; excellent executive and right hand aid to busy man; will make immediate change; age 27; married; American college and law school; Draft Class 4; will consider out-of-town proposition. Box A 239 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN and correspondent with knowledge of accounting; six years with large corporation; capable of taking charge of office. M. Margiotta, 411 Suydam St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Phone Murray Hill 6730.

CREDIT MANAGER and young executive, best credentials; salary desired $2,600. H 10 Times.

DENTIST.—Five years' experience; take charge advertising, or ethical practice, or assistant; expert operator, extractionist, contractor. X 355 Times Annex.

DENTIST, registered, expert operator; capable of managing office; highest references. R 44 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

DESIGNER, graduate engineer, experience in development on mechanical and electrical apparatus; 34 years of age; American. G 102 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Energetic and ambitious young mechanical draftsman, experienced on plant and machine layouts, desires responsible position offering opportunity to unquestioned ability. O 319 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN and designer on structural work for buildings, bridges, miscellaneous structures; also experienced on mechanical work, 10 years' experience; graduate civil engineer. P 155 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, tracer, two years' experience; technical student. Box 600, 875 3d Av.

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT, 20, exempt, general aid, able writer, desires change. R 68 Times.

EXECUTIVE (32) connected with well-known company wants position with concern desiring the services of a mechanical engineer, having broad and excellent experience in factory organization and management; I desire a position with a concern alive to the necessity of meeting business competition with up to date methods and young blood. X 281 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE IN SALES MANAGEMENT.
I desire to communicate with a concern which has a need for executive and sales service management; have had twelve years' experience in branch office management, including five years in charge of the entire Pacific Coast territory for a large Eastern house; the last year I have financed and managed a new concern requiring a broad executive control; war conditions necessitate considering a more staple line. O 288 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, &c.—Capable executive and detail man, 41, now, and for years titular officer of large concerns, accustomed to heavy responsibilities, wishes, for excellent reasons to change to connection where ability, fidelity, and hard work will bring proper compensation; would make ideal secretary for man of large affairs. R 107 Times.

EXECUTIVE,
college and law school graduate, 32, married, seeks immediate connection with large organization affording good future; qualified to undertake work broad in scope; eleven years' business experience, general management, executive, and purchasing; unquestionable references of high character. E. M. Gladstone, 102 Portland St., Boston, Mass.

EXECUTIVE MANAGER, (32,) married; broad experience general business; high-grade secretary; tactful, reliable; competent accountant; complete charge last position; highest references; salary $35. O 263 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE must make change; cause, shortage of materials; am 32, American, neat, possess executive and sales ability; willing to start at $25 with good future; come well recommended. A. E., 104 E. 14th.

EXECUTIVE, highest ability, general export and import; fluent English, Spanish, French, German, Dutch; willing to travel anywhere; wants opportunity to prove usefulness. W 273 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE assistant, 25; knowledge of bookkeeping, stenography; six years' business experience; capable taking charge; draft exempt; present in building line; salary, $25. O 311 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE position with manufacturer by mechanical engineer, 35; fourteen years' business and engineering experience; now employed. O 241 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, 30, college graduate, with 10 years' organization and sales experience, desires connection with reputable, established business house; high-class references. P 189 Times.

EXECUTIVE, (25,) eight years' experience, office and factory management, salesmanship, seeks desirable connections; will travel anywhere. G 234 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, 36 years old; technical training, wide business experience, thoroughly competent in the management of men; will go anywhere. R 59 Times.

EXECUTIVE LAWYER, tactful, energetic, desires connection large corporation; excellent references. O 257 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED COPYWRITER
wants position with progressive agency or firm; producer of strong layouts, copy, ideas; experienced magazine, newspaper, trade paper and direct advertising; six years' agency experience Chicago, Milwaukee; leading national accounts; age 32, married; faithful worker; unusual samples; references; available now. G 147 Times.

EXPORT MAN desires to connect with house exporting West Indies, Central and South America; $2,000-$2,500. R 80 Times.

FACTORY MANAGER
or general superintendent; practical mechanic; broad and varied experience in metal industries, thorough in organization, efficiency, shop production, and costs, open to engagement with progressive concern. Address R 18 Times.

FACTORY MANAGER, possessing initiative, executive ability, including office detail and sales managership, is open for a position; am a man who knows how to follow instructions from an executive, and produce results in accordance with his wishes; highest references. G 169 Times.

FARM MANAGER.—Married man, college training, life experience in orchard and dairy farming, desires position where results are required; state particulars fully in reply. X 394 Times Annex.

FARMER, gardener, working superintendent; English; all work on private place, handling men to best advantage. R 81 Times.

FURNITURE AND DECORATIONS.—Salesman's position desired by man thoroughly competent to handle all branches of decorative trades; 12 years in former position. P 192 Times.

GARAGE MANAGER desires position; 10 years' experience; A1 references. W. H. D., Box 90, 153 East 86th St.

GENTLEMAN, middle age, extensive experience in selling, organizing and managing large force of salesmen, advertising, and getting business generally; acquaintance with prominent men; highest credentials; will consider investment. R 9 Times.

GENTLEMAN, 34, college education, expert mathematician, executive ability, 15 years' practical business experience, desires position real estate or broker's office, banking institution. P 193 Times.

GENTLEMAN, educated, with good connections, experienced in real estate, insurance, advertising, desires connection with Wall Street firm or other business; highest references. P 167 Times.

GENTLEMAN, 42, fine appearance, long experience in business, speaks English, Italian, French, learning Spanish, wishes position, city or traveling. G 135 Times.

GENTLEMAN, 58, desires light employment; short hours, small salary; references. S. L., Times Harlem.

HIGH-GRADE BUSINESS MAN, 34 years of age, wide business experience, thorough understanding of the clothing, uniform, and military equipment business; magnificent references; anxious to connect up with a first-class wholesale house. X 376 Times Annex.

IMPORTER desirous of securing executive position with large firm, where honesty and ability are merited. O 19 Times.

INTERIOR DECORATOR.—Wide experience periods, buying, selling, furnishing; salary, commission. R 63 Times.

LAWYER, energetic, experienced, Harvard, Columbia graduate, desires association with corporation or business firm. O 248 Times Downtown.

LIVE-WIRE EXECUTIVE wants to connect with live-wire corporation; many years' experience as manager of wholesale merchants' credit association; also with Dun and Bradstreet agencies; now Treasurer of four allied concerns in city of 150,000; A-1 references; reasonable salary; interview anywhere in East. X 361 Times Annex.

MACHINIST constructs automatic devices, &c.; desires employment. Excellent, 58 12th St., Hoboken.

MAN, 50, energetic, active, 30 years' experience operating and adjusting textile machinery, 20 years' experience as foreman, adaptable to other mechanical work, familiar with preparation of cotton for explosives, also stapling of cotton. William Lee, 596 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAN of integrity, 30, efficient, initiative, use his head, make his services invaluable if given opportunity. G 126 Times.

MAN, 23, married, experienced small business selling to jobbers, wishes similar or sales position; best references. R 34 Times.

MAN, 36, executive ability, desires position bookkeeper, cashier, correspondent, salesman. W 394 Times Downtown.

MAN, 38, seeks position of responsibility and trust. Address O 326 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.
AN ALERT MAN OF 40 YEARS, WITH UNUSUAL ABILITY AND TACT, WHO HAS SUCCESSFULLY MANAGED TWO WIDE-AWAKE STORES, IS OPEN FOR POSITION AS MANAGER OF DEPARTMENT STORE OR LARGE SPECIALTY SHOP; MY RECORD IN BUYING, SELLING, AND PROFIT MAKING PLACES ME AMONG THE BEST MERCHANDISERS IN THE BUSINESS; REFERENCES FROM ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVES. G 118 TIMES.

MANAGING EXECUTIVE.
One accustomed to projects involving the employment of large number of men, securing the utmost results without any display of fuss or fury, and without wasteful expenditure; such a man seeks a position where these abilities would find an opportunity for practical demonstration; country estate preferred. P 137 Times.

MANAGING CHEMIST,
college graduate, married; 8 years' experience; past five years managing chemist large Western cement mills; open to consider offer in similar capacity. R 101 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

MANAGER, office, credit, correspondent, sales, and advertising experience, ability and initiative, desires connection; salary $40. P 196 Times.

MANAGER, salesman, and executive, 35, seeks new connection with first-class firm. R 104 Times.

MASON.—Repair fireplaces and chimneys in and around city; reliable. Axel Myren, 2,131 Strang Av. Telephone 1183 Woodlawn.

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEER seeks broader opportunities with progressive concern; technical graduate; 18 years' practical experience in design, development, manufacture. O 256 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, 15 years' experience, graduate industrial plant, layout and equipment, wishes to change position. G 149 Times.

MILLINERY BUYER and MANAGER.—Energetic young man who is business getter desires make change for coming season; can handle high-grade and popular trade; will only consider positions in first-class establishment. X 3[illegible] Times Annex.

NURSE, male, would like care of invalid going South; good references. Nurse, 157 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT,
Christian, 37 years, desires position with corporation or established firm. W 393 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MAN, A1; fifteen years' experience, cashier, bookkeeper, collections, credits; age 32; will start $1,800. R 91 Times.

ORGANIZER and SYSTEMATIZER, with broad knowledge of trade, manufacturing, and financial conditions and problems. G 155 Times.

PHYSICIAN wishes place as assistant to general practitioner; graduate A1 school; two years' hospital internship, one year post graduate study; also graduate pharmacist; licensed in New York. Telephone Plaza 8656, or Box [illegible], 1,818 2d Av.

PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS.—Advertising printing salesman, wide acquaintance among advertisers and buyers of printed matter, books, booklets, catalogues, advertising printing and work in general, would consider new connection as business of sales manager and salesman; creative and executive ability; practical in all details. O 285 Times Downtown.

PURCHASING AGENT, 36, having broad experience, wishes to connect with concern wanting one with ability, initiative, and judgment; seven years manufacturing experience in present position with eight years education in selling. [illegible] Times Downtown.

READY TO LAUNCH
NEW OR
REJUVENATE ESTABLISHED PROJECT.
Capable executive and experienced organizer, at liberty Jan. 15, American; 40 years of age; in sound health; able to organize, enlarge, and inspire a sales force; can plan and direct comprehensive advertising campaign, indite forceful, convincing letters full of the necessary "ginger" productive of results; understands the meaning of diplomacy when occasion requires; accustomed to exercising judgment at periods when quick decisions are necessary; strong on detail; naturally systematic. [illegible] 184 Times.

REAL ESTATE.—Highly capable renting agent and building manager seeks position with progressive operators or agents; has nine years' experience in renting and management of office, mercantile and apartment buildings; unqualified references from present and former employers. Box "M," Room 419, 1,777 Broadway.

RELIABLE MAN, 3[illegible], well educated, speaks and writes English and French, wants suitable position; formerly employed as landscape engineer; comes well recommended. R 45 Times.

RESIDENT SALESMAN, WITH SPARE TIME, DESIRES TO CONNECT WITH ESTABLISHED OUT-OF-TOWN FIRM. T. M., TIMES HARLEM.

RETIRED POLICEMAN, 47 years of age, with best of reference, wishes a position of trust with banking or commercial house. Abrams, 273 West 122d.

SALESMAN.—A GENTLEMAN THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH MERCANTILE BUSINESS DESIRES A POSITION EITHER AS SALESMAN OR INSIDE CAPACITY; ENERGETIC AND NOT AFRAID OF WORK; HIGHEST REFERENCES. K. K., 75 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—CAN YOU USE THE SERVICES OF A THOROUGH SALESMAN AND SALES DEVELOPER, ONE WHO CAN LOCATE AND CORRECT WEAKNESSES OF YOUR SELLING PLAN AND SALES ORGANIZATION. AM NOT AN ORDINARY SALESMAN NOR HIGH-PRICED SPECIALIST, BUT CAPABLE OF ACCOMPLISHING WHAT I SET OUT TO DO. G 173 TIMES.

SALESMAN, YOUNG MAN WHO POSSESSES WIDE AND SUCCESSFUL SELLING EXPERIENCE WITH DEPARTMENT STORES, INVITES CORRESPONDENCE WITH CONCERNS WHO DESIRE FIRST-CLASS AND PRODUCTIVE CONNECTION; CAN FURNISH HIGHEST REFERENCES AS TO CHARACTER, ABILITY, AND INTEGRITY. H 1 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—American, (40,) married, wide awake, reliable, not afraid to work hard, speaks German fluently, can readily adapt himself, wants to connect with good house to get acquainted with line with opportunity for position as city salesman; no stocks or schemes; A1 reference; salary at start not of importance, but opportunity for rapid advancement essential. H R 40 Times.

SALES MANAGER
with successful selling record, can sell merchandise or specialties; am heavyweight producer, understanding underlying scientific principles of selling and advertising; want connection with progressive institution; can furnish highest credentials as to ability and character. O 215 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, with initiative, personality, and ability to get business any line that does not require technical knowledge; war necessitates my making change; American, Christian, 41 years of age, with 15 years' experience; highest references. R 95 Times.

SALES MANAGER, executive with record, seeks connection; six years with leading corporation; ability to plan selling campaigns, and energy to market products. G 98 Times.

SALESMAN.—Position wanted by energetic man of pleasing address, business-getting record; war conditions compel change of line; references from present employer. W 386 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Ambitious and experienced salesman would like to secure a steady inside or outside position as salesman with a reliable concern; first-class reference and security if necessary. G 188 Times.

SALESMAN, with ten years' successful record, covering securities, batteries, and pianos, desires to make a change; would like to enter into negotiations with a firm of standing, who may require a capable man. G 148 Times.

SALESMAN, clean-cut, 30, draft exempt, present earnings curtailed by war conditions, looking for new connection; business producer; good record and references. H 5 Times.

SALES MANAGER OR REPRESENTATIVE, SIX YEARS' SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE WITH LARGE MANUFACTURERS; THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT; HIGHEST CREDENTIALS. R 48 TIMES.

SALESMAN OR SALES MANAGER, age 32, broad experience with staple lines, is open for proposition which offers unlimited opportunity; testimonials. R 6 Times.

SALESMAN, cultured, 8 years' successful selling record, heavyweight, understanding scientific principles of selling, wants position to net $10,000; commission basis preferred; highest credentials. G 348 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man, now traveling, desires sales position for New York City only; steady, reliable, dependants. G 40 Times.

SALES EXECUTIVE; brilliant record of sales development, seeks connection Eastern States with house manufacturing staple line. E. E., Times Harlem.

SALESMAN calling on merchant tailors Middle West would like good side line; must be good seller; am well known to trade; confidential. R 85 Times.

SALESMAN open for new connection; thoroughly experienced; Middle Western territory; good selling record and unquestionable references. H 11 Times.

SALESMAN many years' experience city, road, wants legitimate proposition; city preferred; convincing talker; neat appearance; Gentile. R 57 Times.

SALESMAN.—If you are making or can make heavy oil marine engines, I can sell them for you; let me demonstrate this. Engines, A 215 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 16 years road, three novelty factory, wishes employment; references. R 35 Times.

SALESMAN, 17 years' experience, executive ability, desires connections; highly recommended. G 145 Times.

SALESMAN, 34; 10 years' experience; alert; any staple line; references. O 310 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, years' experience selling jobbers hosiery, underwear, South, Middle West. H 2 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, energetic, well informed, desires legitimate line; no schemers. R 102 Times.

SALESMAN, producer, best credentials, wants good line, Middle West, South. N 401 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 20 years' experience in city; out owing to war; references. P 173 Times.

SALESMAN; five years' road and city experience; best of references. G 87 Times.

SALES MANAGER, 38; productive, energetic, tactful. S. K., 82 West Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SALES MANAGER.
THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT SALES EXECUTIVE, EQUIPPED BY EXPERIENCE TO DEVELOP SALES ON SUBSTANTIAL BASIS, IS DESIROUS OF BECOMING ASSOCIATED WITH STRONG HOUSE WHERE HARD WORK AND QUALIFICATIONS WILL BE AMPLY REWARDED; CAPABLE OF ASSUMING FULL RESPONSIBILITY; HAS GOOD RECORD PRODUCING RESULTS. X 392 TIMES ANNEX.

SALES EXECUTIVE, EXPERT ORGANIZER.
UNUSUAL ABILITY, RESOURCEFUL, ENERGETIC, CAPABLE OF BUILDING STRONG PRODUCTIVE SALES ORGANIZATION, DIRECTING PRODUCTIVE ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN, DESIRES CONNECTION WHERE HIGH-CLASS MAN OF RARE ABILITY IS NEEDED. P 160 TIMES.

SECRETARIAL STENOGRAPHER.—Well-read, clean-cut American, 23, exempt; 3 years stock exchange house; good correspondent, capable assistant to executive; highly recommended. A 249 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-EXECUTIVE, assistant; Columbia graduate, (26,) former high school teacher, experienced office manager, accountant, sales correspondent, stenographer; omnivorous worker; salary, $25. W 400 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Qualified, active aid to busy executive; expert stenographer; knowledge of accounting; 10 years' technical, commercial experience; employed; unquestionable references. $30. O 306 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY or confidential clerk wishes position, can handle correspondence, interviews, and matters requiring finesse diplomacy. R 80 Times.

SECRETARY, (34,) six years' experience; accustomed to handling all matters on own initiative; stenographer if necessary. R 47 Times.

SECRETARY.—College man; executive ability, pleasing personality; excellent stenographer; exempt. A 257 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, university graduate, (29,) married, seeks position offering opportunity. N 390 Times Downtown.

SECURITY SALESMAN.—Young man, who, in association with important financial house, has made acquaintance of large investors, would like to connect with Stock Exchange firm as security salesman, where this experience and acquaintance would prove of great value; salary and commission. R 103 Times.

SCULPTOR WISHES WAR WORK.
Obligations make enlistment impossible; my chief assets are ability to hustle, knowledge of construction and things mechanical; can show successful record and would make good in executive work not entailing special training. X 347 Times Annex.

STATISTICIAN.—Columbia Ph. D., (economics, &c.,) 34, knowing French, &c., also law, wishes to be statistician or translator. G 343 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY; quick, accurate, experienced, for three days a week; good references. Address Miss Ivimey, 718 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, File Clerk.—(Christian;) 7 years' experience; letter present employer stating why they cannot advance him $23-$25. excellent references. A. A., 2,960 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish, English, correspondent, translator, French Spanish, 17 years old, no experience; $20 week. H 4 Times.

STOCK SALESMAN.
A stock salesman with excellent clientele seeks connection with responsible brokerage firm needing an inside or outside representative of producing ability; for the past three years have been outside representative, firm now retired; earned during that period approximately $3,500 per annum. Producer. 21 Times.

STUDENT wants work; part time or evenings; no canvassing; good references. Write M. G., 125 East 34th St.

SUPERINTENDENT CONSTRUCTION, all-round practical man; can handle material and labor advantageously, wishes to connect with shipbuilding corporation or fabrication plant. R 10 Times.

TEACHER of mathematics, successful high school experience, seeks position in preparatory school. Box 348 Times, 272 West 125th St.

THEATRICAL MANAGER, thirty years' local and traveling experience with best dramatic, musical, and picture organizations, both America and Europe, desires position, permanent or travel. Address Manager, G 162 Times.

THESE ARE MY QUALIFICATIONS. CAN YOU USE ME?
Age 20, American; six years' experience, stenographer, office man, capable correspondent, evening high school graduate; no objection out-of-town position; employed at present; highest credentials; $20-$25. G 339 Times Downtown.

TO A BUSY EXECUTIVE:
Do you need a man competent to assist you efficiently and take responsibilities? Backed by seven years' experience with big men. Telephone St. Nicholas 8068, Apt. 5. Write to 287 Times Downtown.

TOOL DESIGNER, executive, unquestionable ability, seeks change to direct design and construction of tools and special equipment for precision, quantity, production; practical man, broad factory and office experience. O 254 Times Downtown.

TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT, SEVERING PRESENT CONNECTION, INVITES INTERVIEWS; EXPERIENCED RAILWAY WORK, MOTOR DELIVERY SERVICE AND EQUIPMENT; SALARY, $4,000. WRITE P 190 TIMES.

TRAFFIC MANAGER.—Position wanted by man who knows his business. What have you to offer? X 229 Times Annex.

TRAFFIC MAN, American, familiar with traffic work, desires location with growing concern. A 224 Times Downtown.

VALET, resident or visiting, age 34, dependable, trustworthy, references, seeks acceptable position; make appointment. H 9 Times.

VALET.—Entire charge; neat Japanese; excellent city references. Yamato, 330 East 57th.

VALET, Attendant.—Visiting valet; chauffeur's license. Address Valet, 355 West 71st.

WOODWORK.—Expert plans, selling, estimating, contracts; salary or commission. R 92 Times.

YOUNG MAN, age 2?, draft exempt, seeks connection with progressive concern in responsible capacity; experienced accountant, bookkeeper, credits, correspondence, and general office management, etc. O 217 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 27, married, exempted, recently gave up business in Middle West, acquainted in city, would like to connect with reliable concern. G 340 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION, FOUR YEARS' BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, HIGHLY RECOMMENDED, DESIRES POSITION WITH FUTURE. R 87 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, 20, Christian, clean cut, ambitious, with three years' business experience, desires a position where hard work and ability to learn will render progress. O 293 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, thoroughly experienced managerial capacity, printing and stationery, estimating, buying, executing orders, keeping records and systems, take executive's position. "R," 1,624 Amsterdam Av.

YOUNG MAN, 21, exempt, six years' experience filing, typewriting, assistant bookkeeping, references, thoroughly reliable. O 228 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 1?, past year statistical department banking house, college student, desires position, preferably mercantile house, quick to learn; aggressive. O 313 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (exempt,) general factory experience with big corporations; formerly superintendent small factory; will locate anywhere. G 133 Times.

YOUNG MAN, with ambition and ability, experienced, wishes position as assistant to business man or reliable concern; can operate typewriter; best references. O 317 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) high school education, alert, exempt, 5 years' commercial experience, credit man, traffic and general office, desires connection any capacity; opportunity primary thought. Rose, 301 East 79th.

YOUNG MAN, 19, ambitious, good mathematician, wishes position; day or night; financial or mercantile house; references. O 231 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, desires position traffic department, experienced investigator, claim and general office man. Desmond, 502 West 14?th.

YOUNG WOMAN wishes institutional position; thorough, strong, kind; capable controlling children or aged; seamstress. Write 414 West 22d.

YOUNG MAN, experienced bookkeeper, knows Spanish, accounting, stenography, draft exempt, wishes responsible position. A 220 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school education, employed, desires to make change; wholesale import, export house preferred. O 234 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) ambitious, energetic, wishes position with firm where advancement and future is assured. A 234 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (32,) at present connected with large corporation, desires to make a change where ability merits advancement; executive ability. R 112 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) executive ability, four years' business experience, desires responsible position anywhere; best references. X 2?? Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 21, draft exempt, experienced bookkeeping, general office routine, seeks position with advancement; $18. G 343 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, highest ability, high school graduate, trustworthy, hard, conscientious worker, wants position with good chance for advancement; A1 references. R 121 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) exempt, desires to connect with progressive concern, have selling and general office experience. O 280 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) neat, ambitious, desires position reliable firm offering chance for advancement; excellent references. O. A., 2,960 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, not subject to draft, first class penman, general clerk, assistant bookkeeper, 5 years' experience, desires position with good future. R 63 Times.

YOUNG MAN (19) wishes position with commercial house where ability is appreciated. Salzman, 400 So. 4th St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG LADY speaking French and English for high-class dental office. Answer N 162 Times.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires connection with advancement. G. Greenberg, 1,545 Madison Av., N. Y. C.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desires position in office; high school education. O 220 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 28, married, exempt; salaried position anything. Schepartz, 58 East 116th St.

YOUNG MAN, 22, wishes position; has knowledge of typewriting and sales experience. P 194 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) correspondent, fully acquainted office routine; highest credentials. R 31 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, honest, desires position with advancement; best references. O 267 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position in office; knowledge of bookkeeping and general office work. Schell, 500 East 167th St.

YOUNG MAN, 23, will do anything offering a future; references. G 112 Times.

YOUNG MAN (20) wishes permanent position with good future. W 367 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (22 years,) wishes position in mechanical line. R 49 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Staten Island.

Wadsworth Hall, Arrocnar, S. I.—Attractive and homelike; open all year; steam heated; good table and attendance; spacious grounds; accessible for commuters. Tel. 675 Tompkinsville.

Westchester County.

Highcliffe Hotel, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

NURSE cares for children at her home. Edith Morris, Hastings-on-Hudson.

New Jersey.

LYNWOOD LODGE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J. A quiet, homelike sanitarium for all NERVOUS AND MENTAL CONDITIONS. Modern house; large grounds; automobile rides; wheelchairs; attentive nurses; experienced physician; also Aged People and Invalids requiring special care. Rates moderate.

Pennsylvania.

Refined home, steam heated, private bathrooms, sun parlor, porches; automobiles, horses, good food, large dairy, farm; moderate prices; booklet. Address Woodleigh, Towanda, Penn.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST.—Attractive double, single rooms; excellent home cooking; table guests; references.

36TH, 14 EAST.—Large double room, private bath; home table; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (161 Lexington Av.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone; elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $16 weekly up.

MADISON AV, 213, (36th.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent board; all improvements.

34TH, 37 WEST.—Two desirable, medium-sized rooms; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

48TH, 4? WEST.—Heated rooms; running water; excellent table, rates reasonable. Bryant 3916.

16 WEST 49TH ST. Warm rooms, with board; table board.

16 WEST 55TH ST. Table board; rooms; top floor; references.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Handsome rooms, southern exposure; heat; running water; home table, telephone.

58TH, 166 WEST.—Attractive room and alcove; also sunny room on top floor; meals in tea rooms optional.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished, private bath; electric light, plenty heat, hot water; suit particular people; Southern cooking.

72D, 318 WEST. Exclusive Pension; two large, connecting rooms, with private baths; singly or en suite; excellent table and service.

72D, 269 WEST.—Large, comfortable double, single rooms, private bath; table boarders accommodated.

72D, 122 WEST.—Studio, suitable living room; private bath; also single; gentleman only.

72D, 314 WEST.—Quiet, refined accommodations, with American family; excellent home table; references.

72D, 261 WEST.—Handsome large front room, private bath; small room; excellent table.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; well heated; all conveniences; references.

77TH, 20 WEST.—Very desirable large room; excellent table; Southern cooking; table guests.

151 WEST 76TH ST. Attractive, large room, private bath; references.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive, warm, steam-heated rooms, en suite or single; excellent home table; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea-room and lounge, steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 148 WEST.—Medium, sunny, front room; electricity, homelike surroundings; references.

80TH, 128 WEST.—Small, large, warm rooms, private bath; excellent table.

81ST, 231 WEST.—Large, warm room, first-class apartment; refined people. Wells.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 174 WEST, "The Little House."—Rooms, bath adjoining; delicious home table; references.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; excellent table; home surroundings; table guests.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large rooms, connecting bath; all modern conveniences; excellent board; references.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Comfortable large, small warm rooms; excellent cooking; homelike; references.

86TH 139 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; electricity, excellent table; references.

86TH, 104 WEST.—Unexpected vacancy; two large, attractive rooms; excellent table, moderate.

87TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive, large room, private bath; heat, electricity, telephone; excellent table convenient; Jewish house.

91ST, 39 WEST.—Very desirable large single and double rooms, with adjoining baths; Jewish family; excellent cooking; congenial surroundings; reasonable rates.

92D, 60 WEST.—Large, small, sunny rooms; private baths, continuous heat; Southern cooking.

93D, 48 WEST.—Large, small rooms; superior house; reasonable; references.

93D, 21 WEST.—Rooms; well-heated house; phone; subway, "L"; French cuisine.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable rooms; continuous hot water, excellent meals.

96TH, 65 WEST.—Large and small rooms; two-room suite; private bath.

102D, 305 WEST, (Riverside.)—One, two exceptionally large front rooms; 8 windows facing south; private baths; owner's home; references.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Handsomely furnished single and double rooms; private residence, references.

107TH, 22 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence offers very large steam heated front room; also single room; really exceptional table; moderate terms.

108TH, 329 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, with, without private bath, cuisine; service unexcelled; only permanent guests considered; refined Hebrew surroundings.

113TH, 611 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, superior table; $16 with board. $8 without; gentlemen preferred; references exchanged. Apt. 61.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Large, double front parlor; first-class Jewish table. Morningside 212?.

124TH, 7 WEST.—Room, facing park; electricity; excellent table; heated; Jewish family; moderate.

150TH, 400 WEST, Apartment 32.—Large, cheerful room; splendid, homelike meals; for one or two; elevator; electricity.

GENTLEMAN living in vicinity of 111th St. and Broadway offers table board to several people of discrimination. Tel. Cathedral 6350, Apt. 32.

Private family will rent large room, running water, to gentleman. Schuyler 6620.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 46, (Corner 77th.)—Refined home surroundings; suite of large rooms, private bath; also smaller rooms; home cooking; references required.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Steam-heated rooms, superior board, $10-$12. Morningside 4360. Payne.

Sanitarium privileges, choice residential locality; private, $30 to $100 weekly. R 103 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

THE EVELYN LODGE. Charming Winter House of Highest Standard. 20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c. Fifty Warm Rooms. Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Good Air, Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals. 21 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV. 274 West 126th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

Very large, beautiful front room, southern exposure; electric, gas, steam, good service, unexcelled cuisine. 382 St. Mark's Place, St. George, S. I. Phone Tompkinsville 2000.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 21 NORTH.—Single rooms, with board; table guests accommodated.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Large rooms, excellent table, house thoroughly appointed. references.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double rooms, private baths, meals optional; facing park; singles.

WEST END AV., 672.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms, bath, or running water. Riverside 9942.

541 WEST END AV., (88TH.) Table guests; parlor dining; social parlors.

YOUNG business woman, living in fine locality, desires roommate. Phone Col. 9194.

BOARD WANTED.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR BOARD, LODGING, OR BOARDERS? The Association to Promote Proper Housing for Girls, now at 11 West 37th St., keeps a list of available rooms in investigated rooming and boarding houses and organized houses for girls; office hours, daily, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also 6 P. M. to 8 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Gentleman past middle age, of reliable social standing, literary position, simplest tastes and requirements, inoffensive and studious, seeks moderate home accommodations, convenient to 4th Av. subway, Brooklyn; terms and conditions necessary to further communication. R 17 Times.

Refined young gentleman wants board with American family; single room; telephone; near West Side Y. M. C. A. G 494 Times Annex.

Room, private bath, with board, high-class only, wanted by young Jewish couple; 72d to 100th, west; state terms and particulars. Permanent, R 119 Times.

Two large rooms, bath, above West 72d, with board, four persons, $50; or small furnished apartment. A 248 Times Downtown.

Two rooms for 3 adults with private family on west side, 80th to 100th St., with board; references exchanged. A. B., P. O. Box 1836.

Small, well-lighted room, with board, for two gentlemen; private family; west side. Address, with terms, Permanency, H 14 Times.

Young man, Hebrew, desires room and board; private house or high-class boarding house; permanent; references. O 17 Times.

Young business woman desires room and board in private family or share apartment with lady. G 197 Times.

2 ROOMS with board wanted, for two people; moderate price; state terms. E. S. Graut, 79 West 43th St.

Gentleman desires room and board with private family above 80th. E. L., 178 Times.

Gentleman wishes room and board above 95th St. D. F., 108 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Medium steam-heated room; electricity.

13TH, 108 EAST.—Private residence, well furnished studio room, with or without bath; double or single; reference.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suites two rooms and bath.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $8 weekly up; including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $13 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

30TH, 39 EAST.—Large, well heated, attractively furnished; running water; every convenience.

35TH, 20 EAST, (near Madison Av.)—Desirable room; all conveniences; gentleman.

51ST, 166 EAST.—Beautiful furnished room, private bath; electricity, large closets; gentlemen only.

57TH, 146 EAST.—French family; large room, with private bath; electricity; phone.

58TH, 33 EAST.—Two large rooms, bath; private floor; single; French family.

66TH, 46 EAST.—Nicely furnished parlor floor, running water, open fireplace, piano; references.

94TH, 138 EAST.—Rooms; steam heat; elevator service; bath; board optional. Spencer.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.)—Very large front room; private bath; steam heat, electricity; board optional; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 389, (39th.)—Furnished room, in private house; gentleman; references exchanged.

MADISON AV., 230, (36th St.)—Large, small, furnished, unfurnished rooms; bath or running water.

TWO very desirable rooms, connecting bath, suitable bachelor. Phone Plaza 6796.

West Side.

40TH, 86 WEST.—Small parlor, overlooking park; studio or office; exclusive house; references.

47TH, 13 WEST.—Large front room; nicely furnished; $35 per month.

48TH, 32 WEST.—Two very large rooms; bath, kitchenette; first floor; quiet home.

50TH, 79 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, large, bath connecting; electricity; sunny; references.

51ST, 318 WEST.—Rooms in superbly furnished apartment; kitchenette, drawing room privileges. Columbus 3817. Apt. 6A.

54TH, 53 WEST.—Warm, comfortable room; running water; near bath; electricity; references.

54TH, 40 WEST.—Very large room, private bath, kitchenette, gas, electricity, telephone.

55TH, (1,730 Broadway.)—Very desirable room; elevator. Apt. 60. Circle 2151.

56TH, 125 WEST.—Two large connecting rooms in warm apartment, one flight. Ahearn.

56TH, 55 WEST.—Front room, southern exposure; steam heat, electricity; reference.

58TH, WEST.—Gentleman going South will rent well furnished sitting room, bed, and bath for next three months; extra bedroom if desired; terms moderate; reference; seen by appointment. Telephone 3606 Circle.

58TH, 166 WEST.—Attractive room and alcove; also sunny room on top floor.

69TH, 145 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suites with lavatories; southern exposure, modern conveniences. Buckley.

69TH ST., 135 WEST.—Very elegantly furnished large rooms, second floor, kitchenette, bath.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; dressing room, kitchenette; electricity; steam; references.

69TH, 143 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive suite, lavatory, steam, electricity; charming apartment; $12. Reuss.

70TH AND BROADWAY.—Two rooms, bath; single or suite; high-class modern apartment; outside, sunny; top floor; most reasonable. The Nevada, Apartment 6A.

70TH, 10 WEST.—Exceptionally high-class suites and single rooms, with bath; gentlemen preferred; breakfast optional. Telephone Col. 9939.

76TH, 10 WEST.—Very large, elegantly furnished front room; also smaller room; bath.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Artistically furnished front rooms; meals optional; elevator apartment. Hutchinson.

70TH, 41 WEST.—Exclusive room; modern improvements; must see to appreciate; references.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor, two rooms, private bath; gentlemen; refined surroundings.

71ST, 45 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, electricity, phone; desirable location.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Well furnished light room, private bath, steam heat, electric light.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful, warm, sunny, large room; private bath; electricity; quiet, refinement.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATH; ELECTRICITY, STEAM HEAT; TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6398.

72D, (Central Park West.)—Two rooms, bath; heat, (coal in cellar;) gentlemen. 1,242 Columbus.

302 WEST 72D ST. Warm, attractive room, electricity; gentlemen preferred.

72D, 336 WEST.—Large front room and bath; beautiful view; electricity; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, private bath; also medium-size rooms.

73D, 173 WEST.—Large room, 2d floor; also single; references.

73D, 167 WEST.—Cozy, handsomely furnished medium room, adjoining bath; reasonable.

73D, 108 WEST.—Warmly heated front parlor, southern exposure; use of piano.

73D, 111 WEST.—Newly furnished two rooms with kitchenette; will rent separately.

74TH, 242 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BATH; JAP SERVICE; BACHELOR.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

74TH, 25 WEST.—Super-steam-heated room, elegantly furnished; private bath; unsurpassed. Lionsport.

74TH, 253 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, single, en suite, in exclusive bachelor house; electricity, heat, hot water, parquet floors.

74TH, 111 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room, adjoining bath; suitable for two gentlemen.

73D, 271 WEST.—Large room, bath, medium and small, bath adjoining, electricity; references.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

75TH, 14 WEST.—Warm single and double rooms; twin beds; electricity, lavatory, telephone.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished, comfortable small rooms; homelike; all conveniences.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Warm, attractively furnished; electricity; adjoining bath, southern exposure.

75TH ST., 125 WEST.—Large room, private bath; other room, adjoining bath; exclusive.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Large, sunny, warm room; hot water; one or two gentlemen, business woman; also small, light room.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Well-heated large room, private bath; electricity; phone; references.

76TH, 118 WEST.—Attractive, large, well-heated room, kitchenette; also small room.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Two-room suite, bath and kitchenette; also large, sunny room.

77TH, 313 WEST.—Very choice room, private bath; well heated; also parlor floor.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful furnished large double rooms; lavatories, telephone, electricity; references.

78TH ST., 107 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; running water; reasonable.

78TH, 108 WEST.—New Norece Hall Annex; large and single rooms, kitchenette optional.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive front parlor alcove; running water; small room.

79TH ST., 316 WEST.—Large front, bay rooms; southern exposure; private bath; electricity; steam.

79TH, 146 WEST.—Large, well heated, sunny room, with or without private bath.

80TH, 151 WEST.—Furnished parlor, bedroom; bath adjoining; private entrance; heated. Janitor.

80TH, 106 WEST.—Cozy rooms, dressing rooms; private baths; meals optional.

81ST, 166 WEST.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; convenient to "L"; references.

82D, 134 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; southern exposure; single room; references.

82D, 33 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large rooms for two; small rooms; new furniture; gentlemen, business couples preferred.

82D, 33 WEST.—Double, connecting, single rooms, elegantly furnished; well heated; electricity.

82D, 70 WEST.—Double; connecting, single rooms, elegantly furnished; heated; electricity.

82D, 24 WEST.—Parlor floor suite; private bath, electricity; refined house; references.

82D, 54 WEST.—Two warm rooms, suite, bath, kitchenette; other rooms; references.

82D, 319 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; all conveniences; references required.

83D, 323 WEST.—Sunny rooms, steam heat, grate fire. Apart. 5 West. Schuyler 4??0.

84TH, 117 WEST.—Two large, front rooms, adjoining bath; well heated; convenient. Kenny.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; running hot and cold water; bath; private house.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Nicely furnished second story front room; private bath; twin beds.

85TH, 40 WEST.—Comfortable, well-heated rooms; continuous hot water; congenial surroundings; electricity.

85TH, 126 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, warm rooms, all conveniences; refined surroundings. Telephone.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant, large rooms, private bath; small rooms; near Drive; references.

86TH, 533, (West End Av.)—Attractive room, connecting bath; electricity; every convenience; references.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Newly furnished front suite; rooms well heated; elevator, references. King.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Large room, running water, electric light, $5, gentleman only.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large room, private bath; kitchenette; high class house.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Handsome, well-heated parlor floor; three rooms and kitchenette; $100.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Exceptional, large room, suitable one, two gentlemen, $10; well heated.

88TH, 48 WEST.—Exceptional large, small front room, running water; telephone; private; references.

88TH, 48 WEST.—Suitable for one, two gentlemen, large, small room; telephone; private.

88TH, 344 WEST, (Riverside.)—Comfortable furnished small room; all conveniences; breakfast optional; references.

90TH, 255 WEST.—Large, medium room, high-class elevator apartment; references. Penny.

91ST, 115 WEST.—Newly furnished, well heated room; references; phone; private family.

93D, (2,491 Broadway.)—Large, sunny front suite, gentleman or business woman. Wolfe.

94TH, 319 WEST.—Young couple have desirable large single room; modern, well-heated elevator apartment; reasonable; references. Apartment 20.

94TH, 70 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, distinctively homelike; warm, scrupulously clean; private bath.

94TH, 17 WEST.—Furnished room, private house, occupied by owner; bath convenient.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Two single rooms; small private family; gentlemen. Apt. 41.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Attractive room, private lavatory; all conveniences; subway express. Apartment 2D.

97TH, 308 WEST, (Newman.)—Large sleeping room, next bath; elevator apartment; southern exposure.

97TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished room, private bath, telephone; gentlemen; $7.

99TH, 206 WEST.—Attractively furnished front room, in comfortable home. Apartment 41.

99TH, 244 WEST.—Nicely furnished room with small private family; reasonable. Strouse.

99TH, 245 WEST.—Small hall room, steam heated, adjoining bath; two flights, $3.

103D, 216 WEST, (Broadway, corner 103d.)—Two elegantly furnished rooms; running water. French.

103TH, 229 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Beautiful parlor and bedroom; comfortable home; $10. Helm.

106TH ST., 233 WEST.—Warm, comfortable outside room, bath, phone; no other roomers. Apartment 9.

108TH, WEST.—Nicely furnished room, $?? per week; electricity; gentleman. Academy 1846.

108TH, 300 WEST, (corner West End Av.)—Sunny front room, all conveniences; private family; gentleman; references. Savage.

109TH, 304 WEST, (between Broadway and Riverside.)—Beautifully furnished large front room, with fine dressing room, closets; modern; reasonable.

111TH, 588 WEST, (Apt. 66.)—Attractive large room, well heated; all conveniences; private family; gentleman, near 110th subway.

111TH, 552 WEST.—Sunny rooms, adjoining bath. Apartment 2.

111TH, 536 WEST, Apt. 45.—Single room; reference; no other roomers.

112TH, 542 WEST, (4-B.)—Well-furnished medium room, private bath; gentleman. 3721 Cathedral.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Sunny, elevator, quiet; New Englanders. Cathedral 3644J. Metzger.

113TH, 542 WEST.—Exceptionally large, light room; steam, electricity, bath, hot, cold water, suitable for two. Traugott, 324 Morningside.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Desirable room, with lavatory; refined American home; references. Apartment 51.

113TH, 502 WEST.—Desirable room, adjoining bath, no other roomers; references. Superintendent.

115TH ST., 612 WEST.—Attractively furnished room in modern elevator building between Broadway and Riverside Drive; references. La Salle.

115TH, 403 WEST.—Cozy room with young couple; near Morningside Drive. Meyer.

116TH, (near Riverside and Columbia.)—Sunny front room. Telephone Morningside 6487.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Large outside room, bath adjoining; in corner apartment Morningside Drive and 118th St. Apt. 32.

118TH ST., 418 WEST, (Apt. 21.)—Bedroom, communicating bath; breakfast, laundry and mending if desired; plenty heat.

118TH ST., 400 WEST.—Connecting, sunny rooms, overlooking park; conveniences; corner. Apartment 42.

119TH, 124 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath; telephone, electricity, heat; references required.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Beautiful outside room; fine view of Hudson. Apt. 104.

121ST, 501 WEST, (Apt. 24.)—Comfortable room in private apartment; near Columbia; gentleman preferred; reasonable.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Warm, attractive, outside rooms; Southern exposure; running water. Apartment 1B.

121ST, 557 WEST.—Warm, sunny, corner bedroom, living room. Apt. 31.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Desirable front room; telephone, electricity and shower; select elevator apartment. Edson.

122D, 530 WEST.—Large, light rooms. Apt. 6 F. W. Morningside 3345.

122D, 416 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; refined home; elevator. Apartment 41.

123D ST., 344 WEST.—Large front, well-furnished room; telephone; all conveniences.

123D, 524 WEST.—Large front, steam-heated bedroom; piano. Second floor east.

124TH, 346 WEST. Large, warm alcove room, fronting on Broadway, $5; elevator. Apartment 25.

128TH, 154 WEST.—Warmest, largest, brightest; hot and cold water; gentlemen; $6.

128TH, 257 WEST.—Outside room; steam heat; phone; reasonable. Roche.

140TH, (61 Hamilton Place.)—Desirable sunny room; near subway, elevator. Apartment 21.

141ST, 617 WEST.—Independent large room, private bath; telephone, electricity; large closet; suitable two; board optional. Apt. 52.

147TH, 606 WEST.—Comfortable, well-furnished room; refined, private house; conveniences; moderate.

148TH, 601 WEST.—Large, attractive room; modern elevator apartment. Telephone Apartment 63.

150TH, 600 WEST, (cor. Broadway.)—Comfortable room; private family; all improvements. Apartment 1.

156TH, 601 WEST.—Sunny, bright, adjoining bath; subway. Audubon 3280, Apt. 57.

159TH, 575 WEST, (Apt. 64.)—Sunny, steam-heated room; bath adjoining; elevator; telephone.

162D, 539 WEST.—Two sunny rooms; modern conveniences; reasonable; after 6. Bennett.

170TH, 661 WEST.—Two connecting, singly, en suite; kitchen privileges warm. Dolan.

183D, 530 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable large outside room; elevator, subway; reasonable. Simpson.

187TH ST., 618 WEST.—Room, private family, first floor front; breakfast optional; terms reasonable. Bigelow, Apartment 4.

A YOUNG business woman having small, exclusively furnished apartment will rent airy, attractive room, home privileges, to refined young lady; $6 weekly; unusual. Phone 1890 Audubon, Apartment 44.

Agreeable room for woman in well-heated apartment; could arrange to use all facilities; central west side; terms moderate; by appointment. Phone Schuyler 6687.

Board, 3 adults, connecting rooms, running water, home cooking, modern apartment, vicinity Broadway and 181st. R. M., Times Harlem.

BROADWAY, 2,630.—Beautifully furnished suite, two large rooms; private bath; light apartment; one or two adults. Phone Col. 4237.

BROADWAY, (108th.)—Outside room with cultivated people; elevator; references. Phone Academy 154.

BROADWAY, 3,544, (145th.)—Bachelor quarters, large outside room, modern conveniences. Dr. Mayer.

BROADWAY, 2,647, (Apt. 6, South.)—Private family will rent large room adjoining bath in exclusive elevator apartment, $7.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 446, (Near 104th St.)—Beautiful, warm, light rooms, facing Park; electricity; elevator; newly furnished.

CHRISTIAN couple have a room for gentleman of refinement in modern apartment, Central Park West, in Nineties. G 344 Times Downtown.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, (122d.)—Large and small rooms; reasonable prices. Apply to Superintendent.

Comfortably furnished three-room front suite, bath, on Riverside Drive; accessible to 96th St. subway; $75 per month to quiet, refined tenants. N 157 Times.

CONGENIAL business woman wanted; attractive apartment; details at interview. A. B., 178 Times.

Doctor's office, beautiful suite in exceptional home, especially suitable for doctor. 519 West End Av., (corner 85th.) 3538 Schuyler.

FURNISHED ROOM for business woman with business woman; Riverside Drive. Call Murray Hill 4818.

LARGE ROOM, WITH PRIVATE BATH; ALSO TWO LARGE SINGLE ROOMS FOR REFINED GENTLEMEN, IN CENTRALLY LOCATED RESIDENTIAL SECTION; WELL HEATED AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED; REASONABLE TERMS; REFERENCES REQUIRED. A 231 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Two well ventilated connecting rooms; heat guaranteed; restaurant in building. Apply Apartment 2. Telephone 4334 Morningside.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, overlooking Park; charming, warm, front room; desirable surroundings and conveniences. Please phone Morningside 9085. references.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 61, (120th St.)—Comfortable room reasonable to right party; references. Ford.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 50, (Apartment 4.)—Elegantly furnished, large, well-heated room for gentleman, with family of two.

OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE DRIVE, between 86th and 90th Sts., two furnished connecting rooms with bath. Tel. Schuy. 6190.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (between 114th, 115th,) 2 squares from Broadway subway.—Handsomely furnished front room, 12th floor, overlooking Hudson, $35 month one, $45 two, suite $75 month; private family. Apartment 12B. Private phone 672 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 70, (80th.)—Beautiful rooms, facing Drive; also 3-room apartment.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 548.—Well appointed large room, all conveniences; elevator. Apartment 3D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 608, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 85.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (97th.)—Well furnished suite; living room, bedroom, private bath, $20 per week. Details, phone Riverside 2305.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102, (at 82d.)—Large front room, twin beds, private house.

RIVERSIDE, (341 West 77th.)—Heat guaranteed; 1, 2 rooms, bath, $75-$150 month.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 524.—Double or single, sunny, outside rooms to rent; reasonable.

SUBLET.—5 ROOMS, $108.33; 910 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

5 ROOMS, $62; 645 WEST 160TH ST. INQUIRE 900 RIVERSIDE, CORNER 161st. TELEPHONE AUDUBON 4657.

Suite of two rooms on Drive to refined gentleman; running water, lavatory; $55 per month. N 188 Times.

THE BROCKHOLST, 101 WEST 85TH ST. High-class elevator apartments, eight rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $900 to $1,500. Superintendent, on premises.

TWO cheerful rooms, kitchen bath; elevator, near Columbia University; cultured; references; rent moderate. Telephone Morningside 880, Apartment 63.

TWO or three beautifully furnished front rooms, suitable for physician, ground floor, block from 96th St. subway. 6212 Riverside.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, elevator apartment; plenty heat; one block from 72d St. subway station. P 164 Times.

WEST END AV., (99th.)—Large, well furnished outside room, dressing room, running water, high-class elevator apartment; private family; breakfast; references. Phone 7110 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 644.—Elegant large and small well-heated rooms; running water; twin beds; private home.

WEST END AV., 8??.—Superior bachelor accommodations, single or suite, bath, breakfast. 3030 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 8??, (103d.)—Large front room adjoining bath; steam, electricity; $9.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH, 1,415 DORCHESTER ROAD.—Warm large room, nicely furnished; private family; running water, private bath, steam, electricity; gentlemen; block Brighton Beach "L," Cortelyou Road Station. Telephone 2087 Flatbush.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

92D, 101 WEST.—2 front rooms, light housekeeping; telephone; Apt. 2.

104TH ST., 247 WEST.—2 large front rooms, unfurnished; private family. Lily Gowns.

19TH, 3 EAST.—Handsome room; southern exposure; all improvements; gentleman; private residence.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Elegant front room, (studio floor,) private house. Schuyler 7352.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Temporarily wanted, 2 rooms, private bath, full board; neighborhood West 70th-90th, first week, $35; afterward, $3 daily. G 154 Times.

Young man wants room with refined private family in location between 72d and 80th Sts., Broadway and Riverside, most satisfactory reference. X 401 Times Annex.

Bachelor, 40, Episcopalian, would like a comfortable room and breakfasts with a few cultivated people; highest references given and expected. Golf, 61 Times.

Young gentleman desires room, private family; about $12 monthly; permanent; references; has own furniture and furnishings. G 192 Times.

Wanted, independent furnished room in private family, with bath, between West 70th and 80th Sts.; no other roomers. H 8 Times.

Large, bright room, furnished or unfurnished, bath and kitchenette facilities; price not considered. Write, 138 East 60th St.

Rooms and board in private family in best section of Scarsdale; $35 for two, $20 single. Answer L. A., Scarsdale.

Graduate engineer desires room with private American family within thirty minutes walk of Times Square. G 160 Times.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN wishes permanent home, Winter and Summer, with or without board; prefers private bath, steam heating, and location west of Central Park; state price, full particulars. H 402 Times Annex.

Two gentlemen want 2 comfortably furnished bedrooms and sitting room, with private bath, rent, with service, early breakfast included, $100 monthly; in, or very near to Washington Square. W 370 Times Downtown.

Young business woman wants pleasant, nicely furnished room with private bath, breakfast and supper; private family or high-class boarding house, 70s or 80s; reasonable. Room 311, 220 Broadway.

American business man, (60,) very warm, medium room and light breakfast, private family; high-class apartment near subway; not over $10; please give full particulars and phone. O 214 Times Downtown.

Business man, widower, middle-aged, highest references, wants well-furnished room and breakfast, private family, between 57th and 98th, east or west; please give particulars and price. Select, R 88 Times.

BOARD and room, couple with small child; private home or family hotel; give particulars, price, &c. R 125 Times.

YOUNG Japanese business man wants room with American family, private, west side; prefer near 72d. H 28 Times.

Two young men want room, breakfast, dinner, in private family. R 24 Times.

By gentleman with private family; no other roomers; below hundreds. G 157 Times.

Young man desires neat, light, heated room, $3 weekly. R 62 Times.

Refined business woman wants room in apartment; 10th to 40th Sts.; references.

Unfurnished.

LARGE STUDIO to sublet, with two smaller rooms, all partly furnished, electric light, steam heater, bath, range, open fireplace; $85 monthly. N 189 Times.

Young business woman wants pleasant unfurnished one or two rooms, private bath; West 70th to 92d; references. N 254 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Complete, Magnificently Furnished BROKERAGE OR BANKING OFFICES FOR SALE AT COST. Approximately $3,000. Rent $2,500. Address Bread, 238 Times Downtown.

Reliable engineering concern desires business man to invest capital for working out excellent inventions; advise particulars and if services could be rendered. W 358 Times Downtown.

$3,500 obtains an established and very profitable business; steady cash trade; any one can handle; good opportunity for active man; full inspection invited. O 298 Times Downtown.

Partner desired in prosperous manufacturing business netting good profits; investment required; have highest standing; business can be doubled; exceptional opportunity; financially solid. Y 203 Times Annex.

Are you thinking? Then consider that patented ideas brought success to many last year. Your ideas if patented may prove valuable. Call or write Denes, 151 East 2?d St., New York.

Tea house and inn for sale; wonderful location on State road; present manager unable to handle growing business. Address X 373 Times Annex.

Auto Motorcycle Accessories Store, located Brooklyn; double investment one Summer; inventory about $2,500, sell part cash. N 386 Times Downtown.

Wish to buy patented or unpatented invention. A. H., care Patent News, Washington, D. C.

Partnership wanted in young, going business: I am successful business man, thorough in office work, and will invest up to $10,000 and services. P 190 Times.

A desirable party can secure half interest for $5,000 in old, established school clearing over $6,000 yearly; trial allowed. Income, 605 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

Capital and Service.—Writer would like to connect with factory manufacturing any staple item; would invest. R 100 Times Downtown.

Broadway, 2,6?0.—Part of store, suitable high-class decorator, upholsterer; or art line, or any other high-class business. Apply Connoisseur Shop, premises.

A sheet metal business; long-established shop; well equipped machinery; also valuable patented article. Delavergne, 776 West End Av.

Sacrifice 10-year lease on 6-story, 50-foot front modern loft building, vicinity Times Square, for $5,000. Particulars, English, 1,531 Broadway.

Wanted—Partner in growing first-class civilian and military tailoring business; one who has had experience preferred. S. Arnistan, 533 Book Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Capable man with city office and large acquaintance with cutting-up trade desires connection with white goods and georgette mills. G 140 Times.

Wanted, active man, with $3,000, to buy inactive partner's half interest in going doll and toy business; possibilities of large profits. R 80 Times.

Partner wanted, active or silent; will sell half interest in congenial and lucrative business for $25,000. W 350 Times Downtown.

Business man will invest few thousand dollars good tested proposition beyond experimental stage; to be considered, state nature of business, full details. W 392 Times Downtown.

SCHOOL, CLUB, OR SANITARIUM. Magnificent waterfront hotel and cottage property at about half value, exclusive location. Owner Box 64, Red Bank, N. J.

Wanted—A formula commercially known as a dry concrete floor hardener; one with merit; will develop on royalty basis or purchase outright. G 151 Times.

Business man wants to take up profitable side line, which does not require more than a thousand-dollar investment, give particulars. Reply M 272 Times Downtown.

Restaurant and tea room; elegantly equipped; good lease, growing business; opposite Arnold Constable; sell cheap for cash. Cavendish, 5 East 40th St.

Responsible American lady desires to become part owner with reputable person conducting successful tearoom, high-class neighborhood. H. G., 44 Times.

Garages our specialty; established businesses or new buildings; $5,000 upward; many wonderful opportunities. Interboro Realty Company, 1,57 Broadway.

Loans made of $1,000-$5,000 at 6 per cent., secured by machinery, printing plants, warehoused goods; repayable in easy payments; write only. Heusen, 125 5th Av.

Established jobber in leather goods wants partner; must be good salesman in the line and have at least $3,000 cash. G. E., 278 Times Downtown.

Architect.—Expert in alteration work; preliminary sketches free. C 216 Times Downtown.

Screen (window) manufacturers representative of high standing will undertake sales promotion of kindred line. N 125 Times.

Advertiser, aged 40, desires business connection; willing to invest $1,500; send full particulars. G 115 Times.

Garage nearing completion for rent or consider manager, part interest. G 400 Times Annex.

Will consider investing $10,000 to $100,000 any proposition of merit offering returns commensurate risk assumed. N 150 Times.

Wanted to borrow $10,000; good security and a share in the profits of a successful business. R 87 Times.

$100 for influence resulting in sale one of finest residential, sporting, agricultural estates in England. R 57 Times.

Business man to invest with manufacturer to enlarge output of patented novelty; immense field. H 404 Times Annex.

Have unusual proposition for stock salesman or others who can command some capital; established business. R 41 Times.

Have $4,000 to invest in staple business; am upright and active. What have you to offer? G 185 Times.

Leave for California about May; want to represent some leading concern on coast; can finance myself. W 390 Times Downtown.

Coal mine for sale, $200,000 plus 1 per cent. commission; running, fully equipped; large profits yearly. R 58 Times.

Growing manufacturer wants a manager who is not afraid of work and can make a small investment. M 271 Times Downtown.

Partner wanted with small capital in children's cloak line, experienced man only; good opportunity. Write R., 3,950 Broadway.

Meritorious proposition wanted; sufficient magnitude to interest capital; rigid investigation. R 55 Times.

Store for sale; suitable for ladies' wear; up-to-date fixtures. Palace Fur Shop, 1,316 St. Nicholas Av.

PATENTS COMMERCIALIZED; PATENTS BOUGHT AND SOLD. PARKS, 32 PARK ROW, N. Y.

Partner, with $3,000 to $5,000 to invest in strictly legitimate, novel business; good income; no triflers; interview. H 24 Times.

Stock Broker.—Fine opening for party to take over established brokerage office; only small capital required. B. R., Times Harlem.

Established business, with competent sales force selling department store trade, will take on additional lines. Box O 8 Times.

Wanted.—Man with about $3,000; increase established manufacturing business. A. B., 300 Times.

STOCK SALESMAN, wide experience, wants proposition of merit to finance. X 383 Times Annex.

Will sell the European patent rights of successful metal article. H 405 Times Annex.

Have $1,000 to invest business with services; full particulars first. R 38 Times.

Young publisher wants a good working associate with capital. G 200 Times.

STOCK SALESMAN IS OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT. X 396 TIMES ANNEX.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

5 & 10C. VARIETY STORE FOR SALE.

LOCATED IN NEW YORK.

THIS IS AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR A MAN TO STEP RIGHT INTO A HIGHLY ORGANIZED BUSINESS ESTABLISHED IN THE SAME LOCATION OVER TWELVE YEARS.

DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS IT HAS YIELDED TO ITS OWNERS AN INCOME OF NEARLY $5,000, AND THAT IN THE FACE OF DIFFICULT MERCHANDISING CONDITIONS. THIS RETURN SHOULD BE GREATLY INCREASED IN NORMAL TIMES.

THE REASON FOR SELLING, OWNER'S TIME NOW OCCUPIED WITH OTHER AND MORE IMPORTANT INTERESTS. AT PRESENT STOCK ON HAND IS ABOUT 25% GREATER THAN USUAL, OWING TO ABNORMAL CONDITIONS, AND WILL INVENTORY AT ABOUT $20,000.

OWNER WANTS NO GOOD WILL, BUT EXPECTS FULL VALUE FOR MERCHANDISE AND REASONABLE VALUE FOR FIXTURES. WILL ACCEPT NOTES AND SECURITIES WHICH MAY BE NEGOTIATED EASILY IN PART OR FULL PAYMENT. ADDRESS X 377 TIMES ANNEX.

TO FINANCE, OR PERSONAL INTEREST. Well-established manufacturing corporation of highest standing, producing very refined articles of nation-wide distribution, wants immediately capital to enlarge business and to complete new undertakings and branch offices; large profits shown; interest will be equal to investment; best commercial and bank references; expect references with reply; all communications confidential; this offer must be investigated to be appreciated; investment required, $25,000 to $75,000. R 97 Times.

THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER OF COMPANY HAVING ENLISTED IN THE ARMY, LEAVES ME WITH MORE THAN I CAN HANDLE; GROWING BUSINESS; LARGE FIELD; GOOD PROSPECTS; INTERVIEWS ONLY WITH PRINCIPALS WHO CAN INVEST FROM $10,000 to $20,000. X 296 TIMES ANNEX.

CHILDREN'S MUSLIN UNDERWEAR BUSINESS of John Wiederhold & Co., Schenectady, N. Y., established forty years, with highest reputation, due to death of partner and change of business, good-will, accounts, cloth, trimmings, necessary equipment, with certain sewing machines, are offered for sale; no made-up stock or old goods of any kind. Address above or inquire at office, 47 West 34th St., Marbridge Building, New York.

WOMAN, AMBITIOUS, INTELLIGENT, CAN ON A CAPITAL OF $30 ENGAGE IN A HIGH-CLASS, PERMANENT, AND LUCRATIVE CORSET BUSINESS IN HER OWN HOME. O 9 TIMES.

Sell or rent, term years, privilege purchase, 300 acres one of best farms in Virginia; corn, alfalfa; fruit leading, but grow any crop luxuriantly; makes 60 to 100 bushels shelled corn per acre; cuts alfalfa four times yearly; fine brick residence; excellent farm buildings; charming country; cheap farm and domestic labor; suit gentleman wanting residential place and practical farm; photos; details. Box 16, Halton, Va.

NO CAPITAL REQUIRED. A large New York advertising agency, with more business, actual and prospective, than it is able to handle efficiently, needs the services of a first-class salesman to help handle old accounts and to close new ones; to a man who can qualify, a very attractive proposition will be offered. A 244 Times Downtown.

AIRPLANE. Wanted, reliable party to invest $10,000 in corporation which controls airplane and motor patents and designs of fastest airplanes in the world; Government wants machine of this type; officership and directorship if desired; opportunity to quadruple investment; best of references required and given. Airplane, Room 304, 424 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

WELL-KNOWN MOTOR TRUCK company with a popular-priced and well-established line ranging in price from $750 to $2,200 has a fine opening for one dealer in New York City. The proposition is exceptional and most attractive. The business is firmly established; $10,000 to $15,000 capital required. Only parties of high calibre will be considered, experience not necessary. A 112 Times.

FOR SALE—A rare business opportunity at Sharon Springs, (opposite depot.) Good size hotel, licensed until next October; chance for a big grocery business in connection; owner will sacrifice on account of age and health. For full particulars address J. G. Hynds, 24 West 46th St. N. Y.

In order to promote invention which will eventually revolutionize and control typewriter ribbon business, as well as construction of typewriters, promising vast commercial possibility, H. Ohashi & Co., Inc., 54 Leonard St., successful manufacturers of typewriter ribbons, require few hundred thousand dollars additional capital and seek investors, with or without service.

Active, experienced, business associate wanted in old-established, light manufacturing business; large stock; no liability; $12,000 secures controlling interest; satisfactory salary arranged, trial allowed; references exchanged. Edwards, C 8 217 Times Downtown.

REMARKABLE STOMACH MEDICINE. I have a remarkable remedy for indigestion, dyspepsia, stomach catarrh, palpitation, loss of appetite, appendicitis; the first dose proves its merit; highest indorsements; $10,000 and services secures partnership, or consider selling American rights. H 408 Times Annex.

A RELIABLE PERSON WANTED to assist President of corporation to sell treasury shares; liberal commission; permanent connection. Write R 14 Times.

Established woodworking business for sale or amalgamation; modern plant, located New York; low rental; suitable manufacture phonograph cabinets, toys, or general wooden ware; experienced foremen willing to remain; owner's reasons for sale, also credentials, unquestionable. H 411 Times Annex.

Company manufacturing product with unlimited market, sold extensively by largest mail order, also hardware houses, desires services of successful stock salesman having established clientele, to place issue of treasury stock on very attractive basis; unusual proposition. H 23 Times.

LOS ANGELES. Advertiser, now East, wishes to act as resident coast representative of reputable houses with established business in that section; well known among department stores. Address Box X 314 Times Annex.

A HIGH-CLASS INVESTMENT. Our 10% Preferred Stock is a first mortgage on all assets of the company. Investors write for particulars. Henry T. Hoag, Dist. Rep. Hudson Valley Muslin Underwear Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Manufacturer of a tried and proved article of great merit and demand has a proposition to offer an investor where he gets his money back and still retains his investment; don't answer this unless you have at least $3,000 and know a sure thing when you see it. M 270 Times Downtown.

CHICAGO FACTORY SPECIALIZING THREAD GAUGES, TOOL DIE WORK, LIGHT MANUFACTURING, OPEN FOR NEW CONTRACTS; PROMPT DELIVERIES. G 146 TIMES.

Garage for sale, doing big business in all branches; prominently located in very wealthy town, centre of 20,000 population; 50 miles from New York; wonderful opportunity for one acting quickly. Communicate with EUGENE V. WELSH, Morristown, N. J.

Department store for sale, Paterson, N. J., cash only; 20x100; two floors; long, reasonable lease; stock about $15,000; stand strict investigation; owner in hospital; don't answer unless interested; no agents. A. L., Times Harlem.

Tea house, gift and antique shop for sale; completely equipped, thoroughly established, centrally located on principal motor highway between New York and Boston; business growing beyond physical strength of owner. Tea House, X 374 Times Annex.

Furniture business, small city, 100 miles from New York; late proprietor's sales $30,000 annually; highest annual expense, $?,400; present stock, $7,200, auto delivery; good lease; for sale at inventory for cash. X 380 Times Annex.

FOR SALE. One of the best equipped phonograph stores, located in one of the best business sections of Brooklyn, having the agency for the highest class talking machine in the world. If interested, please write to A 250 Times Downtown.

Have made sufficient and want to retire, have old-established hardware and electrical business, will sell at inventory; everything open to close investigation, including my record; profits about $7,500 yearly; no brokers. Room 826, 15 Broadway.

Need capital to enlarge output of recently patented article; a big success; one of the greatest labor saving devices on the market; extraordinary opportunity to right person; your investigation invited. C. L. Suggs, 81 New St., City.

Monthly magazine with second-class privilege; thousand paid subscribers now in third year, subscription, dollar a year, can be bought for $2,500 cash; excellent chance to build up a big property; act immediately. R 18 Times.

Established manufacturing concern, good standing, many orders on hand, desires active or silent partner investing $15,000; will stand fullest investigation; excellent opportunity to right party; details furnished on interview. R 408 Times Annex.

I HAVE MONEY for a legitimate, profitable enterprise; fullest details necessary. N 116 Times.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A GROUND FLOOR BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

The establishment of an industry carrying with it unusual opportunities for the man who "gets in" at the start.

Such an opportunity is open to the right man today.

The product—while in a sense an electrical specialty, must soon become a standard article—is in demand by all classes of people and business organizations. It is practically without competition.

The man wanted has a general business experience.

—Has a pleasing personality that will enable to assist in building a working organization.

—And must have from $10,000 to $15,000 available capital.

Address, with full particulars, Y 211 Times Annex.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY for party who can invest from $15,000 to $25,000 with others who are putting up a large amount of their own money for a new corporation to deal in merchandise specialties; parties interested thoroughly experienced and successful business already, in sight sufficient to show handsome earnings on entire capitalization; position of Vice President or Treasurer and active representative, of controlling interest with liberal salary, may be had by party who can invest above amount and become part and parcel of enterprise; success assured; business high grade; references exchanged; immediate action desired; principals only. Address R 84 Times.

Party owning control of corporation, manufacturing and selling automobile specialty of great merit, which nets 75 per cent. profit and which has no liabilities and assets of over $5,000, offers sale of his stock, which gives purchaser absolute control; reason for selling can be satisfactorily explained. Call or write to principal. A. C. S., Room 2?0?, Woolworth Building, New York.

We can place 75 men, living within a radius of 300 miles of New York, in business where the profit will range from $300 to $1,500 per month; business requires an investment of $300 to $2,500, depending on location selected; references required. Address in person or mail, Hopper-Phillips Co., Bankers, 42 Broadway, New York City.

Broker, stock salesman with clientele, or business man with ability to finance strong Massachusetts corporation producing much needed product indorsed by the Government; very liberal arrangements will be made with party capable of securing additional capital; no advance. For interview address, with credentials, X 371 Times Annex.

Wanted, a partner with $25,000 capital to invest in an established business, manufacturing automobile accessories; one partner will sell out his interest, if agreeable to both sides; our plant is large enough to manufacture one-quarter of a million dollars' worth a year; references. G 19? Times.

Exceptional Opportunity.—Women's wear store, with new, clean stock of dresses, corsets, blouses; one of the best spots of downtown business section of New York; desire to sell on account devoting time to other interests; favorable lease; beautiful equipment; will bear closest investigation. B. B., 127 Times.

INVESTING FINANCIAL INTERESTS are invited to observe public's openly displayed appreciation of novel commercial motor-propelled vehicles that cut one-third of haulage costs now being exhibited Auto Show, Grand Central Palace, northeast section fourth floor. Tri-Ton Corp., manufacturers, 250 West 54th St.

If you have $10,000 to $25,000 to invest, we invite you to look over our proposition; we are manufacturing a new and improved office machine and need additional capital for expansion; the market is unlimited and profits unusually large; attractive inducements. Corporation, Times Downtown.

GOOD BUSINESS ENGAGEMENT open to one high-class man in each city to personally interest physicians in great National Sanitarium and rural recuperative retreat, being established in South by physicians from various States. Address President Chamber of Commerce, Chase City, Va.

Manufacturing facilities immediately available; turned or stamped work; good organization, capable handling accurate work; factory located conveniently to all trunk lines or steamship piers; standard goods or parts preferred; no new untried propositions; principals only. R 110 Times.

Salesman, $10,000 class, has option on manufacturing business with unprecedented possibilities; want party to act as Treasurer and furnish $15,000 to complete deal; money secured and large stock interest given to right party. H 26 Times.

Experienced business man, all-around good mechanic, will invest few thousand dollars and services in bona fide manufacturing article or any good business. Box 67, 1,31? 3d Av.

To a man with executive ability who will be active, I will sell ½ interest in an established, growing installment medical business; $2,500 cash required; money protected by book accounts. O 111 Times.

CONCERN HAVING AMPLE CAPITAL AND GOOD SELLING FORCE DESIRES ADDITIONAL LINES USED BY DRY GOODS OR MILLINERY TRADE. ... TIMES.

A manufacturer and designer of ladies' garments desires partner with $10,000 to meet growing business; handle your money; legitimate and profitable enterprise. G ?? Times Annex.

Business Notices.

PATENTS. Write for list of PATENT BUYERS and WHAT TO INVENT, with list of inventions wanted; $1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions; send sketch for free opinions as to patentability. Write for our FOUR GUIDE BOOKS, sent free upon request; patents advertised FREE. VICTOR J. EVANS & CO., WASHINGTON, D. C. NEW YORK OFFICES, Dept. 80, WOOLWORTH BLDG. Phone Barclay 6172.

CHARTERS. INCORPORATE IN ARIZONA, DELAWARE, OR SOUTH DAKOTA. We specialize on service, protect stockholders' and Directors' meetings; least cost; information free. CORPORATION SERVICE COMPANY, 111 Broadway, Phone Rector 7...

PATENTS, TRADEMARKS, COPYRIGHTS.—Protect your ideas; four valuable books with list inventions wanted sent free. Phone Barclay 7.94. Richard B. Owen, patent lawyer, 226 floor, Woolworth Bldg., or 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

ACCOUNTANT.—Periodical audits; books opened, closed, and written up; trial balances, financial statements, &c.; moderate terms. R 33 Times.

French mirrors; lowest prices in America. Name plates, brass rulers, novelties. J. B. Wedgwood, 332 Atlantic Av., Boston.

FOR SALE.

WE MAKE AND SELL ONLY NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS AND CREDIT FILES. LOWEST PRICES, SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS, NO INTEREST CHARGES. WRITTEN GUARANTEE. OLD REGISTERS REPAIRED, REBUILT, BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED. THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., N. Y. OFFICE, 1,170 BROADWAY, N. Y. C. TEL. MAD. SQ. 6410. BROOKLYN OFFICE, 75 COURT ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y. TEL. MAIN 2317. JERSEY CITY OFFICE, 24 NEWARK AV., JERSEY CITY, N. J. TEL. MONTGOMERY 2817.

FURS, JANUARY REDUCTIONS. MINK COATS, $112.50. Caracul Coats, with skunk collar, cuffs, $47.50; Skunk sets, $27.50. MEN'S FUR-LINED COATS $35.50 UP. Automobile Coats, $28 up; Automobile Robes, $12 up; Animal Rugs, $15 up. Money refunded if unsatisfactory. A. MURSTEIN, 23 EAST 8TH ST., Cor University Place. Tel. 3571 Stuyvesant.

Genuine Paisley shawl, $90; two artistic, old necklaces, one Florentine, one Dutch; one rare gemmed miniature from India, one from France; all are works of art. X 397 Times Annex.

Aeolian Co. piano player, with $150 worth of records; in excellent condition; will sell for $300. F. Hart, Apartment 1014 ...

For sale for $... entire installation of three rooms, oak office furniture, safe, &c.; no dealers; inspection on premises. 80 Wall St., Room 415.

For Sale.—Two Metropolitan Opera seats, Thursday; balance of season; orchestra circle; good location. N 343 Times Downtown.

Wanted, at once, furniture, rugs, bedding, &c., for hotel; any quantity. See Mr. McGoldrick, 42? 6th Av.

Airedale male pup, 5 months old, son of Champion Colonial Cadet; fine condition; very reasonable. ... Times.

... apartment, suitable renting rooms; ... now. O 314 Times Downtown.

Nine cluny lace ... machines, good condition, at a bargain. P 198 Times.

For Sale—Plush coat, mink collar; $15. Call 512 West 122d. Richards.

Genuine large opossum robe; good condition. Miss Story, 48 West 68th St.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED. Non-Visibles, 3 months for $5. Visibles, 3 months for $7.50. Initial Payment Applies if Purchased. FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS. FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS. SPECIAL—SPECIAL. No. 10 Remington, $48.50. Other makes, $16 to $65. Trademarked and guaranteed for one year. Call, telephone or write AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO. 140 W. 42d St., at Times Sq. 30 E. 23d St., opp. Madison Av. 329 Broadway, at Worth St. Tel. 5400 Franklin.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Advertisements will be Found on Page 21, Section One.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, JAN. 5.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 2,180, n e cor 77th St, 25.9x..; Peter Doelger Brewing Co. to Improved New York Properties Corp., 60 ... St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

...RY ST, 220, s s, 225.7 ft w of Jackson, 20x96.3; Elemco Realty Co. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, b. and s., all liens, Sept. 25, 1917....$1

NORTHERN AV, w s, 108.7 ft s of land of James Gordon Bennett, and 680.8 ft n of 181st St; runs e 90x e w 238.9 to e s Boulevard Lafayette, x n 86.11x e 218.1 to beginning; Susan B. Kingsley to Fort Washington Point Corp, 128 Broadway, mtg $20,000; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway....$35,000

NORTHERN AV, e s, 349.5 ft n of 181st St, runs e 240.8 ft to w s of Pinehurst Av x n 39.4 and 308.5x w 201.6 to Northern Av x s 466.5 to beginning; Pinehurst Av, w s, 358.1 ft n of 181st St, runs s 106.9 to s s of 1st new street n of 181st St x w 20.3x s 105.9 to beginning; gore, containing 1,051 sq ft; Paterno Investing Corp. to Fort Washington Point Corp., mtg $51,...; all liens, Dec. 29; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway....$100

...HERN AV, w s, 198.7 ft s of land of J. G. Bennett and 596.8 ft n of 181st St, runs s 149.7x n w 292.9 and 5.5 to Riverside Drive x n 139.11x n e 238.9 to beginning; same to same, mtg $90,000, Dec. 29; attorneys, same....$100

...TH ST, 356 to 362 East, s s, 107.3 ft e of Av C, 30.7x97.6; Adolph Newman to Stanley Newman, 247 West 127th St, all liens, Dec. 10; attorney, E. D. Newman, 165 Broadway....$100

...D ST, 210 West, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, foreclosure Dec. 21, 1917; William Allen, referee, to J. F. Eddie, ... Barclay St, Flushing, Borough of Queens, and John B. Robinson, 80 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, France, executors of Katherine E. Moore, Jan. 3; attorney, Frank L. Holt, 165 Broadway....$12,000

...ST ST, s s, 40 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x..; Elemco Realty Co. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St., b. and s., Sept. 25, 1917....$1

...TH ST, 223 West, n s, 208 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18x102.2, foreclosure Jan. 2, 1918; Frank Moss, referee, to Hermann H. Cammann, 165 West 58th St, and William D. Stewart, 140 West 69th St, trustees, Jan. 3; attorneys, Man & Man, 56 Wall St....$15,000

...TH ST, 430 East, n s, 194 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Gustave A. Meyer to William Drba, 1,608 1st Av, mtg $13,250, Jan. 3; attorneys, A. & N. Bloch, 90 Nassau St....$1

...TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 16x100.11; Elemco Realty Co. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St., Sept. 25, 1917....$1

...TH ST, n s, 119 ft w of 7th Av, 19x99.11; Germania Life Ins. Co. to John P. Leo, 529 West 142d St., b. and s., c. a. g., Jan. 2; attorneys, Dulon & R., 41 Park Row....$100

SAME PROPERTY; John P. Leo to Lloyd Johnson, 206 West 137th St., mtg. $8,000, all liens; attorneys, same....$100

Bronx.

...AV, w s, 133.7 ft n of Freeman St, ...; Martha See to John Bunke, 141 West ... St, Dec. 19; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St....$1

...VINE ST, 862, e s, 25x100; Hyman Silberman to David Lazar, 724 Beck St, mtg $6,800, Dec. 26; attorney, D. Lazar, 724 Beck St....$100

LOT 186, map of Moss estate; Mae De Gennaro to Pearl Miles, Union, N. J., mtg $500, Jan. 2; attorney, Pearl Miles, Union, N. J....$1

LOTS 377 and 378, map of Lohbauer Park; Johanna Birnhaupt to Theodore Sergerfrei, 512 Morris Park Av, Sept. 17, 1917; attorneys, William Peters & Co., 1,064 East Tremont Av....$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 50 ft s of Aldus St, 42x105; Delta Holding Corporation to Sovia Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, mtg $36,000, Dec. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

TREMONT AV, s e corner of Devoe Av, 50.5x100; also Tremont Av, s s, 50.5 ft e of Devoe Av; Rasac Realty Co., Inc., to George Billing, 17 Glenada Place, Brooklyn, mtg $15,000, Dec. 17, 1917; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway....$100

UNION AV, w s, 311.9 ft s of 165th St, 43.7x164.5; Sylvester Pope et al., trustees, to Theodore Leddy, 126 East 93d St, Jan. 3; attorney, Samuel Bitterman, 309 Broadway....$42,000

VALENTINE AV, e s, 172.10 ft n of 181st St, 20x113; Esther C. Levy to Emil L. Streckgraf, 2,186 Valentine Av, mtge $8,200, Nov. 17, 1917; attorneys, Weiss & B., 200 5th Av....$100

VAN NEST AV, 781 and 783; Johanna Birnhaupt to Emil N. Sorgenfrei, 512 Morris Park Av, Nov. 15, 1917; attorneys, William Peters & Co., 1,064 East Tremont Av....$100

...TH ST, 341 and 343 East, n s, 25x100; George Z. Medalie, referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 34 Nassau St, Jan. 5; attorney, Mutual Life Insurance Co., 34 Nassau St....$4,500

...TH ST, s s, 279.6 ft e of Barnes Av, 25x...; Clara S. Dean to Chas. C. Dean, 17 Quincy Place, Yonkers, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1917; attorney, Chas. C. Dean, 17 Quincy Place, Yonkers, N. Y....$100

...TH ST, 641 East, n s, 25x114; Elmer Schommaker and another to Edw. E. Wilhelm, 207A Washington St, West Hoboken, N. J., mtge $4,300, July 16, 1917, recorded from July 20, 1917; attorney, Edw. E. Wilhelm, 207A Washington St, West Hoboken, N. J....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of Cathedral Parkway, (110th St.) 99.11x125, Jan. 2; 160 Broadway Holding Corporation to Jacob Rosenthal, 340 West 86th St, due June 10, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Marks & M., 68 Park Row....$27,000

...TH ST, 111, n s, 141.6 ft e of Park Av, 21.8x99.9, Jan. 2; Mary F. Peck to John W. Sterling, 912 5th Av, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$2,000

...D AV, 1,895, e s, 26 ft s of 95th St, 24.11x..., July 2, 1917; Lillian and Hy. Hof to Joseph Schaefer, 154 West 101st St, 1 year, 6 p. c.; address, 567 3d Av....$1,050

WEST END AV, 225, n w corner of 70th St, ...x...; irregular, Dec. 28; Fisa, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co. to Charmion Construction Co., 209 West 72d St, due Oct. 1, 1918, 6 p. c., prior mtg $000,000; attorneys, Rose & P., 128 Broadway....$30,000

...ST ST, 253 West, n s, Dec. 31; Sarah S. Davis to Brainard Avery, trustee, 44 West 46th St, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Avery & Whiting, 5 Nassau St....$1,200

...TH ST, n s, 119 ft w of 7th Av, 19x99.11, Jan. 2; Lloyd Johnson to John P. Leo, 529 West 142d St, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Dulon & Roe, 41 Park Row....$8,000

COLUMBUS AV, 227, e s, 75.5 ft s of 70th St, 25x100, Jan. 3; Herman Wendt to Nathan H. Mayerhoff, 913 Hudson St, Hoboken, N. J., due Dec. 3, 1922, 6 p. c.; attorney, Hy. Wendt, 90 Nassau St....$5,000

...TH ST, 46 West, s s, 566.4 ft w of 5th Av, ...x100.5, leasehold, Jan. 3; Solomon Kal... to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, and another, executors, due and interest as per bond....$8,000

...TH ST, 430 East, n s, 194 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2, Jan. 3; William Drba to Mathilde Wacker, 439 East 84th St, 5 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $13,250; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$8,750

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 187th St, 100.6 ft to s s of 188th St x75, assessment rents, Jan. 3; Duncan M. Stewart & Co. to Jacob Rosenthal, 340 West 86th St, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Marks & M., 68 Park Row....$8,000

Bronx.

LOT 86, map of McGraw estate; Clara Killenberg to Elizabeth Hoerrner, 1,981 Boston Road, Jan. 4, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Charles H. Baechler, 1,128 East Tremont Av....$2,800

TREMONT AV, s e corner of Devoe Av, 50.5x100; also Tremont Av, s s, 50.5 ft e of Devoe Av, 50.5x100; George Billing to Rasac Realty Co., Inc., 814 West End Av, mtg $15,000, Dec. 31, 1 year, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$13,500

UNION AV, w s, 311.9 ft s of 165th St, 43.7x164.5; Thomas Leddy to Sylvester Pope, 496 Central Park West, et al., trustees, Jan. 3, 3 years; attorneys, Elkus, G. & P., 111 Broadway....$30,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

102D ST, 117 East; Benjamin Kornblum against Tillie Kamerling, owner and contractor....$82.65

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, whole front between 62d and 63d Sts, 200.10x225; Floor Planing and Surfacing Co. against New Theatre Co., owner; Century Amusement Corp., contractor....$145

12TH ST, 119 to 125 West; Ole G. Bertelsen against Lustgarten Co., Inc., owner and contractor....$600

150TH ST, 464 to 474 West; Glass & Weiss, Inc., against 470 West 150th St. Corp. owner and contractor....$5,403.68

WEST END AV, 650; American Kalamein Works against 650 West End Av. Corp., owner and contractor....$800

BROADWAY, 2,460; Starobin Electrical Supply Co., Inc., against Marcus Brown Construction Co., Inc., owner; Neilson Bros., Inc., contractor....$38.20

GRAMERCY PARK, 1; George H. Storm & Co. against Estate of Harriette S. Smith et al., owner; Shubael Cottle, owner and contractor....$476.33

LEXINGTON AV, 1,084 to 1,090; Klee-Thomsen Co. against German Hospital and Dispensary in the City of New York, owner; Andrew A. Smith, contractor....$1,805.90

SAME PROPERTY; Same against Same....$736.07

LEXINGTON AV, 1,093; same against same....$1,774.50

97TH ST, 12 West, and Central Park West, 370; Consolidated Chandelier Co. against 370 Central Park West, Inc., and Fred F. French Co., owner and contractors....$1,740

Bronx.

JEROME AV, 2,370-2,372; Lamura & De Benedetto against Arklin Realty Co., Inc., owner and contractor....$901.26

JEROME AV, s e corner of 184th St, 95x95; Sobel & Kraus against Arklin Realty Co., Inc., and Aaron Klein, owners and contractors....$200

RIVER AV, w s, 125 ft n of 162d St, 155x235; Lenox Sand and Gravel Co. against Interborough Rapid Transit Co., owner; Thomas F. Penders Co., Inc., contractor....$253.90

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

MONROE ST, 167; Henry Jones against Harris Seal et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. H. Mittlemann.

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 169th St, 26.7x100; Alphonse H. Kursheedt et al. against Trial Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. Wilson.

27TH ST, 154 East, and Broadway Alley, 7; Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York against William J. Henderson, President, amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. L. Allen.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 75th St, 100x212; Henry L. Einstein against Frank Bradley et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

Bronx.

177TH ST, s w corner of Vyse Av, 108x127x irregular; Charles Purdy against Frank A. Becker et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. K. Griffen.

RECORDED LEASES.

Bronx.

3D AV, 3,817, all; Ferdinand Hecht to Public National Bank of New York, 80 Delancey St, 15 years, from Jan. 1, 1918; attorneys, Stroock & S., 30 Broad St....$2,100 to $2,550

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANT TO KNOW GENTLEMAN'S NAME who asked after me when falling near Fulton St. Friday evening. Japanese Consulate, T. Tamaki, 165 Broadway. Cortlandt 314.

PARENTS, good circumstances, will adopt girl, two to seven years old; give complete details; opportunity. O 21 Times.

Information is desired concerning Fred Hansen. Communicate with wife, 86 Lakeside Av., Verona, N. J.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section 3082, R. S. U. S., I have seized and hold one package of aigrettes and one tin box containing aigrettes. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 14, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated December 27, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORGENTHAU JR CO
AUCTIONEERS
25 PINE STREET

Will sell at
PUBLIC AUCTION
To Close the
Estate of Martin Grossman
By order of George J. and Gustav Grossman, Executors and Trustees.
Tuesday, Jan. 8th, 1918,
at Noon, Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., Manhattan, N. Y. City.

4 Improved Manhattan Parcels
2 Improved Bronx Parcels
as follows:

191-193 Canal St.
2 5-Story and Basement Business Bldgs., with Electric Elevator; Size 50 x 100.

80-82 Clinton St. and 97 to 103 Attorney St.
Theatre, Stores, Lodge Rooms, and Dwellings. Size 50 x 100 on Clinton St., and 80 x 100 on Attorney St.

86-88 Clinton St.
5-Story Flat and Stores and Lofts Buildings, with Electric Elevator. Size 50 x 100.

31-33-35 East 4th St.
4 Story Moving Picture Theatre, Suitable for Garage, with Entrance and Exit to Cooper Square. Size 75 x 182.

3762-64 Park Ave., Bronx
2 3-Story Frame Dwellings. Size 40 x 150.

2157 Crotona Ave., Bronx
New Law Apartment, 4 Story and Basement. Size 30 x 225.

60% May Remain on Mortgage at 5½%

LIBERTY BONDS ACCEPTED

For Further Particulars, Apply to Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE MONEY

To lend in large amount (Manhattan only) at 5 and 5½%, according to location, character and margin of security. The following special sums for Manhattan or Bronx: $150,000, $100,000, $60,000, $50,000, $30,000, $25,000, $7,000, $3,500. The larger amounts will be divided.
A. W. McLaughlin & Co., 128 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Gentleman's Place—Westchester

Must be modern; not more than one hour by auto from 42nd St.; will lease for Summer with option to buy, or might buy now if great bargain, not to exceed one hundred thousand; principals only. Send photos and particulars to
David Stewart
393 Broadway, Manhattan.

Wanted—LONG Term LEASES of LOFT BUILDINGS and APARTMENT HOUSES
for financially responsible tenant having efficient organization.
George Neiman, 437 5th Av.

Westchester County Property
Wanted in trade for N. Y. City Income.
George Neiman, 437 5th Av.

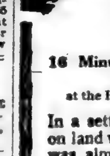
WANTED.—A gentleman's country place near New York; will give in payment a 7-story apartment with 6 stores fronting 3 streets; equity of $75,000; net income $7,000.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
50 EAST 42ND ST.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

George Neiman,
437 Fifth Av.,
OFFERS A PROPERTY
MORTGAGED FOR TEN YEARS
with an assured income that can be acquired for part cash and part smaller properties.

7-story apartment with 6 stores, fronting 3 streets; equity $75,000, net income $7,000. Owner wants to exchange for country place.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
50 East 42nd Street.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



Kew Gardens

Long Island

16 Minutes From the Heart of Manhattan
at the Highest Point of Queens

In a setting of stately trees—on land which a few years ago was almost virgin forest, the cunning hands of masters have perfected a place of beauty—Kew Gardens.

Here is a wonderful all the year climate. Vistas of woodland and sea. Open spaces of the country. All the best of out-of-town pleasures and as close proximity to the shops and theatres as the best residential sections of Manhattan.

Edgeworth Smith
Sales Manager
Only New York Office
1 West 34th Street
Phone Greeley 5230
Office at Kew Gardens Station
Phone Richmond Hill 1713

WATER FRONT PROPERTIES FOR SALE

NEWTOWN CREEK
One vacant block with Rail connections. Free lighterage.

EAST RIVER, Manhattan Island
Block front, partially improved, with brick building and bulk head.

GOWANUS CANAL, Brooklyn
Large brick building, with boiler and engine, good condition.

Acreage properties on deepwater
One tract of about 100 acres; Rail connection. Over 800 ft. of frontage.
One tract of about 125 acres with 2300 ft. of frontage.

BOSTON HARBOR
Choice property of about 35 acres with 1600 ft. of frontage. Rail connection.

FLOYD S. CORBIN, Specialist
Water Fronts, Factories and Factory Sites.
10 WALL STREET, N. Y. TEL. RECTOR 9131.

Write for Booklet "T." Sage Foundation Homes Co.

Forest Hills Gardens

15 MINUTES FROM PENN. STATION

The six detached houses just completed for sale in Fairway Close, have 8 rooms and 3 baths each with private garage. Connected by a garden wall they form a semicircle around a tastefully planted plot. The whole group has the quiet distinctive charm characteristic of the English close.

47 West 34th St., New York — Forest Hills, Long Island

MONTCLAIR

New York City's Leading Suburb.

SPRING RENTALS NOW OFFERING

	Per Annum.		Per Annum.
10 rooms, 2 baths	$1,000	*11 rooms, 3 baths, garage*	$2,000
11 rooms, 2 baths, near Lackawanna	1,200	*12 rooms, 4 baths, billiard room, garage*	3,000
11 rooms, 3 baths, steam heat.	1,500	*14 rooms, 5 baths*	5,000

FURNISHED HOUSES

	Per Mo.		Per Mo.
Mountainside, 10 rooms, 2 baths	$150	*Mountain Ave., 11 rooms, 3 baths, garage; to April 1st.*	$250

Our advice to strangers is to rent first, purchase later.

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.
Opp. Lackawanna Terminal, MONTCLAIR, N. J.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SOLID COMFORT.

This exactly expresses the character of a 50-foot specially built Colonial residence 300 feet from Riverside Drive and 100 feet from West End Ave., which we have for sale at a SACRIFICE PRICE.
19 Rooms, 6 Baths, 2 extra toilets; 6 open fireplaces. Perfectly built. Perfectly heated. Perfectly lighted. Most original dwelling of its kind in Manhattan.
Send for booklet and floor plan.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

Water Front Site

New York Harbor—37 acres, with 2,300 feet new bulkhead. Minimum depth of water 18 feet at low tide.
LOSEI REALTY CORPORATION, Tel. 9825 Columbus, 1790 B'way, N. Y.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pretty Brick Houses
$35—For Rent—$35

Seven rooms. Beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; new subway, Brooklyn. B. Silsby, 217 B'way, N. Y. Barclay 4585.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A FARM IN SOUTHERN FLORIDA.

My Picturesque Farm and Country Seat, situated in the hills of Westchester County, at Peekskill, N. Y., comprising 65 acres, half under cultivation and half woodland; eight-room house, with large veranda; beautiful grounds; three barns; wagon houses, chicken houses; four orchards; abundantly watered by two wells, cistern and brook.

Would include beautiful furnishings of house, brass beds, carpets, rugs, piano, pictures, &c.; also seven head of stock, 300 chickens, hay, oats, corn and other harvested crops; also complete stock of wagons, harness and farm implements.

COST $20,000.
WILL SELL FOR $15,000.
Address FLORIDA, W 371 Times Downtown.

LARCHMONT on the Sound.
Restricted Bungalow Colony

Larchmont Centre, Sound side of R. R., with sewer, water, gas, &c. Fine old trees, best residential section; short walk to station, beach, school, &c. For $6,000 we can give you an up-to-date six-seven-room house, with every modern improvement, on good sized plot; $500 cash and balance on easy monthly payments, like rent. Further particulars, Larchmont. Dept. T. Tel. 6441 Murray Hill.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co.,
11 EAST 42D STREET.

For Sale or Rent at
MOUNT KISCO
ATTRACTIVE 120 ACRE ESTATE

with lake of four acres in woods, flower and vegetable garden; tennis court; residence 15 rooms, 4 baths; stable and garage; other outbuildings.
Can now be bought at much less than its actual value. For rent, furnished, for season or year.
For further particulars apply R.—393.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

Exceptional Farm Bargain
Famous Peach Farm, on main road.

Near Ossining-on-the-Hudson, 125 acres of land, 2,000 peach trees, fine apple orchard. Beautiful modern Colonial House, containing 14 rooms, 2 baths, fine outbuilding, brook, place for ten-acre lake.
George Howe 527 Fifth Ave. N.Y.
Specialist in Suburban and Country Properties

JUST YOUR DREAM OF A HOUSE.

New, cozy and attractive, all of its equipment tried out and shaken down; broad lawns, full grown; walks laid, shrubbery and garden planted; $2,600 cash, $5,400 on mortgage; costs about $35 a month to carry without payment on principal; on a side hill overlooking surrounding country for miles; spacious verandas and good sized rooms; on first floor, dining room, living room with fireplace, kitchen, pantries and sun porch; second floor, four chambers and bath; high, light basement; near depot; six massive columns on porch have caused it to be known as "The Pillars." Address G 180 Times.

FOR RENT IMMEDIATELY

within easy commuting distance; house of nine rooms and bath, $35; seven rooms, two baths, $48; nine rooms and bath, $65; eight rooms and bath, $60; 11 rooms and two baths, $100; 10 rooms and three baths, furnished, $125; all substantial, attractive, modern houses. Address G 179 Times.

WITHIN COMMUTING DISTANCE.
Country Home—2 acres lawn, fine shade and shrubbery; 3 acres vegetable and flower gardens; remodeled farmhouse, 11 rooms, 2 fireplaces, bath, hot water heat; numerous outbuildings; to be had at a sacrifice to settle an estate.
Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co., Inc. White Plains, N.Y. Phone 1514.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Overlooking Hudson.

6 acre hill top estate, with magnificent views; large residence, having 7 baths, steam heat, electricity; stable with 5 rooms and bath; garage for 3 cars, gardener's cottage, greenhouse, &c.; a complete country place, within 45 minutes of Grand Central; owner will accept very low figure.
Kenneth Ives & Co.,
7 East 42d St. Murray Hill 6087.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.

RESPONSIBLE BUILDER
contemplates building moderate-size house in close vicinity of Scarsdale station for Spring occupancy; can give numerous advantages just now as to terms, location, plan, and cost. Architect, Box L. S. 91 Times.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

South Shore Farm Bargain.

Fine 44-acre farm, South Shore, Merrick Road; convenient station, Bay; mostly cultivated, fertile soil; house 10 rooms, barn, outbuildings; fruit, shade, grapes; good neighborhood; $7,500; worth double.
HARVEY B. NEVINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

Charming Summer or All-Year Home,
Best section of Huntington, near bay and golf club; dwelling 8 rooms, every convenience; garage; poultry buildings; large garden; fruit, shade trees and shrubs in abundance; large plot; bargain at $10,000; non-resident owner wants offer.
THEO. S. HALL, 47 West 34th St., N. Y.

DELIGHTFUL HOME
Built to order; owner moved to California; a sacrifice for a fine semi-bungalow; 7 rooms and bath; all up-to-date improvements; fully decorated; restricted; 30 minutes out; near express station; a wonderful bargain for $5,900. OWNER, 200 B'way, N. Y., Room 506.

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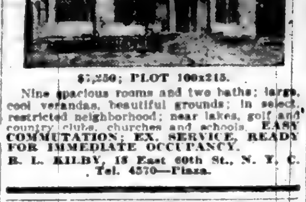
MOUNTAIN SIDE HOME
3 MACHINE GARAGE.
Plot 150 ft. x 190 ft., on corner.
ALL FOR $11,000

Wonderfully situated, 600 ft. elevation in most alluring real country, near N. Y. C., Morristown-Montclair section. Unsurpassed commutation on D., L. & W. Thirteen big rooms, three tiled baths, tiled washroom; arrangement includes solarium, open balcony, pool and billiard room, immense stone cellar, fine veranda, steam heat, parquet floors, electric light, open fireplace, panelled walls and hardwood trim first floor, white enamel trim with mahogany doors second floor, chestnut third floor; beautifully decorated inside and out; overlooks 4 beautiful lakes and wooded mountains vistas for 20 miles; near markets, schools, churches and golf and country club. This property is worth $17,000 to-day and can be bought for $11,000, on easy terms. There is a reason. Tel. 6834 Audubon, Geo. R. Peare, 640 Riverside Drive, N. Y. City.

YOUR PRESENT RENT MONEY
And a Little Cash Down Buys This



$7,250; PLOT 100x215.

Nine spacious rooms and two baths; large, cool verandas, beautiful grounds; in select, restricted neighborhood; near lakes, golf and country clubs, churches and schools. EASY COMMUTATION; EX. SERVICE, READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY.
R. L. KILBY, 18 East 60th St., N. Y. C. Tel. 4570—Plaza.

YOUR OWN HOME AND GARAGE.

Will sacrifice; $2,000 on easy terms, almost like rent, buys it; balance of $5,500 can remain on mortgage; has 10 large rooms, kitchen, pantry, laundry, sleeping porch, tiled bath, steam heat, parquet floors, running water; every convenience; beautifully situated on plot 100x180 feet; fine garden, shrubs and flowers in profusion; near pretty lake stocked with fish; select, congenial neighbors; good markets, schools and churches near by; this is a chance of a lifetime to obtain a home and garage at fraction of real worth; could not be duplicated at less than $12,000; 3 min. walk to ex. sta. on D., L. & W. R. R.; 45 min. to N. Y. C. Address OWNER, 410 Times Downtown.

DESIRABLE MIDTOWN LOFTS

Store & Loft
ABOUT 12,000 SQ. FEET.
Modern Building
Sprinkler—Exceptional Light
140-142 6th Ave.
NEAR 11TH STREET.

7,000—14,000—21,000 Square Feet
Very Low Rental
Sprinkler and All Modern Improvements.
132-138 West 27th Street
NEAR SIXTH AVENUE.

THOMAS J. O'REILLY
Downtown Office, 51 Chambers Street
TELEPHONE WORTH 640

Corporations, Firms and Individuals desiring to lease Office Space, Lofts or Warehouses in the downtown section of the city can obtain particulars of the space they desire by calling on me.

No Information Given Over the Phone.

THOMAS J. O'REILLY
Downtown Office, 51 Chambers Street

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WAR BARGAINS AT MONTCLAIR

$30,000 property for $25,000. Dutch Colonial residence, 12 rooms, 4 baths, dining and sleeping porches, all tile kitchen; latest appointments; choice location.

$16,500 purchases beautiful home, 10 rooms, 3 baths, sun parlor, sleeping porch, ivory interior; large lot.

All these properties can now be purchased on very easy terms.
Send for Illustrated Booklet "B."
Frank Hughes-Taylor Company
At Lackawanna Term. Montclair, N. J.

PROTECT YOUR FAMILY
by insuring the title to your Real Estate. We are specialists in Bergen and Rockland Counties Real Estate Titles. Our guaranteed mortgages make safe savings. Write for Booklet A and new auto map.
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N. Y. Rep.—Glenn K. Carver, 60 Wall St.

IDEAL HOME AND FARM,
.. acres, .. ft. frontage, State road, beautiful 6-room bungalow; city conveniences; open fireplace; old shade, shrubbery; complete poultry equipment; 500 full bearing peach trees; lots of other fruits; a beautiful place being sacrificed for $6,000; only $1,500 cash. Send for full information, also our illustrated farm catalogue, Bray & MacGeorge, 1077 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Penn., or Vineland, N. J.

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FRANK H. TAYLOR,
(Note first name.) Opp. Brick Church Sta. EAST ORANGE, N. J. Lackawanna R. R.

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Live Like a King
On $1,000 a Year.

Space in a newspaper is expensive. Let us TELL you about a wonderful spot on the water in

FLORIDA

where you have fresh and salt water fishing, bathing, the best boating in the world, hunting, and a colony of cultured people. A $2500 bungalow ... $750 down there. Palm, magnolia, oak and lime trees in abundance. A natural park. We will thank us for the information. We have the pictures and we have visited the spot. The climate is suitable for year round home.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d ST.

FARMS.

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429 Acre Farm, $14,000, On Maryland's Eastern Shore

On improved road in prosperous farming neighborhood only 2 miles to town. 268 acres level, fertile, stone free land in cultivation, good for 3 tons of hay, 200 bushels potatoes, 60 bushels corn or 40 bushels wheat per acre. Timber estimated worth $2,000. Two dwellings, 2 barns, 4 stables, granaries, poultry houses, etc., etc. We enjoy short, mild, nearly snowless winters; long, delightful summers with plenty of rain and level cement auto roads. Plow and sow peas in February; dig second crop potatoes and seed wheat in November. Western farmers settling all around. Come and see. Details page 81, Strout's Catalogue of 221 Bargains in a dozen states. Copy mailed free. E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY, Dept. 3026 G, 150 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

443-445 Broadway
2nd Loft 50 x 200
Passenger and freight elevators
Sprinklers
Wm. A. White & Sons
46 Cedar Street
TELEPHONE 5700 JOHN

LOFTS TO LET
From Feb. 1st
72-74 MADISON AVE.,
near 28th St.
50x100; 3 Elevators; Sprinkler.
Apply on Premises or Your Broker.

All Show Windows
AUTOMOBILE SECTION
SECOND FLOOR (80x48)
Day & Night Service; Sprinklers.
244-250 West 49th St.
Tel. Bryant 2410.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS TO LET
WM. H. WHITING & CO.
41 PARK ROW TEL. 5900 CORT.

Store, Basement & Lofts
100x100. Fireproof Sprinkler.
27 to 35 West 24th St.
A. J. Kerwin Co., 1133 Broadway.

GARAGE TO LEASE
West 56th St., Bet. 9th & 10th Aves.
50x100. Will convert old tenements into garage or for any other business.
FRED D. MENKE, 280 Madison Av.

TO SUBLET
Desirable Office
Brunswick Building, 5th Ave.-26th St.
Sacrifice to party taking immediate possession. Inquire Room 1015.
TEL. MAD. SQUARE 784

13 WEST 72D STREET
MODERN BUILDING FOR
Physicians and Dentists
One large double suite.
INQUIRE SUPERINTENDENT.

Skylight Studios
8 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

37 EAST 19TH STREET,
Between Broadway and Fourth Avenue. Three-story brick building—Store, two lofts and basement; two entrances; elevator; steam. Sale or rent.
F. Jennings, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

335-339 Fifth Avenue
N. E. COR. 33RD ST.
Showrooms and Offices For Rent
Wm. A. White & Sons
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5-story building.
Possession at once.
Wm. A. White & Sons
46 Cedar St.
TEL. 5700 JOHN.

Store and Basement
26 WEST 58TH ST.
Opposite Plaza Hotel.
Suitable for Dressmaker or Milliner.
Wm. A. White & Sons
46 Cedar St.
TEL. 5700 JOHN.

TO LEASE
First Loft on Fourth Ave.
Above 22nd St.—7500 Sq. Ft.
100% Sprinkler, Very Low Insurance.
Ideal for Silks, Woolens, Hosiery and All Textile Trades. Apply to
ROY SCHERICK, Agent
347 Fifth Ave.—Tel. 9070 Murray Hill.

OFFICE FOR DOCTOR OR DENTIST
FOR RENT IN
NEW HOTEL ALEXANDRIA,
250 WEST 103D ST.
Between Broadway and West End Av.
Can Be Seen Any Time.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Sufficient Coal for the Winter
High-Class Elevator Apartment
FALKLAND
RIVERSIDE DRIVE
S. E. COR. 181ST ST.
4-5 Rooms Large foyers, ample closets **$660-$750**
Agent on Premises.
Telephone St. Nicholas 9212.

JUST COMPLETED
High Class Restricted Apartment
1,706 NELSON AVENUE
UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS, BRONX.
3 & 4 ROOMS, $28 AND $36.
All improvements; extensive outlook. Take University Av. car at West 181st St. Subway station to Brandt Place; walk one block east. Close to Jerome Av. "L" and N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Stations. Supt. on premises.
French Management Corporation, 299 Madison Av., Corner 41st St. 'Phone Vanderbilt—3237.

44 West 77th Street
ADJOINING CENTRAL AND MANHATTAN SQUARE PARKS.
8 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.
Eleventh floor; living room 18x28; bedrooms all face south; modern fireproof building.
SUPERINTENDENT, ON PREMISES.

St. Gothard
418 West 118th St.
Six-room, elevator apartment
$62.50—Superintendent or
JAMES BOYD, 135 Broadway.

211 West 69th St.
Remodelled like new. Suites of
4 Very Attractive Rooms, $50-$55.
Electric light; parquet floors; refined decorations.
M. M. HAYWARD & CO.,
Broadway and 100th St.

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605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
High Class Elevator Apts. Every Conv'nce. *Directly opposite Spanish Museum Buildings.* 7 Rooms, 2 Baths; Rent Reasonable. Owner, JAS. O'BRIEN, 647 6TH AVE.

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7 Large, Light, Front Rooms
Elevator, Hall Service, $75.
M. M. HAYWARD & CO., B'way & 100th St.

121 St. Nicholas Av. Corner 116th St.
8 rooms, corner apartment, sublet; very reasonable rent.

137 West 110th St. Facing Central Park.
6 & 7 ROOMS, $60-$65.
Apply on Premises, or to
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HIGHLAND COURT
600 WEST 192ND STREET
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ELEVATOR APARTMENTS—4 & 5 ROOMS.
REDUCED RENTS.

ROCHAMBEAU APARTMENTS
1,860 7TH AVENUE.
Four Beautiful Rooms and Bath
Strictly modern elevator apartments.
RENTS $45 AND $50.

7 Wonderful Rooms
in high class modern elevator apartment house. Very convenient, attentive management. Unsurpassed location.
RENTS GREATLY REDUCED.
230 WEST 107TH ST.

LASANNO COURT
307 West 79th St.
8 Rooms, $1,600-$1,800.
Fireproof building, every modern improvement.

BRYANT PARK STUDIOS
80 WEST 40TH ST.
Very Desirable North Light Studio
7 ROOMS & BATH; also one Large STUDIO & BATH; Supt. on premises.

THE DOROTHEA
290 CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Three rooms and bath, kitchenette, facing park. Five rooms, suitable for doctor. Rents $50 to $60.
SHAW & EBBITT, 4032 Broadway.

Studio Apartments
One Hundred Central Park South
S.W. Corner 59th St & 6th Ave.

A NEW 14-Story Fireproof Building of unusually high character. Centrally located and convenient to the leading Clubs, Hotels, Theatres, Restaurants, Grand Central and Pennsylvania Depots, etc.

Every possible requirement of bachelors and small families is here provided for—Suites of *and 3 rooms and bath.* **Larger Suites Easily Arranged**

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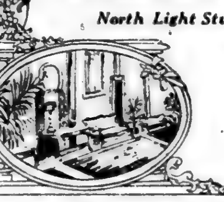

Duplex Apartments of 6 Rooms and Baths on the Upper Floors.
Restaurant on Main Floor will serve Meals in Apartments if desired.
JOHN J. HEARN, Pres.
Offices: 1036 6th Av., Cor. 58th.
Phone Plaza—9299.

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182 West 58th Street

A Corner Residential Building

Overlooking Central Park and Readily Accessible to the Business and Amusement Centres

ONE SUITE OF 10 ROOMS AND 5 BATHS, $5,000
Also Suite of 14 Rooms and 5 Baths, $8,000
Unusually Large Entertaining Space—Appointments and Service Unexcelled

Tenant desires to sublet, handsomely furnished, one of the most attractive apartments in the building; 11 rooms, 5 bathrooms. Rental for season, $6,000.

Specially arranged four-room Doctor's Suite, with private entrance, $2,000 per annum.

Inspection Invited. Resident Manager. Phone Circle—491.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED
12 Rooms and 3 Bathrooms

667 MADISON AVENUE

S. E. Cor. 61st St.

This apartment is one of the most attractive in the city as to location, outlook, surroundings and furnishings.

Every Modern Improvement to facilitate easy housekeeping.

Inquire of Superintendent on premises, or your own broker.
Telephone Plaza 3524.

Finest Elevator—Gardens Apartments
"Forest Hills Gardens"
15 Min. from 34th St. and 7th Ave.
FOREST HILLS, L. I.

½ Block { From Forest Hills Inn. To West Side Tennis Club. From R. R. Station.

3 ROOMS { Wonderful Outlook. Over Woods and Farms. Over West Side Tennis Club. All outside rooms, like corner. Pullman dining alcove in kitchen.

PRICES $600 per annum up.
ADEQUATE HEAT.
Also 2 Room kitchenette with living room 19x21. All front.
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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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JUST COMPLETED
370 Central Park West
The Apartment House Unique.
S. W. Corner of 97th Street.
Special 5-Room Corner Suite, $1,300.
1 Room and Bath, $250 per year
See Supt. on premises, or
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299 Madison Ave., corner 41st St.
'Phone Vanderbilt 3237.

—THE RIVIERA—
Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.
Modern, Twelve Story Fireproof Apartment. Near Subway.
One Apt., 8 rooms, $1,500.
One Apt., 9 rooms, $1,700.
One 2-Room Suite, suitable for physician.
With two or three baths. Apply to A. J. ODELL, Manager, on Premises, Audubon 5400, or
MANHATTAN LEASING CO.,
149 Church St. Tel. 6390 Barclay.

BUCKINGHAM COURT
310-320 West 99th St.
High Class Apartment of
8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS
Inquire Superintendent, on Premises.
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St.
Telephone 6390—Barclay.

Wilbraham

5th Av., N. W. Cor. 30th St.
Entrance, 1 West 30th St.

Choice Apartments of 2, 4, or more large, well-ventilated rooms, with bath; annual rentals $720 to $1,500, including maid's services; meals, laundry, and valet service if desired. Superintendent on premises, or FRED'K FOX & CO., 14 West 40th St. Vanderbilt 540

Corner Apts.—8-9 Rooms
Exceptionally large, all outside rooms.
Modern, refined, high class; elevator.
Rent $960-$1400.
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425 Ft. Washington Ave.
West 179th and 180th Sts.
Apply on premises. Phone St. Nicholas 9842

MANHATTAN—East Side.

746 MADISON AVE., NEAR 64th ST.
Apartment just completed; two bedrooms & bath, living room & kitchen; all have sunlight; rent $1400; studio, 14x30, with north skylight, in conjunction, if desired; rent for all $2000; might furnish.

30 EAST 68th ST., cor. Madison Av.
Corner apartment, 3 rooms & bath, all sunny, rent $1100.
LIBERAL CONCESSION TO OCT. 1st.

710 MADISON AV., Cor. 63d St.
2 rooms and bath, facing 63d St.; all with direct sunlight; rent $660.
LIBERAL CONCESSION TO OCT. 1st

All of These Houses Were Perfectly Warm Throughout the Severest Cold.

RULAND & WHITING CO.
710 MADISON AVE. PLAZA 4951.

429 4TH AV., AT 30TH ST.
Studio and Bachelor Apartments.
Furnished or Unfurnished. Meals Optional.
1 ROOM AND BATH $30 UP.
2 ROOMS AND BATH $50 UP.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Elevator Apartments

1261 Madison Av. Corner 90th St.	**8-9 ROOMS** 2 Baths, $3,000
Physician's Apt., 8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,000	
1326 Madison Av. Corner 94th St.	**7 ROOMS** $1,200

Floor Plans and Full Particulars of all East Side Apartments.
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Madison Av. & 86th St. Tel. Lenox 8000

48 EAST 61ST ST.
A superior house, charmingly situated. *Adjacent to best Clubs and Residences.*
2 & 3 Room Apartments
STUDIOS, Open Fireplaces.
Catering, Maid and Valet Service.
House Just Completed. Rentals $800 to $2200.
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QUEENS.

JACKSON HEIGHTS
only 19 minutes from Grand Central Station via Queensboro Subway.
GARDEN APARTMENTS
Have Parked Street Fronts and Large Parks in rear of Buildings, which gives a maximum of sunlight and a beautiful outlook from every window.

3 Rooms & Bath, $30 to $40
4 Rooms & Bath, $43 to $50
Also 5, 6, 7 & 8 Room Apartments

At Jackson Heights you will find Play Grounds for Children, Tennis Courts, Basketball Courts, Bowling Alleys, an Athletic Field, Gardens, and a private hall where dances and other social activities are held.

TAKE THE SUBWAY and transfer at Grand Central Station to Queensboro Subway, direct to 25th St. Station. (Free Transfers.)

Booklet, etc., on request.

THE
Queensboro Corporation
Renting Office at Jackson Heights. Opposite 25th St. Subway Station. *Telephone Newtown 708.*

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Attractive for Bachelors or Couples
Completely furnished apartments of
One Large Room with Bath & Kitchenette
Excellent neighborhood, near Central Park; exclusive, quiet and refined.
RENT VERY MODERATE.
Apply Supt. on the Premises,
15 West 96th Street
or to J. J. HEARN, 1,036 6th Ave., at 58th St. Phone 9299 Plaza.

JUST COMPLETED,
The Nouvelle
25 West 91st St.
High-class furnished apartments; latest improvements; one, two, and three rooms; $30 to $95, including maid service; references absolutely necessary; open evenings.

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Dr. Charles V. Paterno Buys Kingsley House on Upper Riverside Drive.

DOMINICAN SISTERS BUY

Home Buying in the Suburbs—$300,000 Store Lease in Midtown Shopping Centre.

The Fort Washington Point Corporation, representing Dr. Charles V. Paterno, has purchased for $55,000 from Mrs. Susan B. Kingsley the large residence on Riverside Drive, adjoining his castle property, which is one of the most original and best-known residences in the city. The newly acquired parcel begins on the west side of Northern Avenue, 500.8 feet north of West 181st Street, on which the frontage is 90 feet, and extends through to Riverside Drive, about 238 feet, where there is a frontage of 87 feet.

David Stewart was the broker in the sale. Stoddard & Mark represented the purchaser as attorneys. Although Dr. Paterno did not announce his plans regarding the future of the property, there is a possibility that he will demolish the present building or the site and add the entire plot to the extensive grounds surrounding his "castle." The Kingsley house was occupied last year by the Rev. William A. Sunday during his revival campaign in this city.

The other Washington Heights holdings of Dr. Paterno were also transferred yesterday to the Fort Washington Point Corporation. They include his residence, on an irregular plot comprising about 1,051 feet, fronting on Northern Avenue and Riverside Drive, and the adjoining large plot formerly owned by James Gordon Bennett.

Dominican Sisters Buy Home.

The Dominican Sisters of the Sick Poor have bought from John Vogel the two-story frame dwelling, on lot 21.10 by 100.5, at 426 West Fifty-sixth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues.

$300,000 Store Lease.

The Queen Quality Boot Shop has subleased from A. Sulka & Co. the store and basement at 34 West Thirty-fourth Street, for a period of ten years at an aggregate rental of about $300,000.

This newly acquired space will be added to the present Queen Quality Boot Shop establishment adjoining. Possession will be taken about April 15, when A. Sulka & Co. will occupy their new quarters on Fifth Avenue at Forty-third Street.

Brooklyn.

R. A. Schlesing sold for Frank L. Lappin, the four-family frame house at 1,735 De Kalb Avenue, to Oswald and Louisa Hodapp, for investment.

New Jersey.

Franz Riethmuller has sold to the Humphrey Mantle Company of New Jersey the four-story factory at 61 to 67 Bishop Street, Jersey City. The buying company was recently incorporated by interests allied with the General Gas Light Company of New York City, and will engage in the manufacture of gas mantles. Meehan & Harlam, attorneys, represented the purchaser in the transaction.

Westchester County.

In the Van Kleeck property at Mt. Kisco, recently sold at auction, Joseph K. Merriam has made five resales. The property bought by Dennis McMahon was sold to Gilbert H. Knapp. It is understood that he expects to improve the property in the near future. The house purchased by John Schneider was resold to Andrew Carlson.

Joseph E. Merriam has purchased the interest of Gilbert H. Knapp in the former Mt. Kisco Opera House property and is remodeling the structure into an office building.

Commercial Leases.

Bleiman & Co. have leased to Meltzer, Rotteaman & Flaum the store and basement at 686 Broadway and subleased for them part of the store to Joseph Kaplan; also leased to Albert Hochheimer & Co. the store and basement at 41 West Thirty-eighth Street.

Realty Note.

The Brooklyn Board of Real Estate Brokers will hold its monthly meeting in the board rooms, 189 Montague Street, Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 2:30 P. M. At this meeting the report of the special committee appointed to consider new commission rates on sales and rentals will be discussed.

"Own Your Home" Campaign.

Further steps in the movement inaugurated recently by leading suburban real estate men to encourage home buying in the metropolitan district will be taken on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 10, at 3 o'clock. A meeting will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria at which the plans for the proposed advertising and publicity campaign will be formulated.

H. J. Hapgood, President of Mountain Lakes, Inc., who is active in the movement, believes that housing conditions in New York have reached a point where the attracting of a considerable part of the local population to the suburbs is necessary not only as a business movement but for patriotic reasons. He believes that the demand will continue to increase despite the calling of many men to the service of the country.

New Factories Planned.

Plans are being prepared privately for a large factory building to be erected for the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company on Hunters Point Avenue, Long Island City. The buildings will be one and two stories on a plot 280 by 284 feet. The cost is estimated at $400,000.

The American Packing House Engineering Company has taken bids on a general contract for the construction of a six-story reinforced concrete factory, 90 by 120 feet, for the Van Iderstein Company, soap manufacturer. This structure will be located on Newtown Creek, Long Island City, and will cost in the neighborhood of $75,000.

The Port Morris Industrial Terminal Company, H. D. Jackson, President, contemplates the erection of an eight and ten story factory building, 200 by 100 feet, at the East River, 139th to 140th Street, Bronx, in the late Spring.

Street Car Joy Riding.

Each citizen in New York City rode forty-three times on the street cars in 1880. In 1916 each citizen rode 350 times.

PLANS FILED IN 1917.

Records for Various Boroughs Show Building Decline.

Manhattan building operations slumped to a startling degree during 1917, according to the figures prepared by the Building Department. Plans were filed for 321 new buildings costing $29,068,535, as compared with 364 buildings costing $114,800,145 during 1916.

In noting this decline of about $85,500,000, two factors must be considered. In the first place, the figures for 1916 were abnormally large on account of the passage of the zoning law in July of that year, which caused an exceptionally heavy filing of plans calling for projects not permitted under the new law. In the second place, conditions in the loaning and building material markets were not so acute in 1916, and construction work was not hampered by as many restrictions as in 1917.

The biggest decrease affected tenement house construction. In 1916 the plans called for the erection of 183 structures costing $37,841,500. Last year filings dropped to 23, involving only $2,061,000.

Increase in Garages.

The only classes of structures showing an increase over 1916 were stables and garages. Last year plans were filed for 119 structures costing $3,866,300, as compared with 87, costing $2,910,100 in 1916. Public buildings (municipal) also show a slight gain over 1916, last year's figures being 18 for $1,075,300, as against 9 for $969,000 for the previous year. New church projects also record a slight gain. Other interesting comparative figures are as follows:

Dwellings (over $50,000)—1917, 4 costing $360,000; 1916, 20 for $2,080,000.
Hotels—1917, 5 costing $2,750,000; 1916, 27 for $26,717,000.
Stores and Lofts, (over $50,000)—1917, 6 costing $2,442,000; 1916, 46 for $17,817,000.
Office Buildings—1917, 30 costing $8,127,500; 1916, 43 for $12,961,500.
Factories—1917, 34 costing $2,785,000; 1916, 35 for $6,167,000.
Schools—1917, 3 costing $88,000; 1916, 8 for $706,000.
Churches—1917, 5 costing $686,600; 1916, 10 for $858,500.
Public Buildings, (amusements, &c.)—1917, 31 costing $2,499,525; 1916, 30 for $3,629,500.
Hospitals—1917, 3 costing $640,000; 1916, 2 for $1,000,000.
Other Structures—1917, 38 costing $352,200; 1916, 31 for $44,095.

Alterations involving 2,485 buildings at a total cost of $13,009,844 were planned for 1917, as compared with 3,884 buildings costing $19,387,899 the previous year.

In the Bronx.

The unusual decline in Bronx building construction in 1917 is shown by the annual figures of the Building Department of that borough. Last year plans were filed for 640 structures calling for an expenditure of $8,543,475, as compared with 660 buildings in 1916 costing $16,725,582.

Apartment house operations record a marked decrease. In 1916 224 buildings were projected at a cost of $12,012,000, whereas in 1917, only fifty-nine were planned involving $3,770,000. Private dwelling construction, however, shows an increase. During 1917 plans for seventy-three houses were filed to cost $592,000, as compared with sixty-three for 1916, involving $548,150.

Plans for alterations last year affected 2,397 buildings and called for an outlay of $1,060,885, as against 3,057 buildings during 1916, involving $1,699,478.

Richmond Building Figures.

A comparative statement of the number of buildings filed in the Richmond Bureau of Buildings for the years 1916 and 1917 shows a slight decrease in 1917. The total number of buildings filed in 1916 was 3,038, as compared with 2,456 for 1917.

The principal items in 1917 are dwellings and manufactories and workshops—there being 638 dwellings planned at a cost of $1,500,000 and eighty-five manufactories at a cost of $1,700,000. The dwellings are spread over the entire area, ranging from the $100,000 dwelling on the hills to the $2,500 cottage of the workman on the north and east shores, where the majority of the factories are being erected.

There are in contemplation, but not yet filed, $10,000,000 in factory buildings for the year 1918, while it is known that plans are being drawn for 5,000 new dwellings.

JERSEY BROKERS ORGANIZE.

Will Advocate Drastic Reform in Foreclosure Proceedings.

The recently organized Real Estate League of New Jersey to promote co-operation among real estate brokers, to establish and maintain a code of ethics, and to promote co-operation between its members and civic authorities in improving the conduct of municipal affairs is advocating the passage of important laws affecting the mortgaging and sale of real estate.

At a meeting of the league, now representing more than 300 of the leading brokers in the State, it was voted to request Governor Edge to appoint a commission to investigate the practice and laws governing the foreclosure of mortgages. If the methods now followed are found to be too complicated, the commission will be asked to recommend laws to simplify the existing methods.

The league also favors a law which would permit a real estate broker to sue for his commission when he has effected the sale of property, after an oral agreement, if he has served on the owner, before the sale was effected, a statement in writing confirming the oral agreement.

A bill will be introduced to repeal an antiquated law limiting to a nominal sum the amount of commission which a broker may receive for the placing of mortgages, and the league will try to have enacted a law which will provide for the payment of commissions in accordance with the schedule of rates now charged by brokers generally throughout the State.

EARLY PARK LIGHTING.

Central Park Civic League to Take Action.

Complaints have been received by the Central Park West Civic League that, while the Government is calling upon every citizen to aid in conserving coal, the city is permitting the lights in Central Park to be turned on two hours before dark.

A meeting of the league at the Hotel Majestic has been called for next Thursday evening by Copeland Townsend, the President, at which steps will be taken to call the attention of city officials to the matter.

Registers for Torrens System.

The Registers-elect of the five city counties at a meeting last week in Bronx Register Edward Polak's office decided upon a campaign to enlighten the public as to the advantages of the Torrens land title system. An appropriation for the educative work will be asked of the Board of Estimate.

HOW BUILDING MANAGERS ARE MEETING PROBLEMS CREATED BY FUEL SHORTAGE

Combination of Weather Conditions and Low Coal Supply Precipitates Crisis Calling for Immediate and Effective Action—Conservation Suggestions Made to Effect Economies.

Managers of downtown skyscrapers, realising the possible serious consequences of a continued coal shortage, have been unusually active within the past week in devising new means for adequately meeting the situation.

The double menace of zero weather and delayed fuel shipments have brought home the real condition of affairs more potently than probably any other combination of circumstances since the entry of the United States into the war.

The fear of empty coal bunkers, collapse of elevator service, suspension of building operation, and the wrath of irate tenants has provided the necessary impetus for the adoption of immediate and drastic methods to conserve the present coal supply. Building managers have risen to the occasion not only in making extraordinary efforts to solve their own especial problems, but also by joining together with the governmental authorities in a 'mutual endeavor to gain the desired ends through co-operation.

At the request of Reeve Schley, United States Fuel Commissioner for New York County, the New York Building Managers' Association submitted a number of suggestions, which, in the opinion of that body, would result in a material saving of coal. The association advocated the issuance of an order requiring the curtailment of heat, light, and power in the various classes of buildings as follows:

"1. Office Buildings.—Fires to be banked or steam turned off, elevators shut down and lights turned out (except such as required by State or municipal law) not later than 7 P. M. every weekday—3 P. M. on Saturdays—and all day Sundays and legal holidays.

"Loft and Manufacturing Buildings.—Fires to be banked or steam turned off, elevators shut down and lights turned out (except such as required by State or municipal law) not later than 6 P. M. every weekday—4 P. M. on Saturdays—and all day Sundays and legal holidays.

"Dwellings. (Including All Multi-Family Houses.)—Fires to be banked not later than 10 P. M. every day.

"Under permission only from the local United States Fuel Administrator, exceptions may be made where the nature of occupancy requires service at unusual hours or where work is being done on Government contracts.

"It is our opinion from information we have and from estimates given us that the strict enforcement of the above recommendations would result in a saving of from 5 to 10 per cent. in the present weekly consumption of coal in properties of these classes.

"2. That proper publicity be given to the serious scarcity of the coal supply and that an educational campaign through the newspapers be conducted to instruct the public in the conservation of heat and light.

"3. That volunteers with the necessary knowledge be called for to give instructions to firemen and janitors, particularly in the smaller buildings, on the economical use of coal in firing.

"4. That pressure be brought to bear upon Congress by the United States Fuel Administrator to pass the Daylight Saving bill, to become effective as soon as the season permits."

M. D. Littlefield of the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, who is Chairman of the Coal Committee of the association, emphasized the need for co-operation between the building managers and tenants.

"We have been confronted with an unprecedented situation," he said, "calling for immediate and effective action. Since both the cold spell and the coal shortage were beyond our control we were compelled to adopt conservation measures in order to afford tenants as much comfort and convenience as is possible under the circumstances.

"It seems to me that in the present emergency office buildings should be shut down entirely at 7 o'clock in the evening, permitting the fires to be banked at that time. This would result in a direct coal saving from the very first day the move is inaugurated. Night work in office buildings, necessitating the providing of heat and light, should be permitted only in those cases where the character of the occupancy makes it absolutely imperative."

Conservation was also strongly urged at a special meeting called on Wednesday, which was attended by real estate men. A committee consisting of Robert E. Dowling, Lawrence B. Elliman, and William L. De Bost drew up the following recommendations with reference to the use of coal in the various kinds of buildings:

"Office Buildings.—No live steam to be used for heating between 7 P. M. and 7 A. M.; no live steam to be used for heating on Sundays and holidays except the amount absolutely necessary to keep the pipes from freezing; to cut down all electric lighting in apartments, hallways, &c., 25 per cent.

"Apartments.—To discontinue all use of live steam for laundries, refrigerating plants, drying rooms, tubs, and vacuum cleaners; all outside lighting to be discontinued excepting necessary lights for areaways and courtyards; cut off all steam used for heating between the hours of 11 P. M. and 6 A. M.; to cut down all electric lighting in apartments, hallways, &c., 25 per cent.

"Hotels Clubs, and Restaurants.—Cut off all outside lighting except that which is necessary in areaways and courts; shut off all live steam for heating from 11 P. M. to 6 A. M.; to cut down all electric lighting in all rooms, halls, &c., 25 per cent.

"Stores, Lofts, and Mercantile Buildings.—In stores, lofts, and mercantile buildings no live steam for heating to be used after 6:30 P. M. until 6:30 A. M. daily; no live steam to be used for heating on Sundays and holidays; to cut down all electric lighting 25 per cent.; interior show window lighting shall be prohibited after 7 P. M. excepting such lighting as is necessary for protection of property.

"The above recommendations concerning heating to apply to all classes of buildings when the thermometer is 10 above zero outside. When the temperature is lower, sufficient heat may be provided for the protection of pipes."

C. J. Coley, operating manager of the Equitable Building at 120 Broadway, strongly urged the introduction of effective economy measures. He has mailed the following notice to all the tenants in the building in an effort to obtain their co-operation:

"This corporation has taken every reasonable precaution to procure an adequate supply of coal for its requirements. Repeated warnings, however, have been given us, both personally and in the daily press, that economy is absolutely essential.

"Buildings of this class are heated during the day substantially by 'exhaust steam' from the manufacture of electricity used for light, elevators, and ventilation. After the ordinary business hours the building can only be heated by 'live steam,' as little steam is then used for the manufacture of electricity. Almost as much coal is actually required to heat the building at night as it takes for all purposes during the day; therefore, it seems desirable, at least while the present emergency lasts, that the building be not heated at night, except such portions in which necessary work must be carried on. During the day please see that your employes observe the following rules:

"Do not use lights unless absolutely essential.

"When leaving the office at any time see that lights are turned off.

"Be sure that all windows are closed and locked and one-half of the radiators are turned off when leaving the office.

"Do not waste hot water.

"Rich and poor today all over the country are crying for coal to preserve health and industry. There is not enough to go around. We are doing what we can on our part to save our supply by reducing superfluous corridor illumination and heat waste throughout the building. We seek your help and the co-operation of every one connected with your office in our endeavor to meet the situation, where a saving can be effected without impairing the working efficiency necessary to give service.

"We believe we will have your co-operation, and ask that you bring this matter to the attention of your employes."

"New York City, largely as a matter of custom, has been supplied with a great surplus of illumination," said Mr. Coley. "The amount of electric current for lighting purposes in Chicago office buildings is about 25 per cent. less than the amount consumed in New York. This situation is directly traceable to the fact that in Chicago tenants pay for their own supply, the consumption being metered, whereas in this city, such service is received gratis.

"In Chicago, the treasurer of the company operates the push button, whereas in New York this duty is performed by the office boy. Chicago's saving is perhaps the more striking, when it is considered that their office day is two hours longer, beginning at 8 A. M. and ending at 6 P. M. In emergency times such as these, there is no doubt that New York city can duplicate if not better the conditions existing in Chicago.

"That this is a possibility is evidenced by an experiment conducted in the Equitable Building recently. All the tenants were asked to economize on light on a certain day. While a number undoubtedly failed to comply with the request or others did so only to a small degree, enough co-operation was obtainable as to record an actual saving of 30 per cent.

"What we are advocating is not the effecting of economies at the expense of sacrificing efficiency. We do not believe in so restricting service as to interfere with the operating efficiency of the tenants. We are seeking only to eliminate the luxuries in service.

"We have been able to effect practical economies in the Equitable Building. Corridor illumination has been cut down 50 per cent., without a single complaint and no extra hazard or inconvenience to pedestrians. Elevator service has been curtailed to some extent during the non-rush hours, particularly between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning and between 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon."

BUILDING MATERIAL PRICES.

Present High Costs Will Be Maintained After the War.

That building material market conditions are no better in European countries than they are in the United States at the present time is shown in a recent commerce report to this Government by C. W. A. Vedits, Commercial Attaché at Paris.

The report also indicates that the present high cost of material will be maintained after the war until supply meets demand. This is also true of the United States, where building costs have mounted to almost a prohibitive figure during the last ten months, with no relief in sight.

The author of the French report opposes the view, sometimes expressed, that the prices of materials may be expected to return to approximately the level of 1914. He states that a simple examination of the underlying causes of present high prices is sufficient to indicate future tendencies.

The increased price for stone and sand, raw materials extracted directly from the soil, is due to the increased cost of labor and of fodder for traction animals.

The increased cost of labor will not disappear, for there have been no examples in the past of an average decrease in wages coinciding with an increased demand for labor. After the war the demand for labor will be urgent and there is likely even to be an increase in various categories of labor. A serious decline in the cost of building materials cannot be expected, so far as labor is concerned, and the same is true of labor throughout the building trades.

The increased price of hay and oats, which has a direct influence upon local transportation costs, can hardly be expected to decline for some time; French peasants will be unable to count upon the same aid from their children that they obtained before the war, and agricultural crops will therefore cost more to produce and will sell at higher prices.

It may, therefore, be concluded that the price of building materials cannot decline, because the causes that have contributed to the existing increase will continue to be operative and may be even more intense than before.

With regard to wood, it should be noted that French forests have been subjected to an unusually intensive and often uneconomical exploitation, and that the abnormal consumption caused by the large-scale construction of barracks and provisional edifices will leave a deficit in the supply. It will take many years to overcome the deforestation that has gone on during the war. As for the use of wood from the French colonies, the Government is preparing a law to facilitate the importation of such woods, but the cost of transportation and the increased cost of labor will very probably result in bringing the price of this wood to a level that will exceed by at least one-third the prices prevailing in 1914. Wood from Sweden and Norway, the price of which is exceedingly high, will be demanded throughout Europe, and cannot be furnished in sufficient quantities.

Even though, in spite of these factors, there should be a reduction in the price of lumber, the abnormally high price of labor will more than offset any such possibilities, and the price of building timbers, even though it may be somewhat less than the present prices, will in any event be considerably higher than in 1914.

Steel and other metals will probably be obtainable at lower prices as soon as the manufacture of munitions of war ceases, but the price level will not reach the figure of 1914, particularly because of the increased cost of labor.

In the manufacture of builders' hardware the cost of labor is much more important than the cost of raw materials, and the reduction in materials will have little or no effect upon builders' hardware, locksmiths' wares, and the like.

Tiles, bricks, and all articles of pottery in general, will undergo the same influences as stone and sand; any difference in favor of these products will be attributable only to a reduction in the cost of coal; but the reduced price of coal will follow slowly upon the cessation of hostilities, for the principal French mines, greatly damaged by the enemy, will require considerable time to resume operation upon a basis approaching that of 1914; moreover, new workshops and manufactories, which will be established throughout France, will require coal, and the probably increased demands will tend to postpone any important decline in prices.

Summing up the facts to which he calls attention, the author of the article predicts that the cost of building in France will probably be maintained at nearly the present level, with not more than 5 or 10 per cent. difference, largely because the relative importance of primary materials entering into construction work is too small as compared with the cost of labor—both the labor that makes the materials and the labor that builds.

The reconstruction of the invaded and devastated regions, and the repair of buildings, whose upkeep has been neglected during more than three years of war, will lead to demands for building materials and building activities far in excess of the available means for their accomplishment.

Sales at Malba.

Ray Palmer, President of the New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Company, has purchased at Malba a large plot on the shore front, overlooking Long Island Sound. Mr. Palmer's architect is preparing plans for a large residence to be erected next Spring.

Other sales were made as follows: To John J. McGraw, a large corner plot on the Malba Drive, corner of North Drive, on which a residence is to be constructed for him early in the Spring; to Mrs. A. H. Crooker, a plot for a residence to be erected on Fourth Avenue; to Charles A. Timewell, a Colonial residence known as "Fairlawn" on Fourth Avenue, overlooking the Sound, and later, additional land adjoining for garden and garage; to James A. Stevenson, the hollow tile stucco residence at the corner of Malba Drive and North Drive, and to W. H. Quaw, the frame residence at the corner of Malba Drive and the Boulevard, with extra land for a garden.

Westchester County.

Charles W. Walker has purchased from Lilla Radcliffe Dugmore her country estate on Church Street, Pleasantville, of approximately twelve acres, with buildings consisting of the main dwelling, garage, and cottage. This property is in the vicinity of the country homes of A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central Railroad, and C. W. Munson. Griffen, Prince & Ripley negotiated the sale.

REVIEW OF REAL ESTATE MARKET

Demand for Small Investment Properties Epitomizes Business.

EFFECT OF THE HOLIDAY

Shortage of Space Presages Unusual Activity in Residential Properties.

Closing days of the old year and opening days of the new one brought with them a moderate degree of activity that concerned itself principally with small properties.

The holiday on Tuesday practically eliminated Monday as a business day, and the total amount of trading for the week was, as a result, appreciably diminished. Nevertheless there was a scattered demand for residential properties, with which the professional operator was prominently identified.

The future of residential properties in this city is well defined through the annual figures of the Building Departments in the various boroughs, which show startling declines in the number of new projects of this character. Probably the most encouraging element in the 1918 real estate outlook is the practical assurance that the present shortage of space will tend further to stabilize values, and that the many holdings heretofore unproductive will continue to show profitable returns on the investment.

New Yorkers, with characteristic optimism, have already begun to forget the more or less depressing factors that have been operating against real estate during the past year and are facing the future with renewed hope.

Although the business of the very first week of the new year affords no special cause for enthusiasm, it does assume some significance in that it shows that business is being transacted in moderate-priced holdings.

The test of a real and substantial market is not in the spectacular million-dollar sale to a capitalist, but a steady procession of sales to people with small capital, who desire either to buy homes or conserve their surplus funds.

NEW SUBWAY EXTENSION.

Broadway Line Is Running from Times Square to Rector Street.

Operation of the Broadway subway from Times Square to Rector Street was begun at noon yesterday with appropriate ceremonies. The new stations placed in service are located at Times Square, Thirty-fourth, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-third, Cortlandt and Rector Streets. Those placed in service on Sept. 4, when the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company began operating the first section, are at Union Square, Eighth, Prince, and Canal Streets, and City Hall.

When the line to the north of Times Square is completed, trains will run to Fifty-ninth Street, and then, turning to the east, will pass through the tunnel under the East River to a connection with the new elevated lines in Queens Borough. On the south the line will have two connections with the subway lines in Brooklyn, the one now in operation by way of the Manhattan Bridge, and the other through the Montague Street tunnel. Exclusive of the tunnels, the line from Times Square to Rector Street cost $20,000,000.

Board of Appeals Meeting.

The Board of Appeals will hold a meeting on Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 3 P. M., in the Municipal Building, at which it will consider appeals from orders or decisions of the Fire Commissioner and the Superintendents of Buildings.

TERMINAL PLANS WOULD HELP REALTY

West Side Property Lifeless for Years Waiting for Private or Public Improvement.

A number of the witnesses before the Commission on West Side Improvement referred especially to the stricken condition of real estate for about three miles along the west side south of Fiftieth Street, and several suggestions were made for the bettering of this condition. When President Theodore P. Shonts of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company was testifying on Thursday the Commissioners asked him questions as to what it would cost to build a marginal railway along the west side or to develop it in some other way for the sole use of traffic.

Mr. Shonts, being a railroad man, was chary about uttering an opinion concerning real estate, but he agreed with other witnesses that the use of the west side for terminal purposes would redeem much of the dead property, make it valuable, and increase the taxable values sufficiently to pay the city for almost any amount needed to place at the disposal of the railroads a terminal and warehouses of sufficient size to meet the demands of the city for many years to come.

It came out during the hearings that property along the west side was permitted to lie practically idle so far as any real income was concerned, because it appeared to be certain that the city or a combination of trunk lines would finally seek possession of it for railroad purposes. While waiting for this time to come the owners of realty along the west side made no effort to improve their property or to spend any money on it which might finally be swallowed up in a development intended purely for business purposes.

At present expert statisticians, experienced railroad men, and public officials are investigating conditions on the west side and getting together facts that may be quickly used when the time comes for the solving of what has been called the "west side problem." To show how slowly the real estate business moves in even the choicest locations on the west side, it has been learned that during nine months in 1917 there were only nineteen sales of real estate in West Twelfth, West Fourteenth, West Fifteenth, and West Nineteenth Streets.

The furthest west property on West Fourteenth Street sold was 240, and the furthest west on Fifteenth and Nineteenth Streets were 362 and 458, respectively.

It has been estimated by expert real estate men that the development of this section for big business would increase the taxable values at least 10 per cent., and that that would be sufficient to pay a fair interest on an investment of $60,000,000.

The opinion of railroad men and of big steamship men that a bridge across the Hudson River would not be as serviceable to the public as tunnels removes much of the fear on the part of west side realty owners that bridges would be built which would carry everything clear over their heads, leaving their property inaccessible and practically of small value as income producing property. It has been estimated that a bridge across the Hudson would cost $43,000,000, while a tunnel, either for trains or for vehicles, could be built for $6,000,000.

When the discussion of building a bridge was interesting the public, William Barclay Parsons, a noted engineer, wrote to Mr. Shonts under date of April 28, 1913, a letter which threw cold water on the bridge project as part of a big terminal project. Part of the letter ran:

"I have been obtaining information for the United States engineers on the heights of masts and vessels, which, of course, will fix the minimum clearance of any harbor bridge. The United States engineers did not have the information, and I am surprised that the information was not in this country. All that the steamship men had was the height of the top of the funnels, mast heights being considered of no great importance.

"The companies co-operated by cabling abroad for the data. As samples I can mention that the Imperator's truck is 211 feet above the water when loaded to thirty-foot draft, and, of course, would be some feet higher when empty; The Olympic's truck is 212 feet above the water, with the other big ships, which are now being built, of similar dimensions.

"The introduction of wireless has necessitated the retention of masts by steamers, and the tendency is to increase the height of the mast to make the wireless apparatus more efficient.

"No bridges should be permitted across the Hudson River which do not have a clear height of 250 feet in order to provide some leeway for increase in ships' size. This is compared with 155 feet under the Brooklyn Bridge. It needs but to mention these figures to show the importance, on account of the approaches, of constructing no bridge across the Hudson River really south of Fort Washington. I feel sure that this is the position that the Federal Government would take, and rightly so."

This statement has been acquiesced in by many of the ablest engineers, and it appears to dispose of any danger that a high-flung bridge would tower over the property along the west side and render it of small value. The next question to be decided is just what sort of a terminal plan should be made. Judging by the evidence taken by the West Side Commission the plan will embrace a marginal railroad, operating in a subway and running through a section filled with massive warehouses, into which spurs will run from the railway, so that freight can be easily transported to and from them in connection with the big railroads.

It is generally conceded by the West Side Commission, the Public Service Commission, and the students of the situation generally, that the fact that the Federal Government has taken over the railroads insures the adoption of a speedy and comprehensive plan of harbor development. When this is accomplished the Government will use the terminals provided for all of the railroads entering this city directly or by lighters and floats, and some steps will probably be taken to compel the roads to continue using the terminal after the roads are turned back to private control.

At any rate witnesses before the commission agreed in saying that the west side, from north of Fortieth Street to Canal Street, should be taken over for any terminal plan, and that if this was done the city would find its tax receipts for at least three miles along the west side grow in leaps and bounds.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ADVISORY TAX COMMISSION

The need for new sources of public revenue, especially since the large annual increases in municipal and State budgets, has caused considerable discussion and focused more than ordinary attention upon this phase of governmental administration.

The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests states:

"Public officials have made various recommendations based upon the book cost of collection, and others have called attention to various classes of business or property which seemed to be escaping proper taxation. Many of these proposals and the arguments sustaining them have been superficial in that they do not consider (a) where the burden ultimately rested, or (b) the actual cost to this ultimate taxpayer, or (c) whether the total tax burden was actually being distributed among citizens in proportion to their respective abilities to pay.

"There seems to be a more general appreciation of the fact that the so-called indirect taxes are deceptive as to the real burden imposed upon the taxpayers, and unjust in that they do not distribute the burden equitably. The cost of Government must be met, and there is a growing disposition to attack the question boldly by a direct levy according to the established principles of taxation. The logic which slowly has been convincing the public that a State tax on personal incomes is the fairest, lightest and cheapest tax which can be levied is not modified in the least by the fact that a Federal income tax exists. In fact, the realization of greater economy in personal, business and public accounts should increase the demand for this improved method.

"A very extended investigation has been in process for nearly a year by an advisory commission on administration of the tax law, in New York City. The appointment of this commission seems to have been prompted by the proposal to increase the tax on machinery, but its inquiries covered a much larger field. The commission took up the general subject of taxation of personalty, the importance of the distinction between realty and personalty under the New York tax law being considerable, owing to the privilege of the taxpayer to offset indebtedness against any assessment on personalty, and to the limitation of municipal borrowing power to 10 per cent. of the assessed valuation of real property.

This commission in its final report recommends the taxation of heavy or fixed machinery as real estate, the employment of experts by the city assessors for determining the value of such machinery, and also of buildings of special types, and that the assessors exact all the pressure permitted by the laws to secure statements from corporations preliminary to the assessment of their personalty.

Their fourth recommendation is that a campaign be inaugurated and prosecuted with vigor for legislative action which will secure from the great bulk of personal property an adequate and equitable contribution in taxes, the methods suggested being in the order of preference: (1) a general income tax, (2) a more extended application of the recent law imposing a 5 per cent. annual tax on the incomes of mercantile and manufacturing corporations, and (3) special taxes at fractional rates on personalty classified with due regard to its average productivity.

"The commission also recommended more definite and concentrated authority and responsibility for the State Tax Commission.

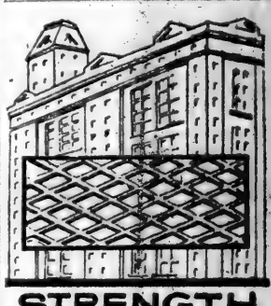
"The report was signed by Robert B. McIntyre, Chairman, Supervising Statistician and Examiner, Department of Finance; Lawson Purdy, President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments; Leonard M. Wallstein, Commissioner of Accounts; W. Spencer Robertson, Secretary American Locomotive Company, and Henry L. Stoddard. Mr. Purdy stated that he doubted the wisdom of employing outside persons for determination of assessed values, and that he did not concur in the recommendation concerning preliminary statements from corporations."

BRONX COUNTY RECORDS

Register Edward Polak of Bronx County issued the following report as to the business of the Register's office for his four-year term, beginning Jan. 1, 1914:

Mortgages recorded, 33,213; conveyances and miscellaneous papers recorded, 31,204; satisfaction of mortgages recorded, 8,833; chattel mortgages filed, 95,671; notary and Commissioner of Deeds certificates filed, 8,824; certified "Liens" issued, 1,570; miscellaneous, which includes issuance of certificates, 10,334. Total number of folios recorded was more than 1,010,000.

The total fees received in the Mortgage Tax Department was $945,749.93, and in the General Administration Department, $195,834.69, a total of $941,584.62. The expenses totaled $423,271.50, leaving a surplus of $608,313.12.



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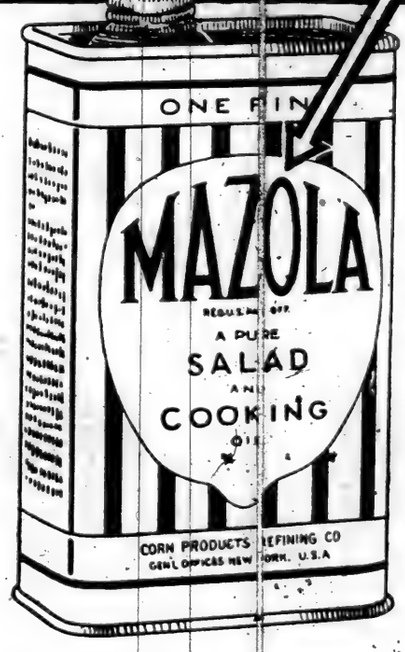

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Section 4

TODAY'S ISSUE CONSISTS OF ELEVEN SECTIONS:

Section 1. General News; 2. Editorial, Sports; 3. Classified Advertising; 4. Fashions, Society, Drama; 5. Annual Financial, Part II; 6. Book Review; Section 7. Rotogravure Magazine; 8. Rotogravure Picture, 1st Part; 9. Rotogravure Picture, 2d Part (The New York Times War Map); 10. Annual Financial, Part I; 11. Automobiles

The New York Times.

Music—Drama Section 4

X JB SUNDAY, JANUARY 6, 1918. JB X

LATEST PROGRESS IN DYE MANUFACTURE

Some of the Most Difficult Shades Now Produced Here, and German Competition Not Feared After the War.

By LOUIS LAZARD,

Judge of the Brussels Court of Commerce and Vice President of the Chemical Section of the Brussels Chamber of Commerce.

A FEW years ago a very few people outside of the sellers and users of dyestuffs knew what aniline dyes were, but since 1914 there have been so many fairy tales about them that the public seems to be interested in the evolution which has taken place in this trade.

The people have learned that the Germans were practically in control of this business, for, roughly speaking, they were supplying 80 to 85 per cent. of the world's consumption. Their goods were known in even the smallest manufacturing centres. They had been remarkably successful, due in part to the fact that they agreed to allow long credit to their customers and to comply with their requests concerning packing, labeling, and shipping of the goods.

France and England, where the first attempt to manufacture aniline colors was made, and which revolutionized the dyeing process, did not follow sufficiently close the recent discovery. As a result, they let the initiative pass nearly altogether into the hands of the Teutons, who made a careful study of the new science, working out fresh processes, improving machinery and formulas for getting the requested shades and fastness for the various materials to be handled. It came to a point where competition with Germany was practically impossible, on account of all sinking funds having been provided for and also because of the tremendous quantities turned out. It was out of the question to start a new factory in any country where there was no protection or a low tariff, as the enterprise would have been drowned out of business immediately. Besides, an army of young men were trained to be chemists in Germany, whereas in other countries they preferred to devote themselves to engineering, law, &c.

There is another point which has to be emphasized with regard to the business methods of the Germans. They realized it would help matters to deal direct with customers in their own language, and in their schools young boys were taught French, English, and even Spanish, thus enabling them to correspond with practically every important country.

Since August, 1914, however, much headway has been made in England, America, and Switzerland, and the manufacturing of anilines has been taken up on a large scale also by Japan, France and Italy. Before the war the industry was more or less at a standstill here, for the very reason that the intermediates needed in the manufacture of the dyes were not produced in America. They had to be imported from England and Germany, thus placing the manufacturers in a position where they could not compete with the German producers except for a few articles, but, since the war, the progress of the chemical business in the United States has been simply wonderful, and I may safely say that for the future this country will not be dependent upon foreign makers. At any rate, one cannot possibly expect to reach within three years the diversity of colors which took the Germans fifty years of constant work to produce.

The manufacture of the so-called intermediates produced from the distillation of coal tar and from which dyestuffs are derived has been started, and if not all the coal tar products, at least the most important ones are being made here, thus enabling the production of various interesting aniline dyes. Some of these intermediates, such as benzine, toluene, xylenes, xylidin, alphanaphtylamine, beta naphtol, &c., are manufactured on a large scale, although some, as, for instance, dianisidine, are only produced in small quantities. There is no question that their output will increase in the near future, and by so doing will make possible the production of all classes of colors.

The manufacturers from the beginning wanted to be on the safe side and to help the trade as much as possible. This explains why they started producing the colors which were most in demand and those which could be obtained by using some intermediates, the manufacturing of which had been taken up here especially, in order to meet the demand for high explosives then badly needed by the Allies, whose output at that time was extremely small. As people know, some of these intermediates are used both for explosives and dye manufacturing, and this is what made the German dye manufacturers so helpful; they could at very short notice transform their plants into effective explosive factories.

Since the beginning of hostilities the manufacturers in the United States of America have increased their production daily, and from time to time a new color is added. It is quite true that the fastest colors are not made here yet. Neither are the alizarines and so-called vat colors, which are fast to light and to washing on cotton and silk, but one must bear in mind that "Rome was not built in a day," and as the manufacturers have proven themselves capable of making just as good dyes as Germany, the fast colors will also be produced here. Even now a start has been made to make a few of them. Some of these colors are imported from Switzerland, and the users who absolutely need them can get small quantities.

Manufacturers here, although having made a great deal of money since the beginning of the war, were careful in not declaring a dividend until the equipment and buildings were entirely paid for. In this respect they are on the same footing as the German firms and, when the conflict is over, they will be in a position to quote such prices that the Germans will not be able to compete here with any of the dyes which are actually manufactured on this side. This is made more certain by the fact that the American manufacturers are protected by a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem and 5 cents per pound, as well as by anti-dumping laws.

Nowadays, the 5 cents a pound does not seem to amount to anything, but one must bear in mind that before the European conflict the average price of aniline dyes was around 25 cents a pound. After peace is declared, suppose the average price of colors should be 50 cents a pound, the 5 cents a pound would amount to an extra 10 per cent. duty, which means, altogether, 40 per cent. for the imported goods, and, with extensive manufacturing aided by the most modern equipment, I cannot possibly figure, under those circumstances, how any upsetting foreign competition could be feared on this market.

The Germans have been especially most successful because of their having extensive research laboratories. So far in this country manufacturers have not had the time to do much research work, as they had to face the situation and start to produce without delay the colors in demand; but the time will come when this condition will be changed and the business standardized. Then more attention will be paid to research work, for which producers have already on hand the most valuable chemists, and we may expect that America, too, will find new products which will be of much use to the manufacturers and dyers of cotton, wool, and silk goods, who more and more request fast colors.

There is, however, a fact which ought to be pointed out to the general public. It has been brought to my knowledge that in many cases the drygoods stores do not guarantee the colors, as the goods sold were not dyed with colors "made in Germany," and this also applies to the dyeing and cleaning establishments. In some instances, tags are even put on the goods drawing attention to this fact. It is really unfair that such statements should be made, for the reason that the colors actually marketed in this country are similar to the same colors received previously from Germany. The dyer knows that he cannot get, in fast colors, all the shades required, and he should recommend to his customers only shades which can be produced with colors giving satisfaction to the general public, but the amazing point is, since there is no importation of German dyes, that the fashions request more and more fancy shades. It would be advisable to have the buyers aware of the fact that it would be better to use the colors which can be had at reasonable prices instead of fancy shades for which, whenever they can be obtained, very high figures must be charged.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S HEROISM REWARDED

AS a reward for valor and for services in the world war, Newfoundland, England's oldest colony, recently received the title "Dominion of Newfoundland" from the British Government. According to British officials and army officers in New York City, the change in name will not mean a change in Newfoundland's already very liberal government. It shows that Britain's oldest colony, often referred to by British writers as the "Cinderella of England's provinces," is by her own efforts and the bravery of her soldiers and sailors coming into her own.

A native of Newfoundland, who is one of the most recent arrivals in New York City from that colony, said that out of her 250,707 population Newfoundland had given to the British infantry alone a battalion of 1,100 men. He also said that Newfoundland's Forestry Brigade had at present 500 men, and that there were 2,500 men in Newfoundland's National Militia. This man spoke of the part the Newfoundlanders played in the Somme fighting, in which 900 of her men took part. Of these, he said, only 95 survived. Word had reached St. Johns of the more recent activities of the Newfoundland troops in the Cambrai drive, in which he said there were heavy casualties among the troops of his colony.

When asked regarding the part Newfoundland had played—the part which has won for her a distinction awarded to no other colony by the British Government during the war—Geoffry Butler, head of the British Official War Exhibits, with headquarters at 511 Fifth Avenue, said that the number of men Newfoundland had given to keep up her battalion of infantry at the front was close to 5,000. Besides this, he quoted from an official report of the "Contributions of Dominions and Colonies to the Common Cause," an official bulletin of June, 1916, that as early as that date "Newfoundland had contributed 1,500 naval reservists to the British Navy."

"Within a month after Britain's declaration of war," wrote A. M. de Beck in "The Imperial War," a recently published war work, "a thousand men, drawn from a class of the community of the very best type and every one of them Newfoundland born, were drilling at St. Johns, and by November were completing their training in the historic castle at Edinburgh. This work has been going on from that day until the present time.

"The foremost advance on the Suvla Bay front, Donnelly's Post on Cariboo Ridge, was made by Newfoundlanders. It is called Donnelly's Post because it was here that Lieutenant Donnelly (a Newfoundlander) won his military cross. The hitherto nameless ridge from which the Turkish machine guns poured their concentrated death into our trenches stands as a monument to the initiative of the Newfoundlanders. It is now called Cariboo Ridge, as an acknowledgment to the men who wear the deer's head badge, (Newfoundlanders.)

"The part played by the Newfoundlanders in the 'Great Push,' of July 1 is quite equal to anything performed by any of the troops that took part in that great forward movement. The Newfoundlanders were brigaded with the Eighth Army Corps, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Sir Aylmer Hunter-Weston, K. C. B., D. O. S. In July a letter was addressed by the General to all the men who took part in the 'Great Push,' and it is one of the proudest possessions of the Newfoundland troops who survived. Colonel Hunter-Weston also sent a letter to the Premier of Newfoundland, in which he recounted in detail the gallantry of the men of England's oldest colony."

Except for almost incessant wrangles between the British settlers and the French fisherfolk, Newfoundland has had a peaceful history. The peace of Utrecht in 1713, which subsequently was ratified by the treaty of Paris, gave sole sovereignty of Newfoundland to England, with certain rights granted to the French fishermen. France possesses two small islands, St. Pierre and Miquelon. The fishers' rights were definitely settled as late as 1904. This removed obstructions to local development.

The Government of Newfoundland is similar to that of Canada, but the province is in no way connected with the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

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This Store's theory of economics is in tune with the times.

It recognizes that it is better to *save* than to *hoard*.

But it realizes that this saving, by spending, must be done on things that are *necessaries*—not luxuries.

Therefore, it concentrates its important news for Monday on offerings of *practical* goods—things that people want and must have.

And it draws them, to a large degree, from its own splendid stocks. Price-reductions are absolute; and bear in mind that the savings are made on prices that were already *low*, for the quality of the goods, compared with what other stores would have to ask for them.

In very truth, this Store becomes more and more a Public Utility, as it becomes more and more—

Brooklyn's Economy Store

These are the great moneysaving events for Monday—and afterward, upon which we have spent much time and care in planning—

¶ *The January Sale of China and Glass.*
¶ *The January Silk Sale.*
¶ *The Clearance of Winter Millinery.*
¶ *The January Sale of Lamps.*
¶ *The Linen Sale.*
¶ *The Rug Sale.*
¶ *The White Sale.*
¶ *The Clearance of Women's and Misses' Apparel.*

—together with many other interesting economy offerings of lesser magnitude.

Other Offerings for Monday

A Sale of Women's Coats at $18.50, Second floor, Central Bldg.

100 Tailored Suits, Formerly Much Higher Priced, Now $14.75, Second floor, Central Bldg.

Women's Cloth Skirts, Formerly $6.95 to $10.75, at $3.98 to $12.75, Second floor, Central Bldg.

Clearance of French Salon Hats at $5 and $10, Second floor, East Bldg.

Women's Serge Dresses, Fine, at $15, Second floor, Central Bldg.

Misses' New Taffeta and Satin Dresses at $15.98 and $16.98, Second floor, Central Bldg.

Women's $3.95 and $4.95 Black Kidskin Shoes at $3.95, Second floor, West Bldg.

Gossard Corsets at $2.39, $2.69 and $4.98, Second floor, East Bldg.

Gingham and Chambray Dresses at $1.94, Nagitsee Balcony, Entrance Bimsi floor, Central Bldg.

Women's White Lisle Stockings at 39c Pair, Street floor, Central Bldg.

Children's Cambric Drawers at 9c, Store orders only, Second floor, East Bldg.

2,000 Men's Shirts at 85c; Our Own $1.25 and $1.48 Grades, Street floor, East Bldg.

Men's Pure Worsted and All Wool Cassimere Suits at $19.75, Second floor, Men's Shop, East Bldg.

Men's Made-to-Measure Suits of Fine Fabrics at $25 and $30, Third floor, Herl StreeC East Bldg.

Famous John S. Brown's Linen Tablecloths, 2x3 Yards, at $6.45 and $6.75, Street floor, Livingston St., East Bldg.

White Blankets at $9.50 a Pair; Same Grade as a Year Ago at This Price, Subway floor, West Bldg.

2,000 Yards of Curtain Scrim, 10c Yard, Third floor, Central Bldg.

All-Wool Dress Serge, $1.25 Yard, Regularly $1.69, Street floor, Livingston St., West Bldg.

Vokar Sewing Machines, $17.49; Our Regular $31.98 Models, Subway floor, East Bldg.

Alex. King's Soft-finish Spool Cotton, Black and White, 3-Cord; Usually 25c Doz., Sizes 50, 60, 70, 80c. Dozen, Street floor, Livingston St., Central Bldg.

Woven Plaids, Wool-finished, 34 and 25 inches wide, that were 69c Yard, at 25c Yard, Subway floor, West Bldg.

27-Inch Swiss Flouncings, 55c Yard, Street floor, Central Bldg.

Women's Umbrellas That Were $3.49 and $3.98 at $2.95, Street floor, Fulton St., Central Bldg.

January Sale of China, Glassware and Artwares

From Our Own Rich Stocks, at Price-reductions of 20 to 50%

For years, China and Glassware have been a very important feature of the Abraham and Straus business. We have been direct importers—and are now—of great quantities of these wares, from the leading potteries of the world. We have accumulated huge surpluses of the most wanted kinds—bought when prices were much lower than they are now. And it is these already low prices that we have made still less—by one-fifth to one-half—to give New York people the table furnishings they need at savings that will be as warmly welcomed as a load of coal!

So freight traffic may be paralyzed; potteries may be overworked; prices may have shot skywards—but this Sale, and our customers, are independent of all of them!

Here are the generous quantities involved:

12 Open Stock Patterns American Porcelain, One-third to One-half Less
1,150 Dinner Sets in American and Other Makes, 10% to 40% Less
12,000 Pieces Hand-Painted Fancy China, One-third to One-half Less
8,600 Pieces Thin Table Glassware at Half Price
1,854 Pieces Cut Glass at Half Price

It is indeed a China Sale of great interest; among the many offerings, of which we have quantities, are some small lots which cannot be replaced at any price; and for which it is wise to come speedily.

French China Dinner Sets
$32.75, from $43.98

Fine white china, with an attractive conventional border of tan. The Sets have large platters and bread and butter plates; coin gold handles.

Limoges China Dinner Sets
$27.50, from $39.50

Charming Sets, with a pretty pink and green floral border with coin gold handle.

American Open Stock Porcelain Dinnerware Reduced One-third to One-half

Twelve discontinued patterns, of which six are illustrated. We print a list of prices for one design only, as an example of the great economies. As some of the pieces are limited in quantity and no more can be had when these are gone, we can accept STORE ORDERS ONLY.

The following prices are for a conventional border design of pink roses, with a touch of black here and there, and bordered by two gold lines.

	Were Each.	Now Each.
Bread and Butter Plates	22c	11c
Tea Plates	26c	13c
Breakfast Plates	33c	17c
Dinner Plates	38c	19c
Soup Plates, large	26c	13c
Soup Plates, dinner	35c	18c
Dessert Dishes	17c	9c
Oatmeal Dishes	23c	12c
Butter Plates	10c	8c
Bone Plates	30c	15c
Tea Cups and Saucers	40c	22c

	Were Each.	Now Each.
Coffee Cups and Saucers	47c	30c
After Dinner Cups and Saucers	40c	25c
Bouillon Cups and Saucers	62c	35c
Double Egg Cups	35c	18c
Ramekins and Plate	50c	25c
Covered Vegetable Dish	$2.09	1.05
Soup Tureens	3.97	1.99
Teapots	$1.59-$1.49	80c-75c
Sugar Bowls	1.19- 1.08	60c-54c

Platters, Salad Bowls, Jugs and other pieces at the same reductions.

	Were Each.	Now Each.
Cream Jugs	49c	25c
Cake Plates	79c	39c
Coffee Pots	$1.49	75c
Sauce Boats	75c	39c
Sauce Tureens	$2.09	1.10
Pickle Dishes	59c	29c
Covered Butter Dishes	$1.79	90c
Chop Dishes	1.49	75c
Covered Muffin Dishes	1.84	92c
Covered Jugs	74c-$1.49	37c-75c
Uncovered Vegetable Dishes	$2c-$9c	25c-65c

Table Glassware—Half Price

Eight beautiful patterns, which we are discontinuing from our regular stock, have their prices cut in two. They include light cut crystal, needle-etched border effects, and a hand-painted border design with gold lines. There are various sizes of glasses in each pattern, though quantities are limited in some cases; hence STORE ORDERS ONLY.

Prices of the various designs are as follows:

Needle-etched border designs,
From $1.49 to $3.12 dozen, were $2.98 to $6.25 dozen.
Light Cut Crystal,
From $2.62 to $7.74 dozen, were $5.25 to $15.48 dozen.
Hand-Painted Rosebud Design,
From $5.99 to $9.87 dozen, were $11.98 to $19.75 dozen.

We illustrate six of the designs, and quote old and new prices on a needle-etched pattern, on fancy pear-shaped glass.

	Were Dozen	Now Each
Goblets	$5.98	25c
Champagne Goblet	5.89	25c
Claret	5.89	25c
Saucer Champagne	6.25	25c
Cordial	5.89	25c
Footed Sherbets	5.98	25c
Sort Wines	5.50	23c
Wines	5.50	23c
Brandies	5.50	23c

	Were Dozen	Now Each
Cordials	$5.50	23c
Sherries	5.50	23c
Hollow Stem Champagne	8.75	35c
Custards	6.25	25c
Finger Bowls	9.50	45c
Seltzer Glasses	3.19	12c
Highball Glasses	3.39	15c
Lemonade Glasses	3.79	15c

Subway floor, Central Building.

Service Plates Reduced

About 60 dozen handsome china Service Plates, English, French and Japanese, in great variety of rich designs at reductions of, in some cases, as much as one-third to one-half.

$72.00 dozen, from $96.00
$60.00 dozen, from $72.00 and $75.00
$48.00 dozen, from $65.00 and $100.00
$36.00 dozen, from $50.00 and $80.00
$20.00 dozen, from $27.00
$1.50 each, from $2.25; $1.30 each, from $1.98

Cut Glass at Half Price

$5.49 from $10.98 — $4.25 from $8.49

$5.99 from $11.98

A superb group of the brilliant A. & S. Cut Glass, including

Fruit Bowls, Punch Bowls, Water Sets, Cheese Dishes, Mayonnaise Sets, Celery Trays, Compotes, Decanters, Cake Plates, Sugars and Creams, Perfume Bottles, Brush and Comb Trays, Butter Dishes, Ice Cream Trays, Flower Vases

And other beautiful pieces, all in the new and artistic Period designs.

10,000 Yards A. & S. Gilt-Edge Satin Regularly $1.98

In the January Silk Sale at* $1.39 Yard *Fifty Shades and Black

You can measure this saving accurately; because we reduce this great quantity of our famous Gilt-Edge Satin especially for the January Sale. It has made thousands of friends; for its fine quality, its good service (we guarantee it for two seasons—6 months) and its lustrous finish. 36 inches wide; in fifty shades, for street and evening wear—*and black*. Now at the special price, $1.39 yard. For Monday only.

All Silk La George Crepe, $1.29 Yard, From $1.59
Another of our favorite brands—for dresses, waists, sleeves, etc. White, black, and a dozen colors—39-in. wide.

Princess Poplin, 89c. Yd., From $1.09
A standard grade for dress wear; silk with cotton cord filling; 36-in. wide, in the best street shades.

Black Satin Duchesse, $1.49 Yd., From $2.25
Rich satin, for dresses and blouses; all-silk; 40-in. wide.

Black Chiffon Taffeta, $1.29 Yd., From $1.49
A fine quality; all-silk; 35-in. wide.

Imported Black Taffeta, $1.69 Yd., From $2.49
Of French make; a very soft chiffon taffeta; 35-in. wide, and one of the finest qualities made.

Street floor, West Building.

1,800 Fine Bargains in the Rug Sale

It is the semi-annual wind up of dropped patterns and surplus stock. It presents important price-reductions on *last year's* prices, and ignores the price-*advances* announced on practically every line of Rugs. Here is the way they are grouped:

650 Small and Medium-Size Wilton Rugs
350 Washable Bath Rugs

Small and Medium Size Wilton Rugs

	Were	Reduced To
22x36 in.	$4.75	$3.75
22x36 in.	6.00	5.00
27x54 in.	6.50	5.00
27x54 in.	$8.50-9.25	6.50
36x63 in.	9.75-10.75	8.25
36x63 in.	13.50-15.00	10.50

75 Axminster and Wilton Hall Rugs
700 Room or Carpet-Size Rugs

Axminster and Wilton Hall Rugs

	Were	Reduced To
Axminster		
27 in. x 9 ft.	$9.50	$6.50
27 in. x 12 ft.	12.50	8.50
27 in. x 15 ft.	15.75	10.00
Wilton		
27 in. x 9 ft.	$12.75	$10.00
27 in. x 12 ft.	16.50	12.00
27 in. x 15 ft.	19.50	15.00

Room or Carpet Size Rugs

Among them such famous makes as Whittall, Hardwick & Magee, Bigelow-Hartford, and other good makes; in patterns that the mills will not make again.

The Fine Wiltons

	That Were	Reduced
4½x 7½ ft.	$30.00	$25.00
6 x 9 ft.	55.00	45.00
6¾x 9 ft.	55.00	45.00
8¼x10½ ft.	79.50	67.50
9 x12 ft.	$85.00- 89.00	72.50
9 x15 ft.	120.00	100.00
10½x13½ ft.	135.00-137.50	115.00
11¼x15 ft.	450.00-153.75	125.00

The Royal Wiltons

	That Were	Reduced To
4½x 7½ ft.	$21.50-$25.00	$17.50
6 x 9 ft.	35.00- 45.00	29.50- 35.00
6¾x12 ft.	55.25	45.00
8¼x10½ ft.	49.50- 57.50	39.50- 45.00
9 x12 ft.	49.50- 82.50	39.50- 55.00
9 x15 ft.	75.00-104.00	65.00- 75.00
10½x13½ ft.	90.00-117.00	75.00
11¼x15 ft.	96.50-180.00	89.50

Third floor, East Building.

The January Sale of Lamps

In keeping with the beautiful new Lamp Store, we have arranged an unusually fine group of offerings of Gas and Electric Lamps, Shades, Candlesticks and Sundries, for the first January Sale in new quarters.

Designs are all new and desirable, and the remarkable savings are compared with actual prices in our regular stock.

LAMPS

TABLE LAMPS, electric; leaded mosaic glass; bases in various handsome designs and finishes:
Our Regular Prices, $24.98 to $42.50
Sale, $16.98 to $32.50

FLOOR LAMPS, electric; adjustable; three finishes:
Our Regular Price, $6.98; ***Sale, $4.49***

TABLE LAMPS, electric; adjustable; for reading or sewing:
Our Regular Price, $3.49; ***Sale, $2.49***

TABLE LAMPS, solid mahogany; new flat silk shade; rosebud and gold trimming:
Our Regular Price, $7.75; ***Sale, $5.49***

BOUDOIR LAMPS, electric; in pink, blue or ivory; linen shade to match:
Our Regular Price, $1.59; ***Sale, 98c.***

GAS LAMPS, of metal; only one or two of a style; handsome designs and finishes:
Our Regular Prices, $5.98 to $24.98
Sale, $4.98 to $18.98

DOMES for gas or electricity; beaded glass border; several colors of mosaic glass; complete:

	Gas	Electric
Our Regular Prices	*$14.98;*	*$16.98*
Sale	***9.98***	***11.98***

BANQUET LAMPS, crystal; for oil; with all fittings and decorated silk shade:
Our Regular Price, $9.98; ***Sale, $6.98***

CANDLES

CANDLESTICKS of cut glass; tall, slender, pretty design; with tall candle; all colors:
Our Regular Price, $1.49; ***Sale, 98c.***

CANDLESTICKS of glass, square, with light cutting; with square candle; all colors:
Our Regular Price, 69c.; ***Sale, 39c.***

"VOTIVE" NIGHT CANDLES:
Our Regular Price, 65c. Doz.; ***Sale, 45c. Doz.***

"STARS AND STRIPES" NIGHT CANDLES:
Our Regular Price, 36c. Doz.; ***Sale, 24c. Doz.***

SUNDRIES

INVERTED LIGHTS, rose shade with fringe; bracket, chimney and mantel:
Our Regular Price, $1.29; ***Sale, 89c.***

GREEN SHADES, ribbed, for electric lights; white lining:
Our Regular Price, 65c.; ***Sale, 39c.***

SHADES of pressed glass, for electric lights:
Our Regular Price, 10c.; ***Sale, 7c.***

GAS GLOBES, pressed glass:
Our Regular Price, 19c.; ***Sale, 14c.***

Third floor, Central Building.

ETON JACKETS IN FAVOR FOR SPRING WEAR

Fit in Well With Movement to Conserve Wool—Skirts Are Short—"Two-in-One" Dress Will Probably Be in Vogue.

Brown Striped Tan Broadcloth, with Tan Collar and Waistcoat.

Blue Eton Suit Worn Over a Pumpkin Yellow Blouse.

WITH a cold Winter upon us we are learning to wear more clothes than ever before, and warmer ones, whatever may be said for the style of them. Here in New York during the past week there have been seen furs more luxurious and beautiful than ever before. The only incongruous fashion that has in the last few weeks leaped into popularity is the satin wrap or coat. It is the smartest thing to be had, and the reports from Paris say that it is smart in that cold city, too. Of course the lightweight satin is only camouflage. Underneath these coats are padded and quilted, and outside they are trimmed with large and elegant bands of fur, so that there is never a chance of a cold blast of air penetrating their depths. As far as the principle of them is concerned, they are coats turned inside out. All of the usual and necessary materials are there, only they are reversed in sequence.

The real attention of the fashionable woman at this present moment is turned toward Spring things, for now is the time when plans must be made and judgments formed concerning what will be really good and entirely acceptable for Spring wear. There are a few straws to show which way the wind blows, which must be searched for and hunted from their hiding places in the houses of the smart dressmakers and tailors.

In one Fifth Avenue house, where strong stress is laid upon the creation of American-made suits and gowns, there is a decided movement toward the Eton jacket as a standard for Spring suits. The argument is that, if wool must be conserved, then this is the best manner in which to do it. An Eton jacket is a graceful thing and it has had a great feminine appeal through all the ages. In this, its latest adaptation, it has lost none of its former charms and gained new ones. A suit of the ever-popular blue serge is provided with a skirt as straight and as scantily hanging as could well be accomplished. For a finish at the edge of the hem it shows four or five close rows of soutache braid sewed around it. The belt is wide, straight and crushed. Then comes the little jacket cut with seams as straight as those of the skirt and with sleeves set in at a fitted armhole. The regular rows of soutache braid finish the jacket all around, and the finish—the raison d'être of the whole thing—appears in the shape of a pumpkin yellow handkerchief linen blouse with turnover collar and turnover cuffs, frill-edged. The frill—a narrow knife pleating, to be accurate—runs down the front, and the whole is dainty and Springlike.

After all, it is only real economy, if a suit or a dress must be had at this particular time of year, to make it a "looking forward" gown; that is, one that will carry its fashion over into Spring and not leave it on the doorsteps of the passing Winter season.

There is a dark blue serge frock made in Eton fashion—one of those street or walking dresses that seem to have come among us to stay. This frock is made up of plainly-gathered skirt and a very shortish Eton with severely plain and tightly-fitting sleeves, rounded and flaring at the hand in a line that corresponds with the flare of the jacket. Then, for the rest of the frock, as a sort of waistcoat and bodice combined, there is a surplice folding piece of gray Jersey embroidered in circles of blue. There is no collar—just a picot edge at the neckline to the point where one side laps over the other.

Three or four points are to be distinctly noted about the new Spring things—Eton and otherwise. One is that the sleeves are tight and set into normal armholes. There is little or no echo of the sleeves that fall into the waistline. Cuffs are, more often than not, exaggeratedly flaring and are cut as parts of the sleeves themselves. Often they are faced with a contrasting color of silk. Collars of white are taboo. Either the collar is made of the same material as the gown or of one shade darker or lighter or of a colored linen. Sometimes there is not a vestige of a collar to be seen—only the material turned under and blindly hemmed to make a finish. There is a great deal of talk among those conservatives who become wedded forever to a certain style, about a white collar softening the line, and there is something about this theory that would seem doubtful and there is a theory to combat it to the effect that only the habit of years has fostered the opinion that a white collar is softening. There are white collars that are as hardening as can be and there are colored collars and plain finishes quite beautifully softening. It is all in the art of the thing, after all, and in the way that it is handled.

Skirts, though we repeatedly hear about longer ones that will be prominent, are still noticeably short. They are prettier so, since the edict is that they must not contain vast amounts of material.

A Spring shade will forever be something that, in plain and unvarnished language, is called tan. We may call it café au lait, or putty, or sand, or tobacco, but still it is that Summer-approaching shade of tan. When it is the color of gloveskin cloth, that suede material that drapes and falls so prettily, then it is surely at its loveliest. The same leading dressmaker who has advocated the promotion of the Eton jacket has made some models of this sort. One has a tight and short underskirt with a pleated overskirt longer on one side than it is on the other. The sleeves are tight and the collar is a plain and pointed rolled collar made of the dress material.

Another Eton dress, going even further in the way of wool conservation, had underskirt of satin, fitting tightly from waist to heels. Over this front and back square, swinging panels fell to the hem of the satin. Then the bodice part had Eton characteristics, so far as the wool was concerned, with satin for the blouse and undersleeve portions. The color of this frock was in the tan class—with more of a creamy tinge than is at all usual.

Suits are as plain as plain can be. There are appearing several checked models in black and white, with that age-old favorite, white piqué, used for trimming. Then there is the ever-present quantity of blue serge, for what is any season without its blue serge? The coats have short and not over full peplums, while the closings are made with one button, the collars rolling to that point slightly above the waistline. In some cases severely tailored suits are to be seen. They are always fashionable among the few—those whose figures will permit them—but the dressmaker suit seems to have won great popularity.

Another wool conservation dress has a whole satin underdress in dark blue—that is, the skirt and the high cuff parts of the sleeves are satin. Over this is a panel tunic of sand gabardine slit at either side of the skirt part to show the blue satin. And around the tunic, wider across the bottom than on the sides, there runs a band of hand-done cross-stitching in dark blue. The neckline runs straight across from shoulder to shoulder at that increasingly popular angle.

With an all-pervading cry from the Government in favor of economy, and with dire necessity in that direction facing every one on all sides, it looks as if there would be an open field during the coming season for what is known in trade circles as the "two-in-one" dress—meaning that one skirt does duty for two or, in fact, any large number of tops that are not separate waists exactly, but which are different and distinct parts of the foundation skirt. For example, a black satin skirt pleated starts out on its career with a straight, surplice bodice, ending in sash ends that tie behind. That is for morning wear. For afternoon there is another black satin top reaching to the knees and lined at hem at sleeve ends, and at the collar line with a gay-colored silk—some little taffeta somewhere. For evening there is a black velvet and jet tunic, simply enough designed, but still evening from the lowness of its neck and the highness of its sleeves. One can even have a chiffon negligée, sumptuous and flowing, to wear with this same skirt. There are many possibilities in this direction, and there is opportunity for great play of the imagination in the adaptability of materials.

Just now the attention lingers on a variety of dressy sporting costume that is made with a view toward Palm Beach and all the Southern holiday times. The skirt is blue and white plaid with a preponderance of blue, thin white lines making the large plaid squares. It is kilted in closely laid pleats. The little velvet jacket that is worn with it to make a street or walking dress is made of velveteen in dark blue. It is a bit military looking, with a fitted front and eight rows of buttons on either side. The waistline is high with a thin patent leather belt, and the peplum is cut circular.

Lingerie is the order of the day. They are showing things now that it would be hard to find at any other time of the year, always specializing in January on the things that women use for underwear. It is a trifle chilly just now to be contemplating chiffon nightgowns, &c., but it must be done if one wishes to have the best that a city affords. "Will you take it now or wait until you get it?" is the slogan.

Purple chiffon crepe is the thing that the latest nightgowns are made of—perhaps not so awfully durable, but certainly striking in its quality of total newness.

It is everywhere evident that lace and gorgeous trimmings are not the rule for lingerie. All the showings are of simply made things; often, to be sure, of wonderful materials, but seldom adorned with any over-supply of ruffles and the like. Most of the display sets are of flesh-colored silk, trimmed with intersectingly shaped inlay sections of Georgette of the same shade. The inlay is accomplished by means of hemstitching around the edges. If there are any ribbons they are for use only, and are of the same color as the rest of the garment.

There are still to be found in exclusive places some sets of French underwear. One was trimmed with rows and rows of the tiniest of narrow bias bands of white mull cut-stitched together—an infinite amount of carefully laid stitches. Others were done on the edges with a pattern of hand drawn work, and still others were adorned only with plain bands of their own fine material put on with an insertion of fine white beading. Lace was conspicuous by its absence. One feels as if lace were not at all the proper thing after a thorough survey of what the shops are showing.

Silk underwear has come to stay, for it is so astonishingly economical in the long run, and pink or flesh color has far outstripped any other color for usefulness. It washes best and keeps its freshness longer.

Envelope chemises still hold first place for that sort of garment. They combine so many comforts that it would be hard for women to think of getting along without them now.

QUESTIONLESS REFUGE FOR HOMELESS WOMEN

THE Winter season at St. Mary's is now in full swing. The colder the night the better the business there. When the bitter wind drives thick-falling snow through the streets, then the door bell at St. Mary's, 141-143 West Fourteenth Street, rings oftenest of all. Maybe it's a young girl, homeless for a reason that even the menace of freezing to death will not force from her. Maybe it's a wife with a few-months-old baby in her arms, driven forth into the night by some husband made crazy by drink, or a widow with four or five children at her knees evicted for failure to pay the rent. No matter, the door opens and the women outcasts of a great city's Winter night are welcomed—and no questions asked.

That is the unique characteristic of St. Mary's—no questions asked. No note or written introduction of any kind, no slightest form of red tape, is necessary for admission. A homeless woman may receive shelter there for the night without even giving her name. The purpose is to remove every barrier that would tend in the least degree to prevent women who need a place of refuge for the night from applying for it. This is the one thing that sometimes can avail to turn a desperate, homeless woman from suicide—no questions asked. The policeman know it; the annual Winter notices of St. Mary's have been posted in all the station houses, and when a policeman meets late at night some woman who, plainly on the brink of utter despair, refuses to give her name or address and seeks to escape from further questioning, he says to her:

"You go to St. Mary's. You won't have to answer a single question—no more than if it were your own home. All you have to do is to ring the door bell. You will get a warm bed for nothing, breakfast in the morning, too, and then they will let you go with their blessing."

"We make a special request to our friends and benefactors that they give no introductions of any kind to those in need whom they may send here," said Miss Susan M. Osborne, President of St. Mary's. "All that is necessary is to give the address. The story of the applicant will be listened to on its merits without regard to influence or the want of it. The ringing of the door bell by an applicant testifies sufficiently to her need of help. There are many too proud to ask for a note, who would rather slip in and out unnoticed.

"We welcome all who come who are not disorderly or under the influence of liquor. These are referred to the City Lodging House. We are not supposed to take children, but unless we cannot possibly help it we never turn any one away, except for the reasons given. Many poor mothers come with their children. Think of a poor woman with a baby four months old who had spent the night before in the streets looking for a place to rest coming to our shelter early in the morning, after some one had given her our address.

"In order to meet the demands for aid placed upon us, we need financial assistance. Never in all the forty years of our existence has there been a year when financial aid is more needed than now. Many former benefactors wrote to say that so many were the calls made upon them for clothing and money from other associations that they regretted their inability to help us, while others who were mindful of our needs felt obliged to curtail their donations. We need everything—money, bedding of every description, clothing for men, women, and children, that men may be helped in their search for employment, that little children may be fittingly garbed to attend school. For forty years we have fed, clothed, and sheltered homeless womanhood; we have restored hundreds of wayward girls to their homes, we have rescued many from infamy and despair, we have prevented many from suicide, and in the name of these forty years of service we ask for a continuance of our help for our poor."

Expert Tasters

NEARLY every industry has experts who are classed as inspectors, tasters, samplers, &c. Generally, they are men who have grown up in their particular line of business and have become proficient in testing the qualities of the commodity they pass upon. A position much to be desired at the present time is the sugar sampler. The war has boosted the price of cigars and a great many men may properly be envious of an expert who receives a regular salary for smoking cigars all day and every day. His job is to test and place a value on imported tobacco. One of the coffee samplers in New York has been drinking coffee for a salary since 1855, and "still going strong." In New York there are several tea samplers who think nothing of testing and tasting 100 cups of tea at one sitting. It will probably surprise many people to learn that whisky samplers as a rule never drink the liquor, simply tasting it.

Another type is the perfumery sampler. In his case it is hardly necessary to say that he is a "smeller." One of the best known oil samplers of the country lives in New York. He is known as the man who drinks crude oil and really likes it. He has become so expert in the taste of crude oil, it is said, that he can actually tell the State or oil field from which it was produced by simply tasting it.

Hepner's FOR QUALITY

The Most Beautiful Hair Goods Establishment Is Now Under the Personal Management of MR. WILLIAM ZENTLER Leading Coiffure Artist SPECIALIZING IN The New Hepner Methods of PERMANENT WAVING Transformations and Hair Coloring EXPERT OPERATORS ONLY

34 West 46th St.
Telephone 117 Bryant for Appointment

ANNOUNCEMENT

During renovation of our Building due to recent fire we are now located in adjoining Premises

377 Fifth Ave.

Stock Entirely New

Brookes Mourning House

Balch, Price & Co.
Fulton and Smith Streets
Brooklyn

Contrary to the customary methods of Reduction Sales, lasting a few days and then remarking to original prices,

We Shall Continue Our

FUR SALE

20% to 40% Reduction

On All Manufactured Furs

During the Entire Month of January

These Furs are custom-made in our own factory in this building, and are not the usual "job-lot" stock made "at a price" for sale purposes only.

The Balch, Price collection of models is the largest and most authentic in Greater New York.

COATS, COATEES AND WRAPS

Ranging from the rarest Chinchillas, Sables and Ermines to Hudson Seal, Nutria, Natural Muskrat and other moderate price Furs.

SCARFS, STOLES AND MUFFS

Including Foxes in the prevailing colors, Hudson Seal, Nutria, Beaver, Skunk, Lynx, Mink and Mole.

MEN'S FUR LINED COATS

Remarkable values in smart custom-tailored Overcoats, selected fur linings and a choice of fur collars.

Nemo

Advance Announcement!

INCREASE IN PRICES ON AND AFTER Monday, February 4, 1918

NEMO WONDERLIFT CORSETS, Nos. [illegible] now $5.00, will be ADVANCED to $6.00.

NEMO SELF-REDUCING CORSETS, Nos. [illegible] now $6.00, will be ADVANCED to $6.50.

CORSETS

Nemo BRASSIERES
"FIT AS YOU FASTEN"
Give the "UNBROKEN LINE" of Fashion
All Good Stores—$1.00 and $1.50

Gidding

PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK

"The Paris Shop of America"

SOUTHERN STYLES

the forerunners of Spring Fashions—are already assembled—so that the woman who plans a sojourn in the South may find here every correct mode necessary for her trip—

Everything from the Utility Coat or Travel Suit to the dainty Lingerie Frock—the Quaint Sunbonnet—the new high-neck Bathing Suit or Light-weight Furs, that add so much to one's Southern trip.

PALM BEACH SALONS
Opposite Hotel Royal Poinciana.

ALFRED A. KOHN

Announces the regular SEMI-ANNUAL

SALE

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S

Smart Shoes

Consisting of this season's newest and exclusive shoe fashions. Following our usual custom, not to carry them over to another season, prices are arranged to effect quick disposal.

WOMEN'S 7.75 8.75 9.75 & 10.75 a pair

MEN'S 6.50 7.50 8.75 & 9.75 a pair

Many of them are the custom sort ready to wear and will be closed out at about half their original prices.

Shoes in this sale are not returnable.

505 FIFTH AVENUE AT 42ND STREET

ANNUAL

FUR SALE

25% REDUCTIONS On Entire Stock

Also Odd Scarfs and Muffs at Half Former Prices

A. Jaeckel & Co.
Furriers
384 Fifth Avenue
Between 35th & 36th Streets—Telephone Greeley 2044

SOCIAL PLANS FOR JANUARY

War Weddings and Home Musicales Society's Chief Diversion—Country Club Life at Standstill Owing to Fuel Scarcity—Rice Throwing at Newlyweds Under Ban.

INTENSE cold and the fuel situation caused society to abandon many of its private entertainments last week.

The great bulwarks of stone on Fifth and Park Avenues were no barrier for the cold in many instances, with the scarcity of coal, and some people were obliged to leave their houses and apartments to dine at the hotels, where there was more warmth and comfort.

With lightless nights in town, a large number of the country clubs have taken measures to conserve coal by cutting down the lighting one-half and curtailing service. The Sleepy Hollow Country Club has decided to follow the recommendation of the Government and close its clubhouse for three months, with the golf course closed till April. All the fashionable country clubs in the vicinity of Philadelphia have joined the movement to conserve fuel.

All this serves to bring home to many the fact that we are in the thick of a world war. It has taken the scarcity of the essentials to impress this upon some people. Perhaps before long everybody will be dressed more or less alike in the same texture, styles and colors. England has had to standardize shoes somewhat. The reason for drastic changes of this sort is that it is most important to save labor, and the chemicals used in coloring both the leather and fabrics of miladdy's frocks are essential in the manufacture of munitions. The French are too busy making gunpowder to bother with face powder—another fresh realization of what war means to the feminine contingent who insist upon going on as in ante-bellum days.

The advent of the new year, while seasoned with below zero temperature, was tinged with military and naval features.

An interesting affair took place New Year's Eve at the "Home Away from Home," a canteen, with club life environments, which Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., opened some weeks ago at 21 Beekman Place, at the foot of East Fiftieth Street.

This home club was the gift of Mrs. Vanderbilt, and Uncle Sam's boys certainly enjoy the comforts which they find there. They like it because they are not bored by being mothered by a lot of well-meaning old ladies, and special programs, including dancing, are provided for them during the week-ends. On Monday evening Mrs. Vanderbilt assisted in serving ice cream and cake to the uniformed men, and together with the other women, including Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, also acted as a dancing partner.

Former Ambassador James W. Gerard spoke to the men, and told them what they might expect if captured by the Germans, whose warfare he described as pitiless and cruel.

Since the demise of Mrs. William Rhinelander, Mrs. Walton Oakley has presided at the New Year's Eve celebration at the Rhinelander house, 18 West Forty-eighth Street, the home of Philip Rhinelander, where the famous Rhinelander eggnog, the making of which has been a secret for a hundred years, is always served. There were more than fifty guests at Monday night's celebration, including prominent men from the army and navy. Bishop Darlington gave the toast of the evening.

The recital given by Jascha Heifetz, the young Russian violinist, on Friday afternoon, at the residence of Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, realized $4,000 for the Babies' Hospital. The second floor was thronged with society folk, and tea was served after the program. Mrs. Jennings stood at the head of the staircase and received her friends. The throng was so great that it overflowed the ballroom into the hall corridor and yellow room, and down the great staircase. The officers of the hospital include Mrs. John Jay Knox, Mrs. Ira Barrows, Mrs. Roswell Miller, Mrs. Ernest R. Adee, Mrs. John B. Calvert, Mrs. Theron G. Strong, and Miss Maude H. Curtis. Mrs. Jennings is President.

DEBUTANTE affairs were sadly missed during the holidays. Of course, there was some informal entertaining. Girls not yet out attended the dance which Colonel and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave on New Year's Eve at their new home, 640 Fifth Avenue. This was in the nature of a housewarming as well as for Miss Grace Vanderbilt and her brother, Private Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., of Spartanburg, S. C., who has been home over the holidays.

Colonel Vanderbilt, who is in command of the 102d Engineers, at Camp Wadsworth, was home for New Year's. There were more than a hundred at the dance and it was a jolly evening for the young folks.

Mrs. William Marston Seabury gave an informal tea dance at her residence, 20 West Ninth Street, on Wednesday for her niece, Miss Eleanor Randolph Bill, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Edmund Wallen Bill, one of the Winter's debutantes. Many army and navy officers from nearby stations were present.

A musicale will be given at the home of Mrs. Morton F. Plant, 1,051 Fifth Avenue, at 8:30 o'clock this evening, for the benefit of the Hospital Under Three Flags. Josef Hofmann and Anna Case are the artists to appear.

The Hospital Under Three Flags was founded by Lady Johnstone at Rio Orangis. Because of its great efficiency General Pershing has pronounced it the best hospital in France. The American army surgeons now in France are learning the latest war methods through instruction courses which are held at the hospital.

The musicale is being given through the courtesy of Mrs. Plant and under the auspices of the committee of the hospital, which includes, besides Mrs. Plant, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Miss Caroline Duer, and Mrs. Reginald De Koven.

Mme. Melba, Louis Graveure, and Josef Hofmann will be the artists at Mr. Bagby's musical morning tomorrow at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The Duke of Devonshire, Governor General of Canada; the Ambassadors of the allied countries, and Secretary Lansing, Secretary of State, have accepted invitations to attend the dinner which the New York State Bar Association is to hold Saturday evening at the Hotel Astor.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Schwab will be at home to their friends today, and on all Sundays thereafter during January and February.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Gary are expected at the Brazilian Embassy in Washington on Thursday, to remain over Sunday. Dr. and Mrs. Preston Satterwhite are to leave this week for Washington, to visit Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley.

Less jewels than ever are worn at the opera now. There has always been a brilliant display at première performances, but there was hardly a gleam on Thursday night, at the Metropolitan, when "St. Elizabeth" had its first American production in operatic form.

The Countess of Kingston was with Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, and Mrs. M. Van Rensselaer Johnson was among the guests of Mrs. H. McK. Twombly. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mather McNeill were with Mr. and Mrs. Jorge Andre, and with Mr. and Mrs. Otto H. Kahn were Mrs. Charles E. Greenough and Captain Thwaites of the British Army. Mrs. Robert P. Huntington, Mrs. Jay Gould, Mrs. Walter Phelps Bliss, Mrs. Adam Gordon Norrie, and Mrs. E. H. Harriman were among others who viewed the première from the parterre.

Photo by Saron, Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. Thomas C. Parsons, (Miss Janet Mowry,) Who Had a Naval Wedding at Annapolis, Md.

WAR may cause a change in the markets and the commodities of life, but it is like the wind trying to blow out the light of the moon when it comes to the marriage mart. The increase in society weddings has already been told. Now comes a statement from the city's Marriage Bureau, showing that the marriages solemnized by the Deputy City Clerks have increased by 300 a month over the same period in 1916.

Bargain counter rushes have given way, figuratively speaking, to marriage rushes, for it is on record that the third floor of the Municipal Building, where the marriage chapel is located, has often been uncomfortably overcrowded. It is pleasing to read that 13,001 licenses were granted during the last year.

While several smart weddings are scheduled for this week, the dates and plans for January marriages have not been forthcoming as expected. Still, the war-hastened nuptials, without any formal announcements, keep up a lively interest in things matrimonial.

Tomorrow, in the Highland Park Presbyterian Church, at Los Angeles, Cal., William Minot Whitney, son by a former marriage of Mrs. Marcella Clark Parsons of Furzen Hill, Rye, N. Y., will be married to Miss Ruby Yoakum, a daughter of Dr. F. Ewing Yoakum of Los Angeles. A small reception will follow the ceremony at the Maryland Hotel in Pasadena, which is near Los Angeles. The wedding is to be quiet, owing to the recent death of the bride's mother. Mrs. Parsons and her young son, Master Marcellis C. Parsons, Jr., and her daughter, Mrs. Robert Mallory, Jr., left last week for California to attend the wedding.

On Wednesday comes the wedding of Miss Anna Kirk Bridgman, daughter of General and Mrs. Oliver B. Bridgman, and Octave Alonzo Alvares, which is to be celebrated at 5 o'clock, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. There will be no reception. Mr. Alvares and his bride will reside at Mobile, Ala., after a short wedding trip.

Miss Margaret Mason's wedding to Lieutenant Samuel Sloan Colt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Colt of this city, will be solemnized on Saturday at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Grant Mason, 854 Fifth Avenue. Lieutenant Colt is connected with the Ordnance Department in Washington, D. C.

Several interesting marriages of wartimes have been announced.

Kenneth Smith of Los Angeles is Battalion Sergeant Major of the 312th Infantry, stationed at Camp Dix, N. J., and because of the distance to California his fiancée, Miss Harriet Monfort Spining, daughter of the Rev. Dr. George Lawrence Spining and Mrs. Spining of Pasadena, came East for the marriage.

The ceremony was performed on Christmas Day at the home of the bridegroom's grandmother, Mrs. V. H. H. Smith, in Newton Highlands, Mass.

The bride's father was one time pastor of the Phillips Memorial Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street, this city, and of the First Presbyterian Church, South Orange, N. J.

Miss Frances Antonia Emmons, daughter of St. George Thornton Emmons, U. S. N., retired, and Mrs. Emmons of Greenholm, Princeton, N. J., and Grant Allen Peacock, Assistant Paymaster, U. S. N., R. F., were married on Dec. 27 in Trinity Church, Princeton.

The bride was attended by the two sisters of the bridegroom, the Misses Irene M. Peacock, as maid of honor, and Jean A. Peacock, who was flower girl, and six bridesmaids, including the Misses Grace S. Carter, Peggy Cox, Margaret and Allison Smith, May Erdman, and A. Dorothy Shipley.

Lieutenant Clarence U. Peacock acted as his brother's best man, and the ushers were Ensign Thornton Emmons, U. S. N.; Assistant Paymaster William Aviretto, Captain J. M. F. Barr, Joseph van Buren, F. Kenneth Stephenson, and Robert A. Lyne.

On account of mourning in the bridegroom's family, the wedding, on Thursday, of Miss Mary Mulqueen, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Joseph Francis Mulqueen of 888 Park Avenue, and Edward Quentin Carr, eldest son of the late Justice William J. Carr of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and the late Mrs. Carr, was a very quiet one. It was solemnized in the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street.

It is only natural that matrimonial alliances should follow in the wake of the American expeditionary forces abroad. While there have been few reported from France, some interesting matches have been made in the British Isles. It remains to be seen whether the barrier of language will keep the American soldiers from choosing French brides as freely as they are the English, Scotch, and Irish lasses.

A rather vague report as to the identity of the bridegroom comes overseas in a romance between a United States sailor and the daughter of a knight. Although sailors of the flotilla stationed on the Irish coast have been wooing Irish maids and marriages averaging about one daily, in this particular instance a sailor named Groff was wed on Christmas Eve to Nora, second daughter of Ellen, Lady Carroll, who is the widow of Sir James Carroll, Justice of the Peace and member of the Harbour Board of Cork.

Many wedding parties are now observing the rule of "Don't Throw Rice—Save Food and Help Win the War." By eliminating this old custom, many bushels of rice will be saved daily in this city alone. Usually enough rice has been wasted at one wedding to last an average family for a month.

ENGAGEMENTS did not come with such a rush on the first day of the new year as in former seasons.

One of the important announcements of the week was that made by Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson of 10 East Eighty-third Street, telling of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marie Gaillard Johnson, to William Hamilton Russell. Miss Johnson made her début three seasons ago, and is a prominent member of the Junior League. She is a sister of Bradish Gaillard Johnson, who married Miss Emma Grima of New Orleans, and of Aymar Johnson, who is an ensign in the navy. She is a granddaughter of the late Bradish Johnson. Her mother was Miss Aimee Gaillard, daughter of the late Joseph Gaillard.

Russell is the son of the late William Hamilton Russell. He was a student at Harvard, class of '18, but left college to join the regular army and is now stationed at Fort Leavenworth. He held the national championship for fencing in 1916, and while at college was the Vice President of the Fencing Club at Cambridge and was a member of the Hasty Pudding and several other clubs.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Fahnestock have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marion H. Perry, to Lawrence Phillips, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Phillips. Miss Perry, who is a daughter by a former marriage of Mrs. Fahnestock, was introduced to society two years ago. She is a granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. E. Rosema de Grove. Mr. Phillips is a graduate of Princeton, class of '17. He is now in the remount station at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin E. Harwood of Chester, Conn., have told of the betrothal of their daughter, Miss Rica Turnbull Harwood, to George Cheney Seeley of Essex, Conn. Miss Harwood is a graduate of Smith College, class of '17. Mr. Seeley, the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Graydon Seeley of Brookline, Mass., is a graduate of Yale Sheffield Scientific School, class of '14. He recently returned from France, where he has been serving with the American Field Ambulance Service.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Helen Grow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Grow of Cranford, N. J., to Captain Henry Rottschaefer, Signal Corps, U. S. A. Miss Grow was graduated from Vassar in the class of '15. Captain Rottschaefer is a native of Holland. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan and of Harvard Law School.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Van Rensselaer Cogswell of 12 East Eleventh Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Louisa Winslow Cogswell, to Ensign Thomas Robins, Jr., U. S. N. Miss Cogswell is a débutante of this season, and belongs to the Junior League. Her fiancé is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Robins of Greenwich, Conn., and is a member of the class of 1919 at Princeton. He is at present in command of a submarine chaser.

The engagement of Miss Myra Kingsley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Morgan Kingsley of 184 Northern Avenue, to Corporal Wright D. Goss, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Wright D. Goss of this city, has been announced. Mr. Goss is a Yale man and now at Spartanburg, S. C., with the 107th Infantry.

A very recent engagement is that of Miss Marjorie Katherine Elias, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William James Elias of this city, to William Steinway von Bernuth, son of Mrs. Louis von Bernuth of New York, and a grandson of the late William Steinway. Miss Elias is a daughter of Mr. Elias by a former marriage. Her fiancé is a Yale graduate, class of '17, and is now a chief boatswain's mate in the Naval Reserves.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cluett, Jr., of Rye, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marjorie Cluett, to Robert Livingston Duane, son of Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Duane of 139 East Thirty-seventh Street. Mr. Duane was graduated from Union College in 1915. He is now a lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps.

MOSLEM DISCORD WOULD BALK "HOLY WAR"

THE Kaiser long ago proclaimed himself the faithful friend of "all the Mohammedans," and since October, 1914, we have more than once heard strange murmurs of a "holy war." But we have it on good authority that no such made-in-Germany menace threatens the allied world. A "holy war" and "Pan Islamism" belong to the realm of sheer mirage.

H. G. Dwight, who wrote "Persian Miniatures," "Constantinople Old and New," and "Stamboul Nights," and who belongs to the small group of Americans who really know the people of the Near East, (he has spent a good half of his life there,) pooh-poohs all this Pan Islam business. The reason is not merely political, or social, or economic, or any of those stirring modern things. It is, before all else, religious.

"When the Prophet died, in 632," said Mr. Dwight, "he left no explicit directions as to his successor in the leadership of the new theocratic State he had founded. It had, to be sure, been more or less vaguely understood that his mantle would fall upon his cousin and son-in-law Ali. This Ali, gloriously known as the Lion of God, had been, after the Prophet's first wife, Mother of the Moslems, (on whom be peace!) the Prophet's first convert. Ali had also married the Prophet's daughter, Fattima, by whom he had two sons. These two, Hasan and Hosein, were the sole surviving male descendants of the Prophet, who had pronounced their father his son, his vicar, and his delegate. And the Persians claim that during Mohammed's farewell pilgrimage to Mecca the Archangel Gabriel appeared to him, instructing him to proclaim Ali as his legal successor, and that on his way back to Medina the Prophet did so.

"Be that as it may, there was enough indefiniteness with regard to his intentions for the Arabs to elect as the first Caliph, or temporal successor, Mohammed, another member of his family, his father-in-law, Abu Bekr."

In the years that followed there were dissensions, naturally enough, in the temporal government of the growing Mohammedan State. Ali did become Caliph after three others had held that office before him, (his two immediate predecessors had been murdered.) But in 661 Ali was assassinated at Kufa, in Mesopotamia. And after a series of what we may call "discussions"—punctuated by a stabbing or two every now and then—his surviving son, Hosein, was killed after a battle with the victorious rival claimant, in which his forces had been vastly outnumbered, and the sons of the enemies of Ali, the Lion of God, held full power over the Caliphate. Mr. Dwight continues:

"These events are what the Persians and other Shi-ites, or schismatics, commemorate during the month of Moharrem. It is for them a month of mourning, during which they wear black or otherwise display signs of grief, and neither weddings nor other festivities take place in those thirty days."

RAY MORRIS
18 E. 46th St., Opp. the Ritz
2297 Broadway, at 83d Street
Final Clearance Sale
Absolutely No Garments Carried Over
Street Gowns $20 to $59
Evening Gowns Formerly to $150
All Coats Below Cost
NO EXCHANGES. NO APPROVALS. NO C. O. D.'S.

IVY CORSET SHOP
448 5th Ave., Bet. 39th and 40th Sts.
Announce Their First Annual
JANUARY SALE
No. 1 New Spring Model, Pink and Blue, French Brocade. Sizes 23 to 32. Value $10.00 — $5.00
No. 2 Pink Satin, Elastic Top, Blue and White Striped French Material, Elastic Top — $3.50
No. 3 Pink Striped Coutil "Patented," Boneless — $1.95
Telephone Murray Hill 1095
This Is the Only Ivy Corset Shop in New York

Tea Rooms.

THE MARGUERITE 49 WEST 38TH STREET. Open Sundays from 1 to 7 P. M. Breakfast, Luncheon 40-50c. Dinner 60c. Afternoon Tea. Sunday Wednesday Saturday Chicken Dinner

SEVEN CANDLES, 13 West 46th Street, near 5th Ave. in the ART GALLERY. Luncheon. Afternoon Tea. Dinner. HOME COOKING. Service a la carte and table d hote. Luncheon, 60c; Dinner, $1.00.

The Sign of THE GREEN TEAPOT Sundays Tuxedo East Thirty-sixth Street. Luncheon, 45c; Dinner, $1.00; Afternoon Tea and Dinners, 40c; Toasted Crumpets and Waffles Wed.

THE MAYFLOWER, Twenty-five West Fifty-fifth Street. Lunch, dinner today, 1 to 2 and 6 to 8. AFTERNOON TEA. Attractive Open Fire.

THE ADELAIDE 7 West 56th St. at FIFTH AVENUE Will open January 7th. LUNCHEON; AFTERNOON TEA; DINNER. Also a la carte.

DOWNTOWN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL MID-DAY TEA ROOMS. THE BROWN BETTY 72 FULTON ST. Delicious Home Cooking.

MARY LOUISE 173 Madison Ave., near 34th. Breakfast or Luncheon, 35c. Special chicken lunch, Tues., Thurs., & Sat., 11 to 1:30 Dinner, 60c. Chicken every night.

Dorothy Louise 1 WEST 39TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.) Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents. CHICKEN DINNER EVERY TUES. & SAT.

Luncheon, dinner and always a hearty welcome at SCOTCH TEA ROOM, Inc. 21 E. 45th St. Sunday dinner. Home-made breads, sandwiches and scones.

The OAK ROOM 26 East 57th St., near Madison Av. Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner. Special Beefsteak Dinner Today.

Dine at Old Gramercy Park Open for 30 Sunday Breakfast, 35c; Luncheon 50c; Dinner, 75c. Entrance on Irving Place. Open Fire.

The Charm of OLD CHELSEA 31 West 10th St. OPEN SUNDAYS with Savory Southern Cooking. Dinners 75c.

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET. 8 to 6. Except Sundays. "The Oldest Tea Room in New York." Club or a la carte. Smoking in garden.

THE ROSE GARDEN 38 West 39th St. Near Plaza Hotel. Luncheon or Dinner, $1.00. Also a la carte. Sunday Dinner a specialty, $1.25.

THE GROTTO 183 MADISON AVENUE Between 32d and 33d. Luncheon, 45c; Course Dinner With Chicken, 65c. Sunday Dinner, 75c; Home-made Breads and Pies.

E. 33d St. OPEN FIRE lends warmth where an and coziness. TO THE DIXIE TEA ROOM. Breakfast, 35c; Luncheon, 35-50c; Dinner, 65-75c.

THE TALLY HO 39 East 38th St. Opposite Altman's. Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Southern Chicken Dinner.

TO-NIGHT AT 17 WEST 56TH ST. (Plaza 1116.) Luncheon 75c. A carefully selected, well cooked dinner, $1.00.

The RUSSIAN INN 57 West 37th Street. Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner. Russian Cooking.

WRIGHT-LOGAN 6 East 37th Street. Adjoining Tiffany's. LUNCHEON; AFTERNOON TEA. DINNER.

THE ELM TREE 52-54 John Street. (Financial District.) Homelike Tea Room for LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

Heatherdell Tea Shop 15 E. 43d St. Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner. Open Sundays.

THE PIROUETTE 32 East 45th Street, bet. Madison & 5th Av. Luncheon, 35-40c; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 65c.

TWELVE AND A HALF MILLIONS.

"In 1917 The New York Times published 12,526,898 agate lines of paid advertisements—a gain over 1916 of 973,402 agate lines—a greater volume (Help and Situation Wanted advertisements excepted) and a greater gain than any other New York newspaper."—Adv't.

Gidding
PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST NEW YORK
SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE
Still Greater Reductions will be offered beginning Monday---because we desire to effect a Prompt Clearance of all Winter Apparel.

Gowns and Dresses
for Street—Afternoon—Dinner—Dance & Evening Wear
At $55—Formerly selling to $145.
At $75—Formerly selling to $175.
At $95—Formerly selling to $195.

Fur-Trimmed Wraps
For Afternoon and Evening Wear
At $75—Formerly selling to $165.
At $95—Formerly selling to $195.
At $125—Formerly selling to $245.

Motor and Street Coats
Of Exquisite Imported Materials—Richly Fur Trimmed
At $65—Formerly selling to $125.
At $95—Formerly selling to $150.
At $145—Formerly selling to $225.

Tailored and Costume Suits
For Street, Afternoon Calling and Informal Wear
At $45—Formerly selling to $95.
At $65—Formerly selling to $125.
At $95—Formerly selling to $195.

Clearance of Winter Hats
$5—$10—$15

Superb Furs
AT REDUCTIONS AVERAGING ABOUT ONE-THIRD TO ONE-HALF
LUXURIOUS RUSSIAN SABLE COAT— Regularly $25,000 ... at $15,000
HANDSOME DEEP BLUE CHINCHILLA WRAP— Regularly $22,000 ... at $12,000
FASHIONABLE DARK EASTERN MINK COAT— Regularly $3,500 ... at $2,500
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FRENCH CHAPLAIN FINDS AMERICA AWAKE

After Tour of Country Abbe Flynn Will Take Encouraging Report to Paris—Irish Loyal, He Says.

A FRENCH ARMY Chaplain who was called to the colors as a soldier for clerical duty at the outbreak of the war but who asked to be sent to the front as a Chaplain because, as he says, "I wanted to get into the real war and give some personal help to my compatriots," has just finished a six months' tour of the United States and is preparing to rejoin his division "somewhere in France" next month. He is the Abbé Patrice Flynn. "an Irish name," he remarked jocularly, "but I am a true Frenchman, as I was born in Paris, and for several years before the war was pastor of a parish at Suresnes, a few miles from Paris."

The Abbé Flynn has the rank of Captain in the French Army, and for nearly two years he was in the thick of the battle front, where, besides witnessing some of the fiercest engagements at Arras, Verdun, Ypres, and in the Champagne section, he ministered to the dying, receiving from them thousands of messages to be forwarded to the dear ones at home.

"I am still in war service," explained the Abbé, who speaks English without a trace of foreign accent. "I am here on orders from the War Department of my nation to tell the Americans something of what the Frenchmen are doing in this war and what they intend to do until the struggle is settled so that the nations of the world may live in peace. I left the army quarters at the front just before the United States went into the war. There was a feeling in the air among the French soldiers that America was soon coming in, and I recall an interesting experience about that time when a German officer was brought within the lines as a prisoner. One of our officers said to him, 'It won't be long before America will be in the war, and then you will have to look out.' The German smiled contemptuously and replied, 'Nonsense, nonsense; that will never happen.' A few days later, when I got to Paris, we heard of President Wilson's war proclamation."

The Abbé Flynn has traveled several thousand miles, visiting all of the principal cities from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast, west as far as San Francisco and south to New Orleans.

"It has been a wonderful trip, and I have enjoyed it immensely," he said. "It has given me an idea of the greatness of America, of which I never dreamed before. I shall carry back vivid impressions of its splendid unity and of its earnest determination to be of real help in this war and restore peace and justice to the world. These impressions I will tell to my countrymen.

"Wherever I have gone I have been deeply impressed with the loyalty of the people. And I want to say here that, so far as I have seen it, the Irish people in the United States are intensely loyal to the cause for which the United States and France are fighting. I have spoken before many audiences in which the Irish were a large proportion of the total, and I can say that America has no cause to fear which side the Irish-Americans are supporting. With the exception of a small rabid minority, there is no trouble about the Irish in America.

"I might extend my impressions on this point by saying that the entire Catholic population of the country is loyal to the cause of the Allies. The Catholic population is about 16,000,000, I believe, in a total population of about 100,000,000. Some statistics which were given to me indicated that 35 per cent. of the men in the army are Catholics and 40 per cent. of the men in the navy are of that faith.

"I have nothing but praise for the American soldiers, and I have seen many of them in all parts of the country. They are a splendid lot of men, physically, morally and mentally, and when they are trained for the rigors of war they will surely be of valuable aid. I served my time in the French Army long before the war. For two years I was with the French soldiers at the front, and at Verdun I saw them drive back the Germans after their initial successes, so I know what a soldier is. America is turning out real soldiers. I was in Chicago when several regiments of drafted men who had been in camp three months took part in a parade. It was a grand sight, and I heard scores of citizens say that they could scarcely recognize the men as the same who went away three months before.

"Another thing that has impressed me is the way in which America is getting into the war. I have heard it said that America has been slow. I do not think so. Those who say so do not stop to realize what it means to prepare for war, and you have been a nation that has thought little of the possibilities of being involved in a great world struggle. To train and equip a million men is an enormous task, but it is being accomplished. It exemplifies, in short, the spirit of America in the war. All parts of the country are thoroughly in earnest in the matter. Petty differences and geographical lines are practically being eliminated, and America will emerge from the war a more harmonious and united nation than ever in her history."

When asked about the fighting spirit in the French Army, and whether there was not a yearning for peace, the Abbé Flynn, who is intensely earnest in all that he says, answered, with a deeper tone of feeling:

"The morale of the French Army and of the French Nation is superb. France is not bled white. I resent that view of my country. True, we have made enormous sacrifices, but we are ready to make more. Here is the spirit of France in a nutshell, as expressed to me in the trenches by a peasant of France fighting for his country. 'We must fight to the end,' he said, 'for I do not want my young sons to go through the things that have been forced on us. Peace now would mean another war with Germany in a few years, and that is too horrible to think of. We must fight it out to the end.'

"That is the attitude of the peasant soldiers, and it is wonderfully expressive of the ideals of the French Nation. You know that France has always fought for ideals, in the main, but the ideals to be achieved by this war are of more worth than anything which has gone before. This war has revealed an unknown France, or I might express it better by saying that it has brought out a latent France. It has revealed to us and to the world the best of our nation. There was some truth in the early German assertion that France would not hold toge her long because we were so divided by party differences—Monarchist, Socialist, Liberal, Republican, &c. Fortunately, those extreme party lines have been wiped out, and it is grand to witness the unity prevailing in France today.

"We have learned to fight. It is no untruth to say that the Germans have taught us to fight, but the conviction is growing stronger every month that we will surely win in the end. If we could defeat the Germans at the Marne when they were at their strongest and we at our weakest, is the argument of the French soldier, surely we can be victorious now that we are strong, with the Germans no stronger than they were at the Marne, if, indeed, they are quite as strong. The percentage of our losses is growing less every year, and the French Army has 1,000,000 more soldiers in the field today than at the start of the war.

"It is true that we have at the front some of the older men, those of my age, for instance, for I am 43. The men of 35 to 40 years are doing splendid work and, in many respects, they are really better than the young fellows, for they have a power of endurance and ability to ward off sickness that is not always possible for the boys of 20 years and under when first subjected to the hardships of the trenches.

"Another thing that the war is doing for France," the Abbé Flynn continued, "is a vital deepening of the religious spirit among all classes of people and a broadening of the ruth that, although our religious beliefs may be different, we are all the children of the same God. Most of the French soldiers are Catholics and the majority of Chaplains are of that faith, but there are many Protestant Chaplains, and every army corps has one Jewish rabbi. And I am glad to say that there is a delightful fellowfeeling among these three faiths. Regardless of personal belief, the Chaplains all help one another in emergencies.

"Let me tell you an interesting story that occurred on one of the battlefields. A Catholic priest was giving the last rites to a dying soldier when a shell burst overhead and killed the priest. A Jewish rabbi saw it. Running up, he took the cross from the dead Chaplain and pressed it tenderly to the lips of the soldier. Instead of wearing a cross as their insignia, the Jewish Chaplains wear a representation of the Books of the Law. We are all trying to do our bit as we know it for the cause of humanity. Let me give you one more story. At Verdun a Catholic and a Protestant Chaplain were forced to seek shelter one night in an abandoned hut. A shell came through, made a great hole in the floor, and exploded in the cellar. Neither man was hurt, but the yawning hole was between them. The Protestant Chaplain reached out his hand across the hole to the Catholic priest and said with a smile:

"'Well, brother, isn't it a good thing that we were separated by some little differences at this time!'

"France and America will know each other better after the war, and the deep cementing of a friendly spirit that has existed between the two countries for so many years will be one more of the glorious blessings which we will realize more truly when peace and the recognition of personal rights come to the fighting countries."

PROBLEMS IN TRAINING NEGRO SOLDIERS

ABOUT 83,600 negroes have been drafted for service in the national army to be sent overseas. The Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, in working out his plans for the training of these men, has met with many difficulties. First, he has had to contend with those friends of the negro who have felt that it was the Secretary's special duty at this time to attempt to solve or settle the so-called race question in America. Second, negro leaders have importuned the War Department in various and sundry directions, while the peculiar Southern situation, where the masses of the negroes live, has had to be taken into account.

The Secretary of War called to his aid on Oct. 1, as special assistant in the War Department, a representative negro, Emmett J. Scott, who for eighteen years was Secretary to the late Booker T. Washington and of The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. He has sought to relieve the Secretary of War, as much as possible, of the details growing out of controversies involving racial relationships, caused or occasioned by the presence of white and colored draftees together in many of the cantonments.

For the purpose of allaying suspicions and correcting certain false impressions the Secretary of War has addressed an open letter to his colored aid, stating his attitude and the policy of the department with reference to negro soldiers. In the letter he says in part:

"Referring to various telegrams and letters of protest received at the department, to which you have called my attention, concerning certain alleged discriminations against colored draftees, I wish to say that a full investigation of the matters complained of has been ordered.

"As you know, it has been my policy to discourage discrimination against any persons by reason of their race. This policy has been adopted not merely as an act of justice to all races that go to make up the American people, but also to safeguard the very institutions which we are now, at the greatest sacrifice, engaged in defending, and which any racial disorders must endanger.

"At the same time, there is no intention on the part of the War Department to undertake at this time to settle the so-called race question. In this hour of national emergency and need, white and colored men alike are being called to defend our country's honor. In the very nature of the case some must fight in the trenches, while others must serve in other capacities behind the firing line.

"I very much regret what seems to be a certain amount of overworked hysteria on the part of some of the complainants, who seem to think that only colored draftees are being assigned to duty in service battalions, whereas thousands of white draftees already have been, and more of them necessarily will be, assigned to duty in such service battalions.

"Some of the complaints or charges of discrimination seem all the more unwarranted in view of the fact that there is far less hazard to the life of the soldier connected with the service battalion than is true in the case of the soldier who faces shot and shell on the firing line. Furthermore, the attitude of the War Department toward colored soldiers is clearly shown by the following facts: More than 620 of the 1,250 colored men who completed the course at the Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, have been commissioned as officers in the United States Army; nearly 100 colored physicians and surgeons have received commissions as officers in the Medical Reserve Corps, and a full fighting force of 30,000 colored soldiers, including representatives in practically every branch of military service, will constitute the 93d Division, to be detailed for duty in France under General Pershing."

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FIGHTING AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

COLONEL G. E. BUSHNELL, the specialist to whom Surgeon General William C. Gorgas has detailed the work of solving the tuberculosis problem in the army, will attend a conference in New York on Jan. 12, with Dr. Charles J. Hatfield, Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis; Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, State Health Commissioner, who recently returned from a study of the tubercular problem in France; Miss Jane Addams, and many others interested in the reconstruction work following the end of the war. They will discuss the question of how to meet the problem of tuberculosis as affected by the war. Samuel Grabfelder, the President of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, arranged the meeting.

All the warring countries in Europe have shown an increase in tuberculosis—especially France and Belgium. Even England, whose preventive measures are known to be second to none, has seen a heavy increase, both in the army and in civil life. The causes are readily understood. In the army the rigors of life in trenches and dugouts have proved too much for the constitutions of those not accustomed to rough life. In the civil population economic conditions directly resulting from the war have laid low many who otherwise might never have been seriously affected. Lack of proper food, warmth, care, and training has had the effect of encouraging the activity of the germ which might else have lain dormant.

There has been much respiratory illness in the training camps of the United States. According to the consensus of expert opinion, one of the primary causes of the epidemics of bronchitis and pneumonia was the fact that men with incipient tuberculosis, who under normal conditions would have warded off the disease, were allowed to enter the military service. Boys from the rural districts who were susceptible to the illness, but in a large majority of cases were unaware of this susceptibility, upon being brought together under conditions totally different from those to which they had been accustomed, were among the first to succumb. Dr Hatfield aptly explained this when he said:

"The war will not increase tuberculosis, but it will disclose it." The Government has already found the need of taking care of those men in whom the disease has been disclosed. These are, however, comparatively few in number. At the present time that phase of the problem is being checked.

Under the supervision of Colonel Bushnell, hundreds of specialists in the cure of tuberculosis are making rigorous examinations in all of the military camps of the country and weeding out those men who show the least tendency toward the disease. The process of examining thousands of soldiers is a careful and painstaking one, but all efforts are being made to rectify the mistakes that naturally arose out of need of having one board doctor examine hundreds of men a day. According figures given, as many as 250 or 300 men a day were passed by some of the local boards. Besides, the detection of tuberculosis in its incipient form is possible only under the trained eye of a specialist. The army is now being fine-combed for the purpose of segregating these men from the others. In spite of this, however, and in the face of all precautionary measures, it is to be expected that some among those who are susceptible will escape observation. These not only will aggravate the disease in themselves when subjected to the life of the battlefield, but will pass it on to others not constitutionally fortified against it. That has been the experience of the most careful in Europe.

What to do with these men after their return from the trenches—that is the problem. The Government has as yet, so far as is known, made no plans for the solution of the question. There are, of course, numbers of private and public hospitals and sanatoria dedicated to such work all over the country. Upon first thought, one would suppose that these institutions would be drafted. Closer investigation shows that all of the sanatoria are not only filled to capacity, but have waiting lists greater than can be met with present facilities. This seems to be especially true of conditions in the East.

In appreciation of this state of affairs and as a direct war measure, the State of New York passed a law last year forcing every county with a population of 35,000 to build a hospital for the care of the tubercular. But that has been done more with a thought to the treatment of the civil population than the military. Arising out of the lack of physical well-being and the increase of mental cares directly brought on by the war, public institutions of this kind are being called on to treat a greatly increased number of cases. Besides, it has been the experience of all who have been allied with hospitals of any kind that no sooner are means taken to cure disease than cases previously not taken into consideration demand attention. Of the twenty-five or thirty additional tuberculosis hospitals in New York State alone, there isn't one in which beds will go a-begging. All of which tends to leave the soldier uncared for.

The National Jewish Hospital has come forward with a plan. This hospital is situated in Denver, Col. Mr. Grabfelder, its head, and the author of the hospital slogan, "None can pay who enter; none may enter who can pay," has offered the institution to the Government for the care of soldiers suffering from tuberculosis. The hospital now has accommodations for 150 patients. To meet the charge that turning over these beds for Government use would mean the turning out of civil patients in need of treatment, Mr. Grabfelder has the answer that he is willing and anxious to finance the building of a tent colony on the grounds of the hospital. This, according to the opinion of those interested in the problem, is the better plan, and the one which will undoubtedly be accepted. Another feature of this institution is the rule which provides that no man after he is cured is allowed to leave the hospital before some means is taken to assure him of being able to earn a livelihood. The hospital maintains schools and employment offices on its premises. This will mean a great deal in the readjustment work of soldiers home from duty.

Should the need of hospitals for army patients be greater than such voluntary service can meet, the United States doubtless will probably follow the steps of the Canadian Government, which has negotiated with all institutions that were engaged in the treatment of the disease. All, or a part, of the beds and ground have been now enrolled in the Dominion Government's service.

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WAR DUE TO MAN'S DEFECTIVE BRAIN

Only Mammal That Destroys Its Own Kind—Development Into One Great Organism Only Solution

WAR is abnormal. Man fights his fellows because he has a defective brain. Man is the only mammal that thus kills his own kind. In time wars will cease. Man's energy and emotion will be directed toward other outlets and the world will offer the spectacle of a perfect organization like that of a plant. But that time is still far distant. And the most we can hope for in the immediate future is lengthening periods of peace. Prussia, the present master of Germany, is already suffering from actual senile decay and is in the act of committing suicide. After the end of the present conflict we need no longer fear Prussia's menace to the welfare of the world.

These are some of the judgments and forecasts to be found in a study of war and the present makeup of the world from the viewpoint of the natural scientist. They are found in Dr. Robert T. Morris's "War. Notes on Its Natural History," (to be published by Doubleday, Page & Co.) He says diplomats have made the mistake of regarding war and international conditions solely from the social standpoint; they have studied the past; they have not been able to forecast the future. That, on the other hand, is just what the biologist is able to do. By studying the scientific march of events, tracing the long "war" of amoeba and microbe, examining the effect of the chemical action of emotion upon man's brain, the natural scientist can, Dr. Morris asserts, not only analyze the nature of war, but predict and assist the coming of peace. At the beginning of his book he says:

"Sociology failed in its attempt at bringing the subject of warfare down to a satisfactory conclusion. Psychology then took up the task, but without practical results. The reason for all this is because sociology and psychology belong largely to educational conviction. Warfare as an expression of natural law cannot be examined critically excepting from its fundamentals in natural history. History in the past has been written largely from the subjective point of view, and not impersonally in terms of science. Social methods in the past have not succeeded in insuring any very durable periods of peace, and the sociologist has nothing new to offer for the future beyond metaphysical conception. In this part of the present century we may approach the subject of warfare along an untried path with a guide of modern science. The biologic standpoint is the only fundamental one, and consequently the only one upon which a constructive criticism relating to warfare may be made."

In summing up his chief findings Dr. Morris has this to say:

Man is the only mammal that kills his own kind directly, and in that act indicates that he is working abnormally, in opposition to natural law relating to the preservation of a species. The reason why he works abnormally (normally meaning in accordance with the history of evolution of other organisms) is because he has defective brain construction.

The natural history of warfare, beginning with the primal contest between amoeba and microbe, can be traced through all organic life, its demonstrations incidentally including the present war and giving us a vision looking toward the nature of future wars. Struggle is co ntinuous through all phases of organic life, and the microbe finally destroys all plants and animals which are not destroyed by some intercurrent accident. All organic warfare is fundamentally enzymic in its processes, not only between the lower organisms which fight with their secrete[d] enzymic poisons, but also among plants and animals, including man—man being activated in warfare by his enzymes.

The relation of war to the species is that of a destructive process in all of its final phases. The reason for that is because it exhausts a part of the fund of vital energy which belongs by natural inheritance to germ plasm.

All nations consist of hybrid groups. * * * All nations come and go, like varieties of plants and animals, and for the same reason—being subject to the laws of protoplasm. The salient actions in any nation may be anticipated by the naturalist who studies the particular habits of the hybrid groups representing that variety.

Warfare by arms will continue for some centuries yet, in all probability, but with ever lengthening periods of peace. According to the laws of continuity, order in nature indicates that in the end a world State will emerge, following the already accomplished union of States in larger and larger groups since the days of small tribes and clans.

This will be similar to the way in which organs of a plant gradually developed and became united by mutual interdependence to form an organic whole in an oak tree. Negative and positive pressures under varying conditions of light and of temperature serve to keep the nutrient sap flowing through the widely distributed channels of a plant; so among nations the positive and negative pressures of debt and credit will serve to keep international mind flowing freely through the trade channels of nations.

The philosophy of Treitschke mistook Darwin's idea of struggle as being more important than his theory of mutual interdependence—the latter being the one, however, which stands for victory as a result of struggle. Had the Prussians been better instructed they would have perceived and employed a philosophy of mutual dependence with other nations which constituted their true "colonies."

All Governments are experimental. Autocracies have been tested out in the laboratory, and apparently democracies are now to take their turn in the laboratory for a fuller degree of testing.

In another part of his book, Dr. Morris points out that, like the conscientious doctor who turned over two pages of his volume instead of one and killed his patient, Treitschke turned over two pages instead of one of the book of history and philosophy, and killed Prussia. He left the page of natural history unread. He repeats that in the future we shall have nothing to fear from Prussia. As a scientist, he cites many tokens that Prussia is done for. "Protoplasmically senile," he calls it. It is Germany, not France, Dr. Morris concludes from the evidence of natural science, that is "decadent." Of the hope of a World State, he adds:

Up to the present time the sovereignty of States has represented a primitive conception of the needs of human society, but we have now arrived at a period in the world's history when the State which sets itself above international law on grounds of sovereign expediency will be treated as an outlaw by other States. Historians seem to choose the year 1453 as a sort of dividing line between mediaeval and modern history. The year when this war ends will likely enough mark another dividing line, that between democracies and autocracies, and the establishment of an international police which will prevent a State which dreams of sovereignty from becoming an outlaw. A morality higher than that of service to the State is a morality of service to the species. Germany was finely equipped for developing that point, but Prussia diverted attention and an opportunity was missed. Service to the species will eventually be more fully under the guidance of international law.

In the establishing of peace, for lengthening periods, and in working toward the ultimate extinction of war, Dr. Morris finds much for the naturalist to do. In answer to the hypothetical question of just how the natural scientist could render assistance to, for example, a Hague Court of Permanent Peace, he writes:

Mainly in the way of furnishing information of the sort upon which people have already agreed, and which would serve as a basis for the use of the intellectual set of faculties. They would show that some questions of justice and honor and revenge and reparation are brought forward in the interest of the emotional set of faculties, and the consideration of such material has in the past failed to prevent the recurrence of wars with only five or six years of intermission in Europe alone. They would show that according to the laws of continuity the development of various organisms relates to team work, and that team work on the part of the States would be on the basis of object lessons already available in organic life.

As colony of ants with different functions belonging to different members makes such a harmonious whole that a colony of ants has been spoken of as one organism. Man did not become a supremely successful organism until his various cell colonies worked harmoniously in the form of organism. Different States in different parts of the world, according to the laws of continuity, are progressively engaged by mutual interdependence in forming an organism like a colony of ants or as a colony of cells which form one man.

May the actions of any one nation really be anticipated? Goethe said that the Russian was born a brute, and civilization would only increase his ferocity. This does not fit my good Prussian friends, but it has been demonstrated as a natural feature of Prussian politics. The gentle South German Catholics are devoted to peaceful occupation, yet both belong to the same nation. This requires a knowledge of the different races constituting a nation, so that we may more properly say that The Hague biologist would describe a nation of races and then deduce the probability of action of a nation by the degrees of domination exercised by people of some one race in that nation.

Dr. Morris points out that the emotions aroused in war are also aroused in peace, that politicians quarrel, that men and women show great bravery and endurance, that energy, ill-temper, emotions of various kinds which find their greatest mass expression in warfare are common among us in times of what he describes as "so-called peace." He goes back to that brain defect of man by which the human creature is continually making mistakes and doing wrong things. And he brings us against the old and much-discussed question of a substitute for war" in the following:

One may ask what will take the place of warfare by arms as an outlet for pent-up emotions. Many things might take the place of warfare by arms, but the public is not ready. Civilization has not reached a point where it may rely with enthusiasm the subject of the contest with nature, in intensive agriculture, for example. The increase in games and out-of-door sports has been a marked feature of American life, at least since the latter part of the nineteenth century. These two features, which form a positive outlet for combative energy, cannot be prescribed for a people who have not cultivated a taste for them. We cannot oblige men, women, and children of a nation to play football or even golf. We cannot oblige all of the men, women, and children of a nation to go into the exciting out-of-doors game of intensive agriculture, because that includes the idea of a high degree of scientific attainment beyond the plan of our present-day public schools.

The matter of intensive cultivation of the soil is to become the chief dependance against war in the future. The American Indian required something like nine square miles of land for an Indian in order to live, according to his way of living, while the Chinaman at the same time had learned how to live at the rate of three to an acre. German science and philosophy in relation to agriculture is detailed in books, but, practically, Germany had not advanced up to date in the practical application of agricultural science.

Into the subject of man's defective brain, and its relation to warfare, Dr. Morris goes in detail:

Why does man invest in the wrong financial enterprises, marry the wrong wife, and vote for the wrong political candidate with a frequency that would shock the instinct centres of a cold four-footed rat? We may look for a moment in order to give consideration to this four-footed question, which is basic in understanding the whole subject of warfare. The fault which has remained upon his four feet in the course of his evolution has been guided safely by his instincts which belong to a brain following a normal course in appertainey, to paraphrase Lamarck's "appetency."

Man's brain, on the other hand, seems to have followed an abnormal course. Apparently as a result of some accident or of an evolutionary course not planned by nature, he began to arise upon his hind legs in the hyrax stage of development and he continued to become more and more erect when passing the lemur stage and the anthropoid ape stage as a phyletic cousin of these primates until he arrived at the condition known as man. The reason why we postulate that man's arising upon his hind legs was due to some accident not foreseen by nature is because of the fact that so many structural defects appeared in connection with the erect posture. These are imperfect muscle bearings, weak-walled inguinal canals, and badly placed stresses in joint action. The physical defects of a man as compared with those of a rat are at once apparent to an engineer, and they need not be mentioned here.

Assuming that the cell construction of man's brain went wrong when trying to follow other family anatomic processes, we may deduce the conclusion that his mind acts in faulty ways as a natural consequence. This offers explanation for man's devotion to creeds, religions, for example, and for the absurd choice of leaders in literature and in art, which is displayed by so many individuals.

"We may assume that man must continue to be his own worst enemy for mechanistic reasons which he cannot avoid for awhile," Dr. Morris says. "He is the only animal capable of developing a philosophy which can make him unhappy, and he abets this sort of philosophy through choice of food and of daily habits which further interfere with the normal action of brain cells. He forms the only animal group in which individuals are persistently engaged in trying to fool each other, spending millions of dollars for this purpose annually in printed advertising alone. He is the only animal which constitutes an epidemic against others of his own kind. Man is always an epidemic against nature's resources, destroying the forests and wasting the land, but in frequently occurring wars he becomes an epidemic against his own kind.

"People engaged in warfare are in trouble.

"Biology then looks upon man as being a very defective primate, an offshoot from the primitive Simian group, which gave collateral descendants better anatomy."

GERMAN LEGENDS OF BELGIAN CRUELTY

MUCH was heard early in the war from German sources of cruelties practiced by Belgian francs-tireurs and civilians on soldiers of the German armies marching through Belgium. We heard of the murder of wounded men and stragglers, of eyes gouged out by Belgian women, of Belgian priests inciting their parishioners to acts against the invaders in contravention of the usages of warfare. Such accusations were made officially by the German Chancellor to Americans representing the United Press and Associated Press soon after the outbreak of the war and were embodied in a note from Emperor William to President Wilson under date of Sept. 8, 1914.

All these charges have now been made the subject of a careful study by Fernand van Langenhove, a Belgian, formerly Scientific Secretary at the Solvay Institute of Brussels, who arrives at the conclusion that they are utterly false and nothing more than well-known manifestations of mob psychology such as have been studied many times before by scientific investigators.

Van Langenhove presents his views in a book entitled "How Legends Arise—Franc-Tireur Warfare and Atrocities in Belgium," published in Switzerland, to which country the author escaped from his native land. In support of his conclusions he calls attention to the fact that even in Germany considerable doubt has been expressed in newspapers and elsewhere as to the validity of the charges made by Germans against the Belgians. He scores a neat point by reminding his readers that some of the most widely-known investigations into mob psychology and its tendency to create imaginary happenings "out of the whole cloth" have been made in the past by Germans, who showed that even well-educated people, when questioned as to sequences of events carefully arranged beforehand by the investigators, have given testimony very much at variance with the facts.

With the results of these and similar investigations as a basis, Van Langenhove shows that the psychological state of the German soldiers who entered Belgium in the Summer of 1914 was such as to make them anything but reliable regarding occurrences witnessed by them or described to them by others. These soldiers, he points out, suddenly torn from their everyday civilian pursuits, were in a high state of excitement, which was rendered even more acute by their baptism of fire. He also calls attention to the psychological effect on the German troops of the unexpected resistance of the Belgians, of the constant harrying by the latter of small German detachments, of the recurrence in the minds of the invaders of all they had heard of the French francs-tireurs in the war of 1870, lurid descriptions of whom are prominent in the schooling of German boys. All this, continues the Belgian writer, was calculated to set the nerves of the Germans on edge and completely upset their sense of realities.

Van Langenhove takes up in detail the form in which the German accusations against the Belgians were made laying particular stress on the time that elapsed between the alleged occurrences and the giving of testimony concerning them. In the German White Book regarding alleged Belgian atrocities, he points out, the testimony of 230 witnesses is set down. The time between the alleged happenings and the taking of the testimony was as follows:

In 3 cases, less than 20 days.
In 46 cases, between 20 and 50 days.
In 48 cases, between 50 and 100 days.
In 100 cases, between 100 and 150 days.
In 53 cases, between 150 and 200 days.
In 12 cases, between 200 and 250 days.

Van Langenhove also calls attention to the fact that all the witnesses examined, with only two exceptions, were soldiers in the German army of invasion, in whose midst the legends concerning atrocities by the Belgians had their origin. How, he asks, can the testimony be anything but echoes of these legends?

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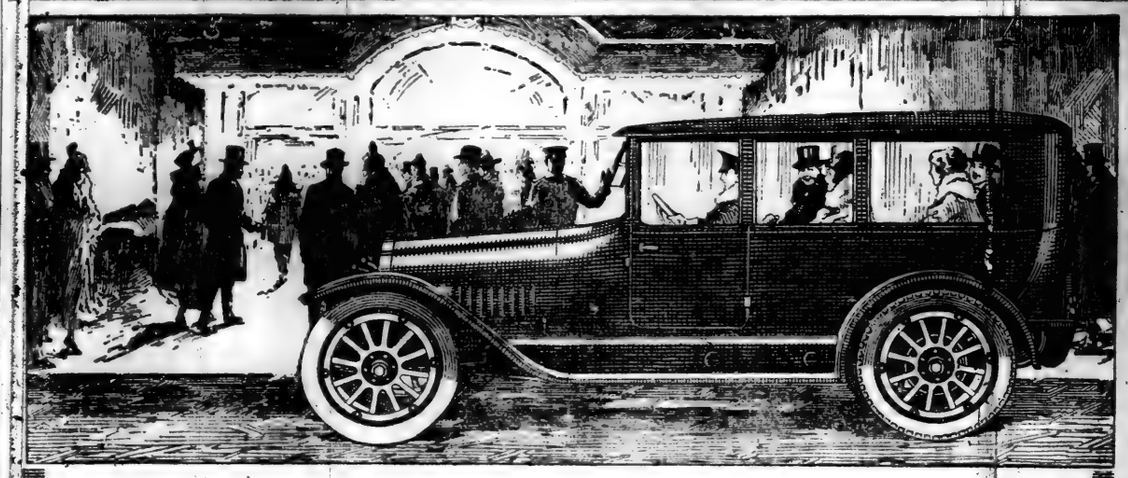

The Prize Exhibit of 1918 Bodies

22 New-Style Mitchells—Including De Luxe Models

THE Mitchell line dominates this year in its wondrous variety of body styles and attraction. The two sizes of the Mitchell Six are shown in 19 new-day styles. Also in three special models, distinctive in color and trimmings.

All are creations of famous designers. And most are built in our own new body plant.

Our space at the Show is filled with them. But three times as many are shown in our showroom. Never before has there been a display of so many body types.

See the Results of Efficiency

This body exhibit shows the latest result of Mitchell efficiency methods. A year ago we moved into our own new body plant. There we applied—as we do to our chassis—up-to-date factory methods.

We employed famous designers, and we gave them free scope. We removed all limitations on the number of body styles.

This new body plant saves a large sum per car. All that saving has been spent on extra comfort, luxury and beauty. So Mitchells are now the handsomest cars in their class.

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One great question in car buying now is the body type. The trend is toward convertibles or closed cars. But there are many ideas about those.

Here you can see all the new styles together, and see them at their best. And whatever you like best can be had on the wonderful Mitchell chassis. You have never seen such a display.

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The Mitchell is famed for its extra values, as compared with other cars in this class. And those are all due to factory economies—to this model efficiency plant.

This mammoth plant was built and equipped to produce this one type economically. Famous efficiency experts have worked here for years to that end. Now the complete car—chassis and body—is built at a minimum labor cost. The result is seen in countless values impossible under old methods.

The Mitchell prices are below any comparable cars. The Mitchell equipment is unique. There are dozens of features which most cars omit.

The Mitchell standards are extreme. In the past few months they have been increased. Safety parts are oversize. We use a wealth of costly steels. Our shock-absorbing springs—used for two years—have never yet been broken.

There is a power tire pump, a dashboard engine primer, a ball-bearing steering wheel, a tonneau light, a locked compartment. There is deep upholstery, heat-fixed finish, ample room. Every detail has been studied.

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GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES OF THE MUSICAL WORLD

Max Rosen Wins His Way—Violinist of East Side Returns From Russia—Romantic Career Since He Was a Boy in Rags.

ONE Winter day six years ago Miss Rachel Lubarski, an east side social worker, went to see a little Rumanian boy in whom she had become interested. The address was that of a barber shop on Rivington Street. The boy was living, not even in the barest of tenements, but in the curtained-off rear end of the shop itself. There was no window. All the light and air came through the barber shop. There was almost no furniture—an untidy bed, a rickety table, one chair. The place was ill-kept, not even clean. The barber and his son, with the handicap of wretched poverty, were unable to keep the airless curtained-off "alcove" free from disorder and dirt.

The little boy greeted the visitor and pointed to the gas pipe that hung down into the middle of the room. "I get my meals on that," he said. "Shall I make you a cup of tea?" And then: "Or shall I play for you?"

Miss Lubarski had not come to hear him play, but to see his home and to ask questions. She had heard him play the violin a few days before. That was why she was there now, to find out what obstacles were to be overcome in the child's musical education. For on that she was determined. When she had first heard him play she had said unhesitatingly: "He shall be studying with Auer in a year."

It was about a year later that Max Rosen of Rivington Street went to Germany to be Leopold Auer's pupil. Now, with years of hard work in Europe behind him and with a record of success in the Scandinavian countries where he has made his début as a violinist, he has come back to America.

Although born in Rumania, he is an American, not only by present choice but by early education and environment. His father brought him to this country when only eight months old. Poor as they were, the barber had known happier and more prosperous days, and was a man of some education, of intelligence, and of no small amount of musical ability. He knew how to foster the boy's talent, and as a mere baby Max was taught to play the violin. He had a cheap instrument of his own as soon as his father could scrape together the few dollars to buy it. Then Max attracted the attention of a friend, Solomon Diamond, and through him was sent to work under David Mannes at the Music School Settlement and later to play for Miss Lubarsky, who is now Mrs. A. L. Garbat. She confesses that she refused at first to hear the child play.

"I had only been in this country a few weeks," she said the other day, "when, through my father, to whom he had letters of introduction, I became interested in Mischa Levitski. I was able to help him, and after that I was pestered by requests to hear infant prodigies of one kind or another play. I refused to hear Max Rosen because I did not suppose he was a real genius, and I did not think I could do anything for him. Then one night Mr. Diamond asked me and my father to dinner, and when we reached his house, told us that Max was there. After dinner the boy got his violin and asked me what I would like him to play. I said, 'What do you want to play?' And he answer, 'I'll play anything you like.' Then he said, 'Somebody took me last week to hear Mischa Elman. Shall I play you something that he played?' I asked if he could play the Mendelssohn Concerto, and he said he knew the first movement and part of the second and third. And he played it.

"Well, it was the cheapest sort of a fiddle, but the tone that child got out of it was divine. He stood in his ragged clothes—he had been blue with cold when he came in. And I said to his father, 'He must go to Auer!'"

So the social worker set to work to introduce eleven-year-old Max and his violin to people who could help him. Efrem Zimbalist wrote her that the boy was "enormously talented" and had "every chance of becoming a great artist" with good training. Maud Powell said she had not been so stirred by youthful talent since she had heard Josef Hofmann play at six. Kathleen Parlow wrote Miss Lubarski a note in which she said that "this marvelous child" had one of the greatest talents she had ever known. It was Miss Parlow who sent little Max to the late Edward de Coppet. He invited the members of the Flonzaley Quartet and a small additional group of distinguished musicians to hear the child play.

But long before this Miss Lubarski had invited Max to dinner with Mischa Levitski, because she wanted the two talented boys to be friends, and it was the older one who gave the younger a part of his "start." Miss Lubarski left them alone in the living room for a while. When she came back they were standing in the window, with their backs to the door, so deep in conversation that neither heard her approach.

"When you are taken to play for people you must be more careful about the way you look," Levitski was saying. "You oughtn't to wear that dirty gray shirt and those sneakers. You should be neat and clean and wear boots."

"But I haven't any," Max piped up, in a troubled voice. "These are all the clothes I have. You have a mother to take care of you, but I haven't anybody to wash my clothes, and so I wear the gray flannel shirt because it doesn't show when it is dirty. My father only gets me one at a time. They cost 50 cents, and that's all we can pay."

On the next day Miss Lubarski and a friend took Max out and bought him new clothes—a suit, boots, shirts, stockings, underclothes. "And he was so pleased," she laughed, "he made me take his picture!"

When Mr. de Coppet asked the child to play, he abruptly refused. And when pressed for a reason, he confessed that it was because the Flonzaley Quartet had just been playing. "I can't play after those great musicians," he begged. But he consented at last. The next morning Edward de Coppet arranged to undertake the entire burden of his musical education in Europe.

Max had worked at the Music School Settlement for a year, and had conscientiously played exercises. But he had taught himself intricate and difficult music by listening to Mischa Elman records on a phonograph in a second-hand furniture store on the east side. He had made friends with the storekeeper's son, and by the hour he listened to the records. Then he played the music himself. In the year before he went to Germany, however, another teacher, Bernard Sinsheimer, had become interested in the lad, and it was he who prepared him for a recital in Cooper Union in the early Spring of 1912. This raised the money to pay Max's and his father's fares to Europe. It has been, so far, his only public appearance in America.

The lessons with Auer were to begin the first of June, and it was late May when Max and his father arrived in the German village, where the master was spending the Summer. Interested in the new country, Max could not be induced to practice. For a week he did not touch his violin. Then, on the evening before he was to have his first lesson, he began to play, and nothing would persuade him to stop. The hour came for the imposition of quiet in Germany, but Max played and played, and his landlady, in terror of the police though she was, had not the heart to stop him. It grew very late, but still Max practiced, and at last there came what the landlady had been dreading—a thundering knock on the door. She was sure it was the police, and as soon as she opened the door began to make precipitate apologies.

"He is only a little American boy," she said. "He has come to take lessons with the professor, and he does not want to stop practicing."

The visitor laughed. "Tell him," he said, "that the professor has been standing in the road for an hour, listening to him. Tell him that now he can go to sleep!"

Liszt's "St. Elizabeth" at the Metropolitan,—Florence Easton as the Hungarian Princess with her Children.

Max Rosen, New Yorker, who Returns from Russia for a Philharmonic Debut.

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Margaret Romaine, of Chicago Opera to Sing in War Benefit Here for Y.W.C.A.

Mascagni's "Lodoletta" Next Opera Novelty;—Enrico Caruso as an Artist Hero.

CALENDAR OF CONCERTS.

January.

6—Symphony Society, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
6—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
6—Zoellner Quartet, afternoon, Princess Theatre.
6—John McCormack, tenor, evening, Hippodrome.
6—Bianca Randall, soprano, evening, G. M. Cohan Theatre.
7—Dorothy Fox, soprano, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
7—Joseph Bonnet, organ, evening, Aeolian Hall.
8—Margaret Namara, soprano, afternoon, Princess Theatre.
8—Adela Margulies Trio, evening, Aeolian Hall.
9—Philharmonic Orchestra, evening, Carnegie Hall.
10—Symphony Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
10—Boston Symphony, evening, Carnegie Hall.
11—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
11—Sascha Jacobsen, violin, evening, Aeolian Hall.
12—Symphony for Children, morning, Aeolian Hall.
12—Boston Symphony Orchestra, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
12—Ossip Gabrilowitsch, piano, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
12—Philharmonic Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
12—F. Sonin, A. Kaufman, evening, Aeolian Hall.
13—Symphony Society, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
13—Friends of Music, afternoon, Ritz-Carlton.
13—Elizabeth Gutman, soprano, afternoon, Princess Theatre.
14—Yolanda Mero, piano, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
15—Schola Cantorum, evening, Carnegie Hall.
15—Willem Willeke, 'cello, evening, Aeolian Hall.
16—Oliver Denton, piano, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
16—German Press Club, evening, Carnegie Hall.
17—American String Quartet, afternoon, Princess Theatre.
18—Amparita Farrar, soprano, evening, Aeolian Hall.
19—Philharmonic Extra, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
19—Russian Symphony, evening, Carnegie Hall.
20—Young Men's Symphony, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
22—Flonzaley Quartet, evening, Aeolian Hall.
24—Philharmonic Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.

PROGRAMS OF THE WEEK.

Passing the season's halfway mark, the Symphony Society opens an added subscription at its ninth concert in Aeolian Hall this afternoon, presenting the new symphony No. 2 by Kalinnokow, just received, and a violin concerto by Hubay, also unheard here, in which the soloist is Efrem Zimbalist.

The Philharmonic Society today at Carnegie Hall, postponing Boyle's "Slumber Song" and "Morning Serenade," will play one novelty, Whithorne's "Rain," with Goldmark's "Spring" overture, Debussy's "Rondes de Printemps," songs for Louis Graveure, and the second symphony of Rachmaninoff.

The Zoellner Quartet will appear at the Princess Theatre this afternoon, performing "Two Sketches" for string quartet by Eugene Goossens, a young Englishman who studied in Belgium. In place of Sgambati, a Beethoven quartet leads the program, which closes with one of Haydn.

John McCormack at the Hippodrome tonight sings tenor airs of Handel, Faure, Tosti, Rachmaninoff, Irish folk-songs, and others of Kramer, Tours, Lehmann, and Edwin Schneider. Andre Polah, the Belgian violinist, will add solos, including Edwin Grasse's "Waves at Play."

Bianca Randall, soprano, at the George M. Cohan Theatre tonight will sing the Italian "Hymn of Garibaldi," Speak's "When the Boys Come Home," Hamilton Reynolds's negro revival song, "Judgment Day," and La Forge's "Retreat." There will be piano solos by Francis Moore.

Dorothy Fox, soprano, assisted by George Harris, Jr., and Dwight Fiske at the piano, will sing in Aeolian Hall tomorrow afternoon songs by Handel, Gluck, Spohr, Brahms, Rachmaninoff, Moussorgsky, Fiske, Alin, Schlieder, Widor, Moreau, and Barbirolli.

Joseph Bonnet, the French organist, before starting his transcontinental tour, will make a final appearance at Aeolian Hall tomorrow night in requested numbers of Palestrina, Gabrielli, Clarumbault, Bach, Handel, Franck, Bonnet, Guilmant, Debussy, and Widor.

Margaret Namara, soprano, gives a postponed recital Tuesday afternoon at the Princess Theatre, with airs of Martini, Weckerlin, Schindler, Debussy, Grieg, Giordano, Gretchaninow, Poldowsky, Florence Gere, Gans, and Buzzi-Peccia, assisted in 'cello solos by Herman Sandby.

The Margulies Trio gives its second and final concert in Aeolian Hall on Tuesday evening, playing works of Dvorak, Grieg and Gretchaninow, in part unfamiliar here. The players are Adele Margulies, Leopold Lichtenberg and Alwin Schroeder.

The orchestra of the Philharmonic Society under Josef Stransky will give a special concert at Carnegie Hall on Wednesday evening, with a popular program in the "home symphony series." David Hochstein will play Mendelssohn's violin concerto, and Maggie Teyte will sing an air from Massenet's "Thais."

Ernest Bloch's "Trois Poemes Juifs" will be new to the Symphony Society subscribers on Thursday afternoon at Carnegie Hall, with the Berlioz symphony, "Harold in Italy," and Claudia Muzio in the "Casta Diva" from "Norma" and "Depuis le Jour" from "Louise."

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, returning for a third and midseason visit Thursday evening at Carnegie Hall, will play Beethoven's "Pastoral" symphony, Handel's Concerto Grosso in D minor, Cherubini's "Anacreon" overture, and Ravel's more recent suite No. 2 from "Daphnis and Chloe."

For the eighth of the Philharmonic's Friday matinees in Carnegie Hall a revival of Bruckner's Fifth symphony is planned, with Dellius's "In a Summer Garden," Berlioz's "Hungarian March," and Saint-Saëns's violin concerto No. 3, played by Alfred Megerlin.

Sascha Jacobsen of New York reappears in recital Friday evening at Aeolian Hall, when he will introduce here the late Max Reger's prelude and fugue on themes of Bach, for violin alone, with works of Nardini, Lalo, Debussy, Henriques, Juon, Ketten-Loeffler and Cecil Burleigh.

The Symphony Concerts for Children reach their last day but one next Saturday morning in Aeolian Hall, illustrating the brass instruments in numbers from Verdi's "Aida," Weber's "Freischütz," Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream," Bizet's "Carmen," and Tschaikowsky's "March Slav."

Next Saturday's matinée of the Boston Symphony under Dr. Muck at Carnegie Hall will present Tschaikowsky's Fourth Symphony, Brahms's "Tragic" overture, Sibelius's "The Swan of Tuonela," and Richard Strauss's "Death and Transfiguration."

Ossip Gabrilowitsch, pianist, at Aeolian Hall next Saturday afternoon, alternates two composers, playing Schumann's Fantasie and C minor sonata, Chopin's Fantasie-Impromptu, A flat and A minor mazurkas, ballade Op. 48, nocturne in E, prelude in F, and etude in C minor.

Max Rosen, just returned from Russia, will make his début at a Philharmonic concert Saturday evening in Carnegie Hall, playing Goldmark's violin concerto and solo pieces, a Chopin nocturne, and Paganini's caprice No. 24, arranged by Auer. The orchestra, opening with Brahms's Symhony No. 2, will add Liszt's "Tasso."

Frances Sonin, soprano, and Aaron Kaufman, pianist, have a joint recital Saturday evening in Aeolian Hall, including Russian music of Gouriliew, Dargomijsky, Rachmaninoff, and Nicolas Rubinstein, with other works by Grieg, Sinding, Olin, Meissner, Falck, Harford, Massell, and Strickland.

The Symphony Society next Sunday afternoon at Aeolian Hall will repeat Thursday's program elsewhere noted above, comprising selections from Berlioz, Weber, Bloch, Bellini, and Charpentier, the soloist again being Claudia Muzio.

The Society of Friends of Music at the Ritz-Carlton next Sunday will hear Handel's concerto grosso in F, Haydn's symphony in D, four songs of Brahms for women's chorus, and Mozart's "Les petits Riens," conducted by Bodanzky.

Elizabeth Gutman, soprano, will give her annual recital at the Princess Theatre next Sunday afternoon, singing songs of many well-known composers, and, as is her custom, some Russian and Yiddish folksongs.

Metropolitan Opera.

Marvine Marsel, a Russian pianist, will play at tonight's Metropolitan concert. Mario and Giovanni Martinelli will sing with the orchestra under Hageman.

The program includes Tschaikowsky's concerto and pieces by Chopin and Paganini-Liszt for piano, David's "Charmant Oiseau" and soprano songs of Rogers, Lang, and La Forge, and the tenor airs from "Faust" and "Aida."

Caruso sings again in "Marta" at the opera tomorrow night, with Hempel, Perini, De Luca, Malatesta, and others, conducted by Bodanzky.

"Aida" for the fourth time next Wednesday will be sung by Muzio, Matzenauer, Martinelli, Amato, and Mardones, led by Moranzoni.

"Marouf," the French novelty, occurs a third time on Thursday, with De Luca, Alda, Howard, and Rothier, directed by Monteux.

"St. Elizabeth," in English, will be repeated Friday by Easton, Matzenauer, Whitehill, Schlegel, and Ruysdael, with Bodanzky at the baton.

"Lodoletta," this week's Mascagni novelty, has a star cast next Saturday afternoon, headed by Caruso and Farrar, as elsewhere told.

"La Bohème," the first opera to reach five performances, will be sung in the popular-price series next Saturday night, with Peterson, Martinelli, and Scotti; a new Musetta, is Miss Kanders.

OTHERS TO BE HEARD.

Cecil Arden will sing Saint-Saëns's "The Swan," arranged by Branscombe, before the Humanitarian Cult on Tuesday at Carnegie Hall, assisted, among others, by Max Gegna.

The Educational Alliance has a concert tonight by Conrad Held, violin, and another at the Young People's branch by Valeska Wagner, soprano, and Louise Keppler.

Oscar Spirescu will conduct selections from "Tannhäuser," "Carmen," and Johann Strauss's "Vienna Woods" waltz during the seventeenth week of the Strand Orchestra.

BROOKLYN MUSIC.

Nicholas Douty, tenor, of Philadelphia, will lecture at the Brooklyn Academy tomorrow night, singing songs from Bach, Schubert, and Liszt to Leoncavallo, Puccini, and Granados.

Mme. Melba will appear Tuesday evening at the Academy, assisted by Stella Power, an Australian soprano; Arthur Hackett, American tenor; Francis de Bourguignon, Canada's soldier pianist, and Frank St. Leger.

The Boston Symphony program Friday night at the Academy, without Fritz Kreisler, announced earlier this season, will now present Brahms's Fourth symphony, Sibelius's "Swan of Tuonela," Ravel's "Daphnis," and Balakireff's "Thamar."

FREE TO THE PUBLIC.

Samuel A. Baldwin will resume his free organ recitals at the City College this afternoon, playing Yon's "The Infant Jesus," Novin's "Sketches of the City," and Gillette's "From the South."

"LODOLETTA" BRINGS MASCAGNI PREMIERE

Holland Idyl of Ouida's "Two Little Wooden Shoes" in Opera—Hailed in Italy as Work of 100 Days.

SPRINGTIME in Holland, a tiny Netherland village, a group of simple folk preparing to celebrate the sixteenth birthday of a young girl in Dutch cap and sabots; such is the setting, the locale, the motif of Mascagni's newest opera, "Lodoletta," which will have its première in this country as the season's third novelty at the Metropolitan and twenty-fifth work in the repertory next Saturday afternoon.

The opera's story at one time, as told in a romance by Ouida, the novelist who, on the Continent, preferred to be alluded to as Mlle. de la Ramée—was widely known to French and English readers, and was even tenderly laughed and cried over by young America. For this one of Ouida's stories, like her pathetic "Dog of Flanders," was such as a child might read. It will be recalled by many now young no longer, who may be among those to witness the coming opera matinée, to greet again the heroine of "Two Little Wooden Shoes."

***

The Little Skylark, as her new name in Italian signifies, was found in a basket of flowers on the lakeside by good old Antonio, who brought up the waif as his own child. All the people join in decorating her cabin to surprise her on her return in Act 1 from the flower market. A passing party of strangers stops for refreshments. Among them is the Parisian painter Flammen, who has been sent out of France by order of Napoleon III. for expressing anti-imperial sentiments.

The painter is attracted by a Madonna in a little shrine, the care of which is Lodoletta's special concern. He wants to buy the image from Antonio, but the old man says that would grieve Lodoletta. Then Flammen proposes to borrow it in consideration of a gold coin. Antonio, seeing at hand the means of purchasing two little red wooden shoes—"due zoccoletti rossi"—which Lodoletta has been longing for, closes the bargain, the understanding being that the painter shall take the Madonna after nightfall.

Lodoletta's return from the market is the occasion of an outburst of gayety. Her happiness is unbounded when Antonio presents her with the new red shoes. "And the peach tree is in bloom, another gift of God," exclaims Antonio, who goes at once to gather for her some branches of blossoms, while Giannotto, a fellow-villager, who long has loved Lodoletta, seeks without success to talk with her alone.

The merry making is suddenly interrupted by Antonio falling from the peach tree and injuring himself fatally. His death overwhelms Lodoletta and she is alone and in tears when Flammen comes again on the scene at nightfall to get the Madonna. The artist speaks to her, learns her origin and her misfortune. Her simple charm fascinates him. He comforts her as one would a child. When she falls asleep he departs, but without the Madonna, which Lodoletta, for once has forgotten, and before which he lays a bunch of roses with the words, "For Lodoletta."

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Spring and Summer have given place to Autumn, gray and misty, when Act 2 shows again the Holland village. Flammen has taken Lodoletta as a model and her picture is about to receive its finishing touches. She is sad to think that its completion will mean the departure of the painter, and this, too, in spite of the fact that the villagers and their children now resent the presence of this stranger and regard the innocent Lodoletta with suspicion.

Giannotto makes a fruitless appeal to her. He tries to explain why the children mock Flammen and avoid her. Then it is that she realizes what it all means, this strange hostility. When Flammen, returning, discovers a change in her attitude toward him, he hesitates about leaving for Paris, whence news has come that the ban against him has been raised. But she begs him to go. Yielding to the prompting of his better self, he flees temptation.

The closing act brings a change of scene to Paris, to the villa and garden of Flammen. It is New Year's Eve, and he and his friends have gathered to celebrate the occasion. But Flammen cannot enter into the spirit of the festivities. His friends rally him about the little Dutch model. She has disappeared from her village, and all his efforts to discover her whereabouts have been vain. Flammen admits his love for the lost Lodoletta, and indignantly rejects the suggestion that she has found another lover, and that therefore he should banish her from his mind.

The gayety within the villa is at its height when Lodoletta, in her sabots, traveling afoot, and almost exhausted, reaches the garden. She has wandered far, and has found Flammen's house at last. She fancies he had expected her, because the villa is illuminated. Her disillusion breaks her heart.

She falls helpless in the snow, just as midnight sounds. Flammen's party of friends depart, singing gayly, but as the artist turns back toward his house after the leave-taking, he discovers a pair of little wooden shoes sadly worn. They are Lodoletta's, but their owner is cold in death when Flammen finds her.

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"Lodoletta" has been staged by Richard Ordinski, its choruses rehearsed by Giulio Setti, and the costumes prepared from Pallanti's designs. Caruso's familiarity with the opera made him practically assume the added rôle of a stage manager at the first rehearsals in New York. In Rome, Rosina Storchio created the heroine's rôle, Campione the philandering artist, and Molinari the village lover, a part that Amato sings here. Mascagni, who conducted the première, was said by Italian critics to have written the opera in 100 days.

WILL SING FOR Y. W. C. A.

Margaret Romaine, one of Chicago's young American opera singers now coming East, will make her first New York appearance as soloist at a mass meeting in the Hippodrome this afternoon, when the Young Women's Christian Association will launch its drive for $1,750,000 as this city's share in a national fund for war work.

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Concert Master Philharmonic Orch.
Sat. Eve., Jan. 12, at 8:30.
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Wed. at 8, Aida. Munzio, Matzenauer, Martinelli, Amato, Mardones. Rosa Cond., Moranzoni
Thurs. at 8, Marouf. Alda, Howard, De Luca, Rothier, Chalmers. Segurola, Vix, Cond., Monteux
Fri. at 8:15, Sat. Elizabeth, Easton, Matzenauer, Whitehill, Leonard, Ruysdael, Schlegel. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. at 2:15 (First Time) Lodoletta, Farrar, Caruso, Amato, Pini-Corsi, Segurola. Cond., Moranzoni
Sat. at 8:15 (50c to $3). Boheme, Peterson, Kanders, Martinelli, Scotti, Mardones, D'Angelo. Cond., Papi.

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PLAYS AND PLAYERS IN THE NEW YORK THEATRES

English Laughter

By JOHN CORBIN.

A MAN'S capacity for joy," says a French philosopher, "is the measure of his strength." Or, as the word "joy" has, in our Puritanical mother speech, a rather disturbing connotation, we should perhaps translate it as "enjoyment." In either version the saying has, at first blush, an undoubtedly Gallic flavor. But try it again and it may be possible to avoid the blushing.

Is there any joy in the world's present trial of strength? Not for the Germans. When they marched out to plunder they shouted "Gott mit uns!" And even as they held carnivals of murder and rape they sang soberly pious hymns. Inexpressibly shocking they found it that the English marched to meet them singing "Tipperary." But the event proved an even greater shock. In the recoil that followed, the intending world conquerors sought to renew their forces with the rabid rage of Lissauer. Tommy Atkins gibed at them. "Sing us something comic: sing us the 'Im of 'ate.'" In a subtler mood Punch showed a Prussian household in the attitude of family prayers "doing its morning hate against England." It was a masterpiece of caricature, from the baffled lust and greed of the father down to the little daughter who venomously stuck out her tongue and the dachshund that glowered.

No tribute to a warring nation has been more keenly visioned nor more deeply felt than the poem of Don Marquis, "The Laughter of the English."

For while the world said: *Let none smile, There is no mirth, hereafter!*
The "golden lads" of Shakespeare's land
Outfaced their doom with laughter.

We guess what inward throes must shake
The stout heart still unbroken,
What griefs lie in the silent deeps,
What agonies unspoken.

Simple and subtle is thy mood—
Not honoring Fritz to hate him!
Leaving him puzzled with thy jests,
The scorn wherewith ye rate him.

England, we know thee better now:
Through all the years hereafter
Shall thy name, England, ring for us
A chime of valiant laughter!

There is truth in Hindenburg's saying that the war will be won by the side that has the stronger nerves; but the real "bottom" of a fighting man lies deeper than his nerve centres. It lies in the ideas, in the mood and temper, that animate him. Of these there is many an index; but not the least of them, certainly, is the power of hearty laughter.

It means something, then, that the two most notable English plays produced here this season are comedies dealing with the war. And the more one reflects on it, the more it is surprising. The first instinct of managers and playwrights was journalistic: they rushed into the midst of things. But they soon found that they were hopelessly outclassed by the correspondent at the front. Even in New-York the cut-and-out war play proved a blind alley. The pacifist horrors of "Moloch," and the belligerent thrills of "Under Fire" alike fell short of the sensation that awaited us daily with breakfast. They were colder than the type of the morning paper—of which they were, in fact, a merely theatric perversion. Then it was thought that what the public wanted was to get away from the war—to be diverted. So the managers gave us "diversions." There was sense in that. One of the great benefactions of the theatre is that it takes us out of ourselves and away. Or, if it cannot quite do that, it opens up within ourselves regions of enjoyment far removed from our daily lives; and so it relieves and refreshes the part that is laboring, suffering. All honor to "Chu Chin Chow" and to "Jack o' Lantern"; Honor, too, and a wreath, to "Miss 1917," who learned so soon that our appetite for "divertissement" is less capacious than the Century Theatre.

And so we came back to comedy *sans* music, *sans* dancing. It was Sentimental Barrie who "found the way." Having rushed *in medias res* with "The Day"—the most melancholy day

Margaret Anglin and Edward Emery in Miss Anglin's Production of the English Comedy, "Billeted," at The Playhouse.

of his life, a day of sloppy weather more than Caledonian—he rebounded to the other extreme and wrote a revue for Gaby Deslys. Then he came to, The result was those wonderful little tragi-comedies seen last Spring at the Empire, in which a single spark from the great conflagration is beheld close to—scintillant, incandescent, pulsating. *The* war is too huge, too inchoate, for either terror or laughter. It is not the sun that we see mirrored in a dewdrop; but it is something the human eye can contemplate, and therefore more beautiful, more luminous to the mind and the spirit.

War and Grass Widowhood.

In "Billeted," produced here by Margaret Anglin, the war serves mainly as background. One sees a young woman who is separated from her husband and is devoting herself to war work. An officer is billeted in her household. To satisfy local gossip—sod being preferred to grass in the matter of widows—she gives it out that the husband is dead. But presently the officer's aid arrives. If is the wandering husband, who has taken another name. The situation verges upon farce. The husband incog. is obliged to pin a mourning band on his arm to celebrate his own demise. Life has an added pang when he finds that his wife is as spendthrift and improvident as ever. In order that there may be food, light, and a telephone he goes about the town paying her bills—and forthwith local gossip is convinced of The Worst.

But if the situations verge upon farce they never quite touch it. They are handled so lightly, so convincingly, as to fall neatly within the scope of what is prevailingly a comedy of character. For this wife is as hot-headed as she is spendthrift, while her husband is a bit of a philanderer. Shaken apart by the levities of their own dispositions, they are shaken together again by the accidents of wartime—and also by the more human mood it has engendered in them. The milieu of the play is thoroughly English, and provincial English at that; but the situations are novel and effective, while the dialogue is throughout in the best manner of English comedy, extraordinarily bright and laughable. Miss Anglin makes the empty-minded but gay and spirited heroine likable, thoroughly; and in the half farcical crises of the story she uses her power as an emotional actress with richly comic effect. Edward Emery invests the husband with uncommon ease and charm and, above all, with sterling humor. This is the politest of English comedy, if also the lightest.

Democracy and War.

"General Post" strikes at the heart of one of the most interesting social situations which the war is involving us in, though the surface of comedy is so gay and diverting that one realizes this only in retrospect. Today as in the French Revolution the highway is open to talent. A provincial tailor who before the war was socially impossible, becomes a Major General in France and is on his way to a peerage. In the first act the idea of his marrying a Baronet's daughter is preposterous; in the last it is quite utterly pleasing. The story is curiously parallel to that of "The Admirable Crichton," the war creating the social upheaval which in Barrie's play was caused by shipwreck on a Pacific island. But there is this difference, that whereas Barrie, writing of the old order, was obliged to separate his hero and heroine in the last act, returning each to the class of his origin, Mr. Terry hails a social realignment. One of the characters suggests that the war is making England democratic. "Oh, I don't know!" is the answer. "Somehow we manage to shake down." The last act very amusingly indicates the manner of the shaking. Sir Dennys, who has been such a snob to the local tailor, fine fellow though he is, becomes almost servile in his obsequiousness to the prospective peer. And even in the height of his absurdity, he quite convinces himself that his new mood is one of sterling democratic brotherhood. The more he changes, the more he is himself. It is a comedy creation of the very first order. As played by Thomas A. Wise, it misses something of its intrinsic subtlety, but in the main outlines it is gloriously true, irresistibly funny.

Yet though English snobbery is held up to laughter, certain basic facts remain. The shopkeeper has become a General, and a prospective peer. The baronet's daughter, the radical of her family, has appreciated him, yes loved him, from the start. Her brother, at first a congenital snob, has learned to like him as a comrade, worship him as a leader. So democracy scores—scores heavily. And in such matters it is the contemporary generation that decides.

What is the true meaning of the play? Mr. Terry does not tell us. Though dealing with a social phenomenon worthy of Bernard Shaw, he does not indulge us with Shavian disquisitions. He develops his situations and characters—tells his story. The rest he leaves mainly to us. There is much to be said for this method. It is, in fact, the method employed by Ibsen, though in a far different mood and manner. As a means of portraying life, the theatre is supreme among artistic vehicles; but it loses its finest attributes when used as a pulpit or a cart tail. It does not alter the case that Shaw is a far greater man than Mr. Terry has yet shown himself—or even that Mr. Williams of "Why Marry?" has written a play which is quite as amusing as "General Post" and far more original in thought.

A minor advantage of Mr. Terry's method is that it leaves something to be said by his commentators. This question of the middle classes and the war is every day looming in larger proportions. After our civil war the Grand Army of the Republic controlled our political destinies for decades. Is history to repeat itself? England is not the United States, and our world today is a very different place from mid-century America. Over against organized, class-conscious capital, there is now a conscious and largely organized proletariat. The middle class, which was once the greater America, is ground between them as between millstones. It is quite unorganized, and if at all conscious of class it is only to be ashamed of it. The phenomenon has been intensified by the fact that traditionally our economists and politicians have dealt almost exclusively with questions of material wealth—of class and mass, of riches and poverty—ignoring those questions of vital welfare which Ruskin first indicated as the true concern of statesmen. Now, the war has shown the world, in the plainest of object lessons, that its most precious wealth is not in materials but in men. The middle class has come into its own. In the Grand Army of England it will have the nucleus of an organization, with its cause fully shaped and ready to its hand. Will it also have achieved a class consciousness? And if it has, will it be class-conscious in the narrower sense, as the aristocracy and labor have too often been—or will it conceive its cause truly, as the cause of the people and the State as a whole?

These questions are agitating England very deeply today, as they will one day agitate us. A newly organized National Labor Party has already promulgated its program, which looks to the absorption of a large part, not only of the returning soldiers, but of the educated middle class in general, into the ranks of the Socialists. Sidney Webb is their spokesman. Lord Northcliffe sees the main outlines of the future similarly, and with equal clearness. As he said in a recent interview, the returning soldiers will be the masters of England for decades. It is known to be the present aim of his great press organization to gain influence with the men now in France in order to inform and lead them when they return. Where he may lead them is more doubtful, but certainly not into the camps of socialism. The coming decade is to witness a struggle as noble as it will be gigantic, a struggle to decide whether the grand army is to side with the new socialism or the old liberals—or whether it is to realize its power and dominate them both. Clearly, the central situation in "General Post" is big with potentialities.

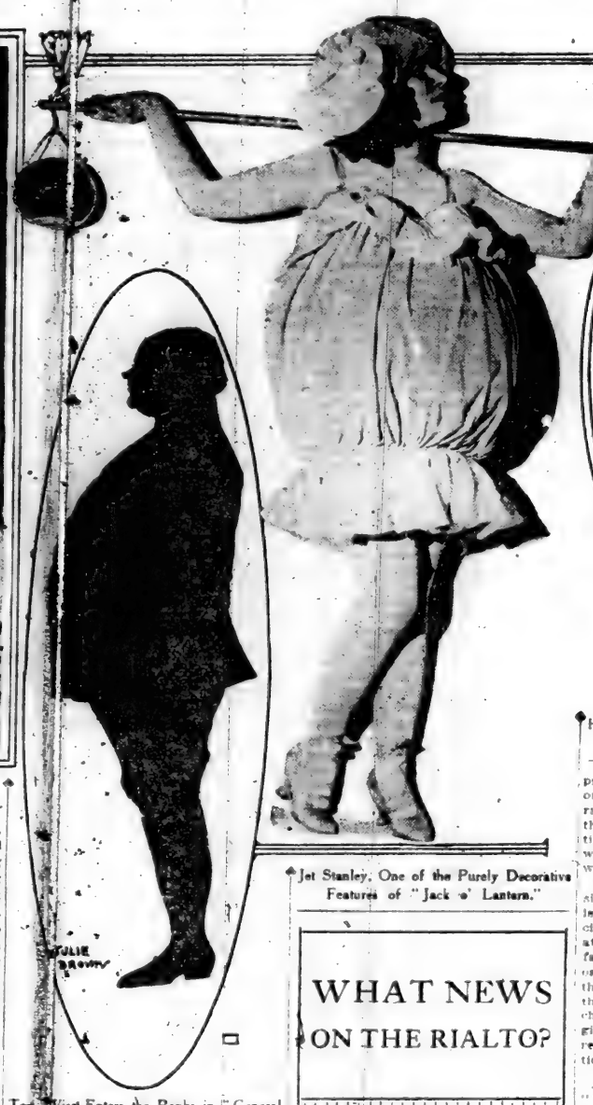
The Heroic Mood.

In three years we have progressed from the war melodrama through reactionary "divertissement" to high comedy of the war. But as yet we have had no play mirroring the war spirit on a rightly heroic scale. Is not such a thing possible, nay, written in the books? The Villager, a little new journal of opinion, which issues weekly up here from the intellectual centre of Katonah, thinks that it is. "In our own American history" there is material enough, now sufficiently mellowed, for the heroic play, the poetic play, the play that will give some future public a solacing linking with the past, and the spiritual catharsis which Aristotle rightly saw as the great restoring function of dramatic art. The seed is already sown, and the pessimists who for decades have been busy with their discouraging soil tests stand to be handsomely disproved. War is a mighty waster, but who shall deny that it is the builder, too?"

In the days of Froissart people of this curious English race have "taken their pleasure sadly." Yet, through the same long ages, whenever Fate has most sorely beset them they have laughed from their deepest hearts—laughed not only at their enemies, down to the serio-sanct Hun, but at themselves. And as their drama is above that of other nations, so its dominant mood, from Shakespeare to Barrie, has been in essence poetic, richly human, unaffectedly noble.

TO BE CONTINUED

Play	Playhouse	Premier
Oh, Boy!	Casino	Feb. 18
Business Before Pleasure	Eltinge	Aug. 15
Maytime	Shubert	Aug. 16
The Eyes of Youth	Maxine Elliott	Aug. 22
Cheer Up	Hippodrome	Aug. 23
A Tailor-Made Man	Cohan & Harris	Aug. 27
Leave It to Jane	Longacre	Aug. 28
The Masquerader	Booth	Sept. 3
Polly with a Past	Belasco	Sept. 6
Lombardi, Ltd.	Morosco	Sept. 24
Three Rose	Lyceum	Oct. 3
Jack o' Lantern	Globe	Oct. 16
Doing Our Bit	Winter Garden	Oct. 18
Chu Chin Chow	Manhattan	Oct. 22
The Land of Joy	Park	Nov. 1
The Pipes of Pan	Hudson	Nov. 6
The Naughty Wife	Harris	Nov. 17
Madame Sand	Knickerbocker	Nov. 19
Odds and Ends of 1917	Bijou	Nov. 19
The King	George M. Cohan	Nov. 20
Over the Top	44th Street Roof	Dec. 1
Washington Sq. Players (2d bill)	Comedy	Dec. 3
Blind Youth	39th Street	Dec. 3
The Gipsy Trail	Plymouth	Dec. 4
The Silent Assertion	Bramhall	Dec. 8
Flo-Flo	Cort	Dec. 20
Yes or No	48th Street	Dec. 20
Lord and Lady Algy	Broadhurst	Dec. 22
Words and Music	Fulton	Dec. 24
General Post	Gaiety	Dec. 24
The Lady of the Camellias	Empire	Dec. 24
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath	Republic	Dec. 24
Why Marry?	Astor	Dec. 25
Billeted	Playhouse	Dec. 25
Going Up	Liberty	Dec. 25
The Cohan Revue 1918	New Amsterdam	Dec. 31
Happiness	Criterion	Dec. 31



Tom West Enters the Ranks in "General Post," at the Gaiety.

Fania Marinoff in the Title Role of "Karen," a Drama from the Danish Which Will Be Played at the Greenwich Village Theatre Tomorrow Night.

Jet Stanley, One of the Purely Decorative Features of "Jack o' Lantern."

WHAT NEWS ON THE RIALTO?

IT appears likely at this writing that no less than three new theatres will open their doors during the month of February. The first of these probably will be the Norworth, in Forty-eighth Street, which will house a musical revue entitled "Nic Nacs of Now," put together by the authors of "Odds and Ends of 1917," and presumably the same type of piece. The opening of the Norworth has been announced for Jan. 27 by the management, but only an exposition is subject to more delays than a theatre opening, and accordingly it seems reasonable to suppose that February will have arrived before the Norworth throws open its doors.

The second new house will be the Vanderbilt, also on Forty-eighth Street, immediately west of the Cort. A musical piece will open this house also, "Honor Bright," the work of Catherine Chisholm Cushing and the smiling Harry Carroll. The production will mark the début of a new producing firm, for Carroll has allied himself with William A. Sheer, well known in the films, to enter the managerial field. "Honor Bright" was destined at one time to serve Blanche Ring as a starring vehicle, and at various other times was on the point of production. At the Vanderbilt it will be Grace La Rue, late of "Hitchy-Koo," who will have the leading rôle.

The third house to open will be Henry Miller's Theatre, in Forty-third Street, east of Broadway. The original plans called for the opening of this house some time ago, but building delays brought about by war conditions necessitated a postponement. It was a postponement which was not without its consolation, however, for it had been Mr. Miller's intention to open his theatre with "Anthony in Wonderland." A failure never has been known to make a manager really happy, but there is a particular prejudice against beginning the career of a new playhouse with a catastrophe.

Janet Dunbar in "Lombardi, Ltd.," Still Flourishing at the Morosco.

An announcement concerning the Miller Theatre has it that "it has been nearly a year in the making, is not made of stucco and cement, and does not resemble a dry goods box," which is taken to mean that Mr. Miller is not entirely satisfied with some of the other New York theatres. An additional structural innovation, it is promised, will make it possible for persons seated in the boxes to see something of the entertainment.

Now that "Miss 1917" has passed into theatrical history it is no longer a secret that the ticket agencies had cause to regret their eight weeks' purchase of seats. This deal was consummated prior to the opening, which took place on Nov. 5, and accordingly the "buy" ran out a week ago. It is probable that the Century would have closed at that time had arrangements not been made with the agencies to take an additional week's supply of tickets.

That there is nothing quite so persistently optimistic as a ticket broker is indicated by the fact that the agencies have contracts for supplies of seats at eight theatres at present, despite the fact that they have taken frequent baths in the past never to venture near the fire again. In several of the cases there is a string attached to the purchase, however, in the shape of a clause giving the agencies the privilege of returning a certain percentage of the tickets if unsold.

Arthur Hopkins's twin company of "The Gipsy Trail"—observe that "second company" must be eschewed—has duly begun its run at the Cort, in Chicago, and is hailed by Chicagoans with acclaim. There is no little justification for Mr. Hopkins's claim that the New York and Chicago companies are twins, for he has opposed Ernest Glendinning with Otto Kruger, who is well known here; Roland Young with Allan Dinehart, whom all vaudeville fans know, and Phoebe Foster with Elsie Mackay. Furthermore, he has paid more attention to the rôle of the father than was the case here by casting William Riley Hatch in the rôle. Mr. Hatch, it can scarcely fail to be remember, was the original Captain Williams in "Paid in Full," and has played any number of other rôles before and since.

An interesting fact in connection with "Why Marry?" came to light last week, when it was learned that Arthur Hopkins had an option on the piece early in the season, and all but persuaded Ethel Barrymore to appear in it. Mr. Hopkins, of course, contemplated it to make of it a piece for a woman star.

Annette Kellermann is through with the films for the present and is about to return to vaudeville, the field where she enjoyed her first triumph. She is now preparing an elaborate ten-scene revue in which natatorial sports will figure only incidentally, and it will presently be seen in all its glory at the Palace.

Unofficial intimations from Washington that the number of theatrical performances is to be curtailed and possibly a playless day instituted, appears to be entirely unofficial. So far as is now apparent the theatres will be permitted to run their ways undisturbed, bound only to observe the governmental regulations in the matter of lights.

The reappearance of James Montgomery's "The Aviator," in musical guise serves to recall the fact that the author, at the opening at the Astor some six or seven seasons ago, made one of the four humorous curtain speeches of the past 153 years. "You seem to have liked this little piece of mine so much," he told those present, "that I'm tempted to get the manuscript and read you some of the lines they cut out."

The irrepressible Hitchcock and the no less active Goetz are showing no signs of stopping with a trio of productions. Rumors now have it that they are about to enter into competition with George M. Cohan, a little later in the year, by producing a revue in which the hits of the season will be burlesqued.

Fritz Kreisler, having retired from the concert stage, is writing the score of a musical comedy. Guy Bolton is the author of the rest of it, and Margaret Namara (Mrs. Bolton) will be the star.

THE WEEK'S NEW OFFERINGS.

THE prosperity induced by the holidays has been sufficient to warrant practically all of the current attractions in continuing, and accordingly the week ahead will be somewhat dull for the first-nighter. A new production down Greenwich way will be the principal attraction.

KAREN.—*Tomorrow night at the Greenwich Village Theatre.*

This is a four-act drama from the Danish of Hjalmar Bergstrom, translated by Edwin Bjorkman. It has never before been played in English—nor in America in any language, for that matter—and will be offered by Frank Conroy's Greenwich company as the second of the season's programs at their theatre in the village. The title rôle will be played by Fania Marinoff, and the leading male rôle by Conroy.

LA NOUVELLE IDOLE—Tuesday night at the Vieux Colombier.

The new play at the French Theatre is from the pen of François de Curel, and will be played on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday nights and Thursday and Saturday afternoons. Among those in the cast will be François Gournac, Robert Bogaert, and Suzanne Bing.

A quartet of plays from the Yiddish, one or two of which have been played in New York before, will be given on Tuesday and Thursday nights at the People's House, 7 East Fifteenth Street, under the auspices of the Theatre Workshop. The plays will be "Michal" and "Forgotten Souls," by David Pinski; "In the Dark," by Perez Hirschbein, and "She Must Marry a Doctor," by Solomon J. Rabinowitsch. The pieces will be acted by professionals and have been staged by George Henry Trader.

The baffling Houdini will be an added starter at the Hippodrome on and after tomorrow afternoon. Houdini will present a pair of mysteries, in the course of one of which he will cause an elephant to disappear. At his second offering Houdini will present one of the escapes which have made him famous in vaudeville.

The first matinée of the season by the students of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts will be given at the Lyceum on Friday, when a comedy by C. A. De Lima, entitled "A Second Look," will be played. There will also be a curtain-raiser by Sada Cowan, called "Pomp."

"Hinter Mauern," ("Behind Walls,") a drama by Henry Nathansen, will be produced by the German company at the Irving Place on Wednesday night. Heinrich Marlow, Hans Unterkirchner, and Richard Feist will have the leading rôles.

Burton Holmes will begin his twentieth New York season at Carnegie Hall tonight with "Australia" as his subject. The lecture will be repeated tomorrow afternoon.

The last performance of Tony Sarg's marionettes at the Neighborhood Playhouse will be given tonight. They appear in a trio of one-act plays—"The Three Wishes," "The Green Suit," and "The Stolen Beauty and the Great Jewel."

Other spots where the tired Sunday diner may amuse himself tonight are the Century, where a program of Valerio's music and Spanish music will be given; the Hippodrome, where John McCormack will sing, and the Winter Garden.

IN THE VARIETIES.

PALACE—Julian Eltinge, Stella Mayhew, Hobart Bosworth in Jack London's "The Sea Wolf"; Jack Clifford, La Roy, Talma and Bosco, Robert Emmett Keane, Harry Tighe.

COLONIAL—Louis Mann in "The Good for Nothing," Mme. Doree's Celebrities, Cummings and Mitchell.

RIVERSIDE — Sarah Bernhardt in "From the Theatre to the Field of Honor," Little Billy, Himmy Hussey, Flanigan and Edwards.

ALHAMBRA—Maud Lambert and Ernest B. Ball, Watson Sisters, Felix Adler, Monita, and Low Hearn.

SOME CENTURY FIGURES

BROADWAY, in the absence of definite figures from the Century as to the cost of operating that famous playhouse during the last season and a half, has spent an interesting six days endeavoring to estimate the amount lost by the two big musical productions made by Florenz Ziegfeld and Charles B. Dillingham. Judged by any standard except that of the Century, "The Century Girl" and "Miss 1917" were successful; for many weeks last season the gross receipts were in the neighborhood of $38,000, and the average weekly receipts this year were in excess of $25,000. In other words, the cost of running the show and the theatre was such that it would have been practically impossible to clear a profit even though uniform capacity business had been the rule.

Flora Revalles, in her equity suit against the Century Amusement Corporation, places the gross receipts of last year at $720,000, and yet it is estimated that the loss on the season was about $180,000. Much of this, however, was spent on the theatre itself before the opening. Such expenditures excluded, "The Century Girl" would certainly have broken even, and perhaps even yielded a small profit. This season, of course, business has been far below that of last year, and a loss estimated at $170,000 has been incurred in nine weeks of operation. It must be remembered, however, that this sum looms large in proportion to last year's loss, not only because of a decrease in patronage, but also because it becomes necessary to spread the cost of production over only nine weeks instead of about twenty-eight.

This year's show at the Century was generally considered to be superior to last year's, wherefore it becomes necessary to look elsewhere for an explanation of the decrease in patronage. The general theatrical depression, of course, is regarded as the principal contributing factor, and the increase in admission to $3 (to which must be added the tax) as a secondary factor. Despite these things, the gross receipts of "Miss 1917" during the first four weeks of the run were more than $120,000, ($30,000 a week, in other words,) a sum which would have gladdened the heart of the management of any other theatre in the city—except, possibly, the Hippodrome.

During the following five weeks the receipts were in the neighborhood of $25,000 weekly, except during the week before Christmas, when they fell to $16,000. Meanwhile, "Miss 1917" had cost at least $125,000 to produce—and from that sum the figures of the guessers range on upward to $220,000. The average cost of operation during the first four weeks was about $22,000, at which point it begins to become apparent why the house has been a losing venture. After four weeks this figure was reduced to about $26,000 by the elimination of the Adolf Bolm ballet, Mrs. Vernon Castle, and other features, but this was identical with the time when the receipts fell off, the house again failed to show a profit.

The reason for the high cost of operation becomes apparent when it is learned that the Century had on its payroll about 300 persons, including both the back and the front of the house. There were, for example, forty or fifty ushers, whereas the ordinary theatre gets along splendidly with seven or eight. Ten to twelve tons of coal were consumed daily at a cost of $9 a ton, and the weekly bill for light was invariably in the neighborhood of $600. Other expenses, of course, were in proportion, with the result that the total was staggering.

Prior to the taking over of the house by Comstock, Elliott & Gest on Monday of last week the Directors, according to report, were considering two other possibilities. Practically all of the New Theatre founders are Directors of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and accordingly a plan to move the opera to the Century, had it been practical, would have found no objectors. It was found, however, that the Century was not large enough to permit of the installation of a sufficient number of boxes. The other plan, which involved selling both land and theatre to the Mystic Shriners, was also abandoned.

Comstock, Elliott & Gest, according, will be the next to undertake the huge task of running the Century. There is a general feeling among theatrical people that their chances to make a success of it are excellent, although it is obvious, of course, that the operation of the house will have to be on a more economical basis than has been the case in the last season and one-half. At all events, they will have a distinct advantage in that they will have as their first attraction an established popular success in "Chu Chin Chow"—an advantage which, incidentally, will be felt in the future as well as immediately. By that is meant that the identification of a theatre with a great popular success gives a house a prestige which frequently endures until another popular success is struck.

THE SUBWAY CIRCUIT.

STANDARD—Fiske O'Hara in "The Man from Wicklow."

BRONX OPERA HOUSE—Chauncey Olcott in "Once Upon a Time."

LOEW'S SEVENTH AVENUE—"De Luxe Annie."

MAJESTIC (Brooklyn)—"Very Good, Eddie."

MONTAUK (Brooklyn)—"Fair and Warmer."

TELLER'S SHUBERT (Brooklyn)—"Pollyanna."

GOSSIP OF THE STAGE AND SCREEN

THE AMBITIONS OF LAURETTE TAYLOR

They Are Being Held in Temporary Abeyance in Deference to a Bad Season — Something About the Hartley Manners Cycle.

BRIEFLY and bluntly, the reason why Laurette Taylor is now acting in "Happiness" is because she and her husband, Hartley Manners, figured that "Happiness" was the kind of play that people would like. Miss Taylor, as is now more or less generally known, is ambitious. It is no particular secret, in fact, that only a few months ago she was insisting with all her strength that she not only would not appear in "Happiness" this season, but that she never would appear in it. In the first place, the rôle of Jenny Wray is rather closely akin to Peg, and Miss Taylor was anxious to show that she could do other things; secondly, she was fearful that "Happiness" might prove the sort of success that would keep her busy for four solid years, as had Peg, and from such a catastrophe she politely begged to be excused.

At the time Miss Taylor resumed her season at the Liberty in "Out There" last September, Manners had a number of other plays up his sleeve. There was "Barbaraza," a play with a wonderful dual rôle for Miss Taylor, totally unlike anything that she had ever played, but, unfortunately, a war play written before the war, and so not attuned to the present status of things. Some day New York will see "Barbaraza," take Miss Taylor's word for it, but the day probably is a number of years distant.

Secondly, there was "The Wooing of Eve," which had been played on the road a year or so before with rather indifferent results, but which Miss Taylor was anxious to play because of the acting opportunities afforded by it. Then there was "Happiness"—one act of it, at all events—but that, as has been stated, was taboo. There was also a play written by Manners during the last summer, in which Miss Taylor's rôle was that of the wife of an Italian Ambassador—also a part unlike anything that she had played before. Still further, there was an elaborate costume piece of the Garrick period, in which, incidentally, Garrick was, and still is, a minor character.

When it came to selecting a successor to "Out There" the ambitions of Miss Taylor emerged the victor, and "The Wooing of Eve" was accordingly produced. It became immediately evident that the piece was a bad failure, and it was necessary to select another play at once. The late theatrical depression was at that time running its dire course, and it appeared politic to cast ambition to the winds and produce something which the public would come to see.

"I can be ambitious some other season," is the way Miss Taylor explained it. "In a season in which it is necessary to produce a big hit to get even a fair success it seemed wise to play the piece that appeared to have the greatest popular appeal."

Wherefore "Happiness" entered the scheme of things. "Happiness" had begun its existence as a one-act play back in the days when Miss Taylor was playing "Peg" at the Cort, when "Peg" had run sixty or seventy weeks or thereabouts, and Miss Taylor, in sheer desperation, planned a series of special matinées to prove that she was only playing Peg, and was not really the character. On the program of these matinées—they were given on seven successive Fridays—were three short plays by Mr. Manners, "Happiness," "Just as Well," and "The Day of Dupes."

In its one-act form "Happiness" ran an hour and ten minutes, and concerned itself only with the advent of Jenny at the home of the Chrystal-Peles. The original play has become, with some changes, the first act of the present piece; in its new form, naturally, it is considerably less discursive. Of the three plays, "Happiness" was the only one which appeared to offer any possibilities, and a little later, while "Peg" was having its London run, Manners mapped out a scenario of the full-length play.

None of the play was written, however, until the production of "The Wooing of Eve." With the decision to make "Happiness" the next offering, Manners at once set to work upon it in the hope that it could succeed the other play without the necessity of an intermission, but it was not to be. Rehearsals of the first act of the new piece were begun during the third week of the run of "The Wooing of Eve," and, meanwhile, patronage at the Liberty was such that it would have been necessary to deal with the cut-rate man if it was desired to continue. Now, there is just one thing upon which Laurette Taylor is adamant, and that is that the cut-rate merchants shall never, never be able to purchase blocks of seats for any piece in which she happens to be acting. Accordingly, "The Wooing of Eve" was withdrawn.

Meanwhile the writing of "Happiness" proceeded, with rehearsals all day and the author sitting up all night to write the next act. It so happens that "Out There" was written in the same way, but the method, for all that, is not as popular a one with Manners as it is with Cohan (cf. several columns to the east.)

As for Laurette Taylor's ambitions, she is willing to admit that they are temporarily in abeyance. But they are held thus only in deference to the times, and with changed conditions they may be expected to return to the attack.

Shelley Hull and Estelle Winwood as the Conscientious Marital Objectors in "Why Marry?"; Nat Goodwin as the Uncle Who Finds a Way Out. The Play Has Caught On at the Astor in a Way That Entitles It to be Regarded as a Success of the First Class.

A COMPOSER-MUSICIAN

IT is the consensus of professional opinion at this moment that the first melody of the season which has a chance of taking the town by storm, as the phrase has it, is "The Tickle-Toe," from "Going Up." (Mr. Cohan's "Over There" was written last season, it must be remembered.) The composer of the "Going Up" score is Louis A. Hirsch, who reached his present estate as a writer of light music somewhat deviously by studying in Berlin for the concert stage.

In view of a rather widespread belief that it is necessary for a successful popular composer, if he would be successful and popular, to possess no knowledge of the technique of his craft and to pick out all melodies with a maximum of one finger, the success of Hirsch in the popular field is of interest. There are perhaps not more than three other composers of note who have violated the popular theory by succeeding as light music writers in the face of the fact that they knew something about music. They are Victor Herbert, Rudolf Friml, and Jerome Kern.

Hirsch studied here under the late Rafael Joseffy, and in Berlin, during the years 1901 and 1902, with Jedliska of the Stern conservatory. Theory and composition he acquired from Max Spicker in this city and Robert Klein in Berlin, both of whom possess international reputations in musical circles. Hirsch's aim at this time was to equip himself for the concert stage, and in Berlin he did appear at one or two recitals given under the auspices of the conservatory. The road to the public concert stage is a long one, however, and upon his return to New York in 1902 he was not yet ready to appear publicly. For the next few years, accordingly, he taught, and meanwhile his own education continued.

His skill as a player of light music, in the meantime, had won for him a number of friends in the theatrical profession, and presently he began to wonder whether he was not as competent to write the light music of the day as those who were then writing it. To learn more about the needs of the profession he joined the ranks of Gus Edwards's publishing company in 1905, and a little later wrote his first song. It was entitled "That Wasn't All," and was sung with considerable success by Ralph Hers in "The Soul Kiss." The ice thus broken, he found that the theatre was only too glad to open its doors to a new writer, providing only that he could write.

His second commission was from Lew Dockstader, who wanted some melodies for one of his numerous minstrel shows. In 1909 Hirsch had his first opportunity to write a complete score, and turned out the music for "He Came from Milwaukee," in which Sam Bernard played. There followed, in 1911, an affiliation with the Winter Garden, and in the next two years he furnished the scores for a quartet of productions at that house. Here he made his first big hit with "The Gabby Glide," and one of only lesser proportions with "My Sumurun Girl."

His departure from the Winter Garden, in 1912, was rather a stormy event. The connection ended, he was invited to England by Albert de Courville, and remained there for about two years, during which he wrote seven shows. One of them, "Hello, Ragtime," ran for 600 performances at de Courville's Hippodrome and still holds all London revue records. Another London piece, "The Honeymoon Express," written in 1913, is still playing somewhere in the British provinces, although the composer has despaired of ever receiving any royalties.

He returned to New York in time to write the score, or most of it, of the 1915 "Follies," and here reached his popular highmark with "Hello, Frisco," which had so lilting a melody that it became one of the great nuisances of the age. In the same "Follies" was "Hold Me in Your Loving Arms," also much favored by the cabarets. The 1916 edition also contained two unusually popular numbers—"Bachelor Days," and a Hawaiian number having to do with the beach at Honolulu.

At present, in addition to "Going Up," Hirsch is represented by "The Grass Widow," now in process of resuscitation, and by "The Rainbow Girl," somewhere in the offing. The music for all three of these, incidentally, was written between March and November of last year.

ANOTHER COGHLAN.

Playing Gustave Roger in the Barrymore production of "The Lady of the Camellias" is one Charles F. Coghlan, son of Charles F. Coghlan. Young Coghlan is just 21, and his present rôle is the first that he has played on Broadway. After the death of his parents Coghlan was adopted by his aunt, Rose Coghlan, (also a member of Miss Barrymore's company at present,) and followed her injunction to keep away from the stage by going into business after his graduation from Fordham. Apparently it was in the blood, however, for when the chance came to join a stock company in Los Angeles he seized it eagerly.

LO, THE USHER

WISE writing guys
Who dope out the theatre
Never mention the ushers
As having a part in uplifting the drama.
How often our palms have reddened and ached
In starting applause for a favorite player;
Again and again have we bawled "Author! Author!"
Many a curtain call is due to our clapping;
How often we've laughed at comedy lines,
Pulling the "prop" cachinnations
That set audiences giggling.
Once an usher I knew
Fell down the balcony stairs,
Making a racket that caused Willie Collier
To take a couple of bows.
Gee, but it's tough to ush for a lemon—
Night after night to lead come-ons
Down to their two-dollar seats to be bored,
Then to hearken to squawks between acts.
Ofttimes you are stung in the playhouse,
But isn't it great when you look at a live one?
There are some hits I could ush for forever
And some tunes I never get sick of,
And a few player folk that never grow tiresome.
Many a time at a sell-out
I've seen 'em all cryin',
From the dames on the half-shell down front there
To the two-bitters up in the gallery,
Or laughin' their heads off
At a two-years-on-Broadway entertainment.
Theatregoing is sure some good medicine.
I've seen thousands come in with the blues,
With the panic written all over their faces,
And a few minutes later my flash lamp
Lit features that glowed and were tender.
Sometimes I'd like to ush for the pictures,
For the houses are dark and the seats unreserved,
And they slip you the silver for finding them places,
And maybe you'll meet your Prince Charming—
There in the cosy warm dusk with the projector
Flashing a tender love story and the orchestra
Playing the cuddly old tunes
That bring sweethearts together.
Sometimes I hear vaudeville callin',
For it's there you get new stuff continually.
All the artists are clever,
Bills change every week,
And you got no time to get tired.
So I think when this troupe goes out on the road
It's me for variety—
Twice a day in a music hall,
Where performers have got personality.

WALTER J. KINGSLEY

WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

RIVOLI—Elsie Ferguson in "Rose of the World."

STRAND—Pauline Frederick in "Mrs. Dane's Defense."

RIALTO—Charles Ray in "His Mother's Boy."

BROADWAY—"Madame Spy," with Jack Mulhall.

44TH STREET—"Our Navy."

LYRIC—William Farnum in "Les Miserables."

81ST STREET—First half—J. Warren Kerrigan in "A Man's Man"; second half—Bessie Barriscale in "Those Who Pay."

TIME was when the playwright who wrote a failure was content to get his advance royalties and stop, but the movies have changed all that. Avery Hopwood's little old last season farce, "Our Little Wife," which Margaret Illington played ever so briefly at the Harris, is being made into a film by the Goldwyns with Madge Kenpedy in the rôle. Experience has shown that the failure of a play on the legitimate stage is far from an indication of its worth as picture material, and accordingly plays which have not fared well on Broadway are in hardly less demand by the picture folk than the all-season successes. The huge sums paid for the picture rights to certain successful plays, as a matter of fact, have been paid less for the screen possibilities of the story than for the estimated drawing power of the title.

The Broadway electric sign announcing Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" will soon have its justification, for the picture is now finished and will soon be released. Sir Johnston, as a matter of fact, sailed for home several weeks ago, his early departure having been made possible by the fact that the scenes in which he figured were taken as quickly as possible and the rest left to follow along at their leisure. The star, according to report, received $35,000 for his share of the labor.

"The Agony Column," a story which Earl Derr Biggers wrote for The Saturday Evening Post about a year ago, has been filmed by Vitagraph under the title of "The Blind Adventure," and will be released during the coming week.

The Goldwyn company recently experienced one of the many little vexations attached to movie-making when, after a month or more spent in advertising the addition of R. A. Walsh to their list of directors, the discovery was made that the Fox Corporation had an option on Walsh's services and intended to exercise it.

In the course of the filming of "La Tosca" Pauline Frederick recently proved her right to stardom by doing a thirty-foot fall into that part of the Atlantic which lies just off Fort Marion, Fla. The scene was La Tosca's death, following the killing of Mario by the firing squad. It was, also, Miss Frederick's first real "stunt"—the quotes are in deference to the movies—in her entire career as a picture actress.

A copy of the Mary Garden "Thais" has already been dispatched to France for the benefit of Anatole France, who, despite his distance from the seat of operations, has been following the making of the film with great interest. From home, La Bechellerie, St. Cyr-sur-Loire, M. France recently wrote to the producing company:

Allow me to express to you the extreme joy I feel that my history of Thais has been visualised through the screen by your good efforts with a splendor unheard of. I am particularly happy to learn that the admirable artist, Mme. Mary Garden, who has sung so marvelously in the rôle of Thais, shall represent the same person on the screen. I wish to congratulate Goldwyn Pictures that they have been able to get this valuable co-operation and present this work with accomplished art."

A movie publication records the following signal victory for the films, and at a late hour last night it appeared to be unanswerable:

In Bloomington, Ill., the other day, the Man from Painted Post,' starring Douglas Fairbanks, was the attraction at one theatre; Sarah Bernhardt, the famous French actress, appearing in person at another; a popular stage celebrity' at a third, and, by way of variety, an excellent vaudeville bill was being presented at the fourth playhouse.

What was the result? Despite the fact that 'The Man from Painted Post' was on its third showing when Mme. Bernhardt made her bow to the Bloomington public in "Cleopatra," the Irvin Theatre, at which the Douglas Fairbanks production was being presented, was the only theatre that turned crowds away! While the other theatres did ordinary business, the Irvin Theatre was packed to the doors, and hundreds of men, women, and children sought in vain to gain entrance."

An unusual experiment will be made on the stage of the Harlem Opera House this week when the process of movie making, from the selection of the cast to the exhibition of the finished film, will be shown as a part of that house's regular program. The stage will be converted into a studio and forty-five minutes will be allotted to movie-making during each performance. The actors will be amateurs, recruited from the audience. It is estimated that the film will be completed at the end of the week, at which event it will be shown at the theatre the week following.

In former days it was customary to celebrate the fame of an actress by naming a cigar after her; in the movies nowadays one sings the praises of a player by dedicating a piece of music to her. Hugo Riesenfeld, musical director of the Rialto, has written "The Petrova Waltz," and presently it will be found in your music publisher's. It was first played by the Rialto orchestra during the showing at the Rialto of Mme. Petrova's recent film.

HOW GEORGE COHAN WRITES HIS PLAYS

"The Cohan Revue" Went Into Rehearsal With Only an Opening Number Written—The Truth About the "Baldpate" Hermit.

A SHOW'S first performance in New York generally marks the end of an author's worries, but in the case of a Cohan revue it is only a way station. "The Cohan Revue 1918" had its first performance at the New Amsterdam on Monday night, and at every performance since then the author has sat in the same end seat in the last row and watched the performance. Probably he will be there again during the weeks to come, for on Friday night his work was still unfinished. The main portion of his task is to cut about three-quarters of an hour out of the entertainment, and to do it in such a way that the residue will be a smoothly running show.

"I began rehearsals of this show with an opening chorus," said George Michael Cohan, "and that was just four weeks and four days before the first performance. And I'll tell you something else. That's all I ever in my life had to go on with a musical show when I started rehearsals. Yes, it was true of all of them—even those with stories. Of course, I knew in a general way what I was going to do here, but I didn't know how I was going to do it.

"An opening number, that's all—and the people. I'd watch them rehearse, see what they could do, and then go home and write them some scenes and some songs. I wrote every scene, every lyric, and every bit of the music—always excepting that opening number—while the show was in rehearsal. Mind you, I don't say it's the way everybody ought to work, but it's the way for me. I'd write the stuff at night, have them try it the next day, and then if it didn't suit I'd write them different stuff the next night. If anything looked particularly good at rehearsals I'd develop it. And then all along I'd be getting ideas from the people—what they could do. I'd go home and write it for them.

"And I'll tell you something else. I wrote every show I ever did in my life the same way—whether they were musical or not. Yes, even 'Baldpate.' The fellow that played the hermit had just four lines to speak when I started in, but when I heard him read 'em I went home and wrote him a lot more—put 'em all through the piece where they'd do the most good. He was the hit of the show. I used to write for Tom Lewis the same way. It's the way I work best, but remember—I don't advocate it for everybody. It's the way I do it, that's all."

OLIVE TELL'S RISE

The story of the quick rise of Olive Tell from a dramatic school to leading rôles in the drama of Broadway is the kind of story which is calculated to cheer the heart of that familiar type, the girl who wants to go on the stage. Just at present, in "General Post," Miss Tell is playing probably the most important rôle in her her career, but as long ago as the beginning of the season of 1915-'16 she played the leading rôle in Arthur Hopkins's production of the Charles Kenyon play, "Husband and Wife."

As a matter of fact, Miss Tell's New York appearances can be summed up on the fingers of a single hand, and with some of the available facilities still not utilized. Three years ago, immediately after her graduation from the Sargent School, she applied to George Mooser, then general stage director for Oliver Morosco, for an engagement and was turned away when she admitted a lack of practical experience. At that time, incidentally, she was just 17. From Mooser she went to John W. Rumsey, the play broker and co-manager of a Summer stock company which holds forth at the Lyceum in Rochester. Profiting by the Mooser experience, she told Rumsey that she was an experienced actress, and was engaged.

After her Summer in Rochester she came to New York and obtained an engagement in "Cousin Lucy," the last of the Julian Eltinge cycle. She appeared in the play only two weeks, however, leaving for the aforesaid engagement in "Husband and Wife." In which she played opposite Robert Edeson. "Husband and Wife" was not a success, but Miss Tell was. She attracted the attention of Sam Forrest, general Cohan & Harris factotum, who was then looking for a woman to play the principal rôle in a piece called "Mme. Levardier," afterward played here under the title of "The Intruder." This piece also failed, and Miss Tell next appeared under the Cohan & Harris management in last year's trial performances of Sydney Rosenfeld's "Under Pressure," which New York later knew for a few weeks as "The Love Drive." The piece gave no great promise on the road, and Miss Tell did not appear in it here.

The suggestion of Miss Tell for the leading woman's part in "General Post" was made by Mr. Dillingham's director, Fred G. Latham, who had seen her act in Rochester. At present, therefore, she is finally leading woman in a Broadway success—and, remember, just three years out of a dramatic school.

Adele Astaire, Who, with Other Vaudevillians, is Contributing to the General Gayety in "Over the Top" These Nights.

NATIONAL MEETING ON WARTIME MUSIC

Music's place in the military training of America's fighting forces will be brought prominently before the country at the first annual conference of thirty-five Government song leaders now working in the camps. The meeting, which will take place at Washington early in February, is an immediate result of the recent tour by members of the National Committee on Army and Navy Camp Music.

W. E. Brice, who, with John Alden Carpenter, Walter R. Spalding, Percy L. Atherton, and others, made the tour, said that one of the points to strike him forcibly was that men from the Northern States joined in singing more readily than their Southern neighbors, less used to community life and working in groups. He found an equal difference between the new national army and the more advanced singing of the National Guard. The lack of available halls to some extent held back the work. However, sixteen "Liberty" theatres, to solve that difficulty, were now nearing completion in the national army camps.

Lee F. Hanmer of the Commissions on Training Camp Activities of the War and Navy Departments, recently returned to New York from a trip to Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.; Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, and Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky., where he observed that phase of camp life which is under his direct supervision, the work of the song leaders placed in army cantonments and naval training stations to stimulate singing in the ranks and help Uncle Sam's soldiers to "entertain themselves" at work as well as at play.

"The song leaders are coming to realise that their most effective work lies in promoting company singing," said Mr. Hanmer. "When they have trained one or two men in each company so that these can lead the company singing, it means that, whether in barracks at the end of the day, in route marching, or aboard ocean transports, the men will always have some one to lead their 'cheer up' and marching songs. Each of our leaders is now picking out the men who can also lead and giving them the necessary instructions. In this way there will also be song leaders at hand whenever the need arises.

"At Colonel Cooper, Chief of Staff at Camp Dodge, said to me, it is monotony that 'kills the men off.' A man gets tired of drill, tired of doing the same things in barracks, tired, even, of getting shot at. The new army needs company leaders to teach the men new songs, instructors who can show them how to get up their own minstrel shows and dramatic entertainments. Everything in the line of wholesome amusement is of direct help in making better soldiers and in keeping the standards high.

"At Camp Grant the singing under our Mr. Nevin is carried on from 1:15 to 1:45 each day and from 6 to 6:30 each evening. The men come by regiments for their instruction, each regiment accompanied by its band. In addition to these daily sings with the men, Mr. Nevin has an assembly every Tuesday afternoon for officers. The Americanization work through singing is another important part of Mr. Nevin's job; a number of the men from Chicago who are at Camp Grant do not speak or understand English. Major Gen. Morton, former commandant of the mobilization camp at Syracuse, and an earnest advocate of camp singing, is now commanding the forces at Camp Grant.

"All forces in the training camps are working together," said Mr. Hanmer. "For instance, at Camp Dodge we went to one of the Y. M. C. A. buildings with Holmes Cowper, the commission's leader, for a short sing before the regular evening's program. The Y. M. C. A. song leader came along and played the accompaniments while Mr. Cowper led. After a half hour's sing, we went over to the Knights of Columbus building, where they were staging a wrestling bout, and Mr. Cowper climbed into the ring and led singing until time for the bout to begin."

MOTION PICTURES

NATIONAL SUNSTRUCK

STRAND
THEATRE BROADWAY at 47TH ST.
Direction—Harold Edel
COMMENCING TO-DAY—ADOLPH ZUKOR Presents
PAULINE FREDERICK
By HENRY ARTHUR JONES In "MRS. DANE'S DEFENSE" A PARAMOUNT PICTURE
Condensed Operatic Version of
"CARMEN"
ANITA TEGELL (Soprano) ROSA LIND (Soprano) ANDRE ENRICO (Tenor) ANTON LESCAUT (Baritone)
POPULAR AFTERNOON CONCERTS
DAILY 2:15, Excepting Saturdays, Sundays & Holidays
STRAND SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
DITMAR'S SCENIC REVIEW | JAMES MONTGOMERY FLAGG'S Comedy Satire | MERY ZENTAY (Violinist)

LYRIC
West 42d St.
LAST WEEK
WILLIAM FOX Presents
WILLIAM FARNUM
in the most melodramatic of all Victor Hugo's Great Melodramas.
"Everyone in America should see this Picture," says William Lyon Phelps Lampson, Prof. of English Literature at Yale.
POPULAR MATINEE TO-DAY AT 3 TO-NIGHT AT 8:30
TWICE EVERY DAY. Mats. 2:30, 25c-50c. NIGHTS 8:30, 25c to $1.
LES MISERABLES
COMING SUNDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 13th
WILLIAM FOX Presents
"Cheating the Public"
EXPOSING FOOD PROFITEERING
TWICE DAILY. FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.

Just Like Looking Through a Port Hole
MOTION PICTURES IN NATURAL COLORS
44TH STREET THEATRE
OUR NAVY
PRIZMA COLOR PRODUCTION
AND OUR COUNTRY BEAUTIFUL
DAILY INCLUDING SUNDAY. Mats. 2:15. Eves. 8:20
POPULAR PRICES ALL SEATS RESERVED
IT'S UNAMERICAN NOT TO SEE HOW READY YOUR NAVY IS TO FIGHT.

81ST ST THEATRE
BROADWAY & 81ST ST. Phone SCHUYLER
MON., TUE., WED.
The Splendid Favorite
J. WARREN KERRIGAN
A Powerful Romance of Love & Adventure
"A MAN'S MAN"
NEXT THU., FRI., SAT., SUN.,
THE SPLENDID STAR
BESSIE BARRISCALE
AN UNUSUAL DARING PICTURE
"THOSE WHO PAY"
Also Greater VAUDEVILLE
Mat. 15-20c, incl. tax. Eve. 20-30-50c, incl. tax
THOS. H. INCE PRODUCTION

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
EMILY STEVENS in "DAYBREAK."

OWN YOUR OWN BUSINESS.
A New York corporation manufacturing an automobile accessory is now appointing distributors with exclusive sales rights in various parts of the country. The product is well established, nationally advertised, and thoroughly protected by patents. As good as any car agency proposition. Very moderate in price. Can be sold to nine out of ten users of any kind of an automobile or gasoline engine. Large profit insures splendid income, depending on size of territory. No investment required excepting for readily salable merchandise. Telephone Columbus 8299 for appointment.

Foreign Spies Admitted FREE All This Week
Beginning To-day, Sunday, January 6th, all spies, upon presenting their credentials duly signed by the Kaiser, will be admitted FREE this week at the BROADWAY, and by seeing that extraordinary production
"MADAM SPY"
—they will find out what's coming to them. All good Americans will get a hundred dollars' worth of thrills and entertainment at the regular admission prices, as follows: Mat. 15c and 25c; Eve., 15c, 25c and 50c. Sat., Sun. and Holidays, same as evening prices. Also showing this week—Universal Animated Weekly, Famous FINLEY NATURE Picture and roaring comedy.
CONTINUOUS NOON TO 11 P. M.
BROADWAY
Theatre Broadway at 41st Street

Attractions in the Theatres and Showplaces of the City This Week

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. and LEE SHUBERT, Inc.

B'way & 50th St. Phone Circle 2330. Evenings at 8. **Winter Garden** Matinees Tues., Thurs. & Sat. at 2.

DOING OUR BIT

A Frolicsome Frivol by Harold Atteridge. Staged by J. C. Huffman. With a Gigantic Gathering of Carefully Chosen Celebrities, Including FRANK TINNEY, Ed Wynn, Henry Lewis, James J. Corbett, Charles Judels, Ada Lewis, Sam Ash, Duncan Sisters, Chilson Ohrman, Leah Norah, James Clemons, Tom Canzinos, Vera Reehm, Virginia Fisslinger, Rod Murry, and 150 Others, not forgetting the Far Famed Winter Garden Beauty Brigade!

SUNDAY CONCERT TONIGHT SUNDAY CONCERT

"See 'Em at the Winter Garden First." Eugene & Willie Howard (Final appearance of the season), Fontillo Sisters, Ralph Herz, Laurie & Bronson, Fred & Adele Astaire, Seabury & Shaw, James Clemons, Duncan Sisters, Sam Ash, Bert Earle Trio, Bernice La Grande, and Frank Tinney, Ed Wynn, Henry Lewis, James J. Corbett.

44TH STREET ROOF THEATRE Tel. Bryant 61. Mat. Sat. 2:30. Lee & J. J. Shubert's Musical Tid-Bit.

OVER THE TOP

I. Roy Barnes, Craig Campbell, Justine Johnstone, Laurie & Bronson. Five Dozen Justine Johnstone Girls in a series of marvelous and wonderful gowns.

Only 9 o'Clock Theatre in N. Y. No Smoking. Not a Restaurant. Extra Mat. Wed. Jan. 16, Benefit Stage Children's Fund.

BROADHURST 44th, W. of B'way. Phone Bryant 64. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. 2:20. Mats. Tues. Thurs., Sat. GEORGE BROADHURST, Director.

3 Weeks Longer

SEATS SELLING TILL JAN. 26.

WILLIAM FAVERSHAM ★ MAXINE ELLIOTT IRENE FENWICK MACLYN ARBUCKLE

IN "LORD AND LADY ALGY." MATS. TUES., THURS. (SP'L) & SAT.

Playhouse 48th, E. of B'way. Tel. Bryant 2628. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. Sat.

MARGARET ANGLIN

In a new comedy called "BILLETED"

"A Cozy Comedy that WARMS." —Boe. World.

"Amazing and delightful." —Eve. Sun.

"It is in comedy of this kind that Miss Anglin shines with special lustre. She has few if any rivals on the English-speaking stage." —Eve. Post.

39TH ST THEATRE NEAR B'WAY. EVES. 8:20. MATS. WED. SAT. 2:20. 6TH BIG WEEK of the SMASHING DRAMATIC HIT

LENORE ULRIC in "BLIND YOUTH"

The Matinee Idol de Luxe. Eve. Sun

by Willard Mack & Lou Tellegen (Brighton Charles Emerson Cook)

The New Year Starts Well. It Still Finds Maytime at the Shubert Theatre with Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris. Book & Lyrics by Rida Johnson Young. Music by Sigmund Romberg. 44TH ST. WEST OF B'WAY. EVGS. at 8. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2.

Booth Theatre, 45th, West of B'way. Phone 6100 Bryant. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.

LAST TWO WEEKS

Richard Walton Tully PRESENTS

JOY BATES in POSTAL

in THE MASQUERADER

A Play by John Hunter Booth. Founded on the Novel by Katherine Cecil Thurston

Longacre THEATRE, West 48th St. TEL. BRYANT 23. EVES. 8:15. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:15.

6th MONTH THE BIG SMASHING MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS

LEAVE IT TO JANE

DELIGHTFUL TUNEFUL AND GAY

by BOLTON, WODEHOUSE and KERN, AUTHORS OF "OH! BOY."

Maxine Elliott's Thea., 39th St. E. of B'way. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

A. H. WOODS presents (in conjunction with the Messrs. Shubert)

MARJORIE RAMBEAU

6th MONTH IN EYES OF YOUTH

By Max Marcin & Chas. Guernon.

"Best American Comedy That Has Found Its Way to the Stage in Years." —Chas. Darnton, Eve. World.

WHY MARRY?

A Comedy by Jesse Lynch Williams.

"The Company NAT C. GOODWIN, EDMUND BREESE, ESTELLE WINWOOD, SHELLEY HULL, ERNEST LAWFORD, BEATRICE BECKLEY

One of the most DISTINGUISHED OF THE SEASON." —John Corbin, The Times.

Seats for Lincoln's and Washington's Birthday Weeks on Sale.

PRICES 50c TO $2.00.

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ASTOR 45th & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop. Prices) and Sat. at 2:15.

"Sparkling hit of the Season." —Times.

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Pop. Mat. Wed. Reg. Mat. Sat. **BIJOU** 45th St. W. of B'way. —NOW

HARRY WATSON, JR. LILLIAN LORRAINE JACK NORWORTH

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OLIVER MOROSCO'S LAUGHING SENSATION

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with LEO CARRILLO and a Typical Morosco Cast

SEATS NOW 10 WEEKS AHEAD

CASINO Broadway and 39th Street. Phone 3846 Greeley. Evs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.

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2nd YEAR IN New York

SMARTEST OF MUSICAL COMEDIES. —Eve. Sun.

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CORT 48TH St. East of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Lincoln's B'day) & Sat. 2:20.

John Cort's Feast of Fun and Femininity. The Only Comedy Chorus in Captivity

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Will be luring the crowds long after many Successes have folded their tents and stolen away.

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THIS THEATRE THOROUGHLY HEATED

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IN 4 BIG HITS. "Neighbors." "The Critic's Comedy." "The Girl in the Coffin." "Yom Chapah." "A DISTINCT SUCCESS." —Globe.

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FIRST TIME IN NEW YORK London's Latest and Greatest Dramatic Success—Military Comedy-Drama of Today—Notable Cast.

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Nights 25c to $1. WEEK BEGINNING Mats. Tues. and Thurs. 25c & 50c. Mat. Sat. 25c to 75c.

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A Mystery Drama by Edward Clark WITH JANE GREY and Original New York Cast.

Direct from 4 months at the Booth. Week Jan. 14th, "DADDY LONG-LEGS."

STANDARD B'WAY & 26TH. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:20.

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AUGUSTUS PITOU Presents THE FAVORITE SINGER-ACTOR

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IN A NEW ROMANTIC COMEDY The MAN FROM WICKLOW By ANNA NICHOLS

WEEK OF JAN. 14th JOHN DREW, MARGARET ILLINGTON in THE GAY LORD QUEX

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EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. CHARLES FROHMAN Presents

ETHEL BARRYMORE

IN HER SENSATIONAL SUCCESS

THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS

By Alexandre Dumas, fils.

ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC STARTS 11:30

ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE

FUNNIEST AMERICAN COMEDY OF RECENT YEARS

WHO'LL ADORE HIM

A TAILOR MADE MAN with GRANT MITCHELL by HARRY JAMES SMITH

COHAN & HARRIS THEATRE

SELWYN & CO.'S ANNUAL LAUGH-FESTIVAL

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What Rube Goldberg of the Eve. Mail Says: Dec. 29, '17.

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151ST TO 158TH TIMES

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THE NEW YORK TIMES TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK

A PLAYWRIGHTS' MANUAL.

AN unusually clear insight into practical playwriting methods is being afforded embryo dramatists in a series of articles now being written by Augustus Thomas to accompany an edition of his plays which Samuel French is publishing. To date four plays have been published—"In Missoura," "Oliver Goldsmith," "Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots," and "The Witching Hour"—and there are others to follow. Each of these carries its own introduction by Mr. Thomas, and in these introductions Mr. Thomas goes into the circumstances attending the writing of each play and the method in which his problems, technical and otherwise, were worked out.

The result is a manual for playwrights of the most practical nature. Hiram Kelly Moderwell, in an article in The Boston Transcript, reprints much of Mr. Thomas's prefaces, extracts the meat from the remainder, and adds thereto some little comment of his own. The result is an article absorbingly interesting to the student of plays.

"The four plays," writes Mr. Moderwell, "display an interesting range of dramatic and technical types and reveal in notable variety the playwright's resources, as well as the tricks of the trade. This revelation is made possible by Mr. Thomas's introductions, which claim to tell, accurately and bluntly, how the plays grew or were built; what materials went into their construction and what were discarded as useless, what mental gymnastics the dramatist compassed in preparing them for the stage. These prefaces were written primarily for the benefit of the aspiring playwright. 'The whole enterprise,' says Mr. Thomas, 'is prompted by the fact that in some college classes some plays of mine, among others, are discussed educationally; it may be no less an examples of what to avoid than as models of what, in part, to repeat.' To give such classes a wholly frank and professional discussion of the actual dramatic process is the playwright's intention. But Mr. Thomas has done better. His introductions are so charming in style, so engaging in frankness, so persuasive in neatly turned phrases, and withal so wise and mellow in thought, that they are worth reading as essays. * * *

"It is not the modesty which informs these introductions that is most engaging, but the meticulous professional honesty. The plays of which they treat were all written, or rather 'carpentered' for the existing theatres, for the prime and professional object of making money. But Mr. Thomas prefaces his remarks with no apologia, no defense of box-office standards, no hint of self-congratulation over his success in combining 'practical playwriting' with something more distinguished. '"Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots,"' he says, 'was salvage; that is to say, it was the marketing of odds and ends and remnants, utterly useless for any other purpose.' Again, 'In Missoura, was 'tailored' to suit a star, a thing nefarious to the 'holy school' of playwriting. 'A blond hero,' says the author, 'five feet seven inches tall and weighing under one hundred and fifty pounds—a Roman nose and a steady, steel-blue gaze.' I stood the (Nat) Goodwin photograph on my table and looked at it until it talked to me.'

"Then follows a narrative of the process of composition from this germ, shaped with hard logic toward a single controlling object—that of building a play which would make money for star and playwright. Poe himself, in his composition of 'The Raven,' did not work more single-mindedly (the 'holy school' would say 'cynically') toward the preconceived end. The steel-blue gaze suggested shooting. Goodwin physically was not the type for a soldier, so he must be a Sheriff. Next 'there must be a love interest.' (Cries from the Drama League: 'Why must there be?') 'A Sheriff would presumably be a bit of the rough diamond; contrast wherein "Lieth love's delight" prompted a girl apparently of a finer strain than himself; and conflict necessitated a rival. The girl should be delicate and educated, the rival should be attractive but unworthy; and to make him doubly opposed to Goodwin I decided to have him an outlaw—some one whom it would be the Sheriff's duty and business—"business" used in the stage sense—to arrest.'

"There is the skeleton. Mr. Thomas then tells how casual experiences and memories provided him with some of the stuff of the plot. The skeleton is covered with a bit of flesh here and warmed with a gill or two of blood there. Materials begin to be abundant. Then enters one of those maxims—they are not many—by which Mr. Thomas professes to be guided. 'If you use a property once, use it again and again, if you can.' Or, again, 'It is the visual thing that binds together your stuff of speech like a dowel in a mission table.' Or again, 'The difference between the novel and the play is the difference between "was" and "is."'

Following, in this instance, the first maximum, Mr. Thomas begins to 'double up' on his properties—to make each character or thing perform two or more functions in his play. The Sheriff became not one kind of a hero alone, but three. The 'need to free his sister's fiancé gave the Sheriff-hero a third reason for getting the real robber; the other two being his official duty and the rivalry for Kate.' Almost gleefully the playwright records how he devised three separate love stories, three ardent young couples to be united at the final curtain, three distinct and valid reasons for the audience to exult and presumably to spend hard-earned money on the play. Yet the craftsman takes pains 'to make the work of each couple, even when apparently about their own personal affairs, really to forward the trend of the story.'

"In all the four plays the process is similar. In 'Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots' there was an incident for starting point—that of a girl marooned in a snowbound house with a man from whom she wanted to get away. The playwright's first problem was 'to devise a reason for her uneasiness.' And he continues: 'I press this problem with some insistence upon your attention because it illustrates one way in which a story is made to begin itself. Just one positively chosen effect or result inflexibly adhered to, and turned in every direction in search of its more probable and most prolific cause. And this cause when found, written down in its proper relation and singly or in combination regarded in its turn as an effect for which a remoter cause must be discovered.' The author tells in detail how he fished around for motives; how these suggested new material, and the material, in its turn, new motives. In 'The Witching Hour' the problem was the expanding of a one-act play on telepathic influence, a play written some fifteen years earlier and incorporated virtually unchanged as the second act. 'It wasn't the work of a moment; with my mind on the characters of the little play and the tentative additions of boy, sweetheart, and prosecuting rival. 'I went around this nucleus at times like a cooper around a barrel, and again like a blind horse round the millstone. I emphasize the fact, not to ask sympathy for a task that is always fascinating and filled with compensations, but to remind the younger writers that, as Emerson says: "The Oracle speaks because we have laid siege to the shrine."' Each need of the play finally produces the answering character, situation, or milieu in the playwright's mind. From one source or another the whole memorable company of 'The Witching Hour' is assembled. But not all at once, sometimes the characters are coy for days; sometimes they come in a troop. In one lucky grab Mr. Thomas found many 'real Southern gentlemen—more than I needed, in fact more than any dramatist could afford to have about.'

"'That's the way with a play,' Mr. Thomas continues; 'you dig and lift and build and ponder, and suddenly the attraction of gravitation seems overcome; the things and the people float and flow and drift until you coax and shepherd them into the orderly walks and divisions that you've laid out for them, and which you call scenes and acts.' Yet, at some point in the process, when things are going fairly well, you suddenly come to a dead halt; the motives won't agree, the characters are led into impossible behavior, or they simply sit down and refuse to do your bidding. Then you fuss around for days and suddenly an idea strikes you that sets the machinery going again. But it usually does more; it generally manages to clear up, not only the problem for which it was invoked, but a handful of minor ones. In the case of 'The Witching Hour' it was the character of Brookfield, the telepathic, art-loving gambler, who solved the interlocking problems. 'With the discovery of Brookfield,' continues Mr. Thomas, 'things everywhere began to click and drop into place. * * * And it so happens with most play building; the various difficulties seem to point to a general centre, seem to call for some facts or figures of extrication that more and more, as we go around them, condense to a single happening or personage; and suddenly that solvent takes on a principal importance, and our whole fabric is to be revised and adjusted to the newly found situation or man. * * * A dramatist writing helpfully to beginners in his craft cannot point too often to the value of the delayed ingredient of this kind. Like a bit of soluble and vivid-colored pigment floated on an already compounded fluid, it not only adds its own individual local color spot, but particles drift from it and affect the motley of the whole compound.' Yet of course, Brookfield was there all the time, waiting to be deduced, calculated, and discovered like the planet Neptune.'

"Mr. Thomas treats not only the 'properties' and the incidents of 'The Witching Hour' in this cold-blooded fashion, but the emotions themselves. Quite calmly, it appears, he decides what his audience would like to see occur, and then makes it happen. Stacks the cards on his spectators. He 'frames up' a plot to enlist their sympathies with all the cynical coolness of a politician. 'As auditors, our interest in the boy is thus far through the mother; but to make the interest deeper it is best to give him a sweetheart, who shall also suffer through his trouble; and by our sympathy for her give us an additional emotional stir.' Further, it is not enough that the prosecuting attorney seek to hound the boy to the gallows; the opposition is 'stronger when the personal equation also comes into play; this rule invites us to make our exponent of civic law not only a prosecuting attorney, but a rival for the boy's sweetheart.' The whole matter is summed up in George Broadhurst's apothegm that 'an audience at your penultimate curtain will not applaud a thing that they do not wish to see happen.' This is the shrewdest, the most helpful, the most penetrating of all those myriad rules for playwrights which now clutter numberless books and no fewer than three monthly magazines on the subject. It strikes at the emotional root of dramatic art. It is the keystone of everything. Yet why the 'penultimate' curtain? It is peculiarly an American idiosyncrasy—this feeling that the last act is a mere tag. There seems to be no sound reason for it; the puzzle still calls for a solution.

"Mr. Thomas has consistently stuck by this much maligned principle of 'giving the public what it wants' as all successful playwrights, great and little, have doubtless done since the beginning of time. He has sought the maximum of effect, has followed the emotional line of least resistance, yet he has steadily grown with the theatrical times, improving, deepening, mellowing with the progress of his craft. The characters of 'In Missoura' are impossibly 'stagy'; such characterization as exists resides in the merest superficial idiosyncrasies. Fifteen years later in 'The Witching Hour' the characters, though 'coaxed and shepherded' with quite as calculating a hand, have become alive beyond most of those on our contemporary American stage. Again, the text of 'In Missoura' is the dullest reading imaginable; the speeches are rarely more than the pickings from the limited scrapbook of Boucicault's dramaturgy; in 'The Witching Hour' the dialogue has attained a literary distinction, a rhythm, a grace of wit, a point, that have only twice or thrice been equaled in American plays. Again, the later plays, not excepting the farce of the bouts, reveal a quality which is loosely denominated 'sincerity,' and which never found a place in the earlier fashions of playwriting, except where now and then a dramatist would vociferously defend a moral thesis on which every one agreed. The moral idiot in 'Mrs. Deffingwell's Boots,' who in the last act is cured by osteopathy, is no mere figure of farce; indeed, the reader feels that he has no place in such a piece. But there is more than successful dramaturgy in Mr. Thomas's treatment of the character. In Brookfield, the gambler of 'The Witching Hour,' have expert, dramaturgy placed in service of moral purpose. There is no mistaking the author's intent in the scene in which Brookfield cures young Whipple of his 'inherited' fear of the catseye jewel by demonstrating to him that 'it's only thinking makes it so,' or, again, in his impressive speech: 'A guilty thought is almost as criminal as a guilty deed. * * * We'll none of us ever know * * * in this life * * * but we can all of us live as if it were true.'

"Mr. Thomas changed his technical modes of procedure little in this long period. But unlike most successful playwrights he kept himself responsive to the new influences which came into our theatre from the outside, first from England, later from Scandinavia, and finally from France. He inherited willingly the benefits which the European pioneers had won for the craft of the playwright—the freedom to picture people honestly, to reveal the mingling of good and bad, to urge through plausible action belief in one or another 'theme' or view of life and its problems, to 'shepherd' characters in some measure after the dictates of their nature and circumstance instead of mangling them to fit the Procrustean bed of the Boucicault conventions. And so, although Mr. Thomas has opened new paths to his American compeers, it has been not in the capacity of pioneer (a part which he does not claim for himself by the slightest intimation) but in the capacity of careful, resourceful, and progressive craftsman."

FIRST OF CHICAGO'S OPERA TRAINS HERE

The Chicago Opera Company, with a trainload of scenery arriving in advance today, two New York storehouses rented, and assurance that a local theatre will be ready on Jan. 23, all legal tangles to the contrary notwithstanding, issued yesterday some official facts as to a leading artist to be heard here, Amelia Galli-Curci, the coloratura soprano who captivated Chicago opera patrons last year. The singer was born in Milan, and in private life is the Marquise di Simeri, it is said.

A musician, an accomplished pianist, she had appeared in concert as such before she gave consideration to her voice, having even won a "professorship" in the Milan Conservatory. The composer, Mascagni, while visiting her father, heard her sing, and urged her to take up vocal art seriously. This she did, but without an instructor, learning several operatic rôles while still in her teens. Finally she obtained a hearing at the Costanzi in Rome, was engaged, and made her début there as Gilda.

She next sang at the Royal Theatre in Parma, appeared at the San Carlo in Naples, at the Scala in her native city, as well as other opera houses in Italy, and the Spanish Royal Opera in Madrid. Crossing the Atlantic, she was received with enthusiasm at Buenos Aires, and her husband organized a company with which she toured South America. From there she came to this country and was engaged by Cleofonte Campanini last season.

Two weeks and two days from now the Chicago Opera Company will come East to present here many new operas and singers, both American and foreign, with some favorites of old in New York, and one star of magnitude hitherto the idol of the West. For two seasons, against tempting offers, the prima donna who sprang to fame in a night at the Auditorium has been held in reserve for this battle royal. Director Campanini's daring adventure forecasts a hazard of great fortune as nothing has since the Metropolitan was last challenged by Oscar Hammerstein. His company's stay of a month at the Lexington Opera House will be followed by a fortnight in Boston.

Some facts of the repertory for the Lexington's opening nights, soon to be announced in full, have already appeared. The world premiere of Sylvio Lazzari's "Le Sauteriot" was told in advance in THE TIMES, while an American production, Henry Hadley's "Azora," was described in detail last Sunday. It was Mr. Hadley's uncommon luck to win that same day the Hinshaw prize of $1,000 for another opera, "Bianca," to be staged in New York this year by the local Society of American Singers. A third novelty in Chicago's own list is Arthur Nevin's "Daughter of the Forest."

New also among those promised to New York are Mascagni's "Isabeau," Massenet's "Cleopatra," Leroux's "Le Chemineau." Other works, not frequently heard here, are Massenet's "Sapho," "Jongleur," "Grisélidis," and "Don Quichotte," Debussy's "Pelleas," Fevrier's "Monna Vanna," Charpentier's "Louise," Zandonai's "Francesca," Wolf-Ferrari's "Jewels of the Madonna." Unusual revivals, should all the plans materialise, are Verdi's "Ernani," Meyerbeer's "Dinorah," and "L'Africaine," and the Ricci brothers' "Crispino e la Comare."

There are well known operas of the French and Italian schools, Delibes's "Lakme," Massenet's "Thais" and "Manon," Verdi's "Traviata," "Rigoletto," "Aida," and "Falstaff," Gounod's "Faust," Bizet's "Carmen," Puccini's "Bohème," Rossini's "Barber," Donizetti's "Lucia." Over thirty possibilities are outlined for a brief twenty-six days, and there are no Sunday performances here, as in Chicago, where this list ran ten weeks. Operas in German are omitted, not alone as a war measure, but also because of the difficulty of maintaining practically three sets of casts.

The personnel of the company begins, though it does not end, with Mme. Amelita Galli-Curci, the Italian coloratura soprano, a sensation in opera from Chicago to Fort Worth and New Orleans, and in concert even to Boston. Much weight rests on Rosa Raisa, a Polish dramatic soprano, and perhaps less on Genevieve Vix, a lyric artist lately from Paris. There are Giulio Crimi, tenor, and Alfred Maguenat and Giacomo Rimini, baritones. Lucien Muratore, a French tenor, has been heard once in New York, and Riccardo Stracciari, baritone, is remembered.

Returning after long absence are Mariska Aldrich, a star of Metropolitan and Manhattan days; Journet, who also sang at the older house, and Gardon, Dalmores, Dufranne, Huberdeau, Nicolay, and Arimondi, all formerly of Hammerstein's. Baklanoff comes from the Boston troupe, Kraidler from the Century, Anna Fitziu returns, and, others are Forest Lamont, tenor; Francesca Peralta, Myrna Sharlow, and Margaret Romaine, sopranos; Jeska Swarts and Louise Berat, mezzo-sopranos; Maria Claessens, Carolina Lazzari, and Cyrena van Gordon, contraltos; Marcel Charlier, Arnaldo Conti, and Cesare Sturani, conductors.

For the purpose of conducting at the world premiere of his opera, "Le Sauteriot," which was shortly to take place, Sylvio Lazzari arrived from Paris two weeks ago. He at once proceeded to Chicago with two trunkfuls of orchestrations. "I do not know who is to sing the rôles of my opera," said Mr. Lazzari while here, "but I have the utmost confidence in Mr. Campanini's judgment in such matters and so I am not at all worried on that score."

Lazzari's work will be the first French opera written since the war to have its world premiere in America. Two of M. Lazzari's former operas, "La Lepreuse" and "Armor," were produced at the Opéra Comique in Paris, and the Opéra Comique also wished to produce "Le Sauteriot," but under existing conditions M. Lazzari thought it fitting that it have its première in America, so he gave the first rights to Cleofonte Campanini, General Director of the Chicago Opera Company.

Campanini will conduct certain of the operas, as he did in his Manhattan years at Hammerstein's. It is not forgotten that the same veteran leader, when he first came as a young man to America, presided over performances given on the then new Metropolitan stage by his brother, the famous tenor, Italo Campanini. Recent reports from the West said that Cleofonte Campanini was for a time indisposed after an occurrence at the Auditorium, when a supposed bomb was found in that theatre, and was attributed to hostility arising from the war.

Concerning the repertory for New York, the complete list is repeated above because, at this length of time in advance, the definite schedule cannot be determined, but it is accompanied by the statement that from this repertoire the offerings here will be chosen. Announcement of the presentations of the first week is promised in the next few days, a fortnight in advance of the initial performance, and later selections will be given out from week to week hereafter.

NEW MUSIC FOR TODAY.

By an odd coincidence, today's concerts all offer novelties for public hearing. Two numbers unfamiliar to concert-goers in the Symphony series at Aeolian Hall are the Russian Kallinikow's second symphony, brought to this country by Cyrus McCormick of the Root Mission, and a new violin concerto of Hubay, played by Zimbalist. The Philharmonic at Carnegie Hall presents a "characteristic piece" called "The Rain," by Emerson Whitherne of Cleveland, pupil of James H. Rogers and of Lanchetisky. The Zoellner Quartet at the Princess Theatre produces "Two Sketches" for strings, by Eugene Goossens, a young Englishman 24 years old, who studied in London and Belgium.

VARIOUS MUSICAL EVENTS.

Amparita Farrar, a young American soprano, prima donna of "Treasure Trove," will give her first Aeolian recital Friday evening, Jan. 18, with songs in English, French, Italian, Russian, and Spanish.

Marcia Van Dresser of the Chicago Opera, accompanied by Henriette Strauss, will give a song recital tonight at the Y. W. H. A. in 110th Street, the proceeds going to the Federation of Jewish Charities.

Samuel Katz will play Mendelssohn's violin concerto with the Beethoven Musical Society Wednesday evening at Public School 63, in East Fourth Street, and Isabel Irving will sing Brahms's "Angel's Serenade."

Walter Damrosch will lecture on Ernest Bloch's "Trois Poemes Juifs" and Berlioz's "Harold in Italy" before the Music Lovers' Club tomorrow at the Lenox Theatre.

Anna Case, the popular American soprano, will be soloist with the Philharmonic Society at its third Brooklyn concert next Sunday afternoon, in place of Julia Culp, detained abroad by the war.

ENGLISH OPERA TO STAY.

Beecham's Talk to British Champions of the Vernacular.

When the Beecham Opera Company lately closed a London Winter season leader and founder, Sir Thomas of that name, in recognition of his national work for the establishment of grand opera in English, was the guest at a dinner of the "O. P." Club, held at the Criterion in that capital, Sir Thomas Dewar presiding. Among 250 present were the Princess of Monaco, Viscountess Rowdray, Lady Cunard, Lady Randolph Churchill, Lord Leverhulme, Mr. Birrell, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Sir Henry Wood, Sir Frederic Cowen, Edward German, Landon Ronald, Isidore de Lara, and Percy Pitt.

The President, a term for "toastmaster over there, said they appreciated most earnestly all that Sir Thomas Beecham had done, not only for music generally in wartime, but for English opera in particular. They were having Controllers appointed for all sorts of purposes nowadays, and they might well propose Sir Thomas as the greatest controller of sharps and flats in the kingdom.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie, in proposing the "Guest," said they were astonished at his boundless activities, energy, and enterprise at a time when all art schemes bristled with difficulties and obstacles which he verily believed Sir Thomas "enjoyed rolling over." The establishment of opera in the vernacular had been a dream for more years than he could remember. They had reason to be grateful for the noble spirit in which Sir Thomas Beecham had approached what was really a national question, and solved it successfully "off his own bat," a statement greeted with cheers.

Sir Thomas Beecham, in reply, said speeches had been made as if grand opera were an accomplished fact, and this in some way that result had been brought about owing to his efforts. His efforts had been considerable, but he regretted to say that grand opera in English was by no means established. They had to go a long way before it would be. An excellent beginning had been made, and since the beginning had been going on for about fifty years, it was high time they saw results. (Laughter.)

English opera depended upon the faith of the English public in their own music, the steady encouragement that gave them by going to hear them, and the "instant cessation," on the part of the press, of all sorts of skepticism. (Cries of "Hear!" "Hear!" and laughter.) The press at this moment was the greatest enemy of all progress. He grumbled with the press every time he got on his feet, and he should continue grumbling until they say something better. (Laughter.) In the provinces, which he was in the habit of upholding, things were much better. (More laughter.)

Referring to the attitude of the British Government toward music, Sir Thomas said it had declined to interest itself in music, which showed how truly out of touch with the democratic life of this country its rulers were. They would get no help from the State. Therefore it devolved in a democratic country upon the enlightened public to do that which should be performed by the Government. He had seen for years and years that the people of this country really loved music, and wanted more of it. Since the war his conviction had been strengthened; the love of music and the enthusiasm for it had increased. After the war men might want different forms of music and entertainment from those that had been given in the past. Those responsible for the music of the country might consider whether it was not worth while for them to provide better forms of entertainment. Sir Thomas's speech, as reported in The London Times, was punctuated with cries of "Hear, hear," as well as references to "Laughter," showing that grand opera in English was not one of the subjects in which the traditional British "take their pleasure sadly," or, at least, have popularly been said to do so.

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PATRIOTISM, PACIFISM, ANARCHISM, MEET HERE

City's New Uptown East Side World of Many Contrasts, But Loyalty Dominates—Many Races Represented

THERE is a section on the upper east side of New York where colonies, large and small, of many different nationalities have their homes. There is scarcely a nationality which is not represented. In point of interest this section rivals the lower east side, and yet, because of comparatively recent development, it is a part of the city which is practically unknown to the city sightseer and the out-of-town tourist. It is on the east side of Harlem, and is often called the new east side, extending from 96th Street to 129th Street, and from Fifth Avenue to the Harlem River. It is for the most part a thickly populated area, in which many blocks are little towns in themselves. In the block of tenements between First and Second Avenues, and from 112th to 113th Street, there are, according to a police census, 4,739 persons, and in another block, between First and Second Avenues, and from 100th to 101st Street, 4,243 persons. In many places there is an average of 640 persons to the acre.

The district has become a favorite stamping ground for radical Socialists, pacifists, and anarchists. As a police official remarked recently, "It would seem that every one with radical ideas moves to the east side of Harlem." These radicals are continually trying to spread their propaganda abroad and convert men and women to their theories. The district has three schools of anarchy, and large representations of Socialists, particularly those of the pacifist type. The chief delight of these radicals and extremists is to hire a hall and expound their doctrines to the public. Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, has addressed meetings on the new east side, and spoke there shortly before he departed for Russia.

Many revolutionary movements in the city were launched in the section. Indeed, it was there that the school children's revolt against the Gary system was first started. The youngsters, after calling a strike, made incendiary speeches from soap boxes, and destroyed 100 windows in a public school building, and at night paraded the streets in hundreds, carrying banners. Shortly before the selective conscription law was enacted an organization of young men of military age held a public meeting to oppose conscription. The better element in the community resented this, and the young men soon found public halls closed to them.

A large majority of the colonists are loyal Americans and stanch supporters of good government. When Italy entered the war many of her sons departed from their homes to join the Italian colors. Other colonists are at present in the service of Uncle Sam.

The Italian colony, known as Harlem's "Little Italy," with a population of nearly 100,000, occupies a good part of the district east of Third Avenue as far as the river. Parts of it have a distinctly foreign aspect. It is noted for its drug stores, grocery and fish stores—there is a butcher shop which sells only horse meat. Coffee houses answer for neighborhood clubhouses, where men gather to sip a cup of black coffee, gossip, and play cards.

Considerably more than 100,000 Jews live west of Third Avenue, principally on Lexington, Madison, and Fifth Avenues. Other colonies are Germans, with a population of 10,000; negroes, with 5,000, and Swedes, with 1,500. Besides these, scattered here and there, are smaller colonies and groups of Austrians, Hungarians, Russians, Poles, Bohemians, Bulgarians, Turks, Greeks, Finns, Norwegians, Scotch, Irish, French, Spaniards, Chinese, Porto Ricans, and others. All of these different nationalities live together in good fellowship. When they quarrel it is a case of Greek meeting Greek; their quarrels are never racial.

The section has plenty of settlement houses, which have found it a prolific field for work. Two of the largest are the Union Settlement and Haarlem House. The Union Settlement occupies a good sized brick building at 237 East 104th Street and also has nine dwellings, five in East 104th Street and four in East 105th Street. The home building has an auditorium, dance hall, kindergarten, gymnasium, and caged play roof. It has a staff of 30 workers, 700 members, and 20 clubs. Fourteen years ago its first athletic team was disbanded. Some time ago the old team held a reunion. It was attended by more than 100 of the "old boys" who came from far and near. Several arrived in their own automobiles. Two held high positions, one in the Department of Health, the other in the Post Office. Among them were physicians, lawyers, chauffeurs, and day laborers.

Haarlem House, 405 East 116th Street, is situated in the heart of "Little Italy." It was formerly called the Home Garden, Miss Isabella M. Cammann is its President. The settlement has outgrown its present quarters and will soon occupy a $50,000 new home which it has erected at 413 East 116th Street. This is a large, fireproof, red brick building containing a reception hall, lecture room, gymnasium, girls' locker room, boys' locker room, billiard room, clubrooms, kitchen and pantry, music room, residence workers' rooms, and two play roofs. The attendance at Haarlem House averages more than 5,000 a month. The settlement aims to be a community centre for approximately 80,000 persons. It has self-governing clubs, industrial classes, choral work, folk dancing, a mothers' club of Italian and Spanish women, which is engaged in making surgical dressings.

"Some of the incidents here," Mrs. Bertha M. Gage, head worker, said, "are pathetic. We sometimes get left-over flowers from weddings and receptions; most of these flowers are wired. Some of our children had never seen flowers in their native state, and actually believed they grew on wires."

The settlement has assisted the police in ridding the neighborhood of young criminals. It found that small candy stores were too often the meeting places for boys to discuss plans for picking pockets or for assisting older criminals in holdups and robberies. Vice of the worst sort was often hidden behind the thin partitions of these stores, where children were fast learning the drug habit. One little thief of 10 years was a finished pickpocket, and his services were much in demand by older criminals. They used him when robbing a house to pass through transoms of doors so that they might gain admittance to the premises. One day he stole the pocketbook of a settlement worker, and was caught. He made a complete confession of his misdeeds. When it was learned that mere children were being educated by Fagins for lives of crime the police and settlement began a housecleaning of the vicious candy stores. The settlement also co-operated with the police in driving from the neighborhood drug traffickers who sold to children.

Several years ago boys who had been sentenced to the House of Refuge and others known to the police as hardened young criminals visited the settlement. The Police Captain of the district called on Miss Gage and informed her that she was jeopardizing her life by admitting such boys to the house. He cautioned her that they would stop at nothing in the way of crime. Miss Gage was impressed, but not convinced. The boys continued their visits, eventually a new and brighter life was revealed to them, and, reforming their ways, they became valued members.

The New York Home for Homeless Boys is quartered in four buildings from 441 to 447 East 123d Street. It was established nineteen years ago by H. Clinton Eva, once a homeless boy himself. "I did not want to see another boy go through what I did if I could help it," Mr. Eva gave as the reason for taking up his present work.

Mr. Eva came to this city from Boston and obtained a position with a mercantile firm. He saved $800 and opened a religious mission. It had five beds and was the beginning of his home for homeless boys. He and his co-workers search the streets at night for boy outcasts. They are taken into the home, given a bath and clean clothes, and kept there until positions can be obtained for them.

Seventy-five per cent. of the boys, Mr. Eva said, make good. Most of the boys the home gets are city boys. Last Winter it got work for a boy who, in riding a freight, had one of his legs cut off and the foot of the other leg severed. When the boy came out of the hospital an old gentleman presented him with his artificial leg. By an appeal through a newspaper a new leg was found for him. The boy now has a good position and is able to walk with his manufactured legs.

Mr. Eva raised funds for his home by going about the city with an organ, holding religious services. Prominent citizens became interested in his work. The home is now an incorporated institution with a Board of Directors made up of prominent and wealthy citizens. The Directors look after the financial management of the home, leaving Mr. Eva to direct it as Superintendent. He accepts nothing for his services and supports himself principally by supplying the places of evangelists when they are away or on a vacation.

Here is a list of officers and Directors of the home: Lawrence B. Elliman, President; Robert C. Taylor, Vice President; William R. K. Taylor, Treasurer; George A. Loach, Secretary; R. L. Schutz, Assistant Treasurer. Directors, William G. Bibb, George Gordon Battle, Daniel L. Drew, T. W. Dynan, Lawrence Elliman, H. Clinton Eva, P. S. A. Franklin, Mrs. P. A. S. Franklin, E. L. Frost, George L. Loach, the Rev. George L. Lockwood, H. Snowden Marshall, J. Markham Marshall, the Rev. D. J. McMillan, F. P. Moore, T. Tertius Noble, J. H. Prisk, Arthur Ryle, R. L. Schutz, Dr. Fielding L. Taylor, W. R. K. Taylor, and Herbert A. Weeks.

There is another home for friendless boys, the Harlem Boys' Home of the Children's Aid Society, which occupies a large building at 127th Street and Lexington Avenue. The house was opened in 1908. It has a gymnasium, bowling alley, playroof for basket ball and hand ball, and reading and recreation rooms. The home is in charge of C. Porter Fisher. It is a sort of boys' hotel, and boys come from all parts of the five boroughs to seek lodging. Boys who can afford to pay are charged $3 a week, which includes two meals a day, washing, and a cosy room. Moving pictures and lectures are provided for the entertainment of its guests. It has returned many runaways to their homes and helped friendless lads to get work. The ages of the guests at the home range from 14 to 20 years. Mr. Fisher has a large collection of letters written him by boys praising the home for the uplift it gave them in life. The home flies a service flag of 51 stars.

The Neighborhood House has its headquarters in a cottage at 324 Pleasant Avenue. It conducts classes in English for foreign-speaking men and women, a kindergarten and clubs for mothers. St. Joseph's Settlement of Our Lady of Mount Carmel has a parochial mission at 448 East 116th Street. It maintains a kindergarten for children from 4 to 6 years, and sewing and embroidery classes for women. The Henry Meinhard Memorial is a settlement at 100 East 101st Street. It has sixty clubs. The junior clubs have contributed $150 to the Jewish War Relief. The settlement has a class for the improvement of defective speech, a knitting class for little girls, and an outdoor gymnasium. The Jewish Federated Settlement, 240 East 105th Street, has classes in sewing, basketry, and English, and social, athletic, and dramatic clubs. It has eighty-six workers and is planning to open a clinic. The Patrick Henry Community Centre, organized last Fall, holds civic meetings and entertainments in Public School 171, at 19 East 103d Street.

All the settlements are busily engaged at present in some form of war-relief work. Classes of little girls are giving up some of their play hours to knit for soldiers, and their older sisters and mothers are co-operating with the Red Cross. The boys and men of the settlement are also doing some kind of war-relief work.

There is a large lodging-house district in the new east side. It runs from 121st to 129th Street and from Lexington Avenue to Second Avenue. It has a lodging-house population of more than 2,000. In the heart of the district, at 2,350 Third Avenue, is the Beacon Light Mission. It is run under the auspices of the National Bible Institute, 214 West Thirty-fifth Street. John N. Wolf is in charge of the mission, which has reclaimed many outcasts.

The history of Harlem's "Little Italy" has been closely interwoven with crime. For years Sicilian and Italian criminals levied and collected tribute from shopkeepers, and those who refused to submit to blackmail were assaulted, killed, or had their places of business wrecked by bombs. Murders became so common in the colony that they caused little excitement or comment except among those who were in some way affected by them. Many of these crimes were the result of long-standing feuds begun in Sicily and carried on here. Several of these feuds in which innumerable lives were snuffed out to satisfy the spirit of revenge could be traced back three or four generations.

The stiletto, once the favorite weapon of the Sicilian criminal, was laid aside for the more handy revolver, or "sawed-off shotgun." The barrel of a shotgun was sawed in half, the shot were extracted from the cartridges and replaced with steel or iron slugs. It made a dangerous weapon, which could be conveniently concealed beneath the folds of a coat, and enabled the user to draw a better bead on his victim than he could with a revolver. The assassin would shoot at his victim from a nearby window, hallway, or dark corner, and not infrequently the victim would be lured to the scene selected for the crime. Any number of these shootings and murders could be traced to the desire of rival factions to control or monopolize different forms of graft in the colony's underworld.

In East 108th Street, near First Avenue, there is a row of shed-like structures, one of them, at 334 East 108th Street, being known as the "Murder Stable," because in and around it more than twenty-three murders have been committed in less than a score of years. Early crimes in East 108th Street are supposed to have had their inception in horse stealing and in horse trading. Mrs. Pasquarella Spinelli, because of her wealth called the Hetty Green of Harlem's "Little Italy," was one of the first proprietors of the stable. She had a daughter, Nellie Lenere. "Chick" Monaco had been attentive to Nellie. On Oct. 29, 1911, when Nellie and Monaco were alone in the house there was a quarrel, and Monaco was stabbed to death. She told the police she had caught him in the act of robbing her mother's safe. She was arrested for the crime, but was discharged later through lack of evidence.

Five months after the murder of Monaco, Mrs. Spinelli was murdered in the stable and the police believed it was the death of Monaco that prompted his friends to slay her. Mrs. Spinelli's partner, Louis Lauazzara, was slain near the stable in 1914. The last owner of the stable to be murdered was Ippolito Greco. He was said to have supplied the gunmen who shot to death Barnet Baff, the Washington Market poultry dealer. In November, 1915, Greco left the stable for his home. He passed out the door and had just turned to walk down the street, when a hidden enemy shot him in the back with a sawed-off shotgun. Greco was killed instantly.

For years the most dominating figure in the colony's underworld was Giosue Gallucci. He was something of a dandy, wore expensive clothes and diamonds, and was reputed to be worth half a million, although a conservative estimate of his wealth placed it at $100,000. He was interested in many enterprises in the colony and was credited with being the agent for the Royal Italian Lottery. He moved uptown from the downtown "Little Italy" to better his fortunes. He accumulated money rapidly and was everywhere known as the King of Harlem's "Little Italy." His rivals were continually trying to wrest his crown from him, and attempts on his life were frequent. Gallucci never went abroad without an armed bodyguard. Two years ago, accompanied by his bodyguard, he visited, one night, his son Lucca's coffee house. Safely inside, he sent his bodyguard on an errand. No sooner had his protector disappeared than a half dozen armed men entered the place and opened fire on the two men. The police found them mortally wounded.

When Acting Captain William A. Jolley was put in charge of the Third Branch Detective Bureau, in East 116th Street, he decided to clean up the criminal plague spots in the colony. The District Attorney's office gave assistance to the police. Detectives visited saloons and hangouts of gangs, lined suspects up against walls and "frisked" them for weapons. Those carrying concealed weapons were promptly arrested and prosecuted.

The police also waged war against drug traffickers, blackhanders, and blackmailers. Many arrests were made and desperate criminals soon found themselves in prison. The crusade struck terror into the hearts of others and they departed for fields where they could breathe easier. Today the law-abiding inhabitants of the colony are hoping that the bad, old days will never return, but, as a police official sagely remarked, "You can't tell what is going to happen in Harlem's 'Little Italy.'"

MME. BRESHKOVSKY'S OPINIONS ON THE WAR

CATHERINE BRESHKOVSKY, "The Little Grandmother of the Russian Revolution," has long been considered a radical of the radicals. But Catherine Breshkovsky has no sympathy with any "stop-the-war" movement in Russia or out of it, or with the aims of the Bolsheviki. In all the interesting matter of that wonderful woman's long and eventful life, as told in the letters and records edited by Alice Stone Blackwell and published as "The Little Grandmother of the Russian Revolution," (Little, Brown & Co.,) there is nothing of greater interest than the letters that make plain Mme. Breshkovsky's attitude on the war.

Mme. Breshkovsky has always been a patriot. There is nothing of arid "internationalism," certainly, in the following extract from a letter to Miss Helena Dudley, written in May, 1915:

From patriotism as well as from indignation against the ferocity of the Germans, I am hoping for the victory of the Allies. And then the whole world would be gainers by getting back to a state of peace and being able to continue its work of culture. Our great country needs it badly.

After the revolution, and immediately after the entry of the United States into the war, Mme. Breshkovsky sent the following cablegram to Miss Blackwell, and a similar one to Miss Lillian D. Wald:

Greetings from free Russia to the people of the United States of America! Am enjoying happiness, with all the city, and Russia and Siberia.

She reported, Miss Blackwell tells us, as saying that the best thing the Americans can do for the Russians at present is help them win the war against Germany. And, old and worn as she is, she has been doing active work among the women who are organizing regiments and preparing themselves to fight, and among other women and associations in Russia. But as early as the end of last April she began to fear trouble among the less responsible elements of the Russian population. To Miss Blackwell she wrote from Moscow, April 26-May 9:

I am healthy and strong and happy—yes, happy, though always thinking about the future. How will the war end, and how soon? Will our people be always as reasonable as they are now? I am sure they will; but certain foolish individuals hope to influence the masses badly. Yet there are more good events, and a quantity of good people.

Mme. Breshkovsky was elected a member of the National Peasants' Congress, and later of the preliminary Parliament of Russia. She was with Kerensky when he reviewed the Black Sea fleet, and she was on his side during the recent upheavals. When the preliminary Parliament assembled in Petrograd on Oct. 20, Kerensky, after his opening speech, called upon her to take the chair, as she was "the senior member of the Parliament."

The last letter in the book is very serious, though always hopeful and, it will be noted, always charitable. She never blames these "ignorant children" who have been led astray by wrong and foolish ideas. And she continues unceasingly to work for the eradication of the illiteracy that she says is to be responsible for so much credulity and folly. In that letter, written from the Crimea June 10-23, and addressed to a number of friends in this country, she says:

We are doing our utmost to combat the false ideas spread by stupid or malevolent persons, scoundrels who have nothing to lose, without conscience or honor, who have come from every part of the world. But the truth is that their propaganda affects only young, weak, and ignorant minds. And as our army is made up mostly of such elements, it is the army that is the breeding place of all the disturbances which we have to overcome. As for the rest of the population—the men and women of the villages and of the faubourgs—they constitute a peaceful and patriotic element, desirous to see the war brought to an end advantageous to Russia, (without losses and without humiliations.)

In this letter she wrote of the educational work that she was doing, the great difficulty of carrying it on during wartime—"the bourgeoisie think only of themselves," she wrote, "they are not helping us"—the need of presses to print papers and pamphlets.

EYESIGHT A GATEWAY TO SPEECH FOR DEAF

Lip Reading Will Be Taught to Our Soldiers With Defective Hearing—Civilians Also May Benefit.

MILLIONS of men are being wounded "over there," and soon Americans will be among these human wrecks. The use of high explosives in unlimited quantities results in many suffering in unaccustomed ways, some losing their faculties without being touched by any missile. An unusual proportion lose their hearing in greater or less degree. The medical reports indicating about 2 per cent. of cases of "severe deafness." As the official total of the wounded is 12,000,000 there are about a quarter of a million doomed to something like solitary confinement, for a man severely deaf is isolated although at large. Companionship is impossible without communication. Employment is difficult to get. Even family relations are chilled. Bitter as is the lot of the blind their mental condition shows that they are happier than the deaf. The blind are normal except for their blindness. The deaf are mostly morbid, their minds suspicious, their nerves ragged, their disposition despondent through seeing normal lives so near, and yet so far beyond their reach.

"So small a per cent. may be ignored," in the opinion of some physicians to whom have been referred questions about the rehabilitation and re-education of deafened Americans. There easily may be 10,000 deafened American soldiers, and there are those who think that their country owes them whatever can be done to restore the faculties they have lost. Patriotic women have brought the matter to the attention of the authorities at Washington, and have met with a sympathetic reception in the official response. Several units are being formed for the care of deafened soldiers and sailors, so that they may not—as has happened after other wars—be discharged without assistance, although unfit for civil life, and although able-bodied oftentimes. Some of both services already are under instruction at the school for "lip reading," or "hearing" of speech by the eyes, conducted by Miss Louise I. Morgenstern. Her textbook on the subject has recently been adopted for use in the public schools of this city, and in clinics in both England and the United States. Also there are volunteers—both hearing and deaf—to teach this system to the soldiers, among them Miss Kathryn Newman, well known in Boston for her work in this line.

It cannot be said that the reading of the lips is a new discovery. In 1648 John Bulwer, surnamed the Chirosopher published the "Deaf and Dumbe Man's Friend," in which he described "that subtile Art, which may inable one with an observant Eie to Heare what any man speaks by the moving of his lips." Nevertheless it is only within a few years that the teaching has been systematized and made practical under the patronage of Alexander Graham Bell of telephone fame. His wife is deaf, and no one has written more interestingly or understandingly on the subject than she. Her sympathetic article may be had from the Volta Bureau, 1,601 Thirty-fifth Street, Washington, D. C., or from the Manhattan School for the Hard of Hearing, 7 East Forty-second Street, headquarters on the subject in this city.

The subject has a wider appeal than to soldiers and sailors alone, and yet so little is known about it that some account will be useful, both for the deaf and for those wishing to be helpful to the deaf. It is the reverse of helpful for those wishing their lips to be read to exaggerate their speech movements. Lip reading is based upon normal speech, and departures from the normal are baffling. It is almost uncanny to watch a class of those who could "hear" a cannon shot only by the vibrations of the air conversing in tones too low for normal hearing. It would be an invaluable accomplishment to be able to read lips in a sickroom, where the softest whisper may disturb a nervous invalid. In crowded reception rooms and amid street traffic those able to read lips have an advantage worth something even when their hearing is good. There are more than a million workers whose life would be better worth living in social and financial senses if they were masters of the art. The records do not show how many live in misery and seclusion through this infirmity, for lack perhaps of what the art may do for them or perhaps of the energy and ambition to acquire it.

Lip reading is not something which can be donned, like a garment, in a ready-made shop. It cannot be bought. It can only be achieved, at something like the cost of the labor necessary to learn a language, or to become a stenographer. The method of teaching lip reading has some points of likeness to teaching stenography, or of teaching children to read in sentences, in the modern manner. It is difficult to read single words from the lips, just as it is difficult for a stenographer to write with speed without much practice in writing phrases, practiced over and over. Lip reading has nothing to do with sounds, but sounds have much to do with the positions of the lips in speaking. The science of lip teaching is the systematization of these movements and positions of the lips, teeth, tongue, palate, and organs of speech. The art of lip reading is the fitting of these movements and positions to the words which convey ideas. Just as some words have like sounds though different spellings, so there are like sounds which give different meanings to the corresponding words. To the lip reader "money" and "putty" are as much alike as "rain" and "rein" are to the ear. Such difficulties are the fault of language, not of lip reading. The art of teaching lip reading is to guide the learner into ability to tell what meanings to attach to like movements and positions of the organs of speech. Similar sounds are assembled, analyzed, distinguished. Sentences are composed illustrating ways of speaking in which similar sounds have different meanings, and practicing the scholar in the use of context to give meaning to sound movements which otherwise would be meaningless or misleading.

It is much easier to do than to describe. And it is easier for some to learn than for others. Learners of lip reading will take from it more in proportion than they bring to it. Many practice it untaught more than they think. They would be surprised above all others by discovering what additions can be made to their accomplishment by skilful teaching. Just as the blind substitute touch for sight so "the observant Eie can Heare," if trouble enough will be taken.

The way to help lip readers is to be natural in the use of the lips, and to give them many movements and positions from which to deduce the sounds they cannot hear. One recognized word will enlighten a sentence and the speaker will not know which is the word the lip reader takes by the art. The deaf, whether lip readers or not, hear by reason as well as by sight. Many times they "hear" the next day, as Englishmen are said to take a joke after a night's sleep. Lip reading is an intellectual exercise, demanding good knowledge of language as well as instructed eyes. Lip reading is useful in teaching the deaf how to understand what it is necessary for them to "hear," and when to dodge a tussle to understand what is not worth while.

Teachers of lip reading think that at least 90 per cent. of their scholars derive great benefit. This means that thousands of deafened defenders of democracy can have their faculties sharpened, if not restored to them. It means also that many times their number in civil life may enjoy the same blessing if they will take the trouble necessary to profit from this publicity of the art of making the eyes the gateway of speech to the mind—an art as amazing as that of making paper speak by pen or type. This sixth sense will not be a gift. It can be achieved only by labor, but labor accomplishes everything. Soldiers or civilians thinking of benefiting by lip reading have their option of two alternatives. They may slip into the "defective" class, pitied but avoided by friends, moping alone, greeted by surprise when they show intelligence of social spirit; or they may retrieve themselves by toil, whose necessity lip teachers do not conceal from them. The "literature" of lip teaching contains prominently the words of the famous Sir Thomas Buxton: "The longer I live," he said, "the more I am certain that the great difference between the feeble and the powerful, the great and the insignificant, is energy. That quality will do anything that can be done in the world. No talents, no opportunities will make a two-legged creature a man without it."

Tomorrow at Bamberger's! These Big Events!

NEWARK, N. J. Store Hours: 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. Saturdays close at 6 P. M. NEWARK, N. J.

The Fur Sale

Fur Coats on Sale

550.00 Hudson Seal Coat (Seal Dyed Muskrat), 48 inches long, full flare model, collar and cuffs trimmed with skunk, also a 12-inch skunk border, finest quality skins, 399.50.

450.00 Hudson Seal Coat (Seal Dyed Muskrat), belted model, full sweeping skirt, finest quality skins, plain, 325.00.

425.00 Hudson Seal Coat (Seal Dyed Muskrat), plaited and belted model, large shawl collar of skunk, 350.00.

175.00 Hudson Seal Coats (Seal Dyed Muskrat), 45 inches long, semi-fitted waist lines, flared skirts, belted models, deep cape collars of skunk, 150.00.

Muffs on Sale

65.00 Natural Skunk Muffs, 52.50.
59.50 Natural Skunk Muffs, 45.00.
40.00 Natural Skunk Muffs, 27.50.
12.98 Hudson Seal (Seal Dyed Muskrat), 8.98.
35.00 Hudson Seal (Seal Dyed Muskrat), 25.00.
20.00 Hudson Seal (Seal Dyed Muskrat), 14.75.
18.98 Hudson Seal (Seal Dyed Muskrat), 12.50.
18.98 Natural Nutria Muffs, 14.75.
17.98 Natural Nutria Muffs, 12.50.
15.00 Natural Nutria Muffs, 10.98.
59.50 Beaver Muffs, 45.00.
50.00 Beaver Muffs, 35.00.
48.00 Beaver Muffs, 35.00.
40.00 Beaver Muffs, 29.50.
35.00 Beaver Muffs, 25.00.

Skunk Scarfs, Capes and Stoles

50.00 Skunk Scarfs, 35.00.
59.50 Skunk Animal Scarfs, 39.50.
85.00 Skunk Scarfs, Capes and Stoles, 59.50.
125.00 Skunk Stoles, 99.50.
149.50 Skunk Capes, 115.00.
159.50 Large Skunk Cape Stole, fashioned with tails, 125.00.
169.50 Skunk and Ermine Capes, 125.00.
185.00 Skunk Stoles, 149.50.
200.00 Skunk Stoles, 149.50.
275.00 Large Skunk Cape, 199.50.

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

Annual January Sale of Persian and Chinese Carpets and Rugs

With reductions of 10% to 25% on practically our entire stock—with but few exceptions.

By comparison with prices in other rug houses you will see that ours are uniformly lower at all times—and thus will be able to appreciate more fully the still lower prices this sale gives you. Buying rugs at Bamberger's means that you can buy with confidence that the merchandise is exactly as represented—a fact of infinite value to every Oriental rug purchaser.

Persian Carpets

Mahal, Serapi, Heriz, Bijar, Iris, Arak and Ispahan carpets—a group of exceptional values, particularly interesting because of their color blending. Prices are lower than today's importation cost. For instance:

135.00 Mahal Carpets, 8.8x12.1, at 88.00
350.00 Ispahan Carpets, 8.3x12.11, at 260.00
325.00 Iris Carpets, 9x12.3, at 245.00
350.00 Bijar Carpets, 7.7x12.2, at 225.00
250.00 Heriz Carpets, 10.3x11.10, at 185.00
125.00 Mahal Carpets, 8.2x12.5, at 85.00
149.50 Meshed Carpets, 6.4x10, at 112.00
165.00 Iris Carpets, 6.10x10, at 135.00
465.00 Bijar Carpets, 9x14.7, at 348.00
340.00 Serapi Carpets, 9.3x13, at 298.00
550.00 Bijar Carpets, 9.7x15.6, at 440.00
240.00 Mahal Carpets, 11x14.2, at 216.00
600.00 Serapi Carpets, 10.1x19.6, at 500.00
275.00 Arak Carpets, 9.1x13.1, at 215.00

Chinese Carpets

Marvels of artistic coloring—deep oriental blues, tones of rose and brown and gold, vividly blended in symbolic patterns. Prices were very moderate before the sale began—NOW they are extraordinary.

115.00 Chinese Carpets, 6.2x8.10, at 98.00
90.00 Chinese Carpets, 6x8.8, at 80.00
150.00 Chinese Carpets, 6.1x8.10, at 130.00
220.00 Chinese Carpets, 6x8.10, at 195.00
190.00 Chinese Carpets, 9.8x9.11, at 143.00
255.00 Chinese Carpets, 9.9x10, at 191.00
175.00 Chinese Carpets, 8x11.1, at 131.00
310.00 Chinese Carpets, 8.3x10.3, at 275.00
450.00 Chinese Carpets, 9x11.7, at 398.00
415.00 Chinese Carpets, 9.2x12, at 370.00
335.00 Chinese Carpets, 8.1x9.9, at 298.00
850.00 Chinese Carpets, 10.1x14.4, at 765.00

All "throw size" Chinese rugs also reduced.

Bamberger's—Fourth Floor.

L. BAMBERGER & CO. NEWARK N J

Sale of Linens

In its second week tomorrow—Monday! Extraordinary prices prevail on handsome linens which are now extremely scarce and which at wholesale (where small quantities may be found) prices are higher than our sale figures.

In Progress Also, the Sales of Sheets, Muslins, White Fabrics, Spreads, Etc.

Boys' O'Coat Sale

For Younger Boys

When the sale starts all sizes will be found, from 2½ to 10 years.

6.75 Overcoats, 5.00
8.75 Overcoats, 6.98
10.00 Overcoats, 7.75
12.75 Overcoats, 9.98
15.00 Overcoats, 11.50

For Bigger Boys

Sizes range from 11 to 18 years when the sale starts.

15.00 Overcoats, 11.50
18.50 Overcoats, 14.98
25.00 Overcoats, 19.75

Bamberger's—Second Floor.

Save Thrift Stamps

The government wants your quarters to help carry on the war to a successful conclusion. Save for "Thrift Stamps" SYSTEMATICALLY. Then turn your Thrift Stamps into War Saving Certificates, which the government will redeem at $5.00 each in 1923. Organize a "Thrift Club" in your home and have the family save its quarters. 5c will buy a "Thrift Stamp," and four dollars' worth of "Thrift Stamps" and 12c additional in January will buy a $5 War Saving Certificate, worth $5 in 1923.

Information and Stamps at Bamberger Postoffice, Washington Street Entrance

Bamberger Knitting Yarns, 69c

Worsted yarns of the very best quality.

An immense stock in the Army and Navy colors—khaki, navy blue, light and dark grey. These yarns are being sold at this low price because of purely patriotic intentions, and should not be confused with the cheaper brands of yarns. In all probability the price will be advanced when the lot is exhausted.

EVERY ONE should know how to knit. The services of our expert knitting instructors are at your disposal in the Knitting Room, on the Seventh Floor.

To secure the widest possible distribution of the Bamberger Knitting Yarns we reserve the right to limit quantities. Priced at 69c the hank.

Bamberger's—Second Floor.

Women's 10.00 to 15.00 Novelty Boots at 7.65

Shoes that are new and stylish—all this season's models. The only reason for the reductions is that some of the sizes are broken, with the result that lines are incomplete.

The wide variety of the models does not permit of description, but you can be assured of finding a pair for yourself. On sale at 7.65 the pair. No mail, phone or C. O. D. orders.

Bamberger's—Second Floor.

Half Yearly Sale of Lingerie

Buy Now—Take Advantage of This Chance to Save Substantially. In Spite of Unusual Conditions Prices Are as Low as at Our Last Sale.

Exquisite garments with a double appeal—that of price and that of prettiness. No beauty-loving woman will be able to withstand their daintiness—and no economical woman will let this chance to save go by.

Silk underwear, pink and white, made of crepe de chine, Georgette crepe, wash satin, chiffon and novelty silks combined with dainty laces and ribbons in scores of ways.

Cotton underwear—muslin, cambric, nainsook, voile and pink and white batiste, attractively trimmed in both simple and elaborate effects.

A very particular sale of hand-made, hand-embroidered Philippine wear and a special display of garments for large women.

Bamberger's—Second Floor.

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The New York Times.

Annual Financial Section PART TWO | 5

SUNDAY, JANUARY 6, 1918.

ALL RAILROADS IN ONE GREAT SYSTEM TO END DELAYS

FEDERAL CONTROL OVER COUNTRY'S TRANSPORTATION

A Drastic Remedy to Relieve an Impossible Situation Is Beginning to Bear Good Results—Gain to Investors.

N expressive cartoon, varying according to the different conceptions of several artists, was published throughout the country a few days ago. It pictured Uncle Sam, in overalls, perched on the narrow cushioned seat of a locomotive cab, peering anxiously ahead that he might open his throttle the instant his signal showed "clear." Behind him was seated a very small urchin typifying the new year. It was not the Uncle Sam that has gained such wide vogue in late years, the prosperous elderly gentleman with a kindly wrinkle between the eyes, but a very earnest, careworn workman who has seen his task and set his teeth into it.

The United States is the last of the nations at war to make transportation a Government agency. It is following the general lines of the policy adopted by Great Britain soon after that nation came to experience the difficulties of coordinating regular and war-made traffic. The step was longer delayed in this country because it involved a more radical readjustment than the Administration cared to make, except as a last resort. It marks the Government's first real experiment in the steam transportation field, although it took over the Panama Railroad as a part of the work of constructing the canal.

A Huge Business.

In round numbers there are 260,000 miles of railroad in the United States, representing a property investment of $17,300,000,000, in the operation of which an army of 1,600,000 employes is engaged. The outstanding capital is approximately $16,000,000,000, of which over $9,000,000,000 is represented by funded debt. The rolling stock comprises 61,000 locomotives, 2,250,000 freight cars, 52,000 passenger cars, and 93,000 service cars. These figures give an idea of the size of the industry which has passed under Government control.

The decision by President Wilson to extend the Government functions to cover the operation of the carriers was reached only because the vigorous prosecution of the war could not be effected while congestion in the country's principal arteries of trade was becoming daily more pronounced. Normally the railroads have been able to add to their facilities, both of track and cars, at a rate not far behind the annual increase in business offered. For most of each year they have been supplied with surplus equipment, suffering from car shortage only for a period of a few weeks in the Fall, and from terminal congestion only at rare intervals. The great increase in activity which the industrial centres of the East experienced as a direct result of the expenditures here by the Allies of more than $2,000,000,000 for war supplies, accompanied by some marked shifting of the points of greatest density in traffic and by a very large addition to the normal passenger movement, put an extraordinarily large increase upon the Eastern roads, and as nearly all of the war freight was intended for shipment through a few points on the Atlantic seaboard serious congestion had arisen at these terminals before the United States declared war. So heavy was the tonnage offered the lines reaching the principal ports that from time to time embargoes had to be paid through sheer inability of the carriers to accommodate all of the thousands of loaded cars which were backed up awaiting transfer of their contents to ships. The unavoidable consequence of this condition was the withdrawal of many thousands of cars from lines in other sections of the country which became locked in the traffic blockade for weeks at a time, and inability of the railroads to withdraw cars for the usual repairs.

War Complications.

Up to early Summer of 1917 the situation was uncomfortable but not dangerous. The railroads were handling a vastly augmented volume of business, and had they been able to get trains unloaded promptly at points of destination they would have been able to move new business about as fast as it was offered. The declaration of war by the United States suddenly added tremendous new burdens. It was not long before the railroads were called upon to carry thousands of carloads of lumber for the construction of cantonments; raw materials to mills and factories that were being turned to war work; finished products to the various Quartermasters' Departments, and thousands of men to the various training camps.

To meet the new difficulties the railroads named a War Board, to have headquarters in Washington, and agreed to abide by their orders. From that there soon grew up the evil of priority tags, every Government official attempting to speed up materials required for his department by obtaining preference for them over ordinary commercial freight. The priority freight soon far exceeded in volume that over which the freight handlers could exercise their own discretion, with the result that a much more serious transportation deadlock developed.

A Short Cut.

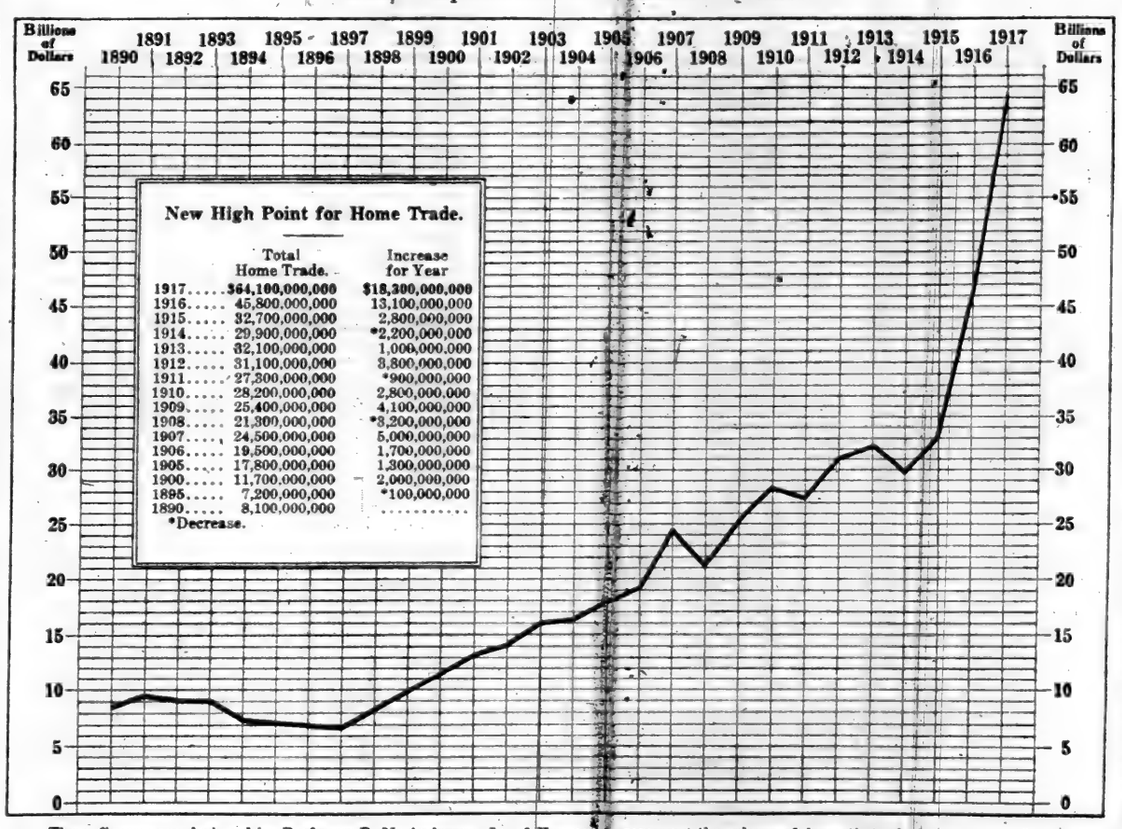
Numerous conferences were held in Washington between railway executives and Government authorities, which revealed, first, the fact that railway men themselves could not agree on a way to increase the freedom of train movement by pooling facilities—at least while the old limitations of law and regulation were maintained—and, secondly, that they could not reach an understanding with the Administration. The President cut straight through the greater part of all artificial barriers by announcing his reluctant decision to have the Government take over complete control of all the roads.

It was obvious that such a sweeping decision could not concern itself with different conditions prevailing on different roads. For this reason Mr. Wilson decided to remunerate the carriers by promising them net income for the period in which the roads are operated under the new arrangement equal to the average net income of the three fiscal years which closed on June 30 last. If conditions prevailing at the time the transfer was ordered be considered, the basis of pay must be regarded as eminently satisfactory to the owners of the roads' securities, and it was so recognized by a sharp advance in bonds and stocks of nearly all the carriers whose securities are quoted. In the space of a few days the market value of stocks alone was written up by more than $850,000,000 as a response to the guarantee of pre-war earnings. From another standpoint the roads will receive less than they could have earned had the operating costs not been distorted from their usual relation to rates by the rapid rise in prices over which they had no control.

President Wilson appeared before Congress on Friday to explain his action and to ask for necessary legislation. Measures promptly introduced in both houses provided for remuneration as suggested, with a proposed appropriation of $500,000,000, to be used as the centre of a fund upon which the Government can draw to make good deficiencies of maintenance and equipment. To the Interstate Commerce Commission is left the decision as to what the individual roads shall receive, but W. G. McAdoo, who has been named as Director General of the carriers, has the power to dictate action in the direction of higher rates, which, it is expected, he will exercise to lessen the probable deficit resulting from the payment of the Government guarantee.

Mr. McAdoo has already made use of his broad powers to eliminate obstacles to the free movement of trains which were a necessary part of the old arrangement. He at once issued orders annulling all priority tags and doing away with property lines among the different systems by directing that all freight should be moved over the shortest and most expeditious routes. Confronted with the serious menace of a coal famine in many parts of the East, famine which had begun to take toll of lives and property, and which was bringing about suspension of operations at industrial plants engaged in war work, he gave coal the right of way to points where the suffering was keen, and accepted a suggestion from the Fuel Administrator of New York State that the Pennsylvania passenger tunnels under the North and East Rivers be used for the rapid movement of coal to Brooklyn and Long Island. Through his assistants he was enabled to use the river equipment of the roads reaching tidewater to break up ice blockades. So far the emergency measures have been productive of a large measure of relief. The broader problems will have to wait until the crisis brought on by cold weather has passed.

Great Expansion of Domestic Trade.



These figures are designed by Professor B. M. Anderson, Jr. of Harvard to represent the volume of domestic trade for purposes of comparison with exports at retail prices, taken as representing foreign trade. They indicate the volume of domestic demand (including Government demand) for the products of American industry.

STEEL TRADE'S HISTORY CONTAINS NEW PAGES

Price Fixing and Priority War Business Upset Old Standards Last Year and Tested Sharply the Industry's Capacity.

THE steel industry of the United States passed through stages of a new development in 1917 which were so revolutionary, in some particulars, that years will pass before a comprehensive history can be written about them. Where formerly scores of thousands of tons of steel were made for the construction of ships, the country's mills were called upon to produce hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of tons. Over night, almost, the manufacturers were required to throw their mill schedules completely out of alignment in order to give preference to Government orders. And with almost as great an abruptness, the Government and the steel men completed an agreement to reduce prices from 15 to nearly 50 per cent. throughout the general run of steel products in heaviest demand.

It would be a difficult task to select one of a half dozen extraordinary developments of the year in the steel and iron trade and label it the best illustration of the business of 1917. Prior to April 1 the companies were going ahead much as they had done during the preceding year, turning out shell steel, ship plates, railroad material and building material, to a great extent for the allied nations. The demand from home and foreign sources was so large that the producing capacity stood dwarfed in comparison. The Steel Corporation's orders piled up and up month after month from the beginning of the last quarter in 1916 until in April of 1917 the forward business amounted to 12,183,063 tons, far and away greater than any month of any preceding year had brought. The other organizations experienced prosperity to a corresponding degree.

Ship plates sold in the fore part of the year as high as 10 cents per pound for early delivery and 8 cents was a frequently quoted price along well into September for plates sold on ordinary future delivery terms. Before the war began manufacturers considered it a good stroke of business if they disposed of a round tonnage at 2 cents a pound. The pressure upon blast furnaces was so heavy throughout the year that pig iron makers were never able to accept all the orders put before them.

Government Orders Heavy.

Like all the other changes which occurred in America's business and financial fields, the entrance of the country into the war altered the complexion of the steel trade. It brought immediately a slackening of private steel buying, and when consumers of commercial steel regained confidence after a few weeks they found their orders crowded further into the background than they had been even in the busiest period of manufacturing for foreign Governments the year before. Over the steel mills had come a dominant influence—the United States Government—and its orders must take precedence over everything else.

Steel for guns, ships—naval and merchant—railroads in France, equipment for the railroads, structural shapes and beams for army buildings and a hundred other things to help win the war, comprised the heaviest demand which came upon the mills after April 2. It was estimated at the end of the year that fully 90 per cent. of certain of the Steel Corporation's units was devoted exclusively to Government work, while 65 per cent. was believed to be the average of capacity on similar undertakings, scanning the corporation's works as a whole. Had this business, and similar orders with competing companies, been placed by the Government's buyers on the same scale of prices that the allied Government buyers paid in 1916, undreamed of earnings would have been recorded for the year 1917.

It happened, however, that President Wilson had decided ideas about prices, and he was not long in making manufacturers in a number of industries acquainted with his thoughts after Congress declared war on Germany. Hence the formation of the War Industries Board and the frequent discussions over prices which occurred at Washington between the board's members, members of the Federal Trade Commission, and steel makers. At first the manufacturers were inclined to balk at sharp cuts into their prices, but a study of the situation, including costs of material and labor, brought about a fresh survey by the steel company heads, and when, late in September, the first schedule of revised prices was announced by President Wilson he stated that the quotations had been arrived at by agreement between steel manufacturers and the Government officials.

The subjoined table sets forth a number of the fixed prices per short ton which were made the basis for calculating the differentials in making up complete price lists for steel products. Comparison with the four-year average prices gives a picture of the unusual heights to which the frenzy for steel had carried quotations before the Government acted.

	Fixed Prices.	Market Prices Sept. 20.	Four-Year Aver.
Pig iron, basic	$38.00	$42.00	$15.92
Billets, Bessemer	47.50	85.00	22.42
Sheets, black	100.00	170.00	40.99
Steel bars	58.00	80.00	26.40
Tank plates	68.80	160.00	28.40
Beams	60.00	80.00	26.40

The greatest new physical development which occurred in the steel trade during 1917 was in the making of ship steel. To cite an example of what the industry did under the pressure of sharp necessity, one may refer to the entrance of the Steel Corporation into the shipbuilding industry. Three months after land was bought on the Hackensack River, near Newark, a yard with ways for ten ships was practically completed, and the first half-dozen keels were laid within a fortnight afterward. The construction work, rushed through in ninety days, included ten acres of new buildings, made of concrete and steel. While this work was under way the Bethlehem Steel Corporation was extending its existing shipyards in order to vastly increase their capacity, and many new yards sprang up.

Fabricated Ship Steel.

Before the Steel Corporation began work on its giant yard plans had been perfected for the construction of standardized ships of from 6,500 to 10,000 tons dead weight, for which all the parts except the machinery could be turned out by subsidiary companies of the big organization. The standardized ship, with parts fabricated and ready to be bolted together before arriving at the yard, was not new last year, but the idea was carried further during the twelve months than ever before. One of the important factors increasing the demand for ship steel was the ability of yards to rush construction work with the material placed ready at their hand to be converted quickly into the finished vessel.

The natural product of rush orders for steel for military purposes was a vast expansion in building operations by the steel concerns in order to take care of the work. Thus a review of this side of the year's activity should contain mention of the $75,000,000 or more spent by the largest unit in the industry for new facilities, and of $40,000,000 or in excess of that amount by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. A conservative estimate of the expenditures made by the other organizations of the country taken together would probably be $200,000,000. The Carnegie Steel Company, the Lukens Iron and Steel Company, the Worth Brothers of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company added substantially to their facilities for rolling ship plates, and the makers of semi-finished material increased largely their capacity for turning out billets, blooms, &c.

Ingot Capacity Expands.

It has been estimated that the ingot capacity of the nation's steel works has increased since the end of 1915 from about 42,000,000 tons per year to more than 50,000,000 tons. As corresponding expansion has taken place in many of the finishing departments, though not in all, a significant result of especial endeavor to manufacture war and shipbuilding steel is the extension of America's manufacturing facilities. The question naturally arises in this connection: Will the cessation of hostilities find millions of dollars' worth of equipment without business to keep it occupied in the future? This is a problem which has received much attention in the last six months, in Europe as well as in this country, and thus far inquiry among steel men has failed to show any great apprehension over the outlook. They appear to find enough contentment in the belief that an early ending of hostilities would find the United States excellently equipped to plunge at once into competition with the manufacturers of other countries for world trade in commercial steel.

STATE'S SHARE OF WAR COSTS

Extraordinary Demands Have Added $10,000,000 to Normal Expenses.

Written for The New York Times Annual Financial Section

By EUGENE H. TRAVIS, State Controller.

WAR has imposed extraordinary burdens of a financial nature upon the State Government. The normal expenses for military and naval purposes during the ten years preceding 1917 averaged about $1,000,000 per year. For the fiscal year ending June 30 last, the expenditures for defensive purposes were $2,768,257.49, the increase being due to the mobilization necessitated by the Mexican disturbance.

The appropriations made by the last Legislature for defensive purposes amounted to $9,162,513.72, and the actual and necessary expenditures for the remainder of the year may require additional appropriations by the forthcoming Legislature. This extraordinary increase is necessary to finance the various functions which the State Government must exercise in order to protect the lives and property of the inhabitants of New York during the war. I will enumerate some of these:

Special War Measures.

It was imperative for the proper defense of New York harbor to erect fortifications at Far Rockaway, and the State was called upon to appropriate $2,610,000 for the purchase of land, structures, and water for this purpose. Part of this sum will be refunded by the Federal Government.

One million dollars was appropriated for equipping and maintaining the military and naval forces called into service by the Governor in the early part of the year and which were a charge upon the State until they were mustered into the Federal service.

It was deemed a vital necessity to ascertain the resources of the State in time of war, and $150,000 was appropriated for the taking of a military census.

The difficulties to be encountered in maintaining an adequate food supply for the people of this State during the period of the war were early foreseen, and to meet this emergency there was created a food supply commission, with an appropriation of $300,000 to carry out the purposes of this commission.

It was also apparent that extraordinary steps must be taken to co-ordinate the military, industrial, agricultural, and commercial resources of the State, to render possible expeditious mobilisation, and to do the various things essential to the support of a proper military organization. Accordingly there was created a State Council of Defense, with an appropriation of $1,000,000 to carry out the purposes of the act.

That the dependents of State employees engaged in military service should not suffer, provision was made by an appropriation of $500,000 for the payment of salaries of such employes, the amount allowed them being the difference between their compensation in military service and that of their civil positions.

To protect the State against the machinations and intrigue of enemies within our borders, an appropriation of $50,000 was made to enable the Attorney General to prosecute such offenders.

An appropriation of $62,880 was made to enable the Military Training Commission to prepare high school students who will soon be of proper age for military service. Other appropriations were necessary for the protection of public buildings, and in addition to all this, the normal appropriation for the maintenance of the National Guard was increased to $2,000,000 because of the extraordinary demand for guard duty.

Effect of Higher Living Costs.

At the special session of the Legislature in August, the powers conferred upon the State Food Supply Commission earlier in the year were enlarged and transferred to the State Food Commission, which was given broad powers in relation to the production, supply, and control of the distribution of the necessaries of life, and an appropriation of $1,000,000 was made to carry out the purposes of the act.

Apart from the specific appropriations enumerated, increased demands were made upon the State Treasury for the maintenance of the various State institutions by reason of the abnormal increase in the cost of foodstuffs and fuel.

The extensive highway work which the State has been carrying on for some years past was affected because of the high cost of materials and the difficulty of procuring labor. For these reasons, as well as for the patriotic purpose of releasing men (particularly engineers) engaged upon such work that they might enter military service, highway work in the State has been practically abandoned.

The additional expenditure caused by the war did not to any appreciable extent affect the treasury operations for the fiscal year ending June 30 last. The aggregate disbursements of the general fund for that year were $40,329,721.31, and the receipts were $61,415,239.20, which, added to the surplus as of June 30, 1916, left a general fund surplus of $6,862,722.30 as of June 30, 1917. Comparisons with the preceding fiscal year would be of no value because the latter was only of nine months' duration, owing to the change in the fiscal year period.

Audit of Revenues.

The revenues of the State come from many sources and through various channels. While audits of some of the more important of these are made from time to time, such audits do not constitute as complete a check upon these revenues as I deem desirable, and there has never been provision for an adequate certification of the various departmental receipts. The Controller's Office has in contemplation a system of revenue audits which will conform to all necessary requirements and which, it is believed, will produce the desired results.

SAVING AND SPENDING

A Banker's Plea for Sane Thinking on the Thrift Question.

Written for The New York Times Annual Financial Section

By JOHN G. LONSDALE, President of the National Bank of Commerce of St. Louis.

SHALL we save every cent we can, or proceed with "business as usual?" That question is causing more discussion from widely divergent viewpoints than any other before the public today. There are those who go so far as to suggest, in perfect good faith, that the national campaign to cut down spending is German inspired. On the other hand, men of prominence are urging the people to go the limit in stinting themselves, to spend only for the bare necessities of life.

Naturally, the latter doctrine is unfavorably received by some merchants, who view it as an unwarranted attack upon prosperity. They ask how they are to be expected to subscribe to different war charities and to buy Liberty bonds if their trade is to be thus curtailed. Their attitude is not unpatriotic; they merely think the cry of "Save! Save!" is premature and dictated by unsound reasoning.

It is important, then, that we should obtain the economic effect of general saving—whether it may, in fact, be carried so far as to seriously impair the nation's ability to bear the burdens of war.

The task of the Government in equipping and supplying our fighting forces involves two distinct operations: First, it obtains the necessary purchasing power by the sale of bonds; second, it uses that power to procure the production and delivery of the things needed. It is estimated that about one-third of our normal national productive abilities must now be devoted to war purposes.

This fact of itself is sufficient to show that "business as usual" in nonessentials is an economic impossibility. Unless we vastly increase our total national production, and this increase is to be accomplished in the face of a depleted working force due to the organization of a great national army. But England has faced these conditions, and has increased her output. It is not impossible for us. Under the stimulus of patriotism and high wages our workers have already augmented their per capita production, and much yet remains to be accomplished in this respect. Furthermore, the women of the nation offer a great potential working force that is yet to be drawn into the ranks of industry.

But even so, we cannot increase our national production to the point where the excess over normal will fully supply the requisite amount of war essentials. There must be a marked reduction in the manufacture of nonessentials so as to release a certain amount of labor and materials for war purposes. It has been suggested by some that business be put upon a strict war basis by applying the following criterion to every contemplated transaction: Will this transaction help to win the war? As will be seen by the following analysis, this course would involve consequences such as even the proponents of the plan have perhaps not fully comprehended.

Business' Peace Basis.

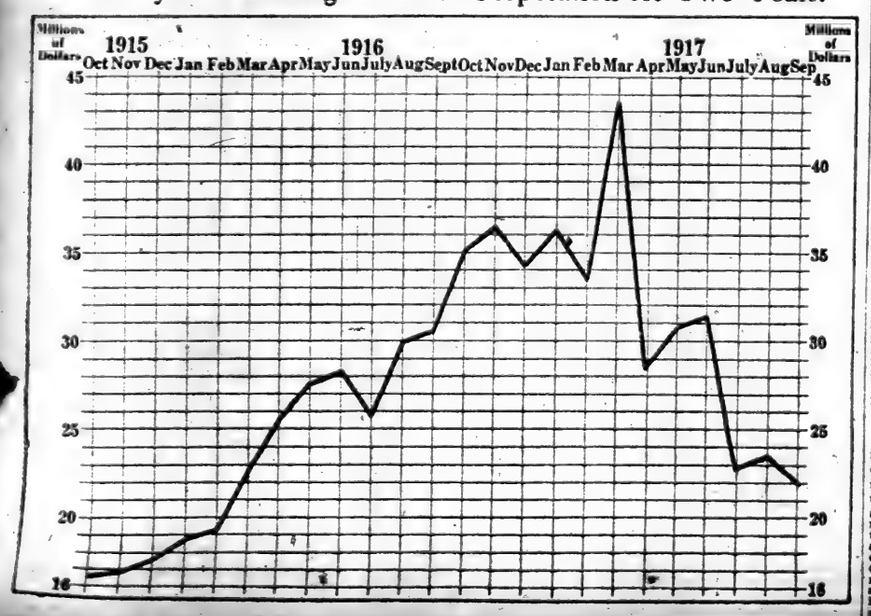
The common understanding in regard to the necessity for saving is that spending for non-essentials interferes with Governmental financing by decreasing the amount of money available for purchasing Government bonds. But such is not the case. The act of spending for any article is merely that of putting the money in the hands of another person who can use it to buy Government securities as well as the spender. Such spending is unpatriotic only when it competes with the Government by creating a demand for any article the manufacture of which has called for the employment of materials and labor needed for war purposes. For instance, let us take the case of "A," who is a manufacturer of silverware. If neither the materials employed by "A," nor his own services, nor the services of his employes, are needed by the Government, then it is better for the community and the nation that "A's" plant continue in operation for the period of the war. He is adding to the wealth of the country, is giving employment that affords a livelihood to his men, and he is not interfering with the Government's war program. Yet the answer to the question, "Do 'A's' business transactions help to win the war?" would be "No."

Two Methods.

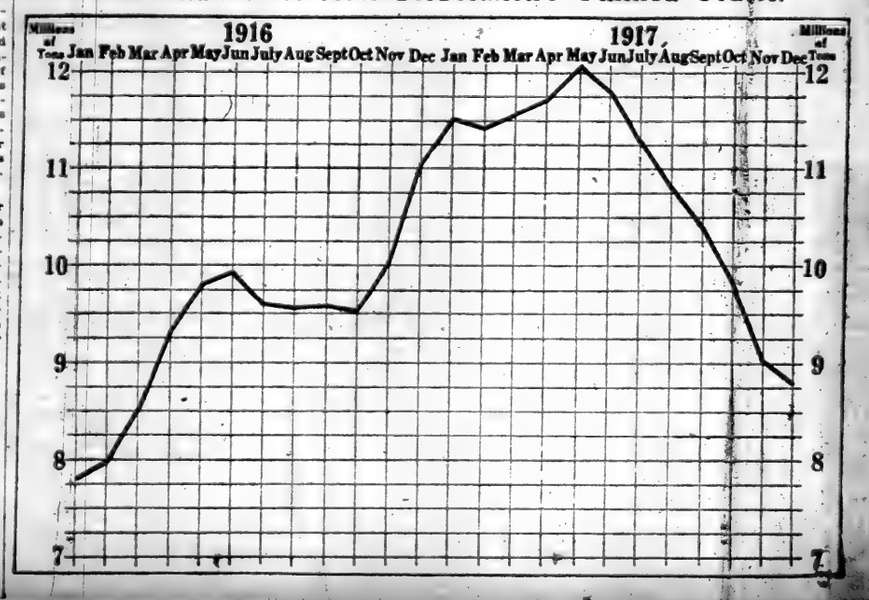
In dealing with the question of nonessentials, there is a direct and effective way in which the Government can act. For instance, let us assume that "X" is operating a factory that turns out non-essentials and that employs labor and materials needed by the Government for war purposes. One way for the Government to solve the problem is the indirect method of having officials urge the public not to spend for non-essentials, thus curtailing the demand for "X's" products and forcing him to cut down on the manufacture thereof. A more direct method would be to go to "X" with this message: "Uncle Sam needs the materials you are using; he needs the services of yourself, your factory, and your employes. Your business is therefore commandeered." By the first method, any person who has money to spend is charged with the patriotic duty of answering this question: In making this expenditure am I competing with the Government—that is, could the labor and materials represented in the thing I am about to buy have been advantageously used for war purposes? If this question can be answered by anybody, certainly it is by the Government itself. Then why not the second method? It is direct, it creates no antagonism, and it prevents indiscriminateness in attacking non-essential business.

Let us by all means have thrift and teachers of thrift, but let us have sane teachings, instead of hysterical outbursts.

Monthly Net Earnings of Steel Corporation for Two Years.



Rise and Fall of Steel Corporation's Unfilled Orders.



EDUCATING A NATION TO ECONOMIC SIDE OF THRIFT

Basil P. Blackett of the British Treasury Describes Forerunner of the Savings Campaign Now Being Carried on in This Country.

BRITAIN'S WAR SAVINGS.

THE story of the British effort to pay for war out of savings is one of a gradually widening vision of what was involved. When war began, thinking by departments was the order of the day. It was customary to speak of "the navy's task" and "the army's while it was, realized that they all contributed toward the achievement of one purpose, it was as much as each department could do, when the war first broke out, to concentrate on its own particular activity.

The first big task with which Great Britain was confronted was the need for an army of millions instead of an army of thousands. A recruiting campaign was set in motion, and for a time everything was subordinated to the obtaining of recruits for the army. In spite of the interference with normal business which inevitably resulted, we were sufficiently blind to what was really happening to accept the cry of "Business as Usual" as our first catchword. That phrase had its proper significance when it was invented, but it attained a much wider meaning than was intended by its author. Its proper limited meaning was that in spite of the shock to credit and to the mechanism of finance, it was the duty of those who could not fight to attend to the everyday details of their own business and keep the machinery of business and finance running as smoothly as might be. It meant that there was work for every one to do and that harm, and not good, would result if people wasted their time and energy by neglecting their ordinary occupations as if they were the excited spectators of a drama and as if watching the unfolding of the drama was all they had to do.

Organization Begins.

After the recruiting campaign came the shortage of munitions. The two subjects of recruiting and of the production of munitions were closely connected. It became evident that the scale on which we were producing munitions of war had to be increased in even larger proportion than we had increased or were trying to increase the numbers of our army. The Munitions Department was accordingly created and set to work on its task of organizing industry and labor for the production of engines of war on a colossal scale. Yet it was some time before the questions of recruiting and of the production of munitions were fully co-ordinated, and it was only after immense efforts that the need for recruits and the need for munitions were visualized and regulated as two aspects of the same problem.

Meanwhile finance was following its own course. During the first five months of the war those who were responsible for finance were mainly taken up with heroic and on the whole successful measures to prevent the collapse of the delicate machinery of modern finance based on credit and credit instruments. Owing to Great Britain's position as the centre of international finance, this problem involved not merely Great Britain but the world as a whole. During the same period some provisional steps were taken to increase taxation, and a war loan of $1,750,000,000 was issued. This was no mean feat at a time when all the Stock Exchanges of the world were closed and when but three months had elapsed since the fateful days at the end of July, 1914, when international finance seemed to be on the verge of complete paralysis.

Trading Restrictions.

It was in January, 1915, when the London Stock Exchange was reopened, that the first official steps were taken toward conserving the capital of the country for the financing of the war. The Stock Exchanges of Great Britain were re-opened under new conditions. They were bound, as they are bound today, by what are still known as the Temporary Regulations for the Reopening of the Stock Exchange, which imposed very strict limitations on all dealings in capital. Among the questions which were uppermost in the minds of the bankers and brokers during the discussion with the Treasury as to these regulations was the protection of the London money market against enemy dealings in securities; but there were two of the regulations unobtrusively introduced which involved quite other considerations. These were the regulations which aimed at preventing any new issue of capital during the war without Treasury approval, and prohibited the sale in the United Kingdom of any securities which had not been continuously in physical possession in the United Kingdom since the beginning of the war. Both these regulations were aimed in part at the prevention of enemy dealings, but they were really a first step toward the use of financial weapons to discourage business that was not essential for the prosecution of the war. It was only gradually that people began to understand that by preventing the purchase in Great Britain of securities imported into Great Britain since the war began the Treasury was aiming at preserving for investment in war loans any new capital seeking investment.

The restrictions on new issues of capital were naturally followed by restrictions on capital expenditure by municipal and public bodies. At first the municipal authorities were not inclined to accept any restrictions. The favorite argument which they used was that investors in securities of the kind which they issued would not in any case invest money in Government securities, and that, therefore, they were not competing with the Government. But they gradually came to understand that whether or not the money which they refrained from using for capital expenditure was lent to the Government, they would, by refraining from spending it, be leaving a free field to the Government for the labor and materials which the Government desired for war. The question of conserving the capital of the country for the war began to be envisaged as merely one aspect of the question of releasing men for the colors and setting free labor for munition works, and a big step forward was taken when the local authorities generally, convinced by these arguments, co-operated loyally with the Government in discouraging all forms of municipal expenditure which could not be defended as being necessary for the achievement of victory.

Revenue Gains.

Meanwhile the problem of paying for the war out of savings was being approached from another point of view. In accordance with her old traditions, Great Britain proceeded to increase taxation as fast as seemed possible without causing overwhelming disturbance of monetary conditions. The initial increases in taxation were small in comparison with what has since been achieved, but it may be convenient at this point to anticipate the story a little and to give the figures of British annual revenue for the whole period of the war.

In the financial year 1913-14, the last complete year before the war, Great Britain's revenue and expenditure amounted to just under $1,000,000,000, her expenditure including, however, a sum of about $50,000,000 for reduction of debt.

In the year 1914-15 the total revenue was $1,350,000,000.

In 1915-16 the revenue was $1,690,-000,000.

In 1916-17 the revenue was $2,870,-000,000, and for 1917-18 it is estimated that the revenue will amount to something between $3,250,000,000 and $3,500,000,000.

As compared with the pre-war figures this means that an additional $2,250,-000,000 to $2,500,000,000 is being taken out of the pockets of the people each year. This is a very considerable first charge on the annual savings of the country. Indeed, it is not far short of the highest estimate of the total annual savings of Great Britain prior to the war. Of course, with the rise in prices and the immense increase in productive activity, directed to war purposes, with the decrease in unessential expenditure, the annual savings of the country (leaving out of account the Government's expenditure on the war) have increased enormously.

But it was not possible to impose the extra taxation all at once. The Treasury realized from the first that extra taxation and subscriptions for war loans must come out of the same sources, namely, the surplus of the income of the country over the amount spent by private individuals on their own requirements; or, in other words, out of the surplus of the goods and services produced over those privately consumed. The position was, of course, very considerably obscured by the fact that people in England were able, if they wished, to contribute both to taxation and to war loans out of the proceeds of the sale of securities, and it was not easy to make people in general recognise the essential difference between the sale of securities by John Smith of London to John Jones of London and the sale of securities by John Bull to Uncle Sam. The power to obtain cash, or, in other words, the power to obtain immediate command of the goods and services in course of production in the world by selling securities to neutrals was one which has been of enormous importance to Great Britain in financing the war.

A New Situation.

It is still of some importance, but with the gradual disappearance of neutrals the world over and in particular when the United States joined the Allies, the sale of securities in Great Britain to purchasers beyond the seas has lost a large part of its former value as a means of financing the war. Now that the whole of the resources of the United States are thrown upon the side of the Allies the sale of American railroad stock in London by London to New York no longer adds to the resources available for war against Germany. All it does is to transfer from America to Great Britain the power to command goods and services which are in any case already potentially available for war requirements. In other words, the war must now be paid for entirely out of the annual savings of the nations at war. At the time I am speaking of, in 1915, such sales of securities to the United States meant that Americans accepted the past savings of Great Britain in exchange for goods and services actually being produced in America.

From the point of view of the country as a whole, the sale of securities abroad and borrowing money abroad means that past savings are being dissipated. It is therefore of enormous importance that new savings should be effected. In the case of Great Britain, however, it has to be remembered that new capital has been invested and still is being invested abroad in larger volume than before the war in the form of British loans to Britain's allies. Even since the United States of America entered the war Great Britain has lent $1,450,000,000 to her allies in the six months ending Sept. 30, 1917. So that to a very large extent Great Britain has during the war not so much realised her previous investments abroad as she has re-invested her savings in new directions.

Beneficial Results.

It would obviously have been undesirable in 1915 to raise taxation to a point at which the taxpayer would have been inclined or compelled to pay his taxes by the sale of securities to neutrals. Taxation as a method of raising money for a war has the advantage that it provides a strong inducement to the taxpayer to economize. If it is increased beyond the point at which for the time being economy is likely to result, heavy taxation would do more harm than good. The balance of the expenditure on the war that could not be raised by taxation had, of course, to be raised by borrowings. The issue of a war loan was accordingly decided upon in June, 1915, and over $3,000,000,000 was secured. It was during the war loan campaign of 1915 that the phrase "war savings" first became popular in Great Britain. An effort was made to issue that war loan in a form which would make it attractive to the small investor.

It has never been possible to identify the contribution of the small investor to the various loans issued in Great Britain, owing to the fact that on the one hand big contributions from building societies, co-operative societies, savings banks, etc., which are really in fact contributions from the small investor, are hidden away among the large subscriptions, while, on the other hand, for one reason or another, some of the small bonds issued through the Post Office have been bought by others besides the small investor. Financially, the response from the small investor to the invitation for subscriptions through the Post Office in the war loan of July, 1915, was not satisfactory, but in the course of the next six months experience proved that the problem of securing contributions to the war loans from the wage earner was still altogether unsolved. So little was the true state of affairs realized that quite patriotic people thought they were really helping when they were enticed into buying such things as motor cars by advertisements offering to take payment in whole or in part in War Loan bonds—as if it were not obvious that the last thing a patriot should do is to sell or part with his War Loan holdings for the sake of obtaining cash to spend on luxuries.

Growth of an Idea.

A campaign for war savings was started immediately after the war loan of July, 1915, but its results were not very satisfactory. It was almost entirely a bond selling campaign, and there was little attempt to explain the fundamental reasons why saving was important. Local war savings committees were established in various cities, but as they had nothing suitable in the way of a bond to sell to the small investor and as they had no definite functions other than those of preaching, they soon either died a natural death or if they remained nominally alive were quite inactive. When a new war savings campaign was opened on new lines in 1916 one of its first problems was to overcome the resulting unpopularity of the war savings movement and to obtain the substitution of active and vigorous local war savings committees in places where one of the old committees was still officially in existence.

The 1915 war savings campaign failed, and the cause of its failure was that those who were conducting it were still thinking in terms of money. The British experience was that the essential prerequisite to a successful war savings campaign is to translate terms of money into terms of the things which money commands or into terms of "goods and services."

Although it had obviously become antediluvian, the cry of "Business as Usual" had still strong hold throughout the country. It was incompatible with the setting free of labor from non-essentials to essentials such as the production of munitions, but "Business as Usual" appeals strongly to natural human selfishness and was in many cases, I fear, a cloak for the cry of "Pleasure as Usual." I do not mean to say that those who were using the cry of "Business as Usual" were consciously unpatriotic; the difficulty was to make them see the fallacy of their position. The arguments which they produced were plausible—"How can we pay taxes if our business is taken away from us?" was perhaps their favorite argument. When in the beginning of 1916 the National War Savings Committee was appointed, it set to work to combat this argument. Its answer was this: If I spend £100 on buying things and so enable the seller to pay £10 extra in taxes, surely it would be much better if, instead of spending the £100, I lent the whole of it to the Government. And then we went on to explain that there was an absolute shortage of goods and services available for the war, that energy must be transferred from the production of non-essentials to the production of essentials, that the consumption of non-essentials must cease in order that their production might cease. Moreover, the opportunity for a transfer of energy from non-essential to essential businesses was unique. There was an unlimited demand by the Government for the labor and the skill of all who had labor and skill to offer, and if non-essential businesses were closed down there would be no difficulty whatever in finding employment for those who had previously been engaged in them, whether as employers or employes. In many cases the transfer was extraordinarily simple. Jewelers and watchmakers can turn almost immediately to the manufacture of fuses. I know a builder in London who was able to turn his workshops almost without any changes into the making of shells.

Thrift Stamps.

At the end of 1915 a committee under the Chairmanship of Edwin Montagu, now Secretary of State for India, who was at that time Financial Secretary to the Treasury, discussed the question of "War Loans for the Small Investor." In its report this committee wisely went one better than its title; it declared that the problem was to secure savings by rich and poor alike; that saving was the essential thing, and that if the savings effected could be secured as subscriptions to Government war issues incidental advantages would result, but that the first and most important thing was to make people save. It was on the recommendations of this committee that the National War Savings Committee was appointed. The success of the war savings campaign—it has been an undoubted success—was due to a large extent to the invention of the war savings certificate, which has now the proud privilege of being the model for the American war savings certificate. In addition, small Exchequer bonds in denominatiins of £5 ($25) and upward were placed on continuous sale over the counter at the Post Offices. In a large measure also success has been due to the organization of local War Savings Committees and War Savings Associations throughout the country. It was a new idea in England to go out to the public and take bonds to them and persuade them to buy them. Prior to the war the financial houses in Great Britain which had bonds to sell expected the investor to come to them and buy the bonds and did nothing more in the way of touting for custom than the dispatch of circulars to selected addresses. The National War Savings Committee gradually built up an organization which urged people to save and buy Government securities and offered easy facilities for obtaining them.

But at bottom the success of the War Savings campaign has been due not to the excellence of the securities which it had to sell, not to its organisation, not to its bond-selling efforts, but to the atmosphere which it has created. It is hard to describe what I mean by the phrase "War Savings atmosphere." Those who have taken part in the War Savings movement in Britain understand what it means. I have said that the terms of reference on which the National War Savings Committee was appointed emphasized the importance of saving, and left the question of investment in Government securities in the second place. Starting out from this basis, the committee gradually extended its conception of what its duties were. It had been appointed at a time when thinking in departments was still prevalent, but when the country as a whole was beginning to be conscious that behind the diversity of departmental duties there was unity to be aimed at, all directed toward the same object—victory, the victory of democracy over tyranny, and that there must be some single idea and ideal in which the diversity of departmental duties could be gathered together in a higher unity. The members of the National War Savings Committee began by urging the importance of savings. And in explaining savings to themselves and to others, they began to see that the word meant the placing of goods and services at the disposal of the Government in increasing volume, that it meant increased production, avoidance of waste, as well as refraining from unnecessary expenditure. Service for the country, whether paid or unpaid, increases the goods and services available for the war. Bandages and Red Cross articles produced by voluntary labor increase the goods available for the war.

Educating Investors.

It does not matter whether they are paid for or not paid for. Thus the National War Savings Committee and those whom it reached throughout the country began to see that all the problems of the war could be summed up in one idea that the release of men for the colors, the production of more munitions, increased agricultural production, the problem of organizing labor for war, the tonnage problem, the problem of shortage of means of transportation, were some aspects of this idea: the effort, to save money by avoiding expenditure was another aspect of it. And it could all be summed up in the ideal of a nation organized for war, but organized by its own voluntary effort, in a democratic way and not by force imposed from above. It was this ideal that the National War Savings Committee began to see as its vision widened. Its workers went about the country showing people that what was necessary was to increase the goods and services available for the war, and that this must be done by increased production on the one hand and on the other hand by stern economy in the avoidance of all expenditure which would put the individual in competition with the Government for the goods and services which the nation needed.

An organization has been built up covering the whole country. There is a local War Savings Committee, over 1,500 of them in all, within easy reach of every inhabitant of Great Britain, whose function is to explain the need for War Savings and to establish and supervise War Savings Associations. These latter are clubs for co-operative saving by installments, providing the readiest of facilities for the saving of small sums. Over 40,000 such associations are now at work.

The War Savings movement was like a snowball. Each new local committee added new workers; each new association led to the establishment of other associaitons; each new member of a War Savings Association brought in other members. The enthusiasm engendered was extraordinary. It was the unselfish ideal behind the movement which was the key to this enthusiasm. The only phrases that I can use that seem at all to do justice to our experience are religious phrases. We went about proclaiming the gospel of right spending. A revivalist movement is the best parallel for the growth of the War Savings movement. Our workers were missionaries. We owe much to the democratic nature of our organization. The Briton refused to be organised from above for war, but he quickly understood what was meant by the organising for war of the people, by the people, and for the people. What happened in the movement for increase of munitions production might be cited as a parallel; it was to a great extent labor itself which organized labor for the production of munitions through the action of its own unions.

Totals Subscribed.

It is obvious that statistics are a very poor index by which to measure the result of the war savings movement in Great Britain. The figures of the Victory Loan in January and February, 1917, however, show something of the value of the organization created. The financiers hoped for a total of $2,500,-000,000 to $3,000,000,000. The war savings organization placed itself at the disposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the total of the loan was over $6,000,000,000. The following statistics may serve as illustrations of what the small investor has done. They must be taken with reserve in so far as the small investor was and is an undefined entity, and allowance must be made for the fact that there are absolutely no statistics whatever available in which the subscribers to war loans issued through the Bank of England are classified according to the amount of their subscriptions. The total amount subscribed to British Government war loans issued through the Postoffice, that is, in denominations from 15$d upwards, up to Sept. 30, 1917, is just over $1,000,000,000. Of this amount war savings certificates accounted for just under $500,000,000 net cash. All but about $175,000,000 of this total of $1,-000,000,000 has been subscribed since January, 1916.

The number of holders of war savings certificates is not exactly ascertainable, but it is estimated at not less than 12,-000,000 persons and may be as large as 15,000,000. The total population of the British Isles is about 45,000,000, so that more than one-quarter of the population or possibly as much as one-third of the population, has a direct interest in Government securities, and remember that there has been no effort to urge the well-to-do to buy war savings certificates. They have been urged to buy war loan or exchequer bonds issued through the Bank of England. The war savings certificate is specially meant for those for whom the ordinary Government bond is not a suitable investment.

One further bit of information has just reached me. Prices have now risen to a level which is quite out of proportion to recent increases in wages in Great Britain. A year ago the rise in prices was still far behind the relative increase in wages, especially if the family is taken as a unit. For the increased number of its members in paid employment has meant for many a family an aggregate income of a size never dreamed of before the war. Yet in spite of all adverse factors the number of war saving certificates sold weekly is equal to what it was a year ago. But whereas a year ago the sales were effected chiefly through the Post Offices and banks, at the present time the War Savings Associations are the largest factor in the weekly totals.

A Broader Outlook.

When we look back to the days before July, 1914, and think of the changes which the war has brought about, one of the most remarkable in my opinion has been the immense widening of our outlook and the broadening of our vision. We have been lifted out of our own narrow and self-regarding interests. The world has been made one in suffering. Everywhere when men and women talk of the period after the war thoughts are expressed and projects are formulated which, if they have any real meaning at all, imply that never again will the conscience of humanity permit individuals or classes or even individual nations or groups of nations to claim in the exercise of their own individual rights or "sovereign" powers that they are justified in riding rough-shod over the rights and interests of humanity as a whole. This widening of outlook and of vision has been very marked in the story of Britain's effort to pay for the war out of savings.

ADVANCES TO OUR ALLIES

More Than Four Billions in Credits Granted by the United States.

SINCE America's entry into the European war the United States Treasury has been advancing money to the Allies at the rate of about $500,000,-000 per month, or $6,000,000,000 per year. Beginning with an advance of $200,000,000 made to the Government of Great Britain on April 20, the total credits granted now aggregate approximately $4,200,000,000, Great Britain having received more than one-half of the total, and France approximately one-quarter. The money paid out to representatives of the allied Governments has been used exclusively for the payment of food and war supplies purchased by them in the United States. The funds handed over to the Allies are the proceeds of the sale of United States Government bonds; in fact, more than two-thirds of the total money raised by the sale of Liberty Loan bonds and Treasury certificates of indebtedness has been turned over to the foreign Governments.

The following table gives the credits extended to the several foreign powers:

Great Britain	$2,045,000,000
France	1,285,000,000
Italy	500,000,000
Russia	*325,000,000
Belgium	77,400,000
Serbia	4,000,000
Total	$4,236,400,000

Of the credits and loans in favor of the Russian Government $6,000,000 represents a loan to the Rumanian Government, the advance being made through the Russian Government in the absence of a Rumanian representative in this country who could negotiate the loan.

When the United States declared war against Germany and became an ally of England, France, Italy, Russia, Belgium, and Serbia, it was apparent that the aid this country could render was primarily financial. It was recognized that the United States did not have a large standing army which it could send over to Europe, and the difficulties in respect to the transportation of large numbers of troops was considered a bar against prompt and effective aid on the military side. It was known, however, that the people of the United States were rich and prosperous, that the credit of the American Government stood higher than that of any other nation, and it appeared clear that the first immediate aid to be rendered would be financial in character.

Great Britain, France and the other foreign Governments had been raising large sums of money in this country by the sale of bonds. At first the loans were unsecured, and they were placed at fairly low rates of interest, but as time advanced and as the foreign Governments sought to float more and more loans, the rates charged began to increase, and to make the securities attractive collateral security in the form of neutral Government and American railroad and industrial bonds had to be deposited. Each succeeding loan floated seemed to be more difficult, and as the supply of available collateral security diminished or became exhausted the problem of raising necessary funds became more perplexing.

Foreign Government Issues Total $2,500,000,000.

At the time the United States entered the war the total of foreign Government loans floated in this country amounted to approximately $2,500,000,000, and leading bankers expressed doubt as to the ability of the foreign Governments to make further sales in this market. The time had arrived when instead of selling ordinary Government bonds, the various Governments and their bankers devised financing plans through the medium of acceptances and similar quasi commercial instruments.

Chief among the foreign Government financing arranged here subsequent to America's entrance into the war was the creation of 90-day discount bills issued by the British Treasury through J. P. Morgan & Co. The plan called for the sale of not more than $15,000,000 bills weekly, and the total outstanding amount was never to be more than $400,000,000. As a matter of fact, the bankers sold only $100,000,000, and that amount is still outstanding. It has been necessary to increase the rate and at present it is 6 per cent. per annum.

During the course of the year the Morgan firm, acting in behalf of the British and French Governments, sold a part of the collateral behind some of the secured loans and used the proceeds for the repurchase of the outstanding obligations.

With America joining the Allies in the war against Germany, the problem of financing was solved. This Government was to raise money by the sale of its bonds—bonds which could be issued at a low rate of interest—and the foreign Governments were to reap the benefit of the more readily salable character of the United States bonds and the lower rate of interest.

Purchase of Foreign Government Obligations.

Under the act passed by Congress the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to purchase from the foreign Governments their obligations. Interest on these obligations was first placed at 5 per cent. per annum, and shortly thereafter increased to 5½ per cent. per annum, these rates being established to conform to the rates paid by the Government of the United States on its short-term certificates of indebtedness issued under authority of the act of April 24, 1917, in anticipation of receipts from the sale of the bonds of the First Liberty Loan. Subsequently, and coincident with the sale of these bonds, the rate was raised to 6% per cent. per annum, thus conforming with the rate carried by the bonds. For obligations purchased since the approval of the act of Sept. 24, 1917, the rate was placed at 6 per cent. per annum.

STOCK EXCHANGE SEATS.

The decline of security prices and the moderate business on the Stock Exchange for weeks on end last year found reflection in a drop in the price of memberships on the board amounting to $32,-500 from the best to the lowest quotation. The lowest price, $45,000, was also the last price for the year. In this table is shown a record of price movements since 1900:

	High.	Low.
1917	$77,000	$45,000
1916	76,000	60,000
1915	74,000	58,000
1914	65,000	54,000
1913	85,000	67,000
1912	75,000	65,000
1911	73,000	65,000
1910	94,000	65,000
1909	90,000	73,000
1908	90,000	81,000
1907	96,000	81,000
1906	95,000	76,000

During the twelve months seventy-two memberships changed hands. Several sales toward the end of the year resulted from penalties imposed on members.

National Bank of Commerce in New York

Organized 1839

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

NOVEMBER 20, 1917

Resources		Liabilities	
Loans and Discounts	$293,284,863.16	Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits	$45,889,647.83
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	203,895,000.00	Deposits, including those of U. S. Government	563,866,116.15
U. S. Liberty Bonds	13,182,443.00	U. S. and Other Bonds Borrowed	37,961,388.00
Other Bonds, Securities, etc.	24,362,772.27	Letters of Credit and Acceptances	31,911,928.34
U. S. and other Bonds Borrowed	37,961,388.00	Bills Payable with Federal Reserve Bank	27,000,000.00
Banking House	2,000,000.00	Unearned Discount	2,112,926.90
Due from Banks and Bankers	16,321,462.21	Other Liabilities	3,240,000.00
Cash, Exchanges and due from Federal Reserve Bank	87,983,171.88		
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit and Acceptances	31,622,528.89		
Interest Accrued	1,049,967.01		
	$710,881,713.42		$710,881,713.42

PRESIDENT
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HERBERT P. HOWELL — JOHN E. ROVENSKY
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CASHIER
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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK

130 EAST 15TH STREET

January 2, 1918

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office MONDAY, January 21, 1918. Polls will be open from 12M. to 1 P.M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 12, 1918, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 22, 1918.

R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

Three Questions Every Wealthy Man, Who Is Not Blindly Indifferent to Facts, Should Ask Himself

First Question: Have I sufficent ready CASH laid aside to pay the Federal and State Inheritance tax on my estate?

Illustration As a minimum these taxes vary from about $2,500 on a $100,000 estate to $350,000 on a $3,000,000 estate and must be paid part within 6 months and all within 1 year, or a heavy penalty is added.

Second Question Should my executors be obliged to sacrifice, at great loss, securities which I may leave for the purpose of raising the money necessary to meet these inheritance taxes?

Illustration Bonds, stocks, real estate and mortgages, even of unquestioned value, cannot be sold at present except at great loss and there is little prospect of better conditions for several years. The larger the estate the greater the shrinkage in value if cash is required for immediate use.

Third Question How can I best protect my estate and make sure that my beneficiaries receive the amounts I bequeath them in my will?

Illustration Large estates frequently shrink to such an extent in settlement that many benefactions are reduced. This is often because the executors are obliged to sacrifice securities to obtain money necessary for inheritance taxes and other debts.

The Answers THE ANSWERS TO THESE QUESTIONS are given in a short brief I have prepared, which I will be pleased to send to anyone interested, upon written application.

HAROLD PEIRCE, 222 Drexel Building, Philadelphia

The Motors

DID you notice the advance in motor stocks during the past week?

The publication of the DOW, JONES & CO. descriptive and analytical articles on "THE MOTOR INDUSTRY IN WAR" began Monday last, December 31.

Future articles in the series on the automobile industry review the motor output of American companies in recent years, and analyze individually the financial and trade position of the leading motor car manufacturers.

The fourth article in the series will appear on the DOW, JONES & CO. BULLETINS AND TICKERS MONDAY, JANUARY 7, and follow in

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

In view of the many changes in security values incident to the war, this is the time when shareholders should keep posted daily.

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of ten Directors will be held at the office of the Company, 60 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon on the sixteenth day of January, 1918. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., January 4th, and reopened at 10 A. M., January 17, 1918.

GEORGE N. HARTMANN, Secretary.
New York, January 3rd, 1918.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ESTABLISHED 1784

The Bank of New York
National Banking Association

New York, December 8th, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at its banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

COPPER MINES HAD A PROSPEROUS YEAR

Highest Prices for Half Century Helped Offset Rising Costs.

PRODUCTION UNDER 1916

Several States, However, Made New Records and Development Expanded Elsewhere.

THE past year was prosperous for copper miners. They kept their mines operating to capacity and enjoyed the highest prices for the metal which have ruled in fifty years.

The American output falls short of the previous year's by more than 67,000 tons. The decrease in production was general. The war has impaired land and sea transportation to such an extent that its effects are reflected even in the remotest mining centres.

The United States and Great Britain fixed the price of copper at 23½ cents a pound, in order to prevent a runaway market. This measure has greatly benefited copper miners. Had the price not been fixed there would have been price fluctuations, which would have led to irregular demands for the metal.

The average production cost before the war was around 8 cents a pound. Some mines produced at around 5½ cents. The cost is now about 10 cents, with many of the larger mines producing at 7½ cents.

The prices of many metals, including lead, zinc, and iron, have lately declined. The present average price of the principal industrial metals is 86 as compared with 100.74 in September and 87.33 in October. Tin and silver, on account of abnormal conditions, have sold for high prices in recent months, and these have raised the average of the metal index.

American copper exports are running about 3,000,000 pounds per day, nearly two-thirds of the American production. Under ordinary conditions this would lead to a copper famine, but exports are controlled by the Government and will probably not adversely affect American industrial conditions.

The world's copper production and consumption are rapidly increasing. Electrification of railroads, the extension of public utilities using electricity, and the increasing employment of copper in the arts are all leading to new demands for the metal.

The world's copper production is now nearly double what it was in 1907. The American output has doubled in the last ten years.

WORLD'S COPPER PRODUCTION 1907-'17.

Year.	Short Tons.	Year.	Short Tons.
1906	788,492	1912	1,114,769
1907	798,205	1913	1,104,517
1908	835,623	1914	1,018,395
1909	945,408	1915	1,193,114
1910	966,998	1916	1,364,254
1911	969,750	1917	1,487,000

The 1917 copper output of this country is valued at $467,480,000, as compared with $524,340,000 in 1916 and $255,990,000 in 1915.

PRODUCTION AND AVERAGE PRICE OF COPPER IN THE UNITED STATES 1909 TO 1917.

Year.	Pounds.	Cents per Pound.
1909	1,438,751,000	12.98
1910	1,475,602,120	12.73
1911	1,431,938,000	12.37
1912	1,581,920,287	16.34
1913	1,632,290,000	15.26
1914	1,565,708,000	13.60
1915	1,447,280,000	17.27
1916	1,942,000,000	27.30
1917	1,875,244,000	25.22

The banner year of American production was 1916, when the industry was stimulated by a tremendous war demand for copper and high prices. But, as measured in actual monetary value, the 1917 yield falls only a little short of the record year.

Arizona continues to be America's leading copper State. Its production in 1917 is estimated at 704,000,000 pounds, as compared with 693,262,111 pounds in 1916. Montana and Michigan rank next in order.

Good progress is being made in Montana mining developments. Production is steadily increasing. The Michigan mines are all old and steady producers and their annual production does not vary much.

New Mexico, Utah and California all record increased production. The Utah output in 1917 is estimated at 230,000,000 pounds, compared with 228,785,000 pounds in 1916. The past year's production in Utah was nearly double that of 1912.

The United States mines' yearly production is equal to that of all the other countries combined.

Other important copper countries are Japan, with an annual production of 81,280 tons; Chile, with 71,480 tons; Mexico, with 55,169 tons; Canada, with 58,268 tons; Spain, with 50,000 tons; Peru, with 41,625 tons; and Australia, Norway and Cuba, with about 35,000 tons each.

Less Pig Iron.

THE country's output of pig iron last year, while about 700,000 tons less than the year before, supplied an excellent commentary on the activity of manufacturers during a period when railroad congestion and labor shortage made inroads into their raw material and fuel. The year doubtless will be remembered especially as one in which a headlong price advance was halted abruptly by Government action. From $25 a ton in January pig iron rose to $50 in July, and was pointed toward a much higher level when President Wilson, in September, fixed the base price at $33 a ton.

The record of output by months is presented in this table, taken from the tabulations of The Iron Age, with the December production estimated:

	1917.	1916.	1915.
January	3,150,938	3,185,121	1,601,421
February	2,645,247	3,087,212	1,674,771
March	3,251,352	3,337,691	2,063,834
April	3,334,900	3,227,768	2,116,494
May	3,417,340	3,361,073	2,263,470
June	3,270,055	3,211,588	2,380,827
July	3,342,438	3,224,513	2,563,420
August	3,247,947	3,203,713	2,779,647
September	3,138,954	3,202,866	2,852,561
October	3,303,038	3,508,849	3,125,491
November	3,205,794	3,311,811	3,037,308
December	*3,000,000	3,178,651	3,203,322
Total	38,253,063	39,082,336	29,662,586

*Estimated.

Reports from the merchant furnaces as the year closed indicated filled order books for several months into 1918. Manufacturers whose shipments had been held back in November and December by confusion in railroad circles over priority orders hoped for an improvement in the transportation facilities during the new year, as affecting the iron trade, under Government control of the carriers.

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all news stands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

A SMALLER GOLD FIELD.

Past Year's Production Smallest in Three Years.

There was a decrease in gold production on most of the principal gold fields during 1917; the estimated production being valued at $460,000,000, as compared with $469,200,000 in 1916, and $473,124,590 in 1915. It is probable that in the next few years further declines will be recorded. The high peak production was reached in 1912, when the yield amounted to $474,333,268. This was closely approached in 1915, when the yield was $473,124,590.

GOLD PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

1896	$211,242,081	1907	$411,294,458
1897	237,833,984	1908	443,434,527
1898	287,327,833	1909	459,927,482
1899	311,505,947	1910	454,213,649
1900	258,829,703	1911	459,377,300
1901	260,877,429	1912	474,333,268
1902	296,812,493	1913	462,669,658
1903	329,475,401	1914	451,582,129
1904	349,088,293	1915	473,124,590
1905	378,411,054	1916	469,200,000
1906	405,551,022	1917	460,000,000

The yield of the world's mines has more than doubled since 1896, a period of twenty-one years. The increase became most pronounced in 1908, the year following the financial panic in the United States. This increase in the production has frightened many people, who feared that it was likely to cause inflation with its resultant high commodity prices. It appears more reasonable to believe that there is not sufficient gold to meet the world's needs when the immense increase in population and commerce is considered.

The North American gold output was diminished during the year by high working costs and labor and fuel difficulties, leading to the closing of a number of mines. In view of the prospects of America being called upon to supply a large army in Europe next year, with a resulting decrease in labor supplies, the managements of a number of gold mines which are operating on a small margin of profit contemplate shutting down work until after the war. They will in this way free their workers for other mines working and conserve ore reserves until they can be worked more cheaply.

COMMERCIAL PAPER RATES BY WEEKS IN 1917.

	Best Known Names. 60-90 Days.	Best Known Names. 4-6 Mos.	Other Names. 4-6 Mos.
Jan. 6	2¾	3 @3¼	3¼@4
Jan. 13	2¾	3 @3¼	3¼@4
Jan. 20	2¾	3 @3¼	3¼@4
Jan. 27	2¾	3 @3¼	3¼@4
Feb. 3	3	3¼@3½	3¼@4
Feb. 10	4	4	4½
Feb. 17	4	4 @4½	4½@4¾
Feb. 24	4	4¼@4½	4½@4¾
March 3	4	4¼@4½	4½@4¾
March 10	4	4¼@4½	4½@4¾
March 17	4	4 @4½	4½@5
March 24	4	4 @4½	4½@5
March 31	3¾@4	4 @4½	4½@5
April 7	3¾@4	4 @4½	4½@5
April 14	4	4¼@4½	4½@5
April 21	4	4½	4¾@5
April 28	4¼@4½	4½@4¾	5
May 5	4½@4¾	4¾@4¾	5
May 12	4½@4¾	5	5 @5¼
May 19	4½@4¾	5	5¼@5½
May 26	4¾	5	5¼@5½
June 2	4¾	4¾@5	5¼@5½
June 9	4¾	5 @5¼	5½
June 16	4¾	5 @5¼	5½
June 23	4¾	5 @5¼	5½
June 30	5¼	5¼	5½@6
July 7	4¾	5	5 @5¼
July 14	4¾	4¾@5	5 @5¼
July 21	4¾	4¾@5	5 @5¼
July 28	4¾	4¾@5	5¼@5½
Aug. 4	4¾	4¾@5	5¼@5½
Aug. 11	4¾	4¾@5	5¼@5½
Aug. 18	4¾	5 @5¼	5¼@5½
Aug. 25	4¾	5 @5¼	5¼@5½
Sept. 1	4¾	5 @5¼	5¼@5½
Sept. 8	4¾	5 @5¼	5¼@5½
Sept. 15	4¾	5 @5¼	5¼@5½
Sept. 22	5 @5¼	5¼@5½	5½@6
Sept. 29	5 @5¼	5¼@5½	5½@6
Oct. 6	5¼@5½	5¼@5½	5½@6
Oct. 13	5¼@5½	5¼@5½	5½@6
Oct. 20	5¼	5¼@5½	6
Oct. 27	5¼	5½@5¾	5¾@6
Nov. 3	5¼	5½	5¾@6
Nov. 10	5¼	5½	5¾@6
Nov. 17	5	5¼@5½	5½@5¾
Nov. 24	5	5½@5½	5¾
Dec. 1	5	5¼@5½	5¾
Dec. 8	5	5¼@5½	5¾
Dec. 15	5	5¼@5½	5¾
Dec. 22	5¼	5¼@5½	5¾@6
Dec. 29	5¼	5¾@6	6
Dec. 31	5¼	5¾@6	6
Range for year	2¾@6	3 @6	3¼@6

RANGE OF THREE FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Cons. High.	Brit. Cons. Low.	4% Loan. High.	4% Loan. Low.	Paris Rentes. High.	Paris Rentes. Low.
Jan. 6	55½	55⅛	98½	98	62f	61f 50c
Jan. 13	55½	53½	98½	98¾	62f 50c	62f 10c
Jan. 20	53½	53⅛	98¾	98⅞	62f 75c	62f 40c
Jan. 27	53¼	51½	98⅞	99⅞	62f 40c	62f 25c
Feb. 3	52	51½	99⅞	99⅞	62f 25c	62f 25c
Feb. 10	51¾	51¼	99⅞	99⅞	62f 25c	62f 25c
Feb. 17	52	51¾	100	19¾	62f 15c	62f
Feb. 24	52½	52	90	89½	62f	61f 85c
Mar. 3	52½	52¼	91	90½	61f 85c	61f 75c
Mar. 10	53	52⅜	92	91½	61f 85c	61f 25c
Mar. 17	53⅜	52⅞	93½	92⅞	61f 50c	61f
Mar. 24	54¼	53	94	93¼	61f 60c	61f 50c
Mar. 31	53⅜	52½	95	94⅝	61f 50c	61f 25c
Apr. 7	55½	53⅜	92	91⅝	61f 50c	61f 30c
Apr. 14	55⅜	53⅜	92½	91⅝	61f 85c	61f 30c
Apr. 21	55½	55	92½	92	61f 85c	61f 75c
Apr. 28	55½	55	92½	91¼	61f 90c	61f 70c
May 5	55½	55	91½	91¼	61f 65c	61f 50c
May 12	55½	55¼	91½	91⅝	61f 45c	61f 40c
May 19	55⅜	55½	91⅝	91⅝	61f 50c	61f 45c
May 26	55½	55⅜	91⅝	91⅝	61f 40c	61f 25c
June 2	55⅜	55½	91⅝	91⅝	61f 25c	60f 80c
June 9	55⅜	54⅞	91⅝	91⅝	61f	60f 60c
June 16	55	54⅜	92½	91⅝	61f 5c	61f
June 23	54½	54⅜	94½	93	60f 25c	60f
June 30	54½	54⅜	94⅝	94	60f 25c	60f 25c
July 7	55¼	54⅞	94½	94	60f 25c	60f 20c
July 14	55½	55⅜	94½	94½	60f 35c	60f 30c
July 21	56½	55⅜	94½	94½	61f	60f 60c
July 28	55⅜	55⅜	94⅝	94½	61f 25c	61f 10c
Aug. 4	56	55½	95½	94⅝	61f 15c	61f 10c
Aug. 11	55⅞	55⅞	95⅝	96⅝	62f	61f 50c
Aug. 18	56	55⅝	96½	97½	62f	61f 50c
Aug. 25	56½	56	98	97½	62f 50c	62f 30c
Sept. 1	56½	56	97½	97½	62f 30c	62f 25c
Sept. 8	56⅛	55¼	97⅝	97⅝	62f 55c	62f 30c
Sept. 15	55⅞	55⅜	97⅞	97⅝	62f 45c	62f 30c
Sept. 22	55	54½	97⅝	97⅝	61f 55c	61f 5c
Sept. 29	54⅜	54⅜	97⅞	97⅝	61f	60f 40c
Oct. 6	55⅛	54⅜	100⅛	100⅛	60f 30c	60f 10c
Oct. 13	56	55⅜	100⅛	100⅛	61f 50c	61f 25c
Oct. 20	56½	56	100⅛	100⅛	62f 25c	61f 30c
Oct. 27	56¼	56½	100⅛	100⅛	62f 50c	62f
Nov. 3	56	55⅝	99	99	61f 25c	60f 75c
Nov. 10	55⅝	55⅜	99¼	99	60f 50c	60f
Nov. 17	55⅜	55⅜	99⅝	98½	60f	59f 75c
Nov. 24	56	55⅞	98⅛	99½	59f 75c	59f 75c
Dec. 1	56	55½	99½	99½	59f 75c	59f 75c
Dec. 8	55	55½	99½	99½	58f 50c	58f 50c
Dec. 15	55½	54⅜	99½	99½	58f 50c	58f 25c
Dec. 22	54⅜	53⅝	99⅝	99½	58f 50c	58f 50c
Dec. 29	54½	54½	99½	99⅝	58f 60c	58f 50c

MONTHLY RATES.

GREECE.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.
January	20.00	19.70	20.05	19.75
February	20.00	20.00	20.05	20.08
March	20.05	20.00	20.05	20.05
April	20.05	20.00	20.10	20.00
May	20.00	19.85	20.05	19.90
June	19.85	19.85	19.90	19.90
July	19.80	19.80	19.90	19.90
August	19.80	19.50	19.85	19.55
September	19.50	19.50	19.55	19.55
October	19.50	19.50	19.55	19.55
November	19.40	19.40	19.45	19.43
December	19.40	19.40	19.45	19.45

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

MONTHLY RATES IN 1917.

Mth.	Boston.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	San Fran.
Jan.	Par	†20c@† 5c	†15c@Par	*10c@*15c
Feb.	Par	†25c@† 5c	†15c@Par	*10c@*15c
Mar.	Par	†25c@† 5c	†20c@* 5c	*10c
Apr.	Par	†10c@Par	†20c@†10c	*10c
May	Par	†20c@†10c	†25c@†10c	*10c
June	Par	†15c@ 10c	†25c@ 10c	*10c
July	Par	†15c@ 10c	†15c@ 5c	*10c
Aug.	Par	†10c@ 5c	†15c@ 5c	*10c
Sep.	Par	†10c@ 5c	†15c@ 5c	*10c
Oct.	Par	†10c@ 5c	†15c@ 5c	*10c
Nov.	Par	†5c	†15c@ 5c	Par
Dec.	Par	†5c	†15c@ 5c	*10c

*Premium. †Discount.

TIN PRODUCTION IN 1917.

Supply Reduced, Although Prices Reached New Record.

The world's production of tin was greatly reduced in 1917, while the demand was greater than in any previous period. The falling off in yield was due to labor troubles in many fields, high costs causing the closing of low-grade mines, and to the lack of ship transportation. The various allied Governments restricted its use during the year and many manufacturers have had to find substitutes.

The estimated yield of tin in 1917 was 98,000 tons, as compared with 112,741 tons in 1916 and 114,000 tons in 1915. Average annual production during the past ten years has been 110,000 tons. It required the stimulus of a high price to keep the production up to the demand.

The average price of tin in London during 1917 was £237, as compared with £182 in 1916 and £163 in 1915. The present price of the metal is the highest recorded in a century. The previous high price was established in 1853, when tin reached £223 per ton.

The bulk of the world's tin comes from the Straits Settlements, the East Indies, Bolivia, and Australia. It is mainly obtained in placers and by dredging. The Straits Settlements' shipments in 1917 amounted to 39,000 tons, as compared with 43,871 tons in 1916 and 46,767 tons in 1915. Nigerian mines yielded 6,485 tons in 1917, as compared with 6,594 tons in 1916.

Tin is the most important metal produced in China. The present production is about 9,000 tons per annum. It is mainly mined in the Provinces of Yunnan, Hunan, and Kwangsi.

London continues the world's tin market. But strong efforts are being made to develop an important market in New York. It is hoped in time to secure a share of the Bolivian ores for smelting at American works.

In view of the disproportion between the demand for tin and the restricted supplies, it is probable that the price will continue high.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE WEEKLY RATES IN 1917.

	Sterling Demand High.	Sterling Demand Low.	Sterling Cables High.	Sterling Cables Low.	Paris Demand High.	Paris Demand Low.	Paris Cables High.	Paris Cables Low.
Jan. 6	4.75⅝	4.75¼	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	5.84½	5.84⅝	5.83⅝	5.83¼
Jan. 1[illegible]	4.7585	4.75⅛	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	5.84½	5.84⅝	5.83⅝	5.83⅜
Jan. 2[illegible]	4.7585	4.75⅛	4.7647½	4.76 7-16	5.84½	5.84½	5.83⅜	5.83⅝
Jan. 2[illegible]	4.7580	4.75⅝	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	5.84½	5.84⅝	5.83¼	5.83⅝
Feb. [illegible]	4.75½	4.7570	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	5.84½	5.84½	5.83⅝	5.83¼
Feb. 1[illegible]	4.7570	4.75⅛	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	5.84½	5.84½	5.83⅝	5.83⅝
Feb. 1[illegible]	4.75⅛	4.75⅝	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	5.84½	5.85½	5.83¼	5.83⅝
Feb. 2[illegible]	4.75⅛	4.75⅝	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	5.85½	5.85½	5.83⅝	5.84¼
March [illegible]	4.75⅝	4.75	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	5.85⅛	5.85⅜	5.84⅛	5.84⅝
March [illegible]	4.75⅛	4.75	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	5.85¼	5.85¼	5.84	5.84
March [illegible]	4.75½	4.75⅝	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	5.85	5.85	5.83⅝	5.84
March [illegible]	4.7555	4.75⅛	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	5.84⅝	5.84½	5.83⅝	5.83⅝
March [illegible]	4.75⅛	4.7555	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	5.84½	5.84⅝	5.83⅜	5.83⅝
April 6	4.75⅛	4.7555	4.7655	4.76 7-16	5.84	5.83⅝	5.87	5.82½
April 1[illegible]	4.7590	4.7560	4.77	4.7645	5.69¼	5.71½	5.67½	5.70½
April 2[illegible]	4.7570	4.7565	4.7650	4.7643⅝	5.71⅛	5.71¼	5.70½	5.70½
April 2[illegible]	4.7562½	4.7555	4.7643⅝	4.7643⅝	5.71½	5.72¼	5.70½	5.71¼
May [illegible]	4.7555	4.7555	4.7643⅝	4.7643⅝	5.71½	5.73	5.70½	5.72
May 1[illegible]	4.7550	4.7540	4.7643⅝	4.7643⅝	5.71¾	5.73½	5.70½	5.72½
May 1[illegible]	4.7555	4.7545	4.7643⅝	4.7643⅝	5.72½	5.73½	5.71½	5.72½
May 2[illegible]	4.7556¼	4.7555	4.7643⅝	4.7643⅝	5.74½	5.73½	5.70⅝	5.72⅝
June [illegible]	4.7555	4.7550	4.7643⅝	4.7643⅝	5.72⅝	5.72⅝	5.71½	5.71½
June [illegible]	4.7550	4.7550	4.7643⅝	4.7643⅝	5.72½	5.73½	5.71½	5.72½
June 1[illegible]	4.7545	4.7540	4.7643⅝	4.7643⅝	5.75¼	5.75¼	5.72½	5.74½
June 2[illegible]	4.7540	4.7537½	4.7643⅝	4.7643⅝	5.75½	5.77½	5.73⅝	5.78¼
June 3[illegible]	4.7537½	4.7537½	4.7643⅝	4.7643⅝	5.74½	5.75½	5.73½	5.74½
July [illegible]	4.7550	4.7537½	4.7643⅝	4.7643⅝	5.75½	5.76½	5.74½	5.75½
July 1[illegible]	4.7570	4.7555	4.7643⅝	4.7637½	5.72	5.75⅝	5.71½	5.74½
July 2[illegible]	4.7560	4.7550	4.7643⅝	4.7643⅝	5.73½	5.76⅝	5.74½	5.75⅝
July 2[illegible]	4.7555	4.7550	4.7647½	4.7643⅝	5.76	5.78⅝	5.75	5.75½
Aug. [illegible]	4.7556¼	4.7555	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	5.76⅛	5.76⅝	5.75⅝	5.75⅜
Aug. [illegible]	4.75⅝	4.7553	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	5.76½	5.78⅝	5.75⅝	5.77½
Aug. [illegible]	4.7555	4.7550	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	5.76½	5.78½	5.77	5.77½
Aug. [illegible]	4.7555	4.7550	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	5.77½	5.78	5.76⅝	5.76⅜
Sept. [illegible]	4.7555	4.7553	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	5.77	5.77½	5.76	5.76½
Sept. [illegible]	4.7555	4.7550	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	5.77½	5.78⅝	5.76½	5.77½
Sept. [illegible]	4.7555	4.7550	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	5.77½	5.81	5.77¼	5.80
Sept. [illegible]	4.7550	4.7545	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	5.79	5.79½	5.78	5.78½
Sept. [illegible]	4.7545	4.7525	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	5.79	5.79½	5.77½	5.78¼
Oct. [illegible]	4.7570	4.7525	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	5.79⅝	5.79⅝	5.77½	5.78
Oct. 1[illegible]	4.7515	4.7515	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	5.79¼	5.79½	5.77½	5.78
Oct. [illegible]	4.7520	4.7515	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	5.79½	5.79½	5.77⅝	5.77½
Oct. 2[illegible]	4.75⅛	4.7513	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	5.71½	5.79½	5.70½	5.77½
Nov. [illegible]	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	5.74½	5.78½	5.72⅝	5.74½
Nov. [illegible]	4.75⅛	4.7515	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	5.75⅝	5.76½	5.74⅝	5.75½
Nov. [illegible]	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	5.76	5.76½	5.73½	5.74½
Nov. [illegible]	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	5.78	5.75½	5.73½	5.73½
Dec. [illegible]	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	5.78⅝	5.74½	5.71½	5.72½
Dec. [illegible]	4.75⅛	4.7515	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	5.72½	5.73½	5.70½	5.71½
Dec. [illegible]	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	5.72½	5.73½	5.71	5.71½
Dec. [illegible]	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	5.71½	5.74½	5.71½	5.72½
Dec. [illegible]	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	5.71½	5.73½	5.71½	5.71½
Dec. [illegible]	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	5.72½	5.73½	5.71½	5.71½
Range for year	4.7590	4.75	4.77	4.7641¼	5.68	5.85½	5.67	5.84½

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen Demand High	Copenhagen Demand Low	Copenhagen Cables High	Copenhagen Cables Low	Stockholm Demand High	Stockholm Demand Low	Stockholm Cables High	Stockholm Cables Low	Christiania Demand High	Christiania Demand Low	Christiania Cables High	Christiania Cables Low
Jan.	27.25	27.05	27.35	27.12	29.60	29.40	29.70	29.50	27.90	27.80	28.00	27.90
Jan.	27.40	27.25	27.50	27.35	29.60	29.35	29.70	29.45	28.0[illegible]	27.95	28.10	28.05
Jan.	27.60	27.25	27.70	27.35	29.50	[illegible]	29.60	29.30	28.05	27.95	28.15	28.05
Jan.	27.55	27.50	27.65	27.60	29.56	29.50	29.66	29.60	28.00	27.95	28.10	28.05
Feb.	27.37	27.45	27.65	27.55	29.60	29.45	29.72	29.55	27.95	27.90	28.10	28.05
Feb.	27.50	27.30	27.60	27.45	29.52	29.40	29.60	29.50	27.90	27.85	28.04	27.95
Feb.	27.40	27.35	27.50	27.40	29.46	29.40	29.55	29.50	28.00	27.90	28.05	27.95
Feb.	27.40	27.32	27.50	27.42	29.50	29.45	29.60	29.55	28.00	28.00	28.10	28.10
Mar.	27.60	27.40	27.70	27.50	29.50	29.45	29.70	29.5[illegible]	28.20	28.00	28.30	28.0[illegible]
Mar.	29.60	27.60	29.70	27.70	29.55	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.60	[illegible]	28.10	29.18	[illegible]
Mar.	28.80	28.20	29.00	28.80	29.55	29.45	29.65	29.55	29.10	28.60	29.20	28.70
Mar.	29.00	28.50	29.20	28.55	29.70	29.60	29.80	29.90	29.50	29.15	29.65	29.30
Mar.	29.00	28.70	29.30	28.85	30.00	29.80	30.15	29.75	29.60	29.40	29.70	29.50
Mar.	28.75	28.35	28.95	28.55	30.00	29.70	30.20	30.00	29.65	29.85	29.73	29.50
Apr.	28.65	28.35	28.75	28.50	30.00	29.90	30.10	30.00	29.75	29.60	29.85	29.70
Apr.	28.60	28.20	28.70	28.45	30.85	29.85	30.50	29.40	29.70	29.20	29.80	29.40
Apr.	28.50	28.10	28.70	28.30	30.00	29.10	30.25	29.85	29.48	28.90	29.60	29.10
Apr.	28.20	28.10	28.40	28.30	29.90	29.60	29.80	29.80	29.40	29.10	29.60	29.30
May	28.15	28.10	28.45	28.30	29.80	29.70	30.00	29.90	29.20	29.10	29.40	29.25
May	28.45	28.20	28.65	28.37½	29.90	29.70	30.10	29.80	29.25	29.10	29.35	29.30
May	28.65	28.25	28.90	28.65	30.00	[illegible]	30.20	30.00	29.30	29.20	29.50	29.45
May	28.60	28.50	28.80	28.70	30.00	29.90	30.50	30.10	29.25	29.20	29.45	29.40
June	28.70	28.40	28.90	28.80	30.00	29.85	30.50	30.15	29.35	29.25	29.50	29.45
June	28.80	28.70	29.02	28.65	30.00	30.00	30.15	30.15	29.25	29.20	29.50	29.40
June	28.80	28.75	29.10	28.90	30.00	30.00	30.25	30.20	29.30	29.15	29.50	29.40
June	28.90	28.90	29.10	28.10	30.40	30.10	30.60	30.25	29.30	29.25	29.50	29.45
June	28.95	28.90	29.10	29.10	30.60	30.40	30.60	30.60	29.25	29.25	29.35	29.30
July	29.10	28.95	29.30	29.15	31.25	30.60	31.50	30.80	29.70	29.30	30.00	29.60
July	29.10	28.90	29.35	29.10	31.40	31.00	31.70	31.20	29.50	29.30	29.80	29.60
July	29.40	29.00	29.60	29.30	32.00	31.50	32.25	31.70	30.10	29.50	30.30	29.80
July	30.25	29.40	30.50	29.85	32.35	32.35	32.50	32.50	31.00	30.10	31.50	30.50
Aug.	30.00	29.40	30.25	29.75	32.50	32.30	32.60	32.60	30.75	30.00	31.00	30.75
Aug.	30.25	29.95	30.37½	30.10	33.12½	33.12½	33.37½	33.25	30.50	30.37½	30.62½	30.50
Aug.	30.40	30.12½	30.62	30.25	33.25	33.10	33.45	33.25	30.50	30.35	30.73	30.55
Aug.	30.85	30.30	30.62½	30.40	33.37½	33.30	33.60	33.55	30.50	30.33½	30.75	30.45
Sep.	30.50	30.45	30.80	30.70	33.70	33.50	33.85	33.70	30.65	30.60	30.85	30.80
Sep.	30.70	30.40	30.90	30.60	33.90	33.60	33.90	33.75	30.75	30.75	30.95	30.70
Sep.	30.85	30.65	31.05	30.85	34.00	33.80	34.00	34.00	30.75	30.70	31.00	30.90
Sep.	31.00	30.70	31.20	31.00	34.00	33.70	34.30	34.00	31.20	30.90	31.50	31.10
Sep.	32.00	31.00	32.25	31.50	35.00	34.25	35.50	34.60	32.75	31.85	33.00	31.60
Oct.	31.75	31.75	32.00	32.00	37.50	37.25	37.75	37.75	32.25	32.00	32.50	32.25
Oct.	31.40	31.25	31.75	31.50	37.75	37.00	37.75	37.00	31.60	31.30	31.90	31.60
Oct.	33.25	32.00	33.50	32.25	37.50	37.25	37.75	37.75	32.75	32.12½	33.00	32.45
Oct.	36.00	33.00	36.25	33.25	46.00	44.00	46.00	44.00	36.00	33.25	36.50	33.50
Nov.	35.75	35.37	36.00	35.75	45.50	43.00	44.00	43.50	35.75	35.37	36.00	35.75
Nov.	35.25	33.00	35.75	32.50	45.00	44.00	45.00	40.50	35.50	33.00	36.00	32.50
Nov.	34.25	33.50	34.75	34.00	41.75	38.00	42.25	38.50	34.50	33.50	35.00	34.00
Nov.	33.50	32.50	34.00	33.00	37.00	36.75	37.50	36.75	34.00	33.00	34.50	33.50
Dec.	33.25	32.00	33.50	32.25	36.50	35.00	36.75	35.25	33.50	32.50	33.75	33.00
Dec.	33.00	32.00	33.50	32.50	36.00	35.00	36.50	35.50	34.00	32.50	34.50	32.75
Dec.	32.50	31.50	32.75	32.00	35.75	34.75	36.25	34.25	33.50	32.50	33.75	33.00
Dec.	32.70	31.50	33.00	31.87½	34.25	33.25	34.75	33.75	33.25	32.25	32.90	33.50
Dec.	31.50	31.50	32.00	32.50	32.75	33.25	33.75	33.75	33.25	32.50	33.50	33.50
Year's range	36.00	27.05	36.25	27.12	46.50	29.35	46.00	29.45	36.00	27.90	36.50	27.90

	Holland Demand High.	Holland Demand Low.	Holland Cables High.	Holland Cables Low.	Russia Demand High.	Russia Demand Low.	Russia Cables High.	Russia Cables Low.
Jan.	40.81¼	40.81¼	40.87½	40.87½	29.90	29.40	29.96	29.50
Jan.	40.81¼	40.81¼	40.87½	40.87½	29.25	29.25	29.45	29.30
Jan.	40.75	40.75	40.81¼	40.81¼	29.20	28.90	29.25	28.95
Jan.	40.81¼	40.75	40.87½	40.81¼	28.50	28.13	28.55	28.20
Feb.	40.75	40.68¾	40.81¼	40.75	28.40	28.30	28.50	28.40
Feb.	40.68¾	40.68¾	40.75	40.75	29.20	28.50	29.30	28.60
Feb.	40.68¾	40.56¼	40.75	40.62½	28.95	28.60	29.05	28.70
Feb.	40.50	40.37½	40.56¼	40.50	28.50	27.80	28.60	28.40
Mar.	40.37½	40.81¼	40.43¾	40.87½	28.85	28.15	28.45	28.20
Mar.	40.37½	40.25	40.43¾	40.37½	28.15	27.70	28.20	27.80
Mar.	40.25	40.18¾	40.31¼	40.25	28.45	27.90	28.50	27.85
Mar.	40.56¼	40.81¼	40.62½	40.37½	28.53	28.40	28.55	28.45
Mar.	40.62½	40.37½	40.56¼	40.50	28.50	28.30	28.60	28.35
Apr.	40.68¾	40.50	40.75	40.56¼	28.50	28.28	28.60	28.38
April	41.75	40.75	42.00	40.81¼	28.90	28.65	29.00	28.75
April	41.25	40.75	41.31¼	40.87½	28.70	28.70	28.80	28.85
April	41.06¼	40.75	41.18¾	40.81¼	28.50	28.20	28.20	27.90
May	41.93¾	41.12½	42.06¼	41.25	28.10	27.80	28.20	27.90
May	40.93¾	40.87½	41.06¼	40.93¾	27.75	27.40	27.85	27.50
May	40.93¾	40.87½	41.12½	41.06¼	27.90	27.20	28.00	27.30
May	41.25	41.18¾	41.37½	41.31¼	27.90	26.90	28.00	27.00
June	41.25	41.18¾	41.31¼	41.25	27.20	27.10	27.30	28.20
June	41.25	41.12½	41.37½	41.18¾	27.20	26.90	28.00	26.60
June	41.25	41.18¾	41.37½	41.81¼	24.20	24.90	24.30	28.10
June	41.25	41.18¾	41.87½	41.25	23.60	23.50	23.70	23.10
June	41.25	41.18¾	41.37½	41.31¼	22.65	22.65	23.70	22.75
July	41.18¾	41.12½	41.25	41.25	22.20	21.65	22.80	21.75
July	41.25	41.12½	41.37½	41.25	22.00	21.40	24.00	23.50
July	41.50	41.43¾	41.56¼	41.50	22.00	21.10	23.00	21.75
July	41.37½	41.25	41.50	41.37½	21.90	21.50	21.85	20.90
Aug.	42.25	41.81¼	42.50	41.43¾	21.45	21.85	21.75	21.45
Aug.	42.18¾	41.87½	42.25	42.00	21.50	21.10	21.60	21.20
Aug.	41.31¼	41.75	41.93¾	41.93¾	20.95	20.80	21.05	20.90
Aug.	41.87½	41.81¼	42.00	41.93¾	21.10	20.90	21.20	20.90
Sept.	42.12½	41.87½	42.18¾	42.12½	20.00	17.25	20.10	17.50
Sept.	42.00	41.93¾	42.12½	42.00	17.55	16.50	17.65	17.00
Sept.	42.12½	41.87½	42.25	42.06¼	16.75	15.60	17.00	15.75
Sept.	42.06¼	42.00	42.18¾	42.12½	17.25	16.85	17.50	16.10
Sept.	42.06¼	42.00	42.18¾	42.18¾	17.25	14.90	17.00	15.00
Oct.	42.00	42.06¼	42.87½	42.18¾	16.00	15.00	16.25	15.25
Oct.	43.00	43.12	43.50	43.50	15.80	15.10	15.65	15.85
Oct.	43.00	43.00	43.50	43.50	15.10	13.50	15.35	13.75
Oct.	42.50	42.75	43.50	43.25	12.75	12.40	14.00	12.65
Nov.	43.50	44.00	43.75	43.50	12.74	12.30	13.90	12.75
Nov.	44.00	43.75	44.75	44.25	12.85	11.75	13.00	12.00
Nov.	44.00	43.50	44.50	44.00	13.00	12.15	13.25	12.40
Nov.	44.25	44.00	44.75	44.50	12.50	12.25	13.80	12.50
Dec.	44.25	44.00	44.75	44.50	12.85	12.75	13.00	13.00
Dec.	44.12½	43.75	44.80	44.25	13.25	12.75	13.50	13.00
Dec.	43.87½	43.00	44.25	44.00	13.25	13.12½	13.50	12.87½
Dec.	43.75	43.75	44.00	44.00	13.00	12.62½	13.25	12.87½
Dec.	43.75	43.25	44.00	43.62½	12.90	12.25	13.40	12.50
Dec.	43.62½	43.62½	43.87½	43.87½	13.00	12.00	13.25	12.25
Year's range	43.50	40.18¾	43.75	40.[illegible]	30.20	11.00	[illegible]	11.[illegible]

	Berlin Demand High.	Berlin Demand Low.	Berlin Cables High.	Berlin Cables Low.	Austria Demand High.	Austria Demand Low.	Austria Cables High.	Austria Cables Low.
Jan.	75.50	[illegible]	75.12½	71.12½	11.90	11.70	11.92	11.72
Jan.	70.25	69.25	70.87½	69.87½	11.90	11.86	11.85	11.88
Jan.	68.37½	67.25	68.00	67.31¼	11.62	10.50	11.65	10.86
Jan.	69.50	67.25	69.62½	67.81¼	11.10	10.68	11.12	10.70
Feb.	69.50	67.00	69.62½	67.06¼	11.00	10.70	11.06	10.75
Feb.	70.25	[illegible]	70.50	68.37½	11.15	10.80	11.17	10.62
Feb.	68.12½	67.75	68.75	67.75	11.00	10.82	11.08	10.75
Feb.	70.87½	68.12½	70.50	68.25	11.15	11.00	11.18	11.08
Mar.	68.50	67.75	68.62½	67.87½	11.12	11.08	11.15	11.05
Mar.	68.80	68.50	68.12½	68.12½	11.[illegible]	11.06	11.[illegible]	11.06
Mar.	69.00	68.06¼	69.12½	68.12½	11.22	11.15	11.25	11.14
Mar.	69.06¼	68.50	69.18¾	69.06¼	11.27	11.20	11.30	11.25
Mar.	70.00	68.87½	71.00	68.37½	11.90	11.88	12.00	11.87
Apr.	Quotations discontinued.							

WEEKLY RATES FOR CALL AND TIME MONEY.

	On Call. High.	On Call. Low.	Ruling Rate. High.	Ruling Rate. Low.	60 Days. High.	60 Days. Low.	90 Days. High.	90 Days. Low.	6 Months. High.	6 Months. Low.
Jan. 6	3	2½	2½	2½	4	3½	4	[illegible]	4	3½
Jan. 13	2¾	1¾	2¾	1¾	3½	3¼	3½	[illegible]	3¾	3½
Jan. 20	2	1¾	2	2	3¼	3	3¼	[illegible]	3½	3
Jan. 27	2¼	1¾	2	1¾	3	2¾	3	[illegible]	3½	2¾
Feb. 3	3	1¾	2½	1¾	3½	2¾	3½	[illegible]	3¾	3
Feb. 10	3	2½	3	2½	4½	4	4½	[illegible]	5	4
Feb. 17	2½	2	3½	2½	4½	4	4½	[illegible]	4½	4
Feb. 24	2¾	2¼	2¾	2½	4	3¾	4	[illegible]	4½	4
Mar. 3	2½	1½	2½	2½	4¼	3¾	4¼	[illegible]	4½	4
Mar. 10	2½	2	2½	2½	4½	3½	4¼	[illegible]	4½	4
Mar. 17	2¾	2	2½	2	3½	3½	4	[illegible]	4¼	3¾
Mar. 24	2½	2	2½	2¼	3½	3	3¾	[illegible]	4	3½
Mar. 31	2½	2	2½	2½	3½	3½	3¾	[illegible]	4	3¾
April 7	2½	2	2½	2½	4	3½	4½	[illegible]	4½	4
April 14	2½	2¼	2½	2½	4	3¾	4¼	[illegible]	4½	4
April 21	3	2	2½	2½	4½	3¾	4½	[illegible]	4½	4
April 28	4	2	4	2½	4½	3¼	4½	[illegible]	4½	4
May 5	4½	2½	4	2½	4½	3¾	4½	[illegible]	5	4
May 12	4	2	3¾	2½	5	4½	5	[illegible]	5	4½
May 19	3	2	3	2½	5	4½	5	[illegible]	5	4½
May 26	4	2	3	2½	4½	4	4¾	[illegible]	4¾	4½
June 2	4½	2½	4	3	4½	4	4½	[illegible]	5	4½
June 9	4½	3½	4	3½	5	4½	5	[illegible]	5	4½
June 16	6	4	4½	4½	5	4½	5	[illegible]	5¼	4½
June 23	6	4	6	6	6	5	6	[illegible]	6	5
June 30	6	3	6	5	5½	5	5	[illegible]	5¼	4½
July 7	4½	3	4½	3½	4½	4	4½	[illegible]	5	4½
July 14	5	2	3	2½	4½	3½	4½	4	4½	4½
July 21	10	2	6	4½	5	4½	5	4½	5¼	4¾
July 28	3	2	3	2½	4½	4	4½	4½	5¼	4¾
Aug. 4	2½	1½	2½	2	4½	4	4½	4½	5	4½
Aug. 11	4	2	4	3	4½	3¾	4½	4	5	4½
Aug. 18	3½	2½	3½	3	4½	4	4½	4½	5	4½
Aug. 25	3	2½	3	2½	4½	4	4½	4½	5	4½
Sept. 1	6	3	3½	3½	5	4	5½	4½	5½	5
Sept. 8	6	2½	6	4	5½	4½	5½	5	5½	5¼
Sept. 15	6	3	5	4½	5½	5	5½	5¼	5½	5½
Sept. 22	6	2½	5	3	6	5	6	5	6	5½
Sept. 29	7	2½	5	4	6	5½	6	5½	6	5½
Oct. 6	6	2	6	4½	6	5½	6	5½	6	5½
Oct. 13	4½	2½	4½	3½	6	5	6	5½	6	5½
Oct. 20	4	3	4	3	5½	5	5½	5½	6	5½
Oct. 27	4	3	4	3½	5½	5	5½	5½	5¾	5½
Nov. 3	4	4	4	4	5½	5	5¾	5½	5¾	5½
Nov. 10	4	3	4	3½	5½	5¼	5¾	5½	5¾	5½
Nov. 17	4½	3½	4	4	5½	5	5¾	5½	5¾	5½
Nov. 24	5	2½	5	3½	5½	5	5½	5½	5¾	5½
Dec. 1	6	2½	6	3	5½	5¼	5¾	5½	5¾	5½
Dec. 8	5	3	5	3½	5½	5	5¾	5½	5¾	5½
Dec. 15	6	5	6	5½	5¾	5½	5¾	5½	6	5¾
Dec. 22	6	4½	6	5	6	5½	6	5¾	6	6
Dec. 29	6	4½	6	5½	6	5¾	6	5¾	6	5¾
Dec. 31	6	4½	5½	5½	6	5¾	6	[illegible]	6	6
Year's rge.	10	1½	6	1½	6	2¾	6	[illegible]	6	2¾

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.

New York, December 6, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at its banking house, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.

FARIS R. RUSSELL, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, December 24th, 1917.

The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nos. 44 & 46 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from January 5th to January 9th.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

THE STATE BANK.

376-378 Grand Street.

New York, December 31, 1917.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, Nos. 376-378 Grand Street, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, between hours of 12 noon and 1 o'clock P. M.

A. I. VOORHIS, Cashier.

New York, December 3, 1917.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York will be held at its Banking House, No. 42 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

OWEN E. PAYNTER, Cashier.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK.

New York, December 29, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.

A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Franklin Society

The Franklin Society, operating since 1888 under the N. Y. Banking Law, announces its semi-annual cash dividend at the usual rate of Four and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all savings share accounts of $10 to $5,000. This is the society's

58th Consecutive Dividend

Even a dollar starts an account. Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before Jan. 10 earn from date opened. Begin now or write for Booklet A.

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
For Home Building and Savings
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

4½ PER CENT

Usual Dividends Credited Jan. 1, at Rate of

4½%

on all savings share accounts up to $5,000. Any sum paid in before January 10 earns from January 1.

Have been paying five and one-half per cent. cash dividends regularly for many years on sums of $100, or multiples, if left 3 years. Estab. 1890. Send for circular.

BANKERS LOAN & INVESTMENT CO.

A SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

63-65 Wall Street, New York.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK.

New York, December 4, 1917.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held in the banking rooms, No. 233 Broadway, Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon January 5th, 1918, until 10 o'clock A. M., January 9, 1918.

F. P. BOUKER, Cashier.

DEMAND FOR SILVER EXCEEDED OUTPUT

War Needs and Expansion of Trade Put Severe Strain on Market of 1917.

SHARP PRICE ADVANCES

American Production 69,000,000 Ounces, Which Were Valued at $56,124,000.

THE demand for silver was so great during the last four months of 1917 as to indicate a near-famine. Several causes were responsible. First in importance were the embargoes placed upon gold and silver shipments by Great Britain, the United States, France, and Italy. Throughout the world the hoarding of gold has been going on since the beginning of the war, and the taking of gold coins out of circulation increased the demands for silver, nickel, bronze, and other token coins. Germany appears to have secured silver, nickel, and bronze coins in great quantities in France, Italy, and Holland and caused a shortage in those countries.

The Asiatic demand for silver is due to trade prosperity and to the financing of the great armies and industrial works Great Britain is supporting in India, Mesopotamia, Western Arabia, East Africa, Palestine, Egypt, and the Sudan. The Indian currency circulates in these countries, and the demands these extraordinary expenditures have made on India have taxed the Indian coinage facilities to the utmost. India has been an extensive buyer of silver in the Oriental, London, and New York markets.

The worldwide demands advanced the price to unusually high figures. In September it exceeded the dollar mark for the first time since 1890.

The average price of silver between 1913 and 1916 was 55.57 cents an ounce. The average be ween Jan. 1, 1913, and Dec. 31, 1917, was 61.34. The average increase in price in 1917 was over 24 per cent.

The increase in price commenced to gather momentum in September, 1916, and steadily rose until it culminated dollar silver in September. Pending readjustment the principal buyers have agreed upon 86 cents an ounce as the highest price they are prepared to pay.

While the United States is second to South Africa as a gold producing country, it stands easily first in silver. Nearly half the world's supplies are obtained from America.

THE WORLD'S SILVER PRODUCTION, 1913-17.

Year.	Ounces.	Value.
1913	200,000,000	$115,580,000
1914	171,429,432	92,318,465
1915	179,753,978	88,292,313
1916	177,000,000	116,466,000
1917	172,000,000	139,904,000

The American silver production is estimated at about 72,000,000 ounces per annum in normal times. The production in 1917 was about 69,000,000 ounces, valued at $56,124,000.

The total North American and Central American silver production in 1917 is estimated at 130,000,000 ounces, valued at $105,000,000, as compared with 134,000,000 ounces, valued at $90,000,000, in 1916, and 141,000,000 ounces, valued at $70,000,000, in 1915.

Few mines are now worked exclusively for silver. The ores of silver are generally associated with gold, lead, copper, or zinc. In many instances the recovery of silver is merely incidental to the working of mines for ores containing metals of more importance. Nevada gold ores contain one part gold to two parts silver, and are chiefly worked for their gold contents. The Missouri lead-zinc ores are worked for lead and zinc, their silver and gold contents being saved as biproducts.

Should needs for silver arising out of the war call for greater production than the mines are making, it will only be necessary to reopen old mines and develop known silver deposits. The steadiness in the world's silver output during the last quarter of a century has been due to the comparatively low price of the metal. When silver averages under 60 cents an ounce, as it did for many years, miners are not warranted in prospecting.

The most important silver-producing country outside of the North American fields is Peru. Its annual output is 9,000,000 ounces. Japan's production is 5,000,000 ounces. This, however, is not from Japanese mines. It chiefly comes from Australia.

Australasia produces an average of 4,000,000 ounces of silver per annum, but as her lead and zinc concentrates, rich in gold and silver, are shipped in large quantities to smelters in Japan, Europe, and the United States, Australia is not properly credited with its silver yields.

Australian lead and zinc concentrates will in future be reduced in Australia.

The world's mineral census indicates that silver deposits are widely distributed. The principal silver output is made in only a few countries, of which the United States is the most important. This predominance is showing itself of great national importance under war conditions. It greatly facilitates the financing of the war and the settlement of our trade balances.

ORIENTAL EXCHANGE FLUCTUATED WIDELY

Its Trade Greatly Stimulated by War, Asia Found Difficulty in Settling Balances.

COMPETITION FOR SILVER

Government Purchases Advanced Price Against Buyers for Their Own Account.

The absorption of the world's stocks of gold and silver by the European nations and America in the last few years has been so excessive that all the Oriental exchanges have been subjected to violent fluctuations. This was particularly the case during 1917, owing to the scarcity of silver, the disorganization of transportation caused by the dearth of ships, and difficulties experienced in settling international trade balances owing to the embargoes on gold and silver.

There was much gambling in silver in the bazaars during the year, which led to many financial and commercial failures. The price of silver was made to fluctuate on the exchanges in India, China, Japan, and the Straits Settlements by these speculative operations. Shippers and exporters were greatly embarrassed by the violent advances and reactions, and American exporters and traders in those countries found it difficult to settle their balances in Asiatic markets.

Every part of Asia has benefited by the war and is doing an active trade at fairly enhanced prices. India, China, and Japan are enjoying the greatest commercial prosperity they have ever experienced. They are forced to exercise all their currency expedients to provide the necessary currency in order to facilitate the extension of the additional commercial credits rendered necessary to finance their great commercial and industrial activities.

Japanese Trade in 1917.

Japan's foreign commerce in 1916 was valued at 1,883,896,000 yen, as compared with 807,311,854 yen in 1909. For the year ended June, 1917, it amounted to 1,1[illegible],467,922 yen. For the whole of 1917 it will far exceed that of 1916, the greatest year's trade on record. The foreign trade of Japan has nearly doubled in value in the last ten years. But no progress has been made in any part of that period comparable with its growth during the last three years.

Japan's buying capacity, however, is very small and her exports are generally much greater than her imports. But her imports of specie and bullion during the war years have increased, and eased the settlement of foreign exchange balances.

Japan is carrying out great economic plans for the commercial control of certain Oriental countries before the European countries which formerly held the markets are able to resume sending supplies there. She is investing much capital in that work, the principal part of which is obtained by diverting credits from Europe and America to the exploited countries. This, of course, results in diminishing the Japanese import returns and so gives the Empire's trade statistics a deceptive appearance. Notwithstanding the fact that certain figures in the 1917 returns are lower than those in the previous year's returns, other figures indicate that 1917 was a banner year in Japan's commercial history.

New Coinage Needs.

The foreign commerce of all the principal Asiatic countries in 1917 reached record values, and this prosperity naturally demanded increased currency and credit accommodations. And as copper and silver coins are largely used in all Oriental lands the demands for silver and copper became correspondingly great. The large British armies and industrial establishments throughout Asia, East Africa, Egypt, and Arabia during the war have called for very large expenditures, all of which have been made in Indian currency, which is rapidly becoming the standard currency in the Orient. To meet the enormous demands for Indian currency the Government was forced to make enormous purchases of copper and silver during the year. These purchases naturally gave bullion brokers and money changers great opportunities, which they fully availed themselves of. There was, consequently, much speculation in coins and silver in India, China, and the Straits Settlements throughout the year. The Oriental bazaars never before saw such a silver boom. The result of this speculation was the withdrawal of much silver from China and Japan, and many other parts of Asia, for India. The silver reserves of all the Asiatic countries were drawn upon to furnish silver to India, and India's currency reserves were drawn down by the enormous exports of rupees and subsidiary coins to meet the new demands of Mesopotamia, Africa, Egypt, the Sudan, and Arabia. Finally, the Japanese and Chinese authorities were forced to control the exportation of silver and gold.

Competition for Silver.

The great purchases of silver by the Government of India in the London and New York markets met with much competition from European buyers who were forced into the market by the scarcity of small token coins throughout Europe. The ensuing fierce competition ran the price of the metal in September above a dollar an ounce for the first time since 1890.

There has been much hoarding of gold the world over since the war began and as the gold coins went out of circulation there was an enlarged demand for silver coins. But as the price of silver advanced the hoarding of silver coins on a large scale was stimulated throughout Asia.

The United States and British authorities, who are the largest silver buyers, took steps toward the end of September to fix the price of silver in order to stop any further rise. They decided to pay no more than 86 cents per ounce for the metal. Since Sept. 21 that has been the ruling price in the New York and London markets. But negotiations are pending between representatives of this Government and the large American silver miners with the view of purchasing the whole of the North American silver yield.

It is quite likely that the British and United States Governments will not only purchase the whole of the 1918 silver output of America for themselves and the Allies, but they will also be bidders in other silver markets. In view of the fact that silver coins are rapidly being withdrawn from circulation by hoarding all over Europe and Asia, the demand for silver this year promises to be greater than in 1917. Production cannot increase during the war. What will be the effects of the shortage upon the Oriental exchanges?

It is certain that the embargoes placed upon the exportation of the precious metals by Asiatic countries must be continued. This will put the metals practically under Governmental control as in the United States. And that will prove a great factor in tending to stabilize market conditions. It will not facilitate the increasing of the Oriental currencies.

Coinage Needs.

There will still be a great demand everywhere for silver for coinage and exchange purposes, and this demand will tend to increase the price of the metal. That, again, will cause further speculation in the Asiatic bazaars and promote the further hoarding of coins. That is one of the greatest difficulties bankers in Asiatic cities have to contend against. The hoarding by the peasants and farmers is very detrimental to the supply of banking capital and largely impairs mercantile and commercial credits.

The problem of hoarding at a time when there is an increasing demand throughout the world for increased banking accommodations and for more elastic and responsive currencies is very serious. It is occupying the attention of financial authorities in all countries. The most pressing needs for the solution of the problem are at present in Asia.

The results of the high price of silver, the embargoes on the exportation of the precious metals, the hoarding of all kinds of coins, operating in conjunction with the worldwide demoralization of land and sea transportation, are such that mercantile firms doing business with Oriental countries are most adversely affected by the erratic movements in the Asiatic exchanges.

For example, the balance of the United States trade with Japan is now against the United States to the extent of $72,000,000. And the United States dollar is quoted on Oriental exchanges around 60 cents. That means that American exporters are not only finding it difficult to secure payment for the goods they have exported, but they are only offered a little more than half the American values of their goods.

The difficulties with regard to Indian commerce have been settled by the Indian authorities arranging to sell Indian rupee exchange in Washington at American rates. By this simple expedient we will be able to continue trading with India profitably. But the great unsolved problem is as to what must be done to cope with the extraordinary conditions of the exchanges in all the other Oriental countries. Evidently similar measures to the Indo-American settlement must be taken if we are to continue trading with them.

International Payments.

The most pressing exchange problems at present are those relating to the rate of the United States dollar in China and Japan. Since our embargoes on gold and silver went into effect our exports to China and Japan have largely exceeded our imports from those countries. And, on the other hand, Japan cannot do business with India, China, and Australia unless on a cash basis because she is doing a larger import than export trade with those countries. And she cannot spare the cash to make these settlements. China's commerce being of greater importance and more diversified than that of her small neighbor, the Chinese exchange problem is not so urgent as that of Japan.

To Avoid Currency Shipments.

The Japanese financial authorities are anxious to make similar arrangements with the authorities at Washington as those arrived at by the Indian Government. Trade balances are purely credit phenomena and lend themselves very readily to bookkeeping practices. They can be easily settled by the issuing of international credit instruments such as short-term bonds or open drafts. It is probable that the various Oriental exchange problems now awaiting settlement will be solved by some form of international bond. A settlement of that nature could be made very effectively, and it would have the advantage of lending great protection to the world's precious metal markets, and, therefore, in protecting European and American banking reserves and the vast credits based upon those reserves.

Should these problems be shortly solved in such a way as to use banking credits instead of specie shipments, the Oriental exchanges in the new year will be stabilized and all the Asiatic countries will continue to enjoy great prosperity. But if they remain unsolved, or if specie shipments are made to settle commercial balances, the Asiatic exchanges will experience more violent fluctuations than at any previous time, and this will not only adversely affect business throughout the Orient, but the withdrawal of specie from Europe and America will reduce credits and increase the prices of the precious metals at a time when the demands for credits of all kinds are most pressing.

German Shipyards Active.

The London Times recently quoted from the Berliner Tageblatt some details as to the increases in capitalization authorized by the big German shipbuilding firms as part of the preparatory moves in the campaign to restore the German merchant marine, which has for some time been under way among big business men of Germany. The German Government is behind the plan, and recently put through the Reichstag, over the protests of the Independent Socialists, a huge subsidy bill for the German steamship companies involving expenditures amounting to nearly $250,000,000 at parity of exchange.

Blohm & Voss of Hamburg, one of the largest shipyards in Germany with the exception of the Vulkan yards, have increased their capital from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 (all statements were made in marks and are roughly translated into dollars, only round figures at parity of exchange being given). The Howaldt yard, at Kiel, increased its capital from $1,000,000 to $2,500,000. The Hamburg-American line and the A. E. G. joined recently in incorporating a new concern known as the Hamburg Shipbuilding Company, and Janssen & Schmilinsky of Hamburg, formerly a repair firm exclusively, have increased their capital from $75,000 to $750,000 and started work on several building ways.

New Oil Companies.

The total authorized capitalization of oil companies chartered in December, with capital of $100,000 and more, according to figures compiled by The Oil Trade Journal, and covering all States of the Union, approximated $10,000,000, involving about fifty companies. These figures compare with a total of $120,000,000 in November, covering about 110 new companies. Charters granted in Delaware contributed two-thirds of the capital authorizations in December. Wyoming charters comprised a large part of the remainder.

THE YEAR'S LISTINGS.

The following securities were listed on the New York Stock Exchange during the year 1917:

RAILROAD BONDS.	
Atchison, Topeka & S. F., Cal.-Arizona 1st and ref. 4½s, 1962	$503,000
Balt. & Ohio 1st 50-year 4s, 1948	2,021,000
Do T.-C. Div. 1st & ref. 4s, 1959	10,076,000
Buff., R. & P. con. mtg. 4½s, 1957	2,132,000
Car., Clinch. & Ohio 1st 5s, 1938	260,000
Ch. & O. 30-yr. conv. sec. 5s, 1946	20,036,500
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Ser. A., 1989	727,000
Do permanent 4s, 1925	2,097,000
Do general & ref. 4½s, 2014	25,000,000
Erie, E. J. 1st 10-yr. s. f. 6s, 1955	7,357,000
Do Gen. R. 1st 50-yr. s. f. 6s, 57	5,982,000
Illinois Central refunding 4s, 1955	3,000,000
Do, Chi., St. L. & N. O. jt. 4s, 51	571,000
Missouri Pac. 1st & ref. 5s, 1965	10,436,000
Do, Series B, 1923	12,332,000
Do, Series C, 1923	8,054,000
Do gen'l 4s, 1975	46,519,600
N. Y. Cent. R.R. cons. mtg. 4s, '98	172,000
Nor. Pac. ref. & imp. 4½s, 2047	20,000,000
Do gen'l mtg 4½s, 1965	123,920,000
Pere Marquette 1st mtg. 5s, 1956	21,532,800
Do 1st mtg. 4s, Series B, 1956	8,281,500
St. L.-San Fran. pr. lien 4s, 1950	76,5[illegible]
Do pf. l. 5s, Series B, 1950	24,837,900
Do adj. mtg. 6s, 1955	3[illegible],400
Do income mtg. 6s, 1960	28,505,400
So. Ry., Ala. Gt. So. 1st cons. 5s, '43	1,912,000
Do Atl. G. 1st 30-yr. 5s, Sr. B, '44	4,000,000
Do Atlantic & Danv. 1st 4s, 1948	100,000
Terminal Assn. St. L. ref. 4s, '53	100,000
Union Pacific 1st & ref 4s, 2008	8,264,000
Total	$304,449,050
STREET RAILWAYS.	
Interborough R. T. 1st & ref. 5s, '66	$7,243,000
Milwaukee El. Ry. & Light gen. & ref. 5s, 1951	513,000
N. Y. Rys. adj. inc. 5s, 1942	36,000
N. Y. State Rys. 1st con. 4½s, '62	6,532,000
Total	$14,324,000
FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	
City of Bordeaux 3-yr. 6s, Nov. 1, 1919	$12,000,000
Dom. of Canada 5s of 1921	182,000
Do 5s of 1926	1,584,000
Do 5s of 1931	1,957,000
French Rep. 2-year 5½% notes, April, 1919	100,000,000
City of Lyons 3-yr. 6s, Nov. 1, '19	12,000,000
Cy. of Marseilles 3-yr. 6s, Nov. 1, '19	12,000,000
U. S. of Mexico ext. loan of 1899 s. f. 5s	20,000,000
United King. G. B. & I. conv. 5½s, 1918	94,092,000
Do conv. 5½s, 1919	142,697,000
Total	$396,492,000
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT BONDS.	
Cincinnati Gas & El. 1st and ref. 5s, 1956	$5,924,000
Consol. Gas, El. L. & P. (Balt.) 5-year conv. notes, 1921	8,357,100
Detroit Edison 1st and ref. 5s, 1940	3,500,000
Kings Co. El. L. & P. conv. deb. 6s, 1925	1,022,100
Pacific Gas & El. gen. and ref. 5s, 1942	5,060,000
Union El. L. & P. ref. and ext. 5s, 1933	2,529,000
United Fuel Gas 1st 6s, 1936	1,455,000
Utah Power & L. 1st 5s, 1944	1,261,000
Total	$27,108,900
MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.	
Armour & Co. 1st 4½s, 1939	$75,000,000
Cerro de Pasco Copper 10-year cv. 6s, 1925	4,827,000
Chile Copper sub. rcts. for conv. 6s, Ser. A, 1932	35,000,000
Hackensack Water 1st 4s, 1952	125,000
Inter. Mer. Mar. 1st col. tr. 6s, '41	40,000,000
Montana Pow. 1st & ref. 5s, 1943	1,000,000
Nor. States Pow. 1st & ref. 5s, '41	18,000,000
Wilson & Co. 1st 25-year 6s, 1941	15,000,000
Total	$184,452,000
MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL BONDS.	
Am. Smelt. & Ref. 1st 5s, 1947	$31,967,500
Central F'dry 1st 6s, 1931	1,035,000
Sinclair Oil & Ref. 1st 7s, 1920	22,000,000
U. S. Rubber 1st & ref. 5s, 1947	59,870,900
Total	$114,873,400
COAL, IRON AND STEEL BONDS.	
Beth. Steel pur. money & imp. 5s, 1936	$22,733,000
Lehigh Coal & N. cons. 4½s, '54	786,000
Total	$23,519,000
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE BONDS.	
Am. Tel. & T. 20-yr. col. tr. 5s, '46	$30,000,000
N. Y. Tel. 1st & gen. 4½s, 1939	53,500
Total	$30,053,500
Total all bonds	1,299,271,850
RAILROAD STOCKS.	
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	$3,834,000
Chicago Great Western	920,700
Do pf	368,200
Chicago & Northwestern	18,044,110
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	72,588,000
Do 7% pf	29,051,100
Do 6% pf	25,025,000
Gulf, Mobile & Northern	4,268,800
Do pf	4,476,700
Minneapolis & St. Louis new	492,800
Missouri Pacific trust certificates	77,840,300
Do pf	43,282,000
Norfolk & Western	1,800,000
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	84,452,300
Pittsburgh & West Virginia	29,208,200
Do pf	8,762,100
St. L.-San Fran. stock tr. ctfs	48,432,000
Do pf	7,500,000
Southern Ry	7,710,100
Do pf	15,569,500
Western Maryland	45,366,400
Do 2d pf	9,346,700
Western Pacific	48,728,800
Do pf	25,064,900
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16,028,500
Do pf	10,180,200
Total	$644,822,810
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.	
Am. Telephone and Telegraph	$40,200,000
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.	
Advance Rumely	$32,000
Ajax Rubber	3,190,000
American Ice	7,161,400
Do pf	14,920,200
American Malting	5,761,800
Do pf	8,613,300
American Shipbuilding	8,327,900
Do pf	1,773,100
Am. Smelting & Ref.	1,630,500
Am. Sumatra Tobacco	4,815,900
Do pf	1,968,500
Am. Woolen pf	67,400
Barrett Co.	4,415,000
Do pf	2,858,300
Beth. Steel, Class B	44,386,000
Central Foundry	2,789,500
Do pf	[illegible]
Chandler Motor	2,014,100
Continental Can	2,000,000
Distillers' Securities	291,200
Fisher Body, (shares)	200,000
Do pf	4,714,000
General Chemical	2,022,000
General Cigar	15,104,000
Do pf	5,000,000
General Motors Corp	82,553,500
Do pf	19,076,200
Gulf States Steel	1,570,600
Haskell & Barber, (shares)	208,190
Harbison-Walker Refractories	18,451,800
Do pf	5,475,800
International Paper pf., stamped	10,165,600
International Salt	4,113,800
Kayser (Julius) & Co.	570,000
Kelly Springfield Tire	644,900
Kelsey Wheel	[illegible]
Do pf	2,010,100
Lee Rubber & Tire, (shares)	5,000
Liggett & Myers Tobacco pf	7,129,900
Lorillard Co.	8,848,900
Manhattan Supply	2,936,500
Do pf	[illegible]
Mathieson Alkali Works	5,685,700
Maxwell Motors	106,500
Do 1st pf	100,200
Do 2d pf	68,700
Mexican Petroleum	598,000
Do pf	307,100
Midvale Steel & Ordnance	100,000,000
National Acme	16,58[illegible]
Nat. Conduit & Cable (shares)	250,000
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal	10,541,200
Owens Bottle Machine	5,744,775
Do pf	1,787,700
Pettibone Mulliken	83,000
Pierce-Arrow Motor, (shares)	250,000
Do pf	10,000,000
Porto Rico-American Tobacco	3,532,700
Savage Arms	6,627,200
Saxon Motor	2,858,000
Sinclair Oil & Ref., (shares)	1,000,000
South Porto Rico Sugar	623,200
Do pf	142,300
Standard Milling	177,500
Stewart-Warner Speedometer	10,000,000
Superior Steel	5,226,000
Do 1st pf	2,192,500
Texas Co.	11,201,600
Tide Water Oil	31,000,000
Tobacco Products pf	200,000
Transue & Williams (shares)	100,000
Underwood Typewriter	100,000
Union Bag & Paper, new	9,775,300
United Alloy Steel (shares)	500,000
United Dyewood	9,978,000
Do pf	2,849,300
United Fruit	318,900
United Paperboard	6,090,700
U. S. Rubber 1st pf	1,195,800
U. S. Smelting, Ref. & M.	14,017,250
Do pf	22,324,000
Westinghouse Air Brake	9,274,000
Westinghouse El. & M.	15,279,800
White Motor	1,203,050
Willys Overland	9,430,200
Worthington Pump	446,100
Do pf A	749,400
Do pf B	349,700
Total	$657,794,075
INSURANCE AND SURETY.	
Continental	$20,800
National Surety	1,000,000
Total	$1,020,800
STREET RAILWAYS.	
Detroit United	$2,500,000
Interborough Consol., (shares)	104,261
Do pf	874,600
Manhattan Ry. gtd	150,700
Monongahela Valley Traction	1,812,875
Do pf	1,115,100
Total	$14,257,836
MINING STOCKS.	
American Zinc, Lead & S.	$474,725
Butte & Superior	335,330
Calumet & Arizona	6,424,620
Cerro de Pasco Copper (shares)	807,579
Consol. Interstate Call. Mining	1,381,580
Greene Cananea	37,820
Old Dominion	92,950
Shattuck Arizona	1,553,380
Total	$10,450,415
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.	
Am. International	$40,000,000
Associated Dry Goods	968,800
Do 1st pf	697,200
Do 2d pf	142,100
Atl., Gulf & West Indies	8,771,200
Do pf	10,868,100
Booth Fisheries (shares)	249,935
Do 1st pf	162,000
Bush Terminal	[illegible]
California Packing, (shares)	388,817
Do pf	5,466,200
Computing Tab. Recording	763,900
Gaston, Williams & Wigmore	19,476
International Mercantile Marine	[illegible]
Do pf	44,270,400
Kress (S. H.) Company	11,874,600
Do pf	3,828,900
Montana Power	12,593,000
Pacific Mail Steamship	128,000
Do pf	43,260
Pan American Pet. & Trans.	2,460,100
Public Service of New Jersey	4,998,600
Wilson & Co.	20,000,000
Do pf	10,673,400
Total	$223,721,581
COAL AND IRON COMPANIES.	
Burns Brothers	$1,878,700
Consolidated Coal of Maryland	9,222,300
Elk Horn Coal	12,000,000
Do pf	6,000,000
Island Creek Coal	75,386
Do pf	14,876
Pittsburgh Coal of Penn	35,521,110
Do pf	33,347,500
Pond Creek Coal	1,211,220
Total	$90,566,483
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.	
Consol. Gas, El. L. & P., Balt.	$3,057,100
Dayton Power & Light	569,000
Detroit Edison	5,880,100
Havana El. L. & P. pf	5,946,000
Kings Co. El. L. & P.	2,186,500
Ohio Cities Gas	17,629,700
Do pf	703,800
Chile Fuel Supply	10,813,000
Total	$66,904,700
Total all stocks	$1,748,277,700
Total all securities	3,048,509,649

Stocks with no par value are not included. Of the latter 3,522,402 shares were listed during the year. Figuring these on a $100 par basis their total would be $352,240,200 and the stock total $2,100,477,900 and the total of all securities $3,[illegible].

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NILES-BEMENT, POND CO.
H. KOPPERS COMPANY, By-Product Coke Ovens
MARTIN DENNIS COMPANY, Chemicals
EGYPTIAN LACQUER MFG. CO., Lacquer
NORTH AMERICAN COPPER CO., Metal Goods
WHITE TAR COMPANY, Napthaline
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DIVIDENDS.

ANACONDA COPPER MINING CO.

42 Broadway, New York, Dec. 24, 1917.

The Board of Directors of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company has declared a dividend of Two Dollars ($2.00) per share upon its Capital Stock of the par value of $50 per share, payable February 25, 1918, to holders of such shares of record at the close of business at 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, January 19, 1918.

The dividend is payable only upon the $50 shares into which the Capital Stock is now divided.

All stockholders who have not converted their holdings into shares of $50 par value should do so without delay, in order that they may receive their dividend promptly.

A. H. MELIN, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS

TELLS OF ADVANTAGES OF TRADE ACCEPTANCES

City Bank Shows How Account Is Converted Into a Negotiable Asset.

The arguments in favor of the use of trade acceptances in place of open book accounts should be conclusive to the man who believes in doing business upon sound principles and in definite terms, says the National City Bank in its January bulletin. It points out that the execution of an acceptance converts the account into a negotiable instrument, which — a definite, tangible asset is much superior to a mere book charge, and that, while it does not prevent the buyer from making subsequent representations as to errors in an invoice or defects in the quality of goods, it brings about a prompt disposition of such questions, as in case where a cash discount is taken. An acceptance being a promise to pay on a specified date, and as the paper is likely to be in other hands at maturity, there is a general understanding that punctual payment is expected and required.

"Over and above the fact that the conversion of book accounts into acceptances will promote sound business methods there is the larger consideration that it will more effectively utilize the credit resources of the country and tend to separate the banking function from the merchandising function," declares the City Bank. "After a sale has been effected to a responsible party, and nothing remains of the transaction but a short credit, there is public economy in utilizing bank credit. It is the business of banks to trade in credit as it is the business of merchants to trade in goods, and the banking system is a reservoir in which the temporarily idle credits of the country accumulate. Among the thousands of banks there are always many who do not have use for all their funds locally. The Federal Reserve Board as a deliberate policy has made the acceptance a preferred form of credit. The fact that the Federal Reserve Banks will rediscount acceptances at the lowest rates makes them a most desirable investment for member banks, and there is reason to believe that there will be a steadily widening market for them as all the advantages from their use become generally understood. They carry on their face the evidence which the Reserve Banks require as to the commercial character of paper offered for rediscount, and this is calculated to give them great mobility.

"As the supply of well-known names on the market increases, trading will increase, and banks may be expected to resort to this class of outside paper to take up their idle funds. The efforts of the Federal Reserve authorities to build up a broad discount market are deserving of the support of business men and bankers. They have given the lead, provided the outlet for paper of this class and the business interests of the country should co-operate.

"Of course the fact that paper is executed in this form will not obviate the necessity for close attention to credit conditions and a careful scrutiny of names. It will not make good risks of poor names, but it will give greater fluidity to sound credit, and in that way help the country to finance its needs in the period of financial strain through which we are now passing."

The bank goes on to explain that the acceptance is not urged as a substitute for the cash account. "No doubt," it says, "it is desirable to have the buyer, where practicable, finance himself entirely independent of the seller, but in a country where so large a volume of trade is carried on upon open accounts it will not do to say that no improvement short of the complete adoption of cash payments is worth while. There is a large field in which credit conditions can be improved by using the names of seller and buyer together. Both will be benefited, and both will be prompted to more scrupulous attention to sound business methods in order to protect their credit."

CHANGES IN STOCK FIRMS.

Exchange Bulletin Shows Retirements and Admissions of Partners.

The Stock Exchange's weekly bulletin yesterday showed many changes in the personnel of member firms, the retirements from partnerships including H. G. Latimer, Jr., from A. J. Wright & Co., Robert H. Monsees from Webb & Prall, Howard H. Logan from Logan & Bryan, Cyril Hatch from Dewing & Co., Tracy A. Johnson from Rhodes & Co., Joseph G. Mayer from Rothschild & Co., Clinton M. Hall from W. C. Langley & Co., and Sir A. Hargreaves Brown, Lawrence E. Chalmers, Edward C. Brown, James Leigh Wood, and Walter Hargreaves Brown from Brown Brothers & Co. The last retirements resulted from changes in the local firm of Brown Brothers & Co. and the British house. The interest of the late Isaac Seligman in J. & W. Seligman & Co. ceased.

Admissions of partners included Alfred E. Thurber to Rhodes & Co., Harry M. Kilborn to Martin & Co., Louis Strause to Halle & Stieglitz, John N. Weiand, Edward J. Schaack, Harry B. Signer, and Sefton Tranter to Ware & Leland, W. Harvey Thallon to Alexandre & Burnet, Culver B. McWilliam to F. S. Smithers & Co., Chauncey P. Colwell and W. W. Connelly to Cassatt & Co., and James A. Longwell to J. W. Sparks & Co.

Around the Corner

When liquidation shall have exhausted itself the fundamental strength of high grade securities should assert itself.

When the corner is turned—whether the recovery is rapid or slow—prices should show a substantial rise.

Keep constantly in touch with the trend.

Our *Wall Street Letter A-1* condenses the important facts into convenient form.

Sheldon, Dawson, Lyon & Company
Members New York Stock Exchange
42 Broadway New York

Our
Market Comment
(ISSUED WEEKLY)
Records high and low prices for securities from 1900 to Dec. 31, 1917; also present dividend rates and yield.
Copy mailed on request.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Profit Taking Factor in Late Decline of Stocks—Bonds Also Recede.

The conventional theory that stocks discount favorable developments and then react presumably played an important part in the decline which occurred yesterday. The profit taking which ensued on Friday after President Wilson's message was read gained further impetus, and the efforts of professional speculators to profit by the expected reaction were potent in the recession of those issues which had swept forward during the week with the most vigor. Among them were Steel common, Central Leather, Crucible Steel, Lackawanna Steel, Mexican Petroleum, and Texas Company, whose declines ran from 2 to more than 4 points. The railroad shares offered considerably more resistance to selling pressure than the industrials, and net declines among them in excess of a point were infrequent, taking the list through. In fact, railroad stocks presented a firmer appearance than did the bonds of certain companies, issues which had enjoyed an unusual advance as the product of the plan for Government guarantee of earnings for the carriers.

External news developments were by no means of a character to promote sales of securities, although dispatches from the belligerent countries of Europe contained little that was different in interpretation from the news of the previous day. The Street has gained considerable encouragement from the differences between German and Russian leaders, and yesterday's cabled messages indicated that the peace negotiations were growing weaker. At the same time, the followers of security markets have not been placing undue emphasis on what has been told of the situation in Russia, and it is doubtful if serious expectation of the latter country's renewed participation in the war has had a distinct influence on prices. The British Premier's utterances before the Trade Union Conference in respect to the allied aims in the war was looked upon merely as a restatement of matters already outlined.

The bank statement showed a decrease of slightly more than $31,000,000 in surplus reserves, a development caused in large part by the Government's short-term borrowings from the banks.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	4	Renewals	4
Low	2½	Last	3

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERALS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¾@6	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	6	Ninety days	6
Four months	6	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ... 3¾@4¼
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ... 4⅛@4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ... 5 @5½

Commercial Paper.
Best-Known Names.
60 to 90 days ... 5½
4 to 6 months ... 5¾@6
Other Names.
4 to 6 months ... 6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Rates of Change.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling— Demand	$4.75½	$4.75½	$4.75½	..
Cables	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	..
Francs— Demand	5.73¾	5.73¾	5.73¾	+.00½
Cables	5.71½	5.71½	5.71½	+.00½
Rubles— Demand	12.75	12.75	12.75	..
Cables	13.00	13.00	13.00	..

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.75½	$4.76 7-16
5.1826	Paris	5.73¾	5.71½
	China— Hongkong	77.00	77.25
	Peking	115.00	115.25
	Shanghai	108.00	108.25
19.295	Greece	19.40	19.45
40.19	Holland	43.50	43.87½
32.44	India— Bombay	34.50	34.75
	Calcutta	34.50	34.75
5.1826	Italy	8.42	8.41
49.84	Japan— Kobe	51.75	52.00
	Yokohama	51.75	52.00
50.00	Philippine Islands— Manila	50.00	50.125
51.30	Russia	12.75	13.00
26.79	Scandinavia— Stockholm	32.00	32.50
	Copenhagen	30.50	31.00
	Christiania	31.50	32.00
19.295	Spain	24.38	24.45
	South America—		
32.42	Rio	27.00	27.10
42.44	Buenos Aires	45.50	46.00
5.1826	Switzerland	4.42	4.40

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers 60 Days	Bankers 90 Days	Commercial 60 Days	Commercial 90 Days
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.71	$4.69

Clearing House Exchanges.
Clearing House exchanges, $604,709,240; balance, $69,032,605; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $5,711,252; Federal Reserve credit balance, $46,798,918.

Domestic Exchanges.
Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $6.25.

Silver.
Bar silver in London, 43¼d, up ⅛d; in New York, 90⅝c, up ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 73c.

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Rul. ing.		High.	Low.	Rul. ing.
1918	6	2¾	4	1912	4	2¾	3½
1917	2½	1½	2	1911	6	2¼	5
1916	2½	1¾	2	1910	14	4	7
1915	3	2	2½	1909	3	1½	2½
1914	10	4½	6	1908	25	5	10
1913	6	3	5½	1907	45	5	15

WEEKLY BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings of the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York.	Total U. S.
1918.		
Jan. 5	*$2,392,895,586	$3,172,404,417
Dec. 29, 1917	3,616,036,000	5,115,920,970
Dec. 22	3,435,227,197	6,309,064,355
Dec. 15	3,393,635,068	4,091,155,858
1917.		
Jan. 6	$2,646,764,031	$3,772,985,665
Dec. 30, 1916	3,073,177,764	5,604,345,854
Dec. 23	3,220,681,246	6,246,318,552
Dec. 16	4,227,028,994	6,684,096,609

*Five days.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—	1917.	1916.	1915.
Nov. gross	$1,862,709	$1,901,742	$2,576,215
Net after taxes	466,148	172,137	1,625,430
11 mos. gross	19,192,385	20,021,229	18,075,529
Net after taxes	4,913,441	7,654,718	6,851,164
Chicago Division:			
Nov. gross	1,296,785	1,045,171	995,836
Net after taxes	331,195	309,713	350,136
11 mos. gross	12,767,660	11,944,397	9,731,144
Net after taxes	4,055,788	4,669,977	2,986,813

Public Utilities.

AURORA, ELGIN & CHICAGO RAILROAD—	1917.	1916.	Increase.
October gross	$181,129	$173,987	$7,142
Net after taxes	45,896	58,108	*12,212
Surp. aft. chgs.	10,270	22,284	*22,284
10 mos. gross	1,819,988	1,711,659	108,329
Net after taxes	518,806	574,545	*55,739
Surp. aft. chgs.	161,527	212,232	*50,705

*Decrease.

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT—	1917.	1916.	Decrease.
Nov. gross	$464,296	$344,948	*$119,354
Net aft. taxes	136,713	148,860	12,147
Total income	144,218	149,109	4,891
Sur. aft. chgs.	54,034	78,260	24,226
Bal. af. pf div	28,077	52,303	24,226
12 mos. gross	4,770,074	3,935,074	*835,000
Net aft. taxes	1,595,285	1,662,504	67,219
Total income	1,628,369	1,679,404	51,035
Sur. aft. chgs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bal. af. pf. div	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Increase.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, JAN. 5, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	523,665	402,986	375,35[illegible]
Year to date	3,932,548	4,781,626	4,742,09[illegible]

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
2⅝	2¾	300	Alaska Juneau	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
18¾	19	1,100	Allis-Chalm. Mfg.	19¼	19¼	18¾	18¾	-1
72	73¾	400	Allis-Ch. Mfg. pf.	74	74	73½	73½	-1½
78½	80½	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	80	80	80	80	..
..	..	500	Am. Beet Sugar	74	74	70½	70½	-4
150	195	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	175	175	175	175	..
37⅝	38	5,000	American Can	38⅞	38¾	37½	37⅝	-1⅜
80	90½	100	American Can pf.	90	90	90	90	-⅜
69¼	69⅞	3,800	Am. Car & F'dry	71	71	69	69	-2¼
26	27	200	Am. Cotton Oil	27	27	27	27	..
11½	12½	100	Am. Hide & Leath.	12	12	12	12	-¼
50	51	200	Am. Hide & L. pf.	51	51	50½	50½	-1½
10½	12	100	American Ice	11½	11½	11½	11½	-1
40	41	100	American Ice pf.	41	41	41	41	-2
27¼	27½	500	American Linseed	28	28	27½	27½	-⅜
55⅜	55½	2,700	Am. Locomotive	56½	56½	55⅜	55⅜	-1¼
9	9⅝	200	Am. Malting	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	-⅞
76¼	77	3,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	78⅝	78⅝	76¼	76¼	-2¼
103	104	500	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	104½	104½	104	104	-1
61	61⅝	100	Am. Steel F'dries	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	-⅜
97	99	100	Am. Sug. Refining	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	-⅝
60⅝	61	1,200	Am. Sum. Tobacco	61⅞	61⅞	60⅝	61⅞	-⅜
101	101¼	1,800	Am. Tel. & Teleg.	101⅛	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛	-⅜
141	143½	800	American Tobacco	140½	141	140½	140½	-3⅜
45	46	900	American Woolen	46	46	45	45	-1
20	23	100	Am. Writing P. pf.	23	23	23	23	-1⅜
14½	15	300	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	15¼	15½	14½	14½	-1⅜
60⅞	60⅝	10,400	Anaconda Copper	61⅞	62	60⅝	60⅝	-1⅜
57	61	200	Associated Oil	57	57	57	57	-1½
85	85⅝	1,000	At., Top. & S. F.	86⅛	86⅛	85⅛	85⅛	-⅝
81½	82	200	At., Top. & S. F. pf	81½	81⅝	81½	81½	-¼
91	93	200	Atl. Coast Line	92	92	91⅝	91⅝	..
97⅞	98	1,000	Atl. Gulf & W. I.	99⅞	99⅞	97⅞	97⅞	-2¼
55	58	300	Atl. G. & W. I. pf.	59	59	58	58	-2
57⅝	58	7,500	Baldwin Locomot.	59½	59½	57⅝	57⅝	-2
53⅝	53⅞	2,700	Baltimore & Ohio	54½	54½	53½	53⅝	-⅞
57	57⅞	400	Balt. & Ohio pf.	57½	57⅞	57	57	..
77¼	79	3,000	Bethlehem Steel	79¼	79¼	77⅞	77⅞	-2⅜
77⅝	77¾	81,100	Beth. St. Cl. B. t. c.	78⅝	78⅝	76⅞	77⅝	-1⅜
98	98¼	700	B.S. pf. sub rcts.f.p.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98¼	..
42½	43⅞	700	B'klyn Rap. Trans.	44½	44½	43⅞	43⅞	-2
18½	18⅞	700	Butte & Superior	19	19½	18⅞	19	-⅝
12⅝	13½	200	Cal. Petroleum	13	13	13	13	-⅜
35	37	300	Cal. Petroleum pf.	36	36	36	36	-⅜
135⅝	136	3,700	Canadian Pacific	136¼	136⅝	135⅝	135½	-⅜
70	75	400	Case, (J. I.) Co. pf.	74	74	74	74	..
63	63¼	8,100	Cent. Leather Co.	65¼	65¼	63	63¼	-2⅜
102½	104	100	Cent. Leath. Co. pf.	103	103	103	103	..
29½	31	100	Cerro de Pasco	31	31	31	31	..
67	70	100	Chandler Motor	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	-2¼
53	53¼	3,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	53⅝	54	52⅝	53¼	-⅝
7⅝	8	200	Chi. Great Western	8	8	7⅝	7½	-½
23	24	500	Chi. Gt. Western pf.	24½	24½	24	24	-½
45	45¼	1,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	46	46½	45¼	45¼	-1⅜
78½	78⅝	1,450	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	79½	79½	78½	78½	-⅞
94	95	300	Chi. & Northwest.	94⅝	95	94⅝	94⅝	-⅜
19⅝	20	7,200	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	21⅛	21⅛	19⅝	19⅝	-2
60	61	3,100	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	62	62	60	60	-3
51½	52	500	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	51⅝	52	51⅝	52	-1⅛
15⅝	16¼	900	Chile Copper	16⅛	16⅝	16	16	-⅝
42	42½	600	Chino Copper	43¼	43⅝	41⅝	42	-1¼
28	29⅝	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	30	30	30	30	+1⅜
95	97	100	Cluett-Peabody pf.	95	95	95	95	..
35½	36	600	Colo. Fuel & Iron	36¼	36¼	35½	35½	-1⅝
31½	32½	400	Colum. Gas & Elec.	32½	32½	32	32	-½
84	85	500	Consolidated Gas	86	86	84	84	-4
7	11	100	Cons. Inter. Cal. M.	8	8	8	8	+1
81	83	700	Continental Can	85	85	84½	84½	-⅝
31⅝	31⅝	3,800	Corn Products Ref.	32¼	32½	31⅝	31⅝	-⅞
91⅝	92	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	92	92	92	92	..
52½	53	10,200	Crucible Steel	53½	55¼	52½	52½	-1⅜
29	29¼	5,700	Cuba Cane Sugar	30¼	30⅝	29¼	29¼	-1⅛
107½	108½	300	Delaware & Hud.	109½	109½	108	108	-2½
8½	8⅝	800	Den. & Rio G. pf.	9	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	-⅜
33½	34	1,200	Distillers Securities	34½	34½	33⅞	33⅞	-1½
..	..	300	Elk Horn Coal	22½	22½	22½	22½	..
16	16¼	3,400	Erie	16⅝	16⅝	16	16¼	-⅝
26¼	26⅝	1,200	Erie 1st pf.	27½	27½	26¼	26½	-⅜
19½	20	200	Erie 2d pf.	20⅞	20⅞	20	20	-1
10	12¼	100	Fed. Mining & Sm.	12½	12½	12½	12½	-1½
32	35	200	Fed. M. & Sm. pf.	34½	34½	33⅞	33½	-1⅜
33⅜	33⅝	200	Gaston Wms. & W.	34	34	34	34	..
100	104	25	Gen. Chemical pf.	104	104	104	104	..
130⅝	131	1,700	General Electric	132½	132½	131	131	-1⅜
113½	114	5,100	General Motors	115	115½	112⅞	113½	-1⅞
80	82	100	Gen. Motors pf.	82	82	82	82	-⅜
74	76	100	Granby Consol.	77	77	77	77	..
89	89⅝	500	Great Northern pf.	90½	90⅞	89⅝	89⅝	-1
26⅝	26⅞	1,000	Gt. N. Cfs. for O. P.	26⅝	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	-¼
39	39⅝	500	Greene-Cananea C.	39	39	39	39	..
90	95	200	Gulf States Steel	91	91	91	91	-5
33	35¼	1,000	Haskell & Barker	35	35	34	34	-1
93½	93⅞	400	Illinois Central	95	95	93½	93½	-1½
45½	46	5,800	Inspiration Copper	47⅝	47⅝	45⅝	46	-1
8⅝	8⅞	300	Interboro Cons.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	-⅛
44½	45¼	300	Inter. Cons. pf.	44⅝	44⅝	44½	44½	-2¼
38½	40	500	Inter. Agricul. pf.	38	38½	38	38½	+1
21½	21¾	2,300	Inter. Mer. Marine	22½	22½	21½	21½	-½
83⅝	83⅞	18,900	Inter. Mer. Mar. pf	85⅝	85⅝	83⅜	83⅝	-2
28¾	28⅝	1,500	Inter. Nickel	28⅝	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	-⅝
26⅝	27½	900	Inter. Paper	27	27	26	26⅝	-1½
2	5	100	Iowa Central	2½	2½	2½	2½	-¼
45	48	100	Kan. City So. pf.	45	45	45	45	-1
43½	44	100	Kelly Springf. Tire	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	-⅞
80	93	100	Kelsey Wheel pf.	81	81	81	81	+11
31	31¼	1,700	Kennecott Copper	32	32	31¼	31¼	-⅝
92	95	5	Kings Co. El. L.&P.	95	95	95	95	..
74¾	75¼	3,800	Lackawanna Steel	78	78	74⅝	74⅝	-4
9⅝	12	200	Lake Erie & West	10	10	10	10	-2
57½	58	1,300	Lehigh Valley	57⅝	58	57½	57½	-⅝
80	85	200	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf.	83	83	83	83	+⅝
112	112½	100	Louisville & Nash.	112½	112½	112½	112½	+1
28	28⅞	400	Maxwell Motors	28⅝	28⅝	28	28	-1⅝
58¼	59	700	Max. Motors 1st pf.	58½	59	57	57	-1⅝
18	22	100	Max. Motors 2d pf.	21	21	21	21	-1
79	79½	4,200	Mexican Petroleum	81¼	81⅝	79	79⅝	-1⅝
83	91	100	Mex. Petroleum pf.	89	89	89	89	-⅝
29⅞	30	800	Miami Copper	30	30	29⅞	29⅞	-⅜
46¼	46⅜	9,800	Midvale Steel	47½	47½	46¼	46¼	-1¼
4	5	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4½	4½	4½	4½	-⅜
8½	10	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	8½	8½	8½	8½	-1½
22½	22⅝	1,800	Mo. Pacific tr. cfs.	23	23	22½	22½	-1⅛
41½	43	500	Mo. Pac. pf. tr. cfs.	44	44	42½	42½	-2¼
67¼	69¼	300	Montana Power	71	71	69⅝	69⅝	-1⅜
26⅞	27⅝	400	National Acme	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	-⅛
15⅞	16	500	Nat. Cond. & Cable	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	-⅞
97	110	50	Nat. Cloak & S. pf.	100	100	100	100	-⅜
38	39	200	Nat. Enam. & Sta.	38	38	38	38	-1½
43	44	200	Nat. Lead	45	45	43½	43½	-2½
18⅝	18⅝	800	Nevada Con. Cop.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	-⅝
20	21	100	New Or., Tex. & M.	21	21	21	21	..
117	118	200	N. Y. Air Brake	119	119	118	118	-2
70⅞	71	4,400	N. Y. Central	71⅞	71⅞	70⅞	70⅞	-1½
14	14½	500	N. Y. Dock	19½	19½	19½	19½	-1⅛
30⅝	30⅞	1,100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	31	31	30⅝	30⅝	-1½
19½	20½	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	21	21	20½	20½	-1⅞
103⅝	104	1,100	Norfolk & Western	104½	104½	103½	104	..
44	45	400	North American	45½	45½	44⅝	44⅝	..
84⅝	84⅞	1,200	Northern Pacific	86	86	84⅝	84⅝	-2⅞
37	37½	5,400	Ohio Cities Gas	38⅝	38⅝	37	37	-1⅝
86	88	100	Pan-Am.P. & T. pf.	87	87	87	87	..
45¼	45⅝	2,000	Pennsylvania R. R.	45⅞	45⅞	45½	45⅝	-¼
41½	42	200	People's Gas, Chi.	42	42	42	42	..
13	13¼	400	Pere Marquette	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13½	-⅝
26½	27⅞	500	Philadelphia Co.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	-⅞
90	93	100	Pierce-Arrow pf.	92	92	92	92	+2
22½	23	200	Pitts. & West Va.	23	23	22⅞	22⅞	-⅝
59½	61	500	Pressed Steel Car	60	60	59	59	-5
94	96	25	Pressed Steel C. pf.	96	96	96	96	..
105	107	800	Pullman Co.	109	109	106⅝	106⅝	-7
46¼	47	200	R'way Steel Spring	47¼	47¼	47	47	..
22⅝	22¾	2,500	Ray Consol. Copper	23⅝	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	-⅝
73⅝	73¾	29,700	Reading	74⅝	75⅝	73⅝	73⅝	-1⅛
76	76⅝	9,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	78	78	76	76¼	-3½
93	95	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	-1⅜
73	73⅝	100	Royal Dutch cfs.	73⅝	73⅝	73	73	-1⅜
7⅝	9	500	Saxon Motor	9	9	9	9	..
17⅝	18	500	Seaboard Air L. pf.	18¼	18¼	18	18	-¼
140	141½	600	Sears, Roebuck Co.	141	141	139⅝	140	-5⅞
16	17	400	Shattuck-Arizona	17⅛	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	-1
29⅝	30	1,900	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	30⅞	30⅞	29⅝	30	-⅝
83	83⅝	4,800	Southern Pacific	84⅝	84⅝	83	83	-1½
23⅝	23⅝	2,700	Southern Railway	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	-⅝
58½	58⅝	300	South. Railway pf.	59	59	58⅝	58⅝	-½
45⅝	46½	7,900	Studebaker Co.	48⅝	48½	45⅞	45⅞	-1⅞
37	38⅛	700	Superior Steel	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	-1⅛
12⅞	13⅛	800	Tenn. Cop. & Chem.	12⅞	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	-⅞
137⅞	138⅞	2,100	Texas Co.	142⅞	142⅞	137⅞	137½	-3⅝
49	49½	700	Tobacco Products	49⅞	49⅞	49	49	-1⅛
114	114¼	11,200	Union Pacific	114½	115⅝	113⅝	114¼	-1⅛
69	70	100	Union Pacific pf.	70	70	70	70	+1
37⅝	37⅝	100	United Alloy Steel	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	-2⅛
89⅝	90½	1,200	United Cigar Stores	90½	90½	89⅝	90	-2⅜
101	110	100	United Cigar S. pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½	..
117⅝	119	100	United Fruit	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	-3⅛
117⅝	119	60	Do., odd lot	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	..
13	14	200	United Rys. Inv. pf.	13	13	13	13	-1
114¼	114¾	4,400	U. S. Indus. Alcohol	116	116¾	114	115	-3
51⅝	52⅝	800	U. S. Rubber	53	53	51⅝	51⅝	-1½
97⅝	98	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	98	98	98	98	+⅛
44	46	100	U. S. Smelt. R. & M.	45	45	45	45	-1
92⅝	92⅝	108,000	U. S. Steel	93⅞	94	92⅝	92⅝	-2⅛
108⅝	108⅞	1,300	U. S. Steel pf.	109⅜	109⅜	108⅝	108⅝	-⅞
79⅝	79⅞	6,000	Utah Copper	80⅝	80⅝	79⅝	79⅝	-2⅛
12	12½	100	Utah Securities	12½	12½	12½	12½	..
34⅝	35	100	Va.-Caro. Chemical	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	..
52	55	500	Va., Iron, Coal & C.	55	55	50	50	-5
8⅝	8⅞	200	Wabash	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	-¼
42½	42⅝	900	Wabash pf. A	42⅝	42⅝	42	42	-1
21½	22	800	Wabash pf. B	22	22	21⅝	21⅝	-⅝
21⅝	22	50	Do., odd lot	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	..
13½	13⅞	500	Western Maryland	13⅞	13⅞	13⅛	13½	..
14	15¼	300	Western Pacific	14½	15	14½	15	..
47⅝	48⅝	200	Western Pacific pf.	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	..
87	87⅝	100	Western Union Tel.	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	+1
39	39⅝	4,500	West'house E. & M.	41	41	39	39	-2⅛
9⅝	10	600	Wheel. & Lake Erie	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	-½
21	22	100	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	..
87	88⅝	100	White Motors	88	88	88	88	-½
45	47	100	Wilson & Co.	46	46	46	46	-1⅛
18⅝	18⅝	19,600	Willys-Overland	19⅝	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	-1⅛
37½	40	200	Wisconsin Central	38	38	38	38	-1⅜
111	115	200	Woolworth (F. W.)	115	115	115	115	-1¼
84	88	100	Worth. Pump pf. A	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	-⅝

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Memberships Transferred — Henry B. Britton to George W. Carpenter, (Tefft & Co., 5 Nassau Street;) Clinton M. Hall to Chester Dale, (W. C. Langley & Co., 115 Broadway;) Prescott Slade, deceased, to Horace D. Height, (at J. S. Bache & Co., 42 Broadway;) Walter L. Johnson to Julius R. Schmeltzer, (Barr & Schmeltzer, 14 Wall Street.)

Memberships Posted for Transfer—J. Edward Mastin, deceased, to Ernest R. Tiefenthal, (sponsors, Henry Feuchtwanger, Arthur J. Rosenthal;) Grant B. Schley, Jr., to Joseph G. Mayer, (sponsors, George M. Sidenberg, H. Eugene Eckstein;) Arthur G. Woolley to Ferdinand Richter, (sponsors, Arthur Turnbull, G. Hermann Kinnicutt.)

Proposed substitute of member under Section 6, Article XIII., of the constitution: Substitute, Beverley Robinson; member, James B. Taller; firm, Taller & Robinson.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 Railroads	59.61	58.94	59.05	—.51
25 Industrials	73.17	71.56	71.71	—1.04
50 Stocks	66.49	65.25	65.38	—1.37

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Jan. 5	66.49	65.25	65.38	—1.37
Jan. 4	67.79	66.64	66.75	—.24
Jan. 3	68.37	66.40	66.99	+.16
Jan. 2	67.41	65.62	66.83	+.95
Jan. 1	Holiday.			
Dec. 31	66.26	64.54	65.88	+1.03
Dec. 29	65.38	64.80	64.85	+.62

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

Jan.	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1918	68.37 Jan. 3	65.25 Jan. 5	65.38
1917	90.46 Jan. 4	84.71 Jan. 31	85.11
1916	91.43 Jan. 3	84.47 Jan. 31	85.17
1915	64.66 Jan. 22	60.07 Jan. 2	62.27
1914	73.80 Jan. 31	67.80 Jan. 3	73.57
1913	79.10 Jan. 9	75.00 Jan. 17	77.22
1912	75.63 Jan. 3	73.68 Jan. 31	75.62
1911	81.10 Jan. 31	77.87 Jan. 6	80.60

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1918	68.37 Jan. 3	65.25 Jan. 5	65.38
†1917	90.46 Jan. 4	87.53 Jan. 5	88.10
Full Years.			
1917	90.46 Jan. 4	57.43 Dec. 20	65.25
1916	101.51 Nov. 20	80.91 Apr. 22	[illegible]
1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.80 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	60.20
1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10	69.06
1912	85.82 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41 June 26	69.57 Sep. 25	77.60

BONDS.
DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Jan. 5	77.06	—.08	Dec. 28	75.70	+.24
Jan. 4	77.16	—.10	Dec. 27	75.46	+.90
Jan. 3	77.26	+.14	Dec. 26	74.56	—.03
Jan. 2	77.12	+.32	Dec. 25	Holiday.	
Jan. 1	Holiday.		Dec. 24	74.59	+.05
Dec. 31	76.80	+.74	Dec. 22	74.54	+.12
Dec. 29	76.06	+.36	Dec. 21	74.42	+.18

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1918	77.26 Jan. 3	77.06 Jan. 5	77.06
†1917	88.92 Jan. 6	88.08 Jan. 2	[illegible]
Full Years.			
1917	88.48 Jan. 20	74.34 Dec. 20	76.80
1916	89.19 Nov. 27	86.19 Apr. 22	88.64
1915	87.62 Mar. 24	81.52 Jan. 2	86.67
1914	88.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2	81.84
1913	92.61 Jan. 10	83.45 Dec. 15	84.84

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Bears on the Floor.

The stock market showed yesterday, and to a considerable extent the day before, the effect of bearishness among the traders on the Exchange floor. The swift changes from firmness to heaviness and vice versa in case of Steel, General Motors, Baldwin Locomotive, and other active issues, indicated that substantial amounts of stocks were offered at times which tested the market's buying power.

Naturally, after so broad a rise as had occurred, the attacks of short sellers were encouraged, and the professionals, according to floor gossip, were active in their efforts to seize a profit on the reactionary side.

Lessened Labors.

The changed character of the market since Dec. 28 has presumably lessened the labor of the Business Conduct Committee in its oversight of short selling. The names of borrowers of stocks are still being filed with the committee, but it is hardly likely that the members find necessity for opening the envelopes. The fact that the market and sentiment have improved by no means forecasts that the committee's activities in supervising short selling are to come to an end, however. The Exchange decided to curb deliberate efforts to depress prices, and as long as the war lasts it is expected the quality of dealings in securities on the board will be watched.

Annual Bank Meetings.

The annual meetings of stockholders of banks and trust companies will be held this week. The shareholders of national institutions will meet on Tuesday, and the shareholders of State banks and trust companies are scheduled to confer on Wednesday or Thursday. As yet there have been no indications of important changes in the management of any of the large banks. Last year and two years ago adjustments had to be made in the Boards of Directors by reason of the Clayton Act, forbidding interlocking directorates, but recently the Attorney General of the United States made such a liberal ruling as to the law's application to Directors of trust companies which have joined the Federal Reserve system that there is no likelihood of any further changes in the boards on account of the prohibition.

Exempt from Taxation.

The ownership of stock in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York by national banks and State institutions which are members of the Federal Reserve system is limited by the amount of the individual bank's capital and surplus and dividends paid by the Reserve Bank are restricted to 6 per cent. per annum, but the member banks are not required to pay any Federal taxes on the income derived from the operation of the Reserve system. This consideration makes the investment of member banks in the Reserve Bank yield more than the nominal 6 per cent. and makes the ownership of Reserve Bank stock a desirable and profitable security. When the new banking system was being set in motion a great many bankers complained that the purchase of Reserve Bank stock would be a "dead" and unprofitable investment, but now they have revised their ideas on the subject, especially since the publication of figures showing last year's large earnings of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Receiverships—1918 Model.

The financial district already had enough puzzles to unravel in connection with the President's proclamation taking over the railroads, when the Denver and Rio Grande decision furnished it with one more, in the shape of the non-operating receivership—perhaps to be known as the non-receiving receivership. What this means, judging from the opinions expressed, varies according to whether one is talking to some one on the stockholders' or on the bondholders' side of the fence. The Denver and Rio Grande apparently must go through the reorganization mill, but will emerge on the other side with its physical appearance unchanged. The bondholders will own the road, but will be unable to do anything with their property or to oust even a section hand among the employes of the former owners until the end of the war.

Speculation or Shrewd Bargaining

Some observers of the cotton market have taken exception to the theory that the relatively low price of cotton in New York, compared with the price at Southern markets—the difference between them not being enough to pay the freight rate to New York from the South—is due to persistent selling on the part of bear operators. This theory, they hold, is insufficient to explain the many breaks and the sluggishness of the local market—comparatively speaking. The alternative explanation is very clever manipulation by a sort of pool, or "gentleman's agreement" on the part of the big buyers, particularly the foreign interests, who naturally want to get their cotton as cheaply as possible, and are selling the market down somewhat in the same way in which the buyers for European Governments manipulated the wheat market in Chicago in 1916. Foreign purchases of cotton in this country are undoubtedly pretty closely under British, French, and Japanese Governmental control, so, although there is no outward evidence of it, the theory is not altogether incredible.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, JAN. 5, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	$2,213,500	$3,914,000	$3,582,000
Year to date	15,939,000	25,839,300	28,432,500

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U S Liberty 3½s, 1st ctfs, full paid
$68000 ... 96.80
17000 ... 96.78
7000 ... 96.80
28000 ... 96.78
$127000
U S Liberty 1st cv 4s
$15000 ... 97.70

4000 ... 97.80
3000 ... 97.80
$22000
U S Liberty 2d 4s
$5000 ... 96.90
11000 ... 96.92
41000 ... 96.90
2000 ... 96.92
122000 ... 96.90
11000 ... 96.88
31000 ... 96.88

15000 ... 96.88
6000 ... 96.90
1000 ... 96.88
13000 ... 96.90
32000 ... 96.88
1000 ... 96.86
44000 ... 96.85
121000 ... 96.86
2000 ... 96.88
4000 ... 96.90
2000 ... 96.88
1000 ... 96.86
6000 ... 96.88

5000 ... 96.86
6000 ... 96.86
5000 ... 96.86
46000 ... 96.85
5000 ... 96.88
1000 ... 96.84
10000 ... 96.86
9000 ... 96.84
10000 ... 96.82
225000 ... 96.80
$793000

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION BONDS.

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000.

Am For Sec 5s
1 ... 95½
1 ... 95¼
Anglo-Fr 5s
22 ... 88¼
60 ... 88½
3 ... 88⅜
½ ... 88⅜
5 ... 88⅜
3 ... 88⅜
2 ... 88⅜
10 ... 88⅜
5 ... 88⅜
2 ... 88⅜
4 ... 88⅜
1 ... 88⅜
21 ... 88⅜
½ ... 88⅜
4 ... 88⅜
½ ... 88⅜
1 ... 88⅜
CityofBord 6s
6 ... 84½
CityofMars 6s
6 ... 84½
CityofParis 6s
3 ... 83½
1 ... 83⅜
DomofCan 5s, 1921
1 ... 94½
1931
1 ... 89½
JapGovt 4½s, stl ln, 2d Ser
5 ... 90
UnKingofGt Br & Ire 5s
4 ... 97⅜
10 ... 97⅜
2 ... 97⅜
5½s, 1918
19 ... 99⅞
5½s, 1919, new
5 ... 98⅜
5 ... 98⅜
7 ... 98⅜
20 ... 98⅜
7 ... 98
7 ... 98⅜
5½s, 1921
1 ... 92
1 ... 91⅞
1 ... 92
NYState 4½s, registered
1 ... 104
NYCity 4½s, 1963

10 ... 95
Am Sm & Ref temp 1st 5s
9 ... 87⅝
AmT&Tcol 4s
3 ... 82½
1 ... 82⅝
col tr 5s
12 ... 90⅞
15 ... 90⅞
5 ... 90⅞
8 ... 90⅞
3 ... 90⅞
15 ... 91⅛
AmWrPap 5s
6 ... 79½
A,T&SFcv 4s, 1960
1 ... 85
Calif-Ar 1st & ref 4½s
10 ... 82⅝
AtlCharAL 1st 5s, Ser B
4 ... 91½
AtlCstL1st 4s
3 ... 84⅝
genunif 4½s
1 ... 83
B&OprIn 3½s
2 ... 86½
gold 4s
½ ... 79½
½ ... 79¼
conv 4½s
21 ... 78
½ ... 79
ref 5s
19 ... 83
1 ... 82½
1 ... 81½
BethSteelpur money 5s
1 ... 80
1 ... 80¼
2 ... 80
Bdway&7thAv 1st con 5s
2 ... 76½
BRT 5s, 1918
5 ... 94⅞
1 ... 95
4 ... 95½
10 ... 95
BushTerBldgs gtd 5s
1 ... 75

CenLeather 5s
1 ... 95
C & O gen 4½s
3 ... 75¼
cv 4½s
10 ... 70
conv 5s
1 ... 78⅝
25 ... 78
1 ... 78⅛
21 ... 78
2 ... 78⅛
4 ... 77½
11 ... 77½
4 ... 78
C,B&Qjoint 4s
21 ... 93⅞
C&Erie1st 5s
2 ... 90
ChiGtWest 4s
1 ... 60
Chi,Mil&StP gen 4s, Ser A
1 ... 79
gen 4½s
3 ... 84½
conv 4½s
11 ... 75¼
3 ... 75
ref 4½s
7 ... 66¼
5 ... 66⅜
Chi,RI&PRy ref 4s
11 ... 65⅞
Chile Cop 7s
4 ... 103
Col & So ref & ext 4½s
10 ... 71
Con Gas cv 6s
3 ... 101⅜
5 ... 101½
11 ... 101
D&H1st&ref 4s
3 ... 88
D&RGcon 4s
7 ... 65
con 4½s
2 ... 71
1st & ref 5s
2 ... 50
2 ... 49½
Det Un Ry con 4½s
1 ... 71
DistSecCorp 5s
12 ... 75
Erie1st gen 4s

10 ... 54
23 ... 5[illegible]
1 ... 52½
1 ... 53
cv 4s, Ser A
5 ... 47½
1 ... 46½
Ser B
5 ... 47¼
11 ... 47
cv 4s, Ser D
5 ... 50
HockV1st 4½s
1 ... 77½
Hud&Man1st& ref 5s, Ser A
1 ... 52
1 ... 51½
1 ... 51½
5 ... 51½
adj inc 5s
9 ... 16½
6 ... 16
17 ... 15½
Int-Met 4½s
3 ... 56
IRT1st&ref 5s
1 ... 82½
10 ... 82
2 ... 81⅝
5 ... 82
1 ... 81⅝
1 ... 82
IntPaper cv 5s
10 ... 98
IowaCentref 4s
1 ... 46½
KC,FtS&M 4s
4 ... 68½
Kan City So 5s
3 ... 75½
Kan City So 3s
1 ... 59
LackSt 5s, 1950
5 ... 90
LakeS&MichS 4s, 1931
4 ... 84½
Ligg & M 5s
2 ... 87½
LongIsl deb 5s
2 ... 73
L & N gen 6s
2 ... 109
MidvStl coltr 5s
4 ... 81½
5 ... 82½
3 ... 82
Mo,K&T1st 4s
2 ... 62½
MoPac gen 4s
50 ... 58

15 ... 57¾
2 ... 58
2 ... 57⅝
MontPow 5s, A
3 ... 90
NYCent deb 6s
7 ... 94⅞
10 ... 94⅞
1 ... 93⅞
deb 4s, 1934
2 ... 75¼
ref&imp 4½s, Series A
1 ... 82
NYG,EL,H&P pur money 4s
1 ... 72
NY,NH&H cv deb 6s
1 ... 85
N Y Tel 4½s
16 ... 87
NY,W&B 4½s
2 ... 48½
20 ... 48
2 ... 49
Nor Pac 4s
1 ... 84½
Oreg Short L gtd ref 4s
5 ... 84
PacGas&E 5s
5 ... 79½
Penn 4s, 1948
5 ... 89
PaRRcon 4½s
6 ... 98
gen 4½s
12 ... 91⅝
Peo&E1st 4s
5 ... 51½
PereMar1st 5s
5 ... 81
1 ... 81
1 ... 81
1 ... 81
PubServCorp 5s
3 ... 74⅝
Read gen 4s
8 ... 84
1 ... 83⅞
4 ... 83⅞
Rep Iron & S s f 5s, 1940
1 ... 93
StL,IM&So unify&ref 4s
2 ... 75
StL&SFrRy gen 5s
5 ... 95⅞
StL&SFprior

lien 4s, Ser A
6 ... 59
1 ... 58½
23 ... 58½
adj 6s
10 ... 68
5 ... 62½
86 ... 62
10 ... 61
income 6s
15 ... 40
S A L ref 4s
1 ... 54½
adj 5s
17 ... 24
SinclOil&R 1st 6s, withwar
4 ... 88½
6 ... 88
5 ... 87
So Pac cv 5s
1 ... 89½
11 ... 88⅞
1st ref 4s
2 ... 79½
SouthnRy1st 5s
3 ... 90
gen 4s
13 ... 60
StandMill1st 5s
1 ... 88
TexasCo deb 6s
1 ... 96
Tol&OC1st 5s
1 ... 90
Un Pac 1st 4s
2 ... 80
2 ... 88½
1st & ref 4s
1 ... 77½
5 ... 77
U S Rubber 1st & ref 5s
1 ... 78½
8 ... 78
21 ... 77⅞
1 ... 77⅞
5 ... 77
USSteelCo 5s
8 ... 98⅜
5 ... 98⅜
11 ... 98
UtahPow&L 5s
1 ... 83
VirgnRy1st 5s
1 ... 92½
WnMaryld 4s
1 ... 59½
West Pac 5s
4 ... 82⅝
Wilson & Co 1st 6s
1 ... 98½

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	96½	97½	Pan 2s, r., 1936	96	..
2s, c., 1930	96½	..	Pan 2s, r., 1938	96	..
3s, r., 1918	99	99½	Pan 3s, r., 1961	80	..
3s, c., 1918	99	99½	Pan 3s, c., 1961	80	..
3s, r., 1946	80	..			
3s, c., 1946	80	..			
4s, r., 1925	104	105			
4s, c., 1925	104	105			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	75	90
Ad Rumely	11	13
Do pf.	27	28
Ajax R.	69	70½
Alaska G.	1⅛	1½
Am Ag Ch pf.	87	91
Am B N.	29½	37
Do pf.	41½	45
Am B Sug pf.	83	88
Am B S & Fdy	..	90
Am C & F pf.	108	..
Am C pf.	..	[illegible]
Am Coal	41	..
Am C Oil pf.	78	86
Am Exp.	78½	80
Am Intern.	54½	55
Am Lin pf.	60½	60¾
Am Lo pf.	94	97
Am M 1st pf.	53½	56
Am Sm pf. A	86	87
Am Snuff	87	94
Do pf.	98	100
Am Ship.	87	94½
Do pf.	..	93½
Am Sug R pf.	107½	112
Am S Tob pf.	..	88
Am T & C.	50	60
Am Tob pf.	93	100
Am W pf.	91½	95
Am Z pf.	40	47
Assets R.	⅜	1½
Asso D G.	10	12
Do 1st pf.	..	54
Do 2d pf.	36	[illegible]
A. B & A.	8	12
Bald L pf.	95	98
Barrett Co.	82	87
Do pf.	98	101
Batop. Min.	⅝	1
Beth S pf.	90	92
B U Gas.	75	96
Brown Sh.	60	62½
Do pf.	87	100
Bruns Ter.	6½	6⅞
B. R & P.	80	88
Do pf.	110	120
Burns Br.	111	113
Do pf.	105	116
Bush Ter.	75	97½
But'k Co.	10½	11
Cal Pack.	33½	35½
Can So.	..	54
C. C & O.	18	26
Do pf.	..	50
Cent Fdy.	36	35

	Bid.	Asked.
C R R of N J	200	235
C & S A T.	101	105
Chi & Alt.	9⅝	11½
Do pf.	..	20
C & N W pf.	130	150
Chi St P. M & Om.	70	80
Do pf.	100	120
C. C. C & St L pf.	..	78
Cleve & P.	..	83½
Clu-Peab.	46	51
Col & So.	20	22
Do 1st pf	48	50
Do 2d pf.	45	51
Comp T R.	32	35
Con G. E.	93	98
Cont C pf.	97	110
Cont Ins.	45	55
Crex Carp.	36	45
Crip C O.	..	30
Do pf.	..	50
Cruc S pf.	81	87½
Cuba C Sug pf.	79⅞	82
C-Am Sug.	140	160
Do pf.	90	100
D & Co pf.	93	97
D, L & W.	172½	180
D & R G.	3½	5½
Det Ed.	93	101
Det U Ry.	..	90
Dome M.	9½	9¾
D S S & A	2⅝	3
Do pf.	5	7
Elk H Coal pf.	..	48
Erie & P.	..	70
Fisher Bdy	28	34
Do pf.	71	[illegible]
Gen Chem.	160	180
Gen Cigar.	34	38
Do pf.	90	100
G'drich	36	37
Do pf.	93	96
Gulf S S 1st pf.	..	102
G M & N.	9	18
Do pf.	29	43
Hartman.	48	..
Homestake.	..	93
Int Agric.	11½	12
I H, N J.	110	116
Do pf.	108	110
Int H Cor.	55	65
Do pf.	95	..
Int N pf.	97	99½
Int Pa pf.	75	95
Do pf sta	63	65
Int Salt.	54½	60
Isl C Coal.	..	75

	Bid.	Asked.
Jewel Tea.	35	40
Do pf.	85	95
K C, Ft S & M pf.	..	68
Kan C So.	16½	17
Kelly S T pf.	75	85
Kelsey Wh.	24	29
K & D M.	2	5
Do pf.	..	50
Lacl Gas.	78	85
L E & W pf.	20	30
L R & T.	11½	15
Ligg & M.	165	190
Do pf.	100	107
L Isl ctfs.	34	45
L-W Bisc.	17	19
Do 2d pf.	50	64
Lorill'd Co.	155	180
Do pf.	100	115
M'kay Cos.	71	75½
Do pf.	57	60
Man B'ch.	¼	3
Man Elev.	96	100
M Dep Sts.	47	50
Do pf.	97	111
Mich Cent.	..	100
M & St L.	9½	10½
M St P & S S M.	85	88
Do pf.	101	115
Do l l.	60	70
Mon V Tr.	15½	20
Mon P pf.	98½	99½
Mor & Es.	..	85
N C & St L	110	120
Nat Bisc.	94	100
Do pf.	110	120
Nat C & S.	59	65
Nat En pf.	94	100
Nat L pf.	98⅝	105
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	..	21
Do 2d pf.	5	6½
N O, T & Mex	20	21
N Y C & St L.	14	19
Do 1st pf	54	64
Do 2d pf.	39½	46
N Y Dock pf.	37	46
N Y, L & West	..	12
Norf So.	20	21
Norf & Wn pf.	75	85
N W Tel.	..	60
Nova Sc S.	66	67
Ohio F S.	40	43
Ont Min.	4½	5
Owens B M	57	[illegible]
Do pf.	106	120
Pac Coast.	40	45
Do 1st pf	68	90
Do 2d pf.	58	80
Pac Mail.	22½	24
Do pf.	90	110
P T & Tel.	16	21
Do pf.	..	96
Peo & E.	5	7
Pere M pr pf	55	60
Do pf.	36	39
Pett-Mull.	32	..

	Bid.	Asked.
Do 1st pf	95	100
Pierce-Ar.	34	35
P, C, C & St L.	50	65
Pitts Coal.	44	45
Do pf.	79	80
P, Ft W & C	117½	159½
Pitts S pf.	90	95
P & W Va pf.	60	62
Pond C C.	18½	24½
P S, N J.	99	100
Ry Stl Spr pf.	90	98
Rdg 1st pf	36	40
Do 2d pf.	36	40
St L S F.	12	13
Do pf.	26	30
St L S W.	23	27
Do pf.	35	40½
Sav Arms.	53	55
Seab A L.	7⅝	8
Sears-R pf.	117	120
S S S & I.	40	40½
Do pf.	..	101½
So P R S.	131	175
Do pf.	103½	112
St'd Mill.	80	84½
Do pf.	78	83
Studeb Co pf	91	94
Stutz Mtr.	38	39½
Sup Stl 1st pf.	97	98½
Tex Pac.	15	17
T P L Tr.	123	..
Third Av.	19	20½
Tide W O.	178	185
Tob P pf.	84	[illegible]
T St L & West	2	10
Do ctfs.	4	8
Do pf.	8	12
Do pf c.	8	14
Tran & W.	40	41
T C R T.	60	65
Do pf.	..	125
Und Type.	90	108
Do pf.	109⅝	..
U R & P.	63½	67½
Un Drug.	69½	70
Do 1st pf	47	48
Do 2d pf.	75½	80
U Rys In.	5½	8
U S C I P.	12½	18½
Do pf.	43	43½
U S Exp.	16	18
U S Ind A pf.	89	95
U S R & Imp	11	13
U S Sm pf.	43	44⅝
Va-Car Ch pf.	97	107
W F Exp.	78	[illegible]
W Md 2d pf	22	30
W E & M 1st pf.	55	65
W-Over pf.	78½	..
W & Co pf.	90	93
W'w'th (F W) pf.	118½	..
Wor Pump	33	35½
Do pf. B.	57½	58

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	95	95½	8.00
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15, '20	95¼	96	7.65
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99⅝	99¾	6.50
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	95	96	6.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	95⅝	96½	8.50
Fr'chGov.con.	5½	Apr., 1919	94½	94¾	[illegible]
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	96	98	7.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	100	104	[illegible]
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	95	97	6.25
Russian Gov.	6½	July, 1919	45	48	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	43	47	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14, '26	34	37	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99¼	99⅝	6.50
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	98	99	5.45

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	96	[illegible]
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99⅝	100	4.50
Am. Thread	4	Jan., 1919	96	97	5.65
Ark. Val. Ry. L. & P.	6	July, 1919	95	96	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1918	99½	99⅝	[illegible]
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	97⅜	97⅝	[illegible]
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb. 15, '19	96⅝	97	[illegible]
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	94⅝	96	..
C. B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	88½	94	5.60
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1918	97⅞	98½	8.00
Can. Northern	6	Sep. 2, '18	98	99	7.30
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2, '24	5	6½	6.06
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	99⅝	100⅛	5.35
Curt. A. & M.	6	Jan., '18-22	95	96	..
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	96	97	6.30
East. P. & L.	6	Mar. 1, '18	..	99⅝	5.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	94	95	..
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	93	96	7.10
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	Dec., 1919	99	99⅝	6.25
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1920	98¾	99½	6.40
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	96½	97½	8.00
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	96	100	6.00
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	96	99	6.20
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	97	97½	6.00
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1918	98¾	99¼	6.80
Int. Harvest.		Feb. 15, '18	99⅞	100⅛	4.15
Kan. C. Ry.	5½	July, 1918	97	99	7.50
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov. 15, '18	97	98⅝	5.30
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July 19, '21	94	98	5.00
Mich. C. R. R.	5	May, 1918	99	99⅝	6.20
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	99	100	6.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	..	90	..
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	98½	100½	4.50
N. Y. C. R. R.	5	Sep., 1919	96½	96⅝	7.30
N.Y., N.H. & H.	5	Apr. 15, '18	95½	98½	..
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	95½	96½	6.10
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	95½	97	8.70
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	92	96	..
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2, '19	96½	96⅝	9.10
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	99⅝	100	5.90
Utah Sec. Cor.		Sep. 15, '22	84	86	10.50
Win. R. Arms.	5	May, 1918	96½	97½	..
W. V. T. & E.	6	May, 1919	96¼	98¼	6.75
Win. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	..	100	6.00

NEW ZEALAND TRADE GAINS.

American Enterprise Finds Profitable Field There Says Bank Review.

American business enterprise is finding a profitable field in New Zealand, according to a pamphlet recently issued by the National Bank of Commerce in New York, which reviews the development of American trade in the islands since 1915. In the period reviewed American trade increased from about $12,500,000 a year to about $19,000,000 a year, and much of the gain was made at the expense of Great Britain and Canada.

American competition, it is reported, is being "sharply felt" in New Zealand in confectionary, because of "the attractive packages in which American confectionary is packed" in boots and shoes, in paints and varnishes—in some lines of which the trade is almost exclusively American—in iron and steel products, especially small hardware. In some of these "British firms refuse to make the patterns which the market requires," the pamphlet says, "while the American manufacturer adapts his line to the market. British commercial reports "show considerable anxiety, and emphasize the fact that the American product is well put up and looks attractive on the shelves." The British Trade Commissioner reports that the British have been outsold by the United States in the machinery field because of failure to keep in touch with the developments of the country, and to employ adequate selling methods.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

J. P. Morgan & Co. announced yesterday that subscription books to the $40,000,000 one-year 6 per cent. notes of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company's notes, that are being offered at 99.05, to yield 7 per cent., would be opened tomorrow at 10 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M.

The usual weekly offering of $15,000,000 of 90-day British Treasury bills will be made this week. The rate is 6 per cent., the same as that of the bills recently sold.

John H. Fulton, Vice President of the National City Bank, has been appointed head of the foreign department, to succeed to John E. Gardin, who retired on Jan. 1 as Vice President of the bank, but has retained his position as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the International Banking Corporation.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

The following companies announced dividends during the last week:

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Books Close.
STEAM RAILROADS.				
Del. & Hudson	2¼	Q	Mar. 20	*Feb. 26
Ill. Central	1½	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 1
Pere Mar pr.pf.	1¼	Q	Feb. 1	*Jan. 14
STREET RAILWAYS.				
Brooklyn City	2½	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 3
Caro. P. & L.	½	Q	Feb. 1	*Jan. 15
Ga. R. & P. 1st pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 20	*Jan. 19
Ga. R. & P. 1st pf.	1	Acc.	Jan. 20	*Jan. 19
Ky. Secur. pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 15	*Jan. 3
Unit. R. & El., Balt.	50c	Q	Jan. 15	*Dec. 31
York Rys. pf.	62½c	Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 3
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS				
Am. B. Sugar	2	Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 12
A. D. Tel., N.Y.	1	—	Jan. 15	*Jan. 3
Am. Glue pf.	4	—	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Am. Lt. & Tr.	2½	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Am. Lt. & Tr.	2½	Stk.	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Brown Shoe pf.	1¾	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
Bush Terminal	2½	—	Jan. 15	Jan. 7
Bush Terminal	2½	Stk.	Jan. 15	Jan. 7
Do pf.	3	—	Jan. 15	Jan. 7
Cerro Gordo M.	2½c	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Cerro Gor. M.	2½c	Ex.	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Cin. & S. Tel.	$6.25	Ex.	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Conn. Brass & Mfg. 1st pf.	2	Q	Jan. 21	Dec. 31
Do 2d pf.	2	—	Jan. 21	Dec. 31
Cont. Mot. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 3
Cres.G.M. & M.	10c	M	Jan. 10	Dec. 31
Ed. Elec. Ill., Brockton	2	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Elec. Util. pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 5
Eureka P. L.	6	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Fall R. Gas W.	3	Q	Feb. 1	*Jan. 15
Globe-Wer. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Holly Sugar pf.	1¾	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Kelly-Sp. Tire	1	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Midvale Steel	1½	Q	Feb. 1	*Jan. 15
Midwest Ref.	$1	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Nat. Licorice	2½	—	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Nat. Licorice	1	Ex.	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Okla. Nat. Gas	2	Q	Jan. 21	Jan. 3
Penn Light pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Pub.S., Nor.Ill.	1¾	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Sec.Cor. Gen.pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
St. Und. Cable	3	Q	Jan. 10	Jan. 5
St. Und. Cable	3	Ex	Jan. 10	Jan. 5
St. Und. Cable	9	Sp	Jan. 10	Jan. 5
Un. Oil of Cal.	1¼	Q	Jan. 19	Jan. 10
Un. Oil of Cal.	1	Ex	Jan. 19	Jan. 10
Un. Alloy Steel	$1	Q	Jan. 21	*Jan. 10
Un. Coal pf.	1¼	Q	Jan. 25	Jan. 14
U.S. Rub. 1st pf.	2	Q	Jan. 31	*Jan. 15

*Holders of record; books do not close.

MEETINGS CALLED.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date of Meeting.
America, Bank of	Jan. 5	Jan. 9	Jan. 8
Am. Exch. Nat. Bk.	....	....	Jan. 8
Am. Ice Co. (new)	Dec. 18	....	Jan. 8
Am. Tobacco Co.	Dec. 15	Jan. 8	Jan. 7
Atlantic Nat. Bank of N. Y.	Jan. 7	....	Jan. 8
Baldwin Loco. Wks.	Feb. 2	....	Mar. 7
Bklyn R. T. Co.	Jan. 10	Jan. 26	Jan. 26
Chase Nat. Bank	Jan. 7	....	Jan. 8
Chatham & Phenix National Bank	Jan. 7	....	Jan. 8
Citizens' National Bank of N. Y.	....	....	Jan. 8
Columbia Bank	....	....	Jan. 8
Commerce, National Bank of	Jan. 7	....	Jan. 8
Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y.	Jan. 12	Jan. 22	Jan. 21
Consolid. Interstate-Callahan Mining	Jan. 18	....	Feb. 4
Corn Exchange Bk.	....	....	Jan. 15
Cuban-A. Sugar Co.	Dec. 28	....	Jan. 7
Cuba Cane Sugar Corp.	....	....	Jan. 14
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R. R. Co.	Dec. 8	....	Jan. 8
Detroit United Ry.	Jan. 10	Feb. 6	Feb. 4
Duluth-Sup. Trac.	Jan. 3	....	Jan. 23
East Riv. Nat. Bk.	Jan. 7	....	Jan. 8
Erie & Pitts. R. R.	Nov. 15	....	Jan. 14
Fifth Avenue Bank	....	....	Jan. 8
First Nat. Bank	Jan. 7	....	Jan. 8
Germania Bank	Jan. 7	....	Jan. 8
Hanover Nat. Bank	....	....	Jan. 8
H.-Walker Refractories Co.	Dec. 31	....	Jan. 21
Imp. & Trad. Nat. Bank	....	....	Jan. 8
Interb. Cons. Corp.	Jan. 8	Jan. 24	Jan. 23
Int'l Agri. Corp.	Jan. 16	....	Jan. 22
Irving Nat. Bank	Jan. 5	Jan. 9	Jan. 8
Lehigh Valley R. R.	Nov. 15	....	Jan. 15
Manhattan Shirt Co.	Dec. 31	....	Jan. 23
Market & Fulton Nat. Bank	Dec. 31	Jan. 9	Jan. 8
Mech. & M. Nat. B.	....	....	Jan. 8
Metropolis, Bank of the	Jan. 7	....	Jan. 8
Nash. Chat. & St. L. Ry. Co.	Jan. 8	....	Apr. 8
National Park Bk.	....	....	Jan. 8
National City Bk.	....	....	Jan. 8
National Surety Co.	Jan. 4	Jan. 16	Jan. 15
N. Y. Cent. R.R.Co.	Jan. 3	Jan. 24	Jan. 23
N. Y. County National Bank	....	....	Jan. 8
N. Y. Nat. Bank of N. B. A.	Jan. 7	....	Jan. 8
Northern Central Ry. Co.	Dec. 29	....	Feb. 26
Peoples Bank	....	....	Jan. 8
Pittsburgh Coal Co. of Pennsylvania	Feb. 20	....	Mar. 12
Seaboard Nat. Bk.	Jan. 7	....	Jan. 8
Second Nat. Bank	Jan. 7	....	Jan. 8
Sixth Av. R. R. Co.	Jan. 4	Jan. 16	Jan. 15
Tol. Rys. & Lt. Co.	....	....	Jan. 17
Union Trust Co.	Jan. 13	Jan. 17	Jan. 16
Twin City Rapid Transit Co.	Jan. 8	....	Jan. 22
West Side Bank	Jan. 7	....	Jan. 8

For Rights.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Settlement Day.	Privilege Expires.
Det. Edison	Dec. 18	....	Dec. 27	Jan. 1

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Manhattan Savings Institution
644-646 Broadway cor. Bleecker St., N. Y.
123rd SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
December 11th, 1917.
The Trustees of this Institution have declared interest (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., payable on or after January 21st, 1918. Deposits made on or before January 10th, 1918, will draw interest from January 1st, 1918. Open Mondays from 10 A. M. to 6:30 P. M. Society accounts accepted.
CONSTANT M. BIRD, President.
Benjamin Grifiss, V.-Pres. Arthur Gilles, Sec.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
115TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum to be paid to depositors on and after January 21st, 1918, on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending December 31, 1917, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EDWIN A. LAHM, Assistant Secretary.

Commonwealth Savings Bank
2007 Amsterdam Ave., near 159th St.
Semi-Annual Interest Has Been Declared at
4% Per Annum
Money deposited on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
John H. Boschen, Pres. Chas. S. Goebert, Sec.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.
The trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1917, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the By-laws, payable on and after Jan. 21st, 1918.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st, 1918.
H. E. TENER, President.
GEORGE B. DUNNING, Secretary.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.
LUMBERMENS National Bank of Portland, located at Portland, in the State of Oregon, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
E. G. CRAWFORD, President.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
This is to certify that the firm of M. FISHER, consisting of Julius L. Fisher, Edwin Fisher, and Herman Baehr, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st day of December, 1917.
Dated, New York, January 4th, 1918.
JULIUS L. FISHER.
EDWIN FISHER.
HERMAN BAEHR.

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.
The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all news stands; $4 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

THE COTTON MARKET

Prices Range from 5 Points Higher to 11 Points Lower in Small Trading.

The cotton market was less active on the short session yesterday, and, while fluctuations were irregular on the relatively small volume of business, no marked tendency developed in either direction, and the close found prices ranging from 5 points higher to 11 points lower than Friday's close. The commandeering of Bush Terminal and the impending operation of clearing all cotton out of the stores, together with unfavored news from both the producing and the consuming regions, apparently brought home the need of caution to many traders, who are waiting for something definite to turn up before committing themselves to any unnecessary risks.

The opening was firm, from 10 to 17 points up, with renewed buying orders from many quarters, but as soon as prices were made, realizing was resumed by the long side, with Wall Street and the West selling vigorously. Prices yielded promptly to pressure, and there were only moderate rallies toward the close. The trade appears more optimistic regarding next season's prospects, and October was in less demand.

President Shutt of the Cotton Exchange has requested all owners of cotton now in storage in the Bush Terminal to report the extent and character of their holdings, whether inspected or uninspected, the destination, whether domestic or foreign, in order that steps may be taken to assist in providing for its removal and restorage. He has promised that the Exchange administration will do everything possible, both in relation to storage facilities and to expediting shipments, to help in the necessary adjustments.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Fri.
Jan.	31.39	31.50	31.40	31.42@31.43	31.44
Feb.	..	..	..	30.99@ ..	31.02
March	31.10	31.15	30.93	30.94@30.96	30.97
April	..	..	..	30.83@ ..	30.63
May	30.75	30.78	30.56	30.62@30.66	30.59
June	..	..	..	30.39@ ..	30.39
July	30.48	30.48	30.22	30.30@30.34	30.30
August	30.09	30.09	30.09	30.10@ ..	30.05
Oct.	29.50	29.50	29.25	29.29@ ..	29.40

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 5 points higher at 32.40 for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 31c; New Orleans, 31.50c; Savannah, 30¾c; Augusta, 31c; Memphis, 30.50c; Houston, 31c; Little Rock, 30.75c.

The following table, compiled by The Financial Chronicle, shows the statistical position of the cotton trade, figured up to Saturday morning:

	Last Week. Bales.	Previous Week. Bales.	Last Year. Bales.
Port receipts	139,294	124,473	147,260
Since Aug. 1	3,566,344	3,427,050	4,763,945
Port stocks	1,325,871	1,310,580	1,514,493
Interior receipts	203,918	197,391	184,982
Since Aug. 1	4,938,594	4,779,596	6,061,067
Interior shipm'ts	201,239	155,579	208,258
Interior stocks	1,304,120	1,301,441	1,352,264
Amount brought into sight	261,272	302,551	210,691
Since Aug. 1	7,164,723	6,903,451	8,681,265
Northern spinners' takings	57,125	52,200	56,250
Since Aug. 1	1,238,719	1,178,594	1,627,686
Southern consumption	81,000	81,000	81,000
Since Aug. 1	1,897,000	1,816,000	1,790,000
Exports to Great Britain	49,772	20,005	112,264
Since Aug. 1	1,311,894	1,262,122	1,615,057
Exports to France	15,293	22,596	1,206
Since Aug. 1	336,842	321,579	457,772
Exports to Cont.	37,868	25,927	24,368
Since Aug. 1	629,496	591,608	1,130,865
T'l week's exports	102,933	80,528	137,837
Total exports since Aug. 1	2,278,232	2,175,309	3,241,694
World's visible supply	4,624,565	4,589,261	5,770,123
Of which Amer.	3,420,565	3,368,261	4,631,123
Liverpool stocks	454,000	449,000	808,000
Continental stocks	235,000	240,000	517,000
New York stocks	147,044	135,425	142,520
New Orleans stocks	365,339	344,236	460,111
On shipboard waiting clearance	119,137	107,302	139,909

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Interest in the wheat market is only of a general character owing to the fact that the whole situation is under Government control both in regard to the price and the distribution. The trade, however, continues to give a certain amount of attention to the movement and the prospect for the new crop. Receipts have been running low of late, owing to the unfavorable traffic conditions and the cold weather, but whether or not the supplies are being rapidly distributed is not apparent, owing to the fact that the statistical reports are more misleading than otherwise on account of the different form of marketing. Rye: Market quiet; No. 2 western, $1.92 cost and freight New York.

CORN.

The action of the corn market on Saturday exemplified a feeling of apathy, which prevails in the trade at present, owing to the wide differences which prevail between the cash markets and futures. Price changes were very narrow and are expected to continue so until there is a change of some kind in basic conditions. The trouble with the market at present is that futures are selling so far below spots that the markets offer no inducement as a hedging proposition. In the local cash market kiln-dried No. 3 yellow was quoted at $1.87 and No. 4 at $1.82, cost and freight, New York, fifteen days' shipment, and Argentine corn at $2.05, cost and freight, New York, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	$1.27⅝	$1.27⅝	$1.27⅝	$1.27⅝	..
May	1.26	1.25⅝	1.25⅝	1.25⅝	.97⅝

OATS.

The oats trade believes that any advance in the maximum price of corn would have a bullish influence on oats values, and consequently shorts on Saturday were inclined to cover, even though such a movement seemed remote. In consequence, prices early were firm with gains of ⅛ to ⅜c. Near the close, however, realizing sales brought about a reaction and final quotations ranged from ¼c lower to ⅛c net higher. Export buyers were not conspicuous and it was said that offers from the country were on a more liberal scale. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 94@94¼c; No. 2 white, 94¼c; No. 3 white, 93¾@94c; No. 4 white, 93@93¼c; fancy clipped white, 94@96c; ordinary clipped white, 93@94c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	80¼	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	..
March	79⅛	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	..
May	78⅛	77	77⅝	77⅛	58¼

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was quiet but there was a fairly firm tone to values and the close was at a slightly higher level. The better feeling was due largely to an advance in the hog market which, however, was partly offset by continued complaints of a poor cash demand and an accumulation of supplies. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 28,000, estimated for Monday, 40,000, and for next week, 225,000; Kansas City received 2,000 and Omaha 8,300 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
Jan.	23.87	23.65	23.80	23.65	15.46
May	24.30	24.02	24.20	24.10	15.90
Ribs—					
Jan.	23.52	23.35	23.47	23.87	14.25
May	24.12	23.90	24.05	23.97	14.72
Pork—					
Jan.	..	..	45.45	45.30	27.82
May	44.97	44.65	44.87	44.80	27.52

COFFEE.

The coffee market showed renewed firmness yesterday, with prices making new high ground for the movement. May contracts sold up to 8.75c, while September touched 9.02c, or some 12 to 14 points above Friday's closing figures. Realizing caused reactions of several points later, but the final tone was steady at a net advance of 2 to 6 points. The local spot market was steady at 8⅜c for Rio 7s and 10¼c for Santos 4s. No fresh offers were reported in the cost and freight market. The latest received were somewhat irregular, including 4s at 10.10c, and Santos 3s and 4s at 10.20c, London credits.

RANGE OF PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	..	..	8.25@8.27	8.20
February	..	..	8.35@8.37	8.30
March	8.53	8.40	8.45@8.47	8.40
April	..	..	8.53@8.55	8.48
May	8.70	8.57	8.61@8.62	8.56
June	..	..	8.69@8.71	8.64
July	8.85	8.70	8.77@8.79	8.72
August	..	..	8.85@8.87	8.81
September	9.02	8.89	8.95@8.96	8.90
October	9.10	9.10	9.03@9.05	8.97
November	..	..	9.08@9.10	9.04
December	9.25	9.09	9.13@9.16	9.11

COTTONSEED OIL.

No sales occurred in the local market for cottonseed oil on Saturday, and prices were consequently nominal. The undertone was firm, however, with offers light and influenced by the strength in the crude position. Range of prices:

	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	19.80	19.75
January	19.80@20.00	19.80
February	19.80	19.80
March	19.85	19.85
April	19.80	19.85
May	19.85	19.98

SUGAR.

A cable from Cuba reported 117 mills grinding and sugar accumulating at the ports owing to the fact that sufficient tonnage is not available to make normal shipments possible at this time. Business in the January position is going on almost daily in a moderate way through the International Committee at a price equivalent to 6.005c, duty paid. Refined sugar continued unchanged, but on Monday the trade looks for a readjustment of price to 7.45c regular terms in keeping with new crop Cuban basis of 4.985c cost and freight. Spot prices follow: Centrifugal, 6.005c; cost and freight, 4.985c.

"Oil" Wells Produce Water.

It has recently been discovered, according to Consul General L. J. Keena, who is at Valparaiso, Chile, that the wells of the Sociedad Anonima Petrolifera Patagonia, which were reported as producing oil, were really only water wells that had been primed with it. On the strength of the reports of finding oil on the property of the company a large amount of stock had been sold at speculative prices.

BANK AND CORPORATION NEWS

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

For Week Ended Saturday, Jan. 5, 1918

AVERAGE FIGURES

Clearing House Members.	*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Loans, Dis'ts, Inv'm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	Nat. Bank and Fed. Res. Notes.	Res. with Legal Depositaries.	Add. Deposits with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.												
Bank of N.Y., N.B.A.	$2,000,000	$5,407,000	$43,974,000	$146,000	$229,000	$308,000	$222,000	$5,091,000	......	$34,300,000	$1,422,000	$790,000
Bank of the Man. Co.	2,050,000	5,221,200	38,013,000	1,549,000	289,000	333,000	564,000	10,767,000	......	43,624,000	2,000,000	......
Merchants' National	2,000,000	2,509,200	21,567,000	153,000	140,000	567,000	84,000	2,187,000	......	16,924,000	684,000	1,883,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	6,000,000	10,257,500	157,302,000	8,675,000	290,000	2,412,000	364,000	29,862,000	......	143,820,000	20,120,000	3,782,000
Bank of America	1,500,000	6,572,500	32,521,000	401,000	361,000	458,000	258,000	5,253,000	......	30,096,000	......	......
National City	25,000,000	†47,731,600	560,372,000	8,091,000	3,088,000	1,718,000	2,115,000	96,855,000	......	561,912,000	8,126,000	1,786,000
Chemical National	3,000,000	8,562,800	60,639,000	179,000	237,000	652,000	697,000	7,151,000	......	49,745,000	2,962,000	446,000
Atlantic National	1,000,000	835,800	15,507,000	47,000	177,000	376,000	142,000	1,938,000	......	13,491,000	640,000	150,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov.	300,000	75,900	2,235,000	38,000	47,000	44,000	7,000	320,000	......	2,079,000	......	47,000
American Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5,275,200	99,220,000	708,000	222,000	844,000	729,000	13,100,000	......	87,880,000	7,373,000	4,977,000
Nat. Bank of Com.	25,000,000	20,889,400	318,992,000	249,000	1,883,000	1,020,000	697,000	35,708,000	......	268,849,000	4,648,000	......
Pacific	500,000	1,002,900	10,517,000	54,000	445,000	845,000	208,000	1,360,000	......	10,347,000	188,000	......
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	3,500,000	2,173,200	70,833,000	1,546,000	634,000	1,615,000	1,886,000	9,726,000	......	68,078,000	6,974,000	1,577,000
Hanover National	3,000,000	16,560,600	139,527,000	7,264,000	431,000	2,133,000	829,000	22,667,000	......	144,904,000	......	290,000
Citizens' National	2,550,000	2,761,700	34,288,000	136,000	38,000	870,000	88,000	4,401,000	......	29,527,000	264,000	1,028,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	1,000,000	2,102,500	10,231,000	196,000	92,000	393,000	451,000	2,618,000	......	12,392,000	......	90,000
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2,123,600	30,256,000	653,000	277,000	871,000	408,000	2,730,000	......	30,008,000	......	......
Corn Exchange	3,500,000	7,510,200	100,589,000	912,000	323,000	3,207,000	3,417,000	19,217,000	......	113,942,000	......	......
Import. & Trad. Nat.	1,500,000	7,673,400	33,542,000	70,000	871,000	89,000	424,000	4,253,000	......	27,481,000	890,000	51,000
National Park	5,000,000	17,063,900	183,187,000	77,000	847,000	835,000	1,871,000	21,705,000	......	153,245,000	3,882,000	4,100,000
East River National	250,000	84,400	2,884,000	8,000	18,000	206,000	17,000	378,000	......	3,309,000	......	50,000
Second National	1,000,000	3,758,000	19,137,000	40,000	70,000	431,000	468,000	2,289,000	......	17,078,000	......	932,000
First National	10,000,000	28,321,000	249,562,000	56,000	644,000	1,432,000	71,000	14,183,000	......	153,088,000	976,000	4,741,000
Irving National	4,500,000	5,304,900	84,652,000	2,144,000	417,000	2,236,000	389,000	15,354,000	......	92,517,000	433,000	949,000
N. Y. County Nat.	500,000	350,200	8,756,000	151,000	71,000	186,000	331,000	1,241,000	......	9,361,000	......	199,000
German-American	750,000	885,900	6,057,000	74,000	20,000	32,000	88,000	1,037,000	......	5,405,000	......	......
Chase National	10,000,000	13,126,500	306,355,000	3,841,000	2,627,000	1,204,000	409,000	33,027,000	......	237,321,000	18,422,000	1,300,000
Germania	400,000	816,400	6,148,000	60,000	40,000	273,000	50,000	831,000	......	6,213,000	......	......
Lincoln National	1,000,000	2,003,300	15,898,000	291,000	356,000	90,000	585,000	3,483,000	......	16,337,000	1,000	899,000
Garfield National	1,000,000	1,262,200	10,630,000	67,000	58,000	243,000	109,000	1,430,000	......	9,899,000	120,000	400,000
Fifth National	250,000	437,600	7,082,000	61,000	99,000	235,000	46,000	885,000	......	5,968,000	321,000	247,000
Seaboard National	1,000,000	3,424,000	49,014,000	351,000	314,000	654,000	275,000	7,558,000	......	49,858,000	......	70,000
Liberty National	3,000,000	4,256,800	76,394,000	111,000	37,000	209,000	530,000	13,057,000	......	60,330,000	2,787,000	500,000
Coal & Iron National	1,000,000	888,100	12,436,000	15,000	58,000	87,000	374,000	1,609,000	......	10,893,000	431,000	412,000
Union Exch. National	1,000,000	1,188,300	12,430,000	14,000	90,000	257,000	172,000	1,722,000	......	12,366,000	460,000	398,000
Brooklyn Trust	1,500,000	2,155,400	30,815,000	109,000	29,000	230,000	381,000	3,781,000	......	23,558,000	4,897,000	......
Bankers Trust	11,250,000	12,980,400	270,628,000	598,000	84,000	198,000	578,000	27,479,000	......	219,227,000	32,290,000	......
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	2,000,000	4,791,500	60,937,000	319,000	175,000	83,000	284,000	7,822,000	......	54,834,000	7,089,000	......
Guaranty Trust	25,000,000	26,125,400	452,397,000	2,928,000	89,000	582,000	788,000	50,617,000	......	368,520,000	37,583,000	......
Fidelity Trust	1,000,000	1,213,200	10,932,000	97,000	47,000	74,000	150,000	1,302,000	......	8,346,000	1,066,000	......
Columbia Trust	5,000,000	6,210,700	79,174,000	300,000	149,000	496,000	615,000	10,596,000	......	71,420,000	10,730,000	......
People's Trust	1,000,000	1,331,800	22,272,000	80,000	87,000	316,000	422,000	2,059,000	......	20,876,000	1,459,000	......
New York Trust	3,000,000	11,032,700	79,940,000	68,000	10,000	13,000	22,000	11,747,000	......	62,959,000	6,324,000	......
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	1,164,700	18,406,000	188,000	79,000	238,000	188,000	2,261,000	......	15,864,000	1,038,000	......
Metropolitan Trust	2,000,000	4,070,900	53,245,000	150,000	81,000	101,000	257,000	6,381,000	......	42,929,000	1,826,000	......
Nassau Nat., B'klyn	1,000,000	1,121,200	12,762,000	39,000	77,000	226,000	88,000	1,215,000	......	9,352,000	501,000	50,000
Irving Trust	1,500,000	1,082,200	28,617,000	44,000	85,000	508,000	418,000	2,847,000	......	22,131,000	1,252,000	......
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.												
Greenwich	500,000	1,372,700	14,637,000	1,020,000	300,000	840,000	445,000	704,000	......	14,540,000	16,000	......
People's	200,000	503,400	3,043,000	44,000	34,000	104,000	197,000	212,000	$694,000	2,837,000	14,000	......
Bowery	250,000	812,900	4,274,000	284,000	17,000	88,000	181,000	232,000	539,000	3,862,000	......	......
Fifth Avenue	100,000	2,300,200	16,700,000	1,169,000	116,000	1,095,000	691,000	669,000	......	17,678,000	......	......
German Exchange	200,000	868,300	5,688,000	584,000	88,000	134,000	282,000	348,000	186,000	5,790,000	......	......
Bank of the Met.	1,000,000	2,358,600	14,706,000	573,000	292,000	346,000	472,000	812,000	2,333,000	13,539,000	......	......
West Side	326,000	54,000	3,912,000	226,000	112,000	88,000	38,000	231,000	195,000	3,845,000	......	......
N. Y. Produce Exch.	1,000,000	1,014,100	17,544,000	765,000	890,000	560,000	361,000	1,175,000	508,000	19,079,000	......	......
State	1,500,000	854,100	24,948,000	2,380,000	367,000	550,000	367,000	1,437,000	......	27,280,000	32,000	......
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.												
Title Guar. & Trust	5,000,000	11,706,800	39,638,000	1,614,000	171,000	228,000	409,000	1,163,000	1,728,000	22,062,000	1,378,000	......
Lawyers Title & T.	4,000,000	5,184,000	23,542,000	591,000	190,000	35,000	134,000	1,235,000	145,000	15,060,000	563,000	......
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	568,200	13,845,000	574,000	135,000	342,000	261,000	650,000	356,000	12,992,000	1,459,000	......
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank	$186,300,000	$311,637,700	$3,948,658,000	(1)$42,805,000	(2)$16,857,000	(3)$29,119,000	(4)$32,450,000	$523,084,000	......	$3,441,612,000	$189,384,000	$34,080,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	5,076,600	9,833,300	104,864,000	6,834,000	1,888,000	3,502,000	3,034,000	5,840,000	$4,462,000	108,458,000	81,000	......
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	10,000,000	17,458,500	76,425,000	2,779,000	497,000	610,000	805,000	3,038,000	2,228,000	51,134,000	3,400,000	......
Agg., 59 members	$201,376,600	$339,029,500	$4,129,937,000	$52,418,000	$19,340,000	$33,231,000	$37,289,000	$531,962,000	$6,670,000	$3,601,204,000	$192,835,000	$34,080,000
Change			+1,206,000	−294,000	+586,000	+1,055,000	+1,631,000	−752,000	+2,654,000	+66,917,000	+87,000	+22,000

ACTUAL CONDITION

	Loans, Dis'ts, Inv'm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	Nat. Bank and Fed. Res. Notes.	Res. with Legal Depositaries.	Add. Deposits with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$3,935,735,000	(5)$42,478,000	(6)$17,719,000	(7)$29,146,000	(8)$28,902,000	$518,215,000	......	$3,486,326,000	$187,717,000	$34,016,000
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	104,879,000	6,839,000	1,854,000	3,522,000	3,009,000	6,352,000	$6,272,000	108,963,000	83,000	......
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	76,819,000	2,653,000	509,000	655,000	813,000	2,985,000	3,626,000	51,155,000	3,381,000	......
Aggregate, 59 members	$4,117,433,000	$51,970,000	$20,082,000	$33,323,000	$37,724,000	$527,553,000	$9,898,000	b$3,646,444,000	$191,181,000	$34,016,000
Change	−1,342,000	−1,029,000	+656,000	−479,000	−370,600	−42,063,000	+5,767,000	+36,276,000	−7,331,000	−88,000

*As per official reports: 29 national, Nov. 20, 1917; 16 State, Nov. 14, 1917; 14 trust companies, Nov. 14, 1917.
†Includes capital set aside for foreign branches, $6,000,000.
(1) (2) (3) (4)—Cash in vault of members of Federal Reserve Bank not counted as reserve, $112,231,000.
(5) (6) (7) (8)—Cash in vault of members of Federal Reserve Bank not counted as reserve, $118,245,000.
a—United States deposits deducted, $283,289,000. b—United States deposits deducted, $241,469,000.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	......	$523,084,000
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	$15,256,000	5,840,000
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	4,690,000	3,038,000
Total	$19,946,000	$531,962,000

Reserve required on:		Excess.	Changes.
Net demand deposits	$447,409,[illegible]		
Net time deposits	5,680,920		
Net demand and time dep.	$453,090,480	$69,993,520	−$12,[illegible]
Net demand deposits	19,523,440	1,573,560	− 55,200
Net demand deposits	7,670,100	57,900	+ 44,150
Total net deposits	$480,[illegible]	$71,624,980	−$12,[illegible]

Actual Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	......	$518,215,000
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	$15,224,000	6,352,000
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	4,632,000	2,985,000
Total	$19,856,000	$527,552,000

		Excess.	Changes.
Net demand deposits	$452,[illegible]		
Net time deposits	5,631,[illegible]		
Net demand and time dep.	$458,[illegible]	$59,[illegible]	−$51,[illegible]
Net demand deposits	19,618,340	1,062,660	+ 816,200
Net demand deposits	7,678,250	†56,250	− 224,250
Total net deposits	$486,140,480	$61,270,520	−$51,108,310

†Deficit.

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES

For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, Jan. 5, 1918.

Institutions Clearing Through Members.

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere.	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Bat. Pk. Nat	5,705,000	10,900	217,500	828,000	528,000	7,514,800
Colonial	8,804,600	776,100	548,300	1,040,600	74,800	10,502,000
Columbia	10,506,000	641,000	736,000	883,000	14,000	12,686,000
Grace & Co. (W. R.)	2,963,000	1,000	3,000	376,000	1,475,000	3,300,000
Inter. Bank	4,523,800	176,400	324,800	594,200	4,100	5,184,800
Mutual	8,411,000	478,000	397,000	557,000	......	9,343,000
New Neth.	3,962,000	105,000	443,000	305,000	29,000	4,986,000
Wash. Hgts.	2,487,000	104,000	133,000	197,000	......	2,850,000
Yorkville	6,572,300	533,800	427,700	630,100	27,800	8,067,700
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat.	5,834,000	21,600	262,400	506,800	955,200	6,627,000
Mechanics'	19,384,300	967,900	1,354,000	3,948,300	44,700	27,989,200
Nat. City	6,028,000	29,000	197,000	539,600	769,700	7,632,900
North Side	3,884,400	142,816	447,175	1,088,058	6,181	5,589,853
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat.	8,225,000	218,000	744,000	7,517,000	238,000	14,885,000
Hudson Co.	4,378,228	92,542	248,923	1,444,685	56,484	5,382,154
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat.	6,642,300	19,000	257,400	1,154,500	35,900	7,202,100
Second Nat.	5,313,096	34,883	156,114	953,140	75,510	5,900,772

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Hamilton	Dollars. 8,610,000	Dollars. 604,000	Dollars. 1,045,000	Dollars.	Dollars. 8,959,000
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics'	7,743,171	198,029	778,197	311,944	8,830,380

Institutions Not in the Clearing House.

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere.	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Bk. of Cuba	708,985	50,500	17,677	328,753	......	968,187
Bk. of Euro.	2,483,900	265,000	88,800	213,000	......	3,026,200
B'way Cent.	1,282,300	106,000	71,550	127,450	3,000	1,426,750
Bronx Boro.	1,913,806	53,842	137,535	10,941	88,296	2,188,560
Bryant Park	1,692,300	60,100	154,300	220,100	......	1,913,800
Chel. Exch.	4,242,000	......	476,000	616,000	205,000	4,171,000
Gotham Nat.	4,665,980	651	286,971	570,554	165,402	5,928,086
Harriman N.	22,084,000	197,578	713,357	......	2,369,800	27,316,800
Public Nat.	19,839,000	41,000	634,000	1,546,000	1,397,000	30,344,000
Sherman	4,068,500	91,500	172,200	722,800	737,800	5,580,700
23d Ward	2,682,300	79,900	266,000	774,700	82,800	3,746,300
W'chester Av	1,495,500	49,400	70,600	184,800	5,100	1,534,700
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. I.	1,069,300	40,000	73,300	54,900	......	1,084,400
Bk Flatbush	1,485,000	85,000	103,000	188,000	......	1,252,000
Homestead	991,400	83,100	50,000	112,800	......	1,084,300
Montauk	726,800	49,200	60,300	88,600	......	835,400
Peoples Nat.	2,235,000	80,000	178,000	242,000	394,000	2,424,000

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Central	153,412,223	†22,626,212	18,114,258	2,881,817	169,680,142
Empire	34,049,600	2,386,600	8,345,200	2,852,000	44,841,000
Equitable	144,878,000	‡19,158,000	5,585,000	41,984,000	189,931,000
Farm. Loan	132,928,100	12,166,300	17,624,100	14,678,800	167,103,100
Fulton	7,523,900	688,500	1,223,800	......	8,838,500
Hudson	5,061,300	420,900	1,074,700	416,600	5,867,200
Mercantile	7,812,500	47,200	253,000	......	8,158,000
N. Y. L. Ins.	30,220,700	3,764,600	......	......	26,089,200
Scandinavian	14,800,550	148,605	3,292,847	127,832	15,216,374
Transatlantic	4,704,000	271,500	160,100	2,879,800	6,666,900
Union	59,834,961	1,561,925	*15,116,027	410,000	71,886,083
United States	62,221,900	5,300,000	7,902,400	......	69,040,100
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Kings County	22,667,516	1,911,177	3,410,932	......	25,128,196
M'facturers'	12,741,000	674,500	2,474,400	......	13,826,900

*Includes $8,217,986 due from Federal Reserve Bank, less offsets.
†Includes $20,888,000 at Federal Reserve Bank.
‡Includes $18,085,000 gold on hand and with Federal Reserve Bank.

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.	Trust Co.	Deposits.
Bankers	$294,114,000	Metropolitan	$48,982,800
Brooklyn	33,456,000	New York	78,951,000
Columbia	93,305,624	Peoples	25,191,800
Fidelity	12,790,000	Title Guarantee	31,176,700
Franklin	20,539,700	United States Mortgage	71,319,000
Guaranty	517,706,000		
Irving	28,290,400	Total	$1,288,651,124
Lawyers Title	16,958,900	Change	+58,924,604
Lincoln	15,949,700		

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	97	4s, registered, 1925	104½	105½
2s, coupon, 1930	..	97½	4s, coupon, 1925	104½	105½
3s, registered, 1918	99	100	2s, coupon, '38, reg.	96	97
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	97
3s, registered, 1956	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, reg.	84	88
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	88
3s, conversion, 1947	84	88			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Friday Bid.
4½s July, 1967	94½	95	94¾
4½s June, 1965	94½	95	94
4½s Mar., 1963	94½	95	94
4½s Nov., 1957	94½	95½	94¼
4½s May, 1957	94½	95½	94¾
4¼s April, 1966	88	90	87½
4¼s Mar., 1960-30	88	92	88
4¼s Mar., 1964	88	90	87¾
4¼s Mar., 1962	88	89	87¾
4¼s Sept., 1960	88	89	87¾
4s May, 1959	85	88	85
4s Nov., 1958	85	88	85
4s May, 1957	85	88	85
4s Nov., 1956	84	88	83
4s Nov., 1955	84	86	83
4s Nov., 1936	88	90	88
4s May, 1919	99½	..	99½
4s Nov., 1918	99	..	99
3½s Nov., 1954	..	80	..
3½s May, 1954	77	80	77
3½s Nov., 1955	..	80	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Friday Bid.
4½s 1918-1923	5.00	4.70	5.00
4½s 1924-1931	5.00	4.70	5.00
4½s 1921-1928	5.00	4.70	5.00
4½s April, 1920	5.00	4.70	5.00
4½s 1918-1919	5.00	..	5.00
4½s 1940-1953	5.00	4.70	4.90
3½s 1930-1950	5.00	4.75	4.90
3½s 1922-1929	5.00	4.70	4.90
3½s 1919-1921	4.90	4.60	4.90
3s 1940-1953	5.00	4.70	4.90
3s 1926-1930	5.00	4.70	4.85
3s 1918-1925	5.00	4.70	4.85

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	10	13	Interstate Electric pf.	90	95
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	65	70	Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Am. Gas & Electric	88	90	Miss. River Power	9	11
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	38	41	Miss. River Power pf.	32	38
Am. Light & Traction	223	227	Northern Ohio Electric	25	30
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	92	96	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	65	70
Am. Power & Light	45	50	North. Ont. L. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Power & Light pf.	70	75	North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	34	40
Am. Public Utilities	25	30	Northern States Power	59	63
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	58	63	Northern States Power pf.	85	88
Am. Water W. & Elec.	4¼	5¼	Northern Texas Electric	47	51
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	9	11	Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	70	75
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	58	62	Ozark Power & Water	25	35
Carolina Power & Light	30	33	Pacific Gas & Electric	30	31
Carolina P. & L. pf.	91	94	Pac. Gas & Elec. pf.	79½	81
Cities Service	212	215	Pine Bluff 7% pf.	96	98
Cities Service pf.	70	72	Pub. Service Sec. pf.	70	75
Colorado Power	22	24	Puget S. T., L. & P.	10	13
Colorado Power pf.	93	100	Puget S. T., L. & P. pf.	..	45
Columbus Electric pf.	75	80	Ry. & Lt. Secur. pf.	82	88
Com. Power, Ry. & L.	33	36	Republic Ry. & Light	21½	23
Com. Pow., Ry. & L. pf.	63	66	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	52	55
Conn. Power pf.	85	90	Sierra Pac. El. pf.	59	64
Consumers' Power pf.	85	90	Southern Cal. Edison	79	82
Dayton Power & L. pf.	73	78	South. Cal. Edison pf.	93	97
Duluth Edison	75	80	Standard Gas & Elec.	5	7
Eastern Texas Electric	50	55	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	20¼	22
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	75	85	Tampa Electric	102	..
El Paso Electric	93	98	Tenn. Ry., L. & Pow.	2	3
El Paso Electric pf.	87	92	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	10	12
Electric B. & S. pf.	80	83	Texas Power & L. pf.	87	100
Electric Properties	50	55	Tri-City Ry. & L. pf.	82½	85
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	84	88	U. G. Improvement	80	82½
Federal Light & Trac.	8	10	United Light & Rys.	26	29
Federal L. & Trac. pf.	..	40	United L. & Rys. pf.	59	61
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	16	..	Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf.	82	84
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	..	66	West. P. Ter. & W. P.	10	15
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	300	W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf.	50	55
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	93	98	West. Penn. P. pf.	93	100
Idaho Power 7% pf.	98	100	Western Power	8	10
Int. M. Ry., L. & P. pf.	95	98	Western Power pf.	39	42
Interstate Electric	35	42	Yadkin Riv. Power pf.	98	100

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
Alabama Water 6s, '20	97	98¾
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	62	65
Appa. Power 5s, 1941	70	75
Carolina P. & L. 5s	89	92
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	95	98
Central Ill. Light 5s	93	98
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	94	97½
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	65	72
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	85	90
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	90	97
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	90	92½
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	85	90
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s	93	100
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	85	90
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	87½	92½
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	74	76
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	85	90
Int.-M. R. L. & P. 6s	96	100
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44	93	98
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '38	80	90
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	87½	90
Middle West U. 6s, '25	90	..
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	92½	100
Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	66¾	67½
Miss V. G. & E. 5s, '22	80	85
New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	94	96
N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	75	80
Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	90	94
Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	87	87½
Nor. Texas Elec. col. 5s	82	87
Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1939	100½	102
Omaha & C. B. 5s	85	90
P. G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	93	100
Portland Cen. Elec. 5s	99	101
Puget Sd. Tr. L. & P. 6s, 1919	97	98½
Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19	95½	96½
Std. Gas of N. J. 5s, '45	94	96
So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39	89	92
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	85	92
U. S. R. R. & M. 6s, '25	111	113
Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32	73	78
Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	93	99
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	93	98
Utah Securities 6s	84	86
Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	94½	98
Western Power 1st 5s	90	95
West. S. O. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	89	92
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	90	93

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Lowest prices for the day were generally reached in the closing dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The market was steadily retreating practically throughout the short session of two hours. A reactionary trend was in evidence from the opening. Profit taking by buyers at the recent low levels was plainly still in progress. Commission house dealings in odd lots were on a broad scale, and covered a wide range of securities.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Allis-Chalm.	18¼	18¼	18¼
250	Am. Can	38⅜	37¾	38
10	Am. Linseed	27½	27½	27½
50	Am. Loco.	56	55⅞	55⅞
150	Am. S. & R.	78⅝	77¾	77¾
20	Am. Zinc	14½	14½	14½
770	Anac. Cop.	62	60⅜	60⅜
420	Bald. Loco.	59½	58	58
250	Balt. & Ohio	51⅜	51⅛	51⅛
1,340	Beth. St'l B.	79	76⅝	77½
50	B'klyn R. T.	44¾	43⅞	44
10	Cal. Petrol.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
610	Cent. Leather	65¾	63⅝	63⅝
60	Ches. & Ohio	53⅜	53½	53½
90	C., M. & St. P.	46⅛	45⅞	45⅞
300	C., R. I. & P.	21⅜	19⅞	20⅝
10	Chile Copper	16	16	16
70	Col. F. & I.	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞
150	Corn Prod.	32	31⅜	31⅜
850	Crucible St'l	53⅝	53⅛	53⅛
50	CubaCaneSu.	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛
100	Dist. Secur.	34½	33¾	34
400	Erie	16⅛	16	16⅛
60	Gen. Elec.	132	130¾	130¾
150	Gen. Motors	115	113⅝	113⅝
90	Inspir. Cop.	47¼	45⅞	45⅞
50	Int. Mer. M.	22½	22	22
1,280	Do pf.	85	83¼	83⅝
70	Int. Nickel	28⅛	28	28
10	Int. Paper	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
100	Kenne. Cop.	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
170	Lack. Steel	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
50	Max. 2d pf.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
570	Max. Petrol.	81⅜	79¼	79½
110	Miami Cop.	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞
690	Midvale Steel	47⅜	46⅛	46⅛
250	Mo. Pacific	23	22⅞	22⅞
100	N. Y. Cent.	71¼	70⅞	70⅞
50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	31¼	31	31
110	Pennsylvania	46½	45¾	45¾
50	Ray Copper	23¼	23	23
2,810	Reading	75¼	73⅝	73⅝
890	Rep. I. & S.	77⅞	76⅜	76⅜
50	So. Railway	23¾	23⅝	23⅝
40	Do pf.	59½	59½	59½
300	Studebaker	50⅛	49	49⅛
10	Tob. Prod.	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
1,250	Union Pac.	113¾	113⅛	114⅛
90	Un. Cig. St.	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
50	U. S. Ind. A.	116	116	116
23,380	U. S. Steel	94¼	92⅝	93⅜
320	Utah Cop.	80⅛	79⅛	79⅛
50	Westing. El.	40⅛	39	39
800	Willys-Over.	19⅛	19	19¼
	BONDS.			
$3,800	Liberty 3½s	98.80	98.80	98.80
900	Do 1st 4s	97.80	97.80	97.80
2,550	Do 2d 4s	96.92	96.88	96.88
	MINING STOCKS.			
150	Gold Cycle	1.57½	1.57½	1.57½
200	Gold. Con.	.48	.48	.48
400	Iron Blos.	.63¼	.63¼	.63¼
600	Jim Butler	.78	.78	.78
500	Jumbo Ex.	.15½	.15	.15
300	Mexican	.17	.16	.17
500	Ton. Div.	.17½	.17½	.17½
850	West End	.90	.90	.90

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
800	†Aetna Exp.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
300	B.-A. T. Co. coupon	17½	17	17
500	†Car. L. & P.	2¼	2⅜	2¼
150	Carwen Steel	9	8⅞	9
2,500	Chev. Motor	115	111	114
400	†Elec. Gun	⅜	..	⅜
245	Emerson P.	3⅝	3½	3⅝
1,000	Int. Rubber	11	10½	11
100	†Int. Lube C.	2¼	2⅛	2¼
100	†Kreage	70	70	70
200	Lake T. B't.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2,000	†Maxim Mun.	¼	¼	¼
1,100	N. A. P. & P.	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞
200	†P.-L. C. Co.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,000	†Prod. Pict.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
5,800	Smith M. T.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
2,500	Sub. Boat v. t. ctfs.	13	11¾	12¾
1,500	Tri'e Film v. t. ctfs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
900	U. S. Stp Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12,000	†Un. Motors	21¾	21	21½
1,000	†W. M. A. Co.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
	STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.			
100	Ang.-A. Oil	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
100	Do rights	3	3	3
40	Prairie O. & G.	425	415	420
	MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.			
1,000	††Allen Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,000	††Am. Oil	20	19	19
7,500	††Am. V. Oil	9	8	9
900	Barn. O. & G.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	††B.-Wyo. Oil	28	28	28
1,500	†Cos. & Co.	8	7⅝	7⅝
3,800	†Crown Oil	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,200	Cum. P. & R.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	†Elk B. Pet.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1,400	†Federal Oil	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
500	†Glenrock O.	5	4⅞	4⅞
1,500	†Han. O. & R.	5⅛	5	5⅛
2,000	†Hous. Oil	*44	41	42
500	†Int. Petrol.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
4,000	K. O. (n.p.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	†Ky. Petrol.	6⅛	6	6⅛
1,000	†Mer. Oil C.	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
5,000	††Midw. Oil	103	101	103
350	†Midw. Ref.	110	108	108
1,800	†M. Wells P.	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,500	†N. Y.-Ok. O.	⅜	⅜	⅜
2,500	††N. W. Oil	65	65	65
3,000	††Okla. Oil	5	4	5
3,000	Okl. P. & R.	7	6⅞	6⅞
4,500	†Om. O. & G.	38	37	38
600	†Pa.-Ky. O.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
4,000	†R. R. O. & G.	1	1	1
3,500	†Rice Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,300	†Sap. O. & R.	9⅛	9	9
500	Seq. O. & R.	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,000	†U. West. Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,000	††Victor Oil	62	61	61
300	†Dom. stk.	4	4	4
	MINING STOCKS.			
1,300	††Atlanta	9	8½	9
3,000	B. L. C. Co.	1⅛	1	1⅛
2,700	†Bos. & Mon.	53	51	53
800	†Brad. C. M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	Butte Det't	..	..	..
1,500	††Caledonia	47	46	47
4,000	†Cal. & Jer.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Canada Cop.	2	2	2
100	†Coco R. M.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
500	Con. Ariz. S.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Con. Cop. M.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
2,500	†Con.-Home	28	27	28
1,700	†Copper Val.	1⅛	1	1⅛
1,500	Creason C. G.	5	4⅞	5
1,000	†Emma Con.	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,100	First Nat. C.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
500	†Gibson Cop.	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,500	†Globe D. C.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	†Gold. M'r.	3	3	3
950	††G. V. Ext. Copper Co.	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	†Green M. M.	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Hecla Min'g	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1,500	†Int. Mines	14	14	14
200	†Iron Blos m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,000	††J. Verde (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
900	†J.-Pres Cop.	3	2⅝	2⅝
1,500	††Jim Butler	80	78	79
1,000	†Jumbo Ext.	17	16	16
1,000	††Kewanas	6	6	6
1,000	†Kirk P. G. M. Ltd.	50	50	50
800	†Lavelle G'd	1	1	1
500	Magma Cop.	39	37	37
1,000	††Magah M'g	6	6	6
200	Maso Val.	5⅝	5	5
400	†Monster C'f	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,500	††Mother L.	36	36	36
4,000	††Nat. Leas.	6	6	6
3,000	††N. S. & L.	27	26	27
2,000	†New Oph. M.	20	20	20
500	†New Corn.	16½	15⅝	16
100	Nip. Mines	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
500	†Nixon Nev.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,500	††Pole St. C.	22	20	22
9,700	†Port. C. C.	34	33	33
3,200	††Prov. M. C.	49	47	48
800	†Ray Hy M.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
500	†Ray Her. M.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1,000	†Rex Con. M.	10	10	10
200	†Roch. Min.	29	29	29
3,800	Sil. Kg. of Ar.	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Sil. Kg. Cons. of Utah	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
2,000	††St. N. Zinc	7	6	6
1,000	††Silver Pick	5	5	5
200	Std. Sil.-Lead	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,200	†Success M.	9⅛	9	9⅛
500	Super. Cop. (a pros.)	2⅜	2	2⅜
500	Ton. Exten.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
9,000	Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,000	††Troy-Ari.	16	15	16
50	Un. Eastern	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
200	†Un. Ver. Ext.	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
200	Uhity G. M.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	††Utica Min.	11	11	11
200	W. Cops Min.	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,500	†Wilbert Min.	17	16	16
	BONDS.			
$70,000	†Can. Gov. 5s	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
3,000	Gen El. rts.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
$4,000	†G. T. Ry. 5-yr. notes, 1919	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
40,000	†Ros. Uv. 6½s	47	46	46

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note—Jan. 3, 300 Pierce Oil sold at 11½; Jan. 4, 1,500 Prudential Pictures at 6 to 6⅛.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Friday Bid.	Friday Ask.
Air Reduction	70	78	70	78
Am.-B. Mfg.	2	6	2	5
Do pf.	25	35	25	35
Br.-Am. Tob., registered	15⅛	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛
Butter.-Jud.	42	45	42	45
Am. Writ. P.	1⅛	2⅛	1⅛	2⅛
Can. C. & Fy.	15	25	15	25
Do pf.	45	50	45	50
Can. Nat. G.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Chalmers Mot.	3	4⅛	3	4⅛
Chal. Mot. pf.	..	50	..	50
Charcoal Iron	6⅛	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛
Char. Iron pf.	5⅛	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛
Cities Service	212	215	212	215
Do pf.	69	70	69	70
Curtiss Aero.	26	28	26	28
Curtiss A. pf.	50	75	50	75
Cramp Shipb.	69	72	69	72
Ev. Heaney	20⅛	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛
Fres. Texas	39	41	39	41
Hall Signal	3	4	3	4
Do pf.	10	20	10	20
Havana Tob.	⅛	1	⅛	1
Hav. Tob. pf.	2	5	2	5
Holly Sugar	35	43	35	45
Do pf.	93	95	93	95
Hupp. Motor	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
Int. Man. Ch.	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
Int. Motors	10	14	10	14
Int. Mot. 2d pf.	15	17	15	17
I. Tr. Cp. pf.	55	75	55	75
Key. T. & R.	12⅛	14	12⅛	14
K. T. & R. pf.	11⅛	13⅛	11⅛	13⅛
Kresge pf.	95	105	95	105
Lake T. Boat, 1st pf.	3	8	3	8
L. Val. C. S.	73	78	73	78
Lima Loco.	44	50	44	50
Lukens Steel	40	45	40	45
Do 1st pf.	101	105	101	105
Man. Transit	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Marlin Arms	79	85	79	85
Marc. of Am.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
Mitchell Mot.	35	40	35	40
N. Y. Ship.	33	38	33	38
N. Y. Trans.	16⅛	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛
Peer. T. & M.	12	13⅛	12	13⅛
Poole E. & M.	50	60	50	60
Rep. Truck	42	45	42	45
INDUSTRIALS—Continued.				
St. L., R. M. & P.	30	35	30	35
Smith (A. O.)	10	30	10	30
Do pf.	55	65	55	65
Std. Motors	9	10	9	10
St. Jos. Lead	14⅛	15	14⅛	15
Todd Ship.	75	78	75	78
Triangle Film	⅛	1	⅛	1
Un. Zinc Sm.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
U. S. L. & H.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
World Film	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
OIL STOCKS.				
Beth. O. & G.	9⅛	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛
Cos. & Co. pf.	3⅛	4	3⅛	4
Esmeralda Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friar Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hous. Oil pf.	84	88	84	88
Island O. & T.	1⅛	2	1⅛	2
Humble Goose	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
Lost City Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
P.-Am. Pet.	35	45	35	45
Pa.-O. O. & G.	12	12⅛	12	12⅛
Pierce Oil	10	10⅛	10	10⅛
Pa. Gasoline	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metro. Pet.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Midw. Oil pf.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Savoy Oil	9	9⅛	9	9⅛
Sec. P. & Ref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Somerset Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stanton Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sinclair Gulf	17	18	17	18
United Pet.	15	20	15	20
Vac. G. & O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ventura Con.	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
Way. O. & G.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
MINING STOCKS.				
Acme Cop. H.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Alaska-Brit.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Booth	3	5	3	5
Cashboy	3⅛	4	3⅛	4
Cerro Gordo	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Fortuna	35	40	35	40
McKinley-D.	55	60	55	60
Stewart	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
BOND.				
Pierce Oil 6s	70	74	70	74
West E. con.	67	69	67	69
White C. ext.	9	10	9	10

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

Federal Reserve Bank of New York at Close of Business Jan. 4, 1918.

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and gold certificates:	
Gold settlement fund	$21,062,000.00
Gold in vaults	305,658,761.96
Gold in foreign agencies	18,112,500.00
Gold with Federal Reserve agent and in redemption fund—Fed. Res. notes	260,596,530.00
Total gold reserve	$605,445,791.96
Legal tender notes, silver certificates, and subsidiary coin	35,000,296.70
Total reserve	$640,449,088.66
Bills discounted and bought:	
Commercial paper	242,618,095.82
Acceptances	152,376,972.00
Total	$394,995,067.82
Investments:	
U. S. bonds	37,279,549.64
Municipal warrants	510,701.82
Total	$37,790,250.96
Total resources	$1,073,234,407.53

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$13,695,950.00
Member banks deposits, net	611,370,717.48
Non-member banks deposits, net	10,103,938.07
Government deposits	21,538,202.82
Due to other Federal Reserve banks, net	5,339,706.30
Federal Reserve notes, net	402,839,790.00
All other liabilities	8,277,102.86
	$1,073,234,407.53
Federal Reserve notes outstanding	$474,538,865.00
Against which there is deposited with Federal Reserve Agent:	
Gold and lawful money	258,595,530.00
Commercial paper	229,811,382.23

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK NOT INCLUDED IN THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE.

		Changes.
Loans, discounts, investments, &c.	$815,453,900	— $8,391,300
Specie	18,837,500	— 903,700
Legal tenders	77,148,200	+ 678,300
Total deposits	960,491,000	+ 8,946,900
Total deposits, eliminating amounts due from Reserve Depositories and from other banks and trust companies in New York City and U. S. deposits	842,563,400	+ 7,898,400

RESERVE—STATE BANKS.		P. C.
Cash in vault	$12,853,500	11.34
Deposits in banks and trust companies	14,660,400	12.91
Total	$27,548,900	24.25
RESERVE—TRUST COMPANIES.		
Cash in vault	$82,617,200	13.11
Deposits in banks and trust companies	71,178,400	11.30
Total	$153,795,600	24.40

Aggregate reserve on deposits, $181,337,500; increase, $9,340,600; per cent. of legal reserve, 24.30.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF STATE BANKS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

		Change.
Loans & investm'ts	$429,158,500	+$6,907,200
Gold	18,652,400	— 183,400
Currency & bank notes	23,961,300	— 773,400
Deposits with the Fed. Res. Bank of N. Y.	39,520,800	+ 2,366,900
Deposits	575,896,900	+42,942,200
Reserve on deposits	110,736,700	+ 5,228,900
Percentage of reserve, 25.3.		

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

		Change.
Loans & investm'ts	$1,865,740,000	+$7,949,300
Gold	20,771,200	— 1,084,300
Currency and bank bills	14,880,300	— 331,900
Deposits with Fed. Res. Bank of N. Y.	192,195,900	+ 9,132,700
Deposits	2,118,900,200	+63,082,600
Reserve on deposits	333,853,400	+18,251,200
Percentage of reserve, 20.8.		

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
233	Con. Power	95	94	94
10	Cit. Nat. B.	43	43	43
366	Cosden	8	7⅝	7⅝
10	Do pf.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
380	Davis Chem.	31	30⅛	30⅛
25	Houston Oil	43	43	43
50	Do pf.	66¼	66¼	66¼
4	Mt. Ver. pf.	70	70	70
200	Mon. Val. T.	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
2	Do pf.	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
6	Mer. & M. T.	62½	62½	62½
290	W. B. & A.	26⅛	26	26

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	C. 6s, Ser. A	80	80	80
1,000	Fla. So. 4s	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
1,000	G. B. S. Inc.	1	1	1
1,000	Ga. P. 1st 6s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
17,000	Hous. O. div. ctfs.	89	89	89
$2,000	Kirby L. 6s	96¼	96¼	96¼
1,000	M. & St. P. joint 5s	95	95	95
5,000	U. Rys. 1st 4s	73½	73½	73½
8,000	Wash. B. & A. 5s	81	81	81

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
[illegible]	Adventure	1	1	1
170	Anaconda	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝
10	Ariz. Cml.	11⅛	11	11
112	Cal. & Ariz.	65	64	64
19	Cal. & H.	450	450	450
215	Cop. Range	47	46	46⅛
100	Daly West	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
250	Davis Daly	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
45	E. Butte	10⅛	10	10
50	Isl. Creek	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
13	Isle Royale	25	25	25
25	La Salle	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
10	Miami	30	30	30
10	Michigan	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
162	Mohawk	62	62⅛	62⅛
100	N. Butte	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
20	Old Dom.	43	43	43
15	Osceola	61	61	61
135	Pond Creek	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
14	Quincy	73	72	73
105	Santa Fe	80c.	80c.	80c.
115	Shannon	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
10	St. Mary's	54	54	54
425	Sup. & Bos.	3⅛	3	3
100	Tuolumne	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5	U. S. Smelt.	45	45	45
72	Do pf.	44⅛	44	44
50	Utah Apex	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
80	Utah Con.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
20	Utah Metal	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
135	Wolverine	35	35	35

Railroads.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4	Boston & A.	128	128	128
45	Bos & Maine	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
7	Chi. Jct. & S. Y. pf.	84	84	84
5	Fitchburg pf.	59	59	59
10	Maine Cent.	85	85	85
10	New Haven	31	31	31
12	Old Colony	95	95	95
2	West End	39	39	39

Miscellaneous.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Sug. pf.	109	109	109
538	Am. T. & T.	101¾	100¾	101⅛
10	A., G. & W. I.	96⅛	98	98
120	Cuban P. C.	12	12	12
200	E. Bos. Ld.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
5	Edison	142⅛	142⅛	142⅛
288	Int. Port. C.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
15	Mass. Gas	81	81	81
7	N. E. Tel.	98⅛	98	98⅛
15	N. S. Steel	68	68	68
53	Swift	125	124⅛	125
60	Torrington	49⅛	49	49
140	Un. Drug	69	69	69
58	Un. Fruit	119	117⅛	118
395	Un. Shoe	42⅛	42	42
20	Do pf.	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
1,042	Ventura	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$11,000	A., Gulf & W. I. 5s	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
6,000	U. S. Lib. 3½s	98.50	98.20	98.50
$10,000	U. S. Lib. 4s, 1942	97	96.40	96.50
3,650	Do 4s, '47	97.08	96.50	96.50

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4	Am. Rad.	252	252	252
105	Booth Fish.	19	18⅛	19
100	C.C.&C.R. pf.	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
60	Chi. Pn. T.	40	40	40
17	Chi. Ry. S. 2	10	9⅛	10
10	Chi. T. & T.	165	165	165
30	Cudahy	110	110	110
63	Com. Edison	105	104	104
15	Dia. Match	108	108	108
130	Hartman Cp.	43⅛	43	43
15	Ill. Brick	57	57	57
180	Lindsay Lt.	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛
14	M. Ward pf.	106	106	106
16	N. Carb. pf.	114	114	114
11	Quak. O. pf.	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
735	Sears-Roeb.	143	139	139
90	Stew.-Warn.	50	49⅛	50
228	Swift & Co.	125⅛	124⅛	124⅛
1,603	Union Carb.	49⅛	48⅛	48⅛
20	Wilson	49⅛	48⅛	48⅛
20	Do pf.	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	C. Rys. 1st 5s	83	83	83
3,000	Do. S. V. 5s	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
3,000	C. Ed. 1st 5s	92	91⅛	92
$4,000	Pub. Serv. of No. Ill. 5s	80	80	80
1,000	Liberty 3½s	98.62	98.62	98
350	Do 4s	97	96.78	96.78

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Am. Gas	89	89	89
25	Gen. Asph. pf.	50	50	50
715	Lake Sup.	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
9	Lehigh Nav.	63	63	63
45	Ph. Co. 6% pf.	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
10	Phila. Elec.	26	26	26
665	Ton. Belm't	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
121	Ton. Mining	4	4	4
135	Union Trac.	42⅛	42	42
42	U. G. I.	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛
60	War. Iron	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,300	A. G. & E. 5s	82	81	81
2,600	Phil. Elec. 5s	95⅛	94⅛	94⅛
2,000	Sp.-Am. I. 6s	100	100	100
$5,000	Liberty 3½s	98.76	98.20	98.50
4,000	Do 2d 4s	97.12	96.96	97.10

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Friday Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	17	18	17
Atlantic Refining	900	925	910
Borne-Scrymser	450	500	450
Buckeye Pipe Line	94	98	95
Chesebrough Mfg.	325	350	325
Colonial Oil	10	40	10
Continental Oil	450	475	450
Crescent Pipe Line	32	38	32
Cumberland P. L.	120	130	125
Eureka Pipe Line	195	205	195
Galena Signal Oil	132	137	135
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	125	135	125
Illinois Pipe Line	185	195	185
Indiana Pipe Line	95	98	94
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13⅛	14	13½
N. Y. Transit	180	190	180
National Transit	12½	13½	12½
Northern Pipe L.	94	98	97
Ohio Oil	300	305	305
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	40	45	40
Prairie Oil & Gas	415	425	430
Prairie Pipe Line	255	260	255
Solar Refining	290	310	300
Southern Pipe L.	170	180	175
South. Penn. Oil	280	290	285
S. W. Penn.	95	105	98
Stand. Oil of Cal.	218	223	225
Stand. Oil of Ind.	600	610	600
Stand. Oil of Kan.	450	470	460
Stand. Oil of Ky.	309	320	310
Stand. Oil of Neb.	500	525	500
Stand. Oil of N. J.	520	525	525
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	250	255	255
Stand. Oil of Ohio	425	450	425
Swan & Finch	95	105	95
Union Tank	85	88	85
Vacuum Oil	345	355	350
Washington Oil	26	30	26

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Friday Bid.
Aetna pf.	44	47	44
American Brass	222	227	222
Atlas Powder	140	150	140
Do pf.	84	88	84
Babcock & Wilcox	102	108	102
Bliss (E. W.)	325	400	325
Do pf.	75	83	75
Canadian Explos.	235	335	235
Do pf.	104	110	104
Can. Found's F.	140	150	140
Colt's Arms	60	61	60
Du Pont	230	..	230
Hercules	225	..	225
Do pf.	111	114	111
Niles-Bem't-Pond	116	119	116
Scovill Mfg.	405	450	405
Winchester Arms	700	..	700

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Friday Bid.
American Cigar	87	95	85
Do pf.	85	95	85
Conley Foil	200	250	200
J. S. Young	130	150	130
Do pf.	100	106	100
MacAndrews & F.	175	190	175
Do pf.	88	98	98
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	165	175	165
Do scrip	115	125	115
R. J. Reynolds	375	425	375
Do pf.	100	108	100

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.00	5.50
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½	6.00	5.50
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.50	6.00
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.25	5.75
Chicago & N. W.	1918-'23	4½	5.50	5.00
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1918-'27	4½@5	7.00	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	5.50	5.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.40	6.00
Dela. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.00	5.50
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½@5	6.75	6.00
Illinois Central	1918-'26	4½@5	5.60	5.00
Louis. & Nash.	1918-'23	5	5.75	5.00
Michigan Central	1918-'30	5	6.00	5.50
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Missouri Pacific	1918-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½@5	6.75	5.75
N. Y. Central	1918-'32	4½@5	6.25	5.50
Norfolk & West.	1918-'24	4½	5.60	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'25	4½@5	7.00	6.00
Penn. Gen. Fr'ht	1918-'23	4 @4½	5.50	5.00
St. L. Southwest.	1918-'26	4½@5	7.00	6.00
Seab. Air Line	1918-'26	5 @6	7.00	6.00
Southern Pacific	1916-'26	4½	6.00	5.50
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½@5	6.75	5.75

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—Twenty-two new incorporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $1,186,900 were chartered today. They include:

Star P. and V. Corp., commission merchants, $50,000; J. W. Blanco, W. P. Berrien, J. W. Mantilla, 108 Fulton St.

United Wharfage and Storage Co., Manhattan, $5,000; G. Olsen, T. Downs, E. N. Yates, 730 Kelly St.

Allied Chemical Exchange, Manhattan, $6,000; S. Albert, B. Cohen, S. A. Mattana, 611 West 113th St.

534-536 West 170th St. Realty Corp., Manhattan, $25,000; H. Cochrane, R. Rubenstein, C. L. Hubbell, 102 Edgecombe Av.

Toal-Wyoming-Van Guilder Const. Corp., Wyoming, $10,000; J. B. Robinson, R. W. and C. R. Toal, Wyoming.

Russian Steel Export Co., Manhattan, $200,000; J. P. Beal, H. W. McAteer, C. R. McElhany, 233 Broadway.

Dayton-Ohio Production Co., Manhattan, guns, firearms, explosives, airplanes, 8,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital $25,000; A. H. Glock, D. W. Morgan, E. K. Hanlon, 610 West 141st St.

Delorie Post Co., Manhattan, $100,000; G. L. Smith, Wm. Bastable, A. J. Delorie, 26 Cortlandt St.

Williams & Crowell Color Co., Manhattan, dyestuffs, 1,000 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $100,000; G. A. Reiss, T. M. and W. F. McDermott, 165 Broadway.

The Rose Bookbinding Co., Manhattan, $10,000; J. Rackowski, M. and L. Rosen, 403 Grand St.

William J. Yennie & Co., Manhattan, contracting and construction, $5,000; A. Pollak, P. G. and W. J. Yennie, 526 West 211th St.

Chic Realty Co., Manhattan, $8,000; I. Lowenrain, B. L. Karliner, M. Cohen, 116 Nassau St.

Seagate Tire and Rubber Co., Manhattan, $12,000; H. H. Jacobson, C. A. Weldon, S. Bernheim, 25 Nassau St.

Solid Black Dyers, Manhattan, fur business, $10,000; C. M. Rosenthal, M. M. Goldsmith, M. Horowits, 1,476 Broadway.

Greenbaum Lewis, Manhattan, handbags, pocketbooks and novelties, $10,000; O. Greenbaum, C. M. Lewis, S. Hirschfield, 150 Broadway.

A. Lubarsky & Sons, Manhattan, stock, bonds, goods, wares, and mdse., $500,000; A. L. Garbat, G. H. and A. E. Lubarsky, 452 Riverside Drive.

J. Storch Realty Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; S. Stember, I. and J. Storch, 628 Broadway.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Thomas J. Stack, Brooklyn, $5,000 to $15,000.

Church, Webb & Close, Manhattan, $30,000 to $60,000.

New York Thermometer Co., Manhattan, $2,000 to $20,000.

Max Kurzerok, Manhattan, $25,000 to $100,000.

Lilly Knit Silk Underwear Co., Manhattan, $2,000 to $10,000.

Lorraine Securities Corp., Manhattan, $100,000 to $900,000.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, $105,000,000 to $125,000,000.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Finesilver & Still Co., Manhattan.
Greenpoint Drug Co., Brooklyn.
Arthur A. Parks Pub. Co., Poughkeepsie.
Buffalo Cafe Co., Buffalo.

GAS CO. PASSES DIVIDEND.

Standard's Action Includes Payments on Common and Preferred Stock.

The Standard Gas Light Company, a subsidiary of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York, yesterday passed the semi-annual dividends on both the common and preferred stocks, thereby cutting down the income of the parent organization. The preferred stock disbursement usually ordered at this time was 3 per cent. The last common stock dividend paid was last June, amounting to three-fourths of 1 per cent. In 1916 the dividends totaled 3 per cent.

The Consolidated owns $4,096,100 of the Standard Company's $4,295,700 preferred, and $4,792,200 of the latter's $4,995,700 common. In 1917 the investment brought to the holding company's treasury $158,850, against $379,646 the year before. Abnormal operating costs is believed to have been the chief factor in causing the passing of the dividend.

FOOTWEAR FOR ITALIANS.

Official Supervision Over Materials Used and Styles.

The problem of providing footwear at reasonable prices for the civil population of Italy has been undertaken by the Italian Government working under the general supervision of the Ministry of War. The Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor is authorized to order manufacturers to make certain types of shoes at determined prices and to fix the quantity of such footwear in proportion to the capacity of each plant. Tanneries will be similarly regulated and supplies to shoe manufacturers will be authorized in accordance with their output.

This ministry will also determine, after consultation with the central footwear committee, the type of shoe to be made. It may also, with the approval of the Ministry of War, order a census of all materials not destined for military purposes, and requisition at a fixed price whatever hides are deemed necessary for the civil population.

It is further provided that shoe manufacturers producing for the civil population shall be obliged to stamp the selling price to the consumer on the outside of every shoe together with the maker's name. Even imported footwear must be so stamped.

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

Out-of-town buyers began to arrive in the city in some number just after the beginning of the new year. More of them will be here during the present week, and still more next week, when the meetings are to be held of the jobbing buyers of knit goods, dress fabrics, and notions, to be followed by that of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association. Uncertainties of one kind or another are facing the buyers, but there appears to be none as to the price levels. It seems to be taken for granted on all hands that prices will rule high at the end of the year. How far this will affect the buying inclination of the general public is the great question, for upon this will depend the volume of sales, a matter of prime importance for buyers to gauge. Up to date the high prices have not exercised the influence they are likely to in the future, because they have not yet been extended down to the ultimate consumer in full measure. A glance, even, at the figures of the retail stores for their white goods sales, which open up the year's offerings, shows that they are much lower in many instances than the cost of replacement of these goods in the primary markets.

But as against any hesitation which buyers may feel, for the reason stated or because of certain evident tendencies to economy, is the pretty general impression that unless goods are ordered promptly and early deliveries arranged for there is grave doubt as to whether they can be had when wanted. Transportation difficulties, which promise to increase rather than diminish in the months to come, are only one factor in this respect. Another, and a more serious one, is the inability of mills and workshops to produce the goods in view of the large demands on them for war purposes.

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Where Trouble Comes In.

It is possible that this last-mentioned circumstance will prove less formidable than it was. One great trouble during the last year was the sudden and spasmodic nature of the Government orders. It was, perhaps, unavoidable, but, none the less, it gave the mills much to worry over. Each successive expansion in the number of men required for military service meant a separate shifting at once from civilian to official work. This would not have been the case if the mills had been notified at the start about what quantity of materials would be called for. There is no doubt of the capacity of the woolen mills, for example, to turn out all the fabrics required for the expanded navy and for an army of a couple of million men or more, besides making all the civilian trade would call for. But this can only be done by mapping out the work in advance and by running full tilt on certain lines before taking up others. In fact, the easiest kind of work for woolen mills, and one for which the domestic ones are best adapted, is the making of large quantities of a few standard fabrics such as military requirements call for. Delays come when many patterns, in different weights and weaves and made of various kinds of wool and admixtures, are undertaken. Now that a pretty good idea is had of what additional stocks the Government will need, it is fair to presume that more opportunity will be given to adjust conditions so that civilian trade may also be provided for.

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Adjusting to New Conditions.

Among the many adjustments which the stress of war is producing, none is more interesting both to business men and to students of economics than the one determining the position of intermediaries or "middle men. This is applicable to nations no less than to individuals. In an ideal condition, such as would be the case were there a United States of the World, most articles might be manufactured in the countries where the raw materials were grown or otherwise produced, and the great bulk of shipments from one country to another would be of finished products. Imports and exports of raw materials would only occur where it was necessary to assemble them in combination with others not produced in the places to which the materials were sent. As things are, however, this is not possible. The varying degrees of intelligence, adaptability, and skill in different peoples, the differing standards of living among them, and the wide divergence in wages would be alone sufficient to prevent such a distribution of products. Added to these objections is, of course, the greater one contained in the need of nations as now constituted to be as nearly self-contained as possible, so as not to be at the mercy of others in case of war. Incidentally, all of them find it advisable to raise by import duties some of the money needed in carrying on their Governments. It being, therefore, impossible to have the kind of interchange of products which is ideal, the next best thing is to have it as direct as possible, so that raw materials shall come from the country of origin without intermediate stoppage to the country where they are to be manufactured. A great impetus has been given to this method during the war, and it is doubtful if the old methods will ever again prevail.

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Here the Middleman Stays.

Not so much progress is apparent so far as concerns doing away with intermediaries in strictly domestic trade, or even with regard to exports. Where attempts have been made, loud and indignant protests have followed from those whose business has been interfered with. The Government, in its orders for military purposes, has tried to deal with principals directly. Its success has been due to the fact that it has the power to take forcible possession of and operate any mill or factory whose products are deemed essential. The recognition of this is the reason why it has rarely been found necessary to exercise the power, but it should also in fairness be added that in many instances the spirit of patriotism has prompted compliance with official requests. In what price fixing has been done by the agents of the Government, intermediaries have not been considered, although as to foodstuffs there was a recognition when the profits along the line were limited. There is a little controversy now on over the effort to eliminate sugar brokers, and there is more or less apprehension by wool brokers that their business may be wiped out if price fixing of the product they deal in is decided on. In textile fabrics of one kind or another there have been merely spasmodic attempts to get rid of selling agencies and brokers, and these have been only in the case of branded or trade-marked articles. But the general tendency is to get rid of intermediaries unless they perform some real duty and do not charge too much for it. This is one of the phases of the conservation movement.

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The Boot on the Other Leg.

One by one the props are being knocked from under the dire predictions of the high tariff Cassandras who were foretelling of the vast quantities of made up German goods waiting at the wharves abroad to be dumped on these shores. It was shown some time ago that the stocks at Rotterdam awaiting shipment were less in value than $2,000,000 instead of the $200,000,000 stated, and that most of the goods consisted of toys, glass, and earthen ware and knicknacks. As soon as this was made clear, stories were circulated about the cotton goods factories in Germany working night and day, with the aid of women and children and prisoners of war, making articles cheaply, which were to be kept stored until they could be used to swamp the markets here. Among such articles were declared to be vast quantities of children's hose which used to be imported from Germany, but which are now made here. As against this now comes a statement from Washington showing that infants' cotton socks, which used to cost 72 cents per dozen in Germany have now advanced in price there to $11.52 per dozen, and that other cotton goods show similar advances. Thus, wash voiles, which used to cost 15 cents a yard, are now $2.88 a yard, and sateens have advanced to the same figure as against a former price of 59 cents a yard. A line as to the cost of woolen goods is given in the announcement that worsted cloth, which used to be 72 cents a yard, is now $9.60. These figures would seem to lay low the ghost of "dumping" which has been conjured up, and indicate that Germany will afford a good market or the sale of American goods after the war.

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Cotton and its Fabrics.

Although the takings of cotton by domestic mills are about a quarter of a million bales below those of last year and those by foreign spinners are close to 700,000 less also, the quotations of the article keep on an extremely high level. Thus far, there has been no sign of weakening on the part of holders, many of whom in the growing districts believe that the apex of prices has not yet been reached. They are convinced, in view of the large consumption by the mills, that more active buying must soon set in both for home and foreign account, and they are well enough off to afford to wait. The main difficulty in making sales recently has been because shipments by rail or otherwise have been so uncertain. Two possibilities disturb the cotton growers and holders. One is that because so much tonnage will be taken to send troops abroad quickly, there will not be much available for cotton shipments. The second is that the Government may yet be impelled to fix a price on next year's cotton crop. So far as the goods market is concerned there is little of note. The high levels of prices are well maintained, and the demand continues good, everything considered. An indication of the popular demand will be afforded by the results of the usual white goods sales now in progress. Thus far they have been very promising.

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Conditions in Wool and Woolens.

In wool, the chief matter of interest during the last week was the auction sale in Boston of Australian merinos. The amount disposed of was small, being only 4,736 bales, but it is only the first portion of consignments aggregating close to 50,000 bales. Before the sale, the general impression was that prices would be comparatively low because of the recent Government action regarding imports of wool after Dec. 15. Under this the Government is to have an option on all imported wools at a price 5 per cent. below the price on July 30. This, however, produced no effect so far as the auction was concerned, all the offerings bringing record prices. Statements continue to be put forth giving erroneous impressions on the wool situation. Thus, the other day, the Department of Agriculture was given as the authority for the statement that "more than the entire wool production of the United States will be used in clothing and outfitting our army." Now, the domestic wool production is about 290,000,000 pounds. For an army of 1,500,000 this would mean a consumption of nearly 200 pounds per man. This does not take into account the shoddy or reworked wool. With that added, it would mean that each soldier used up about 300 pounds of wool a year, or an average of 25 pounds per month. How he could do this unless he ate it is the problem.

The market for woolens continues strong in spite of the high prices. Buyers seem to be convinced that there will be no stocks to spare, because mills are not inclined to take on new accounts and are disposed to curtail the amount of orders they will take. This applies especially to fabrics for men's wear.

ONE PHASE OF THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

Probable Effects of New Measures and Tendencies on Store Merchandising.

More economical buying on the part of the public, which will inevitably tend toward curtailment of business in the large department stores in this city as well as elsewhere, and Government operation of the railroads of the country, which will involve necessary discrimination against the shipment of many commodities found to be in a broad sense nonessential to war needs, have made it imperative that department store managers reorganise their methods of merchandising to meet the new conditions which confront their industry.

"There is every reason to believe," said E. L. Howe, Executive Secretary of the National Retail Dry Goods Association yesterday, "that with the railroads of the country operated by the Government as one huge system under the able direction and supervision of Mr. McAdoo, the movement of freight in all parts of the country will be greatly improved. Still, it is not to be expected that anything like normal conditions in the general freight situation can be restored so long as the war lasts.

"Until peace has been attained the movement of large numbers of troops, the supplying of munitions plants and other war industries with raw materials and the shipping of these finished products to their various destinations will require a large percentage of the rolling stock of all the roads of the country, leaving a limited number of cars available for other freight.

"Under these conditions a priority list of commodities in the order of their necessity will have to be formed for the guidance of all concerned. It necessarily follows that many of the items in the regular stock of the large department stores will appear on this list, some of them probably pretty well toward the last.

"Some of these items will be goods which it has been the stores' policy in the past to buy on a hand-to-mouth basis. Others will be of the class bought months ahead. In either case the buying plan of the stores will have to be entirely reorganized. It will be necessary in every line to cover requirements further ahead into the future than has ever been done before. In view of this fact buying will, not only be done more carefully, but the tendency will be toward the more staple products.

"It also will be more desirable than ever before for merchants, wherever it is at all possible, to make connections with manufacturers in their own communities. The New York merchant will find it to his advantage in the matter of deliveries to patronize the New York manufacturer, the Philadelphia merchant to buy from the Philadelphia manufacturer, and so on throughout the country. In this way it may be possible in certain cases to continue lines which would otherwise have to be abandoned due to the freight situation.

"It is not improbable that the sale of a number of articles will have to be discontinued altogether. It is likely, however, that other commodities, more or less new to most of the stores, will be installed in place of those abandoned, and that the total volume of business in the course of a year may thus be maintained, or perhaps even increased.

"Should the spirit of economy throughout the country develop to such an extent as to manifest itself in a falling off in the demand for many necessary articles, the need for curtailment of running expenses will bring about further stopping of leaks and wastes in store operation. Already many abuses and bad practices have been abolished as a result of war conditions, but there is still room for improvement. Service, up to a certain point, is an asset, but beyond that point it becomes waste, and keen competition in the trade has resulted in many stores allowing extravagant practices to creep in for which there can be no justification in sound business reasoning. The opportunity for further improvement along these lines should be, and undoubtedly will be, welcomed and grasped by the entire retail trade.

"If business should be curtailed to such an extent that economics along these lines are not sufficient to meet the needs of the situation, it would then of course become necessary to reduce the sales force in proportion to the decreased need for sales people. This, however, is the last step which the stores generally would care to consider. The majority of their employes of this sort are women, and it would therefore not be so easy a matter for them to obtain other employment. These girls, who are mostly young and more or less inexperienced, could not jump around from one part of the country to another seeking work in munitions plants, and because of their experience and their physical qualifications they are not well suited to this kind of work even if they could get it.

"But that we will come to any such situation as this is highly improbable. It is neither the desire nor the intention of any one to cripple the country's commercial life, and thus break down the morale of the people at home, which is no less important than the morale of the soldiers in the field. Waste of any sort at this time is criminal, extravagance equally so, but there seems to be a general feeling, among business men and others the country over, that very extreme measures of economy, which after all are false economies, should be avoided.

"There seems to be no reason, therefore, for pessimism over future prospects. It is reasonably certain that living costs will be no higher, and through regulation and price fixing by the Government there is hope of their being lower very soon. On the other hand, it is equally certain that wages will continue to be high. Thus, with the money of the country largely in the hands of the people and in circulation, there is no reason why the volume of business during the year should not be good.

"The one most uncertain quantity in the present situation is in the matter of merchandise values. The year just ended has been one of speculation. There have been undue hoarding and manipulation, there have been misleading statements as to available supplies and various other forms of profiteering until confidence, one of the most necessary adjuncts to good business, has been severely shaken. The Government can correct much of this through price fixing and, should the need develop further, there is strong likelihood that other commodities besides food and war materials will be included in its price fixing program."

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Demand Rather Limited, but Prices Stay Firm and Unchanged.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Jan. 5.—The amount of business done among the Fall River printcloth mills this week has been rather small. With Tuesday being a legal holiday, business did not get into full swing till about Thursday, and the demand which was met was not keen. Some factors have bought very extensively of wide goods, and for the moment their needs are filled and they are little concerned about actual trading. Concerning narrow cloths, converters, and printers inquired about 27-inch goods and purchased a sufficient supply to last them for some time to come.

The mills have taken on a considerable amount of business for various counts of 38½-inch goods, and their machinery is so well confined that it is almost impossible to consider further orders. The Government has very extensive contracts for 36-inch and wider goods with the mills in this section. This business added to the amount of civil business already assumed will keep the Fall River mills busy for several months to come.

Manufacturers of sateens, twills, and other specialties continue to do a very fine business and their goods are being sold at high prices. The situation in fine goods is not encouraging. There is only a fair amount of business being done. Manufacturers of cotton yarns state they are doing a very comfortable business and are progressing fairly well in the matter of deliveries.

The total sales of cloth for the week are estimated at 110,000 pieces. The week closed with the demand for practically all styles rather limited but prices unchanged and firm.

RAW SILK MARKETS.

No Very Decided Change in Conditions in Any of Them.

The Japanese raw silk market has remained unchanged in price during the week just closed, though a better tone is reported as a result of the increased buying. Over 4,000 bales were taken by American buyers during the week, and, in view of this and the fact that visible stock has been reduced to 27,000 bales, higher prices would not come altogether as a surprise.

In the Canton market, according to cables received by A. P. Vila & Bros., Inc., of this city, prices have dropped a trifle, but are not yet sufficiently low to make them especially attractive to American buyers. Trading by manufacturers in this country has been light in this market, but a good demand from Lyons was again reported.

The Shanghai market reports very little demand for tsatlees and steam filatures, which are on too high a level for this market, because of the high exchange. Tussahs have been in great demand of late, and prices have gone up about 60 cents a pound. Singularly, most of the buying of tussahs has been by the Japanese manufacturers.

The Italian market continues very firm, with a good demand from the European manufacturers. But business with this country was again lacking in this city, owing to the holiday and the inventory season, manufacturers have shown little interest in raw silks. It is now reported that the Fuel Commissioner of New Jersey has closed about 170 silk mills in Paterson and vicinity, so little call for raw silk is expected in the next few days.

INQUIRY FOR GRAY GOODS.

Its Increase Regarded as Promise of More Active Trading.

While the amount of business actually transacted in the local gray goods market yesterday was not large, an encouraging increase in inquiries was reported and more active trading than has been seen of late is predicted for the present week. Particularly active yesterday was the request for early deliveries of sheetings wanted by the bag manufacturers, who have apparently not yet been turned from their quest for cotton goods by the decline that has occurred in burlap prices. January-April shipments of 4-yard sheetings were asked for yesterday, as were 36-inch 3 and 3.50-yard goods for the same shipments. A variety of 40-inch sheetings also was queried.

In the printcloths there has been a distinct firming up in prices in the last few days, and in certain parts of the market yesterday prices were refused for April-June deliveries that only recently were accepted by some sellers for spots. Notable among these were 38½-inch 64-60s, which sold for this month at 12 cents and for which bids of 11¾ cents were reported refused for shipment through the second quarter of the year.

Women's Clothing for Peru.

Because of the inability of French merchants in Peru to obtain merchandise from the manufacturers in their home country, the time appears to be ripe for the introduction of lines of American ready-to-wear garments for women. Already, according to information received by the Department of Commerce, inquiries have been received in Lima concerning the possibility of getting sample lines of these goods from the United States. The French houses in Lima until recently carried full lines of samples. Customers looked them over, selected the articles wanted, and after their measurements were taken their orders were forwarded to the factories. As a rule, the orders were accompanied by cash, and the Lima agent always accepted full responsibility for collections.

Wet Beans a Source of Loss.

While wet beans do not present a very serious problem to the average consumer, they are the source of a considerable loss to canners, according to J. W. McCall, Chairman of the Baked Bean Section of the National Canners' Association. In a recent bulletin to the members, Mr. McCall shows how it is possible to sustain an initial loss of $780 a carload on beans which contain an excess amount of moisture. Many beans are being sold to canners, he says, which contain from 24 to 30 per cent. moisture. This not only causes loss to the canner in the purchase of the beans, but in the cost of shipping them to the canneries.

NEIGHBORHOOD SHOP TAKES MUCH CARE

Different Kinds of Service Are Necessary to Make a Success of Such a Store.

"Pushing sales in a 'neighborhood store' isn't any more difficult than persuading the following of a large department store to buy," remarked the proprietor of a successful small department store in the Bronx. "The first thing to do is to learn your neighborhood thoroughly—types, inclinations, nationality, and individuals so far as possible. If it is done right, the keeper of the small store gets much closer to the wants and peculiarities of his customers than it is possible for the owner or manager of a large department store to do, and that in itself is no small asset.

"To the 'neighborhood' store more than to any other it is necessary to concentrate on the children's trade, continued the storekeeper. "And it is necessary to accentuate service—strange as it may seem, with a small store's lack of facilities—more than in a large emporium. Service is what keeps customers after it is won, and from the very nature of a 'neighborhood' store it is necessary to keep every customer possible. For every lost customer means so much income gone for good, and, as neighborhoods are sometimes clannish, even in New York, it might eventually mean the loss of considerable trade. This is a feature the big store does not have to reckon with in any degree.

"It won't do for the head of a 'neighborhood' shop to sit in a swivel chair and indulge in theories about conducting a business. Cost accounting, overhead expenses and delivery problems with him are minor matters, as they have been simplified at the start and expand but slowly in any event. But he must be a keen observer above all things and actively, go about.

"While I wouldn't encourage anybody to be a gossip, who but the active 'neighborhood' store man has such an excellent chance of seing that his credits are in good condition? Though, of course, credit must not be too much of a feature of the little store. A cash basis for the majority of customers with the rest not generally known, as far as it can be concealed, that any credit is allowed, is always safest at the start. After the store becomes well established and the neighborhood well known to the proprietor, it is better to grant credit judiciously and, as he will have first-hand information, instead of the word of a credit manager, he can feel his way rapidly and with but little danger of being fleeced.

"While a man can be his own credit manager, it would be the height of folly for him to be his own advertising manager unless he has already had experience along that line. I have noticed that the worst thing about the 'neighborhood' store, is its advertising when it is of the home-made kind, patched up by the merchant himself to save the pay of an advertising expert. If a 'neighborhood' store proprietor advertises only once in two weeks, or twice a month, let him seek the various bright young men about the city who call themselves 'advertising counsel,' or some such thing, and get an estimate on the job he wants done. Any one of them will do it reasonably and strive to please, to be retained in the position if possible. The results in nine cases out of ten will be better than those obtained by the merchant who knows nothing of advertising principles, or who thinks that having the store name in large type and a few platitudes about portions of his stock is advertising.

"He must beware, too, about confining his advertising to the small community papers issued by 'friendly' men, who usually describe the circulation of their sheet as something marvelous, remembering that the distribution of the usual class of small community paper is left largely to schoolboys or street urchins, who throw them around at doors promiscuously or, if tired, in alleys, to get rid of them. Crew managers can't keep an eye on such little chaps of devious ways, and usually there is no crew manager. Of course, not all community papers are so hazardous of their prospering as to employ such methods.

"The judicious 'neighborhood' store proprietor learns, if he does not already possess that information, what newspaper or newspapers have the largest circulation in his particular bailiwick, and uses them as occasion may demand; how often and at what times to advertise, being a matter for his judgment to decide. By using observation and discretion he can avoid waste circulation.

"Sometimes a merchant can get his patrons to help him advertise in a small way and as a side issue. I remember when I first moved into my neighborhood I bought up a considerable quantity of light-colored balloons and with a pencil outfit neatly inscribed in big black letters on them the following legend: 'Best Quality Children's Wear at Lowest Prices at The Blank Store,' with the address. These balloons were given to every child or parent who entered the store on a certain day and asked for one of them, the balloon distribution having been advertised previously. The toys made a great hit with the children, and for blocks they could be seen on the streets for about a week. I know that some of the children begged their parents to go out of the way to get them a balloon, and the advertising on the little globes got us considerable trade at small cost for, as I used the stencil after hours, with my two sons helping, I did not even have to pay a manufacturer to make up the balloons, but got them in a job lot.

"Speaking of the children, I have had many an idea that brought money to me by simply going about and keeping my eyes open. For instance, one day I noticed that an unusual number of rusty looking baby carriages were parked out in front of the various stores in the neighborhood, and within three days I had arranged a baby carriage sale at such tempting prices that I sold them all. I had found a need and catered to it, that was all, and that is a great deal in the 'neighborhood' store trade, as in any other, and the response is more instantaneous.

"To return to the matter of service. The more small accommodations the 'neighborhood' store can render to its patrons the more sure it is of retaining and gaining customers, and I have won many a resident of the community over by giving me a generous portion of his trade by being especially accommodating. While I don't do this, I know one successful small store that takes orders for coal and ice for its patrons, sends for the expressman when needed, free of charge, and acts as a sort of employment agency whenever its patrons need a domestic. There are a thousand ways to win and keep trade for the 'neighborhood' store, and it is an absorbing, as well as an interesting, business."

DEALINGS IN BROAD SILKS.

Cold Weather and Poor Travel Facilities Have Hindered.

Cold weather seems to have served to put more or less of a check on dealings in broad silks during the week just past. Traveling conditions have been such that fewer buyers from the more distant places are in town just now than there would be under ordinary circumstances. For the same reason, also, many houses have delayed sending out their roadmen until the weather moderates or traveling facilities show some signs of improvement.

There are, more and more, indications that the coming Spring season is to be one in which staple merchandise will play a leading part. A demand for such weaves as taffetas, satins, and foulards characterized the week's business. In the sheerer fabrics, georgette crêpe and crêpe de chine were the most sought.

There were some novelty weaves and trademark silks called for, especially by manufacturers of women's apparel, but as yet this business has been confined practically to trial orders. Many of these silks are being made up into garments which, if they prove popular, will result in a heavy business of this sort later on.

FREEZING LIME JUICE.

Experiments Designed to Save Freight and Other Charges.

An interesting report on West Indian experiments in freezing lime juice to save bulk in shipments was forwarded recently to the Department of Commerce by Consul Henry D. Baker, stationed in Trinidad, B. W. I. These experiments followed the presentation to the Department of Agriculture of Dominica, the chief lime-producing centre of the West Indies, of information concerning the concentration of cider in the United States by freezing. It was found that lime juice could be frozen under certain conditions without altering its essential properties for cordial purposes.

"In these experiments," continues Mr. Baker, "the juice was frozen in a glass jar, ice formed on the sides of the jar, gradually thickening until only a core of solid juice in the middle was left. This too finally became hard. The sides of the receptacle were then warmed and the solid mass removed and cut up into pieces of suitable size to put into a centrifugal machine, which, while whirling around, melted them in stages of known volume.

"The general conclusions of the experiments were that by such a process raw lime juice could be concentrated without affecting its properties, and that the saving in freight and other charges amounted to between 40 and 60 per cent., the actual amount depending on whether the juice was frozen once or twice."

In conclusion, Mr. Baker said that information had also been received of experiments in the Island of Nevis, in which the liquid was kept in vacuo by an air pump and in direct communication with a chamber of sulphuric acid. The resulting concentrated juice is said to retain the color and appearance of fresh juice and to be as thick as the dark brown product now made. When diluted with water it has all the flavor of fresh lime. The cordial was examined after two years and found to retain its characteristics.

FRENCH LACK TOBACCO.

Increased Consumption and Decreased Imports the Causes.

So much complaint has been made by the French public about the scarcity of smoking tobacco and cigarettes that the authorities have felt called upon to tell why. A statement has been issued to the French press telling of the enormous increase in the consumption of tobacco since the beginning of the war and the difficulties experienced by the manufacturers in obtaining leaf tobacco. The statement shows that from 1913 to 1916 the use of smoking tobacco increased 50 per cent. And the consumption of cigarettes rose nearly 30 per cent.

During the last few months the French Government has reserved for the troops at the front, in addition to the tobacco that is distributed gratuitously among the soldiers, considerable quantities of ordinary smoking tobacco and cigarettes that are either sent to the co-operative societies or sold to the soldiers. These supplies amount to about 25 per cent. of the supply of cigarettes and about 16 per cent. of the supply of smoking tobacco. Decreased shipments of leaf tobacco, due to ocean freight conditions, also play a part in the present shortage, particularly the lessened imports of American leaf. In order to even the distribution of available tobacco as much as possible the French Government is allotting it to the different places on the basis of 1916 sales. The allotment amounts to about two-thirds of the previous consumption.

French Like American Hardware.

American hardware is rapidly coming into favor in France, according to Consul G. A. Bucklin, who is at Bordeaux. Previous to the war, he says, hardware of British and other foreign manufacture monopolized the markets, but within the past three years American hardware has been introduced successfully and promises soon to become the foremost merchandise of its kind in the market. There are only a few shops now where American hardware cannot be bought, and the Bordeaux Consulate almost daily receives requests looking to the ultimate promotion of American export trade in these wares.

Turkish Turbans Coming In.

Whether it is due to the publicity now being given to peace negotiations between the Russians and the Teutonic allies or not, it is a fact that Turkish turbans are now being shown in the local millinery trade for early Spring wear as well as Russian ones. Among the other novelties now seen here are shapes made up of Georgette or faille silk, combined with togal hemp and set off with ribbons. Most of the other things seen in the market for the current season's wear have been more or less exploited in the last several weeks.

ANOMALIES IN MILLINERY.

One of Them, Is the Selling of Straw Hats in Zero Weather.

Commenting on the fact that, through the coldest weather this city has seen in many years if not ever, millinery departments in the retail stores were showing (and women were buying) satin and lisere hats and hats made entirely of straw, a writer in the current bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America has this to say:

"The limitations of space and of information, too, prevent the writer from reviewing the history of the function of clothes. But superficially one would say that clothes were first an article of utility and secondly a means of adornment. Not so millinery, if one were to consider present-day merchandising. Why were not fur hats and velvet hats dominating the departments last week? Just as surely as ulsters dominated the men's departments so should fur hats have dominated the women's departments. Think of trying to sell a man a straw hat with the thermometer 18 below zero! It sounds rather senseless to a mere man, but maybe some millinery merchandisers would think it a good stunt.

"Competition has forced the condition upon millinery departments and co-operation will remedy it. It is true that the able millinery merchandiser is constantly seeking something new to sell but cannot this something new be an article of utility as well as adornment? Would it not be more profitable if this were the case? Would not then the great majority of women (for the great majority of women are sensible) pay full price for their Spring millinery when they come into the department at the proper season of the year seeking such millinery, instead of getting them at a reduced price because the hats have been in the department so long that the salespeople are tired of them and take no interest in them?

"The buyer who said that he regards his merchandise as so much French pastry which is apt to sour if it remains on the shelves too long had the right idea. To seek something new constantly is the hope of profitable millinery merchandisers. But for the sake of those selfsame profits confine that something new to something seasonable, something stylish, and yet something serviceable, which will appeal to the great majority of your patronage rather than to the ultra few who want to be the talk of their set by appearing in furs up to their eyes and in straws down to their eyes!"

TOBACCO GROWING IN ITALY.

Government to Help by Giving Financial Aid to Planters.

In order to encourage the pursuit and development of native tobacco growing, the Italian Government in a recent decree, according to Consul David F. Wilber, in Genoa, has provided in its financial budget for giving assistance in money, under certain stipulations, to planters and others in the industry. Premiums are offered for the cultivation of tobacco ranging from 20 lire for each unit where the cultivation does not exceed 20 ares (1,076.44 square feet) to 2 lire per are if it exceeds 100 ares, always on condition that the area cultivated in cereals is not diminished.

It is further provided that the Government will co-operate, to the maximum amount of eight-tenths, in the total expense in the construction or adaptation of premises for curing and keeping tobacco, these premises to be proportionate in size to the area under cultivation.

There are other stipulations in the decree whereby provision is made for experimental cultivation of tobacco, for the storing of tobacco produced under special concessions, and for premiums to new organizations for carrying on tobacco culture.

The decree is to be in effect up to and including 1926.

Cold Affected Retail Business.

The volume of business in the local department stores during the last week is said to have been curtailed somewhat, and it is generally thought to have been entirely due to the severe weather conditions which have prevailed. With passenger service on the railroads rather disorganised, the out-of-town trade has been particularly limited. Some of the losses in volume from this source, however, were very nearly offset by the increased business in heavy wearing apparel. Sales of gloves and sweaters for both men and women, children's leggings and heavy mittens seem to have been unusually active. Heavy underwear for men, women, and children was also very much in demand.

Long Stockings Wanted for Men.

There is considerable demand in the highlands of Ecuador for long stockings with feet large enough for men, according to Commercial Attaché W. F. Montavon, who writes from Lima, Peru. The feet of these goods should be large enough to meet the needs of men who wear shoes of size 7, 8, or 9. The demand is due, he says, to the cold weather in these altitudes, which has caused the natives to acquire the habit of wearing long hose to keep warm. Stockings for the trade should be of natural-color cotton or wool and of the cheapest variety. Stockings of a similar nature doubtless could be sold also in Peru and Bolivia, where the hose of this type now in use are for the most part hand knit.

Wear Expected of Shoes.

It is very evident, according to authorities in the shoe trade in this city, that the thrift brought on by war conditions will result in a demand for shoes which will give the maximum of wear. Novelty colors and fancy styles, it is felt, will give place to practical shoes from which may be gotten the most service even though they may be a little less elegant in appearance. The condition that has prevailed for the last few years, which made the highest-priced lines the best sellers, it is generally agreed has gone, and moderate prices are predicted to be second in importance only to durability.

Bloomers of Wool Jersey Sought.

There has been a greatly increased call during the last week for women's bloomers made of wool jersey cloth, according to reports from several local manufacturers. It is pointed out by authorities in the trade that these garments are particularly desirable at this time because of their warmth. In colors, it is said that the trend is toward the darker shades, with navy blue and black among the leaders. Underskirts of this same fabric are also very much in demand just now, and the choice of colors here is about the same as in bloomers.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

TAFFETAS, Wash Satins.—36-inch, 40-inch, for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 257 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 1260.

Help Wanted.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, wanted; must also be assistant typist; salary to start $15; closed Saturday, open Sunday. N 144 Times.

BUYERS.—One of our large accounts requires two competent buyers, one for men's furnishings and gloves, and one for jewelry, leather goods, ribbons, stationery, and books. Apply by mail to Baer & Lilienthal, 1,150 Broadway.

LEDGER CLERK.—One who has had experience with purchase ledger; also checking, entering, and posting invoices, and to do general assisting work; good handwriting essential; state experience and salary. N 139 Times.

SALESMAN to handle strong popular-priced line of ladies' belts; Southern and Middle Western States; only those with following need apply; drawing account against commission. Address M. L., 234 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Bright, ambitious young man; one who is willing to work; unusual opportunity; salary and commission. Apply between 10 and 11, Rhodes, 103 William St.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

GALVESTON Mistrot & Adoue: C. O. Heath, domestics; C. T. Mills, women's cloaks, men's clothing, furn. goods; 520 Broadway, Continental.

CINCINNATI—Kline Bros. Co.: Miss M. Peel, coats, dresses; 404 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Miller Cloak Co.: S. Millar, mfr.'s cloaks; Flanders.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.: Miss C. H. Brown, women's wear; W. Lazarus, Jr., men's furn. goods; 356 4th Av.; Collingwood.

EASTON—Rose Millinery Co.: O. Gross, flowers, fancies, 621 Broadway.

KANSAS CITY—Hirsch Millinery Co.: Miss F. M. Drisdrig, millinery; 1,133 Broadway.

KNOXVILLE—M. Hart; dry goods, gen'l index; 366 5th Av.; Breslin.

LOS ANGELES—S. Goldberg, novelties, toys, jewelry; Union Square.

MILWAUKEE—Milwaukee Apparel Co.: L. Elsas, ready-to-wear; 864 5th Av.; Oregonian.

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co., T. S. Mayo, ready-to-wear, furs; 1,170 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Rose Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.

TOLEDO—Tod D. G. Co.; B. Munro, house furn. goods; 28 East 24th; Breslin.

TRENTON—Rose Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—Rosenthal Sloan Millinery Co.; G. M. Barnes, ribbons, velvets; 621 Broadway; Breslin.

WACO—Ranger Bros.: A. H. Green, women's, misses', children's ready-to-wear; 19 East 24th.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—G. M. McKelvey Co.; W. E. Warner, men's, boys' clothing, shoes, furn. goods; 1,270 Broadway.

JEWELRY SALES TO CUBA.

Americans Have a Good Opportunity in This Direction.

The first indication of what has been found by Special Agent S. W. Rosenthal of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who has been sent to Latin-American countries to study their possibilities as export markets for manufacturers of American jewelry, is contained in a report on Cuba that he has made to the bureau. In part, he says:

"Americans have two great advantages over their European competitors—their proximity to the market, since goods reach Havana in about three days after leaving New York City, and the lower duties paid on American goods. These reductions are substantial, amounting on articles made of gold, silver and platinum to 20 per cent., on gold-plated and silver-plated goods to 40 per cent., and on American watches to 60 per cent.

"But the American manufacturer should not get the impression that he can sell the Cuban jeweler any kind of goods at any prices. He will not find the trade at the pier anxiously awaiting his arrival. The local jeweler knows values, since he has received a thorough training in buying from all the markets of the world. It should also be kept in mind that the tastes of this market are decidedly different from those of the United States. They are European, which in most cases will mean the making up of special goods. The Cuban market, however, is of sufficient importance in many articles to warrant this. To the American manufacturer who seriously contemplates entering the export field with the idea of building up a permanent trade the island offers an excellent start. The market should prove profitable to him if he spends the time and the money to cater to it properly.

"There are several ways of selling goods in Cuba, but undoubtedly the best one is to send a salesman with a complete line of samples, either to cover the territory himself or to appoint a capable local representative. The language of the country is Spanish, but several of the important merchants also speak English. There are many substantial firms in the jewelry line, some of which have been established upward of forty years, working with a capital of more than $100,000.

"In general, the credit standing of the jewelry trade of Havana is good. No failures have been reported in the last few years, although when the European war started one firm experienced difficulties and settled with its creditors at 85 cents on the dollar. It is not advised, however, that credit should be extended indiscriminately. The financial standing of each house should be carefully investigated, just as would be done in the United States. Both Dun and Bradstreet have agencies in Havana, while most of the banks furnish credit information."

HENRY GLASS & CO.
44-46-48 West 36th St.
COATS & SUITS
Dependable Garments—Clever Designs.
MUTUAL GARMENT CO.
16-18-20 West 32nd St., N. Y. C.

The Premier Carpet House of America.
ROBBINS BROTHERS
Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums.
32 West 23rd Street, New York.

If you have an established trade in Cleveland and vicinity and you want it well represented, let us take care of it for you.
ANTHONY BROS., 1916 Carnegie Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
Mfg. Agents Ladies' and Gents' Wear. Best references.

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61 BROADWAY. Phone Rector 9450.
FINANCING of manufacturers and jobbers by advances on accounts and on merchandise.
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Auctioneers.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.
Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.,
332-341 Fourth Avenue, at 28th St.
LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Stocks, Plants
Van Praag & Co., 347 Broadway, Spring 3300
Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

Out-of-town buyers began to arrive in the city in some number just after **the beginning** of the new year. More **of them** will be here during the present week, and still more next week, when **the meetings** are to be held of the jobbing buyers of knit goods, dress fabrics, **and notions**, to be followed by **that of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association.** Uncertainties of one kind or another are facing the **buyers**, but there appears to be none **as to the price levels.** It seems to be **taken for granted on all hands that prices will rule high at the end of the year. How far this will affect the buying inclination of the general public is the great question, for upon this will depend the volume of sales**, a matter of prime importance for buyers to **gauge.** Up to date the high prices **have not exercised the influence they are likely to in the future, because they have not yet been extended down to the ultimate consumer in full measure. A glance, even, at the figures of the retail stores for their white goods sales, which open up the year's offerings, shows that they are much lower in many instances than the cost of replacement of these goods in the primary markets.**

But as against any hesitation which buyers may feel, for the reason stated or because of certain evident tendencies to economy, is the pretty general impression that unless goods are ordered promptly and early deliveries arranged for there is grave doubt as to whether they can be had when wanted. Transportation difficulties, which promise to increase rather than diminish in the months to come, are only one factor in this respect. Another, and a more serious one, is the inability of mills and workshops to produce the goods in view of the large demands on them for war purposes.

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Where Trouble Comes In.

It is possible that this last-mentioned circumstance will prove less formidable than it was. One great trouble during the last year was the sudden and spasmodic nature of the Government orders. It was, perhaps, unavoidable, but, none the less, it gave the mills much to worry over. Each successive expansion in the number of men required for military service meant a separate shifting at once from civilian to official work. This would not have been the case if the mills had been notified at the start about what quantity of materials would be called for. There is no doubt of the capacity of the woolen mills, for example, to turn out all the fabrics required for the expanded navy and for an army of a couple of million men or more, besides making all the civilian trade would call for. But this can only be done by mapping out the work in advance and by running full tilt on certain lines before taking up others. In fact, the easiest kind of work for woolen mills, and one for which the domestic ones are best adapted, is the making of large quantities of a few standard fabrics such as military requirements call for. Delays come when many patterns, in different weights and weaves and made of various kinds of wool and admixtures, are undertaken. Now that a pretty good idea is had of what additional stocks the Government will need, it is fair to presume that more opportunity will be given to adjust conditions so that civilian trade may also be provided for.'

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Adjusting to New Conditions.

Among the many adjustments which this stress of war is producing, none is more interesting both to business men and to students of economics than the one determining the position of intermediaries or middle men. This is applicable to nations no less than to individuals. In an ideal condition, such as would be the case were there a United States of the World, most articles might be manufactured in the countries where the raw materials were grown or otherwise produced, and the great bulk of shipments from one country to another would be of finished products. Imports and exports of raw materials would only occur where it was necessary to assemble them in combination with others not produced in the places to which the materials were sent. As things are, however, this is not possible. The varying degrees of intelligence, adaptability, and skill in different peoples, the differing standards of living among them, and the wide divergence in wages would be cause sufficient to prevent such a distribution of products. Added to these objections is, of course, the greater one contained in the need of nations as now constituted to be as nearly self-contained as possible, so as not to be at the mercy of others in case of war. Incidentally, all of them find it advisable to raise by import duties some of the money needed in carrying on their Governments. It being, therefore, impossible to have the kind of interchange of products which is ideal, the next best thing is to have it as direct as possible, so that raw materials shall come from the country of origin without intermediate stoppage to the country where they are to be manufactured. A great impetus has been given to this method during the war, and it is doubtful if the old methods will ever again prevail.

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Here the Middleman Stays.

Not so much progress is apparent so far as concerns doing away with intermediaries in strictly domestic trade, or even with regard to exports. Where attempts have been made, loud and indignant protests have followed from those whose business has been interfered with. The Government, in its orders for military purposes, has tried to deal with principals directly. Its success has been due to the fact that it has the power to take forcible possession of and operate any mill or factory whose products are deemed essential. The recognition of this is the reason why it has rarely been found necessary to exercise the power, but it should also in fairness be added that in many instances the spirit of patriotism has prompted compliance with official requests. In what price fixing has been done by the agents of the Government, intermediaries have not been considered, although as to foodstuffs there was a recognition when the profits along the line were limited. There is a little controversy now on over the effort to eliminate sugar brokers, and there is more or less apprehension by wool brokers that their business may be wiped out if price fixing of the product they deal in is decided on. In textile fabrics of one kind or another there have been merely spasmodic attempts to get rid of selling agencies and brokers, and these have been only in the case of branded or trade-marked articles. But the general tendency is to get rid of intermediaries unless they perform some real duty and do not charge too much for it. This is one of the phases of the conservation movement.

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The Boot on the Other Leg.

One by one the props are being knocked from under the dire predictions of the high tariff Cassandras who were foretelling of the vast quantities of made up German goods waiting at the wharves abroad to be dumped on these shores. It was shown some time ago that the stocks at Rotterdam awaiting shipment were less in value than $2,000,000 instead of the $200,000,000 stated, and that most of the goods consisted of toys, glass, and earthen ware and knicknacks. As soon as this was made clear, stories were circulated about the cotton goods factories in Germany working night and day, with the aid of women and children and prisoners of war, making articles cheaply, which were to be kept stored until they could be used to swamp the markets here. Among such articles were declared to be vast quantities of children's hose which used to be imported from Germany, but which are now made here. As against this now comes a statement from Washington showing that infants' cotton socks, which used to cost 72 cents per dozen in Germany have now advanced in price there to $11.52 per dozen, and that other cotton goods show similar advances. Thus, wash voiles, which used to cost 13 cents a yard, are now $2.88 a yard, and sateens have advanced to the same figure as against a former price of 20 cents a yard. A line as to the cost of woolen goods is given in the announcement that worsted cloth, which used to be 72 cents a yard, is now $9.60. These figures would seem to lay low the ghost of "dumping" which has been conjured up, and indicate that Germany will afford a good market for the sale of American goods after the war.

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Cotton and its Fabrics.

Although the takings of cotton by domestic mills are about a quarter of a million bales below those of last year and those by foreign spinners are close to 700,000 less also, the quotations of the article keep on an extremely high level. Thus far, there has been no sign of weakening on the part of holders, many of whom in the growing districts believe that the apex of prices has not yet been reached. They are convinced, in view of the large consumption by the mills, that more active buying must soon set in both for home and foreign account, and they are well enough off to afford to wait. The main difficulty in making sales recently has been because shipments by rail or otherwise have been so uncertain. Two possibilities disturb the cotton growers and holders. One is that because so much tonnage will be taken to send troops abroad quickly, there will not be much available for cotton shipments. The second is that the Government may yet be impelled to fix a price on next year's cotton crop. So far as the goods market is concerned there is little of note. The high levels of prices are well maintained, and the demand continues good, everything considered. An indication of the popular demand will be afforded by the results of the usual white goods sales now in progress. Thus far they have been very promising.

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Conditions in Wool and Woolens.

In wool, the chief matter of interest during the last week was the auction sale in Boston of Australian merinos. The amount disposed of was small, being only 4,736 bales, but it is only the first portion of consignments aggregating close to 50,000 bales. Before the sale, the general impression was that prices would be comparatively low because of the recent Government action regarding imports of wool after Dec. 15. Under this the Government is to have an option on all imported wools at a price 5 per cent. below the price on July 20. This, however, produced no effect so far as the auction was concerned, all the offerings bringing record prices. Statements continue to be put forth giving erroneous impressions on the wool situation. Thus, the other day, the Department of Agriculture was given as the authority for the statement that "more than the entire wool production of the United States will be used in clothing and outfitting our army." Now, the domestic wool production is about 290,000,000 pounds. For an army of 1,500,000 this would mean a consumption of nearly 200 pounds per man. This does not take into account the shoddy or reworked wool. With that added, it would mean that each soldier used up about 300 pounds of wool a year, or an average of 25 pounds per month. How he could do this unless he ate it is the problem.

The market for woolens continues strong in spite of the high prices. Buyers seem to be convinced that there will be no stocks to spare, because mills are not inclined to take on new accounts and are disposed to curtail the amount of orders they will take. This applies especially to fabrics for men's wear.

ONE PHASE OF THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

Probable Effects of New Measures and Tendencies on Store Merchandising.

More economical buying on the part of the public, which will inevitably tend toward curtailment of business in the large department stores in this city as well as elsewhere, and Government operation of the railroads of the country, which will involve necessary discrimination against the shipment of many commodities found to be in a broad sense nonessential to war needs, have made it imperative that department store managers reorganize their methods of merchandising to meet the new conditions which confront their industry.

"There is every reason to believe," said E. L. Howe, Executive Secretary of the National Retail Dry Goods Association yesterday, "that with the railroads of the country operated by the Government as one huge system under the able direction and supervision of Mr. McAdoo, the movement of freight in all parts of the country will be greatly improved. Still, it is not to be expected that anything like normal conditions in the general freight situation can be restored so long as the war lasts.

"Until peace has been attained the movement of large numbers of troops, the supplying of munitions plants and other war industries with raw materials and the shipping of these finished products to their various destinations will require a large percentage of the rolling stock of all the roads of the country, leaving a limited number of cars available for other freight.

"Under these conditions a priority list of commodities in the order of their necessity will have to be formed for the guidance of all concerned. It necessarily follows that many of the items in the regular stock of the large department stores will appear on this list, some of them probably pretty well toward the last.

"Some of these items will be goods which it has been the stores' policy in the past to buy on a hand-to-mouth basis. Others will be of the class bought months ahead. In either case the buying plan of the stores will have to be entirely reorganized. It will be necessary in every line to cover requirements further ahead into the future than has ever been done before. In view of this fact buying will not only be done more carefully, but the tendency will be toward the more staple products.

"It also will be more desirable than ever before for merchants, wherever it is at all possible, to make connections with manufacturers in their own communities. The New York merchant will find it to his advantage in the matter of deliveries to patronize the New York manufacturer, the Philadelphia merchant to buy from the Philadelphia manufacturer, and so on throughout the country. In this way it may be possible in certain cases to continue lines which would otherwise have to be abandoned due to the freight situation.

"It is not improbable that the sale of a number of articles will have to be discontinued altogether. It is likely, however, that other commodities more or less new to most of the stores, will be installed in place of those abandoned, and that the total volume of business in the course of a year may thus be maintained, or perhaps even increased.

"Should the spirit of economy throughout the country develop to such an extent as to manifest itself in a falling off in the demand for many necessary articles, the need for curtailment of running expenses will bring about further stopping of leaks and wastes in store operation. Already many abuses and bad practices have been abolished as a result of war conditions, but there is still room for improvement. Service, up to a certain point, is an asset, but beyond that point it becomes waste, and keen competition in the trade has resulted in many stores allowing extravagant practices to creep in for which there can be no justification in sound business reasoning. The opportunity for further improvement along these lines should be, and undoubtedly will be, welcomed and grasped by the entire retail trade.

"If business should be curtailed to such an extent that economics along these lines are not sufficient to meet the needs of the situation, it would then of course become necessary to reduce the sales force in proportion to the decreased need for sales people. This, however, is the last step which the stores generally would care to consider. The majority of their employes of this sort are women, and it would therefore not be so easy a matter for them to obtain other employment. These girls, who are mostly young and more or less inexperienced, could not jump around from one part of the country to another seeking work in munitions plants, and because of their experience and their physical qualifications they are not well suited to this kind of work even if they could get it.

"But that we will come to any such situation as this is highly improbable. It is neither the desire nor the intention of any one to cripple the country's commercial life, and this break down the morale of the people at home, which is no less important than the morale of the soldiers in the field. Waste of any sort at this time is criminal, extravagance equally so, but there seems to be a general feeling, among business men and others the country over, that very extreme measures of economy, which after all are false economies, should be avoided.

"There seems to be no reason, therefore, for pessimism over future prospects. It is reasonably certain that living costs will be no higher, and through regulation and price fixing by the Government there is hope of their being lower very soon. On the other hand, it is equally certain that wages will continue to be high. Thus, with the money of the country largely in the hands of the people and in circulation, there is no reason why the volume of business during the year should not be good.

"The one most uncertain quantity in the present situation is in the matter of merchandise values. The year just ended has been one of speculation. There have been undue hoarding and manipulation, there have been misleading statements as to available supplies and various other forms of profiteering until confidence, one of the most necessary adjuncts to good business, has been severely shaken. The Government can correct much of this through price fixing and, should the need develop further, there is strong likelihood that other commodities besides food and war materials will be included in its price fixing program."

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Demand Rather Limited, but Prices Stay Firm and Unchanged.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Jan. 5.—The amount of business done among the Fall River printcloth mills this week has been rather small. With Tuesday being a legal holiday, business did not get into full swing till about Thursday, and the demand which was met was not keen. Some factors have bought very extensively of wide goods, and for the moment their needs are filled and they are little concerned about actual trading. Concerning narrow cloths, converters, and printers inquired about 27-inch goods and purchased a sufficient supply to last them for some time to come.

The mills have taken on a considerable amount of business for various counts of 38½-inch goods, and their machinery is so well confined that it is almost impossible to consider further orders. The Government has very extensive contracts for 36-inch and wider goods with the mills in this section. This business added to the amount of civil business already assumed will keep the Fall River mills busy for several months to come.

Manufacturers of sateens, twills, and other specialties continue to do a very fine business and their goods are being sold at high prices. The situation in fine goods is not encouraging. There is only a fair amount of business being done. Manufacturers of cotton yarns state they are doing a very comfortable business and are progressing fairly well in the matter of deliveries.

The total sales of cloth for the week are estimated at 110,000 pieces. The week closed with the demand for practically all styles rather limited but prices unchanged and firm.

RAW SILK MARKETS.

No Very Decided Change in Conditions in Any of Them.

The Japanese raw silk market has remained unchanged in price during the week just closed, though a better tone is reported as a result of the increased buying. Over 4,000 bales were taken by American buyers during the week, and, in view of this and the fact that visible stock has been reduced to 27,000 bales, higher prices would not come altogether as a surprise.

In the Canton market, according to cables received by A. P. Villa & Bros., Inc., of this city, prices have dropped a trifle, but are not yet sufficiently low to make them especially attractive to American buyers. Trading by manufacturers in this country has been light in this market, but a good demand from Lyons was again reported.

The Shanghai market reports very little demand for tsatlees and steam filatures, which are on too high a level for this market, because of the high exchange. Tussahs have been in great demand of late, and prices have gone up about 60 cents a pound. Singularly, most of the buying of tussahs has been by the Japanese manufacturers.

The Italian market continues very firm, with a good demand from the European manufacturers, but business with this country was again lacking. In this city, owing to the holiday and the inventory season, manufacturers have shown little interest in raw silks. It is now reported that the Fuel Commissioner of New Jersey has closed about 150 silk mills in Paterson and vicinity, so little call for raw silk is expected in the next few days.

INQUIRY FOR GRAY GOODS.

Its Increase Regarded as Promise of More Active Trading.

While the amount of business actually transacted in the local gray goods market yesterday was not large, an encouraging increase in inquiries was reported and more active trading than has been seen of late is predicted for the present week. Particularly active yesterday was the request for early deliveries of sheetings wanted by the bag manufacturers, who have apparently not yet been turned from their quest for cotton goods by the decline that has occurred in burlap prices. January-April shipments of 4-yard sheetings were asked for yesterday, as were 36-inch 3 and 3.50-yard goods for the same shipments. A variety of 40-inch sheetings also was queried.

In the printcloths there has been a distinct firming up in prices in the last few days, and in certain parts of the market yesterday prices were refused for April-June deliveries that only recently were accepted by some sellers for spots. Notable among these were 38½-inch 64-60s, which sold for this month at 12 cents and for which bids of 11¾ cents were reported refused for shipment through the second quarter of the year.

Women's Clothing for Peru.

Because of the inability of French merchants in Peru to obtain merchandise from the manufacturers in their home country, the time appears to be ripe for the introduction of lines of American ready-to-wear garments for women. Already, according to information received by the Department of Commerce, inquiries have been received in Lima concerning the possibility of getting sample lines of these goods from the United States. The French houses in Lima until recently carried full lines of samples. Customers looked them over, selected the articles wanted, and after their measurements were taken their orders were forwarded to the factories. As a rule, the orders were accompanied by cash, and the Lima agent always accepted full responsibility for collections.

Wet Beans a Source of Loss.

While wet beans do not present a very serious problem to the average consumer, they are the source of a considerable loss to canners, according to J. W. McCall, Chairman of the Baked Bean Section of the National Canners' Association. In a recent bulletin to the members, Mr. McCall shows how it is possible to sustain an initial loss of $780 a carload on beans which contain an excess amount of moisture. Many beans are being sold to canners, he says, which contain from 24 to 30 per cent. moisture. This not only causes loss to the canner in the purchase of the beans, but in the cost of shipping them to the canneries.

NEIGHBORHOOD SHOP TAKES MUCH CARE

Different Kinds of Service Are Necessary to Make a Success of Such a Store.

"Pushing sales in a 'neighborhood' store isn't any more difficult than persuading the following of a large department store to buy," remarked the proprietor of a successful small department store in the Bronx. "The first thing to do is to learn your neighborhood thoroughly—types, inclinations, nationality, and individuals so far as possible. If it is done right, the keeper of the small store gets much closer to the wants and peculiarities of his customers than it is possible for the owner or manager of a large department store to do, and that in itself is no small asset.

"In the 'neighborhood' store more than in any other it is necessary to concentrate on the children's trade," continued the storekeeper. "And it is necessary to accentuate service—strange as it may seem, with a small store's lack of facilities—more than in a large emporium. Service is what keeps custom after it is won, and from the very nature of a 'neighborhood' store it is necessary to keep every customer possible. For every lost customer means so much income gone for good, and, as neighborhoods are sometimes clannish, even in New York, it might eventually mean the loss of considerable trade. This is a feature the big store does not have to reckon with in any degree.

"It won't do for the head of a 'neighborhood' shop to sit in a swivel chair and indulge in theories about conducting a business. Cost accounting, overhead expenses and delivery problems with him are minor matters, as they have been simplified at the start and expand but slowly in any event. But he must be a keen observer above all things and actively go about.

"While I wouldn't encourage anybody to be a gossip, who but the active 'neighborhood' store man has such an excellent chance of seeing that his credits are in good condition? Though, of course, credit must not be too much of a feature of the little store. A cash basis for the majority of customers with the fact not generally known, as far as it can be concealed, that any credit is allowed is always safest at the start. After the store becomes well established and the neighborhood well known to the proprietor, it is better to grant credit judiciously and, as he will have first-hand information, instead of the word of a credit manager, he can feel his way rapidly and with but little danger of being stung.

"While a man can be his own credit manager, it would be the height of folly for him to be his own advertising manager, unless he has already had experience along that line. I have noticed that the worst thing about the 'neighborhood' store is its advertising when it is of the home-made kind, patched up by the merchant himself to save the pay of an advertising expert. If a 'neighborhood' store proprietor advertises only once in two weeks, or twice a month, let him seek the various bright young men about the city who call themselves 'advertising counsel,' or some such thing, and get an estimate on the job he wants done. Any one of them will do it reasonably and agree to forget, to be retained in the position if possible. The results in nine cases out of ten will be better than those obtained by the merchant who knows nothing of advertising principles, or who thinks that having the store name in large type and a few platitudes about portions of his stock is advertising.

"He must beware, too, about confining his advertising to the small community papers issued by 'friendly' men, who usually describe the circulation of their sheet as something marvelous, remembering that the distribution of the usual type of small community paper is left largely to schoolboys or street urchins, who throw them around at doors promiscuously or, if tired, in alleys, to get rid of them. Crew managers can't keep an eye on such little chaps of devious ways, and usually there is no crew manager. Of course, not all community papers are so hazardous of their prosperity as to employ such methods.

"This judicious 'neighborhood' store proprietor learns, if he does not already possess that information, what newspaper or newspapers have the largest circulation in his particular bailiwick, and uses them as occasion may demand; how often and at what times to advertise being a matter for his judgment to decide. By using observation and discrimination he can avoid waste circulation.

"Sometimes a merchant can get his patrons to help him advertise in a small way, and as a side issue. I remember when I first moved into my neighborhood I bought up a considerable quantity of light-colored balloons and with a stencil outfit neatly inscribed in big black letters on them the following legend: 'Best Quality Children's Wear at Lowest Prices at The Blank Store,' with the address. These balloons were given to every child or parent who entered the store on a certain day and asked for one of them, the balloon distribution having been advertised previously. The toys made a great hit with the children, and for blocks they could be seen on the streets for about a week. I know that some of the children begged their parents to go out of the way to get them a balloon, and the advertising on the little globes got us considerable trade at small cost for, as I used the stencil after hours, with my two sons helping, I did not even have to pay a manufacturer to make up the balloons, but got them in a job lot.

"Speaking of the children, I have had many an idea that brought money to me by simply going about and keeping my eyes open. For instance, one day I noticed that an unusual number of rusty looking baby carriages were parked out in front of the various stores in the neighborhood, and within three days I had arranged a baby carriage sale at such tempting prices that I sold them all. I had found a need and catered to it, that was all, and that is a great deal in the 'neighborhood' store trade, as in any other, and the response is more instantaneous.

"To return to the matter of service. The more small accommodations the 'neighborhood' store can render to its patrons the more sure it is of retaining and gaining customers, and I have won many a resident of the community over by giving me a generous portion of his trade by being especially accommodating. While I don't do this, I know one successful small store that takes orders for coal and ice for its patrons, sends for the expressman when needed, free of charge, and acts as a sort of employment agency whenever its patrons need a domestic. There are a thousand ways to win and keep trade for the 'neighborhood' store, and it is an absorbing, as well as an interesting, business."

DEALINGS IN BROAD SILKS.

Cold Weather and Poor Travel Facilities Have Hindered.

Cold weather seems to have served to put more or less of a check on dealings in broad silks during the week just past. Traveling conditions have been such that fewer buyers from the more distant places are in town just now than there would be under ordinary circumstances. For the same reason, also, many houses have delayed sending out their readmen until the weather moderates or traveling facilities show some signs of improvement.

There are, more and more, indications that the coming Spring season is to be one in which staple merchandise will play a leading part. A demand for such weaves as taffetas, satins, and foulards characterized the week's business. In the sheerer fabrics, georgette crêpe and crêpe de chine were the most sought.

There were some novelty weaves and trademark silks called for, especially by manufacturers of women's apparel, but as yet this business has been confined practically to trial orders. Many of these silks are being made up into garments which, if they prove popular, will result in a heavy business of this sort later on.

FREEZING LIME JUICE.

Experiments Designed to Save Freight and Other Charges.

An interesting report on West Indian experiments in freezing lime juice to save bulk in shipments was forwarded recently to the Department of Commerce by Consul Henry D. Baker, stationed in Trinidad, B. W. I. These experiments followed the presentation to the Department of Agriculture of Dominica, the chief lime-producing centre of the West Indies, of information concerning the concentration of cider in the United States by freezing. It was found that lime juice could be frozen under certain conditions without altering its essential properties for cordial purposes.

"In these experiments," continues Mr. Baker, "the juice was frozen in a glass jar, ice formed on the sides of the jar, gradually thickening until only a core of solid juice in the middle was left. This too finally became hard. The sides of the receptacle were then warmed and the solid mass removed and cut up into pieces of suitable size to put into a centrifugal machine, which, while whirling around, melted them in stages of known volume.

"The general conclusions of the experiments were that by such a process raw lime juice could be concentrated without affecting its properties, and that the saving in freight and other charges amounted to between 40 and 60 per cent., the actual amount depending on whether the juice was frozen once or twice."

In conclusion, Mr. Baker said that information had also been received of experiments in the Island of Nevis, in which the liquid was kept in vacuo by an air pump and in direct communication with a chamber of sulphuric acid. The resulting concentrated juice is said to retain the color and appearance of fresh juice and to be as thick as the dark brown product now made. When diluted with water it has all the flavor of fresh lime. The cordial was examined after two years and found to retain its characteristics.

FRENCH LACK TOBACCO.

Increased Consumption and Decreased Imports the Causes.

So much complaint has been made by the French public about the scarcity of smoking tobacco and cigarettes that the authorities have felt called upon to tell why. A statement has been issued to the French press telling of the enormous increase in the consumption of tobacco since the beginning of the war and the difficulties experienced by the manufacturers in obtaining leaf tobacco. The statement shows that from 1912 to 1916 the use of smoking tobacco increased 50 per cent. and the consumption of cigarettes rose nearly 30 per cent.

During the last few months the French Government has reserved for the troops at the front, in addition to the tobacco that is distributed gratuitously among the soldiers, considerable quantities of ordinary smoking tobacco and cigarettes that are either sent to the co-operative societies or sold to the soldiers. These supplies amount to about 25 per cent. of the supply of cigarettes and about 16 per cent. of the supply of smoking tobacco. Decreased shipments of leaf tobacco, due to ocean freight conditions, also play a part in the present shortage, particularly the lessened imports of American leaf. In order to even the distribution of available tobacco as much as possible the French Government is allotting it to the different places on the basis of 1916 sales. The allotment amounts to about two-thirds of the previous consumption.

French Like American Hardware.

American hardware is rapidly coming into favor in France, according to Consul G. A. Bucklin, who is at Bordeaux. Previous to the war, he says, hardware of British and other foreign manufacture monopolized the markets, but within the past three years American hardware has been introduced successfully and promises soon to become the foremost merchandise of its kind in the market. There are only a few shops now where American hardware cannot be bought, and the Bordeaux Consulate almost daily receives requests looking to the ultimate promotion of American export trade in these wares.

Turkish Turbans Coming In.

Whether it is due to the publicity now being given to peace negotiations between the Russians and the Teutonic allies or not, it is a fact that Turkish turbans are now being shown in the local millinery trade for early Spring wear as well as Russian ones. Among the other novelties now seen here are shapes made up of Georgette or faille silk, combined with tegal hemp and set off with ribbons. Most of the other things seen in the market for the current season's wear have been more or less exploited in the last several weeks.

ANOMALIES IN MILLINERY.

One of Them Is the Selling of Straw Hats in Zero Weather.

Commenting on the fact that, through the coldest weather this city has seen in many years if not ever, millinery departments in the retail stores were showing (and women were buying) satin and lisere hats and hats made entirely of straw, a writer in the current bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America has this to say:

"The limitations of space and of information, too, prevent the writer from reviewing the history of the function of clothes. But superficially one would say that clothes were first an article of utility and secondly a means of adornment. Not so millinery, if one were to consider present-day merchandising. Why were not fur hats and velvet hats dominating the departments last week? Just as surely as ulsters dominated the men's departments so should fur hats have dominated the women's departments. Think of trying to sell a man a straw hat with the thermometer 12 below zero! It sounds rather senseless to a mere man, but maybe some millinery merchandisers would think it a good stunt.

"Competition has forced the condition upon millinery departments and co-operation will remedy it. It is true that the able millinery merchandiser is constantly seeking something new to sell but cannot this something new be an article of utility as well as adornment? Would it not be more profitable if this were the case? Would not then the great majority of women (for the great majority of women are sensible) pay full price for their Spring millinery when they come into the department at the proper season of the year seeking such millinery, instead of getting them at a reduced price because the hats have been in the department so long that the salespeople are tired of them and take no interest in them?

"The buyer who said that he regards his merchandise as so much French pastry which is apt to sour if it remains on the shelves too long had the right idea. To seek something new constantly is the hope of profitable millinery merchandisers. But for the sake of those selfsame profits confine that something new to something seasonable, something stylish, and yet something serviceable, which will appeal to the great majority of your patronage rather than to the ultra few who want to be the talk of their set by appearing in furs up to their eyes and in straws down to their eyes."

TOBACCO GROWING IN ITALY.

Government to Help by Giving Financial Aid to Planters.

In order to encourage the pursuit and development of native tobacco growing, the Italian Government in a recent decree, according to Consul General David F. Wilber, in Genoa, has provided in its financial budget for giving assistance in money, under certain stipulations, to planters and others in the industry. Premiums are offered for the cultivation of tobacco ranging from 20 lire for each unit where the cultivation does not exceed 20 ares (1,076.44 square feet) to 2 lire per are if it exceeds 100 ares, always on condition that the area cultivated in cereals is not diminished.

It is further provided that the Government will co-operate, to the maximum amount of eight-tenths, in the total expense in the construction or adaptation of premises for curing and keeping tobacco, these premises to be proportionate in size to the area under cultivation.

There are other stipulations in the decree whereby provision is made for experimental cultivation of tobacco, for the storing of tobacco produced under special concessions, and for premiums to new organizations for carrying on tobacco culture.

The decree is to be in effect up to and including 1926.

Cold Affected Retail Business.

The volume of business in the local department stores during the last week is said to have been curtailed somewhat, and it is generally thought to have been entirely due to the severe weather conditions which have prevailed. With passenger service on the railroads rather disorganized, the out-of-town trade has been particularly limited. Some of the losses in volume from this source, however, were very nearly offset by the increased business in heavy wearing apparel. Sales of gloves and sweaters for both men and women, children's leggings and heavy mittens seem to have been unusually active. Heavy underwear for men, women, and children was also very much in demand.

Long Stockings Wanted for Men.

There is considerable demand in the highlands of Ecuador for long stockings with feet large enough for men, according to Commercial Attaché W. F. Montavon, who writes from Lima, Peru. The feet of these goods should be large enough to meet the needs of men who wear shoes of size 7, 8, or 9. The demand is due, he says, to the cold weather in these altitudes, which has caused the natives to acquire the habit of wearing long hose to keep warm. Stockings for this trade should be of natural-color cotton or wool and of the cheapest variety. Stockings of a similar nature doubtless could be sold also in Peru and Bolivia, where the hose of this type now in use are for the most part hand knit.

Wear Expected of Shoes.

It is very evident, according to authorities in the shoe trade in this city, that the thrift brought on by war conditions will result in a demand for shoes which will give the maximum of wear. Novelty colors and fancy styles, it is felt, will give place to practical shoes from which may be gotten the most service even though they may be a little less elegant in appearance. The condition that has prevailed for the last few years, which made the highest-priced lines the best sellers, it is generally agreed has gone, and moderate prices are predicted to be second in importance only to durability.

Bloomers of Wool Jersey Sought.

There has been a greatly increased call during the last week for women's bloomers made of wool jersey cloth, according to reports from several local manufacturers. It is pointed out by authorities in the trade that these garments are particularly desirable at this time because of their warmth. In colors, it is said that the trend is toward the darker shades, with navy blue and black among the leaders. Underskirts of this same fabric are also very much in demand just now, and the choice of colors here is about the same as in bloomers.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

TAFFETAS, Wash Satins, 36-inch, 40-inch, for immediate delivery. Richmond Hayman, 257 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 1300.

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BOOKKEEPER—Experienced, wanted; night also be assistant typist; salary to start $15; closed Saturday, open Sunday. N 144 Times.

BUYERS—One of our large accounts requires two competent buyers, one for men's furnishings and gloves, and one for jewelry, leather goods, ribbons, stationery, and notions. Apply by mail to Baer & Lilienthal, 1,150 Broadway.

LEDGER CLERK.—One who has had experience with purchase ledger, also checking, entering, and posting invoices, and to do general clerking work; good handwriting essential; state experience and salary. N 139 Times.

SALESMAN to handle strong popular-priced line of ladies' belts; Southern and Middle Western States; only those with following need apply; drawing account against commission. Address M. L., 254 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Bright, ambitious young man; one who is willing to work; unusual opportunity; salary and commission. Apply between 10 and 11, Rhodes, 103 William St.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

GALVESTON—Mierse & Wedge; H. O. Smith, domestics; C. T. Mills, women's cloaks, men's clothing, furs, goods; 320 Broadway, Continental.

CINCINNATI—Kline Bros. Co.; Miss M. Teal, coats, dresses; 404 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Miller Cloak Co.; S. Miller, mfr., cloaks; Flanders.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; Miss C. H. Brown, women's wear; F. Lazarus, Jr., men's furs, goods; 220 4th Av.; Collingwood.

EASTON—Ross Millinery Co.; O. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.

KANSAS CITY—Hirsch Millinery Co.; Miss F. M. Priestley, millinery; 1,133 Broadway.

KNOXVILLE—M. Bart; dry goods, gent's furns.; 905 5th Av.; Breslin.

LOS ANGELES—S. Goldberg, novelties, toys, jewelry; Union Square.

MILWAUKEE—Milwaukee Apparel Co.; L. Elsas, ready-to-wear; 364 5th Av.; Georgian.

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; T. S. Mayer, ready-to-wear, furs; 1,170 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Rose Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.

TOLEDO—Tom D. C. Co.; E. Munro, house furn. goods; 23 East 26th; Breslin.

TORONTO—Rose Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—Rosenthal Sloan, Millinery Co.; G. M. Barnes, ribbons, velvets; 621 Broadway; Breslin.

WACO—Sanger Bros.; A. B. Gross, women's, misses', children's ready-to-wear; 19 East 26th.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—G. M. McKelvey Co.; W. E. Warner, men's, boys' clothing, shoes, furn. goods; 1,270 Broadway.

JEWELRY SALES TO CUBA.

Americans Have a Good Opportunity in This Direction.

The first indication of what has been found by Special Agent R. W. Rosenthal of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who has been sent to Latin-American countries to study their possibilities as export markets for manufacturers of American jewelry, is contained in a report on Cuba that he has made to the bureau. In part, he says:

"Americans have two great advantages over their European competitors—their proximity to the market, since goods reach Havana in about three days after leaving New York City, and the lower duties paid on American goods. These reductions are substantial, amounting on articles made of gold, silver and platinum to 20 per cent., on gold-plated and silver-plated goods 30 per cent., and on American watches 40 per cent.

"But the American manufacturer should not get the impression that he can sell the Cuban jeweler any kind of goods at any prices. He will not find the trade at the pier anxiously awaiting his arrival. The local jeweler knows values, since he has received a thorough training in buying from all the markets of the world. It should also be kept in mind that the tastes of this market are decidedly different from those of the United States. They are European, which in most cases will mean the making up of special goods. The Cuban market, however, is of sufficient importance in many articles to warrant this. To the American manufacturer who seriously contemplates entering the export field with the idea of building up a permanent trade the island offers an excellent start. The market should prove profitable to him if he spends the time and the money to cater to it properly.

"There are several ways of selling goods in Cuba, but undoubtedly the best one is to send a salesman with a complete line of samples, either to cover the territory himself or to appoint a capable local representative. The language of the country is Spanish, but several of the important merchants also speak English. There are many substantial firms in the jewelry line, some of which have been established upward of forty years, working with a capital of more than $100,000.

"In general, the credit standing of the jewelry trade of Havana is good. No failures have been reported in the last few years, although when the European war started one firm experienced difficulties and settled with its creditors at 85 cents on the dollar. It is not advised, however, that credit should be extended indiscriminately. The financial standing of each house should be carefully investigated, just as would be done in the United States. Both Dun and Bradstreet have agencies in Havana, while most of the banks furnish credit information."

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BIG GERMAN SCHEME OF POST-WAR TRADE

Vast Expansion of Shipping Industries Has Already Been Begun.

ARMY TO BE MADE A FACTOR

Demobilization to be Effected So as to Serve the Purposes of "Transition Economics."

How Germany's business interests are steadily preparing for a strenuous battle for the world's trade after the end of the war is a subject frequently mentioned in cabled reports from European cities. Articles found in copies of German newspapers recently reaching London contain some details about the German trade plans not included in the cablegrams.

At the conference of representatives of German, Austrian, and Hungarian industrial associations, held in Hamburg and briefly noted in an Amsterdam cablegram of Nov. 17, the principal subject of discussion was "the sea interests of the Central Powers." Addresses were delivered by Herr Auspitzer of the Austrian Lloyd, Herr Kovacs of the Adria Line, and Herr Huldermann of the Hamburg-American Line.

As regards Herr Huldermann's speech, the Hamburg correspondent of the Kölnische Zeitung says that it cannot be fully reported, as most of what he said was not intended to go beyond his "restricted audience." But the German reports of the conference indicate the lines upon which the German shipping interests are working. They argue, on the one hand, that it is of vital importance to restore, in the act of concluding peace, the international status of German shipping. On the other hand, they assert that Austrian and Hungarian shipping must be firmly bound to German shipping. As Herr Huldermann put it, Germany and her allies "may occasionally be divided on the march, but must be united in the battle." He declared that the Central Powers must recover every trade position in which they were established before the war, and that they must even extend their former claims to "equal rights"—for example, in Italian shipping and in Morocco.

Herr Huldermann disclosed the fact that it was proposed to effect the demobilisation of the Germany army in such a way as immediately to serve the purposes of "transition economics"—that is to say, the reconstruction of industry and especially the rapid importation of raw materials. The details are not published, but Herr Huldermann said that by these methods Germany would be able to achieve very much even with a small amount of tonnage. Herr Huldermann and the other speakers welcomed enthusiastically a suggestion which they attribute to Sidney Webb, that in the period after the war all the raw materials of the world should be controlled by an international pool. Herr Huldermann said that the great objects of German shipping were "the restoration of freedom of trading and traffic, and the recovery of freedom of movement in all enemy countries."

It appears that the representative of the Austrian Lloyd insisted that the Central Powers would have to be careful not to provoke reprisals by their own "nationalistic" measures. In this connection he criticised the German attempt to supplant Lloyd's, and the various proposals for the Germanization of insurance and reinsurance and centralized control of international travel.

Increase in Shipping Capital.

The Berlin Tageblatt publishes some details of the development of the German shipbuilding yards, showing that in 1916 and 1917 all the private yards, except some of the largest, like the Vulkan concern, increased their capital. Blohm & Voss of Hamburg raised their capital from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000, and the Howaldt yards at Kiel raised theirs from $1,000,000 to $2,500,000. In other respects the German concerns have anticipated the bill for the reconstruction of the German mercantile marine. The Hamburg-American Line and the Allgemeine Elektricitäts Gesellschaft have founded the new Hamburg Shipbuilding Company, and among the new establishments and projects are two at Lübeck, one at Hamburg, several at Stettin and Emden, and one at Tönning. The ship repairing firm of Janssen & Schmilinsky of Hamburg has just raised its capital from $75,000 to $750,000 and has become a shipbuilding concern.

The German Shipbuilding-Engineering Society, a concern which had much to do with the development of the German Navy and mercantile marine, recently held its annual meeting in Berlin. It was attended by nearly 800 delegates, the largest number on record, and the President, the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, pointed to this as proof that the German economic conditions are flourishing.

The Grand Duke, who is a large shareholder in the Hamburg-American Line and the North German Lloyd, made some remarks on "good taste in the architecture of ocean liners." While German ship designers had contrived to design passenger vessels which did away with the "dreariness" of English ships, they had been led into certain "excesses of style" in a desire to gratify the whims of the ocean-crossing public. Germany's newest creation in shipbuilding, the 62,000-ton Bismarck of the Hamburg-American Line (launched in June, 1914,) would show, he said, that German ship architects had "at length left behind them the limit of tastelessness which they had adopted for the benefit of American tourists."

At the Vulkan yards, near Bremen, the Hamburg-American Line recently launched a 18,000-ton steel vessel, christened Rhineland, which is the largest ship ever laid down in Germany for purely freight-carrying purposes. The press acclaims the launching not only as a sign that "Germany's determination to make her presence felt in world trade after the war," but because, despite the strain imposed on her industries for war purposes, her shipyards are able to turn out this "record-breaking" merchantman.

New Foreign Trade Association.

On Nov. 30 a special cablegram from The Hague to THE NEW YORK TIMES told of the organization of a new German foreign trade association with central offices in Hamburg. The Kölnische Zeitung gives the following summary of this association's plans:

"This great new concern is to occupy itself exclusively with the development of German overseas trade. Important export houses, manufacturing corporations, shipping lines, and banks in Hamburg and all the other commercial and industrial centres of the Empire will be interested. The company is to serve as an active and efficient axis, round which all Germany's efforts to re-knit her old relations and establish new ones will revolve. It is not to be a bank in the ordinary sense or an export bank. It will, on the contrary, refrain from the usual business of the usual sort. It will act primarily as a syndicate for exploring foreign markets, and when advantageous opportunities present themselves will fulfill the functions of a financial promoting company. It will take up, on behalf of all German interests concerned, promising projects abroad, such as waterworks construction and operation, railway building, harbor and dock works, and transactions of similar magnitude. These the company will not only promote and carry out, but of necessity provide the money for. The initial capital of $5,000,000 is wholly provisional. It will be multiplied many times over as required."

Ways of Helping.

The United States Commissioner of Fisheries says the woman who buys a sealskin coat helps the Government to win the war. According to that argument, the man who drinks seven barrels of whisky does the same thing. Why wouldn't a coat made of Liberty Bonds help?—Houston Post.

LIMITS USE OF TOBACCO.

Germany Acts to Assure Adequate Supply for Her Soldiers.

The causes leading to the drastic limitations placed on the use of tobacco in Germany reported in a brief cablegram from Copenhagen on Oct. 20 were recently summed up as follows for the Berliner Tageblatt by a leading German cigar manufacturer:

"Germany's consumption of raw tobacco the year before the war amounted to 114,000 tons, or 10 per cent. of the total crop of the world. Of this amount 34,000 tons were of German production and were valued at $3,808,000, while the balance of 80,000 tons, valued at about $37,000,000, had to be imported. Before the war 225,000 workers were employed in 10,000 tobacco factories. In peace times the annual production of cigars ranged from 8,500,000,000 to 9,000,000,000 cigars and that of cigarettes was 11,500,000,000.

"With the outbreak of the war there was noticed an immediate rise in the army's demand for cigars and cigarettes and the output of cigars increased in the middle of 1916 to 10,000,000,000 or 11,000,000,000, while that of cigarettes rose to 25,000,000,000 at the end of the same year.

"Between 60 and 80 per cent. of all the domestic cigars and cigarettes were commandeered for the army. The bureau that controls production for the army and that inferior is called the German Central Bureau for the War Contracts of the Tobacco Manufacturers, and it is located in Minden, Westphalia. It acts as a mediator between the demands of the army and those of the civil population and apportions the contracts to the factories.

"In the Fall of last year the production of cigars was cut 60 per cent. Therefore, now the annual output of cigars is only about 5,000,000,000, but thus far the production of cigarettes has not been limited. Of the 5,600,000,000 cigars 75 per cent. are used by the army, so scarcely 15 per cent. of the production in normal times is left for the regular trade."

The regulations put into force by the German authorities provide for the sale of tobacco only between the hours of 10 and 12 in the morning and 2 and 4 in the afternoon, and forbid the purchase or use of tobacco by children under 16 years of age.

DEPRESS MARK EXCHANGE.

Austrians, German Writer Charges, Do So by Foreign Purchases.

Germany's own allies are accused of helping depress the value of the mark in neutral countries in an article written by the financial editor of the German weekly Maerz for the first November number of that publication, and reviewed in the Freie Zeitung of Berne.

Austria-Hungary is said to be the worst offender, because Austrian exchange is so much lower than that of Germany that the Austro-Hungarian importers pay their bills abroad with German bank notes instead of the almost worthless Austrian paper money, which process tends to drive down the rate of the mark and increase the cost of imported goods to German traders. And the Turks and Bulgarians are following the example of the Austrians. It appears that the Reichsbank has tried to put a check on this practice by decreasing that bills of exchange for Austrian account must not be settled for until a year after the conclusion of peace, except when it is a matter of paying for purchases made in Germany. This order has aroused the indignation of the Austrian and Hungarian business men, and they are simply refusing to pay their bills in Germany at all.

As a classic example of the kind of deals he is condemning the financial writer cites the following instance from Austria:

"It is not long since it was observed that repeated purchases of diamonds and pearls were being made in Switzerland by Austrians and Hungarians. Of course, payment was made in marks. And, besides that, it is believed that part of the jewelry dealt in came from France. Thus the German mark may have been misused for the very purpose of strengthening the trade balance of France."

Poise.

Our idea of poise crystallized into definite form yesterday when a perfect 36, almost a stranger to us, with whom we happened to be lunching, inadvertently dropped a grapeskin down her decolletage and, except for one slight and almost imperceptible wriggle, gave no sign of nervous disturbance as long as we were around.—Ohio State Journal.

SWISS RESENT FOOD RAIDS.

Germans Cross Border to Get Many Kinds of Supplies.

Swiss newspapers continue to print letters from indignant correspondents complaining of the "peaceful penetration" of the Alpine republic by bands of hungry and poorly clothed Germans, who not only consume extraordinary quantities of food during their visits in Switzerland, but also stock up with shoes and wearing apparel, to the detriment of the ordinary Swiss citizen, who has to pay exorbitant prices for those things. In a letter criticising the alleged laxity of the Swiss customs officials in these matters it is stated that: "It seems to have escaped their notice that a foreign singing society undertook a trip through Switzerland less for the sake of harmony and art than for the purpose of supplying its members with new shoes. The German children here on vacation also diminish our stock of shoes. I heard that a German boy on vacation in Engelbergerthal found it necessary to buy fourteen pairs of shoes during his brief stay. In the meantime the Swiss citizen is paying twice as much for his shoes as before and wonders why they have become so scarce all at once."

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under provisions of Section 11, Paragraph H and Paragraph 6, Tariff Act, October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold 1 costume, black lace over white satin; 1 costume, black satin and net beading; 1 costume, black satin, gold embroidery; 1 costume, brown tulle, coral and gold embroidery; 1 costume, white net, spangled over white satin. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 21, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated December 31, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Marshal.
U. S. Attorney.

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The New York Times
Review of Books

Section 6

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

EIGHT PAGES — NEW YORK, JANUARY 6, 1918

THE EVOLUTION OF MR. WILSON'S POLICIES

College Professors Show, in a Comprehensive Study, the Logical Development of the President's Conduct of Our Foreign Relations

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF WOODROW WILSON, 1913-1917. By Edgar E. Robinson and Victor J. West. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

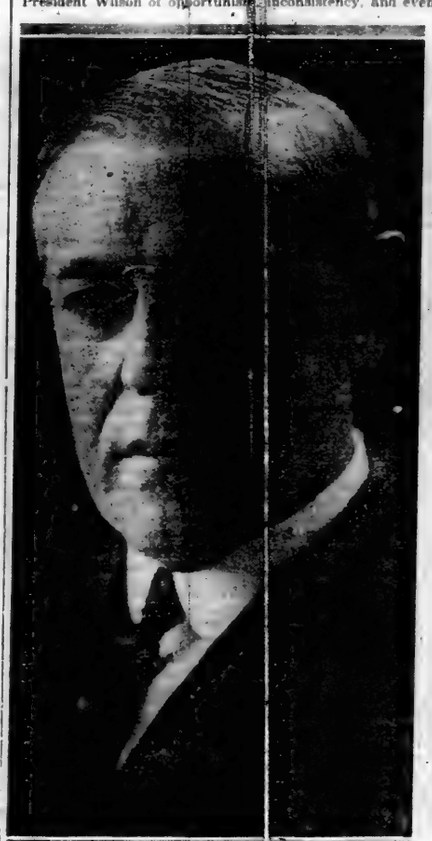
A LOGICAL, consistent, inevitable evolution from a few fundamental convictions that has been conditioned in its application by the development of events—that is the view presented by the two authors of this timely and valuable volume on President Wilson's foreign policy. It is evident that they have made a close and thorough study of their subject, and also that they have brought to their scrutiny and presentment the mental backgrounds and training calculated to fit them for the task. For they take up piece by piece every one of President Wilson's messages, addresses, papers of any sort that have dealt with our foreign relations and in conjunction with them the governmental measures with which they were concerned. They examine the principles enunciated, the practical steps taken, and show how in every case there was logical development from what had gone before, how the purpose had apparently been constantly to inform and educate popular understanding so that it would be behind the Government in every step that should be taken.

Therefore it will be seen that the treatment of the subject is both comprehensive and detailed. It is also clearly reasoned and judicially presented. For the book is in no sense the work of uncritical, enthusiastic admiration. The authors, who are both members of the Faculty of Stanford University, Mr. Robinson in the department of American history and Mr. West in that of political science, are too accustomed to dealing with political documents and historical questions as material for laboratory investigation to allow their personal reactions—whatever they may be—to current events to influence their intellectual appraisement of the matters in question. And their study of this subject has caused them, as the result of their honest, critical, and trained investigation, to set forth President Wilson's foreign policy as one of high ideals, making for the advance of the nation and the progress of the world, a logical and consistent development which has put America into the high and splendid position of world leader and inspirer of democratic thought, desire, and purpose.

Toward the end of their survey they assemble, out of the analytical study they have been making, and briefly define the elements of President Wilson's foreign policy, stating them in these words:

> There were in the first place the fundamental beliefs of the man himself—the unshakable convictions which had become his after years of study of the efforts of the peoples of the world to govern themselves. The primary and basic principle was a faith in democracy, both as an ideal and as a practice. Upon the soundness of the democratic principle he rested all his other beliefs. Because he believed in democracy he believed that every nation should regard every other nation as its equal; that fair dealing was the best means of preserving friendship and peace between nations; that the guidance of established law was essential to international justice and fair dealing; and that, if unhappily disputes should arise between nations, the proper means for settling them was a reasoned consideration before a court of arbitration of the controversies in the light of the law. Finally, he believed, not that force should never be used by nations against each other, but that it should be relied on only to combat criminal aggression and to further great humanitarian purposes.

Then they show how the application of these basic principles had to be conditioned, in the first place, by external modifying circumstances—such as the events originating in other nations which could not be foreseen nor controlled, and the body of public law which set the boundaries to his exercise of power, and, secondly, by the public opinion of the country. In this final chapter the authors put emphasis upon the fact, which they have shown to be true over and over again in their discussion of the President's words and acts, that he felt it his duty as leader of a democratic country to keep public opinion always at his back. His faith in democracy, they declare, "was too deep to permit the exclusion of foreign affairs from as much popular control as possible. When he moved he wished to move in accordance with the desires of the people, and he was quick to realize what moves in international relations the people would approve." But, they continue, he used to the full the opportunity of his high position for informing, molding, and directing public opinion. Toward that end, they say, "his speeches and even his formal state papers, his messages and proclamations, seem to have been directed." As Professors Robinson and West have taken no brief for the President and are merely presenting their book as a piece of politico-historical analysis and discussion, they do not, as they might, call the reader's attention to the fact that it is because of his acceptance of these conditioning forces, and especially because of his desire to keep public opinion mobilized at his back, that a certain section of Americans, small, indeed, but, like its leader, vociferous, accuses President Wilson of opportunism, inconsistency, and even



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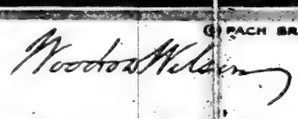

sometimes of hypocrisy. Blinded by their adoration of a leader whose custom it has always been to arrogate all possible power to himself, act upon it, and leave the country to regret and make amends afterward, they fail to see that Wilson's method is the only possible democratic method, and that when they condemn it they are denying the basic principle upon which the country is founded. They forget also that opportunism of this sort has been the method used by all the great democratic leaders of history, including our own Lincoln. Such leaders wait until the iron is hot and then strike the telling blow, sure that their hands will be sustained for what must follow by the forces behind them.

In their study of the President's foreign policy in other matters than those dealing with the world war—toward Japan, China, Mexico, the South American republics—the authors show by citation, analysis, and orderly arrangement that it has been actuated constantly by these principles of democracy, fair dealing, justice, friendliness, the desire to see democratic principles prevail, that have inspired his policies toward the warring nations. Somewhat in these former policies, but markedly in those dealing with nations and matters connected with the war, the method pursued by these two authors shows how entirely logical in its development the President's policy has been, how foreshadowings appear of attitudes that later come out prominently, how principles are estimated, to be later definitely established, how the public opinion in this country has been steadily warmed, inspired, molded, solidified.

The book must be especially recommended to those casual readers and superficial thinkers who, allowing themselves to be unduly influenced by headlines in newspapers and the flippant comment of "the man in the street," still sneer about such matters as certain phrases used by President Wilson at various times—"too proud to fight," "peace without victory," and that dealing with the aims of the belligerents. Concerning the first of these, they show that the sentence following that containing the famous phrase, and only in connection with which can it fairly be considered, showed that the President meant that the United States was adhering to international law and still maintained the position, often previously taken, of reliance as far as possible upon other means than trial by battle. The authors show by quotations that this thought had previously been expressed by the President, had, indeed, been made prominent in an address made only a few weeks before to The Associated Press. In the same way they take up the other matters that have given occasion for much unthinking condemnation and superficial diatribe, and show what deep purposes underlay them and how significant they were of the high purposes and the splendid destiny for America which the President had in mind.

When the time came which made inevitable the break with Germany, the authors say of the note of Dec. 18, 1916, in which occurred the phrase which set loose so many tongues of derision, as to the aims of the belligerents as stated by themselves being similar, his speech on the preceding May 27, which dealt with the subject of a League of Nations, and the address to the Senate on Jan. 22, 1917, dealing with the foundations of peace, that they had raised the matter high above the question merely of a break with the German Government. "The time had come," they say, "when a break meant that the United States was to throw its power against the disturbers of world peace. To Woodrow Wilson do the people of the United States owe the fact that when diplomatic relations were broken on the 3d of February they were broken for the purpose of advancing an international cause."

At the close of their discussion, after drawing attention to the truth that it is by their principles and methods rather than by results attained that statesmen should be judged and by results of permanent rather than of immediate value, the authors declare that by both principles and results the Wilson policies are justified:

> But the results of the Wilson policy themselves justify the policy. It was a result of that policy that the American people finally saw the imperative necessity for their participation in the great war. It was a result of that policy that the war, a European quarrel originating obscurely in petty dynastic ambition, in greedy economic rivalry, and in base national hatred, was transformed, by the entrance of the United States, into a world conflict with the united forces of democracy and international peace ranged squarely against autocracy and continued world struggle. It was a result of that policy that the United States—not England, not France, not even new Russia—became the leader, the bearer of the "great light for the guidance of the nations," in the magnificent new venture of democracy to league the peoples of the world together to serve the ends of peace and justice.

Particularly interesting are those portions of the book wherein the authors trace the constant endeavor of President Wilson to illuminate public opinion upon the subject of American participation in the war, to mold it and lead it to the vantage point whence it could see what America could gain for humanity by participation. They make it evident, by his own words, that he foresaw the probable necessity of our entrance long, long before it came about, and set to work so to shape matters both in the sentiment of the country and in the course of our foreign relations that when the time came we should fight not for any narrow, selfish consideration, but with a united country for the great unselfish aim of the welfare of the world. It is fortunate that the task of the exposition of Wilson's influence upon public opinion should have been undertaken by men belonging in the great West, where American public opinion really centres and from which it dominates the nation, rather than by some one upon the Eastern seaboard, where little is ever clearly known about the sentiment of the country as a nation.

Professors Robinson and West's volume must be heartily recommended as a book full of illumination upon a subject of the highest importance and full of inspiration to bear the sacrifices and the struggles which lie before us, since it makes clear how great and splendid are the aims for which we contend. The work deserves every praise, also, for the clear, succinct, logical manner in which its analytical discussion is carried on. Every help is afforded the reader for intelligent investigation of the subject. There are footnotes in plenty which refer to other discussions and to comments of public men; more than half the volume is devoted to the reproduction in full of the messages, addresses, and other documents referred to in the text, and there is a chronological statement of the chief events in our foreign relations during the time covered, while the analytical table of contents and the full index make easy the finding of any particular subject.

A HISTORY OF POLAND AND THE ROMANOFFS

THE FALL OF THE ROMANOFFS. How the Ex-Empress and Rasputin Caused the Russian Revolution. By the author of "Russian Court Memoirs." Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $5.

A HISTORY OF POLAND FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE PRESENT DAY. By Major F. E. Whitton. With maps. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

RUSSIA holds, naturally, a challenging position in the attention of the world, and will for a long time to come. The revolution remains of tremendous and significant interest. And whatever its outcome may be, there will still be the question of the fate of Poland to be pondered over. One cannot make prophecies about Poland or about Russia. But the immediate past holds poignant interest in the light of events today.

In "The Fall of the Romanoffs" the "past" is so very "immediate" as to touch the very heels of the present. The book was written four months after the revolution. It sets forth, in a personal and apparently opinionated, but always readable, fashion, the way in which, to quote the subtitle, the former Empress and the monk Rasputin "caused" the overthrow of the monarchy. But the best part of the book deals, not with the causes of the revolution, but with their effects. We have in "The Fall of the Romanoffs" an account, vivid, often hostile but always arresting, of the immediate aftermath of the upheaval of last March.

The anonymous author of "Russian Court Memoirs" and "The Fall of the Romanoffs" is frankly a monarchist. Believing that the weakness of the Czar and the evil influence of the Czarina made the downfall of the royal family inevitable, the writer still holds that a greater effort should have been made to avoid actual abdication, and that even if the Romanoffs themselves were banished a reformed monarchy would be the proper and wise form of government for Russia. Sympathy with the extreme revolutionists is therefore not to be expected. The writer deplores the fall of Milukoff and laments the rise of the Social Democrats with Kerensky—although expressing admiration of that leader himself. But the value of the record does not lie in its opinions but in its chronicling of events. Written frankly from the monarchist's point of view, the book offers none the less most interesting information, and no little food for thought.

The immediate aftermath of the revolution, we are told, was "liberty"—the liberty of soldiers to disobey orders, of workmen to refuse to work, of mobs of anarchists to break into and occupy private houses, of the abrogation of all the courtesies, disciplines, and common orderliness of normal life. But this license and disorder have not really been "liberty" at all. The author goes on:

> The newly acquired "liberty" is a pure fiction. As a matter of fact, there is no such thing in Russia: people have only exchanged an autocratic sovereign for autocratic Soldiers' and Workmen's Deputies. No one dares give vent to a frank opinion against the existing state of things. The partisans of monarchism or "imperialism" (the new denomination created by the Socialists) are persecuted as were the most fanatical nihilists in olden times. The censorship continues to exist, only it has changed hands and is at present directed by the Soldiers' and Workmen's Deputies. * * *
>
> "Freedom of speech" has been set at naught, although it had been pompously announced by the revolutionists. * * *
>
> The Provisional Government, however, was all the time hampered with the fear of transgressing against the rights of liberty. For this reason it was lenient with the anarchist Lenine, although the general opinion was that he ought to have been arrested and taken out of harm's way before he had time to strengthen and spread his forces.

As for what "liberty" there is, the writer says:

> The conception of liberty in the unenlightened mind of the simple Russian is rather original. * * * They think now that discipline, authority, and order are done with. In the name of liberty all sorts of iniquities can be committed with impunity. They can spit in the streets, in railway carriages, and in tramcars, they can enter a tramcar from the wrong side, roughly push aside a woman or knock down a child who seems to impede their way. They can get intoxicated as often as they please, stagger about the streets in an inebriated condition, and behave as objectionably as possible. The public parks, gardens, and squares have become unfit for any decent-minded woman to enter on a holiday or after 7 o'clock in the evening. * * *
>
> People are getting very tired of the revolution, or rather of the result it has entailed. The position is becoming grave. At the front the soldiers sit with folded hands and do nothing, except fraternize, or mix themselves up with anarchism and marauding. The labor productiveness has decreased in the same measure as the monstrous wages to the workmen have increased. Most people see clearly, others feel it instinctively, that things cannot go on like this much longer. The revolution now is more deeply hated than ever was Czarism.

The author also declares that the "democratization" of the army has sown distrust and antagonism between soldiers and officers, where formerly there was loyalty, affection, and simplicity. Several stories of murders and cruelties among the revolutionists are told. There is another tale of a country lad who almost wrecked a passenger train because a railroad employe had slighted him, and he wanted to "get even" with the railroad, and, on being reprimanded, said, "Leave me in peace! Liberty reigns now, and every one can do as he likes!" Some of the tales of "liberty" and "equality," on the other hand, are merely amusing. Here is one:

> A gentleman is in the habit of taking his dinner daily at one of the best and oldest restaurants in Petrograd, where the same waiter always attends him. The habitué entered the restaurant a day or two after the great change. On seeing the waiter the gentleman gave him a cheerful nod.
>
> "How do you do, Simon?" he remarked.
>
> To his astonishment the up-to-then obsequious waiter drew himself up to his full height and, with nose well in the air, replied, "I am no more Simon; I am Simon Ivanovitch now."
>
> "Oh, very well," said the gentleman, as he seated himself at the table and prepared to eat his meal. On leaving the restaurant he politely went up to the waiter and, shaking hands with him, (without giving the usual tip) said, "Good evening, Simon Ivanovitch." The next day and the day following the scene repeated itself; the gentleman on entering and on leaving the restaurant shook hands with the waiter, adding, invariably, "How do you do, Simon Ivanovitch?" or "Good evening, Simon Ivanovitch." On the fourth day the gentleman was met by a deprecating waiter with the appeal: "I am tired of being Simon Ivanovitch; I want to be Simon again."

The writer says that "some of the people who know all about Lenine's antecedents state that 'Lenine' is a pseudonym; that his real patronymic is von Lehmann, and that he is a German," and in another place adds:

> It is a curious fact that among the leaders of the Labor Party, which at present is the preponderating party in Russia, there are Armenians, Caucasians, Germans, and Jews, but not a single real Russian.

Attention is also called to the large sums of money possessed by the soldiers coming from Petrograd.

The part of the book which deals with the events preceding the revolution is also interesting. The writer has only condemnation for the former Empress and declares that her interposition in affairs of State was responsible for Nicholas's downfall. In while attacking Rasputin and his influence at court, it is worthy of note that the influence is said to be that of religious fanaticism only, and that no unsavory personal scandal is raised against the ex-Empress. The book devotes a good deal of space to a recital of superstitions, and it is impossible to avoid suspicion that the anonymous author is markedly prejudiced. No one could call the volume authoritative. But it is exceedingly interesting from beginning to end.

Major Whitton's "History of Poland" is a valuable and eminently readable volume. He refrains carefully from prophecy. "... he traces the record of "the most unfortunate and not the least noble of European peoples," the rise and fall of their great kingdom, with a breadth and conclusiveness that is remarkable in so brief a volume. Naturally our interest centres in events at the beginning of the famous partitions, and in the fate of Poland under Russian, Prussian, and Austrian rule. The story of the partitions is told in interesting detail, with significant sketches of the characters of the rulers involved—Catherine the Great of Russia, first Frederick the Great and then Frederick William of Prussia, and first Maria Theresa and then Francis of Austria.

It is interesting to note that Russia, in the partitions, received no part of the original Polish territory. Poland proper—the ancient kingdom—was divided between Prussia and Austria, the oldest part going to the former conqueror. At first Prussian rule in Poland was most lenient. It was even sentimental. But Bismarck changed that, and began the oppressive Prussianization of the seized land. The chapter on "Prussian Rule for a Hundred Years" is not only informative and interesting, but is marked by a spirit of fairness which seeks to explain in detail the reason for the bitterness of the Prussian endeavor to stamp out Polish nationality.

Russian rule, too, began well, under the visionary, idealistic Alexander I. But the Czar was too complex a character to deal with the Polish question successfully with the Polish question. His liberal reforms at the beginning were not well received, and his own mind began to swing toward an opposite extreme. And his successors have not been liberal. On the other hand, Poland under Russian rule has prospered in material things.

In Austria the question of the Ukraine has complicated the problem of the Austrian Poles. But on the whole the Poles under Austrian rule have been loyal, and Austrian Government has been mild and conciliatory.

"A History of Poland" is not only a presentation of valuable and pertinent facts, but is written with a simplicity and vividness that make the book thoroughly interesting.

AT THE FRONT

HOW TO LIVE AT THE FRONT. By Ivor MacQuarrie, B. A., Cantab. Second Lieutenant Royal Field Artillery. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

THIS is a book which every young American soldier ought to read. And it is, we think, a book which the young American soldier will enjoy reading. Its title, with the sub-title, "Tips for American Soldiers," is graphic and accurate, but it is a bit misleading; it may well frighten the soldier boy with an apparent threat of dull "directions"—and he gets "directions" a-plenty, surely, in his training camp! But that threat, we listen to assure him, is never fulfilled. "How to Live at the Front" is as brisk and vivacious a book as "Over the Top." And the author is the more to be commended for the interesting, lively, readable humanness of his volume in the light of the fact that, where he finds it needed, he does not hesitate to run the risk of seeming to "preach"—although never was any approach to "preaching" less sentimental and less dry.

All of this is really just another way of saying that Lieutenant MacQuarrie has written for his American comrades a book as full of interest as it is of information, as humanly, vividly sympathetic as it is helpful. He has been, himself, private, "non-com," officer; he knows the camps, the trenches, the rest billets, the cities and towns that one visits on leave. And he knows the mind and heart of the active, eager, healthy young man—not very experienced, not always very tolerant of "advice," but courageous, patriotic, well-meaning, sensible. He is just one of them himself, with experience added.

And so, crisply and entertainingly and forcefully, he tells his American comrades "how to live at the front." He tells him how to develop his body—even, he adds, at the expense of his mind. He tells him a little of the danger that lurks in the seemingly helpful offer of stimulating drugs. He tells him how to avoid unnecessary risks under fire, and reminds him that a soldier's first duty is not to die for his country, but to fight for it. He has pages of amusing and practical hints on the duties and responsibilities of non-commissioned officers. He drops a few pertinent facts about the letters home. He tells him some little things about his French and English comrades, and how to meet them comrade-wise. He gives information about the trenches, about gas attacks. He has a chapter on horses, and another on pets. Here are a few extracts that offer an example of his style:

> The ideal soldier is the chap who each day does his very best to help things along, avoids getting himself disliked by his N. C. O.'s and others; avoids being taken up to office as much as possible, and also, unless he is particularly skilful, curbs himself from making excuses when caught.
>
> You may have worked hard all your life; you may have done more work in your life than you will ever do in the army, but on some occasions at the front even for the strongest man it is pretty terrible. You see that in everything at the front a man has to decide to follow the highest part of his nature.
>
> From your ranks will be chosen a large number of N. C. O.'s. If you look a smart fellow, you will be chosen and you will rather enjoy the honor. You will write home about it, and your mother will tell her friends and your father will be proud. Now be careful. An N. C. O. is NOT a person who merely gives orders to his men. He is placed in the position to get certain results.
>
> I remember censoring a letter written by one of my men to his family, describing the journey. He said that the train had been going about an hour when it stopped; a cow was discovered in front of the engine. It was driven off and the train proceeded. The journey then continued for another two hours and the train once more stopped; it was the same cow.

The chapter on "A Curse of War" is frank, sane, fine. Lieutenant MacQuarrie tells of some of the peculiar conditions that obtain, especially in London, as a result of three years of war; some of the peculiar situations and temptations that may catch a man unaware. In a certain hospital in England to which men are sent for only one thing—not wounds, or shell-shock, or gas, or exposure—he was struck especially, he says, with the innocence of most of the men's faces. At the end of his chapter he writes:

> I have given you some straight tips, try to take them. You are father of future Americans. Don't sow foul impulses in your race. Give your children a chance. We are pretty bad in Europe, you know. Your race is made up of our very best. Don't give us the fearful responsibility of ruining you and your nation. Forgive this preaching!

And at the end of the book he says: "You won't be able to come out entirely unscathed. But try."

JUST BEFORE THE WAR

VANISHED HALLS AND CATHEDRALS OF FRANCE. By George Wharton Edwards. Illustrated in color and monotone by the author. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Company.

THIS is a gift book to bring delight to the eyes—and an ache to the heart. Mr. Edwards made three pictures "just before the war," and now he has put them into a book which is indeed a book of lost beauty, a memory of loveliness that should have been immortal and now is dead. Amiens is with us still, but almost all the great treasures of which Mr. Edwards writes, and which he pictures, have vanished indeed. We can be glad for beautiful pictures; and these are very beautiful; of the wonder of man's handiwork in northern France, we have little but pictures left.

However much they make the heart ache, delight to the eyes these pictures will certainly bring. And Mr. Edwards has written of them with simplicity, knowledge, and a pleasant personal intimacy that is always interesting. There is the great Town Hall at Arras, the tall Tower of the Ursulines, the beautiful little church of St. Jean-Baptiste. There is the picturesque charm of the "Provost's House" at Valenciennes, and a corner of the "Grand Place" quaintly sketched; the "Ancien Evêché" at Noyon; the Market Place at Rheims; the Châtel Gate at Verdun, and the old houses on the Meuse in that beleaguered unvanquished town; there is the house of Jeanne d'Arc at Domremy. All these are of a simple and ancient loveliness. And towering over their mediæval charm are the cathedrals of Verdun and Noyon and Senlis, of Soissons and Meaux; there is Rheims. These are not all the pictures in Mr. Edwards's book, nor all the places about which he writes. They are some that will stay with us longest.

Of their destruction he writes much. His book, for all its interesting bits of history, its paragraphs on architecture, is a war book. He has stories to tell of heroism in those ancient towns in these recent days. And he has this pertinent paragraph:

> Heinrich Heine long ago wrote the following prophetic words: "Christianity—and this is its highest merit—has in some degree softened, but it could not destroy, the brutal German joy of battle. When once the taming talisman, the Cross, breaks in two, the savagery of the old fighters, the senseless Berserker fury, of which the northern poets sing and say so much, will gush up anew. That talisman is decayed, and the day will come when it will piteously collapse. Then the old stone gods will rise from the silent ruins and rub the dust of a thousand years from their eyes. Thor, with his giant's hammer, will at last spring up, and shatter to bits the Gothic cathedrals."
>
> This is, indeed, a beautiful, interesting, and valuable book.

CARTOONS

CARTOONS. By Bradley. Cartoonist for The Chicago Daily News: Together with a Biographical Sketch and Appreciation. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

This collection of cartoons made for a daily newspaper by an artist who did his work with the businesslike promptitude necessary in such a position shows two things, that businesslike promptitude and journalistic timeliness stimulate the inventive spirit in an artist of sturdy talent, and that today one cannot take for granted the merciful scrap-basket oblivion of work done for a newspaper. No doubt Mr. Bradley would have left out certain cartoons from a definitive edition of his drawings, but the selection made by his associates is more interesting to the student of this very special art than one more restricted would have been. The weakest is eloquent of that rich vitality of mind which responds to contact with the daily affairs of the world, and the strongest strikes the note of adequacy in comment on the greatest of the world's great issues. In the critical comment introducing the pictures Charles H. Dennis happily defines the modern cartoon as contrasted with the early caricatures of Gillray and Rowlandson: "In the successful cartoon," he says, "everything may be distorted except the truth."

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NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

THE EVOLUTION OF MODERN CAPITALISM. By John A Hobson. New edition. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

A REVISED edition of this standard work by a British writer of authority was published in 1906. This is a "new and revised" edition, of which the interest lies largely in the supplement devoted to industrial progress in the twentieth century and to the reactions of the war. The changes of a generation have been compressed into a decade or a little more. The outstanding events have been the development of the joint stock company, the enlargement of industrial units, the development of what we call the trust system, which is general everywhere under different names. The birdseye view of the progress of the basic industries in various countries of the world recalls Lord Salisbury's biting remark about living and dying nations. He used it in a political sense, but the record shows that, however alive England was politically, she was passing into a senile industrial stage. When the century opened, England and Germany were nearly equal in production and consumption of iron and steel. In the years just before the war England stood nearly still, while Germany doubled both production and consumption. The United States grew in this fundamental industry even more vigorously than Germany. Other European States fell far behind in quantities, but in proportion grew similarly.

Although England held her own, she did no more, and was decadent if not dying. The growth of international trade was marked in all European countries except Russia. Austria turned an export balance into an import balance thrice as large. One of the most striking changes in the case of England was a decline in home investments and an increase in foreign investments. When the century opened, England invested four pounds at home for each pound invested abroad. In the year before the war this proportion was reversed. There were similar movements in Germany and France. In no other period of time has there been such a development of economic internationalism in both finance and trade. The result was a great increase in the instruments of exchange. Money was increased faster than goods, and prices rose accordingly. The rate of interest which had fallen for decades turned upward, and "real wages"—meaning wages measured by what they buy—fell. In other words, the cost of living rose, and the world experienced industrial unrest. This epitomizes and explains the world contest between labor and capital which preceded the war, and perhaps which caused the war through the resultant state of mind in the several countries which perceived that all was not going well, or, rather, was going badly.

The first reaction of the war was the disclosure of reserves of productive power which had been unsuspected. Tens of millions of workers were put under arms, and yet production and consumption were not checked, and international trade increased except where blockaded. Nearly half the soldiers were taken from the leisure, student, and employing classes, and the luxury trades sent their workers into other occupations. The unemployed and superannuated were absorbed, children and women entered into gainful occupations, more hours were worked to the day, and more days to the week. This is the source of the productive energy necessary to maintain "real wages" after the war and to repair its wastes. In order to maintain this energy better relations between labor and capital will be necessary, and can be secured by giving workers an interest in the business additional to their wages.

Another "after-the-war" reform will be the regulation of the market by the State. Prices will not be left to themselves so much as before the war disclosed how and with what benefit they can be regulated by authority. In other words, the regulation to which we have been accustomed in the case of public utilities will be extended to commerce. Wages will be included in price regulation, and there will be compensation in insurance against unemployment, sickness, old age, and trade risks. Economic internationalism will be succeeded by economic nationalism. States will wish to be self-sufficient and contained. For that reason States will be interested in developing means of production, as well as securing supplies of goods. There will be a revival of protectionism for both agriculture and manufactures along the lines of Adam Smith's declaration that defense is more important than opulence. This would be a more serious change for England than for other States. Its wealth would be reduced and its expenses increased.

In all the danger zones, Egypt, Persia, Africa, Tripoli, China, Morocco, the Balkans, the real grievances are mainly of an economic character, such as the desire for access to trade routes and harbors, the push for markets, and in particular the establishment of capitalist control over backward countries where labor is cheap and Governments weak or corrupt. Durable peace can be arranged only by international arrangements for stopping conflicts of business interests by establishment of equality of opportunity. The illicit and secret use of foreign policy by private business made economic internationalism perilous. But since Governments cannot take a disinterested attitude toward the business of their nationals in foreign countries, it follows that they must take responsibility for them and regulate them. In other words, international economics must be regulated by international politics.

This forward movement in political and economic internationalism is the only escape from reversion toward a reactionary nationalism which will at once diminish the "opulence" of each country without securing its "defense."

Surely an interesting review and forecast by a writer of authority.

AN OFFICER'S NOTEBOOK.

THE NOTEBOOK OF AN INTELLIGENCE OFFICER. By Eric Fisher Wood. Illustrated. The Century Company. $1.75.

THE most informative—and, therefore, the most interesting—thing in Major Wood's informative new book is the detailed report of the British Postal censorship. In January of this year Major Wood decided that he would investigate that little-understood institution, and asked permission of the proper authorities. Somewhat to his surprise, permission was freely given to examine into the workings of the censorship in the utmost detail, and Major Wood set aside an afternoon for that purpose. He explained to the official who was to be his guide that he wanted to cover the whole matter immediately and get his article well begun next day. The official merely smiled. Major Wood hastened to add that if half a day was not enough time he could come back next morning—of course he wanted to give the censorship the proper amount of study. He came back the next morning, and the next, and the next; and, to make a long story short, at the end of a month he was still investigating the British Postal censorship! But out of it all he has succeeded in giving us a most instructive, surprising, and, indeed, fascinating report. The censorship is today, he says, more important than Scotland Yard or the Royal Flying Corps. He goes on:

> Save only the fleet and the expeditionary force, it is the most effective weapon Great Britain possesses; and she would be almost as unlikely to abandon her army or her navy as to dispense with their most valued collaborator. The censorship has today developed into a most extraordinary organisation—one of the most extraordinary in the history of the world. It also sets a new precedent for Government departments; for, instead of becoming a serious expense to the nation, it not only pays its own cost but even yields the empire a fabulous profit. . . . It protects not only the British Empire but the world in general from enemy plots, and forestalls the destruction of factories and the assassination of officials.

In spite of its importance and the vastness of its scope, the censorship is as yet little understood even in England. Because it causes petty annoyances for the average citizen, it is, therefore, treated by him with marked hostility. Amusing persons, who would consider it unpatriotic to vent their ill-humor upon the army or the navy, make fair game of the censorship. . . . The British censorship, which has sprung up like a mushroom, has failed, even in England, to win public sympathy—because it is so unprecedented, because it works behind closed doors, and because it has been far too preoccupied with self-development to publish briefs in its own behalf.

Well, we shall all understand it better now! Major Wood explains its intricate system and its vast scope, tells in detail about its more sensational departments—such as the testing department, the department of German war literature, the department of uncommon languages. He sketches the careers of some of its outstanding personalities. He records some of its larger achievements. And he has hair-raising evidence of German plottings in this country before we entered the war and tells how effectively that information became useful here. He sums up the censorship's work:

> Broadly speaking, the British censorship has two principal functions: To act as a deterrent to all the enemy's undertakings, and to collect and co-ordinate information for the use of the various departments of its own Government. . . . As a deterrent, the effect of the British censorship has been twofold. It has paralyzed the enemy's commercial enterprises in foreign lands and cut him off from the receipt of supplies, credit, and securities. It has also foiled his plots in allied and neutral countries and checkmated his widespread spy system. . . . In addition to its effect as a deterrent the censorship is a compiler of information that far exceeds, both in quantity and in quality, all other available sources combined.

"The Note Book of an Intelligence Officer" is not confined to jottings about the censorship. Major Wood tells of his own experiences, of the battles of the Somme, Vimy Ridge, Arras, the fall of Bapaume. He has interesting chapters on Lloyd George, Northcliffe, and Raemaekers, and a fine bit about "Second Lieutenant John Masefield." He tells us much about the formation of the British Army. He does not write with any special distinction, and it is somewhat irritating to be carefully informed that "the British public schools are not public in the American sense," and told how to pronounce Raemaekers. But the actual information that he has to give us from the war is interesting and valuable.

MR. MONAHAN'S ADVENTURES

NEW ADVENTURES. By Michael Monahan. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2.

A NEW volume of essays again proves Mr. Monahan's right to an important place among the gifted and distinctive American writers of the essay—perhaps the most finished, characteristic, and enjoyable class of literature produced in America. Slight in its encouragement has been, until recent years, the American essay has developed a form and style and spirit of its own. And in all three of these things Mr. Monahan's essays are characteristically of our own product. They are brief and pithy, they have humor and grace and the genial spirit, and above all they are intensely interested in the swirling stream of present life. Not without significance is it that in his very first pages in this volume the author flees from his Connecticut home to Manhattan, there to take a header into the stream of life. "Do you want," he asks, "to live and live long?—then be where men and women are living, loving, and propagating life. Borrow from the universal vital force. Draw on the common fund of health and energy. Drink from the full-flowing stream of life. Deep calls unto deep and heart unto heart!" So forth he fared to the metropolis and the little pictures he makes of one or another phase of life which he envisaged its stream of life sparkle with wit and telling phrases, glow with color and strike now and then a deeper note of suggestion. He is audacious often in his point of view and he scoffs merrily at some of the foibles and sins of the great city. Philosophizing upon the phenomenon of sex-obsession to be found here in journals, theatres, and life in general he decides that "the true symbol of New York is the powder puff."

One section of the book is devoted to discussions and criticisms of the work and personalities of certain poets and novelists. One deals with Balzac on his amorous side and another with him as artist. There is a tenderly appreciative critical discussion of the work of James Whitcomb Riley in which, after quoting that poet's well-known poem, "There, Little Girl, Don't Cry!" he makes the striking comment that, "Like the child's little found in a tomb of the great Pyramid, it may carry to some remote age an articulate echo of our literature."

The essays cover a wide variety of subjects—observations of travel in various regions, discussion of the comparative values of "new" and "old" kinds of poetry, comment upon one or another phase of the war, account of a visit to J. P. Morgan's library, literary criticism, manifestations of life and human nature. He is often inclined to be genially, even gayly, cynical, especially with regard to women, concerning whom his knowledge appears to be mainly confined to the thistle-headed variety. But he is always readable, clever, pungent, and he has a way with words that makes whatever subjects he writes about fairly glow and glitter with color and brilliance.

WILLIAM PENN

WILLIAM PENN. By John W. Graham, M. A. Illustrated. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $2.50.

IT is true that for most of us William Penn is "just one of the mythological heroes of Quakerism"—not so much a living man as, for instance, John Wesley. Like all leaders of religious movements, he was a man great in the singleness of his aim; but our appreciation of his character and genius is obscured because we have derived most of our information about him from books that are political rather than Christian. We learn of the statesman, the founder of Pennsylvania, but not of the author of "No Cross, No Crown," and "An Essay Toward the Present and Future Peace of Europe." What he was in himself we do not know, nor do we realise the spiritual experience manifested in his active life. Biographers he has had in plenty, but they are not read in this day and generation. Some of them, as Mr. Graham has found, are unsatisfactory because they have not written with a true understanding of early Quakerism, and others because they have not kept the man alive but have buried him in unreadable works. Penn has had to wait for some one with a grasp upon the centre of Quaker thought to give him body and blood in a book of popular appeal.

The author of the present volume is an English Friend and a scholar of ability. He was led to write by a recognition of the injustice done to the personal character of his subject in books of historical rather than biographical interest, and in biographies that have suffered neglect through insufficiencies of style; and he has evidently been strongly influenced by a consciousness of the attitude of a world at war toward the Quaker sect. He gives special attention to Penn's writings, for their positive definition of Quakerism, and he has tried to give us a really human book, a portrayal "of the personality of William Penn, the sort of man he was to meet and live with, apart from the public achievements and high principles for which he stands with honor as a character in history." In style the book is a trifle disconcerting, but it offers an ample reward to the reader that approaches it with an open mind.

Penn was not one of the original founders of Quakerism. "He came late, as Paul into Christianity," after a formative and critical period beginning with a strong spiritual excitement at the age of 12, subsequent to his first meeting with the Quaker Thomas Loe. The story of these earlier years is the most interesting from the biographical point of view, because it gives us a character sketch in lights and shades; but in the mature Quaker apostle we have the picture of a man of remarkable unity of character, manifesting a fixed purpose in many spheres of activity. His misfortune, or, as the author puts it, his great call, was that he had to be both a Colonial Governor and a religious and political leader in England. But it was his inability to judge character that brought him the poverty and sorrow of his later years.

A SOLDIER'S DICTIONARY

THE SOLDIER'S SERVICE DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH TERMS. Edited by Frank H. Vizetelly. Illustrated. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.25.

This little handy volume, small enough to be carried in the pocket, is designed for the instant use of American soldiers going to France. The words, in English, are arranged alphabetically and after each one is given its French equivalent, with the proper differentiation for varying meanings. Uses of the French word in phrases are also given in many of the definitions. The idea of the work is that a soldier with this book in his hand can form sentences to make himself understood by picking out the French equivalents of the words he wishes to use. The French pronunciation of each word is presented phonetically. Some of the elements of French grammar are given in the back of the book, with special attention to the declension of pronouns and the conjugation of verbs, regular and irregular. There are comparative tables of measures and weights. Topographical symbols used in French charts form the illustrations. The book contains 10,000 words and phrases of ordinary conversational use and of military, naval, and aeronautical significance.

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NEW YORK, JANUARY 6, 1918.

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METHODS IN FICTION

HOW JOSEPH CONRAD wrote "Lord Jim" has always been something of a problem with the admirers of that fascinating novelist. Is "Lord Jim" a sort of belated short story that ran away with its author's pen before he really knew what he was about? Was it, in other words, intended to be a short story when it was started and then became what it is by mistake? If we accept for our standard POE's critical theory of literary art we would have to take the short story as being more perfect in form than the novel, just as the lyric is more sustained and hence more consistent throughout than the epic poem. This being so, we would have to conclude that "Lord Jim," conceived originally as a short story, would have been a better work of art if its author had not let it run into the length belonging to the novel. But that, of course, would be quite an illogical conclusion and of itself might be taken as proof that POE's theory of the relative values of length in fiction is not, to say the least, altogether reliable. For there is no doubt of the high rank in literature achieved by "Lord Jim." It is probably regarded by the majority of Conrad enthusiasts as the best of his work—and we can't conceive how it could be improved by any curtailment, no matter how judiciously made. Hence, the idea that "Lord Jim" is at root a short story will find small favor with those who have spent many delightful hours in its company. But here comes Mr. CONRAD himself, in a preface to a new edition of the book that DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & Co. will publish this month, who declares—or perhaps we ought to say "confesses"—that "Lord Jim" was first intended for a short story. His account of what happened after he was once started on the tale is an interesting behind-the-scene view of the methods of novelists in the writing of fiction:

> The truth of the matter is, that my first thought was of a short story, concerned only with the pilgrim ship episode; nothing more. And that was a legitimate conception. After writing a few pages, however, I became for some reason discontented and I laid them aside for a time. I did not take them out of the drawer till the late Mr. WILLIAM BLACKWOOD suggested I should give something again to his magazine.
>
> It was only then that I perceived that the pilgrim ship episode was a good starting point for a free and wandering tale; that it was an event, too, which could conceivably color the whole "sentiment of existence" in a simple and sensitive character. But all these preliminary moods and stirrings of spirit were rather obscure at the time, and they do not appear clearer to me now after the lapse of so many years.

MR. CONRAD'S account of the genesis of "Lord Jim" rather disposes of the old, and usually accepted, idea that the maker of a novel, before he writes anything of the actual work he has in mind, carefully plans out the whole affair so that, chapter by chapter, almost paragraph by paragraph, it is blocked out in advance. Like a geometrical problem each step is foreseen, and there only remains to write the "Q. E. D." at the end. We learned, recently, how HENRY JAMES wrote his novels—and his method, as was to be expected, was quite different from what we might call the geometrical one—for the kind filled with surprises for the author as suggested by Mr. CONRAD in the new preface to "Lord Jim." Mr. CONRAD is thoroughly aware, from the complaints of reviewers about his work, just what the faults of a story written this way might be. He tells us:

> Some reviewers maintained that the work starting as a short story had got beyond the writer's control. One or two discovered internal evidence of the fact, which seemed to amuse them. They pointed out the limitations of the narrative form. They argued that no man could have been expected to tell all that time, and other men to listen so long. It was not, they said, very credible.

But he is quite incorrigible about it all, and his amusing discussion of the matter gives rise to the feeling that perhaps there is such a thing as being too precise technically—too dogmatic in the writing of a novel to get results that bring the greatest amount of entertainment to the reader. Isn't the geometrical novel apt to be lacking, just a little, in spontaneity? Isn't the story that surprises its author as it goes along—well, that is the kind, we feel, that we have in "Lord Jim" and in all the welcome host of perennially entertaining fiction that "just grew" and was not fostered, as we might say, artificially? And it matters very little whether works of this kind were first conceived as short stories or prose epics.

FOR sheer bulk of written matter, The London Bookman estimates some of the "younger generation" of novelists—COMPTON MACKENZIE, GILBERT CANNAN, JOHN PALMER, J. D. BERESFORD and HUGH WALPOLE—"most of them very young men still in the thirties"—have already equaled "many of the great novelists whose works reflect a philosophy, experience, slowly and painfully acquired through a long life of triumph and disillusion, stopping only at the grave." We cannot be sure just who "the great novelists" are with whom these young writers are thus compared. Scarcely DICKENS or SCOTT, we imagine, since the "solid word-for-word bulk" of their novels is phenomenal. And TROLLOPE, THACKERAY, BULWER were quite as prolific—TROLLOPE even more so. It is probably true, however, that none of the "great novelists" had written as much, measured in words, as either Mr. BERESFORD or Mr. WALPOLE at the same age. The older novelists, for one thing, did not write trilogies—a habit that bade fair to become quite the fashion a few years ago, but that now seems to be falling into disuse. And a trilogy, however may be said of it as a development of narrative art, helps greatly to increase, in a comparatively short time, an author's "solid word-for-word bulk."

IN an interesting review of WILFRID WILSON GIBSON and RALPH HODGSON appearing in an article in the January number of The Bookman, on "The Advance of English Poetry in the Twentieth Century," Professor WILLIAM LYON PHELPS gives this pertinent résumé of the influence of the war on our contemporary poetry:

> It would appear that the world has grown up, or at all events grown much older, during the last forty years. It has grown older at a high rate of speed. The love of country is the same as ever, because that is a primal human passion that will never change, any more than the love of the sexes; but the expression of battle-poems seems far more mature, sophisticated, if you like, in the war than in any preceding conflict. Most of the verses written in England and in America are as different as may be from "Just before the battle, mother," which was so popular during our civil war. Never before has the psychology of the soldier been so acutely studied by national poets. And instead of representing the soldier as a man swayed by a few elemental passions and lush sentiment, he is presented as an extraordinarily complex individual, with every part of his brain abnormally alert. Modern poetry, in this respect, has, I think, followed the lead of the realistic prose novel. Such books as TOLSTOY'S "Sevastopol," and ZOLA'S "La Débâcle," have had a powerful effect in making war poetry more analytical; while that thoroughly original story, "The Red Badge of Courage," written by an inspired young American, STEPHEN CRANE, has left its mark on many a volume of verse that has been produced since August, 1914. Of all the poems of ALAN SEEGER, the one that attracted most attention was that called "I have a rendezvous with death," which expression was taken from STEPHEN CRANE.
>
> What is going to become of us all, if the obsession of self-consciousness grows ever stronger?

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended Jan. 2
Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

WILLIAM CLAIBORNE OF VIRGINIA. By John Herbert Claiborne. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

A biography, with some account of Claiborne's pedigree.

THE FALL OF THE ROMANOFFS. By the author of Russian Court Memoirs. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

Tells how the ex-Empress of Russia wrecked an empire.

A HISTORY OF POLAND. By Lieut. Col. F. E. Whitton. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

A survey from the earliest times to the present day.

Poems and Plays

POEMS. By Carroll Aikins. 12mo. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. 75 cents.

A collection, some of which have appeared in Scribner's, McClure's, and other magazines.

A VOICE FROM THE SILENCE. By Anna B. Bensel. 12mo. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.

A collection of short poems.

GREEN FRUIT. By John Peale Bishop. 12mo. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. 80 cents.

A collection of short poems.

A BANJO AT ARMAGEDDON. By Berton Braley. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.

A collection of war poems.

PAWNS OF WAR. By Bosworth Crocker. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

A play, with a foreword by John Galsworthy.

EFFICIENCY. By Robert H. Davis and Perley Poore Sheehan. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. 75 cents.

A play in one act, given by the Greenwich Village Players, with an appreciation by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt.

ITALIAN RHAPSODY AND OTHER POEMS OF ITALY. By Robert Underwood Johnson. 12mo. New York: Published by the author. $1.

A collection of short poems.

CHRISTMAS DAYS. By Judd Mortimer Lewis. 12mo. New York: Robert J. Shores. $1.35.

Collection of short poems.

MUFFLES PROPHECY. By William Wallace Muffle. 12mo. New York: Oxford University Press.

A prophetic dramatic poem.

THE HILL TRAILS. By Arthur Wallace Peach. 12mo. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.

A collection of short poems.

SONGS OF THE HEART AND SOUL. By Joseph Roland Platt. 12mo. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.25.

A collection of short poems.

A STROKE OF MARBOT. By Graham S. Rawson. 12mo. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

Three plays of Napoleonic times.

NARCISSUS AND OTHER POEMS. By Blanche Shoemaker Wagstaff. 12mo. New York: James T. White & Co.

A collection of short poems.

TRACKLESS REGIONS. By G. O. Warren. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Collection of short poems.

THE BROADWAY ANTHOLOGY. By various authors. 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co.

A verse anthology.

Essays

HIGHER LIVING. By Smith Baker. 12mo. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.75.

A collection of thirty essays on religious and ethical themes.

THE WAY FORWARD. By Gilbert Murray. Pamphlet. London: George Allen & Unwin.

Three articles on the Liberal Policy.

HOW TO FACE LIFE. By Stephen S. Wise. 12mo. New York: B. W. Huebsch. 50 cents

One of the Art of Life series edited by Edward Howard Griggs.

War Books

THE STORY OF THE ANZACS. 8vo. Melbourne, Australia: James Ingram & Son.

An historical account of the part taken by Australia and New Zealand in the great war.

THE WORLD'S DEBATE. By William Barry. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.25.

An historical defense of the Allies.

IN THE NATIONAL ARMY HOPPER. By Draftee No. 337. Pamphlet. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

Describes life in camp in this country.

FRANCE BEARS THE BURDEN. By Granville Fortescue. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

Describes the ideals of France in the war.

THE VOICES OF OUR LEADERS. Compiled by William Mather Lewis. 12mo. New York: Hinds, Hayden & Eldredge.

A collection of addresses delivered by statesmen of the United States and her allies in the great war.

ANGLO-GERMAN RIVALRY AS A CAUSE OF THE GREAT WAR. By Oscar A. Marti. 12mo. Boston: The Stratford Company. $1.

A thesis presented to the department of history, University of South California, Los Angeles.

Fiction

THE BLUE-EYED MANCHU. By Achmed Abdullah. 12mo. New York: Robert Shores. $1.50.

Six stories of mystery and intrigue.

CABIN FEVER. By B. M. Bower. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.35.

A story of the West.

THE WOLF-CUB. By Patrick and Terence Casey. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.40.

A romance of modern Spain.

THE FOUNDLING PRINCE AND OTHER TALES. By Julia Collier Harris and Rea Ipcar. 8vo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $4.

Translations and adaptations from the Roumanian of Petre Ispirescue.

MIRAGE. By William H. Kofoed. 12mo. New York: Robert J. Shores. $1.50.

The story of the Dreamer of the West.

A NEST OF SPIES. By Pierre Souvestre and Marcel Allain. 12mo. New York: Brentano's. $1.25.

One of the Fantomas detective novels.

Philosophy and Religion

A BOOK OF PRAYER FOR USE IN THE CHURCHES OF JESUS CHRIST. Compiled by a Presbyter. 16mo. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.25

A manual of devotion.

SIMON, SON OF MAN. By John I. Riegel and John H. Jordan. 12mo. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.50

"A cognomen of undoubted historicity, obscured by translation and lost in the resplendence of a dual appellative."

FATHER STANTON'S SERMON OUTLINES. By E. F. Russell. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75.

Sermons that follow the Christian year from the first Sunday in Advent to Holy Week.

PROBLEMS OF MYSTICISM AND ITS SYMBOLISM. By Dr. Herbert Silberer. 8vo. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $3.

Addresses to "medical men, educators, and serious students of psychoanalysis."

Travel

ON THE EAVES OF THE WORLD. By Reginald Farrer. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. Two volumes. $10.

Explorations in the interests of horticulture and forestry in the whole of the Kansu-Tibet border from south to north.

INTIMATE PRUSSIA. By A. Raymond. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

Describes home scenes, street scenes, &c.

Juvenile

THE LAUGHING BEAR. By Robert B. H. Bell. 8vo. New York: Robert Shores. $2.

Illustrated stories for children.

WHEN MOTHER LETS US TELL STORIES. By Ence B. Comstock. 12mo. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. 75 cents.

Illustrated stories of familiar subjects.

New Editions and Reprints

HANS BRINKER OR THE SILVER SKATES. By Mary Mapes Dodge. 12mo. New York: Ginn & Co. 64 cents.

A new edition.

ALICE'S ADVENTURES IN WONDERLAND. By Lewis Carroll. 12mo. New York: Ginn & Co. 96 cents.

A new edition.

JACKNAPES AND OTHER STORIES. By Juliana Horatio Ewing. 12mo. New York: Ginn & Co. 96 cents.

A new edition.

POEMS OF WAR AND PEACE. By Robert Underwood Johnson. 12mo. New York: Published by the author. $1.50.

Enlarged from the first edition.

NOTES ON THE MANUFACTURE OF EARTHENWARE. By Ernest Albert Sanderman. 12mo. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $3.

A second edition.

Miscellaneous

INDIA: A NATION. By C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar. 16mo. New York: Dodge Publishing Company. 25 cents.

A plea for Indian self-government.

DIETETICS. By R. Swinburne Clymer. 12mo. Quakertown, Penn.: The Rose Cross Aid.

A complete course of instruction in the correct use and combination of food in health and disease.

MAXIMS OF LE DUC DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULD. Translated by John Heard, Jr. 16mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $4.

Translations of short paragraphs, with a sketch of De Rochefoucauld by himself.

BALDNESS. By Richard W. Muller. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

Its cause, treatment, and its prevention.

THE ABOLITION OF OWNERSHIP: THE NATURAL GOVERNMENT. By George Reed. 12mo. New York: McCoy Publishing Company.

Proclaims "the abolition of ownership."

OLD SALEM

MEMORIES OF OLD SALEM: Drawn from the Letters of a Great-Grandmother. By Mary Harred Northend. Illustrated. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $4.

Mrs. Northend, who has written much about the homes, furniture, and social customs of early New England, has ingeniously contrived a readable narrative in which to embody an immense amount of information about the homes, the dress, the furniture, the silver and china, the social customs, the shipping industry, and all the affairs of daily life in the Massachusetts Salem of the latter part of the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth centuries. A lovely young woman, great-granddaughter of a belle of those early years, and her lover find hidden in the frame of a portrait by Copley some memoirs which the ancestress had written in her old age. The two young lovers go into the room that had been great-grandmother's and there read together the narrative of her youth, of the romance whose untimely end had given her early acquaintance with sorrow, her marriage years afterward, her life through the later years. Opening trunks and boxes as directed by the memoirist in her manuscript, they find rare old shawls and gowns and jewelry and silver and crystal ware which she has designated for the young woman's possession. The memoir fills the greater part of the book, and in pleasantly written narrative describes the life in Salem during her childhood and later years, the manners and customs, the schools and the shops, the social life, all the thousand and one manifestations in daily life of the great shipping industry that monopolized everybody's interest, how the famous ship figureheads were made, and many other matters. Exceedingly interesting are the many illustrations, small and large, of characteristic Colonial houses, old chairs and other furniture, details of carving by the famous Salem wood carver of those days, McIntire; silverware, lamps, pewter, interiors of rooms. The illustrations alone will be a treasure for any one interested in the life and arts of early New England.

MR. BOULTING'S LIFE OF GIORDANO BRUNO

By WILLIAM R. THAYER

GIORDANO BRUNO: His Life, Thought, and Martyrdom. By William Boulting. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.75.

At last a great subject has been finely portrayed in biography. Until the last generation Giordano Bruno was merely a name even to the intellectual; and if it had not been for the chance that during the revolution of 1848-49 the Mazzinian Republic ruled in Rome, it is probable that even now the world would know little more than from hearsay of the fiery Nolan's persecution and martyrdom by the Catholic Inquisition. Under Mazzini, Liberals examined some of the archives of the Inquisition and found there the record of Bruno's trial, condemnation, and death. Historians must regret that the Liberal researchers had not time to make a thorough investigation of the archives of the Holy Office; for this sample of what is there whets the appetite and causes us to desire that the time may not be long before all the secrets locked in the penetralia of the Inquisition may be laid bare.

Mr. Boulting, the author of this life of Bruno, has proved himself by his "Life of Tasso" and of Pius II. and by his abridgment of Sismondi, the ablest English expert on the Italian Renaissance since Symonds; indeed, he surpasses Symonds in his acquaintance with the subtleties of Italian thought, whether religious or philosophical. It required talent like his to present Giordano Bruno intelligibly to modern readers. Bruno did not write straightforwardly, nor did he argue consecutively, after the fashion of the best moderns. He is at times obscure, either from intention or from his habit of digressions, which he indulged to the full. He uttered many thoughts which he knew the orthodox Church would regard as heresies, and so, like Rabelais, he used the device of mixing his heresies with all sorts of irrelevant matter. He resorted to allegory and, as in the "Expulsion of the Beast Triumphant," he put some of his most daring opinions into the mouths of Momus, the heathen god of mockery. Then, too, his process of argumentation is often obsolete, and his fondness for expanding what seem to us to be incongruous or impertinent asides, increases the obscurity of his style. When we say that Mr Boulting understands these peculiar Brunian characteristics so perfectly that he can elucidate them for any reader of average intelligence, we attest his competency for the task.

But though we believe that Bruno's philosophy has never before been so well interpreted, so popularized, in English as by Mr. Boulting, it is the excellence of the portrait of the man himself which distinguishes this biography. From comparatively few ascertained facts and from the carefulest gathering of possible allusions and sidelights, Mr. Boulting enables us to follow the fiery philosopher from his youth at Nola to his martyrdom at the stake in the Campo di Flora at Rome. The figure stands out vivid, impulsive, dauntless, scornful even; the slender, dark-bearded, flashing-eyed disputant, who, after the fashion of the scholars of his age, went from one seat of learning to another and challenged those who held adverse doctrines to debate with him. To our modern taste, which assumes the virtue of modesty in those who have it not, Bruno's self-reliance and his self-praise are as antipathetic as are his denigration and abuse of his antagonists. But the reader with historic sense knows that these were often only disagreeable externals. He remembers Leonardo da Vinci's famous letter of self-advertisement to Lodorico il Moro; he remembers also the scurrility of Milton's imperishable pamphlets; and he reverences the genius of Leonardo and of Milton in spite of these flaws. So is it with Bruno. The impression which remains of him in our mind is that of an untiring seeker after truth; a man who looked at everything with his own eyes and saw much that others had not seen; a man whom the knowledge and love of truth so incessantly controlled, that he would never refrain from speaking out. And he suffered the penalty which falls upon those who tell unwelcome truths or speak them at inopportune times.

We cannot too highly praise the clearness with which Mr. Boulting defines the distinction between theology and religion as Bruno and the Italians of the sixteenth century construed it; for on that distinction hangs our judgment of Bruno's inherent nobility of character. At his trial nothing could be braver or more candid than his acknowledgment that he had written as a philosopher opinions which he could not have written as an orthodox theologian. In this he did not try to evade. Had he been less stanch a follower of truth he might easily have saved his life by a lie; and, in fact, we imagine that his cynical inquisitors were inwardly astonished that a man of his subtlety and his vehement love of life refused to avail himself of falsehood, the common and easy door of escape. The description of Bruno's trial, at which everything was done, short of physical torture, to break his spirit and terrorize his mind, but in spite of which he gave clearly his valiant responses even when they incriminated himself, and the account of his burning in the early morning of a bleak February day in 1600, can never be forgotten by any one who has read them with understanding. And the world will ever hold in reverence the fearless spirit who, when his judges condemned him, replied: "Perchance your fear in passing judgment on me is greater than mine in receiving it." Words which, in every age, are worth to be the motto of any martyr this done to death.

We have spoken more of Bruno than of Mr. Boulting, and that should be taken as a commendation of the biographer who has succeeded so signally in making his subject live. Here and there, we might suggest changes which would, perhaps, be local improvements. The interpretation of the "Expulsion of the Beast Triumphant," for instance, might have laid more stress on the fact that in it Bruno meant to explode all anthropomorphic religion. A chapter summing up the points in which Bruno differed from his contemporaries or in which he was a pioneer of thinkers who long after him came into prominence, might have been added, but Mr. Boulting could reply that he has given these in their proper sequence in his discussion of Bruno's works. Analogies are misleading, and yet we cannot help remarking that in some of his chief qualities—his fearlessness and his flashes of insight—Giordano Bruno was the prototype of William James. Fortunately, in the Boston of James's time there was no organization powerful enough to burn him for his opinions.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN SELF-REVEALED: A Biographical and Critical Study Based Mainly on His Own Writings. By William Cabell Bruce. Two volumes. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $6.

Notwithstanding the voluminous pages which have narrated, described, and discussed the life and works of Benjamin Franklin, to say nothing of the writings in which he did, with unsurpassed candor, the same service for himself, there yet remained room for these two dignified and very conscientious and painstaking volumes by Mr. Bruce. Although the "self-revealed" of the title would cause the reader to expect the work to be mainly a compilation and arrangement of quotations from Franklin's work, such excerpts really occupy but a small portion of the pages. Frequently there is a quotation from his letters or writings, but by far the greater part of the text narrates and discusses the many events of Franklin's life and considers his many-sided character and multifarious achievements. But as this is evidently based upon profound study of the subject, and Mr. Bruce's wide and careful research and his voluminous knowledge are patent upon every page. The work, which is written in a pleasant, interesting style, therefore brings into briefer and more generally accessible compass much that has hitherto been scattered through many volumes, some of them not within the easy reach of the general reader.

Mr. Bruce's method of approach is not that of the usual chronological narrative. Instead, he takes up his subject by phases and treats each of the "many-sided Franklin's" facets of character, achievement, or interest by itself. Thus in the first volume there are chapters on Franklin's moral standards and system, his religious beliefs and his family relations, his friendships in America, England, and France, and on Franklin as philanthropist and citizen. The second volume contains discussions of Franklin's personal characteristics, and of Franklin as a man of business, as a man of science, as a statesman, and as a writer. The author's judicial temper is evident throughout. His aim is to give full appreciation to every side of Franklin's greatness and achievement, and at the same time to ignore or gloss over nothing that was small or gross in his character, nothing that offends the more fastidious taste and higher standards of our time. His candor in discussing his subject equals that of Franklin himself, if indeed it does not exceed that of the famous "Autobiography." For it is detached, impersonal, detailed, and it discusses Franklin's foibles and flaws on every side, in all their manifestations and in all their relations to his family, friends, and period.

In a ten-page introduction Mr. Bruce gives an admirable summing up or outline sketch of Franklin's achievements, from which this extract affords an excellent example of his readable style and competent handling:

> It was a rare mind indeed which could give happy expression to homely maxims of plodding thrift and yet entertain noble visions of universal philanthropy. The stretch between Franklin's weighty observations on Population, for instance, and the bright, graceful bagatelles with which his pen occasionally trifled was not a short one; but it was compassed by his intellect without the slightest evidence of halting facility. It is no exaggeration to say that this intellect was an organ lacking in no element of power except that which can be supplied by a profound spiritual insight and a kindling imagination alone. * * * this life was like a full five-act play—prophetic prologue, and stately epilogue, and swelling scene imposed on swelling scene, until the tallow chandler's son, rising from the humblest levels of human fortune to the highest by uninterrupted gradations of invincible success, finally becomes the recipient of such a degree of impressive homage as has rarely been paid to any one by the admiration and curiosity of mankind.

The Greatest of All War Books

UNDER FIRE

By Henri Barbusse (Le Feu)

The Brooklyn Daily Eagle says:—"It is a terrible and a beautiful book. It is terrible because it is so patently true—and to tell the truth of this war from the soldier's point of view is to recount the terrible. It is beautiful also because it is true—true to humanity and human nature, unswerving, unbiased, unemotional, honest and sympathetic. It aims to plead no cause, to point no moral. But it does both. And it is beautiful because it is beautifully written."

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By P. M. Bower — *$1.35 net*

CABIN FEVER

Too much monotony and mother-in-law plunge Bud Moore into a sea of trouble, and in the guise of a prospector he seeks and finds adventure and finally happiness on a mining claim in the mountains. A book of the kind that has made this author famous.

By Patrick and Terence Casey — *$1.40 net*

THE WOLF-CUB

A romance of modern Spain unusual in theme and setting and unhackneyed from beginning to end, this tale of the open road has for its keynote dramatic action that is maintained to the very end.

By Bosworth Crocker — *$1.25 net*

PAWNS OF WAR

Here is a play which visualizes the German invasion of Belgium. To quote from the foreword by John Galsworthy: "It has a sustained crescendo . . . Very gripping and should play extremely well. I congratulate the author on having written a play that is so well worth while, so lifelike and so forceful."

By Percy G. Kammerer — *$3.00 net*

The Unmarried Mother

A study of 500 cases, together with international statistics on the futility of the present treatment of illegitimacy. Authorized by the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology.

Publishers LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY Boston

Private Peat

his own soldier story

Two Years in Hell, and Back with a Smile.

A Comforting Book for the Anxious Mothers and Fathers of American Soldier Boys

A private soldier with eyes in his head and a smile on his lips tells us what he saw, heard, did, and felt "over there." A tribute to the heroism of others and yet a magnificent record of his own. Read what he says of the Y. M. C. A., and that thrilling story of the two army chaplains.

If there were nothing else in this book but the battle of Ypres it would be well worth buying and reading. There have been stories and stories of this battle, but never one like Peat's. And read that last chapter by his wife. Who wouldn't lose an arm for such a girl? It's a remarkable book.

NOTE: Private Peat lectures at Carnegie Hall, New York, on Jan. 11, 1918, and the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, Jan. 12.

Private Peat is—Every Word True.

At All Stores. Illustrated. $1.50 net

INDIANAPOLIS: THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY, PUBLISHERS: NEW YORK

WITH AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS

A NEW novel by May Sinclair entitled "The Tree of Heaven" is announced by the Macmillan Company for publication on Jan. 23. It is said to deal with the opposing forces of progress and conservatism which were shaking England in the years previous to the war, to follow some of its characters through the militant movement for suffrage, and then in its latter chapters to go down with them and all England into the gulf of war and sacrifice. Miss Sinclair is said to have reached in it unexpected heights of spiritual interpretation and significance as well as to have written a novel of tense and thrilling interest.

The month of January, usually a very quiet one among the publishers, will this year see the appearance of a great number of books, including much fiction, many war books, and an assortment of varied titles. Among the fiction which will be welcomed by many readers will be Zane Grey's new novel, "The U. P. Trail," in which he tells one of his thrilling Western stories, concerned, this time, with the romance and adventure of the building of the first railroad across the continent.

Two novels are ready for immediate publication by Little, Brown & Co. One is "Cabin Fever," by B. M. Bower, whose stories of Western life with their gallant but realistic cowboys are widely known, and the other is "The Wolf-Cub," by Patrick and Terence Casey, a romance of a modern Spanish highwayman. These two young authors, who have been newspaper men of San Francisco and short story writers, since the completion of their novel have joined the Naval Reserves. The theme of their book was inspired by special study of Spanish history, manners and customs, and characteristics.

William Wallace Irwin, of the editorial staff of E. P. Dutton & Co., will soon leave for Europe, where he will work with the American University Union, whose purpose is to look after the welfare of American college and university men among our fighting forces. Anson Phelps Stokes, Secretary of Yale University, is the organizer and head of the service, which will have a home, or headquarters, in London, and another in Paris. Mr. Irwin will be associated with the house in Paris.

Elizabeth Robins Pennell, whose last book, "The Lovers," was a charming and pathetic story of the war, recently returned to America from London, where she has undergone the air raids of the last two years. She will spend some time in Philadelphia.

Carolyn Wells lately celebrated the publication of her hundredth book.

A new story by Ethel M. Dell, to be called "Greatheart," is announced for early publication by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

In the lately published "Life and Letters of Robert Collyer," by John Haynes Holmes, the story is told of the famous minister's one glimpse of President Lincoln. During the civil war Dr. Collyer was very active in the work of the Sanitary Commission and spent much time in and near Washington inspecting the camps in that region. He had a soldier escort who went with him everywhere, and one Saturday afternoon as they passed the White House the soldier pointed to a window, saying, "See them feet, Sir?" Dr. Collyer himself told the rest of the story in these words: "There were, perhaps, half a dozen pairs of feet set sole toward us at two open windows of the White House, and my soldier said: 'That's the Cabinet a-settin'. See the big feet in the middle of that window? Them's Old Abe's.'"

Rudyard Kipling celebrated his fifty-second birthday on Dec. 30, last Sunday.

"A Crusader of France," which E. P. Dutton & Co. announce for early publication, consists of letters from the French battle front written to his family by Captain Ferdinand Belmont through the seventeen months from the beginning of the war until he was killed in action at the end of December, 1915. The book has been called a French "Student in Arms," because of the similarity of the author's attitude toward the horrors of war to that of Donald Hankey. The famous French novelist, Henri Bordeau, contributes a long introduction to the letters in which he commends them as being a reflection of the whole spirit of France.

"A Yankee in the Trenches" and "Letters of a Canadian Stretcher-Bearer" are two war books which Little, Brown & Co. will have ready for issue about the middle of this month. The former is by Corporal R. Derby Holmes of Boston, who early in the war enlisted in an English regiment. The war experiences of which he tells include fighting at the battle of the Somme alongside the famous tanks. "The Letters of a Canadian Stretcher-Bearer" is written by "R. A. L.," who narrates his experiences during three years of hospital and trench service.

Mr. F. N. Doubleday, President of Doubleday, Page & Co., recently cabled to Red Cross headquarters in Washington that on the steamship on which he traveled from San Francisco to Honolulu every person aboard—Chinese, Japanese, British, Filipino, and American—had taken Red Cross membership.

Stewart Edward White, who early in the war entered the army with a Captain's commission, has been advanced to the rank of Major.

A new Lincoln book is now ready for publication by the Fleming H. Revell Company under the title, "The Latest Light on Abraham Lincoln." It is by Ervin Chapman, veteran California lecturer, who knew Lincoln personally, and is said to contain a mass of material about the great war President never before published.

Joseph Pennell has made a series of pictures of war work in America, with the permission and authority of the United States Government, of which the lithographs will soon be published in book form by the J. B. Lippincott Company.

Dr. Clarence D. Ussher in his recently published book, "An American Physician in Turkey," tells the story of his first sight, a number of years ago, of the German hospice on the Mount of Olives. He inquired what the building was, who had built it, and what was its purpose, and received this answer from the Turks: "It was built and paid for by the German Kaiser, and dedicated by the Crown Prince. It is to be first the palace of the German Governor of Palestine, and afterward of the Kaiser himself, from which he will rule his world kingdom." Dr. Ussher, who for sixteen years until the war broke out was the head of a hospital at Van, found everywhere among the Turks silent obedience to the exhaustive preliminary plans and orders laid down for them by the German Government.

The Century Company is preparing for early publication "The Life and Confessions of the Mad Monk, Iliodor—Sergius M. Trufanoff." The author has been in the United States for many months. Recently he has been reported as heading a revolution in Russia, but at the time that detailed accounts of his activities in that country were being printed he was appearing daily at the offices of the Century Company, where he was dictating the material for his book. He is said to tell in the volume the full story of Rasputin's life and exploits. The Century Company has taken pains to corroborate the evidence he presents.

"The New Spirit of the New Army," which the Fleming H. Revell Company announces for early publication, deals with manifold phases of life in the American military camps and cantonments. It is by Dr. Joseph H. Odell, who gathered his material by personal investigation.

A work entitled "The Permanent Values in Education," which in the review columns of this paper was recently referred to inadvertently as published by D. Appleton & Co., is instead published by E. P. Dutton & Co.

China now has a "five-foot shelf" of best books written about that country. The list was made up by Professor W. Reginald Wheeler of Hangchow Christian College and was unanimously selected as the prize winner from a large number of similar lists by a committee of three composed of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Dr. F. L. Hawks-Potts, and Mr. Julian Arnold. Two of the American books on the list are Edward A. Ross's "The Changing Chinese" and Thomas F. Millard's "The Far Eastern Question."

"Captured," announced for early publication by the George H. Doran Company, tells the story while in captivity of Lieutenant J. Harvey Douglas, a young man from Toronto, who was wounded and captured at the battle of Sanctuary Wood, June 2, 1916, and was exchanged and repatriated last September under the scheme arranged at The Hague last Spring.

Frederick W. Taylor's two books on scientific management, "Principles of Scientific Management", and "Principles of Shop Management," are being read the world over, say their publishers, Harper & Brothers, who at various times have received orders for them from Australia, England, Germany, China, France, Japan, and Canada.

J. D. Beresford and Kenneth Richmond have collaborated upon a novel called "W. E. Ford, a Biography," which the George H. Doran Company will publish about the middle of this month. It is said to furnish a medium for many whimsical fancies which the two authors have made into an amusing novel.

NEW YORK VERSE

THE BOOK OF NEW YORK VERSE. Edited by Hamilton Fish Armstrong. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

PERHAPS Mr. Armstrong is right when he says, in the introduction to his collection of New York verse, that "the affection which many of us feel for the city, the affection which day by day it is becoming more the fashion to cultivate, would have met with slight comprehension and considerable ridicule fifty years ago." Mr. Armstrong is one of our younger poets, but some of us will want to quarrel with him in his choice of words. Affection is hardly an adequate word when we are speaking of the modern Cosmopolis—unless we happen to be successful merchants. The poet of the cities did better when he wrote "most faithful-foolish fond." Mr. Armstrong's meaning is clear enough from the next paragraph, however. He speaks of our "lately regained admiration for New York, from the newest skyscraper's silhouette to the latest mushroom variation on 'The Black Cat.'" Nowadays we have a truer perception of the phenomenon and a greater consciousness of the right to pride.

In spite of its considerable bulk, this book of New York verse is hardly ever monotonous. No rigid classification has been attempted, but the poems that build up chords of remembrances follow one another in effective sequence, and the arrangement of the poetry of new New York is for the most part artistic. The whole possession of the city's past is suggested in the earlier pages, and no reader will leave them without a keen appreciation of Manhattan nomenclature. Here is a lyrical profusion are historical and commemorative poems, descriptive verses, and bits of picturesque doggerel, poems of personal retrospect, of fancy, fantasy, and humor. Anonymous bards sing of Fanny Elssler, Captain Lawrence, and the Tweed ring; and many a long-forgotten poet reappears with a tribute. The "Literati" are represented with Fitz-Greene Halleck, N. P. Willis, and others; and George P. Morris and Edmund Clarence Stedman have some inimitable lyrical verse. Not a very large majority of the poems are merely local or temporary, however. Bryant and Whitman are here, and so are such poets as Henry van Dyke, Clinton Scollard, Edwin Markham, Austin Dobson, Richard Watson Gilder, and H. C. Bunner. Poe, curiously enough, seems not to have written anything about New York.

The poetry of the city we know gives so large a variety of thought and expression that one asks why the idea of a New York book of verse has not been carried out before. New York is a phenomenon too big to be contained in a book, but something like justice can be done to it in the vocal unison of scores of poets. Perhaps Mr. Armstrong's purpose in compiling the volume is well enough expressed when he speaks of our affection for the city; but he deserves thanks for having given us the opportunity to read Shaemus O'Sheel's "Of City Flowers" together with Don Marquis's "The Towers of Manhattan," Chester Firkins's "On a Subway Express," with Edward Arlington Robinson's "The White Lights," and Vachel Lindsay's "A Rhyme About an Electrical Advertising Sign." James Oppenheim's "East River Bridge Market" and "From a Skyscraper," with Florence Evans's "The Angel of the Cornice," and Madison Cawein's "The Woolworth Building," Sara Teasdale's "Gramercy Park," with Walter Malone's "Union Square," and Samuel McCoy's "Thompson Street," and William Vaughn Moody's "In New York," with Bliss Carman's "On the Plaza." Even "Bowery Gals" looks interesting when grouped with "Chinatown Visited."

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

H. E. P.—Can you tell me who originated the saying, "My country, right or wrong"?

As far as can be ascertained, the saying originated, or was first made use of publicly, by Commodore Stephen Decatur of the American Navy in a toast at a banquet given in his honor at Norfolk, Va., in April, 1816. The toast given by Decatur was:

Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she be always in the right; but our country, right or wrong!

"Goody Blake and Harry Gill"

Mrs. GEORGE B. BRIGHAM.—When I was a little girl (now 74) in my "Sanders Reader" there was a piece of poetry, "Goody Blake and Harry Gill." She had stolen wood from Harry Gill, he caught her in his woods and sent her away. Before she went she knelt and prayed "that he might never more be warm." Perhaps you may remember the old story and tell me where to find it.

The story about which our correspondent inquires is contained in the poem, "Goody Blake and Harry Gill," by William Wordsworth, and should be found in any good edition of his poems. In the Cambridge edition published by Houghton Mifflin Company it will be found on page 77. It is also printed in "Choice Selections No. 24," published by the Penn Publishing Company of Philadelphia, Penn., and in other collections of verse.

Coningsby Dawson

Mrs. H. W. HENDERSON.—Will you kindly tell me through your columns if Coningsby Dawson, author of "Carry On," is alive, and, if so, if he is in active service at present?

Lieutenant Coningsby Dawson is at the front in active service. A very interesting letter from Lieutenant Dawson was printed in THE BOOK REVIEW for Dec. 23, 1917.

Poe's Poems

CARL A. WEYERHAUSEN.—I should be obliged if you would tell me the value of "The Life of Oliver Cromwell," J. Botherton, printer, published in London, 1712.

"Providence," an allegorical poem, by John Ogilvie, poor condition.

"The Raven and Other Poems," by Poe, first edition, rebound.

"The Raven and Other Poems," by Edgar Allan Poe, published in this city in 1845, has brought at auction from $7 to $140, which latter price was paid for a copy in the original paper covers and uncut. The other books inquired about are not of special value.

"Whistling in Heaven"

J. C. FLANAGAN.—I would be grateful if you can aid me in finding a poem which, I believe, is called "Whistling in Heaven." I have searched for this poem for a number of years, but have been unable to locate it owing to the fact possibly that I do not know the author's name, or even how any of the lines read.

The poem "Whistling in Heaven" was originally published anonymously in Harper's Magazine many years ago. It is printed in "Choice Selections," No. 14, published by the Penn Publishing Company of Philadelphia.

"Trust"

D. M. D.—Can you tell me where the following lines are to be found?

I am Thy grass, O Lord!
I grow up sweet and tall.

The lines quoted by our correspondent are from the poem "Trust," by Lizette Woodworth Reese. It is printed in her second volume of verse, "A Quiet Road," published by Houghton Mifflin Company. She also published "A Handful of Lavender," which was issued by the same publishers. Miss Reese was born at Waverley, Md., in 1856, but for many years had lived at Baltimore, where she was a teacher by profession.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

GEORGE W. POUDER.—In response to the query of "K. B. H." in your issue of Nov. 25, in which inquiry is made as to what book of Charles Dickens contains the story of the child who swallowed a bead necklace, would say that the inquirer can find the story in "Pickwick Papers." The story was told by a medical student, (Jack Hopkins) at a gathering of students when Mr. Pickwick was present. It is in Chapter 32.

Answers to this appeal were also received from Helen Safford, Brooklyn; W. S. Colvin, Brooklyn; W. H. Ostrander, New York; H. A. McLellan, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Mrs. Harold Young, Brooklyn; Frederick Bostwick, New Haven, Conn.; G. B. Sheppard, New York; G. W. Ball, Cranford, N. J.; Mrs. A. H. Goodwin, Hartford, Conn.; Elizabeth N. Case, Hartford, Conn.; Francis Knowles, New York; M. A. White, New York; Emily S. Lane, Freehold, N. J., and Horton G. Cozzens, New York.

On a Sundial

WILLIAM POILLON.—In reference to the inscription on a sundial about which E. C. Frost made inquiry recently, would say that when I was in Glasgow, in 1888, I saw in a church the following inscription on a sundial:

I am a shadow; so art thou. I mark time; dost thou?

"Earth and Man"

H. H. GOWEN.—In your issue of Dec. 2 you answer R. J. Taylor's inquiry for the poem containing the line "A little sun, a little rain," by referring him to Harry Kirke White's "Ode to Disappointment." Was not Mr. Taylor rather referring to Stopford Brooke's poem "Earth and Man," beginning:

A little sun, a little rain,
A soft wind blowing from the west,
And woods and fields are sweet again,
And warmth within the mountain's breast.

"What Would You Do?"

WILLIAM W. SCRUGHAM.—The poem for which Henriette Carstens asks in her issue of Dec. 2 is by E. Nesbit. The complete poem follows:

If, on some balmy Summer night,
You rowed across the moon path white,
And saw the shining sea grow dim
With silver scales and golden hair,
What would you do?

I would be wise
And shut my ears and shut my eyes,
Lest I should leap into the tide
And clasp the sea maid as I died.

But if you thus were strong to flee
From sweet spells woven of moon and sea,
Are you quite sure that you would reach,
Without one backward look, the beach,

I might look back, my dear, and then
Row straight into the snare again,
Or, if I safely got away—
Regret it to my dying day.

"Set Sail"

Mrs. C. McQUISTON.—The quatrain quoted by Louise Manning Hodgkins in THE BOOK REVIEW of Nov. 25:

A shipwrecked sailor on this coast
Bids you set sail,

whose authorship is asked for, is from the Greek of Theodoridas, and may be found in any good Greek anthology.

This appeal was also answered by A. D. Weekes, New York.

APPEALS TO READERS

EMERSON WHITHORNE.—Some years ago there appeared in the Century Magazine a poem, the title and author of which I have forgotten. I should be grateful to have this information, together with the date of the issue in which it appeared. The words of the poem are as follows:

I have done,
Put by the lute,
Song and singing soon are over,
As the airy shades that hover
In among the purple clover.
I have done.
Put by the lute.

Once I sang as gaily thru the
Sing among the dewy bushes;
Now I am mute.
I am like a weary linnet,
For my throat has not strength in it.
I have had my singing moments;
I have done.
Put by the lute.

Two Kinds of People

M. D. SIBLEY.—I would like to ask if any one can give me the verses starting

There are two kinds of people
In this world I ween—
The people who lift
And the people who lean.

"Monsieur Motte"

E. HENDERSON.—Could one of your readers tell me where to find a copy of "Monsieur Motte," by Grace King?

Tragedies of Life

K. O.—What is the rest of the quotation beginning, "When deep wails into shallow, then the tragedies of life begin"; who is the author and where can it be found?

"A Mother's Love"

DANIEL E. SOPER.—Can any reader tell me where I can find the prose poem entitled "A Mother's Love," (of which there are a number.) A portion of it reads:

Time has scattered the snowflakes on her brow and plowed deep furrows in her cheeks, but isn't she sweet and beautiful still.

Her eye is dim and hollow, yet it beams with that heavenly light that time cannot efface.

A High Country

MRS. W. J. W. Will some reader kindly give me the author's name and tell me where I can find a poem containing lines similar to the following:

My country is a high country,
My home is on the hills.

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The New York Times

MAGAZINE SECTION

Section 7

SUNDAY, JANUARY 6, 1918.

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SIXTEEN PAGES

KAISER'S SOCIALISTS

All of the German Groups Once Regarded as Radical Are Now for Wilhelm's Program, Except the Teuton Bolshevist Minority

By WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING.

AMERICA did not wish to war against the German people. We are warring against a social system, Prussianism. But the overwhelming majority of the German Nation is engaged in a desperate defense of that social system. As a result, we are fighting the German people, either until we defeat them in the war or until they have overthrown Kaiserism, and I believe this more strongly now than before Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, indorsed the Lenine-Liebknecht peace formula.

There is conclusive evidence that we are at war and must long continue at war against the German people. Over and over again since the 2d of April President Wilson has formulated American peace terms. Not a single political party speaking in behalf of the German people has accepted any of the President's terms. Everybody knows that the avowedly pro-Kaiser Socialists, led by Scheidemann, and the Catholic Party, led by Erzberger, were responsible for the peace declaration of the Reichstag, which neither President Wilson nor any other Entente statesman has deigned to recognize—since this declaration was thoroughly in accord with the other "German peace" declarations of the other branch of the German Government. There are only two popular political groups that remain to be considered: the so-called "minority" Socialists, under the leadership of Haase, and the so-called "revolutionary" Socialists, under the leadership of Liebknecht.

Both these "opposition" Socialist groups are in thorough accord with all those points of the Kaiser's program which President Wilson and the peoples of all the democratic nations consider most essential. Haase, Liebknecht, and their followers are in favor of immediate peace, regardless of the fact that the Kaiser's situation would make it a German peace. Both accuse England, France, and America of "prolonging the war." Both demand a German solution of every territorial question. As to indemnities, both favor making England, France, and America pay for a large part of the destruction and unnecessary loss of life caused by the German armies!

Their position on the territorial question may be illustrated by the fact that they both disagree with the President's demand for a unified and independent Poland, with access to the sea, and insist instead that German and Austrian Poland shall remain German and Austrian—regardless of the wishes of the inhabitants. This they do, although they demand plebiscites for all the other territories for which the Ententé Powers are demanding self-government. Of course, they define these plebiscites in such a way as to assure a pro-German majority, (which would be impossible in the Polish districts.) One more illustration will suffice. Both these groups believe that Armenia should be returned to Turkey! The pseudo-autonomy demanded would be of precious little value after the Turks had completed the massacre of the surviving Armenians.

Why should we place any hope in so-called democratic and so-called revolutionary groups which agree with the peace terms of the Kaiser and disagree with the peace terms of the world's great democracies as formulated by President Wilson?

But the wish is father to the thought. A great many liberal Americans are naturally and laudably filled with the desire to welcome any genuine democratic movement in Germany, in the hope that such a movement might aid in bringing about a democratic peace. Hence we find in all directions Americans who believe that there must appear shortly some large and powerful element among the German people which will demand a just and democratic peace. We may admit that military defeats may ultimately lead to the formation of such a group; but there is absolutely no sign whatever that such a group is even in process of formation at present, nor have we any indication that such a group is likely to form in the near future.

Haase and Ledebour, the leaders of the "minority" Socialists, both demanded in the Reichstag a separate peace with Russia, though there is no question whatever that they knew as well as we did what such a separate peace must mean. Their position on this matter is identical with that of Lenine. Troelstra, the Dutch Socialist leader, who organized the notorious Stockholm peace conference, (after consultation with Zimmermann, head of the German Foreign Office, who tried to organize the Mexican-Japanese combination against America,) has expressed the German "minority" position as follows: "A separate peace may possibly be the only means to get a general peace." Of

WAR'S STRANGE BEDFELLOWS IN GERMANY.

Emperor Wilhelm II. and the Three Socialist Leaders Whose Factions Now Favor His Program Against the Peace Terms of the Democratic Nations: Philip Scheidemann, "Pro-Kaiser" Socialist; Frederick Haase, "Minority" Socialist, and Dr. Karl Liebknecht, "Revolutionary" Socialist.

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course, this means all the evils we expect from an impending separate peace with Russia, plus the far greater evil of using it as a club to try to force a German peace not only upon Russia, but in all other directions. The minority Socialists of Germany, like the Bolsheviki of Russia, do not favor a *mere* separate peace; they favor something infinitely worse—from the standpoint of the great democracies of the west.

The general public has been greatly misled by the fact that Ledebour, the minority leader, last Spring uttered the word "republic" in the Reichstag. The American public does not know that probably not a year has passed in the last generation when such purely verbal attacks on Kaiserism were not heard on the Reichstag floor. Revolutionary words accompanied by absolutely loyal deeds have been the fundamental characteristic of the German socialism. These "republican" talks have been so often repeated in Germany that they do not create a ripple in that country, yet they are noised abroad by German agents and German sympathizers to gain support for an imaginary revolutionary movement in Germany which has no real existence.

The true character of the minority Socialists is shown by the fact that they were fully aware of the Kaiser's support of the Stockholm conference and did not deny it. This conference was not only initiated with the consent of Zimmermann but it was openly indorsed by the Hungarian, Bulgarian, and Turkish Governments, and at a later stage also by the overnment of Austria. To refer to a party thus co-operating with the war aims or so-called peace aims of the Teutonic Governments as an "opposition" party is certainly absurd.

There remains to be considered the so-called revolutionary group of Liebknecht. This group is as conservative in questions touching the war as it is revolutionary in home affairs. Undoubtedly it would overthrow the Kaiser; but it would change the Kaiser's peace policy in no essential particular whatever. For the essential point is that both the Kaiser and Liebknecht demand immediate peace "regardless of the strategic situation," that is, a peace based upon negotiations, with the pretense that the German Government will ignore the war map.

The American people should have no difficulty in understanding the war policy of Liebknecht; it is identical with that of Lenine.

In order to see the identity it is only necessary to compare a few of their leading statements. One of Lenine's chief statements about the war is as follows: "The present war on the part of all the belligerents is an imperialistic war, that is, it is fought by capitalists for the division of spoils through their domination of the world, for markets, for financial capital, for the suppression of the backward nations," &c. Later in the Summer Lenine reaffirmed this statement in still stronger language:

"If we are opposed to the prolongation of the present war, it is because it is being waged by two groups of powers for purely imperialistic purposes. It is waged by capitalists anxious to increase their profits by extending their domination over the world, conquering new markets and subjugating small nations. I cannot protest too energetically against the slanderous statements spread by capitalists against the Bolshevist party to the effect that we are in favor of a separate peace with Germany. To us the capitalists of Germany [i. e., the Government] are plain pirates, like the capitalists [i e., the Governments] of Russia, England, and France."

We have all seen the queer meaning given by Lenine to his supposed opposition to a separate peace. It means that he wishes to force not only Russia, but all other nations, to consent to his peace program after he will have secured the approval of the Kaiser! Lenine draws no distinction whatever between the autocratic and the democratic Governments of the world.

We have seen what the Bolsheviki have done in Russia and the effect they have had on the world. Shall we now place our hopes in Karl Liebknecht, who stands for exactly the same program? Not only is his program the same, but Lenine and Liebknecht have been co-operating in the celebrated Zimmerwald "peace at any price" movement from the very first days of the war. The foundation of this movement is the position that there is just as much need for revolutions in America, France, and Italy as in Germany, and that there need be no German upheaval until these other Governments have been overthrown. Of course, this is equivalent to saying that German military victories are not to be counterbalanced by a German revolution.

Here we have the expressed declaration and pledge of the most revolutionary group in Germany that there shall be no German revolution to interfere with Germany's reaping of the harvest of her victories. Shall we, then, be so blind as to continue to rely upon the hope that such "revolutionists" will aid us to overthrow Kaiserism in the war?

Liebknecht has clearly and repeatedly expressed himself since the war. "This war, which none of the peoples interested wanted, was not declared in the interests of the Germans or of any other people. It is an imperialist war for capitalization and domination of the world markets, for political domination of important quarters of the globe, and for the benefit of bankers and manufacturers." In the following lines we have definitely repeated the proposition that no revolution is likely to weaken the German armies until the armies of the enemy have been equally weakened in advance. "The situation for action would become ripe immediately if we had the certainty that our comrades in France, Britain, Belgium, &c., would make common cause with us against the war. Therefore, dear comrade, do help us to make an end to this murderous war before still other countries join."

The Liebknecht conception of peace is precisely the same as that of the Kaiser in the essential point, namely, that there is no reason why peace should not be based on German military victories. "It is said that propaganda for peace would be interpreted as a sign of weakness. Against that we say: Wrong interpretations are thwarted by hard facts. And the incontestable fact is the favorable military position of Germany. The frontiers are secure, and the war is being carried on on the enemy's ground. It is for this very reason that we can be the first to proclaim the word 'Peace.'" In the same document in which this statement was made Liebknecht and his party issued the cry of the Bolsheviki and the notorious Stockholm conference against annexations, demanding "political and economic independence" not for all peoples, but only for all nations.

That the Bolsheviki anti-Entente feeling is universal among the Zimmerwald Socialists of all nations, including the Germans, is shown on many questions. For example, the octogenarian German Swiss leader Greulich was shown to have carried 100,000 francs to Mayor Nathan of Rome to promote a German propaganda.

The Swedish Socialists are far from being in any sense anti-German. Yet a cable dispatch quotes the Stockholm Social Demokraten as follows: "It is a question of a separate peace, with every possibility of an imperialistic peace, at Russia's cost first of all, and then at the cost of the whole western democracy." The Social Demokraten further divulges the fact that a notorious German agent, the Socialist Parvus, has been used by the Bolsheviki as an intermediary.

Possibly the Russian revolution had at one time some chance of having effect in Germany, but only in the earliest stages of the revolution. At that time it looked as though a new and powerful democratic Government was about to be created, a Government which would advance the interests of the Russian people at home and protect them abroad. The miserable collapse of all the constructive elements in Russia and the surrender to Kaiserism have brought the Bolsheviki into the merited contempt of the overwhelming majority of the German people.

Not only have we no present ground to expect any movement among the German people for a genuinely democratic peace, but any tendencies which may have existed in that direction have been all but annihilated by the Russian collapse. This situation has been well stated by a leading member of the American Socialist Party, a radical pacifist, who cannot be suspected of any prejudice either against the Lenine or the Liebknecht parties. This American leader, Louis Boudin, who is known as the leading Marxian writer in this country, has stated this deplorable effect of the Russian revolution in Germany as follows:

"The Ruasian revolution has run into such excesses that Scheidemann, instead of being compelled to take note of it by way of paying tribute to it and making a pretense of emulating it in some degree, at least, is now enabled to openly point a finger of condemnation and warning against it. Instead of being compelled by the Russian revolution to assume a semi-rebellious attitude toward the German Government, Scheidemann can now lecture the German working class on the dangers of revolution in the midst of war and pride himself on the fact that he had by his leadership kept the German working class from the pitiful state into which the Russian working class has fallen by following the extremists."

Nothing could so aid the German peace propaganda today as a belief that with further concessions and further concessions and further concessions it might be possible to win the German people to a democratic peace without further military defeats. The fact is that the German people have not accepted a single one of the peace principles of the great western democracies, and show less tendency to do so today than before the Russian revolution led them to believe that they might still obtain a German peace.

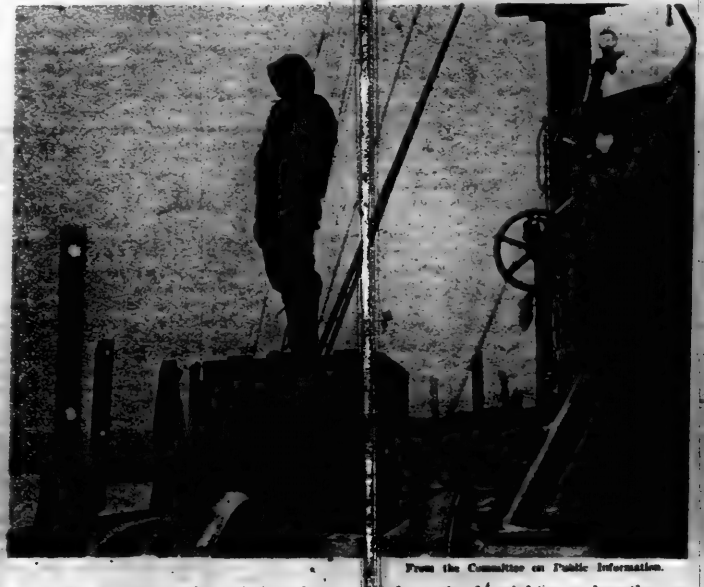
Not only is there no present evidence of a tendency within Germany to accept a peace based upon democratic principles, but all the German parties are aiding the propaganda in America, Russia, and all other countries of various German ideas of peace which have nothing in common with democratic principles while resisting by all means in their power the effort of democratic nations, under the leadership of President Wilson, to secure support inside of Germany for genuinely democratic peace ideas.

Yet peace can come before the decisive defeat of the German armies only if the invasion of free nations by the peace ideas of Germany is checked and the peace ideas of the free nations take possession of Germany. If the German people continue impervious to the rights of other peoples and to their demand for a peace based on the durable foundations of equality, justice, and democracy, then the war will continue—as President Wilson says in his December message—until the German military power is "crushed and utterly brought to an end"—which means incalculable suffering and loss of life to the German people.

In its manifesto of greeting to the Bolshevist revolution, the German "opposition" Socialists leave no doubt that this section of the German people—from whom alone we had hoped for democratic peace ideas—is, on the contrary, entirely devoted to the Bolsheviki ani-Entente peace policy. This manifesto refers to the Bolsheviki as "the proletariat," ignoring the fact that the Socialist revolutionists led by Kerensky and Tcherneff have elected two-thirds of the Constitutional Assembly. It then proceeds to indorse the Bolshevist denunciation of "all the imperialist Governments"—thus making Kaiserism identical with the democratic republics of America and France!

Shall we continue to look for support from such elements? Shall we not rather expect from them the vitriolic and treacherous antagonism of Trotzky and Lenine, no whit less violent than that of Hindenburg and the Kaiser. And, finally, on what other element of the German people shall we build our hopes, if not on the "opposition" and "revolutionary" Socialists?

Gunner on American Merchantman Looking Out for German Submarine



From the Committee on Public Information.

NO list of the number of American armed merchant ships which have defended themselves from the attacks of German submarines has been given out by the Navy Department, but the announcement is made that a compilation of the figures will show that the trained gun crews are an effective protection, taken as a whole, and that the U-boats are learning to keep out of their way.

But the utmost vigilance cannot eliminate the loss now and then of an American merchantman so guarded. At dusk at dawn, in the night, or when the sea is rough there is no chance to make out a small an object as a periscope. At such times, where the fight from lack of warning is necessarily a losing one, the record of the American crews is equally good, for the gunners have stood at their guns to the last, with a fidelity in accord with the best traditions of the navy. At the midwinter season the difficulties against which the crews have to contend is greatest of all, for they have to stand guard in the bitter cold for hours at a time.

"WAR, VICTORY, AND THEN PEACE"

President Hibben of Princeton Tells What Is the Necessary Policy of the Allies—Civilization Cannot Afford to Compromise with Pestilence

By GEORGE MACADAM.

THE new year has brought with it a challenge to the spirit of the American people. It is no time for opportunism, expediency, compromise. We have set ourselves to a great task. That task must have but one end."

Dr. John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University, was the speaker. Those whose memories can take them back through the crowding events of the last year or two will remember that Dr. Hibben was one of the first among those who for convenient brevity may be called our "intellectuals" to plead earnestly that it was our duty to democracy, to humanity, for us to take our place in the fighting line by the side of the Allies. Once we were in the struggle, Princeton as a university rallied magnificently to the cause.

"The period that we are now going through is the one of the greatest discouragement for the cause of the Allies since the beginning of the war," said Dr. Hibben. "The new year will prove a test of our endurance, of our faith, and of our resourcefulness.

"'War is hell'; but, as Dante has shown us, there are different circles of hell. In this struggle Germany has taken the world back into the lowermost abyss of the hell of war. She has unhesitatingly put aside all the chivalry that the fighting man for centuries has recognized as his code of honor, a code that was more precious to him even than victory. She has stripped her soldiers of all nobility. She has robbed war of its saving spiritual quality and reduced it to the scientific savagery of brute destruction. This is her great crime; this is the thing that must be avenged.

"The test of an individual, the test of a nation, is the capacity for righteous indignation; when we are confronted with great moral wrongs we must oppose them with an anger that is like the flaming sword of the wrath of God.

"It is not the magnitude of this war—the millions of men that are fighting, the millions that have been killed, the millions that have been maimed, nor (to speak of much lesser things) the billions that have been spent—it is not these things that call us to consecrate ourselves to 'a fight to a finish.' If Germany had waged a clean war, if she had fought in a spirit of chivalry, we might now find a fair basis for a compromise peace. If 'annexations and indemnities' were the only stakes in the war we could easily, perhaps wisely, meet in parley with our enemies.

"But there is a greater stake in this war than any boundary or indemnity, a stake that cannot be parleyed over. Germany has put herself, as a group, beyond the pale. You cannot hold parley or attempt compromise with pestilence. And Germany has introduced among the nations a pestilential doctrine—the doctrine of unmoral might. This is the thing that must be stamped out; this is the thing that this awful struggle must accomplish. We may not be able to make the world safe from future wars, but we can make future wars safe from this doctrine of abomination.

"I have never in my public utterances referred to any of the German atrocities that are a matter of rumor. But where we have documentary evidence of iniquitous German policies carried out to the minutest detail with characteristic German efficiency—the cruel deportation of Belgian men, women, and children, to mention nothing else — then I feel that one is constrained to express his righteous indignation in the most forceful way that in him lies. Now, at this time of low ebb in the fortunes of the Allies, we should recall the saying of Gladstone: 'Faint-heartedness is the master vice.'

"There is but one logical sequence of events for us and the Allies: War, VICTORY, and then peace.

"At the present time there should only be talk of duty and sacrifice. Any talk of peace, of a compromise war, means that as a nation we are loosing our courage, our 'nerve,' that that absolutely essential quality is being taken out of the morale of a nation that should be wholeheartedly standing behind her men in the trenches.

"For us who are enjoying the comparative ease and comfort of home to talk of a peace that falls anything short of a peace with victory is to break our sacred faith with the men who are now out on the battle front. The tremendous sacrifice of men—some of them our own men—that has been made cannot be allowed to remain of no avail. We must pledge ourselves as a nation that these men 'shall not have died in vain.'

"Whenever the hope for an immediate peace creeps into the mind it should be remembered that a compromise peace means a German victory and that a foe that has been barbarous in war will be merciless in victory. Prussian militarism was the firebrand that started this horrible world conflagration; to let a single ember of that firebrand remain alive is to leave a smoldering menace to the world that opportunity will again fan into a conflagration.

"It is not inept here to recall a remark made by Lincoln to a delegation of Quakers who were urging an immediate, a compromise, peace in the great struggle that was being fought out in that day: 'You Friends are opposed by faith and practice both to war and oppression. And now you can only overcome oppression by war.'

Dr. John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton.

"At this time it cannot be emphasized too strongly that the dominant spirit of those who stay at home, of those not able to bear the burden of fighting, must be a sacrificial one. America has been marvelously generous. But we must come very soon—the sooner the better—to the place where self-sacrifice hurts. We have not yet begun to feel that. At most we are enduring discomforts and inconveniences, while those who have gone to represent us are daily facing privation, suffering, death.

"No words express so adequately this community in the sacrificial spirit as those of Professor Gilbert Murray of Oxford University: 'As for me personally there is one thought that is always with me—the thought that other men are dying for me, better men, younger, with more hope in their lives, many of whom I have taught and loved. The orthodox Christian will be familiar with the thought of One who loved you, dying for you. I would like to say that now I seem to be familiar with the feeling that something innocent, something great, something that loved me, is dying and is dying daily for me. That is the sort of community we are now—a community in which one man dies for his brothers.'

"It is urged by those who are advocating a compromise peace that Germany is now so exhausted in men, in money, in resources, that it will be generations before she will again be able to strike a blow. But for months, I might even say for years, there have been prophets predicting a cessation of the war because of Germany's exhaustion. Germany is still striking, and striking hard. I firmly believe that the power of endurance that Germany has shown during the long, dreary continuance of the war presages a marvelous power of recuperation after the war that will astonish the world.

"It is also urged by some at this time that this is not America's war, that Great Britain is using us to help her out of her own difficulties. This is due to old animosities, to the fact that many people are still mentally living in the period of the American Revolution. This war is our war as much as it is England's, France's, Belgium's, Italy's. In the general program of world domination which Germany had in mind from the beginning of the war, which she had in mind years before in her preparations for this war, the United States was not to be left out of account, but was to be brought under German sway. Facts are constantly coming to light that reveal that Germany had in mind a sovereign rule over both North and South America.

"And so we must add this realization that we are fighting a war of self-defense, a war for the preservation of our national integrity and our institutions, to that for the fundamental ideas of justice and humanity that are the foundation of our Government, of our homes, and of all that makes life worth living.

"Let us not forget that now, as in the past, the British fleet stands between us and our foe, protecting our shores from foreign invasion, thus affording the necessary time to create a fighting army worthy of our traditions and the cause to which we have pledged ourselves.

"We should go into this war with no spirit of condescension or complacency. We have been accused in times past of a spirit of braggadocio. But we have been sobered by the terrible responsibility resting upon us as a people. We have no foolish optimism about the war or that our task will be an easy one.

"It is inevitable that our armies in France have much to learn from those who have had three years' experience in this modern warfare. It is not our province to show the Allies how to fight. It is our part to learn what we can; to give what we can to the extreme limit of our ability; to take our place by the side of the Allies; to fight with them; to suffer with them, and to share with them a common victory."

Civil War Food Prices Were Lower Than Those of Today

THE high cost of living during the civil war and the inconvenience and suffering which followed have remained for half a century the standard for all comparisons. The prices demanded, especially in 1863, were thought to be beyond all reason. Poor people, even those in moderate circumstances, often found them prohibitive. A violent protest followed, and strikes and mass meetings became common throughout the country. In every city parades were organized to demand lower prices and high wages. The social unrest was far more serious than any we know today.

With the present cost of living in mind, the records of food prices during the civil war make interesting reading. Prices rose steadily from 1861 to 1863, and the level reached in the third year of the war was the high-water mark. The increase for the period varied from 60 to 75 per cent., and in some instances 100 per cent.

At the beginning of the war eggs sold for 15 cents a dozen, and in 1863 at 25 cents. Cheese rose from 8 to 18 cents a pound. A bushel of potatoes sold for $1.50 in 1861, and three years later for $2.25, a price scarcely exceeded today. One of the chief sources of complaint was the cost of sugar, which rose to 12 or 15 cents a pound. One of the curiosities of the list was the price of butter, which for a long time hung around 50 cents a pound. Cotton sold at one time for $1 a yard.

The saloons felt the pinch also in high rates. A meeting of saloon owners was held in New York to consider the problem, and in the face of great public opposition the price of a drink of liquor was raised from 6 to 10 cents. The best hotels raised their rates to $2.50 and later to $3 a day and charged extra for heat and light. The rate included a room and three meals a day. The barbers demanded 10 cents for shaving and 20 cents for a hair cut. Ice was considered a great luxury and was supplied at the rate of 50 cents a week for a supply of ten pounds a day.

The average cost of foods, it is seen, was well below the prices of today. The explanation of the violent protests throughout the country will be found, however, in the comparatively low wages paid in the trades and professions. Banners borne in a parade in New York demanded a wage of $1.12 a day. The average rate for common labor rose as high as $1.25 for a day's work. Even the skilled workmen fared little better. The wages of blacksmiths rose from $1.75 to $2 a day, while the bricklayers in 1863 received $2 a day instead of $1.25, as at the beginning of the war. A skilled painter received $1.75 a day, joiners and shipbuilders $2, quarrymen $1.12. Coachmen were paid $30 a month and waiters from $12 to $18 a month.

The prices of food and clothing reached far greater heights in the South. In a diary kept by Mrs. Jefferson Davis it is recorded that in 1862, in Richmond, mutton sold for 37 cents a pound, potatoes for $6 a bushel, tea for $5 a pound, flour at $300 a barrel, and turkey brought $60. A pair of boots cost $25. Many of these prices were due to speculation in food. At one time beef sold for $6 a pound and flour for $1,000 a barrel.

These extraordinary prices, however, were fictitious. It made all the difference in the world whether the bills were paid in gold or in Confederate money. At this time an Englishman wrote from Charleston that he had never lived so well and so cheaply. The regular hotel rates in paper money were $20 a day, but they cost the Englishman but 3 shillings a day. The bill was paid in gold.

Silk Now Less a Luxury Than Wool

America No Longer Looks to Europe for Designs, and Output of the Once Expensive Material Has Greatly Increased

ONE of our first Ministers to China, upon being presented to the not very cordial Emperor, was greeted with words to the effect that, in spite of our power and prosperity, we as a people were not rich enough to wear the silks and satins with which the Chinaman clothed himself, but had to restrict ourselves to the wearing of garments of heavy, coarse cloth poor in comparison to silk. At this, so the story goes, the Westerner, in no way disconcerted, opened his coat and explained to the monarch that the facts were in direct refutation of his conclusion, for, whereas the Chinaman wore his silks and satins as outside raiment, we used them as linings for our more expensive woolen garments. And the Emperor had to concede that the American had scored against him.

The truth is, however, that silks and satins have always been considered the aristocrats among cloths in this country, as everywhere, but the war, with its reversal of so many precedents, is about to give actuality to the claims of this former American diplomat, with wool taking precedence over silk as a symbol of luxury.

The scarcity of wool is making garments made of that product soar beyond the means of many pocketbooks. Silk, on the other hand, though affected by increased cost of labor and material, is cheap—at least with regard to former standards of comparison between the two cloths. The silk industry in this country is undergoing great development. Latest figures given out by silk merchants show 500,000,000 yards of silk sold in the United States in one year. This development began before the war, but the wool shortage, caused by the war, has given it vast new impetus. Like the chemical industry, silk makers are working out their problems along original lines, profiting by the requirement of self-reliance. This is shown in new pattern designs, for which Europe was hitherto looked to for inspiration and initiative.

Designers of some of the largest silk houses in the country are making daily visits to the American Museum of Natural History for the purpose of getting inspiration for color and form motifs. When importations from the European countries were first cut down by the war our dealers feared that they could not supply the great demand for figured silks, in which design plays such a part. Charles M. Mead, Archaeologist of the Museum, had long been of the opinion that prehistoric Indian life, especially that of Peru, could supply the market with enough inspiration for design to last for a long time. Some had long been disposed to scoff at this idea, but in the emergency visits were made to the Museum. At a result of these visits the quarters of Mr. Mead's department have had to be much enlarged to accommodate the artists and designers who go there to copy, create, and to learn. The illustrated books, Peruvian silks, tapestries, and remnants of clothing showing the art of that people are in constant use among more than a score of workers. Among these, it is interesting to note, are students from Teachers College, Pratt Institute, and Hunter College. According to the opinion among silk merchants in this city, this country will never again be in a position where it will be dependent upon Europe for its inspiration in this field.

Eugene Pearce, a fabric expert, when asked about the silk and the wool situation, said:

"Five years previous to the war our supply of raw wool was getting lower and lower, and prices for that product going higher and higher. Less and less was being sent here. The countries which controlled the market were using most of it for home consumption. This situation was greatly intensified by the outbreak of the war. There was a large demand for military purposes, and that demand is now growing greater. The amount of wool material needed for a military outfit is greater than that for civilian. Added to that is the fact that soldiers' clothing has to be renewed at shorter intervals than civilians'.

"Apart from that, there is the submarine and ship situation. Previous to the war we used to receive great quantities of raw wool from Australia. The best serges that can be bought are made from this product. During the last three years the shipments to us from that country have been almost negligible. There are two reasons for this. First of all, Australia has not enough ships to continue her trade with any but the mother country. Secondly, even if Australia were able to ship us consignments of wool, the country must comply with England's demand that all wool grown and woven in the British Empire be conserved for England and her allies. This condition of conservation is growing more intensified, less and less wool being given to the mills operating on clothing for civilian use.

"This explains how we have been practically cut off from this channel of supply. The other great channel is South America. The amount we can get here is not large enough, however, to supply our present needs. The clothing of our army is the great problem today. Where formerly an American soldier wore garments that were 100 per cent. wool, the country is glad enough today when it can furnish him with clothes that are 60 per cent. pure.

"The scale of prices today, compared with what it was in the pre-war period, is perhaps the best way of showing how scarce that product is. A yard of broadcloth fifty-four inches wide today can be bought at about $4.50. Before the war that same material sold for $2. So great is the famine and the corresponding demand, that dress goods mills are putting out their goods on a sliding scale of prices. For instance, one mill has set out the following prices for a special kind of material having a small percentage of wool: December, $1.87; January and February, $1.97½; March, $2.10. No quotations are given beyond April, and in the majority of cases the mills are refusing orders which call for large quantities.

"As a result, the prices asked for silk as compared to those asked for wool are low. At present silk equal in yardage to the amount of broadcloth to be had for $4.50 can be bought at prices ranging from $2.50 to $3. Before the war this amount of silk sold at from $1.60 to $1.75. Silk has always been considered a luxury. When the call came to the people of America to conserve their resources, those people who in the past had been the biggest consumers of silk ceased, in a large measure, to buy. Added to this was the increase in living expenses, demands made upon pocketbooks by Red Cross organizations, the Y. M. C. A., and similar relief movements. All these influences tended to depress the silk market. Manufacturers, in order to dispose of their stock, were obliged to offer these goods at attractive prices. There is, however, little to warrant the thought that these prices will continue to be cut, for the cost of production has been greatly increased by demands on the part of operatives for higher wages. It is no unusual thing today for weavers of special silk cloth to receive higher wages than the salary paid to section overseers.

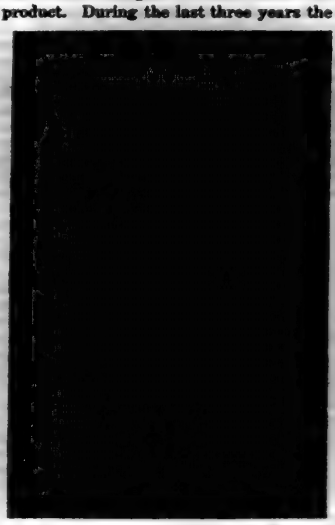
"There is little doubt, however, that the price per yard of silk will continue low, comparatively speaking. The silk industry in America is making large strides. Previous to the outbreak of the war we were mainly dependent upon France and Switzerland for our supply. At the present time most of the mills in those countries are either shut down or else have been converted into munition plants. Some silk weaving is still being done, to be sure, but in such small quantities as to make the amount for export purposes almost insignificant.

"Thus the failure of the usual source of supply and the demand were the causes which spurred the American manufacturers forward. Not only are the American mills turning out satins and taffetas which are on a par with the goods previously imported, but they are branching out in the production of novelties. Special efforts are being made by American designers to excel in a field which was previously monopolized by European artists. The influence of motifs and colors of prehistoric times is being shown in the silks now on the market. With the increasing facilities for turning out the product, it can be readily understood that silk will be more acceptible to the average buyer than wool.

"In reply to the question why we cannot make wool a home product, even as we have made silk, there is this answer: Government authorities have tried time and again to induce the farmers to raise more wool, but without the desired results. The fact is that it doesn't pay general farmers. They are untaught in the best methods of sheep raising.

"As the war continues the scarcity of wool will grow greater. To satisfy a demand for goods that are similar in appearance and touch to wool, manufacturers will be forced to produce cotton mixtures in which they will endeavor to create a pronounced wool surface. Already they are resorting more to the manufacture of fabrics made up of cotton and wool. This is done wholly in the interest of the consumer. It is a case of making something that will conform to the size of the average man's pocketbook, though the article offered is vitiated in quality.

"Where possible, people will fall back on silk and cotton goods or a mixture of the two. Not that these fabrics are expected to give the same service as a woolen garment, but their prices will be more within the reach of ordinary people. A great increase is expected in cotton yardage. The Government is to consider that product in its price-fixing. Apart from that, the supply of cotton is almost unlimited and can be made even greater. There are many acres in the Southern part of the country which, under financial stimulus, can be turned to growing cotton."



Silk Designs from Prehistoric Peruvian Art Seen to be Seen in Women's Apparel Hereabout.

War in the Subway

THE evening rush hour crowd in the subway had begun to thin out, but there were still plenty of standees on a northbound express. In one car a row of women was hanging to the straps while every seat on that side of the car was occupied by men, each of whom had his nose buried in an evening paper. At the far end of the row, near the middle door, sat a stout, red-faced man reading a German paper.

Upon this scene came with jaunty step one of Uncle Sam's sailor boys, a fine, upstanding lad. It may be that some one had violated the law and given or sold him of the cup that sometimes cheers but always inebriates. But if he had thus indulged, it had but stirred his chivalrous impulses. For as he stood beside the door he looked with frowning disfavor upon the row of seated men above whom swayed the women hanging to the straps. Those near him heard him murmuring uncomplimentary remarks about "pin-heads" and "galoots." Presently his emotions grew too strong to be kept to himself.

"Here, you muts," he shouted, "ain't you ashamed of yourselves, sittin' here, and all these ladies standin'? Get up now and let the ladies sit down! Get up, every one of you! If you don't I'll make you!"

Sheepishly one after another of the men got up, offered his seat and sought another car. The sailor moved down the line, and if a man affected not to hear or see what was going on Jackie addressed some remarks to him that were pungent and personal enough to bring him to his feet without delay. Then the young crusader's eye fell on the man reading the German newspaper, and no bull ever responded to the challenge of a red flag with more fervor. He snatched the sheet away, wadded it together, threw it on the floor and stamped on it.

"You —— Hun!" he shouted. "Get out of here and go join your Kaiser, if you love him so much!"

The train was slowing down at a station, and the German, white-faced, made a dash for the door. The sailor saw him dive into the crowd on the platform and then, with a look on his face as if he were going "over the top," rushed after him.

Thirty-two Camps Have Newspaper in Common

Four Pages of Each Issue Printed Here for All, Four More Pages of Local Interest Printed at Nearby Cities for Each Cantonment

WHEN the national army began to pour into its camps all over the United States schemes for the amusement of the soldiers grew thick and fast, and it wasn't long before a man in Virginia bethought him that it would be well for the "rookies" to have a newspaper combining the delights of amateurdom, in the shape of writing and pictures by the soldiers themselves, with the professional touch of a bona fide newspaper. The upshot of the idea was Trench and Camp, published in the thirty-two cantonments throughout the United States under the auspices of the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. This publication has now entered merrily upon its third month of existence. It appears weekly, each issue consisting of four pages printed in New York, which are identical for all the camps, and four others, containing news and illustrations of purely local interest for each camp. This is made possible by the co-operation of newspaper publishers in cities near the camps, who print the local pages.

Both in the pages intended for all the camps and those of purely local interest, the contributions by soldiers bulk large, and exhortations from the editors constantly appear urging bashful writers and artists who have not yet tried their hand to get into the journalistic game. The columns devoted to soldiers' contributions contain descriptions of the entertainments at the camps, athletic contests, lessons in French history, geography, and other branches of knowledge, jokes, poetry, and all sorts of "personals" hitting off the eccentricities of the men and telling of their experiences in trying to master the military art. The "personal" columns have racy titles, such as "Shell Shock," "Shrapnel," "The Barrack Wheeze," "Hand Grenades," "Over the Top," "Artillery Rumblings," "Cavalry Clatter," "Divisional Din," and "Regimental Roughstuff."

Soon after Trench and Camp started on its career its editors instituted a cartoon contest that produced scores of good pictures dealing with the absorbing topic of camp life. After a period of delay, judged sufficient to key up the contestants and their friends to a high degree of excitement and expectancy, the results of the contest were announced, that the first prize, a wrist watch, had been awarded to Frank Hines of the 122d Field Artillery Band, in training at Camp Logan, Houston, Texas. Hines's cartoon is reproduced on this page. The announcement of the award stated that the cartoon was not only well drawn, but had more punch and humor than any of the others. In the opinion of the judges, it "illustrated the fitness of the American soldier, the capture of a prize symbolic of victory over German autocracy, and the enthusiasm, joy, and admiration of the American people as typified by one family, over the victory." The editors of Trench and Camp further remarked that Captain Hines would not rest on his laurels, but would feel inspired by the wrist watch to more cartooning feats.

Many other soldier-artists came in for honorable mention and received the consoling news that their productions submitted in the contest would appear some time in the future in Trench and Camp.

Most of the humor in the paper, as is only natural, is inspired by incidents in the novel military life into which the thousands of young Americans in our national army have suddenly been projected from their everyday civilian pursuits. One contributor to the camp newspaper suggests the following nicknames for the commanding officers of the new army:

General Rumor.
Brigadier General Asyouwere.
Colonel Onetwothreefour.
Major Squadsright.
Captain Presentandaccountedfor.
Lieutenant Tenshun.

From Camp Upton comes the proud claim that it has "the largest laundry in the world," capable of turning out 250 bundles of "duds" every eighteen minutes. And there is this wail, apropos of transportation facilities, from Camp Oglethorpe, Georgia:

"They also serve who only stand and wait, sang Milton, but the poor old fellow was blind, and, anyway, he did not know what it means to stand in the Chickamauga mud and wait for the itinerant jitney."

From one of the cantonments comes a story concerning the manoeuvres in which the men are supposed to learn about actual fighting. In the course of these, an "attacking party surges up against some front-line trenches and met with no resistance whatever from the enemy." The officer in command rushed up, fuming with rage, to inquire the cause of this lamb-like attitude on the part of the defenders, and received from the Lieutenant in charge of the trenches the calm explanation:

"Of course, we didn't try to stop 'em. My orders were to make an attack in half an hour, not to repel one!"

That the men at the camps are not merely learning military lore is proved by a tale concerning one drafted man who marched around quite puffed up with pride because he had just written home the first letter he had ever written in his life. Whatever else the war may do for him it has added the accomplishment of letter-writing to his equipment.

In one of the issues of Trench and Camp appeared this interesting item:

"Why did you enlist?"

This question was put to each of the regular army soldiers and members of the Marine Corps now representing the United States in France.

Here are some of the answers:

"To see the excitement."

"To help win the war and end the Kaiser's idea of world ruler."

"To help free the German people from Kaiserism."

"Adventure and experience, also to do my little bit for my country, the good old U. S. A. and the Stars and Stripes, the flag of freedom."

"To catch the Kaiser."

"Because my country needs me."

"I wanted to get the Kaiser's goat."

"To represent the State of Kentucky."

"Because the girls like soldiers."

"For the benefit of the American Army."

"To kill a couple of Germans for the wrong done Poland."

"To keep from wearing my knuckles out on my neighbors' backdoor."

"To see France."

"I was discouraged with civilian life and wanted to get some excitement."

"The dear ones at home."

"I never did anything worth while on the outside, so I dedicated my life to my country that I might be of some use to some one."

"To have a chance to ride on a train. I had never ridden on one."

"They said I wasn't game and I was game, and wanted to enlist for my country's sake."

"To show that my blood was American blood."

"To learn self-control."

"I had tried everything else, so I thought I would try the army."

"To serve my God and my country."

"For my adopted country."

"Because I believe it every American's duty to fight for his country."

The ups and downs of learning French are productive of much humor from the men at the camps. Here is a sample of what is being done to the language of Racine and Corneille at the cantonments, which appeared under the title "French Fried":

The mess Sergeant of any mess in any cantonment, after the first French lesson:

"Bungsure, my brave homs. Come he porty yourselves this bun morning?"

Chorus of "tray good, sarjong. How's vous portying?"

Sergeant—Oh, pretty bun! Noos avong a swell breakfast pour vous to mangzhay.

Lance Corporal—Yeah, llay knee pa so rotten. Maize avay you any cream pour the cafe?

The mess Sergeant turns away, muttering an unprintable French word.

Liberal portions of French fried are passed around at the mess table, somewhat after the following mode de parler:

"This Fransay parleying is grande stuff!"

"Oui, mungsure, il certainmen is. Nous are picking le lang up aussi a bunch of regular franzais soldats."

"Il vaut to be facile pour nous to parlay with those paulyous quand nous get en les trenchay."

"Yeah, nous wont avong any trouble parleying avec the francais after douz or trays other lessons."

"Passy vous le malt ici, you grande stiff up voila a l'autre end de la table. Que the trouble avec you."

"Oui, that's que je say too."

"Slide bas le pain too voila. Nous want to avay kelkeahose to mangzhay? Make it rapidemon!"

"Ilay bun de parlay only francais a the table dejewnay."

"Oui, llay not so mal if vous can only ponsay of le right mots de say."

"Je can ponsay de le mots mais knee pa les francaise ones."

"Oui, that's le main trouble. Mais nous ought to pick les mots up pretty quick."

"Oui."

"Beaucoup obliged."

"Knee pas mention it."

"Aw revoir."

"Bun by."

Poets are sprouting right and left in the cantonments. Their contributions to Trench and Camp ring all sorts of changes on the serious and humorous, now hymning the pangs of love, now apostrophizing the ingredients of beef stew. Here is a bit of cheering news for hard-pressed Italy, supposedly from an Italian-American in our national army to a friend in Italy:

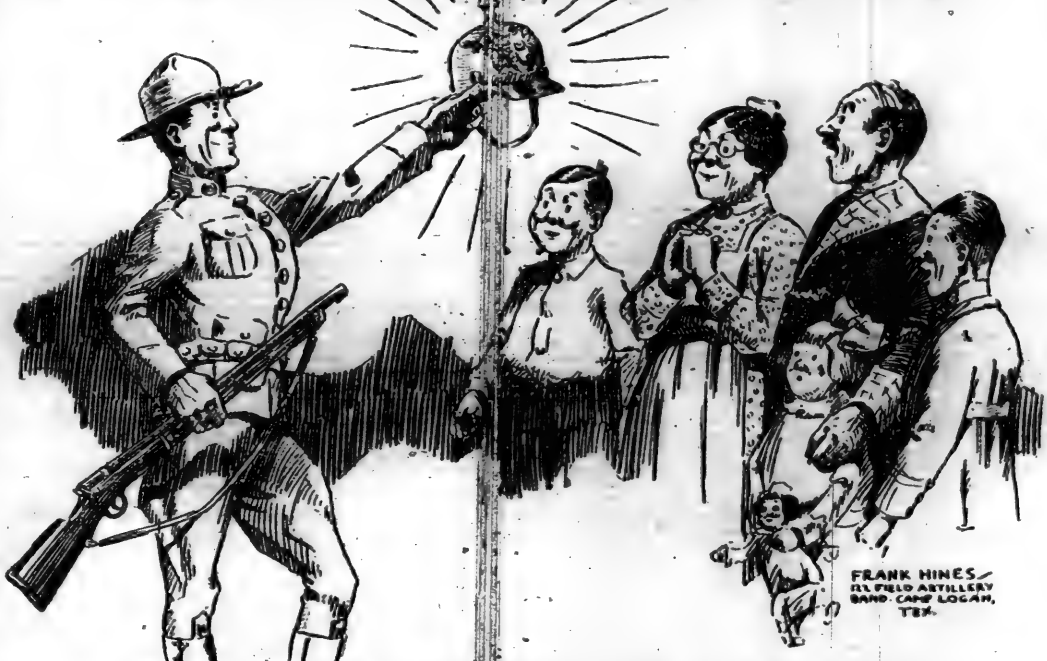
Dear Ton, I write, I learn to fight,
I go to scrap for Uncle Sam.
Our Uncle Sam good natured fel',
But get him mad, he fight lak hell.
The knockout blow he never knew,
But now he's in, he win this, too.
Our Uncle Sam, he mak no noise,
But spen' the mon' and train the boys.
I hear you lose in big bad push,
But Uncle Sam mak centre rush.
You hold the line and do your best.
Our Uncle Sam come do the rest.

A certain "Top Sergeant" came down with an attack of poetic inspiration, and, before he recovered, produced this:

THE RIGHT TO KICK.

We've heard about the "right divine" of kings,
Prerogatives, free speech, and such-like things,
They've been boosted by the sages
And the writers of all ages,
And we hear 'em in the songs the poet sings,
The right to live, the right to sleep and eat,
The right to make life's happiness complete,
To vote for legislation
And help control the nation,
But the "Right to Kick" has all the others beat.

Oh, the rookie in the army mustn't drink,
And out on drill he ain't allowed to think;



Prize-Winning Cartoon in the Trench and Camp Cartoon Contest. The Prize Was a Wrist Watch.

Canning Time

He just learns the art of fighting,
Column left-ing and squad right-ing,
At attention in the ranks he dare not blink:
On this job he ain't allowed the "Right to Quit,"
He's got to stick around and do his "bit,"
Though he's only a beginner
In the army, he's a winner
As a kicker—That's why kicking makes a hit.

For kicking is the rookie's only right,
And the way he utilizes it's a fright;
He starts kicking in the morning,
In the gray light of the dawning,
And he kicks until he goes to sleep at night;
Yep, the reason why the rookie kicks a lot
Is that kicking is the only right he's got;
And he'll cuss the chow he's eaten—
Though he knows it can't be beaten—
And consign the cooks to regions where it's hot.

He will kick about his uniform and shoes
And about the coin this war game makes him lose,
He will kick when he's out drilling,
And he'll say "K. P." is killing,
And he'll kick about the Corporal's abuse.
From the Major to the cook he'll blur and slam,
But say "fight" and he will close up like a clam,
For he'd sooner take a licking
Than be accused of kicking
At the fact that he's to fight for Uncle Sam.

Sergeants at the camps are apparently very classy creatures if these verses from a rookie at Camp Upton are a criterion:

Who is that man of haughty mien,
With ample chest and peanut bean
And movement like a Ford machine?
Why, sonny, that's the Sergeant.

Who's busy as a bumblebee,
To get you up at reveillé,
And shouts your name in strident key?
Why, bless you, that's the Sergeant.

Who yells "Right dress" and "Right by fours"
And gets as mad as all outdoors
And sends you out to do the chores?
You're right, that is the Sergeant.

Who carries all the world's disgrace
Written in furrows on his face
And looks for trouble every place?
Why, that must be the Sergeant.

Who cries "Fall in," and when you do
Says "As you were, you rough-neck crew!"
"Yours right about; I'll put you through!"
Why, sure, that's like the Sergeant.

"Canning Time," a Cartoon by a Soldier-Contributor to "Trench and Camp."

Here is a poem signed "Yap," the pen name of another Upton poet:

S O S.

When yuh hear the "first call" blowin',
And the "top" yells, "Kick yer feet,"
And yer love of home life's growin'
At a speed no power can beat:
And your pals stand round and curse yuh.
Till yuh say you'll go "sick call";
What you've got is plain inertia,
S O S, boys—Same Old Stall.

When you're in the dust cloud drilling
On the drill ground hard and bare,
And you think the life's as thrilling
As a game of solitaire;
And you hear the Sergeant telling
That you have no snap or pep;
Oh, it's then you feel like yelling—
"S O S, boys—Same Old Step."

When you turn in wrong direction,
And the guys don't march in time,
When the squads lose their connection,
And you know the line's a crime;
But the "Old Man" says, "That's better,"
Though he knows himself it's tough,
That's a rookie's real "goat getter"—
S O S, boys—Same Old Stuff.

When you hear the same old rattle
Of the mess kits in the line,
As they herd you just like cattle
In the mess hall when you dine,
And you see the non-coms stallin'
And you know the chow is bum,
Oh, it's then you hear 'em callin'
S O S, boys—Same Old Slum.

When with iodine they paint you,
With such cold and callous eye,
Shoot the needle in that taints you
With some dying bacilli;
And it comes up in your collar
And you want to hit your cot,
Oh, it's then the fellows holler,
S O S, boys—Same Old Shot.

When you cross the broad Atlantic
To help win the big war game,
Tho' the task ahead's gigantic,
You'll be winners just the same;
Your good fathers were victorious,
And they stayed the tyrant's hand,
Emulate their spirit glorious,
S O S, boys—Same Old Sand.

To conclude, let the civilian be convinced that there are, after all, similarities between camp life and his humdrum existence, by this epigram from a rookie:

"Pay day is an attraction that nothing can buck against."

Kaiser Wilhelm as a Pillager in Boxer Days

He Refused to Return China's Astronomical Instruments, Though France Set an Example, and Used Them to Ornament Potsdam Palace Grounds

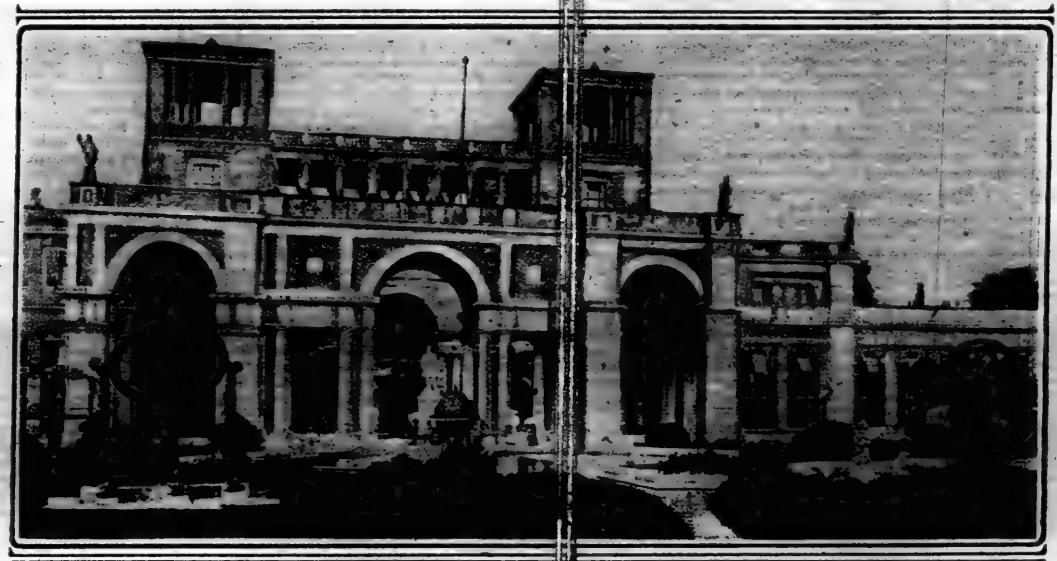
By W. W. CAMPBELL,
Director of Lick Observatory, University of California.

KNOWLEDGE of the German Kaiser's conduct in a certain matter has rankled in the minds of astronomers of many nations for sixteen years; and the time has come, in my opinion, to give the facts as wide publicity as possible. The Kaiser is literally and knowingly the receiver of astronomical instruments plundered from a helpless nation.

When the soldiers of many countries were in China putting down the Boxer rebellion in 1900 there was much looting of art treasures by the army officers of several nations. On the walls of the City of Peking was an observatory containing many beautiful astronomical instruments. These had been designed in France, with the usual French artistic taste, constructed in France, and taken to China several hundred years ago by the Jesuit Fathers. The instruments consisted of great globes, armillary spheres, astrolabes, and large circles divided for measurement of angles in the sky, all of heroic size and cast in massive bronze. Eight or nine of these instruments were dismounted from the Peking wall by officers of the German and French expeditionary armies and shipped to Europe as soon as the Boxer rebellion was over.

General Adna R. Chaffee was in command of the American expeditionary forces, and he not only excluded looters from the district of Peking under American control but he made vigorous protest to the Commander in Chief of all the forces, Count von Waldersee, the German General, against the removal of the astronomical instruments from the city wall. Those who were interested in the events of the Boxer rebellion will recall that the actual fighting was essentially over, and perhaps entirely so, before the arrival of Count von Waldersee and the German expeditionary forces.

General Chaffee aroused the ire of von Waldersee by making the pointed statement in his letter of protest that the looting was not committed by the men who had done the fighting and opened the way to Peking, but by the late-comers who had borne none of the brunt of the conflict or of the hardships. General Chaffee's spirited protest was approved in principle by our Government authorities in Washington, but diplomacy had to be called upon to calm the ruffled Teuton temper. The subject was closed so far as our expeditionary forces and our Government were concerned.



Three of China's Stolen Astronomical Instruments in Front of the Kaiser's Palace at Potsdam.

Five of the astronomical instruments went to Germany, and three or four were sent to France. The French Government refused to receive its share of the pillaged property; it sent it back to Peking, where the instruments were quickly remounted on their old foundations. Did the Royal and Imperial German Government send its share of the loot back to Peking? No. Were these five instruments placed in the museum of

Astronomical Instruments as They Stood on the Walls of Peking Before They Were Taken by Kaiser's Troops. Photo from Scientific American.

Berlin? No. Foundations were built for them on the lawn of the Kaiser's palace at Potsdam, and the plundered Chinese instruments were set up permanently on those foundations. I saw them there in 1905. They are in front of the well-known Orangerie connected with the "Sans Souci" palace of the Kaiser. The accompanying photograph of a part of the Orangerie shows three of the instruments in place on the Kaiser's lawn. The other illustrations show the same instruments as they stood on the walls of Peking before the looting occurred.

What would we think of ourselves and of our Government if those instruments had been brought to America and were now mounted on the White House grounds in Washington? Could President Wilson sleep with the loot on his lawn? The sentiment, "The King can do no wrong" still exists in unexpected places in Germany: two German astronomers have sent me postal cards illustrated with the photographs of the Chinese instruments in Potsdam as Christmas greetings! Where does the spirit of Christ come in?

The pedestals for the five missing instruments are still preserved in good order on the wall of Peking. It seems that somebody in the German Government ten or fifteen years ago agitated for the return of the loot to China, but German diplomacy, so experienced in certain kinds of problems, was apparently unequal to the task.

The looting of defeated enemy countries and the transporting of the loot to the capital of the victorious country was very common in Europe a century ago, but it will be a surprise to many to learn that the all-powerful monarch of the land of Kultur is the living vestige, representative of the practice.

We may learn something else about the Kaiser's character in connection with the looting of Peking. Here is part of the Kaiser's speech to his expeditionary army at Bremen on the day the punitive forces started to Peking, from the Illustrirte Zeitung of Aug. 2, 1900:

"* * * You know well you will fight against a treacherous, brave, well-equipped, cruel enemy. When you shall meet him, remember, quarter is not to be given, prisoners must not be made, use your weapons so that for a thousand years to come no Chinaman dare look askance at a German. Preserve your manly discipline, the blessing of God be with you, the prayers of an entire people, my wishes, accompany you, each single one of you. Open the way for Kultur once for all! Now you may go. Adieu, comrades!"

That was the treatment prescribed by a powerful monarch for a defenseless people.

Letters written home by the German soldiers in China at the time of the Boxer rebellion were read aloud to the German Reichstag by a member, Herr Richter. When reading them Richter called them "Hunnenbriefe," or "Letters from the Huns." These letters left not a shade of doubt that the Kaiser's instructions to "give no quarter," "take no prisoners," &c., were literally followed. It is interesting to note that those who have spoken of Huns in 1914-17 have high German authority for the practice.

The spirit of the Kaiser's speech is quite in harmony with the Kaiser's prayers which have been coming to us by Associated Press about once a month, on the average, since the German invasion of Belgium occurred. The Kaiser is always calling on God, but only as the God of War, or as the Lord God of Hosts. Has any reader of these prayers seen mention of Christ in a single one of them? Their most remarkable feature is the total absence of any reference to Christ. The spirit of Christ was not evident in the Kaiser's treatment of China, and it seems to have had no abiding place in the German War Lord's mind in the past three years.

Foods People Won't Eat Because of the Names

Dogfish Not at All Popular Until It Came to be Called Grayfish—Dainty Morsels from the Muskrat and Field Mouse

By ROBERT T. MORRIS, M. D.

FOR years Arthur H. Bailey and I labored to liberate the potential of the common sea dogfish in human kinetics. The dogfish is good eating, but give a fish a bad name by adding "dog" to it, and people appear not to eat that fish without picturing dog mentally during the process.

Mr. Bailey and I tried to interest legislators and business men. Legislators were suspicious in the feeling that somebody might be personally benefited by the propaganda. Business men, when asked to put money into the project, asked if a market for the fish had been established anywhere. Unless such a market had been established by somebody else, they could not, as wise business men, put money into any scheme looking toward public welfare. The dogfish question had an expansive vista at a concise point of human food, and extending into the fact that dogfish when unconfined destroyed millions of dollars' worth of established market food fish annually, including lobsters and crabs in their dietary. Furthermore, some of the already slender chances for getting into heaven on the part of fishermen were lost because of their necessary profanity when the morning trawls were found hung all full of dogfish instead of cod.

When seeking to find a suitable place on land for the dogfish, I named it "squalfish," as suggested by its Latin name Squalus, and Mr. Bailey tried to lead it ashore with the name of "Ungada whitefish." Neither one of these names proved to have hooks attached to it, and furthermore, information came from Washington to the effect that we might be prosecuted for misbranding if we sent out pushcarts at our own expense in the public interest, with the dogfish for sale under any other name. All at once somebody suggested the name "grayfish" that cognomen carried it to the goal and grayfish are now rolling into the people's market baskets by the quintal.

During the coming ten years, I shall make an effort to serve public interest by talking and writing of certain other classes of abundant food supply neglected by a public which does not seem to worry about playing for porterhouse at high stakes.

Two of the voles are most delicious for food purposes, and in the case of one of them we have again an expansive vista beginning at the point of eating an animal that makes away with a vast quantity of our other established foods. The food of the voles is the food of hares and rabbits, but their flesh is of a better average quality.

The first vole to receive attention will be the muskrat. As in case of the dogfish, the muskrat (Fiber zibethicus) is not eaten generally because somebody gave it the name "rat." Having given it the name "rat," people then decided not to eat it because of the association of ideas belonging to the name which they had bestowed upon a helpless recipient. This fine, fat vole may be found in the Philadelphia and Washington markets for special customers, and I have made it a pièce de résistance for weeks at a time during Summer explorations when I did not care to shoot large animals like deer or bears, the flesh of which would not keep well at that time of year in camp.

If the Food Commission at Washington advertises through the trappers' journals this Fall, offering 5 cents a pound for 100,000 tons of muskrat meat, and if the commission will put out an impressive quantity in a few large cities under some well-selected name, thousands of tons of this excellent food which would otherwise be thrown away by the trappers will furnish enjoyable calories for the public.

Another vole, and one which opens an expansive vista looking toward conservation of the grain and root crops which this animal now eats, is the common field mouse. Because it is called "mouse," the good housewife will use her broom upon any one suggesting the employment of this vole for table purposes. A field mouse which has been fattened upon buckwheat and potatoes, and then fed on a final round of corn, is a most delectable tidbit in a fricassee. It will almost rival the reed bird.

I believe that 100,000 tons of muskrat meat could easily be obtained by advertising for it at 5 cents a pound. The capture of 100,000 tons of field mice would be another matter. The chubby little rascals are very elusive, not easily trapped, and a committee of ways and means would have to be appointed for getting this particular food supply over the rim of the skillet.

Nuts have been generally looked upon, like candy, as something to be eaten between meals at a time when they would cause indigestion. This is another one of the funny "psychos" belonging to man.

Nuts as a group furnish freely those fats and proteins which are so highly prized by the student of edeconomics. The general public has carried in mind the fixed idea of luxury in the habit-thought of nuts, but in some parts of the world this food practically takes the place of potatoes. When considered in the light of an important food supply as distinguished from luxurious diet, cocoanuts probably stand first, pine nuts second, and chestnuts third in order. After these three would come, perhaps, almonds, walnuts, and hazels in that respective order, and then perhaps 200 other kinds of nuts. During the last five years the peanut has been moved up to a point where it will soon become a rival of the pine nuts and Asiatic chestnuts for substantial food purposes.

The raising of nuts in this country for food purposes has been neglected until recent years, but the owner of one chestnut orchard of 300 acres in Pennsylvania told me that he made $30,000 profit over expenses on one year's crop, and no tree in the orchard over 14 years of age. The British Government has protected one pine forest of bunya bunya pines thirty miles in length by twelve miles in width. In this country we have neglected the pine nuts very largely, although a friend of mine at Battle Creek says that he buys them by the ton for his customers.

It will probably not be difficult for the Food Commission to obtain 100,000 pounds of pine nuts by advertising through the nut growers' journals, and if these nuts are placed upon the market in large quantities in a few cities at one time, a lasting impression will be made.

At the next meeting of the Northern Nut Growers' Association the subject of nut-bearing water plants will be discussed.

ROCKY ROAD TO PERMANENT PEACE

Inflexibility of Schemes Hitherto Proposed for World Harmony, Which May Become Possible After a Few More Generations

By ALBERT BUSHNELL HART,
Professor of Government, Harvard University.

NEARLY the whole world, civilized and uncivilized, is at this moment engaged in war; even Russia has drawn out from under the burden of international struggle only to plunge into a civil strife, which may be still more destructive.

What are the nations fighting for? Why are Hans and Pierre and Beppo and Tommy and Sam and Hafiz agonizing in the trenches? Every nation engaged, if pressed for its aims, declares that it is bent simply on securing a peace which will be permanent. Even the enthusiastic believers in the civilizing and regenerating effects of war desire that war shall have a respite long enough for them to reap the harvest of properly sown Kultur. No country ever deliberately enters into a long and desolating war. Doubtless the Greeks, when they drew up their ships near Troy, expected that the war would end and Helen would be bagged and the insidious interference of those Asiatics with the freedom of the seas so desired by the Greek pirates would cease long before the ten-year period rolled around.

A good part of the world at this moment is like an elephant upon which a tiger has fixed itself. The great beast, far superior to his fire-clawed enemy in weight and strength and endurance, feels a tortured desire to be rid of the incumbrance, and looks for a rock against which he may crush the fearful burden. Of what use, however, to kill one tiger at the expense of wounds that will be long in healing, if the jungle still abounds in panthers and leopards and more tigers? Of what use is peace at the end of the present war if it carries with it no guarantees of future peace? What good will it do to draw men back from the trenches if they are presently to march again?

What the world wants is world peace, permanent peace, peace that will stay peaceful. This period when the world is full of the destruction, the misery, the degradation of incredibly fierce hostilities, when every man, woman, and child realizes something of the horror of war and millions see the torch blazing at their own doors, this is the time to enlist all the civilization, all the Christianity, all the energy of the world, to achieve a world peace that shall put an end to war once for all.

World peace is no new thought. Like sufferings, like feeling of the preposterousness of war as a healing agent, have led to a thousand truces and peace treaties. The most recent propositions for world peace are not very different from the grand design put forth by Henry IV. of France in 1603. Dean Josiah Tucker in 1763 roundly asserted that "neither Princes nor people can be gainers by the most successful war." Fisher Aimes of Massachusetts in 1801 complained of some of his countrymen who, he said, insisted that "America ought to renounce the sea and to draw herself closely into her shell; let the mad world trade, negotiate, and fight, while we Americans live happily, like the Chinese, enjoying abundance, independence, and liberty." The New York Peace Society dates back to 1815. In the last two decades immense efforts have been made in various parts of the world, and particularly in this country, to bring into line the churches, popular legislative assemblies, the workingmen, and the publicists. By the Second Hague Conference of 1907 thousands of good and thoughtful people were convinced that the star of peace had risen at last. Here in the United States two heavily endowed institutions, the Carnegie Peace Foundation and the World Peace Foundation, have for some years been keeping up a steady propaganda. Since the war broke out several active and well-manned societies have put forward specific plans for banishing war from the practices of mankind. These three programs are much alike in content and may be briefly stated as follows:

The Central Organization for a Durable Peace has assembled its principles in a "minimum program" of nine points. This platform of possibilities includes a prohibition of conquest of territory; the recognition of nationalities; freedom of commerce; a Hague Court of International Justice; enforcement of peace; reduction of armaments, and popular control of diplomacy. The World Court League, acting on the same general lines as the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, emphasizes the system of arbitral decisions on "justiciable questions" by an International Court of Justice; the settlement of other questions by a Council of Conciliation; a machinery for creating new rules of international law, and a "Permanent Continuation Committee," which seems to slant toward world government. The League to Enforce Peace has drawn up a brief set of "proposals" which call for a judicial hearing on all justiciable questions; a world Council of Conciliation for nonjusticiable questions, and a military repression by international forces upon any nation which goes to war without seeking redress through one or the other of the channels thus defined.

These plans have been carefully worked over in the experience of the present war. They all include compulsory arbitration on controversies covered by the indefinite word "justiciable"; all of them look forward to the creation of a new body of international principles by some sort of world congress of nations; all of them suggest the use of force against any contumacious power; all of them (with one exception) leave the serious question of general world organization for later discussion and settlement. All the plans alike depend upon a worldmindedness, a world obligation to world-made principles of international law, an internationalism of feeling and sympathy.

Worldmindedness and internationalism are, however, not conditions of law, but of inward thought. The first difficulty in any form of peace is that the world has been for ages opposed to permanent peace and to any kind of organization which would secure permanent peace. This is not a question of bad individuals. Just now we have in mind a few persons who we think are especially averse to peace and have long been sowing the dragon's teeth out of which have sprung the horribly numerous divisions of German and Austrian troops. The Emperor of Germany is fortunate in having an understudy who, outside of Germany, is worse detested than his father, but neither sovereign nor Crown Prince is the principal author of the war or the most serious obstacle to peace. It is the learned Germans, the Ministers, the officials, the retired officers, the university professors, the scientific men, the historians, the publicists, who have made Moloch their God. It is they who have been teaching the German people from childhood upward to accept such principles as "War is the noblest and holiest expression of human activity." "Only in war all the virtues which militarism regards highly are given a chance to unfold"; "Kultur must rear its domes over mountains of corpses, oceans of tears, and the death rattle of the conquered"; "the sharper we make our good sword the greater is the outlook for preservation of peace." The undeniable evidence of the ferocity of the Germans is what they openly say about themselves. How is it possible to reconcile such a dictum as Tannenburg's famous "The German people are always right because they number 87,000,000 souls," and Bley's "For as the hammer is hurled let the earth be ours," with the arbitration of justiciable controversies and the enforcement of peace? How are those Germans who look upon themselves as the modern Romans, entitled by their superior Teutonic minds to world empire, to sit in the same pew and sing the same hymn of peace with the Belgians and the people of Argentina and the United States of America?

At the other pole of personal influences against world peace are some of those who most diligently seek it with tears. The term pacifist has of late been unwarrantably applied to ignoble peace lovers who hold peace as superior to family and life and humanity. Pacifist means no more than peacemaker, and there was one who claimed for himself the majestic title of Prince of Peace. Yet at the same time he "came not to bring peace but a sword."

Nonresistance as a principle of human conduct is older than any of the world religions. In our time nonresistance has gone to the groveling depth set forth recently by an American pamphleteer; "If the Government of Belgium resisted with the frightful result that we know. Had the Government and the people of Belgium taken the common-sense view of the matter thousands of human beings would have been spared a frightful death, and the war would perhaps have been over. Of course, Belgium would have lost her 'national honor' (whatever that is) and bourgeois statesmen, poets, and others of that ilk could not now be raving about 'crucified Belgium,'" &c., ad nauseam.

However, to get back to the United States. Supposing a foreign army is landed, and assuming that no attempt is made to resist the invading army, what would happen?

Suppose even that some soldiers should start to loot the city. Would they go to our slums or to the quarters inhabited by the proletariat? Or would they go to the mansions of our Fifth Avenue? To ask the question is to answer it."

This is nothing else than setting up peace to be worshipped as a God, precisely as many Germans worship war. Surely the ultimate fate of peace is not to be dependent upon these mediaeval doctrines of lie-down-and-let-your-enemy-walk-on-you. A man or woman may be a pacifist without taking leave of common sense. The present impotent condition in China is a sufficient lesson of what may happen to a populous nation of great intellectual force which would rather be knocked down than hit back.

Till 1914 the world, and especially the wealthy part of the world, had great confidence in the ability and intention of the great capitalists to prevent destructive or long-continued wars. To be sure there have been numerous wars in the last twenty years; but the capitalists supported the English and the Boers, the Russians and the Japanese, and that basket of tiger cats, the Balkan warriors of 1912 and 1913. It is a singular commentary on the unwisdom of big business that when the clinch came in 1914 neither the great money lender, the great merchant, the great manufacturer, the great land owner, nor the great educated public delayed war a single week in a single country. The bastions of gold hours went to smash like so many matches.

Another still more powerful influence relied upon with greater reason was that of the workingmen who furnish so much of the blood and brawn of the armies, whose families are so affected by the hardships of war and the taxes of peace. "The International" had for years been facing the problem, and there seemed some hope that enough men whose sole capital was their brain and muscle would effectively protest, to give pause to the plans of the Generals and the conquering ambitions of the statesmen. If there be a common world interest, it is that of the laborers; and that, too, failed to restrain even such industrial countries as Germany and Great Britain.

One bond between the workmen in recent times has been the common spirit of socialist bodies in different countries. Nothing can be more opposed to the ultimate aims of the Socialists than permanent military power. They expect to substitute their own régime for, or as, an arbitrary Government. Through their extensive organization, combined with that of the trade unions, it has become physically possible for a comparatively small group of wage earners—locomotive engineers or telegraph operators or longshoremen or coal miners or nickel miners or shipwrights—to paralyze the labor of millions and thus to check a great nation in the midst of war. This influence, however, has not made itself felt outside of Russia, and it is doubtful how far such an influence could aid in bringing about world peace.

If the world were made up wholly of European and American powers, living under substantially the same or similar conceptions of law, social organizations, and Government, these programs might be realized. A great and essential difficulty is that there are two groupings of national powers which stand sharply across the path of peace. One is between the big nations and the little nations. The destinies of mankind are at present practically controlled by six European powers, Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia; two Asiatic powers, China and Japan; and one American power, the United States; very likely in the next century Australia. Among these nations Great Britain, Germany, Russia, Japan, and the United States at present possess for more than half the real governing power of the world. The other group is made up of about forty small powers, ranging in population and strength from Montenegro to Spain and Argentina.

Four years ago the era of small States seemed to be passing by. The two South African republics had been submerged by Great Britain. The Balkan States for a short time seemed on the road to some sort of federation. The national aspirations of the Slavs in Austria-Hungary seemed blocked. The United States was systematically reducing to the position of dependencies the nominally independent nations of Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Panama, and Nicaragua. In the early part of the war Belgium, Montenegro, and Serbia were ground into the dust; and the five other small powers of Central Europe with the greatest difficulty kept their neutrality, and thereby their independence.

Now, in 1918, we hear of a new Poland, a new Finland, a new Arabia and, perhaps, a new Ukraine State and a free Siberia. Nevertheless, the small States of the world from this time on will exist only through the good-will of powerful neighbors or the rivalries of great nations. A Greece could no longer defeat a Persia, because the Greeks cannot build the airships, equip the submarines,

(Continued on Page 14)

'Neath the Old Chestnut Tree

"Come, let us sit down and be friends!"

How New York Would Fare as a Free Port

Irving T. Bush Explains What the Project Means, but Thinks It Would Not Succeed Here as It Has at Hamburg

By RICHARD BARRY.

LIKE many another mighty project—the subsidy of the merchant marine, for instance, or the Federal development of water power or the standardization of national railways—the idea of making New York a port free of entry for all dutiable goods has been brought to earth by the war.

Until recently the subject only for a few isolated talkers and writers, it now looms up for serious consideration by the Merchants' Association, while the recent hearings before the United States Tariff Commission were surcharged with the urge of the revolutionary proposition.

What does it mean? Does one person in a hundred, or a thousand, understand what "New York as a free port" would signify?

Does it mean that the residents of this city, like the residents of London, would enjoy immunity from import and export duty, and have just so much edge on the rest of the country? Does it mean that one would be able to buy a steak in a New York restaurant as cheaply as he used to buy one in a London restaurant, or a yard of silk in a New York department store as cheaply as he once could get the same yard in—we will not say Milan or Paris—but as cheaply as in Buenos Aires? Or what does it mean?

These questions, with others, were asked of a man whose experience and position would seem to fit him with sound answers—Irving T. Bush, now in the service of the Government as the Chief Executive Officer of the War Board for the Port of New York. Mr. Bush was discovered occupying the converted office of the Director General of the Hamburg-American Line on lower Broadway. Sitting there in proximity to the harbor, before German mahogany, (made in America,) the walls now covered with our Federal maps, he seemed to speak with a strange mingling of United States Governmental authority, native New York canniness, and Teutonic analytic thoroughness.

"Advocates of the free port idea for this city," said Mr. Bush, "base their arguments, I believe, chiefly on the success achieved by Hamburg (previous to the war, of course) as a free city. They point to the fact that Hamburg had become previous to 1914 the chief maritime city of Continental Europe, and credit for this has been attributed to the system in vogue there, placing a restricted zone about Hamburg in which manufacturing may be carried on without the payment of any duty for any articles or raw product used. There are other free cities, but none so commercially powerful or so strategically great as Hamburg."

"How about the Trentino? What similarity to New York or Hamburg is there in the contention between Austria and Italy over Trieste?"

"In Trieste there is the added contention of political sovereignty. That also now involves Antwerp, another city comparatively 'free,' in this sense, before the war. No such question concerns Hamburg or New York; with both of these cities it is solely a manufacturing question, with the incidental gains that result to city and nation from prosperous manufacturing. I dwell on Hamburg because, in this matter, Hamburg is the big practical object lesson before us. I am referring of course to the Hamburg we knew prior to August, 1914."

"Just what is the Hamburg idea, succinctly stated?"

"It embraces the establishment of a zone, within easy reach of the port, where, under Governmental supervision and restriction, manufacturers may locate and make their products without any reference to the tariff duties. In that restricted zone they may have the use of raw materials from other countries without impost and may ship them out again without duty."

"Into Germany?"

"No. Only to foreign countries. It has no effect on the tariff; the same duties remain. It would not affect the price of manufactured articles in this country."

"Not in the City of New York?"

"Certainly not. The City of New York would be just as much outside the zone as California, and before any goods could be sold here the duty would have to be paid. To make this restriction secure, the zone would have to be carefully policed; workmen would not be allowed to live within it. It would entail the creation of a big machinery for supervision, and doubtless a costly one. The hope in the scheme is that it would entice here a large number of manufacturers and that it would vastly increase the trade to and from this port of both raw and manufactured products. It sounds alluring; it has many enthusiastic advocates. I have heard its praises sung now for many years."

"Are you in favor—or not?"

"If you insist on a direct answer, I must say no. I will not say that I have irrevocably made up my mind on the subject, but I am sure of this much, that I have yet to hear an argument in favor of making New York a free port which convinces me of the soundness of the idea—for us. Fine for Hamburg, beyond a doubt, but not for New York."

"Why?"

"Now that you are pinning me down to definite thinking, let me tabulate my answers. Broadly, there are four major reasons. All of them are based on a comparison of New York with Hamburg, for the argument always gets back to that. Hamburg has succeeded as a free port; ergo, New York would; but will it? I think not. Because:

"First—There is not within easy reach of New York a large foreign population to make extensive markets for the goods made here. Hamburg has a marvelous location in the midst of teeming populations; three or four hundred millions of people are contiguous. New York has Canada, Mexico, the West Indies, and our own country; that is all; at most a hundred and fifty millions. From this number should be subtracted our own hundred millions, because we can reach them anyway under the present system. That leaves only a scant fifty millions—Canada, Mexico, and the West Indies. It is not comparable to the markets open to Hamburg, all the dense populations of Northern Europe.

"Second—The restrictions that would have to be placed about the zone would prevent the location there of manufactures in any large number, I believe. The expense of operation would more than offset any advantage in avoiding the payment of duty. Hardly any of our manufacturers export more than 20 per cent. of their product; most of them only 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. Therefore, they would see advantage in locating plants in the free zone only for the production of goods for export. This would necessitate the operation of the bulk of their factories elsewhere, as at present—in other words, a division of operating expenses, which is not a profitable proceeding. It would, doubtless, be of advantage to some companies. For instance, take the Corn Products Company, which may be considered as a fair sample of the kind of manufacturer interested in the project. At the present time I understand the Corn Products Company gets some of its corn from the Argentine. With a free port here, it would be possible for it to manufacture its Argentine corn into products for export without paying the duty. However, as they export no more than 18 to 20 per cent. of all the corn manufactured, they would still be obliged to maintain factories elsewhere, and it is not likely they would find it more profitable to locate all their factories near New York for the sake of avoiding duty on 20 per cent. when factories nearer our own corn belt, say, Chicago, will let them escape the hauling charges on the 80 per cent.

Irving T. Bush,
Chief Executive Officer of the War Board at the Port of New York.

"No, it looks to me like a chimerical scheme to make New York a false magnet for all the factories in the country, one that all the rest of the country would resent, and which the manufacturers themselves would likely vote in the end as not profitable. In this particular New York is unlike Hamburg, in that the free city there was established before the German manufactures had been developed; the Hamburg factories were not drawn from other parts of Germany, they were created right there. To make the idea prosperous here, New York would have to bleed the rest of America.

"Third—The United States is not an exporting nation in a large way, while Germany essentially was prior to 1914. There is an abundance of reasons for this. The haul is too long and expensive and the cost of our products too high, and, moreover, we have so far found abundant markets within our own boundaries. You must remember that the establishment of a free port is primarily for foreign trade. Often you hear people say that it is a shame we have little or no South American trade, and the impression seems to prevail that there is some short-sightedness to account for it. One of the chief reasons why there is trade between South America and Italy, for instance, as well as other countries in Europe, is because of the immigration and emigration between the two localities. Laborers in great numbers from the south of Europe are always passing to and fro between Italy and South America. Nobody goes from North America to South America, or vice versa, but a few merchants and pleasure seekers, never enough to make profitable the establishment of good steamer lines between the two continents. Nor is it likely that this condition will change. We have no immigrants for them, nor have they any for us.

"Fourth—The bulk of our raw material comes from our own country. In Hamburg, or Antwerp, or Amsterdam, the bulk of the raw product comes from abroad, and the chief reason for a 'free city' lies in the fact that the bulk of the raw product has to be imported."

"But are you not ignoring the great changes that are to come after the war, the increase of our merchant marine, our awakening to our part in foreign commerce, our future as a world power?"

"What conditions will be after the war no man can say," replied Mr. Bush, "neither I, nor you, nor any one else. Tell me what labor conditions will be after the war and I can answer a lot of questions that must now go unanswered. This very free port idea depends more on the labor problem than on anything else. If American labor stays high in cost, or goes higher, as many predict, it will be folly for any American manufacturer to try to compete in any foreign market. That alone would stop the development of any free city at New York. We must consider only the facts that we know and the conditions that exist, while at the same time, if we establish a free port, it can be done not only for the period of the war, but for a long term of years in the future. So it looks to me a doubly risky undertaking."

"Friends of the free port idea contend that it would bring here Latin-American products in such quantities that this would be made their primary market. Do you regard that as possible?"

"No. It sounds to me like a half-digested idea, a glittering generality. They talk about primary markets as if these could be developed artificially. Nonsense! Primary markets are self-created. As long as London and Hamburg have greater contiguous populations than New York, they will be larger primary markets. It is buying population that makes markets, not an ingenious scheme of duty evasion. Besides, there is a simpler way to avoid the duty than by the expensive process of establishing a free city, building the factories there, walling them in, placing a guard over them, letting the workmen in and out night and morning as if they were employed in munition factories, and, in general, erecting this expensive artificial wall against the impalpable tariff evil which can be so much more easily conquered."

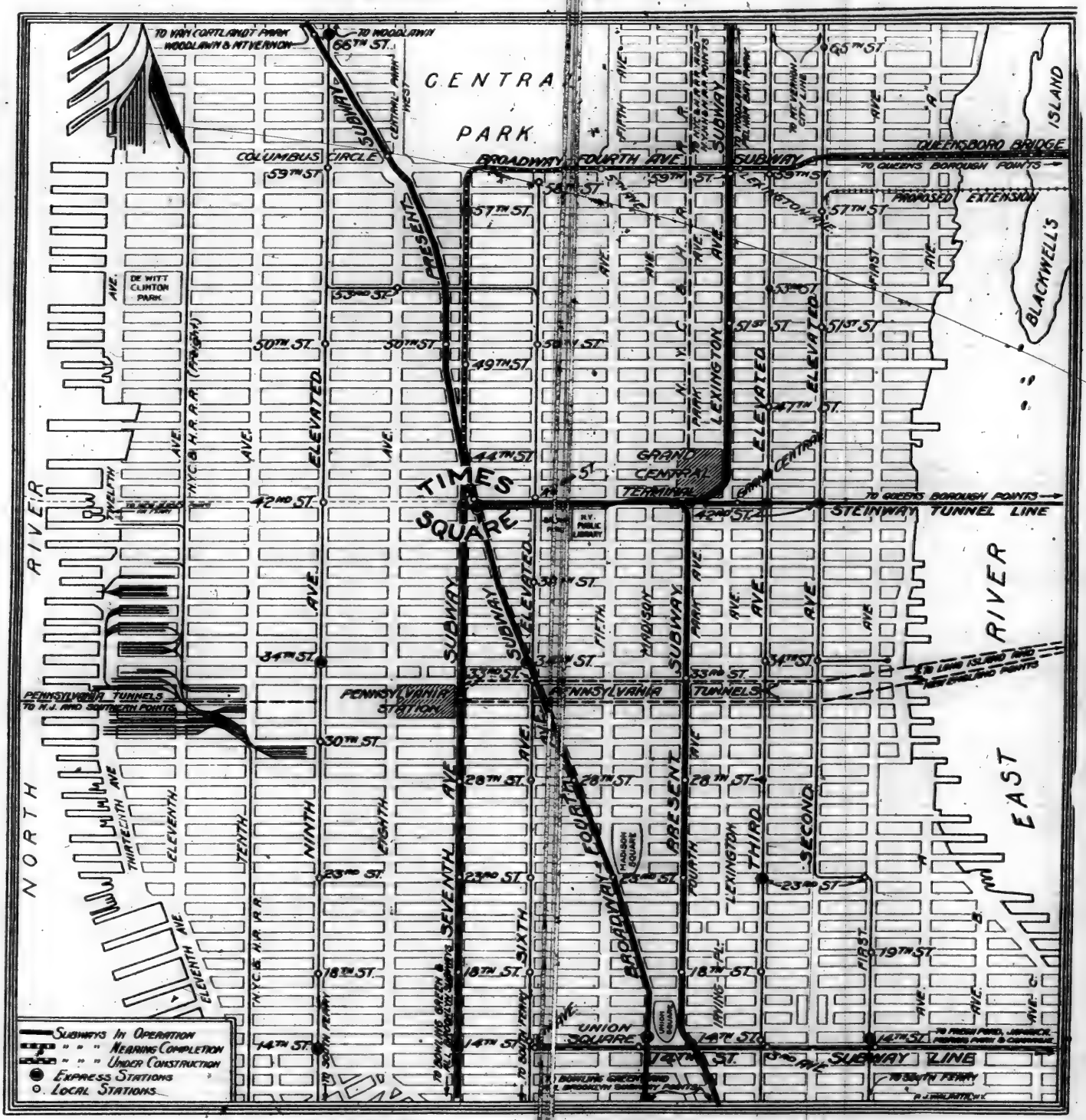
"How?"

"By simplifying the present drawback system. As the law is today, an American manufacturer using dutiable raw product pays his duty when the stuff comes into the country, but, if he later ships it out as a manufactured product, the Government will repay him the amount that he has previously paid as duty on the used raw product.

"I admit that just now the drawback system is cumbersome and expensive. It is clogged with red tape, and costs both the Government and the manufacturer more than it is worth. It needs to be simplified; that is all. Then it will not be necessary for a manufacturer to move his entire plant to New York, to a 'free city,' to gain the advantage of immunity from the tariff.

"A free city is too expensive and is not adapted to American conditions. My object in life is to simplify things, not to complicate them. That is what I have tried to do at Bush Terminal and at Forty-second Street; that principle guides my effort here on the War Board. Erecting a free city at the Port of New York seems to me like walking all around a block that exists only in the imagination, when one could easily cut across the lot."

New Subway System's Spread from City Centre



MAP SHOWING HOW NETWORK OF LINES CONVERGES AT TIMES SQUARE. THE NEW BROADWAY SUBWAY, SOUTHWARD FROM THE SQUARE, WAS READY FOR OPERATION AT NOON YESTERDAY.

WHEN the two trunk line subways, Lexington Avenue and Seventh Avenue, are opened for public use, late in March or early in April, Times Square will become one of the most prominent express stations on the dual system.

Here are the lines which will radiate from or have direct connection with Times Square within the next few months:

Interborough System.

West Trunk Line, consisting of the old subway from Times Square northward along Broadway to Van Cortlandt Park and to 241st Street on the West Farms division, with its new extension on White Plains Road.

Seventh Avenue subway, connecting with the Broadway division at Times Square and running south through Seventh Avenue and other streets to the Battery, with a two-track branch diverging at Park Place and extending through Beekman and William Streets to Old Slip and thence under the East River and through Clark Street, Brooklyn, to a junction with the first subway at Borough Hall. This subway, now terminating at Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, will be extended out Flatbush Avenue, Eastern Parkway, and other streets to New Lots Road. Already a short section of the Seventh Avenue line, between Times Square and the Pennsylvania Station is in operation.

Times Square shuttle, consisting of two tracks of the old subway in Forty-second Street, between Broadway and the Grand Central Station. This will connect Times Square with the east trunk line, consisting of the new Lexington Avenue subway and its branches in the Bronx and the old subway from Forty-second Street and Park Avenue to the Battery and Brooklyn.

Steinway tunnel line or Queensboro subway, now terminating at the Grand Central Station, to be extended under Forty-second Street to Times Square.

Brooklyn System.

Broadway subway, running north from Times Square under Seventh Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street, there turning eastward and running under the East River by tunnel from Sixtieth Street and connecting with the Queensboro subway lines to Astoria and Corona, over which the Brooklyn company has trackage rights. This is part of the same subway completed for operation yesterday south from Times Square under Broadway to City Hall and Whitehall Street, thence eastward under the East River to Montague Street, Brooklyn, and to a junction with the Fourth Avenue subway.

Two-track branches diverging at Canal Street from the Broadway line and running over the Manhattan Bridge and into the Fourth Avenue subway in Brooklyn, with its main line to Fort Hamilton and with three branches leading to Coney Island by different routes.

With the Ninth Avenue elevated line two blocks west, with the Sixth Avenue elevated one block east, with the trolley lines of both the New York Railways and the Third Avenue systems bounding it on all sides, and with all the new subways, it does not take much of a prophet to foresee the development of Times Square into the city's centre of traffic.

With the completion of this transit centre, the Dual Subway System, built at a cost of nearly $400,000,000, may be considered as practically finished. There will still be some tunneling to do and some cleaning up of loose ends, but the system will have reached such a condition that the city and transit companies may safely turn their thoughts toward even further extensions.

Two Loan Exhibitions of Paintings for Charity

Art at Home and Abroad

"Sleep," by Arthur B. Davies. (In the Retrospective Loan Exhibition of the Artist's Work.)

AN exhibition of modern paintings, drawings, lithographs, and etchings belonging to the collection of A. E. Gallatin has opened at the Bourgeois Galleries for the benefit of the American War Relief. Guy Pene du Bois in his preface to the catalogue emphasizes the fact that it is a realistic collection of art by men with whom life counts. The briefest survey of the walls proves his point; but one may go a step further and say that the game engaging all these capable faculties is living rather than life. They are concerned, that is, with what is happening in the contemporaneous world and particularly with their own relation to the world. Most of them pause before the probing interrogation that seeks out the movement of life itself as it always has been and always will be, so far as our shortsighted minds may conjecture. That is why, in spite of their being so real, some of them appear a bit shadowy, so much the passing manifestation as hardly to hint at the substance from which they are deftly torn and lightly whirled across the stage. William J. Glackens, for example, somewhat Renoir in his paintings but a good deal himself in the drawings, how contemporary his figures look by the side of the little nudes drawn by Whistler or his enchanting Miss Leyland. Miss Leyland's little ruffled gown is antiquated and her hair falls over her shoulders like that of Tenniel's "Alice," but she belongs to life in general; she is both an individual and a type; centuries could not drive her out of existence.

Raffaelli also has something of this inexhaustible spirit. His "Scène de Marché" has little importance as a subject. It is just a corner of a square in a French town on a wet day. The flower vendor's basket is nearly full, there have not been many sales, and a weary old woman sits with her head on her hand. Another woman, bareheaded, has her hand at her stout waist, and a child pulls at her skirts. In the background a brisk horse drags an empty cart and there are figures standing by a fence. An ordinary little scene painted realistically, and with the fine Gallic sense of proportion and spatial dignity in the disposition of the lines and masses. The realism, however, is deeper than resemblances of surface. Each object in the composition has its distinct character that could not be transferred or changed. Even the fences are those of the region, indescribably and unmistakably associated with everything else in the picture. The trees belong to the earth, the twigs and branches to the trees. The life of the place goes pulsing on as in the human organism, a part of all life yet a separate individuality. This organic unity is what so often is lacking.

The other Frenchmen are present in their strength; Daumier with a portrait sketch in which the laciest of line evokes the solidest bulk and mass of human flesh and a silhouette as ample as Titian could have made it; Forain, whose "l'Avocat" has something of eagerness in gesture that Daumier in his bitterer scorn of the profession missed; Steinlen richly human in his reading of the souls of dogs and the minds of cats and the physical tragedy of the wanderer; Rodin studying the angular movements of dancing women; Toulouse Lautrec with his reiterating chant in honor of Yvette Guilbert—these are the flavor of the collection, the pungent deliciousness that reconciles fastidious palates to an exhibition menu.

Possibly a collection all flavor and vitality would be more excitement than could be borne by the gallery visitor of average sensibility. Unlike the French, whose animation is their safety valve, we take our excitements with more intensity than is good for our health, and our health is our greatest excitement, hence the long intervals of plodding commonplace necessary to us, in art as in letters and business and domesticity. It cannot be said that Muirhead Bone, authentic and scrupulous, or Charles Ricketts or Max Beerbohm or Charles H. Shannon are plodding commonplace, but even they lack the heady quality of the French genius. You may look long at them without drawing a deeper breath or feeling the strain of a concentrated interest. They are pleasant to look at, but by themselves they fall short of creating an occasion. John Sloan's is the nearest to a French attitude of mind, not on account of his subject matter, for that has little enough to do with nationality, but by his detached appraisal of human values and his personal concern for matters of technique. His "Picture Buyer" has no flattery in its unctuous portrayal of character, and neither has it self-consciousness. Guy Pène du Bois in his "Automobile Tires" exhibits a humor that savors of the stage, but of comedy, not farce. The fatness of the lady is funny, but the earnestness of the gentleman over something of no importance is of a quality to be envied by our best comedians, who play less to the gallery than any other comedians. The painting has a certain fluency which Mr. du Bois exercises with admirable tact, avoiding the hint of cheapness that often accompanies a flowing brush.

Childe Hassam and Ernest Lawson are in the collection as painters, the former having both a water color and an oil painting. Max Kuehne, Hayley Lever, Ernest Haskell, Howard Cushing, E. J. Steichen, R. Pirols, Abascal and Thomas Way all are represented by paintings. The pastels and chalk drawings include five Whistlers, the "Automobile Bus: Fifth Avenue," by W. J. Glackens, the most direct and substantial of his smaller works, and also "Race Horses," in which the animals are cleverly noted; also work by John Sloan, Everett Shinn, Boardman Robinson, George Luks, Robert Henri, Max Mayrshofer, C. H. Shannon, W. S. Kendall, Walter Vaes, H. G. Ibels, Steinlen, Renoir, and Daumier. The water-color group includes personalities as divergent as Walter Gay and the Russian Zorach, Leon Bakst, and J. Alden Weir. Aubrey Beardsley is shown at his best in pen-and-ink drawings. There is a monotype by Degas, and the section of lithographs includes, among other things, some of them the most interesting in the collection, a fine study of a man by John S. Sargent. The exhibition is one to visit in a holiday temper, without haste and with appreciation of the personal choice that has presided over the collecting of these various yet sufficiently friendly talents. It will continue until Feb. 2.

The Work of Arthur B. Davies.

No more severe test of an artist's quality can be devised than presenting his works as a whole from his beginnings to his maturity. In such an exhibition you spend years with him inside the space of an afternoon; you winter and summer with him and suffer his various moods. You see how nature plays upon him and what imagination does with him; how he studies and what profit he draws from study, how much of him belongs to himself and how much to others. If, after such an experience, he remains or becomes an indispensable part of the happiness of his generation, history may be fairly sure of him; he will not be able to escape the books of the future.

A loan exhibition of the work of Arthur B. Davies has been organized on this comprehensive plan for the benefit of the allied soldiers blinded in action. The Macbeth Galleries are filled with his paintings, drawings, etchings, and sculpture, and by the discretion of the setting the walls themselves fit into the exhibition and contribute to the general unity of effect. It is a unity that includes great variety. At the outset Mr. Davies painted little figures, children, and sometimes mothers, but oftener older children, with a kind of simpleness that seemed born of nature and religion. His colors were molten jewels, but his little plump forms and the tender innocence of his types balanced this chromatic opulence and made his early pictures seem grave and calm and singularly gentle. "At Her Toilet," "The Throne," "Little Mattie," these are the poetry of Christina Rossetti in her most childlike mood, touched with something not of earth, yet plain and easily comprehended and sweetly beguiling.

In the same gallery you find "Energia" and "Sleep" and "Twilight Pastoral" and "After Rain" and you realize that the young sensitiveness of these early flowerings of the spirit has become refined and strengthened with that passing of time which inevitably refines or coarsens, strengthens or makes weak. There is in the later things a delicacy of color and a firmness of structure; the compositions are more athletic and the sentiment is more stirring.

In the beautiful picture of young girls asleep in a landscape of utter loveliness there is a happy use of the method employed by many of the younger workers in black and white for gaining the effect of the third dimension without round modeling. From accented outline the color drifts off in films that hardly stain the canvas, and the ghosts of colors replace the full-bodied hues at the crest of the forms. In the early things there is always the sense of solid substance, the mellow surfaces are no empty shells. In these later works there is the same reality and ponderability, with a subtler suggestion that leaves the imagination of the observer free to work in its own way.

Presently the artist says what inter-

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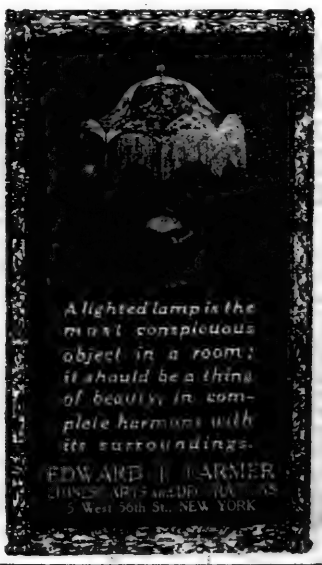

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eats him in still fewer words. There are drawings of men leaping, climbing, urging forward to an unseen goal. One vaults, an abyss or clambers across a rocky ledge, but there is nothing in his way but a single line—which suffices to evoke the menace of peak and chasm. Again there are men vigorously working in a light of many rainbows. Possibly they are scaling a ship's masts, or climbing to a look-out, or making their way up a scaffolding to the roof of a building. There is sky, or it may be water. There are bright patches of light and color that have no name. The emphasis is all on the action and the power that enables the human creature to move and act, not upon what he accomplishes thereby. You are left at a loss as to whether he is on the earth or inhabits some gayer star, but you are not befogged for a moment as to the character of his activity or his adequacy to do his deed or the immense significance it has for him. These are the exceptions. Most of the paintings as well as the drawings move to a languid music. You get the lapping of waves instead of the powerful movement of the tides.

Presently the pictures begin to show the battle of the angles which has raged in modern art. But where this has been with many an artist an affair so serious as to banish beauty and measure in favor of intensity of significance, with Mr. Davies it becomes a form of glorified sport. Once upon a time he was dedicated to long, continuous, linear rhythms. He still is, but he plays that he is not. These rhythms to which he is bound by all the traditions of his art and the impulses of his nature are so accustomed and so dear that he is able to contradict and interrupt them with the rudeness of indestructible affection. He passes a sharp angle across his loveliest slow curve of beauty in a triumphant certainty that the curve will persist and be there always. His swaying rhythms have been taught to dance behind a screen of angles that only increase their grace of movement. The secret of it all is the remarkable restraint of the artist, his ability to refrain from insistence, to seem to play where others labor, to dream where others plot, to meditate where others argue, and always to leave a doorway of escape toward the change that is with us while we watch for it. If his exhibition says one thing more clearly than another, it is that art is the ceaseless flow of beauty as stable as earth and as constantly changing. No work of art has ever been like any other work of art, nor wholly unlike any other. That is the secret, and Mr. Davies whispers it; thus making it seem as mysterious as it is. Others have shouted it and made it seem a common place. But the reality of it is worthy of recognition on all sides. Mr. Davies has chosen the side of exquisite discretion. No change in the outlook of artists has led him to renounce the sweetness of his young Pre-Raphaelite profiles, or to give his palette over to rude colors that violently scream of war and wounds. Observe his "Freshness of the Wounded"—how glad upon the canvas are the misfair stains of blue and gold and green and crimson. He tells us nothing that is stern or harsh or ugly to hear, nothing that is whimsical or uncouth. He works in the past and carries it over to the present, rejoicing in the happy effort. It would be easier, perhaps, if he were one of those few to whom the divining rod is intrusted, who can walk along the common road striking with their rod at the right place, which to most would seem the wrong place, pause to pierce through earth and reach the hidden streams that flow unceasingly. In many instances, for that matter, he has performed just this miracle. He has painted the hills of California as simply as Theocritus sang of Aetna's cliff and Acis' sacred rill.

Other Exhibitions.

The clubs have filled their galleries with drawings and paintings of interest to celebrate the opening of the new year. A memorial exhibition of works by the late John W. Alexander will be open at the Century Association until Jan. 10. It consists of portraits, figure subjects, and landscapes, lent by various owners. Admission is by member's card between the hours of 10 and 5.

The annual exhibition of the work of painter and sculptor members is open at the National Arts Club and can be seen by the public all through the month of January.

At the City Club is an exhibition of portraits by Jean MacLean and John C. Johansen, which will remain open until Jan. 17. The exhibition rooms on the first floor are open daily. Ladies are admitted between the hours of 11 and 4.

The MacDowell Club's exhibition, lasting until Jan. 13, includes the work of twelve artists, Edith C. Barry, Theresa F. Bernstein, Horace Brown, Clara D. Davidson, Berenice Langton, Mary N. MacCord, Mabel M. Mason, Agnes M. Richmond, Zulma Steele, Annette Saint Gaudens, F. Leonard Towle, and Jesse Whitsit.

The sixth annual exhibition of the Association for Culture is open at the Municipal Art Gallery and includes paintings, sculptures, and works of handicraft by artist members of the association. Among the exhibitors are F. K. Detwiller, A. G. Schulman, Gustav Wiegand, Jonas Lie, H. Hintermeister, Jr., Melita Blume, Ernest Roth, Eugene Higgins, Alice Judson, Martinus Andersen, A. J. Bogdanove, George Pearce Ennis, Susan Ricker Knox, James Weiland, Elizabeth N. Watrous, Emil Holzhauer, John F. Parker, Maurice Becker, Gustave Wolff, Louis Bromberg, Clara Ruge, Walter Farnden, Mel-Daniel, Joseph Kartina, Otta Baumgartl, Chester Beach, Dwight Franklin, Grace Hazen, Emily Van Kerkhoff, and Hugh Spencer.

At the Arlington Galleries is an exhibition of paintings by Rosamund Coney and Alice Hirsh which lasts until Jan. 15. One canvas, representing child sufferers by the war, is to be sold for the benefit of the American Red Cross. Paintings by William L. Lathrop are on view until Jan. 28 at the Ferargil Gallery.

The Museum of French Art announces a loan exhibition of French art from Gothic times to the Regence, 1100-1725, at the gallery of the museum. It will open with a private view Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 22. All classes of members will be admitted upon presentation of their membership cards. The public admission will be $1 and the receipts are for a fund for a building for the Institute Francais aux Etats-Unis of which the Museum of French Art represents one section.

The Architectural League Exhibition.

An illustrated note in Good Furniture shows the setting prepared for the coming exhibition of the Architectural League which is described as follows:

"The thirty-third annual exhibition of the league, now being organized for February, 1918, is to be devoted especially to the building crafts and the arts employed in making American homes more beautiful and livable.

"A joint committee, including architects, painters, sculptors, manufacturers, and building contractors, has been formed to collaborate with the league's annual exhibition committee to aid particularly in securing representative exhibits from American manufacturers. This exhibition will mark an epoch in the history of our national development, as it will be the first occasion on which the products of our varied manufactories will receive recognition, placing them on an even footing with sculpture and painting.

"The great enthusiasm felt for this new project by the architects, painters, and sculptors constituting the membership of the Architectural League of New York is clearly indicated by the sumptuous and elaborate setting now being prepared at the Fine Arts Building to properly display the many and varied products of the building crafts. A general scheme of decoration for the exhibition has been skillfully rendered in water color by Howard Greenley. Never in the history of American art have artists attempted an exhibition that could compare in any way with the decorative ensemble and general splendor of the exhibition setting suggested in Mr. Greenley's sketches."

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Rocky Road to Permanent Peace

(Continued from Page 8)

provide the howitzers, or make the ammunition necessary for any long-continued campaign of defense or offense. Nobody dreams of a genuinely independent Finland or Poland or Arabia, or even of an independent Switzerland or Holland, which could single handed defy a powerful enemy.

The future destinies of mankind, therefore, seem to be in the hands of a few capital nations, which control most of the tropical world in the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, together with France, Holland, and Belgium, and excepting Brazil and a few neighboring South American countries. In many ways this facilitates world peace, because the nations that must be persuaded or forced into a world agreement are few.

There is always a possibility that Asiatic and African colonies may break loose from their dominant country. Austria-Hungary, Russia, and particularly Turkey, include within their boundaries people alien in race, language, and often in religion. There are 300,000,000 British subjects in India alone. Who can predict that these 300,000,000 will indefinitely accept a control exercised by a country having a sixth as many people and thousands of miles away? So of the Russian dependencies in Central Asia; so of French Cochin China; so of North Africa; so of the Philippine Islands. Does world peace require that these colonies shall forever accept government by outsiders?

The greatest obstacle in the way of permanent peace is that all mankind has accustomed itself to think in terms of groups instead of terms of humanity. Modern patriotism, to which all countries appeal in time of peace as in war, is an assertion of the national spirit, an appeal to national interests and needs as supreme. It is intimately tied up with the doctrine of sovereignty, of a supreme power vested within a State. From childhood we have been brought up to look on all the territory outside of our own boundaries as subject to a different kind of human nature. The whole theory of international law is that treaties are valid only because of the will of the separate units that acceed to them. We love our flag, our uniform, our embassies, our ships, our business firms, our sports; wherever on the round world the American goes he carries with him the feeling of separateness.

No nation has done so much as the United States to encourage the idea of a certain kind of world citizenship. Our doctrine of expatriation, resting in an act of Congress in 1868, accepts the principle that a man may be detached from flag and citizenship and country, but only on condition that he forms the same ties with another country. Nothing has been more striking in the present war than the intense public insistence that the German or Austrian who has become naturalized in this country must give up not only the legal but the personal association with his former land and kindred.

Down to 1914 the world deluded itself into believing that the force of nationality could be broken by rearranging barbarous countries and weak civilized countries into colonies and dependencies of vast empires. War has simply welded to a white heat the blazing question of small units which, because of common race, language, religion, or nationality, adhere together in the midst of a composite nation ruled by other race or language groups. So far from building up a world citizenship, the present war has unloosed the Poles, perhaps, the Finns, possibly the Ruthenians, and has roused the Bohemians, the Croats, and many other race elements in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. World peace based on a world brotherhood and the giving up of distinctions of race, religion, and national sentiment has had a dreadful setback in the present war.

The experience of The Hague Conferences seems to show that representatives of most of the nations in the world can be brought together, can come into something like accord, and can formulate general treaties which will be ratified by a considerable number of the powers interested. The few and comparatively unimportant cases actually passed upon by The Hague Court are a valuable precedent. The stumbling block, recognized by all who consider the question, is how to compel nations to accept pacts and definitions of international law and principles which they think unfavorable to themselves; and still more how to prevent an ambitious and heavily armed nation from taking the law into its own hands. The idea of international enforcement is to be found in most of the plans for general peace put forward during the last three centuries; but the present war has accented the difficulty of dealing with a determined and desperate nation. Germany has set the world on fire, and it is a difficult process to take the torch out of her hands.

The League to Enforce Peace does not propose to bring an unwilling power to terms by war on behalf of the league, but to reserve force for the power which refuses to make use of the opportunities for settling its difficulties through an Arbitral Court or a Council of Conciliation. The assumption is that no power will put to the test its condition if it refuses to abide by the arbitration when made. The real trouble here is the possibility of a strong and ruthless nation's running amuck and forcing other powers to take its side by the threat of international murder.

Another weakness of all plans of permanent peace is based upon the idea that, when there has once been a general peace congress and the Arbitral Court and Council of Conciliation are arranged, the world will then be crystallized; that boundaries will be definitely drawn; that all the colonies will be palisaded where they belong; that any one who disturbs the existing territorial arrangements will be declared a public enemy and put to the ban. What would happen if the people of India should revolt? Must they arbitrate the question of their independence?

All the schemes of world peace so far lack flexibility, adaptation to the irregular growth of the world. Perhaps in the course of a few generations the world may arrive at a world political organization. Concerts of powers in the past have not been alluring because they have uniformly oppressed the small nations. The human race ought to have the capacity of designing some kind of world federation from which the weak would find protection and the strong a just influence. An essential for world peace is a larger view of the possibilities of national greatness without this continual war for enlarged boundaries for colonies and for dominions. What the world most needs is more shock absorbers, a stronger sense of the rights of men, and the superior rights of race and national groups.

After all, these difficulties are not insuperable. The task approaching world organization so seriously as to make enforcement possible is no greater than the task of building up, partly by accretion and partly by superior force, composite nations like the British Empire, the German Empire, and the United States of America. The bigger and more powerful the nations of the earth, the more they have to lose by unsuccessful war and also by outwardly successful war. War feeds on war by producing states of mind which lead to later wars. If internal peace can be secured in a country like the United States with its variety of race elements and interests, if the United States and Great Britain can keep the peace for a century, if general European peace can be maintained from 1814 to 1854 and again from 1878 to 1912, it is within the possibilities to widen the area of peace and to broaden its contact till it involves the world.

Women Voters Ought to Know English

By ELIZABETH PARKER READ.

THE recent grant of suffrage to the women citizens of New York State, marking though it does a distinct advance in justice and fairness, nevertheless contains one possibility of real harm to democratic institutions. This is the admission into the voting body of hundreds of thousands of foreign-born women who are citizens only because their husbands have been naturalized, but who themselves have never been obliged to pass the tests for citizenship obligatory for their husbands.

A man—or an unmarried woman—who wishes to become a citizen must pass simple but very specific tests. He must, among other things, have been in this country for five years, must be able to speak English, must be of good character, and must take the oath of allegiance to the United States. A married woman, however, whose husband becomes naturalized becomes a citizen automatically, merely because he does; she does not have to be able to speak English, take the oath of allegiance, or be of good character, and need not have been here five years.

What the law says is that a woman "who might herself be lawfully naturalized" becomes a citizen by marriage to a citizen; and the courts have held that this means only that she must belong to one of the races that may lawfully be naturalized, and not to one of the excluded races—i. e., she may not be a Chinese or Japanese woman.

The reason for this is that another law, one of the fundamental laws of all countries, cuts in across the workings of the naturalization law and modifies it so that the tests which we have seen fit to set up for the admission of aliens into citizenship do not apply to their wives. This other law is the one by which a wife takes her husband's status, whatever it may be; her country is whatever his country is, her domicile what his is.

No State has anything to do with the laws on citizenship. That is the province of the Federal Government alone. The Federal Government has said that the wife of a naturalized citizen is also a citizen; and all that New York State can say is, so be it.

What the State may do, however, is to insist on certain qualifications for its voters. Every State has the right to prescribe its own electoral qualifications. All the States have done so; some have gone so far as to exercise this right practically in defiance of the Federal Government, as in certain Western States.

The State, therefore, may supplement the gap in the Federal regulations by insisting that its married women voters possess the same qualifications as their husbands or as unmarried naturalized women voters.

One of these qualifications—residence here for five years—was inserted in the amendment giving women the vote, but the far more important one, ability to speak English, was omitted.

Perhaps it should be said at this point that this article is not an attack on equal suffrage, or on immigration in general, or on immigrant women in particular. On the contrary, it represents the opinion of a group of women who believe unalterably in equal suffrage, and who believe that immigration has been of infinitely more benefit than harm to this country, and who also believe that most of the harm that has come through immigrants is due to the fault of the native rather than of the foreign born.

We do believe, however, that the overlapping or crossing of two laws has resulted in giving the wives of naturalized citizens voting privileges to which they may or may not be entitled, and for which they ought to be obliged to pass the same tests as unmarried naturalized women or men. All that can pass these tests—can speak English, understand the principles of our Government, and are willing to take the oath of allegiance—should have the right to vote; and those that cannot, whether man or woman, whether married or unmarried, should be excluded from the polls until they learn.

The number of these women is by no means inconsiderable. There are about 600,000 naturalized citizens in New York State at present. Not all of them are married—we have no statistics on this point—and not all that are married are married to foreign-born women. Most of them are married, however, and to foreign-born women. It is fair to say that there are between 300,000 and 400,000 women in this State who are citizens only because their husbands are naturalized, and not because they have passed any tests themselves. Also 200,000 of them live and will vote in New York City.

Of course, it does not follow that all these 300,000 or 400,000 do not speak English—perhaps most of them do. But any one who has had much experience with immigrants knows that the immigrant mother is the last one of all to become Americanized.

She is the one who stays in while all the others go out. Her husband picks up English in the shop or factory, on the streets and in the cars. By and by he joins the political club that teaches him a little English, or he goes to a night school. The children learn English at school, in the streets, on the playgrounds.

For the mother, the children's contempt for the native language is a tragedy. She is not in business, nor at school; she is in the streets very little; if she works, it is in a factory with women like herself.

There would certainly be no essential injustice in requiring all naturalized citizens to learn our language, if they wish to help make our laws. Events of the last few years have emphasized the value, in American citizenship, of such a thorough adoption of our American conceptions and such a thorough identification with them as does not often go hand in hand with inability or unwillingness to learn the language through which those conceptions are working themselves out. The test could be made to apply to all naturalized citizens; or to all citizens by marriage; or to all citizens by marriage whose husbands have been naturalized since English was a requirement.

New York is the first State with a heavy immigrant population to give the complete vote to women. Equal suffrage is on trial here. We women made no mistake in asking for suffrage on the same terms with men, and the men made no mistake in giving it to us. We should be the first to point out this situation, which gives us the vote on what are not the same terms as those required for men, and ask that it be corrected.

A resolution prescribing ability to speak English should be introduced as soon as the Legislature opens. Every woman who believes in equal suffrage should work for it.

Using the Camera to Illustrate Fiction

Models Pose for Photographs Showing Scenes in the Story—How Two Artists Originated the Plan

WITH the possible exception of the law, there is no profession in current life which comes in for more embittered criticism than that of the illustrator of fiction. The criticism comes from the author whose stories are illustrated, as well as the person who reads them. It often vents itself on a long series of inaccuracies or impossibilities where the illustrator draws something that couldn't have happened, or at least that didn't happen in the story which he is supposed to illustrate.

The idea of illustrating fiction with photographs, for which models are posed under expert stage management to represent the story's characters, has been developed recently and is attracting the attention of publishers and editors. In New York two illustrators, Lejaren A. Hiller and Henry Guy Fangel, have abandoned their drawing boards to make a profession of the new method.

Both of these pioneers, however, frankly express the opinion that the camera can never equal the best work of the illustrator by hand. Perhaps this view is due to the fact that they were both illustrators of this type before they became photographers, and they both still amuse themselves in their spare moments by compositions with brush and pencil. At any rate, their regard for the magazine illustrator is considerably higher than that of the average reader who looks at the pictures with a story and wonders why anybody ever thought the characters looked like that.

"Our photographs don't look like other photographs," said Mr. Fangel the other day, "but we have no new and secret method or process, with the exception of a private method of blending three or four negatives into a single print, which is very rarely used in the illustration of fiction. Such successes as we have achieved are due rather to the fact that, so far as I can learn, we are the first artists who have treated the camera as an instrument for the carrying out of artistic conceptions. A few portrait photographers have made mild beginnings in this line, but none of them has gone far, nor have they attempted to do anything beyond the mere photography of a single individual with a general idea of making him look like himself. In other words, practically all photographers thus far have been mechanics who did not try to make the camera do more than the obvious thing which anybody could see it was meant for.

"We have regarded the camera as another tool which makes it possible for the artist to obtain some effects that cannot be obtained in other ways. There is room still for a great deal of development in the art; we hope to do a good deal of this development ourselves, for naturally we think we are doing better work all the time.

"We study the composition of a photograph as an artist would plan the composition of a drawing. We give special and careful attention to lighting, and we work often like stage directors to get the right expression on a model. But there is no new process which differentiates our work from ordinary photography.

"Mr. Hiller began this work several years ago, when he was a magazine illustrator with an amateur taste for the camera. He used to do rather unusual things with his camera by way of recreation, and often showed them to art editors of magazines who would be interested. Eventually one of them gave him a poem to illustrate by photography, and the results led to continuation of the work and eventually took him out of his other work altogether. I was an art editor and bought a good deal of his output, and about two years ago entered into partnership with him. Either of us can do all the other's work. What makes us successful partners, I should think, is that his tendencies are decorative and mine are realistic. We balance each other. Of late we have done a good deal of illustration for advertisements, but that is only a side line. Our principal work is still illustrating fiction and poetry."

Naturally, the illustration by photography of fiction with a wide range of subjects calls for many models. Where a pen-and-ink artist may do a whole year's work from three or four models, and a painter who specializes in covers may work with only one, the photographers have laboriously collected and card-indexed something like 3,000. The outsider would be apt to think that most of these would be movie actors, but in fact only a comparatively small percentage are drawn from this class.

"If a movie actress can do work suitable to our purposes," said Mr. Fangel, "it is apt to be by accident. Our work is so much more refined, our details must be so much more carefully done, than in the movies, where rough general effects are required, that the two have very little similarity, and a face which may take well in the movies does not necessarily produce results for us."

Some of the best-known actors and actresses on the speaking stage, as well as those from the pictures, are on the list of 3,000, along with many artists' models, many working girls and men of various employments who like to make a little extra money in spare moments, and a considerable number—a rather surprisingly large number—of women who do it largely for amusement and the pleasure of being photographed with exceptional care in their best clothes. This last type, naturally, is used principally in "society" scenes where good clothes and obvious good breeding are essential. Some of these women find convenient use for the money that is paid them, though they may be well to do, others pose simply for their amusement.

The two "illustrating photographers" employ a scout who is sent out to the locations where suitable models for the character required may be found, but most of the new models—and the list of 3,000 is receiving constant increments—come through the good offices of those who have already posed and who spread the word that it is easy money for pleasant work. When a story deals with east side or rural types or some other specialized characters, the photographs do not reproduce made-up actors, but originals—real east side tradesmen, real farmers from the high grass.

But it is not all easy work for the models. The makeup is done with extreme care, so that a model who is capable of transformation into adequate representations of different types may appear as something entirely different from his normal self, except in the case of characters where such accuracy is needed as can be obtained only by having a specimen of the exact sort of man portrayed. And the work of getting the right expression, to be held at the instant when the camera shutter is open, is something calling for a good deal of labor on the part both of model and director.

It may be all in the fact that artists are working with the camera, as Mr. Fangel says. But to an outsider it seems to be in part at least due to the fact that two artists also happen to be pretty good stage directors.

Improvement Noticeable in Conscience of Public Officials

THE example set by the big official is usually reflected by the little official; the captain's ways are the ways of the captain's men. But those who have studied changing conditions attribute the improvement now noticeable among the public's lesser servants to an appreciation of the fact that honesty is indeed the best policy. Of course, some men would be honest in spite of the most captivating tempters and regardless of pressing necessities. It is also true that some men readily seize an opportunity to wander from the path of honesty.

A few months ago a poorly paid official in a public office where important records are kept went considerably out of his way to oblige a member of a big law firm. The favor being done, the employe found in his hand a five-dollar bill, which the lawyer had placed there. To the employe the tip was a big one, because it represented more than one day's pay. So he kept it and devoted it to the needs of his family. Later, the same lawyer asked another favor, which was granted and similarly rewarded. Again the same thing occurred, only now the service rendered was of an uncommon character, and ordinarily would not have been performed.

It happened that the employe was not a fool. He devoted much thought to the subject, and his thinking was made clearer by the fact that a clerk in another department had just been called before his superior, accused of taking bribes, and summarily dismissed. It appeared, therefore, that the $5 thrice given might not be a tip, but a bribe, which made our friend shudder. The employe walked into the office of his superior, related the incident of the first $5, and told of the service rendered at that time and of the other two tips, which paid for services of a much more difficult character.

"So you begin to suspect," said the Bureau Chief, "that the lawyer did not really pay you for an unusual service courteously rendered and without thought of pay, but for the purpose of inducing you to render other services that perhaps a really honest man would refuse to render?"

"That is just what I think," replied the employe.

"You are right. It is just possible that this lawyer thinks he has you under his thumb, and can for as long as you remain in the public employ force you to do anything he commands. He did not pay you for the service you rendered, but for other services that he may desire. You will have to return to the lawyer the $15. I will lend you the money; give it to the lawyer and try to make him see the error of his ways."

This incident became known through the public departments and is said to have caused a general reform. If so, there has been a great change from the old days, when the politicians thought nothing of such things, merely taking care not to be found out. Measured by the Christian era, it is only a short time since a man in the County Clerk's Office was caught "with the goods." The leader of Tammany forced him to resign, and when he demurred on the score that what he had done was in fashion the Tammany leader is reported to have retorted:

"But, you see, you got found out."

Some thoughtful men place responsibility for the general improvement in the various public offices to the fact that a large percentage of the employes are civil service men. But this doesn't satisfy other students, who insist that being a civil service employe does not entirely deprive a man of human virtues and failings. Public employes of today and of the early seventies are, like the Colonel's lady and Judy O'Grady, the same under the skin, although in the matter of personal habits the two may vary not a little.

Once a famous politician, now dead, was called a grafter in the corridor of the City Hall by a newspaper reporter whom he had offended. The remark cut him deeply, although the charge was true. Commenting on it later, the politician said:

"Every man in public life has his choice. He can be honest and remain poor or be crooked and grow rich. It's up to him. I would rather walk down Broadway all dressed up in good clothes, smoking a fine cigar, and have men rush up to me to shake hands, even if they called me grafter afterward, than walk in shabby clothes with not a dollar in my pocket and have men respect me, but turn away for fear I might want a dime."

That was the view of the old-time politician of a certain type, although there were, of course, many honest men even then; but the exceptions then, as now, established the rule. While public men may have no better consciences than those of a quarter of a century ago, those of today are wiser.

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Scolding and whipping are relics of the barbarous ages

The new method places confidence as the basis of control

Right and Wrong Methods in Child Training

MANY loving parents with the best interest of their children at heart are unknowingly committing nothing less than a crime against their little ones because of the methods they use in training them in the way they should go.

Not only do these methods fail in their immediate purpose, but they work an irreparable harm in their effect on the child's future success and happiness.

Abraham Lincoln, perhaps our greatest American, once said: "All that I am and all that I hope to be I owe to my mother." Great men before and after Lincoln have in the very same way given the big share of credit to their parents—and how truly they spoke!

The trouble has always been that we have never given any really scientific study to the question of child training—we have not searched for the cause of disobedience, the cause of wilfulness, the cause of untruthfulness, and of other symptoms which, if not treated in the right way, may lead to dire consequences. Instead, we punish the child for exhibiting the bad trait, or else "let it go." As a result, we do the child an actual wrong instead of helping it. What we should do is to attack the trouble at its source.

Confidence the Basis of Control

The new system of child training is founded upon the principle that confidence is the basis of control. And the five fundamental principles involved are: suggestion, substitution in choice, parental initiative in co-operation, parental expectation and parental approval.

Under this new system children who have been well-nigh unmanageable become obedient and willing, and such traits as bashfulness, jealousy, fear, bragging, etc., are overcome. But the system goes deeper than that, for it instils high ideals and builds character, which is of course the goal of all parents' efforts in child training.

Physical punishment, shouted commands, and other barbarous relics of the old system have no place in this modern school. Children are made comrades, not slaves, are helped, not punished. And the results are nothing short of marvelous.

Instead of a hardship, child training becomes a genuine pleasure, as the parent shares every confidence, every joy and every sorrow of the child, and at the same time has its unqualified respect. This is a situation rarely possible under old training methods.

And what a source of pride now as well as in after years: To have children whose every action shows culture and refinement, perfect little gentlemen and gentlewomen, yet full of childish enthusiasm and spontaneity withal!

Results Without Friction

To put in practice these new ideas in child training, strange as it may seem, takes less time than the old method. It is simply a question of applying principles founded on a scientific study of human nature, going at it in such a way as to get immediate results without friction.

The founder of this new system is Professor Ray C. Beery, A. B., M. A. (Harvard and Columbia), who has written a complete Course in Practical Child Training. This Course is based on Professor Beery's extensive investigations and wide practical experience, and provides a well-worked-out plan which the parent can easily follow. The Parents Association, a national organization devoted to improving the methods of child training, has adopted the Beery system and is teaching the course to its members by mail.

An Invitation to Join

At this time an invitation is being extended to earnest fathers and mothers who would like to join the Association and learn the methods which are proving so universally successful with children of all ages from babyhood to manhood and womanhood.

Membership in the Parents Association—which has no dues—entitles you to a complete course of lessons in child training by Professor Beery, in four handsome volumes of approximately 275 pages each. This course of lessons must not be confused with the hundreds of books on child training which leave the reader in the dark because of vagueness and lack of definite and practical applications of the principles laid down. It does not deal in glittering generalities. Instead, it shows by concrete illustrations and detailed explanations exactly what to do to meet every emergency and how to accomplish immediate results and make a permanent impression. No matter whether your child is still in the cradle or is eighteen years old, these books will show how to apply the right methods at once. You merely take up the particular trait, turn to the proper age, and apply the lessons to the child. You are told exactly what to do. The younger the child the better. You cannot begin too soon, for the child's behavior in the first few years of life depends on the parent, not on the child.

Do You Know How—

to instruct children in the delicate matters of sex?
to always obtain cheerful obedience?
to correct mistakes of early training?
to win confidence of children?
to keep child from crying?
to develop initiative in child?
to teach child instantly to comply with command, "Don't touch"?
to teach personal courage and self-reliance?
to suppress temper in children without punishment?
to succeed with child of any age without display of authority?
to discourage the "Why" habit in regard to commands?
to train child in neatness and order?
to prevent quarreling and fighting?
to cultivate ideal temperament?
to deal with superstitious child?
to cure impertinence? Discourtesy? Vulgarity?
to deal with boy who is a bully? A braggart?

to remove fear of darkness? Fear of thunder and lightning? Fear of harmless animals?
to encourage child to talk?
to teach punctuality? Perseverance? Carefulness?
to inculcate respect for elders?
to overcome obstinacy?
to correct wrong habits of thought?
to prevent and correct round shoulders? Slouching postures and careless carriage?
to cultivate mental concentration?
to combat various juvenile temptations?
to teach honesty and truthfulness?
to insure your child's financial success?
to cultivate cleanness of speech and thought?
to break child of sucking thumb?
to prevent fickleness? Jealousy? Selfishness?
to strengthen memory?
to interest child in right kind of reading?
to induce child willingly to go to bed at night and get up in the morning?

These are only a few of the hundreds of questions fully answered and explained, in a way that makes application of the principles involved easy through this course.

What Membership Includes

Membership in the Parents Association gives you, in addition to the special Four-volume Course in Practical Child Training, the following privileges:

First: Unlimited free use of the Association's advisory service for one year in the solution of perplexing problems in Child Training.

Second: Mail service for one year, which will consist of Special Bulletins to be issued from time to time, containing the newest findings of the Association's Board of Experts, and relating the experiences in child training of other members of the Association, thus keeping each member informed as to the progress being made in this important and far-reaching work.

Third: Authoritative advice as to children's books, schools, camps, and all matters pertaining to educational methods.

Fourth: Unlimited free use for one year of the Association's Purchase Service Bureau, through whom all educational books, whether school text-books, or books treating on the mental, physical, or moral development and training of children, can be purchased. This service will be free, and members availing themselves of it will find by comparison of prices that they secure the benefit of publishers' trade discounts.

Send No Money

Before becoming a member of the Parents Association you are privileged to examine the four-volume Course in Practical Child Training without the slightest obligation, and without even making a deposit, in order that you may be sure that the work of the Association is along the lines of which you approve, and that the course contains exactly what you want.

Here is the offer the Association is making for a limited time: If you will fill out and mail the application form printed below, without any money, the Complete Course in Practical Child Training will be sent by return post on five days' approval. Examine it carefully and then, if you feel you can afford to be without it, send it back and you will owe nothing. If, on the other hand, you are as well pleased as the thousands of other fathers and mothers who are turning to it each day for guidance, send only $2 at the end of five days and $2 a month for five months. On receipt of the first payment you will be enrolled as a member of the Association, and will receive a certificate of membership.

If you are truly anxious to make the greatest possible success of your children's lives, you owe it to them to at least look at this course, which you may do, in accordance with this offer, without risking a penny. We must urge you to act promptly, however, as this offer may never be made here again.

THE PARENTS ASSOCIATION, Inc.
Dept. 181-B 449 Fourth Avenue, New York City

***APPLICATION BLANK* (No Money Required)**

The Parents Association, Inc.,
Dept. 181-B, 449 Fourth Ave., New York City

You may send me, carrying charges prepaid, your complete four-volume Course in Practical Child Training, by Ray C. Beery, A. B., M. A., for five days' free trial. If it meets with my approval and I decide to become a member, I will send you $2 five days after delivery of the four-volume Course, and $2 a month for five consecutive months in full payment for Membership and Course. If I do not care to subscribe, I will return the books within five days after their receipt. It is agreed that when I send the first payment you will at once send me a membership certificate good for 1 year, and that there are no additional dues or assessments whatever.

Name .....

Address .....

Sunday.
January 6. 1918

The New York Times.

Rotogravure
Picture Section.
In Two Parts

8

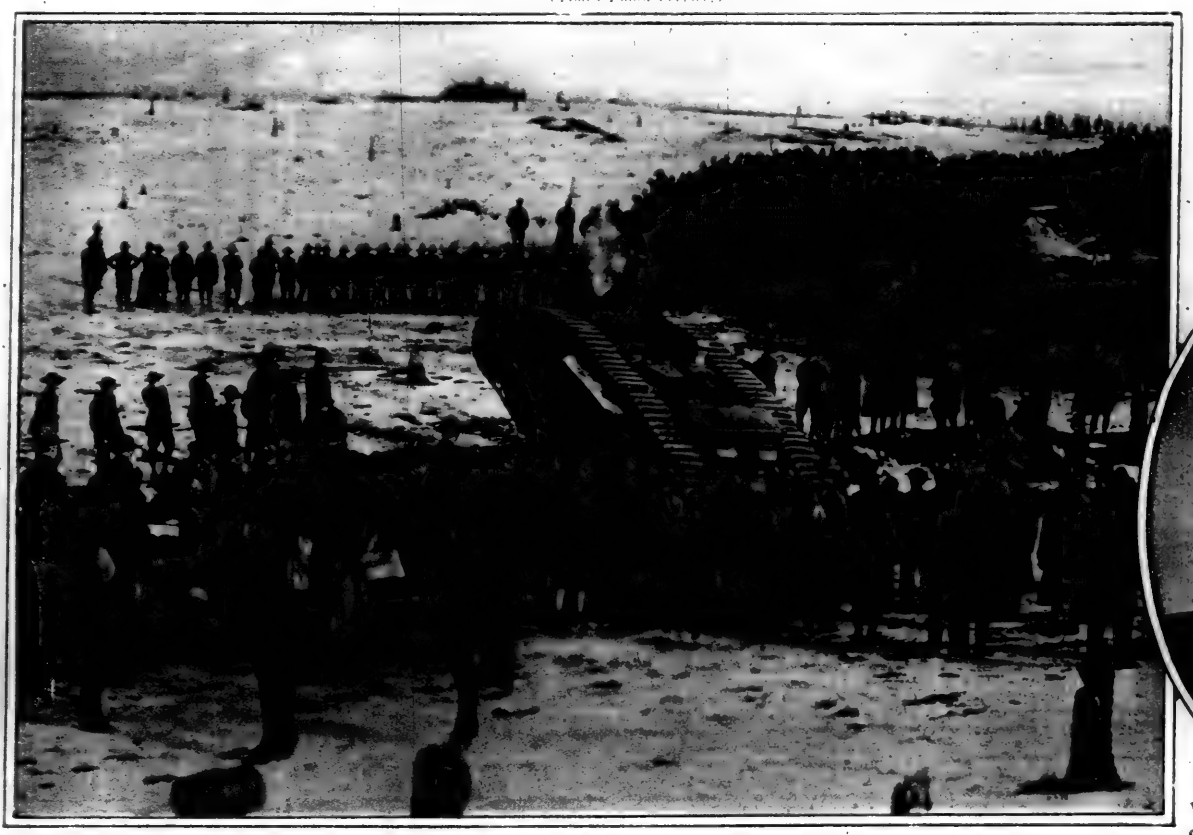
ALFRED E. SMITH, NEW PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN, SURROUNDED BY MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY IN THE ALDERMANIC PRESIDENT'S OFFICE IN CITY HALL.
In the Group Standing by Their Father in the First Row, Are: Arthur, Walter, and Emily Smith. Second Row: Alfred E. Smith, Jr., Mrs. Alfred E. Smith, Mrs. Katherine Smith, Mother of the New President of the Board of Aldermen, Miss Katherine Smith, Mrs. John Glynn, and Miss Clara Knowlan. (Times Photo Service.)

THOMAS DRENNAN,
NEW FIRE COMMISSIONER.

FREDERICK H. BUGHER, THE NEW POLICE COMMISSIONER, AT HIS DESK FOR THE FIRST TIME ON LAST WEDNESDAY.
(Times Photo Service.)

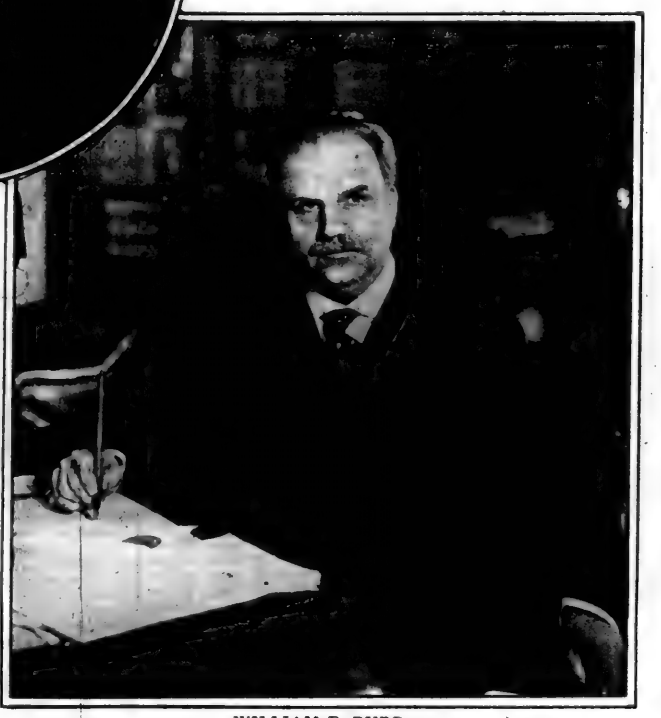
MAYOR JOHN F. HYLAN SEATED WITH HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER AT HIS DESK IN THE MAYOR'S PRIVATE OFFICE, CITY HALL, A FEW MOMENTS AFTER HIS INAUGURATION ON LAST TUESDAY, NEW YEAR'S DAY.
Standing on the Left of Miss Virginia Hylan, the Mayor's Only Child, Is Grover A. Whalen, the Mayor's Secretary.
(Times Photo Service.)

WILLIAM F. GRELL,
New Park Commissioner of Manhattan and Richmond, and President of the Park Board.
(Times Photo Service.)



THE BRITISH TANK, BRITANNIA, EXHIBITING ITS VERSATILITY IN TRENCH JUMPING BEFORE A THRONG OF NEW YORK CITY MEN OF THE NEW NATIONAL ARMY AT CAMP UPTON, YAPHANK, L. I.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

JACOB A. CANTOR,
Who Returns to Public Office as President of the Board of Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.
(Times Photo Service.)



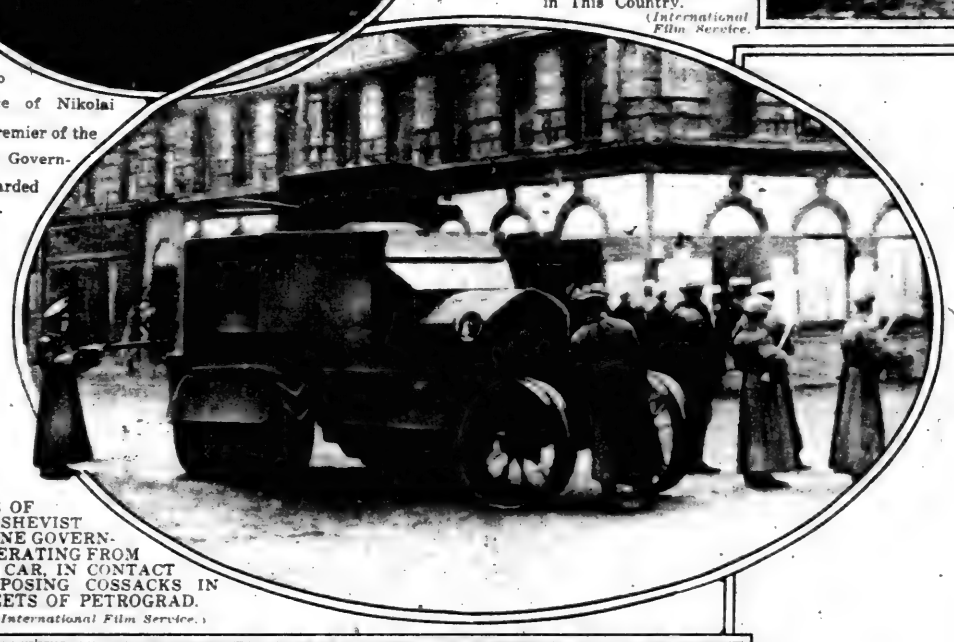
WILLIAM P. BURR,
NEW CORPORATION COUNSEL, AT HIS DESK.
(Photo Times Photo Service.)

SCENES FROM THE EARLY STAGE OF THE WAR SUDDENLY SHIFT TO NORTHERN ITALY, WHERE, AS HERE SHOWN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF THE MOUNTAINS ABOVE THE PIAVE AND THE VENETIAN PLAINS BELOW ARE IN FLIGHT BEFORE THE TEUTONIC INVADER.
(Underwood & Underwood.)

Door Leading to the Office of Nikolai Lenine, Premier of the Bolshevist Government, Guarded by Soldier With Fixed Bayonet.
(International Film Service.)

LEON TROTZKY,
Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Bolshevist Government. From a New Photo Just Received in This Country.
(International Film Service.

RAILWAY ENGINEERS OF GENERAL PERSHING'S EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, ON THE BRITISH WEST FRONT IN FRANCE, RETURNING TO THEIR BARRACKS AFTER THE DAY'S WORK, EACH MAN FULLY ARMED, WITH HIS STEEL HELMET SLUNG OVER HIS SHOULDER.
(Underwood & Underwood.)

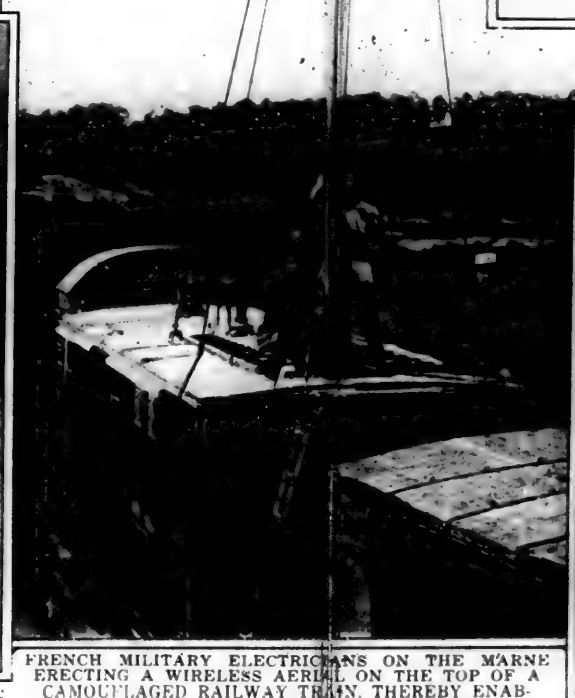


SOLDIERS OF THE BOLSHEVIST AND LENINE GOVERNMENT, OPERATING FROM A MOTOR CAR, IN CONTACT WITH OPPOSING COSSACKS IN THE STREETS OF PETROGRAD.
(International Film Service.)

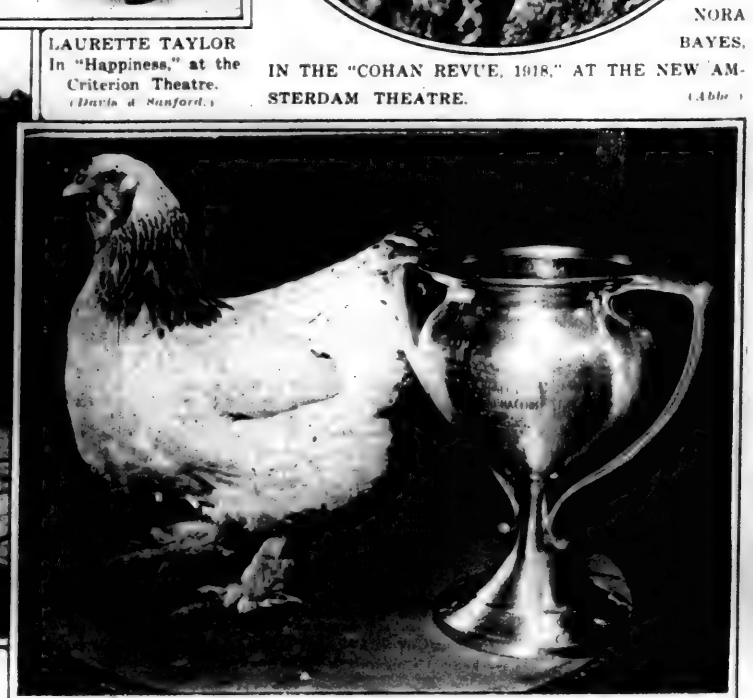
LAURETTE TAYLOR
In "Happiness," at the Criterion Theatre.
(Davis & Sanford.)

NORA BAYES,
IN THE "COHAN REVUE, 1918," AT THE NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE.
(Able.)

DRAMATIC STARS IN THE CHRISTMAS REVUE GIVEN AT CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., WHERE THE NEW YORK CITY NATIONAL GUARD IS IN TRAINING.
In the Group, Left to Right, First Row, Are: M. Ahearn, F. Macaulay, and Rufus King; Second Row: J. Babin, M. Shevlin, J. McCarthy, F. Jefferson, Son of Thomas Jefferson and Grandson of the Late Joseph Jefferson, Actor, and P. Brastrom.
(Pelton.)



FRENCH MILITARY ELECTRICIANS ON THE MARNE ERECTING A WIRELESS AERIAL ON THE TOP OF A CAMOUFLAGED RAILWAY TRAIN, THEREBY ENABLING THE TRAIN CREW TO BE AT ALL TIMES IMMEDIATELY IN TOUCH WITH ARMY HEADQUARTERS.
(Pictorial [illegible])

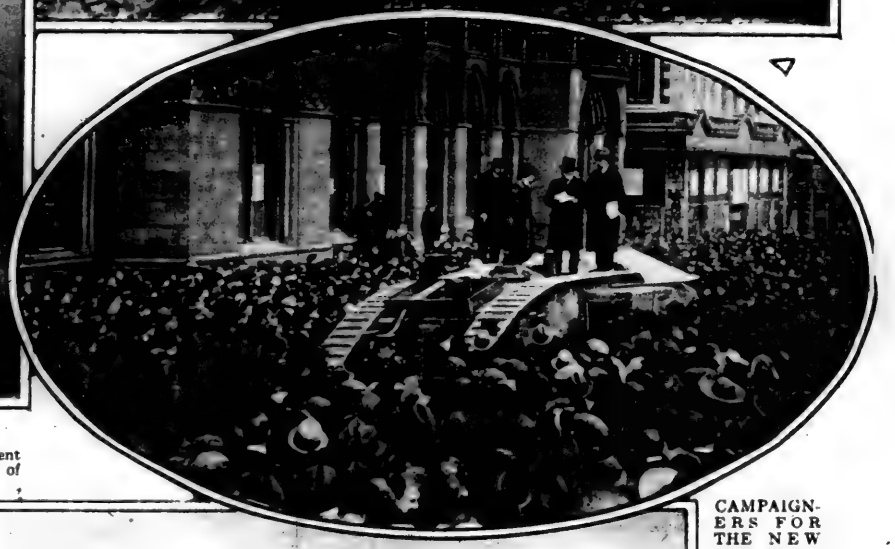


"MOLLY WELLINGTON,"
the World's Champion Egg Layer, with a Record of 325 Eggs in 365 Days, and the Silver Cup Won by Her at the Twenty-ninth Annual Show of New York Poultry and Pigeon Association at Madison Square Garden.
(Underwood & Underwood.)

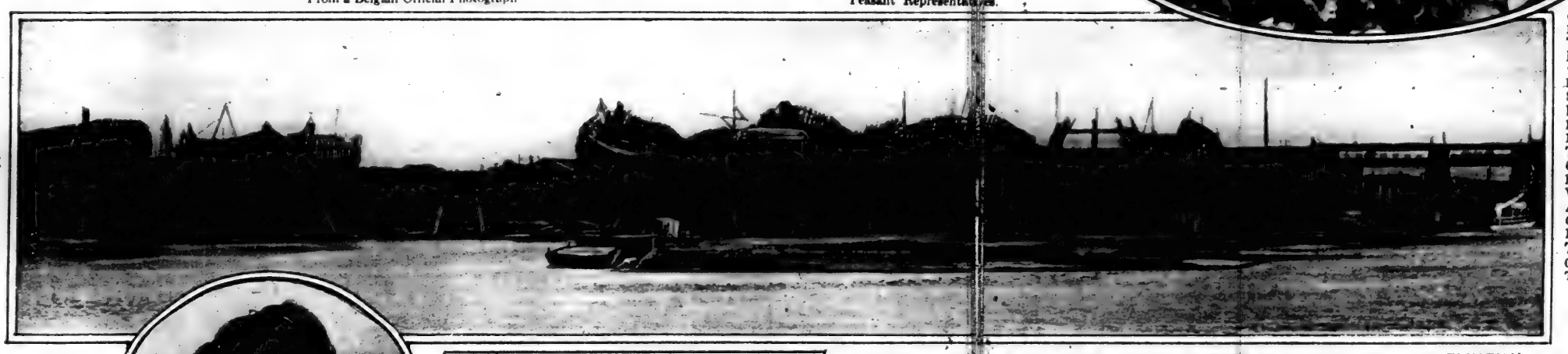
REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF A BRITISH TANK BRINGING A CAMOUFLAGED GERMAN FIELD PIECE CAPTURED BY IT ON THE CAMBRAI FRONT.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

BELGIAN SOLDIERS FEEDING THEIR GERMAN CAPTIVES.
From a Belgian Official Photograph

MME. SPIRIDONOVA,
TERRORIST.
Who has been Elected President of Russia's Second Congress of Peasant Representatives.



CAMPAIGNERS FOR THE NEW BRITISH "VICTORY LOAN" SPEAKING IN HOLBORN, LONDON, FROM THE TOP OF A BRITISH TANK WHICH HAS ALREADY COLLECTED MORE THAN $3,000,000 FOR THE LOAN.
(Western Newspaper Union.)

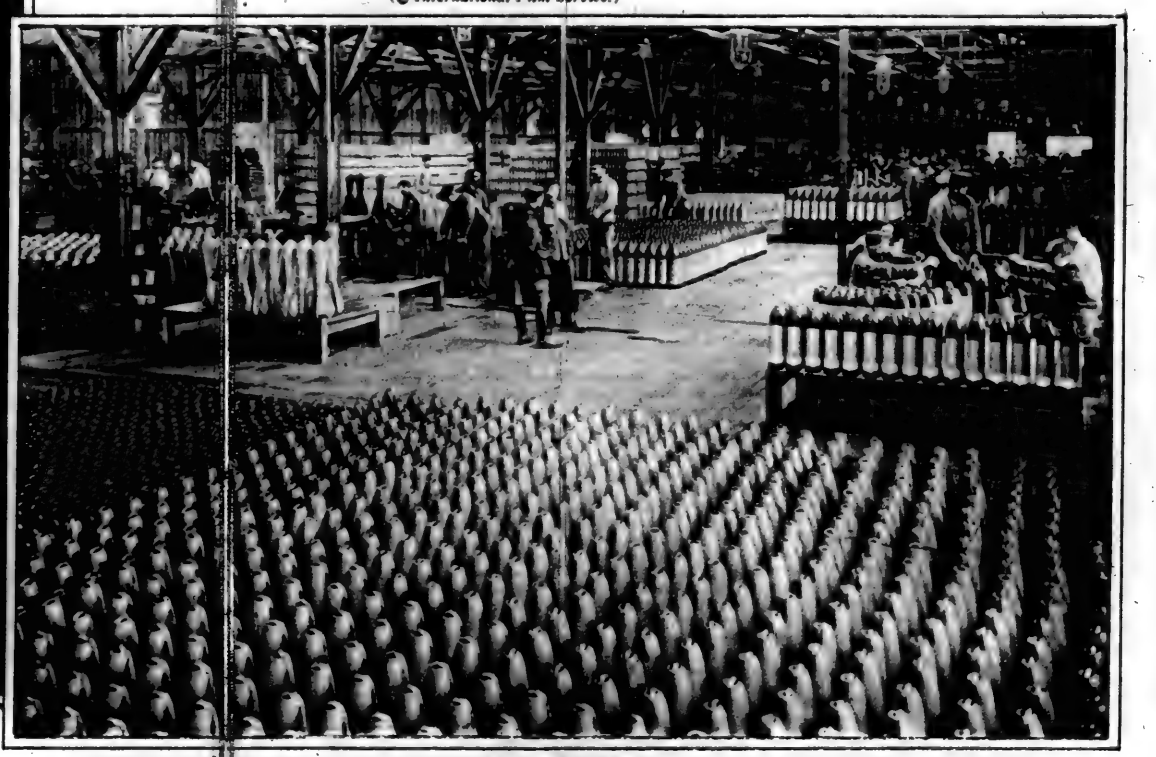


WOODEN SHIPS FOR THE NEW AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE UNDER CONSTRUCTION "SOMEWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES."
(© International Film Service.)

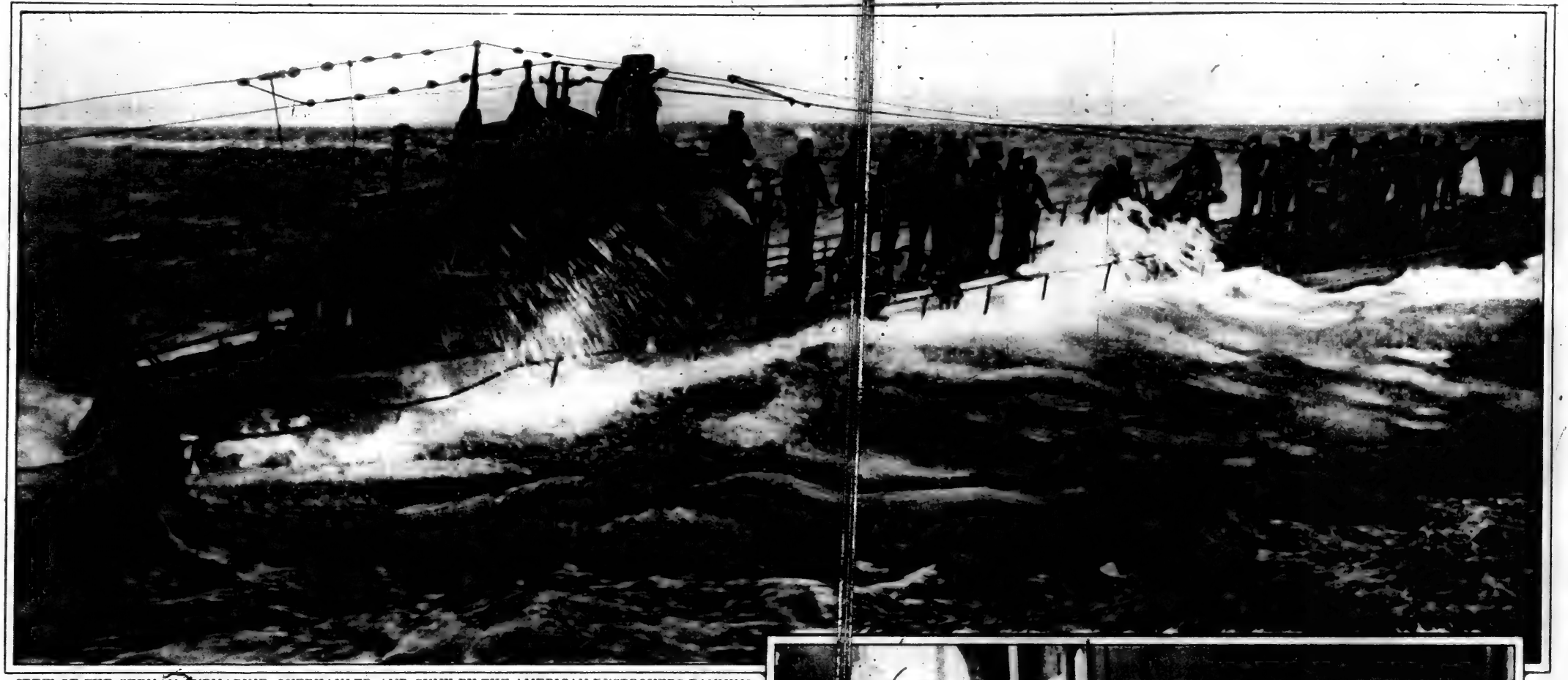
FLORENCE DOYLE, IN THE NEW ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC, ATOP THE NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE.
(Sarony)

DOROTHY DUNCAN, IN "JACK O' LANTERN," AT THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Campbell Studios.)

TALCOTT BATES.
From a Painting by William J. Whittemore, to Which was Awarded the Thomas R. Proctor Prize for Portraits at the Current Winter Exhibition of the National Academy of Design.



INTERIOR VIEW OF A BELGIAN MUNITIONS PLANT WHERE SHELLS OF VARIOUS KINDS AND ALL CALIBRES RECEIVE FINISHING TOUCHES.
From a Belgian Official Photograph

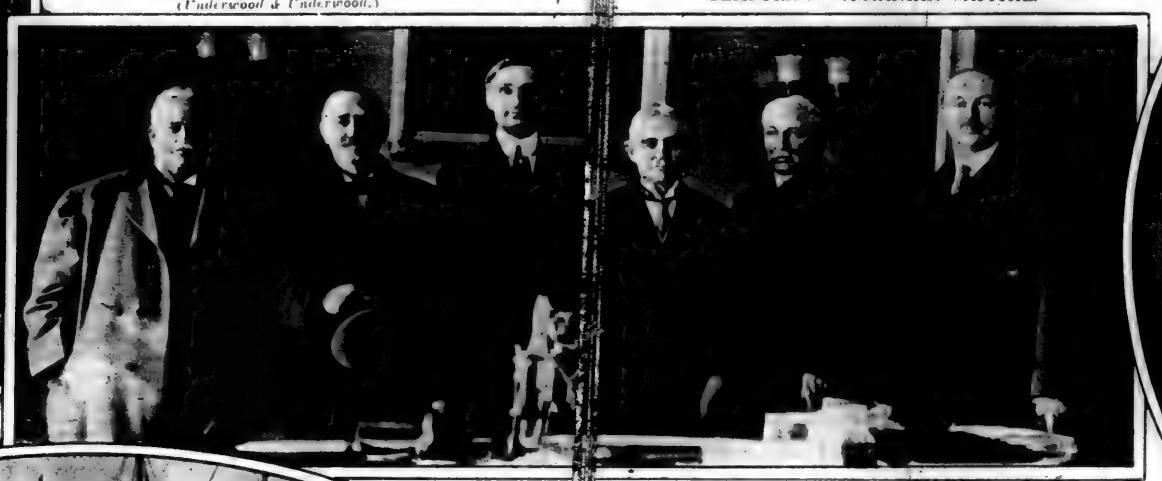


CREW OF THE GERMAN SUBMARINE, OVERHAULED AND SUNK BY THE AMERICAN DESTROYERS FANNING AND NICHOLSON IN THE LATTER PART OF NOVEMBER, ASSEMBLED ON THE U-BOAT'S DECK TO SURRENDER TO THE COMMANDER OF THE FANNING.
While the Men Were Being Transferred to the Fanning the German Craft, Which Had Been Damaged by Depth Charges, Sank Beneath the Men, Many of Whom Jumped Into the Water and Swam to the Fanning, American Sailors Leaping Overboard to Assist Them.
(U. S. Committee on Public Information.)

MISS LOUISE HOMER,
DAUGHTER OF MME. LOUISE HOMER, WHO HAS VOLUNTEERED TO GO ABROAD AT ONCE TO SING IN THE CAMPS OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES IN FRANCE.
(Bain News Service.)

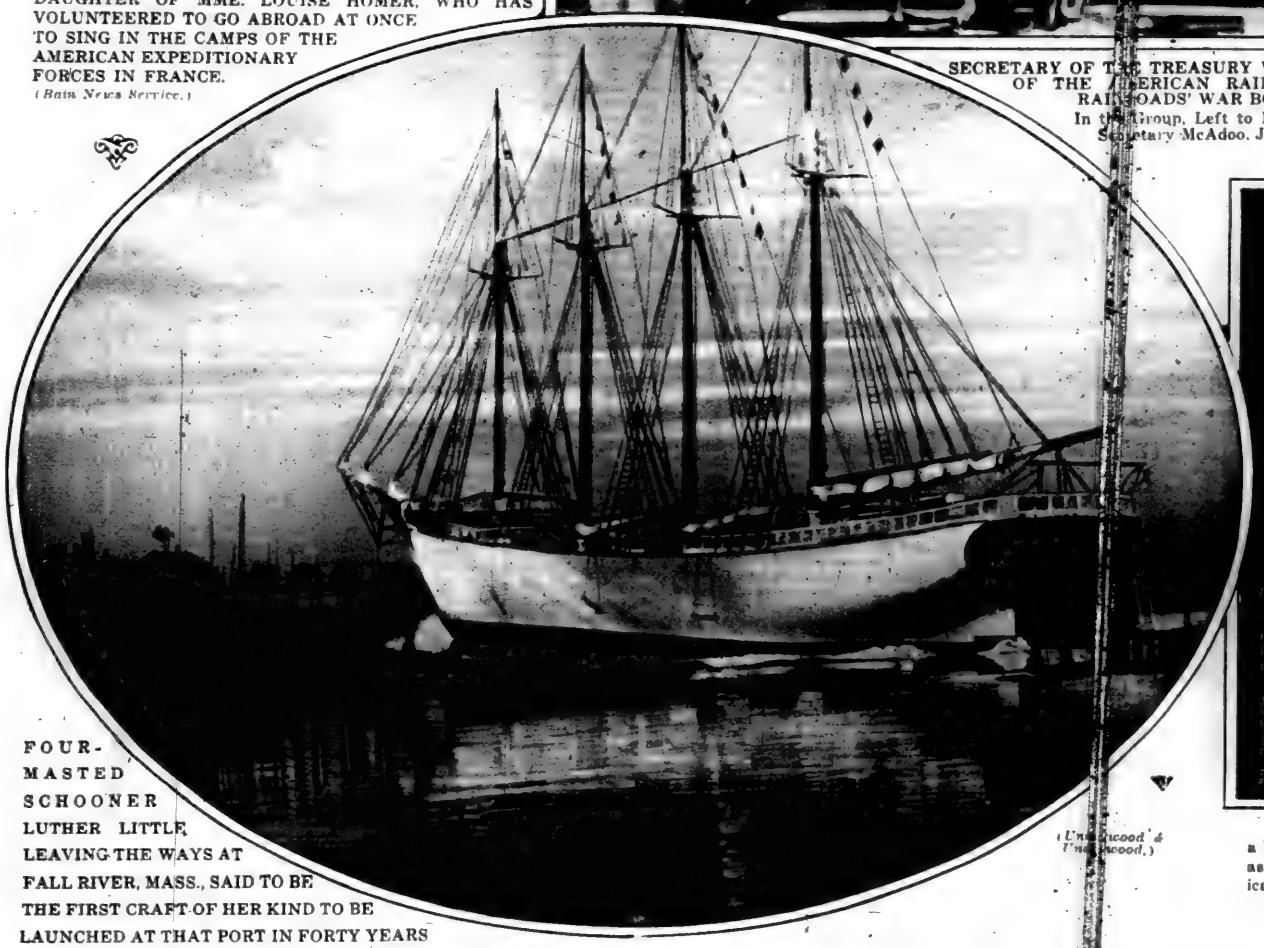
ALDEN DAVISON,
Son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Davison, and a Descendant, on the Distaff Side, of John Alden, Who Was Killed on Dec. 26 in a Practice Flight at Hicks Fields, Fort Worth, Texas, Where, After Service in the American Ambulance Corps Abroad, He Was in Training for the American Aviation Service.
(Underwood & Underwood.)

QUEEN MARIE OF RUMANIA VISITING WOUNDED RUMANIAN SOLDIERS IN THE BRITISH RED CROSS HOSPITAL IN JASSY, TEMPORARY RUMANIAN CAPITAL.



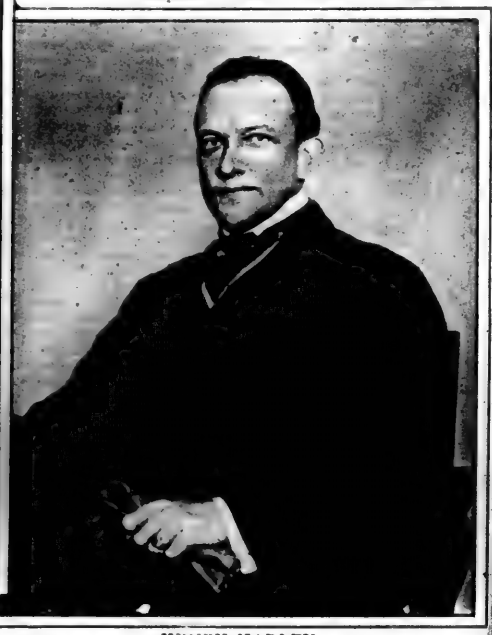
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY WILLIAM G. McADOO, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE AMERICAN RAILROADS, AND MEMBERS OF THE RAILROADS' WAR BOARD, WHICH HE SUCCEEDS.
In the Group, Left to Right, Are: Julius Kruttschnitt, Howard Elliott, Secretary McAdoo, John Barton Payne, Samuel Rea, and Hale Holden.
(U. S. Press Illustrating Service.)

MRS. NORMAN DE R. WHITEHOUSE
of New York City, Who Will Go to Switzerland as an Official Exponent Among the Peoples of Europe of President Wilson's Democratic Ideals.



FOUR-MASTED SCHOONER LUTHER LITTLE, LEAVING THE WAYS AT FALL RIVER, MASS., SAID TO BE THE FIRST CRAFT OF HER KIND TO BE LAUNCHED AT THAT PORT IN FORTY YEARS
(Underwood & Underwood.)

MAX ROSEN,
a New York Boy, Who Won Fame in Europe as a Violinist, and Who Makes His American Debut Here This Week with the Philharmonic Orchestra.
(Bain News Service.)



HENRY HADLEY,
Composer of the New Opera, "Bianca," to Which Has Been Awarded the William Wade Hinshaw Prize of $1,000 in a Contest in Which Eighteen Operas Were Submitted.
(Bain News Service.)

REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF A BRITISH TANK BRINGING A CAMOUFLAGED GERMAN FIELD PIECE CAPTURED BY IT ON THE CAMBRAI FRONT.
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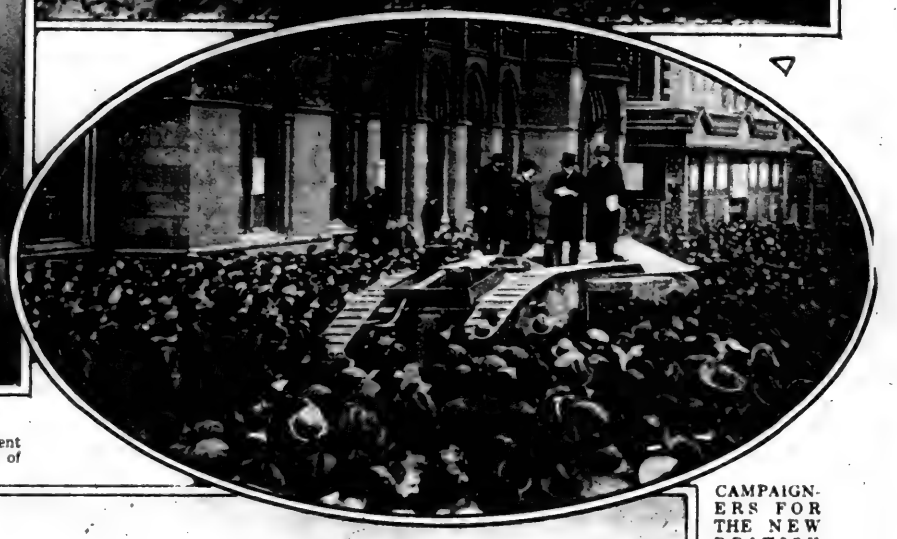

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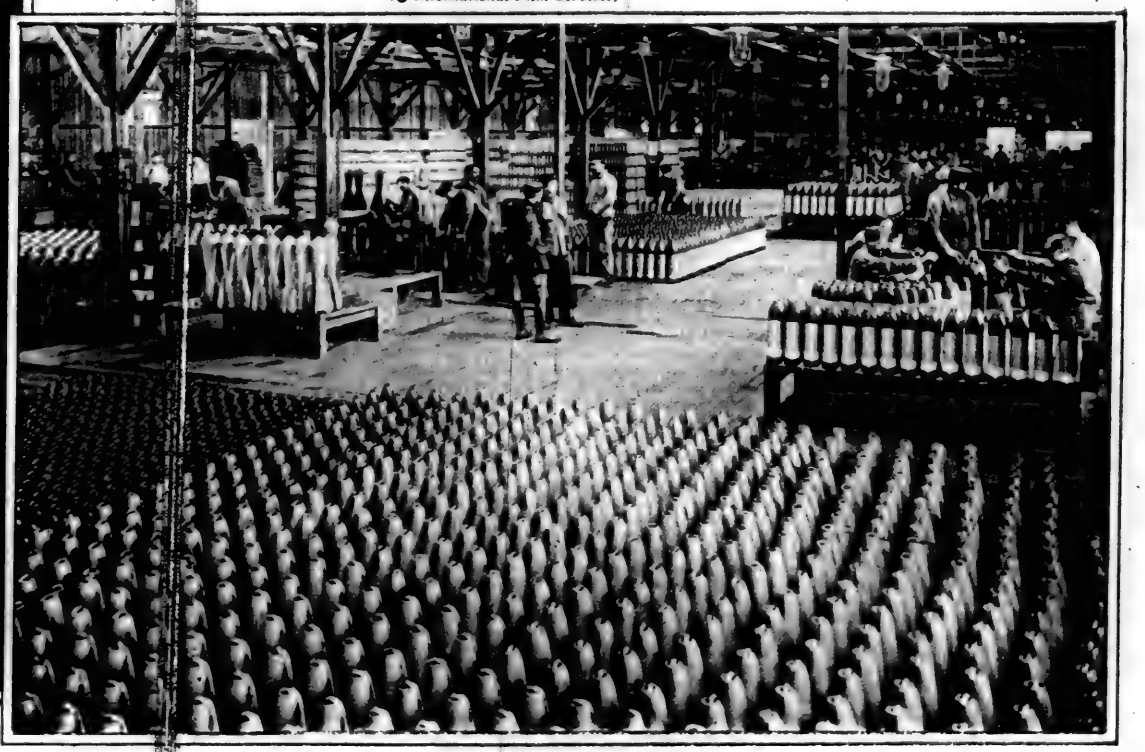

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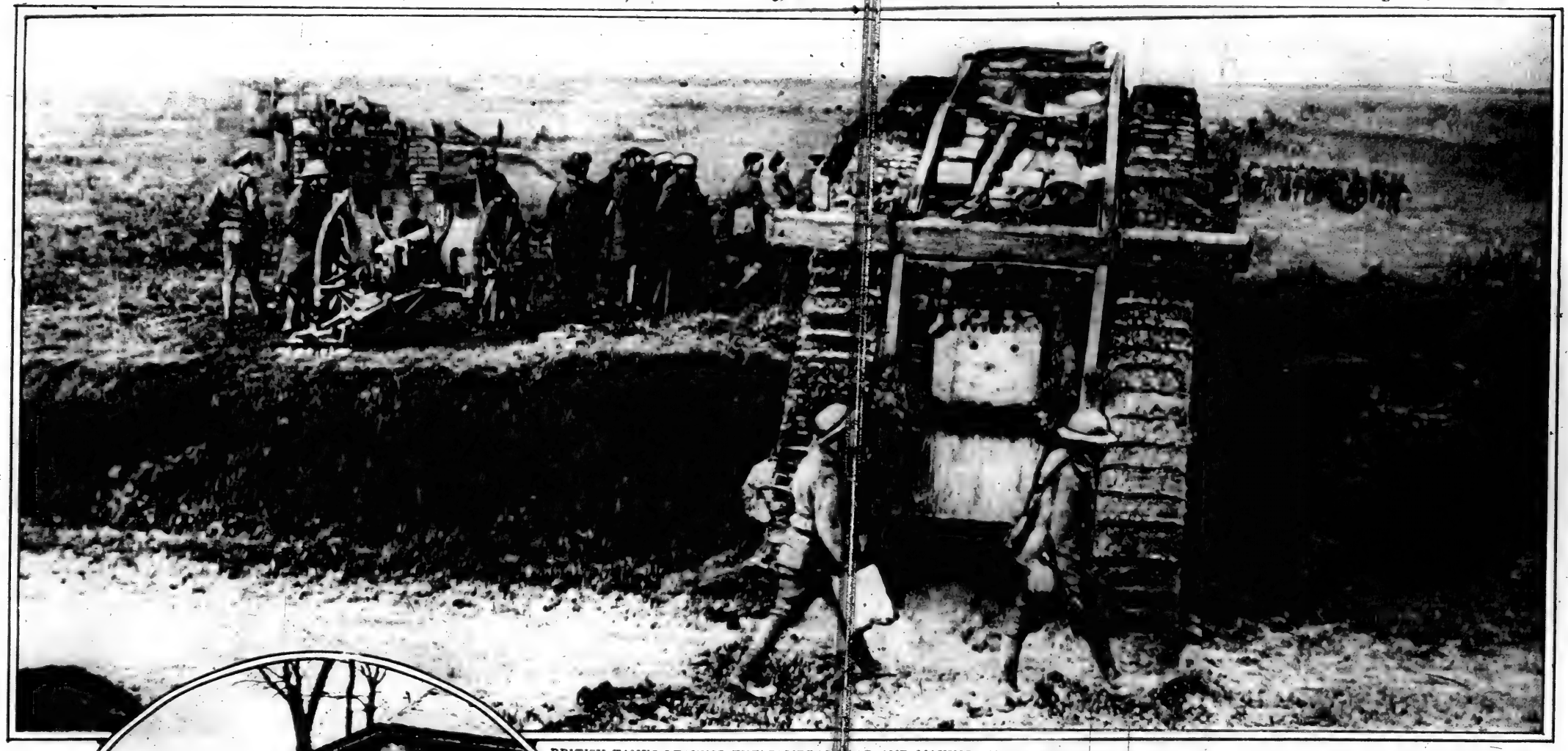


BRITISH TANKS LEAVING THE CAMBRAI ROAD AND MAKING AN AIRLINE, CROSS-COUNTRY ADVANCE TO JOIN IN THE ATTACK ON BOURLON WOOD.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

GERMAN HOWITZERS, CAPTURED BY THE ENGLISH EAST COUNTY TROOPS ON THE CAMBRAI FRONT, AWAITING REMOVAL FROM RIBECOURT.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

H. C. SYLVESTER AND A. F. NAGLE, JR., "SKATE SAILING" ON THE SHREWSBURY RIVER AT RED BANK, N. J.
(Edwin Levick.)

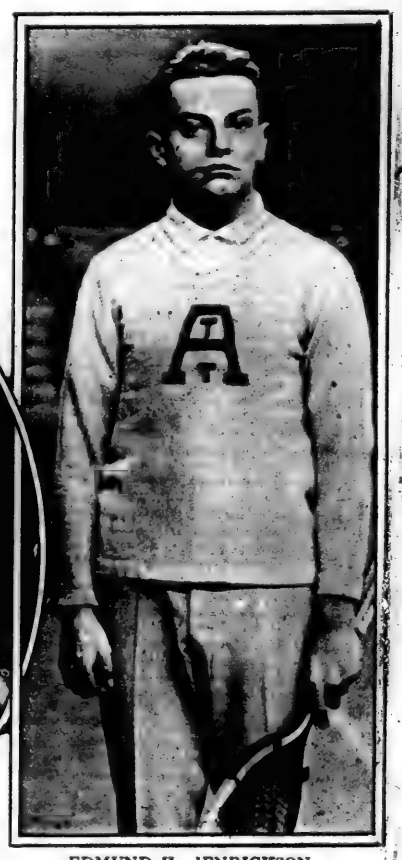
CECIL DONALDSON,
Of Brooklyn, Winner of the National Indoor Tennis Championship for Boys Against Abraham Bassford, 3rd.
(Times Photo Service.)

"MUGGINS."
Of Victoria, B. C., Who Has Collected More Than $5,000 for the Canadian Red Cross. For Months He Has Stood Daily on the Walkway from the Steamer Docks to the Business Centre of Victoria, Barking At All Pedestrians and Rattling His Red Cross Box for Funds.

ESTELLE WINWOOD AND EDMUND BREESE, IN "WHY MARRY?" AT THE ASTOR THEATRE.
(Burke & Atwell)

SIR EDWARD CARSON PRESIDING AT A POPULAR SALE IN LONDON OF BRITISH "VICTORY BONDS," ASSISTED, ON HIS RIGHT, BY LADY CURZON, AND, ON HIS LEFT, BY LADY MOIR.
(Western Newspaper Union.)

MARGARET ANGLIN AND LANGDON BRUCE, IN A SCENE FROM "FILLETED," AT THE PLAYHOUSE.
(W[illegible] Studio.)



EDMUND H. HENRICKSON,
Of Haworth, N. J., Winner of the National Junior Indoor Lawn Tennis Championship in the Seventh Regiment Armory Tournament, Defeating Harold Taylor, Holder of the Metropolitan Junior Championship.
(Times Photo Service.)

Announcement to the Wholesale Buyer

DRESSES FOR SPRINGTIME WEAR
NEW PARIS CREATIONS IN

Wool Jersey
Fibre and Italian Silks

IN KEEPING with the modern war time trend, style today is expressed in serviceable materials.

Our authentic connections with Paris permit us to display, far in advance of their appearance elsewhere, the most distinctive vogues of the season.

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CREATORS OF DISTINCTIVE DRESSES
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MAISON HAAS~PARIS

Pancakes are an expensive breakfast if you mix all the materials.

Make your pancakes the new Aunt Jemima way. There's no mixing for you to do—and they cost less than 3 cents a person

How to make delicious pancakes economically

GIVE your family the pancakes they long for, but don't make them the old-fashioned way where you mix all your materials. Eggs, flour, and milk cost too much. Make the economical Aunt Jemima pancakes, which are so unusually delicious.

Measure out your Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour; add the right amount of water and your batter is ready to make the fluffy, tender cakes that cost less than 3 cents a person.

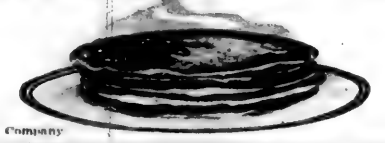
Everything has been mixed in this flour, even the sweet milk. You save the cost not only of milk, but also of eggs, for this flour is so rich that you need add nothing but water.

Aunt Jemima pancakes are not only the most economical pancakes you can make, but also they are actually the cheapest, most satisfying breakfast you can serve, now that all foods are so expensive.

For 3 cents a person, what other breakfast could you give your family that would be half so delicious, half so nourishing?

Give them a morning meal that will delight them. Tomorrow serve economical, delicious Aunt Jemima pancakes or Aunt Jemima buckwheat cakes. Your family will ask for this breakfast again and again! Aunt Jemima Mills Company, St. Joseph, Missouri.

AUNT JEMIMA PANCAKE FLOUR



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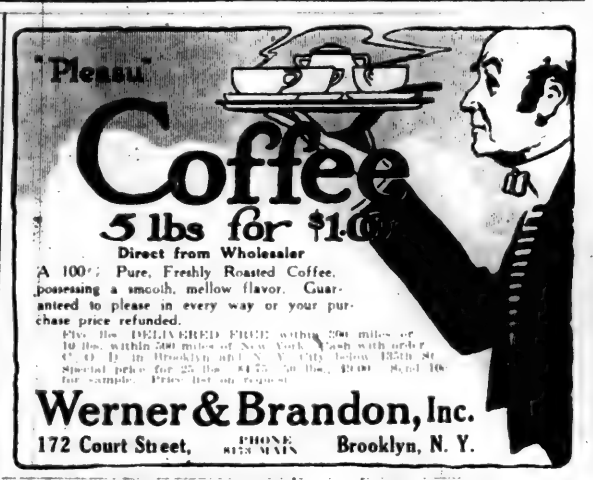
At all good shops.
Colonial Quality



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Delicious!
Saves Sugar
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CANAJOHARIE, NEW YORK
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KEEPWARM KLIP
Keeps Children Warm

MOTHERS need no longer worry about the children kicking the covers off—"KEEPWARM KLIP" holds them in place.

One klip for bedpost is covered with felt. One for bedclothes is covered with rubber to prevent tearing. These are connected with elastic webbing adjustable to any length, allowing freedom of movement.

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Ask for De Luxe Hair Nets
Hand-made nets of human hair. Strong, sterilized and invisible. All colors: Cap or Fringe, 2 for 25c. up. Order by mail if not sold at your dealer's.

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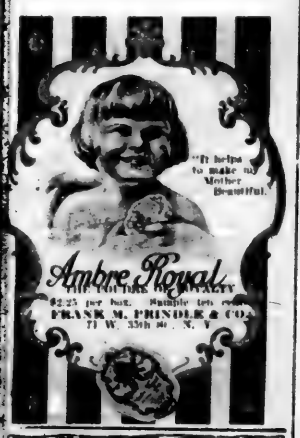

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and HERBEN HAIR TONICS maintain HEALTHY HAIR and Correct Unnatural Hair & Scalp Conditions. They assist Nature in restoring normal, healthy conditions by stimulating and revitalizing the hair growing processes.

Forty years test have demonstrated their efficacy; many thousand patrons testify to their beneficial action. Healthy hair needs attention. Incipient hair and scalp disorders grow worse by neglect.

Send description of your hair and scalp condition, general physical health, and age, and I will suggest proper treatment and furnish Booklet T, "Healthy Hair," free on request.

Frank Parker Hair & Scalp SPECIALIST
31 WEST 32ND STREET, NEW YORK

Save Your Skin from the Tax of Late Hours

Late hours and loss of sleep inevitably leave their traces, unseen at first, upon the skin, preparing the way for lines and wrinkles. Smooth out the traces—forestall the wrinkles with D. & R. Perfect Cold Cream. Give your skin the softness, the color, the beauty Nature intended it should have.

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The Hand That Keeps

To counteract the drying, roughening effects of icy air and winter winds, give your skin the daily protection of D. & R. Perfect Cold Cream. Your hands and arms will also acquire an added beauty, a lovelier charm, through the regular use of this safe, satisfying, and perfect toilet help. In tubes and jars, 10c to $1.50.

Put a tube in the soldier's kit. A comfort in the camp or trench

POUDRE AMOURETTE—Another D. & R. toilet triumph, a face powder without a fault. You will like it. Very fine, pleasantly perfumed, looks natural, stays on. Flesh, white, brunette, 50c. Of your dealer or by mail of us.

TRY BOTH FREE

Send postal for free generous trial samples of Perfect Cold Cream and Poudre Amourette.

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Department 313
D. & R. Building, New York

The Nestle Permanent Hair Wave

The most successful establishment in existence.

Illustrated booklet free.

C. NESTLÉ CO.
657-9 Fifth Ave., New York
Cor. 52nd St. Telephone 6541 Plaza.

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HAIR MERCHANT
NOW AT
12 W. 50TH ST.
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Nestle's Permanent Wave a Specialty.

Formerly
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High Grade Seed
For Your Vegetable Garden Flower Garden Lawn or Farm
Our 1918 Spring Catalogue Issued Jan. 1st. Sent on request.
Stumpp & Walter Co.
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The DARSY facial treatments

An investment for "Christmas money" that will bring gratifying returns. In a course of rejuvenating Darsy Treatments. Six treatments $12; will put the complexion in excellent condition and show you how to care for it yourself. Only the finest French preparations used.

SALON DE JEUNESSE, 630 5th Av.
(Opposite the Cathedral)

Pond's Vanishing Cream
More used than any other facial cream in America

POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY VANISHING CREAM

The "BLISS" Reproducer
Will Improve YOUR Phonograph 100%

No matter what make. Does away with that unpleasant thin nasal tone produced by all machines. Doubles the life of your records by giving fuller volume with the lightest needles.

Plays all makes of records.
We invite comparative tests. Price Nickel, $6.00; gold, $7.50. Send check. Ten Days' Trial. Money refunded if not satisfactory.
Telephone Greeley 2018.
Wilson-Laird Phonograph Co., Inc.,
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Try my famous rubber garments to reduce your superfluous flesh.

DR. JEANNE WALTER'S
famous medicated
RUBBER GARMENTS
For Men and Women

Chin Reducer	$2.00
Neck and Chin Reducer	3.00
Bust Reducer	5.00
Abdominal Reducer	6.00

Also Union Suits, Stockings, Jackets, etc.

Send for free illus. Booklet

Sessions, 10 to 5
Made from Dr. Walter's famous reducing rubber with cutil back.

Dr. Jeanne A. B. Walter
Inventor and Patentee
Billings Bldg. (4th Floor.)
N. E. Cor. 34th St. & 5th Ave., New York City

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$45 for 12 $30 for 6 $15 for 1

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Photographer-of-Men.
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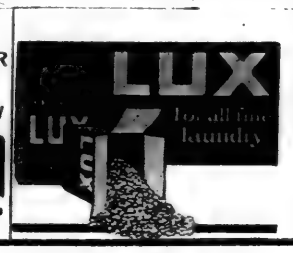
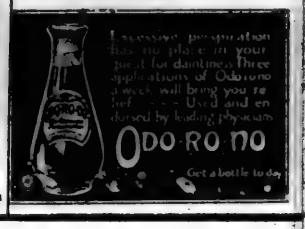


STRAIGHTEN YOUR TOES BANISH THAT BUNION

ACHFELDT'S Perfection Toe-Spring. Worn at night, with auxiliary appliance for day use.

A PERSONAL DEMONSTRATION of this Simple Surgical Splint will convince the most skeptical. Any other foot troubles? Full particulars in plain sealed envelope. Sent on approval to "Out of Town" customers. Money refunded if not as represented.

M. ACHFELDT, Foot Specialist, Marbridge Building, Dept. 172 1328 Broadway (at 35th St.), New York



Excessive perspiration has no place in your social functions. Three applications of Odorono a week will bring you relief. Used and endorsed by leading physicians.

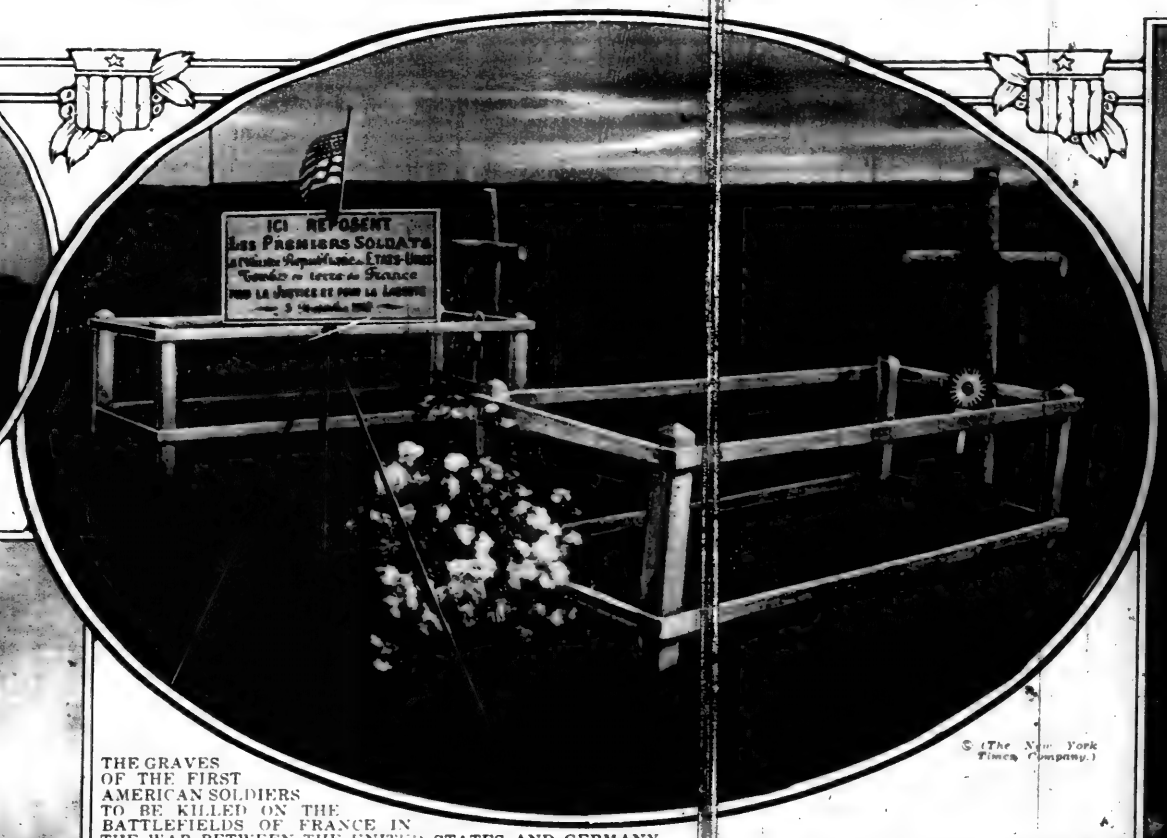
Odorono
Get a bottle to-day

The New York Times

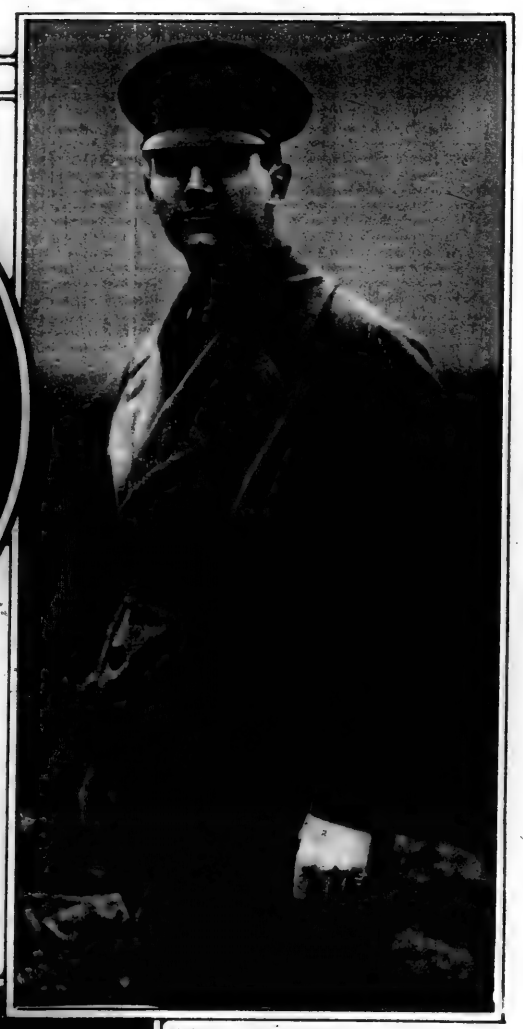
PRIVATE JOHN McLANE of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., First American Soldier With General Pershing in France to Receive the French Cross of War.
(International Film Service.)

CAPTAIN MELVIN HALL,
Son of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hall of New York, Who Has Been an Officer in the British Army Since November, 1914. Having, by Extraordinary Privilege, Received His Commission Without Losing His American Citizenship, and Has Fought Continuously Ever Since.

Captain Hall, in Belgium When the War Broke Out, Enlisted on the First Day of Mobilization, Becoming Aid and Chauffeur to King Albert I., Being Transferred Later to the British Forces. He Has Been Cited Three Times for Gallantry in Action, and for His Services During the Invasion of Belgium Made a Chevalier of the Order of the Belgian Crown.



THE GRAVES OF THE FIRST AMERICAN SOLDIERS TO BE KILLED ON THE BATTLEFIELDS OF FRANCE IN THE WAR BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY. THE THREE MEN WERE CORPORAL JAMES B. GRESHAM, EVA[illegible]SVILLE, IND., AND PRIVATES THOMAS F. ENRIGHT, PITTSBURGH, AND MERLE D. HAY, GLIDDEN, IOWA, [illegible]AVING BEEN SLAIN IN THE FIRST GERMAN RAID ON THE AMERICAN TRENCHES IN LORRAINE, NOV. 3. T[illegible] GRAVES LIE ON A HILL OVERLOOKING A PRETTY VILLAGE, AND ERECTED AT THE FOOT OF THE CENT[illegible]AL INCLOSURE IS A FRENCH INSCRIPTION WHICH, TRANSLATED, READS: "HERE LIE THE FIRST SOLDIE[illegible] OF THE GREAT REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES WHO DIED ON THE SOIL OF FRANCE FOR JUSTICE AN[illegible] FOR LIBERTY, NOV. 3, 1917." This Photograph, So Far as Known the First of This Historic Spot to Reach the United S[illegible]es, Was Taken on the Day After the Burial and Sent to The New York Times by Coporal L. Macary, a Stretcher Bearer o[illegible]he Thirty-second French Infantry, Third Battalion.
© (The New York Times Company.)



SCHOOL CHILDREN OF RHEIMS DON THEIR GAS MASKS BEFORE GOING HOME FOR THE DAY THROUGH THE STREETS OF THE CITY, OFTEN DELUGED WITH POISONOUS GASES FROM THE GERMAN FRONT.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

FIRST LIEUT. EDWIN M. POST, JR., of the American Aviation Service, Now with General Pershing's Expeditionary Army, Who Has Been Cited for Gallantry in French Army Orders.
Lieutenant Post Is a Son of Mrs. Price Post of Tuxedo, N. Y.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

BATCH OF GERMAN PRISONERS BROUGHT IN BY THE BRITISH HIGHLAND TERRITORIALS ON THE WESTERN FRONT.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

UNIFORM ADOPTED FOR AMERICAN MILITARY OBSERVERS WHEN TREE CLIMBING. A CAMOUFLAGE STUDY IN BLACK AND WHITE. (© Committee on Public Information.)

GENERAL ANTHAINE, IN THE PRESENCE OF THE STANDARDS OF FRANCE, SOLEMNLY COMMITTING TO CAPTAIN HEURTEAU AND SUB-LIEUTENANT FONCK, [illegible] THE UNFINISHED WORK OF THE LATE CAPTAIN GEOR[illegible]ES GUYNEMER, PREMIER FLIER OF FRANCE.
(French Pictorial Service.)

A TRENCH WIRELESS STATION ON THE FLANDERS COAST, EMPLOYED BY THE ALLIES IN COMMUNICATING THE ENEMY'S RANGE TO THEIR FLEETS IN THE NORTH SEA.

POILU, SEVERELY WOUNDED ON THE BATTLE-FRONT, ESCAPES WITH HIS LIFE ONLY TO FACE, PERHAPS, NEW DANGERS IN A PARIS WAR HOSPITAL.

(International Film Service.)

GROUP OF AMERICAN ARMY ENGINEERS WHO DROPPED THEIR TOOLS AND FOUGHT SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE BRITISH AT CAMBRAI, RECEIVING THEREFOR SPECIAL MENTION IN THE BRITISH OFFICIAL ORDERS.
FROM A BRITISH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

FRENCH SOLDIERS, TO WHOM WAS AWARDED THE FRENCH WAR CROSS IN THE RECENT BATTLE ON THE [illegible]SNE, RECEIVING THEIR DECORATIONS IN THE PRESENCE OF AN AMERICAN GUARD OF HONOR.

(French Pictorial Service.)

SERGEANTS MacISAAC AND CAIROLA, OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY ENGINEERS ON THE CAMBRAI FRONT, WHO BROUGHT THEIR WOUNDED CAPTAIN THROUGH A BARRAGE OF GERMAN SHELL-FIRE.

(Underwood & Underwood.)

A BATTERY OF HEAVY HOWITZERS SUPPORTING THE AUSTRALIANS ON THE BRITISH WEST FRONT.

(Western Newspaper Union.)

FIRST PHOTOGRAPH OF THE NEW BRITISH STOKES TRENCH MORTAR NOW BEING USED BY BOTH FRENCH AND BRITISH TROOPS IN FRANCE.

(© Kadel & Herbert.)

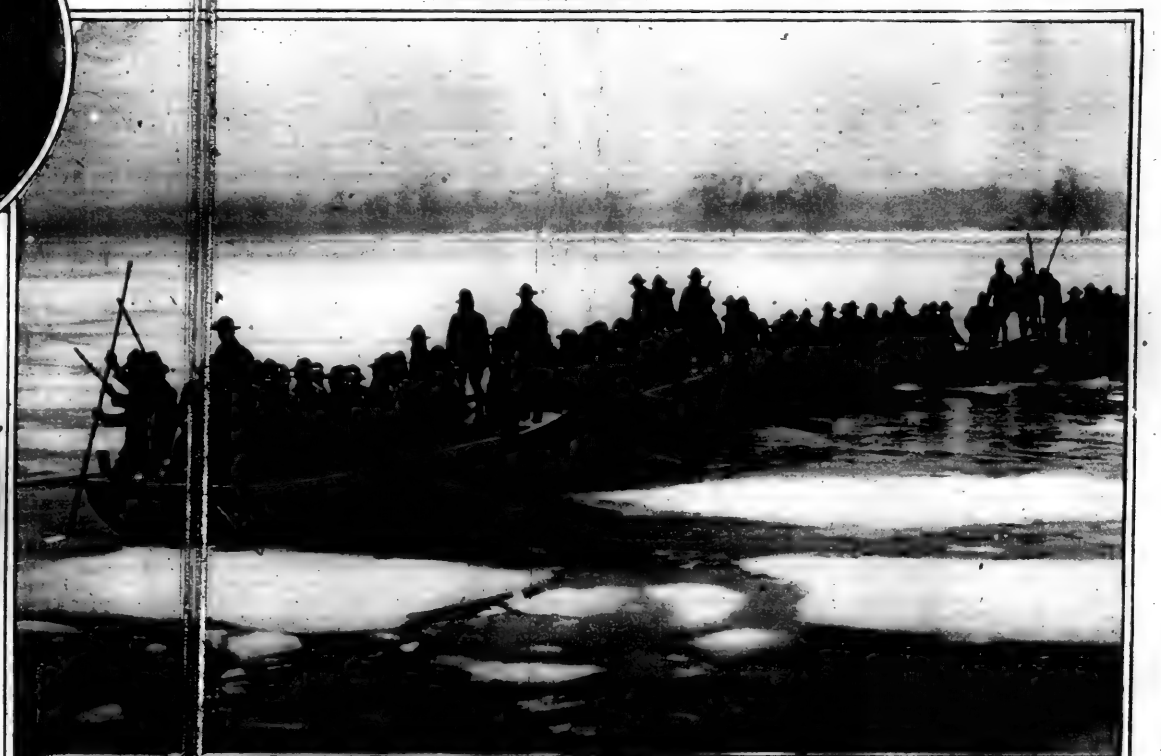
BRIG. GEN. CHARLES B. WHEELER, U. S. A.,

Who Has Been Appointed Acting Ordnance Chief in Temporary Succession to Major Gen. Crozier, Who Becomes a Member of the Recently Organized War Council.

(© Press Illustrating Service.)

AMERICAN SOLDIERS, HIP-BOOTED, DEFY FRENCH MUD TO DO ITS WORST.

(© Kadel & Herbert.)



AMERICAN ARMY ENGINEERS, IN A PREPARATORY ENCAMPMENT NEAR WASHINGTON, FIND ALMOST FRONT LINE TRAINING IN BREAKING ICE ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BEFORE THROWING ACROSS A PONTOON BRIDGE.

(© Harris & Ewing, from Paul Thompson.)

A JENNY MODEL SEEN IN THE PARIS BOIS.
Consisting of Hat with Bunny's Ears in Velvet, and a Coat and Skirt Silhouetted in Seal.
(Photos International Film Service.)

A PAQUIN MODEL SHOWING THE NEW PARIS PETTICOAT
Trimmed with Bands of Fur, Narrowing Toward the Ankles, the Whole Front of the Skirt Having Been Cut Away to Show It.

A NEW MILITARY SUIT, with Hat of the British Royal Flying Corps Type, Coat and Cape Cut on Military Uniform Lines, and Tight Fitting Skirt Designed to Resemble Trousers, Appears on Fifth Avenue.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

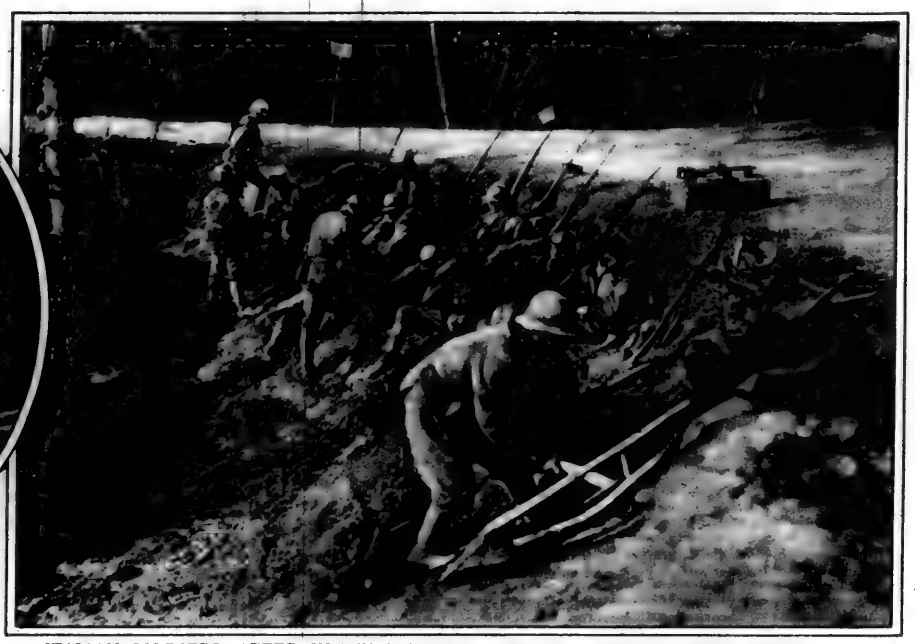
MISS GEORGIE FYFE, An American Girl, After Having Received the French War Cross, Awarded for the Rescue by Her of French Wounded Under an Intense Fire in the Battle of Flanders, Passing Under an Arch of Swords Held by French Officers to Whom was Awarded the Cross for Gallantry in the Same Battle.

THE ENTIRE MAN POWER OF AN AUSTRALIAN BATTERY IS REQUIRED TO DRAG THIS 18-POUNDER THROUGH THE STICKY FLANDERS MUD.
(Western Newspaper Union.)

FRENCH SOLDIERS IN FORCE DRAGGING INTO POSITION ONE OF THEIR HEAVY FIELD PIECES, MILITARY CRITICS ATTRIBUTING THE FRENCH VICTORY IN THE BATTLE OF CHEMIN DES DAMES TO THE RAPIDITY WITH WHICH GUNS OF THIS AND EVEN LARGER CALIBRE WERE BROUGHT INTO ACTION.
(International Film Service.)

COLONEL EDWARD M. HOUSE, CONFIDENTIAL FRIEND AND ADVISER OF PRESIDENT WILSON, WITH MRS. HOUSE, THEIR SON-IN-LAW, AND THEIR ONLY CHILD, MR. AND MRS. GORDON AUCHINCLOSS. From a Recent Photograph Taken in Colonel House's Home.
(Kilgore Studio.)

FRENCH SOLDIERS CONVEYING SUPPLIES TO THE FAMOUS FORT DOUAUMONT BEFORE VERDUN, OVER A POCKET-EDITION RAILROAD.
(International Film Service.)



ITALIAN SOLDIERS, AFTER HEAVY FIGHTING, RESTING BEHIND BREASTWORKS ON THE PIAVE LINE.
(Western Newspaper Union.)

This map is drawn so that it can be put together with other sections to appear hereafter and to make a map 51x66 inches.

THE SECOND OF FIVE SECTIONS MAKIN

KEEP UP THE NEW YORK TIMES WAR MAP

The New York Times WAR MAP

The Western Front in FRANCE AND BELGIUM

IN FIVE SECTIONS

Section Two

EXPLANATION

SCALE: 5 miles to one inch (1-316,800)

0 5 10 15 Miles

Railways
Boundaries of Countries
Altitudes in Feet 1225
Principal Wireless Stations
Principal Highways
Furthest Advance of the German Army
Canals
Aircraft Depots
Forts and Redoubts
Fortresses, Fortified Towns and Naval Arsenals
Battle Line of December 31, 1917

Prepared for The New York Times

By C. S. Hammond & Co., 30 Church St., New York.

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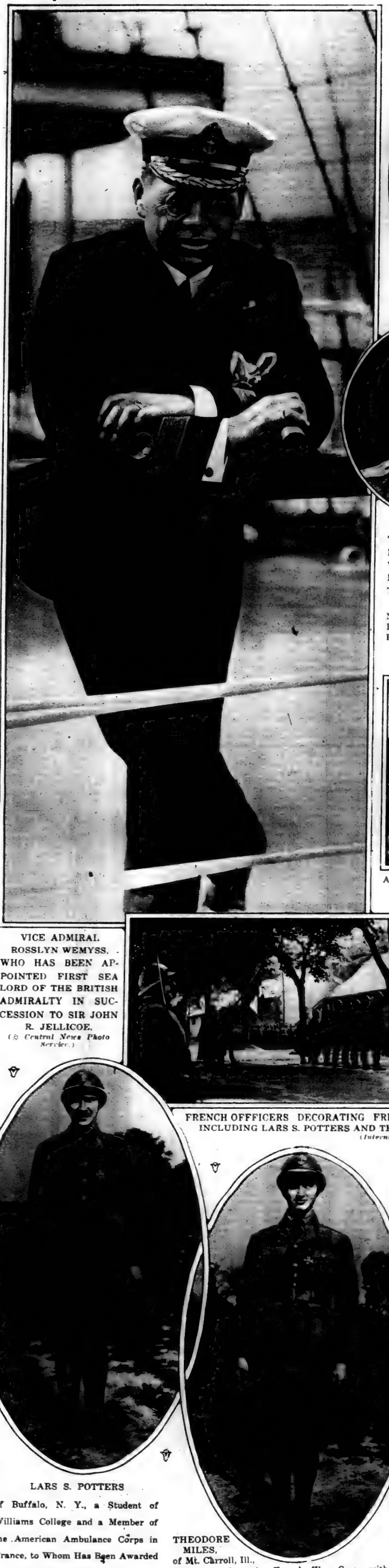
Section One ..... Published December 30, 1917
Section Two ..... Published January 6, 1918
Section Three ..... Published January 13, 1918
Section Four ..... Published January 20, 1918
Section Five ..... Published January 27, 1918



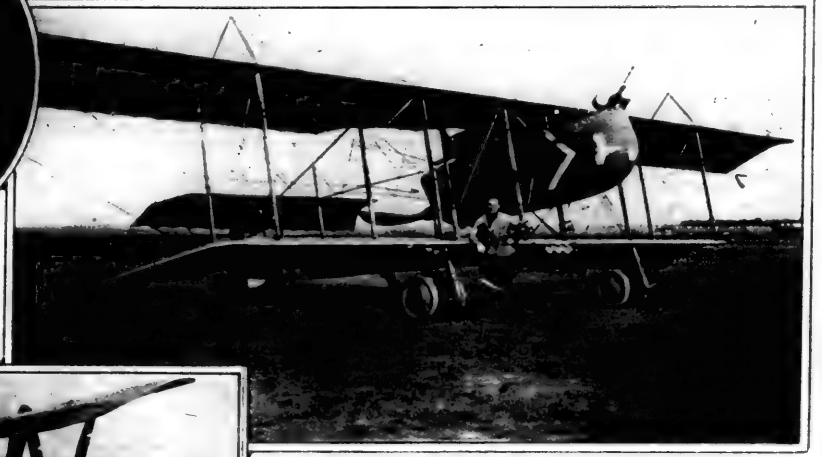
VICE ADMIRAL ROSSLYN WEMYSS, WHO HAS BEEN APPOINTED FIRST SEA LORD OF THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY IN SUCCESSION TO SIR JOHN R. JELLICOE.
(© Central News Photo Service.)

THREE AMERICANS, NAMES UNKNOWN, WHO ARE AMONG THE FIRST BATCH TO BE TAKEN PRISONER BY THE GERMANS.

No Names Accompanied the German Publication of These Photographs, but Recognition of the Men May Offer at Least a Measure of Comfort to Their Relatives and Friends Who Have Feared They Might Be Among the Ominous "Missing."
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

FIRST AMERICAN SOLDIERS TO BE CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS ARE CROSS-EXAMINED BY GERMAN OFFICERS.

The German Raid Which Resulted in the Capture of These Americans, with Three Others Slain, Occurred on Nov. 3, a Few Days After the Americans Took Over a Certain Sector of the First Line Trenches. This and the Three Accompanying Individual Photographs Were Published in the German Propagandist Organ "Weld im Bild," and Reached This Country Through British Official Sources.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

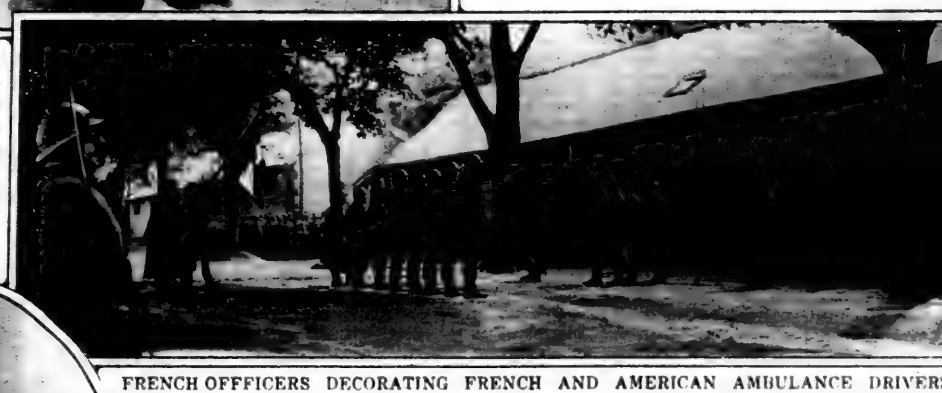


A "MAURICE FARMAN" 170 H. P. MILITARY BIPLANE.

Employed by the French for Range Finding, Scouting, Taking Military Photographs, and Transmitting Wireless Messages.
(Photos International Film Service.)

AN ESCADRILLE OF FRENCH ATTACKING BIPLANES, EACH ARMORED, AND ARMED WITH RAPID-FIRE MACHINE GUNS.

A FRENCH MILITARY "MORANE-SAULNIER" BI-MOTORED BIPLANE, the Car of Which Shows a Series of Port Holes Through Which Photographs Are Taken of the Enemy's Positions.



FRENCH OFFFICERS DECORATING FRENCH AND AMERICAN AMBULANCE DRIVERS, INCLUDING LARS S. POTTERS AND THEODORE MILES, BEHIND THE LINES IN FRANCE.
(International Film Service.)

LARS S. POTTERS
of Buffalo, N. Y., a Student of Williams College and a Member of the American Ambulance Corps in France, to Whom Has Been Awarded the French War Cross.
(Photos International Film Service.)

THEODORE MILES,
of Mt. Carroll, Ill., Who Has Won the French War Cross with One Star.

SPECIAL CHINESE MILITARY MISSION VISITS THE RUINS OF BAPAUME, CAMBRAI SECTOR OF THE BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE.
In the Group Are: Major Gen. Kouan Hang Chang, K. C. B., Major Tsing Whang, D. S. O., Major Ho Sue, D. S. O., Captain Ting Chia Chur, M. C., Captain Wei Tsang Ki, M. C., and Captain Tegurkia Gen, M. C.
(Underwood & Underwood.)

VERA MICHELENA,
IN "FLO-FLO," AT THE CORT THEATRE.
(White Studio.)

ETHEL BARRYMORE AND CONWAY TEARLE, IN A SCENE FROM "THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS," AT THE EMPIRE THEATRE.
(White Studio.)

THAIS LAWTON,
WITH GUY BATES POST IN "THE MASQUERADER," AT THE BOOTH THEATRE.
(Moffett Studio.)

PEGGY WOOD,
OF "MAYTIME,"
KNITTING BETWEEN
"CALLS," IN HER DRESSING ROOM AT THE SHUBERT THEATRE.
(Press Illustrating Service, Inc.)

Why cutting ruins the cuticle

How you can keep it smooth and firm without cutting

START today to have the shapely, well-kept nails that make any hand beautiful. See how quickly, how easily you can have the most wonderful manicure—see how smooth and firm Cutex keeps your cuticle without trimming or cutting it; how lovely it makes your nails look!

Over and over, specialists repeat the advice—"Do not trim the cuticle." "Under no circumstances should scissors or knife touch the cuticle." "Cutting is ruinous."

It was to meet this need for a *harmless* cuticle remover that the Cutex formula was prepared.

Cutex completely does away with cuticle cutting, leaves the skin at the base of the nail smooth and firm, unbroken.

The new way to manicure

In the Cutex package you will find orange stick and absorbent cotton. Wrap a little cotton around the end of the stick and dip it into the Cutex bottle. Carefully work the stick around the base of the nail, gently pushing back the cuticle. Almost at once you will find you can wipe off the dead surplus skin. Then rinse the hands in clear water.

Until you use Cutex, you cannot realize what a great improvement even one application makes; you cannot know how attractive your nails can be made to look.

(Photo Lumiere Studio)
Ethel Clayton, the charming motion picture star, who becomes more and more popular month by month, says: "One cannot know of Cutex and not love to use it. Cutex keeps my nails looking so beautifully, my friends often remark it."

Where to get Cutex

Cutex manicure preparations are sold in all high-class drug stores and at the toilet goods counters of department stores. Cutex comes in 30c, 60c and $1.25 bottles. Cutex Nail White is 30c. Cutex Nail Polish in cake, paste, powder, liquid or stick form is 30c. Cutex Cuticle Comfort, for sore or tender cuticle, is also 30c. If your favorite store has not yet been supplied with Cutex, order direct from us and we will fill your order promptly.

Send 15c today for this complete Midget Manicure Set

Tear off the coupon now and send it to us with 15c—10c for the manicure set and 5c for postage and packing—and we will send you a midget manicure set of Cutex preparations, complete with orange stick, emery boards and absorbent cotton. Enough for six manicures. Send for it today. Address

NORTHAM WARREN
Dept. 113, 9 West Broadway, New York City

If you live in Canada send 15c to MacLean, Benn & Nelson, Ltd., Dept. 113, 489 St. Paul St. West, Montreal, for your sample set and get Canadian prices.

This complete midget manicure set sent you for 15c.

MAIL THIS COUPON WITH 15c TODAY

NORTHAM WARREN
Dept. 113
9 West Broadway, N. Y. City

Name .....
Street .....
City ..... State .....

Why do we prefer one food to another?

Why did the Roman Emperors send slaves for miles and miles to find a special kind of luscious melon or wild grape or "Cythnian Cheese"?

Why do we search the menu card for our favorite Pompano or Sweetbread or Duckling?

It is the flavor of foods that makes them desirable. It is the flavor that makes them palatable. Without flavor all food would become merely medicine.

It is the flavor of Yuban that has distinguished it from all other coffees. Without this distinctive flavor, Yuban would be merely *another* coffee. You will enjoy its flavor as you never enjoyed coffee before. Try it today.

YUBAN
The Arbuckle Guest Coffee

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SEMI-ANNUAL Clearance Sale now in progress includes the complete line of *style-per-fect* Maternity Apparel at surprising reductions. The Lane Bryant
MATERNITY CORSET
is the ONLY one built for the true maternity figure.
Retains Stylish Figure; Preserves Health; Relieves Fatigue.
Supports abdomen and vital organs, preventing injury.
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Phone Greeley 6416 Lane Bryant 21 & 23 W. 38th St.

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Velvetizes the Skin
Send for my book of Beauty Secrets Free.
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Tel. 3214 Greeley

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Khaki Suede or Cloth, Havana Brown, All White Kid, Gray Suede.
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LASTING HAIR-WAVE SPECIALIST
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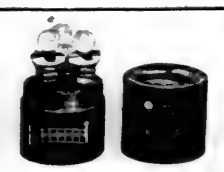
Telephones, Plaza 791 & 811.

Conspicuous Nose Pores
How to reduce them
Specific treatment for this trouble given in the 32-page booklet wrapped with every cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap. Begin today to get its benefits. For sale at all toilet counters.



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THE dreamy, soothing fragrance of Vantine's Temple Incense brings to mind the rosy dawns, the brilliant sunlight, the purple dusks of the Orient—the enchantment of strange Far Eastern countries.
Set includes oxidised burner and 4-oz. packet of incense, neatly packed in an artistic Oriental case. For sale in our perfumery department or mailed postpaid upon receipt of $1. (Please order No. 1027T.)
A. A. VANTINE & CO., Inc.
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BOHN SYPHON Refrigerator

Adopted for the Refrigerator and Dining Cars of practically every railroad in the country. 12 Household sizes. Wood or White Porcelain Exteriors; also Ideal and Sanitor Refrigerators. Prices, $16.50 up.
BOHN REFRIGERATOR CO. of New York, 53 W. 42d St. Tel. Vanderbilt 1937.

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Should Wilsnaps by chance not be on sale where you shop we will gladly send you the well-known orange card containing twelve on receipt of 10c.
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Fitting The Narrow Foot
Widths AAAA, AAA, AA & A.
All sizes including 8½, 9, 9½ & 10
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Parcel Post Prepaid. Perfect fit guaranteed. Charge Accounts.

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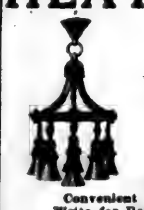

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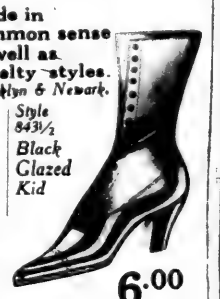

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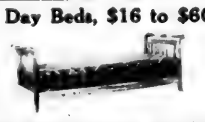

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The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 6, 1918.

Annual Financial Section PART ONE 10

WAR'S DOMINANT INFLUENCE OVER BUSINESS AND FINANCE

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC TRADE REACH NEW TOTALS

WE are too little removed yet from the stirring changes of the last year to estimate their final influence on the national life. Whether they will prove to have been, in the main, a temporary departure from recognized standards of conduct, a necessary but short-lived upheaval resulting from the rapid shifting of a great people from a peaceful to a war basis, or steps by which the United States has moved to an entirely different business and financial basis, only the readjustments that follow the ending of war can tell. We are today in the midst of a transitional period in which the individual's interests are being subjugated to those of the nation, to the end that the strength and resources of 100,000,000 people may be harnessed and brought together for the exertions of war. No change is too radical, no wrench too violent for us to stand, if it furthers the great cause in which the United States has joined issue against Prussianism.

Not all movement is progress, and some of the things that are being done now under the name of public necessity may have to be undone when the necessity no longer remains. The new currency system was evolved primarily to prevent another panic like that which punished the country in 1907. It was built slowly and well, and has withstood the strains that have been put upon it in such manner as to render reasonably certain the conviction that it will survive the war with few, if any, important alterations. Other institutions, almost as far reaching in influence upon the lives of the people, have sprung up overnight under the pressure of unsuspected weaknesses brought to light by the war. Will they survive, perhaps after modifications to fit them to a nation at peace again, or will they be abolished in favor of a return to the old ways?

NEW CLOTHES FOR WAR

Compulsory military service has drawn on every hamlet in the land that this Government might fill its new armies without disorganizing industry; prohibition, already making rapid strides by State legislation, has assumed Federal form by the closing of distilleries and the adoption of a proposed Constitutional amendment for submission to the members of the Union; the income tax as an important means of providing for Federal expenses has been extended to reach millions where it formerly touched but thousands; national woman suffrage has been brought closer by the impressive victory won in New York; excess profits taxes have been laid upon business, and at the same time the Government has undertaken the control of basic industries, dictating prices in several; the control of every mile of steam railroad has been taken from the owners and lodged with the Government which also has entered the shipping business; for a nation nine months at war we cannot be accused of having moved slowly through fear of violating established practices.

It has been a year of violent price changes, despite some measure of success achieved by Federal regulation. The cost of living has risen so rapidly as to strain greatly the relation between wages and prices. The diversion of men from field, shop, and office to training camps, of materials from their ordinary purposes to the new uses of war has been reflected everywhere in new quotations. Shortages have developed in supplies hitherto used with lavish hand. The war has been brought home to rich and poor alike through difficulties of obtaining such common articles as sugar and coal.

Unlike Germany, the United States did not go into a war whose effects had been long foreseen, and against which all possible preparations had been made. Even as late as a year ago there were few persons in the United States who believed that we would eventually be drawn into the great struggle. The consequence has been that the United States attempted to crowd into a few months work that could well have occupied years. Its preparations were begun after war had consumed surplus stocks of food and munitions which the United States dispensed to eager buyers. We have been called on to finance our own tremendous war needs, for which Congress appropriated the staggering sum of $19,000,000,000 to meet the extraordinary costs of the first fiscal year, and also to advance something over four billions more to our European allies.

SCALING DOWN MARKET VALUES

Nowhere have price readjustments directly affected by the war been more pronounced than in the security markets. In the two Liberty Loan campaigns the Treasury Department raised $2,000,000,000 at 3½% and $3,800,000,000 at 4%, and it is now engaged in an intensive effort to provide $2,000,000,000 additional through the mobilization of savings. The Liberty Loans were floated concurrently with discussions concerning the adoption of a new war revenue measure, calculated to provide approximately $3,400,000,000 a year by means of new and increased taxes. On the one hand investors faced the obligation to liquidate securities in order to free funds for the war loans; on the other to dispose of taxable issues whose net yield was threatened by the imposition of radically increased income taxes. The result was that in the process of raising $6,000,000,000 for Liberty bonds the value of stocks and bonds already placed was marked down by at least that much. Even spread out as it was over the best part of a twelvemonth, the liquidation became so drastic near the end of that period as to provoke serious discussion of the feasibility of closing the Stock Exchange, and measures to eliminate professional short selling where that appeared to be a factor in the decline were actually taken. That the process of discounting the cost of war was carried too far was indicated by the sharp rebound shown in the market near the end of December. The market enters the new year in a strong technical position, as hopeful of an early peace as it was fearful a year ago that the end of the war might be near.

Except for a few issues put out with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, corporation financing has been brought to a halt by the Government's borrowing to the end that income and savings may be turned into the war loans. Banks have prospered under high interest rates and the opportunity for keeping their funds employed through purchase of British Treasury bills and United States Treasury certificates of indebtedness, but houses of issue found 1917 a lean year. A number of old-established firms have practically retired from the business of retailing securities. To the end that companies engaged in the manufacture of munitions might not be embarrassed by this diversion of investment funds the Government has undertaken to supply working capital to industries whose operation cannot be allowed to suffer for lack of money, and the indications are that this new departure will be carried much further as the war goes on. The Government will also assist in meeting maturities.

THE NEW RAILROAD ALIGNMENT

The most significant instance of the new relation which the Government has come to occupy toward business was the decision reached in the final week of the old year to take over control of the railroads in the United States, a step that followed naturally the attempt to improve upon private distribution of fuel and other commodities and to clear away barriers that were holding up the prosecution of war. It is a great experiment in the field of public control of necessities toward which sentiment in some parts of the country had been tending, but which might not have been realized for many years had the world remained at peace.

With inflation at work individuals and corporations with fixed income are the chief sufferers. As the purchasing value of the dollar shrinks their income, which must be measured in terms of what it will purchase, suffers a progressive decline. As consumers, practically everything that they have to buy advances automatically; as producers, they are held to the limitations established by law or regulation. Until the European war had entered upon its third year the carriers made a fair showing by charging their operating accounts with reserve material bought at old and lower levels, but no procurable increase in efficiency was enough to offset a blanket addition of $60,000,000 per annum in wages imposed by the Adamson law, followed by an increase of perhaps $160,000,000 per annum in their fuel bill ($86,000,000 for the forty roads in official classification territory alone in 1917) and similar increases in the cost of thousands of important articles which the railroads consume. Against these additions to operating costs, there has been no appreciable advance in rates, and the inevitable downward trend in net income has discouraged new investment in railroad securities. Without fresh capital, which the carriers have needed to the extent of a billion dollars a year to keep facilities up to the work expected of them, the railroads have proved unequal to the new tasks laid upon them by war-stimulated industry.

The most severe test of Government control will come in the remaining months of this Winter. Deficiencies in equipment can be overcome in time by the free use of appropriated funds, which the Director of Railroads can authorize, without applying the test of whether earnings promise a fair return on the present high cost of such equipment, but the immediate problem is to make a fuller use of the mileage and cars as they exist at the moment. The President's selection for the important new post of transportation chief is assurance that courage and resourcefulness will be applied to solve the problem. Mr. McAdoo faces new demands for increased wages on the part of a large share of the 1,600,000 railway employes which, if granted in full, will mean an addition of upwards of $350,000,000 to the payrolls to be added to the probable deficit between current net operating income and the average of that obtained in the three years ended with June 30 last. On the other hand, he can discourage unnecessary passenger travel while adding $150,000,000 per annum to revenues by the simple expedient of raising fares to three cents per mile; greatly reduce terminal charges by allowing all lines to make common use of the best adapted classification yards and stations; reduce the movement of empty car mileage by new routing; lower administrative expenses by combining organizations, and raise unremunerative rates. These things are suggested, not as steps which ought to be taken, so much as possibilities indicating the vast power that has been lodged in the new executive.

SAVING FOR THE NATION'S GOOD

The country is being awakened to a new conception of the value of habits of thrift, to saving that comes harder by reason of the fact that labor was never so much in demand, and consequently, wages so high. There is a growing realization that there is not enough either of labor or of materials to go around; not enough food to allow wasteful consumption at home at the expense of the army abroad. Our savings have not compared well with those of much less prosperous peoples. To say that avoidable expenditures must be reduced is not to say that business must be contracted, for the fact is that industry must reach new levels of activity along necessary lines. The War Department is already far behind in its program of supplying guns and clothing; the Shipping Board is considerably below its expectations of new tonnage launched because the Government has not been able to buy the things needed. The coming year should see a marked decrease in the demand for many kinds of articles without throwing men out of employment who are willing to turn their hands to other and more essential work.

The financing of the Government's requirements was greatly facilitated by the sale of Treasury certificates of indebtedness, issued in anticipation of receipts for the account of the Liberty bonds and in anticipation of the collection of Federal taxes. From the end of March to the end of November the Secretary of the Treasury disposed of approximately $4,000,000,000 of certificates. Banks found the certificates very desirable investments and their purchase was encouraged by the fact that in most cases the banks were not required to make immediate transfers of currency, but were allowed to effect the payment by crediting the Government with a deposit on which the banks paid interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.

THE 1917 HARVESTS

America, which had been called upon to feed and clothe the people of the allied nations as well as its own inhabitants, was exceedingly unfortunate in its wheat and cotton crops, although the production of corn, oats and other cereals closely approached the previously established high records. The shortage of the American wheat crop was aggravated by the exceptionally poor yields in other parts of the world. This fact added to the greater amount of waste due to the war, brought about a distinct shortage, and were it not for the measures of conservation and for the widespread use of substitutes the world would have greatly suffered for want of bread.

The world's total wheat crop for the season 1917 is estimated at 3,000,000,000 bushels, which is the smallest since sixteen years ago when the total yield was 2,956,000,000 bushels. For 1915 the world's total was 4,500,000,000 bushels. In the United States the crop amounted to 418,000,000 bushels, or slightly more than 11,000,000 bushels above the short yield of the previous year, and except for that season, the smallest in six years. The season's total production in the United States for the five leading grains (including wheat) exceeded by about 970,000,000 bushels the 1916 harvest, and with the single exception of the year 1915, surpassed the yield of any other year in history.

The cotton crop had a poor and late start, the planting acreage was considerably reduced and unfavorable weather conditions were experienced. The total production, according to the latest Government estimates, will hardly reach 11,000,000 bales, not counting linters, which compares with 11,500,000 for the previous year. Cotton growers and producers of grain had to contend with the great shortage of labor, the munition works and the draft army having removed a great many from farming occupations. The prices for wheat, cotton and other staples responded to the heavy demand and lower production and record quotations were established.

The outlook for this year's harvest, both in Europe and in the United States is very uncertain, although the United States Department of Agriculture estimates the Winter wheat crop at 540,000,000 bushels, compared with 418,000,000 harvested last year. The future depends not only upon weather conditions, but upon the labor situation.

THE PROGRESS IN SHIPPING

There was no more spectacular development of 1917 in commerce and industry than the inception by the United States Government of plans for creation, in two or three years at most, of a merchant marine comparable in size and efficiency with the fleets which in other countries had been the fruit of forty years of patient cultivation. Conceived primarily as a war measure, this ambitious program is certain to have the most far-reaching effect upon the whole economic history of North America. The civil war gave the coup de grace to the old American merchant marine; the present war seems destined to prove the parent of the new.

The full achievement may not come until 1919 or even later; the germ lies in a law passed by Congress in September, 1916; but 1917 saw the project take form. In January, 1917, the huge shipyards in which the bulk of the great new fleet is to be built, and which will commence deliveries in the coming Spring, were mostly dreary wastes of marshy waterfront, and the very organization through which the work is being accomplished, the United States Shipping Board, had been so delayed by disputes and misunderstandings, political and otherwise, that it could barely be said to have come into existence.

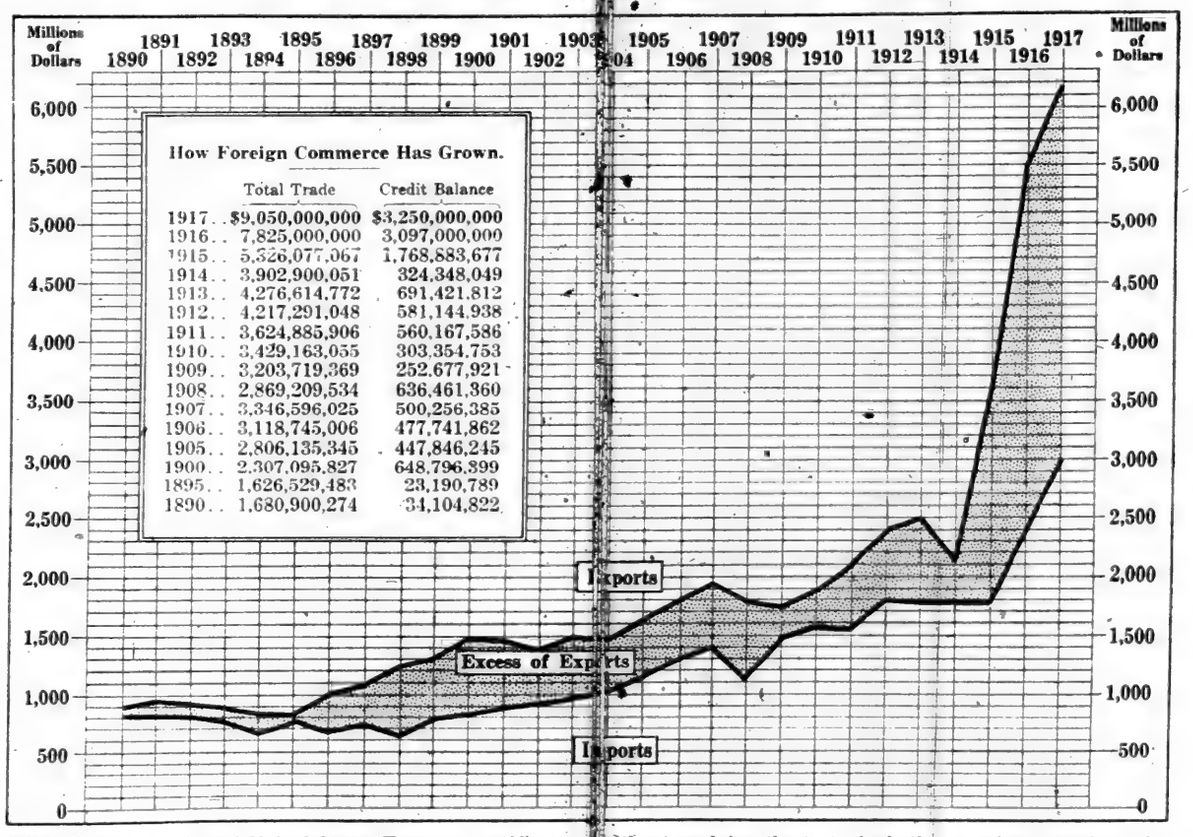
Private enterprise, between July, 1914, and July, 1917, when the era of private enterprise in American shipbuilding came temporarily to an end, brought upward of $350,000,000 of new capital into the work. Congress in a few months, by appropriating money asked for by the Shipping Board, brought in upward of $2,000,000,000, and seems willing to supply as much more, if it is needed. This money is not expended; it is invested in an enterprise that seems almost certain to pay huge dividends to the American people as a whole.

The Government's program has three principal aspects: first, the speeding up by all possible means of ship construction in existing yards; second, the creation of new yards; third, the creation, in which the help of existing private organizations is being utilized to the full, of a thoroughly efficient American machinery for the management and operation of all ships built.

As to the first, the Shipping Board has taken over and is completing 400 ships, of 2,800,000 tons, already laid down by private enterprise, and is supplementing these by letting new contracts to existing yards, up to the very limit of their capacity, so that as fast as one ship is launched another will be laid down in its place. As to the second, the board has engineered, and to a large degree financed, the construction of three huge fabricating shipyards, and a large number of smaller yards, by private corporations acting as its subsidiaries, which will begin deliveries in the Spring—some have already done so. As to the third, a comprehensive program of expanding technical schools for the education and training of officers, seamen and engineers, is under way, and every means possible is being taken to educate American youths in the possibilities of the sea as a career.

By the close of 1918, if plans do not miscarry, the American merchant marine, which in the Spring of 1916 consisted of some 8,000,000 gross tons, will consist of upward of 14,000,000 gross tons. Furthermore, practically all this increase will be made up of the most valuable type of vessels, from the viewpoint of the foreign commerce of a nation—ocean-going, foreign-trading freight steamers.

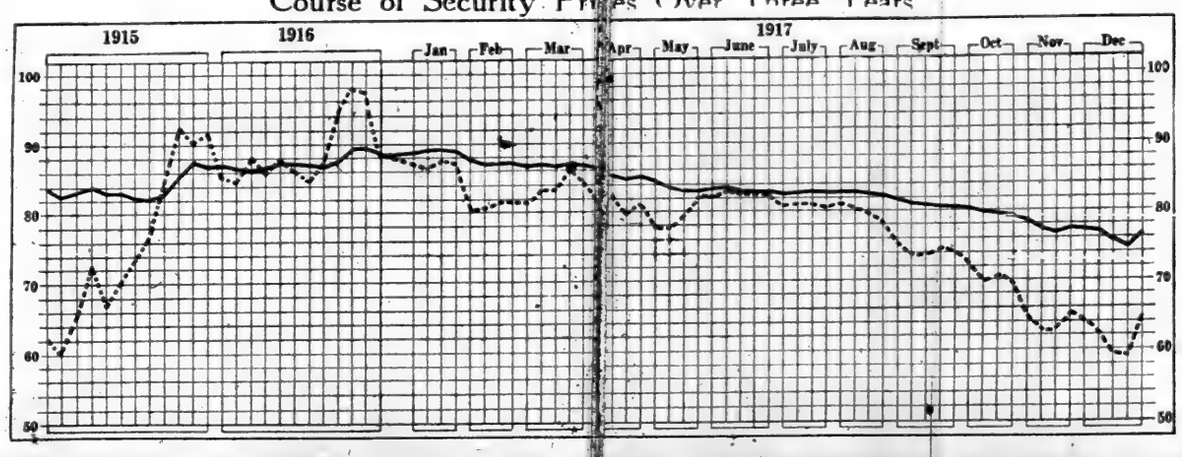
Foreign Trade Exceeds Even That of Pre-War Year



How Foreign Commerce Has Grown.

	Total Trade	Credit Balance
1917	$9,050,000,000	$3,250,000,000
1916	7,825,000,000	3,097,000,000
1915	5,326,077,067	1,768,883,677
1914	3,902,900,051	324,348,049
1913	4,276,614,772	691,421,812
1912	4,217,291,048	581,144,938
1911	3,624,885,906	560,167,586
1910	3,429,163,055	303,354,753
1909	3,203,719,369	252,677,921
1908	2,869,209,534	636,461,360
1907	3,346,596,025	500,256,385
1906	3,118,745,006	477,741,862
1905	2,806,135,345	447,846,245
1900	2,307,095,827	648,796,899
1895	1,626,529,483	23,190,789
1890	1,680,900,274	34,104,822

Course of Security Prices Over Three Years



Movement of Average Prices of 40 Representative Bonds and 50 Leading Stocks, by Weeks. Solid Line Bonds, Broken Line Stocks.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM'S PLACE IN GOVERNMENT FINANCING

HOW THE FIRST YEAR OF WAR WAS FINANCED

Treasury Department Has Raised $6,500,000,000 Through Loans and Sales of Short Term Certificates of Indebtedness—Plans for Meeting This Year's Needs.

It is just nine months today since the United States entered the European war. Immediately upon the declaration of hostilities Congress promptly authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to issue long-term bonds and short-term notes. By the close of the year 1917 there had been issued and sold obligations of the United States Government to the amount of $6,500,000,000, an amount equal to about seven times the nation's debt prior to the war.

The figure $6,500,000,000 represents the proceeds of the first and second Liberty Loans and $690,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness maturing in June, which are still outstanding. It does not include the recent issue of certificates, sold only last week, nor does it take into account the receipts from the sale of thrift stamps and war savings certificates. The final installment on the second Liberty Loan, amounting to $300,000,000 and due on Jan. 15, is included in the six and one-half billion total.

Taxes vs. Loans.

While the Army and Navy Departments have been busily engaged in providing the men and machinery of warfare, the Treasury has had to make provision for financing the great war. There are only two means by which a Government can raise funds—first, by taxation, and, secondly, by the flotation of loans. The former is manifestly a slow process, calling for a great many details of administration, while the latter is much simpler and does not require quite so much time. In respect to taxes, the citizen has no choice. He must pay what the Government decrees he should pay, while when a loan is floated the citizen is appealed to for subscriptions and he may invest or refrain from investing his money in Government bonds as he wishes. Of course, taxes when they are once paid are never returned to the payer directly, although he may reap the advantages of the money expended in an indirect way, but with loans the subscriber does not only get back his principal, but also the Government pays him interest for the use of his money. War loans have much in their favor. They provide the citizen with an investment security of the highest standing; they encourage saving and thrift when arrangements are made for partial-payment plans, and finally they afford opportunities for gauging public sentiment in respect to the war, for it is reasonable to assume that if the public's approval of the war is lacking a Government cannot sell its bonds. The element of patriotism is an important one, and the large oversubscriptions of the First and Second Liberty Loans gave clear indications of the fact that the people of the United States were strongly back of the Administration and were willing to lend their surplus funds and future savings to the United States Government to be used by it in the prosecution of the war. The fact that there were such a large number of individual subscribers—4,000,000 for the first loan and 9,500,000 for the second—gives testimony to the popularity of United States bonds and to the hearty support that the people of the country are giving their Government.

Flotation of First War Loan.

It was on May 14 that the Secretary of the Treasury announced the offering of the first Liberty Loan, consisting of $2,000,000,000 of thirty-year 3½ per cent. bonds. These bonds were offered under specially favorable terms in respect to taxation, for the issue was given an absolute exemption from all Federal and State levies, excepting the Federal inheritance tax. The bonds carried a conversion privilege, promising holders the right to convert the 3½ per cent. bonds into bonds of subsequent issues in the event that they were put out at a higher rate of interest.

The handling of the subscriptions was intrusted to the twelve Federal Reserve Banks, which had previously been designated as fiscal agents of the Government. Each Federal Reserve district was assigned a quota that it was expected to attain. In each district the officers of the Reserve Bank were requested to appoint a central committee and any number of sub-committees for carrying on the campaign calculated to arouse the people of their respective communities to the need of their subscribing to the loan. The work mapped out for the committees was principally that of publicity and distribution.

It should be noted that the Liberty Loan Committees had a very difficult task to perform. The American people, prior to the war, had not been accustomed to investments, and as far as Government securities were concerned, they were totally ignorant. It was therefore necessary for the committees to conduct an educational campaign designed to impress upon the people of the country not only their duty of subscribing to the loan, but to advise them of the nature and character of obligations of the United States. The terms of the loan had to be explained again and again, and after the loan became fairly well understood it was necessary to arouse the public, to appeal to their sense of patriotism, and to get signatures to the subscription blanks.

Subscription books to the first Liberty Loan were closed on June 15, and the bonds were dated from the same day. The first semi-annual interest payment was due on Dec. 15, and the millions of subscribers for the first time in their experience had the pleasure and satisfaction of cutting coupons and cashing in their interest.

The subscriptions totaled $3,035,226,850, and as the loan offering was for $2,000,000,000, a number of the larger applications had to be cut down when the Treasury made its allotments. The accompanying table gives: (1) The quota allotted to each district; (2) the subscriptions received; (3) the final allotments made by the Treasury, and (4) percentages showing the ratio between subscriptions and quotas and the share contributed by each district.

It will be noted that all, excepting three districts—Kansas City, Minneapolis, and Atlanta—collected subscriptions in excess of the expected quotas.

The second Liberty Loan was offered on Oct. 1 and the campaign closed on Oct. 27, although the bonds were dated Nov. 15. The issue consisted of 4 per cent. bonds maturing in twenty-five years, and the amount of the offering was fixed at $3,000,000,000, although the Secretary of the Treasury announced that he would reserve the right to allot 50 per cent. of the oversubscription. At the outset it was hoped that the total subscriptions would reach the five billion dollar mark, and that the allotments would total $4,000,000,000. It was on the basis of a five billion dollar total that the campaign was conducted, but when the final figures were compiled it appeared that the applications received had amounted to $4,617,532,300. The Treasury allotment was fixed at $3,808,766,150.

The 4% Issue.

The terms of the second loan were somewhat different than those of the first, the main differences being the ½ per cent. increase in the rate and a variation in respect to the exemption from taxation. While the first issue is absolutely free from the Federal taxes, the 4 per cent. bonds of the second issue are exempt from the normal income tax, but subject to the super-tax and to the excess profits tax. At the same time the first $5,000 of the bonds purchased by any individual or corporation, irrespective of taxable wealth, is free from Federal taxation both as to principal and interest. The conversion privilege of the second issue is different from that of the first in that the bonds of the first are convertible at any time into bonds paying a higher rate of interest, while the bonds of the second issue are only convertible into the bonds of the next subsequent issue.

The accompanying table gives the maximum and minimum quotas that were set up as the goals for each of the districts, and the total of subscriptions collected in each of the twelve districts. The percentage of over-subscription is also given in each case.

The final installment, amounting to 40 per cent. of the subscription, is due on Jan. 15, but the receipts on that date will be relatively small because a great many individual banking corporate subscribers to the loan have already paid in full. A large percentage paid in full on Nov. 15, and a considerable number of those who did not completed their payments on one or the other installment payment dates.

An interesting feature of the flotation of the Second Liberty Loan was the arrangement made by the Treasury Department by which so-called "cash bonds," bearing only six coupons were issued and sold over the counter. This helped considerably, for the delay in the delivery of interim certificates for the first loan and still greater delay in the delivery of the definitive bonds of the first issue had greatly discouraged many of the smaller investors who had never seen a bond before and who appeared to be anxious to have something tangible and more impressive than an ordinary receipt, when paying their money for Government bonds. Approximately $100,000,000 of the cash bonds were sold and bankers were unanimously of the opinion that the ability to sell the engraved certificates over the counter had been very effective in increasing the subscriptions to the Second Loan.

Sale of Certificates of Indebtedness.

In anticipation of the receipt of funds from the sale of Liberty Loan bonds, the Secretary of the Treasury, under authority granted by Congress, sold from time to time various amounts of certificates of indebtedness. These were issued in most cases for short periods and were desirable investments for banks. The certificates were acceptable in payment of Liberty bonds, and on the dates that the loan installments were due the banks turned in the certificates in lieu of cash. It should be observed that the maturities of several of the certificate issues were so arranged as to synchronize with the loan payments. In the case of the second Liberty Loan the Secretary of the Treasury permitted the turning in of certificates which had not reached their date of maturity, and in that way as the funds raised by the sale of certificates, pending the receipt of funds for the account of the Liberty Loan, were no longer required, by reason of the loan payments, the certificates were retired. In all, approximately $4,000,000,000 of certificates have been sold, (this figure does not include last week's sale.)

While most of the certificate issues were publicly offered through the Federal Reserve Banks which distributed them, in several instances the Secretary of the Treasury made direct sales to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, no publicity being given to such sales. In fact, the purchase of several issues of certificates was not revealed until the publication of the Secretary's annual report, which showed that on four occasions certificates ranging from $10,000,000 to $100,000,000 in amount had been sold to the New York Reserve Bank.

An accompanying table gives the details of all the Treasury certificates of indebtedness issued to date.

While at the beginning the certificates were issued in anticipation of receipts from the sale of Liberty bonds, on Nov. 21 the Secretary of the Treasury made an unlimited offering of 4 per cent. certificates, dated Nov. 30 and maturing on June 25, in anticipation of tax receipts. A second issue of a similar character and for the same purpose has just been put out, dated Jan. 2 and maturing on June 25. The sale of these certificates is advantageous both to the Government and to the taxpayer. The Government is placed in possession of funds pending the tax payments; and the individuals and corporations buying them are provided with a desirable security yielding 4 per cent. interest in which they might invest the money they have set aside for the payment of taxes. In urging corporations and others to invest in these certificates the Secretary has pointed out that by so doing they would help to avert a concentration of payments on the tax date, which is likely to disturb banking and business conditions. These certificates are receivable in payment of taxes on June 15, and need not be held for maturity or redeemed by the taxpayer. It has been estimated that the June tax payments will total approximately $2,000,000,000.

Government Funds in Banks.

An important phase of the general plan of Government financing was the arrangement made by the Secretary of the Treasury in respect to the distribution of Government funds among the various banks and trust companies throughout the country which were designated as depositaries. The Secretary invited all institutions, irrespective as to whether they were members of the Federal Reserve system, to qualify as depositaries by putting up the requisite collateral security. While at the beginning the number of qualified institutions was small, by the middle of November the Secretary had designated 1,906 national banks and 1,343 State banks and trust companies.

Incorporated banks and trust companies which received subscriptions to the Liberty Loan were permitted to retain the funds as Government deposits, and when the installment payments fell due, and individual subscribers sent in their money to the various banks, the depositary institutions merely made the transfers to the Reserve Bank by entries on their books. In this way there was obviated the necessity of huge transfers of currency which would have resulted in a general unsettlement and disturbance of business. The depositary banks were required to pay the Government interest on deposits at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, and under a special provision of the War Loan act, banks were not required to maintain the legal reserves against Government deposits. When it is considered that the banks of the country carried huge deposits—New York City banks alone had nearly as much as $1,000,000,000 at one time—it is apparent that the suspension of reserve requirements against Government deposits helped a great deal, for it gave the banks so much more leeway in loaning money.

How Banks Helped.

Another phase of the war financing which contributed to the success of the Liberty Loan flotation was the disposition of banks to help their customers and friends to subscribe to the bonds by lending them money at specially low rates of interest. In the flotation of the first loan of 3½ per cent. bonds, a great many institutions carried the bonds for their customers at 3½ per cent., while some charged 4 per cent. In the case of the second loan, put out at 4 per cent., the banks agreed to make loans at 4 per cent. With the view of encouraging persons to "borrow and buy," the banks collectively conducted advertising campaigns urging the public to borrow money.

The Federal Reserve Banks, with the view of helping along this movement, fixed specially low rates at which promissory notes, secured by Liberty bonds, were rediscounted. The rate was in most cases 3½ per cent., and thus the member banks and trust companies were afforded means for financing bond investments on the part of their customers without incurring any loss. The half of one per cent. more than compensated the banks for the clerical and other expenses connected with the making of loans to their customers.

The War Savings Campaign.

Another feature of the Government's war financing plans has been the sale of thrift stamps and war savings certificates. Congress has authorized the issuance of $2,000,000,000 of these certificates at 4 per cent., and they are dated Jan. 2, 1918, and mature in five years, namely, Jan. 1, 1923. The campaign, which was begun on Dec. 3, is designed not only to raise two billion of dollars—an object important in itself—but to inculcate the habits of thrift and economy in the American people. The general plan of war savings has been patterned after the British system. Thrift stamps in denominations of 25 cents and bearing no interest have been sold. Sixteen of these stamps, valued at $4, are exchanged for a war savings certificate upon the additional payment of 12 to 71 cents, depending upon the month and year in which the exchange is made. The war savings certificate is redeemable at $5 on maturity.

The thrift campaign has been conducted under the leadership of Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York, who was appointed Chairman of the National War Savings Committee. Mr. Vanderlip has made an extensive tour throughout the country and has delivered scores of lectures, advising the public to save and economize. He has pointed out that by saving the public will be able to absorb larger amounts of war bonds and by refraining from buying articles not absolutely essential the public would aid in relieving men engaged in the manufacture of goods that persons can well afford to do-without and transfer them to the production of supplies upon which the success of the war is so largely dependent.

According to the latest returns, the sales of thrift stamps and war savings certificates amount to about $9,000,000.

Part Played by New York.

In the various financial undertakings of the Government the New York Federal Reserve district, and particularly New York City, contributed more than its allotted share. In the first Liberty Loan campaign the New York district supplied subscriptions totaling $1,186,188,400 for the $2,000,000,000 offering, or more than 39 per cent. of total subscriptions received. In the second loan campaign, although it was asked to furnish only 30 per cent., or a maximum of $900,000,000, based on total subscriptions of $3,000,000,000, New York sent in applications amounting to $1,550,453,450, having oversubscribed its quota by 72 per cent.

In respect to the flotation of certificates of indebtedness the New York district did far better, relatively considered, than any other district. Out of a total of $4,028,698,000 of certificates sold there were placed with or through the New York Federal Reserve Bank approximately $2,500,000,000.

Plans for the Next Loan.

Within six weeks or two months it is expected that the Secretary of the Treasury will announce the offering of America's third war loan. The details have not yet been determined, but the Secretary has indicated his belief that the new loan should not be put out at a rate higher than 4 per cent. Some bankers agree with this plan, but others are of the opinion that it will be necessary to fix the rate at 4¼ or 4½ per cent. The need of a higher rate is supported by the contention that the Government could not successfully dispose of another large issue of bonds when the bonds of the first and second issues are selling under par. The 3½ per cents., now quoted at 96.80, have sold as low as 93.08, and the 4 per cents., now selling around 97.18, touched 96.70 in December.

Objection to making the interest higher than 4 per cent. is based on the argument that a higher rate would seriously affect savings bank deposits and have a tendency to greatly upset the price of all security issues. Should the rate be higher than 4 per cent. it is certain that a great many depositors will withdraw their savings from the banks for the purpose of investing their money in Government bonds. The savings banks are likely to suffer from heavy withdrawls by reason of the fact that it will be necessary for them to liquidate their security holdings in order to place themselves in funds and all of the securities owned by savings institutions have greatly depreciated in price and liquidation can only be accomplished at a sacrifice.

Thus far the Government's financial program has been well executed, and large sums of money have been raised with ease and without disturbance to business. Each successive loan presents new problems and makes the task more difficult, but considering the vast resources of the country and the great wealth of the American people it is believed that this country is in a position to raise many more billions of dollars.

Success of the Government's War Financing

FIRST LIBERTY LOAN.

Districts.	Fixed Quota.	Actual Subscriptions.	Treasury Allotments.	P. C. Actual to Treas. Allotm't.	P. C. of Dists. Total Act'l.
Boston	$240,000,000	$332,447,800	$265,017,800	138.5	10.9
New York	900,000,000	1,186,788,400	868,987,000	197.7	39.0
Philadelphia	140,000,000	232,309,250	164,759,750	155.9	7.5
Cleveland	180,000,000	298,148,700	201,976,850	158.9	9.4
Richmond	80,000,000	100,737,100	88,583,650	137.1	3.6
Atlanta	60,000,000	57,878,550	46,293,150	99.3	1.9
Chicago	200,000,000	357,196,950	272,702,100	187.4	11.9
St. Louis	80,000,000	80,134,700	65,029,450	107.7	2.8
Minneapolis	60,000,000	70,235,500	53,758,250	97.8	2.3
Kansas City	100,000,000	91,758,850	62,182,900	91.7	3.0
Dallas	40,000,000	48,948,350	36,663,350	122.3	1.6
San Francisco	140,000,000	175,623,900	149,044,450	125.4	5.7
Total	$2,000,000,000	$3,035,226,850	$2,000,000,000	151.8	100.0

SECOND LIBERTY LOAN.

Districts.	Fixed Quotas.—Minimum.	P. C.	Maximum.	Actual Subscriptions.	Treasury Allotments.	P. C. of Oversubscriptions.
Boston	$500,000,000	10	$500,000,000	$426,950,050	$407,713,700	36
New York	900,000,000	20	1,500,000,000	1,550,433,450	1,181,184,800	72
Philadelphia	250,000,000	5½	415,000,000	380,350,250	295,127,000	62
Cleveland	300,000,000	10	500,000,000	486,106,800	409,787,200	62
Richmond	120,000,000	4	200,000,000	201,212,500	192,581,700	68
Atlanta	80,000,000	2⅝	135,000,000	90,695,750	82,943,050	15
Chicago	420,000,000	14	700,000,000	585,935,350	525,935,600	39
St. Louis	120,000,000	4	200,000,000	164,280,750	152,122,200	36
Minneapolis	105,000,000	3½	175,000,000	140,932,650	131,972,450	34
Kansas City	120,000,000	4	200,000,000	150,125,750	136,540,500	25
Dallas	75,000,000	2½	125,000,000	77,899,850	74,567,100	3
San Fr'isco	210,000,000	7	350,000,000	292,671,150	260,261,750	24
Total	$5,000,000,000	100	$5,000,000,000	$4,617,532,300	$3,808,766,150	76

TREASURY CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS

Amount.	Date of Issue.	The Rate. P. C.	Date of Maturity.	Placed Through Fed. Res. Bank of New York.
$50,000,000	Mar. 31, 1917	2	June 29, 1917	$20,000,000
268,205,000	Apr. 25, 1917	3	June 30, 1917	136,150,000
200,000,000	May 10, 1917	3	July 17, 1917	98,512,000
200,000,000	May 25, 1917	3½	July 30, 1917	125,300,000
200,000,000	June 8, 1917	3¼	July 30, 1917	100,500,000
300,000,000	Aug. 9, 1917	3¼	Nov. 15, 1917	175,000,000
250,000,000	Aug. 28, 1917	3¼	Nov. 30, 1917	152,938,000
300,000,000	Sep. 17, 1917	3½	Dec. 15, 1917	204,347,000
400,000,000	Sep. 26, 1917	4	Dec. 15, 1917	212,100,000
100,000,000	*Oct. 11, 1917	4	Oct. 18, 1917	100,000,000
10,000,000	*Oct. 16, 1917	4	Oct. 18, 1917	10,000,000
20,000,000	*Oct. 17, 1917	4	Oct. 18, 1917	20,000,000
385,197,000	Oct. 18, 1917	4	Nov. 22, 1917	179,475,000
685,298,000	Oct. 24, 1917	4	Dec. 15, 1917	543,683,000
20,000,000	*Oct. 29, 1917	2	Oct. 31, 1917	20,000,000
690,000,000	Nov. 21, 1917	4	June 25, 1918	‡350,000,000
$4,028,698,000				$2,448,005,000

*Entire issue placed with or through Federal Reserve Bank of New York. ‡Estimated.

The entrance of the United States into the world war and the consequent necessity of raising enormous loans to meet the requirements of the Government, together with the necessity of greatly increased taxation, was inevitably followed by a decline in the price of securities. The result of this long continued decline has been that the average price of representative long term investment bonds is now about 12% to 14% below the average at the beginning of 1917 and nearly 25% below the average in 1905. Whether prices have yet reached their lowest point it is, of course, impossible to say, but price movements, like a pendulum, always swing beyond the center in both directions, and we do not doubt that eventually there will occur a substantial recovery from the present levels.

It should give confidence to investors to reflect upon what has been accomplished since the outbreak of the war in 1914. In that period we have repurchased from Europe over $1,500,000,000 of American Railroad securities alone; we have loaned to our Allies $5,6[illegible]00,000; we have built up the greatest gold reserve in the history of the world and have added enormously to the trade balances in our favor. Since our own entry into the war nine months ago our Government has raised $5,808,76[illegible],150 in loans without a strain on our banking system, and of course Government financing should continue to have priority over all other forms of investment. In spite of the large problems of taxation, etc., we see nothing in the situation which threatens the safety of bonds of the type which we recommend for investment. Such bonds may now be purchased at prices which mean a yield higher than can ordinarily be obtained from stocks or the return from many a well managed business—a situation presented to investors only at rare intervals.

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STOCKS IN 1917 PASSED THROUGH TRYING PERIOD

Driven by Exceptional Economic Changes, They Ran Far Down the Bearish Scale and Faced About at the End for Strong Finish.

THE last year will doubtless long be set apart in the archives of financial history as one marked by extraordinary liquidation of all sorts of securities, but more particularly of railroad stocks and bonds. The fact that in the last seven days came an abrupt reversal of the price tendency, due to the Government's decision to control the carriers during the balance of the war, will not by any means offset the greater development of the preceding months. The net recovery after this momentous event ran from 7 to more than 20 points among the major railroad stocks, but stimulating as this was to market sentiment, the abrupt upward surge toward the end of December must be viewed against a background of falling prices whose adverse product was several times as great, measured in the distance covered by the fall, than the final upward swing.

As to the industrial, mining, and miscellaneous stocks, their prolonged decline ran further than that of the railroad shares; but for this there was at least one cause which other market periods had proved many times before. It is a favorite adage of the market place that "what goes up must also come down," and the industrials, especially the so-called war stocks, had built for themselves a pyramid through two years of exceptional bullish speculation which was easily disintegrated once the process had begun. The first stone from the market foundation was torn away as far back as last January, when President Wilson sent his famous note to the belligerent nations, asking for the specific reasons for their part in the war.

Why Rail Shares Dropped.

Railroad stocks, in the main, suffered from quite different influences than the overexpanded industrials, although they, too, participated in the boom of 1915 and 1916. There were two major factors which contributed to their downfall: first, the readjustment of interest rates because of growing capital values brought about by the war, and, second, the serious inroads upon net earnings made by rising costs of operation and maintenance. While the carriers did their greatest gross business, their profits began to dwindle sharply around mid-year, compared with the results of each of the two preceding years, and the absorption of tremendous amounts of capital, current and prospective, in the war precluded economical financing after the United States began to get its military and shipbuilding program under way.

It would not be fair, however, to lay all the stress on the unfavorable side of the year events. As one year melds naturally into the one preceding and the one following, the possibilities for improvements demonstrated in the late upturn of quotations demand attention. The forward leap of many railroad bonds along with the stocks made manifest the relief which investors in railroad securities felt over the Government's action. At the same time, greater cheerfulness in the railroad department awakened realization among the followers of securities that, despite the strain of war and the certainty of heavy taxation, the excellent earnings of many industrial and metal producing concerns could not forever be ignored.

The Peace Scare.

Looking backward, it would seem that the handwriting on the wall was clear enough when the year opened. Yet it is safe to state that few persons possessed the vision to see that before the twelve months ended the leading industrial, mining and shipping shares would have retreated from 20 to more than 75 points—wiping out most of the preceding year's buoyancy advance—while rails had overturned their promise late in 1916 by falling back from 20 to 50 points. The handwriting, as it may now be viewed, was disclosed first by the peace movement of December, 1916, by the Central Powers and by the address of President Wilson to the Senate on Jan. 22, in which he proposed foundations upon which secure peace might be built.

The year opened favorably enough for anybody, as far as prices were concerned. The first day's business brought a smart rebound of quotations from the depression which existed when the old year closed, based on a feeling that the German and Austrian peace "feelers" had fallen upon deaf ears in England and France. A survey of price records discloses, however, that on that day, Jan. 2, many maximum quotations for the year were made, and toward the end of the month the procession downward was well under way. The President's address brought about a distinct slump, and the famous "leak" investigation afterward added nothing to market cheerfulness. Great earnings by the corporations worked to check the decline, rather than stimulate a fresh advance. Even a quarterly report by the Steel Corporation, and an increase of the extra dividend on Jan. 30, failed to make a better market next day.

The January Signs.

The January unsettlement was merely the prelude to succeeding events. On the last day of the month came Germany's announcement that cruiser warfare would be abandoned by the submarine forces, and three days later came the diplomatic break with Germany. A tremendous slump occurred on the Stock Exchange on Feb. 1, followed by a sharp recovery after the President announced the recall of Ambassador Gerard. Crucible Steel, the locomotive company stocks, International Nickel, and others moved forward swiftly on the theory that the final entrance of the United States into the war was inevitable, a development which would bring further war business to corporations directly engaged in the work. The movement petered out, however, and it was during the last half of the month that the railroad issues indicated something of what lay in store for them.

International events rapidly grew more serious in March as affecting this country, and the call of the President for the convening of the new Congress on April 2 showed the rapid drift of the country into the war. The abdication of the Czar and the German retreat from the old lines on the Somme and Ancre each had momentous effect on the security markets. The dominant factor, however, was the preparation of the country to enter the struggle, and this was viewed with relief by holders of securities. Prices generally closed higher than they were when the month opened. A check occurred when the railroad workers threatened a general strike, but this was quickly evened up when the dispute was settled.

Sober second thought, after the declaration of war on April 6, caused a marked reaction of sentiment in regard to stocks. By April 10 Steel common was down nearly 10 points from the level the day after Congress was convened. The determination of the Government to buy its supplies at substantial recessions from the prices then prevailing upset speculative calculations, with the result that copper and motor issues lost ground steadily. Steel stocks were able to make a fairly good showing under the stimulus of another excellent earning statement by the Steel Corporation, but turned irregular before the month came to an end.

May was made memorable by the rapid change of the market front which occurred. In the first week the railroad situation was brought sharply to the attention of security holders through intimations from Washington that the Interstate Commerce Commission was not inclined toward an increase of freight rates. It was in this period that liquidation of railroad securities became a very real factor in the market, led by abrupt declines in St. Paul common and preferred and Delaware & Hudson. By the middle of the month, despite the general gloom which had prevailed earlier, speculation on the constructive side received a fillip from better news from Russia, and the industrial shares swung rapidly forward. At the end of the month Steel common touched its maximum price of 136¾, but on that day an unexpected reaction disturbed prospects for the future in the case of numerous issues.

A Division of Market Events.

The establishment of Steel's high record makes a convenient and practical place of division of the year's market into two parts. There were comparatively few stocks which moved into new high ground after May 31, and most of the records were made much earlier in the year. The railroad issues were definitely moving in the downward direction, and their progress was accelerated afterward by the reaction of Steel and its compatriots in the metal group. From June 1 onward to Christmas speculators on the long side found small comfort, except where they were able to profit by movements out of line with the general course of securities. In this table is presented a record of the year's price movement as involved in the history of fifteen leading industrial stocks:

	High. 1917.	Low. 1917.	High. 1916.	Recovery from Low. 1917.
Am. Can	53	29¾	68⅝	32
Am. Loco	82⅝	48	98¼	75⅛
Am. S. & R	113⅝	67⅝	123⅝	114
Anaconda	87	51⅞	105⅝	109
Cent. Leather	101⅛	53	122	9
Crucible Steel	91⅞	45⅝	99⅛	84
Gen. Motors	146⅛	74½	185	30⅝
Insp. Copper	66⅛	38	74⅞	8
Kennecott	50⅛	28	64¼	9⅝
Lack. Steel	103⅞	68	107	8
Mex. Petroleum	106⅝	67	129⅝	13⅛
Mer. Marine pf	106⅝	62⅝	119	20⅝
N. Y. Air Brake	154	94	186	21
U. S. Ind. Alco	171⅛	98⅛	170½	18
U. S. Steel	138⅝	79½	129⅞	11⅝

The task of floating the first Liberty Loan drew much attention away from other securities in June. Just the same the fore part of the month witnessed fairly strong prices for stocks, and had it not been for a substantial setback on the last day, owing to the Interstate Commerce Commission's refusal to grant the full 15 per cent. rate increase asked for, the June record would have been more favorable than otherwise. The railroad shares continued weak throughout July, especially St. Paul, whose dividend was reduced from a 5 to a 4 per cent. annual basis. At the same time industrial securities turned into a state of irregularity, largely because of the growing realization that corporations were not going to make the big profits from war contracts which had been expected in April. The Government pressed its price-fixing program, and strikes in the copper regions worked further to depress sentiment.

Income Tax Effects.

Then in August came consideration of the war tax. Reports from Washington of radical excess profits imposts threw the stock market into considerable confusion. The Government's action in fixing prices for coal, and the promise of pressure upon steel and copper prices had their depressing effect. The Pope's peace note helped also in edging stock quotations downward, and the persistent shrinkage of railroad net earnings continued to find reflection in liquidation of railroad issues.

September and October were trying for the financial community, and for the industries of the nation as well. Stocks broke down when the war tax law was enacted, and failed to maintain recoveries which followed on the heels of steel and copper price announcements. It was among the railroads, however, that the period received its deepest brand as a bearish factor, with St. Paul and New Haven in especial prominence among the retreating issues. It was in this month more than any other of the year that the public realized the extent of the probable war burden on the country, and speculation naturally became more restricted.

Congress passed the $11,538,945,460 war bond and certificate law on Sept. 24. Various embargoes on exports went into effect. The second Liberty Loan was placed in October, bringing additional strain upon the resources of the people of the country, and adverse war news came in the form of the German-Austrian advance into Italy. Altogether, these months contained little to promote the buying of stocks and bonds, while there were numerous developments of a character to hasten liquidation.

A Check on Short Selling.

The extraordinary shrinkage of values during the Autumn can be pictured in an effective way by reference to the action taken by the Stock Exchange on Nov. 1 to check short selling. Previous to the step the Street had teemed with rumors of possible minimum prices and even of the closing of the Exchange as a measure to stop the downward rush of security prices. The Governors of the board voted that all members and firms should report daily the amounts of stock they had borrowed in the preceding twenty-four hours and the names of customers for whom they were borrowed. Later the rule was amended in a way to register the names of all short sellers with the Committee on Business Conduct, and a close watch was kept by the authorities to see that deliberate drives were not engineered by floor traders for the purpose of unsettling prices.

These measures aided in slowing down business, and for a time prices were fairly steady. Subsequent events showed, however, that great economic forces were at work undermining the market values of securities, and that artificial means could not be other than ineffective in preventing lower prices. The big oversubscription of the second Liberty Loan in October failed to exert any favorable influence on stocks and other bonds. Then in November the war situation was made worse for the allied cause by the overturn of Kerensky in Russia, and the rise of the Bolshevist faction to power. These occurrences pointed the way toward the retirement of Russia from the war, and securities faded away until something of a favorable factor came in news of the big British advance at Cambrai, and brought a fair recovery of quotations toward the end of the month.

December Losses.

The renewed liquidation which occurred in the last month of the year was peculiar in some respects, growing out of provisions of the war tax law. Being unable to write down losses on securities without suffering the losses, investment houses went into the market and unloaded round amounts of bonds and a considerable total of stocks. Some of the sellers may have taken this step with the end in view of buying their securities back after their losses had been made a matter of record, but this did not help the market situation when the selling was in progress. There were days when bonds such as Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul convertible 5s, and American Telephone and Telegraph collateral trust 5s, dropped as rapidly and as far as some of the weak stocks. Steel common was depressed steadily and influenced the downward tendency among companion issues.

Centralized Operation.

It was again the railroad shares which stood in the limelight, after the Interstate Commerce Commission announced that, in its majority opinion, the only salvation for the carriers, if they were to do their part in the war, was centralized operation. The bugbear of Government ownership, or at least of Government direction, disturbed owners of securities and influenced heavy selling, and at the same time the output of all classes of stocks was increased by sales by individuals who desired to get into a cash position.

The following table shows the extent to which liquidation among the leading rail shares was carried during the year, with many of the lowest quotations established in December:

	High. 1917.	Low. 1917.	High. 1916.	Recovery from Low. 1917.
Atchison	107¾	73	106⅞	10⅝
Balt. & Ohio	83	38¾	90	14⅝
San. Pacific	147⅝	128	138⅝	13⅛
Chi., Mil. & St. P	92	55	102⅝	11⅛
Chi. & North	124⅛	85	134⅞	10
Del. & Hudson	151⅞	97	186	20⅝
Erie	44½	13¾	43⅝	4
Gt. North. pf	118½	79⅛	127⅞	10⅝
Lehigh Valley	79⅛	50⅝	87⅛	6⅛
N. Y. Central	108⅝	62⅜	114⅝	9⅛
New Haven	82⅝	21⅝	77⅞	1⅝
North. Pacific	110⅛	75	118⅞	11⅛
Penn. R. R.	57⅛	40⅝	60	6⅛
South. Pacific	96⅛	73⅝	104⅝	7⅛
Union Pacific	149⅝	101⅛	153⅝	13⅝

Examination of price records shows that not only were numerous of the minimum quotations for rail stocks established in December, but even as late as Dec. 20. Presumably, considerable pressure was removed about that date through the cessation of selling by dealers who were registering their losses, and a further check on liquidation came shortly afterward when Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo announced that individuals and firms acting as dealers in securities might write down instead of actually recording losses. And then came the greatest fillip to bullish operations of the year, in the President's announcement on Dec. 26 that the railroads would be united under a common head. The old apprehension that Government operation would be harmful was swept away overnight. The following day's opening transactions on the Stock Exchange brought the wildest bidding for railroad stocks that had been seen in many years. And so the market stage was equipped with new settings for the New Year.

BOND PRICES RECORDED LIQUIDATION LAST YEAR

WHILE the quotations for bonds, municipal, railroad, and industrial, were inclined to sag from the beginning of 1917, the really weak character of the market did not present an undisguised appearance until after the first Liberty Loan was floated, in June. Thereafter the market, as traced by average prices for a group of leading bonds, slipped downward with somewhat greater acceleration than before, but with an irregular front, losing one day and recovering slightly the next, until around Aug. 1. From this date until Dec. 20 the retreat was precipitate, bringing home to many rueful investors the fact that the country was truly at war.

As was the case with stocks, which represent a partnership interest on the part of the holders, so with bonds, paper representing the interest of creditors—the feature of the last year was the tremendous liquidation. The quick recovery toward the last of December was confined rather closely to the bonds of railroad companies, and this because of a special influence. Industrial issues profited slightly, but not to a degree calling for loud-voiced satisfaction from those who owned them. It must be said, however, that the power of the recovery of bonds like Erie general 4s, St. Louis & San Francisco prior lien 4s and 5s, Missouri Pacific mortgage issues, and Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s was of a character to arouse much enthusiasm throughout the entire market, and create a satisfactory groundwork upon which to build the early market of 1918.

One day last October, before the Stock Exchange authorities had acted to curb short selling in stocks, a prominent international banker was asked if he were not worried by the steady liquidation rather than by the tendency of prices for both bonds and stocks to go lower under selling pressure each day.

Banker's Confident Outlook.

"Not at all," he replied, "and would be inclined to think that prices might continue to decline until a level had been reached where the public realized that, despite unsettled conditions in business and finance, securities were obviously a 'buy.' When England was at the same stage of her participation in the war that the United States is now bonds had fallen on the London market about 20 per cent. from the levels prevailing when the war began. Our bonds have not yet receded that far. There is nothing in the decline to cause to any undue apprehension."

When the turn came for the better six week later, the highest-grade corporation bonds on the Stock Exchange had not declined 20 points from their levels of July, 1914, although there were issues of reputation and soundness which had dropped further than this distance. The decision of President Wilson to put the railroads under Government control during the war caused many investors to believe that railroad bonds were, indeed, a "buy," for the reason that the tentative terms under which the railroad lines were to be operated appeared to insure investors of the safety of their interest, even on the funded obligations of weak carriers. There is no excuse, of course, for one to forecast the quality of the general bond market during the new year, but no especial foresight or acumen is needed for one to state that Government control of railroad finances has imparted potential values to a great many bonds which they did not possess a month ago.

There was probably never a year before the one just closed which brought so many adverse influences to bear on bond prices as in 1917. The course of bond quotations goes abreast of the alterations in the prices of commodities. The buyer of a bond invests his money for the sake of the interest he gets. He aims to keep his principal safe, of course, but comparatively few bond buyers have less regard for the interest than for the principal. These few are the purchasers of municipal issues, and the best quality of corporation securities, which even in hard times maid a comparatively small return. As the average buyer has his income well in mind, he must measure the value of his income in what it will buy in the way of food, clothing and other necessities. When commodities go up, the purchasing power of money, which is its true value, declines, and the buyer of commodities must needs secure more money from his investments in order to keep supplied with necessities.

Dollar's Purchasing Power.

In this economic fact lay one of the prime causes for the depreciation of bond prices last year. Competent statisticians have figured that in the last few months of 1917 the dollar would buy only about 60 per cent. as much goods as it would purchase, on the average, during a period of years before the war began. From this basis it would be argued that buyers of bonds who, during that period of years, were content with a net return of 5 per cent. on their investments, would during the final months of last year need between 7 and 8 per cent. on equivalent investments to buy as much with their income as before. Hence, they sold their lower interest-bearing securities in order to purchase others bringing a higher return. The result was selling pressure which inevitably carried the general market downward.

The absorption of huge amounts of capital in the war was an important factor in depressing the purchasing power of the dollar. Also the war brought many of the other influences which tended to depress the market value of investments. The two Liberty Loans drew heavily on the wells of capital throughout the country, and caused thousands of owners of other bonds to sell out for the purpose of putting the proceeds to the Government's obligations. At the same time, the enactment of the severe income tax law caused wealthy owners of corporate securities to dispose of a part of their holdings in order to reinvest the money in the tax-exempt 3½ per cent. Liberty Loan.

Another important factor working for depression of quoted values was the subscription during 1916 and the fore part of 1917 by corporations to foreign Government issues. As a class the Anglo-French, the French cities, the French secured 5½s and to a lesser extent the United Kingdom issues suffered directly from liquidation which followed the subscription by corporations to these bonds, and the pressure against them indirectly bore down upon other funded securities. Toward the end of the year the outpouring of several of the above mentioned bonds indicated apparently the hurried conversion of them into cash. To say that it looked unusual to see the French municipals selling on a basis to net the holder more than 20 per cent. would be putting it mildly.

Recording Losses.

It was doubtless the case that considerable additional pressure against the foreign issues during November and December came from the sales by bond dealers who had been carrying them as part of their stock in trade. Before Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo ruled that dealers might write down their securities, the only way for investment firms to register the year's depreciation was through actual sales, which could be recorded in their income tax returns. After the ruling appeared there was a sharp recovery, especially in the Anglo-French and French cities bonds, which carried the latter forward about ten points before the year ended.

The foreign issues, being rather new to the American market, hardly reflected general bond conditions as thoroughly as the old-line corporation and domestic municipal issues. For the purpose of illustrating the tenor of the year's market, this table of some leading issues is presented:

	Last Price 1917.	High 1917.	Dec 1917.
Am. Tel. & Tel. conv. 4½s	86⅝	100⅝	16⅛
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	73¼	84⅞	11⅝
Balt. & O. conv. 4½s	78¾	96	18
Ches. & O. conv. 5s	78¾	94⅞	15⅝
C., M. & St. P. conv. 5s	77½	107⅝	25
C., B. & Q. Joint 4s	83⅝	90⅜	4½
Erie gen. 4s	56	73⅛	14½
Int. Rap. Trans. 5s	81	96⅝	11⅝
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s	50⅝	65⅞	7⅜
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	94⅝	113⅜	17½
Reading gen. 4s	81	96⅛	11⅜
St. L. & San F. pr. lien 4s	61	71½	8
U. S. Steel 5s	98	107⅜	7⅝
U. S. Rubber 6s	100	104⅝	2⅝

The results of the year in the bond market, while discouraging to owners, must be viewed in retrospect with considerable emphasis on the state of prices and the extent of the demand as December drew to a close. The promise of safeguarded credit for the railroads under Government protection was, without doubt, the most encouraging development for railroad securities which has occurred in many years. That there was really "good" buying of bonds after the President's action was taken was attested by numerous investment bankers and dealers. Far-sighted men of means, realizing that the opportunity was presented for putting their money at work at interest running from 6 to nearly 8 per cent. in railroad issues whose stability had looked doubtful before, began to accumulate mortgage issues at once, while a keen speculative demand was in evidence for numerous bonds of lesser security. The market as 1917 passed out was of a sort to augur well for the new year.

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Miss. Valley Gas & El.	5s 1922	S. S. Kresge Com. & Pfd.
Puget Sound Lt. & Tract.	6s 1919	McCrory Pfd. & Com.
West Va. Tract. & El.	6s 1919	Paige Detroit Pfd.
Carolina Pr. & Lt.	5s 1932	Stern Bros. Pfd.
Cleveland Elec. & Ill.	5s 1936	Jones Bros. Tea
Consumers Pr.	5s 1936	Edmunds & Jones Com. & Pfd.
Duluth St. Ry.	5s 1930	Kelsey Wheel Pfd.
Wis. Gas & Elec.	5s 1944	
Santa Cecilia Sugar	6s 1925	

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Knickerbocker Ice	5s 1941	Bucyrus Com.
Commonwealth Edison	5s 1943	Union Carbide & Carbon
Kansas City Gas	5s 1922	Inland Steel Co.
Peoples Gas Lt. & Coke	6s 1943	Nat. Grocer Co. Com. & Pfd.
Chic. City & Conn. Ry.	5s 1927	

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Aurora El. & Chi. 1 M.	5s 1941	Burroughs Adding Machine
Cleve. P. & A.	5s 1922	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Com. & Pfd.
Cuyahoga Telephone	5s 1919	Cities Service Com. & Pfd.
Nor. Ohio Tract. & Light	4s 1933	Wash., Balt. & Annapolis Com. & Pfd.
Peerless T. & M. Notes	6s 1925	Peerless Truck & Motor Corp.
United States Tel.	5s 1919	National Carbon

DETROIT OFFICE

BONDS		STOCKS
Detroit & Pontiac	4½s 1926	Hoover Steel Ball
Detroit & Pt. Huron S. L.	5s 1950	Ren Motors
Detroit Edison	5s 1940	Packard Com. & Pfd.
Michigan State Telephone	5s 1924	Ford Motor of Canada
		Mich. State Tel. Pfd.

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RESERVE SYSTEM GUIDES NATION'S WAR FINANCING

Member Banks Hold Bulk of Liquid Banking Assets of the Country and Are the Government's Fiscal Agents.

Written for The New York Times Annual Financial Section

By H. PARKER WILLIS,
Secretary of the Federal Reserve Board.

FUTURE historians of American finance will undoubtedly note the year 1917 as an epoch-marking period. This is true from many standpoints, but conspicuously so in the field of public finance and banking. It was fortunate that upon the entry of the United States into the European war the nation found itself provided with an efficient banking organization which had had time for the working out of its internal problems of administration.

Reserve Banks and Public Finance.

The history of the Federal Reserve system during the year 1917 is inextricably bound up with that of the public finance of the year. This is not only because much of the work of the system has been devoted to assisting in the placing of great Government loans, and the gathering and distribution of their proceeds, but because this process in and of itself implies leadership in the financial market. The Government has become the greatest purchasing and consuming enterprise in the country, and the Federal Reserve banks, as its agents, are the agents of the greatest productive and distributive undertaking of the nation. How well the banks of the system have performed their function as fiscal agents which, before the war, had been only rudimentary, is, of course, a matter of common knowledge and needs no explanation. So closely has public attention, too, been concentrated upon the technique of the process that the actual work done by the banks and the processes by which they have operated are likewise familiar, at least to the instructed.

The banks have necessarily been at the centre of things financial. It is safe to say that what they have done has elicited the approval of the country. The increase of membership in the Federal Reserve system, brought about during the year, partly in consequence of the general condition of danger, partly because of the attractions to State banks, provided by Congress in the act of June 21, and partly because of the general influence of patriotic desire to serve the interests of the community, is likewise familiar and does not call for restatement. The system now for the first time includes the great bulk of the liquid banking assets of the country, and since it has become, under the act of June 21, practically the exclusive holder of the nation's reserves, its responsibility is correspondingly increased. What is now done with its funds, how it interprets the provisions of the act under which it has been created, and the general policies it adopts, assume a new and deeper significance, because of their more far-reaching qualities.

Maintenance of Liquidity.

It is this new responsibility coupled with the fact that as the business of the country is more and more dependent upon the issue of Government paper, which furnishes the means of paying for purchases of supplies, the character of the remaining volume of commercial paper becomes more and more important—that emphasizes the work of the system during the year in connection with the eligibility of commercial obligations for discount. There have been practically no changes in the regulations of the board relating to this subject, but the position already taken by the system with respect to non-liquid investments has been restated by the Federal Reserve Board in its recent announcement that renewal paper is to be discouraged. As the requirements of war financing absorb a larger share of the capital available in the financial market, there is a disposition on the part of borrowers to put their paper into a form available for discount at Federal Reserve banks in order that it may gain a wider field of sale, and may be enabled to take advantage of the lowest possible rate offered at any time.

It is highly desirable that the paper of the country should in every possible way be brought into conformity with the requirements of the Federal Reserve act and of the regulations of the board, and that there be at all times as large a proportion of banking discounts and investments in the form of strictly liquid paper eligible for presentation to Federal Reserve banks as is possible. As statements have appeared in the press that notes representing renewals are eligible for rediscount by Federal Reserve banks the board has thought it best to state definitely that renewal agreements of this nature destroy the self-liquidating character of the notes and render them undesirable as investments for Federal Reserve banks. This opinion is in harmony with the board's ruling made about a year ago in the case of certain acceptance credits, in connection with which stress was laid upon the point that the discount market, which is intended to deal with short-term and commercial borrowings, should not be made to exercise functions properly pertaining to the investment market. The effort to maintain the self-liquidating character of the discounts at Federal Reserve banks and to protect them against the intrusion of technically eligible, but really undesirable, paper, must be ranked as an important feature of the year's development, because of the position that it indicates with respect to the broad questions affecting the future of the system, as already outlined.

Conservation of Gold.

Equally important, but as little noted in the rush of spectacular events as the efforts to maintain the commercial paper of the country on a sound basis, has been the board's attempt to conserve the gold supply of the country. This was always one of the important functions to be performed by Federal Reserve banks, as an inspection of the original act clearly shows, and the Federal Reserve Board from the beginning endeavored to make the Reserve banks reservoirs into which the gold of the country would gradually flow. The developments of the war, the embargo placed upon shipments of coin, bullion, and currency, and the co-operation with the Treasury Department in preventing unnecessary payments of gold and its representatives, have brought about more promptly than was expected the result which had thus far a long time been sought. The Federal Reserve banks have today become the holders of more than $1,600,000,000 of gold, while the character of the circulation in the hands of the people has undergone a material change, note currency being to a considerable extent substituted for gold and gold certificates previously in circulation. This change is of much importance from the banking standpoint, because it has a direct bearing upon the extent of the combined lending power of the banking institutions of the country. It is also of much interest from the the point of view of the individual who receives coin or currency in his daily transactions. From the international standpoint, it has proved of first-class importance, especially when taken in conjunction with the powers vested in the board, acting for the Secretary of the Treasury, to regulate the movements of coin and currency.

The necessary restrictions involved in the management of the gold embargo have been applied as conservatively and carefully as possible, but have naturally involved the necessity of providing some means of furnishing remittances in payment for the country's importations. Negotiations have been in progress with various foreign countries looking to the establishment of a plan which would result in the furnishing of exchange either through deposits made with the Federal Reserve banks in favor of such country, or through some other means of relief. A notable example of the purpose of these negotiations is afforded by arrangements made by the Secretary of the Treasury to supply to the importers of the United States rupee exchange for the purpose of satisfying the legitimate trade requirements of the country, due to the fact that the embargo on gold exports made it difficult for importers of the United States to find remittances for their purchases in India. The question of gold export control has, however, been given a new aspect by reason of the development of the larger problem of control of foreign trade in general with a view to discouraging the importation of unnecessary articles. Regulations relating to the licensing of foreign exchange transactions have also been worked out, and it is expected will be put into operation at an early date. It is too soon as yet to judge the larger effect of this new function of the reserve system upon the country's foreign relationships, and upon its power, under normal conditions, to regulate gold movements between the United States and other nations. Such regulation has never been provided by other American banking systems in the past, and in this respect, as in so many others, the year 1917 furnishes a beginning for a new order of things, which may be continued after the return of peace.

Internal Problems.

While thus occupied with large problems of organization and external relationships, the Federal Reserve System has not been idle in the further working out of its own internal problems—its organization of branches, its development of the collection system and others. Looking back over the past three years, we may sum up its work and its future problems somewhat as follows:

1. It has successfully organized and put in operation a plan of co-operative banking in each of the twelve districts comprising the continental United States.

2. It has successfully established and organized at Washington a central supervisory agency entitled the Federal Reserve Board.

3. The banks and the board have been, on the whole, efficiently and satisfactorily operated.

4. Under this organization interest rates have been harmonized and unified to some extent, currency demands have been readily and effectively met, croppaying difficulties have been made to disappear, and generally harmonious action conveying all of the benefits of centralized banking, and free of many of the demerits of that plan, has been the order of the day. Seasonal shipments of currency have been rendered unnecessary.

5. The Federal Reserve System has made decided and satisfactory progress toward the unification of the underlying banking resources of the country, and the accumulation of its gold reserves under uniform control.

6. The Federal Reserve System has undertaken several important pieces of work which are still incomplete:

1. It has begun the standardization and unification of the commercial paper of the country.

2. An effort has been made to introduce new kinds of paper, notably the bankers acceptance. With the aid of unusual financial conditions marked progress has been obtained.

3. The Federal Reserve System has undertaken the establishment of a uniform and universal system for the collection of checks. It has succeeded in establishing such a system, and has been successful in eliminating some of the dangers arising from the artificially stimulated "float" which was carried by many banks in former times. It has rendered the task of check collection cheaper than formerly.

4. The Federal Reserve System has endeavored to make a beginning at standardizing methods of business accounting and securing the rendering of uniform statements.

SHORT COTTON CROP AND RECORD PRICES

ONE of the maxims of the old-time cotton speculator was that there could not be a poor cotton crop for three years in succession. Judged by ordinary peace standards, it was a safe maxim enough, but 1917, which upset so many maxims, proved its falsity. The American cotton crop for the year 1917 was not only the third poor crop in succession; it was by all odds the poorest crop of the three, so poor that, with prospects for no better yield in 1918, the spectre of something like a world famine in cotton is rapidly taking bodily form and substance to followers of the trade.

The theory that there could not be three successive poor cotton crops was based on the reasonable expectation that one poor crop could be counted upon to raise the price sufficiently to ensure a maximum planted acreage for the following season, and two poor crops a sufficiently high price as incentive to counteract any imaginable unfavorable weather. This margin was not, however, sufficient to counteract the combination of war and the worst growing season in many years.

Reduced Acreage.

In the Spring of 1915, when the war, following the record yield of the previous Fall, had apparently hopelessly upset the cotton market, the acreage planted in cotton was cut down by 5,000,000, dropping from 37,406,000 in 1914 to 32,107,000. The result was the comparatively short crop of 1915, amounting to 12,982,000 bales, excluding linters.

This shortage, together with the adjustment of the world market and the growth of war demand for cotton, brought prices back to and beyond normal, and resulted in the planting of increased acreage the following Spring, a total of 36,052,000 acres, which, although more than a million acres short of pre-war planting, still gave promise of a better yield for the Fall. At this point, however, the changed conditions due to war, first in the cutting off of potash and consequent fertiliser famine, resulting from the blockade of Germany, and second, in the labor shortage in the South, due to the migration of negroes to Northern industrial centres, made themselves felt. The 1916 cotton crop was even poorer than its predecessor, totaling only 11,511,000 bales.

The price of cotton, in consequence, went sharply and steadily upward, with resulting prosperity to the South. There is no reason to doubt that in otherwise normal conditions a record acreage would have been planted in the Spring of 1917. Instead, the planting fell off, although not quite to the 1915 level. But 34,600,000 acres were planted, where forecasts had been made for a planting of over 30,000,000.

Diversion of Labor.

The declaration of war by the United States undoubtedly had its share in producing this effect. The labor shortage immediately became more acute than ever. Even unskilled farm-hands were paid wages which to them must have represented fabulous wealth, not only in the North, but in their own section where shipbuilding, erection of army cantonments, and other mushroom war industries were demanding help at any price. Furthermore, in the Spring the price of bread grains and other foodstuffs had reached levels where they actually competed for acreage with King Cotton in his own domain. Congress, in order to encourage the planting of wheat, actually guaranteed all farmers a price for it, regardless of war conditions. As if this were not enough, the planting of every possible acre in grain was urged upon farmers as a patriotic duty. No such appeal was made for cotton. In the circumstances it is remarkable that the cotton acreage was as large as it was.

The same handicaps which beset the 1916 crop lay in the path of the 1917, in an intensified form. Despite various attempts by burning seaweed, opening American deposits, and by the use of every conceivable expedient and substitute, the shortage of potash fertilizers was of famine proportions. Labor was further curtailed by the draft. Moreover, the latest, coldest Spring in many seasons forced the abandonment of many acres.

Unfavorable Weather.

Notwithstanding all this, the outlook in August was for a very fair crop—fair, that is, by comparison with the difficulties. On Aug. 1 the Government experts estimated the crop prospect at 11,949,000 bales. The intense heat of August helped matters along so much that by the end of the month this estimate had been bettered to 12,490,000 bales, an improvement of half a million. Then matters turned for the worse. An early Fall, the earliest killing frosts the northern cotton belt had in many localities ever experienced, combined with utter inability of many farmers to secure pickers at any price, ruined all hopes. Crop estimates went down and down, the official figures on Oct. 2 being 12,047,000 bales, and the final estimate of December, thoroughly discounted by unofficial reports, giving a yield of 10,949,000 bales, excluding linters—considering general conditions, the poorest crop in decades.

The outlook for 1918 is apparently not much better than for 1917. The fertilizer situation, it is hoped, will show substantial improvement as home production increases, but the labor shortage, the competition of foodstuffs, and other allied factors may well be worse than before.

The course of the cotton market through the year accurately reflected the history of the cotton yield. Midsummer saw a wild flurry on the Exchanges, with prices around 25 cents a pound as the stocks of the 1916 crop dwindled to the barest carry-over margin, but the hopeful early Summer prospects of the new crop brought prices down once more. In the Fall, however, despite drastic restriction of consumption in England and France, despite severe measures reinforcing the trend of natural causes eliminating speculation from the market, and despite the ocean transport situation, which dropped export figures to unprecedentedly low points, the pressure of demand against the inadequate yield forced prices steadily upward, until the year's close found raw cotton commanding prices such as had been unheard of for fifty years, and only comparable with the famine prices in England in the days of the civil war blockade.

A HOPEFUL EXECUTIVE.

WILLIAM SPROULE, President of the Southern Pacific, voices the attitude taken by most railroad men toward Government control. He says:

"The public can rely upon it that in the operation of the railroads interference with the normal business of the country will be kept to the lowest point consistent with the purposes of the Government in the winning of the war. The fact is that in emergency the Government can do, without any question, things in the public interest that it would be unlawful for private ownership to attempt. It should be evident to everybody that it is the intention of the Government not to impede industry and its carriage, but to facilitate it, that the utmost facilities of the railroads may be put to the public use and the business of the country gain in dispatch. The mind of the President are so broad and stated in such clear terms that there should be no doubt of the intention."

The Chemical National Bank of New York
Established 1824

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CONDITION
At the close of business November 20th, 1917

ASSETS

Loans and Discounts		$52,190,970.87
U. S. and other Bonds		12,342,341.30
Banking House		740,000.00
Customers' Liability, Letters of Credit and Acceptances		2,255,354.71
Cash and Exchanges		12,899,559.31
Customers' Liability, account of loans		1,321,000.00
Interest Earned but not collected		60,310.73
		$81,809,536.91

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock (paid in)	$ 300,000.00	
Capital Stock (earned)	2,700,000.00	$3,000,000.00
Surplus and Profits (earned)		8,562,848.98
Total Capital, Surplus and Profits		**11,562,848.98**
Interest and Discount Collected but not earned		332,114.03
Circulation Outstanding		453,427.50
Letters of Credit and Acceptances		2,255,354.71
Reserved for Interest and Taxes		140,821.44
Individual Deposits	$43,797,175.02	
Bank Deposits	11,216,782.32	
Government Deposits	3,930,013.00	58,943,970.34
Bond Account		6,800,000.00
Loans for account of customers		1,321,000.00
		$81,809,536.98

Interest paid on balances of Banks, Time Deposits, and Special and Reserve Accounts
Correspondence Solicited.

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PERCY H. JOHNSTON, Vice Pres. EDWARD H. SMITH, Cashier JOHN B. DOSS, Asst. Cashier
FRANCIS HALPIN, Vice-Pres. JAMES L. PARSON, Asst. Cashier SAMUEL T. JONES, Asst. Cashier
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DIRECTORS

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Descriptions of these Municipal Bonds which we offer at par yielding 5% will be gladly sent upon request for circular "G-90."

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Antofagasta, Chillan, Concepcion, Copiapo, Coquimbo, Iquique, La Serena, Punta Arenas, Santiago, Talcahuano, Valparaiso

URUGUAY
Montevideo

EUROPE
Paris (France). Barcelona, Bilbao, Madrid (Spain)

Capital Issued and Paid up		£2,250,000	@ $5 p. £ $11,250,000
Reserve Fund	£1,500,000		
Carried Forward	154,966	1,654,966	" 8,274,830
Uncalled Liability of Shareholders		2,250,000	" 11,250,000
Total Responsibility for Creditors		£6,154,966	" $30,774,830

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All descriptions of BANKING BUSINESS undertaken at the Banks HEAD OFFICE and SOUTH AMERICAN and EUROPEAN BRANCHES.

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Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and Profits	600,000.00
Deposits over	12,000,000.00
Total Resources over	14,000,000.00

Our Collection Facilities are Unsurpassed. Prompt Service and Reasonable Rates.

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WE now offer, for January investment, a well-diversified variety of sound first mortgage serial bonds, maturing in two to ten years, in $1,000 and $500 denominations, to net 6%. They are secured by a variety of properties, in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other large cities. The fact that they are safeguarded under the *Straus Plan* and bear our recommendation is evidence of their soundness.

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January Circular No. A-147

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A Banking Institution that typifies the

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The National Bank *of* Commerce *in* St. Louis

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TOM RANDOLPH, Chairman of The Board — JOHN G. LONSDALE, President

J. A. LEWIS, Vice-President and Cashier

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF CLEVELAND

Statement of Condition at the Close of Business, November 20th, 1917

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$23,754,166.14
U. S. Bonds and other Securities	4,985,773.49
Real Estate	1,148,844.94
Customers' Liability under Acceptances	1,569,844.54
Cash and Due from Banks	7,495,664.68
	$38,954,293.79

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$2,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	1,700,285.43
Circulation	842,300.00
Bond Account	311,000.00
Bills Payable and Notes Rediscounted	3,379,670.78
Acceptances	1,569,844.54
Due to Depositors and Banks	29,151,193.04
	$38,954,293.79
Letters of Credit Outstanding Not Drawn Against	319,987.00

WARREN S. HAYDEN ..... *Chairman of the Board*

GEORGE A. COULTON ..... *President*
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ELMER E. CRESWELL ..... *Vice President*
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Bank of British West Africa, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1894

Bankers to the Governments of the Colonies of the Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, and Nigeria

Head Office: 17-18 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C. 3

Liverpool Office: West Africa House, 28 Water Street

Manchester Office: 166-168 Portland Street

	($5-£1)
Authorized Capital	$10,000,000
Subscribed Capital	7,000,000
Called up Capital	2,800,000
Reserve	1,100,000

The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Selborne, K. C. G. C. M. G., Chairman
Leslie Cowper, Chief Manager

Branches: Throughout Morocco, Canary Islands, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, French Ivory Coast, Gold Coast and Ashanti, Togoland, Nigeria, Fernando Po.

The Bank in London and at its Branches in England, Canary Islands, Morocco and West Africa, receives money on deposit, opens current accounts, issues letters of credit, drafts and telegraphic transfers, negotiates approved bills of exchange, undertakes collections, and conducts a general banking business with the Canary Islands, Morocco, and West Africa.

At its Head Office in London and its branches in Liverpool and Manchester the Bank undertakes the agency of foreign banks and bankers. Correspondence invited.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 6 WALL STREET — R. R. Appleby, Agent

MATURITIES TO BE MET IN 1918

A Complete List of Corporation Obligations to be Paid This Year.

Maturing obligations in 1918 amount to $669,943,772, divided as follows: Railroads, $259,775,238; public utilities, $214,061,080, and industrial and miscellaneous, $195,507,454.

Many of the nearby maturing obligations have already been arranged for either through refunding issues held in the treasuries of the various companies, or, because of the disturbed conditions in the investment markets, through short-term securities, mainly in the form of note issues. The following is a list of the maturities in 1918, amounting to $500,000 and over:

JANUARY.

RAILROADS.

Ark. & Memphis Ry. & Bridge Term. gold notes, 6s	$1,700,000
Canadian North. 6% sec. notes	1,250,000
Grand Trunk Ry. 5½% sec. notes	5,000,000
N. Y. Cent. Lines equip. 4½s of 1910	2,000,000
Do equip. 4½s of 1912	1,000,000
Do equip. 4½s of 1913	1,455,857
Do equip. 4½s of 1917	517,000
Perkiomen R. R. 1st Series 5s	797,100
Do 2d Series gold 5s	1,125,000
Phila., Balt. & Wash. serial deb. 4s, Series B to T	500,000
West. M'land Term. 6% notes	500,000
Amounts under $500,000	4,294,536
Total	$23,280,093

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

City Water Co. of E. St. Louis & Granite City ext. con. 6s	$1,135,000
Cumberland Tel. & Teleg. 1st 6s	686,000
Kansas Natural Gas s. f. 2d 6s	1,700,256
Minn., St. P., Roch. & Dub. 1st col. tr. notes 6s	750,000
Ohio Cities Gas 6% serial notes	625,000
Pacific P. & L. gen. ser. con. 6s	980,000
Un. L. & Rys. 6% coupon notes	750,000
Winnipeg Ry. 6% notes	750,000
Amounts under $500,000	2,655,850
Total	$9,032,050

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Ellsworth Collieries purchase money 6s	$750,000
Hudson River Pulp and Paper gold 6s	1,500,000
Mechanical Rubber Co. 1st 6s	991,000
Remington Typewriter 1st conv. 6s	550,000
World Film Corp. 6% conv. notes	500,000
Amounts under $500,000	4,284,386
Total	$8,275,386
Total January maturities	$41,197,529

FEBRUARY.

RAILROADS.

Balt. & Ohio Eq. Tr. 4½s of 1912	$1,000,000
Chi., St. L. & Pac. ext. 6% notes	7,800,000
Fitchburg R. R. ext. 6% notes	1,359,000
Lehigh Valley col. tr. gold 4s	500,000
Nor. & W. Ry. 4½s ser. of 1914	800,000
Wisconsin Cent. 3 yr. 5% g. notes	1,000,000
Amounts under $500,000	3,767,346
Total	$14,226,346

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Alabama Power 1st r'tg. 3-yr. 6s	$2,000,000
Am. T. & T. 4½% 2-yr. notes	7,595,000
Do Subsidiary 4½% notes	10,354,000
Cent. Maine Pow. 3-yr. 6% notes	600,000
Gt. North. Pow. 3-yr. 6% notes	750,000
Toledo Tr. & P. 1st lien 5-yr. 6s	7,611,000
Do 2d lien coll. tr. 6s	1,200,000
Amounts under $500,000	1,602,900
Total	$31,614,900

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Butler Bros., Chi., 5% gold notes	$650,000
International Harvester N. J. 5½-year 5% notes	8,104,000
International Harvester Corp. 5½-year 5% notes	5,000,000
International Paper 1st consol. 6s	3,163,900
Mt. Vernon-Woodbury Mills 3-yr. 6% deb. notes	2,500,000
Waltham Watch 4½% gold notes	500,000
Amounts under $500,000	2,777,353
Total	$26,594,253
Total February maturities	$72,435,711

MARCH.

RAILROADS.

Michigan Central Eq. Trust 4½s	$600,000
Pitts., Shawmut & Northern 3-yr. 6% receiver's certs	875,000
Southern Pacific Eq. Tr. 4½s, Series A	1,012,000
Amounts under $500,000	3,213,387
Total	$5,700,387

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Aurora, Elgin & Chic. 3-yr. 6% coll. g. notes	$500,000
Eastern Power & L.	[illegible]
Lewiston, Brunswick & Bath 1st 5s	815,000
Public Service Nor. Ill. 6% gold deb.	1,000,000
Spring Valley Water 5% notes	2,360,000
Amounts under $500,000	1,452,500
Total	$8,927,500

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Ayer Mills (Am. Woolen Co.) con and equip. 5% notes	$1,000,000
Doe Run Lead 2-year 6% notes	986,000
Gile Elevator 2½-year 6% notes	1,500,000
Winchester Repeating Arms 2-year 5% notes	10,000,000
Amounts under $500,000	3,761,253
Total	$23,250,253
Total March maturities	$51,[illegible],129

APRIL.

RAILROADS.

Balt. & Ohio equip. 4½s 1913	$1,000,000
Do. pf. 1917	1,000,000
Bangor & Aroostook 2-year, 5% notes	2,000,000
N. Y., N. H. & Hart. 5% col. tr. notes	45,000,000
Pennsylvania gen. freight equip. 4½s 1915	1,979,000
Amounts under $500,000	2,880,818
Total	$53,859,818

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Louisville Gas & El. 3½-year 6% notes	$1,500,000
Mansfield Ry., L. & P. gen. 5s	742,000
Massachusetts Electric Cos. 3-year 5% notes	3,000,000
Omnibus Cable 1st 6s	2,000,000
Union Natural Gas coll. tr. 5%	500,000
U. S. Public Service 6% col. lien notes	1,200,000
Wilmington & Chester Trac. col. tr. 5%	220,500
Amounts under $500,000	2,892,500
Total	$13,509,000

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

American Rolling Mill 6% notes	$750,000
Cuban Am. Sugar col. tr. 6s	8,211,000
Curtiss Aerop. & M. ser. notes 6s	1,000,000
Gast., Wms. & Wig. 1st & col. tr.	500,000
Do serial notes 6s	1,000,000
Goodrich Transit 1st 5-year 6s	500,000
Morgan's La. & Tex. S.S. 1st 7s	4,035,000
Sloss. Sheff. St. & Iron gen. 6½s	2,000,000
Amounts under $500,000	3,200,750
Total	$22,196,750
Total April maturities	$89,446,468

MAY.

RAILROADS.

Balt. & Ohio. eq. tr. 4½s, 1918	$500,000
Chi., R. I. & Pac., g. 4s of 1902, Ser. N. to P.	1,494,000
Chi., St. P. & Minneapolis, 1st g.	778,000
Michigan Central 1 yr. notes	8,000,000
Mo. & North Arkansas 6% Rec. Certs.	1,855,750
New York Cent. 1 yr. 4½% notes	10,000,000
New Haven & Derby 1st 5s	575,000
Pennsylvania gen'l freight eq. 4s, Issue 1910	1,100,000
Pittsburg & Shawmut 1 yr. col. tr. 5% notes	1,500,000
Southern Pacific Co., eq. tr. 4½s, series D	511,000
Amounts under $500,000	4,629,439
Total	$20,553,189

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Cleveland Telephone 2-year 5% notes	$3,000,000
Commonwealth Power Ry. & L. conv. 6s	8,081,000
Detroit United Ry. 5% col. notes	3,500,000
Metropolitan Tel. & Tel. 1st 5s	1,501,000
Portland Ry. L. & P. extended 5% notes	4,000,000
Potter Gas 1st ref. 6s	1,000,000
Sutter St. Ry. 1st 5s	1,000,000
Union Light, Heat & P. 1st 4s	1,581,700
Amounts under $500,000	3,101,000
Total	$26,746,700

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Elk Horn Fuel 1st conv. 5% notes	$1,500,000
Fountain Valley Land and Irrigation 1st 6s	500,000
Indian Refining 2d 7% notes	970,700
Philadelphia Bourse 1st 5s	800,000
Sulter Basin 5-yr. 6% col. notes	3,900,000
United Fruit 4-yr. 6% notes	10,000,000
Amounts under $500,000	3,829,500
Total	$21,700,000
Total May maturities	$70,[illegible],689

JUNE.

RAILROADS.

Pennsylvania gen. freight eq. 4s of 1912, series A to G	$1,700,000
Fitchburg extended 6% notes	750,000
Fitchburg 5% notes to pay bonds	500,000
Puget Sound & Willapa Harbor 5% tr. certs.	2,909,500
Amounts under $300,000	2,913,487
Total	$8,824,987

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Lewiston, Augusta & Waters 3-year 5% notes	$614,000
Manchester Track L. & P. 3-year 5% notes	1,000,000
New Orleans Ry. & L. 3-yr. 6% debenture notes	3,230,000
Tennessee Ry. L. & P. 2-yr. 5% notes	2,500,000
Union Depot (United Rys. of St. L.) cons 6s	3,800,000
Amounts under $300,000	800,000
Total	$13,670,000

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Bucyrus Co. 1 year 6% notes	$600,000
Central Teresa Sugar 1 year col. tr. 8% 6s	1,000,000
Federal Dyestuffs & Chem. 1st 2 year 6% notes	2,000,000
International Cotton Mills 5 year 6% notes	4,800,000
Amounts under $500,000	2,440,250
Total	$10,240,250
Total June maturities	$31,585,237

JULY.

RAILROADS.

Alabama Central 1st g. 6s	$1,000,000
Baltimore & Ohio 5% g. notes	7,500,000
Boston & Prov. 4% plain bonds	2,170,000
Buffalo & S. W. 1st ext. 5s	1,500,000
Burlington & M. River R. R. in Neb. cons. 6s	842,200
Canadian Northern 6% guld notes	2,000,000
Erie, Buff. & S. W. Div. 2d 5s, ext.	1,000,000
Florida Central & Pen. 1st g. 5s	3,000,000
McKeesport & Belle Vernon 1st 6s	600,000
Nakusp & Slocan 1st 6s	647,674
Toledo, Sag. & Muskegon 1st 5s	1,082,000
Amounts under $500,000	4,029,337
Total	$27,850,211

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit 6-yr. 5% g. notes	$57,736,000
Kansas City Railways 3-yr. 5½% notes	7,822,000
Louis. Gas & El. 1st & ref. 6s	1,000,000
Oakland Transit 1st cons. 6s	1,121,000
Ohio Cities Gas 6% ser. notes	625,000
Oklahoma Ry. junior mtg. 6% notes	500,000
Providence Gas 2-year deb. 4½s	1,400,000
St. Paul Gas Light extended 6s	600,000
Amounts under $300,000	1,738,000
Total	$80,642,000

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Amo. Simmons Hdwe. s. f. 5% notes	$500,000
Beta & Sons Brewery deb. 5s	1,125,000
Curtiss A. & M. ser. 6% notes	1,000,000
Frick, (H. C.) Coke Co. 1st lien 5% tr. certs.	600,000
Industrial Securities col. tr. 6s	600,000
Producers Oil p. m. 6s	500,000
Amounts under $500,000	6,020,000
Total	$10,345,000
Total July maturities	$118,837,211

AUGUST.

RAILROADS.

Can. Northern 5% sterling notes	$9,733,333
Grand Trunk of Canada 5% 2-year gold notes	2,000,000
Lehigh Valley col tr. 4s	500,000
Mo., Kan. & Texas 5% receivers' certificates	2,100,000
Norfolk & Western eq. trust 4½s, Series 1914	750,000
Amounts under $500,000	3,137,303
Total	$18,034,636

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Col. (O.) Ry., P. & L. 6% g. notes	$1,000,000
Hudson Companies 6% notes	1,500,000
Metropolitan Edison 6% notes	500,000
Missouri Elec. purchase money 6s	700,000
Omaha Gas 1st extended 5s	2,200,000
Philadelphia Electric 1-year notes	2,300,000
West End Street Ry. Ser. deb. 5s	1,761,000
Western Un. Gas & Elec. gen. 6s	900,000
Amounts under $500,000	1,261,500
Total	$12,534,500

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Electric Auto-Lite 6% g. notes	$2,000,000
Masonic Hall and Asylum, 1874, U. S. Mortgage and Trust 1st 4s, Series G	850,000
Union Tank Line 5% Eq. Tr., g. notes	856,500
Waltham Watch 4½% gold notes	1,500,000
Amounts under $500,000	800,000
Total	$6,506,500
Total August maturities	$79,170,636

SEPTEMBER.

RAILROADS.

Canadian North. col. tr. 6% notes	$10,000,000
10 1-year term. notes	1,750,000
Chesap. & O. Eq. Tr. ser. S.S.C.Co.	1,219,271
Chi. & W. Ind. 1 year col. g. 6s	15,000,000
1½ extended 5% notes	1,000,000
Lehigh Valley Eq. Tr. 4½s, Ser. O	700,000
Amounts under $500,000	2,068,974
Total	$30,813,245

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Appalachian P. col. tr. 7% notes	$2,170,700
Ch. & W. Towns Ry. 1st & col. tr. 6s	536,000
Amounts under $500,000	1,764,000
Total	$4,490,700

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. Cotton Oil 5% g. notes	$2,500,000
Guardian Realty Co. 1st 5s	1,200,000
Amounts under $500,000	1,966,750
Total	$5,666,750
Total September maturities	$40,814,351

OCTOBER.

RAILROADS.

Boston & A. 4½% eq. trust of 1912	$500,000
Grand Trunk of Can. 5% notes	10,000,000
Potosi & Rio Verde 1st s. f. 6s	600,000
Western Ry. of Ala. cons. g. 4½s	1,543,000
Amounts under $300,000	2,728,342
Total	$15,371,342

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Cleve., P. & E. 1st conv. 5s	$1,131,000
Do extended 5s	500,000
Shawinigan W. & Pow. 5% notes	2,500,000
Amounts under $500,000	2,227,400
Total	$6,358,400

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Curtiss Aeroplane & M. Ser. 6% n.	$1,000,000
Electric Storage Battery 6% notes	1,000,000
Procter & Gamble serial 5% notes	2,500,000
Amounts under $500,000	2,817,500
Total	$6,317,500
Total October maturities	$30,047,242

NOVEMBER.

RAILROADS.

Cuba R. R. 3-year 6% notes	$2,000,000
Det., Grand H. & Mil. con. 6s	3,200,000
Det., Grand H. & Mil. 1st eq. 6s	2,000,000
Hocking Valley 5% notes	5,000,000
Int. & Gt. Nor. ext. 6% rec. ctfs.	1,450,000
Kan. City Term. Ry. 4½% notes	6,000,000
Kan. City Term. Ry. 6% notes	3,000,000
N. Y. Central eq. 5s of 1917	2,000,000
Amounts under $500,000	2,062,937
Total	$27,712,937

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Gen. Gas & Electric 5% notes	$325,000
United Gas & Fuel of Hamilton	1,888,000
Amounts under $500,000	711,000
Total	$2,924,000

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Atlantic Coast Lumber 1st 6s, Series B	$2,000,000
Du Pont Securities 2d 5% notes	1,000,000
U. S. Mort. & Trust 4s, Series H	830,000
Amounts under $500,000	4,316,800
Total	$8,203,800
Total November maturities	$38,837,487

DECEMBER.

RAILROADS.

Amounts under $500,000	$3,639,357

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Eastern Texas Electric 3 year 6% notes	$500,000
Toronto Ry. 1 year 6% gold notes	750,000
Amounts under $500,000	2,089,530
Total	$3,339,530

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Barney & Smith Co. s. 6% notes	$600,000
Bayano River Lumber 1st 6s	580,000
Can. Consol Rub'r 5% deb. notes	2,500,000
Case, (J. I.) Threshing Machine Int. Ser. 6s	600,000
Eureka Fire Hose Mfg. deb. 8s	970,000
General Rubber 5% gold deb.	9,000,000
Hooker Electrochemical 5% notes	1,800,000
Hunting'n & Imp. Col. Tr. 6s	920,000
Morgan & Wright 5% deb.	5,000,000
Oceanic Steam Nav. 4½% deb.	857,000
U. S. Rubber col. tr. s. f. 6s	16,000,000
Amounts under $500,000	4,041,870
Total	$42,268,870
Total December maturities	$49,261,757

SUMMARY OF 1918 MATURITIES.

	Railroads.	Public Utilities.	Ind. and Miscellaneous.	Total.
January	$23,280,093	$9,032,050	$8,275,386	$41,497,529
February	14,226,346	31,614,800	26,594,565	72,435,711
March	5,700,387	8,927,500	23,250,233	37,878,120
April	53,859,818	13,509,000	22,196,750	89,446,468
May	20,553,189	28,746,700	21,700,000	70,999,889
June	8,024,987	13,670,000	10,240,250	32,835,237
July	27,850,211	80,642,000	10,345,000	118,837,211
August	18,036,636	12,534,500	8,598,500	39,170,636
September	30,813,245	4,490,700	5,666,750	40,970,695
October	15,371,342	6,358,400	8,317,500	30,047,242
November	27,712,937	2,924,000	8,203,500	38,212,437
December	3,659,857	3,339,530	42,258,870	49,258,257
Total	$279,775,238	$214,061,080	$195,507,454	$669,343,772

Cities Service Company

(A Holding Company)

SUBSIDIARIES OWNED

Company	*Communities Served*
Alliance Gas & Power Co.	*Alliance, O.*
Arkansas Valley Gas Co.	*Arkansas City, Kan.*
Athens Ry. & Electric Co.	*Athens, Ga.*
Bartlesville Gas & Oil Co.	*Bartlesville, Okla.*
Bartlesville Interurban Ry. Co.	*Bartlesville and Dewey, Okla.*
Berea Pipe Line Co.	*Pipeline Company in Ohio.*
Bristol Gas & Electric Co.	*Bristol, Va.-Tenn.*
Brush Electric Co.	*Galveston, Texas.*
Central Ohio Gas & Electric Co. / Buckeye State Gas & Fuel Co.	*Pipeline and field company in Ohio.*
Columbus Natural Gas Co.	*Sells wholesale to Columbus, O., has local franchises in Pataskala and Reynoldsburg.*
Coshocton Gas Co.	*Coshocton, O.*
Mansfield Gas Light Co.	*Mansfield, O.*
Mansfield Elec. Light & Power Co.	*Mansfield, O.*
Medina Gas & Fuel Co.	*Local franchises at Medina and 9 other communities; also sells wholesale to 12 additional communities in Ohio.*
Cities Fuel & Power Co.	
American Pipe Line Co.	*Pipeline Company in Kansas.*
Franklin County Pipe Line Co.	*Pipeline Company in Kansas.*
Glenwood Natural Gas Co., Ltd.	*Field Company in Ontario.*
Manufacturers Natural Gas Co., Ltd.	*Pipeline Company in Ontario.*
Sentinel Oil & Gas Co.	*Ottawa, Kan.*
City Light & Traction Co.	*Sedalia, Mo.*
City Light & Water Co.	*Amarillo, Texas.*
Crew Levick Co.	*Philadelphia, Pa.*
Cumberland & Westernport Electric Ry. Co.	*Cumberland, Md., and 7 other communities.*
Danbury & Bethel Gas & Electric Light Co.	*Danbury, Brookfield, and Bethel, Conn.*
Denver Gas & Electric Light Co.	*Denver, Colo., and 6 other communities.*
Dominion Gas Co. / Beaver Oil & Gas Co., Ltd. / Brantford Gas Co. / Dominion Natural Gas Co., Ltd. / Ingersoll Gas Light Co. / Thorold Natural Gas Co., Ltd. / United Gas Cos., Ltd. / Woodstock Gas Light Co.	*Hamilton, Brantford, Galt, St. Catharines, Woodstock and numerous other communities in Ontario.*
Durham Traction Co.	*Durham, N. C.*
Electric Bond Deposit Co.	
Empire District Electric Co. / Carthage Gas Co. / Webb City & Cartersville Gas Co. / Empire Electric District Co. of Okla.	*Joplin, Webb City, Cartersville, Carthage, Mo., and 10 other communities in Missouri and Kansas.*
Empire Gas & Fuel Co. (Del.) / Empire Gas & Fuel Co. (Cal.) / 59 Osage Oil Co. / Indian Territory Ill. Oil Co. / Keesage Oil Co. / Lewis Oil Co. / Midland Oil Co. / Midland Oil & Gas Co. / Penn Oil Co. / Pilgrim Oil Co. / Plymouth Oil Co. / Puritan Oil Co.	*Operating Oil and Natural Gas leases in Oklahoma principally in Washington and Osage Counties, and in the Butler County fields in Kansas.*
Quapaw Gas Co.	*Sells wholesale to communities in Oklahoma and Missouri.*
Steyner Oil Co.	
Wichita Natural Gas Co.	*Sell wholesale to Wichita, Newton, Winfield and Wellington, Kansas.*
Wichita Pipe Line Co.	*Cherryvale & Iola, Kansas.*
Empire Gasoline Co.	*Arkansas City, Caney, Gordon, Kan.; Cushing, Bigheart, Okla.*
Empire Oil & Gas Co.	*Kentucky.*
Empire Petroleum Co.	*Kansas and Okla.*
Empire Refining Co.	*Cushing, Okmulgee, Oklahoma City, Ponca City, Okla.*
Empire Pipe Line Co.	*Pipeline Company in Kansas.*
Empire Refineries, Inc.	
Producers Refining Co.	*Gainesville, Tex.*
Fremont Gas, Electric Light & Power Co.	*Fremont, Neb.*
Frost Gas Co.	*Smyrna, Del.*
Brocton Gas & Fuel	*Brocton, N. Y.*
Silver Creek Gas & Improvement Co.	*Silver Creek, N. Y.*
South Shore Natural Gas & Fuel Co.	*Mayville, Chautauqua, Irving, Farnham, Portland, Fredonia, N. Y.*
Knoxville Gas Co.	*Knoxville & Park, Tenn.*
Lebanon Gas & Fuel Co.	*Lebanon, Pa., and 2 other communities.*
Lincoln Gas & Electric Light Co.	*Lincoln, Neb., and 2 other communities.*
Lorain County Electric Co.	*Elyria & Lorain, O.*
Massillon Electric & Gas Co.	*Massillon, O., and 4 other communities.*
Meridian Light & Ry. Co. / Hattiesburg Traction Co.	*Meridian and Hattiesburg, Miss.*
Montgomery Light & Water Power Co.	*Montgomery, Ala.*
Pueblo Gas & Fuel Co.	*Pueblo, Colo.*
Reserve Gas Co.	*Field Company in Okla.*
St. Joseph Ry., Light, Heat & Power Co.	*St. Joseph & Savannah, Mo.*
Salina Light, Power & Gas Co.	*Salina, Kan.*
Southern Ontario Gas Co., Ltd.	*Pipeline company, but also has local franchises in Aldborough, Dunwich, Harwich and Raleigh, Ont.*
Southwestern Oklahoma Gas & Fuel Co.	*Pipeline Co. in Okla.*
***Spokane Gas & Fuel Co.**	*Spokane, Wash.*
Standard Asphalt & Refining Co.	*Independence, Kan.*
Summit County Power Co.	*Dillon, Colo.*
Toledo Traction, Light & Power Co. / Toledo Railways & Light Co. / Toledo, Ottawa Beach & Nor. Ry. / Toledo & Western RR. Co. / Maumee Valley Rys. & Light Co. / Adrian St. Ry. Co. / Toledo Beach Co. / Toledo Casino Co.	*Population served includes Toledo, O., and 11 other communities in Ohio and Michigan.*
Trumbull Public Service Co.	*Warren & Niles, O., and 5 other communities.*
United Water, Gas & Electric Co.	*Hutchinson, Nickerson and Lyons, Kan.*
Venture Gas Co.	*Morral, O.*
Washita Gas & Fuel Co.	*Field Co. in Okla.*
Watauga Power Co.	*Hydro-Electric Generating Co. in Tennessee.*
Western Distributing Co.	*Twenty communities in Kansas.*
Western Oklahoma Gas & Fuel Co.	*Duncan, Lawton and Marlow, Okla.*

Cities Service Co. has a contract to acquire all the Common Stock.

Total Capital Stock of all subsidiary companies $136,364,781.00
of which the Public Holds 8,552,342.50
Total Bonds outstanding of all subsidiary companies $111,428,350.00

Total population served over 2,100,000 in 23 States of the Union and in the Dominion of Canada.

Earnings to Surplus and Reserves:

1917	*1916*	*1915*	*1914*	*1913*	*1912*	*1911*
$15,102,348†	*$7,203,302*	*$2,248,939*	*$1,290,504*	*$588,797*	*$289,597*	*$253,786*

Increase in seven years, 6,000%. †To November 30.
Above amounts were earned after payment of all dividends and fixed charges.

Cities Service Company is unique in that its zones of Public Utility operations, as well as in Oil and Natural Gas, are so diversified that it is not dependent on any one source for its income.

We thoroughly believe in the value of the properties of Cities Service Company, as is shown by the fact that we purchased an option on $3,000,000 of the common stock at $250 per share, with right to purchase one-third of all other common stock which may be issued before 1921 at $250 per share.

Henry L. Doherty & Co.,

60 Wall Street — New York

STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS—1917

1916 High	1916 Low	Last Dividend Paid: Date	Per Cent	Period	Amount Listed	STOCK	First	High	Date	Low	Date	Last	Net Change	Closing Bid	Closing Asked	Year's Sales
69¼	51½	......	..	..	....	Acme Tea	58	58	Jan. 3	52	Feb. 1	58	−4	..	..	3,600
98½	93¾	Dec. 1, '17	1¾	Q	2,750,000	Acme Tea Co. 1st pf.	96½	96½	Jan. 27	92	May 3	92	−6	..	..	700
154½	132¼	Dec. 1, '17	1	Q	12,000,000	Adams Express	137½	140	Jan. 8	70	Nov. 23	70	−66	75	90	3,480
21¾	14	......	..	..	12,119,400	Advance Rumely	18	18⅛	Jan. 9	7⅛	Nov. 14	[illegible]	−4¼	14	14½	25,803
43	30¾	......	..	..	11,528,600	Advance Rumely pf.	37	37½	Jan. 5	19	Oct. 20	[illegible]	−10	27½	28	11,801
80½	63	Dec. 15, '17	$1.50	Q	7,100,000	Ajax Rubber ($50)	74½	80	Jan. 25	45½	Dec. 13	[illegible]	−27¾	..	..	46,117
26¼	10¼	......	..	..	7,500,000	Alaska Gold Mines ($10)	11⅜	11½	Jan. 4	1	Dec. 20	[illegible]	−9¾	1⅛	1¾	233,400
10¼	6¾	......	..	..	13,967,230	Alaska Jun. Gold M. ($10)	7⅛	8⅛	Mar. 26	1⅜	Dec. 19	[illegible]	−4¼	2¼	2½	125,974
..	..	Jan. 1, '18	†7¾	SA	3,500,000	Albany & Susquehanna	*180	*180	Dec. 12	*180	Dec. 12	180	..	..	..	1
38	19	......	..	..	25,950,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	27	32⅝	May 31	15	Dec. 17	[illegible]	−8¾	18¾	19	375,660
92	70½	Oct. 15, '17	†2½	Q	16,469,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. pf.	85½	86⅞	Mar. 10	65	Dec. 13	[illegible]	−12	70	73	61,550
102	70½	Oct. 15, '17	1¼	Q	18,430,900	Amer. Agricultural Chem.	90	95⅛	May 2	72	Dec. 12	[illegible]	−10⅞	76	79	65,735
103¼	96	Oct. 15, '17	1½	Q	27,648,200	Amer. Agri. Chem. pf.	102⅜	103½	Jan. 24	91	Dec. 4	[illegible]	−11	89	95	7,585
44	38¾	Nov. 15, '17	75c	Q	4,495,700	American Bank Note ($50)	43	43¼	Jan. 6	20	Dec. 13	[illegible]	−12½	29½	35	400
53	51½	Jan. 2, '18	75c	Q	4,495,650	Amer. Bank Note pf. ($50)	53½	53¼	Jan. 6	42	Nov. 15	[illegible]	−9¾	41	45	2,107
108½	61⅞	Oct. 31, '17	2	Q	15,000,000	American Beet Sugar Co.	91	102⅛	Feb. 15	63	Dec. 13	[illegible]	−18	70¼	71	702,050
102	93	Dec. 31, '17	1½	Q	5,000,000	Amer. Beet Sugar Co. pf.	98	98	Jan. 24	78¼	Dec. 29	[illegible]	−21½	82	92	2,805
109⅝	100	Dec. 31, '17	1¾	Q	4,000,000*	Amer. Brake Shoe & Fdy.	102	103	Jan. 4	100	July 9	[illegible]	−6	..	95	779
200	165	Dec. 31, '17	†3	Q	5,000,000	Am. Brake Shoe & Fdy. pf.	187	200	June 11	150	Dec. 15	[illegible]	−38¾	150	179	3,015
68½	44	......	..	..	41,233,300	American Can Co.	47½	53	May 28	29¼	Nov. 8	[illegible]	−8¼	38¾	38½	1,485,500
115⅝	107⅞	Jan. 2, '18	1¾	Q	41,233,300	American Can Co. pf.	109	111½	June 6	87	Dec. 21	[illegible]	−18⅝	89	90¼	32,570
78½	52	Jan. 1, '18	†2	Q	30,000,000	American Car & Foundry	65¼	80⅜	June 26	57	Feb. 3	[illegible]	+5	69⅞	70¼	621,113
119½	115⅝	Jan. 1, '18	1¾	Q	30,000,000	Amer. Car & Foundry pf.	117	118⅜	May 28	100	Nov. 16	[illegible]	−15¼	104	110	10,747
36½	35	Sep. 1, '17	5	SA	2,038,000	American Coal ($25)	36½	48	May 5	36	Jan. 2	[illegible]	+5⅞	41	..	965
58½	48½	Dec. 1, '17	1	Q	20,237,100	American Cotton Oil Co.	50	50½	Jan. 5	21	Dec. 20	[illegible]	−12¼	27	27½	66,700
102	98	Dec. 1, '17	3	SA	10,198,000	Amer. Cotton Oil Co. pf.	101¼	101¼	Jan. 9	80	Dec. 3	[illegible]	−20¼	70	82	2,720
140½	123	Jan. 2, '18	$1.50	Q	18,000,000	American Express	126⅜	128¼	Jan. 22	78¼	Dec. 19	[illegible]	−53¼	80	90	6,080
20⅜	8⅜	......	..	..	11,274,100	Amer. Hide & Leather Co.	12¾	17¼	Mar. 29	10	Feb. 2	[illegible]	+⅛	12¼	12½	218,850
84⅞	45	Oct. 1, '17	2½	SA	12,548,300	Amer. Hide & L. Co. pf.	65½	75	Jan. 4	43¼	Dec. 20	[illegible]	−13⅜	49¼	49½	271,759
32⅜	25	......	..	..	....	Amer. Ice Securities	32⅜	32⅜	Jan. 2	24	Feb. 2	[illegible]	−6	..	..	74,650
..	..	......	..	..	7,161,400	American Ice	9	16⅞	Aug. 6	8⅛	July 9	[illegible]	..	11	11¼	114,841
..	..	Oct. 25, '17	1¼	Q	14,920,200	American Ice pf.	53	55	July 11	37⅞	Nov. 20	[illegible]	..	39	45	8,210
..	..	Dec. 31, '17	90c	Q	49,000,000	Am. International (60% pd.)	56	62⅜	Aug. 9	46	Oct. 11	[illegible]	..	56	56½	252,650
27⅞	17¼	......	..	..	16,750,000	American Linseed Co.	19¾	29¼	Aug. 7	15⅜	Feb. 3	[illegible]	+8⅛	26⅜	27	678,790
62⅜	38¼	Jan. 1, '18	1¾	Q	16,750,000	American Linseed Co. pf.	50¼	75	Nov. 22	48	Feb. 3	[illegible]	+18	67½	68½	178,415
98¼	58	Jan. 3, '18	1¼	Q	25,000,000	American Locomotive Co.	78	82⅜	Jan. 4	46⅝	Dec. 20	[illegible]	−21½	55½	56	985,310
109	99½	Oct. 22, '17	1¾	Q	25,000,000	Amer. Locomotive Co. pf.	105⅜	106⅞	Jan. 29	93	Dec. 27	[illegible]	−10½	94	95	14,805
12⅛	5⅛	......	..	..	....	American Malt Corp.	8½	15	Mar. 26	7	Feb. 2	[illegible]	+5⅞	..	..	3,900
10⅛	9⅜	......	..	..	....	Am. Malt Corp. tr. rcts.	9	19	Mar. 28	7	Feb. 2	[illegible]	+8⅜	..	..	54,900
51⅝	31⅝	......	..	..	....	Amer. Malt Corp. pf.	45½	51⅝	Feb. 23	43	Feb. 3	[illegible]	−⅜	..	..	4,750
51	51	......	..	..	....	Am. Malt Corp. pf., tr. rcts.	49⅝	64⅞	Mar. 28	46½	Feb. 2	[illegible]	+13½	..	..	58,900
..	..	......	..	..	5,761,300	American Malting	18⅛	19⅜	Mar. 30	8⅛	May 14	[illegible]	..	8⅜	9⅜	173,025
..	..	Nov. 1, '17	1½	Q	8,413,300	American Malting 1st pf.	64⅝	71½	July 28	50	Dec. 17	[illegible]	..	52½	53	238,302
..	..	Nov. 1, '17	1½	Q	3,225,400	American Shipbuilding	90	93	Nov. 28	88	Nov. 5	[illegible]	..	87½	92	1,700
123⅜	88½	Dec. 15, '17	1½	Q	60,998,000	Amer. Smelting & Ref. Co.	104⅜	112⅜	June 2	67⅝	Dec. 12	[illegible]	−25¼	78⅜	79	2,726,615
118¾	109¼	Dec. 1, '17	1¾	Q	50,000,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co. pf.	114⅜	117⅞	Jan. 19	99¼	Nov. 14	[illegible]	−13	101	103	35,941
102	91¾	Jan. 2, '18	1½	Q	10,246,400	American Smelters pf. A	98⅝	102¼	Mar. 10	90¼	Dec. 18	[illegible]	−6	90½	92½	33,344
97¼	84½	Jan. 1, '18	1¼	Q	18,875,200	American Smelters pf. B	94	99¼	Jan. 31	90⅜	May 25	[illegible]	−1⅞	..	..	31,327
..	..	......	..	..	....	Am. Smelters pf. B. tr. rcts.	96	97½	Mar. 23	90	Sep. 5	[illegible]	..	..	..	6,650
151	130	Jan. 2, '18	2	Q	11,000,000	American Snuff	137	142	Feb. 16	80	Dec. 20	[illegible]	−57	80	94	5,050
110	106	Jan. 2, '18	1½	Q	3,052,800	American Snuff pf.	103	104½	Apr. 5	98	Oct. 15	[illegible]	−9½	80	90	1,200
73	44	Dec. 31, '17	1¾	Q	15,708,900	American Steel Foundries	61⅞	75½	June 8	50⅛	Dec. 13	[illegible]	+¼	60	61	284,760
125¼	104	Jan. 2, '18	1¾	Q	45,000,000	American Sugar Ref. Co.	109¾	126⅜	June 9	89⅝	Nov. 9	[illegible]	−9⅞	98⅛	98⅜	558,800
123¼	115½	Jan. 2, '18	1¾	Q	45,000,000	Amer. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	118	121¼	Jan. 25	106	Dec. 5	[illegible]	−11⅛	107	109	13,500
..	..	Nov. 1, '17	1½	Q	6,813,900	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	31½	62¼	Nov. 30	30	May 26	[illegible]	..	62¼	62½	528,600
..	..	Sep. 1, '17	3½	SA	1,963,500	Am. Sumatra Tobacco pf.	90	98	June 26	80	Oct. 17	[illegible]	..	..	..	1,025
68	60½	Dec. 1, '17	1¼	Q	14,000,000	American Tel. & Cable Co.	63	66	Mar. 22	57⅞	Oct. 15	[illegible]	−5¼	50	63	1,987
134¼	123¼	Oct. 15, '17	2	Q	435,579,800	Am. Telephone & Tel. Co.	123¼	128⅛	Jan. 24	95⅝	Dec. 18	[illegible]	−20⅛	103	103⅜	410,801
2⅛	1 1/16	......	..	..	....	Am. Tel. & Tel. rights	1 1/16	2⅛	Jan. 20	1 1/16	Jan. 2	[illegible]	+ 1/16	..	..	107,200
..	..	......	..	..	....	Am. Tel. & Tel. sub. rcts.	43	94	Aug. 13	43	Feb. 27	[illegible]	..	..	..	6,031
229⅞	188	Dec. 1, '17	5	Q	40,242,400	American Tobacco Co.	216	220	Mar. 12	123	Dec. 20	[illegible]	−74¾	141	142¼	158,660
113	105¼	Jan. 2, '18	1½	Q	51,978,700	Am Tobacco Co. pf. new	108⅜	109⅞	Jan. 18	89	Dec. 12	[illegible]	−15¼	90	100	30,871
58⅞	37	Oct. 15, '17	1¼	Q	20,000,000	American Woolen Co.	45½	58⅜	June 8	37¼	Feb. 3	[illegible]	+2¼	45	45⅝	408,820
103	92	Oct. 15, '17	1¾	Q	39,826,400	American Woolen Co. pf.	96	100	June 9	87	Nov. 16	[illegible]	+4⅜	88	92	23,128
76¼	11	Apr. 1, '13	1	..	12,500,000	Amer. Writing Paper pf.	47	54⅛	Mar. 10	17	Nov. 15	[illegible]	−19	25⅝	26	88,430
97⅞	29¼	May 1, '17	$1.00	..	4,828,000	Am. Zinc, L. & Smelt. ($25)	38¾	41⅜	Jan. 26	10¼	Dec. 28	[illegible]	−21⅛	13½	14	192,950
87	50½	Nov. 1, '17	$1.50	Q	2,414,030	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf. ($25)	72	72½	Jan. 26	39⅜	Dec. 20	[illegible]	−31⅞	39	42	28,160
105⅜	77	Nov. 26, '17	2	Q	116,562,500	Anaconda Cop. M. Co. ($50)	82¾	87	May 26	51⅛	Nov. 8	[illegible]	−19⅜	61⅝	61⅞	2,768,600
8	2⅛	Oct. 1, '13	1	..	9,990,000	Assets Realization Co.	3⅞	4	Feb. 14	⅝	Dec. 19	[illegible]	..	⅝	1	4,400
28	21	......	..	..	13,669,000	Associated Dry Goods	21½	21½	Feb. 3	10	Nov. 8	[illegible]	−18	10	15	1,300
75	65	Dec. 1, '17	1½	Q	13,443,700	Associa. Dry Goods 1st pf.	53	60½	Apr. 4	51	Sep. 28	[illegible]	−11⅞	..	54	1,769
49½	49¾	......	..	..	6,615,800	Associa. Dry Goods 2d pf.	48	48	Mar. 12	35	Aug. 17	[illegible]	−11⅛	36	54½	840
77	62	Oct. 15, '17	1¼	Q	40,000,000	Associated Oil	70	78⅜	Jan. 22	52½	Nov. 16	[illegible]	−15½	..	62	19,550
108⅞	100¼	Dec. 1, '17	1¾	Q	220,419,000	Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe	104¼	107⅜	Jan. 8	75	Dec. 20	[illegible]	−18⅛	85½	86	655,270
102	98½	Dec. 1, '17	1¼	SA	220,498,000	Atch., Top. & Santa Fe. pf.	98¼	100¼	Feb. 1	75	Dec. 20	[illegible]	−14⅛	83	83⅜	79,347
18⅛	11⅜	......	..	..	30,000,000	Atlanta, Birm. & Atlantic	16	17½	Apr. 18	8⅛	Dec. 12	[illegible]	−6	8	9⅛	24,000
126	106½	July 10, '17	3½	SA	67,558,000	Atlantic Coast Line	117⅞	119	Jan. 4	79⅞	Dec. 20	[illegible]	−24⅞	90¼	94	29,905
147⅛	56	Aug. 1, '17	5	SA	14,963,400	At., Gulf & W. I. S. S. Co.	118	121⅛	Jan. 16	87⅝	Sep. 13	[illegible]	−15⅛	97½	98	1,332,225
73⅜	60½	Jan. 2, '18	$1.25	Q	14,979,900	At., Gulf & W.I.S.S.Co. pf.	65	66	Jan. 4	54	Feb. 8	[illegible]	−3½	59	60	36,346
118⅜	52	Jan. 1, '15	1	..	20,000,000	Baldwin Loco. W'ks.	60¼	76½	July 2	43	Feb. 3	[illegible]	+⅜	58½	59	2,185,975
110	98¾	Jan. 1, '18	3½	SA	20,000,000	Baldwin Loco. Wks. pf.	102	102½	Jan. 15	93	Dec. 21	[illegible]	−4½	95	98	13,370
96	81½	Sep. 1, '17	2½	SA	152,314,800	Baltimore & Ohio	84	85	Jan. 18	38¾	Dec. 26	[illegible]	−31	52⅝	53	676,742
80	72¼	Sep. 1, '17	2	SA	60,000,000	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	75	76⅞	Jan. 17	48¾	Dec. 26	[illegible]	−20	55⅝	57⅞	54,181
167½	127¼	Jan. 2, '18	1¾	Q	15,821,900	Barrett Co.	136	136	Jan. 2	82	Dec. 26	[illegible]	−53	83	85⅜	68,543
4	3¼	......	..	..	....	Barrett Co. rights	3⅜	3⅜	Jan. 2	2¼	Jan. 11	[illegible]	−⅜	..	..	13,846
..	..	......	..	..	....	Barrett Co. sub.rcts.,full pd.	110⅝	122	June 8	105⅜	May 4	[illegible]	..	..	..	1,940
120	117¼	Oct. 15, '17	1¾	Q	7,326,500	Barrett Co. pf.	117	117	Feb. 20	98⅜	Dec. 7	[illegible]	−20	100	101	7,012
..	..	......	..	..	....	Barrett Co. pf. rights	2⅜	2⅜	Mar. 24	2⅛	Mar. 26	[illegible]	..	..	..	8,469
..	..	......	..	..	....	Barrett Co. pf. s. rs..full pd.	108⅜	110⅞	Apr. 13	106⅜	May 7	[illegible]	..	..	..	700
3⅜	⅜	Dec. 31, '07	12½c	..	8,931,980	Batopilas Mining ($20)	1⅜	2⅛	Sep. 22	⅞	June 20	[illegible]	−½	1	1⅛	75,812
700	415	Jan. 2, '18	2½	Q	14,862,000	Bethlehem Steel	510	515	Jan. 4	66½	Dec. 20	[illegible]	−65½	74½	75½	195,295
..	..	......	..	..	....	Bethlehem Steel rights	33½	33½	Jan. 29	3⅛	Mar. 1	[illegible]	..	..	..	55,990
..	..	Jan. 2, '18	2½	Q	44,586,000	Beth. Steel, Class B, tr. cfs.	129	155⅜	Jan. 14	66⅜	Dec. 14	[illegible]	..	75	75⅛	505,100
136	126	Jan. 2, '18	1¾	Q	14,908,000	Bethlehem Steel pf.	135	135	Jan. 5	84	Oct. 5	[illegible]	−45	90	92	18,750
..	..	......	..	..	....	Bethlehem Steel pf. rights	1¼	1¼	Sep. 19	⅛	Sep. 27	[illegible]	..	..	..	81,600
..	..	Jan. 2, '18	2	Q	....	Beth. St. pf., s. rs., full pd.	94½	101½	Oct. 22	93	Dec. 20	[illegible]	..	98	98½	175,158
88⅞	81	Jan. 1, '18	1½	Q	74,520,000	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	82	82	Jan. 4	38	Dec. 26	[illegible]	−34½	47¼	49	282,285
133¼	126	Jan. 2, '18	1½	Q	18,030,000	Brooklyn Union Gas	129¼	129⅜	Jan. 2	89	Oct. 22	[illegible]	−40	75	90	5,200
76	50½	Dec. 1, '17	1½	Q	6,000,000	Brown Shoe	67	73⅞	June 12	61	Feb. 3	[illegible]	−¼	60	62	2,851
102	95	Nov. 1, '17	1¾	Q	3,600,000	Brown Shoe pf.	100	100	Jan. 9	88	Nov. 5	[illegible]	+3	87	100	1,310
14	6	......	..	..	7,000,000	Bruns. Term. & R. R. Sec.	9⅛	14⅞	June 23	5	Nov. 15	[illegible]	−3⅛	6	7	74,445
100	93	Aug. 15, '17	3	SA	10,500,000	Buf., Rochester & Pitts.	95½	95½	Jan. 9	72	Oct. 4	[illegible]	−23	80	88	758
114⅞	114⅞	Aug. 15, '17	3	SA	6,000,000	Buf., Roch. & Pitts. pf.	*115	*115	Apr. 18	*115	Apr. 18	[illegible]	+¼	110	120	20
91⅝	66	Nov. 15, '17	†2½	Q	7,073,700	Burns Brothers	89⅞	125¼	Apr. 19	89	Jan. 3	[illegible]	+24⅜	110¼	112¼	179,320
105	91⅝	Nov. 1, '17	1¾	Q	1,573,200	Burns Brothers pf.	109⅞	117	Jan. 22	109⅞	Jan. 2	[illegible]	+5	105	116	1,000
121	96	July 16, '17	†5	SA	5,384,500	Bush Terminal	100	100¼	Jan. 31	100	Jan. 2	[illegible]	−8	..	97	500
31	16½	Sep. 1, '16	⅝	..	14,647,200	Butterick Co.	19⅞	19⅞	Jan. 29	10	Nov. 16	[illegible]	−7⅜	10¼	16	6,902
105¼	41⅞	Sep. 29, '17	$1.25	Q	2,902,960	Butte & Superior ($20)	48	52¼	Jan. 26	12⅜	Dec. 20	[illegible]	−29¼	16¼	16½	280,575
..	..	Dec. 15, '17	50c	Q	338,917 sh.	California Packing	36⅜	42¼	Aug. 21	33⅜	Nov. 9	[illegible]	..	36⅜	37	54,000
42⅜	15	July 1, '17	1	..	9,671,100	California Petroleum	25⅝	30¼	Jan. 25	10¼	Dec. 20	[illegible]	−11	13¼	14	193,410
80⅜	40	Jan. 2, '18	1	Q	12,450,500	California Petroleum pf.	55⅞	62¼	Jan. 25	29¼	Nov. 5	[illegible]	−15⅜	38¼	40	94,500
..	..	Dec. 24, '17	$2	Q	6,424,620	Calumet & Arizona ($10)	83	84½	May 31	55¼	Dec. 19	[illegible]	..	62	70	13,500
59	57⅞	Aug. 1, '17	1¼	SA	15,000,000	Canada Southern	55	55⅛	Feb. 14	55	Feb. 14	[illegible]	−2⅛	..	54	454
183⅜	162½	Dec. 31, '17	2½	Q	259,994,400	Canadian Pacific	165	167⅜	Mar. 23	126	Dec. 12	[illegible]	−26⅛	138⅜	139¼	1,112,120
31	29	......	..	..	24,990,000	Car., Clinchfield & Ohio	25	26	Mar. 17	22½	Aug. 7	[illegible]	−6½	..	21	2,500
50	50	......	..	..	9,503,000	Carolina, Clinch. & O. pf.	50	50	Mar. 14	50	Mar. 14	[illegible]	..	..	50	300
90	82	Jan. 1, '18	1¾	Q	8,593,600	Case (J. I.) Thresh. M. pf.	88	88	Jan. 16	75	Dec. 22	[illegible]	−14¼	76	78	3,727
..	..	......	..	..	2,757,800	Central Foundry	36	36½	Aug. 8	24½	Nov. 23	[illegible]	..	29	30	14,535
..	..	Nov. 15, '17	1¼	Q	3,375,200	Central Foundry pf.	53½	53¼	Aug. 8	35	Dec. 20	[illegible]	..	38	45	6,520
123	49	Nov. 1, '17	†3¼	Q	39,689,500	Central Leather	87½	101¼	June 11	55	Dec. 20	[illegible]	−21	63⅜	64	3,555,880
117½	108¾	Jan. 2, '18	1¾	Q	33,297,500	Central Leather pf.	114⅜	115⅞	Jan. 25	97	Dec. 19	[illegible]	−11	103¼	104	22,555
310	290	Nov. 1, '17	†2	Q	27,436,800	Central of New Jersey	310	310	Jan. 2	231	Nov. 18	[illegible]	−79	200	235	1,759
140½	140	Oct. 9, '17	1½	Q	10,000,000	Central South Amer. Tel.	*155	*155	Jan. 3	*100	Nov. 7	[illegible]	−25	90	102	1,029
..	..	Dec. 1, '17	†$1.25	Q	807,579	Cerro de Pasco Cop. (sh.)	39⅜	41	Feb. 20	25	Dec. 20	[illegible]	..	31	31½	128,906
131	88	Jan. 1, '18	†3	Q	7,000,000	Chandler Motor	98	104⅜	Mar. 20	56	Nov. 5	[illegible]	−31⅜	67	67½	180,720
71	58	Dec. 31, '17	2	SA	62,793,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	64½	65⅜	Jan. 3	41⅞	Dec. 20	[illegible]	−13½	51¼	51⅜	523,880
24½	8	Feb. 15, '10	2	..	19,537,800	Chicago & Alton	21	21	Jan. 5	7½	Dec. 14	[illegible]	−7¼	9⅜	12	8,000
33	18	Jan. 16, '11	2	..	19,567,600	Chicago & Alton pf.	26¼	26¼	Mar. 23	21	Aug. 17	[illegible]	−10	10	22	600
..	..	......	..	..	1,455,900	Chicago & E. Ill. tr. cfs.	10¼	10¼	Mar. 24	9	Apr. 12	[illegible]	..	..	..	200
..	..	......	..	..	2,889,300	Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf.	12	12	Feb. 19	6	Apr. 23	[illegible]	..	..	..	500
15	1	......	..	..	1,199,900	Chi. & E. Ill. pf., Eq.tr. cfs.	12	12⅛	Jan. 26	4	Oct. 15	[illegible]	−7⅞	..	..	2,800
16¼	11⅜	......	..	..	37,379,900	Chicago Great Western	14	14½	Jan. 10	6	Dec. 20	[illegible]	−5¼	8¼	8½	53,571
47½	33	Oct. 2, '16	1	..	36,876,700	Chicago Great Western pf.	41⅜	41⅞	Jan. 2	17¼	Dec. 20	[illegible]	−16¼	24	24⅜	78,160
102⅝	89	Sep. 1, '17	2½	SA	117,411,300	Chi., Milwaukee & St. Paul	91⅜	92	Jan. 4	35	Nov. 14	[illegible]	−44⅜	46¼	47	1,150,395
126¼	123	Sep. 1, '17	3½	SA	116,274,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	124⅜	125¼	Jan. 29	62½	Dec. 26	[illegible]	−46⅜	78	78¼	159,298
134⅞	123	Jan. 2, '18	1¾	Q	145,165,810	Chicago & Northwestern	124	124¼	Jan. 19	85	Dec. 20	[illegible]	−29	94¼	95	170,411
..	..	......	..	..	....	Chicago & Northwest. rights	1⅜	1⅜	Feb. 20	1⅛	Mar. 5	[illegible]	..	..	..	8,249
170	168	Jan. 2, '18	2	Q	22,395,100	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	170	172½	Feb. 16	137½	Dec. 22	[illegible]	−33½	125	140	5,765
40⅜	15½	......	..	..	....	Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	34⅜	34⅜	Jan. 2	18⅛	Aug. 18	[illegible]	−15⅜	..	..	48,620
38⅝	31	......	..	..	....	Chi., R. I. & Pac. tr. rcts.	34⅜	34⅜	Jan. 2	25¼	Feb. 10	[illegible]	−7	..	..	125,070
..	..	......	..	..	....	C., R. I. & P. t. r., 1st in.pd.	36⅜	41⅞	Mar. 28	36⅜	Mar. 15	[illegible]	..	..	..	52,705
..	..	......	..	..	....	C., R. I. & P. t. r., 2d in.pd.	49	49	Apr. 3	38	May 9	[illegible]	..	..	..	61,375
..	..	......	..	..	....	C., R. I. & P. t. r., full pd.	69½	69⅜	June 27	63⅞	July 6	[illegible]	..	..	..	25,500
..	..	......	..	..	68,624,700	C., R. I. & P. temp. cfs.	36⅞	38⅛	June 27	16	Dec. 19	[illegible]	..	22⅜	23	501,630
..	..	......	..	..	27,726,800	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf., t. cfs.	83⅜	84¼	Apr. 14	44	Dec. 19	[illegible]	..	65⅛	65½	169,120
..	..	......	..	..	22,293,000	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf., t. cs.	70⅛	71	Apr. 14	35⅝	Dec. 20	[illegible]	..	56¼	57	235,080
123	114	Aug. 20, '17	3½	SA	18,556,700	C., St. P., Minn. & Omaha	111	112⅜	Jan. 3	70	Dec. 27	[illegible]	−44	70	80	2,091
139	131⅜	Aug. 20, '17	3½	SA	11,259,300	C., St. P., M. & Omaha pf.	134⅜	134⅜	Jan. 10	130	Feb. 23	[illegible]	−3⅛	100	130	575
39¼	19⅝	......	..	..	85,000,000	Chile Copper ($25)	25⅜	27⅜	Mar. 12	11⅛	Nov. 5	[illegible]	−7⅛	17	17⅜	670,335
74	46½	Dec. 3, '17	$2	Q	4,349,900	Chino Copper ($25)	55¼	63⅜	Mar. 7	35½	Nov. 8	[illegible]	−11	42	42½	773,575
52⅝	38	Sep. 1, '10	2	..	47,056,300	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	50⅜	51	Jan. 11	24	Nov. 3	[illegible]	−21⅜	28	32	11,100
86	70	Oct. 20, '17	1¼	Q	10,000,000	Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L. pf.	78⅜	80	Jan. 29	61⅞	Oct. 31	[illegible]	−21⅛	..	70	2,915
83	83	Dec. 1, '17	1⅞	Q	11,243,700	Cleveland & Pitts. ($50)	80½	80⅜	Apr. 24	80½	Apr. 24	[illegible]	−2⅞	..	83⅜	208
..	..	Dec. 1, '17	1	Q	17,018,350	Cleveland & Pitts. special	*50	*50	Apr. 20	*50	Apr. 20	[illegible]	..	..	..	10
76	68	Nov. 1, '17	1½	Q	18,000,000	Cluett, Peabody & Co.	73	75	Jan. 18	45	Nov. 15	[illegible]	−25	44	51	9,930
113½	103	Jan. 1, '18	1¾	Q	7,000,000	Cluett, Peabody & Co. pf.	113	115⅞	Jan. 26	89⅛	Nov. 23	[illegible]	−23½	93	97	2,000
63¼	38¼	Oct. 25, '17	¾	Q	34,235,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	46½	58	June 7	29⅜	Nov. 8	[illegible]	−8	36½	36⅞	480,275
..	..	Oct. 25, '17	2	Q	2,000,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	111	112	Mar. 16	111	Mar. 15	[illegible]	..	..	..	700
37	24⅜	Dec. 31, '12	1	..	31,000,000	Colorado & Southern	30	30	Jan. 4	18	Nov. 7	[illegible]	−7¼	23	24	20,085
62½	46	Oct. 1, '17	2	SA	8,500,000	Colorado & Southern 1st pf.	57⅛	57⅛	Jan. 9	44⅞	Nov. 10	[illegible]	−7⅛	50	55	6,436
57⅜	40	Oct. 1, '17	2	SA	8,500,000	Colorado & Southern 2d pf.	42	46	Mar. 17	42	Mar. 12	[illegible]	−5	45	50	1,000
54½	30¼	Nov. 15, '17	1	Q	49,965,500	Columbia Gas & Electric	41	47⅞	Apr. 4	25⅞	Nov. 5	[illegible]	−7⅞	31⅞	32¼	740,850
52⅜	40⅜	Oct. 10, '17	1	Q	10,482,700	Computing-Tab.-Rec. Co.	46	46	Jan. 4	24	Dec. 12	[illegible]	−14	28	34	7,400
130	108¼	Jan. 2, '18	2	Q	14,385,800	Con. Gas, E. L. & P., Balt.	122½	126¼	Jan. 26	86¼	Dec. 21	[illegible]	−32¼	88	95	14,075
144⅜	129⅜	Dec. 15, '17	1¾	Q	99,816,500	Consolidated Gas	132	134⅜	Jan. 18	76⅛	Dec. 17	[illegible]	−46	85	86	228,984
28¼	18	Jan. 2, '18	50c	Q	4,395,990	Con. Int. Cal. Min. ($10)	21	21	Jan. 3	7	Dec. 28	[illegible]	−11½	8	10½	11,900
118¾	110	Oct. 31, '17	1½	Q	35,116,200	Consol. Coal Co. of Md.	109	113	Mar. 26	90	Dec. 24	[illegible]	−20	..	..	900
111	75¼	Jan. 1, '18	1¼	Q	10,000,000	Continental Can Co.	87⅜	103¼	June 30	76	Nov. 7	[illegible]	−1⅜	85	90	78,960
114	106	Jan. 1, '18	1¾	Q	5,005,000	Continental Can. Co. pf.	110	112	June 26	97	Nov. 5	[illegible]	−15	98	110	3,452
68	54	Jan. 8, '18	$1.50	Q	10,000,000	Continental Ins. Co. ($25)	59⅜	59⅜	Jan. 2	38	Dec. 14	[illegible]	−20½	45	55	17,192
29⅞	13⅜	......	..	..	49,777,300	Corn Products Ref. Co.	23⅜	37¼	July 11	18	Feb. 2	[illegible]	+8	30⅜	31	3,044,719
113½	85	Oct. 15, '17	[illegible]	Q	29,826,900	Corn Products Ref. Co. pf.	112⅜	112⅜	Jan. 2	88½	Nov. 7	[illegible]	−19⅜	90⅜	91⅛	113,242
50	41	Dec. 15, '17	2	..	2,998,500	Crex Carpet Co.	45	45	Feb. 5	42	Oct. 4	[illegible]	−6	36	45	640
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 1, '17	1¾	Q	2,500,000	Cripple Creek Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jan. 29	[illegible]	Aug. 13	[illegible]	+1	..	[illegible]	210

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C. I. HUDSON & CO.
Members of New York Stock Exchange
[illegible] Broadway — New York

FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF

The Royal Bank of Canada

GENERAL STATEMENT
30TH NOVEMBER, 1917

LIABILITIES

TO THE PUBLIC:		
Deposits not bearing interest	$ 70,498,667.26	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement	182,488,715.55	$252,987,382.81
Notes of the Bank in Circulation		28,159,351.49
Balance due to Dominion Government		14,582,659.88
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	$ 364,787.53	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries	5,801,808.96	
		6,166,596.49
Bills Payable		297,404.63
Acceptances under Letters of Credit		5,510,310.96
		$307,703,795.76
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:		
Capital Stock Paid In		12,911,700.00
Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000.00	
Balance of Profits carried forward	564,264.53	
		14,564,264.53
Dividend No. 121 (at 12 per cent. per annum), payable December 1st, 1917	$ 387,351.00	
Dividends Unclaimed	7,075.23	394,426.23
		$335,574,186.52

ASSETS

Current Coin	$ 16,079,830.01	
Dominion Notes	18,284,444.75	
	$ 34,364,275.86	
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	16,000,000.00	
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	645,385.00	
Notes of other Banks	5,308,203.91	
Cheques on other Banks	15,283,304.45	
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	229,868.41	
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	10,704,338.84	
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value	22,322,197.91	
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value	21,586,545.77	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	12,777,503.85	
Call Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	12,040,687.27	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada	14,374,1[illegible].32	$165,636,706.79
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)	$102,358,0[illegible].10	
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest)	53,764,0[illegible].62	
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for)	490,[illegible].82	
		156,612,129.84
Real Estate other than Bank Premises		1,114,552.61
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off		6,371,329.36
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra		5,510,310.96
Other Assets not included in the foregoing		129,156.96
		$335,574,186.52

SIR HERBERT HOLT, President. — EDSON L. PEASE, Managing Director. — C. E. NEILL, General Manager.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

WE REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA:

That in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

That we have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank at the Chief Office at 30th November, 1917, as well as at another time, as required by Section 56 of the Bank Act, and that we found they agreed with the entries in the books in regard thereto. We also during the year checked the cash and verified the securities at the principal branches.

That the above Balance Sheet has been compared by us with the books at the Chief Office and with the certified returns from the Branches, and in our opinion is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Bank.

That we have obtained all the information and explanations required by us.

Montreal, Canada, 18th December, 1917.

JAMES MARWICK, C. A., S. ROGER MITCHELL, C. A., Auditors *of Marwick, Mitchell, Peat and Co.*

367 BRANCHES IN CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND

IN CUBA—25 Branches, Havana, Santiago, Camaguey, Cardenas, Manzanillo, Matanzas, etc.
IN PORTO RICO—Mayaguez, Ponce, San Juan. IN COSTA RICA—San Jose, Limon.
IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—Santo Domingo and four other points. VENEZUELA—Caracas, and three other branches.
ANTIGUA—St. John's. BAHAMAS—Nassau. BARBADOS—Bridgetown, &c. DOMINICA—Roseau. GRENADA—St. George's. JAMAICA—Kingston. MONTSERRAT—Plymouth. NEVIS—Charlestown. ST. KITTS—Basseterre. TRINIDAD—Port of Spain, San Fernando. BRITISH GUIANA—Georgetown, New Amsterdam, &c. BRITISH HONDURAS—Belize.

NEW YORK AGENCY: William & Cedar Streets. — LONDON OFFICE: Bank Bldgs., Princes St., E. C.

The YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Limited

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	YEN 48,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	YEN 36,000,000
RESERVE FUND	YEN 22,100,000

PRESIDENT—J. INOUYE — VICE-PRESIDENT—Y. YAMAKAWA

DIRECTORS

J. Inouye, Pres. — N. Soma — R. Kimura — M. Odagiri — Baron K. Iwasak
Y. Yamakawa, V.-Pres. — K. Sonoda — R. Hara — T. Kawashima — K. Tatsumi

General Manager—S. K. SUZUKI

HEAD OFFICE - - - - - - YOKOHAMA

Manager—T. HODSUMI

New York Agency—Equitable Building, 120 Broadway
Agent—R. ICHINOMIYA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Antung-Hsien—Chi-nan—Harbin—Liaoyang—Nagasaki—Ryojun (Port Arthur)—Sydney—Tsingtau—Bombay—Dairen—Hongkong—London—Newchwang—San Francisco—Tiehling—Seattle—Calcutta—Fengtien (Mukden)—Honolulu—Los Angeles—Osaka—Shanghai—Tientsin—Changchun—Hankow—Kobe—Lyons—Peking—Singapore—Tokio

Correspondents in all the chief commercial cities of the world.
The Bank buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers and Letters of Credit, etc.

ESTABLISHED 1832

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Capital Authorized, $10,000,000
Capital Paid Up, $6,500,000. Reserve Fund & Undivided Profits, $13,265,291
Head Office, Halifax, N. S. — General Manager's Office, Toronto, Ont.

J. Y. PAYZANT, President — H. A. RICHARDSON, Gen'l Manager — J. A. McLEOD, Asst. Gen'l Manager

CONDENSED STATEMENT TO THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT as at November 30th, 1917.

LIABILITIES

Deposits by the Public	$99,383,907.30
Deposits from other Banks	1,400,[illegible].57
Notes in Circulation	11,811,024.51
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	542,783.22
Other Liabilities	207,479.38
Total Liabilities to the Public	$113,345,560.98
Capital	$6,500,000.00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	13,265,291.18
	$133,110,852.16

ASSETS

Cash and Checks on other Banks	$25,912,265.39
Deposit in Central Gold Reserves	3,750,000.00
Due from other Banks	6,519,571.79
Government and other Bonds	29,669,441.89
Call and Demand Loans	10,459,626.16
Total Quick Assets	$76,310,904.93
Commercial Loans	52,920,669.53
Deposit with Dominion Government for security of Note Circulation	318,624.41
Bank Premises	2,836,047.76
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per Contra	542,783.22
Other Assets	181,822.31
	$133,110,852.16

189 Branches throughout Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba, Jamaica, Porto Rico, and in Boston, Chicago and New York. Commercial and Travelers' Credits available in all parts of the world. Bills on Canadian, Newfoundland, and West Indian points favorably negotiated or collected by our Branches in the United States.

BOSTON — W. Caldwell, Mgr., Sears Bldg.
CHICAGO — W. H. Davies, Mgr., 105 W. Monroe St.
NEW YORK — H. F. Patterson, Agt., 52 Wall St.

BANCO DI NAPOLI
Founded A. D. 1539.
Capital and Surplus, Lit. 115,000,000.
Main Office at Naples—60 Branches in Italy.
Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.
AGENCY IN NEW YORK:
Corner Broadway & Spring St.
for remittances to Italy by Checks, Cables or Special Guaranteed Money Orders at best obtainable rates.
Tel. Spring 1935-1936.

POWDERS
WILLIAM WHEATLEY
Specialist in Powders
120 Broadway, N. Y.
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United States Steamship Co.
Pays 1½% Dividends bi-monthly
Listed on New York Curb
Particulars on request
THE BOUGHTON COMPANY
Incorporated
Rector 4106-8. — 71 Broadway, N. Y.

We quote reliable markets and solicit inquiries in the following:

Air Reduction
American Steamship
Aetna Explosives Pfd.
American Chicle
Alaska Steamship
Atlantic Steel
Acme White Lead & Color
Butterworth-Judson
Carbon Steel Com.
Carbon Steel 2nd Pfd.
Chicago Lumber & Coal
Cities Service
Canadian Found. & Forg.
Charcoal Iron
Eastern Steel
Eastern Steamship
Edmonds & Jones
Guantanamo Sugar
Hocking Valley Products
International Motors
Jones Bros. Tea
Kelsey Wheel
Lima Locomotive
Mich. Limestone & Chem.
National Sugar
Pennsylvania Coal & Coke
Poole Engineering & Mach.
Penn Seaboard Steel
Smith Motor Truck Pfd.
Santa Cecelia Sugar
All Sugar and Motor Issues

DUNHAM & Co
Investment Securities.
43 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone 4301-2-3 Hanover

Facing 1918

Great tasks confront the nation in 1918. The war must be conducted, industry and commerce must be encouraged and preparations must be made for the reconstruction period after the war. Banking must keep pace with these needs.

If we face these tasks with vision the beginning is good—and well begun is half done.

Garfield National Bank

23rd Street where Fifth Avenue crosses Broadway

Comparative Table of Chain Store Companies

INCLUDING—
F. W. Woolworth & Co.
American Stores Corp.
United Cigar Stores of America
S. H. Kress & Co.
McCrory Stores
Jones Bros. Tea
S. S. Kresge & Co.
Jewel Tea

This table containing interesting statistical data, easily understood, will be off the press within a few days. We shall be pleased to mail the same to interested investors upon request.

Ask for Table T

Merton Lachenbruch & Co.
INVESTMENT BANKERS
PHILADELPHIA — Real Estate Tr. Bldg. Tel. Walnut 2500
NEW YORK — Equitable Building Tel. Rector 5334

Short Term Securities
Railway — Corporation
Municipal and Foreign
BULL & ELDREDGE
(Specialists)
31 Nassau St., N. Y.

Delaware
Corporate Offices Maintained
U. S. Corporation Co.
65 Cedar St., N. Y.

We Specialize in
Carwen Steel Tool Co.
Stock
I. D. NOLL & CO.
44 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 1441

FEDDE & PASLEY
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
55 Liberty Street, New York.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS—Continued

1916 High	1916 Low	Last Dividend Paid Date	Per Cent.	Period	Amount Listed	STOCK	First	Range for Year 1917 High	Date	Low	Date	Last	Net Change	Closing Bid	Closing Asked	Year's Sales
99½	50¼	......	..	..	25,000,000	Crucible Steel Co.	63¼	91⅞	July 2	45⅝	Dec. 17	[illegible]	−7⅛	53⅝	54	5,574,765
124¾	108⅛	Dec. 20, '17	1¾	Q	25,000,000	Crucible Steel Co. pf.	115½	117⅝	Jan. 3	83	Dec. 21	[illegible]	−27	87	87⅝	25,385
269⅞	152	Jan. 2, '18	2½	Q	9,989,500	Cuban-American Sugar	175⅛	201	Apr. 14	126½	Dec. 18	[illegible]	−44⅞	145	150	32,260
110	100⅝	Jan. 2, '18	1¾	Q	7,893,800	Cuban-American Sugar pf.	102	107¼	Aug. 7	93¼	Oct. 16	[illegible]	−6⅞	96	98¼	3,550
76⅜	43	......	..	..	500,000	Cuba Cane Sugar..(shares)	51	55¼	Jan. 4	24⅞	Nov. 7	[illegible]	−20⅜	27½	27⅞	1,887,060
100⅛	91⅜	Jan. 2, '18	1¾	Q	50,000,000	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	93½	94¼	Jan. 3	74⅞	Dec. 17	[illegible]	−14	77	79½	120,405
99⅞	89	Dec. 1, '17	1¾	Q	37,828,500	DEERE & CO. pf.	98⅞	100¼	Aug. 16	91½	Dec. 18	[illegible]	−3½	95	97	17,034
156	148⅞	Dec. 20, '17	2¼	Q	42,503,000	Del. & Hudson	149⅝	151⅞	Jan. 19	87	Nov. 19	[illegible]	−41½	106½	108½	457,615
242	216	Oct. 20, '17	†2½	Q	42,277,000	Del., Lack. & West. ($.50)	236	238	Mar. 24	167½	Dec. 20	[illegible]	−69¾	170	190	15,340
23¼	8⅞	......	..	..	38,000,000	Denver & Rio Grande	17	17	Jan. 6	5	Dec. 26	[illegible]	−11¾	5½	6	20,880
52½	15	Jan. 15, '11	2½	..	49,778,400	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	41	41	Jan. 2	9⅞	Dec. 20	[illegible]	−27⅜	13½	13⅞	96,400
149	128	Oct. 15, '17	2	Q	25,691,600	Detroit Edison	143¼	145	Jan. 30	112½	Sep. 28	[illegible]	−36½	98	102	3,851
		......	..	..		Detroit Edison rights	4⅞	4⅞	Feb. 14	4⅛	Feb. 19	[illegible]		..	..	9,958
128	70	Dec. 1, '17	2	Q	15,000,000	Detroit United Railway	120¼	120¼	Jan. 30	90	Dec. 4	[illegible]	−35	..	90	4,224
122	102¼	Dec. 15, '17	2	Q	16,965,100	Diamond Match	130	130	Jan. 30	129	Jan. 25	[illegible]	+8	102¼	115	450
54½	24	Oct. 18, '17	½	Q	32,296,000	Distillers' Securities Corp.	32	44¼	Oct. 1	11⅜	Apr. 20	[illegible]	+5⅝	33	33⅜	1,532,795
29½	18	June 1, '17	25c	..	4,000,000	Dome Mines ($10)	21	24⅜	Jan. 9	6½	Nov. 17	[illegible]	−12	8½	8⅝	153,423
119¾	45⅛	......	..	..	....	‡Driggs Seabury Ord.	49	87¼	Apr. 9	39⅞	Feb. 2	[illegible]	+26⅞	..	..	22,000
9	4½	......	..	..	12,000,000	Duluth, South Sh. & Atlan.	5⅜	5⅜	Jan. 3	2	Nov. 9	[illegible]	−2½	2½	3½	3,600
16	10	......	..	..	10,000,000	Duluth, South Sh. & At. pf.	10	11½	Feb. 8	5	Dec. 11	[illegible]	−4⅝	5	7	4,250
72¼	58	Jan. 2, '18	1	Q	16,129,900	ELEC. STORAGE BAT.	66	67	Mar. 6	47	Dec. 12	[illegible]	−18	49	52½	2,800
..	..	......	..	..	12,000,000	Elkhorn Coal ($50)	30⅜	38½	June 15	18	Dec. 20	[illegible]	−12½	21½	24	8,050
..	..	Dec. 12, '17	$1.50	S	6,600,000	Elkhorn Coal pf. ($50)	45½	46½	June 14	44	July 31	[illegible]	−4⅜	..	43	1,200
43⅜	32	......	..	..	112,378,900	Erie	33⅞	34⅜	Jan. 3	13⅛	Dec. 20	[illegible]	−16⅞	17	17⅛	1,322,925
59½	40	Feb. 20, '07	2	..	47,892,400	Erie 1st pf.	48⅜	49⅜	Jan. 2	18⅜	Dec. 20	[illegible]	−20⅜	27½	28⅜	240,092
54½	40	Apr. 9, '07	2	..	16,000,000	Erie 2d pf.	39	39¾	Jan. 3	15⅛	Dec. 21	[illegible]	−19⅜	20	21⅛	67,850
35	12⅜	Jan. 15, '09	1½	..	6,000,000	FED. MIN. & SMELT.	14	26¼	Aug. 6	8⅛	Dec. 17	[illegible]	−1	11	14⅞	13,145
57½	35½	Dec. 11, '17	1¾	Q	12,000,000	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	40⅛	54⅜	July 31	28	Dec. 12	[illegible]	−3¼	33½	36	35,860
..	..	......	..	..	200,000	Fisher Body Corp. (shares)	37	40⅞	Aug. 3	25	Nov. 1	[illegible]	..	20	34	4,000
..	..	Nov. 1, '17	1¾	Q	4,714,000	Fisher Body Corp. pf.	95	95	Mar. 7	73	Nov. 3	[illegible]	..	79	87½	3,014
51½	34⅜	Nov. 15, '17	$1	Q	300,000 sh.	GASTON, W'MS & WIG.	40	41½	Aug. 25	28	Feb. 3	[illegible]	−5	33⅜	34	107,985
350	285	Dec. 1, '17	2	Q	15,732,700	General Chemical Co.	249	250	Jan. 15	153	Dec. 13	[illegible]	−155	160	180	4,721
117	113½	Jan. 2, '18	1½	Q	15,207,100	General Chemical Co. pf.	112½	113	Apr. 25	100	Nov. 22	[illegible]	−16¼	95	104	1,707
64	42	Nov. 1, '17	1	Q	18,104,000	General Cigar Co.	44	44⅛	Mar. 15	30⅛	Nov. 16	[illegible]	..	34	38	4,500
111	106⅜	Dec. 1, '17	1¾	Q	5,000,000	General Cigar Co. pf.	103⅜	104⅜	Apr. 27	98¼	June 23	[illegible]	..	90	100	1,500
187¼	159	Oct. 15, '17	2	Q	101,508,100	General Electric	168⅛	171⅜	Jan. 26	118	Dec. 18	[illegible]	−34½	132⅞	133	397,898
850	405	......	..	..	....	General Motors	700	700	Jan. 3	700	Jan. 3	[illegible]	−50	..	..	100
128¾	108	......	..	..	....	General Motors pf.	121	121	Jan. 3	121	Jan. 3	[illegible]		..	..	151
135	120	Nov. 1, '17	3	Q	82,558,800	General Motor Corp.	135½	146⅜	Jan. 4	74½	Nov. 10	[illegible]	−29¼	104⅜	105	2,858,370
90	88½	Nov. 1, '17	1½	Q	19,676,800	General Motor Corp. pf.	92	93	Jan. 4	72⅞	Dec. 20	[illegible]	−11¾	80	84	57,331
80	57½	Nov. 15, '17	1	Q	60,000,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	61	61¼	Jan. 19	32¼	Dec. 20	[illegible]	−21¾	37⅜	38	209,875
116⅜	110	Jan. 2, '18	1¾	Q	26,400,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co. pf.	111⅞	112	Jan. 4	91⅜	Dec. 21	[illegible]	−20	95	97	12,984
..	..	Nov. 1, '17	2½	Q	15,001,900	Granby Consol.	89	92⅜	Jan. 17	65	Nov. 5	[illegible]	−10	78	80	56,980
127½	115	Nov. 1, '17	1¾	Q	249,477,850	Great Northern pf.	117¼	118¼	Jan. 4	79⅛	Dec. 20	[illegible]	−27⅜	89⅜	90	336,487
50⅜	32	Oct. 20, '17	1	..	1,500,000	Gt. Nor. cfs. for ore prop.	36¼	38⅛	Mar. 6	22⅜	Nov. 5	[illegible]	−8¼	27⅜	27¾	1,029,164
56½	34	Nov. 26, '17	$2	Q	48,780,620	Greene-Cananea	46	47	Jan. 26	34	Nov. 16	[illegible]	−5	38	38½	78,423
..	..	......	..	..	4,268,300	Gulf, Mobile & Northern	14¾	17¼	Aug. 28	9	Dec. 24	[illegible]	..	9	13	1,300
..	..	......	..	..	4,476,700	Gulf, Mobile & Northern pf.	40	40	Aug. 23	28	Dec. 24	[illegible]	..	29	33	700
123	71	Jan. 2, '18	2½	Q	8,065,800	Gulf States Steel	130	137	Jan. 3	77	Nov. 7	[illegible]	−35	89	91	128,660
115	87	Jan. 2, '18	1¾	Q	1,995,700	Gulf States Steel 1st pf.	105⅛	110	June 13	101½	Nov. 10	[illegible]	−5½	..	102	3,750
190	72	Jan. 2, '18	1½	Q	....	Gulf States Steel 2d pf.	117½	117½	Feb. 2	117	Feb. 10	[illegible]	+8½	..	..	400
76	75	Dec. 1, '17	1¾	Q	12,000,000	HARTMAN CORP.	75	78	Jan. 17	31⅞	Dec. 1	[illegible]	−35	40	41½	8,555
..	..	Jan. 2, '18	75c	Q	206,190	Haskell & Barker (sh.)	40	40	June 23	27⅛	Nov. 7	[illegible]	..	35	35¼	35,675
96	95	Nov. 15, '17	3	SA	15,000,000	Havana El. R., L. & P.	99⅛	99½	Jan. 25	99⅛	Jan. 25	[illegible]	+3¼	..	..	170
*100	*100	Nov. 15, '17	3	SA	15,000,000	Havana El. R., L. & P. pf.	105	105	Jan. 24	105	Jan. 24	[illegible]	+5	..	..	247
198¾	179⅞	Jan. 2, '18	2½	Q	4,000,000	Helme (G. W.) Co.	190	190	Jan. 18	190	Jan. 18	[illegible]	+5	..	..	300
135½	126½	Dec. 26, '17	65c	M	25,116,000	Homestake Mining	127½	131½	Jan. 29	80	Dec. 20	[illegible]	−41	..	95	2,769
109⅞	99⅜	Dec. 1, '17	†2½	Q	109,296,000	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	106⅛	106⅜	Jan. 2	86	Dec. 20	[illegible]	−12⅞	92	94¼	84,488
..	..	Jan. 2, '17	2	SA	10,000,000	Ill. Central leased line	78½	78½	Jan. 12	78½	Jan. 12	[illegible]	..	..	..	100
300	250	Dec. 28, '17	$10	..	10,900,000	Ingersoll-Rand	260	260	Apr. 2	260	Apr. 2	[illegible]	−10	..	..	166
74¾	42⅛	Oct. 29, '17	$2	Q	23,639,340	Inspir. Con. Cop. ($20)	58	63½	June 11	38	Nov. 8	[illegible]	−9¾	47	47¼	2,039,140
20¼	16½	......	..	..	....	Interborough-Metropolitan	14⅞	14⅞	Jan. 19	14⅞	Jan. 19	[illegible]	−3⅛	..	..	100
21¼	15⅛	......	..	..	531,022	Int. Con. Corp. (shares)	17	17¼	Jan. 2	5⅛	Dec. 19	[illegible]	−10⅜	8	8½	272,815
77½	69	Jan. 2, '18	1½	Q	45,245,630	Int. Con. Corp. pf.	72¼	72¼	Jan. 2	39⅛	Dec. 12	[illegible]	−26⅜	45¼	45½	192,607
29⅞	11	......	..	..	5,383,500	Internat. Agricultural	17⅛	21⅞	May 22	7⅛	Nov. 8	[illegible]	−6	10½	12	41,953
74	37	Jan. 15, '13	3½	..	9,576,600	Internat. Agricultural pf.	42⅞	60½	July 23	26⅛	Nov. 8	[illegible]	−6¼	36½	39	888,846
126⅞	108½	Oct. 15, '17	1¼	Q	40,000,000	Internat. Harvester, N. J.	123	123	Jan. 2	100⅞	Nov. 15	[illegible]	−11	112	113	60,905
122	114	Dec. 1, '17	1¾	Q	29,997,500	Int. Harvester, N. J., pf.	120	121	Jan. 19	110	Oct. 10	[illegible]	−10	106	109	6,988
90¼	68½	July 15, '14	½	..	40,000,000	Internat. Harvester Corp.	83½	88	Jan. 15	50	Dec. 20	[illegible]	−29	57	60	29,690
114⅜	104⅞	Dec. 1, '17	1¾	Q	29,992,500	Inter. Harvester Corp. pf.	113¾	121	Jan. 19	110	Oct. 11	[illegible]	−4⅜	94	97	4,464
47¼	32	......	..	..	37,293,600	Internat. Merc. Marine	27	36⅞	Mar. 23	17⅛	Dec. 13	[illegible]	−4½	21⅛	22	4,443,050
119	82⅜	Aug. 1, '17	3	SA	37,886,675	Internat. Merc. Marine pf.	89⅛	106⅛	Oct. 29	62⅝	Feb. 8	[illegible]	−3⅝	83	83¾	7,419,750
56⅜	38⅞	Dec. 1, '17	$1	Q	38,875,875	Int. Nickel ($25)	42⅛	47⅜	Mar. 21	24⅛	Dec. 13	[illegible]	−11⅛	30⅜	30⅛	7,410,150
111⅜	105	Nov. 1, '17	1½	Q	8,263,400	Int. Nickel pf.	107⅛	108	Jan. 6	92	Nov. 15	[illegible]	−14⅜	92	99½	2,535
75½	9½	......	..	..	19,542,400	Internat. Paper Co.	47⅛	49⅝	Jan. 4	18⅛	Nov. 8	[illegible]	−16⅝	28½	29	708,270
109⅝	42½	Oct. 15, '17	1½	Q	3,241,100	Internat. Paper Co. pf.	104⅞	105	Mar. 26	75	Nov. 26	[illegible]	−28⅝	75	95	67,550
..	..	......	..	..	....	Int. Paper pf., tr. rcts.	96	102	Mar. 19	94	May 7	[illegible]	..	..	..	14,450
..	..	Oct. 15, '17	1½	Q	19,165,600	Int. Paper pf., stamped	76⅛	77½	June 6	50⅛	Nov. 7	[illegible]	..	62	65	34,004
..	..	Dec. 31, '17	†5½	Q	4,113,800	International Salt	60	65	Dec. 6	54⅛	Dec. 29	[illegible]	..	54½	60	2,300
9⅛	2	......	..	..	1,431,900	Iowa Central	6⅛	6⅛	Jan. 24	3	Mar. 2	[illegible]	−2⅞	2	5	1,200
96	67	......	..	..	12,000,000	JEWEL TEA	78	78	Jan. 4	31	Nov. 16	[illegible]	−42	30	38	32,783
113	104	Jan. 2, '18	1¾	Q	3,880,000	Jewel Tea pf.	111	112	Jan. 20	90	Nov. 21	[illegible]	−21	85	95	3,425
32⅛	23½	......	..	..	30,000,000	KAN. CITY SOUTHERN	25⅝	25⅞	Jan. 2	13½	Nov. 5	[illegible]	−7⅝	18	18⅜	119,173
64⅞	50⅜	Oct. 15, '17	1	Q	21,000,000	Kan. City Southern pf.	58⅛	58½	Jan. 30	40	Nov. 8	[illegible]	−10⅝	49	50	12,625
115	80¾	Jan. 1, '18	†3	Q	1,951,630	Kayser (Julius) & Co.	125	135	Feb. 26	95	Dec. 13	[illegible]	−20	..	..	4,751
117	111⅜	Nov. 1, '17	1¾	Q	2,181,900	Kayser (Jul.) & Co. 1st pf.	117⅛	118⅛	Feb. 17	117⅛	Jan. 30	[illegible]	−2½	..	..	300
85¼	56	Nov. 1, '17	$1	Q	4,390,100	Kelly-Spring. Tire ($25)	62	64⅜	Jan. 4	36⅞	Dec. 20	[illegible]	−15½	44	45	70,600
101	95⅞	Jan. 2, '18	1½	Q	3,578,200	Kelly-Springfield Tire pf.	93	93	Mar. 31	75	Dec. 27	[illegible]	−20	75	85	[illegible]
..	..	......	..	..	8,385,300	Kelsey Wheel	30	30	Aug. 7	21	Nov. 9	[illegible]	..	21	28	1,450
..	..	Nov. 1, '17	1¾	Q	2,010,100	Kelsey Wheel pf.	81	81	Aug. 24	70	Dec. 7	[illegible]	..	73	79	600
64½	40	Dec. 31, '17	†$1	Q	2,786,868	Kennecott Copper (shares)	46	50⅜	May 26	26	Nov. 7	[illegible]	−13⅜	32⅜	32⅜	1,971,559
6	3	......	..	..	2,600,400	Keokuk & Des Moines	5	5	Mar. 22	4½	July 3	[illegible]	−⅞	2⅜	7	300
139	121¼	Dec. 1, '17	2	Q	17,156,100	Kings Co. E. L. & Power	124	124	Jan. 3	95	Nov. 28	[illegible]	−27½	91	95	3,727
..	..	......	..	..	....	Kings Co. E. L. & P. rights	2⅜	2⅜	Jan. 13	1⅜	Feb. 2	[illegible]	..	..	..	20,735
..	..	......	..	..	11,824,600	Kress (S. H.) Co.	55	55	Sep. 24	43	Dec. 15	[illegible]	..	..	..	2,400
..	..	Jan. 1, '18	1¾	Q	3,823,900	Kress (S. H.) Co. pf.	107	107⅛	June 19	98	Nov. 5	[illegible]	..	..	..	1,300
107	64	Dec. 31, '17	†5	Q	35,097,500	LACK. STEEL CO.	84½	103⅞	June 13	68	Nov. 5	[illegible]	−5	76	76⅞	1,066,850
118⅜	100	Dec. 15, '17	1¾	Q	10,700,000	Laclede Gas Co.	103⅞	103⅞	Jan. 2	80	Oct. 22	[illegible]	−20⅛	78	85	9,450
30	10	......	..	..	11,840,000	Lake Erie & Western	25¼	25¼	Jan. 3	8½	Nov. 7	[illegible]	−13½	10	12	14,720
55¼	32	Jan. 15, '08	1	..	11,840,000	Lake Erie & Western pf.	50½	53⅜	Jan. 3	17⅜	Dec. 17	[illegible]	−32⅞	20	24	8,240
56½	25¼	Dec. 1, '16	†75c	..	100,000	Lee Rubber & Tire (shs.)	29⅞	30	Jan. 2	10⅜	Nov. 17	[illegible]	−13⅜	14⅛	15	156,450
87⅞	74½	Oct. 13, '17	$1.25	Q	60,501,730	Lehigh Valley ($50)	79⅛	79⅛	Jan. 2	50⅜	Dec. 20	[illegible]	−21⅛	56⅝	57	396,100
305	240	Dec. 1, '17	3	Q	21,496,400	Liggett & Myers	281	281	Jan. 16	151	Dec. 11	[illegible]	−117½	163	190	8,724
126⅜	118	Jan. 1, '18	1¾	Q	15,382,600	Liggett & Myers pf.	125⅛	125¼	Jan. 30	97¼	Dec. 20	[illegible]	−24½	100	107	19,726
41⅛	20	......	..	..	....	Long Island ($50)	34½	47¼	Jan. 24	34	Jan. 8	[illegible]	+6	..	..	82,750
..	..	......	..	..	4,778,950	Long Island cfs. of dep.	42⅛	43⅜	Apr. 14	35	Nov. 10	[illegible]	..	34	45	11,100
34	14	......	..	..	4,905,900	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	23	27⅛	Jan. 17	12⅛	Nov. 3	[illegible]	−7	16	18	14,300
91½	78	Jan. 1, '18	1¾	Q	4,856,900	Loose-Wiles Biscuit 1st pf.	87½	93	Mar. 8	80⅜	Sep. 13	[illegible]	−7½	80	85	1,310
65	45	Feb. 1, '15	1¾	..	2,000,000	Loose-Wiles Biscuit 2d pf.	55	62	Jan. 31	55	Jan. 8	[illegible]	+17	50	64	210
239⅞	179½	Jan. 2, '18	3	Q	15,155,600	Lorillard (P.) Co.	232	232	Jan. 19	145½	Dec. 11	[illegible]	−70	155	180	5,966
122¼	115½	Jan. 2, '18	1¾	Q	11,277,400	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	120	120⅛	Jan. 30	109	Dec. 13	[illegible]	−20	98	115	3,601
140	121⅛	Aug. 10, '17	3½	SA	72,000,000	Louisville & Nashville	132½	133⅜	Jan. 4	103	Dec. 20	[illegible]	−21⅛	111	111¼	84,689
91	78	Jan. 2, '18	1½	Q	41,380,400	MACKAY COMPANIES	83⅜	89⅜	Feb. 17	70	Nov. 19	[illegible]	−11⅝	75	79	22,484
68¾	64⅞	Jan. 2, '18	1	Q	50,000,000	Mackay Companies pf.	66⅛	67½	Jan. 15	57¼	Dec. 29	[illegible]	−8⅜	57	59	12,692
1⅞	1⅛	......	..	..	5,000,000	Manhattan Beach	2	2	Feb. 1	..	July 16	[illegible]	−⅜	¼	2½	500
132	128	Jan. 2, '18	1¾	Q	57,647,100	Manhattan Elevated gtd.	129	129½	Jan. 16	93¼	Dec. 15	[illegible]	−34½	98	102½	11,871
77	55	Dec. 1, '17	1	Q	5,000,000	Manhattan Shirt Co.	77	81	Mar. 29	60	Nov. 8	[illegible]	−16⅞	..	..	5,900
118	109	Jan. 2, '18	1¾	Q	1,000,000	Manhattan Shirt Co. pf.	110¼	110¼	Oct. 9	102	Nov. 14	[illegible]	−11¾	..	..	300
..	..	Jan. 1, '18	75c	Q	5,885,700	Mathieson Alkali Works	60	60	Feb. 17	50	May 8	[illegible]	−2½	..	..	2,500
90	44	July 2, '17	2½	..	12,930,100	Maxwell Motors	49	61¾	Jan. 17	19⅛	Nov. 5	[illegible]	−22½	25	25½	563,840
93	65	Jan. 2, '18	1¾	Q	13,781,700	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	71	74¼	Jan. 18	49	Dec. 12	[illegible]	−12	56	56½	67,390
60⅞	32	July 2, '17	1½	..	10,917,600	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	37	40	Jan. 18	13	Nov. 3	[illegible]	−12½	22	22⅛	99,950
72¼	50⅛	Dec. 1, '17	1¼	Q	15,000,000	May Department Stores	62	66⅜	Mar. 21	43¼	Dec. 12	[illegible]	−17	45⅜	47½	18,480
109	102¼	Jan. 2, '18	1¾	Q	7,012,500	May Depart. Stores pf.	106⅛	107⅛	Jan. 30	98	Dec. 31	[illegible]	−9⅝	97	100	3,330
129⅞	88⅝	Oct. 15, '17	1½	Q	36,135,200	Mexican Petroleum	95½	106½	Jan. 10	67	Dec. 17	[illegible]	−14⅜	80⅛	80½	2,377,320
105⅜	89½	Jan. 1, '18	2	Q	10,795,200	Mexican Petroleum pf.	94½	97⅞	June 8	84⅞	Nov. 15	[illegible]	−6⅜	..	..	7,200
49⅞	33	Nov. 15, '17	$1.50	Q	3,735,570	Miami Copper ($5)	41	43⅛	Apr. 30	25	Nov. 5	[illegible]	−9⅞	29¼	29⅛	493,811
*135	*105	July 28, '17	2	S	18,738,000	Michigan Central	*120	*120	Mar. 20	*80	Dec. 12	[illegible]	−55	..	109	170
..	..	Nov. 1, '17	$1.50	Q	100,000,000	Midvale Steel & Ord. ($50)	60½	67⅜	June 7	39⅜	Dec. 20	[illegible]	..	43¼	43⅜	1,202,481
36	26	......	..	..	24,456,300	Minn. & St. Louis new	26⅜	32¼	Jan. 29	6⅞	Dec. 21	[illegible]	−16⅞	9	9⅛	98,567
130	116	Oct. 15, '17	3¼	SA	25,206,800	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	119	119	Jan. 3	75⅝	Dec. 26	[illegible]	−28⅝	87½	90	80,250
137	128½	Oct. 15, '17	3½	SA	12,603,400	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	127	127	Apr. 13	114	Aug. 2	[illegible]	−16¼	102	117	1,368
13¾	3½	......	..	..	63,300,300	Missouri, Kan. & Texas	11	11	Jan. 2	3½	Dec. 19	[illegible]	−4⅞	6	6¼	117,500
14¼	10	Nov. 10, '13	2	..	13,000,000	Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf.	20	20⅛	Jan. 4	7	Nov. 7	[illegible]	−12	8⅛	9½	22,200
22	3¼	......	..	..	....	Missouri Pacific	15½	16⅛	Jan. 2	4⅛	May 8	[illegible]	−8⅛	..	..	9,415
22⅛	3⅛	......	..	..	....	Missouri Pacific tr. rcts.	15½	16⅛	Jan. 2	4	May 7	[illegible]	−6⅝	..	..	125,005
..	..	......	..	..	....	Mo. Pac. tr. rcts., 1st paid	19	26	June 29	18	June 9	[illegible]	..	..	..	50
..	..	......	..	..	....	Mo. Pac. tr. rcts., full paid	58¼	62	June 25	57	May 25	[illegible]	..	..	..	4,800
38½	22½	......	..	..	77,265,400	Missouri Pac. (new) tr. cfs.	33⅜	34	Jan. 2	19⅞	Nov. 7	[illegible]	−8⅜	24⅜	24⅜	1,074,758
64⅞	47⅜	......	..	..	45,205,000	Mo. Pac. (new) pf., tr. cfs.	60⅜	61	Jan. 3	37⅛	Dec. 19	[illegible]	−16⅝	45⅛	45½	110,330
..	..	......	..	..	7,720,100	Monon. Valley Trac. ($25)	18	18	Aug. 24	16⅛	Oct. 1	[illegible]	..	..	..	200
114⅞	68¾	Jan. 2, '18	1¼	Q	29,633,000	Montana Power	104⅜	109¼	Jan. 25	58⅜	Dec. 14	[illegible]	−34	65	67	70,200
117¼	109	Jan. 2, '18	1¾	Q	9,700,000	Montana Power pf.	114	117½	Mar. 28	95¼	Dec. 18	[illegible]	−19⅛	97⅞	..	3,689
83½	80¼	Jan. 2, '18	†$2.12½	SA	15,000,000	Morris & Essex ($50)	77	77	May 9	75⅜	Oct. 6	[illegible]	−7⅝	..	85	390
140	130	Aug. 1, '17	3½	SA	16,000,000	NASH., CHAT. & S. L.	130	130	Feb. 7	120	Oct. 10	[illegible]	−14¼	110	120	1,500
..	..	Dec. 1, '17	75c	Q	16,680,200	Nat. Acme. Co. ($50)	34⅞	35⅝	July 12	25¼	Dec. 19	[illegible]	..	26⅜	26⅞	23,900
131½	118	Oct. 15, '17	1¾	Q	20,236,000	National Biscuit Co.	122	122½	Jan. 5	79⅞	Nov. 19	[illegible]	−32¼	94	100	28,452
129⅜	124	Nov. 30, '17	1¾	Q	24,804,500	National Biscuit Co. pf.	127	127	Jan. 5	104	Dec. 17	[illegible]	−20	104	108⅜	6,014
84⅞	71	Oct. 15, '17	1¼	Q	12,000,000	National Cloak & Suit	81	81	Jan. 22	56	Nov. 7	[illegible]	−20⅛	55	65	7,350
113	106	Dec. 1, '17	1¾	Q	4,700,000	National Cloak & Suit pf.	111⅛	112½	Jan. 29	100⅛	Oct. 25	[illegible]	−11⅛	95	100	3,605
..	..	Oct. 15, '17	$1	Q	250,000	Nat. Conduit & Cable (sh.)	37⅜	39	June 14	13⅜	Dec. 26	[illegible]	..	17⅛	17⅞	343,050
36½	19⅜	Nov. 15, '17	2	SA	15,591,600	Nat. Enam. & Stamp. Co.	28⅜	46⅜	Oct. 2	24	Feb. 3	[illegible]	+10⅞	37⅜	38	670,295
100½	90½	Dec. 31, '17	1¾	Q	8,546,600	Nat. Enam. & St. Co. pf.	97	99⅜	July 12	90⅛	May 9	[illegible]	+1	93	98	4,690
74⅜	57	Dec. 31, '17	1	Q	20,750,000	National Lead Co.	60	63⅜	Mar. 23	37⅞	Dec. 20	[illegible]	−13⅜	44	45	89,750
117⅜	111¼	Dec. 15, '17	1¾	Q	24,463,800	National Lead Co. pf.	112	114	Jan. 6	99	Dec. 5	[illegible]	−13⅜	98⅜	105	10,147
24	23½	Feb. 10, '13	2	..	28,831,000	Nat. Rys. of Mex. 1st pf.	15	15	Mar. 5	15	Mar. 5	[illegible]	−9	..	21	100
9⅞	5	......	..	..	124,571,400	Nat. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf.	6	8⅛	Sep. 14	4⅛	Aug. 24	[illegible]	+⅜	4½	6⅛	8,545
34¼	15	Dec. 31, '17	$1	Q	9,997,285	Nevada Con. Cop. Co. ($5)	24½	26⅜	June 11	16	Nov. 5	[illegible]	−5⅛	18⅜	18⅝	405,495
25½	21	......	..	..	12,235,900	New Orleans, Tex. & Mex.	20⅜	36¼	Aug. 3	15⅜	June 7	[illegible]	+2	22	23	41,942
186	118	Dec. 21, '17	5	Q	40,000,000	New York Air Brake	149	156	Mar. 21	98	Nov. 1	[illegible]	−24	119	119¾	82,925
114⅛	100¼	Nov. 1, '17	1¼	Q	‡247,894,400	N. Y. Cent. & Hud. Riv.	102½	103⅜	Jan. 4	62½	Dec. 20	[illegible]	−32⅜	71	71⅜	996,684
..	..	......	..	..	....	N. Y. Cent. & H. R. rights	⅛	⅛	Jan. 15	⅛	Jan. 15	[illegible]	..	..	..	8,027
45⅞	33	Mar. 1, '13	4	..	14,000,000	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	38⅜	38⅜	Jan. 8	10	Nov. 7	[illegible]	−22¼	14	19¼	6,053
67	50	Jan. 2, '18	2½	SA	11,000,000	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	57	57	Feb. 15	40	Dec. 4	[illegible]	−19	41	48	1,700
24¼	9¼	......	..	..	7,000,000	New York Dock	16	21	Aug. 14	12¾	Mar. 16	[illegible]	+4¼	18	20¼	12,910
[illegible]	25	Aug. 15, '17	2	..	10,000,000	New York Dock pf.	34	40	June 7	34	May 17	[illegible]	−7	37	42	1,300

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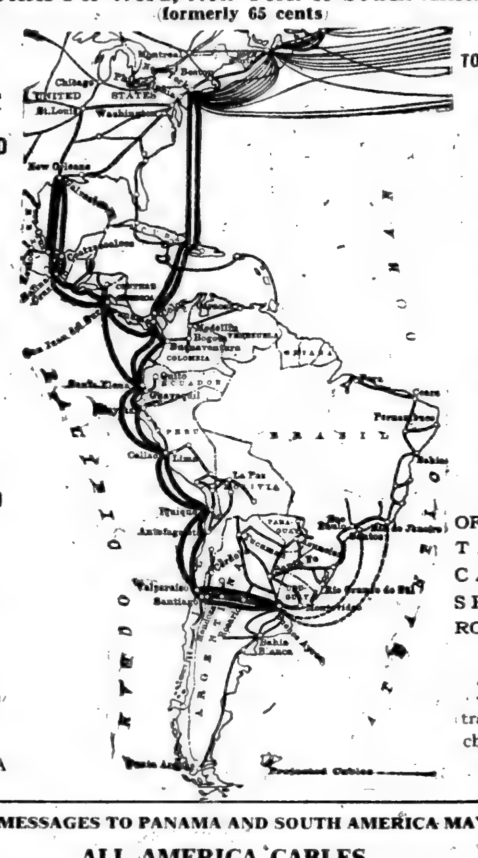

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BUFFALO SECURITIES
Marine Bank Building
BUFFALO, N. Y.
Use the Wires—Our Expense

THE PORTLAND NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND, MAINE
(November 20, 1917)

CAPITAL	$300,000.00
SURPLUS (Earned)	300,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS	267,000.00
DEPOSITS	8,003,000.00

WE INVITE PORTLAND BUSINESS

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Edward W. Cox, Vice President — Linwood E. Ashton, Asst. Cashier
Charles G. Allen, Vice Pres. & Cashier — Philip C. Keith, Auditor

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

Established in 1836. Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840

Paid-up Capital £1,000,000 Reserve Fund £620,000

HEAD OFFICE, 5 GRACECHURCH ST., LONDON, E. C.

Head Office in Canada, 140 St. James St., Montreal

H. B. Mackenzie, General Manager

AGENCIES IN THE UNITED STATES

New York, 52 Wall St. (Opened 1843) W. T. OLIVER and P. C. HARRISON, Agents.

San Francisco, 264 California St. A. G. FRY and A. S. IRELAND, Agents.

For over Three-quarters of a Century the motto of

The Riggs National Bank
OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

has been

EXCEPTIONAL SERVICE

and we invite the opportunity to serve you, especially during these War times.

Charles C. Glover, President.
Milton E. Ailes, Vice President. Harry V. Haynes, Asst. Cashier.
Wm. J. Flather, Vice President. Avon M. Nevius, Asst. Cashier.
Joshua Evans, Jr., Cashier. Robert V. Fleming, Asst. Cashier.

Capital and Surplus, $3,000,000
Resources over $20,000,000

"The Safest Executor"

OLD DOMINION TRUST CO. RICHMOND, VA.

Transacts a General Banking—Trust—Bond and Mortgage Business

CAPITAL $1,000,000.00 SURPLUS $1,000,000.00

Strongest Trust Co. in the South Atlantic States

WM. HABLISTON, PRESIDENT

M. C. BRANCH, VICE-PRES. H. E. LITCHFORD, VICE-PRES. and TREAS.
W. H. SLAUGHTER, SECRETARY THOS. W. PURCELL, ASST. SEC'Y-TREAS.

FIRST-OLD DETROIT NATIONAL BANK

Member Federal Reserve Bank

It is a source of pride to this institution that for well over half a century it has been a dominant factor in the material development of the lake region. Its service to clients represents today, as always, the highest type of banking co-operation.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

The MARINE NATIONAL BANK OF BUFFALO

Capital, Surplus and Profits

Ten Million Dollars

The oldest Commercial Bank in Buffalo and the largest in the State outside of New York City.

YOUR SOUTHERN BUSINESS

Our familiarity with Southern conditions, and experience gained in handling Eastern business, enables us to handle satisfactorily your financial affairs in this section. Correspondence is invited.

Cumberland Valley National Bank, Nashville, Tenn.

Resources $4,500,000.00.

President, J. T. HOWELL. Cashier, V. J. ALEXANDER.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS—Continued

1916 High	1916 Low	Last Dividend Paid: Date	Per Cent.	Period	Amount Listed	STOCK	First	1917 High	Date	1917 Low	Date	Last	Net Change	Closing Bid	Closing Asked	Year's Sales
77⅞	49½	Sep. 30, '13	1¼	..	157,117,900	N. Y., New Haven & Hart.	52⅝	52⅝	Jan. 2	21½	Sep. 11	32⅝	—17½	32½	33	884,586
34⅝	26	July 24, '16	1	..	58,113,900	N. Y., Ont. & Western	29¼	29¼	Jan. 2	17	Nov. 3	21⅛	— 7⅞	21⅛	21½	77,040
31½	20	Jan. 1, '14	½	..	16,000,000	Norfolk Southern	28½	28½	Jan. 12	20	Dec. 13	20	— 9	20	23	400
147⅛	114	Dec. 19, '17	1¾	Q	120,437,000	Norfolk & Western	133⅝	138⅝	Jan. 24	92⅝	Dec. 20	104⅝	—29⅝	104	105	273,034
89¼	84¾	Nov. 19, '17	1	Q	23,000,000	Norfolk & Western pf.	[illegible]	89⅛	Feb. 3	71	Dec. 28	71	—15	72	85	3,244
75⅞	65½	Jan. 2, '18	1¼	Q	29,779,700	North American	70¼	72⅝	Mar. 21	39	Dec. 27	41⅝	—28⅝	43	46	22,529
..	..	July 15, '17	$2	SA	27,079,550	Northern Central ($50)	76	76	Sep. 18	76	Sep. 18	76	..	..	..	8
118⅞	108	Nov. 1, '17	1¾	Q	247,998,400	Northern Pacific	110	110¼	Jan. 3	75	Dec. 20	86⅞	—23⅞	86	86½	509,181
156	105	Oct. 15, '17	2	Q	12,510,500	Nova Scotia Steel & Coal	125	125	Jan. 2	50	Dec. 20	68	—47	68	90	40,128
124¼	75	Dec. 1, '17	$1.25	Q	34,903,600	OHIO CITIES GAS ($25)	100	143⅞	Apr. 19	31½	Oct. 10	37⅝	—66⅝	37½	38	1,793,040
..	..	......	..	..	......	Ohio Cities Gas rights	3¼	3¼	Jan. 20	3¼	Jan. 20	3¼	..	..	..	100
..	..	Oct. 15, '17	62½c	Q	19,813,000	Ohio Fuel Supply ($25)	[illegible]	54	Feb. 19	42½	Nov. 7	42½	..	41	46	53,940
11⅞	5¾	Dec. 30, '02	30c	..	15,000,000	Ontario Silver Mining	[illegible]	7⅞	Sep. 21	3⅞	Nov. 8	5	— 1	5	5½	138,025
105	83	Jan. 1, '18	†$1.25	Q	10,530,000	Owens Bottle Mach. ($25)	100	106	Jan. 29	51½	Dec. 17	52⅝	—48⅝	55	57	54,345
117	116	Jan. 1, '18	1¾	Q	7,257,400	Owens Bottle Machine pf.	117	118½	Feb. 17	108	Dec. 20	108	— 9	106	120	1,200
31	11¾	Dec. 26, '17	†$3	..	1,150,000	PACIFIC MAIL ($5)	[illegible]	30½	June 27	18	Feb. 3	24	+ 3⅛	23	25⅛	167,630
99½	90	Dec. 1, '17	1¾	Q	1,700,000	Pacific Mail pf.	100	101	June 27	97	May 17	101	+ 4⅝	90	110	600
44	32¾	......	..	..	18,000,900	Pacific Telephone & Tel.	[illegible]	34½	Jan. 25	17	Dec. 12	17	—15	18½	20	13,117
98	93½	Oct. 15, '17	1½	Q	32,000,000	Pac. Telephone & Tel. pf.	96	98¼	Feb. 1	94	May 29	94	— 3½	..	96	609
101½	96¾	Jan. 1, '18	1¾	..	10,500,000	Pan-Am. Petrol. & Tr. pf.	[illegible]	98¼	Jan. 16	87	Nov. 8	87	—10	..	98	14,704
60	55⅛	Nov. 30, '17	1½	Q	499,265,700	Pennsylvania R. R. ($50)	[illegible]	57⅜	Jan. 25	40½	Dec. 19	47	— 9⅜	47	47¼	894,920
118	100½	Aug. 25, '17	1	..	38,495,500	People's Gas, Chicago	106	106¼	Jan. 18	35	Dec. 20	38	—67	38	40	182,920
17⅞	8	......	..	..	10,000,000	Peoria & Eastern	12	12	Jan. 24	4½	Oct. 31	6¼	— 7⅛	6	7	4,849
38⅞	36¾	......	..	..	16,241,200	Pere Marquette	36	36⅞	Jan. 2	12	Dec. 18	13	—23⅞	13	14	117,745
73½	72	Nov. 1, '17	1 2-3	..	11,169,800	Pere Marquette pr. pf.	71	73⅞	Jan. 17	45	Nov. 15	57	—15½	54	57	18,750
..	..	......	..	..	1,027,700	Pere Marquette pf.	57	57	Jan. 8	37	Oct. 4	37½	..	..	37	1,400
55	43¾	......	..	..	6,912,800	Pettibone-Mulliken	[illegible]	35	Dec. 31	20	Mar. 26	35	— 8⅜	32⅞	48	825
..	..	Jan. 1, '18	1¾	Q	1,616,000	Pettibone-Mulliken 1st pf.	[illegible]	90	Dec. 8	91½	Sep. 29	99	+ 9	95	100	700
48	38	Oct. 31, '17	87½c	Q	42,943,000	Philadelphia Co. ($50)	[illegible]	42	Jan. 4	24½	Dec. 12	26⅞	—15⅝	26	27	95,405
..	..	Nov. 1, '17	$1.25	Q	221,529	Pierce-Arrow Motor (shs.)	41½	41⅜	June 28	25	Dec. 21	30⅜	..	30	30	10,620
..	..	Jan. 1, '18	2	Q	8,121,600	Pierce-Arrow Motor pf.	98	98½	Aug. 8	88	Nov. 5	90	..	90	92	8,444
88	78	......	..	..	......	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	[illegible]	82	Jan. 26	74	Feb. 21	74	—12	..	..	1,150
98¾	88	......	..	..	......	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	[illegible]	80	Jan. 31	87	Feb. 2	87	— 8	..	..	280
88	78	Aug. 30, '17	2½	..	84,434,500	Pitts., Cin., C. & St. L. new	82	82	Jan. 26	50	Dec. 12	63	..	60	65	8,765
..	..	......	..	..	23,870,200	Pitts. Coal of Pa.	48	54¼	Sep. 26	37½	Dec. 20	45	..	44⅝	45	101,890
..	..	Oct. 25, '17	1½	Q	33,304,300	Pitts. Coal of Pa. pf.	87½	90	Aug. 16	74	Dec. 12	80	..	80	80⅝	18,190
50	22⅞	......	..	..	......	Pitts. Coal of N. J.	44	44	Jan. 2	44	Jan. 2	44	— ½	..	..	100
58¾	25¼	......	..	..	......	Pitts. Coal of N. J. tr. rects.	39	58⅞	Aug. 6	35	Feb. 1	44⅞	+ 5⅞	..	..	1,106,825
115	100	......	..	..	......	Pitts. Coal of N. J. pf.	110	110	Jan. 18	110	Jan. 18	110	— 3	..	..	100
115¼	100¾	......	..	..	......	Pitts. Coal of N.J.pf.tr.rects.	[illegible]	122	July 1[illegible]	107⅛	Jan. 15	121	+13	..	..	30,250
159	156	Jan. 8, '18	1¾	Q	19,714,285	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chi.	160	160⅝	Jan.	154	Apr. 24	160	+ 3⅝	117⅞	150½	400
106	93½	Dec. 1, '17	1¾	Q	10,500,000	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	102	102	Jan.	87	Dec. 4	89⅝	—12⅝	90	94	12,550
..	..	......	..	..	29,206,200	Pitts. & West Va.	[illegible]	35⅞	June	18⅞	Dec. 20	24⅜	..	24¼	24⅞	447,034
..	..	Dec. 1, '17	1½	Q	8,762,100	Pitts. & West. Va. pf.	[illegible]	68	June 1.	53⅝	Apr. 17	62⅜	..	60	62⅜	87,449
..	..	Jan. 1, '18	50c	Q	1,211,229	Pond Cr. Coal tem.cfs.($10)	26¼	26⅞	Aug. 9	17	Nov. 22	17⅞	..	17	18½	9,400
38¼	42½	Dec. 5, '17	1¾	Q	12,500,000	Pressed Steel Car Co.	74	83⅝	Jan. 26	49	Dec. 29	58⅞	—15⅝	58	59⅞	197,850
108	98½	Nov. 26, '17	1¾	Q	12,500,000	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	[illegible]	107	Jan. 31	90	Nov. 5	95	—10	94	96	6,782
137	115	Dec. 31, '17	2	Q	29,969,000	Public Service Corp., N. J.	130	131	Jan. 6	97	Dec. 26	101	—29¾	98	100	7,277
177	159⅞	Nov. 15, '17	2	Q	120,000,000	Pullman Co.	[illegible]	167½	Jan. 26	106¼	Dec. 20	113⅜	—49¼	113⅜	115	108,825
6¾	2	......	..	..	......	QUICKSILVER	[illegible]	3	Feb. 14	⅛	Nov. 21	1	— 1	..	..	24,200
8¾	3½	May 8, '01	½	..	......	Quicksilver pf.	[illegible]	4½	Feb. 10	¼	Nov. 23	⅞	— 3⅞	..	..	21,100
61¾	32	Dec. 29, '17	1¾	Q	13,500,000	RAILWAY ST. SPR. CO.	[illegible]	58	June 11	36⅝	Nov. 5	47½	— 2	47⅝	48	151,510
103¼	95¼	Dec. 20, '17	1¾	Q	13,500,000	Railway St. Spr. Co. pf.	100	101	Jan. 22	88⅝	Dec. 20	95	— 4	90	98	7,110
*75	*75	Jan. 1, '18	2	SA	8,000,000	R. R. Secs., Ill. C. st. cfs.	*75	*75	Jan. 17	*60	Nov. 15	*60	—15	..	..	280
37	20	Dec. 31, '17	$1	Q	15,771,790	Ray Con. Copper ($10)	[illegible]	32⅝	Apr. 3	19⅝	Nov. 7	23⅛	— 2⅜	23	23¼	1,187,610
115½	75⅝	Nov. 8, '17	$1	Q	70,000,000	Reading ($50)	102⅝	104¼	Jan. 3	60⅞	Nov. 5	72⅝	—29⅝	72⅜	72½	3,655,715
46	41⅜	Dec. 13, '17	50c	Q	28,000,000	Reading 1st pf. ($50)	44	45	Jan. 29	34	Nov. 8	35	— 9⅛	35	40	7,261
52	41⅝	Oct. 11, '17	50c	Q	42,000,000	Reading 2d pf. ($50)	44	45½	Jan. 16	33⅞	Dec. 20	34¼	— 9⅛	37	41	13,885
93	42	Nov. 1, '17	1½	Q	27,352,000	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	[illegible]	94½	June 7	60	Feb. 1	79⅝	+ 1⅝	79	79¼	2,804,320
117	101	Jan. 2, '17	1¾	Q	25,000,000	Republic Iron & St. Co. pf.	[illegible]	105⅞	May 25	89	Dec. 20	92½	—11⅛	92⅞	94	40,535
..	..	July 20, '17	$3.15	..	......	Roy. Dutch Co., t. co. cfs.	[illegible]	73⅛	Nov. 20	50	May 9	71⅞	..	71	72	214,200
35½	27	Apr. 16, '17	2	..	9,057,000	Rutland R. R. pf.	[illegible]	35	Jan. 26	18	Dec. 13	18	—16⅞	..	..	555
30½	15⅛	......	..	..	46,432,000	ST. LOUIS-SAN FRAN.	[illegible]	26⅞	Jan. 2	12	Dec. 17	13⅞	—12⅞	12	13½	167,307
50¼	35½	......	..	..	7,500,000	St. Louis-San Fran. pf.	[illegible]	42	Jan. 9	24	Oct. 23	29⅝	—20⅝	28	29	9,115
..	..	......	..	..	9,045,000	St. L.-S. F., C.& E.I.Eq.cs.	[illegible]	13	Jan. 19	10	May 2	10	..	..	..	200,200
32½	16	......	..	..	16,356,200	St. Louis Southwestern	[illegible]	32	July 30	22	Dec. 12	25	— 7⅜	25	28	14,300
57	37½	Apr. 15, '14	½	..	19,893,700	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	[illegible]	53	Jan. 4	34	Dec. 10	40	—17	40	42	6,800
119⅞	45¼	Dec. 15, '17	1½	Q	6,383,200	Savage Arms	[illegible]	108	June 18	53	Dec. 31	55	..	53	60	45,260
87⅞	63⅞	Apr. 19, '17	1¾	..	6,000,000	Saxon Motor	[illegible]	68	June 4	4⅞	Nov. 7	7	—36⅞	7	7⅝	60,650
19¼	14	......	..	..	23,989,000	Seaboard Air Line	[illegible]	18	Jan. 3	7⅛	Dec. 31	7⅝	—10	7¼	7½	78,200
42⅞	34⅞	Aug. 15, '14	1	..	12,989,400	Seaboard Air Line pf.	[illegible]	39½	Jan. 3	16⅞	Dec. 20	18⅞	—20	18⅞	18⅞	57,110
238	168¾	Nov. 15, '17	2	Q	60,000,000	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	[illegible]	238⅞	Jan. 22	123⅞	Dec. 20	144	—80⅞	144	144⅞	131,488
127⅞	125	Jan. 1, '18	1¾	Q	8,000,000	Sears, Roebuck & Co. pf.	127	127⅞	Jan. 15	115	Dec. 3	116	—11	115	122	4,415
40¾	22	Oct. 20, '17	†$1.25	Q	8,500,000	Shattuck Ariz. Cop. ($10)	[illegible]	29⅝	Mar. 9	15	Dec. 20	16½	— 9⅝	16⅝	16⅝	130,535
..	..	Nov. 21, '17	$1.25	Q	1,000,000	Sinclair Oil & Ref. (sim.)	[illegible]	59⅞	Mar. 20	25½	Dec. 20	28⅞	..	28	28⅝	741,375
93¼	37	Feb. 1, '17	1½	..	10,000,000	Sloss-Sheffield St. & Iron	[illegible]	74⅝	Mar. 30	33½	Nov. 7	40	—22	38	40	248,750
103½	91½	Jan. 2, '18	1¾	Q	6,700,000	Sloss-Sheffield St. & I. pf.	[illegible]	99	Feb. 5	88⅞	Sep. 25	88⅝	—11⅛	..	..	4,025
240	146	Dec. 31, '18	5	Q	4,500,000	South Porto Rico Sugar	[illegible]	209	May 31	135	Dec. 11	135	—38	135	175	8,903
120	106	Dec. 31, '18	2	Q	3,981,500	South Porto Rico Sugar pf.	[illegible]	114½	Feb. 2	100	Dec. 21	100	—15	95	102	782
104⅝	94⅞	Jan. 2, '18	1½	Q	272,823,400	Southern Pacific	[illegible]	98⅞	Mar. 24	75⅝	Dec. 20	83⅛	—13⅛	83⅝	84¼	822,423
122	115⅞	......	..	..	1,142,200	Southern Pacific tr. cfs.	[illegible]	119⅞	Apr. 7	111	Nov. 2	111	—11	..	..	792
36	18	......	..	..	86,329,600	Southern Railway	[illegible]	33⅞	Jan. 3	21½	Dec. 12	24⅛	— 7⅛	24	24⅛	1,597,600
73½	56	Oct. 15, '14	2	..	59,226,300	Southern Railway pf.	[illegible]	70⅛	Jan. 30	51⅛	May 15	58⅛	—10⅛	58	59½	146,783
107½	86	Nov. 30, '17	†2	Q	4,817,900	Standard Milling	[illegible]	100⅞	Jan. 25	77½	Dec. 14	78⅜	—19⅜	79	84	2,541
94	85	Nov. 30, '17	1½	Q	6,488,000	Standard Milling pf.	[illegible]	90⅜	Jan. 25	78	Dec. 20	78	—12⅛	78	83	1,612
..	..	Nov. 15, '17	1½	Q	10,000,000	Stewart Warner Speedom.	[illegible]	100⅝	Jan. 17	43	Dec. 14	43	..	..	..	200
167	100½	Dec. 1, '17	1	Q	30,000,000	Studebaker Co.	[illegible]	110⅛	Jan. 17	33⅝	Nov. 8	49½	—54⅛	49⅜	49⅝	2,620,065
114	108¾	Dec. 1, '17	1¾	Q	10,965,000	Studebaker Co. pf.	[illegible]	108⅞	Jan. 16	85	Nov. 22	91	—19	91	96	9,525
79½	48½	Jan. 2, '18	$1.25	Q	75,000	Stutz Motor (shares)	[illegible]	53⅞	Jan. 26	35⅞	Nov. 14	38	—10⅛	36	38⅜	24,350
..	..	......	..	..	4,775,000	Superior Steel	[illegible]	51⅞	June 27	33⅞	Nov. 5	38⅞	..	38⅞	39	143,760
..	..	Nov. 15, '17	2	Q	2,182,500	Superior Steel 1st pf.	[illegible]	102½	July 5	96	Dec. 10	96	..	93	98½	4,000
19½	15⅜	......	..	..	......	TENN. C. & C. temp. cfs.	[illegible]	19½	Dec. 20	11	Dec. 20	12⅞	— 3⅞	12⅞	13	273,426
241½	177¼	Dec. 3, '17	2½	Q	55,499,300	Texas Co.	[illegible]	243	Jan. 10	114⅜	Dec. 20	139	—97	139	140	961,296
33¼	23⅝	......	..	..	......	Texas Co. rights	[illegible]	33⅞	Jan. 3	31⅞	Jan. 2	33	..	..	..	13,240
..	..	......	..	..	......	Texas Co. sub.rcts., part pd.	222½	222½	Mar. 7	222½	Mar. 7	222½	..	..	..	180
..	..	......	..	..	......	Texas Co. sub.rcts., full pd.	[illegible]	238	Jan. 9	218	Feb. 16	231⅛	..	..	..	3,250
..	..	......	..	..	......	Texas Co. rights	[illegible]	23	July 5	19⅞	Aug. 14	19⅞	..	..	..	93,240
..	..	......	..	..	......	Texas Co. sub. rs., full pd.	150	150	Oct. 5	130⅝	Nov. 13	132⅞	..	..	..	2,100
21¾	6½	......	..	..	38,760,000	Texas Pacific	[illegible]	19⅞	Jan. 4	11⅞	Nov. 7	16⅞	— 2⅛	16¼	17	54,950
158	120	......	..	..	2,964,800	Texas Pacific Land Trust	158	167½	Jan. 23	131	Oct. 26	131	—27	125	168	1,975
68½	48⅜	Oct. 1, '16	1	..	10,575,000	Third Avenue	48⅜	48⅜	Jan. 2	14	Dec. 19	17	—32⅛	16	17	95,210
..	..	Dec. 29, '17	†5	Q	31,900,000	Tide Water Oil	[illegible]	200⅜	Aug. 30	165	Dec. 14	165	..	160	170	3,470
60¼	45½	Nov. 15, '17	1½	..	16,000,030	Tobacco Products	57	80⅞	Aug. 21	42½	Dec. 13	49⅞	— 7⅛	49⅜	49⅝	1,651,450
109½	90	Jan. 2, '18	1¾	Q	7,350,000	Tobacco Products pf.	[illegible]	105	Mar. 12	86	Dec. 17	89	—11	83	89	16,935
12	5	......	..	..	8,201,900	Tol., St. L. & W. cfs. of dep.	7	10¼	Jan. 24	4	Apr. 27	7½	— 3⅛	4	8	12,610
24½	10	Oct. 16, '11	1	..	1,410,500	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	[illegible]	18⅜	Jan. 4	12	June 11	12	— 6	6	14	610
19½	8	......	..	..	8,589,500	T., St. L.& W.pf.cfs. of dep.	[illegible]	15	Feb. 27	8	July 2	12	— 7⅛	9	14	2,400
..	..	Oct. 20, '17	$1.25	Q	100,000	Transue & Wms. Steel (sh.)	[illegible]	48½	June 6	37	Nov. 9	40	..	39⅜	40	46,275
99	94	Jan. 2, '18	1½	Q	22,000,000	Twin City Rapid Transit	[illegible]	95	Jan. 29	62	Dec. 17	64⅞	—30⅛	60	65	9,495
125	125	Jan. 2, '18	1¾	Q	8,000,000	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	[illegible]	125	Jan. 13	100	Dec. 14	100	—25	..	125	200
110	86	Jan. 1, '18	†6½	Q	8,600,000	UNDERW'D TYPEW'R	[illegible]	100½	Mar. 12	83	Dec. 14	83⅞	—21	96	108	16,905
120	110	Jan. 1, '18	1¾	Q	3,900,000	Underwood Typew'r pf.	[illegible]	120	Mar. 14	112⅞	Nov. 19	113⅞	— 6⅞	108⅜	113⅞	3,125
18½	4½	......	..	..	1,345,500	Union Bag & Paper	[illegible]	14	Jan. 22	8⅛	Dec. 21	8⅛	— 3⅛	8⅛	10⅛	13,610
129	87½	Dec. 15, '17	†1½	Q	9,775,300	Union Bag & Paper new	[illegible]	112	Jan. 23	59⅜	Dec. 24	62	—33⅛	63	67⅛	35,795
153⅞	129⅞	Jan. 2, '18	†2½	Q	222,291,600	Union Pacific	[illegible]	149⅞	Jan. 2	101⅞	Dec. 20	115	—32⅛	114⅞	115¼	1,908,001
84½	80	Oct. 1, '17	2	SA	99,543,500	Union Pacific pf.	[illegible]	85¼	Jan. 31	69⅞	Dec. 31	69⅞	—15⅛	69	69⅞	45,393
..	..	Oct. 20, '17	$1	Q	500,000	Unit. Alloy S. tem.cfs.(sh.)	[illegible]	49⅞	June 2	34½	Dec. 20	36	..	35⅞	36	186,950
64	42	......	..	..	......	§United Cigar Mfrs.	[illegible]	47	Jan. 22	42½	Feb. 3	44	..	..	..	1,900
111	106⅜	......	..	..	......	§United Cigar Mfrs. pf.	[illegible]	110	Jan. 8	100	Feb. 13	100	— 8	..	..	950
105⅞	90	Nov. 15, '17	1¾	Q	18,104,000	United Cigar Stores	[illegible]	127⅞	Aug. 14	81½	Nov. 5	91⅞	— 7⅛	90⅞	91¼	1,073,870
120	115	Dec. 15, '17	1¾	Q	4,526,660	United Cigar Stores pf.	[illegible]	120⅞	Mar. 14	98⅞	Dec. 11	101⅞	—18	101⅞	103	3,273
80	72	Jan. 2, '18	1¼	Q	19,989,000	United Drug	[illegible]	80	Feb. 23	64	Nov. 7	67	— 5	68	70	20,315
53½	52½	Nov. 1, '17	⅞	Q	7,500,000	United Drug 1st pf. ($50)	[illegible]	54	Jan. 23	48	Dec. 27	48	— 5½	47	48	4,570
95¼	91	Dec. 1, '17	1½	Q	9,104,500	United Drug 2d pf.	[illegible]	91	Jan. 9	74	Dec. 15	75	—16	75	80	4,400
..	..	Dec. 31, '17	1½	Q	9,899,300	United Dyewood	[illegible]	68⅞	July 14	59	Nov. 8	61	..	..	..	4,229
..	..	Jan. 2, '18	1¾	Q	2,843,500	United Dyewood pf.	[illegible]	94	July 30	96	Sep. 27	94	..	..	..	2,657
169⅞	136¼	Oct. 15, '17	2	Q	48,792,400	United Fruit Co.	[illegible]	154⅞	Jan. 22	105	Dec. 20	119⅞	—29⅞	118	119½	136,106
..	..	Dec. 15, '17	½	..	8,144,600	United Paperboard	[illegible]	33⅞	May 29	15⅞	Nov. 7	16	..	14	18	8,100
21¾	7⅞	......	..	..	20,400,000	United Rways Inv. Co.	[illegible]	11⅞	Jan. 2	4⅞	Dec. 13	5⅞	— 5	5⅞	6	40,987
39⅞	17	Jan. 10, '07	1	..	15,000,000	United R'ways Inv. Co. pf.	[illegible]	23⅞	Jan. 2	11⅞	Dec. 19	13⅞	— 7⅛	13⅞	14	24,725
28½	15¼	Dec. 1, '07	1	..	12,100,300	U. S. C. I. Pipe & Fy. Co.	[illegible]	24½	June 28	10	Nov. 5	11⅞	— 9⅞	11⅞	12	90,614
67½	48¾	Dec. 15, '17	1¼	Q	12,106,300	U. S. C. I. Pipe & Fy. pf.	[illegible]	63	Jan. 29	42	Dec. 26	43	—17	43	44	9,300
49⅞	22½	Nov. 29, '16	$8	Sp.	10,000,000	United States Express	[illegible]	21⅞	Jan. 12	16	Nov. 9	16⅞	— 6⅞	16	18	2,900
170½	94⅛	Dec. 1, '17	16	..	12,000,000	U. S. Industrial Alcohol	[illegible]	171½	June 13	98⅛	Nov. 15	116⅞	+ 5⅞	116	117	3,408,640
114	101½	Oct. 15, '17	1¾	Q	6,000,000	U. S. Indus. Alcohol pf.	[illegible]	106	June 14	88	Nov. 9	89⅞	—15⅛	88	95	6,085
49	22	Feb. 1, '15	1	..	16,162,500	U. S. Realty & Improv.	[illegible]	22⅞	Jan. 4	10	Jan. 13	10	—15	9	11	16,510
70⅞	47⅞	July 31, '15	1½	..	36,000,000	U. S. Rubber Co.	[illegible]	67	Aug. 14	45	Dec. 12	52⅞	— 8⅞	52½	53⅞	378,053
115⅞	106⅞	Oct. 31, '17	2	Q	61,725,800	U. S. Rubber Co. 1st pf.	[illegible]	114⅞	Jan. 3	91	Dec. 20	95	—17⅞	97	97½	39,397
81⅞	57	Oct. 15, '17	$1.25	Q	17,555,750	U. S. Smelt., R. & M. ($50)	[illegible]	67⅞	Jan. 4	40	Dec. 20	45	—19⅞	43⅞	45½	202,975
53½	50	Oct. 15, '17	87½c	Q	24,317,500	U. S. S., R. & M. pf. ($50)	[illegible]	52⅞	Jan. 3	43⅞	Dec. 20	45	— 7	44	45	10,977
129⅞	79⅞	Dec. 29, '17	†4¼	Q	508,495,200	U. S. Steel Corporation	[illegible]	136⅝	May 31	79⅞	Dec. 20	90⅞	—15⅞	90⅞	91	43,965,840
123	115	Nov. 28, '17	1¾	Q	360,314,100	U. S. Steel Corporation pf.	[illegible]	121⅞	Jan. 19	102⅞	Dec. 20	108	—11⅞	107⅞	108	319,119
130	74⅞	Dec. 31, '17	$3.50	Q	16,244,900	Utah Copper ($10)	[illegible]	118⅞	May 25	70⅞	Dec. 17	81⅞	—20	81⅞	81⅞	9,739,735
27⅞	16½	......	..	..	15,707,500	Utah Securities Corp.	[illegible]	24⅞	Jan. 22	9⅞	Dec. 20	11⅞	—11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	60,400
51	36	Nov. 1, '17	75c	Q	27,984,400	VIRGINIA-CAR. CHEM.	[illegible]	46	May 31	26	Nov. 8	34⅞	— 8⅞	34⅞	34½	110,870
114½	108	Oct. 15, '17	2	Q	20,012,200	Virginia-Car. Chem. pf.	[illegible]	112⅞	Jan. 26	97	Dec. 24	97	—14⅞	97	102	8,469
72⅞	41	......	..	..	9,073,600	Virginia Iron, C. & Coke	[illegible]	77	Mar. 30	46	Feb. 3	50	..	50	55	69,196
10⅞	7	......	..	..	2,000,000	Vulcan Detinning	[illegible]	10⅞	May 17	6	Apr. 14	7	— 3⅞	..	..	1,520
26½	20⅞	Nov. 30, '13	20	..	1,500,000	Vulcan Detinning pf.	[illegible]	24⅞	May 18	20	May 17	23⅞	..	..	..	910
17	13⅞	......	..	..	43,551,500	WABASH	[illegible]	15⅞	Jan. 2	7	Nov. 8	9	— 6⅞	8⅞	9⅞	137,401
60½	41½	Oct. 31, '17	1	Q	46,200,000	Wabash pf. A	[illegible]	58	Jan. 7	36⅞	Dec. 14	44⅞	—12⅞	44	44½	426,650
32⅞	25	......	..	..	48,723,800	Wabash pf. B	[illegible]	30⅞	Jan. 2	18	Dec. 20	22	— 8	22	22⅞	210,703
144⅞	123½	Oct. 20, '17	1½	Q	23,967,300	Wells Fargo Express	[illegible]	144	Jan. 4	70⅞	Dec. 19	79	—60	75	78	18,525
34½	24½	......	..	..	......	Western Maryland	[illegible]	28⅞	Jan. 2	21	Mar. 26	21	..	..	..	72,300
53	40	......	..	..	......	Western Maryland pf.	[illegible]	42	Jan. 11	39⅞	Mar. 3	41	..	..	..	3,400
34½	24½	......	..	..	45,325,900	Western Maryland (new)	[illegible]	23	Apr. 3	12	Dec. 18	14⅞	..	14	14⅞	191,210
..	..	......	..	..	9,338,700	Western Maryland 2d pf.	[illegible]	48	July 25	35⅞	Dec. 20	26	..	24	30	11,900
..	..	......	..	..	43,728,800	Western Pacific Ry.	[illegible]	18½	May 26	10⅞	Dec. 22	14	..	13⅞	14	27,916
..	..	......	..	..	25,064,200	Western Pacific Ry. pf.	[illegible]	52	Dec. 31	35⅞	Dec. 20	52	..	48	50	11,308
105½	87	Oct. 15, '17	1¼	Q	99,817,100	Western Union Telegraph	[illegible]	99⅞	Jan. 19	76	Dec. 20	85	—11⅞	85	87	115,841
143	139	Oct. 20, '17	$1.75	Q	29,010,000	Westing. Air Brake ($50)	[illegible]	113⅞	Aug. 31	111	Aug. 31	111	—32	90	105	350
71⅞	51¼	Oct. 31, '17	87½c	Q	70,813,950	Westing. E. & M. ($50)	[illegible]	56	May 31	33⅞	Dec. 17	40⅞	—15⅞	40⅞	40⅞	1,861,130
..	..	......	..	..	......	Westinghouse E. & M. rts.	[illegible]	1	Jan. 4	⅛	Feb. 21	⅛	..	..	..	45,320
79	70¼	Oct. 15, '17	87½c	Q	3,998,700	West., E. & M. 1st pf. ($50)	[illegible]	70½	Jan. 4	52⅞	Dec. 24	57⅞	—18⅞	57	62	6,460
118⅞	111	Jan. 2, '18	1¾	Q	4,000,000	Weyman-Bruton pf.	[illegible]	115⅞	Feb. 24	112½	Apr. 13	112½	— 2½	..	..	560
27⅞	21	......	..	..	33,028,300	Wheeling & Lake Erie	[illegible]	22⅞	Jan. 2	7½	Dec. 20	10⅞	—11⅞	10⅞	10⅞	271,832
58⅞	46	......	..	..	10,130,100	Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	[illegible]	50⅞	Jan. 22	16⅞	Nov. 5	22	—27⅞	21⅞	22⅞	70,031
59⅞	45	Dec. 31, '17	$1	Q	10,000,000	White Motor ($50)	[illegible]	52¼	Jan. 18	33⅞	Nov. 2	36⅞	—11⅞	36⅞	37	70,405

Fourth National Bank
ATLANTA

SEND US YOUR COLLECTIONS

Capital - - - - - - - - $ 600,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits $ 1,250,000
Deposits (as of December 15) - - $17,500,000
Total Resources - - - - $21,000,000

Write to Us if You Want Prompt and Pleasing Service

An Appreciation

The officers and directors of northern New England's largest general banking institution wish to acknowledge the many courtesies and painstaking service which this Company has received during the past year from its correspondent banks.

Through its various departments, embracing every activity of a modern trust company, the FIDELITY is in a position to handle efficiently and at a minimum expense a greater number of accounts and transactions than during the year of 1917.

An increased percentage of your Canadian and northern New England business is solicited. Upon request any officer of the Company will be glad to tell you how this bank can be of still greater service to you.

Fidelity Trust Company PORTLAND, MAINE

Whitney-Central Banks
NEW ORLEANS

Capital and Surplus, $4,600,000
Resources over $41,000,000

Invite your business in all lines of banking. The wide scope of this bank's useful service tells of its steady growth.

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Trust and Savings Bank Officers: JOHN E. BOUDEN, JR., President; HARRY T. HOWARD, Vice-President; FRANK B. WILLIAMS, Vice-President; C. H. ELLIS, Vice-President; W. W. BOUDEN, Vice-President; ALBERT BLOOM, Vice-President; E. L. FRANTZ, Vice-President; CHAS. W. FOX, JR., Cashier; JNO. L. COUTURIER, Assistant Cashier and Trust Officer; ROGER DOHERTY, Assistant Cashier.

CONDENSED REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

New England National Bank
KANSAS CITY, MO.

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS NOV. 20, 1917.

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	$13,956,436.35	Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
United States Bonds at par	175,000.00	Surplus Funds	500,000.00
Bank Premises	225,000.00	Undivided Profits	292,366.31
Real Estate	45,429.52	Circulation	175,000.00
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank at Kansas City	45,000.00	Reserved for Taxes	67,000.00
Redemption Fund $8,750.00		Dividends Unpaid	600.00
Bonds Bought for Investment $886,172.94		Bills Payable with Federal Reserve Bank	2,100,000.00
Cash and Sight Exchange 8,886,695.00	9,778,617.94	Deposits	20,180,462.50
	$24,315,479.81		$24,315,479.81

JOHN F. DOWNING, President
PHILIP G. WALTON, Vice Pres. GEORGE G. MOORE, Cashier
FREDERICK T. CHILDS, Vice Pres. PROCTOR M. MASTERS, Ass't Cashier

Established 1872

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Members New York Cotton Exchange
Members New York Coffee Exchange
Members New York Produce Exchange
Members New Orleans Cotton Exchange
Members New Orleans Future Brokers' Ass'n
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Edgar H. Bright C. Morgan Abrams

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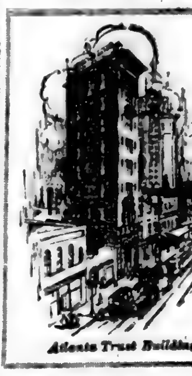
New Orleans, La.



Atlanta Trust Building.

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We own and offer for sale First Mortgage Loans on Southern farms in operation and producing a net income well above the mortgage requirements and the maintenance of the property.

These loans are made direct to the borrower through our Farm Loan Department; the property is inspected and the titles checked by our own experts, assuring the highest grade loans.

Descriptions of mortgages for sale will be sent upon request.

Atlanta Trust Company ATLANTA, GEORGIA

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This bank will be glad to correspond with financial institutions in regard to the prompt, intelligent handling of their business in this section.

Correspondence invited.

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Nashville, Tennessee.

The Oglethorpe Savings & Trust Company

Established 1886

Offers a Safe, Sound, Guaranteed 6% Reinvestment Proposition

Handsome Souvenir Booklet Outlining Plan Sent Upon Request

This institution stands twenty-first on honor roll of trust companies in the United States and is the only bank in the State of Georgia that ever paid 110% dividend in a single year.

THE OGLETHORPE SAVINGS & TRUST COMPANY

SAVANNAH GEORGIA

W. L. SLAYTON & COMPANY, TOLEDO, OHIO

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Specializing in bonds of Southern and Western States netting from 5½% to 6%.

A list of these bonds, the income from which is entirely free from income tax, gladly sent upon request.

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Franklin Fire Ins. Co. of Philadelphia, Pa.
Allegheny Fire Underwriters of Pittsburg, Pa.
Commerce Ins. Co. of Albany, N. Y.
Granite State Fire Ins. Co. of Portsmouth, N. H.
Humboldt Fire Ins. Co. of Pittsburg, Pa.
Caledonian-American Ins. Co. of New York, N. Y.

BROOKLYN BRANCH, 154 MONTAGUE STREET

The Mechanics Insurance Co. of Philadelphia, Pa.
London Assurance Corporation of London, England
Granite State Fire Ins. Co. of Portsmouth, N. H.
Commerce Insurance Co. of Albany, N. Y.
Norwich Union Fire Ins. Society, Ltd. of Norwich, England

The

Greenwich Savings Bank

Sixth Ave., S. E. Cor. 16th St., New York

OFFICERS:

JAMES QUINLAN, President
CHAS. M. DUTCHER, Treasurer
CHAS. L. SEIBERT, Asst. Treas.
F. EUGENE COBB, Asst. Treas.
L. DeG. QUACKENBUSH, Comptroller
WALTER H. LYMAN, Asst. Comptroller
HUBERT E. BROWER, Asst. Treasurer

Due Depositors $73,000,000

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N. B. Small deposits preferred.

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SAVINGS BANKS.

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5 & 7 Park Place, N. Y.

132nd Semi-Annual Dividend

4% PER ANNUM, payable on and after Jan'y 21st, 1918.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st, 1918.

H. F. Hutchinson, Prest. W. H. Rose, Secty.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS—Concluded

1916 High	1916 Low	Last Dividend Paid: Date	Per Cent	Period	Amount Listed	Stock	First	High	Date	Low	Date	Last	Net Change	Closing Bid	Closing Asked	Year's Sales
81¼	34	Nov. 1, '17	75c	Q	41,606,275	Willys-Overland ($25)	[illegible]	38½	Jan. 18	15	Nov. 8	20¼	—14⅛	20⅛	20¼	1,675,287
117	94	Jan. 1, '18	1¾	Q	14,529,300	Willys-Overland pf.	[illegible]	100	Mar. 10	69	Nov. 16	72½	—12½	73	..	29,200
..	..	......	..	..	20,000,000	Wilson & Co.	[illegible]	84¾	Mar. 20	42	Nov. 8	45	..	45	47	4,059
..	..	Jan. 2, '18	1¾	Q	10,673,400	Wilson & Co. pf.	[illegible]	107	Mar. 23	96	Nov. 15	96	..	90	99	1,152
56½	33	......	..	..	16,147,900	Wisconsin Central	[illegible]	54¼	Jan. 2	33	Dec. 12	39	—13¾	38	40	74,050
141¾	118	Dec. 1, '17	2	Q	50,000,000	Woolworth (F. W.) Co.	[illegible]	151	Jan. 8	99⅞	Dec. 12	112⅜	—25⅝	112½	113½	62,395
126	123	Jan. 2, '18	1¾	Q	12,500,000	Woolworth (F. W.) Co. pf.	[illegible]	126½	Jan. 17	113	Dec. 18	114¼	—10⅛	113	115	7,275
36⅝	25	......	..	..	9,800,830	Worthington Pump	[illegible]	37⅝	June 16	23½	Feb. 9	35⅞	..	35½	36	31,204
100	95	Jan. 2, '18	1¾	Q	4,386,900	Worthington Pump pf. A	[illegible]	97	June 18	88	Nov. 27	88	..	83	88	1,825
66½	52¾	Jan. 2, '18	1½	Q	7,726,500	Worthington Pump pf. B	[illegible]	63	June 18	50	May 9	59½	..	59¼	62	15,500

The rates of dividends referred to under note indicated by ‡ include extra or special dividends as follows:

	Amount.	Kind of Dividend.
Albany & Susquehanna (Paid Jan. 5, 1918.)	3½%	Extra
Allis-Chalmers	⅝%	Back
American Brake Shoe & Foundry	1 %	Extra
American Car & Foundry common	1 %	Extra
Burns Brothers	1 %	Stock
Bush Terminal	2½%	Scrip
Central Leather	2 %	Extra
Central of New Jersey (Paid Dec. 31, 1917.)	2 %	Extra
Cerro de Pasco	50c.	Extra
Chandler Motor	1 %	Extra
Consolidation Coal	5 %	Stock
Corn Products Refining pf.	4½%	Back
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western (Paid Dec. 22, 1917.)	5 %	Extra
Illinois Central	1 %	Extra
International Salt	4 %	Special
Julius Kayser & Co.	1 %	Extra
Kennecott Copper	50c.	Extra
Lackawanna Steel	3½%	Extra
Morris & Essex	37½c.	Extra
Owens Bottle Machine Co.	50c.	Extra
Pacific Mail S. S.	$2.50	Extra
Shattuck Arizona Mining	75c.	Extra
Standard Milling	1 %	Stock
Tide Water Oil	3 %	Extra
Underwood Typewriter	5 %	Extra
Union Pacific	½%	Stock
United States Steel common	3 %	Extra

‡Including the amount of New York Central Railroad stock listed. §Name changed to Savage Arms Company. ¶Name changed to General Cigar Company.

The following are the last sales of stocks not dealt in during 1917: Booth Fisheries, 45; Booth Fisheries 1st pf., 80; Cripple Creek Central pf., *34; Dayton Power & Light pf., 97; Detroit & Mackinac, *70; Duluth & Superior Traction, *30; Du Pont Powder pf., 104½; Eastman Kodak, *605; Erie & Pittsburgh, ($50,) 62½; G. W. Helme pf., 117; Hocking Valley, 112; Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, pf., 75½; Keokuk & Des Moines pf., 29; Minn., St. Paul & S. S. M. leased line, 75⅛; Mobile & Birmingham pf., 81¼; Moline Plow 1st pf., 98; Montgomery Ward pf., 112; National Surety, *268¼; New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf., 80; Northwestern Telegraph, ($50,) 51; Old Dominion, ($25,) 70½; Pabst Brewing pf., 92¼; Pacific Coast, 65; Pacific Coast 2d pf., 72; Rensselaer & Saratoga, *174½; Virginia Railway & Power, 47⅞; Weyman-Bruton, 281.

STOCK EXCHANGE BOND DEALINGS—1917

1916 High	1916 Low	Bonds	1917 High	1917 Low	Last	Net Change	Sales
..	82	ADAMS EXPRESS 4s, 1948	84½	64½	64½	—20½	$175,000
99⅝	98½	Ala. Great Southern 5s, '43	98½	98½	98½	— 1⅛	5,000
117	85	Alaska Gold M. conv. deb. 6s, '25	85	14	20	—65	153,000
105	84¾	do conv. deb. 6s, Ser. B, 1926	84¾	14	18	—66⅞	127,000
89⅝	85¼	Albany & Susq. cons. gtd. 3½s, '46	89⅝	69½	69½	—18¾	188,000
97¾	96¾	Allegheny Valley gen. gtd. 4s, 1942	97⅝	89⅛	89⅛	— 7⅞	15,000
107⅞	106⅛	Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g. 4s, '28	107½	99⅝	99⅝	— 7	11,000
104⅝	101⅛	Am. Ag. Chemical 1st cv. 5s, 1928	103⅞	90	91¼	—11¼	330,000
108½	96⅞	do conv. deb. 5s, 1924	105	92	92¼	—11⅛	1,207,000
97⅝	95	Am. Cotton Oil 20-year deb. 5s, 1931	97⅞	82	88	— 9	454,000
103⅞	103⅛	Am. Dock & Imp. Co. gtd. 5s, '21	104⅝	96½	96¼	— 6⅞	38,000
105	103⅝	Am. H. & L. 1st sink. fd. g. 6s, 1919	104⅛	97	97	— 7	259,000
..	..	Am. Smelt. & Ref. 1st 5s, 1947	92⅝	84	86⅞	..	2,113,500
..	..	Am. S. S. of W. Va. 1st 5s, 1920	102	102	102	..	10,000
99¼	97¾	Am. Thread Co. 1st 4s, 1919	99¼	95	95	— 3¼	231,000
120	117⅞	Am. Tobacco Co. 40-yr. g. 6s, 1944	119½	119	119	+ 1½	43,000
87	82½	do g. 4s, 1951	85	83⅛	83⅜	+ ⅜	16,000
93⅞	89½	Am. Tel. & Tel. col. trust 4s, 1929	92⅞	80½	83	— 8¼	2,335,000
..	..	do col. trust 5s, 1946	101⅞	89	90	..	16,421,500
108	98	do cv. g. 4s, 1936	101	86	86	—12½	197,000
113⅞	103¼	do 20-yr. cv. 4½s, due 1933	108⅜	88	89⅞	—18⅝	1,025,500
94	85½	Am. Writing Paper 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	92	77	79	— 7⅛	2,249,000
74¼	63	Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	73½	51	57	—17¼	175,000
95	93	Armour & Co. 1st mtg. 30-yr. 4½s, '39	94⅝	81	83⅝	—11⅝	2,645,000
95½	92½	A. T. & S. F. Ry. gen. g. 4s, 1995	97	80½	83¼	—11½	5,135,500
94½	91½	do registered	93	83	83	—11½	10,000
88½	83¼	do adj. g. 4s, 1995	88¼	72	73¼	—11⅝	134,000
88½	83½	do do stamped	88	72½	74⅛	—11⅝	768,000
108½	100⅞	do 50-year cv. g. 4s, 1955	106½	80	86⅞	—18	642,000
108⅞	101⅝	do 4% cv. bds., is. of 1910, due '60	107	79	86⅞	—16⅛	1,393,000
97⅞	95⅝	do E. Okla. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1928	99	91	91⅛	— 5⅞	51,000
88⅞	84	do Rocky Mt. 1st 4s, 1965	86	78	78	— 7⅛	13,000
92⅛	89	do Trans. S. L. 1st 4s, 1958	93⅞	80½	80⅞	—11⅞	128,000
99	96⅞	do Cala., Ariz. 1st and ref. mtg. 4½s, Ser. A, 1962	100	91	93¼	— 4½	166,000
87½	82	Atlanta, Birm. 30-yr. 1st g. 4s, '33	87	86¼	87	..	17,000
98	94¼	Atl. & Charlotte A. L. 1st 4½s, '44	98¼	90	90	— 4½	44,000
103⅜	100⅝	do 5s, Series B, 1944	103⅞	90	90	—12⅝	485,000
..	..	Atlanta & Yadkin 1st 4s, 1949	75	75	75	..	2,000
94⅝	91	Atl. C. Line R. R. 1st cons. 4s, 1952	96⅞	79½	82⅛	—11½	819,000
94	89	do gen. and unified 4½s, '64	95½	80⅞	83	—12	211,000
88½	83½	do Louis. & N. col. g. 4s, '52	89	69⅞	70⅞	—16⅝	424,000
85⅛	81⅛	Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 4s, 1948	84	83⅛	83⅛	+ 1⅛	6,000
105	103	BALDWIN LOCO. 1 mtg. s. f. 5s, '40	104½	98½	99	— 4½	85,000
94½	92½	Balt. & Ohio pr. l. g. 3½s, '25	90⅝	84	86⅛	— 7⅝	2,114,500
93⅝	91½	do registered	93⅞	90⅝	90⅝	— 2¾	13,000
92⅝	89⅝	do g. 4s, 1948	94⅝	71½	74⅜	—17⅛	2,563,500
91½	89½	do do registered	92⅝	91	92⅝	+ 2⅝	27,000
98⅝	93⅝	do 20-year cv. 4½s, 1933	97⅞	69½	78⅛	—17	4,738,000
101⅛	99⅝	do ref. and gen. 5s, 1995	101⅛	73½	84	—16⅜	3,811,000
101⅝	100⅜	do Monon. River 1st 5s, 1919	101¼	101¼	101¼	— ¼	5,000
93	91	do Phg. J. & M. Div. 1 g. 3½s, '25	94⅛	79	88	+ 7	18,000
90	85½	do P., L. E. & W. V. Sys. r. g. 4s, '41	90	74	74	— 7⅛	702,000
92⅞	89⅝	do S'w'n Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	94⅛	80	85	— 9½	1,150,000
..	..	do Cent. Ohio, reor. 4½s, 1930	100	100	100	..	1,700
96½	94½	Beech Creek 1st gtd. 4s, 1936	97	96¼	96¼	+ 1⅛	5,000
104⅝	102½	Beth. Steel 1st ext. gtd. s. f. 5s, '26	104	93⅞	97⅛	— 5⅞	647,000
103⅛	99⅞	do 30-y. 1 ln. & r. m. gtd. 5s, S. A. '42	102	86½	87¼	—14½	820,000
..	..	do pur. money & inv. 5s, 1936	82	78⅞	78	..	190,000
93	90	Booth Fisheries deb. s. f. 6s, 1926	94	92	94	+ 1½	3,000
99½	97½	Braden Copper col. tr. 6s, 1931	98	80	80	— 9	415,000
89	88	Boston & N. Y. Air Line 1st 4s, '55	88⅝	88⅛	88⅛	— ⅛	1,000
100¼	99	B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, '43	100	76¼	76¼	—23¾	54,000
102¼	100⅛	B'klyn City R. R. 1st con. 5s, 1916-'41	101⅛	94	94	— 7	15,000
103⅜	100⅛	B'klyn R. T. 50-year mtg. g. 5s, '45	101⅝	81½	81½	—19½	115,000
81	74¼	do 1st ref. cv. 4s, 2002	77¼	67	67	—10⅛	54,000
101½	100	do 5s, 1918	101½	90	95½	— 5	3,340,000
94⅛	93½	B'klyn, Q. Co. & Sub. gtd. g. 5s, '16-'41	80	80	80	—14½	2,000
102½	100	B'klyn Union Elev. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950	101¼	92	92⅛	— 7⅛	119,000
102½	100¼	do stamped guaranteed	101⅛	80	80	—11½	59,000
107	105	B'klyn Union Gas 1st con. g. 5s, '45	107⅛	98	98	—11	93,000
95	93⅛	Brunswick & Western 4s, 1938	93⅞	85	85	— 8½	14,000
110¼	107¼	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, '37	111⅛	100⅛	100⅛	— 8⅞	20,000
103	101½	do con. mtg. 4½s, 1957	102⅛	99	99⅞	— 2	29,000
99	96⅜	Buffalo & Susq. Iron s. f. 5s, 1932	95	95	95	— 1⅛	1,000
99	90	do deb. 5s, 1926	96⅝	91	91	— 8	18,000
102	97⅝	Bur., Cedar R. & N. col. tr. 5s, '34	102⅝	96⅛	96⅛	— 5⅛	21,000
89	86⅜	Bush Term. Co. 1st mtg. 4s, 1952	88	75	75	—13	57,000
92⅞	86⅞	do do con. 5s, 1955	93⅛	86⅞	87	— 5	45,000
90	86	do do bldg. 5s gtd. tax ex., '60	90¼	75	75	—13¼	302,000
100	97½	CAL., G. & E. COR. unif. and ref. mtg. 30-year 5s, 1937	101	90¼	92⅛	— 7	[illegible]
104⅛	101⅛	Can. So. con. gtd. 50-yr. 5s, S. A., '62	105⅛	97	97	— 6¼	131,000
..	..	Carbondale & Shawnee 1st g. 4s, '23	90	90	90	..	2,000
87½	82	Caro. Central 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	88	80	80	— 5½	12,000
96⅛	92	Caro., Clinch. & Ohio 5s, 1938	92	84	84	— 8	21,000
..	..	Cedar R., Ia. F. & N. W. 5s, 1921	97½	97½	97½	..	3,000
108½	101½	Central District Telephone 5s	103	97½	97½	— 5	90,000
..	..	Central Foundry 1st 6s, 1931	85	83	85	..	10,000
103½	100⅜	Central Leather 5s, 1925	103	91	93¼	— 7⅞	1,982,000
83	79½	Cent. New Eng. 1st gtd. 4s, 1961	78½	74	74	— 7	18,000
108½	107½	Central Georgia Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1945	110	100	100	— 8¼	92,000
103	100	do con. g. 5s, 1945	103	83⅜	85	—16⅜	222,000
..	..	do do registered	95	93	93	..	2,000
84½	83½	do Chatt. Div. p. mo. g. 4s, '51	78	78	78	— 6¼	3,000
103⅞	101⅜	do Macon & Nor. 1st 5s, 1946	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	— 6⅜	5,000
..	..	Middle Ga. & At. p. m. 5s, 1947	103	103	103	..	4,000
103⅞	103⅜	do Mobile Div. 1st 5s, 1946	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	+ ¼	3,000
97⅜	86⅛	C. R. R. & Bk. of Ga. col. g. 5s, '37	97⅝	90	90	— 6⅞	18,000
118	111¼	Cent. New Jersey gen. g. 5s, 1987	120⅝	100	101⅝	—12⅝	250,000
115	110¼	do do registered	118	100	100	—17¼	50,000
91¼	83⅞	Cent. Pac. 1st refund. gtd. 4s, 1949	93⅞	78	79	—12⅛	1,668,000
91½	89½	do mtg. g. 3½s, 1929	91½	85	88	— 3	70,500
86⅝	83	do Thru' S. L. 1st gtd. g. 4s, '54	87½	70	70	—13	43,000
83	79	Central Vermont 1st g. 4s, 1920	79⅝	55	55	—24⅝	31,000
..	..	Cerro de Pasco conv. 6s, 1925	118	100½	101¼	..	1,122,000
98	94½	C. & O. Ry. gn. fd. & im. mtg. 5s, '29	96⅞	90	91	— 4	6,000
107⅞	104⅝	do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	108	94⅜	94⅝	—11⅛	294,000
104¼	103	do registered	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	..	30,000
93⅞	89	do general g. 4½s, 1992	94	70	73½	—20¼	647,000
91	90½	do registered	92	86⅞	86⅞	— 3⅞	13,000
89	83½	do 20-year conv. 4½s, 1930	86⅞	66	70	—15	2,265,000
98	92½	do 30-year conv. sec. 5s, 1946	94⅞	71⅛	78½	—15⅝	10,522,000
85	83½	do Big Sandy Ry. 1st 4s, 1944	87	84	84	— 1	3,000
88½	84½	do R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, '89	88¼	73	73	—15	55,000
83½	81½	do do 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	81½	71	71	—10½	5,000
62	57	Chi. & Alton R. R. ref. g. 3s, 1949	62⅞	58⅞	58⅞	—10⅛	181,000
57⅞	48	Chi. & Atl. Ry. 1st lien g. 3½s, 1950	53⅛	35	35	—18	231,000
100	99	Chi., Bur. & Q., Den. Div. 4s, 1922	100	99	99⅞	..	33,000
87	83¼	do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	89	76	76	—10⅜	308,000
97	93⅞	do Illinois Div. 4s, 1949	97⅝	83	83	—14⅛	215,000
..	..	do do registered	91	86	86	—10⅝	6,000
103⅛	102⅛	do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	102⅛	96⅜	96⅜	— 5⅛	23,000
99⅞	99⅛	do Iowa Div. s. f. 4s, 1919	99⅞	96	98⅛	— 1⅛	28,000
100	97⅝	do Nebraska Exten. 4s, 1927	99	90⅝	90⅝	— 7⅝	98,000
99¼	97⅝	do 4s coll. joint bonds, 1921	99⅝	91½	93⅜	— 4⅜	12,797,000
98⅛	97¼	do do registered	99	91⅛	91⅛	— 6⅛	290,000
94½	92	do gen. 4s, 1958	97⅛	81	83	—13⅛	1,454,000
36¼	21¼	Chi. & E. Ill. 4% ref. & imp. g. '55	35	30¼	33	— 3¼	194,000
35½	20	do trust receipts	35	27¼	29¼	— 3	391,000
107½	104	do 1st con. g. 6s	107½	97	98¼	— 9	40,000
93	75	do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	90	80⅛	87	— 8½	8,000
91	75	do U. S. Mtg. & Tr. cfs.	90	75	75	—15	58,000
91	74	do Guaranty Tr. cfs.	90	76	76	—15	21,000
107½	105⅜	Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	100	85	85	—22¼	45,000
108⅜	100⅞	Chi. Gas L. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	103⅞	99	99	— 7⅛	30,000
75	69	Chi. Gt. West. 1st mtg. 50-yr. 4s, '59	73⅛	52	60	—13	1,007,000
26	21	Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry. 1st 5s, 1935	41	32	39	+13¼	28,000
115	111½	Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	115½	96	96	—19	13,000
101	100	do refunding g. 5s, 1947	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	— ½	15,300
85	83	do ref. g. 4s, Ser. C, 1947	85½	84½	84½	— ½	3,000
..	..	Chi., Ind. & Southern 4s, 1956	96½	90	90	..	5,000
94	90⅛	Chi., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, S. A., 1989	96	74½	79	—15	406,000
81½	78	do gen. g. 3½s, Series B, 1989	82½	72½	72½	— 7¾	51,000
95½	92	do permanent 4s, 1925	96¼	74	79	—16¼	2,222,000
96½	91½	do gen. & ref. 4½s, Ser. A, 2014	98¼	62	68⅝	—27⅝	2,953,000
110	104	do gen. ref. conv., Ser. B, 5s, 2014	107¾	70¼	77⅝	—28¼	2,400,000
93½	90	do 25-year 4% bonds, 1934	94⅝	74	74	—18⅝	480,000
103⅝	99⅝	do cv. 4½s, 1932	102⅞	65⅞	73	—26	8,909,000
104	100⅜	do 4½s gen. mtg. 1989, Ser. C	105½	84	84	—18⅞	1,218,000
105½	104⅜	do Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, '26	108⅜	94	94	—11⅛	10,000
104¼	102	do Chi. & Pac. W. 1 g. 5s, '21	[illegible]	98	98	— 5⅛	169,000
103½	103	Chi. & Lake Superior Div. 5s, '21	103⅝	99⅝	99⅝	— 3⅝	2,000
93⅞	83½	do C., M. & S. P. 1m. gt. 40-y. 4s, '49	95¼	77⅞	79	—13⅞	243,000
107½	105⅝	do Dub. Div. 1st s. f. 6s, 1929	105	100	100	— 6	3,000
..	..	do Fargo & So. 6s, 1924	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	..	10,000
102⅛	102	do La. C. & Day. 1st 5s, 1919	101½	100⅞	100⅞	— 1⅞	10,000
105	102⅜	do Wis. & Minn. Div. g. 5s, '21	104⅞	100	100⅛	— 3⅛	18,000
98⅞	95⅜	Chi. & N'western ext. 4s, 1886-1926	98⅝	86	88	—12⅜	45,000
97	97	do do registered	97⅝	86⅜	86⅜	—10⅝	5,000
84⅛	80	do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	80⅞	70⅜	70⅜	—10⅜	223,000
95⅞	93⅝	do gen. mtg. 4s, 1987	98⅜	79⅜	80½	— 6	302,000
96	93⅜	do do stamped	94⅝	86	86	— 8⅜	17,000
118⅜	112⅜	do gen. 5s, 1987, stamped	118	101⅛	101⅛	—13⅞	293,000
112⅝	111	do sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	111	104⅛	104⅛	— 6⅞	6,000
[illegible]	104¼	Chi. & N'western s. f. 5s, 1879-1929	105½	97½	104	— ½	21,000
[illegible]	101¼	do deb. 5s, 1921	102⅞	93¾	95	— 7½	31,000
[illegible]	103⅛	do sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	103⅞	94½	94½	— 8⅝	60,000
[illegible]	100	do St. L., Peo. & N. W. 5s	108¾	98	98	— 9½	48,000
[illegible]	95⅝	Chicago Rys. 5s, 1927	97⅞	82	82	—14	623,000
[illegible]	82	Chi., R. I. & P. Ry. gen. g. 4s, 1988	90	73	74⅝	—12¼	953,000
[illegible]	83	do do registered	87	85½	87	+ 1	4,000
[illegible]	63⅞	do refunding g. 4s, 1934	78⅞	59¼	68⅛	— 7⅛	5,108,500
[illegible]	41½	do 20-year deb. 5s, 1932	84	70	71	— 3	297,000
[illegible]	40⅝	do do trust receipts	71¼	69⅝	69⅝	+ 6⅞	128,000
[illegible]	41	do do stamped	75	63¼	63¼	—11¾	2,747,000
[illegible]	95	do Series P col. 4s, 1918	99⅞	97⅞	97⅞	— ⅛	114,000
[illegible]	100⅜	Chi., St. L. & N. O. 5s, 1951	90	90	90	—10⅜	5,000
..	..	do Memphis Div. 1st 4s, 1951	88	70¼	70¼	..	3,000
[illegible]	107¼	Chi., St. L. & Pitts. con. g. 5s, 1932	103¼	100⅝	101⅝	— 6⅛	13,000
[illegible]	117¼	Chi., St. P., M. & O. con 6s, 1930	118⅝	102	102	—16	66,000
[illegible]	100	do debenture 5s, 1930	103	95⅝	95⅝	— 5⅛	112,000
[illegible]	87⅝	do consol. 3½s, 1930	91⅛	86⅜	86⅜	— 1⅜	28,000
[illegible]	117⅝	Chi., St. Paul & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	118⅝	111	111	— 7⅛	25,000
[illegible]	65	Chi., Terre H. & S. E. 1st ref. 5s, '60	82	82	82	— 1	1,000
..	..	Chicago Teleph. 1st 5s, 1923	103¼	102	102	..	3,000
[illegible]	99⅛	Chi. Union Sta. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1963	101⅛	92	92⅛	— 7⅛	609,000
[illegible]	106	Chi. & West. Indiana gen. 6s, 1932	108	104	104	— 3	39,000
[illegible]	75⅝	do con. 50-year 4s, 1952	77	61½	64	—12	398,000
[illegible]	120⅛	Chile Copper conv. 7s, 1923	132	96⅞	103	—23	3,305,000
..	..	do conv. 6s, part paid, 1932	101	70	77	..	1,412,000
..	..	do do full paid	100⅝	80	80	..	560,000
[illegible]	100⅛	Cin. Gas & El. 1st & ref. 5s, 1956	101	97¼	97¼	— 3¼	80,000
[illegible]	86⅝	Cin., Ham. & Day. 2d 4½s, 1937	98⅝	90	90	+ 3½	12,000
[illegible]	78	do 1st gtd. 4s, 1959	90	70	90	+12	18,000
[illegible]	105	Cin., Ind., St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, '20	102⅛	100⅜	102⅛	— 3⅜	3,000
[illegible]	91½	do do 1st g. 4s	88	84	87	— 5⅜	24,000
[illegible]	90½	Cin., L. & N. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, '42	91	84½	86	— 5	58,000
[illegible]	102	Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, '28	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	— ¼	1,000
[illegible]	77½	Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, '93	81½	56	62	—17	218,000
[illegible]	83½	do 20-year deb. 4½s, 1931	87	83	83	— 2¼	39,000
[illegible]	99⅝	do gen. 5s, Ser. B, 1993	100	100¼	101	+ ½	46,000
[illegible]	82	do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	87	83⅞	83⅞	— 1⅞	54,000
[illegible]	73½	Cin., Wab. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	81	79	79	— 1	37,000
[illegible]	79	St. L. Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	83⅜	74⅞	74⅞	— 7⅛	30,000
[illegible]	83	do Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, '40	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	— 9⅛	1,000
[illegible]	116⅜	C., C., C. & Ind. gen. con. g. 6s, '34	116⅜	106⅛	107⅜	— 9	20,000
[illegible]	106⅜	Clev., Lor. & W. con. 1st g. 5s, 1933	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	— 7⅝	1,000
[illegible]	99	Clev. & Marietta 4½s, 1935	100	96¼	96¼	— 3⅜	28,000
[illegible]	121½	Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	—16⅝	1,000
[illegible]	103⅞	Cleveland & Pitts. 4½s, Series A	102	102	102	— 1⅞	9,000
[illegible]	89⅝	Clev. & Pitts. 3½s, Series D, 1950	89½	88⅝	89⅝	— ⅛	2,000
[illegible]	99⅝	Clev. Short Line 4½s, 1961	102⅝	83⅝	83⅝	—17⅛	195,000
[illegible]	92⅝	Col. Fuel & Iron gen. s. f. g. 5s, '43	97¼	81⅝	81⅝	—13⅝	103,000
[illegible]	74⅛	Colorado Industrial 1st col. 5s, 1934	81	72⅞	73⅜	— 3⅜	565,000
[illegible]	7	Col. Midland Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947	17⅜	2⅛	6	—11½	272,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	do Cent. Trust Co. cfs. of dep.	11⅜	2	6	—11	542,000
[illegible]	90	Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	96	81	86⅛	— 7⅛	334,000
[illegible]	82½	do ref. and ext. mtg. 4½s, '35	87⅜	68⅛	73	—12	894,000
[illegible]	87	Columbus & Hocking Valley 4s, '48	88⅝	82⅛	82⅛	— 5⅝	11,000
[illegible]	98	Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, '93	100	95	95	— 4⅝	7,000
..	..	Columbia Gas & Elec. 1st 5s, 1927	91	75	75	..	258,000
..	..	do stamped	90	80	90	..	34,000
[illegible]	90	Consol. Coal, Md., 1st & ref. s. f. 5s, '50	95	80	85	— 8¼	109,000
[illegible]	81	Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s, 1941	87½	83	83	— 4	77,000
[illegible]	120	Consol. Gas deb. 6s, 1920	129	96¼	100⅝	—22⅝	4,206,500
[illegible]	105⅜	Con. G., E. L. & P., Bal. Co., 5s, '21	106⅜	101¼	102	— 4	106,000
[illegible]	99⅝	Conn. Ry., L. & L. ref. 4½s, 1915	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	— ⅝	3,000
[illegible]	101¼	do stamped	101⅝	100	100⅝	— 1¼	4,000
[illegible]	84¼	Consol. Tob. Co. 50-yr. g. 4s, 1951	81	81	81	— 3¼	4,000
[illegible]	101	Consum. Gas of Chi. 1 gtd. g. 5s, '36	101⅝	100	100	— 1½	6,000
[illegible]	98⅝	Corn Prod. Ref. 25-yr. 5% s. f., '31	99	96⅝	97⅝	— 1⅝	43,000
[illegible]	96⅞	do 1st mtg. 25-yr. s. f. 5s, '34	99¼	95	95	— 2⅞	947,000
[illegible]	99⅝	Cub.-Am. Sug. Co. 10-yr. col. tr. 6s, '18	102	100	100	— 1⅝	315,000
[illegible]	99⅝	Cumb. T. & T. 25-yr. 1st & gen. m. 5s, '37	101¼	90	90	— 9⅝	344,000
[illegible]	60	DALLAS & WACO 1st g. 5s, 1940	69½	69½	69½	—10½	1,000
..	..	Dayton & Mich. 1st cons. 4½s, '31	96	96	96	..	1,000
[illegible]	104	D. & H. conv. 5s, 1935	107	89½	89⅝	—14⅝	753,000
[illegible]	100⅞	do 1st lien eq. 15-yr. g. 4½s, '22	101¼	95¼	95⅝	— 4⅝	69,000
[illegible]	96⅝	do 1st and ref. mtg. 4s, 1942	99½	85	85½	—13½	525,000
[illegible]	78	Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	86	62⅝	67½	—13⅝	1,833,000
[illegible]	83	do con. g. 4½s, 1936	91	67	69½	—19½	146,000
[illegible]	78⅞	do improvement g. 5s, 1928	90	72⅛	76⅝	—18	112,000
[illegible]	55⅞	do 1st and ref. 5s, 1955	68	48	58	—13	1,407,500
[illegible]	98⅜	Des Moines Union 1st 5s, 1917	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	..	12,000
[illegible]	101	Detroit City Gas Co. g. 5s, 1923	101⅞	97	97	— 4⅞	66,000
[illegible]	101	Detroit City Gas Co. g. 5s, 1923	105⅞	92	92	—12⅞	135,000
[illegible]	100⅛	do 1st and ref. 5s, S. A., 1940	102	92⅛	92⅛	— 9⅛	86,000
94	90½	Det. Riv. Tun., Det. Tem. Tun. 1st mtg. 50-year 4½s, 1961	93	84	84	— 6¼	115,000
[illegible]	74½	Det. United Ry. 1st con. g. 4½s, '32	86¼	64	68	—16⅝	1,068,000
78	68⅝	Distillers' Sec. Cor. cv. 1st g. 5s, '27	76⅛	59	74	+ 5	4,914,000
[illegible]	104	Dul., Mis. & Nor. Ry. gen. m. 5s, '41	105⅛	99⅝	99⅝	— 4½	23,000
[illegible]	101½	Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	104	90	90	—12⅝	108,000
[illegible]	92½	Duluth, So. Shore & At. g. 5s, 1937	94	94	94	+ ½	1,000
[illegible]	103½	EAST TENN., V. & GA. Div. g. 5s, '30	105	95	96⅝	— 9⅝	13,000
[illegible]	99⅛	do reor. lien 5s, 1938	101¼	99	99	— 2½	7,000
[illegible]	105⅛	do con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	108	92	92⅛	—15	107,000
[illegible]	88	Edi. El. Ill., B'klyn, 1st con. g. 4s, '39	89¼	76	76	— 8⅝	10,000
[illegible]	108	Edi. El. Ill., N. Y., 1st con. g. 5s, '95	105½	105½	105½	— 2⅝	1,000
[illegible]	101	E. I. du P. Pow. Co. 30-yr. 4½s, '36	104½	103	104	+ 1¼	307,000
[illegible]	103	Elgin, Joliet & Eastern 1st 5s, 1941	104	104	104	— ¼	2,000
..	..	Elk Horn Fuel conv. 5s, 1918	98¼	98¼	98¼	..	1,000
..	..	Elk Horn Coal conv. 6s, 1925	98¼	98¼	98¼	..	2,000
[illegible]	88⅛	Erie & Pitts. gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, '40	88	88	88	— ½	6,000
[illegible]	108	Erie 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	109¼	99⅝	99⅝	— 8⅝	137,000
[illegible]	95½	N. Y. & Erie 1st ext. 4s, 1947	99⅝	98⅛	98⅛	+ 3	12,000
[illegible]	101⅝	do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	99	96½	96½	— 3⅝	6,000
[illegible]	100	do 3d ext. 4½s, 1923	100½	97½	97½	— 3	13,000
[illegible]	101½	do 4th ext. 5s, 1920	102½	99½	99½	— 2⅝	18,000
[illegible]	83	Erie R. R. 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., '26	87¼	66	68	—17½	411,000
[illegible]	71	do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1990	78½	47½	58	—16½	2,121,000
[illegible]	88⅝	do Penn. col. trust g. 4s, 1951	90	88	88⅝	— 1⅛	306,000
[illegible]	67⅝	do 50-yr. cv. g. 4s, Ser. A, '53	68¼	37	50	—18	676,000
[illegible]	68	do do do Series B, 1953	68⅝	37½	48	—20⅝	2,496,000
[illegible]	83⅝	do do Series D, 1953	84	41½	55	—29	2,331,000
..	..	Erie & Jersey 1st 6s, 1955	109	103	103	..	70,000
..	..	Evans. & Indiana con. g. 6s, 1921	28½	28½	28½	..	1,000
[illegible]	90	Evans. & Terre H. 1st con. g. 6s, '21	102	95	95	— 5	15,000
[illegible]	63	do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	..	7,000
[illegible]	102⅝	FLOR. CENT. & P. cons. g. 5s, '43	99¼	99¼	99¼	— 4½	13,000
[illegible]	91½	Flor. East Coast Ry. 1st 4½s, '59	96	85	85	— 9⅝	133,000
[illegible]	104⅝	Ft. Worth & Denv. C. 1st g. 6s, '21	105⅛	95	95½	— 9½	76,000
[illegible]	61½	Ft. Worth & Rio G. 1st g. 4s, 1925	69¼	56⅝	56½	—13	10,000
[illegible]	120½	Fremont, Elk. & Mob. 6s, 1933	118⅞	110⅞	110⅞	— ½	18,000
[illegible]	101½	G. H. & S. A. M. & P. C. D. 1 g. 5s, '31	102	100	100	— 1½	7,000
[illegible]	99	do 2d gtd. ext. 5s, 1931	98⅝	95	95	— 5	29,000
[illegible]	78	Gen. Electric Co. deb. g. 3½s, 1942	81½	78	78⅛	— ⅝	63,000
[illegible]	108⅛	do deb. 5s, 1952	106⅝	95	95	—11	561,000
..	..	Genesee River 1st 6s, 1957	108½	103	103⅝	..	44,000
[illegible]	102⅝	Georgia & Ala. 1st con. 5s, 1945	102	97	97	— 5⅝	51,000
[illegible]	101⅜	Ga., Caro. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 5s, '29	102⅝	97	97	— 5	5,000
[illegible]	57	Georgia Midland 3s, 1946	65	64	65	+ 4½	4,000
[illegible]	106⅝	Georgia Pacific Ry. 1st g. 6s, 1922	107	101⅝	103	— 3⅝	21,000
[illegible]	101⅝	Granby Consol. conv. 6s, S. A, '28	109¼	94¼	94⅛	—11⅝	294,000
[illegible]	103	do stamped	109⅞	96½	96½	— 8½	238,000
[illegible]	99⅝	Grand Rapids & Ind. 4½s, 1941	99	99	99	— 1	1,000
[illegible]	99¼	Great Falls Power 1st s. f. 5s, 1940	102⅞	91⅛	91¼	— 9⅝	161,000
[illegible]	98⅝	Gt. N. Ry. 1st & r. m. 4½s, Sr. A, '61	101⅝	87⅞	87½	—13⅝	507,000
[illegible]	11	Green Bay & Western deb. B	15½	6	8⅞	..	475,000
[illegible]	84½	Gulf & S. Isl. 1st ref. & tr. g. 5s, '52	86¼	72⅞	72⅞	—14½	11,000
[illegible]	87	HAVANA EL. RY. con. g. 5s, '53	95½	90⅛	90½	— 8½	136,000
[illegible]	106¼	Hend. Bridge 1st s. f. g. 6s, '31	105½	105	105½	— 1⅛	5,000
[illegible]	90¼	Hock. Val. Ry. 1st con. g. 4½s, '99	93⅞	75⅝	75½	—15¼	235,000
..	..	Houston Belt Term. 1st 5s, 1937	90½	90	90⅝	..	4,000
[illegible]	101	Houston, E. & W. Tex. 1st g. 5s, '33	102½	99½	99½	— 1½	9,000
[illegible]	106	H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937	106½	103	103½	— 3	9,000
[illegible]	94¼	do gen. 4s, int. guar., 1921	96⅝	91¼	91½	— 4⅝	29,000
[illegible]	106	Hudson Co. Gas Co. 1st g. 5s, 1949	103½	96⅝	96⅝	— 6⅞	14,000
[illegible]	68½	Hud. & Man. 1st ref. 5s, Series A	69¼	47⅞	51½	—17½	1,081,000
[illegible]	25⅝	do adj. inc. 5s	25½	11	15	—10½	2,117,000
[illegible]	96½	ILLINOIS CENTRAL 1st 4s, 1951	99¾	96¾	97	— 1⅝	12,000
[illegible]	83	do g. 3½s, 1951	85½	78	78⅝	— 7⅞	4,000
[illegible]	84¼	do ext. 3½s, 1951	80	80	80	— 5⅝	5,000
[illegible]	88	do collateral trust g. 4s, 1952	92	74	74	—13⅞	184,000
[illegible]	88	do refund. mtg. 4s, 1955	95	77½	77¼	—15	892,000
[illegible]	90⅝	do purchased lines 1st 3½s, '52	85⅞	83⅝	83⅝	+ 3⅝	5,000
[illegible]	84⅜	do coll. tr. g. 4½s, N. N., O. & T., 1953	80⅞	72	74¼	—12⅝	725,000
[illegible]	90	do Cairo Bridge 4s, 1950	94⅜	80	80	— 1½	4,000
[illegible]	78¼	do L. Div. & Ter. 3½s, 1953	83	76⅝	76⅝	— 2⅝	24,000
[illegible]	71	do Omaha Div. 1st g. 3s, 1951	72½	72½	72⅝	+ 1¼	2,000
[illegible]	70	do St. L. Div. term. 3s	71	65	65	— 5	5,000
[illegible]	81½	do St. L. Div. & Term. 3½s, '51	86¼	60	77⅞	— 5½	32,000
[illegible]	89	do Western Lines 1st g. 4s, '51	84⅝	79⅝	79⅝	—12	7,000

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1916 High	1916 Low	Bonds	1917 High	1917 Low	1917 Last	Net Change	Sales
103⅞	100	Illinois Central & C., St. L. & N. O. jt. and ref. 5s, 1963	102½	91	92	−8¼	429,000
94⅛	80⅜	Illinois Steel deb. 4½s, 1940	94	81	81	−10⅝	1,018,000
91	86	Ind. Nat. Gas & Oil ref. 5s, '36	92	80	80	−2	82,000
105	101½	Indiana Steel 1st mtg. 5s, 1952	103¾	94⅝	95	−17⅞	1,446,000
92½	90	Ind., Ill. & Iowa 1st g. 4s, 1950	94½	80	80	−13⅝	10,000
78⅝	71½	Interb.-Met. clt. trust g. 4½s, 1956	73¾	50	55¼	−18⅜	3,867,000
81½	74	Int. Agricultural 1st & col. 5s, '32	79⅛	60½	66⅛	−7⅞	419,000
100	97½	Interborough Rap. Tr. ref. 5s, 1966	99⅝	78½	81	−17⅝	9,212,000
100½	95	Int. & Great Northern 1st 6s, 1919	100	94½	95	−4	72,000
99	93½	Int. Mer. Marine 1st s. f. 6s, 1941	98⅜	87	92	−10	11,127,000
102⅞	101½	Internat. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	102	98⅜	100	−1⅜	840,000
100	81	do conv. sink f. g. 5s, 1935	100½	97⅝	98	−1½	726,000
91½	86	Iowa Central 1st g. 5s, 1938	95	79	79	−12	228,000
63⅝	51½	do 1st and ref. g., 1951	63	38	44½	−12½	330,000
93	89½	JAMEST'N, FRANKL'N & CLEARFIELD 1st 4s, 1959	93	82½	82½	−10½	3,000
104⅞	95½	Jefferson & Clearf. coal 1st g. 5s, '21	95	95	95	−9⅝	14,000
84¼	82	KANAWHA & MICH. 1st gtd. 4s, '90	84	70	70	−12½	20,000
99	97	do 2d mtg. 20-yr. 5s, 1927	97⅜	91½	91½	−5¼	62,000
111¼	100½	K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	111⅛	101½	104	−7	62,000
79¾	75	K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. gtd. g. 4s, 36	79⅜	60	60⅜	−21¼	857,000
90	90	Kansas City & Memphis Bridge 5s	90	88	88	−2	9,000
62	60	Kansas City & Pacific 1st g. 4s, '90	71	70½	70½	+¾	2,000
71	68⅜	Kansas City So. 1st g. 3s, 1950	71⅛	60½	60½	−10⅝	114,000
94	89⅜	do ref. & imp. mtg. 5s, 1950	91	74⅛	77	−13⅝	346,000
90⅛	87⅝	Kansas City Term. 1st 4s, 1960	90¼	77	77	−11	732,000
89⅛	87⅞	Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1987	85⅝	74	74	−16⅝	24,000
65	55	Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	62	55	55	−4⅝	52,000
103⅝	104	Kings Co. Elec. L. & P. g. 5s, 1937	103⅛	90	90	−14⅝	13,000
118¼	114⅞	do purchase money 6s, 1997	110⅛	105	105	−11⅛	34,000
128	126	do conv. 6s	110	110	110	−16	1,000
86⅜	82½	Kings Co. Elev. R. R. 1st g. 4s, '49	86⅝	73	78	−12	47,000
86½	82½	do stamped, guaranteed	87	77½	78	−7	27,000
110⅝	108	Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	109⅜	102	103¼	−4½	5,000
101⅛	97½	LACKA. STEEL 1st cv. g. 5s, '23	101⅜	95	96	−8¼	1,174,000
100	90	do 1st con. mtg. 5s, Ser. A, '50	97⅜	88⅝	88⅝	−11⅛	6,514,000
105	100⅜	Laclede G. L. of St. L. 1st g. 5s, '19	102⅝	97½	97½	−4	286,000
102⅝	100⅞	do ref. and ext. 1st g. 5s, 1934	102⅝	94½	94½	−7⅝	170,000
101⅜	98½	Lake Erie & West. 1st g. 5s, 1937	101	81⅜	81⅝	−17⅜	43,000
83⅛	75	do second g. 5s, 1941	88	80⅝	80⅝	−1⅞	17,000
87½	83½	Lake Shore & Mich. So. g. 3½s, 1997	87⅝	73⅞	78⅝	−14⅜	173,000
86	83	do registered	87	78	79	−8⅝	38,000
96⅛	94⅜	do debenture g. 4s, 1928	97⅛	82	84⅛	−11⅞	967,000
96	93⅝	do 25-year g. 4s, 1931	96⅝	82½	88	−12⅜	2,283,000
103	100⅝	L. Val., N. Y. 1st guar. g. 4½s, 1940	102	92	95	−5⅜	108,000
102	100	do registered	101¼	88	90	−12	8,000
92½	90	L. Val. (Penn.) gen. con. g. 4s, '03	91⅝	80	80	−11⅛	52,000
101½	99¼	do gen. con. 4½s, 2003	102	90	90	−10⅝	109,000
113	110	L. Val. T. Ry. 1st guar. g. 5s, '41	114	100¾	101⅜	−11⅞	37,000
111¼	111½	do registered	113	113	113	+1½	1,000
108⅝	104	L. Val. Coal Co. st. guar. g. 5s, 1933	108⅛	102	102	−8⅛	18,000
90	89½	Lehigh & New York 1st 4s, 1940	90	87	87	−2⅞	2,000
103	100	Lexington & Eastern 1st 5s, 1965	103⅜	92	92½	−9½	236,000
101	99	Lexing. Av. & Pav. Fy. 1st 5s, 1993	99⅛	80	80	−19¼	4,000
129	123⅛	Liggett & Myers Tob. temp. 7s, 1944	129	110	111	−18	297,000
103⅛	100⅝	do 5s, 1951	104⅛	88	88	−16⅛	548,000
123½	121½	Long Dock 6s, 1935	112⅜	110¼	110¼	−12⅝	12,000
108⅝	104⅞	Long Island 1st con. g. 5s, 1931	108	100	100¼	−5⅝	11,000
90	85	do gen. g. 4s, 1938	89	85	85½	−9	8,000
99⅜	97	do Ferry g. 4½s, 1922	90	90	90	−5⅜	1,000
90	86	do unified g. 4s, 1949	90	85¼	90	+4	36,000
97½	96	do debenture g. 5s, 1934	98⅛	95⅞	95⅞	−¼	22,000
..	..	do debenture 5s, 1937	81	77⅝	77⅝	..	124,000
90¼	86¼	do guar. refdg. g. 4s, 1949	90⅛	79⅝	79⅝	−8⅝	128,000
127½	122⅝	Lorillard Co. (P.) temp. 7s, 1944	128	107½	111	−15⅞	217,000
102½	100⅝	do 5s, 1951	105	85	85	−17	298,000
97½	88	Louisiana & Ark. Ry. 1st 5s, 1927	94⅛	83	85½	−9¼	18,000
..	..	Louisiana & Western 1st 6s, 1921	100½	100½	100½	..	1,000
101	100½	Louisiana G. & E. 1st and ref. 6s, '18	100	100	100	−1	4,000
113½	111⅝	Louis. & Nash. gen. 6s, 1930	113⅛	108½	108½	−4½	125,000
110½	109	do g. 5s, 1937	107	102⅝	102⅝	−7½	10,000
97	92⅝	do unified g. 4s, 1940	97⅜	83⅝	85	−12	1,049,000
96⅛	93	do do registered	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	−1⅜	40,000
106½	103⅞	do collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	105⅜	100½	100½	−6	11,000
107⅞	107⅞	do E. H. & Nash. 1st g. 6s, '19	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	−4⅝	3,000
102½	100⅛	do Louis., Cin. & Lex. 4½s, '31	108	94	94	−4⅝	29,000
118⅜	118⅜	do N. O. & Mobile 1st g. 6s, '30	114½	108	108	−8½	13,000
..	..	do do 2d g. 6s, 1930	104½	104½	104½	..	1,000
90½	88⅜	do Pad. & M. Div. 30-yr. 4s, '46	90⅛	90⅜	90⅛	+⅝	7,000
108⅛	107	do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 6s, '21	106	99⅜	100	−7	21,000
64	61	do do 2d g. 3s, 1980	63½	59⅞	59½	−2⅞	27,000
90	85½	Atlanta, Knox. & Cin. Div. 4s, 1955	91½	73	75	−14	187,000
110	107⅜	Atlanta, Knox. & Nor. 1st g. 5s, '46	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	+¼	3,000
101	99⅞	L. & N., Mob. & Montg. 1st g. 4½s, '45	94	94	94	−7	2,000
82	77⅞	L. & N., South. Mon. joint 4s, 1952	81⅜	80⅛	81⅜	−¼	36,000
107½	105⅝	L. & N., Nash. F. & S. 1st gtd. 5s, '37	100	98	98⅛	−7½	9,000
108⅜	108⅜	Penn. & Atlantic 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1921	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	−4⅝	1,000
103⅝	100	So. & Nor. Ala. 5s, 1963	103⅛	95	95	−7⅝	86,000
108⅝	105½	So. & Nor. Ala. cons. gtd. g. 5s, '36	100	98⅝	99	−8⅝	81,000
82½	80⅝	Louis. & Jefferson Bridge 4s, '45	81⅛	79	79	−3½	3,000
95¼	88⅛	MANHATTAN cons. g. 4s, 1990	94	81⅛	83	−9⅝	203,000
93⅝	90	do stamped, tax exempt	94⅛	81	81	−12½	324,000
84⅛	84⅛	Manila Elec. 1st and col. 5s, 1953	80	80	80	−4⅛	1,000
..	..	Manitowoc, G. B. & N.W. 1st 3½s, '41	88	88	88	..	6,000
101½	100⅛	Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. 5s, 1918	101⅛	98⅜	99⅜	−1⅜	46,000
128	108⅜	Mex. Pet. Co. Ltd., of Del. 1st and ref. cv. 10-yr. s. f. 6s, Series A, '21	111	100	104½	−6½	144,000
125⅛	105	do Series C	110⅛	100	103	−4	238,000
85	82⅛	Michigan Central 1st g. 3½s, 1952	88	79¼	79⅝	−2⅝	26,000
90½	86⅛	do 20-year deb. 4s, 1929	91⅛	80⅛	81	−8⅝	346,000
..	..	do 4s, 1940	84⅛	80	80	..	12,000
106⅛	106⅛	do 5s, 1931	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	−6⅝	1,000
101½	99⅛	Mich. State Telephone 1st 5s, 1924	101⅛	86	88	−13	94,000
104	104	Midland of N. J. 1st ext. 5s, 1940	108	107	108	+4	2,000
..	..	Midland Term. 1st 5s, 1925	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	..	4,000
..	..	Midvale Steel & Ord. col. tr. cv. 5s, '36	95	80⅜	81⅛	..	1,478,000
102½	101	Milwaukee Elec. Ry. & L. con. g. 5s, 1926	103	100½	100½	−2⅛	7,000
98⅛	93	do gen. and ref. 5s, 1951	88	88	88	−5⅛	1,000
93⅜	91¼	Mil. Gas Light Co. 1st 4s, 1927	93⅛	90	90	−2⅝	26,000
100	107	Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	107⅛	102	102	−5	16,000
107½	108	do ext. and imp. 5s, 1929	104⅛	97½	97½	−8⅛	10,000
94⅛	91	Mil., Sp. & N. W. 1st mtg. gtd. 4s, '47	94⅛	84	85	−8⅛	147,000
102⅛	101⅛	Mil. & Nor. F. R. ext. 4½s, 1934	101⅛	81	81	−21½	21,000
102⅜	101	Mil. & Nor. consol. ext. 4½s, 1934	88	88	88	..	2,000
101	100⅛	Minn. Street Ry. cons. 5s, 1919	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	−2½	1,000
115	113	Minn. & St. Louis 1st 7s, 1927	108	108	108	−7½	3,000
92	86	do 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	91¼	74	74	−15½	122,000
64½	50	do ref. and ext. 5s, 1962	64	43	43	−19	108,000
64	52⅝	do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1949	61⅛	39⅛	44½	−20½	401,000
99⅛	97	Minn., S. S. M. & At. 1st g. 4s, 1926	98⅜	85⅛	85⅛	−13⅝	68,000
95	91⅛	M., St. P. & S. S. M. 1st con. g. 4s, '38	97	83	83⅛	−11⅛	571,000
..	..	do Chi. Term. 4s, 1941	92	92	92	..	1,000
80½	74	Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, '42	79	40	40⅛	−39⅞	67,000
53½	50	Mo., K. & Okla. 40-yr. 1st gtd. 5s, '42	83	52⅛	55⅛	−29⅛	50,000
79⅝	70⅛	Mo., Kan. & Tex. 1st g. 4s, 1990	78⅛	56⅛	61	−18⅛	1,219,000
57	40	do 2d g. 4s, 1990	54⅛	30	30⅛	−24⅛	353,000
52⅛	37½	do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	52⅛	28⅛	32⅛	−12⅛	23,000
68½	51	do 1st and ref. mtg. 4s, 2004	60⅛	40⅛	40⅛	−18⅛	150,000
..	..	do do trust receipts	63⅛	40⅛	49⅛	..	23,000
49	36	do gen. mtg. sk. fd. g. 4½s, '36	45	25	30	−15	157,000
42	40	do do trust receipts	41	26⅛	28⅛	−8⅛	24,000
81	48	M., K. & T. of Tex. 1 guar. g. 5s, '42	80	45⅛	45⅛	−35⅛	93,000
99	94	Mo. Pac. (new co.) 1st & ref. 5s, '23	99⅛	80⅛	91⅛	−7	410,000
97	94⅛	do 1st and ref. 5s, 1926	98⅛	85⅛	89⅛	−6⅞	421,000
94½	92⅛	do 1st and ref. 5s, 1965	96	83	86	−8⅛	85,000
..	63⅛	do general 4s	68⅛	52⅛	59⅛	−3⅛	32,233,000
104	100	Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	106⅛	98⅛	98⅛	−5⅛	604,000
64½	39⅛	do col. 40-yr. 4s, gold loan, '45	60	55⅛	60	−3⅛	18,000
63	39⅛	do do trust receipts	60⅛	51	51	−10⅛	210,000
59⅛	36⅛	do do do stamped	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	−2⅛	1,000
82	82	do 3d mtg. 7s, ext. at 4%, '38	82	80	82	..	21,000
..	..	Mobile & Birm. g. 4s, 1945	74	70	70	..	3,000
115	111⅛	Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	114⅛	104⅛	104⅛	−9⅛	22,000
77⅛	75	do gen. g. 4s, 1938	78⅛	68	68	−9⅛	7,000
102	99⅛	do Montgomery Div. 1st 5s	98	98	98	−6⅛	1,000
..	..	do St. Louis Div. 5s, 1927	90	90	90	..	1,000
89	88	do St. L. & C. gtd. g. 4s, 1931	91⅛	80	80	−9	12,000
100	95⅛	Montana Power 1st & ref. 5s	100⅛	86	87⅛	−12⅛	1,447,000
96⅛	92	Montreal Tramways 1st rf. 5s	97⅛	89⅛	97⅛	+1⅛	66,000
104⅛	104⅛	Morgans L. & T. 1st 7s, 1918	100⅛	100	100⅛	−4⅛	3,000
87⅛	85⅛	Morris & E. 1st ref. guar. g. 3½s, 2000	88⅛	77⅛	78	−9⅛	66,000
93⅛	92⅛	Morris & Co. 1st mtg. s. f. 4½s, 1939	93⅛	90	90	−2⅛	45,000
100⅛	100⅛	Mutual Fuel Gas 1st gtd. g. 5s, '47	101⅛	94	94	−6⅛	5,000
101½	101⅛	Mutual Union Tel. ext. 5s, 1941	101½	101½	101⅛	+¼	2,000
107½	103⅜	NASHVILLE, CHAT. & ST. LOUIS 1st 5s, 1928	108	96½	97	−10½	86,000
77¼	73	Nassau Elec. con. guar. g. 4s, 1951	74½	70	70	−3½	18,000
102	96½	Nat. Enam. & Stamp. 1st 5s, 1929	102	98	98½	−½	208,000
30½	30	Nat. Rys. of Mex. 1. f. 4½s, 1957	30	30	30	−½	10,000
91	85½	Nat. Starch 20-yr. deb. 5s, 1930	92	90	91½	+½	82,000
102⅝	99⅞	Nat. Tube Co. 1st mtg. 5s, 1952	103	94½	94½	..	816,000
99⅛	90	New Or., Tex. & Mex. 6s, 1925	99½	93	93	−6	207,000
50	50	do inc. 5s, 1935	50½	34	42	−8	681,000
103⅝	102½	Newark Con. Gas con. 5s, 1948	104½	103½	103½	..	2,000
86	80	N. Or. Ry. & Light gen. 4½s, 1935	79½	79	79	−7	5,000
74⅝	69	New Orleans Terminal 4s, 1953	72	58	58	−14	12,000
106½	101	N. Y. Air B. 1st mtg. cv. 20-yr. 6s, '28	106	90	90½	−8½	222,000
105	101½	N. Y., Brooklyn & Man. Beach 5s, '35	103½	103	103½	+½	9,000
117½	110⅞	N. Y. C. R. R. 20-yr. 6% conv. deb., '35	113⅝	87	94½	−17⅜	11,857,500
88⅝	81½	do Consol. Ser. A 4s, 1998	88⅝	76½	77⅝	−8½	637,000
93⅝	91½	do ref. & imp. 4½s, Ser. A 2013	98⅝	77⅝	80	−16½	2,423,000
86⅛	81½	N. Y. Cent., H. R. gen. mtg. 3½s	86⅞	68⅛	71	−14⅝	763,000
84⅛	80½	do do registered	88⅝	74	74	−7⅝	74,000
90½	88½	do do deb. 4s, 1942	92	91½	91½	+½	2,000
93⅝	89⅝	do debenture g. 4s, 1934	94½	77	77	−18½	1,248,000
79⅝	74	do Lake S. col. g. 3½s, '98	81	60	60	−18⅝	208,000
78	73½	do do registered	80	65	67⅝	−8⅝	23,000
80⅝	75	do Mich. Cent. col. g. 3½s, '98	80½	69	69	−9½	253,000
79	74	do do registered	80	75	75	−2	7,000
95½	91	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	95½	82	82	−12	257,000
93⅝	90½	do do registered	89	84½	85	−5⅝	29,000
84⅝	77½	do 25-yr. deb. 4s, 1931	82½	60	60½	−21⅝	63,000
100½	97½	N. Y. Connecting Ry. 4½s	99⅝	90⅝	90⅝	−8⅝	323,000
75½	71	New York Dock 1st 4s, 1951	75½	73	73	−2	20,000
106⅝	103	N. Y. Gas. El. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1948	105⅝	97½	98	−6⅝	485,000
87	83⅝	do pur. mon. col. tr. g. 4s, '49	88	77½	78	−7	218,000
..	..	N. Y. & Greenwood Lake gtd. 5s, '46	102½	101	102½	..	10,000
89⅝	89⅝	New York & Harlem 3½s, 2000	81½	80	80	−9⅝	14,000
102	100⅝	New York & Jersey 1st 5s, 1932	100½	100	100	−¼	13,000
109	106⅝	N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	107½	103⅝	103⅝	−3⅝	35,000
104½	102⅝	do construction 5s, 1923	102⅝	98	98	−4⅝	17,000
98⅝	98	do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	99⅝	95	95	−3⅝	33,000
106	102⅝	N. Y., L. E. & W. d. & im. ex. 5s, '43	108⅝	102½	102½	−3⅝	3,000
102	102	do Coal & R. R. 1st con. 6s, '22	100	100	100	−2	1,000
100½	99	N. Y. Municipal Ry. 1st A 5s, 1966	99	99	99	−1	40,000
81½	77½	N. Y., N. H. & H. n. conv. d. 4s, '55	68	54	56	−12	12,000
82	76½	do non-conv. debenture 4s, '56	75½	56½	56½	−21	76,000
73	68½	do conv. deb. cfs. 3½s, 1956	64	46	46	−31	181,000
116	110	do conv. debenture 6s, 1948	110½	80	83⅝	−27½	1,000,000
..	..	Consolidated Ry. n. conv. 4s, 1930	79	50	50	..	5,000
..	..	New England R. R. consol. 4s, 1945	70	70	70	..	1,000
84	66	do N. Y., West. & B. 1st mtg. 4½s, Series I, gtd., (tax ex. N. Y.) 1946	75½	37½	46	−28	675,000
..	..	do Harlem & Port Ches. 4s, '54	92	77½	77½	−18½	10,000
58½	55	do Prov. Sec., 50-yr. deb. 4s, '57	57	57	57	−12½	9,000
101½	101	New York & New Jersey Tel. g. 5s	101½	98	98	−3½	7,000
101½	101	New York & Nor. 1st g. 5s, 1927	102½	101	101	−8½	9,000
82⅝	74	N. Y., Ont. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, 1992	83	64½	64½	−15½	279,000
80	73	do general mtg. 4s, 1955	80	77	78½	−⅝	21,000
92	88	N. Y. & Putnam 1st g. 4s, 1927	94	78½	78½	−14⅝	19,000
101½	100½	N. Y. & Q. El. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, '30	101	96½	96½	−4½	15,000
70⅝	72½	N. Y. Rys. 30-yr. 1st R. E. & ref. 4s, '42	71⅝	48	51	−21⅝	548,000
63⅝	47	do 30-yr. adj. mtg. inc. 5s, '42	47⅝	15½	19	−29½	3,468,000
103	102½	N. Y. & Rockaway B. 1st g. 5s, '27	103	96½	96½	−6½	6,000
88½	83	N. Y. State Rys. 50-yr. 1 con. 4½s, '62	87½	73	77⅝	−10½	83,000
99	96½	N. Y., Susq. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, '37	100½	74	74	−25	4,000
105½	105½	do Terminal 1st g. 5s, 1943	108	106½	106½	+½	14,000
97⅝	97½	N. Y. Tel. 1st & gen. mtg. 30-yr. 4½s, tax exempt, 1939	100½	85⅝	86⅝	−12⅝	3,115,000
105½	100½	Niag. Falls P. Co. 1st mtg. 5s, 1932	103	96½	96½	−5½	119,000
96	92	Niag. L. & O. P. 30-yr. 1st mtg. 5s, '54	93	80½	80½	−4½	15,000
101	97	Norf. & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	101	96½	96⅝	−4⅝	10,000
85	78	Norf. & Southern 1st ref. A 5s, '61	82⅝	74	75⅝	−9½	22,000
120	118⅝	Norf. & West. gen. g. 6s, 1931	122	107½	107½	−11⅝	29,000
122	119	do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	107½	107½	107½	−13⅝	6,000
98	91½	Norfolk & West. con. g. 4s, 1996	97½	80	83⅝	−11½	1,043,500
92½	88⅝	do div. 1st & gen. g. 4s, 1944	93⅝	78½	82	−10½	180,000
146⅝	113½	do 10-25-yr. conv. 4s, 1932	134	118⅝	123½	−10½	174,000
143	114	do 10-20-yr. conv. 4s, 1932	136½	117½	117½	−23⅝	8,000
145	115½	do conv. 4½% bonds, 1938	135	105	106	−20	106,000
91	88	do Pocahontas C. & C. jt. 4s, '41	94	84	84	−6⅝	136,000
92	92	Northern Ohio 1st g. 5s, 1945	90	89½	89½	−2½	2,000
94½	91½	N. Pac. pr. lien ry. & ld. gtd. g. 4s, '97	94½	80	83½	−11½	3,546,500
93½	90½	do do registered	92½	83	83	−9⅝	25,000
67⅝	65⅝	do gen. lien ry. & ld. gt. g. 3s, 2047	69½	57	59	−8	1,714,500
65½	65½	do registered	67½	61	61½	−4½	18,000
91½	91⅝	do St. P.-Dul. Div. g. 4s, 1996	91½	91½	91½	+½	5,000
111½	111	Nor. Pac. Term. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	110½	109½	110½	−½	22,000
..	..	Northern Ry. of Cal. g. 5s, 1938	102½	102½	102½	..	2,000
..	..	North'n States Power 1st & ref. 5s, '41	99	87	87	..	690,000
70	68¼	OGDENS. & LAKE CHAM. 1st 4s, 1948	70½	70½	70½	+½	9,000
107⅝	106½	Ohio River R. R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	107½	99½	99½	−7½	7,000
108	105	Ohio River g. 5s, 1937	90	90	90	−18	1,000
95½	92	Ont. Pow., Nia. F. 1 m. 40-yr. s. f. 5s, '43	94½	90	91	−3	111,000
90½	88	Ont. Transm. 40-yr. 1 mtg. s. f. 5s, '45	84	84	84	−6½	3,000
102⅝	100⅞	Oregon & Cal. 1st guar. 5s, 1927	101⅜	90½	90½	−10⅞	44,000
93⅝	90½	Oregon R. R. & Nav. con. g. 4s, 1946	95	79½	79½	−13⅞	182,000
109	106½	Oregon Sh. Line R. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	108½	104½	104	−4½	184,000
107⅝	106	do 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	106⅝	93½	96	−11	63,000
94⅝	91	do guar. ref. 4s, 1929	94½	80½	84½	−8½	1,167,000
88	83½	Ore.-Wash. R. R. & Nav. 1st & ref. mtg. 4s, Series A, 1961	87⅝	73½	74½	−11½	100,000
101	93	PACIFIC COAST CO. 1st g. 5s, 1946	98½	93½	96	−3	40,000
93⅞	92	Pac. Gas & El. gen. & ref. 5s, '42	93⅞	79½	79½	−13⅞	987,000
93½	92	Pacific Pow. & L. 1st & ref. 20-yr. 5s, Int. Ser., 1930	95	95	95	+3	1,000
93	89	Pac. R. R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	80	78	78	−14½	5,000
100⅝	100	do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	101½	100¾	100¾	+¾	3,000
102	99	Pac. T. & T. 1st and col. s. f. 5s, '37	102	90	90½	−10	1,197,000
100⅝	98	Paducah & Ill. 1st s. f. 4½s, 1955	101	99½	100½	+½	16,000
..	..	Paterson & Passaic G. & E. con. g. 5s, 1949	100	100	100	..	2,000
99½	98½	Penn. R. R. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	99½	99½	99½	+½	27,000
103½	102½	do con. g. 5s, 1919	102½	101½	101½	−1½	7,000
99⅝	98½	do con. g. 4s, 1943	99½	90	90	−9½	23,000
100½	98	do con. g. 4s, 1948	101	88	88	−11½	337,000
108½	104½	do consol. 4½s, 1960	107½	95½	97	−9½	1,808,000
103	100½	do gen. 4½s, 1965	104½	86	89½	−13½	11,287,000
102½	100½	Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	102½	95½	97	−5½	104,000
101½	100½	do do registered	102½	94½	94½	−6	22,000
90½	89½	do gt. 3½s, col. tr. rg. ctfs. S. A., 1937	87	87	87	+½	1,000
85	85	do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts. S. B. '41	88½	80	81	−4	29,000
90½	88½	do gtd. g. 3½s, tr. ctfs. S. C. '42	81½	81½	81½	−5½	5,000
98	94½	do 4% 15-25-yr. gtd. g. l'n of '08	97	89	89	−6½	130,000
93½	92	do gtd. tr. cf. 4s, Ser. E, '52	93	80	80	−13½	10,000
115½	114½	Peo. G. L. & Coke, Chi. 1 con. g. 6s, '43	115	98	108½	−7	8,000
102½	100½	do refunding g. 5s, 1947	103½	88½	89½	−11½	87,000
78	72½	Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	75	45	45	−33	76,000
40	23	do income 4s, 1990	30½	10	12½	−23½	351,000
..	..	Peoria & Pekin Un. 1st & g. 6s, '21	100	100	100	..	5,000
..	..	Pere Marquette 1st 5s, 1956	98	77½	81	..	2,728,800
..	..	do 1st 4s, 1956	77½	65	65½	..	271,000
90½	90½	Phila., Balt. & Wash. 1st 4s, 1943	100	82	82	−7½	20,000
94	88	Phila. Co. conv. deb. 5s, 1922	94½	87	88	−6	45,000
51	50	Philippine Ry. 1st lf. 4s, '37	42	42	42	−9	1,000
102½	101	P., C., C. & St. L. c. g. 4½s, S. A. '40	100½	92	92	−10½	22,000
102½	101½	do Series B, guar., 1942	101½	91½	92	−10	33,000
..	..	do Series C, guar., 1942	90½	90	90	..	3,000
..	..	do Series E, gtd. 3½s, 1949	96	80½	80½	..	8,000
..	..	do Series F, gtd. 4s, 1953	95½	95½	95½	..	1,000
95½	95½	do Series G, 4s, 1957	97	90½	91	−4½	10,000
103	101	do Series I, 4½s, 1963	103½	92½	92½	−10½	11,000
..	..	Pitts., Cleve. & Tol. 1st 6s, 1922	107	107	107	..	1,000
104	102	Pitts. & Lake Erie 2d 5s, 1928	103½	103	103	−1	3,000
101½	101½	Pitts., Shenango & L. E. 1st 5s, '40	100	98	98	−3½	38,000
94½	88	Pocahontas coll. 1st l. of 5s, 1957	93½	84½	84½	−10½	121,000
80	78½	P. R. L. & P. r. s. f. m. c. 5s, S. A. '43	79½	72½	72½	−15½	13,000
96½	93	P. S. C. of N. J. g. m. 30-yr. s. f. 5s, '59	93	60½	75	−17½	1,006,000
101½	99½	RY. ST. SPG. 1st 5s, L. T. s. f. '21	104½	100½	104½	+3½	69,000
98½	94½	do Inter-Ocean 5s	96½	96	96	−2½	229,000
96½	92½	R. (P. & R. C. & I.) gen. g. 4s, 1997	96½	80½	84	−11½	2,610,000
95½	92½	do registered	93	88½	88½	−6½	11,000
97½	94½	do Jersey Cent. coll. g. 4s, 1951	97	80	80	−16½	174,000
102½	98½	R., I. & S. 10-30-yr. s. f. mtg. 5s, '40	101½	89½	93½	−8	2,768,000
104½	103½	Rich. & Dan. deb. 5s, stpd. 1927	104½	100	100	−3½	25,000
35½	35	Rio Gr. So. 1st g. 4s, gtd. 1940	38	38	38	+3	5,000
80½	78	Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	84½	67½	67½	−11½	331,000
72	61	do 1st c. m. & c. tr. 4s, Sr. A, '49	74½	49	50	−18	137,000
110½	107½	Roch. & Pitts. con. first g. 6s, 1922	109½	103½	104	−6½	4,000
75½	64	Rock Isl., Ark. & L. 4½s, 1934	74½	58	58	−14½	184,000
104½	103½	Rome, Water. & O. c. 1st ex. 5s, '22	104½	97	97	−7½	32,000
..	..	do Term. 1st 5s, 1918	100½	98½	98½	..	2,000
..	..	Rutland 1st consol. 4½s, 1941	90	80½	80½	..	5,000
96	95	ST. JO. Ry. L., H. & P. 1st 5s, '37	100	95	95	−1	8,000
82	80	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 4s, '47	82	60	60	−18½	22,000
103½	101½	St. L., I. M. & S. G. R. 1st g. 5s, '31	103½	90	90½	−11½	440,000
85	74½	do unif. & ref. g. 4s, 1929	86	71	73	−11	446,000
82	68	do Riv. & G. div. 1st g. 4s, '33	84	64	70	−10½	723,000
88½	84	St. L., R. M. & P. 50-yr. 5s, 1955	86	78	78½	−7½	34,000
78½	67½	St. L. & S. F. (Reor. Co.) prior lien 4s, Series A, 1950	71½	53½	61	−8½	16,721,500
90½	83½	do prior lien 5s, Ser. B, 1950	88½	63½	73	−12½	4,084,000
86½	74	do cum. adj. Ser. A 6s, 1955	78	54	67½	−9½	7,718,000
65	39	do income, Ser. A 6s, 1960	56	39	50	−4½	3,837,500
113	109	St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. g. 6s, 1931	112½	101½	101½	−9½	15,000
103½	100½	do gen. g. 5s, 1931	104	98½	98½	−4½	72,000
88	89	do Southwest. Div. 5s, 1947	90	90	90	−8	6,000
101	99½	St. L. Merchants' Bridge 5s	100	95½	96½	−4½	7,000
..	..	St. L. Southern 1st gtd. g. 4s, '31	90½	81	81	..	3,000
80½	73½	St. L.-Southwest'n 1st g. 4s, bd. cfs., '89	80	64½	65½	−12½	433,000
64½	62	do 2d g. 4s inc. bd. cfs., 1989	65	57	57	−7	28,000
72	69½	do con. g. 4s, 1932	72	58	60	−8	524,000
72	69	do 1st Term. & unif. 5s, 1952	71½	54	58	−9	634,000
102½	102½	St. Paul City Cable 5s, 1937	102½	102½	102½	+½	1,000
91½	90	St. P. & Duluth 1st cons. 4s, 1968	88½	68	68	−23½	4,000
76½	65	St. P. & K. C. S. L. 1st mtg. 4½s, 1941	75	59	59	−13½	128,000
98	98	St. P., Minn. & M. con. mtg. 4s, '33	99	87	87	−11	117,000
123½	120½	do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	121	111	111	−9½	53,000
121½	119½	do registered	118	118	118	−1½	1,000
104	100	do g. 6s, red. to 4½s, 1933	103½	90	93½	−10½	72,000
97½	95½	do Mont. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	95½	82	82	−14½	51,000
94½	92½	do East. Ry. Minn. No. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1948	98	80½	80½	−14½	25,000
109½	109½	do Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	108½	108½	108½	−1	2,000
124	120½	do Mon. Cent. 1st g. 6s, 1937	124½	113	113	−8½	14,000
110½	109½	do Mon. Cent. 1st gtd. g. 5s, '37	110½	97½	99½	−11½	5,000
113	109½	St. P. & N. P. gen. g. 6s, 1923	110½	102	102	−7½	59,000
..	..	do registered certs.	103½	103½	103½	..	3,000
105½	104	St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	104	100	100	−4½	25,000
70½	62½	S. A. & Ar. Pass 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	64½	59	59	−6½	616,000
103½	102½	Santa Fé Pres. & Phe. 1st g. 5s, '42	104½	99½	99½	−4½	7,000
101½	101½	San Francisco & Nor. Pac. 5s, 1919	100½	100½	100½	−1½	1,000
122	118½	Savannah, Florida & West. 6s	118½	115	115	−7	22,000
84½	74	Seaboard Air Line Ry. g. 4s, 1950	82½	78	78	−3½	26,000
85	78½	do do stamped	79½	70½	70½	−12½	152,000
70	64	do adjust. mtg. 5s, 1949	69	42½	55	−11½	1,863,000
71½	65½	do refunding 4s, 1959	70½	52½	55	−16½	208,000
..	..	Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	100½	95	95	..	9,000
94½	91½	Scioto V. & N. E. 1st g. 4s, 1989	92½	79	79	−14	43,000
..	..	Sinclair Oil & Raf. 1st 7s, 1920, with stock warrants attached	102	77	88½	..	363,500
..	..	do without stock warrants	90	90	90	..	8,000
102½	99½	So. B. T. & T. 1st s. f. 30-yr. 5s, '41	101½	91½	92	−8½	968,000
102	100½	S. C. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	101½	97	97	−4	110,000
89	85½	So. P. Co. g. 4s, (C. P. col.) 1949	88	66	71	−15	445,000
92½	82½	San Fran. Terminal 1st 4s, 1950	89½	76½	80	−6	635,000
98½	88½	So. Pac. 1st ref. mtg. gtd. s. f. 4s, '55	95	77	78½	−14½	3,254,000
89½	86½	So. Pac. Co. 20-yr. conv. 4s, 1929	88½	73	78½	−8½	8,063,000
107½	102½	do convertible 5s, 1934	104½	85	88½	−14½	9,014,500
97	94½	South Pacific Coast 1st 4s, 1937	98	93½	94	−2	51,000
103½	100	South. Ry. 1st cons. g. 5s, 1994	102½	80	83½	−14½	2,748,000
78	69	do dev. & gen. mtg. 4s, Ser. A, '56	77	58½	61	−14	6,728,000
78	75	do Mobile & O. col. tr. 4s, '38	78½	58	63	−14½	50,000
104	100	do Memph. Div. 1st g. 4½s-5, '90	101½	85	85	−18½	32,000
84½	80	do St. L. Div. 1st g. 4s, '51	84	66	67	−18	58,000
94	91½	Spokane International 5s	98	95	95½	+1½	8,000
102½	98½	Standard Gas & El. cv. s. f. 6s, 1926	102	93	93	−9	125,000
100	93½	Standard Milling 1st 5s, 1930	101	88	88	−11½	106,000
102½	99½	Syracuse Lighting 1st 5s, 1951	101	97½	97½	−4½	4,000
..	..	Syracuse Light & Power 5s, 1954	87½	84	84	..	7,000
102½	100½	TENN. C., I. & R. R. g. 5s, '51	103½	95	95	−8½	66,000
125	88	Tenn. Cop. 1st cv. 6s, 1925	101½	87½	87½	−2½	350,000
100½	98½	Term'l Ass'n of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, '39	101½	92½	93½	−7½	20,000
108½	103½	do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	102	94½	94½	−8½	26,000
88	84½	do gen. ref. s. f. g. 4s, 1953	88½	82½	82½	−4½	95,000
108	96½	The Texas Co. conv. deb. 6s, 1931	108½	94	96½	−9½	1,880,000
101½	95	Texas & Pacific 1st 5s, 2000	102	80	85	−17½	238,000
70	35	do 2d income 5s, 2000	64	50	50	−20	45,000
90	88	do Louis. Div. 1st g. 5s	89½	89	89	+1	6,000
63	49	Texas & Oklahoma 1st g. 5s, 1943	49	45½	45½	−4½	20,000
83½	81	Third Av. Ry. 1st ref. mtg. 4s, 1960	80½	52	57	−24	440,000
84½	75	do do adj. mtg. inc. 5s, 1960	72½	27	31½	−45½	2,146,500
108½	106	Third Av. R. R. 1st 5s, 1937	105	95	95	−12	40,000
105½	103	Toledo & Ohio Central 1st g. 5s, '35	104½	90	90	−14½	34,000
94	90	do general 5s	90	87	90	..	44,000
102½	101	do Western Div. 5s, 1935	100	100	100	−1	1,000
90	97	Toledo, Peoria & West. 1st g. 4s, '17	92	52	52	−45½	21,000
61½	50	Toledo, St. L. & West. 50-yr. g. 4s, '50	60	42	43	−15	208,000
83½	78½	do prior lien 3½s, 1925	83½	77½	77½	−5½	53,000
100½	100	Tol., W. V. & O. 4s, Ser. A, 4½s, '31	98½	98½	98½	−1½	21,000
100½	100½	do Series B, 1933	99½	99½	99½	−½	5,000
94	93½	do Series C	88½	88½	88½	−5½	5,000
86½	82	Toronto, H. & Buff. 1st g. 4s, '46	87½	80	80	−6½	24,000
..	..	Trenton Gas & El. 1st 5s, 1949	101½	98½	98½	..	5,000
101	98½	Tri-City Ry. & Light 5s, 1923	101	92	92	−9	88,000
101½	99½	ULSTER & DEL. 1st con. g. 5s, '28	100½	90	90	−10½	25,000
..	..	do 1st ref. 4s	58	58	58	−14	2,000
73	68	Underground Elec. Rys. of London 4½s, 1938	90	82	82	..	23,000
..	..	do inc. 6s, 1948	63½	55	60	−12	5,000
94½	90	Union Bag & Paper 1st s. f. 5s, '30	93½	81½	82½	−10½	41,000
101½	100½	Union Elec. Lt. & Pow. 1st 5s, '33	98	92½	92½	−8½	6,000
100	96½	Union Pac. 1st r'l'd & ld. gr. g. 4s, '47	100	85	87½	−11	2,635,000
99	95	do do registered	98½	90	91	−7½	38,000
96	92½	do 20-year conv. 4s, 1927	98½	82	85	−8½	1,421,000
92½	89½	do 1st and ref. 4s, 2008	95½	76½	78½	−13½	1,610,000
101½	99½	United Fuel Gas 1st s. f. 6s, 1936	101½	98	99	−2	306,000
62	59½	Un. Rys. of St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1934	61½	57½	58	−3½	28,000
59½	53	do St. L. Tr. gtd. imp. 20-yr. 5s, '24	53	50	50	−8	23,000
77	67	United Rys. Inv., Pitts. 1st s. f. 5s, '26	70	70	70	−5½	3,000
38½	30	U. R. R.'s of S. F. sk. fd. 4s, 1927	42	31½	37	..	2,225,000
..	..	do Union trust receipts	37½	28	28	..	88,000
..	..	do Equitable trust receipts	38	26	26	..	331,000
100	99½	United N. J. R. R. & Canal 4s, 1944	99½	92	92	−8	3,000
78	64	U. S. Rlty & Imp. con. deb. g. 5s, '24	64	49	50	−14	261,000
108½	101½	U. S. Rub. 10-yr. col. tr. s. f. 6s, '18	104½	99½	100	−2½	2,101,000
..	..	do 1st and ref. 5s, 1947	93½	74	77	..	11,899,000
115½	107	U. S. Smelt., Ref. & M. conv. 6s, '26	109	94½	98	−11	681,000
107½	103½	U. S. Steel Corp. 10-60-yr. s. f. 5s, '63	107½	98½	98	−7½	14,492,000
107½	106½	do do registered	107	92½	93½	−12½	62,000
102	102	Utah & Northern g. 5s, 1926	98	97½	98	−4	3,000
96½	93½	Utah Power & Lt. 1st 5s, 1944	96½	85	85	−11	398,000
93½	93½	Utica Elec. & Power 5s, 1950	101	101	101	+6½	10,000
..	..	Utica Gas & El. ref. & ext. 5s, 1957	101	96	96	..	7,000
91½	90½	VANDALIA R. R. con. 4s, 1955	92	81½	81½	−9½	35,000
91½	91	do cons. 4s, Ser. B, 1957	92	81½	81½	−10½	58,000
..	..	Vera Cruz & Pac. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1934	25	25	25	..	2,000
100	96½	Va.-Caro. Ch. 1st mtg. 15-yr. 5s, '23	100½	91½	91½	−7½	929,000
103½	100	do 10-yr. s. f. cv. deb. 6s, 1924	103	95	96	−7	432,000
107½	102½	Va. Midland gen. g. 5s, 1936	108	97½	97½	−9½	36,000
90	82½	Va. Iron, Coal & C. 1st g. 5s, 1949	90	85	90	+2½	206,000
90½	87½	Va. Ry. 1 mtg. 50-yr. 5s, S. A. '62	100½	87	91	−7½	1,261,000
92½	87	Va. Ry. & P. 1st & ref. in. 5s, '34	93½	78	78	−12	108,000
105	102½	Va. & S'western 1st gtd. 5s, 2003	106½	105	105	−1½	51,000
..	89½	do 1st con 50-yr. 5s, 1958	91½	90½	91	..	38,000
103	103	WABASH R.R. CO. 1st g. 5s, 1939	106½	93	93½	−10½	855,000
100½	98	do 2d g. 5s, 1939	101	81	84	−15½	477,000
100	96½	do 1st lien eq. s. f. 5s, '21	100½	90	90	−1	9,000
..	..	do 1st lien Term. 4s, 1954	80	78	78	..	2,000

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Members: N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange, Phila. Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade
Private Wires to: Boston, Buffalo, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Newark, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, St. Louis, St. Paul, Trenton, Wilmington

ACHIEVEMENT WITH PROGRESS

MERCANTILE TRUST & DEPOSIT COMPANY

In making your banking connections consider the soundness and progressiveness of the officers and directors.

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JOHN A. BURNS — ASSISTANT SECRETARY
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PETER S. DURYEE — ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

DIRECTORS

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ELLIOTT AVERETT, *Vice-President United Cigar Stores Co.*
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HENRY S. BOWERS, *Goldman Sachs & Co., Bankers*
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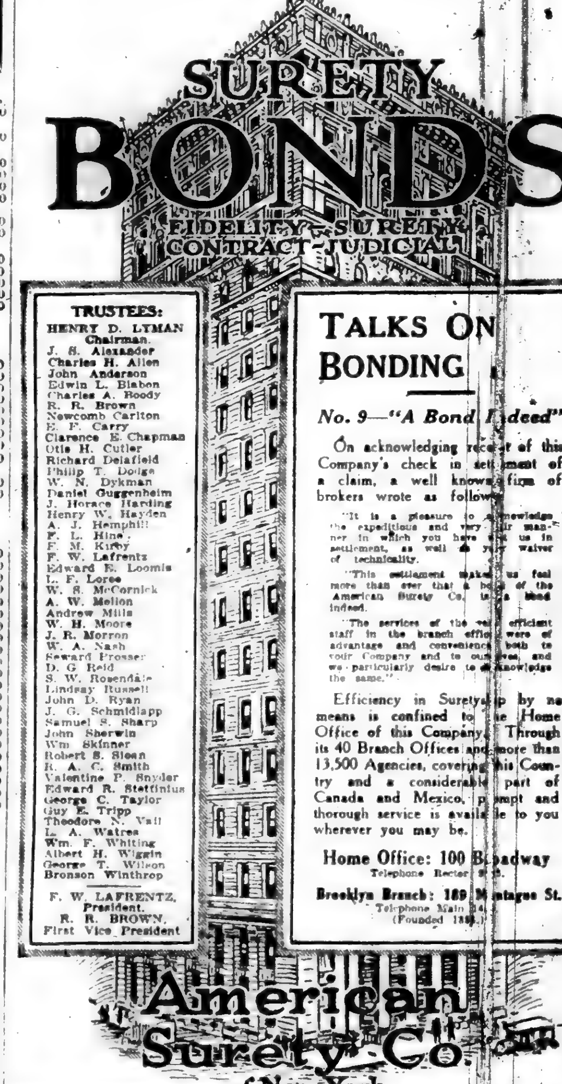
MERCANTILE
Trust & Deposit Company
115 BROADWAY NEW YORK

DEALINGS IN BONDS—Concluded

1916 High	1916 Low	Bonds	1917 High	1917 Low	Last	Net Change	Sales
105	103	Wabash, Detroit & Chi. 1st 5s, 1941	105½	99½	99½	−5½	33,000
74	72	do Omaha Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1941	77	75	75	+1½	32,000
87	82	do Tol. - Chi. Div. 1 g. 4s, '41	84¼	84¼	84¼	−1½	5,000
94	91	Wash., Ohio & West. 1st cur. 4s, '24	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	−⅛	1,000
85¾	83½	Washington Term. gtd. 3½s, 1945	86¼	75⅞	76	−9¾	68,000
103⅜	101½	Western Electric 1st 5s, 1922	102⅞	95¼	98	−4½	820,000
76½	71	Western Maryland 1st g. 4s, 1952	75¾	56	60	−12¾	810,000
105½	103¾	West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937	105⅝	99	100¼	−4⅝	26,000
86	81½	do general g. 4s, 1943	86	85¼	85¼	−⅜	11,000
..	..	Western Pacific 1st 5s, 1946	87¾	78	82	..	739,000
93	87¼	West Shore 1st 4s gtd., 2361	94	79	79	−13¾	722,000
91	86⅞	do registered	93¼	75	78	−12½	190,000
105⅝	104½	Westchester Lt. g. 5s, sta., gtd., '50	106	102	105	..	15,000
102¼	100	Western Union collat. tr. 5s, 1938	103⅜	91	92⅝	−8¼	271,000
97⅝	94⅝	do funding & r. es. g. 4½s, '50	99⅜	90	90	−7	685,000
102	99	Wheel. & L. E. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1926	103	100½	100⅜	+¼	26,000
99	97	do extension & imp. g. 5s, '30	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	+⅜	2,000
..	..	do ref. 4½s, 1966	77	77	77	..	2,000
80	68	Wheeling & Lake E. con. 4s, 1949	82	76	76	−2¼	400,000
99¼	98	do Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, '28	100	100	100	+½	5,000
90	81⅜	Wilkes-Barre & East. gtd. g. 5s, '42	81	60	60	−26¾	24,000
..	..	Wilson & Co. 1st s. f. 6s, 1941	103⅞	93	94⅝	..	1,642,000
88	85	Wins.-Salem S. B. Ry. 1st mtg. 4s, '60	88¼	83	83	−1¼	3,000
88¼	84	Wis. Cent. Ry. 50-yr. 1st gen. g. 4s, '49	88⅞	71	73¾	..	408,000
90½	85	do Sup. & Dul. Div. & Ter. 1st 4s, '36	91	83½	83¼	−4¾	121,000
		U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.					
..	..	U. S. LIBERTY 3½s, 1947	100.20	98.08	98.60	..	227,951,000
..	..	U. S. Liberty 1st conv. 4s, 1942	97.46	96.88	96.96	..	864,500
..	..	United States 2d 4s, '30	100.02	96.70	97.20	..	59,296,500
99⅞	99	United States consol. 2s, reg. '30	99⅜	96½	96⅝	−3	132,000
100⅛	99½	do con. 2s, coupon, 1930	99⅜	96⅜	96⅜	−3¼	13,000
102⅜	99⅜	do 3s, registered, 1908-1918	99½	98⅞	99	−2½	20,000
102⅞	99⅞	do 3s, coupon, 1908-1918	101⅞	98⅜	99	−2¼	131,000
..	..	do 3s, conv., 1946	87	87	87	..	10,000
111½	109⅝	do 4s, registered, 1925	110	104	104	−6¼	128,000
112½	110	do 4s, coupon, 1925	111¼	104	104	−6	153,500
99⅞	99⅜	do P. C. 10-30-yr. 2s, reg., '38	98	97¾	97¾	−2	15,000
103¼	101⅞	do 3% Pan. Can. inst. reg., '61	102¾	84	84	..	65,000
		FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.					
99½	97	AM. FOREIGN SEC. 5s, 1919	98½	90¼	94	−3¾	1,498,000
96¼	92⅜	Anglo-French 5-yr. 5% ext. loan	95	81⅜	88⅝	−4⅜	80,207,500
95⅜	89⅜	Argentine Rep. 5s, inter loan of '09	93	80½	80⅝	−10½	1,999,000
78¼	69	CHINESE RY. 5s, 1951	72½	65	65	−6½	91,500
..	..	City of Bordeaux 6s, 1919	96⅞	74½	84	..	2,581,500
..	..	City of Lyons 6s, 1919	97½	75¼	85	..	2,606,500
..	..	City of Marseilles 6s, 1919	97	75¼	84	..	2,266,000
99⅜	94⅜	City of Paris 5-year 6s, 1921	97	73⅜	85	..	8,961,000
80¼	74	City of Tokio (Jap.) 5% loan of 1912	80½	70	70	−8	499,500
100⅝	96¼	Cuba Rep. of, g. 5s, extr. debt, 1904	100	91½	91½	−7	280,000
97½	94⅛	do do of 1914	97	82½	92½	−3¼	384,000
87	81½	do g. 4½s, extrn. loan, 1949	86⅝	86	86	−⅝	23,000
100⅝	98⅜	DOMINION OF CANADA 5s, 1921	100⅝	90	95¼	−4⅜	1,040,000
101¼	97½	do 5s, 1926	100	89	89	−10½	1,376,000
102⅝	98¾	Dominion of Canada 5s, 1931	100¼	87½	89	−10⅝	2,145,000
..	..	FRENCH GOV'T. 5½s, 1919	101	91½	94	..	3,676,000
88¾	82¼	JAP. GOV. 4½% sterling loan, '25	90⅜	81	90	+1⅜	1,147,500
88⅜	75½	do second series, 1925	90⅛	80½	90⅛	+2⅛	457,000
85	73	do German stamp	82	74¼	75½	−3⅛	451,500
73	63	do sterling 4s, 1931	82	73	78	..	49,000
60	45	U. S. OF MEX. ext. g. loan, '99, s. f. 5s	50	40¼	49½	+2¼	274,000
39	27½	do gold 4s, 1954	47	33⅛	33¾	−5⅜	26,000
99⅞	98	United Kingdom, Gt. B. & I. 2-year 5% notes, September, 1918	98⅞	95½	96⅞	−1⅝	23,211,000
98⅝	97⅝	U. K. of Gt. B. & I. 5½s, 1919	98⅞	93⅞	95⅜	−3	25,523,000
..	..	do conv. 5½s, 1918	100⅝	98	99⅞	..	26,013,000
..	..	do conv. 5½s, 1919	101½	95¼	92⅝	..	27,182,000
98⅛	97	do 1921	98⅞	84½	91½	−6⅝	28,208,000
		STATE SECURITIES.					
106	102½	N. Y. STATE CANAL 4s, July, '60	106½	99⅞	100¼	−5⅜	79,000
105⅝	102	do 4%, due Jan. 1, 1961	106	100⅜	100⅜	−4⅝	15,000
105	102¾	do due Jan. 1, 1962	102⅜	100	100	..	82,000
117	113	do do 4½s, 1964	117¾	104	104⅝	−10⅝	65,000
109⅝	106¾	do 4½s, 1965	109	103	103	−6⅝	6,000
107⅝	106⅜	do Barge Canal 4½s, 1965	107	103	103	−4⅝	10,000
116	112⅝	do highway 4½s, 1963	117¼	109¼	110¾	−5⅜	12,000
106	102⅜	do 4s, due March 1, 1961	106½	100⅜	104¼	−1½	8,000
109⅜	107	do do 4½s, 1965	110	103½	103½	−6	64,000
88⅝	84⅝	VIRGINIA funded debt 2-3s, '91	81½	78	74	−11	63,000
59⅝	50	do 6s. Brown Bros. ctfs. of '71	61½	50	50	−4	226,000
		N. Y. CITY AND COUNTY SECURITIES.					
94	88⅝	NEW YORK CITY Corporate Stk. 3½s, May, 1954	91½	75⅞	75⅞	−18⅛	71,000
94	93¾	do do Nov., 1954	93¼	81	81	−13	85,000
..	..	do 4s, Nov., 1918	95⅞	95½	95½	..	18,000
98	88⅛	do 3½s, 1955	87½	87½	87½	−8½	2,000
101	100	Registered Corporate Stock, 1936	89	89	89	−12	30,000
100⅞	97½	do 4s, registered, 1955	99⅞	92¼	92½	−6⅝	9,000
100	97½	do do registered, 1956	102	98	98	−3	53,000
102⅛	97⅛	do 4s, 1957	102¼	87	87	−14½	384,000
110	106	do 4½s, due May 1, 1957	107¼	97	97	−11⅞	329,000
..	..	do do registered	105¼	105¼	105¼	..	29,000
110⅞	105⅝	do 4½s, due Nov. 1, 1957	109⅛	95½	95½	−13½	672,000
109	106⅞	do 4½s, reg., due Nov. 1, 1957	107⅛	99½	99½	−8⅜	17,000
102½	98	do 4s, due Nov. 1, 1958	102⅜	89	89	−12⅛	323,000
102½	97⅞	do 4s, due May 1, 1959	102⅜	86⅝	86⅝	−14⅝	622,000
101	97⅞	do 4s, reg., due May 1, 1959	102	94½	94½	−6⅞	2,000
103⅝	101	do do 4½%, due March 1, '60	104½	88½	89	−14½	814,000
105	101	do do 4½s, 1964	105⅜	90	90	−14⅜	1,048,000
105	103⅜	do 4½s, 1966	104	97⅜	98¼	−6⅝	212,000
111½	106⅞	do do 4½s, 1965	111	93⅜	93⅜	−15½	898,000
110⅝	100¼	do do registered	101	101	101	−9⅝	2,000
110⅝	105⅞	do 4½% Corporate Stk. due '63	110⅝	94¼	94¼	−14⅝	647,000
..	..	do 4½s, 1963, registered	107¾	102½	102½	..	20,000



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F. W. LAFRENTZ, President.
R. R. BROWN, First Vice President

TALKS ON BONDING

No. 9—"A Bond Indeed"

On acknowledging receipt of this Company's check in settlement of a claim, a well known firm of brokers wrote as follows:

"It is a pleasure to acknowledge the expeditious and very fair manner in which you have met us in settlement, as well as your waiver of technicality.

"This settlement makes us feel more than ever that a bond of the American Surety Co. is a bond indeed.

"The services of the very efficient staff in the branch office were of advantage and convenience both to your Company and to ourselves, and we particularly desire to acknowledge the same."

Efficiency in Suretyship by no means is confined to the Home Office of this Company. Through its 40 Branch Offices and more than 13,500 Agencies, covering this Country and a considerable part of Canada and Mexico, prompt and thorough service is available to you wherever you may be.

Home Office: 100 Broadway
Telephone Rector [illegible]

Brooklyn Branch: 189 Montague St.
Telephone Main [illegible]
(Founded 1884.)

NEW SECURITIES ISSUED IN 1917

The new securities placed on the market in 1917 amounted to $1,123,824,400, divided as follows: Railroads, $332,358,000; public utilities, $384,732,500, and industrial and miscellaneous, $406,733,900. Very little long-term financing was done during the year owing to the Governmental loans offered to investors and the public generally, and the great liquidation which marked the year particularly in its later months. The extent of the temporary financing that was done is indicated by the amount of the new securities sold last year and which come due during the next three years. This amounts to $173,945,000 in the railroads, $150,668,500 in the public utilities, and $144,547,000 in the industrial and miscellaneous issues, or a total in all issues of $469,160,500. In the next ten years the amount of new securities falling due is $713,079,750, or nearly sixty per cent. of the year's total. The following table gives the maturities by years of the new securities issued during 1917:

	Railroads.	Public Util.	Ind. & Mis.	Total.
1918	$61,349,000	$10,167,000	$14,197,500	$85,712,500
1919	71,921,000	72,584,000	74,153,500	218,658,500
1920	49,676,000	67,917,500	56,196,000	164,789,500
1921	9,121,000	1,421,000	11,727,500	22,269,500
1922	6,246,000	33,835,000	37,465,250	77,546,250
1923	4,046,000	943,000	4,956,500	9,945,500
1924	4,089,000	1,411,000	5,588,500	11,088,500
1925	3,990,000	466,000	5,092,000	9,548,000
1926	4,091,000	981,000	5,229,000	10,311,000
1927	18,642,000	26,403,000	58,165,500	103,210,500
1928	1,444,000	60,000	1,985,000	3,489,000
1929	1,444,000	62,000	2,008,750	3,514,750
1930	1,445,000	63,000	3,107,500	4,615,500
1931	5,245,000	565,000	8,707,500	14,517,500
1932	1,446,000	1,380,000	37,946,500	40,752,500
1933	129,000	1,884,000	1,537,500	3,550,500
1934	13,000	......	137,500	152,500
1935	2,516,000	25,000	3,111,500	5,652,500
1936	18,000	5,897,500	2,216,500	8,132,000
1937	20,000	8,055,000	7,026,500	15,101,500
1938	22,000	......	126,500	148,500
1939	23,000	8,000,000	126,500	8,149,500
1940	25,000	600,000	126,500	751,800
1941	26,000	1,722,000	126,500	1,874,500
1942	2,350,000	9,362,500	14,000	11,726,500
1943	......	......	14,000	14,000
1944	......	5,000,000	494,900	5,494,900
1945	......	......	1,121,000	1,121,000
1946	......	88,774,000	4,014,000	92,788,000
1947	......	13,722,000	60,014,000	73,736,000
1950	......	2,500,000	......	2,500,000
1952	......	902,000	......	902,000
1954	......	500,000	......	500,000
1956	6,000,000	2,500,000	......	8,500,000
1957	1,020,000	......	......	1,020,000
1963	......	140,000	......	140,000
1965	60,000,000	......	......	60,000,000
1966	......	15,250,000	......	15,250,000
1967	......	1,650,000	......	1,650,000
2014	25,000,000	......	......	25,000,000
Total	$332,858,000	$384,732,500	$406,733,900	$1,123,824,400

AUCTION SALES OF SECURITIES, 1917.

BANK STOCKS.

Name.	High.	Month.	Low.	Month.	Shares.
America	570	Mar.	570	Mar.	2
American National, Newark	100½	July	100½	July	10
Atlantic	181½	Feb.	181½	Feb.	6
Banco de Cuba	175	Apr.	175	Apr.	10
Bryant Park	155	Oct.	155	Oct.	2
Chase	388	Apr.	388	Apr.	1
City, Brooklyn	271½	Oct.	271½	Oct.	20
Citizens	206	Oct.	206	Oct.	[illegible]
East River	70	Sep.	70	Sep.	49
First National, Jersey City	330½	May	326	Feb.	6
First National, Mamaroneck	106	Sep.	106	Sep.	5
German-American	140	Feb.	128	Feb.	70
Hanover	660	Oct.	650	Dec.	22
Mechanics, Brooklyn	128	Apr.	111	Oct.	50
New York	403	Mar.	403	Mar.	10
New York County	400	Apr.	100	Nov.	17¼
New Netherland	200	Nov.	200	Nov.	10
Security	10	Oct.	½	Oct.	111
State	102	Aug.	102	Aug.	2
Union, Brooklyn (in liquidation)	3-64	Dec.	3-64	Dec.	200
Total					617¼

TRUST CO. STOCKS.

Name.	High.	Month.	Low.	Month.	Shares.
Brooklyn	600	Aug.	[illegible]	Aug.	10
Commercial, New York	120¼	Jan.	120¼	Jan.	35
Equitable	353	Aug.	353	Aug.	200
Farmers Loan and Trust	443⅜	Sep.	443⅜	Sep.	2
Guaranty	471	Mar.	331	Sep.	4
Hamilton	270	Jan.	267½	Apr.	20
Lawyers Title and Trust	128¼	Feb.	97½	Nov.	27
Manufacturers (in liquidation)	150	Mar.	150	Mar.	16
Mutual, Orange, N. J.	1-10	May	1-10	May	100
Title Guarantee and Trust	380	Mar.	380	Mar.	71
Total					479

MORTGAGE, CASUALTY, AND TITLE CO. STOCKS.

Name.	High.	Month.	Low.	Month.	Shares.
Bond and Mortgage Guarantee	281	Jan.	281	Jan.	45
Casualty Co. of America	30	Feb.	30	Feb.	50
Kings County Mortgage (in liquidation)	25	Mar.	25	Mar.	10
New York Mortgage and Security	51	Oct.	51	Oct.	20
United States Title Guaranty	60	Jan.	60	Jan.	10
Total					135

INSURANCE STOCKS.

Name.	High.	Month.	Low.	Month.	Shares.
City of New York	102	Jan.	90½	Dec.	147
Fidelity-Phenix	308	Feb.	306	Feb.	12
German Alliance	300	Mar.	177	May	17
German-American	370	Feb.	320	Aug.	23
Germania Fire	290½	Dec.	290½	Dec.	83
Lloyd's Plate Glass	232	Nov.	232	Nov.	10
Northern	104	July	104	July	21
Pacific	142	June	142	June	29
Stuyvesant	50	Oct.	50	Oct.	7
Westchester	665	Feb.	500	July	296
Total					652

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Name.	High.	Month.	Low.	Month.	Shares.
Brooklyn City	182	Apr.	142	Dec.	2,434
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	50¼	Oct.	50⅜	Oct.	5
Forty-second Street & Grand Street	250½	Mar.	250½	Mar.	10
New York Railways common	2½	Nov.	2½	Nov.	128
Van Brunt Street & Erie Basin	47½	Apr.	47½	Apr.	999
Total					3,578

GAS STOCKS.

Name.	High.	Month.	Low.	Month.	Shares.
Brooklyn Union	101½	Oct.	101½	Oct.	3
Laclede preferred	96½	Mar.	96½	Mar.	35
Standard preferred	90	June	90	June	5
Standard common	42	June	42	June	50
Total					93
Grand total					5,542¼

Municipal Bonds.

The output of State and municipal securities during 1917 amounted to a par value of $475,000,000, according to the records of The Bond Buyer, compared with $497,463,751 the year before, $492,500,441 in 1915, and $446,405,500 in 1914. The outstanding feature of the year was the decline in selling values, which began about Feb. 1 and continued, almost without cessation, throughout the balance of the year. The year opened with the best grade of city bonds selling at prices to yield about 3¾ per cent. In the last days of December New York City issues and those of other well known municipalities could be obtained on an income basis of 4¾ to 5 per cent.

Crude Oil Outlook.

The year 1917 ended with sharp changes approaching in the general conditions involved in the production and consumption of Oklahoma and Kansas crude oil, says The Oil Trade Journal.

It now seems certain that the next few months will see a considerable shortage in the supply of crude, for the daily output of the fields of the mid-continent has already become less than the current requirements, and to accentuate this disparity between the supply of crude and the demand for it some 60,000 barrels of new and aggressive refinery capacity will have been completed within the next three or four months. The situation which is developing promises to be without parallel in mid-continent history.

STATISTICS OF THE MARKET.

Year's Dealings.

STOCKS.

	Shares.
Largest month, May	19,535,103
Smallest month, August	11,503,464
Largest week, May 26	6,672,382
Smallest week, Feb. 17	1,583,480
Largest day, Feb. 1	1,964,753
Smallest day, Aug. 1	254,515
Largest Saturday, Feb. 3	992,631
Smallest Saturday, Aug. 18	102,617
Million-share days, 28.	

BONDS.

Largest month, January	$125,398,500
Smallest month, June	57,613,550
Largest week, Oct. 27	36,782,500
Smallest week, June 9	11,521,000
Largest day, April 10	8,406,000
Smallest day, June 21	1,594,150
Largest Saturday, Oct. 27	3,982,000
Smallest Saturday, June 16	719,000

The dealings by month compared with the previous two years were as follows:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Jan.	16,423,790	15,940,261	5,075,717
Feb.	13,626,116	12,204,911	4,380,591
March	18,420,308	15,133,010	7,877,163
April	14,279,320	12,534,426	21,048,532
May	19,535,103	16,402,236	12,671,417
June	18,990,610	12,790,538	11,209,235
July	13,127,745	9,184,441	14,328,813
August	11,503,464	14,603,231	20,418,366
Sept.	13,695,836	29,850,699	18,497,797
Oct.	17,434,893	27,080,554	26,639,051
Nov.	14,712,975	34,506,951	17,500,602
Dec.	12,784,682	31,711,409	13,676,321
Total	184,536,371	232,842,807	173,878,653

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS BONDS (Par Value.)

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Jan.	$90,857,500	$97,568,500	$54,301,500
Feb.	50,898,000	65,521,500	42,133,000
March	42,893,000	57,524,000	69,790,000
April	44,805,000	51,650,000	108,338,500
May	47,106,500	74,205,000	62,691,000
June	28,948,000	64,899,500	55,053,000
July	26,241,600	44,412,000	54,317,000
Aug.	23,397,000	55,067,700	71,872,500
Sept.	28,232,000	60,729,000	77,472,000
Oct.	24,994,000	107,707,900	101,188,000
Nov.	25,890,000	97,839,500	119,653,000
Dec.	31,911,500	71,404,500	92,749,000
Total	$469,186,100	$853,019,300	$900,611,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Jan.	$23,439,300	$16,338,000	$469,500
Feb.	28,818,000	16,868,000	612,000
March	31,104,500	23,624,200	621,500
April	50,661,500	25,349,250	602,500
May	28,666,000	22,939,500	502,200
June	29,957,550	19,115,500	461,000
July	37,090,300	22,375,500	364,000
August	43,412,000	28,564,100	212,500
Sept.	59,828,000	25,747,000	488,500
October	93,378,500	42,663,000	758,500
Nov.	71,121,500	22,988,500	2,811,000
Dec.	80,884,000	24,456,000	25,313,500
Total	$585,861,250	$291,246,550	$33,274,700

STATE BONDS.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Jan	$137,000	$131,000	$522,000
Feb.	21,000	98,000	298,000
March	135,000	284,000	290,000
April	[illegible]	79,000	409,000
May	34,000	113,000	211,000
June	68,000	115,000	1,671,000
July	28,000	67,000	194,000
Aug.	7,000	32,000	163,000
Sept.	37,000	60,000	184,000
Oct.	31,000	117,000	252,500
Nov.	8,000	118,000	298,000
Dec.	23,000	141,000	154,000
Total	$592,000	$1,356,000	$4,832,500

CITY BONDS.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Jan	$965,000	$1,492,000	$950,000
Feb	536,000	663,000	649,000
March	620,000	1,278,600	1,113,000
April	984,000	1,000,000	729,500
May	685,000	1,323,000	803,500
June	640,000	1,026,000	669,500
July	476,000	795,500	1,584,500
Aug	332,300	1,061,000	802,000
Sept	351,000	1,879,000	2,519,000
Oct	264,000	1,388,500	2,281,000
Nov	591,000	1,133,000	1,935,000
Dec	263,000	706,500	2,212,000
Total	$6,607,500	$14,003,500	$16,228,000

TOTAL ALL CLASSES BONDS.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Jan	$125,398,500	$115,547,500	$56,346,000
Feb.	78,271,000	83,351,000	43,688,500
March	74,652,500	80,810,700	62,604,500
April	96,506,500	78,278,250	110,099,500
May	76,493,500	98,580,300	64,207,700
June	57,613,550	85,145,000	57,854,500
July	63,836,100	67,650,000	56,459,500
August	67,148,800	84,724,800	73,050,000
Sept.	[illegible]	97,375,000	81,661,500
Oct.	118,667,500	151,875,500	104,430,000
Nov.	97,616,300	121,579,000	124,697,500
Dec.	112,691,500	96,708,000	120,488,500
Total	$1,062,846,950	$1,161,625,250	$956,077,700

The dealings in stocks and bonds in 1917 compare as follows with the preceding years:

	Stocks. (Shares.)	Bonds. (Par Value.)
1917	184,536,371	$1,052,346,950
1916	232,842,807	1,161,625,250
1915	173,378,655	956,077,700
1914	47,899,572	461,888,100
1913	83,093,585	501,155,920
1912	131,061,116	674,215,000
1911	126,515,906	889,567,100
1910	162,882,956	634,091,000
1909	214,425,978	1,314,658,200
1908	196,821,875	1,084,454,020
1907	196,445,321	827,196,850
1906	283,707,935	676,392,500
1905	263,040,983	1,018,090,420
1904	186,529,384	1,036,810,589
1903	160,748,366	684,200,850
1902	188,421,191	891,305,150
1901	265,577,334	999,404,920
1900	138,312,266	578,359,230
1899	175,073,855	836,481,130
1898	112,160,166	922,514,410
1897	77,470,963	544,580,533
1896	56,663,023	394,320,000
1895	66,440,576	519,142,100
1894	49,275,786	352,741,950
1893	77,984,965	301,303,777
1892	86,726,410	352,741,980
1891	69,031,689	388,650,000
1890	71,826,085	400,725,120
1889	72,014,699	493,450,625

AGGREGATE RAILWAY RESULTS OF THE PAST YEAR.

	Earnings and Expenses.	Increase.
Av. mil.	260,000	700
Gross	$4,188,227,185	$451,905,438
Op. ex.	2,943,458,440	487,010,804
Oper. rat.	70.28%	4.53%
Net	1,244,768,745	*35,105,366
Taxes	222,026,753	56,770,787
Income	1,022,741,992	*91,876,153

*Decrease.

Range of Prices.

Year's Range by Months.

RAILROADS.
Average Price 25 Stocks.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.	Net Chge.
January	81.22	3	77.86	31	78.11	−2.46
February	76.39	1	72.34	3	73.88	−4.23
March	77.98	24	72.76	1	76.09	+2.21
April	76.41	2	72.25	7	73.87	−2.22
May	73.99	1	67.68	9	71.92	−1.95
June	72.62	13	70.28	4	71.04	−.88
July	71.82	16	69.21	5	70.38	−.66
August	71.05	8	67.49	31	67.80	−2.58
September	67.61	4	64.76	13	66.12	−1.68
October	66.24	1	[illegible]	31	60.41	−5.71
November	60.13	1	58.71	8	57.28	−3.13
December	60.67	28	52.06	20	59.81	−2.53

INDUSTRIALS.
Average Price 25 Stocks.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.	Net Chge.
January	99.74	4	91.57	31	92.31	−8.57
February	91.27	6	82.14	3	87.42	−4.89
March	96.12	21	86.09	1	92.61	+5.19
April	94.81	3	85.45	20	88.71	−3.90
May	95.24	31	83.86	9	93.62	+4.91
June	96.41	7	91.22	20	93.58	−.04
July	93.94	2	88.34	19	90.62	−2.96
August	93.26	6	81.49	31	82.54	−8.08
September	84.13	21	78.70	18	81.98	−.56
October	82.97	1	71.02	31	72.15	−9.83
November	73.00	27	65.14	8	70.77	−1.38
December	72.40	31	62.81	20	71.95	+1.18

Combined Average.
FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.	Net Chge.
January	90.46	4	84.71	31	85.21	−8.01
February	83.46	21	77.24	3	80.65	−4.56
March	86.17	21	79.42	1	84.35	+3.70
April	85.56	3	79.57	23	81.29	−3.06
May	83.78	31	75.77	9	82.77	−1.48
June	84.45	13	81.11	20	82.31	.46
July	82.44	2	79.55	19	80.50	1.81
August	82.07	6	74.49	31	75.17	−5.33
September	75.75	4	71.84	18	74.05	−1.12
October	74.60	1	65.46	31	66.28	−7.77
November	68.16	23	60.42	8	64.02	−2.26
December	66.28	31	57.43	20	65.88	−1.86

Year's Range.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1917	81.22	Jan. 2	52.06	Dec. 20	59.81
1916	85.70	Nov. 8	74.83	Apr. 22	80.87
1915	82.84	Mar. 4	64.40	Feb. 1	82.28
1914	84.94	Jan. 23	68.35	July 30	68.04
1913	91.41	Jan. 9	75.92	June 10	79.79
1912	97.28	Oct. 4	88.39	Dec. 18	90.27
1911	96.61	June 26	84.40	Sep. 23	91.37

INDUSTRIALS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1917	99.74	Jan. 4	62.81	Dec. 20	71.95
1916	119.30	Nov. 20	86.60	July 13	95.88
1915	109.97	Oct. 22	51.85	Feb. 24	100.78
1914	61.68	Jan. 31	48.48	July 30	52.56
1913	67.08	Jan. 9	50.27	June 10	56.81
1912	74.50	Sep. 30	61.74	Feb. 1	65.18
1911	66.21	June 5	54.75	Sep. 25	63.83

COMBINED AVERAGE.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	57.43	Dec. 20	65.88
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.14	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.00
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

Bond Averages 40 Issues.

Range by Months, 1917.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.	Ch'ge.
January	89.48	20	86.63	2	89.17	+.31
February	88.09	1	87.00	10	87.17	−2.00
March	87.21	24	86.68	3	86.88	−.29
April	86.65	2	84.83	19	85.13	−1.75
May	84.93	1	83.25	21	83.67	−1.46
June	83.74	8	83.12	20	83.19	−.48
July	83.11	2	82.61	9	82.71	−.48
August	82.81	10	81.46	31	81.86	−.85
September	81.90	4	80.41	24	80.48	−1.38
October	80.42	1	78.77	31	78.77	−1.71
November	78.70	1	74.72	17	77.15	−1.62
December	77.09	1	74.24	20	76.80	−.35

Range by Years.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.	Ch'ge.
1917	89.48	Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 20	76.80	−11.84
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 22	88.64	+1.97
1915	87.62	Nov. 24	81.52	Jan. 2	86.67	+4.71
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96	−4.38
1913	92.31	Jan. 10	83.45	Dec. 18	86.34	−5.16

Total of Listed Issues.

At the close of 1917 the various amounts of bonds and stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange were as follows:

BONDS—COMPANY ISSUES.	Issues.	Amount.
Railroads	741	$8,582,508,308
Street Railways	59	926,481,000
Gas & Electric Light	55	450,285,700
Mfg. & Industrial	48	560,902,850
Coal, Iron & Steel	22	472,085,200
Telephone & Telegraph	20	289,909,100
Miscellaneous	50	488,840,800
Total comp'y issues	1,005	$11,870,987,758
GOVERNMENT ISSUES.		
United States	11	$958,080,190
Foreign	30	3,375,844,500
Total Gov't issues	41	$4,333,924,690
STATE ISSUES.		
New York	19	$160,500,000
Other States	7	47,413,498
Total	26	$207,913,498
CITY AND COUNTY ISSUES.		
New York	56	$601,968,520
Other cities and coun.	6	17,925,000
Total	62	$619,893,520
Total all bond issues	1,108	$17,062,719,461
STOCKS—COMPANY ISSUES.		
Railroads	173	$6,806,400,745
Manufac. & Indus.	228	4,801,222,485
Street Railways	29	451,606,875
Mining	25	478,491,270
Coal & Iron	18	180,380,682
Gas & Electric	20	444,448,200
Telephone & Teleg'h	12	720,872,300
Express	4	63,967,300
Miscellaneous	44	610,547,075
Insurance	2	14,000,000
Total comp'y issues	555	$14,357,036,932
INSTITUTIONAL STOCKS.		
Banks	35	$115,891,495
Trust Cos.	4	7,000,000
Total	39	$122,891,495
Total stocks of par value	597	$14,479,928,427
Total amount bonds and stocks	1,705	$31,542,647,888
STOCKS WITHOUT PAR VALUE.	Issues.	No. of shares.
Manufacturing Indus.	10	3,181,190
Street Railways	1	535,762
Mining	2	3,594,447
Coal & Iron	1	1,500,000
Miscellaneous	44	888,872
Total	58	9,700,271
Computed at 100 par value		$970,027,100
Total securities all classes	3,763	$32,482,674,988

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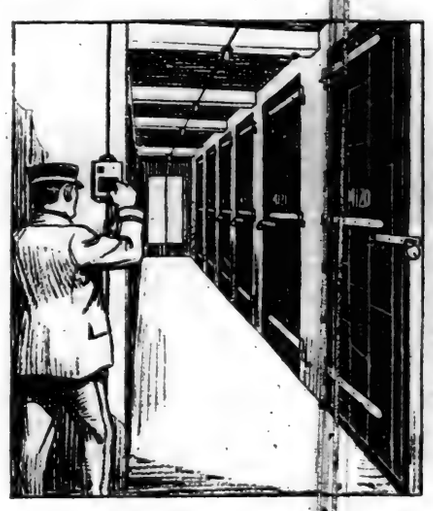

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The New York Times

SUNDAY, JANUARY 6, 1918.

UTILITY OF AMERICAN MOTOR CARS IN FOREIGN LANDS

BEST MOTOR YEAR FOR AUTO MAKERS

Production in 1917 Narrowly Misses 2,000,000 Mark—Optimism Is the Keynote of National Show.

STABILITY and optimism in the industry are the fundamental features characterizing the eighteenth annual automobile show in New York City, now under way in the Grand Central Palace under the auspices of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. It could not be otherwise when, despite the fact that this is America's first war-time motor show, and subject to the countless varying changes in commercial life entailed by war necessities, the industry during 1917 continued its record-breaking productive pace, which has been true of every succeeding year since the motor vehicle demonstrated its utility barely twenty years ago.

The motor-car manufacturers of the United States turned out in 1917 1,814,988 cars, of which 1,693,994 were passenger vehicles and 120,994 commercial cars. Had it not been for the natural curtailment of the last few months due to the offer by all representatives of the industry to the Government of their plants for the making of war munitions, the production, based on the proportionate increase of the early part of the year, would have reached the two-million mark. In 1916 the production, estimated by the National Chamber, was 1,485,617 cars. The year which has just closed, therefore, showed an increase in car production of 329,371.

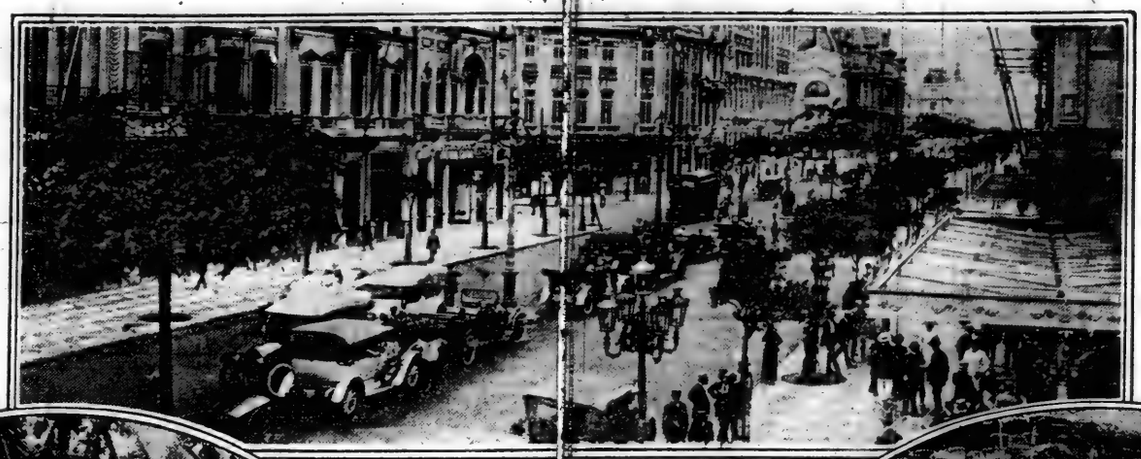
These cars would not have been produced if they were not wanted, and it is the fact that the American public recognizes so keenly the utility of the automobile for so many essential needs that inspires the optimism for the future in every branch of the industry.

The automobile business, including not only the finished machine as turned out from the factory, but all of its widely related interests, is the third largest manufacturing industry in the country. It has survived some severe trials during the year. Its loyalty to the Government ever since the entry of the United States into the war has been unquestioned, and it has proved its worth from the fact that

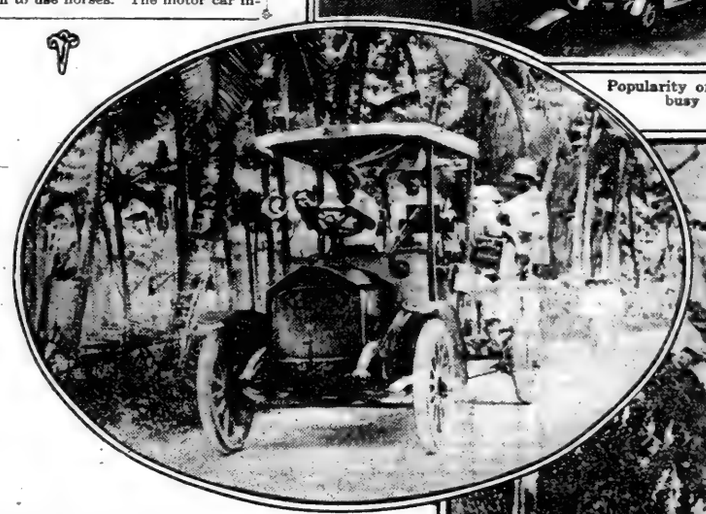
Motor cars are such an essential factor in all phases of American life that any threatened shortage of the supply only makes the desire to buy them more insistent. In the present circumstances, it is more patriotic to buy and use automobiles and trucks than to use horses. The motor car increases the efficiency and productiveness of the business man and the farmer, it takes the place of horses and mules that are required by the army and on the farm.

The automobile show is the year's dispeller of gloom and doubts. It starts the year off with a keynote of optimism that sounds throughout the automobile trade and reaches general business conditions. It is more important to hold the show during a period of depression than when all lines of business are active.

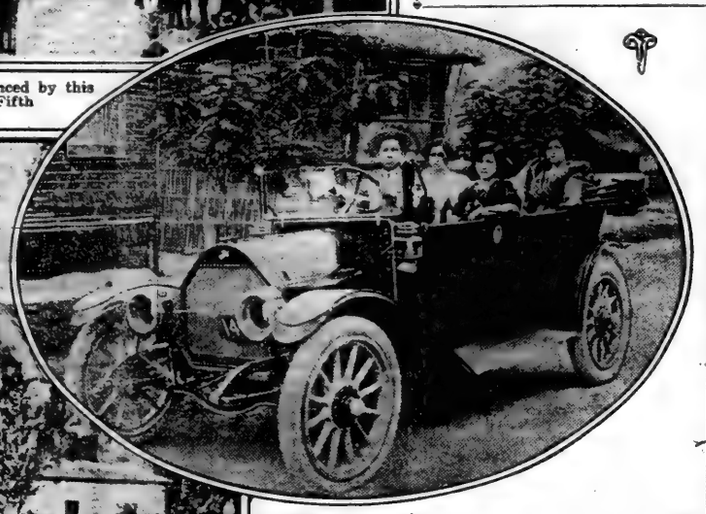
The present show will have the same effect that the show of 1907 had, which opened on the day of the panic



Popularity of American cars in South America evidenced by this busy scene on the Avenida Rio Branco, the "Fifth Avenue" of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.



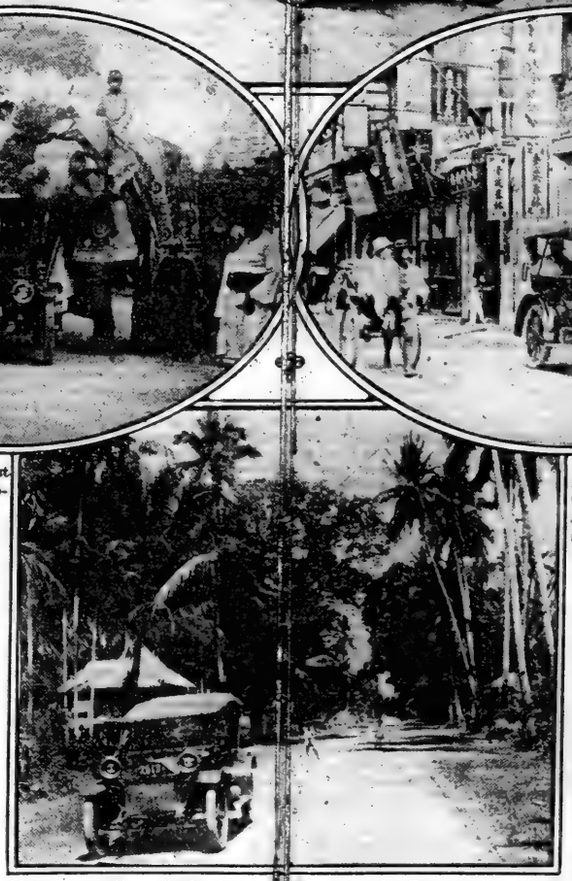
American truck speeding up construction work in the Pacific Ocean Island of Guam, a United States possession.



A Filipino family enjoying the comforts of an American car in the suburbs of Manila.

The elephant and the motor car, the two extremes of transportation in India—a contrast that represents centuries of development in transportation.

The Chinese jinrikisha here represents the ancient mode of passenger transportation as contrasted with an up-to-date eight-cylinder American car in a busy Shanghai street.



Motoring on the palm-bordered highway in the Tayabas Province, Luzon, Philippine Islands.

Approach to the historic monastery of Montserrat at the base of rugged mountain peaks near Barcelona.

AMERICAN CARS ALL OVER WORLD

Europe and the Orient Look to United States for Their Passenger and Commercial Vehicles.

NEVER before since the automobile was recognized as an important factor in the progress of civilization, has its utility been so clearly recognized as is the case today. The war has brought out factors of utility in the motor vehicle hitherto undreamed of and motor trucks are being mobilized for transportation uses to an extent never rendered necessary before. While the passenger car has revolutionized within less than twenty years methods of country travel for pleasure and recreation, the commercial motor vehicle is now on the eve of accomplishing equally as radical a revolution in the industrial and business development of the world's commerce.

The United States is today the only country to which the rest of the world can look for its necessary supply of automobiles in any appreciable quantity. Over fifty thousand American motor trucks have been sent across the water to the allied countries for war service, and another fifty thousand will probably be shipped this year for the use of the American and allied armies. The exports during the past year have been large, but owing to the urgent needs of the countries with which America is allied in the contest for the safety of democracy, manufacturers have been unable to meet the incessant demands from other lands for motor vehicles destined for use in the more peaceful lines of commerce.

The exports of motor cars for the twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1917, are estimated at 75,547, having a value of $86,220,406. This does not include the large number of army transport trucks shipped abroad by the United States Government.

America is still shipping some cars abroad for business other than war. But the percentage is small. It has depended greatly upon the ingenuity of the export manager, who has taken every possible means to secure bottoms and export licenses, and who in only a small percentage of cases is successful. It has been natural that the foreign motor car merchants have turned to America for their motor car wants, with the European factories doing very little manufacturing. Government restrictions on the part of some countries, war and other taxations, and absolute want of fuel have also cut down the exportation of American-made motor cars.

The American automobile, however, has made great inroads into the foreign market. Spain, a mountainous country, likes the foreign cars with the high price sounding names, but the American-made cars have won favor because of their good showing in Spanish road contests. It was an American car that won a gold medal in the recent Catalonia contest, and other American cars took the prizes in that mountainous run. Spain today is utilizing the motor car as a necessity rather than for pleasure.

In the first two years of the war shipments to the Scandinavian countries and Russia by American manufacturers were numerous. The new wealth created during the war in neutral Scandinavian countries naturally turned to passenger cars, but toward the middle of the year there was a complete change, inasmuch as it was impossible to obtain Government export licenses pending negotiations of our Government with neutral countries. But a glance at the map in this section of Europe shows the necessity of the motor car. Railroads are few, improved roads in the minority, and distances great. The motor car must be a utility in the development of the Scandinavian country, where before the war it might be classed as a luxuling. There are plans to build new highways in Norway and Sweden.

Representatives from the Scandinavian countries are also investigating American-made trucks and motor cycles. If shipping privileges could be obtained, large orders would be placed for American passenger and commercial vehicles. Over 50 per cent. of the cars sold in that section of Europe before the war are or have been in military service in Russia.

In many countries nobility drives American multiple cylinder cars. In Russia they are in the hands of many Cabinet and Staff officers.

South African automobile dealers are going in heavily exploiting the merits and stability of the American-made motor car. Recently an American car was sent on a 1,000-mile reliability run through five States of the South African Union, which materially enhanced the general opinion of American-made cars among the residents in that section of Africa.

In Portugal the army is using American-made cars for transportation purposes, and will add to those already in service as soon as they are able to get them into their country.

While the European and many other markets are closed to the American-made car, many are being

FACTS WHICH SHOW GROWTH OF MOTOR CAR INDUSTRY IN 1917.

True to its past history of annually increasing achievements, the automobile industry established a new high record in production last year, narrowly missing the 2,000,000 mark, and showing an increase over 1916 of nearly 25 per cent. Prominent factors in the industry of the year are:

Motor vehicle production for calendar year, 1917	1,814,988
Motor vehicle production for calendar year, 1916	1,485,617
Production of passenger cars, 1917	1,693,994
Production of commercial cars, 1917	120,994
Wholesale value of 1917 production	$1,059,056,073
Wholesale value of 1916 production	$785,919,353
Average price of passenger cars produced in 1917	$720
Motor vehicle manufacturers in United States	350
Commercial vehicle manufacturers	372
Passenger vehicle manufacturers, several making commercial cars	238
States in which factories are located	32
Capital invested	$786,000,000
Workers employed	280,000
Wages and salaries paid during fiscal year, June 30, 1917	$275,000,000
Motor vehicles exported during 12 months ending June 30, 1917	80,811
Value of motor vehicles exported	$90,858,243

nearly 40 per cent. of the manufacturing facilities in the country is engaged in supplying the Government not only with thousands of transport trucks, but with many other munitions for the use of our army here and abroad, as well as for the allied countries.

The industry, including accessory and tire manufacturers, and various other interests directly dependent upon the automobile for commercial life, represents an invested capital of more than one and a quarter billion dollars, employs nearly a million wage earners, pays three-quarters of a billion dollars in wages and salaries yearly, and produces and sells cars to the value of one and a quarter billion dollars annually. There are 550 car and truck manufacturers in the country, 1,080 parts and accessory makers, 27,800 distributers and dealers, 25,500 garages, 13,500 repair shops, and 2,500 accessory supply houses. At the end of 1917 there were more than 4,800,000 motor cars and trucks registered and in use in the United States.

The present show is the reply of the industry to the many erroneous reports circulated in the last few weeks, such as the view of the nonessential character of the automobile, and that its manufacture was to be curtailed and even suspended altogether during the war, how supplies of steel and other materials and of coal were to be denied to the factories, and how the use of passenger cars for private enjoyment was to be stopped because of scarcity of gasoline.

While these reports cast gloom throughout the trade and among users, not one has materialized or been borne out by official action. On the contrary, they have been publicly denied in Washington, and assurances have been given by the Petroleum Division of the United States Bureau of Mines that the gasoline situation has improved materially in the last few months, and an ample supply is in sight for all legitimate requirements.

on the New York Stock Exchange. Dealers from all parts of the country will return home with renewed enthusiasm and assured that conditions are not nearly so bad as they had supposed.

There never has been a year since the introduction of the automobile in America when more cars were not produced and sold than in any previous year, despite panics, hard times, and war. It was true in Canada last year and the year before, despite the large part Canada has taken in the war. America must not be compared with England and France. There the use of cars had to be curtailed, and finally denied to private owners because of gasoline shortage, and the factories had to be devoted to production of war materials.

It is a significant fact that the show this year actually has a larger number of exhibitors than ever before. Eighty-six different manufacturing companies will display nearly 400 complete cars and chassis of every model and type, ranging in price from $445 to $8,000. Including those who show accessories and parts, there are 335 exhibitors in the Palace.

It is estimated that 94 per cent. of the cars used in this country are of American make, and if a comparison were to be made upon values, this percentage would be still higher, for it can be safely computed that the motor cars owned in the United States aggregate a value of nearly $5,000,000,000, an estimate placed on a basis of rating 75 per cent. of the total number registered last year at $1,000 each, and the remaining quarter, or 25 per cent., at $2,000 each, both figures being conservative, as the price of motor cars varies from as low as $400 to $6,000, and over for the high-powered limousine, with its special body work.

To keep these automobiles going, 18,000,000 tires were made last year, the value of which is placed at $450,000,000.

AUTO SHOW AT A GLANCE.

Auspices National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. (Sunday excepted.)

Admission, 50 cents.

Total number of exhibitors, 346.

Number of complete cars and chassis to be exhibited, (approximately,) 400.

Number of car manufacturing companies exhibiting, 86.

Number of accessory and parts companies exhibiting, 260.

Six companies will display 12-cylinder models.

Twelve companies will display eight-cylinder models.

Fifty-one companies will display six-cylinder models.

Nine companies make both four and six cylinder models.

Three companies make both four and eight cylinder models.

Three companies make both six and twelve cylinder models.

Prices range from $445 to $3,000.

Monday, Jan. 7. Dealers' Day.

Tuesday, Jan. 8, Army and Navy Day.

Wednesday, Jan. 9, Society Day.

Thursday, Jan. 10, Society of Automotive Engineers Day.

Friday, Jan. 11, Suburban and Ladies' Day.

Saturday, Jan. 12, Closing Day.

HOW NEARLY 5,000,000 AUTOMOBILES IN AMERICA ARE DISTRIBUTED

Motor vehicles registered in United States	4,542,139
Motor vehicles in New York State	418,000
Motor trucks in use in United States	435,000
Number of persons in United States to one motor car	24
Automobiles in all countries outside of the United States Jan. 1, 1917	719,240
Automobiles in Europe Jan. 1, 1917	437,558
Automobiles in Canada Jan. 1, 1917	118,086
Automobiles in South America Jan. 1, 1917	80,188
Automobiles in Australia, Asia, and Oceania Jan. 1, 1917	55,340

NAMES OF THE CARS.

Gasoline driven cars naturally predominate in the national show at the Grand Central Palace of the eighty-six exhibiting companies; seventy-nine show gasoline motor vehicles. Following is a list of the makes:

Gasoline—Abbott, Allen, American, Anderson, Apperson, Auburn, Austin, Briscoe, Buick, Cadillac, Case, Chalmers, Chandler, Chevrolet, Cole, Columbia, Crow-Elkhart, Davis, Dodge Brothers, Dort, Elgin, Elcar, Empire, Fiat, Franklin, Frontmobile, Grant, Hackett, Hal, Harroun, Haynes, Hollier, Hudson, Hupmobile, Interstate, Jackson, Jordan, King, Kissel-Kar, Kline Kar, Lexington, Liberty, Marmon, McFarlan, Maxwell, Mercer, Mitchell, Moline-Knight, Monitor, Monroe, Moon, Moore, Nash, National, Oakland, Oldsmobile, Olympian, Overland, Owen Magnetic, Packard, Paige, Paterson, Peerless, Pierce-Arrow, Premier, Regal, Reo, Roamer, Saxon, Scripps-Booth, Standard 8, Stearns-Knight, Studebaker, Stutz, Velie, Westcott, Templar, Willys-Knight, and Winton.

Electric — Baker, Detroit-Electric, Milburn, Ohio, Rauch & Lang.

Steam—Doble-Detroit, Stanley.

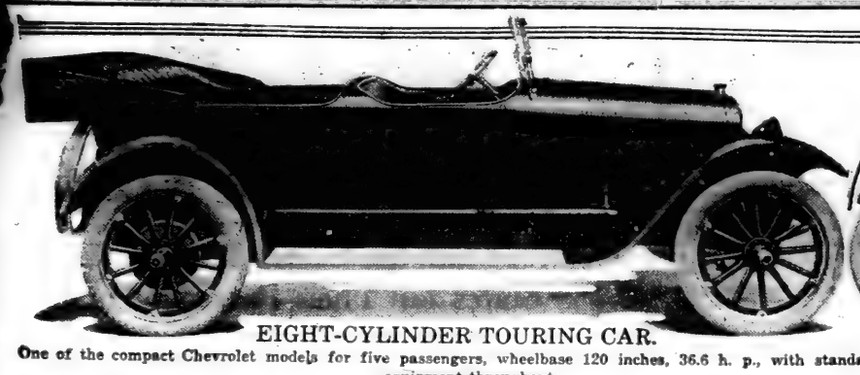
The Olympian, Templar, Stanley, Anderson, Moore, and Monitor are being shown for the first time.

CARS COST MORE THIS YEAR, BUT MODERATE PRICES STILL PREVAIL

Owing to war conditions and the higher cost of labor and materials it has been necessary to advance automobile prices, but it is interesting to note that the 1918 prices average about $100 less than the rates three years ago. This year's prices range from $445 to $8,000, represented by the following models:

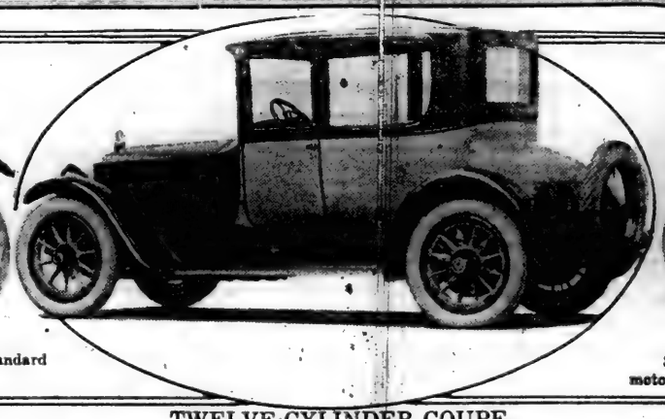
Seven-passenger touring cars	4, 6, 8, 12 cylinders	$1,295 to $5,500
Six-passenger touring cars	4, 6, 8, 12 cylinders	2,750 to 5,000
Five-passenger touring cars	4, 6, 8, 12 cylinders	685 to 6,400
Four-passenger touring cars	4, 6, 8, 12 cylinders	895 to 3,750
Two-passenger roadsters	4, 6, 8, 12 cylinders	445 to 6,400
Four-passenger roadsters	4, 6, 8, 12 cylinders	695 to 6,400
Limousines	4, 6, 8, 12 cylinders	2,325 to 6,800
Broughams and town cars	4, 6, 8, 12 cylinders	2,450 to 7,600
Convertible coupés	4, 6, 12 cylinders	1,050 to 2,800
Convertible sedans	4, 6, 12 cylinders	1,050 to 4,000
Landaulets	4, 6, 8, 12 cylinders	2,700 to 6,800
Berlines	4, 6, 8, 12 cylinders	1,095 to 8,000
Coupés and cabriolets	4, 6, 8, 12 cylinders	1,050 to 7,400
Sedans	4, 6, 8, 12 cylinders	850 to 5,900
Open sedans	4, 6, 8, 12 cylinders	1,050 to 4,500
Steam cars	2 cylinders	2,400 to 3,750

16 POPULAR TYPES OF CLOSED AND OPEN AUTOMOBILES



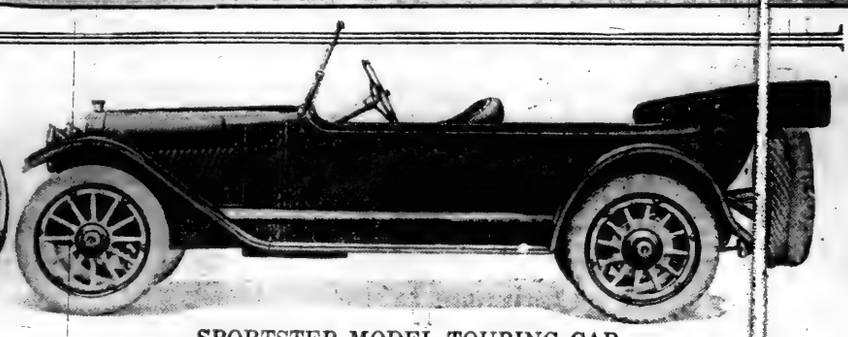
EIGHT-CYLINDER TOURING CAR.

One of the compact Chevrolet models for five passengers, wheelbase 120 inches, 36.6 h. p., with standard equipment throughout.



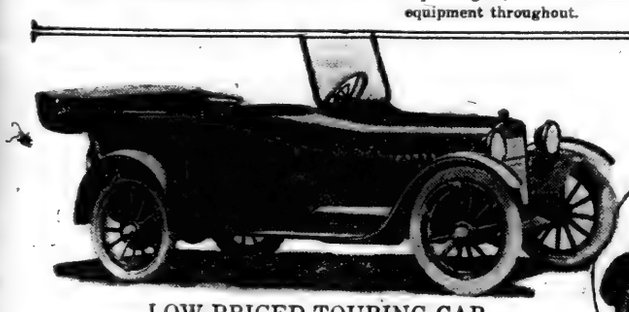
TWELVE-CYLINDER COUPE.

The Packard "Twin-Six," the motors compactly arranged in blocks of six, with the moderate wheelbase of 128 inches.



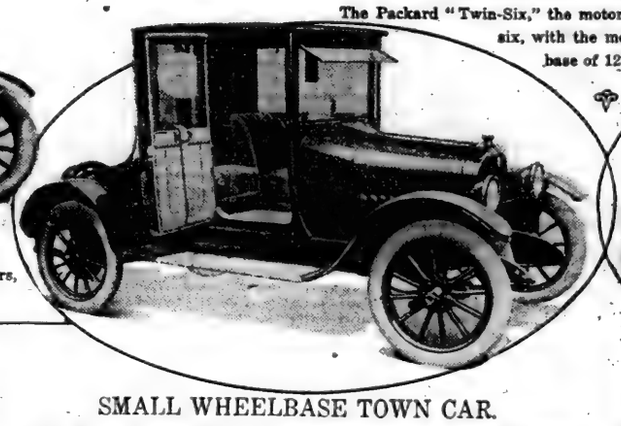
SPORTSTER MODEL TOURING CAR.

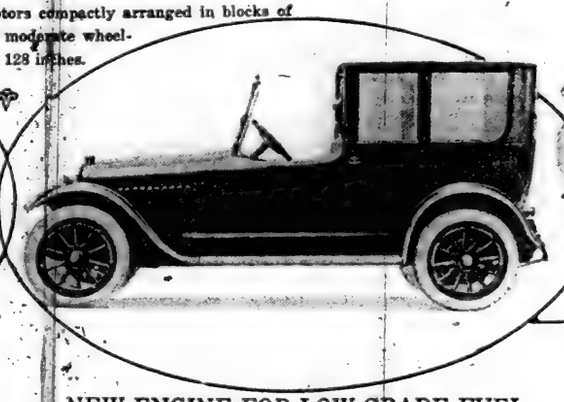
Suggestive of reliability, this Oldsmobile car is designed on conservative yet attractive lines. Eight-cylinder motor, 50 h. p., 120-inch wheelbase, high tension ignition, and 33 by 4½ inch tire equipment.

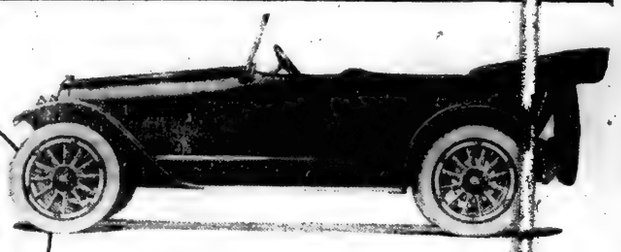


LOW-PRICED TOURING CAR.

The Saxon "Six." 112-inch wheelbase, selling for $935. Six cylinders, developing 30 to 35 h. p.

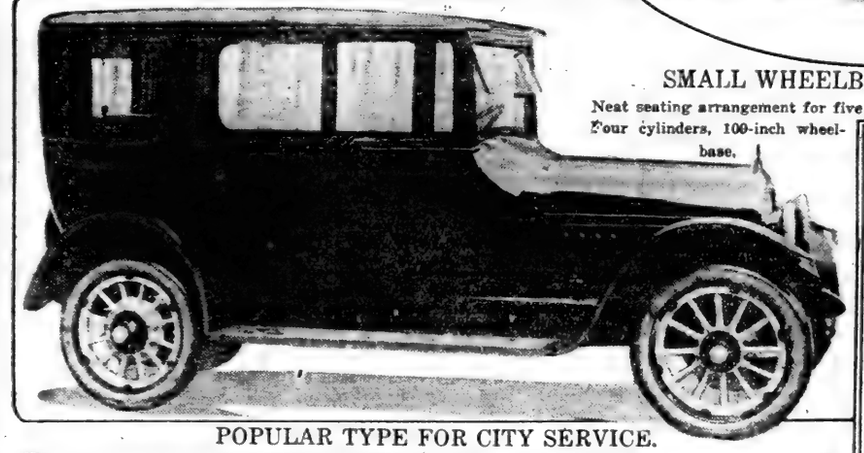






ATTRACTIVE FOR TOURING.

The new Mitchell seven-passenger car, 48 h. p., 127-inch wheelbase. Body and chassis of bronze green striped with chrome yellow.



SMALL WHEELBASE TOWN CAR.

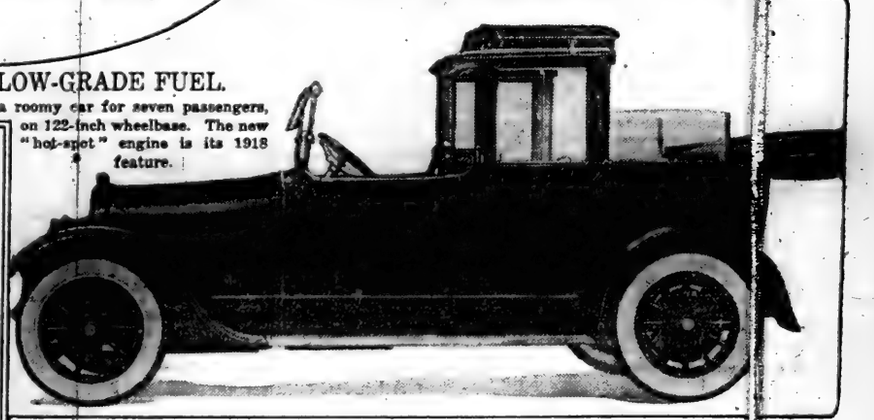
Neat seating arrangement for five passengers in the Maxwell coupe. Four cylinders, 100-inch wheelbase.

Automobile Growth in Four Years

State.	June 30, 1913.	June 30, 1914.	June 30, 1915.	June 30, 1916.	June 30, 1917.	People Per Car.
Alabama	5,200	7,300	11,800	20,000	29,100	81
Arizona	1,100	4,200	5,900	8,700	17,400	16
Arkansas	3,000	4,100	7,300	12,400	24,200	72
California	11,400	107,100	138,000	187,500	240,200	12
Colorado	9,300	15,300	21,700	38,000	54,300	18
Connecticut	19,000	21,100	34,200	45,700	63,300	20
Delaware	2,100	2,900	4,300	7,800	15,600	24
District of Columbia	11,000	11,700	8,500	10,300	14,500	25
Florida	8,400	10,000	12,500	25,000	16,000	57
Georgia	22,200	19,000	27,500	38,500	58,000	50
Idaho	2,700	2,900	5,000	10,000	18,000	25
Illinois	76,000	115,000	151,800	203,800	285,000	22
Indiana	61,700	57,000	81,200	116,100	168,800	17
Iowa	55,000	88,000	120,400	169,600	243,200	9
Kansas	27,000	39,000	58,500	80,200	140,000	13
Kentucky	8,200	6,700	14,800	24,700	38,700	62
Louisiana	6,000	8,000	11,300	15,700	25,400	78
Maine	8,100	12,000	17,300	24,000	32,000	22
Maryland	12,400	18,300	25,700	39,900	50,400	20
Massachusetts	52,500	64,200	87,900	105,500	142,900	28
Michigan	47,200	65,300	98,500	135,000	200,000	16
Minnesota	39,000	62,000	82,000	122,000	168,000	14
Mississippi	3,000	5,000	8,500	16,500	26,000	78
Missouri	32,700	46,100	69,100	85,600	127,100	27
Montana	3,800	3,200	11,000	19,600	32,000	15
Nebraska	42,400	56,000	80,000	81,000	128,100	10
Nevada	900	1,300	1,200	3,500	6,700	17
New Hampshire	6,500	8,400	11,500	14,800	18,800	25
New Jersey	38,500	51,400	63,400	84,500	119,400	30
New Mexico	1,500	2,400	3,800	6,300	11,000	39
New York	115,000	146,400	185,300	259,100	346,000	30
North Carolina	8,700	11,900	16,300	24,500	39,800	61
North Dakota	8,800	15,100	24,000	33,700	54,400	14
Ohio	74,700	105,000	154,000	212,100	302,000	18
Oklahoma	8,000	14,000	25,000	46,000	72,300	32
Oregon	12,100	14,000	20,400	26,100	41,800	21
Pennsylvania	68,800	112,300	154,900	188,100	266,900	34
Rhode Island	6,200	11,000	15,000	19,400	28,000	24
South Carolina	10,500	13,000	16,000	18,000	29,000	57
South Dakota	16,000	16,200	22,700	37,200	55,000	13
Tennessee	12,200	17,300	25,000	26,700	43,000	55
Texas	38,000	50,000	72,400	105,000	200,000	22
Utah	3,300	5,400	6,600	10,700	17,200	26
Vermont	4,300	6,800	9,900	12,700	16,600	23
Virginia	7,600	11,600	17,900	31,300	45,000	50
Washington	20,000	30,200	35,000	44,600	68,300	23
West Virginia	5,200	8,200	12,000	15,800	25,100	56
Wisconsin	30,000	45,000	70,500	99,000	142,900	17
Wyoming	1,500	2,000	3,300	5,900	9,700	19
Totals	1,071,200	1,575,200	2,127,200	2,960,200	4,408,500	

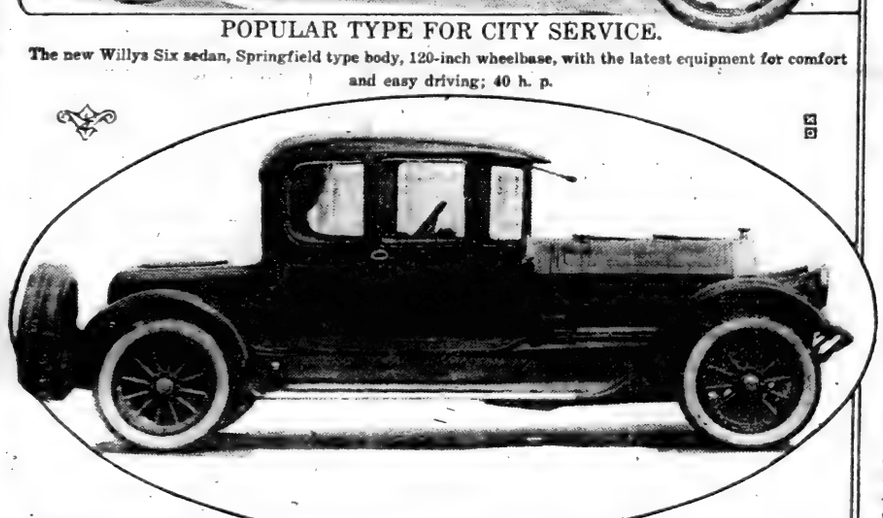
Table showing proportion of population to automobiles in different sections of the United States:

	Inhabitants Per Car.
Coast Section—California, Oregon, Washington	15
Middle West—Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota	16
West—Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Colorado	19
Southwest—Arizona, New Mexico, Texas	23
East—Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia	26
South—West Virginia, Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Kentucky, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma	55



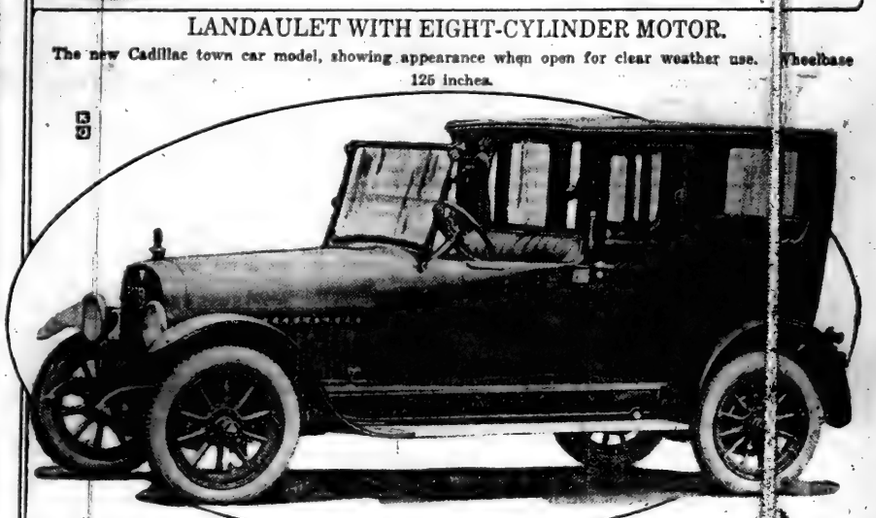
NEW ENGINE FOR LOW-GRADE FUEL.

The new Chalmers town landaulet, a roomy car for seven passengers, on 122-inch wheelbase. The new "hot-spot" engine is its 1918 feature.



POPULAR TYPE FOR CITY SERVICE.

The new Willys Six sedan, Springfield type body, 120-inch wheelbase, with the latest equipment for comfort and easy driving; 40 h. p.



LANDAULET WITH EIGHT-CYLINDER MOTOR.

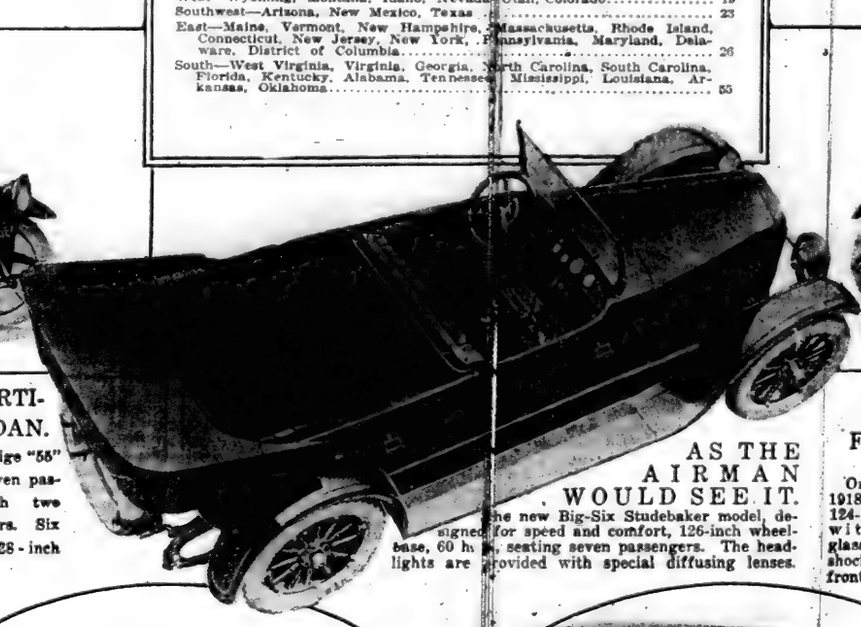
The new Cadillac town car model, showing appearance when open for clear weather use. Wheelbase 125 inches.

THREE-PASSENGER COUPE.

Built on distinctive lines, this new Pierce-Arrow model suggests power and comfort. An auxiliary folding seat gives room for a fourth passenger, in addition to the driver. Six cylinders, 147½-inch wheelbase, with gasoline capacity of 32 gallons.

A TOWN CAR LANDAU.

One of the new additions to the Hudson models. Equipped on the super-six chassis, 125½-inch wheelbase, showing improvements in long rear fenders and lower body lines.

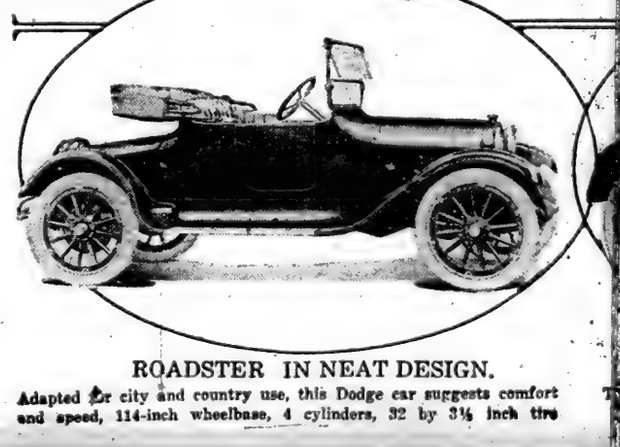


CONVERTIBLE SEDAN.

The new Paige "55" model, for seven passengers, with two auxiliary chairs. Six cylinders, 128-inch wheelbase.

ROOMY SEDAN FOR TOWN USE.

One of the Buick 1918 models, 60 h. p., 124-inch wheelbase, with disappearing glass side panels and shock absorbers in front.



ROADSTER IN NEAT DESIGN.

Adapted for city and country use, this Dodge car suggests comfort and speed, 114-inch wheelbase, 4 cylinders, 32 by 3½ inch tire

INCLOSED CAR FOR SIX.

The Oakland coupe on 112-inch chassis, six cylinders, developing 44 h. p. Readily convertible for open touring travel.

MANY NEW DEVICES FOR AUTO ECONOMY

With close to one-fifth of the motor accessories and parts industry represented among the exhibitors, the automobile show provides a comprehensive display of the latest devices designed to add to the comfort, convenience, and economy of the motor car owner.

With gasoline selling at over 25 cents a gallon the devices that tend to improve carburetion will hold a particular interest. A number of new carburetors, primers, condensers, engine heaters, &c., have made their appearance upon the market and they all hold some features which will be of more than passing interest to the average motorist. Carburetors using the heavier grade fuels, especially kerosene, are becoming more numerous every day.

The kind of gasoline sold today must be heated in cold weather to obtain efficiency and economy. The carburetor manufacturers have not overlooked that fact, and many makes of new carburetors are equipped with efficient heating devices. Present carburetors on old machines can be fitted often with heating devices, while there are a number of devices which are installed independently of the type or make of carburetor.

One newcomer is a separate heating unit placed on the side of the engine under the hood and operating independently of the engine. The heating unit consists of an insulated coil chamber, the coils proper being made of seamless copper tubing, and a breather consumes the air currents produced by the fan. A combined valve and burner is used, the fuel being gasoline supplied from a special tank. A car body radiator can also be attached to the engine heater.

Carbon crusted combustion chamber walls and gasoline waste are synonymous, because of the lost horse power due to the collection of carbon. A visit to some of the exhibits will show how easy it is to remove this wasteful factor. No longer is the removing of carbon a job for the repair shop, for there are several devices which do this formerly unpleasant and dirty job while the owner is driving his car. They stimulate the explosive properties of the gasoline vapor by mixing water vapor with it.

Anti-freezing solutions assure a free water circulation, and a device recently introduced prevents the evaporation of the alcohol used in some of these solutions by condensing and returning it to the radiator, where it again mixes with the water. This device takes the place of the regular radiator cap. There are also devices for indicating the temperature of the water in the radiator, one new design having recently made its appearance.

PRODUCTION PLANS FOR PRESENT YEAR

Many automobile manufacturers have already made plans to reduce their output for 1918 anywhere from 20 to 50 per cent. This curtailment, it is felt, will be a healthy thing for the industry. Based on such a production schedule, there will doubtless be more buyers than cars, so that dealers in general will not have to exert quite the same selling effort and selling expenses can be reduced. Dealers as well as manufacturers cannot expect to make as much money during the war as they made before, but the Government will not put them out of business. With due economy and conservation there will be reasonable prosperity.

So far as materials for the continuance of motor car building for retail sale in the United States is concerned, it is interesting to note that of an annual production of 42,000,000 tons of steel the automobile makers of the country use less than 4 per cent. There are, in fact, about 1,500,000 tons of steel used annually in the production of American motor cars. So, in the face of these facts, there seems to be no reason to expect that the motor car industry will have to be crippled in the continuance of the war.

As early as last March the automobile and allied manufacturers put their facilities at the disposal of the United States Government, to be employed in whatever form was thought desirable. The War Industries Board, working in close cooperation with a committee representative of the automobile industry, has agreed that it will not restrict the supply of materials of any industry without giving due notice.

The Fuel Administration has stated that a survey shows that there is plenty of gasoline for all Government and domestic requirements. The total plant capacity of American industries is sufficient to fill Government requirements and regular trade demands, with some natural curtailment of the latter due to the patriotic and economical spirit pervading the nation.

The automobile and parts manufacturers of Detroit, at the suggestion of the War Department, organized last month a corporation known as the Detroit Shell Company, to produce shells in large quantities for the Government. The company has secured a plant, arranged for machinery, tools, and an operating organization, and will be producing shells in large quantities in four months. It is owned, officered and managed by representative automobile men in Detroit, whose motives are enthusiastic co-operation and practical support of the Government in the supplying of shells.

MARMON 34

Marmon Dominance

Today And in The Days to Come

WHEN, in an industry, the law of diminishing returns sets in by whatever reason, the real leader quickly emerges from the rest.

As for the automobile field, you have seen the Marmon pass through the back-fire of wartime, unscathed. Every day you meet this car in greater numbers in the motor traffic of America, overtaking, as it has, everything except demand.

Meanwhile, the Marmon has added more vital discoveries to the lore of motor car construction than any other car of the past decade.

And so, when peace shall at length remove the physical limitations to Marmon production and distribution, you may safely expect to see this car wield the influence overseas that it exerts at home.

136-Inch Wheelbase—1100 Pounds Lighter

NEW YORK AUTOMOBILE SHOW, Grand Central Palace, Space A25

THE MARMON AUTOMOBILE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Inc., 1880 Broadway, at Sixty-Second St.

MARMON LONG ISLAND COMPANY, Inc., Brooklyn · H. L. ZOBEL, Sea Bright · THE AUTO SHOP, Paterson · KIRK'S GARAGE, New Haven
HAROLD T. BIRKIE, New Rochelle · ARTHUR L. CLARK, Bridgeport
MARMON COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY, Newark · ACME MOTOR SALES COMPANY, Hartford
JOHN VAN BENSCHOTEN, Poughkeepsie
NORDYKE & MARMON COMPANY, Established 1851 · INDIANAPOLIS

NEW MODELS SHOW LIGHTNESS AND EASE OF OPERATION

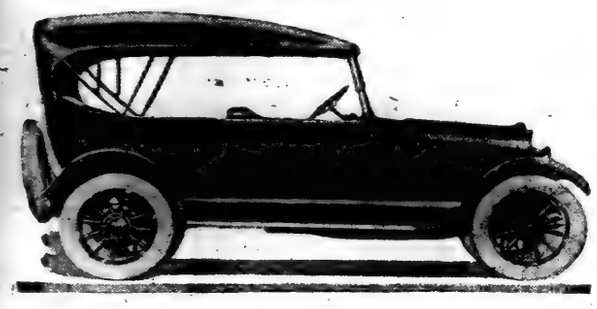
EXPERT TELLS OF DESIGN TENDENCIES

External Refinements, Motor Efficiency, Carburetor Adjustments, and Adequate Headlights.

By FREDERICK R. HUTTON, M. E. Sc. D. Chairman Technical Committee, Automobile Club of America.

The Automobile Club of America is an organization largely made up of users of the motor vehicle. From its early history it has maintained a technical committee which has administered a testing laboratory for the service of its members and of the industry at large. The officers of the laboratory are therefore in a position to feel the pulse of a great organism of the United States by a retrospect of the tests and research which have come under its hands. Or, again to change the figure, they sit somewhat like a spider at the centre of a great web whose rays run in every direction and who can feel the tug of activity and struggle in all parts of the field.

The work which comes to such a laboratory is both scientific and commercial. A development along technical lines and a forward movement of the frontiers of knowledge usually comes first. After this follow the commercial development of designs and appliances to carry out and embody the results of theories developed by the scientific research.



HAS CHEERFUL TOURING QUALITIES.

A roomy car for seven passengers. The Reo six-cylinder, practically unchanged from the Reliable 1917 model. Wheelbase 126 inches, 45 horse power, and sells for $1,550.

In the year 1917 these trends may be observed in five different directions.

The first is in a refinement of comfort and of artistic appeal in the body of the car. These are externals and appeal at once to the eye. They are the principal "talking points" of the salesmen, because they require little previous training to appreciate them. They are features of the improvement in the sport of motoring on the one side and in a widespread use of the vehicle as a tool of everyday life upon the other. Early designers could not afford to pay much attention to this class of refinement because they were too busy making a car which would not go dead upon the road somewhere. These come also with a growing luxury and a more economical production at the factory. Attention can now be given to these details without making the car cost too much. The era of "streamline design" has eliminated awkward surfaces, unnecessary corners, and excrescences of apparatus. The sloping windshield, the graceful top, the spare tire at the rear instead of on the running board, and the control levers inside, are all features of this type of refinement.

The second trend is the consequence of the increasing cost of motor fuel and perhaps a realization also of a possible shortage if much is to be sent overseas. The effect of this atmosphere toward greater economy in the use of fuel appears in three differing directions. The first is the development of the gas-making apparatus which is known as the carburetor. This is a device for atomising or breaking up the particles of liquid fuel so that a very moderate heat will make such fuel into a gas and mix it intimately with air for combustion. The diminishing volatility of gasoline has brought about the use of many devices for heating the mixture and making sure that gasification is complete. These devices have been largely of electric origin on the one hand or aimed to utilize the heat of the exhaust gases upon the other.

The development of this feature is going to show before long a true vaporizer for making the liquid fuel into a gas by waste heat from the exhaust as a substitute for the atomising carburetor which works in the cold. Such vaporizer also can use other forms of hydro-carbon fuel which are less volatile than gasoline of the present standard. In this same class are what the slang of the industry calls "dopes." These are tablets or liquids to be added to common gasoline with a view either to increase the number of miles per gallon or to diminish the consumption of gasoline per mile or per horse power. It is safe to say there has been nothing of permanent value in these efforts, if a possible exception be made in the use of hydro-carbons of such high content of fuel elements that they are in effect high explosives. When such hydro-carbons are diluted they become a practical substitute for gasoline, but the commercial availability of such substitute on any large scale remains to be shown by experience and from the effect on the market of increasing the demand for such compounds.

A third tendency is the addition of small quantities of steam or water vapor to the mixture of fuel and air. These devices have various trade names, but their effect when working successfully is to diminish the formation of hard or adhesive carbon in the motor cylinders and to cleanse the surfaces exposed to the combustion of the gas mixture when they have become coated with lamp black. Such use of water in small quantities increases the power and the speed of the motor when it is defiled with carbon. When surfaces are once clean the use of water vapor is of no further advantage in either speed or power. For a dirty motor, and where the fuel approaches kerosene, the use of water is a defensible trend.

The third major tendency is the trend to better design in the motor as a whole. This first appears in a recognition of the meaning of balancing the moving parts of the motor when these are running at high speed. Special machines have come into the factory whereby it is possible to eliminate lack of balance and enable the motor to run more quietly, on the one hand, and with less waste of power to convey the cylinder energy to the revolving crank shaft. The increasing of the number of cylinders, and thereby subdividing the effort of the expanding gas upon the piston over a large proportion of the path through which the crank-pins move, is a feature of the high-grade cars of 1917. In this same class, also, is the increase of the number of valves through which the gas mixture enters and leaves the cylinders. This increases what is known as the "volumetric efficiency" of the motor, which means that the combustion chamber is more completely filled at each stroke at high rotative speeds than it used to be. What may be called tandem ignition, where two sparks plugs fire the mixture in every cylinder at the proper time, makes also for increased engine efficiency.

A fourth zone of activity in the industry has been a waking up of all parties to the significance of both adequate and restricted headlighting of vehicles. Adequate headlighting means that the road is sufficiently illuminated so that the driver behind the headlights can see it clearly enough, by reason of the light from such lamps, to avoid pedestrians, obstacles, road defects, ditches and other menaces to his safety. On the other hand, excess of such headlighting and dazzling glare from misdirected beams are a menace to approaching vehicles and other drivers, and to all pedestrian users of the streets or highways.

There seems a pretty general agreement that safety for all parties lies in keeping the light from the concentrated or focalized beam from a headlamp from rising above forty-two inches from the ground. This is below the eyes of every person except children too young to be allowed on the highway unattended. Schemes to diffuse the strong reflected beam, in an effort to diminish glare, result usually in the use of a higher candle power in the lamp by the driver who cannot see as he was accustomed to. Thereby the difficulty is increased by making the headlamp glass so powerful a source of illumination above the forty-two-inch line that vision is invaded. It is often the case also that the maker puts lamps of too high candle power on the instrument board of the vehicle so that the reflection from the glass and polished nickel to the eye of the driver promotes a closing of the iris shutter of his eye and thereby diminishes the amount of light which can enter his eye from the relatively dark areas in front of his car. The car should be as dark behind its headlamps in country driving as is consistent with proper reading of the control instruments.

A fifth and last trend of 1917 is distinctly a war measure, but is one of the greatest consequence to the industry in the writer's opinion. It is the procedure of standardization which grew out of the necessity to create a standard war truck which should have both uniformity in design on the one hand and capability of rapid production on the other. This result was attained by a committee of experts who took what was best in every design known to them, from whatever source it was derived. All unnecessary, costly personal peculiarities or fads were ruthlessly cut away and the design embodied only the best essentials. If this philosophy can be conserved for the future in the design of passenger vehicles it will be one of the greatest and best forward steps of the year.

There is nothing [illegible] from the user's point of view by [illegible] ing vagaries of detail which are the [illegible] of any designer incorporated or [illegible] red in the engine which such user [illegible]. The nearer that all motors and their [illegible] ccessories approach what engineers call [illegible] "one best way" of solving the engineering problem, the cheaper will the motor be made at the factory and the easier will be the replacement of parts along the road. It may be convenient to keep one standard for four cylinder machines, another standard for six, another for eight, and another for twelve, but within these groups it would be of the greatest advantage if all the motors were alike.

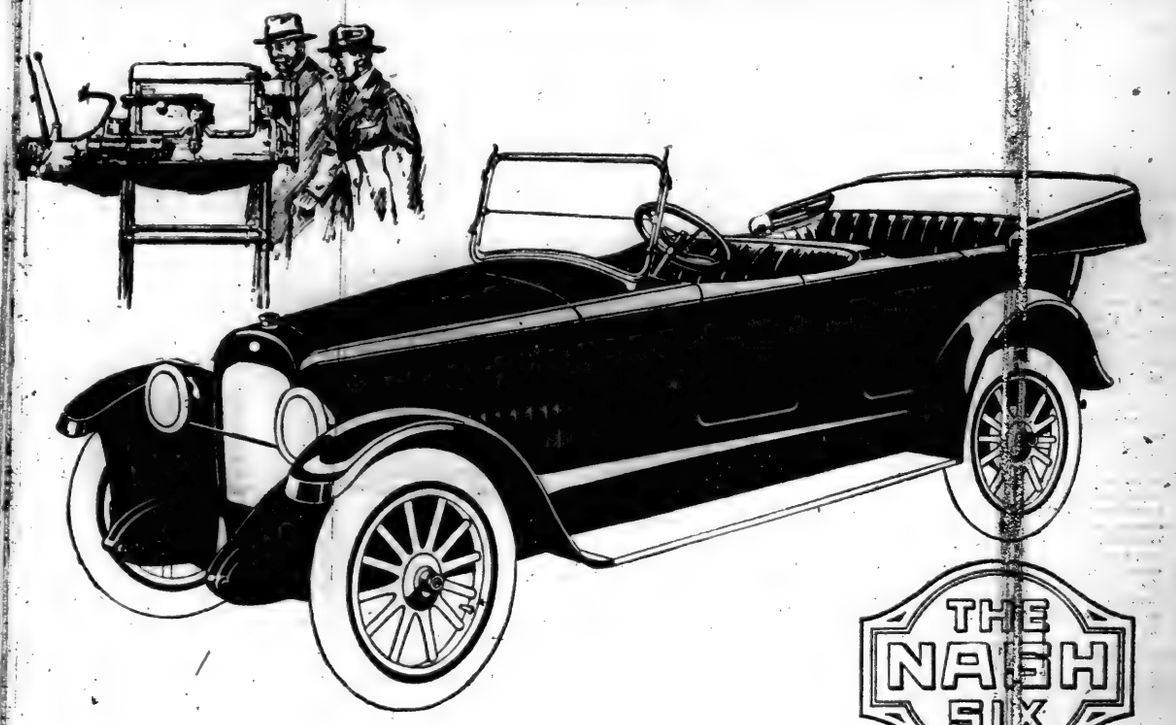
It is to be hoped that this ideal is not too elevated for the industry to realize, even if it should take some years in the process. When we look back on it, it will be appreciated that the beginning of the realisation of this ideal took place in 1917.

EIGHT-CYLINDER TOWN CAR.

The Standard "Eight," made by the Standard Steel Company of Pittsburgh, built for strength and service. Its wedge-shaped frame approaches the triangle; wheelbase 127 inches.

A RACY SPEEDSTER.

The new Kissel Kar Silver Special, in gun metal color combination with special leather upholstering. Long, low body line on 124-inch wheelbase.



Acknowledged The Leader Among Motor Cars

Buick Makes New Sales Records

Buick

REPUTATION STANDS SUPREME

No other motor car has ever attained such a good reputation. In twelve months the entire world has placed its stamp of approval by purchasing over One Hundred and Fifty Million Dollars' worth of goods marked "Buick." Everywhere Buicks are known as the best cars of their respective prices.

WAR HAS INCREASED THE DEMAND FOR QUICK TRANSPORTATION

Railroads are inadequate, horses too slow, Buicks and other good automobiles are in greater demand than ever because they save time and energy, create vastly greater business activity and good health for all the family. They link the transportation gap and are the greatest benefit to mankind of any invention in twenty years. The vast number of motor cars make competition with the United States impossible. Motor Cars will win the war.

BUICK VALVE-IN-HEAD MOTORS HAVE COMPLETELY TRIUMPHED

In the last fifteen years over 400,000 Buick Valve-in-Head Motor Cars have, without exception, been more reliable and developed greater power and speed on less fuel than any other motors of equal size. Aeroplanes and submarines, where the slightest flaw invites destruction, universally use valve-in-head motors for the same reasons. A Buick Valve-in-Head Motor Car will run 10,000 miles or 100,000 miles over hills, plains, snow or any roads with more certainty and on less fuel than any other motor car that receives the same care.

BUICK FACTS

Buick used cars sell the quickest and for the highest prices. A Buick holds the world's greatest mileage record, 272,000 miles. Buick customers do most of our advertising. Buick cars are guaranteed for one year—few cars are guaranteed over ninety days.

1918 BUICK MODELS

Prices Less Transportation and War Tax

B-4-34 Runabout	35 H.P.	31 x 4 tires	106 in. wheelbase	$ 795.00
B-4-35 Touring Car	35 H.P.	31 x 4 tires	106 in. wheelbase	795.00
B-4 Light Delivery	35 H.P.	31 x 4 tires	106 in. wheelbase	795.00
B-4-37 Touring Sedan	35 H.P.	31 x 4 tires	106 in. wheelbase	1185.00
B-6-44 Runabout	60 H.P.	34 x 4 tires	118 in. wheelbase	1265.00
B-6-45 Touring Car	60 H.P.	34 x 4 tires	118 in. wheelbase	1265.00
B-6-46 Touring Coupe	60 H.P.	34 x 4 tires	118 in. wheelbase	1465.00
B-6-47 Touring Sedan	60 H.P.	34 x 4 tires	118 in. wheelbase	1865.00
B-6-49 Seven Passenger Touring Car	60 H.P.	34 x 4½ tires	124 in. wheelbase	1400.00
B-6-50 Seven Passenger Touring Sedan	60 H.P.	34 x 4½ tires	124 in. wheelbase	2175.00
Special Brougham				2450.00
Special Limousine				2800.00

B-4-37 Sedans and B-6-47 Sedans are new models exhibited for the first time.

The experience we have gained while building up the largest retail business in New York and our Branch House Stock Rooms and Service is worth your most serious consideration.

Let a Buick demonstration be the standard by which you judge all motor cars.

Order your 1918 Buick now before the great shortage begins.

World's Largest Builders of Six Cylinder Automobiles

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY

BROOKLYN 358 Livingston Street — NEW YORK Broadway & 55th Street — NEWARK 45 William Street

FACTORY, FLINT, MICHIGAN

THE NASH SIX

PERFECTED VALVE-IN-HEAD MOTOR

SO generally has the Nash *perfected valve-in-head* motor gained recognition as a distinct advance in motor engineering, that at Grand Central Palace it seems certain to be the center of attraction for all motor car buyers. In every particular, in every section of the country, the Nash Six is proving itself the unusually good car the public looked to this organization to produce.

Five-Passenger Touring, $1295. Four-Passenger Roadster, $1295. Sedan, $1985. Seven-Passenger, $1465. Prices f. o. b. Kenosha.

On display at Exhibit A-24 Grand Central Palace and

Kaufmann-Morris Co.

1776 Broadway.

Warren-Nash Motors Corporation

Wholesale Distributors for New York City and surrounding territory, including Northern New Jersey and Southwestern Connecticut

NASH MOTORS

VALUE CARS AT VOLUME PRICES

MOTOR CARS SHOW NEED OF GOOD NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

FEDERAL ROAD ACT AIDS STATE WORK

Over $4,000,000 in First Year Is Government Allowance in Co-operation Plan for Better Highways.

By LOGAN WALLER PAGE,
Director Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering, Department of Agriculture.

When President Wilson signed the Federal Aid Road act on July 11, 1916, he rendered effective a measure unique in the annals of American legislation. It involved not merely the granting of financial assistance to the States in the building of their public roads; it went much further and placed on trial a far-reaching policy of co-operation between the Federal Government and each of the forty-eight States. It undertook to lay down the conditions which should govern the co-operation, and it specifically called for affirmative legislation by forty-eight other legislative bodies than the Congress of the United States.

It placed the administration of the act in the hands of forty-nine agencies comprising the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States and the Highway Department of each of the States. On the one hand, therefore, we have the manifold difficulties incident to the adjustment and smooth operation of a plan which requires action by so many different agencies, and, on the other hand, we have all the possibilities for good incident to the powerful cumulative effort which may thus be put forth by all of the forces of the nation working in unison.

The beneficent results of the Federal aid legislation are not to be measured merely in the miles of improved roads built with the aid of Federal funds. I would put that result as secondary. The most important has already been accomplished in the form of an immense amount of constructive State legislation, establishing and strengthening State highway departments, providing skilled supervision, systematizing road work in the States, establishing maintenance funds, and in many other ways insuring the efficient and economical handling of the nation's road problems.

It was found that there were eleven States which were without Highway Departments in the sense contemplated by the Federal Aid act, and that the Highway Departments of five other States might be considered as in the doubtful class. Few of the States were in position when the act was passed to begin immediate co-operation. The Legislatures of most of them met last Winter, and it was not until their adjournment in the Spring of 1917 that the way had been cleared sufficiently to enable individual projects to be taken up.

As to the post road requirements, varying interpretations of the term, "rural post road," were current. It was claimed by some that it meant only those roads on which the mails were actually carried; by others that it meant any road over which it was physically possible to carry the mails. We asked the Attorney General of the United States to advise us as to the eligibility of certain classes of roads.

These classes were (1) where the mails were actually carried over the road; (2) where the mails were not carried, but where there existed a reasonable prospect that they would be carried within a reasonable time after the completion of the road; (3) where the proposed road was an entirely new location, but there existed a reasonable prospect that mail would be carried within a reasonable time after the completion of the road; (4) where the part or parts of a project on which no mails were carried constituted an unsubstantial portion of the whole and it would be uneconomical to build the parts on which the mails were carried, without building the other parts, even though no prospect existed that these unsubstantial parts were ever to be used for carrying the mails. The Attorney General decided that all roads in those four classes were eligible as post roads.

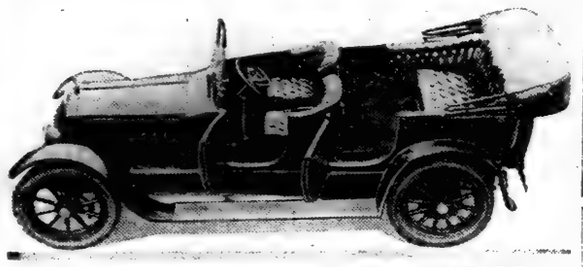
Questions then arose as to what constituted a "reasonable prospect" and an "unsubstantial part of the whole." Merely as a guide and not as a rule we advised that (1) where the unused portion of a project was comprised in several or a number of short sections, concerning which no prospect of their use by mail routes existed, the project might be worthy of approval if these short, unused sections did not aggregate more than approximately 20 per cent.; (2) that where the entire project was inconsiderable as to mileage, the parts not used and concerning which no prospect could be shown might aggregate as much as 30 per cent.; (3) that where the unused portion consisted of one or two parts not on the end of the project they might aggregate approximately 20 per cent. of the entire project; (4) that where the unused portion consisted of one part at each end of the project and connected with a small town or city or an improved road or another post route, such portion might comprise approximately 20 per cent. of the entire project; (5) that where the unused portion concerning which no prospect existed comprised a stretch at one end of the project connecting with a large city, it might comprise approximately 10 per cent. of the total length of the project.

I am gratified to say that, with all of its troubles, the post road provision has served to disqualify a very small percentage of the projects submitted. This is proved by the fact that out of 228 projects submitted by the State Highway Departments to Nov. 30, 1917, inclusive, 168 have been approved and only 6 disapproved. The amounts of Federal aid involved in the projects submitted is $5,864,442.31; the total, including State and local funds, $13,383,577.08; the total approved is $4,052,142.85 in Federal funds and $9,770,179.40 in Federal, State, and local funds.

Those States which had Highway Departments at the time the apportionment was made for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, must enter into project agreements on or before June 30, 1918, or the amount allotted to them and not covered by project agreement will be reapportioned under the terms of the act to all of the States. Of the 168 projects approved, only 88 sets of plans and specifications have been submitted. Of this latter number 72 have been passed by our engineers and recommended for approval, so that only 16 sets of plans and specifications submitted are now pending.

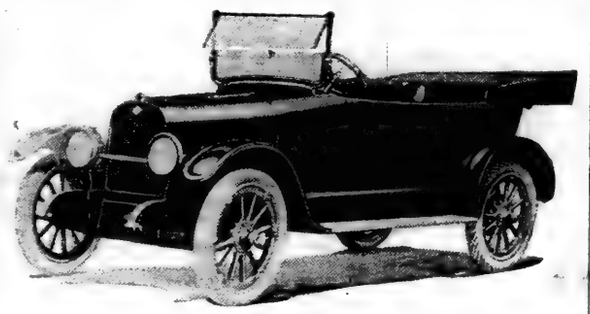
The Federal act permits co-operation only with the State Highway Departments. It is necessary not only that the Secretary of Agriculture determine whether or not a State has a highway department but who and what constitutes the department, and he must assure himself that he is dealing with those persons comprising the Highway Department and no others.

The Federal Government cannot deal with the State Highway Department as to something over which that department has no jurisdiction. It is a simple and reasonable requirement, therefore, that the State Highway Department assure the Secretary that it has the supervision contemplated by the Federal act. It is no less a duty of the Federal officials to ascertain how the funds are to be provided by or on behalf of the State and that the depository is authorized as required by the act to receive State and county funds. This matter has received the most careful study by the Secretary of Agriculture, and I am glad to say that henceforth we shall be able to simplify the steps by which these requirements may be met.



DIVIDED FRONT SEATS FOR COMFORT.

This shows the roomy arrangement for seven passengers on the standard Peerless eight-cylinder chassis with 125-inch wheelbase. The price is $2,340.



GIVES SERVICE AT LOW PRICE.

Compact body design on 105-inch wheelbase. This latest Dort model is improved by a cellular type radiator and slight refinements in the contour of the hood. Four cylinders. The price is $725.

CARE IN GASOLINE USE.

Motorist Needs to Exercise Caution to Prevent Injury.

By WILLIAM H. STEWART, JR.

Familiarity with gasoline should not make one less cautious of the danger attending its use. While it is well to know the safe side of gasoline, it is far more important to know the dangerous side.

Probably the greatest danger comes from the fact that the vapor is very heavy and colorless. Since it cannot be seen, there is little indication of its presence. It may accumulate at the bottom of a closed room or on the floor of a garage until some one drops a lighted match and sets fire to it. When allowed to accumulate in this manner its explosive power is tremendous. I have seen the wall of a brick building blown out as the result of an accumulation of gasoline vapor in the cellar.

It is evident that care must be taken to avoid such accumulation. Keep the premises ventilated so that the vapor will be dissipated as fast as it is formed. Do not spill gasoline, and be especially careful while filling tanks. One of the most dangerous devices is a gasoline sprayer, used in cleaning the motor. It should never be used in a garage, and is not safe even in the open air. The operator sprays the gasoline on different parts of the engine as he uses the brush. By this process enormous quantities of vapor form which travel to a considerable distance before a flame. The operator cannot help breathing some of the mixture, which is injurious; likewise if a flame starts he stands every chance of severe injury.

To show the dangerous quality of gasoline provide a test tube and test tube holder, a small tin cover or box, such as a half-ounce ointment box. Fill the test tube one-half full of gasoline and pour it into the tin cover, setting fire to it. Boil the gasoline in the flame. As it heats, the air is driven out, and soon the invisible vapor begins to pour out. Nothing is seen until suddenly a flame starts from the one in the tin cover, and runs here and there over the table. The vapor has ignited and shown its presence by the flame. The test tube catches fire, but this may be extinguished by the breath. This is a safe experiment to try, and it shows the danger from this heavy invisible vapor which creeps along the floor. If gasoline is to be kept in the house or in the garage the temperature of the place should be as nearly uniform as possible. This avoids any dangerous vapor-pressure which will force gasoline out of the tank or might even cause a leak. Of course, the best method is an underground tank, as that is cold all the year round and so is not open to the above objection.

Special care should be taken to prevent spilling gasoline while filling tanks. One experience I had will serve as an example. The garage man filled the tank in my absence, spilling the gasoline liberally over the tank and under the seat. He replaced the cushion carefully, so as to keep in all the vapor—so successfully, in fact, that when the engine was started the flames around the tank rose higher than the roof of the car. Fortunately there were several extinguishers handy and several men to handle them, or the car would have been a total loss. At present there are not many cars with tanks under the seat, but the danger is almost equally great in filling a tank at the rear of a car, as the flame from the exhaust can reach it more readily.

Good Brakes Will Save Tires.

"Tire economy, especially on hardened or slippery roads, can be governed by braking efficiency," says the manager of a large rubber company. "Make sure that both brakes take hold with equal effectiveness, keep the brake linings clean and dry, and use moderation in applying them. Never apply them so suddenly that the wheels become locked, causing the car to slide over the road by its own momentum. I have seen tires with a section the size of a man's hand gouged out of the tread when uneven brake tension caused one wheel to lock and slide while the other rolled. Let the wheels keep turning, but under the slacking pressure of the brake, and the car will be brought to a standstill more quickly, in greater safety and without detriment to tires."

Motor Road Around Hongkong.

Despite war conditions a motor road around the principal portions of the island of Hongkong is in course of construction, says Consul General George E. Anderson in a recent commerce report. The completion of the road will provide an important attraction for the thousands of tourists passing through Hongkong annually. The Government is spending substantially a quarter of a million dollars during the coming year on the improvement of existing roads, so as to make them suitable for motor traffic, including a motor road from Kowloon to Castle Peak, on the Pearl River, thence across to Fanling, near the sea, and back to Kowloon—in all, about sixty miles of broad road.

Tractors in Cochin China.

The French Government of Cochin China has become interested in the employment of caterpillar tractors for the cultivation of rice. On Sept. 29, 1917, a 45 horse power truck machine valued at more than $5,000 United States currency was purchased by telegraph. If the experiment is successful, larger orders will follow. Everything depends upon whether the tractor can operate in the soft rice-paddy fields of Cochin China.

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CARS THAT OFFER AN ECONOMY

of maintenance, low up-keep cost, achieved through light weight and unusual stability. It is nothing unusual for a Crow-Elkhart to run 1250 miles on a single gallon of lubricating oil, and from 18 to 24 miles on a gallon of gasoline.

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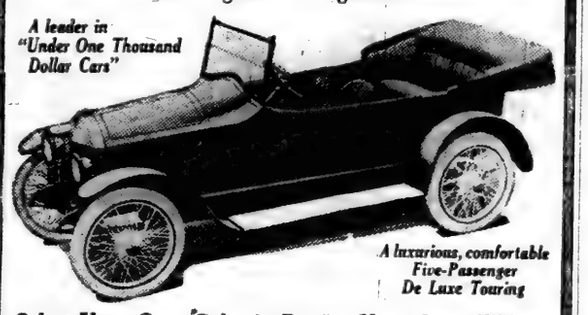

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ELECTRICS SHOW SERVICEABILITY IN MANY WAYS

BIG FUTURE AHEAD FOR ELECTRIC CARS

Easy and Economical in Operation, These Vehicles Are Doing Good Service All Over the World.

By A. JACKSON MARSHALL.
Secretary Electric Vehicle Section, National Electric Light Association.

Along with other resources the electric vehicle has been "drafted" to do its part in "making the world safe for democracy." But, fortunately, the electric vehicle was not a "raw conscript," with all the necessary development ordinarily required to fit the unit to fight. It was ready, willing, and desirous to demonstrate its fitness. It has been tried and has made good, and eagerly awaits the larger assignments that time will bring.

The electric vehicle is modest. It is quiet. It has not the spectacular speed of its brother gasoline car, although it has a habit of getting there and back in a rational way on scheduled time. It is dependable. Its operating costs are likewise modest. In design, construction, and operation it is simplicity itself. It was and is the simple and ready solution of many transportation problems.

During its comparatively short life the electric vehicle has won many friends who were seeking something substantial. Large and successful business organizations have long since learned to appreciate the advantages of the electric vehicle as an efficient and economic transportation medium. It has been estimated that approximately $36,000,000 was invested in electric commercial vehicles at the end of the year 1916. And it is also interesting to note that many concerns employ large fleets, the result of repeat orders placed over a period of years, which verifies success of any equipment.

These large installations of electric commercial vehicles were not made because of any sentimental leanings, but because exacting engineering analysis of conditions proved that electric vehicles would render the maximum degree of satisfactory service.

Changes Due to War.

When the war broke out about three years ago a great change began to come over the ordinary ways of maintaining life in general, and one of the many phases of industry which early felt the influence of war was that of transportation. At the outbreak of the war England had in use about 150 electric commercial vehicles which had been installed during the preceding period of about ten years, representing an average yearly installation of about fifteen vehicles.

As gasoline became scarcer and more expensive increased consideration was given to the electric vehicle, for England possessed well-nigh inexhaustible supplies of coal through the medium of which electric current could be generated at comparatively low cost. Here was a source of power on which England was not dependent on importation. So the electricity supply companies throughout England made investigations, resulting in numerous electric vehicle charging facilities being made conveniently available, and they furthermore offered this charging current in many instances for what in our money would be about 2 cents per electrical unit.

Installations of electric commercial vehicles followed in rapid order, and whereas England had but 150 electric trucks a little over three years ago, there are now about 1,000 in operation and, were it not for the lack of transportation facilities, the number would be considerably greater. The average yearly rate for the last three years has been about 300, with the present yearly rate about 500.

Women Drivers in England.

These new English users of electric vehicles learned from experience that their operating costs were considerably lower than for those obtaining for gasoline, steam, and horse-drawn trucks, and that the electric vehicles were the acme of dependability. Furthermore, their simplicity of design and operation enabled them to be readily driven by inexperienced men. Finally, as men of all ages became more and more scarce, women drivers were tried as an experiment and they made good. One of the largest stores in London, operating some sixty to seventy-five electric trucks, employ women drivers almost exclusively.

While the success of the electric commercial vehicle has been marked, the success of the little electric industrial truck has been even more so, and great numbers of these units are rendering efficient and valuable assistance in hundreds of manufacturing plants engaged in making munitions and in the more peaceful commodities. In many instances these small electric trucks are being operated by women.

Electric Passenger Cars.

Likewise, in England, we find a greatly increased use of electric passenger cars, which in many instances are employed in important work far removed from what we might consider as pleasure. When it is realized that the electric passenger vehicle successfully competes with the gasoline car in urban territory, even with gasoline at from 12 to 15 cents a gallon and electricity at about 5 cents per kilowatt hour, the importance of the electric passenger car is enhanced, for gasoline (when procurable) now costs in England about $1 a gallon and electricity about 2 cents per electrical unit. Owing to the simplicity of the electric vehicle no chauffeur is required, and repairs and adjustments are very infrequent and can readily be made.

Electric Wheel Chairs.

The electric wheel chair has been extensively employed by those invalided by the war. These chairs, somewhat similar to those familiar to visitors to Atlantic City, require no human pusher and have a radius of action and freedom which is a great joy to the convalescent. Thousands of these chairs will probably be employed by those who have lost one or both legs on the field of battle.

Electric storage battery locomotives are doing their bit in increasing the production of coal mines, where these tractors haul heavily laden trains of coal cars with the minimum expenditure of human effort.

Electric canoes are in use on the Thames, and are very popular. Electric boats are numerous in Sweden.

In Norway and Sweden electricity is plentiful and cheap, largely on account of great water-power developments. On the other hand, gasoline is almost impossible to obtain. In these countries vast electric vehicle developments are pending, and already large installations have been made, which are operating in a satisfactory manner. Were it possible to obtain export permits and shipping facilities to these countries quantities of electric vehicles of all types would be purchased and installed. Ultimately electric vehicles will be made available in Sweden and Norway in large quantities, either by importation or local manufacture.

Electrics Gaining in Italy.

In Italy the electric vehicle has recently been recognized, and plans are being perfected whereby the electric power generated by Italy's waterfalls will be utilized in supplying the propelling force for large numbers. One of the electric vehicle promotion schemes now maturing is a touring exposition of electric vehicles which will be displayed and described in such a way as to educate the people to the advantages of this form of locomotion.

In Australia and New Zealand, in South Africa, Japan, Mexico, South America, Denmark, France, and, in fact, all over the world, electric vehicles are being exported in increasing numbers.

Conditions in Germany.

It may not be generally known that the electric vehicle had made great headway in Germany prior to the outbreak of the war, and that during the last three years the electric vehicle has played an important part in Germany's existence. Electric taxicabs in Berlin [illegible] the war have the highest class of such service available.

In the United States taxicab service is rendered by electric taxicabs in Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Foreign countries have had a very satisfactory experience with electric vehicles, especially these last three years. These countries will use electric vehicles more extensively after the war. The thousands of electric vehicles required will, to a very large measure, be supplied by American manufacturers. Therefore, looking beyond the cloud that at present darkens the horizon, we see tremendous demands for many years to come.

Domestic Situation.

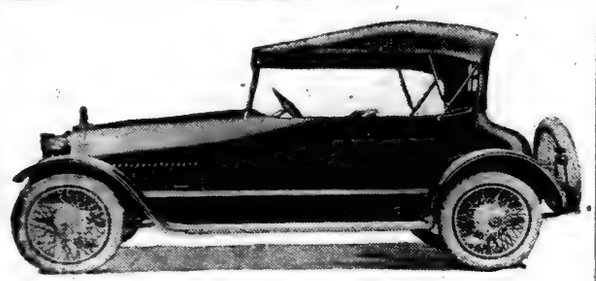
In addition to this foreign business, existent and prospective, there is the constantly growing domestic demand which gives promise of great increases as we progress with the war, as goods in greater volume must not only be transported but more rapidly and efficiently than ever before.

The horse is doomed as a motive force, indeed, Edison has said that the horse is the poorest motor ever built. He eats 12,000 pounds of food a year, the output of five acres, yet he is only 2 per cent. efficient. The land devoted to the maintenance of about 24,000,000 horses, in the United States, which consume over $2,000,000,000 worth of grain and hay a year, would support about 125,000,000 people—more than our present population. For the 10,000,000 horses in our cities, thousands of stables and street cleaners must be employed. It is said that the iron hammered by blacksmiths into horseshoes in one year is sufficient to make 40,000 farm tractors or 60,000 motor trucks.

The war, with its horrible toll, is proving to be a great corrector. Many of the existing transportation defects have been apparent for a long time to the few whose business it was to know, but the war is so strongly emphasizing these deficiencies that it is becoming an easier matter to gain public support for the changes that must come.

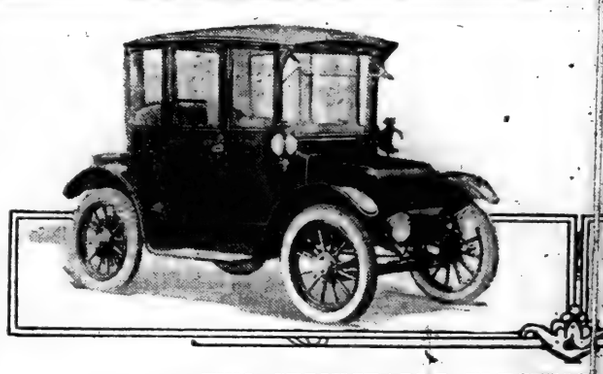
Hereafter it will not be so much a question of buying a horse or automobile, but analysis of transportation conditions will be made by qualified engineers, and when the facts are known equipment best suited will be specified. Facts, not sentiment, will determine methods, and as this somewhat new order of practice becomes established, the electric vehicle will take the leadership for urban transportation work.

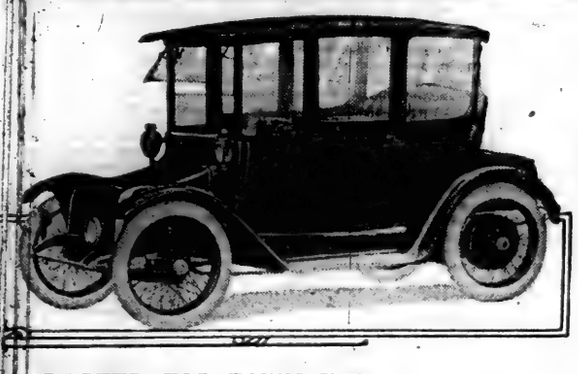
Even though we are confronted with unprecedented conditions which momentarily will throw out of balance usual modes of activity, the future holds vast possibilities for motor transportation, and consequently the motor-car industry will enjoy a success which will dwarf its present Aladdin-like growth. In this success the public will generously participate because of the improvements and economics which undoubtedly will be effected through the efficient mode of transportation which will come into being. It would not be amiss to suggest that purchases of motor equipment be arranged for at the earliest time possible, for with the abnormal demands on motor manufacturing facilities the demand is likely to outstrip the supply.



CALLED A FOURDORE ROADSTER.

The Light Twelve Haynes four-passenger car, taking its name from its four doors. Wheelbase 127 inches, similar to the seven-passenger touring car.





TWO SERVICEABLE ELECTRICS ADAPTED FOR TOWN USE.

Two comfortable broughams, the car on the left being a Baker Electric and the one on the right the five-passenger Detroit Electric. Easy and economical of operation, cars of these types are deservedly popular for city driving when long distances are not required.

CARE IN OILING WILL HELP MOTOR

Automobile Lubricating Systems Explained—Long Used Oil May Cause Serious Damage.

By H. CLIFFORD BROKAW.
Principal West Side Y. M. C. A. Automobile School.

The lubrication of the modern automobile is so simple that most owners do not realize the importance of it. It is the things which normally take care of themselves that are most likely to be neglected; the things about which we know the least, when they do go wrong, cause the greatest damage, not the things with which we have become familiar through frequent tinkering.

The instruction books issued by the manufacturers say to inspect the oil reservoir of the engine each time before leaving the garage to see if the required amount of oil is there, and this inspection should not be neglected.

The most usual scheme of engine lubrication used today is carrying a certain amount of oil in a compartment in the bottom of the crank case, called the sump. There is a pump which operates whenever the engine is running and which pumps the oil to some sort of an indicator on the dash, so that the driver can see if it is circulating. From this point it flows by gravity to the splash pans located under the connecting rods and above the sump. Here the oil is held at such a level that when the crank shaft revolves the ends of the connecting rods dip into the oil and splash it practically over all the working parts of the engine. This splashing creates a fog of oil in the crank case, and the rapid motion of the piston and other parts circulates the vaporized oil over the moving parts so that a film of oil is deposited on those parts where the splash itself does not reach.

The pump circulates more oil than is used and the splash pans are arranged with overflow openings, so that the excess simply drops back into the sump and again is passed through the system by the pump.

It is this oil which makes the engine go. When well "slicked" the engine runs. In addition to this the oil between the piston and the cylinder wall makes a seal which prevents gas from leaking by on compression and explosion strokes. If too much oil is fed a great deal will be drawn past the piston on the suction stroke and get in the cylinder where it will burn, forming carbon and giving out smoke from the exhaust.

In this type of system the principal causes of trouble are too much oil in the sump so that the level reaches above the splash pans, and such large projections on the connecting rods that too much oil is splashed when the level is normal. In the latter case the trouble often may be remedied by narrowing the projections of the connecting rods which dip into the oil. It is not wise to shorten them, because it is very difficult to get an even graduation that will insure sufficient oil without giving too much. If the oil should run out while the car is in use, the engine will get stiff, lose its power and the friction of the unlubricated parts will generate enough heat to melt out the lining of the bearings, and if the engine runs for any length of time it may be wrecked beyond repair.

This means that, although the oiling system needs very little or no attention, it should be inspected each time before leaving the garage and on the road occasionally if long trips are taken to make sure that oil is present in sufficient quantity and is circulating.

Oil in a sense does wear out and in this sort of a system it should be replaced with new oil occasionally. Some of it will work up past the piston and be burned up and some will work out around the different parts of the engine and be lost, but most of it will remain in the sump longer than is advisable for use. All of the gasoline that is taken into the cylinder is not consumed usually. Some of it is forced by the piston on the compression stroke into the crank case, where it condenses and mixes with the oil. This thins the oil sometimes to a point where it has little or no lubricating value. Also the oil on the inside of the piston head burns and drops down into the crank case, and there is some wear of the moving parts which causes a deposit of metal in the oil.

In the circulating splash system, where the oil is used over and over again, the oil should be drained out entirely about every 1,000 miles more or less, depending upon the grade of the oil and the fit of the piston. These things all enter into the lubricating value of the oil after 1,000 miles performance: Grade of the oil; fit of the pistons; temperature at which the engine is run; grade of the gasoline; adjustment of the carburetor.

It would be well to acquire the habit of examining the oil every few days to determine just how it stands up in the particular engine.

DESIGNED FOR ROOM AND COMFORT

The Standard six-cylinder Locomobile limousine, 48 horse power, with tandem ignition, one of the types to be seen in the Automobile Salon at the Hotel Astor this week.

After the oil is drained out, a half gallon or so of kerosene should be poured into the sump and the engine run about one minute or less, the idea being to get a complete circulation of it through the lubricating system. The kerosene should then be drained off and the splash pans under the connecting rods be dipped out if possible. The screen of the oil pump should be removed and washed carefully in kerosene and replaced. Then the sump should be filled to the proper level with fresh oil. Except for the annoyance of getting under the car to remove the drain plug, this is not a dirty job.

While oil is expensive, it is poor economy to use it beyond its useful stage, because damage may be done to the machinery which will cost much more than a year's supply of good oil.

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120-inch Wheelbase—Semi-Elliptic Underslung Spring Suspension—Rear Springs 56 inches long—Weight 2750 lbs.

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Visit the ANDERSON Exhibit, 3rd Floor, Grand Central Palace, this week, and see for yourself how quick and easy this magical transformation is made.

All in all you will find many things at the ANDERSON Exhibit this year worth inspecting, particularly if your taste runs to fine coach-work at a price that meets your pocketbook.

All ANDERSON Cars are standard equipped with distinctive custom-built bodies of exclusive and original design—built in our own big body plant where we have specialized in the production of fine coach-work for 28 years.

In the chassis only mechanical units of completely established excellence and national reputation are used.

Thanks to these fine units there is an abundance of power and speed—60 miles an hour when you wish it, exceptional economy and complete dependability.

Six custom models to choose from. Four models on display, Space C4, Grand Central Palace, all this week.

Dealers may arrange for private interviews at Hotel Martinique.

Prices
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Sedan Convertible	$2,100	*Touring Car, with divided front seat*	$1,895
Convertible Sport Car	1,895	*Victoria Top*	150
Touring Car, with straight front seat	1,895	*Houk Wire Wheels, extra*	100

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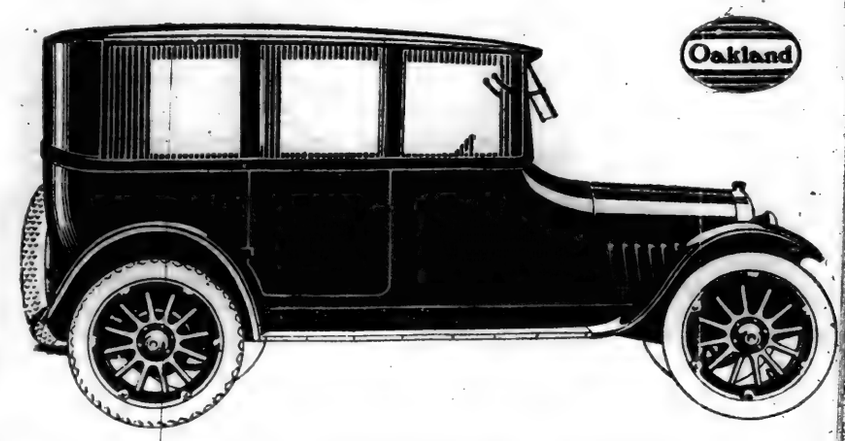


BUILT TO SERVE AND SAVE

Every Oakland Sensible Six is designed to a single purpose—that it shall serve its owner in unstinted measure, and at the lowest possible cost.

The car in whatever model you may consider, represents the most effective union of high power, light-weight, full comfort and fixed economy yet offered to the American public.

There is not a detail or feature of the simple and rugged chassis which is the foundation for all the models—or of the economical overhead-valve engine which delivers 44 horsepower at 2600 r.p.m.—that has not been tested and proved worthy by thousands of users.

This chassis, which stands out from conventional practice as the most effective form that the mechanical parts of the light-weight, high-powered automobile could possibly take, is shown with all its working parts revealed in the Oakland Exhibit at the Automobile Show.

Oakland occupies Space A-30 at the Show. The models displayed are: the Touring Car, at $990; the Roadster, at $990; the Roadster Coupe, at $1150; the Sedan, at $1190; the Sedan (unit body), at $1490; the Coupe (unit body), at $1490.

All prices f. o. b. Pontiac, Mich.
OAKLAND MOTOR CAR COMPANY, PONTIAC, MICH.

OAKLAND SENSIBLE SIX

CARS OF THE NEW-YEAR EXHIBIT MANY REFINEMENTS

AUTO UNIFORMITY IN STATE LAWS

Onerous Restrictions Mar Pleasure of Touring—Single Registry for Identification Deemed Sufficient.

By CHARLES THADDEUS TERRY.
Ex-President National Conference on Uniform State Laws.

Thirty-six States of the Union have general statutes regulating motor vehicles and no two of such statutes are alike. These various statutes are not even sufficiently similar to enable the motor vehicle user engaged in interstate travel to make a good guess as to the regulations to which he may have subjected himself by crossing the imaginary line which separates, geographically, one State from the other.

No one will dissent from the proposition that uniformity in motor-vehicle regulation is not only expedient but in the highest degree desirable; and yet there is a strong inclination on the part of each State to assert that uniformity should be attained by making the laws of all the other States accord with its own law. In other words, while every State as well as every individual concedes the principle, the practical application of it has not been found easy. It is conceded that more harm and injustice are sometimes brought about by lack of uniformity of the laws of the various States than by imperfect or even bad laws in special instances. Nowhere is this better illustrated than in the case of travel upon the highways.

Methods of Uniformity.

There are two ways in which this particular evil may be cured—one is by the enactment by Congress of a Federal Registration Automobile bill, providing only, in substance, that upon registration at a bureau of the national capital after registration has been had in the State of the residence of the owner of the motor vehicle, his license to operate and use the vehicle shall be recognized by every State in the Union, and thus freedom in the use of the vehicle secured without further license and without payment of further fees; the other, by the enactment by all the States of a uniform motor vehicle law exempting non-residents from its registration provisions, as does, for example, the law of the State of New York.

It was the fundamental conception of our forefathers, who laid the foundation of our Government, who drafted the Constitution and who saw the dangers which might arise from the dual sovereignty existing within a single country, that everywhere and at all times and by all means intercourse among the various States of the Union should be kept absolutely free and unobstructed. In the Constitution this intercourse among the States is referred to and forever safeguarded in the so-called "Interstate Commerce Clause."

Methods of communication and intercourse between State and State, not dreamed of by those who laid down the fundamental principles, have multiplied, and have taken the places of those known in the earlier days; the railroad, the telegraph, the telephone, the steam vessel, and the automobile. Shall a different principle be laid down because of this change in the character of the vehicles of communication between the States, or is the principle sufficiently sound and sufficiently broad to cover the changed conditions and the changed vehicles of intercommunication? It is obvious, or should be if it is not, that the principle laid down in the Constitution is as vital to the preservation of the dual sovereignty in this country today as it was when it was formulated.

Yet it is a fact that upon the introduction of every new form of intercommunication the same struggle must be had for a recognition of its rights under the principle already referred to. It was so with steam vessels; it was so with the railroad; it was so with the bicycle, and it is so now with the automobile.

This is the present situation: One may start with a wagon and a team of horses and drive over any highway in the United States and cross any State boundary line from one end of the country to the other without the necessity of procuring a special license for the purpose, without the necessity of paying a special tax for the so-called privilege, and without the annoyance of being obliged to stop upon the frontier of every separate State to learn the peculiarities of the law respecting the use of the particular means of travel which he is employing. So likewise a man may build a pleasure steam yacht, register it in his own home port and then traverse the water highways among the States and from one State to another without the necessity of registering in any other port and paying additional fees.

When we come to the automobile the case is different. The courts hold that the automobile has a right to the highways and to traverse them just as any other vehicle. Notwithstanding this the Legislatures of the various States have seen fit to erect this common right into a privilege for which substantial sums must be paid. Notwithstanding the courts declare that the use of the highways by means of the automobile is not unlawful in itself, yet the Legislatures have imposed such restrictions upon such use as to make it appear that automobilists are enjoying a special privilege, and various Legislatures have enacted such divergent laws as to make interstate travel—and almost every automobile is nowadays used in interstate travel—so difficult and annoying as to call for immediate remedy at least in respect of uniformity. The driver of a motor vehicle may be the best-intentioned person in the world and yet, unless he practically stops at the border of every new jurisdiction and learns the motor vehicle law within its borders, he will inevitably become a lawbreaker against his will.

Divergent State Laws.

There are thirty-three States which have separate, distinct, and, in many respects, very different motor-vehicle regulations. Their points of difference are much more numerous than their points of similarity. When you consider that fact, and the further fact that even within the borders of a single State, in not a few instances, the separate counties, towns, villages, and cities have passed motor-vehicle ordinances peculiar to such localities, and differing one from another, and all differing in some respects from the motor-vehicle law applicable to the State in general, you get as a net result confusion worse confounded. No purpose would be served by a statement here of the almost innumerable differences between the various motor-vehicle laws and ordinances in force today in this country.

The end sought may be attained in the manner which is suggested, or it may be attained in part, but only in part, by a provision in a uniform State motor-vehicle law, such as is contained in the motor-vehicle statute of the State of New York and of some other States, to the effect that the owner of a motor vehicle who shall have complied with the law of his home State in respect of registration, identification marks, and the like may proceed to use the highways without re-registration.

The thing to be remembered is that in a very large sense the highways are the highways of the nation and not of any particular locality. Every citizen owns it as a natural inalienable right to use the highways so long as he does so without violating the rights of others. He has a right to travel from State to State and to know substantially what the regulations are throughout the whole length of his route without regard to the different State lines. He has a right to assume that the regulations which govern him in his own State are adequate for the protection of himself and all other users of the highways in every other State in the Union.

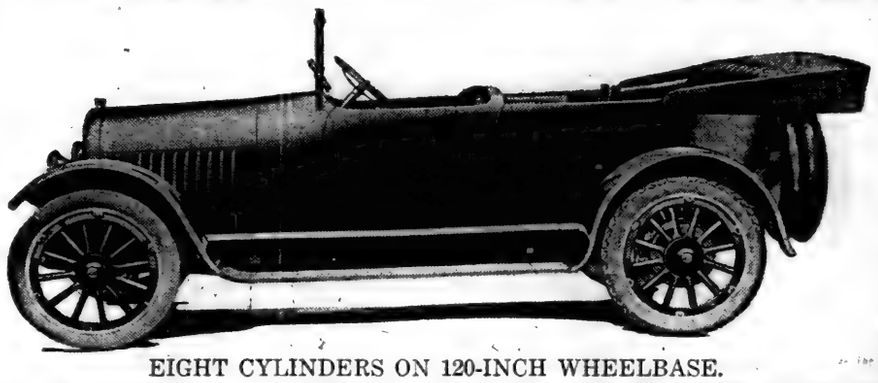
The automobilist claims no special privileges, but he claims the right to fair treatment, and to that end that the laws which regulate the use of his highways shall be so plain and reasonable that he who runs an automobile may read them, and may obey them, and still may travel with comfort and freedom from intolerable exactions and needless burdens.

There can hardly be said to be any such differences of condition in the various States of this country arising either by differences of climate, differences of racial origin or of trade circumstances or of social characteristics, as to justify or in any way account for the present diversity in their motor-vehicle laws. There seems to be no reason why regulations applicable in one section of the country should not be equally applicable to every other section of the country, why the provisions of law adequate for one State should not be equally adequate for every other State. It would seem that there is no reason why a license to operate a motor vehicle good in New York should not be equally good in San Francisco and in every portion of the highway between those cities, and why one knowing thoroughly the law under which he has secured such license should not be able to proceed from New York to San Francisco in the perfect confidence that if he obeys that law he will not be violating the law in any of the jurisdictions traversed by the highway upon which he travels.

The States are jealous of their police powers, and properly so in respect of the incidents of the operation of motor vehicles. Each State has a separate right to legislate, but is there any reason why such legislation should not be the same in the various States throughout the country?

The only legitimate purpose for the requirement that before an automobile shall be allowed to use the highways it shall be registered in the manner required by the government of the State of residence of its owner is that it may be marked in the clearest possible way for identification. When that purpose has been subserved the requirements of registration have been answered. If identification is the end to be achieved, then the Federal registration number or numbers will be sufficient for that purpose and it is not conceivable that there is or could be any other legitimate purpose in any requirement of registration.

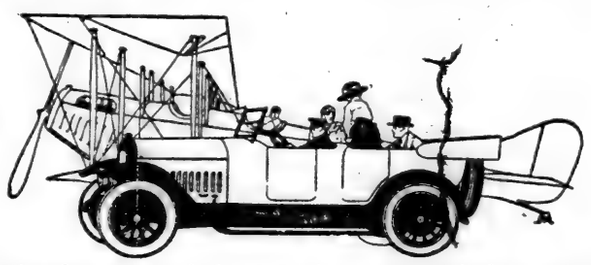
We cannot go into a discussion of the authorities, but it is perfectly clear that under the commerce clause of the Federal Constitution Congress may enact a statute providing that registration of an automobile in the State of its owner's residence, followed by registration at the national capital shall leave the automobilist free to use the highways of the country without further registration and without further payment to another State. He will, indeed, be subject to the police regulations of the other States, to wit, the regulations respecting speed, brakes, lamps, signals, and the like, but he will not have to pay a tax for the privilege of going from one State into another. An act of Congress of the same general character has long been in force in regard to naturalization.



EIGHT CYLINDERS ON 120-INCH WHEELBASE.

The 1918 King Touring Car is practically unchanged in outward appearance. Chassis improvements involve a jacketed intake manifold, assisting in the vaporization of the gas, a new type of ignition. The brake on the propeller shaft has been removed and both brakes are now on the rear wheels. The rear suspension is the cantilever spring used for several seasons. The extreme length of the seven-passenger car from the tip of the front wheel to the back of the spare tires is 174½ inches.

National
—with airplane-type motor



The feature of the National Exhibit at the Automobile Show is the airplane-type motor, which we believe will outperform any other genuinely stock car motor in the world.

The full range of National body styles is available in both Six and Twelve Cylinder Models

NATIONAL MOTOR CAR & VEHICLE CORP., INDIANAPOLIS
Eighteenth Successful Year

POERTNER MOTOR CAR CO.
1759 Broadway, New York

Announcement

THE new Studebaker cars, in three models, are now on exhibition for the first time, at the Grand Central Palace. They embody our long experience together with the latest and greatest achievements of some of the ablest and most experienced engineers and production experts in the automobile industry. These cars are *new throughout*, with improved motors, intermediate transmission, new axles, bodies, tops, windshields, radiators, hoods, fenders, etc. They are beautiful in design, thoroughly modern and mechanically right.

Before finally approving these cars for production, experimental models of each car were driven 30,000 miles under the severest conditions through the mountains and country roads of the United States and Canada, and finally over the Chicago Speedway. Never were we better satisfied with the performance of any cars, in power, speed, endurance and riding comfort. To make assurance doubly sure, the experimental cars, now running on the Chicago Speedway, will be kept running continuously until they negotiate 50,000 miles or more — about twice the distance around the earth. These cars are the masterpieces of the Studebaker organization.

The new cars include three models, all entirely different and each with an individual appeal. *We know* these cars will give our customers maximum service and economy, with practically no expense for repairs except from wear and tear or in the case of accidents.

The LIGHT-FOUR Five-Passenger, shipping weight 2,400 lbs., wheelbase 112 inches, tires 32x3½", 35 H. P. motor 3½x5", hot spot manifold, intermediate transmission, improved semi-floating rear axle, Studebaker blue body finish, applied in twenty-four operations, French plaited upholstery. Price for touring car or roadster, $895 f.o.b. Detroit.

The LIGHT-SIX Five-Passenger, shipping weight 2,800 lbs., wheelbase 119 inches, tires 32x4", 50 H. P. motor 3½x5", hot spot manifold, intermediate transmission, improved semi-floating rear axle, either blue or maroon body finish, applied in twenty-four operations, French plaited upholstery. Price for touring car or roadster, $1,295 f. o. b. Detroit.

The BIG-SIX Seven-Passenger, shipping weight 3,000 lbs., wheelbase 126 inches, tires 33 x 4½", 60 H. P. demountable head motor, 3⅞ x 5", hot spot manifold, intermediate transmission, improved semi-floating rear axle, either chrome green or maroon body finish, applied in twenty-four operations, French plaited upholstery. Price for touring car, $1,695 f. o. b. Detroit.

During 1915, 1916 and again in 1917, more Studebaker cars were registered and operated in the city of Detroit—the city which knows automobiles and the standing of manufacturers—than any other make of car selling over $500. The lesson is obvious.

Studebaker factories at Detroit, South Bend, Chicago and Walkerville, occupy 468 acres, contain 4,704,118 square feet of floor space, and represent an investment of over $15,000,000. There are no "assembler's" profits in the prices of Studebaker automobiles, because we design and manufacture our parts in our own plants, saving our customers from twenty to thirty percent.

We commend these cars to the public and seek their patronage, in confidence that they will be entirely pleased with their purchase.

THE STUDEBAKER CORPORATION OF AMERICA,

South Bend, Indiana,
January 3d, 1918.

President.

CLOSED CARS GROWING IN POPULARITY EVERY YEAR

AMERICA LEADS IN MOTOR TRAFFIC

Automobile Use Increases 330 Per Cent. in Four Years—Seven States Have Over 200,000 Cars Each.

One of the most striking impressions which foreign visitors to the United States receive is the abundance of automobiles operated in this country. Any foreigner coming to New York or Chicago cannot help marvel at the immense number of passenger and commercial cars in use there, and naturally concludes that our population is enormously wealthy. This may be complimentary to our prosperity, which is far in excess of that of foreign countries. But the conclusion usually arrived at by such foreigners is wrong. They think that automobiles are used by us, as they are in normal times in the Old World, for pleasure purposes only. If this were so, it would be difficult to explain the operation of nearly 4,500,000 cars in the States, a great many of which are used in agricultural sections by farmers who are exceedingly careful to invest their money in a useful way.

The total of American registrations has increased during the four years from June 30, 1913, to June 30, 1917, from 1,071,300 to 4,468,500, a rise of 330 per cent. In the first of these four years the increase was about 500,000, in the second 550,000, in the third 840,000, and in the fourth year 1,430,000. This is a healthy increase—even a conservative one considering a country of our enormous resources and healthy economic life.

If there is one class of citizens who use more automobiles than any other it is the farmers. Our prosperous, shrewd farmers, whose education rests on the "three R's," are considering the automobile as a worthy investment. They certainly do not spend from $500 to $1,500, or even more, to buy machines for joy rides. When they purchase cars it is because it enables them to get to town quickly, at any time, to buy and sell or to transact othe necessary business. The car will take them to the meetings of farmers' organizations which are constantly growing in number; it will enable the young folks to develop and keep up social relations with neighbors who often live long distances from the family home.

Thus the machine helps to make farming not only more of an efficient business, but it overcomes many of the disadvantages connected with rural life, and it helps to keep the younger generation in the country. The migration of the young folks to the cities, which a decade ago threatened to undermine our farming industry, has almost stopped. When a farmer can reach more intense centres of civilization in an hour or two he becomes less covetous of the attractions which city life offers; he begins to appreciate the sunny side of country life more highly, and he becomes a contented citizen. He can vie with the city folks on the highway, being no longer at a disadvantage because of his buggy being crowded to the roadside by the autoists' cars.

All these elements naturally tend to increase the general value to the farming population of the automobile. Last, but not least, thousands of passenger cars are used, not only for travel, but also to operate modern agricultural implements, which permits of efficient country. Its development, too, has been in answer to the healthy call of our home demand. The argument has been made that the chief factor responsible for the phenomenal increase in the number of machines used in America is the manner in which the war has stimulated the industry. But this is an erroneous idea, as is proved by the fact that during the first half of 1917 less than 45,000 passenger and commercial cars were shipped abroad, while the total production of our factories amounted to 800,000 machines. Our automobile industry is based on the general prosperity of America's people. Assuming the average price of a new automobile to be a little over $600—which no doubt is far below the actual average price—the people of the United States invested half a billion dollars during the first half of last year in automobiles—an investment in the pursuit of health and wealth, recreation and happiness.

The 800,000 automobiles mentioned above were made by 550 manufacturers, including 230 makers of passenger cars and 372 of commercial machines, many of the passenger car makers being also manufacturers of commercial cars. About 60 per cent. of all American automobiles and trucks are manufactured by about twenty large plants. While the number of truck-making factories exceeds that of those which only make passenger cars, the total number of trucks in the United States is less than half a million, that is, less than one-eighth of the registration. This seems to indicate the foresight of our business men, who see the great future of the commercial car and do not hesitate to invest their funds in the development of this industry.

OVER 400,000 CARS IN EMPIRE STATE

Motorists Added Over $4,250,000 to Revenue Last Year—Highway Laws Observed by Great Majority.

By FRANCIS M. HUGO,
Secretary of State, New York.

Figures don't lie. And when these figures show an increase running into more than $1,500,000 during the past year representing, as they do, an enormous registration of automobiles in this State, they become doubly interesting. Today the Empire State can boast of over 400,000 cars, over 151,000 chauffeurs and receipts to the Automobile Bureau of over $4,250,000. Figures such as these speak for themselves and tell a story of development befitting the premier State of the Union. Here are statistics showing the increase in motor vehicles, and receipts during the past year:

NEW YORK DISTRICT.

	1916.	1917.	Increase.
Owners	137,280	175,105	37,825
Dealers	850	1,000	150
Chauffeurs	70,918	92,131	21,213
Receipts	$1,235,880	$2,230,771	$993,891

ALBANY DISTRICT.

Owners	79,261	105,970	26,715
Dealers	551	857	6
Chauffeurs	17,164	20,312	3,148
Receipts	$902,514	$942,289	$339,775

BUFFALO DISTRICT.

Owners	96,007	125,941	29,934
Dealers	752	831	49
Chauffeurs	15,722	19,143	3,753
Receipts	$716,705	$1,054,888	$368,183

TOTAL FOR STATE.

	1916.	1917.	Increase.
Owners	312,848	407,022	94,474
Dealers	2,462	2,727	285
Chauffeurs	103,774	131,788	28,014
Receipts	$2,873,111	$4,208,949	$1,901,838

Nearly all of us can remember the day when we saw the first motor vehicle as it chugged along the street, attracting no end of attention and comment. It was a crudely built machine, yet out of that piece of mechanism have come the wonderful cars of today, cars which in their superiority of construction, endurance, and luxuriousness set the standards for the entire world.

But with the development of the automobile and subsequent increase in numbers until our magnificent system of highways is fairly alive with them, there has come the urgent need of laws to protect not only the fellow motorist, but the pedestrian as well. There is no question that other laws must be formulated in the months and years to come in order that the ever-increasing toll of deaths and accidents may be lessened. The motorist must co-operate with the pedestrian. They are both at fault in many instances, the pedestrian having become careless through familiarity; the motoring circles having unfortunately been forced to include the man who drives his car without regard to man or beast, and who often pays the penalty of his own life.

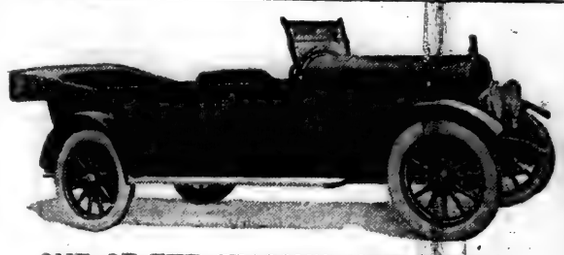
New York State is fortunate in now having its mounted troopers ably directed by Major George F. Chandler. Through the assistance of these troopers the highways will be better patroled and the careless motorist or the automobilist who clearly violates the laws will be summoned to court. New York State, leading in its highways, must now lead in the enforcement of those laws primarily made for the protection of the man who rides and the man who walks.

There can be no half way measures. I am in favor of enforcing the law. I am in favor of curbing the irresponsible motorist by taking away his license, freeing the highways and leaving thousands of others better protected. There can be no penalty too severe for the drunken motorist. It is a pleasure when my attention is called to the action of a magistrate who commits such a reckless driver to the jail. The jail is better than the fine to teach him a lesson that he will not forget. These are the things that may later on save a life or prevent some person going through life a cripple.

I believe that 99 per cent. of our motorists observe the laws. What we must do is to get after that other 1 per cent. My close association with the motoring world leads me to the belief that this State has the earnest co-operation of owner and driver.

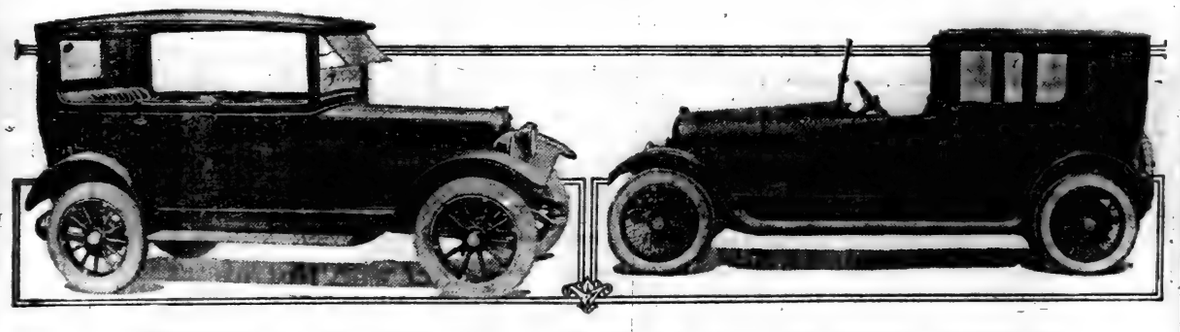
It is a serious problem to regulate the constantly increasing traffic in our larger cities and along the magnificent system of highways which radiate in every direction and which attract automobilists from other States by the thousands during the Summer months, but we are doing it, and, what is more, we are doing it better every year.

We have our Safety First campaigns. They accomplish results, but they must have the earnest co-operation of every man and woman, whether he or she drives or walks, in order to gain the desired end. These are days when every one is doing his bit. Let us all do ours by a more strict observance of the traffic rules.



ONE OF THE SEASON'S NEW MODELS.

The eight-cylinder seven-passenger Cole, with improved lines and new hood and radiator. Selling price, $2,895. The roadster and four-passenger car come on the same 127-inch wheelbase.



SUGGESTIVE OF WARMTH AND COMFORT IN ZERO WEATHER MOTORING.

On the left is the Velie six-cylinder Sedan on 115-inch wheelbase. By dropping the large side windows it is readily converted into an open touring car, thus proving serviceable for all weathers. Nine new Velie models are shown this year, the larger chassis being 124 inches. On the right is the Marmon special town car on a 136-inch chassis. By a generous use of aluminium in a large portion of the motor a saving of nearly 400 pounds in weight is effected. Equipped with a theft-proof lock which locks the gear lever in neutral.

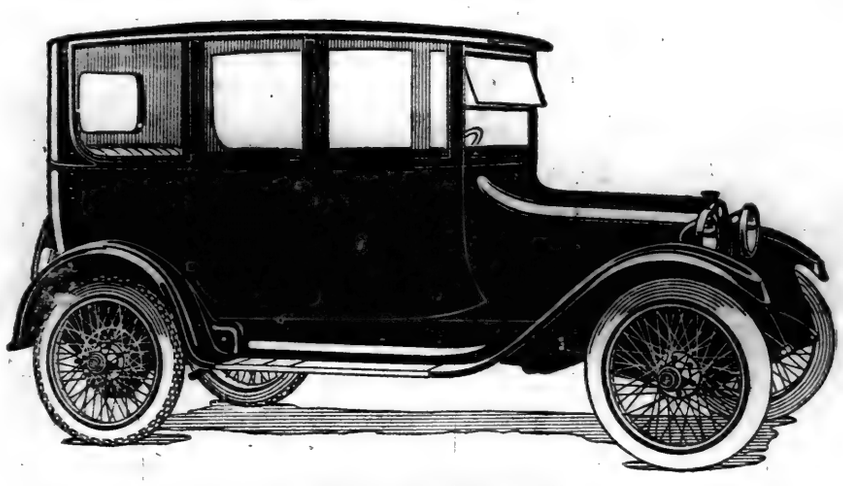
DODGE BROTHERS
CLOSED CAR

Always public-spirited, American women are more active, now, than ever in the history of the nation.

The convertible sedan is proving a boon and a blessing in speeding war work in all sorts of weather.

The gasoline consumption is unusually low
The tire mileage is unusually high

Sedan or Coupe, $1350; Winter Touring Car or Roadster, $1050
Commercial Car, Touring Car or Roadster, $885
(All Prices f. o. b. Detroit)



COLT-STRATTON COMPANY
109 WEST 64th STREET

Newark
Bonnell Motor Car Company
330 Broad Street

Brooklyn
Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, Inc.
13 Halsey Street

SPACE A-20, GRAND CENTRAL PALACE

Glaring Headlights
as Dangerous as Bursting Shrapnel

Avoid This Menace
Have Better Light on the Road and Legal Light Wherever You Drive by Using
Macbeth Lens

Stop shooting dangerous and wasted rays of light into the air.

Glaring headlights are inefficient, dangerous and illegal.

Put Macbeth Lens on your car and at one stroke you will overcome all of these objections.

All useless and menacing upward rays are re-directed down upon the road where you need them.

Directions with every pair explain how lamps can be adjusted with Macbeth lenses so as to get the exact range of light required by the state laws.

The front surface of the lens is divided into five horizontal prisms; each inclines at an angle determined with scientific accuracy that re-direct the rays of light so that you get a strong and long light on the road.

The concave recesses in the back of the lens spread the light laterally, thus providing the very essential side lighting for turning corners.

Fourth Floor at Automobile Show

Price per pair $5—Denver and West $5.50—Canada $6—Winnipeg and West $6.50
If your dealer cannot supply you, write direct to us.

Macbeth-Evans Glass Company, Pittsburgh
Branch offices in: New York; Boston; Buffalo; Chicago; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Philadelphia; Pittsburgh; San Francisco; St. Louis.
Macbeth-Evans Glass Company, Ltd., Toronto, Canada

MOTOR TRUCK TRANSPORTATION HAS GREAT FUTURE

NEVER SUCH NEED FOR MOTOR TRUCKS

America Supplying the World with Automotive Transportation Facilities —Military Value Recognized.

By H. W. PERRY,

Secretary Commercial Vehicle Committee, National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

In the present period of national stress the importance of the motor truck is forcing itself on official Washington, on the railroad executives, the express companies, and on merchants and manufacturers throughout the country as never before.

For an army of 1,000,000 men in Europe our War Department requires 80,000 motor vehicles, of which 38,000 will be transport trucks, 2,500 ambulances, 3,000 officers' cars, and 6,500 motor cycles. American factories are working on orders for 30,000 trucks, and it is anticipated that many more thousand will be ordered during the coming fiscal year. Forces in the field are dependent on motor trucks for all supplies, food, clothing, ammunition, and medical supplies. The injured in battle are removed to hospitals back of the line in motor ambulances.

The power vehicle is as essential to modern military operations as artillery. Every belligerent in the war is using motor trucks to the greatest possible extent. About 300,000 are in use on all the battle fronts. How the London motor omnibuses were rushed to France to carry troops from the coast and later to haul dressed beef for the soldiers; how the battle of the Marne that saved Paris from invasion was won by a flanking movement with 100,000 troops rushed up from behind the French capital in motor buses, taxicabs, and touring cars, and how the defense of Verdun was made possible only by vast supplies of munitions brought up by a steady stream of motor trucks running day and night, are all familiar stories. But the narrative of the less spectacular but no less important service of the motor truck in the present war remains to be told.

Forty-five thousand American motor trucks were shipped to the three principal Entente allied belligerents—England, France, and Russia—during the first three years of the war, the great majority on order by the respective Governments. In the fiscal year immediately preceding the war our exports of trucks to these three countries totaled only 207.

Construction of our sixteen national army cantonments, housing 30,000 to 40,000 men each, in the amazingly short period of three months, was made possible partly by the use of motor trucks for hauling material, building roads, &c.

Aside from the immediate war needs for motor truck service, the country, confronted with transportation requirements exceeding the combined facilities of the American railroads, with their 270,000 miles of trackage and annual freight carrying capacity of $96,000,000,000 ton-miles, has turned for relief to the 400,000 motor trucks owned and operated by private business and manufacturing concerns. If the short-haul work can be taken off the shoulders of the railways by motor trucks it will greatly reduce the congestion of miscellaneous small shipments in the yards and freight houses of the terminals. This will clear the way for the more important through shipments of foodstuffs, materials for manufacturing, coal, munitions and army supplies. It will also release thousands of freight and express cars and hundreds of locomotives and train crews for the long-distance hauling that can be handled only by the railroads.

Motors for Short Haul.

The War Industries Board and the Railroads' War Board are now alive to the situation, and are inviting the aid of the motor truck interests to take over all the short-haul work possible. Last Fall the British Government decided to impress motor wagons into more extensive use. It called for a census of all steam trucks registered in England and initiated a movement to co-ordinate the operation of such road vehicles with the railroads. It has been proposed in Washington that the railroads be recommended to place an embargo on all shipments of less than carload freight and express from points within about twenty-five miles of the larger cities, forcing such shipments to be handled by motor truck. Although only under tentative consideration at present, such action may be forced at an early date by the increasing pressure on the railroads.

While this would be a radical move, it would only be the extension on a universal scale of work that is being done by motor trucks here and there all over the country. In many of the larger cities there are motor express companies operating fleets of trucks over regular routes to points from ten to forty miles distant. Department stores regularly deliver by motor wagon throughout a territory having a radius of twenty-five miles or more, and innumerable manufacturers and merchants in various lines make shipments by motor truck for distances up to 50 and even 100 miles. It is a regular feature of the business of the moving van companies to move household furniture by motor van any distance desired. There is nothing uncommon in trips of this kind between New York and Boston or New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

There are at least two trucking companies that operate trucks between New York and Philadelphia. One has a fleet of twenty-two five-ton trucks that operate on a daily schedule between the two cities, a distance of ninety miles. In addition, contracts are taken for special trips to Baltimore, Washington, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, and to New England cities.

Recently a company was organized in Detroit to operate a fleet of motor trucks with trailers at three-hour intervals daily over the forty-mile route from Detroit to Toledo. Practically all shipments from the rubber factories in Akron, Ohio, to Cleveland are made by motor truck, and one of the rubber tire companies has operated a motor express service with four trucks between Akron and Boston, Mass. The schedule calls for a round trip of 1,500 miles in seven days. The trucks carry finished tires from the factory to the company's Eastern branches and bring back cotton fabric and machinery. This longest regular trucking service has been in operation since last April and will be continued throughout the Winter, weather and road conditions permitting.

Government Recognition.

Few people realize as yet the great possibilities of motor trucking. Several Government departments have displayed more enterprise in this direction than the American business man. The Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., has arranged for delivery of all new trucks for the army by highway from the factories to Atlantic ports for shipment abroad. Thirty thousand of these will be driven over the roads in trains of thirty trucks each, forming regular army truck companies. The trucks will carry full loads of spare parts and supplies. The decision to move the trucks and their cargoes in this way instead of by rail will effect a saving in the use of 17,250 freight cars and 345 locomotives and train crews.

The Post Office Department is fully awake to the possibilities of the motor truck. It has put in operation a motor truck parcels post service between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has called for bids for similar services between Philadelphia and New York, New York and Hartford, Conn., and Detroit and Toledo. The Postmaster General has recommended the organization of motor truck parcel post service out of all large cities to a distance of fifty miles, with the object of bringing the producer of farm products and the consumer into direct touch, thereby helping to reduce the rising cost of living.

It is easy to foresee the eventual development by the Government of a complete, nation-wide system of inter-city mail and package transmission by motor wagon, which will probably take over and supersede the business of the national express companies.

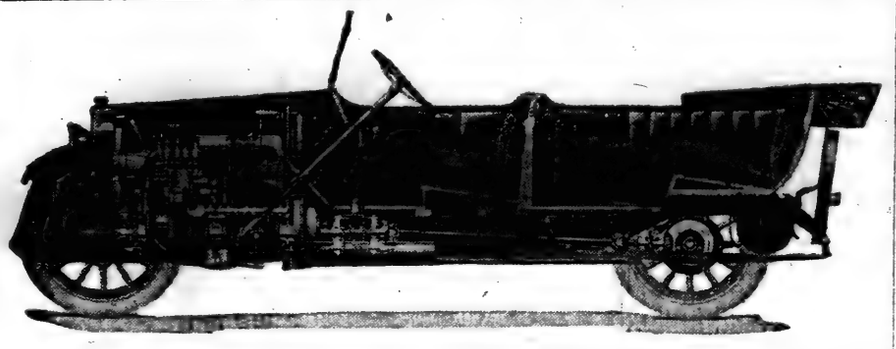
Co-operative Delivery.

The Postmaster General has even expressed a willingness to take over all the delivery work of the retail dry goods merchants in New York City, the proposition being to purchase the delivery equipment of the stores and have the merchants forward all their packages by parcel post. This is simply a variation of the co-operative delivery service that has been developed by private enterprise in dozens of small cities and towns and which has resulted in great economies. An investigation of twenty-one such co-operative services made by the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense showed that they were operated with 20% men instead of the 100 required by the individual services previously maintained.

The possibilities of transportation by motor truck have hardly been touched. On the network of highways covering the country, the 400,000 motor trucks in service and the hundreds of thousands more that will be produced by American factories within the next two or three years, the United States possesses a transportation resource second only to the great railroad system of the country. The motor trucks now in use are already supplying a yearly service of 80,000,000 ton-miles. It is estimated that they hauled 1,500,000,000 tons of merchandise and materials in 1917. The service has been indispensable, as it would have been impossible to do all the hauling and delivery work with horses.

Motor Cycles in Java.

One of the Occidental countries in which the use of motor cycles has become popular is Java, an island about as large as all of Great Britain, with a population of 42,000,000. It is generally hilly, but there are good roads over the island. A favorite motor cycle tour in Java is the one between Batavia and Soerabaya, a distance of about 345 miles, over one of these improved roads.



SOMETHING NEW IN AUTOMOTIVE DESIGN.

Cross section of the new Nash six touring car showing its latest improvement, the perfected valve-in-head power plant, with all moving parts incased in a steel jacket. Wheelbase 121 inches. The price is $1,295.

SOUTH NOW EAGER FOR MOTOR CARS

Unusual Demand in Many Localities This Season—Big Stimulus to All Industrial Development.

By W. A. ANDERSON, Rock Hill, S. C.

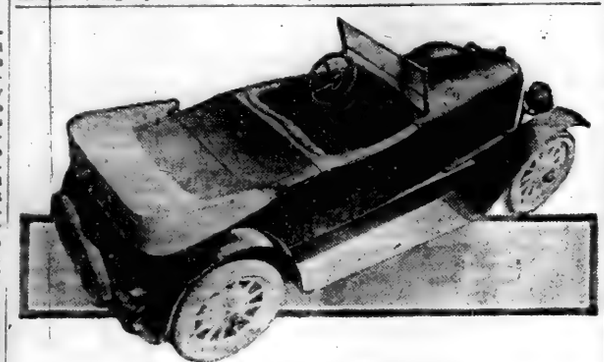
Automobile sales in the South have increased tremendously within the last year. In many localities the demand has been so great that Northern manufacturers have been unable to supply the demand. Improved road conditions, high prices for the cotton crop, and the general prosperity of the South have all contributed to this greatly increased demand for automobiles. This condition is adding to its industrial activities in leading local makers to establish plants for the manufacture of motor vehicles.

The Southern manufacture of motor cars has practically just begun, but the indications are that within a few years it will be one of the big industries.

A large South Carolina corporation lately abandoned its manufacture of buggies and carriages and for the past two or three years has been turning out thousands of automobiles. The demand is so great that the cars are practically sold before the varnish is dry. Another automobile corporation has started in Georgia, with a capacity of 2,000 cars a year, and having orders for 10,000 cars. There are two other successful automobile corporations, one in Virginia and one in Kentucky, and others are being organized.

The United States motor census, made last July, showed that there were 842,795 motor cars and trucks in the South, as follows:

State.	Cars.
Alabama	29,150
Arkansas	24,200
Florida	15,900
Georgia	58,010
Kentucky	53,700
Louisiana	35,408
Maryland	47,884
Mississippi	26,046
Missouri	125,012
North Carolina	39,700
Oklahoma	72,500
South Carolina	28,725
Tennessee	42,000
Texas	240,000
Virginia	44,550
West Virginia	34,082
Total	842,795



MADE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

One of the new comers to the national show. The Anderson six-cylinder convertible sport car, showing the rear compartment closed with entrance door. As a touring car it will accommodate five passengers. Wheelbase 120 inches.

This number now, for a re gave that State vehicles.

Twenty years State had a sen way Departmen appropriation townships in c nance of their is not a Southern Department.

Maryland has State roads; Vi been building aids with the State funds unti State aid roads Kentucky began 1912 and has miles; Alabama of 800 miles of S has been giving for years, and L has been grant result that over been constructed.

In ten years, a of the automob have constructed of surfaced roa composed of nacadam, brick pavement. The sist of sand clay tions of the Sou purpose that a would provide.

Road improve easier for farm products; it has the producers c ducing the haul market; it has highways into easier traveling

Easier travelin to place mean development of rural sections. willing to stay and to continue their are so we handy they can enjoy its educa facilities, and r comfort. Good virtually cost, soon pay for the in local wealth

The South is th country. All of half the corn, a rye, oats, &c., a the fruits and v the North, are The Southern fa in wealth, and are thicker on t than horse teams

The automobile every line of South, besides cr thousands of ga and repair shop whole South mo accomplish more than it formerly

considerably larger census in Georgia over 80,000 motor ve-

ago not a Southern ance of a State High- not a dollar of State to aid counties and truction and mainte- ghways. Today there State without a High-

a superb system of ginia has for ten years ds with the aid of now the length of the exceeds 5,000 miles; s State aid policy in mpleted some 1,800 as completed upward te aid roads; Georgia tate aid to road work isiana for seven years State aid, with the 0 miles of roads have

a result of the advent the Southern States hore than 80,000 miles of which 45,000 are ed material—gravel, oncrete, or other hard er 35,000 miles con- urfacing, which, con- ic and traffic condi- serve nearly every re costly hard road

t has made hauling nd other marketable reased the profits of uch products by re- cost from home to onverted our muddy venues for quicker, all kinds of vehicles. facilities from place portunity for higher social activities of he young folks are the farm these days the work for which fitted. With a car ily drive to town, al and amusement rn to the farm in ds in the long run ning, because they elves by the returns d convenience.

The South is the market garden of the e cotton, more than e part of the wheat, ell as $200,000,000 of etables consumed in the North, are own in the South. er is literally rolling rmers' automobiles roads of Dixieland ver were.

dustry has quickened nufacturing in the ing new business in es, service stations, It has made the faster and, in fact, twenty-four hours d in forty-eight.

THE greatest good you can possibly get out of the Automobile Show this week is a clear understanding of the *new measure of comfort* embodied in the new Hupmobile.

This new Hupmobile—*The Comfort Car*—has actually given the word comfort a meaning and a significance it has *never* had before.

Hupmobile Exhibit, Grand Central Palace, Space A-23 straight ahead from main entrance—fourth exhibit on right

CHARLES E. RIESS & CO., Inc., Phone Circle 1616, 1741 BROADWAY at 56th ST.

BROOKLYN: Dingeld Brothers, 1266 Bedford Avenue
BRONX: William Muller, 1252 Concourse
NEWARK: Hupmobile Sales Co., 20 Halsey Street
WHOLESALE ONLY: Hupmobile Co. of New York, 244-250 W. 49th St.

New Two Power Ranger Better Than Ever

The unprecedented range of performance attained by the Two-Power-Range Eight has been measurably extended in both directions.

From the standpoint of performance it stands today, more truly than ever, Peerless—all that the name implies.

And from the standpoint of low cost it is likewise without a peer in its class.

Eighty horsepower is not operated at so little expense in any other car.

And steady production in large volume, with exceptional resources and facilities, has enabled us to attain and maintain a price level hundreds of dollars below any of the other master cars of the day.

The "Loafing" Range

In its "loafing" range the Peerless performance is all you would expect of an eight cylinder car of the utmost class and distinction.

It will loaf along behind retarded traffic at a snail's pace with utter smoothness, and dash ahead without hesitation the instant there is an opening and in a flash attain any permissible city speed.

And in its "loafing" range it is a thrift car for it is on half rations—consuming fuel so sparingly as to shame many a lesser powered six—even many a four.

Peerless

TWO POWER RANGE
Eight
Seven Passenger Touring
$2340
Roadster $2340 Sporting Roadster $2470
Coupe $2960 Sedan $2960 Limousine $3490
All prices f. o. b. Cleveland
Subject to change without notice

The Peerless Motor Car Company

The "Sporting" Range

In her "sporting" range she will perform feats of prowess of which few cars are capable.

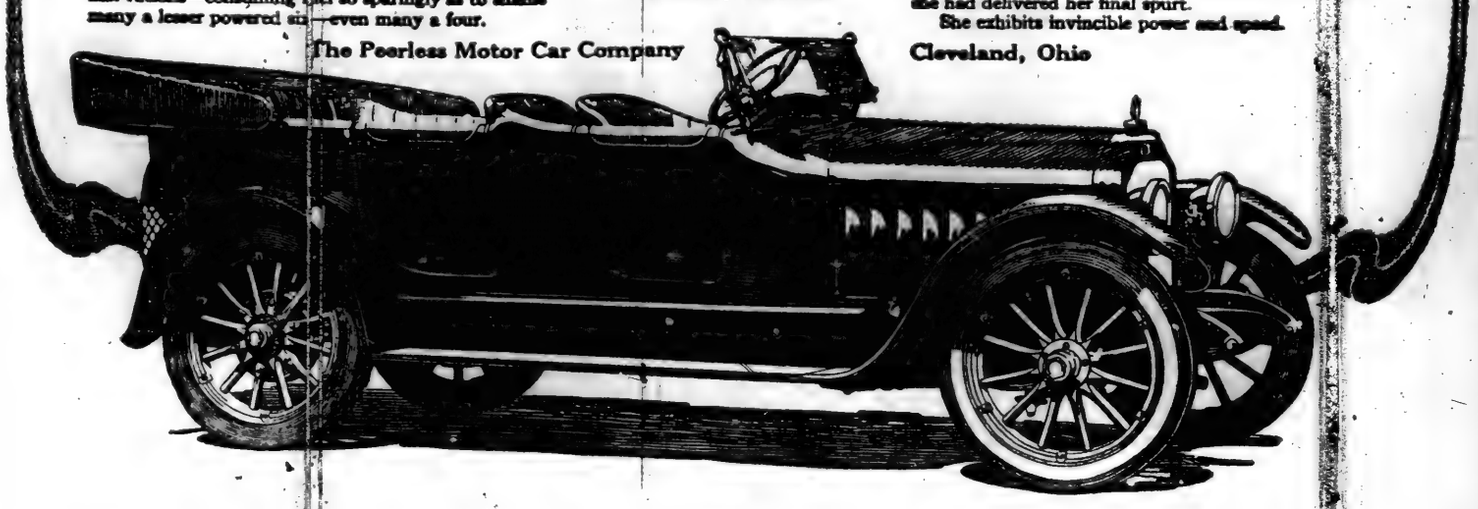
You have only to open the throttle wider to release her double poppets when a deep growl of brute power replaces the soft purr of her "loafing" range.

She takes a new lease on life—climbs on with renewed courage when you would expect her to falter at so steep a grade.

She speeds faster and yet faster when you think she had delivered her final spurt.

She exhibits invincible power and speed.

Cleveland, Ohio



Van Cortlandt Vehicle Corporation
Metropolitan Distributors
1896 Broadway at Sixty-Third St.

L. A. D. Motors Corp., 1491 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Van Motor Co., 117 Broadway, Newburgh, N.Y.
Van's Garage, 829 Broadway, Kingston, N. Y.
John Van Benschoten, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
George D. Knox, [illegible] St., Hartford, Ct.
H. J. Crawford, Peekskill, N. Y.
Roe Garage, Inc., 170 Elm St., Bridgeport, Ct.
Lombardi Motor Car Co., Derby, Ct.
J. T. Hull, Meriden, Ct.
White Motor Car Co., 266 Crown St., New Haven, Ct.
W. H. Phoenix, 78 Center St., Waterbury, Ct.
Farr Motor Car Co., 834 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Erie Motor Car Co., 809 Paterson Av., Paterson, N. J.
Reed & Robbins, Plainfield, N. J.
D. F. Anderson, Summit, N. J.

MOTOR TRAFFIC CREATING MILES OF IMPROVED ROADS

MOTOR UTILITY IN TRAFFIC SERVICE

War Needs Reveal Transportation Value of Auto Trucks—More Uniform Highways Needed.

By ARTHUR H. BLANCHARD,
Consulting Highway Engineer, New York City. President, Highway Traffic Association of the State of New York.

The war has resulted in awakening the American public to a realization of the rapid development of commercial traffic on country highways and the necessity of designing, constructing, and maintaining roads, and regulating traffic thereon, so that they may be efficiently used by motor trucks. Conditions incident to the war have accelerated the use of public highways for the transportation of industrial and agricultural products to an unprecedented extent, but it should not be forgotten that motor truck transportation was increasing at a rapid rate under peace conditions and that it will continue to increase after the war. Warnings to design highways for the near future traffic have not been sufficient to arouse the public to an appreciation of the waste of public funds due to the construction of unsuitable types of roadways and foundations on State trunk highways subjected to heavy motor truck traffic. The war has delivered the effective punch required to clearly visualize the present highway situation.

Since the United States entered the war, motor truck transportation has developed along several distinct lines due to the following agencies: First, the marked increase in the tonnage and bulk of shipments; second, the lack of railroad equipment to efficiently handle freight and express transportation; third, the inadequacy of railroad terminal facilities; fourth, the United States Government priority orders, and fifth, the intensified consideration of economic problems, the solution of which would lower prices of the necessities of life.

Motor Trucks for Traffic Use.

During the past decade more or less consideration has been given in the United States to the economic aspects of the transportation of industrial and agricultural products over highways by motor trucks for distances up to fifty miles. The many variable factors which affect the cost of motor truck transportation, and the absence of reliable cost and operation records combine to furnish but little reliable data covering long-distance motor truck transportation. The data available and the opinions of users of motor trucks on long hauls lead to the conclusion that, granted good roads and efficient management, the transportation of industrial and agricultural products on hauls of fifty to seventy-five miles is economical under peace as well as war conditions. Motor truck transportation for distances in excess of seventy-five miles will be found to be economical under certain conditions. Under war conditions excessive long-haul transportation will be developed to a large extent.

Incident to the general development noted, is the progressive establishment of express motor truck transportation companies, several of the pioneers being in operation in the State of New York. A daily motor truck service between Philadelphia and New York, established several weeks ago, has proved very successful.

Another field in which motor truck transportation is developing is found in areas surrounding railroad centres. Under peace and war conditions, it is economical, granting good cross-country highways and efficient management for motor truck companies, to transport freight consigned to a town on one railway line entering the terminus from a town located on another radiating railroad. Under war conditions, at least, the railroads will welcome such development of motor truck transportation, as freight cars are thus saved for long hauls and the congestions of freight yards relieved. Under war conditions railroad freight haulage by motor trucks over highways paralleling railways may, in some cases, become mandatory in order to relieve the congestion of terminals and increase the monthly ton mileage of freight cars.

Highway Problems.

Methods of highway improvement are intimately connected with the economics of motor truck transportation and must in many States be materially modified to meet present and near-future traffic conditions. The United States is now passing through the transition stage from which England has emerged. The result will be a general recognition that the trunk highways of the State systems must be designed, constructed, maintained, and traffic thereon regulated with a view to the efficient transportation of commodities by motor trucks. For example, Deputy Commissioner Sarr of the State of New York reports that 1,939 miles of the improved highways of the State system of 6,047 miles "are not structurally strong enough to withstand during Spring months the traffic to which they are now being subjected." In its 1917 report the Road Board of England conservatively but candidly states the following conclusion: "Experience has shown that it is less costly to highway authorities in the long run to construct roads of a type suitable for the traffic rather than to continue the use of methods and materials which have become antiquated."

Alignment, grades, width, drainage, foundations, and types of roadways are among the details of highway improvement affected by the development of motor truck traffic.

In connection with alignment more attention must be paid to the establishment of direct routes between important agricultural, industrial, and commercial centres. Economic long-haul motor truck transportation over trunk highways will require, in some cases, the carrying out of the recommendation of the Third International Road Congress that, "as a general principle, it is better that new main roads be constructed to pass outside rather than through towns." Motor vehicle operators will appreciate the force of this recommendation, as costly and irksome are the many delays caused by congested and wretchedly maintained streets in many small towns.

The amount or rate of grade and the load which a truck can haul are closely related. The economic load decreases rapidly with the increase in the rate of grade. On any route, the maximum grade on a length of road of a few hundred feet is one of the factors limiting the weight of load which can be transported over the route. The determination of the maximum grade for a given route is usually an economic problem, as a lowering of the maximum grade increases the amount of grading required in the construction of the road. On inter and intra State trunk highways the maximum grade should not exceed 5 per cent., except under abnormal conditions.

Wider Roadway Surfaces.

Efficient provision for transportation by motor trucks requires that roadway surfaces should be not less than twenty feet in width with a three to five-foot shoulder on each side, the roadway width being increased as cities are approached. It is fundamental that a width of roadway should be provided which will allow vehicles to pass without either vehicle being forced onto the shoulder.

The standard width of fourteen to sixteen feet adopted by many States must be relegated to the past, to the days of slow-moving, narrow, horse-drawn vehicles. With motor trucks and motor buses having over-all widths of seven and a half to eight feet in common use, and with reasonable allowance being made for safe clearance between passing vehicles and the practical operation of motor vehicles on roadways, a width of twenty feet is not excessive. In countries where long-haul transportation has been in vogue for many years, the economic necessity of adequate widths of roadways has been wisely appreciated: For example, the main county highways of England are constructed in many cases with widths of roadway from twenty to twenty-two feet, while the metaled surfaces of the national roads of France are twenty-three feet wide.

Good drainage has always been advocated as an essential of road construction. Under present and near-future traffic conditions, drainage must be adequate otherwise travel will be difficult, if not impossible, especially during the Spring months. Water in the roadbed or on the surface is one of the most destructive agents encountered in the maintenance of roads. The soil which is saturated with water will have a very low supporting power. For example, well-drained clay, practically dry, may carry 12,000 pounds per square foot, while the same clay, soft and moist, would carry safely not more than 3,000 pounds per square foot. Since the loads which come on a roadway surface must ultimately be borne by the natural soil of the roadbed, it is obvious that the continual use of roadways by heavy motor trucks with average loads of from two to five tons requires thorough subdrainage of the roadway.

Interstate Highway Uniformity.

Cement-concrete foundations should be used on inter and intra State trunk highways. Traffic loads are transmitted through the wearing course of the roadway to the artificial foundation and thence to the soil roadbed. Hence, as the traffic loads increase or as the supporting power of the solid roadbed decreases the strength of the artificial foundations must be increased. Not only does the rapid development of heavy motor truck traffic demand the use of strong foundations but, furthermore, their use has a most important economic aspect. States which are financing their highway improvements with long-term bonds should adopt standards of construction which will insure the maximum durability of the different parts of the highways. By the use of cement-concrete foundations States usually will have as an asset, after the bonds are paid off, strong foundations in addition to grading of the highways and, in some cases, bridges, retaining walls, and similar structures.

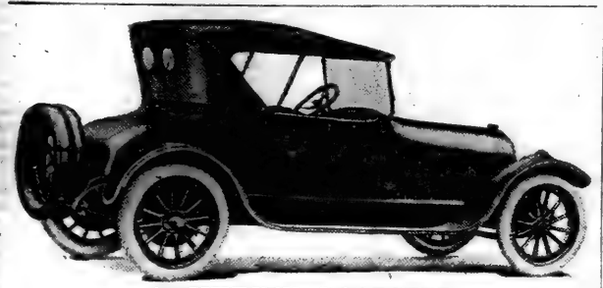
For motor truck transportation it is essential that the type of roadway surface should possess durability and low resistance to traffic and should be nonslippery and easily maintained. For inter and intra State trunk highways, bituminous concrete, brick, cement-concrete, and first-class stone block pavements should be the types employed, the selection for a given location being dependent upon such variable factors as traffic conditions, low first cost and low annual cost.

Granted ideal improvement of highways by use of motor trucks, efficient operation will be impracticable if traffic regulations are not based on sound economic principles. Furthermore, the economic use by motor trucks of interstate trunk highways will be difficult if each State continues to enforce laws radically different from adjoining States. For example, the company which operates a daily motor truck express service between Philadelphia and New York states that "New Jersey's new motor vehicle law reducing speed of trucks to ten miles per hour with sealed governor will, if enforced, make it impracticable to continue operation east of Pennsylvania after Jan. 1."

Remove Onerous Restrictions.

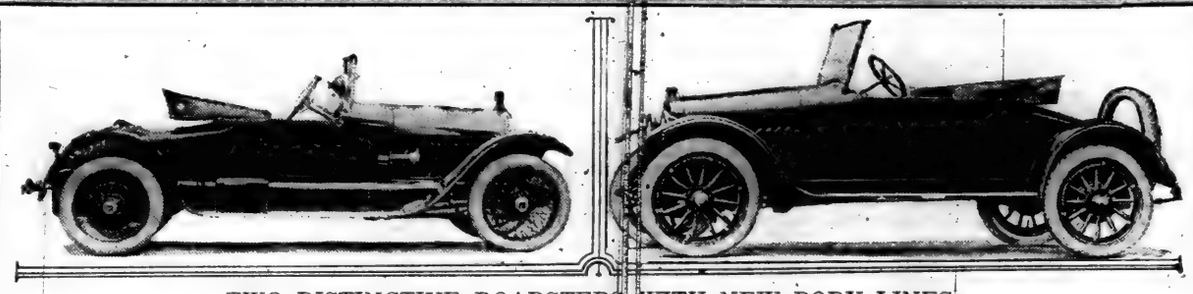
Investigations made in the State of New York showed that the average speed of motor trucks carrying a load of one ton was about nineteen and a half miles; carrying from two to five tons, about seventeen and a half to fourteen miles respectively; and carrying fifteen tons, ten miles per hour. The investigation also showed that 65 per cent. of the motor trucks using highways outside of cities carried loads varying from two to five tons. Based upon these statistics, a maximum speed regulation of ten miles per hour would mean a material reduction in the present average speed and, in such cases, the impracticability of using motor trucks economically for transportation purposes on long hauls.

Not until the effects of normal operation of motor trucks on efficiently improved roadways have been established, should maximum speeds of less than twenty miles per hour for trucks carrying loads up to three tons and fifteen miles for trucks carrying over three tons be incorporated in traffic regulations. Neither should unwarranted restrictions be imposed relative to overall dimensions of motor trucks.



A CHUMMY ROADSTER

One of the new Apperson cars with unique body originated and patented by the makers. The chassis is the standard Apperson eight-cylinder type, 130-inch wheelbase and motor equipment simplified by eighty less parts than in former models.



TWO DISTINCTIVE ROADSTERS WITH NEW BODY LINES.

The lower set car on the left is the latest Stutz Roadster model, on the standard 16-valve motor chassis, with new design for the hood and radiator, 130-inch wheelbase. The price is $2,550. On the right is the Hupmobile Comfort car with a roomy tonneau on its 112-inch wheelbase, showing slanted windshield and sloping speed line from back of rear seat to top of radiator. A light car and a fuel economizer.

NINE SUPERB MODELS

Velie Biltwel Six

A Complete Show in Themselves

HERE even all former Velie values are surpassed. In these nine new Velie models you will find matchless construction, advanced refinements, the latest note in dignified and smart design, comfort of deep upholstery, famous Velie coach finish as enduring as it is beautiful, all that appeals to buyers of nicest discernment.

Now, when more than ever your car is an *economic necessity*, you will insist on the best your money can buy. You will choose carefully the type that fills your particular need. That is *efficiency*, as well as good business.

Money cannot buy better than the Velie Red Seal Continental motor; Timken axles front and rear; multiple dry disc clutch; long, underslung springs; push button starter; indications of the Velie quality all through. See the new models at the show, West End Main Floor, Grand Central Palace—or at your Velie dealer's. Ride in them. Judge for yourself.

Catalog on Request

5-passenger Touring, $1340; 2 and 4-passenger Roadsters, $1340; 7-passenger Touring, $1525; Sport Model, $1850; Cabriolet, $1800; Brougham, $2450; Sedan, $1888; Coupe, $1900.

VELIE MOTORS CORPORATION
Moline, Illinois
Builders of Automobiles, Motor Trucks and Tractors

GARLAND AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
1888 Broadway, at 62nd St., N. Y. Phone Col. 5596.

J. W. Mason, 1005 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Keegan's Garage, 667 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.
Rutherford Motor Co., Rutherford, N. J.
H. R. Muzzio, Ridgewood, N. J.
W. H. Ash, Peekskill, N. Y.
W. H. Ash, Newburgh, N. Y.
W. L. & J. T. Gallister, Queens, L. I.
Ofenlochs Garage, Hicksville, L. I.

Templar

The First Superfine Small Car

HERE for the first time is a superfine car of moderate size—the Templar.

Materials that characterize the Templar *throughout* have heretofore been used only in the big superfine cars that sell for five thousand dollars or more.

Such painstaking, intensively accurate workmanship *throughout* has gone into the big expensive cars only.

Such careful attention to the details of superior finish *throughout* has been confined to the big expensive cars.

Now for the first time in an American built car, one may have moderate, economical size with the finest of everything that money and skill can produce.

To appreciate what the Templar means, think of the very finest motor car you know anything about.

The Templar is such a car on a smaller scale,—even to the easy riding qualities.

We are selecting Distributors and Dealers throughout the country, in keeping with the exceptional character of the Templar Car.

See us at the show.

Specifications

Templar Vitalic Top-Valve Motor; 118-inch wheelbase; 32 x 4-inch Goodyear cord tires.

Axles—Front, .35 carbon steel, steering knuckles and arms Chrome-Vanadium. Rear, shafts Chrome-Vanadium, differential .05 nickel steel, Bock Bearings.

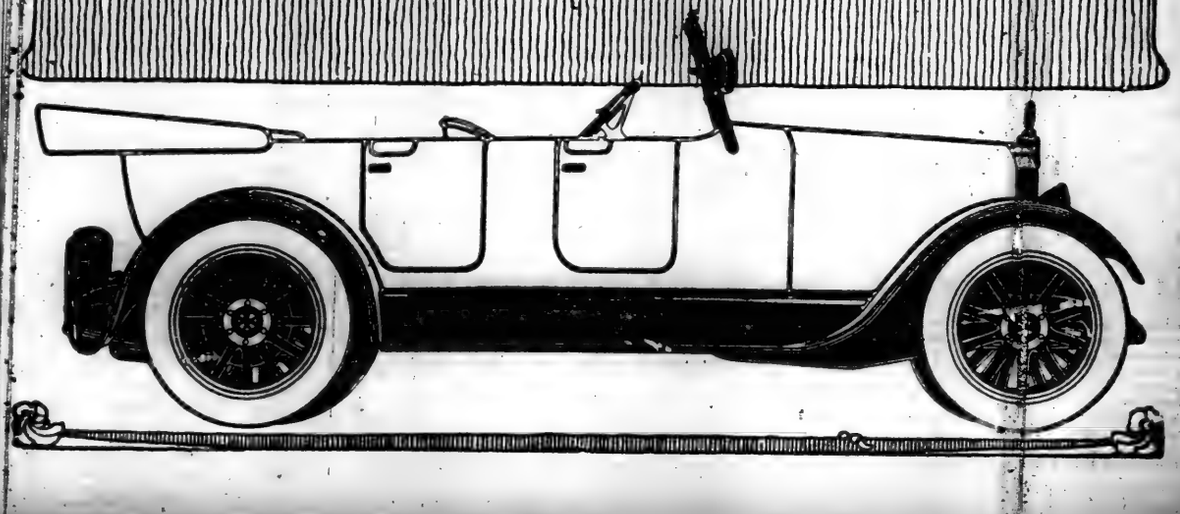
Springs—half elliptic front and rear, Chrome-Vanadium, bushed with "Nigrum" oilless bearings.

Transmission—Nickel steel gears, .40 carbon steel shaft operating on New Departure ball bearings. Choice of three standard colors.

The Templar Motors Corporation
Cleveland, Ohio

Body Styles and Prices f. o. b. Cleveland
Five Passenger Touring $1985
Four Passenger Touring $1985
Four Passenger Victoria-Elite . $2155
Two Passenger Touring Roadster $2255

Vitalic Top-Valve Motor



GREATER RIDING COMFORT THE FEATURE OF 1918 CARS

AUTO ENGINEERS AID GOVERNMENT

Vital Improvements in Aero Motors, War Trucks, and Tractors Due to Co-operative Effort.

By COKER F. CLARKSON.
General Manager of the Society of Automotive Engineers.

"Of those who are now pressing forward and contributing their services for the purpose of accomplishing the ending of the war, none have given greater or more patriotic service than this body of highly trained, highly educated, and high-minded motor-truck specialists."

Thus spoke the officer in charge of the transportation division of the Quartermaster's Department of the work of members of the Society of Automotive Engineers on standardized designs of the United States war trucks. During the year 1916 this officer had maintained close relations with the Society of Automotive Engineers, and in conjunction with a committee of the society prepared a draft of military truck specifications for the department. After joint meetings of this committee with the War Department Motor Transport Board a revised set of military truck specifications was issued last April.

In July the Government announced that it had decided as a matter of military exigency to standardize complete designs of war trucks, practically all the component parts thereof being interchangeable, although made at widely scattered points.

Three Standardized War Trucks.

Early in October samples of the U. S. Heavy-duty War Truck (Class B, rated by the Government at 5 tons, but of practically 5 tons commercial capacity) were on the road, several samples of the U. S. Medium-duty War Truck (Class A, Government rated 1½ tons, but substantially a 3-ton commercial truck) have been in operation for several weeks, and the Light-duty War Truck (Class AA, ¾ ton) will soon be under test.

It will be possible to produce these trucks in as large quantities as needed. The stock of spare parts necessary to send to the theatres of operation has been decreased enormously, simplifying very greatly the maintenance processes, which have been distracting to the armies of our Allies in being obliged to use trucks of many different designs and makes.

The public does not appreciate fully the value of the scientific and technical organizations back of the factory engineers. While all automotive engineers are competitors in a selling way, a close and confidential scientific basis underlies their work as a group and individually.

If each of the manufacturers had worked solely on the knowledge of the engineers employed by him, we would not yet have seen cars of such perfection as has been attained, or cars sold at the relatively very low prices of today.

"To the average layman "standardization" frequently means that every car has an engine, clutch, transmission, frame, springs, and axles of approximately the same general or identical makeup. Fundamentally in the commercial sense it is none of these big units that needs standardizing. The comparatively small things, different merely because they are different and for no good reason, are those which delay production and increase cost.

"The tube mills reported to an S. A. E. investigating committee some years ago that not less than 1,600 different sizes of tubing were being called for by the motor car trade. Few, if any, standard sizes could be stocked because of the minute, though immaterial, difference in the specifications of each individual case. Before commercial standardization was established by the Society of Automotive Engineers there were innumerable special dies, gauges, and jigs. More than 600 distinct lock washer designs were specified between the bolt sizes of A and ⅝ inch, whereas three dozen were more than sufficient. Metals and metal alloys of every conceivable analysis were being ordered.

"The term "automotive" includes the automobile, aeronautic, tractor motor cycle, marine and stationary gas engine fields—in fact, every type of self-propelled vehicle. The design, production, operation, and upkeep of these classes of apparatus are of the utmost importance in time of peace. During a period of war the problems become multiplied many times because of their magnitude and the pressing importance of speed in their solution.

War an Engineering Enterprise.

In the last analysis war as fought today is substantially the matching of great engineering enterprises. In the long run the side with the best engineering genius (including productive and organizing ability) will win the contest.

"The organization of the motor transport service required by modern armies is a problem worthy of the best engineering talent. The unusually severe service conditions make the problems to be met in keeping a fleet of army trucks in operation far more serious than those encountered in normal peace service. As a result of years of preparation and experience of the S. A. E. along standardization lines the Government now has in production war trucks which are not only rugged and finished as designs, but capable of being produced rapidly and simple and easy to repair.

Light, high-speed trucks to act as airplane tenders will be employed by the Signal Corps. The Medical Department will use the same chassis, the Class AA three-quarter ton truck designed by the Quartermaster Corps organization. The Marine Corps and the Navy Department also will use this truck.

Incidentally, it will be put into service in quantity in this country by the Post Office Department. The first Government-owned motor vehicle postal service was established in Washington in October, 1914. This service has been extended to Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, Indianapolis, Nashville, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and St. Louis, and, according to schedule, was to supersede contract service in Brooklyn and New York the first of this year. As an indication of the efficiency of this service, it can be stated that in one of the cities where it was in operation during one year, the motor trucks engaged in the transportation of mail between the depot and the Post Office were scheduled to make 864,526 trips, and there were only 132 failures, or one failure to every 2,913 trips. Government-owned motor vehicle service will be extended as fast as conditions permit.

Ordnance Equipment.

In the Ordnance Department the necessity for greater speed and tractive effort, as well as the increasing scarcity of horses, have made necessary extensive motorization of equipment. Accordingly, another group of automotive engineers, familiar with the design of tractors, has been working on the problem. Heavy ordnance, which heretofore it would have been impracticable to move successfully, is now drawn over ground almost impassable otherwise than by means of this modern motive power.

In addition to the tractors used by the Ordnance Department, a large number of four-wheel drive trucks are provided for the handling of ammunition. The accomplishments made possible by the use of the so-called tanks form one of the most interesting chapters of the great war. The troops of this country will be provided with equipment of this character second to none in use by the Allies.

The motor cycle as now used for war purposes is made in two and three wheel vehicles for dispatch work and for transporting machine guns. Here, again, the society has rendered effective assistance to the Government in the standardization of parts, the Secretary of War having delegated officers of the Quartermaster Corps to confer with a society committee on problems relating to the development, standardization, and use of the motor cycle.

Liberty Engine Design.

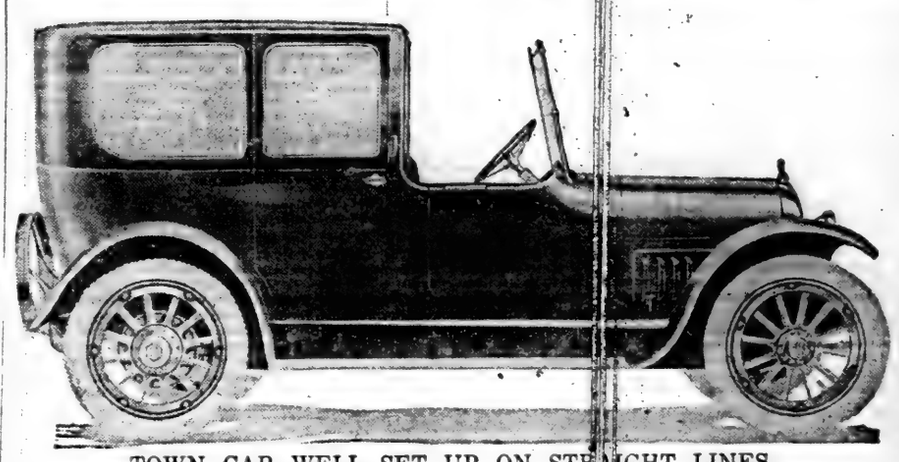
The automotive engineers have had a most important part in the conduct of the Government aircraft program. Due credit must of course be given to the Allied Governments for data furnished to our engineers who designed the Liberty engine, but it should not be forgotten that this engine is strictly an American product, having been designed for rapid production, standardization, and interchangeability of parts, factors not realized to the same extent in other designs.

A careful study is being made in connection with the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics looking to the developing of a practical type of airplane for carrying mails, and the details are being worked out for the establishment of a number of airplane routes between several of the commercial centres, to be put into operation as speedily as satisfactory machines can be obtained.

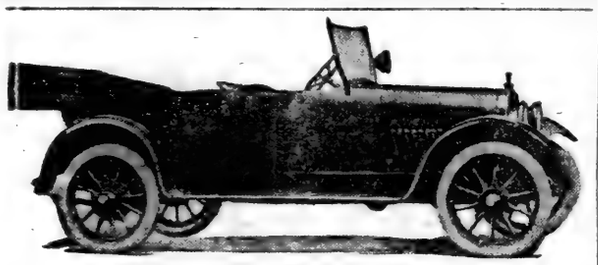
The submarine problem may possibly be solved by the adoption of one of the designs of large seaplanes now being perfected. The development of such types of aircraft is rapidly progressing and its activities are expected to have an important bearing upon the outcome of the war. The flying boat no longer is a matter of speculation. It has proved possible to build a machine with the seaworthy qualities of a small yacht and at the same time able to take the air for the purpose of locating and destroying submarines. The seaplane is not, however, the only type of craft for marine use in attacking the submarine developed by the automotive engineers. The so-called submarine chaser is another of their war products. The design and construction of engines used in many of these submarine chasers constitute another of the problems that automotive engineers have handled with marked success. The production of the boats by standardized processes has been a very great achievement.

The development and production of the farm tractor constitute a branch of automotive engineering of equal importance with that having to do with any direct military activities.

In any branch of the service, whether here or with our men in France, where automotive apparatus is made or used, there will be found the automotive engineer striving to do his part, always willing to co-operate with his fellowmen and always looking for more work to do.



TOWN CAR WELL SET UP ON STRAIGHT LINES.
The new Willys-Knight eight-cylinder model, 65 horse power sleeve valve motor, 125-inch wheelbase, finished in French blue with straw color wheels. Price $2,750.



CALLED THE MINUTE-MAN CAR.
Conservative but graceful lines characterize the Lexington five-passenger six-cylinder model, with two auxiliary seats. Wheelbase 122 inches. The price remains at $1,585.

Motor Imports to Chile.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced by Chilean importers of American automobiles by reason of the failure to state the exact weight of the shipment. The inaccuracy is generally due to the fact that an extra wheel or other part has been included without account having been taken of the added weight. The Chilean custom officials allow a variation of only one-half of 1 per cent. in weight, and any excess is subject to fine. It is important therefore that great care be exercised in making weighs. It is suggested that errors of this kind could be avoided if the shipping order in the factory carried a note stamped in red ink or otherwise marked to indicate to both the billing and the shipping departments that the case contained extra parts and that the stated weights should be correspondingly increased.

AUTO USE MEANS MORE EFFICIENCY

Greater Proportion of Nation's 5,000,000 Passenger Cars and Trucks Employed for Utility Purposes.

By ALFRED REEVES,
General Manager National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

More miles of travel by automobiles in use and greater appreciation of the transportation they supply has come with the war. With 5,000,000 motor cars and trucks available and plans for all lines of business being based on the use of motor vehicles, failure to use them in every possible way would lessen our efficiency as a nation. Only the optimists of ten years ago, when the motor car was used largely for outings, dared predict that it would be so vitally necessary in American business as it is today. Scientific engineering, greater production, and economical manufacturing have brought the car down to the point where its use has become as general as the telephone and telegraph.

The merchant who delivers other than by motor truck now is the exception, while the recent difficulties of the railways have required a greater use of passenger cars, especially in those sections where distances are great and train service is infrequent.

In connection with the war, very few industries are of any greater service than the one which makes passenger cars and trucks and which is responsible for so many other things like "tanks," tractors, trucks, and airplanes that are used in modern warfare. A great number of cars are being used not alone for transporting passengers, but for transporting merchandise.

As requested by the Railroads' War Board, commuting by automobile and going to and from the office in cities by motor cars will cut down railroad and street car traffic, reducing coal consumption and helping clear the steam roads for greater freight movement. The 4,500,000 automobiles in use in America have a combined seating capacity greater than all the railroad and street cars together.

It is going to be difficult for the United States Army to get all the horses and mules it needs. Foreign Governments have combed the West and Southwest for good animals. One and one-half million horses and mules have been exported since the war began. With the need for increased production of cereals and other farm products, horses are needed badly for work in the fields. Every automobile used by a farmer enables him to cultivate more land with his horses and every motor truck or delivery wagon used by a manufacturer or merchant takes the place of from two to half a dozen or more horses. Every horse displaced means five acres more land that can be devoted to raising human foodstuffs.

Universal use of motor cars by doctors will enable doctors who remain at home to take care of the patients of those who go to Europe in army and Red Cross work. There is a great shortage of doctors on most of the fighting fronts. With an automobile a doctor can cover many times the territory possible with a horse and buggy or by street car and railroad.

Traveling salesmen visiting the smaller cities and towns now use automobiles. By doing so one salesman can do the work of several depending on railroad transportation, with long waits to make train connections. This releases men for other service and helps relieve passenger traffic.

Keeping communication open is doubly essential in wartime. The motor vehicle is an important factor in this work. Telephone and telegraph operators, linemen and repair crews equipped with automobiles and motor trucks do many times the work possible with any other means. Motor trucks are used for digging holes, erecting poles and stringing wires. Repair trucks cover longer distances and enable broken wires and poles to be repaired and communication restored in a fraction of the time required when horse-drawn wagons are used.

The Post Office Department is establishing postal services by motor truck between New York and Philadelphia and New York and Hartford, Conn. With extension of this service between other cities much of the burden of hauling parcel post matter will be taken off the overtaxed railroads.

Owners of motor trucks can perform a service of benefit to themselves and of importance to the country's transportation system by fitting improvised snow plows to their trucks and breaking open streets and roads in their own vicinity after heavy storms. The Pennsylvania State Highway Department is using motor trucks with plows to keep open the main highway through the Alleghany and Blue Ridge mountains from east to west. The New York City Street Commissioner has arranged with local truck owners to assist in snow removal in the metropolis.

In the present critical traffic congestion it is imperative that main highways be maintained in good condition to insure the largest possible movement of freight by motor vehicle. Highway repair work can be done much quicker and more cheaply by the use of motor trucks for hauling materials and applying oil and hot tar than by the use of teams. Highway Commissioners, inspectors, engineers, &c., are much more efficient when they make their trips in automobiles.

The Government is urging the organization of co-operative delivery service in all smaller cities and towns. Such service reaches its highest development and economy in men and money when motor trucks and delivery wagons are used. One motor vehicle does the work of three horse-drawn vehicles on an average. Thus the automobile is adding to the efficiency of the nation.

Fast Time on Lincoln Highway.

By following the Lincoln Highway, leading across New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, two New Jersey motorcyclists made the trip, which is a little less than one thousand miles, in forty-three hours and fourteen minutes elapsed time, and thirty-nine hours and three minutes actual riding time. The Lincoln Highway carried them to within eighteen miles of Chicago.

KISSELKAR
Silver Special

A Consummation of *Kissel* Experience and *Silver* Craftsmanship

WE offer the *KisselKar Silver Special Six*, without apology, as a new standard of motor car development, combining maximum efficiency and luxury with minimum cost and maintenance, confident that its distinctive simplicity, exceptional performance, correctness of design and accuracy of workmanship will find such favor and appreciation as it deserves.

As our aim will be to make each *KisselKar Silver Special Six* better, if possible, than any previously produced, there will of necessity, be a limited production and no yearly models.

C·T·SILVER
57TH ST. & B'WAY

Figures That Talk the Bankers' Language

Before you open negotiations for the Chalmers line take these figures over to your bank:

In 1913-1914 Maxwell dealers MADE *over*	$2,500,000
In 1914-1915 Maxwell dealers MADE *over*	$4,700,000
In 1915-1916 Maxwell dealers MADE *over*	$8,000,000
In 1916-1917 Maxwell dealers MADE *over*	$12,000,000

Then tell the gentleman whose advice you value that those very same men and very same methods responsible for these figures are now employed on Chalmers.

Tell him, too, that since they began operating, Chalmers sales have bounded forward. That October was the biggest October, that November was the biggest November, they ever had at Chalmers.

But give him the figures. It is a language he understands best.

While attending the Automobile Show you can open negotiations personally with Mr. T. J. Toner, Director of Sales. See him at the Maxwell-Chalmers headquarters, Biltmore Hotel.

MANUFACTURERS SET HIGH STANDARDS FOR CARS

AUTO ROAD TRAVEL A NATIONAL ASSET

Motor Owners Possess Independent Means of Transportation—Trunk Lines Adding to Utility.

By A. G. BATCHELDER.
Executive Chairman American Automobile Association.

"Road travel" has replaced "road touring" in quantity; one is a commercial necessity and the other is a healthful recreation.

Once or twice a year Mr. Average Automobile Owner embarks upon what is usually designated as a "road tour." If he lives in one of the Middle States it is likely that he will hike for the New England country where he knows that he will find connected highways, county after county, and even State after State. Within the last two years New York State has been added to his possible itinerary, and, while New Jersey has become pretty bad in highway surfaces, nevertheless bog holes and roads which succumb to a few hours of rain are seldom encountered. All the way from New York to Washington there now exists a good road for vehicular use.

Easily for nine-tenths of the year, Mr. Average Owner employs his independent means of transportation to get into town, if he be a farmer; to go out into the country, if an urban dweller, either to spend the night on his own farm or to buy produce from the tiller of the soil, who now recognizes in the motorist a means by which he can sell his produce without the trouble of taking it to market. Many a man now lives outside of centres of population who never could have had such advantages until the coming of the self-propelled vehicle, which certainly does distribute population as well as serving as an effective distributer of money.

Town to town communication is on the increase, not only because railroad schedules of local trains have been reduced to a minimum, but also on account of ability to make your own schedule and go early and return late, as the needs of your trip require. The modern drummer easily covers a score of towns in a day where, under his old handicap of railroad limitations, he seldom called upon more than half a dozen customers.

It is well within actual facts to assert that a preponderating number of automobiles today are employed for utility in such a way as to multiply the capacity of an individual to accomplish many duties during daylight hours, and even after night has fallen. True it is that people enjoy occasional automobile trips exactly as they take pleasure in riding upon trolley cars or any other standard means of transportation, but this is not yet an offense under the law even in wartime.

Realizing that man today must possess an independent means of transportation in order that he can attain his greatest proficiency, it is a certainty that this country, through its Government, will never repeat the mistake made in England, when the production of self-propelled vehicles was reduced to a minimum and practically discontinued. More than ever we must move quickly and at short notice, and when grain acreage is at such a high premium for food it is the height of wisdom to limit, within reason, the employment of animal-drawn wagons.

Gradually, under the provisions of the Federal Aid Road act, a clarity is being attained in the automobile selection of the most available roads for first attention in the expenditure of the joint money from national and State treasuries. That which was once simply an argument has now become a reality, for it is now seen that the trunk lines must be established before the tributaries can be properly located in bringing about a comprehensive road system which in some way will provide for the little road that runs to the farm.

While it is evident that the automobile and the highway will serve the most pressing economical needs, there will be a certain amount of road travel in wartime.

Several years ago a Congressman from the central section of Missouri saw fit to refer to the roads policy of the American Automobile Association as seeking to supply "peacock lanes for high-browed motorists to race from ocean to ocean." When we now observe what is taking place in Missouri, we find that intrastate routes are included in the roads program to connect with similar highways in adjoining States; and Jefferson City itself is distributing attractive literature soliciting the patronage of road travelers of other States, setting forth what can be found in Missouri and particularly in the capital city section.

National citizenship is the effect of national travel and a growth of understanding that no part is greater than the whole, and all must contribute something to the whole—if there is to be a real nation, capable and willing to hold up its head among the peoples of the earth.

New York State has set the example to other States, effectively and completely, in two fundamentals. First, the Empire State has decided upon a system of State-built and State-maintained roads, so that the rich and the poor counties, the settled and the unsettled parts of the commonwealth, can be easily reached. Furthermore, after investing over $100,000,000 in these continuous and well-built arteries of communication, the doors have been thrown wide open and road travelers from all other sections of the country have been bidden to enter, use the highways and enjoy the diversified scenic attractions, which embrace the Falls of Niagara, the Finger Lakes, the health-giving Adirondacks, beautiful Lake George, and the inviting Hudson River country.

ENGLISH CAR IN SALON SHOW.

The Rolls-Royce high-powered closed car, showing equipment with Macbeth lens having five horizontal prisms scientifically arranged for proper lighting on all occasions. In the Astor Hotel exhibit.

Electric Chairs for Wounded.

The electric wheel chair is proving a great convenience to many of the wounded and convalescent soldiers abroad. The fact that it can be easily controlled by the occupant with one hand and needs no attendant is a great advantage, since able-bodied men are needed for more vital business than pushing wheel chairs. The control is a special feature, the miniature electric being so constructed that there is practically no danger of collision. Nearly all models are now equipped so that slight contact automatically cuts off the current and promptly stops the chair.

WINTER STYLES IN MOTOR CLOTHING

Many Neat Effects in Furs and Heavy Fabrics for Comfort in Cold Weather Driving.

Zero weather cannot stop the use of the motor car, for its utility as a passenger vehicle is recognized with greater emphasis when the thermometer indicates arctic conditions in and around New York. An indication that cold weather does not mean the putting up of the car is shown by the increased demand of the last few days for various garments especially adapted to automobile use.

Retailers report large buying of women's fur coats. Some of these are meant chiefly for motor use, while others are so designed that they can be utilized both in the street and in the car. Fur coats for men have also had a big season. One of the unusual things that have marked this branch of the motor apparel business has been the popularity of raccoon coats. Because of their unusual powers in keeping the wearer warm, they have for a long time been regarded as ideal for chauffeurs' wear. This year, however, the style trend has taken another course, and so active has been the demand for raccoon coats that an unusual shortage of them exists in local manufacturing centres at the present time. As one manufacturer recently put it, "What last year was considered livery for the servant has this year become a luxury for the master."

Motor gloves, both lined and unlined, have sold very freely. Reports from various quarters of the trade indicate that there has been a proportionately larger run on women's gloves of this kind than on men's, which, if true, may be the fact that, with the men going to war, more women are driving their own cars.

Among the most active items in the lining car trappings through the recent holiday season were motor robes. All through the Fall the manufacturers of these goods had been doing a very good business, but the call for them became especially insistent just before the holidays, buying by the ultimate consumer being heavy. Both staple and fancy fabric robes have been in wide demand in the last few weeks. Plain plush robes in dark colorings, chiefly black, blue or brown, are in high favor, and showing in the demand for them to a considerable extent are robes of mohair frieze and the so-called crush plushes. Brown, taupe, burgundy and sapphire plush robes of this kind have sold especially well. Novel effects in checks, plaids and imitation fur effects have been marketed successfully by enterprising manufacturers. Among the best selling fur robes in the recent past have been black dyed Manchurian dog, wombat, Australian opossum, marmot, raccoon, Hudson seal, (dyed muskrat,) nutria, mink and beaver. Fur foot muffs, bootees and similar accessories for cold weather driving also have caught the favor of the "moneyed classes."

As for the styles of the various garments that are offered for feminine wearers, they are almost as numerous this season as the women who make use of them. Not that the basic ideas on which they are built vary a great deal, but that the designers have been exceedingly prolific in working out variations and adaptations of them. For instance, there are coat models of Hudson seal, (dyed muskrat,) that are set off with contrasting collars and cuffs, and with wide borders of the same trimming fur at the bottom. Skunk is much used for this purpose, as is seal on coats of natural muskrat, which have been unusually well favored through the season. Fox collars and cuffs on mole coats are among other combinations. Nutria coats, many of them belted, have sustained their popularity. Considered on a warmth-for-weight basis, they are regarded as being among the most attractive offerings on the market.

Convertible collar types, smacking of the military and especially useful for Winter wear in the car, are seen in abundance, and in all of the leading furs. Belted coats are offered in profusion, and practically all of them are set off by huge collars and very deep cuffs. Caracul coats, set off with skunk trimmings, are seen, while among the really high-priced merchandise are Scotch mole coats trimmed with ermine or with fox of a taupe hue. Long coats of taupe squirrel, trimmed with skunk, have sold well, some in belted and others in loose box models.

In the heavy fabric coats, which can be used both for street and motor wear—the latter when the weather is not too "bitey"—a considerable variety of cloths and colors is seen. Most of them have large fur collars and cuffs, and some have borders of fur in addition. The cloths include bolivias, pom poms, broadcloths, vicuna mixtures, and plush fur effects simulating seal. Wool and velvet velour, cashmere velour, and velveteen coats also come in this class. For cold weather wear with fabric coats, some dealers are showing knee-length, fur-lined jackets of moleskin cloth. These jackets are lined with marmot or with muskrat fur; some of them are made with sleeves and some without. Others are of waist length. They were made primarily for use by officers for service wear, but on being seen by buyers were eagerly seized upon for civilian wear. The fact that duplicate orders are being placed for them indicates that they are meeting favor with consumers, giving, as they do, the utilitarian effect of a fur coat at a moderate cost.

The jackets mentioned above, while originally designed for army wear, have been sold as well to men engaged in ordinary pursuits. In most instances, however, it has been found that when a man makes up his mind to clothe himself in fur he wants one garment to serve his needs. Reports received from manufacturers and dealers be wholly true, more men have felt the need of a fur coat this season than for many years.

While most of the coats shown are cut along more or less staple lines, here and there touches that are "different" are seen. For instance, there are extra long shawl collars that come halfway to the waist in front. Slash and patch pockets are seen, as are single and double breasted models. Some are of the loose-fitting box type, others are of the "straight line" order, while still others are semi form-fitted. The fabrics used include broadcloths in black and oxford gray, kerseys, meltons, and English, Scotch, Irish and American woolens. Grays, browns and heather mixtures are included in the favored shadings. The lining furs embrace various qualities of muskrat, marmot, Manchurian dog, nutria, Hudson seal, mink, Japanese mink, &c.

ONE OF THE YEAR'S NEW MODELS.

A clean cut twelve-cylinder touring car, the 1918 Hal-Twelve. The two ventilators on top of the hood are controlled from the driver's seat. Specially designed windshield. Wheelbase 135 inches, as formerly. Price, $3,600.

SUGGESTIVE OF CHEERFUL TOURING.

Latest model of the Elgin "Six," five-passenger car on 117-inch chassis, artillery type hickory wheels, developing 30-35 horse power. Sells for $1,095.

The Spline

The grip of many steel teeth or Splines keeps the Cadillac frame strong and *rigid*, and relieves the body of strains which would otherwise be transmitted to it.

The ends of the tubular cross members are *splined* and forced into the forged sidebar brackets under great pressure, a unique Cadillac construction. Each Spline helps to reduce weaving on rough roads.

CADILLAC
Motor Car Company

SHOWING AT BOOTH D-96
New York Show, Jan. 5-12
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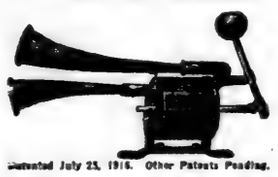


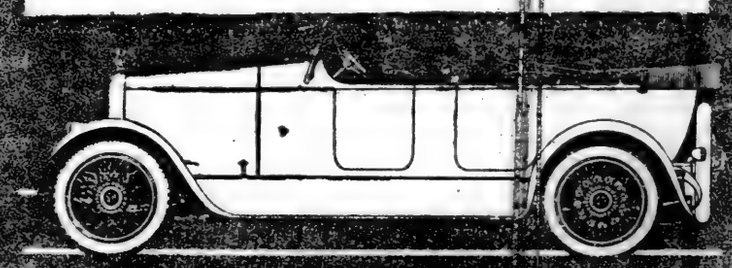
Patented July 25, 1916. Other Patents Pending.
The New Automobile Warning Signal
DESIGNED AND BUILT TO MEET THE DEMAND FOR
A "Different" Horn
WARNOLA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Inc.,
73 Wooster St. New York

SILVER-APPERSON

A Consummation of *Apperson* Experience and *Silver* Craftsmanship

WE offer the *Silver-Apperson Eight*, without apology, as a new standard of motor car development, combining maximum efficiency and luxury with minimum cost and maintenance, confident that its distinctive simplicity, exceptional performance, correctness of design and accuracy of workmanship will find such favor and appreciation as it deserves.

As our aim will be to make each *Silver-Apperson Eight* better, if possible, than any previously produced, ever striving to surpass our last achievement, there will of a necessity be a limited production and no yearly models.



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Soldiers at the fighting front, in the camps throughout the United States, and the sailors on destroyers in the danger zone look for news from home. The New York Times can be sent on these terms: Daily and Sunday, 1 year, $10; 6 months, $5.50; 1 month, $1; daily without Sunday, 1 year, $8; 6 months, $4.25; 1 month, 75 cents; Sunday only, 1 year, $3; 6 months, $1.75; 1 month, 30 cents. Give name of man, company, and regiment, or the name of ship; the War Department provides address. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.

FARM LABOR MADE EASIER BY USE OF TRACTOR

DOING FARM WORK BY MOTOR TRACTOR

Agriculture Simplified and Food Supply Increased by Labor-Saving Machinery —State School for Operators.

By W. H. BLODGETT, '24.
Assistant Extension Professor, Department of Rural Engineering, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca.

During the coming season motor machinery will be a growing factor toward enabling the farmer to maintain production of foodstuffs at usual standards. With competent farm hands gone, in fact with help of any sort well nigh unobtainable, the farmer, who has just come through a season fraught with labor problems more perplexing than ever before realizes that next season promises to be still more serious. The writer has heard from many farmers who have made up their minds that their farms must be operated next year without the usual hired help. They are planning to do the work almost wholly by their own labor, assisted by modern machinery. Milking machines, power pumps, hay tools, trucks, and tractors will replace hired men.

In this emergency the tractor assumes a new value. Heretofore the question was whether the tractor would pay—that is, would it be advisable with a choice between horse power, man power, and tractor power to abandon some of the former for the uncertainties of the latter. Farmers in New York State, as a whole, had, up to a short time ago, felt that it would be wise to let the other fellow try out the tractor and demonstrate its value. Today many farmers are assuming that the tractor can do good work on their farms, and they simply want to get information about the adaptability of the various types to their special conditions.

Farmers Are Interested.

The questions which come to the Rural Engineering Department of the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca run like these: "Is such and such a type of tractor adapted to hilly land?" "Is kerosene demonstrated to be a practical fuel?" "How much have others found to be a reasonable depreciation charge?" "How much mechanical skill is required to operate one successfully?"

While many a New York farmer is thinking that a tractor is a good buy today, yet the caution with which he goes at the tractor proposition shows that he intends to act only after consideration. He probably has seen the example of a tractor bought by a neighbor without consideration of how the tool would replace man or horse power to save expense, operated by inexperienced help, improperly cared for, and finally given up in disgust. Such unfortunate examples have done a good deal in the past to discourage the wider use of improved labor saving machinery.

After a careful study of the failures as well as the successes with tractors, I would suggest two things to the prospective tractor owner:

First, a tractor is too good a machine to put in the hands of a poor operator. However, an expert mechanician is not necessary to keep the tractor running. But rather, seat on the tractor a man with fair mechanical ingenuity and the ability to sense that something is wrong with the machine before the costly breakdown occurs. A slight adjustment of a carburetor or a little oil on the bearing before it runs dry or a loose nut tightened in time will keep the machine working where the "let-her-go-for-a-while" attitude will cause an expensive delay.

Second, When one secures the services of a tractor to help with the farm work, plan the work so as to take the best advantage of what the machine will do. And what will a tractor do? If one were to believe all that is printed about tractors one would think that it could assist in almost any farm operation. The facts are as follows: Farmers in New York who have found the tractor a profitable investment have used their machines chiefly to plow, fit land, and deliver belt power. Cultivating, long road hauling, pulling haying machinery, &c., will undoubtedly soon be developed as practical tractor possibilities, but in the present stage of mechanical development of the machine such lines of work are distinctly in the experimental stage for the all-round farm tractor.

A third suggestion might be added for those who are choosing a tractor, and that is the necessity of ascertaining the quality of service given by the various companies. Efficient service means that the seller of the machine must make provision that the purchaser is shown how to set it up and run it, how to lubricate it, how to make adjustments, and so on. Furthermore, it is highly desirable that repair parts be carried in stock at some central point reasonably near to the farm, that they be sold at a fair price, and that in case of extreme emergency a competent man can come to the farm promptly and assist in making repairs. It is regrettable that some otherwise good machines have in the past been sold without adequate provision for giving good service to the buyer. However, tractor companies are now recognizing that good service to their patrons will increase the value of their machines, and some manufacturers are preparing to give effective help in this direction to the farmers of New York State.

Give Tractor Plenty of Work.

Farmers who are satisfied that they have tractor work for a machine must make sure that they have enough work to justify the investment necessary. If there are not days enough of work on their own farms a solution is to do work for neighbors. With depreciation as high as 20 per cent., to which must be added interest and repairs, the machine should have considerable use in order to distribute the charge over a fair number of acres. For instance, one man who bought a $1,000 two-plow outfit, figured his charges as follows:

Interest at 6 per cent.	$60
Depreciation 20 per cent.	200
Repairs per year	40
Interest, depreciation, expense for one year	$300

Used fifteen days on farm, charged to each day, $20.

When plowing four to five acres a day this makes a depreciation-interest charge of over $4 per acre. In addition to this must be added the cost of fuel, oil, operator's pay, &c., which would bring the acre cost for plowing far above the cost of horse work. The point is that if this same tractor had been used 100 days the depreciation-interest charges would have been only $3 per day instead of $20. The above machine when plowing on fairly level land would use 50 to 60 cents' worth of fuel in turning each acre.

There is another way of looking at the matter of comparative cost. If we cannot get the work done in any way but by tractor, or if with tractor only can it be done at the most opportune time, or in such a way as to greatly increase crops over other methods, then by all means the tractor will pay.

Benefits in Crop Planting.

In the heavier New York State soils the latter point is particularly applicable. For instance, in putting in such crops as beans or oats there may be only a day or two when the soil is in ideal condition for working and planting, that is, neither too wet nor too dry. To get in the crop at the most favorable time with horses may oblige the farmer to extend his operations outside the time when the ground is in proper condition, while a tractor covering in a day four or five times the area worked by a team of horses may insure better chances of success with the crop.

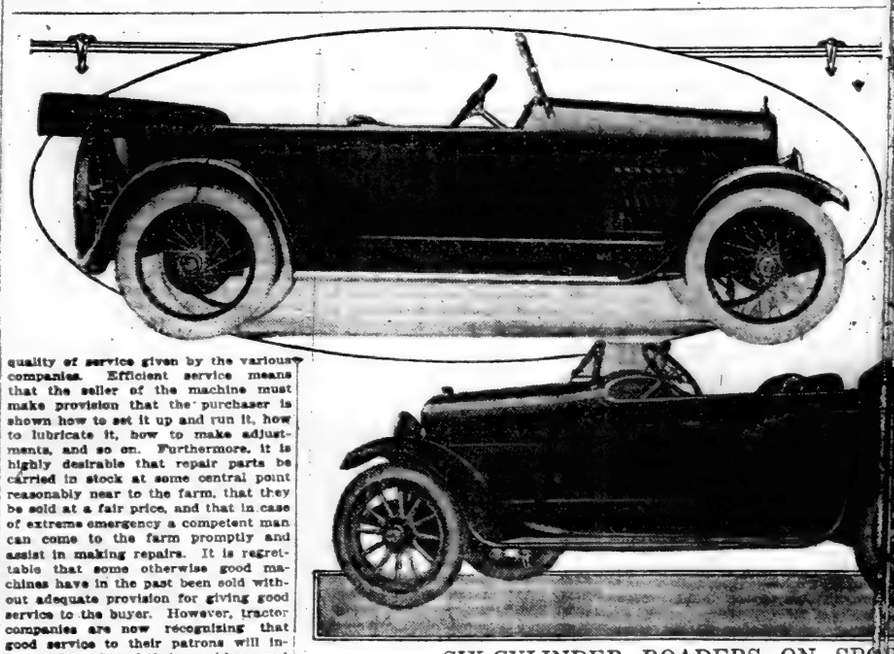
Many farmers are now figuring this way: "I have got to get the work done. Can't get the help. With a tractor I can prepare four times as much land in a day as with a team of horses." In this way the tractor is claiming the attention of farmers, and where it does the work expected it will be a big factor toward keeping up production.

Now, as to the most desirable type of tractor, the safest advice which can be given is this: that the best make is one put out by a reputable company, built upon thoroughly proved principles, and used by a competent operator. The latter provision is added because experience shows at times "that the best make is any make in the hands of a good operator." It is difficult to give specific information regarding particular types, for out of some 150 makes on the market there is not, as yet, any very marked tendency to a distinct type. We have the caterpillar and round wheel, the two wheeled, three and four wheeled, one cylinder, two cylinder and four cylinder engines, &c.

At the present time the tendency seems to be toward the four wheeled and the caterpillar types, the principal fuel is kerosene, the single cylinder low speed engines are being displaced by four cylinder high speed engines and more attention is being paid by designers to simplifying oiling systems. When one is choosing a tractor he should study carefully the last point mentioned—the oiling system—for it is our experience that very many breakdowns occur because of faulty oiling. The manufacturers are attempting to reduce the chances of such difficulty by perfecting automatic oiling systems which depend very little upon the constant attention of an operator.

State School for Operators.

Where to get first-class tractor operators is often more of a puzzle to the buyer than how to get the machine. Realizing this, the Rural Engineering Department of the New York State College of Agriculture is offering this year a special three weeks' course for tractor and truck operators. This course is a repetition of a course in the operation, care, adjustment, and repairs of the farm tractor and truck engines. The work, which will be very intense, will consist largely of shop experience upon several makes of tractors which were operated successfully in the State last season.



SIX-CYLINDER ROADERS ON SPORTY LINES.

On the upper left is the new Westcott Sportster on a 125-inch wheelbase chassis, finished in liberty blue and with five-passenger accommodations. It sells for $2,190. In the lower right is the Case four-passenger sport model, with natty streamline body effect on 125-inch wheelbase. The price is $1,875.

AUTOS IN PHILIPPINES.

Over 3,000 Passenger Cars in Use—Small Vehicles in Demand.

The Philippine Islands are proving an excellent market for motor vehicles, says A. F. Boomer of Manila in a recent issue of Commerce Reports. At the close of 1916 there were in operation in the Philippines 3,013 passenger cars, 392 motor trucks, and 870 motorcycles. In addition, there were 1,630 machines undergoing repairs or not in operation. The city of Manila had 1,481 passenger cars and 248 trucks in operation. The trend has been toward small and low-priced machines.

The rapid growth of automobile use is due primarily to the excellent roads in nearly every section of the country and the prosperous condition of the islands. The figures available for the first six months of 1917 show a slight decrease in the value of the automobiles, parts, and tires imported for that period, compared with the first six months of 1916. The indications are, however, that the current year will show no falling off in the imports of automobiles over 1916, provided shipping conditions do not interfere.

AUTOMOBILES IN ARGENTINA

American Cars Selling Readily to Wealthy Farmers for Country Use.

A report on the Argentine market for motor vehicles has been published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. It was prepared by David Beecroft. He says that Argentina offers greater possibilities than any other country in South America as a market for automotive vehicles. Previous to 1911 cars which were imported into Argentina came largely from Europe. The numbers imported during the last six years were: 1911, 2,461; 1912, 4,281; 1913, 5,115; 1914, 2,185; 1915, 1,847; 1916, 5,920. The European cars sold almost exclusively in the cities. The American car today is selling almost exclusively in the country.

The advent of the American car in quantities introduced a new order of motor. The cheap American car did not appeal to the wealthy citizens. Selling activities formerly confined to the cities were transferred to the country. Pioneer American salesmen started across the pampas with their demonstrating automobiles. They proved that the American car is a practical machine for those endless level stretches of fertile farming land. They proved that the virgin trails over which ten to twenty horses slowly pulled the huge farm cart with its six to twelve-foot wheels could be traveled by the American car.

Mr. Beecroft estimates that 80 to 90 per cent. of the American automobiles sold in Argentina today go to the wealthy farmers. These cars are receiving severe service. They are not given that delicate attention that the city car receives. Expert repairmen are scarce through the Argentine camp, and only crude repairs on the gasoline engine are made. Notwithstanding these handicaps the sales are increasing rapidly in spite of poor conditions and poor shipping facilities to Europe. There are today between 30,000 and 40,000 cars in Argentina.

The field of the motor truck in Argentina has not been developed to any extent, and the truck movement is lagging far behind the car movement. There is a good selling field for trucks in the City of Buenos Aires and a limited selling field in some of the other cities, such as Rosario, Bahia Blanca, Mendoza, and Cordoba.

A DEBUTANTE IN THE SHOW.

The new Templar Touring Roadster makes a snappy appearance with its effective hood lines and sloping seat for driver. Wheelbase 118 inches, wire wheel equipment. Sells for $2,255.

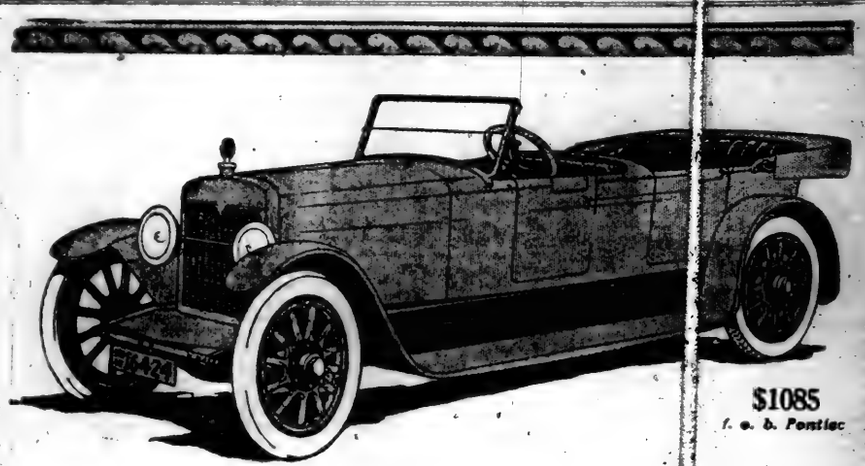
Women Understand Car Mechanism.

"You would be surprised how much the women know about the mechanical side of a motor car," said the manager of a motor car agency. "I was astounded recently by the rapid-fire questions from a young woman who asked about the ignition system, the lubrication system, and the engine and power transmission. She talked as intelligently about such topics as a seasoned chauffeur. This young lady told me that since her brother had gone to the trenches it was up to her to know the mechanical side of a motor car or let it stand idle."

Look Out for Your Tires.

This is a time of automobiles [illegible] tice economy and every turn.

"Keep out of the ruts on country roads," advises an automobile man, "and have a care for your tires when driving over frozen roadbeds. Rubber wears as everything else, but the wear can be kept at a minimum by forethought. Stone bruises, cornering driving are expensive skidding and can be avoided."



$1085
f. o. b. Pontiac

45 Horsepower
26 Miles per Gallon

The new Olympian makes its initial bow at Grand Central Palace. It incorporates more advanced features than any other car on the floor —regardless of price.

THE 4-CYLINDER MOTOR IS AN ADVANCE—45 horsepower, valve-in-the-head type with Lynite pistons. Rocker arms and other moving parts enclosed in aluminum. Counter-balanced crankshaft—counterweights and crankshaft one solid forging.

Unusually wide range of high gear ability. Throttles down to two miles an hour.

THE OILING SYSTEM IS AN ADVANCE—forced feed with flow regulated according to engine speed, preventing excess of oil at low speeds.

YOU GET 26 MILES ON A SINGLE GALLON OF GAS. The "hot spot" manifold gets action from every ounce of fuel.

FRAME CONSTRUCTION IS AN ADVANCE—6 inch narrow gauge, designed by the Brush Engineering Company, the most advanced engineers in the automobile industry. Steel running board hot rivetted to frame, giving more rigid construction with less weight. All brackets eliminated. Extension of frame which acts as rear bumper supports 16-gallon gasoline tank.

SPRING SUSPENSION IS AN ADVANCE—inverted semi-elliptic rear springs, set 6 inches back of rear axle, giving 112-inch wheel base Olympian the riding ease of 118-inch car, with no side sway.

THE EMERGENCY BRAKE IS AN ADVANCE—projects from dash, easy to reach, right at your hand where it ought to be. Leaves a clean aisle in driving compartment.

TORQUE ARM CONSTRUCTION IS AN ADVANCE—torque taken through two pressed steel arms of channel section.

Such a combination of advantages gives Olympian owners greater strength and greater durability with much less weight. This means smaller repair bills and greater economy in fuel and tires.

In addition, the Olympian has Borg & Beck clutch, Remy ignition, Wagner starter, Stromberg carburetor, Grant-Lees transmission, Stewart vacuum system and equipment that includes motometer, bumper, tonneau light, ignition lock, handsome khaki top, Olympian quick adjustable side curtains, robe rail, foot rest, with wide option of colors in finish of car.

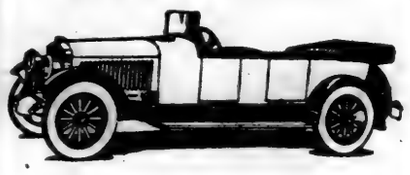
In appearance the Olympian is unusually striking—sloping windshield, handsome distinctive double cowl lines and a hand-painted finish that preserves its original lustre the life-time of the car. It is long, low and snappy. From motometer to tail light it is a beauty.

DEALERS—Do not fail to see this new, modern, scientifically built car at Grand Central Palace, 3rd floor. It is backed by a powerful organization with ample facilities—plenty of good hard cash—and a sales plan that will make it one of the 15 leaders in 1918. It is a live proposition for you.

Robert Lurie and Company, 1677 Broadway
OLYMPIAN MOTORS COMPANY, Pontiac, Mich.

The New
OLYMPIAN

DOBLE-DETROIT
STEAM CAR



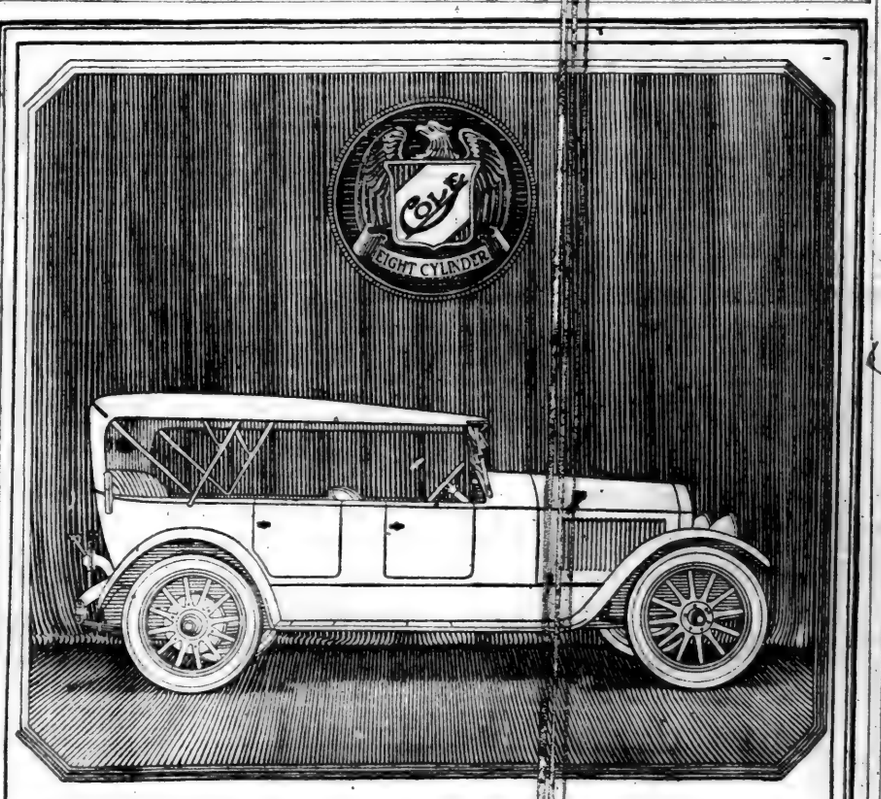
The One Car
that fully meets war time requirements of economy and fuel conservation.

Uses kerosene or even lower grade oil—ignited by an electric spark.

See it at the Show—Grand Central Palace, Third floor

Doble-Detroit Steam Motors Co.,
Detroit, Michigan

Doble Steam Car Distributors of New York, Inc.
50 Broad Street



COLE EIGHT TOURSTER—SEVEN PASSENGER

Cole Presents the
Aero-EIGHT
TEN-THOUSAND-TIRE-MILES
with AEROTYPE *Bodies*

The magnificent range of power and the poise and spirit of the new body designs cause the COLE *Aero*-EIGHT SPORTSTERS to inspire ownership.

AT THE SHOW—SPACE A9
RUSSELL L. ENGS, Inc., *Sole Distributors in New York*
12 Central Park West
Brooklyn Agent
ROYAL GARAGE & MACHINE CO.
Bedford Ave. and Eastern Parkway
Newark Agent
WALLACE MOTOR CAR CO.
[illegible] Avenue

COLE MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Indianapolis, U. S. A.

COMPACT BODY LINES A PREDOMINANT FEATURE

GREAT ROAD USE BY MOTOR CARS

Increasing Use of Passenger and Commercial Cars Present New Highway Problems.

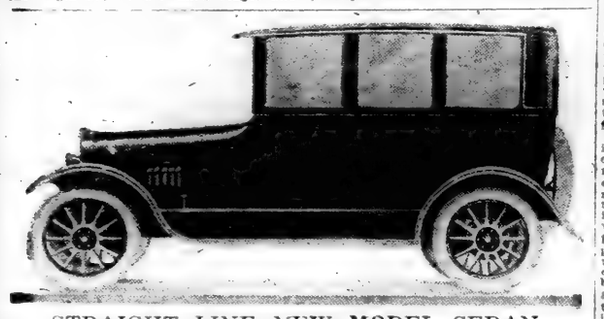
By WILLIAM P. KENNEDY.
Consulting Transportation Engineer.

Motor-truck transportation has become firmly established in military and commercial service. There are three stages to the introduction and development of most of our industrial utilities: first, the pioneer stage where the designer and producer bring the apparatus in question to a condition where it can be practically employed as an economic device; in this stage there is a period during which considerable missionary work must be done to induce the prospective user to recognize these economic advantages. The second stage is that in which the apparatus is used in a preliminary way, during which period the user becomes gradually familiar with the possible accomplishments of the device and begins to have confidence in its commercial value, by being able to satisfy himself definitely of the reduced expense or increased performance which he is actually gaining by its employment. The third and last stage is that in which the device becomes a competitive necessity in the hands of the user, due to its general employment in commercial service. In rare instances the cycling of this stage may be hastened by some extraordinary situation in which the failure of existing means for performing equivalent service forces the employment of the new device as a necessary substitute.

In the development of the use of motor-truck transportation we have reached the beginning of the third stage, and motor truck has provided the army with other utilities beyond road transportation of munitions and supplies, in furnishing the ambulance, the scouting armored car, the mobile gun, the powerful caterpillar tractor, and, finally, the tank as a formidable fighting machine.

The motor truck is already so well intrenched in military service that our Government has been abundantly supplying itself with thousands of these machines. It has been able to take advantage of the experience of other nations engaged in the conflict to furnish itself with the most suitable equipment which the industry would provide as its regular commercial products. It has gone a step further in securing through the collective co-operation of the engineering ability of the industry several special types of motor trucks, the design of which is based upon the accumulated experience of three years of vigorous warfare.

Our immediate interest is now concentrated not upon these past accomplishments but in a determination of what are to be the demands of the near future in furnishing domestic highway transportation to aid in conveying, from our scattered centres of production to our seaport terminals, the vast quantities of supplies and munitions required to maintain from 1,000,000 to 5,000,000 men in the field in a foreign country. The situation calls for extraordinary activity and extraordinary methods in finding its solution, and one of the principal factors which will develop as



STRAIGHT LINE NEW MODEL SEDAN.

One of the attractive 1918 Olympian cars, characterized by long stream lines, slanting windshield, double cowl, big hood, foreign radiator, high sides, and deep, wide seats. Frame construction and motor design constitute its chief mechanical features. The four-cylinder motor develops 45 horse power and a speed of fifty-five miles an hour and can be throttled down to two miles an hour on high speed. Wheelbase 114 inches.

are confronted with a situation where the older means of transportation is so overcrowded and congested as to demand the immediate and general use of the motor truck as an urgent expedient for relief. This development during the next year or two will probably be the equivalent of that which would gradually take place over a period of twenty-five years under normal circumstances.

The reliability and economic value of the motor truck are established. The employment of these machines to the number of 300,000 throughout the country in commercial service is sufficient proof. In its application to military requirements there has been a more rapid and conspicuously successful development, as is evident by their numbers and the character of their service in the various zones of military activity in Europe, as well as the great quantity employed for military requirements at the home base of each of the belligerent nations.

While the motor truck cannot be regarded as having created any revolutionary change in methods of warfare, the effective character of its service, wherever time has been an important element, has had a marked influence in speeding up military operations. The motor truck has consequently found its place as an indispensable adjunct in military equipment from which it can never be displaced and in which its usefulness will continue to extend. The or could be made no with little difficulty or loss of time by making use of the facilities which most of the State highway organizations have at their command.

In the present-day motor truck, backed by the brains and facilities of one of the greatest industries ever developed, we have the means for providing transportation equipment with which we can accomplish wonders. For several years the manufacturers of motor trucks, under the stress of keen business competition, have developed the machines to a point where they are capable of performing almost any task allotted to them. Aside from their normal functions of transporting freight, they are in many instances called upon to perform a great variety of auxiliary service incidental to transportation. In some cases their equipments constitute portable power plants for performing services of some distinct character, such as that required in logging and mining camps. They occasionally furnish lighting. Frequently they perform loading and unloading operations, such as hoisting and dumping of coal bodies, or the removal and replacement of separate bodies which have been loaded while the truck itself has been absent on its delivery route. In fire fighting service they are practically replacing the old line of equipment, and a special type of motor truck has been developed which is now regularly known as a road builder, hundreds of which are doing marvelous work in the rapid development of our highways.

Under the intensive development of competitive motor truck equipment the manufacturers have been prepared for just such emergency requirements as they are now likely to be called upon to meet, and therefore any organization which may be developed, either by the Government or by commercial institutions, to solve this problem of highway transportation will find the truck manufacturers perfectly competent to quickly furnish suitable machines in any capacity or number that may be required.

The next step in the project will be to put a few selected stretches of highway into serviceable condition and to keep them so. Whenever the question of highway transportation has been discussed in the past the good-roads topic has always been introduced and discussed in terms which embrace the entire road system of the country, and the magnitude of the task of putting this complete system into first-class shape is usually dwelt upon as an almost insuperable accomplishment. It requires, however, no very great analysis to bring out the fact that only the very small fraction of 1 per cent. of the highways of the country would be required for the contemplated service of relieving our present congestion or expediting the movement of freight.

Many cases already exist where limited highway transportation is operated on schedule over definite routes. Many more systems would come into existence rapidly by virtue of their commercial value were it not for the fact that it is difficult to procure capital in large quantity for this kind of investment. One of the alleged reasons for this difficulty is the fact that the power of railroads has in the past been used to obstruct parallel competition of any kind, and this promotes the belief that if road transportation operations were organized on a large scale the same influence would be felt in interfering with their development and prosperity.

an element in the solution of this great problem will be the employment of motor-truck trains in scheduled operation over our principal highways.

The producer, merchant, and consumer of materials requiring transportation from one place to another have become so habitually shackled to the limitations of our railway and waterway transportation facilities that it is extremely difficult for the prosaic commercial mind to release itself from its accustomed methods and to find a new and efficient means of relief. It will probably require the superior genius of the military mind in its capacity for meeting emergencies, coupled with the resources which military organization provides, to take preliminary and effective steps toward making use of the motor truck and the highway to offset or supplement the limitations of our older transportation systems.

The ability of the motor truck as an individual operating unit or as a tractor coupled to trailer equipment has been well demonstrated under a great variety of operating difficulties throughout the country. All the highways in the country may not be fit for transportation of this kind, but over the comparatively limited number of routes where the operation of such motor trains would be required the conditioning of highways is either an accomplished fact at present

ACCESSORY MAKERS IN WAR SERVICE

Turning Out Liberty Motors and Other Munitions for Army and Navy Use —Enormous Growth of Industry.

By C. W. STIGER.
President Motor and Accessory Manufacturers' Association.

The last year has been an unusual one for the Motor and Accessory Manufacturers' Association. With the declaration of war came new and more arduous tasks for the association, and because of the excellently equipped plants, well trained and efficient organizations which constitute its membership, and the nature of their products, the M. and A. M. A. has been in a fortunate position to assist the Army and Navy Departments in a multiplicity of ways.

Organized fourteen years ago with 30 members, the association now has 312 members. Every year has witnessed a substantial growth. This year many makers of motors, parts, and accessories are manufacturing the component parts of the war motor trucks, Liberty airplanes, submarine chasers, munitions, and other war materials. There are also many motor car officials wearing the uniform of the army or navy and serving in other capacities in Washington.

The formation of the Automobile Industries Committee at the request of the War Industries Board of the Council of National Defense, which is supported jointly by the M. and A. M. A., the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce and the Ford Motor Company, resulted in great benefit to the Government and the entire motor car industry.

The committee, comprising A. W. Copland, Hugh Chalmers, and John R. Lee, is in touch with the various Governmental requirements, extending assistance in every way possible, advising army and navy officials as to where certain commodities can best be produced, and furnishing the War Department with specifications of plant equipment. It has created a clearing house for manufacturers of motor cars, parts and accessories, where information can be immediately secured, blue prints for work required consulted and

KNOWN AS THE SPORT MARINE.

New design of straight line type for the standard Jordan chassis, six cylinders, 127-inch wheelbase. Improvements in the engine embody new crank and cam shaft with larger bearings and longer pistons.

much time for those seeking Government work.

The recent meeting of the Motor and Accessory Manufacturers' Association in Detroit, at the request of the Automobile Industries Committee, which was attended by approximately 300 manufacturers of motors, parts and accessories, developed into probably the most interesting meeting ever held in the history of the association.

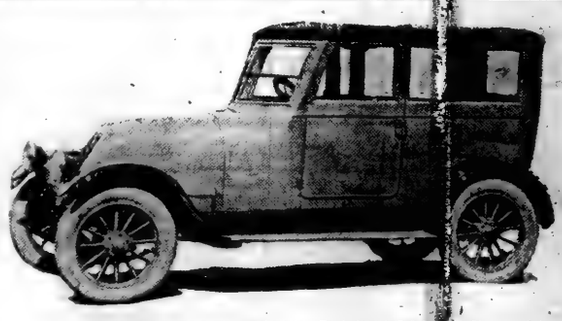
A committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions embodying the thoughts of the parts manufacturers, one dealing with taxes and asking that the excess profits tax "be so revised that it will put a premium on production and thereby act as an incentive to increased business and industry." It also suggests that the 3 per cent. tax on new automobiles be repealed and a graduated tax on owners be substituted, along lines such as were originally suggested by the Senate Finance Committee. In each case it has been made plain that it is the desire of the M. and A. M. A. officials not to evade just taxation, but to make it more just and to place it on such a basis that it will prove a stimulant rather than a hindrance, and so increase, rather than decrease, taxable business, thus increasing rather than decreasing Government revenue and aiding further in the prosecution of the war to an early and successful conclusion.

A second resolution explained the willingness of members of the M. and A. M. A. to use their best efforts toward the winning of the war, but that these efforts are hindered by the lack of coal and transportation facilities, and asked that the Interstate Commerce Commission curtail railroad short hauls, especially under twenty-five miles, at all points where it is practical, and that solely in the interest of winning the war the Interstate Commerce Commission call upon the motor car and motor truck industry to submit plans for supplementing the transport facilities of the railroads by the use of self-propelled vehicles without tracks.

Another resolution was adopted setting forth the fact that the present price of coal is such that it offers no incentive to increase production, and thereby prevents a sufficient supply for needs. The M. and A. M. A. officials request, solely with the idea of increasing production of all industries, that a price, even to the point of paying a premium, be placed which will insure production, and that such an arrangement be entered into with the operators.

In such times of stress and depression, men who are called upon to direct the affairs of such organizations work under unusual strain, and I take this opportunity to appeal not only to members of the M. and A. M. A., but to all manufacturers of motors, parts, and accessories, for suggestions and aid to assist the Government in winning the war. These are times when all men must rise above personal considerations and be prepared to forego all selfish interests and suffer inconveniences and sacrifices necessary to maintain the manhood of this nation at the front.

These are times when every American is either back of his Government or is its enemy. The manufacturers of motors, parts, and accessories have shown in many ways their patriotism, willingness, and ability to do those things which our country at this critical time needs.



SEDAN FOR FOUR PASSENGERS.

A new Franklin design with low roof line and pronounced straight lines. The sloping windshield front has a slant suggestive of speed. Weight, 2,610 pounds, lighter than former models.

LINCOLN HIGHWAY TRAVEL.

Increased by War Conditions—$2,250,000 for Improvements in 1917.

Over $2,250,000 was expended in improvements on the Lincoln Highway during the last year, says Secretary A. F. Bement in his report of the Lincoln Highway Association activities for 1917. At the end of its fourth year the highway is in far better condition than its founders had expected would be possible within that time.

The Lincoln Highway is in no sense a boulevard leading from one coast to the other, but it is a through, connected and well-marked road entirely across the country, and the most gratifying constructive endeavor has been centred upon it during the year in each State traversed. Sustaining members of the association, paying annual dues of $5 each for the support of the organization, are now numbered in every State of the Union.

Field Secretary H. C. Ostermann spent more time upon the highway in 1917 than ever before, covering every foot of the route from New York to San Francisco, repeatedly covering certain sections of the road, and at every point taking up various details connected with the promotion of Lincoln Highway interests.

War conditions have brought about a very general appreciation of the value of the Lincoln Highway as an auxiliary to the railroads in facilitating transportation, and the officers are anticipating an even greater increase during 1918. Indications to this effect are pointed to in the action of the State of Illinois in preparing to complete the hard surfacing of the Lincoln Highway from State line to State line in 1918; in the preparations being made by the Government for the use of motor-truck trains for more or less extensive hauls, and in the generally expressed determination of the county and State officials in each State traversed by the road to undertake actual construction at the earliest opportunity in the Spring, in line with the policy of rapid improvement urged by the Council of National Defense.

Women Drive Electric Cabs.

An indication of the growing shortage of men chauffeurs is embodied in a recent employment by the Detroit Taxicab and Transfer Company of women to operate electric taxicabs. They are only employed during the day, from 7 to 6 o'clock and they receive the same schedule of wages as the men. The driver of an electric vehicle needs only a few hours training to become thoroughly competent. Electric taxicabs have been operated successfully for three years, and nearly one hundred are in use. Several electric taxicabs are also in use in Chicago and St. Louis.

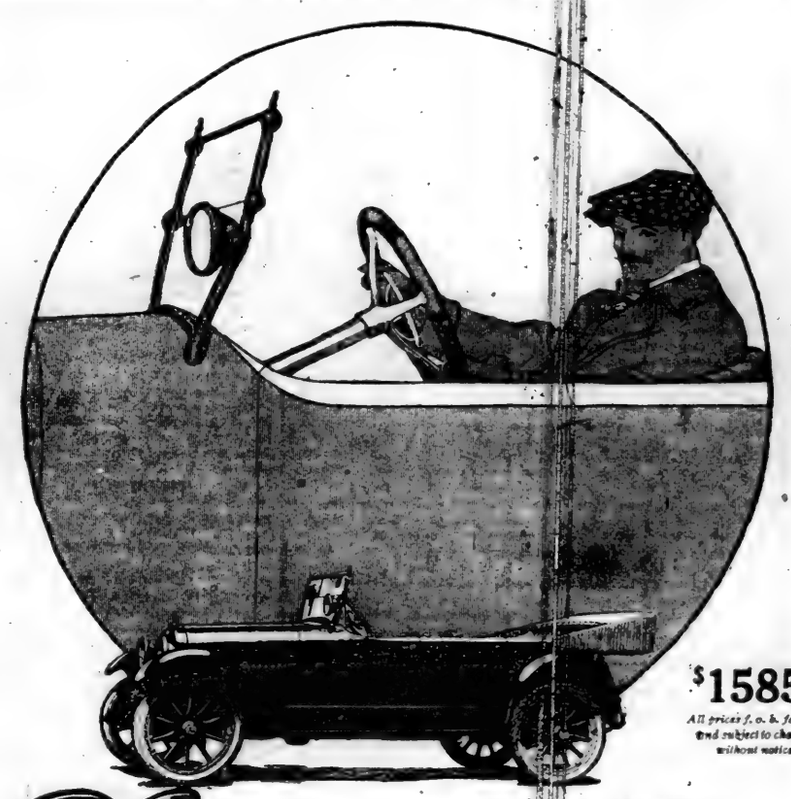
Big Tire Record.

The pleasure which comes from good tire performance and lack of repair bills is reflected in the experience of C. E. Willoughby of Lyndonville, Vt., who has driven his roadster car 9,500 miles without repairs of any kind. The original tires are still doing service.

KING "8"

The same reliable chassis with minor improvements—the same four body models still further refined—that is the simple manufacturing programme for the King for the New Year

KING CAR CORPORATION BROADWAY AT 52nd ST.



$1585
All prices f. o. b. factory and subject to change without notice

Lexington
MINUTE MAN SIX

A New-Year Sport Style

AS YOU enter the Grand Central Palace, turn to your left, and on the first floor straight ahead, you will find the car that sets the season's fashions.

It is the Lexington Sportour, a *specialized* sport model that stands out as clean-cut and distinctive as an army officer in a group of civilians.

The sides are high and beveled—a new treatment. You sink deep into the body in seats that are tilted at a rakish angle.

The improved chassis is the same as the new Lexington Minute Man Six Touring Car. It has the only motor dead gas cannot choke. Our exclusive Moore Multiple Exhaust System develops more power, combined with a substantial saving in fuel.

The pressure of your little finger will operate the emergency brake.

Only because of Lexington's unique chain of ten allied factories is it possible for us to specialize upon this type of car and give this greater value at such moderate cost.

Lexington Motor Co. of New York, Inc. 1840 Broadway
(*Brooklyn Branch, 1426 Bedford Ave.*)
Lexington Motor Company, Mfrs., Connersville, Ind., U. S. A.

DORT

The Quality Goes Clear Through

Make Every Dollar Count

Dort Cars work in perfect accord with the spirit of the times—*the spirit that demands efficiency without waste.*

While good to look at, comfortable to ride in, convenient to drive and thoroughly dependable, not one unnecessary dollar goes into the operation and maintenance of a Dort.

Light on oil and fuel—easy on tires—the sterling material of which Dorts are built means infrequent repairs and *slow depreciation.*

The watchword of the hour is "Make Every Dollar Count"—and in the purchase of a DORT the fullest value is returned, with interest.

See the DORT models at the show. Look them over carefully — compare. Then ask yourself squarely whether there are other values to equal them.

DORT MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Flint, Mich.

PRICES
Open Cars
Touring $865
Roadster 865
Fourseason Cars
Coupe $1285
Sedan 1285
Sedanet 1000

FOUR SEASON CARS

MANY SPORTY ROADSTER TYPES SEEN THIS YEAR

CLOSED CAR TYPES ARE MORE POPULAR

Indispensable for All Year Use in the City or Country—Favored by Women Motorists.

Winter may be the time of discontent for most people, but it is the time when the sun shines for the closed car manufacturer. The streets of New York prove this. All along Fifth Avenue, Broadway and the side streets of the residential sections, the predominance of closed cars is most noticeable. There are three or four of them to every open car and the people riding in the closed cars, both electric and gasoline, seem to be three or four times as comfortable as those braving the icy blasts in the open cars.

There are more closed cars in the city than ever before and the number continues to increase. Reasons for this were given yesterday by a woman who had received a closed car for her Christmas present.

"A closed car is absolutely necessary if you have to go out in New York," she said. "I couldn't get along without one. This is my third and I think it is the nicest I've yet had. I remember the first one; it was a great lumbering ark and the interior was done to represent a ballroom or something of that kind.

"My second closed car was of the opposite type, being more of a boudoir on wheels—all gold, white, and that sort of thing, with lace curtains and cutglass flower stands and a toilet set. It was lovely for a woman's use, but it was really too decorative for utility purposes. Now, this last car is exactly what I need, and I must say that the designers are making wonderful progress in their understanding of the practicability of the town car. It is big enough to carry four, and can make all the speed you need for either country or town driving.

"There are so many reasons why one should have a closed car in New York. Just take the average day of my car. It is up and about shortly after 8 o'clock. The children finish breakfast a few minutes after 8 and then comes school. If they depend on the ordinary transportation they are likely to be delayed, and in addition they have to fight the rush-hour crowds. So, they take the closed car to school. My boy goes to his school first, and then the chauffeur drops the girls at theirs. If the weather is zero or there is a snow or rain storm, they all get to school dry and warm. There seems to be only one objection to this and that is on the part of the girls—they say that their brother insists in studying his lessons in the car, and they have to keep quiet. However, that is their business.

"If I am going shopping I always bless the 'little limousine.' There is the greatest difference in comfort and pleasure in shopping with a closed or an open car. I remember how I used to suffer with the first open car we had. In Winter I could never bundle up enough to keep warm, and in Summer I felt as though I had accumulated all the dust in New York. Now, I jump into the car, lightly and comfortably clad. I can wear my ordinary street clothes and I arrive at the shops unruffled. Now that we are asked to carry our parcels home, I simply have them sent out to the car, and that is the end of it.

"Naturally one has to go out in the afternoon very often, and this is another time that a closed car is indispensable. You know, you can't very well go out in an afternoon frock in an open car. If you do you have to bundle up like Old Mother Hubbard, and even then you feel gritty and dusty when you arrive at your friend's house for tea or whatever it may be. You can't wear fluffy or frilly things in an open car without feeling bedraggled after a few blocks.

"Night is the time when the closed car comes most emphatically into its own. You can't go to the opera in a touring car, can you? You can't attend a dinner dance very well either without a limousine. If you believe you can, I'll tell you the names of a number of my friends who use taxis at night because they hate the discomfort of their open cars after dark. Most of these won't admit this; in fact, you'll hear them call closed cars 'stuffy' and 'badly ventilated' and 'unhealthy.' That's sour grapes! You can get all the air you want in a closed car by just opening the windows. This is another great advantage, too—you get all the air you want, but not too much. You can turn on the heater and close the windows and be as warm as you like in the closed car.

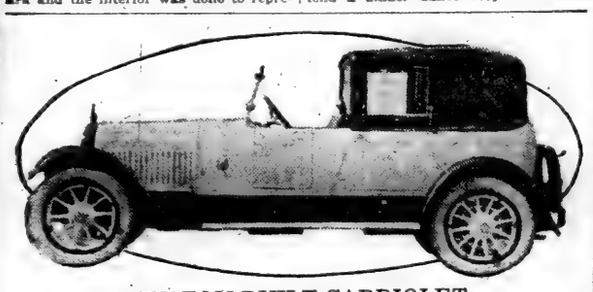
"People think that the closed car is only fit for town use, and there they make a great mistake. It is more necessary in the country than in town, in exactly the same ratio as it is colder in the country than in the city. In the country you often have to drive twenty or thirty miles to a dinner or dance—and it is impossible to do this in comfort in an open car. In Winter the cold is too much and in Summer the dust breaks your heart and ruins your gowns. Speed is often needed in the country and some people think they have to use an open car to get it. Nothing is more wrong—you can get high speed out of a closed car of any of the good makes.

"Then there is the unexpected illness that happens in the family now and then, when it is almost a matter of life or death to get the sick person to a hospital. Imagine driving a pneumonia patient to a hospital in an open car! Only a few days ago a friend borrowed my car to take one of her maids to the hospital. She didn't dare wait for the ambulance, and it turned out that they were just in time. In an open car the girl might have taken cold, and that would have aggravated her trouble so that she might have died.

"Of course, there are several kinds of closed cars. I know what I like, and that's the only kind I'd have. I like the kind of car that needs a chauffeur, although his wages adds to the cost of keeping a car. Some of my friends like the electric cars, and they tell me how nice they are in many ways.

"Yes, I prefer a closed car, and you'll find there are a good many others who do. That's the reason you see so many in the streets nowadays."

To prove this it is only necessary to watch the run of traffic through Fifth Avenue or at any of the congested corners of the city. The closed car is here to stay, and it seems likely that it will become more and more popular.



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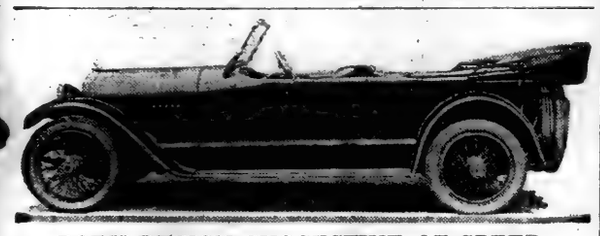

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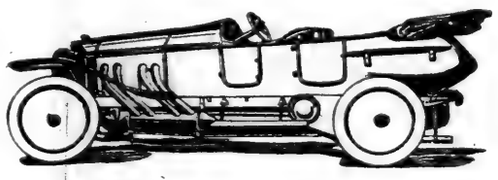

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MANY SPORTY ROADSTER TYPES SEEN THIS YEAR

CLOSED CAR TYPES ARE MORE POPULAR

Indispensable for All Year Use in the City or Country—Favored by Women Motorists.

Winter may be the time of discontent for most people, but it is the time when the sun shines for the closed car manufacturer. The streets of New York prove this. All along Fifth Avenue, Broadway and the side streets of the residential sections, the predominance of closed cars is most noticeable. There are three or four of them to every open car and the people riding in the closed cars, both electric and gasoline, seem to be three or four times as comfortable as those braving the icy blasts in the open cars.

There are more closed cars in the city than ever before and the number continues to increase. Reasons for this were given yesterday by a woman who had received a closed car for her Christmas present.

"A closed car is absolutely necessary if you have to go out in New York," she said. "I couldn't get along without one. This is my third and I think it is the nicest I've yet had. I remember the first one; it was a great lumbering ark and the interior was done to represent a ballroom or something of that kind.

"My second closed car was of the opposite type, being more of a boudoir on wheels—all gold, white, and that sort of thing, with lace curtains and cutglass flower stands and a toilet set. It was lovely for a woman's use, but it was really too decorative for utility purposes. Now, this last car is exactly what I need, and I must say that the designers are making wonderful progress in their understanding of the practicability of the town car. It is big enough to carry four, and can make all the speed you need for either country or town driving.

"There are so many reasons why one should have a closed car in New York. Just take the average day of my car. It is up and about shortly after 8 o'clock. The children finish breakfast a few minutes after 8 and then comes school. If they depend on the ordinary transportation they are likely to be delayed, and in addition they have to fight the rush-hour crowds. So, they take the closed car to school. My boy goes to his school first, and then the chauffeur drops the girls at theirs. If the weather is zero or there is a snow or rain storm, they all get to school dry and warm. There seems to be only one objection to this and that is on the part of the girls—they say that their brother insists in studying his lessons in the car, and they have to keep quiet. However, that is their business.

"If I am going shopping I always bless the 'little limousine.' There is the greatest difference in comfort and pleasure in shopping with a closed or an open car. I remember how I used to suffer with the first open car we had. In Winter I could never bundle up enough to keep warm, and in Summer I felt as though I had accumulated all the dust in New York. Now, I jump into the car, lightly and comfortably clad, I can wear my ordinary street clothes and I arrive at the shops unruffled. Now that we are asked to carry our parcels home, I simply have them sent out to the car, and that is the end of it.

"Naturally one has to go out in the afternoon very often, and this is another time that a closed car is indispensable. You know, you can't very well go out in an afternoon frock in an open car. If you do you have to bundle up like Old Mother Hubbard, and even then you feel gritty and dusty when you arrive at your friend's house for tea or whatever it may be. You can't wear fluffy or frilly things in an open car without feeling bedraggled after a few blocks.

"Night is the time when the closed car comes most emphatically into its own. You can't go to the opera in a touring car, can you? You can't attend a dinner dance very well either without a limousine. If you believe you can, I'll tell you the names of a number of my friends who use taxis at night because they hate the discomfort of their open cars after dark. Most of these won't admit this; in fact, you'll hear them call closed cars 'stuffy' and 'badly ventilated' and 'unhealthy.' That's sour grapes! You can get all the air you want in a closed car by just opening the windows. This is another great advantage, too—you get all the air you want, but not too much. You can turn on the heater and close the windows and be as warm as you like in the closed car.

"People think that the closed car is only fit for town use, and there they make a great mistake. It is more necessary in the country than in town, in exactly the same ratio as it is colder in the country than in the city. In the country you often have to drive twenty or thirty miles to a dinner or dance—and it is impossible to do this in comfort in an open car. In Winter the cold is too much and in Summer the dust breaks your heart and ruins your gowns. Speed is often needed in the country and some people think they have to use an open car to get it. Nothing is more wrong—you can get high speed out of a closed car of any of the good makes.

"Then there is the unexpected illness that happens in the family now and then, when it is almost a matter of life or death to get the sick person to a hospital. Imagine driving a pneumonia patient to a hospital in an open car! Only a few days ago a friend borrowed my car to take one of her maids to the hospital. She didn't dare wait for the ambulance, and it turned out that they were just in time. In an open car the girl might have taken cold, and that would have aggravated her trouble so that she might have died.

"Of course, there are several kinds of closed cars. I know what I like, and that's the only kind I'd have. I like the kind of car that needs a chauffeur, although his wages adds to the cost of keeping a car. Some of my friends like the electric cars, and they tell me how nice they are in many ways.

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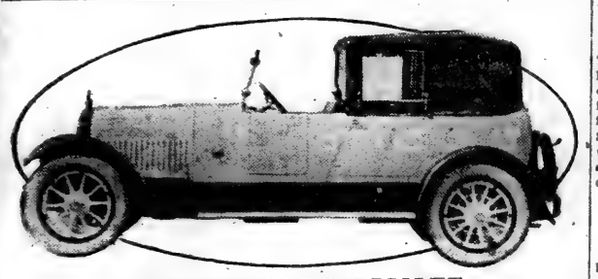

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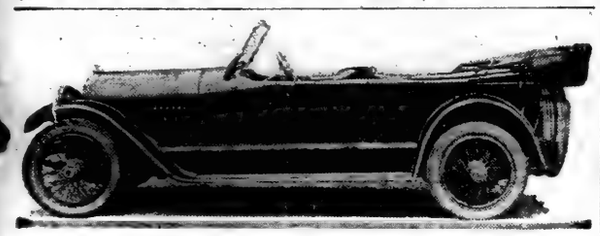

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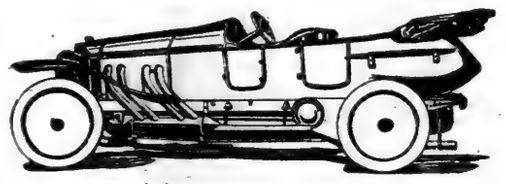

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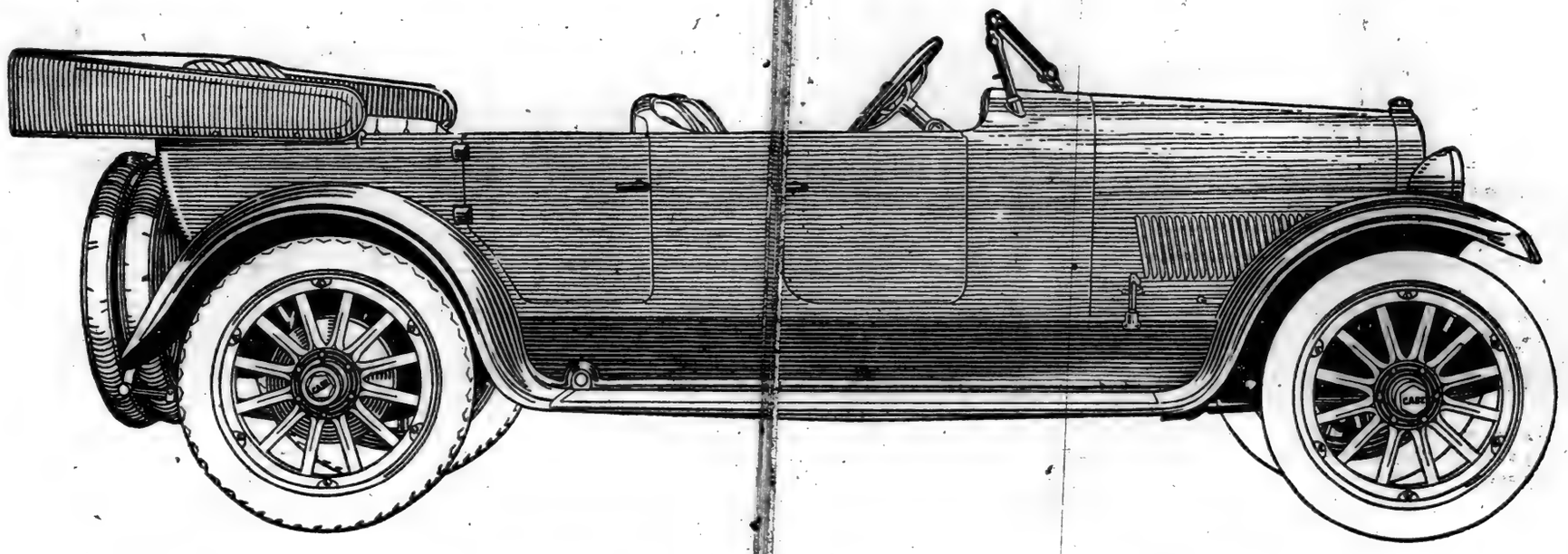

The "ALL-Feature" Car

What It Offers

THE New Case is typically American . . . . a car of great simplicity and straightforwardness, devoid of untimely extravagances.

Its architecture is as distinctive and pleasing as a Colonial house. All the wanted comforts and conveniences are included. But the car is not cluttered with meaningless "doo-dads."

There is unusual floor spaciousness. Seats are large and deeply upholstered. Rideability is unequaled.

Old vs. New

A man used to be content when his car was famed for speed alone. Or, because it was economical. Or, because it was handsome.

For one great feature he was compelled to forego others. That day is past. And rightly so. It was never a satisfactory standard.

No other car, we believe, was ever designed with greater regard for present day demands than the New Case Six. It is an all-satisfying car. So much was this idea followed that many have named it "The All-Feature Car."

Fathered by Experience

Your appreciation of the outward beauty of this clean-cut car is reinforced when the "innards" are examined. From the engine to the tail-light one finds only standard and tested units, such as have proved their worth nationally. Such an array of known and respected features is rarely seen in a single car. . . . . certainly not in cars priced as modestly as the New Case Six!

When you see and examine this car, these facts will cause you, too, to call it "The All-Feature Car."

You will note that every feature attracts. And you will appreciate the proper relation of the different units. None dominates at the sacrifice of others.

And when you come to ride in the New Case Six and drive it — such a fine, all-'round, dependable car!

Power, speed, responsiveness gain complete significance. Also car comfort. Also economy.

Far In Advance

In this, our latest and greatest triumph, Case Engineers have made no sacrifices in order to give a few features predominance. If ever a complete car was built, it is this Case Six.

To prove our claims, study this car and compare it. Go over the specifications.

You will think this a $2,500 car, until acquainted with the price. Its values — especially during these times — are amazing.

Let your wife confirm our statement that the beauty and elegance of the New Case Six measure up with your mechanical requirements.

Your combined opinions will assuredly award this car first consideration.

See If You Agree

The Case Exhibit at the Show gives you an opportunity to know all this New Case Six offers. And learn how Case Engineers have united in one car all the features you desire.

Case Exhibit—Space B4, Second Floor, Grand Central Palace.

Compare—Then You Will Be Convinced

MOTOR—Case Continental-Six—3½"x4¼." Cylinders in block.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT—Westinghouse Separate Units. Starting Motor and Generator of abundant capacity. Willard 90-hour Storage Battery.

SWITCH—Combination—for Ignition and Lighting on Steering Column—Key locked.

WIRING—Protected by flexible conduit throughout.

CARBURETOR—Rayfield—Special.

FUEL FEED—Stewart Vacuum System—15 gal. tank in rear—Porcelain Dial Gas Gauge.

RADIATOR—Special Case made—Pump Circulation.

CLUTCH—Borg & Beck, with 10" Single Adjustable dry disc.

TRANSMISSION—Grant Lees with S. K. F. double row ball bearings.—Nickel Steel Gears and Shafts.—Controls are convenient for your right hand.

AXLE—FRONT—Columbia—two Bock roller bearings in each wheel. Ball Bearing Chrome Nickel Steering Knuckles.

AXLE—REAR—Columbia—¾ Floating—Ratio 4 5-11 to 1. Bock roller bearings throughout, two each in wheels, differential; and pinion shafts. Helical Gears and Pinion shaft are nickel steel. Drive shafts are 1⅝" Diam. Chrome Vanadium.

FRAME—4" channel extra deep section—Specially designed for Full Hotchkiss Drive.

BRAKES—Extra large Drums, 15"x3"—Service—External. Emergency—Internal.

UNIVERSAL JOINTS—Two—dust proof, with tubular propeller shaft.

SPRINGS—Semi-Elliptic, long and wide—Front 3"x40". Rear 2¼"x56½"—Alloy main plates with rebound top plates—anti-squeak bronze bushings in all spring eyes.

STEERING GEAR—Jacox. Easy action—with 18" corrugated wheel.

WHEELBASE—126".

WEIGHT—Sedan, 3,647 lbs., Touring, 3,399 lbs., Roadster, 3,188 lbs.

TIRES—35"x4½" Goodyear. 5AM Carrying Capacity 4,400 pounds.

RIMS—Stanwold demountable.

SPEEDOMETER—Stewart-Warner driven from Transmission—Drive Gears enclosed.

POWER TIRE PUMP—Kellogg—located on Transmission—Drive gears enclosed.

HORN—Klaxon.

BODY—Of superior quality—splendidly designed and comfortably proportioned. Mahogany panelling in cowl board and in rear of front seats. The dash and two tonneau lights are conveniently arranged. The Extra Seats disappear in the backs of the divided front seats, and are dust proof.

CUSHION SPRINGS—Cushion and back construction are Marshall type—soft, deep and upholstered over china cotton with genuine leather. The details of body finish are most carefully worked out.

WINDSHIELD—Set at a conservative rake—folding type—Ventilating, rain vision.

TOP—Courtland one man type. The dash is of double texture material. Whipcord lined. The curtains fold into deck or open with the doors.

HEADLIGHTS—Double Bulb, adjustable vertically and horizontally.

TIRE CARRIERS—Provide for one or two spare tires or one wire wheel.

The Family model—for five or seven people—color, Dark Blue, $1875. The Four Door Sport model—for four people—color, Periscope Green, $1875. The All-Seasons model—Springfield Type—color, Dark Blue, $2375

J. I. Case T. M. Company, Inc. *Founded 1842* **211 Liberty Street, Racine, Wis.**

DEALERS—A limited number of keen business men may obtain this Case Six for their patrons. Perhaps you can arrange to participate with us. If you will write we will gladly tell you.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Snow or rain and warmer today; Tuesday fair and colder.
For full weather report see Page 7.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,898. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1918.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

M'ADOO DOUBLES DEMURRAGE RATE TO RELEASE CARS

Penalty for Not Unloading Freight to Range from $3 to $10 a Day After Jan. 21.

APPEALS TO CONSIGNEES

Public Co-operation Urged by Director General to Relieve Congestion at Terminals.

EXPORT FREIGHT EXEMPT

Consignees, as Now, Have Two Days Free Time—Eastern Freight Jam Worse.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—A far-reaching order, by which consignees permitting freight to remain on cars beyond a certain time, thus adding to congestion at terminals, will be subjected to demurrage rates more than double those now in effect, was issued today by William G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads.

The new rates will be in force Jan. 21. The only freight exempt will be that for export. All other shipments must be removed from the cars within forty-eight hours after arrival at terminals, in some cases within twenty-four hours, in order to escape the heavy penalties prescribed.

The action was taken by Mr. McAdoo after he had received reports from inspectors of the Interstate Commerce Commission and from railroads that thousands of freight cars were being used for what amounted to storage at terminals. A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central, who as assistant to Mr. McAdoo, is directing transportation on the trunk lines of the East from New York headquarters, wired that accumulation of freight was increasing.

The dictatorial powers in emergency vested in Mr. McAdoo as Director of Railroads were illustrated by the action taken. There were no long-drawn out hearings, no days of indecision and debate. The Interstate Commerce Commission was asked for the approval of his order by Mr. McAdoo as a courtesy, and, at a hastily called meeting, the changes desired were put into effect.

Calls for Co-operation.

Mr. McAdoo and his advisers believe that the action taken will better conditions materially. In issuing public his order, the Director General issued a statement calling upon the public for co-operation.

Under the regulation now in force cars at terminals in the East and Middle West must be unloaded within forty-eight hours to escape demurrage charges. For the third day there is a charge of $1 a car; for the fourth, $2; for the fifth, $5, and for the sixth, $5. The rate for each additional day is then made $5. In the West the demurrage rate is $3 a day per car.

The new rate begins with a charge of $3 a car for the third day, and builds up at the rate of $1 additional for each day to a charge of $10 for the tenth day that unloading is delayed. After the tenth day the rate remains at $10 a day for each car. The scale is effective throughout the country.

The provision made in the order that in some cases cars must be unloaded within twenty-four hours to escape the demurrage charge affects only a few points where special rules have been in force because of the more urgent necessity to keep terminals cleared to handle unusual traffic.

Officials here believe there will be an immediate response to the appeal by Mr. McAdoo, and that consignees will not delay unloading until the heavy increase in demurrage rates becomes effective Jan. 21, despite the fact that it may be cheaper to use the cars for storage than to obtain other accommodation.

Lesser Hardship the Better.

Here is Mr. McAdoo's statement:

"An imperative necessity exists for releasing freight cars for further service and for relieving terminals which are now badly congested. These unfavorable conditions are injuriously affecting in vital ways the Government's conduct of the war, its aid to the Allies and the supplying of fuel, food, and necessaries to our own people.

"On these accounts I have felt compelled to issue an order which will take effect throughout the United States on Jan. 21, 1918, providing for heavy increase in demurrage charges unless cars are loaded and unloaded with promptness. In making this order I have fully considered the embarrassments of shippers and consignees on account of the scarcity of labor, the inevitable weather, the irregularity of transportation and the consequent frequent bunching of cars. Nevertheless, I am convinced that the total inconvenience and hardship on these accounts will be far smaller than the inconvenience and hardship which our people as a whole are suffering on account of the undue tying up of railroad equipment, and will be very small indeed compared with the menace which the widespread tying up of equipment causes to the health and comfort of the people and the successful conduct of our war operations.

"I therefore appeal to every citizen to accept in a spirit of hearty co-operation the increased charges which will be imposed, and I especially appeal to every shipper or consignee, as a patriotic duty, to employ every possible effort and expedient (even though it in-

Continued on Page Three.

Americans in France Start New Corps Aviation School

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Jan. 5. (Associated Press.)—Officers picked out a site today and established another corps aviation school, which will be placed under charge of a Major who has gained experience in turning out fliers at other schools.

A recently graduated flying class will be sent toward the front next week for actual front line experience, the men using their own machines but accompanying experienced British and French aviators. The Americans are looking forward to the event with the greatest eagerness. Many wagers are being made as to who will be the first to cross the German lines, who will bring down the first enemy plane, and who will get the first photograph of a German battery.

COAL IN VOLUME IS NOW AT HAND

65,000 Tons Came Yesterday and More Is at Jersey Terminals.

TUBES CARRY 10,000 TONS

Trucks Busy in Streets on Sunday Delivering Fuel in Urgent Cases.

New York yesterday, for the first time in ten days, could get coal for its immediate needs. With the rising temperature more coal reached the city than on any day since the cold spell began. Trucks loaded with coal could be seen in almost any part of the city on their way to replenish empty bunkers. Figures made public by the railroads showed that about 65,000 tons of coal arrived, of which about 20,000 were for the bunkers of ships waiting at this port for fuel. The Pennsylvania Railroad transported approximately 10,000 tons of coal to the Sunnyside yards yesterday morning. Most of it went to Brooklyn, Queens, and Long Island points.

Chairman Harry T. Peters of the Coal Conservation Committee of the Fuel Administration, said last night that the situation was much better and that fuel had arrived at practically every coal pier in the city. The work of unloading and distribution had made good progress, he said, in view of the difficulty of getting a full labor force on Sunday. Burns Brothers, the largest of local distributers, reported that the situation was much brighter.

Marine Superintendent Pollock reported to A. H. Smith, Assistant Director General of Railroads, at noon yesterday that the coal situation at the port was as follows.

	Tons. Anthracite.	Bituminous.	Total.
Towed to N. Y. from N. J. term'ls yesterday	18,001	57,073	55,074
Dumped in barges at N. J. ports yesterday	36,150	32,050	68,200
Waiting in barges to be towed	30,400	24,750	55,150
In barges at N. J. terminals	120,950	50,400	170,850

Tugs Break Ice Barrier.

The two Navy Department tugs Newark and Coney were again loaned to Mr. Pollock by Admiral Usher late Saturday night. They spent the night keeping the Kill van Kull and Staten Island Sound channels clear, and yesterday morning tackled the ice in Newark Bay. At noon the commanders reported to Mr. Pollock that they could not make any headway against the ice, that was eighteen inches thick, and they were ordered back to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Captain Reginald Fay, in charge of the fleet of railroad tugs, worked until 3 o'clock yesterday morning keeping the channels open about the coal terminals.

Mr. Pollock's success in breaking the heavy ice in Kill van Kull brought him a request yesterday from officials of the Bush Terminal, which has been taken over by the War Department, to break the ice away from some of their piers, as it was impossible for supply boats to reach them. Three of the railroad tugs spent Sunday clearing the Bush Terminal slips.

The movement of coal to the consumer was freer yesterday, as was demonstrated by a tour of the downtown districts. All the great buildings operate a minimum of service on Sunday and the delivery of coal yesterday gave their engineers a chance to catch up. In the district south of Fulton Street in the

Continued on Page Three.

LORD READING TO RETURN HERE AS AMBASSADOR

Chosen to Act Particularly on Financial and Business Relations.

NORTHCLIFFE NOT TO COME

He Will Direct Work of British Mission Here from the London Office.

HENDERSON FOR PETROGRAD

Labor Leader Suggested for That Post, but May Balk—Marquis of Crewe for the Paris Embassy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 7.—The Chronicle parliamentary correspondent writes: "As foreshadowed in The Chronicle, Earl Reading is to be the new British Ambassador in America. The Marquis of Crewe's name is mentioned in connection with the impending Ambassadorial vacancy in Paris, and rumor associates Arthur Henderson's name with the Ambassadorial vacancy in Petrograd, but it is unlikely that he will abandon at this critical stage in the evolution of the British Labor Party the work of reconstruction now in progress. Apart from this big domestic change, he and his colleagues are busily occupied in preparing the ground for a Socialist conference of the Allies, the intention being to follow it by an international Socialist Conference, at which the enemy countries and neutrals will be represented.

"It is hoped the American Federation of Labor will be represented at the forthcoming allied conference, the date of which will be fixed to suit their convenience."

LONDON, Jan. 6, (Associated Press.)—Earl Reading, Lord Chief Justice, will go to the United States as direct representative of the British War Cabinet, according to The Daily Express. While Earl Reading will have the title of Ambassador, purely diplomatic matters will be in the hands of a Chargé d'Affaires, the Earl controlling war activities.

Earl Reading's work will, according to the understanding in official circles, deal mainly with financial and general business matters, and he will be relieved of the ordinary ambassadorial functions of lending numerous minor diplomatic negotiations, which constitute a large part of the Embassy's work.

Colonel E. D. Swinton, Assistant Secretary of the War Cabinet, and one of the originators of the British tank, will accompany the Lord Chief Justice as an Attaché.

The appointment of Earl Reading as the Amassador is primarily for war purposes, it is said, and probably means that Viscount Northcliffe will not return to the United States as head of the permanent British mission. Lord Northcliffe will continue the active direction in England of the American mission offices, which have just been established in Crewe House, a spacious, old-fashioned mansion in the heart of Mayfair. Lord Crewe has loaned the House to the Government for the duration of the war.

LORD READING'S CAREER.

An Intimate Review of His Achievements by One of His Friends.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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LONDON, Jan. 6.—Lord Reading has always been one of the most courteous and hospitable of Englishmen to visiting Americans, and I am among many of my countrymen who have been welcomed to his home in Curzon Street and his official headquarters at the Law Courts. He will find himself among a legion of personal friends in America, and few Ambassadors have possessed so genuine a fellow-feeling for Americans.

I have met no more alert mind in England than Lord Reading, and his extraordinary versatility is aptly illustrated by the fact that only just now he has been serving his country as special Ambassador and Lord Chief Justice. As a matter of fact, he is one of the most all-round capable men in England, entirely untouched by Old World crystallization and, while main-

Continued on Page Three.

Rumania Will Fight On; Said to Have So Told Allies

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Petrograd Post says the King of Rumania has cabled the Entente Allies that the Rumanians are determined to continue the war, notwithstanding the desires of the troops on the Russian-Rumanian front, and that M. Poincaré, the French President, replied, assuring the King of France's support.

MASKED PATRIOTS BEAT PRO-GERMAN

Von Hoegen of New Haven Taken from His Home by a Posse at Midnight.

COMPELLED TO KISS FLAG

Captive Has to Sing the National Anthem and Shout for "America First."

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 6.—Angered at Maximilian von Hoegen, a lawyer, because he headed the questionnaire last week with the boast "Deutschland Uber Alles," about twenty New Haven citizens at midnight last night took him from his home to a nearby lot and pounded him unmercifully.

Von Hoegen's bearing followed a series of pro-German acts on his part. The culmination came when it was announced that besides writing "Deutschland Uber Alles" on the questionnaire, he had written in it that he "had the doubtful honor of being an American citizen," and had expressed the sentiment that America was putting up a big bluff." He further wrote into the document his wish that Germany might win the war.

Wearing masks and armed with revolvers, a posse of men visited his home Saturday night and forced him to go into the street, where he was made to sing "The Star-Spangled Banner," kiss the American flag and shout "America first, last, and all the time." These demonstrations on his part were punctuated with blows in the face, administered by the posse, resulting in a broken nose and severe bruises.

Von Hoegen was finally led away by his sister, who pleaded for mercy for him because he is a cripple. The police arrived just after he had been rescued. Nearly a hundred spectators saw him pummeled.

After the party had allowed him to go home, on his promise to write a public letter recanting his pro-German sentiments, von Hoegen made complaint to a police station. He knew none of his assailants, and it is said that some of them, at least, were not of New Haven.

The von Hoegen home has been watched night and day by guards from a munitions plant here. It was stated tonight, and, although he asked for special protection by the police none has yet been afforded him.

DEAL WITH UKRAINE MADE BY BOLSHEVIKI

Workmen's and Soldiers' Congress to Be Called to Intimidate Constituent Assembly.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—According to Petrograd advices, an armistice has been declared in the Ukraine region. The Rada, the Ukrainian legislative body, and the Bolsheviki having agreed to a compromise of their differences. The Rada is said to be ready to decline to give support to General Kaledine and his Cossacks in return for the withdrawal of the Bolshevist troops from the Ukraine.

The Central Executive of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has decided to assemble the Third Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates Jan. 21. According to M. Zinovieff, one of the Bolshevist leaders, there is no intention to conceal the fact that the motive for calling the Congress is to oppose the Constituent Assembly, which, in view of the fact that the candidates were nominated before the October revolution, may not be representative of the country.

M. Zionvieff says the Bolshevist program will be submitted to the Constituent Assembly for approval, and if the Assembly is willing to work in harmony with it, it will justify the hopes and expectations of the people. On the contrary, should it reject the Bolshevist program, the Assembly would find itself in conflict with the laboring masses and be brushed away.

The Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates have decided to send a delegation abroad with a view to calling an international Socialist conference in Switzerland.

The French Government has protested against the seizure of French banks in Petrograd.

Foreign Minister Trotsky has issued an order forbidding banks to pay out money deposited by foreign Embassies. When asked by The Associated Press the object of these instructions M. Trotsky said:

"The old Russian Government has funds deposited to its credit in banks abroad, and until those deposits are placed at the disposal of the Council of National Commissaries the Embassies cannot draw the money they have on deposit in Russian banks."

The American Embassy is among those to whom funds have been refused.

The National City Bank, an American concern, was permitted to open for limited business today.

Continued on Page Two.

GERMANS SUSPEND PEACE PARLEY; RUSSIANS NOW REPORTED PREPARING TO RESUME MILITARY OPERATIONS

SHOCK TO THE TEUTONS

Find the Bolsheviki Have Some Ideas of Their Own About Terms

REVOLT LEADERS A PUZZLE

None of the Rules of the Game Seem to Apply to the Lenine-Trotzky Group.

"ASSEMBLY" IS A FICTION

Called for Jan. 18, But a Shadow to Blow Away at First Puff of the Wind."

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 5.—It is reported the peace conference is to be held at Stockholm but at Berne, while the Germans say that if the other different powers join in the negotiations the conference will meet at The Hague.

The Bolsheviki have taken measures to isolate the members of the German legations here from contact with persons and organizations unattached to the Bolshevist Government.

It is difficult to talk sober sense about the peace negotiations. The Germans, having created a Frankenstein for their own purposes, seem to be considerably perplexed by his antics. They are in the position of a mediaeval knight playing a weird game at chess with supernatural powers. They came to Petrograd expecting to reap the harvest sown by their secret agents. Their elaborate organization of espionage and corruption had played its part in the disorganization of Russia.

Russia as a military power collapsed, and the Germans deliberately went through the comedy of opening peace negotiations with a people whom they officially regarded as their own agents. And now they find those people have ideas of their own. The previous cooperation had been double-edged. If the Bolshevist leaders had allowed Germany to use them for its ends they had also to go with the fixed determination to use Germany for their own ends, and the Germans are probably bitterly reflecting on the proverb about "supping with a long spoon."

I admit I do not understand the Bolshevik. I do not mean the ignorant masses, whose motives are simple enough, nor the army subordinates, who include, besides a number of idealists, a motley crowd of the most thorough-paced scoundrels, but Lenine and Trotzky remain a mystery. The game they are playing is wild beyond belief. It is difficult for us Allies it is at least as difficult for the Germans. No hackneyed conception of war and peace and of relations between the contending parties apply to this whirlwind that deliberately violates all accepted values. It is useless to think about constitutional law, or international law, or democratic principles, or any other form of jurisprudence in connection with this amazing state of affairs. Conventions, ethics, and etiquette do not count.

It is absurd to talk of Russia having betrayed the Allies, not only because ordinary, intelligent Russians are more devoted to the Allies than ever, but because the very word betrayal has plenary ingress here. Russia, having decided to fight found a new means of self-defense in the most virulent form of anarchy, which is fiercely destructive and causes untold suffering, but which raises for the rest of the world a problem that threatens to overshadow the world war.

The vagaries of the extreme Russian mind are repeated on a colossal scale. It is as though the whole people had decided to follow the example of those Old Believers who just before the time of Peter the Great defended their integrity by self-immolation. Why this mania of destruction? Why this senseless policy that makes looting peasants drive landowners' cattle alive, and send them pitifully bellowing down the road? I shall not dwell on the details of the anarchy, but I should like to point out that it increases tenfold the difficulties of the Germans. They aimed blindly at the disorganization of Russia, but one may imagine they are aghast at the result of their own efforts, and the anarchy is steadily growing worse. With all their violations of law and right, the Germans have certain mental conventions which are not flexible enough for the present Russian situation.

There is no need to lose hope. All who care for Russia and her future must take long views, must be courageous now, and must be fleet of mind. Russia will not fight any more, and the equilibrium of the war is violently broken by Russian defection, but that does not mean that the war is lost. With clear purpose and steady brain it is still possible to save all the values that are worth saving.

The council of People's Commissaries officially announces that the Con-

Continued on Page Two.

Bernhard Demands Teuton Envoys' Dismissal; Says "We Have Lost The First Rubber."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 6.—George Bernhard, in the Vossische Zeitung, under the heading "False Methods," comments on the situation at Brest-Litovsk, deploring the methods of the Central Powers' delegates.

"What we feared," he says, "has happened. * * * Lost time works against us. Every day helps to make the situation in Russia less secure and more under English influence. We have lost the first rubber against England."

The Stockholm suggestion, he argues, is incidental, although Germany was obliged to refuse, but he declares as do writers in all the others papers that the Chancellor should not have waited until Jan. 4 to inform the public, as the Russian Government sent a sharp refusal to the German terms on Jan. 1, which was published in all the foreign press, and which must have been made to the delegates of the Central Powers at Brest-Litovsk before their return to Berlin.

"From this," Bernhard goes on, "it must be assumed that the German communique of Dec. 28 regarding the Brest-Litovsk negotiations was incorrect, as it led the people to believe there was only a slight difference of opinion and that Russia was still doubtful."

He observes that the Chancellor appears to have withheld his answer both from the Reichstag leaders and from the Main Committee, with whom he conferred, and that nothing is more significant of the rôle the Reichstag is supposed to play. "Will the Reichstag play this rôle?" he asks.

It would seem almost impossible that von Hertling intended to treat the Reichstag committee thus, he continues, but he points out that the complete failure of the delegates at Brest-Litovsk is vitally more important. He refers sarcastically to the so-called Russian authorities who pretended that Russia was not interested in foreign countries and to the remarkable methods adopted in order to ease Russia's renouncement of these countries.

The writer says these methods have awakened a feeling of distrust of German aims, and that both in Russia and the neutral countries Germany's peace intentions are not considered honorable. Once again Germany's best intentions have been frustrated through over-clever methods. A situation has been created almost as bad as in the Bethmann Hollweg days and worse than in the Mexico affair, and demands the immediate dismissal of the delegates as such, and also their removal from their posts at the Foreign Office. He regrets only that the damage cannot be remedied by such action as England has been making use of the time in order to influence the negotiations.

"If the Central Powers had a peace signature in their pockets," Bernhard says bitterly, "their situation in the west could be completely changed, and they would only want a diplomatic victory."

The writer then argues on the lines of his favorite Mittel Europa scheme, saying it is only possible to find a way of hindering the Anglo-Saxon world dictator by regarding the Russian peace problem not as an isolated question, but as one on which Germany's position in the world depends. He adds:

"Germany confronts the choice of building up a united Central Europe with whom England must deal * * * or of creating a situation in which Germans, just as the whole of Europe, will have their national and economic freedom rationed out by England."

BOLSHEVIKI MAY HELP ALLIES BEST

Impression in Capital That Constituent Assembly Would Be More Amenable to Germans.

ENEMY ENVOYS HUMILIATED

Russian Delegates Confounded and Discomfited Them at Brest-Litovsk Parley.

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Dispatch to The London Daily News.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 5.—I went to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to see Radek, who is taking a prominent part in the discussions with the Austro-German delegation. There I found him, a little, flaxen-haired, spectacled goblin or brownie, with incredible intelligence and vivacity. He was very ready to talk. He gave me some amusing sidelights on the trials of the enemy delegation.

He described how Count von Mirbach announced solemnly that he had heard from his Government in the matter of the arrested Socialists and that this had been greatly exaggerated, since as a matter of fact only eight Socialists had been arrested. Radek replied, "That is not what we find in German newspapers." He read from a folded copy of a German newspaper an account of the arrests of the Socialist Community in Cologne and a number of other places.

"The newspapers often lie," said Mirbach.

Radek unfolded the newspaper, showed its title, and said:

"But this is your own Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung."

Radek described with glee the discomfiture of the Germans on finding that the Russians had protocols not only of the Reichstag debate but also of the secret sitting of the Budget Committee. He told me how when the Russians refused to discuss any further business until the matter of the deported Polish laborers had been settled, a German Colonel said: "Then we may as well go."

Radek replied: "Yes, if you wish to tell the German workingmen classes that you broke off the negotiations with the Russian workmen because they insisted on fair dealing with the Polish workmen."

"We have plenty more unpleasant questions for them," said Radek. "We brought two whole boxes from Stockholm full of material on all points—on their colonies, for example, and their treatment of the Herreros."

The discussion next turned on other matters. Radek told me how the Bol-

Continued on Page Two.

CHU CHIN CHOW.
The Biggest Success in New York.
Mat. Mat. Wed. Manhattan Op. House.—Advt.

PREMIER'S SPEECH CEMENTS BRITISH

Socialist and Labor Leaders Indorse Bold Stroke in Restating War Aims.

CALL FOR BERLIN ANSWER

Blame of Obscuring Peace Terms Put Clearly on Germany, Says Garvin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 7.—The Chronicle, commenting on Lloyd George's speech on war aims, says:

"The terse triple formula with which is concludes is a very admirable substitute for such mere negations as 'no annexations and no indemnities.' It is a formula which may fairly go out to the world as the British Empire's message, having behind it the will of all classes and all sister nations in our great commonwealth."

The Morning Post says: "Let us take a lesson from Russia and let us not be enticed by specious phrases, not even 'a league of nations,' to imagine that any form of words can alter the facts of the case or take the place of ships and men. We must clench our teeth, tighten our belts, and go on courageously, breast to breast with our allies. We shall not achieve peace through weakness, but only through strength. We take that to be the meaning of Lloyd George's speech. Until Germany abandons her spoils and makes reparation to France and Belgium there can be no thought of peace, and it is evident that Germany will not abandon these spoils until she is defeated."

The Sunday Times records the great ovation which Lloyd George received when he sat down from an audience which at the outset had perhaps been none too favorably inclined to him.

Albert Thomas, French Socialist leader, was present and followed the speech with the closest attention. He was visibly moved by the eloquent passage in which Lloyd George voiced the determination of the nation to stand by France to the end, and so apparently were the Trades Unionists, to whom the Premier was speaking, for they gave it enthusiastic assent.

J. L. Garvin, in The Observer, says of the speech:

"In its unexpected scope, its immediate gravity, nay, in the choice it presents between the possibility of a settlement and a war protracted and redoubled, that utterance is not merely momentous, it is historic. It is not only an epoch making speech, it is a fateful speech.

"Judgment may be poised on some of its details. That is indeed necessary in regard to a statement so comprehen-

Continued on Page Two.

FOR ALL OUT-OF-DOOR SPORTS
Go to Pinehurst, N. C.—Advt.

REICHSTAG BACKS KAISER

Main Committee Members in Party Caucuses Approve His Decision

FEAR ENTENTE INFLUENCE

Say Intrigue and Espionage Would Make Successful Negotiations Impossible.

SOCIALISTS ALONE DISSENT

Vorwaerts Declares Chancellor's Declaration Has Fallen on Nation Like Black Cloud.

Council of Bolshevist Generals Chosen for War Operations

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 6, (Dispatch to the London Morning Post.)—The Dagens Nyheter's special frontier representative telegraphs regarding the rupture of peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk that great excitement prevailed in the Smolny Institute after a conference of the Soviet which sat all Friday and late into the night. It was announced that Commander in Chief Krylenko would be dispatched to headquarters, where a special council of Generals would be appointed to lead possible military operations.

According to news supplied by Helsingfors papers the Maximalist Government has decided, owing to the hitch in peace negotiations, to adopt resolute measures. Not only were negotiations to be broken off, but the chief military commanders were to be dispatched to the war fronts to prepare for new military operations.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—An official statement issued at Berlin yesterday and forwarded by the Zurich correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company announced that because of the Russian request to transfer the peace pourparlers from Brest-Litovsk to Stockholm the Central Powers had temporarily suspended the negotiations with Russia. The message, which was filed at Zurich on Saturday, said:

"Another Crown Council was held today at Berlin, at which Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff attended. After the meeting the following official statement was issued:

"'In consequence of the request of the Russian Government to transfer the seat of negotiations from Brest-Litovsk to Stockholm the Central Powers have temporarily suspended the negotiations with Russia.'"

A belated dispatch from the correspondent of The Associated Press in Berlin, which is dated Friday, shows that there was great political perturbation following the meeting of the Main Committee of the Reichstag that day. The meeting lasted barely forty-five minutes, a motion for adjournment being supported by all factions except the Independent Socialists.

Immediately on adjournment all the parties entered into caucus sessions, which continued throughout the day and until late at night. The indications pointed, the correspondent says, to an indorsement of the Government's attitude against movements for the peace negotiations from Brest-Litovsk to Stockholm by the Right, Centre, and Progressive parties, including the Pacifists, the democratic wings of the Nationals, Liberals, and Clericals, and the Scheidemann wing of the Socialists, but the attitude in general of the Socialists was problematical.

The Liberal Tageblatt reflects the general attitude of the press, in declaring that negotiations at Stockholm would be impossible. The newspaper says that British, French, and American diplomats and their numerous agents are buzzing about Stockholm, and would promptly weave a net of intrigue around the conference and that espionage would flourish, making successful negotiations impossible.

A Reuter despatch from Amsterdam, dated today, says the hitch over Brest-Litovsk is considered to endanger the cohesion of the Reichstag majority, but that great efforts are being made to prevent the drifting away of the Socialist majority. The despatch refers to the possibility of a new constellation of Reichstag parties.

The Berlin Vorwaerts, the Socialist organ, refers to the declaration by the Chancellor of the endangering of the peace negotiations as having fallen on the spirit of the nation like a black cloud. The newspaper says the situation is extraordinarily serious.

Maximilian Harden, in Die Zukunft,

35-Mile Blizzard Raging in Chicago and Is Headed to the Northeast

CHICAGO, Jan. 6. — Falling snow, driven by a thirty-five-mile wind over the entire Central West today, has very seriously impeded traffic of all sorts. Railway transportation officials reported tonight that trains operating between Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Kansas City were "100 per cent. delayed," with danger of total tieups becoming more imminent every hour.

In Chicago, where the snowstorm was declared by the Weather Bureau to be the worst that had visited this city for many years, street car traffic virtually was abandoned by the surface lines, though the elevated trains were able to operate on irregular schedules. Snow began falling at 10 o'clock Saturday night, and by nightfall today the wind had blown it into many drifts piled seven feet and more high in all thoroughfares.

Automobile traffic was absolutely blocked in all parts of the city except the business district known as "The Loop," and it was feared by city officials that great difficulty would be met tomorrow in efforts to distribute fuel and provisions throughout the city.

The storm began Friday in the Southwest and moved rapidly northeastward, spreading as it advanced until today, when the furthest east it had reached seemed to be Indiana, which reported increasing cold, with wind-driven sleet sweeping over the State.

Weather Bureau officials held out little hope of an early abatement of the storm, declaring that reports from the forecast area indicated the snow and wind would continue tomorrow, with a possible slackening of wind velocity, but increased coldness.

Temperatures so far have remained just a little below seasonable during the storm.

VENUS PENCILS.
No. Fork VENUS PENCILS cannot de.—Advt.

urges that the Reichstag, which is Germany's only popular organization, should be assembled immediately, or otherwise chances of peace with Russia will be lost.

"The Reichstag," he says, "must shoulder its responsibility and tell the world what Germany wants, not what this General or that Minister wants. Not otherwise can the world be convinced that Germany's peace aims are sincere. If the Reichstag misses this supreme chance the war must continue, and no mortal being can foresee for how long or what the end will be."

A dispatch from Amsterdam quotes the Fremden-Blatt of Vienna as saying that the Entente Allies, having failed to take advantage of the period of ten days of grace, have by their silence rejected the program of peace without annexations and indemnities, and the Central Powers no longer are bound to the principles they set up for a general peace. The Entente Powers alone, it says, now must bear the responsibility for the continuance of the war.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 6.—An official Berlin dispatch says that a report published in several papers that General von Ludendorff, First Quartermaster General, had tendered his resignation is not in accordance with the facts.

PERSIA STARTS PARLEY.

Wants Both Russians and Turks to Evacuate Country.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 6, (Associated Press.)—The Persian Chargé d'Affaires today advised Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, that the Persian Government had instructed him to open immediate negotiations with the authorities of the Smolny Institute, the headquarters of the Bolshevikl, for the evacuation of Persia by the Russians.

The Persian note said instructions had also been sent to the Persian Legation at Constantinople for the commencement of negotiations for the evacuation of Persia by the Turks.

GIBBONS ASSERTS TRUST IN WILSON

Cardinal Hopes President Will Assure Permanent Peace—Holds Annual Reception.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—In the presence of a throng, Cardinal Gibbons preached in the Cathedral here this morning. After the mass he held his annual New Year reception in his home, and leading men and women of the city called to exchange with him the compliments of the season. Many uniformed men were among the callers.

The Cardinal preached on "The Perpetuity of the Christian Republic," and said that the people of the country had an abiding faith in President Wilson and his conduct of the war.

"We do not know when this disastrous war will come to an end," he said. "But of one fact I am certain, that the congregation before me, as well as the country at large, has an abiding faith in the wisdom and judgment of the President of the United States. Let us earnestly pray the Father of Lights that He would mold and shape and temper the minds and hearts of the Chief Magistrate and his associates in the prosecution of the war so as to lead us to an early, a permanent, and an honorable peace.

"God grant that our beloved country may soon emerge from this disastrous war endowed with renewed life and vigor; that she may inaugurate a new era of lasting peace, and that 'esto perpetua' may be emblazoned on her escutcheon. And then may we behold the sturdy emigrants coming to our hospitable shores from the various nations of Europe, being assimilated to the native population, becoming bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, contributing by their industry to the material prosperity of the republic."

Cardinal Gibbons also commented upon the capture of Jerusalem by the British, saying:

"It must certainly be a source of gratification to the Christian world, as well as to the children of Israel, that the Holy Land has once again been wrested from the yoke of the Saracen and placed in the hands of Christian Princes."

BOLSHEVIKI MAY HELP ALLIES BEST

Continued from Page One.

sheviki are definitely strengthening the front, intending to send home all who do not wish to fight, and so produce an army that will fight for an ideal. All unemployed workmen are to be trained for the revolutionary army. All persons owning or renting rooms or flats above 200 rubles monthly are to be called upon for boots for the soldiers of the revolution.

I asked what, in case of actual war, would be their attitude toward help from the Allies. Radek replied:

"We do not want their help. Our strength lies in our significance, and if we accepted help from the imperialistic Governments our significance would be destroyed. The weaker we are the stronger we are. They can drive us back, but what good will it do them? The country behind the front is stripped bare already. There is not food for a horse there. They will not want so many million starving people on their hands. What can the Germans do? We stand for a democratic peace. So do the German working classes.

"If the German Government attacks they will be doing so obviously not in self-defense. They will show themselves in their true light to their own people."

I said: "You seem very sure of the position in Germany."

He replied: "I have spent many years there and I know."

An article in an official paper includes a German secret document of May 20, 1915, setting out the conquests which Germany then considered desirable. Referring to General Hoffmann's suggestion at Brest-Litovsk that the Germans could not evacuate conquered territory in Russia during the war because of munition factories established there, the writer of the article say:

"The Russian proletariat and Russian revolutionary army will not suffer German Imperialists to laugh at the principle of self-definition of nationalities and to retain occupied parts of Russia solely in order to prepare as many shells as possible with which to slaughter the French, English, and Italian proletariats. Revolutionary Russia will never sign a peace document which denies the principle of self-definition."

The writer further says that one result of the Brest-Litovsk negotiations is that it is now clear what are the annexationist plans of the Central Empires. The Bolsheviki are definitely prepared to hold their position, and if they are thrown out it will be by parties less definitely committed to their principles, and therefore readier to make separate peace.

I have talked with members of other parties, who invariably emphasize the fact that the Bolshevist theories make peace impossible. On being asked what they would do they reply:

"Bring pressure to bear on the Allies with a view to a general peace."

On being asked what if the Allies decline to be pressed, they invariably make the statement that Russia is not in a condition to carry on the war.

I fear that if the Constituent Assembly meets on the day appointed, Jan. 18, it will ease the task of the Germans.

JUGO-SLAVS ASK WHERE THEY COME IN

Professor Pupin Voices Their Disappointment Over Lloyd George's War Aim Speech.

TO REVOLT AFTER THE WAR

Nationalities Oppressed by Bankrupt Austria Plan Their Own Fight for Freedom.

Premier Lloyd George's statement that the attainment of genuine self-government for those nationalities of Austria-Hungary which desired it was one of the allied war aims, while expressly declaring that there was no intention of breaking up the Austrian Empire, has caused some discouragement to the Jugoslavs and Czecho-Slovaks who have been in constant dissatisfaction with the Hapsburg rule. The fact that the redintegration of Rumanian and Italian populations held in subjection in Austria-Hungary with their independent fellow nationals is provided for, while similar action was not taken with regard to the Southern Slavs, who want union with Serbia, was the source of much regret, and New York authorities on Slavic aspirations were agreed that this merely meant that the struggle of the Czechs, Slovaks, Croats, Serbs, and Slovenes, for independence would have to go on after the war was over.

"When the war ends," said Professor Michael I. Pupin of Columbia University, Honorary Consul General of Serbia in the United States, "the Austrian revolution will begin. Mr. Lloyd George's statement does not make it clear that the Allies will insist on the reunion of the Jugoslave with Serbia, and seems to leave them to fight out their own destinies. From President Wilson's statement, followed by that of Mr. Lloyd George, it appears that since neither England nor the United States desires the breaking up of Austria-Hungary, they will not force her to give up the Jugoslav provinces; but apparently they set up the principles of self-determination and then leave the Jugoslavs to fight it out. Autonomy inside the Austrian Empire will certainly not be satisfactory to the Croats, Serbs, and Slovenes; the only thing that will satisfy them is reunion with Serbia.

"Now when the war is over, and the Austrian armies, composed of subject nationalities as well as of Magyars and Germans, return home, they will find the empire bankrupt and the taxes unendurably high. It is impossible for Austria to meet her obligations now, and when the troops come home and find this general statement realized in the concentric fact of unendurable taxation, the spirit of rebellion will blaze up much more fiercely than it is likely to do while the war lasts. Germany will be unable to help Austria financially; England, France, and America will not do it; the bankrupter the empire will not be able to resist the centrifugal force of her nationalities, which will have the best chance in the world for independence. And I think this is what Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George have in mind.

"I don't think there is much chance that Germany would be able to help the Hapsburgs in repressing revolts after the war is over, for the German people will be sick and tired of Austria by that time, and will certainly not go to war again to help the Austrians and Magyars keep the Slavs in their empire."

POLES HERE ARE JUBILANT.

Lloyd George's Declaration for Independent Poland Heartens Leaders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The declaration in favor of the establishment of an independent Poland, made by Lloyd George in his speech of yesterday, has struck a responsive note in the hearts of Poles in the United States.

Evidence of this satisfaction was given by Polish leaders in Washington tonight, when a statement was issued from the National Polish Bureau, indorsing the assurances given by the British Premier without the least reservation, and characterizing it as a direct answer to the Berlin Government and its propagandists. The statement, to which wide circulation is being given among American Poles through the medium of the Polish Associated Press, reads as follows:

"Premier Lloyd George, in his declaration that the establishment of an independent Poland is 'an urgent necessity for the stability of Western Europe,' has performed a most valuable war service. His declaration will have an effect among the Poles in Europe far beyond American belief. It is a direct answer to the German propaganda, which for some time has been preached in the occupied portions of Poland and in Galicia and in Posen, that the Allies were indifferent to Polish national aspirations.

"That the Central Powers will use every possible effort to distort or discount this declaration can be predicted. For that reason earnest efforts should be made, as has been suggested by Andrew Cheradame, the French publicist, to spread the declaration among the Poles and the Slav people in general. It is a magnificent corollary to President Wilson's declaration made on Jan. 22, 1917, in favor of an independent Poland. It will also quicken the spirit of the Polish emigration in America, which is now bearing so large a part in American military undertakings, and in industrial activities of the country in connection with the war.

"The Polish emigration in America also notes with satisfaction that the Premier, speaking for the British Government, has given an official sanction to the contention they have been making from the first, that in asking for an independent Poland they were not seeking to commit this country or the Allies to any mere selfish aim, but were actuated by the knowledge that the recognition of Poland as a political entity was necessary for the development of the real world peace desired by all. It has not been always plain that this contention was appreciated, even by many holding a friendly attitude toward Polish aspirations. The official recognition of the soundness of the argument and the sincerity of the Polish movement in general is for that reason a matter of very great importance and satisfaction."

BRITISH AIMS PLEASE TAFT.

Calls Lloyd George's Expose Luminous and Admirable Effort.

Interviewed yesterday afternoon at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, where he made an address on "The Great War" before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, former President William H. Taft expressed full approval of the British war aims, or peace terms, as stated by Premier Lloyd George in his speech on Saturday.

"It is a luminous and admirable effort to set the real facts of this war before the British public," said Mr. Taft. "In it Lloyd George makes it plain what the terms of peace must be and what they must not be. The attitude taken by him is the attitude of all the Allies.

"Particularly interesting, and commendable as well, is his reference to the return to France of Alsace-Lorraine. This province, after forty years of domination by Germany, is ready again to become part of the French Republic—excellent proof that its people are dissatisfied.

"Lloyd George does well, in my opinion, to emphasize his statement that the Allies are not fighting to dismember Germany. Our aim, he ably points out, is not to destroy her great position in the world, but to turn her aside from schemes of military domination.

In his address at the Academy of Music Mr. Taft declared that there could be no inconclusive peace with Germany, and that if we failed of our chief objective, to awaken the German people to a realization that they are not destined to rule the world, our efforts would have been in vain.

Mr. Taft called upon all Americans to do their utmost to uphold the hands of the President and the Government until victory had been gained. While it was a right of the people to impress upon the minds of those responsible for the conduct of this nation in the war that their actions are being closely watched by the public, any criticism of the Government at this time would be out of place and indelicate.

Mr. Taft added that, while most of the large number of German-Americans were loyal to the United States, occasionally one was heard of who allowed his sympathies for the fatherland to lead him astray.

"When we capture a man who tampers with our munitions or who sets fire to our buildings," he concluded, "there is but one course for us to pursue—hang him."

COMMISSIONER HOWE'S VIEW.

Outlines Plan He Thinks Would Do Away With War.

Frederick C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, said:

"I am particularly impressed with Lloyd George's statement as to the necessity for autonomy in the smaller nations, restoration for Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine, and freedom for Poland, Rumania, Serbia, and other smaller States. The Italians should have a united Government under Italian rule. That self-determination should be granted to the Armenians, Syrians, Anatolians, and the people of Palestine, who are of Christian nationalities under Turkish rule, is in accord with President Wilson's declaration.

"If the principles suggested by Lloyd George for autonomy for European States and those of Asia Minor were applied to other subject peoples, and closed doors and preferential tariffs were ended, the struggle for exclusive possessions and economic privileges would be over, and each country would be put on its metal. With this kind of economic and trade freedom the States within the Mediterranean could be disarmed, while the chief motives for armaments on the part of the great powers would be over. If with these concessions to political autonomy and equality Germany would give a popular guarantee of treaty observances, the principles laid down by President Wilson would be substantially met.

"It would be a new kind of peace, a peace that recognized the rights of small States as well as great, and that freed the world from the military struggle to secure and protect strategic water and land routes on which the life of modern industrial States depends."

CRITICISED BY HILLQUIT.

British Aims Still Far Short of Russian Democratic Formula.

Morris Hillquit, late Socialist candidate for Mayor, commented yesterday as follows on Lloyd George's speech:

"The great historical significance of the speech of Lloyd George is that it represents the first attempt on the part of the British Government to state its war aims in concrete terms. The speech is encouraging to all friends of a speedy, general and democratic peace in the outline and general principles, namely, the disavowal of any intention to break up Germany or Austria-Hungary, the rejection of punitive indemnities, the restoration of Belgium, the independence of Poland, the political autonomy of small nations and, above all, the creation of an international organization for the preservation of world peace and the limitation of armaments.

"The speech is disappointing in its statement of concrete war aims which often contradict these general principles. The veiled phrases of satisfying the legitimate claims of Italy to unredeemed Austrian provinces and similar expressions, smack of annexationist designs, and the demand that the political status of colonies be determined by the inhabitants and that the colonies be freed from exploitation of European capitalists and Governments, applies only to German colonies and not to British and French.

"The speech marked a decided and promising advance in the British foreign policy, but falls yet far short of the democratic peace formula of Russia and even of the war statement of President Wilson. It demonstrates above all the necessity of a joint and harmonious statement of war aims of all the allied countries, and would, upon adoption of such declaration, mean the direct participation by the Allies in the peace parleys now in progress at Brest-Litovsk."

Oswald Garrison Villard, President of the Evening Post Company, called the speech a great step forward. "I am glad though," he added, "Mr. Lloyd George's particulars are not in every case as clear as they ought to be. I am one of those who have felt for a long time that such a restatement in detail was absolutely essential as a matter of allied strategy, not only because I felt that the Allies were in danger of being outmaneuvred, but because I have believed that the Germans are so near the end of their resources that they must accept what Mr. Lloyd George calls 'any sane, reasoned terms.'

"Though there must be, of course, more talking back and forth, I cannot but believe that the Lloyd George terms, even though they differ at some points from Mr. Wilson's, have brought much nearer the hour of peace for which the world waits. At any rate, it is now up to Germany. She knows what she can get. With the united moral sentiment of the world against her, she must take these terms or face disaster at home."

KAISER'S BLUFF CALLED.

Frederic R. Coudert Says Peace Is Now Up to German People.

Commenting on the statement by Lloyd George of the war aims of Great Britain, Frederic R. Coudert, the international lawyer, said yesterday:

"The recent German peace manoeuvres appeared to have a double objective: first, to conciliate a long-suffering German population by continuing the delusion that the war was one for national existence, and, in the second place, to confuse and divide public opinion in France, England, and the United States by seemingly adopting the Russian formula, 'No annexations, no indemnities,' and thus placing upon those countries the odium of carrying on a war of conquest. The play was a skillful one, but will, I think, strongly react upon its authors. The democratic, fearless diplomacy of Lloyd George has called the bluff, and the endeavor of the militarist diplomats of Berlin to square themselves with a hungry and war-weary people has failed.

"The delusion that Germany and Austria are struggling for existence is met by the square assertion that the Allies have no intent to dismember either empire. The statement clearly evinces the solidarity of aim of Great Britain, France, and the United States in desiring by removing flagrant injustices to allow world politics to be put upon a basis where international law and settled morality will be the determinative factors, rather than a policy of blood and iron, sustained by the mailed fist.

"If the people of Germany really desire honest peace, and I am inclined to think it quite possible they do, the road is made clear by the statements of the President and the British Premier. The probable diplomatic bluff of their rulers instead of deluding them has perhaps been made a means of enlightening them as to the true situation. If, however, they are unwilling to be so enlightened, then at least public opinion in America, England, France, and Russia can once and for all understand that German peace professions are, in fact, mere war moves; frightfulness in another form and under a false name. I think that the English Premier has rendered a great and signal service by his clear statement of the allied aims."

PREMIER'S SPEECH CEMENTS BRITISH

Continued from Page One.

sive, so solemnly responsible on a subject of more magnitude and complexity than ever before engaged human thought, but the outstanding fact is that Lloyd George has done a weighty service to the cause of national unity and the interest of the Allies. He has replied to the German peace offensive in Russia by a counter offensive. He states the Allies' irreducible minimum, he defines the least they must have if they are not to confess overwhelming defeat, to live afterwards in dishonor and jeopardy.

Reply to German Challenge.

"Lloyd George puts the onus on the enemy. There must be an answer from Berlin. That answer will have a far-reaching effect on the whole future of the world, whether it means that a termination of the bloodshed is brought nearer or that the Allies, knowing no tolerable settlement is possible and renewing their vows, decree a reconsecrated struggle to be waged to the very death, no matter what it may cost or how long it may take.

"This is the alternative on which no wise man will lightly risk an estimate of probability. That depends now upon the enemy. The reply of the Central Powers must first be heard, but that the enemy's challenge is taken up, that the Bolchevist request for definition is met, that the alternative between possible settlement and long continued war is seriously raised—all this makes the Prime Minister's speech by far the most important delivered in this country since our entrance into the war."

In the course of a further reference to the subject, Garvin alludes to "a nation reunited from top to bottom." This is the feature of the speech which deserves the most emphasis. Beginning with his Grey's Inn speech, Lloyd George has been winning over many who had previously looked somewhat askance at his record since the took the Premiership, and who were doubtful of his serious appreciation and comprehension of the vast issues weighing in the balance. He has now completed his conquest, for it is believed that he has proved himself the St. George of democracy, and has driven his spear into the dragon of reaction.

Laborites Won by Speech.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Premier Lloyd George's speech meets with more general approval than most of his former utterances.

James Ramsay MacDonald, Socialist Labor Member of Parliament, addressing a meeting of Laborites at Glasgow today, contrasted the tone of the Premier's Saturday speech with his former speeches, and said that the latest speech was far more reasonable and calm. It was the speech of a man, he said, who felt his tremendous responsibility and who saw clearly above and behind the battlefield all the problems which would have to be settled afterward.

"How much better it would have been, said Mr. Macdonald, if no other than this kind of a speech had been delivered in August, 1914?

The leader of the British Socialists, Henry M. Hyndman, in an interview described the Premier's speech as a general statement of Great Britain's intentions, "satisfactory and such as an overwhelming majority of Englishmen would support."

Mr. Hyndman spoke of the "contradiction" between President Wilson's statement of no peace with the Hohenzollerns and Mr. Lloyd George's repudiation of an intention to change the present government of Germany. He explained of lack of definiteness in Premier's concerning especially the settlement of territorial questions in Eastern Europe. To leave Turkey in control of the most important portion of the Empire, he said, was only justifiable on an immediate separate peace with Turkey, giving the Allies the right to march Australasia into the Black Sea.

The Weekly Despatch says the speech is a "courageous call for unity in the nation in the face of the trials and dangers that lie ahead, and is the best answer to the claimant, unimportant, minority which has been endeavoring to drive a wedge between the Government and the Labor Party on the false plea that there are unbridgeable integral difficulties in the respective conceptions of the war aims for which we are fighting."

The News of the World says the speech outlines the British war aims with a degree of precision which leaves no loophole for misunderstanding, and adds:

"These are the aims for which we entered the war. For them we have fought unflinchingly more than three years, and for them, as the Premier has said, we are prepared to face even heavier sacrifices than any we yet have endured."

The National News says:

"If there was ever any doubt about the willingness for which the manhood of the empire has been gloriously making the great sacrifice such can no longer exist."

The paper adds that the importance of the speech was greatly increased by the fact that it was delivered to the representatives of labor. It concludes: "That the Premier should have selected this democratic channel for his historic pronouncement is surely significant of his belief that the organized movement of democracy is the power which shall rule the world in the coming golden time."

The People asserts that Lloyd George has done inestimable service to the nation and the Entente Allies in stating frankly and without reservation, Great Britain's war aims, and continues:

"It will no longer be possible for our present enemies to profess honest doubt as to what we are fighting for, or to delude any intelligent German with the fable that our aim is the destruction or the disruption of the German State or its people."

PARIS LAUDS LLOYD GEORGE.

Trade Warning to Germany Is Emphasized by the Temps.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—The Paris newspapers attribute capital importance to the speech of Premier Lloyd George.

La Liberté likens it to a strong breeze that is "going to dissipate all the clouds which Germany and its agents and accomplices have thrown around the war aims of the Allies."

The Intransigeant calls it a "diplomatic act of great importance."

The Temps, after saying that it was to the German people Mr. Lloyd George spoke when he recalled that the prolongation of the war intensified the scarcity of raw materials and that producers would be obliged to reserve them first for their own needs and then for the needs of friendly nations, adds:

"When listening to the solemn words that have just been sounded in London the diplomats and publicists over the Rhine perhaps are going to sneer. But there is a tragic reality they cannot indefinitely conceal from their fellow citizens—that is, if Germany remains as she appears to the world today, perpetually thirsting for domination and perpetually convicted of bad faith, she will remain isolated after the war as she has been blockaded during the war. May the Germans reflect on that perspective."

Pope Condemns Air Raids As Violating "Rights of Man"

ROME, Jan. 5.—In thanking the Roman aristocracy today for its Christmas and New Year's greetings, Pope Benedict expressed his appreciation that the nobility had indorsed our words with which we recently invited the peoples of the earth to return to God with the view of hastening the end of the frightful misfortune which has afflicted the world for more than three years."

The Pontiff said that the road by which to return to God was that of justice and love. He expressed satisfaction that the nobility had joined with the Holy See in condemning the recent air raids, which were against the rights of man. The Pope raised his voice against the form of warfare which is used against undefended cities without bringing military results and which causes victims among noncombatants, besides damaging churches and art treasures, thus increasing national hatreds.

MAJOR MURPHY SEES HIS DUTY IN ARMY

Says Major Perkins Can Replace Him Without Detriment to the Red Cross.

CHILD HYGIENE FOR FRANCE

Traveling Exhibit Opens Its Campaign—American Workers Have Official Co-operation.

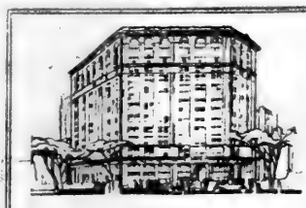
PARIS, Jan. 6.—Major Grayson Murphy of New York, whose resignation as head of the American Red Cross mission to Europe was announced last night, soon to start for America to be transferred from the Red Cross to other service at his own request, and in consequence of an understanding which he had with Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the American Red Cross War Council, when he came to France to organize the Red Cross work.

"I am giving up my relations with the Red Cross," said Major Murphy today, "with a great deal of reluctance, but, as it happens, I am a graduate of West Point and, as I can be replaced in Red Cross work by Major James H. Perkins (Vice President of the National City Bank of New York, who is now in France with the commission) without any detriment whatever to the organization, I feel it to be my duty to go directly into the military service for which I was trained by the Government. I am going to the United States for a week, as Major Perkins cannot leave France at present, to discuss certain important matters of policy with Mr. Davison."

Major Murphy has just returned from Italy, where he directed the comprehensive measures of relief by means of which the Red Cross aided upward of 100,000 refugees from the invaded districts. The Red Cross in Italy, as in France, will, as part of its program, devote its work this Winter to relieving the civil population by the distribution of fuel, food, clothes, and medical service supplies.

Both the Italian and French Governments are giving every facility to the Red Cross because they recognize that American support in this way simplifies the military problems. Every aid to the civil population relieves the military administration of so much work. In addition to the civilian program, the Red Cross is carrying on an extensive program of military relief in Italy, France, and Belgium, and it is also conducting important operations in Great Britain.

CHARTRES, France, Jan. 6.—The traveling child hygiene exhibit of the American Red Cross opened in the municipal theatre here today a country-wide campaign of education. The Mayor and Prefect of the town welcomed the Red Cross workers and promised their hearty co-operation.



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Elaborate Entertainment
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Will your heirs conserve what you leave them?

TWO young men, minors, were each left a large amount of money by a relative whose estate we settled, and without using even a dollar of the principal, they immediately made trust agreements with us, under which we hold the principal and pay them the income. The result is that the principal is intact.

In contrast is the action of a young man and woman, who were each given $150,000 under their father's will. Within two years the son had entirely dissipated his share. Since he had not been educated to support himself, he is now dependent on relatives and is exceedingly unhappy. Much of his sister's money has also melted away and the remainder is being used and controlled by her husband.

As trustee under will or trust agreement, this Company will safeguard the interests of your heirs. Our officers will be glad to talk with you about this matter.

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BREATHING the spirit of correct style and motor supremacy, the Salon is the Mecca of those who know and demand the best in foreign and domestic cars and coachwork.

HOTEL ASTOR JANUARY 1 TO 9

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Your Liberty Bond

If you own a Liberty Bond, you should read our new, conveniently indexed booklet which we have just issued.

It will answer all your questions concerning Liberty Bonds. Send for booklet H-15, "Your Liberty Bond."

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BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

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Contains no harmful, deleterious substance.

BOLSHEVIKI'S STAND SHOCKS THE TEUTONS

Continued from Page One.

stituent Assembly is to meet on Jan. 18, if there is a quorum of 400. Does this mean that the Bolsheviki are becoming constitutional? Hardly. In the first place, the proviso about a quorum is capable of restrictive interpretation. Several members of the Constituent Assembly are under arrest and orders have been issued for the arrest of several more.

Nothing is said as to the removal of the ban on these, and the possibility remains that the process of attrition by arrest may extend still further. Secondly, it is possible that only those members will be counted in a quorum who register in the books of the Bolsheviki commissary and so tacitly recognize the Bolshevist Government. Thirdly, the precaution is taken to summon three days after the opening of the Constituent Assembly a congress of Soviets which will act as a kind of police over the Assembly and prevent it from raising the standard of revolt against the People's Commissaries.

Finally, there are the frank declarations of the Bolshevist organs and Bolshevist leaders, which leave no room for doubt that, as Zinovieff said at yesterday's meeting of the Soviet Executive, "If the Constituent Assembly accepts the program of the second Soviet Congress and recognises the power of the Soviets it will go the right way and will not break with the people, but if the Assembly proves to be a stone on the path of the development of the social revolution we shall remove this stone from our path."

The Pryda says today: "The enemies of the people want to wrench power from the Soviets, the class organizations of workers. The Left labor section of the Constituent Assembly and Congress of Soviets are the representatives of the real people, and to them and them alone must all power belong."

It is quite simple. The Constituent Assembly, when it does meet, will be a fiction and shadow to be blown away at the first puff of the wind.

BIG GUNS ROARING ON ITALIAN FRONT

Both Sides Also Display Great Activity in Aerial Scouting Operations.

SNOWFALL STILL DELAYED

Italian Weather Experts Look for No Considerable Storm Before February.

HAIG WINS NEAR CAMBRAI

Retakes a Trench Lost Saturday—Germans Make Many Raids; Report Captures of French.

ROME, Jan. 6.—Austro-German and Italian big guns maintained a vigorous fire along the entire Italian front yesterday, says today's War Office announcement, and there was great aerial activity. The text of the statement reads:

Along the whole front there was a harassing fire by the artillery of both sides and intense activity of our and enemy aircraft in reconnoissance.

Enemy patrol attempts between the Brenta and Piave Rivers were easily repulsed.

On the Lower Piave, between Fossalta and the sea, there was a lively fire by guns of small calibre and also bursts of machine-gun and rifle fire at intervals.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Jan. 3, (delayed.) (Associated Press.)—Padua escaped another air raid last night largely through the daring of Italian aviators who went into the air an hour before moon rise and formed an aerial cordon around the city, meeting enemy machines as they advanced. The enemy aviators, seeing the heavy concentration, diverted their course, going to Mestre, Bassano and Castelfranco, where they caused some casualties and considerable loss at the last place. British aviators are doing especially good work. Their latest exploit was the destruction of an enemy balloon at Susegana and the bringing down of an enemy airplane by gunfire.

The artillery action along the mountain and Piave fronts is intermittent and no longer shows the intensity of a big offensive. Along the Upper Piave enemy batteries have been virtually silent for a week, indicating either a shortage of ammunition or a possible movement of forces westward to other fronts.

Weather conditions continue abnormally good, with clear days and nights. The temperature usually is above freezing and there is almost no snow. Weather experts believe the season now is so far advanced that heavy snows are unlikely until the regular Alpine snowfalls beginning in February.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—Reporting military operations on the Italian front, the German War Office statement today says:

On both sides of the River Brenta, in the Tomba region, and at Monte Montella there were artillery duels at times.

BRITISH RECAPTURE TRENCH NEAR CAMBRAI

Germans' Temporary Success East of Bullecourt Cost Them Many Lives.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—British troops last night attacked and recaptured from the Germans a trench section which the enemy had occupied earlier in the day to the east of Bullecourt, on the Arras-Cambrai front, the War Office announced this afternoon.

The text of the statement reads:

Yesterday evening our troops successfully attacked and recaptured the sap which the enemy had occupied during the morning east of Bullecourt.

Except for some hostile patrol activity in the Lens sector, nothing of special interest occurred during the night.

The official statement issued tonight merely says that there is nothing special to report.

Big Guns Continually Booming.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Jan. 6. (Associated Press.)—Freezing temperatures continue to hold the British front in an icy grip. Many of the roads are impassable to motor cars owing to snowdrifts, and the fighting is necessarily desultory because of the weather conditions. The Germans, however, are exceedingly active, carrying out raids on various parts of the line.

Their exploit yesterday morning east of Bullecourt, in which they captured an advanced British post, resulted in a heavy loss of life to the attacking troops. Late yesterday afternoon the British organized a counterthrust and recaptured the position.

There has been considerable activity in the air, and also continual wrangling between the big guns as a reminder that the war has not been finished. Aside from this, however, comparative quiet prevails.

The Germans are industriously conducting changes in their back areas, which lends support to the general impression that they intend to attempt offensive operations unless peace is concluded soon.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Reporting military operations on the French battlefront last night, the War Office statement issued this afternoon says:

There was intermittent cannonading on various sections of the front. German raids on French advanced posts north of the Chemin des Dames were without success. Elsewhere the night was calm.

The War Office communication issued this evening says:

There has been moderate artillery activity in the region of Corbeny and in Upper Alsace, and more spirited firing on the right bank of the Meuse.

The Belgian communication issued today says:

In the course of the days of the 5th and 6th moderate artillery activity was reported in the region of Ramscapelle, Dixmude, and Merckem.

Reports 15 Entente Airplanes Lost.

BERLIN, Jan. 6, (via London.)—German troops yesterday penetrated the French lines near Juvincourt, on the Aisne front, and northeast of Avocourt and west of Bésonvaux, on the Verdun front, and captured numerous prisoners and some machine guns, the German War Office announced this afternoon. In Ailly Wood, in the St. Mihiel salient, the French made two attempts to penetrate the German trenches, without success. In Champagne, French attacks were repulsed after hand-to-hand fighting.

Fifteen Entente airplanes and four captive balloons were shot down on Friday and Saturday by the Germans as the result of aerial fights and anti-aircraft fire.

The text of the afternoon statement follows:

The firing activity generally was slight. It increased temporarily at several points on the front in conjunction with reconnoitring engagements.

French attacks in Champagne were repulsed in hand-to-hand fighting. Near Juvincourt and northeast of Avocourt, operations effected by our troops after artillery preparation and surprise penetration into the enemy lines west of Bézonvaux led to the capture of numerous prisoners and some machine guns. In Ailly Wood the French twice sought vainly to penetrate our trenches.

On Friday and Saturday, as the result of aerial encounters and by fire from the ground, fifteen enemy airplanes and four captive balloons were shot down.

The report from General Headquarters this evening says:

There was increased fighting activity in Flanders, on the front south of the Scarpe and on the western bank of the Moselle.

DAY OF PRAYER IN ENGLAND.

King's Proclamation Widely Observed—All Saloons Closed.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—King George's proclamation fixing today for prayers throughout the British Empire for what has been accomplished in the war by British arms and an invocation for the successful and speedy termination of the war was observed in the places of worship of every denomination. The Lord Mayor of London and Sheriffs attended St. Paul's Cathedral in state. Soldiers and sailors on leave, some of them Americans, filled the churches.

The Bishop of London, speaking at St. Paul's Cathedral, said:

"If there is one thing absolutely certain today it is that the nation was right in August, 1914, in leaving the peaceful security of the home and plunging into the welter of blood which we call the great war. We have had sorrow and we have had tears, but the sorrow was a noble sorrow and the tears were the tears of pride as well as those of grief."

After paying tribute to the valor and unselfish service of British men and women, the Bishop said:

"Let us thank God today for the coming into the war of the great power in the West."

One of the features of the occasion was the closing today of all saloons for the first time since the war began.

LORD READING TO BE AMBASSADOR HERE

Continued from Page One.

taining British traditions, will readily adjust himself to his new environment.

A British Estimate of Reading.

I am indebted to Robert Donald, editor of The Daily Chronicle, for information drawn from long intimate association with Lord Reading and the estimate herewith cabled is his.

"Few living Englishmen have had a more romantic or successful career than Rufus Isaacs, Earl Reading. After trying various callings he became a stockbroker when barely 21. He left the money market for the bar and rose to the first position as a practicing barrister. He then entered politics in the Liberal Administration of 1910 and, although he did not shine as a parliamentary debater, he was a great success in office as an administrator. He soon became Attorney General and then Lord Chief Justice, head of the English legal world.

"Since the war he has given more service to the Government as an adviser on finance and as a diplomatist than to the bench. When war burst upon Great Britain we had as Minister of Finance Lloyd George, who knew little about finance. Lord Reading, who had always been his personal friend, became his adviser. He helped save the financial situation, and it was on behalf of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that Lord Reading paid his first visit to America on the War Mission. He then showed great gifts for diplomacy. In a world crisis like the present Lord Reading's knowledge of countries and peoples, his grasp of business affairs, his acute mind, clear judgment, unfailing tact and sound common sense equip him well to discharge diplomatic duties of the highest importance and to undertake great responsibilities on behalf of his country.

A Radical, Though a Peer.

"Americans must not think that because he has gone through the hierarchy of British titledom he is aristocratic in attitude or conservative in opinions. These things have come to him, but have not been sought. One of the absurd political conventions in England is that any lawyer accepting legal office in the Government must wear knighthood, just as when a judge becomes head of the law as Lord Chief Justice he becomes a lord. Rufus Isaacs has had two steps up recently in recognition of the war service he has rendered, but his friends still call him Rufus. He remains a Radical. His political views before the war were in harmony with those of Lloyd George. If his parliamentary gifts had been equal to his diplomatic and administrative capacity he might have been Chancellor of the Exchequer today.

"It is already known that Lord Reading is personally acceptable to President Wilson, and the two have many views in common.

"The more one knows Lord Reading the more one will appreciate his great qualities of head and heart. Great Britain is fortunate at this grave crisis in its history to have a commanding personality at what is now the most important political and diplomatic centre in the world, to watch over its interests and interpret its sentiments; and, incidentally, it may be said that Washington is the only embassy Lord Reading would think of resigning the Chief Justiceship to accept.

"Born in 1860, Lord Reading carries his years lightly. His keen, oval face, lustrous black eyes, raven hair with scarcely a single streak of gray, and his easy, alert carriage suggest a man in the very prime of life. Lord Reading is abstemious in habit and takes regular exercise. To this, and to a constitution naturally strong and wiry, is due his sense of poise, mental freshness, and physical vigor at 57.

Once Served Before the Mast.

"He his had a romantic career. The son of a London merchant, he had excellent opportunities of education, of which as a youth he made very indifferent use. One of his schoolfellows tells that he was a lively and irresponsible boy who chafed under discipline, and loved play and boyish pranks better than his books. Thirst for adventure took him to sea, and he served for some time on merchant vessels trading in far-off oceans. After this experience before the mast he resumed the broken thread of his educational career, entered London University School, and completed his education by residence in Brussels and Hanover.

"He began his business life as a broker on the London Stock Exchange. Forsaking commerce for the law, he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1887. He made his reputation as a barrister in a surprisingly short space of time. His knowledge of commercial questions, his keenness of mind, and quickness of perception, his mellifluous voice and easy, slow words, his amiability and unfailing courtesy combined to bring him almost at a stride into the front rank of great lawyers. As an advocate he was the very pink of courtesy. He never stormed at a witness, never bullied in cross-examination, and very rarely gave way to emotion. His methods were the reverse of those of Sergeant Buzfuz. But his cool brain, suave tongue, and silken manner were far more formidable to a hostile witness and much more persuasive to a jury than the rough and blustering methods of some advocates.

Rapid Rise at the Bar.

"He had not been ten years at the bar when his name was a household word in England. Solicitors competed eagerly for his services. No cause célèbre was complete without Rufus Isaacs as one of counsel. His income ran into five figures. His brilliant success was achieved without incurring that enmity which is sometimes the penalty of rapid rise to eminence. His generosity of spirit disarmed hostility, and no great advocate has ever been more popular with the junior bar. At the height of his career at the bar he scorned delights, and lived laborious days. He often rose at daybreak, and, fortified only by a cup of coffee, began work in his library by going over his papers. After breakfast he would proceed to his chambers, for consultations, and then to the Law Courts, where he would be incessantly occupied all day but for a short interruption for luncheon.

"When he became a Member of Parliament—he was elected for Reading as a Liberal in 1904—the day's labors would end by attendance at the House of Commons. He was earning a large income when he left the bar and entered politics.

"In 1910 he was appointed Solicitor General. A few months later he became Attorney General and as such was head of the English bar. In 1912 he was paid a great compliment by being made a member of the British Cabinet—the first Attorney General to receive that high honor.

Not a Success in Parliament.

"Like many eminent lawyers, Sir Rufus Isaacs was not a success as a Parliamentarian. The forensic method is a very different thing from the Parliamentary manner. He entered the House of Commons too late to master its technicalities or assimilate its spirit. No man was more popular in the House, and yet his best friends were compelled to admit that as a debater he lacked richness and power. Rufus Isaacs in Parliament and Rufus Isaacs in court was as moonlight is to sunlight, as water to wine. The explanation, to some extent, was that when he reached the House of Commons after an exhausting day in court he was a jaded man. An exacting master, the House will not tolerate devotion at another shrine.

"In 1913 Sir Rufus was appointed Lord Chief Justice. In this great position as head of the English judiciary he has won golden opinions."

DUMPED COAL IN PARLOR.

Magistrate Obeyed Woman Who Wanted Fuel Carried to Second Floor

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 6.—Police Judge Francis A. Nott of East Orange is spending much time relating his experience as a coal wagon driver to his friends, who are endeavoring to have the Magistrate set forth his narrative in book form. The Judge had volunteered to deliver coal in quarter-ton lots to the needy to help the city coal administration.

One woman gave a ten-cent tip to Judge Nott and warned him not to get intoxicated with the money, while another woman threatened to have him dismissed unless he carried the coal to the second floor. The Magistrate obeyed and dumped it in the middle of the parlor floor.

A motorman of the Public Service will appear before the Magistrate tomorrow. He was arrested after threatening to whip Judge Nott if came down from his wagon. The Judge's horse had balked on the car track on Main Street, stalling traffic.

OCEAN MAIL DELAYED.

An American mail steamship, which has been detained ten days through coal shortage in New York harbor, obtained two lighters of fuel yesterday, and if the coal operators carry out their promise today the agents hope to get their vessel away soon.

Worth looking for on every package and every tablet. See it before you buy.

Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin

The "Bayer Cross" appears on the only Genuine Aspirin, made in the United States for more than ten years.

The trade-mark "Aspirin" (Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.) is a guarantee that the monoaceticacidester of salicylicacid in these tablets is of the reliable Bayer manufacture.

GET COAL IN VOLUME TO RELIEVE THE CITY

Continued from Page One.

afternoon a dozen large trucks were dumping coal into basements.

Joseph A. Hall, Deputy Fuel Administrator in the Bronx, received yesterday from Louis C. Hartman, the Borough Secretary, the names of 100 employes of the Borough President's office who could be spared to work for the Fuel Administrator as investigators and laborers in an emergency. Mr. Hall said that the coal dealers of the Bronx had agreed that hereafter a small reserve would be maintained in schools, hospitals and other institutions. The coal distributed in the Bronx yesterday came in late on Saturday on barges that had been icebound for many hours before powerful tugs freed them.

To the yards along the rivers and to the regular dealers there came all day yesterday hundreds of men, women and children, bringing all sorts of receptacles in which to carry coal.

In the crowds that waited in line were boys and girls with homemade carts, toy wagons, baby carriages, buckets and boxes. The largest crowd was at the yards of Burns Brothers, in Thirty-eighth Street, Fortieth Street, and Fifty-ninth Street. Officials of the company said that everybody in line would get some coal.

Police Distribute Coal.

The police from Saturday morning until yesterday noon collected more than 500 tons of coal, which they distributed to 7,242 persons. A report to Commissioner Bugher by Inspector O'Brien said that the coal was distributed mainly in 121 carts loaded by coal trucks. The Second Inspection District, in the lower west side, had the honor of distributing the greatest amount of coal. Under the direction of Inspector Meade 94 tons were distributed to 1,411 families. In the fifth district, on the upper east side, Inspector Morris distributed 77 tons to 2,863 families. In the eleventh district in Brooklyn, Inspector McElroy gave 52 tons to 102 families.

Persons living in Perry Street got together yesterday to relieve the suffering of the poor for lack of coal. Ten tons were distributed to more than 300 persons. Early in the morning a line was formed in front of 38 Perry Street, in response to coal cards sent out by Clarence Ramsay.

Fuel Administrator Schley said last night that he had heard nothing further from Mayor Hylan in regard to the Mayor's request for the distribution of 20,000 tons of coal which he found stored at the Ninety-fifth Street yards of the Consolidated Gas Company and at the plant of the Washburn Wire Company at 138th Street and the East River. Mr. Schley said there had been a steady stream of persons applying all day for coal at the branch offices of the Fuel Administration. The cellar dealers, he said, had supplied coal all yesterday. Robert Crosby, in charge of the Eldridge Street branch of the Fuel Administration, said urgent cases were being taken care of.

Two women with full coal bins suggested to the Charity Organization Society yesterday means for relieving the poor. One of them said that she had coal in her cellar, and suggested that the society name a family, a representative of which might call at her house every morning and get coal. Another woman said she would be willing to spare enough coal for half a dozen families, and would put the coal in 100-pound bags and have her chauffeur deliver it.

"Will not householders whose cellars are well stocked with fuel follow the example of these two women?" said Miss Joanna C. Colcord, Superintendent of the Charity Organization Society. "We shall be glad to supply such persons with the names and addresses of families which have no fuel. This is certainly a time when those who have should share with those who have not."

It is expected that at least twenty-five of the ships now waiting in this port will receive bunker coal today. The delay in getting the ships away has added to the freight congestion. More than 100 ships are now delayed here because of lack of bunker coal. Pitt P. Hand, speaking for Assistant Director Smith, said yesterday:

"While we appreciate fully the need of the people of the city, we also realize the need of the men in the trenches. The fact that more than 100 ships are anchored here for lack of fuel makes it imperative that bunker coal be provided at once."

BLASTS ICE TO GET COAL.

Shipyard Uses 700 Tons of Dynamite—Some Relief at Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—A rise in temperature to 33 degrees and the arrival of a special freight train with 1,100 tons of anthracite, forty tons of coke and thirty-four tons of charcoal furnished partial relief today from conditions resulting from the shortage of fuel and the extreme cold of the last week. No coal arrived by water, but several coal carriers were reported rounding Cape Cod on their way here. As some of these barges were consigned to the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, it was necessary to clear a channel two miles long in the river by dynamiting the ice today. About 700 tons of the explosive was used, each blast sending great geysers of ice and water into the air fully 200 feet.

Most of the coal yards here were open for business today and there were long lines before their gates. Each customer was allowed only eighty pounds. One coal company served 3,000 buyers and another 2,500. Some clergymen turned coal men after their church services and aided those forced to carry coal home.

WRECK HALTS TUBE TRAFFIC

Empty Pennsylvania Cars, Derailed, Block Tracks to Newark.

Traffic on the Hudson & Manhattan Railway and on the Pennsylvania Railroad between Newark and downtown Manhattan was held up for two hours yesterday evening because of a wreck on the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad where its tracks run close to those of the tunnel system. Three empty freight cars were derailed and thrown across the tracks of both lines. The accident occurred at 5:30 o'clock and traffic was resumed at 7:30.

There is a large Sunday afternoon travel between Newark and New York. Thousands of persons who came in from Newark were inconvenienced, but were able to go to Newark by way of the Pennsylvania trains through the tunnels from the station at Thirty-second street.

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"He was a good friend—but a poor Executor"

One often hears that comment. Settling an estate successfully calls for more than good intentions. Principally it calls for years of "knowing how."

Our own considerable success in settling estates springs from a long practical experience—coupled with personal kindly consideration for the families of those who leave their affairs in our hands.

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A BOARD of Counsellors with a specialized experience in practically every line of advertisable products.

A Staff of Executives with unusual reputation for original idea creation, effective writing and skillful merchandising.

An Organization of Specialists to carry the plans to successful fulfillment with the utmost efficiency, economy and dispatch.

A Problem Table at which Federal clients have the services of the men in analyzing and solving the problems that are constantly confronting every advertiser.

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"Put it up to men who know your market."

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Consultation without charge or obligation

M'ADOO DOUBLES DEMURRAGE RATE

Continued from Page One.

volves unusual and special arrangement and additional cost,) to load and unload freight cars with the least possible delay, in order that the existing congestion may be cleared up before the new demurrage rule goes into effect."

Text of Official Order.

The official statement issued relative to the action taken by the Interstate Commerce Commission at Mr. McAdoo's direction, contains the new demurrage rules, regulations, and charges. The text follows:

FIFTEENTH SECTION ORDER NO. 228.

At a session of Division 2 of the Interstate Commerce Commission, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1918. Edgar E. Clark, Winthrop M. Daniels, and Robert W. Woolley, Commissioners.

Application under Section 15 of the Act to Regulate Commerce, as amended Aug. 9, 1917, for approval for filing of an increased rate, fare, charge, or classification.

DEMURRAGE RULES, REGULATIONS AND CHARGES.

The Director General of Railroads having requested the commission's approval for filing tariffs containing changes in demurrage rules, regulations and charges, in compliance with his order No. 3 of Jan. 5, 1918, effective Jan. 31, 1918, so as to provide as follows:

A. (1.) Forty-eight hours (two days) free time for loading or unloading on all commodities.

(2.) Twenty-four hours (one day) free time on cars held for any other purpose permitted by tariff.

B. Demurrage charges per car per day or fraction of a day until car is released as follows: $5 for the first day, $4 for the second day, and for each succeeding additional day the charge to be increased $1 in excess of that for the preceding day until a maximum charge of $10 per car per day shall be reached, on the eighth day of detention beyond free time, the charge thereafter to be $10 per car per day or fraction thereof. These charges will supersede all those named in existing tariffs applicable to domestic freight, and specifically contemplate the cancellation of all average agreement provisions of existing tariffs.

No change is authorized hereby to be made in demurrage rules, regulations, and charges applying on foreign export freight awaiting ships at export points.

It is ordered, That the rules, regulations, and charges hereinabove set forth be, and they are hereby, approved for filing, without formal hearing, which approval shall not affect any subsequent proceeding relative thereto:

It is further ordered, That said tariffs may be filed, effective Jan. 21, 1918, upon not less than one (1) day's notice to the commission and to the general public in the manner prescribed in Section 6 of the Act to Regulate Commerce.

And it is further ordered, That the tariffs filed under authority of this order shall bear on title pages thereof the following notation:

Increased demurrage rules, regulations, and charges in this tariff are filed on one day's notice under authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission's Fifteenth Section Order No. 228 of Jan. 5, 1918, without formal hearing, which approval shall not affect any subsequent proceeding relative thereto.

By the Commission, Division 2.

GEORGE B. McGINTY, Secretary.

Reports Congestion Increasing.

Mr. Smith's report to the Director General reads:

"Accumulation is increasing at points east of Pittsburgh and Buffalo, but this is due to the extreme cold weather. Trainmen and enginemen have reported sick in large numbers, which has necessitated curtailment of train service. The passenger service is being reduced wherever possible, but as a great many people are returning home after the holidays considerable service is required. A shortage of labor at engine-house terminals is preventing engines from being turned out promptly and getting back into service.

"The tonnage rating of trains has been reduced on account of cold, to expedite transportation of coal and foodstuffs. Embargoes and diversions are being employed wherever necessary and possible. A heavy fog through the Pittsburgh district, accompanied by a low temperature, is greatly interfering with switching operations and train movements, which, with the shortage of labor, causes loss of ground there. The labor situation in the Pittsburgh district is acute.

"There is plenty of coal at Hampton Roads, but ships are slow in unloading due to the severe weather and the frozen condition of the coal. Shortage of water at Jersey City is affecting the operation of railroads in that district. Temperature in the coal region is five below zero, resulting in water mains freezing and hampering operations. In Indiana and Michigan there is no serious difficulty. There is a heavy accumulation of freight at tidewater ports. Ships are available, but labor for loading them is very scarce, as also is labor for coaling."

The report from Mr. Smith contained some features that were a bit discouraging, and every effort will be made to obtain relief, especially in regard to the labor situation. A campaign will be instituted to obtain skilled workmen for the transportation lines.

The problem of co-ordinating rail and ocean traffic has been taken up actively by officials here, and plans will be formulated shortly which are expected to do away with many of the most discouraging delays and materially relieve congestion at port terminals.

DROP 250 NEW YORK TRAINS.

Pennsylvania and New Haven Make Big Cuts in Passenger Service.

More than 250 passenger trains were discontinued yesterday by railroads entering New York. Further reductions will be made this week until the passenger service, measured by miles, has been curtailed 20 per cent. The Pennsylvania dropped 155 trains, 104 on weekdays and fifty-one on Sundays. Among the important trains eliminated were the two Boston-Pittsburgh-St. Louis expresses, the express trains between New York and Cleveland, and the Pittsburgh-Philadelphia express. The five-hour Congressional Limited will be put on a six-hour schedule and will make more stops. A number of the Pennsylvania's fast trains will be slowed down.

Eighty-two trains were taken off the New Haven system, most of them in the New England local service, but including the Bay State Limited, between New York and Boston, and the State of Maine Express, between New York and Portland. The Federal Express between Boston and Washington, by way of the Hell Gate Bridge, has an hour added to its time. The Lehigh Valley made radical changes, leaving only two trains a day between New York and Buffalo, and saving 75,000 train miles a month.

The New York Central's new schedule will be ready on Jan. 13. The Central is in a different position from most of the Eastern roads in that it is not so important in the movement of coal and ore.

The return of seasonable weather was said by railroad men yesterday to mean that schedules soon would be restored to normal. The Erie and the New Haven have suffered especially from the weather.

Mr. Smith received reports from all points in the East yesterday showing that the moderate weather had enabled the railroads to do much toward clearing their yards. He expects that a week of moderate weather will produce a marked improvement.

$1,800 to the good

The mills of the Aetna Explosives Company at Emporium, Pa., are saving $1,800 a year on salaries solely from reading a recent article in FACTORY about cooperation between the hirers and the hired. Greater contentment among employees is another result of the plan—perhaps worth more in the long run than the saving. It is not surprising that Mr. Raeburn of the plant says, "I always greet FACTORY with a smile."

FACTORY, the Magazine of Management, is published by the A. W. Shaw Company, proprietors of SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business.

Advertising in FACTORY reaches progressive plant managers

A Boon to the Family Budget

An Annual Clothing Sale Which Makes It a Pleasure to Economize

In making this announcement of the Weber and Heilbroner Annual Sale of Fall and Winter Suits, we offer the New Yorker, whose daily activities are in a refined environment, his best possible chance for clothing conservation.

These ready-to-wear suits are not a compromise with the fashion to which he is accustomed, no matter what he has been paying for his clothes heretofore. They are in every respect a tribute to his surroundings—and the relief to his pocketbook is a boon to his budget of expenses.

These Are the Reductions:

$27.50, $25 and $20 Fancy Suits	$17.50
$30, $27.50 and $25 Fancy Suits	21.50
$35, $30, 28 and $27.50 Fancy Suits	24.50
$40, $35 and $33 Fancy Suits	28.50
$42.50, $40 and $37.50 Fancy Suits	33.50
$52.50, $50 and $47.50 Fancy Suits	42.50

We are following our custom of clearing stocks through our usual end-of-the-season sale—the only time at which these clothes are ever available at reductions. They are the regular Weber and Heilbroner all wool suits. At these reductions, in view of present markets, they are the best values we have ever offered.

No Charge for Alterations

Weber and Heilbroner

Five Clothing Stores

30 Broad — 241 Broadway — 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway — 42d and Fifth Avenue

W. WARREN URGES MORE AID TO ITALY

Wants the Allies to Pool Resources So That All May Suffer Alike.

PLEADS FOR FOOD AND FUEL

Calls This the Moment for America to Support Italians by Vigorous Action.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—The following article on the economic situation in Italy appears in L'Homme Libre, the Premier's newspaper, being the second of a series by Whitney Warren.

"Italy is short of food and materials of prime necessity. This is the cold fact, but it is not one which could not be remedied and controlled. If the middle classes in the cities should stint themselves to the extent of allowing the poorer classes partly to overcome their food difficulties there would not be that repercussion in the trenches, where food is not overabundant or substantial in proportion to the great physical effort required of the soldiers. Wheat is scarce, and rice, which is the chief nourishment of children, is found in small quantities. Men are not the only ones to suffer; for, oats being rare, horses are famished.

"It is here that the Allies and the United States can and must intervene. The great stores of food which are being co-ordinated must be put at the disposition of the Italians.

"Another thing which strikes the eye is the lack of solidarity between the allied nations in face of the common enemy. If there were unity, all the resources of the Entente would be pooled. Certainly during these difficult times in which we are living we should not require a reign of plenty, but neither should diminution of comfort be greater in one place than in another, and sufferings should be leveled—restrictions should be the same in England, France, America, and Italy.

"I do not forget the difficulties with which we are confronted, such as scarcity of transportation facilities, the U-boat menace, and the impossibility of shipping certain perishable foodstuffs; but the problem consists chiefly in creating in each country a state of altruism which should result in each nation—each citizen of each nation—contributing to the profit of the entire Entente what he is able to dispense with. More exchanges between the Allies; more friendship, more generosity. All this comes back to a more exact comprehension of fraternity between the peoples who are shedding together their blood for the same cause.

"What is true of the food domain is equally true of the industrial domain. For a long time Italy was not treated by the United States as on the same footing as England and France. The help we have given the Italians has been greatly inferior to that we furnish to others. I had been pointing out this injustice a long time before the disastrous events of October brought home to the world the primordial importance of the front erected against Austria. It is our misfortune that we saw too late that a vital point existed there. Americans have decided to consider Austrians their enemies. The result of this attitude is not yet sufficiently felt. I ignore the established conventionality and the theoretical help we promised, but there is much to be done practically. There is a lack of coal which, despite the reduction of consumption by the railroads throughout the Kingdom, has left a hundred factories idle. This is a very serious situation that we ought to remedy before it is too late.

"I do not sound an alarm merely to right wrongs; I speak the truth as it appears and support it by evidence. The next few months will be momentous, as certainly they will decide the fate of the war. It will therefore be necessary in the near future for America and the Entente to find a remedy for the weaknesses of Italy—weaknesses also evident, to a certain extent, in the interallied cuirass. Upon the morale of soldiers and civilians depends their spiritual as well as their physical food. The army wants to put confidence in the industrial organization of the country and in the material co-operation it can expect from abroad. It is the moment for us to support the resistance of the Italians by precise, vigorous, and immediate action."

Post Office Employes Seek More Pay

An increase in salaries of postoffice employes was advocated by the speakers at a mass meeting of the New York Letter Carriers Association, Empire Branch 36, in the Amsterdam Opera House yesterday. Congressman Walter F. Chandler declared that while the Government was spending billions in a war to make the world safe for democracy it should be willing to spend a few millions to make the lives of men working for it a little easier. The following officers were installed: Patrick J. McNabb, President; Peter J. Vanderhoot, Vice President; Patrick J. Walters, Secretary, and William Deckard, Treasurer.

Gavel for John L. Bernstein.

The Oahmaner Brothers Mutual Aid and Benefit Association, with a membership of 500, presented John L. Bernstein, one of its leading members, with an ivory gavel inscribed in gold last evening in Clinton Hall in honor of his election as President of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society. The meeting was attended by hundreds of members.

ORDERS 17 HOSPITAL TRAINS

Surgeon General Makes Elaborate Plans for American Wounded.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Jan. 6, (Associated Press.)—Elaborate plans for the care of American sick, wounded, and blind soldiers were announced today by Surgeon General Bradley. These plans contemplate ample hospital room for every soldier requiring attention.

In addition, fifteen complete hospital trains have been ordered in England and two in France, and more will be ordered later.

The largest drug order ever made in England has just been placed by the American expeditionary forces. Everything possible is being purchased in Europe in order to save cargo space.

The only wounded men who will be returned to the United States will be those who it is determined are permanently unfit for army service. The great number of eminent American specialists and surgeons in the army assures to the average enlisted man infinitely better treatment than would be possible in his own home.

Of the present deaths among the American forces nearly 50 per cent. are due to pneumonia or to other affections of the respiratory tract.

FOOD CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

Lord Rhondda Cables That He Views It with Grave Anxiety.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Herbert Hoover gave out tonight a cablegram from Lord Rhondda, the British Food Controller, saying that the food situation in England and France is critical.

"Compulsory rationing of essential foodstuffs is probable," said Lord Rhondda's message, "and I view the situation with grave anxiety. I have repeatedly said in public and private that there is no reason for immediate alarm, although there is every reason for strict economy and precautionary measures. These statements have in some instances been twisted into a declaration that there is plenty of food in England and France.

"The food position in this country, and, as I understand it, in France also, can now without any exaggeration be described as critical and anxious. As I am now unable to avoid compulsory rationing, I fear it will have to come with long queues of people awaiting in the severe weather in practically every town in England for the daily necessaries of life."

Commenting on Lord Rhondda's message, Mr. Hoover said:

"This disposes of irresponsible reports of Controller Rhondda's statements to the contrary."

BILLION IN SEA WAR RISKS.

McAdoo Says Federal Policies on Ships Number 13,844.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Secretary McAdoo today announced that the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, since its creation Sept. 2, 1914, to Dec. 31, 1917, had issued insurance of more than $1,000,000,000 on the hulls and cargoes of American vessels, as follows:

Sept. 2, 1914-Dec. 31, 1916.....	$182,203,000
Jan. 1, 1917-Dec. 31, 1917.....	$819,334,445
Total	$1,001,537,525

The total number of policies written was 13,844. The total premiums received by the Government have exceeded the total losses by $12,888,420.86.

"These figures," said Mr. McAdoo, "indicate the great service which the bureau has rendered the country, both before and after the declaration of war. In addition to the large amount of insurance issued, the reasonable premiums charged by the Government have had a large influence on the rates of private companies."

SPY HANDLED CAMP MAIL.

Ritter's Arrest Discloses Wide Range of His Activities.

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 6.—Intimate knowledge of Pacific Coast fortifications, personnel of the American Army and Navy, and ability to name almost every American ship sunk by German submarines up to last July were possessed by Thomas H. Ritter, alleged spy held at Camp Lewis, according to military authorities. Ritter was Regimental Sergeant Major of the 91st Division at the cantonment, and was in charge of the distribution of mail and papers.

His activities, it is charged, have resulted in the betrayal of important military secrets and the loss of various military documents. Officers assert that he was conspicuous in an intrigue originating in Berlin and extending to France, Italy, South Africa, New York, Chicago, and San Francisco, and involving Franz Bopp, former German Consul General at San Francisco, now interned for neutrality violations.

Details of the alleged conspiracies have not been made public.

VALUE, NOT PRICE

Is the true test for investment. Our Guaranteed Mortgages, issued at par, redeemed at par, always worth par, are to-day more conspicuously than ever a sound investment.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY

160 Broadway, New York

188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn. 366 E. 149th St., N. Y. 1364 B'way, Bkn. 367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y. 160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Quality—Prices—Service

Macy's

Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Office Furniture

To Meet Every Business Need

Furniture for the business man and the professional man. Furniture for the executive and for the clerical worker. Furniture that helps to round out the business-like appearance of an office—at prices that mean substantial savings.

A. B. C.

Golden Oak Four Drawer Letter file. *Illus. B.* $21.74

Roll Top Desk, in golden oak, size 50x32 inches, with five small drawers and one large drawer with letter file. *Illus. D.* $53.75

Single Pedestal Typewriter Desk, Golden Oak, with three small drawers. Size 39x31 in. *Illus. H.* $32.50

Flat Top Desk, 42x32 in., mahogany finish on birch, mahogany veneered top. Four drawers. $30.25

Mahogany Arm Chair, $17.24

Revolving Chair, $21.74

Mahogany Finish Typewriter Chairs. $9.74 and $7.94

Golden Oak Revolving Chair, $12.24. *Illus. E*; Arm Chair to match. *Illus. A.* $7.94

Flat Top Desk, in golden oak, with five small drawers and one large drawer. Size of top, 50x32 inches. *Illus. C.* $34.50

Double Pedestal Typewriter Desk, Golden Oak, four small drawers and one large drawer. 32x52 in. $44.25

Roll Top Desk, 50x32 in., mahogany finish on birch, five small drawers and one large drawer. $61.50

Mahogany Finish Four Drawer Letter File. $18.74

Golden Oak Typewriter Chair with cane seat and back, $7.94; with leather back and wood seat. $9.24

Golden Oak Revolving Chair, $20.24. Arm Chair, $15.74

Revolving Bookcase, mahogany finish on birch or golden oak. 27x27x40 in. $21.74

Mahogany Finish Arm Chair, $7.94; Revolving Chair to match. $12.24

Umbrella Stand, mahogany finish, $4.96 and $6.49. Golden Oak, $6.49 and $7.24

Oak Stools, 18 in. 99c, 24 in. $1.24, 30 in. $1.49, 34 in. $1.74

Golden Oak Umbrella Stand. *Illus. F.* $5.94

Golden Oak Typewriter Chair. *Illus. G.* $7.49

D. E. F. G. H.

Macy's—Sixth Floor.

Annual Clearance Sale of MEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S WINTER SUITS and OVERCOATS

This sale should be of interest to Everyman who needs clothing for immediate wear:—Everyman who expects to wear civilian clothing next year. To these men we make this public announcement of the January Re-pricing in our Men's Clothing Department,

$13.75	Suits and Overcoats that were $16.50	Suits and Overcoats that were $29.75	**$24.50**
$16.75	Suits and Overcoats that were $19.75	Suits and Overcoats that were $34.75	**$28.75**
$20.75	Suits and Overcoats that were $24.75	Suits and Overcoats that were $39.75	**$32.50**

Other Overcoats up to $74.75 reduced proportionately—but no blue or black Suits or staple Overcoats are included in this re-pricing event.

All Necessary Alterations Made Without Charge.

Extra Salesmen and Extra Fitters to Save Your Time.

Buy at Least Two Suits *and* an Extra Overcoat Now

The reason for this suggestion is obvious. The great woolen mills are working for the government. Millions of yards of O. D. woolens are racing through the looms. There are no idle looms for the weaving of civilian materials. We are almost certain that this will be the last season of all wool fabrics until after the war. We are certain that no such low prices as these are even probable during the period of the war. Hundreds of men who inspected these suits the first day of their re-pricing, before any advertisement appeared, demonstrated their approval and good judgment by purchasing.

The Garments in This Event Are from Our Regular Stock.
They Are This Season's Goods.
We Aim Not to Carry Garments Over from One Season to Another.
These Are Reduced Because It Is Our Custom.

Direct Elevators to the Fifth Floor—at 35th St., Broadway Entrance.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Herald Square New York

On Wheatless Days try my favorite says Bobby

Post Toasties

"MADE OF CORN"

Annual Stock-taking Sale

Ullman Collamore & Co.

Beg to announce that during January and February they will make reductions of from 10 to 50 per cent. on a great number of Dinner Sets, Plates, Cups and Saucers, Bric-a-Brac, Glass in Sets, odd Dozens and Single Pieces.

Fifth Ave. & 30th St.

Stewart & Co.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

5TH AVENUE AT 37TH STREET

Fur Clearance Sale After Inventory

Fashionable Furs of Excellent Quality

Extraordinary Reductions

Skunk Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats

A collection of Coats De Luxe, fashioned of selected premiere quality pelts, with trimming of Natural Skunk; all richly lined.

A Few of the Prices Are as Follows:

45 inches long, large cape collar and cuffs of Natural Skunk. *Reduced to* $120.00

45 inches long, large collar, cuffs and 6-inch border of Natural Skunk. *Reduced to* $165.00

Belted model with large cape collar and cuffs, shaping into muff, all of Natural Skunk *Reduced to* $295.00

Natural Muskrat Coats

45 inches long; collar and cuffs of Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat), pockets trimmed to match. *Reduced to* **65.00**

Baby Caracul Coats

With deep Lynx or Fox collar. *Reduced to* **325.00**

Hudson Seal Coats

45 inches long, selected pelts, richly lined. *Reduced to* **95.00**

Hudson Seal Coats

With shawl collar and cuffs of Hudson Seal or Fox. *Reduced to* **195.00**

Hudson Seal and Nutria Beaver Muffs

Hudson Seal, Selected, Dyed Muskrat Skins. Nutria, Golden Beaver are of selected skins. *Made of Full Skins. Extraordinary Value* **9.50**

Exceptional Reductions Have Been Made in Fur Sets and Small Furs.

The average net paid daily and Sunday circulation of The New York Times, exceeding one-third of a million copies, represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating, and responsive readers ever assembled by a newspaper.

Clysmic Ginger Ale

Actually Aged

Triumphantly Superior to the traditions of the imported

MADE WITH CLYSMIC SPARKLING TABLE WATER

CERVA
The World's Best Beverage
A delicious soft drink.
A natural tonic.
Absolutely pure.
At grocers', at druggists', in fact at all places where good drinks are sold.
LEMP, Manufacturers
ST. LOUIS
AUSTIN NICHOLS & CO., INC., Distributors

EIGHT HURT IN CRASH ON THIRD AVENUE

Aged Mrs. Agnes Lyons, Most Seriously Hurt, May Not Recover.

CAR HIT A COAL TRUCK

Motorman of Car and Driver of Truck Held by Police for Investigation to Fix Blame.

Eight persons were seriously injured last night when a street car on the Third Avenue line crashed into a coal truck at Forty-seventh Street, demolishing the truck and tearing away part of the car. Mrs. Agnes Lyons, 72 years old, of 437 East Thirty-eighth Street, suffered a compound fracture of both legs, necessitating amputation of the right leg below the knee. Surgeons at Bellevue Hospital said she would not recover.

The motorman of the car, Joseph Hyland, of 1,190 Third Avenue, and John O'Brien of 70 Amsterdam Avenue, the driver of the truck, were held by the police pending an investigation of the causes of the accident. The police said that the wheels of the truck were turned, indicating that the driver tried to get out of the way, but the motorman asserted that the truck was traveling at excessive speed. The car hurled the truck against a pillar of the elevated structure. The side of the car was torn out and the passengers in seats on that side sustained fractures of the legs. Firemen were called to assist in clearing up the wreckage and aiding the passengers.

The injured taken to Bellevue Hospital were: John Fitzgerald, 201 East Seventy-third Street, fractured arm; Pietro Prinza, 438 East 112th Street, internal injuries; Alois Jacoby, 152 East 130th Street, fractured arm; Grace McCall, 148 East Forty-eighth Street, fractures of both legs; Delia McKiernan, 272 West 175th Street, fracture of right leg; John Carway, 122 Second Avenue, lacerations; Elizabeth Bohn of 235 East Fiftieth Street, was treated for laceration.

WOMAN COOL IN CAR WRECK.

Conductress Opens Doors Promptly and Gives Aid to the Injured.

The first woman street car conductor in a traffic accident got her passengers out of the car quickly and safely, and did not forget to pull the emergency lever opening all doors, according to the police who investigated a collision with an automobile at Columbus Avenue and 100th Street last night. But the policeman was so embarrassed talking about the accident to the new "lady conductor" that he forgot to take her name.

A car was making great speed down the incline between 100th and 102d Streets when it struck an automobile that was speeding to cross the tracks. The automobile was thrown against a pillar of the elevated structure, and its two occupants, James A. Allo of 317 East Seventy-fourth Street, and Aubrey McLeod of 177 Wadsworth Avenue, were caught in the wreckage. The woman conductor opened the exits immediately, and allowed the passengers to alight, and then aided the members of a fire truck company to extricate the men. They were attended by ambulance surgeons from the Knickerbocker Hospital.

TRUCK TRAIN ENDS TRIP.

First Test a Success—Six More Trains to Make Journey.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The War Department announced tonight the successful completion of the first trip from Detroit to the Atlantic seaboard of a Quartermaster motor truck train. These trucks will soon be sent to France, and their drivers, who were comparatively inexperienced at the outset of the journey, are now regarded as capable of operating trucks in the war zone. It is announced by the Quartermaster Department that, beginning Jan. 10, and continuing for six weekdays, truck trains will start each day from Detroit for the seaboard.

The test movement was one of railroad relief as well as a tryout of the trucks making the journey. Each truck brought two tons of supplies, and saved its own haulage on the railroads. A freight car will accommodate only two trucks.

Weather conditions were unfavorable on the first trip, but valuable experience was gained in clearing the highways of snow along the route selected by the Highways Transport Committee. In some instances old laws were brought to light which require that snow shall be removed from country roads.

FUR
Clearance Sale
Week Beginning Jany. 6th
¼ to ⅓
off Regular Prices
Fur Coats
Scarfs & Muffs
Cloth Coats
Evening Wraps
Fur trimmed
Clark & Weinberg
634 Fifth Ave. near 51st Street

Buffalo Limited
Leave New York 9:30 P. M.
Arrive Buffalo 7:30 A. M.
Lackawanna Railroad
TICKET OFFICES
Cor. Wall St.
Broadway — " Park Pl.
" 23rd St.
" 42d St.
Brooklyn, 585 Fulton St.

TWELVE AND A HALF MILLIONS.

In 1917 The New York Times published 12,525,896 agate lines of paid advertisements—a gain over 1916 of 973,342 agate lines—a greater volume (Help and Situation Wanted advertisements excepted) and a greater gain than any other New York newspaper.—Advt.

Saks Have the Best British Trench Coat Made

—designed to fight the weather as well as the Hun. British-made by a London tailor who has combined in this coat style and utility to a degree so far attained in no other coat of its kind.

¶ No wind, no rain, no sleet could pierce this combination of materials: The shell is of fine textured Gabardine, Plaid lined with Oiled Silk interlining, reinforced with detachable lining of Kamel Cloth. Cold proof, waterproof, and full of style, making it the aristocrat in cold weather coats for civilian and officer alike.

Price $65

Men's Clothing Dep't, FIFTH FLOOR.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th, St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Who Pays The Excess Costs?

For there is a great difference between the cost of operating an old-fashioned credit-extending enterprise and a modern cash-buying and cash-selling institution.

It costs money to maintain a large staff of watchful credit men—with hundreds of clerks, bookkeepers and record makers. It costs money to employ a host of collectors and collection correspondents. And all for what?

To extend to the few the privilege of paying for the things they buy today at some later time. To tempt the privileged few to extravagantly mortgage the future by the magic words "charge it."

The D. A. (Depositors' Account) has no privileged few. It has no need of a costly organization to maintain it. It simply offers to you the convenience of the charge account without its annoyances and costs.

The D. A. asks no man to pay more for the things he needs in order to enable another man to pay his bills later. It plays fair with all. It is a real help mate of a sixty-year old cash-buying and cash-selling institution.

The charge account organization adds the interest of extended payment to the cost of its merchandise—BUT this cash store through the D. A. pays interest at the rate of four per cent. on your deposit up to the very moment you draw upon it to pay for the merchandise you select here.

Begin to shop on a D. A. now—and stop paying the excessive costs of the charge account system. It's an easy matter.

Just deposit any sum you desire. Sign a signature card and receive a "D. A." Number which will aid you in your shopping.

Then—go about the store purchasing what you need, from our extensive stocks of dependable wares—charging your purchases to your D. A. as you go. And when you hear again the question: "Who pays the excess costs?" you can reply: "I don't. I shop in a D. A."

Get Your Number Today.

Macy's Depositors' Account Dept., Private Bankers, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.

Macy's Main Floor Balcony, 34th Street.

Men's Warm Blanket Robes Special at $4.95

Made of fine quality Beacon Blanket Cloth in robe or notch collar style. Corded edges. All sizes.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Warm Auto Lap Robes Special at $4.50

Fine quality robes of heavy weight plush. Obtainable in Black, Green or plain Brown. Splendid values.

An Extraordinary Clearance of Women's Suits

Formerly from $35 to $75

Monday at $20 and $37.50

All in models that are now very much favored by well dressed women. Fashioned of the season's most wanted materials, strictly tailored or trimmed with furs of a very high order. Sizes and color assortments incomplete, but your size is here in one of the beautiful models included. There are several models in sizes to 50½.

Fourth Floor.

Annual January Sale of Dress and Shopping Bags at $3.95

Regularly $6.50 to $19.50

Beautifully made bags in a large variety of the wanted shapes.

The dress bags are of solid beadwork; plain and beaded Chiffon Velvet, Moire Silk, Genuine Pin Seal, Beaver and Suede. Some in drawstring styles, others with silver or covered frames.

The shopping bags are of genuine Seal and Walrus, with 10 or 12 inch frames, and Pin Seal pouch models with centre compartments.

Every bag in the lot is a substantial bargain

Important Offering of Fine Hair Goods at $3.95

Eighteen-inch wavy switches and half transformations of excellent quality hair. Either will add materially to your head-dress and give more than usual satisfaction.

FOOD

—save it and help America in its great fight for world liberty.
—be sparing with fats.
—broil, and do not fry. This is imperative.

A Special Sale and Demonstration of New Binner Corsets

will begin today on the Third Floor. Miss S. B. Burleigh, expert corsetiere, will demonstrate the new models and gladly give advice as to the model best suited to your individual needs.

BEGINNING TODAY, MONDAY

At $6.95

Regularly $10 and $12

Binner corsets in plain or fancy Broche Coutil daintily trimmed with lace or embroidery. Rubber insert in back and over abdomen. Very suitable for average and stout figures.

At $4.95

Regularly $6 and $7

Binner corsets in plain or fancy Broche Coutil, in models for slender and medium figures. Some with rubber top. Obtainable in Flesh color or White.

Women's Higher-Cost Evening Gowns Greatly Reduced

The materials are the finest obtainable, and the workmanship of each and every model beyond criticism.

Gowns	Formerly $75 and $79.50	Now $39.50
Gowns	Formerly $150	Now $69.50
Chiffon Velvet Dresses	Formerly $85	Now $49.50
Dinner Dresses	Formerly $100	Now $69.50
Velveteen Gowns	Formerly $29.50	Now $18.50
Afternoon Dresses	Formerly $45	Now $29.50
Afternoon Dresses	Formerly $29.50	Now $18.50
Man-Tailored Dresses	Formerly $55 and $59.50	Now $35.00

For Today and Tomorrow Only

A Most Remarkable Special Sale of New House Dresses at $2

These dresses are to be sold in regular stock at much higher prices and will be offered at this very special price for two days only.

Model I is of striped Percale with large collar and cuffs of White Pique. Pink, Blue, Lavender and Black stripings.

Model II is of striped Percale with collar, cuffs and belt of White Pique. Trimmed in White and smoked Pearl buttons. Pink, Blue, Lavender or Black stripings.

Model III is developed in chambray, in solid color with White Pique collar, cuffs and belt. Obtainable in Blue, Pink and Green.

Model IV is a dress of striped Gingham, with collar, cuffs and pockets trimmed with bands of solid color Chambray. Pink, Blue, Lavender or Black stripings.

During this sale—None C. O. D., Credited or Exchanged

Table Linens 25% Saving at McCutcheon's

Reg. Trade Mark

Price lists on Damasks as on all other kinds of Linens have advanced within the past few weeks anywhere from 25 to 50%. The fact therefore that we are offering goods to-day at the same prices at which we sold them all through the past season is equivalent to a large reduction in price.

Lot No. I.—Over 100 designs, mostly from our regular stock.

Napkins—$3.00, 3.65, 4.00, 4.50, 5.25, 6.00 up to $42.50 per dozen.

Table Cloths—
2 x 2 yd., $4.00, 4.50, 5.25 to 16.00.
2 x 2½ yds, $5.00, 5.85, 6.50 to 19.00.
2 x 3 yds, $7.25, 7.75, 8.00 to 23.00.
2¼ x 2¼ yds, $5.25, 7.25, 7.50 to 20.50.
2½ x 2½ yds, $6.75, 7.75, 8.00 to 30.00.
2½ x 3 yds, $9.75, 10.00, 11.50 to 37.00.
Larger sizes at proportionate prices.

Special—Lot No. II.—20 good designs in fine hand-made Irish Damask at a saving of more than 25% from our regular prices; which are considerably below the current market values. We bought these at 25% discount and are offering them to our customers on the same basis.

Napkins—$8.25, 10.00, 11.25 to 36.00 per dozen.

Table Cloths
2 x 2 yds, $6.50, 7.50, 7.75 to 15.00.
2 x 2½ yds, $9.25, 10.25 to 19.00.
2 x 3 yds, $12.50, 12.75 to 23.00.
2¼ x 2¼ yds, $9.75, 11.50 to 14.50.
2½ x 2½ yds, $12.00, 12.25 to 30.00.
2½ x 3 yds, $14.50, 15.75 to 37.00.
Larger sizes at proportionate prices.

All our regular stock of over 500 designs at prices much below the current market prices.

Fifth Avenue, 34th & 33d Streets

GOMPERS PROCLAIMS WEEK OF LOYALTY

Asks Workers to Show Their Patriotism in Period Covering Lincoln's Birthday.

REPORTS ON 'WEIN STUBES'

Alliance of Labor and Democracy Tells of Conditions Found in German Resorts of the City.

Working men and women of America were called upon to show their patriotism and devotion to the country by the observance of a Loyalty Week, the week of Lincoln's Birthday, in a proclamation issued yesterday by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, speaking as Chairman of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.

Mr. Gompers said in his proclamation to the American trade union movement:

"It is fitting that upon every proper occasion the loyalty of Americans to our country and our Government should be made manifest, not as a matter of empty show, but as a recurring demonstration of the solidarity of the people of our nation in this great war.

"The anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, the Great Emancipator, will be made the occasion of a nation-wide demonstration of patriotic unity and earnestness. This is fitting, because the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy was brought into being to completely unite the workers of our country in our country's cause and whose patriotic work was indorsed by the American Federation of Labor, it is proper that all join heartily in partaking of the national spirit and enthusiasm of that day.

That we may the more thoroughly and effectively demonstrate our solidarity and our unity in behalf of our republic, the Executive Council of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy has directed that the week of Lincoln's Birthday be observed as a Loyalty Week, and it is in pursuance of this wise decision that I hereby call upon the working people of America to participate in the observance of this week, beginning Sunday, Feb. 10, as Labor Loyalty Week, for the purpose of demonstrating labor's intense loyalty to America, and for the purpose of increasing and intensifying that loyalty."

Mr. Gompers called on unions to hold patriotic mass meetings on Lincoln's Birthday, and to distribute patriotic literature. He closed his proclamation by saying:

"Let us on the anniversary of this great and noble American—the Great Liberator Lincoln—rally the forces of freedom that they may do their full part for the triumphant world struggle of today, so that justice, freedom, and democracy shall survive and become world wide as guiding rules of all peoples and all nations, as well as in international relations, and thus making for a permanent peace and for universal brotherhood."

A statement issued last night by the Alliance, through Robert Maisel, its director, said "we plan to make this loyalty week demonstration one of the most powerful blows yet dealt at enemy propaganda in America."

The Alliance yesterday made public the results of an investigation of "wein stubes" in this city. The report said that at four German restaurants on the East Side, wine and liquors were sold openly on Sunday in violation of the liquor laws, and that strangers were freely admitted. The investigater, who spoke German, made the following points in his report: That pro-German, anti-American talk was indulged in freely; that German is the prevailing language spoken by waiters and by patrons; that proprietors make no attempt to check anti-American statements; that the major part of the conversation is about the war, criticizing America and lauding Germany. He said that he talked to one man, who declared that he had worked on the Vaterland, and boasted of the part he had taken in crippling the ship's machinery before she was taken over by the American Government.

ARMOUR ATTACKS HENEY.

Charges That He Is Prejudicing the Public Against the Packers.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—J. Ogden Armour, head of the meat packing firm, issued a statement tonight in regard to remarks made in Philadelphia Saturday by an official connected with the Federal Trade Commission to the effect that the Government might seize packing industries through a receivership. Mr. Armour, after resenting what he called "the insidious methods of Mr. Heney, counsel for the commission, of prejudicing and inflaming the public," said:

"Under an act of Congress passed a few months ago, authorizing the United States Food Administration so to do, the Government has in effect already assumed practical control of the packing business. Through the affairs of a corporation in Philadelphia, which has no connection whatever with the packing business and whose operations have not the slightest influence on the cost of meat, the press dispatches scatter all over the country interviews with Mr. Heney, which both by inuendo and anonymity, coupled with Mr. Heney's innocent declinations to be personally interviewed, charge that the United States is planning to have receivers take over and run the packing business. Mr. Heney is the paid attorney of the Federal Trade Commission, and as such he should occupy and discharge his official duties in a fair way. He has, however, assumed the powers not only of the Federal Trade Commission, but of the Department of Justice, and, in fact, of the Government itself.

"The packers today are uniformly straining every effort efficiently to aid the Government in winning the war. No greater injury can be done to the packers than to affect their credit by fomenting public discontent and spreading statements cloaked with apparent official authority that Federal receivers are to be appointed of the properties and businesses of the packers."

CHAMP CLARK AIDS ZIONISTS

Speaker, In Letter to Nathan Straus, Supports Palestine Fund.

Nathan Straus, Vice Chairman of the Palestine Restoration Fund, has received from Speaker Champ Clark of the House of Representatives a statement offering his aid and support to the movement to re-establish the Jewish State in Palestine and expressing his sympathy with the Zionist aims.

"Historical events move with such startling rapidity these days that the full significance of the capture of Jerusalem from the Turks and the declaration of the British Government in favor of re-establishing Palestine as a Jewish State has not yet been realized," wrote Speaker Clark. "Really this is one of the most far-reaching developments of the war. It is the most important event in modern Jewish history. Jews in all parts of the world should contribute liberally to the Palestine restoration fund now being raised for the restoration of the Holy Land. I am sure all good Christians should be no less interested in giving material aid to the work.

"All the religious hopes and aspirations of the western world have their roots in the soil of Palestine. Its people is the foundation of our spiritual culture. Its holy places are our most precious heritage. The restoration must be a sacred privilege to Jew and Gentile alike."

TELLS OF ZIONIST AIMS.

Professor Says Plan Is to Re-establish Jewish Civilization in Palestine.

Dr. Richard Gotthell, professor of Semitic languages at Columbia University, discussed some of the principal features of the aims and hopes of leaders of the Zionist movement for the establishment and development of Jewish national life in Palestine, in an address last night at the Free Synagogue. His subject was "The English in Palestine."

"I can understand the attitude of those who, opposing the movement for a Jewish homeland in Palestine, believe it would be better for the Jewish people to continue to remain in their present places with the peoples and nations of the world, but I cannot understand the indifference with which this offer from the British Government has been received by many persons," said Dr. Gotthell.

The speaker than compared the action of Great Britain with benefits accorded to Jews by leaders of other nations years ago, and declared that Britain had exceeded by this attitude all former helpful things for Jewish life. Referring to conditions under the Ottoman Government in peace times, Professor Gotthell said:

"The Turkish Government was never an oppressive one, rather it was an indifferent government, both as to its relations to the Jew as well as other inhabitants of the country. So far as the Government itself was concerned in peace times the people had nothing to annoy them further than the periodical visits of the tax collectors."

"It is not expected or desired," continued Dr. Gotthell, "that there should be a great movement of Jewish peoples from all parts of the world to be centered in Palestine to form the national body, but rather the re-establishment there of Jewish civilization, a nucleus of influence for development and keeping alive everywhere the best spiritual forces and ideals of national Jewish life.

"I believe these national aspirations will be characterized by the most democratic form of government in Palestine, as designed by experience and of the best thought and minds of those who have the enterprise at heart. It will not be a place for laying up riches or building palaces, but where the people may return to the tillage of the soil and live a life of natural development and faith by the sweat of their brows, in a country that is fertile and is capable of providing abundantly."

Commission on French Luxuries.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Louis Klotz, French Minister of Finance, today appointed a commission composed of the Presidents of the Chambers of Commerce, business representatives, Mayors, and department officials to make up a list of articles to be considered as luxuries liable to the 10 per cent. tax provided for in the revenue law passed in December. The commission is asked to present a complete list, for the approval of Parliament beginning with February.

McGIBBON & CO.

During January "Bona Fide"

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT

On Purchases in Every Department
Deducted from rendered bills

Table Cloths	Napkins
Linen Sheets	Pillow Cases
Towels	Handkerchiefs
Blankets	Comfortables
Bed Spreads	Lace Draperies
Upholstery Materials	Oriental Rugs
Mahogany Beds	Sanitary Bedding

Advantageous time to Buy Dependable Goods.
Same as sold all year round.

West 37th St., Near Fifth Ave.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

More HEATERS Today!

Gas and Electric Heaters on Sale at Nine o'Clock This Morning

Oil Heaters on Sale Beginning at Ten-Thirty This Morning

Gimbel Ingenuity Triumphs Again!

¶ Our last great shipment, arriving Saturday, Sunday and early today, will enable New York to prepare for the next cold wave, the coal shortage notwithstanding—"coal dealers see no relief for some time."

¶ We could have sold thousands of heaters to jobbers and other retail stores. (No other store in New York, to our knowledge, has any oil heaters to sell.)

¶ But we have done our best to relieve hospitals, charitable institutions and homes in which there was illness—now people generally have their chance.

IMPORTANT NOTE: BECAUSE WE WANT TO MAKE CERTAIN THAT THESE HEATERS GO WHERE THEY WILL DO THE MOST GOOD, WE MUST DECLINE TO ACCEPT HEATERS FOR EXCHANGE OR RETURN. PLEASE DO NOT ASK IT. WE ALSO RESERVE THE RIGHT TO LIMIT THE NUMBER OF HEATERS TO ANY SINGLE CUSTOMER.

Gimbels New Kind of Housefurnishing Store.—Fifth Floor.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Semi-Annual Reduction Sale

Men's and Young Men's High Class Suits

Heavy and medium weight suits. Hundreds of Suits just right for early Spring wear. Many medium weights which most men prefer for all-the-year-round wear; many full silk lined.

With the tremendous advance in the price of wool fabrics, with every indication of still greater advance, the pronounced savings this sale will afford marks this event as one of the most advantageous SUIT BUYING OPPORTUNITIES that will be possible for a long time to come.

$30.00, $27.50 and $25.00 Suits	Reduced to	$21.75
$32.50 and $30.00 Suits	Reduced to	$25.75
$37.50 and $35.00 Suits	Reduced to	$29.75
$42.50 and $40.00 Suits	Reduced to	$32.75
$50.00, $48.00 and $45.00 Suits	Reduced to	$36.75
A Limited Number of $20 and $25 Suits		$17.75

No Charge for Alterations

Store open until 6 o'clock.

Fourth Floor

Revillon Frères

ESTABLISHED 1723

ANNUAL CLEARANCE OF FURS

WOMEN'S PRACTICAL FUR COATS

Long Natural Muskrat Coats	$125.00 and upwards	Long Hudson Seal Coats [Dyed Muskrat]	$125.00 and upwards
Leopard Coats	$250.00 " "	Caracul Kid Coats Imported Skins	$225.00 " "
Raccoon Coats	$145.00 " "	Nutria Coats	$250.00 " "
Long Motor and Sport Coats [Various Furs]	$ 95.00 " "	Mole Coats	$275.00 " "

SMALL FURS

Clearance Sale Price		Clearance Sale Price	Clearance Sale Price		Clearance Sale Price
Scarfs $20.00	Black Fox	Muffs $32.50	Scarfs $15.00	Hudson Seal	Muffs $15.00
Scarfs $25.00	Red Fox	Muffs $28.00	Scarfs $15.00	Skunk	Muffs $18.00
Scarfs $30.00	Sitka Fox	Muffs $35.00	Scarfs $25.00	Taupe Wolf	Muffs $20.00
Scarfs $58.00	Pointed Fox	Muffs $65.00	Fox Sets $60.00		

Odd pieces in Scarfs and Muffs in Marten, Fitch, Krimmer, Raccoon, Skunk and Squirrel at $10.00, $15.00 and $18.00

MEN'S FURS

Raccoon Auto Coats at $95.00 and up Large assortment of Fur Robes at $50.00 and up

Fur lined Overcoats at $95.00 and up

Correct models in gray, black and fancy mixtures, belted and plain, with various fur linings and collars

HIGH QUALITY FUR COATS

We are also including in this sale a number of high quality coats as follows:

1 Chinchilla Coat, 51 inches, beautifully matched skins.

1 Ermine Coat, 52 inches, first quality Russian Ermine

2 Mink Coats

1 Kolinsky Coat, 46 inches, trimmed with Ermine.

1 Alaska Seal Coat, 50 inches, trimmed with Hudson Bay Sable

1 Hudson Bay Sable Coat, Full Length

All these coats have been radically reduced, the new prices offering a saving of

30% and more

Skins and Floor Rugs at proportionate reductions

All Furs in this Sale were made in our own factories for Regular Stock, and not for Special Sales, as is frequently the case with Furs offered at this Season

Buy Furs Now because

—the scarcity of fuel makes warm clothing a necessity.

—three months of the worst of winter are still before us.

—a fur coat is useful for both dress and utility, and does the work of several other outer garments.

—the year's many activities have delayed the early buying of winter clothing, leaving in our stock an extensively fine selection of furs for our mid-winter sale.

—we have added to our stock many practical garments in harmony with the general trend towards economy.

Buy Revillon Furs because

—the name Revillon on a fur garment is an absolute guarantee of quality.

—Revillon styles are always advanced and dependable, on account of the close European connections of the house.

—Revillon furs come direct from our trading posts, offering first fresh skins at the most advantageous price.

—Revillon Freres are wholesale and retail manufacturers, dealers in raw and dressed skins, and owners of retail stores in the world's leading cities. This enables them to offer exceptional values and advantages to patrons of the house.

5th Avenue at 53rd Street New York

NO GOODS EXCHANGED, OR SENT ON APPROVAL, OR SENT C. O. D. DURING THIS SALE

WHITMAN PLANNING FOR A THIRD TERM

All State Officials Will Seek Re-election if Pending Negotiations Go Through.

CALLED PRESIDENTIAL STEP

Governor Expected to Use Machine He Would Build Up to Get Nomination in 1920.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—An offensive and defensive alliance between Governor Whitman and all the other elective State officials at the Capitol, to hold during the Gubernatorial campaign next Fall—and possibly afterward—is being negotiated. Should the negotiations be crowned with success and this new political entente be established, Governor Whitman and all the other State officials who hold office by virtue of election will enter the Republican primaries together as joint claimants for a third term.

The negotiations are said to be progressing satisfactorily. State Controller Eugene M. Travis, who has been credited with Gubernatorial aspirations, has consented to become a candidate for a no more exalted office than the one he now holds. Lieutenant Governor Edward Schoeneck, until recently regarded as a possible rival to Governor Whitman for the Gubernatorial nomination, is reported to have subscribed to the compact. At present the Governor's friends are laboring with Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo, who, next to Governor Whitman himself, is credited with more of a personal following among Republicans throughout the State than any of the other elective State officials.

Should Mr. Hugo, as is expected, enter the new alliance, it would remove from Governor Whitman's path the last obstacle to the realization of his ambition for a third term, arising as the result of rival aspirations among men who by virtue of their positions have been able to build up for themselves either popularity within the party or a personal organization to further their political aims.

Governor Whitman's friends, in making their plans, have been proceeding so cautiously that they have succeeded in completely taking by surprise his opponents, within the Republican State organization who are preparing to give the Governor a fight in the Fall primaries. It was not until the Capitol last week that the political foes of Governor Whitman learned of the proposed entente cordiale. Fully realizing the formidable potentialities of the prospective combine, they would give a whole lot if they could frustrate the plan, but this, according to friends of Governor Whitman, they will not be able to accomplish.

Basis for a Powerful Machine.

Not only will the proposed compact remove rivalries from which Governor Whitman's opponents had expected to profit in their fight, but it will give to the Governor and to all the other State officials, prospective candidates on the "third term ticket" in the primaries and the election to follow, the combined support of the personal following of all the partners in the alliance. Pretty nearly all, and especially State Controller Travis, Secretary of State Hugo, State Engineer Williams, and Attorney General Lewis, as a result of patronage in their gift, have followers in every county of the State ready to leap to the fray the moment the signal is sounded to begin the battle.

But it is not only the strength the new entente would wield in the coming campaign that the opponents of Governor Whitman dread. They realize that, with the Governor successful, the combine that had won in the Gubernatorial fight would be continued and that revolutionary changes in the Republican State organization would be almost certain to follow. The long-headed friends of Governor Whitman are looking not only to the campaign this year, but to the two years to follow.

His opponents are looking forward with secret apprehension to after-election days, when the Governor might be tempted and certainly would be in a position to engage in ruthless warfare whenever necessary to crush out opposition, and make sure that an undivided delegation from his own State would go to the next Republican National Convention to back his boom for the Presidential nomination. The third term is looked upon by the Governor and his supporters as merely a stepping stone to the Presidency.

Governor Whitman's friends believe that the Governor is in a splendid position to enter the primaries and make a winning fight on the record of his two administrations, and especially on what he has accomplished as New York's "War Governor." This feature was underlined in the Governor's annual message, which, contrary to custom, dealt with things accomplished rather than things to be accomplished. The opponents of Governor Whitman expect to make the third term their principal issue, and to emphasize the fact that Presidential aspirations alone have prompted the Governor in setting aside political tradition and seeking election for the third time.

Propaganda Among the Farmers.

By making this their battle cry, they expect to attract to their aid the support of a great many Republicans of prominence and far-reaching influence, who do not look upon Governor Whitman as Presidential timber, and would much prefer to see the nomination go to some other State if New York can develop no other candidate. They expect, also, to cultivate with zeal the malcontents among the active workers within the Republican organization, and to keep alive the discontent among the Republican farmers up-State, with the Governor's attitude on food control legislation and his attempt to force the appointment of George W. Perkins as head of the Food Control Commission.

That the propaganda among the farmers will be futile is the belief of Governor Whitman's supporters, who declare that the Food Control Commission which the farmers dreaded so, is making friends for the Whitman administration in the rural sections every day. State-owned tractors have been helping out with the plowing, and nothing is left undone to convince in various ways those that live and labor on the farms that the farmers in the State never had a more stanch or true friend than Governor Whitman. The annual message bristled with suggestions that ways and means to stimulate farm activities be seriously considered by the lawmaking body, prompted, undoubtedly, by war necessities that must be met, but at the same time soothing to the farmers.

While the opponents of Governor Whitman are protesting that they are not seeking a fight for the sake of a fight, but for the sake of principle, they are preparing to introduce again a bill to repeal the direct primary law and restore the convention as a nominating medium. On this measure the Governor has made clear his attitude, and undoubtedly will be compelled to line up his following in both branches of the Legislature. Some work preliminary to the drafting of the bill is now being done under directions from Senate Leader Elon R. Brown, who is prepared to be sponsor for the measure, if nobody else will.

So far the name of the opposition candidate has not been disclosed.

"To name our candidate now would be tantamount to inviting slaughter," said an influential member of the opposition when questioned regarding the identity of the prospective opposition standard-bearer.

There is talk at the Capitol of Supreme Court Justice James C. Cropsey of Brooklyn as the man to oppose Whitman in the primaries. But there is no evidence that either Cropsey or the men who in the logic of events would be his backers, should he become the candidate, are taking this talk seriously, even though just at present Justice Cropsey's friends are at work arranging a series of up-State speaking engagements for the Brooklyn jurist.

The fact is that Justice Cropsey does not exactly fit into the picture. He is comparatively unknown up-State. He is not an orator of the compelling magnetism that carries crowds away from old to new allegiance. And then he hails from New York City. For the last three years Republicans of influence who are veterans in political experience and party service and who are anxious for party reasons to see the relations between the State and the city in a political way restored to the status quo that obtained while Platt and Odell were leaders of the Republican Party, have sworn that Mr. Whitman shall be the last Republican Governor to owe the City of New York as his home and political habitat.

HEBREW TRADES WARNED.

Must Accept Federation Ruling or Be Ostracized.

At a conference held yesterday at the Continental Hotel between committees of five representing the Central Federated Union and the United Hebrew Trades, over which Samuel M. Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, presided, an ultimatum was practically issued to the United Hebrew Trades. In substance, the conferees decided that the United Hebrew Trades must comply with a resolution adopted at the national convention of the A. F. of L. at Buffalo which requires a cessation of the activities of the United Hebrew Trades in harboring independent bodies and aiding and supporting seceding unions. If the United Hebrew Trades refuse to comply with the ruling adopted at Buffalo, all unions connected with the A. F. of L. in that body will be asked to sever affiliations with the United Hebrew Trades.

Mr. Gompers told the newspaper men that there was a disposition on the part of the conferees to get together, but that no definite action resulted.

The opinion was expressed by others that the United Hebrew Trades would comply with the ruling of the A. F. of L.

WANT MAIL TUBES KEPT UP.

New York Merchants Make Appeal to Senator Bankhead.

A request that the use of the pneumatic tube service for handling mail in this city be continued has been made to Senator Bankhead, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, by the Merchants' Association. S. C. Mead, Secretary of the association, wrote to Senator Bankhead:

"In view of the creation by the last Congress, through the means of the Postal Appropriation bill, of a Joint Commission for the investigation of the pneumatic tube service, it was clearly the intent of Congress that further action should be contingent upon the investigation and report of that commission, which report is at once to be available. It would appear, therefore, not only unjust but unwise to permit the pneumatic tube service to be destroyed pending the report of that commission. The appropriation for its support should therefore be continued in the regular Postal Appropriation bill, pending final disposal of the matter by action of Congress, after it has before it the full information necessary to intelligent decision."

CANTRILL CAUTIONS HOUSE ON SUFFRAGE

Kentuckian Issues Statement to Southern Members Warning Against Opposition.

CALLS IT 'POLITICAL SUICIDE'

Close Vote on Resolution Thursday Expected—Indications That It Will Be Adopted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The vote on the resolution to submit the proposed Federal constitutional amendment so woman suffrage to the States for ratification will take place in the House of Representatives next Thursday, forty years to a day after the first introduction of such a resolution in the House of Representatives.

The vote will be close, but the prospects are that the House will adopt the resolution. The stanchest opposition has come from many of the Southern members, and it is upon these men that the suffrage leaders are now focusing their attention. Representative James C. Cantrill of Kentucky issued a statement today in which he pointed out to his Southern colleagues that, in his judgment, the Southern Democrats stand to lose their control of the committee chairmanships in Congress if they indulge in any sustained opposition to the proposed amendment.

Representative Cantrill pointed out that ten Southern States were now in control of thirty-one of the sixty committee chairmanships in the House. Four of these ten States control eighteen of the thirty-one chairmanships. "That the South would like to keep this control goes without saying.

"But it won't be able to do so in face of the opposition it will encounter, if these ten Southern States vote almost solidly against the Federal suffrage amendment," said Representative Cantrill. "These ten Southern States have only 110 electoral votes as against 153 electoral votes possessed by the eighteen States that have given women the suffrage for Presidential Electors.

Calls Policy Short-Sighted.

"Now, for these ten Southern States to vote almost solidly against the suffrage amendment, as it is reported that they intend doing, would, in my opinion, be a very grave political mistake. The South has everything to lose by such a short-sighted policy. The eighteen Suffrage States have thirty-six Senators, while the ten Southern States which are reported as being against the Suffrage Amendment, have only twenty Senators. The fact that the Congress is now almost evenly divided between the Democratic and Republican Parties it seems to me should force Democratic members from the South to give heed to the situation.

"I speak as a Southern Democrat, who expects to vote for the suffrage amendment. The Democratic Party is now in control of all branches of the Federal Government. Almost every committee assignment, so far as the chairmanships are concerned, is held by Southern Democrats, who thus practically dictate the legislation of the nation. We have this control, as every one knows, because the woman suffrage States in the last Presidential election voted almost solidly for Democratic electors and candidates.

"For the Democratic Party in Congress to vote against the States that gave them this power would, in my humble opinion, be political suicide. For the Southern Democrats in Congress to say to the millions of patriotic women of the nation that suffrage shall not be given them would bring down upon our heads such condemnation from the suffrage states that we would be driven from power.

Cites Republicans' Attitude.

"Why should we not view the situation as our Republican friends are doing and line up for the passage of the amendment? If this plan is pursued, then the suffrage question cannot be made a political and partisan issue. On the other hand, the Democratic Party cannot go into the campaign next year with any hope of success with a large Republican vote in Congress in favor of the suffrage amendment and a large Democratic vote in Congress against the amendment.

"How can we of the South expect the confidence of the nation in controlling the great committees of Congress unless we are willing to trust millions of citizens in suffrage and nonsuffrage States who are asking us at this time to show our confidence in them by granting the right of suffrage to millions of sincere, intelligent and patriotic women?

DRIVING, NOT DRIVEN!

There are two ways of doing work, whether it be conducting a building operation or running a delicatessen store — one is to drive the work ahead or have the work drive you from behind.

The efficiency and speed of a Thompson-Starrett job consist in the fact that we run the job, the job does not run us.

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Building Construction

Berkeley Building

A complete office building in every sense of the word is the Berkeley Building. Its six passenger elevators, its all-night service, its barber shop, cigar counter and entrances on both 44th and 45th Streets, are instances of its attractions. Why, there are even swimming pools in the basement!

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10-25 WEST 44TH ST.
18-22 WEST 45TH ST.
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1% Per MONTH on PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

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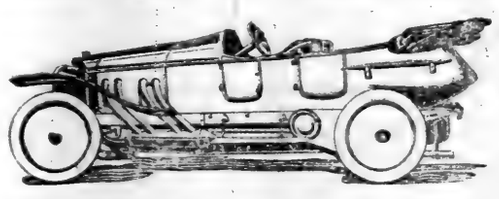

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YOU hear a great deal of talk about the automobile business. Just write this down for a fact:

The service car—the car of practical utility—has nothing to fear from these exacting times. The ***nature of demand*** has changed but ***demand*** goes on.

Buyers want economy. The car that meets conditions is not suffering for buyers. The economical utility car will "carry on" as long as the country carries on—men must get about.

Unthinking people who refer to every passenger automobile as a pleasure car do not speak of the "pleasure elevator" or the "pleasure trolley".

When the utility car stops, the country will stop. We cannot go back to old methods. Feed is high and there are not enough horses.

In Every Thrift and Efficiency Test Held the Franklin Established a Record

Perhaps because the automobile is a comparatively new invention, is the reason why no ***universal standard*** of mileage for either gasoline or tires has been adopted by all cars.

Or perhaps it is figured that motorists are not interested in low operating and maintenance costs.

It remains a fact, however, that if all fine cars were as efficient as the Franklin, a gallon of gasoline would deliver more than the typical average of six to eleven miles. It would go twenty or ***more*** miles, as Franklin owners, daily make a gallon go.

It is also certain that if all cars were as efficient as the Franklin, a set of tires would do considerably better than 6,000 or 7,000 miles. The national mileage of Franklin owners, over a five year period and compiled from owners' own reports, shows 10,203 miles to the set.

For every fine motor car to be as efficient as the Franklin, every fine motor car would have to be ***scientifically*** constructed—a ***scientific light-weight*** car.

Trend Toward Franklin Cars Since Increased Costs of Gasoline and Tires

To get Franklin efficiency, means doing away with the gasoline-consuming Water Cooling System and adopting ***direct air cooling.***

This means the ***elimination*** of the 177 complicated parts of plumbing that hold water—then as in the Franklin, there would be nothing to freeze in Winter; and in Summer there would be nothing to overheat. And the expense that follows these annoyances, of course, would be avoided.

To get Franklin tire mileage and Franklin long life, every fine motor car would have to adopt ***Franklin flexible construction;*** its light ***unsprung*** weight; its full elliptic springs—the ***basic*** Franklin principles that ***minimize*** friction and drag, and do away with excessive and unnecessary hammering on the tires.

The used car problem, too, would be solved. All a motorist has to do to ascertain the relative long life of fine motor cars is to study used car advertising and the ***prices*** quoted. It tells the motorist, if he is alert, what to ***avoid*** when considering the purchase of a ***new*** car.

Construction of Motor Cars Show Motorists Whether Economy Is Possible

Whenever a motorist wonders why he is unable to join in the conservation of the nation's gasoline and rubber—

Whenever he feels that his operating and maintenance costs are double that of his friend the Franklin owner—

He need only to examine the ***construction*** of his car.

Then know the facts about the Franklin Basic Principles of Scientific Light-Weight Construction.

These principles and the 1,000 pounds difference in favor of the Light-Weight Franklin are very likely to make him a Franklin Owner—immediately.

Touring Car	2280 lbs.	$2050.00	*Runabout*	2160 lbs.	$2000.00	*Four-pass. Roadster*	2280 lbs.	$2050.00
Cabriolet	2485 lbs.	2850.00	*Sedan*	2610 lbs.	2950.00	*Brougham*	2575 lbs.	2900.00
Town Car	2610 lbs.	3200.00	*Limousine*	2620 lbs.	3200.00			

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HEIRS FIND $150,000 IN WILL OF A PAUPER

Appellate Division Overrules Surrogate and Orders Trial of Contest.

WOMAN DIED IN BELLEVUE

Evidence Offered That She Consumed Half a Gallon of Whisky and 40 Cigarettes a Day.

Through the action of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in setting aside an order of Surrogate Fowler, the heirs of a woman who died in poverty in Bellevue Hospital are enabled to contest before a jury a will which was only a worthless piece of paper signed by a pauper at the time of her death, but which through the subsequent death of a sister now disposes of an estate worth $150,000. If Surrogate Fowler's order probating the will had been upheld, $125,000 of the money would have gone to a man who posed as the dead woman's husband for some years, and who is accused of treating her cruelly and inducing her to make the will in his favor while she was in a weakened condition through the use of liquor and cigarettes.

The will in question is that of Mrs. Susie Warner Wolfe, made on Feb. 3, 1915. She died a charity patient in Bellevue on Dec. 29, 1915. The story of the later years of her life as told in the affidavits submitted to the Appellate Division and previously to Surrogate Fowler, is one of the most sordid recitals ever revealed in the Surrogate records. While her death is stated by Dr. William E. Young, her physician, who received $10,000 in the will now being contested, to have been due to a heat stroke, and by Thomas P. Illingworth, the chief legatee, to have been the result of starvation due to the refusal of her relatives to aid her, the contestants allege that it was caused by alcoholism, and that for years before her death she consumed two quarts of whiskey and four packages of cigarettes a day.

The chief contestants of the will are Mrs. Georgie B. Wents of 325 West End Avenue, half-sister, and Albert B. Nichols, her half-brother, of Elizabeth Park, Hempstead, L. I. She was also survived by her husband, Joseph C. Wolfe, who married her when she was 13 years of age, and left her five years later. In her will she gave only $5 each to her husband, brother and sister.

The property which will be distributed under the will of the woman who lived in poverty and squalor and whose only means of existence was money that she or Illingworth could borrow or the small sum earned by Illingworth when he worked at intervals as a furniture mover, is half of a fund of $300,000 left by her aunt, Susan W. Nichols. Under the latter's will the estate was left in trust for her brother and sister during their lifetime. Upon their death half the fund was to be held for the benefit of Mrs. Wolfe, and Mrs. Wolfe had power to dispose of it in her will. Her half of the trust fund did not revert to her until June 1 last, and since that time the money has been payable to the persons named by Mrs. Wolfe in her will or to her heirs at law in case it is held that she left no valid will.

The contest of the will was filed on June 28, 1916, by James H. Hickey, as attorney for the contestants. The action was set for trial before a jury in the Surrogates' Court on Nov. 28, 1916. A few days before the trial, Mr. Hickey, after some dispute with the contestants over his fee, announced that he wouldn't represent them because he didn't believe they had a chance to win, although he had advised them previously that they had a good cause of action. They then consulted Toney A. Hardy of the law firm of Stanchfield & Levy, who, after looking over all documents in the case, advised the contestants to proceed with the action. When the case was called before Surrogate Fowler, Lawyer Hickey announced that he had withdrawn, and Mr. Hardy asked the Surrogate for time in which to prepare the case for trial. The Surrogate refused an adjournment and on the testimony of two law clerks who had witnessed the will, he admitted it to probate. Counsel for the Franklin Trust Company, which had been named as executor because Illingworth's father, originally named to act, had died, did not call the third witness to the will, Robert L. Turk, the attorney who drew it. Mr. Turk will be called by the contestants when the case is tried under the Appellate Division ruling.

Stanchfield & Levy spent months preparing papers on an application to reopen the default of the contestants and set aside the probate of the will, and the petition was made to Surrogate Fowler last August. He handed down an opinion denying the application in October.

The petition of the decedent's half-sister, Mrs. Wents, said that between 1911 and 1915 Mrs. Wolfe was dispossessed from nineteen places in which she lived during that period because of disturbances or because she did not pay the rent. Two days before the will was executed Mrs. Wolfe is alleged to have shown bruises on her body which she said were inflicted by Illingworth.

EXPERTS STUDY PRICES.

Prof. Fisher and Others to Determine Reason for Increases.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—A committee appointed by the American Economic Association, of which Professor Irving Fisher of Yale is President, met at the Cosmos Club today to consider the rise in war prices and possible remedies for the situation.

When asked about the initial session of the committee and the work before it, Professor Fisher said the appointment of the committee was the outgrowth of letters which had come in large numbers to his predecessor as President of the association. Professor John R. Commons of the University of Wisconsin, suggesting that the association could render a very useful service to the nation in investigating and explaining the great increases in prices.

The committee comprises Professor Fisher, Professor E. W. Kemmerer of Princeton, Royal Meeker of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Professor Warren S. Persons of Colorado College, Professor B. M. Anderson, Jr., of Harvard, and Professor Wesley C. Mitchell of Columbia University.

"The committee represents various viewpoints on the subject," said Professor Fisher tonight. "Commissioner Meeker is a great student of index numbers for measuring changes in price levels Professor Kemmerer is an expert consultant for the Governments of Mexico and the Philippine Islands, by which his recommendations are under consideration as to currency reform. Professor Mitchell has made a study of changes of prices in the civil war and business cycles. Professor Persons has made a study of business barometers. Professor Anderson has written extensively on the theory of money and the money market. I have been interested for many years in the subject of the purchasing power of money and its changes.

"We are finding ourselves in substantial agreement on many fundamental practical points, and hope, as soon as it is ready, to make a public report that will satisfy the public demand for an explanation of rising prices in wartime and the high cost of living in relation to the war. We expect to take up the whole subject of the relation of financing the war to the purchasing power of money, as to loans versus taxes, as to loans out of savings versus loans out of borrowings and as to how the potential investment fund of the country can be increased."

Professor Fisher said the first report would be ready in a fortnight.

SAYS EGG LABELS MISLEAD.

John J. Dillon Charges Dealers with Swindling Customers.

Ex-State Commissioner of Markets John J. Dillon declared yesterday that he had sufficient evidence to convince him that many stores in the city were selling cold-storage eggs for fresh eggs at 65 cents a dozen. According to Mr. Dillon, the deception has become possible despite the fact that all cold-storage eggs must be stamped as such under the present regulations. The stamps on many of them are so indistinct and so blurred that an unscrupulous retailer or wholesaler can very easily smuggle them into the fresh eggs and sell them as fresh eggs.

"I find this practice is not confined to a few exceptions," said Mr. Dillon yesterday. "My investigations have shown that there are many stores along the upper part of Broadway where this is being done on an extensive scale. It is safe to say that the thousands of consumers in this city are paying from 15 cents to 17 cents more for their eggs than they should.

Officials of the Federal Food Board stated yesterday that Mr. Dillon's charge would be submitted to a thorough investigation. It is believed, however, that the label rule which goes into effect on Jan. 10, requiring every retailer to label his commodities as to grade and quality, will make such deception impossible.

Federal Food Administrator Arthur Williams will go to Washington to attend a general conference there of food administrators from all over the country. Mr. Williams learned yesterday that the salary of $1 per year, under which he was engaged by the Government, will not be paid him, as the Food Administration, under a special provision, has been permitted to accept voluntary service.

State Police Raid Gamblers.

Special to The New York Times.

TUCKAHOE, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Thirty-one prisoners were taken early today when Chief of Police Simpkins and twelve members of the State police raided a lively craps game here. The members of the State police were in a White Plains moving picture house when Chief Simpkins sent word he wanted them in Tuckahoe. Word was flashed on the screen and the men made a record run from White Plains to Tuckahoe in seven taxicabs. It is said that from $100 to $500 was bet at a time on a turn of the dice. It is understood that wealthy residents of Tuckahoe hired detectives to obtain the evidence.

CHURCH IS 50 YEARS OLD.

Dr. van Dyke Preaches at Brick Presbyterian Anniversary Service.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, former Ambassador to Holland and a former pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church at Thirty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, preached there yesterday morning at the service inaugurating the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the church. A special music program was rendered in connection with the service, one of the features being an anthem, "Glorious Things of Thee Are Spoken," written expressly for the occasion by the Rev. Dr. William Pierson Merrill, pastor of the church. Dr. Merrill officiated at the service, and asked that any of the congregation who had surplus coal which they could possibly spare to report it at once so that it could be distributed to the needy.

Speaking of the peace proposals now being made, Dr. Van Dyke said the pride, the greed, the ambition, the treachery, and the arrogance of Imperial Germany had plunged the world into misery, and that was what we were fighting against. "Let us accept no peace that does not mean the defeat of the enemy," he said.

"We of today complain of living in an age in which it is so difficult to have faith," continued Dr. Van Dyke. "We ought to rejoice that we live in an age in which it is hard to believe, and when faith has to fight to keep its footing. Faith has to live in conflict with doubt in order to be kept pure. God is not a silly modern school teacher who proposes to develop us by play."

The celebration commemorates the founding of the church on Jan. 1, 1808, when the Rev. Dr. John Rodgers, the first pastor, preached his first sermon in the new church which then stood at Beekman Street and Park Row to accommodate the uptown members of the First Presbyterian Church, which was then in Wall Street. The church moved to its present site in 1858. Dr. Van Dyke was minister of the church from 1883 to 1900.

Sacred Pageant at Y. W. C. A.

"The Steps of Gold," a pageant depicting scenes connected with the birth of Christ, was presented yesterday evening at the Central Branch of the Y. W. C. A., 610 Lexington Avenue, by the Girls' Patriotic Service League of the New York War-Camp Community Service. The pageant was to have been given on the Bryant Park steps of the Public Library a week ago, but had to be postponed because of the cold weather. Most of the girls who took part in the pageant were working girls who made their own costumes.

MISS B. ARMOUR ENGAGED.

To Rev. Walter Lowrie, Rector of American Church in Rome.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Armour of Princeton, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Barbara Armour, to the Rev. Walter Lowrie, rector of St. Paul's, the American church in Rome, Italy. Mr. Lowrie arrived here on New Year's Day. He is the son of the late Samuel Thompson Lowrie and Mrs. Lowrie of Philadelphia, and was graduated from Princeton in 1890 and then from Princeton Theological Seminary, later studying at Griefswald and Berlin. At one time he was the assistant pastor at the Central Presbyterian church, this city. Later he became an Episcopalian, and was the rector of Trinity Church, Newport, R. I., leaving there in 1907 to succeed Dr. Nevin, who died, in the rectorship of St. Paul's in Rome, where he has since remained. Miss Armour is a sister of Norman Armour and Allison Armour.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. John Stuart of Summit, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Grace Stuart, to Arthur Luby of Springfield, Mass. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kierstead of Montclair have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Agnes Richelieu, to Ralph R. Butcher, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles McClellan Butcher, also of Montclair. Lieutenant Butcher is stationed at Camp McClellan at Anniston, Ala.

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Wood of Boston announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Irene Wood, to Captain Bernard Lucas Sutcliffe of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and a member of the Northumberland Fusiliers. The wedding will take place soon. Mr. Wood is president of the American Woolen Company.

Mumford-Blake.

Lieutenant Nicholas Van Slyck Mumford, U. S. O. R. O., and Miss Aycliffe Malbone Blake, daughter of Colonel Edmund M. Blake, C. A. C., were married Saturday at the Cathedral of the Incarnation, Garden City, L. I., by the Rev. Dean Treder. Miss Olivia Blake attended her sister, and bridegroom's cousin, George Van Mumford, U. S. N. R., was the best man. The wedding was originally planned for Jan. 13, but was hurried for war reasons.

STATE MUST RETRENCH.

Travis Calls for Reduction of Construction and Other Expenses.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—Suggestions that the Legislature reduce the new construction work and the operating expenses of the State so as to necessitate a direct tax for the State's debt requirements only, are embodied in a report by Controller Travis, which was made public tonight. The Controller declared that in this way only could the tax rate be kept down to approximately the level of 1917.

"An examination and analysis of the statement of desired appropriations aggregating $88,114,686," said Mr. Travis, "indicates that many of the requests are greatly in excess of the present actual requirements, and the total amount of appropriations can be greatly reduced from the amount requested."

Miss Townsend to Wed Jan. 19.

The marriage of Miss Mildred Gibert Townsend, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Bliss Townsend, and granddaughter of the late Dr. James T. Gibert of Newport, and the late Dwight Townsend of this city, and Donald Thompson Atkinson of Quebec will take place very quietly on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 19, at the home of the bride's parents, 290 Lexington Avenue.

RED CROSS MEN BONDED.

National Surety Company Backs All of Its 3,300 Treasurers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Red Cross announces that it has obtained through the generosity of the National Surety Company a fidelity bond covering the Treasurers of 3,300 chapters throughout America. The bond is one of the largest ever issued to a benevolent organization. The total amount specified in the schedule is approximately $4,500,000. If the anti-rebate law permits, the National Surety Company has agreed to contribute to the Red Cross the amount of the premium, so that the bond eventually will cost the Red Cross nothing.

The Surety Company does not require the Red Cross to notify it of any change of Treasurers, and no investigation by the company's agents has been, or will be, made with respect to the local Treasurers. Two other large fidelity bonds, under the same conditions, have also been issued by the National Surety Company to the American Red Cross as follows.

One, for $1,500,000, protects the Red Cross with respect to money-handling officials and employes in the main office at Washington, and also at the divisional headquarters in various States. The other, for $141,000, protects the Red Cross with respect to its officials in Europe.

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The keenest engineering minds of France, England and America met and in joint conference made certain changes in its construction to enable it to meet better the super strains of war service.

As a result it now embodies the best practices of these three nations—combining the refinements of European design with the advantages of American manufacturing methods.

Traffic managers in this country have found that Clydesdale performance in *peaceful commerce* is on just as high a plane of excellence as its performance on the shell torn fields of France and Flanders.

The Clydesdale embodies important and exclusive features—features that have proved their value in both war and peace.

Prominent among them is the Krebs Patented Automatic Controller. This device is not an ordinary *governor*, but an *exclusive patented attachment that practically acts as a second driver.* It *maintains any speed*—up hill or down, and positively *prevents engine racing.*

Another exclusive feature is the Clydesdale radiator, patterned after the famous London General Omnibus radiator—with a tremendous cooling surface of plain standard copper tubing.

Clydesdale transmission is the flexible four-speed type. Final drive is through worm-gear.

The Clydesdale deep pressed steel frame is heavily cross braced, giving ample strength for any emergency.

A rugged four cylinder motor supplies an abundance of power with a minimum expenditure of fuel.

Long chrome vanadium springs give perfect suspension, and all suspension pins are ground accurately to size and operate in bronze bushings.

Each detail of construction is an index to the strength of the entire truck—a strength that has enabled the Clydesdale to win its spurs under conditions far harsher than you will ever impose upon it.

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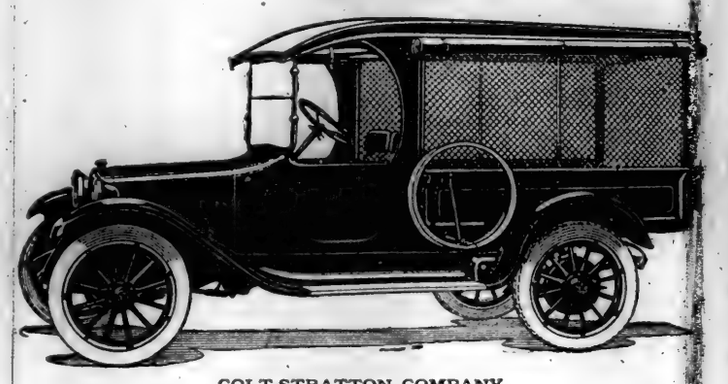

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WHITMAN PLANNING FOR A THIRD TERM

All State Officials Will Seek Re-election if Pending Negotiations Go Through.

CALLED PRESIDENTIAL STEP

Governor Expected to Use Machine He Would Build Up to Get Nomination in 1920.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—An offensive and defensive alliance between Governor Whitman and all the other elective State officials at the Capitol, to hold during the Gubernatorial campaign next Fall—and possibly afterward—is being negotiated. Should the negotiations be crowned with success and this new political entente be established, Governor Whitman and all the other State officials who hold office by virtue of election will enter the Republican primaries together as joint claimants for a third term.

The negotiations are said to be progressing satisfactorily. State Controller Eugene M. Travis, who has been credited with Gubernatorial aspirations, has consented to become a candidate for a no more exalted office than the one he now holds. Lieutenant Governor Edward Schoeneck, until recently regarded as a possible rival to Governor Whitman for the Gubernatorial nomination, is reported to have subscribed to the compact. At present the Governor's friends are laboring with Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo, who, next to Governor Whitman himself, is credited with more of a personal following among Republicans throughout the State than any of the other elective State officials.

Should Mr. Hugo, as is expected, enter the new alliance, it would remove from Governor Whitman's path the last obstacle to the realization of his ambition for a third term, arising as the result of rival aspirations among men who, by virtue of their positions have been able to build up for themselves either popularity within the party or a personal organization to further their political aims.

Governor Whitman's friends, in making their plans, have been proceeding so cautiously that they have succeeded in completely taking by surprise his opponents within the Republican State organization who are preparing to give the Governor a fight in the Fall primaries. It was not until the legislative session opened at the Capitol last week that the political foes of Governor Whitman learned of the proposed entente cordiale. Fully realizing the formidable potentialities of the prospective combine, they would give a whole lot if they could frustrate the plan, but this, according to friends of Governor Whitman, they will not be able to accomplish.

Basis for a Powerful Machine.

Not only will the proposed compact remove rivalries from which Governor Whitman's opponents had expected to profit in their fight, but it will give to the Governor and to all the other State officials, prospective candidates on the "third term ticket" in the primaries and the election to follow, the combined support of the personal following of all the partners in the alliance. Pretty nearly all, and especially State Controller Travis, Secretary of State Hugo, State Engineer Williams, and Attorney General Lewis, as a result of patronage in their gift have followers in every county of the State ready to leap to the fray the moment the signal is sounded to begin the battle.

But it is not only the strength the new entente would wield in the coming campaign that the opponents of Governor Whitman dread. They realize that, with the Governor successful, the combine that had won in the Gubernatorial fight would be continued and that revolutionary changes in the Republican State organization would be almost certain to follow. The long-headed friends of Governor Whitman are looking not only to the campaign this year, but to the two years to follow.

His opponents are looking forward with secret apprehension to after-election days, when the Governor might be tempted and certainly would be in a position to engage in ruthless warfare whenever necessary to crush out opposition, and make sure that an undivided delegation from his own State would go to the next Republican National Convention to back his boom for the Presidential nomination. The third term is looked upon by the Governor and his supporters as merely a stepping stone to the Presidency.

Governor Whitman's friends believe that the Governor is in a splendid position to enter the primaries and make a winning fight on the record of his two administrations, and especially on what he has accomplished as New York's "War Governor". This feature was underlined in the Governor's annual message, which, contrary to custom, dealt with things accomplished rather than things to be accomplished. The opponents of Governor Whitman expect to make the third term their principal issue, and to emphasize the fact that Presidential aspirations alone have prompted the Governor in setting aside political tradition and seeking election for the third time.

Propaganda Among the Farmers.

By making this their battle cry, they expect to attract to their aid the support of a great many Republicans of prominence and far-reaching influence, who do not look upon Governor Whitman as Presidential timber, and would much prefer to see the nomination go to some other State if New York can develop no other candidate. They expect, also, to cultivate with zeal the malcontents among the active workers within the Republican organization, and to keep alive the discontent among the Republican farmers up-State, with the Governor's attitude on food control legislation and his attempt to force the appointment of George W. Perkins as head of the Food Control Commission.

That the propaganda among the farmers will be futile is the belief of Governor Whitman's supporters, who declare that the Food Control Commission which the farmers dreaded so, is making friends for the Whitman administration in the rural sections every day. State-owned tractors have been helping out with the plowing, and nothing is left undone to convince in various ways those that live and labor on the farms that the farmers in the State never had a more stanch or true friend than Governor Whitman. The annual message bristled with suggestions that ways and means to stimulate farm activities be seriously considered by the lawmaking body, prompted, undoubtedly, by war necessities that must be met, but at the same time soothing to the farmers.

While the opponents of Governor Whitman are protesting that they are not seeking a fight for the sake of a fight, but for the sake of principle, they are preparing to introduce again a bill to repeal the direct primary law and restore the convention as a nominating medium. On this measure the Governor has made clear his attitude, and undoubtedly will be compelled to line up his following in both branches of the Legislature. Some work preliminary to the drafting of the bill is now being done under directions from Senate Leader Elon R. Brown, who is prepared to be sponsor for the measure, if nobody else will.

So far the name of the opposition candidate has not been disclosed.

"To name our candidate now would be tantamount to inviting slaughter," said an influential member of the opposition when questioned regarding the identity of the prospective opposition standard-bearer.

There is talk at the Capitol of Supreme Court Justice James C. Cropsey of Brooklyn as the man to oppose Whitman in the primaries. But there is no evidence that either Cropsey or the men who in the logic of events would be his backers, should he become the candidate, are taking this talk seriously, even though just at present Justice Cropsey's friends are at work arranging a series of up-State speaking engagements for the Brooklyn jurist.

The fact is that Justice Cropsey does not exactly fit into the picture. He is comparatively unknown up-State. He is not an orator of the compelling magnetism that carries crowds away from old to new allegiance. And then he hails from New York City. For the last three years Republicans of influence who are veterans in political experience and party service and who are anxious for party reasons to see the relations between the State and the city in a political way restored to the status quo that obtained while Platt and Odell were leaders of the Republican Party, have sworn that Mr. Whitman shall be the last Republican Governor to own the City of New York as his home and political habitat.

HEBREW TRADES WARNED.

Must Accept Federation Ruling for Be Ostracized.

At a conference held yesterday at the Continental Hotel between committees of five representing the Central Federated Union and the United Hebrew Trades, over which Samuel M. Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, presided, an ultimatum was practically issued to the United Hebrew Trades. In substance, the conferees decided that the United Hebrew Trades must comply with a resolution adopted at the national convention of the A. F. of L. at Buffalo which requires a cessation of the activities of the United Hebrew Trades in harboring independent bodies and aiding and supporting seceding unions. If the United Hebrew Trades refuse to comply with the ruling adopted at Buffalo, all unions connected with the A. F. of L. in that body will be asked to sever affiliations with the United Hebrew Trades.

Mr. Gompers told the newspaper men that there was a disposition on the part of the conferees to get together, but that no definite action resulted.

The opinion was expressed by others that the United Hebrew Trades would comply with the ruling of the A. F. of L.

WANT MAIL TUBES KEPT UP.

New York Merchants Make Appeal to Senator Bankhead.

A request that the use of the pneumatic tube service for handling mail in this city be continued has been made to Senator Bankhead, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads, by the Merchants' Association. S. C. Mead, Secretary of the association, wrote to Senator Bankhead:

"In view of the creation by the last Congress, through the means of the Postal Appropriation bill, of a joint commission for the investigation of the pneumatic tube service, it was clearly the intent of Congress that further action should be contingent upon the investigation and report of that commission, which report is at once to be available. It would appear, therefore, not only unjust but unwise to permit the pneumatic tube service to be destroyed pending the report of that commission. The appropriation for its support should therefore be continued in the regular Postal Appropriation bill, pending final disposal of the matter by action of Congress, after it has before it the full information necessary to intelligent decision."

CANTRILL CAUTIONS HOUSE ON SUFFRAGE

Kentuckian Issues Statement to Southern Members Warning Against Opposition.

CALLS IT 'POLITICAL SUICIDE'

Close Vote on Resolution Thursday Expected—Indications That It Will Be Adopted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The vote on the resolution to submit the proposed Federal constitutional amendment on woman suffrage to the States for ratification will take place in the House of Representatives next Thursday, forty years to a day after the first introduction of such a resolution in the House of Representatives.

The vote will be close, but the prospects are that the House will adopt the resolution. The stanchest opposition has come from many of the Southern members, and it is upon these men that the suffrage leaders are now focusing their attention. Representative James C. Cantrill of Kentucky issued a statement today in which he pointed out to his Southern colleagues that, in his judgment, the Southern Democrats stand to lose their control of the committee chairmanships in Congress if they indulge in any sustained opposition to the proposed amendment.

Representative Cantrill pointed out that ten Southern States were now in control of thirty-one of the sixty committee chairmanships in the House. Four of these ten States control eighteen of the thirty-one chairmanships. That the South would like to keep this control goes without saying.

"But it won't be able to do so in face of the opposition it will encounter, if these ten Southern States vote almost solidly against the Federal suffrage amendment," said Representative Cantrill. "These ten Southern States have only 110 electoral votes as against 193 electoral votes possessed by the eighteen States that have given women the suffrage for Presidential Electors.

Calls Policy Short-Sighted.

"Now, for these ten Southern States to vote almost solidly against the suffrage amendment, as it is reported that they intend doing, would, in my opinion, be a very grave political mistake. The South has everything to lose by such a short-sighted policy. The eighteen Suffrage States have thirty-six Senators, while the ten Southern States which are reported as being against the Suffrage Amendment, have only twenty Senators. The fact that the Congress is now almost evenly divided between the Democratic and Republican Parties it seems to me should force Democratic members from the South to give heed to the situation.

"I speak as a Southern Democrat, who expects to vote for the suffrage amendment. The Democratic Party is now in control of all branches of the Federal Government. Almost every committee assignment, so far as the chairmanships are concerned, is held by Southern Democrats, who thus practically dictate the legislation of the nation. We have this control, as every one knows, because the woman suffrage States in the last Presidential election elected almost solidly for Democratic electors and candidates.

"For the Democratic Party in Congress to vote against the States that gave them this power would, in my humble opinion, be political suicide. For the Southern Democrats in Congress to say to the millions of patriotic women of the nation that suffrage shall not be given them would bring down upon our heads such condemnation from the suffrage states that we would be driven from power.

Cites Republicans' Attitude.

"Why should we not view the situation as our Republican friends are doing and line up for the passage of the amendment? If this plan is pursued then the suffrage question cannot be made a political and partisan issue. On the other hand, the Democratic Party cannot go into the campaign next year with any hope of success with a large Republican vote in Congress in favor of the suffrage amendment and a large Democratic vote in Congress against the amendment.

"How can we of the South expect the confidence of the nation in controlling the great committees of Congress unless we are willing to trust millions of citizens in suffrage and nonsuffrage States who are asking us at this time to show our confidence in them by granting the right of suffrage to millions of sincere, intelligent and patriotic women?

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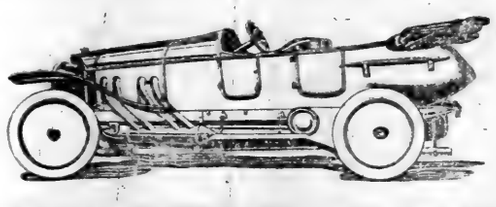

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The service car—the car of practical utility—has nothing to fear from these exacting times. The ***nature of demand*** has changed but ***demand*** goes on.

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When the utility car stops, the country will stop. We cannot go back to old methods. Feed is high and there are not enough horses.

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Perhaps because the automobile is a comparatively new invention, is the reason why no ***universal standard*** of mileage for either gasoline or tires has been adopted by all cars.

Or perhaps it is figured that motorists are not interested in low operating and maintenance costs.

It remains a fact, however, that if all fine cars were as efficient as the Franklin, a gallon of gasoline would deliver more than the typical average of six to eleven miles. It would go twenty or ***more*** miles, as Franklin owners, daily make a gallon go.

It is also certain that if all cars were as efficient as the Franklin, a set of tires would do considerably better than 6,000 or 7,000 miles. The national mileage of Franklin owners, over a five year period and compiled from owners' own reports, shows 10,203 miles to the set.

For every fine motor car to be as efficient as the Franklin, every fine motor car would have to be ***scientifically*** constructed—a ***scientific light-weight*** car.

Trend Toward Franklin Cars Since Increased Costs of Gasoline and Tires

To get Franklin efficiency, means doing away with the gasoline-consuming Water Cooling System and adopting ***direct air cooling.***

This means the ***elimination*** of the 177 complicated parts of plumbing that hold water—then as in the Franklin, there would be nothing to freeze in Winter; and in Summer there would be nothing to overheat. And the expense that follows these annoyances, of course, would be avoided.

To get Franklin tire mileage and Franklin long life, every fine motor car would have to adopt ***Franklin flexible construction;*** its light ***unsprung*** weight; its full elliptic springs—the ***basic*** Franklin principles that ***minimize*** friction and drag, and do away with excessive and unnecessary hammering on the tires.

The used car problem, too, would be solved. All a motorist has to do to ascertain the relative long life of fine motor cars is to study used car advertising and the ***prices*** quoted. It tells the motorist, if he is alert, what to ***avoid*** when considering the purchase of a ***new*** car.

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Whenever a motorist wonders why he is unable to join in the conservation of the nation's gasoline and rubber—

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Then know the facts about the Franklin Basic Principles of Scientific Light-Weight Construction.

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The Glory of Paying an Income Tax

THAT fine old fisher of men, John the Apostle, went straight to the masculine heart and stirred the good red blood when he said to the young men of his day, "I write unto you because you are strong."

Strength has always been the glory of manhood. To-day it is the glory of the American. America needs its strong men, and is calling them because they are strong.

Men of two kinds must be reckoned with in these critical days. One kind is a burden and a drag on the Government. They fill the institutions, the prisons, and the internment camps. They must be carried as a dead weight, as impediments in America's onward course. Thank God, the other kind is far more numerous! They are the men who lift and carry their country's burdens. They exult in their strength. They take up, with glad hearts, their share of the load, and push out in front, "rejoicing as a strong man to run a race."

The nation has sent its boys to war. Now it calls its men and women at home to pay the money without which the war will fail and the boys will die. It calls six and a half million men, because of their greater strength, to carry a greater share of their country's burden of life and death. The name of their special share of the patriot's burden is "Income Tax." Every unmarried man whose income in 1917 was as much as one thousand dollars and every married man whose income was two thousand dollars or more must make a report to the Government, by March 1, 1918, on a printed form provided for the purpose. Inquire of any bank.

WHY have we sent our boys out from our homes into the furnace of war? Why have we sent our young men, the strength, and hope, and pride of our nation, to face the fury of the Hun? Why have we urged them to go, and cheered them as they marched away, while we stayed at home?

It is not because we wanted them to do our part, to pay our price, to render our allegiance. It is not because their going would leave us free to live in ease and comfort, pursuing our pleasure, piling up our profits. We did not ask our boys to suffer and die that we might shirk.

We sent them because they could go and we could not. We cheered their going because we knew in our hearts that we, also, are going to give our best and our utmost, as Americans, in answer to our country's call. Every cheer we uttered was a solemn pledge of our support to the boys who marched away. Our uncovered heads as Old Glory passed by at the head of the regiments was the sign of our own allegiance, our own passion of love for America, and our firm purpose to pay our part of the great price of its glory.

No grudging, fault-finding complaint at the work of Congress will come from the American who would add his full strength to his country's arm, and do his part of her glorious task. With earnest study and thorough discussion in many public hearings and long sessions through nights and days of careful preparation, the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee constructed the war revenue bill by which all the people might bear some part of their country's stupendous burden, and the strong a larger part. The representatives of the people in Congress, from every district of the land, gave the bill serious and faithful consideration. It now is law,—our law. We all know it is not perfect, none know it more than those who strove to make it as good as they could. It may yet be modified and improved in some details, but whatever its final form, our only duty is to comply with its provisions, gladly performing our appointed share of America's great task.

The proudest part comes to you who are blessed with the larger incomes from America's prosperity, and who can lift a special share of your country's burden. Your ability to render this greater service to the cause of liberty is your glory as an American citizen. If ever you felt satisfaction and thanksgiving that you have such an income, you will feel it now, when it gives you greater power for glorious service.

In the usual course of business, THE LITERARY DIGEST would have used this page in many of the leading newspapers of the nation to present its own claims upon the attention of all busy, thoughtful Americans; but at this serious moment, facing the supreme task of America's defense of her liberties, and her matchless service to humanity, THE LITERARY DIGEST dedicates this page to the glorious cause which thrills every American heart as we enter the New Year.

All the world shall gain a new knowledge of America and Americans in this coming year. And we shall come to know ourselves as never before. We shall honor the Americans who go into the great battles of freedom. We shall cheer them, help them, pray for them; and as we report promptly to our Government our Income Tax, and so lift a strong man's share of its burden, the glory of our country will rise in our own souls, and every day in the coming year we shall say, with a new thrill of understanding, as that grand old patriot, Daniel Webster, said,

"Thank God, I—I also—Am an American!"

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SAVE W.S.S. SERVE

GALLI-CURCI REFUSES TO SING IN NEW YORK

Declines to Make First Appearance Here When Not at Her Best.

QUITS CHICAGO OPERA TOUR

Local Season May Be Given with Other Stars. Though Campanini Still Hopes.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—That she does not want to face a new and untried public in her present condition of fatigue is the reason given by Mme. Galli-Curci for her refusal to go to New York and Boston with the Chicago Opera Company.

"I have sung forty-two times in opera and concerts this season," said the prima donna today. "I was under contract with Mr. Campanini to give fifteen performances in Chicago, and I have already given eighteen.

"Before the Chicago season opened I sang the part of Lucia fifteen times. Many times it was a matter of singing in the evening and traveling on a sleeper all night. Then I gave nine concerts, and I am quite worn out.

"Three weeks ago I told Mr. Campanini that I wished to be relieved from my contract to go to New York. He did not wish to go without me, but finally he agreed. He asked me if I would finish out the season here, and I said I would, and he also asked me to write a letter to the Directors of the Opera Association, which I did."

Mme. Galli-Curci admitted she owed much to Mr. Campanini for introducing her to America.

"It would hurt me, as well as the Chicago Opera Company, if I sang before a public that does not know me when I am not at my best," she said. "The audiences and the critics would not be kind to me, and it would do me much harm. Next year, maybe, I shall sing in New York, but I cannot this year. I was to give three concerts there after the opera season, but I shall have to cancel these, too.

"It will mean a loss of $30,000 or $40,000 to me, but that is nothing compared with my reputation as a singer."

Mr. Campanini in a statement said: "The repertoire for New York and Boston is being made up in the expectation and belief that Mme. Galli-Curci will take part in her usual rôles. I certainly did not release her from the New York and Boston engagements.

"The New York public is anxiously awaiting her appearance there with the Chicago company, and I cannot believe that Mme. Galli-Curci will desert our other great artists at this time when we have the opportunity to present our organization in New York, where I am confident it will achieve the artistic success which it richly deserves. Personally, I am sure that Mme. Galli-Curci will respect her contract with us."

But, nevertheless, Galli-Curci reiterates: "I will not go to New York with the company."

The Chicago Opera Company, long announced to open on Jan. 22 next, at the Lexington Opera House, a four weeks' season in New York, followed by a fortnight in Boston, has been understood to base its plans for invasion of the East on local interest to hear Galli-Curci, who for two Winters has had remarkable success in the West. Engaged by Campanini for two appearances at a nominal fee, she created a sensation last year, and the Auditorium was sold out at $7 rates whenever she sang in Chicago.

Mme. Galli-Curci, whose introduction to New York in concert was twice postponed in favor of the present opera enterprise, was said last night to have differed with Director Campanini as to details of the tour affecting the salary she should receive and the prominence given to her name. Melba, Mary Garden, and other prima donnas have recently sung in the West, and are also included in the New York prospectus. Without Galli-Curci the visit would lose its principal novelty here. It was denied that she had joined the rival Metropolitan troupe.

At the Metropolitan Opera House, where such troubles before now have been taken with little credence, there was a disposition to doubt the seriousness of yesterday's reported break between the Chicago impresario and the new star, who must sooner or later challenge the verdict of New York. Mme. Galli-Curci's concert manager, Charles Wagner, went to Chicago, according to his representative, who was at John McCormack's concert at the Hippodrome last night, but Mr. Wagner, after talking with all hands, declined to interfere.

The public interest in Galli-Curci, since her concerts first brought her nearer to New York, promised well for her appearance at the Lexington, if the plans should be carried out after all. Local opinion was that the present quarrel would be settled before Jan. 22, or that the opera tour, if abandoned, would be dropped rather because of more practical difficulties due to the war's effect on all amusement enterprises.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Virginia Harned will return to the stage this month to appear with Arnold Daly in Herman Bahr's play, "Josephine," in which Miss Harned will be seen in the rôle of Napoleon. The play has been adapted by Dr. Washburn Freund, and will have its first performance in Atlantic City on Jan. 17. The cast, in addition to Daly and Miss Harned, will include Arthur Forrest, Harry Meetayer, Hubert Wilkie, Paul Irving, Ann Andrews, Aimee Dalmores, and Marion Ballou.

"Words and Music" will be withdrawn from the Fulton on Saturday night, and on next Monday Margaret Anglin's production of "Billeted" will be moved to that theatre from the Playhouse. At the Fulton matinees will be given Fridays, in addition to Wednesdays and Saturdays. The new production at the Playhouse is as yet unannounced.

Augustus Thomas's play, "The Copperhead," will have its first performance tonight in Hartford. The play is in two parts and is based upon a story by ex-Congressman Frank Landis of Indiana. Lionel Barrymore will have the leading rôle.

"The Grass Widow" ended its engagement at the Princess on Saturday night and will be produced here again in about three weeks by Arthur Hammerstein. In the meantime the piece will be rewritten, recast, and renamed.

The present program of the Washington Square Players will enter upon its final two weeks tonight, and the third bill of the season will be offered on Monday, Jan. 21. Susan Glaspell's comedy, "Suppressed Desires," will be revived on the new program, which will also include "The Sand Bar Queen," a comedy by George Cronyn, and "Pokey," a historical burlesque by Phillip Moeller.

Two special performances of "Everyman," with Edith Wynne Matthison in the title rôle, will be given at the Cort Theatre on the afternoon of Friday, Jan. 18, and the following morning. The performances will be given under the auspices of the Shakespeare Playhouse, of which Frank McEntee is the director, and will be followed throughout the season by special Shakespearean performances at the same theatre. Miss Matthison's company will include Fedro de Cordoba.

Mrs. George Madden Martin's "Emmy Lou" stories are about to be dramatized by Eleanor Gates.

Butler Davenport's production of "The Silent Assertion" will have its final performance at the Bramhall Playhouse tomorrow night, and the same author's "Keeping Up Appearances" will be revived next week.

A performance of "Pippa Passes" will be given at the Cort Theatre on Friday afternoon for the benefit of the Italian Ambulance Fund. The performance will be under the auspices of the New York Browning Society, and Mabel Taliaferro will be at the head of the cast.

George M. Cohan, Nora Bayes, Elsie Ferguson, and Frances Starr have been added to those who will appear at the Militia of Mercy Benefit matinee at the Belasco a week from today.

Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday matinees will be given at the Broadhurst Theatre during the remainder of the engagement of "Lord and Lady Algy."

HONOR JOAN OF ARC.

Tableau and Exercises Commemorate Anniversary of Her Birth.

The 505th anniversary of the birth of Joan of Arc was celebrated in the College Theatre of St. Francis Xavier Church, 36 West Sixteenth Street, last night under the direction of Fordham University. A tableau called "Jeanne d'Arc Hearing the Voices" was presented by Laurette Taylor, the actress, who impersonated Joan of Arc; M. Jean d'Ys, who impersonated a poet, and O. P. Heggie, an English actor, who impersonated St. Michael.

A study of the life of Joan of Arc was read by the Rev. Matthew L. Fortier, Dean of the Graduate School of Fordham University, in which he described her wonderful powers, which he said could only have been inspired by a miracle from heaven.

M. d'Ys, who took the part of the poet in the tableau, was a participant in the battle of the Marne and has been wounded six times. He is now Professor of French Letters in the Graduate School of Fordham University. He is teaching in the free French classes which Fordham University has opened in the Woolworth Building for American soldiers, sailors, members of the Red Cross, Knights of Columbus, and other societies which send their members to France for war relief. Cardinal Farley, under whose especial patronage the celebration was held, was unable to attend.

CATHOLIC CHARITY CONCERT

Benefit for Day Nurseries to be Given at the Hippodrome.

The Rev. Vincent de Paul McGean, pastor of St. James's Church, 32 James Street, and Director of the annual concert given by the United Catholic Works, for the benefit of nineteen day nurseries and twelve settlement houses on Manhattan Island, announced yesterday that this year's concert would be held at the Hippodrome on the evening of Sunday, Jan. 20.

Father McGean said the demands on the organization are exceeding those of any former year on account of the greater number of babies being left at the day nurseries by wives of soldiers who have taken employment since the beginning of the war.

Cardinal Farley, who is President of the United Catholic Works, will make an address at the concert. W. H. Taft will also be present and give a short talk. Father McGean announced that twenty concert and stage artists have already volunteered.

CONCERTS OFFER MANY NOVELTIES

Kalinnikow's Symphony Shares Damrosch Matinee with Zimbalist as Star.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH, TOO

Philharmonic Plays "The Rain" and Zoellners a "Jack o' Lantern"—Metropolitan, McCormack and Others.

One of the most sonorous climaxes in music since Tschaikowsky's solemn "Overture 1812" to come out of Russia recently, its score said to have been brought here by a member of the Root mission, was heard yesterday at the concert of the Symphony Society in Aeolian Hall, where a new Kalinnikow symphony was produced, and at its close, as in the older master's tone-picture of Moscow, the clash of strings, wind, and percussion was loudly mingled with the ringing of bells. As a foreword in the society's bulletin put it, "From this point to the end, pandemonium reigns." On a flyleaf of the score, as further noted, there was printed a Russian folksong, which formed the motto or generating theme of the entire work.

It was a gay marching song, a swinging measure, "with three main accents instead of the four customary in Western music," persisting through all its varied proclamations in the ensuing formal contrasts of mood and of instrumentation. It was most beautifully "sung" in quieter passages, especially the second movement, an andante cantabile, where the air was intoned by the English horn as a gentle elegy, strangely drawn from the "Pandora's box" of the Russian peasant tune. Lest any should read into the symphony an implication of Russia's new revolutions, it may be added that Kalinnikow died in 1901, though his other and first symphony was given by the society only two years ago in New York.

Efrem Zimbalist assisted Mr. Damrosch and the orchestra in a violin concerto new to America, composed by Rubay, a Hungarian, once professor at Brussels. The concerto, which bristled with difficulties, started poorly, in fact by overwhelming the solo instrument as is the modern way, yet here again, among four formal movements, it was the adagio that gave full play to a certain spiritual quality in the performer, while the more taxing parts were tossed off with brilliant effect.

The Philharmonic Society at the same matinée hour in Carnegie Hall played an interesting program, with Louis Graveure, baritone, as soloist, and a new composition, "The Rain," by an American, Emerson Whithorne, who bowed his acknowledgments from the stage. The piece was bracketed with Debussy's "2 Rondes de Printemps," to which it formed a brief prelude of homage to the French pioneer. Mr. Graveure sang airs from "Dinorah" and Coleridge-Taylor's "Hiawatha," while Mr. Stransky opened with Goldmark's overture "In Spring," and closed with the second symphony of Rachmaninoff.

The Zoellner Quartet, playing at the Princess yesterday afternoon, also brought forward a novelty, for which they asked a hearing on schedule time at 5:45 o'clock. Between Haydn's quartet, Op. 74, No. 1, and Beethoven's so-called "harp" quartet, the two sketches, Op. 15, by Eugene Goossens, an Englishman, answered well to their titles, "By the Tarn," a sound of waters in a pool, and "Jack o' Lantern," a tonal will-o'-the-wisp. Both were short, and both "different" from what chamber music audiences are accustomed to hear.

The Metropolitan's usual concert last evening presented a name unfamiliar to the public of the opera house, Marvine Maazel, a pianist, who made his first appearance in Tschaikowsky's concerto and pieces by Chopin and Liszt. Mr. Martinelli sang tenor airs from "Faust" and "Aida," and Marie Conde, the young American coloratura soprano of amazing top notes, reappeared in David's "Charmant Oiseau" and songs including "Comin' Thro the Rye." There were many encores.

John McCormack, the Irish tenor, faced a throng at the Hippodrome last night, as he has more than once before this season. His songs ranged from airs of Handel's "Semele" and "Rodelinda" to some of his old favorite melodies, assisted by Edwin Schneider and the violinist, Andre Polah. Two hundred soldiers, the tenor's guests, stood at attention while he sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

Blanca Randall, soprano, with Francis Moore, pianist, gave at the George M. Cohan Theatre last night the first of a series announced as a "return to the American idea of entertainment," songs of other days, foreign and home-grown. Miss Randall gave war songs, negro airs, and a selection from "Madame Butterfly."

SCHOOL FOR SHIPBUILDERS.

State Will Instruct Men for Service in Yards About New York.

The first class in shipbuilding for the instruction of men making ships for the emergency merchant fleet of the United States opens this evening at 7:30 o'clock in the Port Richmond School Building on Staten Island. Application for enrollment in the school may be made at offices opened by the State Education Department on the seventh floor at 49 Lafayette Street.

Courses will consist of ten two-hour lessons occupying two nights a week for five weeks. The courses are intended to supply the shipbuilding contractors with the labor which they must have if they are to fulfill their contracts with the Government. Owing to the great demand for these workers at this time, there is a scarcity throughout the country, and any student who completes one of these courses is certain of immediate employment at good wages for several years to come.

About 8,000 men are now employed in the three shipbuilding yards on Staten Island. A great majority of these workers were not employed in the shipyards before the war. Twice that number will be required before six months have expired, and more will be needed later.

WANT SHIP MONEY REPAID.

Norwegian Committee to Take Up Matter in Washington.

The committee of the Norwegian Ship Owners' Association, who have been stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria, went to Washington yesterday to hold conferences with State Department officials to reach some settlement regarding the 2,000,000 tons of shipping under requisition here for Norwegian firms which have been taken over by the Federal Government.

Members of the committee stated that neither all the money for the ships had been paid in advance and members of banks in Norway are badly in need of these funds. The committee includes E. Bull, E. M. Stray, G. M. Bryde, and T. Dahl-Levig of Christiania.

"Ben Hur" Tour Ends Jan. 19.

Klaw & Erlanger announced yesterday that transportation difficulties have made it necessary to bring the tour of "Ben Hur" to an end, and accordingly the piece will conclude its present season in St. Louis on Jan. 19. The play requires for its transportation a special train of six to eight baggage cars, and on several occasions the production has failed to arrive in a city in time to give the Monday night performance.

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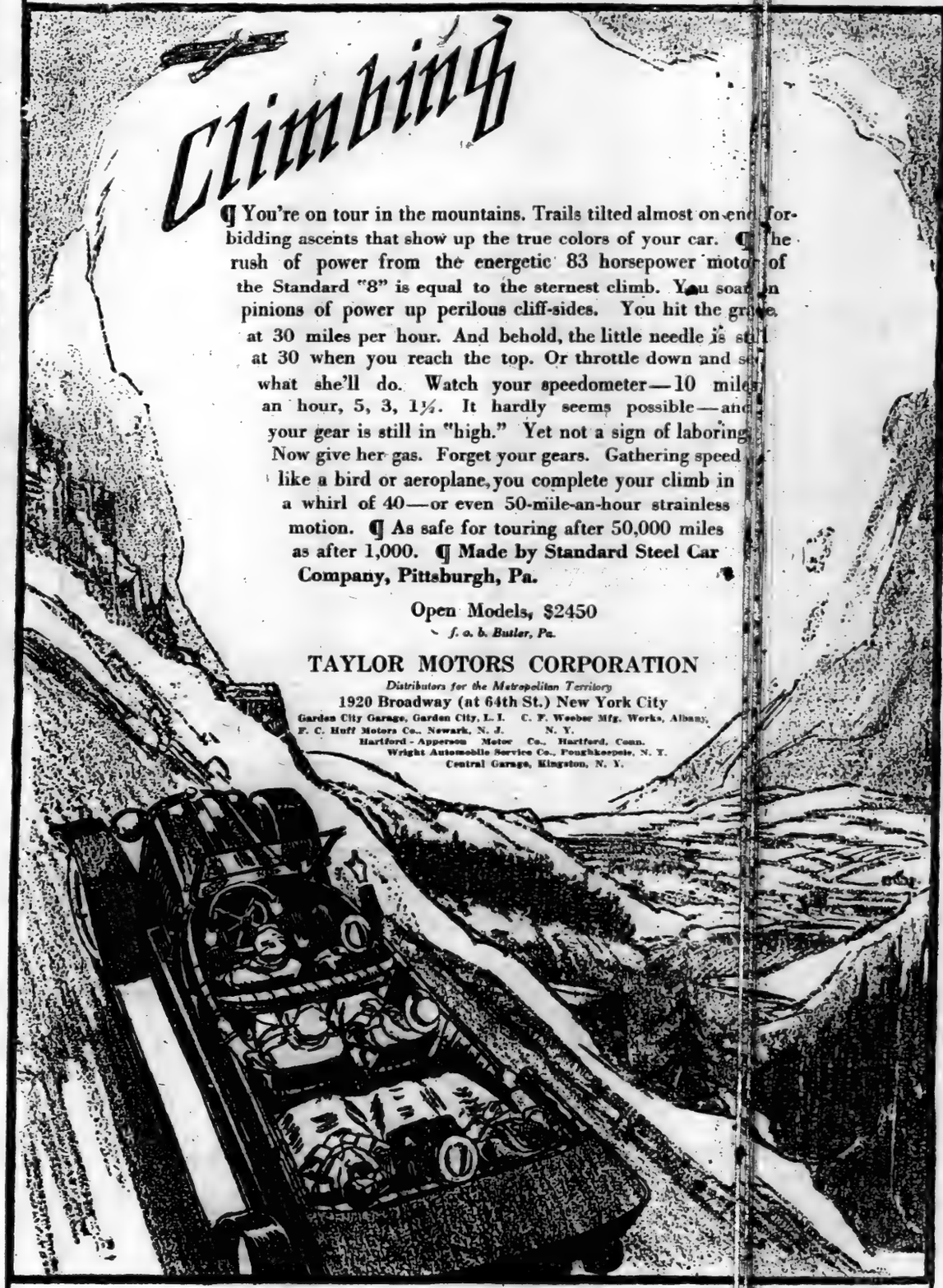

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The full line of big, powerful Three-quarter to Five Ton Worm and Internal Drive Selden Trucks may be seen at the Showrooms of the

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Selden Truck Sales Company
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EAST SIDE MOURNS DR. PAUL KAPLAN

Physician Who Devoted His Life Ministering to the Poor Dies of Pneumonia.

SHELTERED MANY EXILES

For Years He Kept in Close Touch with the Revolutionary Movement in Russia.

Representative citizens and social workers on the east side, including Miss Lillian D. Wald of the Henry Street Settlement, Abraham Cahan, editor of The Jewish Daily Forward; Prof. Isaac Hourwich, Rabbi J. L. Magnes, Joseph Barondess, Nicholas Alelnikoff, Dr. H. Solotareff, and Max Pine, will pay tribute today to Dr. Paul Kaplan, whose death from pneumonia on Saturday removed from the east side one of its outstanding figures, engaged for the last forty-six years in interpreting to America the aims of the Russian revolutionary movement and in furnishing relief to the needy.

Many Jewish business houses on the east side will close at 11 o'clock this morning so that their employes may attend the funeral services at Forward Hall, 175 East Broadway. The last act of Dr. Kaplan, which gave him the cold that caused his death, was typical of his life on the east side. A week ago, he was called from his home at 230 East Broadway to attend a sick girl in a family that was without fuel and with little food. Dr. Kaplan received no fee for his service and left with the family money, from his own purse, to pay for medicine, food, and fuel.

An exile from Russia, where he had been engaged in revolutionary work with Kropotkin and Breshkovsky, Dr. Kaplan came to this country thirty-six years ago from Odessa. At that time much misunderstanding existed in this country with regard to the aims of the Russian revolutionists. Dr. Kaplan set himself to the task of explaining to the American people the realities of the revolutionary movement in Russia and the big personalities engaged in the work of undermining Czarism.

At the same time he kept in close touch with the movement in Russia, and maintained a catalogue of all the men and women active in revolutionary work there. When any of these workers escaped from Russia or Siberia and made their way to America Dr. Kaplan would shelter them and see that they were not in want until they were able to help themselves. His wide knowledge caused the elimination of bogus revolutionists who pretended to have escaped from Russia, and who attempted to prey on their fellow-countrymen here.

Dr. Kaplan was active in working for the release of political prisoners of the Czar who escaped to this country, and he figured largely in the release of Jan Fouren, the exile wanted by the Czar's Government for a political offense, and whom President Roosevelt finally refused to order returned.

Organizing the Friends of Russian Freedom, Dr. Kaplan became its Secretary, and also was Secretary of the Russian Social Revolutionary Party. He lived to see the dearest wish of his life accomplished when the scions of the Romanoff family abdicated the throne of Russia.

Dr. Kaplan gave his medical services freely to all who asked, and accepted a fee only when the patient was unquestionably able to pay. He was ill less than a week and died in Beth Israel Hospital at the age of 70. His body lay in state in Forward Hall yesterday, and several thousand men, women and children, many of whom recalled personal acts of service rendered by him, passed the bier.

Baroness de Ridenau Dead.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 6.—Baroness Riedl de Ridenau of Austria, wife of the former Austrian Minister to Mexico, and formerly Miss Margaret Louise Magee of Pittsburgh, died on Dec. 28 at Montreaux, Switzerland, according to word received here today by her mother, Mrs. James Neale. The Baroness was 34 years of age and was born in Pittsburgh. She was married to Baron de Ridenau in 1900. Since the outbreak of the European war she had spent much of her time in Switzerland, her husband being an officer in the Austrian Army. During the last year the Baroness had made a number of attempts to return to this country, but was unable to obtain passports.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE BAYER, a retired cabinetmaker and a veteran of the civil war, is dead at his home, 1,566 Dekalb Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 75 years old.

Mrs. LOUISE R. WENIG, 63 years old, wife of Edward O. Wenig, manager of Booly, McLennan & Co., stock brokers of Brooklyn, died on Friday at her home, 309 Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

JAMES FRANCIS GERRITY, head day nurse at the Mineola Hospital, died on Friday at the home of his brother, John Gerrity, 389 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 34 years.

Mrs. JULIA LYONS DIEDRICK of 97 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, died on Saturday at her home. She was 50 years old and the wife of August Diedrick, a Brooklyn builder.

MICHAEL QUIGLEY, aged 44, for many years engaged in the trucking business in Brooklyn, died on Friday in St. Anthony's Hospital, Woodhaven, L. I. His home was at 812 Johnston Street, Brooklyn.

GEORGE W. BRINE, for several years connected with the insurance firm of Lockwood Brothers, died on Saturday at his home, 182 Lefferts Avenue, Brooklyn, in his forty-first year.

Miss MATILDA SCOTT PAINE, once a star with the McCall Opera Company, died yesterday at the Hospital for Incurable Cancer in her seventieth year.

CHARLES F. RICHMOND, 48 years old, Assistant Chief National Bank Examiner in the New York District and former Governor of the Province of Jolo, P. I., died last night of pneumonia at his home, 77 West Eighty-fifth Street.

HANS CHRISTIAN REMIEN, a retired accountant, died yesterday at his home, 2,157 Crotona Avenue, the Bronx, in his seventy-second year.

Miss ELIZABETH W. FETTE, a teacher in the New York public schools, died on Saturday at the German Hospital. Her home was at 535 West 133th Street.

GEORGE GIFFORD DAVIDGE, an organizer and executive of the United States Leather Company and President of the Cotton State Lumber Company, died yesterday at his home in Binghamton, N. Y.

WILLIAM C. AMEND, a member of the drug firm of Elmer & Amend, died on Saturday at his home, 154 West Sixty-fourth Street, in his fifty-eighth year.

JAMES WARD WOODRUFF, for many years a Director of bank and insurance companies in Newark, died on Saturday at his home in East Orange, N. J., in his ninety-first year.

LEON KAHN, a tobacco merchant of Pasadena, Cal., died in that city on Saturday, in his 43d year. He leaves a widow.

NORMAN WATERBURY SCUDDER, a graduate of Princeton University, Class of 1916, and a first-year medical student in Cornell University, is dead at Saranac Lake, N. Y., in his 24th year.

CHARLES WOODWARD, 95 years old, said to be the oldest Rotarian in the world, died yesterday at his home in Indianapolis, Ind. Members of Rotary clubs knew him as "Uncle Charlie." He was born at Fairfield, Ohio, Nov. 1, 1822, and was the sixteenth child in a family of nineteen children.

Mrs. EDWARD T. AFFLECK, formerly Agnes Kimball, a choir and concert singer of this city, is dead in Toledo, Ohio.

Mrs. JANE P. ROBINSON is dead in Albany, where she went to attend the funeral of her son, Charles M. Robinson, a writer on city planning. She was 70 years old.

HENRY S. CHUBB, National Committeeman of the Republican Party from Florida and Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, died of pneumonia at his home at Princeton, Fla., yesterday, aged 60 years.

JEWS APPLAUD DR. HOLMES.

Pastor Says Orthodox Christianity Is Based on Superstition.

Dr. John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, was applauded yesterday by the congregation of the Free Synagogue, in Carnegie Hall, in an exchange of pulpits with Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, when he declared that the orthodox Christian theology was based on "a monstrous superstition" and that these doctrines were the invention of "Paul, a converted Jew," who brought the "exclusiveness" of old Jewish orthodoxy with him and planted it in the Christian religion.

"I hate orthodoxy as I hate hell," Dr. Holmes declared, and added: "Rabbi Wise is nearer to me in the things that count than are 999 out of every 1,000 Christian ministers."

Dr. Holmes attacked the old Jewish "exclusiveness" which, Christians, he said, had appropriated to themselves, and declared that "race prejudice" was the only barrier between a liberal congregation like his and a liberal congregation like the Free Synagogue. He called this race prejudice the "one sin of the Jewish race," and said that orthodox Christians hated Jews as well as orthodox Jews hated Christians. This race prejudice Dr. Holmes referred to as "the death's head—the scourge of humanity."

Referring to the recent capture of the Holy Land by the English, the speaker said that Jews and Christians could clasp hands over the "memorable event that the crescent of Mohammed had been exchanged for the Jewish star and the cross of Christ. It marks the event of sublime restoration in the hearts of Jews and Christians of the great human ideal." He declared that the forefathers of both the Jew and Christian once belonged to a common Church. "The early followers of the Nazarene never wanted to leave Israel. He was a Hebrew of the Hebrews. In a controversy with Paul they argued that before a man could become a Christian he must first become a Jew."

Referring to the separation between the Jew and the Christian, the speaker said: "One of the supreme tragedies of human history was when the rift between the Jew and the Christian widened and became so deep that the Jew hated the Christian and the Christian hated the Jew, and each began persecuting the other." Dr. Holmes said that he did not blame the Jew for hating the Christian so much as he did the Christian for hating the Jew, because of the length of the persecution suffered by the Jews.

"CHEER UP!" AT THE HIPPODROME
SEE HOUDINI'S ELEPHANT VANISH. Mat. To-Day $1.00 Best Seats NIGHTS at 8:15.

YORKVILLE THEATRE, 86th St., Nr. 3d Ave. Tel. Lenox 580. Every Evening 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
Adolf Philipp presents Oh, Joe, Strauss' Operetta On The Blue Danube

A Sale of Gloves

—at a price and a time to which good business judgment would say "no", except for the fact that—

It will create an army of new friends for Centemeri perfect-fitting gloves.

Incomplete lines but an abundant choice of standard values of our best glove merchandise—now on sale at

1.65 400 FIFTH AVE. (Opposite Tiffany & Co.)

Centemeri Gloves

A Sale for Men

—of the hardy, handsome Tan Cape Gloves we have been proud to sell in these quality-scarce times.

Also Gloves for winter sports, for dress and for practically every use a man can put a glove to.

Made of superior quality, firmly-grained skins in the finished Centemeri manner.

1.65 400 FIFTH AVE. (Opposite Tiffany & Co.)

Centemeri Gloves

A Sale for Women

—of our own beautiful gloves from our Grenoble, France, factory. War and lack of ships have made imported gloves scarce, but here, at a genuine bargain price is a real selection of—

Stunning novelties and conservative styles of exquisite quality from France—besides gloves for warmth and wear, the smartest and sturdiest made in America.

1.65 400 FIFTH AVE. (Opposite Tiffany & Co.)

Centemeri Gloves

A Sale unequalled

—in variety and value, especially under conditions which make it increasingly difficult to secure gloves of the same superior quality.

Therefore, we can extend—

No Days of Courtesy
No C. O. D's
No Charges

Gloves for juniors also in the sale at

1.65 400 FIFTH AVE. (Opposite Tiffany & Co.)

Centemeri Gloves

FOUNDED-1880-LONDON

DE PINNA

Annual January Sale
Today, Tuesday and Wednesday
of the
Advance Styles
introducing the 1918 De Pinna models in

Boys' Wash Suits and Girls' Wash Dresses

at most attractive prices.

Despite the difficulty in obtaining materials we have decided to continue this annual sale event, and will offer, as has been our custom in the past, exceptional values.

Boys' Wash Suits—The regulation De Pinna Suits for boys of 3 to 9 years—English Jumper, Beach Jumper, and Sailor Shirt models, in our specially imported galateas, poplins, English drill and linens.
Regularly up to $8.50. Sale price, $3.75 & $4.75.

Boys' Wash Norfolk Suits—Standard De Pinna models, made of regulation khaki, crashes and linens, especially imported by us—sizes 7 to 14 years.
Regularly up to $10.00. Sale price, $5.75 & $7.75.

Boys' Haberdashery—Attractive offerings of Boys' Haberdashery at Special Prices.

Girls' Dresses—Attractive styles in original models in wash materials, particularly suitable for girls of 3 to 6 years.
Regularly up to $14.00. Sale price, $5.50 & $8.75.

Girls' Dresses—In white and colored washable materials—sizes 6 to 14 years.
Regularly up to $16.00. Sale price, $6.50 & $9.75.

Girls' Intermediate Dresses—Especially designed for the larger girls, of fine chambrays and ginghams—sizes 10 to 14 years.
Regularly up to $16.50. Sale price, $9.75.

Sale goods will not be sent on approval nor can they be returned for credit.

5th Avenue at 50th Street

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN MATINEE TOM'W AT 2
DOING OUR BIT
44th St. THEATRE Roof Theatre Phone Bry. 61
Nightly at 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.
Leo and J. J. Shubert's Musical Production
Over the Top
50 Pretty Justine Johnstone Girls
Regular Theatre Dinner No Restaurant. No Smoking.
Tom W. Ryley Justine Johnstone Craig Campbell Laurie & Bronson

SHUBERT 44th, west of B'way Evs. 8 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2
LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION
MAYTIME At New Year's Time Enjoy Two Hours of Maytime
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
DELIGHTFUL, TUNEFUL AND GAY
LEAVE IT TO JANE

AUTOISTS SEE THE RACING COMEDY
William Faversham, Irene Fenwick, Maxine Elliott, Marlyn Arbuckle in "Lord and Lady Algy"
BROADHURST
2 WEEKS ONLY
MAT. TOMORROW
SPECIAL MAT. THURS.

WHY MARRY?
Nat C. Goodwin, Estelle Winwood, Ernest Lawford, Edmund Breese, Shelley Hull, Beatrice Beckley
ASTOR 45th & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.

6TH BIG WEEK
DON'T MARRY
Until You Have Seen LOU TELLEGEN "THE MATINEE IDOL DE LUXE."—Eve. Sun.
39th ST. THEA.

PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Fri., Sat. 2:20.
"A cozy comedy that warms."—Eve. World.
ANGLIN MARGARET In a New Comedy "BILLETED"
EXTRA MATINEE FRIDAY.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. Evs. 8:30. Mats. B'way. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
MARJORIE RAMBEAU in "EYES OF YOUTH"

48th St. Thea., Near B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
A PLAY OF WOMEN AND THEIR HOMES YES OR NO

BOOTH 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Last 2 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:25. Weeks.
GUY BATES POST IN THE MASQUERADER

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Smartest of Musical Comedies OH, BOY!
PRICES: 50c, 75c, $1.50, $2.
POP. MAT. WED. REG. MAT. SAT.

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:45. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
WASH. SQ. PLAYERS IN THEIR 4 BEST PLAYS
Except Sat., 25c to $1.50. We pay tax.

BIJOU, W. 45. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
ODDS AND ENDS OF 1917

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
OLIVER MOROSCO'S LAUGHING SENSATION
LOMBARDI, Ltd. with LEO CARRILLO

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
"Liveliest Chorus on Broadway."—Eve. Sun.
FLO-FLO

HIT
"The Gipsy Trail"
THE HIGH ROAD TO HAPPINESS AT THE
Plymouth 45 St., W. of B'way. Bryant 40
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
BEST SEATS AT BOX OFFICE

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow 25c & 50c.
FISKE O'HARA in "THE MAN FROM WICKLOW."

LOEW'S 7th Ave. at 125 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tom'w 25c & 50c.
"DE LUXE ANNIE" with JANE GREY and Original Cast.

B. F. KEITH'S JULIAN ELTINGE PALACE Hobart Bosworth & Co., Jack Clifford, LeRoy Talma & Bosco, Robt. Emmy. B'WAY & 47TH ST. Evgs. at 8:15. Daily Mats. 25c-$1. & Elizabeth M. Murray.

B. F. KEITH'S Mme. Sarah Bernhardt RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96th St. & Strong Supporting Bill.

Loew's American Roof 162d St., W. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:15 (75c to $2). Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
6 MUSICAL SPILLERS, FRANK ALI Seats MULLANE, CHAS. McDONALD Reserved & CO., AND SIX OTHERS. 25c, 35, 50

MOTION PICTURES.

LYRIC THEATRE, WEST 42ND STREET
TO-NIGHT 8:30. 25c to $1. ALL SEATS RESERVED
LAST 6 DAYS
WILLIAM FOX Presents William Farnum
In Victor Hugo's Immortal Masterpiece
Les Miserables
Pop. Matinee 2:30 Today, 25c & 50c
Next Sunday Night—William Fox Presents "CHEATING THE PUBLIC"
TWICE DAILY—TWO WEEKS ONLY.

44th St. Theatre. Phone Bryant 7992. DAILY—Mats. 2:15. Eve. 8:20.
POP. PRICES. All Seats Reserved
PRIZMA COLOR REALISM
OUR NAVY AND COUNTRY BEAUTIFUL
THE GREATEST COLOR MOTION PICTURES EVER SHOWN.
Thrilling, Fascinating Entertainment.

BROADWAY Theatre, Broadway at 41st St. CONTINUOUS—Noon to 11 P. M.
"MADAME SPY"

81 St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980
J. Warren Kerrigan in "A Man's Man"
Also Greater VAUDEVILLE
MAT. 15-20c, incl. tax. EVG. 20-30-50c, incl. tax.

STRAND Pauline Frederick in Mrs. Dane's Defence (Condensed Version.) Daily Af'noon CONCERT. STRAND SYMPHONY ORCH.

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF. 10, 20, 30. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
ALICE BRADY, "Her Silent Sacrifice."

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Greatest Musical Show on Earth
COHAN & HARRIS present
The Cohan Revue 1918

ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC STARTS 11:30
ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2.
ETHEL BARRYMORE
THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Laurette Taylor
in a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners. "HAPPINESS"

LIBERTY W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. EVER. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 50c-$2. WED. MATINEE 50c TO $1.50.
COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT
The Musical Comedy Sensation
"GOING UP"
"A Triple Success in Humor, Music and Dancing."—Telegram.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
WILLIAM COURTENAY and THOS. A. WISE
in the Comedy by J. E. Harold Terry
"GENERAL POST"
The Love Comedy of the Season.

GEO. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Mr. Leo DITRICHSTEIN
In the Greatest Comedy Hit in Years "THE KING"

KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38 St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Sat. 2:30.
Mrs. FISKE and MADAME SAND

THE Naughty Wife HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
Parlor, Bedroom & Bath
with Florence Moore & John Cumberland.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
The PIPES of PAN

FULTON West 46th St. Phone Bryant 7100. Matinees Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
Raymond Hitchcock & E. Ray Goetz present
Words & Music
A Snappy Revue with Richard Carle, Elizabeth Brice and Billy B. Van.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years.
A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
117TH TIME TONIGHT.
DAVID BELASCO Presents
TIGER ROSE

PARK 59th St., Col. Circle. Evs. 8:15. LAST WEEK. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW
THE LAND OF JOY
Greatest Dancing Show in the World.

BELASCO W. 44 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
151ST TIME TONIGHT.
DAVID BELASCO presents
POLLY With a Past

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop. 50c to $1.50) & Sat. 2:30.
Business Before Pleasure
With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr

Fred Stone in JACK O' LANTERN GLOBE B'way 46th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

CARNEGIE HALL, TO-NIGHT, 8:30.
Italy's Part In the War
A Timely Talk by CHARLES UPSON CLARK
of American Academy in Rome
Illustrated with Slides and New MOTION PICTURES.
$1.50 to 25c. Mgt. J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau.

Carnegie Hall, Fri., Jan. 11, at 8:30. Return Appearance of
PRIVATE PEAT His Own Soldier Story
Two Years in Hell & Back with a Smile.
$2 to 50c. Mgt. J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight at 8:15. Marta, Hempel, Perini, Caruso, De Luca, Malatesta, Cond., Bodanzky.
Wed. at 8. Aida. Mucio, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Amato, Marcoux, Bonci, Cond., Moranzoni.
Thurs. at 8. Marouf, Ada. Howard; De Luca, Rothier, Chalmers, Segurola, Bada, Cond., Monteux.
Fri. at 8:15. 1st. Elizabeth. Easton, Matzenauer; Whitehill, Leonard, Ruysdael, Bohnen; Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. at 2 (First Time). Lodoletta, Farrar; Caruso, Amato, Didur, Segurola, Cond., Moranzoni.
Sat. at 8:15 (75c to $5). Boheme. Peterson, Kanders, Martinelli, Scotti, Marcoux, D'Angelo Cond., Papi.
Next Mon. at 8. Francesca da Rimini, Alda, Sundelius; Martinelli, Amato, Bada, Cond., Moranzoni.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

Opera TICKETS. Tel. Bryant 7877-7878. CHOICE SEATS FOR ALL OPERAS SUBSCRIPTIONS Bought, Sold, Exchanged. Broadway Thea. Ticket Co., 218 W. 42d St. (Phone 6305 Bryant) Miss V. Buchanan, Mgr. Op. Dept.

Opera TICKETS. SEATS FOR TONIGHT & ALL OPERAS. Subs. bought, sold & exchanged. JACOBS, Theatre Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel, B'way, 28 St. Phones 6188-6189-6190-6442 Greeley.

OPERA TICKETS. Seats for tonight's opera, Marta, Hempel & Caruso. Wed., Aida, Mucio, Martinelli. Thurs. & Fri. opera, Marouf, St. Elizabeth at box office prices. Sub. bought, sold, exchanged. Consol. 1438 B'way. (40th-41st Sts.)

OPERA TICKETS. Tel. Bryant 7283-7320. 41 St. Opera & Theatre Ticket Co. Seats for Caruso in Marta tonight. Wed., Aida. Mucio & Martinelli. All opera. Sub. bought, sold, exchanged. 1440 B'way. (Schultz Cigar Store.)

OPERA TICKETS PHONES Bryant 6186-9752. SEATS FOR TONIGHT and ALL OPERAS. NEW TICKET EXCHANGE, 1416 B'way, opp. Met. Op. House.

BURTON HOLMES HIMSELF CARNEGIE HALL TODAY MAT. AT 3 AUSTRALIA 25c TO $1.00

GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE
4th St. & 7th Av. Karen, a 4-act Drama. Phone Spring 6400. Prices 75c, $1, $1.50. Evenings 8:45; Matinee Saturday 2:30.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices. BEN WELCH and His BIG SHOW.

OUTDOOR TODAY
Ice Skating
NOTLEK RINK, 119th St.—Riv. Drive. Tel. 1465 and 5650 Morningside.
VAN KELTON STADIUM, 57th St. & 8th Ave. Tel. 1109 and 592 Columbus.
ADMISSION 25c—MUSIC.
SKATES FOR RENT AND FOR SALE.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
MANAGEMENT MORRIS GEST
LAST WEEK AT THIS THEATRE
The Most Wonderful, Gorgeous, Gigantic, Colossal, Colorful, Magnificent, Superb, and Beautiful Spectacle Ever Known in the History of the English-Speaking Stage—Company of 300—14 Scenes. Wm. Elliott, F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest Present
CHU CHIN CHOW
A MUSICAL TALE OF THE EAST
Now in its 2d Year at His Majesty's Theatre, London.
Created & Written by Oscar Asche
Music by Frederic Norton
Beginning Monday, Jan. 21.
EXPERIENCE
The Most Wonderful Play in America.

MOVES TO THE CENTURY THEATRE
Next Monday, January 14.
SEATS READY TOMORROW 9 A. M.
With All Tickets in the Box Office. First Come, First Served.
BACK TO THE BOX OFFICE POLICY.
ECONOMIC PRICES:
ORCHESTRA, 1.50 and 2.00
DRESS CIRCLE, 1.00 and 75c
Balcony 75c and 50c
Family Circle 50c and 25c
WED. MAT. 25c to $1.00
No Advance on Saturday Nights

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR
Friday Aft., Jan. 11, at 2:30.
Soloist ALFRED McGERLIN
Concert Master Philharmonic Orch.
Sat. Eve., Jan. 12, at 8:30.
MAX ROSEN
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r.
Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Aft., Jan. 10, at 2.
Aeolian Hall, Sun. Aft., Jan. 13, at 3.
Soloist CLAUDIA MUZIO
Berlioz, Bellini, Ernest Bloch, Charpentier, Weber.
Aeolian Hall, Sat. Morn., Jan. 12, at 11.
SYMPHONY CONCERT FOR CHILDREN
(Mr. Damrosch will explain the brass instruments)
Verdi, Weber, Mendelssohn, Bizet, Tschaikowsky.
Tickets at Box Offices. Geo. Engles, Mgr.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3. DOROTHY FOX
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.
Aeolian Hall THIS EVG. at 8:15. Request Organ Recital by JOSEPH BONNET
Tickets, 50c to $2. Mgt. Loudon Charlton
Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Jan. 12, at 3. Chopin-Schumann Recital. GABRILOWITSCH
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano

VIEUX COLOMBIER 65 W. 35th. Greeley 1422. Tonight at 8:20 Twelfth Night Popular Prices
VIEUX COLOMBIER 65 West 35th Street. Greeley 1422. Sun. Eve., Jan. 13, 8:30. Concert by the Unique Societe des Instruments Anciens

CARNEGIE HALL TUESDAY AFT. JAN. 29 AT 3
HEIFETZ
SEATS NOW AT BOX OFFICE
Mgt. WOLFSOHN MUSICAL BUREAU

GEORGE M. COHAN THEATRE SUNDAY NIGHT, JAN. 13TH
Bianca Randall
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 7, 1918.

AN OPPORTUNITY MISSED.

If one million American soldiers, or half that number, fully equipped, had stood on the soil of France last week, LLOYD GEORGE would have made no speech to British workingmen restating, after a fashion, the war aims of the Allies. There would have been no occasion, no demand, for a speech telling the labor unions what the troops of Britain are fighting for. British society, a part of it at least, for some weeks has been passing through a time, we will not say of mental depression, but of spiritual shiverings and gooseflesh. It began when Russia went stark mad and began hacking at her own vitals; the German advance in Italy, the much trumpeted German assault upon the western lines deepened and darkened the public forebodings, of which the Lansdowne letter was both a symptom and an increment.

The propagandists of pacifism saw and seized their opportunity, the subtler agencies of German intrigue were not idle, and, in particular, the internationalists and the emissaries of the Bolshevist destroyers of Russia redoubled their activity.

British labor was persuaded that it ought to have a clear and definite statement of the Government's aims in the war. Certainly labor had a right to be told, for it furnishes men for fighting abroad and for the war industries at home. It was uneasy, the propagandists had made it so, and there was no little danger of a disturbance in British politics, threatening to the Government and unfavorable to a determined prosecution of the war.

So the Prime Minister spoke. It is comforting to know that he accomplished his purpose. ARTHUR HENDERSON, the leader of the Labor Party in the House of Commons, is satisfied. What Mr. HENDERSON and his party chiefly desired was an assurance from the Government that it was not seeking national and imperial profit out of the war. The assurance has been given a thousand times that this is not, on the part of the Allies, a capitalist war, but when some pacifist, or internationalist or Bolshevik inquires if safety for democracy is not a mask concealing imperialist or capitalist designs, there is nothing to do but to tell him once more.

If the Prime Minister's utterance has accomplished its essential purpose in British politics, that will make up for some of its shortcomings from the point of view of Britain's allies. We in the United States are in no position to complain or to insist upon a firmer tone and a stouter front, for we are too painfully aware of our own shortcomings. Nine months after entering the war not only are we giving our allies no effective military aid, but all our bustle and stir does not hide the fact that through incompetence and lack of organization and system we are far behind in our preparations to supply rifles, ammunition, machine guns, airships, uniforms, clothing for the troops we shall some time have at the front. Our backwardness is naturally disquieting to our allies.

But we could wish that Mr. LLOYD GEORGE had made use of his opportunity to put before the British workingmen and his greater audience all over the world the clear, indisputable truth that the man who urges that peace be made now, be he constitutional objector, internationalist, pro-German, or Bolshevik, is the most heartless of militarists, an enemy of the world's peace and freedom. Germany is striving with all her adroitness and powers of deception to cheat her enemies into a peace now, before she is conquered or collapses, while she has strength enough left with the auxiliary vassal Powers still under her control, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey, Russia, to begin rebuilding her military might and reforming her plans to enslave the world under a supreme Germany. She is unchanged in heart, in morals, in purpose. The German conceit and the German insolence have not been knocked out of her. Against a Germany unconquered and impenitent Great Britain, France, Italy, and the United States would be compelled to maintain through indefinite years vast armies and navies more powerful than they have dreamed of. The war has cost a hundred billions. If the supreme war aim is left unachieved, the costs of the next war will begin to run against civilization from the day the inconclusive peace is signed, and the quiet ways of private life, the processes of commerce and industry, the advance of nations in prosperity and happiness will be all the time profoundly affected by the exigencies of a militarism made universal and imperative by the common peril.

If British workingmen, the workingmen of France, of Italy, and the United States could have put before them clearly the certain consequences of a failure to compel a just and secure peace, they would listen with less attention to the persuasions of those evil counselors who are all the time trying to fill their minds with suspicions about "war aims." No class of society has a profounder interest in knowing the truth, in forecasting the future, or in the right ending of this war. The British Prime Minister could have told them what Power unmistakably has imperialist war aims, where lies the chief peril of militarism. It is a pity he did not.

SAVING FOOD FOR OUR ALLIES.

One of the good resolutions for the new year should be a promise to support Mr. HOOVER in his plans for the conservation of food. Our allies in Europe will need 450,000,000 bushels of imported wheat before the next harvest. Canada can give them 110,000,000. In Australia and Argentina there are surplus stocks of 250,000,000, but ships to carry this grain are not easily found. Our war partners look to this country for about 100,000,000 bushels. There must be added what is required by our recent agreements with Switzerland, Finland, and Denmark. We have on hand, Mr. HOOVER says, 500,000,000 bushels, which slightly exceeds the quantity consumed at home in normal years. But already domestic consumption has been reduced. The saving of 100,000,000 bushels, however, is not assured, and, therefore, the Food Administrator has made elaborate plans for publicity campaigns in the first four months of the year.

During the first eight weeks our people will be urged to substitute corn for wheat. We have a great new crop of corn, exceeding that of 1916 by more than 500,000,000 bushels. Americans know many ways in which this grain can be used as part of their food supply. Mr. HOOVER will ask them not only to use cornmeal in the place of wheat flour, so far as they can, but also to increase the ordinary consumption of potatoes, of which the year's yield has been very large. Every week the grocers will have a "potato day" for sales at special prices. There is to be a separate campaign for conservation of fats. This will begin in February. By another, in March, the Food Administrator will call for a greater use of dairy products that cannot be exported or are not needed abroad. He does not speak of the shipments of food which will be required for American soldiers in France, but these must be taken into account.

The saving and substitution which export needs demand will involve no privation or hardship here, and the American people should respond promptly to Mr. HOOVER'S requests. They ought to realize how important it is that our allies should have sufficient food. A good beginning has been made by means of the church cards and pledges, but all should take part in the work. We are confident that the Food Administrator's campaigns will be successful, and that the surplus required will be ready for the ships.

A PRUSSIAN DEFEAT IN MILWAUKEE.

There was a direct issue between loyalty and disloyalty in Socialist Milwaukee last week. Loyalty won. The Eighth District elected a State Senator. Mr. LOUIS A. FONS was the Loyalist candidate. The sentiment which he stood for may be judged by these remarks made by Mr. WILLIAM H. GRAEBNER at a Fons meeting:

> I have two sons and a son-in-law, and all have enlisted. One of my sons may be on the ocean now, and the other is ready to go, and my son-in-law may now be in France. I don't know; but there are thousands in the same position with me, and I beg of you, for God's sake, stand behind our boys; for God's sake, stand behind your country and your Government, and next Tuesday stand behind LOUIS A. FONS for State Senator for this district and against those who are against your sons and your brothers in this war.

This was no trick of rhetoric, no effort to lug in patriotism and make party capital of it. Patriotism was the issue. The other candidate was Mr. EDMUND T. MELMS, Socialist. Recall the solid Prussian platform made by the Socialist Convention at St. Louis last April:

> We brand the declaration of war by our Government as a crime against the people of the United States and against the nations of the world. In all modern history there has been no war more unjustifiable than the war in which we are about to engage.

Any candidate who stands on that platform stands under the German flag. Mr. MELMS had to admit that he stood on that platform. He tried to confess and avoid. "A minority must stand by the majority," he said, thus giving the public to understand that he didn't believe in the platform, though he stood on it. Straightway VICTOR BERGER, the Socialist boss of Milwaukee, thundered against crawlers and heretics. Any Socialist who wabbles, any Socialist who doesn't stick to the St. Louis platform, "any "man who cannot accept our inter-"national platform, must get out of "the party in justice to himself and "the party." In short, any Socialist who dares to be an American and not a German becomes automatically a member of what the Socialist pontiff calls "the Patriotic Sons of Judas." Mr. MELMS did not subject himself to the Bergerian anathema. So Mr. BERGER celebrated him as "a true, genuine American," that is, a friend of a German peace. Mr. MELMS'S Campaign Committee described the war as "a useless slaughter." Mr. FONS was the candidate of American patriotism, Mr. MELMS of German socialism. Mr. FONS won, by a small plurality, it is true, but that he should have won in the heart and liver of Berger-bossed Milwaukee socialism is an encouragement to the loyal in Wisconsin and everywhere. To Senator LA FOLLETTE Mr. FONS sent this instructive notice and warning:

> I have repudiated you, and condemned your un-American attitude, and the people of the Eighth District have indorsed my action. I congratulate the American citizens of the district.

Fight German socialism and La Follettism squarely and they are sure to be beaten. Mr. FONS might well have sent a telegram of condolence to the Governor of Wisconsin, a Republican who doesn't dare to be an American.

PAYMENT FOR SUBMARINE LOSSES.

The Allies in general, and the American people in particular, should never lose sight of the fact that the ruthless campaign waged by Germany against all shipping, whether belligerent or neutral, has two very distinct and different objects in view, one military, the other sordidly commercial. The first is to prevent the shipment across the Atlantic of troops, supplies, and munitions. It is the barbarous methods by which this purpose is sought to be achieved, rather than the purpose itself, that all civilization resents.

Germany's second object is so shocking, so repulsive in its nature, that only the most positive evidence justifies belief in its existence. It is cynically admitted, although not loudly proclaimed, that she means, as far as possible, to destroy every vessel now afloat, no matter under what flag, so that, at the end of the war, she, alone among the nations, shall possess a numerous mercantile marine with which she calmly proposes to secure a practical monopoly of the world's seaborne commerce. To this end she is building merchantmen as fast as her war needs permit.

In consequence of this monstrous program, it is imperatively necessary to create in all the countries at war with Germany a public opinion and demand which, in the expected event of her defeat, shall impel the negotiators of peace to see to it that Germany shall replace, ship for ship, or ton for ton, or pay the cost of replacement, as the Allies may prescribe, every merchant vessel of the Allies unlawfully sunk by her submarines during the war. In this way, and in this way only, can she be taught that her revolting inhumanity does not pay.

Another reason for this indispensable condition in the terms of peace is to prevent her piratical and murderous use of this new weapon from becoming a precedent in future wars. This reason by itself will abundantly warrant a procedure which, otherwise, might appear to savor of revenge and unnecessary harshness.

It is, indeed, barely possible that, if brought home to her, a knowledge of this resolve by her enemies would somewhat tend to curb her lust for sinking merchantmen and drowning women and children.

THE MOTOR TRUCK.

The arrival in Baltimore the other day of the train of United States Army motor trucks, after an overland run of 600 miles from Detroit, is not only an instructive object lesson at this time of one means by which the railroad freight congestion may be relieved, but it directs marked attention to the future possibilities of the motor vehicle for commercial transportation. What pleasure or, as the makers now prefer to call them, passenger cars can do, the commercial motor vehicle can also do, but at more moderate speed. With the former, however, operating cost is generally of minor importance to the owner, but it is the thing of greatest importance to the successful development of the motor truck as an economical factor for business and transportation.

War conditions and the serious railroad problems have minimized this factor to some extent, bringing into the foreground the question of the utility of the motor vehicle as a means of delivering goods within certain distances without delay and at a reasonable cost. There is no question that the commercial value of the motor vehicle will be immeasurably enhanced during the war, at least, and its development will advance in proportion as business interests recognize the efficiency of the motor vehicle as a common carrier and the facilities afforded for such use.

One of the many practical results which the Quartermaster's Department had in mind in making the recent test run of thirty army trucks was to bring to the attention of the public this method of transportation. The test was rendered exceptionally severe due to adverse weather conditions, and, although the running time was slower than would normally be the case, the fact that all of the trucks that started from Detroit with the exception of one, which was struck by a railroad train, finished on schedule time was a high tribute to the serviceability of the American-made car. The Government has contracted for more than 30,000 army transport trucks for shipment abroad, and the prime object of the recent test trip was to prove the practicability of running army trucks to the Atlantic seaboard under their own power and carrying their maximum loads of munitions.

The experts in motor truck transportation have no hesitancy in saying that it has proved its economical soundness for short-haul routes; that is, anything up to fifty miles. This has already been exceeded in a motor truck express route between this city and Philadelphia, which has been in successful operation for more than four months, operating twenty trucks a day, and the announcement has been made that early in the year the service will be extended for daily trips to Baltimore and Washington. This will be the largest commercial motor truck delivery route in operation in the United States. It indicates the demand for such transportation service, for with the extreme railroad congestion the merchant is often willing to pay slightly more than ordinary railroad carrying charges for the sake of receiving and delivering goods absolutely necessary for his business.

MAINE, MASSACHUSETTS, AND THE BOON OF BOONS.

There is an old jealousy, conscious and subconscious, between Massachusetts and its sometime possession, Province or District of Maine. The Bay State Puritans grabbed and annexed parts of Maine in the time of the English Commonwealth. The Maine secessionists were disgruntled even before the close of the Revolutionary War. Mostly Democrats, they were particularly sore on the Massachusetts Federalists in the War of 1812, when they got scant protection. Nearly sixty years after Maine became a State, Mr. BLAINE, presenting the statue of a Maine worthy, poured out some amusing bile and truth in the Senate, to its amusement and the consternation and wrath of GEORGE F. HOAR. Even now the waggish, wicked Dirigoes delight to pain their ancient stepmother.

No sooner does the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention bestow upon the people, subject to their approval, the priceless blessing of the initiative and referendum than the sons of Belial in Maine, which enjoys that blessing, are hard at work to throw bricks at it. In 1916 the Maine Legislature passed, among others, four laws of great pith and moment. Lewiston, the Down East Babylon, was to be purified, a State journal was to be set up, a board of three Commissioners of Fisheries was to be created, a single Commissioner of Inland Fish and Game was to take the place of the present three Commissioners. What good man could object to any of these measures? The lustration of Lewiston would be a work of virtue for the common good. A State paper, if a luxury, would be an amusing creation. With mere trifling details of the regulation of the game and salt and fresh water fish, what citizen that wishes to live up to the initiative and referendum would quarrel?

Behold what happened among envious souls bound to gibe the dear old stepmother! Divers sinners began circulating petitions for a referendum on the four laws. This was a legitimate, it might even be called a necessary, proceeding, the main object of the referendum being to postpone the going into effect of a law or to give the people of the State the opportunity to vote on some parochial matter in which they have no interest. Maine, alas! is to have no referendum. The curiosity of the Governor and the Attorney General led them to order an investigation of the petition-makers. The Governor proclaims that their industry and zeal will not be rewarded. There are coarse accusations of perjury, forgery, and so on. If true they are but ordinary incidents of the business. Surely a little negligence may be pardoned to gentlemen whose main object must have been to show the Massachusetts folks what a means of political salvation the I. and R. is. If they failed to get the referendum at least they suspended the operation of four laws for a year, and not even the purification of Lewiston is so momentous as work for the referendum. When a State has the boon of boons why shouldn't it be used?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

If Only We Could Understand! It would probably be quite useless to ask the Attorney General why he continues to release, one after another, enemy aliens who, if there were not some reason for suspecting them also to be alien enemies, would never have been subjected to the inconvenience of internment. To help pondering the question, however, is impossible for all except the comparatively few Americans who think that a high official can "do no wrong and cannot even make a mistake."

And the longer one ponders, the more one considers the circumstances attending both the sequestration and the liberation of these men, the darker does the mystery become—and the more irritating. For then it is noticed that the inconsequential German, when he gets into trouble by silly splutterings about the Kaiser or the President, remains permanently behind the bars or the barbed wire fence where he is quite properly kept, partly for his own sake and partly for ours. But the German who might be described as having wealth, position, and influence—he is strangely often free, sooner or later, either to recover his liberty, to be enjoyed with only slight and obviously inefficient supervision, or else he pays for it only his own "parole"—which may or may not be worth any more than is the plighted word of the imperial statesmen whom he avowedly reveres and serves.

None of us is absurd enough to explain this discrimination by any of the simple theories which, if credible, would elucidate it so easily. Therefore we are driven to, or at any rate toward, the supposition that the Attorney General thinks that by kindness and lenience he can win for this country and its policies the friendship of these eminent antagonists. But that, too, is desperately hard to believe, as the Attorney General wasn't born yesterday, and he presumably reads the papers.

According to unconfirmed, but undenied, rumor, the late head of the Federal Secret Service resigned the office whose duties he had performed so well merely because his efforts at their further performance in this very matter of enemy aliens were thwarted by his superiors. Common folk lack that means of expressing their criticism; they can only fret over what they cannot understand.

"Pro-Nothings" a Phrase to Remember. Unless The San Francisco Chronicle has played a trick on its readers, it has received from one of them, a Japanese who signs himself G. MATSUKO, a letter that simply bubbles with sorrow and aspiration, both intensely American. The latter wakens something of suspicion as to its authenticity because its English so closely resembles that ascribed to a Japanese known to be but an imagining of an Occidental mind. That, however, is not a sufficient reason for putting G. MATSUKO and H. TOGO in the same class, and even if the former were put there, one can still approve highly both of his sentiments and his expression of them.

He writes, for instance, "I wish you will preach to throw all of the near-Americans and pro-nothings in the bay; I no longer handle the half-breed with good words." Surely "pro-nothings" beautifully describes the pacifists—and all those who have produced in not a few sections of the country what is euphemistically called "a feeling of apathy in regard to the war." But G. MATSUKO deserves a further and longer quoting. Listen to him:

> Ever since I arrive in this land of free I am learning more to regret that I am not born here, so I can sign name Smith or likewise. I wish to be best American monkey can buy. It makes me blushful now to think I do no more than refrain from best food. I have admiration for them which wears button saying, "I owe for liberty bond," and I make loud cheer for him. This is the lifetime to raise $ for Germans, and I beg you assisting.

What these words lack in elegance they make up in vigor, and, curiously enough, in lucidity. If G. MATSUKO tries to enlist it is to be hoped that the recruiting Sergeant will allow himself to be as easily and judiciously deceived as were those of Canada, in other days, when very obvious Americans coolly professed to have been born north of the border.

Fires Are Not Accidental. It is not without excuse that a majority of New York's millions have complained of the discomforts experienced by them during the past week as a result of weather that careful speakers are content to call sub-arctic. They may even be pardoned for saying that they have "suffered from the cold," especially if they were not of the fortunate few whose landlords were able—or sufficiently energetic—to get the coal required for warming their apartments. Nobody, however, has had a real right to talk about "suffering" except our firemen.

Even the poorest of other folk, in comparison, have been merely uncomfortable, for only the firemen have been obliged to work day and night to the very utter exhaustion of their strength, and to do it in conditions that emphasized and exaggerated all the pains and dangers that a freezing temperature can inflict. To be dry and cold is bad enough, but to be wet and cold is vastly worse, and the firemen, besides, have had to go without sleep, or with very little sleep, for more than a week, and for meals they for the most part have had to be content with hasty and sketchy lunches at the most irregular of intervals.

All this, however, was in the line of duty, and the firemen are saying nothing. They doubtless do a good deal of thinking, however, and among their thoughts one that must have had a prominent place is the thought that at least nine out of ten, perhaps ninety-nine in a hundred, of the thousand or more fires to which they have been summoned in the course of these bitter days were of the sort properly to be called preventable. In other words, they were fires due to somebody's carelessness, stupidity, or penuriousness. For every such fire somebody is responsible, and, in a properly ordered community, for every such fire somebody would pay a penalty proportioned to the trouble, loss, and danger imposed by it on his neighbors and the general public.

One of the Ways That's Wrong. All the correspondents of THE TIMES who have commended its comments on the book in which HENRI BARBUSSE has pretended to describe war exactly as it is—and failed utterly to do it, as the description is incomplete and therefore false—have felt compelled, as did THE TIMES itself, to admit that the book, from a strictly literary point of view, was of more than ordinary merit. The necessity for that admission is, to say the least, not necessary.

For one thing, there is no such thing as a strictly literary point of view, or, at any rate, the strictly literary point of view takes in motive and object, as well as performance. For another, the real literary artist knows that there are details and circumstances connected with many subjects that should be veiled or ignored, and he scorns the sensational effects that can be produced so easily in unthinking minds by the violation of accepted decencies and established conventions.

Of course, BARBUSSE, being a literate Frenchman, can write, but it is not great art, or art at all, to sicken or horrify or shock one's readers by detailing minutely the processes and consequences of decomposition as it goes on in the bodies of dead soldiers, and it is not a high triumph to put on paper the exact words in which tired and hungry soldiers express their emotions. Anybody who will can do all that.

The true literary man finds employment for all his powers in better tasks.

WAR NOT INEVITABLE.

World Peace Possible with Germany Out of the Way.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recently a flagrant illustration of the danger of loose thinking came under my notice. It seems worth recording as loose thinking is at the bottom, alike of bad politics and of unsuccessful wars.

I was discussing post bellum social conditions with a good pro-ally and responsible leader of political thought in this city when he casually remarked, as though it was not disputable, that we must always allow for the fact that wars would never cease; wars must, he said, continue as long as human nature continues. For a moment I wondered if I was standing on my head; everything seemed upside down, for surely this is the German standpoint concerning war. And are not America and her allies fighting against this very doctrine of militarism? Or are we, after all, only fighting against the application of militarism to ourselves? For if we don't believe in the feasibility of universal peace and of liberty which can only accompany universal peace, what basis of opposition have we to the German ideal of universal militarism and of tyranny which is the inevitable corollary of militarism? If we are not convinced that our ideal of universal peace and liberty is attainable, what force will there be behind our thrust for that ideal? And here we are evidently at a great disadvantage with the Germans. For they have no doubt whatever as to the feasibility of their ideal.

Is it, then, or is it not, true that, as the Germans assert and as my friend yesterday assumed, war is a biological necessity of human nature? Germany's own wars of 1864, 1866, and 1870, against Denmark, Austria, and France, respectively should have cleared our minds of all illusions on that point. For these wars, which made the German Empire were not due to the animal passions of soldiers unable to restrain their lust for bloodshed; they owed their origin to the intellectual ponderings of Bismarck, who, in his study, during hours of serene composure, deliberately planned those wars as the most effective weapon for the accomplishment of his political aims.

And again, in this war of 1914, the Germans have shown us by their elaborate preparations that war is a political weapon, deliberately used by those in power for the expansion of that power.

War is obviously therefore not a biological necessity of human nature. War is not a natural instinct, it is not due to animal passions, which are always liable to erupt. War is an intellectual crime, which can in the future be stopped by intellectual means. Therefore our ideal of universal peace and of liberty, which can only result from universal peace, is a practical ideal, but until we are convinced of the feasibility of our ideal there will be no cohesion of aim, no vital force behind our fighting arm. For we must remember that the German alternative ideal of universal militarism and tyranny which accompanies militarism is also a practical ideal and that the Germans have no misgivings on that point. And until we are as convinced of the possibility of attainment of our ideal as the Germans are of the possibility of attaining theirs the united Germans will have the advantage over their disunited enemy.

And there is, alas, today only one way of attaining our ideal and that is by conquering—by the only argument which she understands, physical force—the only nation that stands in the way of our attainment of our ideal of peace on earth and good-will to men.

MRS. ST. CLAIR STOBART.

New York, Jan. 5, 1918.

"Captains of Industry" in War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why not take on the General Staff of the army some of the splendidly experienced and reputable business men who are being commissioned in the national army?

The General Staff works through committees. The problems before the General Staff are now matters of supply and organization. Even the best of the military members of the fine staff that we now have will benefit by the breadth of view and celerity of decision with which our "captains of industry" will take up and decide matters put before them.

President Wilson has said that the three divisions of our army—the regulars, the National Guard, and the national army—are equal in rank and honor and opportunity. With conditions as they are, does not that decision of the Commander in Chief suggest and make appropriate placing some of our distinguished men right in the General Staff?

NORMAN HAMILTON.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3, 1918.

Talk of Peace, Plan for War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What is the sense of talking about peace with Germany? A peace entered into now would only be a truce. At the present time the Germans are seriously debating the necessity of plural marriages in order to enlarge their sadly depleted army. That does not look very much as if they were sighing for universal and lasting peace.

AMERICAN.

Portland, Me., Jan. 3, 1918.

UNRECORDED VOLUNTEERS.

We would have kept the burden of the war
From these young souls whose heritage is joy.
Let men, let women grieve, we would have said,
But spare the youth of every girl and boy.

Life's troubles will await them soon enough,
So keep each care-free; hide conditions sad.
Acquaint them merely with war's glamour brave,
Each wondering little lass, each round-eyed lad.

Suffice it that they sorrow at the tales
Of children in dire need in distant lands—
The orphaned and the starving. Tell no more
Of horrors which no young mind understands!

But even as we spoke they took their place
Among the Nation's workers, serious grown
By some strange intuition; keen to do,
To plant, to reap, their savings scant to loan.

With Sacrifice, Denial, their new mates,
In scattered village or in city street,
Now back and forth the tenderest children fare,
To help with ministering hands, with ready feet.

Oh, what a promise in the spirit fine
Of these small patriots who no care escape!
Be sure the lessons they are learning now
Mean world-peace, when the future they shall shape!

ELLA A. FANNING.

TRADEMARK BUREAU OPENS.

Havana Institution to Serve North and Central America.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Secretary McAdoo gave out today the text of telegrams exchanged with the Cuban Minister of Finance concerning the establishing by the Cuban Government of the International Trademark Registration Bureau of Havana, for the Northern Group of American Republics. The Secretary's message to Leopoldo Cancio, Cuban Minister of Finance, says in part:

"Accept my heartiest congratulations and those of my colleagues, the Central Executive Council and the United States Section of the International High Commission, on the happy consummation of the so much desired international agency for the protection of industrial property. The effective work of the Cuban section in this, as in so many other matters in the program of the International High Commission, deserves the warm commendation of Pan America. Sincerest felicitations and best wishes for the success of the auspicious undertaking."

Mr. Cancio's reply extends congratulations to Mr. McAdoo "upon the success of the International High Commission, which we are confident is serving to carry out a genuinely all-American program."

Dr. Mario Diaz Irizar is Director of the International Trademark Registration Bureau for the Northern Group of American Republics. The International Convention on Trademarks, signed at Buenos Aires in 1910, provided for two international trademark registration bureaus, at Havana and Rio de Janeiro. The Havana bureau was to receive the trademark registration entries from the republics of Central and North America, and the West Indies, while the bureau at Rio de Janeiro was to perform the same service for continental South America.

In the northern group the Trademark Treaty has been ratified in the following order: By the United States, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, and Costa Rica, leaving only Mexico, Salvador, and Haiti to ratify the convention.

The bureau will be supported on a pro rata basis by all the American republics of the northern group which have ratified the convention. The operation of the bureau will be under the direction of the Cuban Government, with constant consultation between the Commissioner of Patents of the United States and the new Director of the International Bureau, as well as with officials in the other ratifying countries.

The International High Commission will now make a renewed effort to procure enough ratifications in continental South America to bring about the early establishing of the bureau at Rio de Janeiro.

LIBRARY FOR EVERY CAMP.

More Than 500,000 Books Already Provided for Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—As a result of its campaign last Autumn for "a million dollars for a million books for a million soldiers," the War Service Committee of the American Library Association already has sent more than half a million books to the training camps and to France, has erected a complete library building in every cantonment but one, where local conditions have delayed the work, and has placed trained men in charge of these libraries. Buildings are in course of construction at the sixteen national guard camps and at two special camps.

In a memorandum just submitted to the Commission on Training Camp Activities of the War Department, Dr. Herbert Putnam, the Librarian of Congress and who is a director of the American Library Association's war service, states that there are now in service in the various camps 444,000 books, and that an additional 220,000 have been shipped and are on the way to them.

The campaign for funds during September and October last netted something more than $1,500,000 for this service. Of this sum $320,000—a grant from the Carnegie Corporation—is being applied to the erection of the library buildings at thirty-four camps. The buildings are simple and limited to the cost stipulated of $10,000 each. The work was done by army contractors on a basis generally of cost plus 6 per cent.

The librarians were drawn from libraries in all parts of the country. The average salary is only $1,200 a year. The reading rooms accommodate 250 men, and those who are stationed with units far distant from the libraries are served by automobile deliveries.

CITES LA FOLLETTE SPEECH.

Defense Society to Lay Address Before Senate Committee Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—A stenographic copy of the so-called disloyalty speech, delivered by Senator La Follette before the Non-partisan League Convention at St. Paul last September, will be laid tomorrow before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections by the American Defense Society of New York, which is urging Mr. La Follette's expulsion from the Senate. The copy to be submitted by the Society is attested as authentic before a notary public.

In the St. Paul speech, which forms the basis of the charges of disloyalty, mention was made by the Senator of an alleged appeal by Secretary Bryan to President Wilson to urge passengers not to sail on the Lusitania, and of Mr. Bryan's advising the President that the Lusitania, in carrying arms, was legitimate prey for German submarines. Mr. Bryan has denied having made any such representations to the President.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections expect to take up the La Follette hearings within a week.

FOOD CHIEFS AT CAPITAL.

Representatives from All the States Gathering for a Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Federal Food Administrators from various parts of the country are arriving in Washington for a conference which begins on Tuesday. Every State will be represented and the administrators will present the situation and needs in their own States, and from the discussion of these a general line of conduct will be mapped out.

One problem to be taken up will be the appointment of agents to promote food conservation. There also will be a discussion of means of co-ordinating the work of the Department of Agriculture and that of the Food Administration in connection with the stimulation of food production. Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture will address the gathering.

Another subject that will receive attention is the spreading of information through volunteer speakers working under the direction of the Federal Food Administration in each State. Plans are under way for greatly developing this means of public education.

TO SHOW WILSON PORTRAIT.

Sargent's Work to be Exhibited at the Metropolitan Museum.

The portrait of President Wilson recently painted by John S. Sargent for the National Gallery of Ireland will be exhibited for one month at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, commencing next Saturday, the museum authorities announced last night.

Mr. Sargent originally offered to paint a portrait for the Red Cross if a purchaser were found who would donate the price to the Red Cross, the purchaser being allowed to choose the subject. Sir Hugh Lane offered to give $50,000. He was lost on the Lusitania, and his will had to be interpreted by the English courts. The courts decided that the picture should go to the National Gallery of Ireland.

START Y.W.C.A. DRIVE FOR WAR AID FUND

Campaign for $1,750,000 for Women's Work Begins with Patriotic Rally.

NOTE FROM WILSON READ

President Expresses Appreciation of Response to Service—Girls' Chorus of 300 Sings.

Four bands of soldier musicians from the national army at Camp Upton, and a chorus of 300 girls of the Young Women's Christian Association and the Community Chorus attired as Red Cross nurses, and in the colors of the allied nations grouped to form the letters "Y. W. C. A.," gave a patriotic impetus to a mass meeting, yesterday afternoon at the Hippodrome, in starting a week's campaign by the Y. W. C. A. to raise $1,750,000 for women's war work in France and Italy. The following letter from President Wilson to Mrs. James S. Cushman, Chairman of the War Work Council of the Y. W. C. A., was read by William Fellowes Morgan, President of the Metropolitan Young Men's Christian Association:

> The White House, Washington,
> Dec. 19, 1917.
>
> My Dear Mrs. Cushman:
>
> May I not express to you the admiration which I, in common with the great body of my fellow-countrymen, have felt for the work of the Young Women's Christian Association? It has responded to this time of need in the most admirable way to the claims upon its patriotic services, and I wish to give myself the pleasure of expressing my appreciation and the high value which I put upon its work.
>
> Sincerely yours,
> WOODROW WILSON.
>
> Mrs. JAMES S. CUSHMAN, Chairman War Work Council, Young Women's Christian Association.

Mr. Morgan announced that the Y. M. C. A. had been asked to co-operate with the young women to raise the money, and see that the men had agreed to assist in every possible manner. The work of raising the fund begins this morning.

Robert Davis, of the American Red Cross, who recently returned from France, told of the assistance American women could give to the women there, which included not only care of the wounded and sick, but by working in the fields to provide food.

"We often heard the remark from a woman: 'I must go to save and harvest my wheat; if I do not who will feed the soldiers of France,'" said Mr. Davis. "Some of the finest and largest crops of foodstuffs are due to the labor of the women of France.

"There are 500,000 homeless people in France; the larger number of whom are women. There is a great work of social and moral influence to be carried on there. The women of France need the encouraging word and personal help of their sisters of America. If the Young Women's Christian Association will only carry the word to the women of France that this is a war of peoples and not of armies, and that the people of the stoutest hearts are going to win, and let them know that you are here to help them, then you will do great good."

Mr. Davis declared that no one at home need worry about the welfare of the American soldiers in France. The soldiers not yet in the trenches, he said, are billeted in about thirty villages. These and others who are to join them will be taken to training places in Southern France, a prospect which the American boys are looking forward to with delight, he declared.

"There never was such a fine, healthy, upstanding group of fellows to represent a country as the American boys sent over there," said Mr. Davis.

Bandmaster C. N. Nord, of the 307th Infantry band, led the 100 musicians. Harry Barnhart, leader of the Community Chorus, led the singing of "America," while the girls representing all nationalities and garbed in national colors, marched upon the stage, carrying a large American flag.

Miss Margaret Romaine, of the Chicago Opera Company, sang several selections, among them "The Marseillaise" in French. Among the members of the band were Ernest Gentile, who was first trombone in Sousa's last trip around the world; Louis Galeshekow, chief trumpet, in the Russian Symphony and others, and Sergeant Alexander Lang, a drafted attorney who was solo trumpeter of the Columbia University Symphony Orchestra and of the Mecca Temple Band.

Others on the stage were Dr. Karl Reiland, of St. George's Church, who delivered the invocation; Bishop Greer, who delivered the benediction and Mrs. Robert E. Speer, President of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, presided.

WARNS PRO-GERMAN POLES.

James W. Gerard Gives Advice to American Loyalty League.

The pro-Germanism of certain of the Polish newspapers of this country was vigorously denounced last night at a meeting of the American Loyalty League of Polish Descendants, held at Washington Irving High School. James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, said: "If you can find any of this paid German propaganda in any publication of yours, take the editor and tie him up and send him back to Lemberg or Cracow, where he can fight with the unfortunate and starving Polish population for the carcasses of horses and dogs that die in the street. And you might stop at the houses of some of those German Americans who have repaid with ingratitude the hospitality extended to them in this country and send them along, too."

The Ambassador declared that the Prussian policy of expropriation of Polish lands had failed because young Prussian settlers usually married Polish girls, who, according to the Ambassador, are better looking than German girls, and consequently became strong adherents to Polish national ideals. He praised the Polish legion in training at Fort Niagara, and declared that "it will be only a short time 'till these Polish Americans with their fellow-Americans, will be marching down Unter den Linden."

Vigorous cheering greeted the declaration of Edward C. Rybicki, organizer of the Loyalty League, that its first principle was unswerving loyalty to the United States and President Wilson. "We can be 100 per cent. American and 100 per cent. Polish," he said. "We stand for the union of all the Poles under whatever foreign domination they may now be in an independent State, and for the fullest support of the war which America and her allies are waging for freedom."

Other speakers were Judge Martin T. Manton, Dr. Henry York, F. J. Ziemkiewicz, and S. Palmowski.

NO EXTRA WAR PREMIUM.

Knights of Columbus in Service Hold Insurance at Old Rates.

The Supreme Council of the Knights of Columbus began a two-day session at the Waldorf yesterday with a meeting of the Insurance Board of the council in the morning. It was decided that those insurance members who were members on April 16, 1917, when war was declared, and who are now in the army or navy will not have to pay any additional premiums on their policies.

Owing to the fact that six of the Western members were late in arriving, the regular session did not begin until afternoon. The council will discuss means for the disbursement of a $4,000,000 war relief fund, $1,000,000 of which is to be used for war relief work in domestic cantonments.

DINNER OPENS DRIVE FOR BIG JEWISH FUND

Plans Laid to Start Campaign to Aid Federated Philanthropic Societies.

50,000 MEMBERS SOUGHT

More Than 200 Teams Will Begin Canvass of the Entire City on Monday, Jan. 14.

The tactical plans for the campaign to obtain from $4,500,000 to $5,000,000 for the support of the ninety federated philanthropic societies of New York City, which is to be launched next Monday, was communicated last night to the twenty colonels and the two hundred captains who are to lead the soliciting forces by Felix M. Warburg, the commander in chief, at a frugal supper of fish at the Hotel Biltmore. Federation was made possible initially by the comparatively large contributions of 21,000 members. The plan now is to enlist 50,000, that the larger wartime upkeep of all institutions may be met, and that true democratization of Jewish welfare work may be assured.

There will be some 200 or more teams, each with a colonel in command. Each colonel is to have ten captains, each captain ten lieutenants, and each team so large a number of privates that every element of Jewry will be represented. Mr. Warburg, as President of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City, and his chief aid, I. Edwin Goldwasser, Executive Director of the federation, with the assistance of many others, have devised a detailed, elaborate, and comprehensive method of field work. For the men engaged in the week's high-pressure drive, the work is to be divided into a campaign of trades, professions, and other occupations, subdivided into zones, and for the women, who will share equally in the work, into zones only.

Contributions are not wanted from non-Jews, and every effort has been bent to listing every Jewish firm and every family head. During the single week of soliciting it is intended to reach every man, woman and child who might be expected to become a federation member and contributor. Federation headquarters has prepared statistical information of every helpful sort, and from there the campaign will be directed.

The senior officers, having received their instructions and a meed of inspiration at last night's gathering, will devote themselves during this week to recruiting their teams to full strength. At a dinner at the Biltmore next Sunday final plans will be perfected and announced, and on Monday, Jan. 14, the organized forces will be set in motion. Every evening during the week's campaign the officers will gather at the Biltmore headquarters to receive reports and hear short speeches designed to spur them and their fellow-workers to greater efforts.

On Sunday, Jan. 27, at the annual meeting of the Federation in the Museum of Natural History the results will be announced. Every one concerned last night insisted that the only possible result thus to be made known would be a sweeping victory that would assure the future financial solidity of the federation. The minimum subscription for junior members, under 18 years of age, is $5 a year; for adult members, $10 a year.

It took but a little while last night for the diners to dispose of a menu consisting of grapefruit, celery, almonds, and olives, cold Kennebec salmon, with fresh vegetable salad, biscuit Tortoni, war cakes and coffee, and Mr. Warburg then explained the need and the plans for meeting it. He praised the preliminary preparations of Dr. Goldwasser, and said:

"I want to speak of the inadequacy of the relief which we are now able to afford to the outdoor poor. No matter how much we have been able to give, it is still far below what should be given. We are not able to do what we want for the sick in our hospitals, notably the hospital in the Bronx. This hospital is hardly able to live, and because of the needs in the Bronx, we cannot let it die. The merging of institutions which is being discussed may help to relieve this situation. The Young Women's Hebrew Association on 110th Street is the only large institution which houses Jewish working girls of moderate means. There are less than 200 girls in the dormitories and about 1,200 on the waiting list, and many thousands which have not even been able to be listed."

Dr. Goldwasser urged as a battle cry, "From each according to his means—to all according to their needs!" and added:

"When the federation was declared in operation on Jan. 1, 1917, the number of subscribers was 9,500. Today there are 15,504. Beyond these there are some 6,000 additional supporters of our affiliated societies. The average per capita subscription is a little above $100. There are 100,000 heads of families who can afford to give. Shame rests upon us all that 21,000 people have borne the burden."

Jacob Wertheim said he thought real federation was but starting last night, since the original drive, in order to raise the $2,000,000 fund necessary to make federation in name an accomplished fact, compelled the confining of the membership campaign to large givers. Among Mr. Warburg's guests were these team Colonels: Mrs. Emil Hirschwald, Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, Mrs. Solomon T. De Lee, Mrs. J. J. Dukas, Mrs. William Einstein, Mrs. Samuel Elkeles, Mrs. Alexander Kohut, Mrs. Leopold Stern, Mrs. Max L. Levenson, Mrs. A. J. Marcuse, Mrs. Israel Unterberg, Mrs. B. Pollak, William Fox, William Goldman, H. A. Guinzburg, Louis J. Robertson, Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, G. Richard Davis, H. B. Rosen, Sol. G. Rosenbaum, Jacob Sperber, R. Sadowsky, Arthur Sachs, Henry F. Samstag, Ludwig Vogelstein, and Jacob Wertheim.

Daughter Born to Marshall Fields.

A daughter was born yesterday to Lieutenant Marshall Field 3d and Mrs. Field at their residence, 16 East Fifty-fifth Street. It is their second child. The first, Marshall Field 4th, is about 18 months old. Lieutenant Field arrived Saturday from Texas, where he is stationed. Mrs. Field was Miss Evelyn Marshall, daughter of Mrs. Charles A. Marshall.

Frank Starrett Killed in France.

ATHOL, Mass., Jan. 6.—A cable message received here tonight announced the death by accident at an aviation school in France of Frank Starrett, a former Brown University athlete and grandson of L. S. Starrett, President of the Starrett Tool Works. Starrett was graduated from Brown University in 1915. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the Ambulance Department of the French Army. Later he entered the French Aviation Department. His oldest brother Arthur Starrett, recently enlisted as a flier in the United States Army.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.

Annual Shoe Clearance Sale

800 Pairs of High Grade Shoes to be closed out at $3.95 a pair
Value $5.00 & $6.00

Skating and Basket Ball Shoes at $2.95.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

ACKERMAN.—Jan. 2, Lying-in Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. I. Ackerman, a daughter.
ALEXANDER.—Jan. 1, Freeport, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Alexander, a son.
ATLAS.—Jan. 1, 55 West 110th St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Atlas, a daughter.

Engaged.

MARTON—FEDER.—Belle F. Feder to Samuel Seymour Marton.

FEIG—STAHL.—Pearl Stahl to Charles Feig.
FREIMAN—FREEMAN.—Beatrice Freeman to Dr. Maurice Freiman.
GILLETTE—BECK.—Mayme Beck to Murray Gillette.
GORDON—MENDELSOHN.—Bertha Mendelsohn to Myron J. Gordon.
HARRIS—SLEGMAN.—Elsie Slegman to Michael P. Harris.
JACOBY—LEON.—Miriam Leon to Dr. Harry S. Jacoby.
KRAMER—ALTON.—Gertrude J. Alton to Samuel Kramer.
MORGENSTERN—KUHN.—Florence Kuhn to Felix Morgenstern.
NATER—MacGREGOR.—Minnie MacGregor to Jean M. Nater.
REINER—LOEWENSTEIN.—Elsie B. Loewenstein to David W. Reiner.
SCHATTMAN—HYMAN.—Jeanette Hyman to Harold E. Schattman.
SHILBERG—COHEN.—Pauline Cohen to Miles Shilberg.
SILVERSTEIN—KLEIN.—Bert Klein to Joe Silverstein.
TROPAUER—MARGOLIS.—Frances R. Margolis to A. Tropauer.
WEIL—EDELSTEIN.—Olga Edelstein to Max L. Weil.

Married.

FORSTER—DIEMER.—On Jan. 5 in New York City, by the Rev. J. W. Lawson, Anne F. Diemer, daughter of the late John F. Diemer, to Frank J. Forster of New York City. Ellizabeth, N. J., papers please copy.
SCOBLE—BARTEAU.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., on Jan. 5, 1918, Emma Marjorie Barteau to Harry Martyn Scoble.

VEREBAY—HERTZ.—Jan. 3, Violet Hertz to Fred N. Verebay.

Died.

AGNEW.—On Sunday, Jan. 6, 1918, Robert Ogden Agnew. Funeral services at his home, 1,208 Carroll St., Brooklyn, on Monday at 8 P. M.

ANDERSEN.—On Jan. 4, Henry Andersen, beloved husband of Mary Andersen. Funeral from his late residence, 271 West 22d, Tuesday, Jan. 8, thence to the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Avenue and 84th Street. 10 A. M. Interment Calvary. Please omit flowers.

AST.—On Friday, Jan. 4, 1918, after a brief illness, Josephine Ast, aged 60 years, widow of the late Charles Ast and beloved mother of Anton. Funeral from her late residence, 2,072 Belmont Av., near East 180th St., Bronx, on Monday, Jan. 7, at 2 P. M.

BARTLET.—At his residence, 81 Park Av., Saturday, Jan. 5, Henry Paine Bartlet, in the 68th year of his age. Funeral services at Trinity Chapel, West 25th St., Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 10 A. M. Interment at Newburyport, Mass. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

BENNETT.—Jan. 5, 1918, Charles W. Bennett, aged 45 years. Body lying in state at Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St. Funeral services Wednesday morning, 11 o'clock. Friends, also members Friars, Screen, and Green Room Clubs, invited.

BEYER.—On Saturday, Jan. 5, 1918, George H. Beyer, in his 60th year. Funeral services will be held at his home, 529 Madison St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 2 P. M.

BIOW.—Marianna, widow of the late Gabriel L., mother of Harry L., David W., Mitchell M. Ely, Samuel L., Mrs. I. Sanders, and the late Edward J. Biow, and Mrs. Pauline Rappaport. Funeral from her late residence, 949 Whitlock Av., Bronx, Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 2 P. M.

BLUMENTHAL.—Suddenly, Jan. 6, Ferdinand Blumenthal, beloved husband of Rosa and father of Ralph and Milton Notice of funeral hereafter.

BRAUN.—Georgina Ballin, beloved wife of Dr. Alfred Braun, on Jan. 5. Funeral private.

BUCKINGHAM.—John. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 69th St. (Frank E. Campbell's,) Monday, 10 o'clock.

BURGMYER.—Theodore, on Sunday, Jan. 6, 1918, at his residence, 26 Herkimer St., Brooklyn. Funeral on Wednesday, Jan. 9, at 9:30 A. M., sharp, from the Church of the Nativity. Interment St. John's Cemetery.

CALHOUN.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Saturday, Jan. 5, 1918, Julia Sanford Calhoun, widow of the late Charles M. Calhoun and daughter of the late Dr. Charles E. Sanford and Anna H. Sanford of Bridgeport. Funeral services at her late residence, 329 Washington Av., Bridgeport, Conn., Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 2:30 o'clock P. M. Please do not send any flowers.

CLARK.—Suddenly on Jan. 5, 1918, Mrs. John T. Clark, mother of Mrs. James H. Kidder. Funeral service in the Chantry of St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, on Monday, Jan. 7, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

DOOLEY.—Jan. 6, 1918, John J., beloved husband of Mary Dooley. Funeral Wednesday, at 9:30 A. M., from his late residence, 574 West 182d St., thence to Church of St. Elizabeth, 187th St. and Broadway. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

DREYFUS.—Edward, age 48, dearly beloved husband of Rose, (nee Levy,) and devoted and loving father of Mortimer Dreyfus. Funeral services at his late residence, 440 Riverside Drive, Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 2 P. M. Funeral private. San Antonio and Dallas (Texas) papers please copy.

ELLIS.—Infant son of Ruben M. and Florence Houghton Ellis, born Jan. 6, 1918.

FLAHERTY.—Robert, aged 72, on Sunday, Jan. 6, at 27 Broadway. Services at parlors of S. N. Cook, 170 8th Av., Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

GALVIN.—Saturday, Jan. 5, 1918, George Hill Galvin, Funeral service at 150 West 13th St., Monday evening, Jan. 7, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

GEROW.—Suddenly, Dec. 30, at 1,738 East Stark St., Portland, Ore., Margaret Sibbald Gerow, daughter of Mrs. Charles H. Sibbald.

GIBSON.—H. Weir, beloved husband of Isabell Gibson, at his residence, 777 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, in his 62d year, on Jan. 6. He is survived by two children, Charles B. Gibson and Mrs. R. Y. Grant of Kingport, Tenn. Services at his late residence Tuesday evening, Jan. 8, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

GILDERSLEEVE.—Suddenly, at Atlantic City, N. J., Friday, Jan. 4, 1918, Mrs. Anna M. Y. Gildersleeve of 100 Montague St., Brooklyn, and Cranford, N. J. Funeral private.

GRANT.—Jan. 6, 1918, Helen E. Grant, sister of Mrs. E. J. Jaquet of Adelant, Cal., age 43 years. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Tuesday morning, 10 o'clock.

HAGUE.—At American Red Cross Hospital, No. 3, in Paris, of pneumonia, on Jan. 5, while serving his country, Lieutenant William Hague, 116th Engineers, son of the late James D. Hague, in the 36th year of his age. Funeral took place at Ivry Cemetery, Paris, on Jan. 5.

HERVEY.—At Phoenix, Ariz., Jan. 3, 1918, Everett Fray Hervey, beloved husband of Alice Hastings Hervey. Notice of funeral later.

HIRSH.—At New Brunswick, Sunday, Jan. 6, Isidor E., son of the late Philip and Sophie Hirsh. Funeral from his late residence, 98 Albany St., New Brunswick, N. J., Wednesday, Jan. 9, at 2 o'clock. Friends invited.

HOGAN.—Jan. 5, Katherine Byrne Hogan, widow of the late Judge Edward Hogan. Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. John F. O'Brien, 861 Park Av., Tuesday, Jan. 8, 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, at 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary. Kindly omit flowers.

HOLLAND.—At his home, 10 North Delaware Av., Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 5, 1918, David, husband of the late Mary C. Holland, in his 65th year. Relatives and friends are invited to the funeral upon arrival at Calvary Cemetery, N. Y., Tuesday, at 10 o'clock P. M.

HOYT.—At her residence, Stamford, Conn., on Saturday, Jan. 5, 1918, Maria Corse, widow of Oliver Hoyt, in her 88th year. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

KAHN.—Leon, Pasadena, Cal., husband of Rosalind, brother Mrs. Edgar Magnin, Mrs. Morris Rosenfeld, Mrs. Henry Kramer, Edward Kahn, Martin Kahn, New York; Mrs. Meyer Kahn, Dallas, Texas; Mrs. Jake Henninger, Fort Worth, Texas; Mrs. Felix Block, Portland, Ore. Burial Macon, Ga. Papers copy.

KOHN.—Morris, dearly beloved husband of Emma and beloved father of Sofie, Ella Hecht, Ned, Milton, and Rosamore. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LEWIN.—Leon, in his 80th year, beloved husband of Rebecca and dear father of Mrs. A. Pearl, Mrs. F. Lipner, Eva, and Albert, and brother of Maurice Lewin. Funeral from his late residence, 600 West 116th St., on Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 10 A. M.

LION.—Nathan, beloved husband of Gusie and father of Rita, Della, Hortense, and Carl. Funeral private. St. Paul papers please copy.

LYDDY.—At Nyack, N. Y., Sunday evening, Jan. 6, 1918, Annie E. Lyddy, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Lyddy. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MARTIN.—Jane E. Funeral services Wednesday, 10 A. M., at John Graham's Chapel, 4,221 Park Av., near Tremont Av., Bronx. Interment Evergreens Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

PAINE.—Matilda Scott. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Tuesday, 11 A. M., auspices Actors' Fund.

PELLETREAU.—On Sunday, Jan. 6, William Smith Pelletreau, A. M.—member of the New York Historical Society, in the 78th year of his age. Friends may attend the funeral services at the home of his niece, Mrs. John Biddle Clark, 69 1st Place, near Court St., Brooklyn, Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 8, at 4:30 o'clock. Services in the Presbyterian Church, Southampton, Long Island, N. Y., Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 9, at 2:30 o'clock.

PERRY.—In France, on Dec. 29, 1917, of cerebro-spinal meningitis, Franklin Perry, Master Signal Electrician, Signal Corps, with American Expeditionary Force, son of the late Oliver Hazard and Maria Moore Perry of Elmhurst, Long Island, in the 21st year of his age.

PIERCE.—At Riverside, Conn., on Saturday, Jan. 5, 1918, Smith Dewey Pierce. Funeral private.

REDWOOD.—At Ridgewood, N. J., Sunday evening, Jan. 6, 1918, Maria, widow of William R. Redwood, in her 80th year. Funeral services will be held at Campbell's Funeral Church, 66th and Broadway, N. Y., Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Los Angeles and Nyack, N. Y., papers please copy.

REMIEN.—Hans Christian. "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway and 66th, (Campbell Building,) Tuesday, 8 P. M.

REYNOLDS.—Mina, 42 years. THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell, Broadway and 66th.

RUHMANN.—Anna. Funeral from Roehmicke's Funeral Parlor, 1,224-1,230 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn, Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, at 10:30 A. M.

SCHWACOFER.—Jan. 5, 1918, Charles, aged 71 years. Funeral from Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) 1:45 o'clock. Services at St. James's Episcopal Church, Elmhurst, L. I., Monday afternoon, 3 o'clock. Friends invited. L. I. Railway train leaves Pennsylvania Station 2.41 o'clock.

SEDLACZEK.—Hugo Gustav, Jan. 4, after a lingering illness. Funeral private.

SHEILDON.—Mary E., on Jan. 6, beloved wife of Chief James Sheilock and mother of James, Jr. Funeral from her late residence, 310 East 51st St., on Tuesday at 9:30 A. M.; thence to the Church of St. John the Evangelist, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

SNIFFEN.—Rev. Charles J. Sniffen, suddenly, Jan. 5, 1918. Funeral service at St. Paul's Church, Stockbridge, Jan. 8, at 2:30 P. M. Burial Union Cemetery, Stratford, Conn., Jan. 9, 2:30 P. M.

SPRINGER.—Leon, 128A West 127th St., Saturday, Jan. 5, brother of Aaron, Hattie, Rae, and Tessie Springer and nephew of Adolph Adler. Services 10:30 Monday morning at 228 Lenox Av. Funeral private.

STONE.—Funeral services for Melville E. Stone, Jr., will be held Monday afternoon, Jan. 7, at 4 o'clock, at the residence, 2,190 Marvista Av., Altadena, Cal. Interment in Chicago later.

THOMPSON.—At Rutherford, N. J., Jan. 6, 1918, James, in his 71st year; beloved husband of Charlotte Moore Thompson. Funeral services at his late residence, 59 Sylvan St., Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock. Services Wednesday, Jan. 9, 2 P. M., at the residence of his son, the Rev. S. M. Thompson, Woodlawn Av., Glenside, Penn. Interment Mount Moriah Cemetery.

THONEY.—Joseph, Sr., suddenly, Sunday afternoon, Jan. 6, 1918, at the home of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Oscar L. Thonet, 226 9th St., Brooklyn. He leaves three sons, Theophile, Frederick, and Joseph, and two daughters, Mrs. J. Hogan and Mrs. William Shaw. Funeral services Tuesday at 8 P. M. at Fred Herbst & Son's Chapel, 697 3d Av., Brooklyn. Interment Wednesday morning at Greenwood.

WARNER.—Mary. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, B'way and 66th, (Campbell Building,) Tuesday, 2 P. M.

WEISS.—On Saturday, Jan. 5, in her 63d year, Rosalie, beloved wife of Henry Weiss, dear mother of Mrs. Tessie Stern, Sidney, Adolph, Edward, Carrie, and grandmother of Rita Stern. Funeral services at the Central Synagogue, 55th Street and Lexington Avenue, Monday, Jan. 7, at 10 A. M. Relatives, friends, members of the Temple, Righteous Women, Sisterhood, Auxiliary, Ladies' Auxiliary Society of the I. O. B. B. Home at Yonkers, Chananiah Lodge No. 965, I. O. B. B., United Brothers Society, Friedens Verein No. 1, John Hancock Lodge No. 70, F. and A. M., and Rheinlander Schuetzen Bund invited to attend.

WEISS.—United Brothers Society members are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Rosalie Weiss, wife of Brother Henry Weiss, at the Central Synagogue, 55th St. and Lexington Av., Monday, Jan. 7, at 10 A. M.

JOSEPH M. PATM, President.
J. H. FLASHNER, Secretary.

WHITE.—Suddenly, at Freeport, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1918, Henry S., beloved husband of the late Janette F. White, in his 75th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 152 Rose St., Freeport, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 8:30 P. M. Trains leaving Flatbush Avenue Depot at. 6.52 and 7.12 P. M. Interment private.

WILCOX.—At Montclair, N. J., Jan. 6, 1918, Helen M., widow of the late Josiah P. Wilcox in her 80th year. Funeral services at the residence of her son, George W. Wilcox, 70 Elm St., Tuesday, Jan. 8, 2:15 P. M.

WOLFENDEN.—On Saturday, Jan. 5, 1918, at her residence, 111 Montague St., Brooklyn, Mary, the dearly beloved sister of Harriett Wolfenden. Funeral services at Grace Church, Hicks St. and Grace Court, Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 7, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

WYMAN.—On Jan. 5, 1918, at Far Rockaway, L. I., Katie, beloved wife of David Wyman, and mother of Selina and Gertrude and sister of Mary Wyman. Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918, from her late residence, 1,131 Nostrand Av., at 1 P. M. Interment Mount Carmel Cemetery, Cypress Hills.

AKINS.—John, 444 West 26th St., Jan. 4. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
AMEND.—William C., 154 West 94th St., Jan. 4. Funeral service today.
BEATTY.—Mary, 412 East 173d St., Jan. 5. Funeral notice later.
BRENNAN.—Peter, 311 West 116th St., Jan. 4, aged 9. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
BURMAN.—Catherine, 1,826 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, Jan. 3. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
CAREY.—Anna, 173 East 103d St., Jan. 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
CHURCHILL.—Ada M., 1,123 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, Jan. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
COHN.—Adele, Jan. 4. Funeral 230 Lenox Av.
DELEHANTY.—Margaret A., 1,181 Sg Av., Jan. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
ENSTROM.—August W., 1,094 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, Jan. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.
FERRY.—Edwin, Jan. 3, aged 63. Funeral 161 8th Av.
FORD.—Mrs. J. R., Port Richmond, S. I., Jan. 4, aged 57. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
FREIN.—John J., Jan. 4. Funeral 972 2d Av. today, 10 A. M.
HOSEY.—Mary A., 329 West 52d St., Jan. 4. Funeral today, 9.30 A. M.
KAUFMAN.—Mina, 1,683 Eastburn Av., Jan. 5. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.
KELLY.—Harry, 647 1st Av., Jan. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.
KESSLER.—Martin, 245 West 135th St., Jan. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

Died.

...K.—John, 316 Monroe St., Jan. 4. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
...TZ.—Richard, 410 East 77th St., Jan. 4.
...—Mary, 111 West 89th St., Jan. 4. Funeral tomorrow.
...DEN.—John, 267 West 72d St., Jan. 4, aged 81.
...MARA.—John, 69 East 105th St., Jan. 5. Funeral today.
...MEK.—Bridget, 158 West 101st St., Jan. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
MAHONEY.—Catherine, 150 East 84th St., Jan. 5.
...EN.—Michael, 8154 Hudson St., Jan. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.
...RNE.—Daniel J., 329 West 67th St., Jan. 5. Funeral tomorrow.
...L.—John F., 737 Washington St., Jan. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
...AN.—Lillian M., 510 West 151st St., Jan. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.
SHERIDAN.—Mary A., 244 East 57th St., Jan. 5. Funeral today.
...MILT.—William, Tompkinsville, S. I., Jan. 5, aged 51. Funeral tomorrow.
...TON.—Margaret, 131 St. Ann's Av., Bronx, Jan. 5. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
...LY.—John, 609 Union Av., Bronx, Jan. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
...HROP.—Jacob, 384 Eagle Av., Bronx, Jan. 5, aged 72. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

...ONE.—Julia, 131 Classon Av., Jan. 4. Funeral 322 Penn., today.
...N.—Anna, 60 Cantral Av., Jan. 5, aged 9. Funeral Jan. 9.
...S.—George W., 182 Lefferts Av., Jan. 4, aged 8. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
...TIN.—Thomas, 320 75th St., Jan. 5, aged 4. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
...ER.—Theodore, 1 Raleigh Place, Jan. 4. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
...B.—Katharina, Lutheran Hospital, Jan. 5, aged 82. Funeral private.
...ER.—Leo J., Bayonne Sanitarium, Jan. 5. Funeral tomorrow.
...WLEY.—Thomas, 233 65d St., Jan. 5, aged 54. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
...INAGRI.—Margaret T., 370 6th St., Jan. 4, aged 53.
...BERT.—Mary, 127 St. Edward's St., Jan. 4. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
...ES.—Patrick J., 283 Classon Av., Jan. 5.
...SWELL.—Alina, 188 Carlton Av., Jan. 4, aged 67. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
...TING.—Edward, 151 Warren St., Jan. 4, aged 65. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
...CK.—Henry, 291 Putnam Av., Jan. 5. Funeral service today.
...REEN.—Owen, 184 Winthrop St., Jan. 4. Funeral today.
...CONNELL.—William, 35 Douglass St., Jan. 5. Funeral tomorrow.
...REECE.—Anna, 375 94th St., Jan. 5. Funeral today.
...RSH.—Fletcher H., 4,912 11th Av., Jan. 5. Funeral private.
...ELPS.—Amy S., 252 75th St., Jan. 5, aged 49. Funeral service today.
...ERO.—Guminde, 693 President St., Jan. 5, aged 43. Funeral private.
...LLIAMSON.—W. H., 61 Henry St., Jan. 5. Funeral service today, 8:30 A. M.

Jersey City.

...FDE.—Herman A., 134 Clifton Place, Jan. 4. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
...SIDY.—Bridget, 205 Erie St., Jan. 4. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
...COMBE.—Susan, 2,540 Boulevard, Jan. 4. Funeral private.
...UND.—Herman G., 3,008 Boulevard, Jan. 4.

Died.

HARDING.—Hosea L., 190 Fairmount Av., Jan. 4.
JURGENSEN.—Elizabeth, 197 Delaware Av., Jan. 4. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
KIMPEL.—John, Jr., 349 Central Av., Jan. 5, aged 65.
LEONARD.—Thomas J., 1,722 Boulevard, Jan. 4.
McGRATH.—Roger V., 89 Vroom Av., Jan. 4. Funeral private.
PFLUMIO.—Philippina, 204 Stegman St., Jan. 5. Funeral service today.
QUINN.—Mrs. Thomas, 497 Pavonia Av., Jan. 5.

Long Island.

BONDI.—George F., Richmond Hill, Jan. 5, aged 55. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.
DE LAMATER.—Frederick M., Elmhurst, Jan. 4. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
FOX.—Dorothy A., Woodside, Jan. 5, aged 17. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
GERRITY.—James F., Mineola Hospital, Jan. 4, aged 34. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
MOORE.—William C., Woodside, Jan. 4.
QUIGLEY.—Michael, Woodhaven, Jan. 4, aged 64.

In Memoriam.

BERLIN.—In memory of our dear son and brother, Falk Berlin, who departed this life Jan. 7, 1917.

KRODER.—In loving memory of our beloved son and brother, John A. Kroder, who passed away Jan. 7, 1917.
Long days and nights he suffered pain,
His hope undimmed, and all in vain,—
'Till God above knew what was best—
He took him home and gave him rest.
Mr. and Mrs. JOHN KRODER,
MATHILDA K. ZUR NIEDEN,
Mrs. JOHANNA A. K. BECKER.

NELSON.—One year ago you left us;
How often we miss your loving face!
But you left us to remember
None on earth could take your place.
A happy home we once enjoyed,
How sweet the memory still!
But death has left a lonesomeness
The world can never fill.
NELSON, ISABELLA.

VOLKEL.—In loving memory of our beloved mother, Magdalene Volkel, who died Jan. 7, 1915.

CHURCH.—Charles T., in memory of; died Jan. 6, 1913.
COHEN.—Heyman, unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, Jan. 12, 10:30 A. M.
DALY.—Rose M., mass Holy Angels' Church today, 8 A. M.
FINNEY.—Edward H., in memory of; died Jan. 9, 1911.
O'NEILL.—Mary A., mass St. Joseph's Church today, 7 A. M.
QUIRK.—Hannah, mass St. Aloysius's Church, Jersey City, today, 6:30 A. M.
RITTER.—Lena, in memory of, died Jan. 8, 1917.

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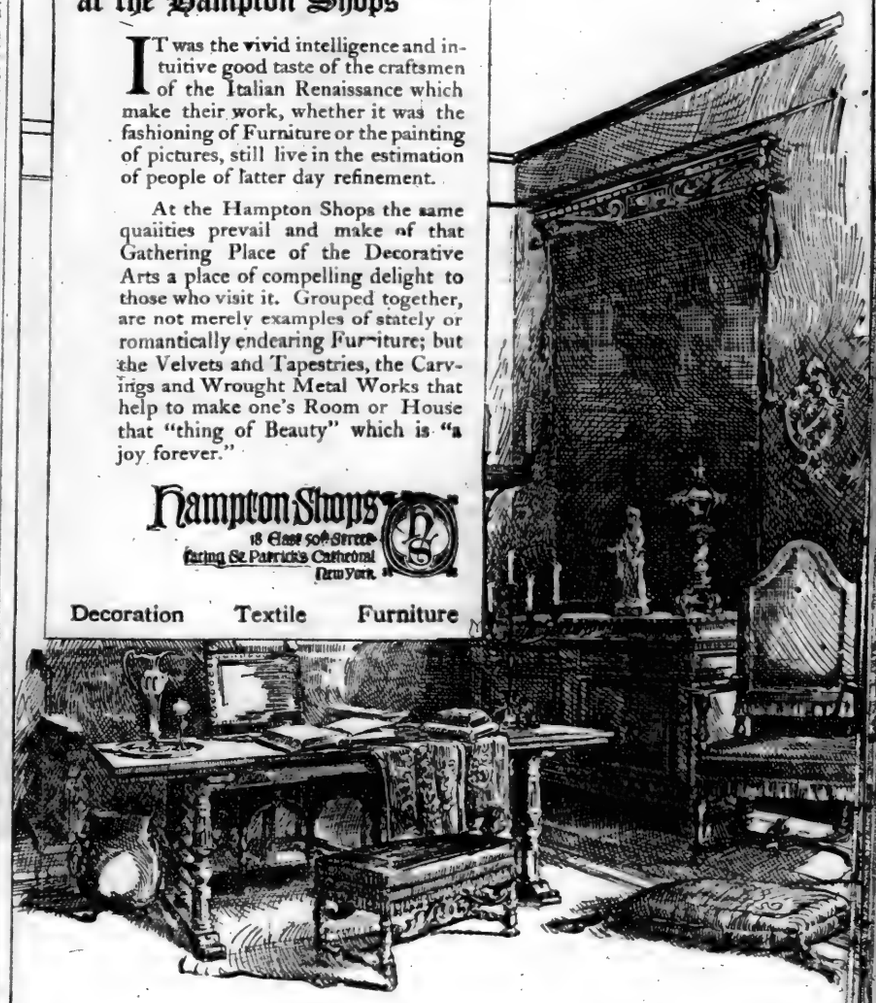

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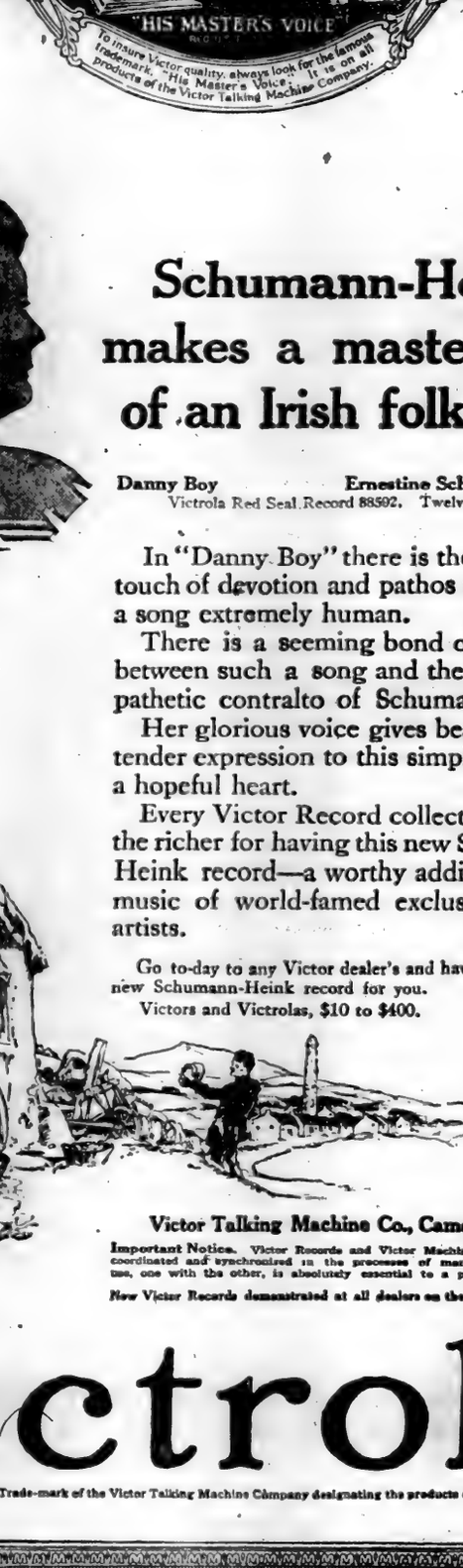

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The Woman Voter

What a Leader Is, and What a Boss Is—How the People Make Them, Good and Bad Alike, and How They Can Be Overthrown.

SIXTH ARTICLE—SHE LEARNS ABOUT BOSSES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

"A Boss," said the Politician, "is a leader."

"And something besides," added the Correspondent, cynically.

"Well, that depends on the leader," answered the Politician, "and on the folks he leads. What you mean is that he is a factor in political corruption and bad government. In some places he is and in some he isn't. If the general tendency of the particular crowd that he leads is corrupt and bad, he will be corrupt and bad, because he couldn't have become its leader at all unless he embodied their desires."

"Can there be such a thing as a good Boss?" asked the College Woman.

"No Boss is an anti-machine man, that's sure," replied the Politician. He can't be, because the object of anti-machine men is to change the organization, and he is the head of the organization. The word machine is merely an opprobrious nickname for the organization. Any kind of organization is a machine, whether it's the organization of a church society or a debating club. That's all the word means. Some party machines are good and some are bad; but good or bad, they have to have leaders, and the word Boss is impartially applied to all leaders by those who don't like the way they lead."

"I saw a Boss in the movies the other day," said Jane. "He was a horrid thing, fat, with a loud suit of clothes and a cruel mouth and a cigar butt always stuck in the corner of it; and he spent all his time in saloons ordering people around, except when he wasn't planning to thwart the brave young Assemblyman who had introduced a bill to abolish child labor and compel tenement-house owners to put fire escapes on their buildings. He always kept his hat on in the house, too, even when there were ladies present."

"Well, there may be Bosses like that outside the movies," said the Politician. "I wouldn't go so far as to deny the existence of anything merely because I'd never seen it and never seen anybody who had. But if such a Boss as that exists anywhere, you may be quite sure that he represents exactly the organization of which he is the leader, except that he is a little better, both morally and in manners, than the organization.

"So I think it is a little unfair to blame the Boss. He is the product of the organization. You asked where he came from; that's where he comes from. He rises to the top because he has more ability than the rest of them."

"Oh, come, you're pitching it pretty strong," said Tom, in utter incredulity. "Do you mean to tell me that a low-browed ex-waiter, who can't spell has more ability——"

"Than Darwin, Shakespeare and Socrates rolled together," interrupted the Politician firmly, "in the matter of managing that particular organization and maintaining what it considers its interests? That's just what I mean to tell you; you've put it exactly. If he didn't, he wouldn't last an hour. Its interests may be vicious and criminal, but if they are, he must have the ability to care for those vicious and criminal interests. It all comes back to the people, and when you speak of the people don't get the idea that they are all angels. There are all kinds of people, and those that are preponderant in any particular locality get the kind of Boss that best represents them. No Boss, however, is a saint, and that merely leads me to the conclusion that even in the best localities the majority of the people are not saints."

"What have the people got to do with the organization?" asked Anna.

"The people are the organization," replied the Politician. "If you are not a member of the party, it's your own fault; the law enables you to be, and nothing but your own indifference can prevent you. The organization consists of the people, or so many of them as choose to take the trouble to belong to it."

"But how can we overthrow one of these bad Bosses, if we happen to have one?" inquired the Business Woman.

"By going to the primaries and voting against his candidates, especially his candidates for State and County Committeemen, for they are the men who run the machine. It is only fair to tell you, though, that when you overthrow one Boss you will merely get another, for a Boss is simply a leader. There is no sense in changing leaders all the time. If you have a corrupt leader, you can put him out, provided there are enough people who think as you do about it, and who will take the trouble to vote that way at the primaries once or twice. Even Tammany Hall managed to do that on one occasion, though there was no such easy way to do it in those days as the primary law of today provides for the voter. That was in the case of Boss Tweed."

"Did they get a better Boss?" asked Jane.

"They did, though you would probably consider him a pretty bad Boss. His name was John Kelly, and the contrast with Tweed was so great that he was called 'Honest John.' Yet there was a great deal of corruption in his time, and though he probably did not take bribes, and certainly did not steal, he left a fortune of half a million dollars. That was so small, however, compared with what he could have made, that his friends pointed to it with pride as a proof of his honesty.

"He represented Tammany at its best, as Tweed represented it almost at its worst. I say 'almost,' for it was worse under Croker than under Tweed. The incident of Tweed's overthrow and Kelly's succession illustrates what I have been saying, that the Boss, that is, the leader, represents the men he leads. Tammany was not squeamish in those days, but Tweed's method was not graft, it was merely plain stealing, and what he stole was not widely enough distributed. Not that Tweed did not try to distribute it, but that he was not scientific in his methods. Tammany wanted something not so unblushingly corrupt as Tweed, but it did not want a Doctor of Divinity, not being made up of Doctors of Divinity itself; and it got Kelly, who was no moralist, had no spiritual or ethical ideals, and, without stealing anything himself, did not bother much about whether his followers stole or not."

"Then, if it all comes back to the people, there isn't any such thing as bossism?" said Tom skeptically. "I suppose you'll say that since the Boss is only the leader, bossism is merely another word for leadership."

"Bossism is a term of opprobrium, and terms of opprobrium are not definitions. Bossism is an epithet thrown at a certain kind of leadership. It means bad leadership, corrupt or tyrannical leadership. It means, in most cases, that the Boss is not what Boss Platt called himself, 'an easy boss.' But make no mistake, if the Boss has really carried his aims much further than the sentiment of the particular crowd he governs will stand for, he will be overthrown. Overthrown Bosses are thick on the pages of political history, and, in fact, the Boss who retains his control for more than a few years is rather rare.

"Sooner or later the possession of power tempts him, gives him the big head, or weakens his prudence, and he goes too far. As long as he keeps in step with the ideals of his followers, or not much out of step with them, he is safe. So, if you find that you live in a community ruled by a bad Boss, don't exclaim against the horrors of Bossism, but ask yourself what is the matter with the community. And always bear in mind that if you fight to overthrow the Boss, you won't get a paradise in which nobody will run things; you will get another Boss. For you can't get along without leaders.

"Neither can you elect leaders, for leadership is a talent, and you can't elect a man to have talent. The leader will come from the small number of men in the organization who have that particular kind of talent, whether you elect him or not. He may be an ignorant or characterless man in every other respect, but that talent he has in some measure; he has at least more of it than the men around him, or one of them would take his leadership away from him.

"Tom, you've been grinning skeptically at what I've been saying, so I'll just ask you to run over the names of the men who have bossed the Republican Party in this State for the last forty years and see if that doesn't prove it."

"I would," said Tom, cheerfully, "but I can't at this moment remember a blessed one of 'em except Platt."

"Well, Platt's predecessor in the leadership was Roscoe Conkling, who paid very little attention to the sordid details of machine-running, and ruled chiefly through his personality. He was autocratic and domineering. The party tired of his autocracy, and fired him. Then came Platt. The heyday of his rule was in that time we were talking of a little while ago, when the question of controlling the great corporations was still new, and when the Republican Party was still maintaining its original position of letting the trusts alone as much as possible—a position they long ago abandoned.

"As long as they remained in that position they were hand in glove with the corporations, and Platt solidified his power by keeping on the best terms with them. The corporations paid the Republican Party for protection—they paid the Democrats too, but the Republicans gave them what they paid for. This they did by contributing to the campaign fund, and under Platt their payments were highly organized and systematized, and so were all the relations between the party and the corporations.

"It is all very well to look back on this with horror, but at the time everybody knew it and nobody was in the least shocked, except the reformers. Platt was not going beyond the average sentiment of his party, whatever that average sentiment may be today. The Republican Party would not have tolerated personal corruption in the Boss, would not have stood for anybody like Tweed, but it went without saying that the corporations should contribute to the campaign funds and should be on agreeable terms with the party leaders.

"Then came the change in sentiment toward the corporations. It was not on this issue that Platt fell, for let me tell you that though Bosses are continually being overthrown, they are very seldom overthrown by reformers. Nearly always they are put out by politicians who want their places. Nevertheless, the changing sentiment of the time had made Platt impossible; he was a has-been, and he no longer represented his party, so he went down. His successor, Odell, lasted only a minute, for under him not only did the corporations continue in close relations with the party, but they obviously ruled it, and what was worse, it did not appear to be the corporations in general that ruled the party, but certain particular corporations.

"Barnes followed Odell, and he is a perfect example of the meaninglessness of the word Boss in any other sense than that of a leader. Not only can nobody point to any corruption on Barnes's part, but it cannot even be charged that his rule was tyrannical. He was simply a leader, nothing more. This point is further emphasized by the fact that after Odell's disappearance there was an intermission in which Timothy L. Woodruff was styled the Boss, and certainly nobody could be less like a Boss, in the corrupt or the tyrannical sense, than Woodruff.

"If the party has any Boss today, it is Governor Whitman, and whether his leadership is inspired or not, it is certainly leadership of some kind. When you hear anybody complaining of the Republican Party management, his complaints are always directed against Whitman, just as complaints against Democratic management in this city are directed against Murphy. And that's a very excellent test of whether a man is a leader or not.

"Now there, in that list, you see what a great variety there has been in the leadership of one party in one State in forty years. And yet you will notice that the Bosses of one period are very much like each other in one respect: they embody the tendencies of the party in that period. In Conkling's time the corporation question had never come up; he represented the satisfaction of the party with itself; he was an extreme embodiment of the Republicanism of that time, and he ruled by sheer force of character. Platt and Odell, different as they were in character, came of the same school of politics, and ruled according to the same methods. Barnes and Whitman would be furious at the suggestion that they resembled each other in anything, but they do in this—that neither one of them could have been Boss in the days of Platt. The Boss may be better or worse than his following, but he must want in the main what it wants, and have more ability than it has to get what it wants for it, or he won't be Boss."

"How do you explain the fact," said the Correspondent, "that the influence of the Boss is nearly always thrown against popular legislation? Take that fat Boss that Jane saw in the movies and try to believe in his existence for a moment. Why did he work with such diabolical cunning to thwart the good young hero's bill to put fire escapes on tenement houses and abolish child labor? Don't the plain people want those things, and aren't the plain people, according to you, represented by him?"

"Whenever the plain people are really worked up enough about the good young hero's bill, the Boss won't stand in its way," retorted the Politician. "If he does, his days as Boss are numbered."

"That's just what I was going to ask you about," cried the Business Woman, eagerly. "How can you show the Boss that he's got to get out of the way of the good young hero's bill and even help to pass it? How can you bring your influence to bear to get good legislation, so that the party leaders will know you mean it?"

"By scaring 'em," said the Politician. "But I can't scare 'em by sending them a postal card saying that I'm going to vote against them. They'd laugh and toss it in the waste basket. How do you scare 'em?"

[The next article in this series will be published in tomorrow's issue.]

LIGHTLESS NIGHT OBSERVED

Few Violations of Rule—Hotel Cecil Proprietor Denies Charge.

Lightless night was well observed last night and Times Square and the adjacent streets lacked all the glare of old times. The darkness, however, was relieved by occasional signs which the Fuel Administration says are violating the lightless regulations. In most cases where complaints have been received it has been found that they resulted from misunderstanding.

The lights were dimmed last night at Pabst's Harlem, 256 West 125th Street, and at the Hotel Cecil at 118th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. Both of these places were reported by inspectors of the Fuel Administration as having failed to observe the regulations on Friday night.

Clarence R. Kilbourne, proprietor of the Cecil, denied yesterday that there had been violation of the lightless law at his hotel.

"If the Fuel Administrator said that the lights at the Hotel Cecil burned contrary to the regulations he made a serious mistake," he said. "Five days ago, before the order for the lightless nights was issued, I ordered the engineer at the hotel to cut off the outside lights and I personally saw that my instructions were followed every night. If necessary I can produce witnesses to testify that the hotel has not been illuminated for five nights. I sincerely regret that the hotel was made to appear unpatriotic, for I and all concerned in the management of the hotel are eager to do everything possible to support the Government."

COSTA RICA FEARS VOLCANO

Irazu, Near San Jose, Manifestin Signs of Eruption.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua, Jan. 6.—Irazu, a volcano 11,200 feet high, near the city of Cartago, Costa Rica, is manifesting signs of eruption. The old crater is vomiting immense volumes of smoke. The population of San José, the Costa Rican capital, Cartago, and the neighboring towns are growing uneasy.

SERBIANS AT MT. VERNON.

Vesnitch Says We Will Triumph as Washington Did.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—In the presence of a gathering representative of official Washington, Dr. Milenko Vesnitch, head of the Serbian War Mission to the United States, placed a wreath upon the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon today as a tribute from "a small and hardly known nation."

Secretary Lansing, who introduced Dr. Vesnitch, said the record of Serbia challenged the admiration of Christendom, and that the cause of the present war is the cause for which Washington fought.

"With God's help we will triumph even as he triumphed," said the Secretary. "As America was made free from tyranny and injustice so shall the world be made free from the sinister forces which threaten the freedom and prosperity of mankind."

Dr. Vesnitch spoke of his people's love of liberty.

"This, alas," he said, "has brought misfortune. The autocrats and the despots surrounding us, the Teutons and the Turks, have rushed upon us and have crucified Serbia, nay more, the whole race, the Jugoslavs. We have believed in the moral and in the political gospel which Washington preached and which he confirmed by his life.

"Jerusalem and Mount Vernon greet each other today. Here have stood the representatives of nearly six hundred millions of people, and others will come."

MORE WOMEN AT WORK.

State Bureau Reports Changed Conditions in the Industries.

The number of women being drawn to activities hitherto pursued by men is on the increase, according to the bulletin issued yesterday by the Bureau of Employment of the State Industrial Commission.

"In many instances this is not necessitated by the shortage of men," the bulletin says. "Some industries are looking on women under the plea that sooner or later it will be necessary on account of the draft. While not necessary at present, yet, if the war continues, undoubtedly there will be more and more of a gradual increase in the number of women workers."

The recommendation is made that proper steps should be taken in preparation for the coming change in industry.

Oscar Hammerstein Improves.

The condition of Oscar Hammerstein is steadily improving, it was said last night at the German Hospital. Dr. Willy Meyer, Mr. Hammerstein's physician, said an operation may be averted. Mr. Hammerstein spent a few minutes yesterday on the hospital balcony.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"BELL AND WING"

By Frederick Fanning Ayer

READ WHAT THESE ENGLISH AUTHORITIES SAY OF THIS MOUNTAIN-NEST OF VERSE, THESE SUPERNAL FLIGHTS OF SONG.

"Cloud splendors on the mountain-top of achievement."
Leyton District Times, England.
"Power and originality." - - - - - *Cork Examiner (Irish)*
"The rarest verses of the time. Grip us hours after reading."
World Wide Bureau, England.
"Absorbing, astounding, inspiring, baffling." *Academy, London.*
"Genuine aspiration and power." - *Occult Review, England.*
"Transports us to another hemisphere."
Montrose Standard, England.

PRICE, NET, $2.50

THE BAKER & TAYLOR COMPANY
SELLING AGENTS
354 FOURTH AVENUE
New York

He's GOT to Face It!

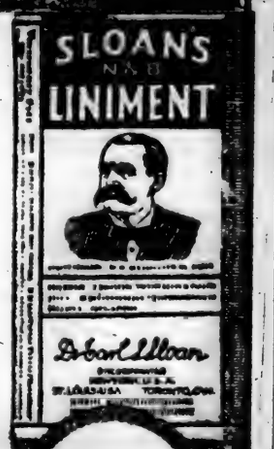
THE blast of the blizzard, the fury of the gale, the raging storm, all sorts and conditions of dangerous exposure are bravely faced by the fireman, policeman, and all other outdoor workers.

The after-effects— aches, pains, rheumatic twinges, tired strained muscles, stiff neck, lumbago— are quickly and mercifully relieved by Sloan's, the most popular, most effective Liniment.

No rubbing required— applied, it *penetrates*, bringing sure, feel-good relief and keeping men fit and fine for continuous duty. Will not stain the skin.

For every man or woman who hasn't used Sloan's Liniment there are a thousand who have. Sold by druggists everywhere.— Your's has it.

Generous sized bottles



Sloan's
The World's
Liniment

KILLS PAIN

ADVERTISEMENT.

JANUARY 4, 1918.

Danger of Water Famine in North Hudson and Bergen County

WASTE OF WATER MUST BE STOPPED. CONSUMPTION MUST BE CUT DOWN TO STRICTLY NECESSARY REQUIREMENTS.

The Hackensack Water Company notify all consumers that faucets should not be permitted to run, leaks should be promptly stopped, and the consumption limited to strictly necessary requirements.

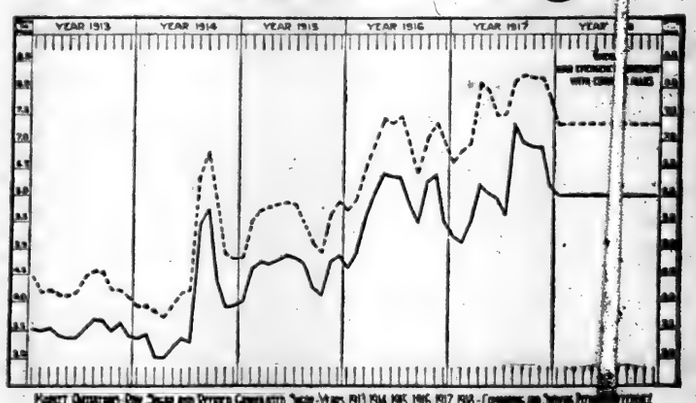
The unprecedented draught during the past week has added more than 10,000,000 gallons per day to the normal consumption of water, reducing the amount in the Company's reservoirs to about one-quarter of their normal capacity.

In the public interest, and to avoid a general water famine, all consumers should join in reducing consumption, particularly by stopping waste and repairing leaks.

HACKENSACK WATER COMPANY
Per D. W. FRENCH, Superintendent.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Why You Are Not Paying 30 Cents for Sugar



In April 1917 the cables told of a plan proposed by Herbert C. Hoover, then in London, which he described as "a plan by which the Allies can consolidate under one head the whole purchasing of food staples from our market, and not only will competitive bidding be abolished, but by co-operative buying on our side we can arrange the proper balance between the rights of producers and consumers."

This plan was favorably received by the sugar refining industry, which had been on a war basis almost from the beginning of the European War.

The war had brought the Allies into the Cuban market, resulting in severe domestic and international competition with no increased supplies. Naturally prices of refined sugar, both to the American public and to the Allies, rose under this forced draft.

Domestic sugar refiners, since the outbreak of the European War not only have safeguarded the United States supply but have maintained the lowest sugar prices in the world.

This brilliant record is due largely to the fact that sugar refining is in the hands of large business units, with an excess of refining capacity sufficient to supply all domestic needs, and so far all demands of foreign countries.

In the spring of 1917 there was a serious attempt at the disorganization of the sugar refining industry, following a long series of attempts at destruction of sugar ships.

Accompanying these incidents were widely circulated sensational reports predicting a sugar famine and sugar shortage, causing widespread apprehension.

At that time, even with the assurance of ample supplies on hand, retail sugar prices rose in some sections to 20 and 25 cents a pound.

The efforts of the American Sugar Refining Company to allay public alarm, to check hoarding, to accept a price less than that which it could easily have secured, and to distribute its product fairly and evenly among the trade, were of real public service.

While there were great supplies of sugar in far-away Java which ordinarily would have gone to Europe, yet the necessity for saving ships became so great that Europe turned to Cuba for even larger supplies than previously.

It takes a cargo ship 150 days to make a round trip between England and Java, while a round trip between England and Cuba can be made in 50 days.

Under these circumstances and seemingly to avoid paying proposed United States war taxes on refined sugar the European Allies purchased in Cuba the sugar which ordinarily would have come to the United States in the fall months.

These conditions, and especially the necessity of saving ships, led the United States and the Allied Nations to urge upon the sugar industry the adoption by voluntary agreement of the original Hoover plan, under the authority of the Food Control Act, passed August 10, 1917.

The cane-sugar refiners and the beet-sugar producers unanimously agreed to the Hoover plan as a patriotic act in the interest of the American people and as an aid to the Allies.

This is the significance of the appointment by the United States Food Administration of the International Sugar Committee to which the Allies send representatives for England, France, Italy and Canada, and to which the United States contributes three members.

Upon the success of the operation of the International Sugar Committee under the directions of the Allied Governments, acting for practically half the civilized world, will depend the readjustment of the world's sugar markets.

This plan is full of promise to all the nations party to the convention.

It is an assurance that sugar, although comparatively cheap in view of war conditions, will not by reason either of competitive or speculative activity be increased in wholesale price.

Sugar will become stabilized in price with sufficient profit to producers, refiners and merchants to maintain and stimulate production and to cover the cost of refining and of distribution.

The marketing of Domino Cane Sugars in cartons and small cotton bags by this Company has helped amazingly during the pinch of the fall months in giving a wide distribution among the retailers of the reduced sugar supplies.

While a barrel formerly was the unit of the grocer the same amount of sugar put up in cartons and small cotton bags can now be divided between two or more grocers and so serve a larger number of people and prevent hoarding.

It will be necessary for grocers and consumers to watch carefully their distribution and purchases during the approaching period of readjustment. The refineries are now starting up and supplies of raw sugar coming forward, but it will take weeks, and possibly months, for the return of normal conditions.

Housewives can aid in conserving the sugar supply by buying these package sugars.

In war time and at all times it is our aim to safeguard the interests of the public we serve.

American Sugar Refining Company

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

NATIONAL COMMISSION TO MEET TOMORROW IN CINCINNATI

PLAN NEW DIVISION OF OCTOBER SPOILS

Few Players No Longer to Reap Harvest from the Annual World's Series Games.

CHAMPIONS TO GET $2,000

First Division Baseball Contestants of Each League to be Declared in on Gate Receipts.

The heyday of the baseball player who has reaped a harvest from the world's series spoils will come to an end tomorrow at Cincinnati, when the National Commission readjusts the conditions governing the distribution of the receipts of the championship contests. Including the last season the receipts of the first four games have been divided between the winning and losing clubs on a 60 and 40 per cent. basis.

The average receipts of the world's series games for the last five years divided among the winning and losing players amounted to $143,555. Forty-eight players figured in this division, and the average amount to each player on the winning clubs was $3,588, while the average individual share to the members of the losing clubs has been $2,392. Against these figures, the winning players, in the future, will receive about $2,640 and the losing $1,400.

The prize money awarded the players of the two contesting clubs in the world's series in the future should approximate $81,600. The difference between this sum and that which the clubs divided in the past amounts to $61,905. This money is to be divided among the players of the second, third and fourth clubs in each league at the end of the season.

Assuming that the average number of players on each of these clubs was twenty-four, this would mean that the forty-eight players of the two clubs which finished in second place in the pennant races would receive about $645 each on a 50 per cent. basis. The players on the third place clubs would receive $387 on a 30 per cent. basis, and players on the fourth division club would get about $258 each. Instead of the forty-eight players of two clubs dividing $143,583 on a 60 and 40 per cent. basis, the same amount in the future will be apportioned among the players of eight clubs, with about 192 men gaining.

President J. C. Dunn of the Cleveland club is worrying about where he is going to get enough ball players to fill the vacancies caused by enlistments and the draft. In case the International League does not operate next Summer, the Cleveland owner plans to raid that league and get the best players in sight. Except for the Athletics, the Cleveland club has been harder hit by the draft than any of the major league teams.

Railroad conditions next Summer are going to be a lot worse than baseball followers figure. When the Schedule Committees get together this week it is likely that two or three schedules will be made up so that one can be adopted which will be best suited to the uncertain conditions. It is unlikely that the Government will make an exception in the case of ball players when other important passenger traffic is being sidetracked for freight. There is every indication that passenger traffic will be a secondary consideration during the period of the war, and if this is the case baseball clubs will not be able to make the long jumps as in former seasons. Unless the schedule makers take cognisance of the uncertain railroad conditions the club owners may have to get a new sign to hang outside of the gates at the baseball parks which will read:

"Games Postponed — Visiting Club Failed to Arrive."

SNOW HOLDS UP MEETING.

Johnson Fails to Reach Cincinnati for Commission Conclave.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—The meeting of the National Baseball Commission set for tomorrow at Cincinnati was postponed tonight until Tuesday because of a snowstorm, which prevented the prompt arrival of the members. Ban Johnson and Charles Weeghman, President of the Cubs, were unable tonight to get transportation to Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.—August Herrmann, Chairman of the National Baseball Commission, said tonight that he did not know that the meeting of the commission had been postponed, but that, of course, if Mr. Johnson could not arrive in Cincinnati until Tuesday, the meeting would not be called until that day.

West Virginia Cuts Schedule.

Special to The New York Times.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Jan. 6.—Instead of playing Dartmouth and the Navy in 1918, West Virginia's football team will be held to a game with the Army, which has been arranged for West Point on Oct. 19, and possibly with Rutgers at New Brunswick on Nov. 2. Pittsburgh will be played at Pittsburgh Oct. 12, and it is probable that Indiana University will be a big home game.

ALEXANDER LED PITCHERS.

New Cub Twirler Proved Most Effective in League.

The work of Grover Cleveland Alexander stands out as the greatest pitching accomplishment of the last season, according to the official averages just issued by Secretary John A. Heydler. Not only did Alexander win thirty games for the Phillies, but he ranked as the league's best pitcher with an average of 1.83 earned runs each game. This was the third season that Alexander has won thirty games, achieving a feat which ranks with the accomplishment of Christy Mathewson. It is doubtful if Alexander, who went to Chicago in the famous $50,000 sale, will ever have such a successful season again.

Next to Alexander, in the averages of earned runs, comes Pol Perritt of the Giants, who allowed 1.88 runs a game, while next comes Ferdie Schupp with 1.95 a game. Five of the ten leading pitchers of the league were left-handers. Ranking the pitchers according to the games won and lost, the three New York southpaws, Schupp, Sallee and Benton, take the first rank. The earned-run records, however, show the effectiveness of other pitchers, regardless of where their clubs finished in the pennant race.

Schneider of Cincinnati, for example, barely won more games than he lost, yet he ranks fourth in the official standing with an earned-run average of 1.97. As far as the figures can tell, he suffered by reason of poor fielding support at critical stages of some of his games. In Schneider's case, fifty-three of the 128 runs scored off him were made after chances had been offered to retire the side.

Phil Douglas of the Cubs pitched in the greatest number of games—fifty-one—followed by Barnes of the Boston Braves, who was in fifty contests. Alexander led the right-handers in strikeouts, with 201 out of the 1,581 batsmen who faced him. Vaughn of the Cubs was the leading strike-out pitcher among the left-handers, with a total of 199.

Sallee of the Giants and Schneider of the Cincinnati Reds were tied in consecutive victories, each with a run of nine. Two victories in one afternoon were pitched by Toney of the Reds against Pittsburgh by Alexander of the Phillies against Brooklyn, and by Doak of St. Louis against Brooklyn.

One of the greatest pitching feats of the season happened in a game between Cincinnati and Chicago, when Toney and Vaughn went nine innings without allowing a base hit. In the tenth Vaughn allowed two hits and lost the game, 1 to 0. Toney finished the game without permitting a hit, and scored the only no-hit game of the National League season.

KEELER, WESLEYAN CAPTAIN

Star Athlete Will Lead Basket Ball Team This Season.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Jan. 6.—Richard Keeler of Minneapolis has been elected Captain of the basketball team at Wesleyan. He played quarterback on the football team last Fall and is considered the most versatile athlete Wesleyan has had in a decade, having won his "W" in track, basketball, football, and tennis. The only other Wesleyan athlete to duplicate this record was Arthur K. Dearborn, 1906, who was the discus thrower on the American team in the Olympic games at Athens and who is now with the American troops in France.

RACING MAY BE LICENSED.

Maryland Legislature Objects to Gambling at Tracks.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 6.—Before the legislative session is far advanced a bill will be offered to make it unlawful to bet on races in Maryland, regardless of whether the betting is done at the tracks or elsewhere. The owners of the four State tracks will not be idle. They propose to counter with a bill creating a State-wide racing commission, coupled with a high tax on the tracks. It is proposed to make this tax not less than $1,000 each racing day, and possibly as much as $2,000 a day.

Wilbert Robinson's Son is Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 6.—Wilbert H. Robinson, Jr., aged twenty-seven, son of Manager Robinson of the Brooklyn National League baseball club, died today of hemorrhage of the brain following an automobile collision. For the last four years he had been in poor health. He was educated at St. John's College and was a proficient athlete. He followed in his father's footsteps as a ball player on college and various local teams in Maryland.

Pioneer to Hold Bouts.

A match with Ted Lewis is being sought by both Walter Laurett and Paul Doyle, the two welterweights who meet in a bout at the Pioneer Sporting Club, on West Forty-fourth Street, tonight. Laurett has beaten Silent Martin, Marty Cross, Tommy Robson, and other leading welterweights, but has never met the welter champion. Jack Russo, a New Orleans lightweight, will meet Ray Rivers, a local slugger, in the other ten-round bout.

LEHMAN OUTFOOTS FIELD OF HARRIERS

Morningside A. C. Athlete Takes Harlem Road Run by Clever Sprint.

Road runners of the metropolitan district took advantage of the favorable weather yesterday to participate in their first competition in more than a month. The Harlem Athletic League conducted a handicap over the course of the Glencoe A. C., which takes in east and west Harlem and part of Washington Heights, approximating a distance of five miles. Seventeen athletes started, with various marks up to an allowance of five minutes, and all but one completed the journey.

The race resulted in a triumph for E. Lehman of the Morningside A. C. He had an allowance of two minutes, and with a well-judged pace, led George Williams of the St. Christopher Club to the tape by more than 100 yards. Williams started from the 1:15 mark, and his actual time for the race was the same as that credited to the victor.

Joe Davidson of the Harbrook A. C., with the limit handicap allowance of five minutes, set the pace for about four miles. There Lehman spurted, and followed by Williams, gradually cut down the Harbrook harrier's advantage until the last leg of the race was turned, when the Morningside star increased his pace and won easily.

Lenny Metzer, another Morningside A. C. harrier, carried off the fast-time prize, making his seventh in as many races since the opening of the road-running season. He started from the scratch mark and finished third in 32:33. Only two clubs entered full teams for the race, although four was represented. The harriers of the Morningside A. C. showed best, with a total of twenty-two points. The Harbrook A. C. was second with thirty-three points. The order of finish follows:

Pos.	Name and Club.	H'cap.	Actual Time.
1—E. Lehman, Morningside A. C.		2:00	33:05
2—G. Williams, St. Christopher Club		1:15	33:05
3—L. Metzer, Morningside A. C.		Scratch	32:33
4—H. Reed, Harbrook A. C.		0:30	33:14
5—M. Cringlone, Harbrook A. C.		2:45	34:43
6—J. Daly, Macomb's A. C.		1:15	34:55
7—H. Spies, Morningside A. C.		2:15	35:43
8—M. Tea, Glencoe A. C.		2:15	35:43
9—I. Lahman, Morningside A. C.		0:45	34:29
10—J. Davidson, Harbrook A. C.		5:00	38:43
11—I. Kruss, Morningside A. C.		3:15	37:10
12—H. Lucas, Morningside A. C.		2:15	37:16
13—D. Wilson, Harbrook A. C.		3:30	37:53
14—J. Sherman, Morningside A. C.		2:45	39:16
15—J. Silverdiler, Glencoe A. C.		1:45	41:23
16—J. Cringlone, Harbrook A. C.		5:00	41:40

TEAM SCORE.

Morningside A. C. ..... 1 2 5 6 8—22
Harbrook A. C. ..... 3 4 7 9 10—33

DIVIDE LAURELS AT TRAPS.

Rogers and Fullerton Are High in New Rochelle Shoot.

Twenty-five trapshooters took part in the weekly handicap clay bird shoot of the New Rochelle Yacht Club on Harrison Island yesterday. Straight strings of 25 breaks were made frequently. R. L. Spotts was among the competitors but he failed to return a prize-winning score.

The day's laurels were divided between Z. Rogers and S. W. Fullerton. Rogers, in addition to winning the fifteen shot scratch event, gained a leg on the January Cup and returned the high scratch score of the day in 97. High handicap laurels fell to Fullerton, who also won legs on the January Cup, and Accumulation Cup, in addition to gaining the take home trophy.

The summaries:

Name.	T. H. Tro'y.	Jan. Cup.	Acc'n Cup.	Score and Handic'p.
F. J. Ham, Jr.	1 20	1 21	0 21	84 4— 88
N. Yale	0 24	0 22	0 21	93 0— 93
W. B. Ogden	1 25	1 23	0 24	95 3— 98
G. S. McCutcheon	5 25	5 25	5 25	85 17—100
G. H. Martin	0 23	0 24	0 23	94 0— 94
E. H. Jones	4 25	4 25	3 24	86 17—100
R. Green	1 25	1 25	0 23	92 2— 94
H. Rehts	5 25	5 22	4 16	69 23— 92
A. P. Bennett	2 25	2 25	1 23	91 7— 98
E. H. Stoddard	8 25	8 24	8 24	62 35— 97
S. W. Fullerton	5 25	5 25	3 25	86 18—100
C. L. MacLeod	4 24	4 24	4 25	82 15— 97
J. P. Donovan	1 25	1 24	0 23	94 4— 98
T. A. Kyle	3 25	3 20	3 25	81 24—100
A. J. Gerrard	3 25	3 25	2 24	93 13—100
M. Murphy	0 24	0 23	0 24	92 0— 92
G. M. McMahon	0 23	0 19	0 23	84 0— 84
M. Mott, Jr.	2 24	2 23	1 23	88 9— 97
R. L. Spotts	2 24	2 25	1 23	94 0— 94
R. R. Spotts, Jr.	0 20	0 21	0 21	79 0— 79
A. E. Stoddard	0 17	0 21	0 15	63 0— 63
Z. Rogers	1 25	1 25	1 25	97 2— 99
R. P. Cole	0 19	0 24		.....
R. Sullivan	7 25	7 23	6 25	78 20—100
J. J. Herrold	8 25	8 25	8 25	.....

Wanderers to Play Canadians.

The Wanderers Hockey Club, which has already defeated two of the best amateur sevens of Canada at St. Nicholas Ice Rink, the Queens University and the St. Patricks, will play a third Canadian team Saturday night. The Knights of Columbus team of Dominion Council 463 of Montreal will be the opponent of the local club. The Canadians have been prominent in Montreal amateur hockey for several seasons.

HALPINE WINS BRONX RUN.

Leads Ten Athletes in Contest Held by St. Anselm's A. C.

The Bronx Athletic League, comprising clubs in the upper section of the city, opened its road-running season yesterday with an invitation chase of about four and one-half miles under the auspices of the St. Anselm's A. C., and through streets of the Bronx. A field of ten started, but only eight finished.

Terry Halpine of the Bronx Church House accounted for the individual honors in impressive style. He showed the way over the greater part of the distance, and, although toward the finish he was closely pursued by J. McGuinness of the Mohawk A. C., the Bronx athlete held his lead. Halpine's time was 26:48. McGuinness was second. Tim O'Connor of the St. Anselm's A. C. was third.

A feature of the race was the running of O. S. Weeks, the veteran Hollywood Inn A. A. athlete. Old enough to be the father of any in the race, Weeks kept steady stride with the other harriers, but weakened near the finish and had to be content with sixth.

The order of finish follows:

Position, Name, and Club.	Time.
1—T. Halpine, Bronx Church House	26:48
2—J. McGuinness, Mohawk A. C.	27:48
3—T. O'Conner, St. Anselm's A. C.	28:44
4—J. Beak, Mohawk A. C.	27:24
5—J. Kurizo, Pennant A. C.	27:54
6—O. S. Weeks, Hollywood Inn A. A.	29:11
7—L. C. Haber, St. Anselm's A. C.	28:15
8—G. Fitzgerald, Mohawk A. C.	28:18
9—E. Fermu, St. Jerome's C. C.	29:18
10—C. Malone, St. Anselm's A. C.	28:26

CHESS MATCH TO JANOWSKI.

Takes Eighteenth Game and Captures Series from Jaffe.

David Janowski ended his chess match with Charles Jaffe by winning the eighteenth game at the New York City Chess Club yesterday. He had ten victories, four losses and four draws in the series.

The French champion had the white pieces in the deciding game, and again resorted to the queen's pawn opening. After attacking effectively on the king's side of the board, Janowski suddenly desisted, brought about an exchange of pieces and then entered upon a favorable ending. He won the game after forty-six moves. It was the fifth victory scored by Janowski in succession.

C. C. N. Y. Victor at Chess.

City College defeated the Central Y. M. C. A. in the fifth round of the Metropolitan Chess League's annual championship by a score of 7 to 1. With the exception of H. Borochow and H. Sternberg, who drew at the first and seventh boards, all of the C. C. N. Y. representatives were successful.

TWO IMPS CAPTURE ICE YACHT EVENTS

Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Straus's Boats Show Speed in Independent Club Regatta.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 6.—I. T. Straus's Imp and Mrs. Straus's Little Imp, third and fifth class yachts, respectively, won today's races held by the Independent Club. Ralph B. Sickels sailed both winners. The former champion Imp, finished 2 minutes and 10 seconds ahead of Silver Heels in a three-mile event, the winner showing its fleeting speed in a light southeast breeze.

The Imp, which is soon to sail in the championship races against the Say When of the North Shrewsbury Club, named the Say When while racing with Silver Heels, and both challenger and defender looked to be in fine trim for the North American championship event.

Five yachts started in the six-mile event for points on Clarence Fisher's Derby pennant. Although the Little Imp led throughout the course, she was closely trailed by the Banshee, which finished 30 seconds behind. Banshee was 30 minutes 5 seconds behind second boat. Let's Go was fourth, and Pep, fifth.

Mrs. Straus took out Mrs. Julius Stark for a spin in the morning. Miss Isabelle Mulvey of Newark was out sailing the O U and P. D. Q. II., and took a trip down to the Oceanic Bridge on the return. Cheston Simmons was out in his new yacht Squid.

The Ingenue, owned by John Bates, and three yachts owned by John J. Gibbons of New York, the Red Rover, Mistletoe, and Arnti, were brought here today from the South River, and will be launched tomorrow. The Arnti is a new craft finely built, with iron cages that run and off the end of either runner plank for the carrying of ballast. This is a new and original idea of Mr. Gibbons, and ice yachtsmen are anxious to see the tryout of this new boat.

ICE YACHTS IN CLOSE RACE.

Jack Frost Defeats Jack Frost by Second in Long Sail.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 6.—Ice yachtsmen split seconds today in the race for the O'Brien Cup over the fifteen-mile triangular course of the Long Branch Ice Boat and Yacht Club. The N L N C, owned by William A. Burgess and John L. Price won by a second from Captain James O'Brien's Jack Frost, with the Princess third, 33½ seconds behind.

Straw hats in Winter!
White flannels. White Oxfords. Blue serge suits.
Everything you wear South!
Luggage of every description.
Everything you wear North! Warmest Winter overcoats. For men. For boys.
Outdoor sleeping suits. Outdoor sleeping bags.
Some folks wear 'em indoors!
Skates and skating shoes.

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Broadway at Warren — Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

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"Every Time Is Bass Time"
At luncheon or dinner a glass of Bass will increase your enjoyment enormously. Everything tastes better when accompanied by this most refreshing beverage.
On Draught and In Bottle at All Good Places
BASS & CO., Importers, 90 Warren Street, New York

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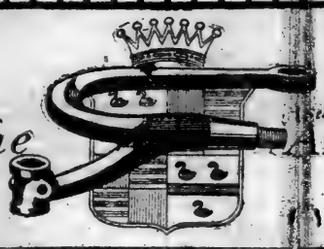
CRYSTAL CARNIVAL
ICE RINK
Broadway at 95th Street.
PUBLIC SKATING
The Best Equipped Skating Resort in the World. Thrilling Exhibitions nightly by the World's Greatest Skaters. Instruction. Skates to rent. Cafeteria. Three Sessions Daily.
RACES! MONDAY NIGHT, JAN. 14
One-Mile Handicap. Half-Mile Free-for-All. Gold and Silver Medals.
ADMISSION 75c. SUNDAY A. M. $1.

Tires—"Economy" Sale.
Great Assortment of Best Makes
Saving You 20% to 60%
Tubes, Two for Price of One!
"Our Prices Scare Our Competitors."
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.
1783 Broadway, near 57th St.
Visitors at the Auto Show invited to our Exhibit at Booth D 175.

New Scripps-Booth Models
A five-passenger, six-cylinder touring car and a three-passenger roadster. Both models now on exhibition at the show.
These two cars possess the happy combination of sturdy mechanical excellence and smart, individual body design. Touring Car or Roadster $1195 f. o. b. Detroit.
Scripps-Booth affiliations with the largest producers of automobiles in this country made possible an achievement which could not have been accomplished in years without such co-operation.
The new Scripps-Booth six-cylinder cars are presented to the buying public, therefore, as an assured success.
Scripps-Booth Corporation
Detroit, Mich.



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As a link between the driver and the road the Steering Arm must be a piece of metal *to swear by*.
A small knob is forged on Cadillac Arms, then removed and examined by men who have an eye for fine metals.
This extraordinary precaution is a test for the required silky texture of the nickel steel, and a check on the *heat treatment*.
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PIERCE-ARROW
The car of ultimate economy
The real value of the Pierce-Arrow shines most when economy is a patriotic watchword. The best car you can buy is the one in which the initial quality is permanent—with which the initial cost grows less with each successive year—that is, the Pierce-Arrow. It will retain not only its mechanical perfection, but its distinction and beauty, which are in their way as permanent as the sturdier mechanical features.
Pierce-Arrow Cars may be seen at the Palace Automobile Show or at our salesrooms.
New York Sales HARROLDS MOTOR CAR CO. 288 West 56th Street
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are on exhibition at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel
¶ Dealers should examine this lowest-priced 1½ ton *quality* truck.
¶ The Fulton contract has special value because of the price class — a fast seller. Open territory is rapidly being closed. Inquire *now*.
¶ The Fulton factory is available for inspection while in New York.
Fulton Motor Truck Company
Farmingdale — Long Island — New York

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Closes January 12
NOW OPEN
Grand Central
PALACE
Admission 50c — 10 A.M. to 10.30 P.M.

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AG—131

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We have prepared for distribution the fourth edition of our Income Tax booklet. This booklet contains an explanatory analysis of the new Federal Income Tax law, together with the full text of that statute, and charts which show graphically the operation of the law. We shall be glad to send a copy of this booklet to investors upon request.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Prices Reflecting a Return of Confidence

The gratification with which the stock market received the announcement of the President's plans for the railways spent its force in the first week of trading, but the shares held most of their gains made immediately following the issuance of the proclamation, and the advance appeared to have been halted only to await more detailed recommendations which were to be submitted to Congress. When Mr. Wilson appeared before that body on Friday he enlarged only slightly upon his earlier statement, and the secondary questions which perplexed security owners are still unsettled. The market further indicated its return to health last week by a sharp awakening in the demand for industrials, which took up the advance where the railroad movement left off. For three days prices moved easily upward on a remarkably active demand, which brought a return of million-share days. So rapid was the advance that it was succeeded on Friday and Saturday by some measure of profit-taking that brought about recessions in a number of issues which had benefited chiefly in the first display of bullish sentiment.

The turning point in a long market movement is usually reached without any definite change in the situation to explain why the advance or decline has been halted at that particular stage. The recovery, which has already made such progress in the stock market, although it has been in force but ten days, received its impetus from the removal of the uncertainties which were hanging over the entire railroad situation, but other factors must be looked for to explain the spirited upward movement in the steels, motors, and other industrial issues. The turn came coincidentally with a reawakening of peace talk, encouraged by the opening of negotiations between the Central Powers and Russia. There was little in the proposals, made ostensibly to Russia but in reality for the benefit of the Allies, to support the expectation of an early ending of the war, but the very fact of Germany's willingness to reopen the discussion after the rebuffs she had received was taken to indicate that much further concessions might be arrived at if the Allies supplied an opening. This feeling undoubtedly accounted for part of the new demand for stocks which have not fared so well in war. The turn of the year also brought about an ending of liquidation which had been carried through to establish security losses or to provide funds for tax payments. The decline had gone so far that it was only necessary to supply the initial momentum of a return movement to bring about recognition of investment values lost sight of, after the many discouragements arising out of the measures for financing the war.

Although the experiment of Government direction of the railroads is but a few days old it has already accomplished a great deal in affording relief from an intolerable situation. The coal famine, which caused such poignant suffering and which had begun to force the closing of manufacturing plants, could not have been broken so quickly by any expedients available to the railroads operating under the old system. With the free hand which he has the Director General was able to bring all of the facilities of the railroads reaching New York into play to expedite the release of fuel tied up in terminal blockades, or held in ice-bound barges. The fuel crisis is by no means over, but the arrival of milder weather should permit the carriers to replenish the scant stocks of coal in the dealers' yards and so provide insurance against a repetition of the painful experience through which many localities have been passing in the past week. Mr. McAdoo has realized the expectation that he would not hesitate to use revolutionary measures where they seemed advisable to break up congestion.

From now on earnings statements of the various roads will lose their terror for security holders, and they may be expected to reflect, in an interesting way, the shifting of traffic in accordance with the Director General's order making it incumbent upon the railroads to move all business by the most direct route. The November statements of two great Eastern systems show clearly whither the railroads were tending when the Government assumed responsibility for their net income. The New York Central did a gross business in November $1,668,000 larger than for the corresponding month of 1916, but its net earnings were reduced by $1,742,000, operating expenses having increased by no less than $3,410,000 for the one month. For the eleven months of the past calendar year the Central's revenues increased by nearly $31,000,000, notwithstanding which the company showed a loss of almost $23,000,000 in net. With the Pennsylvania conditions were nearly the same. The November gross earnings increased by the substantial sum of $4,159,000, with an accompanying rise of $7,340,000 in operating costs, leaving a loss in net for the month of $3,181,000. For the eleven months the Pennsylvania earned $48,277,000 more in gross, yet lost $16,400,000 in net. With the earnings of all of the Eastern roads taking this direction and with the Western lines beginning to show sizable decreases in net it is disturbing to think what the future might have held for the carriers if the Government had not stepped in with its guarantee of returns equal to the average of three pre-war years.

An instance of how easily we have fallen into the habit of dealing with tremendous totals was supplied by the introduction of a measure, presumably carrying the Administration's approval, to put the President's recommendations into force. As a part of the plans for making the Director General's work effective it is proposed to authorize the use of a fund of $500,000,000 for making good deficiences of equipment and providing for adequate maintenance of the carriers. It is to be hoped that no considerable part of this sum will have to be drawn upon for nonproductive purposes. At the same time, that is but half the amount which the late James J. Hill said should be expended for railway improvements each year in the United States to keep transportation facilities up to their task.

Boston Manufacturing Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—Sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston this week:

Sales.		Bid.
6	Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Co.	80½
50	Draper Corporation	107½
70	Esmond Mills pf.	98
50	Fiskdale Finishing Co. pf. and 30% common trust ctfs., lot	93.700
10	Griffin Wheel Co.	79½@79½
5	Massachusetts Cotton Mills	120
10	Merrimac Chemical Co.	77½
2	Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.	173½

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
CORN.				
Dec. 31	1.29⅛	1.29⅛	1.25⅛	1.24⅜
Jan. 1	Holiday			
Jan. 2	1.29⅛	1.26¼	1.25	1.24⅛
Jan. 3	1.27⅞	1.26¼	1.25⅛	1.24⅛
Jan. 4	1.27⅞	1.26¼	1.25⅛	1.25⅛
Jan. 5	1.27⅞	1.27⅛	1.26	1.25⅜
Week's range	1.27⅞	1.26¼	1.26	1.24⅛

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
OATS.				
Dec. 31	81⅜	77	79⅝	77⅜
Jan. 1	Holiday			
Jan. 2	79⅜	78	78⅜	77⅛
Jan. 3	79⅛	78½	78⅛	77⅛
Jan. 4	79⅛	79½	78⅛	77⅜
Jan. 5	80⅜	79⅝	79⅛	78⅜
Week's range	81⅜	77	79⅝	77⅛

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
LARD.				
Dec. 31	24.00	23.50	24.37	24.05
Jan. 1	Holiday			
Jan. 2	23.80	23.45	24.22	23.85
Jan. 3	23.96	23.52	24.30	23.75
Jan. 4	23.90	22.45	24.17	24.10
Jan. 5	23.97	23.68	24.30	24.02
Week's range	24.00	23.52	24.37	23.75

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
RIBS.				
Dec. 31	24.00	23.55	24.60	24.20
Jan. 1	Holiday			
Jan. 2	23.87	23.50	24.47	23.97
Jan. 3	23.90	23.35	24.15	23.88
Jan. 4	23.90	23.37	24.15	23.87
Jan. 5	23.53	23.35	24.12	23.90
Week's range	24.00	23.37	24.60	24.00

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
PORK.				
Dec. 31	45.75	45.20	45.90	45.00
Jan. 1	Holiday			
Jan. 2	45.10	44.75	45.30	44.52
Jan. 3	45.05	44.80	45.05	44.55
Jan. 4	45.30	45.25	45.10	44.75
Jan. 5			44.97	44.65
Week's range	45.95	44.80	45.90	44.52

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Feb. High.	Feb. Low.	March. High.	March. Low.
Dec. 31	30.80	30.61	30.30	30.27	30.85	30.05
Jan. 1	Holiday					
Jan. 2	31.44	30.92	..	..	30.90	30.87
Jan. 3	31.77	31.32	..	..	31.25	30.84
Jan. 4	31.55	31.05	..	..	31.10	30.52
Jan. 5	31.50	31.40	..	..	31.15	30.93
Week's range	31.77	30.61	30.30	30.27	31.25	30.05

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
Dec. 31	30.00	29.75	29.60	29.38	28.70	28.42
Jan. 1	Holiday					
Jan. 2	30.61	29.90	30.25	29.98	29.80	29.60
Jan. 3	30.98	30.40	30.58	30.11	29.90	29.39
Jan. 4	30.70	30.18	30.40	29.88	29.50	29.00
Jan. 5	30.73	30.56	30.48	30.25	29.50	29.20
Week's range	30.98	29.75	30.58	29.38	29.90	28.42

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Jan. 5.—Following are today's quotations of mill stocks:

	Bid.	Ask.	Sale.
American Linen Co.		87½	..
Barkwright Mills	110	..	..
Barnaby Mills	..	115	..
Border City Mfg. Co.	..	98½	..
Brayton Mills	..	125	..
Charlton Mills	..	122½	..
Chicopee Mills	100	150	..
Davol Mills	..	180	..
Fall River Mills	..	155	160
Flint Mills	..	170	..
Fruit of the Loom	..	70	..
Globe Yarn Mills	..	103	..
King Philip Mills	..	103	..
Laurel Lake Mills	90	95	..
Mechanics' Mfg. Co.	..	100	..
Metacomet Mills	..	102½	..
Montaup Mills	..	107½	..
Narragansett Mills	110	120	115
Osborne Mills	..	175	..
Parkdale Mills	..	101	..
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	..	90	..
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	..	155	..
Shawmut Mills	..	67½	..
Slade Mills	80	85	..
Stafford Mills	..	108	..
Tecumseh Mills	..	112	..
Tetuan Mfg. Co.	..	140	..
Tiverton Mills	..	90	..
Troy Mills	85	90	..
Wampanoag Mills	..	102	..
Weetamoe Mills	..	102	..

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market published in The Financial Analist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Financial Analist, 10 cents on all news stands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Adv.

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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

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is necessary if you are to keep informed of conditions which often vitally affect their value.

Write or call and consult our Service Department.

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AND N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

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Mt. Vernon Woodberry Mills 6s of Jan. 1, 1919.

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Telephone Rector 9870

115 Broadway, New York

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Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank
51 Chambers St., New York

The Board of Trustees has declared a Semi-Annual Dividend at the rate of

Four Per Cent. Per Annum

ON ALL DEPOSITS ENTITLED THERETO. DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 10TH, 1918, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1ST, 1918.

JOHN S. DALY, Comptroller. JOHN J. PULLEN, President.

THE BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK
INCORPORATED 1827
PIERREPONT and CLINTON STREETS
ENTRANCES
Pierrepont St. and 300 Fulton St.

Interest at the rate of **4** per cent. per annum will be credited to depositors January 1, 1918 (payable on and after January 20th) on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

CROWELL HADDEN, President
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK
Corner 8th Avenue and 42d Street

114th consecutive semi-annual dividend has been declared at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after Jan. 21, 1918.

Deposits made on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.

Amount due depositors.. $24,101,237.99
Surplus, PAR values..... 2,499,233.74

E. K. SATTERLEE, President.
H. W. NORDELL, Comptroller.
WALTER E. BROWN, Secretary.
HENRY P. AICHELE, Asst. Sec'y.

American Savings Bank
113 WEST 42D ST.
(Bet. Broadway & Sixth Ave.)
Hours 9 to 4; also Mondays 6 to 8 P. M.
Dividend at rate of 3½% per annum.
Deposits to Jan. 10th, 1918,
draw interest from Jan. 1, 1918.
WM. M. CAMPBELL, Pres.
JOHN V. IRWIN, Sec.
WM. M. HAZELTON, Treas.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.

The trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1917, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $5 to $2,000 entitled thereto under the By-laws, payable on and after Jan. 21st, 1918.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st, 1918.

H. E. PIERSON, President.
GEORGE B. DUNNING, Secretary.

The Bowery Savings Bank
128 and 130 BOWERY.
NEW YORK, December 18, 1917.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upwards, and not exceeding $2,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 21, 1918.

Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1, 1918.

HENRY A. LAFRENCHENCE, President.
WILLIAM E. KNEVALS, Comptroller.
JOSEPH G. LIDDLE, Secretary.

German Savings Bank
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK
An American Corporation, chartered by the State of New York, 1868.
CORNER 42D AVE. AND 14TH ST.

Interest at the rate of FOUR CENTUM per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending December 31, 1917, on all sums entitled under the By-laws, not exceeding three thousand ($3,000.00) dollars, and will be payable on and after January 21, 1918.

Deposits made on or before January 10, 1918, will draw interest from January 1, 1918.

MONEY IN SAVINGS BANKS and all other property of subjects of Austria-Hungary and of Germany, who reside in the United States, has been officially declared inviolable and is subject to seizure by the Government of the United States.

HUBERT CILLIS, President.
A. KOEPEL, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
115TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum to be paid to depositors on and after January 21st, 1918, on all sums of $5 and upwards to $2,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending December 31st, 1917, in accordance with the By-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

HENRY SATTLER, President.
EDWIN A. DAHLGREN, Secretary. HASLER, Assistant Secretary.

Empire City Savings Bank
231 WEST 125TH STREET.

The Trustees have declared interest for the six months ending December 31st, 1917, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5.00 to $2,000, payable January 12th, 1918. Money deposited on or before January 1st, will draw interest from January 1st.

RICHARD E. [illegible] COCHRAN, President.
A. R. VAN WINKLE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 5% SINKING FUND CONVERTIBLE BONDS.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, successor to Colonial Trust Company, as Trustee under International Paper Company Mortgage dated January 2, 1905, hereby invites offers to the Sinking Fund for the sale of bonds issued under said mortgage sufficient to exhaust the sum of One Hundred and Sixty-eight Thousand, One Hundred and Forty-nine Dollars and Sixty-one Cents, ($168,149.61.) Bonds offered at the lowest prices will be given preference.

Sealed offers will be opened at the office of the undersigned, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at twelve o'clock noon, January 16, 1918, and should be indorsed "Offers for the Sale of Bonds to the International Paper Company Sinking Fund."

The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.
Dated, New York, January 3, 1918.

PITTSFORD POWER COMPANY

First Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, under the mortgage of the Pittsford Power Company, dated January 1, 1914, hereby invites offerings for the sale to it of as many bonds issued thereunder as will exhaust the sum of Three Thousand and twenty-four 68-100 ($3,024.68) at a price not to exceed 103% and accrued interest. Sealed offers will be opened at the office of the undersigned Trustee, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, January 28, 1918, on and within thirty days after which date the holders of bonds whose offers are accepted must present their bonds to the Trustee for payment. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

Dated New York, N. Y., January 7, 1918.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice-President.

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

St. Louis, Mo., January 3, 1918.

The Transfer Books of the Registered 5% bonds of LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY will close at 3 o'clock P. M., January 15th, 1918, for the payment of interest on said bonds, due February 1st, 1918, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., February 2nd, 1918.

T. J. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 2d, 1905, securing its First Refunding Mortgage Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage the sum of $12,000 in the year 1917, in trust to be used to redeem such of said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the holders to the amount of $12,250 in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of February, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be indorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By J. KING, Secretary.
Dated January 2, 1918.

TO THE HOLDERS OF 5% FIRST MORTGAGE 20-YEAR SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, DUE JANUARY 1st, 1936:

Notice is hereby given that (in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage from said Company to Columbia Trust Company, National Trust Company, Limited, Trustees) sealed tenders of the above described issue for the Sinking Fund, to an amount sufficient to exhaust the sum of Thirty Thousand Three Hundred Thirty-eight Dollars and Twenty-three cents ($37,338.23) are hereby asked for, and will be received at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, not later than January 23rd, 1918, at twelve o'clock noon.

The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all tenders.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
By GEORGE B. WARREN, Trustee.
Vice-President.
Dated, January 7, 1918.

STANDARD OIL ISSUES

WEEKLY SUMMARY ON STANDARD OIL ISSUES — WILL BE MAILED TO INVESTORS ON REQUEST

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4860 1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Duquesne Light Pfd.
Standard Underground Cable
Ft. Wayne & Wabash Valley Trac. 5s
Thompson, Connellsville Coke 5s
Tower Hill, Connellsville Coke 5s

R. C. MEGARGEL & CO.
Members New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges
27 Pine St., New York
Telephone John 1800

CHAT. & PHENIX NAT. BANK
U. S. FINISHING
Unlisted Securities Dept.
MORGAN & KANE
Members New York Stock Exchange
66 Broadway, N. Y. Phone Rector 5741.

New Jersey Securities
Outwater & Wells
15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.
Telephone 29 Montgomery.

Liggett & Drexel
Members New York Stock Exchange
Conservative Investments
Send for Current Offerings
61 Broadway—New York
Boston Philadelphia Buffalo

We offer
Western States Gas & Elec. 6s, 1927
A. E. FITKIN & CO.
141 Broadway New York City
Tel. Cort. 7395

NEW JERSEY SECURITIES
B. H. & F. W. PELZER
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Phone Broad 6087. 13 Broadway, N. Y.

A Bond House of Service
Send for letter S-2 describing our special service department, which watches the equity behind our clients' bonds.
J. R. Bridgeford & Co.
111 Broadway New York

U. S. Gov't Securities
Investment Securities
W. J. Wollman & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
8100 Rector 120 Broadway

Municipal Bonds
4½% to 5½%
PRUDDEN & CO.
Successors to Cummings, Prudden & Co. Toledo, Ohio.
85 Cedar Street, New York
Telephone Cortlandt 5964.

Cleve. Elec. Illuminating 5s 1939
Trading Department.
John Nickerson, Jr.
61 Broadway, New York
Telephone Rector 5413

ERVIN & COMPANY
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
Drexel Bldg., PHILADELPHIA — Trinity Bldg., NEW YORK
Telephone Rector 1861.
Members of N. Y. & Phila. Stock Exchanges

F. M. Dyer & Co.
High-Grade Investment Securities
24 Broad Street, New York City
Telephone 3620 Rector
Boston New Haven

CHARTERED 1864
Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Av. & 38th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
25 Broad St. New York
American Brass *Niles-Bement-Pond*
Scovill Mfg. *Jos. Dixon Crucible*
Telephone 1111 Broad

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Franklin Society
The Franklin Society, operating since 1888 under the N. Y. Banking Law, announces its semi-annual cash dividend at the usual rate of Four and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all savings share accounts of $10 to $5,000. This is the society's
58th Consecutive Dividend
Even a dollar starts an account. Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before Jan. 10 earn from date opened. Begin now or write for Booklet A.
THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY For Home Building and Savings. 38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
4½ PER CENT

RAILROAD PROBLEM HURTS STEEL TRADE

Unsatisfactory Transportation Conditions Continues to Decrease Output of Mills.

GARFIELD RUSHES COAL

Fuel Administrator Aids Plants Working on Government Contracts.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 5.—The iron and steel industry is still under the thumb of unsatisfactory transportation facilities, and, of course, the production continues to decrease. There has been no pig iron market for several weeks, the merchant furnaces being taken up by contract obligations. For several weeks after the prices were set in September the market was fairly active, but for the last two or three weeks there have been very few offerings.

There has been a limited amount of inquiry for foundry iron, and there is no doubt that heavy purchases of steel making grades would be made if the iron could be got. There are freer offerings of finished steel products, notwithstanding the restricted production of steel. In steel plates several mills are making offers at the set prices of $3.25, although only a few sizes are included in the offers.

According to Eastern estimates, the United States Steel Corporation's unfilled tonnage, to be reported next Thursday, will show a decrease for December of only 200,000 tons, due to the heavy Government business and a small increase in the commercial bookings. However, this is more conservative than Pittsburgh steel men will settle on.

Quietness reigns in the commercial steel market, the holidays having broken into the activities of building and construction, but it is thought that the price schedule having been fixed for three months will bring about a better condition of the market. According to announcement from Washington, continuing the set prices to March 31, it is required that contracts for delivery after that date be written either with no price specified or with a clause calling for a revision of the price to any figure that may be set by a Government agency.

While the Washington authorities are eager to see lower prices, the precise reason for postponing action is not known here. Two reasons are assigned—first, that it is from a desire to give the situation more time in which to work out or, second, due to an expectation that meanwhile the Pomerene iron and steel price fixing bill will have become a law.

Steel Is Scarce.

As to the first reason, it is apparent that prices, for some commodities at least, might decline of their own accord in the near future. While the various set prices, as they were announced on Sept. 24 and later, represented substantial declines from the quoted market it was well recognized that the whole quoted market was a fictitious one, the prices being obtainable only on small lots for relatively early delivery. At the set prices there has not been much buying, and practically none at all in the last four or five weeks, except in the case of material required to fill war orders.

To all appearances steel is scarce at the present time, little being offered for sale; but, on the other hand, production is greatly restricted by transportation conditions, and yet one does not observe consumers in general complaining because they do not receive heavier deliveries. Given full production for a while, the industry might find itself with more steel than buyers were disposed to absorb, and prices would then yield. Then, again, there is the influence of expiring contracts, which are at various prices above and below the set ones. As these contracts expire the producers will have more material to sell, and may be more anxious to name attractive prices. Thus the War Industries Board should find the producers more ready to consent to price reductions later on.

Since the assumption of railroad control by Mr. McAdoo nothing of great importance on the constructive side has transpired. The transportation situation controls the production, and there is pretty good reason to suspect that production will be the controlling factor in prices. Roughly speaking, during the first ten months of 1917 pig iron production was 5 per cent. below existing capacity, and steel production 5 to 10 per cent. below. In the last six weeks the restriction has been perhaps 15 to 20 per cent. on pig iron and about the same on steel. As consumers do not seem to be complaining about deliveries, there is ground for thinking that perhaps if production were at capacity there would be too much material and prices would drop.

The crux of the situation is, therefore, transportation, which is, if anything, poorer than ever this week. Shipments of coke and coal have been lighter, and there have been further accumulations of material en route, making receipts of coke at blast furnaces and of coal at steel yards and bi-product plants still smaller. All the railroad yards where coal and coke are weighed or classified are badly congested, and some whole railroad divisions are congested, with hardly any traffic moving. These traffic conditions affect in the neighborhood of one-half the total iron and steel industry, the remainder being largely a local proposition as to the assembly of raw material.

There is very little iron and steel being sold for commercial purposes now, and inquiries are falling off, the dealers evidently knowing how useless it is to expect steel for anything short of war purposes, which are increasing more and more. There is some production of automobiles for war needs, but very few for pleasure, while farm implements are being manufactured as fast as possible and sent over to France, to be used in the reclamation of land that will yield food for the armies as well as the inhabitants who are flocking back to their rural homes.

Plate Situation Still Down.

A considerable volume of the contract steel tonnage now in force is at prices higher than those set by the Government. Deliveries are being taken against these contracts without a murmur by the consumers, but there would be some complaint if the deliveries were increased. If steel should become more plentiful, some buyers probably would be disposed to raise a question and ask that contracts be readjusted to the set basis.

The plate situation is almost down to a regular basis, and there are at least half a dozen plate mills seeking orders in the open market at the set price of 3.25c. Orders have to be attractive for these mills, however, as they are limited in price and there is likely to be demand for more tonnage than can be produced.

The placing of priority orders by the Government has delayed the filling of the high-priced business, but the embargo on plates for shipment to Japan has helped, and a number of the mills now have rolling space for the next few months, against which they are soliciting business and picking out the most attractive specifications that are offered. The offerings are chiefly in the narrower plates, as the capacity for making wider plates is well taken up for many months to come.

The Carnegie Steel Company started up the first two of the ten finishing mills of the McDonald works on Thursday as an adjunct to the Ohio mills at Youngstown, partly for the purpose of increasing the company's finishing capacity, and partly to replace other finishing departments by mills that would be more economical in operation. Four of the mills have been under construction for a year, including the two started this week, and the other two will be put in operation in a few weeks. It had been intended to abandon the Upper and Lower Union mills in this city, on the completion of the McDonald plant, but so long as the demand for plates keeps up the Pittsburgh mills will be operated as 24-inch, 36-inch, and 72-inch sheared plate mills.

Conditions as to the movement of Connellsville coke are as bad as ever. The Monongahela Railroad is completely blocked, and other divisions are badly congested. Two hundred coke operators of the Fayette County region held a conference at Uniontown on Thursday with W. S. Blauvelt of Washington, D. C., a representative of the Fuel Administrator, and discussed the distribution of coke to districts desired by the Fuel Administrator. Mr. Blauvelt said after the conference that unless the operators can produce the maximum output the Government will take some action.

However, he predicted that the railroads would be running at maximum efficiency before April 1, giving the relief in the coal and coke industry so much needed. The combined influences of Christmas layoff, the return of zero weather, and held-over cars brought shipments of Connellsville coke last week to the lowest record of the year. Shipments for the week were all by rail, the ice in the rivers preventing any movement by the boats, and the rail movement aggregated 7,230 cars, carrying 255,079 tons, a decrease of 83,078 tons from the previous week.

Mills carrying Government contracts have received some help from the Fuel Administrator in the matter of coal, he having conscripted several carloads and had them sent to the plants making ammunition. The coal situation looks bad on the surface, but it is known that the assistants of the Fuel Administrator are shaping up matters in such a way that very material benefits will soon accrue.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JAN. 5, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$21,983,000	$15,939,000
Same period last year	25,839,300	25,839,300

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	77.26	76.80	77.26	77.08
Same period a year ago	88.92	88.63	88.92	88.63

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ALASKA GOLD cv. 6s	20	19¾	20	7
Alaska Gold cv. 6s, Series B	20	19	19¾	8
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	91½	91	91½	12
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	91½	91½	91½	1
Am. Sm. & R. 1st 5s	89	85½	87½	79
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	83	81¼	82½	99
A. T. & T. col. tr. 5s	91½	90	90¾	166½
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	87	86	86	20
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	81¾	81¾	81¾	5
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	79½	79	79½	7
Ann Arbor 4s	57½	57	57½	4
Armour & Co. 4½s	84½	83½	84½	52
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	83½	83¼	83½	27
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	74½	74½	74½	3
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1960	85	85	85	1
A., T. & S. F., Cal. & Ar. 4½s	82¾	82¾	82¾	10
Atl. & Char. A. L. 1st 5s	91½	91½	91½	5
Atl. Coast L. 1st 4s	84¾	82¼	84¾	13
Atl. Coast L., L. & N. col. 4s	70¾	70¾	70¾	5
Atl. C. L. unif. 4½s	83	80½	82	6
BALDWIN LOC. 5s	99½	99½	99½	3
B. & O. P. L. 3½s	89½	89	89½	12
Balt. & O. gold 4s	79	74½	77	48
Balt. & O. ref. 5s	84	81¾	81¾	47
Balt. & O. cv. 4½s	79½	77½	78	78¾
B. & O., S. W. D. 3½s	85	85	85	5
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	96	96	96	4
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	87½	87	87½	21
Beth. steel p. m. 5s	81	77½	80	22
Braden Copper 6s	89	89	89	5
B. & 7th Av. con. 5s	76½	76½	76½	3
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	96	95	95	74
Brooklyn Un. El. 5s	87½	86	86	3
Bush Terminal 4s	83	83	83	1
Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s	79	75	75	4
CAL. G. & EL. 5s	92½	90¾	90¾	6
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	88½	88½	88½	5
Cerro de Pasco cv. 6s	106	106	106	5
Central Leather 5s	96	95	95	40
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	95½	95½	95½	3
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	78¾	73	74¼	81
Ches. & O. cv. 5s	78½	77	78	437½
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	70½	68½	70	129
Chicago & Alton 3½s	43	42½	41	6
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	94¼	93	93¾	197
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	81½	81	81	10
C., B. & Q. Ia. Div. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	1
C., B. & Q. Ill. Div. 3½s	83	83	83	1
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	90	90	90	2
Chi. G. W. 1st 4s	60¼	60	60	46
C., M. & S. P. gen. 4s, Series A	79	78	79	8
C., M. & S. P. 4s, '25	80	78½	78½	19
C., M. & S. P. 4s, '34	74	74	74	2
C., M. & S. P. ref. 4½s	70	66¾	69¾	135
C., M. & S. P. cv. 5s	79	77½	79	37
C. M. & S. P. gen. 4½s	84½	84½	84½	5
C. M. & S. P. cv. 4½s	75½	74½	75	131
C., M. & S. P., C. & P. W. 5s	96	96	96	1
C. & N. W. gen. 5s	101	101	101	1
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	80¼	80¼	80¼	13
Chi. Rys. 5s	82	81½	82	4
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	68½	65½	65½	104
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	74½	73¾	74	10
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s	65½	64	65¼	4
Chile Copper 7s	104¾	103	103	47
Chile C. 6s, rec. p. pd.	77½	74	77½	46
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	62	62	62	6
Col. Industrial 5s	75½	73¾	75½	6
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	74	71	71	41
Columbus & Tol. 4s	67½	67½	67½	5
Col. Gas & El. 1st 5s	75	73	75	3
Con. Gas conv. 6s	102	100¾	101	86
Com. Cable 4s, reg.	65½	65½	65½	10
Corn. P. Ref. 5s, '34	97½	97½	97½	5
Cumberland Tel. 5s	90	90	90	3
DEL. & H. 1st&ref. 4s	88	88	88	6
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	76½	76	76	22
D. & R. G. con. 4s	69	65	65	71
D. & R. G. 1st&ref. 5s	58	49½	49½	48
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	71	71	71	2
Det. United 4½s	71	68	71	20
Dist. Securities 5s	75	73½	75	58
ERIE gen. 4s	57½	52½	53	219
Erie con. 4s	68	66½	67½	48
Erie cv. 4s, Series A	50	45½	45½	142
Erie cv. 4s, Series B	49	47	47	167
Erie cv. 4s, Series D	56	50	50	174
Ft. W. & D. C. 6s	96½	95¾	95¾	1
GA. MIDLAND 3s	63	62	62	1
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	95	94½	94½	5
Granby Cons. Co. 6s	95½	94¾	95	27
HOCKING VAL. 4½s	78	77½	77½	3
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	58¼	56¼	51½	53
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	17¼	14¾	15¼	197
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	74	74	74	1
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	79¼	78	78	5
Illinois Steel 4½s	81½	81	81½	6
Indiana Steel 5s	95	95	95	10
Inter.-Met. 4½s	57½	55	56	100
Int. Rap. Trans. 5s	82	79½	82½	38
Int. Agricultural 5s	68½	68	68	1
Int. M. M. s. f. 6s	92	90½	91	44
Int. Paper 1st 6s	99¾	99½	99½	10
Int. Paper cv. 5s	95	95	95	10
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	40½	43	48½	74
KAN. C., FT. S. & M. 6s	102¾	102¾	102¾	2
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	69	68½	68½	7
Kansas City So. 5s	77	75	75	28
Kansas City So. 3s	58	55	55	3
Kansas City Term. 4s	78	78	78	1
LACK. STL. 5s, '23	93½	93½	93½	1
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	80½	80	80	71
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	97½	97½	97½	1
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	84½	84½	84½	1
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	84½	84½	84½	2
Lake Shore 3½s	75½	75	75	3
Lehigh Val. Coal 5s	100	100	100	8
Liggett & Myers 7s	111	111	111	1
Liggett & Myers 5s	87¾	86	87½	4
Long Island deb. 5s	73	73	73	3
Lorillard 7s	111	111	111	1
Lorillard 5s	88¼	85	86½	17
Lou. & Nash. gen. 6s	100	100	100	2
Lou. & Nash. unif. 4s	83	84¼	84¼	15
L. & N., A., K. & C. 4s	79	77	79	1
L. & N., N. F. & S. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	1
MIDVALE STL. 5s	82¾	80¾	82	57
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	45	43¾	44¾	57
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	83½	83½	83½	1
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	62½	60	62	100½
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s, tr. rcts	34	34	34	1
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	52	52	52	18
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s, tr. r.	26½	25½	25½	7
Mo., K. & T. ref. 5s	45½	45½	45½	[illegible]
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	50	50	50	7
Mo. Pacific gen. 4s	60	57½	57½	13
Mo. P. 1st & ref. 5s, 1926	88¼	88¼	88¼	1
Mo. P. 1st & ref. 5s, 1923	93	92	92	4
Mo. P. 1st & ref. 5s, 1965	89¼	88¼	88¼	7
Montana Power 5s	89	89	89	11
NEW OR. TERM. 4s	60	60	60	1
N. O., T. & M. inc. 5s	42	41	41	5
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	100	99½	100	5
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	73	71	72	10
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	94½	93½	93½	33
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, reg.	92½	92½	92½	1
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	78½	77	78	[illegible]
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	80	80	80	[illegible]
N. Y. Cent. con. 4s	74½	74½	74½	[illegible]
N. Y. C. & St. L. deb. 4s	60½	60	60	12
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	72	71½	72	[illegible]
N. Y. & Greenwd. L. 5s	86	86	86	[illegible]
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	86	85¼	[illegible]	17
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	51	50	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	21½	17½	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	87	86½	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	47½	44½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norf. & W. con. 4s	84½	84	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific 4s	84½	83½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific 3s	60	59½	[illegible]	[illegible]
ORE. SH. L. ref. 4s	83½	83½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ore. Short L. 1st 6s	104	104	104	[illegible]
Ore. Wash. 1st & ref. 4s	75	74½	[illegible]	[illegible]
PAC. GAS & EL. 5s	79½	79	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pac. of Mo. 1st 5s	90	90	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	91	90½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn. con. 4½s	97	97	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn. gen. 4½s	91½	88½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn. 4s, 1948	88	88	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn. 4s, 1915	88½	88½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pere Marq. 1st 5s	81½	81	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria & E. 1st 4s	51½	45	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria & E. inc. 4s	12½	12½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public Service 5s	76	74½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading gen. 4s	84½	83½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rdg.-J. C. col. 4s	86	86	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rep. Iron & Steel 5s	93½	93	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rio G. West. 1st 4s	66½	66½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rio G. W. col. tr. 4s	52½	50	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L., I. M. & So. gen'l 5s	90½	90½	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L., I. M. & So. unif. & ref. 4s	75	75	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L., I. M. & So., R. & G. 4s	70	68	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s	95½	95¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L. & San Fran. prior lien 4s, A	61	58½	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L. & San Fran. prior lien 5s, B	74½	72	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	63	61	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	50½	49	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L. & S. W. 1st 4s	66½	66½	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L. & S. W. con. 4s	64	63	64	16
S. L. & S. W. Term. 1st 5s	59¼	57½	59¼	79
St. P., K. C. & S. L. 4½s	59	59	59	2
Seab. Air L. adj. 5s	55½	54	54	73
Seab. A. L. ref. 4s	56½	54½	54½	30
Sincl. Oil 7s, with war	88½	85	87	91
So. Bell Tel. 5s	92½	91¾	91¾	11
So. Pac. conv. 5s	89½	88½	88½	208
So. Pac. conv. 4s	79	77½	77½	36
So. Pac. ref. 4s	79½	78½	79½	92
So. Pac., S. F. Term. 4s	81½	80	81½	10
So. Pac. col. 4s	73	72½	73½	10
Southern Ry. 5s	93¼	93	93	42
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	62	59½	60	230
So. Ry., M. & O. 4s	66	65	65	8
Standard Milling 5s	88	88	88	1
TEXAS CO. deb. 6s	98	94½	95	82
Texas & Okla. 5s	40	40	40	4
Third Av. 1st 5s	95	95	95	14
Third Av. ref. 4s	57	57	57	1
Third Av. adj. 5s	38¼	34	35¼	65½
Tol. & O. C. 1st 5s	90	90	90	1
Tol., St. L. & W. 3½s	38½	35½	35½	2
UNDERGR. EL. LON. Inc. 6s	80	80	80	1
Union Pacific 1st 4s	89	87½	88¾	24
Union Pac. ref. 4s	79½	77½	77½	65
Union Pac. conv. 4s	85½	84½	85¼	10
Un. R. R. of S. F. 4s, Union T. R.	25½	25½	25½	2
Un. Rys. of Pitts. 5s	60	60	60	2
U. S. Rubber 6s	100	100	100	27
U. S. Rubber ref. 5s	78½	76	78	806
U. S. Sm., R. & M. 6s	96	95	95	5
U. S. Steel 5s	100	97¼	99	197
Utah Power & Lt. 5s	83	83	83	1
VA.-CAR. CH. 1st 5s	90	89	89	1
Vt. Ry. 1st 5s	92½	92	92½	12
Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	86¼	85¼	85¼	5
Va. & So. W. Con. 5s	72½	72½	72½	1
WABASH 1st 5s	95¼	94¾	94	9
Wabash 2d 5s	85	84	85	6
Western Electric 5s	98	97¼	97½	6
Western Pacific 5s	82¼	82	82¾	26
Western Maryland 4s	61	59¼	59½	8
West Shore 4s	80	70	80	5
West. Un. col. tr. 5s	96	92¼	93	7
Wilson & Co. 6s	96¼	96¼	96¼	9
Total sales				$9,690,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. Liberty 3½s	98.80	98.44	98.78	2,408¾
U. S. Lib. 1st cv. 4s	98.00	96.90	98.09	304
U. S. Liberty 2d 4s	97.26	96.90	96.30	3,142½
Am. For. Secur. 5s	95½	94	95½	107
Anglo-French 5s	85½	85	85½	1003½
Argentine 5s	80	80	80	1
City of Bordeaux 6s	85	81½	84¼	124
City of Lyons 6s	85	81½	84½	100
City of Marseilles 6s	85	81½	84½	107
City of Paris 6s	84¼	80¼	83½	186
City of Tokio 5s	69½	69	69	3
Dom. of Can. 5s '21	95½	94¼	94¾	10
Dom. of Can. 5s '26	91	90	91	10
Dom. of Can. 5s '31	89½	89	89	22
French Govt. 5½s	94½	93¾	94½	108
Japanese 4½s	90	90	90	17
Jap. 4½s, 2d series	90	90	90	3
Jap. 4½s, 2d series, German stamp	77	77	77	30
Jap. 4½s, Eng. stp.	90	90	90	2
Japanese 4s	74	74	74	1
Rep. of Cuba 5s '04	91½	91½	91½	2
Rep. of Cuba 5s '14	92½	92½	92½	3
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5s	97½	96¾	97½	481
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1918	98¾	98¾	98¾	189
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919	96¾	95¾	95¾	234
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new	98¾	97¾	98¾	817
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1921	92	91¾	92	214
Total sales				$12,280,000

STATE BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. State 4½s, reg.	106	106	106	1

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
3½s, Nov., 1954	78	73	73	2
4s, 1956	85	85	85	2
4s, 1959	85	85	85	2
4½s, 1963	95	94½	95	12
4½s, 1965	95½	94½	95	5
4½s, May, 1957	96¼	95½	95½	1
Total sales				[illegible]
Grand total				$21,988,000

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	37,485	86,715	145,180	$148,000
Tuesday	Holiday.			
Wednesday	50,905	181,167	120,315	183,000
Thursday	67,877	197,539	181,550	73,000
Friday	30,813	191,535	171,425	111,000
Saturday	34,295	88,890	97,500	117,000
Total	220,975	736,446	705,690	$601,000

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
14,300	*Aetna Expl.	8	7½	7½	+ ⅛
470	*Aetna Explos. pf. w. i.	47	45	47	+ 1
880	Air Reduction	78½	71	74½	+ 5½
300	*Am. Writ. P.	2½	2¾	2¾	
2,000	B. A. Tob. co.	17½	16½	17	
25	*Can. C. & F.	30	30	20	
135	*Can. C. & F. pf.	49	44	49	+ 5
5,700	*Car L. & Pr.	2⅝	2	2⅝	+ ⅛
200	Carbon Steel	80	77	80	
1,113	Carwen Steel	9	8¾	9	
2,900	*Chalm. M. w. i.	4¾	2	4¾	
50,000	Chev. M. C. w. i.	118	94	114	+20
600	*City Ser. pf.	70	68¾	70	+ 2½
675	*City Ser. old	218	207	214	+ [illegible]
900	Curtiss Aero.	27	25	27	+ ¾
3,025	*Electric Gun.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1,415	Emerson Phon.	4	3½	3¾	+ [illegible]
500	Ev. Heaney, Ic.	21½	21	21	— [illegible]
100	Hupp Motor C.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— 1
1,200	*Int.-Lub. Ch.	3	2⅝	2⅝	— [illegible]
200	*In. Mang. Ch.	[illegible]	8	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
200	*Int. Met. 2pd.	16	14	16	— [illegible]
4,300	Int. Rubber	11	9	11	+ 2
100	Keyst. T. & R.	13¾	13¾	13¾	— [illegible]
100	*S. S. Kresge	70	70	70	+ 1
2,700	Lake Tor. Bt.	3¼	2⅝	3¼	+ [illegible]
4,400	Marc. of Am.	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+ [illegible]
12,600	*Maxim Mun.	1	[illegible]	¾	
800	*Mitchell Mot.	32¾	32	32	— [illegible]
1,450	N. Y. Transp.	17	16	17	+ [illegible]
8,600	Nor. A. P. & P.	3¼	2¾	3¼	+ [illegible]
1,002	*Poca.-L. Coal	3½	3	3½	— [illegible]
2,300	*Prud. Pict.	6¾	5¾	6¾	+ 1
100	*Rep. M. Trk.	43½	43½	43½	— [illegible]
300	St. Joseph Ld.	15	14¾	14¾	— [illegible]
34,700	Smith MotorT.	1⅜	[illegible]	1⅜	+ [illegible]
57	A. O. Smith pf.	87	87	87	
400	*Stand. Motor	9½	9	9½	+ [illegible]
12,500	Subm. Boat	14¾	10¾	12¾	+ [illegible]
10	*Todd Shipyds	74	73	73	— 2
2,100	Triangle Film	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
46,000	*United Mot.	23½	19	21½	+ 2½
300	*U. S. L. & H.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
4,400	U. S. Steam.	[illegible]	5	5	
300	World Film	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
3,900	Wright-Mar.	6¾	6½	6½	

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
300	Ang.-Am. Oil	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ⅜
900	Ang.-Am. rts.	3	3	3	
15	Galena Sig. O.	145	140	145	+ [illegible]
13	North. P. L.	100	100	100	+ [illegible]
380	Ohio Oil	410	400	410	+13
65	Prairie O. & G.	420	415	418	+ [illegible]
60	Prairie PipeL.	265	265	265	+15
50	Std. Oil of Cal.	230	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
75	Std. Oil of N. J.	527	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
195	Std. Oil of N. Y.	263	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
3,150	*Allen Oil	1⅛	¾	⅞	— [illegible]

OILS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
26,000	*Am. Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	19	
34,300	*Am. Ven. Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
12,300	*Bar. O. & G.	1⅛	1¼	[illegible]	
131,000	*Bos.-Wy. Oil	23	23	23	
20,000	*Cosden Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1,100	*Cos. Oil pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
12,500	*Crown Oil	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	
8,400	Cum. P. & R.	1½	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1,700	*Elk B. Pet.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
500	*Elkl. O. & G.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
6,800	*Emeral. Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
9,700	*Federal Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1,000	*Friar Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
3,200	*Glenrock Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
10,300	*Han. O. & R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
15,300	*Houston Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
3,000	*H. G. C. O. & R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2,000	*Inter. Pet.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
300	*Isl. Oil & T.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
26,900	Keneva Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1,800	Ky. Petrol.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
12,800	*Merr. Oil Cp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
7,800	Metro. Petrol.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
44,500	*Midwest Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
3,000	*Midw. Oil pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
8,075	*Midwest Ref.	114	[illegible]	[illegible]	
4,100	M. Wells Pet.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
6,200	*N. Y.-Ok. Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
56,200	*North. Oil	70	[illegible]	[illegible]	
28,000	*Okla. Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1,000	*Okla. Oil pf.	14	14	[illegible]	
11,500	Okla. P. & R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
44,800	Omar O. & G.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
100	*P.-Am. Pet.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2,230	*P.-Ken. Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
42,000	*RedR. O. & G.	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	
30,000	*Rice Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
5,000	*Sap. O. & R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
200	Savoy Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
4,100	*Seq. O. & R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
5,800	*Sinclair Gulf	18	15	[illegible]	
15,000	*Tuxpam St. O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
6,000	*Un. West. Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
100	Vent. C. Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
25,100	*Victor Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1,050	*Victoria O.	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	
25,100	*Victor Oil	62	60	61	

MINING STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
4185	Al.-Br. Col. M	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
9,100	†Atlanta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
21,000	Big L. Cop.	1¼	1	[illegible]	
2,000	*†Booth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
78,500	†Best. Mont.	58	41	[illegible]	
2,800	*Brad. Cop.	1¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	
14,000	Butte C. & Z.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
8,700	†Butte-Det.	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	
9,300	*†Caled. Mine	[illegible]	[illegible]	47	
30,900	*Cal. & Jer.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2,800	Canada Cop.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
15,700	†Cashboy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
700	Cero Gordo M	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
750	*Coeo Riv. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2,800	Con. Aris. Sm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
3,700	Cons. Cop. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
7,600	*†Cons. H'std.	28	28	28	
6,110	*Cop. Val.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
10,400	Cresson Gold	5	4¾	[illegible]	
18,000	*Emma Cop.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2,700	First Na. Cop	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
6,400	*†Fort'a Cons	40	40	40	
8,025	*Gib. Con. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
12,800	*Globe D. Cop	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
650	Gold'f'ld Cons.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
82,000	†Goldf'ld Mer.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
3,750	*Gt. V. Ex. Cop	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
4,800	*Gr'n Mon. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
4,450	Hecla Min.	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	
20,700	*†Int. Mines	15	12	14	— 1
1,800	Iron Blossom	[illegible]	21-32	[illegible]	
26,000	*Jer'me Verde	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
5,800	*Jer. Pres. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
6,200	*†Jim Butler	80	77	78	+ 1
9,000	†Jumbo Ext.	17	14	16	+ 2
8,000	*Kewanas	6	5	6	+ 1
9,000	*†Kir. P. G. M.	50	50	50	
2,800	*Lavelle Gold	1	1	1	
2,000	La. Cons.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
900	†M'Kin.-Dar.	60	55	60	+ 1
1,300	*Magma Chief	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2,700	Magma Cop.	42	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ 1
6,000	*†Marsh Min.	8	[illegible]	8	
4,000	Mason Valley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1,800	*Milford Cop.	1½	1¼	1¼	
1,000	*†Mogul Min.	40	35	40	+ 5
3,200	*M'ster Chief	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
5,700	†Mother Lode	27	[illegible]	27	
21,100	*†Nat. Leas.	6	[illegible]	6	
22,500	†Nat. Z. & L.	28	25	27	
9,100	*†Nev. Op. M.	21	18	20	
9,200	*N. Cornelia	17	14¾	16	+ 1
700	N. Y. & Hon. R. C. M.	14¼	13¾	13¾	+ 1¼
2,800	Nipissing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2,100	*Nixon Nev.	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	
3,200	*Ohio C., new w. i.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
6,800	*†Pole Star C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
16,200	*Port'd C. C.	34	[illegible]	[illegible]	
15,200	*†P'vincial M.	48	43	[illegible]	
13,800	*Rawley M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
700	*Ray Hercules	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
5,600	†Rex Con. M.	11	10	10	— 1¼
12,900	†Rochester M.	31	27	29	— 2
600	Seneca C. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
23,700	S. K. of Ariz.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1,050	S. K. C. of U.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
3,000	*†Silver Pick	5	5	5	
15,500	*†St. Nich. Z.	8	6	6	
3,500	Stand. S.-L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2,800	Stewart	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
7,200	†Success Min.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
150	Tono. Bel.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
8,300	Tono. Ext.	1½	1¼	[illegible]	
100	Tono. Min.	4	4	4	
23,700	Tri-Bullion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
10,000	†Troy-Ariz.	16	16	16	
900	Un. Eastern	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	
8,200	*Un. Ver. Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
400	Unity Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
4,500	*†Utica Mines	11	11	11	
14,500	†West End C.	60	55	55	— 3
6,200	W. Caps Min.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1,500	†W. Caps Ext	10	9	10	
5,500	†Wilbert Cop.	17	15	15	— 3

BONDS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
206,000	*Can. Gov. 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ 1¼
124,000	*G. El. 6% n.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
45,000	*G. E. 6% 2-y. n.	99	[illegible]	[illegible]	
42,000	*Gen. E. r'ts.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
27,000	*Rus. G. n. 5½s.	67	61	[illegible]	+ 6
20,000	*Rus. G. 6½s.	53	46	46	— 3¼

*Unlisted. †Cents per share.

To the Holders of Bonds of the United Traction Company of Pittsburgh

and of the following Corporations:

The Central Traction Company,
The Duquesne Traction Company,
The Federal Street & Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company (General Mortgage),
The Federal Street & Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company (Consolidated Mortgage),
Pitcairn & Wilmerding Street Railway Company,
Pittsburgh, Canonsburg and Washington Railway Company,
Pittsburgh, Crafton and Mansfield Street Railway Company,
Pittsburgh Incline Plane Company,
Pittsburgh and West End Passenger Railway Company,
Second Avenue Traction Company,
United Traction Company of Pittsburgh,
Washington & Canonsburg Railway Company,
West End Traction Company,
West Liberty Street Railway Company,
West Liberty and Suburban Street Railway Company.

Default has occurred in the payment of interest coupons maturing January 1, 1918, upon mortgage bonds issued by the above-named corporations. All of them are included in the street railway system of the Philadelphia Company operated through the Pittsburgh Railways.

Defaults of such magnitude indicate a situation requiring prompt and effective action for the protection of the interests of bondholders. It would seem to be to the advantage of all that the interests of all bondholders should be represented by a single agency, which can act with promptness and with a knowledge of the whole situation.

The undersigned have accepted the responsibility of acting as a Committee for the protection of holders of bonds already in default and of such as may be in default in the near future. For the convenience of bondholders it has been arranged to have Depositaries in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Baltimore. All holders of bonds under which default has occurred are invited to deposit their bonds immediately with one of the Depositaries mentioned below. Protective and assignable receipts will be issued by the Depositary under the provisions of the Deposit Agreement, of which copies can be had from the Depositaries on request.

In the meanwhile we advise bondholders not to accept any offer which may be made from any source to cash dishonored coupons. If such an offer were to be generally accepted, two consequences would follow—First, control of the situation would thereby be vested, at least for the present, in the purchasers of the coupons. Second, it might ultimately develop that by selling his coupons the bondholder had sacrificed a part of his principal, because the terms of many of the mortgages are such that money thus advanced to purchase coupons would be collectible out of the proceeds of any foreclosure sale in priority to the principal of the bonds.

THOMAS S. GATES, Chairman,
President, Philadelphia Trust Company

GEORGE H. FRAZIER
of Brown Brothers & Co.

J. RUTHERFORD McALLISTER
President, Franklin National Bank

B. HOWELL GRISWOLD, Jr.
of Alexander Brown & Sons

JOHN H. MASON
President, Commercial Trust Company

A. A. JACKSON
Vice President, Girard Trust Company

C. S. W. PACKARD
President, The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities

A. C. ROBINSON
President, Peoples Savings and Trust Company of Pittsburgh

PHILADELPHIA TRUST COMPANY, of Philadelphia
PEOPLES SAVINGS & TRUST COMPANY, of Pittsburgh
SAFE DEPOSIT & TRUST COMPANY, of Baltimore
DEPOSITARIES

GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER, Counsel.

Putting Your House in Order

THIS is a time when every investor should put his house in order—see to it that his strong box contains only such securities as are safe, will not fluctuate in value, and will require no personal care or attention, whatever.

OUR thorough-going service will be of great aid to every investor who puts his house in order. For example, investments can be so diversified as to pay interest monthly, quarterly, or semi-annually. Many of our clients have deposited their securities with us, instructing us to clip the coupons and pay the interest to specified beneficiaries. These investors include—

—United States army and navy officers in active service;
—parents providing for sons or daughters in college;
—guardians and trustees making payments to wards or other dependents;
—travelers for business or for pleasure.

THE sound first mortgage bonds we offer, safeguarded under the *Straus Plan*, to net 6%, should be represented in the holdings of every investor for income. The safety of these bonds and the thoroughness of the service that backs them should strongly appeal to all investors. Let us explain the merits of these bonds and of our service. Call or write for our booklet, "Put Your House In Order." Ask for

Booklet No. A-132.

S. W. STRAUS & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1882 INCORPORATED
150 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA DETROIT SAN FRANCISCO
MINNEAPOLIS DAYTON KANSAS CITY
Thirty-six Years Without Loss to Any Investor

DIVIDENDS.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY
Preferred Stock Dividend

A semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the Preferred Stock has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable February 1st, 1918, to Stockholders of record at the close of business January 16th, 1918. Checks will be mailed.
H. G. PHILIPS, Treasurer.

To the Holders of Stock Trust Certificates for Preferred Stock of the INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given to holders of outstanding stock trust certificates for Preferred Stock of the International Mercantile Marine Company to present their certificates at the Agency of the Voting Trustees, 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, N. J., to be exchanged for definitive stock of the Company. Pursuant to the foregoing notice the undersigned, as Agents for the Voting Trustees, will be prepared, on and after February 1st, 1918, to distribute the dividend of 3% to holders of Preferred Stock issued in exchange for Stock Trust Certificates.
THE NEW YORK TRUST CO. For Voting Trustees.
New York, December 30, 1917.

LAND VALUE REFUNDING CO., INC.
A dividend of eighteen dollars per share will be paid on Tuesday, January 15th, 1918, on Preferred Stock issued in 1915, twelve dollars per share on Preferred Stock issued in 1916, six dollars per share on Preferred Stock issued in 1917.
To Preferred Stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, December 31, 1917.
ERNEST FREDERICK LAWES, Sec'y & Treas.

INSPIRATION CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of $2.00 per share, payable Monday, January 28, 1918, to stockholders of record at 3:00 o'clock P. M., Friday, January 11, 1918.
J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.
New York, N. Y., December 27, 1917.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 74.
A quarterly dividend of two per cent (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on January 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 20, 1917.
JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

New York, December 27, 1917.
The Alliance Realty Co.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of [illegible] on the outstanding capital stock of the company, payable January 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 10, 1918.
HOWARD W. SMITH, Secretary.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 25 Broad St., New York, Dec. 18, 1917.
A quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, from surplus earnings of the current fiscal year, payable January 15, 1918.
Checks in payment of the dividend will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses last furnished to the Transfer Agent.
G. C. HAND, Secretary.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY AND POWER CO.
160 Broadway, New York, December 21, 1917.
The Board of Directors of Virginia Railway and Power Company have this day declared a dividend of three per cent., equal to three dollars per share on the PREFERRED STOCK of said Company, payable on January 21, 1918, to holders of preferred stock of record on December 31, 1917. The transfer books will not be closed. Dividend checks will be mailed.
G. B. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

THE CRESSON CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING & MILLING CO.
Distribution No. 63.
Amount, $122,000.00.
Total amount to date, $5,897,162.50.
Notice is hereby given that a distribution of ten (10) cents per share has been ordered from funds received from the sale of ore reserves acquired prior to March 1st, 1913, upon all outstanding stock of The Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining & Milling Co.
Payable January 10th, 1918, to stockholders of record December 31, 1917.
By Order of Board of Directors,
ADOLPH F. ZANG, Secretary.

CROCKER-WHEELER COMPANY,
Ampere, New Jersey.
The Board of Directors has declared the regular quarterly dividends for the quarter ending December 31, 1917, of 1¾% on the preferred stock and 2% on the common stock, both payable January 15, 1918, to the stockholders of record at the close of business January 5, 1918.
E. LANG, Secretary.

UNION BAG & PAPER CORPORATION.
EXTRA DIVIDEND
An extra dividend of 2% has this day been declared upon the Stock of this Corporation, payable in Second Liberty Loan 4% bonds, on January 28th, 1918, to holders of record of the Stock of this Corporation at the close of business on January 15th, 1918. Amounts less than $50.00 will be paid in cash.
CHARLES B. SANDERS, Secretary.
New York, January 4, 1918.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of CHASE SECURITIES CORPORATION will be held at the office of the Corporation, No. 61 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of January, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, the consideration of amendments to the By-laws and a proposal to increase the number of directors of the Corporation from nineteen to twenty-two and the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.
WILLIAM P. HOLLY, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York City, N. Y., December 17th, 1917.
To the stockholders of the Beau-Site Company:
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Beau-Site Company (operating The Biltmore Hotel) for the election of directors and such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company at The Biltmore Hotel on Monday, January 14th, 1918, at three o'clock P. M.
EUGENE D. MILLER, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.
New York, December 6, 1917.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at its banking house, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. The Polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.
PARIS R. RUSSELL, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK
130 EAST 15TH STREET
January 2, 1918
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office MONDAY, January 21, 1918. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 12, 1918, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 22, 1918.
R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
New York, December 4, 1917.
The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held in the banking rooms, No. 233 Broadway, Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock [illegible] January 5th, 1918, until 10 o'clock A. M., January 9, 1918.
J. F. BOUKER, Cashier.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF INTERNATIONAL COLOR & CHEMICAL COMPANY.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on the 8th day of January, 1918, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the corporation, 87 Wall Street, New York, New York, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, two Inspectors to serve at all elections of stockholders during the ensuing year, and receiving and acting upon the reports of the officers and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
Dated, December 19th, 1917.
A. H. GOSS, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Ontario, Carbondale and Scranton Railway Company, for the election of President and Directors, and Judges or Inspectors of the next ensuing election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the General Office of the Company, Peoples National Bank Building, Scranton, Pa., on Tuesday, the 8th, [illegible] of January, 1918, at two o'clock P. M.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. D. RICKARD, Secretary.
Scranton, Pa., December 7, 1917.

WEST SIDE BANK.
New York, Dec. 24th, 1917.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the West Side Bank will be held at its banking rooms at No. 481 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of January, 1918, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.
NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr., Cashier.

New York, December 8, 1917.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York will be held at the Banking House, No. 42 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.
OWEN E. PAYNTER, Cashier.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK.
New York, December 20, 1917.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.
A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

BUY—SELL

MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
NORTHWEST OIL CO.
COSDEN AND CO.
BONDS & STOCK

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Unlisted Securities Department

Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
International Motor Stocks
National Sugar Refining
N. Y. State Railways Com. & Pfd.
Royal Baking Powder Pfd.
Safety Car Heating & Lighting
Santa Cecilia Sugar Corp.
Texas & Pacific Coal

Chas. H. Jones & Co.
Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds
20 Broad St. *New York*
Telephone 9140 Rector. *Cable "Orientment."*

SPECIALIST IN

S. O. New York
S. O. New Jersey
S. O. Indiana
Prairie Oil & Gas
Ohio Oil Co.
Midwest Refining

Wm. McDermott
80 Broad St., New York City
Phones Broad 233-234-3808-3809

Connecticut Brass & Manufacturing Corporation
Common Stock
Bought—Sold—Quoted
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad Street New York
Phones Broad 6051-2-3-4-5-6.

N.Y., New Haven & H.
5% Notes 1918
Central States El.
5% Notes 1922
Hoit & Woodward
Telephone 3100 Rector
71 Broadway, 200 Devonshire St.
New York, N. Y. Boston, Mass.

Inter. Gt. No. 5% Notes, '14
New England Pow. 5s, 1951
New York Dock 4s, 1951
Remington Type. 1st Pfd.
Standard Gas Lt. (N.Y.) Pfd.
Hanson & Doyle
20 BROAD ST. Phone 4694 Broad.

American Stores Pfd.
Edmunds & Jones
Jones Bros. Tea
Kirby Lumber
Marlin Arms Stock & Notes
Kiely & Horton
30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

American Graphophone
Carbon Steel
Central Aguirre Sugar
Empire Steel & Iron
C. C Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Calif. Rwy. & Power Pfd.
Louisville Rwy. Pfd.
Russian Ruble 5½s
St. Maurice Paper Co. 6s
Italian Gov. 5s
DIDRICHSEN & Co
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

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COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS
C. W. Pope & Co.
25 Broad St., New York City
Phone Broad 7110

Cities Service
Midwest Refining
American Cyanamid
Kirby Lumber Pfd.
American Vanadium
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
30 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2329 Broad

LUMBERMENS National Bank of Portland, located at Portland, in the State of Oregon, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
R. G. CRAWFORD, President.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells Flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Jan. 5, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	70	90
Am. W. W. & E., '34	5	Apr. & Oct.	81	84
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '22	..	June & Dec.	70	75
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	85	90
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	92
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	58	62
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	83	88
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	98½	..
Buf. Ry. cons., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	98½	100¼
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	90	98
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	88	91½
Cape Breton El 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	82	87
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	98½	99¼
C. & P. Tel. cons., '29	5	Jan. & July	99½	101
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	94
Do '23	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	88	91
C. Buck. L. & N Tr., '21	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	95
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	82	88
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	90	90
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	90
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	85	93
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	85	..
Cons. Gas. (Balt.) '39	5	Jan. & July	100	..
Do '54	4½	Jan. & July	83½	86
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	76	80
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	88	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	93
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	..	95½
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	94	100
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	85	93
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	97	98
Dallas Elec 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	92½
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June & Dec.	85	95
Elk. & Tr. R.R., '62	5	Apr. & Oct.	..	87
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	87½	92½
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	77	82
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	80	85
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	98	..
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	..	70
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan & July	74	76
Hackensack Wtr., '52	4	Jan. & July	..	79
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	98	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	95
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May & Nov.	93	96½
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jan. & July	50	52
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	..	71
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	88	90
K. C. L. & P. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	80	85
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	79	84
K. C. Long D. T., '25	5	Jan. & July	88	90
Kan. C. Rys. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	79	83
Do 2d, '44	5	Jan. & July	73	77
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	79	84
Knoxville Trac., '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	100
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '20	5	Jan. & July	..	98
Louis. G. & E. ref., '18	6	Jan. & July	99	100
Middle West Util., '25	6	Jan. & July	..	99
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	66¾	67¾
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	5	June & Dec.	95	98
Nash. R. & L. 1st con., '53	5	Jan. & July	92	97
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	70	77
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st in., '46	6	Jan. & July	94	99
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	95	98
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	98	100
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	69	71
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	54	62
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	94¾	95½
Do ref., '32	6	Apr. & Oct.	97	98½
Norf. & Portsmouth, '36	5	June & Dec.	80	82
Norf. R. & Lt. con., '49	5	May & Nov.	92	96
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	75	80
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	87	87½
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	82	87
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	85	89½
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	75	85
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	87
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	93	97
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	93	100
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	100	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	65	75
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	..	100
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	94	..
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	75
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	80	90
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '34	6	Feb. & Aug.	84	88
San Diego Gas & E. deb., '22	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	89
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	88	92
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	90	94
S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '43	5	June & Dec.	80	87
Stand. Gas & El., '35	6	Apr. & Oct.	88	94
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May & Dec.	70	80
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	Jan. & July	72	78
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	80	90
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	86	90
Twin S. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	92
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	73	74½
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	73	78
Do deb., '26	6	May & Nov.	93	99
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	73	74
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	56	57
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	95	99
United Util. conv., '43	6	Jan. & July	93	98
Wash. Balt. & A., '41	4	Mar. & Sep.	80	82
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	96	97½
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	70	73
W. States G. & E., '27	6	June & Dec.	98	98
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	84	93
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar. & Sep.	90	93

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Graphophone, '30	6	June & Dec.	..	95
K. C. Stk. Y. deb., '20	5	Feb. & Aug.	98	100
Lima Locomotive, '39	6	May & Nov.	85	95
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	50	60
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	83	87
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '18-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	..	90

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 5, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec Pwr.	..	..	....	11	13
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 31,17	65	68
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	2½	Q	Jan 2, 18	87	89
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	38	40
Am. Light & Trac.	b5	Q	Nov 1, 17	224	227
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	92	94
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Dec 1, 17	48	50
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	70	73
Am. Public Utilities	¾	..	July 1, 14	25	30
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	58	63
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	4¾	5½
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 26,17	58	60
Do participating pf.	..	..	....	9	11
Bat. Rouge El. cum.pf.	3	S	Dec 1, 17	78	82
Buffalo Gen. Electric	1¾	Q	Dec 31,17	97	98
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	85	93
Capital Traction	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 18	78	78½
Car. Power & Light	¼	Q	Nov 1, 17	25	27
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	90	93
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf	1½	Q	Dec 1, 17	..	66
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50)	..	..		45	50
Cities Service	*½	M	Jan 1, 18	212	215
Do pf.	½	M	Jan 1, 18	80	..
Colorado Power	½	Q	Oct 15, 17	22	23
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 15, 17	93	100
Columbus Elec. pf.	3	S	Jul 17, 17	75	80
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	Q	Nov 1, 17	33	34
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	63	64
Conn. Power pf.	1½	Q	Dec 1, 17	85	90
Con. Trac. of N. J.	2	S	Jul 16, 17	64	..
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	S	Jan 2, 18	50	55
Do pf.	3	S	Jan 2, 18	75	80
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	80	92
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Dec 15,17	93	98
Essex & Hudson Gas	4	S	Jun 1, 17	120	126
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..		5	8
Do pf.	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	25	35
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	3	S	Sep 15,17	..	65
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	..	..	....	75	80
Hudson County Gas	4	S	Jun 1, 17	118	123
Illum. & Pr. Sec.	..	..		15	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 15,17	92	98
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 18	93	100
Kan. City Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	....	80	85
Do pf.	..	..	....	..	35
Kansas City Rys	..	..	....	..	22
Do pf.	..	..	....	50	55
Middle West Util. pf.	1½	Q	Dec 1, 17	55	60
Miss. River Pr. pf.	3	S	J. & J.	32	36
Mobile Electric	1¾	Q	Nov 15,17	85	91
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1½	Q	Dec 15,17	85	90
Nashville R. & L. pf.	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 18	60	70
Newark Con. Gas	2½	S	July 1, 17	85	90
Niagara Falls Power	2	Q	Oct 15, 17	150	160
No. Ont Light & Pwr.	..	..		11	15
Do pf.	3	S	Jul 15, 17	54	59
No. States Power	1¾	Q	Oct 20, 17	60	63
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	86	87
Nor. Texas Electric	1	Q	Dec 1, 17	47	51
Do pf.	3	S	Sep 1, 17	70	75
Pacific Gas & Electric	1¼	Q	Oct 15, 17	30	31
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 15,17	79½	81
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1¾	Q	Oct 10, 17	85	90
Republic Ry. & Light	1	Q	Oct 15, 17	22	23
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 15, 17	54	55
Southern Cal. Edison	1¾	Q	Nov 15,17	79	81
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Oct 15, 17	93	98
Som., U. & Middle	..	..	....	65	70
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Jun 1, 17	115	120
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 17	98	100
Standard Gas & Elec.	..	..		6	7
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 15,17	20¼	22
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	Nov 15,17	102	..
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	....	2	8
Do pf.	..	..		11	12
Texas Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 17	90	100
Tri-City R. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 18	..	..
United Elec. (N. J.)	2½	S	Jan 2, 18	..	..
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	Jan 2, 18	26	28
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	59	61
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.)	50c	Q	Oct 15, 17	23	24
United Utilities	..	..		20	25
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	92	98
Washington Gas	$1.20	Q	Nov 1, 17	51	54
Wash. Ry. & Electric	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 17	..	70
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 17	66	70
Western Power	..	..		8	10
Do pf.	$1.18	Q	Oct 15, 17	41	42
West. States Gas & E.	½	Q	Nov 15, 17	25	30
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	85	92
Wisconsin Edison	$1.50	S	Dec 31,17	35	40

b—2½% payable in com. stock. *½ payable in com. stock.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 5, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	*1½	Q	Nov 15,17	224	227
American Chicle	1½	Q	Jan 20,16	34	36
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	63	67
Amer. Graphophone	1¾	Q	Dec 31,17	64	65
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 15,17	66	68
Amer. Typefounders	1	Q	Oct 15,17	34	37
Atlas Powder	d10	Q	Dec 10,17	145	149
Atlas Powder pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	95	97
Babcock & Wilcox	2	Q	Jan 8, 18	104	106
Bord. Cond. Milk	4	S	Aug 15,17	91½	92
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 15,17	90	91
By Products Coke	8	A		120	130
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	4	S	Sep 29, 17	83	86
Cardenas-Am. Sugar	..	..		15	20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	80	90
Celluloid	†4	Q	Dec 31,17	145	155
Central Aguirre Sugar	2½	Q	Jan 2, 18	151	154
Certainteed Products	..	..		47	49
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	..	88¾
Do 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	85	89
Childs	1½	Q	Dec 10,17	66¾	71
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 10,17	88	90
Crocker-Wheeler	g3	Q	Oct 15, 17	95	100
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	101	102
Del., Lack. & W. Coal	$20	Sp.	Dec 28,17	160	170
Eastern Steel	2½	Q	Oct 15, 17	80	91
Eastman Kodak	2½	Q	Jan 2, 18	410	435
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	..	105
Federal Sugar	1½	Q	Dec 15,17	78	80
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 29, 17	90	93
Great Western pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	106	107
Guantanamo Sugar	$1.25	Q	Jan 2, 18	46½	48
Hercules Powder	m10	Q	Dec 24,17	235	238
Holly Sugar	..	..		35	42
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 17	84	98
Int. Silver	..	..		40	50
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	80	85
Kan. C. Stock Yards	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	86	88
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	78½	80
Lanston Monotype	1½	Q	Nov 30,17	60	70
Manati Sugar	2½	Q	Dec 1, 17	103	105
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	93	98
Matanzas-Am.	..	..		8	15
Do pf	..	..		72	78
Merg. Linotype	a5	Q	Dec 31,17	120	121¾
Michigan Sugar	2	Q	Dec 1, 17	..	65
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 15,17	..	90
Midwest Refining	$1	Q	Nov 1, 17	109	111
Nat. Sugar Refining	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	94½	95
New Jersey Zinc	4	Q	Nov 10,17	233	234
New Niquero Sugar	3½	Q	Dec 1, 17	170	190
Niles-Bement-Pond	3	Q	Dec 20,17	116	117
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 20,17	100	105
Nipe Bay Sugar	2	Q	Oct 15, 17	115	125
Otis Elevator	1½	Q	Oct 15, 17	86	88
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 15, 17	68	69
Procter & Gamble	5	Q	Nov 15,17	640	600
Remington Typewriter	..	..	....	10¼	11½
Do 1st pf.	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	58	59
Do 2d pf.	2	..	Oct 1, 14	39	40
Royal Baking Powder	†4	Q	Dec 31,17	115	125
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 31,17	83	88
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	1½	Q	Dec 24,17	58	62
Santa Cecilia Sugar	..	..	....	14	15
Do pf.	..	..		41	42
Shredded Wheat	g2½	Q	Jan 1, 18	..	112
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	..	95
Singer Sew. Machine	2½	Q	Dec 31,17	165	167
Union Ferry	2	S	J. & J.	36	40
Warner Sugar	1¾	..	Dec 15,17	100	110
Yale & Towne Mfg.	2½	Q	Jan 2, 18	185	200

*And 4½% extra. †Incl. 2% extra. d—Incl. 8% extra. g—Incl. 1% extra. m—Incl. 8% extra. a—Incl. 2½% extra.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 5, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
America	[illegible]	14	S	Jan 2, 18	475	500
Am. Exc. N	[illegible]	*6	S	Nov 1, 17	210	217
Atlantic ($100)	[illegible]	3	S	Jan 2, 18	165	175
Bk. of Cuba	[illegible]	5	S	Jan 2, 18	175	..
Batt'y Pk. N	[illegible]	†3	S	Jan 2, 18	180	..
Bowery	[illegible]	†6	Q	Nov 1, 17	390	420
B'w'y Cent'l	[illegible]	..	..		140	150
Bronx Nat.	[illegible]	3	S	July 1, 17	150	175
Bronx Boro.	[illegible]	..	..		..	150
Bryant Park	[illegible]	*3	S	Jan 2, 18	160	170
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	[illegible]	3	..	July 1, 15	..	96
Chase Nat'l	[illegible]	4	Q	Jan 2, 18	310	320
Ch.-P. Nat.	[illegible]	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	205	209
Chelsea Ex.	[illegible]	3	S	Apr 1, 17	95	110
Chemic Nat.	[illegible]	2½	B	Jan 2, 18	365	375
Citizens Nat.	[illegible]	a4½	Q	Jan 2, 18	205	210
City (Nat'l)	[illegible]	5	S	Nov 1, 17	381	387
Coal & I. N.	[illegible]	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	205	215
Colonial	[illegible]	3	Q	Jan 1, 18	400	..
Columbia	[illegible]	6	S	Dec 31,17	315	335
Com. Nat.	[illegible]	a4½	Q	Jan 2, 18	165	170
Corn. Exch.	[illegible]	4	Sp.	Jan 7, 18	295	..
E.R.Nat.($25)	[illegible]	2	..	Jun 1, 16	..	18
Europe	[illegible]	3	..	Jan 18,17	110	130
Fifth Av.	[illegible]	5	Q	Jan 2, 18	3500	4300
Fifth Nat.	[illegible]	3	Q	Jan 1, 18	200	225
First Nat.	[illegible]	†10	Q	Jan 2, 18	850	900
Garfield Nat.	[illegible]	3	Q	Dec 31,17	150	175
Ger.-Am.($75)	[illegible]	*4	S	Aug 1, 17	135	145
German Ex.	[illegible]	10	S	Jan 2, 18	375	390
G'mania, new	[illegible]	5	S	Nov 1, 17	185	195
Gotham Nat.	[illegible]	2	Q	Jan 2, 18	200	..
Greenwich	[illegible]	2	Q	Jan 2, 18	330	350
Hanover Nat	[illegible]	a8	Q	Jan 2, 18	635	640
Harriman N.	[illegible]	3	S	Jan 4, 18	240	250
Imp. & T. Nat.	[illegible]	12	S	Jan 2, 18	480	505
Irving Nat.	[illegible]	3	S	Jan 2, 18	210	214
Liberty Nat.	[illegible]	4½	Q	Jan 2, 18	380	390
Lincoln Nat.	[illegible]	2½	Q	Nov 1, 17	..	300
Manh'n ($50)	[illegible]	$4	S	Jan 2, 18	305	315
M. & Ful. Nat	[illegible]	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	245	..
Mech. & Met.	[illegible]	4	Q	Nov 13,17	270	280
Mer.Nat.($50)	[illegible]	$2	S	Jan 2, 18	..	275
Metropolis	[illegible]	4	Q	Jan 2, 18	270	290
Metropolitan	[illegible]	2	Q	Jan 2, 18	165	..
Mutual	[illegible]	7	S	Jan 2, 18	375	..
N. Netherl'd.	[illegible]	4	S	Oct 1, 17	200	215
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	[illegible]	a10	S	Jan 2, 18	400	420
N.Y. Co. Nat.	[illegible]	10	..	Jan 2, 17	..	162
Pacific ($50)	[illegible]	$1	Q	Nov 1, 17	250	..
Public	[illegible]	2½	Q	Dec 31,17	210	230
Park Nat.	[illegible]	b5	Q	Jan 2, 18	470	485
People's ($25)	[illegible]	$1.25	S	Jan 2, 18	200	215
Seab'd Nat.	[illegible]	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	430	..
Second Nat.	[illegible]	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	395	425
Sherman Nat.	[illegible]	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	110	125
State	[illegible]	3	S	Jan 2, 18	100	110
23d Ward	[illegible]	3	S	Aug 1, 17	..	125
Un. Ex. Nat.	[illegible]	4	S	Dec 31,17	140	150
Wash. Hgts.	[illegible]	3	Q	Jan 1, 18	200	250
West Side	[illegible]	6	..	Jan 1, 17	190	200
Yorkville	[illegible]	6	Q	Dec 31, 17	550	600

*Incl. 1% extra. †Incl. 3% extra. ‡And 3% extra. ¶And 10% of First Security Co. a—Incl. 2% extra. b—And 10% special.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Tr.	[illegible]	5	Q	Dec 29,17	360	365
Brooklyn	[illegible]	†10	Q	Jan 2, 18	540	560
Central	[illegible]	†6	Q	Jan 2, 18	700	710
Columbia	[illegible]	3½	Q	Dec 31,17	242	245
Commercial	500,000	..	..	....	100	120
Empire	[illegible]	4	Q	Dec 31,17	290	300
Equitable Tr.	[illegible]	5	Q	Dec 31,17	317	320
Far. L. & T.	[illegible]	4½	Q	Nov 1, 17	400	420
Fidelity	[illegible]	*4	Q	Jan 2, 18	206	213
Franklin	[illegible]	3	Q	Dec 31,17	245	255
Fulton	[illegible]	*7	S	Jan 2, 18	250	270
Guaranty	[illegible]	5	Q	Dec 31,17	305	307
Hamilton	[illegible]	3	Q	Nov 1, 17	265	275
Hudson Tr.	[illegible]	2	Q	Dec 31,17	142	145
Kings Co.	[illegible]	6	Q	Nov 1, 17	640	660
Law. Title & Tr. Co.	[illegible]	1¼	Q	Jan 2, 18	88	95
Lincoln	[illegible]	1	Q	Nov 1, 17	94	98
Manufact'rs	[illegible]	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	130	145
Mercantile	[illegible]	..	..		198	..
Metropolitan	[illegible]	6	Q	Dec 31,17	320	345
New York	[illegible]	8	Q	Jan 2, 18	580	600
N.Y.L.I. & T.	[illegible]	25	S	Dec 10,17	925	950
People's Tr.	[illegible]	3½	Q	Dec 31,17	265	275
Q. Co., Jama.	[illegible]	..	..	....	70	80
Title G. & T.	[illegible]	5	Q	Dec 31,17	270	280
Transatlantic	[illegible]	*3	S	Jan 2, 18	169	..
Union	[illegible]	4	Q	Jan 2, 18	335	350
United States	[illegible]	25	S	Jan 2, 18	875	910
U. S. M. & T.	[illegible]	6	Q	Dec 31,17	395	405

*Incl. 2% extra. †Incl. 5% extra. ‡And 10% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety	[illegible]	*75c	Q	Dec 31,17	100	108
Bd. & Mtg. G.	[illegible]	4	Q	Nov 15,17	165	175
City of N. Y.	[illegible]	2	..	July 1, 15	85	100
Commonw'lth	[illegible]	10	A	....	300	325
Continental	[illegible]	1.50	S	Jan 8, 18	842	845
Fidel. Phenix	[illegible]	10	S	Jul 10, 17	280	285
Ger. Alliance	[illegible]	8	..	Jul 16, 17	135	145
Ger.-Amer.	[illegible]	15	S	Jul 16, 17	447	460
Germ'a ($50)	[illegible]	11	S	J. & J.	290	320
Globe & Rut.	[illegible]	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	700	..
Hanover ($50)	[illegible]	$1.25	Q	Jan 2, 18	78	86
Home Fire	[illegible]	12½	S	J. & J.	385	400
Lawyers Mtg	[illegible]	2	Q	Jan 1, 18	90	96
Mtg. Bond Co	[illegible]	1¾	Q	Dec 31,17	80	85
Nat. Surety	[illegible]	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	170	173
N.Y. T. & M.	[illegible]	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	50	60
Niagara ($50)	[illegible]	10	S	J. & J.	350	365
No. River ($25)	[illegible]	5	S	Oct 10, 17	160	175
Pacific	[illegible]	5	S	Jul 17, 17	130	150
Realty Assq.	[illegible]	3	S	Jul 14, 17	67	77
Stuyv't ($100)	[illegible]	3	..	Jan, 1, 17	..	70
Westc'r ($10)	[illegible]	10	Q	Nov 1, 17	28	32

*And $1 extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St & F Ferry stock	[illegible]	¾	S	J. & J.	20	..
B'way & 7th Av	[illegible]	2½	Q	Oct 15, 17	120	140
B'l'nC.R.($10)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Q	Oct 15,17	140	150
Ch. & 10th St	[illegible]	2	Q	J.A.J.O	100	110
8th Av. R. R.	[illegible]	4	Q	J.A.J.O	225	260
42d St & G.St	[illegible]	4½	Q	F.M.A.N	200	240
Ninth Av	[illegible]	2	Q	Jan 1, 18	130	150
6th Av. stock	[illegible]	1¾	Q	F.M.A.N	100	110

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway

FIFTH AVE. OFFICE Fifth Ave. & 43rd St. | MADISON AVE. OFFICE Madison Ave. & 60th St. | LONDON OFFICE 33 Lombard St., E.C. | PARIS OFFICE Rue des Italiens, 1 [illegible]

Condensed Statement, December 31, 1917

RESOURCES

Real Estate (140 Broadway, 66 Liberty Street, 25 East 60th Street)	$5,000,000.[illegible]
Bonds and Mortgages	1,644,600.[illegible]
U. S. Government Certificates of Indebtedness	5,631,500.[illegible]
Liberty Bonds	22,198,734.[illegible]
Public Securities	36,457,920.[illegible]
Other Securities	56,825,066.[illegible]
Loans and Bills Purchased	308,291,315.[illegible]
Cash—On Hand and in Banks	75,199,801.[illegible]
Exchanges for Clearing House	34,226,703.[illegible]
Foreign Exchange	64,361,651.[illegible]
Credit Granted on Domestic and Foreign Acceptances	47,625,688.[illegible]
Accrued Interest and Accounts Receivable	3,282,315.[illegible]
	$660,745,296.[illegible]

LIABILITIES

Capital	$25,000,000.00	
Surplus Fund—required by law	5,000,000.00	
Additional Surplus—not required by law	20,000,000.00	$50,000,000.[illegible]
Undivided Profits		1,159,905.[illegible]
Dividend Payable December 31		1,250,000.[illegible]
Outstanding Treasurer's Checks		8,511,330.[illegible]
Accrued Interest Payable		1,187,690.[illegible]
Reserve for Taxes and Expenses		222,845.[illegible]
Foreign Accounts		4,943,565.[illegible]
Domestic and Foreign Acceptances		47,625,688.[illegible]
Notes and Bills Rediscounted with Federal Reserve Bank		11,562,295.[illegible]
Deposits		534,281,975.[illegible]
		$660,745,296.04

The Motors

DID you notice the advance in motor stocks during the past week?

The publication of the DOW, JONES & CO. descriptive and analytical articles on "THE MOTOR INDUSTRY IN WAR" began Monday last, December 31.

Future articles in the series on the automobile industry review the motor output of American companies in recent years, and analyze individually the financial and trade position of the leading motor car manufacturers.

The fourth article in the series will appear on the DOW, JONES & CO. BULLETINS AND TICKERS MONDAY, JANUARY 7, and follow in

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MONEY RATES

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Dec. 31	6	4½	5½	5
Jan. 1	Holiday.			
Jan. 2	6	4½	5	5
Jan. 3	5	3	5	5
Jan. 4	4	2¾	3	4
Jan. 5	4	4	4	4
Week's range—				
High			6	5
Low			2¾	3
Same week last year—				
High			3	2¾
Low			2¼	2¼
Year to date—				
High			6	5
Low			2¾	3
Same period last year—				
High			3	2½
Low			2¼	2¼

On Time.	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Dec. 31	5¾@6	6	6
Jan. 1	Holiday.		
Jan. 2	5¾@6	6	6
Jan. 3	5¾@6	6	6
Jan. 4	5¾@6	6	6
Jan. 5	5¾@6	6	6
Week's range—			
High	6	6	6
Low	5¾	6	6
Same week last year—			
High	4	4	4
Low	3½	3½	3½
Year to date—			
High	6	6	6
Low	5¾	6	6
Same period last year—			
High	4	4	4
Low	3½	3½	3½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ... 3¾@4¼
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ... 4¼@4½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ... 5 @6

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days ... 5½
4 to 6 months ... 5¾@6
Other Names.
4 to 6 months ... 6

DISCOUNT RATES—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Days. 15 or Less.	Over 15, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	*4	†4½	4½	4½
New York	3½	4½	4½	4½
Philadelphia	4	4½	4½	4½
Cleveland	4	4½	4½	4½
Richmond	4	4½	4½	4½
Atlanta	4	4½	4½	4½
Chicago	4	4½	4½	4½
St. Louis	4	4½	4½	4½
Minneapolis	4	4½	4½	5
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4½	4½	4½
S. Francisco	4	4½	4½	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	4	4	4
New York	5	4	4	4
Philadelphia	5	4	4	4
Cleveland	5	4	4	4
Richmond	4½	4	4	4
Atlanta	5	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	3½	3½	4
St. Louis	5½	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	5½	4	4	4
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	5	3½	4	4
S. Francisco	5½	4	4	4

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Dec. 31	Par	†5c	†15@5c	Par
Jan. 1	Holiday.			
Jan. 2	Par	†5c	†15@5c	Par
Jan. 3	Par	†5c	†15@5c	Par
Jan. 4	Par	†5c	†15@5c	Par
Jan. 5	Par	†5c	†15@5c	Par

†Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts. Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Dec. 31	3½	4⅛	4⅛	27f 22c
Jan. 1	Holiday.			
Jan. 2	3⅜	4⅛	4⅛	27f 22c
Jan. 3	3⅜	4⅛	4⅛	27f 21c
Jan. 4	3⅜	4⅛	4⅛	27f 20c
Jan. 5	3½	4⅛	4⅛	27f 20c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols, London.	British 4½%.	Rentes, Paris.
Dec. 31	54½	96⅛	58f 50c
Jan. 1	Holiday.		
Jan. 2	54¾	96⅛	58f 50c
Jan. 3	55¼	96⅛	58f 50c
Jan. 4	55½	96⅛	58f 50c
Jan. 5	55½	96⅛	58f 50c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Dec. 31	43¼d	86⅝c
Jan. 1	Holiday.	
Jan. 2	43¼d	86⅝c
Jan. 3	43¾d	87⅝c
Jan. 4	44¼d	89⅝c
Jan. 5	44¼d	89⅝c

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Jan. 5, 1918:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)	1918.	1917.	1916.
Monday	918,546	Holiday.	1,010,099
Tuesday	Holiday.	920,961	873,594
Wednesday	1,128,520	1,137,477	887,209
Thursday	1,342,623	1,367,062	787,146
Friday	887,740	953,120	802,686
Saturday	523,665	402,986	375,356
Total wk.	4,851,094	4,781,626	4,742,090
Yr. to date	3,932,548	4,781,626	4,742,090
BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)			
Monday	$6,044,000	Holiday.	$4,805,500
Tuesday	Holiday.	$5,579,000	5,156,500
Wednesday	4,187,000	5,313,500	5,371,000
Thursday	5,159,500	5,789,000	5,625,500
Friday	4,379,000	5,248,800	4,392,000
Saturday	2,213,500	3,914,000	3,582,000
Total wk.	$21,983,000	$25,839,300	$28,432,500
Yr. to date	15,939,000	25,839,300	28,432,500

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

BONDS.	Jan. 5,'18.	Jan. 6,'17.	Decrease.
R. R. & mis.	$9,695,000	$14,544,500	$4,849,500
Government	12,259,000	10,862,800	*1,396,200
State	1,000	23,000	22,000
City	28,000	409,000	381,000
Total all	$21,983,000	$25,839,300	$3,856,300

*Increase.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Dec. 31	4.75½	4.75⅛	4.75⅜	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
Jan. 1	Holiday					
Jan. 2	4.75½	4.75⅜	4.75⅜	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
Jan. 3	4.75½	4.75½	4.75½	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
Jan. 4	4.75½	4.75½	4.75½	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
Jan. 5	4.75½	4.75½	4.75½	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	4.75½	4.76⅛
Low	4.75⅛	4.76⅛
Same week last year—		
High	4.73	4.75⅝
Low	4.73⅛	4.74½
Year to date—		
High	4.75½	4.76⅛
Low	4.75⅛	4.76⅛
Same period last year—		
High	4.73	4.75⅝
Low	4.73⅛	4.74½

	Switzerland. Dem.	Cables.	Holland. Dem.	Cables.	Italy. Dem.	Cables.
Dec. 31	4.36½	4.34½	43.62½	43.87½	8.37½	8.36½
Jan. 1	Holiday.					
Jan. 2	4.36½	4.34½	43.62½	43.87½	8.44½	8.43½
Jan. 3	4.37½	4.35½	43.50	43.87½	8.43½	8.42½
Jan. 4	4.40	4.38	43.62½	43.87½	8.42½	8.41½
Jan. 5	4.42	4.40	43.50	43.87½	8.42	8.41
Week's range—						
High	4.36½	4.34½	43.62½	43.87½	8.37½	8.36½
Low	4.42	4.40	43.00	43.87½	8.44½	8.43½
Same week last year—						
High	5.03	5.02	40.81¼	40.87½	6.88½	6.87½
Low	5.06	5.06	40.81¼	40.87½	6.90	6.89
Year to date—						
High	4.36½	4.34½	43.62½	43.87½	8.37½	8.36½
Low	4.42	4.40	43.50	43.87½	8.44½	8.43½
Same period last year—						
High	5.03	5.02	40.81¼	40.87½	6.88½	6.87½
Low	5.06	5.06	40.81¼	40.87½	6.90	6.89

PARIS.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Dec. 31	5.73½	5.73½	5.73½	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	5.71⅝
Jan. 1	Holiday.					
Jan. 2	5.73⅝	5.73⅝	5.73⅝	5.71½	5.71½	5.71½
Jan. 3	5.73⅝	5.73⅝	5.73⅝	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	5.71⅝
Jan. 4	5.73⅝	5.73⅝	5.73⅝	5.71½	5.71½	5.71½
Jan. 5	5.73⅝	5.73⅝	5.73⅝	5.71½	5.71½	5.71½

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	5.73⅜	5.71½
Low	5.73⅝	5.71⅝
Same week last year—		
High	5.84⅜	5.83⅜
Low	5.84⅝	5.83½
Year to date—		
High	5.73⅜	5.71½
Low	5.73⅝	5.71⅝
Same period last year—		
High	5.84⅜	5.83⅜
Low	5.84⅝	5.83½

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem.	Cables.	Stockholm. Dem.	Cables.	Christiania. Dem.	Cables.
Dec. 31	31.50	32.00	33.25	33.75	33.00	33.50
Jan. 1	Holiday					
Jan. 2	31.50	32.00	33.50	33.75	32.75	33.25
Jan. 3	31.25	31.75	33.25	33.75	32.75	33.25
Jan. 4	31.00	32.00	33.00	34.00	32.75	33.25
Jan. 5	30.50	31.00	32.00	32.50	31.50	32.00
Week's range—						
High	31.00	32.00	33.00	34.00	33.00	33.50
Low	30.30	31.00	32.00	32.50	31.50	32.00
Same week last year—						
High	27.25	27.36	29.60	29.70	27.90	28.00
Low	27.05	27.12	29.40	29.50	27.80	27.90

	Greece. Dem.	Cables.	Russia. *Dem.	*Cables.
Dec. 31	19.40	19.45	12.50	12.75
Jan. 1	Holiday			
Jan. 2	19.40	19.45	12.75	13.00
Jan. 3	19.40	19.45	12.75	13.00
Jan. 4	19.40	19.45	12.75	13.00
Jan. 5	19.40	19.45	12.75	13.00
Week's range—				
High	19.40	19.45	12.75	13.00
Low	19.40	19.45	12.50	12.75
Same week last year—				
High	19.70	19.75	29.90	29.95
Low	19.70	19.75	29.40	29.50

*Selling price.

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem.	Cables.	Peking. Dem.	Cables.	Shanghai. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—						
High	77.00	77.25	118.00	118.25	108.00	108.25
Low	73.50	73.75	118.00	118.25	106.00	106.25
Same week last year—						
High	57.50	57.60	91.00	91.12½	86.00	86.12½
Low	54.75	54.85	89.00	89.12½	84.00	84.12½

	INDIA. Bombay. Dem.	Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem.	Cab's.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range—						
High	34.50	34.75	34.50	34.75	50.00	50.125
Low	34.50	34.75	34.50	34.75	50.00	50.125
Same week last year—						
High	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25
Low	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25

	SPAIN. Dem.	Cab's.	JAPAN. Kobe. Dem.	Cab's.	Yokohama. Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range—						
High	24.45	24.60	51.75	52.00	51.75	52.00
Low	24.30	24.40	51.75	52.00	51.75	52.00
Same week last year—						
High	21.10	21.40	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Low	21.05	21.25	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires. Demand.	Cables.	Rio. Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—				
High	46.21	46.31	27.00	27.10
Low	45.50	45.60	26.70	26.80
Same week last year—				
High	44.50	44.75	23.75	23.87½
Low	44.50	44.75	23.60	23.80

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the stockholders of SCANDINAVIAN AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, Room No. 402, New York Produce Exchange Building, Nos. 2, 4, 6, and 8 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City, New York, on the 21st day of January, 1918, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing three directors for the ensuing year, and two inspectors of election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated New York, January 4, 1918.
O. HYLIN, Secretary.

THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE stockholders of the ARROW REALTY COMPANY will be held at the office of the corporation, 701 Sixth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, January 14th, 1918, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. THE ARROW REALTY COMPANY, by A. F. W. Kiehne, Secretary and Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of VAPOR CAR HEATING COMPANY, INC., a corporation of the State of New York, will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 30 Church Street, New York City, on Tuesday the 22nd day of January, 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the transaction of any and all business that may come before the meeting, including the election of a Board of Directors to hold office for the ensuing year.
A. D. BRUCE, Secretary.
Dated December 27, 1917.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE BABIES' HOSPITAL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The annual meeting of the Society will be held in the Directors' Room of the Hospital, 55th Street and Lexington Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, January 15th, 1918, at 4:30 o'clock, for the purpose of electing five Directors for three years and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

At the adjournment of the Annual Meeting the regular Quarterly Meeting will be held.
R. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

COLUMBIA BANK,
507 Fifth Avenue, [illegible] 42nd Street, NEW [illegible].

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE COLUMBIA BANK:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, by order of the Board of Directors of this Bank, a special meeting of the stockholders thereof has been called, and will be held at 12 o'clock, noon, on the [illegible] day of January, 1918, at the principal office of the Bank, No. 507 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to authorize the increase of the capital stock of the Bank from $300,000, consisting of 3,000 shares of the par value of $100.00 each, all of which has been issued, to $1,000,000, to consist of 10,000 shares of the par value of $100.00 each, being an increase of $700,000, consisting of 7,000 shares of the par value of $100.00 each, all of such additional stock to be offered ratably to the stockholders of this Bank of record at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1918, at such prices and under such regulations and provisions as shall be determined at said meeting; and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
Dated, December 28th, 1917.
ELI H. BERNHEIM, President.
WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Secretary and Cashier.

LINDSLEY, DESMOND & CO., INCORPORATED.—NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of LINDSLEY, DESMOND & CO., INCORPORATED, will be held at the office of the Corporation, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on the 17th day of January, 1918, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that such Corporation be forthwith dissolved, and if two-thirds in amount of the stock of said Corporation then outstanding shall vote in favor of such proposition, to take such other and further action as may be necessary or proper to dissolve such Corporation in accordance with the provisions of the statutes of the State of New York in such case made and provided. Said meeting of Stockholders was called by resolution of the Board of Directors of the Corporation adopted by a vote of a majority of the whole Board.
ALFRED GREGORY, Secretary.

Central Trust Company of New York.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Trust Company of New York for the election of six trustees of said Company of the class of 1921, and three inspectors of the next succeeding election, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Thursday, January 10th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.
M. FERGUSON, Secretary.
December 28, 1917.

Hooker Electrochemical Company.
Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on Monday, the 21st day of January, 1918, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the company, No. 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, ratifying, if found expedient, the actions of the Board of Directors taken since the last Annual Meeting as set forth in the Minute Book of their proceedings, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
E. H. HOOKER, President.
L. A. WATSON, Secretary.
Dated, New York, January 7, 1918.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CUBA CANE SUGAR CORPORATION.
112 Wall St., New York, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1917.
To the Stockholders of
CUBA CANE SUGAR CORPORATION:
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation will be held at the office of the Corporation, No. 112 Wall Street, New York City, on Monday, January 14th, 1918, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of directors to hold office for one year, and for the transaction of any and all business as may come before the meeting, including considering and voting upon the approval and ratification of all contracts, acts and proceedings of the board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting as set forth in the Minute Book, which will be presented to the Meeting and be open to inspection of the stockholders.
The stock transfer books of the Corporation will not be closed.
H. F. KROYER, Secretary.

BUTTERWORTH-JUDSON CORPORATION.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.
The annual meeting of stockholders of the BUTTERWORTH-JUDSON CORPORATION, a corporation of the State of New York, will be held at the office of the corporation, No. 61 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 8th day of January, 1918, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors to serve for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
N. W. RUNNION, Secretary.
Dated New York, N. Y., December 24, 1917.

DOHERTY OPERATING COMPANY.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of stockholders of DOHERTY OPERATING COMPANY, a corporation of the State of New York, will be held at the office of the corporation, No. 60 Wall Street, New York City, New York, on the 14th day of January, 1918, at 12:00 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, approving the acts of officers and directors for the preceding year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
LOUIS F. MUSIL, Secretary.
Dated, December 31st, 1917.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Annual Meeting of Stockholders.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Equitable Trust Company of New York for the purpose of electing Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, at 3:00 o'clock P. M.
RICHARD R. HUNTER, Secretary.

The Citizens National Bank
OF NEW YORK
New York, Dec. 8, 1917.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the Banking House, No. 320 Broadway, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

The MARKET and FULTON NATIONAL BANK
New York, December 27, 1917.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM M. ROSENDALE, Cashier.

The Peoples Bank of the City of New York.
December 20, 1917.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking House, Nos. 343 and 345 Canal Street, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 P. M.
JOHN B. FORSYTH, Cashier.

East River National Bank.
New York, Dec. 8th, 1917.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at its banking house, No. 680 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, at 2 P. M. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE E. HOYER, Cashier.

NOTICE
GLOBE RUBBER TIRE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
Annual Stockholders' Meeting and election will be held at the office of the Corporation Trust Company of America, Wilmington, Delaware, on Tuesday, February 5th, 1918, at 11 A. M.
J. B. LINERD, Secretary.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Land Value Refunding Company, Inc., will be held January 28th, 1918, at the branch office of the Company, 13 William Street, New York City, at 2 P. M.
ERNEST FREDERICK LAWES, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of H. C. F. KOCH & CO., INC., will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 132 West 125th Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Jan. 15th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.
W. T. KOCH, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The New York Times Co. will be held at the office of the company on Wednesday, January 16, at 11 o'clock A. M.
BEN C. FRANCK, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between JACOB COHEN, HARRY COHEN, JOS. D. COHEN, PETER COHEN, and MAURICE PARKER, all of the city of New York, under the firm of JACOB COHEN SONS & CO., was dissolved on the 29th day of December, 1917, by mutual consent. All debts due said partnership and those due by said partnership will be settled and paid with and by the remaining partners, JACOB COHEN, HARRY COHEN, JOS. D. COHEN, and PETER COHEN, who will continue the business as heretofore.
Dated New York, December 29, 1917.
JACOB COHEN,
HARRY COHEN,
JOS. D. COHEN,
PETER COHEN,
MAURICE PARKER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between Charles W. Steinbrucker, John A. Ladds and Patrick J. Egan for the transaction of business in the City of New York under the firm name of Steinbrucker, Ladds & Egan, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Egan retiring from the firm because of ill health. The business formerly conducted by said firm at No. 226 Fourth Avenue, in the City of New York, will be continued by Charles W. Steinbrucker and John A. Ladds under the firm name of Steinbrucker & Ladds at the same address.
Dated, New York, January 2nd, 1918.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
Notice is given that ACTIESELSKABET CHRISTIANSAND, owner of the bark Stifinder, her tackle, etc., has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury arising out of the collision between the Steamship Selje and the Bark Stifinder on or about the 24th day of May, 1917, or out of any other matter or thing occurring on the voyage on which the Stifinder was then engaged. Appraised value of vessel and freight $222,385.46, with interest from June 2, 1917. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., at his office, Room 249, Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before March 11, 1918, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and file their answers to the petition herein or be defaulted.
Dated, New York, December 10, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
HAIGHT, SANDFORD & SMITH, Proctors for Petitioner.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
Notice is given that JAMES BROOKS, owner of the steam tug WESLEY A. GOVE, filed his petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury from said vessel on March 22nd, 1917. Value of vessel and freight as per order of Court $4,725.00. All persons claiming damage because of said loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before E. Bright Wilson, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, 141 Broadway, New York City, on or before March 18th, 1918, or be defaulted.
Dated New York, December 14th, 1917.
[Seal] THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
FOLEY & MARTIN, Proctors for Petitioner, 64 Wall Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is given that the Shamrock Towing Co., owner of the Steamtug "Robert J. McGuirl," has filed its petition for the limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury from said vessel on the 23rd day of March, 1917. Value of vessel and freight Twenty-five hundred ($2500) Dollars. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury, must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at his office in Room 249, U. S. Court and Post-Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 11th day of March, 1918, or be defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

OLD BRICK MARKET MAY HAVE TO GO

Government Acquisition of North River Piers Puts Material Men in Quandary.

YEAR'S PRICE COMPARISONS

Building Material Interests Send Delegates to Capitol to Help Departments.

Building material prices are being held rigidly at present levels despite the scarcity of demand during the recent abnormal weather conditions, and forward buying has increased in intensity into the Summer and in some cases into September and October, frequently at prices above those ruling now.

In the Hudson common brick department, for instance, there is still a nominal quotation at $8.25 for best grades, although the weather has wiped out the brick market as far as actual buying is concerned, but as the week closed the news of the Government's taking over the piers from Forty-fourth to Fifty-fifth Streets in the Hudson River gave an impetus to inquiry, because the pier at West Fifty-second Street for generations has been the wholesale brick market for the entire district. Cartage rates for brick may have to be changed in this city, and may result in making the Building Material Exchange in its new location at Forty-second Street once more the trading headquarters for that commodity.

With practically every building material represented by association committee delegates at Washington and the closer drawing of New York resources and equipment about war time exigencies, a better understanding is developing between the construction interests of the East and the Government's plans relating to its requirements for construction commodities in this district, says The Dow Service Daily Building Reports today.

Prospective builders who have been waiting for a lowering of prices of building materials before proceeding with their plans for the coming Spring will find in the following price table for leading building commodities the change in prices that have occurred since January of last year, compiled by The Dow Service Daily Building Reports.

Asphaltum, per ton, New York, January, 1917, $21.50; January, 1918, $25.
Brick, Hudson, per 1,000 wholesale, January, 1917, $9.50; January, 1918, $8.25.
Brick, Raritan, per 1,000 wholesale, January, 1917, no quotation; January, 1918, no quotation.
Brick, Long Island, per 1,000 wholesale, January, 1917, no quotation; January, 1918, no quotation.
Brass, sheet, high January, 1917, $38 to $44; January, 1918, no quotation.
Portland cement, per barrel wholesale, January, 1917, $1.87 to $1.97; January, 1918, $2.12.
Natural Rosendale cement, January, 1917, $1; January, 1918, $1.15.
Glass, window, discounts off jobbers' list, single strength, first three brackets A, January, 1917, 86 per cent.; January, 1918, 84 per cent.
Glass, double strength, first three brackets A, January, 1917, 80 per cent.; January, 1918, 84 per cent.
Glass, plate, sizes up to 3 square feet, January, 1917, 85-10 per cent.; January, 1918, 85 per cent.
Gravel, wholesale, dock, New York, 1½ inches, January, 1917, $1; January, 1918, $1.60 and nominal.
Gravel, wholesale, dock, New York, ¾ inches, January, 1917, $1.25; January, 1918, $1.75.
Hollow tile, per 1,000, exterior, 4x12x12, January, 1917, $82.50; January, 1918, $91.
Hollow tile, per 1,000, interior, 2x12x12, January, 1917, $64; January, 1918, $68.
Lime, finishing, January, 1917, $1.85; January, 1918, $2.10.
Long leaf yellow pine, A heart rift, January, 1917, $53; January, 1918, $62.
Red cedar, 6 inch, January, 1917, $25.95; January, 1918, $31.50.
Ash, 4-4, firsts and seconds, January, 1917, $55 to $60; January, 1918, $72 to $78.
Basswood, January, 1917, $44 to $46; January, 1918, $53.
Birch, 4-4, firsts and seconds, January, 1917, $59, January, 1918, $73.
Cedar, white, tank, January, 1917, $35@$50; January, 1918, $40.
Cherry, 4-4, firsts and seconds, January, 1917, $95; January, 1918, $105.
Gum, quartered, all red, January, 1917, $42 to $48; January, 1918, $56.
Hemlock, free on board New York, Pennsylvania base, January, 1917, $25; January, 1918, $30.50.
Flooring, Oak, best, 13-16, 2-inch, 2¼-inch, and 2½-inch, clear quartered white, January, 1917, $84; January, 1918, $98.
Flooring, oak, best, 13-16, 2-inch, 2¼-inch, and 2½-inch, select quartered sound, white, January, 1917, $51; January, 1918, $55 to $59.
Flooring, oak, best, 13-16, 2-inch, 2¼-inch, and 2½-inch, clear quartered red, January, 1917, $77; January, 1918, $81.
Flooring, oak, best, 13-16, 2-inch, 2¼-inch, and 2½-inch, select quarter sawed, red, January, 1917, $51; January, 1918, $55 to $59.
Pine, North Carolina dressed, free on board cars, Norfolk, 13-16, 2½-inch and 3-inch, January, 1917, No. 1, $25; No. 2, $24; January, 1918, No. 1, $40; No. 2, $38.
Maple, base, free on board New York, standard stock, 13-16, clear, 2-inch face, 2¼ and 2½, January, 1917, $48 to $49; January, 1918, $53 to $55.
Nails, wire, Pittsburgh, per 100 pounds, January, 1917, $3; January, 1918, $3.50.
Nails, cut, Pittsburgh, per 100 pounds, January, 1917, $3; January, 1918, $4.50.
Oil, linseed, per gallon American city raw, January, 1917, 83c to 90c; January, 1918, $1.29.
Steel, I-beams, New York, per pound, January, 1917, 3.619c; January, 1918, 3.195c.
Steel, angles, 3x2 up to 6x8, January, 1917, 3.619c; January, 1918, 4.195c.
Stone, crushed, 1-inch trap rock, January, 1917, $1 to $1.10 nominal; January, 1918, $1.45 nominal.
Stone, Indiana limestone, January, 1917, 95c; January, 1918, $1 to $1.15.
Zinc, open, per pound, January, 1917, 21c; January, 1918, 21½c.

HOW OUR MEN ARE CLOTHED

Gen. Patterson Declares They Get All Necessities Money Can Buy.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—In order to do away with much of the "ignorant criticism" of the Quartermaster General's Bureau of the War Department, which is charged with supplying clothing and camp equipage of the army, Brigadier General J. H. Patterson, U. S. A., retired, of Albany, has furnished to Adjutant General Sherrill an official list of what is provided for the soldiers both at home and abroad.

"You will see," says General Patterson, "everything that money can buy or experience suggest necessary for the soldiers' health and comfort is provided."

For the men abroad the following articles are provided:

Woolen coats, woolen breeches, overcoats, leather jerkins (woolen lined leather vests); woolen underclothing; heavy woolen socks; field and marching shoes, winter caps, toques, service hats and caps, moccasins, rubber boots, arctic overshoes, woolen and leather gloves and slickers, flannel shirts and leggings, blankets.

All the above are issued for the troops at home with the exception of jerkins, toques, moccasins, rubber boots and artic overshoes. Arctic overshoes, winter caps, winter gauntlets, blanket lined overcoats are issued for use of men on guard or other outdoor duty in extremely cold parts of the United States.

The statement also shows the ration allowance for each man. Organizations get credit for the money value of the component article in the ration, and may purchase any article on hand in the commissary with this ration money, or any other articles outside the commissary which may be available.

Today's Auction Sales.

AT 3208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Charles A. Berrian.
Worth Av, w s, 300 ft n of 174th St, 100x186.6 to Brook Av x—2207.1, vacant; W. A. Cameron against J. F. Erhardt et al.; B. F. Gerding, attorney; due, $1730.90; taxes, &c., $13,670.
204th St, 100 East, n s, 75.1 ft e of Villa Av, 26x98.7, three-story tenement and stores; E. G. Rode et al, against Pasquale Fusco et al.; B. F. Gerding, attorney; due, $4,309.19; taxes, &c., $10.82.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE 52d annual meeting of THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS will be held at the society's headquarters, 50 Madison Avenue, January 10, 1918, at 4 o'clock.
RICHARD WELLING, Secretary.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash surplus; better grade suits, coats, dresses. National. Franklin 2412.

BENGALINE AND SILK FILES Wanted.—In all widths. Rodstein, Spring 384.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Velour, heavy and light weight; poplins and serges, all makes. Call with samples. Seader Brothers, 145 West 30th St.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Velour, heavy and light weight, poplins and serges, all makes; call with samples. Louis Hammer, 331 4th Av.

CLOTH Wanted.—By large Western manufacturer, velour heavyweights, Burgundy, and taupe; American 544, 13009, 15021, 13046, and 0359; also pompom, taupe, Burgundy, and brown. Phone Jacobson. Worth 3145.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber will look at coats and suits of the better kind, and ready to place orders. 46 West 25th St., fourth floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of medium and high priced misses' coats. Call with samples, 9 to 12, all week, 1,140 Broadway, Room 1104.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing stock orders; medium and better grades. Call mornings, fourth floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on coats and suits; call all week. See Mr. Zalud, 11 and 13 West 32d St., 5th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Will look at misses', juniors', and ladies' coats; snappy merchandise. R. & C., 1,333 Broadway, 12th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber will look at coats and suits, also stouts, all week, third floor. 127 West 26th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobbers looking at medium and high priced Spring samples. 19 West 24th, 11th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats. Fifth floor, 45 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Placing orders on snappy styles. 11 West 25th, 3d floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at children's coats. I. Weksler, 279 5th Av.

CLOTH Wanted.—By large Western manufacturer, velour heavyweights, Burgundy, and taupe: American 544, 13009, 15021, 13046, and 0359; also pompom, taupe, Burgundy, and brown. Phone Joel, Gramercy 66.

CORDUROYS AND COTTON PLUSHES Wanted.—Open for any quantity; all colors, cash on delivery; mail swatches with quantities at lowest prices. N 141 Times.

CLOTH Wanted by large Western manufacturer, velour heavy weights, burgundy and taupe: American 544, 13009, 15021, 13046, and 0359; also pom pom, taupe, burgundy, and brown. Y 215 Times Annex.

COTTONADE TROUSERING Wanted.—F. V. & A. Kersey; will buy 300 pieces; also interested in voiles, batistes, nainsooks, ginghams, and flannels. H. Wolfson, Ex-... rs' Dry Goods Exchange, 17 Pearl St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers looking at samples; also open for quantity of serge and silks for cash. R. & S. Harris, 9 West 31st. Phone Madison Square 6050.

DRESSES WANTED.—Jobber placing orders on nappy taffeta and Georgette dresses. Call all week. Room 1011, 71 West 23d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy serge dresses; bring samples. 130-2 West 25th, 9th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber ordering Spring styles. Fifth floor, 39 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Velvets, any shades, for cash. Riverside 7884.

GALATEAS AND JEANS Wanted.—Any quantity for cash. Alter Bros., Canal 8103.

GARMENTS Wanted.—Manufacturers and contractors I will display your samples and take orders free of cost to you; submit samples in person. Alexander H. Meyer, 1,239 Broadway, New York.

MILLINERY Wanted.—Ladies', misses', and children's, also baby caps for cataloguing; 9 to 12. Williams, Belmont & Co., 19-21-23 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

POMPOM Wanted.—Rose taupe, light brown; also taupe velour. Scheer & Meyer. Madison Square 2967.

POM POMS Wanted.—Taupe, mole, reindeer; any quantity for cash. Telephone Greeley 4821.

POPLIN Wanted.—I will exchange any color American or Brightwood poplin for light gray. Madison Square 1921.

POPLIN SERGE, VELOUR, AND KERSEY Wanted.—All shades; spot cash. Gramercy 1507.

POPLINS Wanted.—90610 Quaker; tan, clay. Ginsburg & Charlop Brothers, 151 West 26th.

POPLIN Wanted.—American 090610, all colors; any quantity for cash. Greeley 4121.

POPLIN Wanted. — Heavyweight poplin, for cash. Sol Levine & Co., 12 West 27th.

SATEEN Wanted.—Open for 20,000 yards light shades. Stern Novelty Co., 149 West 36th.

SERGES AND WOOL JERSEY DRESSES Wanted.—Contractor's jobber placing stock order. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th.

SERGES Wanted.—For spot cash, 6801 or 7301, or anything similar. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th. Farragut 4680.

SERGES Wanted.—6122, 104, velours 0060, 0544, 90610, poplins or similar qualities, for cash. Phone Madison Square 4362.

SERGES Wanted.—Amoskeag or similar quality in tan, Copen., and green. Hanauer & Arnstein. Madison Square 1808.

SERGES AND POPLINS Wanted. — All makes American velour. Henry L. Bunin, 348 4th Av. Madison Square 2124.

SERGE Wanted.—Copen. single warp; will buy for cash or exchange for navy. I. Wasserman, 30 West 21st.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for quantity of serges; 519, 11483. Farragut 2930.

SERGES Wanted.—Amoskeag 7130 and 6801; spot cash. Madison Square 3042.

SERGES Wanted.—54290, also 7120, for cash. Stuyvesant 1176.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—In Peking, blue, and all shades. Call with samples. Militex Cloak & Suit Co., 22 West 33d St.

SILVERTONE VELOUR Wanted.—Will pay cash for H. & L.; all shades. Chelsea 860.

SUITS Wanted.—Ladies' and misses' suits, dresses and coats, children's intermediate dresses and coats for cataloguing; 9 to 12. Williams, Belmont & Co., 19-21-23 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Main 6002.

SUITS, Dresses, Coats, Skirts Wanted.—For high-class jobbing; Spring merchandise. From 3 to 12 Tuesday. Dealers' Mercantile Co., 621 Broadway, Room 541.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at better grade Spring samples. 14th floor, 12 West 27th St.

SUITS Wanted.—Silk looked at; better kind only. 1,333 Broadway, 10th floor, 36th St. entrance.

TAUPE Wanted.—48 twill, any mill. J. Helt & Sons, 99 Madison Av. Madison Sq. 8585.

TRUNKS Wanted.—Two wardrobe trunks for cloaks at a price. O 16 Times.

TUB SILK Wanted.—Are open for a quantity of plain colored. M. Weisman & Sons, 118 West 22d.

VELOUR Wanted.—American K544-13009 velour, or shades; American 90610 tan khaki and gray poplin; F. & H. or Botany broadcloth; will pay spot cash; also Peco and Esquimette plush. Harry Kitzinger, 1,333 Broadway.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open to buy heavyweight velour and kersey for cash; 544, 11060, 13046, 15020. Alex Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Will buy plain velours, all colors; also velour check. Salembier-Levin Co., 334 4th Av. Madison Square 8600.

VELOURS Wanted.—All kinds of 6-4 and 3-4 meltons, velours, and thibets; for cash. C. Damast, 1 Union Square.

VELOUR CHECKS Wanted.—Open for velour checks, all shades. Madison Square 10460.

VELOURS AND BROADCLOTH Wanted.—544, 11050, 13009, 13046, 315. Farragut 3128.

VELOUR Wanted.—544 or similar, all colors. John Northway & Son, Limited, Toronto.

VELOURS Wanted.—544, 11060, 13040, Wyandotte; $1.25 cash. Phone Farragut 2367.

WOOLENS Wanted.—styles 4118, 6119, F. & H.; quantity no object. Madison Sq. 7763.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Open for quantity, suitable for dresses, for cash. Harry A. Roman & Co., 11 West 33d. Phone Madison Square 6719.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted.—Can use a large quantity of wool jerseys. International Dress & Skirt Co., 135 West 33th.

A SERVICE FOR BUYERS.

Merchants finding their stock running low may replenish it by sending a letter to The New York Times, describing what is wanted. A summary of the letter will appear the next morning on the Business Page as a small advertisement. Replies can be mailed direct to the advertiser, or The Times will supply a box number.

The cost of this service is 50c an agate line of six words.—Advt.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH, kerseys, velours, cheviots, zebelines, serges in all colors at the right price. Madison Square 448.

CAMISOLES.—Satins, crepe de chine; $4.50 dozen up; wonderful values. Write or phone Schack, 119 West 23d. Chelsea 9250.

CHIFFONS.—Have for sale large quantity chiffon cloth, chiffon lining; also crepe chiffon, all colors, special price. Farragut 4820.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—Any quantity; immediate delivery; good styles, best materials; well made; bargain prices. Phone or write Bestmaid Garment Co., Inc., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

CLOAKINGS.—¾ Meltons, Oxfords, and Thibets. Kaplan, 20 W. 23d. Gramercy 1315.

COATS. — Silks, mercerized and cotton plushes, broadcloth, and velour coats; very reasonable. Ulin Bros. 35 East 11th.

COATS.—100 well-made, fur-trimmed cloth coats to close out at a very low price. Aero Coat House, 51 West 24th St.

COATS.—Fifty ladies' coats, plush and fur collars, bargain, for cash. 36 East Broadway, second floor.

COATS.—300 cloth coats at sacrifice for January sales. Eagle Manufacturing Co., 124 West 29th.

COATS.—Cloth, plush, fur trimmed, plain; also children's, January sales. Hutner, 48 West 23th St.

COATS.—Job of stout plush coats to clean up. Myer Gans, Sons & Co., Inc., 131 West 26th St.

COATS AND SUITS. — Fine selection for Spring. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th St.

COATS.—300, cloth and pile fabrics; sacrifice prices. Greenberg & Co., 137 West 25th St.

COATS.—300 assorted to close out, cheap. Gelfond, 141 West 28th St.

COATS.—300 better grade to close out. Commercial Cloak and Suit, 158 West 27th.

COATS.—Fine assortment, to close out at a sacrifice. Paramount, 1,152 Broadway.

COATS.—Have 100 fur-trimmed coats at the price. I. Zelikow & Sons, 10 West 24th.

COATS. — Closing out better grade coats, cheap. Fine-Cohen, 12 West 27th.

COATS. — Closing out better grades coats cheap. I. Novick, 60 West 28th.

COATS.—200 kersey coats, fur-trimmed, at a low price. Harlem 5516.

COATS.—Girls' velour coats, sizes 5-16. Julius L. Goldstein, 153 West 23d.

COATS also suits, better grade; close out. Eisenberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th.

COATS.—Better grade plush coats. N. Hurwitz, 109 West 26th St.

COATS.—Job, to close out at once. Meyer Cohen, 11 West 25th.

CORDUROY, narrow wale, white, 26-inch, 30c. net cash. M. Feynman, 19 West 21st. Gramercy 5010.

CREPE METEOR.—All colors, for immediate delivery, $1.25. M. Marks Co., formerly Marks-Senner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Three-thread, 68 thick, 86½ cents; also washable satins for immediate delivery. Stuy. 4969.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, 90c.; immediate delivery. M. Marks, 354 4th Av.

DRESSES, serges and silks, wonderful values and styles, $3.75 up; immediate shipments. Nathan Natanson Co., 148 West 23d St.

DRESSES.—Serge dresses, $3.50, snappy models, to close out. Sylvia Dress House, 14 West 25th St. Farragut 9030.

DRESSES.—Evening, 50, good styles; also 50 pongee suits and dresses; cheap. 145 Times.

DRESSES, French serge, to close out at $8. Standard Costume Co., 11 East 31st.

DRESSES.—500 silk and serge, to close out cheap. Princess, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Job serge dresses, cheap. Paragon Dress, 130 West 25th.

GARBADINE.—Garfield 4987, $2.10; Garfield Trico 4718, $2.20; botany serge 309, navy and shades, $1.97½; Juilliards 54274, navy $2.05; U. S. velours 153, $2.37½; F. & H. and Reed's, $2.05; American 13046, $2.32. Farragut 2924.

GABARDINES, tricotines, Poiret twill velours, Duvet de Laine, silk and wool poplins, imported velveteens, satins and silks, &c. Bauman-Bash, 23 East 29th. Retiring from business.

GABARDINES.—Garfield 4987, navy, black, $2.10 net; Bot. serges, navy, 809, $1.97½ net; Juilliards, navy, 57274, $2.05 net; U. and F. & H. velours. Farragut 2924.

GAS HEATERS for factory for sale. Phone Farragut 8887.

GEORGETTES.—Manufacturer of georgettes exclusively, all colors, $1.12½; immediate delivery. Lyonette Silks, 28 West 23d St.

GEORGETTES.—All colors; immediate delivery; $1.15. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

GEORGETTE.—All colors, $1.15. Berthet & Steiglitz, 373 4th Av. Madison Square 607.

GEORGINE.—Good quality; all colors; ... cents. Berthet & Steiglitz, 373 4th Av.

MACHINES.—5 Singer sewing machines, with individual motor stands; cheap. Sol Levine & Co., 12 West 27th.

PLUSH COATS, 300, good style, at price. Jacob Hyman Co., 130 West 28th.

PLUSHES for sale below market price. Greeley 2900.

POMPOM.—Will exchange Pekin and amethyst for taupe or mouse. Madison Square 6590.

POPLINS and VELOURS.—American 0607, 0360, Stevens 3806 and 4281, also all wool and cotton warp chiffon panamas. Telephone Gramercy 2991-2.

POPLINS AND PANAMAS.—Amoskeag 818, Pacific B. P. N. L., and Whitman 22. Stuyvesant 3335.

POPLIN AND SERGES. — 90610, 0607, 67004-5, 0880, 6284, 15030 kersey. Gramercy 1607.

POPLINS. — Silk, wool, $1.56-$2.25; colors; immediate delivery. M. Marks, 354 4th Av.

POPLINS.—American poplins and Delhi, all shades. Arbus & Sons, Farragut 2334.

RAINCOATS, infants' coats, piece goods, machinery, fixtures. Phone Greenpoint 3218 after 9:30.

SAFE.—Cheap; Marvin, double door, height 5 feet by 3 feet 4 inches, depth 27 inches. Fred Hall Corporation, 28 West 27th St.

SATIN YARN, DYED. — Black, blue twill back velveteen to close out; Met land equimette; plush, F. & H. Duvet de Laine. Farragut 2815.

SATIN.—Five pieces eagle 831 ivory for sale. Address B. Y., 221 Times Downtown.

SERGES. — American 6065, 600, Whitman 90, 104, Juilliard's 54289, U. S. 840, Cleveland 9204 in navy and tan, also all wool and cotton warp French and storm serges, all widths. Gramercy 2901.

SERGES, Poplin, and Panamas.—Whitman 1209, 1210, 227, 228, 94, 106; Amoskeag 7002, 6120, 6122, 7130, 8158; jersey 9090. Finkelstein, 702 Broadway. Spring 6211.

SERGES, 519, 4632, 3708, 1464, 54280, 8114; S. B. G. L.; poplin 800, 3421, 8400, 636; gabardine 606, 766. H. Cohen Company, 35 West 28th St. 2960 Farragut.

SERGES.—1210, 6120, 7120, 7301, 54289, 11483; 519 C. F. L. and B. F. A. Israel Cummings & Bro., 28 West 25th. Farragut 3434.

SERGES.—Gilbert 18590, 30 pieces, navy. William F. Read 531, 50 pieces. Farragut 5780.

SERGES.—American 6334, Metcalf 380, Del 037, high shades; reasonable. Greeley 4371.

SERGE.—Whitman 104, Juilliard's 54289. J. Simon Company, 136 West 27th.

SERGES.—Whitman's 106, American 6065, Boon & Fried, 120 West 23d.

SERGE.—Gilbert 5250, American 6065. Phone Madison Square 8271.

SERGES.—Andrew 1464, Jamestown 7301. Stuyvesant 2826.

SERGES.—Forty pieces botany 800, navy, helera 493.

SILK SKIRTS.—We have several thousand novelty silk skirts in stripes and plaids; wonderful value; prices $2.50 up. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 33d. Gramercy 4943.

SNAP FASTENERS, 3-0 black and white, seconds; low price to cash buyer. Reinhard, 32 Union Square.

SUITS, misses', wonderful snappy chick models. Leo, Hexter & Co., 7 East 16th.

SUITS—spring, for jobbers; serges, poplins, $9.75 up. Excelio, 142 West 24th.

SUITS, serge, poplins, $8.50 up; coats, $4 up. Schoen-Weinman, 48 West 24th.

TAFFETAS, Wash Satins, 36 inch, 40-inch, for immediate delivery. Sigmund Herman, 257 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 1340.

TAFFETA.—Job lot of 400 yards gold taffeta; also lot of silk net to close out. Butterly Dress Co., 142 West 24th St.

TAFFETAS.—Georgette, crepe de chine, all colors; immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 343 4th Av. Gramercy 3443-6.

TAFFETA.—Black and colors; also full line striped and plaid taffetas; exceptional values. Cordwain Mills, 30 East 21st.

UNDERWEAR.—Muslin and silk underwear manufacturers' stock to close out. Mendel Bauch Co., 280 Plane St., Newark, N. J. Phone Market 5154.

WASH SATIN, 40-inch, $1.15; white, flesh; immediate delivery. M. Marks, 354 4th Av.

WOOLENS and other materials, job lot, to close out. J. Helt & Son, 99 Madison Av. Madison Square 8585.

WOOLENS suitable for cap trade to close out. J. Helt & Son, 99 Madison Av. Madison Square 8585.

YARN.—Hand knitting wool and worsted. Immediate delivery. Mitchell, 1170 Broadway. Madison Square 1520.

YARNS.—Khaki and Oxford wool knitting yarns; immediate deliveries. Mayflower. Madison Square 8380.

Contracts Offered.

DRESSES.—Ladies' gingham dresses; bring your own styles. Semilson Bros., 13 West 1...

Help Wanted.

MANAGER for wholesale glove house; this opportunity is exceptional; consideration will only be given to men with exceptional ability and experience in the management of a wholesale glove house; state in first letter, which will be held confidential, age, experience, reference, and salary expected. Wide Awake, O 26 Times.

SALESMEN.—Carry side line popular priced leather traveling bags on commission; send for samples or photographs; good opportunity to make money; experience unnecessary. L. Schwartz, 4 Court House Place, Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN with a good following in New England States wanted for a popular line of skirts and dresses; drawing account against commission. Bear Garment Mfg. Co., ... East 21st St.

SALESMEN to handle strong line of skirts as side line; South or West; commission; good opportunity for men with experience, must be recommended. H. W., 19 Times.

SALESMAN, hustler, acquainted with dry goods trade, to sell white goods novelties, side line; large commission. M 245 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted, crackerjack, to sell cloth and plush coats; commission; no others need apply. Hutner, 48 West 23th St.

SALESMAN for kimonos in Southern territory; side line; on commission basis. American Silk Garment Mfg. Co., 18 West 21st.

SALESMAN to sell wholesale line of women's specialty shoes; only experienced need apply; salary. M 361 Times Downtown.

TRAVELING MEN WANTED.—Broadway neckwear concern of national reputation, catering to department stores, large gents' furnishers and clothing dealers throughout the United States, desires the services of experienced traveling and local men in all territories to sell neckwear in conjunction with kindred lines; strictly commission basis; well paying proposition; excellent opportunity for live wire salesmen; all communications treated strictly confidential. Address our Advertising Agency, L. Brown, 99 Nassau St.

Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Ambitious and experienced salesman would like to secure a steady inside or outside position as salesman with a reliable concern; first-class reference and security if necessary. G 188 Times.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, position house salesman in wholesale men's furnishing goods department; moderate salary; can furnish best of references; not subject to draft. N 137 Times.

BUSINESS RECORDS.

In Town.

CATSKILL STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—Judge Manton of the United States District Court has appointed Charles M Englis, Eben E. Olcott, and Edward J. Dowling receivers for the Catskill and New York Steamboat Company, Ltd., with a bond of $50,000 in an equity suite brought by these creditors, Edwin H. Snyder, $1,400; Henry Parsell, $1,500, and George W. Snyder, $1,250. The receivers were authorized to continue business 30 days. The company operated three steamers, the Clermont, the Onteora, and the Storm King, during the Summer season, but for the last two years has had a deficit of $55,000. Liabilities are $500,000 and assets $1,425,000.

PETER N. DANKEL, trucking, at 887 First Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,654, and assets of $2,426, consisting of vans, wagons, and trucks, $1,328; accounts, $635, and office furniture, $45.

... FRIEDMAN & CO., manufacturer of petticoats at 45 West Fifty-fifth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $19,156, and assets of $7,874, consisting of stock, $3,868; machines, $2,068; accounts, $564, and cash in bank, $287, and real estate at White Plains, $1,800.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed Saturday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Anderson, J. Carl—National Nassau Bank of New York	$219.00
Browning, Edward W.—A. Black	384.74
U. C. Wilkening—E. G. Broennimann	325.87
Creighton, Hugh M.—Commercial Advertiser Association, costs	120.97
Collins, Timothy—J. Costaringas	225.20
Dietsch, Isidore H.—T. F. Brennan et al.	160.72
Dodds, Harry—C. Frank	113.87
Dunkirk Glass Co., Inc.—Colonial Bank	2,066.26
Davis, Philip L., and Davis Chemical Co., Inc.—Merchants' Bank of Rochester	3,118.69
Duffy, Patrick J.—J. Alexander et al.	349.10
Dornin, Arthur E., by guardian—W. C. Dornin, costs	115.93
Eggleston, Walter W.—Benjamin R. Ripteth Co.	311.20
Ellison, Eva A.—F. A. Chappell, costs	303.26
Gold Seal Battery Electric Co.—K. L. K. Peil	226.60
Herbst Laboratory—J. E. Linde Paper Co.	125.18
Holly, James K.—Colonial Bank	3,349.90
Harrison, Samuel, (Royal Outfitters)—Superior Coal Co.	308.67
Kreilsheimer, Max A.—American Exchange National Bank	2,123.86
Krubitsky, Max—National Cash Register Co.	381.05
Kehroulas, Peter E.—Kasper & Koetsle	324.50
Lichten, Harold—Austro Hosiery Co.	1,890.65
Lichti, Anna—Aaron Buchsbaum Co.	206.67
Lichtig, Ignatz—H. Roth	610.95
Leschke, Hermann P.—Lorey Realty Co.	236.37
Pickard, Richard, Jr.—M. Barnes	641.23
Reichenbach, Harry L.—A. H. Jacobs	132.70
Smith, Ralph O.—Title Guarantee and Trust Co. et al.	238.52
Sloane, Theo. H.—Penn Oil Co.	206.65
Shults, Edw. P.—H. C. Christiansen, legal	188.69
Simonson, Carolina T.—Park & Tilford	441.70
Salmonowitz, Harry—B. Kirschbaum et al.	196.75
Scully, Thomas J.—Marvin Briggs	581.90
Tobey, Ada—Stern Bros.	182.07
Velore, Frank—B. F. Goodrich Co.	100.48
Tsoukatos, George L.—F. Rudnick	166.12
Woodville Stores, Inc.—G. Boehm et al.	130.96

In Bronx County.

Broada, Laura—M. Shally	$84.51
Bunt & Son—O. H. Stephens	665.77
Dreyfus, Carl—M. Smith	869.73
Daly, Barnet, and Joseph Colub—Sunshine Jasper Co.	29.10
Donovan, Chris. P.—O'Neill-Adams Co.	23.68
Elias, Alfred M.—Same	29.69
Graf, Charles B.—Same	44.56
Goldstein, Irving, Jr.—J. Morrison	20.10
Glass, Samuel—Same	20.10
Gaffney, Matthew J.—O'Neill-Adams Co.	29.25
J. Maurice & Co.—J. Morrison	20.10
Kell, Francis X.—Same	14.80
Levy, Edward A.—O'Neill-Adams Co.	44.86
Lynch, Mary E.—O'Neill-Adams Co.	41.24
McClintock, Darwin J.—Same	32.79
Skluth, Meyer—R. Rose	38.41

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when the judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Hyams, Lewis J.—I. N. Gilbert, June 8, 1917	$139.72
Lee Tire Sales Co.—Newman Tire and Rubber Co., Nov. 6, 1917	3,140.56
Stein, Abraham—C. V. Miller, April 3, 1917	4,102.63
O'Keefe, John J.—Standard Iron Works, Dec. 24, 1917, vacated	191.01
Columbia Amusement Co.—L. L. Weber, Oct. 31, 1916, reversed	130.60
McQuade Stevedoring Co.—M. Etmyre et al., April 10, 1917, reversed	2,023.73

In Bronx County.

BERGMAN, Nora E. P.—M. C. Devoe, June 22, 1917	$1,067.29
Feld, Herman, and Kate Steinberg—I. D. Morrison, Dec. 20, 1917	3,067.90
Feld, Herman—Same, Dec. 18, 1917	106.63

Auctions.

BANKRUPTCY STOCK
$75,000 VALUATION.
Auto Supplies
SUNDRIES AND SPECIALTIES FOR FORD CARS;
Office Fixtures, Safes, Desks, etc.
I. SINGER & PHILIP SMITH, Auctioneers,
Sell TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,
Jan. 8 and 9, Commencing at 11 A. M., Each Day.
On Premises, 58 Warren St., N. Y. City.
Staple Stock of Above to be Sold in Trade Lots, Same Being Entire Stock of
CHAS. FRIEDLANDER & CO.,
and is worthy of your attention, as a stock of this kind is rarely sold at auction.
INSPECTION ON PREMISES,
with descriptive catalogue, Monday, Jan. 7, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Auct'rs' Offices: I. Singer, 382 Broadway, Brooklyn. Tel. 4861 Williamsburg. Philip Smith, Woolworth Building; 6011 Barclay.

SPIES TRAPPED BY CENSORS

London Office Caught Four Through Reading Hidden Writing.

LONDON, Dec. 20. (Associated Press Correspondence.)—Detection of four notorious German spies through laboratory methods of discovering hidden writing in documents has been accomplished by the efficiency of the Postal Censorship in London. Securities worth £1,000,000 have been stopped in course of transit for enemy use, and £1,750,000 worth of stock or bonds detained for investigation. Enemy communication through the mail has been completely cut off, and public money has been saved by the discovery of attempts to hoard vital supplies, to the extent of £650,000 involved in a relatively small transaction in one important commodity. During this year 10,000 "cloaks" or intermediaries for enemy trade have been detected and their activities stopped.

The staff of the headquarters of the Postal Censorship totals 4,200, of whom 3,179 are women. Their work requires such education and skill that the Government had difficulty in securing qualified employes, and a school was established to train candidates to detect codes, secret writing, and other subterfuges. The average number of letters censored each day is over 350,000, weighing about four tons.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill Co.; W. T. Tobin, coats, suits, dresses, Miss A. B. Dalton, waists; W. O'Neill, dry goods; 37 W. 26th.
ALBANY, N. Y.—Waldman Bros.; M. C. Waldman, ready-to-wear, 1,270 B'way.
ATLANTA, Ga.—McClure Ten-Cent Store; C. A. Routh, fancy goods; Latham.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—Andrews Bros. Co.; G. W. Andrews, domestics, notions, ribbons; Mrs. G. H. Lots, coats, suits, waists; Gregorian.
BALTIMORE—D. Caplan & Sons; S. Caplan, piece goods; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—Blumberg Bros. Co.; R. M. Blumberg, dry goods; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—M. Summerfield, Son & Co.; M. Summerfield, L. Summerfield, pants materials; Marlborough.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; T. Lyford, furs; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—"Butler's"; A. Saunders, shoes, trunks, bags. Prince George.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; T. P. Watson, hosiery; 200 5th Av.
CHARLESTON, W. Va.—A. I. Brown, millinery, ready-to-wear; Wallick.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; G. A. Wilson, furs, skirts; Mrs. K. C. Johnstone, millinery; 1,107 B'way.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss K. Meier, women's negligees; Miss E. Bergh, misses' apparel, Miss Hubochek, furs; 1,107 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Importers and Manufacturers Co.; H. F. McRoy, millinery; A. J. Fashingbauer, silks, ribbons; Miss Sporgue, millinery; 621 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; Mrs. A. M. Wardell, corsets, infants' wear, muslin underwear; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; H. H. Haynes, wool dress goods; 1,107 B'way; Murray Hill.
CHICAGO—Kaufman, Auerbach & Co.; M. Kaufman, flowers, feathers; 867 B'way.
CHICAGO—Kahn Bros. & Co.; L. Kahn, knit underwear, men's furn. goods; 379 B'way.
CHICAGO—Mendel Bros.; L. J. Mendel, neckwear, ribbons; 13 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—The Fair; I. G. Rice, basement, jobs ready-to-wear; W. R. Anderson, cigarettes, tobacco, men's, boys' hats, 225 4th.
CHICAGO—L. Klein; E. Mayer, men's, boys' clothing; 31 Union Square.
CHICAGO—F. M. Matthews Co.; Mr. Gressman, coats, suits; 470 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Cohen & Cerf; A. Cohen, cloakings, Broztell.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; E. Price, linings; 44 East 23d; Broztell.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. Simpson, women's suits; 1,107 B'way.
CINCINNATI—Samuel Ach Co.; L. E. Ach, hats; 621 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—Abe Bloch Co.; F. Elsbach, linings, trimmings; 229 4th Av.; Imperial.
CLEVELAND—H. S. Gordon; women's flannel underwear, middy blouses, shirt waists, Fall; McAlpin.
CLEVELAND—E. Sperling Co.; E. Sperling, clothes, silks, trimmings; Holland House.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; J. O. Sproul, Mr. Maylebin, furs; M. Lindner, waists; J. A. Swanson, jobs coats, dresses, furs, basement; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor, Son & Co.; Miss H. Bloch, dresses; 470 4th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Ohio Novelty Hat Co.; C. E. Bright, millinery; Marlborough.
DALLAS—Perkins D. G. Co.; J. Ross, ready-to-wear; 60 Worth; Gregorian.
DALLAS — Barron Bros. Millinery Co.; I. Barron, millinery, trimmed hats; 579 B'way.
DALLAS—Kinsella Hat Co.; W. J. Kinsella, hats; Collingwood.
DENVER—Joslin D. G. Co.; A. N. Deutsch, upholstery goods; R. J. Shadford, domestics, blankets; 23 East 26th; Woodward.
DES MOINES—Lederer, Strauss & Co.; L. W. Samish, millinery; 621 B'way.
DETROIT—Field Cloak Co.; Mr. Simon, coats; 72 Madison Av.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; W. E. Sittington, dress goods, silks; 353 4th Av.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson & Co.; R. B. Tannehill, men's clothing; 354 4th Av.
DETROIT—The Emporium; M. Kridel, jewelry, leather goods, art needlework, gloves, neckwear; 116 W. 32d.
EAST LIBERTY, Penn. — Cohn Bros. Co.; Meyer Cohn, women's ready-to-wear, knit goods; 503 B'way.
EASTON — Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 B'way.
HARRISBURG — Kaufman's Underselling Store; J. M. Lloyd, coats; 72 Madison Av.
JOPLIN, Mo.—Newman Mercantile Co.; G. F. Newburger, coats; 470 4th Av.
LIMA, Ohio—Diesel & Co.; G. Robson, ready-to-wear; Seville.
LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; W. F. Rippe, millinery; 225 5th Av.; Algonquin.
LOS ANGELES—Broadway Dept. Store; A. Stahl, millinery; 66 Madison Av.; Algonquin.
MILWAUKEE—Kroeger Bros.; J. Cohen, jobs cotton, silk petticoats; 308 5th Av., R. 909.
MILWAUKEE—Paris Fashion Co.; G. B. Schoen, skirts, waists; 130 West 32d.
MILWAUKEE—M. Hermann & Co.; J. C. Hermann, flowers, feathers; 579 Broadway.
MILWAUKEE—Blumenfeld-Locher Co.; Miss K. Laubenheimer, millinery; 640 B'way. Breslin.
MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; Miss E. B. Kneeland, ladies' wear; B. L. Greenwald, ready-to-wear; Mrs. M. R. Collins, Miss Norton, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear, B'way & 32d.
MINNEAPOLIS—H. Sweet & Co.; H. Sweet, hats, caps, woolens; Grand.
MINNEAPOLIS—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; R. B. McKenny, wash fabrics; 43 Leonard.
MONTREAL—The Gift House; P. Faks, fancy goods, toys, stationery; Knickerbocker.
NEW ORLEANS—Economy Co.; W. A. Bloom, ready-to-wear; 1,130 B'way; Somerset.
NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—McGraw & Tatro; W. J. Tatro, coats, suits; Miss K. Ryan, waists; Imperial.
NORFOLK—Ames, Brownley & Hornthal; D. B. Ames, notions, furn. goods, millinery; E. C. Teasley, dry goods; 44 East 23d; Collingwood.
OKLAHOMA CITY—The Emporium; E. L. Tobias, Spring merchandise; 1,150 B'way.
OMAHA—Burgess-Nash Co.; P. Schaye, millinery; 200 5th Av.; Knickerbocker.
OMAHA—M. E. Smith Co.; C. E. Hutchison, hosiery, underwear, knit goods; J. E. Massey, representing; 200 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; E. Goldman, cloaks, waists; Broadway and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; Mr. Kambols, jobs furs; 15 East 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Bernstein; M. Segal, dresses of georgette crepe, crepe de chine, foulards; Room 615, 35 W. 34th.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; J. D. Burnett, general mdse.; 25 E. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann's Dept. Store; Miss M. Giblan, waists; Miss S. Goodman, ladies' ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—A. A. Weik & Co.; Mr. Wolk, Spring coats, suits; 303 5th Av., Room 909.
PITTSTON, Penn.—Waldman & Co.; H. Waldman, jobs coats, dresses, waists, millinery; 404 4th Av.; Latham.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; Mrs. A. Older, infants' wear; 432 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; L. N. Levinson, Spring skirts, suits, dresses, waists, petticoats; 1,123 B'way.
PROVIDENCE — Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; W. H. Hatch, coats, suits; 200 5th Av.
RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; W. M. Didenhover, coats, suits, waists; W. L. Austin, general mdse.; 432 4th Av.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Emil Blum Co.; Mrs. Grunder, jobs coats, suits, silk, serge dresses; 1,140 Broadway.
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Weinstock, Lubin & Co.; W. A. Clark, men's clothing; 220 5th Av.; Imperial.
SAN FRANCISCO—Lauter Mercantile Co.; A. Lauter, notions, jewelry; Wallick.
SAN FRANCISCO—Davis-Schonwasser Co.; A. Davis, dry goods; Great Northern.
SEATTLE—S. L. Lessynsky & Co.; T. Nussbaum, Spring ready-to-wear; 150 Madison Av.
SHAMOKIN, Penn.—Shapiro Bros.; I. Shapiro, clothing, furn. goods; Grand.
SPOKANE, Wash.—Palace Dept. Store; C. P. Abraham, dry goods; Longacre.
ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; O. Putnam, hosiery; 377 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Carleton D. G. Co.; J. Clinton, men's neckwear, umbrellas; 358 B'way; Great Northern.
ST. LOUIS—L. Hersog & Bro. D. G. Co.; F. L. Welfort, ladies' Spring suits, dresses, skirts, waists; 874 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co. Miss Belfry, ladies' wear; Miss A. Hall, misses' coats, suits; 23 E. 26th.
ST. PAUL—Finch, Vanslyck & McConville; G. O. Olsen, wool dress goods; 320 Broadway; Somerset.
STATESVILLE, N. C.—Wallace Bros. Co.; J. Wallace, dry goods; Herald Square.
TOLEDO—Neuhausel Bros.; M. J. Gfisdorf, cloaks, suits; Wallick.
TOLEDO—Tiedtke Bros. Co.; T. H. Martin, domestics, dress goods, silks; M. S. Kummell, carpets; 72 Madison Av.
TRENTON—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 B'way.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Sons & Co.; Mrs. H. C. Shute, corsets, ladies' wear; Mrs. M. G. Heitt, ladies' neckwear; 482 4th Av.
WHEELING, W. Va.—Colvig Bros.; W. H. Colvig, notions, millinery; Breslin.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Co.; A. E. Fish, domestics, dress goods; Miss Brennan, ladies' wear; 230 5th Av.

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546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INTERSTATE CHEMICAL CORPORATION.
Notice of Sale.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the sale heretofore advertised in this newspaper, to be held on January 14th, 1918, pursuant to a decree of foreclosure and sale entered in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of South Carolina, on November 8, 1917, in an equity cause therein pending between the Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, etc., as complainant, and Interstate Chemical Corporation and others, defendants, (said decree having been approved and confirmed by decree entered in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, in the ancillary cause therein pending between the same complainant and said Interstate Chemical Corporation and others, as defendants) will be adjourned and postponed from the date originally appointed, to wit, January 14th, 1918, to February 1, 1918, at eleven o'clock A. M., at the same place, to wit, the main entrance of the County Court House, in the City and County of Charleston, State of South Carolina. For full terms of sale and description of the property so to be sold reference is made to said decree and said former advertisement, and any further information desired will be furnished by the undersigned Special Master.
January 2, 1918.
B. A. HAGOOD, Special Master, Charleston, S. C.
MURRAY, PRENTICE & HOWLAND, Solicitors for Complainant, 37 Wall Street, New York.
SHATTUCK, GLENN, HUSE & GANTER, Solicitors for Bondholders' Committee, and for Mortgage Receivers, 26 Exchange Place, New York.
MITCHELL & SMITH, Solicitors for Defendant Receivers, Charleston, S. C.
ARTHUR R. YOUNG, Solicitor for Defendant Company, Charleston, S. C.
KAY, ADAMS & RAGLAND, Solicitors for Complainant in Ancillary Cause, Consolidated Building, Jacksonville, Fla.

RECEIVERS' NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—ALICE W. HODGES, executrix of the estate of Amery G. Hodges, deceased, Complainant, against MONOROAD CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, Defendant.
On reading and filing the annexed petition of Frederick J. Phillips, receiver of the property of the Monoroad Construction Company, the defendant herein, and on motion of George W. Phillips, Jr., attorney for said receiver, it is hereby
ORDERED that all creditors of said Monoroad Construction Company claiming to be entitled, upon making such contribution as may be later determined to the expenses of this litigation, to share in any distribution of assets of said corporation, shall file or cause to be filed duly verified proofs of claim with the Clerk of this Court on or before the 21st day of January, 1918; and it is further
ORDERED that all persons, firms or corporations claiming to be creditors of Monoroad Construction Company who shall not file their claims with said Clerk pursuant to the provisions of this order on or before said date, are hereby adjudged not to hold or have claims against said corporation valid in this proceeding, and shall not be entitled to share in any distribution of the assets thereof now or hereafter collected by the receiver herein; and it is further
ORDERED that on or before the 7th day of January, 1918, a copy of this order shall be published at least once in The New York Times and The Daily News Record, and that a copy hereof shall be mailed to each and every creditor known to said receiver at the last known Post Office address of such creditor, and that such publishing and mailing shall constitute due, timely, and complete notice of the provisions hereof to all creditors and other parties in interest.
Dated January 4th, 1918.
M. HOUGH, U. S. C. J.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is given that EGERTON TOWING COMPANY, owner of the steamtug "EGERTON," filed its Petition for Limitation of Liability for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury from said vessel on July 30, 1917. Value of vessel and freight, as per order, $14,000. All persons claiming damage because of said loss, destruction, damage or injury, must prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, on or before April 8th, 1918, or be defaulted.
Dated, January 2, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
FOLEY & MARTIN, Proctors for Petitioner, No. 64 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section 3082, R. S., I have seized and hold one package of cigarettes and one tin containing cigarettes. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 14, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated December 27, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section III., Paragraph H and Paragraph G, Tariff Act, October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold 1 costume, black lace over white satin; 1 costume, black satin and jet beads; 1 costume, black satin, gold embroidery; 1 costume, brown tulle, coral and gold embroidery; 1 costume, white net, spangled over white satin. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 21, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated December 31, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HYMAN KANEVSKY and JACOB PEISER, individually and as copartners trading under the firm name and style of K. & P. SKIRT CO., Alleged Bankrupts.—No. 25421.
The above entitled proceeding has been referred to me as Referee in Bankruptcy, under Section 12A of the Bankruptcy Act, to call a meeting of creditors for the purpose of offering a composition, allowance of claims, examination of the alleged bankrupt, and the preservation and conduct of the estate.
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 238 Broadway, City of New York, on January 17th, 1918, at 3 P. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy, 24,081.—Notice is given that ALONZO HUMMER, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, February 11th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GORDON DETWILER INSTITUTE OF NEW YORK, INC.—Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Jan. 14, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 154 Nassau St., Tribune Building, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of about 40,000 soldiers' books of French instruction, also copyright of same; charts of instruction in French and Spanish, 20 mahogany desks, 400 auditorium chairs, revolving chairs, and other office furniture, safe, and a very fine cash register.
RICHARD J. D. KEATING, Receiver.
ARTHUR FRANK, Attorney for Receiver, 2 Rector Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LANCASTER BUTTER SEPARATOR CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, by order of the Court, at 2:00 P. M., at Innovation Trunk Co., 3 Canal Place, Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Separators, Churns, Cartons, Containers, Ice Boxes, Office Furniture, Fixtures, &c.
OLIVER L. GOLDSMITH, Receiver.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 220 Broadway, New York.
Above sale adjourned until Monday, January 14, same time and place.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES F. LIGHTHOUSE, Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells, 7th day of January, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., by order of the Court, at 339 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, the assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of Forty-six hundred seventy-five (4,675) shares of the capital stock of the Lighthouse Tire Co.
Dated New York, December 24, 1917.
LEWIS SCHULDENFREI, Trustee,
154 Nassau Street, New York City.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
233 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York—In Bankruptcy.
In the matter of HARRY WEINSTEIN, doing business as "Royal Auto Supply and Tire Co. and Liberty Tire and Supply Co.," Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 102 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Tires, Automobile Supplies, all kinds of Rubber Accessories, Tube Automobile Parts, Fixtures, &c.
LOUIS J. CASTELLANO, Receiver.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 220 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LIZZIE CUMMINS, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Jan. 14, 1918, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 557 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of hats, dresses, robes, fixtures, &c., also the Receiver's right, title, and interest in and to the lease of said premises.
JOHN V. COGGEY,
Receiver.
SIEGEL, CORN & SIEGEL, Attorneys for Receiver, 51 Chambers Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE JOHN NEWTON PORTER CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 361 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Cutlery, Hardware, Jewelry, Novelties, Toys, Sporting Goods, Office Furniture, and Fixtures, etc.
CHARLES HARWOOD, Receiver.
BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all news stands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of PRUDENTIAL OUTFITTING COMPANY of Delaware, Inc., Bankrupt.
Please take notice that an offer has been made by Samuel Goldberg to purchase all the assets of the Prudential Outfitting Company of Delaware of every kind, nature and description, including moneys, merchandise, outstanding accounts receivable, choses in action, leases of the premises of stores situated in the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, numbering twenty stores altogether, the good will, right to use the trade name and corporate name in conduct of the business, securities owned by the bankrupt corporation, chattels, registered trade marks. The said purchaser offers to pay the general creditors of the above named bankrupt corporation one hundred cents on the dollar on the amount of their respective claims as such claims may be proved and allowed by causing to be delivered to the general creditors preferred shares of stock in a new corporation to be organized, and which is more fully described in the offer attached to the petition of the Receiver in this proceeding, and which is on file in the office of the Referee in Bankruptcy, Stanley W. Dexter, 71 Broadway, New York City. The purchaser also agrees to pay all the fees, costs and expenses of administration and all priority claims.
Further take notice that a hearing will be had on the said offer before the Honorable Stanley W. Dexter, at his office, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of January, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at which time the said bid shall be placed before the Court for its determination, and such other disposition made of the assets as to the Court may seem just and proper.
Dated New York, December 31, 1917.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
71 Broadway, New York City.
JOHN S. SHEPPARD, Jr., Receiver,
27 Cedar Street, New York City.
ROBERT P. LEVIS and HARRY ZALKIN, Attorneys for the Receiver, 42 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SAM BERNHARD AND RIEGEL, INC., Alleged Bankrupt.
Upon the annexed petition of Martin Byrne, receiver of the estate of the above-named alleged bankrupt, verified the 23d day of January, 1918, and the offer to purchase made by Nathan Spitz and attached to said petition.
Let all the creditors and other parties in interest show cause before me or one of the Justices of this Court, at the Courtroom, Room No. 235, General Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 14th day of January, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why an order should not be made authorizing the sale of the assets of the bankrupt's estate, in accordance with the annexed bid of Nathan Spitz, and why an order should not be made either confirming the said offer or making such other disposition of the assets as the Court may seem just and proper, and it is further
Ordered that the attorney for the receiver send a written notice of this motion to each and every known creditor as shown by the bankrupt's schedules, by mailing the said notice to the respective addresses of all the creditors of the said bankrupt as shown by the said bankrupt's schedules or ascertained in any manner on January 7th, 1918, and it is further
Ordered that a copy of this order be published in The New York Times on the 7th day of January, 1918. It is further ordered that Alex. Anderson, Thomas H. Matters, and Max Rockmore, be appointed appraisers herein to appraise the property mentioned in the annexed petition and that they file their report on or before the return day of this order to show cause.
Dated New York, January 2d, 1918.
(Signed) MANTON,
U. S. District Judge.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,288.—In Bankruptcy.—HENRI LESCHZINER, doing business under the trade name of MAISON HENRI, Bankrupt.
Henri Leschziner, doing business under the trade name of Maison Henri, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 24, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, City of New York, on January 17, 1918, at 10:15 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,983.—In Bankruptcy.—STANDARD DOLL CO., INC., Bankrupt.
Standard Doll Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on September 19th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on January 17th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,374.—In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL SCHONWETTER, Bankrupt.
Samuel Schonwetter was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 21, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, City of New York, on January 17, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25448.—In Bankruptcy.—JACOB ZIMMERMAN, Bankrupt.
Jacob Zimmerman was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 2d, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on January 17th, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,122.—In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS KAPLAN, Bankrupt.
Louis Kaplan was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on December 20th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on January 17th, 1918, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,452.—In Bankruptcy.—DAVID REICHENBERG, Bankrupt.
David Reichenberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 3, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, City of New York, on January 17, 1918, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—SECOND CIRCUIT—Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—at 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, Post Office Building.
Motion calendar:
US ex rel Low Yee Ling<Sisson.
Healey<Moran.
White<Upper Hudson.
In re Armann.
Oehring<Fox.
Lorillard<River Meander.
Grill<Meade.
Hodge<Meyer.
Spencer<Babylon (2)
Lorillard<River Meander.
General calendar:
Individual Cup Co<Errett.
Same<Hudson River Day Line.
Same<Union News Co
Same<Public Service.
Gardner<Du Pont.
Meccano<Wanamaker.
Kennelly<Starr.
Chapman<Mills & Gibb.
Bradstreet<Bradstreets
Liverpool, &c, Co<Bklyn E D Co.
West Indies SS<Chicago Co.
Hudson Co<Barge Rebecca.
Higgins<Anglo-Algerian.
F I A T<Ranney.
Taylor<Fram.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges.
Charles W Newman,
Charles Wilkenloh,
Thomas P Mulryan,
Anthony Broune,
Jas J Keenan,
Pete Mulvey,
Henry Gerken,
Herbert B Shaffner,
Leo T Alton,
Francis E Smith,
Melodograph Corp.
E J Willis & Co.
B & J J Sullivan,
Kassonf Moutran & Baclini,
Under objections:
Sarah Gans,
Leon Kantor,
Otto Lorance,
Adjourned cases:
Josiah M Neifert,
Herman F Linder,
Solomon Ehrlich,
Friedberg & Jaffe,
Jacob K Unton,
Solomon Slavin.
Motions:
Regina Holding Co,
Walls Nat Poster Service.
Joe I Frank,
Louis Dienstag,
Jewett Bros (2).
Israel Raved,
Wurmbrand & Seifert (2).
Zindel Mfg Co,
Freedman & Block,
Frank E Webb,
Sabsevitz & Son,
Andrew Brose,
Wissocker Bros,
Louis Salzman,
David & David,
Henry Seltzer,
Freedman & Bros,
Jean Importer,
A Bologuest & Co,
United Dealers Co, Of-Assn.
H & L Jarmulowsky,
Loretta Corp.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.
US<Joseph B Cooper.
Note.—The Criminal Calendar set for Jan. 7 will be adjourned to Jan. 14, and cases on the following Common Law Calendar will be called on Jan. 7 for trial during that week.
Lloyd<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Casey<same.
Goelinitz<same.
Greenzweig<Nager et al.
Reilly<McDonnell.
Seymour<Nager.
Kever<Phil & Read Coal & Iron Co.
Fuller & Fuller<Thaw
Zupkus<Jamison et al.
Staten Isl Bldg Co<Webster.
Castellano, as trustee<Wilson.
Karacher<Nas El RR.
Metzger<MacFarland.
Mickus<Grasselli Chem Co.
Jaegershook<Standard Oil Co.
Tomaschefsky<Trounstine et al.
Scudder, as trustee<Curtin. (2.)
US<Diemer.
Same<Barwin Rlty.
Same<Mozian et al.
Gusicki<Pine Hill Coal Co.
Patapas<Warren, F & M. Co.
Belauckas<C RR N J.
Hanley<Borden's Con Milk Co.
Levy<same.
Mulcahy<same.
Jurado<N Y & Cuba Mail SS Co.
Robbins<N Y & Porto Rico SS Co.
Hart<Milliken Bros.
Johnson<New England SS Co.
Jorgenson<Atlantic Stevedoring Co.
Forrestel<same.
Louise Rowe<New England SS Co.
Munson<Brown et al. (2.)
Girladis<Perpall.
Griffin, as amr< E I du Pont de N & Co.
Rosendale, as admr<Staten Isl R T Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Continental Sec Co<Am Surety Co.
Re state Indus Com. (Newman.)
Same. (Edsoll.)
Re claim of O'Brien.
Re claim of Berg.
Re claim of Hargraves.
Re claim of Hennessy.
Re claim of Van Buren.
Re claim of Gallagher
Re claim of Minnince.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Guy, Weeks, and Mullan, JJ., at 10 A. M.—For hearing of Appeals from Orders and Judgments of the City Court.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Kegerreis<Van Zile.
Moskowitz<Moskowitz.
Twelfth Ward Bank<Haines.
People ex rel Rosenthal<Auto Wear Mfg
Peaty<Bradley.
Stephens<Stephens.
Cooper<Carter Medicine Co.
Friedman<Fuld & Hatch Knitting Co.
Italian Imp Co<Bertolli.
Robinson<Russky Golos Pub Co.
Harding<Conlon.
Amer Exch Nat Bank<Equit Office Bldg.
Re Bernzweig's Hygrade Button Wks.
Hirsch & Co< Benyunes.
Wachtel<Trow Directory.
Kamber<Rosenstein.
Hyman<same.
Re Hoep.
Wakefield Mills Co<Whitman Mills.
Re Fiero.
Distilling Co<Rice.
Lipschitz<Epstein.
Walde<Walde.
Sieca<Bank of US.
Collins<Gubelman.
Schwappenhauser<Chelsea Exch Bank.
Krugman<NY Con RR
Re De La Torre.
Roach<Boyd & Co.
Randolph<Beasley.
Re Lyons<Emerson.
Glens Falls Ins<Kahrs
Tilton<Brown.
Finkelstein<Atkinson.
Cohen<C I & B RR.
Goldberg<B H RR.
Helden<same.
Fogel<same.
Rosen<same.
Stodel<NY Const.
O'Neill<Buchanan.
Re US Fid & Guar Co<Rabinowitz.
Watson<Paulson.
Talcott<Slater Bros Cloak, &c, Co.
Hurmuse<Howe.
Radda<Radda.
Re US Fid & Guar.
Gilbert<Patterson.
Bader<Finkelstein.
Chapin<Leonard.
CNY<Demmerle (3.)
Sakolic<Sakolic.
NY Life Ins Co<E W Martin Co.
People ex rel Rofrano<Murphy.
Morris<Morris.
Bierman<Hartman.
Deco Co<London Hosiery Mills.
Edelman<Edelman.
Everett<Everett.
Re Flaherty.
Sobel<Sobel.
Smith<Smith.
Rosenblum<Oltrogge Co.
Goldsmith<Roth (3.)
Coleman<Bldg & Eng.
Smith<Heaton.
Raynor<McColgan.
Eastern Prod Co<Tenn Coal, Iron & RR.
Manierre<Schiffer.
Re Stark & Co.
Agence Francaise<Williams.
Dunham<Dunham.
Tag<Zarin.
Young<Corning.
Fuertes<Univ Soc'y.
Blumenthal & Co<Ascher.
Clark<Haskin.
Landy<Silverman.
McAuliffe<Kottman.
Murphy<Dowd.
Fischer<Bornhaupt.
Dabisi<NY Rys.
Vulcanite Portland Cement Co<Hedden.
Koesterich<Renaud.
Laogaire<same.
Tangeman<Herman & Herman, Inc.
Fousek<Bohemian Amuse Co.
Rothschild<Rothschild
Edwin Cigar Co<Fitzgerald.
Welcker<Neidich Process Co.
Newman<Daley.
Re Crawford, Wigley & King.
Harrell<McClellan.
Seamans Bank<Dwyer
Coddington<Thorn.
Ludlam<Ludlam.
Mayer<Gullz.
Sheehan<Varuna Investing Co.
Re Rosenberg, (Boren-son.)
Young<Corning.
Clausen-Flanagan Brewery<McGovern.
Re Van Claussen.
Kneeland<246 W 60th St Co.
Solomon<Solomon.
Menasha Woodenware Co<Landeck (2.)
Greenwald<Greenwald.
Smith<Smith.
Pomeroy<Hocking Valley RR. (2.)
May<Stadler.
Levinson<Finkenberg.
Clark<Thorn.
Cent Trust<Ottman
Mearmer<McCarthy.
People<Simon.
Re Fineeold.
Nichols<Fred Fear Co.
Hagan<Stoneman.
Somerstein<Somerstein.
Wachtel<Trow Direct Print & Bk Bind Co.
Novack<Int & 23d St Ferry Co.
Brown<Hennessey.
Ridley<Ellis.
McCurran<Cramer.
Rosenzweig<Pulschen.
Rickers<Livingston.
Migliaccio<Lord & Taylor.
Lippman<Shisoff.

PART II.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
Burdich<Fairmont Film.
Kinstler's Stor Ware<Kennedy.
Begenbogen<Bulk.
Ginsberg<Bruckenfeld
Eggleston<Seamans.
Linkins<Ochs.
Elets<Bellin.
Naylor<Variety, Inc.
Fish<Fish.
McLintock<McLintock
Geoghegan<Pheil.
Binkle Iron Co<Kohn.
Evans<Curtis.
U S Trust Co of N Y<Littman.
Phillips<Fodor.
Towles<Towles.
Kernochan<Cohen.
Same<Brandt.
Christopher<Christopher.
Riley<Gaulocher.
Enoris<Chichester.
Marsh<Woodworth.
Levy<Parisian Real Estate Corp.
Biggs<Clapsattle.
Re Dexter, (Wagon bearing sign Michel Brew Co, 3d, 4th, & Bond Sts, Bklyn.)
Ellinger<McElroy.
Samarelli<Samarelli.
Hastings<Int Paper.
Anagnostopoulos<Kyrogea.
Shapiro<Shapiro.
Cavinato<Piccirilli.
Clark<Clark.
Flanagan<Lamb.
Kirk<Andrews.
Const Utility Corp<Benesch.
Newcorn<Frankel.
Lauby<Comment.
Vitagraph Co of Am<Stewart.
Rottenberg<Led Rlty.
Law<Law.
Rafel<Mauer.
Flannagan<Lamb.
Gilleran<Owens, (3.)
Barber<Barber.
Martin<New Amsterdam Casualty.
Hanneveg & Johnson, Inc<Lougheed.
Ginzberg & Gordon Co<La Force.
Ongley<Marcin.
Lowenstein & Son, Inc<Pierpont.
100 E 85th St<Purdy.
La Rochelle Corp<same.
Perry Co<same.
Mayer<Mayer.
Lipschitz<Lipschitz, (2.)
Knoblock<Knoblock.
Demurrers:
Pratt<Com Trust Co of N Y.
Lutz<Comings.
Hedenberg<same.
Grossman<Grossman, (3.)
Turner<Ray.
Levy<Levy.
Same<Ind Order Free Sons of Israel.
Same<Levy.
Life Savings Device Co<Wilson.
Smith<Marcus.
Preferred causes:
People ex rel Stand Aero Corp<Purdy.
Trowbridge<Richter.
People ex rel Postal Tel Cable Co<State Board of Tax Com's.
Same ex rel Federal Terra Cotta<Purdy.
Meader<Meader.
People ex rel 503 5th Av Co<Purdy.
Same ex rel Salomon<same.
Same ex rel 57th St Rlty Co<same.
Bachmann<Bachmann.
Radda<Radda.
Union Trust Co of N Y<Donnelly, (3.)
General calendar:
Davis<Davis.
McGrath<McGrath.
David<City Nat Securities Co.
Scheible<Scheible.
Ultamarine Co<Heller.
Walter<Lopez.
Bloom<Brenner.
Openheim<Lowe.
Rosenberg<Int Ladies' Garment Workers.
Bibko<Slocak Newspaper & Book Co.
Speer<Steinfeld.
Samolowica<Samolowicz.
Met Trust Co<Allen.
Distilling Co of Am<Rice, (2.)
Secafica<Secafica.
Dickerson<Menschel.
Albert<Albert.
Gerard<Smith.
Levy<Louvre Rlty.
Clear.

PART IV.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.
PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.
PART VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Oudin<Tracy.
Newburgh Silk Co<D Cohen Sales Co.
Salomon<Lowenstein.
Wormser<J & M Elec Co.
Semon Bache & Co<Schneider.
Bachman<Cohen.
Anderson<Fox.
Bradley<Levine.
Williston Mills Co<Pierce.
Pershall<Bar Beach Realty Co.
Klinefelter<Stevenson.
Wallman<Toepfer.
Jobin<Lawrence.
Schimmel<Itakowitz.
Miller<Vanderveer Crossings.
Kreiner<Belloff.
Andwerth Mfg Co<S H Kress & Co.
Clear.

PART III.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.
Inq—Feldman<Schemel.
Dunn<Shubert Theat.
Ehret<H O H Co.
Zinschitz<Cent Brew.
Gabriel<Wells & N.
Dinnes<Schoenbach.
D Nachman<Johann.
I Nachman<same.
M Friedman<Wellwood.
S Friedman<same.
F Barbone<Levitt.
G Barbone<same.
Doyle, Jr<Empire Carrying Corp.
P Curto<I R T.
G Curto<same.
Lanzareno<Barbara.
A Corn<NY Rys.
C Corn<same.
Rosenthal<Leby.
Goldman<Lanigan Bros, Inc.
Marks<Lusch.
Needom<Witkin Truck
Gubitosa<Staffe.
Asley<De La Vergne Machine Co.
Rosenzweig<O'Connor.
Goldberg<Fogel.
Donaldson<Donaldson.
Same<same.
Hamilton Bldg<R T Sub Con & CNY.
Guaggento<Hill, Inc.
Castelli<Hupfels Sons.
McEntee<NY Rys.
Max Yuditz<same.
Meyer Yuditz<same.
Carroll<Strang.
Hales<Cushman.
D Abramowitz<Danziger.
M Abramowitz<same.
Garlick<Gellis.
Plaw<Rothschild.
Reese<Twombly.
Browne<Forward Assn
C Polichronis<Bear Lithia Springs Co.
H Polichronis<same.
Duckett<Troy.
Goldstein<Lauby & ano
Watson<NY Rys.
Busch<Colt-Stratton.
Lipshitz<42d St, &c, Ry.
Hoffman<Obberbach.
Green<Gt Bear Spring
Sheehan<Davey, Inc.
Buda<CNY.
Quartarrao<Tommaselle.
Stevens<Holzwasser & Co.
O'Brien<same.
Greenwald<Neidenberg, (2.)
Piro<Greenberg.
Long<CNY.
Nadler<Adriance.
Kight<Scofield.
Brociner<Schoonmaker, Inc.
Zack<Powers.
Redmond<Stowe Con.
Remington Arms Co<Cotten.
Schulder<Aztec Asphalt Co.
Weinberg<I R T.
Same<same.
Lolacono<Prest.
Nunes<Holding.
Perolin-Nomerdust Co<Crowley Co.
Miley<NYC Int Ry.
Hogan<Wightman, Jr.
Ford<Harris.
Fitzgerald<NY Rys.
Leichtweis<B H RR.
Migliaccio<Lord & T.
Miller<C I & B RR.
Forzani<Woodburn.
Haug<Hoe.
Brunker<Empire Fireproofing & C Con Co and Kennedy.
Block<Dear.
Christie<Man Life Ins Assn.
Petkuzz<Collins.
Varas<Varas.
Jeffries<Nas El RR.
Gallagher<3d Av RR.
Pepperman<Hirschfeld, Inc.
Same<same.
Sutton<Hurd.
Mead<Moran Tow & Transp Co.
Nazer<Greenbaum.
Nazer, inf<same.
Finkelstein<Raleigh Realty Co.
Bavuel<Burns Bros.
Brennan<Hart.
Travelers Ins Co<Brand, Inc.
Bucco<Schoenfeld.
Groesfeld<Seidman.
Weigert<Stark.
Nevins<Moore Bros.
Komis<NY Rys.
Meyrs<Penn RR.
Bowen<Hotel Rental Service Co.
Aschtachin<Newman.
Wiener<Quandt.
Tschinder<Gloud.
Rothman<Goelet.
Same<same.
O'Keefe<I R T.
Bernheimer<Bergen.
Faust<Mostern Amus.
Davis<Levy.
Seal<Stand Arch Co.
Weinstock<D'Orenzio.
Acker<NY Rys.
Hynes<Draper.
Flax<Waxman.
Vitta<Rainies.
Hornstein<Lesser.
Schmidt<NY Rys.
Blumenreich<Klein's Bklyn Express.
Clear.

PART XIV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Inq—J J MacAdam & Co, Inc<Tremont Fireproof Stor & R.
Inq—Rabinowitz<Breckenridge.
Re Simon.
Pahl<Gerstenharber.
J Hofflin<Halperin.
D Hofflin<Halperin.
J Hofflin<Riviera Waist Co.
Hofflin<Ostend Waist
Same<Triangle Waist.
Prescott<O'Donoghue
Selwyn<Walker.
Gould<P Gerli & Co.
MacAvoy<Tide Water Oil Co.
Terry<Green.
Lansheim Bauman<Blue Ridge Fur Co.
Pelanne<Sechestower.
Udansky<Lane.
Bolardi<Marden, Orth & Hastings Co, Inc.
Brasower & Son, Inc<Waldes.
Wolff<La Porcelaine Limousine.
Sisson<Todd.
Same<Victor Hotel.
Lanyson & Morant<De Koven.
Herschopf<Cutler.
Sperer<Platke.
Wolfe<Lanternier.
Gargullo<Cal Wineries & Dis.
Felix<Bamman.
Whilden & Hancock<Pacific Coast Cas.
NY Mercantile Trading Co<Prahar.
Cons Gas & Gasoline Eng<Overhalt.
Clarke<Boker.
Rollman<Colonial Bk.
Firstenberg<Jaffa.
Neville<Phillips.
P Gerli & Co<James Talcott, Inc.
Tetta<Gessling.
Tuna<Dembitzer.
Columbia Wax Prod<Indian Refining.
Deane<West Farms Amusement Co.
Campbell<Haines.
Barsotti<Conkin.
Rabat<Am Lithographic Co.
Dentvelle<Dentvelle.
Herzog's Cloak & Suit Co<Kern.
Fulton & Elm Leasing<Goldstein.
Mullaney<Century Steel Co.
Limman Const Corp<Board of Educn CNY
McGovern<CNY.
State of Yucatan<Montes.
Degnon Cont Co<CNY
Vatable<Vassar, Jr.
Wyner<1,482 Broadway Corp.
Orlans<Schinasi.
Bunnell<Stern.
Mayer Amus Co<Stair & Havlin, Inc.
Creighton<Whiche.
Bickley<Singer.
Hardman Tire & Rub<Stand Vulcan Pen.
Mackey<CNY.
Jeffery<Cook.
Tennis<L F Castle.
Frankenberg<Spiegel.
Sisson<Pape & Schaar
Star<Haley-Hammond.
Blumenberg<Musical Courier Co.
Asphalt Con<CNY.
Levenson<F & M Schaefer Brew Co.
Brown<Cleveland Tr.
State Bk<Aachen & Munich Fire Ins Co.
Beekman<Bradley Con
Queens Co Water<CNY.
W A & A Pinkerton<Hopkins.
Coltons<Agnew.
Sisson<Garthe.
Strout<Archer.
Goodwin<Mirror Films
Republic Trading<Manh Rubber Mfg.
Crown<H M Goldstein.
Thornton<Nor Bank.
Lackofsky<Pocahontas Cons Collieries Co.
Ash<United Toilet Goods Co.
Smith<Chapin Home for Aged and Infirm
Wyllie<Corrigan.
Tompkins<Martin.
Storm King Stone<J L Hayes Const Co
Franklin<Headley.
Carpenter<Carpenter.
Perlman<Donohue.
Covington<McGuire.
Farmers L & T<Wagstaff.
Fleenberg<Lustgarten.
Egger<Trondel.
Seaver<Southern Surety Co.
Stutz<Diamond Silk
Sisson<Shea.
Clear.

PART III.—Tierney, J.—Salzano<Kiosk Cont.
PART IV.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.
F Flatow<Johnsen. | A Flatow<same.
PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Feren<Int Brew Co, Inc.
PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.
F Montgomery<Webber. | N Montgomery<same.
PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Hamett<Smith.
PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART IX.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M.
D Drasin<N Y Rys. | J Drasin<same.
PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Busshart<Orange County Milk Assn.
PART XI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Margulies<N Y City Interborough Co.
PART XII.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Spader<Richmond Light & Power Co.
PART XIII.—No day calendar.
PART XIV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M. Cases sent from Part XIV. for trial. Clear.
PART XV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Bible<Amalgamated Agencies, Inc.
PART XVI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Burns<Goodman.
PART XVII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Sisson<Harvey.
PART XVIII.—Dudley, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Room 502.
Estates:
Samuel Lasker,
Joseph Strouf,
William A Warman,
Wills for probate.
Room 504:
Herman Jacob,
Forest E Hammond,
Sabbato Saggese,
Josephine Polk,
Abraham Cohl,
Frederick E Seward,
Isaac L Zinke,
Benj G Talbert,
Jessie Bloomfield.
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Contested wills:
George G Dewsnap,
Thomas Gibney,
William Marshall,
Rachael Jandorf,
Harriet H Spear,
Bridget O'Sullivan,
Annie Dorman,
Bernard Corbett,
Katherine E Lindermann,
John Doran,
Michael Skelly,
Charles J Brownley,
Mary C Hossack,
Bridget Henley,
Hannah C Walker,
George L Davidson,
Mary Goldberg,
Elizabeth Meiser,
Rose Murray,
Philip Daly.
Estates:
Thomas S Doyle,
Jacob Schmal,
Andre Jacobi.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Douglas Manor Assn<Douglas Manor Co.
Campbell<Thomas.
Hood<McConihe.
Simon<Pichler.
Chasen<Rubinow.
Miller<Realty Supervision Co.
Bickerstaff<Rosen.
Frankhauser<De Castillo.
Mann Life Ins Co<Cameron. (2.)
Schwartzreich<Baumann & Basch, Inc.
Levy<Comm Trust.
Levine<Stark.
Cohen<Shtop.
Silver<Seidel. (3.)
Thiel<Ship Const & Trading.
Martin<same.
Quinn<Oceanside Imp.
Nippon-American Co<N E Panama Hat.
Levine<Shavitz.
Forrester<Union Film.
Jaffe<Sieghardt.
Creator Pict Corp<Crystal Film Co.
Goldman<Penn RR.
Cohen<Seligson.
Silverman<Goldberg.
Rogers<Baird.
Le Herthon<Logie.
Stewart Dist Co<Mahoney.
Fuller<Haandel.
Johnstone<J W Butler, Inc.
Kiss<Stand Gas Light
Graves<Tiffing.
Barnett<Markun.
Hanft<Pokress.
PART II.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M., ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Mauro<Empire City Subway Co. (2.)
Barkin<Callan Bros.
Sagliment<N Y Rys.
Drucker<Greenwald.
Lehrer<N Y Rys.
Allen<Streeseman.
Dorfman<Lion Brew.
Lewis<3d Av RR.
Giblin<Fieit.
Adams<Luke.
Kelly<Feckio.
Zuckerman<Speiser.
Timmins Rlty Co<Schlechter.
Wildofsky<Int R T (2)
Rosenfeld<NY Rys.
Wasserman<Chalmowitz (2.)
Torocco<NY Rys.
Cairns<Rader.
Conn<Union Ry.
Goodman<Demorest & Little Corp.
Sahora<McGrath.
Gilmore<Hausman.
German Co<Apex Eqp.
C J Rubin<Winslow.
Hayes<Irish-Am A C.
Cardile<Scopelliti.
Beakley<NY Rys.
Heffman<I R T. (2.)

Goldberg<Ehrlich.
Dursel<Saxonia Dress Goods Mills.
Judkins & McCormack Co<New Toy Mfg Co
Nat-Wide Rag Co<Allwin Pub Co.
Riverside Printing Co<Gely.
Rubin<I R T.
Wilbur<same.
Lilley<3d Av Coach.
Saphier<Campe Corp.
Youngblood<B & O RR
Cipollaro<NY Rys.
Blaner<Korn.
Lyne<Ginsberg.
Marcowitz<I O H Co.
Greenberg<Goldberg Sons & Co.
Feldman<I R T.
Kinsey<N W Theat.
Nieberg<Adrian.
Varno<Wayne Oil Tank, &c, Co.
Krohnberg<Alpert.
Weinberg<NY Edis Co
Kaufman<NY Rys.
Levy<same. (2.)
Mandelbaum<same.
Schneider<Aschley.
Negley<Columbia Nat Life Ins Co.
Bernstein<Cohen.
Carlin<I T R. (2.)
Nat Carton Serv Corp<Berkowitz.
Geiland<NY Rys.
Davis<I R T.
Gottlieb<5th Av Coach
Glennon<Empire Carrying Corp.
Blatter<NY Rys.
Portman<same.
Marconi Wireless Tel Co<Nat Surety Co.
Scheuer<Blauman.
Fischer<I R T.
Lo Dico<Bruckner.
Leimfuss<Con Gas Co.
Sont<Northern Grain.
Muessman<Frank.
Sidelsky<St N Baths.
Helmoff<Lefrak.
Stein<Horowitz.
Egelkin<Mutual Mc-Dermott Dairy Corp.
Sutton<NY Rys.
Pflaster<Bonwit.
Schacher<Nigra.
Giles<Kittel.
Price<I R T.
Pfeiffer<NY, O & W RR. (2.)
Stern<Schulman.
Satzman<Barry.
Mitchell<Musical Protective Union.
SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Vought<Bedell Co.
Partola Mfg Co<C P N Chemical Co.
McGovern<Porcupine V N Gold mines.
Le Berthon<Logie.
Clear.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART III.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Terovsky<Lato Restaurant Co.
Majestic Metal Bed Co<Murkel.
Greenberg<Kananack.
J R Waist & Dress Co<Bloom.
Wool<Ensilver & Stil Co.
Rosenstein<Hammerstein.
Mendelsohn<Rubinowitz
Gross<Berthet.
Bacci<Driggs Ordnance Co.
Strauss<Burnstine.
Shiller<Siegelstein.
Cohen<Improvement Co of NY.
Cohen<Dyckman Bldg
Lewis Fur Co<Herman Basch & Co.
Index & Conforti Co<Barrett Co.
Wanstrow<Wangrow.
Nippon Am Co<N E Panama Hat Co.
Kent<Olson<Lowenstein
Chalmer<Hecht.
Adler<Hiemann.
Harry Metzger, Inc<Hertell Co.
Garfield<Dominques.
M Berrott & Son<Sherrill
Shores<Larkin.
Rosenberg<Sterling.
Standard Underwear Co<Nat Surety Co.
Horl & Daxon<Shenfield.
Sherman State Co<Hubbs State Co.
MacMonnies<Phillippi.
Iselin<Blauner.
Abraham<Burger.
Shaine<Levison.
General Trading Co<Triebe.
Rybakoff<Stanley & MacGibbons Co.
Bauer<Sheppard Co.
Sameth<Sigmund.
Britton<Goodney.
H & T Con Co<One-Seventy Bldg Co.
Smigel<Siegel & B.
Fodor<Zeitlin.
Straus<Keller.
Steinberg<Warshaw.
Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co<Hyde.
Cohen<Schroeder.
Markowitz Co<Anderson.
Finkelstein<Sipken.
Friedland<White.
Morgan<Sagamore Water Co.
Crespi<Morris.
Feinstein<Blumenthal & Co
Bihler<Normandy Waist Co.
Wilson Co<Hasco Bldg
Willis<Hanover Nat Bank.
Bonnard Specialty Co<Jacobs.
Wien<Barsa.
Wormser<Kenn-Well Con Co.
Dunst<Burker.
Clear.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.
Fleckowitz<French Dyeing Co.
Conners Bros Co<Nat Surety Co.
PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VI.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VIII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Sadie V Mosher<Samuel Fernbacher—Samuel Fernbacher and Edward N Schenkein.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Mitchell, J.—Motion Calendar.
CNY<Wright.
City Real Estate Co<Hervey.
Hefter<Seddon Rlty Co
Isaacs<Isaacs.
Re Nash.
People ex rel Ludwig<Purdy.
Deye<Deye.
Wasserman<Arenstein
Hodnett<Regan.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mitchell, J.
Belmer<Belmer.
Goldberg<Goldberg.
Lansing<Kahrs
Arnstein<Jorgensen.
Frakin<Frakin.
Politano<Rippeth Co.
Willow<Willow.
Cosby<Schoen.
Krohn<Krohn.
Stuber<Stuber. (2.)
Mahoney<Schulz.
Corbett<Corbett.
Tenney<Bonagur.
Steckel<Steckel.
Knight<Knight.
Mihalik<Minbert Rty Corp.
Wirth<Wirth.
Meiner<Meiner.
Brolles<Byrne.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Delehanty, J.
Casalliggio<Schonewes
McNany<Morse.
Shuster<Ward Bakin.
Clark<New England Eq Ins Co.
Shields<Int R T. (2.)
Mackintosh<Goldstein.
Oremland<Beckmann.
Weigold<Union Ry.
Savarese<same
Derrick<Arville Rty & Amuse Co.
McFadden<Tremont Motor Co.
Lubin<Davidson.
Weiss<Goldstein.
Weinberg<Jacobs.
Glokner Blue Co<Reinitz.
Crystal<Germansky.
Young<Amanna.
Hyams<Abrams.
Scaraiotto<Cebrelli.
Fox<Nat Holding Co.
Same<Motwen.
Zarefsky<Daly
Richer<Ruppert.
Alter<Terwilliger.
Von Walz<Newman.
Gifford<same.
Lagadino<Stubenvoll Bros.
Reed<Lincoln Hosp and Home.
Freund<Steiner.
Fox<Nat Holding Co.
Levy<Mass Bonding & Ins Co.
Goodman<Int R T.
O'Connor<same.
Fuessel<Orleans Real Estate Co.
Goldryer<Murphy.
Krause<Skillin.
Schwartz<Young.
Goldzweig<Berkowitz.
White<NYC Int R T.
Waters<Union Ry.
Savarese<Union Ry.
Mezebish<Dash.
Sullivan<Daly Bros.
Highest number reached in regular order,
PART II.—Mitchell, J.—Cases to be sent to Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—Erlanger, J.—Cases to be sent to Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Wills for probate:
David Wolf Rosenfeld,
Dina Arnold,
Jan B. Smith,
Martha Spooner,
Louise F Takel.
Charles A White,
Alpheus A Stoddard,
William G Scholermann,
Michael F O'Neill,
Ellen Smyth,
Clinton Stephens.
Accountings:
Estate of Jane E White,
Motion—Florence Nager by William J Carnhuff and Mary Carnhuff.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested will: Rebecca Merr Edwards.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Smith<Wayner Const Co. (2.)
Steinberg<Grossman, (2.)
Austin, Nichols & Co<Lepanto.
Frey<Gingesser.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Mills, Rich, Blackmar, Kelly, JJ.—Motion calendar at 1 P. M.
Boorne, &c<Scola.
Wareham et al<Eagle Sav & Loan Co. (3.)
Lord<N Y C RR.
Springfield Nat Bank<Breitung et al.
Beebe, &c, Dalton<W. Williams, as Com.
Hampton<L V RR.
Cord, al, &c<N Y C & H R RR.
Fader<C I & B RR.
Derby<Columbia Wire
Thomas<Zahka et al.
Greeney<The Troy Wagon Works.
In judicial settlement A. Van Vliet, deceased.
Pascal, &c<Empire Hardware Co et al.
Ashford<Lindley et al.
Nonenumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.
Re Landor.
Re Board of Supervisors Rockland Co.
Kelli<Erie RR.
Worthington<Worthington.
Re Neville.
Re Streep.
Re Mirkin.
Kelly<Rogers.
Re Clementa.
Re Schenectady Av.
Smith<Bartlett.
Helmer<Sweeney.
Kosoki<Fetherson.
Navaro<McKee.
Kerr<Astoria Taxicab
Spezialetti<Harris.
Koster<Westchester Brewing Co.
Atkins Structural Engineering Co<Homecrest Bldg Co.
Lyman<Putnam Coal & Ice Co.
Pearsall, (Rogers)<MacBeth, &c.
People, &c, (Higgins)<Stotesbury, &c, et al
Murphy et al<H. Sisson as Com, &c.
Thalheim<Slote.
Husted<Menken.
Abrams<same.
C. Morrissey, &c<Hetterich, Horton Ice Cream Co.
Muller<same.
G. Morrissey, &c<same
L. Morrissey<same.(2.)
Craven<Lackawanna Bridge Co.
Stollberg<Stollberg.
Bradley<Franklin Ins.
Castellano<Kriegel.
Laber<Laber.
De Beck<Seaman.
Logan<N Y Sugar Co.
Morrissey<Hetterich. (3.)
Muller<same.
Re Westchester Lighting Co.
Watson Co<Bauman.
Re Bronx Parkway Com.
Springfield Nat Bank<Breitung.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—At 10 A. M.
Suydam<Amer Sug Ref
Lucentria<same.
Re New Utrecht Av. (Gillespie.)
Abrams<Cherey.
Wood<Braun.
CNY<Norwegian Children's Home Assn.

May<Mills.
Belloni<Burroughs.
Stassburger<Goodman.
Zelden<Zelden.
Hilliker<Rueger.
Interboro Brew Co<Kiburis.
Helmsky<Carpenter Co
Scholtz<Graham-Marx Con Co.
Callahan<Stewart.
US Fid & G Co<Paino
Clarke<Stumpf.
Morrison<Black.
Tuscano<Boulton.
Blackwell<Gensler.
Re Kings Co Mtg Co.
Barad<Menaker.
Schwab<Thompson.
Mills<Mills.
Byrne<O'Brien.
Same<Nedderman.
Same<Schwartz.
Tuttle<Naismith.
Abrams<Cherey.
De Hierapolis, Jr<Ehrlich.
People of State<Caruso
PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
PART III.—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Issues of law:
Mirkridge<Gardner.
White<Schneider.
Rosen<Turner.
Abrams<Cherry.
Buscemi<Cangemi.
Issues of fact:
Kohler<Penn RR.
Hohn<Freeman.
Broome<Hamilton Tr.
Lehman<Lehman.
San<San.
Scheyer<Kravitz.
Crandall<Crandall.
McAllister<McAllister.
Merry Rty Co<Martin.
Dailey<Stromberg.
CNY<Mapes.
Rosenberg<Rosenberg.
New 14th St Theatre<Pafex Film Corp.
Gargiulo<Stand Cold Storage Corp.
De Luca<Ressler.
Drysdale<Garrison.
Phipney<Hay.
Ulman<Pounds.
Olleson<Eagle Sav & L
Seher<CNY.
Brown<Berger.
Hendrickson<Hendrickson.
Wiltshire<Wiltshire.
Gallo<Harman.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 50.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Jaycox, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part III., Scudder, J.; Part IV., Lazansky, J.; Part V., Benedict, J.
Beck<B H RR.
Sanborn<Cosgrove.
Apfelbaum<B H RR.
Ivers<Crosiac Rlty Co.
Paritz<B H RR.
Schmidt<Prog Lunch.
Kilboy<NY Cons RR.
Gallagher<Adikes.
Semetauskas<Teitelbaum.
Abbate<Walsh.
Werns<B H RR.
Nelson<Briggs.
Noto<Nassau RR.
Corr<Blumenauer.
Woodbridge<N Y Cons RR & ano.
Blacker<Sheffield Wet Wash Ldry.
Styhr<Int R T.
Dalton<CNY.
Goldberg<Bordens Cond Milk Co.
MacAdam<Imp & By-Prod Co.
Miller<CNY.
Stanhope Cont Co<same.
Muhlgrum<B H RR.
Dorsey<NY Con RR.
Matheson<B H RR.
Johnson<Nassau RR.
Reinecke<Hass.
Kokoto<Sharer & ano.
Praetorius<Jaffe & ano.
Deaner<Flinn-O'R Co.
Prasmo<Whitridge & ano.
Murphy<Walker.
Walker<Treib & Brodsky & ano.
Acinapura<Acinapura.
De Stefano<NY Con RR.
Meister<Bonne Rty Co
Fleischman<B H RR.
Clement<Namm & Son.
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.
Bazar<Albert Enterprise Metal Co.
Ausderoh<NY Rys.
Keller<Wilson.
Krug<Union Ry.
Brown<B H RR.
Nelson<Briggs.
Holmes<C I & B RR.
Dougherty<S Isl R T.
Lins<Horstmann.
Murphy<C I & B RR.
Kneip<Dankel.
Cusack<Mott.
Kane<Tilyou Realty Co & ano.
Praeger<Praeger.
Doyle<Doyle.
Krinsky<Nassau RR.
Kinsella<CNY.
Dunn<Beaver.
Russo<Muldoon.
Schulman<Morningside Express Co.
Balsamo<Iosso.
Fevola<Cascone & Co.
Goad<Smith.
Kraus<Stamp.
Wisinsky<Williams.
Kwasniewski<Kelly.
Van Loan<Baecke.
Zegadryn<Stache.
Auerhahn-Greenspan-Werblow<Broker.
Kahn<Schneider.
Shyphoen<B H RR.
Nat Casket<Romanelli
White<McCarthy.
Sorensen<Nassau RR.
Boro Dev Co<CNY.
Kordyaka<Hunter.
Georgi<Nassau RR.
Clinton<B H RR.
Barnett<Steeplechase Park Co.
Collins<CNY.
Fried<Kleingman.
Cascio<CNY.
Stone<Streitfeld.
Highest number reached on regular call, 3210.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Jane Dowling,
Simon Bender,
Frederick E. Meggs,
Sarah J. Robinson,
Anna A. Kersell,
Adolphus Gload.
Accounting of:
Catherine Dobbs,
Frank Kretzel,
Martin Will,
Hannah E. F. Foster,
Agnes Crawford,
Estates of:
Mannix, infants,
Mary C. Maguire,
Mesgar infants.
Contested calendar:
Mary McCleary,
Patrick Freel,
Edward Lang,
Emma Limberg,
Eliza Venus,
Jennie Hawken,
Thomas Quinn,
Martha Stebbens,
Rebecca Eastburn,
Barbara Stoessel.

County Court.

CIVIL—Part IV., —, J., Part V., Roy, J.
Harris<Union Paint-less Dentists.
Tucker<Newman & Carey Co.
Mirrione<N Y Con RR.
Tooga<Brooklyn Daily Eagle.
Leno<Wyler.
Smith<C I & B RR.
Tapper<Nas Elec RR.
Ferrara<Dellolacolo.
Duering<B H RR.
Tobinson<N Y Cons RR.
Bergman<Estreich.
Ergenzinger<N Y Con RR.
Miller<Hetteshelmer.
Saltzman<Edison Co.
Wax<Gorschen.
Saltzman<Chotick.
Indellicate<N Y Cons RR.
Chinsano<Wallace.
Carrington<Israel.
Leonard<Sievers.
Abramowitz<Schatz.
Fazio<Cream Co.
Lavelle<Mianiotta.
Cohen<Int R T Co.
Hoffman<Brooks.
Highest number reached on regular calendar, 614.
Calendar called in Part V.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—At 10 A. M.—Van Siclen, J. Part II.—Callaghan, J.
Broderick<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Keller<N Y Telephone
Olm<N Y & Queens Elec Light & Pow.
Transport Trader Co<Brooklyn Union Coal Co.
Blinn<Weis & Zerweck Brewing Co.
Schaefer<N Y Rys.
Flori<Rossassy.
Lightowler<Weis.
Moers<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Nelmer<Thomsen.
Widmater<same.
O'Connor<Sinclair.
Naughton Constr Co<Oscanyan.
Adams<Weis & Zerweck, Inc.
Lorenzo, as admr<Manhattan Steam Bakery, Inc., & ano
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call.
Irrequess<Int R T.
Schinzel<R F Stevens Milk Co.
Palumbo<Tuzio.
Freeman<Gramercy Chocolate Co.
Danell, as executrix<Clifton Construc Co.
MacDonald<Bernheimer & Schwartz Pilsener Brewing.
Williams<L I RR.
Fitzjohn<Lasette & Murphy, Inc.
Balsky<Lacina & ano.
Logan, as admr<L I RR.
McMahon<Christian.
Kuhn, an infant<Hohenstein.
Johanson<C I & B RR.
Bullock, an infant<Union Card & Paper Co.
Ellerman<Mack & ano.
Lozel<Orangeine Chemical Co.
Manhattan Bellows Case Co, Inc<Cohn & ano.
Leavy, an infant<Orellich.
Guadagno<Phoman.
Sutrino<Carmine.
Wildenberger<Ridgewood Nat Bank.
Smith<Jones Woods Realty Corp.
Bucholtz, an infant<Wall & Hanover St Realty Co.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2050.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Seubert<Seubert.
Pinals<Doelger.
Same<Bender.
Lee<Ott.
Volz<Bierck.
Glazman<Bloom.
Grotz<Sasson (2.)
Breitenbach<B H RR & Borden's Farm Products Co.
Herchenroeder<L I RR.
McMahon<Pirone (2.)
Ernst<B H RR (2.)
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call:
Nat Cash Register Co<Sloane.
Pensato<Ciaccio.
College Point Sav Bank<Wm H Moffitt Realty Co.
Duspiva<B H RR.
Donohue<Gellis.
Wren<B H RR.
Cucurello<Geiger.
Raymond<Dalton.
Engel<B H RR.
Butterfield<same.
Pfirrmann<same.
Curran<same.
Skeuse<Lewis.
Moore<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Hayes<Gerwitser.
The following equity cause will be called to fix a date for trial only:
Edelman<Earl Const Co, Inc.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY,

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Young, J.; Part II., Seeger, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 9:30 A. M.
Canarelio<Dressel.
Delfino<Gross.
Sansone<NY C RR.
Hinspeter<West E RR
Rich<Barlow & Co.
Ingersoll<Thomson.
Weeks<Schwartz.
Gottchrer<Gottchrer.
Woolf<NY C RR.
Chobiak<same.
Monahan<same.
Maran<Kelly.
English<NY C RR.
Ritacos<City of New Rochelle.
Lockert<NY C RR.
Johnson<Yonkers RR.
Jaruso<Frankenberg.
O'Connor<Webber.
Jackson<McGuire.
Witt<Purcell & Gilfeather.
Clarke<Union Ry.
Hiss<West Elec RR.
Genoa<Funk.
Griffen<Rap Trans Subway Cons Co.
Corigliano<Gross.
Moulton<Moulton.
Storer<NY, NH & H RR.
Briggs<Thorne.
Leymank<Atlas Portland Cement Co.
In re Helen E MacDowell.
The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Niedwiecka<West St RR.
O'Reilly<Union Ry.
Murphy<Yonkers RR.
Schaffhauser<Un Ry.
Breiter<NY C RR.
Grindrod<West Co Brewing Co.
Powers<West Elec RR
Orlosky<West St RR.
Walsh<NY & Stamford Ry.
Webb<Dale & Cain.
Seifert<Mass.
Meranto<NY C RR. (2.)
Imhof<Int R T.
Corcoran<Red Hook Lt & Power Co.
Maxson<Bardean.
Hughes<Reid.
Farley<Yonkers RR. (2)
Petitte<NY C & H R RR.
Paolillo<Union Ry.
Lundy<The Ames Transfer Co.
Polants<Kelly.
Pilger<Rodgers & Hagerty.
Highest number reached on call, 676.
SPECIAL TERM—Platt, J.—At 10 A. M.
Worthington<Worthington.
Fairchild<Smart.
Hammond<Howe.
Fairchild<Smart.
Winkler<Gainsberg.
Yonkers Builders' Sup Co<Anderson.
Leary<Collier. (5.)
Lynch<Lynch.
The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Farmers Loan & Tr. Co<Salvatore, Prince Brancaccio.
Dickie<Horton.
Carr<Baird.
Flagg & Marvin<Vil of Scarsdale.
Faile<Faile.
Lawrence Park Rlty Co<City of Yonkers.
Digney<Miles.
Morgan<Goodwin.
Dinetrio<Mueller.
Fowler<Frum.
Highest number reached on call, [illegible].

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pretty Brick Houses
$35—For Rent—$35
Seven rooms. Beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; new subway, Brooklyn. B. Silsby, 217 B'way, N. Y. Barclay 4585.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE — MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ONLY $8,500
PERMANENT HOME
With Actual Riparian Rights to PICTURESQUE LAKES.
Ready to Live in Now.
Splendid commutation to N. Y. C.
Ten huge rooms, 2 tiled baths; artistically finished in hardwood, parquet floors, beamed ceilings; open fireplaces; all city conveniences; year-round outdoor sports, golf, boating, country club; good markets. This beats a city apartment, and for a little cash down can be bought by the money you now pay as rent. Write me; there are more and better things not told in this advertisement.
P. D. WORCESTER, 170 Broadway, N. Y. C. Tel. 1531 Cortlandt.

YOUR OWN HOME AND GARAGE.
Will sacrifice; $3,000 on easy terms, almost like rent, buys it; balance of $5,500 can remain on mortgage; has 10 large rooms, kitchen, pantry, laundry, sleeping porch, tiled bath, steam heat, parquet floors, running water; every convenience; beautifully situated on plot 100x180 feet; fine garden, shrubs and flowers in profusion; near pretty lake stocked with fish; select, congenial neighbors; good markets; schools and churches near by; this is a chance of a lifetime to obtain a home and garage at fraction of real worth; could not be duplicated at less than $12,000; 3 min. walk to ex. sta. on D., L. & W. R. R.; 45 min. to N. Y. C. Address OWNER, 410 Times Downtown.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Store, Basement & Lofts
100x100. Fireproof Sprinkler.
27 to 35 West 24th St.
A. J. Kerwin Co., 1133 Broadway.

GARAGE TO LEASE
West 16th St., Bet. 9th & 10th Aves.
50x100. Will convert old tenements into garage or for any other business.
FRED D. MENKE, 280 Madison Av.

133 WEST 72D STREET
MODERN BUILDING FOR
Physicians and Dentists
One large double suite.
INQUIRE SUPERINTENDENT.

37 EAST 19TH STREET,
Between Broadway and Fourth Avenue.
Three-story brick building—Store, two lofts and basement; two entrances; elevator; steam. Sale or rent.
P. S. Jennings, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

667 MADISON AVE.,
S. E. Cor. 61st St.
12 Rooms & 3 Bathrooms
This apartment is one of the most attractive in the city as to location, outlook, surroundings and furnishings.
Every Modern Improvement to facilitate easy housekeeping.
Inquire of Superintendent on premises, or your own broker.
Telephone Plaza 3524.

JUST COMPLETED.
The Nouvelle
25 West 91st St.
High-class furnished apartments; latest improvements; one, two, and three rooms; $30 to $85, including maid service; references absolutely necessary; open evenings.

REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Your rent buys 6 rooms, bath, all improved dwelling, half hour Erie. For particulars, W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

FARMS.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

YOU CAN DO BETTER ON A SOUTHERN FARM.—Send for a year's subscription free to our beautifully illustrated magazine, The Southern Homeseeker, which tells all about good, low-priced land and Southern opportunities. Write F. H. LaBaume, Agrl. Agt., N. & W. Ry., 413 Arcade Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Miscellaneous.

Florida furnished house to rent; one on Biscayne Bay, with launch. The Bliss Properties, Inc., 303 13th St., Miami, Fla.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Manhattan.

80th, East.—Lower part house, suitable for physician, dentist. Telephone Lenox 9169.

83D, 257 WEST.—FIVE-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT; 3 BATHS. CARETAKER.

Unfurnished Houses Wanted.

House; low rent, long lease, to be altered for small apartments. X 367 Times Annex.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

ATTENTION, BUSH TERMINAL TENANTS To let, vacant building 1,065 and 1,067 Broadway, corner Lawton St., opposite Reid Av., Brooklyn; 6 floors, 45x100; electric elevator; no manufacturing. F. Grasmann, office of William Bacher, 967 Broadway, Brooklyn.

GARAGE TO LEASE, 235 WEST 69TH ST. ACCOMMODATES 20 CARS. ALL CONVENIENCES. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 4772.

Storage facilities for light materials, &c., centrally located; convenient all freight connections, bridges, and ferries. Box 4, 206 Broadway, Brooklyn.

LOFTS, FLOORS, OFFICES,
2,500 SQ. FT.
LIGHT, MODERN, FIREPROOF,
108 EAST 19TH ST.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE.—Every facility; rent $25.50 per month; no lease required; also desk room, $10.50 per month. Duane, 309 Broadway, Room 807.

Factory to rent, 10,000 sq. ft., with 40 h. p. included, at $2,000 per annum. For particulars, address F. B. Warner, (Personal,) 96 Chambers St., City.

Store, 28 East 33d St., (near Madison Av.)—Large display window; steam heat; hot water. William F. Fuerst, Inc., agent, 37 Nassau St.

For Rent.—Desk space or showroom space in attractive office with or without service; wonderful location. 1,182 Broadway, Room 1205.

Attention! Caterers. To let 3 rooms, including kitchen, in very high-class furnished apartment house. 27 West 91st St.

40th, 47 West.—Large parlor floor, any light business; also ground floor suite for doctor; newly decorated.

East 23d St.—Fine big loft, 5,000 sq. ft.; also basement, 4,000 sq. ft. Bobien, 166 East 23d St.

DOCTOR OR DENTIST.
Desirable parlor floor. 58 West 54th.

Very desirable office, 19x33; plenty of light and steam. Apply 1117, 34 West 23d St.

Newly furnished private office. Thoms & Sons, 320 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $19 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

34TH, 64 EAST.—Large alcove room, bath; handsomely furnished; every convenience. Murray Hill 9251.

12TH ST., (Gramercy Park.)—Handsomely furnished elevator apartment, seven rooms, two baths; piano; $200. Emerson, 35 W. 42d.

61ST ST., 75 EAST, (corner Park Av.)—Seven rooms, elegantly furnished; service unexcelled.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished, unfurnished; 2 to 12 rooms, $100 monthly up; most desirable location, appointments. Dayson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone, 3300 Murray.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Choice localities; long, short leases. 4 to 12 rooms, East, West Side. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42, Vanderbilt 1690.

EXPENSIVELY furnished apartments, corner 5th Av., upper 40s; ideal for doctor; good heat, electric light, telephone. G 143 Times.

MADISON AV, 220, (36th St.)—Large-sized, attractively furnished 1-room apartment. Murray Hill 427.

MADISON AV., 548.—Nicely furnished apartments; two rooms and bath.

TO SUBLET—Small furnished apartment, very attractive. Hotel Lorraine, 2 East 45th St.

UNIQUE 5-room studio apartment to sublet for month or two; Steinway grand piano. Phone 843 Madison.

Furnished—West Side.

39TH, 54 WEST.—Studio; north skylight; southern exposure; three rooms, bath, kitchenette.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6355.

48TH, 67 WEST.—Attractively furnished nonhousekeeping apartment; one reception, two bedrooms and bath; admirably arranged for two or three gentlemen. Telephone Bryant 6459.

52D, 46 WEST, (first floor.)—Excellent location doctor's office or bachelor. Rhinelander 2850.

52D, 48 WEST.—Exclusive apartment, large room, bath room; electricity, steam heat.

55TH ST., 55 WEST.—Exquisitely furnished parlor, bedroom, kitchen, bath, $200 month; elevator. Apt. 4D.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Facing south, three rooms, kitchen, bath; new building; $800, or open to offer. Jones, Circle 3580.

58TH, (Near 5th Av.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, three large rooms, kitchen, bath; $300. Elberson, 6 West 42d St.

58TH, 131 WEST.—Exceptional two-room, bath, kitchenette apartment to sublet. 6196 Columbus.

67TH, 1 WEST.—Four-room apartment, choicely furnished house, with club, hotel service; cooking free, $260; lease. Mrs. Hallam.

69TH, 243-245 WEST, (The New West End.)—Two, three room apartments, bath, kitchenette, $55 to $90; completely-furnished; satisfactory references necessary; open evenings.

74TH, 238 WEST.—Studio apartments, one or two rooms, furnished or unfurnished; in exclusive neighborhood. $40, $60, $75.

77TH.—Furnished apartment; 8 rooms, 3 baths; $400 month; particulars. Schuyler 7207.

80TH, 340 WEST.—Handsomely furnished two rooms, bath, and kitchenette; southern exposure; plenty of heat and sunshine. Phone Schuyler 5671.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive private house, entire floors, two or four large, sunny rooms, bath, kitchenette, electricity; service; $100-$110.

91ST, (Broadway, near subway.)—Newly furnished light room, adjoining bath, high-class apartment, private family; no other roomers; gentlemen preferred; $8. Phone Riverside 6536.

96TH ST., WEST, (near Park.)—Floor in private residence, beautifully furnished, 2 rooms, 2 baths; gentleman. Phone Riverside 5413.

97TH ST., (145 West, 2d Av.)—Three high-class rooms, kitchenette, or separate.

99TH, 234 WEST.—Apartment to rent; eight rooms and bath; silver, linen, piano, large victrola; elegantly furnished; private family; leaving city; exchange references. E. S., Apt 9.

103D AND BROADWAY.—A few single rooms in high-class hotel for rent to refined persons at reduced rates if taken permanently. Apply Hotel Marseilles.

103D ST. & BROADWAY, (Hotel Marseilles.)—Suites of 2 and 3 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, at reduced rentals.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Beautiful new three room apartment; Adam, blue, living room, pink bedroom; furniture by Stickney; must be seen to be appreciated. Morningside 6010. Apartment 94.

191ST ST., 567 WEST.—Three attractive rooms, completely furnished, housekeeping; references required; no children; rent $. Janitor, or St. Nicholas 2940.

APARTMENTS, Beautifully Furnished 2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH, with or without kitchens; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and à la carte; best food; reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway. HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, 305 West 98th St. Near Broadway. Telephone Riverside 8100.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; long, short subleases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 369 West 72d. Columbus 8974.

BARGAIN.—Corner apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, well furnished; wonderful river view; five months. Report, Columbus 881.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent very reasonably; season or longer. Apply SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

In the eighties, seven-room corner apartment; two connecting master bedrooms, elegantly, completely furnished; two or three months. Call mornings, Schuyler 2642.

LOWER 5TH AV.—Handsomely furnished, exceptional; living, dining, two bedrooms, kitchen, bath; maid service; six months. Madison Square 7894, Hart.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, (401 West 118th.)—Three rooms; housekeeping; $100 monthly. Apartment 52.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 420, (114th-115th.)—Exquisitely furnished front corner apartment; twelfth floor; 10 rooms, 3 baths; short or long lease; drawing room, music room, library, and dining connecting; ideal for entertaining; 4 master bedrooms; $325 a month; less conditionally. Private telephone 672 Morningside. Evans, 23; immediate possession.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—Furnished five-room apartment; Winter months or longer; $175 per month. Phone Bryant 3745 after 10 A. M.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Elegantly furnished; abundance of heat; ideal home; long or short lease; grand piano. Particulars 1178 Vanderbilt.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 322.—Large, light apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, to sublet. Cardeza.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 149, (Borough Hall.)—Business people; attractive room; references exchanged. Main 7.

Unfurnished—East Side.

MADISON AV, 220, (36th St.)—Parlor floor, large three-room corner suite, with a bath, kitchenette. Murray Hill 427.

Unfurnished—West Side.

12TH, 49 WEST.—Single room apartment; electric light, steam heat, open fireplace; southern exposure, French windows; $60 monthly; also large ground floor studio, with skylight, $100 monthly. Chelsea 2272.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 2184.

57TH, 300 WEST.—Newly completed building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 25x30. Dayson McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 3300.

340 WEST 86TH ST.
KITCHENETTE APARTMENT,
2 ROOMS AND BATH.
$900 TO $1,000.

FOR RENT—New studio apartment, never been occupied; 3 rooms, kitchenette; located Central Park South. Terms and particulars, R 134 Times.

ONE WARM APARTMENT.
FIVE LARGE LIGHT ROOMS, $65.
40 Morningside Av., S. E. cor. West 118th St.

Brooklyn.

BILTMORE APARTMENT, corner of Ridge Boulevard, 69th St., Bay Ridge; two blocks from 4th Av. subway; highest class 4 and 5 room apartments; $40 and up. Telephone 1200 Bay Ridge.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WELL-FURNISHED apartment wanted, between 50th and 72d Sts, west side; must be at least six rooms, modern; not over $100. Write Klein, Paramount Bldg., Pittsburgh, Penn.

Widow with four-year-old daughter wishes to share apartment with business woman or teacher; best references given and required. Columbus 76.

Refined lady and daughter wish furnished apartment of five or six rooms, moderately priced; references; between 72d and 110th, west side. Columbus 76.

COMPLETELY furnished six-room elevator apartment, west side above 90th, by careful business man; references exchanged; about $75. H 83 Times.

Parlor floor and basement, private house neighborhood, furnished or unfurnished; state terms; small family, private, refined. H 31 Times.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Classified Advertising Rates
The New York Times
Count six average words to a line.
Telephone Bryant 1000 — Per Agate Line
Agents Wanted....50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted....42c
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Country Board....40c
Employment Agencies....50c
Farms....42c
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Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted..30c
Help Wanted....30c
Lost and Found....50c
Mortgage Loans....50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let....42c
Situations Wanted....25c

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted, furnished 6 or 7 room apartment, upper west side, below 122d St., not over $100 per month, best references; four adults; no children. Address Box 108 Sound Beach, Conn.

Unfurnished.

Wanted, three rooms and kitchen; must have two baths; remodeled walk-up building preferred. Washington Square to 60th St., either east or west. B. H. Karmen, 132 5th Av. Phone Chelsea 1345.

TWO ELDERLY gentlemen wish apartment for Winter, 6 or 7 rooms, west side; will take servants if desired. 216 Times Annex.

On west side, three-room apartment, about $35, by young couple, will lease or sublease. O 3?9 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

18TH, 108 EAST.—Private residence, well furnished studio room, with or without bath; double or single; reference.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service. $5 weekly up; including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $16 weekly; with bath, $18 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

31ST, 160 EAST.—Beautiful furnished room, private bath, electricity; large closets; gentlemen only.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Two large rooms, bath; private floor, single; French family.

38TH, 16 EAST.—Nicely furnished parlor floor, running water, open fireplace, piano; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220, (38th St.)—Large, small, furnished, unfurnished rooms, bath or running water.

West Side.

40TH, 63 WEST.—Small parlor, overlooking park; studio or office; exclusive house; references.

47TH, 200 WEST (Apt. 29.)—Room for gentleman, every convenience; dining rooms below.

54TH, 53 WEST.—Warm, comfortable room; running water, near bath; electricity; references.

55TH, (Broadway.)—Very desirable room, elevator, Apt. 6G. Circle 2131.

58TH, 55 WEST.—Front room, southern exposure, steam heat, electricity; reference.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; dressing room, kitchenette; electricity, steam; references.

70TH, 10 WEST.—Exceptionally high-class suites and single rooms, with bath; gentlemen preferred; breakfast optional. Telephone Col. 6639.

70TH, 1? WEST.—Very large, elegantly furnished front room; also smaller room; bath.

70TH, 41 WEST.—Exclusive room; modern improvements; must see to appreciate; references.

71ST, 1?0 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor, two rooms, private bath; gentlemen; refined surroundings.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful, warm, sunny, large room; private bath; electricity; quiet, refinement.

72D, (Central Park West.)—Two rooms, bath; heat, (coal in cellar;) gentlemen. 1,242 Columbus.

302 WEST 72D ST.
Warm, attractive room; electricity; gentlemen preferred.

72D, 336 WEST.—Large front room and bath; beautiful view, electricity; references.

73D, 1?8 WEST.—Nice, large room, well heated, private bath, electricity. Columbus 4183.

73D, 273 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, private bath; also medium-size rooms.

73D, 10? WEST.—Warmly heated front parlor, southern exposure; use of piano.

74TH, 2?? WEST.—ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BATH; JAP SERVICE; BACHELOR.

74TH, ?? WEST.—Beautiful rooms, single, en suite, in exclusive bachelor house; electricity, heat, hot water, parquet floors.

75D, 271 WEST.—Large room, bath, medium and small, bath adjoining; electricity; references.

76TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

77TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished, comfortable small rooms; homelike; all conveniences.

78TH, 129 WEST.—Warm, attractively furnished; electricity; adjoining bath, southern exposure.

79TH, 125 WEST.—Large, sunny, warm room; hot water, one or two gentlemen, business woman; also small, light room.

79TH, 2?? WEST.—Well-heated large room, private bath; electricity; phone; references.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful furnished large double rooms; lavatories, telephone, electricity, references.

80TH ST., 107 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; running water; reasonable.

80TH, 168 WEST.—New Norece Hall Annex; large and single rooms, kitchenette optional.

80TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive front parlor alcove, running water; small room.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Large, well heated, sunny room, with or without private bath.

81ST, 166 WEST.—Large and small rooms adjoining bath; convenient to "L"; references.

82D, 134 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath southern exposure; single room; references.

82D, 54 WEST.—Two warm room suite, bath, kitchenette; other rooms; references.

83TH, ?9 WEST.—Comfortable, well-heated rooms; continuous hot water; congenial surroundings; electricity.

83TH, 136 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, warm rooms, all conveniences; refined surroundings. Telephone.

85TH, 300 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms for couple or two gentlemen; references.

86TH, 5??, (West End Av.)—Attractive room, connecting bath; electricity; every convenience; references.

86TH, 205 WEST.—Newly furnished front suite, rooms well heated; elevator; references. King.

88TH, 344 WEST, (Riverside.)—Comfortably furnished small room; all conveniences; breakfast optional; references.

89TH, 530 WEST.—Elegant room, twin beds, bath, kitchenette; other rooms; steam, electricity.

94TH, 17 WEST.—Furnished room, private house, occupied by owner; bath convenient.

96TH, 318 WEST.—Two single rooms; small private family; gentlemen. Apt. 41.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Attractive room; private lavatory; all conveniences; subway express. Apartment 2D.

97TH, 206 WEST.—Attractively furnished front room, in comfortable home. Apartment 41.

103D, 218 WEST, (Broadway, corner 103d.)—Two elegantly furnished rooms; running water. French.

106TH, 201 WEST.—Heated rooms; elevator apartment, near subway, L. Murray.

109TH, WEST.—Nicely furnished room, $3.50 per week; electricity; gentlemen. Academy 1984.

116TH, (near Riverside and Columbia.)—Sunny front room. Telephone Morningside 6487.

119TH, 124 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath; telephone, electricity, heat; references required.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Warm, attractive, outside rooms; Southern exposure; running water. Apartment 1B.

122D, 530 WEST.—Large, light rooms. Apt. 6 F. W. Morningside 3345.

123TH, 373 WEST, (Apt. 64.)—Sunny, steam-heated room; bath adjoining; elevator; telephone.

178TH, 609 WEST.—Comfortable room, small family; home comforts, steam heat; near subway. Irwin. Telephone Audubon 591.

1??D, 320 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable large outside room; elevator, subway; reasonable. Simpson.

BROADWAY, 3,671, (Apt. 46.)—Newly furnished, six rooms; high-class elevator apartment.

CHRISTIAN couple have a room for gentleman of refinement in modern apartment, Central Park West, in Nineties. G 344 Times Downtown.

Doctor's office, beautiful suite in exceptional home, especially suitable for doctor. 519 West End Av., (corner 85th.) 5338 Schuyler.

ENGLISHWOMAN having front apartment Riverside Drive will rent attractive room to one seeking first-class accommodation and willing to pay for same. Y 212 Times Annex.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 28, (Apartment 4.)—Elegantly furnished, large, well-heated room for gentleman, with family of two.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

LARGE ROOM, WITH PRIVATE BATH; ALSO TWO LARGE SINGLE ROOMS, FOR REFINED GENTLEMEN, IN CENTRALLY LOCATED RESIDENTIAL SECTION; WELL HEATED AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED; REASONABLE TERMS. REFERENCES REQUIRED. A 231 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, overlooking Park; charming, warm, front room; desirable surroundings and conveniences. Please phone Morningside 9085; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (between 114th-115th,) 2 squares from Broadway subway.—Handsomely furnished front room, 12th floor, overlooking Hudson, $35 month one, $45 two, suite $75 month; private family. Apartment 12B. Private phone 672 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 76, (80th.)—Beautiful rooms facing Drive; also 3-room apartment.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 883, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 85.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102, (at 82d.)—Large front room, twin beds, private house.

RIVERSIDE, (341 West 77th.)—Heat guaranteed; 1, 2 rooms, bath, $75-$150 month.

WEST END AV., 684.—Elegant large and small well-heated rooms; running water; twin beds; private home.

WEST END AV., 696, (108d.)—Large front room adjoining bath; steam, electricity; $9.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

86D, 101 WEST.—2 front rooms, light housekeeping; telephone; Apt. 2.

10TH, 3 EAST.—Handsome room; southern exposure; all improvements; gentleman; private residence.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Elegant front room, (studio floor,) private house. Schuyler 7352.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Temporarily wanted, 2 rooms, private bath, full board; neighborhood West 70th-90th, first week, $35; afterward, $3 daily. G 184 Times.

Young man wants room with refined private family in location between 72d and 80th Sts., Broadway and Riverside; most satisfactory reference. X 401 Times Annex.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST.—Attractive double, single rooms; excellent home cooking; table guests; references.

38TH, (307 Lexington Av.)—Large, sunny room, with board; electric light.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (161 Lexington Av.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone; elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $16 weekly up.

MADISON AV., 191-193.—Large, medium-sized rooms, with baths; excellent table.

MADISON AV., 213, (36th.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

10TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent board; all improvements.

14 WEST 49TH ST.
Warm rooms, with board; table board.

34 WEST 54TH ST.
ROOMS, WITH BOARD; REFERENCES.

16 WEST 55TH ST.
Table board; rooms; top floor; references.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Handsome rooms, southern exposure; heat; running water; home table, telephone.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished, private bath; electric light, plenty heat, hot water; suit particular people; Southern cooking.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATH; ELECTRICITY, STEAM HEAT; TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 1338.

72D, 309 WEST.—Large, comfortable double, single rooms, private bath; table boarders accommodated.

72D, 122 WEST.—Studio, suitable living room; private bath; also single; gentleman only.

72D, 261 WEST.—Handsome large front room, private bath; small room, excellent table.

72D, 352 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; well heated; all conveniences; references.

73D, 142 WEST.—Spacious, sunny, warm room; gas log, electricity; home cooking.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Attractive, warm, steam-heated rooms, en suite or single; excellent home table; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

82D., 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; excellent table; home surroundings; table guests.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Two desirable, medium-sized rooms; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large rooms, connecting bath; all modern conveniences; excellent board; references.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Unexpected vacancy; two large, attractive rooms; excellent table; moderate.

91ST, 39 WEST.—Very desirable large single and double rooms, with adjoining baths; Jewish family; excellent cooking; congenial surroundings; reasonable rates.

98D, 263 WEST.—Large; front room; elegant house; constant hot water, electricity.

95D, 21 WEST.—Rooms; well-heated house; phone; subway, "L"; French cuisine.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Handsomely furnished single and double rooms; private residence, references.

107TH, 222 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence offers very large steam heated front room; also single room; really exceptional table; moderate terms.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Large, double front parlor; first-class Jewish table. Morningside 2138.

130TH, 7 WEST.—Room, facing park; electricity; excellent table; heated; Jewish family; moderate.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 66, (Corner 77th.)—Refined home surroundings; suite of large rooms, private bath; also smaller rooms; home cooking; references required.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Steam-heated rooms, superior board, $10-$12. Morningside 4960. Payne.

Sanitarium privileges, choice residential locality; private, $50 to $100 weekly. R 108 Times.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.
174 West 130th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WEST END AV., 521, (86th.)—Large rooms, excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double rooms, private baths, meals optional; facing park; singles.

341 WEST END AV., (80TH.)
Table guests; parlor dining; social parlors.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Highcliffe Hotel, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BROUGHAM Town Car, 1916; cost $5,600; our price, $1,850. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW.
Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Flack, 1700 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 Cabriolet, also Buick Sedan. Prices attractive. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 TOURING, $750.
Alexander G. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

BUICK.—$550 will buy beautiful 4-cylinder runabout; like new, 1,960 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 BERLIN.
7-passenger; full four-door; used about 7,000 miles, guaranteed in every way; color Brewster green; beautiful brown upholstering; must sacrifice. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone 3052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1915 SEDAN.
5-passenger, fully equipped in every way; repainted color, Brewster green, condition guaranteed; bargain. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone 3052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1918 TOWN CAR.
7-passenger; fully equipped; condition guaranteed; many extras; must be seen to be appreciated, will sacrifice. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone 3052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1916 CABRIOLET.
4-passenger, run about 8,000 miles; fully equipped; condition like new; must be seen to be appreciated. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone 3052 Columbus.

CADILLAC, LIMOUSINE BODY.
Seven-passenger, new; owner going away; very handsome, no reasonable offer refused. Phone Columbus 4145.

CADILLAC limousine, 8 cylinder; equal brand new; sacrifice $975; trades considered. Sandman, 216 State St., Brooklyn. Main 1391.

CADILLAC 1916 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 limousine, 7-passenger.
CADILLAC 1915 limousine, 7-passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

CADILLAC 1917, TOURING.
Seven-passenger; guaranteed. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone Columbus 3052.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CADILLAC.—$550 will buy my Cadillac landaulet; 4 new tires; 2 extras. 1,930 B'way.

CHEVROLET 1916 TOURING CAR, model Baby Grand; good condition; good shoes; looks like new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

DODGE BROTHERS sedan; driven 5,000 miles; in exceptionally fine mechanical condition; equipped with front and rear bumpers and new extra shoe.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,248 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars; we are offering some exceptionally good Dodge Brothers used cars this week.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

DODGE Limousine Town Car; used four months. Mr. Gear, 149 West 49th St.

FORDS.
1916 Runabut, demount. wheels, perf. cond., $185.
1916 Chassis, demount. wheels, good cond. $135.
1914 Touring, good condition, $125.
30 Other used Fords, at attractive prices.
Commercial bodies, used and new.
Tires and tubes, standard makes.
At less than dealers' prices.
Excellent opportunity for dealers.
All cars guaranteed as represented.
Bronx County Auto Co., Inc., Ford Agents, 307 Bergen Av., (152d.) Tel. 3051 Melrose.

FIAT "30," Fleetwood touring; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON Cabriolet; run 4,600 miles, and better than new mechanically; cost today, with extras which go with it, $2,785; owner in California; will sell for $1,500. Address William Boyle, 346 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

HUDSON, 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 Brougham; town car; wire wheels; like new. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1917 Sedan, bargain; first-class condition; guaranteed service. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

LANCIA 1917 collapsible town car. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,100 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE 1915, "38" landaulet; extra touring body. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

MARMON.—LIMOUSINE CAR, NOT QUITE ONE YEAR OLD, FOR SALE; PERFECT CONDITION. APPLY J. E. D. & CO., 20 BROAD ST., N. Y. C.

MARMON 1917 Landaulet, Limousine, also Touring Car. Bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON, Model 41 touring, almost new; $750 will buy it. 1,930 Broadway.

MAXWELL 1917 touring car; A1 mechanical condition; paint in first class condition.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,248 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

OLDSMOBILE.—Must sell at once 1917 touring, fine condition; bargain. 1,930 B'way.

OVERLAND.—Want cash offer for my 1917 runabout; like new. 1,930 Broadway.

PACKARD 1917 2-38 Touring, 7-passenger.
PACKARD 1916 1-35 Landaulet, 7-passenger.
PACKARD 1916 1-35 Touring, 7-passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

PACKARDS.
1916 Twin-6 Limousine. Fine condition.
1915 3-38 Lim. Newly painted. Fine cond'n.
George Lamberty, 1,926 Broadway.

PAIGE touring car, Fairfield model, 1917. 226 East 54th St.

PIERCE-ARROW 38-C limousine; run less than 1,000 miles since complete REBUILDING; tires almost new; good spares. Also 1916 Stearns-Knight light four touring; tires nearly new; two spares; excellent mechanical condition. L. J. Schiller, Engle St., Englewood, N. J.

PIERCE ARROW (1916) Limousine, 38 H. P.
Craine-Simplex (1917) Limousine.
Packard (1916) Landaulet; like new.
F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "66,"
4 pass. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 B'way.

R. & L. Electric town car, 1913 model; closed body; four seats inside, two outside; quiet colors; has had light service and is in prime condition; inspection invited; price, ready for use, $700. X 375 Times Annex.

RENAULT 1914 landaulet, 7-passenger.
RENAULT 1913 brougham-landau; 7-pass.
RENAULT 1912 limousine, 7-passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

REO 1916 TOURING; DRIVEN 3,000 MILES; general appearance like new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

REO 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 7-passenger, with an extra touring body; can't be told from new; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 58th St.

ROLLS-ROYCE.—Before storing, (leaving for France 15th.) offer sedan and touring, also Alpine touring; late models. Apartment 3C, 949 West End Av.

REO 1916 RUNABOUT.
like new; bargain. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone Columbus 3052.

S. G. V. 1912 limousine in good running order. 226 East 54th St.

SCRIPPS BOOTH, 1916, newly painted; bargain; $375. Alexander G. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 COUPE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

SCRIPPS BOOTH.—$350 cash will buy my runabout; like new. 1,930 Broadway.

STEARNS KNIGHT limousine, 1917, 8 cylinder; this car is in practically new condition; interiors renovated, newly painted; linings, fixtures, and accessories of the best; luxurious, roomy body; sold with FACTORY BRANCH BINDING MECHANICAL GUARANTEE. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 1600.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Most beautiful car in city; Fleetwood body, every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut paneling; cost $3,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 8-cyl. brougham landaulet, Fleetwood body, all 1917 improvements. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1917, 4-cylinder, 4-passenger coupe, painted Rolls-Royce blue; practically new; sacrifice. Dr. Lumenfeld, 507 5th Av. Murray Hill 9651.

STUDEBAKER 1916 six-cylinder coupe; paint in good condition and engine in fine order; has been run about 8,000 miles by the owner; fine car for a doctor; price reasonable; can be seen by appointment only. H. N. Dunham, 487 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone—Rector 8900 daily from 10 to 4; Prospect 4839-R evenings and Sundays.

STUTZ 1915 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1916 Bulldog Special; service guaranteed; $1,175. Alexander G. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

"WHITE" USED CARS, also other makes, touring cars and taxicabs.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

WILLYS KNIGHT brougham; need money; $750 cash takes it. 1,930 Broadway.

Motor Trucks.

HURLBURT TRUCKS, new, in export cases, 30 3½, 5, 7 ton, with bodies; discount. 1,759 Broadway. Columbus 9046.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
1917 STUTZ "16" Valve Speedster.
1917 HUDSON SEDAN.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
1917 STUTZ TOURING; like new.
HUDSON LIMOUSINE.
SERIES 18 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1917 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 MAXWELL TOURING.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 PAIGE LIGHT "6" TOURING.
1915 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1913 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
CHALMERS Light "6" Touring, $425.
HUDSON Super-Six Winter Top; make offer.
1916 SAXON "6" ROADSTER.
HUPMOBILE Roadster. Winter Top; price $375.
OVERLAND Touring; Electric Starter, $250.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, 237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

LIMOUSINES.
STEARNS "4," NEW; MILEAGE 1,600.
CADILLAC "8"; Exceptional Condition.
Two handsomest Limousines for sale in N. Y. City. Positively ready to be used immediately, without expenditure of any kind. Both cars look absolutely new, and can be bought practically at your own price. Open to mechanical inspection and demonstration any time. On exhibition at THE BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

ELECTRIC Delivery, closed body; general vehicle; Edison batteries; good condition; bargain. 946 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars, Limousine bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

Automobiles Wanted.

BUICK, 1917, D-45 touring; state condition, mileage, and cash price. R 138 Times.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, 304 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD STORAGE.—Automobiles, $5 per month up. West Side Storage, 310-312 West 143d. Phone Audubon 3573.

DEAD STORAGE, (automobiles,) $5 month up. Matt Dwyer's, 311-319 West 140th. Audubon 1540-1.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—General office routine; capable, willing, hard worker; experienced. O 312 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly competent, capable of taking full charge; good penman; references; salary $20. Box 780, 1,418 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, executive, capable take full charge, trial balance, stenographer; $20. H 30 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, experienced; knowledge of stenography and filing. Chelsea 4438.

COMPANION or housekeeper.—Refined woman. Address F. L. Burpee, 110 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn.

COOK or HOUSEWORKER.—Finnish girl wants position. 208 West 102d. Janitor.

DESIGNER, experienced in art needlework and perforating; best references. R 90 Times.

DRESSMAKER, new or remodeling, out by day. Stearns, care Michels, 968 Anderson Av.

NURSE going to Colorado Springs, Col., will take invalids for expenses. Mrs. F. B. Herr, Flemington, N. J.

NURSE.—Trained English infant's nurse. Write 2 Prospect St. Phone Yonkers 14??.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, (19,) two years' experience, rapid, accurate, desires position. H 32 Times.

SECRETARY, stenographer, experienced; available Feb. 1. Miss Philip, Handy & Harman. Telephone John 4336.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, 5 years' experience; can take charge office; knowledge bookkeeping; reliable, ambitious, trustworthy. $16-$18. O 292 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 6 years' practical experience, would like to connect with house needing competent person; salary $18. G 183 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, rapid, accurate; knowledge bookkeeping, highly recommended; $17. Madison Square 3074.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; conscientious worker; references; $15. A 225 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; knowledge bookkeeping; high school education. O 248 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, six years' experience, rapid, accurate, neat; office expert, $18. H 15 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper; experienced, reliable, high school graduate; $14. A 250 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, five years' experience; high school graduate, assistant bookkeeper; $20. A 200 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' experience; thoroughly competent; high school graduate; $15. A 232 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; experienced, intelligent, accurate; knowledge bookkeeping, high school graduate. Franklin 3862.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, intelligent, competent, efficient; salary $18. Miss B., 826 Kelly St.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, accurate; 2 years' experience; $12. Stark, 901 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Thorough knowledge all boards; hotel preferred; day work. Riverside 6400.

TEACHER, ten years' public school experience, wishes position or coaching. G 192 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, young woman, typist; seven years present firm; capable; initiative; salary $18. G 172 Times.

TYPIST.—Young lady desires position as typist; had experience. Y 210 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY, three years' training, desires hospital position; undergraduate nurse. Ref. Central Register, D. C. "S." 1,037 1st St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat, colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 214 West 59th St. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls; excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 229 West 59th St.

HOUSEWORKERS, (colored,) cooks, chambermaids; references. Columbus 3129. Augusta Agency, 233 West 53d St.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, houseworkers. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

BERTA CARLSON SWEDISH AGENCY.—First-class service. 2,413 Broadway, (89th.) Riverside 9463.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER. High-grade accountant can assume complete charge of accounting department and manage office force; broad experience; university graduate, American. R 72 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 120 Liberty, Room 106. Telephone Cortlandt 6688.

ACCOUNTANT, opens, closes, audits books; arrangements with firms without bookkeepers. R 29 Times.

AMERICAN, AGE 30 YEARS, HIGHLY TRAINED SPECIALIST BANKING, INVESTMENTS, ABLE EXECUTIVE, WILL CONSIDER OFFER FROM FIRST-CLASS INDUSTRIAL CONCERN; HIGHEST, BEST NEW YORK BANKING AND BUSINESS REFERENCES. BOX 346 TIMES, 2 RECTOR ST.

AMERICAN, 25, exempted, possessing fair education and initiative, desires position where there are prospects for advancement. A 214 Times Downtown.

ATTENTION, YOU BUSINESS MAN! PRESIDENT! BROKER!
Do you desire orders executed by capable, young, gritty, college man, practically trained in finances? Youth plus honesty, flavored with "pep," that's me. N 184 Times.

BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Fully qualified to take charge of mortgage department of institution, estate, or individual, (prefer mornings only;) 25 years' experience in bank; also experienced in management of real estate; highest references. O 219 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND ASSISTANT MANAGER.
(Christian,) in commercial department law office, desires position; certified public accountants, large importing house preferred. O 287 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 33 years; 14 years' experience; nationality, Danish; competent take complete charge; high school graduate. Bottern, 113 West 95th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, controlling accounts, trial balances, auditing experience. W 401 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, (21.)—Experienced; accurate figurer; exempt draft; best references. R 139 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 19½, experienced, controlling accounts; stenographer; high school graduate; $18. P 161 Times.

BUYER and manager for specialty cloak, suit stores; thoroughly experienced; executive ability; six years present concern. W 364 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR. (Swedish,) single, first-class mechanic and very careful city driver, wishes position with private family; any make of car, expert on Cadillac; best references. Nelson, 603 Lexington Av. Plaza 5217.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 24, desires position, private; 6 years' experience; can operate any car; own repairing, tools; references. Lawrence, 1,702 3d Av. Lenox 5319.

CHAUFFEUR.—Expert mechanic; 11 years' shop and driving experience; best references; wages $23 weekly. Mayer, 251 West 114th St.

CHAUFFEUR, (28.)—Married; five years driving, repairing; three years last position, no children. Box 82, Tenafly, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR of ability; ten years' shop, driving experience; references. Swede. R 140 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 37, wishes steady position; private; good references. Eller, 219 E. 66th.

CHAUFFEUR, 25, single, 7 years' experience. Gillis, 227 E. 72d. Rhinelander 3259.

CHEMIST; fluid extracts, tablets, elixirs, perfumes; position to manage laboratory. H. A. B., 111 West 12th St.

CLERICAL.—Young man, high school education, knowledge bookkeeping, wishes clerical position; salary $12. Alfred Brazina, 167 Suffolk St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

COOK, Japanese, first class, desires position bachelor apartment or private family, best recommendations. Eddie Saki, 230 East 57th.

CORRESPONDENT, French, translator, who is also perfect in German, desires position with Government or business firm. R 42 Times.

COUPLE, wife good cook; man chauffeur, 8 years' experience, good mechanic, on all high-grade cars. B. L. LANG, 214 West 80th St.

DRAFTSMAN and designer on structural work for buildings, bridges, miscellaneous structures; also experienced on mechanical work; 10 years' experience; graduate civil engineer. P 155 Times.

EXECUTIVE, (32,) eight years' experience, office and factory management, salesmanship, seeks desirable connections; will travel anywhere. G 334 Times Downtown.

FARM SUPERINTENDENT of State institution last five years will be open for position March 1, 1918, practical manager, capable of producing results in dairying, gardening, poultry, hogs, and all branches of farming; institution or private estate; references. W. C. Atkinson, Middleboro, Mass.

GENTLEMAN, 34, college education, expert mathematician, executive ability, 15 years' practical business experience, desires position real estate or broker's office, banking institution. P 198 Times.

LEDGER CLERK, (24,) rapid, accurate, desires position. Birnbaum, 57 East 104th.

MAN, 50, energetic, active, 30 years' experience operating and adjusting textile machinery, 20 years' experience as foreman, adaptable to other mechanical work, familiar with preparation of cotton for explosives, also stapling of cotton. William Lee, 506 Halsey Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

OFFICE MAN, A1; fifteen years' experience cashier, bookkeeper, collections, credits; age 37; will start $1,800. R 91 Times.

SALESMAN.—WANTED, POSITION HOUSE SALESMAN IN WHOLESALE MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENT; MODERATE SALARY; CAN FURNISH BEST OF REFERENCES; NOT SUBJECT TO DRAFT. R 136 TIMES.

SALESMAN OR SALES MANAGER, age 32, broad experience with staple lines, is open for proposition which offers unlimited opportunity; testimonials. R 6 Times.

SCULPTOR WISHES WAR WORK.
Operations make enlistment impossible; my chief assets are ability to hustle, knowledge of construction and things mechanical; can show successful record and would make good in executive work not entailing special training. X 347 Times Annex.

SHIPPING CLERK, one who understands routine of a shipping department thoroughly, exempt from draft, desires position. A ?? Times Downtown.

SILK SALESMAN desires medium-price silks' line; N. Y. territory. O 21 Times.

VALET.—Entire charge; neat Japanese; excellent city references. Yamato, 230 East 57th.

YOUNG COLLEGE MAN, EXEMPT, DESIRES CONNECTION EXPORT OR COTTON HOUSE. R 40 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, exempt, 15 years' experience in transportation business, for past year traffic manager for large manufacturing plant, desires position with mercantile concern. J. E. H., 634 West 142d.

YOUNG MAN, (19,)—Two years' high school education; knowledge of bookkeeping; quick and accurate figurer; have had 1½ years' clerical experience; best references; $12 start. H 407 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, (32,) at present connected with large corporation, desires to make a change where ability merits advancement; executive ability. R 112 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 28, college education, business experience, bookkeeping knowledge, desires position promising advancement. A 216 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, refined, educated, office routine, correspondence and sales experience, desires position offering advancement. R ?? Times.

YOUNG MAN, (draft exempt,) well educated, knowledge of drafting; also business experience; present employed. L. A., Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, energetic, reliable, seeking position as assistant bookkeeper; no experience. Nathan Abrams, 226 East 119th.

YOUNG MAN, 20, 4½ years' clerical experience, A1 reliable; wishes position with advancement; $18. M. C., 200 Claremont Av.

YOUNG MAN, 25, exempt; silverware experience, office sales; moderate salary. O 291 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, college educated, desires position with future prospects. Greenberg, 82 Jerome St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 19, with advertising and salesmanship experience, desires position. O 255 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (24.)—Salesman; fully acquainted office routine; highest credentials. R 22 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, ability, desires responsible position; high school graduate. P 166 Times.

YOUNG MAN (20) wishes permanent position with good future. W 367 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 2?, married, well recommended, seeks opening reliable house. R 29 Times.

YOUNG MAN wants spare time evening work; best office experience. R 135 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Well qualified, to start as assistant; quick and accurate at figures and experienced in cost calculations of export and import business; remunerative opportunity; state particulars fully; character references required. Y 208 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT FOR LARGE CONCERN; MUST BE QUICK AT FIGURES; EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE SALARY. M 276 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, 22-45 years, quick and accurate, wanted by a long-established concern in Jersey City; state in handwriting age, race, education, experience, and salary expected. Address X 366 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—One who understands stenography and typewriting, by dress concern; must be experienced in dress line; full particulars and salary. R 132 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert double entry, capable of taking full charge of office in large silk house; high salary to right party. O ?? Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, numerous unfilled positions; register fee. Downtown Agency, 1 West 34th St.

BOOKKEEPER and TYPIST for woolen house; state experience and salary. N 1?? Times.

CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—Young Irish girls; private family; references required; no washing or ironing. Call 10 to 1, B., 16? West 86th St.

CLERICAL.—Conscientious and intelligent worker to take charge of important detail work and make herself generally useful in busy office; permanent, with advancement. W 3?? Times Downtown.

COLORISTS.—Air brush artists; only those experienced on pictures need apply. Rotograph Co., 512 West 41st St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Good references required; white only. Call between 9 and 12. Mrs. A. Steinhardt, 215 West ??th St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK, in family of 3. Woman. 121 West 11th St.

GLASS WORKERS.
STEM MAKERS AND HAND SEALERS. INEXPERTS CAN MAKE $20 WEEK, WITH OVERTIME AND BONUS. CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

MODELS.
ATTRACTIVE MODELS FOR MILLINERY. GOOD SALARIES. PERMANENT POSITIONS. JOSEPH, 632 FIFTH AV.

MODELS,
SIZE 36 SLENDER, TO TRY ON DRESSES.
SAMUEL FLOERSHEIMER & BRO., 2 WEST 33D.

MODELS.—Attractive young ladies to try on dresses; size 16; long season; good pay. J. M. Silverman, 2 West 33d St.

NURSE, practical, for helpless invalid lady; must understand cooking, body massage; good home in Flushing. Call Stacy, 901 Broadway, Manhattan.

OFFICE ASSISTANT; good penman, grammarian; refined, bright beginner. Apply 589 Columbus Av.

SALESLADY.—Refined young woman, attractive personality; experience unnecessary; high-class, dignified position, paying big returns; excellent future; salary or commission. Room 1613, 220 West 42d St.

SALESLADIES for art needlework store experienced in this line; also party capable to take charge; state particulars about experience and age. N. W., Times Harlem.

SALESWOMAN for small antique shop, willing to do office work and typewriting; experience unnecessary; state salary; references. R 33 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—A prominent real estate firm has an exceptional opening for a young lady stenographer; some knowledge of the business is essential and applicant must be neat, quick, accurate, and used to the routine of a busy office. Write, stating creed, age, experience, and salary desired. C. T. R., Box N 177 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS
between ages of 21-30, neat; must be fast and accurate; references essential; top-notch salaries. Call Room 206, 74 Cortlandt St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright girl, one who lives in Bronx preferred; state experience and salary desired. N 152 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, young lady, with about one year's experience at general office work, steady position; good wages, and excellent chance for advancement; bonus and insurance advantages. Standard, 628 West 52d St.

TEACHER OF DRAWING AND ART in up-to-date institution school; must be graduate of normal school or special school. Apply, with credentials, Monday, Jan. 7, between 3 and 6 P. M., at 470 West 145th St.

TEACHER.—Wanted at once on Staten Island, teacher of Latin and mathematics; three hours a day, three days a week. Y 214 Times Annex.

USHERS.—Wanted, light colored young ladies as ushers, good salary, steady position; amid exceptional surroundings. Apply Audubon Theatre, 165th St. and Broadway, Monday morning, 11 o'clock.

WOMAN with practical experience in wholesale glove line; good opening and permanent position for right party; state in first letter age, experience, references, and salary desired; communications confidential. O 24 Times.

WOMAN, well educated, of executive ability, to take charge of small Jewish cottage home near city; excellent opportunity for social work. Apply personally tonight, 6:30 o'clock, at 470 West 145th St.

YOUNG LADY for small hotel office and switchboard; salary, with room and board, according to experience. Apply The Pepperday, Main and Echo Av., New Rochelle, N. Y.

YOUNG LADY, preferably one who has had experience in charging department, for clerical position requiring exactness; salary start, $8. Call after 1 P. M., Klauber Bros., 867 Broadway.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHER, typist; clerical; many excellent openings. Call immediately, Lang Agency, 130 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers.—Free registration. Miss Lynch's Agency, 305 5th Av., (31st St.)

STENOGRAPHERS, dictaphone typists; free registration. Fulton Agency, 83 Nassau, 430 5th Av.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllabic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 207 West 81st St., New York, and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

CLERKS FOR FILING can earn $12 to $30 weekly, according to ability; we secure these positions for our graduates, teaching them expert filing methods in six weeks; join the day or evening classes forming now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 2261.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING, PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ABLE-BODIED MEN wanted, between 18 and 45, to enter service as firemen; between 18 and 50, to enter service as brakemen; also skilled mechanics for railroad work. Apply for particulars to nearest station agent, N. Y., N. H. & H., or C. N. E. Railway. G. W. Wildin, General Manager.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, experienced; permanent position for right man; state age, salary, &c. O 339 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN, high class, to go to Montreal to work on theatre programs; work all the year around; salary and commission; only experienced program advertising men need reply. Address F. A. Veitch, 703 New Birks Building, Montreal.

AEROPLANE INSTRUCTOR.—In school for mechanics, a man well up in aeroplane construction, planes, fusilage, landing chassis, wiring, truing-up, controls, &c. Write, or call. Room 202, 112 West 42d St.

BOYS WANTED.
Boys to start at bottom in large insurance company; exceptional opportunity for advancement to the right boys; ability will be recognized and every chance given to improve position and salary; experience unnecessary, but high school education preferred; must be energetic, clean cut, and willing; application must be made in own handwriting, giving age, nationality, education, and previous experience, if any. M 260 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Large concern dealing in iron and steel products has several openings for boys between the age of 16 and 19; excellent opportunity to learn the steel business and work up in old-established house; experience unnecessary, but only boys with good school records considered; high school graduates preferred. State age, education; give reference. M 2?? Times Downtown.

BOY.—Large corporation desires bright boy for supply department; age 16 to 18; good advancement. J. D., P. O. Box 70, Station D.

BOY, bright, for 5th Av. establishment; good opportunity; references. Write M. X., Box 60, Room 1201, 220 West 42d.

BOY intending to study law wanted; busy office; answer fully. O 262 Times Downtown.

BUYER WANTED, EXPERIENCED IN NOTIONS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE WHO IS WIDE-AWAKE. U. S. SPECIALTY COMPANY, 526 BROADWAY.

BUYER.—An experienced millinery road salesman, with a good following, for resident buyer's office. Write, giving full details and references; salary or commission. Max Lipshitz & Co., 20 West 33d St.

CASHIER.—Large insurance company wants competent cashier, capable of handling large amount currency, with long clerical experience; applications confidential; state experience, references, age, salary wanted. Apply to A 209 Times Downtown.

CLOTHING SALESMEN.
MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED. AT WANAMAKER'S, EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, FOURTH GALLERY, NEW BUILDING.

COPPERSMITH wanted at once. Apply Engineer, National Sugar Refinery, foot of Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.

DRAFTSMEN.—HIGHEST WAGES PAID TOOL DESIGNERS ON JIG AND FIXTURE WORK FOR GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS; PLENTY OF OVERTIME AT TIME AND ONE-HALF; UNITED STATES CITIZENS ONLY. APPLY M. R. SCHOENBORN, HERALD SQUARE HOTEL, HERALD SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

DRAFTSMEN.—Wanted, detail men on high-grade automobile work; also first-class checker; in your reply state age, nationality, experience, and wages expected. The Locomobile Company of America, Bridgeport, Conn.

FEEDERS.—Gordon and Universal; highest wages. Froman & Hacker, 406 West 31st.

FOREMAN.
Experienced, take charge of department, manufacturing iron steamship bunks. C. D., 272 Times Downtown.

LIFE INSURANCE CASHIER.
ONE WHO HAS HAD LARGE EXPERIENCE AND SOME EXECUTIVE ABILITY; OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE EXPERIENCE, COMPANIES WORKED FOR, AGE, AND SALARY DESIRED. ADDRESS LARGE OFFICE, O 201 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MACHINISTS.—Wanted, first-class men for boring mill, vertical milling, and radial drill presswork; applicants must work from blueprints and to micrometer measurements; in your reply state fully nationality, age, and experience. The Locomobile Company of America, Bridgeport, Conn.

MACHINIST.—All around, capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent; traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 242 Times Downtown.

MAN of long clerical experience and broad judgment wanted; capable of supervising large insurance accounting department; applications confidential; state age, experience, references, salary desired. A 20? Times Downtown.

MAN with practical experience in wholesale glove line; good opening and permanent position for right party; state in first letter age, experience, reference, and salary desired; communications confidential. Energetic. O 23 Times.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ORPHANS' HOME AND ASYLUM will be held at the home, Convent Av. and 135th St., on Monday, Jan. 14th, 1918, at 1 o'clock.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MANAGER FOR WHOLESALE GLOVE HOUSE.
This opportunity is exceptional; consideration will be given only to men with exceptional ability and experience in the management of a wholesale glove house; state in first letter, which will be held confidential, age, experience, reference, and salary expected. Wide-awake, O 25 Times.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN with experience on electrical apparatus, particularly switchboards, circuit breakers, and controllers; permanent positions and every chance for advancement offered to the right men. Address Chief Clerk Engineering Dept., Westinghouse Elec. and Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.

METALLURGIST.—Wanted, as assistant in well equipped metallurgical laboratory of large Baltimore manufacturing plant; experience or knowledge of heat treatment and metallography especially desired; state age, training, experience, and salary expected. Address Employment Manager, Crown Cork and Seal Company, Baltimore, Maryland.

MILLINERY DESIGNER, cutter, experienced, wanted at once for San Francisco; will pay expense. 8 to 10 A. M., 7 to 10 P. M., Breslin Hotel, Jackson.

MILLWRIGHT.—Capable men able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 241 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, about 16 years of age, wanted by downtown importing concern; must be alert and have fair education; salary to start $8. Apply in handwriting. O 297 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Our men are making big money; are you? If not, do you want to? Our line is a high-grade one nationally advertised; if you wish to better yourself, get in touch with us at once; drawing account against commission and railroad fares paid. D. D., 56 Times.

SALESMEN.—A corporation handling a staple article of real merit needs a few more first-class salesmen to fill out their force; good character and education required; railroad fares paid, and drawing account against commission. B. D., 57 Times.

SALESMEN.—Carry side line popular priced leather traveling bags on commission; sold by samples or photographs; good opportunity to make money; experience unnecessary. L. Schwartz, 4 Court House Place, Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN wanted for Middle West territory to carry as a side line an exceptionally strong line of popular-priced silk underwear on commission basis; muslin underwear men preferred. O 29 Times.

SALESMEN selling printing and shipping room supplies can increase their income by selling McCourt Gummed Labels in rolls on commission basis. McCourt Label Cabinet Co., Bradford, Penn.

SALESMAN with a good personal appearance; for big money-making advertising proposition; salary, commission, or both. Call 1726 Tribune Building.

SALESMEN to handle strong line of skirts as side line; South or West; commission; good opportunity for men with experience; must be recommended. H. W., 19 Times.

SALESMEN.—HIGH-GRADE LADIES' SPORT AND RIDING HABIT; SALARY OR COMMISSION BASIS. GEIGER, 105 WEST 20TH.

SALESMEN wanted to sell well-known electric article; good commission and rapid advancement. See Mr. Walsh, 2,010 Broadway.

SALESMAN for kimonos in Southern territory; side line; on commission basis. American Silk Garment Mfg. Co., 18 West 21st.

SALESMAN wanted, crackerjack, to sell cloth and plush coats; commission; no others need apply. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced better kind dresses; city office; commission. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 26th St.

SALESMEN.—High-grade ladies' sport and riding habit; salary or commission basis. Geiger, 105 West 20th.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Experienced; must be live man, capable of taking entire charge at headquarters of large retail chain store company. O 228 Times Downtown.

SHOEMAN.—Office-experienced shoeman to assist in getting up samples and getting lines ready for different salesmen, attend to salesmen's correspondence and assist in figuring cost; submit references, age, and salary expected. M 240 Times Downtown.

STOCK ROOM ASSISTANT to take charge of receiving and checking small hardware; $14 to start, with chance for advancement; insurance and bonus advantages. Standard, 628 West 52d St.

STOCK CLERKS.—Young men with stationery experience; good salary; permanent position; rapid advancement. Apply by letter or after 11 A. M., Goldsmith Bros., The Big Stationery Store, 77 Nassau St.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.
Apply to W. A. Raser, chief train dispatcher, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Harlem River, 132d St., Willis Av., Bronx.

THE FRANTZ PREMIER DISTRIBUTING CO., 2,010 BROADWAY, want salesmen; good commission and rapid advancement. See Mr. Walsh, 2,010 B'way.

THE WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., HAVE THE FOLLOWING OPENINGS IN THEIR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:

ASSEMBLERS AND BENCH HANDS.
First-class men, experienced in blueprint and micrometer work.

BOYS.
Must be 16, for mail and messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement.

DRAFTSMEN.
High-class men, experienced in the designing and drafting of small machines and apparatus; steady position and excellent opportunity for advancement along engineering lines. Call or write.

GLASS WORKERS.
Expert men, industrious and competent, for bulb blowing and stem making; right men can work overtime. Double time for Sunday work; earn $50 a week.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS
and model makers; high-class men on small electrical and mechanical apparatus; must be accustomed to using blueprints, micrometers; steady positions; advancement.

MACHINISTS.
Thoroughly experienced all-around machinists.

MILLWRIGHTS.
Experienced on general factory work; steady position, good pay.

YOUNG MEN
with high school education $8-$9 start; excellent opportunity to advance along engineering lines.

CALL
57 BETHUNE STREET,
NEAR WEST ST.,
6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

TOOLMAKERS.—Wanted, first-class men on high-grade jig and fixture work; to capable men we can offer steady employment at good wages; in your reply state your age, nationality, and experience. The Locomobile Company of America, Bridgeport, Conn.

TRAVELING SALESMAN
who calls on newspapers, selling features or news service, can make a good deal of extra money by handling a side line; no samples to carry; genuine proposition; commission only; strictly confidential. Call or write Picture Press Inc., 430 4th Av.

WEAVERS ON RIBBON LOOMS.
Good pay and steady work.
Schwartz Bros., 429 5th Av., near 38th.

YOUNG MAN wanted, between the ages of 16 and 17; good penman; good at figures; only one ambitious to advance need apply; salary to start, $40 per month. R 1 Times.

YOUNG MAN, about 17 years of age, as a beginner with a large insurance office; no experience necessary, but must have a good education. In reply mention age, education, and salary desired. A 258 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19 to 20,) stenographer, familiar with switchboard, for Wall Street brokerage office; excellent opportunity; reference. M 266 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted by India and China import house, familiar with Custom House work, forwarding, and keeping stock books. M 247 Times Downtown.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Southwest disturbance of Saturday is central tonight over Northern Indiana with rapidly rising pressure to the westward and southwestward, and general snows and rains have fallen over northern and snows over southern districts east of the [illegible] States, except in New England, Eastern New York, and New Jersey. It is generally warmer in the Atlantic States, the Upper Ohio Valley, and the lower lake region. There will be snow Monday from the [illegible] eastward and in the Ohio Valley, rain or snow in the Middle Atlantic States, and rain in the South Atlantic States, followed by fair weather Tuesday, except in the lake region, Eastern New York and New England, where there will be snow.

It will be much colder Monday in the upper lake and west lower lake region, and colder Tuesday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Jacksonville to Wilmington, and from Delaware Breakwater to Boston, and on the Pacific Coast from the mouth of the Columbia River northward.

WINDS FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.
North Atlantic—East to southeast, becoming fresh; rain or snow by Monday night.
Middle Atlantic—East to south winds, increasing with rain.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.
Eastern New York—Snow in north, snow or rain in south Monday; warmer. Tuesday fair, colder.
Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey—Rain and warmer Monday; colder at night, Tuesday fair and colder.
Southern New England—Rain or snow and warmer Monday; Tuesday clearing and colder.
Northern New England—Snow Monday; warmer in New Hampshire and Vermont. Tuesday snow and somewhat colder.
Western Pennsylvania—Rain Monday morning, turning to snow; much colder at night. Tuesday cloudy; snow near Lake Erie.
Western New York—Snow in north, snow or rain in south Monday; colder at night. Tuesday local snows and colder.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1917	1918		1917	1918
3 A. M.	40	[illegible]	3 P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 A. M.	37	[illegible]	6 P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]
9 A. M.	34	[illegible]	9 P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]
12 M.	37	[illegible]	11 P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 26; for the corresponding date last year it was 40; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 20, at 8 P. M. it was 30. Maximum temperature 34 degrees at 3:30 A. M., minimum 19 degrees at 9:30 A. M. Humidity 66 per cent. at 8 A. M., 56 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.96 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.82 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

(By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.)
Sun rises..7:20 | Sun sets..4:44 | Moon rises..2:03

THE TIDES.

	High Water A.M.	High Water P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	[illegible]	2:35	9:12	[illegible]
Governors Island	[illegible]	3:??	10:08	[illegible]
Hell Gate	[illegible]	5:15	12:00	12:10

Fire Record.

A. M. — Loss.
12:40—101 E. 105 St.; Julia Glynn....Slight
12:45—131 W. 65 St.; Empire Realty Co...Slight
12:45—402 W. B'way; [illegible] Dahlke....Slight
1:45—150 Avenue C; [illegible] given....Slight
2:55—1,420 Amsterdam Av.; Oppenheimer & Co....Slight
3:05—204 Broome St.; [illegible] Finkelstein....Slight
3:05—166 W. 23 St.; [illegible]ndberg & Son..Slight
3:15—8 Trinity Place; [illegible] Goth....Slight
3:25—424 E. 82 St.; [illegible] Hahn....Slight
4:15—Front of 72 [illegible] Av., Bronx (auto.) M. [illegible]....Slight
4:25—3 Av. & 138 St., Bronx; shanty, not given....Slight
6:10—288 William St.; N. Y. American..Slight
6:40—61 St. & 11 Av.; N. Y. Central R. R. Co. freight office....Slight
8:15—139 2 Av.; J. [illegible]....Slight
9:20—176 Monroe St.; [illegible] Stern....Slight
10:15—2 Av. & 106 St.; Interborough Rapid Transit....Slight
10:45—622 E. 136 St.; Bronx; not given..Slight
11:00—19 Broome St.; [illegible] Washinski....Slight
11:30—537 2 Av.; A. [illegible]main....Slight
11:40—910 6 Av.; [illegible] Bros....Slight
P. M.
12:20—752 B'way; Irving Trust Co....Slight
1:15—57 W. 17 St.; not given....Slight
2:40—1,575 Walton Av., Bronx; C. Russ..Slight
2:50—337 W. 35 St.; [illegible] Early....Slight
3:00—226 W. 62 St.; [illegible] Kempler....Slight
3:20—313 E. 106 St.; [illegible] Diecl....Slight
3:35—321 E. 28 St.; [illegible] Amberte....Slight
4:20—507 & 513 W. [illegible] St.; West Side Laundry Co....Slight
4:30—441 W. 28 St.; Hudson Guild Corporation....Slight
4:30—174 Allen St.; [illegible] Baron....Slight
6:05—799 6 Av.; Codington Restaurant..Slight
6:10—347 W. 59 St.; [illegible] Briel....Slight
6:35—17 Rutgers Place; M. Singer....Slight
7:30—484 E. 55 St.; [illegible] Kostermeyer....$50
7:40—Foot E. 70 St.; Reception Hosp..Slight
7:45—229 E. 57 St.; [illegible] Eye and Nose Hospital....None
9:35—34 E. 4 St.; [illegible] Faucett....Slight

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 154 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
We have exceptional opportunities for clean-cut young men, experienced stenographers, dictaphone operators, bookkeepers, typists, clerks, at good salaries.

EMPLOYMENT.—Mgr. factory help, $2,000-$2,500; Accountant & Systematizer, $2,500-$3,500; Shipping Clerk, exper'd. domestic shipping, $1,800-$2,500; Bookkeepers, $20-$35; Junior Mech. Draftsmen & Tracers, $25-$40; Stenographers, young, $1,200. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

Instruction.

AMBITIOUS MEN AND WOMEN EARN $5,000 yearly as drugless practioners; chiropractic is the science of eliminating disease without drugs; day or evening classes now forming; both sexes; moderate tuition. terms; particulars on request. AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHIROPRACTIC. Now consolidated with the New Jersey College of Chiropractic and operating the largest and best equipped Chiropractic School, Laboratory and Clinic in the East. Classes now forming. 45 West 34th St., Suite 1022. Phone Greeley 1160.

YOUNG MAN.—We can secure for you a position in an attractive department of the army, where trained filing clerks not subject to draft are needed; our six weeks' course fits you for these positions; night and day classes forming now.
National Training School for Filing,
Shaw-Walker Co.,
60 Franklin St.,
Tel. Franklin 2261.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work, day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WELL-KNOWN MOTOR TRUCK company with a popular-priced and well-established line ranging in price from $750 to $2,200 has a fine opening for one dealer in New York City. The proposition is exceptional and most attractive. The business is firmly established; $10,000 to $15,000 capital required. Only parties of high calibre will be considered; experience not necessary. A 112 Times.

Party owning control of corporation, manufacturing and selling automobile specialty of great merit, which [illegible] 75 per cent. profit, and which has no liabilities and assets of over $5,000, offers sale of his stock, which gives purchaser absolute control; reason for selling can be satisfactorily explained. Call or write to principal, A. C. S., Room 2001, Woolworth Building, New York.

INVESTING FINANCIAL INTERESTS are invited to observe public's openly displayed appreciation of novel commercial motor-propelled vehicles that cut one-third off haulage costs now being exhibited Auto Show, Grand Central Palace, northeast section fourth floor. [illegible] Corp., manufacturers, 250 West 54th St.

Responsible firm of fire and marine brokers desire the services of a college graduate having high-grade connections and who may be eligible to influence mercantile insurance. To such a party, satisfactory financial arrangement would be made; drawing account. No "down and out" salesmen need apply. L 311 Times Downtown.

The Conqueror of Winds, Arnoldo Murri, inventor of the great and new system of airplane with movable wings; licensed in Washington; will sell the great invention now. 292 8th Av.

Business man wanting to take up profitable side line, which does not require more than a thousand-dollar-investment; give particulars. Reply M 272 Times Downtown.

Have several tons white news waste wrapper, baled, mixed waste. Send offers to Press, P. O. Box 1830, New York.

Business Notices.

ACCOUNTANT.—Periodical audits; books opened, closed, and written up; trial balances, financial statements, &c.; moderate terms. R 38 Times.

FOR SALE.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 6?? Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Will the party who called the Hotel Martinique in regard to the two diamond rings lost in Shanley's Thursday evening please call again and ask for Mrs. Hines, Room 234? She will be very glad to pay them full value and no questions asked, as one of the rings is a wedding ring and cannot be replaced; she will meet the party herself and pay them the reward.

LOST.—DIAMOND BRACELET, $100 reward; diamond bracelet, platinum setting, between Fulala Royal and Martha Washington; probably taxi; return Room 1231, 29 East 29th St. L. R. De Cravioto, Madison Square 6300.

LOST.—Lady's gold watch, hand carved, closed face, initial "G." on case, in Fort Greene Park Sunday, between 11 A. M. and noon. Finder please return to Mrs. T. Gould, 6 South Oxford St., Brooklyn. $25 reward.

LOST—Thursday, gold bracelet, from New York Hippodrome or Broadway subway to 181st St. Suitable reward if returned to Miss S. Rosenthal, care New York Hippodrome.

LOST—At moving picture theatre, Broadway, 107th St., or vicinity, last night, package containing ermine scarf; liberal reward. C. M., 124 West 82d.

LOST.—Diamond engagement ring, platinum setting, with small stones, on Lenox Av., between 113th and 115th Sts.; liberal reward. Write X 280 Times Annex.

LOST—Kolinsky muff, between 81st St. station, 6th Av. "L," 8th St. station, Cushman's bakery, and home, Friday evening; suitable reward. Vogel, 27 West 11th St.

LOST.—Yellow diamond ring, two smaller diamonds on either side of yellow diamond, and 14 diamond chips set in platinum; liberal reward. N 133 Times.

LOST.—Diamond from setting, somewhere between Booth Theatre and Gertner's, Broadway and 90th St. Suitable reward to finder. E. J. S., 65 Front St., city.

LOST.—Saturday noon, a roll of bills, in or near Child restaurant, 1,238 Broadway; liberal reward; no questions asked. Return S. A. Jenkins, 1,140 Broadway.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, monogram M. W., Saturday afternoon, between 7th Av. and 39th St. and Broadway and 46th St.; $10 reward. Return to Walker, 12 East 31st.

LOST.—A pearl bracelet, subway or between 14th St. and 28th St., New York City; return and receive reward. N 149 Times.

LOST—Red fox muff, on 72d St. pond, Central Park West, or between there and 76 Riverside Drive. Please return to 76 Riverside Drive; reward.

LOST.—Child's beaver muff; on bench in skating house, 59th St. park lake. Will child who found it return to 21 West 52d; receive reward.

LOST—Sunday, gold chain bracelet, Madison or 5th Av., between 30th and 70th Sts. Reward if returned Udall & Ballou, 47th St. and 5th Av.

LOST.—Pocketbook, containing double diamond ring, Jan. 1, on Newkirk Av. station, Flatbush; reward. 612 West 143d St. Sanford.

LOST.—Friday, on Lexington Av., between 53d St. and Grand Central Station, fur scarf; reward. Catherine Fay, 31 East 34th.

LOST.—Friday evening, large star and crescent pin, Carnegie Hall or 8th Av. car. reward. Mrs. Rathbun, 306 West 112th St.

LOST.—A sealskin knitting bag, between Times Square and Lyceum Theatre. Return to 123 Riverside Drive; suitable reward.

LOST—Pin, dark blue stone, surrounded by pearls, Friday night. Return 106 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn; reward.

LOST—Diamond bracelet, platinum setting; liberal reward; no questions asked. E. Berg, 124 West 72d St.

LOST—Moleskin scarf, in taxi Saturday night; reward. R. W. Davis, 120 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—Friday night, diamond emerald ring. Reward. Phone Hartman, Mad. Sq. 9010.

LOST.—Bar pin of sapphires and pearls; Reward. Cashier of Great Northern Hotel.

LOST.—Silver fox neckpiece; liberal reward. Return to Apt. 11D, 350 Park Av.

LIBERAL REWARD.

Diamond wedding and solitaire engagement ring, lost in Shanley's wash room, owner grieves over loss; full value given. Call Mrs. James M. Hines, (owner,) or Cashier, Hotel Martinique.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Silver fox muff, Friday afternoon, Arnold, Constable & Co., on way to subway, or in subway; no questions. Telephone 97 Columbus, West, 89 Central Park West.

REWARD.—Gray suede bag, in taxi, Thursday evening. R. H. Mackey, 149 Broadway.

$200 REWARD; no questions asked, for the return or information leading to recovery of four trunks and hatbox taken Friday from front of 19 West 38th St. Manager Stratford House, 11 East 32d St. Telephone Murray Hill 5524.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Couple finding black Pom dog, Loew's Broadway Theatre, Thursday night, please return to A. Sattler, 222 West 46th St. Phone Bryant 4268.

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all news stands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

FINDS ALL ENGLAND A UNIT FOR VICTORY

Dr. Buttrick, Head of General Education Board, Tells of Conditions Abroad.

WOMEN SERVE THE CAUSE

Energies of the Empire Are Fully Organized, Educator Tells Rockefeller Bible Class.

Dr. Wallace Buttrick, President of the General Education Board, who recently returned from an educational mission in England, described to the members of the Rockefeller Bible Class at the Fifth Avenue Church yesterday some of the social and economic developments in that country as the result of the war. The energies of the entire nation, he said, were turned to the task of prosecuting the war to a successful finish. The whole population, according to his picture of conditions there, vibrated with a determination to make the struggle against German militarism a winning struggle.

"Without wearing khaki in England these days," he said, "you would certainly feel very much like a slacker. Despite my sixty-seven years I felt very much like one. Those who do not wear a uniform wear some kind of a badge indicating that they are either exempted from service, or that they are helping the Government in some branch of work essential to the prosecution of the war. Not only the common people but royalty is taking part in the war. England is one heart and one soul in this war, and nothing will swerve her from the determination to win it."

Dr. Buttrick was especially impressed with the work that is being done in England to make disabled and crippled soldiers useful to themselves and society. The construction of artificial limbs, Dr. Buttrick pointed out, has been developed to such an extent that soldiers are restored to their former vocations, and made as capable of earning a livelihood as they had been before the war. Those who by reason of their disabilities cannot return to the occupation they pursued before the war are taught trades to which they are more adaptable. The Government makes every conceivable effort to restore the wounded soldier to economic usefulness. No man is discharged from service until he has mastered some trade.

Discussing the work of the British women in the war, Dr. Buttrick said that during the last three years the women of England had proved themselves adaptable to many vocations from which they had been previously excluded. Thousands of girls drafted into the activities of the large industrial centres are familiarizing themselves with a wider range of work than they had ever known before.

Dr. Buttrick described his impressions of the French battle front.

"The French," he said, "valiantly held the line until the British got in, and now the British and the French are holding the line until the Americans get in. The sooner we join the allied forces, the sooner will this fight for civilization and democracy be won.

"There has not been enough appreciation of the work that has thus far been accomplished by the British Navy. The navy has swept the German raiders off the seas. It has bottled up the German fleet and is doing splendid work in every possible direction. Too much praise cannot be given to the gallant merchant marine and the sailors, who face the perils of the sea every day without a sign of fear."

TAKES X-RAY MOVIES.

Physician Believes Pictures Will Aid in Treatment of Injuries.

Dr. E. L. Crusius of the New York X-Ray Laboratories at 500 Fifth Avenue announced last night that in cooperation with the Universal Film Company he had perfected a system for taking X-ray moving pictures which is expected to be of great service in treating injuries to the joints. A private exhibition for physicians and surgeons will be held in a week, after which Dr. Crusius will lecture and demonstrate the process.

Among the pictures taken thus far are illustrations of the movements of the knee, ankle, and elbow. Dr. Crusius says that the photographs show not only the bones but the muscles, and that by moving a joint that has been injured and photographing the action of muscles and movements of bones it will be possible to find out just what parts have been injured and the treatment required.

Soldier Dead from Gas.

A man who the police believe from letters in his clothing was Benjamin P. Chapman of Smithfield, Va., who wore the uniform of a United States soldier, was found dead last night in a rooming house at 230 East Twenty-sixth Street. Gas was flowing from an open burner of the chandelier. The windows were open, which indicated to the police that death was accidental. The man engaged the room yesterday afternoon.

GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES

We offer the following Mortgages on New York City Real Estate

Amount of Loan	Guaranteed Rate of Interest to Investor	Stories	Material	Type	Rental	Value of Security
$2,250	5%	2 & Cellar	Brick	Dwelling	$300	$3,750
3,250	5%	2 & Cellar	Brick	Dwelling	420	5,500
7,500	5%	4 & Bas't	Brick	Apartment	1,428	12,000
15,000	5%	4 & Bas't	Brick	Sts. & Apt.	4,088	26,000

Details of other offerings in various amounts, with photographs of properties, furnished upon request.

Also Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates $100 & up, paying 5%.

Free from Personal Taxation.

Write for booklet "The Ideal Investment," and January Investment List.

New York Title and Mortgage Company

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS MORE THAN $3,000,000

135 Broadway, New York. 'Phone 6880 Cortlandt

203 Montague St., Brooklyn 'Phone 7100 Main

IMPORTANT to Army Officers

Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

Hart Schaffner & Marx Army Officers' Uniforms REDUCED

$55 Coats and Breeches (Heavy Weight), now.. $48

$60 Overcoats, now..... $48

$48 Overcoats, now..... $38

Nothing less than the finest custom-made Uniforms are comparable to our Hart Schaffner & Marx Uniforms in style, service and fit. We recommend quick action while stocks are complete and prices so very low.

Wallach Bros.

At Broadway, cor. 29th, New York
and Branches at Camp Upton and Camp Dix

Save Money—Buy At Pre-War Prices

Have a suit made for you at less than ready-made clothing cost. Celebrate the new year. Conserve your resources by saving from $5 to $20 on the suit you buy.

We have made a sweeping reduction in many imported and domestic exclusive fabrics.

Many $40 to $50 fabrics now $30
Many $30 to $35 fabrics now $25

There is an unlimited chance to choose from a large variety of weaves, patterns, and colors.

Every suit is made strictly to measure and is guaranteed for fit, finish, and absolute satisfaction.

ARMY OFFICERS' UNIFORMS

Made-to-Measure and Ready-to-Wear-Away
AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES

Arnheim

TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S. *Tackle the hard ones first—that is the way to insure an easy and successful finish.* Arnheim Axioms

Bevo

—the home drink

Besides its popularity at drug stores, fountains and restaurants, *Bevo* has found a welcome place in the home. A family beverage—a guest offering—a table drink that goes perfectly with all food.

As a suggestion for Sunday supper—Sweet red or green peppers stuffed with cream cheese and chopped nuts or olives, served on lettuce leaves. French dressing. Cold meat. Toasted crackers.

Bevo for everyone. A beverage that tastes like no other soft drink. Pure, wholesome and nutritious.

Bevo—the all-year-'round soft drink.

Sold in bottles only and bottled exclusively by
ANHEUSER-BUSCH—ST. LOUIS

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Inspection Invited

The Harriman National Bank opens its books for the new year's business, and, like a manufacturer opening his season's line for the inspection of the trade, welcomes contemplative customers.

A merchant in good standing knows very well that any sound bank will be glad to extend him credit, but as merchandise may differ, in quality of materials or workmanship or style or terms of sale, so may banking services and facilities differ. As a buyer is oft times in these days of close competition influenced by the smallest matter that will show him any advantage, so may he benefit in his banking relations through some feature of our banking service.

The Harriman National Bank places its services and facilities on exactly the same plane as the merchant his goods, and it is decidedly possible that the latter may find on investigation something that will make it to his advantage to deal with us.

At all events, we suggest that it is worth inquiring into, and even if we cannot do business with you to-day, for one reason or another, we still can be on a friendly and neighborly footing, looking to possible relations in the future. We know and appreciate the value of good will in the community, and, like the courteous merchant, we find it no trouble to show goods.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
FIFTH AVENUE AND 44TH ST., NEW YORK

AUTOMOBILES. | AUTOMOBILES. | AUTOMOBILES. | AUTOMOBILES

Are You Ready

Your 1917 Income and Profit Taxes Are Due and Payable to the United States Government on June 15, 1918.

IF in the operation of your business during the first five and a half months of 1918 you should lose the profits you made in 1917, you will pay your taxes due the Government out of your capital.

GET BUSY NOW. DO MORE BUSINESS AND THEN MORE BUSINESS. MAKE MORE PROFITS AND MORE PROFITS EACH MONTH.

GOVERNMENT CO-OPERATION ASSURED

The President of the United States took over the railroads not only to assure the stockholders the safety of their investment and the income thereon, but for the ***great big broad purpose*** of making it possible that the railroads be operated in such a way that no legitimate business be hampered for lack of transportation, either over the railroads themselves; or over waterways and highways as adjuncts.

The railroads under the direction of the United States Government must be so efficiently operated as to eliminate embargoes and priorities affecting business.

The United States must assist in winning this War. WAR IS OUR BUSINESS NOW AND BUSINESS IS OUR CHIEF WEAPON.

PROFITABLE BUSINESS CHIEF WEAPON

No legitimate business is a non-essential if it can make money because money is the most important munition of War.

Business must make more money this year than last year. The Government is going to need more money and still more money until this War has been won.

For ten years we have manufactured and sold motor trucks. During 1917 we sold more Autocars than in any previous year—this year we are going to manufacture and sell even more. Our business has steadily increased because Autocars have been profitable to the 6,000 American business houses that use them.

ANALYZE YOUR BUSINESS NECESSITIES

If you are interested in any concern that needs additional motor truck equipment to enable it to earn more money; in order to pay taxes out of profits instead of principal; you should investigate the merits of

"THE AUTOCAR MOTOR TRUCK"

Manufactured by

The Autocar Company, Ardmore, Pa.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Snow, colder, increasing northwest winds today; tomorrow fair.
For full weather report see Page

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,899. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1918.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

CENSORS' ORDERS SHOW TIGHT CURB ON GERMAN PRESS

State Department Gets Copies of Many Secret Telegrams Issued by Berlin.

WARNINGS ABOUT AMERICA

Our Vigorous Preparations Admitted, but Must Not Be "Overestimated."

AUSTRIAN DISCORD HIDDEN

Papers Are Instructed What to Print as Well as What Is Forbidden.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—An exposure of German methods of dictation to and control over the press is contained in copies of secret telegrams issued to the press by the Berlin official censorship, copies of which have been obtained by the State Department and which were made public tonight.

These telegrams show not only that the German Government, through its official censorship, told the papers what they might not print, but likewise what they should print. The importance of the dispatches lies in the additional proof they offer that the German press cannot and does not reflect the attitude of the German people.

Some of the telegrams in the hands of the State Department deal with American war preparations and they indicate that, despite German newspaper statements to the contrary, the Berlin Government itself does not underestimate the ability of America to accomplish things.

One of the orders read:

Petit Parisien informs us that five American divisions, numbering 125,000 men, may be expected in France in the Autumn of 1917. It is urgently requested not to reproduce this information without some comment. We do not wish to underestimate the ability of America to accomplish things, but must not, on the other hand, overestimate.

In order to bring a division over from America 75,000 tons must make the trip twice. Therefore, from the mere fact of lack of space, the transportation of such a body of troops within certain fixed time limits is impossible. Moreover, it is impossible to train these troops properly by Autumn. These facts, which have recently been discussed in the German war news, cannot be too strongly emphasized in the discussion of this French news.

There are repeated instructions prohibiting all mention of certain strikes and other signs of internal unrest, such as the following:

The publication and discussion of the resolution adopted in a strike meeting of the Leipsic unions and of a telegram sent to the Imperial Chancellor are not permissible.

There is no objection to the reprinting of the manifesto of the Independent Socialist Party in case it is adversely commented upon, even without irritating sharpness.

In the interest of a victorious carrying through of the war, which is endangered by every stoppage of work, expressions of the press which recommend a strike or express themselves otherwise in favor of a strike are forbidden. Utterances which are directed against strikes are indeed not subject to censorship, but it is supposed thereby that they are kept free from immoderate sharpness which could offer material for irritating the people.

Reports concerning disturbances in Königsberg, Prussia, and concerning a warning from the Commander of the First Army Corps, which followed in the Königsberg press, are not permissible.

News about excesses and unrest in Prague may not be published.

Austrian Dissent Suppressed.

Hostile discussions in the Austrian Parliament, which met last Spring, were to be carefully concealed, as shown by the following orders:

The discussions of the Austrian lower chamber may, for the present, be published only in such light as they are sent out by the official correspondence bureau.

The printing and discussion of the speeches in Parliament yesterday by the Austrian Deputies, Stransky, Korvoses, and Romanzak, are forbidden.

Last Spring a large number of Russians were repatriated from Switzerland through Germany with the definite purpose of spreading German propaganda in Russia. Concerning them, these instructions were given, the last superseding the first:

Nothing is to be published concerning the journey through Germany from Switzerland of Russian emigrants.

Instruction revised so that the reports from abroad concerning the journey through Germany of Russian emigrants may be published, but without comment.

The following were on the economic situation:

The publication is to be avoided of anything concerning the state of the clothing material business and concerning the purchase of clothing material in the occupied districts as well as in Switzerland.

The printing and discussion of the article, "Terrible Conditions in Warsaw for Obtaining the Necessities of Life," in No. 33 of Najesad of July 12 are not permissible.

It is not desired to discuss or even

Continued on Page Three.

British Captured 114,000 Men and 781 Guns During 1917

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The War Office has issued a summary of British captures and losses in the war during 1917.

The captures on all fronts numbered 114,544 prisoners and 781 guns. The losses numbered 28,379 prisoners and 166 guns. Totals by areas are:

Western Theatre—73,181 prisoners, 531 guns captured, and 27,200 prisoners and 166 guns lost.

Palestine—17,646 prisoners and 108 guns captured.

Mesopotamia—15,940 prisoners and 121 guns captured.

WEEK OF JAN. 14 TO UNLOAD CARS

McAdoo Calls for Intensive Effort by Consignees to End Freight Jam.

GARFIELD TO CO-OPERATE

Appoints Agents at Ports to Divert Coal—Roads Asked Their Capital Needs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—A vigorous campaign to unload freight from cars and clear up congestion at railroad terminals, particularly in the New York City district, will be carried on during the week beginning Jan. 14—"Freight Moving Week"—under the supervision of William G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads.

The plan was put forward today by Mr. McAdoo as an effective step to break up the freight jam. Because of the interruption to shipping resulting from inability to deliver bunker coal and foodstuffs to vessels, due to the congestion, conditions in France and Great Britain have become acute, according to advices received here. The immediate relief which can be afforded, Mr. McAdoo and his advisers believe, will depend largely on the spirit of co-operation shown.

Mr. McAdoo drove home this message today in an appeal to the public, in which he asked for the full co-operation of Governors, Mayors, and other public officials, as well as Chambers of Commerce and all other organizations throughout the nation. He asked that an organized effort be begun at once in every part of the country.

Reports at hand show that thousands of freight cars have been used for storage by consignees. This practice, Mr. McAdoo has determined, must be ended without delay. By beginning the campaign to unload cars Jan. 14 he hopes to have the terminal congestion practically cleared up when the high demurrage rates become effective Jan. 21.

Announces "Freight-Moving Week."

Here is Mr. McAdoo's appeal:

The movement of fuel, food, and other vital necessities is being seriously hampered by the congestion of loaded freight cars at important cities and terminals throughout the country. The congestion is particularly serious in the railroad terminals at the Port of New York. Unless freight is promptly removed by consignees from cars at terminals and from railroad stations it will be impossible to relieve the present situation.

Railroad cars cannot be used for warehouse purposes without grave injury to the American people. Railroad cars must be kept moving, and they must be utilized to their maximum capacity if the demands of the people for the necessaries of life and of the army and navy for essential munitions and supplies are to be met. It is an imperative duty of the hour for every citizen to do his utmost to move freight from cars and from railroad stations immediately upon its arrival.

Under the new demurrage order just issued, heavy charges for detention of freight cars will go into effect on and after Jan. 21. The whole nation should unite in a supreme effort to clear up the congestion at terminals before the demurrage orders goes into effect and to keep it cleared up thereafter.

I wish to appeal to the people of the United States to observe the week beginning Jan. 14 and ending Jan. 21 as "Freight Moving Week," and I earnestly request the Governors of the various States, the Public Utilities Commissioners, the Mayors of cities and towns, the State Councils of National Defense, the Federal and State Food and Fuel Administrators, the Chambers of Commerce, and other business organizations, business men and shippers generally, trucking com-

Continued on Page Three.

MOVE TO AVERT OWNERSHIP OF ROADS BY NATION

Senators Watson and Gallinger Offer Amendments to Limit Holding of Lines.

PAYMENT BASIS ASSAILED

Kruttschnitt Holds It Unfair to Reckon in the 1915 Earnings.

SEES PERMANENT CONTROL

Vanderlip Says It Looks as Though Day of Private Domination of Railways Had Passed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Opposition to the fundamental basis of compensation laid down in the bill now before Congress looking to completion of governmental control of the railroad systems of the country was voiced before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee today by Julius Kruttschnitt, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and A. P. Thom, counsel to the American Railway Association. Both declared that the scheme enunciated by President Wilson in his address to Congress last week and embraced in the pending bill to base compensation to the roads on the average of net operating incomes for the three years from 1915 to 1917, inclusive, would work a severe disadvantage to the railroads.

The year 1915, they said, was not a good one for the railroads, and to include it as one of the basic years would mean to arrive at a computation of net income far below a fair average. Besides, it was argued, the bill does not allow a fair return for huge expenditures made by the roads in the last few years. The railroads are not attempting to resist Government control, the witnesses said, but ask Congress for an adequate return on the property.

While the railroad representatives were before the committee a move was made in the Senate to block ultimate Government ownership. Senator Watson of Indiana, conservative Republican, offered an amendment to the pending bill to provide that Government control of the roads should terminate six months after the war.

Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, another old-line Republican, later offered an amendment to provide that the Government should relinquish control immediately after peace was declared.

The two Senators, while not speaking to the resolutions, did not hesitate to say afterward that a tendency appeared manifest in some quarters toward Government ownership as an outcome of the war control. They felt, it was explained, that this was not a fair attitude to assume toward the railroads in wartime, and that any move looking toward Government ownership ought to be taken entirely apart from the war.

The conservatives, it is believed, will muster an appreciable vote, but it seems doubtful if either amendment will prevail. The disposition of Congress, so far as indications go, will be to follow the President's scheme as enunciated in his message. Congress will work out details of compensation, based, it is believed, largely upon suggestions to be offered by Director General McAdoo before the committees in charge of the bill. The bill is expected to appear on the floor of House and Senate within two weeks.

In his testimony today Mr. Kruttschnidt said:

"The year 1915 was the worst the railroads have had in ten years. To be fair, the Government ought to take the year—or the two years immediately preceding the war—as the basis of compensation. The railroads merely want to protect their huge investment and to obtain an adequate return on it. We have no desire to oppose the Government's scheme of control."

Senator Cummins brought out that the average net operating income of the railroads from 1915 to 1917, inclusive, was approximately $960,000,000, and asked Mr. Kruttschnitt if he did not consider that ample.

"It is not when the losses to the railroads in income in 1915 are taken into account," was the reply. Mr. Kruttschnitt spoke of capital put into the railroads in 1917, and remarked that no allowance had been made in the bill for any return on that.

"That is one of the chief objections we have to the bill as drawn," he said.

"Didn't you talk with the President on Government control before he issued

Continued on Page Three.

Rhondda Warns of a Food Pinch Coming; To Play Socialist In Organizing to Meet It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Lord Rhondda, Food Controller, in an interview given to Harold Begbie, referring to the intended rationing of the British people, says that for the remainder of the war he intends to play Socialist, but directly the war is over he will go back to individualism. "I believe," he adds, "that the driving force in human affairs is selfishness. No doubt matters were so arranged by a discerning Providence." He continued:

"Powers of organization are going to beat the Germans if the country will back me up. I am certain they have got to be beaten and can be beaten—beaten by the longer lasting powers of the British—and I will play Socialist to that end.

"But it is not going to be a pleasant experience for the British people. They must not think rationing is a cure or a limit to what is coming. For some time they will be hungry.

"People with property may find themselves without property. The State may have to turn farmer and butcher a few months later on, and things will be better, but there will be a testing time, and the test will be applied to the stomach of the Englishman, applied sharply."

Lord Rhondda spoke, says Mr. Begbie, of the real difficulty, which the rationers never seem to consider, the difficulty in getting things wherewith to ration.

DELAYED LINERS GET COAL SUPPLY

Some of Those Held in Port 17 Days Receive Enough Fuel to Depart.

24 BARGES SUNK BY ICE

Hillquit Asks Mayor to Take Over All City Coal Yards—53 Schools Still Closed.

Ships ready to sail with supplies for the Allies and for American troops in France but delayed in ports in this country for the last seventeen days because of lack of coal, got more fuel yesterday than on any other day in that period, and a few of the larger vessels were thus able to depart for Europe.

The first mail for Europe in two weeks left an American port. The increased deliveries to ships, however, depleted the amount of coal received for New York City distribution, and only 65,000 tons arrived at piers. This was a little more than half the required daily supply.

The warmer weather made this decreased coal delivery less of a hardship to the city. The need was pressing, however, and this was shown by the number of hospitals and other institutions that told the Fuel Administration that they must have coal or close. The distribution of coal about the city was also hampered by the ice, and the day's deliveries showed a decrease over Sunday. Up to noon yesterday the railroads delivered 56,600 tons more of coal to New Jersey terminals.

Greatly increased speed was reported by the railroads in the handling of all classes of freight, including coal, because the orders of Director General McAdoo calling for the annulment of all dispensable passenger trains had relieved approximately 500 locomotives and 5,000 railroad men from the passenger service to the work of handling freight on lines running to New York Harbor. The fog, however, slowed down the operation of both freight and passenger trains, and the ice storm of Sunday night caused so many breaks in telegraph wires that trains were seriously interfered with, so the railroads were not able to achieve the efficiency in freight handling they had expected.

Ships Need 500,000 Tons.

Barges yesterday succeeded in delivering in and about New York Harbor a total of 48,408 tons of anthracite and bituminous coal, of which about 23,000 tons went to the ships. The ships, numbering approximately 125, which are now delayed in port need a total of about 500,000 tons of coal. There are now in barges at tidewater and on the rails at terminals a total of 300,450 tons of coal, bituminous and anthracite. In trains which will arrive within forty-eight hours are 132,800 tons of coal of all grades.

The improvement in the coal situation from now on depends not only on the railroads, but on barge deliveries. There were 380 empty barges, with capacity of 216,000 tons, waiting for cargoes at the railroad ports yesterday. They could not be loaded because the weather continued to make it difficult to extricate the frozen coal from the cars.

The barges which were loaded had their difficulties yesterday. Floating ice floes, which had caused the sinking of twenty-four coal barges in the last four days, continued to be a menace, and towboat skippers were cautious. The fog over the harbor made it necessary for the towboats to feel their way.

The coal on hand reported yesterday to A. H. Smith, Assistant Director of Railroads, was as follows:

	Dumped in Barges to Be Moved.	In Cars at Tidewater.	
Anthracite	40,800	58,000	142,350
Bituminous	26,250	28,150	85,250
Total	67,050	86,150	227,250

The coal in transit and nearing this city was as follows:

	Arrive in Next 24 Hours.	To Arrive in Following 24 Hours.
Anthracite	62,500	34,800
Bituminous	15,550	20,750
Total	78,050	54,850

City May Buy Coal.

The municipal authorities continued their efforts to alleviate the situation yesterday. The Mayor was called upon

Continued on Page Four.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD
Announces that the following will be the schedule of its trains from Washington: Train 86, 2.30 P. M.; 83, 9.00 P. M., effective Jan. 13th; Train 87, 7.15 P. M., now in effect. Information and Pullman Reservations, 1185 Broadway, New York.—Advt.

Why Deerfoot Sausages Cost More
Because never made from storage pork, but from the choicest parts of young pigs, killed daily at the Farm in Southboro.—Advt.

Plan to Mobilize 3,000,000 Workers to Carry on Economic Work of the War

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Mobilization of 3,000,000 workers for agriculture, shipbuilding, and war contract plants was intrusted today to the United States Employment Service by the Department of Labor. Tremendous expansion of the service is in progress in preparation for recruiting men necessary to carry on the economic work in support of the war. Solution of the labor shortage problem by this means is confidently proposed by the department and the co-operating labor organizations in answer to suggestions that conscription of labor is necessary. One early result is expected to be the placing of 400,000 mechanics in shipbuilding plants.

John B. Densmore of Montana, Solicitor for the Department of Labor, will be National Director of the employment service by appointment of Secretary Wilson. He will have as assistants Robert Watson of Massachusetts, and Charles T. Clayton of Maryland. Samuel J. Gompers of New York, son of the labor leader, will succeed Mr. Watson as the department's Chief Clerk.

It is officially announced that the employment service expects to cover the entire continent with a network of labor exchanges. These will recruit and transfer workers from one section to another, and eliminate the present chaotic situation of a surplus of workers in one region and a shortage in another.

In addition, the service expects to create a vast reservoir of labor, to meet the increasing demands of the war industries by means of its two auxiliary bodies—the United States Public Service Reserve and the United States Boys' Working Reserve. The creation of this labor surplus already is under way.

AMERICAN SHIP SUNK; EIGHT DEAD

Barry Luckenbach, Which Was Requisitioned by Pershing, Hit by Torpedo.

LEFT NEW YORK RECENTLY

1,798-Ton Steamer Was Part of Convoy of 24—Details of Attack Awaited.

The American steamship Harry Luckenbach, under charter to the United States Shipping Board, has been torpedoed and sunk with the loss of eight of her crew, according to a cable dispatch received here yesterday by her owners, the Luckenbach Steamship Company, 11 Whitehall Street.

The message did not state the date of the attack, the position of the steamship at the time, or the names of the members of the crew who were lost. She carried thirty officers and men exclusive of the naval gun crew of eleven.

The vessel was under command of Captain T. S. Jones, and left New York two weeks ago with a general cargo of munitions for France, but did not carry any ammunition except that for the naval guns abroad. She was part of a convoy of twenty-four ships.

Requisitioned by Pershing.

One of the officials of the Luckenbach Steamship Company stated that the Harry Luckenbach was at a French port Oct. 15 when she was requisitioned by General Pershing as a supply vessel under the general requisition order of the United States Shipping Board. It is believed that the steamship was sunk in the English Channel when under convoy with other vessels bound for France. The Harry Luckenbach was a single screw three-masted iron steamship that was built at West Hartlepool, England, in 1881 as the Surrey, and was renamed the Michigan before being transferred to her present registry. She was of 1,798 gross tonnage, 300 feet long, 40 feet 7 inches beam, and 24 feet 5 inches depth of hold, and had a speed of ten knots.

She is the first steamship is the fourth vessel of the company that has been sunk by German submarines. The others were the Jacob Luckenbach, sunk July 7, 1917; the Lewis Luckenbach, Oct. 14, 1917, and the D. N. Luckenbach, Oct. 1917.

Five Killed in Former Sinking.

Five members of the crew of the D. Luckenbach were killed by the explosion of the torpedo.

The J. L. Luckenbach of the same line had a narrow escape from being sunk off the French coast on Oct. 19, 1917, when she was attacked by a U-boat. She had a four hours' running gun fight in which two of the naval gun crew were killed, five of the ship's crew were wounded by shrapnel. The submarine exhausted her supply of torpedoes and could not use her deck guns effectively against the merchantman on account of the heavy seas.

The total tonnage of the four ships destroyed by submarines is 12,508. The manager of the Luckenbach Steamship Company has cabled to Captain Jones to send full details of the sinking of the Harry Luckenbach and the names of the men who were killed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Up to a late hour tonight the Navy Department had received no report on the sinking of the former Harry Luckenbach, the American owners of which received word today that the vessel had been torpedoed.

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK; 10 MEN LOST

London Announces Loss of a War-ship Through U-Boat Attack in Mediterranean.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—A British torpedo destroyer has been torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean Sea, according to an Admiralty announcement issued tonight.

Ten of the officers of the destroyer were saved, but ten members of the crew were lost.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS BACK RUSSIANS; DENOUNCE POLICY OF CHANCELLOR; WILSON CONGRATULATES LLOYD GEORGE

President Praises Premier's War Aims Speech; Col. House Also Sends Message of Congratulation

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 8.—The Daily Mail's political correspondent says:

"The Prime Minister has received the most cordial telegram, expressing the congratulations of President Wilson and the American Government on his war aims speech. The policy affirmed by Lloyd George is warmly approved and the clearly defined aims emphatically indorsed."

The Times says that among many telegrams of approval which have reached the Prime Minister is a cordial message from Colonel House, who sends his "congratulations and felicitations" and expresses full agreement with the British national declaration of war aims.

APPOINT READING TO SUPREME POST

Will Be "High Commissioner and Special Ambassador" to the United States.

HEADS BRITISH ACTIVITIES

Work of the Various Organizations Here Had Resulted in Some Confusion.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Earl Reading, Lord Chief Justice, has been appointed British High Commissioner and special Ambassador to the United States. Besides taking over the work of the Embassy in Washington, he will have charge of the work of the war mission and its establishments in New York and Washington.

The official announcement of Earl Reading's appointment says:

On the departure on leave of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice the King has been graciously pleased to appoint Earl Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, to be his High Commissioner in the United States in the character of an Ambassador Plenipotentiary on a special mission.

Lord Reading as High Commissioner and Special Ambassador will have full authority over the members of all British missions sent to the United States in connection with the active prosecution of the war and the labors of such missions will be completely under his direction and control.

Lord Northcliffe will remain in London as Chairman of the London Headquarters of the British Mission to the United States.

The appointment of the occupant of the second highest judicial position in England to a diplomatic post has no precedent in the annals of the British bench. It is presumed that it will be necessary to appoint a deputy to perform the duties of Chief Justice during his absence. Justice Darling acted in that capacity during Earl Reading's recent absence in the United States.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Daily Chronicle says this morning:

"Lord Reading's appointment will be a temporary one and will not involve his retirement from the position of Lord Chief Justice. Owing to the national work on which he has been engaged since the war, Lord Reading has been obliged to vacate his place on the bench at intervals. This has been possible only because the volume of cases has not been at normal level and there are sufficient Judges to cope with the business."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Combination of the functions which have been exercised by three agencies, diplomatic, financial, and war supplies, is the purpose of the appointment of Earl Reading as the situation is understood by Government officials here.

Some confusion has followed the independent operations of the Northcliffe war mission, the technical military and naval attachés bureau, and the diplomatic bureaus of the embassy proper. It has been found difficult for these commissions and agencies to transact business with the State Department, War and Navy Departments, and Treasury Department without overlapping.

When Mr. Balfour was in the United States the subject of a reorganization of the business methods of the embassy here was discussed, and plans were made for the relief of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, at his own request, by an official specially trained in law, business, and finance.

It was felt that the diplomatic business of the embassy could be intrusted to the experienced hands of Colville Barclay, the present counselor; that General MacLachlan and Commodore Gaunt could continue to handle military and naval matters especially, and that financial and business problems could best be handled by the new official, who should be responsible for the work of all three branches and have the final voice in the decision of any questions that might arise.

NORTHCLIFFE GIVES PRAISE TO READING

Points Out Enormous Task Facing the New British High Commissioner.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Viscount Northcliffe, head of the British mission to the United States, in London, in a

Continued on Page Three.

CHU CHIN CHOW.
The Biggest Success in New York. Mat. Tomorrow. Manhattan Op. House.—Advt.

BRITISH LABOR ACCEPTS A TRUCE

Willing to Co-operate for the Present in Premier's Man-Power Program.

HENDERSON STILL WAVERS

Press Backs Lloyd George Speech, Calling It Reply to the Bolsheviki.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Lloyd George has "a magnificent press" on his speech. His statement is not precisely what it would have been if he had been speaking his own untrammeled personal judgment or that of his Cabinet. But at least he had a copy reader's advantage of licking into shape the joint product of many counsels. Saturday's statement has unity and coherence and is not subject to Albert Thomas's criticism of the answer to President Wilson's demand for a statement of war aims a year ago, which was that it was "an artificial agreement based on phrases and words altered and realtered."

In this case the differences were ironed out before the pronouncement was prepared.

Nevertheless, so many and such important subjects are treated that there is still need of lucidation in spots, and throughout the mass of approving comment this morning a note of inconclusiveness persists. This is noticeably true of the labor expressions. While the pacifists, like Philip Snowden and Ramsay MacDonald, comment with self-consciousness on what they claim as a victory over the policy of a knock out blow, the more responsible labor comment, like Arthur Henderson's, suggests only conditional and temporary acceptance of the Government's position.

Of course, the Premier has been dealing with labor demands resting upon previous agreements entered into with the Government, which gave labor a strangle hold on the vital problem of man power with which Lloyd George was struggling, as now appears, successfully. That was the condition which forced the statement and shaped it, though the Russian negotiations made it timely for interallied reasons.

Labor is understood to have consented to the broad question, but on canceling the old agreement Henderson reserves his decision. In effect he tells the allied Governments to go ahead and settle the war if they can. Labor gives an other lease, terminable at will.

Indeed, Henderson's statement itself is a general notice of re-entry by labor. His language admits no doubt as to the deliberate purpose to proceed with the effort for an international bloc to bring about peace.

"In some respects," says Henderson in his opening sentence, "Lloyd George's statement embodies the declared principles and objects which labor at its conference defined as the essential war aims." Henderson concludes with a significant statement that "British labor has now reached an agreement upon war aims. We are now making every effort to arrange another interallied conference as preliminary to a complete conference of the whole labor movement of the world; and we desire nothing more than to have the freest and fullest joint discussion with the representatives of labor, first among our allies and then with neutrals and with our present enemies."

Such language seems susceptible of only one construction.

Choice Now Offered to Russia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The London Times, in an editorial today, after asserting that there is good reason for Lloyd George's claim that in his statement of war aims on Saturday he was speaking not merely the mind of the Government but that of the nation and the empire as a whole, says:

"To the enemy and to the Bolsheviki the Prime Minister has now made a reply. He has spoken with a moderation that may disconcert some tried friends of the Allies and may even lend itself to enemy misrepresentation.

"His evident desire was to let no phrase outrun the realities of the present military position, but at the same time he spoke with a frankness that can leave no doubt in the mind of friend or

Continued on Page Two.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
"Its Purity Has Made It Famous."—Advt.

PLEA FOR OCCUPIED LANDS

Teuton Social Democrats Demand Untrammeled Expression of Will.

ONLY WAY TO SURE PEACE

Harden Also Attacks the Teuton Schemes for Annexing Territory.

OTHER PARTIES WITH ARMY

Chancellor Gives Their Leaders Reassuring Account of Military and Political Situation.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 7.—At meetings which the Vorwärts alludes to as "perhaps the most momentous" since August, 1914, the Social Democratic Party, says a Berlin dispatch, has adopted a resolution setting forth that, in view of the occurrences at Brest-Litovsk and the annexationist attack on the people's right of self-determination, the party again declares that a lasting peace is only possible if the democratic principle of self-determination is honestly carried out. The party demands that free and absolutely independent expression of will shall be guaranteed to the peoples concerned.

The Social Democratic Party also approved its representatives' standpoint in the Main Committee of the Reichstag and has resolved resolutely to combat the misuse of the right of self-determination for the purpose of disguised annexations.

Harden Attacks Annexation Plan.

Maximilian Harden in Die Zukunft scathingly condemns Austro-German plans for annexations in the east. He asserts that a big chasm still yawns between the two parties at Brest-Litovsk, and that if the demands of the Central Powers annex or join the territories in question to the last empire in Europe, then there will again be only an armistice, and there will be no lasting and honorable peace with Russia, which country will not eternally wear Lenin's red livery or be satisfied with the disintegration and communistic dwarfing of communities.

Herr Harden says that even were the Letts, Lithuanians, Livonians, and Esthonians, who for five centuries have been opposed to Germanism, contrary to all expectations, to vote for union with the German Empire, Germany would be obliged to refuse that union, for its borders cannot bear fresh foreign elements, and it does not desire, by provoking the deep hostility of the Russian people, when before 1950 will comprise 200,000,000 souls, to brew a consoling draught for its western enemies.

The key to the temple of peace, Herr Harden says, lies in the Capitol at Washington.

The Vorwärts publishes speeches delivered before the Reichstag Main Committee by Philipp Scheidemann, leader of the Majority Socialists, and Haase, the Minority Socialist leader, condemning what they termed the annexationist projects of the German Government, as disclosed at Brest-Litovsk.

Herr Scheidemann said there was no doubt that the Reichstag majority adhered to its declaration of last Summer against forced annexations and contributions, and that the Socialists and other large circles in Germany saw a contradiction between the statements of the German negotiators at Brest-Litovsk on Dec. 25, declaring for peace without annexations and indemnities, and on Dec. 28, when the German proposals regarding occupied Russian territory were made. He asserted that the position of the Chancellor would be untenable if he departed from the standpoint of the right of self-determination of peoples.

Herr Scheidemann declared the Socialists "stand for unrestricted self-determination of peoples," adding:

"Just as resolutely as we opposed the annexationist policy plans of the Entente, we combat the annexationist politicians of our own country."

Herr Haase says the German proposals of Dec. 28 constituted a veiled claim to annexations.

Von Kuehlmann Under Fire.

In the meantime the annexationists are making every effort to overthrow Foreign Secretary von Kühlmann, certain serious consequences, according to the Tageblatt, being threatened openly if he stays in office. The Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung violently attacks Dr. von Kühlmann's conduct at the Brest-Litovsk negotiations. It regards any further co-operation between the army command and Dr. von Kühlmann as impossible.

The National Liberal Party of Brandenburg Province met at a meeting yesterday took the point of view that the demands of the supreme army command in the east and west must be decisive. It was agreed that the peace terms must be such as would guarantee Germany's future and be approved by Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff.

Admiral von Tirpitz, voicing the demands of the Fatherland Party and the Pan Germans regarding the negotiations

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Snow, colder, increasing northwest winds today; tomorrow fair.
For full weather report see Page 23.

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ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

CENSORS' ORDERS SHOW TIGHT CURB ON GERMAN PRESS

State Department Gets Copies of Many Secret Telegrams Issued by Berlin.

WARNINGS ABOUT AMERICA

Our Vigorous Preparations Admitted, but Must Not Be "Overestimated."

AUSTRIAN DISCORD HIDDEN

Papers Are Instructed What to Print as Well as What Is Forbidden.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—An exposure of German methods of dictation to and control over the press is contained in copies of secret telegrams issued to the press by the Berlin official censorship, copies of which have been obtained by the State Department and which were made public tonight.

These telegrams show not only that the German Government, through its official censorship, told the papers what they might not print, but likewise what they should print. The importance of the dispatches lies in the additional proof they offer that the German press cannot and does not reflect the attitude of the German people.

Some of the telegrams in the hands of the State Department deal with American war preparations and they indicate that, despite German newspaper statements to the contrary, the Berlin Government itself does not underestimate the ability of America to accomplish things.

One of the orders read:

Petit Parisien informs us that five American divisions, numbering 125,000 men, may be expected in France in the Autumn of 1917. It is urgently requested not to reproduce this information without some comment. We do not wish to underestimate the ability of America to accomplish things, but must not, on the other hand, overestimate.

In order to bring a division over from America 75,000 tons must make the trip twice. Therefore, from the mere fact of lack of space, the transportation of such a body of troops within certain fixed time limits is impossible. Moreover, it is impossible to train these troops properly by Autumn. These facts, which have recently been discussed in the German war news, cannot be too strongly emphasized in the discussion of this French news.

There are repeated instructions prohibiting all mention of certain strikes and other signs of internal unrest, such as the following:

The publication and discussion of the resolution adopted in a strike meeting of the Leipsic unions and of a telegram sent to the Imperial Chancellor are not permissible.

There is no objection to the reprinting of the manifesto of the Independent Socialist Party in case it is adversely commented upon, even without irritating sharpness.

In the interest of a victorious carrying through of the war, which is endangered by every stoppage of work, expressions of the press which recommend a strike or express themselves otherwise in favor of a strike are forbidden. Utterances which are directed against strikes are indeed not subject to censorship, but it is supposed thereby that they are kept free from immoderate sharpness which could offer material for irritating the people.

Reports concerning disturbances in Königsberg, Prussia, and concerning a warning from the Commander of the First Army Corps, which followed in the Königsberg press, are not permissible.

News about excesses and unrest in Prague may not be published.

Austrian Dissent Suppressed.

Hostile discussions in the Austrian Parliament, which met last Spring, were to be carefully concealed, as shown by the following orders:

The discussions of the Austrian lower chamber may, for the present, be published only in such light as they are sent, out by the official correspondence bureau.

The printing and discussion of the speeches in Parliament yesterday by the Austrian Deputies, Stransky, Korosec, and Romanzak, are forbidden.

Last Spring a large number of Russians were repatriated from Switzerland through Germany with the definite purpose of spreading German propaganda in Russia. Concerning them, these instructions were given, the last superseding the first:

Nothing is to be published concerning the journey through Germany from Switzerland of Russian emigrants.

Instruction revised so that the reports from abroad concerning the journey through Germany of Russian emigrants may be published, but without comment.

The following were on the economic situation:

The publication is to be avoided of anything concerning the state of the clothing material business and concerning the purchase of clothing material in the occupied districts as well as in Switzerland.

The printing and discussion of the article, "Terrible Conditions in Warsaw for Obtaining the Necessities of Life," in No. 33 of Napszod of July 22 are not permissible.

It is not desired to discuss or even

Continued on Page Three.

British Captured 114,000 Men and 781 Guns During 1917

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The War Office has issued a summary of British captures and losses in the war during 1917.

The captures on all fronts numbered 114,544 prisoners and 781 guns. The losses numbered 28,379 prisoners and 166 guns. Totals by areas are:

Western Theatre—73,131 prisoners, 531 guns captured, and 27,200 prisoners and 166 guns lost.

Palestine—17,646 prisoners and 108 guns captured.

Mesopotamia—15,940 prisoners and 124 guns captured.

WEEK OF JAN. 14 TO UNLOAD CARS

McAdoo Calls for Intensive Effort by Consignees to End Freight Jam.

GARFIELD TO CO-OPERATE

Appoints Agents at Ports to Divert Coal—Roads Asked Their Capital Needs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—A vigorous campaign to unload freight from cars and clear up congestion at railroad terminals, particularly in the New York City district, will be carried on during the week beginning Jan. 14—"Freight Moving Week"—under the supervision of William G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads.

The plan was put forward today by Mr. McAdoo as an effective step to break up the freight jam. Because of the interruption to shipping resulting from inability to deliver bunker coal and foodstuffs to vessels, due to the congestion, conditions in France and Great Britain have become acute, according to advices received here. The immediate relief which can be afforded, Mr. McAdoo and his advisers believe, will depend largely on the spirit of co-operation shown.

Mr. McAdoo drove home this message today in an appeal to the public, in which he asked for the full co-operation of Governors, Mayors, and other public officials, as well as Chambers of Commerce and all other organizations throughout the nation. He asked that an organized effort be begun at once in every part of the country.

Reports at hand show that thousands of freight cars have been used for storage by consignees. This practice, Mr. McAdoo has determined, must be ended without delay. By beginning the campaign to unload cars Jan. 14 he hopes to have the terminal congestion practically cleared up when the high demurrage rates become effective Jan. 21.

Announces "Freight-Moving Week."

Here is Mr. McAdoo's appeal:

The movement of fuel, food, and other vital necessities is being seriously hampered by the congestion of loaded freight cars at important cities and terminals throughout the country. The congestion is particularly serious in the railroad terminals at the Port of New York. Unless freight is promptly removed by consignees from cars at terminals and from railroad stations it will be impossible to relieve the present situation.

Railroad cars cannot be used for warehouse purposes without grave injury to the American people. Railroad cars must be kept moving, and they must be utilized to their maximum capacity if the demands of the people for the necessaries of life and of the army and navy for essential munitions and supplies are to be met. It is an imperative duty of the hour for every citizen to do his utmost to move freight from cars and from railroad stations immediately upon its arrival.

Under the new demurrage order just issued, heavy charges for detention of freight cars will go into effect on and after Jan. 21. The whole nation should unite in a supreme effort to clear up the congestion at terminals before the demurrage orders goes into effect and to keep it cleared up thereafter.

I wish to appeal to the people of the United States to observe the week beginning Jan. 14 and ending Jan. 21 as "Freight Moving Week," and I earnestly request the Governors of the various States, the Public Utilities Commissioners, the Mayors of cities and towns, the State Councils of National Defense, the Federal and State Food and Fuel Administrators, the Chambers of Commerce, and other business organizations, business men and shippers generally, trucking com-

Continued on Page Three.

MOVE TO AVERT OWNERSHIP OF ROADS BY NATION

Senators Watson and Gallinger Offer Amendments to Limit Holding of Lines.

PAYMENT BASIS ASSAILED

Kruttschnitt Holds It Unfair to Reckon in the 1915 Earnings.

SEES PERMANENT CONTROL

Vanderlip Says It Looks as Though Day of Private Domination of Railways Had Passed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Opposition to the fundamental basis of compensation laid down in the bill now before Congress looking to completion of governmental control of the railroad systems of the country was voiced before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee today by Julius Kruttschnitt, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and A. P. Thom, counsel to the American Railway Association. Both declared that the scheme enunciated by President Wilson in his address to Congress last week and embraced in the pending bill to base compensation to the roads on the average of net operating incomes for the three years from 1915 to 1917, inclusive, would work a severe disadvantage to the railroads.

The year 1915, they said, was not a good one for the railroads, and to include it as one of the basic years would mean to arrive at a computation of net income far below a fair average. Besides, it was argued, the bill does not allow a fair return for huge expenditures made by the roads in the last few years. The railroads are not attempting to resist Government control, the witnesses said, but ask Congress for an adequate return on the property.

While the railroad representatives were before the committee a move was made in the Senate to block ultimate Government ownership. Senator Watson of Indiana, conservative Republican, offered an amendment to the pending bill to provide that Government control of the roads should terminate six months after the war.

Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, another old-line Republican, later offered an amendment to provide that the Government should relinquish control immediately after peace was declared.

The two Senators, while not speaking to the resolutions, did not hesitate to say afterward that a tendency appeared manifest in some quarters toward Government ownership as an outcome of the war control. They felt, it was explained, that this was not a fair attitude to assume toward the railroads in wartime, and that any move looking toward Government ownership ought to be taken entirely apart from the war.

The conservatives, it is believed, will muster an appreciable vote, but it seems doubtful if either amendment will prevail. The disposition of Congress, so far as indications go, will be to follow the President's scheme as enunciated in his message. Congress will work out details of compensation, based, it is believed, largely upon suggestions to be offered by Director General McAdoo before the committees in charge of the bill. The bill is expected to appear on the floor of House and Senate within two weeks.

In his testimony today Mr. Kruttschnidt said:

"The year 1915 was the worst the railroads have had in ten years. To be fair, the Government ought to take the year—or the two years immediately preceding the war—as the basis of compensation. The railroads merely want to protect their huge investment and to obtain an adequate return on it. We have no desire to oppose the Government's scheme of control."

Senator Cummins brought out that the average net operating income of the railroads from 1915 to 1917, inclusive, was approximately $960,000,000, and asked Mr. Kruttschnitt if he did not consider that ample.

"It is not when the losses to the railroads in income in 1915 are taken into account," was the reply. Mr. Kruttschnitt spoke of capital put into the railroads in 1917, and remarked that no allowance had been made in the bill for any return on that.

"That is one of the chief objections we have to the bill as drawn," he said.

"Didn't you talk with the President on Government control before he issued

Continued on Page Three.

Rhondda Warns of Food Pinch Coming; To Play Socialist After War. Organizing to Meet It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Lord Rhondda, Food Controller, in an interview given to Harold Begbie, referring to the extended rationing of the British people, says that for the remainder of the war he intends to play Socialist, but directly the war is over he will go back to individualism. "I believe," he adds, "that the driving force in human affairs is selfishness. No doubt matters were so arranged by a discerning Providence." He continued:

"Powers of organization are going to beat the Germans if the country will back me up. I am certain they have got to be beaten and can be beaten, but beaten by the longer lasting power of the British—and I will play Socialist to that end.

"But it is not going to be a pleasant experience for the British people. They must not think rationing is a cure or a limit to what is coming. For some time they will be hungry.

"People with property may find themselves without property. The Socialists will have to turn farmer and butcher a few months later on, and things will be better, but there will be a testing time, and the test will be applied to the stomach of the Englishman, applied sharply."

Lord Rhondda spoke, says Mr. Begbie, of the real difficulty, which the nation will never seem to consider, the difficulty of getting things wherewith to ration.

DELAYED LINERS GET COAL SUPPLY

Some of Those Held in Port Days Receive Enough Fuel to Depart.

24 BARGES SUNK BY ICE

Hillquit Asks Mayor to Take Over All City Coal Yards—53 Schools Still Closed.

Ships ready to sail with supplies for the Allies and for American troops in France but delayed in ports in the country for the last seventeen days because of lack of coal, got more fuel yesterday than on any other day in the period, and a few of the larger vessels were thus able to depart for Europe.

The first mail for Europe in two weeks left an American port. The increased deliveries to ships, however, depleted the amount of coal received for New York City distribution, and only 25,000 tons arrived at piers. This was a little more than half the required daily supply.

The warmer weather made this decreased coal delivery less of a hardship to the city. The need was pressing, however, and this was shown by the number of hospitals and other institutions that told the Fuel Administration that they must have coal or close. The distribution of coal about the city was also hampered by the ice, and the day's deliveries showed a decrease over Sunday. Up to noon yesterday the railroads delivered 56,000 tons more of coal to New Jersey terminals.

Greatly increased speed was reported by the railroads in the handling of all classes of freight, including coal, because the orders of Director General McAdoo calling for the annulment of all dispensable passenger trains had released approximately 500 locomotives and 5,000 railroad men from the passenger service to the work of handling freight on lines running to New York Harbor. The fog, however, slowed down the operation of both freight and passenger trains, and the ice storm of Sunday night caused so many breaks in telegraph wires that trains were seriously interfered with, so the railroads were not able to achieve the efficiency in freight handling they had expected.

Ships Need 500,000 Tons.

Barges yesterday succeeded in delivering in and about New York Harbor a total of 48,404 tons of anthracite and bituminous coal, of which about 23,000 tons went to the ships. The ships, numbering approximately 125, which are now delayed in port need a total of about 500,000 tons of coal. There are now in barges at tidewater and on the rails at terminals a total of 360,450 tons of coal, bituminous and anthracite. In trains, which will arrive within forty-eight hours are 132,600 tons of coal of all grades.

The improvement in the coal situation from now on depends not only on the railroads, but on barge deliveries. There were 360 empty barges, with capacity of 216,000 tons, waiting for cargoes at the railroad ports yesterday. They could not be loaded because the weather continued to make it difficult to extricate the frozen coal from the cars.

The barges which were loaded had their difficulties yesterday. Floating ice floes, which had caused the sinking of twenty-four coal barges in the last four days, continued to be a menace, and towboat skippers were cautious. The fog over the harbor made it necessary for the towboats to feel their way.

The coal on hand reported yesterday to A. H. Smith, Assistant Director of Railroads, was as follows:

	Dumped In Barges to Be Moved.	In Cars at Tidewater.
By Trains.		
Anthracite	40,800	38,000 / 142,500
Bituminous	20,250	28,150 / 85,250
Total	67,050	66,150 / 227,250

The coal in transit and nearing this city was as follows:

	Arrive in Next 24 Hours.	To Arrive in Following 24 Hours.
Anthracite	62,500	34,500
Bituminous	15,550	20,750
Total	78,050	54,850

City May Buy Coal.

The municipal authorities continued their efforts to alleviate the situation yesterday. The Mayor was called upon

Continued on Page Four.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD. Announces that the following will be the schedule of its trains from Washington: Train 85, 2:00 P. M.; 83, 9:00 P. M., effective Jan. 13th; Train 87, 7:15 P. M., now in effect. Information and Pullman Reservations, 1196 Broadway, New York.—Advt.

AMERICAN SHIP SUNK; EIGHT DEAD

Harry Luckenbach, Which Was Requisitioned by Pershing, Hit by Torpedo.

LEFT NEW YORK RECENTLY

2,798-Ton Steamer Was Part of Convoy of 24—Details of Attack Awaited.

The American steamship Harry Luckenbach, under charter to the United States Shipping Board, has been torpedoed and sunk with the loss of eight of her crew, according to a cable dispatch received here yesterday by her owners, the Luckenbach Steamship Company, 44 Whitehall Street.

The message did not state the date of the attack, the position of the steamship at the time, or the names of the members of the crew who were lost. She carried thirty officers and men exclusive of the naval gun crew of eleven.

The vessel was under command of Captain T. S. Jones, and left New York two weeks ago with a general cargo of munitions for France, but did not carry any ammunition except that for the naval guns abroad. She was part of a convoy of twenty-four ships.

Requisitioned by Pershing.

One of the officials of the Luckenbach Steamship Company stated that the Harry Luckenbach was at a French port on Oct. 15 when she was requisitioned by General Pershing as a supply vessel under the general requisition order of the United States Shipping Board. It is believed that the steamship was sunk in the English Channel when under convoy with other vessels bound for France.

The Harry Luckenbach was a single screw three-masted iron steamship that was built at West Hartlepool, England, in 1891 as the Surrey, and was renamed the Michigan before being transferred to her present registry. She was of 3,708 gross tonnage, 300 feet long, 40 feet 2 inches beam, and 24 feet 3 inches depth of hold, and had a speed of ten knots.

The lost steamship is the fourth vessel of the company that has been sunk by German submarines. The others were the Jacob Luckenbach, sunk July 7, 1916; the Lewis Luckenbach, Oct. 14, 1917, and the D. N. Luckenbach, Oct. 5, 1917.

Five Killed in Former Sinking.

Five members of the crew of the D. Luckenbach were killed by the explosion of the torpedo.

The J. L. Luckenbach of the same line had a narrow escape from being sunk off the French coast on Oct. 19, 1917, when she was attacked by a U-boat and had a four hours' running gun fight in which two of the naval gun crew and five of the ship's crew were wounded by shrapnel. The submarine exhausted her supply of torpedoes and could not use her deck guns effectively against the merchantman on account of the heavy seas.

The total tonnage of the four ships destroyed by submarines is 12,508. The manager of the Luckenbach Steamship Company has cabled to Captain Jones to send full details of the sinking of the Harry Luckenbach and the names of the men who were killed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Up to a late hour tonight the Navy Department had received no report on the sinking of the steamer Harry Luckenbach, the American owners of which received word today that the vessel had been torpedoed.

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK; 10 MEN LOST

London Announces Loss of a Warship Through U-Boat Attack in Mediterranean.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—A British torpedo boat destroyer has been torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean Sea, according to an Admiralty announcement issued tonight.

Ten of the officers of the destroyer were saved, but ten members of the crew were lost.

Plan to Mobilize 3,000,000 Workers to Carry on Economic Work of the War

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Mobilization of 3,000,000 workers for agriculture, shipbuilding, and war contract plants was intrusted today to the United States Employment Service by the Department of Labor. Tremendous expansion of the service is in progress in preparation for recruiting men necessary to carry on the economic work in support of the war. Solution of the labor shortage problem by this means is confidently proposed by the department and the co-operating labor organizations in answer to suggestions that conscription of labor is necessary. One early result is expected to be the placing of 400,000 mechanics in shipbuilding plants.

John B. Densmore of Montana, Solicitor for the Department of Labor, will be National Director of the employment service by appointment of Secretary Wilson. He will have as assistants Robert Watson of Massachusetts, and Charles T. Clayton of Maryland. Samuel J. Gompers of New York, son of the labor leader, will succeed Mr. Watson as the department's Chief Clerk.

It is officially announced that the employment service expects to cover the entire continent with a network of labor exchanges. These will recruit and transfer workers from one section to another, and eliminate the present chaotic situation of a surplus of workers in one region and a shortage in another.

In addition, the service expects to create a vast reservoir of labor to meet the increasing demands of the war industries by means of its two auxiliary bodies—the United States Public Service Reserve and the United States Boys' Working Reserve. The creation of this labor surplus already is under way.

Why Deerfoot Sausages Cost More
Because never made from storage pork, but from the choicest parts of young pigs, killed daily at the Farm in Southboro.—Advt.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS BACK RUSSIANS; DENOUNCE POLICY OF CHANCELLOR; WILSON CONGRATULATES LLOYD GEORGE

President Praises Premier's War Aims Speech; Col. House Also Sends Message of Congratulation

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 8.—The Daily Mail's political correspondent says:

"The Prime Minister has received the most cordial telegram, expressing the congratulations of President Wilson and the American Government on his war aims speech. The policy affirmed by Lloyd George is warmly approved and the clearly defined aims emphatically indorsed."

The Times says that among many telegrams of approval which have reached the Prime Minister is a cordial message from Colonel House, who sends his "congratulations and felicitations" and expresses full agreement with the British national declaration of war aims.

APPOINT READING TO SUPREME POST

Will Be "High Commissioner and Special Ambassador" to the United States.

HEADS BRITISH ACTIVITIES

Work of the Various Organizations Here Had Resulted in Some Confusion.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Earl Reading, Lord Chief Justice, has been appointed British High Commissioner and special Ambassador to the United States. Besides taking over the work of the Embassy in Washington, he will have charge of the work of the war mission and its establishments in New York and Washington.

The official announcement of Earl Reading's appointment says:

On the departure on leave of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice the King has been graciously pleased to appoint Earl Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, to be his High Commissioner in the United States in the character of an Ambassador Plenipotentiary on a special mission.

Lord Reading as High Commissioner and Special Ambassador will have full authority over the members of all British missions sent to the United States in connection with the active prosecution of the war and the labors of such missions will be completely under his direction and control.

Lord Northcliffe will remain in London as Chairman of the London Headquarters of the British Mission to the United States.

The appointment of the occupant of the second highest judicial position in England to a diplomatic post has no precedent in the annals of the British bench. It is presumed that it will be necessary to appoint a deputy to perform the duties of Chief Justice during his absence. Justice Darling acted in that capacity during Earl Reading's recent absence in the United States.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Daily Chronicle says this morning:

"Lord Reading's appointment will be a temporary one and will not involve his retirement from the position of Lord Chief Justice. Owing to the national work on which he has been engaged since the war, Lord Reading has been obliged to vacate his place on the bench at intervals. This has been possible only because the volume of cases has not been at normal level and there are sufficient Judges to cope with the business."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Combination of the functions which have been exercised by three agencies, diplomatic, financial, and war supplies, is the purpose of the appointment of Earl Reading as the situation is understood by Government officials here.

Some confusion has followed the independent operations of the Northcliffe war mission, the technical military and naval attaches bureau, and the diplomatic bureaus of the embassy proper. It has been found difficult for these commissions and agencies to transact business with the State Department, War and Navy Departments, and Treasury Department without overlapping.

It was Mr. Balfour was in the United States the subject of a reorganization of the business methods of the embassy here was discussed, and plans were made for the relief of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, at his own request, by an official specially trained in law, business, and finance.

It was felt that the diplomatic business of the embassy could be intrusted to the experienced hands of Colville Barclay, the present counselor; that General MacLachlan and Commodore Gaunt could continue to handle military and naval matters especially, and that financial and business problems could best be handled by the new official, who should be responsible for the work of all three branches and have the final voice in the decision of any questions that might arise.

NORTHCLIFFE GIVES PRAISE TO READING

Points Out Enormous Task Facing the New British High Commissioner.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Viscount Northcliffe, head of the British mission to the United States, in London, in a

Continued on Page Three.

CHU CHIN CHOW.
The Biggest Success in New York.
Mat. Tomorrow. Manhattan Op. House.—Advt.

BRITISH LABOR ACCEPTS A TRUCE

Willing to Co-operate for the Present in Premier's Man-Power Program.

HENDERSON STILL WAVERS

Press Backs Lloyd George Speech, Calling It Reply to the Bolsheviki.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Lloyd George has "a magnificent press" on his speech. His statement is not precisely what it would have been if he had been speaking his own untrammeled personal judgment or that of his Cabinet. But at least he had a copy reader's advantage of licking into shape the joint product of many counsels. Saturday's statement has unity and coherence and is not subject to Albert Thomas's criticism of the answer to President Wilson's demand for a statement of war aims a year ago, which was that it was "an artificial agreement based on phrases and words altered and realtered."

In this case the differences were ironed out before the pronouncement was prepared.

Nevertheless, so many and such important subjects are treated that there is still need of lucidation in spots, and throughout the mass of approving comment this morning a note of inconclusiveness persists. This is noticeably true of the labor expressions. While the pacifists, like Philip Snowden and Ramsey MacDonald, comment with self-consciousness on what they claim as a victory over the policy of a knock-out blow, the more responsible labor comment, like Arthur Henderson's, suggests only conditional and temporary acceptance of the Government's position.

Of course, the Premier has been dealing with labor demands resting upon previous agreements entered into with the Government, which gave labor a strangle hold on the vital problem of man power with which Lloyd George was struggling, as now appears, successfully. That was the condition which forced the statement and shaped it, though the Russian negotiations made it timely for interallied reasons.

Labor is understood to have consented to the broad question, but on canceling the old agreement Henderson reserves his decision. In effect he tells the allied Governments to go ahead and settle the war if they can. Labor gives an other lease, terminable at will.

Indeed, Henderson's statement itself is a general notice of re-entry by labor. His language admits no doubt as to the deliberate purpose to proceed with the effort for an international bloc to bring about peace.

"In some respects," says Henderson in his opening sentence, "Lloyd George's statement embodies the declared principles and objects which labor at its conference defined as the essential war aims." Henderson concludes with a significant statement that "British labor has now reached an agreement upon war aims. We are now making every effort to arrange another interallied conference as preliminary to a complete conference of the whole labor movement of the world; and we desire nothing more than to have the freest and fullest joint discussion with the representatives of labor, first among our allies and then with neutrals and with our present enemies."

Such language seems susceptible of only one construction.

Choice Now Offered to Russia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The London Times, in an editorial today, after asserting that there is good reason for Lloyd George's claim that in his statement of war aims on Saturday he was speaking not merely the mind of the Government but that of the nation and the empire as a whole, says:

"To the enemy and to the Bolsheviki the Prime Minister has now made a reply. He has spoken with a moderation that may disconcert some tried friends of the Allies and may even lead itself to enemy misrepresentation.

"His evident desire was to let no phrase outrun the realities of the present military position, but at the same time he spoke with a frankness that can leave no doubt in the mind of friend or

Continued on Page Two.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
"Its Purity Has Made It Famous."—Advt.

PLEA FOR OCCUPIED LANDS

Teuton Social Democrats Demand Untrammeled Expression of Will.

ONLY WAY TO SURE PEACE

Harden Also Attacks the Teuton Schemes for Annexing Territory.

OTHER PARTIES WITH ARMY

Chancellor Gives Their Leaders Reassuring Account of Military and Political Situation.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 7.—At meetings which the Vorwaerts alludes to as "perhaps the most momentous" since August, 1914, the Social Democratic Party, says a Berlin dispatch, has adopted a resolution setting forth that, in view of the occurrences at Brest-Litovsk and the annexationists' attack on the people's right of self-determination, the party again declares that a lasting peace is only possible if the democratic principle of self-determination is honestly carried out. The party demands that free and absolutely independent expression of will shall be guaranteed to the peoples concerned.

The Social Democratic Party also approved its representatives' standpoint in the Main Committee of the Reichstag and its resolve resolutely to combat the misuse of the right of self-determination for the purpose of disguised annexations.

Harden Attacks Annexation Plans.

Maximilian Harden in Die Zukunft scathingly condemns Austro-German plans for annexations in the east. He asserts that a broad chasm still yawns between the two parties at Brest-Litovsk, and that if the demands of the Central Powers to annex or join the territories in question to the last empires in Europe, then there will again be only an armistice, and there will be no lasting and honorable peace with Russia, which country will not eternally wear Lenine's red livery or be satisfied with the disintegration and communistic chaos of communities.

Herr Harden says that even were the Letts, Lithuanians, Livonians, and Esthonians, who for five centuries have been opposed to all Germanism, contrary to all expectations, to vote for union with the German Empire, Germany would be obliged to refuse that union, for its body cannot bear fresh foreign elements and it does not desire, by provoking the Russian people, which before 1950 will comprise 200,000,000 souls, to brew a consoling draught for its western enemies.

The key to the temple of peace, Herr Harden says, is in the Capitol at Washington.

The Vorwaerts publishes speeches delivered before the Reichstag Main Committee by Philipp Scheidemann, leader of the Majority Socialist Party in the Reichstag, and Hugo Haase, the Minority Socialist leader, condemning what they termed the annexationist projects of the German Government, as disclosed at Brest-Litovsk.

Herr Scheidemann said there was no doubt that the Reichstag majority adhered to its declaration of last Summer against forced annexations and contributions, and that the Socialists and other large circles in Germany saw a contradiction between the statements of the German negotiators at Brest-Litovsk on Dec. 25, declaring for peace without annexations and indemnities, and on Dec. 28, when the German proposals regarding occupied Russian territory were made. He asserted the position of the Chancellor would be untenable if he departed from the standpoint of the right of self-determination of peoples.

Herr Scheidemann declared the Socialists "stand for unrestricted self-determination of peoples," adding:

"Just as resolutely as we opposed the annexationist policy plans of the Kühtents, we combat the annexationist politicians of our own country."

Herr Haase said the German proposals of Dec. 28 constituted a veiled claim to annexations.

Von Kuehlmann Under Fire.

In the meantime the annexationists are making every effort to overthrow Foreign Secretary von Kühlmann, certain serious consequences, according to the Tageblatt, being threatened openly if he stays in office. The Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung violently attacks Dr. von Kühlmann's conduct at the Brest-Litovsk negotiations. It regards any further co-operation between the army command and Dr. von Kühlmann as impossible.

The National Liberal Party of Brandenburg Province at a meeting yesterday took the point of view that the demands of the supreme army command in the east and west must be decisive. It was agreed that the peace terms must be such as would guarantee Germany's future and be approved by Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff.

Admiral von Tirpitz, voicing the demands of the Fatherland Party and the Pan Germans regarding the negotiations

Entente to Recognize Independence of Ukraine

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—"France's initiative in the recognition of Finland as an independent State establishes a most unusual and interesting precedent," says the Matin, in an article explaining the reasons for recognition.

"We can add concerning recognition of the Ukraine that our attitude and intentions are identical and that a high commissioner, who has been sent to Kiev by the Allies, will make it known to the Rada.

"We must not interpret this action as a desire on our part to dismember Russia, but rather it is a firm desire to remedy the state of anarchy existing in that unhappy land and assist [illegible] region to attain a form [illegible]nt which in future sh[illegible] durable existence of the [illegible] federation."

with Russia, has telegraphed to Chancellor von Hertling formally commending the firm stand taken by the Chancellor toward the Russian demands. In the position taken by Russia, says the Admiral, is seen "the fruit of ten days' work of the Entente." He claims the transfer of the negotiations to Stockholm would constitute a decisive step on the path to a general peace which would have no regard for Germany's vital needs.

Chancellor von Hertling received a number of party leaders yesterday, the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger says, and gave them a reassuring account of the military and political situation. He also discussed a number of personal questions, possibly with reference to General von Ludendorff, whose resignation has been reported and denied. As a result of what the Chancellor was able to report, the newspaper says, all grounds for disquietude may be regarded has having been removed.

Dr. Wekerle, the Hungarian Premier, and Dr. von Wimmer, the Austrian Minister of Finance, have arrived in Berlin.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—A telegram from Brest-Litovsk to Amsterdam gives a wireless message sent to M. Joffe, Chairman of the Russian delegation, by Foreign Minister von Kühlmann for the German delegation, Foreign Minister Czernin for the Austrians, Foreign Minister Nessim Bey for the Turks and Minister of Justice Popoff for the Bulgarians.

It recalls the fact that when the Central Powers outlined the terms on which they were willing to make peace they stipulated that these terms would be valid only if all the belligerents bound themselves within a certain period to observe them. The Russians then fixed ten days as the period in which the other belligerents were to decide whether to join in the negotiations, but although this time elapsed Jan. 4, nothing has been heard from them.

Another telegram from Brest-Litovsk states that informal discussions there on Friday last between the Germans and the Ukrainians took a direction favorable to Germany.

LUDENDORFF CONSENTS TO STICK TO HIS POST

Friction Caused by Interference of Himself and Hindenburg in Matters Political.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 7.—The denial issued by the Wolff Bureau regarding reports that General Ludendorff has tendered his resignation to the Kaiser may be accepted as accurate, but does not dispose of the whole matter.

For some time past, as several German papers admit, interference by the two army heads in political matters has been the subject of a great deal of discussion in political and parliamentary circles.

On the one hand, it is resented a good deal, while the Pan Germans naturally openly boast of their tramp card at headquarters.

Things came to a head the other day when both Hindenburg and Ludendorff went to Berlin, and there can be little doubt that they made their attitude as to the peace negotiations quite clear. The soldiers make little secret of their Pan-German leanings, as is evidenced by a constant stream of telegrams to all sorts of Pan-German organizations, and they never register the slightest objection to being hailed as the great and powerful political Pan-German leaders. They are called into council on all important political matters.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 7.—The fact that von Kuehlmann's unpopularity is suddenly discussed so openly by the whole German press occasions some surprise. The papers blame von Kuehlmann for Ludendorff's threatened resignation, and the Annexationist press especially is using this scare to get rid of the Foreign Secretary.

The Lokal-Anzeiger learns, however, that the Chancellor yesterday received various party leaders, giving them a satisfactory declaration regarding the present military and political situation. It is certain that personal questions also were discussed, and it appeared that there were no reasons for disquietude.

This would make it appear that Ludendorff is to remain. It is also probable that von Kuehlmann will be allowed to stay, in order not to create the impression abroad that the German military caste has once more won the day.

Von Kuehlmann appears to have had a difference in opinion with the military authorities on Dec. 22, that is, even before the declaration of Dec. 25 at Brest-Litovsk. The Rheinische Westfalische Zeitung says that the statements that von Kuehlmann was acting in agreement with the military leadership were intended to mislead public opinion.

This paper, and also the annexationist Koelnische Volkszeitung, openly state that the people confront the painful, though not difficult, fate of deciding between Ludendorff and Hindenburg or Hertling and von Kuehlmann, and that people will naturally rally around the former to be led to a "victorious German peace."

Nevertheless, the divergence of opinion must have reached a fairly acute stage to allow Ludendorff's resignation to be used as a lever.

TROTZKY CLOSES UP FRANCE'S BUREAU

Also Recalls French Officers from the War Area—Angered by Propaganda.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—A Petrograd dispatch to The Daily Mail says that General Nissel, head of the French military mission, replied to Foreign Minister Trotzky's complaint respecting French military propaganda by stating that certain news received from Stockholm had been issued by a young officer by mistake. The General promised that no such mistake would be made again. M. Trotzky replied with a demand that the officer in question leave Russia.

The correspondent adds that it is a pity that some of the allied diplomats pretend to ignore M. Trotzky, while in fact they are obliged to recognize his authority.

Referring to the same incident, a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says M. Trotzky ordered the immediate closing of the French bureau, the removal of the wireless apparatus, and the immediate recall to Petrograd of French officers in the war area.

FLANDERS OFFENSIVE HALTED BY WEATHER

Germans Unlikely to Do Much This Month and Perhaps Not Next Month, British Think.

THAW IS FOLLOWED BY COLD

Operations Are Made Impossible, but Great German Preparations Are Evidently Making.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Jan. 7.—There is little to record on the western front except the weather, for all is quiet on the line save for spasmodic gunning, and even that is less—extraordinarily less—than the British have known for nine months or more since the beginning of last year's battles.

After all that ferocious fighting both sides are taking advantage of this hard and early Winter to rest their troops and give them mental as well as physical change from the nerve-racking strain of the battlefields. British battalions who have the luck to be in rest billets are glad of the respite, glad to play games of football instead of charging pillboxes, glad to hurl snowballs at each other instead of bombs at the enemy, glad to laugh through two hours of uproarious mirth in wooden huts, where the divisional follies refuse to take the world or the war more seriously than the funny old pantomime.

They are good days of rest for men who have been seldom out of the line since the battle of Arras, in April, and whatever happens in this new year of fate they will be heartened to face it with new courage and new strength.

The troops in the line are not having a gay time, for it is a cold, white hell out there, and there is no fun for the men in the icebound trenches or the frozen shell holes, nor for the ration parties who go up at night over duckboards as slippery as slides, nor for the horse transport, with their poor beasts staggering and falling on the way up to the dumps, nor for the sentries who stand behind the iron-hard sandbags, staring through the white mist with frostbitten noses and ice in their eyebrows. But even for them frost is better than rain, and all things can be endured without grousing as long as the guns keep quiet.

Frost is better than rain, but there are signs that the frost is breaking, and that a great thaw is beginning which will turn Flanders again into a quagmire and all battlefields into slush and the roads into impassable tracks for wagons and cars.

Thaw Stops Operations.

Last night the barometer lost its morale, and rain and sleet fell over the snow fields. It was a sudden and rapid thaw which made all the trees weep great teardrops and all the gables of the French cottages drip melting snow into the gutters, and hard roadways soften a little into sludgy mud. This morning they hardened again and became so slippery that the dispatch riders staggered about on cycles in a drunken way, wagon wheels went round without gripping the ground, and lorries went one yard forward and two back, and those which set out bravely on a far journey could not get beyond laughing range of headquarters. One of the officers spent an hour trying to get his car out of a lane which leads to the high road, and then abandoned the vain endeavor.

If the thaw continues the roads will burst and break as badly as in the early months last year, when their outer crust collapsed and the soil billowed up in waves, and the journey from any village on the Somme to fighting headquarters was a wild adventure for any motorist, which ended as a rule in complete breakdown and frightful language. That will put a great strain on that mystic and maligned letter which holds all a soldier's comforts in line or out of it and all the material of war and all the means of transport, but the enemy will have no advantage, and any designs he may be making will be thwarted by this condition of the ground.

So I think that January will pass without big battles and with luck February. It is, perhaps, in March that we must look for the threatened enemy offensive for which, beyond all doubt, he is making preparations behind his lines—preparations which include hospital accommodation for thousands of men.

But by the ides of March other counsels may prevail, for it is only on the last hazard, I believe, that the enemy will order this new sacrifice of German manhood, and the German nation may refuse to countersign the order for that blood.

The British offensive lines are strong, and if the Germans attack in massed assaults as at Verdun there will be a fearful price exacted.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Jan. 6.—Back from leave to snowbound France! The luck of the men who had fourteen days' leave, covering Christmas and New Year's Day, is coming to an end with every boat which brings them back to France, back to the trenches, back to the mystery of another year of war which hides its secret for a while behind the snow.

It was a cold passage on yesterday's boat, and when the lights went out there came from a crowd of men sitting tightly packed on the lower deck a rasping chorus of hacking and coughing. They were not talkative, these soldiers, and sat humped over their packs rather silent except for that chorus of coughing. They seemed to be thinking back to the things they had done and seen in "Blighty," and forward to the things they would have to do in another year of war. It was like coming back to another world. Though there is less than two hours between one side and the other, it is another world, with a strange, separate, secret life of which nothing is known by the people who are not out here, although millions of words have been written about it, and the men go home and try to tell and cannot because it is so hard to begin at the beginning.

Opposing Armies Still Snowbound.

France is still deep in snow, and the armies are snowbound and frostbound. Staff cars that went away from the front up the long, straight roads that lead toward the front shed long streams of light ahead of them which gleamed upon hummocks of snow piled high on the roadside and glistening like the sugar crystals that used to appear on English tea tables in the old days of peace and plenty. The gables of French cottages, covered with white ice, were like the witch's cottage in "Hänsel und Gretel," and the woods were white as the pillars of a Gothic church, with snow frozen to their bare branches. Derelict cars lay up in the snowdrifts; a broken wagon was tilted in a ditch, and a group of soldiers gathered around a horse that had fallen on the slippery road. For mile after mile long black columns of motor trucks lined the roadways with their drivers asleep inside, and into the silence of the frosty night there rang out the sharp clink of horses' hoofs as some transport wagons passed.

German Gunfire is Fierce.

It appears as if old Fritz, as the British call the enemy, was not doing very much for the moment. Like them, he is snow bound and ice bound, and there is not much activity on the roads behind his lines. His gunfire is still fierce at times, in sudden bursts of fury against Passchendaele and the back areas around the Ypres salient and near Havrincourt and the British defensive lines in the Cambrai sector and in many others of the old bad places where there has never been an absolute respite from shellfire for three years or more.

In the bright light over the snowfields his planes come out to direct the fire of his guns against British batteries with high explosives and gas shells, and he has attempted several raids, as for example the one yesterday near Bullecourt, where after a sudden barrage his raiding parties jumped one of the British posts and then came under quick rifle fire which killed and wounded many of them, so that the snow was red with their blood outside the British wire entanglements.

All that is the old style of Winter warfare, which has no more than local significance and is just to keep the fires of war smoldering before they are stoked up again for the great furnace of battle. The British armies and the enemy's are waiting for the snow to melt. After that they will wait again a little while, I think, for the thaw to end and the wind to dry the mud and ooze and slime which will fill the trenches and upheave the roads and bog the guns. Then in Spring, the early Spring, before the first leaves are on the trees, the secret which now lies hidden behind the snow will be revealed and we shall know what new plans have been made by those German Generals who are listening to the pulse-beats of the world and of their own people, wondering what their next card shall be in this gamble with life and death.

Final German Offensive Forecast.

Behind the lines they are clearing certain areas of civilian inhabitants to make room for troops. Word has been passed to their soldiers and comes to us through prisoners that a blow will be delivered against the Allies if their hopes of peace fail them. They count on settling with Russia, so that if there is no general peace they will be able to transfer all their weight against the western front. The menace of all that cannot be ignored, and it is possible that when the snows melt and the ground becomes hard again after the thaw the allied armies may be put on the defensive against a great concentration of guns and men moving forward in massed attacks in a last desperate attempt to gain a decision at any cost.

That is not a bright thought at the beginning of a new year of war, for there will be great slaughter then in the fields of France; but it is my opinion that before that has a chance of happening the enemy will make a desperate bid for peace, because Germany knows the strength of the allied defense and, with utter and permanent ruin to her race, cannot pour out that river of blood which will flow from her last reserves of manhood in the Spring, if she decides upon that last assault.

WOULD HOLD VENICE AT ANY SACRIFICE

Whitney Warren Says Italian Patriots Prefer Destruction to Surrender.

PIAVE DEFENSE IMPERATIVE

He Exhorts Allies to Recognize the Disaster Involved in a Renewal of the Invasion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—The third and last article by Whitney Warren on Italian conditions appears in today's issue of L'Homme Libre. It deals with the military situation, and reads as follows:

"I take up the military situation last because it is so intimately subordinate to the moral and economic situation. Let us suppose an Italy in good political health, possessing all it now lacks and an army that had not known such a defeat as that of October, still full of élan and confidence. Little by little she has recovered her equilibrium, and we have seen wonderful exploits which only a real army is capable of performing.

Imperative to Hold the Piave.

"But the Entente Powers must understand the necessity of not losing sight for a single instant of the Italian battlefield. It is perhaps there that they will obtain the decision of the war. At the beginning of the retreat, when no one knew the capacity for resistance of the troops, and when every commander was in doubt as to what he could demand of them after the confusion that followed the retreat from the Carso, the Commander in Chief saw the possibility of falling back all the way to the Adige. The line of the Piave was considered only as something provisional. But now it has become a definite line. It is necessary at all costs to hold on the Piave. It is necessary at all costs to keep Monte Grappa, and if by chance it is lost to the Italians to make it impossible for the conqueror. This is the only means of imposing silence upon the voices in the rear which, encouraged by the Bolshevist treason, continue to propagate their abominable doctrine of defection.

"It is now quite likely that it may become necessary to defend Venice. The sentimental question must be discussed only for a moment. Venice, which no one loves more than I; Venice, where I passed the best hours of my life as an artist, should be exposed to all the dangers of a bombardment if necessity arises. Up to the present, by reason of the personal intervention of the Pope, the Austrians have spared it. They fly above it, but drop no bombs. But I do not like this pity if it makes Italians think that under no circumstances must any risk be taken with their city that is unique in all the world. For Venice is not only an object of art; it is the only Eastern port that Italy possesses that has any value, aside from that of Brindisi. Therefore, if Venice some day is given over to the enemy without any defense, the whole Adriatic is likewise ceded. Venice, in the hands of the Germans and Austrians, will not be considered as a jewel. Some of the people who preach today of the uselessness and cruelty of submitting it to irreparable damage will then be the first to discover its military and maritime value. They will then see that Italy has lost one of her most powerful arms, and under cover of this argument will renew their machinations for immediate peace.

Would Defend Venice at All Costs.

"Let Venice perish rather than be abandoned. In all my travels in Italy I have found no real patriot who did not hold this opinion. The maintenance of the Piave line which covers Venice [illegible]ove all the one vital condition of [illegible]mmon victory. The loss of the [illegible] would perhaps mean that the [illegible] of the Entente was irremediably [illegible]ompromised in that the Central Em[illegible] would then become masters of the [illegible]a peninsula and Europe would be [illegible]ed into the miseries of the Middle [illegible] The season has momentarily [illegible]ed any great offensive on this [illegible] but Winter is not eternal, and the [illegible] respite now given the Italian and [illegible] armies should be employed, minute by minute, not only to consolidate the defense, but to prepare an offense [illegible]o complete the fraternity of the [illegible] of the different troops who are [illegible]forth to battle side by side.

"Internal enemies are sending out [illegible] rumors that it is difficult to establish accord between the Italians and the Allies. They speculate shamefully with such suggestions. I have seen too much effect of their work not to say that we must keep on guard. Cordiality, always cordiality, and still more cordiality—nothing is more necessary for the Allies before the danger that menaces everywhere. If any attention is given to the vain quarrels of amour propre the enemy will be victorious in Italy as elsewhere."

GUNFIRE IS HEAVY ON WESTERN FRONT

Ypres, Cambrai, and Verdun Sectors Are the Scenes of the Greatest Activity.

BERLIN, Jan. 7, (via London.)—Only artillery fighting is going on in Flanders and France, but infantry operations are of a minor nature, according to the official statement from Great Headquarters, which reads:

"Western Theatre.—Violent artillery duels developed during the afternoon on the salient position east of Ypres and on isolated sectors between the roads leading from Arras and Peronne to Cambrai.

"Between the Miette and the Aisne and on both sides of the Ornes and the west bank of the Moselle artillery and mine firing increased.

"The infantry activity was limited to effective reconnoissances.

"The text of the report says:

"On Saturday a strong reconnoissance was made toward the Hatum and Jabir defenses, the former being destroyed by us. Airplanes co-operated with our artillery, who did great execution on the enemy's infantry in the open with direct observation at effective range. The enemy suffered severe casualties from both our artillery and rifle fire.

"The evening official communication says:

"The increased firing activity in the salient position northeast of Ypres continues.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Tonight's report from British Headquarters in France says:

"A raid attempted early this morning southeast of Ypres was repulsed with loss by our rifle and machine gun fire. The hostile artillery was active this afternoon in the neighborhood of Passchendaele.

"The day bulletin says only that "there was occasional hostile artillery activity southeast of Messines."

PARIS, Jan. 7.—Heavy artillery fire took place last night near Bezonvaux and Chambrettes, northeast of Verdun, according to the War Office bulletin today. It says:

"In the Champagne our own and the enemy's artillery was active in the region of Mont Haut.

"On the left bank of the Meuse our troops repulsed an attempted German raid upon our trenches north of Hill 304. On the right bank the artillery fighting attained keen intensity during the course of the night in the region of Bezonvaux and Chambrettes. In the sector north of Ste. Mihiel a French patrol took prisoners. Nothing else of importance took place on the remainder of the front.

"During the day of Jan. 5 four German airplanes were brought down by our pilots and a fifth by our special guns.

"The official statement issued tonight reads:

"Both artilleries displayed activity today north of St. Quentin and in Upper Alsace, in the region north of the Rhine-Rhone Canal.

BRITISH LABOR UPHOLDS Ppremier

Continued from Page One.

foe that the peace conditions now outlined are the irreducible minimum of the allied terms and that if they be rejected or not accepted they will in future require adaptation to greater sacrifices which Britain and her allies have resolved to sustain in their pursuit of a lasting peace.

"If the Bolsheviki of Russia desired an outspoken definition of the allied position in regard to them and their country, they cannot complain of lack of fulfillment of their wish. They now have an opportunity to prove both their own sincerity and their fitness for the immense responsibilities they have assumed; they have been called pro-German and their friends have protested that the epithet is undeserved.

"Lloyd George now holds before their eyes two prospects. They may, on the one hand, merit the confidence and receive the support of the British, French, Italian, and American democracies in striving to save their country from Prussian thralldom, or they may do what in them lies to condemn the people of Russia to a condition of complete economic and ultimate political enslavement to Germany."

Terms for the Idealists.

The Daily Mail says Lloyd George demonstrated that the allied war aims are "capable of being expressed in terms which are fully acceptable to the most idealistic of the leaders of the now dominant power in Russia and to the most advanced members of the Labor Party in this country. The Prime Minister, indeed, adopted wholeheartedly the most ultra-modern phrases of the Bolsheviki, and showed that they are only new ways of expressing the meaning and intention of Great Britain and the empire."

The Daily News says:

"The considered and comprehensive backing behind Lloyd George's utterance was emphasized by his announcement that he had not only consulted the Labor Party, but had had the benefit of the counsel of Asquith and Viscount Grey. So far as this country is concerned, therefore, the speech may be taken to represent fairly well the responsible mind of the nation and brings us and, we may take it, our Allies generally into line with the policy which President Wilson has consistently formulated."

The Daily Telegraph rejoices that Lloyd George asserted he was speaking on behalf of the United British nation and says:

"This affirmation of national unity will remove a load of anxiety from many troubled minds. Britain entered the war with such an inspiriting sense of unity as she had hardly known before in her long history. It carried her forward and supported her as nothing else could have done during the opening stages of the conflict, and without it we honestly do not believe we could have raised the armies which now uphold our cause.

"That sense of unity and feeling of oneness, issuing in almost universal readiness to make sacrifices for the common good, had visibly decreased after three years and a half of war and our enemies have taken great comfort from the hope that on no subject should we be more divided than on this very subject of war aims. We do not pretend, of course, that there is anything like unanimity of opinion as to the economic terms on which peace should be based, but without minimizing the importance of this particular difference the broad fact remains that all the primary essentials of peace terms are included in the Prime Minister's statement, and that if we have national unity on these we shall stand in a position of inexpugnable strength."

Called Triumph for Lloyd George.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—If the country's opinion, as is probable in the present case, can be judged by expressions in the London press, it may be said that never before has Premier Lloyd George won such general approval as is given to his statement of Saturday concerning Great Britain's war aims.

Interest is now focused on the question as to how the statement will be received in Germany, Austria-Hungary and, not the least, in Russia.

The Manchester Guardian says the Premier's clear and comprehensive statement of Great Britain's aims is a great gain, especially as it was made in the name of the Opposition as well as the Government, but that the gain would have been still greater had the statement been made in the name of the whole Western alliance and embodied in a formal declaration as to the authority of which there could be no doubt.

The Guardian believes that repudiation of any intention to disrupt the German or Austrian State is valuable and may not be without effect in those countries. It says, however, that the misses in the Premier's speech any response to the effort which the present Russian Government is putting forth under the greatest difficulties to make the principles of national freedom a reality in the parts of Russian territory now under military occupation by the Central Powers. The newspaper considers it neither wise nor generous to assume that Russia's efforts must necessarily fail and to take the view in advance that this great region will be handed over to the war lords of Germany and Austria.

Sees Immediate Effect.

The Westminster Gazette says the Premier's speech was a clear and moderate statement, and demonstrated its value at once in the drawing together of the various parties in the country. It continues:

"Doubts raised by the vague, sinister language of some Government spokesmen were removed. The Allies were brought into line with President Wilson's declarations and with what is, above all, essential, a sense of national unity."

BRITISH ARE ACTIVE ON THE PIAVE FRONT

Patrols Cross the River and Artillery Shells Austro-German Bases.

GUN DUELS INTENSIFIED

Italians Bombard Enemy Transports and Moving Columns on the Asiago Plateau.

ROME, Jan. 7.—British patrols have again crossed the Piave River, the War Office announces. They forced passages at various points, causing alarm in the enemy lines.

Increased artillery activity on both sides is reported from the Giudicaria and Lagarina Valleys, on the Trentino front. Italian batteries on the Asiago Plateau effectively bombarded enemy transports and moving columns, while the French and British repeatedly shelled Austro-German positions east of the Piave with excellent results.

The text of the communication follows:

"There have been reciprocal bursts of artillery fire between Prasb and Cimego in the Giudicaria Valley, and more intense activity on the part of medium calibre enemy guns in the Zugna region of the Lagarina Valley. On the Asiago Plateau our batteries made effective shots against enemy transports and troops on the march behind the lines.

"There has also been activity by reconnoitring detachments. North of Costalunga Austrian parties were driven back and followed up by our patrols, which made a few prisoners. Violent concentrations of fire by our batteries against enemy positions between the Frenzela Valley and the Brenta Valley have been answered by persistent shelling of our lines. Enemy positions and the rear areas between Vidor and Fonte della Priuli have been repeatedly shelled with excellent results by French and British batteries.

"At some points British patrols have forced the Piave and caused alarm in the enemy's lines. On the plain there has been moderate artillery activity."

FIGHTING ON MUD BANKS.

How Italian Sailors Killed or Captured Austrian River Raiders.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Jan. 5, (Delayed.)—On the extreme northeastern edge of the Venetian Lagoon there are some strips of land which have been raised to the dignity of being called the Italian first line of defense. Neither great masses of men nor carts and motor trucks transporting supplies could be employed there, the ground being too narrow to accommodate any but small contingents. There individual bravery acquires an importance which it would not have in other circumstances. A picked patrol of gunners is worth a large calibre battery.

Imagine a long bank, on one side sloping to the river, which is fringed with a forest of reeds, while the other side is marshy. Across the river can be seen the tops of a few trees and houses, which represent the enemy's advanced line. On these strips of land groups of Italian sailors and machine gunners oppose the enemy, preventing his advance.

A few days ago the Austrians conceived the idea of attacking the Italian lines by crossing the river and establishing a bridgehead on the opposite bank. Twenty soldiers of the Thirty-first Honved Regiment silently embarked in a boat with three days' rations, one machine gun, and plenty of ammunition. Favored by the darkness, they crossed the river silently, reached the mudbank and hid the boat and themselves among the reeds. The Italian sentinels had noticed their landing, but thought it would not matter if they remained all night in the damp, penetrating cold, which would make it easier to beat them next morning.

At dawn the Austro-German cannon opened fire on the Italian lines to help the Honveds, who, meanwhile, had put up their machine gun. But the Italian sailors were ready for them. Heedless of the bombardment, they threw a hail of projectiles from their machine guns upon the Austrians, who found themselves fired at from both sides. After a short struggle an Austrian Lieutenant was seen to jump into the boat with only one-third of his men, trying desperately to row across the river and rejoin his main body, but his boat was hit in midstream and sunk. The officer was seen trying to reach the bank by swimming, but the current drew him under, and he did not appear again. The Austrians who remained on the bank surrendered, and their munitions and food fell into the hands of the Italians.

CLEMENCEAU BACKS SPEECH

"Never Weary of Opposing Germans," He Tells Lloyd George.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7. — Premier Clemenceau, a dispatch from France today says, has sent this message to Premier Lloyd George:

"With my most hearty congratulations I hasten to send you those of the French nation, those at the front and in the interior, for the admirable speech in which you so happily stated the truth that one must never become weary of opposing the Germans."

ROCKEFELLER MAKES UP $5,500,000 FOR WAR AID

Money Spent in 1917 by Foundation from Its Principal Fund Restored by His Gift.

John D. Rockefeller has given $5,500,000 more to the Rockefeller Foundation. The gift was announced yesterday, with the explanation that it was designed to make up $5,000,000 of the Foundation's principal spent in the last year because of unprecedented demands of war relief work.

Mr. Rockefeller's letter conveying the donation read:

Dec. 29, 1917.

The Rockefeller Foundation.

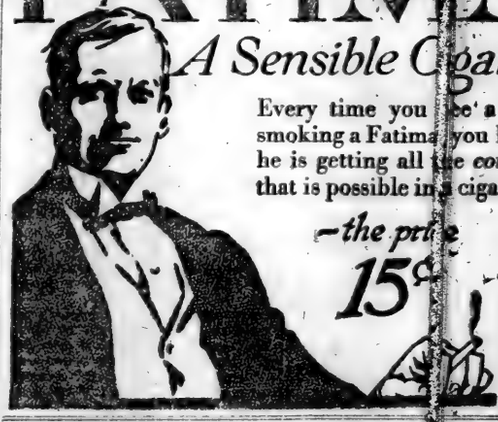
Gentlemen: In view of the increasing demands upon the funds of the foundation arising in connection with the war, and having in mind particularly the large contributions made to the American Red Cross war fund and the war work of the Young Men's Christian Association, I inclose herewith my check for $5,500,000, to be used as the foundation may see fit for furthering its corporate purposes. Very truly yours,

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

Dr. George E. Vincent, President of the foundation, in announcing the gift said that it was hoped that this additional sum would make it unnecessary for the foundation at present to draw further upon its principal fund. During 1917, in addition to the income, $5,000,000 of the principal fund of the foundation was appropriated and the Trustees gave authority to spend $5,000,000 more of the principal if necessary.

FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette



Every time you see a man smoking a Fatima you know he is getting all the *comfort* that is possible in a cigarette.

—the price 15¢

JORDAN

Sport Limousine

Only car of this type, capacity and quality shown on Grand Central Palace selling for less than $5000.

SECOND FLOOR
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Your Efficiency

depends largely upon your physical condition. *Scott's Emulsion* builds energy and vigor to create vitality and generate forcefulness.

12-147

As an indication of the soundness of The Mercantile consider the men who compose the directorate: men in responsible positions; men of notable achievement, yet still progressing. Such a board, with officers chosen by the same standard, is an invitation to individuals and firms of the same type.

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LOST AND FOUND
Advertisements on Page 18.—Advt.

Advertising Record.

In 1917 The New York Times published 12,525,508 agate lines of advertisements, in 1916 11,722,760 lines, in 1915 9,662,562 lines, and in 1914 9,164,827 lines. The Times publishes a greater volume of advertisements (help and Situation Wanted advertisements excepted) than any other New York newspaper.—Advt.

DRAFT LAW UPHELD BY SUPREME COURT

Right to Compel Military Service in Time of Need Held to be Fundamental.

DECISION ON SEVEN CASES

Conspiracy Appeals, Including Those of Berkman and Goldman, to be Adjudicated Later.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The United States Supreme Court today passed upon seven cases arising under the selective draft law, and decided all, excepting those involving the charge of conspiracy, adversely to the men drafted or subject to draft. The constitutionality of the Draft act was sustained against every contention. Several times in the opinion, which was written by the Chief Justice, arguments made for the drafted men were characterized as "absolutely without merit."

The conspiracy cases, in which Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman were defendants in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (Manhattan), and Charles E. Ruthenberg, Alfred Wagenknecht, and Charles Baker defendants in the District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, were held for further consideration.

The cases decided involved the failure of Joseph F. Arver, Alfred F. Grahl, Otto and Walter Wangerin, Morris Becker, and Louis Kramer, all of Minnesota; Albert Jones of Georgia, and Meyer Graubard of Kansas to present themselves for registration under the draft law, enacted May 18, 1917. Jones petitioned for a writ of habeas corpus after he had been put into jail. The other rested their resistance to the act on the assertion that it was unconstitutional, and contended that the Constitution did not give Congress the power to compel military service by a selective draft.

The decision, therefore, turned on the construction to be placed on the language of Article I., Section 8, of the Constitution, which provides that Congress has power "to declare war * * *, to raise and support armies * * * to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces * * * to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregong powers. * * *"

Power of Congress.

Regarding the contention that Congress has no power to exact enforced military duty by the citizen the decision says:

"This but challenges the existence of all power, for governmental power which has no sanction to it and which can only be exercised provided the citizen consents is in no substantial sense such a power. It is argued, however, that, although this is abstractly true, it is not concretely so because, as compelled military service is repugnant to a free Government and in conflict with all the great guarantees of the Constitution as to individual liberty, it must be assumed that the authority to raise armies was intended to be limited to the right to call an army into existence, counting alone upon the willingness of the citizen to do his duty in time of public need—that is, in time of war. But the premise of this proposition is so devoid of foundation that it leaves not even a shadow of ground upon which to base the conclusion.

"It may not be doubted that the very conception of a just Government and its duty to the citizen includes the reciprocal obligation of the citizen to render military service in case of need and the right to compel it. To do more than state the proposition is absolutely unnecessary in view of the practical illustration afforded by the almost universal legislation to that effect now in force."

The history of draft laws in England and in the American Colonies is given briefly to lead to the statement that one of the first necessities on account of which the Constitution was formed was to provide means of raising armed forces.

"The seceding States," the decision says, "wrote into the Constitution which was adopted to regulate the Government which they sought to establish in identical words the provision of the Constitution of the United States. And when the right to enforce that instrument, a selective draft law which was enacted not differing in principle from the one here in question, was challenged, its validity was upheld, evidently after great consideration by the courts of Virginia, of Georgia, of Texas, of Alabama, of Mississippi, and of North Carolina, the opinions in some of the cases copiously and critically reviewing the whole grounds which we have stated.

Application of Fourteenth Amendment

The argument based on the Fourteenth Amendment is disposed of by the court in the following language:

"To avoid all misapprehension we direct attention to that amendment (Fourteenth) for the purpose of pointing out how completely it broadened the national scope of the Government by causing citizenship of the United States to be paramount and dominant."

The contentions that the Draft act delegated to State officials Federal powers, that it vested administrative officers with legislative discretion, and that it conferred judicial powers were all brushed aside by the courts as being wholly without merit. The argument as to religious convictions being a plea against the operation of the draft law was not honored with any discussion by the court, and is simply stated as being a part of the argument for the drafted men.

"Finally," the opinion concludes, "as we are unable to conceive upon what theory the exaction by the Government from the citizen of the performance of his supreme and noble duty by contributing to the defense of the rights and honor of the nation as the result of a war declared by the great representative body of the people can be said to be the imposition of involuntary moral servitude, in violation of the prohibitions of the Thirteenth Amendment, we are constrained to the conclusion that the contention to that effect is refuted by its mere statement."

NORTHCLIFFE GIVES PRAISE TO READING

Continued from Page One.

statement tonight regarding the appointment of Earl Reading as British High Commissioner in the United States, said:

"The nation is indebted to Earl Reading for taking up the tremendous task of representing the War Cabinet, the British War Mission to the United States, the Treasury, the Ministry of Munitions, the Air Board, and, in fact, all British interests in the United States at a time when the interdependence of the United States and the United Kingdom on each other's war efforts has assumed a scale little imagined by the public. The speed of the Anglo-American war effort has been impaired in the past by the need of one controlling head of all British affairs in the United States. Precious weeks have been wasted in correspondence and equally precious hours in cabling.

"From the Embassy at Washington Earl Reading will be in touch by private telegraph wires will all departments of the mission in New York. I am not in the secret of his instructions from the Cabinet, but doubtless he has been given the same full authority to act promptly and on his own judgment as he possessed during his last momentous visit to the United States and Canada.

"The diplomatic and financial aspects of his mission are only part of it. He will be in charge of an enormous organization. While I was in New York the purchasing department alone celebrated its fifty thousandth cable.

"The daily difficulties of Lord Reading's task will be mitigated by the great good-will extended to him by the Government and people of the United States and by the President himself. His knowledge of languages will facilitate the discussions with the Ambassadors and heads of the allied war missions at Washington.

"The task of supervising the war mission in London, which I willingly accepted, is growing daily with the constant arrival of heads of the American Government departments and others requiring information and assistance. We have found it necessary to keep Crewe House open night and day seven days in the week in order that there may be no delay in our communications with the United States."

GARFIELD PUTS CURB ON EXPORTS OF COAL

Shipment for Purposes of War Only and Under Supervision of the Trade Board.

DOMESTIC NEEDS PUT FIRST

Thorne Criticises Price Fixing and Says Operators' Profits Are $1,000,000 a Day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Provision by Dr. H. A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, that contracts for bunker coal and coal for export could be made at a figure $1.35 in excess of the mine prices fixed by President Wilson has brought about such brisk bidding by operators for that class of trade that severe restrictive measures were adopted today.

Announcement was made that the coal available for export would be less than that permitted to leave the country in 1917 and that all shipments would be subject to the approval of the War Trade Board, which will pass on all contracts and make allotments.

Home needs will be supplied first, and care will be taken to see that coal for export does not contribute to congestion on the railroad lines. All of the export coal, also, must contribute to the conduct of the war. This will include coal for the manufacture of food products, the production of minerals, and for ships moving such supplies, as well as for the manufacture of munitions.

One of the questions which exporters must answer is this: "Will it assist in the conducting of the war, either directly or indirectly, from the Allies' point of view? If so, in what way?

The Fuel Administration turned over to the War Trade Board today figures showing the amount of coal the country can spare. The amount available for export was not made public. Canada will be excepted from the regulations, and shipments to the Dominion will be left in the hands of the Fuel Administration.

"In view of the existing coal shortage and the great demand here, America must come first in supplying her industries and householders with coal," said Dr. Garfield.

The new export policy means that England will be called upon to supply domestic users in France and Italy.

Profits of many coal operators in the Middle West are materially increased by coal prices fixed by the Government, the Senate Investigating Committee was told today by Clifford Thorne, who said he had made an exhaustive study of the situation, and David L. Wing, an examiner of the Federal Trade Commission.

Much of the shortage of coal over the country was attributed by Mr. Thorne to excessive shipments to the Northwest, the "temptation of operators to hold back for higher prices," greatly increased consumption, interference with distribution through natural channels, and an inadequate car supply.

Relief, the witness said, could be brought about only through two courses —Government operation of the mines or purchase of the entire output of the country. If neither were resorted to, lower prices could be made possible, he said, by the Government buying the product of small mines in which production costs are high.

Mr. Thorne told the committee the public had not had proper representation in the matter of price fixing, and that in general, and in the Illinois field in particular, prices allowed were much too high. He said that, although contracts made before the price fixing would have been profitable, many operators declined to fill them, making deliveries in most instances only at Government prices. This was done, he said, despite the fact that it was stipulated in the price-fixing plan that contracts then in force should not be affected.

Mr. Thorne estimated the coal operators' profits now aggregated $1,000,000 a day.

The Fuel Administration today arranged to appoint staff experts to assist the Railroad Administration in clearing coal car congestion. G. N. Snider was assigned to Pennsylvania, and representatives will be named later for the New York District and Hampton Roads. These men will seek especially to divert traffic to destinations where the least congestion exists.

The 1917 bituminous coal production is put at 544,000,000 tons, an increase of 42,000,000 over 1916, in preliminary estimates today by the Geological Survey. Fuel Administration officials had expected the total to be more than 550,000,000 tons, but a falling off in output in December reduced the figures.

MOVE TO AVERT OWNERSHIP OF RAILS

Continued from Page One.

his proclamation?" asked Senator Cummins.

"I did, but the talk was general, and the three-year basis of compensation was not mentioned," replied the witness. "The uppermost thought in the President's mind was the necessity of reassuring the holders of railroad securities to prevent any uneasiness on their part.

"The railroad men regard as quite fair the basic principle of Government control as enunciated by the President. But when it comes to details, we find that the roads are not to be treated fairly. I am speaking of taking the three-year period of average profit as a basis.

Mr. Thorn urged care in determining the compensation.

"If the Government operates the railroads under a wise policy, the stockholders will not suffer," he said. "If the Government makes a mistake in computing the basis of compensation the stockholders will suffer greatly."

Mr. Thorn doubted the authority of Congress to fix compensation to the railroads.

"Congress has the right to appoint a tribunal to fix the compensation," he went on, "but when it comes to fixing the compensation itself, I believe Congress is overstepping its power. If the railroads do not come in a fault-finding spirit. They merely want to be sure that their property is not injured.

"The matter could be settled by litigation if the railroads were not satisfied with the compensation given by Congress, but that would take a long time, and we are not disposed to cause delay. We would prefer that Congress act, and at once. Litigation would involve chaos in the handling of the railroad situation, and that we want to avoid."

BLAMES REGULATION FOR RAILROADS' FATE

Vanderlip Ascribes Transportation Breakdown to Previous Orders.

The breakdown of transportation which led to the Government's taking over the railroads was ascribed to the unfair operation of previous Government regulation by Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank and Chairman of the National War Savings Committee, in a speech at the dinner of the Rubber Association of America held last night at the Waldorf. The substance of Mr. Vanderlip's speech was devoted to the necessity of personal self-denial if the war is to be won, but he digressed from a reference to the possible overcrowding of transportation facilities with nonessential traffic to discuss the railroad situation in general.

"The breakdown of transportation," he said, "has been in large part the result of our very prosperity, in large part the result of the enormous amount of shipments that have been made possible, made necessary by the prosperity of the country and the demand that people have made for things of unusual comfort and luxury. I do not regard the breakdown of the railroads as an indictment of private ownership of railroads. Rather than that, it is an indictment of Government control of railroads in the form that we have had it. The breakdown was due, he said, chiefly to the fact that it was stipulated in the price-fixing plan that contracts then in force should not be affected.

"After an interruption of enthusiastic applause Mr. Vanderlip said:

"It lies in the impossible situation in which the railroads were placed, with increasing costs of operation, rapidly increasing wages, higher cost of living, and yet without any adequate increase in their income. It took as if the railroads have passed permanently from private control in the form that we have known it. Whether or not that is a good thing must now remain to be seen. The great thing that has been accomplished up to this moment is to wipe out the prohibitions that have been laid upon the railroads.

"These prohibitions, compelling competition, preventing co-operation, made them less efficient than they otherwise would have been, probably very much less efficient. We shall see how much more efficient they are with those prohibitions removed. If they were such that the railroads could not properly perform their duty to the public, that is not an indictment of the railroads, rather it is an indictment of the way prohibitions were laid upon them. We have come into a new world, absolutely a new world, in which we have cut loose from experience, from a lessons of precedent. We are seeing the development of a type of State socialism the world over. We see not only our railroad control, but price fixing, and fuel administration, the hand of the State reaching into the business in innumerable novel way the outcome of which no man can tell. But, certainly this new world, these new conditions, impose upon us new responsibilities, creating sound public opinion on these matters.

"You no longer can devote yourself properly solely to your business. There is before you a larger duty, a duty to think clearly on these great national questions, novel in character, that are crowding upon us. Nothing but a sound public opinion is going to guide the country through these novel and dangerous courses that it must travel; as never before was there such need of men thinking broadly, giving their minds not only to their business, but to these subjects of Government, Government relation to business, and helping to form a sound public opinion that will guide the handling of affairs in these times into which we can look with so little certainty."

"We are beginning to see," continued Mr. Vanderlip, "that it is no longer a question of what a man can afford to buy; it is a question of what the nation can afford to have him buy.

"We have seen contracts made for huge amounts, and we are beginning to discover that appropriations alone will not fight a war. The Government expected to spend $1,000,000,000 in October, $1,100,000,000 in November, and much more in December. As a matter of fact, it has spent only half the amount, not because it has not let the contracts, not because it did not have the money to pay, but because it could not get the man-power in the shops of the country could not produce things at the rate that was anticipated and kept on producing the things that you and I have demanded. The enormous amount of waste leads us to believe that we are going to make a failure of equipping the army unless the people of this country recognize their individual responsibility.

"You can't go, you must try to forego.

"They say it is impossible to finance the war without a background of good business. Well, we are going to have a background of poor business. There is not any question of that, but if we push this war to a successful conclusion it is going to be a very different business. It is going to be the business of war that we are all to engage in. There are men who are afraid that we are going to disorganize business if we preach economy. The tragedy of it is that we are not going to disorganize certain kinds of business enough."

James A. Emory, counsel to the National Association of Manufacturers and a member of the War Trade Board, gave a list of instances in which essential Government manufactures had been delayed by strikes. "Does the world realize," he asked, "that efficient production is victory and inefficient production is defeat—that the desertion of a factory may be as serious as the desertion of a trench?

"Let it be seen, gentlemen, that the example of yours that takes advantage of your country in time of need or invitation for undue charges that may be carried by those you employ, or the man who takes advantage of his Government in this hour, be he the employer or the labor union official, is equally the enemy of their common cause; and, whatever his motive may be, he who causes the suspension of production at this time performs the work of the public enemy."

The Right Rev. Frank Dumont, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Ohio, talked on the moral significance of the war. Bertram G. Work, the newly elected President, who was toastmaster, read a letter from Secretary of War Baker, in which the importance of the rubber industry to the prosecution of the war was emphasized.

GOETHALS TO DIRECT ARMY TRANSPORT

Big Gain in Car and Storage Facilities Expected from His Appointment.

MAY CENTRALIZE BUYING

Baker Believed to be Contemplating This Reform in Army Administration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Reorganization of the War Department, begun with the creation last month of the War Council of high general officers, advanced a step further today with the appointment by Secretary Baker of Major Gen. George W. Goethals, Acting Quartermaster General, to serve also as Director of War Department Transportation and Storage. Wide economies in the use of cars and in shipping charges are expected from this centralization in one agency of functions heretofore exercised by five departmental bureaus independently.

Behind the announcement stands the probability that army purchasing also will be drawn together under a central control. Steps to this end are under consideration, but legislation may be required to carry it out. The question of adding a man for the job, however, has already been taken up. Some officers think that the duty should be that of the General Staff, but others believe that a separate office should be created, to be filled by a civilian of national reputation for business ability. It is practically certain, however, that should a civilian be appointed, he would be commissioned as a general officer, subject to all army law.

General Goethals, as Acting Quartermaster General, directs the Supply, Subsistence, and Pay Departments of the army, supplemented by the embarkation and other services already established in his office, each with a general officer in charge. Under today's order he will, in addition, supervise transportation of all ordnance, engineers, Signal Corps, aviation service, and coast artillery material, as well as Quartermaster supplies and troops. All bureaus heretofore independent in this regard have been directed to coordinate their demands upon the railroads and upon storage facilities through the Director of Transportation. He, in turn, will deal with the Director of Railroads, the Shipping Board, or any other centralized agency for transportation or storage, presenting complete schedules of cars and tonnage needed and working out routing and storage so as to get the most efficient use of the nation's facilities.

Secretary Baker said today that he had not heard that War Department shipments were tying up thousands of freight cars, adding to the congestion of railroads and terminals, and that under Director General McAdoo's recent order the department faced demurrage charges of $10 a day per car. He added, however, that the department should "take pot luck with the whole country" on the demurrage question and be compelled to unload at once any cars it was using for storage purposes.

TWO ARMY AVIATORS KILLED

Pershing Reports Fatalities in an Accident in France.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Deaths of Lieut. William S. Ely and Sergeant George E. Houdek, in an airplane accident in France, were reported today by General Pershing. Ely lived at 501 East Avenue, Rochester, N. Y., and Houdek at 1,118 Monticello Avenue, Chicago.

General Pershing also reported the death of Captain William E. Hard, of pneumonia. He lived at 1,200 Western Avenue, Joliet, Ill.

The death of an American aviator from Athol, Mass., was reported in an Athol despatch on Sunday night. This announced the receipt of a cablegram telling of the death by accident at an aviation school in France of Frank Starrett, a former Brown University athlete, whose home was in Athol.

Private Albert Harvey, whose home was at 21 Wood Street, Newark, a member of the Stevedore Regiment now in France, died of exposure, according to a telegram received today by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Harvey. Harvey has a brother in the service at Camp Dix.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—John Stark of Athol, Mass., an American student at a French flying school, was killed on Saturday when his machine suddenly plunged to the ground while he was flying at a height of 200 yards. He had almost completed his course of instruction and was just about to be transferred to the aviation service of the United States.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Lieutenant Ely was a son of the late William S. Ely, and a grandson of Dr. William Watson Ely, both well known physicians of Rochester. Lieutenant Ely was graduated from Harvard last June; attended the aviation school at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and sailed for England in July.

CENSORS' TIGHT CURB ON GERMAN PRESS

Continued from Page One.

to mention the German importations from abroad, especially from Holland.

Offers of food from the occupied eastern war zone may not be published. The acceptance of such advertisements is forbidden.

Wide Range of Prohibitions.

Following are copies of some of the other orders, each of them in the original being headed "Confidential":

Pr. 11—7,190.

(1) Reports concerning the Chilean break with Germany. German prisoners from the crew of the cruiser Dresden may not be published.

April 5, 1917.

Pr. 11-7610.

Concerning the most recent bomb attack by a German flying machine on London nothing may be published.

Attention is drawn to the frequent ill-humor at the front often caused when it appears, from the selection of captions for the reports of the war events, that the press out of need for sensation or awkwardness does not permit the recognition of which event is the most important.

May 5, 1917.

Pr. 11-7910.

Referring to Pr. 11-7790, May 21. Reprinting of articles of neutral or enemy papers concerning the conditions in the Russian Army is permitted.

May 29, 1917.

Pr. 11-7846.

The publications which permit to be recognized the effectiveness of geology or kindred sciences in the service of the army are not permissible in the technical as well as in the daily press.

May 25, 1917.

(Number missing.)

It is not permissible that third persons appeal to members of the army in newspapers, brochures, or pamphlets in order to call upon them to take up positions toward any political news whatsoever. It is especially requested to hinder such appeals.

The publication of letters from the field of political content is forbidden.

June 3, 1917.

Pr. 11-8179.

It is forbidden to publish anything concerning a fire in the flying station Lawica.

June 12, 1917.

Pr. 11-8180.

It is desired that the great enemy flying machine losses in the month of May may be strongly emphasized by large headings or in some other particular manner.

June 12, 1917.

Stress on Austrian Successes.

Pr. 11-8205.

Recently Reuter dispatches have entirely English reports from Russia concerning commencing dissolution, chaos, and strikes. These are worthy of notice. It is requested always to make such news as English reports, and to assume an attitude of reserve toward them and occasionally to add thereto a critical word.

The Austrians on the Isonzo front have had very good successes. It is desired continually to take notice thereof. The whole strength of Italy is fighting against Austria, while Austria is forced to use strong forces in other directions. The Austrian success is naturally pleasing to us entirely aside from the satisfaction which it must awaken if our allies accomplish successes with their carrying on of the war. It is therefore requested to discuss continually the occurrences on the Isonzo in this sense.

It is requested that positive interpretation with great emphasis be given the declarations on the 12th of June by the Presidents of the two Alsace-Lorraine chambers, as the requested answer to Ribot's speech and to avoid all discussion of this which could weaken this positive valuation.

June 14, 1917.

Pr. 11-8230.

Advertisements of undertaking establishments which seek the removal of the bodies of fallen soldiers are not to be accepted.

June 15, 1917.

Pr. 11-8256.

For the present nothing may be published concerning the explosion which took place this morning at the Friedrichstrasse Station in Berlin.

June 16, 1917.

Pr. 11-8-26

Attention is again drawn to the order of Feb. 23, 1917, Pr. 11-6675, in accordance with which the public expression of sentiments hostile to Germany and the spreading of untrue reports concerning the war, concerning the political, financial, and economic situation of the German Empire is forbidden and transgressions are subject to punishment.

The police authorities are requested to find and energetically suppress the originators and carriers of such untrue and groundless rumors, which have recently made their appearance once more, and to bring about their punishment without compunction.

Pr. 11-8405

It is again pointed out that all reports concerning technical innovations, discoveries, and capability of production, concerning production of substitute materials of all kinds (military, chemical, industrial, those for the provision of food, &c.,) are forbidden. (Compare Pr. 11-689 of March 15, 1917, and Pr. 11-1060 of Dec. 12, 1915.)

The prohibition is for the daily and for the technical press, as well as for brochures and books.

June 23, 1917.

Emphasizing U-boat War.

Pr. 11-8510.

The press has often been requested to omit the sensational publication of unimportant reports or of reports capable of misinterpretation.

Urgent cause exists to point out that it can be, on the other side, often important and right to give events and reports their proper meaning through due emphasis.

For instance, recently the English theft of cipher telegrams in the case of Hofmann-Grimm was in no wise sufficiently stigmatized.

Furthermore, it appears as if the German press does not proceed forcefully enough against the plan recently practiced by our enemies, which is justified by nothing, of discounting the effectiveness of our blockade war.

It is desired that it should be clearly and distinctly put in the foreground that the enemy offensive has utterly failed on all fronts and that the Entente has no alternative but to attempt a new offensive, as the enemy's statesmen are still against peace. Another reason for haste is the continually increasing lack of tonnage. As the Entente is very dependent on the sea for its forwarding, the freight space intended for the civil population must be added to those transports.

In one of the future issues it might be mentioned that the present situation in Russia has the appearance of being caused by the Entente with the view to her (Russia's) continuing for a time—perhaps until the actual participation by the Americans. How long that will be remains to be seen. It is of consequence to set forth the opinion that a new offensive will speedily take place as amounting to a conviction.

The question about the secret agreements between Russia and her allies must not be allowed to rest. The hostile Governments try to frustrate the effect of all publications bearing upon the agreements with all the means at their disposal in order that their people may not learn the war aims and the reasons why they were egged on into the war. There is no doubt as to the existence of such secret agreements and if these are discussed as being a matter of course the people will ultimately demand of their Governments the publications of these agreements.

In referring to the Skagerrak battle, it is of the utmost importance to use the greatest energy in freeing the neutrals from the pretended English supremacy of the sea.

June 2, 1917.

Concerning a visit in the near future of the King of Bulgaria in Germany, only such news as is marked official may be published.

June 3, 1917.

FOR THE NEWS SECTION.

Early this morning toward 3 a fire broke out in the aviation station at Posen which magnetos were being cleaned with benzine. With the help of the City Fire Department they succeeded in confining the fire to one hangar and put it out inside of an hour. The service will not be injured.

June 12, 1917.

Admitting America's War Zeal.

While the news about America's war preparations, such as the organization and outfitting of an army 1,000,000 strong to reinforce the French-English front, is looked upon in that form as "bluff," the spreading of which may unfavorably affect the opinion of the German people, yet the fact must not be overlooked, on the other hand, that the United States, with the support of its capacity for material and industrial management, is arming itself for war with great energy and tenacity. The war preparations in America are, therefore, as was intimated in the Reichstag at the time, not at all to be made little of, but must be taken seriously without on that account being made a source of worry.

A few days ago the Austro-Hungarian press was left free to discuss the war aims. We can unreservedly indorse the war aims given out in the majority of the Austro-Hungarian press.

Of course, the fully warranted and not inconsiderable war aims which are needed for the conservation and development of the confederated monarchy as well as for a world peace can only be achieved if Austria-Hungary adheres to her understanding with the German Empire and its allies and with positive reference to her military economy and political forces announces clearly and positively her firm will to hold out and win, as is the case with the overwhelming majority of the German people. Suggestions on this point to our press are recommended.

The high command of the army has been of late drawn to an extraordinary degree into the discussion of political points, particularly those of a domestic character. At the renewed request of the high command it is, therefore, asked that it be left out of all talk on political matter, and better still not to mention it at all in connection with such things.

June 6, 1917.

Reports about pretended negotiations for a truce on the Russian front may neither be published nor discussed.

June 11, 1917.

Pr. 11—8155.

Advertisements in which dog flesh is offered for sale are not allowed. Their acceptance is forbidden.

June 11, 1917.

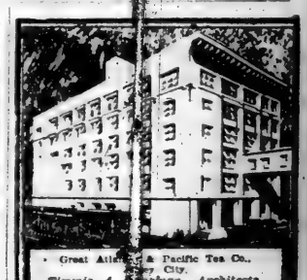
GLOBE SPRINKLERS
FIREMEN EVERY TEN FEET

95.1% Assurance Against Fire

The National Fire Protection Association states that from 1897 to 1912, out of 13,500 fires in sprinkler-equipped buildings, 63.2% were extinguished by sprinklers and 31.9% held in check. A total saving of 95.1% by sprinklers. Is your property protected?

GLOBE AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER CO.
Singer Building Cortlandt 6790

Finance in the United States.
Financial history of the year in the Annual Number of The Annalist, now ready, sold anywhere, 10 cents—$4.00 a year by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.


Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. Long Island City.
Trimble & Stephan, Architects.

"Turner for Concrete"

In 1909 the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co. needed a new building. Turner built it.

Since then they've needed more. Turner has built them all.

TURNER Construction Co

A Giant Industry

According to the best figures available, the motor car industry gives employment to **eight hundred and thirty thousand men**, receiving in wages **seven hundred and forty-seven millions of dollars yearly.**

The total capital invested in the business is approximately **one billion, two hundred and ninety-seven millions of dollars.**

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY
FACTORIES:
Flint, Mich.; Tarrytown-on-Hudson; New York City; St. Louis, Mo.; Oakland, Cal.; Oshawa, Can.; Toledo, O.; Bay City, Mich.; Fort Worth, Texas
DISTRIBUTING BRANCHES:
Atlanta, Ga.; Kansas City, Mo.; Minneapolis, Minn.

WEEK OF JAN. 14 TO UNLOAD CARS

Continued from Page One.

panies, and all railroad employes concerned, to organize locally and to make a supreme effort during this week to unload freight cars, to remove freight from railroad stations, and to clear the decks for a more efficient operation of the railroads of the country.

An earnest and united pull all along the line will achieve wonders in this direction. We can help ourselves and relieve an immense amount of suffering if we attack the problem vigorously and in the true spirit of co-operation.

W. G. McADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

Mr. McAdoo has been in communication with Governor Whitman and Mayor Hylan and has been promised their aid. He has consulted officials of the army and navy departments, and they are planning to work in close co-operation with the Director General where shipments of supplies for the army and navy are involved.

Garfield to Co-operate.

The problem of moving sufficient quantities of bunker coal for the ships loaded with supplies for France and England has been one of the most serious faced by the Director General of Railroads and the Fuel Administration. While the milder weather has served to relieve this situation to some extent, the railroad lines must be cleared up to bring about anything approaching a satisfactory condition.

With this idea in view, Dr. H. A. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, today decided to name special agents to co-operate with representatives of the Director General of Railroads at terminal ports such as New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk for the diversion of coal shipments to meet the most pressing demands. A. H. Smith, assistant to Mr. McAdoo in New York, will select agents to represent him, and they will have large powers. Mr. Garfield made this announcement:

"In compliance with a request of Director General of Railroads McAdoo, United States Fuel Administrator Garfield today determined to designate Fuel Administration officials to co-operate with the railroad authorities in clearing up emergency traffic congestion.

"G. N. Snider, of the Fuel Administration was designated to act with officials of the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia & Reading Railroads in disposing of the congestion of traffic on those lines bound for Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and New England. The Commissioner of the Tidewater Coal Exchange at Norfolk, Va., was designated to co-operate with the representatives of the railroads at Hampton Roads in clearing up transportation congestion at that point. A representative of the Fuel Administration will be sent at once to New York City to aid the railroad officials there.

"Under a general order issued by Fuel Administrator Garfield, the designated officials of the Fuel Administration will have authority to divert shipments of coal from the original consignees at any time an emergency renders such action necessary to relieve traffic conditions. This will enable the railroads to change routing of coal in transit in order to relieve congested points."

Financial Data Requested.

As a preliminary step for the financing of the railroads under the proposed legislation now before Congress, Mr. McAdoo directed Interstate Commerce Commissioner Daniels to obtain from the various lines a detailed statement of their financial condition for the year ending June 30, 1917. In addition, executives of the railroads were asked to state what funds would be needed to meet maturing securities and to pay for construction work, contracted for and partially finished. The railroads were asked also to give details as to improvements already begun which could be stopped without serious detriment to the lines.

An estimate of capital necessary for new construction work, improvements and betterments, including additional terminals and equipment, was also asked for by Commissioner Daniels. The executives were requested to specify what part of their financial requirements during the year were not considered absolutely necessary for protection of property or maintenance of earnings.

At Mr. McAdoo's request the Interstate Commerce Commission prepared an order calling upon the railroads to supply this information covering the year ending June 30, 1917: Operating revenues, operating expenses, income account, profit and loss account, general balance sheet, number of miles of road owned on June 30, number of miles of road operated, and average number of miles of road operated during the year. The information is to be sworn to by the executive submitting the report. The form of oath was included in the order by the commission.

A conference was held at the offices of the Director General to determine whether the Government, under the President's proclamation, had authority to seize the municipal bridge over the Mississippi River between St. Louis and East St. Louis. A delegation from St. Louis was present and will submit a statement to Mr. McAdoo tomorrow. The bridge has railroad tracks, but it is not now used by the railroads.

The Interstate Commerce Commission authorized proposal of a new schedule of passenger fares from St. Louis to points east and west, involving a readjustment of through rates and a number of minor increases. The commission also approved filing of new tariffs to establish the same rates in Winter as prevail in Summer from New England points to New York by way of the New England Steamship Company, heretofore the Winter rate has been lower.

Judgment Problem for McAdoo.

Mr. McAdoo, as Director General, will have presented for his determination within a few days the question whether he will give his consent to the execution of the judgment obtained by the Western Pacific Railroad Company against the Denver & Rio Grande on its bond guarantees. The taking over of the carriers by the Government introduced into the property status of railroads the necessity of obtaining the consent of the Federal Government in all attachment proceedings. The language of the President's proclamation on this point was:

"Except with the prior written consent of said Director, no attachment by mesne process or an execution shall be levied on or against any of the property used by any of said transportation systems in the conduct of their business as common carriers; but suits may be brought by and against said carriers and judgments rendered as hitherto until and except so far as said Director may, by general or special orders, otherwise determine."

The matter of the execution of the judgment against the Denver & Rio Grande is to be submitted to the Director General by a delegation of bankers and attorneys representing the two railroads now on the way to Washington. The expectation here is that the Director General will sanction the taking over of the property with the distinct understanding and guarantee by all concerned that the transfer shall in no respect impair the efficiency of the property for the purposes of immediate necessary transportation as a military necessity.

SUPPLIES FOR ALLIES TO BE RUSHED HERE

A. H. Smith Orders All Empty Box Cars to be Sent to Wheat-Producing Sections.

Measures were taken yesterday by A. H. Smith, Assistant Director General of Railroads, to hasten supplies for shipment abroad to meet the food shortage in England and France, after conference by long-distance telephone with Director General McAdoo.

An order was sent out to all Presidents of Eastern railroads to send all empty box cars to wheat producing sections in order to move wheat with the greatest rapidity to the Atlantic seaboard. After a conference between A. S. Franklin, President of the International Mercantile Marine, and A. H. Smith, shipping men received assurances that all possible steps would be taken to supply coal to ships held up in this city for lack of fuel, so that the full carrying capacity of ships in the European service could be utilized to deliver food and other supplies.

This measure was hailed by shipping men yesterday as the solution of problems of transportation on land as well as on water, as it had been urged that the free movement of ships out of the port would reduce the freight congestion promptly, releasing the cars badly needed by the railroads.

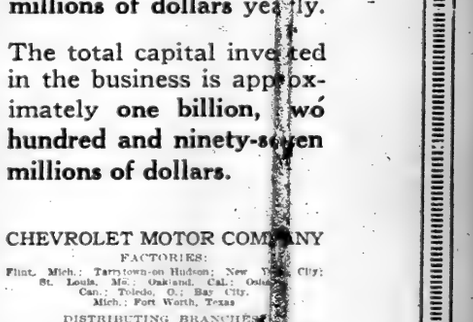
At the same time Mr. Smith ordered a survey of the amount of wheat in the hands of railroads in boats and elevators at this port. Wheat was held by railroads at this port as follows: New York Central, 1,898,186 bushels; Lehigh Valley, 704,400; Pennsylvania, 35,605; Erie, 423,059; Lackawanna, 1,500,000; total, 4,561,218. These railroads reported also that they had at terminals in this port and in transit for New York a total of 1,316 carloads of wheat.

Shipping men stated yesterday that in the neighborhood of half a million tons of coal was needed for shipping in the harbor in order to start on their way all ships bound for ports of the Allies. Most of the ships must have coal before they can load their cargo.

When assurances were given yesterday that the need of ships for coal would be met as promptly as possible, it was stated that, when orders for coaling ships were carried into effect, the delivery of supplies for American and allied forces at European ports would be increased about 20 per cent. over the rate of delivery for the last two months. Since last November the capacity of ships in the European service has been practically reduced from 10 to 15 per cent. Owing to getting coal at this port, while in the last two weeks shipping has been almost at a standstill.

Thirteen trains on the Erie Railroad were annuled yesterday, and for the first time in the last five days that road was able to run trains on a schedule. Before yesterday the Erie road and other lines entering Jersey City had been forced to send their engines on trips of ten miles or more to get water because of the exhaustion of the Jersey City supply, which was caused by residents of the city allowing their faucets to run in order to keep the pipes from freezing. There was still some difficulty in obtaining water yesterday, but it did not interfere seriously with the operation of trains. Delays, however, were caused by fog and the breaking of telegraph wires due to the ice storm.

Thirteen trains of the Long Island Railroad, running in the non-rush hours, principally in the afternoon and late at night, were annuled yesterday.


STANLEY
STEAM 22nd year CAR

THERE must be something worth knowing about a car which, single-handed—for 22 years—and with consistent profit to its makers, has waged a successful fight for steam power for automobiles.

That something is just this—*Stored Power.*

The Stanley, with its steam power plant, not only delivers—as it always has—a better performance than any other car, but exactly the performance you have always wanted in an automobile.

It has no gears to shift—no clutch to pedal—no carburetor—no ignition system—no self-starter."

But it has stored power. And its fuel is kerosene.

STANLEY MOTOR CARRIAGE CO.
Newton, Massachusetts

Exhibit C-7, 3rd Floor Grand Central Palace

Seaboard Air Line Trains

Leave Washington, D. C., commencing Jan. 7 as follows:

No. 9 11:15 p. m.	Sleepers ready for occupancy 9:30 p. m. to Miami, Palm Beach, St. Petersburg; passengers for Savannah, Ga., and beyond	Carries through sleepers Jacksonville. Carries only—No coaches.
No. 1 9:30 p. m.	Carries sleepers to Jacksonville, Columbia, Charleston, Florence, Hamlet, Pinehurst, Petersburg and Miami sleepers formerly carried on this train are discontinued. (See Note.)	The St.
No. 5 7:30 p. m.	Carries sleeper for Atlanta and Birmingham. (See Note.)	
No. 3 9:30 a. m.	Through sleepers leave New York at 12 midnight for Jacksonville and Atlanta.	
No. 7 3:15 p. m.	This train is discontinued. Advance bookings have been transferred to No. 1, and in a few instances to No. 9.	

NOTE. *Commencing January 13th*, No. 1 will leave Washington at 8:00 p. m. instead of 9:30 p. m., and No. 5 will leave at 6:00 p. m. instead of 7:30 p. m.

IMPORTANT. Leave New York early enough to insure safe connection at Washington.

New York Office: 1184 Broadway near 28th Street
Phone, 5644 Madison Square

ALL FRONTS **8 MAPS** 10 CTS.
MID-WEEK PICTORIAL
Jan. 3 Issue (Published by The New York Times) All News Stands
16 Other Pages What Is Pictorial in All War Zones All in Rotogravure
8 MAPS ALL FRONTS 10 CTS. ALL NEWS STANDS

ASK NEW CONTRACT FORM ON NEWS PRINT

Publishers Outline Their Desires Before Trade Commission in Price-Fixing Hearing.

WIDE POWER FOR BOARD

Senate Puts Ahead Measure to Let Commission Control Supply During the War.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Changes which newspaper publishers want made in contracts and trade customs for the purchase of print paper were outlined today to the Federal Trade Commission at the first open hearing to obtain information on which to fix paper prices.

The commission is preparing to fix prices under an agreement with the manufacturers. But before action is taken there may be a new law on the Federal statute books giving it full power over the paper supply. While the hearing was in progress today the Senate made the legislation recommended by the Joint Congressional Printing Paper Committee its unfinished business, for consideration probably tomorrow.

The legislation is in the form of a resolution, which provides that during the war the Trade Commission shall "supervise, control, and regulate production and distribution of all paper and mechanical and chemical pulp in the United States, and that all mills and agencies distributing such materials shall be operated on Government account." It would give authority to the President to negotiate with Canada for a limit on American exports to Canada to Government account.

Some Sharp Exchanges.

Echoes of the long fight of publishers for lower prices, culminating in the indictment of several manufacturers, and their agreement to have the commission set a price for their production, were evident in exchanges at the hearing today between witnesses and Henry A. Wise of New York, attorney for the manufacturers. Emil Scholz of The New York Evening Post testified that he signed a contract for paper without reading it, because he feared that, if he made objection he could get no paper at all.

"But you made no objection whatever to the terms of the contract?" insisted Mr. Wise.

"I wouldn't make any objection, either, if a burglar held a pistol to my head and asked for what I had," retorted the witness.

Chairman Harris interrupted to say that such remarks did not aid in reaching just conclusions, and Mr. Scholz said that he would retract the reference.

At another time, Mr. Wise questioned the witness regarding the organization and purposes of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

"Is it not an association of buyers for the purpose of holding down the price of the product they purchase?" he asked.

"It is not," Scholz replied warmly. "Few publishers consult one another."

Objections by Mark Hyman of the Department of Justice elicited from the manufacturers' counsel the statement that he wished to show motive.

"I submit that if the Attorney General indicts the manufacturers for adopting a standard form of contract," he said, "then he should indict the publishers for seeking to dictate a form of contract."

Changes That Are Wanted.

A. G. McIntyre, expert for the Publishers' Association, outlined to the commission the changes which the publishers wished made in the standard form of contract. Foremost was an insistence on a provision giving the reader the absolute property of the publisher after purchase. He said that the usual contract contained a clause limiting the use of paper to the buyer within a specified time and for certain editions of his publication, and that the clause had been interpreted to mean that paper bought in one year could not be used in another.

Objection was made to clauses providing for delivery in equal monthly instalments, fixing the weight variation at 7 per cent., which was called too large, setting the time for payment as the 13th of each month, which was asked to be changed to the 20th, or thirty days from invoice, and providing for the returning of paper roll cores by prepaid freight instead of collect, although it was agreed that the publishers should pay the freight in the end.

The publishers agreed to permanent widths of paper, in the interest of economical operation by the manufacturers, and conceded that sidewalk or press-room delivery was unfair to the manufacturer, who should be allowed to ship his product free on board, publishers' city. It was urged also that "substantially average quality" should be changed to specifications more definite as to weight, color, and finish.

HURLEY ELECTED HEAD OF WAR PORT BOARD

Will Deal with a Plan for the Safe Storage of Explosives Here.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board was today elected head of the War Port Board of New York, succeeding Secretary McAdoo, who was forced to give up the place because of the pressure of work entailed by his new office of Director of Railroads.

After the meeting of the board here Irving T. Bush, the executive officer, conferred with Secretary Baker and Major Gen. Black, Chief of Engineers, in regard to the storage of ammunition around New York Harbor. Mr. Baker later announced that a project was being worked out which would insure safe storage of explosives, but that he was not ready to make the plans public because the acquisition of certain lands was involved.

DELAYED LINERS GET COAL SUPPLY

Continued from Page One.

by Morris Hillquit, defeated Socialist candidate for Mayor, to have the coal business here taken over by the city. It was charged that Mr. Hillquit, as a stockholder in Burns Brothers, one of the largest coal dealers in the city, might be able to help in bettering conditions. The Board of Aldermen adopted a resolution for an issue of special revenue bonds to be used by the city in the purchase and sale of coal.

In a letter written to Fuel Administrator Garfield, the Anti-Saloon League charged that the Mayor had indorsed a proposition to close up churches and allow the saloons to remain open. Mr. Peters when told of this replied that the committee had put the matter up to Washington to determine just what industries should be classed as non-essentials. Those so classed will be closed first if the situation requires that this be done.

One reason why the Fuel Administrators here were not very cheerful yesterday was that Boston has been given priority for 500 cars of coal a day. This coal is to be shipped from the terminals here, and, it is understood, with the right of way over coal for this city.

J. J. Storrow, Fuel Administrator for Boston, called upon State Fuel Administrator A. H. Wiggin on Friday and explained that the need for coal in Massachusetts exceeded even the need for fuel in this city. Still the authorities here do not think that New York has been treated fairly in this matter of priority.

Labor Is Still Short.

"Weather and labor are going to be the deciding factors in clearing up the coal situation at this port," said H. T. Peters of the Conservation Committee. "Labor is still very short, and ice in the harbor is still dangerous, although the high temperature has prevented any more forming.

The Anti-Saloon League sent to Dr. Garfield yesterday a letter, the burden of which was that it would be better to close the saloons than the churches as a matter of fuel conservation. The letter, which is signed by William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the league, says that "Mayor Hylan, so we learn from a member of his Fuel Committee through a prominent clergyman, has approved a proposal to close the churches, while the saloons remain open."

Edward A. Norman has been appointed Deputy Fuel Administrator in charge of the enforcement of lightless nights. Harold Fitzgerald has been appointed an assistant to Mr. Schley.

Morris Hillquit called upon Mayor Hylan last night to take steps to have the coal business taken over by the city. Mr. Hillquit said the Mayor was pledged to do this, and that if it was brought about he would do everything in his power to help. Mr. Hillquit's statement followed a remark by the Mayor during the afternoon at a hearing of east side women who had called at the City Hall to urge that the city do something to relieve the suffering among the poor on account of the coal shortage.

Women Tell of Distress.

At the hearing in the Mayor's office the women told many instances of distress, and one remarked that while they needed coal they would rather freeze than accept charity.

"Don't talk about not accepting charity," said the Mayor. "It isn't a question of that at all, but simply of relieving suffering wherever possible. Neighborhoods throughout the city have merely been sharing their supply with others. It is not charity."

William Frank Burns of Burns Brothers was shown the statement of Senator Cotillo last night he said:

"Morris Hillquit is not a Director of Burns Brothers. He owns 616 shares of stock. As to our selling coal to our customers, of course we are. That is how we make a living. But we are also selling coal to the poor through the Relief Department and other agencies, and we are co-operating with the Fuel Administration in every way possible."

During the afternoon the Mayor sent a letter to Corporation Counsel Burr asking him to designate an assistant to confer with a committee of Commissioners and also with Commissioner Day of the Department of Public Markets and Senator Wagner as to needed legislation to be introduced at Albany to meet the coal situation.

It was reported that the Beth David Hospital, at 1,824 Lexington Avenue, also appealed for coal. The manager said there was one day's supply at the hospital. The Willard Parker Hospital said that it had two days' supply of coal. Bellevue Hospital bins were also said to be nearly empty. The Fuel Administration at once took steps to see that these and other institutions received coal.

A house-to-house canvass of the poor to obtain coal for distribution among them was continued yesterday. The police report showed that 412 tons had been distributed among 12,484 families.

CRISIS IN SPAIN.

Army Men Alone in the Plot for a Revolution—Shortage of Coal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—A special article in the Matin says:

"The situation in Spain is most confusing and has alarmed public opinion here. Special Ministerial consultations are convening in all the larger cities and the tension is increased by the serious shortage of coal, which has caused the complete suspension of lighting and heating.

"The Minister of War, La Cierva, may have announced that the reports of the Generals and Captains on conditions in the army are satisfactory, but at the same time he made it known that the leader of the noncommissioned officers' juntas had fled, proving that search had been made for him. We have also learned that telegraphic communication has been re-established, proving that it had been suspended.

"Documents discovered and transmitted to the Military Council and Cabinet reveal that the revolutionary movement was exclusively military.

"The Premier conferred with the city executives and has declared that for the moment he will not suspend constitutional guarantees."

ADAMS
Pure Chewing Gum

a Stick a day keeps Indigestion away

BLACK JACK

Best & Co.
Fifth Ave., at 35th St.
New York

January Clearance Sale
of
Fine Fur Coats

An Opportunity to Save Money on Dependable Quality Garments.

Every fur coat in stock has been sharply reduced in price—in many cases below the wholesale cost to duplicate.

The following is not a complete list of all the coats on sale—but is representative of the assortment and savings.

Former Price in Stock		Clearance Sale Price
$495	MOLE COAT, Taupe Fox collar, cuffs and border,	$395
$395	MOLE COAT, Silver Lynx collar and cuffs,	$295
$395	MOLE COAT, Taupe Fox collar and cuffs,	$295
$850	BROADTAIL COAT, Black Lynx collar and cuffs,	$650
$795	BROADTAIL COAT, of extra quality and model,	$600
$325	NATURAL SQUIRREL COAT, Skunk collar and cuffs,	$255
$295	NATURAL SQUIRREL COAT, Taupe Lynx collar,	$225
$350	TAUPE SQUIRREL COAT, Taupe Lynx collar and cuffs,	$275
$295	PERSIAN LAMB COAT, Skunk collar, cuffs and border,	$225
$395	PERSIAN LAMB COAT, Skunk collar and cuffs,	$325
$225	PERSIAN LAMB COAT, Skunk collar,	$175
$195	NUTRIA COAT, Hudson Seal collar and cuffs,	$155
$175	NUTRIA COAT, fancy model, 45" long,	$145
$250	NATURAL MUSKRAT COAT, Hudson Seal collar and cuffs,	$175
$195	NATURAL MUSKRAT COAT, Hudson Seal collar, cuffs and border,	$145
$375	HUDSON SEAL COAT, Natural Squirrel collar, cuffs and border,	$295
$350	HUDSON SEAL COAT, Natural Muskrat collar, cuffs and border,	$275
$395	HUDSON SEAL COAT, Skunk collar, cuffs and border,	$325
$345	HUDSON SEAL COAT, Skunk collar, cuffs and border,	$275
$275	HUDSON SEAL COAT, Skunk collar, cuffs and border,	$225
$250	HUDSON SEAL COAT, Taupe Fox collar and cuffs,	$185
$250	HUDSON SEAL COAT, Kolinsky collar and cuffs,	$185
$250	HUDSON SEAL COAT, Taupe Squirrel collar and cuffs,	$175
$250	HUDSON SEAL COAT, Black Lynx collar and cuffs,	$175
$225	HUDSON SEAL COAT, Skunk collar and cuffs,	$165
$175	HUDSON SEAL COAT, plain collar and cuffs,	$145

(All furs listed as Hudson Seal are choice quality seal dyed muskrat.)

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

Announce, Beginning Today, a Most

Extraordinary Sale of Women's Fashionable Coats

at prices much below regular

Coats of Salt's Esquimette Plush and Arcadian Lamb in several stunning models. Embellished with large collar of Skunk-Opossum and lined with Satin. Sizes 34 to 48. Special at **$29.50**

Coats of Salt's Velour du Nord in a very cleverly designed model. Beautifully lined with Peau de Cygne and warmly interlined. Sizes 34 to 48.....Special at **$35.00**

Coats of Salt's Sealette Esquimette Plush or Baffin Seal with large collar of Skunk-Opossum or dyed Skunk. Lined with fancy Silk or Skinner's Satin and warmly interlined. Sizes 34 to 48.....Special at **$39.50**

Coats of Arcadian Lamb in several becoming models, with large collar and deep cuffs of Skunk-Opossum. Lined with Skinner's Satin or fancy silk.....Special at **$39.50**

Coats of Baffin Seal or Sealskinette with luxurious collar and deep cuffs of Skunk-Opossum.....Special at **$49.50**

Coats of Velour du Nord in two unusually attractive models. One with large muff collar and deep cuffs of dyed skunk. The other with large collar, cuffs, and border of dyed skunk. Special at **$75.00**

Fine Cloth Coats Greatly Reduced

All taken from our regular stock

At $15
Regularly $25 to $35

Over two hundred coats to select from. Tailored in a large variety of fashionable materials accentuated with large collars of fur or self fabric. Lined throughout and warmly interlined.

At $25
Regularly $35 to $45

High-grade coats of Pom Pom Cloth, Wool Velour, Broadcloth and Burella, with large collars of the wanted furs. Lined throughout and warmly interlined. Sizes 34 to 44.

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Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

A Great New Year Sale of
Men's Shirts
Offering Surpassing Values

At these prices it will be real economy to purchase a supply sufficient to last the New Year out.

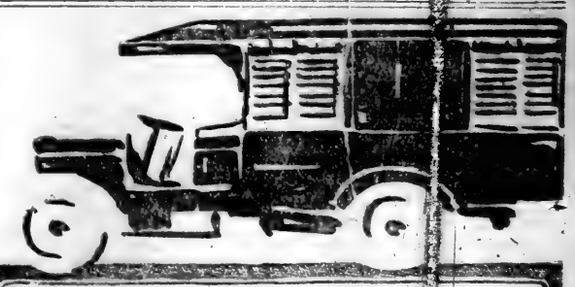
Madras, Percale and Mercerized Shirts
$1.00
A large assortment of neat and fancy stripes in all the desirable colors; soft negligees, with soft French cuffs.

Fine Madras and Mercerized Shirts
$1.65
A complete range of candy stripes in all colors; also a choice collection of plain and novelty stripes; soft French or stiff cuffs.

Heavy Tub or Fibre Silk Shirts
$3.25
A comprehensive variety of plain and fancy stripes in the season's newest colorings.

Silk and Silk Crepe Shirts
$5.45
Heavy weight silk and silk crepes in unusually smart patterns and colorings.

Ground Floor.



Your 1918 business—
TRUCKS
COME right in to-day—16 Vanderbilt Avenue—(42d St. opposite Biltmore) and find out all about Hurlburt. Complete line—up to 7 tons. Draw your own conclusions.

HURLBURT MOTOR TRUCK CO.
PIONEER MAKERS OF WORM DRIVE MOTOR TRUCKS

Fulton Trucks
are on exhibition at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel

¶ Dealers should examine this lowest-priced 1½ ton *quality* truck.

¶ The Fulton contract has special value because of the price class—a fast seller. Open territory is rapidly being closed. Inquire *now*.

¶ The Fulton factory is available for inspection while in New York.

Fulton Motor Truck Company
Farmingdale — Long Island — New York

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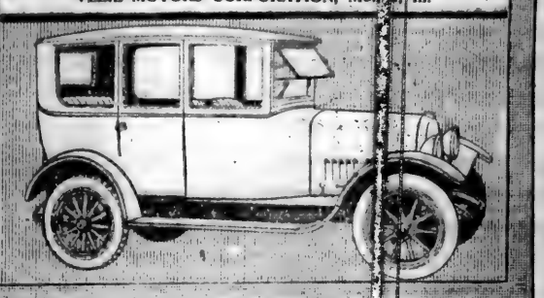
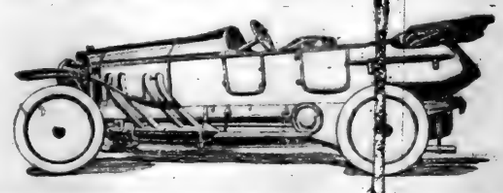
The Car of Unexpected Values
Grace, Style, Comfort and Completeness
Nine Body Styles—GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, West Main Floor
Garland Automobile Company
1888 Broadway, N. Y. Phone Col. 5296
VELIE MOTORS CORPORATION, Moline, Ill.





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DAIRYMEN INDICTED IN PRICE-FIXING CASE

Seven Members and Officers of League Accused of Violating Anti-Trust Law.

BENCH WARRANTS ISSUED

Dealer Who Overcharged for Sugar Will Refund Excess and Adopt Federal Prices.

Indictments against seven members and officers of the Dairymen's League, an organization of milk producers who supply New York City, were returned yesterday by a Grand Jury to Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions, charging violation of the Donnelly anti-trust law. It is alleged that the accused men conspired to fix prices at which their product should be sold. Bench warrants were issued for the indicted men.

The indictments, obtained as the result of an investigation conducted by Assistant District Attorney J. E. Smith, are based on a price charged by the dairymen which is lower than the rate authorized by a Federal committee, which is now in effect, thus raising a legal conflict between the contention of the State authorities on what constitutes an illegal price-fixing and the determination reached on this point by representatives of the Federal Government.

There are approximately 40,000 members in the league, of whom about 80 per cent. are in New York State. The others are producers in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. The City office of the league is at 110 West Fortieth Street. President R. D. Cooper and Secretary Alfred Manning were said to be out of town. A telephone call to the home of Mr. Manning at Otisville, N. Y., brought the reply last night that he was not expected to return until today.

According to the District Attorney's office the complaint was based on the price-fixing of milk in September, for delivery in October, at the rate of $1.90 a 100 pounds, or about 7 cents a quart, delivered at railway stations in the producing districts. In November the price was fixed at $2.04 a 100 pounds but at the request of Mr. Hoover the price went back to $1.90 for deliveries in December.

A Federal committee, of which Dr. W. H. Jordan of the State Experiment Station at Geneva was Chairman, and John Mitchell, a member, made a general investigation of the milk-producing conditions to establish prices for the first three months of this year. This plan was dropped, but the committee decided to permit a price of $1.52 a 100 pounds.

Ex-Commissioner John J. Dillon of the State Department of Foods and Markets, who had supported the producers in getting a fair price for their products, said he did not believe the indictments could be successfully prosecuted against any of the accused men in view of the approval given by the Federal committee for a higher price. Mr. Dillon declared that middlemen and distributors here were arrayed against the farmers and milk producers and he thought some of them at least were interested in this prosecution.

Continuing its investigation of the large wholesale and retail grocers who have been accused of overcharging, the Federal Food Board yesterday summoned before it O. G. Bliss of Bliss Brothers, the owners of the Waldorf Market at 834 Park Avenue. The Bliss Brothers, according to the complaint, charged 15 cents a pound for sugar. At the hearing yesterday Mr. Bliss admitted the complaint was true, but surprised Federal Food Administrator Arthur Williams with the statement that he never knew there was any limit to the price at which he could sell sugar retail.

Following a reprimand from Mr. Williams, the head of the Waldorf Market agreed to refund all excess charges to his customers, to put a sign in his store announcing that he would do so, and to sell all his groceries hereafter according to the quotations of the Federal Food Board daily price lists. Only on the acceptance of those conditions would Mr. Williams agree to release the retailer without submitting the charges to Washington. According to the records in the case, Bliss Brothers purchased their sugar from Austin, Nichols & Co., one bill showing that they had paid $8.80 per hundredweight for sugar on Dec. 22 and another $8.60 per hundredweight on Dec. 28.

The Federal Food Board issued a summons yesterday directing two bakers, George Stiehl of Corona, L. I., and Joseph Foos of Elmhurst, L. I., to appear on Jan. 11 and answer complaints alleging that they had been selling bread underweight. Subpoenas were also issued yesterday compelling the appearance of Jaburg Brothers of 10 to 14 Leonard Street, and A. Gronowitz of 190 Stanton Street, both of whom are accused of demanding an excessive price for sugar. Gronowitz is said to have charged 14 cents a pound for granulated sugar.

The thirty-two barrels of sugar which was seized at the establishment of Hyman Borrok at 1,360 Boston Road, shortly after his arrest for hoarding, were distributed by the Federal Board yesterday among the hospitals and charity organizations of the city, one barrel being sold to each institution at a flat rate of 5 cents a pound cash. The money will be turned over to Borrok.

The Food Scouts of New York, an organization of twenty boys from 9 to 12 years of age, all victims of malnutrition, will begin at noon tomorrow a three months' nutrition clinic at Public School 40. Under the auspices and direction of the People's Institute, the Post-Graduate Hospital, and the New York School Lunch Committee, they will gather around a table spread with just the right kind of food that boys of their age should have. The experiment, free from any cost to the boys themselves, will be conducted to show how necessary it is for the health of the nation that hot and well-balanced meals should be made accessible to all school children.

The menus will be arranged by Food Administrator Hoover's New York appointees, Dr. Mary Schwartz Rose of Columbia University, Miss Fee, dietitian for the New York School Lunch Committee, and Dr. Morris Stark of the Post-Graduate Hospital.

The Isaac W. Rushmore Company, a milk concern in Brooklyn, announced yesterday that it had turned over its business to the Borden's Farms Products Company. The Bordens have bought the entire equipment of the Rushmore Company. The consolidation is one of several that have taken place in the last four months, owing to the increased cost of milk production and delivery. It was stated yesterday that if present prices continued every small company in the city would be forced to go out of business.

COLUMBUS FUND $2,500,000.

Knights Have Raised Half of the Amount Needed for War Work.

Two and a half million dollars of the Knights of Columbus fund for war recreation work and social service in the army and navy has already been collected, according to a report made yesterday at the meeting of the Supreme Board of Directors at the Waldorf-Astoria, and there is a good prospect that the sum of $5,000,000 will be attained by the end of March. Walter N. Keenan, who has spent the last two months in France as special overseas commissioner of the organization investigating the field work by the Knights among American troops, presented his report, and it was announced that in February he would return with an executive staff of about 100 members to supervise the work.

The Right Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, Auxiliary Bishop of New York, reported to the board that the Catholic War Council had been reorganized. This body, which has charge of all Catholic activities connected with the war and which is promoting the work of the Knights of Columbus, now consists of the three Cardinal Archbishops and eleven Archbishops of the country, Cardinal Gibbons is President and Chairman of the Executive Committee, whose other members are Bishop Hayes, Bishop Schrembs of Toledo, Bishop Muldoon of Rockford, and Bishop Russell of Charleston.

A resolution was passed thanking Mme. Schumann-Heink for her work for the Knights, particularly in singing to the troops in camps and cantonments.

Every man thinks he can mix a cocktail—but his guests need all their politeness to stand the strain.

Club Cocktails

protect the reputation of your hospitality

McENANY and "SCOTTY"

formerly with CADET STORE U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY, N.Y.

The tailors, who for over 25 years have made the smart appearance of the West Point Cadet Corps a household word, are now associated in the making of

OFFICERS' UNIFORMS

For the Army and Navy with

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Army, Navy & Civilian Wear,

15 East 47th Street,

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NEW YORK.

MORE ENEMY ALIENS PAROLED FROM CAMP

Attorney General Releases Koster and Gottschalk, Once Classed as "Dangerous."

SIX FREED IN FOUR DAYS

Must Make Regular Reports to Custodian and Federal Aids—Rintelen's Trial Postponed.

Two more enemy aliens classed as "dangerous" when they were committed, were released yesterday from the internment camp on Ellis Island by order of Attorney General Gregory. Both obtained indefinite paroles and until further notice will be required to report to civilian custodians and to Federal officials.

The men ordered released by the Attorney General were Peter Koster and Max Gottschalk. Koster was interned from Manhattan and Gottschalk from Brooklyn on charges of violating the regulations prescribed by President Wilson for the control of enemy alien activities in the United States. The paroling of Koster and Gottschalk makes six enemy aliens released by order of the Attorney General in the last four days.

Under the rules governing the parole of enemy aliens, each man so paroled must have a civilian custodian. Twice a week he reports to the custodian and once a week to the Federal authorities. It is thus possible for the enemy to have five days a week during which he can do what he pleases without reporting to any one. To do this he can report to his private custodian and the Government the same day and the next day report for the second time to the civilian custodians.

Among the enemy aliens who report weekly to the Federal Building and assure the authorities that they are keeping strictly within the law are Colonel A. E. Piorkowsky, the ranking officer of the German Army now in the United States, and Hugo Schmidt, the American agent of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin. Colonel Piorkowsky was among the first to be arrested following the declaration of war, and also among the first to obtain a parole from the Attorney General.

Before the dismissal of Boy-Ed and von Papen, the German Naval and Military Attachés, Colonel Piorkowsky is said to have been a close adviser of those officers. He was also the predecessor of Captain Hans Tauscher, the German ordnance expert, as the agent of the Krupps in this country. Colonel Piorkowsky has lived in the United States for about twenty years, but he has always remained a loyal subject of the Kaiser. The submarine merchantman Deutschland is said to have brought an iron cross of the latest and most improved type to this country for Colonel Piorkowsky, and according to a friend it was the gift of the Kaiser.

Colonel Piorkowsky's civilian custodian is Supreme Court Justice Henry Hotchkiss. It was said yesterday that the Colonel never fails to report twice a week to Judge Hotchkiss.

Captain Franz Rintelen, the German plotter who was charged in the Summer of 1915 with fomenting strikes in American factories then engaged in filling orders for the Allies, and who in just finishing a prison term for those activities, was called for a second trial before Judge Edwin S. Thomas in the Federal District Court yesterday. This time he will be tried on a charge of having entered into a conspiracy to destroy the British steamer Kirk Oswald by placing a bomb in a vital part of that ship. A motion to postpone trial until Jan. 21 was granted.

Friedrich A. Borsermeister, formerly confidential secretary to Dr. Heinrich Albert, the German plot paymaster, who has been at liberty for several weeks by permission of the Department of Justice in Washington, ended his vacation yesterday and was returned on Ellis Island. He spent his vacation in Dutchess County. When first interned Borsermeister was an associate of Carl Heynen, the former German Consul General in Mexico City. Heynen is in a Georgia prison camp.

David Lamar, known as the "Wolf of Wall Street," who was convicted of being a member of the conspiracy hatched by Rintelen to foment strikes in munition plants, will this week complete his term in the Atlanta Penitentiary for impersonating himself as a Federal official. He will immediately be transferred to the Mercer County (N. J.) Penitentiary to serve a year and one day for his part in the Rintelen plot. Two Deputy Marshals left for Atlanta yesterday to take Lamar in custody when he is released.

Harry Hazleton and Abram Downey were sentenced to four months in the Mercer County Penitentiary yesterday for selling whisky to soldiers and sailors. John Meisenheimer, who has been in the Tombs on the same charge, was sentenced to one month in the same prison. All of them pleaded guilty.

The cases against "General" Liam Pillowes and Thomas Welch of the Sinn Fein organization, the first charged with trying to get back to Ireland on a fraudulent American passport, and the other charged with acting as a transatlantic mail carrier for Sinn Fein agitators in Ireland and the United States, were yesterday set for trial at the November term of the Federal District Court.

CALLS FOR RIGHTS TO JEWS.

British Labor Demands for Them Equal Citizenship Everywhere.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Parliamentary committee of the British Trade Union Congress and the Executive Committee of the Labor Party in their memorandum on war aims, to be considered by a special conference of the labor movement on Jan. 28, has recommended that Jews in all countries enjoy the common elementary rights of tolerance, freedom of residence and trade, and equal citizenship, and that Palestine be set free from the oppressive government of the Turk and formed into a free State, under international guarantee, to which such of the Jewish people as desire to do so may return.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

250 Fur Trimmed Coats for Women

$19.50

Just arrived—third shipment of these Coats that have been pronounced the best values and styles of the season. Every time we get in a shipment of these Coats, out they go—a day; they are so smart, dressy, so practical and then, too, they fit perfectly.

We are helping one of America's largest and best coat makers to use up surplus materials, that's the reason we are able to secure them on a basis that permits this extraordinary low price.

Several models on newest and new lines with novel belt effects and pockets. Developed in the most dependable Winter materials in fashionable shades of

Plum, Dark Green, Brown, Dark Brown and Black.

Deep collars of fur, or fur trimmed collars add to their style. Every garment half lined or lined throughout.

Third Floor

Sale Begins Today, 9. A. M.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

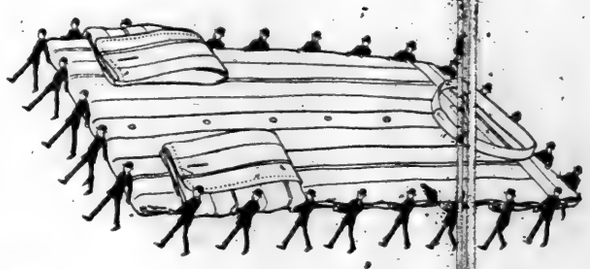
Macy's

Herald Square Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Main Floor 35th Street

MEN!

Big Savings Are Coming Your Way In This



Big Shirt Sale!

6,800 Garments **97c** 6,800 Garments

It brings the opportunity to stock up with shirts of excellent quality at about one-third less than you would have to pay if we were to order them today.

Of Japanese Imported Cotton Crepes, Woven Madras, Corded Madras, Mercerized Cottons and other popular Shirtings.

Coat Style Models, laundered or soft cuffs, plain negligee or pleated, all sizes 14 to 17. Every garment meets our exacting specifications.

Make Your Selection Early, for Hundreds Will Buy Them in Dozen Lots

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Cozy, Warm Japanese Hand-quilted Vests 89c

Greater comfort indoors or outdoors is yours for just 89c—in a sleeveless hand-quilted vest.

Lamb's Wool Sleeveless Vests, $3.98. With sleeves, $6.98. Main Floor

Books Sold 10% Below Publishers' List Prices.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

BloomingdaleS

59th to 60th St., Lexington to 3d Av.

ANNOUNCEMENT

During renovation of our Building due to recent fire we are now located in adjoining Premises

377 Fifth Ave.

Stock Entirely New

Crocker Mourning House

TIFFANY & Co.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS WATCHES, CHINA, STATIONERY

Gidding

5TH AVE AT 46TH ST

PARIS NEW YORK

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE

Still Greater Reductions will be offered---because we desire to effect a Prompt Clearance of all Winter Apparel.

Gowns and Dresses

for Street—Afternoon—Dinner—Dance & Evening Wear

Fur-Trimmed Wraps

For Afternoon and Evening Wear

Motor and Street Coats

Of Exquisite Imported Materials—Richly Fur Trimmed

Tailored and Costume Suits

For Street, Afternoon Calling and Informal Wear

Clearance of Winter Hats

Superb Furs

COATS—WRAPS—SETS—SCARFS and MUFFS of Russian Sable, Deep Blue Chinchilla, Dark Eastern Mink, Ermine, Mole, Kolinsky, Skunk, Seal and other Fashionable Furs, at reductions ranging from ONE-THIRD to ONE-HALF their former prices.

HANAN

SEMI-ANNUAL

SALE

OF

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S

SHOES

This sale includes many lines of our choicest models—all are of the Hanan High Standard of Quality.

Exceptional Reductions are Offered

AT ALL STORES

516 Fifth Ave., cor. 43rd St.
411 Fifth Ave., at 37th St.
Broadway, cor. 31st St.
Broadway, cor. 38th St.
1095 Broadway, at 23rd St.
Broadway, cor. Fulton St.
297 Broadway, at Duane St.
35 Nassau St., cor. Liberty St.

In Brooklyn, at 390 Fulton St.

SHOES

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Have Your Number

Come and get it—for it will prove a key to thrifty and economical shopping. It will prove a money-saver and time-saver as well—making every visit to this store a real pleasure.

Your number—the identification mark of the Depositor's Account (D. A.) which you should open in the interest of war-time economy—helps you to acquire the privileges of the charge account without any of its accompanying burdens.

The D. A. teaches you the habit of thrift and saving through association with a store which has practiced for sixty years the policy of buying for cash and selling for cash—dependable merchandise at prices less than elsewhere.

The D. A. makes your money work for you every minute it is on deposit—by paying interest at the rate of four per cent per annum.

The D. A. plays fair with all alike. It does not ask every shopper to bear the cost of privilege extended to the few.

Opening a Depositor's Account (D. A.) is a simple matter. You deposit any sum you desire, sign a signature card and receive a card like the one in the illustration above.

Then you shop in the usual way, giving your name and the number of your D. A. to the salesperson who attends you.

If you find it inconvenient to come to the store, you may open a D. A. by mail, sending your check or a money order for the amount you desire to deposit. We will then send you the necessary record cards and your D. A. Number. This makes possible shopping by mail or phone—a convenience to the city dweller and commuter alike.

Open a D. A. now—while the year is young—and make this year one of profitable shopping for yourself.

Get Your Number Today.

R. H. Macy & Co. Depositors' Account Dept., Private Bankers, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th Street.

Where a Business Man May Dine

Free from the noise and hustle of the busy street, a noonday lunch in our restaurant on the Eighth Floor will prove a palatable and satisfying relaxation to the busy man. It is more than a neighborhood institution, for men travel here from downtown and uptown for our good foods and good service.

Macy's—Eighth Floor.

AMERICANS DEVISE NEW WAR SURGERY

Adopt a Method of Continuous Treatment from Front to Base Hospital.

ALSO STANDARDIZE SPLINTS

British Army Doctors Will Use the Innovations—Joan of Arc's Memory Honored.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Jan. 6. (Associated Press.)—Plans for the care of American soldiers include a radical departure from former methods of treating wounded. An announcement made today by Surgeon General Bradley says that a method has been formulated assuring each case continuous treatment from the dressing station on the fighting line through many hands to the base hospital.

This co-ordination has been worked out by Dr. J. M. T. Finney of Johns Hopkins University, who has been appointed Director of the surgery section. It does away with the more frequent examination of wound dressings which has been the method in other armies.

Another departure is the standardization of splints. Heretofore every surgeon, even in the armies, used splints of his own devising, making a great number of varieties. The British Army doctors have been so impressed with the American plan and the manual explaining it, that they asked and received permission to adopt it themselves.

Plans for the care of the blind include instruction to begin as soon as possible after the wound has been received, experience in other armies having shown that quick treatment and instruction are most valuable. Personal instruction will be continued by the army until the blind reach the United States. Dr. George E. de Schweinitz of Philadelphia will be in charge of treatment of the blind, and also will direct all head surgery, such as throat and facial.

Hammock Litter Adopted.

In these departures, as well as in others, American medical men have had the advantage of the experience of all the other armies. They have adopted the best features of each and they have made improvements where it is possible. The doctors have found most difficulty in obtaining an efficient litter for removing wounded from the trenches. The American expeditionary force has adopted French hammock litters, in which the wounded sit up.

Since it has been found that speedy treatment of wounds results in a greater saving of life, divisional ambulance sections have been mobilized to three-quarters of their strength. It is expected the resulting speed will almost cause a merging of the collection on field hospitals and the evacuation hospitals, where there are special operating rooms and special wards for special injuries. Up to this time only male nurses have been used at advanced hospitals, but the new American plans provide for female nurses there, the British and French having found them valuable.

There has been a great change in conditions since Spanish war days when, because most wounds resulted from bullets, it was found advisable not to operate quickly. Now most wounds are caused by shrapnel, which makes it advisable to operate as speedily as possible.

Some of the prominent American physicians and surgeons now in France are Dr. George W. Crile of Cleveland, Dr. George E. Brewer of New York, Dr. Harvey Cushing of Harvard, Dr. F. A. Washburn of Boston, Dr. Samuel Lloyd of New York, Dr. C. L. Gibson of New York, Dr. R. H. Harte of Philadelphia, Dr. F. A. Besley of Northwestern University, Dr. Charles H. Peck of New York, Dr. F. D. Murphy of Washington University, Dr. Marshall Clinton of Buffalo, Dr. C. R. Clark of Youngstown, Dr. E. H. Clark of Indianapolis, Dr. B. R. Shurly of Detroit, and Dr. J. E. Flint of Yale.

With these specialists are associated other physicians and surgeons of ability. Many of them have brought their own staffs, Dr. Peck having an entire staff of nurses and assistants who worked with him in the operating room at Roosevelt Hospital, New York.

Variations in Sick Chart.

The sick chart nowadays resembles the weather record, going up when it is damp and snowy and going down when it is clear and cold. It is said that the many cases due to pneumonia or other affections of the respiratory tract art caused largely by the crowding in barracks and billets of newly landed men. While the sick rate of seasoned troops is slightly more than 2 per cent., that of those newly landed is just under 5 per cent.

All the specialists have been grouped under the following sections: Head, muscles and joints, blood diseases, skin diseases, surgery, general medicine, X-ray laboratory and mental diseases. When it it determined that they are permanently unfit for further army service, wounded men will be returned to the United States. Ample hospital room is being obtained and seventeen hospital trains have been ordered.

Masses for both American and French dead were said in the churches of France today on the occasion of the national celebration of the birthday of Joan of Arc. At her birthplace, the little village of Domremy, many pilgrims, who had come miles to worship at the little church where France's saint was baptized, were unable to gain entrance at the service, and knelt in the snow while mass was being celebrated.

Within the church American and French flags were draped over the altar where Joan of Arc worshipped. Pilgrims and some newspaper correspondents, who had traveled a long distance to be present, were received by the local priests at the conclusion of the ceremonies at which a battalion of French troops assisted.

OIL LEASE BILL PASSES.

Senate Adopts Measure After Eliminating Naval Holdings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Walsh-Pittman Oil and Coal Land Leasing bill was passed by the Senate late today by a vote of 37 to 32. It now goes to the House.

The bill has been pending in the Senate four years. Its passage at this session was made possible by an agreement to eliminate from its provisions the naval oil reserves, which was urged by the Navy Department. A separate bill providing for the operation of these reserves by the Government, the leases of the present claimants being obtained either through condemnation proceedings or by direct purchase, will be introduced, as soon as approved by President Wilson.

As finally passed, the bill provides for the general leasing of coal, phosphate, oil, gas, and sodium lands by the Secretary of the Interior, with royalties to be paid to the Government, and for purchase of the lands by lessees under certain conditions.

British D. S. O. to Rabbi Adler.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Rabbi Michael Adler, the Chief Jewish Chaplain in the British Army, has received the Distinguished Service Order.

LOST AND FOUND
Advertisements on Page 15.—Advt.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Grand Concert and Meeting

The Humanitarian Cult

Tonight, January 8th, at 8 P. M.

CARNEGIE HALL

CECIL ARDEN, Soprano, of the Metropolitan Opera House.
MAX GEGNA, 'Cellist.
MISS MANNHEIMER, Recitations.
MOLLIE MARGOLIES, Pianist.
MISCHA VIOLINE, Violinist.

SPEAKERS

JUDGE GUSTAVE HARTMAN, in the Chair.
GEO. GORDON BATTLE. CHARLES H. INGERSOLL.
HUNTINGTON W. MERCHANT. DR. CHRISTIAN F. REISNER.

MISHA APPELBAUM will speak on
"THE FUSION FUND," "THE CULT"
and "THE GOD OF MAMMON."

TO give all an opportunity to attend this concert and meeting, we shall give a reserved seat for Dress Circle or Balcony with each copy of The Humanitarian Magazine purchased at Box Office this evening. Price of Magazine, 25 cents per copy.

The rest of the house exclusively for our subscribers.

Get a Copy of The Humanitarian Magazine for January

A forceful article by GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM on "GERMANY TO THE BAR." Editorials on "Capital and Labor." "Who Shall Sit at the Peace Conference." Now on sale at Subway and "L" Newsstands.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Oil Heaters
Plenty now on sale at reasonable prices.
GIMBELS—5th Floor

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Oil Heaters
Plenty now on sale at reasonable prices.
GIMBELS—5th Floor

OVERCOATS—Sharp Disposal!

Exactly when you want them—our usual fine qualities—at sharp reductions like this.

Men's Overcoats

$42.50 Were $50, $55, $60.
$36.50 Were $42, $45, $47.50.
$31.50 Were $35, $37.50, $40.
$24.50 Were $30 and $32.
$18.50 Were $22.50 and $25.

Men's Fur Coats

Men's Fur Lined Coats, $87.50
Raccoon Coat, $92.50
Piece Coon, $21.50
Fur Collar Coat, $37.50
Fur Collar Coat, $24.50

Men's Suits

$29.75 Were $35, $37.50, $39.75, $40, $45.
$24.50 Were $30 and $32.
$21.50 Were $25 and $27.50.
$18.50 Special assortment at special prices. All sizes.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

A Great Cretonne Sale

A Clean-up of the Season's Smartest Cretonnes

Charming designs and gayest colorings.
Cretonnes for slip covers, curtains, bedspreads, cushions.

At 35c Yd. Cretonnes reduced from 50c and 55c yard.
At 55c Yd. Cretonnes reduced from 85c, 90c, 95c.
At 75c Yd. 50-in. wide cretonne reduced from $1.25.
At 85c Yd. Cretonnes reduced from $1.00, $1.10, $1.15, $1.25, $1.35, $1.50, $1.85.

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

ADVERTISEMENT.

B. Altman & Co.

The Great Yearly Sale of Women's Imported Lingerie

now being held on the Second Floor,

will be continued to-day and to-morrow.

These dainty undergarments (from France, the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico) are being offered at prices which represent unprecedented concessions from those ordinarily asked for similar qualities.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES

will be obtainable, commencing to-day, in

Women's, Misses' and Children's Wool Sweaters, Sweater Sets, Etc.,

the prices of which have been considerably lowered.

For Women and Misses:

Imported Shetland Wool Sweaters . $5.00
Imported Shetland Wool Spencers . 2.25
Brushed Wool Sweaters . . . 5.50
Brushed Wool Scarf-and-Tam Sets . 2.90

For Children:

Brushed Wool Sweater-and-Cap Sets, $3.90

Women's & Misses' House Sacques

of knitted Shetland wool, are now being featured at the special price of . . $3.75

Children's Furs at Reduced Prices

The remaining quantities offer exceptional purchasing advantages, as decided price-changes have been made to insure a speedy clearance.

(Departments on Third Floor)

A SPECIAL SALE

arranged for to-day (Tuesday) in the

Fancy Needlework Department

on the Fourth Floor, will feature the following:

Imported Lingerie Pillow Slips

(hand-embroidered); in several designs and sizes, special at

50c., 75c., 95c. to $2.75

Down-filled Pillows (size 14x18 inches)

covered with French sateen in an assortment of attractive colors, special at

85c. each

A large number of Scarfs, Centerpieces, Pillow Covers and various other articles have been taken from the regular stock of the Department and greatly reduced in prices.

The Men's Shoe Department

is now showing advance models in Men's High Shoes for dress, business and sports wear in the early Spring days.

One of the smart style features for the coming season shows contrasting combinations in vamps and tops, presenting entirely new effects.

Price $10.00 per pair

Military Shoes and Leggings.

(Sixth Floor)

The Y. W. C. A. requests help in raising $1,750,000 for the National Fund for War Work.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York

ADVERTISEMENT.

Grasshoppers Scared Champ Clark Out of Being a Millionaire

While Victor Murdock was still wearing kilts, a man sent Champ Clark, ex-president (at 23) of Marshall College, a check for $25 to write him a graduating speech. This money took young Clark out of reach of the Wichita grasshoppers over into Kentucky, where he married a young woman who learned out of a cook book and sent their children to two rival churches. There, too, the Speaker of the House of Representatives began his career by presiding at a 7-hour theological debate interrupted only by fried chicken.

Read "Champ Clark's Autobiography" in the January

Get your copy

Hearst's Magazine

At all Newsstands

VANDERLIP DECRIES 'BUSINESS AS USUAL'

Advises Bankers to Discourage Loans to Non-Essential Enterprises.

WAR ECONOMY NECESSARY

In Spurring On War Savings Movement, He Says, Trade Will Flourish as Much as Ever.

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, addressing a meeting of bankers at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday on the necessity of more active co-operation on their part in the thrift and war savings movement, declared that the war could not be won unless the business men of the country were willing to dispense with nonessentials and release to the Government the materials and labor which it needed for the production of war supplies.

He stated that the bankers could do their bit more efficiently by discouraging loans for nonessential enterprises and turning the labor and material engaged in nonessential industries into enterprises more directly concerned with the conduct of the war. He said the war could not be won on the principle of "business as usual." Either private business or the Government would have to suffer. Mr. Vanderlip declared, and it was the patriotic duty of every citizen to see to it that the Government did no suffer.

"There are things," said Mr. Vanderlip, "which we can assume. Certainly we can assume an understanding of the seriousness of the war. We can assume a spirit of freedom and patriotism in this group of men. I would not, however, be ready to assume a complete understanding of the size of the effort in comparison with our capabilities to perform. Wherever there is any doubt that the campaign for war economy is necessary, wherever there is any belief in the theory that we must have unchanged business, I believe it comes solely from misunderstanding and misconception of what the task is. For instance, the objection to the campaign of economy, which we are endeavoring to conduct through the thrift and war savings movement, usually manifests itself among people who fear it is going to disrupt business.

"I saw a graphic outline of the growth of domestic business. It showed domestic business of $30,000,000 during the year before the war and $62,000,000 for the year just closed. Railroads were flooded with more business than they could do. Now, in my mind, the tragedy of the situation lies not in the fact that we are going to disrupt business, for we are not, but that we are not going to get this propaganda of saving into the minds and souls of the people sufficiently to make them realize that they have other things to consider than their own private or immediate interests.

"Business will flourish as much as ever. You need not have any fear on that score. The problem before us is to make the people of the country realize that it is no longer a question of what the individual can afford, it is a question of what the nation can afford."

Declaring that the criticism of the Government methods was entirely beside the point, inasmuch as the Government was doing as well as it could under the circumstances, Mr. Vanderlip said:

"It will be impossible for the Government to utilize all its facilities properly until there is a much greater release of labor and material than there has been in the past. We are in competition with the Government in a much greater way than really appears on the surface. We are in competition even on the railroads, and until this competition is eliminated and the Government can have a free road to the use of all the labor and materials that it may require we need not expect very gratifying results."

Participation in the war savings movement and the reduction of nonessentials, according to Mr. Vanderlip, was an evidence of what could be done to assist the Government in the successful prosecution of the war.

"Until we cease to think that in encouraging saving among the people we are doing something that will interfere with business, we are not doing anything to win the war. When you extend loans for the prosecution of nonessential enterprises you are contributing in no way to the winning of the war. Don't be afraid that you will wreck business. Business men engaged in non essentials ought to have your judgment as to what to do, and ought to be wide-awake as to how to convert their enterprises into more essential enterprises.

"What we need among business men today is a sense of personal responsibility to the Government, a readiness to make a personal sacrifice. True enough, the transition of labor and capital involved in a general conversion of business is a painful operation, but that is a part of the great war pain which must be borne in order that this war may be won. It is part of the price we must be ready and eager to pay for victory. We have talked about a united nation to fight the war, but it must be a united nation to make a sacrifice of nonessential things for things more necessary to the equipment of our armies. I believe it is our patriotic duty to adopt the principle of economy and saving in order to win the war. I do not hold the sale of war savings certificates up as a measure by which the war can be won. But economy and saving in nonessentials means the release of labor and material to the Government, and that I consider an absolutely essential measure. I am convinced that until we grasp this principle, until we sacrifice those things which we can easily do without, we are not going to make any real progress."

Asked by one of the bankers present as to just what things could be dispensed with in order to release goods and services to the Government, Mr. Vanderlip replied that the War Savings Committee had no desire to catalogue what should or should not be used by the people.

"But I am sure," Mr. Vanderlip concluded, "that every man here knows just what he can do without. If there is any doubt in your mind as to just what you should eliminate, look back to your less prosperous days and you will find that many of the things you regard now as necessities are, in fact, luxuries. You got along without them some years ago and you can do so today. Furthermore, if you must have those things catalogued you need only to pick up the advertisements which are directly calculated to create a want for things that are not necessary."

Mr. Vanderlip called attention to an afternoon newspaper which devoted thirteen columns to automobile advertising and only three columns to news about the war, and said such a condition did not represent his conception of war economy.

Jacob Wertheim donated to the Board of Education last night $5,000 to be awarded to the public schools of this city achieving the highest records in the sale of thrift and other war savings stamps by May 31. There will be sixteen awards of $400 each for the elementary schools and two awards of $500 for the high schools showing the highest per capita result from the sales of thrift stamps and war savings stamps based upon average daily attendance covering the period between Jan. 1 and May 31. More than 800,000 school children will take part in the competition.

Arthur S. Somers, President of the Board of Education, said last night that the gift would probably be accepted at the next meeting of the board.

MRS. EINSTEIN QUITS WOMEN'S CITY CLUB

Resents Remark About Governor Whitman and Protests Against Executive Session.

Mrs. William Einstein of 121 West Fifty-seventh Street resigned from the Women's City Club at a meeting of the club in the Hotel McAlpin last night, because of remarks made there concerning Governor Whitman. The statement about the Governor to which Mrs. Einstein took exception was made during a discussion on the propriety of asking him to appoint efficient women to positions on various State boards. The statement, according to Mrs. Einstein, was to the effect that "all women look alike to Governor Whitman."

The meeting of the club was called to consider appointments made by Mayor Hylan and also to set on foot a movement to obtain places for women on boards where vacancies have occurred. Reporters were asked to be present, but on arriving they were told by the Secretary, Mrs. Henry Bruere, that the meeting was private and that no report of it was to be made public. After the meeting was over Mrs. Einstein informed the newspapers of her resignation and the reasons for it.

"As soon as I got in," she said, "I asked the presiding officer, Mrs. Ernest Poole, why they were holding the meeting as an executive session. I soon learned. A few women—there were not more than thirty present—wanted to put a scheme before the public as coming from the City Club, which has a membership of more than 2,000. I listened to a tirade against our Governor which ended with the remark that he really paid no heed to the ability of the women he appointed, but that all women looked alike to him. I demanded that that remark be stricken from the minutes. This was refused.

"Then they began to criticise Mayor Hylan for appointments he has made. One of the speakers said that a woman should be made Police Commissioner, another said that the entire administrative staff of the Street Cleaning Department, including the Commissioner, should be women.

"Now, it seems to me foolish for women who have just been enfranchised and who are still trying to learn the game of politics to start out in a secret meeting criticising the Mayor and the Governor of the State for the appointments they have made or may make."

Mrs. Einstein is Chairman of the Widowed Mothers' Fund Association and of the Americanization Committee of the State Defense Committee. She was one of the founders of the Women's City Club.

HONORED FOR SINKING AMERICAN DESTROYER

Kaiser Awards Order Pour le Merite to U-Boat Captain Who Sank Fourteen Other Vessels.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 7.—Emperor William has conferred the Order Pour le Merite on a submarine commander, Kophamel, on his return from a cruise to the Cape Verde Islands. During this cruise, Kophamel asserts, he sank an American destroyer and fourteen merchantmen, most of them bound from the United States for Italy or France. He is said to have brought back twenty-two tons of copper as booty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The above dispatch attracted considerable interest in high naval circles tonight, but developed no statement identifying the destroyer. As only one American destroyer has been sunk by a German submarine, the statements contained in the Amsterdam dispatch must relate to that vessel—the Jacob Jones, which was sunk on the afternoon of Dec. 6 last. This was the destroyer that was commanded by Lieut. Commander D. [illegible], brother-in-law of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, who was at first thought to have been lost but was later picked up and landed at the Scilly Islands.

American naval officers in charge of records declined tonight for military reasons to say where the Jacob Jones was sunk. Why there should be such a reticence is inexplicable, in view of the fact that the Commander of the submarine which sank the Jacob Jones knows the position of the vessel when she was attacked. But from the fact that the Jacob Jones was sunk on the afternoon of Dec. 6, and the incident was officially reported to Washington on Dec. 8, Lieut. Commander Bagley, who commanded, was immediately taken to the Scilly Islands, it is not believed that the Jacob Jones was sunk near the Cape Verde Islands.

The Scilly Islands, off the coast of England, are 2,000 miles distant from the Cape Verde Islands, which are off the coast of Africa. The Amsterdam dispatch, however, does not clearly state that the submarine officer sank the American destroyer near the Cape Verde Islands. It says that he was decorated on his "return from a cruise to the Cape Verde Islands." If this is correct it indicates that part of the plan of the German submarine campaign involves long submarine cruises. If the cruise to Cape Verde Islands were made from Germany via the Channel, it would skirt the British Coast near the Scilly Islands, the French Coast near the Island of Ushant and Brest, the Island of Madeira, and pass west of the Canary Islands.

The Cape Verdes command an ocean crossroads. It is here that the main ship route from New York to the Cape of Good Hope crosses the main ship route from Brazil to the Mediterranean and to the English Channel. A submarine traversing this route naturally would run into many steamers and might be very difficult to locate.

The week ending Nov. 24, U-boat sinkings of British vessels rose to fourteen ships of 1,600 tons and over. The week ending Dec. 1, sixteen British vessels of 1,600 tons and over were lost. The week ending Dec. 8, a total of fourteen British vessels of over 1,600 tons were lost. These are the weeks immediately before and after the sinking of the Jacob Jones.

On Dec. 9 there was a rumor in Buenos Aires that a German submarine had been seen in the Atlantic, somewhere off Rio. On the following day the Spanish Premier made an official announcement that the Spanish steamer Claudio, bound from America for Spain, had been bombarded by a German submarine. On Dec. 14 a Lisbon cable stated that Funchal, Madeira, which is on the route from the English Channel to the Cape Verde Islands, was bombarded by a German submarine, forty shells having been fired, and a number of persons injured.

"I know something that *will* help clear your skin."

"When my complexion was red and rough, I was so *ashamed* that I never had any fun. I imagined that people avoided me—perhaps they *did*. But the regular use of Resinol Soap—with a little Resinol Ointment just at first—has given me back my clear, healthy skin. I wish *you'd* try it!"

Resinol

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap also clear away dandruff and keep the hair healthy and attractive. For trial free, write to Dept. 2-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

5% GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

Amount	Appraisal
$3,500	$6,000
5,000	10,000
6,000	11,000
15,000	28,000

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

CLEARANCE SALE
ENTIRE STOCK OF WINTER
Maternity Apparel
AT GREAT REDUCTIONS

Lane Bryant advises mothers of the season's smartest styles for Maternity Wear, to eliminate the embarrassment of appearing in public and make it possible to be comfortably attired correctly at all times.

"The Loveliest Baby Shop"

is on the mezzanine floor of the Maternity Department.

Complete Layettes $8.50 to $50.00.

Lane Bryant
21-23 West 38th St. Telephone Greeley 6618.

THERE'S true war-time conservation in this new Hupmobile—the Comfort Car.

Science has reduced its weight 600 pounds, and added 24 per cent to gasoline mileage, 15 to 18 per cent to tire mileage.

Already, in owner-service, it is establishing new records for low maintenance cost.

Hupmobile Exhibit, Grand Central Palace, Space A-22 straight ahead from main entrance—fourth exhibit on right

CHARLES E. RIESS & CO., Inc., Phone Circle 1616, 1741 BROADWAY at 56th ST.

BROOKLYN	BRONX	NEWARK	WHOLESALE ONLY
Diguid Brothers	William Moller	Hupmobile Sales Co.	Hupmobile Co. of New York
1285 Bedford Avenue	1852 Concourse	28 Halsey Street	244-250 W. 49th St.

BEST IN THE LONG RUN

FAIR TREATMENT

A Test of Tests

DRAWINGS MADE OVER ACTUAL PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWING THE PILOT CAR OF THE SAN FRANCISCO AD CLUB CARAVAN IN ITS BATTLE WITH MUD.

4 Goodrich Tires Plough Leagues of Mud Free from Tire Trouble

Wear out 3 sets of Chains

Where You See This Sign Goodrich Tires are Stocked

Ask Your Dealer for Them

THROUGH spring and summer, Goodrich Test Car Fleets in every region of our land have demonstrated the lasting strength of Silvertown Cord and Black Safety Tread Tires on any kind of a road in any sort of weather. Hundreds of thousands of miles of mauling these matchless fabric tires under The Test Car have proved their right to the title, "America's Tested Tires."

Yet the TEST of Tests, which out-tested the Goodrich Test Car Fleets, came to them unscheduled and unplanned. The San Francisco Ad Club set forth with a Caravan of automobiles to motor cross continent to the St. Louis Advertising Convention. *The pilot car was equipped with four Goodrich Black Safety Tread Tires.*

At the Sierra Nevadas, the pleasure jaunt, by a whim of weather, turned to the bitterest test of tires, rain and snow and storm-strickened roads ever staged. With storm skies over the Caravan always, and rain storm and snow storm whipping fore and aft, that pilot car fought its way over the desert, the Rockies and the Prairies.

GOODRICH TESTED TIRES

It plowed those four Goodrich Tires through the slush and snow, the scattered rock and frozen mud of water guttered trails on desert and mountain. Even the flat lands, those tires waded tarlike mud, sank into quagmires, and forded flood-swollen streams.

The pictures here, reproductions of photographs—the hub-mired car and wheels clogged with clay—tell what those tires endured.

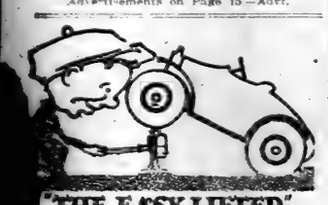
All four tires, unscathed, reached a point fifty miles from St. Louis. Here one fell a victim to a puncture, but the others wheeled into St. Louis *on San Francisco air*. The tire-trying test wore out three sets of chains, but not those four Goodrich Tires.

This dramatic demonstration but confirms what Goodrich Test Car Fleets are demonstrating always in widely separated regions of our country; the durability of "America's Tested Tires"

BLACK SAFETY TREADS AND SILVERTOWN CORDS.

Local Address 1780 Broadway, N.Y.City THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY Phone 9000 Columbus

THE CITY OF GOODRICH AKRON, OHIO



"THE EASY LIFTER"

Easily put in place; *easily* worked when there.

Smooth—sure—quick-acting

You'll like the Hartford AUTO JACK

Its army of users say it's "*The Best Jack Money Can Buy*"

An old established automobile manufacturer desires the services of a production man; only one who can produce results. This is an exceptional opportunity. If you know the game call Wednesday only, 3:30 to 5 P. M. Room 1916 McAlpin Hotel.

Eagle Aviation School
Now Open

Instruction in aeroplane mechanics, flying and aerodynamics. Men prepared for the army, the navy and aerocraft industry. Instructions under former aviation officers who have seen active service in France. Five weeks complete course $75.00. First class now being enrolled. Call or write for booklet.

114 WEST 42D ST.
Tel. 4662 Bryant.

The Liberty proves that excess weight is superfluous in a motor car

LIBERTY

It rides differently—and better.
It drives differently—and better.

COLONIAL MOTORS
John F. Plummer, Pres. Incorporated Arnold Wood, Vice-Pres.
1748 Broadway, New York

At the Show 2nd Floor

CROWDS GO TO SEE THE BIG AUTO SHOW

Leaders of the Motor Industry Gather at the Grand Central Palace.

MANY SALES REPORTED

Accessories Exhibit Attracts Visitors—Symmetry in Body Lines —Disk Wheels Popular.

Two Minute Man made their appearance at the automobile show in the Grand Central Palace yesterday. Standing on guard with old flint-lock muskets, three-cornered hats, and long hair tied in a queue, they were typically characteristic of the old days as they stood in front of the big six-cylinder azure-blue Lexington touring car, whose name is reminiscent of the historic Revolutionary encounter. The Lexington cars have been designated this season the "Minute Man Six," from their quiet and efficient running qualities. Beside the azure-blue open touring model two closed types, one being a convertible coupé, are shown.

If the war conditions of the last few months have produced problems that temporarily tried the souls of manufacturers and dealers, there were no indications of it yesterday, for the big building was crowded all day long, and many of the exhibitors wore that comfortable smile that comes from good business, and prospects of more, attested by a number of signed contracts of bone fide sales. It was Dealers' Day at the show, and nearly all the leaders in the motor-car industry, of whom several hundred are here from all parts of the country, made the day somewhat like an old home gathering of well-known motorists. Among large delegations were those from the Bronx Automobile Dealers' Association, who will hold their first show in that borough next month, and the Brooklyn Motor Vehicle Dealers' Association, who are preparing for a two weeks' show in February.

The National cars, which have one of the positions of honor on the ground floor for the first time this year, show four attractive models on a 128-inch chassis. They are equipped with six or twelve cylinder motors, the twelve-cylinder engine being the National airplane type, which has been so extensively improved over last year as to be practically a new creation. The seven-passenger touring car, finished in pale blue, is equipped with the new engine, the cylinders arranged on the customary airplane "V" shaped. It is so compactly arranged that it takes up no more room under the hood than the six-cylinder motor. The twelve-cylinder motor costs $600 more, the touring car with the new engine selling for $2,300, while the six-cylinder model is $1,905. Two of the latter models are a snappy orange-colored, four-passenger phaeton and a velvet gray, seven-passenger Sedan.

Sedan a Popular Model.

The popularity of the Sedan for an all-year car has led several makers to that type for the first time this season. The Chevrolet, for instance, is putting them out for the first year, showing two attractive models, the Baby Grand Sedan for five passengers, on the smaller 110-inch chassis, and a larger one, 120 inches, on the new Chevrolet eight-cylinder chassis. The latter engine is of the quiet valve-in-the-head type, which has been thoroughly tested for the best mechanical perfection. The small Chevrolet comes in a 106-inch chassis, and is shown in a five-passenger touring car and a neat coupé.

A three-passenger sedan is one of the features of the Grant car exhibit, coming on the same chassis, 114-inch wheelbase, as their five-passenger sedan with six cylinder motors. This is the first year that Grant cars have been built to cost over $1,000. The latest models are larger than the older styles, and contain many refinements, adding to their comfort and economical operation.

The Silver Special Kissel Kars make a distinctive and popular display, one of the characteristic models being a blue five-passenger touring car with rich tapestry upholstery. The new Silver-Apperson is another exhibit making its initial appearance this season. The Apperson Brothers have abandoned their six-cylinder models for the more advanced eight, and the Silver-Apperson is its big feature. The chassis is similar to the former models, with the exception of smaller wheels and a distinctive radiator oval in shape. The bevel edge finish of the side panels is a new design, and the two seats in the driver's compartment are adjustable.

The Liberty sedan is one of the noticeable cars of this type, a characteristic feature of the body design being the door on the left opening directly to the driver's seat, while the right hand door gives access to the rear passenger compartment. The top is hung somewhat lower than usual. The Liberty chassis is practically unchanged, one of the minor improvements being an aluminium crank case in the motor.

Many New Accessories Exhibit.

The upper floors of the Grand Central Palace, where the large exhibit of accessories and new things for the up-to-date motor equipment are displayed, attracted fully as large a crowd yesterday as on the lower floors where the latest automobile models are seen. Among these exhibits revealing the advance of engineering skill in new power plants, transmissions, and other motor refinements, one of the interesting new features was the American sleeve valve motor showing a radically new method in employing horizontally operated cylindrical sleeves inside the cylinder and surrounding the piston. Instead of rising or falling for intake and exhaust through their respective ports, the sleeves revolve around the cylinder axis. They are driven by spiral gears on a shaft with a crank shaft gear, differing materially from their horizontal position from the reciprocating movement of the well-known Knight engine. The engine also passes cool air through the crank case, where it cools the oil before going to the carburetor.

Front axles and crank shafts seem to be heavier than formerly. There is a tendency to deeper frames, as seen in the Premier and Cadillac chassis, with frames nearly eight inches deep. Symmetry in body lines is noticeable in the neat tapering of many parts formerly made straight and in reinforcements where the greatest strain comes. While wire wheels are used more than in former seasons, there is evidently a popular movement toward disk wheels, which are seen to good advantage in the Oldsmobile and Paige exhibits.

The show, with the large crowds attracted on the opening days, has already stimulated optimism among the makers and dealers, and the opinion was unanimous yesterday that, as the motor vehicle had proved its utility in so many ways, there would be no difficulty in disposing of every car that the factories could produce this year, while giving up a large portion of their plants to making war munitions.

Today will be Army and Navy Day, and all men in uniform, including those of the allied countries, will be admitted free and without the payment of the war tax. Invitations have been extended to many prominent military and naval officers to visit the show. Tomorrow will be Society Day, but there will be no increase in admission price.

PAPER-SOLED SHOES FOUND AT CAMP UPTON

General Johnson Orders Report to War Department After Inspection of Two Dozen Pairs.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, L. I., Jan. 7.—Two dozen pairs of army shoes with soles and heels stuffed with a composition of paper and glue were turned up here today by inspectors of the Quartermaster's Department, and General Johnson ordered the matter reported to the War Department. The names of the manufacturer of the shoes and the inspector who passed them are known, and both will be called on to explain.

There is some discontent here because the checks for the pay of soldiers' dependents have not been received. Early in December the vouchers for the November pay for dependents were sent from this cantonment to Washington, but no return has been made. Suffering is said to have resulted in many New York families because of the failure of the authorities to forward the checks.

Major Gen. N. Hibiki, retired Quartermaster of the Japanese Army, was a guest of General Johnson. He represents the 200,000 Christians of Japan and is here on a special mission for the Y. M. C. A. of that country. With General Hibiki was K. Yamamoto, Secretary of the Japanese Y. M. C. A., and Interpreter. General Hibiki said that the Empress of Japan had not only approved of his mission, but had given money to his committee to help defray the expenses of the trip.

Captain Schroeder of the Tiat New York Infantry has been assigned to the training school for officers as machine gun instructor.

WAREHOUSE BURNS, DESTROYING SCENERY

Four-Story Building Occupied by the Charles Frohman Company in Ruins.

The four-story brick warehouse at 644 and 654 West Forty-fourth Street, used by the Charles Frohman Company for the storage of scenery, practically was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The blaze started at 8 o'clock and burned nearly all day, despite the efforts of fireboats and land apparatus to drown out the inferno within the tightly built structure.

For a time the east wall of the building threatened to topple outward, and firemen kept a heavy reserve of hose lines attached to the roof of a lower adjoining structure that the spread of the flames in that direction might be stopped if the wall gave way. It held. Employes of the factory building in the rear were ordered out. The fire was confined to the building in which it started.

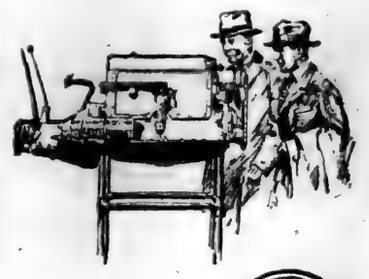
Fire last night, thought to have started from a short circuit in a lighting switchboard, damaged the two-story brick building of the New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Company's power house in Mills Street, Long Island City, to the extent of about $15,000.

BROKEN MAIN BLOCKS SUBWAY IN BROOKLYN

Trains Held Up Between Borough Hall and Bowling Green Stations.

Traffic in the Brooklyn subway of the Interborough was interrupted twice shortly after midnight this morning by a flood from a broken water main near the Borough Hall station in Brooklyn and no trains ran for more than two hours between Bowling Green, the last station on the Manhattan side, and the Atlantic Avenue station.

A few minutes after the water began to flow into the subway traffic was entirely stopped. Then a few trains were run through about 1 o'clock, when the water covered the third rail again. After a half an hour the engineers got a few trains running on irregular schedules, but they doubted that they would be able to resume normal traffic for several hours.



THE NASH SIX

THE widespread acceptance of the Nash *perfected-valve-in-head* motor as embodying a distinct step forward in motor construction finds illustration in the fact that at Grand Central Palace it is the center of interest for all motor car buyers.

Five-Passenger Touring, $129[illegible]
Four-Passenger Roadster, $129[illegible]
Sedan, $1985. Seven-Passenger [illegible]
$1465. Prices f. o. b. Kenosha.

On display at Exhibit A-24 Grand Central Palace and
Kaufmann-Morris Co.,
1776 Broadway.

Warren-Nash Motor Corporation
Wholesale Distributors for New York City and surrounding territory
including Northern New Jersey and Southwestern Connecticut.

NASH MOTORS
VALUE CARS AT VOLUME PRICES

KNIGHT-MOTORED TANKS WIN BATTLES

Where Trial Tests Were Made For

Willys-Knight Cars

By John N. Willys

IT'S an interesting fact to Americans that the Knight motor which is driving the Tanks triumphantly in France today, won its great opportunity for American development years ago through marvelous performance on the roads of France.

We were making a secret test tour with no thought that the peaceful tranquil country before us would ever be the scene of the struggle of war.

WE rode full speed up and down hills, through the byways and highways, over cobbles and ruts; we tore through the country from early morning 'till the depths of night.

The demon I had hired for a chauffeur had a reputation as a punisher of cars. He lived up to it.

Finally the tour was finished. I knew then what the British Army knew when they selected the Knight motor for the most crucial test a motor engine ever had.

The Knight motor was the most dependable motor I had ever seen. Not a bolt or screw had been touched. The car ran like oil.

I hurried back to America and immediately requested the Willys-Overland engineers to build five Knight motored cars. They were told to take as much time as required to perfect manufacturing methods and to determine at what cost this motor could be built in large quantities.

THE amazing success of these first five cars brought an instant demand for a hundred—then a thousand, and in the first year of real production for 12,000 cars.

Today they are more than 25,000 Willys-Knight cars in service.

But that's not all.

The supreme quietness of the motor emphasizing the slightest body noises has called for the utmost refinement of coach work.

And this very refinement has made apparent the unusual fitness of the Knight motor for enclosed cars, with the result that the Willys-Knight line includes a remarkable selection of open and enclosed cars distinctive in appearance and merit.

I'm proud of the Knight motor. When we have won the war there will be other stories to tell of it.

Willys Knight
Sleeve-Valve Motor

Four				*Six*			
Touring . . . $1525	*Sedan $2225*			*Touring . . . $2000*	*Limousine . $2850*		
Coupe $2175	*Limousine . $2525*			*Sedan $2700*	*Town Car . . $2850*		

WILLYS-OVERLAND INC.
Broadway at 50th Street
Telephone, Circle 1300

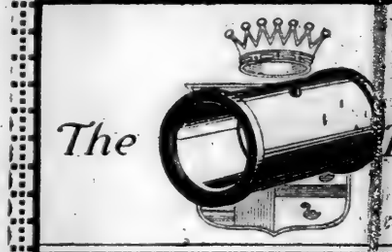
BROOKLYN	NEWARK	BRONX
Cor. Fulton St. & Bedford Ave.	135-37 Broad St.	[illegible] St. & Courtlandt Ave.
Tel. Bedford 8800	*Tel. Mulberry 2646*	*Tel. Melrose 150*

WINCHESTER
Repeating Arms Co.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
One of 32 buildings built by Aberthaw for the above firm. Most of the work was done under the emergency conditions existing connected with munitions work.
Built by
ABERTHAW CONSTRUCTION CO.
BOSTON

JACK TAR
IS HERE IN
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

CRITTALL
STEEL CASEMENTS AND WINDOWS
DETROIT

MEN Men often take twice the amount of medicine indicated. The reaction is worse than they were before. Eat Boal's Laxative Fruit Rolls moderately. Try one ROLL to-night. You will be glad to-morrow. Many need only half a ROLL. Others may require one and a half or more. Learn the amount just suited to you. Then keep clean, regular and "sweet tempered." Rolls 10c. Druggists.
Boal's Laxative Fruit Rolls



The Bearing

Precious stones which bear the pinions of a fine watch are chosen to standards no more exacting than Cadillac Bearings. The Bearings with which the Cadillac engine is jeweled are made entirely in *Cadillac shops.*

The special bearing metal and the heavy bronze back are inseparably bonded by threading the bronze before the bearing metal is poured. "*Water grinding*" gives the Bearings their nice finish.

CADILLAC
Motor Car Company

During the
AUTOMOBILE SHOW
THE
BETHLEHEM MOTORS CORPORATION
Will Occupy as Headquarters
Rooms 134-136
HOTEL PLAZA

The officials of the Company will be glad to confer with present or prospective motor truck distributors regarding Bethlehem Agencies, to demonstrate Bethlehem selling possibilities and to outline the unusual sales co-operation which the Company provides its distributors.

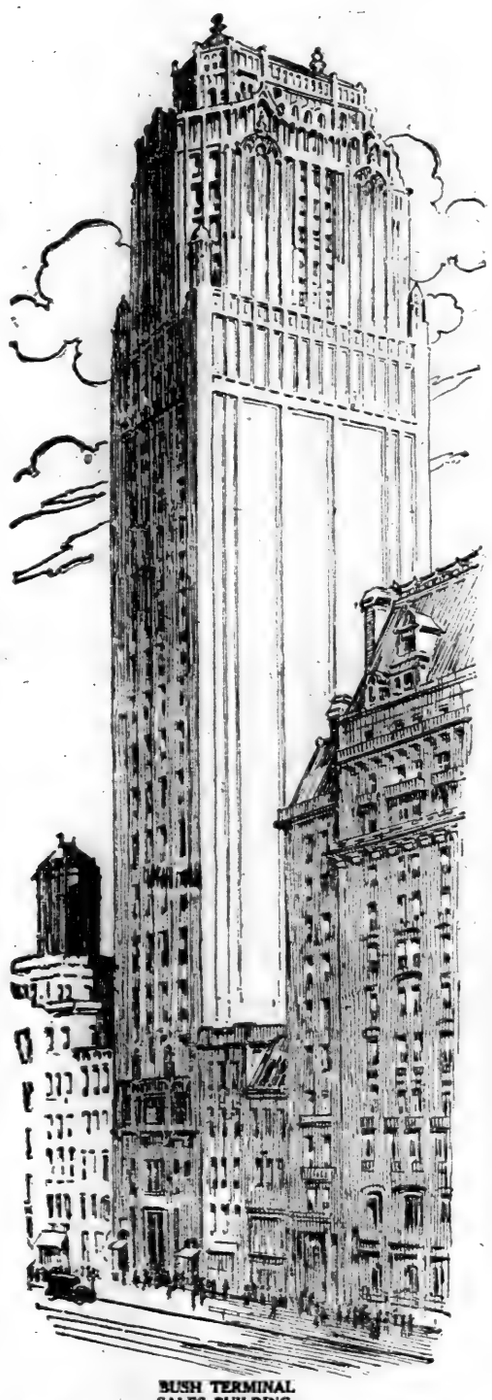
Bethlehem Motor Trucks may be seen at the Company's New York Showrooms.

BETHLEHEM MOTORS CORPORATION
ALLENTOWN PENNSYLVANIA
New York Showrooms — BETHLEHEM Motor Trucks — Broadway at 60th St.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Efficiency and Economy Through Co-operation

Wholesale Selling and Buying Put on a Scientific Basis under the Bush Terminal Co-operative Plan. Magnificent New Sales Building on Forty-Second Street at Broadway Makes Present Wasteful Wholesale Trading Methods Obsolete. Home of the Buyers' Club to be International Buying and Selling Center.



BUSH TERMINAL SALES BUILDING.
Where the Bush Co-operative Idea is Applied to Wholesale Buying and Selling. In this Thirty-Story Building, Located on 42nd Street at Broadway, Are the Buyers' Club and Sales Quarters and Display Rooms of the World's Leading Manufacturers.

THE American business man is held up to the world as an exponent of aggressive and efficient selling methods. As a matter of fact, a very large part of the staple merchandise sales in this country are made on the "find-me-if-you-can" plan. If you doubt it, ask any wholesale buyer from out-of-town to tell you about the time, money and patience he wastes in scouting over the long and devious trails of Manhattan Island, with side trips to Jersey, Brooklyn and the Bronx, all for the purpose of discovering the various lines of goods which he is eager to buy and which the manufacturers are equally eager to sell, but which, for the most part, seem to be hidden in widely-scattered and out-of-the-way places.

Efficiency and economy have long been watchwords in the production of goods. They are equally vital in the distribution of goods. The broad spirit of modern business has discovered that even the most vigorous competitors have many interests in common, and that a far larger measure of success can be achieved through mutual co-operation and a recognition of the community of interest than through the old-fashioned antagonism and individualism.

The New Idea in Business

The Bush Terminal Sales Plan is based on the idea of co-operative selling and buying. It is designed to cut out lost motion and waste, and to give to the small manufacturer or merchant facilities in wholesale selling or buying equal to those enjoyed by his largest competitor. The new thirty-story Bush Terminal Sales Building on 42nd Street at Broadway provides an international headquarters of wholesale trading, where both buyer and seller may possess facilities and conveniences otherwise beyond the reach of the average manufacturer or merchant.

Bush Co-operation in Manufacturing

The Bush Terminal Industrial Buildings afford nearly 300 practical demonstrations of how lost motion can be eliminated by co-operation because there are nearly 300 manufacturing concerns in those buildings, making about 400 different lines of products, and ranging in size from the sturdy infant with a big idea and a few thousand dollars, occupying 6,000 square feet, to its giant neighbor with millions of capital and a worldwide business, whose plant occupies 100,000 square feet. And the smallest of them enjoys exactly the same manufacturing and transportation advantages as the largest.

Bush Co-operation in Wholesale Buying and Selling

This same principle of co-operation has now been applied to the wholesale selling of manufactured wares. The Bush Terminal Company has developed a service whereby the wholesale buyer, in any part of the United States or in any foreign country, may obtain prompt and reliable information regarding the offerings in this market in any given line of merchandise. If he choose, he may have his buying wants attended to expertly and economically through the Bush Service; or, if he contemplate a personal visit to this market, he can find waiting for him on his arrival a complete up-to-the-minute report on the situation and specific information regarding any lines of merchandise about which he may have inquired in advance of his visit.

The Buyers' Club

Moreover, the buyer may have the privileges of a luxuriously appointed club in the very heart of the hotel and theatre district; and there he will be entirely free from intrusion and yet have every facility for transacting his business.

In addition to all the conveniences of a well-appointed club, there will be at his service the most complete bureau of market information that ever has been devised. And all of this he can obtain at a minimum cost because of the co-operative nature of the Bush plan.

Service to Manufacturers

As a corollary to this Buyers' Service, and largely complementary to it, is a unique service to manufacturers. Instead of asking the buyer to hunt for him all over the map, the manufacturer may display his goods and maintain his sales quarters under the same roof as the Buyers' Club. For him, too, every convenience and facility is provided for showing and selling his goods under the most favorable conditions. For him are available invaluable information and reports regarding the demand in his line in every domestic and foreign market. He may have his own sales people in charge or may have the work completely attended to through the Bush Service.

Expert Shipping Service

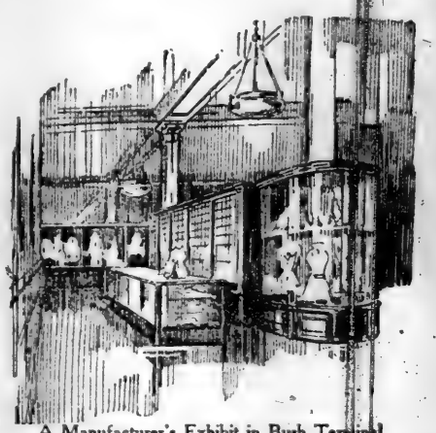
Moreover, no matter where his factory may be located, the manufacturer can, if he choose, have his goods shipped in carload lots to Bush Terminal, where, according to his directions, they will be broken up into lots as designated and repacked and reshipped to any point in this country or abroad. The experts of the Bush Service are familiar with shipping routes and conditions, and the best methods of packing for all parts of the world.

And all of this service is available to the manufacturer, little or big, at a minimum cost, because of the Bush co-operative plan.

The crying need of the hour is intensified efficiency and economy in the production and distribution of goods. It is not merely a question of individual profit, but an imperative duty to the nation and to humanity.

And when the war-storm shall have passed, and the period of world reconstruction shall begin, there will be scant room for the old, wasteful, uneconomic methods. In the race for world-markets that will then begin, none can afford to carry weight. Those will survive who shall have learned best the lessons forced upon us by the war.

A Comfortable Corner in The Buyers' Club.



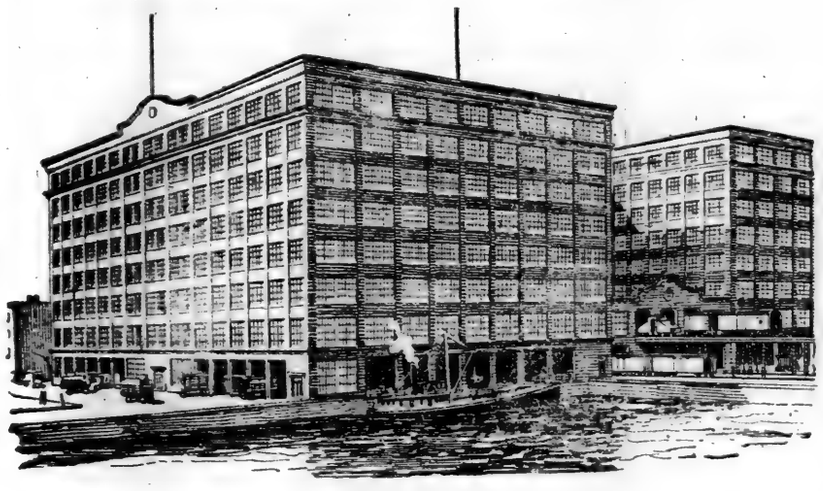
A Manufacturer's Exhibit in Bush Terminal Sales Building.

Complete information will be sent to business men in America and in foreign countries who wish to find out just how the Bush co-operative system may fit in with their individual requirements (using any one or all of its departments). Attractive booklets will be mailed describing the warehouse and cold storage system; the industrial buildings and their economies; and the Buyers' Club and Sales Building.

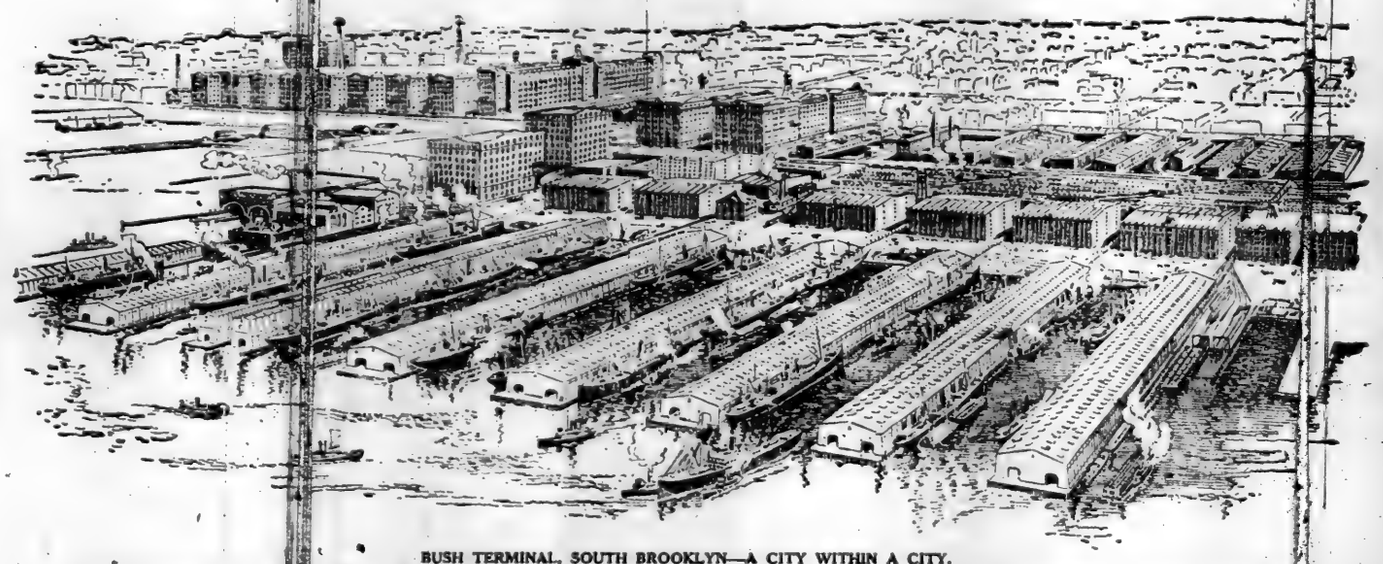
Bush Terminal Company

100 Broad Street
New York

London Office
Imperial House, Kingsway, W. C. 2



BUSH TERMINAL SERVICE BUILDING.
Here Goods Are Received in Carload Lots, Broken Up in Lots as Designated, and Expertly Repacked and Reshipped to Any Part of the World.



BUSH TERMINAL, SOUTH BROOKLYN—A CITY WITHIN A CITY.
Here the Longest Docks Reach Out into New York Harbor; Here, Through Co-operation, Hundreds of Manufacturers, Representing Practically Every Industry, Enjoy, in Common, Manufacturing and Shipping Facilities Without Parallel.

RESENT CHARGES OF DRINKING IN ARMY

Page and American Officers Abroad Deny Stories of Excesses.

BRITISH INDORSE DENIALS

Accusations of Prohibition Advocates Refuted by Statistics Published in England.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Much indignation has been caused among American army and navy officials and other Americans in London because of reports circulated in the United States that American soldiers and sailors in Europe were drinking to excess. This indignation has been intensified by a charge made in his sermon at the City Temple on Sunday by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Fort Newton of Iowa, the pastor, of drunkenness among American soldiers in England. "When I see American boys staggering in the street drunk, I hate London," was one of the utterances of Dr. Newton.

Vice Admiral William S. Sims, commander of the American naval forces, and Colonel S. L. H. Slocum, Military Attaché of the American Embassy in London, today declared that the charges of drunkenness were false and that they were also a reflection on the American forces, as well as an insult to Great Britain. Admiral Sims said there never was a time in American history when there was so little drunkenness among the American fighting forces. He had been here for eight months, he said, and had visited the American flotilla base and various cities in England and on the French front, and had never seen a drunken American soldier or sailor, nor had any case of drunkenness in the navy been called to his attention.

"The Americans did not come to Europe to get drunk," Admiral Sims continued. "This war is a serious business with them. As far as the navy is concerned, the young men who are hunting for submarines realize that they must have all their wits about them. Besides, there is a fine feeling of honor among them. They know the navy's orders. They are here to aid their country. They are here to make a record."

Colonel Slocum also said that he had never seen a drunken American fighting man on this side of the water. Ambassador Page and the Secretaries of the Embassy, the American Consul General, and the officials of the consulate all made similar assertions—that they had never observed an intoxicated American soldier or sailor in the streets of London or anywhere else in this country.

The Rev. Dr. Newton, in a statement today, said that he was called recently to Eagle Hut, the Y. M. C. A. headquarters, and that there were three American soldiers there who were so intoxicated that they could not take off their clothes and go to bed. One of these men, he added, had been baptized by him years ago.

"I have seen Americans drunk in the streets," Dr. Newton continued. "I am as proud of my country as the army and navy officials are, but I am thinking of these boys."

An investigation today showed that it was the general opinion that any drunkenness of American soldiers and sailors on this side was confined to a few isolated cases, and that Dr. Newton's remarks were deprecated by British officials. One of these officials said today:

"Dr. Newton's allegations regarding intemperance generally are in striking contrast to the known facts. Regarding drunkenness in London at the present day, the total number of cases during the recent Christmas and New Year holidays showed a decline of 60 per cent. as compared with the figures of 1915. Over the whole of Great Britain a reduction well over 70 per cent. has been achieved by the regulations which have been in force since 1915.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—In its campaign for absolute prohibition among the American troops abroad, the Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church has issued a statement charging that drunkenness and disease are filling guardhouses and hospitals in France with American soldiers by the thousands. The board asserts that the brewers have got the ear of the War Department authorities with the result that the overseas forces do not receive the protection accorded men in training camps at home.

SINN FEIN TO POLL IRELAND.

Plans Referendum on Question of Country's Independence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CORK, Jan. 7.—The Sinn Feiners have completed their organization for taking a referendum of the people of Ireland on the question of "a free and independent Ireland," and hope to have the full returns ready in a fortnight.

Questioned on the matter, a prominent member of the organization said the polling would open soon, and that when the figures were announced it would be open to any voter to examine the votes as to their accuracy.

A vote on these principles is bound to be a failure, as there are numbers of people in Ireland who will refuse to vote under any conditions, and a big majority who would vote in secret to remain within the British Empire, but will not vote in open ballot.

Since the publishing of the German peace terms, pointedly ignoring the Irish question, which the Sinn Feiners told the country was one of the trump cards of the Central Powers, the sting has gone out of the republican organizations and they are now hard set to put some enthusiasm going, they now say there is danger of famine, and if any more food is in the country they will call out on strike the railway and transport workers.

To Relieve a Cold in One Day.
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 30c.—Advt.

Announcement

THE new Studebaker cars, in three models, are now on exhibition for the first time, at the Grand Central Palace. They embody our long experience together with the latest and greatest achievements of some of the ablest and most experienced engineers and production experts in the automobile industry. These cars are *new throughout*, with improved motors, intermediate transmission, new axles, bodies, tops, windshields, radiators, hoods, fenders, etc. They are beautiful in design, thoroughly modern and mechanically right.

Before finally approving these cars for production, experimental models of each car were driven 30,000 miles under the severest conditions, through the mountains and country roads of the United States and Canada, and finally over the Chicago Speedway. Never were we better satisfied with the performance of any cars, in power, speed, endurance and riding comfort. To make assurance doubly sure, the experimental cars, now running on the Chicago Speedway, will be kept running continuously until they negotiate 50,000 miles or more — about twice the distance around the earth. These cars are the masterpieces of the Studebaker organization.

The new cars include three models, all entirely different and each with an individual appeal. *We know* these cars will give our customers maximum service and economy, with practically no expense for repairs except from wear and tear or in the case of accidents.

The LIGHT-FOUR Five-Passenger, shipping weight 2,400 lbs., wheelbase 112 inches, tires 32x3½", 35 H. P. motor 3½x5", hot spot manifold, intermediate transmission, improved semi-floating rear axle, Studebaker blue body finish, applied in twenty-four operations, French plaited upholstery. Price for touring car or roadster, $895 f.o.b. Detroit.

The LIGHT-SIX Five-Passenger, shipping weight 2,800 lbs., wheelbase 119 inches, tires 32x4", 50 H. P. motor 3½x5", hot spot manifold, intermediate transmission, improved semi-floating rear axle, either blue or maroon body finish, applied in twenty-four operations, French plaited upholstery. Price for touring car or roadster, $1,295 f. o. b. Detroit.

The BIG-SIX Seven-Passenger, shipping weight 3,000 lbs., wheelbase 126 inches, tires 33 x 4½", 60 H. P. demountable head motor, 3⅜ x 5", hot spot manifold, intermediate transmission, improved semi-floating rear axle, either chrome green or maroon body finish, applied in twenty-four operations, French plaited upholstery. Price for touring car, $1,695 f. o. b. Detroit.

During 1915, 1916 and again in 1917, more Studebaker cars were registered and operated in the city of Detroit—the city which knows automobiles and the standing of manufacturers—than any other make of car selling over $500. The lesson is obvious.

Studebaker factories at Detroit, South Bend, Chicago and Walkerville, occupy 168 acres, contain 4,704,118 square feet of floor space, and represent an investment of over $15,000,000. There are no "assembler's" profits in the prices of Studebaker automobiles, because we design and manufacture our parts in our own plants, saving our customers from twenty to thirty percent.

We commend these cars to the public and seek their patronage, in confidence that they will be entirely pleased with their purchase.

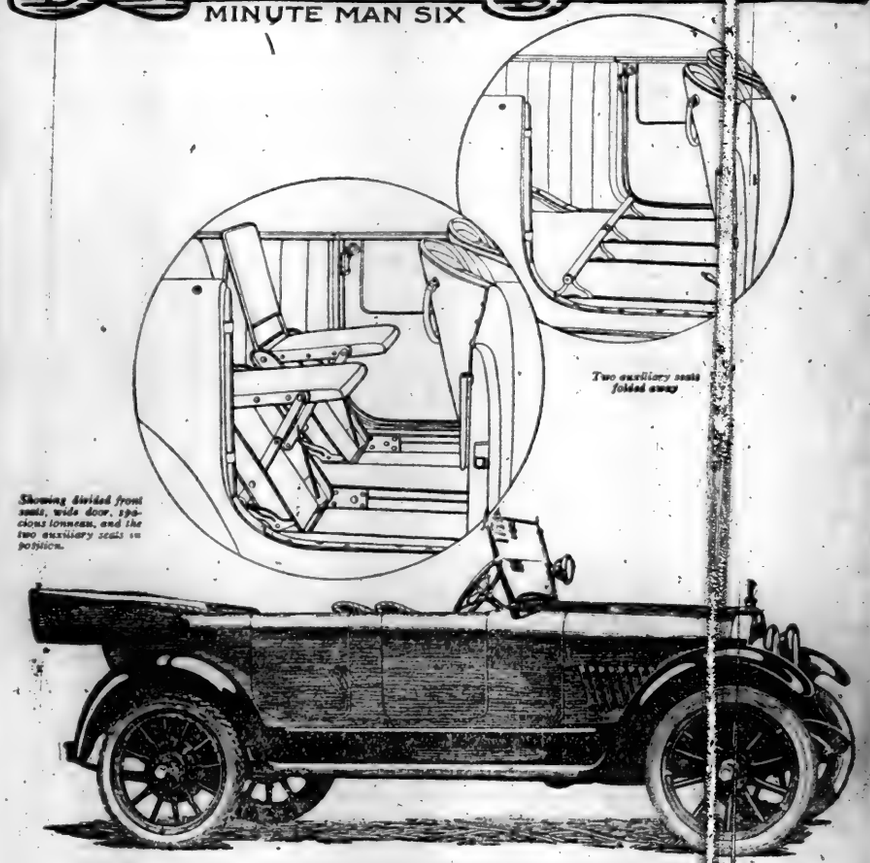
THE STUDEBAKER CORPORATION OF AMERICA,

South Bend, Indiana,
January 3d, 1918.

A. R. Erskine
President

Lexington

MINUTE MAN SIX



One of the Season's Best Sellers

ONE glance at this fashionable six on the first floor at the automobile show—and you understand its great popularity! A closer scrutiny turns admiration into desire—you want this car with so many exclusive advantages.

Fuel economy with greatly increased power is accomplished by our exclusive Moore Multiple Exhaust System.

More than one hundred parts have been eliminated in the simplified, non-rattle frame.

The one-finger emergency brake is only one of the many easy-to-handle advantages.

Our sales increase of 1000% in three years speaks volumes for the proven worth of Lexington cars.

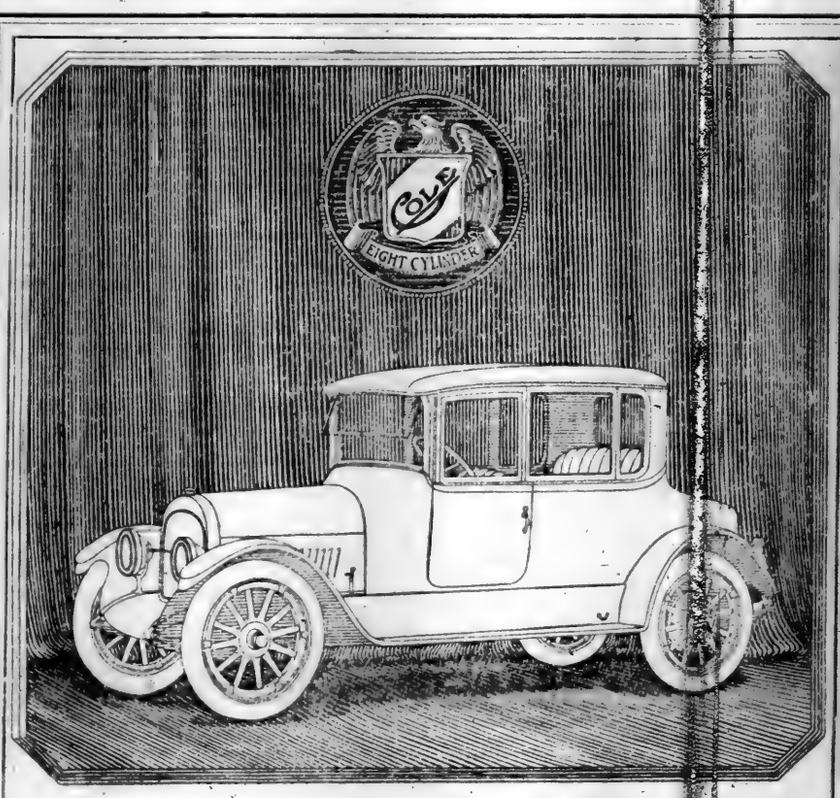
A whole chain of affiliated factories make possible this modern car at its moderate price.

See this Six at our exhibit, first floor, automobile show.

Five-passenger Touring Car, with two auxiliary seats, $1585.

All prices f. o. b. factory and subject to change without notice.

Lexington Motor Co. of New York, Inc., 1840 Broadway
(Brooklyn Branch, 1426 Bedford Ave.)
Lexington Motor Company, Mfrs., Connersville, Ind., U. S. A.



COLE EIGHT TOURCOUPÉ—FOUR PASSENGER

Seven Types to Choose From

Variety is the keynote of the Cole Eight line for 1918. It meets every requirement; it is subservient to every desire.

The widest selection is possible when you pick your own particular car—the same one enjoys in choosing custom made equipment.

Seven splendid models compose the line—three of which present the new aerotype body—the latest creation of Cole designers.

In all Cole Eight models the standard Cole Eight chassis is used. From every standpoint—speed, power, economy, utility—it achieves the maximum. Have you ever noticed with what uniform dependability the Cole Eight operates the year around?

Prices: $1995 to $2795, f. o. b. factory—Subject to change without notice

ON EXHIBIT—SPACE A9—AT THE SHOW
RUSSELL L. ENGS, Inc., *Sole Distributors in New York*
12 Central Park West

Brooklyn Agent
ROYAL GARAGE & MACHINE CO.
Bedford Ave. and Eastern Parkway

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WALLACE MOTOR CAR CO.
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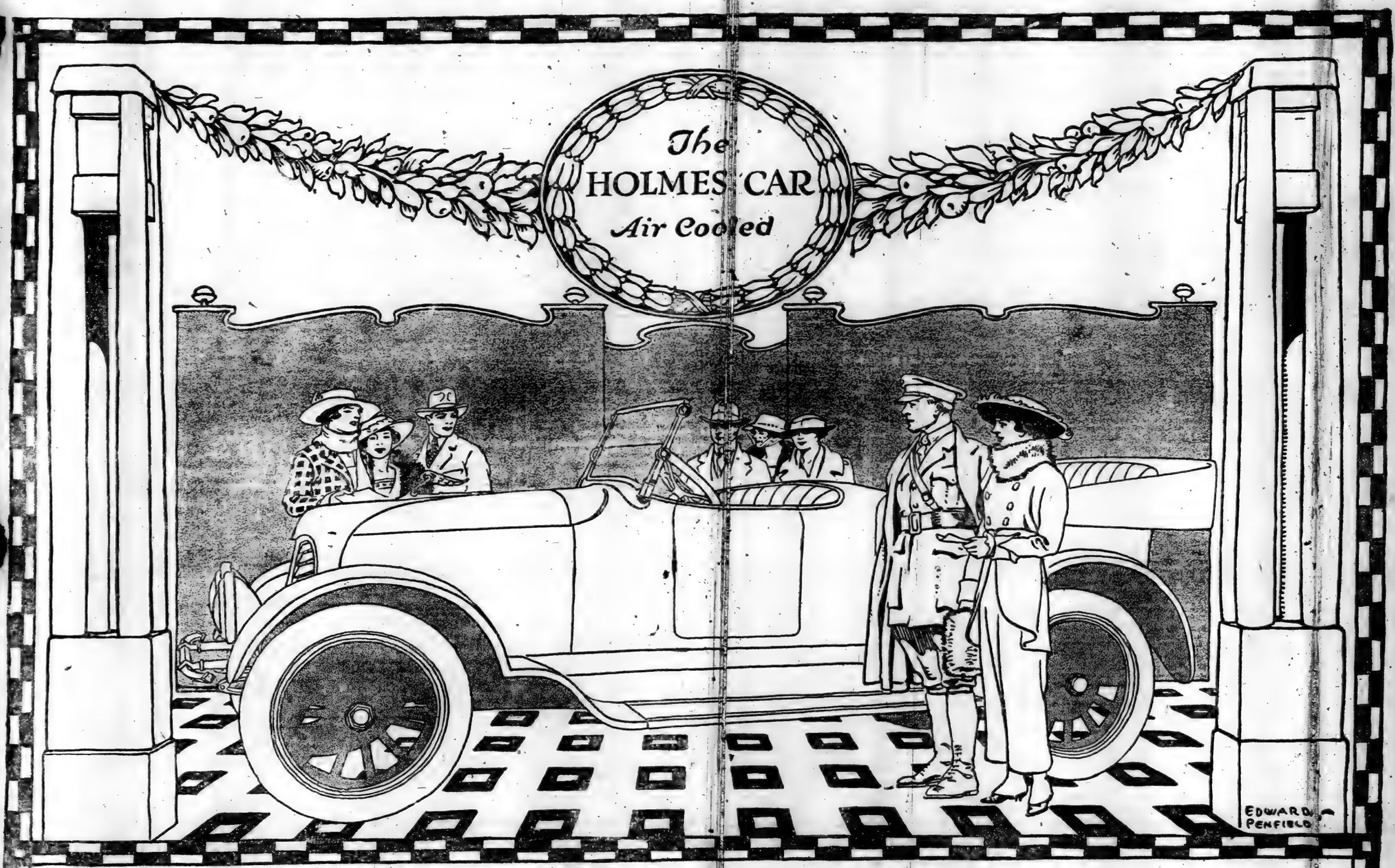


The most Wonderful Car is *not in the Show*

It can be seen at No. 52 Vanderbilt Avenue corner of 45th Street, next door to the Yale Club and opposite the Grand Central Terminal

Designed and built by Arthur Holmes, President of the Holmes Automobile Company, Canton, Ohio, an organization of men with long expert training in air-cooled motor cars. Mr. Holmes was formerly Vice-President and for seven years Chief Engineer of the Franklin Automobile Company. In the Holmes Company he has associated with him some of the most substantial industrial men of the Middle West.

The Holmes car is the last word in a perfected air-cooling system. Seven passenger; full elliptic springs; demountable rims; higher mileage from gasoline and tires; unit power plant; smart design and superior body work.

ADVANCED ENGINEERING PRINCIPLES EMBODIED IN THE HOLMES CAR

DOME-HEAD CYLINDER. Gives larger valves, particularly the exhaust valves—more power, a cooler cylinder, with a minimum combustion chamber area.

DETACHABLE CYLINDER HEADS. Permit quick access to valves and piston heads, a valuable aid to taking care of the car with the poor grades of gasoline now in the market. This patented Holmes Construction leaves the valve springs exposed to the drafts of cooling air, longer life of all parts, and a minimum wear.

VALVE PUSH RODS AND VALVE ROCKER CONSTRUCTION. Compensates at all temperatures for expansion and contraction. The removal of four machine screws and one nut permits the taking off of the entire valve mechanism as a unit.

MULTIPLE DRY-PLATE CLUTCH. Runs equally well either hot or cold. Requires no attention, adjustment, washing out, or oil. Is practically indestructible and noiseless.

UNIT POWER PLANT. Eliminates two universal joints. More compact construction and no back lash between clutch and transmission.

MAGNETO-AUTOMATIC ADVANCE AND RETARD. Not dependent upon battery for ignition, and greater efficiency, particularly in starting and at low speeds.

INTAKE MANIFOLD. Is of new and improved design and is so shaped and constructed that the mixture of gasoline and air is distributed in the same quality to all cylinders. The combustion in all the chambers is uniform, giving even distribution of power to all cylinders at any speed—insures a great speed range without gear shifting, and quick pick-up of engine.

STARTER INSTALLATION. Concentric arrangement that keeps starter always in perfect alignment. Starter chain may be tightened or loosened by merely revolving starter, and alignment is not affected.

STEEL FRAME. Frame is of steel and is of a very deep section, which gives the maximum strength for its weight. There are only two cross members in the frame, proper, one at the rear and one at about the center, giving the necessary flexibility. Frame tapered toward the front, giving shorter turning radius. Low center of gravity obtained by dropping frame just ahead of rear axle.

COOLING. Cylinders cooled by air jacket around all cylinders instead of individually. No waste space between cylinders, engine more compact, permits shorter crank and camshaft, and reduces vibration.

The Holmes Automobile Company

Canton, Ohio

LARRY DOYLE EXPECTED TO COVER SECOND BASE FOR GIANTS IN PLACE OF HERZOG

DOYLE DEAL LIKELY TO BE PUT THROUGH

Negotiations Are Under Way to Trade Capt. Herzog to Braves for Second Baseman.

A PITCHER ALSO WANTED

Completion of Transaction Hinges Upon McGraw's Demand for a Twirler in Addition.

Although the deal has not been completed, it is very likely that Laughing Larry Doyle will be seen back at second base on the Giants during the coming season. Officials of the New York Club admitted yesterday that they were considering the transaction to trade Charley Herzog to the Boston Braves, but that they had not given a final answer to Manager George Stallings on the proposition.

The deal which would have sent Herzog to Chicago has practically been declared off at Herzog's suggestion. He has a contract with the Giants which gives him the option of naming the club to which he can be traded. He prefers to play in Boston rather than Chicago, so Managers McGraw and Stallings are now trying to arrange a transaction which will be satisfactory to both clubs.

Doyle and Art Wilson, the former Giant catcher, were recently traded to Boston for Lefty Tyler as part of a three-cornered deal in which it was understood the Giants were to figure. Boston has needed a second baseman since Johnny Evers started to go back in 1915. The Braves were never the same with Evers out, and Stallings wants to get Herzog in the keystone position to build up his club again.

Although Manager McGraw was reluctant about sending Doyle away from New York, he was forced to do this in order to get Heinie Zimmerman in trade. At the time he was badly in need of a third baseman, and the deal for Zimmerman showed that McGraw's judgment was sound, because after Heinie joined the club he played the best ball of his career and showed up considerably before he went to the Cubs, but his playing improved in Chicago, and he is still a valuable batsman. McGraw's infield, as a unit, with Kelly, Fletcher, and Zimmerman, and it is believed that Doyle's work at second would be adequate and later improve. Doyle has always been a favorite at the Polo Grounds, and Manager McGraw figures that he will fill the bill until he has developed either Jimmy Smith or Ross Young to a point where one will be able to take the berth regularly.

The one feature which seems to be holding up the deal is the fact that Manager McGraw demands one of Boston's right-hand pitchers also in exchange for Herzog. McGraw would like to get Dick Rudolph or Jesse Barnes, but naturally Boston balks at losing either one of these twirlers, after so recently parting with Lefty Tyler. It is believed that Stallings is ready to give New York a pitcher with Doyle, but it probably will not be either of the two demanded by McGraw.

Doyle is not a youngster as far as his baseball experience goes. He has been playing major league ball for ten years, joining the Giants in 1907, when he was purchased for $4,000 from Springfield. If Doyle is only 31 years old and should be a valuable man with the bat for a while.

Before Manager Miller Huggins of the Yankees returned to St. Louis on Saturday night he completed the arrangements for the sending out of the Yankees' contracts, which will be mailed to the players about Jan. 20. There will be no general salary cuts, so it is not expected that there will be any hold-outs on the club. Last year was the last season of Ray Caldwell's $5,000 contract, so it is believed that the tall right hander will have to stand a reduction this season.

With Huggins at the helm there is sure to be a big change in the style of play of the Yanks next season. Huggins is a shrewd individual at outguessing the other fellow. One of the troubles with the Yanks during the past few season was that they played orthodox baseball.

Their style of play was stereotyped and they never did the unexpected. No matter what the situation was in any game, the Yankees invariably did just what the other club expected. There was little display of individuality or intuition.

Huggins is foxy. All last season he made more trouble for McGraw and Christy Mathewson than all of the other managers in the National League put together. Huggins is a strong advocate of the bunting game, and he has caused many pitchers to go up into the air by bombarding them with bunts. That is one of the first things that Huggins will teach the Yanks at Macon this Spring. They will have daily bunting practice, so that when the season starts the batsmen will be able to shift their tactics suddenly and catch their opponents unawares, which is something they have not been able to do in the past.

It now develops that it is Derrill Pratt himself who is holding up the deal to send him to the Yankees. It is understood that if Pratt would drop his suit for alleged slander against Owner Phil Ball of the Browns he would be traded to New York, where his baseball future would be much brighter than it is in St. Louis. Pratt, however, is determined to see the suit against Ball through. When Ball is alleged to have insinuated that the Browns "laid down" to the White Sox last Summer, Pratt claimed that this was casting serious aspersions on his character, which he wants cleared.

In discussing the suit, Pratt said, recently: "If any settlement of this case is made, the first move will have to come from the other side. I have never hinted that I wanted a settlement. I am aware that the New York Club will not make a deal for me until the case is disposed of. Therefore I presume I will not become a member of the Yankees until after the trial, because I have made up my mind to go through with it. I must have some sort of protection after this thing is over, something to show that I have been vindicated."

The hearing of Pratt's suit against Ball is scheduled to come up next month in St. Louis.

MACK TO SHARE PROFITS.

Asks Athletic Players to Take Chance on Baseball Salaries.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—Connie Mack made a proposition today that caused wide interest. In announcing a reduction in salaries all along the line Mack advanced the promise that if the Athletics make money this year the players will participate in the profits.

"We are not out to make money, but to cut down our losses," said Mack this afternoon. "If baseball goes big this Summer the players will benefit, for the profits will be distributed among the men. This is a fair proposition, and I believe the players will accept it. They are asked to take a chance with us, and if we are successful they will derive all the benefits. If we make $10,000 we will gladly share it with them. But it is up to them to do their part."

PIERCE ARROWS

48-HP. Touring of the present Series Four. Just put in perfect mechanical condition, newly painted and fully guaranteed.

Several Limousine cars are now ready in our Used Car Department.

Our representatives are in attendance at the Show.

20 Minutes by Hudson Tubes to Newark, and our car will meet you if you 'phone.

ELLIS MOTOR CAR COMPANY
418 Central Ave., Newark, N. J.
Tel. Mulberry 4000.
Pierce Arrow Distributors.

N. Y. A. C. FENCERS TRIUMPH

Hall and Pitt Victors in Team Match, but Nunes Loses.

New York A. C. fencers won the three-weapon team competition at the Fencers' Club last night for the Amateur Fencers' League gold medals by defeating the Fencers' Club team in two out of the three bouts. As all fencing championships have been suspended because of the war, no title was awarded.

The surprise of the bouts was the defeat of Leo Nunes of the New York A. C. by Joseph T. Shaw of the Fencers' Club in the contest. Mr. Shaw has been absent from competition for two years, and returned because the ranks of the club have been depleted through enlistments. He was a former champion with the sabre, and gave a display of his old-time skill in beating the New York A. C. star 5 touches to 2.

The Winged Foot contestants were victorious in the other two bouts, in the first, Sherman Hall of the New York A. C. defeated George H. Breed of the Fencers' Club 5 touches to 3. This bout was fast and spirited. Hall had an advantage from the start, winning the first two touches. Breed then scored one. During the bout the fencing became so exciting that Hall was disarmed. Hall then skilfully tallied two more touches, Breed scored two touches in rapid succession, making the score 4 to 3 in Hall's favor. After several minutes of pretty foil play, Hall, who is the national champion at foils, scored the touch which won the bout. Steddiford Pitt of the New York A. C. won the dueling sword bout, defeating Paul Meylan of the Fencers' Club.

The war has called many of the fencers, and only the veterans are left to keep up the interest. John Allaire of the Turn Verein stated last night that his organization had planned to enter a team, but as many of the fencers who competed last season were in the Government service it was impossible to get a team together. The Fencers' League is planning to take up bayonet fighting, and the first meeting will be held at the New York A. C. on Feb. 9, when a team will be entered from West Point.

TRADE TALK STIRS OWNERS.

Baseball Men Discuss Deals, but Make None.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 7.—Many trades were discussed by the score of baseball owners in town today to attend the National Commission meeting here tomorrow, but nothing resulted from the discussions in so far as close observation could tell tonight. At an informal meeting of the National League members the subject of war taxes proved to be the most interesting topic.

Previous to the meeting President Tener had appointed a committee, consisting of Secretary John Heydler of the league and John Foster of the New York and Walter Hapgood of the Boston Club, to consult with Government officials relative to the payment of war taxes on passes to baseball games. At the meeting this committee was empowered to widen its scope and to include the entire war tax problem as it will concern baseball.

MAXWELL VICTOR AT GOLF.

Has Uphill Battle to Dispose of Phillips at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 7.—The mid Winter tournament at Pinehurst was brought to the finals today in all divisions. Interest centred in the semi-final match between Norman H. Maxwell and Howard G. Phillips, both of whom had won their morning matches by default. Maxwell narrowly escaped defeat at Phillips's hands, and won by up at the last hole of an exciting uphill contest.

The summaries:

FIRST SIXTEEN.—Second Round—Norman Maxwell, Aronimink, won from N. W. Peters, Englewood, by default; Howard G. Phillips, Moore County, won from F. P. Porter, Flushing, by default; Louis A. Hamilton, Garden City, beat C. L. Becker, Canoe Brook, 4 and 3; P. C. Shannon, 2d Brookport, beat W. E. Truesdell, Fox Hills, 5 and 4.

SEMI-FINALS.—Norman Maxwell beat Howard G. Phillips, 2 up; P. C. Shannon, 2d, beat Louis A. Hamilton, 5 and 4.

INCREASE IN ENTRY FOR 1920 FUTURITY

Leading Turfmen Included in Nominations for Valuable Stake Event.

A. McL. Earlocker, Secretary of the Westchester Racing Association, announced yesterday that 909 entries had been received for the Futurity of 1920, which is an increase of 101 over the number received for the event to be run in 1919 and 324 more than were named for the Futurity to be run during the coming season.

The steady improvement in the sport of racing is attested by these figures, as also by the changed conditions for the race of 1920, which will make the winner's share probably twice as much as was won by George W. Loft's Papp, the victor in the big two-year-old race last September. The Westchester Racing Association has profited by the experience of the Saratoga Racing Association, which had great success with its guaranteed stakes, a plan that made the Hopeful Stakes at Saratoga about twice as valuable as the Futurity.

For the 1920 running of the Futurity, however, the Westchester Racing Association has guaranteed the amount of $30,000, the same amount as is guaranteed for the Hopeful. This, it is believed, will lead to the Futurity regaining its place as the most valuable, as well as the most important, of the season's fixtures for juveniles.

There is every reason to expect that the stake will run over its guaranteed value, in spite of the fact that nearly a third of the nominations become void each year by the death of the mare or foal, or for other reasons. It is thought that more than 600 will pay the original entry fee of $10 and that at least 200 will be left in when a further payment of $50 each is required, in the Fall of 1918. A further subscription of $150 will be required from those left in after July 1, 1920, and a starting fee of $250 will surely mean that the race will exceed the guarantee.

By his nominations to this Futurity John E. Madden retains his place as the largest breeder in the country. He heads the list with a total of 133 named mares, most of which have been mated with that highly successful sire Star Shoot. James W. Corrigan has provided an excellent incentive for purchasers of his brood mares to be sold at auction on Jan. 15. He has named fifty-six of them, so that the purchasers of these mares will have the chance of getting a Futurity winner at a bargain.

August Belmont, as usual, is well up on the list of large nominators, with 62 matrons from his Nursery Stud, while Harry Payne Whitney has nominated 42 in an attempt to repeat his victories in this event. Richard T. Wilson, Jr., who won this classic with Campfire in 1916, has made 25 nominations, and the colts and fillies to represent him will be chiefly by Olambala, the sire of Campfire.

Willis Sharpe Kilmer, whose leading two-year-old of last season, Sun Briar, was ineligible for the Futurity, is also a heavy nominator with 28. J. O. Keene, who bred last year's winner, Papp, has made another good effort in naming 35 mares for 1920, while Johnson N. Camden is well up on the list with 24.

Foreign-bred horses are likely to cut a figure in the event, as the Haras de Frasnay Stud of France has named 28. It is likely that these mares will foal abroad, and the youngsters eligible will be sold at auction in this country as yearlings. Mrs. H. B. Duryea, who also has a stud farm in France, has nominated 12, and W. S. Heather of Rugby, England, has named 1.

Clark Beats Concannon at Pool.

George Clark defeated Joseph Concannon by a score of 100 to 78 in the New York State pocket billiard championship at Lawler's Billiard Academy last night. This was the first game in the playoff of a three-cornered tie between Clark, Concannon, and Louis Kreuter. Clark made a high run of 33, while Concannon's best cluster was 17. Concannon will play Kreuter in the second game of the tie series tonight.

SERIES OF MEETS PLANNED.

Local Title Events to be Decided at Different Games.

Programs of events, dates for the games, and other details were arranged last night by the three special committees of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. appointed to conduct a series of athletic meets at the local armories for the purpose of awakening interest in indoor track and field athletics this season. The meeting of the committees was held at the offices of the Metropolitan Association and at the same time a special meeting of the local association's championship committee was held. The latter body gave sanction for several of its indoor championships to be held in conjunction with the first three meets of the series.

The opening meeting will be held at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory on Feb. 2, at which events will be held for army and navy athletes, members of the New York Guard, and members of the regiment where the games are to be held. Four events have been set aside especially for the naval and military men, with the other events particular attention has been paid to the private, preparatory, parochial, and high school athletes in hopes of developing athletic performers, to replace those at present. Events, also, have been arranged for local club athletes.

At the Sixty-ninth Regiment meet the metropolitan two-mile championship will be decided. Other A. A. U. open events to be held are the 60-yard dash, handicap; one-mile run, novice, and 440-yard run, handicap. A medley relay race will be conducted for students of the local private, preparatory, and high schools, and there will be a 60-yard dash for juniors at the local parochial schools. For the soldiers the following events have been arranged: Rescue race, 600-yard run, 300-yard run, and one-half-mile run.

The second meet will be held Feb. 11 at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, and the important feature of this meet will be the Metropolitan 300-yard championship. Other A. A. U. events are 440-yard run, novice; four-mile handicap run, two-mile handicap walk, and a 60-yard dash for students of private, preparatory, and high schools. The military events are: 100-yard dash for the Thirteenth Regiment, one-mile run for the New York Guard, wall-scaling event, two-men teams, over a ten-foot wall, for the army, and one-mile relay race, five-men teams, each man to run 352 yards, for the army and navy.

No date has been set for the third meet, but it will be held at the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, Brooklyn. To this meet has been awarded the Metropolitan 600-yard championship, the other events being the 100-yard handicap, 880-yard novice, two-mile handicap, running high jump, novice, and 440-yard run, novice, for students of private, preparatory, and high schools. The military events are: 600-yard run for the Forty-seventh Regiment, 1,000-yard run for the New York Guard, 75-yard dash for the army and navy, one-mile walk in full uniform, and one-mile run for the army and navy.

No entry fee is to be charged any of the competing athletes and all men in uniform will be admitted free. The prizes to be awarded are inexpensive ones for the A. A. U. events, and useful ones for the army and navy athletes.

TIGER SMITH EASILY TAMED.

Liverpool Boxer Knocked Out in Second Round by Laurett.

Walter Laurett, a west side welterweight, made short shift of Tiger Smith of Liverpool in the main bout scheduled for ten rounds at the membership boxing show of the Pioneer S. C. last night. Smith accepted the bout as a substitute for Paul Doyle, who failed to put in an appearance. Despite his first name, Smith was no tamer than any of the jungle tribe, and after being on the receiving end of Laurett's blows for the entire first round the Liverpool lad was knocked out in the second with two left hooks to the jaw. Previously Smith had taken a count of nine.

Jack Russo, a New Orleans lightweight, outpointed Ray Rivers of California in the other ten-round contest. It was an interesting bout, but Russo was easily the master of his rival.

U. S. TEAM TO PLAY TENNIS IN CANADA

Leading Players Will Engage in First International Match Since the War Began.

The United States will send a representative team of tennis players to compete in an international match at Montreal on Saturday, for the benefit of the Canadian Red Cross. Julian S. Myrick, Acting President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, announced yesterday personnel of the American team yesterday. Those who will compete against the Dominion racquet wielders are Fred[illegible] B. Alexander, the internationalist, Walter Merrill Hall of New York, Harold A. Throckmorton of Elizabeth, Nathaniel W. Niles of Boston. It is possible that several other names may be added to the list before the team starts for Canada.

The match between the teams was arranged at the suggestion of A. H. Greer, President of the Montreal Indoor Tennis Club, where the contests will be held. It will be the first international match played by a team from this country since the outbreak of the European war. So much interest was aroused by the Ambulance Fund matches in the United States that it was thought that a match between Canada and this country would aid in obtaining funds for the British Red Cross.

The men selected to go from here are the front rank in tennis. Frederick B. Alexander is one of the most prolific racquet wielders in the country, while he has never held the national singles championship, he has been one of the doubles champions on several occasions, and is well known to followers of tennis the country over. He has played on international teams, and last Summer directed the work of the Ambulance Fund players, as well as playing in many matches himself.

Harold Throckmorton is one of the younger school of players, a dashing, brilliant racquet wielder, who, while an unorthodox player, has developed a style of game closely resembles the so-called California tennis. W. Merrill Hall was fourth ranking player of the country several seasons back, and Nathaniel W. Niles, the fourth member of the American team, was runner-up to Robert Lindley Murray in the national singles tournament of last Summer. It is barely possible that Murray, who is living at Niagara Falls, may go to Montreal as another member of the United States team.

There is no announcement forthcoming as yet concerning the Canadian team, many of the prominent Canadian players have been lost to the game through the war, and the Dominion is hardly expected to have a team equal to that of the invaders.

TUE EXPERTS BREAK EVEN.

Cochran and Gallagher Each Win a Three-Cushion Contest.

Walker Cochran and Thomas Gallagher divided the opening games of their three-cushion billiard match at Maurice Daly's Academy yesterday. Gallagher defeated his younger opponent in the afternoon by 40 to 33 in fifty-two innings. In the evening he was forced to go 1 before the play of Cochran, who raced away with the match at 40 to 17, in spite of anything that the veteran could do.

Baker Re-elected by Phillies.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—William F. Baker of New York was today re-elected President of the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club for five years and Chandler, Sr., was re-elected President, and Samuel M. Clement Secretary. The stockholders of the club unanimously approved the action of Mr. Baker in selling Alexander to Killifer.

FINAL GOAL DECIDES GAME.

Rutgers Defeats Yale at Basket Ball in Last Minute of Play.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 7.—Rutgers' basket ball team won a closely contested game from Yale here tonight by a score of 33 to 31. Field goals by Kelly and Wittpenn in the last minute of play won for Rutgers. The score at end of the first half stood a tie, 16 to 16. At no time in the second half did more than two points separate the teams. Van Slyck and Sheald, the Yale forwards, played a brilliant game.

The lineup:

Rutgers, (32.)	Position.	Yale, (31.)
Robeson	R. F.	Sheld
Kelly	L. F.	Van Slyck
Wittpenn	C.	Hamil
Neuschafer	R. G.	Stradella
Meury	L. G.	Buckley

Field goals—Robeson, (2,) Kelly, (3,) Wittpenn, (4,) Meury, (4,) Neuschafer, Van Slyck, (4,) Sheld, (4,) Stradella, (1,) Buckley, (1.) Foul goals—Wittpenn, (5,) Van Slyck, (7.) Referee—Carl Reed.

SOLDIERS TO SEE BOUTS.

N. Y. A. C. Arranges a Boxing Carnival for Enlisted Men.

Officials of the New York Athletic Club last night announced the arrangements for a boxing entertainment for soldiers, sailors, and marines to be held at the Ninth Coast Artillery Regiment Armory Saturday night. Plans for the entertainment have been under way for several weeks. The New York A. C. is promoting the carnival at the request of the New York War Camp Community Service, a branch of the national body, of which Raymond B. Fosdick is head.

Originally it was intended to stage the boxing contests at the Winged Foot Club, but this was abandoned because the club's gymnasium is inadequate for accommodating the large crowd expected to witness the exhibitions. The bouts will be for enlisted men in any branch of the national service and no admission fee will be charged. No tickets will be distributed for the event, the arrangement being that an enlisted man's uniform takes the place of an admission ticket. An invitation has been extended by the New York A. C. officials to all enlisted men. No civilians will be admitted.

BOSTON BOXERS VICTORS.

Defeat New York Amateurs in Intercity Tournament.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—Boston defeated New York in the annual intercity amateur boxing tournament tonight, the local representatives winning in three of the five classes. Boston boxers won the 115, 125, and 135 pound bouts, while New Yorkers were successful in the 145 and 158 pound events.

BEEBE SKATES FAST RACE.

Takes Mile Event from Leaders at Brooklyn Ice Palace.

The one-mile handicap at the Brooklyn Ice Palace last night resulted in a stirring finish, with Warren Beebe of Newark in front by a scant margin of a few feet. Behind him came Irving Reiger of the Riverside Skating Club, and next William Taylor of the New York A. C., scratch man, who was speeding furiously at the end, and would have won if the race had gone a few more yards.

The winner's time was 2:59, which was the fastest ever recorded on an indoor course in this city. In this race Walter Kuehne of the New York A. C. dropped out at the half-mile mark, when he failed to get up with the leaders.

In the half-mile handicap both Taylor and Kuehne, the Winged Foot pair, failed to qualify in the preliminary heats. The event was won by M. McLaughlin of the Tremont Skating Club, with Warren Beebe of Newark second. The half-mile novice was won by N. Robbins, a Brooklyn boy.

PRINCETON TAKES GREEN INTO CAMP

Dartmouth Five Continues Its Career of Defeat, Losing First League Fray, 26 to 7.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 7.—Princeton ushered in its Intercollegiate League basket ball season here this afternoon in an auspicious fashion by defeating the Dartmouth five, 26 to 7. The Tigers took the contest in hand at the very beginning, scoring nine points before the Hanoverians made a single tally, and continued to increase their lead for the rest of the game. At the end of the first half the score stood 14 to 3.

Greater aggressiveness and a closer eye for the basket were largely responsible for the Tiger victory. Neither team showed startling form, a fact which may be attributed to the lack of practice of both fives following the Christmas holidays and the earliness of the season. The Tigers had a speedy pair of forwards in Trimble and Horne, however, who were able to get beyond the reach of their opponents and drop a field goal through the basket frequently enough to soon give their team a decisive lead. Trimble scored four field goals and Horne three.

The Tiger five was lighter than Dartmouth, but it made up for this deficiency in floor work and close following of the ball. Princeton's passing was not finished.

Dartmouth made only three field goals during the game, owing to the close guarding of the Tigers' two backs, who incidentally bear the names of Blue and Grey. Princeton undergraduates have the hope that this combination will prove invincible. The Hanover five made only one foul goal during the entire game, there being only three fouls called on Princeton during the contest.

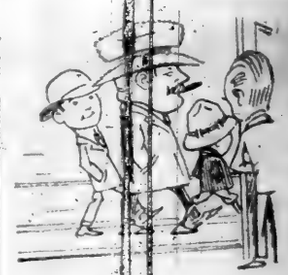
The lineup:

Princeton, (26.)	Position.	Dartmouth, (7.)
Horne	R. F.	Mugridge
Trimble	L. F.	Dean
Flynn	C.	Hutchinson
Blue	R. G.	Johnson
Grey	L. G.	Hilliker

Field goals—Trimble, (4,) Horne, (3,) Flynn, (2,) Blue, Grey, Dean, (2,) Hutchinson. Foul goals—Trimble, (2,) Horne, (2,) Dean. Substitutions—Princeton: Bauhan for Trimble, Taylor for Grey. Dartmouth: Sample for Mugridge, Larmon for Hilliker, Hauser for Johnson, Moriarty for Hutchinson, Hutchinson for Sample. Referee—Tom Thorpe of Columbia.

Bayonet Team at Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 7.—Harvard University is to be represented by a bayonet team, it was announced today. Unlike the other Harvard athletic teams during the war, the bayonet team will not be classed as informal. It will be coached by Jules Lelabay, instructor of fencing.



Father has the right idea! Believes in educating the boys to buy right—to *save by spending wisely*.

He sees an even higher cost of living next winter.

What's to do? Grabs Father Time by the forelock and invests in clothes for wear a year hence for the whole contingent. A size larger for the boys, of course.

Who's next?

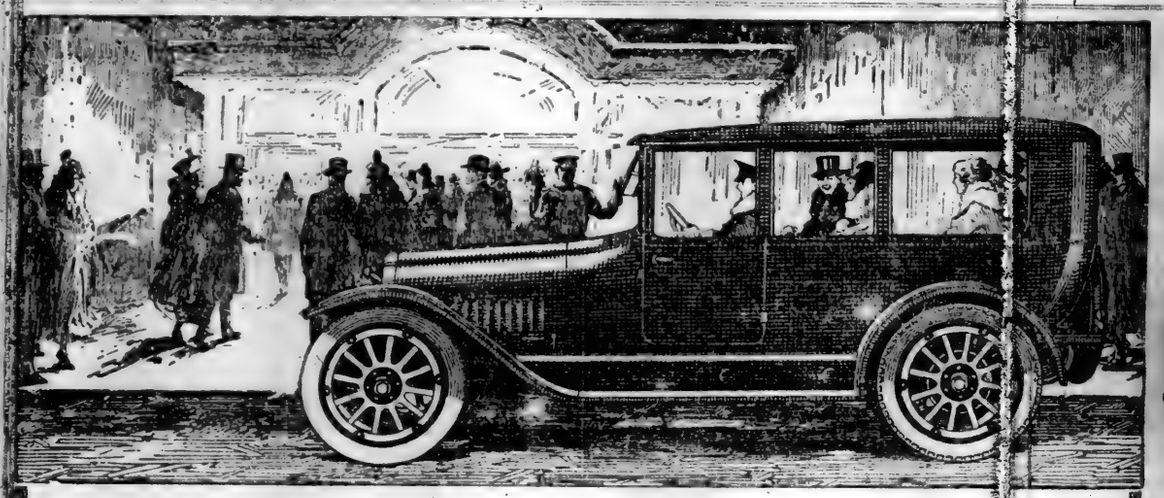
P. S.—One thing in particular that tickled father was the big values he was able to pick up in men's suits at $25.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY
Broadway at 13th St. — Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren — Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

The Collar Trust may make you pay 25¢ for 15¢ and 2 for 25¢ collars on the brands
Collars
3 FOR 25¢
PRICE ADVANCES SOON
"FACTORY" Collar Shops
49 & 51 E. 125 St.

Makes You Fit
Keeps You Fit
Saratoga Vichy

HAIR BOOKS
By Richard W. Muller, M. D.
Now on sale at the newest book on hair, BALDNESS, its causes, its prevention and its treatment.
Pub. by the author, P. Outtes Co., 581 Fifth Av.
Also, Skin, one of the face and cosmetics.
Hair, its preservation.
Loss of hair and the Quartz lamp treatment.



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MOTOR TRUCKS

Dealers!

YOU are here to select a line of Motor Trucks. You will find it most profitable to investigate the *complete Clydesdale line* —and the Clydesdale dealers' proposition. Full information may be obtained from—

R. E. Allmart, Factory Representative
Room 214, Hotel Woodstock

HOFFMAN MOTOR CAR CO., Inc., 20th St. & Avenue B
Metropolitan Distributors
Phone Gramercy 2468

The Clyde Cars Co., Clyde, Ohio

See the 22 Mitchell Types

Open Models — Convertible Cars — Closed Cars
Sport Models — Demountable Tops — De Luxe Models

Some at the Show—All at Our Showroom

The most interesting exhibit of up-to-date cars is our marvelous display of new Mitchells. Our space at the Show lacks room for them all, but the rest are in our showrooms.

The Mitchell Six is shown in two sizes. But the smaller is a roomy car, with a 120-inch wheelbase.

We show 19 new-style bodies, which cover the whole range of modern ideas. So you can see in the Mitchell line every attractive type.

You can see in addition some distinctive cars, special in color and upholstery. They are interesting studies.

Like No Others

Mitchell bodies are largely exclusive. Most are built in our own new body plant. They are designed by famous artists. And they combine all the best ideas developed in body building.

They are marvels of beauty and luxury. Our new body plant saves a large sum per car. And all that saving goes into extra comfort, luxury and finish.

See also what this plant can do in bodies built to order. We show three unique creations.

A Model Factory

These new cars are built complete—chassis and body—in a mammoth, model plant. This entire factory was built and equipped under famous efficiency experts. They have worked for years to produce this type under the highest standards, at the lowest factory cost.

Two Sizes
Mitchell Sixes

$1525 MITCHELL C-42
—a roomy 7-passenger Six, with 127-inch wheelbase and a highly developed 48-horsepower motor.
Three-Passenger Roadster, $1490
Club Roadster, $1560. *Sedan*, $2275
Cabriolet, $1960
Coupe, $2135 *Club Sedan*, $2185
Four-Passenger Surrey, $1625
Also Town Car and Limousine

$1250 MITCHELL D-40
—a 2 or 5-passenger Six on similar lines, with 120-inch wheelbase and a 40-horsepower motor.
Club Roadster, $1280
Sedan, $1950 *Coupe*, $1850
All prices f. o. b. Racine. All prices subject to change without notice.

The result is shown in the Mitchell under-price. It is shown in many extra features—rare or exclusive features. These include reversible headlights, a power tire pump, a dashboard engine primer. They include a ball-bearing steering gear and shock-absorbing springs. They include a locked compartment, a light in the tonneau, handles for entering, etc.

Another result shows in oversize parts, in the wealth of Chrome Vanadium steel, in the 440 parts made of toughened steel.

Here you will see this Mitchell idea carried to perfection. Nothing in all this Show, we think, will interest you more.

MITCHELL MOTORS COMPANY, Inc.
Racine, Wis., U. S. A.

MITCHELL MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y., INC.
BOOTH A-23, CENTRE AISLE, MAIN FLOOR, PALACE AUTO SHOW
SALESROOMS—NEW YORK: Columbus Circle, Facing South. Telephone 8000 Columbus.
NEWARK—Foley Motor Car Co., 37 William St. JERSEY CITY—D. W. Romaine, 225 Mercer St.

NEW MORALITY IN GREENWICH VILLAGE

"Karen," by Hjalmar Bergstrom, a Post-Ibsene Play on Marriage.

A DANISH "WHY MARRY?"

The Village Players Give a Somewhat Heavy but Very Sincere Performance.

KAREN, a drama in four acts, by Hjalmar Bergstrom; translated by Edwin Bjorkman. At the Greenwich Village Theatre.

Kristen Berneman	Frank Conroy
Cecilia	Grace Henderson
Karen	Fania Marinoff
Peter	Edwin Strawbridge
Thora	Helen Robbins
Dr. Schou	Joseph Macaulay
Strandgaard	Harold Meltzer
Hansine	Margaret Fareleigh
A Living-out Maid	Mary Pyne
A Typist	Louis Earle

Mr. Dooley has never explained what he meant when he said, apropos of cooks, "the Scandinavians will marry." The mystery was deeper than ever last night in Greenwich Village.

For the second time in this season's plays attention is called to the fact that, for people in the professions, marriage and children are increasingly difficult. In "Why Marry?" Mr. Williams discusses the subject with a gayety deeply grounded in human comprehension and moral feeling. And he answers his problem with an amusing if inconsequent "Why not?"

But Bergstrom is a Scandinavian; and that means, for one thing, that he is so far from gay as to be a redoubtable gloom champion. For another thing it means that he blinks at no consequence. When people of an age to marry can't marry, nature has a way of revenging herself. This Karen is 28, yet she has lived with a young novelist who died, and later with a sculptor in Paris, to whom she gave the sack for infidelity. She now regards herself as a "widow" and "divorcée." One of her sisters, whose engagement was broken off, went insane and is now in an asylum. Another, in short skirts, is carrying on a secret affair. The boy of the household has frightened away one housemaid, and is making eyes at her successor. What can Mr. Dooley have meant?

In mood and manner the play is what Maurice Barrymore once called Ibsene. The story is simply told, sincere, dramatic in its final development, and without a scintilla of humor—though the Greenwich villagers once or twice broke into tentative merriment for some reason of their own.

Though the manner of the play is from Ibsen, however, its morality finds its prototype in one of the essays of Ellen Key; but it may be doubted whether that great feminist would have countenanced the stress that is here laid upon it. For the question of children, and of the needs of a future generation, which bulk so large in Ellen Key, are here ignored, and indeed whistled down the wind. The emphasis is on the alleged right of the individual to live for his own development primarily.

In a word, not only the milieu but the morality is alien to our public. In Denmark the play was at first forbidden by the censor, and then played with great success. Our way is probably better—to permit the production and leave it to its fate—"Ibsene, but not beard," as Barrymore put it.

Hitherto it has been the custom of the drama from Washington Square and way stations to laugh at the supposed manners of the natives. That is the truer method, for they are very largely a matter of "Latin Quarter" pose. Director Frank Conroy and his associates, however, take this play with the utmost seriousness—which is, indeed, the only way, if you take it at all, except perhaps for the critic.

The performance is rather heavy and stolid, but nevertheless capable and on the whole adequate. Mr. Conroy is the paterfamilias, a professor of theology, who is comprehensibly shocked and baffled. Grace Henderson is his wife who, as it seems, has read Ellen Key and so understands her children. Both play with fine dignity, intelligence and feeling. Fania Marinoff as Karen and Mr. Meltzer as the sculptor characterize with vigor and effect.

HOUDINI IN NEW FEAT.

He Causes an Elephant and Keeper to Vanish at the Hippodrome.

The baffling Houdini made his first appearance as a part of the Hippodrome organization yesterday afternoon, and presented a pair of illusions of the sort with which he is identified. The first was a variant of the cabinet trick not uncommon with prestidigitators, in which, however, Houdini went his fellow conjurors several better by causing an elephant and his keeper to vanish.

The second Houdini stunt was made possible by the Hippodrome tank, as it had for its basis the nailing up of the conjurer in a box and the subsequent submerging of the box. Needless to add, Houdini emerged from the water unharmed at both performances.

Flotow's "Marta" Is Sung Again.

Flotow's "Marta," one of the few works from Middle European sources that yet draw Metropolitan crowds, was sung a second time at the opera last night by Caruso, Hempel, and others answering to the "lovely companions" mentioned in a principal air. This was "translated opera," quite as much as if it had been English, which the scenes, in fact, were—the forest of the tenor's "M'Appari" no less so than the merry Richmond Fair. A capacity house wanted encores, not forgetting the usual one, in its proper language, of "The Last Rose of Summer."

Joseph Bonnet, Organist, Heard.

Joseph Bonnet, the distinguished French organist, here for two seasons now under the auspices of the French-American Association for Musical Art, appeared again at Aeolian Hall last night on the eve of departing for a transcontinental American tour. Mr. Bonnet combined on this occasion in a single program examples of his recent historical series, from Palestrina and Clerambault, an organist to Louis XIV., down to Franck, Debussy, Guilmant, and Widor. He was again heard by a musical audience.

A Daughter to Mrs. Marshall Field.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Marshall Field are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter at their home, 16 East Fifty-fifth Street. Mrs. Field was formerly Miss Evelyn Marshall, daughter of Mrs. Charles H. Marshall. This is their second child. Marshall Field, 4th, is now a year and a half old.

LOST AND FOUND
Advertisements on Page 15.—Advt.

Paintings
Ancient and Modern
At the Galleries of
Scott & Fowles
590 Fifth Avenue
Between 47th and 48th Streets.

WIN BRITISH HONORS FOR SERVICES IN WAR

Workers, Some of Them Now Here, Receive the Order of the British Empire.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—A long list of awards of different classes in the newly created Order of the British Empire, conferred for services in connection with the war, is published in The Official Gazette this evening.

Colonel Sir Arthur Hamilton Lee, member of the House of Commons for South Hants, is made a Knight of the Grand Cross. Roderick Jones, Managing Director of Reuter's, Limited; Andrew Caird, administrator of the New York headquarters of the British mission to America; W. A. M. Goode, Secretary of the National Committee for the Relief of Belgium, and Lieut. Col. Campbell Stuart of Canada, Vice Chairman of the London headquarters of the British mission to America, are named Knights Commanders. Lieut. Commander B. O Jenkins, a member of the British mission to America, having charge of aviation questions, and Geoffrey Butler, attached to the Foreign Office, who is at present in New York, are made Commanders.

Sir Andrew Caird, who is one of the editors of The London Daily Mail, has been in this country for some months as Administrator of the British Mission. He came here with Lord Northcliffe and has been the latter's chief assistant in the manifold activities of the mission, in the handling of which his resourcefulness and talent for organization have earned warm praise from his chiefs.

Geoffrey Butler is an attaché of the British Foreign Office, who came here with Mr. Balfour and has remained on special duty. He is a Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and won high honors at that university, where before the war he was a lecturer on historical subjects.

JULIAN ELTINGE AT PALACE.

He Again Gives His Feminine Impersonations—"The Sea Wolf."

Julian Eltinge emerged from the films to appear again on the stage of the Palace Theatre yesterday afternoon, and once more offered his well-known gallery of feminine impersonations. His reception was polite but in no way overwhelming, and even aroused the suspicion that the vogue of the female impersonator, per se, has practically passed. Eltinge will remain in the varieties only a few weeks, and will then return to the motion pictures.

Another film actor on the program was Hobart Bosworth, who appeared in an interesting condensation of the Jack London story, "The Sea Wolf." It is a part which Bosworth has played in the pictures, and he does it well. Also on the program were Elizabeth Murray, no less entertaining than usual, and Robert Emmet Keane, present for his third consecutive week.

Will Talk on 'Alsace Reconquered.'

Father Giles Benjamin Cabanel, Chaplain of the 66th Division of French infantry, will talk at the Theatre du Vieux Colombier Friday at 4 P. M. on "Alsace Reconquered." Admission will be free.

E. Pernerstorfer, Socialist Leader.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 7.—The death of Engelbert Pernerstorfer, the Austrian Socialist leader, is announced in a dispatch from Vienna. He had been Vice President of the lower house of the Austrian Diet since 1909.

Obituary Notes.

JOSEPH THONET, Sr., inventor of the breechloading shotgun, died at the home of his sister-in-law, 226 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, in his eighty-ninth year. Mr. Thonet was born in Liége, Belgium, and formerly for forty-five years was superintendent of the book manufacturing factory of Kiggins & Tooker, in Manhattan. He was the father of the late Assemblyman Oscar L. Thonet of Brooklyn.

CHARLES CROFFORD STEVENSON of Elizabeth, N. J., a certified accountant whose examination of the financial condition of the city of Elizabeth in 1879 and 1880 resulted in the indictment and conviction of two city officials for conspiracy to defraud the city, died yesterday at his home. After the investigation he was named Treasurer of Elizabeth and served three years.

The Rev. Dr. WILLIAM NEWTON STEELE, a retired Presbyterian clergyman of Brooklyn, died in his ninety-second year yesterday at his residence, 88 Grove Street, Brooklyn. Dr. Steele was a native of Indiana and was graduated from the Lane Theological Seminary, in Connecticut, in 1854. His son is the Rev. Frederick T. Steele.

Mrs. PAULINE MILLER CORBIT WHITE, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Pitman Corbit, and Treasurer of the Home Missionary Society of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, died on Saturday in Syracuse, N. Y., while visiting at the home of her son, Mrs. White, who was 69 years old, was born in this city. She was the widow of James White.

THOMAS FURLONG, head of a private detective agency, and who established for the Pennsylvania Railroad the first detective service in the United States, is dead in St. Louis at the age of 74 years. He entered the United States Secret Service in 1864, and in 1880 he went to St. Louis to establish a detective service for the Missouri Pacific.

JAMES KEENAN, a civil war veteran and retired Police Lieutenant, died on Saturday at his home, 557 Forty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn, in his seventy-fourth year. Lieutenant Keenan joined the New York police force shortly after the war and was retired in 1906 after thirty-four years' service.

WILLIAM A. MERRIMAN, Vice President of the United States Realty Company and Vice President of the George A. Fuller Company, died yesterday in his home, 207 West Seventy-ninth Street, in his fifty-fifth year. Mr. Merriman was formerly in charge of the Chicago operations of the two firms.

TUNIS SLINGLAND, a mechanic, who assisted the late John Holland, inventor of the submarine, in the construction of the model of the first Holland under-sea craft, is dead at his home, 25 Bergen Street, Paterson, N. J., aged 68 years. He was born in Holland.

JOHN W. MOFFETT of Rye, N. Y., an employe of Charles Scribner's Sons, fell in the street while on his way to take a train for New York yesterday and died of heart disease. He was born in Baltimore fifty-one years ago.

THEODORE BURGMYER, a lawyer of Brooklyn and formerly Democratic Leader of the Seventeenth Assembly District for many years, died on Sunday at his home, 28 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, aged 67 years.

THOMAS RANDOLPH, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Bank of Commerce of St. Louis, died there yesterday, of apoplexy. He was a Director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and of the St. Louis Southwestern Railroad.

GEORGE TEASDALE, a former resident of Rye, N. Y., who enlisted in the Eighteenth Hussars of the British Army for service in Egypt, is dead at Cairo, Egypt.

WILLIAM L. KERRIS, 70 years old, Postmaster of Pine Creek, N. J., for the last eleven years, died on Sunday night at his home there.

Dr. JAMES O'DONNELL, a practising physician of Paterson, N. J., for the last twenty-seven years, is dead at his home there. He was 50 years old, and a native of Paterson.

MICHAEL GIBBONS, an employe of All Souls' Hospital, Morristown, N. J., for 22 years, died there yesterday. He was 63 years old.

DAVID HOLLAND, formerly President of the Aqueduct Race Track Association, died in Atlantic City, N. J., on Saturday. He was 67 years old.

Mrs. ABBIE H. HUNT, 72 years old, wife of John H. Hunt, editor and proprietor of the Sag Harbor Express, died at her home in Sag Harbor on Saturday.

WILLIAM HENRY WILLIAMSON, one of the oldest expressmen in Brooklyn, died on Saturday at his home, 61 Henry Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-sixth year.

Mrs. ANNIE E. AUSTIN, 37 years old, wife of Thomas G. Austin, a musician, died from paralysis on Sunday at her home, 222 Bergen Street, Brooklyn.

JAMES DEPUE, a retired business man of Belvidere, N. J., is dead at his home in that place.

FENIMORE COOPER TOWNE, 23 years old, an actor, died on Saturday of septic poisoning.

JOHN T. LONG, President of the Ozark Valley Railway, died on Sunday in St. Louis.

HOUSE TEST SHOWS SUFFRAGE GAINS

Supporters of Federal Amendment See Chance of Its Passage.

FINAL HEARING IS HELD

Senator Bailey Denies Qualification of Women for Voting—Other Opponents Are Heard.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Canvasses made today by a group of Congressmen friendly to woman suffrage showed that the proposed constitutional amendment extending suffrage to women was gradually growing in strength. Democratic members of the House representing Southern States, who were reported solidly against the resolution, are now breaking up their forces. The result of this changed condition, adherents of suffrage said, was that there was a possibility of the resolution commanding a two-thirds vote when it came to a vote in the House next Thursday.

Encouraged by the optimistic reports given them by women lobbyists, the group of Congressmen, in addition to making a quiet canvass, decided to divide the country into five zones, with a committee for each zone. The duty of the committee is to see that all the members are in their seats and voting next Thursday. Representative Fred Taylor of Colorado is Chairman of this committee, which will not only devote itself to keeping an attendance, but will also seek to influence votes for the resolution.

Hearings were closed by the House Woman Suffrage Committee today after listening to arguments by representatives of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, and final appeals for favorable action by officials of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Former Senator Bailey of Texas, in a long speech against the resolution, contended that women were incapable of performing the three principal duties of citizenship, military service, Sheriff service, and jury service, and should not help enact laws which they were not capable of obeying. He insisted that the suffragists constituted a small percentage of the women of the country, and added:

Henry A. Wise Wood of New York, formerly an advocate of woman suffrage, said that women, if given the vote, would insist on holding Government offices, invading even Congress, the Supreme Court, and the White House, and would succeed in unmanning the Government and blocking the country's military program.

Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., President of the association opposed to woman suffrage, and other speakers denounced methods used by the suffragists in their efforts to put the resolution through Congress, particularly the White House demonstrations of the militants and the threatening of opposing legislators with political defeat.

SUFFRAGE CLASSES CROWDED BY WOMEN

Citizenship Course Attracts So Many That Larger Quarters Are Obtained.

The course in practical citizenship conducted by the New York State Woman Suffrage Party as an aid for the newly enfranchised voters opened yesterday at the headquarters of the organization at 303 Fifth Avenue. The number attending was unexpectedly large, so large, in fact, that after the lectures of the day had been completed it was announced that today's meeting, as well as those to be held hereafter, would be in the Park Avenue Hotel.

Notwithstanding the criticism leveled at the suffragists for including Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate for Mayor of New York, as one of the lecturers, it has been definitely decided that Mr. Hillquit will lecture on the organization and history of the Socialist Party.

Yesterday's speakers were Mr. Tanner, Mrs. Brown, and Mrs. Gilman. Mr. Tanner told of the organization and history of the Republican Party, Mrs. Brown described the organization of town and country government, and Mrs. Gilman lectured on economic history as related to women.

SOLDIER VOTE ON SUFFRAGE

26,664 New Yorkers For Amendment, 15,760 Against It.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—Figures compiled at the Capitol tonight show that the men of New York State who have responded to the call to the colors voted overwhelmingly for woman suffrage. The complete canvass of the soldier vote of the State shows that 26,664 voted in favor of suffrage, while 15,760 were recorded in the negative.

From New York City 17,428 soldier votes were cast for suffrage and 8,323 against. Here is the way the vote from the five counties was divided:

	Yes.	No.
Bronx	2,173	1,100
Kings	6,458	3,168
New York	7,023	3,531
Queens	1,443	819
Richmond	328	185

Every one of the counties of the State except thirteen went for woman suffrage, as far as the soldier vote is concerned. The counties whose soldiers were opposed to extending the franchise to women are Lewis, Clinton, Columbia, Franklin, Green, Hamilton, Herkimer, Monroe, Oneida, Oswego, Schoharie, Ulster, and Wayne.

$500,000 TO Y. W. C. A. AT OUTSET OF DRIVE

Rockefeller Foundation Gives Nearly Third of Fund Sought for Second Line of Defense.

At the outset of a drive by the Young Women's Christian Association yesterday for a fund of $1,750,000, the Rockefeller Foundation gave $500,000. The War Council of the National Board of the association is to use the money for strengthening the second line of defense among women. There was applause at the central headquarters of the campaign committee, 600 Fifth Avenue, donated for the work by Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., when the announcement was made by Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan, acting President of the Metropolitan Board, who is directing the campaign. In addition to this $4,785 was brought in by different committees, not all of which were in full working order, making a total for the day of $504,785. The drive is to last a week.

A large force of volunteer workers is engaged at the Fifth Avenue headquarters, and Mrs. Morgan announced that despite the inclement weather yesterday morning sixty women appeared ready for work at 9 o'clock. The money is to be raised by direct appeal. Selected lists of names are furnished to the workers, and they make reports each day at 5 P. M., when tea is served.

Eight maps, all fronts, 10 cents—Mid-Week Pictorial, published by The New York Times. Jan. 3 issue, all news stands. 16 other pages—what is pictorial is all war zones. All in rotogravure. Eight maps, all fronts. 10 cents. All news stands.

Dorothy Fox in Song Recital.

Dorothy Fox, who made her appearance at Aeolian Hall yesterday, with George Harris, himself a singer, as accompanist, showed at once a voice of beautiful quality, a warm, full, open tone, to which she indeed sacrificed clearness of diction, as in songs of Brahms, and at times accuracy of pitch, as in her first airs from Handel. She gave in Russian an interesting Hebrew song by Moussorgsky, some modern French, and with the composer, a group by Dwight Fiske.

CARNEGIE HALL TUESDAY AFT., JAN. 29 AT 3
HEIFETZ
SEATS NOW AT BOX OFFICE
Mgt. WOLFSOHN MUSICAL BUREAU

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Eve., Jan. 15.
SCHOLA CANTORUM
KURT SCHINDLER, Conductor.
Soloists: Mabel Garrison—Carl Formes
SPANISH & WELSH MUSIC
FIRST PRESENTATION IN AMERICA of Old Spanish Miracle and Nativity Songs, Folksongs of Andalusia and Catalonia and Modern Catalan Choral Ballads.
Also Welsh Folk and Fighting Songs
Seats $2.00 to 50c for sale at Box Office; KNABE PIANO USED.

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Jan. 14, at 3.
PIANO RECITAL.
YOLANDA MERO
Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. (Steinway Piano)

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. Eve. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
BARGAIN MAT. TOMORROW, 25c to $1.00
MOST WONDERFUL, LAVISH, FASCINATING, COLOSSAL, GORGEOUS PRODUCTION IN HISTORY OF AMERICAN STAGE.
Chu Chin Chow
A Musical Tale of the East in 14 Scenes—Company of 300 People.
Evgs. & Sat. Mat. 25c-$2. Wed. Mat. 25c-$1. Always 300 Orch. Seats at $1.50.
MOVES TO CENTURY THEATRE MONDAY, JAN. 14. SEATS ON SALE TODAY AT ECONOMIC PRICES.

Carnegie Hall, Fri., Jan. 11, at 8:30.
Return Appearance of
PRIVATE PEAT His Own Soldier Story
Two Years in Hell & Back with a Smile
$2 to 50c. Mgt. J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau

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NOTLEK RINK. 119th St.—Riv. Drive. Tel. 1468 and 7656 Morningside.
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Greatest Sensations Ever Staged, with HOUDINI. Mat. To-Day Best Seats $1.00 NIGHTS at 8:15.

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Eves. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. Adolf Philipp presents Joh. Strauss' Operetta
On the Blue Danube

VIEUX COLOMBIER 65 W. 35th. Greeley 1522.
Tonight 8:30 First Time La Nouvelle Idole

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William Fox Presents WILLIAM FARNUM in Victor Hugo's Drama of Humanity
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No such Enduringly and Unanimously Enthusiastic and Admiring Throngs Have Ever Before Acclaimed a Motion Picture.
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"REAL WORKS OF ART—UNSURPASSED BEAUTY."—Tribune. "A STRIKING SUCCESS."—Telegram.

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STRAND Pauline Frederick "Mrs. Dane's Defense" CARMEN
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Also Greater VAUDEVILLE
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Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1.
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BURTON HOLMES ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Travelogues—Motion Pictures
TOMORROW—NEW ZEALAND
JAN. 16—SOUTH SEA ISLANDS
JAN. 23—JAPAN, 1917.
JAN. 30—ALASKA TODAY.
Now on Sale Tickets Mats. 50c, 75c, $1. Eves 75c, $1, $1.50.

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Beginning NEXT MONDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 14,
MARGARET ANGLIN will move from THE PLAYHOUSE to the FULTON THEATRE and continue her season in her comedy triumph,
"BILLETED" ["Amazing and delightful."—Sun.] every night and matinees on Wed., Friday & Sat. The Prices for Wed. & Friday Mats. will be 50c to $1.50. The Prices at all Night Performances, including Saturday, will be 50c to $2.00 for the best seats. Seats Now on Sale at FULTON THEATRE Box Office.

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NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Eve. 8:10. Mats. Tom'w & Sat.
Greatest Musical Show on Earth
COHAN & HARRIS present
The Cohan Revue 1918
"ALL THE HITS IN ONE."

YOU DON'T KNOW THE HALF OF IT, DEARIE
ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC
STARTS AT 11:30
SENSATION OF THE YEAR
ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Eves. at 8. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. at 2.
ETHEL BARRYMORE THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Eves. at 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:15.
Laurette Taylor
a new comedy by Hartley Manners. "HAPPINESS"

LIBERTY W. 42d St. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
MAT. TOMORROW 50c to $1.50.
COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT THE JOYOUS MUSICAL PLAY
'GOING UP'
"RECALLS THE DAYS OF 'THE MERRY WIDOW.'"—Sun.
"FULL OF 'PEP,' CATCHY MUSIC AND CLEAN HUMOR."—World.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Eves. at 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:20.
WILLIAM COURTENAY THOS. A. WISE
in the Comedy by J. E. Harold Terry
"GENERAL POST"
The Love Comedy of the Season.

GEO. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.
MATINEE TOMORROW, 50c TO $1.50
Mr. Leo DITRICHSTEIN "THE KING"
in the Greatest Comedy Hit in Years

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38 St. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow and Sat. 2:30
Mrs. FISKE in MADAME SAND

THE Naughty Wife HARRIS W. 42d St. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat.

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Eves. at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
Parlor, Bedroom & Bath
with Florence Moore & John Cumberland.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.
The PIPES of PAN

FULTON West 46th St. Phone Bryant 700. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
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Words & Music
A Snappy Revue with Richard Carle, Elizabeth Brice and Billy B. Van.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20.
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Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years.
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113TH TIME TONIGHT
DAVID BELASCO Presents
TIGER ROSE

PARK 59th St., Col. Circle. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:15. LAST WEEK
VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW
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Greatest Dancing Show in the World.

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DAVID BELASCO presents
POLLY With a Past

ELTINGE West 42d St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w (Pop 50c to $1.50) & Sat. 2:30.
Business Before Pleasure
With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr

Fred Stone JACK O' LANTERN GLOBE B'way 46th St. Eves. 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:20.
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Wed., at 8, Aida. Muzio, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Amato, Mardones, Rossi. Cond., Moranzoni.
Thurs., at 8, Marouf. Alda, Howard; De Luca, Rothier, Chalmers, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Monteux.
Fri., at 8:15, St. Elizabeth. Easton, Matzenauer; Whitehill, Leonard, Ruysdael, Schlegel. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat., at 2 (First Time), Lodoletta. Farrar; Caruso, Amato, Didur, Segurola. Cond., Moranzoni.
Sat., at 8 (75c-$2), Boheme. Peterson, Kanders; Martinelli, Scotti, Mardones, D'Angelo. Cond. Papi.
Next Mon., at 8, Francesca da Rimini. Alda. Gandelius; Martinelli, Amato, Bada. Cond. Moranzoni.
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Next Tues., at 8, Rigoletto. Conde, Perini; Caruso, De Luca, Mardones. Cond., Moranzoni.
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Tickets at Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston

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ADELE MARGULIES TRIO
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Adele Margulies, Piano
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50 Pretty Justine Johnstone Girls
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3 WEEKS ONLY—Seats Selling Jan. 28.

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MARJORIE RAMBEAU in "EYES OF YOUTH"

BIJOU, W. 45. Ev. 8:30. Pop. Mat. Tom'w 2:30
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YES OR NO

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Aeolian Hall, Sun. Aft., Jan. 13, at 3.
Soloist CLAUDIA MUZIO
Berlioz, Bellini, Ernest Bloch, Charpentier, Weber
Aeolian Hall, Sat. Morn., Jan. 12, at 11.
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Verdi, Weber, Mendelssohn, Bizet, Tschaikowsky.
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 8, 1918.

WAR RATIONING IN ENGLAND.

The cablegram of Jan. 6 from Lord RHONDDA describing the food situation in both England and France as "critical and anxious" seems to be at variance with what he said in an address at Silverton three days earlier: "There is nothing alarming in the situation. You have only to tighten your belt. The people of this country are undergoing nothing like the privations in Germany. There they have less than a pound of meat a week." It will not do to jump to the conclusion that the British Food Controller was an alarmist in the one case and an optimist in the other. His cablegram to Mr. HOOVER reflects a belief that lean days are coming for the people of the British Isles; the speech at Silverton, if read between the lines, has very much the same significance; in both compulsory rationing is declared to be necessary.

The policy of restricting and regulating the consumption of food will be entered upon with reluctance, for in Germany the authorities will seize upon British rationing as evidence of greater privation than the German people are called upon to endure, and the appeal will be made to tighten the belt a little more to win the war. It will be said exultingly that the British have been reduced to extremity by the success of the submarine campaign. The truth is that while foods, particularly meat, are none too plentiful in Great Britain and France and prices are high and advancing, want as the people of Germany and Austria know it does not exist. In France the cost of living has increased 100 per cent. since the beginning of the war, and prices are now about double those prevailing in New York for eggs, butter, mutton, bacon and pork, and rice. Canned goods are scarce and higher. Potatoes and milk sell for about the prices asked here. In England foods are a little cheaper than in Paris.

For whatever shortage exists in Great Britain the people are in part to blame. They have been urged again and again to economize, but the response has not been what the Government expected. The workers have been earning much higher wages in munition making and other war industries than they received before the war; and the truth is they have lived high, for them. There has been more sacrifice in the middle class than among the artisans and unskilled laborers. Probably from every point of view the gentry and aristocracy have made the most sacrifices in their habits of life as well as in money contributions to the war. The British people cannot eat their cake and have it. So compulsory rationing has become inevitable. Lord RHONDDA sees "long queues of people waiting in severe weather in practically every town in England for the necessaries of life."

At the same time the ration plan is not to be comprehensive all at once, which means that the tight belt is for the present a figure of speech. First meat will be conserved and given out in portions; then the turn of butter and margarine will come; and periodically, if the situation does not improve, other necessaries will be added to the list. As a matter of fact, compulsory rationing, as contrived by Lord RHONDDA, is a long look ahead. The American people will be short-sighted if they do not read a lesson from the regulated subsistence to which the British are now to be reduced because they failed to take the warnings of their Food Controller seriously.

"THE WHOLE SITUATION."

Senator REED, whose motto is "Skin 'em alive," had a novel sensation when those who heard the Senator's examination of Mr. HOOVER applauded him as he left the witness stand. Mr. HOOVER's bland but biting remark, "I don't think you comprehend the whole situation, Senator," is worth bearing in mind when faultfinders select details for their text. The attempt to hold the Food Administrator responsible for the price of sugar pays too much attention to administration and too little to production, and emphasizes our needs without considering the needs of our allies. The coal situation cannot be considered apart from the railway and shipping situations. The price of wheat is but a small part of the food question. Those responsible for managing such matters have to consider a multiplicity of conditions which limit their activities in a manner from which the cross-examiner with a prejudice is free.

This was plain to those who applauded Mr. HOOVER. Lawmakers with a brief to defend their laws would be wiser if they were less apparently unfriendly to those charged with the administration of the laws, who find sometimes more obstacles than helps in the statutes given them to work with. In times like these there should be indulgence for both lawmakers and administrators so long as they are doing their best. But each should shoulder their own shortcomings, particularly when finding fault. Senator REED's success is based largely upon nagging, but it was won in other times, and under conditions when the public mind was less preoccupied with greater matters than personal controversies.

THE ARK OF OUR LIBERTIES.

The direct primary in this State is sacred. It is identified with Virtue. The Amalekites and Amorites, the Elon Browns and William Barneses, lay unholy hands upon it in vain. They want to "kill off the prohibition movement," and Governor WHITMAN at the "same time." the Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League tells us in his latest encyclical. He goes too far in admitting that the direct primary is not perfect. It is superperfect. It is prohibition and it is the Governor, two lovely berries growing on one stem, yet one and indivisible.

The Amalekites and Amorites imagine a vain thing. There can be no fear for the direct primary. It carries WHITMAN and his fortunes, and anybody sacrilegious enough to object to it is a friend of "the liquor traffic."

There is no way of beating the people's primary. It is the Whitman-prohibition ark. And if it were not in itself an impregnable guardian of the twin treasure, some crafty-grinning humorist has suggested that Mr. Justice CHORSEY is the man to steal the ark from the Governor!

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS AND SUFFRAGE.

Representative CANTRILL of Kentucky addresses to the Southern Democrats in the House the most powerful argument yet advanced for the support of the Federal suffrage amendment, the argument from Chairmanships. He exhibits the present golden picture of thirty-one out of sixty House committees controlled by the Representatives of ten Southern States, of the Representatives of four Southern States holding eighteen of those thirty-one Chairmanships. Shall this paradise be lost? It will be if the Representatives of those ten States vote against the suffrage amendment. Southern Democrats now "practically dictate the legislation of the nation." They do so because, "as every one knows, the woman suffrage States voted almost solidly" for Democratic Electors and candidates."

It is edifying to remember, with what submission to the legend of the mighty power of women in the then woman suffrage States both the Republican and Democratic National Conventions of 1916 rivaled each other in deep devotion to State woman suffrage. Suppose that not a woman had voted in any of those States. Is there any reason to believe that there would have been any different result? The number of votes in those States, so eagerly coddled by the politicians, would have been smaller, but so far as can be judged from Illinois, which separates the sexes at the polls, the women vote substantially as the men vote. The female vote is mere surplusage or ornament.

Let that be as it may. The Republicans, seeing the embarrassment of the South in the matter of Federal suffrage, show a fervent love for the suffrage amendment, we are told. Codlin's the friend, not Short. What chance will the Democrats have, Mr. CANTRILL pleads with the brethren, "with a large Republican vote in Congress in favor of the suffrage amendment and a large Democratic vote in Congress against the amendment"? Away go the thirty-one Chairmanships into Die Ewigkeit.

For the Southern Democrats in Congress to say to the millions of patriotic women that suffrage shall not be given them would bring down upon our heads such condemnation from the suffrage States that we should be driven from power.

Observe that Mr. CANTRILL assumes that only women who favor the suffrage amendment are patriotic. It is a little detail, not worth mentioning, perhaps. Like so many other members of the timorous tribe of politicians, he has been persuaded by the clamor of a few suffrage leaders that there is an irresistible vast feminine demand for the Federal amendment. He leaves out of consideration the millions of patriotic women who don't want suffrage thrust upon them. He forgets the mostly inarticulate majority of women in this State who, now that suffrage has been thrust upon them, will speak for themselves at the polls, but are not represented by and have no intention of following the feminist magnates that are coaxing or threatening Members of Congress to vote for the amendment. He forgets the men and women on whom the noisy feminine demonstrations, the feminist intolerant insistence upon this minor and negligible question at this of all times, produce an impression of hostility, of something like disgust. The suffragists make a tremendous pother. Argal, they must be mysteriously powerful and must be appeased. See how the clever Republicans are coquetting with them. Gentlemen of the South, never mind the war, never mind whether suffrage is for the permanent good of the nation or of your several States or not, remember only those thirty-one Chairmanships. Don't throw them away. Vote for the amendment!

August, farsighted statesmanship, that. Doesn't Mr. CANTRILL make the mistake, common among politicians, of rating too low the intelligence of the American people? It is conceivable enough that the thirty-one Southern statesmen, now sedentary in Chairmanships, may have to move out. If anything in the legislation which they "dictate" has been narrow, sectional, unwise, the voters will be likely to resent it at the next Congress elections. Their stewardship will be judged as it should be judged. Their system of revenue and taxation; the course which they have yet to take in regard to the railroads, their attitude in regard to the national and vital questions begotten of the war—in short, their opinions, measures, and votes as to those national and vital questions—will be approved or disapproved by the country at large. To suppose that a national election in war is to be decided by tempestuous petticoats is to insult the national intelligence and patriotism.

To the Southern Democrats there is also a grave and lasting danger in the course of action to which Mr. CANTRILL invites them. The Southern States are able practically to suppress the colored vote. Double that vote, bring to its support not only feminine vehemence but the ambitions of politicians and the co-operation of the Republican Party, and perhaps Chairmanships will not be within the reach of Southern Democrats. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments are not in the Constitution in the South. Will the Republican Party always be content with that nullification? Will it put up with the nullification of another? Possibly the Republicans, whose example Mr. CANTRILL innocently commends to the Southern Democrats, look further ahead than he does and are playing a deeper game.

THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

Varied training in business, finance, and law, joined to abilities of a very high order, give Lord READING special qualifications for the unusual duties he will be called upon to perform as British Ambassador at Washington. Lord READING has had no diplomatic experience, and that is quite unimportant, since the present relations of the United States and Great Britain are of a nature so friendly, both being engaged in the war for freedom and democracy, that misunderstandings are quite unlikely to arise and no questions of great difficulty and delicacy may be expected to demand the attention and service of the embassy at our national capital. But the new Ambassador is a man accustomed to large affairs, and he is especially skilled in finance. It is in that branch of the relations of the two countries that his experience and abilities will be of greatest service, and it is with the large financial and business transactions of his country with the United States that he will chiefly concern himself at his new post.

It is a marked departure from custom and prescription for the British Government to ask the Lord Chief Justice to step down from that high seat to undertake a foreign mission, but there are good reasons for the innovation, the best of which is that Earl READING is just the man for the work. His fitness for it is beyond all question, and he has already performed with much credit the duties attaching to special missions to this country. He is sure of a warm and sincere welcome here, for he not only has many friends and acquaintances in the United States, but the story of his brilliant career and of his rise to that place of great distinction which he occupies at home has won for him the admiration of Americans. It is understood that while he gives his attention chiefly to affairs of business and finance, he will be relieved of the routine diplomatic duties of the post, while military and naval affairs will be intrusted to attachés of those branches of the service.

Sir CECIL SPRING-RICE, whom Lord READING succeeds, has not been so prominent a figure before the American people as some British Ambassadors, notably Lord BRYCE, or even Sir JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE, for he has avoided, rather than sought, occasions of public appearance. But Sir CECIL, throughout his term of service, during a considerable part of which the discharge of his duties called for great discretion and soundness of judgment, has represented the interests of his country faithfully, tactfully, and most agreeably to the Government to which he was accredited. The departing British Ambassador, as an incident of service to his own country, has done us much valuable service, more, doubtless, than has ever been revealed, and where it would have been easy to make mistakes, he has avoided them. He leaves his post with the very high respect and esteem of all those Americans who have had occasion to know the value of his efficient service.

POSTAL TUBES AND RURAL DELIVERY.

Philadelphia and New York are leading the cities now enjoying the fast service of the postal tubes which are protesting against being deprived of them as a measure of economy. The department is so fortified in the country by the unprofitable delivery for the benefit of the rural districts that it is indifferent to the protests of the cities. Yet the loss on the rural free delivery is in strong contrast with the profits earned in the cities. The city profits support the rural deliveries, but the economy is sought where the profits are earned, not where the loss is incurred. Besides, there is an impropriety in abolishing the tube service while there is an investigation by Congress proceeding.

The department's proposed action is based upon the inquiry of its own experts. Confidence in its own agents is natural, but is not altogether shared by others. To detached opinion it seems that the experts appointed by the department would be predisposed in favor of the opinion known to be entertained by their superiors, and would be likely to find what they looked for. It is especially annoying to the cities to have economies realized at their expense when the department boasts of a profit. At least the profit might be used to maintain customary facilities until a decision could be reached without prejudgment. To be sure, the profit is nominal and might disappear if the accounts were kept strictly in a commercial manner.

It is proposed to substitute motor cars for the tubes. Where will the capital needed for the cars come from, and what will be the depreciation allowance? In Philadelphia during the present cold spell till but two motor cars were disabled, there being sixty-two cracked cylinders in the Government machines at once. For that reason some of the mail was not delivered between Saturday and Wednesday, but the tubes were worked on matter never before intrusted to them. The expenses of that experience, and the benefits of the tubes as an alternative facility, will count heavily as an offset to the expense of the tubes in Philadelphia.

The New York Aldermen and the Philadelphia Councils have both taken formal action in protest, and are supported therein by leading citizens without exception, so far as known. The rural delivery regions make a mistake if they think that this is a matter of interest solely to the cities. If those who live in the country have correspondence with the tube cities, they benefit by the tube service even more than by the local deliveries. The tubes help the country mails to catch trains which often make the difference in delivery not of minutes but of an entire day. The cities are not uniting against rural free delivery. Why may not the rural delivery districts deal generously with the cities?

GERMANY'S DIPLOMACY.

Reviewing events of the year in a Hamburg newspaper, GUSTAV STRESEMAN, the Liberal leader, criticises the German Government's conduct in diplomatic relations with neutrals. If there had not been such blunders as the secret overtures to Mexico, he says, the United States might not have entered the war, and LUXBURG's messages excited more hostility in South American countries than the sinking of their ships.

If additional evidence about the Berlin Government's foul misuse of embassies, consulates, and diplomatic privileges is needed, it can be found in the captured diary of Captain KARL GRASSHOF, commander of the German gunboat Geier, which sought and obtained protection in Honolulu Harbor four months after the beginning of the war. Having escaped from the British and Japanese cruisers, this naval officer, obeying orders from Ambassador VON BERNSTORFF and his subordinates, at once set out to make trouble for the neutral nation to which he and his associates owed their safety. In obedience to instructions from von BERNSTORFF, VON PAPEN, and BOY-ED, he prepared forged passports, intercepted our Government's wireless messages, and sent by wireless lying dispatches to be picked up by the Allies. One of these dispatches reported that Japan had landed troops in Mexico. Another asserted that the United States was planning an invasion of Canada.

GRASSHOF was directed by the Washington Embassy, as the diary shows, to circulate this lie "quietly and in an inconspicuous manner." VON PAPEN invented for his use a story that the commander of an American submarine had sought the aid of the interned gunboat for an attack upon a Japanese patrolling ship. This was more than two years before the United States entered the war. GRASSHOF had the assistance of Germany's Consul at Honolulu, an officer as diligent in wickedness as the Consul at San Francisco, who was then destroying powder factories in this neutral country and hiring men to wreck railroads in Canada.

All over the world the German Government has been guilty of such cynical violations of the rules of international diplomacy and the requirements of neutral hospitality. In Rumania the legation plotted to use germs of anthrax and glanders for the destruction of animals and men. LUXBURG sought to cause war between Argentina and Brazil while he was advising his Government to sink neutral Argentine's ships "without trace." And the Kaiser would have his people believe—as many of them do—that such conduct has had the approval of God. GUSTAV STRESEMAN is one of those who cannot commend all that has been done.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Responsibility Creates Opportunity.

Among the most important of the many tasks confronting Mayor HYLAN at the present one that involves at once a responsibility and a great opportunity—is that of appointing exactly the right man as head of the Health Department.

It is a matter of more than local moment, owing to the position of New York City as the national gateway through which pass, to scatter all over the country, a large majority of the immigrants who enter it, the selection of an official now and for the period of the war, and for some time—perhaps years after the return of peace, is of special gravity. That is for the reason that there will be received here, and hurried well or ill, an outgoing and an incoming stream of soldiers in numbers running up into the millions. This will be in addition to our resident population, and upon the vigor and intelligence, the competence and the executive ability of the man whom the Mayor selects for the post will depend, in no small measure, the physical welfare of the nation.

Obviously, the matter is one far above all considerations of party politics, and still further above any thought of "patronage" or "the organization." The Mayor appreciates these truths as is indicated by the fact that he has not yet made the appointment. The delay more than hints that he is exercising the proper amount of care in choosing the man for the place, and giving confidence to the hope—even justifies the belief—that he is taking the advice which would doubtless be his for the asking from the eminent members of the medical profession. They alone can speak with authority, and not to get the Mayor to heed their counsel would be for the Mayor to deprive himself of a chance to render the most valuable sort of appointment for his administration.

Enrollment Binds Voter.

It is not alone the women who are to cast their first votes this year who are puzzled and troubled by questions that arise in registering as a member of one or another political party. There is, of course, the consideration, dear to all bosses and other believers in the authority of "the machine," that enrollment as a Democrat or as a Republican imposes a moral obligation to vote for the nominees chosen at the party conventions or at the party primaries. It is, however, a moral obligation to which the law lends no support whatever.

The law, on the contrary, carefully provides that enrollment signifies nothing more than acceptance of a general approval of the principles and policies of one or another party. It is not a promise to vote for party candidates, whoever they may be. Indeed, between enrolling and voting there is no connection except in an incidental way, and a man—or woman—has a right to enroll as a Democrat immediately after voting the full Republican ticket, or the other way around, if he or she thinks thus to vote for the better candidates.

All right, or rather the permissible, thing can be done for a wrong motive, however, and then, of course, the thing itself is wrong. Such is the case when the voter enrolls in the party not his own simply in order that he may influence that party to nominate men whom his own party can easily defeat. That sometimes done, and it is reprehensible, but apparently it cannot be prevented without establishing an undesirable close relation between the two acts of enrolling and voting.

Invited What Received.

Patriotism has had many better demonstrations than was found for it by the men who went masked to the house of a too German-American in New Haven, dragged him out of bed, pommeled him severely—or brutally—and then made him do and say certain things that professed a loyalty which the victim of the lynchers felt after his painful experience than he. There is difficulty, however, in the condemnation of these lawless acts as far as their lawlessness probably deserves.

The really good citizen will not and cannot approve of them, naturally, but his indignation is mitigated by his understanding of the emotions that moved the mob, and he takes into account the fact that the provocation was very great.

The German-American in question had taken elaborate pains to make himself offensive to his neighbors as he did by writing on his "questionnaire" convincing evidence of his sympathy for the national enemies and his antagonism to the country of which he said he had "the dubious honor" to be a citizen—meaning the United States. And this is very important—nothing had been done to him by the draft officials, and so far as was known, they did not intend to do anything.

If those officials acted promptly and vigorously, as they should have done, there would have been no violence, and the rapidly vicious New Havener would not have been turned into a martyr for Kaiser and such friends as he may have.

There are days in which men like him should keep their seditious thoughts to themselves. If they do not, they are sure to get into some such trouble as he.

It Was Not Speech Condense.

There is no impropriety or immodesty, perhaps, in gently calling the attention of all and sundry to the fact that only in THE TIMES, among the many estimable papers in this city, was the highly important speech of Premier LLOYD GEORGE, defining Great Britain's war aims, printed in full.

The other New York papers were content to present to their readers extracts from the speech, and yet every word of it was essential to a full understanding of the Premier's authoritative exposition of the purposes of his Government and of this nation. Such an understanding, surely, was desirable by all reasonable and thoughtful observers of the situation.

Lord GEORGE himself stated, he was addressing a far larger audience than the few hundred people within the sound of his voice, and, as he evidently spoke with the utmost care, every phrase he uttered had its bearing on every

Asiatians in Our Army.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Protection has an Asiatian, (a German) drafted and accepted in the United States Army? If he becomes a prisoner in Germany, what then? G. S.

New York, Dec. 26, 1917.

NOT VOTES, BUT VICTORY..

Grace Ellery Channing Denounces the Suffrage Drive.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES has recently uttered in regard to women both a summons and a reprimand. The first—taking account of Miss Rankin, the picketers and the Socialist-pacifist vote—to every loyal woman to align herself openly with the allied cause; the second, that (taking account of Miss Rankin and the picketers) the emotional nature of women makes it necessary in times of war for "the men of the nation to make the stern decisions."

The constant factor in both cases is Miss Rankin and the picketers. Beginning, then, with them, I am perfectly willing to give both up to the lions. I was in Paris when the former made her "coup," and felt then that if she could have been sentenced to read the headlines of the papers: "Les Larmes de Mlle. Rankin," with their too justified deductions and the "There, little girl, don't cry: we understand you!" of their editorials, I could have brought myself to forgive her; the punishment would have seemed adequate to the offense. But as it fell not on her, but on me, I have not succeeded in forgiving her—quite. Possibly she could not help being a pacifist, but why should a pacifist with a good conscience cry about it? even admitting that the spectacle of virile Montana casting a pacifist vote was one to draw tears from the heavenly hosts. Miss Rankin was a woman before she was a pacifist or a politician; she should have needed no Paris headlines to teach her that even though men may and do shed tears in Congress, no woman can permit herself that luxury for at least a generation to come.

As to the picketers, if any one has a right to a grievance against them, surely it is the women who had to "carry on" with them for an additional handicap. Incredibly small bulk these fanatics against the great mass of the womanhood of the world today—that world which is at war.

Here we come to the real matter. For any one with power to think there is only one thing in the world today, and that is the war, for on it hangs simply everything else. And the war itself hangs on such "stern decisions" as THE TIMES tells us men alone are capable of making. Here I wish to enter a demurrer—in spite of ten thousand Miss Rankins and all the picketers of earth.

For nearly three long years, the longest years the world has seen, however measured, there have been women waiting, women agonizing indeed, for the men of this nation to make one stern decision; women, who from the first hour never doubted what that decision should and must be; women who saw where honor, duty, opportunity all lay, and who never for one moment were in doubt as to the obscure sources whence the mighty conflict had burst forth, nor blind to its ideal issues; women who saw our past as impossible of separation from our future, and knew that honor rooted in dishonor never yet made man or nation safe or great. Realizing fully what their individual share of the cost must be, yet they stood ready to pay it; righteousness they set above peace—even peace of mind and heart. For them that three years' Calvary ended only when a once-more radiant flag broke in a star-burst over France.

Every American woman who stood and watched while those stars came out in Paris, after a Winter of incomparable suffering, read in their shining the doom of something she loved best, but the tears through which she read it were of proud thanksgiving, such as even men may shed. At last the men of a great nation had made the stern decision which restored America to mankind!

To women of this temper—and they are many—nothing exists or has existed for the last four years save in its relation to the war; nothing can exist otherwise until the war is settled. Either we win this—or we do not. If we win, we can settle every other issue after; settle it by the new and better knowledge we shall have, and the new and better people we shall be. If there is peace without victory we shall not be free to settle anything, for we shall be (near or far off) under the yoke of the militaristic Frankenstein. And if we lose—there will be nothing to settle; unless how to establish transportation to the planet Mars. It is so simple that a child might see it, anything but a pacifist.

For the first time in my life I am worrying about women—a very little—and not over Miss Rankin and the picketers (who were never worth it) but over the very women who have so well and gallantly led till now.

It is not so much that these ladies are permitting trees to hide the forest as that the forest itself is cutting off from them the noblest view ever yet unrolled to the eye of humanity.

For I hold absolutely with my lifelong friend, Harriot Stanton Blatch, in this: No woman capable of deserving a vote at this hour has any time to waste on suffrage—on any issue whatever, apart from that which alone can give value to the vote—the winning of this war. To talk at this time of further campaigns, of separate political parties, of even a Federal amendment, which cannot bear fruit for years to come, (and I favor absolutely the Federal amendment,) is to betray, it seems to me, a childlike limitation of vision. It is to plan a tea party on the front porch while the house burns down behind you.

If we could, it would be a shame to us to obtain the vote—at the expense of Europe, which has been fighting our battles so long. And every ounce of energy, every hour of time directed from an absolute concentration on our one end is at the expense of Europe now. There is not so much waste efficiency in all the world that the allied cause can spare man, woman, or child from the task ahead of us. When will America awake to this?

Not Votes, but Victory concerns us now. GRACE ELLERY CHANNING.

New York, Jan. 5, 1918.

Willing to Fight Despite "Le Feu."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I protest against the articles and letters published in your esteemed paper, describing Barbusse's book, "Le Feu," as anti-patriotic literature? As a man who has been in the trenches, I can tell you that Barbusse's book describes exactly, and sometimes with moderation, the soldier's life at the front. A book like "Le Feu" was necessary; it shows to those who cannot go "over there" how things really are, but I believe Barbusse's idea in writing "Le Feu" was to protest against the numerous scholars and writers who talk and write about the war comfortably seated at home, describing the battlefield as a paradise. I have read "Le Feu"; I have endured the soldier's life nearly three years, and still I am willing to return and fight for the liberty of the next generation. A book cannot prevent a Frenchman from doing his duty, and by what I saw in this country I do not think the Americans differ from the Frenchmen on that question. The truth won't good; so is "Le Feu," in my opinion.

F. GHEUGEN,
Honorably Discharged from the French Army.

New York, Jan. 4, 1918.

America After the War

The Future Balance of Power in Europe and its Influence on Our Relations With Mexico, Canada, the West Indies, and the Far East.

By AN AMERICAN JURIST.

CHAPTER IV.—THE SEQUEL OF THE WAR.

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WHEN the present great war shall have subsided, how will America stand in relation to the rest of the world? In what way will her peculiar interests be affected by the possible international arrangements which will in the usual course conclude the war? These are now questions of more than ordinary moment to the future peace and prosperity of America. No doubt the questions themselves are receiving the anxious consideration of the present Government.

The interests of America most concerned in the final treaties which will embody the consummation of this greatest of modern wars may be classified as (1) Mexican, (2) Canadian, (3) West Indian, (4) Asiatic and Pacific. Cursory suggestions in regard to each of these interests are contained in these articles. It is not pretended that they are other than tentative. But it is thought that, at this important moment, the suggestions, such as they are, may serve to stimulate their better discussion.

To some extent the interests indicated must be affected by the outcome of the present world war. That at the end of the war the alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire will not be disrupted is most probable. It is a natural alliance dictated by the interests of the German Empire, Austria, and Turkey. The alliance ought not to be regarded as offensive to America. Nor is its continuation hostile to the best interests of America, for in that event France, England, Italy, and Japan of the great powers will necessarily be interested to remain in very close and friendly association with America. An alliance of the Central Powers will make the continuation of the "Entente" highly desirable for England, France, Italy, Japan, and America. There will thus be a new and more effective "balance" of the great powers. Such an association of the great powers must tend to the advantage of America, for it conduces to a more satisfactory solution of the pressing Mexican and Japanese problems in particular.

At the moment it looks as if Russia would usurp the place of the Balkans in the chancelleries of Europe. If Russia remains intact, and a stable government of all the Russias comes soon, that Russia will for the time being adhere most closely to France and America seems probable. But the Russian situation is not reassuring. That a permanent form of government is likely to arise in Russia within a decade is not probable, unless the monarchy is meanwhile restored.

What, then, is to become of the vast Russian domain in the event of more serious internal commotions is, with reason, troubling every statesman in every State in Europe. For a long time to come the final destiny of Russia and her Asiatic provinces must necessarily continue to usurp the most important place in the diplomacy of Europe. If Russia should by any means drift back to her former dynasty it will apparently be under a modified and, more liberal constitution. That disorder and insecurity of property will be allowed to continue in Russia is most improbable. In time the property classes and the intelligent nobility of Russia will doubtless make some overt effort looking to a reaction and the restoration of the ancient and historic monarchy. Should the monarchy be restored with the consent of the Russians, America will have little to apprehend. The ancient dynasty of Russia has exhibited the greatest friendliness to America and in the most critical moment of American history. It is to this friendship that America owes the princely domain of Alaska and its dependencies. It was not advantageous to Canada or the English interests that Alaska should pass to America, but the Russian dynasty ignored their opposition and ceded Alaska to America. Such friendly generosity on the part of the late dynasty and its conduct in the civil war of 1861-5 Americans are not likely to forget when the American problems to the north of the 49th degree of north latitude become more critical, as they necessarily will with time.

America is not interested in imposing any particular form of government on Russia. With the internal government of any country in Europe America has no concern so long as American institutions are not menaced by that country. America has no interest in the forms of government adopted by European countries. Lloyd George, who stands pre-eminently for the democracy of England, has very recently stated that such was the English position concerning the domestic institutions of all foreign countries. Mr. Balfour, who is personally a representative of a very different class of Englishmen, the professional governing aristocracy of England, in July of last year officially stated that "no one was foolish enough to suppose that it would be possible to impose" on a foreign country "a constitution made outside of that country." He very properly added "that nations must make their scheme of liberty for themselves according to their own ideas and based on their history, character, and hopes." This statement has much commended itself to the intelligence of most thoughtful Americans. America has now nothing to fear from Germany so long as England, France, Italy, and Japan are not estranged.

The present entente between France and England is likely to be durable. As the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, said in London to Sir Edward Grey, in July, 1914, "It could not be to England's interest that France should be crushed by Germany. Great Britain would then be in a very diminished position with regard to Germany. In 1870 Great Britain had made a great mistake in allowing an enormous increase of German strength * * *" (119.) That France should continue an independent and undiminished State is now become important to English security. The safety of both powers is seen to depend in the future upon their entente. Had Russia, by means of this war, assumed the hegemony of Europe, and had France continued in close alliance with her on all the Eastern questions, the English understanding with France might speedily have been jeopardized. But no such condition is now likely to ensue within any reasonable space of time. Therefore the continued entente between France and England is measurably sure to endure for a considerable space after this present war is terminated.

The future position of Russia is admitted in Europe to be uncertain. That Russia will be reconstructed, ultimately on the ancient plan, and in conformity with the principles of the Government most nearly adjacent to her is generally regarded in Europe as the most natural solution. In Asia, the future of Russia excites apprehension. Japan would have ground for alarm if the naturally strong, disciplined and effectual German system were by any chance extended to the Pacific. Japan is therefore directly interested at present in preserving a good understanding with all the Entente Powers, including America. That this entente cordiale will conduce to the interests of America is apparent. It can be destroyed only by the improbable disruption of the Alliance between the Central Powers of Europe.

The problems of America after the war will not be confined to foreign affairs. The inevitable increase in taxation by the Federal Government, the probable rapid diminution in the remuneration of labor and the increased cost of living due to the war will doubtless create popular unrest such as has never before been known in America. That the Government will prove equal to the maintenance of order there is no reason from its past history to doubt. The attachment of Americans to their familiar institutions is so great that mere adversity or misfortune alone will not cause them to change their institutions. The perpetuation of the republic in America is for as long period as certain as any human institution of Government can be. But the need for fostering the interests already indicated will be made apparent to the Government when the period of unrest becomes acute.

WHAT THE PACIFISTS ASK.

A Heavy Price to Pay for a Temporary Peace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What the pacifists are asking the Allies to do is to commission honorable gentlemen to take seats around a table with the accredited representatives of that same political entity which has contemptuously trampled its own written promises as scraps of paper; has flatly violated every requirement of international law that stood in the way of its arbitrary use of physical force; has stood by its own agents in plundering Belgium, murdering Belgian noncombatants with no regard for age, sex or condition, enslaving Belgian workmen, aiding in the brutal slaughter of helpless Armenians by the hundreds of thousands, and repeatedly murdering innocent passengers and crews on the high seas, as in the case of the Lusitania; has debauched one of its own diplomats to the level of attempting to spread diseases germs among horses and cattle in accordance with specific directions furnished from its own foreign office; has put immense sums of money into the hands of another "diplomat" with which to purchase crimes of violence and necessarily attendant murder among the industrial plants and workmen of our own land; in short, has deliberately and systematically criminalized its diplomatic machinery and personnel at every point where criminality could further its own criminal ambition—the pacifists, I say, would have us send honorable gentlemen to meet on equal terms with the accredited representatives of this alleged Government and bargain over the souls and bodies of men, trying to get some concessions to human liberty here and there at a price which will enable the Hohenzollern plotter to remain on his throne! The devil himself could not lay a better cornerstone for world-wide militarism during the generation to come than would be furnished to his hand by those who are crying for what they absurdly call peace at such a price as that.

W. H. JOHNSON.

Granville, Ohio, Jan. 5, 1918.

A Lincoln Statue Fund.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read with enthusiasm Howard Russell Butler's plucky and sensible letter in today's TIMES.

It is not by many the first time we have been indebted to Mr. Butler for a steer in the right direction in matters artistic.

In the Autumn I contributed my mite to the opposition to Barnard's Lincoln caricature, but I did not know all the facts as Mr. Butler so ably presents them.

Mr. Butler's suggestion is an admirable one. No statue but a replica of the Saint-Gaudens Lincoln must go on the site provided for it, and not for any other, in London. The money, not a great amount, should easily be raised even in these times.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON BELL,
Acting Director Pennsylvania Museum.
Philadelphia, Jan. 5, 1918.

BATTLES IN THE FIRE.

Flickering tongues of steel-blue 'round the greenwood's edge,
Spurting forth in yellow flame from the jutting ledge;
Smothered by its own reek, fire garrotting fire;
Striving toward the timber ridge, higher—ever higher!
First to gain and last to hold—prize of hot desire!

Snaky wreaths of gray fumes crawling to enforce
Rivulets of liquid flame from some hidden source;
Hissing things that sudden burst; sparks that upward fly;
Conflagration closing in, reddening the sky,
Crimsoning the ashen earth, where gray embers die!

Molten banners rearing; smoke in tattered flight;
Starshell, belching grab and mine ravveling the night;
Friend and foe writhing flame, crashing spire and bell!
Sounding from the seething pit universal knell,
Like the misery groan of a sullen hell!

Yet . . . 'tis only as the flame 'round the hearth-log plays.
Fantasy—lest we forget—scenes like these portrays.
So may ye—the flame like brave—in that sterner fight,
See not smoldering ashes only, after blood-red night!
But thy sacrifice enshrined—home-fires burning bright!

Where the weak, we urge thy strength, 'round them all to sit,
Hope and Faith the patient gods, while the women knit.
Lo, in every face the glow reads a soul's desire—
Mother-love and Sister-love—Love that cannot tire.
Watchfire, in the night light, battles in the fire.

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Will the party who called the Hotel Martinique in regard to the two diamond rings lost in Shanley's Thursday evening please call again and ask for Mrs. Hines, Room 224? She will be very glad to pay them full value and no questions asked, as one of the rings is a wedding ring and cannot be replaced; she will meet the party herself and pay them the reward.

LOST—Gentleman staying at McAlpin Hotel from Jan. 1 to 5, lost or left as deposit diamond ring 1¾ k. gipsy setting, in some bar or cafe in close vicinity. Will finder or holder communicate with Theo. Muhlbauer, 22 Post Av., city, where liberal reward will be given for return.

LOST.—DIAMOND BRACELET. $100 reward; diamond bracelet, platinum setting, between Palais Royal and Martha Washington; probably taxi; return Room 1211, 29 East 29th St. L. R. De Craviote, Madison Square 6500.

LOST. — On Jan. 5, lady's handbag, with keys, money, and bracelet set with diamonds, on Lenox and Lexington Av. car or Lexington Av., between 60th and 61st Sts. Return to Mrs. M. August, 161 West 120th. Reward.

LOST.—Muff, skunk and seal, in Campus Restaurant, 104th and Columbus, or Olympian Theatre, 107th and Broadway, or between same; liberal reward, no questions. Wertheim, 1,843 Lexington Av. Lenox 3286.

LOST—Leather pocketbook with gold rim, Stern's, or 5th Av. and 40th St.; contains $50, cards with name and address; reward and no questions asked if returned to 497 River St., Paterson, N. J.

LOST—Gentleman's ring, containing 3 large diamonds with small rubies on one side, 2 small sapphires on other. Liberal reward; no questions asked. Return cashier Hotel Biltmore.

LOST—Beaded bag, brown and blue, Saturday evening, between Astor Hotel and Palace Theatre; keepsake; liberal reward. Return 60 Broad St., Room 70.

LOST—On New Year's Eve at Ritz-Carlton Sixty Club, pearl from shirt stud; $100 reward; no questions asked for return to Theodore B. Starr, Inc., 47th St. and 5th Av.

LOST—On Saturday, black lynx neckpiece, in taxi from Manhattan Hotel or in Manhattan Opera House. Reward. Mrs. Waterhouse, 604 West 125th, Apt. 44.

LOST—Gold match safe, "W. G. D.," in circle in or about Hotel Biltmore, subway, or in taxi; $10 reward. Return Cashier, Hotel Biltmore.

LOST—Lady's black leather bag containing check, cash, and watch, between McCreery's and 23d St. elevated station; reward. Return to 70 West 49th St.

LOST—Sunday evening between Haven Av. and subway station, 168th St. and Broadway, fur stole; reward. Return Mrs. Gleizes, 66 West 11th St.

LOST—At moving picture theatre, Broadway, 107th St., or vicinity, last night, package containing ermine scarf; liberal reward. C. M., 124 West 82d.

LOST—Kolinsky muff, between 81st St. station, 6th Av. "L," 8th St. station, Cushman's bakery, and home, Friday evening; suitable reward. Vogel, 27 West 11th St.

LOST.—A gold meshbag, last Friday, on 5th Av., between 40th and 45th Sts. Liberal reward and no questions asked if returned to Aaron Lauterbach & Bro., 170 Broadway.

LOST—Yellow diamond ring, two smaller diamonds on either side of yellow diamond, and 14 diamond chips, set in platinum; liberal reward. N 153 Times.

LOST—Lady's gold wrist watch, no name on face, between 4 East 28th St. and 59th St.; liberal reward offered. Return to Cashier's office, Hotel Latham, 4 East 28th St.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, monogram M. W., Saturday afternoon, between 7th Av. and 29th St. and Broadway and 46th St.; $10 reward. Return to Walker, 12 East 31st.

LOST—Saturday, Grand Central subway station, velvet bag containing money and eyeglasses, liberal reward. Baumgarten, 141 President St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Red fox muff, on 72d St. pond, Central Park West, or between there and 76 Riverside Drive. Please return to 76 Riverside Drive; reward.

LOST—Gold wrist watch on black band left on washstand ladies' room, Hotel Ansonia, Sunday afternoon; liberal reward. Columbus 5365, after 6 P. M.

LOST. — Wednesday evening or Thursday morning, large black wallet, valuable papers; reward if returned. Piesecke, 90 West Broadway.

LOST.—Gold link bracelet, studded small diamonds; skating Prospect Park lake, Dec. 13. Murphy, 11 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn. Reward.

LOST.—Pocketbook, containing double diamond ring, Jan. 1, on Newkirk Av. station, Flatbush; reward. 612 West 143d St. Sanford.

LOST—Friday evening, diamond and ruby crescent pin, Carnegie Hall or 8th Av. car; reward. Mrs. Rathbun, 306 West 112th St.

LOST—Pack of bank checks. Please return to Musical Instrument Sales Co., 331 West 31st St.

LOST—A Kolinsky cape, at the Audubon Theatre, Jan. 6; reward. M. Rothstein, 561 West 189th St.

LOST—Saturday in 5th Av. bus, brown muff, baum marten fur; reward. F. Robertson Jones, 137 East 66th St. Plaza 9279.

LOST—Pin, dark blue stone, surrounded by pearls, Friday night. Return 106 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn; reward.

LOST.—$100 Liberty Bond, No. 1,111,240; liberal reward. Mrs. Lotten, 456 6th Av., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Bar pin of sapphires and pearls; Reward Cashier of Great Northern Hotel.

LOST.—Silver fox neckpiece; liberal reward. Return to Apt. 11D, 350 Park Av.

LOST—Silver wrist watch, Sunday, at Van Cortland Park; reward. Phone 402 Astoria.

LOST.—Gold nugget scarfpin; reward. Robertson, 114 Park Place.

LIBERAL REWARD.

Diamond wedding and solitaire engagement ring, lost in Shanley's wash room; owner grieves over loss; full value given. Call Mrs. James M. Hines, (owner,) or Cashier, Hotel Martinique.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Silver fox muff, Friday afternoon, Arnold, Constable & Co., on way to subway, or in subway; no questions. Telephone 97 Columbus, Weil, 50 Central Park West.

REWARD—Gold wrist watch, with black ribbon, Hippodrome, Sunday evening. Y 219 Times Annex.

REWARD.—Umbrella lost; initials "A. J. G." Return Room 420, 120 Nassau St.

$200 REWARD, no questions asked, for the return of information leading to recovery of four trunks and hatbox taken Friday from front of 19 West 38th St. Manager Stratford House, 11 East 32d St. Telephone Murray Hill 5514.

$100 REWARD for return of onyx and diamond bow-knot brooch, lost Saturday, Dec. 29, between 50th St. and 5th Av. and Fulton Theatre. Charlston & Co., Jewelers, 634 5th Av.

$50 REWARD for lady's platinum wrist watch, set in diamonds. Return Manhattan Square Hotel, Apt. 44.

Found.

FOUND—Small white dog, brown head, collar, silvertag. 24 East 94th.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Couple finding black Pom dog, Loew's Broadway Theatre, Thursday night, please return to A. Sattler, 222 West 46th St. Phone Bryant 4268.

LOST.—Wire-haired fox terrier, in vicinity of 54th St.; answers to name of Allah. Phone Plaza 6531.

Woman and Uncle Sam

Dozens of our graduates are in Government employ at salaries ranging from $900 to $1,500.

We have placed hundreds of graduates in business houses at similar salaries, and the demand is always in excess of the supply.

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Singer Bldg., New York.
Phone Cortland 1629

MRS. HEARST TO HEAD DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Mayor Asks Her to Lead Women's Organization and Select Her Associates.

WANTS POST FOR BENT

Hylan May Clash with Estimate Board Over an Appointment for the Ex-Alderman.

Mayor Hylan yesterday appointed Mrs. William Randolph Hearst Chairman of the Women's Committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense. In a letter to Mrs. Hearst asking her to serve, the Mayor also requested her to reorganize the committee, and, with this purpose in view, he directed his private secretary, Grover A. Whalen, to confer with her as to the personnel of the new committee. As Chairman of the Women's Committee Mrs. Hearst succeeds Mrs. Willard Straight.

The Mayor intends to reconstruct the entire National Defense Committee. Upon taking office he requested the resignation of every member appointed by his predecessor, Mayor Mitchel, and all of the resignations were sent in. The Mayor accepted them all. The question of selecting the new members will be taken up by the Mayor today. The Mayor's letter to Mrs. Hearst is as follows:

City of New York.
Office of the Mayor,
Jan. 7, 1918.

Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, 137 Riverside Drive, City of New York.

Dear Mrs. Hearst: I take the liberty of asking you to serve as Chairman of the Women's Committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense and to organize the same. I have directed my secretary, Mr. Whalen, to confer with you as to the personnel of the committee. Very cordially yours,

JOHN F. HYLAN, Mayor.

Mrs. Hearst issued this statement last night:

"I would like to create as practical and hard working a committee as possible with the object of securing actual beneficial results promptly and effectively.

"If Mayor Hylan approves, I shall form my committee with this sole object in mind. I shall ask some of the present committee to remain and other women who are not now on the committee to join; and I shall not confine my selection to any particular class, as active, earnest, and enthusiastic workers in so inspiring a cause are to be found in all classes of the community."

Opposition to Bent's Appointment.

A possible break between Mayor Hylan and the other members of the Board of Estimate was foreshadowed yesterday when it became known that the Mayor is anxious to have his friend Alderman Francis P. Bent appointed either as head of the Bureau of Contract Supervision, to succeed Tilden Adamson, or of the Bureau of Personal Service, to succeed George L. Tirrell. Both bureaus are adjuncts of the Board of Estimate and the members of that board have the appointments. The Mayor is known to prefer Bent for the former post.

In anticipation of an appointment, Mr. Bent resigned from the Aldermanic Board yesterday. He has long been a close personal friend of the Mayor, and his appointment to a responsible post has been considered certain. The other members of the Board of Estimate do not look kindly on the possible appointment of Mr. Bent as the head of either bureau. The Bureau of Contract Supervision is one of the most important in the city service, practically every contract made by every department having to go through the bureau. Rather than see Mr. Bent appointed, it was said that the Tammany members of the board would vote to have the places abolished.

If the Mayor should insist upon the appointment of Mr. Bent to the Bureau of Contract Supervision, it is likely that all the other members of the board will vote against him, even Controller Craig, who is said to be in favor of abolishing both bureaus. It was pointed out yesterday that as Mayor Hylan in his campaign speeches had inveighed against the continuance of the bureaus, and as the Democratic platform was pledged to their abolishment, the other Democratic officials would try to have both places done away with. Some of the Tammany members of the Board of Estimate are said to be in favor of having the powers of the bureaus taken over by President Smith of the Board of Aldermen, thus saving $15,000 in salaries, as each post pays $7,500.

Mayor Early at Office.

The Mayor got to his office early again yesterday morning, reaching the City Hall at 8:50 o'clock. Although he announced several days ago he would not give interviews to reporters, he greeted one when he met him in the corridor.

"Good morning," remarked the Mayor, "you're down early."

"Yes, you're responsible for it," was the rejoinder. "How is the B. R. T.?"

"Doing pretty well, considering the weather," replied the Mayor.

"How is the coal situation?" was the next question.

"I'm glad to see the coal is coming in in large quantities," the Mayor remarked. "However, we've got to take measures for any future crisis."

The announcement of wholesale dismissals of Mitchel holdovers in every department of the city is expected within a few days. The Mayor has requested his Commissioners to submit a list of employes holding exempt places. It is said that the process of weeding out the Mitchel men has been under way for several days. Every Mitchel appointee who is not protected by civil service, it is expected, will be dismissed.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Copp of Palm Beach and Flushing, L. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Estelle Copp, to Sergeant S. Bogert Ford of this city, a member of the 102d Ammunition Train, stationed at Camp Wadsworth.

Mrs. Vila M. Crosby of Seattle, Wash., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Marguerite Crosby, to Frederick Miller, son of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Miller of Westchester, N. Y. Mr. Miller was graduated from Columbia, class of '13, and is now on the Pacific Coast in the Italian military aviation service.

Mrs. Walter Lincoln Tyler of 80 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Eleanor Cowperthwaite Tyler, to Winthrop Searles Tuttle, son of Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Murray Tuttle of Brooklyn. Mr. Tuttle belong to the 107th Infantry, stationed at Spartanburg, S. C.

Wm. S. Pelletreau, Local Historian.

William Smith Pelletreau, historian, of Southampton, L. I., where he was born in 1840, died in this city on Sunday. Mr. Pelletreau made his home in Southampton and was descended from the earliest Huguenot settlers of that place. He was elected Town Clerk there in 1862, and while in this office he wrote local histories from his research. He was the author of histories of Putnam, Greene, and Rockland Counties, "The Records of Southampton, Long Island," "The Records of Smithtown, Long Island," "Early Long Island Wills," "The History of Long Island," "Historic Homes and Family History of New York," and "Early New York Homes."

Capt. Chas. H. Brantingham, U.S.N.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 7.—Captain Charles Hawley Brantingham, U. S. N., retired, a veteran of the civil war who took part in many naval engagements, died at his home here today. In 1862, after he was graduated from the Naval Academy, Captain Brantingham was made navigator and drill officer of the Amanda and the Hendrik Hudson. Later he was appointed commander of the Iolida, and subsequently commanded the Cherokee, Honduras, and Sunflower.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

LIBERMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Liberman beg to announce the birth of a daughter on Monday, Jan. 7, 1918.

ROESSLER.—Jan. 3, Newark, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Roessler, a daughter.

Engaged.

LACEY—SCHAAF. Harriet Schaaf to Luther J. Lacey.

Married.

ROGERS—NEWLIN.—On Jan. 5, at Princeton, N. J., by the Rev. Dr. Alfred B. Baker, Mary Holmes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shipley Newlin, to Mr. Reginald Rogers.

WILLCOX—PARKHURST.—On Jan. 7, 1918, at the residence of the bride's mother, Anita Parkhurst, daughter of Mrs. Parkhurst of Brooklyn, to Henry Willcox, son of Mr. and Mrs. William G. Willcox of Staten Island.

Died.

AMES.—Charles B., on Jan. 6, beloved husband of Augusta Helen. Funeral services at his late residence, 3,250 Kingsbridge Av., Wednesday, Jan. 9, at 1 P. M. Interment Cypress Hills.

ANDERSON.—At her residence, 69 West 52d St., New York, Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, Thelma Anderson, in her 58th year, after a short illness. Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the house, Wednesday afternoon, 1:30 P. M.

BARTLET.—At his residence, 81 Park Av., Saturday, Jan. 5, Henry Paine Bartlet, in the 68th year of his age. Funeral services at Trinity Chapel, West 25th St., Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 10 A. M. Interment at Newburyport, Mass. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

BECKMAN.—On Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, Neretta A., daughter of Annie C. Beckman and the late August Beckman. Funeral services at her late residence, 398 3d St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 8 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BENNETT.—Jan. 6, 1918, Charles W. Bennett, aged 43 years. Body lying in state at Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St. Funeral services Wednesday morning, 11 o'clock. Friends, also members Friars, Screen, and Green Room Clubs, invited.

BERSHAD.—Barnett, beloved husband of Rebecca K. Bershad, on Jan. 5, at his residence, 61 Williams Av., Brooklyn. He is survived by eight children—Minnie Frechtman, New York; Jennie Gentleman, Plainfield, N. J.; Mrs. Sadie Spivack, Brooklyn, and Mrs. Sarah Seitzick, New York; Mr. Morris, Newark, N. J.; Mr. Nathan, Mr. Laurence J., Mr. Frank, New York. Funeral took place at Mount Hyan Cemetery, Long Island.

BESTICK.—Elizabeth, daughter of the late Eliza Bestick, cousin of the late Mary Kiernan O'Donnell, in her 67th year. Funeral from the residence of Joseph F. Kiernan, 1,615 Avenue T, Flatbush, Wednesday at 9:30. Automobile cortege.

BLUMENTHAL.—Suddenly, early Monday morning, at his residence, 315 West 99th St., Ferdinand Blumenthal, beloved husband of Rosa and father of Ralph and Milton M. Funeral services will be held at Temple Rodeph Sholom, 63d St. and Lexington Av., on Wednesday, Jan. 9, at 10 A. M.

BOLLER.—On Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, at her residence, 83 Jane St., Hermine G. M. Boller nee Asendorf, in her 41st year, beloved wife of George Boller. Relatives and friends, also Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, 81 Christopher St., on Wednesday evening, Jan. 9, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

BRINKLEY.—On January 7, 1918, Joseph Brinkley, aged 47 years. Funeral on Thursday, at 10:30 A. M., from his late residence, 93 Bay 19, Bath Beach. Boston papers please copy.

BRODHEAD.—Jan. 7, 1918, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. F. G. Ellis, 501 West 143d St., John D. Brodhead, formerly of Kittatinny Hotel, Delaware Water Gap, Penn. Funeral and interment Delaware Water Gap, Wednesday morning.

BROWN.—Annie M. Boucher, wife of late Robert Brown, Jan. 7, 1918. Funeral 29 Convent Av., Manhattan, Tuesday, 8 P. M. Interment Castleton, Wednesday. Albany and Troy papers please copy.

BURGMYER.—Theodore, on Sunday, Jan. 6, 1918, at his residence, 26 Herkimer St., Brooklyn. Funeral on Wednesday, Jan. 9, at 9:30 A. M. sharp, from the Church of the Nativity. Interment St. John's Cemetery.

BUTLER.—Jan. 7, 1918, John P., beloved husband of Martha Slevin Butler and brother of Thomas, Benjamin F., and Anna E. Butler. Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 9, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, 575 West 161st St., thence to the Church of St. Rose of Lima, 165th St., near Amsterdam Av. Members of the Catholic Club, Elks Club, Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Cooper Union Alumni, and the Engineers' Club are respectfully invited to attend. Interment Calvary. Automobile cortege.

CAHN.—Jan. 6, at his residence, 9 East 97th St., in his 64th year, Oscar, beloved husband of Sarah and father of Henriette Meerlon, Blanche Deutsch, Amelia, Rosalie, and Adolph Cahn. Funeral from German Masonic Temple, 220 East 15th St., on Wednesday, 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

CAHN.—Oscar. Beethoven Lodge, No. 661, F. and A. M.—It has pleased the Almighty to call from our midst our most beloved Past Master

R. W. BROTHER OSCAR CAHN.

Funeral services will be held at the German Masonic Temple, 220 East 15th St., Wednesday, Jan. 9, at 2 P. M.

BENJAMIN GREENWALD, Master.
MARTIN JOACHINSON, Secretary.

CLARKSON.—On Jan. 7, 1918, at her residence, 318 West 101st St., Elizabeth Clarkson, in her 55th year. Burial services at St. Agnes's Chapel, 92d St., near Columbus Av., on Wednesday, Jan. 9, at 11 A. M. Interment Potsdam.

COBURG.—John L. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St., (Frank Campbell's.) Time later.

COYKENDALL.—At Kingston, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, George Coykendall, age 85 years. Funeral from his late residence, 77 West Chestnut St., Wednesday, Jan. 9, 2:30 P. M.

DARRAH.—At Montclair, N. J., Jan. 7, 1918, Nellie Louise, wife of Everett M. Darrah. Funeral services at her late residence, 565 Park St., Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1:30 P. M. Interment at Atlanta, Ga.

DONALD.—At her residence, 103 East 86th St., Monday, Jan. 7, Marion G., wife of Graeme Donald. Notice of services later. Boston papers please copy.

DOOLEY.—Jan. 6, 1918, John J., beloved husband of Mary Dooley. Funeral Wednesday, at 9.30 A. M., from his late residence, 574 West 182d St., thence to Church of St. Elizabeth, 187th St. and Broadway. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

DREYFUS.—Edward, age 48, dearly beloved husband of Rose, (nee Levy,) and devoted and loving father of Mortimer Dreyfus. Funeral services at his late residence, 440 Riverside Drive, Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 2 P. M. Funeral private. San Antonio and Dallas (Texas) papers please copy.

EDWARDS.—On Jan. 7, 1918, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late George and Annie E. Weightman and the wife of H. M. Edwards. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 314 Lakewood Av., Glen Ridge, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 9, at 8 o'clock P. M. D. L. & W. train leaves Hoboken at 7:07 P. M.

GEER.—Anna M., widow of William N. Geer, Jan. 7, at Millington, N. J. Funeral service private.

GIEBNER.—On Jan. 6, 1918, Amelia J. Giebner of 389 Bradford St., Brooklyn. Services at St. Clement's P. E. Church Tuesday, 2:30 P. M.

GRIGG.—At Greenwich, Conn., Jan. 6, 1918, George W. Grigg, in his 78th year. Funeral services Knapp & Son mortuary chapel Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1918, at 2 P. M.

HAGUE.—At American Red Cross Hospital, No. 3, in Paris, of pneumonia, on Jan. 1, while serving his country, Lieutenant William Hague, 116th Engineers, son of the late James D. Hague, in the 36th year of his age. Funeral took place at Ivry Cemetery, Paris, on Jan. 5.

HAMMESFAHR.—On Sunday, Jan. 6, 1918, at his residence, 864 East 9th St., Brooklyn, A. Ernst Hammesfahr, age 61 years, beloved husband of Magdalene Hammesfahr and father of Mrs. Frederic Burkhardt, Mrs. Frank J. Nicht, and Magdalene Hammesfahr. Funeral services at Bethlehem German Evangelical Church, Cortelyou Road and East 7th St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 8th, at 8:15 P. M. Interment private.

HAMMOND.—On Jan. 7, Louisa Margaret, wife of Charles P. Hammond and grandmother of Lillian M. Lawson. Services, "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 1,970 Broadway, (Campbell Bldg.,) Wednesday, 8.30 P. M. Interment private.

HERVEY.—At Phoenix, Ariz., Jan. 3, 1918, Everett Pray Hervey, beloved husband of Alice Hastings Hervey. Notice of funeral later.

HIRSH.—At New Brunswick, Sunday, Jan. 6, Isidor E., son of the late Philip and Sophie Hirsh. Funeral from his late residence, 96 Albany St., New Brunswick, N. J., Wednesday, Jan. 9, at 2 o'clock. Friends invited.

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HOPPER.—At Caldwell, N. J., Jan. 7, 1918, Margaret Demarest, beloved daughter of Abram J. and Jennie W. Hopper. Funeral services at their residence, 61 Arlington Av., Caldwell, N. J., Thursday at 2.30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment at convenience of family.

HOUGHTON.—On Jan. 7, 1918, at her residence, 327 Central Park West, Margaret A., wife of Hadwyn Houghton, in her 72d year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

JENKS.—At Stamford Hospital, Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, Rebecca Hurlbut, beloved wife of William Johnson Jenks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and mother of Mrs. Edward Ely Scovill, Stamford Conn. Notice of funeral later.

JONES.—Edward Walker, after a lingering illness, on Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, in his 72d year; husband of Isabella Brevoort Woodruff and only son of the late Walker Platt and Marianna Thomas Jones. Funeral service at his late residence, 417 West 144th St., New York City, on Thursday, Jan. 10, at 2 P. M.

KANTER.—The members of Darcy Lodge, No. 187, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services of Mrs. Rosalie Kanter, mother of R. W. Brother Robert Kanter, on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 8, at 2 o'clock from her late residence, 1,656 Cauldwell Av., Bronx.

BERT GREEN, Master.
M. M. SAMUELS, Sec'y.

KENNEDY.—At the Waldorf-Astoria on Monday, Jan. 7, Ellen Frances, wife of Walter S. C. Kennedy. Interment at Worcester, Mass. Santa Barbara (Cal.) papers please copy.

KOHN.—Morris, dearly beloved husband of Emma and beloved father of Sottie, Ella, Hecht, Ned, Milton, and Rosamore. Notice of funeral hereafter.

KORN.—On Sunday, Jan. 6, 1918, at Dr. Lloyd's Sanitarium, Marie P. Guilleaume, wife of the late Frederick W. Korn. Funeral private.

KORN.—The Children of Mary of Maplehurst are requested to attend the funeral of their fellow-member, Mrs. Frederick W. Korn, at the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Sidney Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

MISS GEORGINE ISELIN, President.
MRS. EMILE VATABLE, Secretary.

LEECH.—At Providence, R. I., Jan. 7, Charlotte, beloved daughter of Harriet W. Robinson and the late John Eadie Leech, aged 31 years. Notice of funeral later.

LEPPER.—Julia, beloved wife of James G. Lepper, on Jan. 7, 466 4th Av. Funeral private.

LEWIN.—Leon, in his 60th year, beloved husband of Rebecca and dear father of Mrs. A. Pearl, Mrs. F. Lipner, Eva, and Albert, and brother of Maurice Lewin. Funeral from his late residence, 600 West 116th St., on Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 10 A. M.

LYDDY.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 6, 1918, Annie E. Lyddy. Requiem mass at St. Ann's Church, Nyack, N. Y., Wednesday the 9th instant, at 10 A. M.

McINTOSH.—Harriet C. Townsend, wife of the late William McIntosh of Buffalo and Highland Mills, N. Y. Funeral from her late residence at Highland Mills, Tuesday, at 1 P. M.

MARTIN.—Jane E. Funeral services Wednesday, 10 A. M., at John Graham's Chapel, 4,221 Park Av., near Tremont Av., Bronx. Interment Evergreen Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

MARX.—Rozalina, (nee Weinstock,) widow of the late Samuel Marx and beloved mother of Samuel D. Marx, sister of Moses, Samuel, and Simon Weinstock and Mary Gumpers. Funeral services at the West End Synagogue, 160 West 82d St., Wednesday, Jan. 9, at 2 P. M. Sisters of Marianna Lodge, No. 12, U. O. T. S., are respectfully invited.

MERRIMAN.—W. A., in his fifty-fourth year, at his daughter's home, 307 West 79th St., after an illness of three months. Mr. Merriman retired from business a year ago on account of ill health. He was Vice President and Western Manager of the George A. Fuller Company for eighteen years. Mr. Merriman was a resident of Chicago for thirty-five years, and was a member of several well-known clubs in New York and Chicago. He is survived by his wife and only daughter, Mrs. S. Vere-Smith. The funeral will be held in Chicago.

MOUNT.—At College Point, Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, Mary E., beloved wife of the late William H. Mount, Sr. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 230 11th St., College Point, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 8 P. M. Interment at Fairview Cemetery, Red Bank, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 9, at 11 o'clock A. M. Please omit flowers.

O'DONOHUE.—On Jan. 7, 1918, at her residence, 5 East 69th St., Teresa M. J. O'Donohue, beloved wife of the late Joseph J. O'Donohue, in the 80th year of her age. Solemn Mass of Requiem at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Thursday, Jan. 10, at 10 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

PAINE.—Matilda Scott. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Tuesday, 11 A. M., auspices Actors' Fund.

PELLETREAU.—On Sunday, Jan. 6, William Smith Pelletreau, A. M., member of the New York Historical Society, in the 78th year of his age. Friends may attend the funeral services at the home of his niece, Mrs. John Biddle Clark, 69 1st Place, near Court St., Brooklyn, Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 8, at 4:30 o'clock. Services in the Presbyterian Church, Southampton, Long Island, N. Y., Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 9, at 2.30 o'clock.

RANDELL.—On Jan. 7, 1918, William G., beloved husband of Lillian Randell and son of Mary E. and the late Marcellius Randell. Funeral services at the parlor of D. J. Connolly, 215th St. and White Plains Av., on Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1918, at 10 A. M. Interment White Plains.

RANSON.—At Maplewood, N. J., on Jan. 7, 1918, William Yarbraugh, infant son of Dr. B. B. Ranson and Daisy Y. Ranson, age 20 months. Funeral services at the residence of his parents on Wednesday at 3 P. M. Interment at Rosedale Cemetery.

REDWOOD.—At Ridgewood, N. J., Sunday evening, Jan. 6, 1918, Maria, widow of William R. Redwood, in her 80th year. Funeral services will be held at Campbell's FUNERAL CHURCH, 66th and Broadway, N. Y., Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Los Angeles and Nyack, N. Y., papers please copy.

REMIEN.—Hans Christian. "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway and 66th, (Campbell Building,) Tuesday, 8 P. M.

REYNOLDS.—Mina. THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th Sts., (Frank E. Campbell Building.)

SHERRY.—At Jersey City on Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, Ann Sherry, mother of Lawrence and James Sherry and Mrs. John H. Kinney and grandmother of the Rev. John J. Kinney. Relatives and friends, also St. Paul's Rosary Society and Third Order of St. Dominick are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 185 Neptune Av., on Thursday, Jan. 10, at 9 A. M.; thence to St. Paul's Church, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul.

SCHILLING.—Clara Henrietta. Suddenly, at Stamford, Conn., on Jan. 7, Clara Henrietta Schilling, wife of Emil Schilling. Funeral services at Brooklyn, N. Y. Services and interment private.

SMITH.—At Philadelphia, Penn., on Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, Edward B. Smith, in his 57th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 308 South 19th St., Philadelphia, Penn., on Wednesday, Jan. 9, at 11 A. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

SMITHLINE.—Charles, 32 years, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St. Time later.

STEELE.—On Jan. 7, 1918, Rev. William Newton Steele, 88 Grove St., Brooklyn, in his 83d year. Services and interment at Reno, Ill.

STEVENSON.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Jan. 7, 1918, Charles C. Relatives and friends of family are invited to attend funeral services at the home, 562 North Broad St., Wednesday evening, Jan. 9, at 8 o'clock. Interment Evergreen Cemetery.

SWEZEY.—On Jan. 7, 1918, Sister Rebecca, at her residence, 482 Herkimer St., Brooklyn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

THOMPSON.—At Rutherford, N. J., Jan. 6, 1918, James, in his 71st year; beloved husband of Charlotte Moore Thompson. Funeral services at his late residence, 59 Sylvan St., Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock. Services Wednesday, Jan. 9, 2 P. M., at the residence of his son, the Rev. S. M. Thompson, 14 South Lynnwood Av., Glenside, Penn. Interment Mount Moriah Cemetery.

WALKER.—Worthington Henry, suddenly, in his 82d year, at Parkersburg, W. Va., Thursday, Jan. 3, at 7:30 P. M. Interment Middlefield, Conn., at convenience of the family. Springfield, Mass., papers please copy.

WARNER.—Mary. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, B'way and 66th, (Campbell Building,) Tuesday, 2 P. M.

WEISS.—Adolph, in his 69th year, father of Philip, Mrs. I. M. Weingarten, Henry, Minnie, Annie, and Jesse. Funeral from his late residence, 232 West 115th St., Tuesday, 1 P. M.

WILKS.—John H., at his home, 234 West 4th St., on Jan. 7, beloved husband of Esther Wilks. Funeral services will be held Wednesday evening at the Stephen Merritt Burial Parlors, 8th Av. and 18th St., at 8:30 o'clock. Interment at Suffern, N. Y. Omit flowers.

WILKS.—The members of the New York Team Owners' Association are requested to attend the funeral service of our late President, John H. Wilks, at the funeral parlors of Stephen Merritt Burial Co., 8th Av. and 18th St., on Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1918, at 8:30 P. M.

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WHITE.—Suddenly, at Freeport, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1918, Henry S., beloved husband of the late Janette F. White, in his 75th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 132 Rose St., Freeport, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 8:30 P. M. Trains leaving Flatbush Avenue Depot at 6.52 and 7:12 P. M. Interment private.

WHITE.—At the residence of her son in Syracuse, N. Y., on Jan. 5, 1918, Pauline Miller Corbit White, daughter of the late Rev. William Pitman Corbit, widow of James White, and beloved mother of the late William Corbit White and Harold Barcroft White, in her 69th year. Funeral services will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, Jan. 9, at the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Av. and 60th St., New York. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

WILCOX.—At Montclair, N. J., Jan. 6, 1918, Helen M., widow of the late Josiah P. Wilcox in her 89th year. Funeral services at the residence of her son, George W. Wilcox, 70 Elm St., Tuesday, Jan. 8, 2:15 P. M.

WOLCOTT.—In Jersey City on Jan. 6, 1918, at his residence, 495 Monmouth St., Henry Plimpton Wolcott, beloved husband of Sarah J. Wolcott and father of Gladys B. Wolcott. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the services on Tuesday evening, Jan. 8, at 8 o'clock. Interment Moravian Cemetery.

WOODRUFF.—On Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, at her residence, 38 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, Eleanor Berry, wife of Albert C. Woodruff, in the 80th year of her age. Funeral at her late residence Wednesday, Jan. 9, 2 P. M.

WYMAN.—On Jan. 5, 1918, at Far Rockaway, L. I., Katie, beloved wife of David Wyman, and mother of Selma and Gertrude, and sister of Mary Wyman. Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918, from her late residence, 1,131 Nostrand Av., at 1 P. M. Interment Mount Carmel Cemetery, Cypress Hills.

ARMITAGE.—Abbie, 374 Central Park West, Jan. 6. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

BROSNAN.—Michael, Jan. 6. Funeral 13th St. and Greenwich Av., tomorrow, 10 A. M.

CARROLL.—James J., 444 East 141st St., Jan. 5. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

CARSON.—Charles, 2,006 Webster Av., Bronx, Jan. 6, aged 5. Funeral today.

CONNAN.—Catherine, 230 Avenue A, Jan. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

COLLINS.—Emily A., 611 West 204th St., Jan. 5.

[illegible]IN.—Charles M., 1,263 Teller Av., Bronx, Jan. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 11 A. M.

[illegible]GRIFF.—Mary, 536 West 159th St., Jan. 5. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CUNNINGHAM.—James F., 358 Hudson St., Jan. 6.

[illegible]THANALTES.—Ferdinand F., 170 West 98th St., Jan. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

[illegible]AN.—Annie, 311 East 38th St., Jan. 5. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

[illegible]ERT.—Martha, 305 East 83d St., Jan. 5. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

[illegible]MING.—James G., 531 East 150th St., Jan. 6. Funeral tomorrow.

[illegible]ARY.—Cassius S., 236 East 124th St., Jan. 5, aged 43. Funeral today, noon.

[illegible]DON.—Hugh B., New Brighton, S. I., Jan. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

[illegible]NNESSEY.—Helena, 658 Union Av., Bronx, Jan. 6, aged 82.

[illegible]EY.—Mary A., 329 West 82d St., Jan. 4.

[illegible]FMAN.—Mina, 1,693 Eastburn Av., Bronx, Jan. 6.

[illegible]IP.—Helen, 1,646 Park Av., Jan. 5. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

[illegible]CH.—Frank, Rosebank, Jan. 5, aged 65. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

[illegible]RMACK.—Patrick H., 20 Charles St., Jan. 6. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

[illegible]LYNN.—Mary A., 1,065 Park Av., Jan. 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

[illegible]HERRY.—John F., 1,080 Cauldwell Av., Bronx, Jan. 6. Funeral tomorrow.

[illegible]DONALD.—Katherine, Stapleton, S. I., Jan. 6, aged 40. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

[illegible]GUIRE.—Bernard, 2,477 8th Av., Jan. 5. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

[illegible]GUIRE.—William, Jan. 4. Funeral 547 10th Av., today, 2 P. M.

[illegible]RPHY.—Bridget, 144 East 28th St., Jan. 5. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

[illegible]RPHY.—Edward, 1,032 Stebbins Av., Bronx, Jan. 5. Funeral today.

[illegible]RIEN.—William, 213 East 37th St., Jan. 5, aged 28. Funeral today.

[illegible]IENDER.—Rose, 3,800 3d Av., Jan. 5, aged 56. Funeral today.

[illegible]E.—Mary A., 934 Ogden Av., Bronx, Jan. 5. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

[illegible]AGE.—Anna L., Jan. 5. Funeral 678 Amsterdam Av., today, 10.30 A. M.

[illegible]UBERT.—Emma, Jan. 6. Funeral 851 Amsterdam Av.

[illegible]TH.—John F., Jan. 6. Funeral 353 West 56th St., today, 2 P. M.

[illegible]TH.—Rosanna, 178 6th Av., Jan. 5. Funeral today, 9.30 A. M.

[illegible]MERS.—Sophie, Jan. 5. Funeral 172 Sherman Av., today, 1:30 P. M.

Brooklyn.

[illegible]TIN.—Annie E., 223 Bergen St., Jan. 6. Funeral service tomorrow.

[illegible]DWIN.—Mary P., 617 Greenwood Av., Jan. 6. Funeral service today.

[illegible]HOP.—James L., 1,402 Beverly Road, Jan. 6, aged 72. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

[illegible]NNAN.—Michael, 8,409 17th Av., Jan. 6, aged 64.

[illegible]DES.—Amelia, 86 Bay 33d St., Jan. 5.

[illegible]—Mary V., 407 De Kalb Av., Jan. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

[illegible]LA COVA.—Vidalina, 1,223 Avenue L, Jan. 6. Funeral today.

[illegible]ANEY.—John, 107 Harrison Av., Jan. 6. Funeral notice later.

[illegible]NE.—Bridget, 3,601 6th Av., Jan. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

[illegible]ES.—Minnie, 1,819 Catalpa Av., Jan. 5, aged 58. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

[illegible]NEY.—John A., 133 Chauncey St., Jan. 5. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

[illegible]D.—Martin, 389 Marion St., Jan. 7. Funeral tomorrow, 9.30 A. M.

[illegible]—Mary A., 211 Fenimore St., Jan. 7. Funeral notice later.

[illegible]SON.—Robert W., 777 Eastern Parkway, Jan. 6, aged 62.

[illegible]SLIP.—Bertha I., 540 Coney Island Av., Jan. 6, aged 57.

[illegible]—Mary, 2,817 Bleecker St., Jan. 6, aged 59. Funeral tomorrow.

[illegible]SWELL.—Julia O., 138 Carlton Av., Jan. 5. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

[illegible]NAN.—James H., 557 45th St., Jan. 5, aged 73. Funeral today.

[illegible]AUGHLIN.—Grace, 222 Berry St., Jan. 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Died.

McMAHON.—William V., Jr., 171 Sumpter St., Jan. 6. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MEINERS.—Emilie, 198 12th St., Jan. 5, aged 71.

MESLOH.—John H. F., 412 Stanhope St., Jan. 6, aged 79. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MEYER.—John H., 219 Park Place, Jan. 6, aged 75. Funeral service today.

MURRAY.—James, 17 Sterling Place, Jan. 5. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

NELSEN.—Natavius, 596A 17th St., Jan. 5, aged 26. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

NEWMAN.—Ella F., 1,562 Flatbush Av., Jan. 6. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

O'BRIEN.—Susan, 60 Jewell St., Jan. 5. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

O'DONNELL.—Hugh F., 106 Floyd St., Jan. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

OAKMAN.—Walter, 1,921 Madison St., Jan. 6, aged 60. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

PORTER.—Heloise E., 1,679 60th St., Jan. 6. Funeral tomorrow.

RASMUSSEN.—Josephine, 773 Quincy St., Jan. 6.

RATHBONE.—Clarence, 293 Logan St., Jan. 6. Funeral service today.

REYNOLDS.—Harry L., 179 39th St., Jan. 5, aged 54.

ROVER.—Herman V., 45 Ryerson St., Jan. 6. Funeral today.

ROWLAND.—James, Kings County Hospital, Jan. 6, aged 81. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

STRAUS.—Maria E., 149 Waterbury St., Jan. 5, aged 74.

TEPEDINO.—James, 102 Spencer St., Jan. 6. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

THONET.—Joseph, Sr., 226 9th St., Jan. 6, aged 80. Funeral tomorrow.

VAN WINKLE.—Martha B., 364 Bainbridge St., Jan. 7, aged 72.

WALSH.—Andrew H., 292 Central Av., Jan. 6, aged 23.

WESLEY.—Herbert G., 626 President St., Jan. 6. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WOLF.—Sophie H., 329 Menahan St., Jan. 7, aged 28. Funeral Jan. 10.

Jersey City and Newark.

BURNS.—Sarah, 168 Lexington Av., Jersey City, Jan. 5. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

EDELBACH.—William, 62 Oakland Av., Jersey City, Jan. 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FURNIVAL.—Kenneth, Jersey City, Jan. 5. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

HARDY.—William J., 417 Summit Av., Jersey City, Jan. 5. Funeral today.

HEALY.—Michael, Newark City Hospital, Jan. 6. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

LONG.—Harold, 172 7th St., Jersey City, Jan. 5. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

McDEVITT.—Catherine C., 9 Bouginot St., Newark, Jan. 5.

O'NEILL.—Alice, 160 Bayview Av., Jersey City, Jan. 6, aged 28. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

PALMER.—John, 48 Monitor St., Jersey City, Jan. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 8 A. M.

ROLLFS.—Meta, 44 Franklin St., Jersey City, Jan. 6, aged 72.

SHERRY.—Ann, 185 Neptune Av., Jersey City, Jan. 7. Funeral notice later.

SPARKS.—Wilbur L., Newark, Jan. 5.

VANDERWATER.—Hannah S., 247 Clerk St., Jersey City, Jan. 5.

WALSH.—Dennis, 516 Newark Av., Jersey City, Jan. 5. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

WARD.—Anna H., 114 Baldwin Av., Jersey City, Jan. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

WEISS.—Elizabeth, 547 Communipaw Av., Jersey City, Jan. 6.

Long Island.

HENDRIX.—Walter G., Patchogue, Jan. 6, aged 34. Funeral service today.

LE PINE.—Rachel E., Baldwin, Jan. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MOTT.—Roger H., Richmond Hill, Jan. 6, aged 6. Funeral service today.

PURTELL.—Robert W., Richmond Hill, Jan. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

WOESTMANN.—Lillian A., Steinway, Jan. 6, aged 37.

WULFING.—Betty, Richmond Hill, Jan. 6, aged 90.

In Memoriam.

CAROLUS.—In loving memory of our dear mother, who died Jan. 8, 1917. Wm. F. Carolus, Walter A. Carolus, Catherine H. Reichard.

HARRIS.—In constant loving memory of Sarah Buell Hollister Harris, Jan. 8, 1908.

KAISER.—Fred H., in loving memory of our dear son.

A year ago today he has passed away,
How sweet his memory is still,
But death has left a lonesomeness
The world can never fill.

WOLIN.—In loving memory my beloved wife, Bertha Wolin, died Jan. 8, 1917.

A happy home I once enjoyed;
How sweet the memory still,
But death has left a lonesomeness
The world can never fill.

McNULTY.—John F., mass St. Bridget's Church, Jersey City, today, 8 A. M.

EDWARD B. SMITH DEAD.

Prominent Philadelphia Financier a Victim of Pneumonia at 57.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—Edward B. Smith, for many years one of Philadelphia's financiers, died of pneumonia today at his home here. He was 57 years old. Mr. Smith had been active with other bankers in helping to float foreign loans and United States securities. He gave a fast motor boat to the Government at the outbreak of the war.

Mr. Smith was born in Philadelphia Sept. 23, 1861. After preliminary training in a banking house, he formed the present firm of Edward B. Smith & Co. in 1892. He had been one of a group of financiers who were interested in the rehabilitation of the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad, which has since become a part of the Rock Island system.

Mr. Smith was also a member of the boards of the Franklin National Bank of Philadelphia, the Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and the American Gas Company. He was also a member of the Board of City Trusts of Philadelphia, which has the management of the estate of Stephen Girard, Girard College, and other estates and properties belonging to the City of Philadelphia.

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DR. KAPLAN'S FUNERAL ATTENDED BY THRONG

Hundreds of East Siders Close Shops in Respect for Man Who Devoted Life to the Poor.

Hundreds of Jews on the east side closed their shops yesterday to attend the funeral of Dr. Paul S. Kaplan, beloved by all of them for his work for the poor. It was a day of mourning for the whole east side, the name of the physician lingering from morning to night on the lips of hundreds who at some time or other had come directly or indirectly in touch with his kindly efforts to relieve suffering. During the services in the Daily Forward Building at 173 East Broadway, men and women gave way to their emotions and wept.

Dr. Kaplan's last act was cited by those at the services as typical of his entire life, because it was an act of personal sacrifice. His death was brought on by cold contracted last week when he insisted upon attending a girl who was seriously ill in an east side tenement, where the family for days had been without food or fuel.

Among the speakers at the services were Miss Lillian D. Wald, Abraham Cahan, editor of the Jewish Daily Forward; Professor Isaac Hourwich, Rabbi J. L. Magnes, Joseph Barondess, Nicholas Aleinikoff, Dr. H. Solotareff, and Max Pine. Miss Wald, during her career as a settlement worker, had been a witness to many of Dr. Kaplan's generous deeds and told of them.

Aside from his work as a physician among the poor, the speakers recalled the services which Dr. Kaplan rendered to the cause of the Russian revolution. As a tribute to this phase of his life a large red flag was hung on the wall in front of the coffin. Coming to this country as an exile himself, it was recalled that he was the first to interpret to America the ideals which the Russian revolutionary movement was endeavoring to realize. For those ideals he continued to fight, even from this distance, doing all that was in his power to render aid and refuge to exiles who were forced, as he was, to seek shelter in this country.

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WINFIELD S. SIMS DIES.

Inventor of a Dynamite Gun and Other War Devices Was 73.

Winfield Scott Sims, President of the New York Ordnance Company and an inventor of war devices, died on Sunday at St. Michael's Hospital, Newark. He invented the Sims-Dudley dynamite gun, which was employed by the Rough Riders and the Cuban insurgents at the Battle of Santiago. Shortly before his health failed recently he had been at work on a "dynamite cruiser," a vessel controlled from shore which would carry 100 tons of high explosive. Mr. Sims was in his seventy-fourth year.

Mrs. Teresa M. J. O'Donohue.

Mrs. Teresa M. J. O'Donohue, widow of Joseph J. O'Donohue, who was a coffee merchant, died yesterday at her home, 5 East Sixty-ninth Street, in her eighty-first year. Mrs. O'Donohue was an active member of many Catholic charity organizations. She was President of the Ladies' Auxiliary of St. Vincent's Hospital, President of the Alumnae of Mount St. Vincent Convent, President of the Association of Catholic Charities, and President of the Children of Mary and the Women of Calvary. Mrs. O'Donohue was born in this city. In recognition of her work in Catholic charities, Pope Pius X. conferred on her the order of the Holy Sepulchre.

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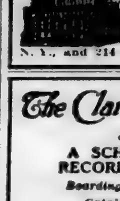

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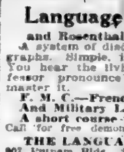

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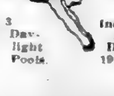

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The Woman Voter

The Importance of Organization in Politics and the Power of Determined and Energetic Minorities in Influencing Legislation—The Counterbalance in the Courts.

SEVENTH ARTICLE—SHE LEARNS HOW TO INITIATE REFORMS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

"How can I get a reform enacted?" insisted the Business Woman. "I don't mean how can you do it, but how can I do it? There are lots of things I would like to see done, but all I know how to do is to tell Jane and Anna what I think, and that's the end of it. But there is some way I could go to work to get my ideas into law, and I want to know what it is."

"Telling Jane and Anna is a mighty good first step," said the Lawyer. "That's the way everybody begins who wants a law enacted."

"What do you mean by that?" asked the Business Woman, looking puzzled.

"You just said," he replied, "that you couldn't scare the bosses by sending them a postal card, telling them that you weren't going to vote for them; that they'd just laugh and throw the postal card in the waste basket. But if they got a thousand postal cards they wouldn't laugh. When you want to scare them, you tell Jane and Anna, and more and more Janes and Annas, and get them all to—"

"Write postal cards?" cried Jane ecstatically.

Everybody laughed. "No," said the Lawyer, recovering, "though that may be a part of it. As you said, the bosses are not much afraid of the individual voter. But they are mightily afraid of the voter in a mass. If you get enough Janes and Annas and Henrys and Bills, too, to join you, you can interest any boss on earth. But you've got to do a lot more than just write postal cards.

"What's more, you don't have to convince the politicians that you are in a majority, or even that you are somewhere near a majority. All you have to do is to convince them that there are a great many of you, that you all feel the same way about it, and that you mean business. It doesn't make a particle of difference that the politicians know that you are a minority."

"Why in the world is that?" demanded the Business Woman.

"Because it is by compact, determined minorities that these things are done. The majority of people are not interested and never can be interested. But if they are not interested in your reform, neither will they be enough interested on the other side to take the trouble of punishing the politicians for yielding to your demands. You and your friends, on the contrary, are vitally interested, and you will take the trouble to punish the politicians if they don't yield. The politicians know that, so they yield.

"So, when you want something done in the way of legislation, begin by getting your friends interested. Get enough of them interested to interest others, and form an organization. Everything in politics is done by organization. You don't have to be a politician to do this; all you have to do is to be determined to go through with the thing. If you haven't got more than a dozen people interested, begin with a meeting in your own house. If there is anything vital in your reform, you will soon have enough recruits to be able to spread out into larger quarters.

"Then find out who your Assemblyman and State Senator are, and try to interest them in your idea. They may not be interested in it as coming from you, but they surely will be if they find out that you are the representative of an organization. For an organization means votes. Organization! You can't stir a foot without it. Your proposed law may be the finest thing that ever happened, but you can't move it a step without organization. And the beauty of it is that anybody can start an organization. It doesn't need anything, not even brains, and you can start one for wrong purposes as well as for right ones."

"Well, from all that, I should judge that getting laws passed would be as easy as falling off a log," said Jane brightly.

The Lawyer looked a little disconcerted. "I didn't mean that," he explained. "If the legislators are unfavorable to your bill, you've got to show them. You can't scare them with a bluff at an organization, and they can tell pretty nearly as well as you can whether you've got enough people aroused to make it uncomfortable for them if they don't come around. Lots of organizations blow up and fizzle out without accomplishing anything because they are merely bluffs. An organization that exists largely on paper and hasn't got any real public sentiment behind it seldom scares anybody; although," he added, reminiscently, "I have known exceptions to that statement."

"But I should think," said the Business Woman, "that it would be an endless task to try and get thousands of people all as much interested in whatever my pet reform might be as I am myself."

"You wouldn't have to do that," responded the Lawyer. "In fact, it couldn't be done. People are lazy, or have matters of more importance in their own eyes. You can't get many people to work for your reform. But you can get them to approve of it, to sign their names to petitions, to join organizations which don't call on them to pay dues or give up their time, and if the thing is ever carried to the polls, you have got the nucleus there of a vote which, when aroused, can be swung to punish your offending politician. Or, at least, if it can't be swung, you don't know that for a certainty, and neither does he.

"You must remember that all this isn't done in any such crass way as going to a legislator and bullying him with threats. You convince him that public sentiment is behind your bill, that's what you do. He can guess the rest. And you get public sentiment behind it by holding meetings, publishing pamphlets, getting your side of the case in the newspapers, and even by writing—well, not postal cards, but letters to the man you're after, urging him to vote your way.

"I don't suppose that legislators who yield to aggressive but well-organized minorities in this way ever have any illusions about what is happening. They know very well that the minorities are minorities. But they know that the minority is organized and that the majority isn't. They know that the minority is intent on this one thing, while the majority is thinking of anything but that. They know, therefore, that they need not look to the majority for any help if they resist the organized minority. When they come up for re-election, it would be of no use for them to go out on the stump and say to the majority, 'Vote for me as a reward for my courage in standing out against the pressure brought by Anna's League.' The majority wouldn't remember it, so many other things have happened since, and wouldn't be interested if it did. But your league would remember it, and would vote to punish him if he didn't do what it urged him to do. He knows that, and so, with a groan, and perhaps against his own better judgment, he yields to you.

"In theory all voters are eagerly intent on public affairs, and the public official who comes up for re-election submits his record to their sternly scrutinizing gaze. That's the theory, but the actual fact is that the majority of voters don't do any scrutinizing at all and know precious little about what their representatives do. But there is a minority which always does, and it is that minority that the legislator seeks to please."

"It won't be so now that women vote," said Anna. "They won't be so neglectful of their duties as the men."

"Unfortunately, what I tell you is true of women voters as well as men voters," answered the Lawyer. "You New York women, who have just got the vote, seem so overjoyed with it as to forget the fact that woman suffrage is no experiment, but is established in one-fourth of the Union. Of course New York women may be a miraculous exception, but let us wait until the next election to make sure before we boast of it. My own opinion is that the best a conscientious and public-spirited woman may hope for is to be one of that intelligent and praiseworthy minority which does keep track of public affairs and hold the legislators straight."

"It doesn't seem to be so much a matter of holding them straight as of holding them crooked, to judge by what you've told us," said Tom, sardonically. "If an organization can swing its club over the head of the legislator and make him support the measures of a minority, what protection have we from bad legislation emanating from those organizations? Or do you mean to say that minorities are always right, and that the legislation they propose is certain to be the best?"

"You have no protection against mistaken legislation," admitted the Lawyer, "and mistaken legislation is mighty bad legislation. In my opinion a great number of the laws that have been passed in the last five years, both at Albany and Washington, come under that head, and just for that reason. But there is not much danger of crooked legislation, of corrupt legislation from such a source. The reason is that the work of these organizations, while it may be mistaken, is always public, and it's impossible to make a corrupt purpose public without frustrating it. You can form a foolish organization to make it a felony to own a parrot, but you can't form a corrupt organization to make it legal for you to steal the city's money. The moment that organization got into the light of day it would wither."

"I thought you said organizations could be started for wrong purposes as well as right ones," said Anna.

"I did; but a wrong purpose and a corrupt one are two different things. Evil and dangerous organizations have been formed, but they have always had to masquerade under the pretense of being in the public interest, and I don't recall any case in which the mask was not ultimately torn off. The nearest thing to success I have ever seen was the formation of those mushroom leagues designed to aid the cause of Germany, and they were obliged to pretend that their motive was anything but what it was; they were Embargo Leagues, Labor's National Peace Councils, and things of that kind. But they couldn't keep the mask on.

"And there is always a restraint on the kind of legislation which proceeds not from corrupt motives but from wrongness of head. It is not a perfect restraint, but it is restraint enough to prevent legislation from going mad. It is the courts. The courts have the power of interpreting the laws, and if you should get an organization strong enough to bully the Legislature into passing a law laying a tax on red hair, or making it a misdemeanor to carry a powder puff, the courts would declare it unconstitutional."

"Why couldn't I take my anti-red hair organization or my anti-powder puff organization and threaten the courts, too?" demanded Jane. "Judges have to come up for re-election just as well as Assemblymen, don't they?"

"You could in theory, but as a matter of practical fact you couldn't. There is an unwritten law against dragging the courts into politics, and they are the only branch of the Government of which that is true. It is true that Judges come up for re-election, but it would be impossible to threaten political reprisals on a Judge for his decisions without instantly putting one's self in the wrong. So far from being able to array public sentiment against the Judge by means of your organization, you would immediately array it against the organization. It would be about as sure a way of getting him re-elected unanimously as could be devised."

"But," said the Business Woman, "if a Judge or a court can nullify a piece of bad legislation, can't he nullify good legislation, too? And doesn't that make the Judge the real Legislature? And if you can't threaten him with punishment, isn't he above public opinion? Has a court the power to nullify any law it wants to?"

[The next article in this series will be published in tomorrow's issue.]

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Paragraph H of Section III of the Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold Three "Dent" Chronographs and two "Frodsham" Chronographs. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 28, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated, January 5, 1918.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section 3082, R. S. U. S., I have seized and hold one package of aigrettes and one tin box containing aigrettes. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 14, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated December 27, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

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CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.
Supreme Court.
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Anna Moskowitz of New York City was admitted to practice.
365—T. S. Rosen et al., pet., v. the U. S.; and 438—V. Pakas, pet., v. same.—Judgments affirmed and causes remanded.
91—Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co., aplt., v. the U. S. and I. C. C.—Decree affirmed.
76—The Houston Oil Co. of Tex., et al., pet., v. C. G. Goodrich et al.—Dismissed.
82—C. Bolds, adrx., &c., plain., v. the Pa. R. R. Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs and cause remanded.
10—The City of Cincinnati, aplt., v. the Cincinnati & Hamilton Traction Co. et al.—Decree modified and affirmed, with costs.
7—Original—The State of Wis., comp., v. F. K. Lane, Sec. of the Int.—Decree for defendant.
94—The U. S., aplt., v. J. S. Stearns Lumber Co.—Decree reversed and cause remanded for further proceedings.
106—Union Trust Co., pet., v. M. K. Grosmen et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.
563—H. R. Towne, plain., v. M. Eisener, Collector of U. S. Int. Rev. for Third Dist. of New York.—Motion to dismiss overruled, judgment reversed, with costs and cause remanded for further proceedings.
523—The U. S. v. A. Morena.—First and second questions certified answered in the negative, and third question certified answered in the affirmative, and cause remanded to said Circuit Court of Appeals.
92—D. J. Waller, Jr., et al., aplts., v. the Texas & Pacific Ry. Co.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.
663—J. F. Arver, plain., v. the U. S.; 664—A. F. Grahl, plain., v. same; 665—O. Wangerin, plain., v. same; 666—W. Wangerin, plain., v. same; 680—Louis Kramer and M. Becker, plains., v. U. S.; 681—L. Kramer, plain., v. same; 702—E. Goldman et al., plains., v. same, and 769—M. Graubard, plain., v. same.—Judgments affirmed.
738—A. Jones, aplt., v. H. W. Perkins, Deputy U. S. Marshal, et al.—Final order affirmed, with costs.

The Chief Justice also announced the following orders of the court:
90—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co., aplt., v. the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Douglas, Ariz., et al., per curiam.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction. The petition for a writ of certiorari is denied.
112—Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Ry Co., plain., v. W. E. Vasbinder, per curiam.—Judgment reversed, with costs.
607—The State of Mo. on the relation of the American Manufacturing Co., plaint., v. G. D. Reynolds, A. D. Nortoni, and W. H. Allen, Judges of the St. Louis Court of Appeals, and Louis Alt. Per curiam. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.
644—M. E. Stadelman et al., plaints., v. W. H. Miner et al. Per curiam. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.
68—The U. S., aplt., v. Reading Co. et al.; and 89—Reading Co., et al., aplts., v. the U. S.—Motion for leave to file certain public documents granted.
778—W. F. Brothers, aplt., v. the U. S.—Motion for leave to proceed in forma puperis granted.
657—F. Chelentis, petition, v. Luckenbach S. S. Co.—Ordered on summary docket.
694—R. F. Stroud, plaint., v. the U. S.—Motion to advance granted, and cause assigned for argument on March 4 next.
7??—Southern Pacific Co., pet., v. H. L. Bogart et al., executors, &c., et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Second Circuit Court of Appeals granted.
781—Gulf Oil Corporation, pet., v. C. G. Llewellyn, Collector of Int. Rev., &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Third Circuit Court of Appeals granted.
550—H. W. Boerner, pet., v. W. H. Thompson, Mayor, &c., et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of Ill. denied.
771—Ng Choy Fong, pet., v. the U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals denied.
782—E. W. Morrison, pet., v. C. S. Rieman.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals denied.
165—The U. S., aplt., v. U. S. Steel Corp. et al.—Motion to continue until next term granted.
207—The U. S., aplt., v. United Shoe Machinery Co. of N. J. et al.—Motion to continue until next term denied.

640—Chicago & Alton R. R. Co., pet., v. The U. S.—Motion to advance submitted for respondent.
126—J. H. Brader, plain., v. R. James, formerly R. Reeves.—Leave granted to file brief on behalf of the U. S. within seven days.
457—H. A. Smith, auditor of the Panama Canal, plain., v. W. H. Jackson.—Motion to advance submitted for defendant.
785—Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co., pet., v. L. E. Tredway, adrx., &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Va. Supreme Court of Appeals submitted for petitioner.
791—The Washington Post Co., pet., v. J. Armstrong Chaloner.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Dist. of Col. Court of Appeals submitted for petitioner, and for respondent.
787—L. A. Whitehead et al., pets., v. The U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals submitted for pets., and for resp.
792—Pennsylvania Co., pet., v. M. Price, adrx., &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Court of Appeals of Cuyahoga Co., State of Ohio, submitted for pet., and for resp.
800—The Port Graham Coal Co., pet., v. O. G. Staples.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Dist. of Col. Court of Appeals submitted for pet. and for resp.
363—Boston Store of Chicago v. American Graphophone et al.—Leave granted to file brief herein as amicus curiae, on motion of Mr. Cruce in that behalf.
790—Phila. & Reading Ry. Co., pet., v. C. Marland, adrx., &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Third Circuit Court of Appeals submitted for petitioner.
796—C. H. Moyer, as trustee, &c., et al., pet., v. the Butte Miners' Union.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals submitted for pet. and for resp.
124—People's Tobacco Co., Ltd., plain., v. American Tobacco Co.—Argument continued for def. and concluded for plain.
125—A. E. Brightman, plain., v. Lake Erie & Western R.R. Co.—Argued.
126—J. H. Brader, plain., v. R. James, formerly R. Reeves.—Argument commenced for plain.
Adjourned until tomorrow.
Call for Jan. 8 Nos. 126, 129, 130, 132, 5 original; 207, 363, 575, (and 570, 577, 578, 579, and 580.) 586.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—SECOND CIRCUIT—Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, Post Office Building.
Higgins<Anglo-Algerian Co. F I A T<Ranney. Gardiner<Du Pont. Meccano<Wanamaker. Kennelly<Starr. Chapman<Mills & Gibb. Bradstreet<Bradstreets Liverpool, &c. Co< Bklyn E D Co. West Indies SS<Chicago Co. Hudson Co<Barge Rebecca.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 2 P. M.—Jury calendar.
Hammerschlag Mfg <Imp & Trad N Bk. Greenemeyer<Marden, Orth & H Co. Graham<Scandinavian-Am Line. Erskine<L I RR. (2.) Bealonowski<Erie RR. Waters<Penn RR. Hanbury<Hotel Oper. Roberts<Criss. Lederer<Kessler. Allann<Druid SS Co. Meixell<Bullman. Neer<Lang. Olsen<Merritt & C.

STATE.
Court of Appeals.

Re Claim of Alpert. Re Claim of Grieb. People ex rel Tuthill<Howell. Re Connor. Re Atterbury. Re CNY, (West 151st St.) Higgins. People ex rel Tishman & Sons<Purdy. People ex rel Doscher<Sisson.

NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Scott, Page, and Shearn, JJ.—Enumerated motions, at 2 P. M.
People<Sullivan. Wiemers, Inc<Am Fid. Mass Bond & Ins Co<Thomson. Brown<Carpenter. Re Dayton. Sheridan<King. Knight<Emmons Bros. Graham<CNY. Studin<Shoninger. Re Pub Serv Com. Vogel<Underpinning & Foundation Co. Simons<Terhune. Messineo<Carpenter(2) Baer<I Arlowitch Co. Landes<Hornthal.

APPELLATE TERM—Guy, Weeks, and Mullan, JJ.—At 10 A. M.—Appeals from the Municipal Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Cowen<Garnsey. Schoenfeld<American Clothing Mfg Assn. Etchingham<Rooney. Newman<Farson. Amos<Newburger. Donato<Crow. Kahn<Goldston (2.) Bingham<Bingham. Western Mfg & Oil<Amer Spirits Mfg. Katzman<Katzman. Chertow<Shipley Const & Supply Co. Re Western Chemical Co. (Dyer.) Block<NY Cons RR. Wittner<same (2.) Rosenthal<Rosenthal. Ganz<NY Cons RR. Gabovitz<C I & B RR. Flammer<250 W 103d St Co. Rosengarten<Nassau Elec RR. Stone<Town & County Estates. Heinsheimer<Safian. Smith<Smith. Wilson<Wilson. Re Westphal (Kellea.) Deske<Deske. Cohn<Mottus. Krischer<Schwartz-Hermann Steel Wks. Sturges<Columbus Circle Const Co. McKenzie<Lane. Re Mary Anderson Candy Shops. Randolph<Randolph. Stein<Glenel & Co. North<Shapiro. Grossman<Grossman. Sidney Blumenthal & Co<Fishbein. Guar'ty Trust<2d Av RR (Cummings) (2.) Carman<Smith.
Bklyn Trust<Rich. Duffy<B'way Taxi. Simonetti<Simonetti. Buchman<Freitag. Cailliag<Cailiag. Herrington<Camden Fire Ins Assn. Golod<Cohen. Schoenfeld<American Clothing Mfg Assn. Re Litvin. Boicka<Coxe Bros & Co. Lewis<R L S Realty. Brimberg<Basch & Co. Slade<Hart. Wilkening<Moore. Re Dodd, (Manor Av.) Re same (Randall Av) Re same (Metcalf Av) Re same (Lafayette Av.) Re same (Bronx River Av.) Silverman<Potter. Gilson<Alry, (Gilson.) Canham<Wright. Rulve<Belt Line Ry. Sakolic<Sakolic. Smith<Heaton. Koesterich<Renaud. Laogaire<same. Pomeroy<Hocking Valley Ry (3.) Re De La Torre. Gellman<Charap. Leighton<Leighton. McCarthy<Hollow. Rapp<Hance. Re Stiner<Hayes. Sachs<Harris. Lowe<Mangee. Leighton<Leighton. Eckerson<Eckerson. Newberg<Coffin. Reilly<NY Edison Co (2.) People, &c<Lee.

PART II.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
Geoghegan<Pheel. Am Propeller Corp<Lucnse. Re St Lawrence Av. Re Wallace Av. Re Sewer District 43. Peabody<Peabody. Gerhard & Co<Foreign & Dom Transp Co. Anagnostopulos<Kyrogia. Van Heynigan Brokerage Co<Foreign & Dom Transp Co. Forte<Forte. Kirshburn<Leon. Same<Prager. Simpkins<Simpkins. Crain<Haven. General calendar: Bibko<Slovak Newspaper, &c. Co. Met Trust Co<Allen. Hess<Hess. Frohman<Popular P & P, Inc. Bishop<Bishop. Scouras<Scouras. Hilliard<Hilliard. Hirsch<Gillispie. Wortmahn<Edwards Leasehold, Inc. Elliott<Farley.
Monck<Monck. US Light & Heat Corp<Walker. Kellner<Kellner. Bird<Murphy. Bend<J & J Slater. Arnowitz<Arnowitz. Anderson<Anderson. Mapes<Dillon. Wynn<Wynn. Wood<Krause. Fennell<Fennell. Driggs<Bergmann. Zane<same. Graves<same. Grossman<same. Kulka<Fahtel. Rosen<Fenison. Von Horn<Von Horn. Caricato<Caricato. Karl<Karl. Boyce<Int R T. Pollak<Pollak. Kellerman<Kellerman. Stimson<Robinson. Mueller<Mueller. Graltzer<Graltzer. Rothman<Ferrall. Urgola<Urgola. Lough<Wagner-Hoyt Elec Co. Gagliardi<Hudson P. Rose Co. Clear.

PART IV.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.
PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.
PART VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Semon Bache & Co<Schneider. Wallman<Toepfer. Jobin<Lawrence. Schimmel<Itskowitz. Miller<Vandervear Crossings. Harman<Sundheim. Clear.

PART III.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.
Inquest—Barbone<Levitt (2.) Jeffreis<Nassau E RR. Ehret<H O H Co. Dinnes<Schoenbach. P Curto<I R T. G Curto<same. A Corn<NY Rys. C Corn<same. Rosenthal<Leby. Goldman<Lanigan Bros, Inc. Marks<Lusch. Asley<De La Vergne Machine Co. Rosenzweig<O'Connor. Goldberg<Fogel. Donaldson<Donaldson (2.) Hales<Cushman. D Abramowitz<Danziger. M Abramowitz<same. Goldstein<Lauby & ano. Piro<Greenberg. Long<CNY. Brocimer<Schoenmaker, Inc. Schulder<Aztec Asphalt Co. Weinberg<I R T (2.) Perolin-Nomordust Co<Crowley Co. Miley<NYC Int Ry. Fitzgerald<NY Rys. Haug<Hoe. Christie<Man Life Ins Assn. Pepperman<Hirschfeld, Inc. (2.) Nazer<Greenbaum. Nazer, inf<same. Finkelstein<Raleigh Realty Co. Meyrs<Penn RR. Davis<Levy. Hynes<Draper. Vitta<Rainieri. Potosky<G Liss & Co. Healey<Hallenbeck & Hungerford Rty Co (2.) Roth<Hella Co. Jensen<B H RR. Mekey<Peck Slip Auto, &c. Co. Cohen<Sharfin (2.) Brown<Bronx Term. Sedlow<N Y Rys. Gimplowitz<N Y Cons RR. Karagazian<Regan. Arnone<Kaplan. Larson<Martin. French<N Y Rys. Selig<5th Av Coach. Moran<Gimbel Bros. Robinson<Morgan Taxicab Co. Boland<Union Ry. Bradley<Beaver. Daly<Wolf. House<N Y Rys. Sheridan<same. Bange<U S Motor Cab Co (2.)
Murtagh<Bedell Co. Cashan<N Y Rys. Finn<Manhattan Av. H Co (2.) Zuen<Held. Levine<N Y Rys. McGrath<W Englert Cons Co. Wiegand<N Y Tel Co. Cleary<Greenbaum Co. Brand<Werner. Platt<Strauss. Applebaum<N Y Central RR. La Guisa<Cudino. Porter<B H RR. Greenfield<Schwartz. Hughes<Rice. Okun<C I & B RR. Anooshian<Studebaker Corp. Keeler's Vans, Inc<McMullen, Snare & Triest. Murphy<P Lewinsohn, &c. Co. Quigley<Cirker. Wicks<Stephens. Gallagher<L P RR. Castaldi<MacGowan. Wm Harris & Co<Postal Life Ins Co. Geraghty<Penn RR. Keller<Fick. Aurigemma<CNY. Reichardt<Jaffon. Schwarzenbach<Fewell. Collo<Kolbach. Malach<Pitkin Auto. Barrett<George Ringler & Co. Frederick Blaser & Co<Underpinning & Foundation Co. Truhm<same. King<same. Volenas<Empire City Subway Co. Desimone<Sleis. Mees<Cunard SS Co. Roberts<N Y Central RR. Reichstadt<Halstead. Fontanella<N Y C & H R RR. Costa<New England SS Co. Gangi<same. Como<same. Neale<L I RR. Levin<Central Madison Co. Shapiro<Davison. McDermott<Hoffmann. Gordon<Brady. Mouse<Saltzman. Tieger<Lawson. T Cazeras<Gossett. K Cazeras<same. Weiss<Price. Goldwasser<Wall St Taxicab Co.

PART XIV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Inq—Rabinowitz<Breckenridge. Gould<P Gerli & Co. Sisson<Todd. Same<Victor Hotel. Wolfe<Lanternier. Gargullo<Cal Wineries & Dis. Feliz<Bamman. NY Mercantile Trading Co<Prahar. Cons Gas & Gasoline Eng<Overhalt. Rollman<Colonial Bk. Firstenberg<Jaffa. P Gerli & Co<James Talcott, Inc. Teitz<Gessling. Tuna<Dembitzer. Columbia Wax Prod<Indian Refining. Deene<West Farms Amusement Co. Campbell<Haines. Barsotti<Conkin. Derivelle<Denivelle. Fulton & Elm Leasing<Goldstein. Bunnell<Stern. Tennis<L F Castle. Beekman<Bradley Con. Queens Co Water<CNY. W A & A Pinkerton<Hopkins. Coltons<Agnew. Sisson<Garthe. Strout<Archer. Republic Trading<Manh Rubber Mfg. Crown<H M Goldstein. Thornton<Nor Bank. Smith<Chapin Home for Aged and Infirm. Wylie<Corrigan. Perlman<Donohue. Eoylston<McGuire.
Eisenberg<Lustgarten. Stutz<Diamond Silk. Williston<Pierce. Rosenberg<Am Burlesque Assn. Harper Paper Co<Mountain Hill Co. Downes & Co<E J Thayer, Inc. Feaster Film Feed Co<Geissenhaimer. Blumenthal<Wertheimer. Rumsey<Elliott. Dietz<Martin. Benedict<CNY. Sanborn<Rinehart. US Fidelity & Guar Co<Glen Island Corp. Rowlands<NY Soc for Suppression of Vice. Silverman<Fine. Stern<Descours. Coyle<McArdle. Internat Agric Corp<Georgia Fertilizer Co. Same<Tenn Fertilizer. Brokaw<McClenahan. M E Paterno Realty Co<Farrell. Kuemmel<Hammerschlag. S Singer<Frusher. E Singer<same. Aetna Life Ins Co<McDermott & Hanigan, Inc. Mass Bond & Ins Co<Marron. Krischer<Schwartz Hermann Steel Wks. Ellis<Feeney & Sheehan Bldg Co. James<Anable. Wight<Bullard. Anglesia<Voilsaties.

TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term rules.
PART III.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART IV.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Feren<Int Brew Co, Inc.
PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Adjourned to Jan. 10.
PART IX.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XII.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XIII.—No day calendar.
PART XIV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVIII.—Dudley, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar:
Charles Sooysmith. Elizabeth C Holbrook. Giovanni Perretta. Vita Perretta. Isaac B Owens. John M Bixby. Violet Van Schaick. Mary C Hossack. Frederick W French. Isidor Wormser, Jr. William F Meyer. Emalie L Mulleg &c. Emeline A Kemp. Ernest S Emanuel. Maria Froehlich. Carl W Flodin. Jane Curry. Lydia M Brunton. Brooks H Wells. Charles E Fleming. Caroline A Sims. Elizabeth Cliff. Walsh infants. Joseph Fink. James H Van Buren. Douglas McLean Williams, infant. Elizabeth E McCluskey, infant. Ethel McCluskey.
Esther M McCluskey. Pierre M B McCluskey. George M O'Reilly. Thomas H Hubbard. Rose V Muller. Carrie Hunter. Kate Toumey. Thomas P Fox. John Mitchell. Gustav Horst. Margaret Grafer. Clemence Boulay. Annie Heaney. Frank I Doelger. Teresa Giaccomazzi. Eugene Van Schaick. Thomas H Hubbard. Myron H Rodgers. Leon M Hirsch. John E Fisher. Wills for probate: John C Finn. Henrietta Starr. Meta Ernst. Edward H Graham. Simon Abrahams. Catherine Phelan. Margaret Kane. Pincus Turk. Nelson C Reed. Josephine Polk.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Higgins<Silverman. Horn<Cheshire. Barth<Gatto. Mason<Lewis. Leslie<Wennecker. Aristo Hosiery Co<Lichten. Hemingway<Grand. Raber<Barthel. Simonson<Pechter. Baum<Engel & Co. Kalman<Rosenberger. Simpson<I R T, (2.) Halpern<same. Lloyd<same. Regan<same. Pancer<same. Boddis<same. Wildorfsky<same. (2.) Bernstein<same. Hoffmann<Hoffmann.
Gimbel Bros<Ellicott. Gately<Rockville Centre Holding Co. Bentz<Fitzgerald. Goldstein<Barnett & S Martin<Ship Con, &c. Thiel<same. Lambrose<520 E 1? St Rty Corp. Sanchez<Schutt. Charnick<Schlessinger. Kornblum<Diamond. Oschack<Rosenbaum. Reines<Levenstein, (2) Friedman<Winkler. Cleary<Fay. Nippon-Am Co<New Eng-Panama Co. Charles & Co<Simpson. Musical Courier Co<Ohrman.

PART II.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M., ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.
Do...<Lion Brew. To...<NY Rys. Ru...<I R T. W...<same. W...<Wayne Oil. & Co. Ro...<Winslow. Y...<B & O RR. Ly...<Ginsberg. Fe...<I R T. Kr...<Alpert. K...<NY Rys. L...<same, (2.) M...<same. B...<Cohen. C...<I T R, (2.) ...<Carton Serv Corp. ...<Berkowitz. G...<NY Rys. D...<R T. G...<Empire Car Corp. B...<NY Rys. M...<Wireless Tel. ...<Nat Surety Co. S...<Blauman. F...<I R T. L...<Con Gas Co. S...<Northern Grain. S...<St N Baths. H...<Lefrak. S...<NY Rys. P...<R T. P...<NY, O & W R R. S...<Schulman. ...<Barry. M...<Musical Protective Union. ...<Amuse Co<Horn.
Sinatra<Cohen. Klein<Belt Line Ry. Berger<N Y Rys. Dornay<Goldschmidt. Braunstein<Lowenstein. Katz<Greenberg. Twischk<Weisner. Brodbeck<Clover Farms. Rosen<Swift & Co. Novodworowitz<Hastorf. Goldman<Nadler. Franklin<J. C. Uhrlaub Import Co. Cilini<McNamara. Bernstein<Ingraham. Hausner<Int R T Co. Kolish<Scranton & Wyoming Coal Co. Zeller<Dwight. Ideal Silk Mills<H Wilbur Dolson Co. Landau<N Y Rys. Pastucha<Select Rty. Parsons<Pryer. Tolle<Harlsburg. Wagner<J. R. Thompson Co. Kessler<Cohen. Opalka<Firestone Tire, &c. Co. Larno<Harkins. Brassel<R T Subway Const Co. R. Gordon & Son<N Y Rys. Mohrer<Webber. Rudnell<NY, NH & H RR.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Pa... Mfg Co<C P ... Chemical Co. L...<Logie. M...<Clendening. W...<C Riegel. A ...denstein Co<W...
2d Av Amuse Co<Pioneer Film Corp. Wentworth<Reisenweber's. Johnson<Spiral Wheel Mfg Co. Livingston<Frolich... Case on.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART III.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
W... Co<Hasco Bldg. ...Finaliver & ... Co. M...<Rubinowitz. L... Fur Co<Herman. B...h & Co. N... Am Co<N E ... Hat Co. G...<Dominguez. S...d Underwear<...Nat Surety Co. M...<Philippi. G... Trading Co<T... B...<Goodney. S...<Reller. S...<Warshow. C...<Schroeder. C...<Morris. B...<Normandy ... Co. B... Specialty Co<...
Mortenson W W Co<Raabe. Canfield<Jochern. Cohen<Schechet. Buker Silk Co<Corn. Cass<Croft. Wunderlich<Howe. Orenstein<Pollard. Acorn Silk Co<Kohn. Vogue Silk Co<Majestic Mfg Co. Dosh<Greenberg. Greenwald<Zirkin. Bergdorf & Goodman<Payne. Elkind<Bross. Regis Silk Mfg Co<Schulman & S. Bickerstaff<Rosen. Lightner<Hartmann-Blanchard Co. Rutchik<Rod. Case on.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—In re Marks Hotel Co—Isaac F Coren. In re Fowler ...—Leslie W Eisenberg.
SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—McConthee ... Richard P Lydin. Schiassel<...—Robert P Morris. May<Seventh Av ... Corp—Wm P Maloney. Welles<Pass ...—J Powers.
SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Maynard ...—Cornelius Huth. Broadway Sav ...<Alterman—John B Harrison.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Adelaide ...<Annie Levy—Abraham L Katlin.
SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Alphonse ...<Kurshedt<Trial Realty Co—Arthur ... Home for Incurables<Carrie Bend...—John F Conway. Henry B Closson<... Richichi—Howard Le C Roome.

BRONX COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Mitchell, J.—Motion Calendar.
...<Mallett. ...<Jacobs. ...<Kleiner. ...<Hasking Estate.
Tenenbaum<White. Jacobs<Bernstein. Saltpeter<Miner, Inc. (2.)
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mitchell, J.
...<Prakin. ...<183d St & ... Av Corp. ...<Raffaelo. Weingarten<Weingarten, (2.) Goldberg<Goldberg. Arnstein<Joggenson. Knight<Knight.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Delehanty, J.
...<Boas. ...<Heuer, Jr. ...<Taube. ...<Dodin. ...<NY Rys. ...<Erie RR. ...<Goldstein. ...<Union Ry. ...<So Blvd RR. ...<CNY, (2.) ...<Morse. ...<Ward Bak'g. ...<Int R T, (2.) ...<Union Ry. ...<Goldstein. ...<Germansky.
Hyams<Abrams. Scarariotto<Cebrelli. Fox<Nat Holding Co. Same<McOwen. Zarefsky<Daly. Richer<Ruppert. Legedine<Stubenvoll Bros. Fox<Nat Holding Co. Levy<Mass Bonding & Ins Co. Goodman<Int R T. Goldryer<Murphy. Krause<Sallin. Schwartz<Young, (2.) White<NYC Int R T.
Highest number reached in regular order, 12?.
PART II.—Mitchell, J.—Cases to be sent to Trial Term, Part I.
... Bowers<R C Mauvell Co.
PART III.—Erlanger, J.—Cases to be sent to Trial Term, Part I.
... Peo ex rel Goldberg<NY Society of Architects.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. ...<Potter.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J.—Smith<Waynor ... Co.—Herman Joseph.

KINGS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Mills, Rich, Blackmar, Kelly, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.
...<Sisson. City of Mt Vernon<NY NH & H RR. Finch<Woods. O'Callaghan<Fishman. ...<Gottschaldt. McKenna<Levy. ...<Aquaro-Ceccati, (2.) ...<Village of Pt Chester. ...<Harvey.
Arbutina<Pittsburgh Co. (2.) McCahill<Muzante. Marsh<Marsh. Tranl<Gerardi. Buvnofsky<LehighRR. O'Neill<Fife. Kantor<Cohn. Hayes<Griglio. Ragot<42d St Ry. Donovan<Transit Co. Flood<Gilman.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—At 10 A. M.
Tompkins<Tompkins. ...<Kraft. ...<Gilbert. ...<Glassen. ... Stor & Truck-ing Co<Lustig. ...<Neufeld. ... Rutland Rd, (Williamsburg Imp Co.) ...<Mancini. ... Av, (Queens.) ... Smith St, (Brinker-hoff Av-Spangler St) ...<Monchon. ... Roslyn Estates, (2.) ...<Markoe.
Rosenberg<La Gomsky. Donowska<The Pullman Co. Rivkin<Rivkin. Burns Bros<McGrath. Pettit<Bowker. Karp<Atlas Press. Ludlam<Geis. Re Banburger, (Nash.) Waldron<Waldron. People<Meixner. Re Willow Av, (Queens) Re River Av, (Queens) Barnard<Hughes. Wechsler<Rosenwasser Bros, Inc.
PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
PART III.—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.
...<Turner. ...<Lehman. ...<Ressler. ...<Berger. Wiltshire<Wiltshire. ...<Harman. ...<Volpa. ...<Forman Roofing Co. ...<Gibraltar Con. ...<Rosenberg. Goldberg<Goldberg. ...<Pollek. Vanderpool<Austin. ...<Morgan. ...<Werbelovsky. ...<Goltzman. ...<Osborn.
Ehrlich<De Hierapolis. Hanson<Hanson. Bloxham<Bloxham. Schultheis<Schultheis. Rinke<Stern. Moskowitz<Gottlieb. Yankumuti<Kapitaney. Gately<Gately. Gaydica<M & G Con. Bklyn Line Imp Co<Perlowitz Rty Co. Benite<Benito. Cloke<Cloke. Schweitzer<Voight. Boyd Rty Co<Lahrenkrause. Richner<Obermeyer & Liebman Brew Co.
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day upon the call:
Deverall<Deverall. Matras<Matras. ...<Komp. ...<Landaden Co. ...<Gattiker. McCarthy<McCarthy. ...<Lazarow. ...<Fiorillo. Favola<Fevola. Mowbray<Lakner. ...<Glassen. ...<Stolowitz. ...<Baluinas.
Kramer<Reace Rty Co. Murman<Murman. Morris<Morris. Charlton<Ward. Carrick & Thorp Corp<Riegelman, Sheriff. Bruetsch<German Sav Bank. Simon<Hunnielstein. Gavin<Gavin. Katoo (and 34 other cases)<Eagle S & L.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 585.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Jaycox, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part III., Scudder, J.; Part IV., Lazansky, J.; Part V., Benedict, J.
...<Cosgrove. ...<B H RR. ...<Teitelbaum. ...<B H RR. ...<Nassau RR. ...<Connor Bros. ...<N Y Cons ... RR & ano. Goldberg<Bordens Cond Milk Co. ...<Cont Co<NY. ...<B H RR. ...<B H RR. ...<Treib & Brod... & ano.
Acinapura<Acinapura. De Stefano<NY Con RR. Meister<Bonne Rty Co. Fleischman<B H RR. Bazar<Albert Enterprise Metal Co. Keller<Wilson. Bowen<B H RR. Nelson<Briggs. Hollweck<C I & B RR. Murphy<C I & B RR. Kneip<Dankel. Cusack<Mott. Praeger<Pracger.
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:
...<Doyle. ...<Nassau RR. ...<Cascone & Co. ...<Stamp.
Kwasniewski<Kelly. Auerhahn-Greenspan<Werblow<Broker. White<McCarthy.

Sorensen<Nassau RR. Kordyaka<Hunter. Georgi<Nassau RR. Clinton<B H RR. Barnett<Steeplechase Park Co. Collima<CNY. Cascio<CNY. Stone<Streitfeld. Sarauw<Sarauw. Balezat<Lumitz. Boyle<So B'klyn Ry. Pass<Gaines. Kamener and another<Werbelovsky & Co. Pollsheck<B H RR. Gunsberger<Kristeller. Moehring<Glace. Zittlosen<B H RR.
Bernascheff B'ldg Co<Ohio Farmers' Ins. Tobin<Kury. Johnson<CNY. Milner<B H RR. Yglesia<Loew's Enterprises. Sugarman et al<Elmhurst Manor. Rell<N Y Cons RR. Seeth<Heister. Kennedy<Nas RR. Lotwin<So B'klyn Ry. Behan<N Y Cons RR. Johnson<Bogel. Schwartz<Travelers' Indemnity Co. U S Title Guar Co<Dalton.
Highest number reached on regular call, 3210.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of: John Hejfrich. Joseph Sample. Joseph Brown. Frederick E Meggs. Ann Kerswill. Charles C Taylor. Accounting of: Mary S Waldron.
Daley Madge. Estates of: Joseph Langon. Kemp infants. Philip Ochsenreiter. Guardianship of: McKenzie infants. Contested calendar: Caroline Fuchs.

County Court.

PART V.—Roy, J.
Garnes<Nassau E RR. Mirrione<N Y Con RR. Tobinson<same. Bergman<Estreich. Ergenzinger<N Y Con RR. Miller<Heitesheimer. Satzman<Edison Co. Wax<Gerschen.
Saltzman<Chotick. Indelilcata<N Y Cons RR. Carrington<Israel. Fazio<Cream Co. Cohen<Int R T Co. Hoffman<Brooks. Stonaitis<C I & B RR.

QUEENS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Van Siclen, J.; Part II., Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.
O'Connor<Sinclair. Irrequez<Int R T. Schinzel<R F Stevens Milk Co. Palumbo<Tusio. Freeman<Gramercy Chocolate Co. MacDonald<Bernheimer & Schwartz Pilsener Brewing. Fitzjohn<Lasette & Murphy, Inc. Logan, as admr<L I RR.
McMahon<Christian. Kuhn, an infant<Hohenstein. Johanson<C I & B RR. Ellerman<Mack & ano. Manhattan Bellows Case Co, Inc<Cohn & ano. Leavy, an infant<Greilich.
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:
Wildenberger<Ridgewood Nat Bank. Bucholtz, as rcvr<Wall & Han Rty Co. Kuehn<McDougall, an infant. Guildner<Wendel. Smith<B H RR. Rohloff<Herman. Roesner<I R T. Houck<Wroblewski. Markan<Levy. Cosman<R Q Co & S RR et al.
Owen<Gallucci. Bowman<L I RR. Halloran<Steinberg. Schmale<Laencher. Pollrka<B H RR et al. Wilkins, admx<I R T. Kempler<same. Tichanski, admr<Habicht. Josias<Ehrich et al. Orchard<L I RR. Wright<Vogel. Ila Orange<Transatl Ital Soc de Nav.
Highest number is 2069.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Pinal<Doelger. Same<Bender. Grotz<Sasson (2.) Nat Cash Register Co<Sloane. Pensato<Ciaccio.
College Point Sav Bank<Wm H Moffitt Realty Co. Donohue<Gellis. Cucurello<Geiger. Raymond<Dalten. Hayes<Gerwiner.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Young, J.; Part II., Seeger, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Weeks<Schwartz. Chobiak<NY C RR. Monahan<same. Moran<Kelly. English<NY C RR. Lockert<same. Johnson<Yonkers RR. Corigliano<Gross. Jammo<Frankenberg. Jackson<McGuire. Moulton<Moulton. Storer<NY, NH & H RR.
Witt<Purcell & Gilfeather. Clarke<Union Ry. Carroll<City of Yonkers. Drain<Manhattan Steam Bakery Co. Rice<West Elec RR. Genoa<Funk. Hughes<Reid. Farley<Yonkers RR (2.)
The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Roesch<Kelly. Martin<Herzog. Murray<NY, N H & H RR. McGovern<Muller. Henne<Welsh. Lefkoff<Pitifsky. Reddington<Burnett. Burke<Kerbaugh, Inc. Rothschild<Millard. Margotta<Naldich. Vickers<Hickson. Cavallaro<Sattler. Perry<Van Vliet. Lemberger<Barone. De Strange Cons Co<Callahan. O'Reilly<Union Ry.
Murphy<Yonkers RR. Breiter<NY C RR. Grindrod<West Co Brewing Co. Powers<West Elec RR. Orlosky<West St RR. Walsh<NY & Stamford Ry. Webb<Dale & Cain. Merante<NY C RR. (2.) Imhof<Int R T. Petitte<NY C & H R RR. Padlillo<Union Ry. Pilger<Rodgers & Hagerty.
Highest number reached on call, 676.
SPECIAL TERM—Platt, J.—At 10 A. M.
Miller<Jamaica Manor. Carr<Baird. Faile<Faile. Southeastern Farms<Monroe. Darrow<Shiffin. Hughes<Loomis. Pennsylvania Co<Westchester Trust. Faile<Faile.
Miner<Miner. Levine Iron Works<Gramon Bldg Co. Stevenson & Cameron<Smith. Hubbell Hardwood Door Co<Armstrong. Baumgartner<Baumgartner.
Highest number reached on call, 545. Also for the hearing of motions.

Surrogate's Court.

SAWYER, S.—At White Plains.
Will for probate: Henry Rohde. Administr's acc't'g: G Albert Reusens. Trust accounting: Gerd Martens.
Compulsory acc't'g: Anthony Molloy. Order: Caroline L Gernhardt.
At Port Chester on Wednesday.
Will for probate: Stephen B Wood.
At Peekskill on Thursday.
Executors accounting: Mary C Smith.

RED CROSS POKER; ALL LOSE

Brooklyn Woman Invents a New Game, All for Patriotism.

Brooklyn, the City of Homes, the City of Churches, is hardly the place a New Yorker would turn to were he seeking something new in gambling, though they do say that in the old, unregenerate days some pretty stiff stakes were played for in the little side streets running off from lower Fulton. But Brooklyn has come to the front with a novelty in gambling. It was invented on New Year's eve and is called Red Cross poker. It has won great popularity, for many wives who would resent a game of chance in their houses under ordinary conditions welcome Red Cross poker as a highly commendable, patriotic pastime for tired business men.

New Year's eve, as many will remember, was one of the coldest in New York's history, and the boreal blast that swept across the plains under the lee of Bay Ridge, down where neighbors are often two blocks apart, chilled all ardor for a B. R. T. ride to Coney for watch night at Henderson's or Stauch's. So Andy Huggins and his good wife decided to have a watch party at their house, for Andy, being forehanded, had filled his coal bins in April, and he knew that some of his less sagacious neighbors were crowded into their kitchens, absorbing the fumes of the gas oven or huddled about oil stoves in bleak dining rooms. Mrs. Huggins soon had telephone acceptances from five families, and in half an hour thirty fathers, mothers, and youngsters, including four babies in arms, were thawing merrily in Andy's big front parlor. The children romped, the mothers knitted, talked suffrage and missionary work and exchanged food saving recipes, and the men talked of war and coal and cold B. R. T. cars. By 9 o'clock, the usual suburban bedtime, it began to look as though Andy's watch party was going to be a dull affair, except that Andy's house was warm and none of his guests was likely to suggest leaving while the fire held out to burn. So Andy cleared the cover from the dining room table, produced a poker deck, and suggested a game of draw to make the shank of the old year less of a drag.

Then Mrs. Smith, who has a Red Cross card and a food saving emblem and a set of the allied flags in each of her six front windows, spake thus:

"When I promised to marry John Smith he was a poker fiend. He never let a day pass without studying the dope sheets, and if he had more than car fare he bet it on the horses. Before we were married he promised me he would never make another wager without my permission, and I have never given that consent, so he hasn't risked a nickel with what he used to call the fickle goddess. Now I don't want to be a joy killer and I'll give this penny ante game my blessing on condition that all the money won shall be given to the Red Cross."

That seemed pleasant and patriotic, so the game began, and ran on till after the baby year had shivered his gladsome way into the realm of Father Time. When the chips were cashed by Andy it was found that two of the players had won $7.28 between them, all of which, including $1.09 lost by Smith, was turned over to Mrs. Smith to buy memberships in the Red Cross.

The game was voted a big success, and now these cronies play for the Red Cross each Saturday night and the stories they have told to their friends have started many more poker circles pledged to the aid of the world's greatest philanthropy.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:
This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the STANDARD ACETYLENE APPLIANCE COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 2d day of January, 1918, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.
WITNESS my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City [L. S.] of Albany, this second day of January, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.
A. B. PARKIN,
Deputy Secretary of State.

REALTY NOTES.

A meeting of the Harlem Property Owners' Association has been called for Thursday evening, Jan. 10, at 147 East 125th Street.

Plans have been filed with the Manhattan Bureau of Buildings for making over the five-story dwelling at 333 West End Avenue into a non-housekeeping apartment house for Lincoln R. Peabody, as owner. C. T. E. Dieterlen is the architect, and has estimated the cost at $10,000.

The chain store department of Joseph P. Day has leased to the Schulte Cigar Company the entire ground floor in the Riggs Building, Washington, D. C., for fifteen years, at a rental approximating $300,000.

The Public National Bank has leased from Ferdinand Hecht for a term of fifteen years the one-story taxpayer at 3,718 Third Avenue, in the Bronx. The building will be altered at a cost of about $15,000 and used as another branch of the bank.

Henry Brady has been reappointed Sheriff's Auctioneer by Sheriff David H. Knott. Mr. Brady held the same position under the late Sheriff Harburger and former Sheriff Alfred E. Smith.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

CENTURY AMUSEMENT CORPORATION.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this corporation by these creditors: Adolf Bohm, $4,990, breach of contract of employment; George White, $2,000, breach of contract of employment, and William Broich, $100, for merchandise.

SIMON TARBES.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Simon Tarbes, doing business as the Independent Cravat Stores, at 129 Nassau Street and 17 Second Avenue, by these creditors: Eagle Hosiery and Glove Company, $300; Jacob Moss, $200, and Isidore Schlessel, $20. Judge Manton appointed Edward J. Ryan receiver. Liabilities are $15,000 and assets $7,000.

SAMUEL M. EHRLICH, dealer in men's and women's furnishing goods at 2,583 Bathgate Avenue.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by these creditors: Daniel Tabachnik, $462; Max Elkin, $100, and Elizabeth Ginsburg, $5. Liabilities are $3,000 and assets $500.

NEW YORK JOBBING HOUSE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against William Israel, doing business as the New York Jobbing House, dealer in dress goods at 24-26 East Twenty-first Street, by these creditors: E. Waldman, $228; M. H. Schwartz, $210, and R. Leonard, $131.

BROADWAY DRESS COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Charles S. Post and Benjamin Wigderowitz, doing business as the Broadway Dress Company at 107 Bleecker Street, by these creditors: Louis Scheinberg, $1,500; Barnet Berman, $726, and Majestic Mill Company, $500. Judge Manton appointed H. A. Harold receiver. Liabilities are $15,000, and assets $5,000.

HENRY FINKELSTEIN, installment dealer at 27 East Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,768 and assets $1,544 in accounts.

SUMNER W. STEELE, fish dealer in the Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,126 and assets $10 in fixtures.

FRANK J. MASON, a bartender, of 901 Columbus Avenue, who formerly kept a hotel at Kenoza Lake, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,806 and assets $1,743.

MORRIS MIODOWNICK, a broker at 730 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,517 and no assets.

JOSHUA S. ALPHONSUS, chiropodist at 310 West Fifty-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,738 and no assets.

HENRY S. BLACK, formerly a garage owner of 31 East Forty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,168 and no assets.

CHARLES E. DONLEY, hotelkeeper, Warwick, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,261 and assets of $46 in accounts.

E. J. WILLIS CO., Dealer in Auto Supplies at 85 Chambers Street.—Judge Manton has confirmed a composition with creditors at 35 cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $32,168.

LIEBMAN & BRESELOR.—Judge Manton has dismissed the petition filed on Dec. 4 against Liebman & Breselor, dealers in silks and dress goods at 154 Ridge Street, on a settlement with creditors at 40 cents on the dollar.

JACOB ZIMMERMAN, Baker, at 420 East 168th Street.—Judge Manton has appointed Joseph P. Morrissey receiver.

DE METH CO., INC., Department Store at White Plains.—Judge Manton has appointed John A. Goodwin receiver.

SOUSIN HOLDING CORP., Builders at 1,344 Bristow Street.—Judge Manton has appointed N. Taylor Phillips receiver. Liabilities are $50,000 and assets $50,000.

P. S. FARMER COMPANY, buyer at 470 Fourth Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $22,590 and assets of $8,475, consisting of furniture $500, office furniture, $3,500, accounts $3,975, and trade mark, $500.

GREELEY FASHION COMPANY, women's apparel, 100 West Thirty-second Street, has filed schedules with liabilities of $12,045 and assets of $3,800, consisting of stock $3,000 and accounts $300.

THEODORE GOLDBERG, dealer in art goods and novelties at 9 Barclay Street, 234 Fifth Avenue, and 50 Broadway, has made an assignment to Samuel J. Goldsmith.

LENA MODRY, dealer in corsets, gloves, and women's apparel at 2,176 Third Avenue, has made an assignment to Emanuel M. Lebowitz.

Judge Manton in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

Frank E. Webb, 286 Fort Washington Avenue, commission merchant, liabilities $70,113.
Lee T. Alton, real estate broker, 545 West 111th Street, liabilities $25,736.
James J. Keenan, liquors, 185 Seventh Avenue, liabilities $50,418.
Henry Gerken, liquors, 19 East Eighty-eighth Street, liabilities $24,415.
Francis E. Smith, doctor, 247 Fifth Avenue, liabilities $10,865.
Thomas P. Mulryan, liquors, 358 Manhattan Avenue.
Charles Newman, plumber, Newburg.
Charles Wilkenlooh, butcher, 2,192 Eighth Avenue.
Anthony Browne, 1,416 Glover Street.
Josiah M. Neifert, clergyman, 285 East Tenth Street.
Kassouf, Montran & Buclini, wholesale laces, 23 Rector Street.
Louis Salzman, clothing, 110 Stanton Street.

FREDERICK C. THINNERS of 247 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,967 and assets of $661.

FANNY GOLDMAN, 4,422 Thirteenth Avenue, Brooklyn.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against her by these creditors: Joseph Miller, $300; Nathal Jeller, $500; Israel Schenker, $125. She has made an assignment to Lester B. Freeman, 167 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn.

SIGMOND HOROWITZ, 440 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by these creditors: Cecil Grosshandler, $148; Adeline Melbaum, $166; Leo Koppel, $133. He has made an assignment to Nathan Abramson, 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

ABRAHAM WEINSTOCK, a waiter, of 696 Georgia Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $9,972 and no assets.

NEW YORK JOBBING HOUSE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the New York Jobbing House, 895 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, by the following creditors: E. Waldman, $238; M. H. Schwartz, $210; R. Leonard, $136.

DAVID LIPSHITZ of 1,346 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, has made an assignment to Emanuel Greenberg, 900 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

MEYER AND JENNIE ISENBERG, 2,226 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, have made an assignment to Joseph Michaelofsky, 706 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn.

Out of Town.
Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 7.—Aaron Morduchay, a dry goods merchant of Bridgeport, filed a petition in bankruptcy today in the United States District Court in this city showing liabilities of $18,648. He has more than 100 creditors in the dry goods trade in New York. His assets are listed as stock valued at $7,000, book accounts $1,010, and $4.75 cash.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.
(Amounts of $100 and over.)

Allen, May, and M. Lang—People, &c.	$300.00
Basket Novelty Co.—B. Mayer	256.25
Bar Beach Realty Co.—D. B. Pershall & Son	221.97
Bessemer Motor Truck Corp.—Guaranty Securities Corp.	2,044.15
Bailey, Harry E.—P. B. Bailey	5,246.00
Rucco, Biso—John L. Schoenfeld Co.	111.85
Bunt & Son—Olin J. Stephens	665.77
Barton, Edw. J.—I. L. Anderson	205.80
Pracker, John—C. Tannenbaum	481.00
Bertino, Howard F.—North River Ins. Co. of City of N. Y.; costs	273.00
Bloodgood, Harry—Sheband	323.81
Barnes, Reon—L. M. Faber	666.82
Cardwell, John E.—M. Baer et al.	126.26
City of New York—C. J. McGronan	375.00
Eisenberg, Nettie—Hencken & Willemsbrick Co.	230.73
Finkelstein, Joseph H.—F. M. Friedman et al.	127.17
Fairchild Sons—J. M. Eizel	450.13
Gordon, Cora, or Mrs. S. Gordon—A. Villari	112.41
Greco, Henry—Manhattan Ice Co.	170.30
Gordon Detweiler Institute—H. K. Brewer & Co.	131.80
Heidenreich, Maurice—A. O. Hollander Embroidery Co.	217.43
Hartigan, Joseph—Whitehead & Hoag Co.	144.90
H. Sumner Sternberg and H. Sumner Sternberg Co.—Golfers Magazine Co.	301.82
Imrie, Malcolm G.—J. Martin	145.85
Hoadley, Alfred E.—Stern Bros.	564.88
Imrie, Malcolm G. and Margaret B. (Cedar St. Garage)—J. Martin	1,465.18
Kasman, Jacob L.—A. Shiff	371.53
Kuntzsch, Gustav H.—W. J. Bonynge	2,896.08
Lane, Harry E.—Alexander Hamilton Institute	124.90
M. S. Leasing Co.—Hiles Exterminating Co.	316.70
MacGregor, Alexander—Grolier Society of London	785.12
Mohr, Wm. F.—Manhattan Leasing Co.	806.05
McIntyre, Albert—G. S. Harrison	1,251.20
Muller, Ahrend—Gramercy Chocolate Co.	115.31
Nassau Brewing Co.—Abram Grant Co.	225.66
Peaki, Alexander—C. A. Billings	426.80
Pelanne, Henri, Elysio Cardoso and Antonio G. Curquejo—I. Balsam; costs	130.15
Robinson, Samuel—A. Mochnian	226.77
Swan, Kingsley—R. M. Horstmann	3,168.50
Selah, Frank A.—F. J. Knopp	865.49
Soviner, Louie—B. F. Canaday	2,836.61
Steiner, Elizabeth H.—Colonial Bank	2,093.52
Sanjuels, Charles, Benjamin and Louis (Samuel Bros.)—C. L. M. Dingfelder et al.	270.40
Selah, Frank A.—F. J. Knopp	865.40
Tamburello, Benedetto—K. Kavanagh	225.20
Wahls, Lulu W.—E. P. Lawson	159.33
Washington Heights Hospital—M. Higgins	180.91
Wilson, Louis A.—U. S. Casualty Co.	174.87
Zeco, Carlo—Economy Food Products Co.	250.99

In Bronx County.

Bonderow, Karl—Blue Valley Butter Co.	189.90
Frankel, Harry, and William Spector—W. W. Smith	166.82
Glick, Israel—I. Zevy	303.44
Isaacs, Rose—M. Stahl	35.72
Newman, Ignatz—Same	39.72
Ornitz, Morris—Same	28.73
Spector, William—W. W. Smith	726.23
Smollen, Rose—Wilmont Co.	311.65

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when the judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Kaplan, Harry L.—S. Silberglade et al., Nov. 8, 1917	$345.00
Burrell, Fenella—City of New York, Dec. 14, 1917	114.78
Columbia Metal Box Co.—Rome Brass and Copper Co., Nov. 28, 1911	800.28
Piskosh, Rebecca, Jennie Piskosh, and Moses Piskosh—L. Tritt, June 18, 1917	500.00
Same—M. Tritt, June 18, 1917	120.00
Glegg, Anthony M.—Spencer Heater Co., Jan. 19, 1915	405.42
Same—Same, Jan. 18, 1915	270.95
Smith, William J., and Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland—People, &c., Dec. 27, 1917	500.00
Simons, Robert—Johnston Bros., Dec. 28, 1918	583.05
Dodge, May C.—P. McCallum, Jan. 4, 1912	1,126.02
Barsa, Abdale and Simon—J. Wien, Dec. 17, 1917	924.22

In Bronx County.

Joselson, Joseph—H. Treff, Dec. 31, 1917	138.44

Auctions.

TAKE NOTICE that by virtue of a lien held by us against the following described personal property, to wit:
The certain mortgage with the bond accompanying the same, made to secure the payment of the sum of Thirty thousand dollars, and made by Hunts Point Garage Co., Inc., to the Columbia Construction Company, said mortgage being dated October 19th, 1916, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of Bronx, on October 20th, 1916, at 3 o'clock, two minutes in the afternoon, in Block Series Mortgages (Conveyances), Section 10, Liber 180, page 163, and indexed under Block Number 27??, on the land map of the City of New York, said mortgage affecting the real property with the improvements consisting of three story and basement garage building known as Nos. 934, 936 and 938 Southern Boulevard, in the Borough of Bronx, New York City, and being about 75 feet wide and about 100 feet deep; the said bond and mortgage belonging to Carrie Lazar, residing at No. 724 Beck Street, in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, and now in our possession. WE WILL SELL such personal property consisting of said bond and mortgage at public auction to the highest bidder, to satisfy such liens at the Exchange Sales Rooms at Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York on the 15th day of January, 1918 at 12 o'clock noon on that day.
Dated, New York, December 27th, 1917.
FRANKLIN J. MASON and VICTORIA BUILDING AND CONTRACTING CO., Inc.,
By Franklin J. Mason, Agent.

The War Delusion

We have been eight months at war. In spite of the calamity howlers, business is good and is actually getting better!

If you have been sleeping waiting for the war readjustment to take place it's time you woke up. There's lots of business available if you *go after it!*

Come to me if you need money. My terms are eminently reasonable, there is no "red tape" and my contract expires when *you* say so—there is no binding clause expressed or implied.

Universal Discount Co.

Jacob Rosenthal

100 Fifth Ave., New York

Partition Sale
SAMUEL MARX
Auctioneer
has been instructed by WILLIAM KLEIN, ESQ., Referee,
to Sell at Public Auction
TO-DAY at 12 o'Clock Noon
at the Exchange Salesroom,
NOS. 14-16 VESEY ST., N. Y. CITY,
THE 7 STORY LOFT BUILDING,
No. 36 West 22d St., between 5th and 6th Aves.
Size of Lot, 23x98.9.
60% of Purchase Money may remain on Bond and Mortgage for 3 years at 5½%.
Further particulars can be had of MESSRS. PASKUS, GORDON & HYMAN, Attys. for Plaintiff, 2 Rector St., N.Y. City
Or at office of
SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer,
Woolworth Building, Suite 2120-2126.
Tel. 6911-12—Barclay, New York City.

Inventoried About $40,000
BANKRUPT STOCK.
20,000 Yards Imported and Domestic
WOOLENS
MOSTLY ALL IN ORIGINAL PIECES
Such as American and Juilliard Serges, Botany, Forstman & Hoffman Broadcloth, Stevenson and American Poplins, Shepherd Plaids. Forstman & Hoffman Velour in all Colors. Dress Goods in all Colors. 12,000 YARDS
SILKS & SATINS
Pussy Willow, Taffetas, Cheney Satins, Steward's Georgettes, Chiffons, Velvets, Velveteens and Silk Voiles. W. & B. Boulevard Velveteens and Corduroys.
Hanft & Oxman, Receivers, by. Louis Weil, Sell Wednesday, January 9, 10:20 A. M., on premises on prominent street, Manhattan. This Entire Stock is Two Months Old. Telephone Orchard 1438.

MUST SAVE OUR WOOL FOR USE OF THE ARMY

Senate Committee Told Supply Is Small — Civilians Urged to Eliminate Unnecessary Use.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—"Only strict economy in the use of wool will tide us over the shortage threatening the country," said Winthrop L. Marvin of Boston, Secretary of the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers, today before the Senate Military Affairs Committee. Mr. Marvin said the shortage was apt to seriously affect the supply of uniforms to the army. He suggested that the civilian population aid the army by "eliminating the unnecessary use of wool."

The wool output for this year is about 100,000,000 pounds less than last year, according to the witness, and this when the demand for wool is increasing away beyond bounds. He said the weight of the army uniform had been reduced partly to conserve the wool supply. The shoddy mixture now used in the uniforms was, however, of wearing quality and the uniforms are no less warm.

During the hearing the committee received a telegram from F. J. Hagenbarth of Salt Lake City, President of the National Wool Growers' Association, asserting that the wool shortage "scare" has been caused by interests desiring to use shoddy, and that present and future raw wool supplies are ample to afford sufficient wool to make all-wool army clothing.

Mr. Marvin told the committee that the Government had lost between $20,000,000 and $40,000,000 by failing to accept raw wool offered last April by Boston and Philadelphia traders. Mr. Eisenman, called to the stand, said responsibility for failure to accept the offer rested with the Quartermaster General's office and not with the Supplies Committee.

Colonel John P. Wood of the Quartermaster General's Department, who was head of the Wool Committee that worked under the Council of National Defense, said there was a supply of 280,000,000 pounds of wool available last Spring. The committee found that, by fixing a ratio of 65 per cent. of wool to 35 per cent. shoddy, the wool supply would be economized and a serviceable uniform produced. Later on the specifications were changed by the Supply Committee to 50 per cent. wool and 50 per cent. shoddy.

"Do you think the uniform made for the army is warm enough for service in France?" asked Senator Frelinghuysen.

"I think so," was the reply. "If we find by experience that it is not, the specifications can be changed."

It would take six months, the witness said, to reorganize the factories so as to make heavier cloth.

"In the meantime we could buy the heavier cloth in England," said Colonel Wood.

Senator McKellar, of Tennessee, a member of the Military Affairs Committee, said today that he intends to direct attention of the Department of Justice to evidence taken before the committee bearing upon the award of contracts for army supplies to members of the Supply Committee of the Council of National Defense. The Senator maintains that even though the members did not actually vote upon contracts in which they were interested, they accepted the awards, and that this was an evasion of the intent of the law.

Explanation of Government commandeering of the Millbrook and Thames River mills of Connecticut, in which Samuel M. Kaplan, a member of Mr. Eisenman's Supplies Committee, is interested, was given by Walter L. Pollak of the War Industries Board's Legal Advisory Committee. He said Mr. Eisenman's committee recommended that the mills be commandeered in order that they could speed up on emergency Government contracts.

The committee hopes to conclude its inquiry into the clothing situation tomorrow or Wednesday, and then turn to cantonment contract and other questions in examination of Brig. Gen. Littel.

TO HOLD GOLD TILL PEACE.

McAdoo Reaches Agreement with Argentina to Stabilize Exchange.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Secretary McAdoo announced tonight that he had concluded through the State Department an arrangement with the Argentine Government to stabilize exchange between the two countries and to check the depreciation of the American dollar on the Argentine market, which had threatened to become a serious obstacle to trade between the two republics.

Under the arrangement American business men owing money to Argentine merchants may pay it to the Argentine Ambassador, who will deposit the amounts in current account with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The Argentine Government agrees that the balance of this account will not be shipped in gold until after the ratification of the treaty of peace ending the present war, and the American Government agrees that no obstacles will be interposed at that time to the shipment of the balance in gold.

Identify Soldier Prisoner.

A picture printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES and other newspapers of American soldiers captured by the Germans in France has led to the identification of Corporal Nicholas I. Mulhall by his mother, Mrs. Bridget Mulhall of 507 Grove Street, Jersey City, and other relatives. Corporal Mulhall was reported missing on Nov. 8 by General Pershing.

The picture shows a Corporal, hair pompaduor, facing German officers.

Corporal Mulhall was a member of E Company, 16th United States Infantry, when he was missed after a skirmish on Nov. 3. He is 35 years old, and has served in the regular army since he was 21. He was with the 8th Infantry in the Philippines and with the 16th in Mexico under Pershing.

Court Convicts Hamilton.

William Hamilton, head of a detective agency at 1,482 Broadway, who was accused by several sailors of detaining them in his office so that he could collect rewards offered for their apprehension by the Navy Department, was convicted yesterday in Special Sessions on a charge of coercion. Hamilton was released on $500 bail and sentence was postponed for a week at the request of his attorney, George Gordon Battle, who said that he would apply for a certificate of reasonable doubt.

Two sailors, who are serving sentences for desertion, were brought here from Portsmouth, Va., as witnesses against Hamilton.

Harry A. Reed and James Eaton, employes of Hamilton, who were tried in the Federal Court on charges of impersonating Federal officers in apprehending sailors, were each sentenced some time ago to five years in the Federal Prison at Atlanta.

Foulards Are Looking Up.

The way that women are buying the new lines of foulards over the counter leaves little doubt in the mind of retail buyers that these fabrics are going to have one of the biggest seasons this Spring they have had in years. When they had their last big inning several years ago the silk department of one of the local stores sold 400,000 yards of them, and the buyer confidently expects to beat this mark in 1918. One of the factors in the large sale of them that is expected is the remarkably attractive designs that have been brought out. Much of the buying done to date has been on these patterns, but it is said that a surprisingly good demand for the polka dot and coin spot decorations of past years still exists.

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, Jan. 7, (via London.)—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany issued Dec. 31 shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Total coin and bullion increased..	18,563,000
Gold increased	594,000
Treasury notes increased	147,979,000
Notes of other banks decreased	3,680,000
Bills discounted increased	1,077,950,000
Advances decreased	1,160,000
Investments decreased	2,026,000
Other securities decreased	125,865,000
Notes in circulation increased	441,712,000
Deposits increased	1,415,239,000
Other liabilities increased	154,980,000

Total gold holdings 2,405,590,000 marks.

COMMERCIAL INVESTMENT TRUST
Commercial Bankers and Factors | Accounts Financed
81 BROADWAY. Phone Rector 8453

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash surplus; better grade suits, coats, dresses. National. Franklin 2412.

APRONS AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers are in the market; submit samples and lowest prices. Elliot-Brown Mfg. Co., 214 Milburn St., Rochester, N. Y.

BENGALINE AND SILK FILES Wanted.—In all widths. Rodstein, Spring 388.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Velour, heavy and light weight; poplins and serges, all makes; call with samples. Louis Hammer, 334 4th Av.

CHAMBRAY Wanted.—Open for quantity in all colors; will pay spot cash. Maher & Kessler, 131 West 35th.

CLOTH Wanted.—By large Western manufacturer, velour heavyweights, Burgundy, and taupe; American 544, 13009, 15021, 13046, and 0359; also pompom, taupe, Burgundy, and brown. Phone Jacobsen, Worth 8145.

COATS Wanted.—Kaufman's underselling store, Harrisburg, Penn. Mr. Lloyd open for coats; quantity no object; will look Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of medium and high priced coats and suits. Call, with samples, all week, 9th floor, 12 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber will look at coats and suits of the better kind, and ready to place orders. 48 West 25th St., fourth floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of medium and high priced misses' coats. Call with samples, 9 to 12, all week, 1,140 Broadway, Room 1104.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing stock orders; medium and better grades. Call mornings, fourth floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS Wanted.—Will look at misses', juniors', and ladies' coats; snappy merchandise. R. & C., 1,333 Broadway, 12th floor.

COATS Wanted.—David Straus Co. will buy for cash coats of the better grades. David Straus Co., 685 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobbers looking at medium and high priced Spring samples. 19 West 24th, 11th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples, $12.50 up; 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. 188 West 25th, 11th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at ladies' and misses' Spring coats. Third floor, 12-14 West 32d.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on better grade coats. 6th floor, 14 East 27th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats. Fifth floor, 45 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobbers placing stock orders. 35 West 31st St., 9th floor.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Placing orders on snappy styles. 11 West 25th, 3d floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at high class. 22 West 32d St., (5th floor.)

CLOTH Wanted.—By large Western manufacturer, velour heavyweights, Burgundy, and taupe; American 544, 13009, 15021, 13046, and 0359; also pompom, taupe, Burgundy, and brown. Phone Joel, Gramercy 66.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at junior and children's coats. Wekeler, 279 5th Av.

CLOTH Wanted by large Western manufacturer, velour heavy weights, burgundy and taupe; American 544, 13009, 15021, 13046, and 0359; also pom pom, taupe, burgundy, and brown. Y 215 Times Annex.

COTTON CHECKS Wanted.—25 pieces; must be cheap. Fishman Bros., 8 East 17th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber will place stock orders on popular and better grade serge, georgette, taffeta, and jersey dresses; will look at samples mornings, 8:30 to 12. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will look at Georgette taffeta and Foulard dresses all day Wednesday from 9 o'clock on. Ely & Walker Dry-goods Co., 395 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers looking at samples; also open for quantity of serge and silks for cash. R. & S. Harris, 9 West 31st. Phone Madison Square 6050.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on silk and serge dresses of the better kind. Call all week after 10 A. M., 5th floor, 137 West 25th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at novelty serge dresses. Inquire all week, mostly afternoon, 11 East 31st.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber open for contractors of cotton Summer dresses. Call with samples, 467 Broadway, Room 211.

DRESSES Wanted.—We are open for quantity serge and silk dresses of better kind; spot cash. 40 West 27th, 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber placing orders in silk, cotton, serge and jersey dresses. 44 East 32d, 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on serge and wool jersey dresses. 134 West 26th, 12th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring dresses; bring samples. 4th floor, 11 West 32d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring dresses; no contractors. Fourth floor, 31 West 31st St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Ladies' gingham; bring your own styles. 12 West 17th, 2d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs, serges; spot cash; quick action. 118 West 29th, 8th floor.

FAILLE SILK Wanted.—White, 24 and 36 inches wide. Soloff, 244 5th Av.

FLAGS Wanted.—Silk service, by the piece. Spring 8238.

GINGHAM Wanted.—Open for quantity in stripes and plaids of the better goods; will pay spot cash. Maher & Kessler, 131 West 35th.

HOSE Wanted.—Ladies' fibre silk hose wanted, 12-inch boot; can use large quantity. L. R., care G. M. E., 11 W. 19th St.

JEANS Wanted.—Peperell, Lonsdale, Hill or other standard jeans; state quantity and best cash price. O 38 Times.

JUILLIARDS Wanted.—Open for 40-inch wool crepe. Monarch Waist and Dress, 6 West 32d.

KERSEY, Velour, Pom Pom, Poplin, Serges Wanted.—All shades; spot cash. Gramercy 1807.

KHAKI and Black Drills, Sateens, Cambrics, Remnants Wanted.—Quantity by pound, yard, or full pieces. Mayflower, Madison Square 9380.

MILLINERY Wanted.—Ladies', misses', and children's, also baby caps for cataloguing; 9 to 12. Williams, Belmont & Co., 19-21-23 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

POM POM Wanted.—Taupe, rose taupe, light brown, also taupe velour. Scheer & Meyer, Madison Square 2967.

POM POMS Wanted.—Taupe, mole, reindeer; any quantity for cash. Telephone Greeley 4321.

POMPOM Wanted.—Open for brown, taupe, reindeer. Gramercy 6518.

POPLIN Wanted.—American 090610, all colors; any quantity for cash. Greeley 4321.

POPLINS Wanted. — Quantity American, Brightwoods, and all makes. Farragut 2950.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for single and cotton warp storm serges; no quantity too small or too large; submit swatches and price for spot cash; must be cheap. F. M., 104 Times.

SERGES AND POPLINS Wanted.—All makes American velour. Henry L. Bunin, 348 4th Av. Madison Square 2426.

SERGES Wanted.—Will exchange W. F. X. green shade 969 for other colors. Schlang, 151 West 26th. Farragut 3814.

SERGES Wanted.—Amoskeag 7120 and 6801; spot cash. Madison Square 8043.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for 7008 Geramilis, or similar number. Chelsea 9350.

SERGES Wanted.—Navy, men's wear. Farragut 2815.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—In Pekin, blue and all shades. Call with samples, Miltex Cloak & Suit Co., 22 West 32d St.

SILVERTONE VELOUR Wanted.—Will pay cash for H. & L.; all shades. Chelsea 590.

SUITS Wanted.—Ladies' and misses' suits, dresses and coats, children's intermediate dresses and coats for cataloguing; 9 to 12. Williams, Belmont & Co., 19-21-23 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Main 6092.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at better grade Spring samples. 14th floor, 12 West 27th St.

SUITS Wanted.—Silk looked at; better kind only. 1,328 Broadway, 10th floor, 38th St. entrance.

SUITS Wanted.—Open for better grade suits. 182 West 21st St., 9th floor.

TAFFETA Wanted.—Black, navy, gray, for cash. Jacobson & Rittmaster, 31 E. 32d St.

TAUPE Wanted.—48 twill, any mill. J. Heit & Sons, 99 Madison Av. Madison Sq. 8585.

VELOUR Wanted.—American K544-13009 velour, or shades; American 90610 tan khaki and gray poplin; F. & H. or Botany broadcloth; will pay spot cash; also Peco and Esquimette plush. Harry Kitzinger, 1,333 Broadway.

VELOURS Wanted.—Will buy plain velours, all colors; also velour check. Salembier-Levin Co., 334 4th Av. Madison Square 3900.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

VELOUR Wanted.—American K544, 11050, or 13046, all colors; also Joel, 321, heavy coating, all colors. Madison Square 7425.

VELOURS Wanted.—Lightweight, mouse, taupe and reindeer; phone quantity and price. Murray Hill 5456.

VELOURS AND BROADCLOTH Wanted.—544, 11050, 13009, 13046, 815. Farragut 5166.

VELOUR CHECKS Wanted.—Open for velour checks, all shades. Madison Square 10280.

VELOURS Wanted.—F. & H. or similar quality navy and brown. Madison Square 8475.

VELOURS Wanted.—544, 11050, 13046, Wyandotte; $2.25 cash. Phone Farragut 2357.

VELOURS Wanted.—0359 taupe; pay cash. Greeley 5186.

WAISTS Wanted.—Waist manufacturer having any quantity made up waists that wants to sell, we are ready to buy for spot cash. Halper & Friedman, 627 Broadway.

WHITE CHINCHILLA Wanted. — Send swatches, state quality and best cash prices. Goldstein Bros., 38 North 3d St., Philadelphia.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Styles 6118, 6119, F. & H.; quantity no object. Madison Sq. 7768.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted.—Lightweight, for cash. Madison Sq. 6926.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CAMISOLES.—Satins, crepe de chine; $4.50 dozen up; wonderful values. Write or phone Schack, 119 West 23d. Chelsea 9250.

CHIFFONS.—Have for sale large quantity chiffon cloth, chiffon lining; also crepe chiffon, all colors, special price. Farragut 4820.

CLOTH.—Navy Blue Cotton Jersey, fleeced, 600 pounds. Mayflower. Madison Sq. 9380.

COATS.—300 cloth coats at sacrifice for January sales. Eagle Manufacturing Co., 129 West 29th.

COATS.—Job of stout plush coats, to clean up. Myer Gans, Sons & Co., Inc., 151 West 26th St.

COATS.—Closing out better grade coats cheap. Gordon Outergarment Co., 11 East 31st.

COATS AND SUITS. — Fine selection for Spring. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th St.

COATS.—300 cloth and pile fabrics; sacrifice prices. Greenberg & Co., 137 West 25th St.

COATS.—300 better grade to close out. Commercial Cloak and Suit, 153 West 27th.

COATS.—Have 100 fur trimmed coats at the price. I. Zellkow & Sons, 19 West 24th.

COATS.—Jobs juniors', misses', and ladies', to close out. Finklestein, 22 West 32d St.

COATS.—Fine assortment, to close out at a sacrifice. Paramount, 1,182 Broadway.

COATS. — Closing out better grades coats cheap. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS also suits, better grade; close out. Eisenberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th.

COATS.—75 velour, better grade, to close out. Russakow, 136 West 21st.

COATS.—500 ladies' Fall coats to close out. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

COATS.—Will sell 100 velour at sacrifice. Bruckner & Brill, 24 East 12th.

COATS.—100 coats to close out, cheap. Hussey, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Better grade plush coats. N. Hurwitz, 109 West 26th St.

COATS.—Job to close out at once. Meyer Cohen, 11 West 25th.

COTTON CANVASS GLOVE CLOTH.—200 pieces 33-inch 9-oz. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

CREPE METEOR.—All colors, for immediate delivery, $1.25. M. Marks Co., formerly Marks-Senner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Navy and black; fine quality radium taffeta; suit shades. Farragut 4820.

CREPE METEORS.—Good, heavy quality, all colors, for sale. Brustein & Butler, 404 4th Av.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, 90c; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

DRESSES, serges and silks, wonderful values and styles, $3.75 up; immediate shipments. Nathan Nathanson Co., 148 West 23d St.

DRESSES.—Serge dresses, $3.50, snappy models, to close out. Sylvia Dress House, 139 West 25th St. Farragut 9039.

DRESSES.—Job silk dresses; close out serge dresses $5.50 to $15; quick delivery. Harris, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Silk, serge, and party dresses, to close out, at reductions. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—100 white girls', juniors', to close out; suitable for graduation and confirmation. Bogen, 15 West 30th.

DRESSES, silks, serges; prompt delivery; extra reasonable prices. Ruby, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Serge, silk, and evening dresses for immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Evening 50, good styles; also 50 ponges suits and dresses; cheap. N 143 Times.

DRESSES, French serge, to close out at $5. Standard Costume Co., 11 East 31st.

DRESSES.—500 silk and serge, to close out cheap. Princess, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—1,000 wash dresses, latest styles; immediate delivery. Chauser, 45 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Job serge dresses, cheap. Paragon Dress, 130 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Evening and party; to close out. Broder & Co., 48 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—50 silk dresses to close out. Elite Dress Co., 15 W. 17th.

DRESSING SACKS.—Jobbers, buyers, we have ready for immediate shipment our Spring line of dressing sacques; unique style, full sizes, crackerjack sellers; prices better than reasonable. Write or call for samples. Coffey & Berger, 1,375 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

FABRIC.—150,000 yards 44-inch imitation mohair for rubberized. Mayflower, Madison Square 9380.

FURS.—50 fine Nutria muffs, also coatees and fox scarfs, to close out. J. Seigle & Co., 78 5th Av. Chelsea 6667.

GABARDINES, tricotines, Poiret twill velours, Duvet de Laine, silk and wool poplins, imported velveteens, satins and silks, &c. Bauman-Bash, 2 East 29th. Retiring from business.

GEORGETTES.—Manufacturer of georgettes exclusively, all colors, $1.12½; immediate delivery. Lyonette Silks, 25 West 33d St. Greeley 27.

GEORGETTES.—All colors; immediate delivery; $1.15. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

GEORGETTE.—All colors, $1.13. Berthet & Steiglitz, 373 4th Av. Madison Square 6077.

GEORGINE.—Good quality; all colors; 95 cents. Berthet & Steiglitz, 373 4th Av.

KHAKI.—Cotton thread, 400 pounds, 45 three cord cones, $1.10 pound; prompt shipment. Phone "Becker," Madison Square 9380.

NETS.—50 pieces white cottonette, count 36-37 hole, to close out. Farragut 3285.

PLUSH COATS. 200, good style, at price. Jacob Hyman Co., 139 West 25th.

POPLINS.—Serges, whipcords, gaberdines, tricotines, velours, coverts, quantities. We are going to sell them low today, our first anniversary. Thank you. Levensohn & Satz, 1170 Broadway. Madison Square 1265.

POPLINS.—Amoskeag, Dobson and Seldon 8133, 808, 1037; serges 6301, 7614; also ¾ meltons and thibets. Chelsea 4914.

POPLINS, serges and velours, 90610, 06077, 6700½-5, 0936, 6284, 0315, 0360 and Venetian lining, 32-inch, black. Gramercy 1807.

POPLINS.—American poplins and Delhi, all shades. Arbus & Sons, Farragut 8334.

POPLINS.—Silk, wool, $1.55-$2.35; colors; imm. del. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

RAINCLOTH, rubberized, and coats, to close out. Model Raincoat Co., 135 West 26th.

SATIN YARN, DYED. — Black, blue twill back velveteen to close out; Mel land sequimette; plush, F. & H. Duvet de Laine. Farragut 2815.

SERGES.—6002 Amoskeag, $1.06; 6301 Amoskeag, $1.28; 54274 Juilliard, $1.95; 519 Garfield, $1.90; 54-inch Dobson corduroy, 65c. R. Smith & Co., Madison Square 818.

SERGES.—6122, 9, 1464, D2, 10, 2206, 757, 788, 210, D1; poplins 90610. Farragut Worsted Company, 19 Madison Av., Madison Square 4362.

SERGES.—1210, 6120, 7120, 7301, 54289, 11483, 519 C. F. L. and S. P. A. Israel Cummings & Bro., 28 West 25th. Farragut 8454.

SERGES.—6301, 7614, 7120, 54289, 104, 319, 6234, S. E. G. L., and other makes. Hydol. Phone Madison Square 4254.

SERGE.—Whitman 104, Juilliard's 54289. S. Simon Company 125 West 27th.

SERGES.—Have 100 pieces, 54274, navy, at $1.95. Kalker, Gramercy 1829.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SERGE.—800 botany, all colors, at $1.92½ net. Farragut 3832.

SERGES.—Forty pieces botany 809, navy. Chelsea 493.

SERGES.—11483, colors 792 or 793. Madison Square 1451.

SERGES.—54289, 6120, 7120, 104. Gramercy 2874.

SILK SKIRTS.—We have several thousand novelty silk skirts in stripes and plaids; wonderful value; prices $2.50 up. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 23d. Gramercy 4848.

SNAP FASTENERS, 3-0 black and white seconds; low price to cash buyer. Reinhard, 32 Union Square.

SUITS, misses', wonderful snappy chicken models. Lee, Hexter & Co., 7 East 16th.

SUITS.—Spring, for jobbers; serges, poplins, $8.75 up. Excelio, 142 West 24th.

SUITS, serge, poplins, $8.50 up; coats, $6 up. Schoen-Weissman, 58 West 24th.

TAFFETAS, Wash Satins.—36-inch, 40-inch, for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 237 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 1240.

TAFFETAS.—Georgette, crepe de chine, all colors; immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 3443-6.

TAFFETA.—Black and colors; also full line striped and plaid taffetas; exceptional values. Cordwain Mills, 30 East 21st St.

UNDERWEAR.—Muslin and silk underwear manufacturers' stock to close out. Mendig Basch Co., 280 Plane St., Newark, N. J. Phone Market 8154.

WAISTS.—Crepe de chine, embroidered, satin stripe tub silks; 10 styles in stock for immediate delivery. Belmore Waist Co., 2 West 24th St.

WAISTS.—Have 100 dozen Georgette and crepe de chine to close out. Daily Waist Co., 158 West 27th St.

WASH SATIN, 40-inch, $1.16; white, flesh; imm. del. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

WOOLENS and other materials, job lot, to close out. J. Heit & Son, 99 Madison Av. Madison Square 8585.

WOOLENS suitable for cap trade to close out. J. Heit & Son, 99 Madison Av. Madison Square 8585.

WORSTED Yarn Skeins, 4,000 pounds, two ply twelves, coarse grade, mixed colors, $1.00 pound. "Becker." Madison Sq. 9380.

YARN.—Navy blue cotton sweater yarn, wool spun, 1,200 pounds, cones, prompt shipment; bargain. "Becker." Madison Square 9380.

YARN.—Hand knitting wool and worsted, immediate delivery. Mishell, 1170 Broadway. Madison Square 1520.

YARNS.—Khaki and Oxford wool knitting yarns; immediate deliveries. Mayflower, Madison Square 9380.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS, SUIT, Wanted. — Jobber placing large orders on cheap suits; bring samples. Ritter Bros., 1333 Broadway.

Contractors wanted on Spring tailored dresses; serge and silk. Call all week, 4th floor, 12 East 33d St.

Help Wanted.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, in coat house. Y 222 Times Annex.

SALESMEN calling on men's and boys' clothing trade to handle staple line of metal trench buckles at prices that will get the business as side line; great opportunity; commission. W. G., 218 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—School book publisher requires services of young man as salesman in city; future for right man; state age, nationality, education, business experience; salary. 142 Times.

SALESWOMAN to sell fashions to manufacturers; salary and commission; must be a hustler. O 87 Times.

TRAVELING MEN WANTED.—Broadway neckwear concern of national reputation catering to department stores, large gents' furnishers and clothing dealers throughout the United States, desires the services of experienced traveling and local men in all territories to sell neckwear in conjunction with kindred lines; strictly commission basis; well paying proposition; excellent opportunity for live wire salesmen; all communications treated strictly confidential. Address our Advertising Agency, L. Brown, 6 Nassau St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...5¾@6 per cent. for the best names
Saturday...5¾@6

These quotations are for six months' paper.

Big Year for Men's Fur Coats.

In spite of the inflated prices that have obtained in the fur markets, this is said to have been one of the biggest years on record for men's fur-trimmed and fur-lined overcoats.

Fewer Cancellations This Year.

Cancellations in the men's clothing trade, which so often reach the manufacturers' office before the roadmen have returned from their trip, are said to have been unusually low this year in spite of the good volume of orders taken last Fall for Spring delivery.

Jobbers Seeking Sweaters.

Local jobbing houses in the sweater trade have been experiencing an active demand for women's lines during the last week or two from retailers in this city and elsewhere. As a result it is said that their stocks have been moving quite rapidly and that they have been in the primary markets seeking additional supplies, which, however, are not easily obtainable for nearby delivery. The sweaters most sought are in the lighter shades, it seems, with nile blue and the new khaki color among the leaders. From all accounts the buying has been about equally divided between the slip-on type, purled at the waist, and the coat cut sweater, with some without Norfolk plaits.

Should Buy Staples Now.

The advice given to retail buyers of dress goods by one of the largest sellers in the country is that they should stock up at once on storm and French serges, poplins, ottomans, and other staple goods wherever they can be got at the "right" price. In this way, he says, considerable money can be saved in the course of the next several months, in addition to insuring the retailers against loss of business through depleted stocks that cannot be replenished later for various reasons. Among the novelty dress goods now in demand for immediate delivery are fancy plaids. Particularly is this true of large block overplaids in shadow effects, on French weave, all-wool grounds. These fabrics wholesale at $2.10 to $2.25 a yard.

Metal Ware for the Government.

Dust pans, frying pans, ash cans, measures, dish pans, and navy buckets, which are used for individual laundry and bathing tubs on land and sea, loom up largely in the business that is now being placed with the metal ware makers of the country by the Government. It is said to be a frequent occurrence for these manufacturers to estimate on such requisitions as 200,000 pie plates, 20,000 dish pans, or 30,000 measures. Already more than 25 per cent. of the country's output of enameled, galvanized, and tin ware is being taken by the Government, and manufacturers predict that this condition will continue for some time to come. A particularly heavy demand for enameled ware for hospital use is noted. The problem now before the manufacturers is to obtain sufficient raw materials. This they say, is practically the only barrier to maximum operation in the future.

Gray Goods Price Tone Firm.

With offices again inhabitable, business perked up somewhat in the local gray goods market yesterday, aided in no small degree by the firmer tone of prices. Sheetings were again in active request, but sales were limited by the scarcity of the most wanted constructions. All kinds of 40-inch goods were in demand and scarce, one buyer vainly offering 21 cents for a substantial quantity of spot 2.85s. This was a half-cent higher than the general market for these goods. In the printcloths there were reports of sales of spot Eastern 38½-inch 64-60s at 12¼ cents, though Southern goods of the same construction were sold at 12. Similar business was done from second hands at 12 cents. January-February sales of 38½-inch 60-48s were made from first hands at 10½ cents and from second hands at 10⅝ cents. Spot mill prices on printcloths closed on these levels:

39-inch, 80-80s...	18c	38½-inch, 64-60s..	12[illegible]
39-inch, 72-76s...	15c	38½-inch, 64-56s..	11[illegible]
39-inch, 68-72s...	13½c	38½-inch, 60-52s..	10[illegible]
39-inch, 56-44s...	10½c	38½-inch, 60-48s..	10[illegible]
38½-inch, 64-64s..	12¾c	27-inch, 64-60s...	8[illegible]

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill & Co.; W. B. Glass, books, stationery; 37 West 26th.
ALBANY, N. Y.—Hofmayer D. G. Co.; L. J. Hofmayer, notions, hosiery, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
ALTOONA, Penn.—J. F. Gerhart, dry goods; Imperial.
ALTOONA—J. Bratt, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.
ALTOONA—Kline Bros.; T. R. Figart, domestics; 23 East 26th.
ARDMORE, Okla.—G. M. Hemley, coats, suits, dresses, waists; Imperial.
ASBURY PARK, N. J.—T. Berger, ready-to-wear; 1,161 Broadway.
ATLANTA, Ga.—E. L. Rhodes Co.; E. L. Rhodes, flowers, feathers; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Cohn, Harts & Cohen; E. Cohen, clothing; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—Wm. Koch Importing Co.; E. H. Zeller, toys; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss B. Conway, books; 2 West 37th.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss B. Conrad, books, stationery, jewelry; 2 West 37th.
BALTIMORE—The Hub; A. P. Clark, men's hats, traveling goods; 53 West 14th; Navarre.
BALTIMORE—Daniel Miller & Co.; H. L. McLanahan, hats, millinery; 598 Broadway.
BANGOR, Me.—Rives Co.; Miss G. Virgie, dress goods, silks; Gregorian.
BINGHAMTON—Long's; D. B. Long, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; R. B. Case, basement dept.; 212 5th Av.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Hirsch Millinery Co.; A. Hirsch, millinery; Imperial.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Saks Clothing Co.; J. K. Saks, clothing; 220 5th Av.; Imperial.
BIRMINGHAM—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; Mr. Dringer, shoes; 120 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; F. A. Smith, house-furn. goods; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—"Butler's"; J. Griffith, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
BOSTON—A. Shuman & Co.; W. F. Maher, boys' clothing; Prince George.
BOSTON—Jones, McDuffee & Stratton; J. Connelly, china; Marlborough.
BOSTON—C. E. Fogg Co.; C. E. Fogg, carpets; Park Avenue.
BOSTON—Tuttle & Robinson; S. Robinson, silks; Navarre.
BOSTON—R. H. Stearns Co.; L. S. Root, silks; 200 5th Av.; Murray Hill.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; W. J. Miller, boy's clothing; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; S. Falk, boys' clothing; C. K. Koven, men's clothing; 470 4th Av.
BRISTOL, Tenn.—Cox Hat Co.; W. H. Cox, hats; Imperial.
BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; R. W. Forrester, rugs; 220 5th Av.
BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; F. C. Hall, waists, muslin underwear; 43 Leonard.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; T. W. Dancer, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 43 Leonard.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; W. Mutter, flannels, blankets, comforters; 2 West 37th.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; W. A. Brost, notions, toilet, leather goods; Miss H. Hall, books, stationery, pictures; 2 West 37th.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; T. L. Lagg, silks, dress goods; Miss Kylander, gloves; 230 5th Av.
BUFFALO—Scher Shop; S. Scher, coats, suits, dresses, waists; Gregorian.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; F. O. Denton, millinery; 2 West 37th.
BUFFALO—Adam Meldrum & Anderson Co.; Miss Gilligan, petticoats, underwear; 230 5th Av.
CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa — Lyman Brothers Co.; W. H. Stark, silks, ribbons; 320 5th Av.; Brozteli.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—M. Furchgott & Sons; M. Furchgott, ready-to-wear; 333 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck Co.; C. A. Dawson, linens; E. C. Hutchison, laces; C. Munk, women's furn. goods; J. P. Thomas, underwear; D. E. Atkinson, hosiery; S. Stern, millinery, women's furn. goods; P. A. Murkland, china, glassware, books, stationery; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; W. E. McEdwards, silks; F. Rinken, crockery; 44 E. 23d.
CHICAGO—F. P. Heilman & Co.; F. P. Heilman, flowers, feathers; Knickerbocker.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss. Carney, Miss Warsky, dresses, costumes; Miss Tarreon, waists, underwear sweaters; Mrs. Nichols, millinery; 13 East 22d.
CHICAGO—J. A. Joseph, ready-to-wear; Brozteli.
CHICAGO—The Fair; C. W. Knoepfel, auto supplies; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Bargain House; S. L. Lazarus, millinery; 621 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Karlin & Faraman Co.; R. D. Kinder, clothing; Murray Hill.
CHICAGO—T. Ascher Co.; M. Ascher, tailored coats; 320 5th Av.
CHICAGO—M. Page Co.; G. M. Thompson, millinery; Murray Hill.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; Mr. Kasakoff, umbrellas, ribbons, veilings, ladies' neckwear; H. Hillman, waists, misses', children's garments; C. C. Gunn, coats, suits; Mr. Kaufman, boys' clothing; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—J. Cohn, carpets; Grand.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; E. Leighty, negligees, women's underwear; Miss M. Weathered, women's suits; Miss M. Holberg, Miss M. Fiske, costumes; Mrs. S. Grachwohl, women's suits; R. M. Chamberlain, E. F. Walker, clothing; H. Becker, pictures; H. E. Holcomb, youths' clothing; 1,107 B'way.
CHICAGO—Daube, Rosenthal & Co.; L. L. Rosenthal, piece goods, woolens; Manhattan.
CHICAGO—F. Kaplan & Bros.; F. Kaplan, coats, suits, dresses; Longacre.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; O. J. Falk, domestics; 115 5th Av.; Brozteli.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; A. H. Goldberg, jobs Winter coats; 470 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—The McAlpin Co.; G. V. Post, general mgr.; 23 East 26th.
CINCINNATI—Burkhardt-Seiter-Harding Co.; J. G. Seiter, R. M. Burkhardt, millinery; Imperial.
CINCINNATI—Kline Bros. Company; Miss Schwartz, waists; 404 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; W. G. Otto, notions; 350 B'way.
CINCINNATI—C. Rosenthal; woolens; Longacre.
CLEVELAND—Hill & Hart; A. N. Hill, hats, caps; Flanders.
CLEVELAND—The Ames Co.; S. Hahn, ready-to-wear; Miss A. Wohlman, dresses, 120 W. 32d.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; J. W. Moorehouse, housefurn. goods; G. M. Evett, millinery; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; S. A. Sparre, clothing, furnishing goods; 72 Madison Av.
CLEVELAND—Ames Co.; C. Mashek, Miss J. Hogan, millinery; 116 West 32d.
CLEVELAND—S. M. Hexter & Co.; R. M. Hexter, tailors' trimmings; 1,140 B'way.
CLEVELAND — Klein-Stein Co.; M. Stein, tailors' trimmings; Breslin.
CLEVELAND—Landesman-Hirscheimer Co.; B. Lowenstein, linings, trimmings; Grand.
CLEVELAND—Helle Bros. Co.; D. C. Ross, millinery; P. B. Johnson, leather goods; Miss S. H. Jones, jewelry; 220 5th Av.; Aberdeen.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; Miss B. Valentine, leather goods, stationery; 220 5th Av.; Grand.
CLEVELAND—The May Co.; J. H. Swanson, basement furs, Winter coats, serge, silk dresses; J. O. Sprowl, furs, Winter coats, serge, silk dresses; M. Lindner, waists; 37 W. 26th.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; F. H. Myers, dress goods, silks; 220 5th Av.; Imperial.
DALLAS—M. Ishkowitz, millinery, ready-to-wear; 38 West 33d. Grand.
DALLAS — Higginbotham-Bailey-Logan Co.; C. O. Rattler, notions; 395 Broadway.
DALLAS—O. K. Co.; Mr. Keistrom, coats, suits; 45 West 34th.
DALLAS—Higginbotham, Bailey, Logan Co.; C. O. Rattler, notions; 395 B'way.
DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; L. A. Michaelson, ready-to-wear; 19 E. 24th.
DENVER—L. Stern, men's, women's ready-to-wear; 1,132 Broadway.
DENVER—Joslin D. G. Co.; F. J. Sullivan, gloves; 23 East 26th.
DETROIT—Greenberg Mfg. Co.; S. Greenberg, skirts, dresses, woolens; Grand.
DETROIT — Newcomb-Endicott Co.; F. J. Fry, coats, suits, waists, infants' wear, millinery; 200 5th Av.; Woodward.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; W. B. Scholler, hosiery, underwear, gloves, boys' clothing, boys' furn. goods; D. McConnell, underwear, basement; H. Rich, furn. goods; Mrs. McHugh, infants' wear; 354 4th Av.
DETROIT—Kline Garment Co.; Miss Buell, children's wear; 404 4th Av.
DETROIT—Fields' Cloak & Suit Co.; M. Simons, cloth coats, serge dresses; 72 Madison Av.
ERIE—Long's; W. R. Long, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
FALL RIVER, Mass.—E. S. Brown Co.; A. F. O'Malley, women's coats, suits, dresses, waists, skirts, children's wear; Knickerbocker.
FALL RIVER, Mass.—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. E. Baumster, rugs; 404 4th Av.; Brozteli.
FRESNO, Cal. — E. Gottschalk & Co.; E. Gottschalk, general mdse.; 116 W. 32d.
GREELEY, Col.—Reuler Mercantile Co.; Mr. Reuler, general mdse., ready-to-wear; 44 East 23d St.
HARRISBURG — Kaufman's Underselling Store; Mr. Lloyd, cloth coats, serge dresses; 72 Madison Av.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; Miss S. Newman, dresses; 404 4th Av.
HOLYOKE, Mass.—Bunyan & Dowling; Miss C. Bunyan, Miss A. Dowling, ladies' wear; Murray Hill.
HOLYOKE, Mass.—A. Steiger & Co.; E. J. Kelly, domestics; 105 Grand; Navarre.
HORNELL, N. Y.—Babcock & Davidson; C. F. Babcock, dry goods; 105 Grand; Imperial.
HOUSTON, Texas—W. C. Munn Co.; A. T. Compton, domestics, dress goods, silks; 1,150 Broadway.
HOUSTON, Texas—The Vogue; Mr. Roche, coats, suits, dresses; 303 5th Av.
HUDSON, N. Y.—Marsh & Rachman Co.; S. B. Marsh, notions, hosiery, underwear; 1,239 Broadway; Murray Hill.
INDIANAPOLIS—Havens & Geddes; H. Borgerding, blankets; 72 Leonard.
INDIANAPOLIS—Model Shirt Co.; H. Murphy, shirtings; Belmont.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; Miss A. B. Jesser, hdkfs., 220 5th Av.; Gregorian.
INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis Dry Goods Co.; J. R. Beesley, coats, suits, waists, dresses, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 220 5th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS—Wm. H. Block Co.; M. & Block, ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.
KANSAS CITY—Hirsch-Wolff Millinery Co.; J. Hirsch, millinery; 621 B'way.
KANSAS CITY—Frankel, Frank & Co.; D. Frankel, millinery, laces; J. Lyons, hats; 588 B'way.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—G. G. McCully Hat Co.; G. G. McCully, hats; Imperial.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; W. S. Sullivan, coats, suits; 432 4th Av.; Breslin.
LANSING, Mich.—Mills D. G. Co.; H. A. Simmons, laces; Breslin.
LAPORTE, Ind.—S. Fox Sons; R. C. Fox, dress goods; Netherland.
LINCOLN, Neb.—Sardenson-Hovland Co.; H. F. Hovland, jobs coats, suits, dresses; 303 5th Av.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—E. Less & Co.; E. Less, clothing, furn. goods; Wallick.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Doyle-Kidd D. G. Co.; W. N. Doyle, notions, hosiery; 60 Worth.
LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; W. R. Rippe, millinery; 225 5th Av.
LOS ANGELES—N. B. Blackstone Co.; W. Blackstone, gowns, dresses, suits, waists, coats; 225 5th Av.
LOS ANGELES—National Outfitting Co.; A. Feintuch, men's, women's ready-to-wear; Algonquin.
LOS ANGELES—Foley Furniture Co.; T. Foley, carpets; Wallick.
LOS ANGELES—Jowby Bros.; J. Finkel, millinery; 1,152 Broadway, Room 607.
LOS ANGELES—D. Hamburger & Co.; G. J. Fernbocher, coats; 303 5th Av.
LOS ANGELES—The Sun Drug Co.; F. S. Devoin, drugs, chemicals, novelties, toys; Woodstock.
LOUISVILLE Stewart Dry Goods Co.; N. A. Gathof, silks, dress goods, velvets; Miss E. Bennett, coats, suits, dresses, waists, wraps; 2 West 37th.
LOUISVILLE—D. Baird & Sons; Miss H. Hicks, millinery; 621 Broadway.
MACON, Ga.—W. A. Doody Co.; Miss J. Prince, millinery; Brozteli.
MEMPHIS—Bry Block Mercantile Co.; E. B. Weisner, jobs coats, suits, dresses, skirts, waists; Mr. Hass, skirts; 470 4th Av.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—F. L. Caulkins, dry goods; Cumberland.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Wrubel's; Miss R. Wrubel, ladies' wear; Park Av.
MILWAUKEE—J. W. Bacharach; F. Schmidt, furn. goods; New Strand.
MILWAUKEE — Gayhart-Price Co.; C. A. Price, millinery; New Strand.
MINNEAPOLIS—Tucker & Levinson; M. H. Tucker, millinery, flowers, feathers; Latham.
MINNEAPOLIS—O. Nelson & Co.; G. Nelson, clothing, furn. goods; Broadway Central.
MINNEAPOLIS—H. L. Stein & Co.; H. Stein, furniture; New Strand.
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Schewer, Wise & Co.; G. W. Thompson, notions; 43 Leonard.
MONTPELIER, Vt.—J. L. Bowman Co.; J. L. Bowman, dresses, coats, suits; Grand.
MONTREAL, Que.—"Almy's Ltd."; Mr. Cheney, mdse. mgr.; Mr. Monroe, asst. mdse. mgr.; 290 5th Av.
NASHVILLE—L. Jonas & Co.; A. Jonas, untrimmed hats; 579 Broadway; Cumberland.
NASHVILLE—Castner-Knott Co.; I. Meyers, ready-to-wear; 23 East 26th.
NEW HAVEN—E. Malley Co.; A. Sandbach, furnishing goods; 220 5th Av.
NEW ORLEANS—Marks-Isaacs Co.; A. Kaufmann, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
NEW ORLEANS—D. M. Davis Co.; D. M. Davis, skirts, waists, petticoats, muslin underwear; 15 East 26th.
NEW ORLEANS—Simmons, Cohen & Co.; J. Cohen, coats; 15 East 26th.
NORWALK, Ohio—Sanger & Brostus; C. A. Sanger, general mdse.; Monticello.
NORWICH, Conn.—Porteous & Mitchell; L. Porteous, coats, jobs waists; 432 4th Av.
OMAHA—J. L. Branders & Sons; Miss J. Brainerd, hosiery; Mrs. Archer, coats, dresses; 1,261 Broadway.
OTTUMWA, Iowa—Nelson Cloak Co.; L. D. Wareham, jobs suits, coats, dresses; 303 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; H. Kamholz, jobs furs; 15 E. 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; Miss Baker, jobs Winter dresses, coats, infants' wear; Miss Ransford, dresses; H. Blauner, jobs coats; Miss Schenck, Spring skirts; 15 E. 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—J. Levitt & Co.; J. Levitt, waistings; Strand.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Cohen & Co.; M. Cohen, cotton and woolen piece goods; Strand.
PHILADELPHIA—Greenebaum Bros. & Co.; S. Greenebaum, cotton piece goods; 200 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; M. Michel, millinery; McAlpin.
PHILADELPHIA—L. Harris & Co.; L. Harris, piece goods; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Gross & Co.; M. Gross, piece goods, Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA—Lit Bros.; Miss Morrell, jobs house dresses, kimonos; 1,261 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—Hugo Fisher Co.; H. Fisher, dress materials; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—Tuteiman Bros. & Alexander; W. Tuteiman, shirts; 200 5th Av.; Brozteli.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; B. Marks, toilet articles; B'way & 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; Miss Lerner, basement catalogue skirts; B'way and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—L. W. Hirsch Co.; Mrs. Werman, coats, suits; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaurman-Baer Co.; B. Lehman, Spring, Summer sport goods; 404 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Carton Sisters; Miss J. M. Carton, gowns, blouses, corsets; Breslin.
PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; Meisler, jewelry; 43 Leonard; Herald Square.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Mr. Sherwin, furs; 120 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—H. Smith & Son; J. F. Smith, woolens; Imperial.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; P. W. Hamilton, shoes; 116 West 32d.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; R. Streeper, gloves; A. N. Brown, women's waists, muslin underwear; Miss A. Brown, merino underwear, shawls; 23 East 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Lewis, Neiman Co.; H. A. Koch, taupe wolf fox furs; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; M. E. Lautman, jobs ribbons, neckwear; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; P. L. Cohen, millinery; 116 West 32d; Collingwood.
PORTLAND, Me.—Eastman Bros. & Bancroft; R. R. Eastman, dry goods; 1,270 Broadway.
PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; Mrs. G. M. Ridlon, coats, suits, dresses; 432 4th Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Dimond Co.; H. Dimond, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; Breslin.
PROVIDENCE—Shepard Co.; R. L. Birtwistle, art, leather goods; 220 5th Av.; Imperial.
PROVIDENCE—The Outlet; B. Trinkle, women's, children's hosiery, underwear; 120 W. 32d.
PROVIDENCE—B. Schloss, millinery; Collingwood.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Hirsch Co.; E. Hirsch, merchandise manager, jobs coats, suits, dresses; Miss Hearn, misses' coats, suits; 1,183 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Hirsch Co.; Miss Lichtenstein, jobs waists; Miss Bennett, jobs silk, muslin underwear; Miss Ryan, house dresses; 1,183 Broadway.
QUINCY, Ill.—Keepohl, Mohrenstecher Co.; O. A. Mohrenstecher, ready-to-wear; 44 East 23d St.
QUINCY, Ill.—Noll-Haworth Co.; Mr. Noll, notions, furnishing goods; Imperial.
REDLANDS, Cal.—A. Leipsic; Mrs. Leipsic, ready-to-wear; 1,183 Broadway.
RICHMOND, Va.—The Coben Co.; J. B. Cohen, Miss H. Engelberg, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.
RICHMOND, Va.—Weisberger Co.; A. Kramer, dry goods; 72 Madison Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; G. C. Feltes, E. G. Eggleston, notions; 23 East 26th.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; W. N. Baxter, W. H. Bourne, knit goods; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.— Duffy, Powers & Co.; J. L. Wohl, jobs Hudson seal, natural muskrat coats; 470th 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—McCurdy-Robinson Co.; G. Laucht, draperies, curtains, upholstery goods; 353 4th Av.
SALINA, Kan.—H. B. Lee Merc. Co.; E. E. Brentson, notions, ribbons, fancy goods; J. R. Crowden, knit goods; McAlpin.
SALT LAKE CITY—Boston Store; Mr. Bauer, serge dresses; 15 E. 26th, Room 910.
SAN FRANCISCO—Victor Ullman & Co.; V. R. Ullman, shirts, overalls; 47 White.
SAN FRANCISCO—W. N. Moore Dry Goods Co.; B. R. Kunsten, cotton, dress goods, silks; H. R. Holt, domestics, blankets; 72 Leonard.
SAN FRANCISCO—Miss S. A. Kierske, ready-to-wear; Laurelton.
SAN FRANCISCO—Raphael Weil & Co.; Miss Cohen, corsets, waists, sweaters; 15 East 26th.
SAN JOSE, Cal.—L. Hart & Son Co.; A. J. Hart, coats, suits, waists, infants', children's wear; 1,133 Broadway.
SIOUX CITY—Hicks, Fuller, Pierson Co.; A. G. Ferguson, dress goods, upholstery goods; 858 B'way.
SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Brandon-Durrell Co.; T. H. Brandon, hosiery, furnishing goods; Miss E. Ray, corsets; York.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; Mrs. M. C. Woods, infants' wear; 290 5th Av.; Breslin.
SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—Graves; J. L. Graves, ready-to-wear; Gregorian.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Poole Dry Goods Co.; J. C. Poole, general merchandise; 105 Grand; Wallick.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Richardson D. G. Co.; W. E. Andriona, notions; 43 Leonard.
ST. JOSEPH—John S. Brittain D. G. Co.; E. A. Sanders, cloaks, waists, furn. goods; 320 B'way.
ST. JOSEPH—John S. Brittain D. G. Co.; W. H. Beattie, domestics, prints; 320 B'way.
ST. JOSEPH—Tootle-Campbell D. G. Co.; C. F. Waller, laces, white goods, ready-to-wear; D. Tootle, dry goods; 60 Worth; Imperial.
ST. LOUIS—Lindell Dry Goods Co.; Miss N. Jones, muslin underwear; 353 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; W. J. Schminke, cloaks, skirts, furs, muslin underwear; 395 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Levis-Zukoski Mercantile Co.; W. Levis, broad silks, ribbons, veilings; 303 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Rice, Stix D. G. Co.; H. E. Ink, suspenders, neckwear; L. McDermitt, ribbons; R. H. Haller, wash goods, linings; 377 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; P. J. Sefranka, books, stationery; 37 West 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Kline Apparel Co.; Mrs. Julius, coats, suits; Miss Flynn, waists; 404 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS — Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney; Miss J. Wade, petticoats; 23 E. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix Dry Goods Co.; A. Eiseman, knit goods, gloves, ladies' sweaters; 377 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss C. Hamm, ready-to-wear catalogue; 116 W. 32d, Room 710.
ST. LOUIS—Siegfried-Waltz Mfg. Co.; M. J. Siegfried, clothing; B'way Central.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Baer; J. Jones, hats, caps; 37 W. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—City Cap Co.; J. H. Liederman, caps; Broadway Central.
ST. PAUL—Wherrie, Evans Co.; R. S. Wherrie, braids, ribbons; Latham.
ST. PAUL—Finch, Van Slyck & McConville; R. M. Jennings, hosiery; 320 Broadway.
ST. PAUL—Lindek, Warner & Sons; L. W. Wolterstorf, white goods, laces, upholstery goods; R. Warner, hosiery; H. F. Warner, knit underwear; G. Schulze, silks, dress goods; 350 B'way.
ST. PAUL—Field, Schlick & Co.; A. J. Grawert, rugs; 31 Union Square.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Woodhull, Goodale & Bull; C. B. Smith, woolens; 200 5th Av.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Noel & Hyde; J. I. H. Wright, white goods; 72 Leonard.
TAMPA, Fla.—Maas Bros.; G. L. Glass, carpets, housefurn. goods; 1,150 Broadway.
TERRE HAUTE—A. Herz; J. M. Keller, waists, dresses; 116 West 32d.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Root D. G. Co.; Mrs. F. H. Canad, infants' wear; 23 E. 26th.
TOLEDO—Berdon & Co.; G. H. Hattendorf, dry goods; Aberdeen.
TOLEDO—Lasalle & Koch Co.; C. Green, coats, suits; 1,170 B'way.
TOLEDO—F. W. Janes Co.; H. Rhodes, untrimmed hats; Breslin.
TOLEDO—Thompson Hudson Co.; F. J. Prigge, boys' clothing; 354 4th Av.
TOLEDO—Lasalle & Koch Co.; C. Green, coats, suits; 1,170 B'way.
WACO, Texas—Goldstein-Migel Co.; Mr. Hirschberg, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; G. Louis, trunks, toys; 334 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—J. E. Cunningham; Miss M. E. Maher, women's ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Palais Royal; Mrs. H. Gold, waists; 220 5th Av.
WATERBURY, Conn. — Paterson Silk and Dress Goods Store; Mr. Yucht, silks, woolens, cotton goods, ribbons, laces; 55 E. 8th.
WATERTOWN—Long's; M. A. Long, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
WATERTOWN, N. Y.—Long's; M. A. Long, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
WHEELING, W. Va.—Stone & Thomas; L. M. Kohn, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—The Hub; J. Herschowitz, I. H. Riker, clothing; Breslin.
WILKES-BARRE—MacWilliams; W. Whalen, domestics; E. J. Carpenter, dry goods; 1,150 Broadway.
WILKES-BARRE—Wilkes-Barre D. G. Co.; A. Latimer, ready-to-wear; 23 East 26th.
WILLIAMSPORT, Penn. — People's Dept. Store Co.; S. Chrystal, clothing; Albert.
WILLIMANTIC, Conn.—R. J. Galligan, ready-to-wear, corsets, underwear; H. C. Lincoln, hosiery; Hermitage.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Co.; C. Heller, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Jasper Bros.; M. Jasper, woolens; Monterey.
WORCESTER—J. C. MacInnes Co.; F. E. O'Donoghue, shoes; 432 4th Av.
WORCESTER—Bernard, Sumner & Putnam Co.; C. Heller, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
YORK, Penn.—P. Wiest's Sons; W. H. Anderson, china, lamps, housefurn. goods; 105 Grand; Grand.
ZANESVILLE, Ohio—A. E. Starr Co.; M. Bernstein, coats, suits, jobs serge dresses; 303 5th Av.
ZANESVILLE, Ohio—A. E. Starr Co.; Harry G. Starr, jobs girls' serge dresses, girls' coats, house dresses, muslin, knit underwear; 203 5th Av., Room 1401.

BUSINESS NOTES.

About Jan. 15 L. W. Fellows, resident buyer, who has for many years been at 31 Union Square, will remove to new quarters on the Broadway side of the third floor of the St. James Building, at Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street. C. H. Fellows of Chicago is now associated with the office and is in charge of the ready-to-wear and carpet departments.

The Board of Directors of the Retail Millinery Association of America will meet tonight at the Hotel McAlpin. The forthcoming fashion show of the association and other important matters will be discussed.

The organization meeting of the Millinery Chamber of Commerce of the United States will be held at 10 A. M. today at the Hotel McAlpin. In the membership of the chamber are represented all of the millinery associations of the country and many leading individual firms in various branches of the trade.

L. WERTHEIMER'S DEP'T STORES, Inc.
Will sublet space for cloak, suit, dress and fur department in our new store on Grand Concourse and Fordham Road.
Apply by mail for interview to main office,
627 WEST 181ST ST.

Silk Dresses in stock for $6.75 Up
Immediate Delivery.
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TO BUYERS OF Four-Ply Worsted Yarns:—
These war days are hand-knitting days for thousands of women all over the nation.
They are knitting for our boys in the Army and Navy sweaters, socks, aviation caps and wristlets.
If you want to supply them with the best quality of yarn, one that knits and wears well, See Us.
We have in stock for spot delivery a full supply of the best four-ply worsteds in Khaki, Dark Oxford and other popular colors.
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465 Broome Street, New York.
Near Broadway. Phone: Canal 3940.
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It's a new one this season, but it's a remarkable one. More style or greater value you're not likely to see this season at $6.75 to $16.50. Foulards, Georgettes and Taffetas.
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"CHICKEN" DRESSES $10.50 to $18.50
Fancies, Serges, Georgettes, Taffetas
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Wool & Tweed Auto Coats
Novelty Rain Coats
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HOLLSTEIN, YOUNG & CO.

New Spring DRESSES Silks and Serges
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West 32nd St.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Advance on a Smaller Volume of Dealings—News More Favorable.

For much of the session yesterday the stock market was deprived of outside commission business, owing to an almost complete interruption of wire service from Western points, and the contraction in activity was explained on this ground. The market was left mostly in the hands of the room traders, who found much in the day's news to strengthen the sentiment evidenced by the rise which took place the first half of last week. Many issues gained substantially, with United States Steel in the van, that issue selling up 2⅜. Elsewhere the list was irregular, although the declines were few in number and unimportant. The railroads were in less demand, and closed near last week's final levels.

Peace talk has been less in evidence for a few days past, but the Street is closely watching the developments pointing to a very gradual approach of the Allies and the Central Powers toward a common meeting ground. Sentiment in prominent banking circles views the possibility of an early peace as too uncertain to justify the slightest letup in preparations against two or three years more of war. It is felt that Germany can hold out that long, but that she will not elect to continue a hopeless struggle to the point of exhaustion if terms of peace much more liberal than she has yet promulgated can win relief from the steadily tightening pressure both on land and sea.

Marked improvement in numerous industrial issues dealt in elsewhere than on the Stock Exchange resulted yesterday following the decision of the Supreme Court to the effect that stock dividends need not be included as income in making tax returns. There are a number of companies which have discussed rearrangement of their capital, as a part of which extra dividends would be paid in stock, and if the court's decision applying to a question raised under the original law removes the greatest obstacle to such action it is expected that holders of stocks will benefit in the current year. Secretary McAdoo's request that the railroad executive officers supply him immediately with information as to their capital needs was another helpful factor, indicating that the Government is prepared not only to meet the maturities soon coming due but to supply funds for improvements where such work is imperatively needed.

FIRM UNDERTONE IN LONDON

Lloyd George's Speech Is Well Received by the Traders.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The stock market developed a firm undertone today. Premier Lloyd George's speech was well received, and its results, it is believed, will be seen in the near future. Home funds and allied bonds were firm under the lead of consols, mining shares were stronger and diamonds were the leading features. Rubber, oil and shipping stocks were steadily supported.

Money was in good supply and discount rates were quiet.

Trading Dull on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—Trading on the Bourse was dull today. Three per cent. rentes, 58 francs 50 centimes for cash; exchange on London, 27 francs 21 centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 88 francs 40 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	4	Renewals	3
Low	2½	Last	4

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERALS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5½@6	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	5½@6	Ninety days	6
Four months	6	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days .... 3⅝@4¼
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days .... 4½@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days .... 5 @5½

Commercial Paper.
Best-Known Names.
60 to 90 days 5¾
4 to 6 months .... 5¾@6
Other Names.
4 to 6 months 6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Rates of Change.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.7530	$4.7530	$4.7530	+.0005
Cables	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	..
France—				
Demand	5.73¼	5.73¼	5.73¼	+.00¼
Cables	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	+.00¼
Rubles—				
Demand	12.75	12.75	12.75	..
Cables	13.00	13.00	13.00	..

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.7530	$4.76 7/16
5.1826	Paris	5.73⅛	5.71⅝
	China—		
	Hongkong	77.00	77.25
	Peking	115.00	115.25
	Shanghai	108.00	108.25
19.295	Greece	19.40	19.45
40.10	Holland	43.50	43.87½
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	34.50	34.75
	Calcutta	34.50	34.75
5.1826	Italy	8.46	8.45
49.84	Japan—		
	Kobe	51.75	52.00
	Yokohama	51.75	52.00
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	50.00	50.125
51.50	Russia	12.75	13.00
26.79	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	32.50	33.00
	Copenhagen	30.00	30.50
	Christiania	31.75	32.25
19.295	Spain	24.30	24.38
	South America—		
32.42	Rio	27.04	27.14
42.44	Buenos Aires	45.64	45.74
5.1826	Switzerland	4.48	4.46

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71⅛	$4.69⅝	$4.71	$4.69

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $453,809,879; balance, $42,448,990; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $11,635,293; Federal Reserve credit balance, $16,440,976.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $9.0625.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 43⅛d, unchanged; in New York, 90⅛c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 73c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$1,333,221	$85,072,546
Internal revenue:		
Corporation income	384,584	25,912,880
Individual income	78,834	13,516,288
Excess profits	153,135	8,298,088
Miscellaneous	12,164,343	340,802,009
Misc. revenue	1,714,588	109,534,065
Total receipts	$16,026,157	$583,136,968
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	94,845,492	1,948,779,869
Exc. of total disb. over total receipts	10,341,827	324,799,535
Expenditures	110,871,650	2,531,916,807

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Lead	6.75	7.00	6.75	7.00
Spelter	7.75	8.00	7.75	8.00
Antimony	14.37½	14.62½	14.37½	14.62½
Quicksilver	$115.00	125.00	$115.00	125.00
Aluminium	*36.00	38.00	*36.00	38.00
Iron, No. 2X fy	....	34.25	....	34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Saturday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	110 0 0	110 0 0
Copper, futures	110 0 0	110 0 0
Tin, spot	281 0 0	280 0 0
Tin, futures	274 0 0	273 0 0
Spelter	54 0 0	54 0 0
Lead	30 10 0	30 10 0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JAN. 7, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	516,220	588,859	672,301
Year to date	4,448,768	5,370,485	5,414,391

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
10	13	200	Advance Rumely	11	11	11	11	—1
26½	27½	100	Advance Rumely pf	27	27	27	27	—1
1⅝	1⅞	700	Alaska Gold Mines	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅛	2⅝	200	Alaska Juneau	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ¼
19⅞	20	800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	18½	19⅞	18½	19⅞	+ ⅞
73½	73½	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	76	76	76	76	+2½
38¾	38¾	4,400	Am. Can	37⅝	38⅝	37⅝	38⅝	+ ⅝
90	91	200	Am. Can pf	90	90½	90	90½	+ ½
70¼	70¾	1,800	Am. Car & Fdry	69	70¾	69	70¾	+1½
40½	41	100	Am. Ice pf	41	41	41	41	
54½	55½	100	Am. International	55	55	55	55	— ¼
27⅝	28	1,400	Am. Linseed	27⅝	28	27½	27⅞	+ ⅛
69	70	200	Am. Linseed pf	70	70	69½	69½	— ½
56	56¾	1,300	Am. Locomotive	55⅞	56¾	55⅞	56⅞	+1
9	9½	100	Am. Malting	9½	9½	9½	9½	— ½
78⅝	78⅞	4,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	77⅛	78⅞	77⅛	78⅞	+2⅛
103½	104½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	104	104	104	104	
97	99½	200	Am. Sugar Ref	99½	100	99½	100	+ ¾
61½	62	100	Am. Sumatra Tob	61½	61½	61½	61½	
103	103⅝	1,700	Am. Tel. & Tel	101	103⅝	101	103⅝	+1⅝
144½	145	8,700	Am. Tobacco	143¾	146½	142	145	+1½
95¼	98	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	+3¼
45½	46	400	Am. Woolen	45½	45¾	45	45¾	+ ½
92	93	100	Am. Woolen pf	92	92	92	92	
14⅞	15¼	300	Am. Zinc, L. & S	14½	15	14½	15	+ ½
61⅝	61⅞	9,300	Anaconda Copper	61	61⅞	60⅞	61⅞	+1⅛
55	59	100	Associated Oil	58	58	58	58	+1
85	85½	700	Atch., Top. & S. F.	85¼	85¼	84⅝	85¼	— ¼
80½	81½	400	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	82	82	81½	81½	+ ½
90	91	1,400	Atlantic Coast Line	91	91½	91	91½	+1½
99¼	99⅜	1,400	At., Gulf & West I	99	99½	98	98½	+1⅛
59⅝	59⅞	3,800	Baldwin Loco	58¼	59⅝	57⅞	59⅝	+1⅝
53	53½	3,000	Baltimore & Ohio	53⅛	53⅛	52	53	— ⅛
56½	57½	100	Baltimore & O. pf	57	57	57	57	
		20	Bank of Commerce	170¼	170¼	170¼	170¼	
98	100	100	Barrett Co. pf	100	100	100	100	
1	1¼	100	Batopilas Mining	1	1	1	1	
80	81½	1,400	Bethlehem Steel	78½	80½	78½	80½	+2⅝
79¾	80	44,400	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c.	78	79¾	77½	79⅞	+2⅜
90	92	200	Beth. Steel pf	90¼	90¼	90	90	
98¾	99	900	Beth. S. pf.sub.r.f.p	98½	98¾	98½	98½	
43	43¾	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	44	44	44	44	
60	63	100	Brown Shoe	62½	62½	62½	62½	—2½
6⅛	7⅛	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	6½	6½	6½	6½	
19½	20	800	Butte & Superior	19½	19½	19½	19½	
11⅞	12¼	500	California Petrol	12¼	12¼	12	12¼	
137	137½	4,400	Canadian Pacific	136½	138½	135⅝	137⅝	+1⅞
34	35	200	Central Foundry	35	35	35	35	
42	46	100	Central Foundry pf	46	46	46	46	
64	64¾	5,300	Central Leather Co	64	64¾	63⅝	64¼	
30¼	31	200	Cerro de Pasco	30¼	30½	30¼	30½	
53	53½	2,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	52⅞	54	52⅞	53⅝	
23¼	23½	300	Chi. Great West. pf	23⅜	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	
45	45½	1,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	45¼	46	45	45¼	
78½	79½	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	79	79	78½	78½	
93½	95	300	Chi. & Northwest'n	94⅝	94⅝	94	94	
20	20¼	2,900	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	19½	20½	19	20¼	
60¼	61	700	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	61¼	61¼	60½	60¼	+ ½
51½	51¾	200	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	52	52	51½	51½	
16¼	16½	1,800	Chile Copper	16¼	16½	16	16½	
42	47½	1,100	Chino Copper	42	42¾	41¾	42	
35½	36	200	Col. Fuel & Iron	35¾	35¾	35½	35¾	
84½	86¼	400	Consolidated Gas	84½	85	84½	85	
81	90	300	Continental Can	85¾	86	85¾	86	
31⅞	32	4,400	Corn Products Ref	31⅞	32	31⅛	32	
90¼	91	100	Corn Prod. R. pf.x d.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	
54	54¾	6,700	Crucible Steel	53	54¾	52½	54½	
30	30¼	4,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	29¾	30¼	29¾	30¼	
107½	109	1,000	Delaware & Hud	108½	108½	108⅛	108½	
170	180	200	Del., Lack. & West	172½	172½	170	170	
8	9¼	500	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	
34	34½	1,300	Distillers' Secur	33	34	33	34	
9¼	9½	300	Dome Mines	9½	9½	9¼	9½	
23¼	25	700	Elk Horn Coal	22	23½	22	23½	+1½
15⅝	15¾	1,800	Erie	16	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	
26¼	26¾	1,000	Erie 1st pf	26⅝	27	26⅜	26⅝	
34	34½	200	Gaston, W. & W	34	34½	34	34½	
128¾	130¼	5,400	General Electric	129¾	131	127⅝	130½	
		3,300	Gen. Electric rights	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
116¼	117	8,200	General Motors	114½	116⅞	113½	116⅞	+3
38	39½	100	Goodrich (B.F.) Co.	39	39	39	39	
76	78	400	Granby Consol	77½	77½	77	77	
89	90	1,000	Great Northern pf	89	89¾	88½	89⅜	
26⅝	26⅞	1,100	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	26⅛	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	
37	39	200	Greene-Cananea	39	39	39	39	
91	95	100	Gulf States Steel	92½	92½	92½	92½	
34¼	35¼	200	Haskell & Barker	35	35	34¾	34¾	
91	94	500	Illinois Central	93½	93½	92	92	
46⅞	47	2,500	Inspiration Copper	46¼	47	46⅛	46⅞	
8⅝	9	200	Interboro Consol	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	
9	11	100	Int. Agricultural	11½	11½	11½	11½	
39	39¾	100	Int. Agricultural pf	39½	39½	39½	39½	
107	110	200	Int. Harv., N. J. pf	106½	108½	106½	108½	
22¾	22⅞	2,800	Int. Mer. Marine	22	22⅞	21⅞	22⅞	
84¾	84⅞	11,700	Int. Mer. Marine pf	84¼	85¼	83⅜	84¾	
28⅞	29	2,100	Int. Nickel	27⅞	29	27⅞	28⅞	
28	28½	2,500	Int. Paper	26¾	28¾	26⅜	28½	
2	3	100	Iowa Central	4	4	4	4	
16¾	17	400	Kansas City South	16⅞	16⅞	16½	16½	
42½	44	300	Kelly Spring. Tire	44	44	43	43	
32	32¼	8,700	Kennecott Copper	31½	32¼	31½	32	
76¼	76½	600	Lackawanna Steel	76½	76½	76½	76½	
57⅝	57¾	200	Lehigh Valley	57⅝	57⅝	57½	57½	
111	114	300	Louis. & Nash	112	112	111⅝	111⅝	
25	25⅝	400	Maxwell Motors	25⅝	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
57¼	58	400	Max. Motors 1st pf	57½	57½	57	57	
20½	22	300	Max. Motors 2d pf	20	21	20	21	
46	51	100	May Dept. Stores	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	
81⅝	82¼	5,100	Mexican Petroleum	79½	82½	79	82¼	
30	30¼	600	Miami Copper	30	30¼	29¾	30¼	
46⅞	47	11,300	Midvale Steel	46⅝	47⅛	45⅝	47	
10	10½	100	Minn. & St. L. new	10	10	10	10	
86	87	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	86½	86½	86½	86½	
4⅞	5¼	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
8½	10	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
22	22¼	1,800	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs	22¼	22¾	22⅛	22¼	
43¼	45	300	Mo. Pac. pf. tr ctfs	42¼	43¼	42¼	43¼	
26¼	27½	100	Nat. Acme	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	
15¼	16¼	400	Nat. Cond. & Cable	15¾	15½	15¼	15¼	
37¼	38¼	100	Nat. Enam. & St	37½	37½	37½	37½	
43½	44	100	Nat. Lead	43½	43½	43½	43½	
18	18¼	600	Nevada Con. Cop	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	
20	21	200	N. O., Tex. & Mex	20	20	20	20	
119	120	300	N. Y. Air Brake	118	119½	118	119½	
70⅝	70¾	1,900	N. Y. Central	70⅝	71½	70¼	70⅝	
29⅞	30¼	1,400	N. Y., N. H. & H.	30¼	30½	29⅞	29⅞	—1
20	20⅞	300	N. Y., Ont. & West	20⅜	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	
84¼	85¼	1,300	Northern Pacific	84⅜	85¼	83½	84⅞	
37⅝	37⅞	2,600	Ohio Cities Gas	37	37⅞	37	37⅞	
45⅝	46¼	8,400	Penn. R. R.	46⅛	46⅛	45½	45⅝	
41½	42	500	People's Gas, Chi	41⅜	42	41⅜	42	
27⅛	28	400	Philadelphia Co	27	27⅛	27	27⅛	
90	92	100	Pierce-Arrow pf	91	91	91	91	
90	95	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	
59	60¼	300	Pressed Steel Car	60	60	60	60	
105	105½	3,500	Pullman Co	102	105	100⅛	105	
45	46	600	Railway Steel Sp	46⅜	46⅜	45½	45½	
23⅛	23¾	1,000	Ray Con. Copper	22⅞	23⅜	22⅞	23⅜	
73⅝	74	18,200	Reading	73	74⅛	72⅞	73⅝	
77⅞	78	3,500	Rep. Iron & Steel	76⅞	78	76⅞	77⅞	
93	95	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	94¾	94¾	94½	94½	
74	74¾	700	Royal Dutch t r	73⅞	74⅝	73⅞	74⅝	
25	28	100	St. L.-San F. pf	28	28	28	28	
23	26	100	St. Louis Southw	23	23	23	23	
53½	54¾	100	Savage Arms	53½	53½	53½	53½	
7⅝	9	100	Saxon Motor	8½	8½	8½	8½	
7⅝	8	600	Seaboard Air Line	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
142	148	1,100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	140½	140½	139⅞	140½	
16⅛	16¾	100	Shattuck-Arizona	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
30	30½	400	Sinclair Oil & Ref	29⅞	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	
39	41	300	Sloss-S. Steel & I	40	40	40	40	
83⅜	83⅝	1,600	Southern Pacific	82⅞	83⅝	82⅞	83⅝	
23⅜	23⅝	2,300	Southern Railway	23⅛	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	
58⅛	58⅝	100	Southern Ry. pf	58½	58½	58½	58½	
50⅜	51	8,300	Studebaker Co	49⅛	50⅜	48⅞	50⅜	+2
37⅝	37⅞	600	Superior Steel	37	37⅞	37	37⅞	
139½	140	2,400	Texas Co	138¼	140	136¼	140	+2
50¼	50¾	1,900	Tobacco Products	49½	50¼	49¼	50¼	+1
62	64	100	Twin City R. T.	65	65	65	65	
114⅞	114⅝	7,500	Union Pacific	114	115¼	113⅞	114¼	
69	70	200	Union Pacific pf	70	70	69¾	69¾	
37½	39	100	United Alloy Steel	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	
90⅝	91	600	United Cigar Stores	91	91	90⅝	90⅝	
68⅞	70	100	United Drug	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	
117⅞	119¼	200	United Fruit	118	118	117½	117½	
118	119	2,200	U. S. Indus. Alco	117½	118	115	118	
52	53	100	U. S. Rubber	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	
97½	98	400	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	98	98	97⅝	97⅝	
94⅞	94⅞	181,700	U. S. Steel	92⅞	95	92⅝	94⅞	+2
108¾	109	500	U. S. Steel pf	108⅞	109	108⅝	109	
80⅜	80½	3,900	Utah Copper	79½	80⅜	79	80⅜	
12	13	300	Utah Securities	12	12⅝	12	12⅝	
8	8½	100	Wabash	8½	8½	8½	8½	
42⅛	42¼	1,000	Wabash pf. A	42⅛	42⅛	42	42	
21½	22¼	300	Wabash pf. B	21½	21⅝	21½	21⅝	
13⅛	13½	500	Western Maryland	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	
13⅞	14	100	Western Pacific	14	14	14	14	
49	50	100	Western Pacific pf	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	
88	88¾	400	Western Union Tel	87⅝	88	87⅝	88	
40⅞	41⅛	2,000	Westingh. E. & M	39⅝	41	39⅝	41	+2
9½	9¾	100	Wheeling & L. E	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
20⅛	21¼	200	Wheel. & L. E. pf	21¼	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	
17⅞	18⅛	39,900	Willys-Overland	19	19	17⅞	18	
78		100	Willys-Overland pf	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	
112	115	300	Woolw. (F.W.) Co	114	114⅝	114	114⅝	

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	16	17	Humboldt	..	75
B S Gas	5	7	Iron Blos	60	80
Begole	50	80	Iron Cap	18⅝	19½
Bing Min	9⅞	10¼	Jerome V	75	80
Bost Ely	65	75	La Rose	30	40
Bost & M	50	52	Majestic	27	30
Butte & L	11	13	Mex Met	29	30
Butte & D	15	20	Mojave T	13	15
Bost & Ar	1	2	New Balt	90	100
Calaveras	1	2	N Z & L	25	27
Crown Res	20	30	N Cornelia	15¾	16
Con Ariz	1⅝	1⅞	Nev Doug	1	1¼
Cortez	10	15	Nixon Nev	85	90
Champ C	6	8	Oneco	35	45
Chief Cons	1⅛	1⅜	Onondaga	20	28
E & B B	2	2½	Ray Herc	3¼	3¾
Earl Eagle	4	8	Rilla	1½	2
Fortuna	5	6	*S W M	1	1¼
Gold Lake	2	5	†S W M	75	1¼
Gila C S	17	17½	U V Ext	35	37
Houghton	50	100	Victoria M	1½	1¾
Homa Oil	60	65	Yukon G'd	1⅝	2

*Part paid. †Full paid.

Boston Bank Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—The weekly statement of the associated banks and trust companies of Boston compares as follows with that of last week:

	Jan. 5,'18.	Increase.
Circulation	$5,453,000	*$107,000
Loans, discounts and inv.	484,802	*3,790
Ind. deposits in U. S.	388,647	10,893
Due to banks	132,933	10,086
Time deposits	22,708	*834
Exch. for Clearing House	21,548	3,922
Due from banks	95,211	15,767
Cash in banks and in Federal Reserve	50,841	1,741
Cash excess and in Federal Reserve	19,291	1,813

*Decrease.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Subscription books for the issue of $40,000,000 American Telephone & Telegraph one-year notes were opened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock and closed at 10:15, the application having exceeded the amount of the issue.

The Stock Exchange has admitted to dealings General Electric Company's rights.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston has advanced discount rate on trade acceptances from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent.

At a special meeting of stockholders of the Cuban American Sugar Company, the resolution of Directors approving the issue of $6,000,000 serial notes was adopted.

W. Harvey Thallman has been admitted to partnership in the Stock Exchange firm of Alexandre & Burnet, 7 Wall Street.

The Standard Motor Construction Company declared an extra dividend of 20 per cent. out of 1917 earnings.

The American Window Glass Machine Company declared a dividend of 14⅜ per cent. to apply on back dividends on preferred stock.

Robert C. Stanley has been elected First Vice President of the International Nickel Company, to succeed E. F. Wood, resigned.

The Controller of the Currency has issued a call for the condition of national banks as of Dec. 31.

Fall River, Mass., will receive bids up to 10:30 A. M., today for temporary loan of $200,000, dated Jan. 9 and maturing Nov. 7, 1918.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange to list Bush Terminal Company $138,000 additional common stock and the Texas Company $13,875,000 additional capital stock.

Chisholm & Chapman, members of the New York Stock Exchange, have opened a Harlem branch in the Wilson Building, 125th Street and Seventh Avenue.

The Miami Copper Company has declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share, payable Feb. 15 to holders of record on Feb. 1.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	59.26	58.55	58.87	—.18
25 industrials	73.29	71.08	73.16	+1.43
50 stocks	66.27	65.11	66.01	+.63

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Jan. 7	66.27	65.11	66.01	+.63
Jan. 5	66.49	65.25	65.38	—1.37
Jan. 4	67.79	66.34	66.75	—.24
Jan. 3	68.37	66.40	66.99	+.16
Jan. 2	67.41	65.62	66.83	+.95
Jan. 1	Holiday.			
Dec. 31	66.26	64.54	65.88	+1.03

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*1918	68.37 Jan. 3	65.11 Jan. 7	66.01
1917	90.46 Jan. 4	84.71 Jan. 31	85.21
1916	91.43 Jan. 3	84.47 Jan. 31	85.17
1915	64.68 Jan. 22	60.07 Jan. 2	62.57
1914	73.90 Jan. 31	67.50 Jan. 2	79.97
1913	79.10 Jan. 9	75.00 Jan. 17	77.22
1912	78.63 Jan. 3	75.66 Jan. 31	76.62
1911	81.10 Jan. 31	77.37 Jan. 3	80.99

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*1918	68.37 Jan. 3	65.11 Jan. 7	66.01
†1917	90.46 Jan. 4	87.34 Jan. 8	88.05
Full Years.			
1917	90.46 Jan. 4	57.43 Dec. 20	65.88
1916	101.51 Nov. 20	80.91 Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.90 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	60.20
1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10	68.06
1912	85.82 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41 June 28	69.57 Sep. 25	77.60

BONDS.
DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Jan. 7...76.94 —.14	Dec. 29...76.06 +.36
Jan. 5...77.08 —.08	Dec. 28...75.70 +.24
Jan. 4...77.16 —.10	Dec. 27...75.46 +.00
Jan. 3...77.26 +.14	Dec. 26...74.56 —.03
Jan. 2...77.12 +.32	Dec. 25...Holiday.
Jan. 1...Holiday.	Dec. 24...74.59 +.05
Dec. 31...76.80 +.74	Dec. 22...74.54 +.12

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*1918	77.26 Jan. 3	76.94 Jan. 7	76.94
†1917	89.00 Jan. 8	88.63 Jan. 2	89.00
Full Years.			
1917	89.48 Jan. 20	74.24 Dec. 20	76.80
1916	90.18 Nov. 27	88.19 Apr. 22	88.64
1915	87.62 Mar. 24	81.52 Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.81 Jan. 10	83.45 Dec. 18	86.84

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Low Record for 4% Liberty Bonds.

United States Government 4 per cent. Liberty Loan bonds made a new low record yesterday by selling at 96.42, ($964.20 per $1,000,) the last previous low record having been 96.70, which was established on the day after Christmas. Yesterday the bonds opened at 96.80, which was the high for the session, and in transactions amounting to $1,835,000, par value, dropped to 96.42. The closing quotation was 96.44, which represented a net loss of .30 from Saturday's final figure. The 3½ per cent. Liberty Loan bonds sold up yesterday to 98.84 and closed at 98.82, a gain of .04 for the day. The "conversion 4s" closed at 97.70, a net loss of .30 from Saturday's closing price.

Pressure Removed.

There are partisans of the upward side of the security markets who base their optimism, or at least most of it, on the belief that the Government's decision to control the railroads stopped a tremendous liquidation of investment holdings. Furthermore, there are bulls who maintain that liquidation was stopped for some time to come. With the steady pressure of the last half of 1917 lifted from the stock and bond markets, they believe that prices must naturally recover. The extent to which the upturn is likely to go, of course, is withheld from their vision.

Pullman Shares Drop and Rebound.

Pullman Company stock dropped rapidly from 106⅝ to 100⅛, the lowest quotation in the company's history, and almost as rapidly recovered to 105. The Pullman shares have been discounting for many weeks the inevitable elbowing to one side of luxurious passenger traffic on the railroads while the war demands consume track room for freight. Whether or not the process of discounting one item affecting the company's business has been carried far enough, or too far, cannot be decided, of course, but the fact needs to be borne in mind that the company has other sources of income than its most widely known product. The company receives a revenue from the rental of Pullman cars to the railroads, but it also is a manufacturer of subway cars, and is equipped to make street cars.

Motor Directors Meet Today.

Directors of the General Motors and Chevrolet Motors Companies were scheduled to meet here yesterday, but a delayed train from Detroit prevented several from reaching the city. They are expected to meet today. The close relations between the two concerns, resultant from the presence of more than half the General Motors common stock in the Chevrolet treasury, are provocative of mental speculation in stock market circles whenever a meeting day draws near. Yesterday a rumor was heard that steps were to be taken to consolidate the two corporations. Their stocks were strong, adding to the unusual gain scored last week.

CONFUSION IN NEW SUBWAY.

Many Passengers Fail to Make Proper Transfers to Local Trains.

There was much confusion yesterday at the Chambers and Canal Street stations of the new Broadway subway, that was opened from Times Square to Rector Street on Saturday, because passengers coming from Brooklyn and desiring to reach points on the line in this borough had paid no attention to directions given for their guidance. Some complaints drifted into the office of the Public Service Commission from passengers who thought the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was to blame.

It appeared to be difficult to make passengers understand that Brooklyn subway trains formerly operated to Union Square via the Manhattan Bridge and Canal Street will continue to run as formerly, but that in the future they will run on the express tracks between Canal Street and Union Square, with no intervening stops. Those desiring to change to local trains going north to Times Square must do so at Union Square.

Otherwise access to trains for the local stations of the Broadway line and the Brooklyn subway will be through the passageway at Canal Street, connecting the station at that point with the north and south stations in Broadway. For the convenience of those who must reach their business in this borough at a specified time, the running times between various points are given by the B. R. T. as follows:

From	To Union Square. Min.	To Times Square. Min.
Ninth St. and Fourth Av.	17	22
Union St. and Fourth Av.	15	20
Pacific St. and Fourth Av.	13	18
De Kalb and Flatbush Avs.	12	17
Gold St. and Flatbush Av.	10	15

The company also announces that at each of these stations there are intersecting trolley lines, but that no transfers will be issued.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.07
Alta	.08	Justice	.01
Andes	.08	Mexican	.16
Best & Belcher	.02	Ophir	.06
Caledonia	.06	Overman	.01
Challenge Con.	.04	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.04	Savage	.03
Confidence	.08	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Virginia	.15	Sierra Nevada	.17
Gould & Curry	.01	Union Con.	.06
Hale & Norcross	.02	Mexican dollars	.60½

TONOPAH.			
Belmont	3.00	Goldfield Con.	.42
Jim Butler	.76	Goldfield Merger	.01
McNamara	.17	Great Bend	.03
Midway	.04	Jumbo Ext.	.12
Mizpah	.04	Kewanas	.07
Monarch Pitts	.04	Silver Pick	.04
Montana	.05	Spearhead	.02
North Star	.04	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.06	Consolidated	.11
Tonopah Divide	.15	Morning Glory	.11
Tonopah Ext.	1.55	Union Amal.	.03
West End	.86	White Caps	.48
West Tonopah	.11	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.05
Atlanta	.08	Packard	.25
Booth	.04	Rochester	.28
Florence	.12	Round Mountain	.20
		United Eastern	3.75

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5	5½	Granite	46	55
Dr. Jackpot	2¾	3	Isabella	8¾	9½
Elkton	8	8¾	McKinney	6½	10
El Paso	15	20	Portland	107	112
Fanny R	..	1	U. Gold M.	13½	17
Golden C.	173	177	Vindicator	30	35
Gold Sov.	2½	3			

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JAN. 7, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	$4,248,500	$4,689,000	$5,015,500
Year to date	20,187,500	30,528,300	33,448,000

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U S Liberty 3½s, int ctfs, full paid: $5000 98.78; 8000 98.90; 10000 98.78; 20000 98.76; 44000 98.78; 3000 98.80; 10000 98.76; 8000 98.78; 9000 98.72; 11000 98.74; 4000 98.76; 6000 98.78; 5000 98.80; 2000 98.82; 1000 98.84; 6000 98.82; 10000 98.80; 1000 98.82; 23000 98.80; 28000 98.84; 4000 98.82; $443000.

U S Liberty 1st cv 4s: $21000 97.90; 15000 97.80; 500 98; 3000 97.68; 15000 97.64; 6000 97.66; 3000 97.68; 25000 97.72; 18000 97.70; $107500.

U S Liberty 2d 4s: $194000 96.80; 1000 96.78; 10000 96.76; 7000 96.74; 50000 96.70; 10000 96.68; 10000 96.66; 20000 96.64; 82000 96.62; 24000 96.70; 25000 96.68; 20000 96.64; 8000 96.68; 4000 96.66; 34000 96.64; 14000 96.66; 54000 96.64; 6000 96.62; 55000 96.60; 3000 96.60; 5000 96.62; 1000 96.64; 4000 96.66; 35000 96.64; 1000 96.62; 1000 96.64; 100000 96.60; 3000 96.64; 30000 96.66; 8000 96.64; 65000 96.60; 20000 96.58; 27000 96.60; 3000 96.64; 46000 96.62; 43000 96.70; 8000 96.68; 2000 96.66; 2000 96.64; 2000 96.66; 7000 96.6[illegible]; 6000 96.64; 169000 96.62; 3000 96.64; 12000 96.62; 1000 96.60; 71000 96.62; 8000 96.60; 10000 96.58; 10000 96.56; 40000 96.58; 22000 96.56; 9000 96.54; 18000 96.52; 65000 96.50; 41000 96.52; 75000 96.54; 22000 96.56; 23000 96.54; 35000 96.50; 1000 96.48; 15000 96.50; 21000 96.48; 35000 96.46; 11000 96.44; 10000 96.42; 89000 96.44; $1835000.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION BONDS.

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000:

Am For Sec 5s: 23...95½; 3...95⅜; 1...95½; 26...95. Anglo-Fr 5s: 17...88⅝; 8...88⅞; 1...88¾; 4...88⅝; 1...88⅝; 43...88½. City of Bord 6s: 2...84½; 23...84¼; 12...84⅛. City of Lyons 6s: 15...84⅛. City of Mars 6s: 29...84¼. City of Paris 6s: 1...83⅜; 3...83¼; 1...82½; 3...83. Dom of Can 5s, 1921: 3...94⅞. French Govt temp 5½s: 30...94¼; 2...94⅝; 9...94¼; 25...95; 25...95½. Jap Govt 4½s, stl ln, 2d Ser: 2...90; 5...90¼. 2d Ser: 5...90⅜. German stp: 40...78. Rep of Cuba 5s of 1904: 4...91. Un King of Gt Br & Ire 5s: 10...97⅝; 10...97¾; 45...97⅝; 4...97¾; 5...97⅝; 3...97⅞; 17...97⅝; 19...97⅝. 5½s, 1918: 2...99¾; 5...100; 8...99⅞. 5½s, 1919: 7...95⅛. new: 8...98⅝; 10...98¾; 8...98⅝; 25...98⅝; 10...98⅜; 1...98⅝. 5½s, 1921: 30...92. US Mexico 5s: 1...40. N Y City 4s, 1957: 1...86½.

4s, 1958: 1...86½; 2...86½. 4½s, May, 1957: 1...95½. 4½s, Nov, 1957: 5...95¼. 4½s, 1963: 3...96. Alaska Gold M cv deb 6s, Ser A: 2...20½. Series B: 1...19¾. Am Hide & L 6s: 1...98½; 1...98¼. Am T & T col 4s: 3...82½. col tr 5s: 5...91; 2...90⅞; 6...91; 5...90¾; 6...90½. Am Wr Paper 5s: 5...80. Ann Arb 1st 4s: 1...56. Arm'r & Co 4½s: 1...84½; 1...84¼. At, Top & S Fe gen 4s: 10...82½; 7...83. cv 4s 1960: 1...84. adj 4s, stpd: 2...74½. B & O gold 4s: 5...77; 4...78. ref 5s: 1...82¼. conv 4½s: 1...77¾. S W Div 3½s: 1...83. Beth Steel pur money 5s: 1...80. BRT 5s, 1918: 2...95½; 1...95. Cent Leath 5s: 1...95. Cent Pac gtd 4s: 6...78¼. Ches & O gen 4½s: 1...72½. conv 4½s: 2...69; 18...68¾. conv 5s: 2...78; 3...77¾; 2...78; 2...77½; 1...77½; 15...77½. Chi & Alton 3½s: 7...47½; 12...47½.

C, B & Q joint 4s: 10...93⅝; 1...94; 5...93¾; 8...94; 2...93¾; 3...94. registered: 5...93¾. gen 4s: 2...82½. Chi & East Ill ref & imp 4s: 1...30. Chi Gt West'n 4s: 4...50. Chi, Mil & St P 4s, 1925: 4...78. cv 5s, Ser B: 5...78½. ref 4½s: 1...67½; 7...66½; 3...67. conv 4½s: 5...75. C & N W gen 3½s: 1...71¾. Chi, R I & P Ry ref 4s: 2...63¼. Chi & W Ind con 4s: 2...65. Chile Cop 7s: 8...104. 6s, rcts, partpd: 10...77; 8...77½. Col & Sou 1st 4s: 2...84. Con Gas cv 6s: 11...101. Cub-Am Sug col tr 6s: 1...100; 2...99⅞. D & H cv 5s: 2...89⅝. D & R G con 4s: 10...65. Dist Sec Corp 5s: 4...75. Erie 1st con 4s: 2...67½. 1st gen 4s: 2...52¼; 4...52¼; 2...52½. cv 4s, Ser A: 7...45½. cv 4s, Ser B: 13...46. cv 4s, Ser D: 1...51½; 13...51½. Granby Con cv 6s, Ser A: 1...97. Hud & M 1st & ref 5s, Ser A: 2...51. adj inc 5s: 2...15.

Ill C & Chi, St L & N O joint 5s, A: 4...90½. Int-Met 4½s: 4...56. IRT 1st & ref 5s: 34...82; 53...81½; 10...81¼. Int Mer Mar 6s: 2...91½. Iowa Centr ref 4s: 1...46½. K C, Ft S & M 4s: 1...68¾. Kan City So 5s: 9...75. Kan City So 3s: 1...59. Kan City Ter 4s: 4...77. Lack St 5s, 1923: 5...95¼. Lac Gas L of St L 1st 5s: 1...97½. Lake S & Mich S 4s, 1928: 3...84. 1931: 10...84¾. Midv Stl cv tr 5s: 6...82½. Mo, K & T 1st 4s: 3...62½; 1...62. Mo, K & T of T 5s: 1...56½. Mo Pac 1st & ref 5s, 1923: 1...90½. gen 4s: 5...57¾; 2...57; 29...57½; 3...57½; 1...57½; 10...57¼; 1...57½; 1...57½; 3...57¼; 25...57¼; 2...57½; 1...57; 8...57¼. Mon Pow 5s, Ser A: 2...88. NO, Tex & Mex income 5s: 1...40½. NY Cent deb 6s: 1...93⅝; 4...93½; 8...93⅝; 1...93½; 1...93⅝; 1...93⅝; 5...93⅝; 12...93; 10...93½; 3...93; 3...93½; 5...93½. ref & imp 4½s, Ser A: 1...82.

NY, Chi & St L deb 4s: 2...61½. NY, NH & H cv deb 6s: 8...85. NY Rys ref 4s: 1...50½. adj 5s: 1...18½. N Y Tel 4½s: 17...86⅝. NY, W & B 4½s: 5...48½. Nor Sol str ef 5s, Ser A: 1...61. Nor Pac 4s: 5...84. Nor Pac 3s: 21...59¾. Nor States Pr 1st & ref 5s: 5...85. Oreg Sh Line gtd ref 4s: 1...84; 1...82½; 49...82¼. Or R & N con 4s: 5...80. Oreg-Wash RR & Nv 1st & ref 4s: 1...73¾. PR R con 4½s: 1...98¼. gen 4½s: 8...91⅝; 15...91⅝; 2...91½. Penn 4s, 1948: 10...88⅜. Peo & E 1st 4s: 6...51; 4...51½. Pere Mar 1st 5s: 1...81¼; 1...81¼. Pub Serv Corp sink fund 5s: 3...74. Rdg gen 4s: 2...83⅜; 1...83½; 1...83. Rep I & S s f 5s, 1940: 2...93⅝; 3...93½. Rio Gr W 1st 4s: 8...67½. St L & S F prin 4s, Ser A: 2...58⅛; 39...58; ½...59; 1...58½. prin 5s, Ser B: 3...70½; 4...70. adjust 6s: 5...62; 20...61½; 13...62. income 6s: 10...49.

St P, M & M 4½s: 5...94. Sea A L ref 4s: 1...55. adj 5s: 13...34; 7...33⅝. Sinclair O & R 1st sf 7s, w war: 6...97; 6...96; 2...96½. So Pac col 4s: 4...72½; 11...72¾. conv 4s: 5...77. conv 5s: 7...88⅝; 12...88¼; 10...88. 1st ref 4s: 10...73⅞; 3...73½. San Fr Ter 4s: 5...79. So Ry 1st 5s: 4...92⅞; 1...92½. gen 4s: 2...59⅞; 6...59¾; 2...59½; 3...59¼; 77...59; 5...59¼. Tex Co deb 6s: 1...99. Third Av adj 5s: 5...25. Un Pac 1st 4s: 5...88¾; 11...88½. 1st & ref 4s: 3...77½. US Rubber 1st & ref 5s: 20...78. US Steel Corp s f 5s: 1...98½; 21...99; 2...98⅞; 5...99. Virgn Ry 1st 5s: 2...92; 1...91¾. Wabash 1st 5s: 4...94; 4...93½. West Elec 5s: 2...97½; 1...97½. West Md 4s: 1...59¾. West Pac 5s: 2...82½. West Shore 4s: 1...80. W U Tel tr 5s: 1...93. Wilson & Co 1st 6s: 2...95.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	96¾	97½	Pan 2s, r, 1936	96	..
2s, c, 1930	96¾	..	Pan 2s, r, 1938	96	..
3s, r, 1918	99	99¾	Pan 3s, r, 1961	80	..
3s, c, 1918	99	99¾	Pan 3s, c, 1961	80	..
3s, r, 1946	80	..			
3s, c, 1946	80	..			
4s, r, 1925	104	105			
4s, c, 1925	104	105			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	75	90
Am Ag Ch.	78	80
Do pf	87½	90
Am B N	32	35
Do pf	41½	45
Am B Sug	72½	74½
Do pf	88	92
Am B S & Fdy	..	88
Do pf	130	195
Am C & F pf	106¼	..
Am C pf	..	20
Am Coal	41	..
Am Cot O	26½	27½
Do pf	70	80
Am Exp	75½	90
Am H & L	12	13
Do pf	52	54
Am Ice	11½	12
Am L pf	95	96
Am M 1st pf	52½	53
Am Sm pf A	93	96
Am Snuff	87	94
Do pf	85	100
Am St Fds	60	62
Am Shipb	87	94½
Do pf	..	93½
Am S Ref pf	107½	111
Am S Tob pf	87	90
Am T & C	50	60
Am Wr Pa pf	23	25
Am Z pf	44	45
Assets R	¾	1½
Asso D G	10	15
Do 1st pf	..	54
Do 2d pf	38	54½
A, B & A	8	12
A, G & W I pf	58	60
Bald L pf	95	97
Barrett Co	86	87½
B'kln G	75	90
Brown Sh pf	92	100
B, R & P	80	88
Do pf	110	120
Burns Bros	110¾	113
Do pf	103	116¼
Bush Term, ex div	..	97
Butte Co	16¼	16
Cal Pack	35¾	39
Cal Pet pf	33	37
Cal & Ariz	62	64½
Can So	..	54
C, C & O	18	28
Do pf	..	50
Case (J I) pf	..	74
Cent L pf	102¾	104
C R R of N J	200	235
C & S A T	101	105
Chand M	70	72
Chi & Alt	10	11½
Do pf	..	20
Chi Gt W	7¾	8
C & N W pf	130	140
Chi, St P, M & Om	70	80
Do pf	100	130
C, C, C & St L	28	29
Do pf	..	76
Cl & Pitts	..	83¼
Clu-Peab	46	51
Do pf	..	97
Col & So	20	22
Do 1st pf	48	50
Do 2d pf	45	51
Col G & E	31¾	32½
Comp T R	30	33
Cons Coal	94	..
Con G, B	92	95
C I C M	7	9
Cont C pf	97	110
Cont Ins	45	55
Crex C	38	43
Crip C C	..	30
Do pf	..	30
Cruc S pf	80	90
Cuba C S pf	79¾	81½
C-Am Sug	140	155
Do pf	90	109
D & Co pf	95	97
D & R G	2¾	8
Det Ed	98	101
Det U Ry	..	80
Dia Match	102	115
D, S S & A	2½	3
Do pf	5½	7
Elk H Coal pf	..	43
Erie 2d pf	18⅝	20
Erie & P	..	70
F M & S	10	12½
Do pf	82½	85
Fisher Bdy	28	34
Do pf	71	80
Gen Chem	160	175
Do pf	100	105
Gen Cigar	34	39
Do pf	90	100
Gen M pf	81	82
G'drich pf	94	96
Gulf, S S 1st pf	..	102
G, M & N	9	13
Do pf	28	43
Hartman	43½	..
Homestake	89	97½
Int-Con pf	45	47
I H, N J	112	120
Int H Cor	55	65
Do pf	95	..
Int N pf	92	99
Int Pa pf	73	95
Do pf sta	60	65
Int Salt	54½	60
Int C Coal	..	75
Jewel Tea	32	40
Do pf	90	95
K C, Ft S & M pf	..	68
Kan C So pf	45	48
Kelly S T pf	75	85
Kelsey Wh	24	29
Do pf	80	90
K & D M	2	7
Do pf	..	50
K'gs Co El L & P	92	95
Lacl Gas	78	85
L E & W	9¾	10
Do pf	22	30
L R & T	14	15
Ligg & M	165	190
Do pf	100	107
L 1st ctfs	34	45
L-W Bisc	16¾	19
Do 1st pf	80	85
Do 2d pf	60	64
Lorill'd Co	155	185
Do pf	100	115
M'kay Cos	71	75½
Do pf	57	59
Man B'ch	½	3
Man Elev	96	99½
M Dep Sts pf	100	111
Mex P pf	85	91
Mich Cent	..	109
M, St P & S S M pf	102	115
Do L L	60	70
Mon Pow	69¾	71
Do pf	..	100¼
Mor & Es	..	85
N, C & St L	110	120
Nat Bisc	94	100
Do pf	110	130
N C & S	58	65
Do pf	95	100
Nat En pf	94	100
Nat L pf	98¼	108
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	..	21
Do 2d pf	4	6½
N Y, C & St L	14¼	18½
Do 1st pf	54	67
Do 2d pf	38¼	46
N Y Dock	18¾	19½
Do pf	37	46
N Y, L & West	..	123
Norf So	20	24
Norf & W	104	105
Do pf	78	85
North Am	44	45
N W Tel	..	60
Nova Sc S	62	68
Ohio F S	40	43
Ont Min	4½	5½
Owens B M	57	69
Do pf	106	120
Pac Coast	40	45
Do 1st pf	88	90
Do 2d pf	58	60
Pac Mail	23	25¼
P T & T	15	18
Do pf	..	98
Pan-Am P & Tr pf	86	88
Peo & E	6	7
Pere Marq	12	13½
Do pr pf	56	59
Do pf	36	37
Pett-Mull	32½	40
Do 1st pf	95	100
Pierce-Ar	33	35
P, C, C & St L	50	65
Pitts Coal	44	45
Do pf	75¾	79½
P, Ft W & C	117½	130½
P & W Va	22¾	24
Do pf	80	83
Pond C C	17	20
Pitts S Car pf	94	98
P S, N J	99	103
Ry Stl Spr pf	93	98
Rdg 1st pf	36	40
Do 2d pf	35	40
St L S F	12	13
St L S W pf	35	38½
Seab A L pf	17¾	18¾
Sears R pf	117	120
S-S S & I pf	80	100
So P R S	141	175
Do pf	104	112
St'd Mill	80	84½
Do pf	80	83
Studeb Co pf	92½	94
Stutz Mtr	38	39½
Sup Stl 1st pf	93	98½
Tenn Cop	13	13¾
Tex Pac	13	16¾
T P L Tr	125	..
Third Av	17	19
Tide W O	175	185
Tob P pf	80	90
T, St L & West	2	10
Do ctfs	4	8
Do pf	6	12
Do pf c	9	14
Tran & W	37	41½
T C R T pf	..	125
Und T pf	87	108
Do pf	108¾	113¾
U B & P	63¼	67½
Un Cig Sts pf	101	110
U Drug 1st pf	47	48
Do 2d pf	75	79¾
U P'board	14	15
U Rys In	5¼	8
Do pf	12½	14
U S C I P	12	12½
Do pf	43	47½
U S Exp	16	18
U S Ind A pf	90	95
U S R & I	11	13
U S Smelt	44½	46
Do pf	41	44½
Va-Car Ch	34¼	35½
Do pf	97	107
Va I, C & Coke	51	55
W F Exp	75	79
W Md 2d pf	..	30
W E & M 1st pf	55	65
White Mtr	38	38¼
W & Co	46	47
Do pf	90	99
Wis Cent	38	40
W'w'th (F W) pf	112½	..
Wor Pump	33½	35½
Do pf, A	..	94
Do pf, B	58	62

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	95	95½	8.60
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15,'20	93½	95	7.65
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99¾	99¾	6.50
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	93	96	6.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	95½	95¾	8.50
Fr'ch Gov. con.	5½	Apr., 1919	95½	95¾	9.50
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1918	90	96	7.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	100	104	[illegible]
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	92	96	6.50
Russian Gov.	6½	July, 1919	51	54	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	45	48	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 15,'26	88	91	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99½	100	5.00
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	90	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	96	7.00
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99¾	100	6.00
Am. Thread	4	Jan., 1919	93	97	5.65
Ark. Val. Ry. L. & P.	6	July, 1918	95	98	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1918	99¼	99¾	5.60
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	97½	97¾	6.50
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb. 15,'19	96¾	97	7.80
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	94¾	95¼	..
C. B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	93½	94	5.80
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1918	97½	98¼	8.00
Can. Northern	6	Sep. 2,'18	98	99¾	7.00
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2,'24	6	6¾	6.05
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	99¾	100¼	5.35
Curt. A. & M.	6	Jan.,'18-22	90	98	..
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	96	97	6.80
East. P. & L.	6	Mar. 1,'18	..	99½	5.80
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	94	96	..
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	93	96	7.10
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	Dec., 1919	99¼	99½	6.25
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1920	99	99¾	6.30
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	96¾	97¼	8.00
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	98	100	6.00
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	96	99	6.20
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	97	97½	6.00
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1918	98½	99¼	6.90
Int. Harvest.		Feb. 15,'18	99¾	100¼	4.15
Kan. C. Ry.	5½	July, 1918	97	99	7.50
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov. 15,'18	97	98¾	5.30
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July 15,'21	94	98	5.00
Mich. C. R. R.	5	May, 1918	99	99¾	6.20
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	99	100	6.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	..	99	..
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	95½	100¼	4.80
N. Y. C. R. R.	5	Sep., 1919	96¾	96¾	7.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	Apr. 15,'18	94¾	95¼	..
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	95½	96¾	6.10
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	95½	97	8.70
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1,'19	91	93	..
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2,'19	96½	96¾	9.00
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	99¾	100	5.00
Utah Sec. Cor.		Sep. 15,'22	84	86	10.50
Win. R. Arms.	5	May, 1918	96½	97½	..
W. V. T. & E.	6	May, 1919	98½	98¾	6.75
Win. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	..	100	6.00

Cotton Company Offers Notes.

Nelson, Cook & Co. of Baltimore are offering $2,000,000 one-year 6 per cent. notes of the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Mills, Inc., at 99 and interest, yielding to investors a little more than 7 per cent. More than half of the issue has already been placed with banks, trust companies, and investors. The company is one of the largest manufacturers of cotton duck and similar fabrics in the world, and its property includes nine mills which operate 173,980 spindles. The proceeds of the note issue will be used to retire 6 per cent. obligations which mature on Feb. 1.

Guy Emerson at Work on Loan.

Guy Emerson, Vice President of the National Bank of Commerce, returned yesterday from Washington to resume his work as Director of Publicity in preparation for the next Liberty Loan. Since the closing of the campaign for the second loan Mr. Emerson has been assisting Frank A. Vanderlip, Chairman of the National War Savings Committee in the preparation of pamphlets, posters, &c.

WE OWN AND OFFER
International & Great Northern Railway
Equipment Trust 5s
ISSUE OF 1918.
Secured on
200 All-Steel Gondola Cars
800 Steel Underframe Box and Stock Cars
13 Consolidation Type Freight Locomotives
CASH EQUITY 52%
MATURITIES 1921-1922
TO YIELD 6.40%
Descriptive circular and list of offerings of other Railroad Equipment Bonds on application.
FREEMAN & COMPANY
Car Trust Securities.
34 PINE ST., NEW YORK

Power Bonds
First Mortgage Bonds of old established companies, we believe afford, under present conditions, one of the most conservative forms of investment. They can be purchased
To Yield 6%
Inquiries invited
W. C. Langley & Co.
Investments
115 Broadway, New York

WAR TIME INVESTMENT
Subject to prior sale, we offer, with our recommendation,
A Conservative 6% Investment
Unusually safeguarded
This entire issue First Mortgage Bonds will be liquidated in annual instalments. No refunding is necessary. Property cost about FOUR TIMES amount of bond issue. The total annual net income is four times the amount of combined interest and maturing bonds in any year.
PRICE NETS 6¼% to 7¼%
Full particulars upon request
C. F. Childs and Company
Specialists in United States Gov't Bonds
New York, 120 Broadway — Chicago, 208 S. LaSalle St.

$65,000
Tarrant County, Tex.
Fort Worth County Seat
5% WARRANTS
$26,000 .... APRIL 1, 1921
27,000 .... 1, 1922
12,000 .... 1, 1923
Price 100, to yield 5.00%
POPULATION 130,000
Legality approved by Hon. George S. Clay.
Parson, Son & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
115 Broadway, New York City.

New York State Bonds
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We Sell
War Savings Stamps
Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne
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City of Durham, N. C.
5s Serial
100 & Interest
BLODGET & CO.
34 PINE ST., New York — 60 STATE ST., Boston.

CHISHOLM & CHAPMAN
Members { New York Stock / New York Cotton } Exchange
HARLEM BRANCH
(Wilson Bldg.—125th St. & 7th Ave.)
161 West 125th St., New York City.

Your Surplus Funds
deposited with this Company will earn a liberal interest.
Metropolitan Trust Co.
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Mark A. Noble — Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
25 Broad St. New York
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Delaware
Corporate Offices Maintained
U. S. Corporation Co.
65 Cedar St., N. Y.

Otto Eisenlohr & Bro. Pfd.
Amer. Surety Co. of N. Y.
Geo. A. Huhn & Sons,
Members { New York Stock Exchange. Philadelphia Stock Exchange.
111 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 5340 Rector
1418 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Want
Rock Island Gen'l Mtg. 4s, 1988
Manhattan Ry. Con. 4s, 1990
P. C. C. & St. L. Series D 4s, '45
Dominick Bros. & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
49 Wall St., N. Y. Phone Hanover 6570.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

SHORT TIME INVESTMENTS
Bankers and other investors should familiarize themselves with the facts about the Collateral Trust Securities issued by this Corporation. $31,353,300 issued. $26,494,000 matured and paid. New booklet, "Collateral Trust Securities," giving full data will be sent promptly on mail or telephone request. GUARANTY SECURITIES CORPORATION, 344 Madison Ave. New York City.

Suggestions for Investors
may be had on request.
A. B. Leach & Company
INCORPORATED.
Investment Securities.
62 Cedar St., New York
Chicago Philadelphia Buffalo
Boston Baltimore London

SOUTH PACIFIC COAST RAILWAY COMPANY

First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Guaranteed Gold Bonds, Due July 1st, 1937.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as trustee under the Mortgage made by the South Pacific Coast Railway Company dated July 1, 1887, will receive bids for the sale to the Sinking Fund under said mortgage of so many of the bonds of said issue as Fifty-seven Thousand Forty-two Dollars and Forty-eight Cents ($57,042.48) applicable to the purpose will redeem at or under par and accrued interest, and that it will to the extent of said Fifty-seven Thousand Forty-two Dollars and Forty-eight Cents ($57,042.48), purchase and redeem such bonds as may be offered at or below the rate above stated, giving preference to the lowest bids received.

Bids should be presented before twelve o'clock noon on the 24th day of January, 1918, and should be enclosed in a sealed wrapper, directed as follows:

"Proposals to Sinking Fund of the South Pacific Coast Railway Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York, N. Y."

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that ownership certificates in respect of accrued interest must accompany the bonds, and unless exemption is claimed the income tax must be withheld.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee.

By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.

New York, January 2nd, 1918.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company

First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 16, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 3d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1917, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,259.26, in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the fifth day of February, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be endorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.
Dated January 3, 1918.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS OF ATLANTA WATER & ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY, DUE JANUARY 1ST, 1943:

The undersigned, successor to the Knickerbocker Trust Company as Trustee under the Mortgage above referred to, desires under authority of said Mortgage to expend the sum of Thirteen Thousand Three Hundred Fifty-Three Dollars and fifty cents ($13,353.50) for the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided said purchase can in its opinion now be made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the office of the undersigned Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before February 5th, 1918. Bonds accepted must be delivered on February 6th, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Successor-Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN,
Vice-President.
Dated, New York, January 2nd, 1918

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Franklin Society

The Franklin Society, operating since 1888 under the N. Y. Banking Law, announces its semi-annual cash dividend at the usual rate of Four and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all savings share accounts of $10 to $5,000. This is the society's

58th Consecutive Dividend

Even a dollar starts an account. Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before Jan. 10 earn from date opened. Begin now or write for Booklet A.

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
For Home Building and Savings
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK

4½ PER CENT

TOBACCO DIVIDEND TO BE PAID IN SCRIP

The American Company Will Conserve Earnings for Use as Working Capital.

RATE OF 20% IS ASSURED

Big Increase in Volume of Business, $19,000,000 in 1917, Makes Step Necessary.

Directors of the American Tobacco Company have decided to begin the payment of dividends on the common stock in interest-bearing scrip, beginning March 1, for the purpose of conserving earnings as working capital. The dividend is 20 per cent. a year, and stockholders at a special meeting yesterday were told that no reason existed why the payment should not be continued at the current rate.

The stockholders met to vote on a proposal to authorize the conversion of $40,000,000 common stock in the treasury into common B stock without voting power. The plan was accepted by the share owners. Afterward a statement was issued by the management which said that the issue of any part of the B stock was not now considered necessary. The Directors added that the step was taken in preparation for possible future developments.

In explaining the decision to issue scrip in lieu of cash dividends the statement said:

"The enormous increase in cost of materials, particularly leaf tobacco, and the great increase in the volume of business, which amounted in 1917 to more than 27 per cent., or more than $19,000,000, over the business of 1916, has made necessary the employment of much greater working capital, and to meet this need the company has borrowed $25,000,000. In order to provide for this obligation the Directors proposed to utilize the cash which would otherwise be paid out in dividends on the common stock. They believe that the present earnings of the company fully justified the present rate of 20 per cent. on the common stock. They propose that, beginning with the dividend of 1918, the dividend on the common stock should be paid in scrip, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, interest payable semi-annually and maturing in three years from March 1, and redeemable at maturity at the option of the holder either in cash or common stock B at par."

Scrip dividends are not new. The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company distributed scrip dividends for several quarters three years ago on its preferred stock in order to conserve cash and continue its unbroken dividend record.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Nov. gross	$1,403,156	$1,300,267	$102,889
Net aft. taxes	184,059	68,461	115,598
Sur. aft. chgs.	4,211	†99,743	103,954
11 mos. gross	15,607,415	14,128,333	1,479,082
Net aft. taxes	2,887,665	3,098,631	*210,966
Sur. aft. chgs.	962,111	1,365,712	*383,601

*Decrease. †Deficit.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Nov. gross	7,179,338	6,840,778	6,407,273
Net aft. taxes	1,469,202	2,077,456	2,047,317
Other income	166,356	114,274	113,674
Total income	1,635,558	2,221,730	2,160,991
Def. aft. chgs.	132,778	†572,531	†520,592
11 mos. gross	78,823,278	73,639,985	64,049,032
Net aft. taxes	19,507,426	21,262,677	20,711,875
Other income	2,290,900	2,483,647	1,560,701
Total income	21,888,353	23,746,324	22,272,576
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,521,168	4,649,927	4,702,246

†Surplus.

TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Nov. gross	2,174,896	2,152,587	22,309
Net aft. taxes	575,061	708,697	*133,636
11 mos. gross	20,272,236	18,666,050	1,606,186
Net aft. taxes	5,102,358	4,884,117	218,241

PHILADELPHIA & READING for November—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Receipts	5,934,062	5,521,567	412,495
Expenses	4,869,849	3,258,152	1,611,697
Prof. in op'g.	1,064,213	2,263,415	*1,199,202
Rent, int., tax., &c., (estim'd)	872,500	799,500	73,000
Surplus	191,713	1,463,915	*1,272,202

	From Jan. 1, '17.	From Jan. 1, '16.	Increase.
Receipts	62,474,397	56,194,011	6,280,386
Expenses	47,597,684	34,690,972	12,906,711
Profit	14,876,712	21,503,038	*6,626,325
Charges	9,357,500	8,875,460	482,039
Surplus	5,519,212	12,627,577	*7,108,365

PHILADELPHIA & READING COAL AND IRON CO. for November—

Receipts	4,577,812	4,877,019	*299,207
Expenses	3,916,331	4,210,419	*294,088
Prof. in op'g.	661,480	666,599	*5,119
Int. and taxes, (estimated)	200,000	9,000	191,000
Surplus	461,480	657,599	*196,119

	From Jan. 1, '17.	From Jan. 1, '16.	Increase.
Receipts	45,291,356	38,561,863	6,729,494
Expenses	39,097,112	36,015,074	3,082,037
Profit	6,194,245	2,546,789	3,647,456
Charges	925,000	96,174	828,826
Surplus	5,269,245	2,450,614	2,818,631

READING CO. for November—

Receipts	586,043	581,686	4,357
Expenses	9,010	10,476	*1,466
Profit	577,033	571,209	5,826
Int. and taxes, (estimated)	493,000	456,800	36,190
Surplus	84,033	114,397	*30,363

	From Jan. 1, '17.	From Jan. 1, '16.	Increase.
Receipts	9,916,765	9,684,190	232,575
Expenses	110,764	91,050	19,714
Profits	9,806,000	9,593,140	212,860
Charges	5,423,000	4,995,719	427,280
Surplus	4,383,000	4,597,421	*214,420

*Decrease.

Public Utilities.

ASHEVILLE POWER & LIGHT CO.—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Nov. gross	$40,244	$39,221	$1,023
Net aft. taxes	15,247	13,938	1,309
Sur. aft. chgs.	10,522	9,614	908
12 mos. gross	479,545	455,275	44,270
Net aft. taxes	217,310	184,943	32,366
Sur. aft. chgs.	162,103	134,687	27,416

BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER CO., LTD.—Combined earnings in milreis of all subsidiaries

Nov. gross	7,693,000	7,160,000	533,000
Net earnings	3,492,000	3,762,000	*270,000
11 mos. gross	84,131,000	77,573,000	6,558,000
Net earnings	43,376,000	42,655,000	721,000

CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT CO.—

Nov. gross	86,077	72,694	13,383
Net aft. taxes	26,131	20,728	5,403
Total income	26,131	20,728	5,403
Sur. aft. chgs.	12,886	6,597	6,289
12 mos. gross	907,505	775,370	132,135
Net aft. taxes	327,380	279,879	47,501
Total income	456,198	356,429	99,769
Sur. aft. chgs.	286,301	187,810	98,491

FORT WORTH POWER & LIGHT CO. (Southwestern Power & Light Subsidiary):

Nov. gross	96,345	72,298	24,047
Net aft. taxes	44,534	45,097	*563
Sur. aft. chgs.	33,691	35,208	*1,517
12 mos. gross	930,763	841,238	189,525
Net aft. taxes	543,660	494,442	49,218
Sur. aft. chgs.	422,222	377,721	44,501
Bal. af. pf. div.	345,222	300,721	44,501

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER CO.—

Nov. gross	643,403	517,627	125,776
Net earnings	358,911	328,526	35,385
Total net inc.	368,872	340,202	28,670
Sur. aft. chgs.	260,732	206,385	54,347
11 mos. gross	6,313,811	5,457,438	856,373
Net earnings	3,564,165	3,373,506	190,659
Total net inc.	3,692,485	3,501,126	191,359
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,345,419	2,080,108	265,311

NEWPORT NEWS & HAMPTON RAILWAY, GAS & ELECTRIC CO.—

Oct. gross	142,210	87,252	55,058
Net after tax	48,853	33,045	16,808
Sur. aft. chgs.	25,972	13,856	12,117

SOUTHWESTERN POWER & LIGHT CO., an American Power & Light Co. subsidiary—

Nov. gross	453,824	402,564	51,260
Net earnings	191,342	206,185	*14,843
12 mo. gross	4,627,818	4,151,294	476,524
Net earnings	2,069,425	2,006,864	62,561

TEXAS POWER & LIGHT, Southwestern Power & Light subsidiary—

Nov. gross	274,952	220,848	54,104
Net after tax	108,324	109,422	*1,098
Sur. aft. chgs.	55,952	69,657	*13,705
12 mo. gross	2,558,558	2,220,860	332,698
Net aft. taxes	1,018,361	993,147	25,214
Sur. aft. chgs.	480,832	568,656	*87,824
Bal. af. pf. div.	235,832	381,989	*146,157

UTAH POWER & LIGHT CO., including the Western Colorado Power Co.—

Nov. gross	482,004	403,197	78,807
Net after tax	246,081	217,810	28,271
Total income	246,081	217,810	28,271
Sur. aft. chgs.	96,382	115,097	*18,715
12 mo. gross	5,108,601	4,247,302	861,299
Net after tax	2,640,293	2,194,163	446,130
Total income	2,670,293	2,194,163	476,130
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,278,939	1,025,959	252,980

*Decrease.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Rec.
Am. W.G.,M. pf.	14%	Acc.	Jan. 15	Jan. 11
Ariz. C. Min.	50c	..	Jan. 31	Jan. 19
Col. F. & I. pf.	2	Q	Jan. 25	Jan. 15
Int. Nickel pf.	1½	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Mil. E. R. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 21
Sier. P. E. pf.	$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Stand. M. C.	20 ex		Feb. 7	
United D'wood pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14

STOCK DIVIDENDS HELD NOT TO BE TAXABLE

Supreme Court Decides They Cannot Be Classed as Incomes—Decision Sends Up Prices.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Federal decrees sustaining the validity of the stock taxing section of the 1913 income tax law and holding that stock dividends on profits earned prior to enactment of the Constitutional amendment permitting direct taxation of incomes, are incomes and are taxable, were today set aside by the Supreme Court.

"It is not necessarily true," said Justice Holmes, who read the opinion of the court, "that income means the same thing in the Constitution and the act. A word is not a crystal, transparent and unchanged; it is the skin of a living thought and may vary greatly in color and content, according to the circumstances and the time in which it is used. The plaintiff says that the statute as it is construed and administered is unconstitutional. He is not to be defeated by the reply that the Government does not adhere to the construction by which alone it has taken and keeps his money, if this court should think that the construction would make the act unconstitutional.

"The court holds the dividend was capital as well for the income tax law as for distribution between a tenant for life and the remainderman. A stock dividend really takes nothing from the property of the company and adds nothing to the interests of the shareholder. The only change is evidence of ownership."

The proceedings were brought by Henry R. Towne to recover $20,208 paid as income tax on stock received by him by the readjustment of capitalization of a corporation. The lower court denied contentions that stock dividends are not incomes but a mere readjustment of the form of capital obligation already owned.

The Supreme Court's decision that stock dividends are not subject to income tax was received with enthusiasm in the financial district, where the recipients of large stock dividends from the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Standard Oil companies, and others in the last three years had objected to the payment of taxes on what they considered a distribution of capital and not as income. The stock market responded to the Washington news by turning from a condition of indifference to one of strength, closing prices for the industrials and some of the railroad shares showing net gains extending from 1 to more than 3 points.

The demonstration of strength among the Standard Oil stocks on the Curb was greater than the upturn of stocks on the Stock Exchange. The shares moved forward 25 points. Atlantic Refining Company stock rose from $900 to $950 a share. Continental Oil also advanced 25 points.

Mark Eisner, Collector of Internal Revenue, who collected the tax from Mr. Towne, said:

"I am not prepared to give figures as to the result of the decision, but I am able to say that its effect will not be very far-reaching. It is true there will be a small flood of petitions for refund based upon the same ground, but in comparison with the total returns, the amount thus refunded will be very small indeed.

"It must be remembered that where a stock dividend of, say, $100,000 is divided among, perhaps, a thousand stockholders, the effect upon the tax schedules of each stockholder is not very great. For that reason I do not feel that the Supreme Court's decision is of very tremendous import except in a few isolated cases."

Ex-Justice Hughes, who argued the case before the Supreme Court, was in Chicago yesterday, and could not be reached. Members of the law firm of Murray, Prentice & Howland, attorneys for the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, were reluctant to discuss the decision until they had seen the full text of the court's opinion.

It was pointed out that if the court took the view that a stock dividend was not a dividend and could not be considered as "income," the decision would greatly benefit owners of securities, and could be applied not only to the tax collected under the Act of 1913, but also to the tax collected under the new war revenue law.

THE COTTON MARKET

Close Steady at Net Gain of 16 to 30 Points After a Firm Session.

Barring some momentary symptoms of nervousness, the cotton market was unusually firm for Monday, and closed steady at a net advance of 16 to 30 points, the final quotations being nearly the best for the day. There was an unusual variety of news reports affecting the market in one direction or the other, but they appeared in the main to discount one another in trading opinion. The outstanding features were the more optimistic view of the transportation situation, more favorable weather reports from the South, and the continued strong trade demand, even at present high price levels.

The market opened steady, from 10 to 23 points higher than Saturday's close, with considerable Liverpool buying, and a number of Saturday sellers showing anxiety to cover. As has lately been usual on the strong openings, these prices tempted many longs to realize, with a consequent reaction in prices. The inherent strength of the market, however, was sufficient to bring about a recovery, and from this point to the close prices advanced rather steadily.

The Carolina mills whose closing last Friday caused a flutter reopened yesterday, with plenty of power assured by the rainfall over Sunday, and there were rumors that some of the New England mills were in the market for cotton from local stocks. In regard to transportation, the one hundred and fifty-odd steamers now tied up in the harbor for lack of coal present a highly unfavorable aspect of the situation, but on the other hand the belief that the Dutch steamers which have been here so long will soon be set to carrying cotton from the South, is encouraging the trade a great deal. Better management of available tonnage, by more thorough cooperation among the Allies, is also looked to help matters along. Only 100 bales of cotton were exported yesterday. Southern spot markets were officially reported unchanged to 25 points higher. Unofficial reports show 10,349,000 bales ginned to Jan. 1.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat.
Jan.	31.48	31.66	31.80	31.65@31.66	31.42
Feb.	..	..	..	31.21 bid	30.99
March	31.05	31.20	30.90	31.16@31.17	30.94
April	..	..	..	30.94 bid	30.68
May	30.75	30.94	30.57	30.78@30.80	30.63
June	..	..	..	30.58 bid	30.39
July	30.42	30.53	30.32	30.49@30.50	30.30
Aug.	..	..	..	30.29 bid	30.10
Oct.	29.56	29.63	29.41	29.59@29.61	29.29

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and fifteen points higher at 32.55 for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 31.10; New Orleans, 30.83; Savannah, 30¾; Augusta, [illegible]; Memphis, 30.75; Houston, 31.15; Little Rock, 30.75; Dallas, 30.90. Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Monday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	19,587	26,594	19,811
Exports	100	....	20,846
Exports, season	2,120,373	2,067,784	3,284,304
Port stocks	1,330,548	1,310,468	1,495,086
Interior receipts	24,440	31,373	17,967
Interior shipm'ts	29,027	26,936	24,617
N. Y. arrivals	9,480	2,512	977
New York stocks	136,344	135,426	144,236

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet; sales, 3,000 bales; American, 2,000; imports, 18,000, all American. Good middling, 6 points higher at 22.56d; middling, 6 points higher at 23.10d. The market opened quiet at 3 to 9 points higher. Closed steady at a net decline of 8 to 15 points. January, 23.28d; February, 23.20d; March, 23.02d; April, 22.94d; May, 22.79d. Manchester: Yarns quiet and firm; cloths quiet.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.10	5.60
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.90	5.50
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.75	6.00
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.10	5.70
Chicago & N. W.	1918-'28	4½	5.70	5.20
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1918-'27	4½@5	7.00	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	5.80	5.40
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.50	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.00	5.25
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½@5	6.70	6.00
Illinois Central	1918-'26	4½@5	5.90	5.20
Louis. & Nash.	1918-'23	5	5.70	5.10
Michigan Central	1918-'30	5	6.10	5.50
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Missouri Pacific	1918-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'28	4½@5	6.50	5.90
N. Y. Central	1918-'28	4½@5	6.10	5.70
Norfolk & West.	1918-'24	4½	5.70	5.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½@6	6.50	6.00
Penn. Gen. Fr'ht.	1918-'23	4 @4½	5.50	5.10
St. L. Southwest.	1918-'28	4½@5	6.75	6.00
Seab. Air Line	1918-'28	5 @6	7.00	6.00
Southern Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.00	5.50
Southern Ry.	1918-'24	4½@5	6.50	6.00

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

A heavy snowfall occurred over a large part of the Winter wheat belt Sunday night and yesterday, which should prove beneficial to the new crop. Receipts at primary points were larger, although still considerably under last year. World's exports were 5,553,000 bushels, compared with 7,340,000 the previous week, and 11,756,000 for the corresponding week last year. The Canadian visible supply increased 527,000 bushels for the week, bringing the total to 19,435,000, compared with 32,830,000 last year.

RYE.—Market steady; No. 2, Western, $1.92, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

The volume of business in the corn market yesterday was very small. The entire Chicago district was in the grip of the worst blizzard of the year, and in consequence transportation was badly crippled and wire service with the outside markets was interrupted. Moreover, the trade at large was disappointed by the action of the Chicago Board of Trade, which late Saturday afternoon decided not to interfere with or change present trading regulations. This means that the maximum price of $1.28 for corn contracts in Chicago will remain. The market showed little change, as there was little in the situation to attract business, and final prices were net unchanged to ⅛c lower.

World's exports for the week were 1,282,000 bushels, compared with 865,000 last week and 3,142,000 last year. The local cash market was firm; kiln dried No. 3 yellow quoted at $1.87¾ and No. 3 mixed $1.86¾, cost and freight New York, prompt shipment; Argentine corn at $2.05, cost and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	1.27⅞	1.27⅞	1.27⅞	1.27⅞	..
May	1.25⅝	1.26¼	1.25⅝	1.25⅜	99⅝

OATS.

The oats market was also disturbed by the storm in the West, and the volume of business was small. Prices, however, were firm, closing with net gains of ⅛@⅜c. An advance in the Northwestern markets helped to sustain prices, but on the bulges there was more or less selling on the theory that the technical position had been weakened by the recent heavy buying. The domestic visible supply figures were not published, but the Canadian visible increased 500,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 948,000 last year. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 94@94½c; No. 2 white 94½c; No. 3 white, 93¾@94c; No. 4 white, 93@93½c; fancy clipped white, 94@96c; ordinary clipped white, 93@94c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	80⅛	79⅛	80⅛	79⅝	..
March	79⅜	78⅝	79⅜	78⅞	..
May	77⅜	76⅝	77⅜	77⅛	58⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was very inactive, but a firmer tone prevailed and values were firm, especially toward the close. Hog receipts were small, especially at Chicago, where cars were caught in the blizzard, and hog prices were higher. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 2,000; estimated for Tuesday, 25,000. Kansas City received 8,000 and Omaha 10,400 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	24.00	23.95	24.00	23.80	15.70
May	24.40	24.25	24.37	24.20	16.17
Ribs—					
January	23.77	23.57	23.77	23.47	14.00
May	24.20	24.02	24.17	24.02	15.07
Pork—					
January	45.80	45.50	45.80	45.45	29.80
May	45.37	44.90	45.30	44.87	28.47

COTTONSEED OIL.

While the total volume of business in the local market for cottonseed oil yesterday amounted to only 200 barrels, the undertone of the market was firm, and final quotations were 12 to 15 points net higher. There was a noticeable scarcity of offers, and, while the demand was not aggressive, buyers were forced to bid the market up to fill orders. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	19.90@....	19.80
January	..	..	19.92@20.00	19.80
February	20.00	20.00	19.95@....	19.80
March	20.00	20.00	19.97@20.00	19.85
April	..	..	19.98@....	19.80
May	..	..	19.99@....	19.85

COFFEE.

Recent advances were followed by rather heavy realizing in the coffee market yesterday. Reactions occurred in consequence, but there was considerable support in evidence, and after selling off to 8.27 March rallied to 8.35c, with the market opening at a net decline of 11 to 23 points and closing at a net loss of only 9 to 13 points. The local spot market was firm at 8¾c for Rio 7s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	....	....	8.12@8.15	[illegible]
February	....	....	8.22@8.25	[illegible]
March	8.35	8.27	8.33@8.35	[illegible]
April	....	....	8.38@8.42	[illegible]
May	8.51	8.46	8.49@8.50	[illegible]
June	....	....	8.53@8.58	[illegible]
July	8.65	8.57	8.67@8.68	[illegible]
August	....	....	8.75@8.78	[illegible]
September	8.86	8.78	8.83@8.85	[illegible]
October	8.87	8.87	8.91@8.92	[illegible]
November	....	....	8.97@8.98	[illegible]
December	9.08	9.02	9.03@9.05	[illegible]

SUGAR.

The American and Howell refineries have announced a price adjustment to basis of 7.45c, less 2 per cent. for granulated. While other local refiners are not quoting, this would be the figure at which business will be authorized, in accordance with the official announcement by the International Committee last week. The refineries are now starting up and supplies of raw sugar coming forward, but it is believed that it will take weeks for the return of normal conditions. Sugar is arriving at Cuban ports, but free shipments are impossible owing to a lack of tonnage.

In raws prices were unchanged, with sales to the committee, including 20,000 bags Cubas at 4.985c, cost and freight; 8,800 bags Porto Ricos at 6.005, cost, insurance, and freight, and 973 bags San Domingoes afloat at 4.749c, cost, insurance, and freight, afloat for prompt shipment. Prices were quoted at 4.985c for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 6.005c for centrifugal.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,409 packages. Quite a good deal of the delayed stock was reported at the terminals, but it was very difficult to get the goods to the stores, and the available supply in consequence was light. The market held firm on all grades of fresh creamery, while the storage goods were strong, some of the underpriced goods crowding closer to the best. Renovated firm. Ladies and packing stock steady. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 52½@53c; extras, (92 score,) 52c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 47½@51½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 45½@46½c; thirds, 41@42½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 54½@55c; extras, 53½@54c; firsts, 48@53c; seconds, 45@48c; creamery, held, extras, 46c; firsts, 45½@46c; seconds, 42@45c; thirds, 40@42c. State dairy, tubs, finest, 50½@51c; good to prime, 47@50c; common to fair, 40@46c; renovated, extras, 42½@43c; firsts, 40@41c; lower grades, 38@40c; ladies, current make, firsts, 37½@38c; seconds, 36@37c; lower grades, 35@36c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 36@37c; No. 2, 34c; lower grades, 33@35c.

EGGS.—3,609 cases. Arrivals light, and renewed storms throughout the West give prospect of long continued scarcity. Much of the supply is still arriving, more or less frozen, and prime stock, fit for the best trade, is very scarce. Prices for such rule firm, but there is wide range in the value of stock arriving, owing to the varying damage from frost. A car of Pacific Coast white eggs, in Saturday's, sold quickly at 49c, and two cars in yesterday are held at 70c. Storage eggs firm, with a moderate distributing demand, and some sales at further slight advance. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 67c, extra, first, 66c; first, 64@65c; seconds and moderately frozen, 60@62c; thirds and poorer, including more seriously frozen, 52@54c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 44c; firsts, 42@43½c; seconds, 40@42c; lower grades, 36@39c; refrigerator, checks from local candling, 30@34c; State Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery, white, fine to fancy, 73@75c; ordinary to good, 65@72c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 65@72c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, whites, pullets, 60@65c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 64@70c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 67@68c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 66@67c.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—Thirty-one new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $1,444,750, were chartered today. They include:

Northern Producing Co., Manhattan, motion pictures, $10,000; S. Goodman, G. G. Berry, R. Walker, 1,476 Broadway.

Woodhouse, Stoll & Co., Manhattan, silks, $10,000; D. Greenbaum, I. A. Levy, V. H. Woodhouse, 505 West End Av.

Twentieth Century Lunch Co., Manhattan, $3,000; S. Horwitz, S. N. Hanner, L. H. Homburg, 1,148 43d St., Brooklyn.

Heyman & Schutz Realty Interests, Manhattan, $65,000; L. H. and W. A. Schutz, O. Heyman, New Rochelle.

Federal Food Products Corp., Manhattan, 100 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $5,000; R. A. Skinner, F. L. Wilson, A. P. Anderson, 34 Nassau St.

The E. J. Sager Co., Syracuse, yarns and dry goods, $30,000; M. M. Steenberg, M. Sager, E. J. Sager, Syracuse.

Ivy-Ess Realty Corp., Manhattan, $3,000; A. Lee, E. Drechsler, L. L. George, 164 West 141st St.

The Basanger Co., Manhattan, carbon or black diamond for all mechanical purposes, $15,000; C. Basanger, E. N. and C. A. Wolf, 40 Nassau St.

American Institute of Business Psychology, Manhattan, educational books and general publishing, $100,000; B. E. Damson, J. E. Williamson, A. Nicholson, 442 West 20th St.

De Luxe Cloak and Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $10,000; H. B. Sheaman, J. Bewns, C. M. White, 1,134 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

Margesson Realty Corp., Manhattan, $275,000; J. S. Sickels, W. A. Hewell, J. McV. Reed, 82 Liberty St.

Columbiana Oil Co., Manhattan, $50,000; T. I. Galloway, H. Presser, C. A. Crane, 42 Broadway.

Trevas & Schack, Inc., Manhattan, textiles, $10,000; D. and A. Trevas, W. Schack, 55 Stebbins Av.

The Glens Falls Shirt Co., Manhattan, $10,000; A. Bronne, P. R. Hartmann, E. M. Golden, 404 4th Av.

The Carter & Sheftel Co., Manhattan, ladies' underwear, tableware, and laces, $10,000; S. Ginsburg, B. Sheftel, E. C. Carter, 420 Riverside Drive.

Sidel-Rattner Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, metal ware and auto specialties, $12,000; R. Sidel, D. Brandt, C. Rattner, 16 Dunham Place, Brooklyn.

Rochester Sterling Shoes, Buffalo, $20,000; L. Fisk, L. E. Desbecker, W. C. Newcomb, Buffalo.

Mahan-Mozian, Inc., Manhattan, used and unused postage stamps, $5,000; V. Mozian, A. Hatzakordzian, T. Tavetian, 1,336 1st Av.

Motion Picture Story Sales Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; J. P. Shelby, P. H. Sloane, C. Bass, 61 Broadway.

Grosset & Dunlap, Inc., Manhattan, publish periodicals and maps, 6,000 preferred stock $50 each; active capital, $600,000; A. Grosset, G. T. Dunlap, F. L. Reed, Yonkers.

Vogue Glove Co., Manhattan, $10,000; R. E. and M. S. Goldsmith, B. Postman, 1,760 Hoe Av.

Sweet Baby Doll Co., Manhattan, $10,000; I. Rosenberg, S. Greenstan, B. L. Simon, 601 West 110th St.

Mohican Color Co., Manhattan, pharmaceutical preparations, 2,000 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $200,000; F. V. Cover, P. J. Reddy, P. M. Kelly, 522 West 123d St.

The Anndora Cigar Co., Albany, $50,000; A. Parsons, H. Feinburg, H. L. Friend, 20 Maiden Lane.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

J. & O. Altschul Tobacco Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $75,000.

Rubais Mills, Manhattan, $10,000 to $100,000.

Potsdam Feed and Coal Co., Potsdam, $50,000 to $75,000.

City Bank of Syracuse, $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Weyant Electrical Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $15,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTIONS.

Chemung Construction Co., Elmira, $25,000 to $3,000.

Lessing's, Inc., Manhattan, $600,000 to $250,000.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

Auer & Twitchell, Del., cord, paper, and twine, $30,000. Representative, F. W. Fugle, 233 Broadway.

Noble Dairy Farms, Del., 1,000 shares preferred stock, $1 each; 1,500 shares common stock no par value, active capital not given. Representative, R. E. Van Cise, 299 Madison Av.

Burton-Dixie Corp., Del., textiles, 15,000 shares common stock, no par value, active capital not given; representative, G. S. Knott, Bush Terminal Bldg., Brooklyn.

J. S. B. Nevanas & Co., Ltd., England, meat and meat products, £80,000; representative, W. W. Lancaster, 120 Broadway.

The Felters Co., Mass., felt and woolen goods, $1,000,000; representative, R. H. Buchanan, 623 Broadway.

Red Mountain Consolidated Copper Mines Co., Arizona, 3,000,000 shares common stock, $1 each, active capital $5,000,000; representative, J. G. M. Browne, 300 Broadway.

DISSOLUTIONS.

The Felters Co., New Jersey.
James W. Barbour Co., Manhattan.
Lone Star Film Corp., Manhattan.
Vassar Realty Co., Manhattan.
Consolidated Princess and Progressive Embroidery Works, Manhattan.
The Clothes Doctor, Brooklyn.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times

DOVER, Jan. 7.—Charters filed:

Liberty Salvage and Wrecking Corp., $3,500,000; L. E. Larson, P. Englander, C. E. Stevenson, all of New York.

Republic Oil and Gas Corp., $5,000,000; F. D. Buck, M. L. Horty, K. E. Longfield of Wilmington.

W. A. Sheffer Pen Co., fountain pens and writing devices of all kinds, $1,500,000; C. T. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, Clement M. Egner of Wilmington.

Puncture Proof In-Tire, $1,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, Clement Egner of Wilmington.

The Mitchell Pan American Corp., $300,000; A. M. Halloran, S. A. Williams, Ferris Giles of Wilmington.

The Oil Men's Corp., $200,000; Fred E. Palmer, Jamestown, N. Y.; John E. Palmer, John H. Cox, Cleveland, Ohio.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Andes Exploration and Smelting Corp. to Andes Electric Corp., New York.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair and colder Tues.; fair Wed.
S. Car.—Fair Tues. and Wed.
Ga.—Fair Tues.; fair and warmer Wed.
Fla.—Fair and colder Tues.; fair and warmer Wed.
Ala. and Miss.—Fair and warmer Tues. and Wed.
Tenn.—Fair Tues; rain Wed.
Ky. and Ind.—Fair Tues.; rain or snow Wed.
Mich.—Snow Tues. and Wed.
Ohio.—Fair Tues; snow and warmer Wed.
La. and Ark.—Fair and warmer Tues.; cloudy Wed.
Texas.—Fair Tues.; cloudy Wed.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK of the CITY OF NEW YORK

December 8th, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Harriman National Bank will be held at its banking house, No. 527 Fifth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, at 4 o'clock P. M. for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

O. H. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Central Trust Company of New York.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Trust Company of New York for the election of six trustees of said Company of the class of 1921, and three inspectors of the next succeeding election, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Thursday, January 16th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

M. FERGUSON, Secretary.

December 28, 1917.

THE MORTGAGE-BOND COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

55 LIBERTY STREET.

New York, January 8, 1918.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on Wednesday, January 23, 1918, at 2 P. M., at the office of the Company, 55 Liberty Street, New York City, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of Election to serve at the next Annual Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, including action on a Resolution to decrease the number of Directors from twenty to seventeen.

GURDON M. MAYNARD, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

Take notice that the annual meeting of the stockholders of ASSOCIATED BLUE BOOK PUBLICATIONS A CORPORATION, will be held at the office of the company, No. 243 West 39th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Wednesday, January 23, 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors, of considering and acting upon an amendment to the By-laws reducing the number of Directors from five to three, and for the discussion of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

T. W. SNEAD, Secretary.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of C. BRUNO & SON, INC., for the election of directors for the ensuing year and for such other business as shall be legally brought before it will be held at the office of the Company, 351-353 Fourth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, City and State of New York, on Monday, January 21st, 1918, at 2 P. M.

CHARLES F. BRUNO, Secretary.

100 Years of Commercial Banking
THE CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York
149 Broadway
Cor. Liberty St.

BRANCHES
Greenwich and Warren Sts.
Bowery and Grand St.
Ninth Avenue and 14th St.
Broadway and 18th St.
2 West 23d Street
57th Street and Third Ave.
Broadway and 61st St.
86th St. and Lexington Ave.
Broadway and 105th St.
Lenox Avenue and 116th St.
67 West 125th St., near Lenox Av.
Broadway and 144th St.

Charter Member N. Y. Clearing House
Member Federal Reserve Bank
United States Depository

Condensed Statement of Condition at the Close of Business December 31, 1917

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$59,541,835.81
United States Bonds (Par)	5,163,900.00
Other Stocks and Bonds	5,432,072.82
Customers' Liability	801,000.00
CASH and EXCHANGES	32,342,402.24
	$103,281,210.87

LIABILITIES

Capital	$3,500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	2,337,812.60
Circulation	1,881,630.00
Bills Payable	2,000,000.00
Bonds Borrowed	300,000.00
Other Liabilities	801,000.00
DEPOSITS	92,460,968.27
	$103,281,210.87

Officers
LOUIS G. KAUFMAN, President.
FRANK J. HEANEY, Vice-Pres.
RICHARD H. HIGGINS, V.-Pres.
WILLIAM H. STRAWN, V.-Pres.
BERT L. HASKINS, V.-P. & Cash.
NORBORNE P. GATLING, V.-Pres.
C. STANLEY MITCHELL, V.-Pres.
H. A. CLINKUNBROOMER, V.-Pres.
MAX MARKEL, V.-Pres.
ROLFE E. BOLLING, V.-Pres.
GEORGE R. BAKER, V.-Pres.
WALLACE T. PERKINS, V.-Pres.
HENRY L. CADMUS, Asst. Cash.
WALTER B. BOICE, Asst. Cash.
HENRY C. HOOLEY, Asst. Cash.
VINTON M. NORRIS, Asst. Cash.
JOSEPH BROWN, Asst. Cash.
GEORGE M. HARD, Chairman

We Invite Your Account

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

At New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 31st, 1917.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$117,425,909.19
Overdrafts		3,980.26
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		305,000.00
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness to secure U. S. deposits		5,259,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.		6,064,288.54
Banking house		3,000,000.00
Due from banks and bankers		6,784,258.89
Checks and other cash items		1,011,244.52
Exchanges for Clearing House		46,851,100.00
Notes of other national banks		155,800.00
Federal Reserve notes		674,500.00
Nickels and pennies		3,016.91
Specie		9,210,032.50
Legal-tender notes		442,114.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank of New York		19,757,006.28
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer		14,800.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, (other than 5% fund.)		94,000.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit		145,609.61
Customers' liability account of acceptances		1,950,000.02
Interest earned, but not collected		168,105.09
Total		$221,749,463.67

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund		14,000,000.00
Undivided profits		2,755,046.11
National bank notes outstanding		250,000.00
Due to banks and bankers	$116,270,320.83	
Dividends unpaid	340,812.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	40,294,223.96	
Demand certificates of deposit	22,779.95	
Certified checks	25,203,685.27	
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,818,349.35	
		198,850,171.06
U. S. deposits		5,547,341.00
Reserved for taxes		297,056.63
War reserve		200,000.00
Letters of credit		159,849.10
Acceptances based on imports and exports		1,950,000.02
Total		$221,749,463.67

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, ELMER E. WHITTAKER, cashier of The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 7th day of January, 1918. W. I. THOMAS, Notary Public, New York County.

Correct—Attest:
WILLIAM WOODWARD,
WILLIAM WARREN BARBOUR, } Directors.
JAS. F. FARGO,

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

LAWYERS MORTGAGE COMPANY,

59 Liberty Street.

New York, December 31, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on Wednesday, January 16, 1918, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, No. 59 Liberty Street, New York City, for the purpose of electing five Directors, to serve for the term of four years, and also three Inspectors of Election, to serve at the next Annual Election, and for approving all action taken by the Board of Directors since the last Annual Meeting of stockholders, and of transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.

The Directors whose terms expire and who are eligible for re-election are A. Henry Mosle, Robert L. Pierrepont, Thomas N. Rhinelander, and D. Irving Mead.

The death of Mr. George L. Rives leaves a vacancy in this class, and Mr. Bronson Winthrop has consented to accept the nomination for this office.

GEORGE W. BECKEL, Secretary.

A Vital Book:
For Complimentary Distribution

The author is a man of rare attainments, who has had an unusually successful career. He is a deep thinker; a clear and forceful writer; and he *knows* what he has thought about and written about.

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THE MEANING OF BUSINESS or THE SCIENCE OF SERVICE

This is not a theoretical treatise. It is a simple, practical, virile analysis of the whys and wherefores of modern business.

FREE THE MEANING OF BUSINESS will be sent, *absolutely free*, to any Banker, Manufacturer or Jobber. Write direct to the home office at St. Louis, or address the General Agent below.

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Two Special Agencies in the War Zone Convenient to the United States Army Camps

This Company offers its services for all banking transactions to American officers and enlisted men serving here or in France.

The Company has been designated as Depositary of Public Moneys both in New York and Paris by the United States Treasury Department.

INCORPORATED 1803
THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK
Philadelphia, December 31, 1917.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$64,744,559.68
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit and Acceptances	10,960,740.03
Due from Banks	34,195,450.92
Exchanges for Clearing House	8,827,739.58
Cash and Reserve	9,626,667.99
	$128,355,158.20

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock		$1,500,000.00
Surplus and Net Profits (Earned)		5,517,243.83
Reserved for Taxes		150,000.00
Letters of Credit		6,444,749.74
Acceptances		6,107,779.03
Acceptances of other Banks Sold		718,497.05
Notes and Bills Rediscounted		2,822,925.00
Bonds Borrowed		500,000.00
Deposits: Individual	$62,287,864.01	
Bank	35,848,233.88	
U.S. Gov.	6,457,865.66	104,593,963.55
		$128,355,158.20

LEVI L. RUE, President
CHARLES P. BLINN, Jr., Vice Pres. STEPHEN E. RUTH, Asst. Cashier.
WILLIAM S. MADDOX, Vice Pres. DAVID W. STEWART, Asst. Cashier.
HORACE FORTESCUE, Vice Pres. FRANK P. STEPHENS, Asst. Cashier.
O. HOWARD WOLFE, Cashier. EDGAR ROSS, Mgr. Foreign Dept.

DIRECTORS
George Wood, Samuel Rea, Wallace D. Simmons
Alfred C. Harrison, Pierre S. du Pont, Samuel D. Warriner
Levi L. Rue, Thomas S. Gates, Effingham B. Morris
George H. McFadden, Asa S. Wing, Eldridge R. Johnson
Randal Morgan, Samuel M. Vauclain, Howard Pew
R. Dale Benson, William H. Donner, Kearsley Mitchell, William S. Godfrey

EVERYONE talks of Conservation these days—Have you practiced it by having your life insured? It means protection, investment and savings.

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Life Insurance
149 Broadway
New York

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all news stands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK

130 EAST 15TH STREET

January 2, 1918.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office MONDAY, January 21, 1918. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 12, 1918, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 22, 1918.

R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1784

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association

New York, December 8th, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at its banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

CHARLES F. LYFORD & SON, 912-936 Broadway, New York. The annual meeting of the stockholders of this corporation for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, Tuesday, January 15th, 1918, at 1 o'clock.

M. H. STIBO, Secretary.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

10 Atlanta & Charlotte Railway
25 American Hawaiian S. S.
10 Bond & Mortgage Guarantee
100 Clinchfield Coal Com.
15 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Kirby Lumber Pfd.
100 New River Collieries Pf. with Cm.
300 New York Railways
100 Pocahontas Fuel Com.
30 Todd Shipyards
100 Thompson-Starrett Com.
25 Westchester Fire Ins.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 American Hawaiian S. S.
25 American Surety Stock
50 Brooklyn Tel. & Messenger
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Greeley Square Hotel Com. & Pfd.
100 Jas. Butler Pfd.
25 Jos. Dixon Crucible
100 Kirby Lumber Pfd.
100 Matawak Land Co.
20 National Surety
100 Pocahontas Fuel Com.
100 Thompson-Starrett Pfd.

J.K.Rice, Jr.&Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

BUY—SELL
MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
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SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
NORTHWEST OIL CO.
COSDEN AND CO.
BONDS & STOCK

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
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Phone 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

WANTED
Gray & Davis Com. & Pfd.
Amer. Invest. Sec. Com. & Pfd.
American Thread Pfd.
Sullivan Machinery
General Rway. Signal 6s
Manning-Bowman
HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated
53 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 1161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

Unlisted Securities Department
American Vanadium
Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
Dayton Power & Light Pfd.
National Sugar Refining
N. Y. & Honduras Rosario Mining
Royal Baking Powder Pfd.
Safety Car Heating & Lighting
Texas & Pacific Coal
Westinghouse, Church, Kerr Com. & Pfd.
Chas. H. Jones & Co.
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20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 2140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

Connecticut Brass & Manufacturing Corporation
Common Stock
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44 Broad Street New York
Phones Broad 6931-2-3-4-5-6.

We Can Use	We Offer For Sale
100 Aband's Steel	40 American Bank Note
50 Du Pont Powder	25 Amer. Lt. & Trac.
25 Hercules Powder	25 Ford Motor of Can.
100 O. Eisenlohr & Bro.	100 Hale & Kilburn Pfd.
50 U. S. Finishing	5 St. Law. Pulp & L. 6s

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National City Bank
Bordens Milk, Com.
Remington Type. Stocks
Kings Co. Elec. Lt. & Pr.
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Unlisted Securities
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100 Kirby Lumber Com.
250 Amer. Thread Pfd.
25 National Casket
100 U. S. Finishing Com.
50 Germania Fire Ins.
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45 EXCHANGE PL., NEW YORK.
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Marlin Arms Stock & Notes
New York Shipbuilding
Republic Motor Truck Com. & Pfd.
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Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
New Jersey Zinc
Keyes, Haviland & Co.
Tel. Rector 7961 66 Broadway

Canadian Gov't Bonds
Russian Gov't Bonds
Dayton Power & Light Pfd.
Sinclair Oil Warrants
GEO. REITH & CO
40 WALL ST., N. Y. Phone John 3000

Texas & Pacific Coal
Babcock & Wilcox
American Graphophone
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Rector 6340. 74 B'way, New York
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

Safety Car Heating & Lighting
Hallowell & Henry
Tel. John 3136 27 PINE ST., N. Y.

TOLEDO TRACTION OFFERING

$10,500,000 Two-Year 7% Bonds Will Be Sold at 98 1-2.

Harris, Forbes & Co. and the National City Company announced yesterday an offering of $10,500,000 two-year 7 per cent. bonds of the Toledo Traction, Light and Power Company at 98½ and interest, to yield 7.82 per cent.

The bonds will be secured by a first collateral lien on practically the entire electric light and power and street railway business of Toledo. The bonds will also be secured by a lien, subject to divisional bonds, on the artificial gas and heating plants and interurban lines aggregating 121 miles of track. The income of the company applicable to the payment of the interest on the new bonds is more than twice the amount required.

The proceeds of the $10,500,000 issue will be employed for the retirement of the $8,639,000 bonds of the Toledo Traction, Light and Power Company maturing on Feb. 1, and to cover in part the construction costs of various extensions and additions made and being made to the system. The President of the company is Henry L. Doherty.

National Bank Call for Dec. 31.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Controller of the Currency today issued a call for the condition of all national banks of the United States at the close of business on Monday, Dec. 31.

PLEA FOR GUATEMALAN AID.

Fund Started to Relieve Sufferers from Earthquake.

An urgent appeal for immediate funds to provide food, clothing, and other necessaries for sufferers in Guatemala City, destroyed by earthquake, was made yesterday by the Guatemala Relief Fund, of which Adolfo Stahl of the Banco de Guatemala, 38 Pine Street, is Chairman. All funds received will be telegraphed to the President of Guatemala for distribution.

Checks in favor of Charles H. Sabin, Treasurer, should be sent to Jason A. Neilson, Secretary, care of the Mercantile Bank of the Americas, Incorporated, 38 Pine Street.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	97	4s, registered, 1925	104½	105½
2s, coupon, 1930	..	97½	4s, coupon, 1925	104½	105½
3s, registered, 1918	99	100	2s, coupon, '38, reg.	96	97
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	97
3s, registered, 1956	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, reg.	84	88
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	88
3s, conversion, 1947	84	88			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Saturday Bid.		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Saturday Bid.
4½s July, 1967	94½	95¼	94½	3½s Nov., 1954	..	80	..
4½s June, 1965	94½	95¼	94½	3½s May, 1954	77	80	77
4½s Mar., 1963	94½	95¼	94½	3½s Nov., 1955	..	80	..
4½s Nov., 1957	94½	95¼	94½	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:			
4½s May, 1957	94½	95¼	94½	4½s 1918-1928	5.00	4.70	5.00
4¼s April, 1966	88½	90	88	4½s 1924-1931	5.00	4.70	5.00
4¼s Mar., 1960-30	88½	92	88	4½s 1921-1923	5.00	4.70	5.00
4¼s Mar., 1964	88½	90	88	4½s April, 1920	5.00	4.70	5.00
4¼s Mar., 1962	88½	89½	88	4½s 1918-1919	5.00	..	5.00
4¼s Sept., 1960	88½	89½	88	3½s 1940-1953	5.00	4.70	4.90
4s May, 1959	85	88	85	3½s 1930-1939	5.00	4.75	4.90
4s Nov., 1958	85	88	85	3½s 1922-1929	5.00	4.70	4.90
4s May, 1957	85	88	85	3½s 1919-1921	4.90	4.60	4.90
4s Nov., 1956	84	88	83	3s 1940-1953	5.00	4.70	4.90
4s Nov., 1955	84	88	83	3s 1920-1939	5.00	4.70	4.85
4s Nov., 1936	88	90	88	3s 1918-1925	5.00	4.70	4.85
4s May, 1919	98½	..	98½				
4s Nov., 1918	99	..	99				

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
40	Am. Light & Traction	223	221	221	224
210	Cities Service	220	211	217	220
2,240	Cities Service pf.	72	70	71½	72

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	10	13	Miss. River Power	9	11
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	65	70	Miss. River Power pf.	32	36
Am. Gas & Electric	88	90	Northern Ohio Electric	25	30
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	38	41	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	65	70
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	92	98	North. Ont. L. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Power & Light	45	50	North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	54	59
Am. Power & Light pf.	70	75	Northern States Power	60	65
Am. Public Utilities	25	30	North. States Power pf.	86	88
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	59	63	Northern Texas Electric	47	51
Am. Water W. & Elec.	4½	5½	Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	70	75
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	9	11	Ozark Power & Water	35	43
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	58	60	Pacific Gas & Electric	30	31
Carolina Power & Light	30	33	Pac. Gas & Elec. pf.	79½	81
Carolina P. & L. pf.	90	94	Pine Bluff 7% pf.	94	98
Colorado Power	22	24	Pub. Service Sec. pf.	70	73
Colorado Power pf.	95	100	Puget S. T., L. & P.	10	13
Columbus Electric pf.	75	80	Puget S. T., L. & P. pf.	35	45
Com. Power, Ry. & L.	33	36	Ry. & L. Secur. pf.	80	85
Com. Pow., Ry. & L. pf.	61	64	Republic Ry. & Light	22	23
Conn. Power pf.	85	90	Republic Ry. & L. pf.	53	56
Consumers' Power pf.	85	90	Sierra Pac. El. pf.	59	64
Dayton Power & L. pf.	77	78	Southern Cal. Edison	79	82
Duluth Edison	75	80	South. Cal. Edison pf.	94	97
Eastern Texas Electric	50	55	Standard Gas & Elec.	5	7
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	75	80	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	21	23
El Paso Electric	93	98	Tampa Electric	102	..
El Paso Electric pf.	87	92	Tenn. Ry., L. & Pow.	2	3
Electric B. & S. pf.	90	93	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	10	12
Electric Properties	50	55	Texas Power & L. pf.	97	100
Franklin Elec. pf.	41	46	Tri-City Ry. & L. pf.	82½	85
Federal Light & Trac.	5	10	[illegible]	80	81½
Federal L. & Trac. pf.	..	40	United Light & Rys.	23	20
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	15	..	United L. & Rys. pf.	59	62
Galveston Hous. El. pf.	..	68	Wash. L. W. L. & P. pf.	82	84
Gas & Elec. Securities	280	300	West. P. Ter. & W. P.	10	15
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	88	98	W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf.	50	65
Idaho Power 7% pf.	98	100	West. Penn. P. pf.	95	100
Int. M. Ry., L. & P. pf.	95	98	Western Power	8	10
Interstate Electric	35	40	Western Power pf.	40	42
Interstate Electric pf.	90	95	Yadkin Riv. Power pf.	98	100
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49			

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alabama Water 6s, '20	97	98½	Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	66½	67½
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s.	62	65	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	80	85
Appa. Power 5s, 1941	70	75	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	94	96
Carolina P. & L. 5s	89	92	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	73	80
Central P. & L. 1st 6s.	95	98	Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	91	94
Central El. Light 5s	95	98	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	87	87½
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	94	97½	Nor. Texas Elec. col. 5s	82	87
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	65	72	Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1930	100½	102
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	Omaha & C. B. 5s	85	90
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	85	90	P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	90	97	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s.	99	101
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s.	100½	101½	Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P. 6s, 1919	97	98½
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	90	92½	Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19.	98½	98½
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s.	85	90	Std. Gas of N. J. 5s, '45	94	96
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s	95	100	So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39	89	92
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	85	90	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	83	93
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	87½	92½	U. S. R., R. & M. 6s, '25	111	113
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	74	78	Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32	73	78
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	95	98	Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	93	98
Int.-M. R., L. & P. 6s	98	100	United Util. cv. 6s, '43	93	98
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44	93	96	Utah Securities 6s	84	86
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '38	80	90	Wash. L. W. L. & P. 6s	94½	96
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99	Western Power 1st 5s	96	98
Middle West U. 6s, '20	..	99	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100	West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	90	92
			Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	90	93

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Arundel Sand & Gravel	32	32	32	25	Mt. Vernon	15	15	15
100	Alabama Co.	52	52	52	100	Do pf	70	70	70
575	Con. Coal	95	93½	95	5	Md. Cas.	75	75	75
185	Con. Power	95¼	94	95¼	65	Mer. & M. Nat. Bk.	27	27	27
170	Cosden	7½	7½	7½	161	M. & M. Tr.	62	60½	60½
1,141	Davison Ch.	35	31	35	25	Nor. Cent.	72	72	72
130	Elkhorn	23½	23	23½	50	United Ry.	23¼	23⅛	23¼
550	Houston Oil	43¾	43	43	100	Wayland	3½	3½	3½
40	Hous. O. pf.	66½	66½	66½					

Bonds.

		High.	Low.	Last.			High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Charles'n W. Caro 5s	90	90	90	$2,000	Ga.-Pac. 1st 6s	101½	101	101
5,000	Con Coal ref 5s	82	81¾	81¾	2,000	Kirby L. 6s	96½	96½	96½
1,000	Cosden 6-B	81¾	81¾	81¾	1,000	Md. Elec. 5s	87¾	87¾	87¾
					4,000	W. B. & A. 5s	82	82	82

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
380	Am. Zinc	14¼	14¼	14¼	137	Mohawk	66	63½	65
25	Ahmeek	79	79	79	10	Nipissing	8½	8½	8½
400	Algomah	25c	25c	25c	200	North Butte	15	14¾	15
25	Alaska	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	10	Old Dom	43	43	43
10	Anaconda	61	61	61	20	Osceola	60½	60	60½
25	Butte & Bal.	45c	45c	45c	170	Pond Creek	18¾	18¾	18¾
27	Cal. & Ariz.	64½	64	64½	14	Quincy	73	70	73
1	Cal. & Hecla	450	450	450	155	Shannon	5¾	5½	5¾
70	Centennial	12¼	12	12	100	South Utah	14c	14c	14c
248	Cop. Range	47	46	47	75	Super. & Bos.	3½	3½	3½
300	Davis-Daly	5½	5½	5½	75	Trinity	4	4	4
232	East Butte	10¼	10	10	116	U. S. Smelt.	45¾	45½	45¾
32	Isle Royale	25	24½	25	90	Do pf	44	43¾	43¾
50	Keweenaw	1½	1½	1½	115	Utah Con	11½	11	11
25	Lake	7	7	7	100	Victoria	3	3	3
10	Michigan	1½	1½	1½					

Railroads.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Bos. Elev	38½	38	38½	120	N. Y., N. H. & H.	30½	30	30½
132	Bos. & Me	24	23	23	6	Old Colony	95	95	95
2	Chi. Jctn. pf.	84	84	84	8	W. End pf	50	50	50
100	Mass. Elec.	2½	2½	2½					
27	Me. Central	85	85	85					

Miscellaneous.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
13	Am. Agr.	80	80	80	100	Mass. Gas	80	79½	80
4	Do pf	89	89	89	5	Do pf	67½	67½	67½
20	Amoskeag	61	61	61	2	Merg'thaler	120	120	120
20	Do pf	78½	78	78	18	N. E. Tel	99	98	99
15	Am. Sugar	100	99¼	100	46	Pullman	106	102	103
13	Do pf	110	110	110	126	Swift	126	124½	126
445	A. T. & T.	103	101½	102¾	28	Torrington	49½	49	49
35	Am. Wool pf.	92	91	92	79	United Drug	70	70	70
10	A., G. & W. I.	99	99	99	68	United Fruit	118	117½	118
60	Edison	140	140	140	393	United Shoe	42½	42¼	42½
45	E. Bos. Land	4	4	4	70	Do pf	25½	25¼	25¼
48	Gen. Elec	131¼	129¾	130	1,925	Ventura Oil	5½	5	5½

Bonds.

		High.	Low.	Last.			High.	Low.	Last.
$15,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	78½	78	78½	$1,000	West. Tel. 5s	89	89	89
3,000	Miss. River Power 5s	67¾	67¼	67¾	32,000	Lib. 3½s	98.80	98.20	98.24
8,000	Swift 5s	93¼	93¼	93¼	40,000	Do 4s	97.50	96.50	97.60
					5,000	Do 4s	97.98	96.50	97.98

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Booth Fish.	19	19	19	20	Pub. Serv.	74½	74½	74½
25	Ch. P. Tool	49	49	49	224	People's Gas	42½	41½	42
10	Cudahy	110½	110½	110½	35	Quak. O. pf.	95¼	95¼	95¼
25	Com. Edison	104	104	104	380	Sears-Rbck.	143	140	142½
430	Dia. Match	106	106	106	200	Stew. War.	49	49	49
25	Hart S. & M.	57	57	57	270	Swift	125¼	124	125¼
220	Lind. Light	26½	26½	26½	398	Carbide	51	49	51
100	Do pf	11	11	11					

Bonds.

		High.	Low.	Last.			High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Chi. City ... 5s	53½	53½	53½	$4,000	Peo. Gas ref. 5s	79½	79½	79½
3,000	Com. Edison 1st 5s	92½	92½	92½	10,100	Lib. 4s	97.20	96.80	97.20

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alliance Ins.	19½	19½	19½	13	P. Co. cm. pf	32½	32½	32½
70	Am. Gas	87½	87	87½	75	Phil. Elec	25½	25½	25½
21	Elec. S. Bat.	50	50	50	600	Phil. R. T.	29½	28½	29½
403	Lake S. Cp.	13¾	13¼	13½	119	Ton. Belm't	3½	3½	3½
141	Lehigh Nav.	62½	62	62½	139	Ton. Mining	4	4	4
11	Lehigh Val.	58	57¾	57¾	255	U. G. Imp.	72½	71¾	71½
391	Penn. R. R.	46½	45¾	46½	100	War. I. & S.	8	8	8

Bonds.

		High.	Low.	Last.			High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	L. V. gen. 4s	80	80	80	$2,000	Pa. Co. 4½s ctfs	91½	91½	91½
1,000	Do cn. 4½s	89½	89½	89½	1,000	P. El. 1st 5s	95	95	95
1,000	Do Coal 4s	100½	100½	100½	2,000	Rdg. gen. 4s	83¾	83¾	83¾
5,000	Liberty 3½s	98.70	98.50	98.50	1,000	S.-Am. I. 6s	100	100	100
4,000	Do 1st 4s	97.50	97.50	97.50	1,000	U. Ry. inv. 5s	60	60	60
2,000	Do 2d 4s	96.70	96.70	96.70					

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Saturday Bid.		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Saturday Bid.
American Cigar	87	95	85	Do pf	93	98	93
Do pf	85	95	85	P. R.-Am. Tobacco	155	175	165
Conley Foil	200	250	200	Do scrip	115	125	115
J. S. Young	130	150	130	R. J. Reynolds	375	425	375
Do pf	100	105	100	Do pf	100	103	100
MacAndrews & F.	175	190	175				

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

The over-Sunday news was construed favorably on the Consolidated Stock Exchange and prices generally opened higher, but selling pressure appeared later with consequent reactions. Favorable news developments were again helpful in restoring confidence, and prices rallied sharply in the final trading, leaving the closing level in most cases well above Saturday's figures.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
260	Am. Can.	38⅝	37¾	38⅝	450	Mex. Petrol.	82¼	79⅞	82
40	Am. C. & F.	69¼	68⅞	69¼	50	Miami Cop.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
210	Am. Int'nat.	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	300	Midvale Steel	46⅛	46	46⅛
70	Am. Linseed	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	290	Mo. Pacific	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛
10	Am. Loco.	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	50	N. Y. Cent.	71⅛	70⅞	71⅛
150	Am. S. & R.	78⅛	77¾	78⅛	50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	30	29⅝	29⅝
20	Am. Tob.	144¼	142¼	142¼	10	Pennsylvania	46	46	46
1,205	Anac. Cop.	61⅞	60⅞	61⅞	80	North. Pac.	84¼	84	84¼
490	Bald. Loco.	59⅝	58	59⅝	120	Pullman Co.	102⅝	100½	102⅝
150	Balt. & Ohio	53⅛	52⅝	52⅞	50	Ray Copper	23⅛	23	23⅛
1,970	Beth. St'l B.	79⅝	77⅞	79⅝	1,220	Reading	74½	72⅞	74⅛
20	B'klyn R. T.	44¼	44¼	44¼	170	Rep. I. & S.	77⅛	76	77⅛
10	Cal. Petrol.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	10	Sinclair Oil	30	30	30
120	Can. Pacific	138¼	136⅝	138¼	80	So. Pacific	83¾	83⅛	83¾
200	Cent. Leather	64⅛	64	64⅛	290	So. Railway	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛
100	Ches. & Ohio	53¼	52½	52½	380	Studebaker	50⅛	49⅝	50⅛
200	C., M. & St. P.	45¼	44⅞	45¼	120	Tob. Prod.	50	49⅞	50
370	C., R. I. & P.	20⅝	19¼	20⅝	790	Union Pac.	113⅞	112¾	113⅞
20	Col. F. & I.	36	36	36	40	Un. Cig. St.	91½	91⅜	91⅜
380	Corn Prod.	32	31⅛	31⅞	190	U. S. Ind. A.	117¾	115	117
1,010	Crucible St'l	54¼	53⅝	54¼	26,270	U. S. Steel	94⅝	93⅛	94⅜
440	Cuba Cane Su.	30¼	29⅞	30	230	Utah Cop.	80⅝	79⅝	80⅝
10	Dist. Secur.	33½	33½	33½	10	Westing. El.	40	40	40
480	Erie	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	4,725	Willys-Over.	19	17¾	18⅜
10	Do 1st pf.	27	27	27		BONDS.			
50	Gen. Elec.	129⅞	128¾	128¾	$3,900	Liberty 3½s	98.80	98.76	98.80
100	Gen. Motors	117	114½	117	850	Do 1st 4s	97.80	97.80	97.80
10	Gt. Nor pf.	89	89	89	2,100	Do 2d 4s	96.70	96.58	96.62
230	Gt. Nor. Ore	27	26⅞	27		MINING STOCKS.			
90	Inspir. Cop.	46⅜	46⅛	46⅜	600	Atlanta	.09	.09	.09
30	Int. Mer. M.	22¾	21⅞	21⅞	1,500	Cashboy	.04½	.04½	.04½
900	Do pf.	85	84	84⅞	300	Gold. Con.	.43	.43	.41
10	Int. Nickel	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	400	Jim Butler	.79	.79	.79
40	Kenne. Cop.	32⅛	31⅝	32⅛	900	Jumbo Ex.	.17	.17	.17
10	Lack. Steel	77	77	77	200	Ton. Ext.	1.37½	1.37½	1.37½
50	Max. Motor	26	25½	25¾					

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	‡Aetna Explo.	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	300	N. Am. P. & P.	3	2⅞	2⅞
100	Do pf	46¼	46¼	46¼	100	N. Y. Transp.	17	17	17
4	‡Air Reduc.	78	78	78	200	‡Pocahontas-Logan Coal	3½	3½	3½
50	‡Carb. Steel	80	80	80	1,300	‡Pruden. Plet.	6½	6	6½
150	Carwen Steel	9	8⅞	9	18	A. O. Smith Corp. pf.	86	86	86
1,700	‡Chalm. Mot.	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	7,200	Smith Mot. Tr.	1⅝	1½	1½
4,000	Chev. Motor	120	114	118	4,200	‡Stand. Mot.	11⅛	9¼	10⅛
950	Cities Serv. Corp. old	219½	213	219½	800	Submar. Boat v. t. ctfs.	13	12	12½
400	‡Cit. Serv. pf.	71¾	70¾	71¾	800	U. S. S. S. Co.	3	3	3
500	Curtiss Aero.	26½	26	26	17,000	‡United Mot.	24	23	24
150	Emerson Phon.	4	3⅞	4	6,000	‡Wr.-M. Air.	7⅝	6⅞	7⅝
600	Int'cont. Rub.	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜					
100	‡Int. Lube. Ch.	2½	2½	2½					
300	Lake Tor. Bt.	3⅝	3½	3½					

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
40	S. Pa. O. Co.	290	280	290	375	S. Oil Co. of N. Y.	271	252	271
315	S. Oil Co. of N. J.	542	538	540					

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	†‡Allen Oil	½	½	½	1,600	Met. Pet'm.	½	½	½
3,000	†‡Am. Oil	17	17	17	4,000	‡Mid. Oil	103	100	101
8,400	†‡Am. V. Oil	9	7	8	2,000	‡Do pf	1½	1½	1½
1,200	‡Bar. O. & G.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1,500	‡Midwest. R.	110½	108	110½
1,000	†‡B.-Wyo. O.	28	27	28	1,500	‡M. W. Pet.	1⅛	1	1⅛
2,000	‡Bos. & Co.	7⅝	7½	7⅝	1,100	‡N. Y.-Ok. O.	½	½	½
12,300	‡Crown Oil	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	2,000	‡N. W. Oil	66	60	60
3,100	Cum. P. & R.	1⅜	1¼	1¼	2,000	‡Okla. Oil	½	⅜	½
300	‡Elk B. Pet.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	2,300	Ok. P. & R.	8⅛	7⅝	7⅞
1,500	‡Federal Oil	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	3,500	‡O'r O. & G.	38	36	38
1,300	‡Glen. Oil	4⅛	4	4⅛	700	‡Pa.-Ky. Oil	5¾	5½	5½
3,200	‡H. O. & R.	6	5½	6	8,000	‡Red R'k O. & Gas	1	1	1
1,500	‡Houston Oil	46	43	43	3,000	‡Rice Oil	¼	¼	¼
700	†‡H. G. Creek O. & R.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	300	‡Sap. O. & R.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
700	‡Inter. Pet'm.	13⅝	13½	13⅝	1,000	Seq. O. & R.	¾	¾	¾
1,600	†‡I. O. & T'n.	2	1⅞	1⅞	1,500	‡Sin. G. Cp.	17	16	16
7,200	Ken's Oil (a pros.)	..	..	..	2,300	‡Un. W. Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,300	‡Mer. O. Cp.	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛	400	‡Victoria Oil, new stock	4	4	4

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
970	Al.-Brit.-Col. Metals	⅛	⅛	⅛	2,300	†Jumbo Ext.	18	17	18
2,000	†‡Atlanta	8½	8½	8½	1,000	†Kewanas	6½	6½	6½
5,000	Big L. Cop.	1⅛	1	1⅛	1,800	†Kirk. Por. G. M. Ltd.	50	50	50
4,700	†Bos. & Mon.	54	52	54	1,000	†Lavelle O.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	†‡Booth	4	4	4	100	Louis. Con.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,800	‡Brad. C. M.	1⅛	1	1⅛	100	†McK.-Dar.	60	60	60
1,000	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	7	7	7	1,000	†‡Marsh M.	6	6	6
1,000	Butte Det.	⅛	⅛	⅛	100	Mason Val.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
2,500	†‡Caledonia	48	47	48	4,000	†Mogul Min.	35	35	35
2,700	‡Cal. & Jer.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	300	‡Mona. Chief	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Canada Cop.	2	1⅞	1⅞	1,000	†‡Mother L.	26	26	26
1,300	†Cashboy	4½	4½	4½	4,000	†‡Nat. Leas.	6	6	6
100	Cerro Gordo	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	2,500	†‡Nat. Z. & L.	28	27	27
200	‡Coco R. M.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	1,000	†Nev. Oph. M.	20	19	20
1,800	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	300	‡New Corn.	16	16	16
1,400	‡Con.-H'st'd.	27	26	27	1,000	‡Nichlas M.	29	28	29
920	‡Copper Val.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	300	Nip'g Mines	8⅝	8½	8½
100	Cress. Con. G.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	500	‡Nixon Nev.	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,000	Emma Con.	⅛	⅛	⅛	1,500	‡Pole Star C.	22	21	21
1,600	First N. Cp.	2⅛	2	2⅛	2,500	†‡Prov. M.	48	45	45
3,000	†‡Fort. Con.	40	35	40	700	‡Rewley M.	5⅝	5	5
700	‡Gibson Cp.	2½	2½	2½	600	‡Ray Her. M.	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
4,000	‡Globe D. C.	⅛	⅛	⅛	8,000	Sil. King of A.	3	2	2
4,000	†Gold Hill	4	3	4	900	Sil. King C. of Utah	3⅛	3	3⅛
600	†Gold. Con.	⅛	⅛	⅛	600	Std. Sil. L.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	†Gold. Mer.	8	3	8	800	Stewart	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,300	†‡Gt. Bend	5¼	5	5	300	‡Success M.	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,200	†‡Gt. Ver. Ex.	1	1	1	1,200	Ton. Ext.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	‡Green. M. M.	⅛	⅛	⅛	1,100	Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,050	Hecla Min.	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	1,200	†‡Troy-Ariz.	16	15	16
8,000	‡Int. Mines	14	12½	14	200	Un. Eastern	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
2,500	‡Jer. Verde (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛	1,500	†W. End C.	66	66	66
1,700	‡Jer.-Pres. C.	3	2⅝	2⅝	1,256	White C. M.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,800	†‡Jim Butler	80	79	79	1,000	†W. Cape Ex. (a pros.)	10	10	10
					2,300	†Wilbert M.	16	15	16

BONDS.

		High.	Low.	Last.			High.	Low.	Last.
$27,000	‡A. T. & T. 1-yr. 6s. w.i.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	$4,000	‡G. E. 6s ns. 1920	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
5,000	‡Beth. St. 5s. 2-yr. nts.	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	2,000	‡G. N. 3-yr. 5% notes. w.i.	97½	97½	97½
62,000	Can. Gov. 5s.	95⅞	95¾	95¾	3,000	‡Russ. Gov. new 5½s	45	45	45
11,000	‡Gen. E. 6s 2-yr. nts. '19	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	80,000	‡Russ. Gov. 6½s	52	50	52

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Saturday Bid.	Saturday Ask.
Am.-B. Mfg.	2	6	2	5
Do pf	25	35	25	35
Do coupon	17	18	17	18
Am. Wr. Paper	1½	2½	1½	2½
Br.-Am. Tob., registered	15½	16½	15½	16½
Butt'w'th-Jud.	42	45	42	45
Can. C. & Fy.	15	25	15	25
Do pf	45	50	45	50
Can. Nat. G.	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Car Lt. & P.	2½	3	2½	3
Chal. Mot. pf.	..	50	..	50
Charcoal Iron	6⅛	7¼	6⅛	7¼
Char. Iron pf.	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼
Curtiss A. pf.	50	75	50	75
Cramp. Shipb.	60	72	60	72
Electric Gun	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Ev. Heaney	20½	21½	20½	21½
Free. Texas	39	41	39	41
Hall Signal	3	4	3	4
Do pf	10	20	10	20
Havana Tob.	½	1	½	1
Hav. Tob. pf.	2	5	2	5
Holly Sugar	35	45	35	45
Do pf	83	93	83	95
Hupp. Motor	2	2½	2	2½
Int. Man. Ch.	8½	8¾	8½	8¾
Int. Motors	10	14	10	14
Int. Mot. 2d pf.	13	17	13	17
Kresge	65	75	65	75
Lake T. Boat 1st pf.	3	6	3	6
L. Val. C. S.	73	78	73	78
Lima Loco.	44	50	44	50
Lukens Steel	40	45	40	45
Do 1st pf.	101	105	101	105
Man. Transit	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Marlin Arms	79	85	79	85
Marc. of Am.	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
Maxim Muni.	⅛	¼	⅛	¼

INDUSTRIALS. Continued.	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Saturday Bid.	Saturday Ask.
Mitchell Mot.	35	40	35	40
N. Y. Ship	23	28	23	28
Peer. T. & M.	12	13½	12	13½
Poole E. & M.	50	60	50	60
Rep. Truck	42	45	42	45
St. L., R. M. & P.	30	35	30	35
Smith (A. O.)	10	30	10	30
St. Jos. Lead	14¼	15	14¼	15
Todd Ship	75	78	75	78
Triangle Film	⅛	1	⅛	1
Un. Zinc Sm.	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
U. S. L. & H.	1⅛	1½	1⅛	1½
World Film	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
OIL STOCKS.				
Beth. O. & G.	9½	10½	9½	10½
Cos. & Co. pf.	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
Esmeralda Oil	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Elkland	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Friar Oil	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Hous. Oil pf.	64	68	64	68
Ky. Petrol	6	6½	6	6½
Lost City Oil	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Okla. Oil pf.	14	15	14	15
P.-Am. Pet.	35	45	35	45
Pa.-O. O. & G.	12	12½	12	12½
Pierce Oil	10	10½	10	10½
Pa. Gasoline	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Savoy Oil	9	9½	9	9½
Sec. P. & Ref.	¾	1¼	¾	1¼
Somerset Oil	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Stanton Oil	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
United Pet.	15	20	15	20
Victor Oil	60	62	60	62
MINING STOCKS.				
Magma Cop.	38	40	38	40
Portland Con.	30	34	30	34
St. Nich. Zinc	5	7	5	7
BOND.				
Pierce Oil 6s.	70	74	70	74

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Saturday Bid.		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Saturday Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	17½	18¼	17	Penn.-Mex. Fuel	40	48	40
Atlantic Refining	950	975	900	Prairie Oil & Gas	445	455	415
Borne-Scrymser	450	500	450	Prairie Pipe Line	263	268	250
Buckeye Pipe Line	95	98	94	Solar Refining	300	325	290
Chesebrough Mfg.	325	350	325	Southern Pipe L.	173	178	170
Colonial Oil	10	40	10	South. Penn. Oil	285	300	280
Continental Oil	475	500	450	S. W. Penn	100	105	95
Crescent Pipe Line	33	37	32	Stand. Oil of Cal.	230	235	218
Cumberland P. L.	125	135	120	Stand. Oil of Ind.	670	680	600
Eureka Pipe Line	186	205	185	Stand. Oil of Kan.	475	500	450
Galena Signal Oil	135	140	132	Stand. Oil of Ky.	310	330	300
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	120	130	123	Stand. Oil of Neb.	500	525	490
Illinois Pipe Line	180	195	185	Stand. Oil of N. J.	543	548	520
Indiana Pipe Line	95	100	95	Stand. Oil of N. Y.	270	275	250
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13½	14	13½	Stand. Oil of Ohio	425	450	420
N. Y. Transit	185	190	180	Swan & Finch	95	100	90
National Transit	13	14	12½	Union Tank	86	90	85
Northern Pipe L.	95	100	94	Vacuum Oil	360	370	345
Ohio Oil	340	350	300	Washington Oil	27	32	26

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Saturday Bid.		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Saturday Bid.
Aetna pf.	44	47	44	Can. Found's F.	140	[illegible]	130
American Brass	226	227	222	Colt's Arms	60	[illegible]	60
Atlas Powder	147	156	140	Du Pont	233	[illegible]	228
Do pf.	94	98	94	Hercules	235	[illegible]	225
Babcock & Wilcox	102	106	102	Do pf.	111	[illegible]	111
Bliss	325	400	325	Niles-Bem't-Pond	112	[illegible]	116
Do pf.	75	83	75	Scovill Mfg.	405	[illegible]	400
Canadian Explos.	235	255	235	Winchester Arms	700	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pf.	104	110	104				

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SAVINGS BANKS.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK
The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws on Jan. 1918, at the rate of 4% PER ANNUM on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000, payable on and after Jan. 21, 1918.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1918.
Accounts can be opened by mail. Booklet "Banking by Mail" sent free.
WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.
23RD ST. N.E. COR. 6TH AVE.

Union Dime Savings Bank
40th Street and 6th Avenue.
Interest Dividend (117th consecutive) has been declared at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum, credited January 1, 1918, and payable on and after Thursday, January 17, 1918, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws.
Money deposited on or before January 10, 1918, draws interest from January 1, 1918.
Alex. P. W. Kinnan, President.
Francis M. Leake, Treasurer.
Frank F. Hazard, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK
Incorporated 1833.
S.E. Cor. 6th Ave. & 16th St., New York.
The rate interest-dividend on sums entitled thereto for term ending Dec. 31, 1917: 4% PER ANNUM on every account up to and including $1,000 and 3½% per annum on excess of $1,000 up to and including $3,000, payable on and after Jan. 21, 1918, to depositors entitled thereto.
Deposits made on or before January 10, will draw interest from January 1, 1918.
JAMES QUINLAN, President.
CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Treas.
FRANCIS M. BACON, Jr., OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretaries.

129TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
UNION SQUARE SAVINGS BANK
No. 20 Union Square
A DIVIDEND has been declared for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1917, on all deposits entitled thereto at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT
per annum on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after Jan. 21st, 1918. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, President.
FREDERIC C. MILLS, Treasurer.
ROCKWOOD BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y.
HUGH B. GARDNER, Cashier.
Open 10 to 3; Mon. 10 to 7; Sat. 10 to 12.
ACCOUNTS OF SOCIETIES ACCEPTED.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
1 and 3 THIRD AVE. (opp. Cooper Institute).
CHARTERED 1852
129TH DIVIDEND
New York, December 11, 1917.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING December 31, 1917, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
will be credited to the depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 16, 1918.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before January 10th, will draw interest from January 1.
ROBERT D. ANDREWS, Pres.
FRANCIS H. MOFFETT, Sec'y.
Society Accounts Accepted.

WEST SIDE SAVINGS BANK
Sixth Avenue and Ninth Street.
The trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum, which will be credited on all accounts entitled thereto on December 31, 1917.
Moneys deposited on or before Jan. 12th draw interest from Jan. 1st, 1918.
OPEN MONDAYS 9 A. M. TO 9 P. M.
Charles O. Bigelow, President.
William V. Hudson, Sec'y and Treas.
ACCOUNTS OF SOCIETIES ACCEPTED.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK
N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue
Dividend Jan. 1st, 1918, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1ST.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
WALTER R. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
280 Fourth Avenue, Dec. 13, 1917.
157TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Trustees has declared an interest dividend for the Six Months ending Dec. 31, 1917, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upward entitled thereto, and payable on and after Jan. .., 1918. The dividend will be credited to depositors as principal, Jan. 1st, 1918. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th, 1918, will draw interest from Jan. 1st, 1918.
WALTER TRIMBLE, President.
LEWIS B. GAWTRY, Secretary.
JOHN HARPER, Comptroller.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.
The trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1917, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the By-laws, payable on and after Jan. 21st, 1918.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st, 1918.
H. E. TENER, President.
GEORGE B. DUNNING, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of THE F. B. STEARNS COMPANY of New York will be held at the office of the corporation, corner BROADWAY AND 57TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY, on Tuesday, January 15th, at 12 M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting.
M. SALISBURY, Secretary & Treasurer.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK
New York, December 29, 1917.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.
A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TIN PRODUCTS COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Tin Products Company will be held at the office of said Company, 99 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on Tuesday, the 15th day of January, 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
New York, N. Y., December 31, 1917.
GEO. O. SEWARD, President.
HJALMAR H. BOYESEN, Secretary.

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of ten Directors will be held at the office of the Company, 60 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon on the sixteenth day of January, 1918. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. January 4th, and reopened at 10 A. M., January 17, 1918.
GEORGE N. HARTMANN, Secretary.
New York, January 5th, 1918.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of LUTZ & SHEINKMAN will be held at the office of the Company, No. 2 Duane Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of January, 1918, at 6 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, to serve at the next Annual Meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting.
Dated December 29, 1917.
ALFRED MICHAELSON, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of the LINCOLN SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY:

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company will be held at 60-72 East 42nd Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, January 9th, 1918, at one o'clock P. M., to elect eleven Directors and two Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business that may properly come before the meeting.
WILLIAM J. MURPHY, Secretary and Treasurer.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.
December 7, 1917.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the Banking House, No. 257 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, between the hours of 12 noon and 12:30 P. M.
F. E. ANDRUSS, Cashier.

THE CHELSEA EXCHANGE BANK of the City of New York.
New York, December 15, 1917.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors to serve during the coming year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the banking house, 266 West 34th Street, Tuesday, January 8, 1918, at three o'clock P. M.
WM. A. COBB, Cashier.

The MARKET and FULTON NATIONAL BANK
New York, December 27, 1917.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM M. ROSENDALE, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the SUGAR PLANTERS CORPORATION for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 27 William Street, New York City, on January 14, 1918, at twelve noon. Transfer books will close on January 4, 1918, and open on January 15, 1918.
SUGAR PLANTERS CORPORATION,
EDWARD S. KENNEDY, Secretary.

LAWYERS TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY.
160 Broadway.
New York, December 26, 1917.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on Wednesday, January 9, 1918, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company, 160 Broadway, New York, for the purpose of electing directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
WALTER N. VAIL, Secretary.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Edmunds & Jones Corporation, Detroit, Michigan, for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Corporation, 52 William St., New York City, on Tuesday, January 22d, 1918, at twelve o'clock noon.
Dated, Detroit, Mich., January 8th, 1918.
V. E. JONES, Secretary.

NOTICE
GLOBE RUBBER TIRE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
Annual Stockholders' Meeting and election will be held at the office of the Corporation Trust Company of America, Wilmington, Delaware, on Tuesday, February 5th, 1918, at 11 A. M.
J. B. LINERD, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the American Journal of Nursing Company will be held at the office of the corporation, 52 East 34th St., New York City, January 17th, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of directors and such other business as may properly come before such meeting.

The Chemical National Bank of New York
December 8th, 1917.
The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 270 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, the 8th Day of January, 1918, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M.
EDWARD H. SMITH, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THE CRESSON CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING & MILLING CO.
Distribution No. 63:
Amount, $122,000.00.
Total amount to date, $5,807,162.50.
Notice is hereby given that a distribution of ten (10) cents per share has been ordered from funds received from the sale of ore reserves acquired prior to March 1st, 1913, upon all outstanding stock of The Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining & Milling Co.
Payable January 10th, 1918, to stockholders of record December 31, 1917.
By Order of Board of Directors.
ADOLPH F. ZANG, Secretary.

MIAMI COPPER CO.
61 Broadway, N. Y.
DIVIDEND No. 22.
January 7th, 1918.
The Board of Directors of Miami Copper Company have this day declared a dividend of $1.50 per share for the quarter year ending December 31st, 1917, on the capital stock of the company, payable February 15th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on February 1st, 1918. Books will not close.
SAM A. LEWISOHN, Treasurer.

STANDARD MOTOR CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
172-180 Whiton St., Jersey City, N. J.
January 7, 1918.
The Directors of the Standard Motor Construction Company have this day declared an extra dividend of 20 per cent. (20%) on the capital stock of the company out of the earnings of 1917, payable February 7, 1918, and that the transfer books be closed until that date.
LEWIS SPINKS, Treasurer.

December 17th, 1917.
SUPERIOR STEEL CORPORATION
At the regular meeting of the Directors of the Superior Steel Corporation a quarterly dividend of 1½% was declared on the common stock, payable February 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record January 15th, 1918.
C. H. FORSTER, Secretary.

CROCKER-WHEELER COMPANY,
Ampere, New Jersey.
The Board of Directors has declared the regular quarterly dividends for the quarter ending December 31, 1917, of 1¾% on the preferred stock and 2% on the common stock, both payable January 15, 1918, to the stockholders of record at the close of business January 5, 1918.
E. LANG, Secretary.

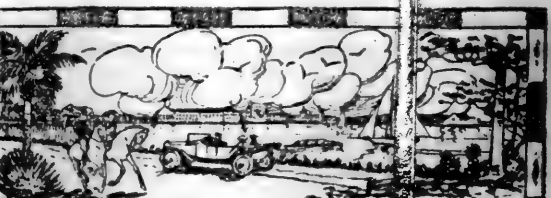
The International Nickel Co.
A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock has been declared this day, payable February 1, 1918, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business January 15, 1918.
James L. Ashley, Sec'y & Treas.
New York, January 7, 1918.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.
A quarterly dividend of one dollar ($1.00) per share on the Common Stock of this Company has been declared, payable Feb. 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business Jan. 15, 1918.
F. A. SEAMAN, Secretary.
New York, Jan. 2, 1918.

CURTISS AEROPLANE & MOTOR CORPORATION
The Directors of the Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corporation have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on the (cumulative) preferred stock, payable January 15 to stockholders of record January 2.
B. A. GUY, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

LUMBERMENS National Bank of Portland, located at Portland, in the State of Oregon, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
E. G. CRAWFORD, President.



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Write Chamber of Commerce for booklet.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of IDEAL AUTO SUPPLY CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,900 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Automobile Supplies, Office Fixtures, &c.
LOUIS J. CASTELLANO, Receiver.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB COHEN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10 A. M., at 621 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Men's and Children's Suits, Pants, Mackinaws, Safe, Fixtures, &c.
JAMES A. FOLEY, Receiver.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREEDMAN & [illegible], INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918, by order of the Court, at 2:00 P. M., at 11 West 20th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of skirts, woolens, linings, trimmings, machines, fixtures, safe, &c.
DENNIS QUINN, [illegible] ARENS, Receiver.
MAURICE L. SHAINE,
299 Broadway, New York,
Attorneys for Receiver.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Otto R. Hartman Buys Brookfield—Up-State Investor in Three-Cornered Deal.

The sale of a Riverside Drive apartment house to an investor, who gave his city and country homes in part payment held considerable interest in the real estate market yesterday.

Frederick Brown sold to Otto R. Hartman the ten-story apartment house known as the Brookfield, at 450 Riverside Drive, on a plot 84 by 100, 225 feet north of 116th Street. The property carries an annual rent roll of more than $39,000 and has been held at $375,000.

Besides cash, Mr. Hartman gave in payment for the property his residence at 865 Riverside Drive, a three-story house, on a lot 24.9 by 70 by irregular, which has been held at $25,000; also his country home, Cliffdene, and three and a half acres of land on Warburton Avenue, at the line between Yonkers and Hastings, N. Y., held at $75,000, and also a second mortgage of $19,000 on the Evelyn, a seven-story apartment house, at the northwest corner of Columbus Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street.

L. F. Hall was the broker in the transaction.

Interesting Three-Cornered Trade.

An up-State investor became the owner of a New York City tenement, as the result of an interesting deal, yesterday, involving Manhattan, Bronx, and Sullivan County properties.

The Benenson Realty Company sold to the Anthony Avenue Realty Company, Morris Heller, President, the plot 70 by 100 on the north side of Ford Street, about 300 feet west of Webster Avenue, in the Bronx. In exchange the buyer gave the six-story new law tenement at 171 Monroe Street, on a lot 22.1 by 100 feet, near Montgomery Street.

The latter property was resold to Morris Sandberg of Livingston Manor, Sullivan County, N. Y., who gave in trade his farm at that place. The property was held free and clear, and comprises more than 150 acres, with a residence and outbuildings.

Operator Active on Heights.

Frederick Brown, operator, has purchased from former Food Commissioner J. J. [illegible] the five-story apartment house at 570 West 172d Street, on a plot 62 by 95, between St. Nicholas and Audubon Avenues. The property has been held at $90,000. James E. Barry of the Knap & Wasson Company negotiated the sale.

To Take Over Heights Apartment.

The 534 to 536 West 170th Street Realty Corporation has been incorporated with a capital of $5,000 to take over the five-story apartment house, on a plot 48.6 by 100, at that location. The Directors of the company are Charles L. Hubbell, H. Cochrane, and R. Rubenstein. The house is one of three acquired last March by Abraham Ruth.

Buyers for Tenements.

John Lucker sold the five-story double tenement 439 Eighty-fourth Street, on a [illegible] by 100, for John Meyer to William Drha.

Ennis & Sinnott, operators, resold for $15,000 the five-story tenement, 20 by 100, at 132 East 119th Street to Laura E. Walker. The property was acquired in a trade a few weeks ago from Charles and Augusta Roesler.

Bronx Sales.

Harry A. Failer purchased from Frank E. Burgess a plot 33.11 by 100 by irregular on the southwest corner of Halsey Place and Washington Avenue.

George Petz purchased from the Ulster Court Corporation 1,212 College Avenue a twenty-family apartment on a plot 40 by 100. In part payment the buyer gave 8,901 Bay Ridge Avenue, Brooklyn, a three-story flat with stores on a lot 22 by 125. H. T. Wood negotiated the trade.

Brooklyn.

Tutino & Cerny sold for Ernest O. G. Kasper to a client for investment the three-story brick store and apartments at 4,518 Fifth Avenue.

John F. James & Sons, Inc., sold 65 to 71 Fleet Street, adjoining the new Dime Savings Bank Building. The new owners intend to erect a business building.

Frederick Brown, operator, sold to the Meister Builders the three two-family houses 70, 72, and 74 Lattimer Street, on a plot 54 by 72.

Commercial Leases.

The Cross & Brown Company leased the entire building at 79 Walker Street, containing 25,000 square feet of space, to the Empire Carpet Company for the estate of James C. Ayer; also the store and basement 59 East Thirty-fourth Street, for a term of years to "My Favorite Shop."

The Rowantree-Schley Company leased for Samuel Kempner the store and basement at 34 and 36 West Houston Street to the De Bree Chemical Company, chemists, of Chicago, Ill., who will use same as their Eastern distributing station.

White-Goodman leased for a term of years to the Herman Cloak Company the entire third floor at the southwest corner of Thirty-sixth Street and Broadway, known as the Johnson Building, 1,333 Broadway.

Grossman Estate Sale.

The real estate holdings of the late Martin Grossman will be offered at public auction today by the M. Morgenthau Jr. Company at the Vesey Street Exchange Salesroom. They include 191 to 193 Canal Street, 80 to 82 Clinton Street, and 97 to 103 Attorney Street, 86 to 88 Clinton Street, 31 to 35 East Fourth Street, 3,762 to 3,764 Park Avenue, and 2,157 Crotona Avenue.

Newark's Harbor Terminal.

The City of Newark, N. J., is planning to develop 400 more acres of its port terminal. This addition will give the city four more miles of dock frontage. The Federal Government has appropriated $1,330,000 for the work.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,240-2,242, w s, 47 ft s of 172d St, 48x94.4, Dec. 3; Mary C. De Terrourne to Lawyers' Realty Co., 160 Broadway, 5 years; attorney Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$20,000

EAST BROADWAY, 206, n s, 158.6 ft e of Jefferson St, 26.2x113.3 to s s of Division St (195) x 26x113.7, Jan. 4; National Hebrew Schools Association to Harris Rosenthal, 21 West 111th St, and Harrisetta Holding Co., 3 West 35th St, due Jan. 7, 1924, 5½ p. c., prior mtg $39,000; attorney, Aaron A. Feinberg, 220 Broadway....$13,500

MONROE St, 171, n s, 139.8 ft w of Montgomery St, 22.10x100, Dec. 31; Morris Sandberg to Daily Realty Co., 401 East 132d St, due Jan. 1, 1920; 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$1,000

9TH AV, 794, e s, 30.5 ft s of 53d St, 25x100, Jan. 7; Frederick Glenz to Carl J. Stein, 420 West End Av, 2 years, 5½ p. c., prior mtg $18,000; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$4,000

57TH ST, 27 West, n s, 475 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Catherine C. D. Rogers to New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., 52 Wall St, 3 years; attorneys, Emmet & P., 5 Wall St....$75,000

118TH ST, 72 East, s s, 180 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11, Dec. 31; Theresa Faust to Rosa Bell, 319 East 86th St, due Jan. 2, 1921, 6 p. c.; attorney, Jacob F. Lichter, 1,393 3d Av....$2,000

150TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 11th Av, old line, 50x99.11, Jan. 2; Alexander Lockwood to Ernest Lockwood, 333 West 122th St, 1 year....$900

132D ST, 135 West, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11, Jan. 5; Sarah Altman to John Finger, 144 East 176th St, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, P. J. Dunn, 15 Broad St....$500

150TH ST, 476-478 West, s s, 80 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 170x99.11, Dec. 31; 473 West 150th Street Corp. to Martha a Schmohl Co., at 109th St and East River, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Weschler & K., 42 Broadway....$10,000

157TH ST, 547-549 West, n s, 450 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x99.11, Jan. 4; Kimmelman Leasing Corp. to L. Lawrence Weber, 575 West End Av, due Jan. 1, 1924, 6 p. c., mtg $170,000; attorney, Frederick Lase, 35 Nassau St....$15,000

Bronx.

LOTS 36 and 37 and e 10 ft Lots 100 and 101, map of William E. M. Zborowski, 50x100; Taxpayers and Store Leasing Improvement Co., Inc., to Solomon E. Herrup, 100 Windsor Av, Hartford, Conn., Jan. 7, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Solomon R. Herrup, 647 Main St, Hartford, Conn....$1,700

134TH ST, 346 East, 25x100; George Feaster and another to Henry Feaster, 687 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, Jan. 3, 1918, due Jan. 1, 1918; attorney, George Feaster, 346 East 134th St....$5,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

THOMPSON ST, 98 and 100, all; John Palmieri to Nicola Martino, on the premises, 5 years from Feb. 1, 1918; attorneys, Guggenheim Lodes, 449 East 119th St....$1,500

15TH ST, 108 West, all; Rosenberg Operating Co. to Simon Natchigall, 107 West 15th St, from Dec. 1, 1917, to Sept. 15, 1927; address, 108 West 15th St....$480

100TH ST, 215 and 217 East, all; Harry Hardesty to Sam Frank, 206 Eagle Av, Bronx, d [illegible] from Jan. 1, 1918; attorney, George Lodes, 449 East 149th St....$1,500

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, s e corner of 177th St, 99.11x100; N. Y. Life Insurance Co. against Hickory Realty Corp et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. H. Bellinger, Jr.

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 73.11 ft e of 107th St, 27x82.9, and other property in Westchester County; Elliott Mortgage Co. against Annie L. Baumann et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wendel, Elliott & Robeson.

MADISON AV, 137th and 138th Sts and pierhead line of Harlem River, block, &c.; 5th Av, 137th and 138th Sts and Madison Av, block, &c.; Madison Av, 137th and 138th Sts and pierhead line in Harlem River, block, &c.; 5th Av, 136th and 137th Sts and Madison Av, block, &c.; Madison Av, 135th and 136th Sts and pierhead line in Harlem River, block, &c.; Madison Av, w s, whole front betw'n 135th and 136th Sts, —x—; Cathedral Parkway, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 100x—, and other property in Kings County; J. Sergeant Cram, exr., against Henriette Raven et al, adjudication of will, &c.; attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

MADISON ST, n w corner of 12th St, 80.6x25.6; Joseph F. Whelan against Frederick Rabbe et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. J. Harris.

2?TH ST, n s, 158.4 ft e of 2d Av, 19.5x98.9; Theodore Jantzer et al against Louisa Schefers et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. S. Feller.

?9TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 39.5x123; George E. Chisholm et al against Winifred A. Fletcher et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Stewart & Shearer.

134TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Louis Silverstein against Frederick West et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Morrison & Schiff.

Bronx.

DALY AV, w s, 535.8 ft s of 177th St, 117.3x110.4; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Edmund Francis Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 72.7 ft s of Fordham Road, 75x78.2; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Edmund Francis Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

ELSMERE PLACE, n w corner of Southern Boulevard, 82.3x104.7; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Edmund Francis Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

WEBSTER AV, w s, 51.5 ft n of 157th St, 47.3x126.7; Bernard Grob et al. against Jacob H. Koch et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Dominitz.

1?1ST ST, s e corner of Tinton Av, 41.2x70.2; Julius Lebrenkrauss et al., as exe'rs, against Eliza Bastoli et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, Reynolds & Geis.

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

?TH ST, 41 West; Fordham Stone Renovating Co. against Edward M. Schiffer et al; Dec. 13, 1917....$190

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 979; Church E. Gates & Co., Inc., against Anheuser-Busch Brewers' Association et al.; April 27, 1917....$809

SAME PROPERTY; Kues Bros. against same; April 28, 1917....$1,000

SAME PROPERTY; John Kientsch against same; April 28, 1917....$469

SAME PROPERTY; New Jersey Terra Cotta Company against same; April 30, 1917....$710

SAME PROPERTY; Lenox Sand and Gravel Company against same; April 30, 1917....$192

SAME PROPERTY; Kittanning Sales Company, Inc., against same; April 30, 1917....$445

SAME PROPERTY; Schmidt Bros. against same; May 3, 1917....$82

RAILROAD tracks and appurtenances, N. Y. Central & Hudson River Railroad, at 149th St, near Spencer Place; James McAvoy against N. Y. Central & Hudson River Railroad Company et al; Oct. 24, 1917....$12,496

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Worth Av, w s, 200 ft n of 174th St, 100x185.6 to Brook Av x—x207.1, vacant; W. A. Cameron against J. F. Erhardt et al.; B. F. Gerding, attorney; due, $730.99; taxes, &c., $13,670; to the plaintiff for $10.

204th St, 100 East, n s, 75.1 ft e of Villa Av, 26x93.7, three-story tenement and stores; E. G. Rode et al. against Pasquale Fusco et al.; B. F. Gerding, attorney; due, $4,399.19; taxes, &c., $49.92; to the plaintiff for $3,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Greenwich Av, 97 to 101, and 12th St, 738 West, to a two-story garage; C. S. Nathan, 241 West 37th St, owner; G. M. McCabe, 96 5th Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

West End Av, 333, to a five-story dwelling; L. R. Peabody, owner; C. T. Dieterlen, 15 West 38th St, architect; cost, $10,000.

12th St, 64 West, to a three-story and basement dwelling; C. Palmer, 862 Broadway, owner; R. W. Hadden and H. M. Baer, 665 5th Av, architects; cost $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, JAN. 7.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,240-2,242, w s, 47 ft s of 172d St, 48x94.4, foreclosure Oct. 29, 1917; Archibald R. Baxter, referee, to Mary C. De Terrouenne, 14 Rue St. Louis, Versailles, France, Oct. 30, 1917; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$42,000

EAST BROADWAY, 206, n s, 158.6 ft e of Jefferson St, 26.2x113.3 to s s of Division St x26x113.7; Harris Rosenthal et al to National Hebrew Schools Association, 181 Madison St, mtg $39,000, June 2; attorney, Aaron Feinberg, 220 Broadway....$100

EDGECOMBE AV, w s, 124.6 ft s of 160th St, 25x100; Jacob Herb to George R. Arnold, 851 West 55th St, ½ part, all liens, Jan. 3; attorney, A. A. Dorter, 35 Nassau St....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Frederick H. Heintz to same, ½ part, Dec. 31, 1917; attorney same....$100

LEWIS ST, 3 and 5, w s, 85 ft n of Grand St, runs n 40 x w 100 x s 25 x e 50 x s 15 x e 50 to beginning; Barnett Edelstein to Louis I. Baron, 108 West 43d St, Jan. 22, 1917; attorney, Jacob W. Block, 135 Broadway....$1

MONROE ST, n s, 139.8 ft w of Montgomery St, 22.10x100; Anthony Avenue Realty Co. to Morris Sandberg, Livingston Manor, Sullivan County, N. Y., mtg $20,000, all liens, Dec. 31; attorneys, Price Bros., 271 Broadway....$1

WILLIAM ST, 103 and 105, w s, 37.2 ft s of John St, 34.7x41.9x irregular; Howard H. Williams to 105 William Street Corporation, 95 William St, mtg $115,000, Feb. 6, 1917; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hotchkiss, 84 William St....$100

SAME PROPERTY; 103 William St. Corp. to Maryland Casualty Co., Baltimore, Md., and 100 William St, New York City, Jan. 2; attorneys, same....$1,000

47TH ST, 311 East, n s, 79 ft w of 1st Av, 21x50, foreclosure Nov. 8, 1917; Marc Goldberg, referee, to John M. Bowers, 45 East 65th St, and another, extrs., Jan. 7; attorney, William H. Van Benschoten, 50 Cedar St....$5,000

98TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 21.10x100.11; John P. O'Brien to Florence O'Brien, 449 Halsey St, Brooklyn, mtg $15,000, Jan. 5; attorney, B. B. Coyne, 32 Broadway.

111TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100.11; John V. Miller to Jacob Schroeder, 851 Hunts Point Av, mtg $36,500, b. and s., c. a. g., Jan. 2; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 299 Broadway....$1

119TH ST, s s, 265 ft e of Park Av, 20x100.11; E. and Auguste Roesler, trustees, to Service Realty Co., 55 Liberty St, Dec. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$15,000

SAME PROPERTY; Service Realty Co. to Laura E. Walker, 338 West 179th St, all liens, Dec. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

123D ST, 225 West, n s, 290.9 ft w of 7th Av, 24.9x100.11; Bertha Rothschild to Morris Uhlfelder, 225 West 123d St, mtg $25,000, Oct. 17, 1912; Pearl Niles, Union, N. J....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Morris Uhlfelder to Pearl Niles of Union, N. J., mtg $25,000, all liens, Jan. 7....$1

132D ST, 135 West, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; John Finger to Sarah Altman, 500 West 177th St, mtg $18,500, all liens, Jan. 5; attorney, Barnett E. Siegelstein, 9 Nassau St....$1

157TH ST, 547 and 549 West, n s, 450 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x99.11; L. Lawrence Weber to Kimmelman Leasing Corporation, 176 Broadway, b. and s., Jan. 4; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

Bronx.

FORD ST, n s, 300 ft w of Webster Av, 70x100; Daily Realty Co., Inc., to Anthony Avenue Realty Co., Inc., 5 Beekman St, mtg $6,000, Jan. 4; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$1

GILBERT PLACE, 1,219, n s, 25x100; Hyman Silberman to David Lazar, 724 Beck St, mtg $1,750, Dec. 26; attorney, David Lazar, 724 Beck St....$100

HALSEY PLACE, e s, at s w s of Herschel St, 33.11x100x49.11x101.3; Frank E. Burgess to Henry A. Faller, 1,389 Herschel St, mtg $2,200, Nov. 8, 1917; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

LOT 112, map of Hunter estate; Antonio G. Oscaro et al. to John Raeside and another, 3,016 John St, Jan. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

LOTS 36 and 37 and e 10 ft Lots 100 and 101, map of William E. M. Zborowski, 50x100; Solomon R. Herrup to Taxpayers and Store Leasing and Import Co., Inc.; mtg $2,000, Jan. 5; attorney, H. Knepper, 4,064 3d Av....$10

ROCK ST, n s, 125 ft e of Cornell Place, runs n 117.9x s e— x s 79.9 x w 50; Thomas J. Totten to Frederick J. Jaeckel, 2,030 Valentine Av, mtg $1,500, Jan. 4; attorney, F. J. Jaeckel, Bergen Bldg....$1

UNIVERSITY AV, n e corner of 192d St; runs n 107.5x e 290.8 to Aqueduct x s 84.9 x w 228.9; Hurley Building Corp. to William M. Moore Holding Co., Inc., 2,487 University Av; mtg $17,000, Jan 4; attorney, Webster & K., 42 Broadway....$100

VYSE AV, n e corner of Jennings St, 50x100; Matthew C. Griffin, referee, to Thomas C. Dunn, 498 West 149th St, and another, executor, Jan. 4; attorneys, Donis, T. & McB., 100 Broadway....$4,000

1?2D ST, 677 East, n s, 25x110; also 122d St, s s, 95 ft e of Trinity Av, 50x100; Paul Quandt, Inc., to Erna Conway, 273 East 1?9th St, Jan. 4; attorney, Samuel Abramson, 140 Nassau St....$100

1?TH ST, n s, 90.8 ft w of Union Av, runs n 149.1x w 37.6x s 149.3x e 37.6; Amebeck Realty Corp. to Nettie Kruse, 304 West 102d St, mtgs $29,950, Jan. 3; attorney, G. Mansa, 149 Broadway....$100

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,692; White Fireproof Construction Co. against German Hospital and Dispensary, owner; Andrew A. Smith, contractor....$690

4TH AV, 429; Peerless Engineering Co., Inc., against H. C. Hallenbeck, owner; Paul A. McGolrick, contractor....$408

31ST ST, 142 to 158 East; John Richman Plumbing Contracting Co. against William M. Scaich, owner; 31st Street Corp., owner and contractor; Friedman Contracting Co., Inc., contractor....$714

Bronx.

BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS on property of Home of Daughters of Jacob, at 167th St, between Teller Av and Findlay Av; A. L. Guidone & Sons, Inc., against Home of Daughters of Jacob, owner and contractor....$3,659

CANNON PLACE, 3,688, 3,690, 3,692, 3,694; Knight & De Micco against Cannon Place Const. Co., Inc., owner; Victor Zambetti, contractor, renewal....$224

CANNON PLACE, 3,680, 3,682, 3,684, 3,686; same against Cannon Place Const. Co., Inc., owner and contractor, renewal....$93

RIVER AV, w s, 125 ft n of 162d St, 155x285; David Lupton's Sons Co. against Interborough Rapid Transit Co., owner; Thomas F. Penders Co., Inc., contractor....$101

WASHINGTON AV, 1,316-1,318; Samuel Roth against Bernstein-Kramer Realty Co., Inc., owner and contractor, renewal....$93

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To Close the
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Pretty Brick Houses
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MANY owners of buildings are dissatisfied with the net return from their properties. In many cases this dissatisfaction is justified.

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"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
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Houses and Villa Plots for Sale.
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Charming Summer or All-Year Home, [illegible] section of Huntington, near bay and golf club; dwelling, 8 rooms, every convenience; garage; poultry buildings; large [illegible]; fruit, shade trees and shrubs in abundance, large plot; bargain at $10,000; resident owner wants offer. [illegible] S. HALL, 47 West 34th St., N. Y.

DELIGHTFUL HOME
No order; owner moved to California; a place for a fine semi-bungalow; 7 rooms, bath; all up-to-date improvements; fully [illegible]ed; restricted; 30 minutes out; near station; a wonderful bargain for [illegible]. OWNER, 200 B'way, N. Y., Room 506.

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ONLY $8,500
PERMANENT HOME
With Actual Riparian Rights to PICTURESQUE LAKES.
Ready to Live in Now.
Splendid commutation to N. Y. C.
[illegible] huge rooms, 2 tiled baths; artistic; finished in hardwood, parquet floors, beamed ceilings; open fireplaces; all city conveniences; year-round outdoor sports; boating, country club; good markets. [illegible] beats a city apartment, and for a little cash down can be bought by the money you now pay as rent. Write me; there are more and better things told in this advertisement.
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164 William Street
5-story building.
Possession at once.
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50x100; 3 Elevators; Sprinkler.
Apply on Premises or Your Broker.

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Desirable Office
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Between Broadway and Fourth Avenue.
Three-story brick building—Store, lofts and basement; two entrances; elevator; steam. Sale or rent.
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By order of Newell & Knowlton, Inc.,
Wednesday, January 16th, 1918
At 11 o'Clock A. M., on the Premises
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PEABODY, MASSACHUSETTS
MANUFACTURING PROPERTY
7—PARCELS OF REAL ESTATE—7
282—LOTS OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT—282
To be sold separately, in lots to suit purchasers.
REAL ESTATE
PARCEL NO. 1—MANUFACTURING PLANT, on Railroad—with two artesian wells and reservoir—39,950 sq. ft. of land—4 buildings.
PARCELS NOS. 2, 3 and 6—SMALL MANUFACTURING SITES—on Railroad—containing respective areas of 36,500 sq. ft., 51,250 sq. ft. and 110,897 sq. ft.
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12 Rooms & 3 Bathrooms
This apartment is one of the most attractive in the city as to location, outlook, surroundings and furnishings.
Every Modern Improvement to facilitate easy housekeeping.
Inquire of Superintendent on premises, or your own broker.
Telephone Plaza 3524.

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The Nouvelle
23 West 91st St.
High-class furnished apartments; latest improvements; one, two, and three rooms; $80 to $1[illegible], including maid service; references absolutely necessary; open evenings.

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Phone Rector 5664-5665 for Offices and Lofts in Manhattan. Sub-leasing our specialty. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 115 Broadway.

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A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE.—Every facility; rent $23.50 per month; no lease required; also desk room, $10.50 per month. Duane, 309 Broadway, Room 901.

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Part of beautiful modern front office, unusually light, furnished or unfurnished, with use of telephone in first-class office building, 38th St. and 5th Av.; will be sublet to desirable party. Write for full particulars, N 190 Times.

Studio and part of office, suitable for commercial artist, to sublet to desirable party; located in first-class office building, 38th St. and 5th Av. Write for full particulars to N 189 Times.

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About 850 square feet. Apply Room 1061 American Exchange Bank Building, Broadway and Cedar, or your broker.

Desk room in newly furnished office, stenographic, telephone service included; references exchanged. Apply Merton G. Gordon, Singer Bldg.

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Desirable parlor floor. 58 West 54th.

Small office to sublet, furnished or unfurnished. Nathan, 93 Liberty St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Author wants small, private desk room, Times Square district; quiet, refined. Address Apt. 26, 550 Riverside Drive.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Westchester.

14-room modern house, with all improvements, including three acres of ground, White Plains. Apply Ely J. Rieser, 28th St. and 1st Av., New York. Phone Madison Square 5350.

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COZY COTTAGE for year-round living, only a few minutes by train from N. Y. C.; took it in trade and can't use it myself; fine plot, on one of the best streets; very high; only two years old; hardwood trim; steam heat; modern bath; electric light; worth double my asking price; convenient to R. R. station and schools; a few hundred dollars down, balance on terms less than rent anywhere. BUILDER, P. O. Box 529, New York City.

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Owner will build garage 100x100 on corner Coney Island Av., one block north of Church Av., Brooklyn; very good location; easy terms. Levy Bros., 180 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Factory for sale, contains 10,000 sq. ft., with 40 H. Water Power; city conveniences; price $14,000. For particulars address F. B. Warner (personal), 95 Chambers St., city.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Buy this home and combine the convenience of city dwelling with the freedom and health of country life for a small cash payment, balance monthly—less than rent, you can buy this wonderful six room home on a very large plot, with fine old shade trees, beautiful lawns, open fireplace, sleeping and dining porches, parquet floors; surrounded by refined neighbors, in a highly restricted property, with every city improvement and only thirty minutes away. Price, $5,500. Call, write, or phone L. D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Phone 4558 Greeley.

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Miscellaneous.

Florida furnished house to rent; one on Biscayne Bay, with beach. The Bliss Properties, Inc., 303 13th St., Miami, Fla.

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Manhattan.

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House, low rent, long lease, to be altered for small apartments. E 867 Times Annex.

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APARTMENTS.—Furnished, unfurnished; 3 to 12 rooms, $100 monthly up; most desirable location, appointments. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone 4300 Murray.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED. Choice localities; long, short leases; 4 to 12 rooms; East, West Side. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1452.

EXPENSIVELY furnished apartments, corner 5th Av., upper 40s; ideal for doctor; good heat, electric light, telephone. G 143 Times.

FURNISHED apartments, Park Av. section. Herbert Gulick Co., Inc., 402 Madison Av.

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MADISON AV., 543.—Nicely furnished apartments; two rooms and bath.

TO SUBLET—Small furnished apartment, very attractive. Hotel Lorraine; 3 East 45th St.

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12TH ST., (Washington Sq.)—Handsomely furnished elevator apartment, seven rooms, two baths; piano; $200. Elberson, 25 W. 42d.

45TH, 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $30 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6359.

48TH, 67 WEST.—Attractively furnished nonhousekeeping apartment; one reception, two bedrooms and bath; admirably arranged for two or three gentlemen. Telephone Bryant 6488.

52D, 40 WEST (first floor.)—Excellent location doctor's office or bachelor. Rhinelander 2850.

52D, 43 WEST.—Exclusive apartment, large room, bath room; electricity, steam heat.

57TH ST., 200 WEST.—Sunny, well-heated four-room furnished apartment in new apartment house near Central Park; tiled bathroom, shower; frigid refrigerator; will lease four months or longer; bargain at $165. Circle 3560.

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58TH, 131 WEST.—Exceptional two-room, bath, kitchenette apartment to sublet. $125 Columbus.

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69TH, 243-245 WEST, (The New West End.)—Two, three room apartments, bath, kitchenette; $55 to $90; completely furnished; satisfactory references necessary; open evenings.

74TH, 253 WEST.—Studio apartments; one or two rooms, furnished or unfurnished; in exclusive neighborhood, $40, $60, $75.

77TH—Furnished apartment; 8 rooms, 3 baths; $900 month. Particulars. Schuyler 7207.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive private house, entire floors, two, four large, sunny rooms, bath, kitchenette, electricity; service; $100-$110.

90TH ST., 306 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, bath; kitchen privileges; elevator; $45 a month; call after 5 P. M. Rose.

96TH ST., —WEST, (near Park.)—Floor in private residence, beautifully furnished, 2 rooms, 2 baths; gentlemen. Phone Riverside 5413.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Apartment to rent; eight rooms and bath; silver, linen, piano, large victrola; elegantly furnished; private family; leaving city; exchange references. E. E., Apt. 9.

99TH, 244 WEST.—7 rooms, three bedrooms, handsomely furnished; Duo-electric Steinway; Oriental rugs; reasonable. Detail, Columbus 3974.

103D AND BROADWAY.—A few single rooms in high-class hotel for rent to refined persons at reduced rates if taken permanently. Apply Hotel Marseilles.

103D ST. & BROADWAY, (Hotel Marseilles.)—Suites of 2 and 3 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, at reduced rentals.

118TH, 517 WEST.—Two very beautiful apartments of 4 and 5 rooms, carefully furnished, with exceptionally rare taste. Telephone Morningside 5460.

160TH, 555 WEST, (Cor. Broadway, Apt. 26.)—Seven corner rooms, large, light, well furnished, including piano; rent reasonable. Mrs. Hirsch.

191ST ST., 567 WEST.—Three attractive rooms, completely furnished, housekeeping; references required; no children; rent $45. Janitor, or St. Nicholas 2940.

APARTMENTS, Beautifully Furnished
2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH,
with or without kitchens; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 98th St. Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; long, short subleases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray Agent, 260 West 72d. Columbus 3074.

APARTMENT Hunting Unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 184 West 72. Columbus 838.

APARTMENT hunting unnecessary. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting specialist, 184 West 72d. Columbus 838.

BARGAIN.—Corner apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, well furnished; wonderful river view; five months. Hubert, Columbus 861.

BROADWAY, 2,080, (Ormonde Apts., corner 70th.)—Elegantly furnished 7-room apartment, 2 baths; 2 cabinets, imported cut glass; beautiful dining room; victrola player piano; den; rent, unfurnished, $2,600; will sublet for $825. Inquire Supt., on premises.

BROADWAY, 2,671, (Apt. 46.)—Newly furnished, six rooms, high-class elevator apartment.

EIGHTIES, (Between West End Av. and Riverside.)—Superior few two rooms, bath, foyer, kitchenette, piano; $140. Phone Riverside 6608.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS A SPECIALTY
Town-Country Renting Agency,
200 West 72d St. Columbus 5841.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent very reasonable, season or longer. Apply SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

In the eighties, seven room corner apartment, two connecting master bedrooms, elegantly, completely furnished, two or three months. Call mornings. Schuyler 2[illegible].

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RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 780.—Well furnished five-room apartment; Winter months or longer. Phone Bryant 3745, between 11 and 5. Audubon 3902 after 6.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, [illegible].—Four rooms; southern exposure; mahogany furniture; ground floor; will rent immediately to desirable party.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—Large, light apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, to sublet. Carlson.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 420, (114th-115th.)—Exquisitely furnished front corner apartment; twelfth floor, 10 rooms, 3 baths; short or long lease; drawing room, music room, library, and dining connecting; ideal for entertaining; 4 master bedrooms; $325 a month; lease conditionally. Private telephone Morningside, Evans, 12B; immediate possession.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Elegantly furnished; abundance of heat; ideal home; long or short lease; grand piano. Particulars 1176 Vanderbilt.

STUDIO, 54 West 39th, north skylight, southern exposure; three rooms, bath, kitchenette.

THREE ROOMS, bath, and kitchenette; large, light comfortable rooms, attractively furnished, complete in every detail; two elevators, fine hall service; sacrifice rental. Telephone 7700 Morning., (Mrs. Fay,) or call at 421 West 119th St.; near Columbia.

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38TH, 62-64 EAST, (Adjoining Vanderbilt Hotel.)—Apartments and studios, 2 rooms, bath, $50; newly decorated throughout. Supt. or Vanderbilt Gown Shop, on premises.

BEAUTIFUL Elevator Apartment; $80.—Tuxedo Court, southwest corner Madison Av., 128th St.; 7 rooms; white enamel.

MADISON AV., 22_, (3_d St.)—Parlor floor, large three-room corner suite, with a bath, kitchenette. Murray Hill 427.

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Unfurnished—West Side.

5TH AV. AND 38TH ST.
To lease beautiful apartment of 10 rooms and 3 bathrooms, finely decorated, southern exposure; building 119 feet long on 38th St., northeast corner. Inquire for Mr. Breen on the premises.

5TH AV. AND 38TH ST.
To lease from July 1 next, beautiful apartment, 20 rooms and 6 bathrooms, finely decorated; an entire floor; building covers 4 lots of land; northeast corner. Inquire for Mr. Breen on premises.

12TH, 40 WEST.—Single room apartment; electric light, steam heat, open fireplace; southern exposure; French windows; $60 monthly; also large ground-floor studio with skylight, $100 monthly. Chelsea 2272.

16TH, 8 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $40. Phone Chelsea 3104.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 25x30. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 6300.

92D ST., (Near Riverside.)—Five large sunny rooms, two baths, high class, $100; immediate possession, unexpired lease. Phone Riverside [illegible].

165TH, 600 WEST.—Sublet 7-room corner apartment; reasonable. Apply Supt.

BROADWAY, S. E. COR. 160TH ST.
EIGHT large, light rooms, high-class, elevator; electricity; complete service; low rentals. Superintendent, on premises.

ONE WARM APARTMENT.
FIVE LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, $65.
40 Morningside Av., N. E. cor. West 118th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 432.—To sublet, 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,000 a year. Phone Morningside 9080. Superintendent, on premises.

SUNNY 4-room elevator apartment. Telephone Audubon 5684.

Brooklyn.

BILTMORE APARTMENT, corner of Ridge Boulevard, 69th St., Bay Ridge; two blocks from 4th Av. subway; highest class 4 and 5 room apartments; $40 and up. Telephone 1290 Bay Ridge.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WANTED.
Furnished Apartment, 4 or 5 rooms, by month, preferably in building with good dining room; moderate price; pleasant locality; must be thoroughly heated; respectable family of three adults. R. 131 Times.

WELL-FURNISHED apartment wanted, between 50th and 110th Sts, west side; must be at least six rooms, modern; not over $100. Write Klein, Paramount Bldg., Pittsburgh, Penn.

List your Home Comfort furnished and unfurnished apartments for speedy results with ISABEL DAINTRY AND MARY CAMPBELL, 66 West 56th St. Telephone Circle 3090.

Two rooms, bath, kitchen, properly furnished, modern building, west side, two or three months, preferably building having restaurant. M. Anderson, 45 Nassau. Cortlandt 8696.

BACHELOR APARTMENT wanted, 2 rooms and bath, preferably between 30th and 60th Sts., near subway or "L." Write particulars Room 172, 68 Broad St.

Furnished Apartment, 7 rooms, 3 bedrooms, centrally located; rent not over $125 monthly; full particulars to Martin W. Smith, 19 West 44th St.

An apartment consisting of five rooms, two bedrooms, bath, parlor and kitchen, with conveniences, adjacent to subway or car lines. Y 223 Times Annex.

TWO ELDERLY gentlemen wish apartment for Winter, 6 or 7 rooms, west side; will take servants if desired. Y 236 Times Annex.

Four or 5-room strictly modern apartment; small family; must be convenient to subway. L. Rothschild, 1 Wall St.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT; large demand; select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 836.

Small apartment; kitchenette; moderate rental; adults; any location; three months. A 277 Times Downtown.

Furnished or unfurnished, 4 to 5 rooms above 160th West; suitable for physician. Y. 221 Times Annex.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Unfurnished.

One room, kitchenette, bath; electricity, steam heat; modern building; south of 59th St. preferred; not over $40. Address Cummings, 128 Washington Place, New York City.

5-ROOM APARTMENT, southern exposure, modern, above 72d, west side. Cortlandt [illegible].

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

18TH, 108 EAST.—Private residence, well furnished studio room, with or without bath; double or single; reference.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $8 weekly up; including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Beautiful furnished room, private bath; electricity; large closets; gentlemen only.

__TH, 80 EAST.—Two large rooms, bath; private floor; single; French family.

__TH, 46 EAST.—Nicely furnished parlor floor; running water, open fireplace, piano; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; boxspring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Large, small, furnished, unfurnished rooms; bath or running water.

West Side.

10TH, 51 WEST, (Washington Square District.)—Charming suites, also single rooms, for artistic people; antique mahogany and china; fireplaces, tea room; floor specially suited for artist; northern and southern exposure. Call between 1 and 5 P. M.

40TH, 68 WEST.—Large sunny room for bachelor, small parlor, studio; references.

54TH, 53 WEST.—Warm, comfortable room; running water; near bath; electricity; references.

55TH, (1,730 Broadway.)—Very desirable room; elevator. Apt. 6G. Circle 2131.

56TH, 45 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; electric light; steam heat; running water.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large furnished room, running water, suitable for two people; all conveniences; 5th floor; elevator.

58TH, WEST.—Gentleman going South will rent well furnished sitting room, bed, and bath for next three months; extra bedroom if desired; terms moderate; reference; seen by appointment. Telephone 3808 Circle.

58TH, 152 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; maid service; in modern house; two months. Telephone 3593 Circle, Apt. 4C.

59TH, 339 WEST.—Front room to rent to parties who have own bedclothes. Mrs. Francis Edwards.

69TH, 143 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive suite, lavatory, steam, electricity; charming apartment; $12. Rouza.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Apt. 20.)—Room for gentleman; every convenience; dining rooms below.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor, two rooms, private bath; gentlemen; refined surroundings.

72D, (Central Park West.)—Two rooms, bath; heat, (coal in cellar.) gentlemen. 1,242 Columbus.

302 WEST 72D ST.
Warm, attractive room, electricity; gentleman preferred.

72D, 336 WEST.—Large front room and bath; beautiful view, electricity; references.

72D, 121 WEST.—Sunny front room, medium size; continuous hot water.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, private bath; also medium-size rooms.

73D, 271 WEST.—Large, attractive room, with bath, electricity; reference.

74TH, 253 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, single, en suite, in exclusive bachelor house; electricity, heat, hot water, parquet floors.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Attractive large or small rooms, with baths.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable. 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

75TH, 1__ WEST.—Newly furnished, comfortable small rooms; homelike; all conveniences.

75TH, 150 WEST.—Warm, attractively furnished; electricity; adjoining bath, southern exposure.

75TH, 133 West.—Unfurnished, large rooms, with all modern comforts; reference.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Large, sunny, warm room; hot water; one or two gentlemen, business woman; also small, light room.

75TH St., 181 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished outside room; single or connecting; warm. Ross.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Well-heated large room, private bath; electricity; phone; references.

77TH, 314 WEST.—Large, sunny room; connecting bath; electricity; exclusive; house near subway.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful furnished large double rooms; lavatories, telephone, electricity; references.

78TH ST., 107 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; running water; reasonable.

78TH, 108 WEST.—New Noreco Hall Annex; large and single rooms, kitchenette optional.

79TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive front parlor alcove; running water; small room.

79TH, 146 WEST.—Large, well heated, sunny room, with or without private bath.

82D, 53 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms, heated; gentlemen or business people preferred.

82D, 134 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; southern exposure; single room; references.

82D, 54 WEST.—Two warm room suite, bath, kitchenette; other rooms; references.

84TH, 111 WEST.—Large, neatly furnished parlor suite, suitable for two; single room; conveniences; reference. Ferris.

85TH, 50 WEST.—Comfortable, well-heated rooms; continuous hot water; congenial surroundings; electricity.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, warm rooms, all conveniences; refined surroundings. Telephone.

85TH, 332 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE ROOM IN HIGH-CLASS BACHELOR APARTMENT. COFFIN, SCHUYLER 8__5.

86TH, 5__, (West End Av.)—Attractive room, connecting bath; electricity; every convenience; references.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant, large rooms, private bath; small rooms; near Drive; references.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Newly furnished front suite; rooms well heated; elevator; references. King.

86TH, (540 West End Av.)—Large room, running water, electric light, $8; gentleman only.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Exceptional room, dressing room, bath, $12; private house; gentleman; references.

88TH, 344 WEST, (Riverside.)—Comfortably furnished small room; all conveniences; breakfast optional; references.

91ST, (Broadway, near subway.)—Newly furnished light room, adjoining bath, high-class apartment, private family; no other roomers; gentlemen preferred; $8. Phone Riverside 6530.

93D, 253 WEST.—Private family will rent room, steam heat, continuous hot water; suitable for business persons; references.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Two single rooms; small private family; gentlemen. Apt. 41.

97TH, 308 WEST, (Newman.)—Large sleeping room, next bath; elevator apartment; after 7 P. M.

106TH, WEST.—Nicely furnished room, $3.50 per week; electricity; gentlemen. Academy 1086.

112TH, 612 WEST.—Beautiful, large, warm front room, suitable 1 or 2; convenient transportation; references. Apt. 10.

115TH, 403 WEST.—Desirable two-room suite; private family; elevator. Apt. 43.

116TH, (Near Riverside and Columbia.)—Sunny front room. Telephone Morningside 6487.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Exceptionally furnished, large, suitable two, adjoining bath; elevator. Reynolds.

119TH, 124 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath; telephone, electricity, heat; references required.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Warm, attractive, outside rooms; Southern exposure; running water. Apartment 1B.

142D ST., 546 WEST.—A nice warm and sunny room.

183D, 520 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable large outside room; elevator, subway; reasonable. Simpson.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Desirable room; homelike, quiet. Telephone 3908 Morningside. Apartment 8.

CHRISTIAN couple have a room for gentleman of refinement in modern apartment; Central Park West, in Nineties. G 344 Times Downtown.

ENGLISHWOMAN having front apartment Riverside Drive will rent attractive room to one seeking first-class accommodation and willing to pay for same. Y 212 Times Annex.

FURNISHED rooms, elevator apartment; home comfort; plenty heat; laundry, etc., looked after; bachelors preferred; block from 72d St. subway.

LARGE ROOM, WITH PRIVATE BATH; ALSO TWO LARGE SINGLE ROOMS, FOR REFINED GENTLEMEN, IN CENTRALLY LOCATED RESIDENTIAL SECTION; WELL HEATED AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED; REASONABLE TERMS; REFERENCES REQUIRED. A 231 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, overlooking Park; charming, warm, front room; desirable surroundings and conveniences. Please phone Morningside 9035; references.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 110, (Apt. 34.)—Warm, comfortable room; elevator; electric lights; telephone.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th St.)—Suite two beautiful sunny corner rooms, bath; overlooking Hudson; gentlemen; Apartment 73, 9,881 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 35.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 76, (80th.)—Beautiful rooms facing Drive; also 3-room apartment.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102, (at 82d.)—Large front room, twin beds, private house.

RIVERSIDE, (341 West 77th.)—Heat guaranteed; 1, 2 rooms, bath, $75-$150 month.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior bachelor accommodations, single or suite; bath, breakfast. 3050 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 410.—Three desirable rooms, single or en suite. Phone Schuyler 3283.

WEST END AV., 606, (102d.)—Large front room adjoining bath; steam, electricity; $9.

WEST END AV., 487, (83d.)—Very large room, private bath; all conveniences.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 149, (Borough Hall.)—Business people; attractive room; references exchanged. Main 755.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10TH, 3 EAST.—Handsome room; southern exposure; all improvements; gentleman; private residence.

51ST, 27 WEST.—Elegant front room, (studio floor,) private house. Schuyler 7352.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

ROOM, private family, phone, centrally located, by English Protestant nurse. R 153 Times.

Double room, bath; rent not exceeding $80 monthly; references exchanged. H. 34 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST.—Attractive double, single rooms; excellent home cooking; table guests; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (161 Lexington Av.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone; elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $16 weekly up.

MADISON AV., 191-193.—Large, medium-sized rooms, with baths; excellent table.

MADISON AV, 213, (36th.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent board; all improvements.

16 WEST 49TH ST.
Warm rooms, with board; table board.

34 WEST 54TH ST.
ROOMS, WITH BOARD; REFERENCES.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATH; ELECTRICITY, STEAM HEAT, TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6__0.

72D, 269 WEST.—Large, comfortable double, single rooms, private bath; table boarders accommodated.

72D, 251 WEST.—Handsome large front room, private bath; small room; excellent table.

73D, 202 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; well heated; all conveniences; references.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive, warm, steam-heated rooms, en suite or single; excellent home table; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

82D, 29 WEST.—Large unfurnished second-floor front room; will furnish to suit; all improvements; parquet floors; electricity; also smaller furnished room, with board; parlor dining room; best of food and service, a home for particular people.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; excellent table; home surroundings; table guests.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Two desirable, medium-sized rooms; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 139 WEST.—Large rooms, connecting bath; all modern conveniences; excellent board; references.

91ST, 39 WEST.—Very desirable large single and double rooms, with adjoining baths; Jewish family; excellent cooking; congenial surroundings; reasonable rates.

93D, 203 WEST.—Large, front room; elegant house; constant hot water, electricity.

98D, 21 WEST.—Rooms; well-heated house; phone; subway, "L"; French cuisine.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence offers very large steam heated front-room; also single room; really exceptional table; moderate terms.

108TH, 329 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, with, without private bath, cuisine; service unexcelled; only permanent guests considered; refined Hebrew surroundings.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Large, double front parlor; first-class Jewish table. Morningside 2128.

124TH, 7 WEST.—Room, facing park; electricity; excellent table; heated; Jewish family; moderate.

Board, 3 adults, connecting rooms, running water, home cooking, modern apartment, vicinity Broadway and 151st. R. M., Times.

PRIVATE FAMILY will rent large room, running water, to gentleman. Schuyler 6820.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 46, (Corner 77th.)—Refined home surroundings; suite of large rooms, private bath; also smaller rooms; home cooking; references required.

Sanitarium privileges, choice residential locality; private, $50 to $100 weekly. R 108 Times.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.
174 West 126th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WEST END AV., 534, (86th.)—Large rooms, excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

541 WEST END AV., (88TH.)
Table guests; parlor dining; social parlors.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Highcliffe Hotel, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BROUGHAM Town Car, 1916; cost $5,600; our price, $1,850. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW.
Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Flack, 1790 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 TOURING, $750.
Alexander G. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

CADILLACS.
SHOW WEEK SPECIAL.
During this week the Used Car Department will show a special line of REBUILT CADILLAC EIGHTS, both open and closed models.
This is a real opportunity to save money. These cars will be worth more money in the Spring than they are now being sold for.
DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Tel. Mulberry 3240. Open evenings.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE BODY.
Seven-passenger, new; owner going away; very handsome; no reasonable offer refused. Phone Columbus 4948.

CADILLAC 1916 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 limousine, 7-passenger.
CADILLAC 1915 limousine, 7-passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

CADILLAC 1917, TOURING.
Seven-passenger; guaranteed. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone Columbus 5052.

DODGE Limousine Town Car; used four months. Mr. Gear, 149 West 49th St.

CADILLAC 1916 CABRIOLET.
Four-passenger; run about 8,000 miles; fully equipped; like new; must be seen to be appreciated. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC 1916 TOWN CAR.
Seven-passenger, fully equipped; condition guaranteed; many extras; must be seen to be appreciated; will sacrifice. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC 1915 SEDAN.
Five-passenger, fully equipped in every way; repainted, color Brewster green; condition guaranteed; bargain. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1917 Sedan; limousine, landaulet; also touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CASE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

CHALMERS 1918 touring; just painted; excellent condition; leaving city; will sacrifice for $500. Phone Mr. Morrison, Empire Hotel.

COLE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

DODGE BROTHERS TOWN CAR LANDAULET.
Used 2 months, driven 1,200 miles; condition and appearance like new; cost over $2,000 new; owner will sacrifice at $1,200.
Box M. M., 306 Times Downtown.

FIAT "30," Fleetwood touring; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

FIAT 1916 7-passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

FORDS.
1916 Runabut, demount. wheels, perf. cond., $145.
1916 Chassis, demount. wheels, good cond. $135.
1914 Touring, good condition, $125.
80 Other used Fords, at attractive prices.
Commercial bodies, used and new.
Tires and tubes, standard makes.
At less than dealers' prices.
Excellent opportunity for dealers.
All cars guaranteed as represented.
Bronx County Auto Co., Inc., Ford Agents, 607 Bergen Av., (152d.) Tel. 8081 Melrose.

FRANKLIN BARGAINS.
1917 Sedan, 1917 4-passenger; 1917 Touring, (Winter top;) 1917 Town Car; 1916 Berlin and Touring; 1915 Sedan and Touring; private owners; time payments arranged. Gage, 1,834 Broadway, Columbus 6832.

HUDSON Cabriolet; run 4,600 miles, and better than new mechanically; cost today, with extras which go with it, $2,785; owner in California; will sell for $1,500. Address William Boyle, 346 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 Brougham; town car; wire wheels; like new. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1917 Sedan; bargain; first-class condition; guaranteed service. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

LANCIA 5-passenger; wire wheels; late model. Pilot Company, 200 West 59th.

LANCIA 1917 collapsible town car.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE 1915, "38" landaulet; extra touring body. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

MARMON.—LIMOUSINE CAR, NOT QUITE ONE YEAR OLD, FOR SALE; PERFECT CONDITION. APPLY J. E. D. & CO., 20 BROAD ST., N. Y. C.

MARMON 1917 landau, brougham, guaranteed. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger sedan. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car, guaranteed. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 brougham, like new; run less than 2,500 miles. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

PACKARD Sedan, late model 6-48; lately overhauled, rebuilt, and painted at cost of $1,400; all equipped; 2 extra new tires, lap-robe, full set of tools; ready for the road; A1 condition; any demonstration; $750. American Motor Company, 561 West 47th St.

PACKARD 1917 2-25 Touring, 7-passenger.
PACKARD 1916 1-35 Landaulet, 7-passenger.
PACKARD 1916 1-35 Touring, 7-passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

PACKARD 1916 1-35, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

PAIGE touring car, Fairfield model, 1917. 226 East 54th St.

PIERCE-ARROW 38-C limousine; run less than 1,000 miles since complete REBUILDING; tires almost new; good spares. Also 1916 Stearns-Knight light four touring; tires nearly new; two spares; excellent mechanical condition. L. J. Schiller, Engle St., Englewood, N. J.

PIERCE-ARROW (1914) Limousine, 38 H. P.
Craine-Simplex (1917) Limousine.
Packard (1916) Landaulet; like new.
F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, 4 pass. phaeton; Locomobile, 1914, 38 limousine. Tel. Mr. Art, Mulberry 3240, 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "66."
4 pass. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 B'way.

R. & L. Electric town car, 1913 model; closed body, four seats inside, two outside; quiet colors; has had light service and is in prime condition; inspection invited; price, ready for use, $700. X 375 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

RENAULT 1914 landaulet, 7-passenger.
RENAULT 1913 brougham-landau, 7-pass.
RENAULT 1912 limousine, 7-passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

REO REBUILT AUTOMOBILES.
1916 TOURING.
One of the most dependable cars on the market. Has been thoroughly gone over in the Reo service station; repainted in standard color; extra tire mounted on rear.
READY FOR THE ROAD.
90-day guarantee against defective parts.
Used Car Department.
REO MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y., INC., 54th St. and Broadway.
Tel. 1271 Circle.
F. D. PALMER, Manager.

REO 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 7-passenger, with an extra touring body; can't be told from new; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 55th St.

REO 1917, 5-passenger, with Winter top, convertible into sedan; mechanically perfect; any reasonable offer accepted. Gramercy 4624.

REO 1916 RUNABOUT.
like new; bargain. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone Columbus 5052.

ROLLS ROYCE Sedan; also landaulet and touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

S. G. V. 1914 touring car; A1 condition, new shoes. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

S. G. V. beautiful town car; latest model; bargain. Homan, 211 West 58th St.

SCRIPPS BOOTH, 1916, newly painted; bargain; $375. Alexander G. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 COUPE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

SIMPLEX Roadster, disappearing seat; very fast; snappy. Pilot Company, 200 West 59th.

STEARNS KNIGHT limousine, 1917, 8 cylinder; this car is in practically new condition; interiors renovated, newly painted; linings, fixtures, and accessories of the best; luxurious, roomy body; sold with FACTORY BRANCH BINDING MECHANICAL GUARANTEE. Stearns Company, 417 West 58th St. Telephone Columbus 7900.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Most beautiful car in city, Fleetwood body, every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut paneling; cost $3,530; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 637 Riverside.

STEARNS.—Late production; 8-cylinder brougham landaulet; excellent condition and appearance throughout; elaborate body construction; cost new, $3,450; will sacrifice. O 41 Times.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1918 8-cyl. brougham landaulet. Fleetwood body, all 1917 improvements. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1917, 4-cylinder, 4-passenger coupe, painted Rolls-Royce blue; practically new; sacrifice. Dr. Lumenfeld, 607 5th Av. Murray Hill 9851.

STEARNS 1916 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

STUDEBAKER 1916 six-cylinder coupe; paint in good condition and engine in fine order; has been run about 6,000 miles by the owner; fine car for a doctor; price reasonable; can be seen by appointment only. N. Dunham, 487 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone—Rector 8900 daily from 10 to 4; Prospect 4839-R evenings and Sundays.

STUTZ 1916 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1916 Bulldog Special; service guaranteed; $1,175. Alexander G. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

"WHITE" USED CARS, also other makes, touring cars and taxicabs.
THE WHITE COMPANY, Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WILLYS KNIGHT 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

Motor Trucks.

MOTOR TRUCKS, new, 3½, 5, 7 tons, with military transport bodies, in export cases; discount. Columbus 9016. Room 66, 2 Columbus Circle.

FORD one-ton truck, never used; cheap for cash. Y 208 Times Annex.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
1917 STUTZ "16" Valve Speedster.
1917 HUDSON SEDAN.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
1917 STUTZ TOURING; like new.
HUDSON LIMOUSINE.
SERIES 18 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1917 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 PAIGE LIGHT "6" TOURING.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
CHALMERS Light "6" Touring, $4[illegible].
HUDSON Super-Six Winter Top; m[illegible] offer.
1916 SAXON "6" ROADSTER.
HUPMOBILE Roadster, Winter T[illegible] price $375.
OVERLAND Touring; Electric Sta[illegible] $350.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, 237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

"RIGHT PRICES."
1917 REO, Three-Passenger Roadster.
1917 STEARNS "4-cyl." Limousine, (New)
1917 CADILLAC "8" Seven Passenger.
1916 HUPMOBILE Runabout, Wire Wheels.
1916 CHANDLER Touring, Model 17.
1916 CADILLAC Touring; very extra.
1916 STUDEBAKER Touring, Model 17.
1916 REO Seven-Passenger.
1916 HUPMOBILE Touring; exceptional.
1916 NATIONAL Seven-Passenger.
1915 BUICK Small Touring.
1915 CADILLAC Brougham Town Car.
1914 PACKARD 3-48 Seven-Passenger.
1914 MERCER Touring.
Open evenings and Sunday till 1 P. M.
All cars open to mechanical inspection demonstration at any time.
THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, I[illegible]
Appraisers to the Trade,
1,077 Atlantic Av., Cor. Franklin Av.
BROOKLYN.

AUCTION SALE OF AUTOMOBILES [illegible] DAY at 12 o'clock noon, Van Tassel & Kearney's Mart, 126-128 East 13th St.; several first-class cars, different makes, models, to be sold to the highest bidder; [illegible] you are looking to buy a good car reasonably, attend this sale; IF YOU HAVE A CAR TO SELL THESE AUCTION SALES HELD EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR ARE THE BEST MEDIUM FOR QUICK AND [illegible] FACTORY RETURNS. AUTOMOBILES TAKEN ON DEAD STORAGE AT REASONABLE RATES.

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!
Any car, new or used, purchased and [illegible] for cash or monthly payments; absolute [illegible] advance in price; your car accepted in [illegible] payment; valuable information provided [illegible] all cars. Gage, 1,834 Broadway. Phone [illegible] Columbus.

MISCELLANEOUS BARGAINS.
Franklin sedan and touring, Hudson [illegible] sine and touring, Buick touring, Stutz [illegible] pass., Dodge sedan; private owners; [illegible] ments arranged. Gage, 1,834 Broadway, Columbus 6832.

BEAR ROBES, (pair,) handsome; also [illegible] beautiful plush robes, gentleman's fur [illegible] overcoat; also chauffeur's fur coat; perfect condition; no cash offer refused. P[illegible] Stable, 148 East 39th St., near Lexington.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed C[illegible] Limousine bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter [illegible] 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. [illegible]

Automobiles Wanted.

FRANKLIN cars bought, sold, or accepted in part payment for other cars, new, used. Gage, 1,834 Broadway. Phone [illegible] Columbus.

BUICK, 1917, D-45 touring; state condition, mileage, and cash price. R 138 Times.

Automobiles for Rent.

BEAUTIFUL S. G. V. Lancia, limousines, landaulets; ideal town cars; moderate [illegible] Kline Brothers, 425 West 5_th. Columbus [illegible]

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, [illegible] West 43d St. Phone 4219-3580 Bryant.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet 1 explains Why our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. [illegible] classes. "Founded on H[illegible] 1909. Prospers on Mer[illegible]"

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. 7920. Largest and best school [illegible] Send for booklet and [illegible] to school. Telephone Col[illegible] Special classes for [illegible]

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors [illegible] antee you expert know[illegible] Inspect equipment or [illegible] for booklet. Ladies' C[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; competent, intelligent, conscientious; several years' experience. O 330 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Six years' experience, efficient, capable taking full charge; references. O 353 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, executive, capable taking full charge, trial balance, stenographer. [illegible] H 30 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, controlling accounts, trial balances; $20. O 342 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, OFFICE WORK.—Young lady, Christian, experienced, would like position as bookkeeper or general office work; references. W. 613 Amsterdam Av.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, 3½ years' experience; double entry, monthly trial balance; best reference; $16. W. A., Times, 2,960 3d Av., Bronx.

CASHIER, Bookkeeper, Swiss, French linguist, bonded, seeks situation in good hotel or restaurant. R 3 Times.

CLERK.—Office assistant; experienced; competent; desires position. Ida Rubin, Union Square 3073.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic; expert fitter; street, dinner, dancing frocks; remodeling; home preferred. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Circle 1158.

DRESSMAKER.—Work at home; up-to-date styles; reasonable prices. Plaza 7283. Lamars, 438 Madison Av., one flight up.

GIRLS.—Two girls want place together; cook, waitress. Address 200 West 94th, care of janitor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Employer going to France, seek position. Taylor, 5537 Columbus.

HOUSEWORK.—Finnish girl wishes housework; small family. Smith, 2,182 Lexington Av., Apt. 24.

LADY, speaking French and English, wishes position covering full charge and care of studio or small apartment; excellent references. H 60 Times.

LADY'S MAID, first-class dresser and traveler, would like to travel with actress or theatrical show. R 163 Times.

MAID and seamstress, competent, speaking French and English, wishes position; excellent references. H 61 Times.

MANAGER, &c.—American woman with experience and executive ability wishes post as clubhouse manager or in hotel office or other position of trust. Farragut 3961.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—French; would like to place in good family; has been with [illegible] three and one-half years; one child; wages $50. Write to Miss J. Bruey, 341 West 30th St.

SALESWOMAN or demonstrator, experienced traveler, desires to make a change, city or road; best references. R 154 Times.

SECRETARY.—Capable assistant; 3 years' commercial training; good French, Spanish, German correspondent; salary secondary where opportunity for advancement is offered; available immediately. H 412 Times Annex.

SECRETARY, Stenographer, Correspondent, Bookkeeper, Office Clerk.—Great initiative; excellent references. A 271 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, expert, high school education; 8 years' experience; $[illegible]. R 54 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Highly educated; above average; excellent grammarian; capable assuming responsibilities; conscientious, refined, intelligent; ten years' technical experience; highest credentials; $30. [illegible] 281 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, confidential assistant, original thinker; high school graduate; 4 years' experience; handle difficult dictation accurately, rapidly; no clock watcher; $18. [illegible] 260 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, American, good address, college graduate, several years' experience, technical, excellent references, $22. A 243 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' experience, neat, accurate worker, desires position with reliable concern; $15 weekly. O 289 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, rapid typist, varied knowledge office details, experienced real estate line, also willing. O 288 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, six years' experience, rapid, accurate, neat; office expert; $18. R 15 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, five years' experience; high school graduate, assistant bookkeeper; $20. A 260 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' experience, thoroughly competent; high school graduate; $18. A 232 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wishes permanent position; willing worker; references; $12. A 264 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST.—Six years' experience; capable, conscientious; knowledge office routine. A 267 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; high school graduate; four years' experience; $18. H 44 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; experienced, intelligent, accurate; knowledge bookkeeping; high school graduate. Franklin 3862.

STENOGRAPHER.—2½ years' practical experience; willing worker; references; $12. O 246 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, seven years' experience, fully competent; highest references; salary $18. A 205 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent; knowledge of bookkeeping. A. Benjamin, 1,272 Clay Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER.—THREE YEARS' EXPERIENCE; HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE. A 270 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge bookkeeping; import and export experience; $15. Weinberg, 441 West 124th.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, intelligent, accurate, desires good position; good salary. R 159 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper; seven years' experience; industrious and willing. R 161 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, thoroughly experienced; capable, reliable; right-hand aid to busy executive; $22. R 160 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; 5 years' experience; rapid, accurate; thoroughly competent; conscientious worker. R 152 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; conscientious worker; references; $15. O 354 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, intelligent, competent, efficient; salary $18. Miss B., 826 Kelly St.

STENOGRAPHER, highly recommended by present employer; salary $18. G 189 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, high school training; efficient; A1 reference; $10. R 150 Times.

STUDENT wants work; part time or evenings; no canvassing; good references. Write M. G., 125 East 34th St.

TYPIST.—Knowledge stenography; high school graduate. Jacobson, 25 East 99th. Lenox 6251.

TYPIST, expert, desires work at home; best references. O 338 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN with general office experience, typist and correspondent, desires position with growing concern where advancement is assured; possess tact and adaptability and capable of working on own initiative; references. R 26 Times.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat, colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 214 West 59th St. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls; excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th St.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, houseworkers. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

BERTA CARLSON SWEDISH AGENCY.—First-class service. 2,415 Broadway, (89th.) Riverside 9468.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER.
High-grade accountant can assume complete charge of accounting department and manage office force; broad experience; university graduate, American. R 72 Times.

ACCOUNTANT MANAGER, Christian, 28, exempt, 10 years last position, familiar export, import, banking, correspondence; handle any amount detail; former firm retired. O 345 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104. Telephone Cortlandt 6688.

ACCOUNTANT.—Periodical audits; books opened, closed, and written up; trial balances, financial statements, &c.; moderate terms. R 38 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, thoroughly experienced, desires position; moderate salary. O 359 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, opens, closes, audits books; arrangements with firms without bookkeepers. H 29 Times.

ALL AROUND MAN, with N. Y. Stock Exchange houses for 16 years, desires position. O 252 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and clerical worker; Christian, high school graduate, refined, good address; $15. O 325 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT, 21, FOUR YEARS' TRAINING AND THREE OF EXPERIENCE, WANTS PERMANENT PLACEMENT. O 355 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER and office manager desires position; exempt; 12 years' experience in double entry, cost, trial balance, balance sheet, accounting; references. R 156 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, 20, American; modern methods, trial balances, controlling accounts; college student. O 357 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, age 26, draft exempt, seeks connections responsible capacity; experienced accountant, credits, correspondence, &c. A 272 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, 19, 2 years' experience, double entry, references, wishes to locate with large concern; $12. O 340 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 22, honorably discharged from U. S. Army; capable office man; balance sheets, &c.; $22. O 352 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 3 years' experience double entry, trial balance; neat and accurate; salary moderate. O 357 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, 20, high school graduate; experienced; salary moderate. O 348 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, university student; accounting training, 4 years' experience; highest credentials. O 351 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (20,) 4 years' experience, trial balance, $13-$15. Jacob Brian, 686 East 137th St., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, or clerk's position wanted in club or hotel by young man 32 years old. H 49 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, can take full charge, understands controlling accounts thoroughly. H 43 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 28, double entry; competent, reliable, exempt; $25; best reference. R 144 Times.

BROOKLYN office manager, credit man, 28, married, exempt, 10 years' experience, 7 years with present firm, modern accounting methods, highest credentials, desires to connect with progressive firm. R 158 Times.

BUTLER-VALET, (38,) refined, honest, sober, industrious, neat appearance; speaks English, French; highest credentials; private family. H 42 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Employer, who has laid up car, desires to place his experienced chauffeur; exempted; good mechanic; salary, $25. Phone Chelsea 6683.

CHAUFFEUR.—Refined young Bermudian, mulatto, for high class family; 5 years' experience; splendid references. Arch Minors, 28 West 140th St.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, first class, unquestionable references, desires position; salary $30. T. J. O'D., 254 West 69th St. Columbus 1537.

CHAUFFEUR, 32, mechanic, desires steady position; references. William Brown, 501 East 87th.

CHAUFFEUR, 36, married; private; experience; $30. Farmer, 93 Amsterdam Av. Col. 5123.

CHAUFFEUR seeks position, private; first-class driver and mechanic; age 26; English-American. 878 3d Av., Box 82.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single man, 35, like driving private family; 12 years' experience; 9½ years last employer; references. H 40 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with private family. Breinlinger, 425 Amsterdam Av. 16155 Schuyler.

CHAUFFEUR of ability; ten years' shop, driving experience; references. Swede. H 140 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 25, single, 7 years' experience, Gillis, 227 E. 72d. Rhinelander 3259.

CHEMICAL and drug, accustomed to buying and selling over the phone, would take charge of well financed house. O 258 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST; fluid extracts, tablets, elixirs, perfumes; position to manage laboratory. H. A. B., 111 West 12th St.

CLERK, 19, experienced, operate Elliott Fisher readily, wishes position with advancement. Zucker, 213 Hopkins St., Brooklyn.

CLERK, 20, 4 years' office experience; reliable, acurate; executive ability. O 338 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR.—Middle aged man; many years' experience. Address R. C. Meyer, 24 Burgess Place, Passaic, N. J.

COOK, Butler Valet, General Houseworker.—Japanese. John, 23 West 60th St. Col. 8586.

ENGINEER, chief, take full charge of mechanical help; is energetic, competent and capable of handling any large plant where a man who has commanded a fair salary could prove his ability; best of references from previous employer. R 52 Times.

EXECUTIVE, &c.—Capable executive and detail man, 41, now, and for years titular officer of large concerns, accustomed to heavy responsibilities, wishes, for excellent reasons to change to connection where ability, fidelity, and hard work will bring proper compensation; would make ideal secretary for man of large affairs. R 107 Times.

EXPERIENCED HAT SALESMAN, with 12 years' selling experience, would like to get line for Northeastern Pennsylvania and Western New York; will consider any other good line or taking charge of inside hat department; A-1 reference. A 113 Times.

EXPERT in statistics seeks permanent engagement with large concern. R 137 Times.

IMPORTER desirous of securing executive position with large firm, where honesty and ability are merited. O 19 Times.

LAWYER, fifteen years' experience, married, desires connection with corporation or firm, legal capacity; salary, $2,000. Box O 356 Times Downtown.

LEDGER CLERK, (24,) rapid, accurate, desires position. Birnbaum, 57 East 104th.

MAN, 32, desires position; god correspondent, long experience handling details in purchasing and sales department large concern. A 288 Times Downtown.

MAN, 40, wishes position as driver; 16 years' experience; coachman preferred. Henn, 289 East 122d.

MARRIED MAN, 35, having entire charge of the manufacturing, sales force, buying, and all office details, excluding the financial end, desires to connect with a firm where initiative executive ability would be appreciated; highest references; present firm liquidating. R 165 Times.

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEER seeks broader opportunities with progressive concern; technical graduate; 18 years' practical experience in design, development, manufacture. O 256 Times Downtown.

MECHANIC, CHAUFFEUR, first class on foreign or domestic cars; best references. Zimmer, 544 Washington Av., Long Island City.

MIXING colors for air brushes; also hand painting on all fabrics. Charles Stanley, 111 Pearl St., Paterson.

OFFICE MANAGER and correspondent, middle-aged, American, long experience in office work. O 344 Times Downtown.

PAINTER.—First-class mechanic desires to connect with real estate concern or private realty owner; eligible to handle any sort of artistic work; position with steady salary wanted. Address Box 735, 1,039 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

POSITION wanted in auditor's office of large steel corporation in New York City by active, middle-aged man; nationality Swedish; with fifteen years' experience, practical and theoretical, in handling manufacturing costs and ledger work; now employed but desiring change; can furnish A-1 references. R 155 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.
American, 28 years old; single; exempt from military duty; excellent correspondent, thorough stenographer; ten years' experience as private secretary to high executives; familiar with foreign trade and corporation work; highest credentials. H 56 Times.

SALESMAN, ILLINOIS, IOWA, NEBRASKA, MISSOURI, &C., THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH TERRITORIES AND TRADES; SIXTEEN YEARS WITH ONE CONCERN; OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENTS. R 145 TIMES.

SALESMAN, experienced ivory toilet articles, desires to change position; drawing account against commission for any line. H 37 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young, experienced traveling man, good talker and hard worker, willing to accept any proposition where effort and ability can produce results. R 149 Times.

SALESMAN, 29, experienced, married, wishes position with reliable concern. H 36 Times.

SCULPTOR WISHES WAR WORK.
Obligations make enlistment impossible; my chief assets are ability to hustle, knowledge of construction and things mechanical; can show successful record and would make good in executive work not entailing special training. X 347 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Correspondent, bookkeeper; 20; knowledge accountancy; three years' good experience. R 167 Times.

SYSTEMATIZER.—Thoroughly experienced in systematizing stock and shipping rooms, traffic management and receiving departments, with traveling experience and broad general business knowledge; energetic and hard worker; present concern going out of business. Integrity, R 146 Times.

THESE ARE MY QUALIFICATIONS.
CAN YOU USE ME?
Age 20, American; six years' experience; stenographer, office man, capable correspondent; evening high school graduate; no objection out-of-town position; employed at present; highest credentials; $20-$25. G 339 Times Downtown.

VALET, &c.—Position as valet and all-around man for bachelor; can cook, drive car; until June 1. Address present employer, Parker, 84 East 81st St.

YOUNG COLLEGE MAN, EXEMPT, DESIRES CONNECTION EXPORT OR COTTON HOUSE. R 40 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, 21 competent, possessing unusual speed and accuracy, fully qualified; experienced salesman, bookkeeper, typist, correspondent; quick figurer, expert penman; highest credentials. H 51 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, clean cut, high school education, desires clerical position; 3½ years' business experience. C. K. Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 24, exempt, desires to connect with progressive concern; selling and general merchandise experience. O 362 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17, desires asst. bookkeeper's or clerical position; two years' office experience; best references. Berger, 1,308 Southern Boulevard.

YOUNG MAN, 21, Christian, neat appearance, not afraid hard work, wishes position, trade preferred. Chas. Balin, 261 W. 39th.

YOUNG man, 22 years, married, desires clerical position; experienced all branches office work; specialist filing. H 54 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school graduate; desires position evenings. E. P., 3325 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high schol graduate, highest ability, desires position with future; A1 credentials; salary $12. H 50 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, 21, with initiative, exempt, thoroughly experienced bookkeeping, cost work, correspondence, office routine, wishes position; attending New York University evenings; references. A 266 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, educated; office routine, experienced in typewriting, filing; accurate figuring; desires to make change where ability merits advancement; excellent credentials. O 350 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, foreign exchange and general business experience, wishes immediate situation; good draft exemption claim account of support; American born Christian. O 349 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, initiative, knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting, wishes position with prospects. O 339 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wants position; 29; exempt; technical training and several years' shop experience at production. H 41 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26, exempted; excellent business training; bookkeeper, stenographer. B. S. 216 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, capable, experienced, live wire; credentials. A. T. 50 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires position at anything which requires responsibility; attends college in the evenings. H 46 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires position with reliable concern where hard work will be rewarded; $18; A1 references. H 39 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desires export shipping position; Latin-American countries; experienced. O 343 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, exempt, desires clerical position with advancement. A 265 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, married, well recommended, seeks opening reliable house. R 89 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, wishes position, anything; 3 years' business experience. H 85 Times.

YOUNG MAN, student, desires evening work, 6 to 10; best of references. R 143 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 28, good appearance, wishes position evenings. R 141 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER AND BILLING CLERK.—Sherwin, 715 Broadway.

BILL CLERK.—EXPERIENCED IN MANUFACTURING CONCERN; NO MACHINE. APPLY IN HANDWRITING, STATING SALARY AND EXPERIENCE, SAMER BROS., 13 EAST 22D.

BOOKKEEPER and Stenographer to take full charge of office; must be thoroughly experienced; good position for right party; salary to be governed by competency. Apply all week, 45 West 25th St., 8th floor.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT FOR LARGE CONCERN; MUST BE QUICK AT FIGURES; EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE SALARY. M 278 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced; steady position and liberal salary; communicate in own hand, stating particulars and references. R 164 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY, SALARY. O 333 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, numerous unfilled positions; register fee. Downtown Agency, 1 West 34th St.

BOOKKEEPER, printing office experience, typist; monthly trial balance; reference; $20. H 57 Times.

BOOKKEEPER (assistant) wanted; experienced, good salary. R. Seril & Co., 466 Broadway, New York City.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, in coat house. Y 222 Times Annex.

CASHIERS (2) with first class references; apply immediately; good salary. 112 West 34th St. See Manager.

CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—Young Irish girl; private family; references required; no washing or ironing. Call 10 to 1, B., 163 West 85th St.

CLERICAL.—Conscientious and intelligent worker to take charge of important detail work and make herself generally useful in busy office; no experience necessary; permanent, with advancement. W 379 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Experienced, good in penmanship and figures; good references. M 288 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE.
LABORATORY WORK FOR COLLEGE GRADUATES WHO HAVE SPECIALIZED IN PHYSICS AND MATHEMATICS.
GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT.
$15 START.
ADDRESS, STATING AGE AND EXPERIENCE.
A. H. C.,
463 WEST STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

COLORISTS.—Air brush artists; only those experienced on pictures need apply. Rotograph Co., 512 West 41st St.

COOK AND HOUSEMAID wanted. Apply A. G. De Sherbinin, 527 Riverside Drive. Phone Morningside 1654.

COMPUTER.
SHOULD HAVE COLLEGE MATHEMATICS AND BE ABLE TO SUPERVISE 2 OR 3 PERSONS;
VERY DESIRABLE POSITION.
ADDRESS, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY DESIRED,
A. H. C.,
463 WEST STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR wanted; preferably stenographer and switchboard operator; state approximate salary. Address A 276 Times Downtown.

GIRL.—Assistant in manufacturer's showroom; young girl, neat, tactful, knowledge of mathematics preferred; apply in own handwriting. "Assistant," 232 Times Downtown.

GIRL to attend switchboard and assist with mail in publishing house; $7 to start. D. Van Nostrand Co., 25 Park Place.

GIRL, experience not necessary, to arrange files. Apply in person. Keystone Lubricating Co., 1,777 Broadway, Room 843.

GLASS WORKERS.
STEM MAKERS AND HAND SEALERS-IN.
EXPERTS CAN MAKE $20 WEEK WITH OVERTIME AND BONUS.
CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

HOUSEKEEPER, preferably alone, capable assuming charge 90-family elevator furnished apartment building; experienced renter absolutely necessary; 2 rooms, bath and $900 salary yearly to start. Call 1 P. M., 341 West 45th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—Scandinavian woman for general housework; no washing; family of two; references. 59 West 56th St.

LADY, over 28, well educated and accustomed to meeting people socially, for position with large club organization; references must bear strict investigation; business experience not essential; one willing to work hard 5 hours daily without supervision; no canvassers; salary $100 monthly. D. F., 42 Times.

LADY.—High-class interior decorating concern wants to communicate with refined lady having best social connections, for soliciting business; salary or commission. N 82 Times.

MILLINERS.
R. H. MACY & CO. REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF FIRST CLASS MILLINERS; ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO BEST WORK AND MATERIAL WILL BE CONSIDERED.
APPLY AT OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT MANAGER, ANY TIME DURING THE DAY.

MODELS.
SIZE 36 SLENDER,
TO TRY ON DRESSES.
SAMUEL FLOERSHEIMER & BRO.,
2 WEST 33D.

MODELS.—Attractive young ladies to try on dresses; size 16; long season; good pay. J. M. Silverman, 2 West 33d St.

MODEL wanted for dresses; size 16; good salary, permanent position. Smink, Inc., 31 East 28th St.

MODELS, size 16; permanent position, good salary. Apply all week. Queen Costume, 149 West 38th St.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Two children; willing to assist with housework; references. 840 West End Av., Apartment 2A.

NURSE, practical, for helpless invalid lady; must understand cooking, body massage; good home in Flushing. Call Stacy, 901 Broadway, Manhattan.

NURSE.—Experienced French nurse for children 2 and 4 years. Apply Tuesday morning. Frank, 202 Riverside Drive.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Quick at figures; hours 8 to 5; salary $9 start. R 147 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

PAYROLL CLERK.
MUST BE ABLE TO OPERATE COMPTOMETER; ONE WHO IS ACCUSTOMED TO LARGE PAYROLL PREFERRED.
$15 START.
ADDRESS,
STATING AGE AND EXPERIENCE,
A. H. C.,
463 WEST ST.,
NEW YORK CITY.

SALESLADY.—EXPERIENCED, FOR INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT; NO EVENING WORK. APPLY AT OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, L. WERTHEIMER DEPARTMENT STORE, INC., 617 WEST 181ST.

SALESLADY.—Refined young woman, attractive personality; experience unnecessary; high-class, dignified position, paying big returns; excellent future; salary or commission. Room 1615, 220 West 42d St.

SALESLADIES for art needlework store experienced in this line; also party capable to take charge; state particulars about experience and age. "N. [illegible]," Times Harlem.

SALESLADY.—Lady having business acquaintances sell printing, stationery; salary or commission. O 360 Times Downtown.

SALESWOMEN.
TRIMMED MILLINERY.
R. H. MACY & CO. REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL EXCEPTIONAL SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR FRENCH SALON; ONLY THOSE WHO HAVE HAD SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN HIGH CLASS NEW YORK STORES OR SHOPS WILL BE CONSIDERED.
APPLY AT OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT MANAGER, ANY TIME DURING THE DAY.

SALESWOMAN to sell fashions to manufacturers; salary and commission; must be a hustler. O 37 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.
LORD & TAYLOR
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF AN EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER; $15 TO START, WITH CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT.
APPLY BEFORE 11 A. M., SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, 7TH FLOOR.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.
Leading publishing house has a vacancy in book department for rapid typist and stenographer; positions permanent and advancement assured; half holiday Saturday all year, vacation, &c.; associations pleasant; salary to start, $10. Reply in own handwriting, stating age, education, and experience, M. 2[illegible] Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND BILL CLERK WANTED IN OFFICE OF A LARGE SHIRT HOUSE; GOOD POSITION FOR COMPETENT PERSON. NORMANDIE SHIRT CO., 1,1[illegible] BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly qualified chief stenographer; well educated, good personality, exceptionally capable in every way; salary, $30-$35. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience and salary now received. Address, confidentially, A 27[illegible] Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, rapid, accurate; Underwood machine; thoroughly experienced; no beginners; Bronx resident preferred; state age, experience, and salary, and when at liberty; reply fully, in confidence, W. C., 829 East 134th St., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER for wholesale house; only those thoroughly experienced need apply; knowledge of switchboard preferred; permanent position; good chance for advancement; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. O 34 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for credit department of large concern; preferably one who has had experience in line of work; state full particulars regarding experience and salary expected. S. F., 276 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—ACCURATE, CAPABLE, NEAT APPEARANCE; OPPORTUNITY ADVANCEMENT; IN REPLY STATE AGE, NATIONALITY, EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED. O 331 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER, with at least 2 years' experience, for large mercantile house; state salary expected and experience. Address R. V., 2[illegible]8 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; one who can read notes well; salary $12. Apply to U. S. Printing and Lithograph Co., 91 North 3d St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY TO START $15; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY. O 332 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHY, OFFICE WORK.—Well educated young lady for stenography and general office work; $15 to $16 at first. Write "Union Square," 154 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, able to operate switchboard; $12. Henry Moss & Co., 37 Beaver St.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers.—Free registration. Miss Lynch's Agency, 358 5th Av., (31st St.)

STENOGRAPHER, Office Assistant.—Experienced; salary $12 per week; call or write. Lawson Piano Co., 372 East 149th St.

STENOGRAPHER TYPEWRITER.—Business experience; 8:30 to 5; salary $12 start. [illegible] 146 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in dress house. Adelson & Weinberg, 5 West 31st.

STOCK SALESWOMEN.—New dividend-paying sulphur company needs several women to build up strong sales force; commission. Dunn, Gregory & Co., 10 Wall St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Retail market; experience and reference required; steady position; salary $9. Weisbecker, 2,838 Broadway.

TRAINED BABY NURSE for infant; must have best reference. Call Tuesday, Jan. 8, between 10 and 12 A. M. H. Shiman, 515 West 110th St., Apart. 9B.

TYPIST.—Wanted, experienced typist; one accustomed to using dictaphone system; permanent work; state experience and salary expected; hours 8:45 A. M. to 6 P. M. T. S. Southgate & Co., Norfolk, Va.

WOMAN capable of learning to dye hosiery by art method and make herself generally useful. Y 2[illegible] Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY art student who can do sketching and simple water-color work for special decorative purpose; position opened to beginner willing to work and has possibility of development. Apply Room 40, 115 W[illegible] St.

YOUNG LADY, preferably one who has had experience in charging department, for clerical position requiring exactness; salary start, $8. Call after 1 P. M., Klauber Bros., 867 Broadway.

YOUNG LADY speaking French and English for high-class dental office. Answer N 162 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN for Brooklyn position as assistant to cashier and bookkeeper; exceptional reference and some experience in handling money absolutely necessary; salary $12, with future advancement. Reply fully to J. M. C., 16 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

Employment Agencies.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 154 Nassau St. MISS GRIFFIN.
We can place immediately several competent DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, $18-$20; STENOGRAPHERS, $15-$18; BOOKKEEPERS, $15; TYPISTS, $15; STENOTYPIST, $15.

STENOGRAPHER, Bookkeepers, and Secretaries. $[illegible]-$20-$1[illegible] Law stenographer, $15-$12; Beginner, $8; Bookkeepers, $20-$18-$15-$12; Telephone operators, typist, $12; Office assistants, $12-$10-$8; typist, $12-$10-$8; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

STENOGRAPHERS, Office Assistants, Typists, Bookkeepers.—Good openings for educated, refined Americans. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Cortlandt 4349.

STENOGRAPHER, brokerage, $18; export, $15; commercial, $10-$12; clerk, $9; typists, $12; registration free. Gahagan Agency, 2[illegible] Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$25; bookkeepers, stenographers; clerks; typists; good opportunities. [illegible]ghill, Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, typists, clerks; many positions. Owens Agency, 106 Fulton; Times Building.

SECRETARY.—Stenographer, speaking French; [illegible]; prominent family. Hopkins Agency, 5[illegible] 5th Av.

F. X. GARMAN AGENCY, 200 Broadway.—Register free; many superior office positions.

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

Count six average words to a line.

Telephone Bryant 1000	Per Agate Line
Agents Wanted	50c
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Country Board	40c
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Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	30c
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Mortgage Loans	40c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	42c
Situations Wanted	25c

HELP WANTED—Female.

Instruction.

CLERKS FOR FILING can earn $12 to $20 weekly, according to ability; we secure these positions for our graduates, teaching them expert filing methods in six weeks; join the day or evening classes forming now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 2261.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ABLE-BODIED MEN wanted, between 18 and 45, to enter service as firemen; between 18 and 50, to enter service as brakemen, also skilled mechanics for railroad work. Apply for particulars to nearest station agent, N. Y., N. H. & H., or C. N. E. Railway. G. W. Wildin, General Manager.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, experienced; permanent position for right man; state age, salary, &c. 329 Times Downtown.

AEROPLANE INSTRUCTOR.—In school for mechanics, a man well up in aeroplane construction, planes, fusilage, landing chassis, wiring, truing-up, controls, &c. Write or call. Room 202, 112 West 42d St.

A FEW COPPERSMITHS WANTED.
APPLY IN PERSON.
READY FOR WORK, AT
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.
AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING CO.,
SOUTH SECOND ST. & KENT AV.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

AIRPLANE MECHANIC as instructor for aviation school in New York City; thorough knowledge of airplane construction, planes, fusilage, landing, chassis, wiring, truing up, controls, etc. Write full experience and salary required. Box O 25 Times.

ARTIST.—All-around, experienced figure man; bring samples. Art Department, Singer Co., 53 West 23d St.

ASSISTANT BUYER for cloak and suit department; must have thorough knowledge of these lines, be modern in ideas; steady position, liberal salary to right party. S. & W. Bauman, 2,151 3d Av.

ASSISTANT MANAGER for Bergen County (N. J.) automobile concern, with knowledge of typewriting and bookkeeping. Address, stating experience and salary expected, O 341 Times Downtown.

A VERY responsible and long-established out of town firm desires the services of a man thoroughly experienced in the laboratory supply business; one who is competent to make estimates on chemicals and chemical apparatus, answer correspondence, and act as general assistant to the manager; the position is permanent; a very liberal salary will be paid to start, and this opening will give the right man an almost unlimited opportunity for advancement; applications, to be considered, must give full information regarding qualifications, age, character, and experience; all applications held strictly confidential. Address Y 225 Times Annex.

BAGS.
Salesman experienced in selling waterproof paper lined bags to large consumers wanted on salary and commission basis; state details, applicants without previous experience in bags not considered. A 263 Times Downtown.

BILLING CLERK, Underwood typewriter, with cloak and suit experience preferred; must be quick and accurate at figures. Jacob Sperber, 20 West 33d St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.
One who thoroughly understands posting, &c.; one residing in Bronx preferred.
PISER & CO.,
2,887 3d Av. (150th.)

BOOKKEEPER.—Excellent position for a competent, experienced man; state age, experience, and salary expected. B 46 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; office assistant, mfg. concern; state age, salary. H 48 Times.

BOY.—Large concern dealing in iron and steel products has several openings for boys between the age of 16 and 19; excellent opportunity to learn the steel business and work up in old-established house; experience unnecessary, but only boys with good school records considered; high school graduates preferred. State age, education; give reference. M 253 Times Downtown.

BOYS.
CAMPBELL, METZGER & JACOBSON,
9 EAST 22D ST.,
require services of office boys, 16 years old; must be public school graduates; good chance for advancement.

BOYS—STENOGRAPHERS,
in manufacturer's office; excellent opportunity; permanent, advancement; pay according to ability. Smith Pharmacal Co., 328 East 24th.

BOY, about 16 years of age, in office of wholesale grocery house; opportunity to advance; state your age and reference; salary $10 weekly to start. O 368 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Promotions to other departments have left a vacancy in messenger department of corporation; good opportunity for neat appearing, ambitious boy; salary $8 per week. Call 11th floor, 207 West 25th St.

BOY.—An unusual opportunity for bright boy, willing and industrious, to advance to better position in growing concern; must be wide awake and capable of learning office detail quickly. 192 Diamond St., Brooklyn.

BOY.—Real estate; beginners preferred; experience unnecessary; good chance for advancement; state salary expected. B. A. L., 294 Times.

BOYS.—Two live boys in electrotype plant; $12 to start. Knickerbocker Electrotype Co., 424 West 33d St.

BOY, bright, stock broker's office; state religion; salary to start $6. A 269 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright and active; Brooklyn insurance office. A. A., 605 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

BOY intending to study law wanted; busy office; answer fully. O 362 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16-18, wanted in banking house; good opportunity. M 286 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—As stock runners; experience not essential. Room 812, 61 Broadway.

BUS CONDUCTORS.
Men 25 years or over; married men preferred; permanent positions assured; good references required; 27c. an hour to start; capable men become drivers within a few months; pay 33c. an hour to start. Apply any weekday from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
FIFTH AVENUE COACH COMPANY,
10 EAST 102D ST.

CANVASSERS AND SALESMEN to sell electric sweepers to users; liberal commissions or salary; good men make good money; permanent position, with good chance for advancement. H 38 Times.

CASHIER for apartment hotel; $80 and meals. Address B. A., 86 Times.

CLERK.—Young man in office of wholesale grocery house; prefer one having experience in our line; state your age, previous employment, and reference; salary $15 weekly to start. O 364 Times Downtown.

DAY CLERK wanted. Union Square Hotel, Union Square, N. Y.

DESIGNER on high-class platinum diamond mountings; give references and salary expected; strictly confidential. Write "Diamonds," 1,364 Broadway.

DOORMAN, first-class; salary $14 per week. Apply, with reference, immediately, 112 West 34th St. See Manager.

DRAFTSMEN, experienced in design of tools, jigs, fixtures, as related to productions of medium-weight machinery on ordnance work; desirable openings for capable men; in answering outline general experience, state age, compensation expected, nationality, and when available. J. D., 150 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

DRAFTSMEN.—HIGHEST WAGES PAID TOOL DESIGNERS ON JIG AND FIXTURE WORK FOR GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS; PLENTY OF OVERTIME AT TIME AND ONE-HALF; UNITED STATES CITIZENS ONLY. APPLY M. R. SCHOENBORN, HERALD SQUARE HOTEL, HERALD SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

DRAFTSMAN, marine: exceptional opportunity for experienced man, familiar with hull work; Government plant; liberal salary. Morse Dry Dock and Repair Co., foot of 56th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ENGINEERS.
WE NEED MEN
TO DEVELOP
IN SALES WORK.
Are you qualified?
Men with shop experience
and technical training
will have every chance to
make good.
Sales experience not essential.
Send your qualifications with
photograph to the
INDUSTRIAL BEARINGS
DIVISION,
HYATT ROLLER BEARING CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.
(All communications will be considered confidential.)

ENGINEER
FOR BROWN HOIST;
ALSO PIPEFITTERS AND FIREMEN.
E. W. BLISS CO.
76 54th ST., BROOKLYN.

ENGINEER, licensed for wet wash laundry; four days a week, $18. Call 10-1, Agricultural and Industrial Labor Relief, 1,123 Broadway, Room 607. All services rendered free.

ERRAND BOY wanted.
Rullman, 111 Broadway.

EXPORT MAN
WANTED BY LARGE COMMISSION HOUSE HANDLING FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, AND KINDRED LINES; A HIGH-GRADE, EXPERIENCED EXPORT MAN; AMERICAN CITIZEN; MUST BE A THOROUGH EXECUTIVE, COMPETENT TO TAKE FULL CHARGE OF EXPORT DEPARTMENT. APPLY BY LETTER, STATING PAST EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES AND EXPECTATIONS AS TO SALARY, TO R. D. M., 249 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GENTLEMAN having business acquaintances, sell printing, stationery; salary or commission. O 341 Times Downtown.

HEARN,
14th St., West of 5th Av.,
requires
tall, bright young men over 18 years of age as
WAGON BOYS.
Good pay; permanent position; quick advancement.

HEARN,
14th St., west of 5th Av.,
requires experienced
DRIVERS.
Apply 4th floor, 9 A. M.

LABORERS WANTED.
APPLY, READY FOR WORK,
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING CO.,
WASHINGTON AND ESSEX STS.,
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

LEDGER CLERK for wholesale house; one capable of handling a large number of accounts; permanent position; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. O 33 Times.

LIFE INSURANCE CASHIER.
ONE WHO HAS HAD LARGE EXPERIENCE AND SOME EXECUTIVE ABILITY; OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE EXPERIENCE, COMPANIES WORKED FOR, AGE, AND SALARY DESIRED. ADDRESS LARGE OFFICE, O 201 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

LIVE YOUNG MAN, good penman, to assist on books and do general office work. Address P. O. Box 1459, New York City.

MACHINIST
for Singer 71-W-1 machine; competent man with handkerchief experience; state references and salary expected. W. H., 285 Times Downtown.

MACHINIST.—All around, capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent; traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 242 Times Downtown.

MAN capable of learning to dye hosiery by art method and make himself generally useful. Y 218 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN with experience on electrical apparatus, particularly switchboards, circuit breakers, and controllers; permanent positions and every chance for advancement offered to the right men. Address Chief Clerk Engineering Dept., Westinghouse Elec. and Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.

METALLURGIST.—Wanted, as assistant in well equipped metallurgical laboratory of large Baltimore manufacturing plant; experience or knowledge of heat treatment and metallography especially desired; state age, training, experience, and salary expected. Address Employment Manager, Crown Cork and Seal Company, Baltimore, Maryland.

MILLWRIGHT.—Capable men able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 241 Times Downtown.

MODEL WANTED.
Young man as clothing model, size 37; must be willing to make himself generally useful. Call Employment Dept., 754 Pacific St., near Atlantic Av. subway station, Brooklyn.

NIGHT ENGINEER for low pressure boilers; salary $50. 33 West 51st St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.
One who has knowledge
OF COLLECTION DEPARTMENT
AND CAN HANDLE COLLECTORS;
one residing in Bronx preferred.
Piser & Co., 2,887 3d Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, COMPETENT, WANTED. APPLY AT 85 NORTH MOORE ST.

OFFICE BOY for wholesale house; permanent position; good chance for a real, live wire; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. O 32 Times.

OFFICE MAN for medium-sized department store; must be familiar modern department store accounting; permanent position; give reference and lowest salary expected. Y 224 Times Annex.

PORTER.—Young man to do light porter work. Reply 84 White St.

PRINTER.—Must have hotel experience; out of town. R 100 Times.

PRODUCTS.
Industrious, intelligent man, thoroughly trained and experienced in certain line of products, raw or manufactured; well recommended and acquainted personally with the trade in his own line; able to buy and sell through such experience; salary and commission, no others considered; good inducements for present and future; state details typewritten briefly; age, activities for past ten years, practical experience in own line, communications considered confidential. A 282 Times Downtown.

PROMOTION MAN.—To promote building material line among architects, engineers; must be energetic, forceful, tactful, have personality, good character, and above draft age or exempt; some traveling; state salary. Corporation, X 290 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

REAL ESTATE MAN wanted, familiar with Westchester County along the Sound, in an office doing a large business in that district. A 275 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE.—H. Florsheim, 101 5th Av., maker of ladies' neckwear, the better kind, would make arrangement for Coast representative on a commission basis.

SALESMEN WANTED.
We want men who are anxious to better themselves to join our city and our outside sales force at once; we need for development honest, ambitious men to whom we will give ample training and guaranteed drawing account while fitting themselves for a position which now pays men $100 and more per week. This organization gives you a square deal. Our Jan. 1 campaign is unique and a hustler can fit himself to make big money by getting into communication with us at once. H. A. Yost, 120 West 32d St., 6th floor.

SALESMAN.—A technically educated man wanted for position in Pennsylvania as salesman; must be between 31 and 40 and have knowledge of boiler and engine room operation, be well spoken, and of good appearance; selling experience unnecessary; salary $125 per month, expenses and commission; position worth about $2,400 per year. Address F. G. C., 90 West St., giving age and experience in detail. Replies treated confidentially.

SALESMAN for hardware to sell high-grade line of tools; applicant must be first-class man, of good presence, and have an established following among jobbers and large users in the West and Northwest; men at present employed may write without hesitation; all replies treated strictly confidential; salary basis; give full details, stating past experience. Reply to M 287 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.
Men's wear seasonal side line; pocket sample; universally used; war has made great shortage of competing lines, therefore orders are taken quickly; double or triple commissions for next 8 weeks; send name, address, firm, and territory if going on the road within 10 days; sample and information by return mail. H 413 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, preferably with leather or military goods experience, to represent leading house in city and vicinity; salary and commission; write full particulars. Military, 276 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Our men are making big money; are you? If not, do you want to? Our line is a high-grade one nationally advertised; if you wish to better yourself, get in touch with us at once; drawing account against commission and railroad fares paid. D. D., 86 Times.

SALESMAN.—An experienced salesman, preferably one acquainted with the drug trade, to sell McCourt drug label cabinets, roll labels, and boxes in New York City; a commission proposition that offers an opportunity to the right man. McCourt Label Cabinet Co., Bradford, Penn.

SALESMEN wanted at the Frantz Premier Distributing Co.; good commission. Apply at any of our offices, 2,010 Broadway, 546 Audubon Av., New York City; 1,287 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; 665 Newark Av., Jersey City; 16 Bellville Av., Newark, N. J.; 23 Harrison St., East Orange, N. J.

SALESMEN.—A corporation handling a staple article of real merit needs a few more first-class salesmen to fill out their force; good character and education required; railroad fares paid, and drawing account against commission. B. D., 57 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to sell semi-prepared food to hospitals, sanitariums, and similar institutions, schools, and convents; territory Newark and surrounding towns; salary and commission. S. Gumpertz & Co., 220 36th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—Sideline fabric auto supplies; one personally acquanted with out-of-town buyers now in town; straight commission. American Products Co., 4 West 37th St.

SALESMAN with a good personal appearance; for big money-making advertising proposition; salary, commission, or both. Call 1728 Tribune Building.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, lighting fixture salesman; experienced hustler for developed territory; salary. Lighting Fixtures, 569-571 Broadway.

SALESMAN, one who has established jobbing trade in boudoir and bathing novelties; salary and commission. American Art Novelties, 45 East 20th St.

SALESMAN to carry side line of novelty rosebud flower trimmings; one handling kindred line for Middle West territory; commission. M. W., 284 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN for Middle West; the best line of wood lamps and silk shades on the market; commission basis. Address S. A., 241 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN. — HIGH GRADE LADIES' SPORT AND RIDING HABIT; SALARY OR COMMISSION BASIS. GEIGER, 105 WEST 39TH.

SALESMAN, experienced, on envelopes; salary or commission. O 347 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced resident buyers offices; for good line dresses; commission. O 36 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced; resident buyers offices; for good line dresses; commission. O 36 Times.

SALESMAN for hardware store; salary. Apply Hardware Store, 621 6th Av.

SALES PROMOTION MEN WANTED.—By manufacturer of nationally known high-class building equipment to enter class for technical road training and qualify for regular sales positions; pay begins immediately; offers excellent advancement for men of good education, not subject to military service. Give references and write for full particulars to IRON 48 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Experienced; must be live man, capable of taking entire charge at headquarters of large retail chain store company. O 328 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Opportunity for alert young man to serve a busy executive; thoroughly experienced stenographer will receive liberal salary; position must be filled at once. Morse Dry Dock and Repair Co., foot of 56th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, about 23 years of age, quick and accurate; must be clean-cut, neat, and well recommended. Apply, fully stating age, qualifications, and salary expected. M 291 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by advertising agency; experience in advertising business not necessary; state experience in full, together with salary. M. M., Box H 55 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; experienced; salary, $12 per week. Call or write Lawson Piano Co., 372 East 149th St.

STOCK CLERKS.—Young men with stationery experience; good salary; permanent position; rapid advancement. Apply by letter or after 11 A. M., Goldsmith Bros., The Big Stationery Store, 77 Nassau St.

STOCK SALESMEN.—UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR CLEAN-CUT, ENERGETIC MEN, TO SELL THE CAPITAL STOCK OF AN ACTIVE GROWING INDUSTRIAL; COMMISSION TO START. ROOM 1223, 52 BROADWAY.

STOCK SALESMAN, new dividend-paying sulphur company; attractive commission proposition; salesmen to qualify for district managers. Durell, Gregory & Co., 10 Wall St.

THE
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
HAVE THE FOLLOWING OPENINGS
IN THEIR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:

ASSEMBLERS AND BENCH HANDS.
First-class men, experienced in blueprint and micrometer work.

BOYS.
Must be 16, for mail and messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement.

DRAFTSMEN.
High-class men, experienced in the designing and drafting of small machines and apparatus, steady position and excellent opportunity for advancement along engineering lines. Call or write.

GLASS WORKERS.
Expert men, industrious and competent, for bulb blowing and stem making; right men can work overtime. Double time for Sunday work; earn $30 a week.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS
and model makers; high-class men on small electrical and mechanical apparatus; must be accustomed to using blueprints, micrometers; steady positions; advancement.

MACHINISTS.
Thoroughly experienced all-around machinists.

MILLWRIGHTS.
Experienced on general factory work; steady position, good pay.

YOUNG MEN
with high school education, $8-$10 start; excellent opportunity to advance along engineering lines.

CALL
57 BETHUNE STREET,
NEAR WEST ST.,
6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

JOHN McMURRON.—RELATIVES OF JOHN McMurron, deceased, please communicate with L. R. Grabill, Room 414, District Building, Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED—Male.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.
Apply to W. A. Raser, chief train dispatcher, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Harlem River, 132d St, Willis Av., Bronx.

TOOLMAKERS, able to work on punch and die work; Connecticut; fair pay. Call 10-1, Agricultural and Industrial Labor Relief, 1,123 Broadway, Room 607. All services rendered free.

WEAVERS.
Ribbon looms; good pay, steady work. Schwartz, 429 5th Av., near 38th.

YOUNG MAN.—A large firm has excellent opportunity for young man possessing initiative; must have elementary knowledge of bookkeeping and able to correspond; stenographer and typewriting desirable but not essential; write, stating age, education, experience, salary desired. Box 45, Station G, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, about 23 years, exempt from draft, to qualify as assistant transportation manager large chain store concern; one who has had some experience in handling men preferred; unlimited opportunity. A. B., Box 290, New York City.

YOUNG MAN, college training preferred; initiative; good stenographer, typewriter, index file, general assistant to employment department manager; salary $20. Apply by letter, Mr. Schwartz, Staten Island Shipbuilding Co., Port Richmond, Staten Island.

YOUNG MAN, about 17 years of age, as a beginner with a large insurance office; no experience necessary, but must have a good education. In reply mention age, education, and salary desired. A 238 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24 to 30, American, wanted by large manufacturing concern; some office experience, with knowledge of stenography and bookkeeping necessary; references; state salary expected. O 358 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, with experience in the embroidery business; good opportunity for the right party. Apply at once. M. Heft, 881 Summit Av., West Hoboken, N. J.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) intelligent and refined, to assist in shipping department of a small manufacturing business; excellent future. O 42 Times.

YOUNG MAN as bookkeeper and office assistant; hours 8 to 5:30; state age, salary. H 47 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—Intelligent, high school training, for publication; opportunity for advancement. Theater of Styles, 246 5th Av.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 Broadway.
C. F. HASSON. T. J. McLAUGHLIN.
Call from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

EFFICIENCY specialist $3,500; exceptional medicinal salesman; silk salesman; office manager (steel-iron trading;) purchasing agent; subscription correspondent; 9 bookkeepers $20-$30; clerks $12-$20; stenographers $15-$25. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

YOUNG DOCTOR for manufacturing corporation; salary and office expenses; outside practice allowed; estimator and pricer, plumbing supplies, $1,800-$2,400; manager, new export department for old-established house, $4,000-$6,000. Alliance, 29 Liberty St.

EMPLOYMENT MGR. factory help, $2,000-$2,500; Accountant & Assistant, $2,500-$3,500; Shipping Clerk, exprd. domestic shipping, $1,800-$2,500; Bookkeepers, $30-$35; Junior Mech. Draftsmen & Tracers, $25-$40; Stenographers, young, $1,200. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway.—Registration free; office and technical positions.

Instruction.

YOUNG MAN.—We can secure for you a position in an attractive department of the army, where trained filing clerks not subject to draft are needed; our six weeks' course fits you for these positions; night and day classes forming now.
National Training School for Filing,
Shaw-Walker Co.,
60 Franklin St.,
Tel. Franklin 2261.

MEN.—AGE IS NO BARRIER. Become Dental Mechanics. Agreeable work, excellent pay. Big demand. Remarkably short and practical course, individual instruction, day or evening. No book study. Easy payments. Get particulars; write for free Booklet 50. Dentists' Laboratories School, 23 W. 45th St. (Finest and most authoritative in America.)

ANY ONE CAN LEARN to earn $25 to $100 weekly taking photographs. Many jobs now open. We teach motion picture, studio and commercial photography; 3 months' studio instruction. Day or evening classes. Easy terms. Call or write for booklet. N. Y. INSTITUTE OF PHOTOGRAPHY, Dept. 1-T, 141 West 36th St., New York.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS.
Splendid profession; individual instruction; best radio course in city; write or call today for booklet. Radio School, 157 E. 86th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WOMAN, AMBITIOUS, INTELLIGENT, CAN ON A CAPITAL OF $30 ENGAGE IN A HIGH-CLASS, PERMANENT, AND LUCRATIVE CORSET BUSINESS IN HER OWN HOME. O 9 TIMES.

A VERY SOUND INVESTMENT! HUDSON VALLEY MUSLIN UNDERWEAR CO.'S 10 per cent. preferred stock; no bonds or mortgages outstanding; ample assets to secure stockholders; an A1 investment; established over fifteen years; one of Poughkeepsie's leading industries; reference, First National Bank; write for particulars or interview. HENRY T. HOAG, District Representative, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WELL-KNOWN MOTOR TRUCK company with a popular-priced and well-established line ranging in price from $750 to $2,300 has a fine opening for one dealer in New York City. The proposition is exceptional and most attractive. The business is firmly established; $10,000 to $15,000 capital required. Only parties of high calibre will be considered; experience not necessary. A 113 Times.

Party owning control of corporation, manufacturing and selling automobile specialty of great merit, which nets 75 per cent. profit, and which has no liabilities and assets of over $5,000, offers sale of his stock, which gives purchaser absolute control; reason for selling can be satisfactorily explained or write to principal. A. C. S., Room 2001, Woolworth Building, New York.

Moving picture theatre wanted, 700 seats or more, good location, outside Greater New York preferred; rent option lease or purchase; consider partnership; full particulars first letter; no agents. A 273 Times Downtown.

Investing financial interests are invited to observe public's openly displayed appreciation of novel commercial motor propelled vehicle that cuts one-third off haulage costs, now being exhibited Auto Show, Grand Central Palace, northeast section, fourth floor. Tri-Ton Corporation, mfrs., 250 West 54th.

Will sell high-grade garage and machine shop business, ideally located near New York City; quick selling car agencies can be used for manufacturing; mention reference in reply. O 39 Times.

The Conqueror of Winds, Arnoldo Murri, inventor of the great and new system of airplane with movable wings; licensed in Washington; will sell the great invention now. 292 8th Av.

Partner wanted in an established business in infants' novelties; must be salesman with established trade in same line; little capital required. Box H, 58 Times.

Restaurant and tea room; elegantly equipped; good lease; growing business; opposite Arnold Constable; sell cheap for cash. Cavendish, 5 East 40th St.

Broadway, 2,619.—Part of store, suitable high-class decorator, upholsterer, or art line, or any other high-class business. Apply Connoisseur Shop, premises.

Partner with $1,000 can draw $25 week and part of profits; Irish-American preferred, with following. O 299 Times Downtown.

Toy factory for sale, fully equipped, established trade, $600; selling season starts now. K. P., Times Harlem.

Store for sale; suitable for ladies' wear; up-to-date fixtures. Palace Fur Shop, 1,316 St. Nicholas Av.

For Sale.—11,000 names women mail-order buyers. "T.," Box 36, Station F.

Business Notices.

A RELIABLE CHICAGO FIRM, WHO HAS been engaged in the liquor business, is anxious to represent an Eastern firm who desires to be represented in the West. We are located in the Loop, and owing to the practical demise of our present business would like to engage in another line, keeping our present working force of seven intact. Y 220 Times Annex.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The War Department issued the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

M..., Capt. S. A., to Camp Meade, as member of Tuberculosis Board.
B..., 1st Lt. H. A., to Disciplinary Barracks at Ft. Leavenworth to examine the command for mental and nervous diseases.
H..., Capt. F. M., to Cornell Med. College for inst.
T..., 1st Lt. S., to Camp Dodge.
T..., Capt. J. E., to Camp Devens.
S..., 1st Lt. O. S., hon. discharged.

Following promoted to be Majors in M. R. C.:

CAPTAINS.

F...	Graves, L. K.
M..., L. B.	Moore, H. S.
N..., B. P.	Peet, E. W.
..., H. B.	Schorer, E. H.
S..., J. G.	Tull, E. E.
W..., R. A.	Martin, J. A.

Following to Kelly Field with Av.Sec. of S...:

CAPTAINS.

B..., F. F.	Jurgens, H. J.
M..., F. C.	Webb, A. P.
B..., E. R.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

H..., W. R.	Rowland, T. D.
P..., P. B.	Steiner, L. W.
T..., G. W.	Wood, J. F.

G..., 1st Lt. C. M., to Camp Dix.
B..., 1st Lt. F. R., and Landon, 1st Lt. ... H., to Neuro-Surgical School at Phila. for inst.
A..., Capt. W. H., to Camp Lewis.
B..., Capt. C. C., to Camp Pike, to examine command for nervous and mental diseases.
H..., 1st Lt. G. L., to home.
K..., 1st Lt. L. B., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
S..., Maj. D. A. K., and Hillyer, 1st Lt. ... M., to Army Gen. Hosp. to be established at Lakewood, N. J.
H..., 1st Lt. G. L., and McCall, 1st Lt. ... S., hon. discharged.
L..., Capt. M. J., to Camp Taylor.
L..., Capt. J. Y., duty as member physical training unit, Av.Sec., Sig.C., Camp ..., vice Capt. M. J. Lichty.
C..., 1st Lt. W. B., and Drennen, 1st Lt. ..., to Camp Greenleaf with Hosp. Train No. 33.
..., Capt. W. H., hon. discharged.
R..., 1st Lt. H. A., to Camp Wadsworth.
S..., 1st Lt. W. C., hon. discharged.
D..., Maj. W. H. ...
O..., Capt. H. M.; Asbury, 1st Lt. J. T., ... Sherman, 1st Lt. W. Le R., to Rochester, Minn., for inst., then to Camp ...
F..., Capt. A. D., to Camp Johnston, to examine troops in his specialty.
A..., 1st Lt. J., and Utzinger, 1st Lt. E., to Neuro-Surgical School, Phila., for inst.
B..., 1st Lt. J. L., previous orders revoked; to Camp Sheridan.
K..., Capt. J. E. J., to Camp Cody.
B..., 1st Lt. L. G., and Conroy, 1st Lt. ... J., to Ft. Sheridan with hosp. train No. 32.
W..., 1st Lt. W. K., to American Nat. Bank ..., Oklahoma, Okla., for inst.
F..., 1st Lt. C. M., to home.
..., 1st Lt. F. R. and Landon, 1st Lt. ... H., to Neuro-Surgical School at Phila. for inst.
D..., 1st Lt. S., hon. discharged.
C..., Capt. R. D., to Camp Grant.
G..., 1st Lt. J. G., and Herring, 1st Lt. ..., to Camp Lee.
..., Capt. A. H., to Ft. Sheridan to organize and command Hosp. Train No. 32.
L..., 1st Lt. E. C., hon. discharged.
..., Capt. E. M., to Camp Greenleaf to organize and command Hosp. Train No. ...
..., 1st Lt. T. C., to Ft. Riley for inst.
F..., 1st Lt. C. M., hon. discharged.
K..., Capt. A. M., to Camp Dix.
K..., 1st Lt. W. H., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
S..., 1st Lt. C. F., previous orders amended to assign him to duty Jan. 18 instead of Jan. 1; to Ft. Riley.
..., 1st Lt. W. B., previous orders amended to read Maj.
..., Maj. H. W., previous orders amended; ... while home in St. Louis.
..., 1st Lt. E., hon. discharged.
..., 1st Lt. S., to home.
..., 1st Lt. J. H., previous orders revoked; to Ft. Myer.
B..., 1st Lt. W., previous orders revoked; to active duty from his home in ... York.
..., 1st Lt. J., and Schneider, 1st Lt. ..., previous orders revoked.
..., Capt. R. G.; Smith, 1st Lt. W. J., and Giffin, 1st Lt. W. A., hon. discharged.
..., 1st Lt. J. A., to Rochester, Minn., for inst., then to Camp Grant.
..., 1st Lt. F. M., hon. discharged.
..., Capt. G. G., assigned, in addition to his other duties at Ancon Hosp., Canal Zone, as off. in charge of physical examining unit, Av.Sec., Sig.C., at that place.
..., 1st Lt. E. J.; Corn, 1st Lt. J. A., ... Cathey, 1st Lt. A. D., previous orders revoked.
..., 1st Lt. F. H., to Camp Pike, to examine troops for mental and nervous diseases.
..., Capt. S. W. S., and Stevenson, 1st Lt. ... B., hon. discharged.
..., 1st Lt. B. O., to Army Med. School.
..., Capt. H. H., to Camp Gordon.
..., 1st Lt. E., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
..., 1st Lt. W. C.; Coen, 1st Lt. C. M., ... Downs, 1st Lt. A. W., to Ft. Riley for inst.

Following promoted to be Capts.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

...ell, C. C.	Holmes, C. D.
..., P. B.	Macklin, W. F.
..., J. M.	Johnson, G. T.
..., F. L.	Morris, R. L.
..., J. B.	Berry, S. F.
..., W. L.	Bloom, R.
..., E. H.	Brooks, S. G.
..., C. A.	Delzell, W. A.
..., D.	Feaster, O. O.
..., U. B.	Grieger, H.
..., C. B.	Hill, J. W.
..., J. H.	Hoiskins, E. B.
..., G. L.	Howe, T. G.
..., E. C.	Lunt, L. K.
..., G. D.	McKay, H. W.
..., S. S.	Martland, H. S.
..., J. H.	Merritt, F. W.
..., L.	Mount, F. R.
..., M. L.	Richardson, J. B., Jr.
..., J. R.	Smythe, H.
..., K. C.	Van Meter, L. M.

Following, now at place specified, to Rochester, Minn., for inst., then to their stations:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

..., W., Camp Sevier.
..., G. V., Camp Dodge.
..., L. H., Camp Sherman.
..., W., Camp Grant.
..., T. B., Camp Sheridan.
..., G. A., Camp Gordon.
...hillen, H., Camp Taylor.
..., C. O., Camp Sherman.
..., A. T., Camp Beauregard.
..., J., Ft. Sheridan.
..., E. Y., Camp MacArthur.

Following to Camp Greene, with 59th Inft.:
..., Capt. W.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

..., G. G.	Kincaid, H. G.
..., W.	Wyatt, D.

Signal Reserve Corps.

..., 2d Lt. G. P., to Selfridge Field.
..., Capt. C. B., to School of Military Aeronautics at Univ. of Cal.
..., 1st Lt. R. C., to Camp Taliaferro.
..., Capt. E. B., to Kansas City.
..., 1st Lt. H. M., to Wilbur Wright ...
..., 1st Lt. J. G., and Turner, 1st Lt. ... C., to Army Balloon School at Ft. Omaha.
..., 2d Lt. J. R., to Waltham, Mass., ... station and report to Chief Sig. Off.

Following to Garden City:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

..., H. B.	Love, E.
..., W. D.	Butts, E., Jr.
..., R. E.	

Infantry Reserve Corps.

..., 1st Lt. J. C., will report to Cmdg. Gen., South. Dept., for intelligence duty.
...duke, Capt. E. L., appointed to same grade, in Sig. R. C.

Coast Artillery.

Hames, 2d Lt. W. W., appointed to be 2d Lt. in N. G.
Webb, 2d Lt. B. E., to Coast Defenses of Oahu.
Hames, 2d Lt. W. W., to Camp Stuart, with 57th Inf.

Medical Corps.

Hommel, 1st Lt. P. R., to Camp MacArthur.
Hill, Maj. F. R., to Army Gen. Hosp. at Lakewood.
Keefer, Col. F. R., to Army Gen. Hosp. at Ft. Sill.

Quartermaster Corps.

Green, 2d Lt. R. H. A., to Chicago, as asst. to Depot Qm.
Beck, 2d Lt. I. C., to Camp Johnston in command Fire Truck and Hose Co.
Zenne, 2d Lt. C. S.; O'Neill, 2d Lt. M. G.; Baldwin, 2d Lt. J. N., and Jayne, 2d Lt. M. L., to Camp Johnston with headquarters guard.
Day, Capt. H. M., N. Y., as asst. to Depot Qm.
Root, 2d Lt. B. P., N.A., promoted to be Capt.
Everett, 2d Lt. F. G., to Camp Johnston for inst.
Maxwell, 2d Lt. S., hon discharged.
Lohes, 2d Lt. B. L.; Fuller, 2d Lt. G. V., and Meadors, 2d Lt. D. M., to N. Y. as assts. to Depot Qm.
Following to Ft. Sam Houston as assts. to Qm. of Mech. Repair Shop, Unit No. 304:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Frey, C.	Snavely, W. A.
Glover, H. C.	Snyder, J. A.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Frazier, W. J.	Moody, F. E.
Lawrence, R. L.	Thaler, J. A.

Following to Mechanical Repair Shop Unit 305, N.A., as assts. to Q.M.:

Garberg, 2d Lt. L. E.	Ryan, 2d Lt. J. P.
McComas, 2d Lt. W. R.	Schillo, Capt. J. E.
McDonald, 2d Lt. R. H.	Vangurp, 1st Lt. L. A.

Following will report to Qm. Gen.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Curtis, E. F.	Thompson, L. G.
Slack, N. H.	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Cohen, E. M.	Lotte, C. W.
Corey, J. C.	Gemuts, C. R.
Compton, R. P.	Tilling, H. E.
Friedman, R. J.	

Mitchell, 2d Lt. L. A., to Camp Upton, with Motor Truck Co. No. 326.
Mathews, 1st Lt. H. H., to Camp Meade, as asst.
Cherry, 2d Lt. C. S., to Camp Bowie, command of Motor Truck Co. No. 352.
Espenhain, Capt. F. K., and Eisner, Capt. J. L., will report to Qm.Gen.
Steinheimer, 2d Lt. L. M., to St. Louis as asst. to Qm.
Grove, Lt.Col. W. R., to New York on official business.
Wey, Capt. P. W., N.G., previous orders revoked; to Camp Sheridan.
Pickett, 2d Lt. G. E., to Camp Johnston for inst.
Von Gerichten, 2d Lt. E., to Ft. Sam Houston, with Motor Truck Cos.
Canty, 1st Lt. D. J., to Ft. Sam Houston, in command of a machine shop truck unit.
Canon, 2d Lt. R. O., to Camp Bowie, as asst. to camp Qm.

Infantry.

Bowen, Capt. G. C., and Clapham, Capt. L. B., 51st Inft., detailed to fill vacancies in the ammunition trains, 2d Div., reporting to Col. J. M. Jenkins.
Roe, 2d Lt. A. P., 60th, to his regt.
Townsend, 1st Lt. E. T., N.Y.N.G., hon. discharged.
Drick, Capt. F. J., Tex.N.G., hon. discharged.
Osborn, 2d Lt. A. W., to Camp Taylor.

Following are hon. discharged:
Gilmore, 1st Lt. R. S., Kan.N.G.
Thornbrough, 1st Lt. A. L., Kan.N.G.
Prichard, Capt. J. H., Kan.N.G.
Fry, Capt. R. T., Kan.N.G.
Morrison, 1st Lt. W. E., Va.N.G.
Schuyler, Maj. J. B., N.Y.N.G.
McLean, Lt. Col. R. M., N.Y.N.G.
Klein, Col. J. F., N.Y.N.G.
Bearder, Capt. W., Wis.N.G.
Spencer, 2d Lt. J. A., N.Y.N.G.

Long, 1st Lt. H. C., Jr., 55th Inft., will fill vacancy with ammunition trains, 2d Div.
Clay, Capt. F. B., assigned to 17th Inft.

Signal Corps.

Coleman, Capt. C. E.; Vordtriede, Capt. G.; Billingsley, Capt. H.; Short, Capt. J. A.; Mayo, Capt. A., and Hooker, Capt. S. H., to Camp Hancock.
Palmer, Maj. R. P., to Presidio of Monterey with 8th Field Sig. Bat.
Lohman, Capt. E. A., to Ft. Bliss, with 7th Field Sig. Bat.
James, Capt. S. L., to San Fran., and on arrival will report to Adjt. Gen. for instructions.
Boone, Capt. A., will report to Cmdg. Gen. of Philippine Dept.

Cavalry.

Sievert, Lt. Col. H. A., 22d to service, and will fill a vacancy in ammunition trains.
Jenkins, Col. J. M., to service, and to fill a vacancy as Commander of Div. Trains, 2d Div.

Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

Knight, Capt. G. A., will report to officer in charge of cantonment construction.
Christensen, Capt. G. A., to Camp Kearny.
Shell, Capt. J. L., hon. discharged.

Field Artillery.

Oden, Maj. G. J., 77th, transferred to 6th Cav.
Eaton, Capt. R. S., N.J.N.G., hon. discharged.

Dental Reserve Corps.

Owens, 1st Lt. J. S., previous orders amended to assign him to active duty for purpose mentioned in said order.
Bridager, 1st Lt. H. H., and Rossman, 1st Lt. L., to Camp Am. Univ. with 5th and 6th Bat. of 20th Engs.
Williams, 1st Lt. J. T., Jr., to Ft. Leavenworth disciplinary barracks.
Ruggles, 1st Lt. S. D., prev. orders amend., to Camp Lee in Base Hosp.
Kolar, 1st Lt. O., to Rock Island arsenal.
Baldwin, 1st Lt. S. H.; Goodwin, 1st Lt. J. S., and Holmes, 1st Lt. O. W., to Morrison, Va.

Sanitary Corps.

Behre, 1st Lt. J. R., to Ft. Mason, at supply depot.
Reitwiesner, 1st Lt. A. A., N.A., to Army Med. School, for preparation for nutritional survey.
Davison, 1st Lt. T. P., will report to Surg. Gen.
Dox, Capt. A. W., to his station, Wash., D. C.
Dougherty, 1st Lt. M. McC., to Edgewood, Md., in hosp. to be constructed there.
Riley, Capt. J. G., to his proper station, Washington, D. C.
Donahey, 1st Lt. W. J., to Gen. Panama Canal Dept. as med. supply officer.

Engineer Reserve Corps.

Matheny, 1st Lt. W. B., promoted to be a Capt. in Sig.R.C.
Smith, 2d Lt. G. L., appointed to same grade in C.A.R.C.

Following appointed to grades of 1st Lts.:

CAPTAINS.

MacMillan, J.	Uhrich, M. J.
Bressler, C. E.	Wilson, G. H.
Lintner, Guy V.	James, J. M.
Boland, F. J.	

Following appointed to grades of 2d Lts.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Sylliasen, V. L.	Krigbaum, L. L.
Chaffins, C. J.	Darling, H. C.
Weber, A. G.	Gowan, F. P.
Roper, F. E.	Smith, D. D.
Mosier, P. M.	Boley, A. L.
Davis, G. W.	Herman, R. E.

Carter, 1st Lt. S. L., detailed as member of Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska and Disbursing Officer of Board.
Waugh, Capt. W. H., will serve as president of Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska.
Eug, Capt. J., will aid Asst. Engr. of Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska.
Taylor, 1st Lt. W. C., will report to Chief of Eng.
Watkins, Capt. G. A., previous orders revoked, to Washington, reporting to officer in charge cantonment construction.

Following promoted to be Majs.:

CAPTAINS.

Cassidy, J. F.	Robbs, L. B.
House, J. S., Jr.	Starr, C. T.
Albert, F. W.	Blow, G.
Leaf, J. P.	Durham, H. W.
Ogier, J. W.	Trumbull, J. F.
Fairley, G. B. A.	Caccavajo, J.
Law, W. L.	Graves, B. M.
Smith, S. L.	McMillan, H. L.

Following promoted to be Captains:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Anderson, J. H.	Randolph, J. H.
Shurick, A. T.	Stuart, J. B.
Browne, B. B.	Akers, J. C.
Allen, H. H.	Orr, G.
Perry, J. N.	Bertin, R. C.
See, W.	Butler, F. M.
Wood, R. W.	Cross, L. A.
Austin, H.	Knauff, F. H.
Cobb, G. W.	Pond, W. F.
Curtiss, C. D.	Berdeau, R. W.
Richards, H. S.	Dayton, R. B.
Dougherty, J. W.	

Following promoted to be 1st Lts.:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

McClure, J. W.	Burns, T. S.
Birney, K. B.	Bedell, T. H.
Curley, J. S.	Crawford, B. S.
McLean, A. L., Jr.	Sterling, W. A.
Ward, T. A.	McGill, P. K.
Allen, T. M.	Callary, J. D.
Friesell, W. H., Jr.	Orr, H. C.
Steel, C. B.	Edwards, J. L., Jr.
Randolph, A. M.	McCormick, W. E.
Dobyns, G. B.	Lichtenberg, C.
Kennedy, O. W.	Smith, C. E.
Williams, A. R.	

Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Demorest, C., 1st Lt. W. J., to Springfield Armory.
Floercky, 1st Lt. H. E., will report by letter to Chief Insp. Sec., Gun Div., Albemarle Bldg., N. Y.
Thielscher, 2d Lt. K. L., to Turner, Md., and report to Cmdg. Off. Ord. Depot, animal quarantine sta.
Kent, 1st Lt. R. W., to Sandy Hook Proving Ground.
Swanker, 2d Lt. S. E., to Hoboken, N. J., as Insp. of Ord. at plant of Keuffel & Esser Co.
Flowers, Capt. H. F., to New York, reporting to Chief Insp. Sec., Gun Div., N. Y.
Field, Capt. F.; Eaton, Capt. B. L.; Walter, 1st Lt. F. M., and Bliss, 2d Lt. W. C., to Camp Dodge.
Following will report to Acting Chief of Ord.:

CAPTAINS.

McElroy, J. W.	Rumney, M. P.
Witherell, P. W.	Murphy, F. E.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Hahn, C. V.	Channel, E. D.
Damon, J. G.	Boyer, G. H.
Booth, R. S.	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Abbott, E. P.	Maull, H. C., Jr.
Ash, H.	Loeb, E. H.
Coutors, E. J.	Buggie, H. I.

Holt, 1st Lt. A. H., previous orders revoked.
Following to Rock Island Arsenal:
Kirk, Maj. T.

CAPTAINS.

Chaudet, F. R.	Woody, A. E.
Gebhardt, E. F.	Worfolk, C. F.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Baer, W. J.	Hubert, R. E.
Chisholm, M., Jr.	Poyne, R. G.
Hershiser, R. C.	Schaller, G. S.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Giorloff, G. A.	Rogers, H. H.
Helm, F. G.	McMahan, O. N.
Kampschaefer, O. L.	

Whitaker, 2d Lt. J. D., previous orders revoked.
Byrnes, 1st Lt. J. E., appointed to same grade in Sig.R.C.

Miscellaneous.

Nussbaum, 2d Lt. F. L., N.A., appointed to N.G. and assigned to Camp McClellan.
Hanney, Capt. G. A., Vet. C., to Camp Taylor as Div. Vet.
Nordeley, Cont. Surg. H. R., to home.
Deupree, 2d Lt. H. G., N.G., promoted to be 1st Lt. and assigned to Camp Shelby.
Weeks, 2d Lt. H. A., statistical div., Adjt.-Gen.'s Dept., appointed to same grade in Inf., N.A., announced and will report to Chief Mil. Intelligence Sec., War College Div., Gen. Staff.
Pope, 1st Lt. H. D., N.G., promoted to be Capt., and assigned to Camp Wheeler.

Following of N.G. promoted to be 1st Lts. and assigned to Camp Wheeler:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Getsoff, B. G.	Blevins, D. O.
Bushnell, B. B.	Wienges, H. J.

Cubbedge, Sergt. L. L., Jr., and Gannon, Sergt. H. M., of N.G., appointed to be 2d Lts. and assigned to Camp Wheeler.
Hays, 2d Lt. F. D., and Myers, 2d Lt. H. J., Jr., of N.G., promoted to be 1st Lts. and assigned to Camp Doniphan.
Richardson, Brig. Gen. W. P., is relieved from duty with Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska.
Tilney, Cont. Surg. F., to Neuro-Surgical School, N. Y., as instructor.
Judge, 1st Lt. J. A., and Moseley, 1st Lt. E. F., to Army Amb. Service Camp at Allentown.

Following of Philippine Scouts, to Manila:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Bell, D. F. A.	Sanford, H. A., C.A.C.
Wells, E., C.A.C.	Welborn, G. C., Ord. Dept.

Colonell, 2d Lt. F. A.; Lindsay, 2d Lt. R. M., and Overton, 2d Lt. C. W., of N.G. promoted to be 1st Lts. and assigned to Camp Sevier.
Potter, Capt. S. H.; Evans, 1st Lt. C. J., and Fuller, 2d Lt. O. M., of Ord. Dept. to Camp Greene.
Dorsey, 2d Lt. C. R., O.R.C., appointed to N.G. and assigned to Camp Wheeler.
Bradish, 2d Lt. J. B., N. G., promoted to be 1st Lt. and assigned to Camp Wadsworth.
Nelson, Sergt. A. R.; Parker, Sergt. G. V., of N.G., promoted to be 2d Lts. and assigned to Camp Wadsworth.
Myers, Capt. R. V., of N.G., promoted to be Maj. and assigned to Camp Sevier.
Jackson, 1st Lt. N. B., of N.G., promoted to be Capt. and assigned to Camp Sevier.
Holmes, Sergt. H. J., and Rankin, Sergt. J. O., promoted to be 2d Lts. and assigned to Camp Sevier.

Following of N. G. promoted to be 1st Lts. and assigned to Camp Shelby:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Johnson, M. N.	Lakin, J. O.
Morris, F. D.	Pfenninger, J. J.

Overton, Capt. W. S., ret., to home.
Frohwitter, Capt. C. L. J., ret., detailed as asst. prof. of mil. science and tactics at Ohio State Univ.
Steadman, 1st Lt. C. W., Adjt. Gens. Dept., N. A., will report to Statistical Div., Adjt. Gen. Off.
Abbott, Capt. A. T., ret., detailed as prof. of mil. science and tactics at the Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn.
Briscoe, 2d Lt. M. W., 6th Cav.; McCormick, 2d Lt. E., 7th Cav.; Dunn, 2d Lt. J. D., 16th Cav., and Arnold, 2d Lt. G., 51st Inft., promoted to be 1st Lts. in Sig.C. and assigned to Camp Hancock.
Bushnell, Col. G. E., ret.; Rhoades, Lt.Col. T. D.; Huntington, Lt.Col. P. W.; Bailey, Maj. P.; Bloodgood, Maj. J. C.; Brackett, Maj. E. G.; Logan, Maj. W. H. G.; Longcope, Maj. W. T.; Parker, Maj. W. B.; Richardson, Maj. C. W.; Morton, Cont.Surg. H. H., and Pusey, Cont.Surg. W. A., will meet in this city to revise regulations for the physical examination of applicants for enlistment in the army and registrants under the selective service regulations.

Following in N.G. promoted to be 1st Lts. and assigned to Camp Shelby:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Wright, F. E.	Morgan, G. B.
Ashby, J. K.	Atherton, A. L.
Le Blanc, O. E.	Barnes, L. E.
Varble, P., Jr.	Lawson, C. J.
Hanes, D. A.	Adams, W. J.
Lewis, H. P.	Nisbett, B. L.
Darnell, J. L.	Hayes, R. T.
Wilhelm, J.	Briggs, G. W.
Esch, W.	Evans, H. S.
Young, B.	Loer, A. L.
Hill, J. P.	Walcutt, H. H.
Post, B. T.	

Following of Ord. Dept. and Ord.R.C. to Aberdeen Proving Ground:
Somers, Maj. R. H.

CAPTAINS.

Fullam, J. E.	Loomis, A. L.
Day, F. S., Jr.	Spalding, S. P.
Lindh, F. P.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Culver, R. D.	Winslow, P.
Metcalf, O. R., Jr.	Paine, A. P.
Dickson, C. H., Jr.	Freeman, H. T.
Bushnell, S. K.	Johnson, P. O. E.
Schaller, A.	Taylor, H. B.
Dickinson, G. S.	Mailler, J. W.
Boley, E. W.	Goodaire, E. W.
Voorhees, J. R.	Eilers, H. K.
Smith, E. C.	Tylee, D. O.
Strohm, H. C.	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Hill, D. E.	Rhein, L. J.
Mehrhof, F. E.	Potts, P. O.
Hough, W. M.	

Medical Corps.

Wagner, Capt. J. A., Penn. N. G.
Hughes, Capt. H. H., Eng. R. C.
Eidson, 1st Lt. C. G., Md. N. G.
McBrayer, 1st Lt. C. B., N. C. N. G.
Burch, Capt. R. T., Ga. N. G.
McMullen, 1st Lt. E. A., Ind. N. G.

Leaves.

Donaldson, 1st Lt. W. H., C. A. C., 2 days.
Randel, 1st Lt. H. O., Av. Sec. Sig., 10 days.
Loughran, Maj. F. W., Med. R. C., 10 days.
Wilson, 2d Lt. C. G., Inf. R. C., 10 days.
Williams, 1st Lt. R. P., Med. C., 5 days.

FOR SALE.

FURS.

JANUARY REDUCTIONS.
MINK COATS, $112.50.
... Coats, with skunk collar and ... $47.50. Skunk sets, $27.50.
...'S FUR-LINED COATS, $22.50 UP.
...mobile Coats, $20 up. Automobile ... $12 up; Animal Rugs, $15 up.
Money refunded if unsatisfactory.
... MURSTEN, 23 EAST 8TH ST., ... University Place. Tel. 3071 Stuyvesant.

...-five foot side-wall fixtures, many ...ters, tables, desks, Mosler safe, time ..., &c., for sale; reasonable. Store, 6 West 33d St.

L... specialty store; stock and fixtures ... Box 66, Somerville, N. J.

Purchase and Exchange.

Want to communicate with party who has furniture to store; will pay cartage and ... free for use or will rent; reference. Address Private, O 40 Times.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
...visible, 3 months, $5; visible, 3 months ... Initial payment applies if purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.
...roadway, at Worth St. | TEL.
...3d St., opp. Madison Av. | 5408
... 42d St., at Times Sq. | FRANKLIN.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
3 months, $5, non-visibles.
3 months, $7.50; visibles.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
... Barclay St. Tel. Barclay [illegible]

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments to take effect 4 P. M., Jan. 8: Patrol. J. A. G. Dwyer, from 172 to Marine Div.; P. F. Lynch, from 277 to Marine Div.

Fire Department.

Designation to be Acting Lieut.: Fireman 1st grade E. F. Gross, Eng. 285, to take effect 8 A. M. Jan. 8; to be Acting Chiefs of Battalion: Captains Thomas Murtagh, H. & L. 2; W. S. Howe, H. & L. 9; W. F. Purdy, H. & L. 15; E. A. Hotchkiss, H. & L. 20; F. H. Smith, No. 1, Eng. 77.

Detail to take effect at 8 A. M. Jan. 8: Fireman 1st grade J. H. Martin, H. & L. Co. 8, to the Chief of the 6th Battalion, as driver.

Change of details, to take effect at 9 A. M. Jan. 8: Fireman 1st grade P. J. Mulroy, H. & L. Co. 12, office of the Fire Commissioner, to the Bureau of Pensions; Fireman 1st grade G. J. Scanlan, Eng. 44, to Deputy Chief of 5th Division, as driver, to the Deputy Chief of the 7th Division, as driver.

Indefinite leaves of absence granted to enter war service: Fireman 4th grade T. F. Quinn, Eng. 44; C. F. McGuffog, Eng. 53; Arthur Larsen, Eng. 260.

Resignation to take effect 9 A. M., Jan. 8: Deputy Fire Commissioner R. H. Laimbeer, Jr., and Deputy Fire Commissioner Clarence H. Fay.

Appointed: C. W. Culkin, Deputy Commissioner, at the rate of $5,000 a year, to take effect at 9 A. M., Jan. 8; W. F. Thompson, Deputy Commissioner, Borough of Brooklyn, at the rate of $5,000 a year, to take effect at 9 A. M., Jan. 8.

Special leave of absence: Fireman 1st grade T. J. Breaden, H. & L. Co. 28, for 24 hours, from 8 A. M., Jan. 10.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section III., Paragraph H and Paragraph 642, Tariff Act, October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold 1 costume, black lace over white satin; 1 costume, black satin and jet beads; 1 costume, black satin, gold embroidery; 1 costume, brown tulle, coral and gold embroidery; 1 costume, white net, spangled over white satin. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 21, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated December 31, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The southwest disturbance of the last three days now extends from Southern New England to Ontario, with a centre of disturbance at either end. During the last twenty-four hours it has been attended by general snows and rains from the Upper Mississippi Valley eastward, and is followed by rapidly rising pressure and considerable fall in temperature as far west as the Mississippi Valley, this fall in temperature also extending throughout the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, with heavy frost Monday morning to the Middle and West Gulf Coasts.

In the West, except in the extreme Northwest, pressure is falling rapidly, with several centres of disturbance along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains from Alberta to the Texas Panhandle.

This disturbance has thus far caused snows and rains in the Northwest generally and over the middle and northern districts west of the Rocky Mountains, attended by somewhat higher temperatures.

Snow will fall Tuesday from the lake region eastward, with generally fair weather elsewhere east of the Mississippi River. On Wednesday there will be scattered snows in the upper lake region, rain or snow in the lower Ohio Valley and Tennessee, and rains in the east Gulf States. The weather will be generally fair Wednesday to the eastward.

It will be colder Tuesday in the upper Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States and New England, and slightly warmer in the East Gulf States. It will be warmer Wednesday in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, the East Gulf, and South Atlantic States.

Frost warnings have been issued for the Southeast as far down as the twenty-sixth parallel.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic coast will be fresh to moderately strong, shifting, rain or snow, colder Tuesday night. Middle Atlantic coast, fresh to moderately strong west and northwest, snow Tuesday, followed by clearing and colder. South Atlantic coast, moderate west, fair.

FORECASTS TODAY AND WEDNESDAY:

Eastern New York—Local snows and colder Tuesday. Wednesday, fair.

Southern New England—Rain or snow Tuesday; colder west portion, and by night in east portion. Wednesday, fair and colder.

New Jersey—Cloudy and colder Tuesday. Wednesday, fair.

Western New York—Snow and colder Tuesday. Wednesday, generally cloudy.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy and colder Tuesday; local snows north portion.

Northern New England—Snow Tuesday. Wednesday, fair except for snow in Central and Eastern Maine.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1917.	1918.		1917.	1918.
3 A. M.	34	30	3 P. M.	47	[illegible]
6 A. M.	34	31	6 P. M.	44	[illegible]
9 A. M.	37	31	9 P. M.	44	[illegible]
12 M.	40	3[illegible]	12 P. M.	37	[illegible]

This thermometer is ... feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 32; for the corresponding date last year it was 40; average on corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at ... A. M. yesterday was 33; at 8 P. M. it was ... Maximum temperature, 36 degrees at ... M., 28 degrees at 1 A. M. Humidity ... per cent. at 8 A. M., 100 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.61 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.45 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..7:20 | Sun sets..4:45 | Moon rises..[illegible]

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:[illegible]	8:55	10:10	10:04
Governors Island	4:[illegible]	4:30	10:55	10:[illegible]
Hell Gate	[illegible]	6:12	11:34	1:[illegible]

Official Shipping List.

Arrivals of vessels from foreign countries at Atlantic Coast and Gulf ports in the forty-eight hours ended Jan. ...

STEAMSHIPS.

Atenas, (Am.)	...lfaxe, (Dan.)
Advance, (Am.)	...ca, (Am.)
Arna, (Nor.)	...dian, (Br.)
Anglo Saxon, (Br.)	...mpo, (It.)
Arranmoor, (Br.)	...ddesdale, (Br.)
Albanian, (Br.)	...mon, (Am.)
Belita, (Nor.)	...mnon, (Br.)
Hadger, (Am.)	...exico, (Br.)
Catherine Cuneo, (Nor.)	...anchester Port, (Br.)
Callan, (Nor.)	...gnolia, (Am.)
Charles Pratt, (Am.)	...tonian, (Br.)
Coronado, (Br.)	...perian, (Br.)
Cadillac, (Br.)	...inda, (Cub.)
City of Puebla, (Am.)	...uto, (Du.)
Carolina, (Am.)	...ading, (Br.)
Cabo Cervera, (Br.)	...lvan Arrow, (Am.)
Crown of Cordova, (Br.)	...V. Harkness, (Am.)
Clan Urquhart, (Br.)	...ar of India, (Br.)
Delaware, (Br.)	...rol, (Nor.)
Eurybates, (Br.)	...xan, (Am.)
Eastern City, (Br.)	...a, (Nor.)
Ellin, (Grk.)	...sa Maru, (Jap.)
Ferngarth, (Br.)	...a, (It.)
Fleurdelys, (Br.)	...rmenter, (Am.)
Fagernes, (Nor.)	...ra, (Nor.)
Francese, (Br.)	...ke, (Nor.)
Gulfcoast, (Am.)	...alter Hardcastle, (Am.)
Geddington Court, (Br.)	...th Colding, (Dan.)
Guanacaste, (Am.)	...lton, (Br.)
Gola, (Nor.)	...abana, (Br.)

SAILING VESSELS.

Gwydyr Castle, (Br.)	...el L. Ritcher, (Br.)
Louise F., (Br.)	

Fire Record.

	Loss.
A. M.	
12:10—463-469 Green... St.; General Adhesive M... Co.	$1,500
12:20—639 E. 16 St.; ...dley & Son	Slight
1:45—784 Columbus Av.; ... T. Leiman	Slight
3:15—2 Av. & 83 St.; ... R.R. train	Slight
3:45—45 1 Av.; Frank Mitel	$1,000
3:45—2,020 1 Av.; Ra... Manniello	Slight
7:20—511 W. 186 St.; not given	Slight
8:05—Foot E. 59 St. (scow;) Moran Towing Co.	None
8:15—644-654 W. 44 ...	Not given
10:00—167 E. 114 St.; not given	Slight
10:40—55 E. 106 St.; ...bert Rose	$100
11:40—40 Ferry St.; ...effesberg	$1,000
P. M.	
12:13—90 Chrystie St.; ... Rosenbaum	Slight
12:40—180 E. 85 St.; not given	$100
1:15—286 Bowery; ... Bros.	Slight
2:05—1,872 3 Av.; not given	Slight
2:15—Riverdale Av. & ...0 St.; Mrs. T. Bank	Slight
2:35—Amsterdam Av. & ...77 St.; Public School 87	None
2:45—2,270 1 Av.; not given	Slight
3:35—245 W. 4 St.; ...son Realty Co.	Slight
5:00—125 Mulberry St.; M. Gullammo	Slight
6:25—11 W. Houston St.; Imperial Hat Frame Co.	$800
7:15—141 Clinton St.; ... Rosenstein	Slight
8:00—208 E. 9th; Modern Tailoring Co.	Slight
8:10—108 E. 111th; ...ry Burros	Slight
8:15—119 E. 61th; Henry A. Meker	Slight
9:00—222 Avenue A; ...ith; Kleiger	Slight
9:00—151 E. 29th; Murray Hill Novelty Co.	$2,000
9:30—24 Convent Av.; ... Burnside	Slight
10:25—944 E. 165 St.; ... Carrao	Slight

Education Notes.

Photographers' assistants may join the Tuesday and Thursday evening classes in commercial photography recently formed at the Stuyvesant Evening Trade School, where Edward R. Dickson, the editor of Photo-Graphic Art magazine, teaches "How to Acquire Proper Values in Photography."

The Educational Department of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue, announces the beginning of its Spring term on Jan. 14. There will be new classes in commercial, regents and elementary subjects. As an evidence of good faith a registration fee of $5 is charged. Two dollars will be refunded upon satisfactory completion of courses. Payment may be made in five weekly installments.

The Board of Education has opened a school for shipbuilders at P. S. 20, Port Richmond, Staten Island, under the supervision of Henry E. Jenkins, District Superintendent in charge of evening schools.

The Board of Superintendents has fixed Jan. 31 as the end of the current school term.

The Mothers' Council of the Public Schools will hold a meeting at 2 P. M. today at the Country Life Exposition in the Grand Central Terminal.

Dr. Henry van Dyke will speak on "The Education That Made This War" at the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers, Park Place near Nostrand Avenue, at 8 P. M. today.

The Board of Education will hold a meeting at 4 P. M. tomorrow.

The Civil Service.

City.

An examination has been ordered for male telephone operator. The subjects and weights are: Experience, 7; duties, 3. A physical test will be held. Candidates must be familiar with the operation of the private branch switchboard used by the New York Telephone Company. They must be at least 17 years of age on the day of filing applications. The salary ranges from $660 to $1,080 a year.

United States.

The commission announces for Jan. 23 an examination for laboratorian, qualified in chemistry and physics, for men. A vacancy in the Department of Electrical Engineering and Physics, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., at $1,000 a year. As difficulty has been experienced in securing sufficient eligibles for this position, qualified persons are urged to apply. The duties will be to assist in the physical and chemical laboratories, prepare solutions, set chemical and physical apparatus, make repairs and conduct experimental work. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place but will be rated on general and technical education, 50; general and technical experience and special laboratory training and experience in chemistry and physics, 50. Applicants must have reached their eighteenth but not their thirty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Premier

The Aluminum Six with Magnetic Gear Shift

VICTORY IS A WONDERFUL THING—ISN'T IT?

Frankly, last year, it took nerve to bring to New York a car that had so many new things on it that there was really nothing with which to compare it. People stood on one another's feet to get a look at the Aluminum Six with Magnetic Gear Shift—just as people push and jam to see a British tank or a new type fighting plane. The extraordinary always draws a crowd—that way.

But was the new push-button gear shift practical?

Was the aluminum motor the thing?

Was an eight inch bridge girder frame *necessary?*

Was a "V" type radiator, that made a one hundred and thirty two inch car out of a one hundred and twenty-five inch wheelbase, along the right lines?

Admit it. That's *exactly* the sort of thoughts you had when you visited us last year. We knew *theoretically* we were right—but we couldn't back up our belief with anything more than technical arguments.

This year—what a difference.

Come up and ASK us. We have the kind of proof NOW that people spend money on.

Take your Cutler-Hammer gear shift for example.

Grasp this—for it's startling and true. *A little better than three thousand magnetic shifted Premiers are in the hands of users today—and not since the day we sold the first one has there been even the intimation of a complaint on the gear shift. This is a better showing than the first electric starters made.*

You can get the push-button gear shift *only* on Premier.

* * * * * * *

Now take the aluminum motor.

We did not build the first aluminum motored car in America. That distinction belongs to another Indianapolis car. But we built the *second*—and from the looks of things around several other high-class booths at this show, *the Aluminum motor appears to be pretty well thought of.* The only objection to it is that there aren't nearly enough of them—yet.

In our opinion there isn't a factory in America today that wouldn't go to the aluminum motor if it were *convenient* to make the change. It's no little job to re-tool a factory for an improvement like this. We can't all do what we'd like to—no matter how much our judgment and observation argue that we ought to act.

You see, Premier *started* with an aluminum motor—that's the idea. Others are planning to aluminumize their cars. Some have already. But with one single exception we have had more experience with this advanced type of motor than anybody in America. Meanwhile just remember that the aluminum motor is a fixture in the motor car—for all time to come—and a fixture that is absolutely sure to *dominate*. This is the general decree of practically *all* engineering authority the world over. We were right when we adopted aluminum. Three thousand successful Premier cars in the field confirm it. We want to tell you the fundamental difference in *the action* of an aluminum motor as contrasted with the action of an iron motor—but we can't tell you in *type*. Drop around this week.

* * * * * * *

What do you think of the bridge girder type of frame by this time?

We told you last year it was the thing. We explained how a husky frame under a car kept it *in line*, prevented frictional wear, and eliminated the danger of crystalization by keeping strain and twist off the vital, working parts. We also told you that our frame would keep our car tight and new and *free from rattles*. You have the advantage of us this year. You know as much about it as we do. The Premier cars that have run ten and twelve thousand miles are absolutely as tight fitting and *new* as they were the day they left the factory. Incidentally, look around the show and you'll find that others have quietly adopted Premier's ideas on how a frame ought to be built. For this flattery—much thanks. And these other fellows know what they're about—don't overlook that fact. They're wise—but we were wise FIRST.

* * * * * * *

The Premier scheme for getting more body room into less wheelbase looks pretty good right now—with the cost of operation such a factor.

And the general balance and lightness of our car, harking back to the aluminum motor, is also attractive when you figure tires, gas and general upkeep.

The car's remarkably short turning radius is still a big inducement.

You never can get away from Premier's own distinctive style appeal.

Premier's ravishing beauty is more than skin deep—it is founded on the very innermost marrow of the chassis itself. It sits saucily low, and its compelling grace of line had to antedate even the first blue prints—it could not have been put on as an afterthought.

Hunt till you find a car that somehow makes you think of the boulevards of Europe, and still has a dash of daring originality that is unmistakably *American*—that's Premier.

All in all, we think well of ourselves this year. We have done some things under these stressful war times of which any factory has a right to feel proud. We undertook to shatter a few deep rooted precedents in motor car construction. We voluntarily enlisted in a strenuous fight. We went to the front for your motor car comfort and convenience. We were backed by an almighty good car—and we simply won.

Victory is a wonderful thing—isn't it?

Frankly, we feel that congratulations are in order, and if you like a game, successful aggregation that has made good in a big, constructive way

—drop around.

They don't have latch strings on booths, but if they did—ours would be out where you could get at it.

Respondez-vous si'l vous plait—in person.

Premier is the only car in the show without a crowbar gear shift. We use the dainty and more modern push-button method.

Booth No. B 30, Second Floor.

PREMIER MOTOR CORPORATION
Indianapolis - - U. S. A.

KAUFMANN-MORRIS COMPANY, Inc.

DISTRIBUTORS PREMIER MOTOR CARS

A. G. KAUFMANN, President. GEO. R. MORRIS, Vice-President. F. C. STOWERS, Sales Manager.

1776 Broadway Telephone, Columbus 4395

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Thursday snow; da[r]
ishing northwest to north win[d]
For full weather report see Page [2]

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,900. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1918.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Dist[ance]. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

PRESIDENT SPECIFIES TERMS AS BASIS FOR WORLD PEACE; ASKS JUSTICE FOR ALSACE-LORRAINE, APPLAUDS RUSSIA, TELLS GERMANY SHE MAY BE AN EQUAL BUT NOT A MASTER

TROTZKY DISTRUSTS ALLIES

Thinks They Want Him to Give In to Berlin and Make Peace.

THUS HELPING THEIR ENDS

Bolsheviki Will Fight, He Asserts, Unless Terms Desired Are Accepted by Teutons.

SAYS THEIR TROOPS REBEL

Jump from Trains When Sent West—Confirms Report of 25,000 Intrenched.

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Dispatch to The London Daily News.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 6.—I had a hurried talk with Leon Trotzky, the Bolsheviki Foreign Minister, at the Smolny Institute just as, after a final consultation with the Russian members of the peace delegation, he was starting for Brest-Litovsk.

He was leaving with the mistaken conviction that the Entente Governments wanted Germany to succeed in making an advahtageous separate peace with Russia so that guarding herself in the east she might agree more willingly to surrender what the Allies want in the west. The Allies would then blame the Bolsheviki for the lost freedom of Poland, Lithuania, and Courland. He was under the impression that Lloyd George had made a statement that allowed such an interpretation.

I assured him that he was mistaken, but he was difficult to convince. He said: "That is the allied policy."

I asked his opinion of a possible international labor conference to decide the conditions of peace. He said: "It would do no harm."

I asked whether the Bolsheviki would fight in case the Central Powers refused to accept the decisions of that conference. He replied:

"The question is not fairly put, for it does not guarantee that the Entente Governments would accept the conference's rulings. In any case the Bolsheviki will fight independently of the rulings of such a conference unless they coincide with the democratic peace desired by Russia. The attitude of the Bolsheviki would not be influenced by the attitude of the allied Governments, but only by the attitude of the allied peoples."

I asked him what his own hopes were for a general and acceptable peace and whether he thought the Germans desired such a peace. He said:

"It is difficult to say, because Germany has not yet been offered a chance of a general acceptable peace. But they must need it. Today four German deserters came to me, a Lieutenant and three soldiers, and told me of the difficulty the Germans have moving troops from this front. They have given up trying to move large units. They take the men one at a time and the men, knowing where they are going to be sent, jump out of the train and escape. At this minute in the Keyno district, behind the German front, there are 25,000 German deserters concentrated together and armed with machine guns. The Germans have surrounded them, and being unable to get their own men to attack they are trying to reduce them by starvation."

I asked him what terms he actually hoped to get. He refused to be drawn and said laughing:

"If we were really logical we would declare war on England now for the sake of India, Egypt and Ireland. You have read our peace declaration."

I protested that Great Britain made nothing out of India. He replied:

"Then give up being so altruistic. You English are the most chauvinist nation on earth without knowing it."

He laughed, again shook hands, and was off.

Continued on Page Three.

CHU CHIN CHOW.
The Biggest Success in New York.
Mat. Today. Manhattan Op. House.—Advt.

RUSSIA SEEN ON VERGE OF UTTER COLLAPSE

Petrograd Faces Famine and Paralysis, While Anarchy Reigns in Provinces.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 6.—The Russian peace delegation, accompanied by Leon Trotzky, left last night for Brest-Litovsk to resume negotiations with the delegations of the Central Powers, who already have arrived there. Trotzky hopes to induce the Austro-Germans to transfer the conference to neutral territory—if not to Stockholm, then to Berne.

The negotiations with the German and Austrian commissions here in Petrograd have reached a deadlock. The Bolsheviki flatly refuse to agree to the German proposals for the resumption of trade or an exchange of prisoners until after peace is actually signed. At the

Continued on Page Three.

Germans Starve by Hundreds; Vorwaerts Sees Catastrophe

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 8. (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—"What was uncertain last year has now become a bitter reality. It can no longer be denied that people are starving by the hundreds in Germany."

This statement was made today by a Dutchman who has just spent five weeks traveling through Germany.

Leaflets are in circulation all over Germany, containing the following extract from a recently suppressed number of Vorwärts:

"Many people are dying of sheer hunger. Sixty million people are suffering. They will not always remain silent. Germany is on the verge of a catastrophe worse than Russia's, namely, a German defeat and loss of the whole war."

Any person found posessing a copy of the leaflet is liable to arrest and a heavy sentence of imprisonment.

HAIG SEES VICTORY VISIBLY NEARER

Says the Allies Have Discounted the Enemy's Gains Through Russia's Collapse.

WEATHER HIS CHIEF FOE

Only That Prevented Complete Victory in Flanders—Warm Welcome to Our Troops.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—"The additional strength which the enemy can obtain from the events in Russia and Italy already has been largely discounted, and the ultimate destruction of the enemy's field forces has been brought appreciably nearer," is the confident summing up by Field Marshal Haig, the British Commander in Chief in France and Belgium, of last year's work by the British Army on the western fr[ont]. The statement is contained in an official report of General Haig's Spring and Summer campaigns, which occupies twenty-six pages in today's Official Gazette.

The report covers the period from the opening of the Arras offensive on April 9 to the conclusion of the Flanders defensive in November. Suosequent events of the year, including the battle of Cambrai, will be treated in a separate report, which is to be published soon.

Field Marshal Haig closes today's report with a brief tribute to the American troops.

"During the year," he says, "the United States has entered the war, and taken up their part with all the well-known energy and ability of that great nation. Already many thousands of American soldiers are in France. Warm as is the welcome they received from the French people, nowhere will they find a more genuine or friendlier greeting than among the ranks of the other great English-speaking armies."

At the outset of his report Sir Douglas explains how the general allied plan of campaign had to be modified on a wholesale scale from the very start, owing to a variety of unexpected developments, such as the Russian situation, the requirements of the Allies, and, particularly in later months, to adverse weather conditions.

He says that in the Flanders offensive the Germans "used up no less than seventy-eight divisions, of which eighteen were engaged a second or third time after being withdrawn to rest and refit," and that "given a normally fine August, the capture of the whole ridge in a few weeks was well within the power of our men."

"Our captures in Flanders since the end of July," he continues, "amount to 24,000 prisoners, 74 guns, and 941 machine guns. It is certain that the enemy losses exceeded ours.

"The most important of all is that our new and hastily trained armies again have shown that they are capable of meeting and beating the enemy's best troops under conditions which favored his defense."

The report emphasies "the supreme importance" of training of troops "under officers who are to command them in the task which they are to be called upon to perform."

Among the causes for the miscarriage of the Allies' plans for 1917 Field Marshal Haig gives Russia's failure to "prevent the enemy [illegible] transferring forty fresh divisions [illegible] front in exchange for tired ones [illegible] in the west, or from replacing the losses on the west by drafts or fresh men from the east.

Remarking that the British Spring offensive was launched before Italy was ready, and deploring the weakening of allied forces by the disaster to the arms of the latter, the Field Marshal continues:

"That under such circumstances we won the victories of Arras, Vimy, and Messines, and the French those at Moronvillers, Verdun, and Malmaison constitutes a record of which the Allies have a right to be proud.

"In the operations at Arras, Messines, Lens, and Ypres, 131 German divisions were engaged and defeated by less than half that number of British.

"Without reckoning the possibilities opened up by our territorial gains in Flanders and without considering the effect which a less vigorous prosecution of the war by us might have had in the other theatres, we have every reason to be satisfied with the results achieved in the past year's fighting."

Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., finest resort hotel in the world. Not a cure, sick guests not admitted.—Advt.

LONDON SEES NO PEACE

Fierce Fighting Ahead Despite the Lloyd George Statement.

NECESSITY PROMPTED IT

Solidification of Public Opinion by Removing Doubt Was Imperative.

TEUTON PRESS HOSTILE

Derisive Comment by German and Austrian Papers, Which Say Sword Will Force Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Dispatches from America indicate the existence of some measure of disquiet over Lloyd George's statement, based on an idea that its moderation implied belief in the possibility of approaches to peace being made now. Here in London this view finds acceptance only in circles where it may be said that the wish is father to the thought. Generally speaking, the pacifists and that other small section of opinion which believes in the miraculous regeneration of Germany are the only persons who think peace has been brought near at hand by the Prime Minister's statement.

The overwhelming preponderance of informed opinion is that the coming Spring and Summer will witness some of the bloodiest fighting of the war, and that Germany will exhaust every effort to inflict a crushing defeat on the European Allies before America can get fully in. Lloyd George's speech, though it has been described as a hold out to Germany of the olive branch in one hand and the sword in the other, was not determined upon by any considerations of the question whether the moment had arrived for extending the olive branch. The one great reason for the statement was domestic necessity. Solidification of British opinion by removing certain elements of doubt and suspicion was paramount.

Lloyd George, as already has been indicated in these dispatches, fully recognised that necessity. There were two questions in his mind. One was whether the present moment was the most opportune; the other was whether a statement should be made at once by the British Government alone, or should be issued as a joint declaration by the Allies, with America subscribing to it, or giving it a sort of imprimatur.

Upon these questions Lloyd George first of all consulted Asquith. Asquith gave it as his view that the moment was most opportune and that valuable time would be lost were the exchanges of views necessary to obtain a concerted statement by all the Allies entered upon. Also it was believed that clarity of statement might be more easily achieved were the British Government to issue a declaration on its own initiative. There was no likelihood of the British statement failing to meet with full approval of the Allies, seeing that there was a general agreement between the British and allied Governments on their war aims.

Lord Grey concurred, and it was arranged that the statement should be drafted and considered. The draft was drawn up and the document was then studied by the War Cabinet. It was next referred to Asquith and Lord Grey, whose full approval was given just half an hour before Lloyd George read it at the trades union meeting in Central Hall, Westminster.

Its results upon allied opinion came up to the highest expectations, and its approval by the Allies was equally satisfactory. "The statement solidified British opinion," said one authority today. "It will equally solidify German opinion. Alsace-Lorraine is the keystone of German patriotism."

Even if on all other points it were possible for the Entente Powers and Central Powers to arrive at a common ground admitting of compromise and negotiations, German acceptance of reconsideration of the Alsace-Lorraine question is only to be obtained from a militarily defeated Germany. This is the view taken by the best informed British opinion, and it is evident as a corollary that it is here believed that much fighting has yet to be done to obtain a satisfactory peace.

In other words there is little or no hope that Germany will come to terms until bowed down by the weight of America's millions, or at least till the trump of America's armies sounds like a death knell in the ears of her helpless militarists.

Germany Announces Extension of the Submarine Barred Zone

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Further extension of the submarine barred zone is announced in a wireless statement sent out by the German Government. It becomes operative on Jan. 11.

The extensions which are particularized in the message affect the region around "enemy supporting points" on the Cape Verde Islands and the point of support of Dakar, French Senegal, with the adjoining coastal district.

The barred zone around the Azores is extended easterly over the Island of Madeira, which "serves our adversaries as a point of support."

GERMAN PRESS SAY 'NO' TO LLOYD GEORGE

Talks Like a Conqueror, They Say—Refuse to Take Speech as Peace Offer.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 8.—The views in the German press regarding Lloyd George's speech are just what might have been expected from Germany in her present frame of mind.

The Düsseldorfer Nachrichten, which is the new name of the Düsseldorfer General Anzeiger now that it has passed into the Krupp sphere of influence, says England posing as the innocent victim of a German created war is now merely ridiculous. It continues:

"The main point is that England now has bound herself to fight to the last for Alsace-Lorraine. We do not believe the British people will carry the war to the uttermost for this aim. As far as we are concerned there is no Alsace-Lorraine question, and Kühlmann's 'No, never!' has been heard both in London and Paris. Lloyd George's speech, therefore, cannot serve the interests of peace. It is merely intended to bring the Brest-Litovsk negotiations into disrepute and whip up the failing spirits of the western powers. Let there be no more peace offers. Only swords can bring this enemy to reason."

The militarist Post says Lloyd George speaks like a conqueror, but "we will show him we are the victors, not the vanquished."

The Boersen Courier cannot see how the speech can be regarded as a peace offer.

The Boersen Zeitung looks upon it as an indication that the whole political and military situation has been changed and sees a complete forced alteration in England's war aims.

The Pan German Deutsche Zeitung believes that Lloyd George is endeavoring to drive a wedge between Germany and her allies by making a peace offer to the latter. Only victory over England can bring real peace, it adds.

The Cologne Volkszeitung wonders if a new Lloyd George is coming on the scene and it says that it will await with interest and see if he really intends to improve his manners and follow in Lansdowne's footsteps. It lays no real importance, it says, on his statement regarding reconsideration of the great crime of 1871, with reference to Alsace-Lorraine, for the matter is one in which the main consideration is what France desires. On that point Germany harbors no illusions.

The Norddeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung, semi-official organ, says:

"When he made his first war speech, that Mr. Lloyd George knows today, as the territorial integrity of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, as well as that of the other allies of Germany, must form the cornerstone in the building of a new peace. Nevertheless, he adheres to his imperialistic war aims, with their unmeasured demands, and only by a change in tone tries to give the impression that he takes into account the alteration of the military and political situation. It is characteristic of him and his allies."

A Vienna dispatch to the Pester Lloyd (Budapest) says that in political circles the peace conditions offered by the British Prime Minister are considered impossible of acceptance.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A reply from the Central Powers to the statement of British war aims made by Premier Lloyd George Saturday is awaited here with the greatest interest. It is believed that Germany and her allies cannot decline to reply in some form.

While no German official or semi-official reply has yet been issued, much newspaper comment, however, has reached here by way of Amsterdam. Some of the German newspapers recognize the moderation of the speech, but, with the exception of the Socialist Vor-

Continued on Page Two.

"INDOOR SPORT!—Can you imagine any greater fun—" See top of Page 3.—Advt.

EVERARD'S BROWN STOUT — The healthful home drink. Sold everywhere.—Advt.

STOP AT FINEHURST, N. C., going South—wonderful place to rest.—Advt.

Text of President Wilson's Speech

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The President in his address to Congress today spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Congress:

Once more, as repeatedly before, the spokesmen of the Central Empires have indicated their desire to discuss the objects of the war and the possible basis of a general peace. Parleys have been in progress at Brest-Litovsk between Russian representatives and representatives of the Central Powers, to which the attention of all the belligerents has been invited, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it may be possible to extend these parleys into a general conference with regard to terms of peace and settlement. The Russian representatives presented not only a perfectly definite statement of the principles upon which they would be willing to conclude peace, but also an equally definite program for the concrete application of those principles. The representatives of the Central Powers, on their part, presented an outline of settlement which, if much less definite, seemed susceptible of liberal interpretation until their specific program of practical terms was added. That program proposed no concessions at all either to the sovereignty of Russia or to the preferences of the population with whose fortunes it dealt, but meant, in a word, that the Central Empires were to keep every foot of territory their armed forces had occupied—every province, every city, every point of vantage—as a permanent addition to their territories and their power. It is a reasonable conjecture that the general principles of settlement which they at first suggested originated with the more liberal statesmen of Germany and Austria, the men who have been base to feel the force of their own peoples' thought and purpose, while the concrete terms of actual settlement came from the military leaders, who have no thought but to keep what they have got. The negotiations have been broken off. The Russian representatives were sincere and in earnest. They cannot entertain such proposals of conquest and domination.

The whole incident is full of significance. It is also full of perplexity. With whom are the Russian representatives dealing? For whom are the representatives of the Central Empires speaking? Are they speaking for the majorities of their respective Parliaments or for the minority parties, that military and imperialistic minority which has so far dominated their whole policy and controlled the affairs of Turkey and of the Balkan States, which have felt obliged to become their associates in this war? The Russian representatives have insisted, very justly, very wisely, and in the true spirit of modern democracy, that the conferences they have been holding with the Teutonic and Turkish statesmen should be held with open, not closed, doors, and all the world has been audience, as was desired. To whom have we been listening, then? To those who speak the spirit and intention of the resolutions of the German Reichstag of the 9th of July last, the spirit and intention of the liberal leaders and parties of Germany, or to those who resist and defy that spirit and intention and insist upon conquest and subjugation? Or are we listening, in fact, to both, unreconciled and in open and hopeless contradiction? These are very serious and pregnant questions. Upon the answer to them depends the peace of the world.

But whatever the results of the parleys at Brest-Litovsk, whatever the confusions of counsel and of purpose in the utterances of the spokesmen of the Central Empires, they have again attempted to acquaint the world with their objects in the war and have again challenged their adversaries to say what their objects are and what sort of settlement they would deem just and satisfactory. There is no good reason why that challenge should not be responded to, and responded to with the utmost candor. We did not wait for it. Not once, but again and again we have laid our whole thought and purpose before the world, not in general terms only, but each time with sufficient definition to make it clear what sort of definite terms of settlement must necessarily spring out of them. Within the last week Mr. Lloyd George has spoken with admirable candor and in admirable spirit for the people and Government of Great Britain. There is no confusion of counsel among the adversaries of the Central Powers, no uncertainty of principle, no vagueness of detail. The only secrecy of counsel, the only lack of fearless frankness, the only failure to make definite statement of the objects of the war, lies with Germany and her allies. The issues of life and death hang upon these definitions. No statesman who has the least conception of his responsibility ought for a moment to permit himself to continue this tragical and appalling outpouring of blood and treasure unless he is sure beyond a peradventure that the objects of the vital sacrifice are part and parcel of the very life of society and that the people for whom he speaks think them right and imperative as he does.

There is, moreover, a voice calling for these definitions of principle and of purpose which is, it seems to me, more thrilling and more compelling than any of the many moving voices with which the troubled air of the world is filled. It is the voice of the Russian people. They are prostrate and all but helpless, it would seem, before the grim power of Germany, which has hitherto known no relenting and no pity. Their power apparently is shattered. And yet their soul is not subservient. They will not yield either in principle or in action. Their conception of what is right, of what is humane and honorable for them to accept, has been stated with a frankness, a largeness of view, a generosity of spirit, and a universal human sympathy which must challenge the admiration of every friend of mankind; and they have refused to compound their ideals or desert others that they themselves may be safe. They call to us to say what it is that we desire, in what, if in anything, our purpose and our spirit differ from theirs; and I believe that the people of the United States would wish me to respond with utter simplicity and frankness. Whether their present leaders believe it or not, it is our heartfelt desire and hope that some way may be opened whereby we may be privileged to assist the people of Russia to attain their utmost hope of liberty and ordered peace.

It will be our wish and purpose that the processes of peace, when they are begun, shall be absolutely open, and that they shall involve and permit henceforth no secret understandings of any kind. The day of conquest and aggrandizement is gone by; so is also the day of secret covenants entered into in the interest of particular Governments and likely at some unlooked-for moment to upset the peace of the world. It is this happy fact, now clear to the view of every public man whose thoughts do not still linger in an age that is dead and gone, which makes it possible for every nation whose purposes are consistent with justice and the peace of the world to avow now or at any other time the objects it has in view.

We entered this war because violations of right had occurred which touched us to the quick and made the life of our own people impossible unless they were corrected and the world secured once for all against their recurrence. What we demand in this war, therefore, is nothing peculiar to ourselves. It is that the world be made fit and safe to live in; and particularly that it be made safe for every peace-loving nation which, like our own, wishes to live its own life, determine its own institutions, be assured of justice and fair dealings by the other peoples of the world, as against force and selfish aggression. All the peoples of the world are in effect partners in this interest and for our own part we see very clearly that unless justice be done to others it will not be done to us.

The program of the world's peace, therefore, is our program, and that program, the only possible program, as we see it, is this:

I.—Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

II.—Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

III.—The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

IV.—Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will reduce to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

V.—Free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the population concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the Government whose title is to be determined.

VI.—The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest cooperation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy, and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good-will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests, and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.

VII.—Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored, without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.

VIII.—All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

IX.—A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

X.—The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

XI.—Rumania, Serbia, and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; accorded free and secure access to the sea; and the relations of the several Balkan States to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan States should be entered into.

XII.—The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

XIII.—An independent Polish State should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

XIV.—A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small States alike.

In regard to these essential rectifications of wrong and assertions of right, we feel ourselves to be intimate partners of all the Governments and peoples associated together against the imperialists. We cannot be separated in interest or divided in purpose. We stand together until the end.

For such arrangements and covenants we are willing to fight and to continue to fight until they are achieved; but only because we wish the right to prevail and desire a just and stable peace, such as can be secured only be removing the chief provocations to war, which this program does remove. We have no jealousy of German greatness, and there is nothing in this program that impairs it. We grudge her no achievement or distinction of learning or of pacific enterprise such as have made her record very bright and very enviable. We do not wish to injure her or to block in any way her legitimate influence or power. We do not wish to fight her either with arms or with hostile arrangements of trade, if she is willing to associate herself with us and the other peace-loving nations of the world in covenants of justice and law and fair dealing. We wish her only to accept a place of equality among the peoples of the world—the new world in which we now live—instead of a place of mastery.

Neither do we presume to suggest to her any alteration or modification of her institutions. But it is necessary, we must frankly say, and necessary as a preliminary to any intelligent dealings with her on our part, that we should know whom her spokesmen speak for when they speak to us, whether for the Reichstag majority or for the military party and the men whose creed is imperial domination.

We have spoken now, surely in terms too concrete to admit of any further doubt or question. An evident principle runs through the whole program I have outlined. It is the principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities, and their right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another, whether they be strong or weak. Unless this principle be made its foundation, no part of the structure of international justice can stand. The people of the United States could act upon no other principle, and to the vindication of this principle they are ready to devote their lives, their honor, and everything that they possess. The moral climax of this, the culminating and final war for human liberty, has come, and they are ready to put their own strength, their own highest purpose, their own integrity and devotion to the test.

APPEALS TO GERMAN PEOPLE

Wilson Declares We Must Know for Whom Their Rulers Speak.

READY TO FIGHT TO END

Insists That Principle of Justice to All Nations Is Only Basis of Peace.

DEMANDS FREEDOM OF SEAS

Congress Cheers Utterance as Momentous Declaration of Entente War Aims.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The terms upon which Germany may obtain peace were given to the American Congress for the benefit of the whole world by President Wilson today. With scant notice of his coming, notice barely sufficient to enable the Senate and the House to make the necessary arrangements for a joint session, the President appeared at the Capitol, and in an address, brief by comparison to the momentous issues discussed, enumerated the conditions for cessation of hostilities, the rejection of which will place upon Germany the responsibility for the further bloodshed that must precede the final victory of the allied nations.

President Wilson's address bore a striking resemblance to the speech made last Saturday by David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, before the Trade Union Conference on Man Power, in which he specified the war aims and peace conditions of the British Government. The diversities in the President's address from statements of the Prime Minister were for the most part more in the form than in the substance.

But in the opinion of many of those who compared Mr. Wilson's address with the utterances of Mr. Lloyd George the President was more definite in declaring that the wrong done to France through the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine must be righted and he differed from Mr. Lloyd George with regard to the Russian situation in that he held out to the Russian people an offer of assistance from America, and tendered sympathy for the aims that those now in control of the affairs of that perturbed country are seeking to achieve.

Leaves No Doubt of Unity.

By the President's official utterances he has pledged this Government to the achievement of ends that affect Europe more intimately and deeply than the United States. No doubt was left in the minds of those who listened to the President's words that this Government has entered heart and soul into the cause of the Entente Allies, to fight for the objects for which they are fighting, to free Europe from the menace of Prussian arms, to take Alsace-Lorraine from German domination, to prevent Russia from becoming part of the German Empire, to see that Italy has restored to her those portions of the Austro-Hungarian Empire that are inhabited by a people who are Italian in heart and blood, to bring all the Polish people into a common Government, to restore Belgium, Serbia, and the small nations that have been devastated by the Teuton hordes, to give to the separate nationalities of Austro-Hungary, Turkey and the Balkan States the right to govern themselves or separate entities, to have Northern France restored to French control.

And, in addition to these aims, the allied nations, in order to find a peace acceptable to them, must be assured of freedom of the seas, the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among the nations of the world, the reduction of armaments, and the association of nations in a league to enforce peace. There must also be no secret agreements among nations that would threaten again the peace of the world.

Immediately following the delivery of the President's address, there was a disposition manifested to refer to his outline of the conditions which Germany must accept before the war could end as a definition of peace terms. But in the official quarters best qualified to interpret the meaning of the President, it was declared that his statement must be taken as a declaration of war aims. The President left no doubt that, unless Germany consented to enter into peace exchanges on the basis of the conditions set forth in his address, the United States and the Allies would fight on until the Central Powers realised that there could be no peace in any other way. "It was a statement of war aims, not a peace address," declared one official.

Terms Clear and Definite.

Never before has President Wilson or any other spokesman for a nation at war with Germany made such a clear

and definite exposition of the conditions upon which the war must be fought, or, put another way, the conditions upon which peace might be obtained. Until today the President had refrained from making any official expression whatever as to the views of the Washington Government concerning Alsace-Lorraine. Nor had he indicated how the Government felt toward the aspiration of Italy to regain the territory that Austria had [illegible] as to the disposition of the German colonies which have been taken from her since the war began. But today he made clear that in these as in other questions that must be adjusted around the peace council table, the United States has an interest as deep as any of the European nations more immediately concerned. In other words, the United States and the Allies are fighting to achieve common objects, and each has assumed its share of helping its partners to gain the ends that more immediately pertain to their welfare and future happiness and stability.

Washington—that is, official and diplomatic Washington—was never more interested by any official utterance since the United States entered the war than by the words spoken by President Wilson in the hall of the House of Representatives today. No statement has come from any Administration source to give closer interpretation of any of his declarations. Those who are anxious to know whether the President delivered his definition of war aims with the knowledge and consent of the Allied Governments, could obtain no satisfaction. Upon this point the State Department had no comment, but there was a very general opinion that exchanges had taken place between Washington, London, Paris, Rome, and possibly Tokio, and an agreement reached along general lines as to what the President should say.

Counseled with Colonel House.

It is believed also that the speech of Mr. Lloyd George was not prepared until its substance or its text had been communicated to the capitals of the other Allies and their views obtained.

The President is supposed to have begun the preparation of today's address last Saturday, the day that Mr. Lloyd George delivered his speech. Colonel E. M. House, the President's unofficial emissary and adviser in war matters, who returned recently from a mission to Europe which resulted in the establishment of an interallied war council, came to Washington on Saturday evening and has been the President's guest since. No inkling was given by the President that he contemplated delivering an address defining the war aims of America. Even some of those who ordinarily would have known of this work were apparently kept in the dark.

The manuscript of the address was sent to the Government Printing Office last night, and copies of it were delivered at the White House this morning. When the Senate and the House assembled Vice President Marshall and Speaker Clark had been notified that the President desired to address the two houses in joint session at 12 o'clock, and the half hour intervening after the hour of assembling was spent in putting through the necessary resolution for the joint meeting and the march of the Senators to the House wing of the Capitol.

The President's statement was generally approved in Congress. Republicans were as enthusiastic as Democrats in indorsing the President's outline of the conditions for world peace. There was an under-current of private criticism over his statement with reference to Alsace-Lorraine on the ground that he was so specific that Germany might find this a stumbling Block to peace overtures, but those who voiced this sentiment wished to be understood that they felt that the address was otherwise so commendable that it would be poor taste for them to find cause for dissent in this particular feature.

Republicans Fear Free Trade.

The only real outspoken criticism came from Republicans who saw in one of the war aims specified by the President a declaration that would commit the Allies and their enemies to the establishment of free trade for all the world for a basis of peace. This condition was stated by the President in these words:

"The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance."

If this meant an acceptance of the principle of free trade that would permit Germany as well as other nations to dump their products in American ports and bring them into competition with American production the Republicans, it was asserted, would enter a vigorous protest and would not consent to any peace that included such a condition. Generally, however, Congress gave hearty approval to practically everything that was said by the President.

Cheers for Alsace-Lorraine.

Perhaps the most surprising evidence of responsiveness was given when the President referred to Alsace-Lorraine. He declared that "the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine should be righted." Up to that time there had been hearty applause for several of the sentiments and war aims enunciated by Mr. Wilson. But when he referred to Alsace-Lorraine, floor and gallery made known its sympathy with this view in a way that left no doubt of the heartiest indorsement of the thing nearest to the heart of France.

With more feeling than he had shown at any time in the delivery of his address today or in any other important utterance made to the Congress, the President began reading his declaration with reference to the lost French provinces.

"All French territory," he said, "should be freed and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine—" But here he was obliged to pause. A great shout went up from the Senators and Representatives. The whole Congress came to its feet and continued to express its approval with shouts and handclapping. The galleries, too, rose to the occasion, and soon the House was in a turmoil of enthusiasm that showed the fervor with how deeply the American people were interested in the realization of France's dearest hope.

Demonstration for Russia.

The President had read a page and a half of his address before the enthusiasm, which grew in volume with each successive outburst, was manifested. A reference to Mr. Lloyd George's speech was greeted with a round of hand-clapping. A minute later his expression of sympathy for the Russian people brought a longer demonstration of approval. It was apparent that the President's words struck home when he declared the intention of the Government to assist the Russians in realizing the ideals that they had set forth in their statement of peace terms to the German envoys at Brest-Litovsk. In this connection, it was noted by many Senators and Representatives that the President's expressions differed somewhat from the declaration made by Mr. Lloyd George with reference to Russia.

The view of the British Prime Minister had been interpreted here as meaning that the British Ministry believed that Russia was lost to the Allies, and that no good could be accomplished by any further effort to bring that country back into the war on the side of the Allies. But according to the opinion most prevalent in Washington after the delivery of the President's address, the United States Government will use every endeavor to make the present Russian authority realize that its views are those of America, and that this nation, in fighting on, is seeking to help Russia achieve the aims laid down at Brest-Litovsk. A view rather generally held among Senators and Representatives is that the President delivered his address today partly to encourage Russia to adhere to the principles proposed to the German Peace Commissioners and to understand that America and the other allied Governments would help her in every way.

Means have already been taken by the Government to have copies of the President's address distributed in Russian, and it is felt in official circles that the heads of the Petrograd authority are bound to be impressed by the sympathy with Russian democratic ideals shown in Mr. Wilson's words.

Strong Appeal for Russia.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—A notable feature of the President's address today was its sympathetic attitude toward the Russian representatives who dealt with the Germans at the peace conference—the Bolsheviki—often execrated for their [illegible] Teutonic peace stage. The Russians, he said, presenting a perfectly clear statement of the principles upon which they would be willing to conclude peace, were sincere and in earnest, and when they found that the actual German terms of settlement came from the military leaders, who had no thought but to keep what they had taken, the negotiations were broken off.

Upon the question of whether the Russians and the world are to listen to the military and imperialistic minority which so far has dominated the Teutonic policy, or to the liberal leaders and parties who speak the spirit and intentions of the resolutions adopted by the German Reichstag last July, the President declared, must depend the peace of the world. This was in line with his previous declaration that the word of the present rulers of Germany could not be taken for anything worth while, but he took care to disclaim any intention to suggest a change in German institutions.

In response to the universal inquiry as to the reasons which impelled the Chief Executive to make his appearance so unexpectedly before Congress again to enunciate the aims of the United States and its co-belligerents, it was stated authoritatively that in the opinion of President Wilson the psychological moment had arrived when it was absolutely necessary to make a strong effort to counteract the evil effects of German duplicity and double dealing upon the Russians, who had been charged to meet the trained German negotiators. It is felt that no efforts should be spared to prevent a resumption of the Brest-Litovsk negotiations by the Russians without earnest but kindly admonition by the Allies and America of the terrible dangers to which Russia is exposed.

The President assumed in his message to Congress that these negotiations have been broken off. Yet it is felt in official circles here that, alarmed at the irritating effect upon their own people of the sudden withdrawal of the longed-for peace with their Eastern neighbor from whom they had confidently expected to draw vast supplies of food and raw material with which to relieve their suffering, the Germans will make a supreme effort to entice the Russians to resume the conferences by abating their first extreme demands or by presenting them in fresh and specious language calculated to cover their real meaning.

GERARD PREDICTS EFFECT IN GERMANY

Says Wilson Will Force Berlin to Reply—Address Greatly Impresses Penfield.

Satisfaction with the President's statement of America's war aims was expressed generally in this city yesterday. James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, said:

"It is perfectly splendid—the greatest document of all the long list of great documents which he has produced. It is definite, and puts the whole burden of argument on the other side.

"I am particularly impressed with the excellence of the passages in the President's statement which refer to Russia. The Germans have been fooling the world all the time, pretending to stand for a peace without annexations when they intended to make them, as was finally brought out in the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk. This statement should drive them back on the truth.

"The President's declaration is so clear and so definite that it should have a great effect in Germany. Aside from the question of its possible influence on liberal elements in the German nation, it will force a direct and concrete statement of purposes from the German Government.

Frederic C. Penfield, late Ambassador to Austria, said:

"It is President Wilson's greatest utterance and the leading state paper of the war. So clear is its every statement that no right-minded person can fail to understand it fully. It is bound to create deep thought in Vienna, in Petrograd, and in Constantinople, but the deepest and most earnest in Berlin."

Abram I. Elkus, former Ambassador to Turkey, said:

"I think it is a remarkable document, particularly in its analysis of the situation."

John Sparge, who resigned from the Executive Committee of the American Socialist Party last Spring because of the pro-German attitude of the official organization, said:

"It is a masterly presentation of the aims of the democratic peoples, nobly conceived and admirably expressed. I do not see how any internationalist can find fault with it. Following so soon after Lloyd George's statement, which it supplements, the address leaves our pacifists not a leg to stand upon nor a peg on which to hang a criticism."

MESSAGE CABLED TO ALL THE WORLD

Washington Sends It in Full to the Principal Distributing Agencies.

For several hours yesterday the nerve centre from which the address of President Wilson was sent to every part of the civilized world was a small room on the third floor of 20 Broad Street, where five men were kept locked up until the message was released.

The room was the office of Walter S. Rogers, Director of the Division of the Foreign Press of the Committee on Public Information, who laid the plans for sending the message throughout the world. The men locked in the room were two navy officers of the Press Bureau, two telegraph operators and a stenographer.

The President's message was cabled to all the great news distributing centres for transmission by recognized press associations to the cities of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and South America. In addition it was sent to American Ministers at many places where it was more convenient that the diplomatic authorities make it public.

The Central Powers will be in a position to receive the words of the President through the medium of the Wolf Bureau, which has branches at The Hague and Berne; but not too much faith is placed on the transmission of the complete message by this semi-official news agency of the Central Powers, and other methods will be employed to insure the German people knowing in full the thought of the President. Airplanes will drop copies of the message over the German lines so that German soldiers and civilians may be able to read textually the entire message and not the garbled versions that the German Government may cause the German newspapers to publish. Switzerland will be the starting point for the words of the President to reach another of the German borders, and there it is not doubted that within a comparatively short time the address will seep through into all the large Teuton centres.

TAFT DECLINES TO COMMENT.

Prof. Woolsey Criticises Certain Aspects of President's Address.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 8.—Ex-President Taft tonight declined to comment on President Wilson's address before Congress. Professor Theodore Woolsey of the Yale Law School, an authority on international law, said:

"The difference between President Wilson's peace statement and that of Lloyd George is that Mr. Wilson's is much more rhetorical and less specific regarding Belgium, Alsace-Lorraine, the freedom of the seas and commercial restrictions. It is difficult to gather his exact meaning in speaking of trade with all countries. Much of his message is admirable."

CONGRESSMEN TAKE STAND WITH WILSON

Call His Address a Masterful Expression of the Nation's [illegible]

SOME FEAR FREE TRADE

Republicans Inclined to Question Meaning of Demand for Equality in Commerce.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Members of Congress were greatly impressed by President Wilson's address today, which a number of them regard as his ablest State paper. General and enthusiastic approval of the main outline of his war aims was expressed.

With hardly an exception, the expressed opinion of Senators on President Wilson's message was one of deep approval. Nothing but favorable comment was heard as to the general spirit of the message, both Republicans and Democrats agreeing that while breathing a stout determination to fight the war out, the President affirmed with distinct clarity the conditions upon which the United States would consider peace. Comment was made by some Senators upon the President's proposal for the "removable, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations" that enter into the peace pact.

More than one Senator suggested that if this meant that the United States intended lowering the tariff bars so as to admit German and other products in profuse quantities after the war it would be opposed as detrimental to American interests. Others assumed that the President merely meant to suggest the opening of trade among all nations, with no hint of free trade.

Chairman Stone of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said he was in full agreement with the President. Other Senators considered the address as "the best thing the President has done," and "his greatest paper."

The general opinion of Senators was that the President's message would tend to strengthen Russia and go a long way toward preventing the collapse of that wavering ally. Here are the opinions expressed by Senators.

Russian References Please Borah.

Senator Borah of Idaho.—I am particularly pleased with that part of the message which relates to Russia. I believe it will have a good effect in Russia. I have though; from the beginning of the Russian revolution that we should give more consideration and greater encouragement and sympathy to the people of Russia. I think in this respect the message is admirable.

I think the paragraph of the President's peace terms with reference to trade conditions is also worthy of particular mention. The Paris conference, in my judgment, was a mistake. It was a start along the wrong line, and the President's message dealt with it in a proper manner.

Senator Sherman of Illinois—Were we not in war, a suggestion of participation in the settlement of continental Europe and a readjustment, however temporary, of America's own policy of continental isolation, would not be acceptable. On the other hand, conditions are different. We have entered the war, and the continuance of the war to a conclusion whereunder the wrongs of the past will be righted is essential now.

Senator Weeks of Massachusetts—The address of the President, particularly with reference to the situation in Russia, and with less particularity with reference to conditions in France, is most timely. I believe that it will have a beneficial effect in Russia, that reassurance of the Russian people as to America's sympathy with their aims to establish a stable and at the same time free and autonomous government, will be measured in its good effect only by the extent to which it can be spread among the Russian people themselves.

Senator Dillingham of Vermont—The President's definition of the aims of the United States at this juncture possesses in its probable effect upon the Russians the most important element of timeliness. The address, setting forth, as it does, the position of the Administration, has great value.

Brings Peace Nearer, Says Lewis.

Senator Lewis of Illinois, Democratic Whip—The address was a notice to the Russian people that this nation is still with them in their effort to establish a democracy and in their opposition to annexation of territory. It is an announcement to Britain that the United States will not obstruct peace by insisting upon any dictation to the Government of Germany as to any particular form of government her people should adopt; that, while we will not accept the Kaiser as a dictator, we will accept any agency to deal with which the German people, through its Parliament, might create.

Senator Smith of Maryland—It was a splendid statement of American war purposes, American principles, and American sympathies. Its bearing upon the Russian situation impressed me very deeply, and should convince Russia that she is not, after all, without friends. This message will help to strengthen the whole allied cause by bringing all of us into a closer relationship. It shows that we are not only standing for the same principles in this war but that we are all fighting for the same results.

Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania—In principle the President's message to Congress was inspiring, but I fear that he has covered a little too much ground. I fear, for instance, that he has included a little too much detail in his program, and that it may embarrass us when the final issues are settled. However, that is not the important thing. The principles enunciated are the outstanding phases of the message, and I indorse them all.

Fear End of All Tariffs.

Senator Smoot of Utah—What else can it mean than an elimination of all tariffs? If that is what the President means, this country will never be committed to such a policy in any treaty of peace.

Senator Curtis of Kansas—The United States will not have economic free trade fastened upon it at any peace conference. If the President means by removal of economic barriers the establishment of world free trade, I cannot agree with him. If the President had talked about the removal of political barriers or diplomatic discriminations, that would have been a different thing.

Senator Ashurst of Arizona—The message was timely, luminous, specific and clear. No one may now further pretend to doubt what America's purposes are. In stating our terms the President reached heights of moral grandeur in statesmanship loftier than any heights that have heretofore been reached. It is a message to the world. He who runs may read. It breathes a note of encouragement to all nations who love peace and justice.

Senator Underwood of Alabama—It was a frank message and impressive. It goes further than that in that it indicates that opportunity exists in Europe and here for the discussion of peace.

Senator Chamberlain of Oregon—It is one of the greatest State papers that the President has ever delivered. It states the reasons why we are at war and the purposes of the American Government in language that cannot be mistaken. Our own people as well as the people of the world will understand this statement of the terms and conditions of peace.

Senator Swanson of Virginia—I heartily approve the President's message. It was clear and specific, and eloquently and ably presented the causes for which the United States and the Allies are contending. It is one of the best addresses the President has delivered since we entered the war, and I cordially agree with the sentiment and views therein expressed.

Comment among members of the House was equally approving. Practically the only note of criticism heard there was directed to the reference of the President to the removal of economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among the nations. Republicans asked whether this meant the extension of the free trade principle to all the world, and indicated that they would be prepared to oppose any such doctrine as a basis for peace terms.

Comment by members of the House was as follows:

Speaker Clark—The message was an exceedingly clear, forcible statement. It is the most luminous the President has ever delivered, clear as crystal, and the man who cannot understand it must be exceedingly dense.

[illegible] specifically and in detail defined America's war aims. The positions he gives in his address will meet with the hearty approval of the American people. They will hearten and encourage all of the Allies, but will be particularly encouraging to the Russians, who are wrestling at this time with German intrigue. I most heartily approve the address.

Representative Kitchin, Democratic Floor Leader—It is a great message and I trust it will form the basis of a peace movement at least.

Representative Gillett, Republican Acting Floor Leader—I am in hearty accord with the President's address, unless he meant universal free trade by his allusion to economic freedom, and I do not believe that could have been his intention. I question the wisdom of specifying so exactly the territorial limitations which the war should effect.

Representative Rainey of Illinois—A very timely message. It fits in with Lloyd George. It ought to encourage the Russians. It ought to encourage the non-military party in Germany to oppose the military program of Germany.

Wants Teutons to Read It.

Representative Cannon of Illinois, former Speaker of the House—The President is always strong in his addresses. I wish this one could be read to every man, woman and child, and thoroughly explained, in Germany and Austria.

Representative Sherley of Kentucky—A remarkable paper, with a frankness without parallel heretofore in matters of such moment. It is difficult to understand how any one desiring justice could take exception to any of the several declarations. At this time it does not occur to me that anything need be added.

Representative McLemore of Texas—It carried more significance than any speech the President ever delivered. I regret he failed to mention Ireland among those countries to be given liberty and autonomy.

Representative J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania—There is one point in the President's message from which most Republicans must differ. That is the point which provides for the removal, so far and as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of such import as to suggest a long and costly war. I hope, however, it may be otherwise, and that we may soon arrive at some satisfactory basis for peace.

There is one point in the President's message from which most Republicans must differ. That is the point which provides for the removal, so far and as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all nations consenting to peace. Most Republicans will view that statement more in the light of the President's political convictions than as a matter of national policy. It seems to spell a free trade system for which this country may not yet be ready.

Representative Hicks of New York—An excellent message. I am glad it cooperates so closely with the purposes of the Allies.

London Likes Attitude on Russia.

Representative Meyer London, Socialist, of New York—After Lloyd George's recent address it was inevitable that President Wilson should speak in concrete terms. The Central Powers have now an opportunity to make their appeal, if they have an honest appeal to make, to the people of the allied countries.

What is there in the proposition of President Wilson that the Central Powers can object to? Taking them point by point, there is hardly anything in the enumerated fourteen specifications that cannot form a basis of discussion. The entire message is to me a message of moderation and firmness. The warmth of feeling with which he spoke of revolutionary Russia was expressive of the highest and noblest traditions of American democracy.

Representative Glass of Virginia—It was a very clever message, and it rather calls the hand of the Prussian autocracy, which has been insisting that none of the nations opposing the Central Powers were for peace. If the Bolshevist leaders are sincere and incorruptible, the message ought to have a powerful effect upon the situation in Russia.

BANKER SEES DANGER IN FREE SEAS PLEDGE

Germany Might Use It as a Means of Preparing for Another War, He Says.

Although discussions regarding the intent and probable effect of the President's statement of war aims were eagerly joined in by bankers and brokers, following the receipt of the first extracts yesterday afternoon, there was a general refusal on the part of prominent men downtown to express their views of the message for publication.

A banker whose name is so familiar to every one as to be a household word expressed privately opinions which were fairly representative of the attitude taken by a number of financial leaders. After giving his warm approval to several of the fourteen articles in the President's program, and particularly those calling for the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine and Belgium, as voiced vigorous opposition to the proposal that absolute freedom of the seas and removal of trade barriers should be guaranteed to the Central Powers.

"In the first place," he said, "we must realize that Germany has been working five months to secure just such a state of mind in this country toward peace as now seems to be shaping. It is hard to keep your heart in the work of preparing for war when you are carrying in the back of your mind the thought that peace may be a matter of the next few weeks.

"The world cannot afford to end now a struggle which has proved so costly in precious blood, unless it is made certain that the peace obtained is not a peace which will last ten or twenty years, but one which will last forever. Is Germany to be allowed to resume her preparations for another great attempt against her neighbors as she prepared for generations before launching this war? Does freedom of the seas mean that she can secretly accumulate vast stores of foods, copper, cotton, and steel? If it means that, then we should continue fighting until we can force a peace that will need no written guarantee.

"To my mind we should not think of making a settlement until we are in a position to say to the German authorities: 'You can trade in the world's markets so long as you honestly believe in the preservation of peace, but just as soon as you begin to build up your reserves for the contingencies of war you shall be shut off from supplies that are essential to a repetition of the attack on the peace of Europe launched in 1914.'"

LONDON GETS LITTLE OF IT.

President's Speech Coming Along by Sections This Morning.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.—The Daily Chronicle alone of London morning papers has an editorial reference to President Wilson's address, which is still arriving in sections.

The earliest editions had only short extracts from the speech in their news columns.

GERMAN PRESS REJECTS THE SPEECH

Continued from Page One.

[illegible] they declare unanimously that the conditions laid down by him cannot [illegible]

[illegible] Lloyd George, and British demand Alsace for France and the German colonies, Arabia, Syria, and Palestine for England and speak of the war indemnity we will have to pay, the answer in view of the actual war situation is 'It is too much.'

The newspaper things, however, that the latter tone in which Lloyd George spoke is worth noting, and adds:

"Lloyd George, too, will one day become reasonable. Until then the U-boats and Hindenburg's sword will help."

Other comments are as follows:

The Frankfurter Zeitung: "Only a defeated Germany could think of negotiating on the terms laid down by Lloyd George. It is a new war speech, and a way to terminate the war will only be opened when the movement which has begun in England and other Entente countries is strong enough to replace Lloyd George, Clemenceau, and Baron Sonnino by men who recognize the impossible nature of such speeches and draw consequences from such recognition. How far we are from that time it is hard to say."

The Cologne Gazette: "If his (Lloyd George's) war aims should be fulfilled, Germany would be driven back into her position in 1914, but without Alsace-Lorraine and the German colonies and burdened with an immense war indemnity, faced with a dangerous Polish State on her frontier, and, moreover, delivered to the discretion of the Entente Allies for all receiving goods. The peace offer of Premier Lloyd George cannot be accepted."

In the Tageliche Rundschau, General [illegible] says that the balance of the war is greatly in favor of Great Britain, which has firmly in hand not only the Cape-Cairo line of communication, but the more important overland route from Cairo to the Persian Gulf. These questions, the General writes, must be settled at the peace conference, and everything depends on the skill of the British group whether it or Great Britain shall finally triumph.

Austrian press comments in similar vein. The Neue Freie Presse of Vienna says:

"Lloyd George's peace terms are nothing else than the ruthless ideas, clad in many words, that force shall decide the war, shall continue until it has been established unquestionably who is the strongest. Lloyd George announces freedom for all peoples with the exception of those under his own yoke."

The Neues Wiener Tagblatt of Vienna comments:

"Lloyd George recognizes the principle of self-determination and of the right of peoples only where he believes this principle could be put into effect in favor of the Entente. He preaches holy war, and renounces only with the greatest precautions England's well-established militarism. Thus in the same breath he promises and refuses lasting peace. Lloyd George's insulting speech can give no one the impression that the present British Government seriously desires peace."

The Reichspost says:

"Lloyd George's manifesto deserves attention as the statement of a man possessed by lust-of-conquest. It is useless to humanity, which longs for peace."

LLOYD GEORGE SPEECH INDORSED BY ALLIES

Germany's Foes Thoroughly United on War Aims, London Papers Assert.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The London Times, commenting on the reception of Lloyd George's speech abroad, says:

"Our messages this morning show that the words have been welcomed with enthusiasm by all of the democracies which they have reached. Among many congratulations which he received, none was more cordial than that of President Wilson. In Washington and in New York, the speech is hailed with deep gratification. Even the first brief summaries met with hearty approval in Washington, and we feel confident that the fuller text will have maintained and increased this feeling."

The Times's Parliamentary correspondent says:

"It is understood that the Government is thoroughly satisfied with the reception of the speech, not only in this country and in allied lands. The tone of the British press shows unmistakably that the Prime Minister was not overstating the case when he claimed that there was a national agreement as to the character and purpose of our war aims and peace conditions. He achieved his principal object, which was to state clearly the conditions on which the British Empire would welcome peace and for which it was prepared to make even greater sacrifices than those it has yet endured."

The Daily Mail says:

"The popular indorsement of the speech has been no heartier in Britain than in France and Italy. President Wilson telegraphed his warm approval yesterday. His is a charter of European liberty, firm, comprehensive, and practical, which contains all that the free-loving nations of the world are fighting for at this moment, and all that they intend to embody in the new and better dispensation that must follow the war.

"No issue, in short, was never more clearly drawn between the ideals and tendencies and the purposes of the allied democracies and the ambitions that led Germany to begin the war and continue it. On the one hand liberation and the other conquest. On the one hand a settlement that will enable the great nations and the small ones to live and let live side by side in friendly security and on the other the creation of an all powerful despotism that will solve the problems of Europe by stamping out the last vestiges of liberty and nationality."

The Daily Chronicle says:

"The reception of the Prime Minister's declaration by our allies so far has been without qualification excellent. Mr. Lloyd George, who spoke with the assured support of all the main political and social forces in Great Britain and the dominions, has now the satisfaction of seeing exceedingly wide allied backing behind his words."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"Mr. Lloyd George's speech has silenced on the one hand the criticism of the [illegible] but vocal section which cultivated unnecessary anxiety about the rectitude of the Government's war purposes, and on the other hand the fears of those who suspected it of readiness to compromise upon questions which are at the very heart of this war. In urging, as we have repeatedly done, that a statement of the character of Saturday's speech was needed in the present phase of the war's development, we have always insisted that the all around strengthening effect upon the allied cause which was to be looked for was complete justification for such a proposal. Now, and it is already easy to say, clear that the difference in this sense made by the speech is a very real and impressive thing.

"The country has been pulled together. It stands now after so much [illegible] of spirit and confusion of counsel on a firm foundation of war policy which looks to nothing more and nothing less than the satisfying of justice and the realization of security. In one sense of plain speaking the mischief of [illegible] of injudicious or ill-motivated discussion has been undone and our cause has been plainly shaped in accordance with essential and unquestionable right."

No Sign Yet of Russia's Views.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—There is no indication thus far of the manner in which [illegible] Lloyd George's definition of [illegible] aims has been received in Russia, or even whether his speech has been published there.

Bolshevist press of Petrograd continues to attack Great Britain and the Allies. The Pravda and the Isvestia published on Sunday an article based upon some words of Mr. Lloyd George, apparently one of his speeches in the House of Commons, accusing him of desiring to have the Russians make peace with the Central Powers so as to give the Allies a free hand to negotiate to their own advantage. Other allied leaders have expressed themselves similarly, the article says. It continues:

"The Allies are preparing their publics for peace and think that if Russia were forced to come to terms with the enemy she, and not the Allies, would bear the cost of peace. The greater sacrifices Russia makes the less the Allies will have to pay.

"They could reach the same result by joining in the peace negotiations, but in that case it would be apparent that they had betrayed Poland, Lithuania, [illegible] to subjugate the Poles, &c., they can blame Russia and clear themselves in the eyes of their own peoples. The plan of the allied Imperialists to prepare peace with German Imperialists at the expense of Poland, &c., can be thwarted only by the peoples in a struggle with their own Governments."

SOME PEACE TERMS ASCRIBED TO HERTLING

"Constitutional Autonomy" for Belgium — Self-Determination in Northern France.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—The Matin will print tomorrow the following dispatch from its special correspondent in Zurich:

"The semi-official Gazette of Berlin reports that in the course of the deliberations which were held Saturday between the party chiefs and Chancellor von Hertling, the latter declared that the Imperial Government was always in favor of the principle of the free disposition of peoples, and that the Government was in agreement with the idea of a plebiscite to take place after the evacuation of occupied territories by German troops.

"'However,' added the Chancellor, 'the first condition of evacuation of Russian territory by our troops is a general demobilization of the Russian troops, this demobilization to be complete before the retreat of our troops.'

"Dr. von Hertling declared the following objects to be some of the main German aims in the war settlement:

"'First, the re-establishment of Belgium on a basis of constitutional autonomy.

"'Second, the question of the restoration of the departments of northern France to be determined on the principle of the rights of the people to dispose of themselves.

"'Third, we desire the return of all our colonies as well as guarantees of respect for the political integrity of Turkey.

"'Fourth, we announce our readiness in favor of the establishment of a tribunal of arbitration and of general proportional disarmament.'

"Speaking afterward of the complaints of the Socialist Radek in Petrograd against the arrests in Germany of many minority Socialists, Count von Hertling confirmed the statement that about 200 minority Socialists had been arrested recently throughout the Empire on charges of espionage."

OUR SUBMARINE FLEET TO EQUAL GERMANY'S

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8.—Chairman Padgett, of the House Naval Committee, who came here to make several addresses, said today that within a year the United States would have a submarine fleet as good as that of Germany or better.

"The number of submarines now under construction is a naval secret," he said; "and all that can be said is that the 135 which are being built under the authorization of the program of August, 1918, are only a part of the whole number."

ROOSEVELT PLEASED BY WILSON MESSAGE

Glad the President States Our Purpose to Fight the War Through to Victory.

[illegible] Roosevelt expressed himself [illegible] President's message.

"I am much pleased," he said, "that the President should state so emphatically it is our duty to stand by our allies to the end and fight the war through to victory. I also feel, of course, that it is much to the credit of the President that he should have reversed himself on a position which he took a month ago when he said that it was no concern of ours what Austria did within her own boundaries.

"I am glad that he now says that the peoples of Austria and Turkey are to have autonomy, although, of course, the exact worth of that promise depends upon how autonomy is guaranteed. At any rate, our duty is now to do everything we can to speed up the war and to unite in absolute efficiency to carry it on."

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BLAMES SHIPPING BOARD

Senate Deputes Fletcher and Harding to Urge Administration to Remedy Conditions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—America's probable output of merchant ships in 1918 was put at 3,000,000 tons today by Homer L. Ferguson, President and General Manager of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, testifying at the Senate shipbuilding inquiry. Estimates frequently made of from five to eight million tons, he declared, were misleading, and should not be permitted to go unchallenged.

The greatest obstacle now in the way of rapid construction, Mr. Ferguson said, is poor housing facilities for shipyard workers. His story of housing conditions at Newport News so stirred the committee that a sub-committee, comprising Chairman Fletcher and Senator Harding, was appointed to confer tomorrow with the proper Government officials with a view to obtaining immediate relief there and elsewhere.

The testimony of Mr. Ferguson, for seventeen years a naval constructor, made a visible impression on the committee, and he was kept on the stand most of the day. He did not hesitate to criticise the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and held them to blame in large measure for the slow development of the Government's program.

"The housing problem," Mr. Ferguson declared, "is one of the most vital facing the Government in the conduct of the war. You cannot get the ships unless houses are provided for workmen. We want to add 5,000 men to our force, and there is nowhere in Newport News for them to live. I understand that conditions elsewhere are equally as bad.

Could Produce 10,000,000 Tons.

"There is no limit to the amount of ships this country can build if it really sets itself to the task. The shipyards already built and those building can turn out 5,000,000 tons of ships annually under proper conditions, and the country could, if put to it, add still other yards and produce 10,000,000 tons a year. But it cannot be done without man power, and man power cannot be obtained unless housing is provided.

"It is just as necessary for the Government to build homes for shipyard workers as it is for soldiers. It must do it if it gets ships. If I had the power I would commandeer houses, and I think the Government should do this. There is talk of working men two and three shifts. In our yard we have not enough men to work two shifts, and in one house I know of eighteen persons are living in five rooms. We have not the money to build houses, and it is the duty of the Government to put them up. We are ready to furnish the land."

Declaring that 5,000,000 tons is the probable maximum production this year, Mr. Ferguson said that Lloyd's special report estimated the steel output at only 2,000,000 tons. Although he did not condemn the wooden ship program, he said he doubted if the vessels after they were built would be fit for transatlantic service. They could be used to great advantage, he said, on coastwise runs.

Members of the committee were interested to know what had caused the delay in the Government providing housing facilities for shipyards, and Mr. Ferguson replied that he thought it was due to a lack of co-ordination by the War and Navy Departments, the Shipping Board, and the Council of National Defense. In Newport News, he said, the growth of the military establishment had absorbed all available housing.

Concentration of shipyards in the Philadelphia district was criticised by Mr. Ferguson as likely to increase housing difficulties and to add to railroad congestion. The industry, he said, should have been scattered more along the coasts.

Shipbuilding in established yards was hampered instead of expedited, Mr. Ferguson said, when the Fleet Corporation commandeered construction. Until December, he declared, the corporation was unwilling to pay additional costs for speeding up building operations, although the private owners of ships under construction always were ready to pay for speed.

Wooden Program Too Ambitious.

Wooden construction was delayed, Mr. Ferguson said, because the corporation attempted too ambitious a program at the start. Changes in specifications caused delays, he said, when if the corporation had started with a few ships and developed the type it wanted few vessels would have had to be changed.

"Would the program in your opinion have moved any faster if a practical shipbuilder in the first place had been put in as general manager of the fleet corporation?" Senator Martin asked.

"Yes," Mr. Ferguson replied. "So far as I know this is the first time since the program was put under way that a practical shipbuilder ever was asked officially for his advice or suggestion as to shipbuilding."

At the time Rear Admiral Capps resigned as General Manager of the fleet corporation, Mr. Ferguson was asked, he said, to take the place, but when he found he would be given no authority he declined. Senator Johnson sought to bring out that William Denman when Chairman sought to have Mr. Ferguson become a member of the corporation's staff, but Mr. Ferguson said he had received no definite offer.

Senator Martin was aroused over the housing problem.

"If housing is needed that badly," said he, "the Government can get the money within forty-eight hours for the purpose. It can get it before you leave the city."

"Then I'll stay," said Mr. Ferguson. "I have been trying for nine months to get housing at Newport News, and have talked to Government officials until I am sick of the subject."

Mr. Ferguson pointed out that the Secretary of the Navy, some time ago, used an appropriation of $100,000 to build shacks at Newport News, and that 300 men had been housed that way. But it would take $1,500,000, he said, to build enough shelter for all the men working or needed on Government contracts at Newport News.

Requests "Simply Ignored."

"We must have 800 houses to accommodate the men now being herded into shacks and anything else we can find," said Mr. Ferguson. "We have asked the Government to advance the $1,500,000 needed, but no action has been taken. We are simply ignored."

"The influx of army men into Newport News, taking up all the available houses, has been primarily responsible for this congestion. There have been no places left for the workmen."

Senator Martin asked the witness if he had talked personally with any Government officials about the situation at Newport News.

"Oh, yes," replied Mr. Ferguson. "I've talked with so many I cannot recall them all. I've talked with General Goethals and Admiral Capps and Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board. I have told the Shipping Board was going to recommend some speedy action by the Government, but none has come."

Senator Martin, after conferring with Chairman Fletcher, announced that he would call upon Mr. Hurley and other officials of the Shipping Board tomorrow.

George M. Andrews, an officer of the New York Shipbuilding Company, which has a plant at Camden, N. J., said his company wanted to add a large number of employes, but could not transport them to and from its yards.

M'ADOO'S AID READY TO EMPTY 67,000 CARS

A. H. Smith Completes Plans for 'Freight-Moving Week' in the East.

A. H. Smith, Assistant Director General of Railroads, in charge of the Eastern District, reported to Director General W. G. McAdoo yesterday that in his territory there were 70,043 freight cars above normal, of which only 2,932 were empty. This means that in the "Freight-Moving Week," Mr. McAdoo has named to begin on Jan. 14, there should be unloaded in the Eastern District 67,111 freight cars. This, in turn, means about 2,500,000 tons of freight. There are about 40,000 carloads of export freight, the movement of which will be facilitated by the coaling of the 125 ships now waiting for fuel at the Port of New York. At the Port of New York there are about 25,000 carloads of export freight and 13,000 cars of domestic freight waiting to be unloaded.

Mr. Smith's report on the accumulation of freight above normal showed the following figures:

	Eastbound.	Westbound.	Empty.
Pennsylvania	20,038	2,200	800
Erie	5,500	422	845
N. Y. Central	11,300	1,500	1,447
Baltimore & Ohio	3,900	550	...
Other roads	21,000	900	...
Total	61,738	5,572	3,092

In response to Mr. McAdoo's request for figures on the amount of grain at this port, Mr. Smith submitted these figures:

	In Elevators and Boats. (Bushels.)	Cars on Hand.	Cars in Transit.
New York Central	1,986,000	10	31
Lehigh Valley	380,000	47	412
Pennsylvania	33,973	0	9
Erie	406,292	81	298
Lackawanna	1,500,000	200	395
Total	4,330,954	354	875

Counting 720 bushels to the car, these figures mean that grain in cars at New York is 256,320 bushels and en route 610,000 bushels.

TUDOR, LABORITE, TO BE AUSTRALIAN PREMIER

Hughes Cabinet Resigns as a Result of Conscription's Defeat at the Polls.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 8.—Frank Gwynne Tudor, Leader of the Labor Party and a member of the House of Representatives, will be the next Prime Minister of Australia.

The right Hon. William Morris Hughes presented the resignation of the Nationalist Government to the Governor General this morning as a result of the defeat of the conscription proposals by popular vote. This was in accordance with the pledge given by Mr. Hughes that the Nationalists would refuse to govern the country if conscription were not granted.

Tudor for a considerable time has been head of the Labor Party, which was successful in defeating conscription, but this party is in the minority in Parliament. It is believed that under these conditions the Tudor Ministry will be short lived. The political future is clouded.

Another Sugar Cargo from Cuba.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—A ship from Cuba brought 6,000,000 pounds of sugar to Boston today. Refiners said other Cuban cargoes were on the way, and there would be no shortage in New England after Feb. 1.

RUSSIANS ON VERGE OF UTTER COLLAPSE

Continued from Page One.

same time they demand free intercourse with German Socialists of the Left. The further course of the negotiations depends mainly on the attitude of the Allies.

The idea that Russia can fight may be abandoned. There are wild schemes in the Smolny Institute for recruiting an army of volunteers, but all such schemes are mere sound and fury. Russia as an organized State has for the time being ceased to exist. This is not a country that can make either war or peace. It is the biggest problem with which the belligerent powers have to deal. Russia is in a state of almost inconceivable and daily increasing anarchy. This is not socialism. Looked at coldly, apart from all views and persons and parties, it is simply rapid disintegration. Russia has gone to pieces. The country is fast slipping back into the Middle Ages.

Take the case of Petrograd, which is in a fair way to fulfilling the prophecy of the Old Believers persecuted by Peter: "Peterasburg is to be a desert." The food supplies are giving out. All reports from the provinces say no food is being loaded for the capital and unless a miracle happens starvation is certain. Already in the factory towns near Moscow there is rioting because of the complete disappearance of bread from the market. Coal is failing, the electric light companies are cutting off energy for an increasing number of hours every week. There is danger of the stoppage of trains and it is a question whether even the water works can be kept going. Want of fuel, labor control and transport difficulties have led to the closing of a number of factories, and the army of unemployed is growing daily. This with starvation at the door and the bitterest Winter known here for years.

The large official class is still on strike. Trade is languishing for want of goods and ready money. The closing of the banks is much more serious than was expected; no one can get at his banking account, and there is a general scramble for money tokens of every kind. Yesterday in several banks strong boxes were opened in the presence of their holders and gold and silver confiscated. All financial operations are completely blocked, and when this state of affairs will end no one knows. The rouble has gone up because people are selling all kinds of valuables now to get roubles for current expenses, while those who have large supplies are hoarding in view of further possible emergencies.

There is little actual violence yet, apart from frequent street robberies and the fact that from time to time soldiers loot the few remaining wine shops. The masses are sullen and the purely anarchist propaganda is making headway among them at the expense of the Bolsheviki. The anarchists promise to confiscate on the Russian New Year's Day all property, including factories and houses, in one of the working quarters. But in any case the question is not one of theoretical socialism or anarchism; it is simply a question of what the starving, bitterly disillusioned masses will do when driven to the wall by the inexorable facts.

It is not surprising that while the Bolsheviki plunge on recklessly with their Socialist experiments, the partisans of autocracy and military dictatorship look on with cynical approval, and directly and indirectly assist in the process.

Outside of Petrograd the country is torn by civil war and harassed by bands of marauding soldiery. The army is in a state of disorderly mobilization and neither the committees nor the commissaries have any control over the elemental instincts of those seven millions who were armed to fight the Germans and are now making their own country desolate. The officers are persecuted. They are stripped of all marks of distinction and compelled to live on soldiers' pay while their families are deprived of their maintenance allowance. They are subjected to daily insults and indignities and are lucky if their lives are spared. Those who can have fled to the Don while many resort to physical labor to keep their families alive.

Traveling is a peril. The trains are packed with wandering soldiers who rush all the carriages without distinction of class. Unprotected station employes are terrorised and the rolling stock is gradually breaking down under the strain. Trains come into Petrograd with windows smashed, covering torn off seats, mirrors broken and metal fittings wrenched out. In the zone of civil war rails are torn up and communication perpetually interrupted. The railways are the arteries of Russia and all this tremendous machinery of transport and supply is slowly but surely collapsing.

Russia cannot make peace and cannot make war, and it is not surprising that the Soviet Government declares that the peace negotiations will be protracted and that in any case peace will hardly be concluded before March.

RUSSIAN DELEGATES REACH BREST-LITOVSK

Tarnow, Formerly Sent as Ambassador to Washington, an Austrian Peace Envoy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 8.—Berlin advices report the arrival of the Russian peace delegation, with Leon Trotsky, at Brest-Litovsk on Monday. Commenting on this, the Rhenish Gazette says:

"Our refusal to go to Stockholm has had the result that the Russians are coming to Brest-Litovsk again, this time with Trotsky."

The paper avers that Germany's refusal was definite, and demands that Trotsky explain his attack on Germany sent out by Reuter's Agency, and that he be given to understand that he cannot speak thus of the great powers with whom he wishes to make an agreement. It goes on:

"Supported by position of power, as Count von Hertling rightly expressed it, we must make a peace which secures our future in the East."

All the papers approve these words of Hertling except the Vorwärts, which asks if this is peace by agreement.

The Kölnische Volkszeitung warns against Hindenburg's and Ludendorff's names being dragged into political quarrels in the Reichstag corridors.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 8.—Count Adam Tarnowski von Tarnow, a dispatch to the Berliner Tageblatt says, has been appointed an Austrian delegate to the conference. The Count was named Ambassador to the United States last Spring, but was never officially received by the American Government.

Three members of the Persian Parliament accompanied Talaat Bey, the Turkish Grand Vizier, when he arrived in Berlin for conferences on the war situation.

LOST AND FOUND
Advertisements on Page 18.—Advt.

TELLS RAILROAD MEN TO HELP WIN WAR

McAdoo Calls for Work Like Soldiers' to Relieve the Freight Congestion.

CARRIERS ASK FOR CAPITAL

Kruttschnitt Opposes Stock Value Basis at Senate Committee Hearing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Officers and employes of all the railroads were called upon today by Director General McAdoo to join in a concerted effort to ship supplies and bunker coal to terminals and clear up freight congestion in order to relieve conditions at home and rush supplies to the populations of the allied countries.

Mr. McAdoo stated that reports from various congested areas were more favorable, and that there was excellent prospect of ending the acute situation which has developed if weather conditions remained favorable. He issued this appeal, with instructions that it be posted by all railroads:

"The Government of the United States having assumed possession and control of the railroads for the period of the present war with Germany, it becomes more than ever obligatory upon every officer and employe of the railroads to apply himself with unreserved energy and unquestioned loyalty to his work.

"The supreme interests of the nation have compelled the drafting of a great army of our best young men and sending them to the bloody fields of France to fight for the lives and liberties of those who stay at home. The sacrifices we are exacting of these noble American boys call to us who stay at home with an irresistible appeal to support them with our most unselfish labor and effort in the work we must do at home, if our armies are to save America from the serious dangers that confront her.

"Upon the railroads rests a grave responsibility for the success of the war. The railroads cannot be efficiently operated without the whole-hearted and loyal support of every one in the service from the highest to the lowest.

"I earnestly appeal to you to apply yourselves with new devotion and energy to your work, to keep trains moving on schedule time, and to meet the demands upon the transportation lines, so that our soldiers and sailors may want for nothing which will enable them to fight the enemy to a standstill and win a glorious victory for united America.

"Every railroad officer and employe is now, in effect, in the service of the United States, and every officer and employe is just as important a factor in winning the war as the men in uniform who are fighting in the trenches.

"I am giving careful consideration to the problems of railroad employes and every effort will be made to deal with these problems justly and fairly and at the earliest possible moment. There should be a new incentive to every one in railroad service while under Government direction, to acquit himself with honor and credit to himself and to the country. W. G. McADOO,
"Director General of Railroads."

Kruttschnitt Defends Pooling.

Julius Kruttschnitt, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Southern Pacific Railroad, continued this testimony today before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. Mr. Kruttschnitt praised the work of the Railroad War Board, now dissolved, in eliminating much competition and pooling railroad facilities to a great extent under private control. He said the results, and the necessity of Government control, showed emphatically that anti-trust and anti-pooling laws will have to be repealed.

Indiscriminate issuance of preferential and priority orders he blamed largely for the failure of roads to prevent congestion under private management. Another difficulty was the shortage of labor. In many cases, he said, one-eighth of a railroad's employes were taken by the draft or industries paying higher wages.

Senator Cummins asked Mr. Kruttschnitt about the advisability of basing the railroads' compensation on the market value of the stocks, which opened a lengthy discussion of the value of securities. Mr. Kruttschnitt said the value of the stock of the Southern Pacific had fallen fifty-five points in the last ten years and in that period the company had put $400,000,000 into the property, showing that the market quotations have little or nothing to do with the intrinsic value of the property.

Grain men of the country, Mr. Kruttschnitt said, were the slowest to comply with the War Board's recommendations providing for the heavier loading of cars. It was only after Food Administrator Hoover, who had the power the railroads had not, issued an order providing that no cars of grain be handled unless fully loaded, he added, that a change was brought about.

When Mr. Kruttschnitt has completed his testimony tomorrow before the Senate committee, Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania; George Shriver, Vice President of the Baltimore & Ohio, and Frank Trumbull, Chairman of the Railroad Executives' Advisory Committee, will be called.

George W. Anderson, a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who framed the text of the Government-owned Railroad bill, appeared today before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, which began hearings on the Administration plan. He devoted himself chiefly to explaining the compensation feature and had not got far in his explanations when the committee adjourned to attend the joint session of Congress.

Opposition to the three-year period suggested as the basis for compensation developed among the members, who declined to know why this period had been selected. Mr. Anderson informed them that other bases for compensation had been considered, but the one in the bill, the average annual net income of the last three years, seemed to be the fairest to all concerned.

In reply to a question by Representative Esch as to why these years had been selected Mr. Anderson said:

"Because, on the whole, that period seemed the most practical of application, though I will admit that it was not settled upon without first considering other bases. The financial situation has to be considered as a part of the railroad problem, and financial conditions must be sound if the war program is to be pursued most satisfactorily.

"I considered whether we could arrive at a basis by considering the question of the value of railroad securities and other property. I found that led me into a blind alley and dropped it. I finally decided that the average of the years 1915, 1916, and 1917 would be fair both to the Government and the railroad owners."

Mr. Anderson gave it as his opinion that States and municipalities could tax the railroads while they were under Government control.

Further with the labor phase of Government operation, the Railroad Administration today considered financial problems with which the Government will be forced to deal shortly. From scores of roads came reports on the estimated amount of additional capital to be raised this year by issues of securities. These will be compiled by Interstate Commerce Commissioner Daniels and presented by Director General McAdoo late this week, to be used as a basis for computing the big sum which Congress will be asked to appropriate to absorb the companies' securities.

Help for Denver & Rio Grande.

At a conference at the offices of the Director General of Railroads progress was made toward an agreemnt between the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company and the Equitable Trust Company. The trust company had ordered a judgment in New York for about $38,000,000 against the road and a judgment for the same sum in Denver based on the judgment transferred from New York. Attachments had been levied on approximately $2,000,000 for cash in New York and Chicago.

After much discussion the parties indicated a willingness to come together on some arrangement which would probably make an immediate application for a receiver unnecessary, but, failing in this, a receivership would be arranged for and application made to the Director for his consent to the appointment of a receiver and his approval of the person to be named.

Those at the conference were John Barton Payne, counsel for the Director General; C. A. De Gersdorff, of the Missouri Pacific road; Alvin W. Krech, President of the Equitable Trust Company; George W. Murray, counsel of the Equitable Trust; B. F. Bush, President of the Missouri Pacific Railroad; John F. Bowie, counsel for the Western Pacific Corporation, and Western Pacific Railroad, and A. J. Shores, counsel for the Denver and Rio Grande.

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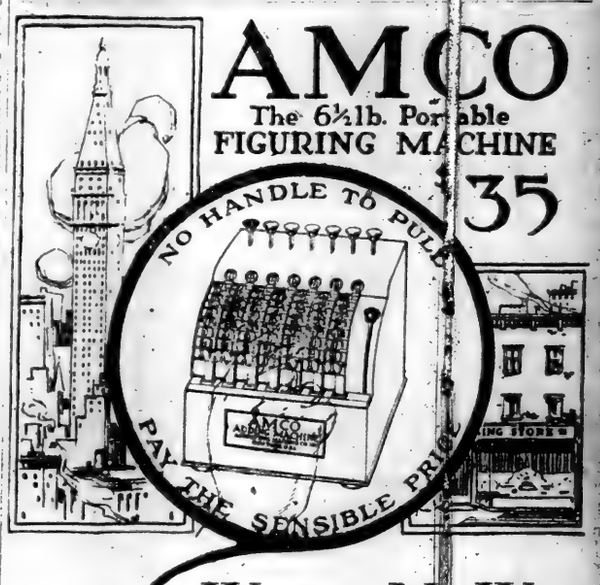

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No. 1 9:30 p. m.	Carries sleepers to Jacksonville, Columbia, Florence, St. Petersburg and Miami. Sleepers formerly carried by this train are discontinued. (See Note.)
No. 5 7:30 p. m.	Carries sleeper for Atlanta and Birmingham. (See Note.)
No. 3 9:30 a. m.	Through sleepers leave New York at 12:30 night for Jacksonville and Atlanta.
No. 7 3:15 p. m.	This train is discontinued. Advance bookings have been transferred to No. 1, and in a few instances to No. 9.

NOTE. Commencing January 13th, No. 1 will leave Washington at 8:00 p. m. instead of 9:30 p. m., and No. 5 will leave at 6:00 p. m. instead of 7:30 p. m.

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BAKER CONFIDENT WEST LINE WILL HOLD

Believes Allies Will Withstand "Greatest Assault" That Germans Are Planning.

LOCATES POINT OF ATTACK

Indicates That Lens and Cambrai Sectors Will Be the Scene of Gigantic Offensive.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The expected German offensive in the west, Secretary Baker's weekly war review today says, "will possibly be their greatest assault," but "the British and French Armies can be relied upon to withstand the shock."

Summarizing the situation on the eve of a possible great offensive, Secretary Baker points out that by means of sixteen battles of great magnitude, the British and French have steadily pushed ahead with methodical and cumulative gains. The expected offensive, he says, is probably being delayed for massing great supplies of munitions, guns, and troops, and the Germans may be expected to "strain every fibre of their remaining strength."

On the Italian front, the Secretary points out, French successes have turned the scale against the Austro-German invaders and the west bank of the Piave is being held firmly. Hampered by heavy snowfalls in the Alps, he says, the invaders now are confronted with a tremendous handicap of maintaining transport which neutralizes the advantage of holding higher ground.

The period of adjustment, Secretary Baker says, has passed, and it may now be expected that "the French, British, and Italians, fighting side by side, will be able to master the situation."

The review, which this week makes no mention of American troops, follows:

"Six weeks have elapsed since the first rumors reached us of the great thrust in the west which the enemy then announced as imminent. In order to concentrate large troop masses, adequate artillery, and ample reserves of munitions, much time is required.

"Though the German higher command has so long delayed before beginning operations, advices received seemingly confirm the information that important actions are contemplated along the western front. They may be counted upon to strain every fibre of their remaining strength in an endeavor to make their plans succeed.

Ready for the Shock.

"In considering the general military situation on the eve of a possible German offensive it must be recalled that through sixteen successive battles of great magnitude in Flanders the British have every time come out victorious and pushed steadily ahead. Their gains have been methodical and cumulative. The Germans have during this long series of major operations invariably been forced to give way. The French stood like a rock at Verdun and soon after drove forward vigorously in the battle of the Somme and in turn played a great part in the repeated drives in Flanders.

"The impending German offensive will possibly be their great assault. The French and British Armies can be relied upon to withstand the shock.

"In the west no important operations took place during the past seven-day period. The entire front from the North Sea to the Swiss border was very active. The Germans continued their widely scattered thrusts while the French and British parried with numerous reconnoitring raids and careful patrolling. They remained on the qui vive, taking note of every minor change in the German order of battle, keeping closely informed of hostile troop movements and concentrations.

"In the Cambrai area the enemy undertook an attack in force. Here the Germans, in attempting a flanking movement, which had as its immediate objective the further narrowing down of the British salient, were able to penetrate and hold temporarily certain British trench elements south of Marcoing. This action was conducted with great energy. The British immediately countered and were able to recapture a part of their lost positions.

"Another hostile thrust was undertaken close to the Canal du Nord, where the enemy scored a local advantage, as he was able slightly to press back the British.

"Southeast of Lens the enemy made a renewed attempt to reach the British outposts, but this assault collapsed before any result could be obtained, while the British later in the week advanced their trenches in this area. Minor raids were carried on throughout the week by both the British and Germans. Numerous patrol encounters also were reported.

Names Point of Attack.

"Intense artillery bombardments in the Lens and Cambrai sectors would indicate that the enemy has selected this terrain for a concentrated assault.

"The French front remains relatively quiet. Severe cold prevailed. Spirited artillery engagements were reported in Champagne and in the region of the right bank of the Meuse. Hostile infantry activity was noted in the region east of St. Mihiel and near St. Quentin, but the efforts to set in motion an attack against the French lines were in each case readily dispersed.

"After fighting on the defensive for ten weeks, the Italians, firmly supported by the Franco-British forces, have been able to reorganize their dispositions in the field. Thereupon the French, seizing a favorable opportunity, passed to the offensive in the neighborhood of the Monte Tomba. The outcome of their undertaking was singularly fortunate. This vitally important strategic point, which, had it remained in the hands of the enemy, would have afforded him great advantage, was taken by the French as the climax of a dashing assault against very strong and difficult positions. Nearly 1,40 Austrian prisoners were captured.

"The success of the French turned the scale. The Italians, encouraged by this victory, at once set about driving the enemy across the Piave. The Austrians sought to effect a crossing of the river in the region of Intersadura, about ten miles from the Adriatic. Large contingents were gathered together for this operation. Owing to the vigorous nature of Italian resistance, complete failure attended the undertaking, and the enemy was driven back, with serious loss. The Austrian detachments which have held the bridgehead at Zenson, on the right bank of the Piave, for the last five weeks were also driven back by an impetuous attack and forced to retire across the river, so that no hostile units now remain on the west bank of the Piave.

Snow Blocking the Rear.

"The British lead in raiding enemy positions across the river. Their sallies achieved excellent results, as they were able to inflict much damage on hostile outworks and took a number of prisoners. Heavy snow has at last fallen in the Alpine regions, which greatly hampers the Austro-Germans. It will be a tremendous task for them to keep their lines of communication open in the mountain area. Transport problems are at all times peculiarly difficult in this theatre, and, under the added burden of unfavorable Winter weather, the practical advantage which the enemy has hitherto enjoyed by holding the higher ground will be neutralized by his transportation difficulties. The Italians remain in secure possession of their offensive positions along the Monte Grappa and the Asiago sectors.

"The Inter-Allied War Council, not replying on undertaking a counter-offensive in the West in order to relieve Austro-German pressure in Italy, smoothly and quietly transported an important number of veteran French and British divisions to the Venetian battlefield. Some time had of necessity to elapse before the closest coordination and harmony could be secured between the mixed contingents fighting in a new terrain. This period of adjustment has now passed and we may anticipate that the French, British and Italians fighting side by side will be able to master the situation. Cooperation between their forces has been secured. Military operations are now being conducted with a unity of command and purpose which presages the best results.

"In Palestine hostile reaction following upon the fall of Jerusalem, as was to be anticipated, took place. The Turkish forces delivered a series of very well concerted and powerful threats in the neighborhood of Bir-Nebala. These assaults were evidently launched for the purpose of re-taking the Holy City. But owing to the superiority of the British, not only did the Turkish counter-offensive fail utterly, but the British were able to push forward for a distance of seven miles.

"The British are continuing their successful operations and have been able to extend their lines nine miles north of Jerusalem. Inclement weather has impeded operations.

"From various sources information reaches us that under German supervision a large number of fresh battalions, withdrawn from Mesopotamia and the Caucasus, are being rushed to Palestine. Damascus is the centre of much military activity.

"It is believed that in order to attempt to regain their prestige the Germans will afford the Turks whatever assistance possible in an effort to check the British and re-take Jerusalem."

SNOW HINDERS ACTION IN ITALIAN MOUNTAINS

But Artillery Duels Are Lively in the Asiago, Tomba, and Piave Hill Regions.

ROME, Jan. 8.—"Snow and bad weather," says today's report from General Headquarters, "have reduced the fighting activity to a minimum. There were artillery actions of some intensity only in the eastern sector of the Asiago Plateau and in the Monte Tomba, Monfenera and Montello regions. North of Il Merlo [a mountain east of the Brenta River] our reconnoissance patrols captured a few prisoners."

BERLIN, Jan. 8, (via London.)—The Austro-German lines in the Monte Asolone sector on the Italian front were subjected yesterday to sudden bursts of artillery fire at intervals, Army Headquarters announced today. There were similar demonstrations along the Piave line to the north of Vidor. The firing continued into the night. The text of the statement reads:

Throughout the day the enemy directed violent surprise firing attacks on Monte Asolone and on the Piave sector north of Vidor. At night also a lively artillery fire was kept up.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—British aviators on the Northern Italian front in the course of the past week destroyed eight Austro-German machines and forced two others to the ground, the British War Office announced today. The British in the aerial engagements lost only one airplane.

TWO IRISH CREWS SUNK WITHOUT TRACE

Waterford a City of Mourning for the Men Who Were on the Lost Ships.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CORK, Jan. 8.—I have just returned from Waterford, which presented a spectacle of a city of mourning. Women and children mourn the loss of brave Irishmen who have been ruthlessly murdered by submarine pirates—in the words of Count von Luxburg, spurios versenkt. Not a single member of either of two crews is alive to tell the tale.

It has been announced that a portion of wreckage and a lifeboat belonging to one of the missing boats have been washed ashore on the Welsh coast. The circumstances of the loss of the second vessel, which was sunk a few days afterward, are still a mystery.

The second boat left England Dec. 17. It is supposed that when the submarine fired a torpedo, before the passengers and crew had time to launch their lifeboat or realise their fate they went down with their ship.

I have heard it repeatedly said here in Ireland that the Germans would not attack an Irish-owned boat or a boat bound for Ireland. Even seamen were induced to believe this. Few of those who have now lost their husbands and fathers will listen to this kind of talk again without doing something to silence it.

The local Secretary of the Firemen's Union, who all of the first three nights following the news of the disaster never went to bed, but spent his time consoling poor women and children who were almost distracted at the calamity, said he never witnessed a more pitiful sight than when the news first came through. The women, he said, were bewildered and looked as if they would go frantic. One old woman lost her only boy, and nothing would console her.

The Mayor of Waterford has started a fund, which has already reached a total of £1,800. The Lord Mayor of Dublin has opened a fund for the Dublin victims.

MILNER EMPHASIZES SUBMARINE DANGER

"Nothing America Can Do Will Be Too Much," He Says of Measures to Fight It.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Lord Milner, member of the War Cabinet, gave me a statement tonight for THE NEW YORK TIMES. In response to a request to single out what he regarded as the most essential point in the war situation at present, he said: "The submarine."

"Of our ability to hold the western front," said Lord Milner, "which, of course, together with curbing the submarine, is necessary to winning the war, I feel no doubt. There may be tremendous attacks, but they will fail. We may have strain and loss, but there will be no breaking through, and if the Germans attempt it seriously, so much the better for us.

"The question of success in the war comes back to the submarine, which hampers our war activities in many directions and would, unless controlled, gravely interfere with the transport and supply of the American army. America has come to our aid against the U-boat promptly and efficiently, but nothing America can do in that direction can be too much. All efforts against the submarine will count at the maximum.

"There are two sides to this effort—building to replace losses caused by submarines, and building destroyers and other fighting craft, to hunt and sink the pirates. The former, it may be said, should have priority and the latter superpriority—priority for the construction of cargo ships and superpriority for the construction of anti-submarine craft and other engines of offense against the U-boat.

"The convoy system, in which the American Navy has co-operated with such good results, has worked well, and the hunting down of U-boats progresses satisfactorily, but there has got to be more and more improvement.

"We must remember that the Germans also are busy.

"The American public and other publics," concluded Lord Milner, "have been confused by the rather contradictory statements on this subject. At one time it has been represented that we were in danger of starvation, which was never true, while at another the impression has gone out that the submarine no longer mattered.

"What should be spread abroad is a balanced view—the simple truth, without minimising or exaggeration. There is improvement. There is every reason for hope and confidence; but only provided that the maximum of energy continues to be directed to this vital point."

LOST AND FOUND
Advertisements on Page 13.—Advt.

GERMAN RAID FAILS ON CAMBRAI FRONT

British Recover Trenches Temporarily Lost and Take Prisoners.

FRENCH AVIATORS ACTIVE

They Bomb Factories and Bases in Alsace—French Guns Check a Verdun Attack.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—British troops near Cambrai, this morning, drove a German raiding force from the trenches in which it had just gained a footing, taking eighteen prisoners in the counterattack, according to tonight's report from Field Marshal Haig, the text of which follows:

This morning the enemy by a local attack, supported by minenwerfer, succeeded in gaining a footing in our trenches east of Bullecourt, but a counterattack was completely successful in restoring our line. Eighteen prisoners were left in our hands.

The hostile artillery was active during the day southeast of Ypres.

The text of the afternoon report follows:

An enemy party raided one of our posts yesterday noon, in the neighborhood of Flesquieres. One of our men is missing.

Hostile artillery showed some activity during the night in the neighborhoods of Bullecourt and Passchendaele.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—German troops which attempted to advance on the Verdun front after a bombardment were driven back by the French fire last night, it was announced officially this afternoon. Heavy artillery fighting continues on the Champagne front.

Chemical works and military bases in German territory, particularly in Alsace, were bombarded from the air on Saturday night.

The text of the report reads:

In the Champagne there was active reciprocal artillery firing in the region of the heights.

On the left bank of the Meuse, (Verdun front,) after a lively bombardment, the enemy attempted to approach the French line in the region of Bethincourt. The French fire broke up the effort, inflicting losses on the enemy.

The French, without losses, made a successful incursion into the German lines west of Boureuilles. The night was calm everywhere else.

On Sunday French pilots brought down or severely damaged six German airplanes. French bombarding squadrons carried out several operations on Saturday night. Chemical works at Ludwigshafen, railway stations at Freiburg in the Breisgau, the aviation ground at Neu-Breisach, and factories at Rombach, Maizières, and Hagondange were bombed with many projectiles.

BERLIN, Jan. 8, (via London.)—The repulse of a small British attack near Bullecourt is reported in this afternoon's official communication. The announcement follows:

Army group of Prince Rupprecht—Isolated sectors in Flanders and southwest of Cambrai were subjected at times to a violent fire. At dusk British companies attacked east of Bullecourt. They were repulsed.

Army group of Duke Albrecht—In the Sundgau (Alsatian front) a lively artillery duel developed in the evening. It was revived early this morning after a quiet night.

KAISER SHIFTED 75,000 MEN TO WEST FRONT

More Evidence Cited to Show the Disregard of Pledges to the Bolsheviki.

By GEORGE H. FERRIS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Jan. 8.—In a recent message I referred to the ominous hypocrisy of the German command in agreeing at Brest-Litovsk to the Bolshevist condition that troops should not be withdrawn from the Russian front to the west when, in fact, it had been effecting such removals, and was at that moment carrying them out.

More details of this process are now known from the statements of various prisoners. It began as long ago as May, when two instruction battalions were sent from Warsaw to France, the men being replaced by recruits from depots in Germany. Throughout the Summer Landsturm battalions and field depots on the eastern front were being laid under contribution for the west. In October, when the revolution was beginning to degenerate into anarchy, bolder measures were taken, masses of young men being removed from first line units in Russia. Here are some instances:

At the beginning of that month the Woyrsch army contributed twenty young men per company, and 15,000 of them left Barabovichi for the west on Oct. 20. Two hundred officers from Russia arrived at Ghent early in October. On the 16th 900 men left the 18th Landwehr Division for the western front. On the 20th 1,500 left the 3d and 4th Landwehr Divisions. The next day every company of the 86th Division sent a contingent from the Koval front. On the 22d the 77th Reserve Division and other units of the 80th Corps dispatched 1,800 men from Milan to Flanders. At the end of October twelve officers and 1,000 men of the 65th Landwehr Division and other units left Vilna for Ghent. At the same time the army of Riga furnished 1,200 for Flanders.

In November these transfers were speeded up. The 224th Division sent fifty young men per company. The 6th Reserve Division sent all its fit men from Galicia to France, taking instead Alsatians and recruits of the 1919 class. In fact, every German division not marked for transfer as a whole from the east to the west contributed from 700 to 1,000 men.

Assuming that seventy-five divisions remain for the present on the eastern front, this means that they had by the end of November been skimmed of 75,000 of their best men—enough to reinforce every division on the western front by 500 men.

How far these measures will contribute to the creation of a new mass of manoeuvre I cannot say; but they will doubtless make it possible to postpone the sending of recruits of the class of 1919 into active sectors and to fill up battalions to the strength of 750 men prescribed by the military authorities last March. In any case, they reduce one clause of the Russian compact to a scrap of paper.

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In this sale will be included all De Pinna importations of English Overcoats, original De Pinna models and reproductions of English models made from imported suitings and overcoatings.

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Overcoats—

Sizes 33 to 40. Belted and Slip-On models. Former prices up to $45. Sale Price..... $22.50

Sizes 33 to 39. Including London made overcoats. Former prices up to 65. Sale Price..... $32.50

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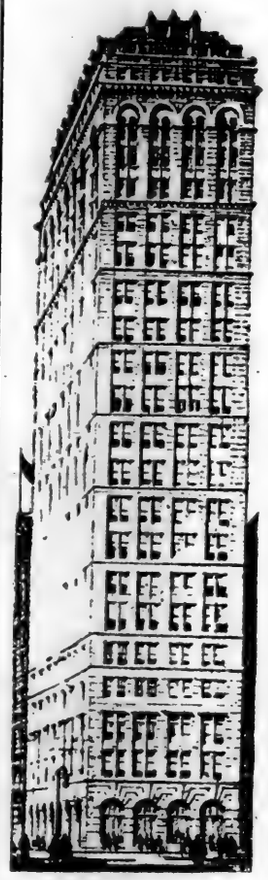

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They found it at the northwest corner of 40th Street and Madison Avenue.

They planned for this corner the most complete, well-equipped office building that could be designed.

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Variety in

Suits and Overcoats

—at Saks

$23 to $70

MOST clothing stocks at this time of the year are very much like a cream puff—there is nothing to them. Odds and ends comprise their make-up, and the salesman's choice supplants that of the customer.

¶ Thanks to our method of manufacturing the Saks' selections in suits and overcoats are never *allowed* to become depleted. We are now showing more models, more patterns and a greater assortment of woolens than can be found in some good shops in November.

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Collected by the Late

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The sales will be conducted by

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MAYOR CALLS FOR COAL TO HELP CITY

Appeals to Garfield for Priority Orders for Daily Supply of 75,000 Tons.

20 MORE SCHOOLS CLOSED

Municipal Employes Volunteer to Detect Violators of Light-less Nights.

Mayor Hylan sent to Federal Fuel Administrator Garfield yesterday an appeal that 1,500 cars of coal, or 75,000 tons, be allotted to New York daily and given priority orders on the railroads. In his appeal he said that the bunkers of the city departments held but little fuel, and that the municipal and industrial life, as well as the social life, of the city faced grave danger unless there was a better fuel supply. He asked that New York be protected against the conditions that would threaten with another spell of bad weather. The Mayor also made extensive plans for the relief of the poor of the city. This is the Mayor's appeal to Administrator Garfield:

The continued crisis in coal shortage compels me to make this urgent appeal for additional relief for the City of New York. The bunkers of the Fire Department, hospitals, schools, correctional institutions, and public buildings are practically empty, besides which many factories and apartment houses have but a few hours' supply of coal on hand.

At today's meeting of the committee composed of the department heads appointed by me, who are working in co-operation with your administrators, it developed that from six to eight cars out of every ten which reach New York are diverted elsewhere under priority orders, yet no priority can be obtained for the institutions above enumerated. In the event of another snowstorm, which is not unlikely, the city of New York would be entirely cut off, causing untold suffering and financial disaster.

Will you not provide against such a contingency by issuing priority orders for at least 1,500 cars of anthracite and bituminous coal?

Mayor Hylan's Statement.

The Mayor issued a statement last night in which he said:

"First—I have sent a telegram to the Fuel Administrator at Washington setting forth the gravity of the situation in New York and urging that a special allotment of coal be given to this city. Dock Commissioner Hulbert is Chairman of the subcommittee conferring with the Federal Administrators on additional supply of coal.

"Second — The Fuel Administrator agreed to make special provision for unusual cases that are to be reported daily by the police to the Mayor's Committee of Commissioners. Arrangements have been made to receive these complaints at every police station, and to forward them to the Executive Committee of the Mayor's Committee of Commissioners.

"Third—Arrangements were made for the organization of a force of city inspectors to provide the machinery for the enforcement of the Fuel Administrator's orders against the unnecessary use of light and steam.

"The question of conservation of fuel is the most important that confronts the people of this city. There is no relief in sight except through conservation. On the other hand, if the people will not use light and heat unnecessarily, coal enough can be supplied for all the needs of the city. The big office buildings, hotels and apartment houses are the worst offenders against the improper use of light. The myriad of lights left burning after 7 o'clock in the downtown section alone means thousands of tons of coal daily. It is coal that is uselessly consumed and should be saved. The company that supplies city lights is also a grievous offender. It has been reported that lights are turned on in some parts of the city long before dark and are often left burning at 8 o'clock in the morning. The ordinary man has no conception of what electric light costs in coal. I had not until Commissioner Hayes of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity today reported the following figures:

Every one-hundred watt lamp burning one hour consumes one-fifth of a pound of coal.

Every sixty-watt lamp burning one hour consumes one-eighth of a pound of coal.

Every twenty-five-watt lamp burning one hour consumes one-sixteenth of a pound of coal.

"The Federal Fuel Administrator has already issued an order against the improper use of light. I repeat the terms of that order now, because the City inspection force will start out at 8 o'clock tomorrow night to procure evidence of violations all over the city and those violations will be dealt with severely. The order provides:

First—That on all nights except Saturday, all signs of every kind, including merchants' signs, signs for theatres and all other places of entertainment, display signs, lighting on buildings and elsewhere, hotels and advertising signs are ordered discontinued.

Second—Stores and offices and commercial buildings not open for business shall not use inside lights more than absolutely necessary for safety. Cluster lights and illumination generally must be reduced to only so much lighting as is necessary for safety. No more outdoor lighting shall be used than is absolutely necessary for safety of streets, passages, dangerous places, and protection of the public.

These are the essential orders of the United States Fuel Administration which the Conference of the Mayor's Commissioners has undertaken to enforce. The following plan has been worked out:

"A force of 300 city employes who have volunteered their services after 3 o'clock has been organized by James E. MacBride, President of the Civil Service Commission. These men will be assigned to inspection districts, and will report buildings in which light and heat are being used unnecessarily in violation of the Federal order. The reports of this inspection force will be transmitted the following morning to Commissioner of Plant and Structures Delaney, who is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Mayor's Conference of Commissioners. Commissioner Delaney's committee will immediately issue a warning to all violators of the Federal order. The same buildings will be inspected on the following evening, and, if the offense is repeated, after receipt of the warning from the Mayor's Conference of Commissioners, the Fuel Administrator will issue an order summarily cutting off light and coal from the offenders.

"The Mayor's Commissioners are in daily conference with the Federal authorities. The city and Federal Governments are working in complete harmony. The Federal Administrators told us that while they had the authority, they had not the machinery with which to enforce their orders and bring relief to the city. We have agreed to furnish the machinery."

Coal Needed for Poor.

From the office of the City Chamberlain there was sent out yesterday, on behalf of Mayor Hylan's Coal Commission, an appeal for funds with which to buy coal for the needy families of the city. The appeal said:

"At no time in the history of this city have we faced as great a crisis as at present. A thorough and impartial investigation of the needs of the poor of this city has shown the situation to be almost staggering in its proportions. We have taken the problem of heating the homes of the poor as being one of gravest moment today. We cannot do this work without the generous assistance of the public. We need money to purchase the coal, and we have set ourselves the very modest task in this very great and very rich city of obtaining $50,000 with which to meet this particular need, in behalf of Mayor Hylan.

"The public should know that every cent that it contributes goes into coal for the poor. Not a penny of it is paid out in salaries or commissions to any one. Mayor Hylan has obtained for us the use of the Business Men's League, at 30 East Forty-second Street, without cost to us. He has supplied us with all of our help gratis, which of itself makes this appeal to the public assuredly a 100 per cent. appeal, because it seeks and renders 100 per cent. of service."

The City Chamberlain's office last night announced the following contributions to the fund:

Daniel G. Reid.	$1,000	An admirer of	
Anonymous	1,000	Mayor Hylan.	$1,000
A. L. Scheuer.	500	A. H. Wiggin	1,000
H. P. Goldschmidt	500	Filmania,	5
Arthur Lipper	200	A. A. Rosenshine.	50
E. Rothchild	200	Louise Borges	5
Helen B. Chalm.	10	Mary D. Lost	100
Kelman Haas	50	J. Oppenheim	100
Mrs. H. K. Viele	10	Three Evening Post readers	
Mayor's office: I owe this money to the city, conscience fund	500	Mrs. G. F. Victor	25
		Flora Ehrmann.	25
		E. Naumberg	25
Total			$6,805

Boston Cripples New York.

State Fuel Administrator A. H. Wiggin said that the priority orders calling for the sending of 500 carloads of coal to New England a day materially crippled the New York supply.

Mr. Wiggin added that there was not one-third the amount of coal in New York there ought to be and that the amount at tide water was not increasing. He said that there was danger of munition plants and other manufactories having to close if more coal did not reach the city. In summing up the situation he said there was about half enough anthracite for steam use, half enough for household uses and about one-third enough soft coal.

The figures given out at the office of Mr. Smith said that at nine o'clock yesterday morning 45 barges, bringing 33,823 tons of coal, had been brought to Manhattan, and that there were on the way one lot of 40 boats with 28,858 tons, most of which was bituminous, and another lot of 17 barges with 15,280 tons of bituminous. This indicated that 67,000 tons of coal was brought to New York by barge yesterday. However, much of this was bunker coal for ships. The following statement was given out as showing the coal situation at tide water yesterday:

	Anthracite.	Bituminous.	Total.
Dumped	80,650	32,150	62,800
In barges	27,400	27,500	54,900
In cars	157,100	99,500	256,600

Of the 135 ships reported yesterday morning as waiting for coal at this port thirty received coal. It was said that it was hoped to coal a similar number today.

In speaking of the seriousness of the school situation Patrick Jones, Superintendent of Supplies of the Board of Education, said that unless something was done to alleviate conditions in Brooklyn there will be about 200,000 children forced out by the closing of schools.

"There are 100 schools in Brooklyn that have coal for about half a day," said Mr. Jones. "The situation in Manhattan is not so bad. With an idea of relieving the situation in Richmond, nearest the source of coal supply, we obtained the services of a railroad tug to bring a barge carrying 800 tons of coal from Weehawken to Clifton, S. I."

The Fuel Administrators, however, believe that coal will be rushed to the schools in time to prevent any general closing. There were fifty-two schools closed in this city on Monday either because there was no coal or because pipes had broken. Twenty more were forced to keep their doors closed yesterday morning. Because of the scarcity of coal New York University yesterday closed its buildings at University Heights until Monday, Jan. 14. For the last few days the shortage at University Heights, where the College and Engineering School are situated, has been so acute that steam was only turned on for two hours in every twenty-four.

FELLOWSHIP FOR VICTORY.

Archbishop of Canterbury Sends Message to Overseas Club.

The Secretary of the New York branch of the Overseas Club received this dispatch last night from the Archbishop of Canterbury:

"We firmly believe that by the grace of God our fellowship in arms on behalf of righteousness, good faith, and freedom will be potent for the whole world's good will. It will tend to our together securing the only kind of peace which will justify the solemn and tragic sacrifices which such a war involves.

(Signed.) "RANDALL CANTUAR.
"Lambeth, London."

NON-WAR INDUSTRY MUST SAVE ON COAL

Garfield Plans a Rationing System to Insure Ample Supplies for War Activities.

WANTS 50,000,000 TONS CUT

Representatives of 100 Industries Called to Conference on a Voluntary Arrangement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Industries classed by the Fuel Administration as "not absolutely necessary to the conduct of the war" must curtail their use of coal by at least 50,000,000 tons in 1918 in order to assure ample supplies for the war activities and domestic consumption and relieve congestion on the transportation lines.

This decision was announced today by H. A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, and representatives of 100 industries have been summoned to Washington to discuss a voluntary agreement which it is believed will accomplish the conservation measures without disturbing economic conditions to a dangerous degree.

It has been estimated that there would be a shortage of at least half a billion tons if an attempt was made to keep war industries at maximum output and also supply nonwar industries in 1918. Recent reports also have brought home with emphasis that there must be definite steps taken to prevent not only another coal shortage, but arepetition of the congested conditions on railroads.

Announcement was made tonight that the American Brewers' Association had promised a saving of 700,000 tons annually, and other industries, including the paint, varnish, wall paper, confectionery, artificial ice, boxboard, and glassware interests, had raised the total of promised saving to 20,000,000 tons. The voluntary reduction of one day's running a week on the part of the boxboard manufacturers, it was announced, amounted to 1,000,000 tons a year and would take 30,000 carloads of merchandise off the congested railroads.

Fuel needed in 1918 for army and navy purposes, for munition works, for public utilities, for domestic consumers, and for factories working on war material is scheduled in the budget for 100 per cent. fulfillment. With this figure, and the estimated production of coal in 1918 as a basis, a subtraction shows the amount of fuel left for non-war industries.

These industries, sometimes miscalled "nonessential industries," it is pointed out, are the backbone of the country's economic system. They employ 10,000,000 workers and from them must come the taxes and bonds which will pay for the war. These industries have never objected to any curtailment of coal or material or men which could be shown to be necessary to win the war. It was

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR HEALTH.
DRINK THE
ALL-AMERICAN
BEVERAGE
POSTUM

the definite threat of annihilation by recent orders which during the last two or three months has alarmed the leaders of business and finance. The percentage of reduction asked of the different industries by the Fuel Administration will, of course, vary, particularly upon advice of the leaders of the industry as to what is practicable and safe. Shrinkage as compared with the great industrial activity of 1917, partly also will vary with the character of the business. In proportion as an industry contributes less to the war of domestic necessities, it will naturally increase its contribution of self-limitation.

LOOTING OF BELGIUM RENEWED BY INVADER

Germans Remove Machinery and Tools to Cripple Nation Economically After the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 8, (via London.)—The New York Times correspondent learns from an authoritative source that reconditioning in Belgium continues with renewed activity, especially in all metal articles, pictures, and furniture. A letter recently received from a large house in Belgium stated: "We live in darkness as we have no light left in the whole house."

The Telegraaf of Amsterdam confirms this news by a long account of plundering in Flanders. The paper states that Belgium is being devastated of everything and that machinery and tools in factories are being removed with the obvious intention, as German officers openly state, of hindering economical competition after the war. In evacuated districts bands of roughs have been hired to remove everything, not only the articles needed by Germany for the war.

Owing to the intense cold, troops have burned the doors and all wood to be found in houses. The inhabitants live in terror of what is coming, especially after the recent condemning to death of citizens of Ghent. Apparently a new reign of terror is commencing in Belgium.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

ON SALE TO-DAY
MISSES'
WINTER
SHOES
With Low Heels
Reduced to
6.50

This is the second and last time this season these shoes will be offered to you at a reduced price.

SMART tan Russia calf laced shoes with wing or straight tips. Also of tan or black Russia calf with buckskin tops and straight tips. Welted leather soles and low heels.

Sizes 2½ to 7½—Widths AA to D

MISSES' SHOE SHOP—Third Floor

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

TODAY—IN THE VICTROLA DEPARTMENTS

JASCHA HEIFETZ
NEW
VICTOR RECORDS

Marvelous recordings of this young genius whose playing of the violin has taken the American public by storm.

You are invited to come to our Victrola Department and hear the wonderful NEW VICTOR RECORDS by this phenomenal young artist.

——74563 Ave Maria
——74562 Scherzo-Tarantelle

JASCHA HEIFETZ
——64758 Valse Bluette
——64759 Chorus of Dervishes

Seventh Floor

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

B. Altman & Co.

The Advance Display of Cotton and Lingerie Frocks

for wearing at the Winter resorts in the South and on the Pacific Coast, is a feature of special attractiveness on the Third Floor (Madison Avenue section).

APPROPRIATE HATS, COATS AND SILK SUITS

are shown in other Departments on the same floor.

Spring Fashions in Blouses
(Imported and American)

are shown on the Second Floor in a carefully selected assortment which includes both silk and lingerie models. These may appropriately be worn with smart tailor suits at the Winter resorts.

The Great Yearly Sale of Women's Imported Lingerie

is now being held on the Second Floor and will be continued to-day (Wednesday).

These dainty undergarments (from France, the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico) are being offered at prices which represent unprecedented concessions from those ordinarily asked for similar qualities.

A Sale of Mid-season Hats
(of satin or satin-with-straw)

in smart, becoming styles for Women and Misses, will offer exceptional values to-day at the special prices of

$6.75 & $8.50

(First Floor Millinery Department)

Information relative to the United States Government Income Tax may be obtained on the Fifth Floor.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

We Have Just Thirty Men's Fur-Lined Coats To Be Closed Out at a Price

THAT price is low enough to interest every man that wants a thoroughly good fur-lined Coat with a dressy individuality.

The "shells" or outside of these Coats are of fine Broadcloth and Kersey in black and Oxford; suitable for extremely cold weather or to wear in the evening over a dress suit or dinner coat when it is not so cold.

The linings are of selected Japanese Mink with large collar of unplucked Otter; or Mink lining with Beaver collar; or blended Muskrat with collars of Beaver or unplucked Otter; or natural black or Northern Muskrat with Beaver collar or unplucked Otter.

Even before the advance in the cost of furs we had never sold such good Coats at this price.

However, we are clearing them out now when you can get the most service out of them instead of later on.

Sale Price $117.50

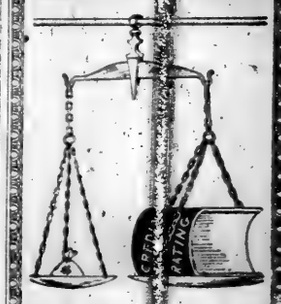
Fourth Floor.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.



Your Credit Is As Good As Your Money on Deposit

We know of no reason why a man with an A-1 rating should have privileges which the unrated man cannot have—for we have proven through sixty years of service to this community that cash-buying and cash-selling is the true economic basis of merchandising.

And—where cash is concerned there need be no reference to commercial and other credit agencies.

Yet—we do not deny the advantages of the charge account—but offer instead the Depositors' Account (D. A.) with all the advantages and none of the disadvantages.

The D. A. has no need for the inquisitive credit man. Through it your neighbor and yourself have the same right to purchase your needs at the same "Lowest-in-the-City" prices.

The D. A. does not ask you or your neighbor to pay a few cents more on every dollar you spend that some one, perhaps yourself, may have the right to pay later for the things you buy today.

The D. A. teaches you how to save—teaches you the lesson of thrift—for every minute your money is on deposit it earns interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

The D. A. facilitates personal shopping tours and expedites ordering by mail or phone.

Begin to shop on a D. A. now. Watch how it reduces all expenditure to a minimum and raises the buying power of your money to a maximum.

Open your D. A. today. Deposit any sum you wish. Sign a signature card and receive a D. A. Number to make shopping easy.

Then shop as has always been your custom, giving each salesperson who attends you your name and D. A. Number. In this way the purchase will be charged against the amount you have on deposit.

Get Your Number Today.

R. H. Macy & Co. Depositors' Account Department, Private Bankers, under the Supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.
Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th Street.

Shop On a Blue Transfer

That's the efficient way—the time saving way. Ask any sales person for a blue transfer. Then go from section to section. After your last purchase call at the Superintendent's desk, Main Floor, have all your purchases charged to your D. A. at one time, and receive them all in one package. Try it the next time you shop.

SAVING AT THE SPIGOT

Hiring a contractor on the basis of his fee without regard to his capabilities or his record is suspiciously like saving at the spigot and squandering at the bunghole.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

GLIDDEN
Motor & Supply Co
239 West 58th St.,
At Broadway.
Authorized Exchange Dealers for Buick Cars.

Buick Cars

Offer at prices to move quickly used 16-17-18 models from $500 to $1750. RUNABOUTS, TOURINGS, (5 or 7-Pass.) GABRIOLETS, LIMOUSINES, TOWN CARS, SEDANS (Springfield bodies on 1918 series E-49). These cars are mechanically right and repainted ready for the service. BUICK cars are noted for and sold by reliable dealers. A few outside makes—CHEVROLET, DODGE, SCRIPPS, OVERLAND.

GLIDDEN
Motor and Supply Co.
239 West 58th St.,
At Broadway.

"Turner for Concrete"

FINDS LABOR HERE THE MOST PATRIOTIC

Australian Leader Says Workers Give Whole-Hearted Support to Wilson Policies.

PRAISE FOR COAL MINERS

Amazed at Spirit of War Co-operation Between Employers and Employes.

The American worker is contributing in a measure unexcelled to the efficiency of the nation in war. This statement was made last night by Crawford Vaughan, formerly Premier of South Australia, a labor leader of that country who is making a coast to coast tour of the United States. Mr. Vaughan came at the request of this Government to discuss labor conditions with labor leaders here.

"I want to say that nowhere in the allied world," he said, "will you find a higher spirit of patriotism or more thorough determination to support the Government in the present crisis than you will find in the great mass of workingmen in your country who are laboring night and day to keep America at its maximum of war production."

Mr. Vaughan landed in San Francisco several months ago and spent some weeks in California. He has attended labor meetings and conferences in Colorado, Wyoming, Nevada, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York. To the trade union men in each State he has brought the message from the antipodes that the laboring man of the allied powers must do his bit no less than the fighting man to help beat autocracy.

"I found the laboring men everywhere whole-hearted in their support of the policies enunciated by President Wilson," said Mr. Vaughan. "I do not believe that in all America there is an element of labor not in accord with the ideals of democracy set forth by the Allies. If all other countries that are waging war against the Kaiser and his allies could boast a labor situation equal in patriotism and in efficiency to that in America, then assuredly the Allies would need have no fear of any industrial troubles arising to hamper the conduct of the war.

"The outstanding fact in regard to labor as I saw it," he continued, "was probably the spirit of co-operation which seemed to exist between the various classes of your commercial and manufacturing world, not to mention the perfect accord between employer and employe. I found the laboring men not only willing to mediate their differences with an employer who was always willing to meet them half way, but I also discovered that business men were anxious to co-operate with and receive the support of the trades union people.

"For example, in San Diego, Cal., where I spoke at several meetings, I was impressed and gratified to learn that the local Chamber of Commerce had invited representatives of the unions to take part in its deliberations and to lend a voice in directing the business of that city. Such instances as this will lead to a better and better understanding between labor and business, and makes for the best sort of war preparedness.

"In the coal districts I was just as much surprised as in San Diego to see that the miners had voluntarily agreed to curtail their holidays and to work the mines so that the nation might not lack an adequate supply of fuel. In this matter I really believe that America is ahead of Australia, and you know we believe our labor men are as patriotic as any in this crisis. I do not think that Australians would as willingly have given up their holidays.

"I would say, as the highest compliment I can pay the American workingman, that I found him to be above all things thoroughly American."

Mr. Vaughan took occasion to warn the laboring people of the United States not to "let up."

"In addition to keeping up a maximum effort in war production," he said, "I sincerely hope that the patriotism displayed in the factory, the mine, the railroad, or the munition plant will be translated into everyday life. The man at home must make sacrifices to this war just the same as the man in the trenches. Unless production goes on the army in the field is useless.

"Labor will get its reward when the war is over, of that I am sure. The reputation of organized labor both in England and America is at stake, and the laboring men know it. When the war is over labor will receive its just recognition."

Mr. Vaughan will leave today for Massachusetts.

RATIFIES PROHIBITION IN FIFTEEN MINUTES

Mississippi Legislature Acts Swiftly, Only Eight Opposing Votes Being Cast.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 8.—Fifteen minutes after the subject was presented in Governor Bilbo's message to the State Legislature both houses today ratified the proposed prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution. Only eight dissenting votes were cast. The Mississippi Legislature is the first to act upon the proposed amendment.

La Follette Inquiry Put Off Again.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—For the sixth time investigation of Senator La Follette's alleged disloyal speech of last September at St. Paul was postponed today by the Senate Elections Committee.

BOTH COIN ISSUES ARE GOOD

Difference in Designs of the Quarter Pieces Puzzles Many.

Because Congress did not consider the legend on the reverse side of the new quarter issued from the mint in the early part of last year as clear as it should be and therefore ordered it changed, the Secret Service has been answering questions from persons who seem to think they have received spurious coins. The answer to all these is that both quarters are good. The trouble comes from the fact that thousands of persons noting the difference in the two issues believe that the second issue is counterfeit.

In the first issue the eagle is at the bottom of the coin and there are seven stars on the left and six stars on the right of the bird.

In the second issue the eagle has been placed near the centre of the coin and there are five stars on each side and three stars under the eagle, and the "E Pluribus Unum" and other reading matter are more distinct.

LOST AND FOUND Advertisements on Page 13.—Advt.

DODGE BROTHERS
CLOSED CAR.

The convertible sedan adjusts itself to all seasons and all weathers—and to every purpose—social or business of the entire household.

The gasoline consumption is unusually low
The tire mileage is unusually high

Sedan or Coupe, $1350; Winter Touring Car or Roadster, $1[illegible]
Touring Car, Roadster or Commercial Car, $[illegible]
(All Prices f. o. b. Detroit)

COLT-STRATTON COMPANY
1847 BROADWAY AT 60TH STREET

Newark
Bonnell Motor Car Company
520 Broad Street

Brooklyn
Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, Inc.
18 Hall Street

SPACE A-20, GRAND CENTRAL PALACE

Clydesdale
MOTOR TRUCKS

Dealers!

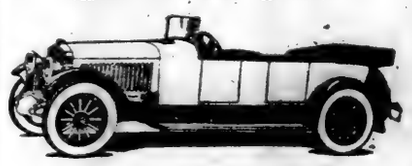
YOU are here to select a line of Motor Trucks. You will find it most profitable to investigate the *complete Clydesdale line*—and the Clydesdale dealers' proposition. Full information may be obtained from—

R. E. Allmart, Factory Representative
Room 214, Hotel Woodstock

HOFFMAN MOTOR CAR CO., Inc., 20th St. & Avenue B
Metropolitan Distributors
Phone Gramercy 2468

The Clyde Cars Co., Clyde, Ohio

DOBLE-DETROIT STEAM CAR



Uses Kerosene

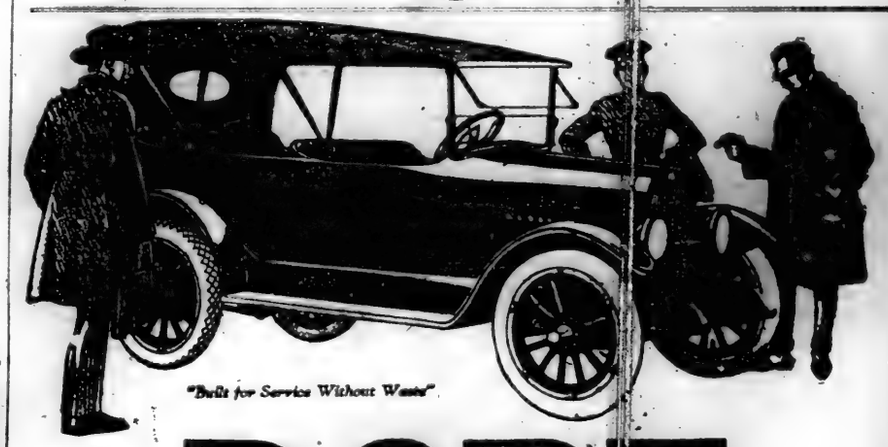
or even lower grade fuel exclusively. The car that meets war time conditions of economy and fuel conservation.

Uses ordinary kerosene which is ignited by an electric spark.

You will find the Doble-Detroit at the Grand Central Palace—Third Floor.

Doble-Detroit Steam Motors Co.,
Detroit, Michigan

Doble Steam Car Distributors of New York, Inc.
50 Broad Street



"Built for Service Without Waste"

DORT

The Quality Goes Clear Through

Thou shalt not waste! It is the modern commandment born of the great world-wide struggle to preserve liberty and perpetuate democracy.

Time is truly money and no man-made commodity can save more of it than the right automobile.

The Dort is a *right* automobile—a car that yields a full dollar in service for each dollar of purchase, operating and maintenance cost.

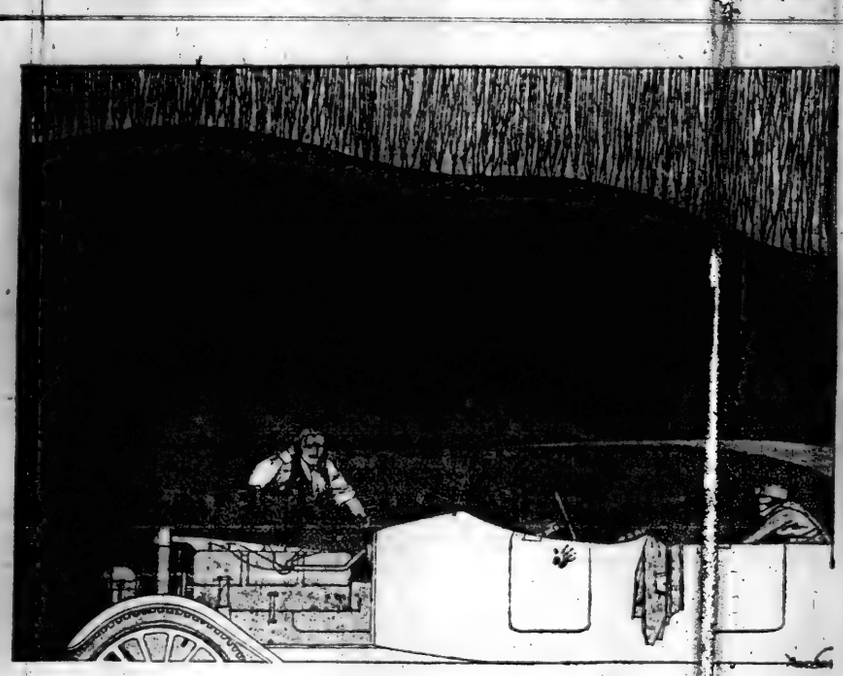
Both military and civic competence *demand* such a car. It serves best the soldier, the professional man, the salesman, the farmer and all those to whom accelerated movement means multiplied success.

Good looks, comfort, slow depreciation and *reliability without waste*, explains the enthusiastic satisfaction of Dort owners.

At the Show
The latest development of Dort engineering and body design invites your inspection.

DORT MOTOR CAR CO., Flint, Mich.

PRICES
Open Cars
Touring $885
Roadster 885
Fourseason Cars
Coupe $1265
Sedan 1345
Sedanet 1000



CARBON TROUBLE AND HOW TO REDUCE IT

TYDOL in your fuel tank keeps your motor free from excess carbon deposits.

Tydol vaporizes fast. It does not require a rich, wasteful mixture that leaves part of the fuel unvaporized. It burns up clean. This means there is almost no residue left in the cylinders to form carbon.

Use Tydol in your car and note the freedom you have from many common engine ailments. Note, too, the added mileage per gallon you can get by using the leaner mixture, possible with Tydol. The extra power your motor develops will surprise you.

Tydol is an unusual gasoline, yet it costs no more than the sluggish grades. Try it today—look for the orange and black sign of the Tydol dealers.

Distributed by
TIDE WATER OIL COMPANY
Vessel Department
Bowling Green Bldg., New York. *Tel. Bowling Green 1500*
LOOK FOR THE ORANGE AND BLACK SIGN

"Snowflake Kerosene is now offered for sale in New York City to meet the urgent requests of our customers. The output of this famous water white kerosene has originally been exported."

TYDOL
THE NEW
ECONOMY GASOLINE

"VEEDOL, the automobile lubricant that resists heat, will reduce friction and wear. Decreases sediment by half, and increases power and gasoline mileage."

Consider your safety. See the Five inch frame of the

LIBERTY

It is the foundation of Liberty difference.

COLONIAL MOTORS
Incorporated
John F. Plummer, Pres. *Arnold Wood, Vice-Pres.*
1748 Broadway, New York

At the Show 2nd Floor

Buffalo Limited
Leave New York 3:30 P. M.
Arrive Buffalo 7:30 A. M.
TICKET OFFICES
Lackawanna Railroad
Broadway ... Cor. Wall St.
" ... " Park Pl.
" ... " 125th St.
" ... " 42d St.
Brooklyn ... 360 Fulton St.

Tires—"Economy" Sale.
Great Assortment of Best Makes
Saving You 20% to 60%
Tubes, Two for Price of One!
"Our Prices Scare Our Competitors."
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.
1763 Broadway, near 57th St.
Visitors at the Auto Show invited to our Exhibit at Booth D 173.

HAIR BOOKS
By Richard W. Muller, M. D.
Now on sale the newest book on hair, BALDNESS, its causes, its prevention and its treatment.
Pub. by the E. P. Dutton Co., 681 Fifth Av.
Also, [illegible] of the face and cosmetic aids.
Hair [illegible] its preservation.
Loss of hair and the Quirin [illegible] treatment.

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ARE YOU GOING OR COMING?

A Few Pointed Questions to American Business Men

By W. M. HART

WHAT is your business going to be after the war—an institution or a memory? Are you grooming yourself for second place—for oblivion—or for leadership? You may have anything you want—but you must decide *now*. You cannot wait until peace is declared and then decide. What you do with, to and for your business *during* the war is going to determine just where you'll stand *after* the war.

You cannot eat your cake and have it too. You cannot hide your head in the sand until the storm is over and then make the public believe that you are one of the country's big, bold captains of industry. Did you think that you could *embalm* your business for the period of the war and then resuscitate it at will? It can't be done.

This country isn't going out of business!

J. Pierpont Morgan, the elder, made all of his money "by always being a bull on the United States!" No matter what else went up or down he always played the United States for a rise. Don't you think he would play the game the same way today—and don't you think he would win bigger than ever?

Have you a better system to suggest? Are you playing it? And is it working? And does your pessimism make you happy? Or are you a little more nervous, a little less confident each day? And has your state of mind anything to do with your efficiency—your fitness to hold a big business together and maintain or increase its momentum?

The country's going ahead just the same—with or without you—but don't you wish, just for your own sake, that you had a little more of that Morgan faith and optimism and the courage they breed?

This war period is the acid test! It's going to spotlight the big men in American business—the creators, the men of imagination, foresight and staying-power—the men who were "always bulls on the United States." You cannot wait until after the war to join this select coterie of the men who carried on. You will have to do it *now*. There is no cure for arrested development.

IF your business is built on *publicity*—on the public's knowledge of you and its good-will toward you—are you going to keep that knowledge alive and that good-will active—or not?

Suppose you can't fill your orders now—suppose your facilities are all taken up with war work—or you can't get enough cars to ship in—or the public isn't buying your goods just now—or any one of a thousand things—are you going to invite the public to forget you?

Suppose the war lasts five years and you can't make a dollar during that period, and your normal profits are a million dollars a year, is it worth anything to you to keep your good-will active and growing—and to position yourself for a profit of one or two millions a year after the war?

How much is your good-will worth—isn't it easily worth ten times your annual earning capacity? Do you want to forfeit an asset like that just because you can't cash in on it for a year or two, or maybe five? How long has it taken you to build it—and how much has it cost you? Do you want to buy it all over again? Do you think you can buy it any more quickly or cheaply the next time?

How long do you think your good-will is good for, anyway, if left to itself—even in normal times? And how long do you think it will be good for in these times, when the public has more to think about besides you than it ever had before? The public has a short memory. Are you willing to risk its forgetfulness—even to invite it? Figure it out in dollars and cents. *Can you afford it?*

Retrench? Of course! But *retrenchment* does not mean *retreat*. To *conserve* does not mean to *quit*.

Retrenchment means "stripping for action"—that's all; cutting out the impedimenta and getting down to real business. American business must now be "stripped for action"—but stripping does not mean starving. You have to strip an athlete, but you cannot starve him and make him win. You merely stop feeding him cocktails and candy and give him milk and meat instead! No more can you starve your business and make it win. But you can cut out the frills and give it *nourishment!* You believe in that, don't you?

And conservation means the *development* of resources instead of their *waste*—that's all. When the government started in to conserve the forests it didn't *neglect* them. It hired good *men* and spent good *money* to develop them. That's what conservation means—*development* through proper care and nourishment. You don't believe in deterioration, do you? Then do you believe in conservation?

Words like "retrenchment" and "conservation" scare some men out of their senses. But the truth is that retrenchment and conservation are the two best things that ever happened to us. It will be worth the huge financial cost of the war to get them permanently into the fabric of American business. Before we're ten years older we'll all thank God that something happened to put these two words into our vocabulary—or we'll be out of business—listed among the casualties of war.

WE don't believe that American business men are quitters—that in the face of present conditions they intend to create a *new* tradition of *retreat*. We must learn a new technique of business, a better one, one that's going to give us more and better business. But no real business man ever hesitated before new and difficult problems. These are the things that weed out the unfit and make business better, healthier, sounder for everybody that's left.

That's what is happening right now. A good many businesses are losing ground that it would be easier to hold than it ever will be to regain. Good-will does not stand still—it goes forward or back.

The United States is not going to quit—why should you?

The calmest judges of affairs in the country prophesy a post-war period of prosperity for America such as the world has never seen! And every man who thinks knows that it is true. The figures of after-the-war trade are going to stagger even the optimists. A *world* is to be rebuilt, re-clothed, re-furnished and re-stocked—entertained, amused and educated all over again. The institutions that build their places in the public good-will *now* are going to do the job—at enormous profit and satisfaction to everybody concerned.

The world's present facilities are totally inadequate to the new job. PHOTOPLAY'S advice to American business men, therefore, is to build *now* for the future. Intrench yourself in public confidence *now*. The real leaders in every industry *must* do it—we believe—as the only possible means of retaining leadership.

BUSINESSES that are firmly intrenched in the public *mind* and the public *good-will* when the war ends are going to make fortunes while the others are getting started! Yours will not be one of them unless you lay the foundation *now*. PHOTOPLAY is going through the war with *full steam up* and invites all good advertisers to go along.

The only kind of magazine that is indispensable to advertisers is one that is indispensable to readers. PHOTOPLAY is that kind. It fills a vital place in a vital industry—*first* place in the *fifth* industry of the country.

PHOTOPLAY wants your business, but asks no special consideration. PHOTOPLAY *welcomes* the policies of retrenchment and conservation that are being forced on American business. The more *widely* and *wisely* these policies are carried out, the more *conspicuously* will PHOTOPLAY stand out as one of the *vital* magazines.

SENATORS TO PUSH CHAMBERLAIN BILL

Committee Will Halt Inquiry to Promote Munitions Department Measure.

HOPES TO CUT OUT RED TAPE

Secretary Baker Will Be Heard Tomorrow—Eiseman Tells of $75,000,000 Saved.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—In an executive conference today the Senate Military Affairs Committee decided to urge on the Senate, within the next few days, take up the bill offered by Senator Chamberlain last week to create a department of munitions, with jurisdiction over ordnance and clothing supplies for the army. Before the bill is pressed for passage it is intended that amendments shall be made to broaden the scope of the munitions department.

The committee will draft a preliminary report and submit it this week to the Senate, with recommendations for immediate action on the Chamberlain measure. After championing its bills in the Senate the committee will return to the inquiry and take up cantonments, aviation, the Medical Corps, and other subjects.

Before the preliminary report is submitted the committee will hear Secretary of War Baker on Thursday. Tomorrow the committee will hear Admiral McGowan, in charge of the supply ordering for the navy. Another witness tomorrow will be A. T. Scott of the Supply Committee of the Council of National Defense, whose woolen firm got contracts for supplies.

Charles Eiseman, Vice Chairman of the Supply Committee, testifying again today, said his committee had saved the Government $75,000,000 in the award of contracts for clothing and blankets to the army. He criticised the War Department's purchasing system, which, he said, was handicapped by "red tape" and the lack of officers trained in business, and emphatically denied that any members of his committee had sought advantage through their official positions for companies in which they were financially interested.

Nathaniel Stevens of North Andover, Mass., President of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, told the committee the use of shoddy in army garments had not made them inferior or less warm.

BURNS CONVICTION UPSET.

Court of Appeals Annuls Fine on Detective in Morgan Case.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—The conviction of William J. Burns, head of a private detective agency, on a charge of publishing private papers in connection with the recent efforts of J. P. Morgan & Co. to prevent leaks of information concerning Allies' munition contracts, was held illegal by the Court of Appeals today.

Burns had been fined $100 by the New York Court of General Sessions.

LOST AND FOUND
Advertisements on Page 13.—Advt.

WILL TREAT AMERICANS LIKE OTHER CAPTIVES

German Press Agency Denies Report That Our Men Will Suffer Exceptional Hardships.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 8.—The following statement has been issued by the Wolff Bureau, the semi-official news agency in Berlin:

"The report is published from American Headquarters that the Germans intend to treat American prisoners systematically worse than British, French, and Italian prisoners, and is based allegedly on an official German statement that Americans are hard of understanding and unable to conduct themselves like gentlemen. Such an official statement was never made.

"American prisoners will be treated just as kindly and considerately as all other prisoners."

GEN. GROSSETTI DEAD.

French Commander Won Distinction in the Battle of the Marne.

PARIS, Jan. 7, (Delayed.)—General Grossetti, who commanded the Forty-second Division under Foch in the battle of the Marne and executed the famous flank movement which decided the fate of Fère-Champenoise and the victory of the Seventh French Army, is dead at the age of fifty-five. General Grossetti took part in the operation in Champagne and at Verdun and subsequently commanded an army at Saloniki. He relinquished this command last October on account of illness and returned home.

During the German advance on Paris between Aug. 22 and Sept. 6, 1914, General Grossetti commanded the 42d Division of the French armies and was commended for skillfulness in manoeuvres.

Later, in Champagne and at Verdun, Grossetti, whose huge physique was in keeping with his name, aroused some wonder and not a little humor by viewing a battle from an armchair placed in a commanding position near the front.

Indoor Sport.

Can you imagine any greater fun these days than sitting by the fire and picturing how your lawn and garden will look next June?—Not only fun but profit, too, for if you put your dream down on paper, however crude it may be, we'll help you to make your dream come true, and we'll allow a 20% discount even though you pay next Spring! But you must write us NOW.

I. HICKS & SON
Sixty Years of Seeing Value
WESTBURY, Queens Co., L. I.

Stewart TRUCK SHOW

Stewart ¾ ton $750

Stewart 1 ton $1295

Stewart 1½ ton $1695

Stewart 2 ton $2195

Stewarts $388 less than average prices

Yes—despite Stewart quality, Stewart prices are from $309 to 477 *under* the average of all other truck prices, regardless of quality or quantity.

So don't judge Stewarts by their price. Investigate them—even tho they cost so much less than the average (as per the following comparison by Commercial Vehicle.)

Capacity	Average 1918 price	Stewart 1918 price	What you save
¾ ton	$1,927.00	$ 750.00	$477.00
1 "	1,611.00	1,295.00	366.00
1½ "	2,137.00	1,695.00	442.00
2 "	2,504.00	2,195.00	309.00

Out-of-town dealers and local truck-buyers are invited to see the complete Stewart line at the Stewart Truck Show, 609-615 W. 57th St., all during Auto Show week. Stewart factory officials will be there.

Herrman Motor Truck Co. are the metropolitan agents for the Stewart.

In 5 years no Stewart truck has ever worn out.

Stewart Official Headquarters:
Hotel Astor—Rooms 567-569.
Ask for President Lippard or Sales Manager Male.

QUALITY TRUCKS Stewart QUANTITY PRICES

The Franklin Car

And what it means to the Present-day Standard of Motor Car Service

THAT 1917 has been the best year in Franklin history is due primarily to the efficiency of the Franklin Car.

The stress of War laid new requirements upon the country and upon individuals. Everywhere has been heard the call for efficiency. Waste is under suspicion.

Looking ahead to the coming year, it is plain that the standard for thrift will rise higher and higher. The motor car that meets this higher standard will fill a War need quite as much as the plow or grain drill. The general business of the country cannot go back to old methods, any more than can the business of farming.

Motor cars must be used, but they must be ***efficient motor cars.***

It is now not only a question of what this or that automobile will do, but also ***how much it will cost to do it.***

It is plain that the car which does the ***most*** for the ***least*** is the car that is in tune with the times, the car that has its place in the line of ***service.***

Franklin Efficiency the Outcome of Franklin Principles

It is nothing new for the Franklin to be efficient. Thrift does not ***just happen.***

Back in 1902, the days of the first Franklin, our designers were building for the day when motor car service at the least expense would be the aim.

The Franklin Car is efficient and economical because the ***fundamentals*** of design make it so.

It is a matter of record in the automobile industry how Franklin design has stood against ***excessive weight*** and ***complication***—and all that these things mean in waste of power, of gasoline, of oil, abnormal tire expense, high repair cost and heavy annual depreciation.

Here are the actual scale weights of Franklin models:

Touring Car	2280 lbs.	*Sedan*	2610 lbs.
Runabout	2160 lbs.	*Brougham*	2575 lbs.
Four-pass. Roadster	2280 lbs.	*Town Car*	2610 lbs.
Cabriolet	2485 lbs.	*Limousine*	2620 lbs.

At one stroke, the ***direct air-cooled*** Franklin eliminates the usual 177 heavy and complicated water-cooling parts—at least fifty pounds of water, seventy-five pounds of radiator, to say nothing of pipes, pumps, plumbing and water jackets.

Extensive use of aluminum takes an important part in this weight reduction.

The Franklin engine had ***valves in the head*** thirteen years before automobile designers in general took them up. Another way in which every ounce of "actual going" is obtained from the gasoline.

The Franklin is the easiest rolling car in America, and where there is the least frictional resistance, less power, less fuel, is required to propel the car.

Take tires. Franklin scientific light weight, with minimum ***unsprung*** weight, gives tires the chance to live their natural life, not to be pounded out before their time.

And this same combination of strength, lightness and flexibility makes Franklin used-car value especially high.

Every Motorist Should Expect Proof of Motor Car Thrift.

Thrift cannot be established by a volume of claims. The public is entitled to know what constitutes ***bed-rock economy*** for every car.

The Franklin standard of thrift is a matter of common knowledge and every-day record.

Franklin Cars have won every prominent official economy test ever conducted.

Franklin Cars, in technical tests in American universities, have consistently shown the highest efficiency.

Nation-wide tests by Franklin dealers have year after year publicly demonstrated Franklin efficiency and economy.

The experience of Franklin owners daily confirms what these tests establish—how the Franklin goes a given distance on ***one-half the gasoline*** consumed by the average fine car, and for the same yearly mileage, costs about ***one-third as much for tires.***

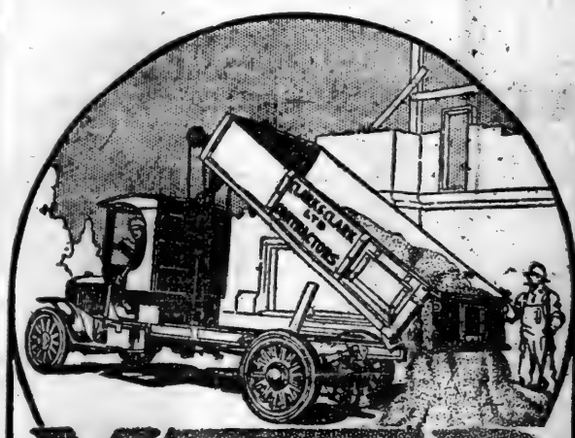
When you look for twenty miles to the gallon of gasoline, ten thousand miles to the set of tires, and depreciation loss cut in half, ***look to the construction of the car.***

FRANKLIN MOTOR CAR COMPANY

Glenn A. Tisdale, President

1830 Broadway, New York
Phone, Columbus 7556

Brooklyn Branch: 1176 Bedford Ave.
Phone, Decatur 4087



MASTER
TWO-TON TRUCK

For Coal Dealers, Contractors or other business men who need a dump body, the MASTER Two-Ton Truck gives you the *fastest* and *most economical* delivery known in the truck field. The Special MASTER Hydraulic Hoist and Dump Body permits your driver to dump the load and be on his return trip *in less than 1 minute.* Can also be used as a standard body. But no matter what your business the MASTER will give you better, longer service than any other and with the least expense. MASTER bodies for every business.

CHASSIS
$1990
F. O. B.
CHICAGO

You can pay more than $1990 for a Two-Ton Truck but you can't get more value AT ANY PRICE than the MASTER will give you at only $1990. War Tax to be added.

NEW YORK DISTRIBUTOR
M. C. W. MOTOR SALES CORPORATION
Sales Room and Service Station, 211 W. 19th St., New York.
Phone Chelsea 2018

There actually *is* a difference in the way it rides and drives.

LIBERTY

To appreciate this, you must actually ride in the car—and drive it.

COLONIAL MOTORS
Incorporated
John F. Plummer, Pres. *Arnold Wood, Vice-Pres.*
1748 Broadway, New York

At the Show 2nd Floor

ARMY AND NAVY DAY AT THE AUTO EXHIBIT

Officers of the United States Army and Navy There in Force with Soldiers of Allies.

SHOW NEW STEAM AUTOS

Women Purchasers Display Keener Interest in Mechanical Details of Cars.

Army and Navy Day at the automobile show in the Grand Central Palace drew the largest crowd yesterday since the opening of the exhibit. Men in uniform were admitted free and without the payment of the war tax. A big delegation of officers from the army cantonments near New York and from the navy arrived in the afternoon, and their uniforms gave a decided military atmosphere to the scene. In addition, the blue uniform of the French Army was frequently seen. Many Canadians from the Flying Corps were also present, and several Scotch soldiers, resplendent in their plaid "kilties," contributed to the general interest and enthusiasm.

Among the visitors there was a greater critical interest in the cars, from the standpoint of prospective purchases, than was noticeable on the earlier days. "Less curiosity and more real searching for information," was the way one exhibitor put it in contrasting the attitude of sightseers with those at former shows. There was also a much larger attendance of women, and toward the end of the day, when the crowd was at its height, as well as in the evening, there was scarcely a closed car on the main floor that did not have two or more women passengers carefully inspecting the interior equipment and making careful note of all the comforts for pleasant driving.

The two steam cars on exhibition—the Stanley, with a record of twenty-two years' experience, and the newer Doble-Detroit—were always surrounded by an eager crowd of questioners. Kerosene is the only fuel used except water, and they average from eight to twelve miles on a gallon of kerosene. One filling of twenty-five gallons of water will suffice for a tour of more than 1,000 miles in the Doble-Detroit.

Women are showing keener interest than ever in the mechanical details of the cars, indicating, as one visitor who has never missed a show remarked, the increasing number of women drivers, accentuated to a considerable extent by the growing popularity of the closed car. Years ago the closed car was chiefly associated with the large limousine type. Today all varieties are seen, and the trend of the times is illustrated very forcibly by the many closed-car models on a small chassis frame. The four and five passenger sedan is one of the most popular cars in the show. The smaller coupé is increasing also in use.

The Maxwell sedan and Berlin, each on the 109-inch wheel base chassis, are splendid examples of comfort for four to five passengers on a small frame. This is the new Maxwell model, being six inches longer than last year's chassis. There are other refinements adding to the attractiveness of the 1918 Maxwells.

The Dodge Brothers' exhibit, with their single 114-inch chassis, includes four serviceable cars, two being of the closed type, a sedan at $1,795 and a natty coupé at $1,650. With the exception of minor improvements, the Dodge cars, both as to body and motor equipment, are practically unchanged from last year's models.

The new Cadillac chassis with the necessary mechanical parts cut open to illustrate every detail of the motive power in operation always draws a crowd, and it is seldom that several women are not inspecting the works with all the seriousness of skilled engineers. Of chief importance in its new features this year is the use of detachable cylinder heads for the reliable eight-cylinder motor arranged four on a side. The detachable heads are a big improvement in permitting easy access to the valves and cylinder blocks. While the transmission is of the selective sliding gear type, as formerly, it is lighter and more compact in design. Besides the chassis, the Cadillac exhibit includes four cars, two on the 125-inch frame, a four-passenger and a seven-passenger touring car, and two on the larger 132-inch frame, a velvet gray town car and a landaulet.

The Reo exhibit shows something new this season in the Light Four five-passenger touring car selling for $1,225. The wheel base is 120 inches, with low body, high sides and 32-inch underslung springs.

The Mitchell five-passenger sedan, called, on account of its generous window space, a sun parlor on wheels, has attracted general interest. It is a typical woman's driving car, neatly upholstered with the body in deep blue.

Theft-proof locks to prevent thefts of cars are in more general use as regular equipment than in former seasons, the Marmon and Paige cars showing devices attached to the shifting lever, by which the transmission may be locked.

LOST AND FOUND
Advertisements on Page 18.—Advt.

PAIGE

The Most Beautiful Car in America.

AT THE MOTOR CAR SHOW
SPACE A-4.
MAIN FLOOR

CHANDLER

CHANDLER SIX
$1595

Chandler Leads All Sixes

THE Chandler leads all Sixes—indeed all medium-priced high-grade cars—because it offers so much more for so much less.

The powerful and flexible Chandler motor, brought to a point approximating perfection by five years of refinement without radical changes.

Bosch high tension magneto ignition, the world's finest system. (Used by Pierce-Arrow, Locomobile, Winton, White, Stutz, Marmon, Mercer.)

Solid cast aluminum motor base, extending from frame to frame. (Similar design and construction used by Packard, Locomobile, (bronze), Winton, Stutz, Mercer.)

Silent chain drive, instead of noisy gears, for motor shafts. (Used by Packard, Winton, Mercer, Cadillac.)

Annular light-running ball bearings in transmission. (Used by Packard, Pierce-Arrow, Locomobile, Winton, White, Stutz, Mercer, Cadillac, Marmon.)

Annular light-running ball bearings in differential. (Used by Packard, Pierce-Arrow, Locomobile, White, Stutz, Marmon.)

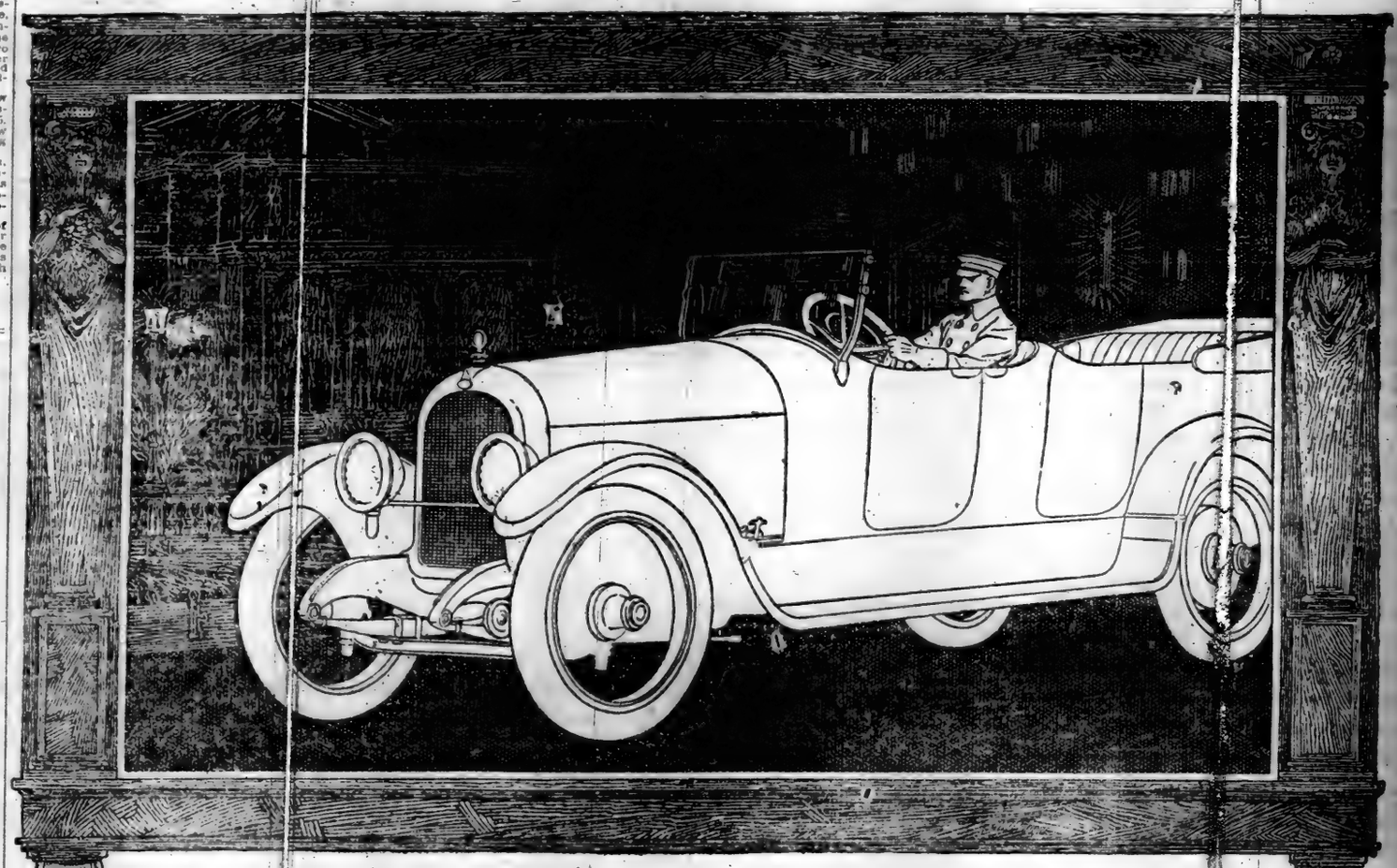
Annular light-running ball bearings in rear wheels. (Used by Packard, Locomobile, White, Stutz, Mercer, Marmon.)

And scores of other features of design and equipment of equal excellence.

SIX SPLENDID BODY TYPES

Seven-Passenger Touring Car, $1595 Four-Passenger Roadster, $1595
Four-Passenger Sport Model, $1675
Seven-Passenger Sedan, $2295 Four-Passenger Coupè, $2195
Limousine, $2895

Come Choose Your Chandler Now
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION
New York's Most Complete Motor Car Institution
1884 BROADWAY, at 62nd Street Telephone 9175 Columbus
FARRELL AUTO CO. 1384 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn. W. C. D. MOTOR CAR CO. 229 Central Ave., Newark. HUDSON BOULEVARD GARAGE Cor. Hudson Boulevard & Bergen Ave., Jersey City. CONCOURSE MOTOR CAR CO. 2400 Grand Concourse, Bronx
CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio
BRADY MURRAY MOTORS CORP'N



MARMON 34

The New Series—
Stabilized Design

It seems a contradiction, but it is no less a fact, that the new series Marmon 34, while bringing no radical changes—no fundamental innovations—does establish a most noteworthy fundamental in motor car construction—namely, Stabilized Design.

WHEN the Marmon 34 was introduced at the New York Automobile Show two years ago, it differed entirely in principle and design from all other cars.

For one thing, it was 1100 pounds lighter. For another, it eliminated more than 511 parts. Aluminum was extensively used in the motor and body. The frame, running-boards and fenders were a rigid unit construction.

Today there are numbers of cars which border on the Marmon idea. There are more at this show than there were the year before, and there will be more, in all likelihood, next season than there are this.

It is not the Marmon that is changing; it is the practices of the motor car industry. More and more are they conforming to the principles first exemplified in Marmon construction.

The Marmon has not changed because it has not had to. Because it has proved itself correct.

Great engineering genius, actively engaged for the past two years in trying to improve this car, has not been able to better it except in the matter of a few mechanical refinements. So today the distinguishing differences between the New Series Marmon 34 and the old are the slanting wind-shield and the wider seats and the deeper sides.

As far as men know, the Marmon represents the final type. It has put a stop to the annual metamorphosis of models—it has stabilized not only construction, but the buyer's investment.

This means that the owners of the Marmon of this year, last year or the year before, are not put to the extremity of buying a new car each season to be up to date.

And yet, the Marmon continues to attract the whole-hearted admiration of those who view it either on the road, or, as at present, at the automobile show. The new Show Models are indeed a fresh inspiration.

136-inch Wheelbase—1100 Pounds Lighter

NEW YORK AUTOMOBILE SHOW Grand Central Palace, Space A-25

THE MARMON AUTOMOBILE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Inc., 1880 Broadway, at Sixty-second St.
MARMON LONG ISLAND COMPANY, Inc., Brooklyn. HAROLD T. BIRNIE, New Rochelle. MARMON COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY, Newark. H. L. ZOBEL, Sea Bright. JOHN VAN BENSCHOTEN, Poughkeepsie. THE AUTO SHOP, Paterson. ARTHUR L. CLARK, Bridgeport. ACME MOTOR SALES COMPANY, Hartford. KIRK'S GARAGE, New Haven.

NORDYKE & MARMON COMPANY
Established 1851 : INDIANAPOLIS

GIANTS GET DOYLE AND BARNES FOR HERZOG IN TRADE

HERZOG TRADED FOR DOYLE AND BARNES

McGraw Sends Captain of Team to Boston for Infielder and Pitcher.

THIRD RELEASE OF PLAYER

Fiery Leader Again Falls in Favor with Giants and Is Released to Other Club.

Charley Herzog, the temperamental Captain and second baseman of the Giants, was traded to Boston yesterday by Manager McGraw for Laughing Larry Doyle and Pitcher Jesse Barnes. It was a straight trade with no cash consideration involved. The deal was made at Herzog's request, and it is understood that he has dropped his suit against the New York Club to recover the $630 salary which was deducted from his income last season when he was under suspension for leaving the club without McGraw's permission.

This is the third time in his baseball career that Herzog has been released by McGraw. In 1910 he was sent to Boston and came back to New York at the end of the 1911 season. In 1914 he was again traded to Cincinnati, where he managed the Reds for two seasons. Then when the Giants were slipping Herzog was brought back to New York and placed at second base, where his fiery disposition and fighting spirit pulled the Giants out of the ruck and, with Herzog playing the best ball of his career, the Giants finished the 1916 season with a record run of twenty-six straight victories, a feat which was never before made and probably never will again be made in major league baseball.

Herzog got into trouble with McGraw last season. The New York manager took the matter into his own hands and decided that the player should be punished for his breach of discipline in leaving the club and refusing to go West on their last trip. Herzog was expected to do much in the world series against the Chicago White Sox, but he failed to shine, and there were rumors about a break between the Field Captain and Manager McGraw about leaving Slim Sallee in the box in that never-to-be-forgotten fifth game in Chicago, when the Sox came from behind and beat New York after the Giants had the game won.

When the season ended Herzog made demands on the club for the $630 salary which was deducted during his suspension, but the club, at Manager McGraw's advice, refused to pay it. After several demands for the money, Herzog came to the National League meeting here last December and demanded that he be released to another club. McGraw refused to sell him to Chicago, and would not listen to his leaving the club unless he could get players in return.

McGraw was badly in need of another right-hand pitcher, and, being one of the keenest traders in the game, the New York manager worked for the three-cornered deal which first sent Doyle to Boston and then brought Doyle and Barnes here. Barnes was the man McGraw was after, and he finally landed him, although Boston at first balked on the proposition.

Barnes is regarded by Manager Stallings as one of the most promising pitchers in the game, although he has not shown up strong with the Braves. Last season he won thirteen and lost twenty-one games, and he ranked eighteenth among the pitchers on the basis of earned runs off his delivery. He allowed 3.68 earned runs each game. It is believed that Barnes will become a winning pitcher with a strong club like New York behind him. Barnes was Boston's relief pitcher last season, and worked in fifty games, being second only to Douglas of the Cubs.

While Doyle at second cannot fill the bill like Herzog did, the Giants won the pennant last season with a substitute, Jimmy Smith, playing second base. The playing of Herzog fell off about mid-season because of an injury to his ankle. Doyle is still a valuable batsman, and he will cover second until McGraw gets one of his recruit infielders ready for the job. Then Doyle will probably be reserved as a pinch hitter, something McGraw has been trying to get for the last two seasons. The New York manager believes that what fielding strength may be lost by Herzog's departure will more than be made up by the pitching strength gained through the acquisition of Barnes.

Benny Kauff, the Giants' centre fielder, brought his signed contract to the Giants' office yesterday, evidently well pleased with the amount of money named in the papers. Benny recently left his home in Ohio and is spending the winter at an uptown hotel.

Absent the only thing that is worrying Kauff now is the fact that on account of the railroad retrenchment by the Government he may not be able to carry all his wardrobe trunks around the circuit with him next season. Benny is without doubt the most versatile dresser in the major leagues, and his numerous sartorial effects make up more parcels of baggage than he will be able to carry next year. He is also worrying about his hats, for last season he had twenty-six hats in his kit and wants to take them all with him this Summer. If the major leagues go through with their suggestion that each player will have to carry his own baggage, Benny has decided that the only thing he can do is to engage a couple of valets to go along with him.

N. Y. U. FIVE CANCELS GAME.

Shortage of Coal Necessitates Shutting Down of University.

Due to the closing of New York University because of lack of coal, the basket ball game scheduled with Amherst for Friday night has been canceled. The gymnasium and other campus buildings will be without heat or light until college work is resumed Monday, Jan. 14. The freshman game with Webb Academy has also been canceled.

The Varsity game with N. Y. U. was to have been the first games of the season for the Amherst five. No arrangements have as yet been made by Manager Robert Post of the New York team for the playing of the game at some future date.

CLOSING OUT
—ALL—
ICE SKATES AND SHOES AT COST

Our entire stock of Ice Skates, Shoes and Ice Skating Accessories has been reduced for quick disposal at cost prior to discontinuing this dept. for the season. All skates are guaranteed the finest steel and the shoes of best tanned soft strongest leather.

$2.50 Hockey Skates, 98c
$3.50 Hockey Skates, $1.55
$5 Automobile Skates, lightest skate made, $2.30
$5 Hockey Shoes, kangaroo leather, $2.65
$6 Ladies' White Buck-skin Shoes, 9 inches high, $4.95
$7.00 Ladies' Black Kangaroo Shoes, $4.15
Men's $8 SHOES and SKATES, complete, $4.95
$13 Men's "Northlight" Tubular Racing or Hockey Skates, with shoes, $7.95

GOTHAM SPORTING GOODS CO.
57 WARREN ST. N. Y. CITY.

PIERCE ARROWS

38-HP. Series Three Limousine just out of our Shops, newly painted and fully guaranteed.
Two or three late model Touring cars are also ready and now in our Used Car Department.
Our representatives are in attendance at the show.
20 Minutes by Hudson Tubes to Newark, and our car will meet you if you 'phone.

ELLIS MOTOR CAR COMPANY
416 Central Ave., Newark, N. J.
Tel. Mulberry 4900.
Pierce Arrow Distributors.

EASY VICTORIES AT SQUASH.

Harvard Club and Princeton Club Advance in Class B Tourney.

Harvard Club and Princeton Club players carried off the honors in the Class B division of the Metropolitan Squash Tennis League yesterday. The Crimson representatives made a clean sweep of the event contested on the Harvard Club courts, defeating the Crescent A. C. by a score of 5 to 0. The Yale Club was the victim of the Princeton Club squash tennis experts, the score of this encounter on the Princeton Club courts being 4 to 1.

In the case of the Harvard Club against the Crescent A. C., there was hardly a match that provided close play. Even with many of the stars of the game absent from the Harvard Club team, the Crescent A. C. was unable to interpose anything like strong opposition to the rival combination. A. E. Ells raced through his match against N. F. Torrance, an experienced Crescent A. C. player, with the score 15—6, 15—0. G. N. Richard, J. W. Lee, A. O. Hoyt, and A. H. Lockett were the other Harvard Club victors, the latter taking his match by default from G. E. Cruse. In the four matches that were actually played not a single one was carried to a third game.

The Princeton Club also had an easy session. William Adams of the Yale Club was the only representative of the Blue to earn a victory. Every other match went to the Princetonians in straight games. Adams played a brilliant match, low driving and fine placing giving him a victory over Geoffrey Graham of the Yale Club at 15—10, 17—14. Dr. H. R. Mixsell, who headed the Princeton Club contingent, defeated J. A. Victor, the leader of the Yale Club cohorts, at 15—7, 15—4.

The summaries:

Class B Matches.

HARVARD CLUB VS. CRESCENT A. C.
A. E. Ells, Harvard Club, defeated N. F. Torrance, Crescent A. C., 15—8, 15—0; A. H. Lockett, Harvard Club, won from G. E. Cruse, Crescent A. C., by default; G. N. Richard, Harvard Club, defeated M. Sterling, Crescent A. C., 15—5, 15—9; J. W. Lee, Harvard Club, defeated W. Bouck, Crescent A. C., 15—7, 15—9; A. O. Hoyt, Harvard Club, defeated V. P. Cryfot, Crescent A. C., 15—3, 15—2.

PRINCETON CLUB VS. YALE CLUB.
Dr. H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, defeated J. A. Victor, Yale Club, 15—7, 15—4; Dr. A. D. Mittendorf, Princeton Club, defeated T. Sturgis, Yale Club, 15—8, 15—5; S. H. Bird, Princeton Club, defeated R. A. Granice, Yale Club, 15—3, 15—2; Robert Meaks, Princeton Club, defeated F. M. Hodget, Yale Club, 15—10, 15—10; M. Adams, Yale Club, defeated G. Graham, Princeton Club, 15—10, 17—14.

TROPHY GOES TO MAXWELL.

Philadelphia Star Is 1 Up in Pinehurst Golf Final.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 8.—Norman H Maxwell of Philadelphia, won the President's Trophy in the Mid-Winter tournament at Pinehurst today, defeating R. C. Shannon, 2nd, of Brockport, by 1 up.

The Philadelphia star found himself 1down at the seventh and did not succeed in squaring the match until the eleventh hole. Shannon won the twelfth, Maxwell again squaring the match by a fine 4 on the fourteenth.

Driving for the fifteenth, which proved the deciding hole of the match, Maxwell landed in a trap, but his brilliant recovery shot would have given him a 3 if the flag had been removed from the cup. As it was, his easy 3 was good for the hole and thereafter maintained the lead.

V. A. Seggeman of Englewood won the trophy in the consolation section of the first sixteen. The Governors' trophy in the second sixteen went to L. D. Pierce of Boston.

PIRATES MAY GET WHEAT.

Brooklyn Said to be Ready to Make Deal for Mamaux.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 8.—August Herrmann was re-elected Chairman and John E. Bruce Secretary of the National Baseball Commission at the annual meeting of that body here today. Owing to the fact that only minor matters were to be considered by the commission the interest centred in a number of deals that were being attempted by various big league clubs.

Early in the day a rumor from a well-authenticated source had Brooklyn giving Zack Wheat and Cutshaw for Pitcher Al Mamaux of Pittsburgh and a cash consideration. The rumor gained credence owing to the many private discussions that took place between Ebbets and Dreyfuss.

At the meeting of the commission a committee from the National Association of Professional Baseball Clubs, headed by Secretary Farrell, waited upon the commission and discussed ways and means whereby the minor leagues could be benefited by the active co-operation with the major leagues. No definite plans were made, but the National Commission assured the committee that the majors would co-operate in every way possible.

In the long ago they discovered that animal matter dissolves in caustic potash—that vegetable matter won't.

Now it so happens that wool is animal matter, while cotton's vegetable. Boiling in KOH, therefore, tells absolutely whether there's even the slightest trace of cotton.

With us, a sample piece of every cloth we buy is tested in this manner. That's how we know our clothes are *all-wool* and why they give such long and satisfactory service.

All of our own manufacture, too.

$25 buys extra value! Quite a quantity of men's suits dropped to this figure!

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

HARVARD ATTITUDE UPHELD BY BRIGGS

In Annual Report Chairman on Athletics Says Sports Bow to War Spirit.

In the annual report on Harvard athletics during the last year, just issued by Dean L. B. R. Briggs, head of Harvard's Faculty Athletic Advisers, he states that participation in intercollegiate contests was an impossibility as far as the Crimson was concerned, since the spirit of war and preparation for war had entirely superseded the unreality of athletic competition. He further states that athletics makes soldiers, and proved his assertion with the fact that practically every football and crew man in Harvard last year is now in one or another branch of the Government service. His report in part follows:

"The report of the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports for the year 1916-17 must be brief. Till war was declared, more students than usual engaged in athletic sport. This is especially true of the freshman. Even at the end of the year the number of students on the river and on the tennis courts was not small, but the physical energy and the mental concentration once bestowed on athletics were rightly brought to bear on military training.

"In football and hockey we won from Princeton and lost to Yale; in track athletics, baseball, and rowing, university contests were abandoned because of the war. Mr. Haines, the coach of the crew, and Mr. Duffy, the coach of the nine, are retained for work with such students as they may help; but the university teams as we have known them in recent years do not exist today.

"The college has been severely blamed for suspending intercollegiate athletics. Intercollegiate athletics in any recognizable sense of the name had become impossible and almost unimaginable. The spirit that makes a man an athlete makes him at the very first call of his country a soldier, and when war was declared our games with Yale, which had seemed the most important events of life, became in a moment unrealities to which no earnest man in a university team or crew could give serious thought.

"Practically all our athletes who did not enlist as volunteers gave themselves up to intensive military study and practice till in the Summer all but two of seventy-nine men in the university football squad were in some form of national service or in training for it. These facts may be interpreted as evidence that intercollegiate athletic sport should be kept up.

"Clearly it is our duty to encourage athletic sport, and therefore athletic contests of some kind among those students who, because of youth or of physical defects are kept out of active military life. We still encourage such contests for the sake of exercise, discipline, and the working off of youthful energy; but we believe that in these times military training comes before athletics and claims more than divided allegiance. We believe, also, that such public spectacles as our games with Princeton and Yale are unbecoming now, when the friends and comrades of the participants are at the front, or on their way to it, and in imminent danger of a soldier's death. Whether a modified and less formal Yale or Princeton game than we have had could escape the publicity which the newspapers are watchful in maintaining is at least a matter for doubt.

"One thingk is certain—If when the world is at peace again and intercollegiate contests are resumed, we fail to reduce the expense of coaching and training, to inculcate notions less luxurious and to foster a better understanding of the relations between athletics and other interests of life, we shall lose one of the opportunities so dearly bought by this war. Meantime we have cause for thanks that in the fearless and immediate response of college athletes to danger clearly seen as duty the training of intercollegiate athletics, faulty as it is, has achieved no small measure of justification."

COLUMBIA OARSMEN OUT.

Coach Rice Starts Crew Practice with Squad of 37 Men.

Coach Jim Rice of the Columbia University crew called out all the prospective Blue and White oarsmen for a short practice at the rowing machines yesterday. Thirty-seven candidates responded to Rice's call. Since there was no real crew season last Spring or Fall because of the war, there are no men now in college that have had experience on a Columbia Varsity shell. From the freshman crew of two years ago there remain four men, who also were on the 'Varsity squad last Spring until all major sports were indefinitely discontinued. These men are W. H. Brown, R. F. Steinschneider, Robert Hawkins, and S. D. Hedding. It is around these men that Coach Rice will have to build his first eight.

SYRACUSE TO HAVE CREWS.

Coach Ten Eyck to Develop 'Varsity and Freshman Eights.

Following the example of other colleges, Syracuse has decided to continue rowing during the coming Spring. Coach Jim Ten Eyck will soon have a number of candidates at work on the rowing machines at the Salt City university. Syracuse won the Intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie in 1916, the last time that rowing event was held, and every member of that great crew is now in the Government service. Ten Eyck will have to develop an entirely new squad of oarsmen, but he believes that he will have a varsity eight. Arrangements are now being made to hold dual regattas with at least two other colleges. Graduate Manager Walter Smith is at work on a schedule. Races also will be arranged for the Freshman crew.

Syracuse oarsmen have the advantage of having their indoor rowing practice in water, for Ten Eyck has a stationery shell in a large tank, and it is this practice which has given the Orange crews of the past such excellent blade work.

MORE MEMBERS FOR N.Y.A.C.

Winged Foot Club Votes to Take In More Persons.

The proposed amendment calling for an increase in the dues of the members of the New York Athletic Club, which was submitted by the Board of Governors at the club's annual meeting and election of officers, last night, received only slight consideration before it was set aside without a vote. In its place a resolution was adopted sanctioning an increase in life and resident members, the additions to be made within six months. For life members the annual dues were reduced from $1,000 to $500 and provision made for the acceptance of 100 members before the expiration of the time limit. Provision was made for 500 resident members, increasing this branch of the club to 4,200. The purpose of the amendment was to increase the income of the club to meet the present high prices of commodities and employes' salaries.

All of the previous officeholders were re-elected. The officers are:

President, Dr. Graeme M. Hammond; Vice President, Judge Jeremiah T. Mahoney; Secretary, Fred R. Fortmeyer; Treasurer, Martin S. Paine; Captain, Arthur McAleenen. Board of Governors to serve two years—Harry Anderson, Edwin J. Benson, George J. Corbett, Frank M. Clute, William L. Miller, John F. Muir, Henry I. Ottman and Robert W. Rodman.

Gallagher Twice Defeats Cochran.

Thomas Gallagher won both of the three-cushion carrom billiard games against Welker Cochran at Maurice Daly's Academy yesterday. In the afternoon he defeated the Chicago balkline expert, in a closely waged contest, by 40 to 38, and in the evening defeated his youthful rival by 40 to 27. Each contestant made a high run of 4 in the afternoon. Gallagher completed his string in forty-eight innings. The match between the two men calls for the winning of six out of ten games. Gallagher now leads by a score of 3 to 1.

RUBIEN NAMES NEW A. A. U. COMMITTEES

Twenty-eight Have Been Selected to Manage Local Association During the Year.

President Frederick W. Rubien, of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U., announced yesterday his list of committees for the coming year. Twenty-eight committees have been organized for Manhattan, Brooklyn, Bronx, and Queens, and among them is one known as the Factory and Mercantile Committee. Its duties will be to encourage athletic competitions among the factory workers of the greater city. This committee is headed by John J. McGovern of the Millrose A. A.

The most important committee of the local association, the Legislation Board, is headed by Judge Bartow S. Weeks, the other members being ex-Congressman Murray Hulbert and Judge Jeremiah T. Mahoney, vice-President of the New York A. C. Herman Oberstubbesing, Secretary-Treasurer of the Metropolitan Association, has been selected to act as chairman of the club investigation and district championship committees of New York and Connecticut.

The personnel of some of the more important committees follows:

Law and Legislation.—Bartow S. Weeks, Chairman; Murray Hulbert, Jeremiah T. Mahoney.

Senior Track and Field.—J. W. Stumpf, Chairman; W. H. Gell, F. J. V. Delany, Bartow S. Weeks, John W. O'Hara, J. Schwarz, J. McGowan, L. La Beet, D. J. Ferris, H. Obertubbesing, J. T. McInerney, A. V. Arnold, W. H. Wilson.

Junior Track and Field.—G. F. Norman, Chairman; S. W. Kennedy, G. W. Lattimore, C. A. Mattfield, J. T. Mahoney, J. F. O'Connor, F. L. Waters, G. Danielson, J. J. Lee, J. P. White, H. R. Meyers, D. J. Ferris, J. Mers, T. Owens, M. J. Ryan, J. F. Hickrew, W. J. Arenholz.

Senior Cross-Country.—Fred A. Niles, Jr., Chairman; A. McGrath, Frank Foran, John J. McHugh, Frank Hanlon, John J. Meclosen, E. W. Kinsley, M. B. Mulligan, F. J.

Junior Cross-Country.—Edward P. Carr, Chairman; J. J. Lee, J. F. Fitzpatrick, H. R. Milligan, J. J. Lazar, R. W. Kennedy, Benjamin Levy, F. E. Casanova, Charles A. Gilen, Leonard, G. F. Halsted, A. Rapp, Boyle, Birken, R. Springsteen, C. F. Lynch, Byrne, John J. Walsh, Chairman; J. P. Sullivan, Joe Lavine, J. W. Kemp, F. J. Cassidy, G. Carry, J. J. O'Brien, P. J. Indoor Ch, H. Levy, H. Meyers, R. J. Lawless, H. Oehrken, G. Mehnert, C. O. Nilsen, J. A. Niles, Jr., J. F. O'Hara, T. A. Chairman; H. R. Milligan.

Championships.—J. J. Deignan, Chairman; F. L. Waters, J. J. McGowan, F. J. Matthews, J. McAuley, G. W. Lattimore, H. Obertubbesing, F. Metz.

The Chairmen of the other committees are:

Wrestling, J. Leahy; Gymnastic, Roy E. Moore; Swimming, Otto Wahle; Basket Ball, E. C. Gilbey; Club Investigation, Herman Oberstubbesing; Finance, F. Metz; Record, Chester Matthews; Factory and Mercantile, J. McGowan; Nominating, J. J. Walsh; Walking, F. A. Gage; Tug-of-War, George Wall; Playgrounds, (Manhattan,) J. J. Lee; Playgrounds, (Brooklyn and Queens,) J. J. Downing; Playgrounds, (Bronx,) F. Hanlon; District Championship, (New York and Connecticut,) H. Obertubbesing; Playgrounds, (New Jersey,) Tom A. Casale; Boxing, (New Jersey,) John F. O'Hara; District Championship, Track and Field, (New Jersey,) W. Chambers; District Championship, Gymnastic (New Jersey,) F. Metz; District Championship, Wrestling, (New Jersey,) G. Mehnert; District Championship, Basket Ball, (New Jersey,) J. Liggett.

ARROW
FORM-FIT
COLLARS
CURVE CUT TO FIT THE NECK AND SHOULDERS.

Chalmers Sales Are Still on the Climb

October went big. The biggest October Chalmers ever had. November surpassed by far the best November record. And December mounted to a new December height.

The reasons? There are two: 1. Men. 2. Methods.

Those same men and those same methods that ran Maxwell from 2,000 a year to its present gigantic proportions now are at work on Chalmers.

Figures like these tell the story:

In 1913-1914 Maxwell dealers MADE *over* $,500,000
In 1914-1915 Maxwell dealers MADE *over* $,700,000
In 1915-1916 Maxwell dealers MADE *over* $,000,000
In 1916-1917 Maxwell dealers MADE *over* $1 ,000,000

Remember, most men became rich because they got in on the ground floor.

There is still time on Chalmers—though your friend across the street may beat you to it.

While attending the Automobile Show you can open negotiations personally with Mr. T. J. Toner, Director of Sales. See him at the Maxwell-Chalmers headquarters, Biltmore Hotel.

THE *bigness* of the new Hupmobile becomes a fixed impression the instant you sit in either seat.

It literally has a wealth of room—beauty—economy—super-abundant power—and a kind and degree of comfort altogether new in motoring.

Hupmobile Exhibit, Grand Central Palace, Space A-23 straight ahead from main entrance—fourth exhibit on right

CHARLES E. RIESS & CO., Inc., Phone Circle 1616, 1741 BROADWAY at 56th ST.

BROOKLYN: Dingeld Brothers, 1285 Bedford Avenue
BRONX: William Moller, 1852 Concourse
NEWARK: Hupmobile Sales Co., 73 Central Ave.
WHOLESALE ONLY: Hupmobile Co. of New York, 244-250 W. 49th St.

An Artistic Car With a Warrior's Heart

EXQUISITELY modeled and built, a smart traveler of city street or country road, the Moline-Knight is nevertheless a car to meet the hardest test of service. Its smart elegance, prized by the fastidious motorist, adorns a rugged power and dependability, every motorist needs.

The modish Moline-Knight is built around an engine at home alike on battlefield and asphaltum drive. Canada specified a Moline-Knight sleeve valve motor for its War Truck. British military engineers would have none but a Knight in The Tanks. Here in America, New York and Chicago motor buses in motor distress called the Moline-Knight to the rescue.

Noiseless, immune to carbon corrosion and pre-ignition, it is the de luxe engine for the de luxe passenger car.

Learn the gracefulness and elegance of the Moline-Knight car by a visit to the Automobile Show. On the first balcony, space B 13, you will find the Special De Luxe, the Sedan and the Chummy Roadster in both 40 and 50 H. P. models.

Each is a classic, but we urge your especial consideration of the Moline-Knight Special De Luxe, a seven passenger luxury car for fastidious motorers; $2250 F. O. B. factory.

Our exhibit will convince you of the tasteful beauty of this car. Let us take you for a rapid spin—over the roughest road you may care to pick—and prove what a Moline-Knight motor in a Moline-Knight car means in comfort and all-around motoring enjoyment.

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ROOT & VAN DERVOORT ENGINEERING CO.
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'LA NOUVELLE IDOLE' AT THE COLOMBIER

A Very Able Play by Francois de Curel Received with Great Favor.

FROM LE THEATRE ANTOINE

A Study of Scientific Devotion and Religious Experience Very Ably Acted.

LA NOUVELLE IDOLE, a drama in three acts, by Francois de Curel. At the Theatre du Vieux Colombier.

Albert Donnat.........Francois Gournac
Maurice Cormier.........Robert Bogaert
Pecia.........Marcel Millet
Jaubert.........Emil Chifoliau
Louise Donnat.........Valentine Tessier
Antoinette Millat.........Suzanne Bing
Jeanne Lejeune.........Paulette Noizeux
Eugenie.........Jane Lory

An audience that has been no whit too enthusiastic over M. Copeau's original and illuminating experiments in producing minor French classics, assembled last evening to witness his first production of a modern drama, and followed it with tense interest, rising frequently to outbursts of the most spontaneous and lively applause. It was a red-letter day, not only in the history of the Vieux Colombier, but in the experience of the New York public which cares for the best in dramatic art.

François de Curel is perhaps the most sincerely original of the modern Parisian playwrights, and "La Nouvelle Idole" scored one of the great successes of the Théatre Antoine when it was at the height of its reputation. The play lacks most of the familiar ingredients of the typical Boulevard success, and that is one of its welcome virtues, though a negative one. Its positive virtue lies in the fact that it evinces at their highest and best the French mastery of the subtler technique of the theatre and the French ability to develop dramatically a character and an idea of the utmost vividness and significance.

Albert Donnat is a scientist of note who has lost his faith in God and in a personal immortality. His life is devoted to the relief of suffering, and to the war which science is making upon the diseases which scourge mankind. To achieve the good of the greater number, he does not hesitate to make experiments in cancer inoculation upon hospital patients, whose eventual death he regards as certain. A leader in the war against infection, he tells himself, might well be given the same right to sacrifice human life for the national good which has always been given to the leader of a nation's armies. As the play opens, his malpractice has been discovered and his ruin is certain.

The story is not chiefly concerned, however, with the rights of the new idol of science. As the action progresses a more stirring interest is developed in Donnat's spiritual awakening. Under impact of his sudden ruin, his ideas remain unshaken, but his heart is awakened to a new comprehension, which is at variance with anything he has hitherto felt. Outwardly he remains calm, but inwardly he is shaken to the depths, and out of his agony a faith develops which, Godless and creedless though it is, has a ring of sincerity that went to the hearts of his hearers, and resulted in the almost unique phenomenon of a sophisticated New York audience applauding spiritual ideas and religious fervor to the echo.

In finely dramatic contrast with this material and masterful Donnat is Antoinette, the pauper child whom he has inoculated with cancer. Though "tuberculous to the marrow" at the time, she has experienced one of the seemingly miraculous recoveries not unknown in this disease, but only to find that her savior has stricken her with another and fatal malady.

Her faith in God, however, is as great as his in science; and in a scene of the utmost poignancy and spiritual depth of feeling she shows that, alone among those who know him, she understands his motives and applauds them. Donnat, meanwhile, has inoculated himself, half as an expiation and half out of interest in his experiments. In a final resurgence of devotional feeling they face death together. The modern French drama holds no finer and truer denouement than this.

As Donnat, François Gournac, whose performance as the Spanish viceroy in "La Carosse du Saint Sacrement" is so memorable, played with similar skill and with far greater effect upon his audience. Time and again he was interrupted with outbursts of applause. Suzanne Bing was Antoinette, and very charmingly interpreted her great depth and saintly simplicity of character.

Tea Rooms.

THE MARGUERITE
49 WEST 39TH STREET.
Open Sundays from 1 to 7 P. M.
Club Breakfast. Luncheon 40-50c.
Dinner 60c. Afternoon Tea.
Monday Wednesday Saturday } Chicken Dinner

SEVEN CANDLES. 13 West 48th Street, near 5th Ave.
in the ART GALLERY.
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner.
HOME COOKING.
Waffles and griddle cakes served 3 to 5 P.M.
Luncheon, 60c; Dinner, $1.00.

At the Sign of THE GREEN TEAPOT
Closed Sundays
Thirteen East Thirty-sixth Street.
Luncheon, 50c; Dinner, $1.00; Afternoon Tea and Waffles, 45c. Roast Chicken and Waffles Wed.

DOWNTOWN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL MID-DAY TEA ROOMS.
THE BROWN BETTY 147 FULTON ST. 72 WALL ST.
Delicious Home Cooking.

Dorothy Louise 1 WEST 39TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.)
Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents.
CHICKEN DINNER EVERY TUES. & SAT.

MARY LOUISE 173 Madison Ave., near 34th. (V'drbilt 4463) Luncheon, 35c
Special chicken lunch, Tues., Thurs. & Sat. Dinner 60c, 5 to 7:30. Chicken every night.

Luncheon, dinner and always a hearty welcome at
SCOTCH TEA ROOM, Inc. 21 E. 47th St. Sunday dinner.
Home-made Scotch shortbread and Scones.

Dine at No. 20 Old Gramercy Park Open Sunday
Breakfast 35c; Luncheon 50c; Dinner 75c.
Entrance on Irving Place. Open Fire.

The OAK ROOM 36 East 51st St. near Madison Av.
Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner.
Special Beefsteak Dinner Today.

THE FERNERY 32 EAST 33D STREET. 8 to 8. Except Sundays.
The Oldest Tea Room in New York.
"Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden.

THE ROSE GARDEN 36 West 59th St. Near Plaza Hotel
Luncheon or Dinner, $1.00. Tea, a la Carte.
Sunday Dinner a specialty, $1.25.

THE GROTTO 165 MADISON AVENUE Bet. 32d and 33d.
Luncheon, 45c; Course Dinner with Chicken, 65c. Sunday Dinner, 75c; Home-made Bread and Pies.

36 E. 33d St. OPEN FIRE Meals warmly Where an served and continue.
To THE DIXIE TEA ROOM.
Breakfast, 35c; Luncheon, 35-50c; Dinner, 65-75c.

The Charm of OLD CHELSEA 31 West 10th St. OPEN SUNDAYS
with Savoury Southern Cooking. Dinner 75c.

THE MAYFLOWER, 22 West 38th St. Dinner, table d'hote
A la carte Breakfast, Lunch, Tea. Open Sundays.

THE TALLY HO 20 East 34th St. Opposite Altman's
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea; Southern Chicken Dinner.

TO-NIGHT AT 17 WEST 38TH ST. (Plaza 1110.) Luncheon 75c.
A carefully selected, well cooked dinner, $1.00.

THE ADELAIDE 7 West 38th St. at Fifth Ave.
Serves an exceptionally good luncheon, 50c.

The RUSSIAN INN 57 West 37th Street (4667 Greeley.)
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner. Russian Cooking.

WRIGHT-LOGAN 6 East 37th Street Adjoining Tiffany's
LUNCHEON: AFTERNOON TEA: DINNER

THE ELM TREE 32-34 John Street (Financial District.)
Homelike Tea Room for LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

Heatherdell Tea Shop 15 E. 434 St. Open Sundays.
Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner.

THE PIROUETTE, 23 East 45th Street, bet. Madison & 5th Av.
Luncheon, 35-60c; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 85c.

HOBEY BAKER DOWNS FOE.

American Airman Brings His First German to the Ground.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—The former Captain of the Princeton football team, now serving in the Flying Corps, brought down his first German airplane Saturday, says the European edition of The New York Herald.

The Princeton football Captain referred to in this dispatch is probably Lieutenant "Hobey" Baker, who is now with the American Flying Corps in France. His work in the air had already attracted much attention. He was not only a football star, but a crack hockey player on the Princeton team.

RAILROADS' REVENUE DROPS

Decrease in Net Earnings from 1916 Shown in Federal Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Net railway earnings in November, 1917, continued far below the earnings for that month in 1916, according to the Interstate Commerce Commission's compilations today of reports from ninety-eight roads. Returns are expected from eighty-seven other roads.

Net revenue from railway operations was $53,860,000, as compared with $63,975,000 in November, 1916. Eastern roads reported $16,715,000, as compared with $21,974,000 a year before; Western roads $24,000,000, as compared with $28,286,000; Southern roads, $13,162,000, as compared with $13,704,000.

For the eleven months ended with November net revenue was $818,178,000, as compared with $889,128,000 in the first eleven months of 1916.

New Bar Association Officers.

Preliminary to the meeting of the New York State Bar Association at the Hotel Astor on Jan. 11 and 12 next, the Nominating Committee announced yesterday that it would report as follows: President, Charles E. Hughes, to be reelected; Vice Presidents, De Lancey Nicoll, Luke D. Stapleton, Frank H. Osborn, Charles S. Nisbet, David F. Costello, A. H. Sewell, Arthur E. Sutherland, Maurice C. Spratt, and Charles H. Young; Secretary, Frederick E. Wadhams, and Treasurer, Albert Hessberg. At the annual dinner at the Hotel Astor on Saturday night President Hughes will preside, and the guests will include Secretary of State, Lansing, J. J. Jusserand, French Ambassador, and Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador.

ELLIS H. ROBERTS DEAD.

Ex-U. S. Treasurer Was Long Owner of The Utica Herald.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Ellis H. Roberts, former Treasurer of the United States and formerly for many years editor of The Utica Herald, died at his home in this city this morning. Mr. Roberts was born Sept. 30, 1827.

He was the son of Watkin Roberts and Gwen Roberts. His education he received at Yale, from which he was graduated in 1850, and Hamilton College, where he later received the degree LL. D. He had learned the printer's trade in his youth and by means of it supported himself while at college. Upon his graduation from college he became editor and a part proprietor of The Utica Morning Herald, of which his brother had been one of the founders. He subsequently for thirty-five years was the sole proprietor of the paper.

In 1897 President McKinley appointed Mr. Roberts Treasurer of the United States, and he served under McKinley and President Roosevelt until 1905. Mr. Roberts was a Trustee of Hamilton College from 1872 to 1900. He was the author of several books, among them "To Greece and Beyond," "Government Revenue, Especially the American System," and "The Planting and Growth of the Empire State."

Lieut. Walter Foulke.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 8.—Lieutenant Walter Foulke, member of a prominent Philadelphia family and former Captain of the Princeton football team, died this morning at the base hospital at Kelly Aviation Field following a third attack of pneumonia. The body will be taken to Philadelphia by a military escort. Lieutenant Foulke was 33 years old, and is survived by his wife and three children. He was Assistant Adjutant of the training brigade.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS W. ILES, father of former Coroner Alfred R. Iles of Yonkers, died yesterday, in his eighty-seventh year.

ELIAS S. DEAN, a retired grocer of Newark, died yesterday at his home in Caldwell, N. J. He was 77 years old.

JOHN BRADY, a retired business man of Belleville, N. J., died yesterday at the home of his sister in East Orange, N. J.

Miss NERETTA A. BECKMAN, a teacher in Public School 81, Manhattan, died on Monday at her home, 386 Third Street, South Brooklyn.

ROBERT FLAHERTY, identified with real estate condemnation proceedings and street openings, died on Sunday at the old Stevens House, 26 Broadway.

Mrs. MARY A. FOX, a native of London, England, and widow of James Fox, died from pneumonia on Monday at her home, 211 Fenimore Street, Flatbush.

FLOYD THOMAS FERRIS FIELD, who was with the New York Custom House for many years, died yesterday in Flushing. He was in his seventy-seventh year.

Mrs. BERTHA F. HEASLIP, wife of George Heaslip, a retired farmer of the Flatbush section, died from pneumonia on Sunday at her home, 340 Coney Island Avenue, aged 57 years.

CHARLES A. CLARK, 39 years old, farmer of Plainfield, N. J., died yesterday at his home in Rahway Road from pneumonia. He was a son of the late Herman Clark of Patchogue, L. I.

AUGUST SCHWERDTFEGER, a member of the New York Produce Exchange and of Baltic Lodge, F. and A. M., died on Monday at his home, 181 Clymer Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-fifth year.

Mrs. AMELIA J. GIEBNER, one of the organizers of St. Clement's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Brooklyn, died in the Lutheran Hospital on Sunday. She was 77 years old and lived at 329 Bradford Street, Brooklyn.

GEORGE POST of Southampton, L. I., a descendant of Richard Post, who was one of the original settlers of that town, died on Monday at the age of 81 years. Mr. Post was formerly for thirty years in business in St. Louis, Mo.

AUGUST ERNST HAMMESFAHR, 61 years old, a proofreader for The German Herald, died on Sunday at his home, 564 East Ninth Street, Flatbush. He was a member of Philadelphos Council, No. 362, R. A., and of Typographical Union No. 7.

Mrs. ANNA MATILDA VOORHIES GILDERSLEEVE, widow of David H. Gildersleeve, a printer and publisher, died at Atlantic City, N. J., recently, at the age of 73 years. Mrs. Gildersleeve had lived in Brooklyn for more than fifty years and had been an active member of Plymouth Church.

FREDERICK WILLS, 62 years old, a retired Police Lieutenant, died on Monday at his home, 1,193 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, from paralysis. He retired from the force seven years ago after twenty-six years' service. Mr. Wills was a member of Oltmans Lodge, No. 446, F. and A. M., and of the Police Lieutenants' Benevolent Association.

JAMES LYNCH BISHOP, formerly New York representative of the Allen Fire Department Supplies Company of Providence, R. I., died on Sunday at his home, 1,402 Beverley Road, Flatbush. Mr. Bishop served in the United States Navy during the civil war and was a member of George C. Strong Post, No. 534, G. A. R. He was 71 years old.

ALLAN BOWIE, for many years a real estate dealer in Brooklyn as a member of the firm of Driver & Bowie, died yesterday at his residence, 658 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, in his fifty-fifth year. Mr. Bowie was a member of the Civic Club of Brooklyn, the South Brooklyn Board of Trade, and of the Twelfth Street Reformed Church.

WILLIAM ARROWSMITH, head of the law firm of Arrowsmith & Dunn, 261 Broadway, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 308 West Seventy-first Street. Mr. Arrowsmith had been practicing in this city for about forty years. He was born in this city and was graduated from Princeton in 1865. He was formerly a member of the Lawyers' Club and the Colonial Club.

Sister REBECCA, a member of the Order of St. John the Evangelist and attached to the Home for the Blind of the Church Charity Foundation in Brooklyn, died on Monday. For more than thirty years she had been active in Episcopal religious work in Brooklyn in connection with St. Luke's, St. Peter's, and Christ Protestant Episcopal Church. She was born in Brooklyn, the daughter of the late Joseph and Anna Sweeny.

NO CREDENTIALS TO MRS. WHITEHOUSE

And No Salary, but She Goes to Switzerland with an Initial $15,000 for Expenses.

LANSING OPPOSED MISSION

Was Not Consulted and Protested When He Heard the Project—Mission Will Distribute Creel's Literature.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse of New York City, who has been selected by Chairman George Creel of the Committee on Public Information to go to Switzerland on a publicity mission, the object of which is to spread accurate information regarding American war aims, is expected to sail soon, but carries no credentials from the State Department giving her any official status.

There is some decided opposition here, in fact, to the dispatch of Mrs. Whitehouse to Europe. It is not aimed at Mrs. Whitehouse personally, as she is regarded as a woman of exceptional discretion and distinct ability, but is based on opposition to the idea of establishing a propaganda in the heart of Europe through a publicity campaign which might be regarded abroad as an attempt to employ publicity advertising methods.

Secretary Lansing, it was learned tonight, although he is a member of the Committee on Public Information, is opposed to the whole plan of sending Mrs. Whitehouse to Europe. It is understood that he was not consulted, and has expressed his distinct protest against the idea of sending a woman to Europe on such a mission. The committee consists of George Creel, Chairman, and Secretaries Lansing, Baker, and Daniels.

It is understood that the idea of sending Mrs. Whitehouse to Europe originated with Mr. Creel, and that he, as Chairman of the committee, asked her to undertake the mission. President Wilson had nothing to do with her selection and was not consulted by Mr. Creel. The latter has assumed full responsibility for the appointment. He will have charge of the general line of work to be intrusted to Mrs. Whitehouse, and under his general direction it is the plan for Mrs. Whitehouse to distribute literature, prepared under the auspices of the Committee on Public Information, dealing with the aims and purposes of the American Government in the war. Mrs. Whitehouse is giving her services, but the cost of the enterprise will be borne out of the funds of the committee.

Mrs. Whitehouse is undertaking the work committed to her with the understanding that she enjoys no diplomatic status, and that her task is only to disseminate, through the office which she will establish in Berne, literature the purpose of which will be to enable the press and the international colony in Switzerland to understand the aims and desires of this Government as to the welfare of all nations involved in the issues of the present war.

Mrs. Whitehouse will have a staff of assistants, whom she will select. An allowance of $15,000 has been made for the initial organization, and a credit established in Switzerland for that purpose. It is understood that the details of the plan for conducting the publicity campaign will be formed gradually as Mrs. Whitehouse advances in the work she has undertaken.

BAGDAD ROAD HELPS TURKS

H. C. Woods Tells How It Enabled Them to Hold Out.

The ability which the Turks have shown to put new forces into the field and to continue their resistance in Mesopotamia and in Palestine, after numerous defeats by the British, is due largely to the facilities for the movement of troops and supplies which the Turks possess in the Bagdad Railroad, according to H. Charles Woods, a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and the author of several books on the Near East, who lectured last night before the American Geographical Society at the Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street.

Branches of this railroad, some of which have been constructed since the war, are used for supplying and reinforcing the Turkish armies in Palestine, while the main line is enabling the Turks to keep armies in the field to oppose the British in Mesopotamia. Mr. Woods said:

"Starting from Scutari, opposite Constantinople, since the recent opening of the Taurus and Amanus Tunnels, through communication has been established as far as a junction located about ten miles to the north of Aleppo. From here the northern prong of the Bagdad Railroad proper is now in working order for about 100 miles further, at least as far as Nisibin."

Mr. Woods said that the Bagdad section, about 75 miles in length, running from Bagdad to Samara, was in British hands, and that from Samara there was a gap of 300 miles in the railroad, the other end of which was held by the Turks. He continued:

"From Aleppo the great southern prong which is not part of the Bagdad system proper runs through Damascus to Deraia. From there two roads proceed southward. The first is the Hedjaz line which nominally goes as far as Medina. The second bends in an eastern direction toward Haifa, but before reaching that point turns south near Nazareth, ultimately extending as far as El Auja a few miles to the southwest of Beersheba. Although there is at least one break of gauge at Rayak, not at Aleppo, as is sometimes stated, the strategic importance of these lines, some of which have only been built since the beginning of the war, is enormous. They rendered possible the formerly threatened attack upon Egypt, and they enable the Turco-Germans to bring up the reinforcements with which they so strongly opposed the British advance at Southern Palestine. That this advance has now been successfully accomplished is a matter of enormous and military importance. In addition to giving the British a base on the north-east of the desert, the occupation of Jerusalem and of its neighborhood provides them with a good jumping-off place for future operations."

Mr. Woods described the British campaigns in Mesopotamia and Palestine as essential to the defense of the British Empire, for the reason that, if these expeditions had not been undertaken, the Turks with German aid would have been able to complete both railroads, and with these lines of communication could have launched attacks against British power in Egypt and in the East.

H. F. Redfields on Honeymoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey Fuller Redfield, whose marriage took place on Saturday at the home of the bride in Wyoming, Ohio, are spending their honeymoon at White Sulphur, W. Va. The bride was Miss Amy Louise Cowing, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Cowing of Wyoming. Mr. Redfield, who is the son of Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. William C. Redfield of Washington, D. C., and Brooklyn, N. Y., is Assistant Paymaster in the naval forces at Washington.

Theatrical Notes.

The engagement of "Madame Sand," at the Knickerbocker, will end on Saturday night, and "The Land of Joy," now at the Park, will be moved to the Knickerbocker next Monday for a run of two weeks. The management of "The Land of Joy" has been taken over by William Morris.

The original title of Eugene Walter's new drama has been restored, and the play will be known as "The Assassin" instead of "The Heritage." The New York engagement will begin at the Playhouse next Monday.

May Wirth, the equestrienne, will be added next Monday to the Hippodrome show. The Wirth family will be seen in an act to be called "The Circus Modern," for which a new scenic production is being prepared.

Mollie King, who is well known in motion pictures, will enter vaudeville at the Riverside next week.

The first performance of "Seven Days' Leave," at the Park Theatre, is now definitely announced for Thursday night of next week.

ADELE MARGULIES TRIO.

Its Last Winter Concert Heard by Big Audience in Aeolian Hall.

That New York's musical season is now around the halfway point was suggested last night, when the first local organization gave its final concert for this Winter. The Adele Margulies Trio, finishing thus early its fourteenth year of artistic chamber music, was heard at Aeolian Hall by a large audience, chiefly of those who have attended its performances in the People's Symphony series downtown.

Miss Margulies, with Leopold Lichtenberg and Alwin Schroeder, a Kneisel Quartet veteran, played trios of Dvorak and Gretchaninow, between which the pianist and 'cellist added a sonata of Grieg; an exemplary war program, Bohemian, Scandinavian, Russian, typical of the changed conditions at this time.

Next Week's Metropolitan Operas.

The Metropolitan Opera Company will present next week, the tenth of the opera season, repetitions of "Francesca da Rimini" on Monday night, "Thais" on Wednesday evening, "L'Oracolo" and "Pagliacci," the latter with Caruso, on Thursday, and "Daughter of the Regiment" on Friday. Russian "Boris" reaches a fifth performance Saturday afternoon, Jan. 19, and so does "Faust" that evening, at a benefit for the French Hospital.

Caruso will sing next Tuesday in Brooklyn, where "Rigoletto" is the bill, and Marie Conde makes an operatic début as Gilda. At the Metropolitan concert next Sunday, the added soloist will be Mischa Elman.

Margaret Namara Sings.

Margaret Namara, who once sang with the Duncan dancers and in light opera, gave her first formal recital yesterday at the Princess Theatre, where she appeared in crinolines of bizarre hue, lavender and green, and sang to harpsichord accompaniment, as was fitting, and with natural humor, some old airs of Martini and Weckerlin. Her voice is a serviceable one, becoming hard when forced, but heard to advantage in other pieces by Giordano and Gretchaninow, with 'cello and piano, played by Herman Sandby and L. T. Gruenberg. There were lighter songs of Florence Gere, Rudolph Gans, and Buzzi-Peccia, in conclusion, all three encored.

Vice Inquiry Aid Ends Life.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, Jan. 8.—Edward W. Davidson, who recently retired as Corporation Counsel of New Rochelle, and a member of the Westchester County Bar Association, committed suicide this morning in his home by shooting himself. Ever since United States Marshal McCarthy made a raid on New Rochelle saloons Mr. Davidson has been much depressed.

MUSIC NOTES.

Stella Power, an Australian soprano, with Arthur Hackett, tenor, and others, appeared with Mme. Melba in a concert last evening at the Brooklyn Academy.

Idelle Patterson and Karl Tuckerman assisted last evening at Hans Kronold's concert, an annual event for several years past, at the Bowery Mission.

The People's Music League has announced free concerts this evening at Public Schools 59, 62, 63, and 158, all in Manhattan.

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Eve., Jan. 15.
SCHOLA CANTORUM
KURT SCHINDLER, Conductor.
Soloists: Mabel Garrison—Carl Formes
SPANISH & WELSH MUSIC
FIRST PRESENTATION IN AMERICA
of Old Spanish Miracle and Nativity Songs, Folksongs of Andalusia and Catalonia and Modern Catalan Choral Ballads.
Also Welsh Folk and Fighting Songs
Seats $2.00 to 50c for sale at Box Office.
KNABE PIANO USED.

Aeolian Hall, Wed. Aft., Jan. 16, at 3.
Piano Recital (Steinway)—OLIVER
DENTON
Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. Daniel Mayer.

MISS MANNHEIMER
DRAMA READINGS—5th Annual Series.
The Waldorf, Fridays, Jan. 11, 18, 25, 11 A. M.
"FALSE GODS"—Eugene Brieux. "THE RIVALS"—Sheridan. "THE UNSEEN HOST"—Wilde. "AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE"—Ibsen.
Series $5. Students $3. Single $2, $1.

AEOLIAN HALL, TUES. AFT., Jan. 15, at 3
PIANO RECITAL (KNABE) by LEO
ORNSTEIN
Seats Now at Box Office. Mgt. M. H. Hanson.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Evg., Jan. 15, at 8:15.
'CELLO RECITAL WILLEM WILLEKE
Tickets 50 cts. to $2. at Box Office. Mason & Hamlin Piano. Mgt. John W. Frothingham, Inc.

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Jan. 14, at 3.
PIANO RECITAL
YOLANDA MERO
Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. (Steinway Piano)

VIEUX COLOMBIER
65 West 35th St. Greeley—1622.
Sun. Eve., Jan. 13, 8:30. Concert by the Unique
Societe des Instruments Anciens

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. Eve. 8. Mats. Today & Sat. 2.
MATINEE TODAY BEST SEATS 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.
MOST WONDERFUL, LAVISH, FASCINATING, COLOSSAL, GORGEOUS PRODUCTION IN HISTORY OF AMERICAN STAGE.
Chu Chin Chow
A Musical Tale of the East in 14 Scenes—Company of 300 People.
Evgs. & Sat. Mat. 25c-$2. Wed. Mat. 25c-$1.
Always 500 Orch. Seats at $1.50.
MOVES TO CENTURY THEATRE MONDAY, JAN. 14. SEATS NOW ON SALE AT ECONOMIC PRICES.

Carnegie Hall, Fri., Jan. 11, at 8:30.
Return Appearance of
PRIVATE PEAT His Own Soldier Story

Two Years in Hell & Back with a Smile.
$2 to 50c. Mgt. J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau.

"CHEER UP!" AT THE HIPPODROME
GREATEST SENSATIONS EVER STAGED! with HOUDINI
Mat. To-Day $1.00 Best Seats
1000 GOOD SEATS Always 25c & 50c

OUTDOOR TODAY
Ice Skating
KOTLER RINK, 110th St.—Riv. Drive. | VAN KELTON Stadium, 37th St., 5th Av.
ADMISSION 25c—MUSIC.
SKATES FOR RENT AND FOR SALE.

YORKVILLE THEATRE, 86th St., Near Lex. Ave. Tel. Lenox 2355
Eves. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
Adolf Philipp presents Joh. Strauss' Operette
On the Blue Danube

VIEUX COLOMBIER
65 W. 35th St. Greeley 1622.
Tonight at 8:30. Twelfth Night

ST. NICHOLAS RINK—3 SESSIONS DAILY
Largest Rink in New York City, 69 W. 66th St.
ADM. 50c. ICE SKATING Beginners Taught.
Sun., A.M., $1.

GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE
4th St. & 7th Av. Karen, a 4-Act Drama.
Phone Spring 6400. Prices 50c, $1, $1.50.
Evenings 8:45; Matinee Saturday 2:30.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. | Twice Daily. 2:15 & 8:15. | Popular Prices.
BEN WELCH and His BIG SHOW.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN MATINEE TOM'W AT 2
DOING OUR BIT

44th St. THEATRE Roof Theatre Phone Bry. 61
Nightly at 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.
Lee and J. J. Shubert's Musical Production
Over the Top
30 Pretty Justine Johnstone Girls | T. Roy Barnes, Justine Johnstone, Craig Campbell, Hayrie & Brodson
As swift as a motor at full speed.

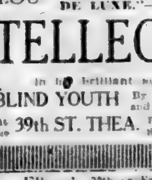
SHUBERT 44th, west of B'way. Eves. 8. Matinees Today & Sat. 2.
Lee & J. J. Shubert's Model Musical Production | AUTOMOBILISTS ATTENTION!
MAYTIME
The Only Reminder of Spring in N. Y. now!
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
FEAST OF FUN AND FEMININITY
FLO-FLO

WHY MARRY?
Nat C. Goodwin | Edmund Breese
Estelle Winwood | Shelley Hull
Ernest Lawford | Beatrice Beckley
ASTOR 45th & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Pop. Price Matinee Today.

PLAYHOUSE W. 48th St. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Today, Fri. & Sat., 2:30.
EXTRA MATINEE FRIDAY
Margaret ANGLIN in a new Comedy called "BILLETED."
BEGINNING MON., JAN. 14 SEATS TOM'W.
The MESSRS. SHUBERT Present
THE HERITAGE
By EUGENE WALTER
With CYRIL KEIGHTLEY and LOWELL SHERMAN

BROADHURST 44, W. of B'way. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. Tom
MATINEES TOMORROW & SAT
WILLIAM Faversham | MAXINE Elliott
IRENE Fenwick | MACLYN Arbuckle
in "LORD AND LADY ALGY."
3 WEEKS ONLY—Seats Selling Jan. 28.


6TH BIG WEEK
POP. MAT. TO-DAY
50c to $1.50
"THE MATINEE IDOL DE LUXE."—Eve. Sun.
LOU TELLEGEN
in his brilliant success
BLIND YOUTH By Willard Mack and Lou Tellegen
at the 39th ST. THEA. Phone early for Sat. Mat. Seats.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30
MARJORIE RAMBEAU
in "EYES OF YOUTH"

BIJOU, W. 45. Ev. 8:30. Pop. Mat. Today 2:30
ODDS AND ENDS OF 1917

48th St. Thea., Near B'way. Eves. at 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:20.
A PLAY OF WOMEN AND THEIR HOMES
YES OR NO

BOOTH 45 St., W. of B'way. Eve 8:25. Last 2 Matinees Today & Sat. 2:25. Weeks.
GUY BATES POST IN THE MASQUERADER

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:15.
Smartest of Musical Comedies
OH, BOY!
PRICES: 50c, 75c, $1.50, $2.
POP. MAT. TODAY. REG. MAT. SAT

COMEDY W. 41st St. Eves. 8:45. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.
Washington Square Players in Their
FOUR BEST PLAYS
Except Sat. & Holidays 25c to $1.50 We Pay Tax.
LAST 2 WEEKS OF THIS BILL

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
OLIVER MOROSCO'S LAUGHING SENSATION
LOMBARDI, Ltd. with LEO CARRILLO

HIT
"The Gipsy Trail"
A TWIN-SIX COMEDY, 1918 MODEL
Plymouth 45 St., W. of B'way. Bryant 40. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30.
BEST SEATS AT BOX OFFICE.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Eves. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
DELIGHTFUL, TUNEFUL AND GAY
LEAVE IT TO JANE

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Eves. 25c to $1. Mat Tomorrow, 25c & 50c.
FISKE O'HARA in "THE MAN FROM WICKLOW."

LOEW'S 7th Ave. at 125 St. Eves. 25c to $1. Mat. Tom'w, 25c & 50c
"DE LUXE ANNIE" with JANE GREY and Original Cast.

Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15.
6 MUSICAL SPILLERS, FRANK MULLANE, CHAS. McDONALD & CO., AND SIX OTHERS. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Eve. 8:10. Mats. Today & Sat.
Greatest Musical Show on Earth
COHAN & HARRIS present
The Cohan Revue 1918
"ALL THE HITS IN ONE."

ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC Starts 11:30.
ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Eves. at 8. Matinees Today & Sat. at 2.
ETHEL BARRYMORE | THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Eve. at 8:15. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:15.
POPULAR MAT. TODAY, 50c to $1.50
Laurette Taylor
In a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners. "HAPPINESS"

LIBERTY W. 42d St. Eve 8:20. EVES. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
MATINEE TODAY 50c to $1.50
COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT
THE SMASHING MUSICAL HIT
'GOING UP'
"Unusually Funny, Full of 'Pep,' Dancy Music and Pretty Girls."

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Eves. at 8:20. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:20.
WILLIAM COURTENAY THOS. A. WISE
in the Comedy by J. E. Harold Terry
"GENERAL POST"
The Love Comedy of the Season.

GEO. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30
POPULAR MAT. TODAY, 50c to $1.50
Mr. Leo DITRICHSTEIN
in the Greatest Comedy Hit in Years "THE KING"

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38 St. Eve. 8:30. Matinees TODAY and Sat. 2:30
Mrs. FISKE in MADAME SAND

THE Naughty Wife HARRIS W. 42 St. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat.

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
Pop. 50c. to $1.50 Mat. Today
Parlor, Bedroom & Bath
with Florence Moore & John Cumberland.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:30.
The PIPES of PAN

FULTON West 46th St. Phone Bryant 203. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
Raymond Hitchcock & E. Ray Goetz present
Words & Music
A Snappy Revue with Richard Carle, Elizabeth Brice and Billy B. Van.
NEXT WEEK: MARGARET ANGLIN.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20.
POPULAR MAT. TODAY, 50c to $1.50
Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years.
A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.
110TH TIME TONIGHT
DAVID BELASCO Presents
TIGER ROSE

PARK 59th St., Columbus Circle. Eve. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW
THE LAND OF JOY
Greatest Dancing Show in the World.
MOVES NEXT MONDAY TO THE KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE

BELASCO W. 44 St., nr. B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.
132D TIME TONIGHT
DAVID BELASCO presents
POLLY With a Past

ELTINGE West 42d St. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Today (Pop. 50c to $1.50) & Sat. 2:30.
Pop. 50c. to $1.50 Mat. Today
Business Before Pleasure
With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr

Fred Stone JACK O' LANTERN | GLOBE B'way 46th St. Eve. 8:20. Matinee Today & Sat. 2:20.
MATINEE TODAY POPULAR PRICED.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47TH ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1.
JULIAN ELTINGE, Hobart Bosworth & Co., Jack Clifford, LeRoy Talma & Bosco, B. Emmet Keane & Elizabeth M. Murray.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96th St. | Mme. Sarah Bernhardt & Strong Supporting Bill.

TERRACE RINK Morningside 4675-8166. 3 SESSIONS DAILY.
112TH ST. AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
9.30, 12:30, 2.30, 6, 7:30, 11.
OUT-DOOR ICE SKATING
SKATES FOR RENT. ADMISSION 25c.

MOTION PICTURES.

RIVOLI
BROADWAY AT FORTY-NINTH STREET
Direction of S. L. ROTHAPFEL, also directing the RIALTO, Times Sq.
TODAY AND ALL WEEK (incl. Sunday) ADOLPH ZUKOR Presents
ELSIE FERGUSON in "ROSE OF THE WORLD"
From the Story by Agnes and Egerton Castle.
Directed by Maurice Tourneur (an Artcraft Picture).
THE RIVOLI ORCHESTRA
HUGO RIESENFELD, Conducting, will render "DANCE OF THE HOURS" from LA GIOCONDA by Ponchielli, and Soldier's Chorus from FAUST by Gounod with the Rivoli Chorus.
Gladys Rice (Soprano) | Alberto Bachman Violinist | The Holy Land Scenic Special | Rivoli Animated (Pictorial)
Mr. & Mrs. Sidney Drew in "OUR MUTUAL MOTOR"
PRICES, 20-30-60c. LOGES, $1.
AT THE RIALTO Times Square | CHARLES RAY in "His Mother's Boy" | ALL THIS WEEK

LYRIC THEATRE, WEST 42ND STREET. TO-NIGHT 8:30. 25c to $1.00. All Seats Reserved.
LAST 4 DAYS 8 TIMES FINAL CHANCES
WILLIAM FOX Presents William Farnum in Victor Hugo's Drama of Humanity
Les Miserables
MAT. 2:30 TODAY and all week 25c & 50c

44th ST. Thea. Phone Bryant 7292. Daily Mats. 2:15. Eves. 8:20.
Pop. Prices. All Seats Reserved
PRIZMA NATURAL COLOR MOTION PICTURES, and Country Beautiful
OUR NAVY
"Real Works of Art—Unsurpassed Beauty."—Tribune
"A Striking Success."—Telegram.

BROADWAY Theatre, Broadway at 41st St. "MADAME SPY" Cont. Noon to 11 P. M.
13-25. Mat. 15-25-35c Eves., also Saturday, Sunday and Holidays.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Pauline Frederick in "Mrs. Dane's Defense." CARMEN (Condensed Version) Daily Aft'noon.
CONCERT, STRAND SYMPHONY ORCH.

81st St. Theatre, or B'way. Tel. Schuyler 5920
J. Warren Kerrigan in "A Man's Man"
Also Greater VAUDEVILLE
MAT. 15-20c, incl. tax. EVG. 20-30-35c, incl. tax

RIALTO Times Sq. 20-30-60. CHARLES RAY in "His Mother's Boy." Mack Sennett Comedy. RIALTO ORCHESTRA.

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF. 10, 20, 30
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
FRANKLYN FARNUM in "Fighting Grin"

CARNEGIE HALL TUESDAY AFT. JAN. 29 AT 3
HEIFETZ
SEATS NOW AT BOX OFFICE
Mgt. WOLFSOHN MUSICAL BUREAU

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR
Carnegie Hall, Fri. Aft., Jan. 11, at 2:30
Soloist ALFRED MEGERLIN
Concert Master Philharmonic Orch.
Carnegie Hall, Sat. Evg., Jan. 12, at 8:30
MAX ROSEN
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

SYMPHONY
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r.
Carnegie Hall, Tom'w (Thurs.) Aft., at 3
Aeolian Hall, Sun. Aft., Jan. 13, at 3
Soloist CLAUDIA MUZIO
Berlioz, Bellini, Ernest Bloch, Charpentier, Weber.
Aeolian Hall, Sat. Morn., Jan. 12, at 11.
SYMPHONY CONCERT FOR CHILDREN
(Mr. Damrosch will explain the brass instruments.)
Verdi, Weber, Mendelssohn, Bizet, Tschaikowsky.
Tickets at Box Offices. Geo. Engles, Mgr.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight at 8, Aida. Muzio, Matzenauer, Martinelli, Amato, Mardones, Rossi. Cond., Moranzoni.
Thurs. at 8, Marouf. Alda, Howard; De Luca, Rothier, Chalmers, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Monteux.
Fri. at 8:15, St. Elizabeth. Easton, Matzenauer; Whitehill, Leonard, Ruffo. Selected Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. at 2 (First Time), Lodoletta. Farrar; Caruso, Amato, Didur, Segurola. Cond., Moranzoni.
Sat., 8:15 (75c-$3), Boheme. Peterson, Kanders; Martinelli, Scotti, Mardones, D'Angelo, Cond. Papi.
Next Mon. at 8, Francesca da Rimini. Alda, Sundelius; Martinelli, Amato, Bada. Cond. Moranzoni.
Wed. at 8, Thais. Farrar, Howard; Diaz, Whitehill. Monteux.
Brooklyn Academy of Music.
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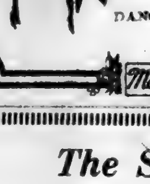
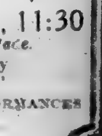
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9, 1918.

THE FOUNDATIONS.

All affirmations and discussion of principles relating to the freedom of the seas, the openness or the secrecy of diplomacy, the reduction of armaments, the League of Nations, and the self-determination of peoples may be put aside as of secondary moment until we have made sure the foundations of peace, which President WILSON rightly says must be unshakable, for otherwise "no part of the structure of international justice can stand." Of all the countless statements and restatements of war aims, there is one that stands forth supreme as the best, soundest, comprehensive and final. It is Mr. WILSON's declaration in his reply to the peace letter of the Pope that "the object of this war is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and actual power of a vast military establishment, controlled by an irresponsible Government." Until that deliverance is achieved there can be no peace, for peace would have no solid foundation. "We shall never sheathe the sword which we have not lightly drawn," said Mr. ASQUITH in his Guildhall declaration, "until the military domination of Prussia is wholly and finally destroyed." Again Mr. WILSON said last May "we can afford to be generous, but we cannot afford to be weak or omit any single guaranty of justice or security." The one indispensable guaranty is the downfall of Prussian militarism. "This agony must not be gone through again," Mr. WILSON wrote to the Pope, "and it must be a matter of very sober judgment what will insure us against it." These are the foundations, the irrevocable, unchanging declarations of war aims by which all the subsequent professions must be tested to determine whether anywhere there is infirmity of purpose, wavering, or swerving from the one straight path that leads to an enduring peace of justice.

It is with a profound feeling of reassurance, therefore, a conviction that the anchor of hope still holds fast, that in the President's address to Congress yesterday we read this declaration respecting Germany: "We wish her only to accept a place of equality among the peoples of the world—the new world in which we now live—instead of a place of mastery." That is fundamental. It is the very soul of the address, the rock of safety upon which the statesmen, soldiers, and the people of the nations arrayed against Germany may securely plant their feet. It is the pledge of men now living that their children shall not be enslaved or forced to shed their blood in a war of defense against a military monster their fathers weakly failed in the attempt to overthrow.

"There is no confusion of counsel among the adversaries of the Central Powers," says the President, "no uncertainty of principle, no vagueness of detail." He commends the candor and the spirit of the words Mr. LLOYD GEORGE addressed to British labor and to the world last week, and his declaration of war aims in behalf of the United States agrees with the declaration of the British Prime Minister, but it goes further and is more specific and explicit in respect to some of the purposes the Allies have in view which Mr. LLOYD GEORGE did not find it necessary to consider in full detail. It is an ancient principle of our Government that private property at sea not contraband of war should be exempt from destruction or capture, like private property on land; the President reaffirms that doctrine. Diplomatic negotiations cannot now and never will be conducted altogether "in the public view," but we as a nation have no liking for "private international understandings." We believe in reduction of national armaments and we assent to the principle of "self-determination" of peoples—our old phrase "consent of the governed" is much better. The evacuation by Germany of all the territory of the Allies which she occupies is, of course, an indispensable condition, but experience warns us that "specific covenants" guaranteeing the political independence and integrity of States will be worthless until the supreme war aim has been attained in the destruction of the Prussian military power and spirit of conquest.

The President is well advised in insisting that "the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all." There can be no righting of that wrong save by the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France. Mr. LLOYD GEORGE's word "reconsideration" left much to be desired—the President supplies the deficiency. The right of Italy to a readjustment of her frontiers he recognizes, and is much more specific than Mr. LLOYD GEORGE in respect to what righteousness, justice, and the security of peace demand of Austria-Hungary and in the Balkan readjustments. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, he says, "should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development." Autonomy would deliver them from the blighting rule of the HAPSBURGS, a condition indispensable to their happiness and contentment. A recognition of the "historically established lines of allegiance and nationality" in the Balkans would restore to Serbia territory, inhabited by Serbians, heartlessly consigned to Austrian custody by the Treaty of Berlin and impudently seized altogether by Austria in violation of that treaty ten years ago.

In yielding to the prevailing habit of restating war aims, the Powers that are now defenders of the world's freedom have too far lost sight of the imperative need of destroying Germany's plan of a broad belt of military and economic control in Middle and Southeastern Europe by thrusting across the Berlin-Bagdad Line a State or group of States sheltered against German influence and aggression. That design is still cherished by Germany. It is the foundation upon which she would rebuild her strength, it is the danger against which an inconclusive peace would erect no safeguards. Under "guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan States" Germany would confront conditions fatal to her designs of world mastery. It is well that Mr. WILSON has reminded Germany and the Governments with which we are in alliance that the characteristically imperialist, Napoleonic, and German Berlin-Bagdad dream can never come to realization.

The President expresses the feeling of the American people in his generous and sympathetic words about the Russians. We hope they will be delivered from their present troubles, that the red flag of anarchy and socialism will give place to a respectable and recognizable emblem, above all that they may escape the doom of enslavement to Germany, toward which they are madly hastening. TROTZKY's return to Brest-Litovsk to renew negotiations with the German Generals is of evil omen, for there is altogether too much ground for suspicion that he is not representing Russian interests. But if, as the President says, the soul of Russia is not subservient, TROTZKY's betrayal would be futile and the terms of the dishonest German peace would never be accepted by Russia.

The war aims of the Allies having been restated by Mr. WILSON, we trust to the satisfaction of those who have so persistently demanded restatements, may we now hope that some further and satisfactory progress will be made in fighting Germans? There is no other way in which the foundations of peace can be laid, for Germany is very far from having been brought to a condition bearing any recognizable relation to the picture presented in the words of Mr. WILSON when he said that the free peoples of the world must be delivered "from the menace and the actual power of a vast military establishment controlled by an irresponsible Government."

STATE RIGHTS AND PROHIBITION.

Certain citizens of Norfolk opposed to the Federal prohibition amendment have formed a State Rights Club; and have set forth their theory of State and Federal Government and the grounds of their opposition to the amendment in a series of resolutions, which THE TIMES hopes, rather expects, that the Virginia Legislature, which meets this week, will ponder seriously. The phrase "State rights" must sound like echoes from the land of spirits to the Southern Democrats, to the modern Democratic Party. The old ragers against "centralization" have become its devotees. To speak of "State rights" is almost like speaking of an ancient world, of the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions.

Yet the preservation to the several States of their undelegated and unprohibited constitutional powers, of the rich treasury of their reserved powers, should be striven for by every man who wants the American form of government to retain something of its original principles, who believes in local initiative and self-government, who is not willing to sacrifice the power of the State to the all-swallowing Federal monster.

Virginians have State prohibition. They can make it severer or lighter, as they choose. Why should they surrender for all time their power to regulate or suppress the manufacture and use of liquor?

The Norfolk State Rights Club holds that the people of Virginia should express their opinion as to the amendment before the Legislature takes upon itself to ratify or reject it. Where do the people "come in" on prohibition? Did they have anything to say about it in Alabama, Florida, Georgia? In Alabama and Florida wasn't it beaten by the people, only to be enacted by the Legislature? To the Dry mind the prohibition people are "the people."

DRAFT LAW CONSTITUTIONAL.

In his long service on the bench of the United States Supreme Court Chief Justice WHITE never had an easier task than that which the challenge of the constitutionality of the Selective Draft act imposed upon him. At the same time, the court, being human, does not like to have to deal with the obvious, to reassert fundamentals when there should be no occasion for it. The attack upon this law which found expression in court proceedings was not inspired by patriotism. It suggested what LINCOLN wrote when the validity of the draft in the civil war was questioned in pettifogging briefs:

> In this case, those who desire the rebellion to succeed, and others who seek reward in a different way, are very active in accommodating us with this class of arguments. They tell us the law is unconstitutional. It is the first instance, I believe, in which the power of Congress to do a thing has ever been questioned in a case when the power is given by the Constitution in express terms.

The interpretation by HAMILTON of the power given "to raise and support armies" is not a legal precedent, but no tribunal has ever improved upon it:

> As the duties of superintending the national defense and of securing the public peace against foreign or domestic violence involve a provision for casualties and dangers to which no possible limits can be assigned, the power of making that provision ought to know no other bounds than the exigencies of the nation and the resources of the community.

In view of the great number of precedents illuminating the war powers of Congress it seemed gratuitous to invoke a decision upon the Selective Draft act from the Supreme Court. The response the pseudo patriots, the wrong-headed, and the public enemy have got for their pains settles the matter forever. Chief Justice WHITE makes short work of their sophistry, and in terms of admirable restraint, considering the provocation under which he must have labored to use language not strictly judicial, such as thundered in the deliverance of the old English Judges in some of the leading cases.

"The premise of this proposition is so devoid of foundation that it leaves not even a shadow of ground upon which to base the conclusion," says Chief Justice WHITE of the remarkable contention that the "willingness of the citizen" must figure in the exercise of the power of Congress to raise an army, because individual liberty is one of the guarantees of the Constitution. And a similar absurdity was disposed of when the Chief Justice said of the argument that enforcing the draft was a violation of the Thirteenth Amendment, which prohibited involuntary servitude: "We are constrained to the conclusion that the contention to that effect is refuted by its mere statement."

The decision of the court upon the constitutionality of the draft law has excited no surprise or special interest because every man of common sense and every patriotic citizen expected it.

EDITED BY THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

When the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger on July 30, 1914, published a premature report, which the Government made it withdraw, of the declaration of war against Russia, the Munich newspapers, cut off from Berlin by the crowding of the wires, and getting no satisfaction from the Bavarian Government, knew not what to think. A Radical organ, the Zeitung, with beautiful naïveté, begged the imperial authorities to "take charge of public opinion." That charge the imperial authorities don't neglect in peace. How thoroughly they attend to it in war, how German "public opinion" is an artificial, Government-stamped creation, is again illustrated by the copies, published by the State Department, of the telegraphed secret instructions given to the German press by the Berlin official censorship last Summer.

In regard to American preparations for and participation in the war, the official attitude is not one of ignorant minimization. They must not be underestimated, but the popular imagination mustn't be impressed by them. Facts in regard to the alleged number of American troops in France must be accompanied with editorial comment showing the physical difficulties of transportation, the time required for training, and so on. As to the reported 1,000,000 of them, that is "bluff." Honest Hans must not be depressed, as he would be, by the publication and acceptance of imposing figures of the American forces. On the other hand, since America will make war with "tenacity and energy," the fact must be allowed to steal into the mind of Honest Hans gradually. Get him used to it without letting him worry about it. So the wise fathers of a people systematically kept docile, and allowed to know only what the Government thinks good for them.

Strikes, economic or political disturbances, are not permitted news. The press may indeed argue against strikes, but only in moderate language. The people must not be "irritated." There is a world of bureaucratic confession, of official timorousness, in this order. The new tenderness about irritating the people reveals the anxiety of the Government. Far different were the usual official view and action before the war.

Instructive and self-commenting are the official directions about those Russians whom Germany sent home from Switzerland last Spring to be German propagandists, the successful missionaries of disorder, ruin, military collapse. At first, orders are given that the press be silent as to the journey of these agents of Germany. Then publication of the fact is permitted, but editorial remarks [illegible] are tabooed. In view of the dark [illegible]ions, whether or not fortified by actual proof, that rest upon the Bolshevist leaders of working in German pay, as, making all allowance for conceivable fanaticism, they have effectively worked in the German interest, these entries from the book of the censorship have a corroborative force. TROTZKY came to the destruction of Russia by another route, but LENINE was smuggled through Germany from Switzerland; and Germany exported him and his associates as her tools.

But it is the two or three references to Austria that are the most significant passages in this code of sophistication. The discussions in the Austrian lower house when the Austrian Parliament met in the Spring, for the first time since the war began, were distinguished, it will be remembered, by bitter attacks upon the Austro-Hungarian Government, by the recital by Czech, Pole, Serbo-Croatian Deputies of official acts of oppression, violence, murder, by the proclamation of distinct nationalist aims, of separation from Austria. Those discussions were not pleasant reading for Germans in Austria. The German Government permitted Germans in Germany to read only the official and cooked account of the proceedings; and the speeches of certain Polish and Czech Deputies might neither be printed nor discussed. Honest Hans mustn't know too much about the internal troubles of the Hapsburg monarchy.

The oft-repeated hints of a growing feeling of soreness and insubordination among the Austrians, weary of being dragged about by the big brother "in shining armor," are confirmed by the eagerness of the German Government to have the German press extol the Austrian achievements on the Isonzo front. "Continually" the press is to "discuss the occurrences on the Isonzo." Pat our ally on the back. Is she a little jealous of Germany? Keep telling her how nobly she is "fighting the whole strength of Italy." Put Germany in the background. Celebrate the heroic and successful Austrians, who, between ourselves, need to be encouraged and made much of.

So the mind of Honest Hans is rationed by a thoughtful Government and a press independent of facts. And so is shown once more the difficulty of getting at unassisted German opinion, if there is any.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

Bills are pending at Washington for the extension of Government ownership to coal mines, oil fields, and other "public utilities." On the other hand, there are proposals for the return of the railways to their owners at a fixed time, under conditions which cannot be foreseen. There are dangers to be avoided in both directions. There is urgent need for formal declaration that the railways are taken over as a war measure, and for the affirmation of the principle that Government control shall and will end as soon as practicable after the ending of the emergency which justifies it. Otherwise we might slip into Government ownership by negligence or misadventure.

How great that danger is appears from the other bills which have no basis in analogy to the railway precedent. The capacity of the railways is greatly enlarged by operating them as a unit, freed from the restriction of certain laws. But coal mines and oil fields cannot be amalgamated, nor would there be advantage in uniting them. A railway is a growing thing; a natural product is a diminishing quantity if it is worked. The greatest output from unrelated units is to be had only by working each individually to its maximum capacity, whereas the effect of uniting them under one management would be to deaden all rivalries in production. In the war crisis this is endurable regarding the railways, but after the war there is to be expected the deadening effect of bureaucratic management as exemplified everywhere, always. Even at the present moment the users of the railways are suffering at the hands of the Government what they never would have endured from private management, nor will endure from the Government a moment longer than is necessary.

Now there is not even a whisper against the increase of demurrage rates to $10 a day, and there is to be a special clear-up week within which freight is to be taken away from terminals. This is only a foretaste of what lies before the shippers. What will be their standing to oppose the motion made yesterday for another 15 per cent. increase of rates to help the Government bear the burden of the deficit which it has assumed as a war measure, and without chance of benefit to the railways? Neither will passengers escape the rod in pickle for them under Government operation. The New Haven canceled 82 trains, the Pennsylvania 130, and other roads canceled enough passenger accommodations to release 500 locomotives and 5,000 men for freight duty.

The public benefits by the breaking of the coal and freight blockades, and too passengers wail in vain while the war lasts. But what will the passengers and the shippers say when the war argument comes to its end? Will they endure indefinitely their deprivation by Government of what private management gave them? The shippers who have enjoyed the world's lowest rates will pine for them again as their burdens approach to the rates exacted by Government roads everywhere, and will see that they cannot have them back again unless they appreciate and support the private management which they opposed too long. Labor also will not be more comfortable under Government operation than the postal employes are now. The unions see that they deal with private management on better terms than with Government officials and find that Government wages are as frozen and inflexible as Government rates.

On the whole, the strongest argument against Government ownership outside Congress is the same as that against Government regulation of railway economics as apart from railway morals. The experiment will afford experience which will be as fatal against ownership as against unwise regulation, and it may be hoped that the decision will take less time.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Mysterious Releases On Parole.

Many thousand Americans of German birth or descent find it easy, in spite of such natural sympathy as they may have for "the Fatherland," so to conduct themselves that their loyalty to the land of their voluntary adoption is unquestioned and nobody thinks of interfering with their activities. They attain or maintain this immunity by obeying the excellent advice long since given by the Attorney General, which was, "Keep your mouth shut and obey the law."

Not a few resident Germans who are not citizens have followed the same wise counsel, and they, too, are credited with good faith and have no trouble with their neighbors.

But there are others, and every now and then one of those others, by indiscreet talk, evil association, or suspicious action, awakens such distrust that he is subjected to internment. If he is a person of no importance, his sequestration is apt to be, as it should be, "for the period of the war." Should he possess "influence" in any one of its various forms, he usually manages to secure a mitigation of sentence, and, under a system of parole, guarded only by an obligation to make weekly appearances before a so-called supervisor, he gains a degree of freedom quite sufficient for the weaving of any plots to which he may be inclined.

As to the value of such a man's word, it must be remembered that he belongs to a tribe that produces Chancellors capable of describing a treaty as "a scrap of paper," Ambassadors who conduct secret war against the country to which they are accredited, and minor diplomatic officials who buy and utilize the services of men willing to commit murder and arson. The release on parole of suspects like these is so irritating and so mysterious that it creates a strong discontent in the public mind, and a tendency to ask sarcastic questions, such as, "Why are not apologies offered to DUMBA and BOY-ED and VON PAPEN and others like them—apologies accompanied with invitations to return?" They doubtless would give any parole demanded and faithfully report—as long as they found it convenient—to any "supervisor" who might be chosen as the recipient of a weekly call.

"As Usual" Becomes Impossible.

In condemning the principle or aspiration of "business as usual," it may be that Mr. VANDERLIP goes in one direction, if not as far beyond the golden mean of wartime wisdom as do those who would have that phrase taken too literally, at least to a distance that justifies some of the disapproval his critics are expressing.

Mr. VANDERLIP's patriotic zeal is unquestionable, and he cannot be suspected of any hostility to business, big or little, in time of either war or peace. And of course he is right in demanding of business its share of sacrifices to the general good—which is the same thing as to say, to winning the war. He properly condemns, too, the numerous business men whose only thought is for the continuance of their own profits and who resent every plea for economy as an attack on themselves. He seems somewhat to exaggerate, however, the practicability of changing one business into another, and somewhat to underestimate the consequences to the nation as a whole if great numbers of employes were suddenly expected to turn from one trade to another, with idleness and starvation the penalties of inability to do so.

"Labor," in these days, is as unversatile as it is specialized—is so just because it is specialized—and the same thing is true, to a less but still considerable degree, of "capital," which, after all, is only the tool used by men who are usually as untrained for diverse activities as are salesmen or mechanics.

The problem seen so clearly by Mr. VANDERLIP is indeed a difficult one, and there are perils in both solutions of it—that of "business as usual" and that of the restriction of business to such as is directly essential to the conduct of the war. But he need not fear a failure or refusal by anything like a majority of Americans to economize. They will because they must—because the purchasing power of the dollars they earn has been lowered by half, and, that being the case, nonessential business inevitably is going to suffer, no matter who tries to make it go on "as usual."

He Argues Against Himself.

When a man who is not only a Frenchman, but has served at the front in France for three years, says, as did one of our correspondents yesterday, that in "Le Feu" HENRI BARBUSSE describes war as it is, it must be admitted that he speaks with authority. That admission, however, can be made without humiliation, even by the severest critics of the book, because none of them has questioned the accuracy of the facts it presents or charged its author with exaggeration.

But our correspondent went further—he denied that "Le Feu" is "unpatriotic literature," and, to prove the truth of his denial, he made the curiously irrelevant statements that no book could make either Frenchmen or Americans refuse to do their duty, and that he was himself ready, after reading it, "to return and fight for the liberty of the next generation." In other words, on this particular reader, BARBUSSE has wasted his time and effort, as the object for which he wrote was not even seen!

That object, if the book had one, and it certainly had, was not to paint in words vivid pictures of certain things and persons to be seen on the firing line and behind it, but to convince people that the fighting on both sides was for purposes without concern or interest for the soldiers who did it—that they were all the dull, futilely resentful slaves of conscienceless lords and masters, and that the one wise and right thing for them to do was to drop their rifles and go home.

There is not one word in the book to hint appreciation of what our correspondent evidently and clearly realizes—that Germany has put in peril "the safety of the next generation," that the great majority of non-Germans patiently, and in a way gladly, endure the dangers and agonies detailed in such shocking minuteness by BARBUSSE, and do it in order that they may win for others if not for themselves the only sort of peace that is held, outside of pacifist circles, to be desirable or tolerable.

LLOYD GEORGE AND SERBIA.

South Slavs Advised to Trust in the Peace Plans of the Allies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the very beginning of this unexampled war Lloyd George pronounced, a most persuasive speech in Queen's Hall before thousands of his countrymen, in which he defended Belgium and glorified the brave deeds of Serbia, promising whole-hearted protection for the rights of small nations. He dwelt especially on Serbia, and explained to his audience, most of whom still believed that it was Serbia which precipitated this unprecedented cataclysm, the rôle of Serbia, who the Serbians are, and, it might be said, the gifted statesman gave then, once for all, a mortal blow to the English public opinion, which lived in a marvelous ignorance. The London newspapers and magazines spread all over the empire and the world the speech of the rising statesman, and acquainted everybody with the true reasons for war and with the lofty ideals of the Serbians about democracy and liberty of the governed. Lloyd George himself was so deeply impressed with his eloquence that he had his speech translated into Serbian (I revised and corrected its proofs from the press) and distributed in tens of thousands among Serbian soldiers.

We were all happy then, and we believed firmly that the powerful Britain would support us to the end in the realization of our national unification with the Austrian Serbians, Croatians, and the Slovenes into one independent political State: Serbia or Jugoslavia. But when the Austro-Hungarians, Germans, and Bulgarians attacked Serbia for the fourth time, toward the end of 1915, Sir Edward Grey, the then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, declared in the Parliament that Great Britain will help Serbia "without reserve and without qualification." But has Serbia received that help? Vainly did the flags of Serbia's allies fly in Nish, awaiting the British, French, and Russian armies. Serbia died honorably. All she took across the Albanian Mountains were her banners, and their national pride enveloped in them. Many British statesmen have acknowledged that their armies which so senselessly perished in Gallipoli could have saved Serbia, whose resistance would persist even to this day, and the union of Teutonic forces with the Turkish and Bulgarian would have never been effected.

But that is now history. There have been many other grave errors, and yet they have only postponed the ultimate triumph of Serbia and her allies. The question is now, What does Lloyd George mean when he says, once, that peoples will have freedom to choose the sovereignty to which they wish to belong, and, elsewhere, that Great Britain does not intend to break up Austria-Hungary? How could the Serbians and their brothers, Croatians and Slovenians, choose the sovereignty if Austria-Hungary remains whole? Only a very bloody revolution might settle that question. I cannot believe that Lloyd George meant that. He is too good a friend of the Serbians and South Slavs to express himself for the maintenance of the Hapsburg monarchy. There must be a deep-laid ruse in what he said, and we Serbians should be patient and not precipitate our conclusions. Diplomats speak in an entirely different language from that used by usual readers. One should rather read between the lines of what a Prime Minister says in public. Victories are not always won by cannon and bayonet. Sometimes, though not often, they are achieved by astute diplomacy. History is crowded with diplomatic triumphs. At least British history is. Napoleon's victories have vanished just like the powder from his guns; what remained good from him is Code Napoleon. Good Generals are most often impossible diplomats. The maker of Serbia, Kara-George Petrovitch, the grandfather of our King Peter, was, relatively speaking and in the opinion of Napoleon himself, the greatest General of all times and nations; but he lost all through bad management of foreign relations.

I do not pretend to be much of a diplomat; that is why I gave it up as a hopeless job; but I think that I am not mistaken in my hypothesis that Lloyd George does not mean to preserve the pestilential Hapsburg monarchy, and that his plan is to provoke a separation of the Magyars and a revolution in Germany, in which, I hope, he will fully succeed. He knows—and whoever has been in Budapest does—that the Hungarians hate Germans like an evil vision, and if they had had their own way they would have cut loose from them long since. In the like manner, if the German people knew that the enemies of the Prussian militarism were not their enemies they would kindle a revolution such as the world had never seen. We Serbians must be at rest, for there is not one instant in the entire British history where Britain has broken her word. And we have her word of honor, which is a more powerful protection of the Serbian ideal than all our fortresses or armies. So let us not be brusque in our conclusions and criticisms!

W. M. PETROVITCH,
Chief of the Slavonic Division, New York Public Library.
New York, Jan. 8, 1918.

No Time for Suffrage War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to express my grateful appreciation of this morning's article "Not Votes, but Victory," by Grace Ellery Channing. It is so fair, so sane, so able, so convincing. It tells so forcefully what hundreds of women feel and what hundreds of men should feel, that it would be well to place it in the hands of every Congressman. As it is true that "no woman capable of deserving a vote at this hour has any time to waste on suffrage," it is even truer regarding the men, whose every hour should be devoted to the stupendous task this work is facing.

DELIA J. FISH.
New York, Jan. 8, 1918.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read with deep interest Grace Ellery Channing's article in your issue of today, "Not Votes, but Victory." Her denunciation of the "Suffrage Drive" is timely and so clear that it would seem impossible for sensible women to ignore it. May they rally to her stirring appeal and as women say "Amen."

MRS. H. E. LEACH.
New York, Jan. 8, 1918.

MAYOR PICKS G. W. LOFT.

Ex-Congressman Will Head Committee of National Defense.

In his plan to reorganize the Mayor's Committee of National Defense, Mayor Hylan yesterday appointed former Congressman George W. Loft as Chairman of the organization to succeed Thomas L. Chadbourne, who resigned after the Mayor assumed office. Before appointing the other members of the committee the Mayor will consult with Mr. Loft.

Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, new head of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense, said last night that it was too early for her to announce a program. Mrs. Hearst expressed the hope that the retiring committee, which was appointed by Mayor Mitchel and headed by Mrs. Willard Straight, would co-operate in the work at hand.

The former committee held an informal meeting yesterday, after which it was announced that, although it had resigned, it was ready to aid Mayor Hylan's appointees. The following statement was given out by the committee:

"This committee, realizing that Mayor Hylan might prefer to make changes in this organization and personnel, tendered its resignation to him soon after his election and upon two subsequent occasions. Mayor Hylan requested that no such action be taken, asking that a list of the committee's members be submitted to him for approval and expressing a desire that the committee should continue until he should have had time to consider the matter further. Our resignation was tendered for the first time in December and twice since.

"The committee carried on the wishes of Mayor Hylan until Monday, when, following the instructions to her Executive Committee, Mrs. Willard Straight, Chairman, called upon the Mayor and gave him the resignation of Mayor Mitchel's committee. Later in the day the following letter was sent to him:

"'Committee of Women on National Defense,
"'Jan. 7, 1918.

"'My Dear Mr. Hylan: In accordance with your request of this morning, I herewith send you a list of the members of this committee, which, as we understand, automatically ceased to function as the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense from this date. We shall be glad to serve you at any time and to co-operate with any group whom you designate as your Committee on National Defense.

"'Yours very truly,
"'DOROTHY STRAIGHT.'"

LABOR PLATFORM REVISED.

Albany Conference Drops Demand for Municipal Ownership.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 8.—A clause recommending State and municipal ownership of public utilities, which had been adopted by the Executive Council of the New York State Federation of Labor after its convention in Jamestown, was temporarily dropped from the legislative program of the labor organizations at a conference of wage earners held here today.

There were at the conference 130 representatives of labor unions. It was said tonight that the dropped clause would be referred to another conference later in the month.

The spokesmen for organized labor also voiced their dissent from the proposal for national prohibition. A recommendation on this subject adopted at the conference reads as follows:

"We recommend the substitution of regulated sale of liquors, light wines, ciders, and beers, produced and dispensed under Federal, State, or municipal regulation, for prohibition either by local option, State law, or national amendment."

As this clause had been adopted by the executive council, the word "liquors" was not included. Conference adopted a clause recommending to the Legislature the enactment of a law providing for health insurance under State auspices and the creation of a bureau of "sickness prevention" and health promotion in the State Labor Department. Extension of the Workmen's Compensation act also was advocated.

A recommendation for the establishment of State and municipal markets for food and fuel, the licensing of all food and fuel dealers and storage concerns, and price fixing by the State was made.

MORGENTHAU AT INQUIRY.

Says He Gave Money, but Was Not Active in Fusion Campaign.

Henry Morgenthau appeared at the District Attorney's office yesterday and was questioned by Assistant District Attorneys Black and Kilroe in the Fusion Campaign fund investigation. He said he had contributed $500 to the Mitchel Campaign fund and $700 to Robert Adamson's, but said he never attended a meeting and did not know how the money was spent.

"Do you not consider," asked Mr. Kilroe, "that you assume an ethical responsibility as to the expenditure of the funds you collected."

Mr. Morgenthau replied in the negative. He pointed out that if he had raised money for the Red Cross he would not be responsible as to how it was spent and that the same principle applied to the campaign fund.

Joseph N. Quail, former Supervisor of The City Record, said he never received any payment for publicity work in the Mitchel campaign.

SERVICE BOARD TO MOVE.

Federal Reserve Bank Will Take the Equitable Building Quarters.

The Public Service Commission, which has occupied the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth floors of the Equitable Building since April, 1916, will move on May 1, because the Federal Reserve Bank, which rents space on the ground floor, and on the fourth and fifth floors, wants to bring that part of its business now conducted at 50 Wall Street into the building.

The two floors it will acquire when the commission moves out will be used mainly for Liberty Loan purposes.

THE WINDOW OF THE FOUR MARYS.

(GRACE CHURCH—BROADWAY.)

In from Broadway's roar and din to peace of the sanctuary,
In from the flaunting face of sin to the saintly face of Mary.
Mary of the mothering heart, Mary, sorrow riven,
Mary of the better part, and Mary, much forgiven.

High in their embrasure shrined, aureoled with splendor,
Yet at one with humankind, of loving mien and tender.
Mary of the brooding eyes, Mary, spent with weeping,
Mary, more than others wise, and Mary, vigil keeping.

Virgin, mother, wanton, wife, kin to every woman,
All that's known of mortal life, and of nature human,
Mary, mother sacrificed, Mary, grave cloths laying,
Mary, keeping holy tryst, and Mary, shamed and praying.

Where the tides of life beat hard at the church's portal,
Pitying, they lean on guard, sainted and immortal.
Mary of the mothering heart, Mary, sorrow riven,
Mary of the better part, and Mary, much forgiven.

ROSE MILLS POWERS.

SUFFRAGE MEASURE REPORTED TO HOUSE

Committee Cuts Out Time Limit in Which States May Vote on the Amendment.

PASSAGE THURSDAY LIKELY

McAdoo and Daniels Write to Mrs. Catt in Support of Constitutional Provision.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The resolution to amend the Constitution so as to extend suffrage to women was reported favorably by the House Committee on Suffrage today by a vote of 8 to 3. Those opposing this action were Representatives Saunders, Clark, and Meeker.

The resolution reported by the Judiciary Committee several weeks ago gave the States seven years in which to act on the amendment. Many lawyers contended that this was unconstitutional, and in response to that argument, the Suffrage Committee reported the resolution without any time limit. The Rules Committee will meet tomorrow and consider Representative Raker's motion that five hours be allowed for its consideration on next Thursday.

The House vote of at fewest sixteen States will be solid for the measure, suffrage leaders say. Many more State delegations which now show one member still noncommittal probably will join that roll. West, East and North are all represented in the list unanimously in favor of the resolution. California, Illinois, Maine, Arizona, Arkansas, Washington, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Utah—four of them without the pressure of the woman vote at home—have declared themselves unequivocally, according to the lobbyists of the National Woman's Party.

There was a conference of Republican members of New York State today on suffrage. It was announced that twenty-three of the twenty-four members would support suffrage, the exception being Representative Platt of Poughkeepsie. Representative George W. Fairchild of Oneonta is not expected to be present on Thursday, so that twenty-two Republicans are counted upon as certain to vote for submission of the amendment. The Democratic members from New York State, it was reported by one of their number who had made an informal canvass, would be almost solid for the resolution.

The favorable situation in the New York delegation and reports from Pennsylvania, which will cast 24 of its 36 votes for the resolution, gave confidence to the women leaders that the necessary two-thirds vote would be obtained in the House.

Secretary McAdoo and Secretary Daniels have written letters to the National American Woman Suffrage Association declaring in favor of the Federal amendment. Mr. McAdoo's letter, replying to a request for his views made by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the association, follows:

The Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, Jan. 8, 1918.

My dear Mrs. Catt: I have your kind note of the 7th instant asking for my support of the Federal amendment for woman suffrage.

The Democratic and Republican Parties each declared in their national conventions in 1916 in favor of woman suffrage. They recognized the fundamental justice of woman's demand for equal civil rights with men. Why should the representatives of these great parties in the Congress of the United States hesitate or refuse to adopt the only method by which this act of fundamental justice can be made effective in all the States of our great democracy? Once it is conceded that women should have the right of suffrage in a democracy like ours, it seems to me incumbent upon both political parties to adopt that method which will most certainly secure the result.

The Federal amendment is the only effective method, and the only method, in fact, that will secure equality of rights for women in every State of the Union.

I, therefore, favor the Federal amendment for woman suffrage. I earnestly hope that the Congress will enact the necessary legislation and thus put it within the power of the States to do through the Federal Constitution what, in my judgment, justice and democratic faith imperatively demand.

With all good wishes for the success of your efforts, I am,
Cordially yours,
W. G. McADOO.

Pointing out that the necessity of complete unification of all the forces of the Republic has been emphasized by the demands the war is making on it, Secretary Daniels says:

"The country depends upon the women as well as the men. They have responded nobly and efficiently, ready to co-operate more fully as increasing man power is sent to the front.

"Admitted that equal suffrage is right, and that it has been demonstrated that the Republic is strengthened by woman's participation, the only remaining the question of how it shall be conferred. Twelve States have conferred this right upon their women. Now it is asked that a referendum of the question, in the shape of an amendment to the Constitution, be submitted in the manner prescribed by the Constitution itself. I can see nothing in this except hastening the coming of a reform which ought to come, and which all, advocates and opponents, know is sure to come. Why delay?

"I am strongly in favor of submitting the amendment now and settling this question in the right way as soon as possible, the sooner the better. Sincerely yours,
JOSEPHUS DANIELS."

$660,318 FOR Y. W. C. A.

Carnegie Foundation Gives $100,000 to Help Along Week's Drive.

With $100,000 given by the Carnegie Foundation the second day of the week's drive of the Young Women's Christian Association for $1,7[illegible]0,000 brought in $155,541, making a total of $660,318. Besides the Carnegie Foundation gift, Edwin Gould gave $10,000, an anonymous giver $10,000, Mrs. Olivia E. P. Stokes, $1,200, Colonial Dames, $1,000, and Mrs. Henry P. Davison $11,250.

The Women's Division, Mrs. Herbert Lee Pratt, leader, announced receipts of $4,327, with $1,000 from Mrs. John Moiles, $1,000 from Mrs. Chester Munroe, and $1,500 from Mrs. Robert Bacon. Mrs. William Henry Hays of the Committee Women's Division brought in $15,558, with $5,000 from Mrs. J. Buckley, $1,000 from Miss Buckley of Brooklyn, $1,000 from Mrs. William L. Harkness, and $1,000 from Mrs. James R. Sheffield. Mrs. B. R. Cutter of the Business and Professional Women's Division brought in $606, made up of small contributions. The Men's Division, George W. Perkins, leader, announced progress, but made no statement.

A general invitation is extended to every one to attend the noonday meetings, 12:30 P. M., at headquarters, 600 Fifth Avenue, and hear speakers on the war work. J. A. Whitmore of the Young Men's Christian Association will tell of his experiences in France today, and Miss Harriet Taylor of the Y. W. C. A. will tell of work in this country.

Miss Katy Boyd George, one of the speakers yesterday, told of the "five best months of her life" in France, and Miss Caroline B. Dow, Dean of the National Training School for Secretaries, told of the work of the hostess houses in American camps.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—In taxicab, between Hotel Knickerbocker and Waldorf, on Monday evening, Jan. 7, about 6:30, blue-beaded lady's bag, with scroll of white and gold beads, containing one long diamond bar pin, in small chamois bag, also diamond bowknot pin, pinned to the lining of the bag; also pair of pearl-mounted opera glasses. If finder will return same to Cashier, Snow's, Ltd., 17 Battery Place, liberal reward will be paid and no questions asked.

LOST.—Between Cafe Lafayette, Knickerbocker Hotel, and Metropolitan Museum, on Dec. 27, two diamond rings, set in platinum; one ring of 3 large diamonds, the other 2 small diamonds and a sapphire. Liberal reward if returned to C. S. Sims, 32 Nassau St.

LOST.—DIAMOND BRACELET.
$100 reward; diamond bracelet, platinum setting, between Palais Royal and Martha Washington, probably taxi; return Room 1221, 29 East 29th St. L. R. De Cravioto, Madison Square 6300.

LOST.—Brown skunk muff, with brown fur cord and brown satin lining, either on 5th Av. or bus between 42d and 83d Sts., or going to Waldorf Hotel, about 6:15 P. M. Monday, Jan. 7. Return to Stetson Shop, 5 East 42d St.

LOST.—Dec. 27 or 28, box containing cameo and pearl locket, with chain, string of white coral beads, and silver lavalliere; $50 reward; no questions asked if returned to desk of Hotel Wallick, Broadway and 43d St.

LOST.—Leather pocketbook with gold rim, Stern's, or 5th Av. and 40th St.; contains $30, cards with name and address; reward and no questions asked if returned to 497 River St., Paterson, N. J.

LOST.—On Saturday night, between Knickerbocker Hotel and 15 East 38th St., small gold chain, with baroque pearls, valued from association; $5 reward if returned to Mrs. Browning, 15 East 38th St.

LOST.—Gentleman's ring, containing 3 large diamonds with small rubies on one side, 2 small sapphires on other. Liberal reward; no questions asked. Return cashier Hotel Biltmore.

LOST.—Gold wrist watch, between 88th St., Broadway, to Beinord; monogram "E. M. W.," valued for association; inscription inside. Return to Beinord, Apt. 10-11. Schuyler 2383.

LOST.—Jan. 7, lady's gold bracelet watch, naval officer's picture in back of case; liberal reward if returned. Sayles-Zahn Co., 129 6th Av.

LOST.—Beaded bag, brown and blue, Saturday evening, between Astor Hotel and Palace Theatre; keepsake; liberal reward. Return 68 Broad St., Room 70.

LOST.—On New Year's Eve at Ritz-Carlton Sixty Club, pearl from shirt stud; $100 reward; no questions asked for return to Theodore B. Starr, Inc., 47th St. and 5th Av.

LOST.—Lady's black leather bag containing check, cash, and watch, between McCreery's and 33d St. elevated station, reward. Return to 70 West 49th St.

LOST.—Hudson seal melon-shaped muff, lost in taxicab or near Vantine's or Bonwit Teller; Reward. Mrs. McLean, 131 E. 55th. Plaza 3450.

LOST.—A gold meshbag, last Friday, on 5th Av., between 40th and 45th Sts. Liberal reward and no questions asked if returned to Aaron Lauterbach & Bro., 170 Broadway.

LOST.—Yellow diamond ring, two smaller diamonds on either side of yellow diamond, and 14 diamond chips, set in platinum; liberal reward. N 133 Times.

LOST.—Monday evening, Aeolian Hall, 6th Av. "L," West 91st, small skunk fur; reward. Bingham, 32 Vanderbilt Av. Murray Hill 8278.

LOST.—Mink neckpiece in Black and White taxi, on Saturday night from 9 to 10, going to Little Hungary Restaurant; reward. O 52 Times.

LOST.—Moleskin muff, at Empire Theatre, Saturday matinee; reward. Return to Apartment 3A, 600 West End Av.

LOST.—Gold wrist watch on black band left on washstand ladies' room, Hotel Ansonia, Sunday afternoon; liberal reward. Columbus 9366, after 6 P. M.

LOST.—Pocketbook, containing double diamond ring, Jan. 1, on Newkirk Av. station, Flatbush; reward. 612 West 143d St. Sanford.

LOST.—A sum of money between Sub-Treasury and Columbia Trust Co., Jan. 8; suitable reward. A. S. C., O 50 Times.

LOST.—Gold wrist watch, marked "A. P. H." Reward if returned to Hobson, 1,974 Broadway. Phone Columbus 9969.

LOST.—Pin, dark blue stone, surrounded by pearls, Friday night. Return 106 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn; reward.

LOST.—Dragon circular gold breastpin, from West 58th St. to Altman's, or bus. Return to 128 West 38th. Reward.

LOST.—Pearl necklace, with diamond clasp. Return to Leo D. Greenfield, 20 West 33d St. Liberal reward.

LOST.—A Kolinsky cape, at the Audubon Theatre, Jan. 6; reward. M. Rothstein, 561 West 180th St.

LOST.—Near Broadway and 116th, blue leather handbag; reward. 440 Riverside Drive. Operator.

LOST.—About Jan. 1, turquoise matrix pendant; reward. Return to Room 225, 476 5th Av.

LOST.—Silver fox neckpiece; liberal reward. Return to Apt. 11D, 330 Park Av.

LOST.—Silver wrist watch, Sunday, at Van Cortland Park; reward. Phone 402 Astoria.

A LIBERAL REWARD will be paid for the return of a pigskin wallet and contents, lost in Hudson Terminal or Manhattan Transfer Saturday evening, Jan. 5. Return to L. W. Hallock, Room 1251, 30 Church St., New York City.

LIBERAL REWARD.
Ladies' diamond studded watch and platinum chain, lost Sunday, Jan. 6, somewhere between the Grand Central Station and West 48th. No questions asked. Call Miss L. Kuba, Bath Beach 5151.

LIBERAL REWARD.
Diamond wedding and solitaire engagement ring, lost in Shanley's wash room; owner grieves over loss; full value given. Call Mrs. James M. Hines, (owner,) or Cashier, Hotel Martinique.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Silver fox muff, Friday afternoon, Arnold, Constable & Co., on way to subway, or in subway; no questions. Telephone 97 Columbus, Weil, 20 Central Park West.

$200 REWARD, no questions asked, for the return or information leading to recovery of four trunks and hatbox taken Friday from front of 19 West 38th St. Manager Stratford House, 11 East 32d St. Telephone, Murray Hill 3614.

$350 REWARD.
Return diamond brooch, set in platinum, lost Jan. 5 between the Cocoanut Grove and 47th St. and Madison Av.; no questions asked. Cartier, 653 5th Av.

$300 REWARD for return of onyx and diamond bow-knot brooch, lost Saturday, Dec. 29, between 50th St. and 5th Av. and Fulton Theatre. Charlton & Co., Jewelers, 634 5th Av.

$50 REWARD, no questions asked, for the return of gold vanity case, with rose diamond monogram initials, "M. B. P."; lost between the Ritz-Carlton and 45th St. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

Found.

FOUND.—Sum of money, City Investing Building corridor. Apply office of building, City Investing Co., 165 Broadway, N.Y.

FOUND.—On New Year's Eve, gold watch and fob; identify by letter. W. P., 394 Washington Square.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—138th St., near Broadway, a brown Pekingese dog; answers to the name of Ching; reward. F. C. Baggs, 530 West 138th St.

LOST.—White bulldog, with brown ear, about a year old; had collar with leather leash; reward 535 Riverside Drive. Bennett.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.

January Shirt Sale

Negligee Shirts
89c, $1.15 & $1.35
Soft and Stiff Cuffs, Value $1.00, $1.50 & $2.00

Short Stiff Bosom
Shirts, Cuffs Attached or Separate, $1.35
Value $2.00

Silk Shirts, $2.85 to $5.85
$1.00 & $1.50 Neckwear, 85c

THOMPSON OUT AS NAVY LEAGUE HEAD

President of Organization Assails Secretary Daniels in Declining Renomination.

440,000 NOW ON ROLL

Strained Relations Between Official Department and Volunteer Workers Expected to End Soon.

The annual meeting of the Navy League of the United States, which now has more than 400,000 members, was held at the Hotel Biltmore yesterday. A new Board of Directors was chosen which will elect national officers tomorrow. Colonel Robert M. Thompson, the present head of the society, who was the storm centre of the controversy with Secretary Daniels which led to the cancellation of fleet and other privileges enjoyed by the league, will not be a candidate for re-election, neither will W. H. Stayton, the present national secretary. A rumor persists that Theodore Roosevelt will be the next President of the league, but there is no official verification of the report. Colonel Roosevelt said last night that he was not to be head of the league.

A new national Board of Directors was elected yesterday and these men are expected to bring about a readjustment of the situation and once more make it possible for the league to work with the full approval of the Secretary of the Navy. Among the new directors is William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce.

The directors for 1918 are the following:

G. Elder Adams, N. Y.; E. A. Bennett, N. Y.; Woodbury Blair, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Norman Bridge, Cal.; John S. Cravens, Cal.; William A. Clark, Mon.; Charles W. Folds, Ill.; Mrs. James Carroll Frazer, W. Va.; Cameron Forbes, Mass.; J. Burr Gibbons, Okla.; T. T. Gaff, Washington, D. C.; Phillips Lee Goldsborough, Md.; Dr. David Jayne Hill, N. Y.; N. M. Hubbard, Jr., Iowa; A. M. Jenkinson, Penn.; Robert W. Kelley, N. Y.; W. W. Knight, Mo.; William S. Lloyd, Penn.; Charles Martindale, Ind.; H. Milne, McIntosh, Ill.; Clarence Ousley, Texas; Raymond B. Price, N. Y.; Ogden Mills Reid, N. Y.; George R. Sheldon, N. Y.; William H. Stayton, Del.; Arthur C. Smith, Neb.; Henry M. Robinson, Ohio; Alexander Van Rensselaer, Penn.; Benjamin T. Waldo, La.; C. W. Wetmore, Washington, D. C.; Henry H. Ward, R. I.; William C. Redfield, N. Y.; William McAdoo, N. Y.; James B. Ford, N. Y.; Frank B. Bower, Penn.; Theodore R. Burton, Ohio; William Livingston, Mich.; Mrs. J. T. Atterbury, N. J.

Henry H. Ward, Vice President, speaking of the controversy with Secretary Daniels, said that it never would be the policy of the league to take part in any personal criticism. While necessary for the league to reserve its freedom of expression the league in doing so would take into consideration the present international situation and any criticisms made would be constructive and not personal in nature.

At the afternoon session a letter from Colonel Thompson, who is ill in Washington, was read, in which he announced his resignation as President of the organization.

"Advancing years and physical infirmities," Colonel Thompson wrote, "make it imperative that I surrender the trust you have so long given me. Let me make it very clear that it is for this reason, and for this reason alone, that I must decline renomination."

Referring to the controversy with Secretary Daniels, Colonel Thompson wrote:

I regret that Mr. Daniels continues his hostile attitude toward the Navy League. Without malice, and in the interest of the American public, the Navy League gave to the press a statement regarding an explosion of a magazine at Mare Island. Angered by the correspondence which followed the issuance of this bulletin, Mr. Daniels undertook to deprive the men of the navy of the comfort garments and recreation grounds provided for them through the foresight of the Navy League. He attempted to destroy an efficient organization of nearly 300,000 patriotic women which had done and has continued to do a great work for the comfort of our sailors. He sought to discredit a patriotic society of high standing and nation-wide membership, which, by working for a navy sufficient and efficient, had aroused his antagonism.

But he failed.

The net increase of our active membership since Aug. 15 is 13,746. Men and women have joined the Navy League from all parts of the United States, expressing their belief in the right of legitimate criticism and their unwillingness to submit to arbitrary, tyrannical, and unjust orders.

During the coming year, under your new leader, you will, as in the past, loyally and patriotically support President Wilson and aid in every way in your power the prosecution of the war against autocracy and tyranny, and in no way can you aid more effectively than by opposing autocracy and tyranny when they show their hateful heads in our democracy.

Following the reading of Colonel Thompson's letter there was a discussion about the present relations of the league with the Navy Department. Mr. Ward said that the Secretary had been "approached and was still being approached" and the Secretary's order to the navy not to accept Navy League sweaters and other garments was not being strictly enforced. Following the reading of a statement by one of the delegates the gist of which was that the present situation should be immediately terminated, it was voted to leave the entire matter of adjustment with the Navy Department in the hands of the new Board of Directors.

The meeting adjourned following a discussion of the merchant marine situation.

Exhibition of
RECENT PAINTINGS
of France and Spain
by
JOHN LAVERY
Closing January 11th
at the
C. W. KRAUSHAAR ART GALLERIES
260 Fifth Avenue

Laboratory Assistant
(*Pathology*)
Salary $720 (with Maintenance)

Candidates must be at least 18 years of age and have at least six months' experience in a hospital or research laboratory where the work includes the preparation of bacteriological media, of tissues for microscopical examination, and other serological tests.

Subjects and Weights: Experience, .4; Practical Test, .6. Applications received at Room 1400 Municipal Building, Manhattan, until JAN. 16TH, AT 4 P. M. For further particulars see CITY RECORD, or apply to
MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

KOVEN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Max N. Koven (nee Sophy B. Lampert) of Brooklyn, on Jan. 8, 1918, a son.

SMUL.—Dr. and Mrs. Josef S. Smul, (nee Ethel V. Lubell,) announce the birth of a daughter on Monday, Jan. 7, 1918.

TOBEY.—At 2,121 66th St., Brooklyn, on Jan. 8, to Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Tobey, a daughter.

Engaged.

BALLANTINE—SMALL.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Small of 1,081 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marguerite Louise, to Mr. Herbert W. Ballantine, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Ballantine of 550 Park Av.

BEREINGER—SPITZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Spitz of 3 West 117th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Matilda, to Mr. Louis Bereinger of this city.

Married.

DRAKE—BESARICK.—On Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918, at the residence of Mrs. Arthur Frederick Powers in Dorchester, (Boston,) Mass., by the Rev. Walter E. C. Smith, Miss Katherine Besarick, daughter of William H. Besarick of Boston, Mass., to First Lieutenant Charles L. Drake, Ord. R. C. of New York City.

REDFIELD—COWING.—On Saturday, Jan. 5, 1918, at Wyoming, Ohio, by the Rev. Alfred Lee Wilson, Amy Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Cowing, to Assistant Paymaster Humphreys Fuller Redfield, U. S. N. R. F.

SAMSON—LYNCH.—On Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918, by the Rev. Dr. William J. Sinnott, at the rectory of St. Anne's Church, Emily Gould Lynch to Charles Felix Samson.

TAYLOR—HOLLAND.—At the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, by the Rev. Canon R. E. Jones, Jan. 2, 1918, Jessie Charles Holland to Wilson M. Taylor.

WHITNEY—YOAKUM.—At Los Angeles, Cal., on Jan. 7, Ruby, daughter of F. Ewing Yoakum, to William Minot Whitney, son of Mrs. Marselis C. Parsons of Rye, N. Y.

WILSON—SLADE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918, in Christ Church, Bronxville, N. Y., by the Rev. C. W. Robinson, Lydia Seabury, daughter of Mrs. A. B. Slade and Mr. John Slade, to Donald Stuart Wilson, U. S. N. R., son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Lambert Wilson.

Died.

AMES.—Charles B., on Jan. 6, beloved husband of Augusta Helen. Funeral services at his late residence, 2,250 Kingsbridge Av., Wednesday, Jan. 9, at 1 P. M. Interment Cypress Hills.

ANGLIN.—On Jan. 8, Ellen Agnes, at the New York Hospital. For 25 years a faithful servant and friend in the family of the late Frank Hall Scott. Funeral from 158 Aquitman St., Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 10; thence to the Church of St. Columbus, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

ARROWSMITH.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918, at his residence, 206 West 71st St., William Arrowsmith. Funeral service at his late residence on Friday, Jan. 11, at 11 A. M. Interment at the convenience of family.

BESTICK.—Elizabeth, daughter of the late Eliza Bestick, cousin of the late Mary Kiernan O'Donnell, in her 67th year. Funeral from the residence of Joseph F. Kiernan, 1,615 Avenue T, Flatbush, Wednesday at 9:30. Automobile cortege.

BLUMENTHAL.—Suddenly, early Monday morning, at his residence, 315 West 99th St., Ferdinand Blumenthal, beloved husband of Rose and father of Ralph and Milton M. Funeral services will be held at Temple Rodeph Sholom, 63d St. and Lexington Av., on Wednesday, Jan. 9, at 10 A. M.

BOLLER.—On Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, at her residence, 83 Jane St., Hermine G. M. Boller nee Asendorf, in her 41st year, beloved wife of George Boller. Relatives and friends, also Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, 81 Christopher St., on Wednesday evening, Jan. 9, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

BRIGHAM.—At Jersey City, on Jan. 8, 1918, Harry Van Winkle Brigham, in his 57th year. Funeral services private.

BRINKLEY.—On January 7, 1918, Joseph Brinkley, aged 47 years. Funeral on Thursday, at 10:30 A. M., from his late residence, 36 Bay 19, Bath Beach. Boston papers please copy.

BROWN.—Annie M. Boucher, wife of late Robert Brown, Jan. 7, 1918. Funeral 29 Convent Av., Manhattan, Tuesday, 8 P. M. Interment Castleton, Wednesday. Albany and Troy papers please copy.

BROWN.—Jan. 8, Alexander Brown, aged 38 years. Remains at Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St.

BUTLER.—The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in the City of New York announces with deep regret the death of our fellow member, JOHN P. BUTLER, on Jan. 7, 1918, at his residence, 575 West 161st St. Members are requested to attend the funeral services, which will be held at the Church of St. Rose of Lima, 165th St., near Amsterdam Av., on Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1918, at 10 A. M.
VICTOR J. DOWLING, President.
JAMES J. HOEY, Secretary.

CAHN.—Jan. 6, at his residence, 9 East 97th St., in his 64th year, Oscar, beloved husband of Sarah and father of Henriette Meerloo, Blanche Deutsch, Amelia, Rosalie, and Adolph Cahn. Funeral from German Masonic Temple, 220 East 15th St., on Wednesday, 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

CAHN.—Oscar. Beethoven Lodge, No. 661, F. and A. M.—It has pleased the Almighty to call from our midst our most beloved Past Master,
R. W. BROTHER OSCAR CAHN.
Funeral services will be held at the German Masonic Temple, 220 East 15th St., Wednesday, Jan. 9, at 2 P. M.
BENJAMIN GREENWALD, Master.
MARTIN JOACHINSON, Secretary.

CLARKSON.—On Jan. 7, 1918, at her residence, 318 West 101st St., Elizabeth Clarkson, in her 85th year. Burial services at St. Agnes's Chapel, 92d St., near Columbus Av., on Wednesday, Jan. 9, at 11 A. M. Interment Potsdam.

COYKENDALL.—At Kingston, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, George Coykendall, age 85 years. Funeral from his late residence, 77 West Chestnut St., Wednesday, Jan. 9, 2:30 P. M.

DARRAH.—At Montclair, N. J., Jan. 7, 1918, Nellie Louise, wife of Everett M. Darrah. Funeral services at her late residence, 565 Park St., Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1:30 P. M. Interment at Atlanta, Ga.

DAVIS.—In New York City, Mrs. Henry Oliver Curtis Davis, daughter of Robert Bishop and Louise Bradley Forsyth. Services Campbell FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, Thursday morning, 11 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn.

DONALD.—On Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, Marian Gay, wife of Graeme Donald. Funeral services, private, at her late residence, 103 East 86th St., on Wednesday, Jan. 9, at 2 o'clock. Boston papers please copy.

EDWARDS.—On Jan. 7, 1918, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late George and Annie E. Weightman and the wife of H. M. Edwards. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 314 Ridgewood Av., Glen Ridge, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 9, at 8 o'clock P. M. D., L. & W. train leaves Hoboken at 7:07 P. M.

EMERSON.—At Vevey, Switzerland, Jan. 5, Cora V. S., daughter of the late Charles Noble Emerson of Pittsfield, Mass.

EISENBRAUN.—On Jan. 8, 1918, at Asheville, N. C., George W. Eisenbraun of Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., beloved husband of Agnes and son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert W. Eisenbraun. Funeral from his parents' residence, 81 Barrow St., Manhattan. Time later.

FERREIRA.—At Fort Schuyler, New York City, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918, Mary A., widow of Alexander Ferreira. Funeral service at her late residence, Fort Schuyler, on Friday, Jan. 11, at 1 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

FIELD.—At Flushing, L. I., Jan. 8, Floyd Thomas Ferris Field, in his 77th year, husband of Mary A. Field and son of the late Robert Moore Field and Mary Margaret Clendenen. Funeral private.

GREEN.—Members of the Hungarian Society of New York are requested to attend the funeral of the late Brother Samuel Green from undertakers, Winter & Reich, 127 West 116th St., Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1 P. M. Interment Union Field Cemetery.
DAVID FRIEDMANN, President.
J. BIRNBAUM, Secretary.

GROGEL.—Jan. 8, Mary Grogel, aged 24 years. Remains at Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St.

HAMMOND.—On Jan. 7, Louisa Margaret, wife of Charles P. Hammond and grandmother of Lillian M. Lawson. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 1,970 Broadway, (Campbell Bldg.,) Wednesday, 8.30 P. M. Interment private.

HARRISON.—Annie, on Jan. 8, beloved mother of Cecilia Tully, Francis V. Harrison. Funeral from her late residence, 103 East Burnside Av., Bronx, on Thursday, Jan. 10; thence to the Church of Holy Spirit, at 10:30 A. M.

HAUGAARD.—August N., in his 89th year, after a long illness. Funeral services at his late residence, 439 Lefferts Av., Richmond Hill, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 9, at 8:30 P. M.

HAYMAN.—Julius L., dearly beloved husband of Millie Lichtenstein and devoted father of Estelle, Jan. 8, at his residence, 790 Riverside Drive. Funeral services Thursday, 1 P. M., from his residence. Kindly omit flowers.

HERVEY.—At Phoenix, Ariz., Jan. 3, 1918, Everett Pray Hervey, beloved husband of Alice Hastings Hervey. Funeral services at his late residence, 22 The Crescent, Montclair, N. J., Thursday, Jan. 10, at 2:30 o'clock. Limousine will meet Lackawanna train leaving Hoboken at 1:15 P. M. Boston papers please copy.

HIRSH.—At New Brunswick, Sunday, Jan. 6, Isidor E., son of the late Philip and Sophie Hirsh. Funeral from his late residence, 96 Albany St., New Brunswick, N. J., Wednesday, Jan. 9, at 2 o'clock. Friends invited.

HOARE.—Florence Smart, suddenly, Jan. 6, 1918, at her residence, 2,505 University Av. Funeral services Thursday, 2 P. M., at Joan Graham's Chapel, 4,221 Park Av., near Tremont Av., Bronx. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

Died.

HOFMANN.—Jan. 6, 1918, Elise Hofmann, (nee Langsmith.) Funeral services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Friday morning, 11 o'clock.

HOUGHTON.—Margaret A., beloved wife of Hadwin Houghton and beloved mother of David S. Skaats and Mrs. Richard Foster. Funeral service at St. Agnes's Chapel, 92d St. and Columbus Av., Jan. 9, 1918, at 1:30 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

JACKSON.—After a short illness, Caroline, (a twin,) in the fifteenth year of her age, passed away on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Jackson; sister of M. H., Hortense, Jerome, Lillian, Ray, (a twin,) and Harold Jackson. Funeral from her late residence, 522 East 142d St., Bronx, Thursday, Jan. 10, at 10 A. M.

JENKS.—At Stamford Hospital, on Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, Rebecca Hurlbut, beloved wife of William Johnson Jenks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and mother of Mrs. Edward Ely Scovill, Stamford, Conn. Funeral services at residence of her daughter, Mrs. Edward Ely Scovill, Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, Jan. 9, at 3:30 P. M.

JONES.—Edward Walker, after a lingering illness, on Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, in his 72d year; husband of Isabella Brevoort Woodruff and only son of the late Walker Platt and Marianna Thomas Jones. Funeral service at his late residence, 417 West 148th St., New York City, on Thursday, Jan. 10, at 2 P. M. Interment at Trinity Cemetery.

JONES.—Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y.—Members are requested to attend the funeral services of Edward Walton Jones, (10th Company,) at his late residence, 417 West 148th Street, New York City, on Thursday, Jan. 10th, at 2 P. M.
THOMAS DIMOND, President.

KELLER.—Suddenly, at her residence, 26 Van Buren St., Brooklyn, Mary A., beloved wife of Joseph L. Keller. Requiem high mass at 9:30 A. M., Friday, Jan. 11, from St. Ambrose Church, Tompkins and De Kalb Avs. Interment at Jersey City at convenience of family.

KOHN.—Members of Manhattan Lodge, No. 156, I. O. B. B., are invited to attend the funeral of Brother Morris Kohn Thursday, Jan. 10, at 10 o'clock from mortuary chapel, 851 Amsterdam Av.
S. LEAVITT, Pres.
P. COWEN, Sec'y.

LANGEN.—Suddenly, on Jan. 7, 1918, Herman C. Langen. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Jan. 9 at 8:30 P. M., at his late residence, 2,755 Creston Av., near 196th St.; also members of the Board of Trustees of the Washington Heights Ev. Church and Lutheran Society will please attend. Widow, Minnie Langen, (nee Ernsee;) daughters, Annie and Minnie.

LEECH.—At Providence, R. I., Jan. 7, Charlotte, beloved daughter of Harriet W. Robinson and the late John Eadie Leech, aged 31 years. Funeral at Church of the Pilgrims, Remsen and Henry Sts., Brooklyn, Thursday, Jan. 10, at 2 P. M.

LEPPER.—Julia, beloved wife of James G. Lepper, on Jan. 7, 406 4th Av. Funeral private.

LYDDY.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 6, 1918, Annie E. Lyddy, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Lyddy. Requiem mass at St. Ann's Church, Nyack, N. Y., Wednesday, the 9th instant, at 10 A. M.

MARX.—Roxalina, (nee Weinstock,) widow of the late Samuel Marx and beloved mother of Samuel D. Marx, sister of Moses, Samuel, and Simon Weinstock and Mary Gumpers. Funeral services at the West End Synagogue, 160 West 82d St., Wednesday, Jan. 9, at 2 P. M. Sisters of Marianna Lodge, No. 12, U. O. T. S., are respectfully invited.

MORRIS.—Henry Lewis Morris, at Atlantic City, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918. Funeral services will be held at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and 44th St., Friday, Jan. 11, at 10 A. M.

O'DONOHUE.—On Jan. 7, 1918, at her residence, 5 East 69th St., Teresa M. J. O'Donohue, beloved wife of the late Joseph J. O'Donohue, in the 80th year of her age. Solemn Mass of Requiem at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Thursday, Jan. 10, at 10 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

O'DONOHUE.—The members of the Association of Catholic Charities, Ladies of Charity, are invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. Joseph J. O'Donohue, President of the Association of Catholic Charities, Ladies of Charity, at the Cathedral, Thursday, Jan. 10, at 10 o'clock.
GEORGINE ISELIN, Vice President.
REV. V. DE P. McGEAN, Moderator.

O'DONOHUE.—At a meeting of the Association of Catholic Charities held Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918, the members of the Executive Committee learned with deep sorrow of the death of their esteemed founder and President, Mrs. Joseph J. O'Donohue. The resolution was unanimously adopted that the expression of our deep sorrow and heartfelt sympathy be conveyed to her family in this hour of their bereavement. They have lost a devoted and loving mother, and all whose good fortune it was to be associated with her, a loyal and valued friend.

She had "compassion on the multitude." No appeal was made in vain; her life was devoted to the alleviation of the trials of the poor and suffering, the homeless, the wayward, and the destitute in our homes, courts, and hospitals.

In 1902, Mrs. O'Donohue organized the Association of Catholic Charities with an initial membership of ten. The association now numbers 3,000.

One of the last acts of her long, busy and saintly life was the opening of her home to the service of the war.

Full of years and honor, she has entered into her reward at the advanced age of 80 years.

To officers and members of the Association of Catholic Charities, Ladies of Charity, the beauty of her life will ever be a guide and inspiration, and the memory of her numberless heroic charities held in our deepest reverence and affection.
GEORGINE ISELIN, Vice President.
REV. V. DE P. McGEAN, Moderator.

O'DONOHUE.—At a special meeting of the Women of Calvary held on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite love and inscrutable wisdom, has been pleased to call unto Himself, on the 7th day of January, 1918, our beloved and honored Vice President, Mrs. Joseph J. O'Donohue, associated for the past twenty years with the Women of Calvary, one of the incorporators and for many years Vice President;

Whereas we, who have been singularly favored through our long and intimate relation with Mrs. O'Donohue, have witnessed her untiring zeal for the work, her great interest and cordial co-operation in all our undertakings, her sweet encouragement through trying difficulties, her gentle kindness of heart and loving charity to all in distress, her quick readiness and generosity in offering relief; and

Whereas we are desirous of expressing our great appreciation of those cordial relations existing through many long years and of the many benefits the House of Calvary has received through the kind and efficient efforts of our honored Vice President; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Women of Calvary have lost in the death of Mrs. O'Donohue a beloved friend, a prudent counselor, and an invaluable member, that while our hearts are crushed with a most profound sorrow, we bow with humble resignation to the will of Divine Providence, and that the memory of our revered Vice President be ever held in sacred remembrance;

Resolved, That we hereby tender our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved relatives and friends of Mrs. O'Donohue; finally, be it

Resolved, That in testimony of our affection and reverence, the Women of Calvary attend the funeral in a body, and that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting and a copy be presented to the family of our deceased Vice President.
MRS. H. K. VIELE,
Acting Vice President.
MRS. KATHERINE C. McPARLAN,
Secretary.

O'DONOHUE.—The Ladies Auxiliary of St. Vincent's Hospital with sorrow announce the death of their beloved President, Mrs. Joseph J. O'Donohue, and request their members to attend her funeral at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Thursday, Jan. 10, at 10 A. M.

PAULSEN.—Rachel A., formerly of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., after a lingering illness, on Jan. 8, 1918. Funeral services on Friday at 11 A. M. at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Curt Felix, 770 St. Nicholas Av., N. Y.

PELLETREAU.—On Sunday, Jan. 6, William Smith Pelletreau, A. M., member of the New York Historical Society, in the 78th year of his age. Friends may attend the funeral services at the home of his niece, Mrs. John Biddle Clark, 60 1st Place, near Court St., Brooklyn, Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 8, at 4:30 o'clock. Services in the Presbyterian Church, Southampton, Long Island, N. Y., Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 9, at 2:30 o'clock.

SCHILLING.—Suddenly, at Stamford, Conn., on Jan. 7, Clara Henrietta Schilling, wife of Emil Schilling. Funeral private.

SHERRY.—At Jersey City on Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, Ann Sherry, mother of Lawrence and James Sherry and Mrs. John H. Kinney and grandmother of the Rev. John J. Kinney. Relatives and friends, also St. Paul's Rosary Society and Third Order of St. Dominick are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 185 Neptune Av., on Thursday, Jan. 10, at 9 A. M.; thence to St. Paul's Church, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul.

SMITH.—At Philadelphia, Pa., on Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, Edward B. Smith, in his 57th year. Funeral services at Church of the Holy Trinity, 19th and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Wednesday, Jan. 9, at 11.30 A. M. It is earnestly requested by the family that no flowers shall be sent.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918, K. Louise Smith, daughter of the late Nicholas Smith. Funeral services at the residence of Mr. Everett Forman, Cold Springs, N. Y., Friday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

SMITH.—At East Orange, N. J., Jan. 8, 1918, Frank Webb Smith, husband of Eleanor Hooper Smith, in his 63d year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

Died.

SPENCER.—Elliott L., 504 West 143d St., suddenly, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, in the 43d year of his age. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

SPERRY.—Lois Morton, in her 97th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 65 Grand View Av., Plainfield, N. J., Thursday, 2 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

STEVENSON.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Jan. 7, 1918, Charles C. Relatives and friends of family are invited to attend funeral services at the home, 562 North Broad St., Wednesday evening, Jan. 9, at 8 o'clock. Interment Evergreen Cemetery.

TOBIAS.—Mrs. D. I. Tobias, Jan. 8, aged 61. Funeral from 228 Lenox Av. at 11 A. M. [illegible]

TUCK.—Meyer, beloved husband of Clara Tuck and father of Mrs. Edward M. Wolf, suddenly, yesterday at 3 o'clock. Funeral from his late residence, 139 Ralph Av., on Thursday, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends, also members of Dan Lodge, No. 9, I. O. F. S. of I., are cordially invited.

TURLEY.—Nathalie, wife of John, at residence, 54 8th St., New Dorp, S. I. Funeral from St. Patrick's Church, Jan. 10, 9 A. M.

WALKER.—On Jan. 8, 1918, in his 24th year, William Farquharson, youngest son of Alexander and Margaret H. Walker. Services at residence of his parents, 414 Riverside Drive, Thursday evening, Jan. 10, at 8 o'clock. It is requested no flowers be sent.

WETTEREAU.—On Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918, at her residence on the South Road, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Miss J. B. Wettereau. Funeral private.

WHITE.—At the residence of her son in Syracuse, N. Y., on Jan. 5, 1918, Pauline Mills Corbit White, daughter of the late Rev. William Pitman Corbit, widow of James White, and beloved mother of the late William Corbit White and Harold Barbour White, in her 69th year. Funeral services will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, Jan. 9, at the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Av. and 60th St., New York. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

WILKS.—John H., at his home, 294 West 4th St., on Jan. 7, beloved husband of Esther Wilks. Funeral services will be held Wednesday evening at the Stephen Merritt Burial Parlors, 8th Av. and 19th St., 8.30 o'clock. Interment at Suffern, N. Y. Omit flowers.

WILKS.—The members of the New York Team Owners' Association are requested to attend the funeral service of our late President, John H. Wilks, at the funeral parlors of Stephen Merritt Burial Co., 8th Av. and 19th St., on Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1918, at 8:30 P. M.
ROBT. L. SMITH, President.

WOODRUFF.—On Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, at her residence, 38 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, Eleanor Berry, wife of Albert C. Woodruff, in the 80th year of her age. Funeral at her late residence Wednesday, Jan. 9, 2 P. M.

BERKOWITZ.—Regina, 68 East 117th St., Jan. 8.

BOYLE.—James P., 447 West 48th St., Jan. 7. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

BREMAN.—Mary C., 528 Mintford Av., City Island. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CARR.—[illegible] 10th Av., Jan. 6. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CASSIAN.—Patrick, 88 Charles St., Jan. 7. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

COLBY.—Thomas S., 339 East 139th St., Jan. 6.

CROPSEY.—Charles N., Jan. 6. Funeral 181 8th Av., today, 2 P. M.

DONNELLY.—Michael, 575 Hudson St., Jan. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

FEUCHT.—Charlotte H., Jan. 6, aged 44. Funeral, 310 Willis Av., tomorrow, noon.

FITZPATRICK.—Mary, 401 West 50th St., Jan. 6. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HOLSTEIN.—Charles, 1060 Jackson Av., Bronx, Jan. 7. Funeral notice today.

HUNT.—Harry B., West New Brighton, S. I., Jan. 7, aged 54. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

McEVOY.—John P., 2,878 Bailey Av., Bronx, Jan. 7. Funeral today.

MAGUIRE.—Alice, 301 East 138th St., Jan. 7, aged 43. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

MARQUELLI.—Alfred, Jan. 7. Funeral 646 Morris Av., tomorrow.

MAY.—Dorothea, 63 East 130th St., Jan. 6, aged 70. Funeral private.

MEEHAN.—Margaret, 200 East 114th St., Jan. 7. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

NEUBAUER.—Julius, 1,612 Taylor Av., Bronx, Jan. 7.

RABINOWITZ.—Morris, New Brighton, S. I., Jan. 6.

RYAN.—Agnes, 312 East 37th St., Jan. 7. Funeral tomorrow, 9.30 A. M.

STONE.—Austin, 49 East 100th St., Jan. 7.

TRANALTES.—Fernan P., 170 West 98th St., Jan. 6. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

WELTZEIN.—Marie, New Brighton, S. I., Jan. 7. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WERNER.—August E., 567 East 184th St., Jan. 7, aged 68. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

Brooklyn.

BISHOP.—James L., 1,402 Beverly Road, Jan. 6, aged 70. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

BOWIE.—Allen, 636 10th St., Jan. 8. Funeral private.

CONNELLY.—Frances, 627 East 32d St., Jan. 7. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

COLLYER.—Edith P., 150 Grant Av., Jan. 7. Funeral tomorrow, 2.30 P. M.

HAHNE.—Anton, Kings County Hospital, Jan. 6, aged 34.

[illegible], 352 Monroe St., Jan. [illegible] 54. Funeral private.

INTERMANN-MULLER.—Rebecca, 126 Marion St., Jan. 7, aged 77. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KADE.—[illegible], 286 Parkville Av., Jan. 7, aged 72. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

KELLY.—Madeline, 189 Sands St., Jan. 7. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KENDRICK.—Mary E., Jan. 8. Funeral 29 Ashland Place, tomorrow, 10 A. M.

KENNA.—James J., 992 Bergen St., Jan. 7, aged 59. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

KLEES.—Frederick, Prospect Heights Hospital, Jan. 7, aged 60.

LATHENAN.—Lorna, 4,211 8th Av., Jan. 6.

LILLY.—Genevieve, 48 Dikeman St., Jan. 6.

McCORMACK.—Bridget, Jan. 7. Funeral 248 6th Av. today.

McDONALD.—Elizabeth L., 1,173 Fulton St., Jan. 7. Funeral tomorrow.

McGRATH.—William P., 943 Bedford Av., Jan. 6. Funeral today.

MILL.—John, 384 Bleecker St., Jan. 7, aged 69. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MORRIN.—Matthew B., 282 Monroe St., Jan. 7. Funeral notice later.

MOSS.—Ana, 756 Classon Av., Jan. 6. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

MURPHY.—Helen, 1,060 Lafayette Av., Jan. 8. Funeral service today.

OAKMAN.—Walter, 1,921 Madison St., Jan. 6.

PALMER.—Daniel J., 183 Wyckoff St., Jan. 7. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

PETERSEN.—Matilda M., 1,252 54th St., Jan. 7, aged 49. Funeral tomorrow.

REEVES.—James H., Kings County Hospital, Jan. 7. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

ROCK.—Harold, 464 11th St., Jan. 7. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SCHWERDTFEGER.—August, 181 Clymer St., Jan. 7, aged 75. Funeral private.

SMITH.—Charles J., 83 Butler St., Jan. 6.

STOCKERT.—Max, 166 Forbell Av., Jan. 6, aged 59. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SULLIVAN.—Catharine, 580 Lafayette Av., Jan. 7. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

WILLS.—Frederick, 1,198 Hancock St., Jan. 7, aged 62. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

ZINN.—Charles, 365 Jefferson Av., Jan. 7. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

DIGANARD.—Mary, 475 South 19th St., Newark, Jan. 6, aged 83.

EDGAR.—Margaret, 137 Prospect St., Newark, Jan. 6.

FAUGHNAN.—Timothy, 374 Lafayette St., Newark, Jan. 7.

GILLUM.—Frederick, Newark, Jan. 7, aged 16. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HOOLEY.—Emma V., Newark, Jan. 6.

KEARNEY.—William P., 180 Clendenny Av., Jersey City, Jan. 7. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

KNOWLES.—Laura, 208 Plane St., Newark, Jan. 5, aged 22.

LOCKWOOD.—Charles N., Sr., 119 South 11th St., Newark, Jan. 6. Funeral service today.

McDEVITT.—Catherine C., 9 Boudinot St., Newark, Jan. 5.

PFERSCH.—George H., 606 River St., Hoboken, Jan. 6. Funeral today.

RIKER.—Charles F., Newark, Jan. 6, aged 44. Funeral private.

SCHWARTZ.—Minnie, Newark, Jan. 5, aged 38.

SHERIDAN.—Mary, 224 Chestnut St., Newark, Jan. 7.

SIMS.—Winfield S., 163 Mount Prospect Av., Newark, Jan. 7, aged 74.

STABEL.—Jacob, 95 Charles St., Jersey City, Jan. 6.

TANNER.—Anna M., 42 North 4th St., Newark, Jan. 5.

VAN EMBURG.—Luther, 131 Hudson St., Newark, Jan. 6. Funeral service today.

WATTS.—William H., 403 South 11th St., Newark, Jan. 5, aged 69.

Long Island.

BIRKMAN.—Helen R. C., Union Course, Jan. 7, aged 60. Funeral service today.

LAMB.—Martha, 335 2d Av., Long Island City, Jan. 6. Funeral tomorrow.

LEECER.—Louise C., Jamaica, Jan. 7, aged 70. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

MOTT.—Roger H., Richmond Hill, Jan. 6, aged 6.

REICHERT.—August, Corona, Jan. 6. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

ROBERTSON.—Frederick, 125 Hunter St., Long Island City, Jan. 6, aged 51.

WULFING.—Betty, Richmond Hill, Jan. 8, aged 90. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

ZITZMANN.—Herman, Maspeth, Jan. 7, aged 87.

In Memoriam.

HOPPER.—Caroline, died Jan. 9, 1917. In unforgetting love.

STELLA.—In loving memory of my dear wife, Vincenza, who died Jan. 9, 1915.
MICHELE STELLA AND SONS.

BIGGANE.—Grace V. In memory of, died Jan. 9, 1917.

O'BRIEN.—John T. and Mary A., St. Alphonsus Church, Brooklyn, today, 8 A. M.

Mead
Prompt, careful, considerate service at the price you wish to pay. Non-sectarian. [illegible] MADISON AVE. [illegible] HARLEM.

Lefferts Place Chapel
Fairchild Sons, 86 Lefferts Pl.
Centrally located [illegible] funeral service.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233 St. By Harlem Train and by Trolleys. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York. Lots of small size for sale.

M. A. Bowe
332 5th Ave. at 33d St.
Beautiful Corsages, violets, orchids, mignon roses, gardenias, $1.50 up.
Flowering Plants and Combination Baskets, ribboned, choice selections, $5 upwards.
Boxes of Loose Flowers, your own selection, $3 upwards.

YAWNING
More often indicates indigestion and biliousness than mere sleepiness. If you are eating so much that you yawn and your mouth water and a feeling of nausea and heaviness comes after meals, then eat BOAL'S LAXATIVE FRUIT ROLLS to-night. You'll be glad. 6 rolls 10c. Druggists.
Boal's Laxative Fruit Rolls

Business in 1917.
The Annual Number of The Annalist, now ready, price 10 cents, presents a variety of subjects of interest to the banker and broker, investor, manufacturer, and student of economics. Some of the contents: Increase in Home Trade, International Bi-metallism, Combines to Aid Foreign Trade, and Federal Reserve Bank Statistics. Sold everywhere. Times Square, New York.

Templar

The First Superfine Small Sport Model

IT is a two passenger touring roadster—room for three suitcases in the storage compartment.

The top is entirely demountable—slips into an envelope in the baggage compartment.

You have your choice of four standard colors—blue, gray, cream or wine, wheels black, white or red.

Six wheels with Goodyear Cord Tires are regular equipment.

The equipment is elaborate, including 75-mile Warner Auto-Meter, Keyless Auto Clock, Clinometer (grade finder) Compass and folding Kodak.

The quality of the Templar throughout—materials, workmanship, finish—is the best that money and skill can produce.

Everything is on a scale of fineness on a par with the very finest cars built—except for its smaller size.

We are selecting Distributors and Dealers throughout the country, in keeping with the exceptional character of the Templar Car.

Specifications

Templar Vitalic Top-Valve Motor; 118-inch wheelbase; 32 x 4-inch Goodyear cord tires.

Axles—Front, .35 carbon steel, steering knuckles and arms Chrome-Vanadium. Rear, shafts Chrome-Vanadium, differential .05 nickel steel, Bock Bearings.

Springs—half elliptic front and rear, Chrome-Vanadium, bushed with "Nigrum" oilless bearings.

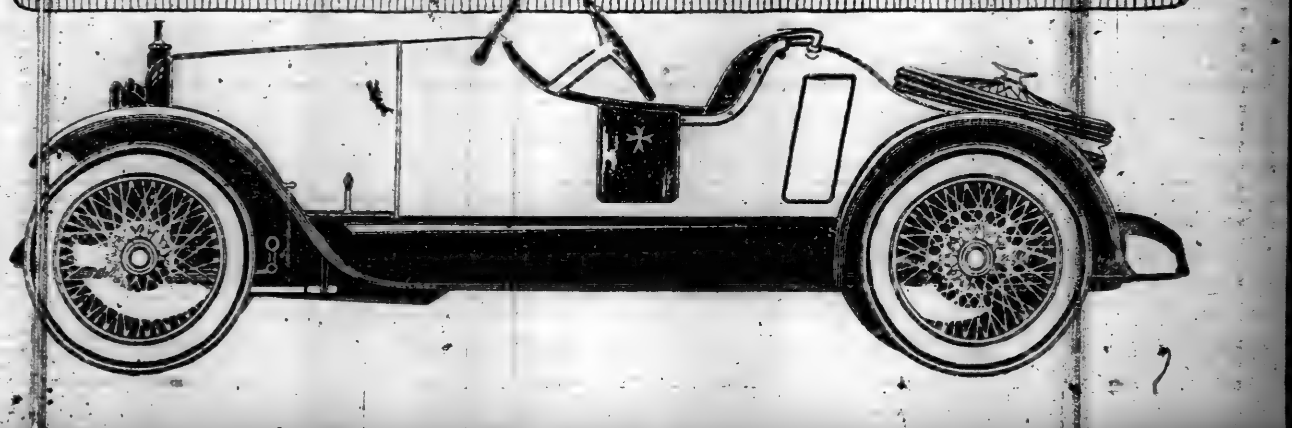
Transmission—Nickel steel gears, .40 carbon steel shaft operating on New Departure ball bearings. Choice of three standard colors.

The Templar Motors Corporation
Cleveland, Ohio

Body Styles and Prices f. o. b. Cleveland

Five Passenger Touring $1985
Four Passenger Touring $1985
Four Passenger Victoria-Elite . $2166
Two Passenger Touring Roadster $2255

Vitalic Top-Valve Motor



The Woman Voter

How the Courts Act as a Check Upon Improper Legislation and Protect the People Against Themselves—How They Attained This Power.

EIGHTH ARTICLE—SHE HEARS HOW THE COURTS AFFECT THE LAWS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

"What has a court got to do with lawmaking, anyway?" asked Anna.

"One at a time," said the Lawyer. "You," he waved his hand to the Business Woman, "wanted to know whether, if a Judge could nullify a piece of bad legislation, he couldn't nullify a piece of good legislation, too, and if that didn't make the Judge the real legislator. A court can't nullify any legislation whatever because it is either good or bad. The Judge's opinions of its goodness or badness have nothing to do with the case, and it is a fairly frequent occurrence for a court to declare a law valid and at the same time make it perfectly plain that the court wholly disapproves of the law.

"It is the business of the court to interpret, not to make, the law. You may ask why a law should need to be interpreted; if it can't be made plain enough to need no interpretation. Some laws are; but if you will remember that the Ten Commandments are about as simple a code as can be devised, and that at this moment the nations of the earth, with arms in their hands, are interpreting them quite differently each from the other, you will conclude that it is difficult to make any rule so plain that a person whose interests are involved won't argue that it doesn't apply to his particular case.

"The courts—that is, the higher courts—not only interpret laws, but decide on their constitutionality. You may ask why a Legislature, especially when Legislatures are largely made up of lawyers, can't pass laws that are constitutional to begin with and don't need a court to decide whether they are not. It is partly because opinions always differ about whether a thing is constitutional or not, and the only way of finding out is to have somebody authorized to settle the thing, and that somebody is a court. And it is partly because human nature is fallible, and where people's interests are concerned they are generally willing to get a thing done, whether it is constitutional or not, and there has to be some way of preventing them. That way is through a court.

"A remarkable thing about this is that the courts simply assumed this power; it was not granted to them. There was a defect in our system of government, which if not cured might make ruins of our system and our liberties. The people could make a constitution for themselves, but they could not protect themselves against its violation.

"They could provide, for instance, that men should not be convicted of crime except after trial by jury. But how were they to prevent a Legislature, under the influence of some passion of the time, from passing a law which would deprive some classes of citizens of that right in particular cases? Wasn't the Legislature elected by the people, and wasn't it supreme? Who could stop it? The law didn't give the Governor or the President any power to interfere. There was nobody to interfere. You could adopt the most high-sounding and splendid of Constitutions, guaranteeing every sort of liberty to the people, but who was to protect them if a law was passed which interfered with the very liberties you had so painstakingly enumerated?

"Indeed, it went even deeper than this; it was more than the question, Who is to protect the people against the Legislature? It was, Who is to protect the people against the people themselves? Suppose a majority of the people, in some time of high party rage, wished to deprive certain classes, say Quakers or Tories or Socialists or capitalists, of that right to trial by jury which had been guaranteed in the Constitution? Who was to stop them? The Legislature would bow to their will, and justify the act by some pretense that it was not really violating the Constitution at all, that this case was an exception. And the Governor or the President had no power to interfere.

"This very thing happened in France at about the time our Constitution was adopted. The French adopted Constitution after Constitution, each much more benevolent and admirable in its terms than our Constitution, and then the lawmaking bodies and the Executive in France proceeded to enact laws or perform administrative acts which flagrantly violated all the liberties they had so carefully set up in their Constitutions. The only remedy they could think of was to adopt a new Constitution; so they kept on adopting them, one after the other, each more beautiful in sound than the one before. But it was all in vain, because there was nothing to prevent the people themselves from violating their own Constitution, either directly or through the persons they elected to office. Finally it all culminated in the single-handed and arbitrary rule of Napoleon.

"And furthermore, it was a very real peril in our own country. The Judges saw this immense hole in the defenses of our liberty, and they also saw that dangers were already pouring in through that breach. So they came to the rescue and stopped up the breach with their own bodies. As far back as 1782 there arose a case in which the Legislature was breaking through the Constitution of Virginia. The people who were aggrieved by the law it had enacted appealed to the Court of Appeals for help, and the court assumed the right to declare the law null because it was in conflict with the Constitution.

"Judge Wythe, who rendered the decision, defied the Legislature to overrule him in words that ring like a trumpet, that must have sounded revolutionary then and that should stir us even today; for on his courageous act and word the courts still stand as the defenders of the people's Constitutional rights against abrogation either by the Legislature, the Administration, or the people themselves. He said:

"'Nay, more, if the whole Legislature, an event to be deprecated, should attempt to overleap the bounds prescribed to them by the people, I, in administering the public justice of the country, will meet the united powers, at my seat in this tribunal; and, pointing to the Constitution, will say to them, "Here is the limit of your authority; and hither shall you go, but no further."'

"That very case I was supposing, and which you may have thought an extravagant supposition, of the people's elected Legislature undertaking to deny or weaken the Constitutional right of trial by jury, came up in Rhode Island four years later, in 1786, and the court there, following Judge Wythe's lead, declared the law void. The same attempt was made in North Carolina, and in the following year, 1787, the Supreme Court of North Carolina annulled the law because it would have destroyed the right to jury trial.

"There were other cases, and by the time the Federal Constitution was put into effect it had come to be generally admitted that the courts in each State had this right, which the courts of no other country possess, to stand between the people's rights and the Legislature, and annul any law which the Legislature may pass that impairs or destroys those rights. Not their general moral rights, you understand, but those rights which have been set down in black and white in the Constitution of the nation and the Constitutions of the different States.

"When a State adopts a Constitution it can go home and sleep soundly, knowing that, no matter how mad or corrupt some future Legislature may be, the rights it has written into that Constitution will be preserved for it by the courts. France, at the time I told you of, had no such bulwark, and France did not sleep soundly of nights.

"We talk mightily of our Constitution, as if it were a charm against evil spirits, or as if it were the True Cross, or the Ark of the Covenant. But the Constitution, by itself, is only a scrap of paper, and long ago it would have gone the way of other scraps of paper if there had not always stood between it and insidious forces the majestic figure of the Judge.

"It is due to the great Chief Justice, John Marshall, that the Supreme Court of the United States seized this power and became the great institution that it is in consequence. At first the idea that neither the people nor Congress as the people's representative could do wrong had so firm a hold that the Supreme Court, in its beginning, was a weak and powerless thing. Chief Justice Jay resigned in 1801, giving a reason which sounds comic today. He said:

"'I left the bench perfectly convinced that under a system so defective it would not obtain the energy, weight, and dignity which was essential to its affording due support to the National Government nor acquire the public confidence and respect which, as a last resort of the justice of the nation, it should possess.'

"And now that body, so destitute of 'energy, weight, and dignity,' so lacking in 'the public confidence and respect,' is the final arbiter before which the other branches of the Government must bow. It presents, as Chancellor Kent said, 'the image of the sanctity of a temple, where truth and justice seem to be enthroned, and to be preserved in its decrees.' It is with us a matter of course that the courts should be impartial, that they should strive to do nothing but justice; but there is nothing in the nature of a court that makes it do any such thing any more than in the nature of a Legislature. There have been countries where it was not even expected that they should. Our courts have made us expect nothing else, so that we no more notice it than we do the sunshine or the air, or any other blessing that comes as a matter of course.

"It was Marshall who, within two years after he became Chief Justice, assumed the power to declare a Federal law void as conflicting with the Constitution. Not only that, but he advanced to the position of declaring a State law in violation with the Federal Constitution, and therefore void; and this was revolutionary at that time, when the States were far more important in men's eyes than the Federal Government. 'They maintain,' said Marshall, speaking of those who denied his right to overrule the judgments of State courts on constitutional matters, 'that the Constitution of the United States has provided no tribunal for the final construction of itself, or of the laws or treaties of the nation; but that this power may be exercised in the last resort by the courts of every State in the Union; that the Constitution, laws, and treaties may receive as many constructions as there are States; and that this is not a mischief, or, if a mischief, is irremediable.'

"Ridiculous as that sounds now, the mere statement of it shows the confusion, the encroachments, the conflicts, and the tyrannies which menaced us until the Supreme Court assumed and asserted its right to be really supreme. It then became impossible that any crooked Legislature, or even the people themselves in a moment swayed by passion, could ever break down the liberties they had themselves written into their Constitutions, Federal and State."

"Then the courts can declare any law unconstitutional?" asked Anna.

"Not unless it is unconstitutional," said the Lawyer. "And they can't declare it unconstitutional unless it comes before them in some particular case. They don't just read the papers, see that a law has been passed, and then issue a ukase declaring it unconstitutional."

"How does it get before them, then?" said Jane.

"It doesn't get before them at all until somebody attempts to carry out the new law. If, in doing so, he hurts the interests of some other person, and that person thinks his constitutional rights are invaded by it, the aggrieved person brings a suit in court against the person who is invading them. The court decides whether, in that particular case, John Smith's constitutional rights really were invaded, and if it finds that they were, the law which enabled them to be invaded is nullified. In that case all the other John Smiths are forever protected against the invidious attack that was made upon this particular John Smith."

"I notice," said the College Woman, "that you've been talking all this time about the way in which the courts defend the liberty of the citizen. Isn't that a debatable question? It seems to me I used to hear a good deal about the courts as bulwarks of oppression, not liberty. It came from labor agitators, I suppose, but doesn't the very fact that they talked that way show that there are two sides to the question?"

"There hasn't been much talk of that sort lately," replied the Lawyer. "But the courts are made up of human beings, and human beings make mistakes. Calling a man a Judge doesn't transform him into omniscience. Furthermore, the tendencies of men who become Judges have always been to conserve things rather than to destroy them. Sometimes the thing they are inclined to conserve is a thing that ought to go. In such a case they stand in the way of a needed reform.

"But it has never happened that they have stood permanently in the way of any reform that was really needed. They usually end by helping to make it workable. The most striking instance of that is the thing we were talking about at the beginning of this discussion, the time when the question of controlling the great corporations came up in politics. The courts were conservative, and at first their impulse was to say, 'It can't be done.' Yet you will probably be surprised when I tell you that what we have done in the way of controlling and regulating such corporations is due, more than anything else, to the patient way in which the Supreme Court of the United States has worked to that end.

"It made some mistakes in the beginning, and it was at that time that most of the denunciations of the courts that you just referred to were made. But within ten years after the first attempt of Congress to deal with the new problem the Supreme Court was doing more than Congress could possibly do to bring the corporations intelligently and sensibly under the control of the law. It was doing so by interpreting the laws, whittling away the unworkable and developing the workable in them."

"Why does Congress pass unworkable laws, or laws that need to be pruned?" asked the College Woman. "Aren't there lawyers in Congress?"

"Congress passes laws very often with a view to pleasing the people," said the Lawyer, "or rather to pleasing some organized minority of the people which has convinced it that if it doesn't that minority will make things unpleasant at the polls."

"Oh, dear!" exclaimed Jane. 'Whatever subject we take up you always bring the responsibility home to the people."

"If I can make you realize that I'll have made a pretty efficient citizen and voter of you," replied the Lawyer grimly.

[The next article in this series will be published in tomorrow's issue.]

PREPARE FOR JEWISH DRIVE.

Leaders Selected for Teams Which Begin Work Monday.

Felix M. Warburg, President of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, yesterday made public the names of colonels and captains of the teams which next Monday will start a week's drive to bring the federation membership to 30,000 and to raise $4,800,000 or more for the support of the constituent institutions. The women colonels will meet the women captains at the homes of the former this afternoon. Women captains and lieutenants will meet on Friday. Young men who are to take part in the drive are to meet Friday night at the home of Samuel Lewisohn, 331 Fifth Avenue.

Each team is in charge of a colonel under whom are a number of captains. Among these are many well-known Jewish leaders. Lieutenants will be named later.

The Quinine That Does Not Affect Head Because of its tonic and laxative effect, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE can be taken without causing nervousness or ringing in the head. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box, 30c.—Advt.

FUND FOR NEEDIEST $62,035

Additional Contributions of $724 Received by The Times.

Further contributions totaling $724 have been received for the 100 Neediest Cases, bringing the total to date to $62,035.47, including pledges. The additional contributions were received as follows by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

W. Demuth & Co.	$50	E. D. Boyce	$10
S. J. Simmons	25	J. Brown	5
Mrs. M. J. Dryzer	5	Mrs. F. J. Hawley	1
Mrs. I. Edler	5		
G. S. Wheelright	13	Total	$100

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor received contributions as follows:

P. B.	$10	Clara L. Atherton	2
E. H. B.	5	Mrs. W. B. Cullen	5
D. R. B.	5	F. T. L. Duvall	10
J. B. C.	200	E. D. Stillman	5
J. V. R. Hooper	25	Mrs. M. F. Manning	20
Mrs. R. C. Cornell	10	S. B. Rayner	80
C. B.	5	Mrs. W. K. Post	5
Mrs. W. F. Stafford	40	Unknown	3
Mrs. B. H. Smith	5	Diligent Ten	10
Mrs. N. M. Butler	20	G. R. McKee	1
E. L. Sowers	10		
M. H. Ormsbee	30	Total	$536
Mrs. D. N. Rhinelander	10		

The Charity Organization Society received contributions as follows:

V. Hall	$2	S. C. Fowler	5
A Friend	20	Mrs. C. W. Watson	5
S. H. Ditchett	20	Mrs. M. E. Smyth	15
H. Fairfax	10		
Mrs. R. E. Marten	1	Total	$88
M. Sinclair-Keys	5		

The State Charities Aid Association received contributions as follows:

Mrs. George Glass	$5
Livingston Row	10
Total	$15

Women Vote in Owego Election.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Women voted today in the charter election in Owego. With but one ticket in the field no great interest was taken by either sex. Miss Harriet Mc— cast the first suffragist ballot in the first regular election held in the State.

You may feel grouchy at night—but you will surely beam in the morning after enjoying the comfort and luxury of a Hall's Horse Hair Mattress and Box Springs.

HALL'S BEDDING

The Standard of Quality

has for 85 years been known as the most durable and comfortable that the best of materials and workmanship can produce. We make everything in Bedding. Call at our salesroom or insist that your dealer show you Hall's Bedding.

FRANK A. HALL & SONS

Manufacturers of Beds and Bedding

25 West 45th St.

DURING THE

AUTOMOBILE SHOW

The

Bethlehem Motors Corporation

WILL OCCUPY AS HEADQUARTERS

ROOMS 134-136

HOTEL PLAZA

The officials of the company will be glad to confer with present or prospective motor truck distributors and dealers regarding Bethlehem Agencies, to demonstrate Bethlehem selling possibilities and to outline the unusual sales co-operation which the company provides its distributors.

Bethlehem Motor Trucks may be seen at the company's New York Showrooms.

BETHLEHEM MOTORS CORPORATION

ALLENTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

BRANCHES:

New York Showrooms — BETHLEHEM MOTOR TRUCKS — Broadway At 60th St.

Acason

Acason THE OWNER FIRST TRUCKS

Full information for dealers regarding the Acason line of heavy duty Motor Trucks and an exhibit of the 1½-ton, 2-ton, 3½-ton, 5-ton and Tractor models at the show rooms of the West Motor Company, Inc., 1790 Broadway.

ACASON MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY

DETROIT

J. F. BOWMAN,
Vice-Pres. and Sales Director

THE OWNER FIRST

The Supreme National Need is More—More—More Transportation for Man and Merchandise

War conditions have strained the railroads of the country to the cracking point—have forced them into the hands of Federalized and centralized control.

For the time at least, there are no longer large numbers of separate railroad corporations and lines, operated competitively, but one co-ordinated National railroad system working toward one end—securing the highest transportation efficiency through co-operative effort.

The Automobile, with Magnificent Efficiency, has Solved Part of the Nation's Collossal Transportation Problem—the Short Haul

By its readiness and efficiency, the automobile has established itself as second only to the railroad for long hauls, and as first for short hauls.

Man and merchandise may now move over short distances speedily and promptly without adding to the burden of the railroads.

This national crisis in transportation has linked the automobile—both passenger and commercial—inseparably with the railroad, in national importance.

Automobile Tires, in Meeting the Crisis, have Proved as Dependable as Railroad Tracks

That is one reason why the automobile has been enabled to meet the transportation crisis so completely.

Once there was a tire problem—now there is not—any more than there is a railroad track problem.

For some steel mills make better steel rails than others—and they are the mills that get the business.

And, likewise—some tire companies make better tires than others—and they also get the business.

United States Tires have Proved their Supreme Dependability in the Crisis—and their Sales have Bounded Forward in Gigantic Strides

United States Tires—for both passenger and commercial automobiles—have proved their supremacy,

—supremacy in long mileage and low mileage cost,

—supremacy in day-in-and-day-out readiness for hard or unusual service.

So clear is the supremacy of *United States Tires* that their sales have become gigantic, and their sales increases still more gigantic.

United States Tires show a Greater Increase in Sales than the Increase in the Use of Automobiles in 1917 over 1916

In other words tire users—for both passenger and commercial cars—have shown clear preference for *United States Tires.*

(No one buys and continues to buy the same make of any sort of goods unless those goods prove absolutely satisfactory.)

United States Tires have helped the automobile make good in this national transportation crisis—have demonstrated their supremacy in service and low mileage cost.

Put United States Tires on your Automobile—Commercial or Passenger—Make Comparisons

There are five types of *United States Tires* for passenger cars—*'Royal Cord', 'Nobby', 'Chain', 'Usco',* and *'Plain';*

—a tire for every need of price and use.

There are two types of *United States Tires* for commercial cars—*'Solid' Truck* (both demountable or pressed-on) and the *'Nobby' Cord Pneumatic.*

Also tires for motorcycles, bicycles, aeroplanes.

United States Tires

Are Good Tires

STRAUS TELLS HYLAN B. R. T. IS TRYING

Chairman of Service Commission Admits Some of Charges Made by the Mayor.

POINTS TO IMPROVEMENTS

War Conditions Halt Many More Needed Betterments in Service, He Says.

The letter of Mayor Hylan to the Public Service Commission on Saturday complaining of the congested and inefficient service on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system brought from Chairman Straus yesterday a reply in which some of the conditions referred to were admitted, and the B. R. T., and incidentally the commission, was defended on various grounds.

During the last six months the commission has received many complaints from private citizens concerning the methods of operating the Brooklyn lines, especially the Brighton Beach line, but the commission has taken no action toward a public hearing in which the alleged notorious defects in the system might be discussed in the open. The Mayor in his letter described the transportation conditions existing in Brooklyn as "demoralizing" and said that young women were crowded into the cars in the "most disgraceful manner and grossly insulted."

In his reply Mr. Straus said that the commission was keenly conscious of the fact that the service afforded by many of the transportation lines was not adequate, and that the commission was doing everything it could to procure the maximum service afforded by the facilities. He mentioned the coal shortage as one of the principal difficulties, and said that apart from war conditions was the growth of Brooklyn during the last ten years. The transportation lines, he declared, were unable to meet this increase in population. He told of the dual system begun in 1913, ten years later than it should have started, in order to keep pace with the city's growth.

Mr. Straus expressed the fear that the Mayor's attention had not been sufficiently directed to the difficulties described, and he quoted from the Mayor's letter a paragraph to the effect that there are thirty-two less cars on all of the Brooklyn lines than in 1907, except the new Coney Island route, "notwithstanding the fact that the population of Brooklyn has increased by several hundred thousand."

Replying to this statement, Mr. Straus's letter said:

"I believe that upon this matter you have been misinformed. With respect to the surface lines, there were in 1906 1,823 closed cars. At present there are 1,944, an increase of 121. Of these 100 were obtained in 1912-13, as the result of an order of the commission. Furthermore, the commission in January, 1917, ordered the surface companies to buy 250 more cars; but the companies have, as you know, been contesting this order in the courts. With respect to rapid transit cars, the company, under the dual system contracts, has purchased 500 new steel cars. There are over 310 of these cars already in service, and 70 more will go into service this week. The rest will, it is expected, be in service in the Spring. In other words, instead of there being now 32 less cars for the use of Brooklyn than there were in 1907, there are 121 additional surface cars, with 250 more ordered by the commission, and there are 500 new rapid transit cars."

Mr. Straus then told of the improvements which had been made in Brooklyn's transportation facilities in recent years, and mentioned these additional lines:

"At present there are ten rapid transit tracks and eight trolley tracks connecting Brooklyn and Manhattan, and when the new East River tunnels are completed there will be sixteen rapid transit tracks available. Within the last few years the following additional transit facilities for Brooklyn have also been placed in operation: The Fourth Avenue subway, the West End elevated line, the Sea Beach line, the Jamaica Avenue elevated line, the Liberty Avenue elevated extension, the third track on Fulton Street to Nostrand Avenue, the third track on Broadway, and the Metropolitan Avenue extension. The Fourth Avenue subway lines were extended to Broadway and Fourteenth Street, Manhattan, in 1917, and the Broadway (Manhattan) line from Rector Street to Times Square was placed in operation last Saturday, these lines accommodating many thousands of Brooklyn passengers."

Mr. Straus said that the Public Service Commission has been in close communication with the national authorities in respect to the economic use of coal and other matters, and then he wrote:

"Such statements as are contained in your letter, coming as they do from the Mayor of the City of New York, without recognition of all the facts, are likely to create a false impression as to what has been accomplished and what is now under way, and therefore, for your information and for the information of the public, I deemed it important to reply in more detail, so that the circumstances, in which the public is so deeply interested, may be fully understood."

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.06
Alta	.03	Justice	.01
Andes	.11	Mexican	.15
Best & Belcher	.02	Ophir	.06
Caledonia	.06	Overman	.04
Challenge Con	.04	Potosi	.04
Chollar	.03	Savage	.03
Confidence	.05	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Virginia	.14	Sierra Nevada	.19
Exchequer	.01	Union Con	.06
Hale & Norcross	.01	Mexican Dollars	.60½
TONOPAH.		Goldfield Cons	.43
Belmont	3.00	Goldfield Merger	.03
Jim. Butler	.79	Great Bend	.03
McNamara	.17	Jumbo Exten	.16
Midway	.07	Kewanas	.08
Mizpah	.04	Silver Pick	.04
Monarch Pitts	.04	Spearhead	.02
Montana	.05	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.03	Consolidated	.11
Rescue	.06	Morning Glory	.12
Tonopah Divide	.19	Union Amalg	.03
Tonopah Exten	1.50	White Caps	.47
West End	.06	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West Tonopah	.11	Nevada Hills	.03
GOLDFIELD.		Packard	.20
Atlanta	.05	Rochester	.28
Booth	.04	Round Mountain	.20
Florence	.12	United Eastern	3.75

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4⅛	5	Granite	45	60
Dr. J'pot	4	4⅜	Isabella	8¼	9½
Elkton	7¾	8	McKinney	6¼	9¾
El Paso	16	17	Portland	109	112
Fanny R	2¼	3	U. Gold M	15½	17½
Golden C	177	185	Vindicator	30	33
Gold Sov	2½	3			

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WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Young, J.; Part II., Seeger, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Sansone<NY C RR.
Corigliano<Gross.
Storer<NY, NH & H RR.
Chobiak<NY C RR.
Monahan<same.
Moran<Kelly.
Drain<Manhattan Steam Bakery Co.
English<NY C RR.
Lockert<same.
Johnson<Yonkers RR.
Jammo<Frankenberg.
Martin<Herzog.
Henne<Welsh.
Jackson<McGuire.
Woolf<NY C RR.
Boddington<Burnett.
Rothschild<Millard.
Witt<Purcell & Gilfeather.
Clarke<Union Ry.
Breiter<NY C & H R RR.
Merante<NY C RR. (2.)
Petitte<NY C & H R RR.
Ries<West Elec RR.
Genoa<Funk.
Farley<Yonkers RR (2.)

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

O'Reilly<Union Ry.
Mandeville<Parodi.
Best<Willard.
Murphy<Yonkers RR.
Ingersoll<Thomson.
De Carmine<Munson SS Line.
Grindrod<West Co Brewing Co.
Powers<West Elec RR.
Morgan<Yonkers RR.
Healy<Yavelow.
Orlosky<West St RR.
Walsh<NY & Stamford Ry.
Johnstone<Goebbels.
Boddington<Schmidt.
Webb<Dale & Cajn.
Imhof<Int R. T.
Merone<West El RR.
Hyatt<City of New Rochelle.
Paolillo<Union Ry.
Pliger<Rodgers & Hagerty.
Westchester-Dutchess Corp<Matthiessen.
Hunter<Mills.
Auer<Teschner.
Koch<Waterbury.
Galvin<Fed Sug Ref.
Goldman<Hanauer.

Highest number reached on call, 676.

SPECIAL TERM—Platt, J.—At 10 A. M.

Guilotta<Mihalyfl (2.)
McGee<McGee.
Reynolds<Reynolds.
Peppard<Vermilya.
West Co Nat Bank<Johnston.
Elliott<Van Cortlandt.
Morton<Brett.
Rangely Cons<Rush.

Highest number reached on call, 535. Also for the hearing of motions.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section 3082, R. S. U. S., I have seized and hold one package of aigrettes and one tin box containing aigrettes. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 14, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated December 27, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 23,452.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—HARRY WRONKER, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on January 3d, 1918, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on January 23d, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 23,019.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—I WANTA DOLL CO., INC., Bankrupt.
Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on September 27th, 1917, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on January 23d, 1918, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

TRUSTEES' SALE of REAL ESTATE, PLANT AND STOCK ON HAND of UNION NOVELTY BRAID WORKS of Garfield, N. J. Pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey, entered November 26, 1917, the following property will be sold at public auction by the undersigned Trustees on the premises of the Union Novelty Braid Works at Garfield, N. J., on January 16, 1918, at 11 A. M. By special order of the court the said sale will positively be proceeded with on January 16th, 1918, at 11 A. M. without adjournment.
A. The land and factory building occupied by the Union Novelty Braid Works at the junction of Saddle and Passaic Rivers, Garfield, N. J.
B. The machinery in the factory buildings on the premises.
C. The furniture and fixtures on the premises.
D. The stock on hand, manufactured, unmanufactured and in the process of manufacture.
E. The supplies on hand other than dyes and chemicals.
F. The stock of dyes and chemicals on hand.
G. The automobiles belonging to the Union Novelty Braid Works.
H. Contracts for the purchase of coal and chemicals.
The sale will be made on the basis of the official inventory on file in the office of George R. Beach, Referee in Bankruptcy, 75 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J., as modified by a statement to be filed three days before the day of sale, showing changes by manufacture of new finished goods, or otherwise.
The plant and property to be sold may be inspected during business hours on any day previous to the sale.
The property to be sold will be offered, first, in separate lots, the real estate and machinery will next be offered as one lot, and finally all the property will be offered as a whole.
All bids will be taken subject to the approval of the Court and the right of the Court to reject any and all bids or to direct a resale.
Every bid must be accompanied by a deposit in cash or certified check for ten per cent. (10%) of the amount of the bid, the balance to be paid as the Court shall direct.
All bids for the property as a whole shall be subject to the condition that the purchaser shall have the benefit of any orders on hand and shall assume any outstanding contracts for raw material or supplies made by the undersigned Trustees in the course of the business conducted by them.
Any creditor of the Union Novelty Braid Works or Aaron Grabelsky, bankrupt, may bid at the sale and use in part payment the dividend payable upon his claim against said bankrupts, or either of them, as provided in the order of the United States District Court of November 26, 1917, directing the sale of said property.
Dated Jersey City, N. J., December 17th, 1917.
WILLIAM I. LEWIS, Second National Bank Building, Paterson, N. J., and LOUIS F. DOYLE, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, Attorneys for Trustees.
J. EDWIN PROVINE, HENRY SCHOTTENFELS, WILLIAM W. EVANS, Trustees in Bankruptcy of Union Novelty Braid Works.
GEORGE R. BEACH, Referee.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Harold J. Baily of N. Y. City was admitted to practice.
126—J. H. Brader, plain., v. R. James, formerly R. Reeves.—Argument continued for def. and concluded for plain.
129—P. Nelson, plain., v. Southern Ry. Co.—Argued.
132—Southern Pacific Co. et al., plain., v. Darnell-Taenser Lumber Co. et al.—Argument commenced for plaintiffs.
Adjourned until to-morrow.
Call for Jan. 9: Nos. 132, 130, 75, 5, (original,) 297, 363, 575, (and 376, 577, 578, 779, and 580,) 586, 534, (and 647,) and 685.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—SECOND CIRCUIT—Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, Post Office Building.

Higgins<Anglo-Algerian Co.
F I A T<Ranney.
Gardner<Du Pont.
Meccano<Wanamaker.
Kennelly<Starr.
Chapman<Mills & Gibb.
Bradstreet<Bradstreets
Liverpool, &c. Co<Bklyn E D Co.
West Indies SS<Chicago Co.
Hudson Co<Barge Rebecca.
Taylor<Fram.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 332, P. O. Bldg., at 2 P. M.—Jury calendar.

Greenameyer<Marden, Orth & H Co.
Graham<Scandinavian-Am Line.
Erskine<L I RR. (2.)
Bealonowski<Erie RR.
Roberts<Criss.
Hanbury<Hotel Op Co
Lederer<Kessler.
Allann<Druid SS Co.
Neer<Lang.
US<NY C RR. (3.)
Dudick<Leh Val RR.
Nelson<Standard Film Industries.
Lewis<Notman.
Proctor<NY C RR.
Jadernaczak<same.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10 A. M.—Common law.

Karscher<Nas El RR.
Greenzweig<Napier et al.
Metzger<MacFarland.

Motions at 2 P. M.

Calymnios<Nat Steam N Co Ltd of Greece.
Giamzo<Marresford.
Hume, as rec'r<CNY.
US<Jackson.
Same<Weinegel.
Fed SS Corp<Yasan Maru.
Castellano, trustee<Wilson & Co.
US ex rel Fisher<Maj Gen Bell.
Same Gazzola<Comm. Camp Fort Totten.
Same Cilluffo<Maj Gen Bell.
Same Berman<same.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

Mora, respt., v. Continental Ins. Co., aplt.; Josephsen and another, respt., v. Ginsburg Realty Co., aplt.; Geneva Nat. Bank, respt., v. The Frank Brewery, aplt.; Scheneberger, Ind., &c., respt., v. Fly, aplt.; Paulson and others, &c., respts., v. Palmer Co., aplt.; Battle Island Paper Co., respt., v. Pacific Coast Casualty Co., aplt.; Curran, aplt., v. Oppenheim, impld. with others, respts.; Brinley, respt., v. Nevins, aplt.; Kingsway Cont. Co., aplt., v. Met. Life Ins. Co., respt.; N. Y. Railways Co. v. Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y., trustee, &c., and another, respts.; Aaron, respt., v. Black, doing business as H. M. Black & Co., aplt., impld. with another; Manitou Beach and Rod and Gun Club, aplt., v. Burger, respt.; United Transp. Co., respt., v. Haas, aplt.; Allen Kingston Motor Car Co., aplt., v. Consolidated Nat. Bank of N. Y., deft., Allison and others, respts.; Haakenson, aplt., v. Goulet and another defts., Reinhardt & Bros., respt.; Amoroso, respt., v. The Fruit Auction Co., aplt.; Deruin, respt., v. the N. Y. Air Brake Co., aplt.; Summer, as adm., &c., respt.; Buchanan, aplt., v. Evento and another, respts.; Fenner Co., respt., v. McKay, as admrx., &c., and others, aplts.; Campullo, respt., v. Bradley Cont. Co., aplt.; Westchester Mortgage Co., respt., v. McIntrie Co., deft., impld. with Foster, aplt.—Judgments affirmed with costs.

People, respt., v. Davis, aplt.; Peo., respt., v. Panwels, aplt.; Peo., respt., v. Gee, aplt.—Judgments affirmed.

Peo., respt., v. Cerullo, aplt.—Judgment affirmed under the provisions of Section 542, of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Orth et al., respts., v. Kaesche & ano., exrs., &c., defts.; Misthe & ano., aplts.—Judgment of Appelate Div. affirmed, with costs, on ground that there was evidence to sustain the finding of the App. Div., that the assignments of plain. were obtained by misstatements and false representations.

Peo., aplt. v. Burns, respt.—Judgment affirmed, on the ground that the def. did not publish private papers within the meaning of Section 553 of the penal law.

Stern, respt., v. N. Y. Rys., aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, under Section 1317, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Rayner, an infant, &c., aplt., v. N.Y. and Long Island Traction Co., respt.; Pfluger, respt., v. Interboro Rapid Transit Co., aplt.; Toole, respt. v. the City of Syracuse, aplt.—Orders affirmed and judgments absolute ordered against aplts., on the stipulations, with costs in all courts.

Toole, respt., v. The City of Syracuse, aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Stiebel et al., aplts., v. Liesberger, respt.; Lawless, aplt., v. Van Wagner Mfg. Co., respt.; Davis and ano., respts., v. International Ry. Co., aplt.; Caldwell & Son Co., respt., v. Spencer Kellogg Co. et al., aplts.; American Hardware Corp. of N. Y., aplt., v. Lyttle, Trustee, &c., deft.; N. Y. Co. Nat. Bank, respt., v. Caldwell & Von Lessberg et al., aplts.; City of N. Y., aplts., v. Union News Co., respt.; Schnitzler and ano., doing business, &c., respts., v. Waldes et al., copartners, &c., aplts.; Fariello, aplt., v. Murray, as surviving partner, &c., respt.; Southee, respt., v. Binghamton Ry. Co., aplt.; Wheeler, respt., v. Town of Barker, aplt.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Martley, respt., v. Eagle Ins. Co. of London, England, aplt.; Cornwell, respt., v. Sanford, aplt.; Barnet and ano., respts, v. N. Y. C. & H. R. Co., aplt.; Wigand, aplt., v. Buchanan-Bechtel Brewing Co., respt.; Donnelly, as exr., &c., aplt., v. H. C. & I. Piercy Const. Co., respt.; Gressing, aplt., v. Musical Instruments Sales Co., respt.—Judgments reversed, new trials granted, costs to abide event.

Peo., respt., v. Sanger, aplt.—Judgment affirmed.

Peo., respt., v. Sieke, aplt.—Judgment affirmed.

The Utica Nat. Bank, respt., v. Gunn, aplt.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered against aplt. on the stipulation, with costs in all courts.

Levison and ano., respts., v. Ill. Surety Co., aplt.; Paul, deft.—Judgment reversed and complaint dismissed, with costs to aplt. in all courts.

Hanna and others, respts., v. Florence Iron Co., aplt.—Judgment reversed and complaint dismissed, with costs to aplt. in all courts.

Reapplication to construe will of Fowles, decd. Smith and others, aplts., Browne and others, respts.—Judgment of App. Div. reversed and decree of Surrogate's Court affirmed, with costs in this court and App. Div. payable out of the estate.

Fulton, respt., v. Canno, and ano., &c., aplts.—Judgment modified by reducing the damages to the sum of $71.80, with interest from Dec. 3, 1913, and as so modified affirmed, without costs in this court or in App. Div.

Faber, as receiver, &c., aplt., v. City of N. Y., respt.—Judgment reversed and judgment directed in favor of plaintiff for the sum of $79,560, with interest thereon from March 27, 1916, with costs in all courts.

DAY CALENDAR—

Peo ex rel Doscher<Sisson.
Peo ex rel Tishman & Sons<Purdy.
Peo ex rel Scourbe<same.
Re 149th St Realty Co<Prendergast.
E Ward<People, &c.
Re will of Sweeny.
Peo ex rel Travis<Palmer.
Diehl<Becker.
Re Orris.
Peo ex rel East River Gas Co<Purdy.
Peo ex rel Park Row Realty Co<Saxe.
Re Hart.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Scott, Page, and Shearn, JJ.—Enumerated motions, at 2 P. M.

Landes<Hornthal.
Re Varet.
Norris<Norris.
Leventhal<Home Ins.
Same<No Brit, &c. Co
Same<Boston Ins Co.
Same<Liverpool & L & G Ins Co.
Goldberg<Egloff.
Re Gellender.
Re French.
Goodyear Tire, &c. Co<Vulcanite Prod Co.
Lubois<Empire Cart.
Sanders<Kumhola.
Re Brinckerhoff.
Bankers' Service Corp<24 Nat Bk, &c.
Nodwell<NY Rys. (2.)
Selwin-Brown<Superno Co.
Wolff<Uni Drug Co.

APPELLATE TERM—Guy, Weeks, and Mullan, JJ.—At 10 A. M.—Appeals from the Municipal Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Lippe<Lippe.
Straus<Parker, Stearns & Sutton.
Mulqueen<Mulqueen.
Saur<De Lascurain.
Asch<Sternberger.
Beyer<Lautenberg.
Jones<NY Times.
Kotler<Onyx Blouse Co (2.)
Janowitz<Sternberger.
Rein<Rein.
Bklyn Majestic Theatre<Vitagraph Co.
Preston<Hobbs.
Berger<Berger.
Wangrow<Wangrow.
Cardone<42d St, Man, &c Ry.
Dahlgren<Harburger.
Rinaldo<Rinaldo.
Crowell<McCreery & Co.
Clifton<Dalton.
Mowen<NY Hippodrome Corp. Inc.
Clifton<Dalton.
Re CNY, (Grasmuck.)
Reilly<Hardy.
Westcott Exp<CNY.
Wells<Repetti Co.
Cohn<Baron.
Carroll<Davol & Co.
Tkachoff<Miller.
O'Shea<Armstrong.
Hataier<Kennedy.
Livingston<Halgren Overgaiter Co.
Scherr<Cutting.
Wallach<Brenner.
Marsden<Pfeifer.
Stephens<Stephens.
Re Fiero.
Finkelstein<Atkinson.
O'Neill<Buchanan.
Bierman<Hartman.
Rothschild<Rothschild
Greenwald<Greenwald.
Lippman<Shisoff.
Rogers<Trustees of Columbia College.
Cooke<Everett.
Harris<Hutton.
Berman<United Elec Light & Power Co.
Citizens Sav Bank<Bader.
Bernstein<Krohnberg.
Langsam<Neuberg.
Wallach<Brenner.
Sohmer<Kaufman.
Strong & Trowbridge<Defiance Mach Wks.
Re Dodd, (Lafayette Av.)
Re same (Metcalf Av)
Re same (Randall Av)
Re same (Manor Av.)
Re Mary Anderson Candy Shops.
Amos<Newburger.
Re Dodd, (Bronx River Av.)
Rouegno<Asphalt Const Co.
Farmers Loan & Trust Co<Wagstaff.
Commercial Trust Co<Bradley (2.)
Falsone<Zazarelli.

PART II.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Law<Law.
105 E 85th St Corp<Purdy.
Bayer<same.
La Rochelle Corp<same.
Perry Co<same.
Roebling's Sons Co<Federal Storage Battery Car Co (2.)
Baxter<Herrman.

Preferred causes:

57th St Realty Corp<Purdy.
Simpkins<Simpkins.

General calendar:

Bird<Murphy.
Arnowitz<Arnowitz.
Anderson<Anderson.
Mapes<Dillon.
Gagliardi<Hudson P. & Rose Co.
Davis<Davis.
Diebold Safe & Lock Co<Logan.
Krainin<Goldberg.
Uher<Uher.
Goldberg<Leitman.
Tibbals<Irsch.
Muller<Muller.
Richards<Edgar.
Davidson<Epstein.
Arkin<Mittenthal.
Morris<Morris.
Saltzman<Chapkewitz.
Haas<Haas.
Hoyt<Hoyt.
Allen<Allen.
Haney<Duffy.
Schiessel<Schiessel.
Erlanger<Erlanger.
Levis<Glaser.
Kennelly<Kennelly.
Aimen<Kallenberg.
Schoenen<Satosky.
Barry<Barry.
Calder<Calder.
Omero<Omero.
Lardizabal<Valentine.
Radin<Nat Surety Co.
Abend<Solomon.
Fitzgerald<Fitzgerald.
Robinson<Robinson.
Daly<Beady.
Albano<Senner & Kaplan Co.
Sheiner<Hydo Bend Mfg Co.
Schwab<Schwab.
Cudahy Packing Co<Paulsen.
Toole<Gross.
Metzler<Levy.
Sleight<Sleight.
Bowker<Bowker.
Kobelin<Kobelin.
Dodge Co<Atlantic Fixture Co.
Tropauer<Van Dyke Auto Co.
Central Trust Co<American Light & Traction Co.
Millar<Millar.
Hickson, Inc<Milgrim & Bros, Inc.
Donough<Korn.
Brown<Sutton.
Schneider<Frankel.
Jaffe<Ridley.
Clear.

PART IV.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PART VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

Lange<Perratta.
Susquehanna Silk Mills<Jacobsen.
Newburg Silk Co<David Cohen Sales, Inc
Kreiner<Belloff.
Lopomo<Crandall.
Macdermott<Nassauer.
Lippmann, Inc<Levision.
Jones<White.
Cevaro<Petroccitto.
Case on.

PART III.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.

Miller<C I & B'klyn RR.
Barbone<Levitt, (2.)
Dinnes<Schoenbach.
Rosenthal<Leby.
Goldman<Lanigan Bros, Inc.
Marks<Lusch.
Goldberg<Fogel.
Donaldson<Donaldson (2.)
Hales<Cushman.
Long<CNY.
Brociner<Schoonmaker, Inc.
Weinberg<I R T (2.)
Perolin-Nomordust Co<Crowley Co.
Christie<Man Life Ins Assn.
Hynes<Draper.
Fotosky<G Lies & Co.
Mabey<Peck Slip [illegible], &c. Co.
[illegible]<Sharfin (2.)
[illegible]<N Y Rys.
Gimplowitz<N Y Cons RR.
Karagazian<Regan.
Selig<5th Av Coach.
Boland<Union Ry.
Daly<Wolf.
House<N Y Rys.
Sheridan<same.
Bange<U S Motor Cab Co (2.)
Cashan<N Y Rys.
Levine<NY Rys.
Cleary<Greenbaum Co.
Okun<C I & B RR.
Murphy<P Lewinsohn, &c. Co.
Auriemma<CNY.
Colle<Kolbach.
Roberts<N Y Central RR.
Levin<Central Madison Co.
Shapiro<Davison.
Gordon<Brady.
Weiss<Price.
Ford<Harris.
Acker<NY Rys.
Goodman<Gottlieb.
Pomerance<Chappelle.
Perlman<I[illegible]ogg.
Barry<Cons Gas Co.
Neidorf<N Y Cent RR
Dewey<R[illegible]ers
Font<Schoenfield.
Posner<Sarnoff.
Rugan<Gayer.
John Isso<Cohen.
Josephine Isso<same.
O'Kane<Rathbone.
Swift & Co, Inc<3d Av RR, (Action No. 1.)
Same<same, (Action No. 2.)
Smith<Nigro.
Castringno<Jacks.
Eaton<Rolph Photo Plays, Inc.
Kosloff<Ansorge, (2.)
Kanter<Flushing Poultry Co.
Glafter<Baff.
Dietel<R T Subway Const Co.
Napoli<Chapalas.
Brosnan<Waller.
Joseph Koehler, Inc<Terry & Tench Co, Inc.
Green, Sr<Kempf.
Berger, Sr<same.
Berger, Jr<same.
Green, Jr<same.
Aronowitz<Bausback.
Freeman<Stoiser.
Hoehn<Wachsman.
Andreorzi<Lehigh Val RR.
McComb<Cannon.
Wightman<601 West End Av, Inc.
Marley<Jacoby.
Kennedy<B H RR.
Armento<Bernard.
Wishnak<Seabury Elevator Co, Inc.
Collins<Hayner.
Brady<CNY.
Geller<Dollard.
Rothkoff<W. Ledman
Same<A. Ledman.

PART XIV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Gould<P Gerli & Co.
Sisson<Todd.
Same<Victor Hotel.
Wolfe<Lanternier
Garguilo<Cal Wineries & Dis.
NY Mercantile Trading Co<Prahar.
Firstenberg<Jaffe.
Columbia Wax Prod<Indian Refining.
Campbell<Haines.
Fulton & Elm Leasing<Goldstein.
Tennis<L F Castle.
Beekman<Bradley Con
Queens Co Water<CNY.
Sisson<Garthe.
Strout<Archer.
Crown<H M Goldstein.
Smith<Chapin Home for Aged and Infirm
Wylie<Corrigan.
Poyleston<McGuire.
Eisenberg<Lustgarten.
Stutz<Diamond Silk
Williston<Pierce.
Downes & Co<E J Thayer, Inc.
Sanborn<Rinehart.
M E Paterno Realty Co<Farrell.
Wight<Bullard.
McAvoy<Tide Water Oil Co.
Smith & Terry, Inc<Pearce.
Ball<Ball.
Sweedy<Ward.
Lykens<Brady.
Tuomey<Penn Silk Dye & Fin Co.
Bleecker Exp & Trad Co<Werner.
Imperial Woolen Co<F B Q Clothing Co.
Wurlitzer Co<Meister.
Zeeman<Olive.
Myers<Rothwell.
Osborne<Learnard.
Brill<Friedhof.
Pollack<Milk.
Alper<Haick.
Same<Levitt.
Levine<CNY.
Brazilian Merc Co, Inc<Royal Card & Paper Co, Inc.
Weiss<Martin.

TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term rules.

PART III.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IV.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.—Popperman<Hirschfeld, (2.)
PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Adjourned to Jan. 10.
PART IX.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.—Mooran<Gimbel Bros.
PART XII.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIII.—No day calendar.
PART XIV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.—Rollman<Colonial Bank.
PART XVIII.—Dudley, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Estate: Honora Dorgan. Wills for probate: Anna O'Brien, Charles Pfeiff, Mary G. Cavanaugh, Adolph A. Edlich, Emanuel M Trier, Morris Peal, Elizabeth O N Spence, Bernard Corbet.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Baruth<Zouri Drawn Metals Co.
Bloom<Walker & Co.
Goldberg<Gr Eastern Cas Co.
Chapman<Weiss.
Greenberg<Meyerson.
Sackman<Cohen.
Hencken & Willenbrock Co<Simons.
Jaffe<Auslander.
Levine<Shavitz.
Paterson Vehicle Co<Knipscher.
George<Johnston.
Grolier Socy<Smith.
Klees<Same.
Freisinger<Ritchie.
Jefferson Ins Co<Stewart-Morehead Co
Cohen<Dancon Club.
N Fluegelman & Co<Phil, B & W RR.
Miller<Winter.
Cynaman<Morgenbesser.
Blackwell<same.
Schwartzman<Maisin.
Wolf<Eisenberg.
Leifer<Scheinman.
Cohen<A Walker & Co.
Raber<Barthel.
Osinsky<Equator Bldg, &c, Co.
Fischer<same.

PART II.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M., ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Torocco<NY Rys.
Wilbarde<Int R T.
Robin<Winslow.
Youngblood<B & O RR
Krohnberg<Alpert.
Mandelbaum<N Y Rys.
Carlin<I T R, (2.)
Gelfand<NY Rys.
Scheuer<Blauman.
Soni<Northern Grain.
Heimoff<Lefrak.
Stern<Schulman.
Satzman<Barry.
Sinatra<Cohen.
Klein<Belt Line Ry.
Sutton<N Y Rys.
Price<I R T.
Pfeiffer<N Y, O W RR (2.)
Braunstein<Lowenstein.
Novodworowitz<Hustorf.
Goldman<Nadler.
Ideal Silk Mills<H. Wilbur Dolson Co.
Landau<N Y Rys.
Opalka<Firestone Tire, &c, Co.
Larno<Harkins.
R. Gordon & Son<N Y Rys.
Mohrer<Webber.
Rudnell<NY, NH & H RR.
Zebley<Jamieson.
Gardner<42d St, &c.
Fuchs<R T Subway Cont Co (2.)
Kellis<Mt Hope Bldg.
Courtis<Int R T.
Straus<Richter.
Gugasian<N Y Rys.
Gesner<Mutual L I.
Zuschlag<Bubenheimer.
Katz<Rieder.
Greenberg<Phoenix Amuse Co.
Goldstein<Karerman (2.)
Tappenback<Sparks.
Atherton<May.
Balcom<Cooper.
Dolan<3d Av Ry.
Logan<N Y Rys.
Hinchey<Union Ry.
De Susie<NY Rys.
Blackwell<Smathers.
Lindsay<Isaacs.
Berman<Penner.
Kelner<Green.
Peraky<Clark.
Michel<White.
Klein<N Y Rys.
Eiselkorn<Mayer.
Gintel<Clark (2.)

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Messner<Clendening.
2d Av Amuse Co<Pioneer Film Corp.
Wentworth<Reisenweber's.
Clear.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART III.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Indelli & Conforti Co<Barrett Co.
Mandelson<Rubinowitz
Lewis Fur Co<Herman Barsch & Co.
MacMonnies<Phillippi.
Steinberg<Warshow.
Cohen<Schroeder.
Bihler<Normandy Waist Co.
Bonnard Specialty Co<Jacobs.
Cass<Croft.
Greenwald<Zipkin.
Regis Silk Mfg Co<Schulman & S.
Wangrow<Wangrow.
H & T Const Co<170 Bldg Co.
Markowitz<Anderson.
Willis<Hanover Nat Bank.
Dunat<Burker.
Goldstein<Barnet.
Krohnberg<Federal Ins Co.
Shapiro<Barsinsky.
Case on.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Seiler, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VIII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Glens Falls Ins Co.<Kahrs—Meyer M. Friend.
SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Hamilton<Willis—Hon. Samuel H. Ordway.
SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—German Sav Bank<Glick—David L. Weil. Same<Schaffers—David L. Weil. Buckley<Evans—J. Sidney Bernstein.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick J.—Louis Silverstein<Frederick West—John J. Mackin. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.<Hickory Realty Co.—Henry Brady.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Mitchell, J.—Motion Calendar.

Mugler<Mugler.
Jacobs<Jacobs.
Tannenbaum<White.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mitchell, J.

Weingarten<Weingarten. (2.)
Goldberg<Goldberg.
Arnstein<Jorgenson.
Zambrofsky<Zambrofsky.
Neuling<Neuling.
Czuszewicz<Czuszewicz.
Keef<Keef.
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Klausman<Klausman.
Brand<Brand.
Butler<Butler.
Grieco<Grieco.
Gesser<Gesser.
Esposito<Esposito.
Roe<Roe.
De Maio<De Maio.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Delehanty, J.

Hendsall<Erie RR.
Levenson<Goldstein.
Lynch<Union Ry.
Storm<So Blvd RR.
McNany<Morse.
Shuster<Ward Bak'g.
Shields<Int R T. (2.)
Weiland<Union Ry.
Wyler<Goldstein.
Crystal<Germansky.
Hyams<Abrams.
Fox<Nat Holding Co.
Same<McGwen.
Zarefsky<Daly.
Richer<Ruppert.
Legedino<Stubenvell Bros.
Fox<Nat Holding Co.
Levy<Mass Bonding & Ins Co.
Fuessel<Orleans R E.
Goodman<Int R T.
Goldryer<Murphy.
Krause<Skillin.
Schwartz<Young. (2.)
White<NYC Int R T.

Highest number reached in regular order, 1221.

PART II.—Mitchell, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—Erlanger, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
Case on—Peo ex rel Goldberg<NY Society of Architects.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Matters—Estates of: Vincent Martiere, Louis Ehrenberg, Irving Brott, Augusta Matzke, John Stroh, Clinton Stephens, Wilhelmina Siems. Wills for probate: Elizabeth Wilhelm. James T McConaghy, James A Skinner. Accts—Estates of: Augusta Barthold, Wm J McGough. (2.) Elizabeth or Lizzie Gunther, August F Gunther, Nils A Oden.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S. Contested will: Rebecca Kerr Edwards.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J. Fine<Clinton Realty Co et al—Lewis J. Conlan.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J. Dollar Savings Bank<Joseph F Oliver et al—James J Hagerty.
SUPREME COURT—Finch, J. Re Henry Neumann—Madalyn M Phillips—Bernard S Van Rensselaer.
COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J. Michael J Bove<Michael Marrone—Douglas Matthewson.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Mills, Rich, Blackmar, Kelly, JJ.

DECISION.

People, &c., ex rel. E. W. Fiske, relator, v. [illegible] Banks and H. D. Macfarland, &c., and others respt.; same, relator, v C. C. Schultz and F. Behrmann, &c., and others, respts.; same, relator, v. E. M. Anderson and [illegible] H. Kent, &c., and others, respts.—Motion for stay granted on condition that aplt. argue the appeal on Friday, Jan. 11, at 10 A. M.

Motion calendar at 1 P. M.
People, &c., ex rel. Merritt v. H. P. Tuthill, &c.

Enumerated day calendar.

Tully<Stanford Co.
Ruxinsky<Lehigh RR
Grace<Ebrgott.
Faight<Waters.
Afleash<ion.
Mechanics' Bank<CNY
First Nat Bank<London Lancashire Co
Rothe<Gordon.
Greenfield<CNY.
Corrigan<Green Fuel.
Hurd<Hotel Astor.
Titus<Baasi.
Brooklyn Co<Fisher, &c.
O'Donnell<Dease.
McMorry<Woods.
Fried<NY, NH & H RR.
Gay<N Y RR.
McGoldrick<B, Q Co & S RR.
Earle<Earle.
Donovan<Kissena Park, &c.
Metz<Woodward Brown Co.
Martin<Queens Electric Co.
Michlich<Lubin.
Horton<Queens Co, &c
Still<Still.
Capone<CNY.
Daniels<Johnstone.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—At 10 A. M.

People, &c<Weinagel.
New Era Homes Corp<Commerce Lumber & Supply Co.
Re Saratoga Av.
Duffy<Duffy.
Selden<Variety, Inc.
Halliday<B H RR Co.
Larkin<I & B RR.
Re Mayers.
Superman, Amuse Co<Kaplan.
Wisotsky<Peck Slip Auto Trucking Co.
Selden<Variety, Inc.
Re 68th St. (Holland Holding Co.)
Wilderberger<Ridgewood Nat Bank.
Re Pendletto.
Sheridan<Sheridan.
Wright<Vogel.
Polivy<B H RR Co.
M. H. Day<Kastenhuber.
M. E. Day<same.
Morrison<Black.
Re Kings Co Mtge Co.
Neunca<T. Hogan & Sons, Inc.
Minutaglia<Gokey.
Hendrickson<B H RR.
McManus<Summers.
De Paco<Met Hotel Supply Co.
Re New Utrecht Av. (Gillespie.)
Moorcroft<Dressler Tunnel Ovens, Ltd.
Goodman Amuse Co<Kaplan.
Allsgood<Barg.
Osborne<Osborne.
Homestead Bank<J. Leon Caplan Co.

PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
Undefended divorces: Tice, Watson, Dudley, Rosenberger, Casey, Bojak, Shenkman, Askenase, Walsh, Denner, Asmus, Levine, Tangredi, Glaser.

PART III.—Crepsey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Lehman<Lehman.
Witteman<Forman Bottling Co.
Avery<Gibraltar Con.
Vandewater<Austin.
London<Storage.
[illegible]<Goltaman.
Osborn<Osborn.
Gately<Gately.
Benito<Benito.
Cloke<Cloke.
Merit Realty Co<Ma[illegible]
CNY<[illegible]
Drysdale<Garrison.
Deverall<Deverall.
Matras<Matras.
McCarthy<McCarthy.
Cohn<Lazarow.
Mowbray<Lahmer.
Glassen<Glassen.
Spaulding<Stolowitz.
Balutnas<Balutnas.
Morris<Morris.
Charlton<Ward.
Bruetsch<German Sav Bank.
Gavin<Gavin.

Highest number reached on the regular call, [illegible]

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Jaycox, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part III., Scudder, J.; Part IV., Kazansky, J.; Part V., Benedict, J.

Sanborn<Cosgrove.
Abbate<Walsh.
Noto<Nassau RR.
Matheson<B H RR.
Murphy<Walker.
Walker<Treib & Brodsky [illegible]
Acinapura<Acinapura.
De S[illegible]no<NYConRR
Melsen<Borine Rty Co
Fleischman<B H RR.
Bass<Albert Enterprise Motor Co.
Brown<B H RR.
Nelson<Briggs.
Holmes<C I & B RR.
Murphy<C I & B RR.
Praeger<Praeger.
Doyle<Doyle.
Krinsky<Nassau RR.
Kwasniewski<Kelly.
Auerhahn-Greenspan-Werblow<Broker.
White<McCarthy.
Sorensen<Nassau RR.
Kerdyaks<Hunter.
Georgi<Nassau RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Clinton<B H RR.
Barnes<Steeplechase Park Co.
Collins<CNY.
Cuscio<CNY.
Storer<Streitfeld.
Saraw<Saraw.
Boylan<B'klyn Ry.
Pollack<B H RR.
Gunsberger<Kristeller.
Moehle<Olace.
Zittlo[illegible]<B H RR.
Bernstein<Beff Bldg Co.
[illegible]<Farmers' Ins.
Tobin<Drury.
Milne<B H RR.
Ygle[illegible]<Loew's Enterprises.
Sugarman et al<Elmhurst Manor.
Reil<N Y Cons RR.
Seeth<Meister.
Behan<N Y Cons RR.
Johnson<Bogel.
Schwartz<Travelers Indemnity Co.
C S Title Guar Co<Dalton.
Ulm<Juditsky.
Sheehan<Seif.
Avitable<Di Murla.
Leighton<B H RR.
Jeffrey<Miller.
Cassin<Stillman Delehanty Ferris Co.
Rose<Mentleon.
Goldberg<Nassau RR.
Kitvani<Diamond Dairy Co.
Alexis<Antonopulos.
Feely<Tilton.
Smith<Schuyler & ano.
Newman<Thornton & ano.
Greenberg<Bleufstein.
Walsh<O'Connor.
Sweeney<Weiner.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3224.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of: John Champion, Grace B. Williams, Joseph Brown, Frederick Mager. Accounting of: Mary Travis, Herman Reubsamen, Thomas Burkhard, Richard Stillwell, John Happman, Carl Herrmann, Daisy Hodge. Estates of: Abel Cook. Ella Brower, Martin Schmidt, David Simonson, Saveria Marchesano, Luigi Marchesano, Kerchaner infants, David Fitzgerald, Kate Brown, Seba Bogert, Ann McCloskey, Agnes Crawford, Celia Hollander, Evely Sampson, John Beattie, Marcella Keenan.

County Court.

PART I.—Roy, J.

Carrington<Israel.
Fazio<Greem Co.
[illegible]<NY Con RR.
Ergen[illegible]<same.
Satzman<Edison Co.
Wax<Koschen.
Saltsman<Chotick.
[illegible]<C I & B RR.
Lally<Diamond Dairy.
Cohn<Volochin
Orshansky<Miller.
Fennelli<Light.
Holland<Colonial Mantel Co.
Gugliucci<McCafferty & Sons.
Kuchenbecker<Bklyn Heights RR.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New York: In the matter of LINCRUSTA WORKS "PALLAS," INC., Bankrupt.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, will offer for sale on Wednesday, January 9th, 1918, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the right, title, and interest of the Trustee in Bankruptcy and the Bankrupt estate in and to all the assets of the Lincrusta Works "Pallas," Inc., including the real estate, buildings, machinery, furnishings, fixtures, manufactured lincrusta and linoleum, accounts receivable, including the equity of the bankrupt in pledged accounts, raw material, merchandise, dyes, forms, formulas, processes, the right to use the trade names and all other property belonging to the bankrupt estate including merchandise and furnishings in the Chicago office of the bankrupt corporation. Such sale will take place on the premises at Elm Park, Staten Island, pursuant to the terms of an order made by the Honorable John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy on the 10th day of December, 1917, and such terms of sale as may be announced at the said sale. A description of the real estate to be sold is as follows:

All that plot or parcel of land in the Borough of Richmond, County of Richmond, City and State of New York, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, and which land according to survey thereof, made as in possession of George C. Hollerith, dated February 2, 1912, is bounded and described as follows:

FIRST PARCEL: BEGINNING at a point on the easterly side of Bay Avenue, distant 86.90 feet southerly along the same from the southerly side of land of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company; running thence along land late of Matthew Garrigan, and now of Charles E. Griffith, Jr., south 82 degrees, 21 minutes and 30 seconds east 152.29 feet to a corner thereof; thence still along said land, north 0 degrees, 25 minutes and 28 seconds east 62.44 feet to land of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company; thence along the said land, north 87 degrees, 50 minutes and 32 seconds east 111.74 feet; thence still along the said land on a curve bearing to the north, whose radius is 2332 feet a distance of 179.41 feet to land now or late of Garrett P. Wright; thence along the said land of Garrett P. Wright, south 83 degrees 48 minutes and 33 seconds east 44.85 feet to a corner thereof; thence still along the said land of Garrett P. Wright, north one degree, 53 minutes and 28 seconds east 10.46 feet to land of said Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company, thence along the said land easterly 21.85 feet to land described in a certain deed as Second Parcel, made by and between the parties hereto, of even date herewith; thence along said Second Parcel, the following courses and distances: south 12 degrees, 37 minutes and 8 seconds west 464.48 feet; south 13 degrees, 37 minutes and 8 seconds west 425.72 feet to a point in the northerly line of land now or late of Mary Ansley, distant 5.06 feet west of a stone monument; thence along the land now or late of Mary Ansley, north 85 degrees, 24 minutes and 43 seconds west 295.97 feet to land now or late of ——— A. C. Simonson; thence along the said land of Simonson, and lands of others, north 11 degrees, 35 minutes and 29 seconds east 870.03 feet; thence along land of Sosila Rubinowitch north 0 degrees, 25 minutes and 28 seconds east 8.13 feet to the northeasterly corner of said land; thence still along the said land, north 82 degrees, 7 minutes and 30 seconds west 162.27 feet to the easterly side of Bay Avenue, and thence along the easterly side of Bay Avenue, north 6 degrees, 44 minutes and 25 seconds east 86.82 feet to the point or place of beginning. Co-ordinates and bearings in survey above referred to are in the system established by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for the Borough of Richmond, City of New York.

Subject, however, to the following: (a) the fences are not on the lines of the record title; (b) Subject also to the terms, covenants and conditions contained in a certain Indenture of Lease, made by and between Staten Island Linoleum Co., Inc., and the Haley-Hammond Co., Inc., dated September 23rd, 1913.

ALL those certain plots or parcels of land, situated in the Third Ward of the Borough and County of Richmond, City and State of New York, and which according to a survey thereof, made as in possession by George C. Hollerith, dated February 2nd, 1912, are specifically bounded and described as follows:

SECOND PARCEL: BEGINNING at a point on the southerly line of land of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company, where the same is intersected by the most easterly line of the premises described as First Parcel in a certain deed between the parties hereto of even date herewith, and distant 21.85 feet easterly from the land of Garrett P. Wright, measured along the land of the said Railway Company; running thence easterly along the land of the said Railway Company, 37.45 feet to the other land of the Standard Land and Improvement Company; thence along the said last mentioned land, the following courses and distances: south 14 degrees, 36 minutes and 19 seconds west 290.01 feet; south 15 degrees, 10 minutes and 19 seconds west 604.78 feet to a stone monument and land now or late of Mary Ansley; thence along said land of Mary Ansley, north 85 degrees, 24 minutes and 43 seconds west 5.06 feet to premises described above as First Parcel; thence along said premises described as First Parcel, north 13 degrees, 37 minutes and 8 seconds east 425.72 feet; thence still along the said premises north 12 degrees, 37 minutes and 8 seconds east 464.48 feet to the land of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company to the point or place of beginning. The co-ordinates and bearings in the above description are in the system established by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for the Borough of Richmond, City of New York.

THIRD PARCEL: BEGINNING at a point on the southerly line of land of Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company, where the same is intersected by the most easterly line of the premises above described as Second Parcel; running thence in an easterly direction along the land of the said Railway Company to a point where the said land is intersected by a line drawn parallel with the easterly line of said Second Parcel, and distant 21.25 feet easterly therefrom measured at right angles with the easterly line of said Second Parcel; running thence parallel with the easterly line of said Second Parcel, and distant 21.25 feet easterly therefrom, south 14 degrees, 36 minutes and 19 seconds west, and thence still parallel with said second parcel, south 15 degrees, 10 minutes and 19 seconds west to the land now or late of Mary Ansley; thence along said land of Mary Ansley, north 85 degrees, 24 minutes and 43 seconds west to a stone monument; being the southeasterly corner of said Second Parcel; thence along the easterly side of said Second Parcel, north 15 degrees, 10 minutes and 19 seconds east, 604.78 feet; thence still along the said Second Parcel, north 14 degrees, 36 minutes and 19 seconds east 290.01 feet to the point or place of beginning. It being intended to describe a strip of land 21.25 feet in width immediately adjoining the second parcel on the east, and extending from the land of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company to the land of Mary Ansley.

FOURTH PARCEL: Also all the right of way and easements over the following described premises, situated in the said Borough of Richmond, and which according to said survey, are bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at the northeasterly corner of the premises hereinabove described as Third Parcel, and on the southerly line of land of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company; running thence along the easterly side of the said Third Parcel, south 14 degrees, 36 minutes and 19 seconds west; and thence still along the said third parcel, south 15 degrees, 10 minutes and 19 seconds west to land now or late of Mary Ansley; thence south 85 degrees, 24 minutes and 43 seconds east to land formerly of Daniel Low, and now or late of the Square Deal Operating Company; thence along the said land and other land late of Daniel Low, the following courses and distances, north 15 degrees, 10 minutes and 19 seconds east 592.83 feet, thence north 14 degrees, 36 minutes and 19 seconds east 329.43 feet to land of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company; thence westerly, along the southerly line of land of said Railway Company to the point or place of beginning. The co-ordinates and bearings in the above descriptions are in the system established by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for the Borough of Richmond, City of New York.

Be the said several distances and dimensions more or less, subject to a state of facts as shown on survey of said premises made by George C. Hollerith, on April 25th, 1912.

FIFTH PARCEL: Also all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Third Ward of the Borough of Richmond, County of Richmond, City and State of New York, being a part of the land formerly owned by Joseph Lake, deceased, fronting on the Kill von Kull, which said lot is described on a map entitled "Map of land of Abraham C. Simonson and Charles Van Name, in the town of Northfield," filed in the Clerk's office of Richmond County, August 25th 1853, as the northerly half of lot number 219 binding on and lying east of Bay Avenue described on said map. Said map file number being 117.

Being the same premises conveyed by August C. Stiefel and Meta Stiefel, his wife, to the Lincrusta Works "Pallas," Inc. by deed dated the 29th day of November, 1916, and recorded in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Richmond on the 7th day of December, 1916, at Liber 466 of Deeds Pages 111, 113.

All of the said property will be offered in bulk and in at least the following parcels:

1. Real estate and buildings including such machinery and fixtures as by reason of being attached to the real estate have become a part thereof with an opportunity for the bidder to bid therefor either free and clear of liens or subject to existing encumbrances.

2. Real estate and building thereon with all the machinery located therein with an opportunity for the bidder to bid therefor either free and clear of liens or subject to existing encumbrances.

3. All the machinery which has not become attached to or a part of, the real estate with an opportunity for the bidder to bid therefor either free and clear of liens or subject to existing encumbrances.

4. All machinery which purports to be covered by an alleged lien under a chattel mortgage dated November 29th, 1916.

5. All machinery of every kind upon which there appears to be no lien or encumbrance.

6. All merchandise including both manufactured lincrusta and linoleum and raw material.

7. All furnishings and fixtures.

8. Accounts receivable including the equity of the bankrupt in pledged accounts.

9. Dyes and forms.

10. Formulae and processes.

11. The right to use the trade name and the trade name and trade marks.

12. Furnishings and merchandise of the Chicago Office.

Bids will be received either for the property in bulk or in separate parcels with the right on the part of any bidder to offer to pay the expenses of administration and claims entitled to priority or preference and a percentage on general claims or different percentages on different classes of creditors' claims as their claims may be allowed in this proceeding, provided, however, that every bid which includes property purporting to be subject to a lien shall separately specify the amount bid for the property subject to lien.

Every bid shall be accompanied by a certified check to the order of John B. Johnston as trustee for at least $10,000 or if the amount of the bid is less than $200,000, the said bid must be accompanied by a certified check for at least 10% of the total bid. Any person delivering to the trustee a certified check for $10,000 shall be qualified to make one or more bids for any or all parcels without a further deposit.

The property offered for sale will be subject to inspection between the 2nd day of January, 1918, and the date of the sale. All bids are subject to confirmation by order of the Honorable John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy. Checks of unsuccessful bidders shall be returned by the trustee immediately upon the making of a decree by the Referee accepting one or more bids or rejecting all bids.

Full particulars with reference to the property to be offered for sale may be obtained upon application to the attorneys for the Trustee, Robert P. Levis, 42 Broadway, New York City, and James N. Rosenberg, 74 Broadway, New York City.

JOHN B. JOHNSTON, Trustee in Bankruptcy, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.
ROBERT P. LEVIS, 42 Broadway, New York City.
JAMES N. ROSENBERG, 74 Broadway, New York City, Attorneys for the Trustee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVE SIEGEL, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 520 Willis Av., corner of 149th St., Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Men's and Youths' Overcoats, Raincoats, Suits, Pants, Figures, Wall and Electric Fixtures, Machine, Safe, Etc. Also the Receiver's right, title and interest in and to the lease of the said premises.
THOMAS H. MATTERS, Jr., Receiver.
JULIUS FISCHER, Attorney for Receivers, 35 Nassau St., New York.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Plaintiff, against MAURICE MANDELBAUM and others, Defendants.

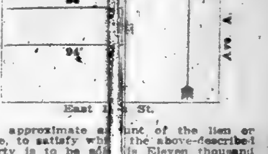
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 19th day of December, 1917, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of January, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, and known and distinguished by the number one hundred and eighty-eight upon a map showing the subdivision of block number five into lots and the number of the lots in said block number five as laid down upon a map made by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, dated October, 1829, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York and numbered two hundred and ten. The above mentioned map of the subdivision and numbers of the lots in said block number five is also drawn by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, and dated April 6, 1844, and signed by Thomas Addis Emmett, Master in Chancery, and filed in the office of the Register of said City and County of New York, and which said lot number one hundred and eighty-eight is situate on the easterly side of First Avenue and bounded, westerly in front by First Avenue, easterly in rear by lot number one hundred and ninety on said map, northerly by lot number one hundred and eighty-nine on said map, southerly by lot number one hundred and eighty-seven on said map.

Containing in width in front and rear twenty-three feet and in length on each side ninety-four feet as laid down on said map. The northerly and southerly walls being party walls.

Being the same premises which were conveyed to Gertrude A. Vanderbeck by Laura D'Oremieulx Roosevelt, trustee, by deed delivered and intended to be recorded simultaneously herewith, and this mortgage is given to secure a part of the purchase price of said premises.

TOGETHER with the appurtenances, and all the estate and rights of the party of the first part in and to said premises.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 286 First Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is Eleven thousand three hundred dollars and ninety-eight cents, ($11,300.98,) with interest thereon from the 18th day of December, 1917, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $341.50, with interest from December 19, 1917, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is $150.00 and interest.

Dated, New York, December 29, 1917.
(Signed) GEORGE [illegible] McLAUGHLIN, Referee.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Swing Down and Back After Receipt of the Peace Terms.

The stock market was strong when the unlooked-for announcement of the President's intention of addressing Congress reached the Street, but weakened all around on a first reading of the address. It had been assumed that Mr. Wilson's utterances would fit in with the speech by Lloyd George last week and measurably advance the movement toward peace, but the Street's first impression of the terms enunciated by Mr. Wilson was that they meant a prolonging of the war. From the lower prices established in the reaction most issues subsequently recovered, and the closing, while irregular, left stocks with fair-sized gains. There was considerable more activity than was shown in Monday's dealings.

The President's outline of terms which this Government must insist upon before peace can be obtained was variously interpreted in different quarters. The market's view might be said to have followed this line of reasoning; the utterance is undoubtedly made at this time to show Mr. Wilson's substantial agreement with Lloyd George on the prerequisites to peace parleys. It is aimed primarily at the German and Russian people, particularly that part referring to the necessity for freedom of the seas and the removal of all economic barriers to equality of trade after the war. On the whole, the address must stimulate the movement within the German Empire for a split between the radicals and the military party, and as such should hasten the end of war.

Elsewhere in the financial district there was a disposition to feel that the United States has attempted to dictate some concessions which can hardly be accepted by Great Britain. As strongly as leaders in Wall Street hope for peace and its release of sons from duty in dangerous places, they feel that it would be folly to permit the thought of early peace to interfere to the slightest degree with the mobilization of this country's resources for a protracted war. It is feared that a settlement of the conflict on terms which would leave the Central Powers free to rehabilitate their wasted strength to the end that they might be better prepared in a few years to make a fresh attempt against the security of the world—would be much worse than even three years more of bloodshed to win lasting peace. Such a view is based on the theory that the guarantees which might be exacted from Germany for the reduction of armament would not be worth much unless the other nations parties to the settlement were left in position to see that they were fulfilled.

In some ways the markets plainly reflect the expectation of peace much ahead of the date set by military and financial authorities. The Cotton Exchange yesterday saw a violent advance on the expectation of a big demand for the staple which would presumably appear with the ending of the blockade.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Money Is Plentiful and Discount Rates Are Quiet.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The stock market was quietly cheerful today. There was a further slight hardening in allied bonds, especially French and Russian issues, and the latter were hard to obtain. Mining shares experienced a broadening demand, and Argentine rails, Brazilian bonds, and shipping stocks were firmly maintained.

Money was plentiful and discount rates were weak.

The sales of national war bonds last week were near to the £23,000,000 mark, constituting a new high record.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 58 francs 35 centimes for cash; exchange on London, 27 francs 20 centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 88 francs 40 centimes.

Union Oil Co. Earns $12,060,000.

The Union Oil Company of California reports for the year ended Dec. 31, last, operating profits of $12,060,000, against $11,206,263 in 1916; net profits of $7,650,000, against $7,382,722 for 1916. The net profit of $7,650,000 is equivalent to earnings of $21.57 a share on the outstanding stock.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	4	Renewals	3½
Low	3	Last	3

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¾@5¾	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	5¾@5¾	Ninety days	6
Four months	5¾@6	Four months	6
Five months	5¾@6	Five months	6
Six months	5¾@6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days........3⅝@3½%
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days........4⅛@4%
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days........5 @5%

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

60 to 90 days........5¾
4 to 6 months........5¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months........6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.75½	$4.75½	$4.75½	+.0005
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	...
Francs—				
Demand	5.73¾	5.73¾	5.73¾	–.00¼
Cables	5.71¼	5.71¼	5.71¼	–.00¼
Rubles—				
Demand	13.00	13.00	13.00	+.25
Cables	13.25	13.25	13.25	+.25

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.75½	$4.76⅞
5.1825	Paris	5.73¾	5.71¼
	China—		
	Hongkong	75.00	75.25
	Peking	114.00	114.25
	Shanghai	107.00	107.25
19.30	Greece	19.40	19.43
40.20	Holland	43.12½	43.62½
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	34.50	34.75
	Calcutta	34.50	34.75
5.1826	Italy	8.46	8.45
49.85	Japan—		
	Kobe	51.75	52.00
	Yokohama	51.75	52.00
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	50.00	50.125
51.46	Russia	13.00	13.25
26.80	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	32.25	32.75
	Copenhagen	30.00	30.50
	Christiania	31.75	32.25
19.30	Spain	24.50	24.65
	South America—		
32.43	Rio	27.04	27.14
42.44	Buenos Aires	45.88	45.98
5.1826	Switzerland	4.46	4.43½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.71¼	$4.69½

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $704,711,191; balance, $61,795,288; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $5,947,617; Federal Reserve credit balance, $32,005,902.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $9.0625.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 46¼d, unchanged; in New York, 90¼c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 73c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$2,058,546	$85,527,684
Internal revenue:		
Corporation income	675,905	26,006,202
Individual income	128,822	13,656,376
Excess profits	342,125	8,487,073
Miscellaneous	15,141,155	343,778,912
Miscel. revenue	1,947,716	109,767,243
Total receipts	$20,321,596	$587,482,877
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	111,570,888	1,965,504,710
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	9,251,738	322,709,480
Expenditures	121,891,850	2,505,987,087

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JAN. 8, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	775,009	611,442	831,906
Year to date	5,223,777	5,981,927	6,246,387

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
28½	29	200	Advance Rumely pf.	28½	29¼	28½	28½	–¼
..	..	100	Ajax Rubber	49	49	49	49	–1
1½	1⅝	200	Alaska Gold Mines	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝	...
19½	20	1,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	20	20⅛	19½	19½	–½
72	75½	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	75½	75½	75½	75½	–½
80	83	100	Am. Banknote	82	82	82	82	+3
73	74½	200	Am. Beet Sugar	73	73	73	73	+2½
37½	38	5,600	Am. Can	39	39¼	37⅝	37⅝	–⅜
69	69⅝	1,100	Am. Car & Fdry.	70⅛	70⅛	69⅝	69⅝	–1⅛
26½	27	400	Am. Cotton Oil	27½	27½	27½	27½	+⅜
52	53	500	Am. Hide & L. pf.	53	53¾	53	53¾	+2⅜
55	55½	200	Am. International	55½	56	55½	56	+1
27¾	28½	1,600	Am. Linseed	28½	28½	27¾	27¾	...
55½	56	3,000	Am. Locomotive	56½	57	55½	56½	–⅜
9⅜	10	100	Am. Malting	10½	10½	10½	10½	+⅜
77⅞	78	11,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	79⅛	80⅛	77⅞	77⅞	–1⅛
103½	104½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½	+⅜
60	61	1,000	Am. Steel F'dries	61½	62	59	60⅛	–1⅜
99	100	1,000	Am. Sugar Ref.	100⅜	101⅛	99	99	–1
62	62⅝	3,800	Am. Sumatra Tob.	61⅝	63½	61⅝	62½	+⅝
..	88	100	Am. Sumatra T. pf.	88	88	88	88	...
103	103⅝	2,000	Am. Tel. & Tel.	103⅝	104⅜	102⅝	102⅝	–⅜
153¼	156	8,500	Am. Tobacco	147	159	147	155¼	+10¼
45	46	400	Am. Woolen	46	46⅞	46	46	+1½
92	92¾	100	Am. Woolen pf.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	+¾
21½	22	100	Am. Writing P. pf.	21½	21½	21½	21½	–1¾
14½	14⅝	200	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	–⅜
61½	61⅝	14,700	Anaconda Copper	61⅝	62⅛	61⅝	61⅝	–⅜
56	59	100	Associated Oil	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼	+1⅛
84⅞	85¼	500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	86⅛	86⅛	85⅞	85⅞	+⅜
80½	82	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	–⅜
89¼	90	200	Atlantic Coast Line	90	90	89½	89½	–2
97⅝	98½	2,000	At., Gulf & West I.	101	101¼	98	98	–1½
58	58¼	9,300	Baldwin Loco.	59⅛	60¼	57⅝	59	–1⅛
53	53¼	1,300	Baltimore & Ohio	53¾	54¼	53¼	53¼	+⅜
53	57	100	Baltimore & O. pf.	57	57	57	57	...
..	..	9	Bank of Commerce	175	175	175	175	...
78⅜	79½	600	Bethlehem Steel	81	82½	80⅜	80⅜	+⅜
78⅝	78¾	64,500	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c.	80	82⅜	78⅝	78¾	–1⅜
90	90⅝	500	Bethlehem Steel pf.	90½	90⅞	90½	90⅜	+½
98⅜	99⅜	600	Beth. S. pf.sub.r.f.p.	98⅜	99⅜	98⅜	98⅜	+⅜
42⅞	43	1,100	B'klyn Rapid Tran.	43⅛	43⅛	42⅞	43	–1
110½	113	100	Burns Brothers	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	+1¼
19½	20⅛	500	Butte & Superior	20	20⅛	20	20⅛	+⅛
13	14	400	California Petrol.	12⅞	13½	12⅞	13½	+⅜
137	137⅝	5,800	Canadian Pacific	137⅝	139⅝	137⅝	138	+⅜
71	75	300	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	73⅛	74	73	74	...
33½	34	100	Central Foundry	34	34	34	34	–1
45	48	100	Central Foundry pf.	46	46	46	46	...
64⅝	65¼	11,700	Central Leather	64¼	67	64¼	64⅝	+⅜
30	31	200	Cerro de Pasco	31	31	30⅝	30⅝	...
..	..	700	Chandler Motor	71⅛	72⅛	71½	72	+2½
52⅝	53	3,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	53¼	54	52⅝	52⅞	–⅜
45	45¼	900	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	46¼	46⅛	45¼	45¼	...
78½	78⅞	800	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	78⅞	78⅞	78½	78½	–⅛
19⅞	20¼	2,100	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	20⅛	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	–⅜
60	61	800	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	60⅛	61	60⅛	60⅛	...
50⅜	51¼	1,400	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	51¼	52	51	51	–⅜
16	16⅜	1,500	Chile Copper	15⅞	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	...
41⅝	42¼	1,300	Chino Copper	42⅛	42¼	42	42	...
36	36½	600	Col. Fuel & Iron	36⅛	36½	36	36	+¼
32¼	32¾	100	Columbia Gas & El.	32¼	32¾	32¼	32¼	+⅜
81	85	200	Continental Can	86	87	86	87	+1
31½	31⅝	7,000	Corn Products Ref.	32⅛	33	31½	31⅝	–⅛
90	92	30	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	91	91	91	91	...
53½	53⅞	9,100	Crucible Steel	54¼	56¼	53⅛	54	–⅝
29⅞	30½	4,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	31	31¼	30	30	–⅞
80	80½	200	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	80	80	80	80	...
108	110	600	Delaware & Hudson	109	109	108½	108½	+⅝
8⅞	9	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+¼
33⅞	34	7,400	Distillers' Secur.	34⅝	35⅛	33⅞	34	...
8⅞	9	100	Dome Mines	9	9	9	9	–⅛
23⅞	27	200	Elk Horn Coal	24½	24½	24½	24½	+1½
15⅜	16	5,600	Erie	16	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	...
26½	26⅞	600	Erie 1st pf.	26⅞	27	26⅞	27	+⅝
19½	20⅛	300	Erie 2d pf.	20	20⅛	20	20⅛	+⅝
32½	34½	100	Federal M. & S. pf.	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+⅛
34	34½	600	Gaston, W. & W.	34	34½	34	34½	+⅛
165	180	20	General Chemical	175	175	175	175	...
100	104	10	Gen. Chemical pf.	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	...
130⅛	130½	5,450	General Electric	130	133	129½	130⅛	...
115¾	116	15,600	General Motors	117½	120	114½	116	...
82¼	82½	100	General Motors pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	+¼
38	39½	800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	39⅛	39⅛	39½	39⅜	+⅛
76	78	400	Granby Consol.	77	77	76	76	–1½
89	89⅜	1,000	Great Northern pf.	89⅛	90⅛	89⅛	89⅛	...
28⅜	28½	1,300	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	27	28⅞	26⅞	28⅜	+1
39	39⅜	200	Greene-Cananea	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	–⅜
35	36	400	Haskell & Barker	35	35⅜	35	35⅜	+⅜
..	100	100	Homestake Mining	89	89	89	89	–4
46¾	46½	3,300	Inspiration Copper	47⅛	47⅜	46¾	46¾	–½
44½	46	100	Interboro Con. pf.	44½	44½	44½	44½	–⅜
11	11⅜	600	Int. Agricultural	11	11	10	10	–1½
41½	42	300	Int. Agricultural pf.	40	41⅛	40	41⅛	+1¼
22½	23	3,100	Int. Mer. Marine	22⅞	23	21½	22½	–⅜
84⅜	84⅝	16,900	Int.-Mer. Marine pf.	85¼	86⅛	84⅜	84⅜	–⅜
28½	29	1,900	Int. Nickel	29	29⅜	28⅜	28⅜	–⅜
28	28⅞	3,900	Int. Paper	28	29	27½	28⅛	+⅜
16¼	17	200	Kansas City South	16½	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+⅜
45	48½	200	Kan. City South. pf.	47	48⅝	47	48⅝	+3⅝
43	43½	200	Kelly Spring. Tire	43	43	43	43	...
31½	32	2,800	Kennecott Copper	32⅛	32⅜	31⅜	31⅞	–⅜
75½	78	2,300	Lackawanna Steel	77	78⅛	75⅜	75⅞	–⅜
57⅛	58	800	Lehigh Valley	57⅞	58	57⅝	57⅝	–⅜
103	107	100	Liggett & Myers pf.	105	105	105	105	+2
17¼	19	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	17½	17½	17½	17½	–1½
86	87	100	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf.	86	86	86	86	–1
45½	46	600	Penn. R. R.	46⅛	46⅛	46	46	+⅛
40½	41	100	People's Gas, Chi.	42	42	42	42	...
44½	45¼	100	Pittsburgh Coal	45	45	45	45	–1¼
22¾	23¼	700	Pitts. & West Va.	22⅛	23⅛	22⅛	23	+⅛
59½	61	500	Pressed Steel Car	60	60	60	60	...
105½	106	1,100	Pullman Co.	105	106	104½	106	+1
45½	46½	1,000	Railway Steel Sp.	46	46⅛	45⅜	45⅜	+¼
23½	23¾	1,400	Ray Con. Copper	23¼	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	...
74	74⅛	39,800	Reading	74	76	73⅞	74⅛	+⅝
77	77⅛	7,600	Rep. Iron & Steel	78⅛	79⅝	77	77	–⅞
93	95	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	–⅛
74	75¼	3,000	Royal Dutch t r	75	76⅜	74	74	–⅜
7½	8	300	Saxon Motor	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	–⅛
7⅞	8	100	Seaboard Air Line	8	8	8	8	+⅛
17⅞	18	100	Seab. Air Line pf.	18	18	18	18	...
144	148	400	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	147½	147½	144	144	+3⅞
30	30¼	1,000	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	30⅜	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	+⅜
40	41	200	Sloss-S. Steel & I.	40⅛	40⅛	40	40	...
83⅞	83⅝	1,600	Southern Pacific	83	84⅜	83	83⅜	–⅜
23⅞	23½	4,000	Southern Railway	23⅞	24	23⅜	23⅜	+⅜
50⅝	51⅜	27,900	Studebaker Co.	51⅜	53	50⅜	51	–⅜
37⅞	37⅞	200	Superior Steel	38	38⅜	37⅞	37⅞	...
12⅞	13½	400	Tenn. C. & C.	13⅛	13⅛	13	13⅛	...
141½	142	4,500	Texas Co.	146	146⅜	141¼	141½	+1½
15	17	300	Texas & Pacific	16	16	16	16	...
17	19	100	Third Avenue	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	–3¾
49⅞	50	4,000	Tobacco Products	51⅛	51⅛	49⅞	49⅞	...
113⅛	113⅞	8,600	Union Pacific	115	116⅛	113⅛	113⅞	...
37⅞	38½	200	United Alloy Steel	39	39	39	39	+1⅛
89½	90⅜	1,900	United Cigar Stores	91	92	90	90	–1
117⅞	118	900	United Fruit	118	120	117⅞	117⅞	–1
12	13	100	United Rys. Inv. pf.	12	12	12	12	–1
11½	12⅛	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	12	12	12	12	...
117	119	3,700	U. S. Indus. Alco.	119	121	117	117	–1
52	53	400	U. S. Rubber	53	53⅛	53	53⅛	+1⅛
97⅞	98⅞	1,100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	98	98	98	98	+½
45⅞	46	100	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	...
44	44⅞	100	U. S. S., R. & M. pf.	44	44	44	44	–1
93⅞	93¾	289,100	U. S. Steel	95⅜	97⅛	93⅝	93⅝	–1⅜
108⅝	109	900	U. S. Steel pf.	109	109	108⅝	108⅝	–⅜
79⅜	80	6,000	Utah Copper	80⅜	82⅛	79⅜	79⅜	–1⅛
52	53	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	53	53	53	53	+3
8⅛	8⅜	800	Wabash	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	–⅜
42⅝	42⅞	1,000	Wabash pf. A	43⅛	43⅛	42⅞	43	+1
22	22½	100	Wabash pf. B	22	22	22	22	+⅛
13¼	14	200	Western Maryland	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	...
50⅛	50⅞	200	Western Pacific pf.	50	50	50	50	+1⅛
39⅞	40	8,400	Westingh. E. & M.	40⅛	41¼	39⅞	39⅞	–1⅛
9⅞	10	100	Wheeling & L. E.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	...
20⅛	21	100	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	...
38⅛	39	300	White Motors	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+⅛
46½	47	100	Wilson & Co.	46	46	46	46	...
17⅛	17⅜	42,000	Willys-Overland	17⅝	18⅛	17	17⅛	–⅛
76	..	200	Willys-Overland pf.	78	78	78	78	+1⅛
37	39	100	Wisconsin Central	37	37	37	37	–1
110	113	100	Woolw. (F. W.) Co.	114	114	114	114	–⅜
97	100	300	Manhattan Elev.	97	97	97	97	–1
97	100	20	Do., odd lot	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	...
25	26	700	Maxwell Motors	26	26⅜	25⅜	25⅜	...
56½	57½	500	Max. Motors 1st pf.	57½	58	57	57	...
20⅛	21⅜	500	Max. Motors 2d pf.	21⅛	22	21	21	...
80⅜	81	11,500	Mexican Petroleum	82⅛	84⅜	80⅜	80⅜	–1⅛
30⅛	30⅜	1,000	Miami Copper	30⅛	31⅛	30⅛	30⅜	+⅛
46⅛	46⅜	7,000	Midvale Steel	47⅜	48	46⅛	46⅜	–⅜
9	10	100	Minn. & St. L. new	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	...
22⅞	22⅞	2,800	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs.	22⅞	23⅛	22⅛	22⅜	...
43⅞	44	200	Mo. Pac. pf. tr ctfs.	44	44	44	44	...
65	68¼	400	Montana Power	70	70	69⅜	69⅜	...
26⅛	27¼	400	Nat. Acme	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	...
16	17	100	Nat. Cond. & Cable	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	...
89	89¼	1,300	Nat. Enam. & St.	88⅛	89¼	88⅛	89	+1⅛
43⅛	45	100	Nat. Lead	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+1⅛
18⅛	18⅜	800	Nevada Con. Cop.	18⅛	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+⅛
117	118	100	N. Y. Air Brake	120	120	120	120	+3
70⅞	70⅞	2,000	N. Y. Central	71⅞	71⅞	70⅞	70⅞	+⅛
18⅛	19½	100	N. Y. Dock	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
30⅛	30⅜	400	N. Y., N. H. & H.	30⅛	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	+⅛
104½	105	800	Norfolk & Western	103⅞	105⅛	105	105	+1⅛
84	84⅛	1,100	Northern Pacific	85⅜	85⅜	84⅛	84⅛	...
37⅛	37⅞	6,900	Ohio Cities Gas	38	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞	–⅛
57⅞	60	300	Owens Bottle Mach.	57	58⅜	57	58⅜	...

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	95½	96¼	8.00
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15, '20	93½	95	7.65
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	98½	99¼	6.80
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	96	96	6.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	98⅝	98⅝	6.50
FrchGov con.	5½	Apr., 1919	93½	95½	9.50
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	96	96	7.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	100	104	4.96
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	92	94	6.50
Russian Gov.	6½	July, 1919	51	56	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	46	48	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 15, '26	88	91	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99	100	5.00
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	96	7.50
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99⅞	100	4.50
Am. Thread	4	Jan., 1919	96	97	5.60
Ark. Val. Ry. L. & P.	6	July, 1919	95	98	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1918	99⅜	99⅝	5.60
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	97⅜	98	6.50
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb. 15, '19	96⅝	97¼	7.70
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	94⅜	96⅜	..
C. B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	95⅛	94	5.80
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1918	97⅜	98½	8.00
Can Northern	6	Sep. 2, '18	98	98½	7.00
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2, '24	6	6⅜	6.65
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	99⅞	100⅛	5.35

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Curt. A. & M.	6	Jan., '18-'22	90	96	..
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	96⅛	97⅛	6.40
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	..	99⅛	5.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	94	95	..
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	96	96	7.10
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	Dec., 1919	99⅛	99⅞	6.20
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1920	99⅛	99⅝	6.50
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	96⅛	97⅜	7.75
Gt. A. & P.	5	June, 1921	96	100	6.00
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	98	99	6.20
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	97	97⅛	6.00
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1918	97⅜	99⅜	6.90
Int. Harvest.		Feb. 15, '18	99⅞	100¼	4.15
Kan. C. Ry.	5½	July, 1918	97	98	7.50
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov. 15, '18	97	98⅛	5.30
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July 15, '21	94	96	5.00
Mich. C. R. R.	5	Mar., 1918	99	99⅛	6.20
Louis. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1918	99	100	6.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1918	..	..	..
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	99⅛	100⅛	4.85
N. Y. C. R. R.	5	Sep., 1918	99⅛	99⅛	7.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	Apr. 15, '18	99⅛	99⅝	..
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	96⅛	96⅝	6.00
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	96⅛	97	8.70
Rem. A. Co.					
Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	91	95	..
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2, '19	96⅛	99⅛	9.00
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	99⅛	100	6.00
Utah Sec. Cor.		Sep. 15, '22	84	86	10.50
Win. R. Arms	5	May, 1918	98⅛	97⅛	..
W. V. T. & E.	6	May, 1919	96⅛	98⅛	8.75
Win. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	..	100	6.00

German Exchange Bank Renamed.

The name of the German Exchange Bank, located at 330 Bowery, with a branch office at 1,196 Broadway, will be changed to the Commercial Exchange Bank, according to an announcement made yesterday by Joseph M. Adrian, the President. The consent of the State Superintendent of Banks has been obtained. The German Exchange Bank is capitalized at $200,000 and has deposits of approximately $6,000,000. It is an old-established institution. The Directors are Joseph M. Adrian, George M. Adrian, Louis A. Fahs, Joseph Frey, Henry A. Petersen, Thomas Hahmann, Carl G. Amend, Louis Haupt, and Carl Amend.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	59.51	58.92	58.98	+.11
25 industrials	75.06	72.56	72.71	–.45
50 stocks	67.27	65.74	65.84	–.17

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Jan. 8	67.27	65.74	65.84	–.17
Jan. 7	66.37	65.11	66.01	+.08
Jan. 5	66.49	65.25	65.98	–1.27
Jan. 4	67.79	66.34	66.75	–.24
Jan. 3	68.37	66.40	66.99	+.18
Jan. 2	67.41	65.08	66.58	+.95
Jan. 1	Holiday.			

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
1918	68.37	Jan. 3	65.11	Jan. 7	65.84
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	84.71	Jan. 31	85.21
1916	91.48	Jan. 3	84.47	Jan. 31	85.17
1915	64.68	Jan. 22	60.07	Jan. 2	62.27
1914	73.80	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 2	73.67
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	75.00	Jan. 17	77.22
1912	78.63	Jan. 8	75.68	Jan. 31	76.62
1911	81.10	Jan. 31	77.87	Jan. 3	80.99

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1918	68.37	Jan. 3	65.11	Jan. 7	65.84
†1917	90.46	Jan. 4	87.34	Jan. 3	88.20
	Full Years.				
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	57.43	Dec. 20	65.95
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.23
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.08	June 10	69.66
1912	82.62	Sep. 30	73.34	Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41	June 26	68.57	Sep. 25	77.68

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Jan. 8	76.90	–.14	Dec. 31	76.60 +.74
Jan. 7	76.94	–.14	Dec. 29	76.08 +.36
Jan. 5	77.08	–.08	Dec. 28	75.70 +.24
Jan. 4	77.16	–.10	Dec. 27	75.46 +.90
Jan. 3	77.26	+.14	Dec. 26	74.56 –.08
Jan. 2	77.12	+.32	Dec. 25	Holiday.
Jan. 1	Holiday.		Dec. 24	74.59 +.05

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1918	77.26	Jan. 3	76.80	Jan. 8	76.90
†1917	89.06	Jan. 3	88.63	Jan. 2	89.06
	Full Years.				
1917	89.48	Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 20	76.90
1916	90.13	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 22	89.03
1915	87.62	Mar. 24	81.62	Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 3	81.94
1913	92.51	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18	86.84

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Rediscounting of Collateral Loans.

For a couple of days there have been circulating in brokerage offices reports that Congress would soon be asked to consider legislation designed to authorize the establishment of "a billion-dollar organization," which would operate along the lines of the Federal Reserve System, for the rediscounting of Stock Exchange collateral loans. These reports mentioned the name of John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, as "sponsor" for the proposed plan. Inquiries among leading bankers elicited the statement that the reports were undoubtedly based on the belief that the so-called Calder bill would be reintroduced at the present session of Congress. The Calder bill, it will be recalled, provided for the rediscounting of promissory notes of member banks which are secured by certain specified railroad, State, and municipal bonds or notes. The Federal Reserve Board, it is generally understood, does not look with favor upon proposals of this sort, and a great many of New York bankers likewise are opposed to measures patterned after the Calder bill.

The Railways' Capital Needs.

There is a great deal of figuring and calculating going on in the financial district nowadays with a view to obtaining an idea of what each individual railroad may expect under the new era of Governmental control, and what its capital needs are likely to be. As to the first, some elaborate calculations have been made, but they do not always agree, and are all subject to the handicap of ignorance of what, in detailed interpretation, the President's general recommendations may turn out to be. As to the second, it is easy to find out what various roads need to meet their maturing obligations in 1918, but only the railroad executives know what they will consider necessary for new equipment, &c., on the operating side, and they are not telling any one but the Director General, at least so far. It is significant, however, to note the number of big railroad men who have lately been converging upon Washington.

Peace and Cotton.

A new high record for cotton prices is nothing unusual in these times, but the manner in which the record is made is often significant, and the manner in which the trade rushed in yesterday afternoon and bought cotton, as soon as it had had time to digest the outstanding features of the President's address, was notably so. There is evidently still a deep-seated belief in the cotton trade that the immediate result of peace will be a great increase in the demand for existing stocks of cotton, due to the reopening of the German and Austrian market. Very little of yesterday's buying which sent the market soaring appeared to be purely speculative buying, most of it was attributable to the anxiety of consuming firms to secure their own supplies for the future, even at present high prices, rather than run the chance of being compelled to purchase later in competition with all the world at even higher figures. On the other hand, there is undoubtedly an element of the trade which believes far more than the mere return of peace is needed to restore the German and Austrian market, and is waiting for a short-lived peace boom in cotton prices to be followed by a strong reaction as the true situation is realized.

An Optimistic Peace View.

It is only necessary to go to the Cotton Exchange to get the most optimistic view of whatever peace talk is afloat, and the President's address was probably read more eagerly and taken more seriously there than anywhere else in the financial district. However, the optimists were able to put forward good arguments yesterday. One interesting point raised was due to the juxtaposition of the publication of German secret instructions to newspapers in yesterday morning's papers with the President's address. The deduction was made from the publication of the inner secrets of the Kaiser's military censorship that the President has many channels of information regarding conditions in Germany not open to the general public and that he speaks from far more accurate and comprehensive knowledge of the European situation than any one else realizes. Consequently, the optimists deduced, it was probably knowledge that things there are far nearer the breaking point than most people suppose that brought him before Congress.

New Bank Officers' Titles.

It was not so very long ago when the officers of a bank were the President, the Vice President, a cashier, and one or more assistant cashiers. With the expansion of the banking business a number of the larger institutions found it necessary to have additional officers, and the office of "Chairman" was created. Lately, however, conditions have called for other titles, and one large national bank recently decided to promote its Chairman to the position of "Chairman of the Advisory Board." Another national bank, finding that it was extending its list of Vice Presidents to unusually large proportions, hit upon the idea of calling several of its senior Vice Presidents "Executive Managers," and yesterday it established a new office of "Assistant Vice President." In addition to these titles in the roll of officers, the bank has an Assistant to the President, a Statistician, and a Controller. The list could further be augmented by the enumeration of manager and assistant managers of the foreign department, manager of the foreign trade department, European representative, Russian representative, and General Superintendent of South American branches. The list of officers has become so long that the bank is obliged to print its statement of conditions on a piece of paper twice the usual size.

Year's Coinage Totals $35,538,903.

According to figures just issued by the Director of the Mint in Washington, the coinage at the mints of the United States during the calendar year 1917 amounted to $35,538,903. In all there were coined 800,125,628 pieces, about 75 per cent. of which, or 849,558,614, consisted of five-cent and one-cent pieces. The coinage of half dollars, quarters, and dimes totaled 151,161,000 pieces valued at $29,412,800. The only gold coins made during the year were the 10,014 "McKinley Memorial" dollars, the mints producing no eagles or double eagles.

Where Coal Was Worst Needed.

One of the big business men who last week were sitting at their desks in hats and overcoats, working by candle light, and walking up and down stairs remarked yesterday that he personally would have preferred to continue to do so and see coal going where it was more urgently needed. "It was faulty distribution," he declared, "that did more harm than the actual shortage. There was coal enough in the city to prevent actual suffering, and if it had been distributed so as to do so it wouldn't have hurt the rest of us to shiver a bit while coal was being hurried to the ships in the harbor. But it wasn't done, and the result was that the cry of distress became so insistent that shipments of bunker coal were delayed in order to hurry fuel to New York's poor. That was all right, but, I hope next time somebody will realise that the amount of delay caused to steamers still in New York Harbor, which ought to have been half way to France by now, means far more suffering to people in France, and a far more serious blow to the allied cause, than any amount of cold office buildings in New York."

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JAN. 8, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	$4,684,000	$7,254,000	$6,244,500
Year to date	24,871,500	37,782,300	39,692,500

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U S Liberty 3½s, int ctfs, full paid: $20000 98.86; 5000 98.86; 11000 98.86; 6000 98.84; 1000 98.82; 2000 98.86; 8000 98.82; 18000 98.90; 15000 98.82; 47000 98.86; 35000 98.80; 1000 98.82; 2000 98.75; 3000 98.80; 7000 98.78; 2000 98.84; 34000 98.88; 1000 98.82; 5000 98.86; 10000 98.84; 6000 98.82; 1000 98.83; 19000 98.84; 64000 98.80; 3000 98.78; 4000 98.80; 10000 98.76; 7000 98.78; 11000 98.74; 2000 98.78; 3000 98.74; 36000 98.78; 90000 98.74; $496000.

U S Liberty 1st cv 4s: $22000 97.76; 14000 97.80; 6000 97.82; 1000 97.84; $43000.

U S Liberty 2d 4s: $130000 96.48; 4000 96.50; 10000 96.48; 6000 96.44; 125000 96.42; 12000 96.40; 30000 96.42; 10000 96.38; 15000 96.34; 10000 96.32; 10000 96.30; 10000 96.26; 63000 96.30; 16000 96.28; 40000 96.30; 85000 96.28; 12000 96.30; 205000 96.28; 1000 96.26; 20000 96.28; 5000 96.30; 7000 96.28; 36000 96.20; 1000 96.28; 147000 96.30; 10000 96.28; 1000 96.32; 19000 96.34; 21000 96.30; 1000 96.34; 2000 96.32; 1000 96.34; 2000 96.32; 7000 96.34; 1000 96.40; 1000 96.46; 2000 96.44; 9000 96.40; 4000 96.44; 10000 96.46; 1000 96.48; 35000 96.50; 15000 96.56; 50000 96.60; 1000 96.56; 50000 96.62; 50000 96.64; 10000 96.62; 15000 96.60; 32000 96.58; 35000 96.60; 7000 96.64; 4000 96.66; 158000 96.64; 3000 96.62; 74000 96.64; 15000 96.60; 2000 96.54; 8000 96.50; 500 96.60; 5000 96.54; 8000 96.50; 4000 96.46; 1000 96.44; 1000 96.40; 15000 96.36; 4000 96.40; 15000 96.44; 500 96.60; 500 96.60; 41000 96.40; 8000 96.36; $1738500.

U S 4s, coupon: $4000 104.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION BONDS.

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000:

Am For Sec 5s: 6 95⅛; 16 95⅛; 2 95¼. Anglo-Fr 5s: 71 88⅛; 20 88⅛; 7 88⅛; 16 88⅛; 14 88⅛; 14 88⅛; 57 88⅛; 1 88⅛; 86 88⅛; 7 88⅛; 45 88; 20 88⅛; 50 89; 1 88⅛; 10 88⅛; 10 88⅛; 4 88⅛; 1 88⅛; 5 88⅛. ArgenGovt 5s: 1 78. CityofBordx: 14 84⅛; 7 84⅛; 20 85; 3 85⅛; 15 85⅛; 5 85⅛; 5 85⅛; 1 86; 10 86⅛; 2 86; 2 85⅛; 15 86; 3 86. CityofLyons 6s: 15 84⅛; 12 84⅛; 5 85⅛; 5 85⅛; 10 85; 9 85⅛; 1 85⅛. CityofMarsls: 24 84⅛; 7 84⅛; 7 84⅛; 4 85; 40 85; 5 85⅛; 5 86; 2 86⅛. CityofParis 6s: 1 83⅛; 9 83⅛; 5 83⅛; 10 84; 10 84⅛; 1 84⅛; 5 85; ½ 85⅛; 1 84⅛; 4 84⅛. DomofCan 5s, 1921: 2 96. French Govt temp 5½s: 20 96⅛; 22 96⅛; 15 95⅛; 4 95⅛; 4 95⅛. JapGovt 4½s, stl in, 2d Ser: 1 90⅛. German ctfs: 10 75; 1 80⅛.

RepofCuba 5s of 1904: 4 91; 1 96⅛. 5s of 1914: 1 92⅛. UKGt Brit&I 5½s, 1918: 58 97⅛; 5 97⅛. 5½s, 1919: 30 96. 5½s, 1919: 14 95⅛; 4 96; 4 95⅛; new: 7 [illegible]; 15 96⅛; 12 96⅛; 6 96⅛; 4 95⅛; 8 96⅛. 5½s, 1921: 31 92⅛; 2 92⅛; 2 92⅛; 1 92; 2 92⅛; 26 92; 2 92⅛. N Y City 4½s, Nov, 1964: 1 78. 4½s, May, 1967: 5 95⅛. Nov, 1967: 2 96. 1963: 1 96. 1965: 10 95. AmHide&L 6s: 4 98⅛. AmSmelt&Ref temp 1st 5s: 1 87⅛; 2 87⅛. AmT&Tcol 4s: 3 82; 1 82⅛; 5 82⅛. col tr 5s: 1 91; 1 90⅛; 1 91. At,Top&SFe gen 4s: 1 83; 5 83⅛; 5 83⅛; 1 83; 2 83⅛. TransS1 4s: 2 80; 3 80⅛. A C L 1st 4s: 2 82; 2 82⅛; 1 82⅛; 3 82. gen uni 4½s: 2 82. Atl&CharAL 1st 5s, Ser B: 1 91⅛; 1 91. B & O gold 4s: 2 78. conv 4½s: 1 77⅛; 10 77⅛. ref 5s: 6 82⅛; 11 82⅛. Beth Stl ext 5s.

6 98⅛; 6 98⅛; 10 98⅛. 1st & ref 5s: 6 88. pur money 5s: 2 81; 3 80⅛. BradenCop 6s: 2 80⅛; 10 80⅛. BRTgold 5s: 81⅛. 5s, 1918: 1 95; 4 96⅛; 1 95. BushTerBldgs gtd 5s: 1 75. CofGaRycon 5s: 2 89. Cent Leath 5s: 6 95; 5 94⅛. C & O gen 4½s: 1 74. conv 4½s: 5 69; 13 69⅛; 11 69⅛; 7 69. conv 5s: 1 77⅛; 1 78; 13 77⅛; 1 79⅛; 7 79⅛; 7 77⅛; 21 78; 1 78⅛; 1 77⅛. Chi & Alt 3½s: 1 45. C,B&Qgen 4s: 1 82⅛; 1 83⅛. joint 4s: 15 93⅛; 1 93⅛; 10 93⅛. Ill Div 4s: 1 84. ChiGtWest 4s: 10 59. Chi,Mil&StP gen 4½s: 1 84⅛. conv 4½s: 1 74⅛. cv 5s, Ser B: 5 79. ref 4½s: 1 64⅛. Chi,RI&PRy ref 4s: 11 65⅛; 3 65⅛; 5 65. C&WInd 4s: 4 65. Chile Cop 6s, rcts,partpaid: 2 77⅛; 1 76⅛; 2 77; 1 76⅛; 3 76⅛. Colo Indust 5s: 2 73⅛. Col Mid 1st 4s: 2 6. Col & So ref & ext 4½s: 3 70⅛.

D & H cv 5s: 2 89⅛. DistSecCorp 5s: 30 75. Erie 1st con 4s: 1 68. 1st gen 4s: 9 52; 100 51⅛. cv 4s, Ser A: 2 45⅛; 26 45; 2 45⅛. Ser B: 1 45⅛. cv 4s, Ser D: 5 50; 2 51; 3 50⅛. GenElecdeb 5s: 2 95. HockVlst 4½s: 2 77⅛. Hud&ManIst &ref5s,SerA: 5 50⅛. adj inc 5s: 4 16⅛. IllCent 4s, 1953: 10 74. Ill Steel 4½s: 2 81⅛. Ind Steel 5s: 5 96⅛. Inter-Met 4½s: 1 55⅛. IRT1st&ref5s: 1 81⅛; 1 81⅛; 1 81⅛; 2 81⅛. IntMerMar6s: 7 91⅛. IowaCenref 4s: 1 43⅛. KanCitySo 5s: 4 75; 1 74⅛. KanCityTer 4s: 3 77. LacledeGasLt ofStL1st 5s: 1 93. L S & M So 3½s: 6 73⅛. Liggett&MyT 7s: 2 114. Liggett&M 5s: 5 88. Longisld deb 5s: 1 75. Lorillard Co 7s: 2 112⅛. Midvale Steel col tr 5s: 10 82⅛. Minn&StL1st & ref 4s: 2 44⅛. Mo,K&T1st 4s: 4 66⅛. Mo,K&T 1st&ref 4s: 2 [illegible]. MoPac1st&ref 5s, 1936: 1 80⅛. 1965: 1 80. gen 4s: 21 57⅛; 2 57⅛; 2 57⅛; 4 57⅛; 20 57. Mon Pow 5s.

Ser A: 6 89. Natl Tube 5s: 5 94⅛. NYAirBrake 1st conv 6s: 2 100. NYCentdeb 6s: 15 93⅛; 1 93⅛; 1 93⅛; 1 93⅛; 5 93⅛; 5 93⅛; 1 93⅛; 9 93⅛; 2 93⅛; 3 93⅛. ref&imp 4½s, Ser A: 15 81. deb 4s, 1934: 1 78⅛. NY,Chi&StL 1st 4s: 5 82. NY,Lack&W term&imp 4s: 1 93⅛. NYRys adj 5s: 2 19; 3 19⅛. N Y Tel 4½s: 2 89⅛; 3 87; 5 88⅛. NY,W&B 4½s: 2 49; 2 48⅛. Norf&West 4s: 5 83⅛. Nor Pac 4s: 2 84. Nor Pac 3s: 4 58⅛; 1 60. NorStatesP 1st & ref 5s: 5 86. OrR&N con 4s: 1 80⅛. PacGas&E 5s: 1 80; 7 79⅛. Pac T & T 5s: 5 91; 1 90⅛. Penn 4s, 1948: 1 89. PRR con 4½s: 1 98⅛; 8 98. gen 4½s: 5 91⅛; 5 91⅛. PereMarq 1st 5s: 1 81⅛. PubServCorp s f 5s: 1 75⅛. StL,IM&So gen 5s: 1 91. StL&SanFran ref 4s, Ser A: 24 60⅛; 10 60⅛; 10 [illegible]; 5 58. prior lien 5s, B: 5 69⅛. adj 6s: 1 61⅛.

8 62; 8 62⅛; 9 62. income 6s: 5 48. S A L ref 4s: 2 53⅛. adj 5s: 5 34; 5 35. SinclOil&R 1st s f 7s, with war: 1 87; 2 88; 3 86⅛. conv 4s: 84 76; 84 76⅛. conv 5s: 7 88⅛; 6 88⅛; 3 88⅛; 8 88; 5 88⅛; 5 87⅛; 2 88. 1st ref 4s: 1 79⅛. SouthRy 1st 5s: 1 92⅛; 3 92⅛; 8 93. gen 4s: 2 60⅛; 1 60⅛; 1 59. StLDiv 4s: 1 67⅛. TexasCo deb 6s: 7 98⅛. Un Pac 1st 4s: 5 88⅛; 1 88⅛. conv 4s: 2 85⅛; 1 85⅛. 1st & ref 4s: 9 77⅛. UnFuelGas 6s: 1 97⅛. U S Rub 5s: 1 100. 1st & ref 5s: 5 78⅛; 5 78; 9 78; 5 78; 12 78⅛; 15 81; 5 78⅛. USSteelCo 5s: 1 96; 3 96⅛; 1 96⅛; 5 99; 1 98⅛; 12 98⅛. ValronC&C 5s: 6 84. VirgnRy1st 5s: 2 91⅛; 2 92; 5 91⅛; 6 91⅛; 2 91⅛. WestnElec 5s: 1 97. WestMary1st 4s: 10 60⅛. WUTelcol tr 5s: 10 92⅛. Wilson & Co 1st 6s: 2 96.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	96½	97½	Pan 2s, r, 1936	96	..
2s, c, 1930	96½	..	Pan 2s, r, 1938	96	..
3s, r, 1918	99	99½	Pan 3s, r, 1961	86	..
3s, c, 1918	99	99½	Pan 3s, c, 1961	86	..
3s, r, 1946	86	..			
3s, c, 1946	86	..			
4s, r, 1925	104½	105			
4s, c, 1925	104½	105			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	71	85	Cent L pf.	103	104
Ad Rumely	10½	12	C & S A Tel	101	105
Alaska J.	2⅜	2½	Chi & Alt.	10	11½
Am Ag Ch.	78	80½	Do pf.	..	20
Do pf.	90	91	Chi Gt W.	7⅛	8
Am Br. N pf.	42½	45	Do pf.	22	23½
Am B Sug pf.	83	84	C & N W.	93	95
Am B S & Fdy	..	98	Do pf.	130	140
Do pf.	180	180	Chi, St P, M & Om.	70	80
Am C pf.	90	91	Do pf.	100	130
Am C & F pf.	108½	..	C, C, C & St L.	28	28½
Am Cit pf.	..	30	Do pf.	..	75
Am Coal	41	..	C & Pitts.	..	85
Am Cot Oil pf.	79	80	Clu-Peab.	46½	50
Am Exp.	79½	85	Do pf.	95	97
Am H & L.	12	13	Col & So.	20	22
Am Ice	10½	12	Do 1st pf	48	50
Do pf.	38	41	Do 2d pf.	42	50
Am L pf.	68½	70	Comp T R.	31	33
Am Lo pf.	96	96½	Cons Coal.	108	112
Am M 1st pf.	82	88	Cons Gas.	85	88
Am Sm. pf A	82½	84½	Con G. B.	94	95½
Am Snuff	87	94	C I C M.	7⅛	11
Do pf.	93	100	Cont C pf.	97	110
Am Shipb.	87	94½	Cont Ins.	45	55
Do pf.	..	100½	Crex Carp.	36	45
Am Sug R pf.	107½	111	Crip C C.	..	50
Am T & C.	50	60	Do pf.	..	30
Am T pf.	95½	98	Cruc S pf.	83	92
Am Z pf.	45	48	C-Am Sug.	140	155
Assets R.	⅝	1⅛	Do pf.	98	100
Asso D G.	10	15	D & Co pf.	95	97
Do 1st pf.	..	54	D, L & W.	172	178
Do 2d pf.	30	34½	D & R G.	5⅛	6
A, B & A.	8	12	Det Ed.	99	100½
A, G & W I pf.	58	60	Det U Ry.	..	90
Bald L pf.	96	98	Dis Match.	102	111
Barrett Co.	82	87½	D, S S & A.	2½	3
Do pf.	97½	100	Do pf.	..	7
Batop. M.	1	1½	Elec S B.	48	52
B Un Gas.	75	80	Elk H Coal pf.	..	44
Brown Sh.	60	68	Erie & P.	..	75
Do pf.	92	100	F M & S.	10	12½
Bruns Ter.	6⅛	7	Fisher Bdy	28	34
B. R. & P.	80	95	Do pf.	75	80
Do pf.	110	130	Gen Cigar.	34	39
Burns Bros pf.	105	116½	Do pf.	90	100
Bush Ter.	..	97	G'drich pf.	95	97
Butt'k Co.	10½	15	Gulf S S.	90	95
Calif Pack.	37½	38	Do 1st pf.	..	102
Cal P pf.	37	38	G M & N.	6	18
Cal & Ariz	63	68	Do pf.	28	43
Can So.	..	54	Hartman	44	47
C C & O.	..	26	Ill Central.	92	95
Do pf.	..	58	Inter-C.	8	8½
Case (J I) pf.	..	74	I H, N J.	114	115
C R R of N J.	300	325	Do pf.	107	110
			Int H Cor.	60	70
			Do pf.	..	95
			Int N pf.	92	99
			Int Pa pf.	75	95
			Do pf sta.	60	84
			Int Salt.	54½	60
			Iowa Cent.	2	5

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Jal C Coal.	..	75	Pere Marq.	12½	15½
Jewel Tea.	32	40	Do pr pf.	55	58
Do pf.	90	95	Do pf.	35	37
K C, Ft S & M pf.	..	68	Pett-Mull.	32½	36
Kelly S T pf.	75	85	Do 1st pf	95	100
Kelsey Wh.	24	29	Pierce-Ar.	33	35
Do pf.	80	89	Do pf.	90	91
K & D M.	2	7	P, C, C & St L.	50	65
Do pf.	..	35	Pitts C pf.	78½	79½
K'gs Co El L & P.	92	96	P, Ft W & C	117½	169½
Lacl Gas.	78	85	Pitts S pf.	90	95
L E & W.	9⅛	10	P & W Va pf.	60	62
Do pf.	22	30	Pond C C.	17	20
L R & T.	14	15	Pr Stl Car pf.	94	98
Ligg & M.	175	200	P S N J.	99	109
L Isl ctfs.	34	43	Ry Stl Spr pf.	90	98
L-W Bisc 1st pf.	80	85	Rdg 1st pf.	36	40
Do 2d pf.	50	64	Do 2d pf.	35	40
Lorill'd Co.	160	180	St L S F.	12	12½
Do pf.	99	115	Do pf.	25	29
Louis & N.	112	114	St L S W.	20	23
M'kay Cos.	73½	75½	Do pf.	35	40
Do pf.	57	59	Sav Arms.	54	58
Man B'ch.	..	3	Sears-R pf.	117	120
M Dep Sts.	46	51	Shat Ariz.	16	17
Do pf.	100	111	So P R S.	141	175
Mex P pf.	87	91	Do pf.	103	112
Mich Cent.	..	109	So Ry pf.	58½	58½
M, St P & S S M.	85	87	St'd Mill.	80	84½
Do pf.	102	115	Do pf.	80	83
Do L.	60	70	Stude Co pf.	92½	94
M, K & T.	5	5½	Stutz Mtr.	88	39½
Do pf.	8⅛	9⅛	Sup Stl 1st pf.	93	98⅛
Mon P pf.	..	100½	T P L Tr.	125	168
Mor & Ex.	..	85	Tide W O.	178	180
N, C & St L.	110	130	Tob P pf.	85	90
Nat Bisc.	94	100	T, St L & West	2	10
Do pf.	110	130	Do ctfs.	4	8
Nat C & S, ex div.	58½	65	Do pf.	5	11
Do pf.	95	110	Do pf c.	9	14
Nat En pf.	94	100	Tran & W.	37	41½
Nat L pf.	98½	105	T C R T.	62	66
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	..	21	Do pf.	..	125
Do 2d pf.	4½	6½	Und Type.	88	100
N O, T & Mex	19	27	Do pf.	108½	112
N Y, C & St L.	14	18½	U B & P.	63½	67½
Do 1st pf	62	67	U Pac pf.	69	70
Do 2d pf.	42	48	Un Cig Sts pf.	101½	110
N Y Dock pf.	37	44½	Un Drug.	68½	70
N Y, L & West	..	123	Do 1st pf.	47	48
N Y, O & West	19½	20½	Do 2d pf.	75	80
Norf So.	20	23	U Rys Inv.	5	8
Norf & Wn pf.	77	85	U S C I P pf.	48	47½
North Am.	44	47	U S Exp.	16	17
N W Tel.	..	60	U S Ind A pf.	90	95
Nova Sc S.	67	88	U S R & I.	11	13
Ohio F S.	41½	42½	Utah Sec.	12	13
Ont Min.	4½	4½	Va-Car Ch.	34½	36
Owens B M pf.	105	120	Do pf.	97	107
Pac Coast.	40	43	W F Exp.	74	79
Do 1st pf	84	90	W Md 2d pf.	22	30
Do 2d pf.	58	80	West Pan.	13	14
Pac Mail.	25½	26½	West U T.	87	87½
Do pf.	90	110	W, B & M 1st pf.	55	65
P T & T.	16	18	W & Co pf.	90	99
Do pf.	..	86	W'w'th (F W) pf.	118½	..
Peo & E.	5	7	Wor Pump	28½	35½
Phila Co.	27½	27½	Do pf. A.	..	88
			Do pf. B.	58	61

ADMIT 75 STATE BANKS.

Total of 250 Such Institutions Now in Reserve System.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Seventy-five State banks or trust companies were admitted to the Federal Reserve system in December, with an aggregate capital of $28,919,000, surplus of $32,050,000, and resources of $488,728,000, the Federal Reserve Board announced today. This brought the number of State institutions now members of the Federal system to 250, with total resources of $5,000,000,000.

Among the largest institutions recently admitted, with their total resources, are: United States Trust Company, New York, $77,000,000; the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, Philadelphia, $43,000,000; Commercial Trust Company, Philadelphia, $24,000,000; Highland Park State Bank, Highland Park, Michigan, $21,000,000; Camden Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Camden, N. J., $10,000,000; Pittsburgh Trust Company, $21,000,000; Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, $33,000,000; Dime Savings Bank, Detroit, $32,000,000; Peninsular State Bank, Detroit, $27,000,000; Detroit Savings Bank, $19,000,000; Central Savings Bank, Detroit, $12,000,000; Wilmington Trust Company, Wilmington, Del., $12,000,000.

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on a really profitable basis is easier today than when ordinary business conditions prevail. As a natural result of the war even the most conservative securities are selling at prices which yield returns all out of proportion to their intrinsic value.

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are greater than the resources of any other warring nation. This is the richest of all countries economically, and potentially the greatest in a military sense. Can any one therefore doubt the ultimate result of the present war? It may be natural for securities to be selling at very low prices, but they cannot continue indefinitely to sell at such prices. The history of all wars justifies this conclusion.

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$100,000,000 FREED FROM TAX BY COURT

Stock Dividends Distributed by Thirty Corporations for That Sum in 1917.

SCHWAB'S SHARE LARGEST

Supposed to Have Received Half of Bethlehem Steel Corporation's Dividend.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court that stock dividends may not be considered as income will relieve from income taxes almost $100,000,000 which before the ruling was made was being counted as income. A survey of stock dividends in 1917 shows that thirty corporations distributed stock with par value of $99,817,117, and it had been the purpose of the income tax collectors to assess the recipients as though the par value were equivalent to cash.

Probably the largest beneficiary of the Supreme Court's decision is Charles M. Schwab, Chairman of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. No one except Mr. Schwab knows exactly how much of his company's stock he owned before the capital increase was voted last year, but he was popularly credited with about half of it, or $7,500,000. The stock dividend of 200 per cent. gave him $15,000,000 more, and under the income tax law as originally constructed he would have paid as though the dividend had been $15,000,000 cash. The dividend would have been subjected, under a strict application of the new income tax law, to the surtaxes all the way up to 50 per cent., as well as the rates under the old statute.

John D. Rockefeller was another who stood in line to pay a big tax on the stock dividend of 33 1-3 per cent. declared by the Standard Oil Company of California. When the old Standard Company of New Jersey was dissolved in 1912, Mr. Rockefeller's ownership of 247,692 shares entitled him to approximately 61,930 shares of Standard of California, with a par value of $6,193,000. The company shortly afterward offered to shareholders for subscription at par additional stock up to 80 per cent. of their holding, and in 1913 a stock dividend of 10 per cent. was paid. In 1914 another stock dividend of 30 per cent. was distributed, which brought Mr. Rockefeller's holdings, if he exercised his right to subscribe to the 80 per cent. offering and held all his shares afterward, to $18,375,000. The 33 1-3 per cent. dividend last year on this would have been $6,127,000, which would have come under the application of the full surtaxes of the income tax law before the Supreme Court acted.

Mr. Rockefeller also received a large stock dividend in the Consolidation Coal Company. The Rockefeller family controls the company, owning, it is understood, more than half the $35,116,000 stock on which a stock dividend with a par value of $1,750,800 was paid.

The companies which disbursed stock dividends in 1917, with the rate and the par value of the dividends, are named in the accompanying table:

	Amt. of Capital.	Stock Div.	Value in Cash.
Acceptance Corp.	$800,000	10	$80,000
Am. Gas & El.	3,941,550	3	118,246
Am. Lt. & Tr.	18,481,200	10	1,848,120
Amer. Mfg.	8,000,000	*33⅓	400,000
Amer. Mfg.	8,000,000	†16⅔	
Amer. Radiator	12,278,400	50	6,139,200
Beth. Steel	14,862,000	200	29,734,000
Burns Bros.	5,500,000	3	165,000
Bush Terminal	5,384,483	2½	[illegible]
Central & So. Am. Tel.	10,000,000	40	4,000,000
Cities Service	23,350,546	6	139,830
Cleve. Cliffs Ir.	9,957,400	25	477,870
Consol. Coal	35,118,200	5	1,755,910
Continental Can	10,000,000	35	3,500,000
General Chem.	15,732,900	5	786,645
General Elec.	101,508,100	2	2,030,162
Germania Bank	200,000	100	200,000
Heyden Chem.	13,913,000	4.15	565,795
Kellogg Switch.	4,000,000	33⅓	1,336,666
Mid. West Util.	9,593,700	1	95,937
Ohio Cities Gas	9,031,823	5	451,590
Ohio Leather	600,000	33⅓	200,000
Pitts. Pl. Gl.	24,673,900	10	2,467,390
Procter & Gam.	14,037,384	4	561,492
Stand. Milling	4,817,900	4	192,716
S. O. of Cal.	74,529,985	33⅓	24,843,300
So. Penn. Oil	12,500,000	60	7,500,000
Tide Water Oil	30,000,000	10	3,000,000
Un. Sh. Mach.	31,500,981	2.50	787,672
Westing. Air B.	20,000,000	20	4,000,000
Wheel. St. & I.	7,500,000	20	1,500,000
Totals	$521,017,622		$99,317,117

*Common. †Preferred. ‡Class B.

The stock of a number of the concerns have always been closely held, and for this reason it is believed that the income taxes of comparatively few individuals will be affected by the court decision. Shares of the American Radiator Company, the Bush Terminal Company, General Chemical, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, and Westinghouse Air Brake have not been active in the markets for a long time, principally because they are owned for the sake of the income they return.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Nov. gross	$345,390	$368,415	$297,532
Net	114,538	144,478	105,146
Surp. aft. chgs	47,843	58,367	10,024
11 mos. gross	4,045,182	3,675,193	3,425,359
Net	1,384,290	1,413,367	1,348,749
Surp. aft. chgs	482,170	418,511	327,237

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY—

	1917.	1916.	Changes.
Nov. gross	3,254,539	2,922,954	†331,585
Net, aft. tax	723,330	887,250	*163,920
Surp. aft. chgs	2,619,402	504,161	†2,115,241
11 mos. gross	34,823,296	31,539,400	†3,283,736
Net aft. tax	8,830,271	9,732,096	*921,825
Surp. aft. chgs	7,093,534	5,627,618	†1,465,921

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

Nov. gross	2,624,939	2,411,846	†213,093
Net aft. tax	572,082	992,082	*420,000
Surp. aft. chgs	24,437	508,564	*484,127
11 mos. gross	26,038,789	23,254,528	†2,784,261
Net aft. tax	7,152,093	9,041,065	*1,888,972
Surp. aft. chgs	2,262,261	4,070,902	*1,808,641

GREAT NORTHERN—

Nov. gross	8,054,624	8,217,518	*162,894
Net aft. tax	1,341,716	2,832,847	*1,501,131
Net oper. inc	2,032,026	3,547,150	*1,515,124
11 mos. gross	81,649,320	76,151,725	†5,497,595
Net aft. tax	21,822,388	26,600,502	*4,778,114
Net op. inc	22,317,480	26,651,950	*4,332,470

*Decrease. †Increase.

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for November—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross revenues	1,280,989	1,074,251	206,738
Oper. exp.	748,420	607,036	141,384
Net revenues	532,528	467,215	65,353
Taxes	108,084	48,448	[illegible]
Oper. income	424,513	418,768	5,745

For the 11 months ended Nov. 30, 1917.

Gross revenues	12,360,253	10,285,446	2,074,808
Oper. exp.	7,440,960	6,161,212	1,279,756
Net revenues	4,919,084	4,124,233	795,020
Taxes	738,902	532,195	206,473
Oper. income	4,180,351	3,592,105	588,546

ST. LOUIS-SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY—

Nov. gross	5,290,712	4,853,894	436,818
Net after tax	†1,304,248	1,657,421	*353,173
11 mos. gross	56,858,542	53,987,381	2,871,161
Net after tax	†8,568,700	7,478,248	1,093,451

*Decrease. †No deduction made for taxes payable under the act of Oct. 3, 1917.

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Nov. gross	1,641,076	1,426,800	1,184,979
Net after tax	530,990	408,982	429,460
Sur. aft. chgs.	380,611	335,261	245,322
11 mos. gross	15,008,450	12,881,481	10,133,907
Net after tax	4,719,893	3,397,815	2,462,992
Sur. aft. chgs.	3,404,069	1,861,863	838,010

Public Utilities.

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT CO. subsidiaries, intercompany items eliminated—

	1917.	1916.	Increase
Nov. gross	$1,071,406	$958,696	$112,710
Net earn'gs	435,932	455,913	*20,081
12 mos. gr.	11,290,267	10,247,088	1,042,819
Net earn'gs	4,752,484	4,781,528	17,956

*Decrease.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. for twelve months ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Total rev.	$78,400,187	$63,621,800	$14,778,387
Dep., rp., &c.	10,640,449	8,651,505	1,988,944
Other exp., tax, rent, leased lines, &c.	52,668,088	41,242,940	11,418,000
Int. Chgs.	1,331,850	1,331,850	
Surplus	13,764,960	12,395,405	1,371,845

Miscellaneous.

UNION OIL CO. OF CALIFORNIA for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Op. profits	$12,060,000	$11,206,268	$6,321,648
Exp., tax, &c.	4,410,000	3,823,541	3,502,519
Net profits	7,650,000	7,382,722	2,819,129
Bonus	....	158,158	....
Surplus	7,650,000	7,224,564	2,819,129

BANKERS SEE NEW ERA IN ARGENTINE TRADE

Importers Also Welcome Arrangement Announced by McAdoo to Stabilize Exchange.

Bankers and importers of South American goods expressed much satisfaction yesterday with the arrangement announced by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo on Monday to stabilize Argentine exchange. Measures aimed at the result obtained by Mr. McAdoo and Ambassador Naon of Argentina had been under discussion for some months, but it was thought that the Argentine banking laws prevented the issue of notes in that country against a gold reserve such as was contemplated in the United States. While definite news had not reached bankers here yesterday, it was supposed that the Argentine statutes had been altered so as to meet the war-brought emergency.

The plan as briefly outlined in Washington will permit merchants with bills to meet in Argentina to deposit the money with the Federal Reserve Bank, and the Argentine Government will pay out an equivalent amount to the merchant's creditor. After the war ends balances are to be met through gold shipments to South America. The exchange rate continued steady at the equivalent of 96 cents each for American gold dollars in Buenos Aires, but an improvement toward the normal rate of $1.07 was looked for as soon as the new agreement began to operate. Three weeks ago the quotation was as low as 86 cents.

The arrangement was put through at the same time that the British Government and the Government of Argentina were bringing to an end negotiations for a $200,000,000 British credit in the South American republic. It was learned through cable dispatches yesterday that the English authorities had agreed to the terms, and were waiting for a decision by Argentina. Great Britain has contracted for more than 2,000,000 tons of cereals to be shipped from Argentina during the current year, and the credit was taken up as a medium for keeping the sterling exchange rate stable while exports were being financed.

It is understood by local bankers that the credit will not be drawn upon extensively in the direct payment for goods. Rather, it is to be handled, if the agreement goes through, as the British Treasury last year used its huge gold shipments to the United States, as a fund available to support sterling when offerings are greater than the market can bear without causing severe declines.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The City Bank of Syracuse has increased its capital from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

The Public National Bank of New York will open a branch office at 3,718 Third Avenue, the Bronx, some time in April.

New York agency of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited, has been advised by its London office that Imperial Japanese Government 4½ per cent. sterling loan bonds, amounting to £338,000 of the first series and £162,000 of the second series, have been purchased on account of the Imperial Japanese Government for cancellation, and the bonds are now cancelled.

Brown Bros. & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co., Alexander Brown & Sons, and Jackson & Curtis offer $4,500,000 of Shawinigan Water and Power Company two-year 6 per cent. convertible gold bonds, due Dec. 15, 1919, at 97½ and interest, to yield about 7⅜ per cent.

Carroll Ragan has been appointed publicity manager of the Columbia Trust Co.

Central Trust Company of New York, trustee of Kansas City Light and Power Company second mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, announces that the sinking fund requirements for Dec. 31 were met by the company.

International Harvester Company of New Jersey will pay $601,400 5 per cent. notes, which mature Feb 15, out of earnings.

At the annual meeting of the American Ice Company retiring Directors were re-elected.

At the annual meeting of the John B. Stetson Company retiring Directors were re-elected. The vacancy caused by the death of Albert T. Freeman was filled by the election of Thomas S. Gates, President of the Philadelphia Trust Company.

The Nominating Committee of the Association of Stock Exchange Firms reports the following ticket for election at the next annual meeting: For President, Albert McClave; Vice President, Sol Wexler; Treasurer, Henry R. Winthrop; Governors, to serve three years, John W. Prentiss, George W. Hodges, Arthur Turnbull, and Dyer Pearl, and Governor, to serve two years, Oliver Harriman.

At the annual meeting of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey retiring Directors were re-elected.

W. Harvey Thallman has been admitted to partnership in the Stock Exchange firm of Alexandre & Burnet, 7 Wall Street.

Spencer Trask & Co. have issued a circular describing fifteen selected railroad bonds.

The Guaranty Trust Company and associated companies have purchased $650,000 of Hamilton County, Ohio, thirty-year 5 per cent. bonds.

Directors of the Federal Sugar Refining Company declared yesterday the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 21.

Directors of the Rutland Railroad have declared a 2 per cent. dividend on the preferred stock of the company on 1917 earnings, payable Jan. 23 to stockholders of record Jan. 11.

COTTON SOARS AGAIN

Reaches New High Records on President's Address — Net Gain of 27 to 43 Points.

There was a "peace boom" in cotton on the local market yesterday. The President's address to Congress had no sooner begun to come over the ticker than bidding began to pick up in all the active months, with trade buyers especially eager. From then until near the close the market was notably active and strong. However, after January contracts had been bid up over the 32-cent and March to the 31½-cent level, trade demand tapered off considerably, and toward the close there was considerable realizing. The close was firm, from 9 to 10 points below the highest prices and from 27 to 43 points above Monday's closing. New high records for the season were made in all months.

Although the most spectacular, the peace hopes inspired by the President's address were by no means the only bullish feature of the day's trading, and even before it was known that the President was going before Congress the market was strong on the continued drought in the Southwest, which is causing considerable anxiety over next year's crop, the strength of spot advices from the South, and strong trade buying. The opening was from 1 to 14 points higher, followed by a momentary reaction, attributed to the liquidation of long hedges by firms which have recently been able to get spot cotton in the South. The market soon stiffened, however, and was already moving forward when the impetus from Washington was given.

The official weather forecast predicted occasional rains in Eastern Texas, but there was little prospect to be seen of real relief in the Southwest, and the effect of this situation was shown in the trend of October deliveries, which at their high point sold at 29.95c and closed at 29.86c. Exports for the day totaled 21,155 bales, or 2,141,328 for the season. Southern spot markets were unchanged to generally 25 to 30 points higher, with a good volume of business.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Mon.
January	31.75	32.10	31.66	32.07@32.10	31.69
February	..	..	..	31.64 bid	31.21
March	31.20	31.69	31.18	31.59@31.62	31.16
April	..	..	..	31.25 bid	30.84
May	30.87	31.30	30.78	31.19@31.20	30.78
June	..	..	..	30.94 bid	30.58
July	30.60	30.96	30.48	30.87@30.88	30.48
August	..	..	..	30.67 bid	30.29
October	29.60	29.95	29.58	29.86@29.87	29.50

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 30 points higher, at 33.05c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 31.50c; Savannah, 31c; Augusta, 31.13c; Memphis, 31c; Houston, 31.50c; Little Rock, 31.25c; Dallas, 31.30c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were.

	Tuesday.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	37,539	38,649
Exports	21,155	39,420
Exports, season	2,141,328	3,823,723
Port stocks	1,349,776	1,490,444
Interior receipts	30,467	16,034
Interior shipments	30,917	21,749
New York arrivals	14,983	18,238
New York stocks	151,151	140,046

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton, quiet; sales, 3,000; American, 1,000; imports, 10,000, none American. Good middling, 3 points higher, at 22.61d; middling, 6 points higher, at 23.22d. Futures opened steady, at 10 to 12 points higher; closed steady, at a net advance of 5@7 points. January, 23.53d; February, 23.25d; March, 23.08d; April, 23d; May, 22.87d. Manchester: Yarns, quiet and firm; cloths offers too low.

Marconi Wireless Earns $1,328,526.

A statement of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America shows gross earnings for the year 1917, (with December estimated,) of $1,328,526, against $862,502 in 1916. Net earnings from operations increased from $237,933 to $752,488, and net income, after all deductions, from $259,889, to $609,430.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 & 4½	6.00	5.50
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½	5.80	5.40
Canadian Pacific	1918-'32	4½	6.00	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.00	5.50
Chicago & N. W.	1918-'23	4½	5.75	5.25
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1918-'27	4½	6.80	5.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	5.75	5.25
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.75	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.00	5.75
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½	6.50	6.00
Illinois Central	1918-'28	4½	5.80	5.25
Louis. & Nash	1918-'23	5	5.75	5.25
Michigan Central	1918-'30	5	6.10	5.60
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Missouri Pacific	1918-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½	6.50	5.75
N. Y. Central	1918-'32	4½	6.20	5.90
Norfolk & West.	1918-'24	4½	5.60	5.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½	6.75	6.00
Penn. Gen. Fr'ht	1918-'23	4 & 4½	5.70	5.20
St. L. Southwest.	1918-'26	4½	6.50	6.00
Seab. Air Line	1918-'26	5	7.00	6.00
Southern Pacific	1918-'24	4½	5.75	5.50
Southern Railway	1918-'24	4½	6.25	5.75

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Stocks of wheat continue to decrease, and the visible supply of domestic and Canadian wheat in the United States showed a loss of 1,363,000 bushels for the week, with the total only 17,371,000, compared with 78,781,000 last year. According to Bradstreet's visible, the decrease in the United States and Canada for the week was 3,901,000 bushels, and the total was 77,820,000, against 163,420,000 a year ago. The Government snow map showed snow covering of from three inches in the upper Mississippi Valley and lake regions to eight inches in the central sections, and fifteen to eighteen inches in the Northwest.

RYE.—Market quiet; No. 2 Western, $1.92, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

The grain trade at large was disposed to place a bearish interpretation on the President's message to Congress, and, after a featureless day, the corn market closed easy, with net losses of ¼@⅜c. The visible supply of corn in the United States showed an increase of 58,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 961,000 last year, while Bradstreet's visible increased 271,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 792,000 a year ago. The local cash market was steady; No. 3 yellow kiln dried quoted at $1.84; No. 3 mixed, $1.79 cost and freight, New York, prompt shipment; Argentina, $2.05 cost and freight to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	1.27⅝	1.27⅛	1.27⅛	1.27⅝	..
May	1.25⅝	1.25	1.25	1.25⅝	.95⅝

OATS.

The oats market also felt the influence of the President's message. The technical position of the market was thought to have been overstrained on the long side, and, after showing a firmer tone early, prices broke sharply under heavy liquidation. There were losses of 1⅜c to 2⅝c from the top, and final quotations were 1⅛c to 1⅜c net lower. The export demand was again slow, and there seemed to be a slightly easier tone to the cash. The visible supply showed a decrease for the week of 784,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 1,011,000 the previous week and a decrease of 26,000 last year. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 94@94½c; No. 2 white, 94½c; No. 3 white, 93¾@94c; No. 4 white, 93@93½c; fancy clipped white, 94@96c; ordinary clipped white, 93@94c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	80¼	79	79¼	80¾	..
March	79⅛	77	77⅛	79¼	..
May	77⅜	75⅞	76	77⅜	57⅞

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products lacked animation, but the undertone was easier, with prices lower. The demand was slow and values declined under selling which was generally credited to packing interests. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 33,000 head; estimated for today, 40,000; Kansas City received 13,000 and Omaha 15,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
Jan.	24.00	23.90	23.90	24.00	15.80
May	24.37	24.25	24.25	24.37	16.12
Ribs—					
Jan.	..	..	23.50	23.77	14.00
May	24.12	24.00	24.00	24.17	15.07
Pork—					
Jan.	46.00	45.50	45.50	45.50	29.00
May	46.00	44.90	44.95	46.30	28.50

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was again dull, with the total business amounting to 500 barrels of March. The undertone was slightly easier, and final quotations were 3 to 7 points net lower. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	19.50	19.90
January	..	..	19.85@20.00	19.92
February	..	..	19.90	19.95
March	19.90	19.90	19.90@19.97	19.97
April	..	..	..	19.98
May	..	..	19.90@20.00	19.98

COFFEE.

There was a renewal of realizing in the market for coffee futures at the opening yesterday, and first prices were 11 to 18 points lower, with March selling at 8.19c, or about 34 points under the recent high level. Offerings were well taken around the initial figure, however, and prices later rallied on a renewal of Wall Street and Western buying, which seemed to be based on the more optimistic view of peace prospects which were evidently inspired by the President's message. March rallied to 8.36c, or about 17 points from the lowest, and closed at 8.35c, with the general list closing at a net advance of 2 to 3 points. The local spot market was quiet, but steady, at 8⅝c for Rio 7s and 10⅛c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	8.10	8.10	8.17@8.19	8.12
February	8.29	8.29	8.24@8.26	8.22
March	8.36	8.19	8.35@8.37	8.33
April	..	..	[illegible]	8.41
May	8.51	8.34	[illegible]	8.49
June	..	..	[illegible]	8.57
July	8.70	8.57	[illegible]	8.67
August	..	..	[illegible]	8.75
September	8.88	8.74	[illegible]	8.84
October	..	..	[illegible]	8.91
November	..	..	[illegible]	8.97
December	9.09	8.94	[illegible]	9.04

SUGAR.

The committee continues to buy raw sugar daily at the fixed price, 6.005c, duty paid. However, while sugar is rapidly piling up at Cuban ports, only moderate quantities are arriving here, owing to a scarcity of tonnage, and Cuban holders are offering less freely until the freight situation is settled. Only two refiners, the American and Howell's, have announced a reduction to 7.45c less 2 per cent., the other interests being practically out of the market on account of a shortage of supplies. These interests, however, will start operations upon the arrival of raw sugar now on the way here.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 9,394 packages. So much of the delayed stock is coming in that the market is more liberally supplied and a little weaker feeling has developed on the higher priced fresh goods. Most of the sales of extras are now at 51c with the fancier goods going at 52c. Under grades are holding up pretty well. Storage creamery very firm. Ladles and packing stock steady. Creamery higher than extras, per pound 52c; extras, (92 score,) 51c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 47½@50½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 43½@46½c; thirds, 41@42½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 53½@54c; extras, 52@53c; firsts, 48½@52c; seconds, 43@48½c; creamery, held, extras, 48c; firsts, 45½@46c; seconds, 43@45c; thirds, 40@42c; State, dairy, tubs, finest, 50@50½c; good to prime, 47@49½c; common to fair, 40@46c; renovated, extras, 47½@48c; firsts, 46½@41½c; lower grades, 38@40c; ladles, current make, firsts, 37½@38c; seconds, 36½@37c; lower grades, 36@36c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 36½@37c; No. 2, 36c; lower grades, 33@35½c.

EGGS.—2,589 cases. Arrivals still small, but while many lots are still more or less frosted the proportion of such is less and the useful supply seems about sufficient at unchanged prices. Storage eggs in steady and fair demand and the market still leans in sellers' favor. Nearby whites quiet, as arrivals of Pacific Coast whites, selling at 68@70c, are supplying most of the demand and few of the nearby lots reach top quotations. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 67c; extra firsts, 66c; firsts, 64@65c; seconds and moderately frosted, 55@62c; thirds and poorer, including more seriously frozen, 51@54c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 44½@45c; firsts, 43@44c; seconds, 40@42½c; lower grades, 36@39c; refrigerator, checks from local candling, 30@34c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 73@75c; ordinary to good, 65@72c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 65@72c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, whites, pullets, 60@66c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 64@70c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 67@68c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 62@67c.

NEW ISSUE

$4,500,000

Shawinigan Water & Power Company

Two-year 6% Convertible Gold Notes

Due December 15, 1919

Capital Stock Outstanding (all one class, par $100)	$15,000,000
Funded Debt (including this issue)	16,940,761

The Shawinigan Water & Power Company is one of the largest hydro-electric power companies in the world, serving a population of about 1,500,000, including the cities of Montreal and Quebec. The company's activities are an important factor in the prosecution of the war by the United States and its Allies.

By the nature of its business the company is independent of coal supply and practically free from the possibility of labor difficulties.

Net earnings for 1917 (2 months estimated) are $2,154,364, equal to more than 3 times interest charges for the year, or more than 2 1-3 times present interest requirements, including this issue.

As a result of the expenditures represented by these notes, very substantial increases in net earnings for 1918 and thereafter are assured.

The notes are convertible at any time into common capital stock of the company at the rate of $110 in notes for each $100 of stock, with an adjustment of interest and dividends. The capital stock has received dividends continuously for the last ten years, the present rate being 7%.

The company's exceptionally located water powers, efficient plants, firmly established markets and able management make these notes an unusually attractive high yield short term investment.

WE RECOMMEND THESE NOTES FOR INVESTMENT

Price 97½ and interest, yielding about 7⅜%

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The statements contained herein are not guaranteed, but are based upon information and advice which we believe to be accurate and reliable.

Brass

Comparatively few people outside of New England are acquainted with the magnitude of the brass industry, the importance of it in connection with present world conditions, and the enormous profits that have been and are now being made by the brass manufactories in the State of Connecticut.

In the City of Waterbury, Conn., alone (the brass centre of the United States) more than 100 brass plants are in operation.

The subject, which is a very interesting one, is fully described in a special booklet which we have prepared and which, among other things, shows how investors may participate in the profits of this giant industry.

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OUR 36th Annual January Investment List has just been received from the printer. You owe it to yourself to obtain a copy at once. It will give you powerful aid in selecting your January investments.

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THE bonds yield 6% net—a rate you need in these days of war-time burdens and high living costs. Denominations, $1000, $500 and $100.

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List of stocks which should, in our opinion, benefit by United States SUPREME COURT decision, holding stock dividends not taxable, furnished upon request.
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We are ready for distribution a comprehensive analysis of the Government's plan supplemented by an exhaustive table comparing the net amount earned per share on prominent railroad issues averaged for the three fiscal years 1915-1916-1917, and other statistical information of value to investors.

Special Analysis A-14 Sent on Request.

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25 Du Pont Powder New
50 Royal Baking Powder Pfd.
50 Weyman-Bruton Com.
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50 Northern Securities
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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

New York, 8th January, 1918.

We, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership to carry on the business of CATLIN & CO., to commence upon the expiration of the present firm June 1st, 1918, and to continue thereafter until January 1st, 1922.

CHARLES E. SAMPSON,
SAMUEL S. WIDGER,
ARTHUR J. CUMNOCK,
JOHN W. BLODGETT.

The following will have an interest in our business:

FREDERICK H. GEDNEY,
LOTT B. MALONE,
HENRY S. KEEN,
JOHN E. SULLIVAN.

WILLIAM MORRIS IMBRIE & COMPANY, 61 Broadway, New York, announce the withdrawal from their firm of MR. JOHN K. DODGE and the admission of MR. CHARLES A. DANA to general partnership, as of January 1st, 1918.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the MUNSOMO STEAMSHIP CORPORATION will be held at the offices of the company, 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on January 9th, 1918, 11 A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated December 26, 1917.
J. W. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

NOTICE.

GLOBE RUBBER TIRE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting and election will be held at the office of the Corporation Trust Company of America, Wilmington, Delaware, on Tuesday, February 5th, 1918, at 11 A. M.

J. M. LINERD, Secretary.

Boston, Mass., December 8, 1917.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS SECURED BY MORTGAGE ON THE STEAMER "BRISTOL," ISSUED BY COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions contained in Article 5 of the mortgage given by the Coastwise Transportation Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, to secure an issue of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000) par value first mortgage 5% bonds on the Steamer "BRISTOL," dated February 15, 1916, the following bonds will be redeemed and retired on February 15, 1918, to wit:

Bonds numbered 1 to 20 inclusive, maturing from February 15, 1919, to February 15, 1928.

The holders of the above-numbered bonds are hereby notified to present said bonds to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, 337 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on February 15, 1918, to receive in cash the face amount of said bonds and accrued interest to February 15, 1918.

Bonds must carry the coupons due February 15, 1919, and the subsequent maturing coupons thereto belonging, and must be accompanied by the usual income tax certificate.

Interest on said bonds will cease on February 15, 1918.

COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
By John G. [illegible], Treasurer.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between JACOB COHEN, HARRY COHEN, JOS. D. COHEN, PETER COHEN, and MAURICE PARKER, all of the City of New York, under the firm of JACOB COHEN SONS & CO., was dissolved on the 30th day of December, 1917, by mutual consent. All debts due said partnership and those due by said partnership will be settled and paid with and by the remaining partners, JACOB COHEN, HARRY COHEN, JOS. D. COHEN, and PETER COHEN, who will continue the business as heretofore.

Dated New York, December 30, 1917.

JACOB COHEN,
HARRY COHEN,
JOS. D. COHEN,
PETER COHEN,
MAURICE PARKER.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

10 Atlanta & Charlotte Railway
25 American Hawaiian S. S.
100 Clinchfield Coal Com.
15 E. W. Bliss Com.
50 German-Alliance Ins.
100 Kirby Lumber Pfd.
100 New River Collieries Pf. with Cm.
300 New York Railways
100 Pocahontas Fuel Com.
30 Todd Shipyards
100 Thompson-Starrett Com.
25 Westchester Fire Ins.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 American Hawaiian S. S.
20 Bond & Mortgage Guaranty
50 Brooklyn Tel. & Messenger
15 Continental Insurance
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Greeley Square Hotel Com. & Pfd.
100 Jas. Butler Pfd.
25 Jos. Dixon Crucible
100 Kirby Lumber Pfd.
100 Matawak Land Co.
10 National Surety
100 Pocahontas Fuel Com.
100 Thompson-Starrett Pfd.

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FEW CHANGES IN BANK DIRECTORATES

James A. Stillman Made General Executive Manager of National City.

WALTER H. TAPPEN CASHIER

John P. Stevens Made Director of Hanover National—Charles D. Norton Heads First Security Co.

The annual meeting of stockholders of national banks, held yesterday, resulted in relatively few changes in the Directorates, the boards of the various banks having been reorganized a year or more ago in conformity to the Clayton law, which prohibits interlocking Directors. Although several banks announced yesterday the addition of one or more Directors, the principal changes had to do with promotions of officers. Most of the trust companies will hold their annual meetings a week from today, but their Boards of Directors are not likely to undergo any considerable change by reason of the recent ruling of the Attorney General of the United States holding that State-chartered institutions becoming members of the Federal Reserve system are not subject to the provisions of the Clayton act forbidding interlocking Directors.

Stockholders of the National City Bank re-elected all retiring Directors, who, at their meeting, determined upon the following changes: James A. Stillman, son of James Stillman, Chairman of the board, was designated as General Executive Manager under the system of rotation recently adopted by which an Executive Manager holds the place of General Executive Manager for a period of one year. Mr. Stillman succeeds William A. Simonson, and in the absence of the President, Frank A. Vanderlip, who is serving as Chairman of the National War Savings Committee, will act as the chief executive officer of the bank. John H. Fulton, a Vice President, was appointed an additional Executive Manager; Cashier Thomas A. Reynolds, Assistant Cashier James H. Carter, and Joseph T. Cosby, manager of the foreign department, were elected Vice Presidents; Assistant Cashier Stephen E. Albeck and Harry E. Pollard, formerly Vice President of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Troy, N. Y., were elected Assistant Vice Presidents, and Assistant Cashier Walter H. Tappan was elected Cashier. The following were appointed assistant cashiers: Leo J. Burnes, John C. Emison, George A. Kurz, Robert Forgan of Chicago, Frank C. Mortimer of San Francisco, E. E. Ling, Ambrose V. Edwards, James C. Martine, and John A. Myers. James Addison was appointed controller and B. A. Duis manager of foreign exchange. It was also announced that William S. Kies, a Vice President, had resigned in order to give his entire time to the affairs of the International Banking Corporation and the American International Corporation.

Stockholders of the Hanover National Bank added John P. Stevens of J. P. Stevens & Co. to their Board of Directors.

The Directorate of the Chase National Bank was enlarged by the election of Andrew Fletcher, President of the American Locomotive Company, and Carl J. Schmidlapp and Gerhard M. Dahl, Vice Presidents. Leon H. Johnston was appointed an assistant cashier.

Charles D. Norton retired as Vice President of the First National Bank and was elected President of the First Security Company, an affiliated institution, succeeding George F. Baker, who has become Chairman of the board. All the retiring Directors of the First National Bank, including Mr. Norton, were re-elected.

Francis L. Hine, President of the First National Bank, was elected a Director of the Fifth Avenue Bank of New York. Following are the other changes announced yesterday:

Liberty National Bank—Henry J. Fuller, Vice President of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., added to the board.

Irving National Bank—S. F. Taylor and W. H. Barnard retired as Directors and Arthur W. Milburn, President of Bordens Condensed Milk Company, elected a new Director.

National Park Bank—John C. Van Cleaf and Sylvester W. Labrot elected Directors.

Battery Park National Bank—Welding Ring elected a Director to succeed Arthur W. Hillebrand. Edwin B. Day, the Cashier, was elected Vice President, and Assistant Cashier Arthur H. Merry was appointed Cashier.

Atlantic National Bank—F. E. Andruss and Henry Forsdike elected Directors. William F. Fitzsimmons, an assistant cashier, was appointed Vice President.

Seaboard National Bank—D. H. E. Jones of J. W. Elwell & Co., agents of Fabre Line, elected Director to succeed Stuart G. Nelson, retired.

Garfield National Bank—All Directors re-elected, with the exception of Samuel Adams, who retired. Vacancy not filled.

Merchants National Bank—All Directors re-elected and Frank L. Hilton, an Assistant Cashier, was appointed Vice President.

National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank—W. L. Chase, formerly a National Bank Examiner, was elected Cashier and Director.

Bank of United States—Retiring Directors were re-elected, Henry W. Pollock and Bernard K. Marcus, being added to the board. Mr. Marcus was also elected Vice President.

The following banks reported that no changes in either Directors or officers had been made: The National Bank of Commerce, the Mechanics and Metals National Bank, the Bank of New York, the American Exchange National Bank, the Citizens' National Bank, the Chatham and Phenix National Bank, the Second National Bank, the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, and the Sherman National Bank. Stockholders of several State banks, among them the People's, the Mutual, the Bank of America, and W. R. Grace & Co.'s Bank, held their annual meetings yesterday, re-electing all of the retiring Directors.

Trustees of the Equitable Trust Company were re-elected yesterday.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Rec.
Atch., Top. & S. F.	1½	Q	Mar. 1	Jan. 31
Cent. Sugar pf.	$1.75	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Curtiss Aerop. pf.	3½	SA	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Dominion Coal pf.	3½	SA	Feb. 1	Jan. 12
Elgin Match	2	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 24
Elk Basin Pet.	2½	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 15
Fajardo Sugar	$2.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
General Motors	3	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
General Motors pf.	1½	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Kerr Lake Min.	25c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Lindsay Light	5	Q	Feb. 28	Feb. 1
Lindsay Light	15c ex		Feb. 28	Feb. 1
Lindsay Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Feb. 28	Feb. 1
Pacific Coast	1	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 25
Pac. Coast 1st pf.	1¼	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 25
Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 25
Rutland pf.	2		Jan. 28	Jan. 11
Sapulpa Refining	6	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	6.75	7.00	6.75	7.00
Spelter	7.75	8.00	7.75	8.00
Antimony	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iron, No.2X fy.	34.25			34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.			Monday. £ s. d.		
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	280	0	0	281	0	0
Tin, futures	284	0	0	274	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Oil	14	15	Humboldt	60	75
B S Gas	8	8	Iron Blos.	58	62
Begole	50	80	Iron Cap.	18½	19
Bing M.	9½	10½	Jerome V.	75	80
Bost Ely	65	75	La Rose	30	40
Bost & M.	50	52	Majestic	27	30
Butte & L.	11	13	Mex Metals	30	37
Butte & D.	15	20	Mojave T.	12	15
Bost & Ar.	1	2	New Balt.	90	100
Calaveras			N Z & L.	25	27
Cr. Reserve	20	30	N. Cornelia	15½	16
Con. Ariz.	1¾	1⅞	Nev. Doug.	1	1¼
Cortez	10	15	Nixon Nev.	85	90
Champ C.	10	11	[illegible]		15
Chief Cons.	1⅞	2	Onondaga	20	24
E & B R.	2	2½	Ray Herc.	2½	2¾
Earl Eagle	4	8	Rilla		1½
Fortuna		6	S W M.	75	1½
Gold Lake			S W M.		1½
Gila C S.	17	17½	U Verde E.	36	37
Houghton	80	90	Victoria M.	1¼	1½
Hema Oil	60	65	Yukon G'd	1½	2

*Part paid. †Full paid.

JAPANESE LOAN TO CHINA.

Use of $5,000,000 One Year to Cost Republic 8 Per Cent.

PEKING, Jan. 8.—Japanese financiers have signed in the name of the international group of bankers a ten million yen (nearly $5,000,000) gold loan to China. The terms of the loan are that it shall run one year, with interest at 7 per cent. and a bank's commission of 1 per cent. The security given is the surplus of the salt revenue. The proceeds of the loan will be used to increase the value of the notes of the Bank of China.

A dispatch from Peking, Dec. 31, announced that Japan was negotiating an advance to China of £10,000,000 (about $50,000,000) for improving the status of the Bank of China. The negotiations, the dispatch said, were being carried out with the knowledge of the American, British, French and Russian banking groups formed before the war to finance China.

N., C. & St. L. Declares Dividend.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 8.—The Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Directors at the quarterly meeting today declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on Feb. 1.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	97	4s, registered, 1925	104⅛	106½
2s, coupon, 1930		97½	4s, coupon, 1925	104⅛	106½
3s, registered, 1918	99	100	2s, coupon, '36, reg.	96	97
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	97
3s, registered, 1956	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, reg.	84	88
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	88
3s, conversion, 1947	84	88			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Monday. Bid.
4½s July,	1967	94¼	95½	94¼
4½s June,	1965	94¼	95½	94¼
4½s Mar.,	1963	94¼	95½	94¼
4½s Nov.,	1957	94¼	95½	94¼
4½s May,	1957	94¼	95½	94¼
4s April,	1966	88½	90	88
4s Mar.,	1960-50	89	92	88
4s Mar.,	1964	88½	90	88
4s Mar.,	1962	88½	89½	88
4s Sept.,	1960	88½	89½	88
4s May,	1959	86	88	86
4s Nov.,	1958	86	88	86
4s May,	1957	86	88	85
4s Nov.,	1956	84	86	83
4s Nov.,	1955	84	86	83
4s Nov.,	1936	88	90	88
4s May,	1919	95½	..	95½
4s Nov.,	1918	99	..	99

		Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Monday. Bid.
3½s Nov.,	1954	..	80	..
3½s May,	1954	77	80	77
3½s Nov.,	1955	..	80	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

		Bid.	Ask.	Monday.
4½s	1918-1923	5.00	4.70	5.00
4½s	1924-1931	5.00	4.70	5.00
4½s	1921-1923	5.00	4.70	5.00
4½s	April, 1920	5.00	4.70	5.00
4½s	1918-1919	5.00	..	5.00
3½s	1940-1953	5.00	4.70	4.90
3½s	1930-1939	5.00	4.75	4.90
3½s	1922-1929	5.00	4.70	4.90
3½s	1919-1921	5.00	4.60	4.90
3s	1940-1953	5.00	4.70	4.90
3s	1926-1930	5.00	4.75	4.85
3s	1918-1925	5.00	4.70	4.85

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Prices on the Consolidated Stock Exchange suffered a general setback in the afternoon dealings. Early in the day strength had been displayed in United States Steel common, which led the market movement during the greater part of the session, opened at 96⅝, an overnight gain of five-eighths of a point, and from there rose to 97; but it fell in the afternoon to 93⅞, closing at 93⅞. The general reaction in prices followed the delivery of President Wilson's address to Congress on our international relations.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Allis-Chal	20	20	20
280	Am. Can	38½	38	38
10	Am. Linseed	28	28	28
200	Am. Loco	57	55½	55½
860	Am. S. & F.	80½	78¼	78½
40	Am. S. Tob.	62½	62½	62½
10	Am. Tob'co	147½	147½	147½
80	Am. Sugar	102	100½	101½
1,020	Ana. Copper	63	61½	61½
20	A., T. & S.F	86½	86½	86½
960	Bald. Loco	60½	58½	58½
80	Balt. & O.	54½	53½	54
4,520	Beth. S'l B.	82	78½	78½
40	Brook. R. T.	43½	42½	42½
10	Cal. Pet'm	13½	13½	13½
90	Can. Pacific	138½	137	137
350	Cent. Leath.	66½	63½	63½
150	Ches. & Ohio	54½	53	53
110	C., M. & St.P	46½	45½	45½
90	C., R. I. & P	21	20½	20½
10	Chino Cop.	42	42	42
40	Col. Fuel	36½	36½	36½
400	Corn Prod.	32½	31½	31½
1,270	Cru. Steel	56	53½	53½
310	Cuba Cane S	31½	30	30
280	Dist. Sec.	35½	34	34
240	Erie	16½	16	16
10	Do 1st pf.	26½	26½	26½
600	Gen. Motors	118½	116½	116½
180	Ins. Copper	47½	46½	46½
30	Int. Mer. M.	22½	22½	22½
380	Do pf.	86	84½	84½
30	Int. Nickel	29½	29½	29½
80	Int. Paper	29	28	28
40	Interboro C.	8½	8½	8½
20	Do pf.	44½	44½	44½
30	Kansas City	17	17	17
120	Ken. Copper	32½	32½	32½
20	Lack. Steel	78	77½	78
20	Lehigh Val.	58½	58	58

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,010	Mexican Pet.	84½	81½	81½
20	Miami Cop.	30½	30½	30½
350	Mid. Steel	48	46½	46½
200	Mo. Pacific	23½	22½	22½
10	Nevada Con.	18½	18½	18½
150	N. Y. Cent.	71½	71½	71½
40	N. Y., N. H. & H.	30½	30	30
10	North. Pac.	85½	85½	85½
20	Ohio C. Gas	39½	39	39
20	Pennsylvania	45½	45½	45½
20	Pullman Co.	104½	104½	104½
10	Ray Copper	23½	23½	23½
2,980	Reading	76	73½	74½
150	Rep. I. & S.	78½	77½	77½
10	South. Pac.	85½	85½	85½
180	Southern Ry.	24½	23½	24½
1,560	Studebaker	53	50½	51
400	Tob. Prod.	52½	49½	49½
950	Union Pac.	116½	113½	113½
100	U. S. I. Al.	121½	117	117
57,980	U. S. Steel	97	93½	93½
130	Utah Copper	81½	79½	79½
40	Wab. pf A.	43	43	43
10	West. Elec.	41½	41½	41½
1,560	Willys-Over.	18½	17	17½

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$4,050	Liberty 3½s	98.84	98.76	98.76
1,700	Do 1st 4s	97.80	97.76	97.80
3,800	Do 2d 4s	96.64	96.28	96.44

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Isabella	.09	.09	.09
550	Jim Butler	.80	.79	.80
500	Jumbo Ext	.16½	.16½	.16½
400	Mexican	.16	.16	.16
100	Midway	.06½	.06½	.06½
500	Ton. Ext.	1.55	1.50	1.55
300	Union Con.	.98	.97	.98
900	West End.	.89	.88	.88

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
6,000	‡AetnaExplo.	7⅝	7½	7⅝
150	‡ Do pf.	47	46½	47
500	‡Car Lt. & P.	2½	2½	2½
165	Carwen Steel	8½	8½	8½
1,500	‡Chalm. Mot.	4½	4½	4½
4,000	Chev. Motor	119	113	114
460	‡Cities Serv. Corp., old	219	214	216
550	‡Cit Serv. pf.	73½	72	72
400	‡Elec. Gun.	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Em'sonPhon.	3½	3½	3½
800	‡Hall Signal	5	4½	5
1,000	Int'cont. Rub.	11	11	11
100	‡Int. Lube Ch.	2½	2½	2½
550	Int. Mangan. Ch., (a pr.)	8½	7½	8½
50	‡S. S. Kresge	70	70	70
500	‡Man. Trans.	⅜	⅜	⅜

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	Marc. of Am.	3½	3½	3½
200	‡Nash Motors	85	80	85
1,100	‡Nat. Motors	14	7	14
300	N. Am. P. & P.	3	2⅞	3
400	N. Y. Trans.	17	17	17
200	‡Pocahontas-Logan Coal	3¼	3¼	3¼
730	‡Pruden. Pict.	6½	6¼	6½
6,500	Smith Mot. Tr.	1½	1⅛	1¼
2,500	‡Std. Motors	9½	8½	9
700	Submar. Boat v. t. ctfs.	13½	13⅛	13
600	TriangleFilm v. t. ctfs.	½	½	½
2,450	U. S. SS. Co.	5½	4½	5
20,000	‡Unit. Motors	23½	23½	23½
11,000	‡Wr.-M. Air.	7½	7	7½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Ohio Oil	365	345	350
140	St. O. of N.J.	565	545	550
400	St. O. of N.Y.	284	265	265

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	‡†Allen Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜
3,200	‡Am. Ven. O.	10	7	9
1,500	‡Barn. O. & G.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10,000	‡Bost.-Wyo.	27	26	27
5,000	‡Cos. & Co.	8	7⅞	8
13,000	‡Crown Oil	1¼	1⅛	1¼
2,400	‡Cumb. P. & R.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,800	‡Elk B. Pet.	6⅝	6½	6⅝
6,700	‡Elk O. & G. (a pros.)	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,400	‡Federal Oil	2⅞	2½	2⅞
1,500	‡Glenrock Oil	5	4	4
1,000	‡Houston Oil	45	43½	43½
500	‡Hum. G. C. O. & R.	4½	4½	4½
500	‡Inter. Pet.	13½	13½	13½
2,500	‡Isl'd O. & T.	2	1¾	1⅞
4,300	Kenova Oil (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
4,500	‡Merritt Oil	24½	23	23

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4,000	Met. Petrol.	⅛	⅛	⅛
15,000	‡Midw. Oil	112	108	108
2,000	‡ Do pf.	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
3,000	‡Midw. Ref.	113	109	110
1,300	‡Min. WellsP.	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
1,200	‡N. Y.-Okla.	⅝	⅝	⅝
5,000	‡N. W. Oil	65	60	60
3,000	‡Okla. Oil	5	4¾	4¾
800	Okla. P. & R.	7⅛	7	7
5,000	‡Omar O. & G.	36	34	36
100	‡Pan.-A. Pet.	40	40	40
400	‡Pa.-Ky. Oil	5⅜	5	5⅜
4,000	‡R. R. O. & G.	⅝	⅝	⅝
5,800	‡Rice Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	‡Sap. O. & R.	10	9½	9½
1,200	Seq. O. & R.	⅜	⅜	⅜
7,000	‡Un. West. Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜
345	‡Victoria Oil, new stock	4	4	4

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	A.-B. Col. M	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	B. L. C. Co.	1½	1	1½
4,800	†Bos. & M.	54	52	54
700	‡†Booth	4	3½	4
700	‡Brad. C. M.	*1½	1⅛	*1½
3,000	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	8	7⅝	8
1,000	Butts Det't.	⅛	⅛	⅛
5,000	†‡Caledonia	50	49	49
4,000	‡Cal. & Jer.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
500	Canada Cop.	2	2	2
300	‡Cerro G. M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	‡Coco R. M.	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
800	Kerr Lake	5⅜	5	5⅜
6,000	Con. Ariz. S.	2⅜	1⅞	1⅞
1,800	Con. Cop. M.	6⅝	6½	6⅝
1,000	‡Con.-Home.	28	27	28
750	‡Copper Val.	1⅜	1	1⅜
1,000	Cresson C. G	5	4⅞	5
4,885	‡Emma Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝
400	First Nat. C	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1,500	†‡Fort. Con.	40	40	40
975	‡Gibson Cop.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
6,000	‡Globe D. C.	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,500	†‡Gt. Bend.	5	5	5
1,500	‡Green M. M	⅞	⅞	⅞
650	Hecla Min'g.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1,000	†‡Int. Mines	12	12	12
500	‡Iron Blos'm	⅝	⅝	⅝
4,000	‡J. Verde, (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,200	‡J.-Pres. C.	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞
2,800	†‡Jim Butler	82	80	80
500	†‡Kewanas	7	7	7
1,800	‡Kirk. P. G. M., Ltd.	50	50	50
1,000	La Rose Con.	½	½	½
200	Louis'a Con.	⅛	⅛	⅛

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	†McKin.-D.	60	60	60
1,000	‡Magma C't.	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Magma Cop.	40	38	40
3,000	†‡Marsh M'g.	6	5	5
100	Mason Val.	5¼	5⅛	5¼
4,100	‡Monst. Chief	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	†‡Moth. Lode	28	26	28
2,500	†‡Nat. Leas.	6	5	6
2,500	†‡Nat. Z. & L.	27	25	27
1,200	†Nev. Ophir.	20	20	20
800	‡New Cornel.	16½	16	16½
3,000	‡NichlasMin.	38	33	33
500	Nipissing	8⅝	8½	8½
500	‡Nixon Nev.	1	1	1
900	‡Ohio C.	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,675	†‡Pole Star.	22	20	21
2,600	†Pertl'd Con.	34	33	34
4,500	†‡Provincial	48	47	48
1,000	‡Rawley	2¼	2⅛	2¼
800	‡RayHercules	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,000	†Rex Con.	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜
2,550	†Rochester	30	29	30
8,700	Sil. Kg. of Ariz.	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Sil. Kg. Con. of Utah	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1,000	†‡Silver Pick	5	5	5
3,800	†‡St. Nich. Z.	8	8	8
200	Std. Sil.-Lead	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	†SuccessMin.	9	9	9
800	Super. Cop. (a pros.)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
600	Tono. Ext.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,000	Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,500	†‡Troy-Aris.	15	15	15
200	Unit. East'n.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1,200	†W. End Con.	69	68	69
500	White Caps	½	½	½
1,000	†White Caps	⅛	⅛	⅛

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$30,000	‡Am. T. & T. 1-yr. 6s, w.i.	99½	99½	99½
5,000	‡Beth. Stl. 5s 2-yr. notes	96½	96½	96½
110,000	‡Can. Gov. 5s	95½	95½	95½
10,000	‡Gen. El. 6s 2-yr. nts., '19	99½	99½	99½
$1,000	‡Gen. El. 6s notes, '20	99½	99½	99½
80,000	‡Gt. Nor. 5-yr. 5% nts., w.i.	97	97	97
17,000	‡Rus. Govt. new 5½s	48	48	48
5,000	‡Rus. Govt. 6½s	56	56	56

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Monday. Bid.	Ask.
Air Reduction	70	78	70	78
Am.-Brit. Mfg.	2	5	2	5
Do pf.	25	35	25	35
Am. Writ. P.	1¾	2¼	1¾	2¼
Brit.-Am. Tob. coupon	17	18	17	18
Br.-Am. Tob., registered	15½	16½	15½	16½
But'w'th-Jud.	42	46	42	46
Can. C. & Fy.	15	25	15	25
Do pf.	45	50	45	50
Can. Nat. G.	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Carbon Steel	75	82	75	82
Chal. Mot. pf.	..	50	..	50
Charcoal Iron	6½	7½	6½	7½
Char. Iron pf.	5½	6½	5½	6½
Curtiss Aero.	25	27	25	27
Curtiss A. pf.	50	75	50	75
Cramp Shipb.	69	72	69	72
Ev. Heaney.	20½	21½	20½	21½
Free. Texas	39	41	39	41
Hall Sig. pf.	10	20	10	20
Havana Tob.	⅛	1	⅛	1
Hav. Tob. pf.	2	8	2	8
Holly Sugar	35	45	35	45
Do pf.	93	95	93	95
Hupp. Motor	2	2½	2	2½
Int. Motors	10	14	10	14
Int. Mot. 2d pf.	15	17	15	17
Int. Trad. pf.	35	75	35	75
Key. T. & R.	12½	14	12½	14
Do pf.	11½	13½	11½	13½
Kresge pf.	95	105	95	105
Lake Tor. Bt.	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾
Lake T. Boat, 1st pf.	3	8	3	8
L. Val. C. S.	70	75	73	78
Lima Loco.	44	50	44	50
Lukens Steel	40	48	40	48
Do 1st pf.	101	105	101	105

INDUSTRIALS, Continued.	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Monday. Bid.	Ask.
Marlin Arms	78	85	78	85
Maxim Muni.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Mitchell Mot.	35	40	35	40
N. Y. Ship.	33	38	33	38
Peer. T. & M.	12	13½	12	13½
Poole E. & M.	50	60	50	60
Rep. Truck	42	45	42	45
St. L., R. M. & P.	30	35	30	35
Smith, (A. O.)	10	30	10	30
Do pf.	80	85	80	85
St. Jos. Lead	14½	15	14½	15
Todd Ship.	75	78	75	78
Un. Zinc Sm.	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
U. S. L. & H.	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
World Film	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜

OIL STOCKS.	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Monday. Bid.	Ask.
Am. Oil	17	19	16	17
Beth. O. & G.	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛
Cos. & Co. pf.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
Esmeralda Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Friar Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Hous. Oil pf.	64	68	64	68
Ky. Petrol.	6	6⅝	6	6⅝
Lost City Oil	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Okla. Oil pf.	14	15	14	15
Pa. O. & G.	12	12½	12	12½
Pierce Oil	10	10⅛	10	10⅛
Pa. Gasoline	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Savoy Oil	9	9½	9	9½
Sec. P. & Ref	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Sinclair G. C.	16	17	16	17
Somerset Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Stanton Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
United Pet.	15	20	15	20
Vac. Oil & G.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Ventura Con.	3	5½	3	5½
Victor Oil	60	62	60	62
Way. O. & G.	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜

BOND.	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Monday. Bid.	Ask.
Pierce Oil 6s.	70	74	70	74

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
75	Cities Service	218	215	215	220
300	Cities Service pf.	73½	72	72½	73

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power		13	Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.		[illegible]	Miss. River Power	9	11
Am. Gas & Electric		[illegible]	Miss. River Power pf.	32	36
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.		41	Northern Ohio Electric	25	30
Am. Light & Traction		225	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	65	70
Am. Light & Trac. pf.		95	North. Ont. L. & Pow.	11	13
Am. Power & Light		50	North. On. L. & P. pf.	54	60
Am. Power & Light pf.		75	Northern States Power	60	63
Am. Public Utilities		20	North. States Power pf.	86	88
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.		63	Northern Texas Electric	67	71
Am. Water W. & Elec.		5½	Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	70	75
Am. W. W. & E. partic.		11	Ozark Power & Water	38	48
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.		63	Pacific Gas & Electric	30½	31
Carolina Power & Light		33	Pac. Gas & Elec. pf.	80	81
Carolina P. & L. pf.		94	Pine Bluff 7% pf.	90	96
Colorado Power		24	Pub. Service Sec. pf.	70	73
Colorado Power pf.		100	Puget S. T., L. & P.	10	13
Columbus Electric pf.		80	Puget S. T., L. & P. pf.	33	48
Com. Power, Ry. & L.		84	Ry. & L. Secur. pf.	80	86
Com. Pow., Ry. & L. pf.		65	Republic Ry. & Light	23	26
Cons. Power pf.		90	Republic Ry. & L. pf.	53	56
Consumers' Power pf.		90	Sierra Pac. El. pf.	50	54
Dayton Power & L. pf.		78	Southern Cal. Edison	80	82
Duluth Edison		80	South. Cal. Edison pf.	93	97
Eastern Texas Electric		56	Standard Gas & Elec.	6	7
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.		80	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	21½	23
El Paso Electric		98	Tampa Electric	102	
El Paso Electric pf.		80	Tenn. Ry., L. & Pow.	2	3
Electric B. & S. pf.		93	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	10	12
Electric Properties		55	Texas Power & L. pf.	97	100
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.		90	Tri-City Ry. & L. pf.	82½	85
Federal Light & Trac.		10	U. G. Improvement	80	82½
Federal L. & Trac. pf.		40	United Light & Rys.	26	29
Galveston-Hous. Elec.			United L. & Rys. pf.	59	62
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.		66	Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf.	82	84
Gas & Elec. Securities		200	West. P. Ter. & W. P.	10	15
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.		94	W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf.	50	50
Idaho Power 7% pf.		100	West. Penn. P. pf.	95	100
Int. M. Ry. L. & P. pf.			Western Power	9	11
Interstate Electric		40	Western Power pf.	40	42
Interstate Electric pf.		95	Yadkin Riv. Power pf.	95	100

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alabama Water 6s, '20		95½	Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	69½	67½
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s		85	Miss V. G. & E. 5s, '22	80	85
Appa. Power 5s, 1941		75	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	84	88
Carolina P. & L. 5s		92	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '21	76	80
Central P. & L. 1st 6s		96	Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	90	94
Central Ill. Light 5s		86	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	87	87½
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956			Nor. Texas Elec. col. 5s	82	
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27		97½	Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1939	100½	102
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944		72	Omaha & C. B. 5s	85	91
Conn. Power 5s, 1963			P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942		100	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	90	101
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s		90	Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P. 6s, 1919	97	98½
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922		95	Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19	95½	96½
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	91½	101½	Std. Gas of N. J. 5s, '45	94	96
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s		92½	So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39	90	93
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s		90	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	85	88
El Paso Elec. col. 5s		100			
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46		90	U. R. R. R. & M. 6s, '26	111	113
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	91½	92½	Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32	72	76
Int.-M. R., L. & P. 5s		76	Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	92	93
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44		95	United Util. cv. 6s, '43	92	95
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '58		100	Utah Securities 6s	84	86
Mich. Light 5s, 1946		96	Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	94½	96
Middle West U. 6s, '25		90	Western Power 1st 5s	86	88
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	½%	100	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	94½
			West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	80	83
			Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	90	93

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Balt. Tube	80	80	80
900	Con. Coal	105	105	105
60	Con. Power	96	95½	96
1,236	Cosden	8	7⅞	8
100	Do pf.	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
1,885	Davidson	38	36½	36½
260	Elkhorn	23½	23	23½
10	Fidel. & Dep.	115	115	115
225	Houston Oil	43¼	43	43
240	Do pf.	67½	67	67½
8	Mt. Vernon	16	16	16

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Do pf.	72	72	72
25	Merc. Trust	185	185	185
10	M. & M. Bk.	27	27	27
115	Md. Casualty	75	75	75
621	M. & M. Trans.	60	58	58
184	North. Cent.	72½	72	72
30	U. S. Fidel.	100	100	100
150	United Ry.	23½	23½	23½
100	Wayland	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
80	W., B. & A.	26	26	26
20	Do pf.	48	48	48

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	83	83	83
5,000	Con. C-o-a-l ref. 5s	88	88	88
8,500	Con. Coal 6s	102	101½	102
10,000	Con. Power 5s notes	92	92	92
1,000	Cosden 6s, '26	94	94	94
6,000	Do 6s, R.	82	82	82
2,000	Elkhorn 5s	100	100	100
$21,000	Houston Oil div. ctfs.	93	90	92
3,000	N. O. Gt. North. 5s	82½	82½	82½
2,000	Seattle Elec. 5s, 1930	91	91	91
5,000	Unit. Ry. 4s	74	74	74
2,000	Do inc. 4s	57	57	57

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
255	Am. Zinc	17	[illegible]	14½
20	Do pf.	41	41	41
40	Ahmeek	81½	81½	81½
20	Allouez	51	51	51
10	Ariz. Com'l.	12	12	12
100	Butte & Bal.	30c	30c	30c
110	Cal. & Ariz.	65½	65	65½
6	Cal. & Hecla	455	455	455
50	Chino	42¼	42	42¼
245	CopperRange	47½	46½	46½
290	Davis-Daly	5⅛	5	5⅛
180	East Butte	10¼	10	10¼
85	Franklin	4¼	4	4¼
10	Hancock	9¼	9¼	9¼
200	Helvetia	20c	20c	20c
100	Isl. Creek pf.	82½	82½	82½
25	Kerr Lake	5¼	5¼	5¼
50	Keweenaw	1¾	1¾	1¾
5	Lake	7	7	7
100	May.-Old C.	1½	1½	1½

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
485	Mohawk	65½	64	64
270	NewArcadian	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	New Riv. pf.	75	75	75
50	Nipissing	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
421	North Butte	14¾	14⅜	14⅜
145	Old Domin.	43	43	43
55	Pond Creek	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
67	Quincy	75	74	74
400	South Utah	20c.	18c.	18c.
30	St. Mary's L.	54	54	54
100	Sup. & Bost.	3	3	3
150	Trinity	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
700	Tuolumne	1	1	1
335	U. S. Smelt.	46	44⅞	44⅞
148	Do pf.	44	43	43
200	Utah Apex	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
70	Utah Con.	11	11	11
50	Utah Metal	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
10	Victoria	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛

Railroads.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	Bost. & Alb.	128	128	128
680	Boston Elev.	40	37½	37½
10	Bost. & Me.	24	24	24
30	Mass. Elec. pf.	10½	10½	10½
177	New Haven	30½	30	30
280	Rutland pf.	20	20	20
9	West End	38½	38	38

Miscellaneous.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
60	Am. Ag. Ch.	80½	80	80½
10	Do pf.	90½	90½	90½
72	Am. Sugar	101½	99½	100
10	Do pf.	109	109	109
786	Am. Tel.	104½	103	103½
75	Am. Wool. pf.	92	92	92
110	A., G. & W. I.	101	100	101
80	Do pf.	60	60	60
450	Art Metal	13½	12½	12½
22	Edison Elec.	140	140	140
19	G. E.	131½	131½	131½
24	Mass. Gas	81	81	81
5	Do pf.	66½	66½	66½
21	Pullman	105½	105	105
10	ReeceButton	11½	11½	11½
335	Swift	128	126	127½
5	United Drug 1st pf.	50	50	50
2	Do 2d pf.	80	80	80
40	United Fruit	120	119½	120
140	United Shoe	42½	41½	41½
84	Do pf.	25½	25	25½
200	Ventura Oil	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
5	Western Un.	86	86	86

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$17,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s	76	76	76
2,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	89	88	88
2,000	New Riv. 5s	79	79	79
$25,000	Lib'ty 3½s	98.48	98.20	98.20
65,000	Do 4s	97.74	96.80	97.00
3,400	Do 1947	97.30	96.30	96.30

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Ship'g	80½	80½	80½
430	Booth Fish	19	19	19
270	Do pf.	85	84½	84½
60	C. C. & C. pf.	16	16	16
25	Chi. P. Tool	51½	51	51½
10	Cudahy	111	111	111
80	Com. Edison	105	105	105
80	Dia. Match	108	108	108
20	H., S. & M.	57	57	57

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
748	Lind. Light	26	25½	26
7	M. Ward	106	106	106
1,041	Sears-Roe	147½	140½	144
48	S. Warner	50	50	50
660	Swift	128½	126	128½
2,187	Un. Carbide	53	50½	50½
65	Un. Paper'd	16½	16½	16½
80	Wilson	46½	46½	46½
220	H. Barker	36	35½	35½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Liberty 3½s	98.40	98.20	98.20
400	Do 1st 4s	97.20	97.20	97.20
$15,800	Lib. 2d 4s	96.90	96.80	96.80

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
55	Alliance Ins.	19½	19½	19½
189	Am. Gas	58½	57½	58½
17	Cambria Iron	41½	41½	41½
8	Elec. Storage	50	50	50
60	Ins. N. A.	22½	22½	22½
275	Lake S. Corp	13½	12½	12½
268	Lehigh Nav.	62½	62½	62½
10	Lehigh Val.	58	58	58
145	Penn. R. R.	46½	46¼	46¼

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
12	Phil. Co. pf.	33½	33½	33½
125	Phil. Elec.	25½	25½	25½
1,100	P. R. T. t. c.	25	25½	25½
250	Reading	76	74½	74½
400	Ton. Belm't.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
50	Ton. Mining	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
55	Union Trac.	42	42	42
65	U. G. Imp.	72	71¼	72

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Elec. & Peo. Trac. 4s	72	72	72
4,000	Lake S. Inc. 5s	48	48	48
1,000	Leh. V. con. 4½s	89½	89½	89½
$4,000	Liberty 3½s	98.62	98.62	98.62
23,000	Do 4s, '42	97.80	97.80	97.80
1,000	Do 4s, '47	96.30	96.30	96.30
3,000	Penn. 4½s	98½	98½	98½
2,000	Reading 4s	88½	88½	88½

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Monday. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	17½	18	17½
Atlantic Refining	925	950	900
Borne-Scrymser	425	450	450
Buckeye Pipe Line	95	98	95
Chesebrough Mfg.	325	350	325
Colonial Oil	10	20	10
Continental Oil	485	[illegible]	475
Crescent Pipe Line	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eureka Pipe Line	185	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galena Signal Oil	140	[illegible]	130
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	120	[illegible]	120
Illinois Pipe Line	155	[illegible]	150
Indiana Pipe Line	93	[illegible]	95
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13½	[illegible]	13½
National Transit	12½	[illegible]	13
N. Y. Transit	180	[illegible]	185
Northern Pipe L.	95	[illegible]	96
Ohio Oil	340	[illegible]	340

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Monday. Bid.
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	40	45	40
Prairie Oil & Gas	445	455	445
Prairie Pipe Line	263	268	263
Solar Refining	290	315	300
Southern Pipe L.	170	180	175
South. Penn. Oil	285	290	288
S. W. Penn.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stand. Oil of Cal.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stand. Oil of Ind.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stand. Oil of Kan.	475	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stand. Oil of Ky.	310	330	310
Stand. Oil of Neb.	500	535	550
Stand. Oil of N. J.	540	550	545
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	260	268	270
Stand. Oil of Ohio	415	440	425
Swan & Finch	100	105	100
Union Tank	84	87	86
Vacuum Oil	330	365	360
Washington Oil	27	33	27

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Monday. Bid.
Aetna pf.	44	[illegible]	44
American Brass	220	[illegible]	220
Atlas Powder	147	[illegible]	140
Do pf.	94	[illegible]	94
Babcock & Wilcox	102	[illegible]	102
Bliss	325	[illegible]	325
Do pf.	75	[illegible]	75
Canadian Explos.	235	[illegible]	233
Do pf.	104	[illegible]	104

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Monday. Bid.
Can. Found'y F.	140	150	140
Colt's Arms	60	63	60
Du Pont	253	258	250
Hercules	235	245	228
Do pf.	111	114	111
Niles-Bem't-Pond	112	117	116
Scovill Mfg.	405	420	400
Winchester Arms	700	..	700

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Monday. Bid.
American Cigar	87	[illegible]	85
Do pf.	85	[illegible]	85
Conley Foil	200	[illegible]	200
J. S. Young	130	[illegible]	130
Do pf.	100	[illegible]	100
MacAndrews & F.	175	[illegible]	175

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Monday. Bid.
Do pf.	93	98	93
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	155	175	163
Do scrip	115	125	115
R. J. Reynolds	375	425	375
Do pf.	100	103	100

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6. Sensational demand for the car, low production cost, and exclusive features predict exceptional profits.

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8. **ECONOMY OF OPERATION: The fuel used is kerosene. Lower grade fuels will be used when desired. The mileage per gallon of kerosene compares favorably with the mileage obtained by the best gas cars of like weight, size and power. The use of lubricating oil has been reduced to a minimum and unusually long mileage has been obtained from the use of a single gallon. One filling of the water tank, under favorable driving conditions, will last for several hundreds of miles, but even under unfavorable conditions will last more than the longest ordinary, continuous run.**

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Union Trust Company of New York
786 Fifth Avenue — 80 Broadway — [illegible] Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK CITY
Statement of condition at the close of business
DECEMBER 31, 1917

RESOURCES

Public Securities at Market Value	$8,695,940.93
Other Securities at Market Value	9,795,139.21
Bonds and Mortgages	1,233,400.00
Real Estate	2,448,896.08
Loans on Collateral	34,046,900.83
Bills Purchased	4,638,026.13
Cash in Vault	1,561,379.98
Cash in Federal Reserve Bank	7,998,717.65
Cash in Banks	8,463,665.63
Interest Accrued	530,005.39
Advances to Trusts	65,030.18
Overdrafts	5,384.65
Customers' Liability Account Acceptances	1,000,000.00
	$80,482,476.66

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$3,000,000.00
Surplus	3,277,688.27
Deposits	70,836,889.83
Interest Accrued	103,998.91
Taxes and Expenses Accrued	103,899.65
Dividend Accrued	120,000.00
Acceptances	1,000,000.00
	$80,482,476.66

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J. Y. G. WALKER — Vice-President
HENRY M. POPHAM — Vice-President
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of the Brooklyn Trust Company and of the funds and estates committed to its care are enlisted the business experience and judgment of its Trustees and Officers.

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Brooklyn Trust Company
Member of the Federal Reserve System and the New York Clearing House Association
177 Montague Street, Brooklyn
Bedford Branch, Fulton St. and Bedford Ave. — Manhattan Office, Wall St. and Broadway
Chartered April 14, 1866

BANK HAS WAR RESERVE.

Hanover National Sets Aside $200,000 from Undivided Profits.

With the view of being prepared to meet any losses that may be incurred through depreciation in the value of securities or other ways as a result of the war, the Directors of the Hanover National Bank of the City of New York have set aside from their undivided profits $200,000 as a "war reserve" fund. As far as is known, the Hanover is the first American bank to establish such a reserve as a protection against the uncertain effects of continued war, although practically all of the large financial institutions in Great Britain and Canada have for some time past maintained and expanded their war reserve funds.

The Hanover National Bank is capitalized at $3,000,000 and it has a surplus amounting to $14,000,000. For the year 1917 the bank paid its stockholders regular annual dividends of 24 per cent. and additional dividends of 6 per cent., making the total dividend disbursements 30 per cent. In 1916 the payments amounted to 24 per cent. Despite the increased dividend payments and the setting aside of $200,000 as a "war reserve," the undivided profits of the bank amount to $2,755,045, a considerable increase over a year ago.

While ordinarily the losses sustained by banks are paid out of the undivided profits account, and in some instances out of surplus, the Directors of the Hanover thought it best to provide for a special war reserve fund, and it is expected that this reserve will be increased from time to time as the war advances. Should anything of an unexpected character happen and cause a heavy depreciation in the value of securities owned by the bank, the institution will be able to meet the contingency without impairing its undivided profits and surplus accounts. Although the Controller of the Currency issued a statement recently advising national banks that they might defer the marking down of the value of securities held by them, the Hanover has followed the conservative policy of writing off the depreciation promptly.

Besides its "war reserve," the Hanover National Bank has set aside $297,056 for taxes. The bank's deposits total approximately $171,000,000. Its statement shows that it has with the Federal Reserve Bank about $20,000,000 and that it keeps more than $9,000,000 of gold in its own vaults.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 5% SINKING FUND CONVERTIBLE BONDS.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, successor to Colonial Trust Company, as Trustee under International Paper Company Mortgage dated January 3, 1906, hereby invites offers to the Sinking Fund for the sale of bonds issued under said mortgage, to exhaust the sum of One Hundred and Sixty-eight Thousand, One Hundred and Forty-nine Dollars and Sixty-one Cents ($168,149.61). Bonds offered at the lowest prices will be given preference.

Sealed offers will be opened at the office of the undersigned, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at twelve o'clock noon, January 14, 1918, and should be indorsed "Offers for the Sale of Bonds to the International Paper Company Sinking Fund."

The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.
Dated, New York, January 3, 1918.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company
First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 3d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1917, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,259.26 in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the fifth day of February, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be endorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.
Dated January 3, 1918.

LUMBERMENS National Bank of Portland, located at Portland, in the State of Oregon, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

R. G. CRAWFORD, President.

DIVIDENDS.

GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION.
January 8, 1918.

The Board of Directors of General Motors Corporation has declared the quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share upon the preferred stock of the Corporation, payable February 1, 1918, to holders of preferred stock of record at the close of business January 15, 1918, and also the quarterly dividend of $3.00 per share upon the common stock of the Corporation, payable February 1, 1918, to holders of common stock of record at the close of business January 15, 1918.

H. H. RICE, Treasurer.

AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 44.
New York, December 19, 1917.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the issued and outstanding PREFERRED Capital Stock of American Gas and Electric Company has been declared for the quarter ending January 31, 1918, payable February 1, 1918, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business January 18, 1918. FRANK B. BALL, Treasurer.

RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
Grand Central Terminal,
New York, Jan. 8th, 1918.

The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. ($2 per share) on its Preferred Capital Stock, payable at this office on Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, Jan. 11, 1918.

MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY.
New York, December 24, 1917.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of this Company have today declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. on its Profit Sharing Preferred Stock A, payable on and after January 21, 1918, to stockholders of record of January 11, 1918.

J. C. OTTESON, Assistant Treasurer.

Office of The United Gas Improvement Co.
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets.
Philadelphia, December 12, 1917.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share), payable January 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1917. Checks will be mailed. I. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

KERR LAKE MINES LIMITED.
61 Broadway, N. Y.
Dividend No. 1.
January 8th, 1918.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a regular quarterly dividend of 25c per share on the capital stock of the Company, payable March 15th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 1st, 1918. Books will not close.

E. H. Westlake, Treasurer.

THE FAJARDO SUGAR COMPANY.
108 Wall Street, New York.
Jan. 8th, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company, held on Jan. 8th, 1918, a dividend of 2½% (Two and one-half per cent.) payable Feb. 1st to stockholders of record to Jan. 19th, 1918, was declared.

FREDERICK S. ARMSTRONG,
Secretary and Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The New York Central Railroad Co.
Albany, N. Y., December 24, 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and the Annual Election of Directors of THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, and of three Inspectors of Election, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Union Depot, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on the fourth Wednesday (being the 23rd day) of January, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon.

The Poll will be opened at 12 o'clock Noon and continue open for one hour thereafter.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Corn Exchange Bank, New York City, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting, will be held at the Banking House, 13 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, January 15th, 1918.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1:00 P. M.

EDWARD S. MALMAR, Cashier.

[Charter No. 1370.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Merchants National Bank of the City of New York

FOUNDED 1803

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on December 31, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$21,375,262.85	
Acceptances of other banks discounted		1,290,113.09	
Customers' liability account of acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted by it		50,000.00	
Total loans		$22,715,375.94	
Deduct:			
Notes and bills rediscounted (other than bank acceptances sold)	$3,786,835.22		
Acceptances of other banks payable at future date guaranteed by this bank, by indorsement or otherwise	1,290,113.09		
		5,076,948.31	
			$17,638,427.63
Overdrafts, secured, $21.91; unsecured, $7.90			29.81
Customers' liability under Letters of Credit actually used and for which this bank has not been reimbursed			4,676.60
Customers' liability Account of "Acceptances" executed by this bank and now outstanding			658,063.53
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)			1,000,000.00
Liberty Loan bonds, unpledged, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent.		$143,950.00	
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent., pledged to secure U. S. deposits		170,000.00	
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent., pledged to secure postal savings deposits		300,000.00	
			613,950.00
Bonds, securities, etc., (other than U. S.):			
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits		$188,128.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged		310,446.15	
Total bonds, securities, etc.			498,574.15
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock			7,841.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)			120,000.00
Value of banking house			895,257.34
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank			2,151,935.41
Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection (not available as reserve)			100,175.00
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks			1,876,280.57
Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies			282,786.03
Exchanges for clearing house			2,871,730.06
Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank			68,477.97
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items			599.18
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer			125,000.00
Interest earned but not collected—approximate—on notes and bills receivable not past due			14,250.67
Other assets:			
Amount due on account of subscription to Liberty Loan bonds secured by Liberty Loan bonds			7,464.62
War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamps			570.00
Total			$29,346,673.54

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in			$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund			2,000,000.00
Undivided profits		$422,363.92	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid		[illegible]	
			381,910.86
Interest and discount collected or credited, in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate)			136,100.00
Amount reserved for taxes accrued			26,368.81
Amount reserved for all interest accrued			12,627.57
Circulating notes outstanding			1,885,400.00
Net amounts due to national banks			3,985,205.62
Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies			2,706,871.11
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):			
Individual deposits subject to check			11,600,418.87
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)			280,587.99
Certified checks			1,557,826.49
Cashier's checks outstanding			640,606.38
Dividends unpaid			80,028.00
Time deposits subject to Reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice, and postal savings):			
Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed)			455,060.00
Postal savings deposits			196,012.86
United States deposits (other than postal savings):			
War loan deposit account		$451,742.05	
Other United States deposits, including deposits of U. S. disbursing officers		250,000.00	
			701,742.05
Customers' letters of credit drawn against			4,676.60
Acceptances executed for customers		$826,483.76	
Less acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted		50,000.00	
			776,483.76
Total			$29,346,673.54
Liabilities for rediscounts, including those with Federal Reserve Bank			$3,786,835.22
Acceptances of other banks payable at future date guaranteed by this bank by indorsement or otherwise			1,290,113.09
Total contingent liabilities			$5,076,948.31

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, O. E. PAYNTER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. E. PAYNTER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of January, 1918.
[Seal] HENRY D. HOLLOWAY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: J. E. ALDRED, CHAS. E. POTTS, R. E. JONES, Directors.

The Second National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
Fifth Avenue and 28th Street
STATEMENT OF CONDITION
December 31, 1917.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans, discounts and investments	$16,678,134.53	Capital	$1,000,000.00
United States bonds to secure circulation	950,000.00	Surplus and undivided profits	2,606,251.81
Customers' liability under Letters of Credit	58,125.61	Dividend unpaid	30,000.00
Banking house	1,171,950.99	Reserved for taxes	21,386.65
Checks and other cash items	820,146.93	Circulation	932,197.50
5% redemption fund and due from United States Treasurer	117,500.00	Deposits	17,726,142.80
Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	3,166,058.78	United States deposit	349,497.89
Cash, exchange for Clearing House, and net amount due from national banks	3,129,191.15	United States bond account	10,000.00
Interest accrued	60,000.00	Unearned discount	110,000.00
		Other liabilities	14,628.00
	$24,681,106.29		$24,681,106.29

DIRECTORS

John Aitken, H. Blanchard Dominick, Thomas A. Howell, F. Coit Johnson, Edward H. Peaslee, Dwight S. Richardson, Percy A. Rockefeller, William A. Simonson, Louis M. Starr, James A. Stillman, Percy S. Straus

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NASSAU NATIONAL BANK OF BROOKLYN,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$9,815,469.90
Bonds and investments		2,918,826.42
Exchanges	$720,754.86	
Cash and reserve	1,860,501.72	
Due from banks	678,081.82	
		3,259,338.50
Total		$15,993,634.81

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	1,116,075.42
Unearned discount	95,579.35
Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits	11,731,979.04
Rediscount at Federal Reserve Bank	2,000,000.00
Total	$15,993,634.81

OFFICERS:
G. FOSTER SMITH, President.
T. SCHENCK REMSEN, Vice President.
H. P. SCHOENBERNER, Cashier.
A. J. RYDER, Asst. Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The MARKET and FULTON NATIONAL BANK

New York, January 8, 1918.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

ALEXANDER GILBERT
W. IRVING CLARK
THOMAS B. KENT
LEOPOLD STERN
AARON J. BACH
WILLIAM C. DEMOREST
ROBERT A. PARKER
FRANK M. SMITH
ALEX. H. WRAY
CHARLES F. NOYES
JOHN J. CARLE
AUSTIN B. FLETCHER
WM. E. FRANKLIN
FRANK C. JENNINGS

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Alexander Gilbert, Chairman of the Board, and Robert A. Parker, President, were unanimously re-elected.

WILLIAM M. ROSENDALE, Cashier.

FOUNDED 1803

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
New York, January 8, 1918.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held today, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

J. E. Aldred, Nicholas F. Brady, Theodore E. Burton, Arthur V. Davis, Eberhard Faber, Raymond E. Jones, Arthur G. Meyer, William F. Neu, Charles E. Potts, Carl F. Sturhahn, William F. Wall, George Zabriskie

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. Theodore E. Burton was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. Raymond E. Jones was unanimously re-elected Vice President.

OWEN E. PAYNTER, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ESTABLISHED 1784

The Bank of New York
National Banking Association

New York, January 8, 1918.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders held this day, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Charles D. Leverich, Henry C. Swords, Herbert L. Griggs, Wm. J. Matheson, Anton A. Raven, Henry D. Cooper, Charles Olney, Samuel T. Hubbard, Philip T. Dodge, Bustis L. Hopkins, Robert C. Hill, James B. Mabon, Ogden L. Mills, Wm. H. Truesdale, Samuel Sloan, Jr.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day Mr. Herbert L. Griggs was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. Charles Olney and Mr. Louis F. Kiesewetter were unanimously re-elected Vice-Presidents.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK of New York.
January 8th, 1918.

At the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the National Park Bank, held at its banking house, 214 Broadway, on January 8th, 1918, the following were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Stuyvesant Fish, Charles Scribner, Edward C. Hoyt, W. Rockhill Potts, Richard Delafield, Francis R. Appleton, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Gilbert G. Thorne, Richard H. Williams, Thomas F. Vietor, John G. Milburn, Wm. Vincent Astor, Joseph D. Oliver, Robert P. Perkins, John Jay Pierrepont, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr., Horace C. Stebbins, John C. Van Cleaf, Sylvester W. Labrot.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the following officers were unanimously elected:

RICHARD DELAFIELD, President;
GILBERT G. THORNE, Vice President;
JOHN C. VAN CLEAF, Vice President;
WILLIAM O. JONES, Vice President;
MAURICE H. EWER, Vice President;
GEORGE H. KRETZ, Vice President;
SYLVESTER W. LABROT, Vice President;
and the following officers were unanimously appointed:
ERNEST V. CONNOLLY, Cashier;
WILLIAM A. MAIN, Assistant Cashier;
FREDERICK O. FOXCROFT, Assistant Cashier;
J. EDWIN PROVINE, Assistant Cashier;
WILLIAM E. DOUGLAS, Assistant Cashier;
HENRY L. SPARKS, Assistant Cashier;
BYRON P. ROBBINS, Assistant Cashier.
ERNEST V. CONNOLLY, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Associate Owners will be held at the office of the Company, 258 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, January 23d, 1918, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. HOWARD S. CULLMAN, Secretary.
Dated, January 8, 1918.

Condensed Statement
At the Close of Business Dec. 31, 1917

The Bank owes to Depositors		$18,457,955.18
The Bank owes to Holders of our National Bank Notes (Circulation)		149,800.00
Reserved for Taxes, etc.		10,769.81
Letters of Credit		84,584.32
		$18,703,109.31
To meet the above, the Bank has:		
Cash and Exchange	$6,104,695.35	
Loans and Discounts	12,926,754.81	
U. S. and Other Bonds	1,434,123.61	
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit	84,584.32	
Total to meet indebtedness	$20,550,158.09	
This leaves Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits		$1,847,048.78

Commercial and Travelers' Credits issued but not drawn against, $1,045,325.26.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Founded 1829 — Nationalized 1865

[Charter No. 2922, Reserve District No. 2.]
REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE

SHERMAN NATIONAL BANK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on December 31st, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,058,978.26
Deduct:		
Overdrafts, secured, $640.99; unsecured, $293.27		934.26
Customers' liability under Letters of Credit actually used and for which this bank has not been reimbursed		32,450.00
U. S. bonds (other than Liberty bonds of 1917):		
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		176,000.00
Liberty Loan bonds, unpledged, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent.		269,292.00
Bonds, securities, etc. (other than U. S.):		
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$25,000.00	
Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State or other deposits (postal excluded) or bills payable	20,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	92,868.75	
Total bonds, securities, etc.		137,868.75
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		825.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		10,500.00
Furniture and fixtures		11,097.6[illegible]
Real estate owned other than banking house		5,000.00
15. Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank		709,085.1[illegible]
14. Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection (not available as reserve)		360,195.4[illegible]
15. Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks		531,087.1[illegible]
16. Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies other than included in Items 13, 14, and 15		14,730.7[illegible]
Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		4,328.[illegible]
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items		1,130.[illegible]
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		18,900.[illegible]
Interest earned but not collected—approximate—on notes and bills receivable not past due		1,000.[illegible]
Total		$6,826,297.[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus fund		150,000.00
Undivided profits		21,130.[illegible]
Interest and discount collected or credited in advance of maturity and not earned, (approximate)		33,819.[illegible]
Circulating notes outstanding		175,100.[illegible]
31. Net amounts due to national banks		38,705.[illegible]
Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies (other than included in Item 31)		81,42[illegible]
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):		
Individual deposits subject to check		5,214,67[illegible]
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)		88,0[illegible]
Cashier's checks outstanding		11,21[illegible]
State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by pledge of assets of this bank		20,0[illegible]
Dividends unpaid		[illegible]
Time deposits subject to reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days' or more notice, and postal savings):		
Postal savings deposits		24,[illegible]
Customers' letters of credit drawn against		32,4[illegible]
Total		$6,826,29[illegible]

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, CHAS. W. HODSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHAS. W. HODSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of January, 1918.
[Seal] MARTIN A. NEOGESMITH, Notary Public Bronx County. County Clerk's No. 2. Bronx Register's No. 42.

Correct—Attest: CHARLES G. COLYER, MAX RADT, WILLIAM J. TAYLOR, Directors.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Battery Park National Bank
of New York.
January 8, 1918.

At the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Battery Park National Bank of New York, held this day at its Banking House, 2 Broadway, New York City, the following were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Edward R. Carhart, Richard C. Corner, Elias A. de Lima, Frank A. Dillingham, William G. Willcox, George T. Hay, Welding Ring, Alfred Romer, Geo. F. D. Trask.

At the first meeting of the new Board, Mr. Elias A. de Lima was elected President, and Messrs. Richard C. Corner, Edward R. Carhart, and Edwin R. Day were elected Vice Presidents, all unanimously. Mr. Arthur H. Merry was appointed Cashier, and Mr. Arthur S. Bals was appointed Assistant Cashier.

ARTHUR H. MERRY, Cashier.

HUDSON TRUST COMPANY
BROADWAY AND THIRTY-NINTH ST.,
New York City, January 8th, 1918.

To Stockholders:

Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Hudson Trust Company will be held at the office of the Company, northwest corner of Broadway and 39th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, January 16th, 1918, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to elect Directors in place of those whose terms expire on the date of the said meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will be closed on January 5th, 1918, at noon, and reopen on January 17th, 1918, at 10 A. M.

RICHARD A. PURDY, Secretary.

[Charter No. 8,717.] Reserve District No. 2.
REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE

GOTHAM NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on Dec. 31, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,987,848.09
Overdrafts, unsecured		3,368.57
U. S. bonds (other than Liberty bonds of 1917):		
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation, (par value)		200,000.00
Liberty Loan bonds, unpledged, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent.		487,075.00
Bonds, securities, &c.:		
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$147,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	447,874.88	
Total bonds, securities, &c.		594,874.88
Stocks other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		13,991.41
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		12,000.00
Value of banking house		29,500.00
Furniture and fixtures		21,562.54
13. Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank		530,790.52
14. Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection (not available as reserve)		94,302.99
15. Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks		563,744.09
16. Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies other than included in Items 13, 14, and 15		11,562.62
17. Exchanges for Clearing House		282,509.32
18. Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than Item 17)		20,294.81
Total of Items 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, $670,715.92.		
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items		104,290.07
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		10,000.00
Total		$6,949,898.18

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		200,000.00
Undivided profits	$74,481.80	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	66,397.53	
		8,084.27
Circulating notes outstanding		200,000.00
30. Amount due to Federal Reserve Bank		186,060.53
31. Net amounts due to national banks		61,494.07
32. Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies (other than included in Item 30 or 31)		18,104.56
Total of Items 31 and 32, $79,598.63.		
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve (deposits payable within thirty days):		
33. Individual deposits subject to check		4,650,182.23
34. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days other than for money borrowed)		166,902.94
35. Certified checks		79,343.84
36. Cashier's checks outstanding		54,340.73
39. Dividends unpaid		4,014.00
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve, Items 33, 34, 35, 36, and 39, $4,990,272.14.		
Time deposits subject to reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days' or more notice, and postal savings):		
41. Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed)		94,300.00
42. Postal savings deposits		140,008.48
Total of time deposits subject to reserve, Items 41 and 42, $234,308.48.		
United States deposits (other than postal savings):		
War loan deposit account		682,530.00
Bills payable, with Federal Reserve Bank		400,000.00
Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding		1,082.42
Liabilities other than those above stated:		
Income tax withheld		17.06
Total		$6,949,898.18

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, C. A. CORNELL, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. A. CORNELL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of January, 1918.

[Seal.] J. H. WARING, Notary Public, N. Y. Co. Term expires March 30, 1919. Certificate filed 9304, Register's Office.

Correct—Attest: MORTON R. CROSS, CLARENCE S. WELLER, THOMAS KELLY, Directors.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The New York County National Bank.
New York, January 8th, 1918.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York County National Bank, held this day at its banking house, Nos. 77 and 79 Eighth Avenue, the following were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JAMES C. BROWER,
GUY CARY,
OSCAR COOPER,
OWEN R. HUNTSMAN,
ROBERT MORRISON, Jr.,
W. H. NOYES,
LEWIS L. PIERCE,
RICHARD C. STOREY,
GEORGE R. WALKER,
LAWRENCE J. GRINNON, Cashier.

WEST SIDE BANK.
New York, January 8th, 1918.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the West Side Bank will be held at its banking rooms at No. 481 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of January, 1918, at 10 o'clock A. M., to which time the said Annual Meeting was adjourned from the 8th day of January, 1918, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.

NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr., Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors and General Committee of the Circle for Negro War Relief will be held Wednesday afternoon, January sixteenth, at the headquarters office, 489 Fifth Avenue, at four thirty o'clock. EMILIE BIGELOW HAPGOOD, President. CAROLINE BOND, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK

INCORPORATED 1827
PIERREPONT and CLINTON STREETS
ENTRANCES
Pierrepont St. and 300 Fulton St.

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum will be credited to depositors January 1, 1918 (payable on and after January 20th) on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

CROWELL HADDEN, President
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller

German Savings Bank
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

An American Corporation, chartered by the State of New York, 1859.
CORNER 4TH AV. AND 14TH ST.

Interest at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENTUM per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending December 31, 1917, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-laws, not exceeding three thousand ($3,000.00) dollars, and will be payable on and after January 21, 1918.

Deposits made on or before January 10, 1918, will draw interest from January 1, 1918.

MONEY IN SAVINGS BANKS and all other property of subjects of Austria-Hungary and of Germany, who reside in the United States, has been officially declared inviolable and is not liable to seizure by the Government of the United States.

HUBERT CILLIS, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK

The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, on Jan. 1, 1918, at the rate of 4% PER ANNUM on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000, payable on and after Jan. 21, 1918.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1918.

Accounts can be opened by mail. Booklet "Banking by Mail," sent free.

WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

23RD ST. N.E. COR. 6TH AVE.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK
Corner 8th Avenue and 42d Street

114th consecutive semi-annual dividend has been declared at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after Jan. 21, 1918.

Deposits made on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.

Amount due depositors..$26,101,287.90
Surplus, PAR values..... 2,499,283.74

E. K. SATTERLEE, President.
H. W. NORDELL, Comptroller.
WALTER B. BROWN, Secretary.
HENRY P. AICHELE, Asst. Sec'y.

Union Dime Savings Bank
40th Street and 6th Avenue.

An Interest Dividend (117th consecutive) has been declared at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum, credited January 1, 1918, and payable on and after Thursday, January 17, 1918, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws.

Money deposited on or before January 10, 1918, draws interest from January 1, 1918.

Alex. P. W. Kinnan, President.
Francis M. Leake, Treasurer.
Frank F. Hazard, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.

115TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum to be paid to depositors on and after January 21st, 1918, on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending December 31, 1917, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EDWIN A. LAHM, Assistant Secretary.

Maiden Lane Savings Bank
170 Broadway, cor. Maiden Lane

FOUR Per Cent. Per Annum

Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st

Deposits received from 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. Saturdays to 8 P. M.

J. HEYNEN, Sec'y. F. A. RINGLER, Pres.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.

The trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1917, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the By-laws, payable on and after Jan. 21st, 1918.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st, 1918.

H. E. TENER, President.
GEORGE B. DUNNING, Secretary.

American Savings Bank
115 WEST 42D ST.
(Bet. Broadway & Sixth Ave.)

Hours 9 to 4; also Mondays 6 to 8 P. M.
Dividend at rate of 3½% per annum.
Deposits to Jan. 10th, 1918, draw interest from Jan. 1, 1918.

WM. M. CAMPBELL, Pres.
JOHN V. IRWIN, Sec.
WM. M. HAZELTON, Treas.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION
291, 293, 295 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

The 129th semi-annual dividend has been declared at the rate of

Four Per Cent,

per annum on all accounts entitled thereto, payable on and after Jan. 20th. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st, 1918.

D. S. Ramsay, Pres. Lester Van Brunt, Sec.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK of New York.
New York, January 8, 1918.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held this day, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

AMBROSE R. ADAMS,
FRANCIS M. BACON, Jr.,
CHARLES L. BERNHEIMER,
HENRY A. CAESAR,
HOWARD F. CLARK,
GARRARD COMLY,
RALPH L. CUTTER,
OTTO L. DOMMERICH,
FREDERIC W. ELLIOTT,
WILLIAM S. GRAY,
ROBERT B. HIRSCH,
DARWIN P. KINGSLEY,
WALTON P. KINGSLEY,
AUGUSTUS F. LIBBY,
WILLIAM FELLOWES MORGAN,
CHARLES ALLEN MUNN,
FRANK PRESBREY,
EDWIN S. SCHENCK.
ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK,
New York, January 8th, 1918.

At the annual election, held this day, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

Vincent Loeser, Oscar Stiner, Frederic T. Hume, Maximilian Morgenthau, Jr., Francis B. Griffin, Willard S. Tuttle, Leander H. Thorn.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. Vincent Loeser was re-elected President, and Mr. Oscar Stiner was re-elected Vice President for the ensuing year.

GEORGE E. HOYER, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SUBscribers of the NORTHERN DISPENSARY will be held on Friday, January 11, 1918, at 4 P. M., in the dispensary building, 167 Waverley Place. LEEDS JOHNSON, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE GINTER GROCERY COMPANY.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS

A Special Meeting of the stockholders of The Ginter Grocery Company has been called by the Board of Directors and will be held at the office of the Company, No. 37 Wall Street (18th floor) in the City of New York, New York, on the thirty-first day of January, 1918, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the following purposes:

To vote upon a proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved in the manner prescribed in Section 221 of the General Corporation Law of the State of New York and the laws amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and to enable stockholders to give and signify in writing as required by the provisions of said section 221 their consent to such dissolution of the corporation.

To take action on a proposition that the property and assets, business and goodwill of the corporation, subject to its debts and liabilities, be sold and conveyed to The Ginter Company, a Massachusetts corporation, to determine the terms and manner of such sale and the distribution of the proceeds thereof among the stockholders of this corporation, and to enable stockholders to give their consent to such sale and distribution as shall be decided on.

To take such other action with respect to the sale and conveyance of the property and assets, business and goodwill of the corporation and the distribution to be made among its stockholders as is deemed advisable.

To confer upon the directors and officers of the corporation suitable authority and powers with respect to the actions to be taken by them in effecting the dissolution of the corporation, paying or providing for its debts and obligations, selling its property, assets, business or goodwill, distributing the proceeds of sale among its stockholders and winding up and adjusting its business and affairs.

To take such other action relative to these matters or any of them as is deemed advisable and transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

At this meeting a report of the condition of the corporation and the companies it controls and their operations for the year ending December 31, 1917, and the minutes of all meetings of the Board of Directors of the corporation held since February 5, 1917, the date of the last stockholders' meeting, will be presented for the inspection of stockholders, who will be asked to approve the management of the business of the corporation and the acts of its directors and officers.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
AUGUSTUS F. GOODWIN, President.
ARTHUR L. RISLEY, Secretary.

PENN SEABOARD STEEL CORPORATION.

To the Stockholders of the Penn Seaboard Steel Corporation:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the Stockholders of Penn Seaboard Steel Corporation will be held at the principal office of the Corporation, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 16th day of January, 1918, at three o'clock in the afternoon of said day:

(1) For the purpose of obtaining the required authorization and consent of stockholders of the Corporation to the issuance by it of Two million dollars ($2,000,000) par value of its First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Five-Year Serial Gold Bonds, bearing date as of December 1, 1917, for its corporate purposes, the principal amounts of said bonds to be due and payable as follows:

December 1, 1918, $400,000.
December 1, 1919, $300,000.
December 1, 1920, $200,000.
December 1, 1921, $300,000.
December 1, 1922, $800,000.

and to be exchangeable for shares of stock of the Corporation. Said bonds to be secured by a mortgage of the Corporation, bearing date as of the first day of December, 1917, which shall be a lien upon all property now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the Corporation.

(2) For the purpose of obtaining the required authorization and consent of stockholders of the Corporation to the issuance and sale by the board of directors of the Corporation to such person or persons, corporation or corporations as they may designate of 40,000 shares, without nominal or par value, of its unissued capital stock, for such consideration and upon such terms as shall be consented to by the stockholders at said meeting.

(3) For the transaction of such other and further business as may properly come before said meeting.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business January 4, 1918, and will be reopened January 17, 1918.

By order of the Board of Directors.
Dated January 2nd, 1918.
C. F. JEMISON, Secretary.

SINCLAIR GULF CORPORATION.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The regular meeting of the stockholders of Sinclair Gulf Corporation will be held at the office of the Corporation, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, New York, on Wednesday, January 16, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business, general or special, which may come before the meeting.

It is also proposed at this meeting to consider the following amendments to the By-Laws. To amend Section 1 of Article III, by striking out "1918" and substituting "1919," and by striking out the word "January" and substituting the word "March," so that said Section 1, when so amended, will read as follows:

"Section 1. Annual Meeting.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Corporation shall, beginning with the year 1919, be held in each year at the office of the Corporation, at 12 o'clock noon on the first Wednesday in March, (or if said day be a legal holiday, then on the next succeeding day not a holiday,) for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting."

To amend Section 8 of Article III, of the By-Laws by striking out the word "Twenty" and substituting the word "Fifteen," so that said Section 8, when so amended, will read as follows:

"Section 8. Notice.—Notice of the Annual Meeting shall, at least fifteen days prior to the day thereof, be mailed to each stockholder at his last known Post Office address as the same appears on the records of the Corporation. In addition to such notice there shall be published a notice of the time and place of holding such meeting as provided by law. Any failure to give notice by mail or irregularity in such notice shall not affect the validity of the proceedings taken at such meeting."

The transfer books of the Corporation will be closed January 5, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened immediately after the final adjournment of the said meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
A. STEINMETZ, Secretary.
New York City, Dec. 27, 1917.

UNITED STATES SAFE DEPOSIT CO.
New York, January 8, 1918.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the United States Safe Deposit Company held at the office of the Company, No. 32 Liberty Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, the following were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Nicholas Biddle
Charles S. Brown
Lewis L. Clarke
David L. Gallup
Donald G. Geddes
Alexander J. Hemphill
William A. Jamison
J. Lynch Pendergast
Joan W. Platten
Mortimer L. Schiff
James Timpson
Arthur Turnbull
William H. Williams
JOSEPH ADAMS, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK
130 EAST 15TH STREET
January 2, 1918

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office MONDAY, January 21, 1918. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 12, 1918, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 22, 1918. R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

Central Trust Company of New York.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Trust Company of New York for the election of six trustees of said Company, of the class of 1921, and three inspectors of the next succeeding election, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Thursday, January 10th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

M. FERGUSON, Secretary.
December 28, 1917.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Franklin Society

The Franklin Society, operating since 1888 under the N. Y. Banking Law, announces its semi-annual cash dividend at the usual rate of Four and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all savings share accounts of $10 to $5,000. This is the society's

58th Consecutive Dividend

Even a dollar starts an account. Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before Jan. 10 earn from date opened. Begin now or write for Booklet A.

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
For Home Building and Savings,
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

4½ PER CENT

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

GAS SECURITIES COMPANY.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

THE ANNUAL MEETING of stockholders of GAS SECURITIES COMPANY, a corporation of the State of New York, will be held at the office of the Corporation, No. 60 Wall Street, New York City, New York, on the 16th day of January, 1918, at 12:00 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, approving the acts of the officers and directors for the preceding year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

LOUIS MUSIL, Secretary.
Dated, January 2, 1918.

NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY,
115 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business which may come before the meeting will be held at the principal offices of the Company, No. 115 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 15th day of January, 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books of the company will be closed for ten days immediately preceding the meeting.

HUBERT [illegible] HEWITT, Secretary.

TIMES SQUARE AUTO SUPPLY CO., INC.
1,743 BROADWAY, New York City, N. Y.
December 31, 1917.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the TIMES SQUARE AUTO SUPPLY CO., INC., will be held at the office of the Company, 1,743 Broadway, New York City, Monday, January 14, 1918, 12 o'clock noon. Transfer books will be closed from January 7, 1918, to January 19, 1918.

TIMES SQUARE AUTO SUPPLY CO., INC.,
John B. Goers, Sec'y.

EUREKA LAKE AND YUBA CANAL COMPANY, CONSOLIDATED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the EUREKA LAKE AND YUBA CANAL COMPANY, CONSOLIDATED, for the election of Trustees and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, Room No. 1311, at No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 16th day of January, 1918, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

ROBERT S. KEARNEY, Secretary.
Dated, New York City, January 2, 1918.

American Merchant Marine Insurance Company.
56 Beaver Street,
New York, December 28th, 1917.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Merchant Marine Insurance Company for election of Directors and Inspectors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, 56 Beaver Street, City of New York, at 4 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 16th day of January, 1918.

R. H. [illegible] MARTIN, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATION TRUST COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Corporation Trust Company will be held at the office of the corporation, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y., on the 16th day of January, 1918, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing three directors of the First Class, receiving and acting upon the reports of the officers and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated, December 27, 1917.
HORACE S. GOULD, Secretary.

Union Trust Company of New York.
80 Broadway, New York City,
Jan. 2nd, 1918.

The annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of Trustees of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Class of 1921, will take place at the office of the Company, No. 80 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, January 16th, 1918, at 12 o'clock M. Polls open at 12 o'clock and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will close January 15th and reopen January 17th, 1918.

H. M. MYRICK, Secretary.

THE BABIES' HOSPITAL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The annual meeting of the Society will be held in the Directors' Room of the Hospital, 55th Street and Lexington Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, January 15th, 1918, at 4:30 o'clock, for the purpose of electing five Directors for three years and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

At the adjournment of the Annual Meeting the regular Quarterly Meeting will be held. B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.

The New York Edison Savings and Loan Association.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Association for the election of Officers and Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held in the offices of the Association, Irving Place and 15th Street, New York City, on Wednesday, January 23rd, 1918.

The polls will be opened at four o'clock P. M. and will close at five o'clock P. M.

ELLIOT E. BONDY, Secretary.

MANATI SUGAR COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the MANATI SUGAR COMPANY for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 112 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., on Wednesday, January 16, 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Dated New York, N. Y., December 26, 1917.
M. R. ANGULO, Secretary.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Munson Steamship Company, Incorporated, will be held at the offices of the company, 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on January 16th, 1918, at 11 A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated January 2d, 1918.
J. W. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Munwood Steamship Corporation will be held at the offices of the company, 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on January 16th, 1918, 11 A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated January 2d, 1918.
J. W. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Munsdale Steamship Corporation will be held at the offices of the company, 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on January 16th, 1918, 11 A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated January 2d, 1918.
J. W. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Munaibre Steamship Corporation will be held at the offices of the company, 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on January 16th, 1918, 11 A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated January 2d, 1918.
J. W. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the MUNRIO STEAMSHIP CORPORATION will be held at the offices of the company, 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on January 9th, 1918, 11 A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated December 28, 1917.
J. W. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

Welin Marine Equipment Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this corporation, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, 50 East 42nd Street, Manhattan, New York City, on Monday, January 21st, 1918, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GEORGE H. SCHROEDER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the MUNPLACE STEAMSHIP CORPORATION will be held at the offices of the company, 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on January 9th, 1918, 11 A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated December 26, 1917.
J. W. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the MUNISLA STEAMSHIP CORPORATION will be held at the offices of the company, 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on January 9th, 1918, 11 A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated December 26, 1917.
J. W. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York will be held at its office, No. 80 William Street, New York City, on Wednesday, January 16th, 1918, at 2:30 P. M. for the purpose of electing Directors in the place of those whose terms expire, and for such other business as may come before them.

HUGH R. LOUDON, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF TWENTY MANAGERS of the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind, and of three Inspectors of Election will be held at the Institute, 9th Av. and 34th St., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1918.

LINZEE BLAGDEN, Sec.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Quotation Bureau, Incorporated, will be held at the office of the company, 16 Liberty Street, New York, on Wednesday, January 16th, 1918, at 10 o'clock A. M. JOHN L. FLETCHER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of H. C. F. KOCH & CO., INC., will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 132 West 125th Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Jan. 15th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. W. T. KOCH, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the OLEM CO., Inc., for the election of directors will be held at 12 noon on the 14th of January, 1918, at the office of the company, at 226 East 125th Street, New York, N. Y. OTTO L. [illegible], President.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash surplus; better grade suits, coats, dresses. National. Franklin 2412.

APRONS AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers are in the market; submit samples and lowest prices. Elliet-Brown Mfg. Co., 214 Milburn St., Rochester, N. Y.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Velour, heavy and light weight, poplins and serges, all makes; call with samples. Louis Hammer, 334 4th Av.

CAMBRIC and MUSLIN Wanted.—Open for quantity; cheap grades. Halpern, 111 West 25th St.

CHAMBRAY Wanted.—Open for quantity in all colors; will pay spot cash. Maher & Kessler, 131 West 25th.

CHECKS Wanted.—Black and white wool, also Amoskeag serges; open for quantity. Farragut 3439.

CHILDREN'S COATS Wanted.—Samples; look all week. 118 West 22d St., 9th floor.

CLOTH Wanted.—By large Western manufacturer, velour heavyweights, Burgundy and taupe; American 544, 13000, 13021, 13046, and 0360; also pompom, taupe, Burgundy, and brown. Phone Jacobson, Worth 3145.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on coats and suits, manufacturers with piece goods preferred; call all week. See Mr. Zalud, 11 and 13 West 22d St., 5th floor.

COATS, SUITS, Silk Dresses, and Skirts Wanted.—Jobber looking at better grade Spring samples all this week; 10 till 12. Alfred Schwarz, 19 West 27th St., corner Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of medium and high priced coats and suits. Call, with samples, all week, 9th floor, 12 West 27th St.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing stock orders; medium and better grades. Call mornings, fourth floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS Wanted.—Will look at misses', juniors', and ladies' coats; snappy merchandise. L. & C., 1,150 Broadway, 12th floor.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at better grade coats and suits. Call all week. 31 West 21st, 5th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples, $12.50 up; 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. 135 West 25th, 11th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at ladies' and misses' Spring coats. Third floor, 12-14 West 32d.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at models of better grade silk coats only. 4th floor, 12 West 27th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on better grade coats. 6th floor, 14 East 28th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats. Fifth floor, 45 West 27th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats. 3d floor, 1,140 Broadway.

CLOTH Wanted.—By large Western manufacturer, velour heavyweights, Burgundy and taupe; American 544, 13000, 13021, 13046, and 0360; also pompom, taupe, Burgundy, and brown. Phone Joel, Gramercy 60.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at junior and children's coats. Weksler, 279 5th Av.

COATS, SILK, Wanted.—Jobber looking at silk coats only. 4th floor, 31 West 23d St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobs all kinds Winter coats for spot cash. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS Wanted.—To close out jobs. A. S. & H., 1,140 Broadway.

CLOTH Wanted by large Western manufacturer, velour heavy weights, burgundy and taupe; American 544, 13000, 13021, 13046, and 0360; also pom pom, taupe, burgundy, and brown. F 213 Times Annex.

COTTON TROUSERINGS Wanted.—Cottonades, denims drills; interested in large quantities. H. Wolfson, Exporters Dry Goods Exchange, 17 Pearl St.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Open for heavy three-thread crepe de chine, cheap for spot cash. Kayanee Waist Co., 20 West 33d St.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Open to buy large quantity 84 and 86, flesh pink under 90 cents, cash. R 182 Times.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Damaged flesh pink at cheap cash price. R 181 Times.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber will place stock orders on popular and better grade serge, georgette, taffeta, and jersey dresses; will look at samples mornings, 8:30 to 12. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—St. Louis jobber placing orders on snappy Taffeta, Georgette, and serge dresses. Call with sample, 10 to 2. 46 West 23th St., 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will look at Georgette taffeta and Foulard dresses all day Wednesday from 9 o'clock on. Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co., 396 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on serge, plaids, gingham, and novelty silks, chicken styles. 12th floor, 130 Madison Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at novelty serge dresses. Inquire all week, mostly afternoon. Modern Garment Co. 11 East 31st St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders on georgette and silk dresses; show samples after 11. Wolfert, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for jobs of Fall serge dresses at a price. Levy & Nathan, Inc., 104 5th Av.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handels, 236 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for jobs, silk and serge dresses. Royal Wear, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for serges, silks; any quantity; for cash. Madison Sq. 6050.

DRESSES Wanted.—Ladies' gingham; bring your own styles. 12 West 17th, 2d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers buying serge dresses. First floor, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Also skirts and waists, jobs and regular. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

FABRICS Wanted for children's dresses, white and colored. Gramercy 3055.

GINGHAM Wanted.—Open for quantity in stripes and plaids of the better goods; will pay spot cash. Maher & Kessler, 131 West 25th.

PAISLEYS Wanted.—Open for large quantity paisleys. P. Halpern, 111 West 25th St.

POM POMS Wanted.—American pom poms and kersey 13020, 13062; spot cash. Madison Square 2121.

POM POMS Wanted.—Taupe, mole, reindeer; any quantity for cash. Telephone Greeley 4631.

POM POM Wanted.—Taupe and brown. Telephone 2157 Greeley.

POPLIN Wanted.—Open for style 767 P. P. L., or Lorraine poplin style 1800, in light shades only. Goldberg & Eisen, 129 W. 23d.

POPLINS Wanted.—Open for tan and gray, 9610, or similar quality. Henlein & Greentree, 1,243 Broadway. (Cor. 36th St. side.)

POPLIN Wanted.—American 090610, all colors; any quantity for cash. Greeley 4021.

SATIN CHARMEUSE Wanted.—Navy, black, and taupe, for immediate delivery. International Dress & Skirt Co., 138 West 25th St.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for single and cotton warp storm serges; no quantity too small or too large; submit swatches and price for spot cash; must be cheap. F. M. 104 Times.

SERGES AND POPLINS Wanted.—All makes American velour. Henry L. Bunin, 348 4th Av. Madison Square 2426.

SERGE Wanted.—Open to buy for cash, S. B. G. L., navy only, shade 135; quantity no object. Chelsea 4268.

SERGE Wanted.—Large quantity of all descriptions for cash. I. Zimetbaum Co., 39 West 32d.

SERGE Wanted.—Copen., for cash or exchange for navy. J. Wasserman, 30 W. 21st St.

SERGES Wanted.—In gray, tan, and Copen. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 34th St.

SERGE Wanted.—U. S. 285, 7378 duvet de laine, all colors. Farragut 3616.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—In Pekin, blue and all shades. Call with samples, Miltex Cloak & Suit Co., 22 West 32d St.

SILVERTONE VELOUR Wanted.—Will pay cash for H. & L.; all shades. Chelsea 860.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—In all colors. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 34th St.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for Spring styles. 11 West 25th St. Room 901.

SUITS Wanted.—Ladies' and misses' suits, dresses and coats, children's intermediate dresses and coats for cataloguing; 8 to 12. Williams, Belmont & Co., 19-21-23 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Main 6082.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at better grade Spring samples. 14th floor, 12 West 27th St.

SUITS Wanted.—Silk looked at; better kind only. 1,233 Broadway, 10th floor, 38th St. entrance.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring suits, ladies, misses. Bierman, 18 West 27th St.

SUITS Wanted.—(Spring,) $12 to $18. Syndicate Trading Co., Ready to Wear Dept., 290 5th Av.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Whites and all colors; all qualities; any quantity for cash. Arrow, 28 East 28th St.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Open for quantity of colored, at a price. I. Zweitbaum Co., 39 West 32d St.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Crepe de chine wanted, all colors, spot cash. 1,122 Broadway, Room 724.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Black and changeable. Manhattan Petticoat Co., 3 West 29th St.

TWEED MIXTURES Wanted.—Fisher Kennedy; will pay spot cash. Call with samples. Miltex Cloak & Suit Co., 22 West 32d St.

VELOUR Wanted.—American K544-13000 velour, or shades; American 90610 tan khaki and gray poplin; F. & H. or Botany broadcloth; will pay spot cash; also Peco and Esquimette plush. Harry Kitzinger, 1,133 Broadway.

VELOURS Wanted.—Will buy plain velours, all colors; also velour check. Salembier-Levis Co., 364 4th Av. Madison Square 8600.

VELOUR Wanted.—Open to buy Buckley & Cohen's style No. 711, all colors; also Poplins, for cash. I. & B. Sapiro Cloak Company, 37 to 45 West 20th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—We are open to buy any quantity of American Woolen Co.'s K 544 and 11050 velours, all shades, for spot cash. Joseph Duret, 1,333 Broadway.

VELOURS Wanted.—American 0360 and silvertines, Holden, Lenard's & Lausser's, all shades. Madison Square 2715.

VELOURS Wanted.—Lightweight, mouse, taupe and reindeer; phone quantity and price. Murray Hill 5468.

VELOURS Wanted.—All kinds of 6-4 and 3-4 meltons, velours, and thickets; for cash. C. Damast, 1 Union Square. 3215 Stuyvesant.

VELOURS Wanted.—Thibets and meltons, 3-4 and 6-4. Feinman & Son, 133 West 21st., Chelsea 4914.

VELOURS and BROADCLOTH Wanted.—344, 11050, 13000, 13076, 315. Farragut 5166.

VELOURS Wanted.—344, 13046, 11050, any quantity; cash paid. Schuyler 3664.

VELOURS Wanted.—0150, 13046, 13045, 544, 1 009; spot cash. Madison Square 2121.

VELOURS Wanted.—344-13046 Wyandots, $2.20 cash. Farragut 2257.

WOOL CREPE Wanted.—Open for Julliard's 40-inch wool crepe. Monarch Waist & Dress Co., 8 West 32d St.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Velours, in all high shades; Altes & Levine. Chelsea 3704.

Contracts Wanted.

GOVERNMENT Contract Work Wanted; have fully equipped sewing-machine plant; leather goods. M 296 Times Downtown.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH.—White broadcloth, botany, 50 inches; $2.30 net cash. Brustein & Butler, 434 4th Av.

BUTTONS.—Also velvet ribbons to close out, cheap. Room 704, 3 West 29th St.

CAMISOLES.—Satins, crepe de chine; $4.50 dozen up; wonderful values. Write or phone Schack, 119 West 23d. Chelsea 9250.

CHIFFONS.—Have for sale large quantity chiffon cloth, chiffon lining; also crepe chiffon, all colors, special price. Farragut 4820.

COATS and suits, immediate delivery; pompoms, velour, broadcloths; values; closing out, moving. Shapiro & Davis, 133 West 21st.

COATS, Silks, mercerized and cotton plushes, broadcloth, and velour coats; very reasonable. Ulin Bros. 35 East 11th.

COATS.—65 to close out, heavy velours, broadcloths, burellas, better kind. Davidson & Garsson, 25 West 26th St.

COATS.—Velours and others cheap; plush, fur-trimmed, children's cloth. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—Velour du Nord, to close out at price. Meyeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Fine selection for Spring. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th St.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed and plain velours; handsome lot to close out. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 West 32d.

COATS.—300, cloth and pile fabrics; sacrifice prices. Greenberg & Co., 137 West 25th St.

COATS.—Ladies', children's, and infants'; January sales. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

COATS.—Jobs juniors, misses' and ladies', to close out. Finkleestein, 22 West 32d St.

COATS.—Velour and plush, closing out, $6.75 and higher. Rineberg, 41 West 23th St.

COATS also suits, better grade; close out. Eisenberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th.

COATS.—75 velour, better grade, to close out. Russakow, 136 West 21st.

COATS.—300 ladies' Fall coats to close out. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

COATS.—Will sell 100 velour at sacrifice. Bruckner & Brill, 24 East 12th.

COATS.—Spring coats to close out. Stein & Noble, 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Better grade plush coats. N. Hurwitz, 109 West 26th St.

COATS.—100 coats to close out cheap. Hussey, 6 West 32d.

COTTON SERGE.—34-inch at 19 cents, 6002 at $1.07, 1210 at 30 cents, 9000 corduroy at 50 cents, all colors. A. Goldberg & Bros., 134 West 26th St.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Navy and black; fine quality radium taffeta; suit shades. Farragut 4820.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, 90c; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Eagle 684, white and flesh, 98c., 1% off. Madison Square 6842.

CREPE METEOR, 831, all colors, at $1.20; crepe de chine, 684, all colors, $1.10; Georgette, all colors, good quality, $1.10; washable satins, $1.15. Call 5041 Gramercy.

CREPE METEOR.—All colors, for immediate delivery, $1.28. M. Marks Co., formerly Marks-Benner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

DRESSES, serges and silks, wonderful values and styles, $3.75 up; immediate shipments. Nathan Nathanson Co., 145 West 23d St.

DRESSES.—Serge dresses, $3.50, snappy models, to close out. Sylvia Dress House, 139 West 25th St. Farragut 9039.

DRESSES.—Silk, serge, and party dresses, to close out, at reductions. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—100 white girls', juniors', to close out; suitable for graduation and confirmation. Bogen, 15 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Job silk dresses close out; serge dresses, $8.50 to $15; quick delivery. Harris, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES; silks, serges; prompt delivery; extra reasonable prices. Ruby, 115 West 29th.

DRESSES, French serge, to close out at $5. Standard Costume Co., 11 East 31st.

DRESSES.—500 silk and serge, to close out cheap. Princess, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—1,000 wash dresses, latest styles; immediate delivery. Chauser, 45 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk dresses, close out very reasonable. Seid, 145 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Evening and party; to close out. Groder & Co., 48 West 25th St.

DURA SATIN.—200 pieces black, 55 cents yard, 2 per cent. for cash. Chelsea 8870.

FLESH CREPE.—Eagle's 684, Stuart's 2266, for sale, $1.05 cash. Farragut 4085.

FURS.—50 fine Nutria muffs, also coatees and fox scarfs, to close out. J. Seigle & Co., 78 5th Av. Chelsea 6667.

GABARDINES, tricotines, Poiret twill velours, Duvet de Laine, silk and wool poplins, imported velveteens, satins and silks, &c. Bauman-Bash, 2 East 29th. Retiring from business.

GABARDINES.—Fine mercerized, fancy patterns, 20,000 yds., 23½c, 70 days. D. S. Woolen Exchange, 1,265 Broadway. Mad. Sq. 1972.

GEORGETTES.—Manufacturer of georgettes exclusively, all colors, $1.12½; immediate delivery. Lyonette Silks, 25 West 33d St. Greeley 57.

GEORGETTES.—All colors; immediate delivery; $1.13. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

GEORGETTE.—All colors, $1.15. Berthet & Steiglitz, 373 4th Av. Madison Square 6077.

GEORGINE.—Good quality; all colors; 85 cents. Berthet & Steiglitz, 373 4th Av.

GINGHAMS.—40,000 yards, plain and fancy of the better goods; spot. 1178 Franklin.

JEANS.—Large quantity Lonsdale, 36 inches; immediate delivery. O 45 Times.

NETS.—50 pieces white cottonette, count 56-57 hole, to close out. Farragut 2285.

PLUSHES.—Peerless, Peco, Pearson's mercerized, burellas, Lymansville 313, velveteens, reasonable. Farragut 9611.

POPLINS.—36-inch fine serge, 7301, Lorraine 3417-3850, poiret twills, Chuddahs, Stevens plaids, Delhi, 6709½, colors. Farragut 3612.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

POPLINS.—Amoskeag, Dobson & Seldon; serges 6301, 7614; also meltons and thibets. Feinman, Son, 133 West 21st. Chelsea 4914.

POPLINS.—American poplins and Delhi; all shades. Arbus & Sons, Farragut 3384.

POPLINS and serges, American, in all colors, 9610, 6079½, 0858, Farragut 6386.

POPLINS.—Silk, wool, $1.55-$2.25; colors; imm. del. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

PUTTING MACHINE.—W. S., used 6 months, bargain. 118 West 27th, 12th floor.

SERGES, Poplin, and Panamas.—Whitman 1209, 1210, 227, 228, 94, 104; Amoskeag 7002, 6120, 6122, 7120, 8158; Gera 9058. L. Finkelstein, 702 Broadway. Spring 6311.

SERGES.—1210, 6120, 7120, 7301, 54289, 11483, 519 C. F. L. and S. P. A. Israel Cummings & Bro., 28 West 25th. Farragut 3434.

SERGE O. D.—10,000 yards of 12 oz. pure worsted to close out, $2.75 net; samples on request. Stuyvesant 785.

SERGES, all navys, 6234 at $1.95; No. 104 at $1.87½; 34289 at $1.70. Call Gramercy 3199.

SERGES.—Hamilton 3650, 400 pieces; 1210 Whitman, 250 pieces. Leff, Morningside 3407.

SERGES, broadcloths, poplins, Panamas every description; right prices. Farragut 2591.

SERGE D-2, $2.12½; 7301 sponged and examined, 6122, $1.52½. Gramercy 2523.

SERGES, Poplins.—All kinds, below market prices. L. Smith Co. Mad. Sq. 518.

SERGES.—Whitman's 104, 9, 81; Amoskeag 7301, Botany 780. Stuyvesant 3240.

SERGES AND POPLINS.—54289, 7003, 1484, 300, 8000, 228. Gramercy 5148.

SERGES.—Forty pieces botany 600, navy. Chelsea 495.

SILKS.—To silk importers: The advertiser has just returned from China and begs to offer for immediate shipment from there a lot of pongee silks, ranging from the lowest to the highest grades; these silks will be sold to importers only, under 90 days' letters of credit; the silks can be shipped immediately and should be in New York within 30 days after date of shipment. Telephone Hanover 6503.

SILKS, SPOT SPONGER.—We have these in stock for immediate delivery, about 200 pieces of extra fine quality, average weight 35-86 ozs., 19-20 yards. Telephone Hanover 6503.

SKIRTS.—Jobs in poplins, serges, $2.25; jobs for basement always on hand. Asner & Matzkin, 70 East Broadway.

SNAP FASTENERS, 3-0 black and white seconds; low price to cash buyer. Reinhard, 32 Union Square.

STRAW BRAIDS.—To manufacturers we offer a lot of Japanese hemp braids, first-class qualities 1, 2, and 3, now ready for delivery, ex. warehouse New York. Telephone Hanover 6508.

SUITS.—Spring suits of better grade in up-to-the-minute styles and materials, for immediate delivery. Gittelson & Steinhaus.

SUITS, misses', wonderful snappy chicken models. Lee, Hexter & Co., 7 East 16th.

SUITS.—Spring, for jobbers; serges, poplins, $8.75 up. Excello, 142 West 24th.

SUITS, serge, poplins, $6.50 up; coats, $6 up. Schoen-Weissman, 53 West 24th.

SYLPH SATIN.—800 pieces black, 36 inch, at 55 cents yard; 500 pieces black, 32 inch, 47½ cents yard. Halpern, 111 West 25th St.

TAFFETAS, wash satins, 36 inch, 40 inch, for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 257 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 1240.

TAFFETAS.—Georgette, crepe de chine, all colors; immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 5445-6.

TAFFETA.—Black and colors; also full line striped and plaid taffetas; exceptional values. Cordwain Mills, 30 East 21st St.

TRUNKS.—34-inch wardrobe trunks for sale. Fred Kronish, 28 West 27th. Farragut 257.

TWEEDS.—Imported English, to close out. Chelsea 8357.

VELOURS.—American 0850, all colors; Huebschman's navy, serge. Farragut 2616.

VESTS.—Women's quilted vests to close out, at reduced price. A. Packales & Son, 43 West 27th.

WAISTS.—Crepe de chine, embroidered, satin stripe tub silks; 10 styles in stock at $18 per dozen, for immediate delivery. Belmore Waist Co., 27 West 24th St.

WAISTS.—200 dozen Georgette, and crepe de chine, to close out at a sacrifice. Original Supreme Waist Co., 114 West 26th.

WAISTS.—Have 100 dozen Georgette and crepe de chine to close out. Daily Waist Co., 158 West 27th St.

WASH SATIN, 40-inch, $1.15; white, flesh; imm. del. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

WOOLENS and other materials, job lot, to close out. J. Helt & Son, 99 Madison Av. Madison Square 8585.

WOOLENS suitable for cap trade to close out. J. Heit & Son, 99 Madison Av. Madison Square 8585.

YARN.—Hand-knitting wool and worsted; immediate delivery. Mishell, 1,150 Broadway. Madison Square 1320.

YARNS.—Khaki and Oxford wool knitting yarns; immediate deliveries. Mayflower. Madison Square 9380.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS, SUIT, Wanted.—Jobber placing large orders on cheap suits; bring samples. Ritter Bros., 1,133 Broadway.

CONTRACTORS Wanted.—Jobber looking for experienced contractors on ladies' coats and suits. 38 West 26th St., 5th floor.

CONTRACTORS on serge dresses, submit samples. 137 West 27th St., 10th floor.

SERGES CONTRACTORS Wanted.—Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th St.

Help Wanted.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must have thorough experience in all details respecting importing business, Custom House entries, &c.; salary at start, $18; apply in own handwriting. M 299 Times Downtown.

BUYER wanted for bargain basement in large department store in Boston for women's and children's knit underwear and hosiery. Apply today, 200 5th Av., Room 607.

SALESMEN calling on men's and boys' clothing trade to handle staple line of metal trench buckles at prices that will get the business as side line; great opportunity; commission. W. G., 218 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced salesman on card cases and leather novelties; commission. M 297 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced better kind dresses; city, office; commission. Star Dress, 122 West 28th.

Situations Wanted.

Real salesman, 10 years' selling experience, married, desires to connect with reliable concern, staple line; references. R 174 Times.

SALESMAN, traveling, desires men's neckwear for any territory, South preferred. R 194 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...5¾ per cent. for the best names
Monday.....5¾@6
These quotations are for six months' paper.

Prices Continue to Rise.

Prices continued to get firmer in the local gray goods market yesterday, as a result of active inquiry for sheetings and other unfinished cloths, but business was retarded by the inability of buyers to get goods out. Spring deliveries of 38½-inch 64 squares were sold yesterday at 12½ cents, and nearby business was again reported at 12¾ cents on prime 64-60s in that width. While some of these goods are still available at that price, they are said to be getting scarce rapidly. The best that can be done on 39-inch 68-72s from first hands is 13¾ cents, if the delivery is to be anything like nearby, while asking prices for spot 38½-inch 60-52s and 60-48s are now 11 cents and 10¾ cents, respectively, in many cases. While a recent trading price on 36-00, four-yard sheetings was 15½ cents, these goods are now held all the way from 15½ to 16 cents in various quarters. Other sheetings are in a more or less similar position. Closing spot prices on printcloths were:

39-inch, 80-80s...16c	38½-inch, 64-60s...12c
39-inch, 72-76s...15c	38½-inch, 64-56s..11¾c
39-inch, 68-72s...13¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s..*11c
39-inch, 56-44s...10½c	38½-inch, 60-48s..*10¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s..12¾c	27-inch, 64-60s... 9¾c

*Asked.

Do Not Like the Ruling.

The ire of more than one salesman in this city has been raised by the recent ruling of the Treasury Department that "reasonable" sums of money spent by business firms in "sugaring" buyers may be deducted from their income tax returns as legitimate business expense. This ruling, salesmen say, virtually amounts to Government certification of the practice of bribing buyers in one way or another in return for their orders, and it is predicted by them, will undo a great deal of the work that has been done in recent years in checking the "grafting" evil. "If a buyer ever did have any qualms of conscience about sticking a salesman for a meal or a theatre ticket," said a salesman yesterday, "the Government's action will remove it. But will the Government let commission salesmen who have to meet this expense out of their own pockets take it off their tax returns?"

Popular Hats in Southern Trade.

Milliners in this city report that among hats suitable for Southern wear plain and fancy straws combined with taffetas, satins, and Georgettes have been among the most in demand thus far. Straw sailors have also been well taken. On some of the other models and odd shapes fruits and flowers have proved quite popular with this trade, indicating, it is thought, the coming back into vogue this Spring and Summer of the old-time garden hat. A great deal of ribbon has been used this year, both for the body of the hat over a wire shape, and as trimming.

Fur Receipts Are Small.

"Although furs are selling at very high prices," say Funsten Brothers & Co. of St. Louis in their report of market conditions, "receipts all over the country are still light. It should be remembered that the trapping season is nearly half over in some States, and, if a period of unfavorable weather sets in, the already existing shortage in furs for this season will be more pronounced. The market here (St. Louis) continues very strong and active, with all staples, such as muskrat, 'coon, skunk, mink, and opossum, bringing higher prices. Wolf, foxes, beaver, and ermine have advanced and are exceedingly strong. Marten, fisher, and lynx are very scarce and in big demand. In fact, every skin that is fit to be used is needed."

Gray Goods Sellers Hold Off.

Were it not for the unwillingness of many of the mills to sell additional goods at this time, largely because of the condition of the cotton market and the scarcity of fuel in many of the manufacturing districts, a much larger business could be done in the local gray goods market than is now the case. It was learned yesterday on reliable authority that, in more cases than one, local commission houses have lately been holding many constructions well above their present actual market value in order to discourage buying. Despite this, buyers are urging them to put propositions up to the mills that the latter either can not or will not accept. This is especially true in the case of sheetings and other coarse goods. It is understood that these mills have taken the same position on branded unfinished goods for the jobbing trade as on unbranded stuff for the bagmakers and other buyers.

Has Lessened C. O. D. Deliveries.

One of the things accomplished by the "carry-your-own" campaign in its relation to the retail dry goods trade has been, according to an executive of a prominent local store, to lessen the number of C. O. D. deliveries and the expense entailed by them. "Since women have had it pointed out to them that it is unpatriotic to waste man power in any way during the war," he said, "they have been shopping more carefully. This has lessened the number of requests for C. O. D. deliveries which, when they do not actually result in a loss to the store on merchandise that is kept, are a prolific source of loss to the stores when the goods have been delivered and later returned without rhyme or reason. With the larger number of carried parcels also has come a larger number of cash sales."

MILLINERY MEN ORGANIZE.

All Trade Branches in the Newly Formed Chamber of Commerce.

At the first meeting of the Millinery Chamber of Commerce, which took place yesterday in the Hotel McAlpin, Directors were elected and the final details of the organization were perfected. The meeting was well attended by representatives from practically every branch of the industry.

In an address to those present after explaining the scope and functions of the Millinery Chamber of Commerce, Frederick Bode, Chairman of the new organization, said in part: "Economy is the great need of the moment in every branch of our industry. The enormous amount of waste entailed by overproduction, and the consequent loss of profit should have our most serious study and analysis. For this purpose we should engage the services of competent efficiency engineers to work out scientific cost accounting systems, production systems, standardized packing and shipping systems for each branch of the industry, so that all needless waste of time, materials and labor may be avoided."

It was further suggested by Mr. Bode that a Committee on Transportation be formed to co-operate with the Government in order that the necessary transportation of millinery goods might be effected with the least possible strain on the railroad facilities of the country. The Directors chosen will meet this morning for the election of officers.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Fifteen new corporations with an aggregate capital stock of $249,000 were chartered today. They include:

Downsville Dairy Co., Downsville, $20,000; E. M. Dann, H. Miller, A. D. Rowell, Downsville.

Auditor Building and Improvement Co., Brooklyn, $6,000; E. Jones, W. H. Cragg, J. Auditore, 1,780 East 7th St., Brooklyn.

The Reversing Steering Equipment Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; W. Cook, Jr., R. Malden, J. G. Deane, 45 Broadway.

Belgian Coat Form Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $5,000; H. Brody, H. Greenwald, S. Schein, 1,815 Prospect Av.

Dependable Trucking and Warehouse Co., Manhattan, $3,000; J. H. Becher, L. F. Sniffin, L. F. Holtzmann, 185 West 122d St.

Bessler Lantern Slide Co., Manhattan, $75,000; F. Schwanhauser, Jr., O. F. Gleason, A. G. Streitwolf, 288 Broadway.

Haywood Folding Box Co., Manhattan, $30,000; R. R. Haywood, J. A. and W. W. Strasser, 29 9th Av.

H. A. Fitch Corp., Manhattan, $25,000; H. S. Stewart, J. A. Garnaus, T. L. Lupkins, Jr., 40 Spruce St.

Kempson Publishing Co., Manhattan, $5,000; O. B. Goldsmith, A. A. Fraser, B. F. Allen, Jr., 351 West 104th St.

Lewin-Richmann Co., Manhattan, leather goods, $15,000; J. A. Honig, L. T. Eichmann, M. Lewin, 231 West 141st St.

MacRoberts Auto Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; T. J. Donohue, W. T. and M. H. MacRoberts, 787 East 32d St., Brooklyn.

Arkay Shoe Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; M. Krautman, D. and S. L. Rose, 345 East 26th St., Brooklyn.

Essentials Mfgs. Corp., Manhattan, drugs, chemicals, cotton, and woolens, $10,000; H. Benoit, E. Siegel, J. L. Goodman, 601 East 107th St.

CAPITAL INCREASES:

Pioneer Broom Co., Amsterdam, $80,000 to $160,000.

Elatherite Products Corp., Manhattan, $15,000 to $17,000.

Muller Expert Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $300,000.

C. Druckleib, Manhattan, $20,000 to $50,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTIONS:

Arnold Spring Co., Saratoga, $50,000 to $25,000.

DISSOLUTIONS:

International Producers Co., Buffalo.
Richmade Mfg. Co., Rochester.
Buffalo and Western Oil Co., Buffalo.
G. and S. Commercial Co., Manhattan.
Maynard Miller and Peristein, Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 8.—Charters filed:

Rosenthal & Heller Silk Co., Paterson, $50,000. Harry Rosenthal and Rosie Rosenthal of Paterson, and Benjamin Heller, of Bronx, N. Y.

Ridgefield Silk Co., Paterson, $10,000. Max Sandow, Max Goodman, and Max Sussman, all of Paterson.

Regent Realty Co., Paterson, $100,000. Fred W. Hansen, Lorraina Van Kirk and B. L. Stein, all of Paterson.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Jan. 8.—Charters filed:

The Consolidated Motors Co. of America, to manufacture and sell motor cars, trucks, &c., $10,000,000; F. D. Buck, M. L. Horty, K. E. Longfield, of Wilmington.

Sealed Orders Motion Picture Corp., $200,000; Arthur W. Britton, Louis J. Gunther, George V. Reilly, all of New York.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The next Colonial (Australian) wool sales have been fixed to take place in Boston on Thursday, Jan. 24, and Friday, Jan. 25. Details as to quantities to be offered will be announced later.

The January "educational" meeting of the New York Credit Men's Association will be held at the Hotel Astor on Jan. 24 at 8 P. M. The topic for discussing will be "Federal Taxation," and the subdivisions to be touched on will be the income tax, the excess profits tax, and the stamp tax. The meeting will be open to persons interested in credit matters.

JUDGMENT FOR GOULD.

F. Augustus Heinze's Sister Ordered to Pay $218,664 to Estate.

In a suit brought by Edwin Gould, who holds a judgment for $1,264,586 against the late F. Augustus Heinze for the unpaid part of a promissory note for $1,591,075 made in 1907, a judgment was entered in the Supreme Court yesterday against Mrs. Lida M. Fleitmann, sister of Mr. Heinze, directing her to pay $218,664 to Walter A. Fullerton, administrator of the Heinze estate. Mr. Fullerton was substituted as administrator in place of Mrs. Fleitmann in Saratoga County, because she has a claim of $500,000 against the estate.

Mr. Gould sued in behalf of himself and other creditors to compel Mrs. Fleitmann to turn over to the administrator the proceeds of life insurance policies aggregating $275,000 which were assigned to her by Mr. Heinze in 1912. The suit was heard by ex-Judge Charles F. Brown as referee, who found that Mr. Heinze was insolvent at the time he assigned all his insurance policies to his sister, and that the assignment was made to defraud his creditors and was illegal.

It was also announced yesterday that Jacob J. Schwebel, as counsel for the Heinze estate, would apply to the Supreme Court to have Mr. Fullerton substituted as plaintiff in a suit brought by Mrs. Fleitmann against Charles W. Morse to recover $900,000 alleged to be due the Heinze estate as the result of the joint banking ventures of Morse and Heinze prior to the panic of 1907, in connection with which the loan from Mr. Gould was obtained. It is believed that if all the claims held by the Heinze estate are collected there will be a small sum left for Mr. Heinze's son and sole heir, F. Augustus Heinze, Jr., now 6 years old.

Appeal for Mother of Five Children.

The Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, sent out an appeal yesterday for contributions to a fund of $150 for the relief of a mother and five children left without support when the father was sent to prison. The earnings of the oldest girl, who is 16, are all the family has. That is only $7 a week. The mother is ill and the young children need shoes, food, and fuel.

ASK HIGHER FREIGHT RATES

Eastern Roads with Water Connections Apply to Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Fifteen per cent. increase in commodity rates was sought in an application filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission today by eastern trunk line railroads operating in connection with steamship companies from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore to Washington, Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News and other Virginia points and points south of these gateways.

Straus Settles Tube Strike.

The strike of the members of the Enterprise Association, representing pneumatic tube and compressed air mechanics, because of the employment of nonunion men by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, has been settled by Chairman Straus of the Public Service Commission. The strike has seriously impeded the work on the new rapid transit lines for six weeks.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—Federman Dept. Store; I. G. Federman, serge dresses, jobs coats; 116 W. 32d.
AKRON, Ohio—C. H. Yeager Co.; J. L. Yeager, coats, suits; McAlpin.
AKRON—A. Polsky Co.; Mr. Morganroth, Miss Miller, ready-to-wear; 868 4th Av.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Adams Co.; R. E. Hallenback, cloaks, suits; Imperial.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—A. Marks Sons; J. W. Caldwell, dress goods, silks; Wallick.
ATLANTIC CITY—Paris Shop; Y. H. Kirkling; E. K. Gibbon, men's, women's furnishing goods; Latham.
ATHENS, Ga.—Abe Joel & Sons; J. B. Joel, clothing, furn. goods; Sherman Square.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; J. A. Carr, hosiery, gloves, underwear, neckwear; 23 East 26th.
BALTIMORE—H. Sonneborn & Co.; B. Makover, woolens; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—M. S. Bernstein & Co.; M. M. Bernstein, piece goods; Hermitage.
BALTIMORE—Hernheimer Bros.; A. Goodman, dress goods, silks; L. Michaelson, millinery, ribbons; 473 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; G. V. Ebert, notions; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Schloss Brothers & Co.; H. Schloss, woolens; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Snow, McCaslin & Co.; C. H. Snow, Jr., millinery; Wallick.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; A. J. ..., coats, suits, dresses, skirts; Miss Goodman, Miss Parto, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.
BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—Schroder Bros. Co.; M. Schroder, millinery, ready-to-wear; York.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bown Co.; Miss E. Keltner, infants' wear, silk, muslin underwear; 1,133 B'way.
BOSTON—Hollidge Shop; E. Kaufman, ready-to-wear; Gregorian.
BOSTON—J. E. Mueller, notions, linens, hosiery, underwear; Imperial.
BOSTON—Wolfson & Co.; P. R. Wolfson, coats, suits; 145 West 25th; Latham.
BOSTON—Millinery Emporium; M. Weinberg, millinery; Broadway Central.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss Houghy, misses' suits; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Sheppard-Norwell Co.; M. M. Collins, wash goods, dress goods, silks; 220 5th Av.; McAlpin.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss McNabb, millinery; Miss Morrissey, ladies' waists, furs, neat, misses' suits, coats; Mr. Hefler, men's overcoats, raincoats; Mrs. Whitbeck, misses' dresses. Basement buyers: Mr. Hahn, jewelry, leather goods; Mr. Levy, waists, sweaters; Mr. Quinn, boys' clothing; Mr. O'Brien, coats, suits; Mr. Fanning, men's furn. goods; Mr. Riordan, corsets, kimonos; Mr. Ring, furs, dresses; Mrs. Rafeld, children's, juniors' coats, dresses; Mr. Tripp, skirts; Miss Sweeney, millinery; Mr. Whipple, general mdse.; Mr. Koenigstahl, men's boys' clothing; Mr. Schroeder, silk, muslin underwear; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Chandler & Co.; Miss O'Callahan, misses' suits; 230 5th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; A. H. Shannon, dress goods, silks; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss A. M. Doyle, children's garments; 15 East 26th.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss C. Sweeney, general ready-to-wear; 442 4th Av.
BRIDGEPORT—Howland D. G. Co.; J. E. Kelly, notions, laces, jewelry; 404 4th Av.
BUFFALO—M. Wile & Co.; B. Hirsh, piece goods; Claridge.
BUFFALO—Flint & Kent—I. B. Hose, clothing, furn. goods, hats, caps; 220 5th Av.; Great Northern.
BUFFALO—T. S. Buerger & Son; T. E. Buerger, men's, women's furn. goods; T. S. Huerger, hosiery, knit goods; Breslin.
CANTON, Ohio—W. R. Zollinger & Co.; H. C. Andrews, rugs; 105 Grand.
CANTON, Ohio—The Parisian Co.; N. Mandel, coats, suits, skirts, waists, dresses, millinery; 1,150 B'way.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—J. B. Ivey & Co.; D. B. Habannis, waists, ready-to-wear, muslin underwear; Grand.
CHICAGO—L. Klein; E. Mayer, men's, boys' clothing; 81 Union Square; Breslin.
CHICAGO—American and Luzon Trading Co.; W. T. Nash, general mdse.; Grand.
CHICAGO—Ketcham & Rothschild; J. Rothschild, upholstery goods; Bristol.
CHICAGO—The Fair; Miss S. Kane, millinery; 225 4th Av.; Gregorian.
CHICAGO—Regal Cap Factory; A. Sandroff, hat, cap materials; Broadway Central.
CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward Co.; J. W. Hawkins, D. J. Jenkins, underwear, knit goods, hosiery; 43 W. 23d.
CHICAGO—Zuckerman & Berkowitz; A. Berkowitz, woolens; Broadway Central.
CHICAGO—A. Friedman & Brothers; A. Friedman, woolens; Flanders.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; G. L. Vesecky, bedding; 1,107 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Consolidated Millinery Co.; J. Wittenberg, millinery; 621 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Leiderman Bros. & Soboroff Co.; W. J. Leiderman, hats, caps; Broadway Central.
CHICAGO—Deutsch, Blumenfeld & Strauss; I. Deutsch, infants', children's wear; New Strand.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; C. Nordoff, upholstery goods; 404 4th Av.; Breslin.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; E. I. Levy, jewelry, silverware, leather goods; 105 Grand.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; Max Meyer, dress goods, silks; Mr. Kelday, general dry goods; 105 Grand.
CHICAGO—Acme Leather Goods Co.; S. P. Pearson, novelties, leather goods; 392 Broadway.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; H. H. Andrews, ginghams; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; L. G. Porter, dress goods; 1,107 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—Cappell, millinery; Algonquin.
CINCINNATI—Keare & Buvinger; A. Keare, hats, caps; Albert.
CINCINNATI—M. Reiser & Son; W. Reiser, woolens, silks; Breslin.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Sanders Co.; M. R. Sanders, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
CLEARFIELD, Penn.—Leitsinger Bros.; A. E. Leitsinger, carpets; Aberdeen.
CLEVELAND—Lindner Co.; Miss Lavine, dresses; 1,140 Broadway.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; A. R. Samuels, trunks, bags; 87 W. 26th; Algonquin.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; Miss L. L. ..., waists; 230 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Gaylord Clothes; J. K. Kingman, clothing; Marlborough.
CLEVELAND—Root & McBride Co.; N. A. Panther, underwear; 72 Leonard.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor, Son & Co.; W. Scheller, hosiery, underwear; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; J. D. Knight, muskrat coats; 230 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Freedman Brothers Clothing Co.; M. B. Freedman, pants, overall materials; Wallick.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; A. L. Gore, dry goods; 230 5th Av.; Collingwood.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; J. Lazarus, neckwear, handkerchiefs, laces, ribbons; 220 5th Av.; Holland House.
COSHOCTON, Ohio—The Buckeye; C. F. Ravey, clothing; Breslin.
COVINGTON, Ky.—J. R. Coppen Co.; W. R. Macklin, coats, suits; New Strand.
DALLAS—Titche-Goettinger Co.; S. Mayer, millinery, waists, underwear, corsets; 1,150 Broadway; Cumberland.
DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; Mrs. K. Moulinier, women's, misses' ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.
DENVER—Joslin D. G. Co.; J. Flanagan, laces, dress goods; 23 E. 26th; Latham.
DES MOINES, Ia.—Harris Emery Co.; Mr. Sprague, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.
DES MOINES—Wolf's; E. Wolf, coats, suits, dresses, waists; 100 W. 32d.
DETROIT—Greenbaum Mfg. Co.; S. Greenbaum, shirts, dresses, silks, woolens; Grand.
DETROIT—Edson, Moore & Co.; H. J. De Roeyn, hosiery, gloves, yarns; 48 Leonard.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; G. A. Mayhew, corsets, muslin underwear; 354 4th Av.
DETROIT—Fayette Neckwear Co.; H. Payette, tie silks; Hermitage.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; T. F. Hanck, coats, suits, waists, children's wear; 354 4th Av.
ERIE, Penn.—Erie D. G. Co.; A. E. Seidel, silks, linens; J. Crawford, dress goods; 482 4th Av.
FALL RIVER—R. A. McWhirr Co.; W. F. Marcotan, boys' clothing; 404 4th Av.
FREEPORT, Ill.—Williams & Beckmire; A. Williams, ladies', children's wear; Broadway Central.
GRAND RAPIDS—Carl Knott Co.; O. A. Worcester, hats; H. W. Kissinger, silks, ribbons; Latham.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Friedman-Spring D. G. Co.; Miss G. Card, waists; Sherman Square.
HAMILTON, Ontario—T. C. Watkins Co.; A. ..., suites, furniture; 23 East 26th.
HAMILTON, Ont.—T. C. Watkins, Ltd.; A. ..., suites, blankets, flannels; 23 East 26th.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Bowman & Co.; Miss ... Dunlap, cloaks, suits; Miss M. Brophy, waists; Miss Sprague, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; Miss I. Schaffer, corsets, muslin underwear; 230 5th Av.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; W. M. Seery, millinery; 404 4th Av.; Murray Hill.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Wise, Smith & Co.; H. Asheim, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.; Aberdeen.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Menter, Rosenbloom Co.; B. Z. Brewer, men's, women's clothing; 114 5th Av.; Latham.
HOLYOKE, Mass.—A. Steiger & Co.; A. W. Unger, draperies; 105 Grand; Wallick.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Watts-Ritter Co.; W. K. Gibson, notions, laces, hosiery, gloves, ready-to-wear; 43 Leonard; Aberdeen.
INDIANAPOLIS—M. Arnold & Son; M. Arnold, woolens, silks, linings; Broadway Central.
INDIANAPOLIS—Model Shirt Co.; H. Murphy, shirtings; Belmont.
ITHACA, N. Y.—Rothschild Bros.; J. Rothschild, millinery, general mdse.; Imperial.
JACKSONVILLE—Kohn-Furchgott Co.; Mr. Elsbach, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Co.; Mr. Jacobs, jobs coats, serge, silk dresses; 72 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—Montgomery Ward Co.; F. H. Teyo, underwear knit goods, hosiery; 43 W. 23d.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; L. M. Pike, ladies' plush coats; 7 West 22d.
KANSAS CITY—"Adler's"; Mrs. B. Bennett, coats, suits, dresses, furs; Miss Portley, waists; 1,261 B'way.
KANSAS CITY—Harzfeld's; Miss A. Quiett, juniors' apparel; 303 5th Av.
LANCASTER—Watt & Shand; C. G. Watt, men's furn. goods, gloves, hosiery, hdkfs.; 432 4th Av.
LIBERTY, N. Y.—H. J. Sarles & Co.; H. J. Sarles, general merchandise; Herald Sq.
LOS ANGELES—National Outfitting Co.; J. Rapa, women's ready-to-wear; Flanders.
LOS ANGELES—National Outfitting Co.; J. Rapf, men's clothing, women's coats, suits; Flanders.
LOS ANGELES—Cooper, Coate & Casey D. G. Co.; J. R. Ford, wash goods; 377 Broadway.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The Gem; H. H. Newmark, notions, dress goods, underwear; New Strand.
LOUISVILLE—Mendel-Weinstock Hat Co.; E. Weinstock, hats, caps; Latham.
LYNN, Mass.—Goddard Bros.; H. P. Potter, cloaks, suits, dresses; Arlington.
MEMPHIS—Bry-Block Mercantile Co.; Mr. Pitchford, carpets; E. E. Eldredge, boys' clothing; 1,150 Broadway.
MEMPHIS—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; A. C. Hartzburg, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.
MEMPHIS—Bry-Block Mercantile Co.; E. B. Wiesener, jobs coats, suits, dresses, skirts, basement; 479 4th Av.
MILWAUKEE—Kroeger Bros.; I. Cohen, jobs cotton, silk petticoats; 403 5th Av.
MILWAUKEE—P. A. Gross & Son; A. G. Gross, flowers, feathers; Breslin.
MILWAUKEE—Bernhardt Bros.; M. Bernhardt, clothing, furn. goods; Grand.
MILWAUKEE—R. Klein & Co.; R. Klein, men's hats; Grand.
MILWAUKEE—Fields; S. Gans, jobs dresses, plush coats; Claridge.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; Miss E. Spillane, coats, suits; 230 5th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Merc. Co.; O. T. Ballhorn, notions, jewelry, silverware, leather goods; 2 West 37th.
MONTREAL—"Almy's, Ltd."; Mrs. Almy, representing; 230 5th Av.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; J. C. Miser, notions, ribbons, jewelry; 404 4th Av.; Park Avenue.
NEWMAN, Ga.—H. C. Glover Co.; B. C. Kersey, piece goods; W. E. Prather, ready-to-wear; 38 West 32d; Collingwood.
NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche; N. H. Murphy, coats, suits, waists, 116 W. 32d; Brostell.
NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche; S. S. Mann, jobs, piece goods, blankets; 116 West 32d.
NEW ORLEANS—Marks-Isaacs Co.; A. A. Porter, housefurn. goods; 1,150 B'way; Continental.
NORWALK, Ohio—Sanger & Brosius; C. A. Sanger, general mdse.; Monticello.
OGDEN, Utah—J. Scowcroft & Sons Co.; J. Scowcroft, dry goods; 258 Church.
OMAHA—J. L. Brandeis & Sons, Miss F. Laboshen, misses' coats, suits, dresses; 1,261 B'way.
OMAHA—M. Spiesberger & Son Co.; N. A. Spiesberger, flowers, ribbons; 579 Broadway.
OTTUMWA, Iowa—Iowa Cloak and Millinery Co.; J. F. Sprague, D. Wareham, millinery, ready-to-wear; 308 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; S. B. Koffler, laces; 18 W. 27th; Hermitage.
PHILADELPHIA—Weinroth Brothers & Lipschitz; J. L. Lipschitz, knit goods; Longacre.
PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's;" Miss Weiss, Spring waists, petticoats, camisoles; I. Blauner, jobs silk, cotton waists; 15 E. 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—Dreyfous & Lang; S. Dreyfous, clothing materials; Holland House.
PHILADELPHIA—Strawbridge & Clothier; Miss A. V. Mulvey, misses', children's coats, suits; 230 5th Av.; Brostell.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg Brothers; Miss A. Rosenberg, Miss Weinberg, millinery; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; Miss M. McMahon, coats, suits; Broadway and 10th.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Miss A. M. Day, laces, handkerchiefs, ladies' neckwear; Miss S. Walter, white goods; 1,261 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; E. Bohn, leather goods; D. S. Scott, furn. goods; B. F. Montague, gloves; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; Mrs. M. Garretson, millinery; Broadway and 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Frederick & Fulton; J. H. Frederick, woolens; Grand.
PITTSBURGH—Sullivan Bros.; J. B. Sullivan, flowers, feathers, Wallick.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Miss C. Toole misses', children's Winter coats; 404 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss S. Markowitz, millinery; I. S. Bickart, furn. goods; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann's Dept. Store; A. B. Kuehn, suits; 1,261 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Lewin, Neiman & Co.; H. A. Koch, muslin underwear, silk petticoats, furs; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; B. Lehman, sporting goods; T. Kaufmann, representing; J. Baer, men's, boys' clothing; M. J. Sternberg, millinery, Mrs. McClewey, women's coats; Miss F. Looby, serge dresses; L. Kaufmann, women's ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
POTTSVILLE, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; J. D. Gardner, ready-to-wear; 230 5th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—L. Schlossberg, coats, suits; Gregorian.
PORTLAND, Me.—N. D. Smith Co.; N. D. Smith, men's, women's knit goods; Manhattan.
PROVIDENCE—Mfr's Outlet Co.; M. Isaacs, coats, suits, waists, skirts; 116 West 32d.
PROVIDENCE—New Idea Store; S. Fain, dry goods; McAlpin.
PROVIDENCE—N. W. Remmer, hosiery; McAlpin.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Mfrs. Outlet Co.; L. Samuels, general mdse.; 116 W. 32d.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—J. Samuels & Bro.; D. Donig, hosiery, underwear, furn. goods; 116 W. 32d.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; A. L. Shaw, furs; 432 4th Av.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Wolfson D. G. Co.; H. C. Mays, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Weinstock, Lubin & Co.; M. B. Warner, furn. goods; C. W. Foster, furn. goods; 220 5th Av.
SALEM, Mass.—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn Co.; Miss E. S. Almy, representing; 230 5th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—Marks Brothers; A. Ancker, ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d.
SAN FRANCISCO—Emporium; Miss M. Russell, ladies' dresses; Miss A. Livingstone, misses', children's ready-to-wear; W. T. Keer, basement ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—Heller-Klein Co.; A. W. Brandt, dress goods, silks, wash goods, linings; L. Klein, domestics; 72 Leonard.
SAN FRANCISCO—O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.; J. Swift, furn. goods; 114 5th Av.; Flanders.
SANTA BARBARA, Cal.—Trenuith's; W. C. Tranum, general mdse.; 4 West 22d.
SEATTLE, Wash.—Frederick & Nelson; J. A. Hyde, upholstery goods; U. H. Hutchison, coats, suits, waists; 450 4th Av.
SEATTLE—"Bon Marche"; Mr. Simons, shoes; 230 5th Av.
SELMA, Ala.—Rothschild Mercantile Co.; A. Rothschild, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; Miss Killiam, dresses; Miss Carroll, suits; 230 5th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—Edward Wren Co.; M. F. Tucker, coats, suits, waists; E. Myers, men's, boys' clothing; Miss Leverrier, upholstery goods; 353 4th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Poole D. G. Co.; H. J. Donnelly, general mdse.; 105 Grand; Wallick.
ST. JOSEPH—Tootle-Campbell D. G. Co.; C. F. Waller, laces, waists, muslin underwear, linens; J. H. Bolen, hosiery, furn. goods; 60 Worth.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Co.; J. B. Motter, wash, knap goods; 320 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Levis-Zukoski Mercantile Co.; Miss F. Baird, trimmed hats; 303 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Co.; F. English, children's hats; 303 5th Av.; Union Square.
ST. LOUIS—Penny & Gentles Mercantile Co.; J. H. Gentles, dress goods, silks, jewelry, leather goods, notions; Normandie.
ST. LOUIS—Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Co.; A. A. Tucker, flowers, feathers; Miss F. Kern, millinery; 306 5th Av.; St. James.
ST. LOUIS—Union Cap Co.; S. M. Rosinsky, caps; Broadway Central.
ST. LOUIS—Lits-Sliser-Gelber Garment Co.; P. Sliser, coats, suits, skirts; Aberdeen.
ST. PAUL—S. Rudowsky, notions; Albert.
ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; W. J. Cardle, dolls, notions; 396 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss B. Boyer, misses', children's underwear; Mrs. O. M. Thornton, dresses; 116 W. 32d.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss Hamm, catalogue ready-to-wear; R. 710, 116 West 32d.
ST. PAUL—J. Rothschild & Co.; S. J. Rothschild, chiffons, ribbons, untrimmed hats; 579 B'way.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Dey Bros. & Co.; Miss N. Cushing, millinery; 230 5th Av.
TEXARKANA, Ark.—I. Schwartz, dry goods; Mrs. J. E. Ellington, ready-to-wear; 63 Leonard.
TEXARKANA, Texas—I. Schwartz, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.
TOLEDO—Troxler Co.; H. Lefkowitz, ready-to-wear; Marlborough.
TOLEDO—Lion D. G. Co.; F. W. Kohlman, men's furn. goods; 23 E. 26th.
TOLEDO—Neuhausel Bros.; F. J. Neuhausel, rugs; Wallick.
TUCSON, Ariz.—Albert Steinfeld & Co.; L. Rosenstern, dry goods, notions; 105 Grand.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Sons & Co.; D. Ross, dress goods, linings; 432 4th Av.; Hermitage.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, notions, trimmings, art goods; Miss G. T. Carroll, ladies' coats, suits; Mrs. M. Johnson, ladies' knit underwear, hosiery; F. E. Mack, linens; I. E. Fronani, housefurn. goods; G. B. White, shoes; 334 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Roberts; L. Block, ready-to-wear; 1,161 Broadway.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A. Lisner; Mrs. Rose, corsets, brassieres; George Creeron, millinery; 230 5th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; C. H. Francke, laces, neckwear, gloves; Herald Square.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Sons & Co.; T. F. Finnin, notions, leather goods; Mrs. C. M. Nohe, millinery; 432 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A. Lisner; A. E. Whitelow, bargain basement; E. L. Etchison, cotton goods, domestics; 220 5th Av.
WHEELING, W. Va.—G. M. Snook Co.; B. J. Gaus, house furn. goods; Breslin.
WHEELING, W. Va.—Clark, Schilling & Co.; R. B. Clark, notions; Somerset.
WICHITA, Kan.—Houser, Garrison Co.; U. G. Dobler, dress goods; 358 Broadway.
WILMINGTON, N. C.—Finkelstein Bros.—C. Finkelstein, dry goods; Grand.
WILMINGTON, N. C.—Bon Marche; Miss Cloe, jobs Winter coats; 47 W. 34th, R. 1142.
WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Harris & Mowry Co.; M. H. Briggs, coats, suits; 401 4th Av.
WORCESTER—J. C. MacInnes Co.; J. D. Robertson, jobs cloth, fur coats; 432 4th Av.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Co.; L. C. Brown, representing; 230 5th Av.
WORCESTER—Denholm & McKay Co.; Miss Brennan, representing; 230 5th Av.
YOUNGSTOWN—G. M. McKelvey Co.; Miss M. Connell, silks, dress goods; 1,270 B'way.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—G. M. McKelvey & Co.; Miss M. Connell, dress goods, silks; 1,270 Broadway; Imperial.
ZANESVILLE—Black & Grant Co.; R. S. Black, notions, gloves; 877 Broadway.
LOUISVILLE—David Baird & Son; J. Krozeise, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.

Another Big Spring Line of Rosebud Cotton Dresses is now on display. Can be seen only at the Rosebud showrooms, and it's certainly worth calling to see. Make your first call to-day and you'll make many more through the season.
Rosebud Mfg. Company
37 West 26th Street, New York

Gabardine promises to lead in favor for SUMMER SKIRTS
We are ready for the great demand, so order now and SAVE MONEY!
Denzer & Nathan
611-21 Broadway, New York.

New Spring Styles in Silk & Serge Dresses $6.75 UP
Immediate Delivery.
TIP-TOP DRESS CO.
134 West 37th.

FOR ARMY & NAVY FUSE LIGHTER
Kraemer No. 400. Lights Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette. No benzine required. Will burn in the strongest wind. Nickeled, Sterling Silver, Solid Gold.
FIT FOR ANY KIT
M. E. BERNHARDT (Sole Mfr.)
157 Chambers St., N. Y. City
Sample to wholesalers—Nickeled 35c ppd.

"CHICKEN" DRESSES $10.50 to $18.50
Fancies, Serges, Georgettes, Taffetas
For Immediate Delivery
AARON ALPER
71 West 23d St. Masonic Bldg.
Telephone Gramercy 1995.

Tweed & Silk Rubberized Coats
Wool & Tweed Auto Coats
Novelty Rain Coats
34 West 27th Street
HOLLSTEIN, YOUNG & CO.

New Spring DRESSES Silks and Serges
For Immediate Delivery $6.75 UP
PIONEER LADIES' GARMENT CO.
6-8 West 32nd St.

VENETIANS
SHIPLEY HOLLING CO., 44 East 25th St.

MILITARY UNIFORMS
of Every Description.
U. S. UNIFORM CO.
93 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Serge Dresses, $5.50 to $13.75
Booth, Bregman & Sumberg,
129-133 WEST 27TH STREET

Our Spring Line for 1918 of CHILDREN'S WHITE DRESSES
Is NOW READY.
Rosengarten & Kallner, 20 W. 30th St.

SILKS SAMUEL EISEMAN & CO., Inc.
114-120 East 23d St.
Gramercy 6304.

KUMFORT KITS TRENCH MIRRORS Immediate Delivery
NATIONAL NOVELTY CO. 79 5th Ave.

'BEST BY TEST'
U. S. CLOTH CUTTING MACHINE CO., INC.
414-416 W. B'way, N. Y.
Phone 8296-8297 Spring.

Factory Gas Heaters FOR SALE
Telephone Farragut 8887.

Jewish Morning Journal Best Help Wanted Medium in N. Y.

LOANS AGAINST MERCHANDISE EITHER RAW OR FINISHED
A. U. SURPRENANT
Commercial Loans.
10 Wall St. Phone Rector 7054.

ADVANCES ON MERCHANDISE
WORMSER & CO.
COMMERCIAL BANKERS.
95 Fifth Ave. Phone Stuyv. 8380.

UNIVERSAL DISCOUNT CO.
JACOB ROSENTHAL
100 Fifth Ave., New York

LEVISON & CO. 141 FIFTH AVENUE ACCOUNTS FINANCED

COTTON FABRICS
Chuck, Davis & Co.
13-15 West 20th St., New York

Army & Navy
Officers' Dispatch Cases, Bedding Rolls, Clothing Rolls, Silk Hat Cords, Sheep Lined Army Coats, Uniforms.
Universal Trading Co.,
220 Fourth Ave. New York City.

A Large Manufacturer Needs LESS Profit — You Profit MORE
Immediate Delivery
French Serge Dresses
$6.75 to $13.75
A visit will amaze you—in showing you the size of our establishment and our ability to deliver the goods.

BOOTH, BREGMAN & SUMBERG
129-133 West 27th Street,
New York City.

Auctions.

By Auction To-Day (Wed.), Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Jan. 9, 10, 11 & 12 at 2:30 P. M. Each Day.
IN SILO'S Fifth Ave. Art Galleries,
"Silo Building,"
546 Fifth Av., N. Y., and 1 West 45th St.
James P. Silo & Son, Auctioneers.
Rare and Important Sales
By order of
TSUYAMA MARU,
of Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, China.
A large number of Rare and Choice Specimens of Ancient and Modern
Chinese Art Treasures,
Consisting of Porcelains, Rugs and Carpets, Rose Rock Crystals, Jades, Teakwood and Hangings.
ALSO
Antique Embroideries, Laces and Handkerchiefs and a Collection of old Watches of the 16th and 17th Centuries, in Gold, Silver and Enamels.
Note.—The Chinese Rugs and Carpets, the work of the greatest rug weavers of that country, while they are worthy to be placed in any collection, are in such a condition to make them serviceable for those who wish to use Antique Rugs.
Now on View. Catalogue on Request.

BUSINESS RECORDS.

In Town.

WELLS ENGINEERING CORPORATION of 32 Broadway and 27 Cedar Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this corporation by Robert Eble, a creditor for $10,000, on a note for money loaned by Alex Smith Cochran. It was alleged that the company made preferential payments to other creditors.

FORESTIER CARIBBEANA COMPANY, importers and exporters of 170 Franklin Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this company by Philip Chase, a creditor for $2,000. Judge Manton appointed William Wallace Dixon receiver. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $2,500.

JOHN HENDERSON, a saloon keeper of Wappinger Falls, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $10,267 and assets of $12,500, consisting of real estate $12,000, mortgaged for $12,000, and interest in furniture and fixtures $500.

LENA MODRY, dealer in corsets and gloves at 2,176 Third Avenue.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against her by these creditors: R. & G. Corset Company, $608; Strouse Adler & Co., $328, and Kaps Brothers, $354. Liabilities are $2,509, and assets $950.

ALEXANDER HOLLANDER, women's and men's furnishings at 811 Westchester Avenue.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by these creditors: S. W. Gossett Company, $332; William Voorhees, $34; and Charles P. De Bevoise, $219. He also made an assignment to Edward B. Levy.

KARL FREUND, INC.—Judge A. N. Hand has confirmed the acceptance of the bid of Henry Symons & Co., for the assets of Karl Freund, decorator and antiques, at 3 East 47th St., for a sum sufficient to pay creditors 22¼ cents on the dollar of liabilities; $170,000.

EMANUEL KNAUER.—Judge Manton has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to Emanuel Knauer, trading as the Bon Ton Cloak and Suit House at 45 Avenue B, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on June 13, 1916. His liabilities were $8,171.

MAX SOHN.—Alex. Levine has been appointed receiver of Max Sohn, dealer in furniture at 618 9th Av., by Judge Manton. Liabilities are $8,000 and assets $2,400.

SAMUEL M. EHRLICH.—Jerome L. Donovan has been appointed receiver of Samuel M. Ehrlich, dealer in women's and men's furnishing goods at 2,735 Bathgate Av., by Judge Manton.

N. Y. JOBBING HOUSE.—W. Israel, doing business as the N. Y. Jobbing House, dress goods at 24-26 East Twenty-first Street, has made an assignment to Melville Boyd. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against him on Monday.

MORRIS L. PLATZER, an electrician of 1,664 Eighty-third Street, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,115 and assets of $225.

SAMUEL TURNER of 306 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn, has made an assignment to Samuel Weinstein.

LINK BROTHERS COMPANY of 209 Market Street, Brooklyn, has made an assignment to William J. McNulty, 610 West 153d Street, New York City.

Out of the City.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—The J. D. Thompson Carnation Co. of New Lennox, Ill., Helen T. Fish, President, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy today, with liabilities of $18,523 and assets of $38,273.

C. J. Hintz & Son of the City of Elgin, Ill., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy today, with liabilities of $11,812 and assets of $1,375.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 8.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed today by E. D. Weinberg, proprietor of a gasoline filling station, with assets of $5,747 and liabilities of $7,086.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

Aaron, Benjamin—Lion Brewery of New York....$1,288.53
Avery, Brainard—A. A. Greene....1,064.20
Berman, Meyer—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs....108.95
Barry, Samuel N.—Kingmodel Realty Corp....113.23
Casino, Louis—Sterling Motor Truck Co. of New York....128.91
Connelly, Alice, adm.—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs....108.95
Cottle, Shubel—W. J. Etherington....443.20
Claremont Park Church Congregational—A. L. Clark....565.60
Drossman, Morris and Lena—S. Shein....731.73
Egan, Joseph F.—F. Tavarone....296.09
Fell, Mary A.—Seamen's Bank for Savings in the City of New York....3,351.53
Fretbaum, Louis—R. Werblow....489.46
Goetz, Benj. J. Wallman....205.70
Galt, Anna—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs....114.45
Green, Elsie—People, &c....200.00
Gregg, James N.—Mayer Goldberg Sons....175.84
Salme—A. Goldberg et al....193.25
Imrie, Malcolm G.—Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co....998.84
Kaplan, Herman L.—W. S. Gorden....146.40
Krichewsky, Samuel—Augusta Co....113.06
Kessler, David—J. Schwartz....126.10
Knight, Bertha—F. Howard....325.10
Keane, Robert E. and Muriel W.—S. M. Tracy....279.70
La Bagh, Thomas—M. O. Hearn....145.43
Leiman, Louis—R. Holtzberg....105.10
Langan, Sarah A.—Seamen's Bank for Savings in City of New York....12,869.24
Lamprapelus, Peter (Sterling Confectionery)—Cummins Confectionery Supply Co....279.70
Leeds, Stanton—J. P. Leo....151.71
Leiman, Louis—P. Holtzberg....105.10
Levy, Stella M.—S. J. Bloomingdale et al....152.88
McGowan, Katie—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs....108.96
Morris, Margaret—Same, costs....108.96
Mott, Samuel C.—Rapid Transit & Subway Const. Co. et al., costs....109.95
Monahan, Lizzie—S. J. Bloomingdale et al....134.70
Weveloff, Dora—Germania Life Ins. Co....193.24
Potter, James B.—J. D. Quackenbos....219.86
Peckle, August, Jr.—J. Kelly....1,093.68
Petix, Angelo—John J. Felin & Co....113.77
Premier Realty Corp.—J. Keane....1,377.92
Putnam, Eleanor J.—M. G. Duffy....376.90
Rock, Margaret B.—W. K. Palmer....265.20
Russell, Frederick A.—L. W. C. Blalock....10,000.00
Rosenberg, Joseph—A. B. Smith....425.13
Shenfeld, Rachel, or Schlesinger—L. M. Pollack....5,082.02
Saiff, Israel—Wilson & Co....108.02
Ucko, Edward, and Samuel Blecher—W. R. Ellison et al....392.11
Vanderveer Crossings—J. S. Miller....3,062.55
Wells & Newton Co. of N. Y.—C. Gabriel....3,207.67
Wilner Importing Co.—J. Landau....709.54
Woodson, Julia A.—H. E. Hunkel....526.65
White, H. Maynard—Encyclopedia Britannica Corporation....220.20

In Bronx County.

Annenberg, Moses L.—S. H. Furgatch....$1,624.24
Boulevard Holding Co. and Samuel Cohen—M. Marcus et al....466.60
Bernesser, Vincent F.—L. A. London....3,400.02
Daselda, Charles—F. C. Kleffman et al....42.20
Egan, Joseph—F. Tavarone....296.09
Freidbaum, Louis—R. Werblow....480.46
Lutrin, Harry—C. Deutsch....160.31
173d St. Realty Co.—Von Dietsch Painting and Decorating Co....17.72
Pellsena, Anthony O.—G. H. Snow Co....79.28
Rosenzweig, David, and Shea Geltman—E. Elias....31.72
Tubbs, George W.—S. J. W. Bent....774.05

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when the judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Kahn, Fred—H. Halprin, Nov. 22, 1910....$136.05
Hobart, George V.—Theatrical Producing Co., May 18, 1916....3,782.60
Cleary, Anthony M.—Citizens National Bank, Feb. 4, 1916....194.88
Same—Spencer Heater Co., Feb. 23, 1916....188.06
Whiteback, Sigmund—M. B. Farley, Nov. 5, 1917....1,144.40
Herz & Eddy—Denison Cotton Mill Co., Dec. 26, 1914, canceled....21,354.28
Ingle, Arthur H., and E. B. Deppie—M. Ohlsson, April 14, 1915....560.97
Harrison, Louis B.—C. W. Greene Co., Nov. 8, 1915....103.00
Kirby, John J.—J. L. Faulkner, Dec. 31, 1917....114.00
Same—J. W. Little, Aug. 18, 1914....907.21

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section III, Paragraph H and Paragraph 642, Tariff Act, October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold 1 costume, black, lace over white satin; 1 costume, black satin and jet beads; 1 costume, black satin, gold embroidery; 1 costume, brown tulle, coral and gold embroidery; 1 costume, white net, spangled over white satin. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 21, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated December 31, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Paragraph H of Section III of the Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold Three "Dent" Chronographs and two "Frodsham" Chronographs. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 28, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated, January 5, 1918.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Grossman Holdings Bid In for $323,000, or $47,500 Less Than Assessed Valuations.

Auction room interest yesterday centred largely on the offerings of the Martin Grossman estate, for which a total of $323,000 was realized. The properties were all improved and on more or less substantial income-producing bases. This situation, coupled with an extensive advertising campaign and the recent successful disposition of a large number of holdings of another estate, presaged healthy and vigorous bidding.

It turned out, however, that the public was hesitant in acquiring any of the properties, and while all the holdings were disposed of, there was a well-defined belief in the salesroom that parties in interest had taken them over.

The guessing contest, designed to further stimulate interest in the sale, was won by William C. Popper, who came within $300 of estimating the total amount realized. His reward was a chest of Rogers silverware, containing ninety pieces. Other guesses ranged from $90,000 to one wild estimate hazarded by a woman, which reached $7,450,000.

The aggregate selling price, $323,000, was about $47,500 less than the total assessed valuation. Complete details regarding the names of buyers and the knockdown prices will be found under "Results at Auction."

Sale of West Side Warehouse.

The Ludin Realty Company has bought from the Edmund Dealy estate the six-story building at 148 and 150 West Ninetieth Street, on a plot 50 by 100, occupied by the Columbia Storage Warehouse Company.

It is reported that the buyer represents a business man, who upon the expiration of the existing lease, will occupy the property for his own purposes. William A. White & Sons and P. S. Treacy were the brokers in the deal. Deyo & Bauerdorf acted as attorneys for the purchaser.

New Phases of Recent Deal.

Additional details of the sale of the plot at 228 and 230 East Eighty-fifth Street, were reported yesterday by Ames & Co. They sold for L. D. Thompson the five-story apartment house at 502 West 176th Street, on a plot 44 by 100, to the Eighty-fifth Street Garage, Inc., taking in part payment the two vacant lots, 228 and 230 East Eighty-fifth Street.

The same brokers resold the lots to Louis Gold, as recently reported and secured for him a building and permanent loan for the erection of a three-story garage, which they have leased for twenty-one years, from the plans, to Joseph Levy. The transactions included the obtaining of extensions of present mortgages and were all closed at the same time, covering total considerations of about $300,000.

Operator Buys Harlem Dwellings.

Leonard Weill, operator, has purchased from the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, Trustee for the Smith estate, the two four-story dwellings at 264 and 266 West 130th Street. The Charles F. Noyes Company was the broker in the sale.

Resale of East Side Dwelling.

The three-story dwelling 314 East Fiftieth Street has been resold by the Podgur Realty Company to Sarah Hirsch for investment. The structure occupies a plot 18.6 by 100.5 and was sold subject to a mortgage of $9,000.

Investors Buying Tenement.

Pearl Liles purchased for investment from M. Uhlfelder 225 West 128d Street, a five-story tenement on a plot 25 by 100. Harry Sugarman negotiated the sale.

The Hardcastle Realty Company sold to A. D. Thompson for investment 502 West 176th Street, a five-story tenement, occupying a plot 44 by 110, subject to a mortgage of $36,200.

West Side Apartment Bought In by Savings Bank.

On a bid of $185,000, which was about $15,000 less than the judgment, the Harlem Savings Bank took over at auction yesterday in foreclosure proceedings the West Point apartment house on the south corner of Riverside Drive.

The judgment was secured against the Hensle Construction Company and others. The structure is six stories, fronting 182.3 feet on the drive and 24.5 feet on the street, with irregular easterly and southerly lines. Joseph P. Day conducted the sale.

Continue Auction Buying.

Charles E. Gremmels, who has been an active buyer of real estate at auction within the past few months, bought the seven-story business building at 36 West Twenty-second Street yesterday for $41,000. The property was offered by Samuel Marx as the result of a partition action instituted by Emanuel Bamberger against Sidney J. Stern and others.

Long Island City Industrial Purchase.

A New York concern has purchased from Reinhard Stork and Robert Plaut a large plot in Long Island City, on Woodhaven Avenue, between Queens Boulevard and the Long Island Railroad, with a railroad siding of about 600 feet. The plot contains 370,260 square feet and is in the unrestricted section. It will be used for industrial purposes. William D. Bloodgood & Co. negotiated the sale.

Queens Borough Sales.

The Springfield Gardens Company has transferred its entire holding, consisting of 1,079 lots at Highview Park, Springfield, to the Postal Life Insurance Company.

W. Soukup sold to G. Schomber the dwelling and plot 67 by 85 feet on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, College Point.

M. A. Robins sold to J. P. Hoffman of Brooklyn a plot 130 by 392 feet at the southwest corner of Van Wyck and Beaufort Avenues, Jamaica.

N. E. Haugaad sold to S. Burkard of Brooklyn the plot 95 by 100 feet at the southeast corner of Brandon and Napier Avenues, Richmond Hill.

Commercial Leases.

Bastine & Co. have leased the east store and basement at 54 to 62 West Twenty-first Street to Goldenstein & Lazarowitz.

L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co. have leased for the Arnold estate the entire building 462 and 464 Broome Street to the Majestic Mills Paper Company for a term of years.

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd have leased the building at 92 Front Street to Samuel S. Beard & Co.; also 30 South Street to the Baltimore Copper Paint Company, and 7 Cedar Street to the Guaranty Trust Company, all at increased rentals.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased a store in the Reed Building, 165 William Street, to Robert Kohn for five years; also a store and basement at 450 Broadway to Abraham Litwack.

Realty Notes.

Julien T. Davies, David B. Ogden, and the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery were the speakers at the annual meeting of the Washington Square Association yesterday at 7 West Eleventh Street. Albert R. Shattuck, President of the association, made his annual report.

Since January 1 Lloyd N. Worth and John F. Bottomley have placed the following loans: $22,000 at 5 per cent. on 326 East Thirty-second Street; $18,000 at 5½ per cent. on 3,258 Third Avenue; $12,000 at 5 per cent. on 1,632 Bathgate Avenue, and a second mortgage of $3,000 on 31 Arden Street.

Robert F. Bonsall has become associated with the brokerage department of A. H. Mathews.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Canal St, 191 and 193, n s, 50 ft w of Mott St, 50.4x100.3, two five-story business buildings; executors' sale; to R. M. Lederer for $35,500.

4th St, 31-35 East, n s, 140 ft w of Bowery, 75x132.3, four-story Everett Hall, with two-story extension; executors' sale; to C. J. Packard for $70,000.

Clinton St, 80-85, e s, 175 ft s of Rivington St, 50x100, two five-story tenements and stores and five-story loft building; executors' sale; to E. M. Seixas for $50,000.

Clinton St, 90-92, e s, 191 ft s of Rivington St, 50x100, and 97-103 Attorney St, abutting, 80x100x irregular, three, four, and five story buildings, containing theatre, flats, stores and lodge rooms; executors' sale; to E. M. Seixas for $120,000.

Park Av, 3,762 and 3,764, w s, 240 ft s of 171st St, 40x143.7, two three-story frame dwellings; executors' sale; to R. Klee for $10,000.

Crotona Av, 2,157, w s, 204.3 ft s of 182d St, 80x225.8x irregular, four-story flat; executors' sale; to W. C. Popper for $17,500.

By Samuel Marx.

22d St, 36 West, s s, 349 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.9, seven-story office and store building; Emanuel Bamberger against S. J. Stern et al; Paskus, G. & H., attorneys; partition; to Charles E. Gremmels for $41,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Riverside Drive, 575, s e corner of 135th St, 182.3x24.5x irreg., six-story apartment house; also right, title, &c., to site 13x59.7x irreg., adjoining on south; Harlem Savings Bank against Hensle Construction Co. et al.; attorney, E. S. Clinch; due, $199,637.17; taxes, &c., $4,352, to the plaintiff for $185,000.

By Henry Brady.

St. Nicholas Av, 964, e s, 101.8 ft s of 159th St, 25.5x118.5x25x123.1, five-story flat; L. H. Nash, trustee, against Mary Weicker et al.; attorneys, Brower, B. & B.; due, $25,839.76; taxes, &c., $664; adjourned to Jan. 10.

Suffolk St, 87, w s, 50 ft s of Broome St, 25x75, five-story tenement and stores; C. G. Openhym et al., trustees, against Sarah Tane et al.; attorneys, Cary & C.; due, $19,460.48; taxes, &c., $725.82; to the plaintiff for $18,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

18th St, 482 West, s s, 354.5 ft w of 9th Av, 20.6x92, three-story tenement; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against R. T. Lynch et al.; attorneys, R. and E. J. O'Gorman; due, $8,574.79; taxes, &c., $204.80; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

By James J. Donovan.

3d Av, 3,744, e s, 47.3 ft n of St. Paul's Place, 40.1x100, six-story flat and stores; W. A. Wilson against Adelheid Loub et al; attorneys, Towsend & G.; due, $41,284.61; taxes, &c., $416; to the plaintiff for $36,000.

Coster Av, e s, 150 ft n of Edenwald Av, 75x100; also Coster Av, e s, 250 ft n of Edenwald Av, 10x100; also Fox Av, w s, 200 ft n of Edenwald Av, 25x100; Julia Ward against H. D. Smyth et al; attorneys, Dayton & B.; due, $3,219.05; taxes, &c., $151.69; to the plaintiff for $3,100.

By George Price.

Prospect Av, 1,406-7, n w corner Jennings St, 48.90x10x67.6x74.4, five-story flat and stores; J. A. Schultze against Samuel Teishoff et al; attorney, George Ludwig; due, $8,026.91; taxes, &c., $388.56, subject to a first mortgage of $35,000 to the plaintiff for $43,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

238th St, n s, 58 ft w of Richardson Av, one-story brick warehouse, 52x73; Edward Caterson, 761 East 233d St, owner; King & Campbell, 108 Park Av, architects; cost, $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ALL PROPERTY, real and personal wheresoever situate of which party of the first part is now or may hereafter become possessed; Benjamin and Clara M. Stephens to Acton C. Bassett, 137 West 74th St, as trustees in trust for parties of the first part, all liens, June 2, 1908; attorney, Frank T. Warburton, 66 William St....$1

BROADWAY, 3,156, n e corner of 125th St, 75x99.11; John B. Simpson to Delta Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, mtg $120,000, all liens, Dec. 10; attorney, Julius H. Zieser, 217 Broadway....$100

BROADWAY, 160 to 172, s e corner of Maiden Lane, 3 and 4, runs s 75.7x e 67.11x s 7.1x e 42.5x n 87.11x w 110.11 to beginning, foreclosure Dec. 28, 1917; Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to Broadway-Maiden Lane Corporation, 71 Broadway, Jan. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$2,270,000

FRONT ST, 100, n w s, 46.7 ft n w from n w corner of Front and Gouverneur Lane, 19.10x84.5; Hy M. Baker to William A. Shilstone, 1,016 East 38th St, Brooklyn, mtg $12,500; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

GOERCK ST, e s, 200 ft n of Delancey St, 25x99.4; Nathan Schancupp to 86 Goerck Street Corp., b. and s., Jan. 8; attorney, J. A. Seidman, 61 Park Row....$100

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 85.4 ft e of Goerck St, 18.9x75; Nathan Schancupp to 327 Rivington Street Corp., b. and s., Jan. 8; attorney, J. A. Seidman, 61 Park Row....$100

WILLETT ST, 101, w s, 75 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100; Abr. Miller et al. to Annie E. Walker, 1,409 Sutter St, San Francisco, Cal., mtg $21,000, all liens, Jan. 8; attorney, A. Fred Silverstone, 150 Nassau St....$100

33D ST, 151 East, n s, 148 ft e of 3d Av, 18x98.9; A. O. and Susan M. Ihlseng to Olga K. Ihlseng, 449 West 123d St, mtg $15,000, Nov. 28....$2,425

50TH ST, 314 East, s s, 183 ft e of 2d Av, 18.6x100.5; Podgur Realty Co. to Sarah Hirsch, 97 Simpson St, mtg $9,000, Jan. 7; attorney, Max Schmer, 135 Broadway....$175

50TH ST, 520 West, s s, 300 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Paul T. Kammerer, Jr., referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, foreclosure Dec. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$10,000

75TH ST, 5 West, n s, 144.9 ft w of Central Park West, 23x102.3; Emily D. Day to Maude E. Scofield, 103 West Fordham St, City Island, Bronx, mtg $30,000, all liens, Nov. 20, 1917; attorney, L. Crichton, 120 Broadway....$100

85TH ST, 228 and 230 East, s s, 334.6 ft e of 3d Av, 50x102.2; 85th Street Garage, Inc., to Aaron D. Thompson, 1,046 Hillside Av, Plainfield, N. J., mtg $41,000, Jan. 5; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Aaron D. Thompson to Grand Building Corporation, 44 Court St, Brooklyn, mtg $41,000, Jan. 4; attorney, same....$100

106TH ST, s s, 70 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x50.11; Margaret Calhoun to Clara C. Disbrow, 46 East 82d St, mtg $14,750, March 13, 1917; Dr. R. N. Disbrow, 17 East 38th St....$100

118TH ST, 110 East, s s, 90.6 ft e of Park Av, 50x24.6x irregular; Charles Lichtenstein to Nathan Morgenstein, on the premises, mtg $15,000, Jan. 2; attorney, M. J. Altschul, 302 Broadway....$1

120TH ST, 117 West, n s, 260 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Martha Hensle to Lawrence P. Kinsella, 248 East 121st St, mtg $9,200, all liens, Jan. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

121ST ST, 15 West, n s, 161 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Harry C. Horton to Louise D., his wife, 15 West 121st St, all liens, Jan. 8; attorney, F. L. Durland, 15 Wall St....$1

122D ST, 234 West, s s, 420 ft w of 7th Av, 84x100.11; Joseph A. Foody to Foody Co., Inc., 234 West 122d St, mtg $28,000, Jan. 7....$100

126TH ST, 208 East, s s, 125 ft e of 3d Av, 50x99.11, foreclosure Dec. 21, 1917; Wilbur Larremore, referee, to Lincoln Trust Co., 204 5th Av, Jan. 8; attorneys, Middlebrook & B., 46 Cedar St....$23,000

145TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 99.8x99.11; Stanley G. Ranger to Hulse Garage Co., 570 West 145th St, mtg $95,000, b. and s., Jan. 8; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$100

176TH ST, 502 West, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 44x99.11; Hardcastle Realty Co. to Aaron D. Thompson, Plainfield, N. J., mtg $36,200, Dec. 31; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$1

176TH ST, 502 West, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 44x99.11; Aaron D. Thompson to 85th Street Garage, Inc., 141 Broadway, mtg $53,700, Jan. 4; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$100

Bronx.

BASSFORD AV, 2249, n w corner 180th St, 95.6x28.8x94x9.7; Sparta Realty Co., to Clara E. Crohn, 2249 Bassford Av; mtge $4,500, Jan. 3; attorney, Clara E. Crohn, 2249 Bassford Av....$100

CAULDWELL AV, s w corner 156th St, 20x52.6; Matilda Gebelein (by Emma Stange, gdn.) to Giacomo Guagliardo, 727 Cauldwell Av, Jan. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$5,650

COURTLANDT AV, s e s, Lot 31, map of North Melrose, 56x115x50x40; also Courtlandt Av, s e s, Lot 32, same map, 56x115x50x90; Selena McBrien to Albert J. Schwarzler, 369 East 167th St, mtg $2,150, Dec. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

COURTLANDT AV, w s, being Lot 7, map of North Melrose, 50x142; Henry Wilker et al. to Margaret Bartolicius, 3,990 Brook Av, and another, mtg $3,000, Jan. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

LOT 38, map Hunter Estate; Mabel Williams to Julius C. Williams, 60 Bassett Av, Dec. 31, 1917; attorney, Julius C. Williams, 60 Bassett Av....$1

LOTS 8 and 25, map 170 lots, Sisma Estate; Concetta Mucci to Liberto Mucci, 648 Sound View Av, Dec. 28, 1917; attorney, L. Mucci, 648 Sound View Av....$1

LOTS 205 and 206, map property of Monatiquot Real Estate Co.; Carmela F. Losito to Luigi Cuscuola, 610 East 191st St, Jan. 8; attorney Luigi Cuscuola, 610 East 191st St....$1

LOT 59, Block 37, Lots 1 and 2, Block 38, map of Morris Park; Emil Koyen to Henry Mesinger, 38 East 94th St, Jan. 3; attorney, Henry Mesinger, 144th St. and Austin Place....$1

PARK AV, s w corner of 160th St, runs s 134.10x w 4.4 to w s of Railroad Av x n 134.11x e 4.3; Eva Van C. Hawkes to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway, Jan. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

PART of Lot 34, Block 2,845, tax map, being that part that lies in front of and adjoining Lot 41, map of Mount Eden; Sophia R. Fischer et al to Anna R. Crossin, 561 West 121st St, Nov. 26, 1917; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$50

SOUTH BOULEVARD, 876, e s, 33.4x100; Samuel Y. Hampton to Elsie M. Frandsen, 2088 Tiebout Av; mtge $23,500, Nov. 8, 1917; attorney, J. H. Seymour, 238 Broadway....$100

STEBBINS AV, 1,330, w s, 40x100; Bella Bondy to Julius Bondy, 1,280 Boston Road, mtg $17,000, Jan. 5; attorney, I. Kahn, 781 East 169th St....$100

THIRD AV, s w corner 170th St, 20x79.9x20.4x82.6; also 170th St, s s, 82.6 feet w of 3d Av, 40x82.6; also 3d Av, w s, 20 feet s of 170th St, runs s 20x w 77x n 26x e—x e—; John Massimino to Meta Investing Co., Inc., 11 West 177th St, Oct 31, 1917; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

TIFFANY ST, w s, 185 ft s of 165d St, 25x105; Charles D. Donohue to Doctorowitz Realty Co., 1 Liberty St, Dec. 29, 1917; attorney, K. S. Dietz, 1 Liberty St....$1

182D ST, 801 to 809, n s, runs w 100x n 100 x e 90.10 to Southern Boulevard x s e 20.4x 81.10, William W. Niles, referee, to Sarah J. Wyckoff Hunt, 1,773 Washington Av, Jan. 3; attorneys, Engelhard, P., P. & B., 111 Broadway....$11,900

183TH ST, 771-775, n s, 79.11x120x80.10x130, also all title to strip beginning 185th St, n s, 95.11 ft e of Prospect Av, 0½x32.11x3.6x32.11; Nos. 1,447-1,451 Boston Road Realty Co. to Joseph Cooperblum, 871 Fox St, mtg $61,500, Jan. 7; attorney, A. Waxenbaum, 124 Stanton St....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, n w corner 186th St, (547 West,) 64.10x100, Jan. 7; Manhattan Heights Improvement Co. to Arco Realty Co., 299 Broadway, due Jan. 2, 1920, 6 p. c., prior mtg $72,500; attorney, H. Gottlieb, 299 Broadway....$11,000

AVENUE A, 1,355, w s, 23.8 ft n of 72d St, 26.6x100, Jan. 4; Anchor Bohemian R. E. Association to Anton Havranek, on the premises, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $12,000; attorney, A. Hlavack, Jr., 306 East 72d St....$5,000

BROADWAY, 166 to 172, s e corner Maiden Lane, 76.7x110.11x irregular, Jan. 8; Broadway-Maiden Lane Corporation to New York Life Insurance Co., 346 Broadway, due Jan. 1, 1923; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1,900,000

SAME PROPERTY, Jan. 8; same to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $1,900,000....$330,000

CONVENT AV, 418, s w corner 148th St, 18.1x75, Jan. 8; Charles S. Boardman to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond....$6,000

80TH ST, s s, 264.6 ft e of 3d Av, 50x102.2, Jan. 5; Grand Building Corporation to Morris Reizenstein, 555 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, due Aug. 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; address, 44 Court St, Brooklyn....$3,500

145TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 99.8x99.11, Jan. 8; Hulse Garage Co. to Stanley G. Ranger, 280 West 94th St, 5 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $45,000; attorneys, Seligman & S., 3 South William St....$50,000

Bronx.

COURTLANDT AV, s e s, being Lots 31 and 32, map Melrose North; Albert I. Schwarzler to Selena McBrien, 611 East 138th St, Dec. 3, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$2,150

COURTLANDT AV, w s, being Lot 7, map of North Melrose; Margaret Bartolicius to Henry Wilker, 763½ Courtlandt Av, and another, Jan. 3, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$3,000

LUDLOW AV, n s, 105 ft e of Olmstead Av, 100x108; Charles Klumpp et al. to Lena Ebeling, 273 Walnut St, Newark, N. J., Dec. 17, 3 years; attorney, J. Mueller, 12 Hedden Terrace, Newark, N. J....$3,000

MORRIS AV, 1,236, e s, 39.6x100; Aloth Realties, Inc., to Antonia Klingenbeck, 263 West 130th St, Jan. 7, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. J. Krug, Jr., 150 Nassau St....$3,500

WALTON AV, 2,386-2,396, w s, two lots, each 19.11x96.5; two mtgs, each $3,500; William Ollendorff to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Jan. 7, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$7,000

12TH ST, s s, 104.10 ft e of Avenue D, 50x169.3x50x139.4, Unionport; Harry H. Verdran to Jane H. Kellogg, 3,334 Newark St, Washington, D. C., Dec. 31, 1917, installments, 5½ p. c.; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av....$2,000

168TH ST, s s, 84 ft e of Boston Road, runs s 33.4x e 13.6x n 0.4x e 42 to Forest Av x n 82x w 57.3; William Ollendorff to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Jan. 7, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$3,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

ELIZABETH ST, 7, all; Nathan Hutkoff, to Giovanni Pascucci, on the premises, 2 years from Nov. 1, 1918; attorney, Joseph P. Barbieri, 35 Nassau St....$3,540

MULBERRY ST, 169, store; Antonio Cagliostro to Alfonso Sepe, 174 Mulberry St, 3 years from May 1, 1918; V. A. J. Cagliostro, 277 Broadway....$660

3D ST, 90, 2d, 3d, and 4th floors, part of ground floor and part of 5th floor; Third Street Ice Co. to Isidore Pinkowitz, 135 East 4th St, 17 years from Jan. 1, 1918; attorney, H. Koppelman, 144 Rivington St....$1,800

9TH AV, 370, s e corner of 31st St, (370 West,) all; David and Isabel Boyle to Harry Hagan, 370 9th Av, 10 years from May 1, 1918; address, 147 Ross St, Brooklyn....$3,250

17TH ST, 114-118 West, s s, 225 ft w of 6th Av, 75x92; James N. Jarvie to Northam Warren Corporation, New York City, 10 years from Feb. 1, 1918; attorneys, Parker, D. & W., 34 Nassau St....$11,250

148TH ST, 234-240 West, all; Takane Realty Co. to Oronzio Colasuonno, 318 East 119th St, 12 years from April 1, 1918; attorney, John B. Coppola, 291 Broadway....$8,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

5TH AV, 2,133; Anna M. E. Watkins against Joseph W. Kelly et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wells & Snedeker.

5TH AV, 2,143; Rutherford Realty Co. against Joseph W. Kelly et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wells & Snedeker.

5TH AV, 2,135; Anna M. E. Watkins against Joseph W. Kelly et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wells & Snedeker.

5TH AV, 2,141; Frederick De W. Wells et al. against Joseph W. Kelly et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wells & Snedeker.

10TH AV, s e corner of 52d St, 25.5x75; 10th Av, s w corner of 51st St, 25.5x100, and 10th Av, n e corner of 48th St, 20x81.6, three actions; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. et al. against Thomas V. McEntegart et al., foreclosure of three mortgages; attorneys, Geller, Rolston & Moran.

116TH ST, n s, 72.11 ft e of Pleasant Av, 25x50; New York Savings Bank against Rabetta Schoenemann et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. A. Dutton.

20TH ST, 505 East; Edward F. Cole against Lydia I. Burns et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. F. Wund.

120TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 16x100.11; Rachel L. Mayer against J. Patten Co., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, e s, 170 ft n of 179th St, 16.9x113.4; Annie L. Demorest against George Schmitt et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, C. H. Schwartzman.

228TH ST, n w corner of Prospect Terrace, 80x19x irregular; Friedricke A. Shettler against Charles J. Chapman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. S. Hauber.

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

1ST AV, 1,556; Louis Sussman against Wygoda Realty Co. et al., July 23, 1917....$950

1ST AV, 1,557; Louis Sussman against Wygoda Realty Co. et al., July 25, 1917....$521

28TH ST, 249 and 251 West; Fancelli Bros. & Son against Frederick Poffet et al., Aug. 27, 1917....$270

176TH ST, 502 West; Ludwig Crossmann against Hardcastle Realty Co. et al., March 21, 1917....$121

SAME PROPERTY; Podesta Scagliola Art Marble Co. against same, May 21, 1917....$506

SAME PROPERTY; Cosmopolitan Wall Paper Co. against same, June 2, 1917....$31.30

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 2,527 to 2,537 and 95th St, 266 West; Samuel Wolls against Ninety-fifth St. & Broadway Corp., owner; P. J. Martin, Inc., contractor....1,025

BROADWAY, 389; Kader Slate Works against Frank A. Munsey, owner; Jacob Pine, contractor....64

WEST END AV, 279; Pierce Foundation Corp. against 279 West End Av. Corp., owner and contractor; Jacob Axelrod, contractor....2,827.12

10TH St, 72 East; Tomback & McPhee against Bertha Galante, owner; M. Jurkowitz, contractor....172.50

141ST St, 117 to 137 West, and 142d St, 128 to 146 West; Edward Kramer against 135 Broadway Corp., owner; Terry Holding Co. and Watt Terry, contractors....358.78

SAME PROPERTY; Serman & Frank against 185 Broadway Holding Corp., owner, Terry Holding Co. and Filton Holding Corp., contractors....2,099

120TH St, 308 East; Lordi & De Crespiris Construction Co. against Robert I. Brown, owner; Levine & Levine Contracting Co., contractor, renewal....454.10

Bronx.

CANNON PLACE, e s, 175 ft s of 238th St, 75x100; Edward A. O'Nealy & Son against Cannon Place Construction Co., Inc., owner and contractor, renewal....185

CANNON PLACE, e s, 100 ft s of 238th St, 75x100; William Begon against Cannon Place Construction Co., Inc., owners; Victor Zambetti, contractor, renewal....306.28

SAME PROPERTY; same against same, owner; same, contractor, renewal....100

SAME PROPERTY; Ames Bldg. Co. against same, owner; same, contractor, renewal....423.43

HARLEM RIVER TERRACE, 2,468; Michael Normoyle against Miss C. W. Foote, owner; G. Moore, contractor; renewal....300

SEDGWICK AV, s w corner of 177th St, 77x141; Bronx Artificial Stone Works, Inc., against Edwin F. Branning, owner and contractor....15,500

198TH ST, 410 East; Abraham P. Kramer against T. McNamara, owner; W. N. Tiedman, contractor....455

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APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 103.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $19 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

34TH, 64 EAST.—Large alcove room, bath; handsomely furnished; every convenience. Murray Hill 9281.

61ST ST., 75 EAST, (corner Park Av.)—Seven rooms, elegantly furnished; service unexcelled.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished, unfurnished; 3 to 12 rooms, $150 monthly up; most desirable location, appointments. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone 8300 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Choice localities; long, short leases; 4 to 12 rooms, East, West Side. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1688.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

BACHELOR APARTMENT in fireproof modern building, 2 large rooms, bath, fireplace, refrigeration; handsomely furnished; books, pictures, bronzes, lamps, &c.; maid, valet, restaurant service; $150 month. Herbert Gulick Co., Inc., 402 Madison Av.

CARLTON CHAMBERS.—3 large rooms and kitchenette, handsomely furnished, complete, attractive, full hotel service, $275 month to June 1. Apply on premises, 402 Madison Av. Herbert Gulick Co., Inc., agents.

FURNISHED apartments, Park Av. section. Herbert Gulick Co., Inc., 402 Madison Av.

MADISON AV, 220, (36th St.)—Large-sized, attractively furnished 3-room apartment. Murray Hill 427.

TO SUBLET—Small furnished apartment, very attractive. Hotel Lorraine, 2 East 45th St.

To sublet, 3 rooms, kitchenette apartment; Fifth Av., Madison Square; two sleeping rooms, two baths, large living room. Telephone, Murray Hill 8513.

Furnished—West Side.

12TH ST., (Washington Sq.)—Handsomely furnished elevator apartment, seven rooms, two baths; piano; $300. Elberson, 25 W. 42d.

23D ST., 222 WEST, CHELSEA HOTEL.—Stockholder's apartment, No. 86, exquisitely furnished, for rent by the year; four rooms, bath, closets, and small kitchen. Apply for terms to Marsh & Wever, 42 Broadway; present tenant will show.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6260.

48TH, 67 WEST.—Attractive non-housekeeping apartment, one reception, two bedrooms, and bath, suitable for bachelors. Telephone Bryant 6488.

50TH ST., 48 WEST.—Finely furnished two rooms and bath; every convenience; moderate. Apply premises, or telephone Circle 5202.

52D, 46 WEST, (first floor.)—Excellent location doctor's office or bachelor. Rhinelander 2850.

52D, 43 WEST.—Exclusive apartment, large room, bath room; electricity, steam heat.

56TH, 337 WEST.—Two-room, bath, kitchenette apartment; suitable for two.

57TH ST., 200 WEST.—Sunny, well-heated four-room furnished apartment in new apartment house near Central Park; tiled bathroom, shower; iceless refrigerator; will lease four months or longer; bargain at $165. Circle 3560, Apt. 51.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Facing south, three rooms, kitchen, bath; new building; $200, or open to offer. Jones, Circle 3560.

57TH ST., 19 EAST.—Beautifully furnished studio; $75 per month on lease. De Anquinos.

58TH, (Near 5th Av.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, three large rooms, kitchen, bath; $200. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

58TH, 181 WEST.—Exceptional two-room, bath, kitchenette apartment to sublet. 6180 Columbus.

58TH, 152 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; maid service; in modern house; two months. Telephone 2506 Circle, Apt. 40.

58TH ST., 191 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor and alcove. Apt. 20.

67TH, 1 WEST, Duplex Apartment No. 315.—Three rooms, kitchenette; cooking free; club privileges in restaurant. Superintendent.

72D ST., 240 WEST.—Beautiful one or two room apartments, furnished or unfurnished; gentlemen preferred; references. Columbus 968.

72D ST., (near West End Av.)—An exceptionally attractive five-room apartment, completely furnished. Telephone Columbus 5525.

72D ST., 156 WEST.—Choice furnished apartments. E. K. Van Winkle, Columbus 1077.

74TH, 253 WEST.—Studio apartments, one or two rooms, furnished or unfurnished; in exclusive neighborhood, $50, $60, $75.

77TH.—Furnished apartment; 5 rooms, 3 baths; $400 month; particulars. Schuyler 7207.

84TH, 15 WEST.—Attractive 7-room apartment, piano; special concession; references. Kelley.

86TH, 340 WEST.—Handsomely furnished two rooms, bath, and kitchenette; southern exposure; plenty of heat and sunshine. Phone Schuyler 5871.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive private house, entire floors, two, four large, sunny rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity; service; $100-$110.

90TH, WEST, (Broadway.)—Six outside rooms, linen, silver; reliable party; $125. Particulars, 745 West End Av., near 97th.

90'S, WEST END.—Six rooms, two baths, handsomely furnished. Details, Col. 3974.

96TH ST., WEST, (Near Park.)—Floor in private residence, beautifully furnished, 2 rooms, 2 baths; gentlemen. Phone Riverside 5418.

98TH, 234 WEST.—Apartment to rent; eight rooms and bath; silver, linen, piano, large victrola; elegantly furnished; private family, leaving city; exchange references. B. S., Apt. 9.

99TH, 344 WEST.—7 rooms, three bedrooms, handsomely furnished Duo-electric Steinway; Oriental rugs; reasonable. Detail, Columbus 3974.

103D AND BROADWAY.—A few single rooms in high-class hotel for rent to refined persons at reduced rates if taken permanently. Apply Hotel Marseilles.

103D ST. & BROADWAY, (Hotel Marseilles.)—Suites of 2 and 3 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, at reduced rentals.

118TH, 401 WEST, Apt. 52, (Morningside Drive.)—Three-room housekeeping; $100 monthly.

120TH, 426 WEST.—Beautiful new three-room apartment; Alice blue living room, pink bedroom; furniture by Stickney; must be seen to be appreciated. Morningside 8070, Apartment 24.

191ST ST., 567 WEST.—Three attractive rooms, completely furnished, housekeeping; references required; no children; rent $45. Janitor, or St. Nicholas 2940.

APARTMENTS, Beautifully Furnished 2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH, with or without kitchens; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway. HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, 305 West 98th St. Near Broadway. Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; long, short subleases a specialty, choice localities. Wickliffe Gray Agent, 269 West 73d, Columbus 3974.

APARTMENT Hunting Unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72. Columbus 836.

APARTMENT hunting unnecessary. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease or unfurnished; near Subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 612. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

ATTRACTIVE private home apartments, furnished, unfurnished; west side and Washington Heights. CRESCENT CO., 647 West 110th, (Broadway,) upstairs.

BARGAIN.—Corner apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, well furnished; wonderful river view; five months. Hubert, Columbus 281.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 333 (93d.)—Apartment, furnished or unfurnished; six months or year; 9 rooms, 3 baths; unusual. Apt. 28.

EIGHTIES, (Between West End Av. and Riverside.)—Superior new two rooms, bath, foyer, kitchenette, piano; $140. Phone Riverside 6068.

FROM Jan. 25, completely and handsomely furnished 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; 10th floor; overlooking Park. Phone Plaza 6969.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS A SPECIALTY. Town-Country Renting Agency, 200 West 72d St. Columbus 5665.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent very reasonable; season or longer. Apply SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT; large demand; select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 836.

LOWER 5TH AV.—Handsomely furnished, exceptional; living, dining, two bedrooms, kitchen, bath; maid service; six months. Madison Square 7894, Hart.

RESTFUL studio apartment, Washington Square, open fire; furnace heat, $65. 6151 Spring.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 420, (114th-115th.)—Exquisitely furnished front corner apartment; twelfth floor, 9 rooms, 3 baths; short or long lease; drawing room, music room, library, and dining connecting; ideal for entertaining; 4 master bedrooms; $325 a month, less conditionally. Private telephone 672 Morningside, Evans, 123; immediate possession.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Elegantly furnished; abundance of beauty; ideal home; long or short lease; grand piano. Particulars 1176 Vanderbilt.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 700.—Well furnished five-room apartment. Winter months or longer. Phone Bryant 3745, between 11 and 5. Audubon 3902 after 5.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 334.—Four rooms; southern exposure; mahogany furniture; ground floor; will rent immediately to desirable party.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (84th St.)—10 and 11 light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—Large, light apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, to sublet. Cardozo.

Brooklyn.

MONTAUK ARMS.—Furnished suite, two rooms, bath, with maid service; $45; entrance Prospect Park and both new subway systems; abundant heat. 204 Union St., Brooklyn. Phone 1416 Prospect.

Unfurnished—East Side.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Parlor floor, large three-room corner suite, with a bath, kitchenette. Murray Hill 427.

PARK AV., 446.—Two rooms and bath; parlor floor; reasonable rent. Plaza 6143.

Unfurnished—West Side.

12TH, 40 WEST.—Single room apartment; electric light, steam heat, open fireplace; southern exposure; French windows; $60 monthly; also large ground-floor studio with skylight, $100 monthly. Chelsea 3272.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 2196.

54TH ST., 19 WEST.—Doctor's apartment; rent $2,500; very desirable location. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 25x30. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

58TH, WEST.—Elevator apartment, four rooms, bath, $85. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

61ST, 106 WEST.—Sunny, eight rooms; steam heat; elevator; central location; $70 monthly.

90TH, 40 WEST.—Two large rooms, kitchenette, and bath, entire floor; service optional.

165TH, 600 WEST.—Sublet 7-room corner apartment, reasonable. Apply Supt.

APARTMENT STUDIO, 300 61st Av.; entire floor; skylight; $75. AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST, or JANITOR.

FOR RENT.—New studio apartment, never been occupied; 3 rooms, kitchenette; located Central Park South. Terms and particulars, O 59 Times.

ONE WARM APARTMENT. FIVE LARGE LIGHT ROOMS, $65. 40 Morningside Av., N. E. cor. West 118th St.

THE BROCKHOLST, 101 WEST 85TH ST. High-class elevator apartments, eight rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $900 to $1,800. Superintendent on premises.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 46.—Picturesque working studio, splendid light, kitchenette, electricity, roof porch, $45.

340 WEST 86TH ST. One Kitchenette Apartment. 2 ROOMS AND BATH. Rent $600 Per Annum.

Brooklyn.

BILTMORE APARTMENT, corner of Ridge Boulevard, 69th St., Bay Ridge; two blocks from 4th Av. subway; highest class 4 and 5 room apartments, $40 and up. Telephone 1200 Bay Ridge.

HAVEN AV., 119, (near 171st St.)—Five rooms, bath; all improvements; quiet, elegant house; will sublet, moderate rent.

AMITY ST., 126, BROOKLYN.—Large and small rooms; convenient to Borough Hall Subway.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WELL-FURNISHED apartment wanted, between 50th and 60th Sts., west side; must be at least six rooms, modern; not over $100. Write Kiel, Paramount Bldg., Pittsburgh, Penn.

An apartment consisting of five rooms, two bedrooms, bath, parlor and kitchen, with conveniences, adjacent to subway or car lines. Y 223 Times Annex.

TWO ELDERLY gentlemen wish apartment for Winter, 6 or 7 rooms, west side; will take servants if desired. Y 216 Times Annex.

Furnished apartment or floor in private house, 3 rooms and bath; period about 4 months; $85 to $100 per month. M 368 Times Downtown.

2 gentlemen desire comfortably furnished apartment, 3 rooms and bath; between 30th and 40th Sts.; reply, stating monthly rental; reasonable. Y 239 Times Annex.

One room with bath; apartment unfurnished or elegantly furnished; no objection to walk-up apartment. R 191 Times.

Want furnished apartment, 7-8 rooms, 3 baths, below Eighties, 3-4 months, $296 month. Telephone Vanderbilt 1452.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Small housekeeping apartment, $50 monthly; below 45th St. R 180 Times.

Unfurnished.

Unfurnished apartment wanted; young couple desire three-room, up-to-date apartment, near subway; $35 month. Box R 179 Times.

5-ROOM APARTMENT, southern exposure, modern, above 72d, west side. Cortlandt 8065.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

15TH, 108 EAST.—Private residence, well furnished studio room, with or without bath; double or single; reference.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) Suite two rooms and bath.

30TH, (103 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $8 weekly up; including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Two large rooms, bath, private floor, single; French family.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Beautiful furnished room, private bath; electricity; large closets; gentlemen only.

66TH, 46 EAST.—Nicely furnished parlor floor, running water, open fireplace, piano; references.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.)—Very large front room; private bath; steam, electricity; board optional; also smaller room; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large room, with private bath, steam heat, and electricity; gentlemen; references. Gramercy 1978.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Large, small, furnished, unfurnished rooms; bath, or running water.

West Side.

40TH, 33 WEST.—Two very large rooms; bath, kitchenette; first floor; quiet home.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large sunny room for bachelor, small parlor, studio; references.

55TH, (1,730 Broadway.)—Very desirable room; elevator; Apt. 69. Circle 2181.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; electric light; steam heat; running water.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Large furnished room, running water, suitable for two people; all conveniences; 5th floor; elevator.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Artistically furnished front rooms; meals optional; elevator apartment. Hutchinson.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Apt. 20.)—Room for gentleman; every convenience; dining rooms below.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor, two rooms; private bath; gentlemen; refined surroundings.

72D, (Central Park West.)—Two rooms, bath; heat, (coal in cellar;) gentlemen. 1,242 Columbus.

302 WEST 72D ST.
Warm, attractive room, electricity; gentlemen preferred.

72D, 336 WEST.—Large front room and bath; beautiful view; electricity; references.

72D, 121 WEST.—Sunny front room, medium size; continuous hot water.

72D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, private bath; also medium-size rooms.

73D, 111 WEST.—Newly furnished two rooms with kitchenette; will rent separately.

73D, 271 WEST.—Large, attractive room, with bath, electricity; reference.

74TH, 253 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, single, en suite, in exclusive bachelor house; electricity, heat, hot water, parquet floors.

74TH, 3 WEST.—Attractive large or small rooms, with baths.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

75TH, 320 WEST.—Well-heated sunny modern suite; exclusive; references. Col. 7248. Salvia.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished, comfortable small rooms; homelike; all conveniences.

75TH St., 181 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished outside room; single or connecting; warm. Rose.

75TH, 130 WEST.—Warm, attractively furnished, electricity; adjoining bath, southern exposure.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Large, sunny, warm room; hot water; one or two gentlemen, business woman; also small, light room.

76TH, 13 WEST.—Well-heated large room, private bath; electricity; phone; references.

77TH, 314 WEST.—Large, sunny room; connecting bath; electricity; exclusive; house near subway.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable, small room, reasonable; gentlemen; references.

77TH, 313 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable for studio or doctor.

77TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful furnished large double rooms; lavatories, telephone, electricity; references.

78TH, 108 WEST.—New Norece Hall-Annex; large and single rooms, kitchenette optional.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive front parlor alcove; running water; small room.

79TH, 146 WEST.—Large, well heated, sunny room, with or without private bath.

80TH, 225 WEST, (Apt. 6 South.)—2 rooms, single, en suite; breakfast optional.

81ST, 166 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, adjoining bath; convenient to "L"; references.

82D, 134 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; southern exposure; single room; references.

82D, 80 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite; every convenience; gentlemen; also single rooms. Hale.

83D, 84 WEST.—Two warm rooms, suite, bath, kitchenette; other rooms; references.

83D, 325 WEST.—Sunny rooms, steam heat, grate fire. Apart. 3 west. Schuyler 4770.

84TH, 111 WEST.—Large, neatly furnished parlor suite, suitable for two; single room; conveniences; reference. Ferris.

84TH, 0 WEST.—Comfortable, well-heated rooms; continuous hot water; congenial surroundings; electricity.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, warm rooms, all conveniences; refined surroundings. Telephone.

85TH, 332 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE ROOM IN HIGH-CLASS BACHELOR APARTMENT. COFFIN, SCHUYLER 8285.

86TH, 548, (West End Av.)—Attractive room, connecting bath; electricity; every convenience; references.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Newly furnished front suite; rooms well heated; elevator; references. King.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Medium, sunny, front room, adjoining bath; breakfast; high-class house.

88TH, 3.5 WEST, (Drocean Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; rooms $3 to $15; references.

88TH, 330 WEST.—Parlor, piano, bedroom, bath; also large front room; steam, electricity.

90TH, 50 WEST.—Beautiful large room and board in refined home; $15.

91ST, (Broadway, near Subway.)—Newly furnished light room, adjoining bath, high-class apartment, private family; no other roomers; gentlemen preferred; $8. Phone Riverside 6538.

93D, 238 WEST.—Private family will rent room, steam heat; continuous hot water; suitable for business persons; references.

95TH AND DRIVE.—Large, beautifully furnished room; steam heat, gas log; private family; elevator. Phone Riverside 7140, mornings. Worrell.

95TH, 317 WEST.—Small; adjoining bath, shower; references. Apartment 4.

96TH, 316 WEST.—Two single rooms; small private family; gentlemen. Apt. 41.

97TH, 308 WEST, (Newman.)—Large sleeping room, next bath; elevator apartment; after 7 P. M.

97TH, (756 West End Av.)—Large room; running water; gentleman; $4.50. Weber.

107TH ST., 230 WEST.—Attractive front room; electricity; elevator. Apt. 25.

114TH, 300 WEST, (Facing Columbia Campus.)—Furnished room, private adult family. Graham.

115TH, 610 WEST, (Apt. 22B.)—High-class apartment, two elegantly furnished rooms, bath; suitable one, two gentlemen; references.

116TH, (Near Riverside and Columbia.)—Sunny front room. Telephone Morningside 6487.

119TH, 423 WEST.—Exceptionally furnished, large, suitable two, adjoining bath; elevator. Reynolds.

119TH, 124 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath; telephone, electricity, heat; references required.

121ST, 510 WEST.—Warm, attractive, outside rooms; southern exposure; running water. Apartment 1B.

142D ST., 548 WEST.—A nice warm and sunny room.

152D, 568 WEST.—Very large, beautiful room in refined private house. 7146 Audubon.

BROADWAY, 2,030.—Beautifully furnished suite, two large rooms; private bath; light apartment; one or two adults. Phone Col. 4237.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Desirable room; homelike, quiet. Telephone 3903 Morningside. Apartment 8.

Comfortably furnished three-room front suite, bath, on Riverside Drive; accessible to 96th St. subway; $75 per month to quiet, refined tenants. N 157 Times.

EDGECOMBE AV., 461.—Business woman will rent large, sunny room; breakfast privileges; modern conveniences; elevator. Meade.

ENGLISHWOMAN having front apartment Riverside Drive will rent attractive room to one seeking first-class accommodation and willing to pay for same. Y 212 Times Annex.

FURNISHED rooms, elevator apartment; home comforts; plenty heat; laundry, &c.; looked after; bachelors preferred; block from 72d St. subway. P 184 Times.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, overlooking Park; beautiful suite, front parlor and bedroom; desirable location; conveniences; private phone. Morningside 9086; references.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Two well ventilated connecting rooms; heat guaranteed; restaurant in building. Apply Apartment 2. Telephone 4334 Morningside.

OVERLOOKING Riverside Drive, between 88th and 90th Sts.—Two furnished connecting rooms, with bath. Telephone Schuyler 6280.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th St.)—Suite two beautiful sunny corner rooms, bath; overlooking Hudson; gentlemen; Apartment 78, 9,881 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 868, (144th.)—Cheerful sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 38.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 858, (155th St.)—Large room, southern exposure; running water. Apt. 41.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 76, (80th.)—Beautiful rooms facing Drive; also 3-room apartment.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 168, (at 88d.)—Large front room, twin beds, private house.

RIVERSIDE, (84 West 77th.)—Heat guaranteed; 1, 2 rooms, bath; $75-$150 month.

Suite of two rooms on Drive to refined gentleman; running water, lavatory; $55 per month. N 158 Times.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—Comfortable room, exclusive home, with breakfast; two bathrooms, including shower; gentleman or business woman. Phone Apartment, Audubon 1794.

WEST END AV., 338.—Superior bachelor accommodations, single or suite; bath, breakfast. 3080 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 896, (105th.)—Large front room adjoining bath; steam, electricity; 23.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 149, (Borough Hall.)—Business people; attractive room; references exchanged. Main 783.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10TH, 2 EAST.—Handsome room; southern exposure; all improvements; gentleman; private residence.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

YOUNG business man, single, part time away, would like large single room, private tub and shower bath, vicinity Washington Square; give particulars. O 398 Times Downtown.

FATHER AND SON, (16,) want comfortable room, private bath, between 40th and 60th; no other roomers; permanent. S 2 Times.

GENTLEMAN wants room, private family; no women or children; $3. S 9 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires furnished room below 42d St. S 6 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST.—Attractive double, single rooms; excellent home cooking; table guests; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (163 Lexington Av.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone; elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals; $16 weekly up.

MADISON AV., 2[illegible], (36th.)—Attractive rooms; excellent [illegible] references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 W[illegible]r 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; exce[illegible] board; all improvements.

[illegible] WEST 49TH ST.
Warm rooms, with board; table board.

"54 WEST 54TH ST.
ROOMS, WITH BOARD; REFERENCES.

58TH, 56 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished, private bath; electric light, plenty heat, hot water; suit particular people; Southern cooking.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATH; ELECTRICITY, STEAM HEAT; TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6330.

72D, 209 WEST.—Large, comfortable double, single rooms, private bath; table boarders accommodated.

73D, 318 WEST.—Exclusive pension; two large connecting rooms, with private baths, single or en suite; excellent table.

72D, 261 WEST.—Handsome large front room, private bath; small room, excellent table.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; well heated; all conveniences; references.

73D, 142 WEST.—Real home; spacious room, alcove, private bath, gas log, electricity; new furnishings; best home cooking.

76TH, (344 West End Av.)—Select accommodation, beautiful second floor front room, bath; other rooms; excellent home table; steam, electricity.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive, warm, steam-heated rooms, en suite or single; excellent home table; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—Attractive rooms; good home cooking; special rate; permanent.

82D, 29 WEST.—Large unfurnished second-floor front room; will furnish to suit; all improvements; parquet floors; electricity; also smaller furnished room, with board; parlor dining room; best of food and service; a home for particular people.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 174 WEST, "The Little House."—Rooms, bath adjoining; delicious home table; references.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large rooms, connecting bath; all modern conveniences; excellent board; references.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Comfortable large, small warm rooms; excellent cooking; homelike; references.

87TH, 21 WEST.—Large second, third floor rooms; bath; electricity; excellent table.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Very desirable large single and double rooms, with adjoining baths; Jewish family; excellent cooking; congenial surroundings; reasonable rates.

93D, 265 WEST.—Large, front room; elegant house; constant hot water; electricity.

94D, 21 WEST.—Rooms; well-heated house; phone; subway, "L"; French cuisine.

102D, 305 WEST, (Riverside.)—One, two exceptionally large front rooms; 5 windows facing south; private baths; owner's home; references.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence offers very large steam heated front room; also single room; really exceptional table; moderate terms.

112TH, 611 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, superior table; $15 with board, $8 without; gentlemen preferred; references exchanged. Apt. 41.

113TH, 580 WEST.—Medium-sized room, southern exposure; excellent cuisine; near Broadway subway.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Large, double front parlor; first-class Jewish table. Morningside 2123.

149TH ST., 544 WEST, (Broadway Subway.)—Nicest, healthiest section; Audubon; new management; thoroughly renovated, bright rooms; suites, bath adjoining, $8-$12; singly, $15-$20, two, including meals. 2737 Audubon. Mrs. Mates.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 46, (Corner 77th.)—Refined home surroundings; suite of large rooms, private bath; also smaller rooms; home cooking; references required.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.,
174 West 125th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double rooms, private baths, meals optional; facing park; singles.

WEST END AV., 334, (86th.)—Large rooms, excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

541 WEST END AV., (86TH.)
Table guests; parlor dining; social parlors.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD wanted by young business woman; preferably German boarding house, west side. O 391 Times Downtown.

Young man, best references, seeks private room and board; 70th to 90th, west side; state terms. H 85 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Highcliffe Hotel, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 216.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL.
No Coal Shortage Here.
48-55 South Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.
A New York family hotel filled with New Yorkers, 30 minutes from Broadway.
Room, with private bath and first-class table board for two, $30 to $35.
Room, with private bath and first-class table board for one, $18 to $17.
Parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with table board for two, $30 to $46.
All rooms handsomely furnished. Special reduction to permanent guests.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CHANDLER limousine, like new, thoroughly guaranteed; bargain quick buyer. 305 West 59th.

CHANDLER limousine; very fine shape; $900. R. S. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

COLE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

DODGE Limousine Town Car; used four months. Mr. Gear, 149 West 49th St.

FIAT "30," Fleetwood touring; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

FIAT limousine-brougham town car, perfect condition, fully equipped; cost $5,500; bargain, $1,000. SPENCER, Schuyler 2907.

FIAT 1916 7-passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

FORDS.
1916 Runabout, demount. wheels, perf. cond. $185.
1916 Chassis, demount. wheels, good cond. $150.
1914 Touring, good condition, $125.
30 Other used Fords, at attractive prices.
Commercial bodies, used and new.
Tires and tubes, standard makes.
At less than dealers' prices.
Excellent opportunity for dealers.
All cars guaranteed as represented.
Bronx County Auto Co., Inc., Ford Agents, 607 Bergen Av., (152d.) Tel. 8081 Melrose.

FRANKLIN, 1917, practically new, 398 miles; sedan top; cost over $2,700; can be purchased at sacrifice. Mr. Gage, 1,834 B'way. Phone 6832 Columbus.

FRANKLIN, 1916 sedan, elegant condition. Gage, 1,834 B'way. Columbus 6832.

HUDSON 1917 TOURING.
HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 Brougham; town car; wire wheels; like new. Harris, 1,696 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1917 Sedan; bargain; first-class condition; guaranteed service. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

JEFFREYS 5-passenger Sedan, $750.
R. S. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

LANCIA 5-passenger; wire wheels; late model. Pilot Company, 200 West 59th.

LANCIA 1917 collapsible town car.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE 1915, "38" landaulet; extra touring body. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE "6-38" landaulet; like new; $2,250. R. S. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE 6-48 limousine; original cost, $5,700; take $1,000. 305 West 59th St.

MARMON 1917 landau, brougham, guaranteed. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway, Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger sedan. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car, guaranteed. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON, 1917 landaulet, limousine, also touring car. Bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON, Model 41 touring, almost new; $750 will buy it. 1,930 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 brougham, like new; run less than 2,000 miles. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

OLDSMOBILE.—Must sell at once 1917 touring, fine condition; bargain. 1,930 B'way.

OVERLAND.—Want cash offer for my 1917 runabout; like new. 1,930 Broadway.

PACKARD LIMOUSINE, 2-38, FOR SALE, IN SPLENDID CONDITION; TOURING BODY SEPARATE. TELEPHONE 5463—BROAD. WILLIAM ANDERSON.

PACKARDS.
1916 Twin-6 Limousine. Fine condition.
1915 3-38 Lim. Newly painted. Fine cond'n.
George Lamberty, 1,926 Broadway.

PACKARD 1917 twin six; real bargain; owner wants quick action; offer wanted. Ask for Tuckey's car, 1,763 Broadway.

PACKARD 1916 1-35, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

PIERCE-ARROW (1916) limousine, 38 H. P.
CRANE-SIMPLEX (1917) limousine.
PACKARD (1916) landaulet, 1-35.
F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, 4-pass. phaeton; Locomobile, 1914, 38 limousine. Tel. Mr. Art, Mulberry 3240, 556 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1914, "38," limousine; perfect condition; bargain. Telephone Owner, 348 Rector.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "48,"
4 pass. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 B'way.

R. & L. Electric town car, 1913 model; closed body, four seats inside, two outside; quiet colors; has had light service and is in prime condition; inspection invited; price, ready for use, $700. X 375 Times Annex.

REO REBUILT AUTOMOBILES.
1916 TOURING.
One of the most dependable cars on the market. Has been thoroughly gone over in the Reo service station; repainted in standard color; extra tire mounted on rear.
READY FOR THE ROAD.
90-day guarantee against defective parts.
Used Car Department.
REO MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y., INC.,
54th St. and Broadway.
Tel. 1271 Circle.
F. D. PALMER, Manager.

REO 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 7-passenger, with an extra touring body; can't be told from new; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 53th St.

REO, 1916. Perfect mechanical condition, newly painted, five good tires, electric starter, complete equipment. A bargain.
STUDEBAKER CORPORATION,
1,291 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

REO 1917, 5 passenger, with Winter top, convertible into sedan; mechanically perfect; any reasonable offer accepted. Gramercy 4624.

REO 1917, 5-passenger, with Winter top, convertible into sedan; mechanically perfect; any reasonable offer accepted. Gramercy 4624.

REO 1916 RUNABOUT,
like new; bargain. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone Columbus 5062.

S. G. V. 1914 touring car; A1 condition; new shoes. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

SCRIPPS BOOTH, 1916, newly painted; bargain; $375. Alexander G. Harris, 1,696 Broadway.

SCRIPPS BOOTH.—$350 cash will buy my runabout; like new. 1,930 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 COUPE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

SIMPLEX Roadster, disappearing seat; very fast; snappy. Pilot Company, 200 West 59th.

STEARNS 1917 LANDAU-LIMOUSINE,
MILEAGE 1,600,
PRACTICALLY NEW. 60% OFF LIST.
Small "4-cylinder," with a special Fleetwood Landaulet body upholstered in imported gray Bedford cloth; every modern appointment found on the highest class car, including bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut paneling; shoe equipment naturally all new, and there is one extra mounted new shoe that has never touched the ground; car is equipped with special small wheels, which makes it low; cost, as it stands, over $3,100; open to inspection and demonstration any time. On exhibition at THE BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

BROUGHAM Town Car, 1916; cost $5,600; our price, $1,800. Harris, 1,696 Broadway.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW.
Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Flack, 1790 Broadway.

BUICK, 1917 cabriolet; also Buick sedan. Price attractive. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 TOURING, $750.
Alexander G. Harris, 1,696 Broadway.

BUICK.—$550 will buy beautiful 6-cylinder runabout; like new. 1,930 Broadway.

CADILLACS.
SHOW WEEK SPECIAL.
During this week the Used Car Department will show a special line of REBUILT CADILLAC EIGHTS, both open and closed models.
This is a real opportunity to save money. These cars will be worth more money in the Spring than they are now being sold for.
DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO.,
536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Tel. Mulberry 8340. Open evenings.

CADILLAC 1916 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917, TOURING.
Seven-passenger; guaranteed. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone Columbus 5062.

DODGE Limousine Town Car; used four months. Mr. Gear, 149 West 49th St.

CADILLAC 1916 CABRIOLET.
Four-passenger; run about 8,000 miles; fully equipped; like new; must be seen to be appreciated. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 5062.

CADILLAC 1916 TOWN CAR.
Seven-passenger, fully equipped; condition guaranteed; many extras; must be seen to be appreciated; will sacrifice. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 5062.

CADILLAC 1915 SEDAN.
Five-passenger, fully equipped in every way; repainted, color Brewster green; condition guaranteed; bargain. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone 5062 Columbus.

CADILLAC, 1917, LIMOUSINE BODY.
Seven-passenger, new; owner going away; very handsome; no reasonable offer refused. Phone Columbus 4948.

CADILLAC 1917 landaulet; condition perfect; new tires; many extras. Myers & Stark, 1,790 Broadway, Room 1016. Columbus 8063.

CADILLAC 1915 8-cylinder 4-passenger touring. Willys Overland, Broadway and 50th.

CADILLAC.—$350 will buy my Cadillac landaulet; 4 new tires; 2 extras. 1,930 B'way.

CASE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

CHALMERS Master Six; special inclosed; Winter body, Westinghouse shock absorbers; many extras; $800 quick buyer. 305 W. 59th.

"WHITE" USED CARS, also other makes, touring cars and taxicabs.
THE WHITE COMPANY.
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WILLYS KNIGHT brougham; need money; $750 cash takes it. 1,930 Broadway.

WILLYS KNIGHT "84" coupe; wire wheels. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th St.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

Motor Trucks.

MOTOR TRUCKS, new, 3½, 5, 7, tons, with military transport bodies, in export cases; discount. Columbus 9016. Room 66, 2 Columbus Circle.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
1917 STUTZ "16" Valve Speedster.
1917 HUDSON SEDAN.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
1917 STUTZ TOURING; like new.
HUDSON LIMOUSINE SERIES, 18 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1917 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 PAIGE LIGHT "6" TOURING.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
CHALMERS Light "6" Touring, $425.
HUDSON Super-Six Winter Top; make offer.
1916 SAXON "6" ROADSTER.
HUPMOBILE Roadster; Winter Top; price $375.
OVERLAND Touring; Electric Starter, $350.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

"RIGHT PRICES."
1917 REO Three-Passenger Roadster.
1917 STEARNS "4-cyl." Limousine (New.)
1917 CADILLAC "8" Seven-Passenger.
1916 HUPMOBILE Runabout. Wire Wheels.
1916 CHANDLER Touring, Model 17.
1916 CADILLAC Touring; very extra.
1916 STUDEBAKER Touring, Model 17.
1916 REO Seven-Passenger.
1916 HUPMOBILE Touring; exceptional.
1916 NATIONAL Seven-Passenger.
1915 BUICK Small Touring.
1915 CADILLAC Brougham Town Car.
1914 PACKARD 3-48 Seven-Passenger.
1914 MERCER Touring.
All cars open to mechanical inspection and demonstration at any time.
THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the Trade,
1,077 Atlantic Av., Cor. Franklin Av.,
BROOKLYN.

COUPE.—Late 1916 Studebaker, six cylinder, with beautiful Willoughby 4-pass. inclosed body; rebuilt and in perfect mechanical condition; oversize tires, 2 extra mounted shoes, tubes, mirrorscope, Lyons spring bumper; special mechanical improvements and equipment; cost over $2,100; will sacrifice for $1,075. A. B. Christie, 1,291 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

BEAR ROBES, (pair,) handsome; also two beautiful plush robes, gentleman's fur-lined overcoat; also chauffeur's fur coat; perfect condition; no cash offer refused. Private Stable, 148 East 30th St., near Lexington Av.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars, Limousine bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

Automobiles Wanted.

CADILLAC, 1917, Sedan, Springfield body, convertible type, in perfect condition; wanted; cash payment. Address John 5110, Mr. Pize.

HUDSON SUPER SIX, 1917, 7-passenger touring car; must be in best condition and run not over 1,500 miles; state lowest cash price. O 389 Times Downtown.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phone 4219-3580 Bryant.

PACKARD Six limousine, hourly; monthly preferred; owner drives; reference. Jones, Columbus 9821.

PIERCE-ARROW, Packard limousine, beautifully equipped; desirable party $75 weekly. Circle 4215.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine; moderate rates; weekly, monthly. Economical Garage, Columbus 7261. Muldoon.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD STORAGE, automobiles, $5 per month up. West Side Storage, 310-312 West 144th. Phone Audubon 3578.

DEAD STORAGE, automobiles, $3 month up. Matt. Dwyer's, 311-319 West 140th. Audubon 1540-1.

Automobile Repairing.

AUTOMOBILE Painting, Trimming; all kinds of repairing, such as body remodeling and remounting, making demountable tops; best prices and workmanship. American Auto Painting and Trimming Co., 551 West 52d. Columbus 9807.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. — Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 236 West 50th St. — Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BILL CLERK-SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Six years' experience; refined; Christian; $15. H 90 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, also stenographer, 4 years' business experience, high school graduate, seeks position in a secretarial capacity; good references. H. Karp, 1,046 Kelly St., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, capable, over 10 years' experience; entire charge books, office; handle correspondence; references; salary $25. R 124 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, knowledge of stenography, six years' experience, wishes responsible position; capable taking entire charge. H. L., 104 East 14th.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER; eight years' experience chemical, publishing; executive ability; $20. O 388 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, 10 years of practical experience; would prefer cashier's position and assist with books. R 183 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, general office routine; willing, hard worker; capable; experienced. A 290 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 6 years' experience controlling accounts, knowledge of stenography, typewriting. R 173 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced all systems; knowledge stenography; salary $15 to $18. A 298 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 7 years' experience women's wear mfg., desires responsible position. R 177 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Competent to take complete charge; $20. B. D., 2,914 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER and typist, thoroughly experienced; salary $15. O 373 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly proficient; full charge; salary $20. Hatchel, 532 West 143d.

BUYER.—Experienced young lady wishes position as millinery buyer with large retail concern. Address H 88 Times.

COMPANION, &c.—A refined American lady desires position as housekeeper, companion, or mother's helper. K., 3,393 Broadway.

COOK AND CHAMBER MAID.—On account of going South wish to place my two perfectly reliable servants, cook and chambermaid. Phone 3617 River.

COOK, good manager, wishes position in private family; city references. Call Wednesday, 923 3d Av.

COOK or general maid wishes position small family; references. Kelly, 326 West 40th.

DRESSMAKER wishes work home, alterations, new models, good fit; satisfaction. Write, call Miss L., 129 West 130th.

DRESSMAKER, dresses, coats, alterations specialty; curtains; $3.50 daily. Phone Hensley, 880 Morningside.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, day and evening; dresses, alterations; also children's clothes. Academy 2765.

EXPERT
Stenographer and typist, rapid and accurate, knowledge of bookkeeping. Sara Gilary, 950 Avenue St. John. Tel. Melrose 7176.

GOVERNESS, capable, trustworthy, kindergartner, wishes position with small children. 231 East 72d.

GOVERNESS, TEACHER, experienced, wishes position; music; resident or visiting. 231 East 72d.

LADY'S MAID, first class dresser and traveler, would like to travel with actress or theatrical show. R 197 Times.

MAID, colored, neat; light housework. Audubon 9110, Apt. 53, Edinburgh Court.

MANAGER, &c.—American woman with experience and executive ability wishes post as clubhouse manager or in hotel office or other position of trust. Farragut 3961.

NURSE.—French governess; best references of 5 years from last place; 26 years of age; Protestant. Apply to Henri, 67-69 West 44th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—French; would like to place in good family; has been with me three and one-half years; one child; wages $50. Write to Miss J. Bruey, 341 West 90th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT; FAMILIAR WITH ALL CLERICAL DUTIES; $12-$13. A 292 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

POSITION wanted by lady with 20 years' experience as teacher; also several years' institutional work. O 370 Times Downtown.

REFINED, middle-aged lady would like charge of linen room gentleman's house or hotel, or as companion to lady; some position of trust; finest references. A. R., 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Competent employes are valuable assets; have you an opportunity for one in your establishment possessing initiative, executive ability, and a thoroughly rounded business training? I want unlimited possibilities as reward for close application. H 74 Times.

SECRETARY.—Intelligent young lady possessing initiative; executive ability; thorough commercial training; accurate stenographer; capable handling correspondence; knowledge Spanish, French; responsible position desired. S 1 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, unmarried, well bred American, age 27; 8 years' experience; well educated, tactful, executive ability; responsibilities present position; thoroughly satisfactory references. H 72 Times.

SECRETARY—Englishwoman, well educated, literary knowledge, French, German, desires secretarial position; competent stenographer, typist; highest personal references. H 8 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, CORRESPONDENT; high school graduate; possessing initiative and ability; 4½ years' experience; salary $18-$20. H 77 Times.

SECRETARY, 6 years' experience; high school graduate, expert stenographer, rapid typist, initiative, highest credentials, salary $20. R 176 Times.

SECRETARY.—Six years' experience; knowledge stenography, bookkeeping; executive ability; willing to start at $18. H 81 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, expert, [illegible] years' experience, desires position 3 days a week; $10. Advertiser, 3,866 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, general assistant; well educated; 8 years' thorough business training; highest credentials; trustworthiness and interest in her work; invaluable to busy man; $25. O 395 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY; quick, accurate; experienced; three days a week; midcity location preferred; references. Address Miss Ivimey, 718 Fifth Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—American; excellent worker; familiar with secretarial duties; working knowledge Spanish; references; $100 per month. H 82 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Dictaphone, capable handling office details; thoroughly competent, reliable; $18. A 280 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' experience, thoroughly competent; high school graduate; $18. A 232 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—2½ years' practical experience; willing worker; references; $12. O 3[illegible] Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced files, law, theatrical, publishing; references. $19-$20. R 184 Times.

STENOGRAPHER — THREE YEARS' EXPERIENCE; HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE. A 3[illegible] TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; conscientious worker; references. $15. O 354 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer, secretary, bookkeeping nine years; executive ability. $18-$20. 148 East 31st St.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, several years' experience; high school graduate; $18. O 383 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; knowledge bookkeeping; bright beginner; salary moderate. Y 237 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' practical experience; thorough knowledge office work; $20. A 279 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' experience; rapid, accurate; thoroughly competent; conscientious worker. R 193 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, good penman; rapid, accurate; highly recommended; $16. Madison Square 4912.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent; high school graduate; 4 years' experience; $18. R 180 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent; knowledge of bookkeeping. A. Benjamin, 1,272 Clay Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER, neat, capable, desires downtown position; $12. A 385 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—College graduate; public school methods; all branches; coaching. Expert. Times Harlem.

YOUNG WOMAN, of good education and eight years' experience in banking and law, wishes position as stenographer or secretary; will consider offer outside of New York City. Address Box 252, Warsaw, N. Y.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat, colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th St. Phone, Columbus 5022. Established 1890.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls; excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th St.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, houseworkers. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

COLORED help, city, country; references. Lyons Agency, 482 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

A BUSINESS ADMINISTRATOR
desires to hear from manufacturer interested in securing services of thorough executive; 17 years' broad manufacturing experience in accounting, shop routing, planning, time study, financial and office executive duties, city and road sales work; credentials exceptional; age 37; salary $3,500. [illegible] 139 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John [illegible].

ACCOUNTANT, EXPERIENCED SENIOR, DESIRES POSITION ON STAFF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT; EXEMPT. H 415 TIMES ANNEX.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, exempt, American, 39; twenty years' commercial, manufacturing experience; thoroughly reliable, competent; $40. H 79 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeeper; $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104. Telephone Cortlandt 6088.

ACCOUNTANT.—Periodical audits; books opened, closed, and written up; trial balances, financial statements, &c.; moderate terms. R 88 Times.

ACCOUNTANT connected with large accounting firm desires accounting work for evenings and Sundays. R 175 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, thoroughly experienced, desires position; moderate salary. O 359 Times Downtown.

ARCHITECT, expert draftsman and engineer, has spare time, desires work. O 374 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Christian, American, 37, draft exempt; twelve years' experience manufacturing, commission lines; full charge of books. O 367 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 22, honorably discharged from U. S. Army; capable office man; balance sheets, &c.; $22. O 352 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—30, well educated; 8 years' experience on double-entry sets; competent to take full charge; or as ledger clerk. O [illegible]5 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 2 years' experience, controlling accounts, knowledge of typewriting, desires position. William Nathanson, 331 Saratoga Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, (32;) fifteen years' experience cashier, collections, credit; start $35. [illegible] Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 5 years' experience double entry, trial balance; neat and accurate; salary moderate. O 357 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Double-entry, controlling accounts, trial balances; auditing experience. A 284 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 19, experienced, thoroughly competent; highest credentials. O 399 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 26, desirous position; 4 years' experience; A1 references; college education. O 378 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT.—Double entry, experienced; references; salary moderate. Elit. 138 East 117th.

BOOKKEEPER.—Six years' experience; competent take complete charge; salary $25. H [illegible] Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—American, 33, experienced bookkeeper, clerk, and salesman. R 172 Times.

BROOKLYN office manager, credit man, 35, married, exempt, 15 years' experience, 7 years with present firm, modern accounting methods; highest credentials, desires to connect with progressive firm. R 158 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4058.

CHAUFFEUR, 31, experienced driver, mechanic; sober, willing, trustworthy, wishes position; private family; references. Roth, [illegible] East 86th.

CHAUFFEUR, (28,) married; 8 years' experience mechanic; private or commercial; total abstainer; references. Frank, 324 West [illegible].

CHAUFFEUR, (32,) Swiss, experienced, good references, wishes position private family. Rhinelander 4165.

CHAUFFEUR, (32,) mechanic, desires steady position, references; William Brown, 501 East 87th.

CHAUFFEUR, Swedish, just out of U. S. Army; five years' experience; good references. Larson, 308 East 78th St. Lenox 6805.

CHAUFFEUR, neat, experienced, wishes position, or a position driving nights. H. Johnson, 253 West 147th.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 32; experienced driver, mechanic; competent in every respect. 508 West 145th St., Care of Fisher.

CHAUFFEUR. — Mechanic; private family; references. Charles Weidenberg, 846 9th Av. Columbus 806.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CLERK, 20, 4 years' office experience; reliable, accurate; executive ability. O 335 Times Downtown.

COOK, Butler Valet, General Houseworker—Japanese John, 23 West 60th St. Col. 8536.

COOK, Japanese, wants position in highest family, hotel, club. H 69 Times.

CREDIT MAN'S assistant, young man, (20,) desires position; experienced bookkeeper. S 4 Times.

DECORATOR.—University graduate, in architecture, four years' office and general experience, desires position with interior decorating firm. S 5 Times.

DESIGNER, graduated engineer, experience in development, electrical or mechanical lines; 35 years of age. H 76 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, university graduate in architecture; four years' office experience; 1½ years N. Y. City; best references. S 7 Times.

DRAFTSMAN AND DESIGNER.—10 years' experience factory and building construction. A 288 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER.—Technical graduate, licensed marine engineer, understands installation and care of power plants, &c., would like to locate with the selling force or trouble department in the machinery line; age 35. S 3 Times.

EXPERIENCED HAT SALESMAN, with 12 years' selling experience, would like to get line for Northeastern Pennsylvania and Western New York; will consider any other good line or taking charge of inside hat department; A-1 references. A 113 Times.

EXECUTIVE of sales ability, 44 years young, good appearance, speaks several languages, for six years with largest Canadian syndicate, desires position with firm desiring a man for responsible position. S. Apt. 2B, Green Court, 1,815 7th Av. Phone 6574 Cathedral.

FARM SUPERINTENDENT of State institution last five years will be open for position March 1, 1918; practical manager; capable of producing results in dairying, gardening, poultry, hogs, and all branches of farming; institution or private estate; references. W. O. Atkinson, Middleboro, Mass.

FARM SUPERINTENDENT, Danish, married, one child, wishes position on private estate; willing to board help; experience; best references. Soren Nielsen, 3,185 Broadway, care Raymond.

GARDENER, married, desires position to take care of gentleman's place or small farm, knowledge of carpentry, repairs, and painting; experienced in all kinds gardening and greenhouse work; best references. Address Ericson, 41 Centre Av., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

LAWYER, fifteen years' experience, married, desires connection with corporation or firm; legal capacity; salary, $2,000. Box O 364 Times Downtown.

MAN, 36, POSSESSING INITIATIVE, PERSONALITY, AND CONSTRUCTIVE ABILITY, NOW EMPLOYED, DESIRES TO MAKE CHANGE; QUALIFIED BY EXPERIENCE TO HANDLE ANY SIZE ORGANIZATION; WOULD LIKE TO CONNECT WITH COMMERCIAL CORPORATION, TRAFFIC OR SALES DEPARTMENT PREFERRED. H 78 TIMES.

MAN, 38, executive ability, desires position bookkeeper, cashier, correspondent, salesman. W 394 Times Downtown.

MARRIED MAN, 35, having entire charge of the manufacturing, sales force, buying, and all office details, excluding the financial end, desires to connect with a firm where initiative executive ability would be appreciated; highest references; present firm liquidating. R 163 Times.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, at present employed with firm manufacturing non-essential products, desires more permanent position; experience covers manufacturing organization, analysis, and improvement of methods, design, and installation of conveying and special machinery, machine shop practice and testing; executive work preferred. R 187 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, competent, executive, college graduate, 26, thoroughly versed in export, import, shipping; efficient claim adjuster, and correspondent. O 386 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER and correspondent, middle-aged, American, long experience in office work. O 344 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER, 38 years old, wide experience, executive ability, capable handling men, desires making change; references. O 390 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young, capable fellow, (23,) possessing good appearance and address; also several years' practical experience; references. H 70 Times.

SALESMAN.—Real salesman, 10 years' selling experience, married, desires to connect with reliable concern, staple line; references. R 174 Times.

SALESMAN, 29, experienced, married, wishes position with reliable concern. H 86 Times.

SALESMAN, traveling, desires men's neckwear for any territory, South preferred. R 194 Times.

SALESMAN, young man, 24; also familiar with office routine; correspondent. R 196 Times.

SALESMAN, (31,) married, desires legitimate line for local representation. S. R., Times Harlem.

SALESMAN wants good line, city or road; references. O 366 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, (23,) 12 years' experience; thoroughly competent; college education; adaptability; highly recommended; seeks wider possibilities. O 386 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY or confidential clerk; can handle correspondence, interviews, and matters requiring finesse and diplomacy. R 80 Times.

SCULPTOR WISHES WAR WORK.
Obligations make enlistment impossible; my chief assets are ability to hustle, knowledge of construction and things mechanical; can show successful record and would make good in executive work not entailing special training. X 347 Times Annex.

SHIPPING CLERK, 23, experienced, desires position with wholesale house; references. O 371 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, educated, American, age 22; 4 years' experience; accurate and dependable; can master details; ambitious and not afraid to work; highest references; draft exempt. M 307 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 20, experienced, competent, desires good connection; salary $18. O 376 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Man past draft age wants work afternoons or clerical work. O 369 Times Downtown.

STUDENT attending college evenings seeks position; would prefer sales work. H 63 Times.

YOUNG MAN, initiative, knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting, wishes position with prospects. O 389 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 29, married, possessing executive ability, together with 13 years' insurance experience (office and field), would connect in any line where work and endeavor would merit advancement. R 188 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 33, educated, alert, import and export experience, desires position where ability will be considered. O 398 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN of good family wishes position companion to elderly gentleman; will travel; can take full charge country home; speaks French, English. H 69 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, exempt, desires to connect with progressive concern with chance of advancement; selling experience. O 393 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24, married, well recommended, to connect with a children's dress or coat house; inside or salesmanship experience; city and suburbs. R 170 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, desires connection with reliable commercial concern; 4 years' selling experience in paper business. O 358 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school graduate, intelligent, ambitious, seeks position with future; clerical and business experience. H 73 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, desires position with wholesale shoe house. O 377 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, 1½ years' high school education, wishes position at anything. Box 57, 3,013 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, 20, neat, well educated; business and salesmanship experience. O 365 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, assistant bookkeeper, clerical work; accurate; references. R 171 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, experienced, wishes position with reliable firm. H. Floto, 501 West 148th.

YOUNG MAN, 20 years, desires position in mercantile line; ambitious. H 67 Times.

YOUNG MAN (26) wishes position anything. E. Rosenblum, 274 East 3d St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR PATRIOTIC YOUNG LADIES TO SERVE OUR COUNTRY.
Heavy demands for war service in a national organization employing several hundred people under ideal conditions necessitates employment of 20 additional young ladies for clerical positions; high school graduates and good penmen especially desired; applications should state experience, ability, education, salary desired, and full description of applicant. Y 238 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; must be accurate and good penman; reference required. Albert Ehlers, 224 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER with thorough knowledge of books and who can type bills; steady, desirable position for able person; reply, stating experience and salary expected. C. B., 401 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must have thorough experience in all details respecting importing business, Custom House entries, &c.; salary to start, $18; apply in own handwriting. M 239 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY, SALARY. O 333 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by responsible concern in Jersey City; must be 24-45 years, quick and accurate; state age, race, education, experience, and salary desired. Y 2[illegible] Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER and typist wanted in law office; answer in own handwriting, giving age, experience, references, and salary desired. M 300 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Must have good knowledge of bookkeeping and stenography; good opportunity. Schlesinger, 117 East 24th St.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer in law office; reply in own handwriting, stating age, salary and experience. O 300 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER (double entry) and CASHIER.—neat, accurate, competent; hours 8 to 5; salary $15. R 199 Times.

CASHIER WANTED.—Meat market; experienced; reference. Hudson Market, Broadway, corner 190th St.

CLERICAL. — Conscientious and intelligent worker to take charge of important detail work and make herself generally useful in busy office; no experience necessary; permanent, with advancement. W 379 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Experienced, good in penmanship and figures; good references. M 288 Times Downtown.

COLORISTS.—Air brush artists; only those experienced on pictures need apply. Rotograph Co., 512 West 41st St.

DESIGNER WITH SPECIAL EXPERIENCE ON MEDIUM-PRICED AND BETTER MISSES' DRESSES; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ORIGINAL AND PRACTICAL YOUNG WOMEN. O. P., 276 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FILING CLERK wanted; experienced, thoroughly competent to take full charge of filing department. Apply, giving outline of experience, references, and salary expected. Box O 400 Times Downtown.

[illegible] wanted, experienced on fine silk bags; furnish own material; work at home. [illegible] 43 Times.

GIRLS, bright, (2,) for office work. Apply Room 1,213, 165 West 40th St.

GLASS WORKERS.
STEM MAKERS AND HAND SEALERS-IN.
EXPERTS CAN MAKE $20 WEEK,
WITH OVERTIME AND BONUS.
CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

GOVERNESS.—North German of refined appearance, by permanent German-American widower, to boy and girl, 8-10; musical accomplishments essential; visiting governess preferred; $60 monthly. X. Y. Z., 148 Columbus Av., store.

GOVERNESS, speaking perfect French, English; best references. Sachs, 314 West End Av. River 2012.

HOUSEKEEPER, preferably alone, capable assuming charge 90-family elevator furnished apartment building; experienced renter absolutely necessary; 2 rooms, bath and $900 salary yearly to start. Call 1 P. M., 341 West 45th St.

HOUSEWORKER. — General houseworker, white, single girl, not over 25 years; $35; washing out; two adults, two children. B. Cunnyngham, 120 Broadway. Rector 8436.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl, light housework. Apply Hebrew Orphan Asylum, 1,560 Amsterdam Av.

HOUSEWORKER.—Scandinavian woman for general housework; no washing; family of two; references. 59 West 56th St.

MAID, neat, polite, punctual, to clean physician's offices, answer telephone and doors; permanent position; salary $14 weekly; advance if capable; hours 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., excepting Sundays; references required. H 87 Times.

MAID.—Business woman wants experienced maid, white, refined, excellent cook, for general housework, to take full charge; no laundry; highest salary paid; references required. Call between 11 and 1, Aubry Sisters, Inc., 104 East 25th.

MILLINERY.—Experienced trimmers wanted. S. Grinspan, 129 Clinton St., near Delancey St.

MODELS,
SIZE 36 SLENDER,
TO TRY ON DRESSES.
SAMUEL FLOERSHEIMER & BRO.,
2 WEST 33D.

MODEL wanted for dresses; size 16; good salary, permanent position. Smink, Inc., 31 East 26th St.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
BROOKLYN,
WANTED AT ONCE,
TYPISTS,
ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS
AND CLERICAL WORKERS.
THESE ARE ALL
GOOD PAYING POSITIONS
WITH SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY
FOR ADVANCEMENT.
YOU DO NOT NEED
TO HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE.
WE WILL TEACH YOU
OUR METHODS.
APPLY ALL MORNING
TO EMPLOYMENT MANAGER.
Take crosstown car from Borough Hall, south to Bowne St., then two blocks west.

NURSE, graduate, to assist physician in office and act as secretary and stenographer; must be experienced, competent, neat, polite; hours 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., excepting Sundays; position permanent. Address with references and salary expected. H 86 Times.

NURSE.—Experienced nurse wanted for two children, 2 and 4 years old. Apply between 10 A. M. and 1 o'clock today, Room 121, Manhattan Hotel, 77th St., near Columbus Av.

NURSE, refined, who will take care of three children, 9 and 7 years, and infant; wages, $60 per month; kindly call Wednesday afternoon or make appointment by telephone. H 65 Times.

NURSE to care for baby by day or afternoon. Telephone Audubon 7500, Apt. 32, from 9 to 10:30, 1 to 2:30.

NURSERY GOVERNESS for boy twins of six, physician, family. Call after 2 P. M., [illegible] West End Av.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.,
WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.
REQUIRE
THE SERVICES OF
EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHERS.
APPLY IN PERSON.

REFINED WOMAN wanted at once, middle-aged or over 25, to fill position with large corporation vacated by promotion; one educated and accustomed to best socially preferred; business experience not essential; one willing to work hard and learn; best references; hours 9 to 4; salary $100 monthly. B. M., 72 Times.

SALESLADY wanted, young lady for showroom, who is able to wait on customers, in a wholesale jewelry house; must be bright and make a stunning appearance. Apply between 10 and 12, Pichel Co., 366 5th Av., Room 601.

SALESLADY.—Refined young woman, attractive personality; experience unnecessary; high-class, dignified position, paying big returns; excellent future; salary or commission. Room 1618, 220 West 42d St.

SALESWOMAN thoroughly experienced in demonstrating and selling a toilet preparation and perfumes; state experience, last place of employment, and salary expected. Address "Perfumes," O 58 Times.

SPANISH STENOGRAPHER
COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER
AND TYPIST
MUST READ AND WRITE SPANISH FLUENTLY; LADY OF SOUTH AMERICA PREFERRED; PERMANENT POSITION; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. O 47 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHERS,
TYPISTS.
Must be experienced; first-class salary; wonderful chance for advancement. Miss Olwell, Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., 150 Bay St., Jersey City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Accurate, reliable; one who has acted in a secretarial capacity, able to transform if necessary; salary to start, $12, with excellent chance for advancement, which will depend entirely upon her capability; answer in own handwriting; supply references. Publishers, O 57 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly qualified chief stenographer; well educated, good personality, exceptionally capable in every way; salary, $30-$35. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience and salary now received. Address, confidentially, A 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for a permanent position by a responsible concern in Jersey City; must be at least 22 years, capable, and have had 2 years' experience; state age, race, education, experience, and salary desired. Y 235 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER for wholesale house; only those thoroughly experienced need apply; knowledge of switchboard preferred; permanent position; good chance for advancement; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. O 54 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER, in Manhattan law office; full knowledge of bookkeeping preferred; good penman, accurate; reply in own handwriting, stating age, salary, experience. Fidelia, 362 Riverside Drive.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter wanted by large wholesale house; one who is willing and obliging; salary $10 to start. Address Wholesale Shoes, M 3[illegible] Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; one who can read notes well; salary $12. Apply to U. S. Printing and Lithograph Co., 91 North 3d St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER. — EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; SALARY TO START $15; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY. O 332 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be thoroughly proficient business correspondent; must have years of experience and capable of composition; highest salary paid to right party. C. C., 281 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by advertising agency; experience in advertising business not necessary; state experience in full, together with salary. M. M., Box H 55 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for very exclusive country club; exceptionally fine position for refined young woman; $50 per month, board and room. H 60 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS, experienced, for large publishing house; moderate salary; excellent opportunity for advancement. McCall, 236 West 37th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced at least 2 years; rapid and accurate; steady position; $12 per week; advancement. M. Lowenstein & Sons, 40 West 22d.

STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER in law office. Reply in own handwriting, stating age, salary and experience. O 391 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, CAPABLE SECRETARIAL WORK; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY, SALARY. O 334 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—For busy law office; $17. Apply in person. 81 East 125th St., Room 407.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, experienced, familiar with detail work; state salary desired. Typist, 281 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER with knowledge of bookkeeping. J. E. Silverman & Co., Inc., 15 East 26th St.

TEACHER of drawing and art in up-to-date school; must be graduate of normal or special school. Apply with credentials today between 5 and 6 P. M., at 470 West 145th St.

THEATRE USHERS.—Wanted young lady theatre ushers; neatness essential. Apply Century Theatre, 11 to 12 today, Jan. 9.

TYPIST.—Wanted, experienced typist; one accustomed to using dictaphone system; permanent work; state experience and salary expected; hours, 8:45 A. M. to 6 P. M. S. Southgate & Co., Norfolk, Va.

TYPIST and office girl for newspaper office; opportunity for advancement. H. A. H., Times Downtown.

TYPEWRITER.—Rapid; familiar with Remington or any bookkeeping machine; department store experience desirable. P. O. Drawer 10, New Haven, Conn.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—Must be a teacher properly qualified by previous experience to instruct 8-year-old child; knowledge of German, French, and music desirable. Address, with full particulars, O 51 Times.

WOMAN.—Well educated woman of executive ability to take charge of small Jewish cottage home near city; excellent opportunity for social work. Apply personally, 6:30 P. M., 32 West 115th St., Fellowship House.

YOUNG GIRL to clean instruments, &c., dental office; good position; chance advancement; easy hours. Write H 62 Times.

YOUNG LADY wanted in office of a large company; must be good at figures; high school graduate preferred; state age and minimum salary that would be accepted. Address Female, P. O. Box 1425, N. Y. C.

YOUNG LADY.
General clerical work; able to operate switchboard. Paul Overhage, 229 West 28th.

YOUNG LADY to operate telephone and assist in office work. W. & C., 222 East 41st St.

YOUNG WOMAN for general office work. O 380 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 CHURCH ST., N. Y. CITY.
CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 1,
ROOM 725.

BOOKKEEPER - TYPIST. — Small downtown financial house; excellent opportunity; $15 per week.

CLERK.—Must be good at figures; check invoices; $15 per week.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Rapid, accurate typist; $18 per week.

LAW STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly experienced New York law, $18 per week. STENOGRAPHERS.—Positions with high-grade firms at salaries ranging from $10 to $20 per week.

We still need two competent STENOGRAPHERS for work in New Jersey; $125 per month.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Position in Elizabeth; must be college-trained girl; thoroughly experienced; $1,200 to $1,800 a year.

DOYLE AGENCY.
UPTOWN, 39 EAST 42D. — DOWNTOWN, 154 NASSAU ST.
STENOGRAPHER, WELL EDUCATED, AT LEAST FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE, $30-$35.
STENOGRAPHER OR BOOKKEEPER, KNOWLEDGE COST ACCOUNTING, $25-$30.
STENOGRAPHERS, $18, $15, $12, $10.
BOOKKEEPERS, $20, $18, $15.

STENOGRAPHERS, secretary, $35; commercial, $20, $18, $15; beginners, $12. Bookkeepers-typist, $25, (insurance;) others, $20, $18, $15. Typists, $12, $10; office assistant, good penman, $12; telephone operators, $10, $8. No registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

THE STANDARD COMMERCIAL BUREAU, an agency for worthwhile business girls seeking positions with worthwhile uptown and downtown firms. 185 Madison Av., at 34th St. Miss [illegible]lley, Prop. No registration fee—just a standard.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 154 Nassau Street, MISS GRIFFIN. DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, good openings, $15 $20.

BOOKKEEPERS, uptown and downtown; $15.

STENOGRAPHERS. — Export, experienced, $15-$18-$20; general commercial, $23; several beginners, $[illegible]. Registration free. Gahagan Agency, 2[illegible] Broadway.

MANY good opportunities, stenographers, $10-$25; bookkeepers, clerks, typists. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway.—Register free; many superior office positions.

STENOGRAPHERS, $12-$20; bookkeepers, $15-$20. Pan-American Agency, 59 Pearl St.

TYPISTS, $12-$15; filing, $10; stenographic openings. Davis Agency, 17 West 42d.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllabic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for free trial lessons and convince yourself. BOYD'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York, and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

GENUINE PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, Secretarial, shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, &c., for private and Government positions; don't waste time in large classes; save time and money. A. Fancell, Private Instructor, 280 Madison Av. (40th St.)

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 5th Av., (45th St.,) the oldest and preeminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

ART Promoting Film Company want talented beginners of all ages for MOTION PICTURE PRODUCTION AND VAUDEVILLE. Call 1,449 Lexington Av., (corner 94th St.)

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation; 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, experienced; permanent position for right man; state age, salary, &c. O [illegible] Times Downtown.

ACTIVE MAN wanted, 30 years, to take part charge of typewriter supply stock room, retail deliveries and light clerical work; salary $15 to $18. Apply A 298 Times Downtown.

AEROPLANE INSTRUCTOR.—In school for mechanics, a man well up in aeroplane construction, planes, fuselage, landing chassis, wiring, truing, controls, &c. Write or call. Room 20[illegible], 112 West 42d St.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR on live weekly newspaper; good field; salary and commission. Apply The Richmond County Advance, 1,267 Castleton Av., Staten Island. West Brighton 1100.

ARTIST. — Commercial; state experience, qualifications, salary, and where you worked. R 1[illegible] Times.

Classified Advertising Rates
The New York Times
Count six average words to a line.

Telephone Bryant 1000	Per Agate Line
Agents Wanted	50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	42c
Automobile Exchange	45c
Boarders and Board Wanted	30c
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Country Board	40c
Employment Agencies	50c
Farms	42c
For Sale	50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	30c
Help Wanted	30c
Lost and Found	50c
Mortgage Loans	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	42c
Situations Wanted	25c

HELP WANTED—Male.

AIRPLANE MECHANIC as instructor for aviation school in New York City; thorough knowledge of airplane construction, planes, fuselage, landing, chassis, wiring, truing up, controls, etc. Write full experience and salary required. Box O 25 Times.

ASSISTANT MANAGER for Bergen County (N. J.) automobile concern, with knowledge of typewriting and bookkeeping. Address, stating experience and salary expected, O 341 Times Downtown.

A VERY responsible and long-established out of town firm desires the services of a man thoroughly experienced in the laboratory supply business; one who is competent to make estimates on chemicals and chemical apparatus, answer correspondence, and act as general assistant to the manager; the position is permanent; a very liberal salary will be paid to start, and this opening will give the right man an almost unlimited opportunity for advancement; applications, to be considered, must give full information regarding qualifications, age, character, and experience; all applications held strictly confidential. Address Y 225 Times Annex.

BAGS.
Salesman experienced in selling waterproof paper lined bags to large consumers wanted on salary and commission basis; state details; applicants without previous experience in bags not considered. A 268 Times Downtown.

BILLING CLERK, Underwood typewriter, with cloak and suit experience preferred; must be quick and accurate at figures. Jacob Sperber, 29 West 33d St.

BOOKKEEPER—Assistant, 18 years, preferably one who has some experience as subscription clerk in newspaper office; must be public school graduate; salary $10. O 54 Times.

BOOKKEEPER for sales ledger work; department or general store experience preferred; give references. P. O. Drawer 10, New Haven, Conn.

BOOKKEEPER for small manufacturing business; must be capable of taking complete charge; state experience and salary desired. M. B., Box 43 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Middle-aged. Call Wednesday, after 9, 371 Washington St., near Franklin.

BOY WANTED IN PACKING PLANT OF A SPECIALTY HOUSE; LIGHT AND INSTRUCTIVE WORK; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY A. E. SANDERS, 463 GREENWICH ST.

BOYS.
CAMPBELL, METZGER & JACOBSON, 8 EAST 22D ST.,
require services of office boys 16 years old; must be public school graduates; good chance for advancement.

BOYS—STENOGRAPHERS, in manufacturer's office; excellent opportunity; permanent, advancement; pay according to ability. Smith Pharmacal Co., 323 East 34th.

BOYS.—EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT TO SMART AMBITIOUS YOUTHS IN WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSE. ADDRESS, OWN HANDWRITING, GIVING AGE. A 291 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY about 16-17 wanted in the office of an old established export house; state age, nationality, and references; salary to commence, $8; good opportunity for advancement. A 290 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 16 years of age, in office of wholesale grocery house; opportunity to advance; state your age and reference; salary $10 weekly to start. O 363 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Promotions to other departments have left a vacancy in messenger department of corporation; good opportunity for neat appearing, ambitious boy; salary $8 per week. Call 11th floor, 207 West 25th St.

BOY.—An unusual opportunity for bright boy, willing and industrious, to advance to better position in growing concern; must be wide awake and capable of learning office detail quickly. 192 Diamond St., Brooklyn.

BOY.—Import and export house wants high-grade, bright, active boy; good chance advancement. Write, stating particulars, B. B., 220 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Large corporation desires bright boy for office work; age 16 to 18; good advancement. R. N., P. O. Box 10, Station D, New York.

BOY wanted by wholesale dry goods house; chance for advancement; state age, references, and salary expected. O 382 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in the office of a wholesale dry goods concern; splendid opportunity for advancement. Address C. W., 50 Times.

BOYS.—Several bright boys wanted to learn seed business. Apply Stumpp & Walter Co., 30 Barclay St.

BOY in office of large wholesale silk house; state schools attended and salary expected. H 84 Times.

BOY.—Bright, wanted, by large company, excellent opportunity for advancement; salary $8 week to start. Y 227 Times Annex.

BOYS.—Two live boys in electrotype plant; $12 to start. Knickerbocker Electrotype Co., 424 West 33d St.

BOY in law office; must be bright and industrious; $6 or $7. Call 111 Broadway, Room 1601.

BOY, bright, stock broker's office; state religion; salary to start $8. A 269 Times Downtown.

BOY for general office work; good opportunity; $7. O 53 Times.

BOY, 16 to 18, for stock and office work; must be thoroughly American. O 49 Times.

BOY, bright, in a wholesale commission office. J. D. & Co., 12th floor, 436 4th Av.

BOY wanted for large office; good chance for advancement. R 186 Times.

BOY.—Wanted in a downtown office. O 273 Times Downtown.

BUS CONDUCTORS.
Men 25 years or over; married men preferred; permanent positions assured; good references required; 27½c. an hour to start; capable men become drivers within a few months; pay 33c. an hour to start. Apply any weekday from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
FIFTH AVENUE COACH COMPANY, 10 EAST 102D ST.

BUYER wanted for bargain basement in large department store in Boston for women's and children's knit underwear and hosiery. Apply today, 200 5th Av., Room 602.

CHAUFFEUR, white or colored, to drive small Ford delivery car. 8th floor, 9 East 40th St.

CLERK.—Young man in office of wholesale grocery house; prefer one having experience in our line; state your age, previous employment, and reference; salary $15 weekly to start. O 384 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Experienced export, textile sample clerk, competent attending every detail ceding and dispatching; state full particulars. W. J., 150 Times.

CLERK.—Man about 35 years old, as clerk and cashier in apartment hotel; $70 month; no meals; eight hours. C. B., Box 110 Times.

CLOAK AND SUIT BUYER.
A. I. NAMM & SON, BROOKLYN, N. Y., REQUIRE A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED BUYER FOR CLOAK AND SUIT DEPT. APPLY BY LETTER; APPLICATIONS CONFIDENTIAL.

COMPLAINT CLERK, newspaper experience preferred, competent to handle large volume of detail and assume responsibility for department; give age, experience, reference, and salary desired. Y 236 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMEN, experienced in design of tools, jigs, fixtures, as related to productions of medium-weight machinery on ordnance work; desirable openings for capable men; in answering outline general experience, state age, compensation expected, nationality, and when available. J. D., 150 Times.

DRAFTSMEN.
25 tool designers, jig and fixture men only, for important Government contracts; best conditions and wages for U. S. citizens. Call at once, Hoboken plant, Remington Arms, U. M. C. Co., near 14th St. ferry, Hoboken.

DRAFTSMAN.—Capable of checking steel, machine parts, and to trace. See Mr. Daniels, Permanent Highways Corp., 30 East 42d.

ENGINEER FOR BROWN HOIST; ALSO PIPEFITTERS AND FIREMEN. E. W. BLISS CO. 78 54th ST., BROOKLYN.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ENTRY CLERK.—Wanted, young man as entry clerk in a large manufacturing concern; must be good penman, and be quick and accurate at figures. O 392 Times Downtown.

FLOOR MANAGER.—First-class retail shoe house; splendid chance for man who can show results. Apply by letter; correspondence confidential. M 305 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN
MARINE PIPEFITTER.
STATE AGE, NATIONALITY, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. ONLY U. S. CITIZENS CONSIDERED.
Y 233 TIMES ANNEX.

JEWELER WANTED, FIRST CLASS, TO TAKE CHARGE OF A MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT OF VANITY CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, AND MESH BAGS. A. WALLACH & CO., 114 WEST 27TH ST.

LEDGER CLERK for wholesale house; one capable of handling a large number of accounts; permanent position; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. O 53 Times.

LIFE INSURANCE CASHIER.
ONE WHO HAS HAD LARGE EXPERIENCE AND SOME EXECUTIVE ABILITY; OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE EXPERIENCE, COMPANIES WORKED FOR, AGE, AND SALARY DESIRED; ADDRESS LARGE OFFICE, O 201 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MACHINISTS.—A FEW GOOD GENERAL MACHINISTS, BLACKSMITHS, SHEET METAL WORKERS, RIGGERS, AND HELPERS; STEADY WORK AND BONUS. APPLY IN PERSON, AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING CO., JERSEY CITY REFINERY, WASHINGTON AND ESSEX STS., JERSEY CITY.

MACHINIST.—All around, capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent; traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 242 Times Downtown.

MAIL ORDER advertising copywriter, preferably young man; part time work considered; write, stating salary or compensation and experience. W 369 Times Downtown.

MAN WITH EXPERIENCE ON OLSEN OR RIEHLE TESTING MACHINE. APPLY BY LETTER, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED, CURTISS ENGINEERING CORP., GARDEN CITY, L. I.

MAN capable of taking entire charge of credit department of large restaurant; one who understands bookkeeping and follow-up system on collections; state age, experience, and salary expected. R. D., 92 Times.

MAN.—Wanted, middle-aged man for carrier work on publication; can work in leisure hours if desired. 13 Park Row, Room 913.

MEN, intelligent, as foreign language correspondents. Write Herz, 224 West 34th St.

MANUFACTURING company with branches in various large cities desires services of well-educated man with executive ability, thoroughly experienced in accounting and all details of office work as applied generally to large corporations, to begin immediately in our New York office to learn system of accounting with view of being transferred as soon as education is completed to assume position of office manager in another city; salary to start, $100 to $125 per month, according to ability; splendid opportunity for advancement; must be above conscription age or absolutely exempted; reply strictly confidential; full particulars desired by mail. A 294 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN with experience on electrical apparatus, particularly switchboards, circuit breakers, and controllers; permanent positions and every chance for advancement offered to the right men. Address Chief Clerk Engineering Dept., Westinghouse Elec. and Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.

METALLURGIST.—Wanted, as assistant in well equipped metallurgical laboratory of large Baltimore manufacturing plant; experience or knowledge of heat treatment and metallography especially desired; state age, training, experience, and salary expected. Address Employment Manager, Crown Cork and Seal Company, Baltimore, Maryland.

MILLWRIGHT.—Capable men able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 241 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Young man wanted by large oil corporation; must be of neat appearance and able to handle large mail; state age, experience, references, and religion; permanent position, with excellent future; salary $35 per month. O 387 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY for wholesale house; permanent position; good chance for a real, live wire; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. O 82 Times.

OFFICE BOY wanted by banking house; applicant please state age, references, and salary expected. Address O 394 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Wanted, refined, good character and appearance, about 16 years old, state age, education, and salary desired. M 295 Times Downtown.

OFFICE boy, excellent opportunity for bright boy; one direct from school preferred; salary to start $6. A 297 Times Downtown.

OPERATOR.—Elliott Fisher operator as assistant, billing department; $15 to start; good position right man; advancement; call at once. Smith & Thomson, 58 Broad St.

PACKER.—YOUNG MAN WANTED FOR OUR PACKING ROOM. APPLY IN PERSON. CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC., 385 4TH AV.

PRODUCTION MAN.
AN ESTABLISHED AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURER DESIRES THE SERVICES OF A PRODUCTION MAN; ONLY ONE WHO CAN PRODUCE RESULTS; THIS IS AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY IF YOU KNOW THE GAME; STRAIGHT SALARY. CALL THURSDAY ONLY, 3:30 TO 5 P. M., ROOM 1916, McALPIN HOTEL.

PRODUCTS.
Industrious, intelligent man, thoroughly trained and experienced in certain line of products, raw or manufactured; well recommended and acquainted personally with the trade in his own line; able to buy and sell through such experience; salary and commission, no others considered; good inducements for present and future; state details typewritten briefly; age, activities for past ten years, practical experience in own line; communications considered confidential. A 262 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE.—School book publisher desires the services of a young man as representative in city; state age, nationality, business experience, and salary. O 44 Times.

REPRESENTATIVE.—H. Florsheim, 101 5th Av., maker of ladies' neckwear, the better kind, would make arrangement for Coast representative on a commission basis.

SALESMEN.—Several high-grade salesmen wanted to sell first-class established specialty to medical profession; splendid opportunities are offered to men of high calibre with experience in that line. We require men only who want to make a splendid future for themselves. Applicants to receive consideration must state age, experience, salary, etc. Y 231 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—LARGE REPRESENTATIVE WHOLESALE FURNITURE CONCERN REQUIRES SALESMEN TO CALL ON DECORATIVE TRADE AND ASSIST GENERALLY ON SALE FLOOR; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN. APPLY BY LETTER, GIVING PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, M. A., 250 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN.—Our men are making big money; are you? If not, do you want to? Our line is a high-grade one nationally advertised; if you wish to better yourself, get in touch with us at once; drawing account against commission and railroad fares paid. D. D., 56 Times.

SALESMEN wanted at the Frantz Premier Distributing Co.; good commission. Apply at any of our offices, 2,010 Broadway, 346 Audubon Av., New York City; 1,337 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; 665 Newark Av., Jersey City; 16 Bellville Av., Newark, N. J.; 23 Harrison St., East Orange, N. J.

SALESMAN.—Traveling salesman to sell manufacturer's (largest) staple line in established territory; commission, with drawing account; no trunks; give age, details of your experience, territory traveled, and lines sold. [illegible] Times.

SALESMAN acquainted with the toilet goods trade of Middle West wanted by house manufacturing established brand; replies treated with absolute confidence; excellent opportunity; salary or commission. Y 230 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN WANTED.
We want men who are anxious to better themselves to join our city and our outside sales force at once; we need for development honest, ambitious men to whom we will give ample training and guaranteed drawing account while fitting themselves for a position which now pays men $100 and more per week. This organization gives you a square deal. Our Jan. 1 campaign is unique and a hustler can fit himself to make big money by getting into communication with us at once. H. A. Yost, 120 West 32d St., 6th floor.

SALESMAN Wanted.—Intelligent, high-grade specialty salesman to sell established and well advertised product to retail grocery trade; only those who have experience in selling the retail grocery trade, and have made good in such positions, will be considered; this position is permanent, and offers a good opportunity for advancement; liberal salary and commission arrangement; give age and full information regarding previous employments, stating nature of business and time with each firm; references will not be investigated without first having personal interview. Confidential, A 295 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—A corporation handling a staple article of real merit needs a few more first-class salesmen to fill out their force; good character and education required; railroad fares paid, and drawing account against commission. B. D., 57 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to sell semi-prepared food to hospitals, sanitariums, and similar institutions, schools, and convents; territory Newark and surrounding towns; salary and commission. S. Gumpertz & Co., 230 36th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMEN.—Now traveling and calling on army camps, department, novelty, and sporting goods stores, to sell our army and navy supply; big commission; immediate delivery. Strong Mfg. Co., 135 Lafayette St.

SALESMAN.—Live wire to sell a sulphur stock about to go on Curb; must have clientele and good credentials; officers of company of highest standing; liberal commission. Write or call Room 312, 44 Broad St., city.

SALESMEN selling printing and shipping room supplies can increase their income by selling McCourt Gummed Labels in rolls on commission basis. McCourt Label Cabinet Co., Bradford, Penn.

SALESMAN, one who has established jobbing trade in boudoir and infants' novelties; salary and commission. American Art Novelties, 45 East 20th St.

SALESMAN.—Must be well known among costume trade; salary and commission. Regal Art Embroidery Co., 39 East 28th St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced salesman on card cases and leather novelties; commission. M 297 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Silk; one with experience, to call on cutting-up trade; commission. Write O 56 Times.

SALESMAN.—First-class salesman wanted in a silk house for the cutting-up trade; commission. Address A. J., 44 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, better kind of dresses; city, office; commission. Star Dress, 122 West 26th.

SALESMEN.—Carry side of pique carriage covers, on commission; kindred men preferred. Chel. 9297.

SALESMEN.—RETAIL CLOTHING; SALARY. APPLY JOHN DAVID, BROADWAY AND 32D ST.

SALES PROMOTION MEN WANTED.—By manufacturer of nationally known high-class building equipment to enter class for technical road training and qualify for regular sales positions; pay begins immediately; offers excellent advancement for men of good education, not subject to military service. Give references and write for full particulars to IRON, 48 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Experienced; must be live man, capable of taking entire charge at headquarters of large retail chain store company. O 328 Times Downtown.

SHOEMAN.—As head of stock and floor manager; first-class retail shoe house; excellent position one who can handle sales force and get results. Apply by letter; correspondence confidential. M 304 Times Downtown.

SPANISH STENOGRAPHER.
COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST;
MUST READ AND WRITE SPANISH FLUENTLY; LADY OF SOUTH AMERICA PREFERRED; PERMANENT POSITION; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. O 46 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER AND TOUCH TYPIST.—A rapid and expert operator with at least five years' experience, will be paid $20 a week to begin on; applications in writing, which may be presented personally. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER in Manhattan law office; full knowledge of bookkeeping preferred; good penman, accurate; reply in own handwriting, stating age, salary, experience. Fidelis, 362 Riverside Drive.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, about 23 years of age, quick and accurate; must be clean-cut, neat, and well recommended. Apply, fully stating age, qualifications, and salary expected. M 291 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, with some office experience; good chance for advancement. Rhodes, 162 William St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced. Apply or write Curtiss Engineering Corporation, Garden City, Long Island.

STOCKKEEPER.—First-class, one with automobile experience preferred. Rainier Motor Corp., foot of Farrington St., Flushing, L. I.

STOCK CLERKS.—Young men with stationery experience; good salary; permanent position; rapid advancement. Apply by letter or after 11 A. M., Goldsmith Bros., The Big Stationery Store, 77 Nassau St.

STOCK SALESMAN with best references and clientele, by active investment house; salary and commission. A 293 Times Downtown.

TEACHERS.—Wanted, experienced teachers to teach biology, foreign languages, and history; good positions for the proper men. Apply 8 P. M., P. S. 63, 150 East 4th St., third floor.

TEACHER, male or female, of high school history, in up-to-date institution school, who has specialized in history. Apply personally today, 4:30 P. M., at 470 West 145th.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.
Apply to W. A. Raser, chief train dispatcher, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Harlem River, 132d St, Willis Av., Bronx.

THE WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., HAVE THE FOLLOWING OPENINGS IN THEIR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:
ASSEMBLERS AND BENCH HANDS.
First-class men, experienced in blueprint and micrometer work.
BOYS.
Must be 16, for mail and messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement.
DRAFTSMEN.
High-class men, experienced in the designing and drafting of small machines and apparatus; steady position and excellent opportunity for advancement along engineering lines. Call or write.
GLASS WORKERS.
Expert men, industrious and competent, for bulb blowing and stem making; right men can work overtime. Double time for Sunday work; earn $50 a week.
INSTRUMENT MAKERS
and model makers; high-class men on small electrical and mechanical apparatus; must be accustomed to using blueprints, micrometers; steady positions; advancement.
MACHINISTS.
Thoroughly experienced all-around machinists.
MILLWRIGHTS.
Experienced on general factory work; steady position, good pay.
YOUNG MEN
with high school education, $8-$9 start; excellent opportunity to advance along engineering lines.
CALL
57 BETHUNE STREET,
NEAR WEST ST.,
6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

VISE AND BENCH HANDS, first class. Mergenthaler Linotype, 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN as assistant in export dept. of large chemical house; must be well educated and willing; excellent opportunity; satisfactory salary. M 298 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, with experience in the embroidery business; good opportunity for the right party. Apply at once, M. Hefti, 381 Summit Av., West Hoboken, N. J.

YOUNG MAN, about 17, to assist billing clerk; must understand typewriting. A. T., 267 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MEN, UNDER 21, TO WORK NIGHTS ON RECTIFIERS.
WILL BE PAID $10 WEEK WHILE LEARNING, $18 WEEK WHEN EXPERTS.
CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.; 57 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST.
(6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.)

YOUNG MAN, 17 or 18 years of age, in office of wholesale hardware firm, to learn the hardware business, for which thorough training is necessary; high school graduate or attendant preferred; fixed line of promotion, starting on mailing desk at $8 per week, with advance in pay and position in three months and again in six months. Address A 281 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN IN COLLECTION DEPARTMENT who can handle collectors; one residing in Bronx preferred. PISER & CO., 2,887 3D AV., (150th St.)

YOUNG MEN wanted, several, 18 to 35 years of age, with general dry goods and notions experience, to go out of town; good, permanent positions; salary, commission. Apply to Mr. A. E. Seidel, Latham Hotel, 4 East 28th St., 6 to 8 P. M. Wednesday.

YOUNG MAN, about 20 years old; life insurance company has opening; must be active, good penman, quick, accurate at figures, and not afraid of work; salary $650. O 384 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 16 or over; wonderful opportunity to learn banking business for right boy; write fully as to education, references, and salary desired. Address "F. J. R.," P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 115 Broadway.
C. P. HASSON. J. J. McLAUGHLIN. Call from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

BOYS.—Office and clerical work; clean-cut young fellows only; public or high school graduates; $7-$9 per week; advancement; Chelsea residents preferred; no fees. Public Employment Bureau, Chelsea Neighborhood Association, 185 West 23d St.

YOUNG DOCTOR for manufacturing corporation; salary and office expenses; outside practice allowed. Estimator and pricer, plumbing supplies, $1,800-$2,400. Manager, new export department for old-established house, $4,000-$6,000. Alliance, 29 Liberty St.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway.—Register free; traveling salesman, electrical supplies, $5,000; welfare man, $2,500; surveyor, $2,500-$3,500; maintenance engineers, $1,000-$2,000; steam watch engineers, $1,500; stenographers and secretaries, $900-$2,000; draftsmen, tracers, clerks, others.

ACCOUNTANTS, $1,500-$3,000; bookkeepers, $1,300-$2,000; stenographers, $1,300; other good positions. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, (cost,) $2,000; 9 bookkeepers, $18-$30; purchasing agent; 10 clerks, $12-$20; miscellaneous others. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

SHIPPING CLERK, local shipping, $1,800-$2,000; accountant and systematizer, $2,400-$3,500. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

BOOKKEEPER, $22; ledger clerks, $75 monthly; permanent; no registration. Stehl Agency, 30 Vesey St.

Instruction.

AMBITIOUS MEN AND WOMEN EARN $5,000 yearly as drugless practioners; chiropractic is the science of eliminating disease without drugs; day or evening classes now forming; both sexes, moderate tuition, terms; particulars on request. AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHIROPRACTIC, Now consolidated with the New Jersey College of Chiropractic operating the largest and best equipped Chiropractic School, Laboratory and Clinic in the East. Classes now forming. 43 West 34th, Suite 1022. Phone Greeley 1160.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our new, easy system; send for Booklet T and special offer. Universal Business Inst., Pullman Bldg., New York.

COMPLETE secretarial course, also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night, begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1853,) Broadway at 72d St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A VERY SOUND INVESTMENT: HUDSON VALLEY MUSLIN UNDERWEAR CO.'S 10 per cent. preferred stock; no bonds or mortgages outstanding; ample assets to secure stockholders; an A1 investment; established over fifteen years; one of Poughkeepsie's leading industries; reference, First National Bank; write for particulars or interview. HENRY T. HOAG, District Representative, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WELL-KNOWN MOTOR TRUCK company with a popular-priced and well-established line ranging in price from $750 to $2,200 has a fine opening for one dealer in New York City. The proposition is exceptional and most attractive. The business is firmly established; $10,000 to $15,000 capital required. Only parties of high calibre will be considered; experience not necessary. A 112 Times.

ANILINE COLORS.—English firm with first-class connections amongst Dyers and Calico Printers, etc., themselves manufacturing a small range of colors, are open to represent for England, an American firm in colors and intermediate products. Replies to Box 2083, Haddon's Advertising Agency, Salisbury Square, London, E. C. 4, England.

A GOOD BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.
For sale, a nice department store in the City of Bethlehem, Pa., the greatest boomed city in the United States today. Inventory fifty to sixty thousand dollars, which can be reduced considerably if desired. Building can be bought or leased. For full particulars address Y 229 Times Annex.

The office of Treasurer of a large corporation is open to an energetic business man with $25,000; a splendid money making opportunity is offered to a man of ability, character, and integrity; bank references absolutely essential. Address, President, 1,765 Broadway, New York.

Established woodworking business for sale or amalgamation; modern plant, located New York; low rental; suitable manufacture phonograph cabinets, toys, or general wooden ware; experienced foreman willing to remain; owner's reason for sale, also credentials, unquestionable. H 411 Times Annex.

Investing financial interests are invited to observe public's openly displayed appreciation of novel commercial motor propelled vehicle that cuts one-third off haulage costs, now being exhibited Auto Show, Grand Central Palace, northeast section, fourth floor. Tri-Ton Corporation, mfrs., 250 West 54th.

MANUFACTURERS AGENT
Chicago and Middle West, new sales manager large corporation, will make change Feb. 1; clean and progressive record; age 34, married. H. E. Hoaglund, 5,914 Magnolia Av., Chicago, Ill.

Garage, commercial, for sale; new 3-story building, 50x100, west side; long lease; fully equipped; holds 140 trucks; no elevator; 2 runways; price $18,000; $12,000 cash. Wright, Commercial, 2,711 Broadway, city.

Reliable engineering concern desires business man to invest capital for working out excellent inventions; advise particulars and if services could be rendered. W 286 Times Downtown.

Partner wanted in an established business in infants' novelties; must be salesman with established trade in same line; little capital required. Box H, 53 Times.

Multigraphing and public stenography business, established in high-class building; rent free; wonderful opportunity for stenographer; $2,000. A. W., 69 Times.

For Sale.—11,000 names women mail-order buyers. "T." Box 36, Station F.

Business Notices.

A RELIABLE CHICAGO FIRM, WHO HAS been engaged in the liquor business, is anxious to represent an Eastern firm who desires to be represented in the West. We are located in the Loop, and owing to the practical demise of our present business would like to engage in another line, keeping our present working force of seven intact. Y 220 Times Annex.

FOR SALE.

WE MAKE AND SELL ONLY NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS AND CREDIT FILES.
LOWEST PRICES. SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS. NO INTEREST CHARGES. WRITTEN GUARANTEE. OLD REGISTERS REPAIRED, REBUILT, BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED. THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., N. Y. OFFICE, 1,170 BROADWAY, N. Y. C.; TEL. MAD. SQ. 6410. BROOKLYN OFFICE, 75 COURT ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y. TEL. MAIN 2517. JERSEY CITY OFFICE, 24 NEWARK AV., JERSEY CITY, N. J. TEL. MONTGOMERY 2611.

Brand new encyclopaedia; worth $270; make offer. H 80 Times.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The War Department issued the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Hillen[illegible], Maj. B. B.; McKay, Capt. W. G., and Peabody, Capt. J. R., will meet at [illegible] to examine officers to determine their qualifications for their present duties.

Banni[illegible], 1st Lt. M., to San Antonio with Av. Sec. of Sig. C.

Following to camp Greenleaf for inst.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Lampe, H. F.; Rogers, E. B.
Currin, F. W.; Epstein, I.
Schultz, E. C.; Hooker, R. C.
Edelman, L.; Shaner, C. K.
Morrison, N. R.; Moore, W. C.
Zuckerman, W.; Bradford, C. L.

Stivers, 1st Lt. C. G., to Los Angeles with Av. Sec. of Sig. C.

Prichard, 1st Lt. J. R., to New York for [illegible].

Biermann, 1st Lt. H., to Camp Sheridan.

Spruce, 1st Lt. C. J., hon. discharged.

Bent[illegible], 1st Lt. L. R.; Jackson, 1st Lt. W. L., and Frankson, 1st Lt. B., to Ft. Riley for inst.

Bancroft, 1st Lt. H. L., to Boston with Av. Sec. of Sig. C.

Bond, 1st Lt. T. B., to Rochester, Minn., for inst., then to Camp Dodge.

Tappe[illegible], 1st Lt. L. N., previous orders revoked.

Ross, 1st Lt. J. C., and Starr, 1st Lt. O. W., to Kelly Field with Av. Sec. of Sig. C.

Whiting, 1st Lt. H. F., to Ft. Monroe for examination for continuance on his present duty, then to his station.

Dale, Capt. R.; Alleman, 1st Lt. G. E., and McGill, 1st Lt. J. W., to Camp Greenleaf with Evac. Hosp. No. 8.

Freeman, 1st Lt. H. P., previous orders revoked.

Titlow, 1st Lt. H. B., to Mass. Gen. Hosp., Boston, for inst., then to Camp Dix.

Ford, 1st Lt. W. A., to Camp Johnston, to examine troops for nervous and mental diseases.

Orbison, Capt. T. J., to Camp Kearny.

Reynolds, Capt. H. B., previous orders revoked.

Miller, 1st Lt. D. C., and Larkin, 1st Lt. J. C., hon. discharged.

Watson, 1st Lt. M. J., to Camp Sevier.

Miller, 1st Lt. E. J., to Cleveland for inst., then to Camp Sherman.

Bolin, Capt. J. A., and Fruitnight, 1st Lt. H. [illegible], hon. discharged.

Brown, Capt. L. C., hon. discharged.

Dickinson, 1st Lt. W. G.; George, 1st Lt. J. C.; Hausman, 1st Lt. R. W., and Millias, 1st Lt. W. W., relieved of previous orders.

Following to New York Post Graduate Med. School and Hosp., for inst.:

Haskell, Capt. C. K.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Crank[illegible] W.; Miller, L. D.
McCu[illegible]; Guion, E.
Merrill, E. A.; Goldstein, W. H.
Rich, [illegible]

Quartermaster Corps.

Vandenhoel, 1st Lt. E. T., to Mech. Repair Shop Unit No. 306.

McKenney, 2d Lt. W. J., and Borde, 2d Lt. H., to Camp Johnston, for inst.

Hudnut, 2d Lt. H. B., appointed to be 2d Lt. in Q. C. and assigned to Camp Sevier.

Mundy, 2d Lt. J., to Camp Lewis.

Engineer Reserve Corps.

Rugg, 1st Lt. D. M.; Fahy, 1st Lt. J. A., and Hall, 2d Lt. E. R., Jr., assigned to 30th Engs.

Hyde, Capt. E. R., assigned to 3d Engs.

Lammers, 1st Lt. G. E., to Spokane with 20th Engs., then to Am. Univ., D. C.

Babcock, Maj. A. H.; Bonner, Capt. J. H.; [illegible], Capt. J. T., and Krum, Capt. T. Z., to Camp Lee as students at Eng. Training School.

Douglas, Capt. H. A.; Hoffman, Capt. W. P.; Davis, 1st Lt. [illegible]; Corson, 1st Lt. H. [illegible], and Bell, 2d Lt. C. N., to Camp Lee as students.

Gray, Maj. W. B., will report to officer in charge of cantonment construction.

Kelley, Maj. F. S.; Marsh, 1st Lt. F. H., and Parker, 2d Lt. D. W., to Camp Am. U. with 20th Engs.

Randall, Capt. G. B.; Sterlin, 2d Lt. W. A., and Whittier, 2d Lt. W. H., to Ft. Meyer.

Bishop, 2d Lt. R. P., assigned to 38th Engs.

Stewart, 1st Lt. J. Q., attached to 29th Engs.

Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

Hasler, Capt. E., to Washington as asst. to Depot Qm.

Following will report at Qm. Gen.:

CAPTAINS.

Burgess, L. S.; Lahr, W. H.
Baldensperger, H. L.; Wilson, E. G.

Owens, Capt. F. S.; Hall, 1st Lt. R. C., and [illegible], 2d Lt. M. R., to Madison Barracks with supply co. to be organized there.

Haines, Capt. F. S., promoted to be Maj. in N. G. and assigned to 33d Div.

Medical Corps.

Hall, Lt. Col. J. F., to Ft. Oglethorpe as Chief Off. of Evac. Hosp. No. 8.

Jones, Maj. G. I., to Edgewood, Md., re-establishment of hosp. there.

Signal Reserve Corps.

Johnson, 1st Lt. W. C., to Wash.

Jaques, 1st Lt. J. B., and Morse, 1st Lt. T., to Kelly Field.

Mallory, 1st Lt. J. F., to Rockwell Field.

Sears, Capt. J. D., to New York as Cmdt. of Mil. School of Ground Photography at Columbia University.

Horner, 2d Lt. D. A., to Ft. Omaha.

Foddy, 2d Lt. G. R., Jr., to Detroit, reporting to Capt. P. B. Holmes, Equipment Div., Packard Motor Car Company.

Ford, 2d Lt. R. R., to Portland, Ore.

Hooper, 2d Lt. W. C., will report to Chief Sig. Off.

Elliott, 1st Lt. J. W., and Gallagher, 1st Lt. J., to Kelly Field.

Mallory, 1st Lt. R. C., and Foster, 1st Lt. A., to Chanute Field.

Lynch, 2d Lt. A. M., to Ft. Omaha.

Bates, 1st Lt. W. P., and Hanby, 2d Lt. B. H., to Ft. Sam Houston.

Ely, 1st Lt. M. G., will report to Chief Sig. Off.

Sharp, 1st Lt. M. A., to Gerstner Field.

Shaw, 1st Lt. B., to Kelly Field.

Bennett, 1st Lt. J. G., and Ayers, 1st Lt. L. K., to Camp Taliaferro.

Jones, 2d Lt. K., to Ft. Worth, Tex.

Butler, Capt. H. W.; Pittman, 2d Lt. S. L.; [illegible], 2d Lt. J. E., and Boyden, 2d Lt. W. [illegible], will report to Chief Sig. Off.

Pope, 1st Lt. H. H., to Post Field.

Bartlett, 1st Lt. F. K., and Tiffany, 1st Lt. C., will participate in flights.

Hayes, 1st Lt. J. B., and Metcalfe, 1st Lt. P. [illegible], to Wilbur Wright Field.

Culp, 1st Lt. H. S., to Scott Field.

Hitchcock, Capt. R., to Portland, Ore., reporting to Col. B. P. Disque.

[illegible], 1st Lt. J. K., and Dowling, 1st Lt. [illegible], to Chanute Field.

[illegible], 1st Lt. A. M., to Portland, Ore.

[illegible]ell, 2d Lt. T. E., to Camp Vail.

[illegible], 1st Lt. S., and Williams, 1st Lt. [illegible], to Garden City.

Wainwright, 1st Lt. A. C., to Ellington Field.

[illegible], 1st Lt. H. L., to College Park. [illegible] will report to off. in charge of Radio School at Maryland State Agricultural College.

[illegible], Capt. P. D., to Dayton, Ohio, reporting by telegraph to Chief Sig. Off.

[illegible], 1st Lt. H. B., to Portland, Ore.

Baker, 1st Lt. J. F., to New Haven.

[illegible], 1st Lt. J. A., to Love Field.

[illegible], 2d Lt. M., to Washington, D. C.

[illegible], Capt. A. H., will report to Chief Sig. Off.

McDowell, 2d Lt. R. C., to Selfridge Field.

[illegible], 1st Lt. G. M., Jr., will report to Chief Sig. Off.

[illegible], 1st Lt. F. W., and Loeb, 2d Lt. [illegible], will report to Chief Sig. Off.

[illegible], 1st Lt. D., to Scott Field.

[illegible], 1st Lt. F. W., to Ft. Worth.

Following assigned to Hazelhurst:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

[illegible], A., Jr.; Barnes, R. A.
[illegible], A. W.; Harding, F. E.
[illegible], A. N.; Bovard, J. M.
[illegible], G. E.; Muller, C. E.
[illegible], P. F.; Carrigan, R. M.
[illegible], J. B.; Harvey, E. M.
[illegible], L. L.

[illegible]ty, 1st Lt. M. M., to Chanute Field.

[illegible]ce, 1st Lt. H. R., to Garden City.

[illegible]ck, Capt. J. E., to Buffalo, N. Y.; will report by wire to the chief sig. officer.

[illegible], 2d Lt. G. K., will report to chief sig. officer.

[illegible], 1st Lt. J. M., to Carlstrom Field.

[illegible], 1st Lt. E. J., to Detroit.

[illegible], 1st Lt. S. T., will report to chief sig. officer.

Rooney, 1st Lt. P. N., to Ft. Omaha.

Parsons, 2d Lt. C. W., to Millington, Tenn.

White, 1st Lt. W. C., to Camp Vail.

Sweet, 1st Lt. G. F., will report to chief sig. officer.

Moffett, 1st Lt. J. F., to Garden City.

Phipps, Capt. G. R., will report to the chief sig. officer.

Veterinary Corps.

Blair, Maj. W. R., and Buffington, Capt. R. M., to Camp Lee to organize a vet. hosp. for duty overseas.

Agnew, Maj. R. V., will report to surg. gen.

Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Bedard, 2d Lt. P. A., will report to the Chief, War College Div., office of the Chief of Staff.

Schimpeler, 2d Lt. E. F., to Sheffield, Ala., in Government nitrate plant.

Following will report to Chief of Ord.:

Coombe, Maj. R. D.; Stockett, J. H.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Dwyer, C. E.; Connett, A. N., Jr.
Young, E. E.; Starbuck, W. D. L.

Jackson, 2d Lt. H. K., to Cleveland, and will report by letter to the acting Chief of Ord.

Bursley, Maj. J. A., to Ann Arbor, for duty at the University of Michigan.

Matthai, 2d Lt. A. D., to Wheeling, W. Va., and will report by letter to the Acting Chief of Ord.

Campbell, 1st Lt. L., Jr., to Peoria, Ill., reporting to the off. in charge of the instruction school at the Holt Tractor Co.

Following will report to the Acting Chief of Ord.:

MAJORS.

Day, R. B.; Knabe, E. J., Jr.
Hooke, H. L.

CAPTAINS.

Chase, C. C.; Greenfield, H. H.
Goodwillie, W. S.; Porter, R. D.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Chantinel, E. D.; Vail, R. B.
Briggs, R. C.; Schneider, E. W.
Hopper, T. T.; Ashworth, G. B.
Thompson, T. G.; Burrage, R.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Caldwell, T. E.; Rowland, M. T.
Renwick, E. B., Jr.; Smith, E. D.

Lilley, 2d Lt. G. P., to Waterbury, Conn., at the Plume & Atwood Mfg. Co.

Nichols, 1st Lt. R. G., to Berwick, Penn., at the American Car & Foundry Co.

Brennan, 1st Lt. J. O., to Picatinny Arsenal.

Capen, 2d Lt. G. P., to Philadelphia, Penn., reporting by letter to the Acting Chief of Ord.

Wall, 2d Lt. G. L., to Hartford, Conn.

Infantry.

Sheehan, Maj. J. F., hon. discharged.

Wells, 2d Lt. O. D., 23d Inf., previous orders amended so as to assign him to the 22d Inf.

Ecke, Maj. A. D., and Jackson, Maj. W. R., hon. discharged.

Black, 1st Lt. R. L., will report to chief, Intelligence Sec. General Staff.

Culbertson, Maj. W. E., hon. discharged.

Hepburn, 2d Lt. C. F., will report to the acting chief of ord.

Frink, Capt. J. L., detailed as temp. Maj. in the Sig. C.

Barber, Capt. T. H., and Odell, Capt. A. C., hon. discharged.

Deitsch, Maj. A. E., and Hunter, Maj. T. M., previous orders amended to direct them to fill a vacancy with the ammunition trains of 3d Div.

Infantry Reserve Corps.

West, Capt. B. G., Jr., to Camp Pike.

Butler, 2d Lt. J. B., appointed to the N.G.

Sanders, Capt. H. S., to Leon Springs, Tex.

Ellis, Capt. W. E., appointed as Maj. in N.G.

Stillwell, Capt. J. W., to Camp Lee.

Sheridan, 2d Lt. R. H., appointed to be 1st Lt. in N.G.

Signal Corps.

Following to Camp Hancock:

CAPTAINS.

Bloedell, R. G.; Harby, P.
Self, R. R.; Pourron, J. F.
Hallman, V., Jr.; Lynch, J.

Brewer, 1st Lt. S. R., will report to Chief Sig. Off.

Field Artillery.

Wortham, Col. T. M.; Graves, Col. B.; Butler, Col. J. G., and Levy, Lt. Col. A., to Brigade and Field Officers' School at Ft. Sam Houston.

Boggs, 1st Lt. L., appointed to be Capt. in N.G. and assigned to Camp Wheeler.

Dental Reserve Corps.

Oregan, 1st Lt. J. M., to Coast Defenses of Portland, Me.

Following appointments announced:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Henshaw, W. E.; Schafer, J. E.
Sibley, G. J.; Barker, F. P. K.
Richards, G. G.

Miscellaneous.

Abbott, Temp. 1st Lt. C. C., to Wash. Barracks, with Eng. replacement troops.

Irwin, Capt. R. E., Qm.C., to Edgewood, Md.

Hamilton, Capt. W. W., ret., detailed as Prof. of Mil. Science and Tactics at Purdue Univ.

Maher, 1st Lt. J. A., will report to Chief of Engs.

Following of N.G. promoted to be 1st Lts. and assigned to Camp Kearny:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Jones, J. E.; Ingalls, W. S.
Hess, H. G.; Williams, A. B.
Rountree, H. W.

Following of N.G. promoted to be 2d Lts. and assigned to Camp Kearny:

SERGEANTS.

Crofoot, F. L.; Hess, K. F.
Davis, T. B.; Gundry, R.
Mulberry, F.

Hodges, Maj. G., Jr., adjt. gens. R.C., will report to Cmdg. Gen. Northeastern Dept.

Aylward, 2d Lt. W. L., and Fogarty, 2d Lt. J. P., of O.R.C., appointed to N.G. and assigned to Camp Shelby.

Following appointed Chaplains in N.A. with rank of 1st Lts. and assigned to camps specified:

Fisher, W. L., to Camp Lewis.
Gartner, R. G., to Camp Pike.
Enger, J. R., to Camp Custer.
Baker, C. J., to 28th Engs.
Smith, C. D., to Camp Sherman.
Miller, G. O., to Camp Taylor.
Sterrett, H. H. D., to 28th Engs.
Gray, G. C., to Camp Funston.

Following of O.R.C. and N.A. promoted to be 1st Lts. and assigned to 30th N.G. Div. at Camp Sevier.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Williams, F. E., Jr.; Shuford, C. A.
Loomis, S. D.; Pendell, E. E.
Bing, A. E.

Rogers, 2d Lt. H.; Harvey, 2d Lt. A. R., and Moore, 2d Lt. C. R., of O.R.C., assigned to 30th N.G. Div. at Camp Sevier.

Whiting, Capt. L., O.R.C., will report to Adjt. Gen.

Taylor, 2d Lt. H. S., of O.R.C., promoted to be 1st Lt. and assigned to 32d Div. at Camp MacArthur.

Following of O.R.C. appointed to N.G. and assigned to Camp MacArthur:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Ross, D.; Benson, E. N.
Hall, W. D.; Bostick, R. E.
Bunnell, G. H.; King, H. J.
Smith, L. H.

Bryson, Capt. H. L.; Frazier, Capt. F., and Hendricksen, Capt. L., of O.R.C., appointed to N.G. and assigned to Camp Logan.

Gale, Capt. A. H., of O.R.C., promoted to be Maj. in N. G., and assigned to Camp Doniphan.

Eiseman, 1st Lt. M. G., Statistical Div., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., N.A., appointment to same grade in Inf., and will report to Chief, War College Div., for inst.

Burnett, 2d Lt. H. T., N.G., promoted to be 1st Lt. in N.G., and assigned to Camp Wheeler.

Following of O.R.C. and N.A. assigned to N.G. Div. at Camp Shelby:

Arnett, 1st Lt. C. C.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Keifer, L. F.; Reed, J. C.
Miller, J. M.; Kenny, R. C.
McOsker, E. J.; McIntosh, D. C.
Good, E. L.

Following of N. G. promoted to be 1st Lts. and assigned to 32d Div. at Camp MacArthur:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

White, W. N.; Johnson, F. V.
Martin, R.; Powell, J. C.
Finley, J. H.; Williams, G. F.

Following of N. G. promoted to be 2d Lts. and assigned to Camp MacArthur:

SERGEANTS.

Turner, G. S.; Bell, L. M.
Baillet, J. H.; Goldberg, H. L.
Foizie, E. W.; Matuszewski, S. H.
Nelson, W. J.; Glassow, L. A.
Horel, I. S.; Lowry, H. J.
Morgan, W. D.; Merriman, C. R.

Following officers of Eng.R.C. assigned to 17th Engs.:

CAPTAINS.

Ryan, W. B.; Causey, W. B.
Coe, C. S.; Grafton, T. E.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Halleck, H. G.; Heins, W. L.

Following of O.R.C. appointed to N.G. and assigned to 31st Div.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

McManus, M.; Johnson, J. H.
Rostwick, B. I.; Heard, R. G.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Sharp, W. B.; Llewellyn, C. P.

Resignations.

Williams, 2d Lt. A. H., 307th Inf.; Cornwall, 1st Lt. L. H., M.C., N. Y. N.G.; Schiafil, 1st Lt. A., Eng. R.C.; Beemer, Capt. J. A., Eng. R.C.; Bennett, 2d Lt. L. L., 337th F.A.; Chavis, 2d Lt. F. R., Ill. N.G.; Kitchen, 1st Lt. S. B., Fla. N.G.; Heimann, 2d Lt. W. M., Penn. N.G.; Waitt, Maj. A. M., Eng. R.C.; Primm, Capt. A. T., Jr., Qm. R.C.; Cheek, 1st Lt. F. L., 114th F.A.; Moffatt, Capt. D. H., Eng. R.C.

Leaves.

Harrison, Capt. J. H., 63d Inf., 10 days; Cryder, Capt. H. C., Ord. Dept., 1 month; Rice, 2d Lt. W. T., Qm.C., 1 month's extension.

New Officers Commissioned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Adjutant General McCain announced today the names of newly commissioned officers in the Officers' Reserve Corps and National Army under date of Jan. 5, 1918. The officers whose names appear in this list, if they have not already done so, should telegraph acceptance of commissions to the Adjutant General, Washington, the telegrams signed with full name and rank. The appointments follow:

Filbert, C. B., to be Capt. in Eng. R.C.
Gardner, C. C., to be 1st Lt. in Eng. R.C.
Upton, W. B., Jr., and Clinite, R. G., to be 2d Lts. in Eng. R.C.
Dagget, G. F., Gray, C. E., and Kerrigan, J. J., to be Capts. in Qm. R.C.

CAPTAINS IN ORDNANCE RESERVE.

Ambrose, C. A.; Caskey, F. A.
Buckwalter, B.; Burlock, J. G.
Esterbrook, C. C.; Verity, C. W.
Owston, C. W.; Smith, E. G.
Shakespeare, W. M.; McBride, V. K.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS IN ORDNANCE RESERVE.

De La Val, R. P.; Williams, E. A.
Calvin, H. H.; Gottlieb, E. A.
Heidelberg, F. M.; Douglas, M. D.
Duntley, L. B.; Welsh, T. W. B.
Peace, C. D.; Kelly, H. J.
Conant, M. F.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS IN ORDNANCE RESERVE.

Armstrong, E. P.; Beardslee, D. L.
Doyle, B. F.; Abry, P. K.
Tice, E. P.; Ealy, S. L.
Allen, R.; Keller, J. O.

Hicks, H. H., to be Capt. in Av. Sec. of Sig. R.C.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS IN AV. SEC. OF SIGNAL RESERVE.

Hogan, H. C.; Schnacke, F. D.
Melvin, G. C.; Lunsden, H. M.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS IN AV. SEC. OF SIGNAL RESERVE.

Hoffman, R. W.; Brown, H. F.
Clyce, W. F.; Wieboldt, E. F.
Flanagan, J. W.; Grundy, C. B.
Lefferts, O. L.

CAPTAINS IN MEDICAL RESERVE.

Brown, N. W.; Wortnington, A. M.
Blanton, M. A.; Wallis, W. M., Jr.
Campbell, G. E.; Bachelor, J. W.
Daniel, J. W.; Sycle, M. C.
Gibben, R. L.; Tillery, J. P.
Blything, J. D.; Woodard, R. L.
Conatien, R. A.; Haun, L. A.
Carhart, W. G.; Kirchmer, W. C. G.
Goodrich, G. L.; McCampbell, H. H.
Higgins, E. T.; Odendthal, E. P.
Hughes, M. R.; Parrish, W. O.
Holloway, T. O.; Wood, W. A.
Jones, C. B.; Walden, W.
Murphy, W. G.; Graham, E. A.
May, H. A.; Thielen, J. B.
Pearce, C. M.; Vaughan, G. E.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS IN MEDICAL RESERVE.

Allen, C. D.; Croften, G. H.
Armitage, H. G.; Crane, L. T.
Baker, R. H.; Crimmin, L. P.
Booth, H. R.; Dixon, W. L.
Dickson, J. McC.; Davidson, H. P.
Ernest, R. B., Jr.; Davidson, J. S.
Ferguson, A. B.; Dean, W. A.
Ferguson, E. R.; Dixon, H. C.
Ferneyhough, W. T.; Dougherty, W. O.
Pinney, W. P., Jr.; Davis, E. G.
Fleming, P. N.; Dwyer, W.
Flynn, T. S.; Dryfus, M. L.
Foldy, W. B.; Delbert, I. E.
Foxwell, R. K.; Dengler, C. R.
Rows, M.; Denman, F. E.
Ryan, V. F.; Ellington, A. J.
St. Clair, J. R.; Edwards, L. W.
Smith, E. E.; Engle, R. L.
Sproat, S. McC.; Englerth, L. D.
Tappan, W. M.; Espy, C. W.
Teters, M. S.; Fox, G. C.
Tibbetts, M. H.; Fauht, O. A.
Town, F. R.; Finnerty, C. W.
Van Dusen, R. B.; Fitts, W. T.
Waters, C. T.; Foster, K. E.
Weiss, S.; Frederick, LeR. W.
Weeks, R. E.; Furlong, J. A.
Walther, R. A.; Glidea, J. J.
Waldon, T. F.; Gill, W. D.
Wine, J. E.; Greene, E. B.
Wurster, L. E.; Guynes, E. A.
Wilkinson, G. R.; Gramling, W. S.
Wilder, C. D.; Gaylord, C. W.
White, P. J., Jr.; Goodwin, E. Le B.
Watson, W. A.; Greer, J. J.
Youmann, S.; Guthrie, A. D.
Hyman, H. T.; Groark, O. J.
Hartman, J. C.; Harten, J. A.
Harvey, P. D.; Hines, F. H.
Hawkins, J. G.; Hardy, W. C.
Hays, J. H.; Hackett, T. B.
Healey, J. F.; Haviland, H. C.
Heap, W. A.; Huckleberry, I. E.
Hendel, I.; Hetherington, R. R.
Henderson, I. M.; Higgins, R. D.
Henry, M. J.; Holcomb, G. W.
Hensel, R.; Hughes, R. C.
Hoesley, H. F.; Jennings, T.
Hilliard, A. W.; Johnson, G. D.
Huber, J. G.; Kay, W. E., Jr.
Huff, J. H.; Leach, A. F.
Hind, J. C.; Lamar, L.
Holland, H. A.; Lawson, J. K.
Johnson, C. A.; Lewis, H. H.
Jacobson, V. C.; Lovesey, B. E.
Kalaher, L. M.; Needles, A. S.
King, A. E.; Nolan, L. S.
Kohler, D. W.; Neber, F. H.
Kuhn, B. M.; Tischler, M.
Von Backum, H. LeR.; White, H. D.
Adams, E. V.; Williams, A. E.
Atkinson, P. G.; Wood, G. C.
Boudreau, E. N.; Cameron, R. L.
Boughnou, H. P.; Hays, P. L.
Boyd, J. B.; Hall, M.
Brawner, L. E.; Hannah, L.
Bryant, A. J.; Hempstead, I. E.
Cawthon, W. D.; Morgan, C. La F.
Comstock, F. W.; Roane, E. S.
Corn, E.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS IN VETERINARY RESERVE.

McFarlan, M.; Rawson, G. W.
Scott, T. W.; Walsh, E. J.

Hughes, R., to be Capt. of Inf. in N.A.
Geyelin, A. L., to be Capt. of Railway Transportation Corps.
Crider, F. A., to be 1st Lt. of Railway Transportation Corps.
Moore, R. P., to be 1st Lt. in Qm. C.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS IN SANITARY CORPS.

Smith, I.; Oakley, J. O.
Dockerary, F. C.; Bair, M. Z.
Merriman, J. R.

The Civil Service.

City.

Applications for laboratory assistant will be received until 4 P. M. on Jan. 16. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, 4; practical test, 6. A qualifying physical test will be given. Candidates must be at least 18 years of age on or before the closing date for the receipt of applications. The usual salary is $720 a year with maintenance.

United States.

The commission announces for Jan. 22 an examination for specialist in foreign educational systems for men. A vacancy in the Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., at $1,800 a year, will be filled from this examination. The duties will be to collect information in regard to school systems and especially in regard to high schools in smaller cities of the United States and other countries, and to give information and advice in regard to such schools and school systems. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on general education and training, 15; special training in theory and practice of education, 25; practical experience in educational work, 45; publications or thesis, to be filed with the application, 15. Graduation from a college or university of recognized standing, and at least three years of post-graduate study in education, with the degree of doctor of philosophy or doctor of pedagogy, and at least two years' experience in the supervision of city school systems, are prerequisites. Applicants must not have reached their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination.

Estate Appraised.

JEWETT, GEORGE L., (Nov. 14, 1916.) Total assets, $400,406. Beneficiaries: His wife, Clara G. Jewett of 20 Fifth Avenue, a legacy of $10,000; household effects, $8,915; surviving life estate in $15,000; life estate in $25,000, and life estate in residuary estate of $303,330; niece, Carrie L. Mathers, $10,000, and cousin, Anna E. Jewett, the life estate in $15,000. Twelve distant relatives and friends received legacies or remainder interest of from $100 to $5,000. The following institutions are to be beneficiaries after the death of Mrs. Jewett: St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children and St. James's Episcopal Church, Greenfield, Mass., $5,000 each; Grace Church, New York City, $10,000, and St. Luke's Hospital, $7,500. The chief asset was securities worth $333,192.

Wills for Probate.

BUMP, EDNA LOUISE, (Dec. 27,) at Corning, N. Y.—Value of estate more than $500,000. The testator gave all her property to her mother, Mrs. Ethelaide Bump, except deposits in the Knickerbocker Trust Company, which are left to the Corning Hospital.

STEBBINS, JAMES H., 92 years old, retired stock broker of 80 Madison Avenue, (Dec. 27, 1917,) pays a touching tribute to his wife. In the preamble to the will the decedent speaks of "My dearly beloved wife, Frances A. Stebbins, to whom, under God, I am indebted for sixty-two years of happy married life." Mr. Stebbins in his last will distributes his entire property, $25,000, into five parts. One part is given outright to his son, James H. Stebbins, Jr., of 80 Madison Avenue, while the other four parts are left in trust to the United States Trust Company to collect the income and pay one-fourth of the same to each of his children—Mrs. Francis Clara Rucker of Goerlitz, Germany; to his daughter, Blanche Phillips Stebbins Vallois, Cora Beauville Dickinson of Dinaud, France, and to his son, Walter Ames Stebbins of Dinaud.

FOR SALE.

Furniture.—Leaving city, must sacrifice magnificent suite of bedroom, living room, dining room furniture; bird's-eye maple, genuine mahogany, and walnut, leather upholstering, everything new; no dealers. 530 West 12[illegible], Apartment 85.

Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, [illegible] mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 452 Broadway.

For Sale.—$300, magnificent Hardman player piano, mahogany bench and rolls. Box 408, Hotel Bellecaire, 77th St. and Broadway.

Ladies' specialty store; stock and fixtures [illegible]. Box 66, Somerville, N. J.

Purchase and Exchange.

Wanted three kittens, three months old, to be used in the play "The Heritage." Bring them to Eugene Walter, the Playhouse, 48th St. east of Broadway, this morning at 10.30 o'clock. $3 reward will be paid for each kitten chosen.

Power press wanted, 2½ to 3½ stroke, straight sided, 50 to 75 ton pressure, geared or not geared; state make, condition, price. Kraeuter & Co., Inc., 583-585 [illegible], Newark, N. J.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
3 months, $5, non-visibles.
3 months, $7.50, visibles.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 4784.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Pressure is still very low over the Northeast, an another disturbance is central over Northwestern Louisiana, with high pressure to the northward, and the result of weather during the last twenty-four hours was snow in the central valleys, the lake region, New York, and New England, and fair weather in the Southeast.

Scattering snows also fell in the Northwest, Northern Utah, and Western Nevada, and rain in Southeastern Idaho and along the North Pacific Coast. Elsewhere the weather was fair.

Colder weather prevails in the Atlantic States, the lower lake region, and the Northwest, and temperatures are considerably below the seasonal average through the central valleys and the Middle and South Atlantic States.

In the west Gulf States it is considerably warmer, while in the far West temperatures changed but little, and are slightly above normal.

Snow will fall Wednesday in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the lake region and on Thursday in the Middle Atlantic States and Southern New England. There will also be snow Wednesday in Maine and rain in the East Gulf States, extending Wednesday night and Thursday into the South Atlantic States. The weather will be fair Thursday in the East Gulf States, Tennessee, the Lower Ohio Valley, and the upper lake region.

Cold wave warnings are displayed in Montana, Wyoming, and Western South Dakota.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coast will be diminishing west, fair weather; South Atlantic Coast, moderate west, becoming variable, fair.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Wednesday; Thursday fair north, snow south portion.

Southern New England—Fair Wednesday; Thursday, increasing cloudiness, followed by snow west portion.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania.—Fair Wednesday; Thursday, snow, slightly warmer south portion.

Western New York—Cloudy Wednesday, with snow near the lake; Thursday, snow.

Northern New England.—Cloudy Wednesday, with snow in Maine, colder; Thursday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1917	1918		1917	1918
3 A. M.	32	[illegible]	4 P. M.	43	[illegible]
6 A. M.	29	[illegible]	6 P. M.	42	23
9 A. M.	29	[illegible]	9 P. M.	40	24
12 M.	36	[illegible]	11 P. M.	39	23

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 30; for the corresponding date last year it was 36; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 26; at 8 P. M. it was 24. Maximum temperature, 36 degrees at 12:01 A. M.; minimum, 23 degrees at 6 P. M. Humidity, 63 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 59 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.58 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.64 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]
Sun rises 7:20 | Sun sets 4:46 | Moon rises 4:11

THE TIDES.

	High Water A.M.	High Water P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:[illegible]	4:58	11:06	10:57
Governors Island	5:[illegible]	5:24	11:44	11:37
Hell Gate	6:[illegible]	7:07	12:31	1:44

Official Shipping List.

Arrivals of vessels from foreign countries at Atlantic Coast and Gulf ports in the twenty-four hours ended Jan. 7:

STEAMSHIPS.

Alabama, (Am.); Managua, (Nic.)
Ancon, (Am.); Mexicano, (Am.)
Alembic, (Br.); Nord Amerika, (Dan.)
Asher J. Hudson, (Am.); [illegible]stano, (Br.)
Boorki, (Br.); [illegible]ama, (Am.)
Hungarua, (Br.); [illegible]nuco, (Am.)
Campulo, (Br.); [illegible]raguay, (Am.)
Camille, (Am.); [illegible]eland, (Nor.)
[illegible], (Nor.); [illegible]nturce, (Am.)
[illegible]ust, (Br.); [illegible]eedwell, (Am.)
[illegible]thic, (Br.); [illegible]acola, (Am.)
Duca di Genova, (It.); [illegible]urnia, (Br.)
[illegible], (Nor.); [illegible], (Am.)
Ida[illegible], (Dan.); [illegible]yuhan, (Br.)
[illegible], (Am.); [illegible], (Am.)
J. [illegible] McKee, (Br.); [illegible]tara, (Br.)
M[illegible]eneal, (Nor.); [illegible] Shell, (Br.)

SAILING VESSELS.

Alicante, (Span.); Fernando, (Port.)
City of Baltimore, (Am.); [illegible] L. Leach, (Am.)
Donald L. Silver, [illegible]; Mildred Robinson, (Am.)
Edward H. Cole, [illegible]; [illegible]itania, (Port.)

Fire Record.

A. M. Loss.
1:[illegible]—388 E. 18[illegible] St.; [illegible] O'Neill....Slight
[illegible]—200 W. 4[illegible] St.; [illegible] Tunphniam....Not given
4:[illegible]—218 W. [illegible] St.; City-Suburban Homes Co....Slight
5:20—132 4 Av.; [illegible]son & Foos....Not given
5:55—414 E. 8[illegible] St.; Edward Wilner....Slight
6:35—Av. C and 10[illegible] St.; Dept. of Street Cleaning....Not given
9:25—358 W. [illegible] St.; Jacob [illegible] Realty Co....$[illegible]
P. M.
12:55—621 E. [illegible] St.; Abraham Mayer....$100
1:45—331 W. [illegible] St.; Edmund Frey....Slight
3:00—2 Av. and [illegible] St.; (auto.) American Express Co....Slight
5:15—236 W. [illegible] St.; Anna Brickman....Slight
5:40—318 E. [illegible] St.; not given....Slight
5:45—64 E. [illegible] St.; Abraham Stein....Slight
6:50—236 W. [illegible] St.; Anna Brickman....Slight
7:30—1,792 Lexington Av.; S. Saporin....Slight
7:30—1,792 Lexington Av.; Samuel Saporan....Slight
7:35—424 E. [illegible] St.; John Backmann....Slight
8:20—2,494 Valentine Av.; Mark Gentel....Slight
9:10—161-163 Madison Av.; Miss —— Law....Slight
9:55—534 W. 124 St.; Elizabeth English....Slight
10:30—165 8 Av.; Sherry Democratic Club....Slight
10:45—151 E. [illegible] St.; Andrew Chiomalios....Slight
11:25—1,428 [illegible] Av.; (tenement hallway); not given....Slight
11:50—210 W. [illegible] St.; not given....Slight

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Temporary assignment: Patrol. A. J. Nichols, 167th, as crime prevention officer, from 8 A. M., Jan. 9.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. M. Cleary, 26th, for 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Jan. 9; E. E. Crouse, 69th, for 2 days, from 8 A. M., Jan. 11.

Fire Department.

Detail to attend funeral of Fireman 4th Grade J. Casey, Eng. 202, from his late residence, [illegible] Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, at 9:30 A. M., Wednesday, Jan. 9. Interment at Holy Cross Cemetery: A detail of sixteen men, (six as pallbearers,) consisting of two men each from the 34th to the 41st Battalions, inclusive, under the command of Lieut. J. [illegible]rrett of Eng. 227, together with the members of Eng. 2[illegible], who will follow the hearse as mourners. They will report in full uniform at the quarters of Eng. 283, 248 Hull Street, at 9 A. M., proceed to the residence, thence to the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Aberdeen Street, and Broadway, and after services will accompany the remains a reasonable distance where detail will be dismissed and return to quarters.

All members of the Department who are on regular leave of absence and those who may be excused for that purpose will attend the funeral as a mark of respect to the deceased.

The Chief of the [illegible] Battalion will detail an officer, engineer or stoker, and one man, and the Chiefs of the [illegible], 33d, and 48th Battalions, two men each to report at the quarters of Eng. 20[illegible] A. M., for duty during the absence of [illegible] company.

Members of the Department Band will be directed to report to [illegible] of steamer T. S. Richards at the quarters of Eng. 233, at 9 A. M., on the above day.

Detail, to take effect 8 A. M., Jan. 9: Fireman 1st Grade W[illegible] Whalen, Eng. 228, to the Chief of the [illegible] Battalion as driver.

Education Notes.

There has been placed as of July 1, 1917, upon the eligible list for those holding licenses as teacher of shopwork in elementary schools the name of John [illegible], with a rating of 74.25.

The Board of Education is reopening its class in motion-picture operating at the Murray Hill Evening High School, 237 East Thirty-seventh Street. This class is open for mechanics or electricians, whether in the motion-picture field or not, and also for teachers in schools which have motion-picture equipment. Persons may register on Friday evening during January from 7:30 to 9:30.

An examination for license as substitute teacher of shopwork in elementary schools will be held on Jan. 1[illegible] P. M. A practical and oral test will be given at a future date, to be named by the Board of Examiners, to those who pass the preliminary test. Candidates who come [illegible] more than twenty-five miles outside of New York City may receive the practical and oral test on the day of the preliminary test, provided they apply in advance to the Board of Examiners. The salary for the first year is $1,100; there is an annual increase of $100, conditioned upon satisfactory service. The maximum salary is $2,100.

The new Retirement Board consists of the three teacher members who hold over, President Somers of the Board of Education, Controller Craig, Thomas W. Churchill, former President of the Board of Education, and Mrs. Isaac Franklin Russell.

The Brooklyn Teachers' Association plans to obtain an equitable settlement for its members to whom refunds are due for school absences that were excused.

The Principals' Club will give a reception at the Waldorf Astoria at 8:15 P. M. to the members of the Board of Education.

There have been placed as of Jan. 4 upon the eligible lists of holders of licenses as Inspector of Visual Aids to Instruction the names of the following: William Jansen, Clara De Lissa Berg.

Substitute licenses to teach in vocational schools have been granted to Foster J. Hull and Albert Korte.

A license as substitute teacher of trade drawing in vocational schools of the elementary schools has been granted to Basil [illegible].

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Premier

The Aluminum Six with Magnetic Gear Shift

LAST YEAR our claim that Premier represented the most pronounced step forward ever taken by any motor car since the birth of the electric starter---had to be taken on faith. This year we bring to the New York Show a proven, verified, and established product, vouched for by over three thousand hard headed, experienced owners who were slow to be convinced, hard to enthuse---obstinate. Today these same owners would not part with their Premiers. That tells the story. Premier has earned its place in the sun. The proving up period is ended.

To discard a method of gear shifting which for years has been universally accepted as adequate and sufficient required no little commercial courage; and you can rest assured that, before taking the radical step, we spent months in proving and reproving in every conceivable test the efficiency of the Gutler-Hammer Magnetic Gear Shift. Every test brought us closer and closer to the conclusion that the correctness of the Cutler-Hammer push-button method of shifting gears could not be denied.

We adopted it.

We brought it to the New York Show.

—and then came such a public demonstration of interest as no improvement, save only the electric starter, ever enjoyed.

For one solid week the new Premier—hidden away in an obscure spot—was, in spite of its disadvantageous location, the cynosure of the show. New Yorkers simply hunted it up. They had made up their minds to see it—and see it THEY DID.

Somehow or other New York has a way of being the supreme court of public opinion in this country; and somehow the boost that Premier got at the hands of New York became known over the country—till Premier's reception at the rest of the shows became a sort of continuous ovation.

No car ever received so much attention.

No car, on the other hand, ever came in for as much favorable and unfavorable criticism.

If we had had a questionable product, the spotlight would have bleached our laurels and turned them yellow.

Fortunately, Premier made good during this searching, critical period.

And then came the steady grind of twelve merciless months in the front line trenches of battle, where no quarter is asked—and none is given.

Today Premier is transformed.

Our car is a veteran campaigner.

It has held its own—and is all the stronger for its adventures.

* * *

Certain very definite facts have become obvious as a result of Premier's hand-to-hand encounters. For example:

—no one can ever again doubt the positive superiority of the aluminum motor.

—no one can ever again ask: "Will the gear shift work?" We have not received a single complaint against the gear shift since it was put on the first machine. If everything on a motor car were as foolproof as the C-H Magnetic Gear Shift—a factory would need no service department.

—the deep, eight-inch Premier bridge girded frame is better than the old type—you will find it imitated and adopted by many cars right in this show.

—it is impossible to get 132 inches of body room on a 125½-inch chassis.

—it is desirable to build a big car so that it will turn in a 39-foot circle, because it makes for easier driving, and not so much whip-sawing around.

—every Premier feature, while at first blush more or less radical, is so positively correct that we have not had to make a single change in our chassis.

* * * *

Today Premier is the only car in the world carrying the Cutler-Hammer Magnetic Gear Shift as regular equipment.

Today Premier gives you the advantages of an aluminum motor at a price you can get the consent of your mind to pay—under war time conditions.

Premier is beautiful.

Premier is economical and hardy—it is easy with you on gas, tire and repair bills. It keeps going and it operates every mile of the way—on a thrift basis.

You pay no premium for luxury and comfort when you buy Premier. Its every feature, when you stop to analyze it, is a practical necessity.

There is no need of you penalizing yourself two or three thousand dollars for a car that, nut for nut and bolt for bolt, is inferior to Premier.

Put the Aluminum Six with Magnetic Gear Shift to the acid test. Rip it apart. Bring your most critical and if you please, cynical mood with you to our booth—and let's thrash out your doubts with you.

The more you know about engineering and practical motoring the easier you are for us to handle

—because,

—THIS CAR IS BUILT FOR DOUBTING THOMASES.

Take our little friendly challenge seriously, and let's have our good natured controversy over some time during this show.

Meanwhile, you had better make room for a new car in your garage, for the signs all read that you are about to become

—A PREMIER OWNER.

PREMIER MOTOR CORPORATION,
Indianapolis, U. S. A.

KAUFMANN-MORRIS COMPANY, Inc.

DISTRIBUTORS PREMIER MOTOR CARS

A. G. KAUFMANN, President. GEO. R. MORRIS, Vice-President. F. C. STOWERS, Sales Manager.

1776 Broadway Telephone, Columbus 4395

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Friday, slight temperature change; northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,901. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1918.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

BRITISH LABOR FOR WILSON PROGRAM WHICH HEARTENS ALLIED CAPITALS; TROOPS URGE TROTZKY TO BE FIRM

WILSON BACKS AMENDMENT FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Victory on House Vote Today Expected as Result of His Belated Conversion.

CONFERS WITH DEMOCRATS

Then President Throws Support to Resolution "as an Act of Justice."

DEMOCRATS WERE ALARMED

Feared Reprisals at Polls in Suffrage States—House Republicans In Line.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—President Wilson this evening came out squarely for the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution giving women the right to vote throughout the Union. Although there had been indications of a change of mind on the part of some of those close to the President, who had maintained with him that the question of woman suffrage should be left to the determination of each State individually, the announcement of the President's adherence to the amendment came as a great surprise, even to some of the leaders of the National Woman Suffrage Association who conferred with him immediately after New York State adopted woman suffrage and who, as it became known tonight, came away confident that ultimately they would have Presidential support for the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

The President's change of heart was made known through a brief statement handed out in typewritten form at the White House and credited to Representative Raker of California, Chairman of the Committee on Suffrage. This statement was issued immediately after the Democratic members of the Suffrage Committee had conferred with the President for an hour. The statement said:

"The committee found that the President had not felt at liberty to volunteer his advice to members of Congress in this important matter, but when we sought his advice he very frankly and earnestly advised us to vote for the amendment as an act of right and justice to the women of the country and of the world."

Democrats Feared Overtures.

The announcement of the President's support of nation-wide suffrage for women came on the eve of a definite and final vote on this important question in the House of Representatives. The House had agreed to vote tomorrow on the resolution providing for submitting to the States the constitutional amendment granting the franchise to women. It will take a two-thirds majority to adopt the resolution of submission, and, as opposition had developed, mainly among Southern Democrats, who are powerful in number and influence in the lower body of Congress, there was a strong probability that the measure would be defeated. From a political viewpoint matters were brought to a crisis this week by declarations from the Republican-side of the House that after a canvass it could be said that the resolution would receive the overwhelming support of Republican Representatives.

Democratic Congressmen from suffrage States became alarmed over the situation. They feared that if the resolution were defeated by Democratic votes women who possessed the voting franchise would go over in droves to Republican candidates in the Congressional elections next November. The agitation among the Democrats became so marked that their leaders felt that some action should be taken to counteract the effect in the political campaign this year of the charge that the Democratic Party was responsible for keeping women from expressing their preference at the polls. It was said that women in New York State were preparing to vote against Democratic candidates for Congress because of their opposition to the suffrage Constitutional amendment.

Republican Caucus Acts.

The New York Republican delegation in the House held a conference on the subject yesterday and twenty-three of the twenty-four present agreed to vote for the resolution for submission. Late tonight, after a three hours' session, the House Republicans decided to support the resolution.

It was the panicky feeling on the Democratic side of the House, particularly among the membership from States where women vote, which permeated Administration quarters, that brought about the conference this evening. It was felt that some decision should be reached by the Democrats as to party policy before the Republican caucus came to a determination to stand by the cause of "votes for women."

It was this situation that prevailed in the Democratic ranks when the Democratic members of the Suffrage Committee of the House called on President Wilson this evening. While the statement attributed to Representative Raker indicates that the conference had been held at the initiative of the committeemen, some of the latter stated after they left the White House

Continued on Page Three.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD. Trains will leave Washington promptly at following time without waiting for connections: Train 85, 2:30 P. M.; 88, 9:00 P. M. effective Jan. 13th; Train 87, 7:15 P. M., now in effect. Information and Pullman reservations, 1185 Broadway, New York.—Advt.

YOUR INCOME TAX problems solved by experts in Next SUNDAY'S AMERICAN.—Advt.

GARFIELD REJECTS HYLAN'S COAL PLEA

Believes Railroads Are Solving City's Problem and Refuses Priority Order.

ADMINISTRATOR CRITICISED

Attacked in Committee and National House—Drastic Rule to Meet New England Crisis.

Dr. H. A. Garfield, the Federal Fuel Administrator, yesterday refused to issue priority orders to assure New York City 1,500 cars of coal a day, as Mayor Hylan requested on Tuesday. Following the receipt of this refusal and a report that Dr. Garfield believed the railroads were solving New York's fuel problem, A. H. Wiggin, Federal Fuel Administrator for New York State, sent Dr. Garfield a telegram asking him to change his attitude and calling the situation here "most desperate."

At the same time A. H. Smith, Assistant Director General of Railroads, gave out figures to show that there were standing at tidewater yesterday morning more than 300,000 tons and enough within forty-eight hours haul to bring this total up to more than 400,000 tons.

It was announced at Mayor Hylan's office yesterday morning that Dr. Garfield had refused to issue the priority orders for New York on the ground that it would interfere with the railroad situation. At the same time the priority order that 500 cars of coal must go to New England every day stood unchanged. This is the appeal Mr. Wiggin then sent to Dr. Garfield:

Situation continues serious. Many sections of the State are suffering acutely. Many complaints have been received regarding the priority order given to New England, which interferes with contracts and deliveries in this section. Situation in Greater New York continues most desperate. Searles gives me the following figures on bituminous: One hundred and fifty cars less received than has been dumped in last twenty-four hours; total dumped yesterday, 32,600 tons. This is about one-half the needs of this port. Anthracite figures show from Jan. 3 to Jan. 9, inclusive, 727 cars per day dumped. One-fourth of this is for New England ports. This is giving Greater New York only 21,000 tons a day, less than one-half its requirements.

If Mr. Wiggin's figures that New York port's needs are 64,000 tons of bituminous a day and more than 42,000 tons of anthracite, or a total of more than 106,000 tons a day, are correct, then the railroads have not hauled and are not hauling enough coal and dumping enough coal for the port.

The report made by Mr. Smith to Mr. McAdoo of the condition at 6 A. M. yesterday showed these figures:

	Anthracite.	Bituminous.	Total.
Dumped	47,400	52,800	80,200
In barges	20,580	17,450	38,030
In cars	150,000	83,000	233,000

The figures of the coal dumped in the twenty-four hours up to 6 o'clock yesterday morning mean the coal available for towing to New York yesterday. This would be about 25,000 tons below Mr. Wiggin's figures for the normal. Reeve Schley, County Fuel Administrator, said

Continued on Page Three.

General Staff for Navy Is Created by England

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The changes in the Admiralty which were expected to follow the recent replacement of Admiral Sir John Jellicoe by Vice Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss have now been effected, and what will in effect be a Naval General Staff will be created, though probably without any radical titular change in the composition of the Admiralty Board.

In making the new appointments, which have not yet been officially announced, no regard has been paid to seniority, but rather to the selection of officers who during the war have shown themselves to possess the necessary qualifications for staff work.

Under the new arrangement of the staff, operations are divided into three departments—operations in home waters, operations overseas, and trade protection operations. The First Sea Lord will be Chief of the Naval Staff, responsible for the large questions of naval policy, his position corresponding to that of the Chief of the Military Staff. It is understood that the composition of the new board will be published almost immediately.

INCREASED RATES FOR SOME ROADS IN M'ADOO PLAN

Commerce Board Expected to Study Readjustment and Report to Director General.

WAGE INCREASES ASKED

Anderson Opposes Stipulation of Reversion to Owners as Favoring Stock Manipulation.

STEEL TRADE ASKED TO AID

A. H. Smith Requests J. A. Farrell to Arrange for Recommendation of Service Expected.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Among the problems which Director General McAdoo will have to tackle in the near future, it was learned today, will be a general readjustment of the railroad rate system, involving material increases in many cases, and an impending request for higher wages by nearly all classes of organized railroad labor. Many pending wage disputes will be transferred to the Government from railway executive boards. All these wage matters probably will be dealt with through investigating boards.

Officials in close touch with the railroad situation in its new aspects say that many rate revisions will become necessary now that Government action has removed competition on which rates heretofore have been largely based. The Interstate Commerce Commission is expected to undertake within a few weeks a special study of rate readjustments for presentation to the Director General.

The commission's attention has been called to a number of abnormally low rate schedules caused by competition between railroads whose rivalries have now ceased. Temporarily railroads have been left free to conduct their own rate questions, and since the Government assumed control a number of applications for increases have been received by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

No Strikes Contemplated.

Strikes are not contemplated by any labor organization, it is said, and wage questions will not be put up to the Director General as demands. The labor leaders are represented as not seeking to take advantage of Government operations to press for more pay, but rather as pointing out the necessity of wage increases to keep employes from being attracted to other industries.

Up to the present the only general demands for wage increases considered by Director General McAdoo are those presented by the four railway brotherhoods and the Switchmen's Union, whose President, S. E. Heberling, conferred with Mr. McAdoo today. The brotherhoods' case will be investigated by a board of four to be named by the Director General tomorrow, and he also may ask this body to inquire into the switchmen's demand, which now is being considered by a committee of railway executives representing al' ...is.

The Director General announced tonight that he expected to name railroad directors for certain sections of the country to assist him in administering Government operation, but said he had not determined how many would be appointed nor what territory each director should supervise. It is considered probable, however, that not more than six or seven will be named. Mr. McAdoo said specifically that he did not plan to name State directors. Thousands of applications for positions as State railroad supervisors have been received within the last few days.

Favors After War Control.

George W. Anderson, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission and author of the Administration Railroad bill, declared firmly this afternoon that the section of the bill which provides that the railroads shall not revert to their owners until Congress shall so provide must not be amended. Commissioner Anderson appeared as a witness before the House Interstate Commerce Committee.

Representative Montague of Virginia, objecting to the provision of indefinite control after the war, asked if it were

Continued on Page Three.

21 British Ships Were Sunk by Submarines Last Week

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The British Admiralty reports the sinking, in the last week of eighteen merchantmen of 1,600 tons or over by mine or submarine, as well as three merchantmen under that tonnage. Four fishing vessels also were sunk.

The week's arrivals were 2,085 and the sailings 2,244. Eleven merchantmen were unsuccessfully attacked.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—One French merchantman of more than 1,600 tons was sunk by mine or submarine in the week ended Jan. 5. None under that tonnage was lost.

The Admiralty report of Jan. 2 gave the sinkings of British merchantmen for the preceding week as twenty-one, eighteen being vessels of 1,600 tons or over. This was a material increase over the previous week, when the sinkings numbered twelve, eleven of the vessels being of more than 1,600 tons. Thus the increase in the submarine sinkings has been maintained in the last week.

SHIP BOARD VOTES BIG HOUSING FUND

Will Expend $1,200,000 at Once at Newport News at Senators' Urging.

POLICY TO BE EXTENDED

Board Diverts Material from New York Owing to Lack of Freight Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Immediate expenditure of $1,200,000 to provide housing accommodations for shipyard workers at Newport News was decided on today by the Shipping Board after a Senate sub-committee had presented the urgency of the situation. Housing facilities will be provided at other plants engaged on Government work as soon as possible after Congress passes a bill now pending providing money for the purpose.

The sub-committee appointed by the Senate Commerce Committee, investigating shipbuilding, took up with the board the subject of housing workers at Newport News after Homer L. Ferguson, President of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, a witness at the inquiry yesterday, had declared his yard could take on no more men until housing was obtained.

The inquiry continued today with Edward F. Carry, Director of Operations for the Board, on the stand. Freight congestion at New York, Mr. Carry said, had greatly delayed sailings, and the board now was diverting much material to Southern ports. Lack of coal for bunkers, too, he said, had slowed up overseas transportation.

In executive session Mr. Carry outlined the Shipping Board's policy respecting the furnishing of vessels to the Allies for transportation of their goods and gave the committee the number of Government ships now operated by the army and the navy.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—Conditions in all the shipbuilding plants along the Delaware River are being investigated by the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board, meeting in this city. The board, a Federal body, recently completed an extensive investigation along the Pacific Coast.

A big percentage of the merchant ships which the Government expects to be the deciding factor in winning the war are now being constructed along the Delaware, which is skirted by more shipbuilding yards than any other river in the country.

Standardization of wages and piece work pay throughout the country for shipbuilders is the aim of the board.

CRIME IS RAMPANT IN PETROGRAD

Burglary, Robbery and Murder Common—Food Supply Is Giving Out.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Petrograd correspondent of The Times telegraphs:

"Starvation seems to be staring us in the face. Bread riots may occur at any moment. We receive the small quantity of three-fourths of a pound of black bread per head for two days. Workmen, soldiers, and other privileged persons receive more. Some days we get none at all, and have to make shift with a few potatoes, which are also getting scarce and dear.

"Flour and the various grains which used to be so abundant in this granary of Europe it is quite impossible to find, unless some occasion offers for secret purchase at ruinous fancy prices. Black and sometimes dark brown bread is doled out by card system—sticky, gritty stuff, only half baked, composed of millers' refuse mixed with straw, of the consistency of putty, and looking very much like it. Meat is a rare luxury. The poorest people—not the factory workers, who are receiving enormous wages—sometimes buy roots of cow horns and stumps of tails. Horseflesh is in common use.

"Burglary, robbery, and murder in most audacious forms prevail to an extent hitherto unknown. Men and women are stripped of overcoats and shoes in the streets. At night armed marauders in military uniforms enter houses under pretext of official searches and perquisitions. Thieves in stolen motor cars hold up persons driving in sledges.

"Printed notices with the stamp of the British Embassy issued to British residents by the Consulate, stating that their holders are under the Embassy's protection, seem to have little effect. The other day an armed band entered an Englishman's apartment while he was at home and appropriated 11,000 rubles. Crowds of British subjects who are returning to England visit the British Military Control Office and the British Consulate daily for passports, and many old-established British industrial enterprises here have been liquidated or sold, as it is quite impossible to put up with the ignorant control and exorbitant demands of the Russian workmen."

CHU CHIN CHOW. The Biggest Success in New York. Next Mat. Sat. Manhattan Op. House.—Advt.

INCOME TAX MADE EASY for everybody to understand in Next SUNDAY'S AMERICAN.—Advt.

PLEA BY RUSSIAN SOLDIERS

Men in Trenches Tell Delegates They Oppose a Shameful Peace.

TROTZKY REASSURES THEM

"We Did Not Overthrow Czar to Bow to German Imperialism," He Says.

NEGOTIATIONS ON AGAIN

Teutons Hold Separate Conference with Ukrainians—Mobs in Germany Clamor for Peace.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 8.—As the Russian Peace Delegates passed along the way to renew the negotiations with the Germans, the Russian troops in the trenches near Brest-Litovsk cried to Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister:

"Be firm. Don't make a dishonorable peace."

Trotzsky replied:

"We did not overthrow the Czar to bow to German Imperialism."

A dispatch, detailing this and other important facts, was received at the Smolny Institute, the Bolshevist headquarters, this afternoon. The tenor of the dispatch indicated that the Russians would continue to insist upon the transfer of the conference to a neutral State in order to gain more publicity, which the Russians consider extremely important.

The Bolshevist headquarters is receiving by telegraph the comments of the German press, among others that of the Frankfurter Zeitung, which, in an editorial, declares that Germany should not hesitate to move the conference elsewhere, as the question of place was no rock on which to break off this most important conference.

Peace delegates of Ukraine conferred yesterday at Brest-Litovsk with the Bolshevist delegates, and reached an agreement whereby the Russian authorities consent to consider Ukraine an independent factor in making such terms as its leaders deem advisable with the Germans.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 9.—The leaders of the delegations representing Russia and the Central Powers held a preliminary discussion yesterday, disposing of questions of procedure, a dispatch from Brest-Litovsk reports. The meeting was attended by Leon Trotzky, Bolshevist Foreign Minister; Dr. von Kühlmann, German Foreign Minister; Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, and Talaat Bey, Turkish Grand Vizier. A plenary session of the delegates was arranged for this morning.

Later, representatives of the Central Powers held a conference with the Ukrainians.

Peace Riots in German Cities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—According to a Geneva dispatch to The Daily Express the Democrats of that city learns from Stuttgart that when news of the interruption of the Russian peace negotiations became known in Germany serious riots took place in the principal towns, especially Berlin, Cologne, and Munich. The rioters marched through the streets on Saturday shouting, "We must have peace!"

KAISER POSES AS HUMANITY'S CHAMPION

Always Has Upheld Principle of Peaceable Co-operation of Peoples, He Tells Poles.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 9.—Referring to himself as having been throughout his reign the champion of the principles making for the welfare of humanity and peaceable co-operation of peoples, Emperor William gave assurance of full support to the delegation of the Polish Regency Council which he received a day or two ago, a Berlin dispatch says. In reply to the address presented by the delegates, who expressed gratitude for the restoration of the independent Polish Kingdom, the Emperor said:

"It is a sincere joy to me to be able to greet you, as the appointed representatives of the Polish State, in my capital. I gather from your words, with lively satisfaction, that you see in the acts carried out by my exalted allies and myself fulfilments of the long-cherished desire of the Polish people for re-establishment of the independent Polish kingdom and that you believe you will be best serving your fatherland if in common with the German Empire and Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, you pursue the aims which guarantee the weal of humanity and peaceful co-operation of peoples.

"As against the calumnies of the enemy, I feel grateful that my unremitting efforts in my reign of nearly thirty years to be the champion and protector of these principles will meet with deep sympathy on your part.

"May it be granted to you, gentlemen, in successful labor to give the Polish State foundations which will guarantee its further peaceable development as an element of order, progress and civilization. You may hereby be assured of the full support of myself and my Government."

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Reveals Austro-German Agreement to Hold Alsace, Regain Colonies, and Make Balkan Annexation

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Reuter's Agency learns from a Czech source that the Imperial German Chancellor, Count von Hertling, and the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Czernin, arrived at an agreement in December whereby Austria-Hungary engages to support the German view regarding Alsace-Lorraine and the German colonies, and Germany engages to support the Austrian view preserving the integrity of the Dual Monarchy and the Austro-Hungarian aspirations regarding the Czechs, Southern Slavs, and other nationalities, namely, that no rights be granted to the various nationalities except in a lawful way which will not permit those peoples to separate from the monarchy, and also that after the war Albania, Montenegro, and Serbia shall be annexed to Austria-Hungary, but preserve their outward autonomy.

Concerning other war aims, Germany and Austria, according to this information, agree to study them in common, and, in the event of disagreement, each reserves freedom of decision. Finally, Germany consents to the Austrian solution of the Polish problem.

BERLIN SURPRISED OVER HENDERSON

British Labor's Support of Lloyd George's Speech Comes as a Blow.

SEE PROGRAM OF CONQUEST

Socialists Assert British Premier Violates Their Policy of Self-Determination.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 9.—The general view of German public opinion and the German press is that Premier Lloyd George's terms are absolutely unacceptable, but Henderson's approval of the terms comes as a blow. It is learned here that one of the most prominent Socialists expressed himself in the Reichstag lobby yesterday as follows:

"We would never consent to such a one-sided arrangement as is proposed in Lloyd George's program. The resolution adopted by our party yesterday that we are determined to resist energetically all attempts at the improper use of the right of self-determination for purposes of veiled annexation must certainly apply to Lloyd George's intentions, especially concerning Alsace-Lorraine, certain parts of Austria-Hungary, and the German colonies, to say nothing of his attempt to pick Turkey to the bone."

Owing to the intense interest taken in the Brest-Litovsk negotiations and the pressing differences, a large number of members assembled in the Reichstag, though there was no plenary session, only the main committee holding meetings. Lloyd George's speech aroused such angry resentment that even the antagonism between the Conservatives and the majority party caused by the Pan German intrigues against the latter and against the government seemed obliterated.

Fears "Strangling of Germany."

The semi-official Cologne Gazette's Berlin correspondent says that in whatever way Lloyd George's program is viewed, the general opinion in Germany is that it would mean the strangling of Germany for an indefinite period and England's world domination. The paper hopes that the Premier's speech will have a good influence on the political differences in Germany.

"We know how we stand," it says, "and those not too blind will once and for all recognize the value of the words of this Minister, who hitherto always protested that he did not wish to wage an offensive war."

The paper says that it is natural that England should want a democratic Austria, but asks why she is so interested in the South Slavonic States, asserting that the interest proceeds from a desire to interfere in Austria, and that for the same reason an independent Poland is greeted with sympathy in England.

It is remarkable, says The Gazette, that Lloyd George should make such an important speech to English labor leaders, who approved it, as Henderson's utterance shows. The paper considers that the fact that Henderson uses the "worn out" phrase "destruction of Prussian militarism" indicates that England labor, in so far as it is represented by the unions, approves the imperialistic program of the present cabinet. It calls Lloyd George's announcement of war aims "world treachery" to democracy, to which the attention of the Socialists of the whole world should be called, asserting that English labor is also to blame.

"When will the generous idealists, who are plentiful among the French and Russian Socialists," the Gazette asks, "finally learn that they are being made tools of by English labor? No common bond of interest exists between English laborers and those of Europe. The English workingman is just as interested in exploiting the world as the capitalist class. He thinks imperialistically, and all his phrases about a democratic peace are catchwords.

"It is well for us that the man who speaks is vanquished, and, thanks to our weapons, will remain so. It is well for us that the world will be divided anew, not according to empty, sanctimonious, humbugging phrases, but upon that most ancient principle of might

Continued on Page Two.

WASHINGTON LOOKS FOR NO PEACE BID

Officials Doubt if President's Speech Will Draw Reply from Foe Now.

BUT MAY HEARTEN RUSSIA

Reference to Alsace-Lorraine Expected to Strengthen Berlin War Party at First.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—President Wilson's restatement of war aims has not paved the way for any peace negotiations in the immediate future, in the opinion of officials best qualified to judge. His address delivered before the Congress yesterday is regarded as the final word to Germany and her partners to take it or leave it, as they see fit.

This means that the Central Powers now know or will know soon in definite form the things that the Allies have set out to achieve and that it is the intention of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan to fight for those declared objects until the very end.

There is little if any expectation here that Germany will construe the President's declaration as affording an opportunity to initiate conversations looking to peace parleys. In some quarters it is suggested, but not with any indication of confidence, that Germany might interpret the President's terms as the maximum demands of the allied nations and thus worthy of being used as a basis for inquiry that might lead to negotiations looking to concessions. But officials well informed as to the situation in Germany and the disposition of the various prominent elements in the Reichstag are inclined to the view that the President's outline of war aims will at the outset tend to anger the more important and influential factions and lead them to demand a continuance of the war.

Such German newspaper comment on the speech of Mr. Lloyd George, as has reached the State Department furnishes no hope that the German Government is encouraged to hope for peace. The war party is incensed over the terms laid down by the British Prime Minister. It is believed also that the President's statement regarding Alsace-Lorraine will bring many German Socialists into supporting the war party. Officials here believe that the Socialists will be divided over the proposals of the Allies as set forth by the President, and that this condition will have the effect of prolonging the fighting until the German people awake to the realization that the Allies intend to keep up the struggle indefinitely.

Regard Speech as Well Timed.

But there seems to be a general opinion in Washington that the President's address has cleared the atmosphere and made plain to the world that the Allies are fighting for certain well-defined objects which they intend to obtain without regard to cost in men and treasure. It is just as generally believed that the President's address was well timed. It was delivered at the moment when many Germans were beginning to believe that peace was in sight, and a peace that would be based on German possession of much enemy territory. The President has dashed this hope to the ground.

Many officials are encouraged to believe that the constant reiteration of the desire of the United States and the other nations at war with Germany to bring about an end to all wars, a peace based on government for, by and of the people of all the nations involved, ultimately will have its effect on the Kaiser's subjects. They are led to this opinion by the advices they receive of the character of discussion in Germany and the dissatisfaction in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. There is reason to believe that all the allied nations have entered into some sort of an agreement to keep up agitation for the attainment of democratic ideals throughout the world, and in line with this the sentiments expressed by President Wilson and the statesmen of allied countries on many

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BRITISH WORKERS PLEASED

Henderson and Associates Heartily Indorse Wilson in Manifesto.

HAILS VIEWS ON RUSSIA

President's Position in Regard to Freedom of the Seas Not Misunderstood.

CALL FOR GERMAN ANSWER

London and Paris Applaud the Vigorous Statement of American Executive.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—British labor has been prompt to indorse President Wilson's statement of war aims. A declaration was issued today signed by C. W. Bowerman, Arthur Henderson, and Henry J. May, respectively representing the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, the National Executive Committee of the Labor Party, and the Co-operative Parliamentary Representation Committee, supporting Mr. Wilson's position unreservedly, and aligning the workingmen's organizations of Great Britain for a continuation of the war in defense of the principles laid down.

The declaration lays stress upon the President's advocacy of open diplomacy in the peace negotiations and upon his references to Russia, which are welcomed with eagerness. It sets forth that the democracies of the world now have a program to which all of them can subscribe.

Text of the Manifesto.

The manifesto reads:

"We warmly welcome President Wilson's authoritative declaration of allied war aims. 'Within the last few days,' the whole international situation has been transformed; first by the speech of the Prime Minister to the conference of labor delegates and second by the great pronouncement of President Wilson. The moral energy and breadth of vision exhibited in the latter's address to Congress is particularly evident in his declaration that the peace negotiations when they begin must be absolutely open and that they shall involve or sanction no secret understandings. This is the only kind of diplomacy that the democracies of the world can tolerate. Humanity has had to pay dearly for secret covenants entered into by governments, and we rejoice that Mr. Wilson has so decisively proclaimed the democratic doctrine of open diplomacy.

"The leaders of revolutionary Russia, as Mr. Wilson recognizes, have initiated a new method of diplomacy, the results of which are apparent not only in the knowledge we have of the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk, but in Mr. Wilson's frank approval of the claim that the Russian representatives have acted justly and wisely in insisting on the conference being held with open doors and with the whole world as an audience.

"British labor will also welcome very heartily Mr. Wilson's expressions of sympathy with Russia's agonized efforts to achieve full freedom. He has responded, as we believed he would, to Russia's appeal for countenance and support by an earnest affirmation of the heartfelt desire and hope that some way may be opened by which we may be privileged to assist the people of Russia to obtain their utmost hope of liberty and ordered peace.

"Let us take care that this message reaches the ears of Russia. The British democracy desires nothing more earnestly than that the Russian democracy shall be convinced that the whole of the Allies are with them in their struggle for peace and freedom and in their effort to preserve the beneficent fruits of the revolution.

"In our judgment these two declarations of President Wilson in favor of open diplomacy and in support of revolutionary Russia will make his Congress speech one of the classic utterances of allied statesmanship during the war.

Finds No Point of Disagreement.

"In the detailed program of world peace outlined by Mr. Wilson we find no point upon which there is likely to be any disagreement among the allied democracies. His reference to 'freedom of the seas' is to be welcomed on the ground of its lucidity and breadth of definition. It embodies the doctrine of freedom of navigation both in peace and war, except in so far as it may be necessary to close the seas in whole or in part by international action for the purpose of enforcing international obligations violated by any nation.

"With that interpretation of the doctrine of the freedom of the seas to which the Central Powers attach such importance we are all free to agree, and the Central Powers cannot challenge it, if indeed they are sincere in their repudiation of aggressive intentions.

"No other formula that we have seen meets so fully the stipulations that an island power like Great Britain is bound to make to insure its own safety and that of the Empire in time of war. It seems to be a natural corollary of a League of Nations that freedom of nav

Germans Torpedo British Hospital Ship Without Warning, 3 of 550 Aboard Lost

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The hospital ship Rewa was torpedoed and sunk in the Bristol Channel on Jan. 4 while on her way from Gibraltar, it is officially announced. All the wounded were saved. There were three casualties among the crew. The announcement follows:

"His Majesty's hospital ship Rewa was torpedoed and sunk in the Bristol Channel at about midnight on Jan. 4, on her way home from Gibraltar. All the wounded were safely transferred to patrol vessels. There were only three casualties among the crew, three Lascars being missing.

"She was displaying all the lights and markings required by The Hague Convention. She was not and had not been within the so-called barred zone, as delimited in the statement issued by the German Government on Jan. 19, 1917."

Most of the survivors of the Rewa were landed at Swansea, Wales. Many of them were without clothing of any kind. The wounded were removed immediately to a hospital. The torpedo which sank the Rewa went directly through the red cross painted on her side.

The hospital ship was torpedoed without warning and sank within an hour. According to custom the vessel was lighted up after dark, so that there could be no possibility of submarines mistaking her identity. The torpedo struck the vessel with a terrific crash, and was so effective that there was no chance of saving her. There were 550 persons on board, including 30 bed-ridden and a number of soldiers suffering from malaria.

The lights on the hospital ship were put out by the force of the explosion, and the wounded and sick had to grope about in the dark for their clothing. Many of them were unsuccessful in their quest and had to leave the ship without clothing. While in the boats and on rafts they had little or no protection from the piercing cold wind.

All the patients, the ship's staff and the members of the crew, with the exception of three Lascars who were killed by the explosion, were safely rescued from the boats and rafts. They had hardly left the Rewa, which was sinking on even keel, when the steamer suddenly plunged forward and disappeared. The rescued men were two hours adrift before they were picked up.

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igation must be denied to any nation that violates international covenants for the maintenance of peace.

"We welcome President Wilson's assertion of the moral issues involved in the claim that Belgium must be evacuated and restored. No one single act, as he justly said, will do more to restore confidence among the nations in the integrity and sanctity of treaties and the obligations, resting upon all nations individually and severally, to maintain inviolate the principles of international law.

Trade Equality Advocated.

"Mr. Wilson's pronouncement in favor of equality of trade conditions among all nations consenting to peace is a step in the direction of universal free trade, which, as Cobden insisted, is a necessary condition to universal peace.

"Russia, in the midst of the negotiations which at the moment seem to menace her natural patrimony, will be strengthened by Mr. Wilson's demands that Russian territory must be evacuated and that all questions affecting her must be settled in a manner that will assure her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity to determine her own political development and a sincere welcome into the society of free nations.

"This is a test of the faith of peoples and governments in democratic principles, that they will be willing to agree to recognize the fact and effect of Russia's revolution, and be ready to give her every kind of help she needs to consolidate the revolution and to establish true democratic self-government in accordance with her own peculiar genius for freedom.

"Finally, we may say in a sentence, President Wilson's program is in essential respects so similar to that which British labor has put forward that we need not discuss any point of difference in detail. The spirit of this historic utterance is the spirit to which democracy all over the world can respond, and if it reaches the peoples of the Central Powers, we believe it will reinvigorate the popular movements toward peace in those countries, now under the yoke of the Prussian militarist autocracy, and give their demand for peace a weight and authority that cannot be denied."

"In fact we may say that peace negotiations have been begun and that the world awaits proof that the Central Powers are sincere in their desire to carry them to a conclusion which will be acceptable to the peoples of the world."

Germans Waking, Says MacDonald.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—James Ramsey MacDonald, Socialist and Labor Member of Parliament for Leicester, in a speech at Dumbarton, Scotland, asserted today that the Allies might have hammered Germany for a generation without producing that uprising among the German democracy which apparently already has occurred as a result of Premier Lloyd George's clear statement of war aims.

President Wilson's message, the speaker added, had reinforced this work, and the next step was an international conference at Stockholm. The Labor Party, Mr. MacDonald said, would ask the Government to grant passports for this conference.

The joint labor congress has decided to recommend that the Labor and Socialist Parties of allied nations, including the United States, hold a further conference for the consideration of the allied war aims. It is suggested that the conference be held in London, Feb. 20.

While considering President Wilson's speech to Congress a very fine pronouncement, Henry M. Hyndman, leader of the British Socialists, thinks it took a mistaken view of Germany's present position.

"There is no democracy in Germany at present," said Mr. Hyndman. "Equality instead of mastery is just what the German nation will not accept.

"I think also that the President misunderstands the position of Russia. The majority of the Russian people and a complete majority of the Constituent Assembly are not represented by the Bolsheviki at Brest-Litovsk or by the Leninite section in Russia. The Russian Social Revolutionary majority is neither disposed to surrender to Germany nor to have German or Bolshevist tyranny at home."

CALMS BRITISH FEARS OF ANY REACTION

President's Address Hailed in London as Full Justification of War Aims.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 10.—President Wilson's address to Congress is regarded here as putting the seal of American approval upon the war aims of the European Allies, as restated in the speech of Premier Lloyd George on Saturday. The necessity for any restatement of war aims for America is a question which America can best determine, but so far as Great Britain was concerned, there is a practical consensus of opinion here that the need was urgent and that it has been met in a manner which completely satisfies all sections of the public.

Frequent reference had been made in public and private to depreciation of the morale with which the British nation went into the war. Three and a half years of war have entailed upon this country an expenditure of effort and sacrifice only now coming to be realized to the full, and the prospect of further and greater burdens to be carried were not the predominant cause of that change of morale, though they naturally contributed to the questioning widely prevalent as to the future prosecution of the war. Britain was prepared to wage war to the finish, in Lloyd George's phrase, provided it was made clear that the unselfish ends it had in view at the outset had not been lost sight of or distorted.

War weariness as played an infinitesimally smaller part in this decline of morale than the suspicion of reactionary influences. The enlightened democracy of Britain looked to America for guidance and assistance, and President Wilson's message has stamped with American approval the objects which the liberal opinion of this country placed in the forefront of its purpose in this war.

Such comment as the newspapers have yet had an opportunity of making indicates whole-hearted agreement with the President's message in its main lines. Here and there reservations are made respecting such points as "freedom of navigation alike in peace and in war," and "removal so far as possible of all economic barriers," but even in these instances it is recognized that the President's program of world peace is a structure based on the formation of a league of nations.

Misgivings regarding the limitation of armaments, in so far as that implies reduction of the British fleet, are corrected by the assurance that President Wilson does not contemplate admittance to the league of nations of a Germany still controlled by that military and imperialistic minority which has so far dominated Germany's whole policy and which rendered nugatory Britain's overtures to Germany for the restriction of naval armaments.

Sea Power in the Future.

In such a world as Wilson foresees, the reduction of armaments will not be merely a possibility, but a necessity which the democracies of the world will insist upon. On this point The Westminster Gazette says:

"Until we know whether at the end of this struggle we shall be living in a world dedicated to war and warlike preparations or in a world which is honestly seeking peace and civilized progress, we shall not reach permanent or acceptable settlement of any single of territorial questions which now confronts us. One kind of settlement belongs to an assumed peaceful world and quite another to a world preparing for the next war.

"Here is our fundamental difference with Prussian militarism. We have no reason as yet to believe that the ruling class in Germany are at all disposed to abandon the system which has made war the chief of their national industries, and until we have such reason we are bound in any settlement to regard insurance against their designs as vital to our safety.

"We can test this in the concrete case of President Wilson's own demand for absolute freedom of navigation alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants. In the world to which the President looks forward, combined in an association of nations affording guarantees of political and territorial independence for all States, a world governed by open covenants openly arrived at, disarmed by mutual consent and freed as far as possible from economic barriers, this aspiration could have no terrors for us; but in the fighting world of today it would mean the disarming of sea power without any corresponding diminution of military power on land, to the great advantage of the militarist land powers and the great disadvantage of all others, America included.

"Let us be careful to understand, and to make the enemy understand, that Wilson's proposal depends on an association of nations, which alone gives us a guarantee of peace, and that it would involve the abolition of the submarine, as of all other forms of attack on commerce."

That section of opinion which disbelieves in the possibility of a regenerated world naturally maintains the view that Wilson is an idealist rather than practical, but their arguments are countered by the query, If the end of the war is not to make the world safe for democracy, what is the good of going on with it? Both camps are united for the prosecution of the struggle, and the roots of Wilson's speech strike deep into the aspirations and ideals of humanity.

As The Star says: "The supreme gift of Wilson to the world is the gift of articulating and interpreting its anguished vision of the future. We implore our politicians to emulate the spiritual insight and divination of the greatest American President since Abraham Lincoln."

Berlin Cuts Lloyd George Phrases.

The Daily Chronicle says this morning:

"It would be difficult to have framed a more moving or sympathetic appeal to the best instincts at work, whether among the Russian revolutionaries or the non-militarist element in the Central Empires. The world will wait anxiously to see what response in one case and in the other the appeal has received. Of course, in part the response must depend upon the extent to which the appeal is heard by those to whom it is addressed, and here one would do well to recognize the tremendous power which the German and Austrian censorships wield over their respective peoples.

"To take the most important instance, the speech of Lloyd George was printed in German newspapers with the phrases in which he disowns any harsh intentions toward the German nation completely cut out—a circumstance which renders the German newspaper comment on the speech a good deal easier to understand. It will be interesting to see whether Wilson's phrases receive similar treatment. We believe they have not been immune from it in the past, but be that as it may, his utterance is on record and difficult as is the percolation of such news into Germany, even from neutral countries, in the long run it may exert some influence.

The Russian censorship under the Bolsheviki regime has similarly exercised again Lloyd George, regarding whose speech even Trotzky himself seems to entertain some extraordinary misconceptions. It would be a tragedy if the intense and transparently sincere sympathy for Wilson encountered the same obstacles in Petrograd."

The Chronicle thinks that the single point on which British opinion may feel some disagreement with the President's view is in regard to his claim for "absolute freedom of navigation upon seas outside territorial waters alike in peace and war. It says on this point:

"It is true that this is qualified by the proviso that the league of nations may withdraw such freedom from international transgressors. It is true that it vetoes a German submarine blockade no less than a British surface-ship blockade. It is true also that a world in which freedom is foreshadowed is one from which war would be largely eliminated. Nevertheless so long as any wars remain and the phrase 'in war' implies that it is difficult to see why naval action should be specially tabooed while the corresponding military action is not, but we should be inclined to take a broader ground and say that the present war has shown the futility of trying to limit war by any rules which the belligerents have a strong interest in breaking."

The Morning Post says that in so far as the conditions which President Wilson demands of Germany are concerned, the Allies are absolutely at one with America, but it adds:

"Before we can subscribe to the freedom of navigation upon the seas outside of territorial waters alike in peace and in war we must consider the matter in more detail. As matters stand, the English are justified in claiming that by them the true freedom of the seas was won and given freely to the world, nor can we understand what better guarantee is proposed.

"In regard to the proposed League of Nations, we again require information. In the meantime we may accept the idea as an aim for the future, with certain reservations. In any case, it is not a matter with which any country has time to deal at the moment. Under existing conditions the Allies recognize with immense gratitude that America, presented the greatest opportunity to strike for freedom ever given to any nation, is rising nobly to the height of the occasion."

Times Questions Sea Program.

The Times commenting on the Wilson address, says:

"The chief criticism which cautious thinkers among us are disposed to make upon it is that in its lofty flight to the ideal it seems not to take sufficient account of certain hard realities of the situation. We should all rejoice to see some such splendid vision as he beholds actually clothed with flesh and blood. We are all working toward it, according to our lights, but some of the proposals which Mr. Wilson puts forward almost appear to assume that the reign of righteousness upon earth is already within our reach.

"They are admirably adapted to such a system of international right as they presuppose, but they do presuppose what is still very far from accomplishment, and there is a measure of risk that by some enthusiasts this limiting condition may not be understood. Mr. Wilson, for example, desires to establish absolute freedom of the seas in peace and war, except in the event of international action for the enforcement of international covenants. The fulfillment of that desire would be a natural corollary to the creation of such a general association of nations as he contemplates. Meanwhile, the Allies constitute the nucleus of such an association, and we must assume that there is nothing in the President's doctrine to prevent naval States like America and ourselves from resisting such gross breaches of international right as we are now resisting in Belgium."

The Times concludes by saying that the President's address is "a frank and simple announcement of the largest democratic faith, and relization of this faith, as all America sees it, is wholly dependent upon an unmistakable victory for the Allies."

Accepts Outlook for Free Seas.

The Daily News says:

"We can take exception neither to Mr. Wilson's reference to the question of freedom of the seas nor to the prominence he gives it. The phrase has been invested with wholly imaginary terrors and the outcry against its use by Lord Lansdowne and others was calculated to encourage the belief in Germany that this country refused to entertain proposals that might involve some limitation of its mastery of the sea.

"Apart from the fact that the submarine has altered the whole perspective of naval warfare, it is time to recognize that once the principle of a league of nations is accepted such terms as freedom of the seas become meaningless. The seas are free in peace time, as it is. They will be no freer from under a league of nations. The blockade is a weapon of war today. It will be a weapon of war under the best conditions, but the weapon then will be used by the league as a whole against some single recalcitrant power, and for that power and for that power alone will free commerce on the sea be restricted.

"So far as there is any change in or in the demand for universal reduction of armaments that will limit the striking power of the British navy, it will be accepted with that loyalty to agreed principles that must form the root and basis of an international society."

Welcome Accord with Premier.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 10.—Comment on President Wilson's address on war aims holds first place in the London papers, which welcome it as identical in spirit with the speech of Premier Lloyd George's recent speech to the British Labor Conference. The general view expressed is that it is one of the President's greatest state papers, and embraces a program which can leave no doubt in the German mind of the principles for which America is marshaling her vast resources in war.

Some of the papers say that the Germans are only shamming and that their successes in arms have rekindled their old ambition for the domination of Europe. The question is being asked everywhere: "Will the censorship permit all the German people to read President Wilson's message?"

It is not expected that in the present chaos of Russia the President's words can reach the ears of all the Russian people.

Several of the evening papers in their comments observe that the President deals more sympathetically with the Bolsheviki than did the Premier, but it is pointed out that America has not suffered from the Russian collapse as the western allies have.

Under the heading, "The Parallel Offensive—a Second Blow," the Evening Standard heralds the President's address as "another notable contribution to the drumfire on the enemy's moral position." It hopes that no opportunity will be lost in future to rain blows on the system whose creed, in Mr. Wilson's words, is imperial domination."

WASHINGTON LOOKS FOR NO PEACE BID

Continued from Page One.

occasions of a lack of intention to destroy the entity of the German people probably will be repeated whenever occasion arises.

From now on it may be expected that every declaration from any authoritative source in Germany or Austria as to the willingness of the Central Powers to enter into peace negotiations will be met by a statement from some authoritative source among the allied Governments. The Allies will continue to point out, it is believed, that they are insistent upon respect for the rights of small States, the restoration of self-government to peoples who are separated by race and ideals from those who govern them, the reduction of armaments, and the other general principles to which the Allies have subscribed, and intend to fight on until these objects have been achieved. There is a feeling in certain influential quarters that the realization of these sentiments will have their influence in Germany in time.

How far off that time is nobody here is willing to hazard a guess. Some think it is not far distant, but the greater number are convinced that the war must continue for a considerable period before the beginnings of peace are in sight.

Purposes of the Address.

Washington, diplomatic and administrative, discussed with interest today the President's declaration of war aims. There was a rather general opinion as to what he expected to accomplish by his outline of the conditions for which the Allies would continue to fight, which may be summarized as follows:

1. To assure Russia of the sympathy and support of America, amending a possibly injurious impression which may have been gained by Russians from Premier Lloyd George's references to that country, and to promise Russia, even though she concludes a separate peace with the enemy, the support of the United States in the final peace and in the rehabilitation of the nation.

2. To subscribe, informally, but not the less determinedly, to the treaty of London, which engaged the individual allied powers not to conclude a separate peace, thus removing all possibility of doubt of the intention of the United States to continue in the war until the objects for which this country and its associates are fighting are attained.

3. To inform the German people and the peoples of Austria-Hungary of the minimum and maximum peace terms of the United States, so that they may realise the basis upon which peace can be obtained by them and be able to assess both the justice of their enemies' cause and the imperialistic designs of their own Governments.

4. To remove any apprehension in France, Italy, and other allied countries respecting the attitude of the United States toward their respective claims, France to Alsace-Lorraine, Italy to Italia Irredenta, &c., the doubt concerning the position of America on these questions having been employed by the German Government in an effort to create disunion among the Allies themselves and between the United States and the Allies.

5. To consolidate opinion in the United States, permitting the people to obtain a complete knowledge of the ends for which the country is at war, so that all discussions may give way to effort, and that every soldier may realise not only the broad principles, but the very application of those principles for which he is or may be called upon to fight.

Puzzle Over Word "Should."

There was some questioning among Congressmen of the precise meaning of President Wilson's reference to Alsace-Lorraine, when he said the wrong done to France in 1871 "should be righted," there being an omission of the word "must," which the President employed in regard to the evacuation and restoration of Belgium. But in diplomatic circles this was held to be a distinction without a difference, and other passages in the President's address were cited to sustain this view. "All French territory should be freed and restored to portions restored," "a readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected," "Rumania, Serbia, and Montenegro should be evacuated, occupied territory restored," "an independent Polish State should be erected," the President said in speaking of other specific cases. Officials declined to comment upon or to interpret President Wilson's statement concerning Alsace-Lorraine which had been of particular interest in connection with the qualifying statement of Lloyd George, which pledged England to the principle of the "reconsideration" of the annexation of the two French provinces by Prussia. The general opinion here, however, is that President Wilson used the word "should" in a legal sense, the courts having construed the word as appearing in statutes to mean "must."

French officials and diplomats here accepted the President's declaration regarding France and Alsace-Lorraine as a matter of course. A high French authority said:

"Foreign Minister von Kuehlmann, early in November, in an address to the Reichstag, referred to Alsace-Lorraine as the shield and the symbol of German unity, and added that Alsace-Lorraine was the only obstacle to peace. His object was to create disunion between England and France and between the United States and the Allies. My impression is that, instead of creating disunion, he precipitated the declarations of Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson. Lloyd George undoubtedly had von Kuehlmann's assertion in mind when he made his declaration, and probably President Wilson also.

"Alsace-Lorraine has now become a symbol of the unity of the Allies and America. It will become more and more so, and if public opinion wants a touchstone with which to test the moral revolution in Germany, there is no better one than the question of Alsace-Lorraine. It is a moral, fundamentally, not a political question, a question of simple principle, involving the very loftiest moral issues of this war."

Everywhere it was remarked that President Wilson employed the term "restoration" for "indemnity," but State Department officials, while declining to comment upon the President's address, asserted that where it followed the word "evacuation," restoration might legitimately be construed to have the meaning of reparation. This application of the principle of indemnity limiting it to restoration of occupied territories, is expected to have no critics in Russia.

"Russia," it was said, "has been told that there is no difference between declared peace terms and those of the United States. The President has declared America's aims and they are not different from Russia's."

This paper says that the surrender of the German ruling class may be nearer than some think; therefore the Allies must continue to drive home to the German people the fact "that their sufferings will continue in ever-increasing severity until the Kaiser accepts the principle of right above might."

Lord Northcliffe's Evening News, while of the opinion that President Wilson's declarations regarding the removal of economic barriers and the freedom of the seas need further elucidation, indorses enthusiastically his attitude toward Russia. Summing up, the paper says:

"President Wilson is for a free world on lines indorsed by all the Entente Allies, but it means the surrender by Germany of all her ambitions, and she will need to be in a very chastened mood before she accepts."

The Pall Mall Gazette says President Wilson's message constitutes an effective model of frank and open diplomacy, to which he accords first place in his catalogue of things requisite for the world's peace. It remarks that the strongest German microscope will be taxed to find evidence of discord between his words and those of Premier Lloyd George.

WILSON PLEASES ARGENTINA.

Press Almost Unanimous in Praise of His Message to Congress.

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 9.—The Argentine papers comment at length on President Wilson's address before Congress. La Epoca says:

"It is admirable, clear, and convincing, breathing sincerity, justice, and fraternity toward humanity—even toward enemies. It is only necessary to compare this message with that of Count Czernin and the German proposals to see on which side are truth, loyalty, and justice."

La Nacion says that President Wilson's utterances indicate a long duration of the war, as he proposes peace principles which Germany will not accept as long as she can fight.

"It is especially significant," adds the paper, "as showing that the United States intends to intervene directly in the settlement of each and every European problem presented by the war and the future peace, even though these are not necessarily universal problems."

The Argentine newspapers are almost unanimous in praising the message, as removing doubts as to the cause of the war and because it puts the situation plainly up to Germany.

VIENNA VIEW CALMER.

A "Step Forward" Seen in Lloyd George's War Aims Speech.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 9.—A Vienna dispatch to the Cologne Gazette represents Monday's editions of the newspapers of the Austrian capital as commenting on Lloyd George's speech in a rather different vein from the official agency.

While remarking that the papers in question are pacifist, the Gazette's correspondent says that the whole tone of Lloyd George's speech seems to be viewed as more conciliatory than his previous utterances.

The Vienna newspapers regard the absence of rude personal attacks "as a step forward, and think they perceive a certain approach to the viewpoint of the Central Powers, particularly in the use of equivocal terms in dealing with the most important questions. At the same time they are doubtful whether the speech is fitted to serve as the foundation for immediate negotiations, saying that although it is less crude, the essence of the old war aims is in nowise altered.

Assembly Indorses Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—The Assembly tonight adopted a resolution indorsing the message President Wilson delivered before Congress yesterday setting forth the war aims of the United States.

BERLIN SURPRISED OVER HENDERSON

Continued from Page One.

which has governed the world at all periods of its history."

Vorwaerts Rebukes Henderson.

Vorwärts, the Socialist organ, commenting on Lloyd George's speech, is more interested in Henderson's attitude than in the actual speech, saying that the Premier chose his words all the more carefully because he was talking to the labor party. The paper is surprised and hurt by Henderson's approval of the speech, saying that the German workingmen could hitherto indorse Henderson, but since his latest utterance it is uncertain how much further he will go. It argues that Lloyd George's speech, which was meant to please the labor party, ought to have been able to obtain partial approval from the German labor party, at least on a question such as international organization.

The paper refuses to recognize the Alsace-Lorraine question, saying that if it was wrong for Social Democrats to support the annexation of these States by might it would be a worse wrong to disannex them by might. It remarks on Henderson's statement regarding the destruction of militarism everywhere, asserting that the English Labor Party is adopting a cloak of phrases which covers an English imperialist peace. Germany is the only country, says Vorwärts, where annexationism openly parades the streets. It concludes pessimistically:

"Here was ground on which the labor of all countries should have met to complete the work which could not be finished with the sword or with diplomacy. The resolutions drawn up by the German Social Democratic Party on Sunday could attain world fame if they were only recognised by Russia, England, France and Italy."

Charges Delusion of Labor.

The Mittags Zeitung, commenting on Lloyd George's speech, says:

"It is a mistake to believe that Lloyd George gave way to the pressure of the political pacifists. He had never considered them important enough, but he had too much statesmanlike discernment not to know that in an industrial country during an industrial war the technical and mechanical bases of which are unistakable, what a brusque threat by millions of workers meant. Instead, he humors them and makes them his allies.

"Therefore Lloyd George's speech must not be taken as the repeatedly announced solemn reply of the Entente to Brest-Litovsk, though the latter may now fail to appear or perhaps only individual answers by other Entente members may be forthcoming. The principal purpose of his peace program was simply to comply at least formally with the demands of the workers as to war policy and by pleasingly polished phraseology to persuade them that the contrast between his and their views disappeared. He intended to delude the workers and, having silenced them, to chain them anew to the chariot of war.

"This seemingly new melody was meant for the benefit of English workers, not for us. Lloyd George will not take us to be so stupid, but he reckons with the ignorance of the English workers as to all European problems, while at the same time he knows that the English laborer is not without sympathy for a certain measure of well-masked colonial imperialism which he secretly approves. We, however, know that only the key, but not the melody, is changed; that Lloyd George is attempting nothing less than to mask the whole aims of imperialism with the phraseology of the pacifists.

"As a practical politician, Lloyd George asks more than he really expects. His peace aims appear not on an equal footing, but are arranged in first, second, third, and fourth classes, and that is done from an exclusively British point of view. That explains the vague way in which he speaks of the 'reconsideration' of the Alsace-Lorraine question. The Labor Conference asked only for a plebiscite, and the average Englishman doesn't trouble even about that. That explains why the demands of Italy and Rumania are partly dropped, and the reunting of the Serbs is not even mentioned.

"But must we conclude from that that Lloyd George is planning to make peace at the cost of his allies? Surely Paris and Rome will be notified that these peace aims are intended only for English workers and that at the conference table England will prove a true confederate.

"Like Carson, Lloyd George demands the evacuation of occupied territory before he will talk peace, and demands that we return everything, while he will not give us anything—not even the smallest colony—not announcing that he will sell us any raw product whatever. But he will generously permit us to retain 'our grand position in the world.' That grand position would resemble very much one made for us by Kant and Beethoven; but we cannot live on grandeur.

"Well, there is one good thing, and that is that peace will not come until after Lloyd George has gone."

Finds Little Change of Purpose.

The Cologne Volkszeitung, Catholic annexationist, says:

"Lloyd George does not usually appeal to the reason but to the feelings and instinct. He can and does achieve positive work, as we, his enemies, must acknowledge, but he lacks political farsightedness and recognition of the great causal connections.

"Hence, it is somewhat surprising to read his latest speech, in which he speaks as a diplomat. We believe the explanation lies in his admission of conversations with Asquith and Grey. He has consulted Mr. Sibyl and obtained illumination. Hence we will not dispute the importance which he himself attaches to his speech.

"The kernel of the whole speech clearly lies in Lloyd George's reference to Britain's willingness to discuss with her allies changes of program consequent upon changed circumstances, such as those in Russia. This means that England is the guarantor of all the promises made in secret treaties between various members of the robber band.

"Naturally, conclusions to be drawn from this statement may be various. Is England's object in declaring her readiness to revise war aims (tactical or positive? Is it merely a concession to the Lansdowne group and to the opposition to secret treaties? Is it intended to restore domestic unity or to free England of the charge of prolonging the war endlessly? Is Lloyd George perhaps seeking reinsurance in the event that things go wrong, or does England earnestly desire to suggest revision of war aims to her allies?"

The paper then argues that the speech is proof of the difficulties of the Allies in making their desires accord with their power of accomplishment, and says that the terms as laid dow are in effect the old objectives revived.

"It is simply," says the Volkszeitung, "a deliberate, play upon words calculated to deceive."

The paper then enumerates Lloyd George's terms and argues that they spell ruin for Germany as well as Austria, and that his phrase about self-determination is made only to apply to the Central Powers, not to countries in the power of the Allies.

"Unless and until the Entente subject their war aims to thorough reconsideration," says the Volkszeitung, "every attempt of enemy statesmen to convince us of the honorable and upright nature of their intentions will be labor lost. We shall watch with interest to see whether Lloyd George makes serious efforts to improve himself and follow Lansdowne's footsteps."

In a subjoined paragraph the paper discusses Lloyd George's reference to Alsace-Lorraine. The original text of the speech as cabled to Germany apparently used the word "restoration" instead of "reconsideration" in this connection. "Such finesse carries no great weight," the paper says. "It matters less what he thinks on this point than what the French desire."

Nevertheless the Volkszeitung thinks it is worth while to call attention to this shading of language because of the importance apparently attached to it by the London press. "May their minds be easy," it says. "We cherish no illusions."

Yielding to Military Party.

The attitude of the Reichstag majority toward the Brest-Litovak "incident" is still not defined. There has been much talk in the press of the formation of a new Reichstag bloc and the rejection of the July 19 resolutions by the majority, but no definite declaration has been made. The Social Democrats have been holding long conferences, and have given repeated assurances that their policy is adherence to the July resolution and self-determination of nations, and have protested energetically against the annexationist policy.

There is undoubtedly a gradual surrendering to the military party on all sides, the military party being now openly identified with the annexationists. The Reichstag has apparently once more proved its impotence by being incapable of any opposition to this current. The National Liberals have declared that in the matter of frontier rectifications in the east and west the military must have the deciding word. The Lokal-Anzeiger talks of a rapprochement of the Centrists, National Liberals, and Independent Conservatives. The Conservative Deutsche Tageszeitung says that the Brest-Litovak incident changes the political situation, and that the parties must finally shake off "the dangerous and aimless 19th of July resolution."

Political differences undoubtedly have been exaggerated by the annexationist party, which hopes to strengthen its position by this means and the Brest-Litovak fiasco.

The resolution of July 19 referred to in the above dispatch set forth that the Reichstag "labors for peace and a mutual understanding and lasting reconciliation among the nations," adding that "forced acquisitions of territory and political, economic, and financial violations are incompatible with such a peace."

German Pride Is Stung.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 9.—(Dispatch to The London Times.)—Lloyd George's speech evidently came as a shock to Germans, among whom the illusion had recently been assiduously fostered that the entente was on the verge of breaking up.

Count von Hertling's recent assertion that Germany would not negotiate with Lloyd George was regarded in many German quarters as equivalent to giving him notice to quit. Germans find it difficulty, if not impossible, to realise that Lloyd George represents the whole British nation and speaks also for all the Allies. They call him the inciter to war, adding "but every Englishman and Frenchman is naturally much more sensible."

Having been assured for three and one-half years that Germany is victor, they cannot now understand how Lloyd George can have the audacity to formulate war aims inconsistent with this conception. This is all the more disappointing to Germans since the Russian negotiations were regarded as the beginning of the liquidation of the war. So far as my information goes there is not the slightest reason to suppose that the German Government has abandoned any of its ambitions. Pan Germans like Admiral Von Tirpitz and the Fatherland Party are still in the ascendant, impenitent and resolved to retain everything they hold, while expressing surprise at their own moderation. Lloyd George's speech, therefore, is likely to have a most salutary effect, especially as it receives the support of the British labor representatives as well as the entente governments.

STOCKHOLM LEADERS GREET BRITISH LABOR

Sending Huysmanns to Enlist It in the World Working-Class Revolution.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 9.—At a meeting of the Organizing Committee of the Stockholm Conference, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"The Russian, Swedish, and Norwegian members of the Organizing Committee of the Stockholm Conference send to the organized workers of Great Britain their brotherly greetings.

"We were glad to receive the invitation to the conference at Nottingham, and we are sending our Secretary, Camille Huysmanns, to lay down there the views of the organizers of the Stockholm Conference, these having during several months been in contact with Socialist parties all over the world and being thus able to endeavor to express the aspirations of the working class as a whole.

"The organizers of the Stockholm Conference have a right to claim now that events have confirmed the view of the situation which they have taken since May, 1917. The Stockholm movement took shape and was brought about because of the Russian revolution, but it was in reality the transformation into action of the decisions taken at the international congresses at Stuttgart in 1907 and at Copenhagen in 1910, which decisions at the time were supported even by British workers.

"Its aim was and is to re-establish the International, which by bringing about a general agreement on a democratic program would create lasting peace in Europe. The Stockholm Conference is the idea of the working class itself. It never was, is not, and never will be the vehicle of any Government. It carries on its own aims, which at the same time are the objects of the whole of humanity.

"From the very beginning Stockholm understood that the Russian revolution, which is a revolution for the whole world, could not conclude its work without very severe internal conflicts if it could not within a short time secure an honorable peace. The summoning of the International at Stockholm would have brought to the Russian working class the unity and power which it needed to escape the dangers of separate action and to carry on the fight for a general peace.

"This policy, however, was not understood. The courage of Russia was crushed, and the hope of solution by summoning the International to Stockholm vanished. Thereby Russia was put in extremities. The result of the policy of refusing passports now appears in the dangers which a separate peace must cause and in the spectacle of reaction strengthened, lifting its head in Germany and Austria, while on the west front such a state of balance is effected that the war perhaps will last two or three weary years more before one of the belligerents can hope to have the decisive predominance. This would mean the sacrifice of millions of human lives and hundreds of billions in money.

"Shall the situation be saved? Can the probability of a separate peace be turned into the prospect of a general peace? The possibility of this is to be found in the tactics you have adopted. You have fixed your war aims; you will appeal to the Socialists in the allied countries to agree to these. Thereafter you will propose that your solution of the question shall be the program of the International. Thus you must come to a general conference which will be able to fill this historic task under the presumption that it will not allow the development of events to pass out of its control."

ALSACE DECLARATION CHEERS THE FRENCH

Temps Applauds Wilson for Presenting the Problem as a General Peace Condition.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—Only a summary of President Wilson's address to Congress had reached Paris, by way of London up to noon today.

The Temps says it is awaiting the arrival of the full text of the Wilson declarations before commenting on his peace program as a whole. Meanwhile it says of the passage in the address dealing with Alsace-Lorraine:

"It is the first time the President of the United States has declared himself on the Alsace-Lorraine question. We had no doubts as to his sentiments, but we are profoundly glad that he has expressed them. We thank him also for placing the problem on its true ground, in presenting the restitution of Alsace-Lorraine as a necessary condition for a general peace and not merely as a special claim of the French people."

La Liberté says that "a new page had been added to the so many noble and generous pages from the President's pen," and then analyzes the address briefly. The paper says the address will show that Germany is full of annexation folly and will refuse to subscribe to it, as even the advanced Social Democrats refuse reparation for the inequity which the Frankfort treaty consecrated.

NEW CABINET CRISIS TALKED OF IN GERMANY

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—The Matin will publish tomorrow the following special dispatch from its Zurich correspondent:

"The German party chiefs have again been convened in special session at the home of Chancellor von Hertling. The National Zeitung affirms that the parties of the majority have somewhat modified their attitude and considered the advisability of not recognizing further the political movements of Dr. von Kuehlmann at Brest-Litovsk.

"This action has resulted in diminishing the confidence in the Foreign Minister which the Reichstag has shown up to now, and in some quarters there is open talk of a new governmental crisis."

GERMAN MIND MUST CHANGE, SAYS TAFT

Sees No Peace Till Masses of German People Give Up Hope for Military Domination.

Ex-President Taft told 2,000 persons at the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church in Brooklyn last night that he believed peace would not be restored until a change of mind had been brought about among the masses of the German people.

"This great nation has a greater objective in the war than revenge for the murder of innocent American citizens," he said. "That objective is the absolute necessity for ending the military domination of Germany if we are to have peace in the world. We cannot do that unless we work a psychological change in the German people.

"The German people are the subjects of their history. They gained great victories in former wars and the success of German arms completely turned the heads of the German people. Their system of national efficiency known as kultur—described by some learned men as a species of national insanity—gradually grew up in German literature. National morality was eliminated. Their doctrine is that the only State sin is weakness and that State virtues lie in force and power."

The speaker told of the loyalty and good citizenship of the descendants of the Germans who came to the United States during the Civil War, and other leaders in search of liberty and freedom, and said he believed they were loyal to the "sacred cause of the Allies." He compared their ideals to the militaristic doctrines artificially grafted upon the German people by the "Potsdam crowd" and said that the German people, tractable as individuals, differed in the mass, under cruel military leaders, as the spirit of an individual differs from the fury of the mob."

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No. 1 9:30 p. m. — Carries sleepers to Jacksonville, Columbia, Pinehurst. The St. Petersburg and Miami sleepers formerly carried on this train are discontinued. (See Note.)

No. 3 7:30 p. m. — Carries sleeper for Atlanta and Birmingham. (See Note.)

No. 5 9:30 a. m. — Through sleepers leave New York at 12:30 night for Jacksonville and Atlanta.

No. 7 3:15 p. m. — This train is discontinued. Advance bookings have been transferred to No. 1, and in a few instances to No. 9.

NOTE. *Commencing January 13th*, No. 1 will leave Washington at 8:00 p. m. instead of 9:30 p. m., and No. 5 will leave at 8:00 p. m. instead of 7:30 p. m.

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INDICTED MILK MEN PLEAD NOT GUILTY

Five League Officers Surrender to Swann and Are Released on Bail.

BEGIN NEW SUGAR INQUIRY

Food Board Hears of Illegal Traffic in Product Between New Orleans and New York.

Roswell D. Cooper, President of the Dairymen's League, and four other officers who were indicted Monday on charges of violating the anti-trust law of the State by an alleged conspiracy to fix an arbitrary price for the milk supply of New York City, surrendered at the District Attorney's office yesterday. Others surrendering besides Mr. Cooper were Frederick H. Thompson of Holland Patent, N. Y., Vice President of the league; Louis M. Hardin of Sussex, N. J., Treasurer; Albert Manning of Otisville, N. Y., Secretary, and John E. Miller of Thompson, Penn., a member of the Executive Committee. Two others have been indicted, and they are expected to surrender in a few days. When the accused men were arraigned before Judge Wadhams in Special Sessions they pleaded not guilty. Bail was fixed at $1,000 each, which was furnished by a surety company.

District Attorney Swann said that the evidence he had against the league warranted him in asking for trial as quickly as possible. The prosecutor asserted that the fact that the Federal Committee had approved a selling price for the league in advance of the price on which the indictments were found would be no bar to action in the State courts. Mr. Swann declared that the league managers had deliberately broken an agreement made to him to provide cheaper milk for the poor of the city, and while this agreement was pending had obtained Federal approval for increasing the price of the product. This agreement, Mr. Swann said, provided for retailing milk here at 10 cents a quart, and arrangements were under way for its distribution through co-operating grocers, dealers, and stores when the producers obtained permission from Washington to raise the price.

It was said that the indictments were based on a selling price of $3.10 a hundred pounds of milk, or at the approximate rate of 7 cents a quart. The Federal Committee allowed the producers to sell at $3.52 a hundred pounds for January.

The Federal Food Board yesterday began an investigation of a report that sugar was being shipped from New Orleans to New York by a route of which the International Sugar Committee and the United States Food Administration had no knowledge. According to the information received by the Food Board, the sugar is being hoarded here by men not connected with the retail or wholesale grocery business, who make a practice of distributing it quietly to members of the retail trade and private consumers at excessive prices. These distributions are said to include clothing merchants, booksellers, and small shopkeepers.

P. A. Johann, head of the Complaint Bureau of the Federal Food Board, examined witnesses regarding this report yesterday. He said their statements purported to show that an illegal traffic in sugar was being conducted between New Orleans and New York. As the result of their testimony, he sent out investigators to interview an east side bookseller who is alleged to have obtained possession of several thousand pounds of sugar through agencies other than the International Sugar Committee, which alone has the authority of the Food Administration to distribute sugar at the present time.

Mr. Johann said the evidence that he had at hand directly bore out the statements made before the Food Board yesterday at the hearing against Michael Rosenberg of 161 Ludlow Street, accused of selling sugar at an excessive price. Rosenberg informed the board that he received five barrels of sugar from an agent who said he got it direct from New Orleans. Rosenberg said he paid 13 cents a pound for sugar and sold it at 14 cents per pound. Rosenberg admitted that his prices did not conform with the Food Administration prices.

The Executive Committee of the Food Council adopted a resolution yesterday urging the Board of Aldermen to grant to the new Commissioner of Public Markets, Jonathan P. Day, funds by which he will be enabled to buy and sell food and fuel for the city in the present emergency. Dr. Day yesterday obtained possession of 600 crates of Spanish onions which were refused by consignees because they were frozen. Some of the onions were found to be edible and were turned over to settlement centres in the poor districts of the city to be sold at a cent a pound.

Two American steamships arrived yesterday from Cuba, bringing 15,297,750 pounds of raw sugar. The first steamship brought 25,000 bags of sugar from the western part of Cuba, and the second vessel had 22,070 bags from the eastern section of Cuba.

Earl D. Babst, President of the American Sugar Refining Company, in a statement issued last night, said it was not the aim of his company to put the brokers in refined sugar out of business out of selfish motives. "The announcement that this company would deal direct with its customers," said Mr. Babst, "has had the widespread approval of the trade. We have as yet to receive a single letter of protest from a customer or consumer. The efforts of myself and my associates have been directed against speculation, manipulation, hoarding and wasteful practices in the sugar business. We have sold our sugars at a lower average price than any of our competitors. We have no quarrel with the broker personally. We regard the system of brokerage as nonessential. It is wholly incompetent to provide an equitable distribution of sugar."

In dealing directly with its own customers, the company, Mr. Babst said, was carrying out the policy of President Wilson to keep all food commodities moving in as direct a line and with as little delay as practicable to the consumer.

INCREASED RATES FOR SOME ROADS

Continued from Page One.

ast an implied promise to the people that Government operation or ownership would continue indefinitely. Mr. Anderson admitted this might be true. But, he declared, to create a situation where a bill must pass, say a year after the war closed, returning the roads to their owners or failing to return them, would open an unheard-of opportunity for stock market manipulators and speculators.

"We have taken over," said Mr. Anderson, "the largest business ever assumed by any Government. We have taken a larger property than was annexed by the Philippines. We are operating the roads with an entire disregard for private competitive rights. If we were to turn back the roads after the war is ended, with traffic conditions and habits confused and disarranged, it would mean injustice to many roads and destruction to some. It would mean chaos to the holders of securities."

"This is a war measure; what is the difficulty of setting a definite date for its automatic repeal?" asked Representative Mantague.

"In the first place," answered Mr. Anderson, "this Congress cannot bind the course of future Congresses. Admitted that we need some legislation, we cannot fix the date when any Congress shall desire to effect that legislation. Then, in my opinion, the Congress will not want to have a stop-watch held on it while it deliberates such great questions."

Government ownership members of the committee asked questions which plainly showed their intention of using Government operation as an argument for further control. Although denying that he was an ownership advocate, Mr. Anderson made these two answers to separate questions:

"Oh, of course, the fact that the Government was forced to take railroads over in the stress of war will be used as an argument, and a rightful argument, by those who favor national control permanently.

"Certainly the old status ought never to be re-established."

He was referring in his last answer to the control of property by what he called irresponsible directorates. It was such as they, he said, who had wrecked the New Haven. Never again, he predicted, would investors put their money into railroad enterprises in a large way unless the Government in some way protected them against such boards.

Mr. Anderson submitted an amendment to the Administration bill to determine depreciation and maintenance "by the respective average rates charged on such classes of property during the three years ended June 30, 1917."

President Wilson's action in taking over the railroads was indorsed by Julius Kruttschnitt of the Southern Pacific before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. The railroads, he said, were going to be "good soldiers" and continue to work loyally.

"We consider," he said, "that what has been done has been done because it was the opinion of the Commander in Chief, the President, as necessary, and we are going to work as loyally as in the past. We think the President must have had good reasons for his action and we are going to support his policies to the best of our ability.

"I think the railroads could have done more by voluntary agreement with their own organization if there had been greater Government support in many directions. There is certain assistance, however, that probably could not have been given under private ownership. All the railroads, however, have accepted the situation, and we have no criticism to make."

REQUESTS STEEL TRADE TO SPECIFY ITS NEEDS

A. H. Smith Asks Head of United States Corporation to Co-operate with the Railroads.

An important step in accommodating the capacity of the railroads to the war and business needs of the nation was taken yesterday when A. H. Smith, Assistant Director General of Railroads, asked James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation, to effect an organization which would be able to report from day to day during the war on the needs of the steel and munitions industry, and to make recommendations as to the prior service the railroads should render.

The steel traffic situation is a complicated one, involving the movement of ore by lake boats and by rail, the supply of coal, the hauling of steel in the making from one point to another, the assembling of the different parts of munitions, and the transport of the finished product. Along with food and fuel, the transport of steel and its munitions products forms the most important job for the railroads. The needs of the shipyards, of the French railroads, of the army of the United States, and the fighting forces of the Allies must be coordinated in such a way, Mr. Smith and Director General McAdoo believe, that there will not again during the war be stored at Atlantic ports, clogging transportation, 500,000 tons of steel antiquated by the rapid development of modern warfare. Mr. Smith, in the following telegram to Mr. Farrell yesterday called on him for the aid of the steel men in keeping the transportation machine greased:

Office of Assistant to the Director General of Railroads, Room 3627 Grand Central Terminal.

New York, Jan. 9, 1918.

J. A. Farrell, President United States Steel Corporation, New York, N. Y.:

Will you take up with the steel industries the organizing of such committee or committees as will gather information and furnish me with reliable statistics from day to day or two or three times a week as to what the situation is as concrete as possible at all mills and furnaces in all districts of the eastern territory so that we can convey it to the railroads for coordinated effort to serve what, in their opinion, is most essential? If the information to be furnished us can be put in order as to what is most crucial it would be helpful, assuming that the last on the list is the least essential. Please answer.

A. H. SMITH.

Sends Report to Mr. McAdoo.

Mr. Smith then sent the following report to Mr. McAdoo of his request to Mr. Farrell:

W. G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads, Washington, D. C.:

I have asked the steel industries to join in an organization that will designate one man who will speak to us for all of them and who will gather reliable information as to the steel manufacturing situation throughout the Eastern territory and to give us in a concrete form from day to day, or periodically, what the situation is and their recommendation as to what is least required so that the railroads can do the most possible for them in the interests of what is required. A. H. SMITH.

Mr. Smith's daily report to Mr. McAdoo yesterday showed that the freight situation at Eastern ports was not improving. While westbound freight was cleared up some, the eastbound freight increased by more than 10,000 cars in twenty-four hours. Yesterday's report gave these figures for freight above normal:

	Eastbound.	Westbound.	Empties.
Pennsylvania	22,200	550	400
Erie	6,257	700	
N. Y. Central	12,336	900	1,816
Balt. & Ohio	10,936		
Other roads	21,200	250	200
Total	72,329	2,090	1,916

Monday's report shows above normal 61,738 cars eastbound, 5,872 westbound, and 2,932 empties.

This emphasizes the need for strenuous efforts next week, named by Director General McAdoo as "Freight Moving Week," to clear up the situation at Atlantic ports. A special suite of seven offices has been opened at the Grand Central Terminal and a staff of twenty-five men put to work to assist Mr. Smith. They were busy yesterday on plans for the freight-clearing week. Orders were issued to all yards and requests sent to all consignees, who have freight at Atlantic terminals, to work night and day next week to bring the freight situation as near normal as possible.

The movement of freight since the Government took hold of the railroads augurs that much work will have to be done next week to attain the desired result. It also indicates that the increased demurrage charges Mr. McAdoo has ordered to be imposed for failure to unload freight promptly will need to be invoked.

Mr. Smith reported to Mr. McAdoo yesterday that, despite the cold weather Monday in the Chicago district, there was a good movement of stock eastbound from Chicago. He reported that the prospects are for extreme cold weather in the Chicago territory.

Big Reduction in Train Service.

The New York Central Railroad announced yesterday curtailments of passenger train service, which brought the reduction in the service of the system up to a total of 5,000,000 passenger miles a year.

A statement issued yesterday from the offices of the New York Central announced further curtailment of train service. Of interest to New York commuters are the following reductions in suburban service:

No. 471, Grand Central Terminal and Mount Vernon; No. 1,009, Grand Central Terminal and North White Plains; No. 473, Grand Central Terminal and Mount Vernon; No. 477, Grand Central Terminal and Mount Vernon; No. 445, Mount Vernon and North White Plains; No. 449, Mount Vernon and North White Plains; No. 1,083, Grand Central Terminal and North White Plains; No. 414, North White Plains and Mount Vernon; No. 418, North White Plains and Mount Vernon; No. 1,090, North White Plains and Grand Central Terminal; No. 488, Mount Vernon and Grand Central Terminal; No. 1,036, North White Plains and Grand Central Terminal; No. 490, Mount Vernon and Grand Central Terminal; No. 492, Mount Vernon and Grand Central Terminal; No. 1,058, North White Plains and Grand Central Terminal; No. 496, Mount Vernon and Grand Central Terminal, and No. 498, Mount Vernon and Grand Central Terminal. These trains being taken off means a reduction in service of 7,061 train miles.

Following its elimination of eighty-two trains last Sunday, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad announced yesterday that on next Sunday, Jan. 13, further changes would be made in its schedules. The changes mostly affect local trains, although a number of the more important trains will have their schedules rearranged.

PAY OUR FIGHTERS $100,000,000 A MONTH

Disbursement to 300,000 Officers and Men of Navy Alone Totals $17,000,000.

TWO PAY DAYS A MONTH

Each Man Gets Cash or Check as He Chooses — Machinery Simplifies Accounting.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The payroll of the fighting forces of the United States is now nearly $100,000,000 a month. This sum includes pay of officers and enlisted men in the army and navy serving both in this country and abroad, family allotments and compensation for certain services rendered, but does not take into account family allowances paid by the Government toward the support of families of enlisted men under specified conditions, nor does it include any of the special compensatory features of the Military and Naval Insurance act.

Details of the pay received by soldiers and sailors and of the operation of the War Risk Insurance Bureau have been compiled by the several departments for the information of the public. Those relating to the navy were made public tonight by the Committee on Public Information. The others will be made public later and separately.

The committee's statement shows that in December approximately $17,000,000 was disbursed as monthly compensation for the services of some 300,000 officers and men who constitute the uniformed force of the navy. This did not include any amounts that might have been paid under the War Risk act as family allowances or other compensation provided for by that law.

The system of pay in the navy is complicated by a large number of ranks and ratings, as well as financial rewards for special merit and service and allowances made for quarters for officers serving on shore duty. The salaries range from the $32.60 a month paid mess attendants and apprentice seamen to the $833 a month paid to an Admiral commanding a fleet. Added to the officers' regular pay is graduated compensation for length of service and 10 per cent. additional for duty beyond the continent limits of the United States.

Payments to officers and enlisted men are made twice each month, to officers on the 15th and last days and to enlisted men on the 5th and 20th. It is optional with each man whether his payment is in cash or by check on the Treasurer of the United States. On foreign stations payments are made in the currency of the country the ship is visiting at the time of payment, the money being issued and charged at its official, or custom house, equivalent in United States currency.

Family allotments of men of the navy are paid by the Navy Disbursing Officer, calling for the writing of some 100,000 checks per month, payable to relatives in all parts of the country. Because of the multiplicity of detail attached to this feature of pay, a system of automatic accounting by means of stamping machines has been devised, and a few Government clerks now transact this business.

The law demands that there be on all Government checks the actual handwriting of an official, so all of these checks have to be signed by an employe in the Disbursing Officer's Department. For this an electric duplicating pen is used, the officer putting a fountain pen signature on ten checks by one movement of his hand. A rapid writer may sign 4,000 checks an hour by these means.

GARFIELD REJECTS HYLAN'S COAL PLEA

Continued from Page One.

last night that he estimated the arrivals of anthracite coal in New York City yesterday for New York's use at 17,000 tons. This would be less than half of the normal, according to Mr. Wiggin's figures.

Mr. Smith's report to Mr. McAdoo showed that the 500 cars ordered daily for New England were not being sent there in full. There were 426 cars delivered into New England, 236 cars dumped for New England, and 350 cars in transit for New England.

In a telegram to the Director General of Railroads, Mr. Smith reported yesterday that there was practically a full supply of cars at the mines.

Twenty-four ships waiting at this port for fuel were coaled yesterday. On Tuesday thirty received coal. There are still about 100 ships waiting for coal here. The shipping situation shows improvements, for on Sunday there were 155 ships held up here for lack of bunker coal.

Joseph F. Ahearn, Fuel Administrator for the Bronx, asked yesterday that priority orders be given for coal for the Bronx, on the ground that New England was getting coal by that means. He said that the Bronx was getting about one-half the coal it needed.

After having no coal for twenty-four hours, about fifty cars were sent through the tunnels by the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday morning to Long Island City, and it was said last night that more would likely be sent today. It is the wish of railroad officials to use the tunnels for coal hauling as little as possible. The danger of coal falling from the cars and causing short circuits on the third rail was pointed out yesterday.

It was announced at Police Headquarters yesterday that 995 tons of coal had been collected by the department and that 684 tons had been distributed to 20,766 needy families. In the Fifth Inspection District, Harlem, 344 tons have been distributed to 6,078 families. On the lower east side, which is the First Inspection District, 71 tons were collected and 68 tons given to 2,615 needy persons. Captain in his 400 persons in that district gave one shovelfull of coal each to the police collections. The owner of a large office building gave fifteen tons in this district.

Marine Superintendent Pollock reported yesterday that ice was piling up in Prince's Bay, shutting in coal barges. He reported that he was keeping Kill van Kull open at all costs. Most of the coal ports serving New York are dependent on the Kill van Kull channel to get their coal to the city.

President Arthur S. Somers of the Board of Education, in a letter to Fuel Administrator Gunnison of Brooklyn yesterday, said that unless the schools were supplied with coal before the end of the week from 200,000 to 300,000 children would be on the streets in Brooklyn alone. Sixty-one elementary schools and three high schools remained closed, leaving nearly a majority of those in Brooklyn, for lack of coal and on account of bursting pipes. C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings, estimated yesterday that because of lack of fuel damage exceeding $100,000 had been caused to school buildings.

Charles A. Annett, the Fuel Administrator of Bayonne, yesterday ordered the police to seize twenty carloads of coal at the Central Railroad yards in West State Street.

The Fuel Administrator said that he could give fifteen carloads today to the wholesalers for distribution and five carloads to the small dealers who sell coal to the poor. There were no tags on the cars, it was said. They were part of 100,000 tons of coal which have been lying in the yards for two weeks.

NEW ENGLAND CRISIS CALLED 'DANGEROUS'

Aid Wires Appeal to Garfield for More Coal—Issues Drastic Conservation Order.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—The coal situation in New England is "absolutely dangerous and has reached an immediate crisis," James J. Storrow, Fuel Administrator for New England, telegraphed Dr. Harry A. Garfield, National Fuel Administrator, tonight. The National Fuel Administration "still wholly misunderstands the crisis here," the message added.

Mr. Storrow said he had just received information that 5,100 tons of coal now loading at Hampton Roads for the Great Northern Paper Company, which manufactures newsprint, had been commandeered for bunkering British steamers.

"We were relying upon diverting two thousand tons of this for hospitals, schools, and other absolutely vital purposes," the telegram said. "Unless the Government will withdraw its order commandeering the coal steamers or instruct me that it wishes most of the newspapers in the North Atlantic coast to suspend publication, I cannot be responsible for conditions in New England. It is absolutely necessary that more coal should be rushed here at once."

Three coal carriers arrived in port today with approximately 21,515 tons of soft coal.

In a public statement Mr. Storrow said it would be at least two weeks and probably three before Boston would get its allotted 500 cars of coal a day by rail.

Drastic measures for the conservation of fuel and light are provided in an order issued today by the Fuel Administrator, applicable throughout Massachusetts, and applicable on Monday next. They include the opening of business houses at 9 A. M., and the closing at 5 P. M., and the closing of theatres, bars and all places of amusement at 10 P. M.

Under the order every night except Saturday shall be a "lightless night" as defined by the United States Fuel Administrator's order of Dec. 15. It is also recommended that:

1—Business for the day end at 5 P. M.
2—Evening activities end at 10 P. M.
3—Many public institutions desirable under ordinary conditions should be closed and others curtailed.
4—Schools should be put on a one session basis as far as practicable.
5—Churches, forums, night schools, clubs, and other religious, educational, and social organizations consolidate their activities.
6—All inside and outside lighting and all heating not covered by specific orders be reduced to the minimum.
7—Factories should arrange their hours to save daylight and to relieve peak load.

Consternation was caused in some quarters when Mr. Storrow's order became known. Literally interpreted and obeyed, it would mean the suspension of publication of morning newspapers and the interruption of other industries which require night work.

GARFIELD ATTACKED FOR COAL SHORTAGE

Made Ohio Conditions Worse, Witness Tells Auditors—Criticised in House Also.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Investigation of the coal shortage by the Senate Manufacturers' Committee turned today to conditions in Ohio, Missouri and the national capital. Suffering and a general disruption of the coal business in Ohio were charged to Fuel Administrator Garfield and priority orders carrying more coal to lake ports than vessels could handle, by James B. Dugan, Chief Inspector of the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio. He said that Ohio officials feared trouble in getting coal this Winter, and last Summer inaugurated a system of supplying the small consumer. The system was working out as expected, he declared, until superseded by the State Fuel Administration.

Mr. Dugan charged that Dr. Garfield "made no apparent effort for relief and that "common sense" used in issuance of the lake priority order would have prevented much of the trouble. Just before Governor Cox of Ohio seized a quantity of coal to keep certain public utilities from closing and for distribution to town where people were suffering, the Governor tried to get Dr. Garfield on the telephone, Mr. Dugan said, and was informed that the Fuel Administrator could not talk, but that a young lady in the office would speak with him. Governor Cox did not talk to the assistant, but "called the White House."

Frank W. McAllister, Attorney General of Missouri, told the committee investigating the coal situation in his State that production this year was reduced about 30 per cent., caused by many miners working only four days a week. As they could earn as much in four days now as formerly in six, and by shortage of cars the prices had doubled, and in some cases trebled, he testified. Wallace Crosley, Lieutenant Governor of Missouri and State Fuel Administrator, gave similar testimony.

More coal has been brought to Washington this Winter than ever before, but the great population increase has more than used up the surplus, John L. Weaver, local Fuel Administrator, testified.

The Fuel Administration came in for sharp criticism in the House today in debate that preceded the adoption of a bill authorizing the Interior Department to draw plans and report to Congress on the cost of establishing Government yards in Washington for the storage of coal to be purchased in the Summer at lower prices for use of Government departments.

Representative Campbell of Kansas said people in New York, Washington, and other cities were suffering and dying for lack of fuel because of the Fuel Administration's admonition to consumers last Summer to postpone buying until after Government prices were fixed. Representative Madden of Illinois said the "coal operators are getting rich at the expense of the overburdened taxpayers," and Representative Foster of the same State declared that if the Government could not control prices it should take over the mines.

GARFIELD REASSURES CITY.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—While the request of Mayor Hylan that 1,500 cars or 75,000 tons of coal be consigned under a priority order to New York City in addition to its present allotment will not be granted, the announcement was made by Fuel Administrator Garfield today that definite steps would be taken to supply immediate needs and avert the danger of another severe shortage.

The decision was made today after Dr. Garfield had talked over the telephone with Mayor Hylan and Albert H. Wiggin, Fuel Administrator for the State. Dr. Garfield said that both officials seemed to him to be satisfied with his attitude.

The situation was gone over thoroughly by Dr. Garfield with A. H. Smith, Assistant Director General of Railroads. Mr. Smith asserted that further priority orders would but add to his burdens and result in confusion of traffic without accomplishing any results desired. He said that he could handle the 500 additional cars for New England provided for by the Fuel Administration, but that an expansion of that policy to include New York and possibly other cities would prove dangerous.

In the meantime, however, Mr. Smith will bend every effort to obtain for New York, without the imposition of drastic orders, a supply which will meet all requirements if enough workmen are obtained to unload the coal cars at the terminals. Dr. Garfield selected W. J. Searles, Deputy Commissioner of the New York Tidewater Commission, as his representative to co-operate with Mr. Smith in regard to the diversion of coal shipments to meet emergency cases.

"Both Mayor Hylan and Mr. Wiggin thoroughly understand my attitude in the handling of this problem," said Dr. Garfield, "and I am sure they are satisfied that nothing will be left undone to provide the needs of New York. We will endeavor to keep a steady stream of coal heading for the city area, and the present indications are that traffic conditions soon will be much more favorably under Government control."

Officials of the Fuel Administration insisted that there was a sufficient supply at the New Jersey terminals to meet the immediate needs of New York if the local problem of distribution was solved, and that, with the milder weather, there was an excellent prospect of large additional supplies being available within a very short time.

"Lightless Night" Is Dark.

"Lightless Night" was well observed last night. The State and Federal Fuel Administrations had a large number of inspectors out watching for violations. It was reported that only a few had been recorded. A restaurant in West Fifty-first Street which failed to obey the order Tuesday night was given a warning, and was in line last night.

Your first package will show you the common sense of choosing Fatima—a balanced Turkish blend that never disturbs or irritates.

—the price 15¢

FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette

WILSON BACKS WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Continued from Page One.

that the suggestion for the meeting came from the President.

Those who conferred with Mr. Wilson were Representatives Raker of California, Taylor of Colorado, Cantrill and Barkley of Kentucky, Brumbaugh of Ohio, Hayden of Arizona, Maise, of Utah, Gregg and Jones of Texas, Ayres of Kansas, Linthicum of Maryland, and Carraway of Arkansas.

The President told the committeemen that he felt that in view of the fact that Great Britain had granted the franchise to women and the general disposition among the Allies to recognize the patriotic services of women in the war against Germany, this country could do no less than follow that example. He spoke of having had the Duke of Devonshire, Governor General of Canada, at luncheon today and of having been told that if the wives of soldiers had not received the right to vote in the recent election, in which Canadian conscription was the issue, conscription would have failed.

In view of the President's attitude and the action of the Republican caucus tonight, no doubt remains that the resolution submitting the amendment to the States will be put through the House by a round majority. Shortly before midnight the caucus adopted this resolution:

"Resolved, That the Republican conference recommends to the Republican members of the House of Representatives that they give support to the Federal suffrage amendment in so far as may be consistent with their convictions and the opinions of their constituents."

In his talk with the delegation today the President not only urged his visitors to vote for suffrage, but he gave them a series of definite reasons why they should do it. And after giving these reasons he authorized them to tell their friends in the House exactly how he stood and why he took such a stand. Briefly, these reasons are:

First—The party platform, which declares woman suffrage to be a question for each State to decide, was adopted before the present exigencies arose—exigencies which make it all-important that the women be allowed to vote. Therefore, strict adherence to that platform cannot now be expected of Democrats.

Second—The President does not regard this as a matter of State rights, therefore it is to be differentiated from the prohibition amendment. He holds that the matter of suffrage is primarily a national question and a constitutional question and has been so decided in frequent decisions of the Supreme Court. Prohibition, on the other hand, in his judgment, is a legislative question and not necessarily national.

Third—The President insists that if the members of Congress believe that the women should have the right to vote they should accept the first favorable opportunity to grant them that right. The manner of application of such a principle, he contends, should not be the main question.

Fourth—A large part of the civilized world is favorable to woman suffrage, many countries having granted it and England having promised it.

Women leaders in both rival suffrage organizations are jubilant tonight over the President's declaration. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, said:

"We are thrilled by the President's statement to the delegation of Representatives who waited on him seeking his advice about the Federal suffrage amendment. Most of all do we appreciate his setting forth that the passage of the amendment is an act of right and justice at this time to the women of this country and of the world. The President's statement is the most important he has yet made on the suffrage question, and, coming when it does, ranks as a war utterance with the statements of Premier Lloyd George, Mr. Asquith, and the Premier of Canada on this same subject."

Miss Alice Paul, Chairman of the National Woman's Party and leader of the militants who picketed the White House, made this comment:

"It is difficult to express our gratification at the President's stand. For four years we have striven to secure his support for the national amendment, for we knew that it and perhaps it alone would insure our success. It means to us only one thing—victory. Six-sevenths of the Republicans have already pledged their votes. The Democrats undoubtedly will follow their great leader.

"It is only the women who have labored and sacrificed who know fully what victory means, but all Americans must be proud to have our country join the liberal nations of the world in which women share full liberty with men."

This came from Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Honorary President of the national association:

"Onward, with our President, the great leader of democracy!"

Miss Lucy Anthony, niece of Susan B. Anthony, exclaimed:

"Washington, Lincoln, Wilson!"

MAX MAY RETIRES FOR PERIOD OF WAR

Guaranty Trust Co. Relieves Foreign Exchange Expert at His Own Request.

Max May, who is regarded as the best foreign exchange expert in America, has been temporarily relieved of his duties as Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company. The Board of Directors took this action at Mr. May's request, and it is understood that after the war is over he will be asked to resume his services at the bank.

Mr. May, although born in Germany, has lived in the United States for twenty-five or thirty years and is an American citizen. His superior officers have never questioned his loyalty, and, in fact, were very enthusiastic in their praise of Mr. May's patriotism when questioned yesterday. They said that the bank regretted losing Mr. May, as he had no equal in the foreign exchange business, but that he wanted to be relieved of his duties for the duration of the war, and the board could not see its way clear to deny his request.

Fourteen years ago Mr. May resigned his position with the First National Bank of Chicago to become manager of the foreign exchange department of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. In 1909 he was elected Vice President. Mr. May built up the foreign exchange business of the trust company to astonishingly large proportions, his daily transactions having averaged as high as $20,000,000 a day. His total turnover in busy years has amounted to more than $8,000,000,000—a total not approached by any banking institution in the country.

The Guaranty Trust Company has done a very large business with Germany as well as with other countries. At the outbreak of the European war the company's transactions with Germany were particularly heavy, but it was one of the first American institutions to terminate its German connections when this Government broke off diplomatic relations with the Kaiser. All of the foreign exchange business was handled by Mr. May, who is well known to bankers in England, France and Germany. The London bankers particularly have had extensive dealings with him, and they have a high regard for his ability and character. Sir Edward Hopkinson Holden, head of the London City and Midland Bank, Ltd., the largest commercial bank in the world, once remarked that in his opinion Mr. May is "unquestionably the greatest foreign exchange expert in the world."

Weber and Heilbroner

Offer to the Well-Groomed Man
Many Exceptional Opportunities
In Their Present

Annual Sale of Fall and Winter Suits

One does not have to be an expert to appreciate that these clothes cost much more to produce than ordinary ready-to-wear suits.

What values they must now present—at a time when it is being announced that *even the ordinary suits* must bring much higher prices next year!

This sale gives the man accustomed to his expensive tailor an opportunity to test, at minimum outlay, how well he may be dressed in these modern ready-to-wear clothes.

Reductions:

$27.50, $25 and $20 Fancy Suits	$17.50
$30, $27.50 and $25 Fancy Suits	21.50
$35, $30, $28 and $27.50 Fancy Suits	24.50
$40, $35 and $33 Fancy Suits	28.50
$42.50, $40 and $37.50 Fancy Suits	33.50
$52.50, $50 and $47.50 Fancy Suits	42.50

Sale of Fur Lined Overcoats

The "New Yorker", our special model, plain and heather mixtures, lined with fine quality marmot, with seal muskrat or otter collars. Formerly $95 and $100; reduced to $78.50.

No charge for Alterations

Five Clothing Stores

30 Broad · 241 Broadway · 1185 Broadway · 44th and Broadway · 42d and Fifth Avenues

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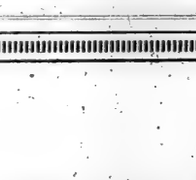
Q. When a Trust Company becomes Executor of a Will, what is its first duty?

A. To "probate" the Will; that is, to file the Will in the Surrogate's Court, and, after notice to all interested parties, to offer proof that the Will was properly executed by the testator—the person who made the Will.

Somebody must settle your estate. To learn what that "somebody's" duties are send for booklet. *"What Every Foresighted Business Man Should Know."*

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT 60 Broadway · IN HARLEM 125th St. & Lenox Ave. · COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY · IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave. & 34th St. · IN THE BRONX 149th St. & Third Ave.

Member of Federal Reserve System



Half-Yearly Sale

Stein-Bloch Suits And Overcoats		John David And Metric Shirts	
$25 Suits and Overcoats	$18.75	$1.50 Shirts	$1.15
$30 Suits and Overcoats	$24.75	$2.00 Shirts	$1.35
$35 Suits and Overcoats	$28.75	$3, $2.50 Shirts	$1.85
		$3.50 Shirts	$2.65
		$6, $5 Shirts	$3.85
		$10, $9, $7.50	$6.45

THE name of Stein-Bloch has never meant so much in *certified quality* as it means to you in this, my Regular Twice-A-Year Sale of Suits and Overcoats.

Included are my J. D. Model Suits and Overcoats.

Blue and Oxford Suits are not included.

No charge for alterations, if needed.

Sale starts this morning at 8 o'clock.

HERE is your opportunity to buy at greatly reduced prices the best Shirts that our United States produce.

Every neck size and every sleeve length.

Sale starts this morning at 8 o'clock.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

A Necessity

The idea that we will eventually reach the point where it will be impossible to sell a vehicle which furnishes quick and economical transportation, either in its present or some modified form is not logical.

People will ride and the vehicle must be supplied.

People will buy motor cars just as they will buy stoves, refrigerators, sewing machines, pianos, watches, clocks, furniture, clothing, boots and shoes; and motor cars will be supplied as required by people who know how.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY
FACTORIES:
Flint, Mich.; Tarrytown-on-Hudson; New York City; St. Louis, Mo.; Oakland, Cal.; Oshawa, Can.; Toledo, O.; Bay City, Mich.; Fort Worth, Texas
DISTRIBUTING BRANCHES:
Atlanta, Ga.; Kansas City, Mo.; Minneapolis, Minn.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

Newspaper trains now leave earlier in obedience to orders of the Government. Advertising copy for insertion in The New York Times must be in The Times Building by 6 P. M. day previous to publication; otherwise advertisements may be omitted.

NAVY CUTS RED TAPE, M'GOWAN TESTIFIES

Paymaster General Tells Senators Its Purchasing System Is Nearly Perfect.

AGAINST CIVILIAN CONTROL

Secretary Baker Will Appear Today to Answer Criticisms and Discuss Proposals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—How the Navy Department eliminated red tape methods and speeded up the work of equipping its ships and men after the United States went into the war was explained to the Senate Military Affairs Committee today by Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, Paymaster General. Instead of a system of secrecy, said Admiral McGowan, his department, which controls the supply of all equipment to the navy except ordnance, worked on a policy of the broadest "open door" so as to get the most advantageous prices the market afforded.

As opposed to the evidence given before his senate committee concerning the methods of the War Department, working through the Council of National Defense, the Navy Department system impressed the Senatorial inquisitors as more direct.

Admiral McGowan said that the moment the United States declared war a survey of the wool market was made by his department, so that the navy knew precisely what supply was available. At once bids were sought from manufacturers and without delay prices were fixed for the wool product and for making uniforms.

"You didn't wait for any supply committee of the Council of National Defense to hand you specifications and then decide what you wanted?" asked Senator Frelinghuysen.

"No, we didn't deal with any organization," replied Admiral McGowan. "The entire responsibility for ordering supplies of clothing, blankets, and food for the navy was in my hands and I went ahead to equip the navy."

"You don't favor having a supply committee do that work for you?" asked Senator McKellar.

Admiral McGowan leaned forward in his chair and replied:

"Absolutely not, Sirs. The navy's system is as nearly perfect as it can be made, the result of twenty-five years of hard study and work. I have to account only to the Secretary of the Navy and the President. I do not have to bother my head about advisers outside my own department. I may listen to advice, but that doesn't mean I have to follow it."

Senator Wadsworth asked Admiral McGowan if he did not think the navy purchasing and that for the army could be co-ordinated.

Admiral McGowan saw no harm in having a triumvirate to confer over supplies both the navy and army, the third member to be a civilian or an official from the army or navy, but he would not take away from either the army or the navy authority to make its own specifications and do its own buying.

Admiral McGowan was asked if the navy used shoddy in uniforms for its men, as the army does.

"No, Sir, not a bit of shoddy," he replied.

"Why don't you use it?" asked Senator Frelinghuysen.

"Because there's no occasion to use it—there's plenty of wool in the market," said the Admiral.

The Admiral was reminded that experts before the Military Committee had testified that the army was forced to use 60 per cent. wool and 35 per cent. shoddy in its uniforms because of a scarcity of wool.

"Well, we have found all the wool we want," answered the witness. "We went out in the market and got it."

Senator McNellar wanted to know what the Admiral would have done if the Council of National Defense attempted to pick out the firms from which the navy was to buy uniforms and had named the navy Paymaster General not to sign any contracts except with those firms.

"I'd have refused to consent to any such thing," was the reply.

When asked by Senator Kirby if the navy would object to having its supplies bought by one agency, which would act also for the army, the Admiral exclaimed:

"Decidedly we would object, sir. I ask you, gentlemen, for the sake of the navy, not to interfere with the system that had proven its effectiveness in time of war."

In preparing to close up army clothing questions the committee heard A. L. Scott of Upton, a textile expert on the Supply Committee of the Council of National Defense; Lincoln Cromwell, a knit goods expert of the committee, and David Kirschbaum, a Philadelphia manufacturer having army contracts.

Mr. Scott asserted that the Supply Committee's system had saved the Government many millions of dollars. He said General Goethals, now Acting Quartermaster General, was inviting civilian members to join his new organization for army buying, and while indorsing centralizing authority for purchase of Government war materials, insisted that expert civilian assistance was imperative.

The climax in the war inquiry of the Senate Military Committee will be reached tomorrow, when Secretary Baker appears to discuss the proposals for establishing a separate department of munitions and the criticisms of army preparations offered in the investigation.

PROFITEERING IN UNIFORMS.

Resolution Urges Government to Supply Officers at Cost.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Alleging that reserve officers were "gouged" by profiteers in buying uniforms, Senator Jones of Washington today introduced a resolution providing that the Secretary of War see that all clothing equipment be issued to officers at cost price of manufacture and that all uniforms be of the same quality for officers of equal rank.

The Senate referred the resolution to the Military Affairs Committee, which is expected to embrace the intent of the measure in its forthcoming report to the Senate.

Senator Jones spoke of protests that have come to Senators from various sources against dealers' charges for officers' equipment.

"The dealer imposes on the officer and the Government allows the dealer to do it," he said. "The crookedness of the profiteer touches every avenue of illegal profit."

Senator Jones said a recently appointed reserve officer wrote that he had been forced to pay $500 for equipment. More than $3,000,000, the Senator alleged, had been paid to profiteers by reserve officers.

SPEED WAR WORK, ROOSEVELT URGES

First Need Is Building Cargo Ships, He Says, Then to Send Armies to France.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, delivering the annual address at the fifty-second graduation exercises of Peirce School in the Academy of Music tonight, called upon the people of all business pursuits and religious creeds to speed up the task of winning the war.

In opening his address the Colonel said that a permanent policy of preparedness in advance was America's ultimate necessity, but the prime work was to put our armies on the fighting front "thoroughly armed, equipped, and trained." He declared the first need was to put every energy to the building of cargo ships and explained that the troops then must have machine guns, cannon, hospitals, and other features of military organization.

"So much for the soldiers," he continued. "We civilians have our duties also, for we must have an organized nation back of our organized army. We must cut out extravagance and waste in our households and personal enjoyments. We must subscribe to the loans to the limit of our ability, pay our taxes cheerfully and heartily support the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus and all organizations doing similar work for the men at the front and their families at home.

"Above all, the question of money-making should be treated as wholly secondary to the question of service to the nation, for at this time serving the nation may literally mean saving the nation. There is one form of money-making that is peculiarly abhorrent at a time like this, and that is the making of excessive profits out of anything connected with the war. There should not be more than a legitimate profit for any man, and above all not for any big man out of anything in any way connected with the war.

ROOSEVELT FAVORS PROHIBITION IN WAR

Would Bar Sale of Liquor to Workers in Railroads, Factories, Mines and Shipyards.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—A copy of the letter written by Colonel Roosevelt to the Rev. Dr. Clarence True Wilson of Washington, favoring prohibition during the war, was made public tonight by Deets Pickett, Research Secretary of the Board of Temperance Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Dr. Wilson is General Secretary. The President of this board is Bishop William F. McDowell and its headquarters are in Washington.

In his letter to Dr. Wilson, Colonel Roosevelt says that one of his sons in France has been made a permanent "prohibitionist" by his experience in the army. The text of the letter follows:

Metropolitan,
432 Fourth Avenue,
Office of Theodore Roosevelt.
New York, Dec. 12, 1917.

Dear Sir:

In answer to your question, I wish to state that at the outbreak of the war I advocated prohibiting the use of all hard grains, of all grains that can be used in food products, for the making of alcoholic liquor. I am sure that this would have eliminated much of the evil of intemperance which now seriously handicaps our preparations for war. When we must feed our army and help the armies of our allies not a bushel of grain should be permitted to be made into intoxicating liquor.

Neither the men in the army nor the men engaged in doing vital work for the army in connection with railroads, factories, mines, and shipyards should be allowed to waste strength and health in drink at this time. The same reasons that render it necessary to prohibit the sale of liquor to soldiers in uniform, or within a given number of miles from a military camp, and to stop its use on battleships, apply to extending similar protection for all citizens engaged in the work of railroads, factories, mines, and shipyards.

I may mention that my sons, who are now in the army in France, write me most strongly (just as General Pershing has expressed his public opinion most strongly) as to the harm done to the men of the army by permitting the sale of liquor to them, stating that they believe in absolute prohibition for the army in wartime—and one of them adding that his experience has made a permanent prohibitionist of him.

I wish your board every success in its effort to stop all waste of food, men, labor, and brain power during these days when the nation needs every energy of every man at his best.

Sincerely yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Dr. Charles True Wilson, 204 Pennsylvania Avenue S. E., Washington, D. C.

DRINK CHARGES ANGER AMERICANS IN LONDON

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Keen resentment has been expressed by representative Americans here at Dr. J. Fort Newton's attacks last Sunday on the sobriety of American sailors. Preaching at the City Temple, he described American boys staggering in the streets, drunk, and said every trap is set to debauch our boys.

Americans here feel that this accusation not only misrepresents the true condition of affairs, but is likely to cause quite unnecessary anxiety to parents of American soldiers and sailors. London, of course, is a great city, and must present the same kind of temptations as New York, but women workers at Eagle Hut, the great gathering place of Americans in uniform, indignantly deny that the men are misbehaving themselves. Indeed, the wife of one of the most prominent Americans in London as she discussed the charges said:

"We always find that the Americans are the nicest of all the men we serve at Eagle Hut. They take off their caps as they come to the counter and treat us with the utmost consideration. In fact, they act like perfect gentlemen."

The American sailors now in London also feel aggrieved. They do not deny that now and then a man will run a little wild, but they point out the fact that, considering the few hours during which the saloons are open and the mildness of the liquor sold, a man must exercise both perserverance and celerity in getting intoxicated. They strongly object to the suggestion that they are doing anything to disgrace the name of America.

It is also the view of Americans who have been here for a long time that Dr. Newton's strictures were greatly unfair to the British authorities. Since the war began they have tackled the drink problem with determination and success. Arrests for drunkenness have diminished, and very severe restrictions have been placed on the sale and manufacture of drink. When a committee of American women called on the Government officials to suggest methods of dealing with the problem of drink in garrison towns they received the most courteous treatment.

Great Western

Champagne

BRUT SPECIAL
(Absolutely Brut)
SPECIAL RESERVE
(Very Dry)
EXTRA DRY
(Medium)

Only American Champagne ever awarded Gold Medals at Foreign Expositions

Produced by the old French slow method of fermentation in the bottle, taking from six to seven years of time.

Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.

AMERICA'S OLDEST & LARGEST PRODUCERS

When you get "bite" in a cocktail it's unbalanced.

Club Cocktails

are velvet smooth with fine liquors and perfect blending.

PORTUGUESE REBELS BOMBARD LISBON

Mutinous Crew on Battleship Surrenders to the Army, Which Remains Loyal.

LISBON, Jan. 8.—A mutinous outbreak on the Portuguese battleship Vasco de Gama was checked by artillery fire from a fort in Lisbon harbor, after the warship had fired a few shots at the land battery, according to a Government announcement today. The crew, in part, was landed and disarmed, surrendering to the army and the Republican Guard, and Government forces later gained possession of the battleship.

Measures taken to insure the maintenance of order are declared to have been effective.

GETS $5,000 FOR WAR AID.

Women's City Club to Use Fund for Ford Carrying Trucks.

More than $5,000 was raised last evening at a meeting of the War Service Committee of the Bien-Etre du Blessé of the Women's City Club of New York.

The committee is to furnish eight motor trucks to carry nourishing food to the men at the first aid stations at the front in France. Two of the trucks have been sent abroad and four women chauffeurs will depart shortly.

The money raised will be used in purchasing the other six motors. A collection was taken in a hat and pledges to aid the fund were made from the floor. One of the trucks for which the money was raised is to be called the Edith Cavell.

Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, Chairman of the committee, who presided, said that her secretary's entire time was occupied answering questions of women who wish to become chauffeurs and drive trucks. As far as possible women fulfilling the conditions in other ways will be chosen where they can support themselves.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch said the country must work hard to make good its three-year-lateness in entering the [illegible] in getting into war work. She urged the women to give up knitting by hand, as, she said, the work could be done more [illegible] that warm clothes be made for the American soldiers. A suggestion committee and knitting unit was appointed for the club.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Announce, Beginning Today, an Extraordinary

Sale of 2,500 Men's Jap. Crepe Shirts at $1

¶ These shirts are made of Japanese Crepe shirtings sold to a manufacturer at a great reduction on account of a big delay in shipment from the Orient. Many of the patterns are exactly the same as were recently offered in our collection of shirts at $2.

They have all been made by one of our own manufacturers in the regular Saks way

with no skimping of materials and only the best of buttons and collar bands. In every particular they are far superior to any shirts made expressly for sales purposes and should not be confused with ordinary Crepe shirts now being offered around town.

Saks & Company

Announce, Beginning This Morning, a

Sale of 3,873 Pairs Men's Half Hose at 35c

¶ Three Pairs for $1. The extraordinary scarcity of men's half hose, and present high wholesale prices, should prompt almost every man to take immediate advantage of this remarkable offering. All are absolutely first quality hose, including:

1,347 Full Fashioned Fibre Silk Hose
1,369 Full Fashioned Lisle Thread Embroidered Clox Hose
1,157 Seamless Striped Plaited Hose

Men's Underwear Greatly Reduced

Odd Worsted Wool and Cotton Drawers. Formerly $1.50 to $2.75 ..... 95c to $1.95

175 part Worsted union suits. Formerly $2.50 ..... $1.15

A Sale *for Men*

—of the hardy, handsome Tan Cape Gloves we have been proud to sell in these quality-scarce times.

Also Gloves for winter sports, for dress and for practically every use a man can put a glove to.

Made of superior quality, firmly-grained skins in the finished Centemeri manner.

Centemeri Gloves

1.65

400 FIFTH AVE.
(Opposite Tiffany & Co.)

A Sale *for Women*

—of our own beautiful gloves from our Grenoble, France, factory. War and lack of ships have made imported gloves scarce, but here, at a *genuine bargain price* is a real selection of—

Stunning novelties and conservative styles of exquisite quality from France—besides gloves for warmth and wear, the smartest and sturdiest made in America.

Centemeri Gloves

1.65

400 FIFTH AVE.
(Opposite Tiffany & Co.)

A Sale *unequalled*

—in *variety* and *value*, especially under conditions which make it increasingly difficult to secure gloves of the same superior quality.

Therefore, we can extend—

No Days of Courtesy
N. C. O. D's
N Charges

Gloves for juniors also in the sale at

Centemeri Gloves

1.65

400 FIFTH AVE.
(Opposite Tiffany & Co.)

CAMMEYER

Stamped on a Shoe Means Standard of Merit

34th St. New York

All Sales FINAL
No C. O. D.'s
No Exchanges
No Credits

All Sales FINAL
No C. O. D.'s
No Exchanges
No Credits

Continuing Our Great Reduction Sale of Women's Shoes

Sale includes the much wanted Low Heel Models in "Cocoa," Mahogany and Black, many with contrasting tops of leather or cloth. Also the balance of broken lines of Afternoon and Evening Boots, Louis XV. Heels.

Reduced to $6.35

These shoes sold in our regular stock to $18.00 a pair and offer opportunities for economy unusual at any time. These are not "sale" goods, but the best offerings of the world's largest Shoe Store.

Sell It to Yourself

WE won't say a word. Come in to 16 Vanderbilt Avenue (Cor. 43d St.) and see the dominant motor truck. Dealers know a real truck when they see one.

HURLBURT

Highest Factor of Safety in the Motor Truck World

Gimbel Brothers

33rd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.

Heaters! Heaters! Who's Got the Heaters?

When the cold wave and the coal shortage hit New York, the public rushed to the stores for HEATERS.

In less than THREE HOURS the first cold day, every heater in New York was bought up and every store literally "CLEANED OUT" of its small supply, with but ONE exception:

GIMBELS!

With hardly a single heater to be had elsewhere at any price, GIMBELS were ready with 3,500 oil, gas and electric heaters at VERY LOW PRICES.

Since then Gimbels secured 10,000 more and sold all, while other stores stood aghast and asked: "HOW DO THEY DO IT?"

This wasn't just an ACCIDENT—a merchandising FLUKE, or a stroke of good LUCK.

New York can thank Gimbels PARIS organization and Gimbel "INGENUITY" for this splendid evidence of preparedness.

Last summer, when folks were thinking about anything but "COAL" or "HEAT," WE were studying the conditions of Paris and London the previous winter and what the stores THERE did to meet the need.

After considerable cable advices, Gimbels, with its powerful THREE-STORE INFLUENCE in the markets, combed the country "CLEAN" for all sorts of heaters.

We not only PREPARED, but we PREPARED TO ADVANTAGE. We studied to get the best KINDS of heaters, the best PRICES, the best DELIVERIES.

And as a result, it is frankly acknowledged that Gimbels will sell close to $100,000 worth of heaters this season—and AT MOST REASONABLE PRICES.

Plenty of heaters here NOW. People are coming to Gimbels from cities and towns a hundred miles away.

Gimbels stocks of oil, gas and electric heaters today are complete, and yet outside of Gimbels the shortage is just as evident as before.

We mention the incident as an evidence that the Gimbel Organization feels itself a quasi-Public Service institution with A DEFINITE RESPONSIBILITY to the community.

And, we have come to EXPECT New York to look to us in emergencies.

GIMBELS—New Kind of Housefurnishing Store.
Fifth Floor

GREENHUT'S

"THE BIG STORE"

SIXTH AVE., 18th TO 19th STREET

Double Profit-Sharing

Two "Sperry" Gold Stamps with Each 10c Purchase

Today Until 12 o'Clock

January Sale of Drugs and Toilet Articles

This most important annual underprice event will give our thousands of patrons an opportunity to replenish their Medicine Chests and Toilet Tables for the least expenditure of money. Sale begins this morning.

WE RESERVE THE RIGHT TO LIMIT QUANTITIES.

Vinol—6 bottles for	$4.50	Fletcher's Castoria —35c size—at..	24c
Bellan's Pills—75c size—at....	50c	Albodon Tooth Paste—at	17c
Syrup of Figs—at	39c	50c Size Daggett & Ramsdell Cream—at	33c
Gude's Pepto Mangan—at ...	75c	25c Size Frostilla—at	17c
$1 Size Hay's Hair Health	63c	Palm Olive Oil Soap—cake	8c
50c Size Horlick's Malted Milk—at	33c	25c Cake Woodbury's Soap—at.	18c

We mention only a dozen specials in this adv't, but there are hundreds of other items in this sale equally desirable.

We give S&H Green Trading Stamps as usual. Ask for them. Double S&H Stamps till 12 o'clock. Single S&H Stamps Thereafter. Double "Sperry" Gold Stamps Today until 12 o'clock.

AMERICA ASSURED OF SUPPLY OF LABOR

Secretary Wilson Says Workmen Are Plentiful, but It Is a Problem of Adjustment.

ONLY 3% FOR ARMY IN YEAR

Advisory Board to be Named Today —Unions' Apprentice Rule May Be an Obstacle.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—"There is an ample supply of labor both for the army and for industry; the problem is one of proper adjustment," Secretary Wilson said today in discussing plans of the Department of Labor for mobilizing workers. He estimated that in the first year of the war the army would take only about 3 per cent. of the country's workers, less than the number of unemployed under normal conditions.

Establishment of a clearing house for the woman labor of the nation, under the supervision of Secretary Wilson, was announced here today. Mrs. Hilda Muhlhauser Richards, named as chief of the bureau, outlined as its principal function the task of recruiting women to fill the ranks of the industrial army wherever men are released for military duty.

The Secretary will announce probably tomorrow an advisory committee to assist him in handling mobilization problems, including one representative of the general public, two of labor, two of commerce and industry, and one economist or sociologist.

"Most of the anxiety in this country regarding the labor question has been a reflex of Great Britain's experiences in the war," Mr. Wilson said. "Of 20,000,000 persons engaged in gainful occupations in England, 5,000,000 were taken for the army, leaving labor supply 25 per cent. short. This necessitated withdrawal from the army of skilled workmen to maintain the industrial life at home.

"America's situation is very different. Of course, the draft will interfere with industry to some extent, but we have 35,000,000 workers, of whom approximately 1,500,000 will be taken in the first year of war less than the normal number of unemployed. Our problem, then, is one of readjustment to supply the demand for workers in those trades which are expanding rapidly, such as shipbuilding and munitions factories.

Mr. Wilson was asked what opposition was expected from the unions to dilution of labor.

"If the apprentice rules of the unions are adhered to," he replied, "it doubtless will cause friction if we attempt to introduce unskilled workers. That is one of the questions which we will have to work out."

PERSHING LOSES FIVE MEN.

Also Reports Engineer Seriously Wounded in Action on Dec. 31.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—General Pershing reported today that Private Arthur J. Snedeker of the engineers was seriously wounded in action on Dec. 31. No details of any engagement were given. E. O. Snedeker, his father, lives at 206 South Sixth Street, Columbia, Mo. The following deaths of these privates also were reported:

LUMSDEN, JAMES L., pneumonia; sister, Mrs. J. F. Loucks, Kermit, N. D.

LOVELL, GUY, measles and pneumonia; mother, Mrs. K. L. Lovell, Rondo, Mo.

BARNET, HERBERT E., gunshot wound; mother, Mrs. Minnie Barney, 423 Somerset Avenue, Taunton, Mass.

MISCHE, EDWIN A., pneumonia; brother, Herman H. Mische, Washington, Mo.

ROBINSON, JOSEPH F., fractured skull; wife, Mrs. Livinia Robinson, Huntington, Penn.

Harry Graham, fireman, was drowned from a transport Jan. 3, the Navy Department announced tonight. His father lives in Cincinnati.

GET GERMAN DYE SECRETS.

British Obtain 257 Recipes From the Badische Works.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 10.—A group of men in the British textile trade has captured the secret recipes of the German dye industry, according to The Daily Mail, which displays the item under large headlines. The recipes, numbering 257, belonged to the Badische Works, and are now in the keeping of a London bank. The Mail says:

"The capture is of first importance in the economic war against Germany and will free the British textile industry and scores of other important industries from the bonds of Germany. It means that when the war is over Great Britain will be in a position to compete equally with German dyed goods in every market in the world."

CO-ORDINATION PLAN AIDS PERSHING'S WORK

New Department Saves His Time, and Effects Considerable Financial Economies.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Jan. 8.—(Delayed.)—(Associated Press.)—A new Department of Co-ordination, created since the war, is functioning in a most satisfactory manner and is contributing materially to the building up of the war machine which General Pershing desires to see running automatically, whether or not he is present. Since the establishment of the Co-ordination Department it has removed the necessity for the General seeing fifteen staff heads daily and has cut down his necessary interviews to about four a day and has given him greater liberty in which to plan operations.

This department passes on and has authority to settle questions from other departments. Its efficiency was shown recently when the Quartermaster's Department wanted storage plants built with a capacity of 90,000 tons of meat. The Co-ordination Department figured that the demand was based on the old army allowance of twenty ounces of fresh meat daily for he troops, but did not take into consideration that smoked meats and fish could be substituted for fresh meat on some days. Such proved to be the case, the Co-ordination Department deciding that storage plants with a capacity of 12,000 tons would suffice.

9 LUCKENBACH MEN MISSING

Sims Reports 22 of the Crew Were Rescued.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Nine men of the American steamer Harry Luckenbach, torpedoed and sunk on Jan 6, are still missing, the Navy Department announced today, based on a report from Vice Admiral Sims.

The report states that twenty-two members of the crew have been rescued.

Benjamin Franklin says:
"When you are good to others you are best to yourself."

Allotments

If you have been called away from home on Government service you will find a checking account the most convenient means of paying your immediate personal expenses and domestic bills.

A checking account also eliminates risk of money loss—a risk that is ever present when you carry large sums of cash.

Why not allot your pay to us each month, as others are doing, and put your personal finances on a convenient and business like basis? We accept accounts of $200. and upwards.

Member Federal Reserve System
Member New York Clearing House Assn.

Franklin TRUST CO.
Established 1899

46 Wall Street, New York
166 Montague Street, Brooklyn
369 Fulton Street, Brooklyn

Resinol
soothes irritation—relieves eruption

Gidding
PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST NEW YORK

Feature today in their

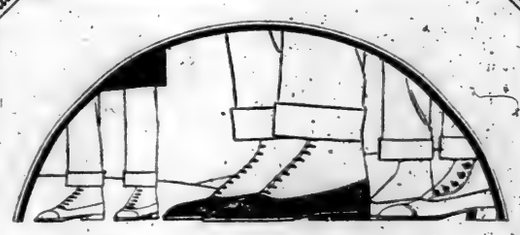
SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE

Motor and Street Coats
Fashionable models richly fur-trimmed.
at $55—$95—$145
Formerly $110 to $225

COATS WITHOUT FUR—FORMERLY TO $95—$45 & $55

Gowns and Dresses
For Street, Afternoon and evening wear.
at $55—$75—$95
Formerly $145 to $195

Street and Semi-Dress Suits
With and without fur-trimming.
at $45—$65—$95
Formerly $95 to $195



Beginning Today at 9:00 A. M.

Clearance Sale of MEN'S SHOES

Why talk about increased prices when an event like this one brings such well made shoes down to the price level of a few years ago?

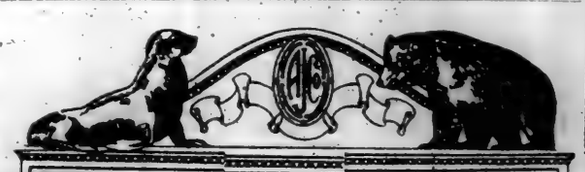
We have re-priced a number of styles which we shall not re-order. They are perfect in workmanship and correct in style. The range of sizes is complete—although not in every line.

At $3.24
Gun metal in button, laced and blucher styles. Also Patent Leather Shoes in button styles.

At $5.69
Smart models in two tones, and combinations of black vamps with gray buck tops and mahogany vamps with tan buck.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th St., Rear.

R. H. Macy & Co.
Herald Square New York



ANNUAL
FUR SALE
25% REDUCTIONS
On Entire Stock
Also Odd Scarfs and Muffs at Half Former Prices

A. Jaeckel & Co.
Furriers
384 Fifth Avenue
Between 35th & 36th Streets—Telephone Greeley 2044

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

Announce a Very Special Offering of

Women's Early Spring Dresses at $25

¶ Charming models for afternoon, matinee, or calling, featuring the new pointed tunics or narrow skirts. Fashioned of Georgette Crepe with trimming of hand-embroidery and beading; and of Crepe de Chine embellished with hand-embroidery. Obtainable in street shades of

Navy Blue, Taupe, Wistaria, Copenhagen Blue and Black

and in evening shades of Flesh Pink, White, Silver Grey, or Biege. Sizes 34 to 42.

All Our Winter Frocks for Women Radically Reduced
—beautiful frocks at a fraction of their original cost

Velvet Dresses	Were $29.50	Now $18.50
Satin Dresses	Were $29.50 and $25	Now $18.50
Satin Dresses	Were $25	Now $15.00
Tricotine Dresses	Were $50 and $59.50	Now $35.00
Poriet Twill Dresses	Were $69.50	Now $35.00
Velvet Dresses	Were $85 to $95	Now $49.50
Evening Gowns	Were $75 to $85	Now $39.50

Women's Fashionable Cloth Coats Greatly Reduced
to effect an immediate clearance

At $15—Regularly $25 to $29.50—Self collared coats in a large variety of the most wanted materials for present wear. Lined throughout and warmly interlined.

At $25—Regularly $35 to $45—Stunning Coats of Pom Pom Cloth, Wool Velour, Broadcloth and Burella, featuring large collars of the most fashionable furs. Lined throughout with Silk and interlined.
Sizes 34 to 44.

A Sale and Demonstration of the New Binner Corsets

is now being held in the Saks' Corset Department. All the new models are on exhibition and sale, and an expert corsetiere is in attendance to advise as to the style of corset best suited to your needs.

As a Special Feature We Are Now Offering

Binner Corsets Regularly $10 and $12
Very Special at $6.95

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
Attractive Are Prices—Quality—Service.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Are You Paying the Piper?

You are, if you trade where the music of the credit account is paid for by both the "charge it" and cash customers. You are paying more than your share, no matter whether you belong to the thrifty, economical cash class or the easy-pay-it-at-the-end-of-the-month caste, if you trade where a charge account is a "privilege."

The piper of the "charge it" store is more than a one-man band. He is an organization of credit men, clerks and collectors. He watches over the purchases of the few—his salary is paid by "pay-cash" and "charge-it" folks alike.

But—this sixty-year-old cash buying and cash selling store through the Depositors' Account (D. A.) extends to you the advantages of the charge account system by a method in greater harmony with modern, economical merchandising and war-time thrift.

The D. A. does not ask you to pay the piper. On the contrary, it pays you interest at four per cent. on the money you deposit, up to the moment you exchange it for the dependable merchandise one always finds here.

The D. A. plays no favorites. It offers to everyone the same privileges—making possible one price to all without calling upon one man to pay for courtesy extended to another.

There is no mystery attendant upon the opening of a D. A. Just deposit any sum you wish, sign a signature card and receive a number to facilitate shopping.

When you make a purchase give the salesperson your name and D. A. number and the purchase will be charged to your D. A. At the end of the month you will receive a statement showing the purchases you have made and the amount still unspent. How different from the usual first of the month bills!

Get Your Number Today.

R. H. Macy & Co. Depositors' Account Dept., Private Bankers, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th Street.

B. Altman & Co.

will place on sale to-day (Thursday)

Women's Afternoon Dresses
of velveteen
and
Women's Evening Dresses
of chiffon velvet

at the extraordinarily low price of
$29.00

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

Alexander's Shoe Sale
Genuine reductions—unquestioned qualities—broad assortments.

Women's Boots

At Sixth Ave. Store at $3.85 a Pair
Women's gun metal calf, lace and button; all sizes; all velvet, button; patent leather and combinations; broken sizes.

At $4.85
Black calfskin, lace and button; kidskin, with kid or cloth tops; patent leather, button and lace. Small lots of novelty shoes.

At $6.85
6-inch boots of black kid; brown kid, with cloth tops, all brown kid, lace; dark brown calfskin, lace; a dozen styles; practically all sizes.

At Fifth Ave. Store at $6.85 a Pair
Black kid, lace and button, gray cloth tops; all black kid, lace, Louis heels; patent leather, gray tops; black calfskin, lace, taupe cloth tops.

At $7.85
High cut black kid, lace; patent leather, satin tops; black kid, white kid tops, mahogany calf, cloth or calf tops; all white, gray and field-mouse kid.

At $8.85
Mahogany calf and kid, gray kid and buckskin; patent leather, gray tops; a number of small lots of $10 and $12 shoes of prevailing modes.

Women's Slippers and Low Shoes at Equally Attractive Prices

Andrew Alexander
Sixth Avenue at 19th Street
548 Fifth Ave. at 45th Street

Balch, Price & Co.
Fulton and Smith Streets
Brooklyn

During the Entire Month of January

FUR SALE

20% to 40% Reduction

On All Manufactured Furs

(Also Several Hundred Odd Scarfs and Muffs at Half Price and Less)

Contrary to the customary methods of Reduction Sales, lasting a few days and then remarking to original prices, we shall continue these prices during January.

Balch, Price Furs are custom-made in our own factory. We do not deal in the usual "joblot" stock made "at a price" for sale purposes only.

The Balch, Price collection of models is noted to be the largest and most authentic in Greater New York.

Accidents Will Happen

Many a time a treasured vase or other ornament has been broken—and thrown away without an attempt at repair. In our Studios, artists and skilled artisans repair the damaged and replace the lost. Porcelains, silverware, glassware, clocks and bric-a-brac present no unsolvable problems to these men.

Macy's—Eighth Floor, Rear.

5% GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

Amount	Appraisal
$3,500	$6,000
5,000	10,000
6,000	11,000
15,000	28,000

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President.
Capital, Surplus & Pr. **$9,000,000**
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

Save on Each Item
In Our Sale of
Toilet and Manicure Articles,
Household Drugs,
Family Remedies,
Soaps and Perfumes,
Rubber Goods of All Sorts
Now in Progress
Main Floor
Printed List mailed on request
ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
BloomingdaleS
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Ave.

ANNOUNCEMENT
During renovation of our Building due to recent fire we are located in adjoining Premises
377 Fifth Ave.
Stock Entirely New
Brookes Mourning Home

JACK TAR
IS HERE IN
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

Veterinarian
Salary $1200 to $1320
Candidates must be at least 21 years old and present a license to practice veterinary science issued by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. Applications received at room 1400 Municipal Building, Manhattan, until JAN. 15TH, at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Experience, 4; Technical, 3; Practical Test, 3. For further particulars see CITY RECORD or apply to
Municipal Civil Service Commission.

HEADACHES
Causes: A thousand and one direct and indirect, immediate and remote. Indigestion. Consult your doctor. Whatever the cause, headache is a "danger signal." Many headaches are caused by undigested food, fermenting in the system and generating poisonous acids, which produce biliousness, etc. Use BOAL'S LAXATIVE FRUIT ROLLS every night until the system is clear. Then eat a ROLL as occasion requires. 6 rolls 10c. Druggists.
Boal's Laxative Fruit Rolls

DECEMBER.

In December, The New York Times' published 1,127,609 lines of advertisements, a gain of 30,044 lines over December, 1916, a greater volume by 85,961 lines than any other New York newspaper. Advt.

PENETRATE GERMAN LINES HALF A MILE

Exetnsive Raid by French Troops East of St. Mihiel Cost the Enemy Dear.

KILL MANY, CAPTURE 178

British Regain Two Outposts Soon After They Had Been Won by Germans.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Jan. 9, (Associated Press.)—One of the most successful and extensive raids into the German lines in some time was executed yesterday by foreign legionaries and sharpshooters, who attacked and penetrated the foe's positions along a front of a mile and to a depth of half a mile in front of Flirey and westward toward St. Mihiel, capturing 178 officers, noncommissioned officers, and men.

The troops returned to their own positions after completely clearing the German defenses. They reconnoitred with the first and second German lines, killed or captured every occupant and carried off numbers of machine guns and trench mortars.

The surprise was so complete that the German artillery did not come into action until the French victory had been accomplished.

The French casualties did not reach a dozen, while German bodies cover thickly the positions overrun by the attackers.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—Last night's War Office report, which gave the first word of the raid near St. Mihiel, reads:

In the Woevre, in the region north of Seichepray, we carried out an extensive surprise attack which succeeded completely. Our detachments penetrated the enemy position on a front of about 1,500 meters. The German defenses were demolished and the shelters destroyed. In accordance with orders our troops afterward returned to their own lines, bringing back 150 prisoners and a number of machine guns and hand grenades.

Today's afternoon statement says:

The total number of prisoners brought back by the French to their lines in consequence of their incursion into the German lines north of Seichepray is 178, including one officer and eighteen non-commissioned officers.

BERLIN, Jan. 9, (via London.)—Strong French forces yesterday attacked the German positions on a front of more than a mile west of Flirey, and penetrated the line of German posts, the German General Staff announced today. During the night the Germans counterattacked and forced the French back at all points to their former positions. The statement reads:

Army Group of Prince Rupprecht: Under a strong protective fire British reconnoitring detachments launched an attack against the southern base of Bonnaire Wood. A few companies attacked the Hoesinghe-Staden Railway. The enemy was unable to reach our lines at any point, and his losses under our fire were very heavy.

Army Group of Duke Albrecht: West of Flirey in the afternoon the French, after violent artillery preparation, launched a strong attack on a front of four kilometers. At isolated points the enemy penetrated our line of posts. Attempts to gain ground beyond it broke down. Our counterattacks during the night threw back the enemy at all points to the positions whence he set out.

British Expel German Raiders.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—German raiders on the Ypres front last night entered two British advanced posts, but were immediately ejected. Artillery activity on both sides south of the Scarpe is reported from the sectors in northern France. Canadian troops south of Lens captured two machine guns in a raid this morning.

Tonight's bulletin from headquarters says:

During the day our own and the enemy's artillery was active at a number of points south of the Scarpe. The Thiepval artillery also has shown activity northeast of Ypres.

The afternoon report reads:

At dusk yesterday evening the enemy succeeded in entering two of our advanced posts north of the Ypres-Staden Railway, but was immediately ejected by a local counterattack. Early this morning Canadian troops carried out a successful raid south of Lens, capturing two machine guns.

BLIZZARD BLANKETS FRANCE.

Blockaded by Snow, British and Germans Await Statesmen's Decisions.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Jan. 8, (Delayed.)—There is a blizzard on the western front, and the melting ice of yesterday has hardened again, and is covered deep. It is as heavy a snowstorm as I have seen in France since the Winter of 1915, and there is a wild wind which comes mounting and whining across the fields with ghostly plaint. It is sweeping the surface of the snowfields with invisible brooms as though white witches were dancing there and raising a whirl of flakes in their mad measures.

There is not much war in progress except in the air, where the flying men find it hard to get the touch of their machine guns, because an ungloved hand is like a block of ice, but where every day they challenge the Germans to single combats or squadron encounters, and lately have had the luck to drive many of them down.

Nature has arranged an armistice in her white palace of peace, and the fighting men are standing to and waiting with their rifles ready, but inactive. For the time war seems to have passed out of the hands of the armies into those of the statesmen, and powers are at work greater than high explosives, if ideas and the psychology of nations and the stress of peoples have any force in the decisions of destiny out here. The armies in the field are waiting for those decisions, which one way or the other will hold the fate of thousands of men. The newspapers that come out to the dugouts and billets, and the wireless that gives the first view of what is being said by the allied and enemy statesmen provide conversation which goes on during day and night, wherever the soldiers have a chance to talk. The men of the armies never say a word outside those private conversations in holes in the ground and in the draughty barns where they sleep on straw, or in billets behind the lines. They are as silent as death in the great world discussion of war aims and peace terms, although it is their lives which hang in the balance and their courage which will win whatever is won.

OIL ADMINISTRATOR CHOSEN

Garfield to Announce Policy for Control of Fuel Supply.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Fuel oil supply of the nation will be put under direction of the United States Fuel Administration within a few days to stabilize prices and insure a sufficient supply for war needs. Fuel Administrator Garfield announced today that he had selected the man who would direct the work, but withheld his name pending the preparation of a comprehensive statement of policy.

Until the last few weeks the fuel oil situation has not been an embarrassing one, but heavy demands by Great Britain for supplies for its navy and the transportation tangle have made action imperative in order to furnish the legitimate war needs and prevent the price to the public from soaring.

Colds Cause Headache and Grip
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets help remove the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature on box. 30c.—Advt.

ARTILLERY FIGHTING LIVELY IN ITALY

Piave and Brenta Valleys Scenes of Spirited Fire — Bad Weather Continues.

ROME, Jan. 9.—Spirited artillery engagements on both sides of the Brenta River are reported in the War Office statement today. The Piave front above Montello was also the scene of artillery exchanges across the stream. Italian batteries effectively shelled enemy troops in the neighborhood of Noventa on the Lower Piave. Bad weather still prevails on the whole battlefront.

The text of the report follows:

There have been lively bursts of artillery firing on both sides of the Brenta River and a harassing fire across the Piave. Between the heights of Val Dobbiadene and Montello. A small attack attempted by the enemy in the direction of Monte Melago on the Asiago Plateau, was frustrated by our barrage fire.

There have been patrol engagements, which resulted in the capture of some prisoners in the Asolone region and a hand-grenade engagement on the Nardipo.

On the plain, enemy working parties were dispersed in front of Palazzon and hostile movements effectively shelled around Noventa, both towns on the Lower Piave.

Bad weather has continued along the whole front.

DEEP SNOW IN ITALIAN HILLS.

Defenders Expect It to Bring Austro-Germans to a Complete Halt.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Jan. 8, (Delayed.)—(Associated Press.)—Snow was falling along the mountain front and an intermittent artillery fire was in progress during the visit which B. Harvey Carroll, Jr., American Consul at Venice, has just paid to the Asiago Plateau on that front as a guest of the Italian General Staff.

It was a difficult and dangerous climb up the slippery mountain heights to the summit of a hill 4,000 feet high which Consul Carroll ascended. The enemy positions on Monte Meletta di Gallio and Monte Badenecche were seen to be heavily covered with snow, which extended down to the Frenzela Valley, through which the Austrians are trying to push their way to the plain. The Consul visited the bersaglieri brigade which had borne the brunt of the mountain fighting, finding the men well conditioned and rationed, in fine spirits and confident that they would be able to hold any further attempts of the enemy to advance. The Red Cross had distributed mountain hoods among the bersaglieri, who were loud in praise of the thoughtfulness of the American organization.

Nearly a foot of snow fell in the course of the consul's visit, and several officers predicted a three-foot fall, which they considered would bring the enemy to a complete halt.

ALIEN RESTRICTIONS TO INCLUDE WOMEN

Bill Being Drafted to Register All Unnaturalized Germans — Parole Stories Denied.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Enemy alien restrictions probably will be extended soon to German women by the Government. Legislation to this end is being drafted, and Congressional leaders have assured the Department of Justice that it will be enacted promptly. If this is done before the week of Feb. 4, when a nation-wide registration of unnaturalized Germans is to be made under supervision of the Department of Justice, women probably will be included in the census.

Regulations to govern the registration were sent today to police officials in cities and postmasters in small towns, to whom the active administration of the registration has been intrusted. The rules differ from those already made public only in the fact that Federal court districts, not county or local court districts, are to be considered units for gathering census returns.

Of the hundreds of Germans who have been interned since the United States entered the war, only six have been paroled permanently and ten freed for a limited time, according to John Lord O'Brian, Assistant Attorney General. The announcement was made in refutation of widespread reports that the Government had released hundreds of dangerous aliens. In the cases of men paroled temporarily it is understood the action was taken in order that they might obtain valuable information to aid Government agents in ferreting out plots or propaganda against the United States.

Purdy Heads Charity Organization.

Lawson Purdy, who ceased to be President of the Tax Board after eleven years' service with the expiration of Mayor Mitchel's term, yesterday was unanimously elected General Director and Secretary of the Charity Organization Society. Mr. Purdy is to combine the executive functions of Dr. Edward T. Devine, formerly General Secretary, now in France for the Red Cross, and W. Frank Persons, former Director of the Department of General Work, now serving the Red Cross in Washington.

GERMANS RAZE 130 TOWNS.

Widespread Destruction on the Western Front Reported.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—The Rome correspondent of the Matin says that by order of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, according to reliable information which has reached him, 130 villages behind the western front, mostly in the region of St. Quentin, have been leveled to the ground so as to afford better opportunity for defense of the German lines to the rear.

Notwithstanding denials, the correspondent adds, only one-third of the 300,000 Belgians deported to Germany have been permitted to return to their homes.

The demolition of the villages east of St. Quentin may mean that the Germans are contemplating a long-range bombardment of the Allies' lines with their new direct-fire 14-inch traction guns from the Oise and the Peronnelle.

German Ban on Fishing Fleet.

YMUIDEN, Holland, Jan. 9.—Germany has put the Ymuiden steam fishing fleet on the blacklist. All supplies of coal for the fleet are prohibited by the Germans.

Quality—Service—Price
DALE
BUY Direct from FACTORY AND SAVE MONEY
Come See Our Beautiful Display.
109 West 13th St., New York.
1 Door West of 5th Ave.
Dale Lighting Fixture Co.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street
Announce a Most Remarkable Special
Sale of Men's Velour Hats at $3.95
Regularly $6

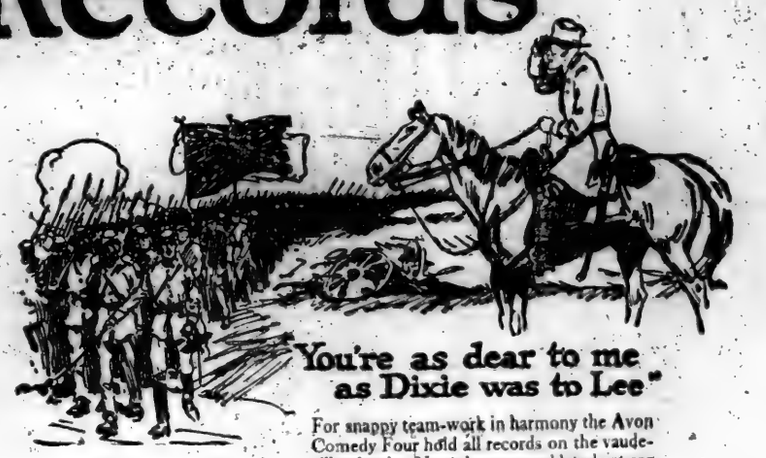
¶ Genuine Velour hats of a fine silky finish, offered in this sale at the price of a good felt hat.

¶ They are all lined with heavy Satin in color to match. The styles are the best we have seen in Velours this season, and every hat in the lot will stand the most minute inspection as to make and finish. The colors:

Black, Brown, Green and Slate Grey.

None will be sent C. O. D., Exchanged or on Approval

Mid-Month List
Columbia Records



"You're as dear to me as Dixie was to Lee"

For snappy team-work in harmony the Avon Comedy Four hold all records on the vaudeville circuit. Now these record-breakers are making records for Columbia. Their second Columbia record shows their clever art at its best. A2433—75c

8 Big War Song Hits on a Single Record

All the winners: "It's a long way to Berlin," "Keep the home fires burning," "Where do we go from here?" "Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag," "For your country and my country," "Good-bye Broadway, hello France," "I don't know where I'm going, but I'm on my way," and "Over there." A2428—75c

"Long Boy" One Step

There has been such a clamor for this great Western war song in dance time that we have had Prince's Band record it as a rattling, rapid-fire one-step. Introducing "Sailing Around" and "Down by the Old Red Mill." On the back, *"For You a Rose"* in fox-trot tempo. A2424—75c

Columbia Grafonola Price $110 With electric motor, $135

Food will win the war. Don't waste it.

"The Cannibal King"

A hot tamale, tom-tom tune—with Collins and Harlan rollicking through some rather startling lines. The Cannibal King with his "forty-three children in a twenty-five passenger Ford" will give you a musical joy-ride with a laugh in every line. On the back, *"They may call you Hawaiian on Broadway."* You'll be sorry if you let your friends beat you to this record. A2441—75c

New Columbia Records on Sale the 10th and 20th of Every Month.

Columbia Graphophone Company, New York

"Hello, Jack! I have tickets for that Russian ballet tomorrow night. Want to go?"

"Thanks, old scout. Better get some one else. I'm feeling rotten."

"'Some one else,' your grandmother! Why, a glass of Pluto Water will make you fit as a fiddle. I tell you that water is a wonder."

In countless thousands of just such scenes PLUTO has become a magic word.

PLUTO
America's **WATER** *Physic*

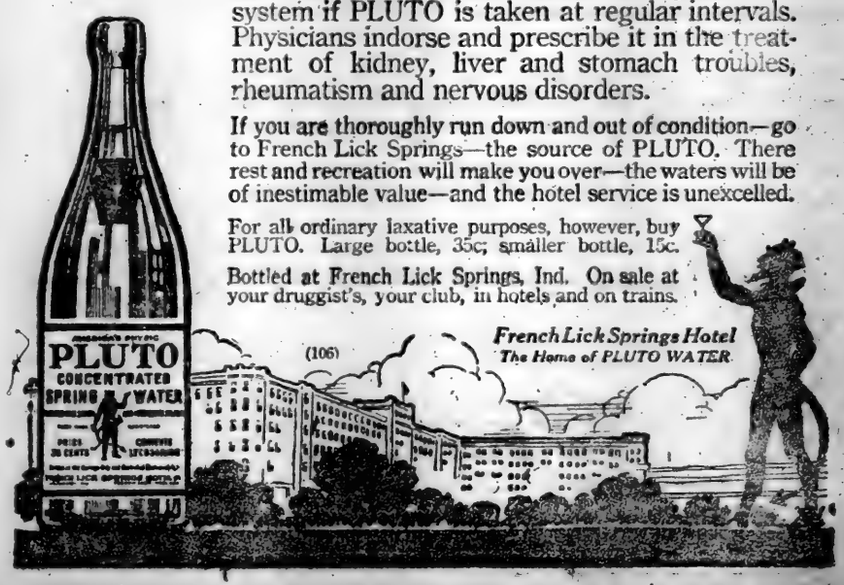
Not only as a curative agent in actual illness, but in practically every walk of modern life, PLUTO WATER is an invaluable aid to health.

Its gentle, antiseptic stimulation of the digestive and eliminative system keeps you "fit"—vigorous—*alive*. No chance for harmful toxins to accumulate and poison the system if PLUTO is taken at regular intervals. Physicians indorse and prescribe it in the treatment of kidney, liver and stomach troubles, rheumatism and nervous disorders.

If you are thoroughly run down and out of condition—go to French Lick Springs—the source of PLUTO. There rest and recreation will make you over—the waters will be of inestimable value—and the hotel service is unexcelled.

For all ordinary laxative purposes, however, buy PLUTO. Large bottle, 35c; smaller bottle, 15c.

Bottled at French Lick Springs, Ind. On sale at your druggist's, your club, in hotels and on trains.



French Lick Springs Hotel
The Home of PLUTO WATER

Save Sugar by using Grape-Nuts
Food with a delicious barley flavor and its own natural sweetness.

HAIR BOOKS
By Richard W. Muller, M. D.
Now on sale, the newest book on said BALDNESS, its causes, its prevention, and its treatment.
Pub. by the E. P. Dutton Co., 681 Fifth Av.
Also, Hygiene of the face and cosmetic guide.
Hair and its preservation.
Loss of hair and the Quarts lamp treatment.

McGibbon & Co.
During January "Bona Fide"
10% Discount
On All Purchases in Every Department

Table Cloths	Napkins
Linen Sheets	Pillow Cases
Towels	Handkerchiefs
Blankets	Comfortables
Bed Spreads	Lace Draperies
Upholstery Materials	Oriental Rugs
Mahogany Beds	Sanitary Bedding

All Goods worth buying with Saving in Price.
West 37th St, Near Fifth Ave.

BAR SEES DANGERS IN DRY AMENDMENT

Federal Prohibition Proposal Seems to Array Powers of the States and the Nation.

GIVES DIVIDED AUTHORITY

Geo. W. Wickersham Points to Possible Conflict—Congress Asked for New Amendment.

The Bar Association of the City of New York has adopted a resolution calling for the substitution for the present prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States, now before the State Legislatures, of an alternative measure which shall be free from the much-discussed provision that "Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation." Congress was urged to make this change and the State Legislature to refuse to pass the amendment in its present form. While expressing no opinion on the merits of national prohibition in itself, the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, whose report was adopted by the Bar Association at its meeting on Tuesday night, says that "the preservation of national supremacy in all matters confided to the Federal Government is of paramount importance."

Former Attorney General George W. Wickersham, who is Chairman of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, said last night that this provision for concurrent powers was "a return to Calhoun's theory of the concurrent sovereignty of the nation and the States. This theory was disposed of by the civil war," Mr. Wickersham continued, "which made the United States a nation. But now comes this amendment expressly reviving the concurrent power theory and writing it into the Constitution itself—the first provision tending to disintegration that has ever crept into a Constitutional amendment. It is more because this seems to be an entering wedge for breaking down the power of the National Government than because of the specific effects in this particular case that the Bar Association is opposed to it.

"This specific effect, however, is likely to be the production of considerable confusion. It is quite clear from the phrasing of the amendment that some power is to be conferred on the nation and on the States. The nation is given the control of manufactures within the States; the States individually are given some sort of power to control matters of commerce between the States. This provision will certainly give rise to conflicting legislation between State and nation without the certain supremacy of the Federal power to reconcile this conflict. For example, under this amendment some State might pass a law regarding the importation of liquors in bond, which now is a power belonging exclusively to the nation. The Legislature of the State and the National Congress, acting under their concurrent power, might pass laws which conflict in prohibitions, penalties and methods of procedure—as, for instance, the State law might make any importation in bond punishable by confiscation, where the Federal law allowed some leniency under certain circumstances.

"It is held by some lawyers that the Supreme Court would construe the clause in question in the light of the provision that the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land, and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or the laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. But I am far from certain just what the Supreme Court would do in the matter.

"The motives for the insertion of this clause do not appear from a study of the Congressional record. It was proposed at the end of a long discussion on other matters, and while Senator Borah made a long speech on the constitutionality of the clause providing that ratification by the States must take place within a limited time, nobody seems to have debated this feature at all."

The Committee of Sixty on National Prohibition, of which Professor Irving Fisher of Yale is President, announced yesterday that a number of prominent women had declared themselves in favor of prohibition as a war measure, among them being Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Mrs. Henry Bruere, Mrs. William Grant Brown, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, Mrs. V. Everit Macy, Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. Ernest Poole, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. Charles Lewis Tiffany, Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, Mrs. Philip Lydig and Mrs. Stephen S. Wise.

More Money for Neediest Cases.

Those contributions were received yesterday by THE NEW YORK TIMES for the 100 Neediest Cases:

"The Girls Scouts Troupe 15," Miss E. B. Marks, Captain, 601 West 172d Street	$5.00
The Rev. and Mrs. E. White, St. Paul's Rectory, Ossining, N. Y.	5.00
Total	$10.00
Total to date	$62,045.47

HONOR TO E. H. SCHIFF.

Banker's Nephew Made Member of Order of British Empire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Ernest H. Schiff, a member of the English family of that name and nephew of Jacob H. Schiff of New York, appears in the list of supplementary New Year honors. He has received an appointment as member of the Order of the British Empire for his services in connection with Belgian refugees in London.

His brother, Otto Schiff, is now in an English hospital suffering from a shrapnel wound received in France, where he was serving as a private in an artillery regiment.

No definite news has been obtained regarding Captain Mortimer Schiff, another nephew of Mr. Schiff, who was serving in the British Army and was reported missing some months ago. Members of his family have received from brother officers some account of the circumstances in which Captain Schiff came to be reported missing, but no information settling the question whether he is dead or a prisoner.

SAVED FROM JACOB JONES.

Fireman Rogers's Home Town Was About to Erect a Monument to Him.

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 9.—The current issue of Our Navy, a publication devoted to news of the Navy Department, contains the name of George F. H. Rogers, a fireman of this city, as among those saved from the destroyer Jacob Jones.

When the Jones went down the Navy Department notified Rogers's family that he had perished, and the Municipal Council recently voted to erect a monument to his memory, plans for which were being drawn today.

RECORD RESOURCES IN NATIONAL BANKS

$18,553,000,000 on Nov. 20 Last, $3,033,000,000 More Than Previous High Figure.

BIG GAIN IN DEPOSITS

Institutions in Texas Make Largest Increase — Country Banks in This State Add to Holdings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The reports of the national banks of the country in reply to the bank call issued by the Controller of the Currency for a statement of business as of Nov. 20, 1917, show another high record of prosperity throughout the country. The total resources of the 7,686 national banks responding to the call are shown to be $18,553,000,000. This is greater than the total resources shown by the call for Nov. 17, 1916, by $3,033,000,000, and an increase over the resources shown by the last previous bank call, for Sept. 11, 1917, by $2,009,000,000, the resources then shown being the largest ever reported in the history of American banking.

"These resources," states the Controller, "exceed by more than $500,000,000 the total resources of all State banks doing a commercial business, all private banks, and all trust companies in the United States as of June 30, 1917—the latest date for which State bank returns have been compiled—including also the total resources at that time of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks.

"Total deposits on Nov. 20, 1917, amounted to $14,788,000,000. This was an increase over Nov. 17, 1916, of $2,300,000,000, and an increase as compared with Sept. 11, 1917, of $1,504,000,000.

"Of the $1,504,000,000 increase in deposits since Sept. 11, 1917, $641,000,000 was with the national banks of the central reserve cities; $446,000,000 with the national banks in other reserve cities, and $477,000,000 with the country banks.

"The only States whose banks showed no increase between the September and November calls were Maine, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, and Nebraska.

"The State in which the banks outside the reserve cities showed the largest increase was Texas, whose increase was $83,000,000. The next largest increase was in Oklahoma, of $45,000,000. The country banks in New York State increased $40,000,000. The next largest increases were in New Jersey and North Carolina, of $22,000,000 each, followed by Arkansas with $19,000,000, South Carolina and California with $18,000,000 each, and Massachusetts and Pennsylvania with $17,000,000 each. These figures indicate that the growth in deposits in our national banks is wide and general, and not confined to any particular section or locality.

"Loans and discounts on Nov. 20, 1917, amounted to $9,635,000,000. This was an increase of $1,189,000,000 as compared with Nov. 17 the previous year and an increase as compared with Sept. 11, 1917, of $460,000,000. The proportion of loans and discounts to total deposits on Nov. 2, 1917, was only 64.43 per cent., as against the proportion of loans and discounts to deposits on Nov. 17, 1916, of 66.83 per cent., and as compared with 68.42 per cent. on Sept. 11, 1917.

"Cash in vaults and due from Federal Reserve Banks, including items in process of collection, on Nov. 20, 1917, amounted to $1,759,000,000, as compared with $1,507,000,000 on Nov. 17, 1916, and as compared with $1,666,000,000 on Sept. 11, 1917.

"United States bonds and certificates of indebtedness, including Liberty bonds held by national banks Nov. 20, 1917, amounted to $2,854,000,000, an increase as compared with Nov. 17, 1916, of $1,629,000,000, and an increase as compared with Sept. 11, 1917, of $1,195,000,000. The increase was very largely reported by Government short-term certificates of indebtedness, a large proportion of which have been paid off since Nov. 20, 1917.

"Bills payable and rediscounts Nov. 20, 1917, amounted to $900,000,000, an increase over Nov. 17, 1916, of $526,000,000, and an increase over Sept. 11, 1917, of $314,000,000. This increase is mainly explained by temporary loans made with Federal Reserve Banks in connection with the Second Liberty Loan, which since Nov. 20 have been largely paid.

"Bonds, securities, &c., other than Government bonds amounted Nov. 20, 1917, to $1,906,000,000, an increase since Nov. 17, 1916, of $196,000,000, and an increase over Sept. 11, 1917, of $43,000,000.

"Capital, surplus, and undivided profits on Nov. 20, 1917, amounted to $2,236,000,000, an increase over Nov. 17, 1916, of $83,000,000."

ON TRIAL FOR COLLISION.

Captain Mowbray Commanded Panama When She Hit Transport.

Captain Norman W. Mowbray, who was in command of the Panama when she collided with an American troopship off Tomkinsville, S. I., on July 20 last, was arraigned before United States District Judge E. S. Thomas yesterday on an indictment charging him with neglect of duty. Francis P. Van Pelt, a Sandy Hook pilot, was also named in the indictment. The indictment states that the transport had 1,200 soldiers on board when rammed by the Panama and that Kenneth K. Kellens lost his life. Captain Mowbray and Van Pelt are charged with inattention to duty and neglect of the navigation laws.

Captain Mowbray said the collision was due to a misreading of signals in the engine room of the Panama. His order for full speed astern, he added, was not properly complied with and the collision was the result.

Captain Mowbray, with the consent of the Government, was paroled so he might get the $5,000 bail fixed by Judge Thomas.

A TIME TO BE SURE

A SAFE investment at 5% guaranteed is a good thing for your money these days.

Buy a share in a first mortgage guaranteed by the Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company.

Any amounts odd or even.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

Capital $ 5,000,000
Surplus 11,000,000

176 Bway, N.Y. 176 Remsen St., Brklyn.
160 Fulton St., Jamaica.

A TANK VICTORY.

Page illustration of a tank bringing in a captured German naval gun after the British offensive at Cambrai, in this week's New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial. 24 pages rotogravure. On all news stands, 10 cents—$4 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Competent, Reliable, Efficient Watch Service

The HOLMES Patrol force at present consists of Captain, Lieutenant, three Sergeants and One Hundred and Sixty-five Uniformed Men, and it is growing. An organization such as this insures a properly maintained and supervised patrol and watchman's service of the right kind at any hour.

Special men in plain clothes for Weddings, Receptions and other gatherings. Bonded, uniformed men for Special Service. You may arrange for this service day or night. Someone on duty at all hours—telephone

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ELECTRIC · PROTECTIVE · COMPANY

PATROL DEPARTMENT Day, 24 Cortlandt St.—Telephone Cortlandt 10 Night, 16 East 33rd St.—Tel. Murray Hill 3030

Promise is good, but Performance is better.

A year ago you saw in the Harroun Motor Car a promise—one brilliant with possibilities yet a promise only.

But this is 1918.

And now you see in this Harroun car a promise fulfilled—a record of fact—of performance.

Fulfillment

The Harroun car you so admired at the show a year ago was new and untried. But this year you see a Harroun car bearing a proud record of efficiency, endurance and buoyant power—a record won by the Harroun output in the strenuous test of USE.

On the streets of the city, through the mud and rough going of the country, over the tops of the Rockies and the Sierras, these Harroun cars have made good all the promise you once saw in Ray Harroun's original design.

A Champion

The powerful little racing-type motor, the new and revolutionary application of the cantilever spring principle, the non-freezable radiator core, the shock-absorbing steering wheel—the whole Harroun car—HAS MADE GOOD.

In economy this Harroun car is a champion—46.6 miles to the gallon on the Indianapolis Speedway; 66.4 miles to the gallon on Detroit streets and neighboring roads.

Achievement

To make possible all this fulfillment of promise, Harroun men have, in the same single year, built a great new factory, equipped it with the most highly specialized labor saving machinery known, and begun the large quantity production of Harroun Motor Cars.

Two million dollars, invested with these men by the public, has been built into a great and well-founded business.

Harroun MEN, as well as Harroun CARS, have made good.

Be Ready!

A great fleet of Harroun Motor Cars will be purchased by New Yorkers this year.

SEE TO IT THAT YOUR 1918 CAR IS A HARROUN.

Harroun Motors Corporation

See our display on the third floor of the Palace.

"Take out of our lives the telephone, the wireless, the automobile and the aeroplane and instantly we retrograde 50 years"

—John N. Willys

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The Thrift Car

Light Four, Model 90		Eighty-five Four		Eighty-five Six	
Touring Car . . $795	Country Club . . $840	Touring Car $930		Touring Car . $1130	Roadster . . . $1115
Roadster $780	Small Sedan . . $1240	Roadster . . $915		Coupe $1420	Sedan $1620

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WAR MENU SERVED AT AUTO DINNER

Wines and Liquors Barred at Annual Feast of Accessory Manufacturers.

BIG ATTENDANCE AT SHOW

Many Motorists from Out of the City View the Exhibits—Satisfactory Sales Reported.

Attendance at the automobile show at the Grand Central Palace reached its high-water mark yesterday, which was resignated as Society Day. Many motorists from out of town view the exhibits, and those representing the accessory side of the industry attended the annual dinner of the accessory manufacturers last night at the Waldorf-Astoria. The dinner was attended by 1,000. It was different from previous banquets, as a war menu was served, without wines or liquors.

From the exhibitors' and dealers' standpoint the show has demonstrated its utility as a stimulus of optimism in the trade. While many owners who have usually bought a new car every year are keeping the old one for another season, actual sales and contracts for future deliveries have been satisfactory.

Several dealers from the South have arrived, among them the Anderson brothers, who are showing their car, made at Rock Hill, S. C., for the first time in New York. Southern dealers brought word of a demand greater than the supply. High prices for the cotton crop have made motor vehicles common in many small Southern towns, and a good trade is reported from the negroes. In December the Saxon factory shipped 336 of its 985 touring cars to Atlanta, which was more than had been sent to the South for a year up to last September. It is said there are two or three higher priced cars which have had a greater sale last year from the Atlanta distributing agency than were sold in the New York territory. W. A. Anderson told of a recent visit to the delta lands of Mississippi where he said he found the wealthy planters using Packards, Hudsons, Oldsmobiles, and other higher-priced automobiles. The Anderson car, which has been manufactured in South Carolina for three years, turned out 1,200 last year, all of which were sold, many going to Cuba and South America. The car sells for $1,480 to $1,925, according to the various models.

New Roadster Model.

The little Saxon, which was so popular a few years ago, has been abandoned in favor of the $963 model which is shown in a roadster for four passengers, and a five-passenger touring car. A five-passenger sedan, with divided front seats and upholstered, is a new model, selling for $1,395. It has six cylinders.

The Hudson Super-Sixes form an attractive exhibit. Being shown in four models on the standard chassis, practically unchanged from last year, with a 124-inch wheel base. The closed types, including the sedan at $2,990, and the touring limousine at $3,275, present many refinements in artistic body lines.

One of the artistocratic cars in the show is the big blue Pierce-Arrow roadster with an ample rear compartment for additional tires and a valise compartment back of the seat. It sells for $5,400, while the Pierce-Arrow sedan, with every equipment that could be desired, sells for $8,800. It is the most expensive car in the show. The Packard display is equally as aristocratic, the closed cars representing the best designs in most approved body construction.

Among the new makes being put on the market for the first time are the Moore and Templar cars. The Moore is an entrant in the low-priced field, a five-passenger touring car and a roadster on a 100-inch wheel base, with a thirty-horse power, four-cylinder motor, selling for $495 each. Besides these a unique creation in body work is shown in a covered touring car with wicker chairs and a wicker basket adjoining the driver's seat, providing a receptacle for fish, if the motorist is a devotee of the rod and line. The Moore Company has completed a large factory in Danville, Ill., and plans to make 25,000 cars in 1918.

The new Templar is a higher-priced vehicle, its most characteristic model being a roadster selling for $2,235. The motor is four-cylinder and the wheelbase 118 inches. It is also made in four and five passenger touring models at $1,985.

New Accessory Device.

One of the new devices in the accessory exhibit to prevent loss of cars by theft is the Nulock, which has attracted considerable attention. It has been designed to meet the requirements of the Fire Departments by making it possible to lock the car and yet permit the front wheels to be moved by hand in case it is necessary to move the car quickly. The device, a small cylinder of steel and bronze, attached to the hub of the steering wheel, makes it possible, by locking, to disconnect the steering wheel from the post. It is latched in such a position that it cannot be returned to its normal position in engagement except by the person having the key for the lock. The device is of simple construction and is made in four sizes for different car equipment.

The show presents some interesting comparisons from former exhibits, relating to the tendency in motors. Half a dozen years ago the four-cylinder was the prevailing type. Although more cars of that type are now manufactured, the four-cylinder engine is now used by barely one-third of the makers. There is a distinct gain in the six cylinder motors, as they now constitute more than half of the total designs. Eight cylinders are used by 10 per cent. of the makes, while the five cylinders are represented by 3 per cent. The twelves have an average piston displacement of 386 cubic inches, the eights and sixes average 282 cubic inches and the fours 221 cubic inches.

The thermo-syphon water circulation shows a decline in favor of the thermostats for temperature regulation of water. The front unit of transmission and engine is also increasing.

The L-head cylinder shape has fallen from its 1916 lead of 75 per cent., and is being followed in favor steadily by the overhead valve type. The T-head type shows some gain. Single ignition and electric starting are two features that have consistently shown gains for the last half-dozen years, until the former is now found on 91 per cent. of the cars and the latter on 99 per cent.

AUTOMOBILE SALON CLOSES.

Many Cars Will Be Shipped to the Chicago Exhibit.

The Automobile Salon which opened in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor on New Year's Day closed last night. Many of the cars with their richly designed bodies will be seen at the Chicago automobile show the week of Jan. 27. Robert W. Schuette, American agent for the English Rolls-Royce cars, announced last night that Frederick Royce, the designer of the Rolls-Royce motors for airplanes and motor cars, had received an officer's commission in the British Army in recognition of the performances of British airplanes equipped with his motors. One of them, a big twelve-cylinder engine which was shattered in falling within the allied lines, after a successful combat with three German airplanes, was one of the features in the salon exhibition.

MRS. TOLER INCOMPETENT.

Widow of Broker Who Escaped Asylum Twice Tried Suicide.

The fact that Mrs. Virginia W. Toler, widow of Henry Pennington Toler, attempted suicide by shooting herself twice at her home, 122 East Eighty-second Street, on Oct. 11 last, and that she was removed to New York Hospital until she recovered, and is now in the Sandford Hall Sanitarium, at Flushing, was revealed yesterday when a Sheriff's Jury declared her insane and unable to care for her property. The application for an inquiry was made by her daughter, Mrs. Dorothy Pennington Auerbach, wife of John H. Auerbach, a broker, son of Joseph S. Auerbach.

Dr. James A. Hitarot testified that Mrs. Toler fired one bullet through her body and that the other broke a rib. Dr. Hitarot said Mrs. Toler constantly asked: "Will you tell me where my heart is and why I did not succeed in hitting it?" The testimony also showed that in the sanitarium she kept inquiring about her heart so that her next attempt might be successful. She also showed resentment against members of her family, including her daughter and son, Henry P. Toler, now at the front in France, and made threats against her son.

Mrs. Toler is 54 years old. Her property includes $40,000 in bonds deposited with J. P. Morgan & Co.; $12,020 in cash, a residence at Short Hills, N. J., worth $10,000, and the contents of her apartment, $5,000.

The body of Mrs. Toler's husband, who had been a broker, was found in the East River at Sixtieth Street in May, 1910. He had escaped from the Manhattan Hospital for the Insane on Blackwell's Island on February 1, and was identified by a letter in his pocket from Adam H. Dickey, secretary to Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, head of the Christian Science Church.

"PROTECT YOUR CAR"

The Hartford SHOCK ABSORBER

parries the blow,
absorbs the bump,
prevents damage and expense

—the Studebaker Cars are new throughout, with improved motors, intermediate transmission, new axles, bodies, tops, windshields, radiators, hoods, fenders, etc.
—*they are*

Beautiful in design
Thoroughly modern
Mechanically right

See them at the Show.

REO

Have You Seen the New Reo Light Four?

IF YOU HAVEN'T you should. It's the newest, the most talked of exhibit in the "Palace"—yet it is the most highly perfected car there.

THIS LATEST REO is the epitome of Reo experience and engineering skill.

YOU'LL SAY, as all observers do, "At last the Reo Four looks as good as it is."

Reo Motor Car Co. of New York, Inc.

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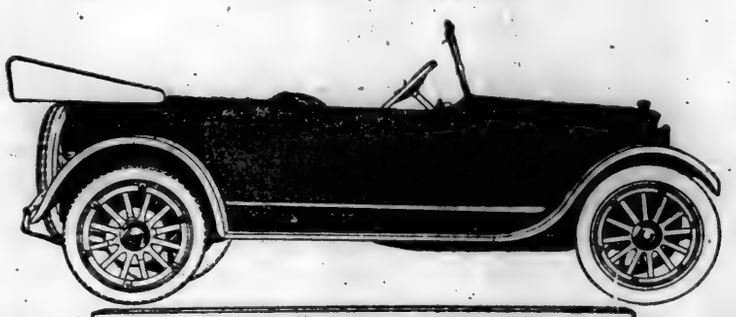
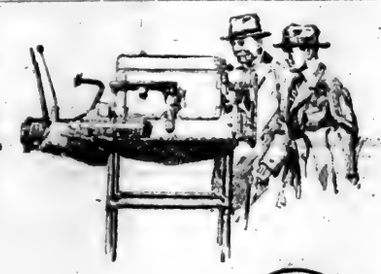


"THE GOLD STANDARD OF VALUES"



THE NASH SIX

LESS than a half a year has elapsed since the *perfected-valve-in-head* Nash Six was first introduced to the buying public. But that brief time has sufficed to establish the Nash Six as one of America's most sought-for cars.

Five-Passenger Touring, $1295.
Four-Passenger Roadster, $1295.
Sedan, $1985. Seven-Passenger, $1465. Prices f. o. b. Kenosha.

On display at Exhibit A-24 Grand Central Palace and
Kaufmann-Morris Co.,
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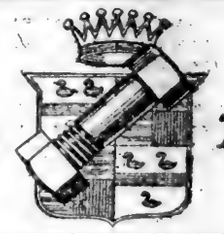
Warren-Nash Motor Corporation
Wholesale Distributors for New York City and surrounding territory including Northern New Jersey and Southwestern Connecticut.

NASH MOTORS
VALUE CARS AT VOLUME PRICES



The Bolt

Just a Bolt, but up to Cadillac specifications. Every Bolt and Nut is tested on a thread gauge to make sure that they fit each other properly, and will not work loose, even after years of severe usage. The dimensions of the threads are held to the limits *as fine as the finest hair.*

No Cadillac part is too small or seemingly *insignificant* to receive minute accuracy.

CADILLAC
Motor Car Company

Clydesdale
MOTOR TRUCKS

Dealers!

YOU are here to select a line of Motor Trucks. You will find it most profitable to investigate the *complete Clydesdale line*—and the Clydesdale dealers' proposition. Full information may be obtained from—

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HOFFMAN MOTOR CAR CO., Inc., 20th St. & Avenue B
Metropolitan Distributors
Phone Gramercy 2468
The Clyde Cars Co., Clyde, Ohio

PAIGE

The Most Beautiful Car in America.

AT THE MOTOR CAR SHOW
SPACE A-4.
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GLIDDEN
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239 West 58th St.,
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Authorized Exchange Dealers for Buick Cars.

Buick
Cars

Offer at prices to move quickly used 16-17-18 models from $500 to $1750. RUNABOUTS, TOURINGS, (5 or 7 Pass.) CABRIOLETS, LIMOUSINES, TOWN CARS, SEDANS (Springfield bodies on 1918 series E-49). These cars are mechanically right and repainted ready for the service BUICK cars are noted for and sold by reliable dealers. A few outside makes—CHEVROLET, DODGE, SCRIPPS, OVERLAND.

GLIDDEN
Motor and Supply Co.
239 West 58th St.,
At Broadway.

THE RUSSIAN CRISIS.
Nikolai Lenine, head of the Russian Government, addressing Russian soldiers at Petrograd, makes a striking picture in the Rotogravure Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today. —Advt.

KING "8"

ACTUAL PERFORMANCE presents King advantages far more forcibly than technical explanations. *Ride*—and understand.

KING CAR CORPORATION
Broadway at 52nd St., Manhattan.
HARRY UNWIN, Inc., 354 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

Here is Vigor

If you feel "run down" or lacking in vim, try CERVA. See how it brings renewed energy, how it aids digestion and how refreshing it is. See if it isn't the most satisfying drink you ever tasted.

CERVA is pure. Non-intoxicating. And has the good taste of hops.

At grocery, at druggists', in fact, at all places where good drinks are sold.

LEMP, Manufacturers
ST. LOUIS
AUSTIN NICHOLS & CO., Inc., Distributors.

CERVA
The World's Best Beverage

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The Greatest Writers of all the World Write for Cosmopolitan

Spend this evening with them and enjoy novels, stories, articles and pictures as you have never enjoyed them before

Once there was a Single-Harness Performer who, at the age of 22, had put a curse on women because a Hat-Trimmer threw him, but who now, later on, and in the light of Events which did not seem to be progressing toward anything in Particular, showed signs of Slipping, Skidding, Back-Pedaling, and Retreating to a new Line of Defence.—from a New Fable in Slang in February Cosmopolitan by

George Ade

The difference between one man's dread of writing and another man's dread of writing is merely a difference of degree, not of kind. And if any among you asserts that he has no fear of the written word merely because it is written, let him try the following experiment.—To find out, you'll have to read "The Diary Habit" in February Cosmopolitan by

Arnold Bennett

"But I'm too young to marry now. You know that Shirley, don't you? I haven't placed myself in any way yet, and I'm so restless that I don't know that I ever will, really."—He went away and sent Shirley this letter. Did she turn to "The Second Choice." Answered in February Cosmopolitan by

Theodore Dreiser

All mankind is a chain—
Each life a link or great or small,
United portions of the All;
And he who harms a living thing
Harm to the whole vast world must bring.
—from "Good Mothers" in February Cosmopolitan by

Ella Wheeler Wilcox

"We're an ugly lot," said old Jolyon suddenly. "Amazes me to see how love triumphs over that."
"Love triumphs over everything."
"The young think so," he muttered.
"Love has no age, no limit, and no death."—from "The Indian Summer of a Forsyte" in February Cosmopolitan by

John Galsworthy

She picked up the letter and examined the way her husband signed himself, "Affectionately," which had been abbreviated to a rapid "Aff." She found it depressingly mechanical, matter of fact, business-like, and lacking the true savor of romance.—A light on Amy Forrester's character in "Virtuous Wives" in February Cosmopolitan by

Rupert Hughes

"Guess he don't know I'll be twenty-one in November. Have a little money then. He can't put it over me. I'll buy his old paper. Or start another one. I'll make the town too hot for him. Thinks he owns all Sunbury. But he DON'T."—Was Henry the Ninth able to put this over? Read "Tiger, Tiger" in February Cosmolitan by

Sam Merwin

COSMOPOLITAN stands supreme among all magazines because everybody naturally wants to read the work of the best writers.

That is why more than a million people prefer Cosmopolitan and buy it every month.

If you are not among this million—if to you Cosmopolitan is only "another magazine"—glance at the great names on this page and see what you have been missing.

Who writes more entertaining novels than Robert W. Chambers, Owen Johnson, Booth Tarkington, or Elizabeth Robins?

Who tells a better story than John Galsworthy, Sam Merwin, Theodore Dreiser, George Randolph Chester or Arthur B. Reeve?

Is there a more interesting tale of adventure than Rex Beach's story of his and Fred Stone's pursuit of the cowardly cougar?

Who writes more patriotic, inspirational messages than Herbert Kaufman; what poetess commands a larger following than Ella Wheeler Wilcox?

What essayist writes more cleverly than Arnold Bennett?

Whose memoirs are more interestingly told than those of Lillie Langtry?

If George Ade isn't the greatest American humorist—who is?

Cosmopolitan pays the most to get the best—*and gets it*. Most of these authors write exclusively for Cosmopolitan. You will find their work in no other publication.

Spend twenty cents for a copy of February Cosmopolitan today before the edition is exhausted.

Then, this evening, enjoy the favorite magazine of more than a million good Americans.

"You boys move too fast for good pictures," he complained. "Why I didn't get fifteen feet of Fred in that tree. You must take your time. Stick! When I get you right, STICK! Gee, I'll be a joke at the Screen Club if this keeps up! You guys will ruin my reputation."—from the cougar hunting adventures of Rex Beach and Fred Stone. Told in February Cosmopolitan by

Rex Beach

It was not the habit of George B. Jashber to take sarcasm into account, except when uttered in either a savage or a mocking tone of voice; and he forthwith came to the simple conclusion that both his parents believed Mr. Herbert Hamilton Dade's profession to be that of stealing horses.—Jashber is our old boy friend Penrod in his new role as a detective. Read the novel, "Penrod Jashber" in February Cosmopolitan by

Booth Tarkington

Cook the Kaiser's goose on your own stoves!—from February Cosmopolitan by

Herbert Kaufman

She rejected the worn out conventions with which he attempted to chain her—this apostle of personal freedom. She cared for her profession—he married her when she was on the stage—and she absolutely insisted on her right to continue it.—from "The Restless Sex" in February Cosmopolitan by

Robert W. Chambers

Without a word J. Rufus picked a package from his seat. "Here's where I get rid of you," he chuckled, as he tore off the paper wrapper and handed a small wooden cage to Blackie. It contained a ———.—Read "Jolly Bachelors" to find out what the genial scoundrels slipped over. In February Cosmopolitan, and by

George Randolph Chester

"Did you want to be married in church?" She stared through the dusk of her veil. "Where else—" There was a difficulty, she heard, about being married in church. The Church of England took the old fashioned view—from "Camilla," a Novel of Divorce in February Cosmopolitan by

Elizabeth Robins

I had just returned to London after two or three enjoyable days spent at the Duke of Fife's house at Sheen—and was once more settling down to the mutton chop of adversity when the card of Mrs. Henry Labouchere was handed to me"—this was the beginning of Lillie Langtry's stage career as told in February Cosmopolitan by

Lillie de Bathe

(*Lillie Langtry.*)

The managing editor of the STAR shoved over at Kennedy and myself whom he had called urgently by telephone one evening, a confidential tip that had been sent in by messenger from the reporter assigned to the army cantonment out at Camp Mahan on Long Island.—What the reporter found and how Craig Kennedy solved the mystery is told in "The Black Cross" in February Cosmopolitan by

Arthur B. Reeve

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WE ANNOUNCE the Initial Appearance on Sunday, March 3, 1918, of the GRAVURE SECTION SUPREME—the perfection of pictorial Sunday sections—a newspaper without words which will be the FINEST PICTURE PRESENTATION of WORLD NEWS ever offered. Produced by the Intaglio Process.

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To Appear EVERY SUNDAY Simultaneously in

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With a Combined Circulation of Over 1,500,000

THIS great "Newspaper Without Words" will be unique in its class, with a fund of vitally interesting pictorial matter at its command not possessed by any other publication in the world.

The events of the world's news—great works of art and interesting scenes—will be reproduced in the matchless form afforded by this wonderful engraving and printing process. The fidelity of the reproduction is unsurpassed.

As an advertiser, your goods and your finest art work are reproduced true to life, *with nothing left to the imagination.*

It is interest-compelling and insures the advertiser one hundred per cent reader attention.

The *good* picture tells your story at a glance. *To print your pictures with photographic perfection you must use this section.*

Imagine over 1,500,000 copies, with at least three readers to each copy—*the assured attention of over 4,500,000 people!*

Drawing Weekly Upon the Wonderful Pictorial Resources of

The International Film Service

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The Hearst-Pathe Weekly

And the Great News-Gathering Organizations of the Hearst Newspapers

THIS is a time when *cost of advertising* and *actual productiveness* must be taken into account as never before.

It has been proved that for certain lines of advertising which demand *photographic perfection* in illustration, the Gravure Section of the Sunday newspaper is *peculiarly productive.*

This new section provides the best of this character of advertising available to either the national or local advertiser.

And it can be bought at a lower rate, per line per thousand of circulation, than has ever been asked for advertising space in a gravure section.

CONTRACTS already scheduled indicate the rapidity with which the advertising space available in the HEARST PICTORIAL GRAVURE will be taken up.

The largest national advertisers, who heretofore have been unable to utilize this most attractive form of advertising, because it did not provide sufficiently large, national circulations, are already contracting for and reserving space in liberal quantities.

The space necessarily is limited, and *will be kept limited.*

It is advisable for advertisers and advertising agents to make reservations as far in advance as possible. Forms close fifteen days before publication.

Important to Advertisers

Advertising space in *Hearst's Pictorial Gravure* will be sold in each of the three papers separately, or in the three papers combined, giving both national and local advertisers an opportunity to use this valuable medium.

For Advertising Rates and Reservations, Address

A. J. Kobler, Advertising Manager

American Circle Building, New York

HYLAN APPOINTS TAMMANY LEADERS

Best Deputyships Go to Wigwam, and Still More Are to Follow.

AHEARN MAY GET PLACE

Borough President, Removed by Governor on Charges, Mentioned for Street Cleaning Head.

Tammany district leaders continued yesterday to gather in many plums in the shape of appointments as deputy commissioners in the various city departments. During the day Mayor Hylan handed several of the best deputyships in the city to men who have long proved their allegiance to the Fourteenth Street Wigwam and it was said that many more leaders are to be similarly favored. Tammany has always looked upon the deputyships during a Democratic city administration as its particular share of the spoils, but it was said yesterday that even Charles F. Murphy will be surprised at the new Mayor's generosity.

William Dalton, Tammany leader of the Third Assembly District, was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Correction at $5,000 a year. John Mara, leader of the Twenty-third District, and long the right-hand man of Thomas F. McAvoy, got a deputyship in the Department of Plants and Structures at $5,000. John J. Dietz, leader of the Eighteenth District was made a deputy in the Water Department also at $5,000. Mr. Dietz is joint leader of the district with Warren H. Hubbard. Stephen J. Nugent, leader of the Fourth Bronx District, was made Third Deputy in the Charities Department, also at $5,000. He succeeds Stanley H. Howe.

Other leaders who cannot be placed in the city departments will be taken care of in the county offices. One of these to obtain an appointment yesterday was Edmund P. Holahan, leader of the Twenty-first District, who was appointed First Deputy Register by Register James A. Donegan, at $5,000 a year. One of the best deputyships in the city slipped through Murphy's fingers, Mayor Hylan making the appointment on his own personal account. It was that of Cornelius M. Sheehan of Brooklyn as Deputy Water Commissioner at a salary of $6,000 a year. Mr. Sheehan was credited with being one of the first to "discover" Judge Hylan as Mayoralty timber, and he represented the Mayor at the final meetings of the Mitchel Board of Estimate before Mayor Hylan took office. The new appointee will succeed Delos F. Wilcox of Elmhurst, who is an authority on city problems. The Mayor made another personal appointment in Edward G. Nelson, made Assistant Corporation Counsel, and assigned to the Mayor's office. The position pays $6,000. Mr. Nelson lives in Mayor Hylan's own assembly district and he will take up the work of William B. Crowell, who is a Major in the United States Army. Mr. Nelson, while a Democrat, is not connected with any political club.

Mayor Hylan, who arrived at his office at 10 minutes to 9 o'clock yesterday morning, put in a busy day, not leaving the City Hall until 7 P. M. He wrote to Police Commissioner Bugher and Fire Commissioner Drennan complimenting them upon the work they did during the recent cold spell.

The Mayor also sent a letter to Miss Doris Stevens, New York member of the Executive Committee of the National Women's Party, in which he stated that he is "heartily in favor of the passage of the Federal suffrage amendment."

The Mayor has not yet filled the offices of Health Commissioner, Street Cleaning Commissioner or Commissioner of Accounts. It was rumored that the appointment of Street Cleaning Commissioner may go to John F. Ahearn. Mr. Ahearn was Borough President of Manhattan during the McClellan administration, and was removed from office by the Governor after charges had been filed against him. Louis F. Haffen, who was removed as Borough President of the Bronx during the same administration, has already been appointed a consulting engineer at $7,200. H. Milton Kennedy, a contractor, is also being mentioned as Street Cleaning Commissioner.

Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission had an hour's conference with the Mayor. Later Mr. Straus said he had discussed public utilities, and the Mayor and the commission would work in close co-operation for the benefit of the city. At a meeting yesterday the Board of Aldermen made up its committees for the next two years. There is one Socialist member on every committee. The Committees on Apportionment and on Departments were eliminated, and in their places was established a Committee on Labor and Industry and one on State Legislation. Regarding the work of this latter committee, President Smith of the board said:

"The Board of Aldermen proposes to keep track of legislative proposals affecting the City of New York and by resolution duly adopted will make known to the legislative leaders the attitude of the city as represented by the board on legislation of any kind that affects the City of New York."

One Socialist member, Alderman Valdeck of Brooklyn, introduced a resolution calling on the Corporation Counsel to report to the board in not less than six weeks on the means of "taking over the B. R. T. system, with or without State authority." The resolution declares that the service of the B. R. T. "grows always worse," and adds: "There is regard only for profits. To put it plainly, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit has been getting away with murder, and the time is ripe for the city to act decisively and at once. The people of Brooklyn are sick, sore and disgusted with the whole miserable business."

Mayor John F. Hylan is to become an Elk. With Borough President Edward Riegelmann, Sheriff Daniel J. Griffin, and Register Richardson Webster, he will be initiated as a member of the Brooklyn Lodge of the order at the clubhouse in South Oxford Street on Jan. 18.

BUGHER APPOINTS DEPUTY.

Cambridge A. Livingston Will Try All Police Cases.

Police Commissioner Bugher yesterday appointed Cambridge A. Livingston, a lawyer, of 20 Fifth Avenue, as Third Deputy Police Commissioner. Mr. Livingston will be the trial deputy, presiding at the hearings of policemen accused of departmental offenses. He is expected to begin hearings today or tomorrow, as there is an accumulation of some 125 cases waiting decision. He is a Harvard man and an independent Democrat.

F. J. SHEPARD OPERATED ON.

Pressure Behind the Left Eye Removed by Dr. Arnold Knapp.

Finley J. Shepard, who was operated on at New York Hospital ten days ago to relieve pressure behind his left eye, will not lose the sight of his eye, according to his Secretary, C. C. Huitt. Mr. Shepard, the husband of Mrs. Helen Gould Shepard, is engaged in the management of the Gould railroad properties. He will be able to return to his desk in about two weeks, it was said.

"Dr. Arnold Knapp performed the operation, which was the removal of pressure behind the left eye," said Mr. Huitt. "Of course, all operations are attended by more or less danger, but there is no truth in a report that Mr. Shepard was at any time in danger of losing his sight. His sight is very keen and his eyes have always been in the best of condition."

Drops Women Letter Carriers.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9.—Women letter carriers are not a success, according to Postmaster Colin L. Selph, who, after giving them a fifteen days' trial on several city routes, announced today their services would be required no longer. Work was too heavy for them, he said.

CHICAGO OPERA REPERTOIRE

"Isabeau" to Open Season Jan. 22—Galli-Curci in Second Week.

The Chicago Opera Company last night made public the opening bills for its New York season of four weeks, to start Tuesday, Jan. 22, at the Lexington Opera House, Lexington Avenue and Fifty-first Street. In response to recent reports from the West, the statement particularly added that "Among the stars announced for appearance in the second week at the Lexington are Mmes. Melba and Galli-Curci and Riccardo Stracciari."

Mascagni's "Isabeau" will open the company's visit East, as it did the ten weeks in Chicago; it will be sung by Rosa Raisa as the Lady Godiva, with Giulio Crimi and Baklanoff. The Wednesday opera will be "Romeo and Juliet," with Genevieve Vix and Muratore; Thursday, "Thais," Mary Garden, Dalmores, Dufranne; Friday, "Jewels of the Madonna," Raisa, Crimi, and Rimini; Saturday matinée, "Manon," Vix and Muratore, and Saturday night, Jan. 26, Henry Hadley's "Azora."

GERMANS IN 'BEHIND WALLS'

Nathansen's Drama Has Its American Premiere at Irving Place.

Marriage between Jew and Gentile is the theme of Henri Nathansen's drama, "Behind Walls," which, under the title of "Hinter Mauern," had its first performance in this country last night at the German Irving Place Theatre. The play is one which has attracted considerable attention in Germany and Austria, and is largely responsible for the reputation of its author, a Dane. It treats its subject interestingly and vigorously, and is particularly excellent in its character drawing.

Anni Ruh-Foerster and Hanns Unterkirchner gave good performances as the lovers of opposite creed, and among others in the company were Heinrich Marlow, who directed the production; Richard Feist, and Clairette Clair. "Hinter Mauern" will be the program at the Irving Place for the balance of the week.

Miss Anglin in 'Electra' and 'Medea.'

The Symphony Society of New York, Walter Damrosch conductor, announces two special performances of "Electra" by Sophocles and "Medea" by Euripides in Carnegie Hall, with Margaret Anglin and her company, and with special music composed by Walter Damrosch, to be played by the entire New York Symphony Orchestra. Miss Anglin will portray the title rôles in both plays.

"Electra" will be given on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 6, at 2:30 o'clock, and "Medea" on Friday afternoon, Feb. 15, at the same hour. These performances will be similar to those given by Miss Anglin in the Greek Theatre at the University of California.

Philharmonic Gives Special Concert.

The orchestra of the Philharmonic Society gave a special concert last evening in Carnegie Hall, playing Tschaikowsky's Fourth Symphony and other numbers of Weber and Smetana, with Mendelssohn's violin concerto, for Sergeant David Hochstein, and an air from Massenet's "Thais," for Maggie Teyte.

"Aida" Sung for Fourth Time.

Verdi's "Aida" was sung at the Metropolitan last evening for the fourth time this season, and to a large and brilliant audience. The cast was a familiar one, including Muzio, Matzenauer, Martinelli, Amato, Mardones, and Moranzoni conducted.

Dies at Automobile Show.

While visiting the Automobile Show in the Grand Central Palace last night Miss Ella Elliott, 65 years old, of White Plains was seized with a heart attack and died before medical help arrived.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Hour Glass," by William Butler Yeats, is announced as one of the short plays which will be on the next program of the Washington Square Players. The others will be "Suppressed Desires," by George Cram Cook and Susan Glaspell; "The Sand Bar Queen," by George Cronyn, and "Pokey," by Philip Moeller. The new bill will be offered at the Comedy on Jan. 21.

Miss Mannheimer will give the first of a series of three weekly readings tomorrow morning at 11 at the Waldorf-Astoria. She will read Brieux's play, "False Gods."

Margot Kelly, seen here in "Pierrot, the Prodigal," is soon to enter vaudeville in a pantomime.

Only four cities outside of New York will be visited by Mrs. Fiske this season in "Madame Sand." They will be Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and Cincinnati.

The first of a series of five addresses and dramatic readings by Butler Davenport will be given Sunday afternoon at the Bramhall Playhouse.

Performances of "Over the Top" on the roof of the Forty-fourth Street Theatre will begin at 8:45 o'clock hereafter, instead of 8:30.

Spend two minutes a day fighting "Acid-Mouth"

"Acid-Mouth" works 24 hours a day to destroy your teeth. Yet two minutes a day on your part will help counteract it if you use

PEBECO TOOTH PASTE

Pebeco was *made* to counteract "Acid-Mouth." It has the specific ingredients in it that enable it to do this.

In addition, it makes your teeth white and shining and is delightfully refreshing.

Get a tube of Pebeco today and find out how enjoyable a real dentifrice can be.

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OUR SIGN IS OUR BOND
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DRY LAWS REDUCE STATE'S REVENUES

Controller Travis Estimates That Excise Tax Will Be Cut to $5,750,000.

REFORM IN ROAD WORK

Whitman Recommends That State Employ Laborers Direct—New Committees Named.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 9.—The State's income from the excise tax during the next fiscal year will be cut almost one-half, according to an estimate furnished by Controller Travis and transmitted to the Legislature by Governor Whitman in a special message tonight.

The State's revenue from the excise tax during the current fiscal year, which will end on June 30, estimated in part, is placed in the Governor's message at $10,850,000. This is a decrease of $1,835,228 from the amount collected during the preceding fiscal year, which was $12,685,228. According to the Controller's estimate the revenue from the liquor tax during the fiscal year beginning July 1 will be $5,750,000 in round figures.

This, the Governor states in his message, will be due in part to new "dry" territory to be created after the cities have held their first election under the Hill local option law.

The estimated resources and revenues during the next fiscal year available for general budget appropriations by the present Legislature, are:

Cash balance July 1	$11,664,435
Stenographers' tax	431,607
Excise tax	5,750,000
Corporation tax	20,000,000
Incorporation tax	1,400,000
Inheritance tax	14,000,000
Stock transfer tax	6,100,000
Investment tax	2,500,000
Mortgage tax	1,180,000
Motor vehicle tax	2,375,000
Canal maintenance receipts	180,000
Other revenues	534,150

These revenues, in round numbers $68,000,000, represent a falling off of approximately $8,000,000 in receipts from the preceding year.

Points to $20,000,000 Levy.

The cash balance and the income from sources of indirect taxation as enumerated would furnish $69,525,189 toward meeting the requirements of the budget approved by the Governor and embodied in his tentative budget bill, of which the grand total is $78,458,200. This amount includes $13,017,800 for the various sinking funds. It is proposed to levy a direct tax to meet the debt service demands for the next fiscal year, and on the strength of the Controller's figures it would appear that necessity calls for a levy of approximately $20,000,000 to provide a sufficient cash balance for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1919.

One recommendation in the Governor's special message which aroused considerable discussion in the Capitol corridors had reference to the work of the Highway Department, of which Governor Whitman's close personal and political friend, Edwin Duffy of Cortland, is head. The Governor recommended that the present system of having road construction and maintenance done by contract labor be abandoned and that laborers on the public highways of the State be employed by the State direct. In other years a force numbering many thousands of men has been at work for the various highway contractors.

The Committees.

Assemblyman Raymond T. Kenyon, Republican from Essex County, heads the new War Committee of the Assembly. This committee ranks in importance second to the Committee on Ways and Means. To it will be referred every piece of war legislation that comes before the lower house this Winter. Other members are Machold, Jefferson; Kasson, Fulton-Hamilton; Welsh, Albany; McGinnies, Chautauqua; Everett, St. Lawrence; Zimmerman, Erie; Wiltsie, Cortland; Showers, Greene; Freuchot, Niagara; Davis, Montgomery; Mead, Erie; O'Hare, Queens; Seeselberg, Richmond; Goldberg, New York.

New York Candidate for West Point.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Adjutant General McCain announced today that Snowden Aver of Company P, 106th M. C., Battalion at Camp Wadsworth, had been designated to take the West Point entrance examination to be held in March.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN MATINEE TODAY AT 2
DOING OUR BIT
Sunday Night Concert
SOME BILL—WATCH FOR A SURPRISE

44th St. THEATRE Roof Theatre Phone Bry. 61. Nightly at 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. Lee and J. J. Shubert's Musical Production
Over the Top
T. Roy Barnes, Justine Johnstone, Craig Campbell, Laurie & Bronson. 50 Pretty Justine Johnstone Girls. "As swift as a motor at full speed."

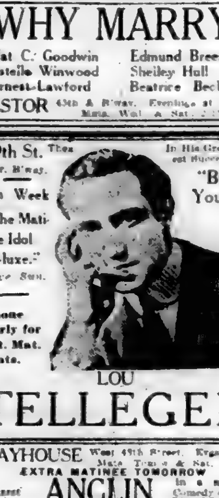
SHUBERT 44th, west of B'way. Eves. 8. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2. Lee & J. J. Shubert's Model Musical Production MAYTIME. AUTOMOBILISTS ATTENTION: The Only Reminder of Spring in N. Y. now! Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris

LONGACRE West 48th St. Eves. at 8.15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.15. DELIGHTFUL, TUNEFUL AND GAY
LEAVE IT TO JANE

BROADHURST 44, W. of B'way. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Today, Sat., Tues. MATINEES TODAY & SAT.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM, MAXINE ELLIOTT, IRENE FENWICK, MACLYN ARBUCKLE in "LORD AND LADY ALGY." 3 WEEKS ONLY—Seats Selling Jan. 26.

WHY MARRY?
Nat C. Goodwin, Edmund Breese, Estelle Winwood, Shelley Hull, Ernest Lawford, Beatrice Beckley
ASTOR 45th & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.

39th St. Thea. Nr. B'way. 6th Week. "The Matinee Idol de-luxe." -Eve. Sun. Phone Early for Sat. Mat. Seats. In His Greatest Success "Blind Youth"



LOU TELLEGEN

PLAYHOUSE West 48th Street. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. EXTRA MATINEE TOMORROW. Margaret ANGLIN in a new Comedy called "BILLETED."
BEGINNING MON., JAN. 14. SEATS TODAY. The Messrs. Shubert Present THE HERITAGE. An Unusual Play By EUGENE WALTER. With CYRIL KEIGHTLEY and LOWELL SHERMAN

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. MARJORIE RAMBEAU in "EYES OF YOUTH"

BIJOU. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. ODDS AND ENDS OF 1917

48th St. Thea. Near B'way. Eves. at 8:20. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:20. A PLAY OF WOMEN AND THEIR HOMES. YES OR NO

BOOTH 45 St., W. of B'way. Eve. 8:25. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:25. Last 2 Weeks. GUY BATES POST IN THE MASQUERADER

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Smartest of Musical Comedies. OH, BOY! PRICES 50c, 75c, $1.50, $2. POP. MAT. WED. REG. MAT. SAT.

COMEDY W. 41st St. Eves. 8:45. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. Washington Square Players in Their FOUR BEST PLAYS. Last 2 Weeks of this Bill. New Bill opening Mon., Jan. 21.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20. "His humor, love, risques & fashions."—N.Y.Sun. FLO-FLO

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20. OLIVER MOROSCO'S LAUGHING SENSATION. LOMBARDI, Ltd. with LEO CARRILLO

HIT. "The Gipsy Trail" A TWIN-SIX COMEDY, 1918 MODEL. Plymouth 45 St., W. of B'way. Bryant 46. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30. BEST SEATS AT BOX OFFICE

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Eves. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25-50c. FISKE O'HARA in "The Man From Wicklow." Next Week—John Drew-Margaret Illington.

LOEW'S 7th Ave. at 125 St. Eves. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25c & 50c. DeLuxe Annie with Jane Gray. Next Week—"DADDY LONG-LEGS"

MOTION PICTURES.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Pauline Frederick in "Mrs. Dane's Defence." CARMEN (Condensed Version). Daily Aft'n. CONCERT. STRAND SYMPHONY ORCH.

81st St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980. BESSIE BARRISCALE in "Those Who Pay." Also Greater VAUDEVILLE. MAT. 15-20c, incl. tax. EVG. 20-30-55c, incl. tax.

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF. 10, 20, 30. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. ALMA REUBEN in "I LOVE YOU."

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

A THRILLER

LAURA JEAN CARLISLE. The Skating Speed Marvel and the WORLD'S BEST SKATERS in the WINTER ICE SHOW at the Golden Glades. THAT ZIP-ZIPPY Dinner Show at 7:15. THAT SNAPPY After-Theatre Supper at 11:30 NIGHTLY. Dancing at 8 P. M. in the Fashionable Balconades Ballroom. "Smart Cabaret" Main Restaurant.
Thomas Healy's Broadway & 66th St., N.Y. Phone 9900 Col. RESERVE TABLE NOW

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed. Greatest Musical Show on Earth. COHAN & HARRIS present The Cohan Revue 1918 "ALL THE HITS IN ONE."

ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC. STARTS 11:30. ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Eves. at 8. Mats. Sat. & Wed. at 2. ETHEL BARRYMORE. THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Eves. at 8.15. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2.15. Laurette Taylor in a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners "HAPPINESS"

LIBERTY W. 42d St., nr. B'way. Eve. 8.20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.20. Seats 50c to $2.00 at Box Office. OH, WHAT A HIT! COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT 'GOING UP' THE MUSICAL PLAY ALL NEW YORK IS RAVING ABOUT. "MUSIC AND FUN FROM START TO FINISH." -Eve. Journal.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Eves. at 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20. WILLIAM COURTENAY, THOS. A. WISE in the Comedy by J. E. Harold Terry "GENERAL POST" The Love Comedy of the Season.

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30. Mr. Leo DITRICHSTEIN in the Greatest Comedy Hit in Years "THE KING"

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38 St. Eves. 8:30. Mat. Saturday, 2:30. LAST 4 TIMES. Mrs. FISKE in MADAME SAND

THE Naughty Wife. HARRIS W. 42d St. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed.

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. (Pop.), 2:30. Parlor, Bedroom & Bath with Florence Moore & John Cumberland.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:30. The PIPES of PAN

FULTON West 46th St. Phone Bryant 700. Matinee Saturday, 2:20. Raymond Hitchcock & E. Ray Goetz present "Words & Music" A Snappy Revue with Richard Carle, Elizabeth Brice and Billy B. Van. NEXT WEEK: MARGARET ANGLIN.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20. Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years. A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30. DAVID BELASCO Presents TIGER ROSE

PARK 59th St., Columbus Circle. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday 2:15. VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW THE LAND OF JOY. Greatest Dancing Show in the World. MOVES NEXT MONDAY TO THE KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE

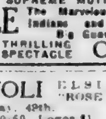
BELASCO W. 44 St., nr. B'way. Eve. 8:30. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:30. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30. DAVID BELASCO presents POLLY With a Past

ELTINGE West 42d St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. (Popular), 2:30. Business Before Pleasure. With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr

Fred Stone. GLOBE THEATRE. Mat. Saturday 2:20.

MOTION PICTURES.

LYRIC THEATRE, WEST 42ND STREET. TO-NIGHT 8:30. 25c to $1.00. All Seats Reserved. FINAL 3 DAYS 6 TIMES. VERY LAST CHANCES TO BEHOLD THE VERY LAST WORD IN POWERFUL PICTURES. WILLIAM FOX Presents William Farnum in Victor Hugo's Drama of Humanity Les Miserables. MAT. 2:30 TODAY and all week 25c & 50c. Beginning Sunday Night 8:30. ENGAGEMENT POSITIVELY LIMITED TO 2 WEEKS. WILLIAM FOX PRESENTS "Cheating The Public"



44TH ST. THEATRE. Phone Bryant 7292. Daily Mats. 2:15. Evgs. 8:30. Pop. Prices. Seats Reserved. PRIZMA COLOR SUPREME MOTION PICTURES. SEE The Marvelous Volcano — American Indians and Beautiful Scenery — Big Guns Belching Flame. THRILLING SPECTACLE OUR NAVY.

RIVOLI B'way, 49th. 20-30-60. Loges $1. ELSIE FERGUSON in "ROSE of the WORLD." Soloists, Comedy & Rivoli Orchestra.
RIALTO Times Sq. 20-30-60. CHARLES RAY in "His Mother's Boy." Mack Sennett Comedy. RIALTO ORCHESTRA.

BROADWAY Theatre, Broadway at 41st St. "MADAME SPY" Cont. Noon to 11 P. M. 15-25. Mat. 15-25-35c Eves.; also Saturday, Sunday and Holidays

Paintings. Ancient and Modern. At the Galleries of Scott & Fowles, 590 Fifth Avenue, Between 47th and 48th Streets.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Tonight at 8, Marouf. Alda, Howard, De Luca, Rothier, Chalmers, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Monteux. Fri., at 8:15. St. Elisabeth. Easton, Matzenauer; Whitehill, Leonard, Ruysdael, Schlegel. Cond., Bodanzky. Sat., at 2 (First Time). Lodoletta. Farrar, Caruso, Amato, Didur, Segurola. Cond., Moranzoni. Sat., 8:15 (75c-$3). Boheme. Peterson, Kanders, Martinelli, Scotti, Mardones, D'Angelo. Cond., Papi. Sun. Eve. Concert. 50c to $1.50. Elman, violinist; Braslau, Diaz. Orch. Cond. Hageman. Next Mon. at 8, Francesca da Rimini. Alda, Sundelius; Martinelli, Amato, Bada. Cond. Moranzoni. Wed. at 8, Thais. Farrar, Howard; Diaz, Whitehill, Rothier. Cond., Monteux. Thurs. at 8, (Double Bill) L'Oracolo. Easton, Braslau; Scotti, Althouse, Didur; followed by Pagliacci. Muzio; Caruso, Amato. Cond., Moranzoni. Brooklyn Academy of Music. Next Tues. at 8, Rigoletto. Conde, Perini; Caruso, De Luca, Mardones. Cond., Moranzoni. HARDMAN PIANO USED

OPERA TICKETS. Tel. Bryant 7877-7878. Center Seats for Fri., St. Elisabeth, box office price only. Sat. Mat.: Lodoletta, Caruso, Farrar, Amato; Eve., La Boheme, Peterson & Martinelli. Sub. Bought, Sold and Exchanged. Seats for Carnegie Hall, Heifetz, Mat. Jan. 29. Conseil, 1438 B'way. (Bet. 40th-41st. St.)

Opera. CHOICE SEATS FOR ALL OPERAS. SUBSCRIPTIONS Bought, Sold, Exchanged. Broadway Thea. Ticket Co., 218 W. 42d St. (Phone 6505 Bryant) Miss V. Buchanan, Mgr. Op. Dept.

OPERA TICKETS. Tel. Bryant 7263-7329. 41st St. Opera & Theatre Ticket Co. Seats for Caruso, all operas. Thurs. & Fri. operas, box office price. Marouf & St. Elizabeth. Sat. Mat., Lodoletta, Caruso, Farrar; Eve., La Boheme, Martinelli, 1449 Broadway.

Opera. SEATS FOR TONIGHT AND ALL OPERAS. Subscriptions bought, sold and exchanged. JACOBS, Theatre Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel. B'way, 38 St. Phones 4188-4189-4190-8442 Greeley

OPERA TICKETS PHONES: Bryant 4106-9752. SEATS FOR TO-NIGHT and ALL OPERAS. NEW TICKET EXCHANGE 1416 B'way, opp. Met. Op. House.

Two Opera Orchestra Seats. Excellently located on aisle; balance of season. Saturday mat. Sell at cost. Tel. 3391 Mt. Vernon.

SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r. Carnegie Hall, This Afternoon at 3. Aeolian Hall, Sun. Aft., Jan. 13, at 3. Soloist CLAUDIA MUZIO. Berlioz, Bellini, Ernest Bloch, Charpentier, Weber. Aeolian Hall, Sat. Morn., Jan. 12, at 11. SYMPHONY CONCERT FOR CHILDREN (Mr. Damrosch will explain the brass instru'ts). Verdi, Weber, Mendelssohn, Bizet, Tschaikowsky. Tickets at Box Offices. Geo. Engles, Mgr.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY....CONDUCTOR. Carnegie Hall, Tom'w (Fri.) Aft., 2:30. Soloist ALFRED Megerlin, Concert Master Philharmonic Orch. BRUCKNER, Symphony No. 5; DELIUS; SAINT-SAENS, Violin Concerto. Carnegie Hall, Sat. Evg., Jan. 12, at 8:30. MAX ROSEN. Program includes Brahms Symphony No. 2. Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

CARNEGIE HALL TUESDAY AFT., JAN. 29 AT 3. HEIFETZ. SEATS NOW AT BOX OFFICE. Mgt. WOLFSOHN MUSICAL BUREAU

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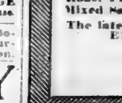

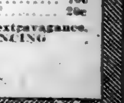

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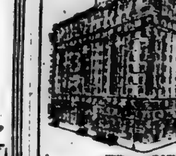

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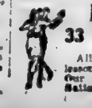

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 10, 1918.

THE INCOME TAX DELAY.

It is said that the blanks necessary for making income tax returns will be ready "next week." Half of the first month of the period for making the returns will have passed by then before a single return is made, and the period was none too long at best. Millions of tax money is tied up until this uncertainty is past, and the labors of taxpayers and taxcollectors are increased in intensity. None of the various explanations are convincing.

It is said that the blanks were prepared, and were recalled to correct errors, and that the work is all to be done over again. The suggestion that the errors were in the blanks is less likely than that they were in the law. Daily interpretations are announced for which there is no basis in the words of the statute, but without which the law could neither be worked nor commend itself to the taxpayers.

The last consideration is important. Enthusiasm about making these tax payments had been worked up in the manner of floating a Liberty Loan. There were bands and lectures, and the feeling was encouraged that these taxes were less for the support of government than for the support of the defenders of democracy and of the ideals to which the country rallied as soon as the President raised the standard. Now this fine feeling is chilled, and disrespect is growing for the law, and for the well-meaning officials who are not to be blamed for the faults of the lawmakers. Congress could not have taken a better way to convince the country that all the talents and virtues are not concentrated in itself.

There is no firm basis for the suggestion that the delay with the blanks is due to the hope that Congress can be induced to reconsider its resolution not to improve upon its efforts to enact a workable statute. The reference to the Attorney General of the legality of the interpretation of the Treasury regarding valuations under the excess profits tax involves millions of taxes and is more important in its implications. If a beginning is made by the Treasury in casting into doubt the findings of its own officials, where shall the ending be if affronted taxpayers assume a like privilege by taking the law into court? The Treasury is not imprudent in taking into account the reckoning between itself and those who must account to it in none too good temper on account of the work of the lawmakers. Congress itself might well imitate the Treasury in considering what lies ahead if it persists in the errors which have been pointed out so numerously and authoritatively. The Smoot substitute is in some quarters considered to be an improvement at least. If a better substitute can be found, Congress will not be excused for not finding it. The blanks cannot be prepared or issued or executed until Congress itself has definitively made up its mind. But already a beginning has been made in the process of change, and the public mind is receptive of more. Meanwhile Congress is in a state of indecision, and cannot determine whether to go ahead or to take a chance on what may be the result of reasoning it out.

SELF-DISPOSITION OF PEOPLES.

Chancellor VON HERTLING, that impulsive young Bavarian democrat, is all for "the principle of the free disposition of peoples" and the plebiscite, the latter, of course, in the hands of men who know how to work it successfully. It is really affecting to hear, it would draw tears down BISMARCK'S iron cheek, were he alive to hear the Chancellor say that:

> The question of the restoration of the departments of Northern France [is] to be determined on the principle of the rights of the people to dispose of themselves.

Wondrous fine! Let the Poles of Silesia, West Prussia, Posen, Ermland, and Masuria dispose of themselves. Let the Danes of Schleswig-Holstein dispose of themselves. Let the people of Hanover, Hesse-Cassel—we believe that Dr. HERTLING is a Hessian by birth—and of Saxony, which took the side of Austria in 1866 and were promptly invaded by Prussia, dispose of themselves. Take a vote in Nassau and Frankfort, which Prussia swallowed with Hanover, Schleswig-Holstein, and Electoral Hesse.

The deep love of the Saxons for the Prussians is notorious. How is it with the South Germans, with democratic Baden, and Württemberg, with Bavaria itself, Prussianized and annexationist as the royal and ruling class is? The South German is a different animal from the Prussian, more kindly and human. There is no love lost between them. Let the German and Slav "tribes" in Germany dispose of themselves!

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

The House of Representatives is to vote today upon the woman suffrage amendment. The serious spirit with which a far-reaching change in the American polity is approached by Congress has been evident all along. At the last moment the seven-year limit, retained in the prohibition amendment, has been stricken out of the suffrage amendment. What did Congress care whether the form of the amendment, doubly curious in the case of the prohibition amendment, was constitutional or not? A determined minority cried for the prohibition amendment. Let them have it. "The votes in it" are the lofty consideration of the politician. If the amendment won't hold water, so much the better.

Apparently the woman suffrage leaders are more severe or suspicious. So the changed amendment comes to a vote today. The Republicans think they see "votes in it." They decided yesterday to give it the party support. Then the Democrats took fright. The Southern Democrats, who know that grave dangers for the future in their States are in this amendment, have all along been implored by their brethren to plump for it and save the Democratic Party. The action of the Republicans forced their hand. In alarm they went to the President and persuaded him to abandon his preference for State suffrage and say a favoring word for the Federal amendment. With his powerful backing they felt that they could go back home and hold their shaking knees reasonably rigid as they faced the anti-suffrage constituencies who by their votes they will misrepresent today. Pro-German socialism gave the women the vote in New York; the chicken-heartedness of Democratic Congressmen who put the saving of their seats above all conviction and principle will give it many votes in the House.

That members of Congress are invested with a grave duty, responsibility, and discretion in the matter of submitting constitutional amendments; that they should not be weakly persuaded or frightened by an artificial clamor into that submission; that no merely doubtful permanent change of the Constitution should be encouraged—these considerations seem to occur to too few Congressmen. "The Congress, whenever two-"thirds of both houses shall deem it "necessary, shall propose amend-"ments to this Constitution." "Shall deem it necessary" doesn't mean "shall think it advisable politically out of fear for their seats."

The war is more than an ample, it is an imperative, reason, why this controversy should not be forced upon the country now. Do the Southern members in particular believe that Federal woman suffrage will help to "insure domestic tranquillity"? Does anybody think that it will "provide for the common defense"?

Just at the moment when the majority of the New York Representatives are willfully misinterpreting the chance vote of New York for State suffrage as a mandate to vote for Federal suffrage, the Anti-Woman Suffrage Association, representing, as it believes, the majority of the women of New York, is working for the submission to the people by the Legislature of a male suffrage amendment to the State Constitution. The nimble gentlemen at Washington will need all their agility.

THE BACKWARD SHIPBUILDING PROGRAM.

A sensation seems to have been caused by the testimony of President FERGUSON of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company before the Senate Commerce Committee that the Government's program of 6,000,000 tons in 1918, including requisitions, could not be carried out because housing facilities for shipyard workers were not available. "You cannot get ships," said Mr. FERGUSON, "unless houses are provided for workmen," and he added that it was idle to talk of even double shifts under present conditions. Referring to his own yards, he made this statement:

> We have not enough men to work one shift, and in one house I know of eighteen persons are living in five rooms. We have not the money to build houses, and it is the duty of the Government to put them up. We are ready to furnish the land.

This moved Senator MARTIN to say that "if housing is so badly needed "the Government can get the money "within forty-eight hours for the pur-"pose." Indignation with this state of things is natural. Whether there would be relief if it were generally known that housing for workers has for some time been a concern of the Shipping Board would depend upon the point of view. On Dec. 30 Chairman HURLEY wrote a letter to Senator FLETCHER of the Commerce Committee asking for an appropriation of $35,000,000 for the erection of houses at shipyards. An elaborate bill has been drawn to effect that purpose. The creation of boards within boards is a habit of the Council of National Defense. Mr. HURLEY, in his letter to Senator FLETCHER, said that the War Industries Board had appointed a Committee on Housing, with OTTO M. EIDLITZ as Chairman, to investigate and advise on the situation. It had recommended adequate housing facilities, but, wrote Mr. HURLEY:

> Owing to the fact that this problem had not yet reached a critical stage at the time Congress adjourned at its last session, and that no request had been made to Congress for an appropriation to provide necessary houses, Mr. EIDLITZ was unable to do more than suggest.

In other paragraphs of his letter Chairman HURLEY admitted that the problem had become critical long before the adjournment of Congress. He named yard after yard where conditions were very unsatisfactory, among them the plant at Newport News. On Nov. 1 he appointed J. ROGERS FLANNERY "to see what could "be done to help the housing facili-"ties at the shipyards." Congress did not adjourn until just before Christmas. In closing, Mr. HURLEY said that "housing facilities must be ob-"tained for the large army of labor "that must live where the Govern-"ment's operations are being con-"ducted on such an enormous scale."

Yet Chairman HURLEY wrote over his own signature that the problem "had not yet reached a critical stage "at the time Congress adjourned." Mr. FERGUSON declared in his statement to the Commerce Committee that his company had asked the Government to advance $1,500,000 for the construction of workmen's houses at Newport News, but "no action has been taken, we are simply ignored." He had talked about the matter with "General GOETHALS and Admiral CAPPS "and Chairman HURLEY of the Ship-"ping Board," and after nine months of effort was "sick of the subject."

When has housing for shipyard workers not been a problem? The original trouble was, of course, the failure of the draftsmen of the United States Shipping Board act to visualize the obvious necessity and provide an appropriation. That was during the month of August or earlier. It is a pity that a practical shipbuilder like HOMER L. FERGUSON was not consulted. The blunder might have been remedied long before the adjournment of Congress. Probably it would have been if the boards and committees had not made confusion by duplicating effort and getting in the way of one another. A pressing reform is elimination and co-ordination. The Government is tangled in a maze of these agencies. But no time should be lost by Senator FLETCHER in pushing his appropriation bill for the relief of shipyards to passage. The Emergency Fleet Corporation has planned a town for workers in the Government shipbuilding plant at Hog Island on the Delaware, having funds for the purpose, but if new construction is to be speeded at the private shipyards they must also have housing facilities. Of all things necessary to win the war ships indisputably hold first place.

STOCK DIVIDENDS NOT INCOME.

The Supreme Court adopts the homely analogy of Mr. HUGHES in his argument against the taxation of a stock dividend as income. Mr. HUGHES said that the recapitalization process was like changing a $2 bill for two $1 bills. The property represented was not changed by the words on the bills. Justice HOLMES's way of stating the same thing is this:

> A stock dividend really takes nothing from the property of the corporation and adds nothing to the interest of the shareholders. Its property is not diminished and their interests are not increased. In short, the corporation is no poorer and the stockholder is no richer than they were before.

That is important regarding the tax payment, but is more important in other relations. Some $100,000,000 of capital is freed from the tax, but that concerns nobody with income below $20,000, the minimum paying the tax. The broader application of the decision lies in its bearing upon pricemaking. It ought to end the notion held by many people and some officials that printing shares of stock gives power of extortion to corporations. Nobody is capable of thinking that because of this decision the price of the goods made by the company is or can be increased. If doubling the shares doubled the productive capacity of the plant, there would be such a superfluity of capacity of production that prices could not be maintained. Markets would be flooded, and consumers would be benefited. But, as the court points out, increasing the number of shares alters nothing except the rate of dividend. The sum to be divided is not increased because the capital is increased. The dividend total depends upon the productive capacity and market conditions. Corporations are paid only for the work they do. They are not paid according to their capital, whether it is real or nominal, nor according to whether their shares are in dollars or cents, or whether they are many or few. A corporation selling products makes profits by economies of production and sales. The profits depend on prices fixed either by the market or by Government regulation. Flagrant recapitalization did not alter freight rates at all for Chicago & Alton, any more than this decision altered the price of hardware.

Yet ideas to the contrary persist and color legislation to this day. There was no greater fault in regulation of railway rates than the notion that the watering of shares in some way affected the rates fixed by a Commission for thirty years without knowledge of what railway facilities cost. In the physical valuation proceeding somewhere between fifty and a hundred millions are now being spent upon this delusion.

DELIBERATION IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Mississippi Legislature has bathed itself in glory. It has harvested the imperishable renown of being the first State to ratify the prohibition amendment, and it has treated its envious neighbors to the spectacle of a great deliberative body giving its consent to the alteration of the fundamental law only after pondered and long discussion. In exactly fifteen minutes Mississippi decided to part with her right to regulate or prevent the manufacture and sale of liquor within her borders. In exactly fifteen minutes she did all in her power to fasten prohibition forever upon unwilling as well as willing States.

Doubtless a really momentous question such as an alteration in the fee for licensing dogs, if license of any kind is permitted in so stanch a prohibition State, would have given rise to days of debate among the Jackson statesmen. A trifle like a constitutional amendment can be put through almost as quickly as a serious person changes his clothes.

THE INSTANCE OF MR. PURDY.

Mr. LAWSON PURDY, for ten years President of the Tax Board, with whose services the new Municipal Administration was graciously pleased to dispense, has been elected General Director and Secretary of the New York Charity Organization Society, a new and important place combining functions hitherto intrusted to two officers of the society. There is nothing unusual in this; in fact, it is quite an old story. When Government, National, City or State, for political reasons rejects ability and experience, private organizations, for solid business reasons, very often invite them to posts of responsibility.

The occasion for comment, for surprise, almost even for doubt as to the perfect wisdom of men whom the votes and the enthusiasm of the people sometimes raise to power, is to be found in the alacrity and eagerness of public administrative heads to deprive themselves of the service of tried and valuable men. Beyond all doubt or any possibility of question, Mr. LAWSON PURDY was the best-qualified man in the City of New York to be at the head of the Tax Board. His long experience gave him a knowledge no other man possesses, and in an office where any departure from the rule of impartial justice, any yielding to improper influence or the impulses of favoritism, any evidence of incapacity, would have invoked loud public protest, Mr. PURDY won the entire confidence and respect of the tax-paying community. The City Government lets him go, the Charity Organization instantly seizes upon him.

Yet there are blind, deluded men who still cherish the hope that some time the administration of City affairs will be treated as business, not as a political plum-tree. The case of Mr. PURDY shows that the wheels of O Time can roll backward as well as forward.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Ireland Learns a Lesson.

Some astonishment, strangely enough, seems to be mingled with the grief and anger felt in the Irish city of Waterford at the sinking by German submarines of two steamers owned and manned by Irishmen and carrying Irish passengers. The astonishment must be due to the existence there, hitherto, of the belief, so laboriously cultivated by one Irish class, that any enemy of England must necessarily be the friend of Ireland, and that German friendship has the ordinary implications of the same quality or emotion in other people.

This pathetic illusion no longer exists in Waterford, for such affection as Germany feels for Ireland as a troubler of British policy did not prevent her submarine commanders from attacking the two Irish vessels and sending them to the bottom with all on board. The only effect it had, apparently, was that the commanders made a special effort, in the case of one ship successfully, to render the destruction complete—in other words, to carry out the advice which the now famous LUXBURG gave with respect to the ships of Argentina, another object of German friendship. This amiable intention was foiled by the drifting ashore on the Welsh coast of some wreckage that has been identified as coming from the second of the two Irish ships.

As Waterford knows that the crews and passengers of British steamers are usually allowed to row ashore if they can, with only a little desultory shelling, after they have been set adrift, her people are revising the faith they formerly had in the value of German friendship and have reluctantly come to the conclusion that, dangerous as is German hostility to sailor folk, it is preferable to its opposite. To some such view, according to report, several other even more efficient vassals of Germany, including Turkey, Bulgaria, and Austria-Hungary, are coming, or have already arrived. Germany is for Germany, ruthlessly and wholly, and she has, not friends, but tools, to be used, worn out, and broken as fast as her own interest demands.

Annoying as Well as Useless.

In the magazine Printers' Ink there appears an elaborate protest, made by the advertising manager of a Boston shoe manufactory, against the vast amount of paper that is daily wasted in this country by the mailing of so-called "business literature," the usual destination of which is the recipient's wastebasket. He tells what he has himself thus thrown away from a single mail, and it makes a list that would be amazingly long if almost everybody did not receive a considerable quantity of these troublesome appeals and was not therefore able to imagine how many more of them must go to people from whom more in the way of business could be hoped or expected.

Just how much of this "literature" is read before it is destroyed nobody could tell. Some of it, no doubt, even when uninvited, accomplishes the designed end of exciting interest and getting orders, but this fraction is small, and the huge remainder is not only worse than a waste of the sender's money: it produces something of irritation or animosity, and therefore hurts business rather than helps it.

With paper now scarce as well as costly, the waste involved in sending out uninvited appeals for custom is reprehensible as well as injudicious. When requests for information as to goods or prices are made as a result of seeing advertisements in public print, responses in the form of well-prepared and written circular letters sent by mail are easily defensible and they are then effective as well as legitimate.

Are They Preparing a Retreat?

Reports from Belgium are to the effect that the Germans, not satisfied with the heavy taxes laid on the inhabitants of that unhappy country and regularly collected under pretense of meeting the natural expenses of any administration, are now systematically completing the process of removing to Germany portable property of every kind. The ascribed purpose of the robberies is the utter ruin of the Belgians in order that for many a year after the war they may not be industrial competitors of their present masters.

The theory is entirely plausible, if any be needed beyond that of a characteristic desire on the part of the Germans to take from non-Germans whatever they have that Germans want. But the stripping of Belgium may have another significance—it may mean that the Germans think or fear that at no remote date they may withdraw from that country under military compulsion and that they are determined, as much as they can, to deprive their present enemies of advantages that might be derived from a chance of more or less speedy restoration to prosperity. They may be doing, that is, exactly what they did in France before withdrawing to the so-called Hindenburg line—creating a desert for the never-to-be-forgiven foe to occupy after themselves.

The utter ruin of Belgium is hardly compatible with an intention to remain in it permanently, or even long.

Another German Illusion.

Among the many queer orders issued to the German newspapers by the Kaiser's industrious and ingenious board of censorship, about the most puzzling is the one forbidding "publications which permit to be recognized the effectiveness of geology or kindred sciences in the service of the army." This prohibition applied, it seems, to technical journals as well as to the papers giving, or pretending to give, general information to ordinary, unspecialized readers.

It takes some thinking to arrive at a plausible explanation of this ban, and the best that can be imagined is not entirely satisfactory. Perhaps, however, the basis of the order was a naïve belief that without a suggestion from Germany it would not occur to the other nations to exploit the military possibilities of the sciences, like geology, that are not directly and obviously applicable to the conduct of war.

Such a notion would harmonize with the opinions entertained in Germany as to the intelligence of her neighbors. As a matter of fact, however, the Allies, from the very beginning of the war, have made much use of scientists of all sorts, and the geologists, French and British, have been of great assistance in the laying out of trenches and the placing of cannon, just as meteorologists have been of enormous assistance in the work of the aviators.

ART NOTES.

A Collection of Chinese Art Objects —Some Modern Paintings.

The Barton collection of Chinese bronzes, lacquers, and embroideries, and the Barnes collection of Chinese porcelains are on view at the Anderson Galleries prior to their sale by auction next week. The early bronzes ascribed to the Shang dynasty, which runs back almost as far before the birth of Christ as the present century is after that date, will, of course, arouse the most interest among collectors and experts. The itinerant critic cannot attempt to disentangle the complicated system by which the Orient places its art product in the various divisions of time markings its long history. The old bronzes are interesting enough in themselves with their dense patina and vigorous shapes; and the pieces attributed to the dynasties before the Ming claim the admiration of a public now thoroughly awakened to the force and stimulating quality of primitive design. The technically excellent work of the Ming artisans and those of subsequent periods are charming in refinement and delicacy of execution, but their appeal slackens in comparison with the earlier art. The collection includes a group of pottery figures and a sculptured stone head that is given to the Han dynasty.

A Group of Modern Painters.

At the Montross Galleries this month is a group of modern painters not quite cryptic enough to fall under the popular classification of "modernist," although one or two have passed through that stage to return to the more familiar traditions. Henry Fitch Taylor's "The Grist Mill—Cornish" is an excellent example of the treatment of a familiar subject with modern method and without losing sight of objective reality. Middleton Manigault's "Still Life", is another picture in which the spectator sees a natural representation of plant life and the ordinary furniture of an ordinary room, while the experienced gallery visitor notes also an expressive linear construction in the drawing of the long sensitive leaves, a planned artistic effect in their contrast with the short lines and sharp angles of the cane-work of the stand on which the plant is placed, and a general interplay of all the lines and shapes in a pattern as subtle as it is bold. Other exhibitors are George Bellows, Guy Pene Du Bois, Edwin Grossman, Robert Henri, Leon Kroll, Max Kuehne, George F. Of, Walter Pach, Maurice Prendergast, Morgan Russell, and S. MacDonald Wright.

Deportation for Pro-Germans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the drastic punishment meted out to the New Haven lawyer who proclaimed his contempt for our country and his desire to see Germany win was deserved, it would seem better to have the Government take a hand in such cases and insist upon the deportation of these pro-Germans. Give them no assistance, but order them to leave the country and see that they go.

L. H. S.

Cornwall, Conn., Jan. 5, 1918.

A VICTORY IN THE FIELD.

That Is the Way to Terminate German Militarism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I most favorably approve the editorial article in THE TIMES of Monday, Jan. 7, commenting on the unfortunate necessity for the restatement of the peace terms by Lloyd George. It cannot be insisted too strongly that the way to win the war and establish the peace we all long for is to stop the discussion of supposed peace terms. We must have a positive success on the field to terminate the German militarism, and we only weaken our condition and put this off by giving the weak-hearted the occasion to talk about peace.

C. E. INGERSOLL.

Philadelphia, Jan. 8, 1918.

The Place of Our Chief Interests.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer feels most grateful to THE TIMES for the publication of the series of articles now appearing on your editorial page over the signature of "An American Jurist."

The broad apprehension displayed in these articles of the unique world position and independent interests of the United States readers these articles most timely and gives them great permanent value.

I wish to suggest that the second paragraph in the article appearing in your issue of Jan. 8 ought certainly to be read in the light of the concluding paragraph of the same article. The second paragraph begins: "The interests of America most concerned in the final treaties which will embody the consummation of this greatest of modern wars may be classified as (1) Mexican, (2) Canadian, (3) West Indian, (4) Asiatic and Pacific."

Of course, the writer of the article has not for a moment overlooked the truth that for every nation those interests are greatest which concern domestic tranquility, industry, and progress, but it is feared that not every reader will apply the necessary modification. One is reminded of the teacher of political economy who, at the close of a "problem" course in which he had put a large share of enthusiasm, asked his students what three things would be most essential to a group of individuals cast upon an isolated land. He hoped, of course, to hear the answer—a fertile soil, a favorable climate, and some of the implements of husbandry. But so easily is the controversial emphasized and the obvious slighted, his students answered as with one voice—free trade, sound money, and universal suffrage.

The purpose of the foregoing is to emphasize the hope that Americans will realize during the perilous discussion which will attend the close of the European war that their chief interests are still within their continental boundaries. If it had not been considered and were not still considered that these interests were endangered, America would not be, at this moment, a participant in the struggle. To the absorption of interest by armies and events located on European soil tends temporarily to dwarf the importance of domestic affairs and exaggerate that of foreign relations. It is important, therefore, at every stage to note how little permanent interest the people of the United States can have in questions of national boundaries or forms of government in other continents.

H. T. NEWCOMB.

New York, Jan. 8, 1918.

A Changed Policy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The dawn of a new economic conception is breaking. Conceive an Attorney General sworn to oppose and prosecute wrongs petitioning the Supreme Court to defer hearing and adjudicating a case of alleged wrongdoing. If a condition is wrong in peace time it is worse in war time, because a "stifling monopoly" has easier going and less opposition in time of stress than when "business" is running normally. It is no sign of weakness to be mistaken and less so to admit it. Why does not the Attorney General courageously admit his theory is wrong and abandon the harassing if not destructive policy? Our pressing needs at the moment indicate that centralization, instead of having gone too far, has not gone far enough, and the Government has stepped in to accelerate the movement irresistibly tending in that direction.

HERBERT D. LOUNSBURY.

New York, Jan. 3, 1918.

Insolent Enemies at Home.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a naturalized citizen but with the feeling of a real and true American I would like to put this question: "How long are we going to tolerate those miserable scoundrels who live and prosper under the protection of our flag, and at the same time work for our destruction?"

A new example of their boldness reported in your news columns from New Haven, Conn., is a German-American's impertinent reply on his draft questionnaire with the words of "Deutschland ueber Alles" written across it, and hopes for Germany's victory, also alluding to us as big bluffers, and saying that we could not bluff Germany nor him. In order to win this war and help win democracy, it is my opinion that it is even more important to fight the enemies within than those without, and unless we punish some of them their crimes will become so great that it may bring demoralization to all our forces and doom us to failure.

A. G.

New York, Jan. 7, 1918.

Division of the Moslems.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to make a criticism of the word "Moslems" instead of "Turks" when speaking of the allied advance in Palestine. The use of this word would make it appear that the war in Palestine was a war between Moslems and Christians instead of between the Allies and the Central Powers. When one considers that Turkey had 15,000,000 Moslem subjects which have ceased to pay her allegiance, while Great Britain has 95,000,000, France 22,000,000, and Russia 13,906,972, and we ourselves a few in the Philippines, it is plain that this is not a crusade. When one remembers that the Turks are allied with Christian powers it is equally plain that it is not a jehad.

EVANGELINE METHENY.

Beaver Falls, Penn., Jan. 7, 1918.

More War Savings Stamps.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a resident of the upper west side. I find it almost impossible to secure war savings stamps in any considerable amount. There is a State bank in my neighborhood, but to my frequent demands for stamps comes the reply, "We are out of them." At most they sell me five or six. Cannot the banks and drug stores purchase these stamps in large quantities, thereby encouraging the spirit of thrift on the part of citizens who are anxious to avail themselves of the opportunity the Government offers?

IRENE MARKOWITZ.

New York, Jan. 4, 1918.

THE WAR MAP.

Between the black and dotted line
Our world's encompassed—yours and mine—
And all the rest
Seems territorial to that space.
There, paths through sky and sea converge!
And in the solemn urge, peril's forgot!
Sons of the air, fly fast, fly far!
Speed, men of the sea, our forces where
The dew is red—
The nations' sign—
Between that black and dotted line!

Between the black and dotted line
Our freedom's measured—yours and mine.
Here is the test.
So purposeful, the waste.
Hope of all peoples here is merged.
And, in the onward surge, self is forgot!
Through battle cloud, fly high, fly low—
On, hero-brothers, how ye crowd
Where vision's clear
And cause enshrined
Between that black and dotted line!

HELEN HAINES.

America After the War

Public Attention Will Be Directed Toward Mexico For Military and Commercial Reasons—An Orderly, Independent Neighbor Our Aim.

By AN AMERICAN JURIST.

CHAPTER V.—MEXICO.

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AFTER the general peace, ending the present great war, the American Government will be compelled to pay closer attention to the disturbed state of Mexico. The great increase of America's national debt, her increased taxation, and the artificial limitations placed on her ability to cope with either England or Germany in world commerce will compel America to promote better conditions of trade and intercourse on her own continent. To this end Mexico must be pacified and the Government made more stable. Stability and security are pressing needs, not only of the property classes in Mexico, but of the Mexican laborers as well. Without prosperity in Mexico, humanitarians should not overlook that the condition of its lower classes cannot be ameliorated. Not only this, the safety and the freedom of Americans' trade is directly involved in the Mexican problem. After the general peace the American Government will not long be suffered to continue a policy of inaction and indifference to the internal conditions of Mexico.

Other and more peremptory motives will ultimately lead America to a revision of its policy of inaction. No scheme of defensive warfare can be complete for the United States of America which omits a reference to Mexico. Its northern boundary, as fixed by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848 and the Gadsden Treaty of 1853, extends along the southern frontier of the United States for nearly 2,000 miles. The occupation of Mexico by a European or Asiatic power of the first rank at war with the United States doubtless would and should be prevented. At the first sign of such a possibility the seaports of Mexico would be a subject of serious consideration by the military authorities of the United States. That Mexican ports should not offer a harbor for the enemy would be a matter of as much concern in Washington as that the harbors of the Chesapeake or of San Diego and San Francisco Bay should not offer them a safe landing. If Mexico were then neutralized the neutrality of Mexico would inevitably be subordinated to considerations involving the safety and the integrity of a great and populous nation. America has a high and commendable moral conception of the effect of a country's neutralization; but in the last resort it cannot deliberately permit itself to be destroyed. The world would not expect that America should allow itself to be overrun from Mexico.

It is not only the military significance of Mexico which makes it of serious importance to the United States, but its trade, and the unlimited possibilities of its greater development under a stable Government. Properly governed, Mexican commerce with its nearest neighbor, the United States, would be of incalculable value not only to the Mexicans themselves, but to America. The fertile areas, the valuable mines, and the unlimited resources of Mexico would, if properly developed under a competent and orderly Government, add prodigiously to the riches and the foreign trade of the United States. The configuration of Mexico in reference to the United States makes it certain that Mexico and the United States are destined to some closer commercial association and some defensive alliance. Had the mountain chains of North America run east and west instead of north and south, the future history of the countries, now under separate and distinct Governments, would be very different from what it is destined to be. The configuration of the territory of a nation with reference to that of bordering nations is a most important factor in both its economic and its political development. We have only to glance at the histories of Greece and Italy to be convinced of the truth of this statement.

The history of Mexico since its escape from Spanish domination in 1821 shows a lamentable defect in the capacity of Mexicans for self-government. Since its virtual independence of Spain, with the exception of the régime of Porfirio Diaz from 1884 to 1911, the history of Mexico is a tale of almost continuous warfare, in which Maximilian's empire is a mere episode. During all this long period life and property have been insecure and the misgovernment such as no neighboring power of the first rank other than the United States would have suffered to endure so long in any country contiguous to it. Instead of receiving commendation for its toleration of Mexico's misgovernment, the Government of the United States has been censured by all the older political communities of Europe. That the Washington Government is largely responsible for the disorder of Mexico is believed in Europe. The Monroe Doctrine prevents any foreign nation taking the place of Spain in Mexico, and it morally obligates the United States to do that which it will not permit any foreign Government to do. Unless something is soon done by America to set the Mexican house in order it is reasonably sure that some sort of foreign intervention will be suggested at no distant time after the general peace. European activities in this hemisphere will not subside with the general peace. They can be regulated only by the prompt action of America in the interest of tranquillity in Mexico.

It is within the power of the Washington Government to bring about a better state of things in Mexico. Nor need the exercise of this power imperil the independence of Mexico. This would be deplored in America. The hegemony of the United States in North America can, if desired, be asserted as effectually in Mexico as in Cuba, and with as favorable results. It is the conviction of any real necessity for action which has been lacking at Washington and it is the want of conviction which is receiving the censure of the rest of the world. The Government at Washington is constituted for the purpose of promoting the safety and the highest development of the United States. The Government cannot always wait for popular mandates concerning every detail of the foreign policies. The people expect their Government to govern and they have a right to expect that it will govern well. As yet the great mass of Americans have not seen fit to intrude their opinions on the Mexican question. But this state of things is unlikely to last.

Ignoring the defects of the Spanish administration of three centuries, it must be conceded that the great and interesting cities of Mexico were founded under Spanish rule. The admirable architecture of Mexico, which bids fair to be so influential in the future of California from San Diego to San Francisco, is also due to Spain. Any permanent excellence in the laws of Mexico is derived from Spain. It has been lately remarked in an influential American journal that the population of Mexico, like that of other countries, is composed of three classes, "upper, middle, and low" ("Tragic Story of Martyred Mexico.") Under Spain the upper class of Mexicans was perhaps more highly refined than that of any other part of North America. He who would have a correct idea of high society in Mexico a century since must turn to the pages of Mme. Calderon de la Barca, the wife of the first Spanish Minister accredited to Mexico after its independence ("Life in Mexico.") It is a document of no little value, published at the instance of the historian Prescott. At the present day the general refinement of the upper class of Mexico remains quite equal to that of the more intelligent classes of the United States. This fact Americans are apt to ignore. Few Americans who adventure into Mexico come to know the inner life of the Mexicans.

It is the orderly upper class of Mexico who would most welcome the security which the United States is alone able to afford to Mexico. That the life of the lower classes of Mexicans, the Indians and the Mestizos, could be ameliorated by the friendly and proper intervention of the United States there can be no question. That the present state of things in Mexico will be allowed by America to continue indefinitely it is counter to the course of history to suppose. It is the duty of the Government of the United States to undertake the pacification and reorganization of Mexico very soon after the general peace, and to see to it that there is set up in that unfortunate and superlatively beautiful country, so close to the United States, a Government worthy of its potentialities. It is only in this way that the United States can fulfill on this continent its natural responsibilities and its high destiny. When it is the national will that peace and security shall be brought about in Mexico by Washington, it can be accomplished with no impairment of Mexican independence. This the history of American intervention in Cuba demonstrates. That intelligent Americans would deplore the loss of independence by Mexico is certain. Only a few American adventurers desire its annexation by the United States. The intelligent classes of America recognize clearly the natural limitations imposed by their form of government, and it is the intelligent classes of all countries who in the end frame its policies. The continuation of an independent but a more orderly and safer Mexico is the only wish of the people of the United States at the present time.

Under the auspices of a patriotic and eminent American, Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, has very lately been given to the world a brief but powerful picture of the degraded political conditions long prevailing in Mexico. The sketch of the revolutionary Governments since the expulsion of Spain is concise and accurate. The rapine, the murderous conduct, and the general disorder and insecurity of the Mexico of a century past are there given with substantial accuracy and without exaggeration. It makes a sorry picture.

Constant revolutions in Mexico mean that there can be no stability either in public or private affairs. The insecurity of the property of American nationals in Mexico, the American Government has the power to ignore. But no great Government can persistently neglect such interests without condemnation in the end. Action will follow the more spirited condemnation which must soon exhibit itself after the general peace. In view of the established foreign policy of America, formulated in the "Monroe Doctrine," it is not safe for America to continue to ignore the Mexican depredations committed against foreign subjects and citizens. America must either act in Mexico or allow other nations to intervene. There is no third choice left to America. That America will patiently suffer foreign intervention in Mexico would be counter to her history. Therefore it is reasonably certain that the Mexican problem will be taken up by Washington soon after the next general peace.

The inconvenience suffered by American citizens, the perils of their commercial intercourse, the jeopardy of American and foreign capital invested in Mexico, make it unwise and impolitic for the Washington Government to continue a policy of inaction and indifference to Mexico. It would seem almost unbelievable that for years past no return transportation can be purchased between the commercial capitals of America and Mexico. There is at a time of peace between the United States and Mexico no certainty that an American landed at Vera Cruz or Laredo will be allowed to reach Mexico City or to return from there. What other Government besides the American would so patiently endure such a condition of things for so long a period?

Now that ententes between America and other powers are in order, it would seem that a better entente between Mexico and the United States, the most desirable of all ententes for America, will not be much longer delayed. The construction of the Panama Canal makes it expedient and even imperative for the safety of the rapidly increasing population and wealth of the United States that the future joint foreign policy of the United States and Mexico should be definitive and uniform. The protection of the Panama Canal against foreign aggression makes it equally imperative that America should come to a speedy understanding whereby American troops and munitions may be forwarded by land routes to Panama. Only in this way can "American liberty" be effectually safeguarded against the inevitable foreign aggressions which time in the ordinary course of events will surely develop. After the episode of Maximilian, Americans have no further justification for believing that never again will Mexico be the subject of foreign attempts at her regeneration or even her domination. All history is one long record of more repetitions whenever similar conditions again develop.

NEWS PRINT PROFITS PUT AT $105,000,000

Senator Smith, in Debate, Says Makers' Net Revenue Rose 50% in 1917.

SMOOT FIGHTS RESOLUTION

Measure Denounced as Special Legislation—Jobbers Before Trade Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Attacks on the News Print Manufacturers' Association for the alleged combination to keep up the price of paper, for which several of the associations have been indicted, were made in the Senate today in debate over the resolution offered by Senator Smith of Arizona, authorizing the President to put control over the entire news print output in the hands of the Federal Trade Commission. The resolution would give the Trade Commission authority to distribute the paper output, at a price based on the cost of production plus a fair profit.

Senator Smith alleged that the News Print Manufacturers' Association—or members of it—had conspired to foist extortionate prices upon the market. As a result, he said, many smaller publications throughout the country, including newspapers and magazines, would be unable to continue in business. The International Paper Company and others that, with it, control nearly the entire news print market, Senator Smith asserted, made more than $105,000,000 profit in 1917, an increase of 50 per cent. over the preceding year. Of that amount, he said, $17,500,000 represented profit gained through the increase in price forced upon the market.

The Arizona Senator referred to President Wilson's recent order, through the Federal Trade Commission, by which the Government was to be charged 2½ cents a pound for paper. That price, he said allowed the manufacturers ample profit.

One feature of the resolution provides for payment to the manufacturers of 75 per cent. of the aggregate of a contract in the event that they decline to accept terms fixed by the Federal Trade Commission and seek redress in court. Whatever balance is due the manufacturers would be paid after the courts had passed on the matter. Senator Fletcher, who had caused the 75 per cent. clause to be inserted in the resolution, accepted a suggestion today that the payment be raised to 90 per cent. of the total of a contested contract.

Senator Smoot of Utah opposed the resolutions "a most vicious measure," contemplating "special legislation for one industry." He argued that the anti-trust laws reached any price-fixing combination of news print or any other manufacturers.

Senator Hardwick of Georgia assailed the resolution with an attack on newspapers and a declaration that regulation of the newsprint paper situation was no more necessary to winning the war than control of the cotton or potato fields.

Senators King of Utah and Sherman of Illinois asked Senator Smith why it was any more necessary to have Government control of print paper, for public safety and defense, than of any other business. Senator Smith replied that the print paper industry was trust controlled, and that the Government should intervene if the President believed it desirable.

The measure was vigorously defended by Senator Owen, who said such a step was necessary to break the power held by the alleged paper monopoly over the press. He charged that the papermakers now could dictate to the press of the country by withholding supplies.

Senator Gallinger, the Republican leader, urged that no effort be made to rush the measure through the Senate.

News print paper jobbers told the Federal Trade Commission today that they would be forced out of business if the commission undertook to supply small publishers with paper, as was done last year, and asked that their status in the trade be defined when the commission fixed prices under an agreement by the manufacturers with the Department of Justice.

The commission's hearing was adjourned until Feb. 9 to allow the jobbers to produce data as to the cost of distribution.

MISS RAND TO WED AVIATOR

Daughter of Mrs. H. T. Jacquelin Engaged to Lieutenant Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Ten Broeck Jacquelin of Saddle Brook Park, Hohokus, N. J., and 1,155 Park Avenue, New York, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eugenia Oakes Rand, to Lieutenant George Valentine Smith of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, and son of Mr. and Mrs. William Rudolph Smith of Philadelphia. Lieutenant Smith is now stationed at Kelley Field, Texas. He is a member of the Rittenhouse, Racquet, and St. Anthony Clubs of Philadelphia and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania.

Miss Rand, who is a daughter of Mrs. Jacquelin by her first husband, came out about three years ago with her sister, Miss Margery Oakes Rand, and both were members of the Junior League.

WEDS W. G. SCHMITTBERGER.

Miss Teresa M. Giblin a Bride in Church of St. Vincent Ferrer.

The marriage of Miss Teresa M. Giblin, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles Giblin of this city, and William G. Schmittberger, son of the late Chief Inspector of Police Max F. Schmittberger, took place yesterday morning at the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, Sixty-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue. The Very Rev. George I. Conlon, prior of St. Dominic's Convent, Washington, D. C., officiated.

John Giblin gave his sister in marriage, and George C. Schmittberger was best man for his brother. Miss Mary V. Giblin acted as maid of honor.

After the ceremony and nuptial mass, a breakfast was served to the bridal party and immediate families at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mr. and Mrs. Schmittberger are to spend a three months' honeymoon in Southern California, and will reside in this city on their return.

Fall Fatal to Fire Lieut. Murphy.

Lieutenant Charles Murphy, who was attached to Engine Company 26, in West Thirty-seventh Street, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital as the result of injuries he suffered when he fell from the second floor of the fire station to the floor below on Dec. 31, while responding to an alarm. Lieutenant Murphy missed his footing as he was about to slide down the emergency pole and landed heavily, fracturing his spine. He was forty-five years old and lived at 457 West Thirty-fourth Street.

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RAISE FIRE INSURANCE HERE BECAUSE OF WAR

Advance of 10 Per Cent. Will Mean Additional Outlay of $3,000,000 for Entire City.

Influenced by the numerous incendiary fires in this city during recent months, the New York Fire Insurance Exchange voted yesterday to increase fire insurance rates in the five boroughs by 10 per cent. Collateral reasons for the increase included general war conditions, which have caused higher costs for making repairs, both for materials and labor.

The premium advance will mean an outlay of about $3,000,000 more for fire insurance taken out this year than the same amount of protection cost in 1917. Of this, the records show, Manhattan will pay approximately $2,000,000. The increased rate is to remain in effect, according to officers of the exchange, only for the period of the war.

NO PROTEST BY LANSING.

Secretary Denies That He Opposed Mrs. Whitehouse's Mission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Secretary of State Lansing today authorized the statement that there was no truth in the statement, printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning to the effect that he opposes the sending of Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse of New York to Switzerland on a special mission by George Creel of the Committee on Public Information. The Secretary said that he did not oppose the sending of Mrs. Whitehouse on this mission and that he had made no protest against her appointment. He requested that a denial of these statements be printed.

Secretary Lansing is a member of the Committee on Public Information, of which Mr. Creel, who made the appointment, is Chairman. Mr. Lansing said that Mrs. Whitehouse has been furnished such State Department credentials as were necessary. When he was asked whether she was going to Switzerland in an official or unofficial capacity, the Secretary replied that her mission was official since she was going for the Committee on Public Information, which is an official Government organization. He did not deny, however, that he had not been consulted with regard to the appointment of Mrs. Whitehouse.

The Committee of One Thousand Women sent a letter to Mr. Creel yesterday asking that a delegate representing the working women of America be sent on a mission similar to that of Mrs. Whitehouse. The letter said:

"The Committee of One Thousand Women of New York State wishes to express to you its gratification over the fact that you have sent to Switzerland a woman to explain to the peoples of Europe the war aims of the United States. As the war progresses, however, it becomes more and more evident that the democratization of Germany, which the President so earnestly desires, must come through the efforts of the men and women of the German working class, influenced by the example and propaganda of the working classes of more democratic countries.

"We, therefore, urge you to send, in addition to Mrs. Whitehouse, a woman who represents the interests of the working women of America, and who can carry to the toilers of Europe the message of the sacrifices and of the aims of the workers of the United States, as they aid in this fight for democracy."

MRS. M. A. DREXEL WEDS BRITISH OFFICER

Divorced Wife of A. J. Drexel, Banker, Marries Lieut. Col. Brinsley Fitzgerald in London.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Daily Sketch says Mrs. Margarita Armstrong Drexel, who last year divorced her husband, Anthony J. Drexel, the Philadelphia banker, was married quietly in London Saturday to Lieut. Col. Brinsley Fitzgerald, Private Secretary to the Commander in Chief of the home forces.

Mrs. Drexel obtained her divorce on statutory grounds and for cruelty in London, on May 25, 1917. Her husband did not defend the action. She had entered into a separation agreement in 1913, two years after she had established a residence in Philadelphia, with the intention of starting a divorce action. It was said at that time that she had been dissuaded by her children from prosecuting the case.

Under the terms of the separation agreement Mrs. Drexel was to receive the sum of $50,000 annually. In August, 1915, when the payments ceased, to compel her husband to continue them she had to file her domestic history in the Chancery Court in London in the form of affidavits. In these she related that her married life had been unhappy since 1907.

Before her marriage to Mr. Drexel she was Miss Margarita Armstrong of Philadelphia. She was married in 1886 when she was 18 years old. By her marriage she had four children, Anthony, Lady Maidstone, John Armstrong Drexel, and Louis C. N. Drexel.

Lieut. Col. Fitzgerald is the fourth son of the late Sir Peter Fitzgerald. He was born Sept. 25, 1859, and was educated at Rugby and at University College, Oxford.

MISS BRIDGMAN A BRIDE.

General's Daughter Weds Octave A. Alvarez in Heavenly Rest Church.

The wedding of Octave A. Alvares, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Alonzo Alvares of Mobile, Ala., and Miss Anna Kirk Bridgman, the only daughter of General Oliver Bridgman and Mrs. Bridgman, of 583 Park Avenue, New York, was solemnized at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The Rev. Herbert Shipman came from camp to officiate and was assisted by the Rev. Mr. Matthews.

The bride, who is General Bridgman's daughter by his first wife, walked with him. Her soft white satin gown had panniers and long sleeves of point lace, worn by her mother, and the tulle veil was held with a diadem of lace and gathered at the back, where it was held with orange blossoms. She carried lilies of the valley and wore a large heart-shaped corsage ornament of diamonds.

Miss Agnew Smyth of Philadelphia, a cousin of the bride, was her only attendant, in rose colored charmeuse with sleeves and drapery of pale gray net, topped by a huge round gray tulle hat with touches of rose color. She carried pink roses.

Harold Tobey was Mr. Alvares's best man, and the ushers were Colonel Selden E. Marvin of Albany, Major Alfred R. Whitney, Jr., Captain William H. Carpenter, Captain David Conrad, Captain Alan W. Perry, William H. Boulton, Jr., Ward Smith, and Edward Irwin Martin. There was no reception, but the two families went to the Bridgman residence for an informal supper.

WED ENSIGN GEO. W. LOFT.

Daughter of John F. Ahearn Marries Son of ex-Congressman.

Former Borough President John F. Ahearn and Mrs. Ahearn yesterday announced the marriage of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth A. Ahearn, to Ensign George W. Loft, son of ex-Congressman George W. Loft. The wedding took place at Washington on Monday.

Mrs. Loft was graduated from the Sacred Heart Academy in this city and is a member of several charitable organizations on the east side, where she passed most of her life at her parents' home, 296 East Broadway. Ensign Loft was graduated from the United States Naval Academy and is at present on duty in Washington.

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MORE SCHOOLHOUSES URGED UPON BOARD

President Somers Suggests Plan for Elimination of "Makeshift Gary Plan."

CHILDREN CHIEF CONCERN

New Body Not to Take Up Details of Administration, but to Make Policies, He Says.

President Arthur S. Somers, at the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday, called the attention of its members to some of the important problems they must undertake to solve. The organization of the schools, he said, to the end that they may render the best possible service to the children, should be their chief concern. The demand for the speedy completion of buildings was pressing, as was also the need for economies in construction. There were funds available for a large number of new buildings and additions, and it was important that they be made ready as speedily as possible as part of their program for the elimination of the makeshift duplicate school organization that had been masquerading in this city as the Gary plan, and the substitution of some workable plan.

In undertaking this work they would find it necessary to call to their assistance the superintendents, principals, and teachers, the local school boards, familiar, as they were, with local needs, and the parents, concerned, as they always were, that their children were properly accommodated and instructed.

The mass of unimportant matters and detail, he said, that came before the preceding board because a system of standing committees encouraged it, they would not set out to consider. They would be a policy-making board. They would not undertake to run the schools, but would make it their duty to see that they were run properly. They must work through a committee of the whole, rather than through standing committees, but when occasion demanded it, or a particular problem was to be solved, it might be necessary to call upon a smaller number as a special committee to study the proposals. They must hold their paid officials, all of them, to a strict responsibility for results. It would soon develop whether such policies were to be continued or changed.

"This suggests," he said "the need for a reorganization of our supervisory staff. We are tending rapidly to increase the overhead cost. In the last year or two, while our school population has increased less than formerly, we find a record of unusual additions of positions in the supervising staff. Apparently we are losing sight of the imperative need of exercising that rigid economy in our educational system that we have all been compelled to exercise in our daily life. This is a time when we must protect our schooling from impairment, but it is also a time when we must not increase cost of schooling unless there is no other way to guard against impairment and lessened efficiency. We ought not to add a single new position that we can get along without. We ought not to increase our staff in any particular unless positive need for it is demonstrated."

He suggested that the members of the Board of Superintendents be assigned to particular problems, rather than the certain parcelled out branches of the service. The District Superintendents had become, he declared, too much examiners of details of organization and too little leaders in the solution of school problems. The tendency was to become more expert in rating teachers and classes than in improving the teaching of children. He believes that much time was spent in examining and rating teachers who were fully qualified. If that were so why should not the principal's rating be sufficient? One problem to which a group of Superintendents should be assigned was the organization of the schools. In planning schools for all grades in the elementary course they were ignoring the demonstrations in their own system and the progress reported in other systems. The present combination of experiments in the schools was unfortunate and confusing, and they might see whether it should be continued.

For the first six years of the elementary school course all children, he said, might well be taught uniformity. Then the course of study should be modified in recognition of the varying needs of the children. Without undertaking to direct them along particular lines the school should offer opportunity for study in academic, commercial, or vocational subjects."

TRY MODEL MEAL IN SCHOOL

Underfed "Food Scouts" Are Used in the Experiment.

An experiment in scientific nourishment for school children was begun at Public School 40, on East Twentieth Street, yesterday. Twenty-five children, victims of malnutrition, sat down to the first of a series of model meals which will be served to them daily for the next three months. The children took to the experiment, which is being conducted under the direction of the People's Institute, with keen delight. The "Food Scouts," as the children are to be called, are between 9 and 12 years of age and all more than 5 per cent. under weight for their height. The following is the first luncheon, aggregating to 900 calories:

Barley Soup and Vegetables
Spaghetti and Cheese
Rye Bread and Nut Butter
Ice Cream and Cookies.

The luncheons will have no wheat bread and meat, but in their stead will be rye bread, cheese, and lima beans. Among the officials present were State Commissioner of Education John H. Finley, Dr. Morris Stark of the New York Post Graduate Hospital, Dr. Josephine Baker of the Child Hygiene Bureau of the Board of Health, and Dr. Mary Schwartz Rose of Columbia University. It was estimated that more than 125,000 school children are underfed.

Dr. Olin Alfred Curtis.

LEONIA, N. J., Jan. 9.—Dr. Olin Alfred Curtis, emeritus professor of systematic theology in Drew Theological Seminary since 1914, and the author of several works on theology, died of heart disease at his home here last night, aged sixty-seven years. He was born at Frankfort, Me., and was graduated from Boston University. He had held Methodist pastorates in Milwaukee and Chicago, and had been professor of systematic theology in Boston University before going to Drew Seminary.

Bishop Jones of Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, Jan. 9.—Lewellyn Jones, who retired last September as Lord Bishop of Newfoundland and Bermuda, died today. He was said to have been the oldest Bishop of the Episcopal Communion in the British Empire. Bishop Jones, who was 77 years old, was forty years at the head of the Diocese of Newfoundland. He was born in Liverpool, where he received his early education at the Collegiate Institute, later attending Cheltenham College, Harrow, and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was ordained in 1864.

Colonel Silas A. Ilsley.

Colonel Silas A. Ilsley, a retired can manufacturer of Brooklyn and a veteran of the civil war, during which he was promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers, died yesterday at his home in Middlebury, Vt., where he had lived since his retirement. He was a son of the late Rev. Silas Ilsley, who was at one time pastor of the First Baptist Church of Brooklyn. Colonel Ilsley erected a Baptist Church in Middlebury in memory of his father. He also built a soldiers' monument in Middlebury.

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Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

STAUB.—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Staub, boy, Jan. 9, 1918, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Engaged.

GLUCK—ROSENBAUM.—Mr. and Mrs. Levi Rosenbaum of Easton, Pa., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Amalia Rosenbaum, to Maurice B. Gluck of New York City and Mount Holly, N. J.

PAINE—WEMPLE.—Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Wemple of Cranford, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Elaine Parmele, to Captain Robert Gordon Paine.

Married.

ALTMAN—BERRIEN.—Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Berrien, announce the marriage of their sister, Miss Margaret Berrien, to Mr. Moritz Altman, the manufacturer.

SCHMITTBERGER — GIBLIN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 9, William George Schmittberger and Teresa Margaret Giblin, at St. Vincent Ferrers Church, New York, the very Rev. G. I. Conlon, O. P., Prior of St. Dominic's Church, Washington, D. C., officiating.

WAIT—NYE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 9, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton, Mollie A. Nye and William B. Wait, both of Auburn, N. Y.

ZETOSCH—FRIEDMANN.—On Jan. 9, 1918, by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, Lottie Friedmann to Henry Zetosch.

Died.

ARROWSMITH.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918, at his residence, 208 West 71st St., William Arrowsmith. Funeral service at his late residence on Friday, Jan. 11, at 11 A. M. Interment at the convenience of family.

ARROWSMITH.—Ye Olde Settlers' Association of Ye West Side.—Office of the Secretary, 60 Wall St., New York City.—We announce with great sorrow the death of William Arrowsmith and request the members of this association to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 208 West 71st St., on Friday, Jan. 11, at 11 A. M.
WARREN C. CRANE, President.
A. WALKER OTIS, Secretary.

BRINKLEY.—On January 7, 1918, Joseph Brinkley, aged 47 years. Funeral on Thursday, at 10:30 A. M., from his late residence, 98 Bay 19, Bath Beach. Boston papers please copy.

BROWN.—Jan. 8, Alexander Brown, aged 38 years. Remains at Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St.

CASTAING.—Eva Mace Castaing, Dec. 4, 1917, at her residence at Biarritz, France. New Orleans papers please copy.

COBB.—On Jan. 9, at his residence, Sidney C. Cobb, in his 85th year. Services at St. Michael's P. E. Church, 99th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Saturday, Jan. 12, at 10 A. M.

CURTIS.—Dr. Olin Alfred, suddenly, at his home, 185 Ames Av., Leonia, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918, aged 67. Funeral service will be held at his late residence on Thursday, Jan. 10, at 4 P. M. Please omit flowers. Interment at convenience of family.

DAY.—Susan M. Day, widow of William H. Day and daughter of the late John H. Day, in her 84th year. Funeral from the home of her niece, Lucy E. Romer, 2,407 Walton Av., Friday, Jan. 11, at 1 o'clock.

DREYFUSS.—Emile C. Dreyfuss, eldest son of the late Joseph D. and Nannette Dreyfuss, after a lingering illness, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1918. Funeral from Mittheiser Funeral Parlor, 1,460 Lexington Av., Friday, Jan. 11, at 12:30. Relatives, friends, and Joseph Lodge, No. 14, I. O. F. S. of I., are respectfully invited.

DUNN.—At Morristown, N. J., Jan. 9, 1918, Catherine E., wife of the late William V. Dunn and mother of the Rev. William V. Dunn, rector of the Church of Our Lady of the Most Blessed Sacrament, East Orange, N. J. Solemn mass of requiem at the Church of the Assumption, Morristown, N. J., Saturday, Jan. 12, at 10 A. M.

EISENBRAUN.—On Jan. 8, 1918, George W. Eisenbraun of Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., beloved husband of Agnes McPeak and son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Eisenbraun. Funeral Saturday morning at 9:30 o'clock from his parents' residence, 81 Barrow St., Manhattan, to St. Joseph's Church, 6th Av. Requiem mass at 10 o'clock sharp. Members of James Simpson Council, Royal Arcanum, and Knights of Columbus respectfully invited.

EMERSON.—At Vevey, Switzerland, Jan. 5, Cora V. S., daughter of the late Charles Noble Emerson of Pittsfield, Mass.

ENHAUS.—Jan. 9, William Henry Enhaus, in the 70th year of his age. Services from the residence of his son, William A. Enhaus, 1,477 East 14th St., Brooklyn, Saturday, Jan. 12, 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

FERREIRA.—At Fort Schuyler, New York City, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918, Mary A., widow of Alexander Ferreira. Funeral service at her late residence, Fort Schuyler, on Friday, Jan. 11, at 1 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

FIELD.—At Flushing, L. I., Jan. 8, Floyd Thomas Ferris Field, in his 77th year, husband of Mary A. Field and son of the late Robert Moore Field and Mary Margaret Clendenen. Funeral private.

GRIGOR.—Jan. 8, William Grigor. Funeral Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Friday, 2 P. M.

GRIMSHAW.—Susan F., widow of Isaac J., in her 83d year. Funeral private. Interment at Freehold, N. J.

HAGADORN.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Jan. 9, Julia Hall, beloved wife of Francis E. Hagadorn and mother of Bertram H. Hagadorn. Funeral services at her late residence, 290 Madison St., Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 11, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

HALL.—Elizabeth Catlin, aged 71, daughter of the late Francis C. and Elizabeth W. C. Hall, suddenly, on Jan. 9, 1918, at 54 West 105th St. Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th Av. and 20th St., on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

HARRISON.—Annie, on Jan. 9, beloved mother of Cecilia Tully, Francis V. Harrison. Funeral from her late residence, 105 East Burnside Av., Bronx, on Thursday, Jan. 10; thence to the Church of Holy Spirit, at 10:30 A. M.

HAUT.—On Jan. 9, Friedericke Dorothea, beloved wife of Charles Haut. Funeral Friday from her late residence, 2,636 Sedgwick Av., private. Chicago and Racine papers please copy.

HAYMAN.—Julius L., dearly beloved husband of Millie Lichtenstein and devoted father of Estelle, Jan. 8, at his residence, 790 Riverside Drive. Funeral services Thursday, 1 P. M., from his residence.

HERVEY.—At Phoenix, Ariz., Jan. 3, 1918, Everett Pray Hervey, beloved husband of Alice Hastings Hervey. Funeral services at his late residence, 22 The Crescent, Montclair, N. J., Thursday, Jan. 10, at 2:30 o'clock. Limousine will meet Lackawanna train leaving Hoboken at 1:15 P. M. Boston papers please copy.

HOFMANN.—Jan. 6, 1918, Elise Hofmann, (nee Lanesmith.) Funeral services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Friday morning, 11 o'clock.

HUBEL.—Milberta Louise Hubel, beloved daughter of William and Lillian Hubel. Funeral Friday, from her late residence, 603 Van Nest Av., at 2 P. M.

ILSLEY.—On Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, at Middlebury, Vt., Silas A. Ilsley, in his 79th year. Funeral services at Middlebury Baptist Church, Thursday, Jan. 10, at 2:30 P. M. Interment Friday in Greenwood Cemetery.

JONES.—Edward Walker, after a lingering illness, on Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, in his 72d year; husband of Isabella Brevoort Woodruff and only son of the late Walker Platt and Marianna Thomas Jones. Funeral service at his late residence, 417 West 149th St., New York City, on Thursday, Jan. 10, at 2 P. M. Interment at Trinity Cemetery.

KELLER.—Suddenly, at her residence, 25 Van Buren St., Brooklyn, Mary A., beloved wife of Joseph L. Keller. Requiem high mass at 9:30 A. M., Friday, Jan. 11, from St. Ambrose Church, Tompkins and De Kalb Avs. Interment at Jersey City at convenience of family.

KINJO.—Shigeichi. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's.) Saturday, 2 P. M.

KOHN.—Morris, in his 84th year, dearly beloved husband of Emma and beloved father of Sofie, Ella Hecht, Ned, Milton, and Rossmore. Funeral Thursday, Jan. 10, 10 A. M., from Lucking's Chapel, Amsterdam Av., near 162d St.

LASHER.—Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1918. Gone to rest, Ruth Caroline Lasher, daughter of William R. and Alice Russell Lasher. Funeral services 825 Argyle Road, near Avenue H, Brooklyn, Friday evening at 8:15. Interment Fort Plain, N. Y.

LAWRENCE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918, Annie S., widow of Charles S. Lawrence, in her 82d year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at her late residence, 17 Oakland St., Woodhaven, N. Y., on Friday, Jan. 11, at 2 P. M.

LEECH.—At Providence, R. I., Jan. 7, Charlotte, beloved daughter of Harriet W. Robinson and the late John Eadie Leech, aged 31 years. Funeral at Church of the Pilgrims, Remsen and Henry Sts., Brooklyn, Thursday, Jan. 10, at 2 P. M.

LORD.—At White Plains, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1918, Elizabeth C. Lord, widow of the late George Durrell Lord. Funeral private. Rochester papers please copy.

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Died.

MACAULEY.—On Jan. 9, James, the dearly beloved husband of Jennie Macauley (nee Halpin) and father of James, Jr. Funeral from his late residence, 507 West 178th St., on Friday, Jan. 11, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to Church of Incarnation, 175th St. and St. Nicholas Av., where a mass will be said for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary.

MACK.—At Greendale, N. Y., Jan. 9, Mary Elizabeth, widow of the late Henry Q. Mack, in the 81st year of her age. Funeral at residence Friday, Jan. 11, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MACKIE.—On Saturday, Jan. 5, 1918, at his residence in Pittsburgh, Penn., Robb, son of the late James S. and Annie Robb MacKie and husband of Mary Steere of Cooperstown, N. Y.

MAGARAHAN.—On Jan. 9, 1918, at 210 East 18th St., Susan Magarahan, daughter of Dennis and Mary Magarahan, formerly of Drumcrew, Parish of Lara, County Cavan, Ireland. Funeral service on Friday, Jan. 11, at 10:30 A. M., in St. Ann's Church, 112 East 12th St., New York City. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

MEYER.—Henry, Jan. 9, 1918, in his 64th year, husband of Julia and father of Henry J., Sophie, and Lillie. Services Saturday, 8 P. M., and interment Sunday from 1,065 72d St., Brooklyn.

MILLER.—Bernhard, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1918, beloved husband of Rebecca, father of Michael, Elias, Hans, Elbaum, Rose Michel, Blanch Cohn, and Edward. Funeral from his late residence, 515 8th Av., Brooklyn, Friday, Jan. 11, 10 A. M. Interment Union Fields Cemetery. Omit flowers.

MONROE.—At New Canaan, Conn., Jan. 9, 1918, Lucius M. Monroe, aged 58 years. Funeral services at Masonic Temple, New Canaan, on Friday, Jan. 11, at 2:30 P. M. Conveyances will meet train leaving Grand Central Depot at 12:03 noon.

MOONEY.—On Jan. 7, 1918, Ellen Mooney, the beloved wife of P. Mooney. Funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. J. Mullin, 318 West 117th St., on Thursday, Jan. 10, 1918, at 9:30 o'clock, thence to Holy Rosary Church, East 119th St., where a solemn high mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment Calvary.

MORRIS.—Henry Lewis Morris, at Atlantic City, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918. Funeral services will be held at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and 44th St., Friday, Jan. 11, at 10 A. M.

MORRIS.—Saint Nicholas Society of the City of New York, 43 Cedar St., New York. It is with deep regret that announcement is made of the death of Henry Lewis Morris, a member of this society, on Jan. 8, 1918.
WILLIAM D. MURPHY, President.
FREDERIC I. LOCKMAN, Secretary.

NOURSE.—At Montclair, N. J., Jan. 9, 1918, Achsa S. Nourse, aged 91 years, mother of Mrs. Jacob A. Jackson. Funeral service at her residence, 290 Claremont Av., Montclair, Friday, at 8 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Des Moines, Iowa, and Columbus and Lancaster, Ohio, papers please copy.

O'DONOHUE.—On Jan. 7, 1918, at her residence, 5 East 69th St., Teresa M. J. O'Donohue, beloved wife of the late Joseph J. O'Donohue, in the 80th year of her age. Solemn Mass of Requiem at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Thursday, Jan. 10, at 10 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

O'DONOHUE.—The members of the Association of Catholic Charities, Ladies of Charity, are invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. Joseph J. O'Donohue, President of the Association of Catholic Charities, Ladies of Charity, at the Cathedral, Thursday, Jan. 10, at 10 o'clock.
GEORGINE ISELIN, Vice President.
REV. V. DE P. McGEAN, Moderator.

O'DONOHUE.—The Children of Mary of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, of Madison Avenue, are requested to attend the funeral of their Honorary President, Mrs. Joseph J. O'Donohue, at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Thursday, Jan. 10, at 10 o'clock.
COUNTESS DE LANGIER-VILLARS, President.
MARGARET McNEIRNEY, Secretary.

PAULSEN.—Rachel A., formerly of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., after a lingering illness, on Jan. 8, 1918. Funeral services on Friday at 11 A. M. at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Curt Felix, 770 St. Nicholas Av., N. Y.

POSNER.—Morris, aged 86, beloved husband of Hannah Posner, beloved father of Mrs. Louise Hirschburg, Charles H., Max, Sally, Ida, and George Posner. Funeral from Martin Pick Chapel, 239 Lenox Av., Friday, Jan. 11, 10 A. M. Interment Bayside Cemetery family plot. Dayton, Ohio, papers please copy. Members of Silentia Lodge, No. 198, F. and A. M., and Hebrew Burial and Benevolent Society invited. Masonic services at Martin Pick Chapel, Thursday evening, Jan. 10, 8 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

QUINN.—Sarah, beloved wife of George Quinn of Uniontown, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1918, at 4:30 P. M., at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Oliver N. Burdett, Riverview Manor, Hastings, in her 84th year. Funeral services at home of Mrs. Burdett on Friday, Jan. 11, at 2 P. M. Interment Mt. Hope Cemetery.

ROBERTS.—The St. David's Society with deep regret announces the death of its former President, Ellis H. Roberts, at Utica, N. Y., on Jan. 8, 1918, in his 91st year.
CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, President.
GEORGE MORGAN LEWIS, Secretary.

SHELTON.—Jan. 9, at Stratford, Conn., after a short illness, Edward de Forest, husband of Emily Chapin Burr and only son of the late Edward Nelson Shelton and Mary Jane de Forest. Services at his home on Friday, Jan. 11, at 3:20 P. M. Train leaves New York 1:03, arriving Stratford 2:46.

Died.

SLOANE.—Suddenly, at Concordia, Kan., on Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, in his 29th year, Jeffery J., beloved son of David and Tessie Sloane and brother of Ralph, Roy, Rosella, Willina, and Betta. Funeral from his late residence, 1,072 Prospect Place, near Kingston Av., Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 11, at 2 P. M. Interment at Mt. Carmel Cemetery, Cypress Hills.

SMITH.—At East Orange, N. J., Jan. 8, 1918, Frank Webb Smith, husband of Eleanor Hooper Smith, in his 66th year. Funeral service from his late residence, 237 North Arlington Av., Friday, Jan. 11, at 2:30 P. M.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918, K. Louise Smith, daughter of the late Nicholas Smith. Funeral services at the residence of Mr. Everett Forman, Cold Springs, N. Y., Friday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

SPENCER.—Elliott L., 504 West 143d St., suddenly, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, in the 63d year of his age. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

TARELL.—On Jan. 9, 1918, at her residence, 609 West 114th St., Katie L., in her 64th year. Funeral private. Newburg (N. Y.) papers please copy.

TEXTOR.—At her residence, 401 East 17th St., Brooklyn, Laura, (nee Bergin,) beloved wife of the late Reynolds Textor, mother of Edwin A. and Rudolph. Funeral service 2 P. M. Friday. Interment private.

VAN KIRK.—Bertha. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Thursday, 3 o'clock.

WALKER.—On Jan. 8, 1918, in his 24th year, William Farquharson, youngest son of Alexander and Margaret H. Walker. Services at residence of his parents, 414 Riverside Drive, Thursday evening, Jan. 10, at 8 o'clock. It is requested no flowers be sent.

WARD.—On Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1918, at his residence, Allenhurst, N. J., Edward H. Ward, Jr., in the 51st year of his age. Funeral services at 11 A. M. Saturday, Jan. 12, Norwood Av., Allenhurst, N. J.

WOLFF.—Emil Wolff, in his 70th year, at his residence, 171 West 71st St., New York, on Jan. 9. Notice of funeral later.

YOUNG.—Suddenly, at his residence, 125 West aged 58 years. Services at 428 West 23d St., Friday evening, 8 o'clock.

In Memoriam.

GRAHAM.—In loving memory of John Graham, a devoted husband and a loving father, who departed this life Jan. 10, 1915.
God called him home—it was His will,
But in our hearts he liveth still.

MEYER.—Harry. In memory of our beloved brother, who died Jan. 10, 1917.
MEYER BROTHERS.

ZUCKER.—In loving memory of our beloved mother and wife, Roself Zucker, who passed away Jan. 10, 1917.

Card of Thanks

LEVY.—Mrs. Anna Graf of 508 West 148th St., wishes to express her sincere thanks for the messages of condolence received during the hours of her bereavement, caused by the death of her father, Henry Levy.

Obituary Notes.

SHIGEICHI KINJO, a silk merchant of Yokohama, Japan, who came here recently on a business trip, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital.

AUGUST N. HAUGGARD, a retired draftsman and piano maker, died in his eighty-ninth year on Tuesday, at his home, 420 Lefferts Avenue, Richmond Hill.

CLIFFORD H. RAMSDELL, 53 years old, who was with the Youngstown Steel Company of this city, died on Tuesday at his home in Plainfield, N. J.

DANIEL W. SANBORN, former General Superintendent of the Boston & Maine Railroad, is dead at his home in Somerville, Mass. He was 87 years old.

CHARLES HENRY ZINN, 73 years old, a retired business man, died at his home, 863 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday, leaving a widow, a son, and two daughters.

Mrs. HESTER D'ESTERRE, widow of James D'Esterre, who was a shipwright with a yard in Twenty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at her home, 225 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, in her eighty-first year.

CHARLES E. HUGHES, 45 years old, a member of Typographical Union, No. 6, and for fifteen years with the Chat Publishing Company, died on Tuesday at his home, 258 Woodbine Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. LOIS SPERRY, who in her youth was a district school teacher, died on Tuesday at the home of her daughter in Plainfield. Mrs. Sperry was in her ninety-seventh year. She was born at Annsville, N. Y., and had lived in Rome and Oswego, N. Y.

MORRIS KOHN, one of the oldest jobbers in the glove trade and said to have been the first glove jobber in New York City, died recently in his eighty-fourth year. He served during the civil war under General McClellan. He was a resident of this city for about sixty years.

CHARLES TAYLOR VAN VOORHIS, a member of an old Dutch family of the New Utrecht section of Brooklyn, died on Monday at his home, 972 Lafayette Avenue, aged 65 years. He was a son of Robert Van Voorhis, for many years President of the hardware firm of Sargent & Co., in Manhattan.

FERDINAND BLUMENTHAL, head of F. Blumenthal & Co., millinery importers, is dead at his home, 315 West Ninety-fourth Street, in his sixty-fifth year. He was a member of the Merchants' Association, the Credit Men's Association, the Eastern Milliners' Association, the Royal Arcanum, and the Free Sons of Israel.

WILLIAM FARQUHARSON WALKER, son of Alexander Walker, President of the Colonial Bank and a member of the senior class at Columbia University School of Engineering, died at the home of his parents, 414 Riverside Drive, on Tuesday. Mr. Walker was manager of the 'Varsity crew at Columbia in 1916. He was a member of the Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity and the St. Andrew's Society.

Y. W. C. A. FUND $805,938.

Steel Corporation Gives $75,000 and Standard Oil of New Jersey $25,000.

George W. Perkins yesterday made the first report of the Men's Committee in the drive of the Young Women's Christian Association for $1,750,000, and apologized for having only two contributions. One was $75,000 from the United States Steel Corporation and the other $25,000 from the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. These were the largest contributions of the day, and brought the day's total to $145,620, and the grand total to $805,938.

Mrs. Henry P. Davison reported receipts of $14,675 for the Executive Committee. Mrs. John E. Aldred gave $5,000; "Anonymous" gave $8,000, and $1,675 also came anonymously. The greatest applause of the meeting was over the announcement by Mrs. B. K. Cutter of the Business and Professional Woman's Division that $394 had been received from 105 subscribers. Mrs. Herbert Lee Pratt for the Women's Division reported $29,555. Among the donors were Mrs. William D. Sloane, $10,000; Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, $7,000; Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, $1,000; Mrs. Dunlevy Milbank, $5,000; George D. Pratt, $5,000, and Mrs. George D. Pratt, $1,000. Mrs. William Henry Hays for the Committee Women's Division reported $3,396.

JEWS PLAN FOR FUND DRIVE.

Leaders in Campaign to Raise $4,500,000 Instruct Their Aids.

Colonels who are to work under the direction of Felix M. Warburg, President of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies in the campaign for 50,000 members and a fund of $4,500,000, which starts next Monday, met their captains at the respective homes of the colonels yesterday and received instructions regarding their part in the drive. Commencing today, the captains will enlist at least ten lieutenants each to serve on their teams. Each of the twenty-five colonels has ten captains.

Dr. I. Edwin Goldwasser, Executive Director of the Federation, said last night:

"This great army of volunteers is to go forth next Monday to interview every Jew who can be reached within a week and to enroll all non-members as subscribers to the Federation. For the trades we have prepared as prospects the names of all firms engaged in the trades. For the women we have prepared on cards the names of all former women contributors to affiliated societies who have not become members of the Federation. In addition, we have listed the names of all residents of apartment houses in selected residential districts."

1837 1918

Announcing
The Opening of New Demonstration Rooms

IN accord with the greatly increased demand for Rythmodik Record Music Rolls and the marvellous Ampico Reproducing Rolls, large and handsomely fitted Demonstration Booths have been installed on the

Main Floor

of our Warerooms. Owners of Player Pianos are cordially invited to inspect the new department and to hear the Rythmodik Record Rolls and note the difference.

Your inspection and hearing of the wonderful Ampico Reproducing Piano is also invited. Delightful programmes of the works of master musicians will be reproduced for your pleasure, played with the perfect artistry that has made the pianists who recorded the rolls famous on the concert platforms of the world.

GRANDS AMPICO Reproducing Piano UPRIGHTS

Knabe
Warerooms · Fifth Ave. at 39th St.

Why Beefsteak is Not Twice Its Present Price

A QUARTER of a century ago a steer was just a steer—narrow-backed, lean and slab-sided—running largely to hoofs and horns. The dressed beef yield was as low in quantity as it was inferior in quality.

YOU would scorn such coarse, tough meat today. But if livestock conditions were now as they were then, this would be the only kind of beef you could get.

And not only that, but you would be paying a great deal more for it!

Meeting Present Day Needs

FOR the amount of meat per head furnished by these low grade cattle would not begin to supply present-day needs.

Though present prices, caused by an abnormal war-demand, seem high, they would shrink into insignificance compared with what they would have become, had not Armour and Company long ago begun the work that has been responsible to a considerable degree for the raising of the broad-backed, high-grade beef steers of today.

By establishing receiving and killing plants close to the sources of supply, by developing and operating a chain of refrigerators on wheels, by perfecting a system of over 400 branch-house distributing stations, Armour has provided selling outlets and certain markets for the producer for twelve months in the year.

It has become profitable for the livestock grower to grade up his cattle standards!

These beef-producing cattle furnish more meat and a larger proportion of better quality meat at practically the same feeding cost as that of the scrub cattle of former years.

Helps Growers and Users

THIS has resulted in better returns for the grower, while heavier yield and improved quality in turn has held down prices to consumers.

It is in such fundamental ways as this that Armour and Company are rendering a broad, economic service to the American public.

And because Armour service directly relates to the prices you pay for meat, when you specify Armour meats and other food products for your table you are making it possible to extend this service still farther.

Armour's QUALITY PRODUCTS

ARMOUR AND COMPANY
CHICAGO

The Woman Voter

About the Working of the Legislative Wheels in Congress, With Some Reasons Why Congressmen Don't Show to Better Advantage as Legislators and a Note on "Pork" Legislation.

NINTH ARTICLE—SHE IS TOLD OF THE LEGISLATOR'S HARDSHIPS.

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"Congressmen must be a pretty weak-kneed lot."

Anna said it with considerable heat, and when the ex-Congressman turned toward her a look of pained inquiry she blushed a little and laughed.

"I can't help it," she said. "That's the impression that you have left on my mind. You have told me how I can get reforms enacted by simply organizing my friends to bully legislators, and now you explain why the courts have to work at smoothing out the kinks in laws by telling me that the laws are kinky because the men who pass them are trying to please organized minorities. Now doesn't that show that Congressmen, and State legislators too, are a weak-kneed lot?"

"If you knew how many fool laws they refuse to pass," said the ex-Congressman, with some warmth, "you'd think they were a pretty stiff-backed lot. I'm afraid our friend the Lawyer has told you so much about what can be done by organization as to create the impression in your minds that all you have to do is to organize and Congress will do anything you say; that it's a kind of magic wand that you wave over the Legislature, to turn it into a Sleeping Beauty's Court."

"Oh, I didn't mean that," said the Lawyer hastily. "I meant that the way to get things is to organize; not that by organizing you'd necessarily get everything you want. Suppose there are two organizations, one to get a law passed and one to oppose it; of course they can't both get what they want. No, I meant that without organization you can't do anything at all, and that with it you have the means to get something."

"Anyhow," said the ex-Congressman, without paying much attention to this explanation, "Congress refuses to pass a lot more wrong-headed legislation than it passes. It's all very well to call Congress weak-kneed, but Congress is merely a considerable number of human beings of different characters, aims, and temperaments. It is not the élite of the land, nor the scum of it either. It is a pretty fair representation of the average human being. It is elected under all sorts of conditions, by all kinds of voters, for all manner of reasons.

"Each member of it, naturally, is ambitious and wants to make a record that will get him re-elected or promoted to a higher office, and most of them will legislate with that fact in mind. Don't flatter yourself that woman suffrage will make any great difference in that respect. Even if a man wants above all to serve the people, he can't serve them very long if they don't re-elect him, and before he has been in Congress long that fact will assume large proportions in his eyes. And don't for a moment suppose that any man ever goes to Congress with the idea of betraying the people or doing them any disservice. He may do them the worst kind of disservice, but the fault is more likely to be with his head than his heart."

"He can't serve them long if they don't re-elect him," snorted Tom. "He can serve them for two years, that being the length of his term; and that's long enough for a man to make a record that is good enough to re-elect him without his voting for fool legislation to avert the vengeance of some fly-by-night organization."

"You're entirely wrong," retorted the ex-Congressman. "Instead of being two years, the time allotted to him is generally from five to seven months, and the difficulties in his way are such as to make it impossible for him to make a record that he can stand on in that time. You've put your finger on the main cause why Congressmen, especially new Congressmen, are open to the temptation to act without regard to the real interest of the public."

"Isn't two years the term of office of a Congressman?" demanded Tom.

"Yes, but that has nothing to do with it. We elect our Congressmen in November of the even numbered years. But the Congress to which our Congressman is elected does not meet until December of the next odd numbered year—that is, it is thirteen months after he is elected before he takes his seat.

"When the new Congress does finally meet, which is on the first Monday in December, the House organizes by electing a Speaker and other officers and appointing committees, does a little unimportant work and then adjourns until perhaps the second week in January. By that time the committees are supposed to be in fair shape to tackle the business of the session. So that our Congressman, elected in November of 1918, will find that his term really begins in January, 1920.

"When he comes to that realization, it will also be borne in upon him that if he is to make any record at all his time for it is almost gone. He inquires of older Congressmen how much time is left to him, and is horrified to learn that Congress usually adjourns in June or July. (Lately it has been staying in session longer, but these are abnormal times and don't count.)

"He knows that the nomination of his successor will come immediately after that, perhaps even before; for in many districts they nominate candidates in the Spring. More than half his term of office has passed over and he hasn't turned a wheel or burned a rocket. He hasn't even made a speech. He hasn't done anything for his district, and the home papers give him the disconcerting information that his old rival, Bill Smythe, is making speeches demanding to know whether his constituents propose to keep him in Congress as a Wordless Wonder.

"He bestirs himself frantically. He finds, however, that Congress is jammed with people in the same fix as himself, and that each one of them wants to make a speech seven hours long. He finds that the House organization has that matter in hand, and when he applies to the proper magnate that gentleman tells him that he can squeeze in five minutes for him when the debate on the Indian Appropriation bill comes up. He learns that that bill is due some time in May.

"He makes further efforts; and if he is a vigilant man and willing to spend all his time waiting for crumbs of time, he can prevail on this or that committee chairman to give him a minute here or three minutes there until he has managed to get in a respectable number of speeches. You can't say much in a minute; but he gets the permission of the House to extend his remarks in the Record, which is a polite euphemism. What it really means is that he can print in the Congressional Record a speech he never delivered, for the purpose of fooling the folks at home.

"He feels pretty good by this time, when he glances around at his fellow-beginners and hears their complaints. Some of them have no chance to speak at all, and haven't even been able to get permission to 'extend their remarks,' the remarks they did not make. But he isn't accomplishing anything or getting anywhere; the wheels of legislation go monotonously grinding on under the guidance of the old engineers who have been in Congress for years, and he is having nothing whatever to do with it. And Bill Smythe is asking the voters of his district if they elected him to be a Sleeping Beauty.

"He tries to get one or two bills through that he thinks will make him solid with his constituents. He finds, however, that introducing a bill is a mere formality. It consists of dropping the bill in a hopper, where hundreds of other men are at the same time dropping theirs——"

"Excuse me, but what does that figure of speech mean?" asked the College Woman.

"What figure of speech?"

"About the hopper; what process do you intend to describe by that metaphor?"

"It isn't a figure of speech at all. I'm talking about a real, honest-to-goodness hopper."

"Do you mean," said the College Woman, aghast, "that there is nothing more to it than dropping it in a box?"

"I certainly do, and, what's more, that's not only the beginning but the end of it so far as most bills are concerned. Nobody ever sees or hears of them again. They are taken out of the hopper by clerks, who send each bill to the committee which seems appropriate. You read, 'Mr. So-and-So introduced such-and-such a bill, and it was referred to the Committee on This-and-That,' and you get a mental picture of Congress gravely inclining its ear to Mr. So-and-So's bill and deciding, after mature consideration, that it would be well for the Committee on This-and-That to take it up. Nothing of the sort, I tell you. Congress never sees or hears of the bill. Mr. So-and-So walks up to the hopper, drops the bill in, and it is sorted out by the clerks and sent, with a bushel of others, to the Committee on This-and-That.

"Well, as I was saying, our Congressman presently wants to find out what has become of his bill, and he goes to the committee and finds that it hasn't even looked at it, being engrossed in several hundred other measures of much more importance. Then he haunts the committee, trying to get action. Maybe he gets it and maybe he doesn't; but all the time it's drawing nearer to Summer and adjournment, and Bill Smythe is writing letters to the local editor inquiring if our Congressman was elected as a Congressman or as a Vacuum.

"Literally, all of our Congressman's time at the Capitol has been spent in this way; not in legislating, but in working like a beaver to get a chance to get his name in the Record. Outside of the Capitol he may have been able to make more of an impression, by getting jobs or doing other favors for his constituents. Since this is the only way he can make any sort of record whatever, he is pretty likely, in despair, to forget all about the great things he intended to do and buckle down to this one thing that promises immediate results. For, he will say to himself, it is all very well for me to desire above all to perform great public services, but what great public services can I perform if I'm not re-elected, and how can I get re-elected if I don't make a record?

"There is one thing that he has a chance to do to retrieve all his disasters. His district wants a new Post Office, or an enlargement of the old. If he can get that it will wipe out all the slurs Bill Smythe has been throwing on his inaction. It's his only chance to win the renomination; and the primaries in his district are only a few weeks away. Do you wonder if he forgets for the time all about that great speech on social justice that he was going to electrify the world with, and that bill he was going to enact abolishing poverty, and just devote himself tooth and nail to the Post Office? For the Chairman of the Indian Affairs Committee has just told him that he finds he can't give him that five minutes to make the great speech in, and the Committee on This-and-That has informed him that his bill abolishing poverty will stay in its pigeonhole till the next session. He can't do anything with them, but he can get the Post Office.

"So he works for it, as I said, tooth and nail. He haunts the Public Buildings Committee, and finally gets those great men to put his Post Office in the general appropriation. Then he hears that a member from the State of Kentaska has denounced his Post Office appropriation as an infamous job and a robbery of the people, and is going to move to strike it out. He knows that it isn't an infamous job at all; that his town really needs the Post Office, but the time is short and he can't convince the man from Kentaska. In sheer despair he hunts up the bill and finds that the man from Kentaska has an item in the bill making an appropriation for a Post Office in his own district. He denounces the Kentaska man's Post Office as a scheme for plundering the people. The man from Kentaska weakens, withdraws his objection, our man withdraws his, and the Public Buildings bill goes through with both these items in it."

"Is that what they call the Pork bill?" asked Anna.

"Yes, that's the nickname given to the Public Buildings bill; and you can see that it's not only pork, but a whole dinner, for many a despairing Congressman who is at his wits' end. The pork isn't for him, but for his district. The imaginary controversy I have given you between our Congressman and the man from Kentaska is an example of what we call log-rolling. You roll my log and I'll roll yours, that's the idea."

"I think it's perfectly shameful," said Jane indignantly.

"Human nature, nothing more," returned the ex-Congressman. "You will see that there isn't any corruption in anything I have described, even the log-rolling. It certainly isn't in the general public interest; there is nothing high or noble about it. On the contrary, it's rather mean and petty. But the fault doesn't lie with the men, it lies with the system and with us."

"How with us?" demanded Anna.

"Because we want the Post Office; we want the pork. It has such a sinister sound, when we use the ugly work 'pork,' that we get the impression that something dishonest is implied. But what good is a Post Office to a Congressman? He can't use it any more than any one else. Why does he log-roll to get it? Because his constituents want it; that is, you and I want it, and will be sore if he doesn't get it, and will pat him on the back if he does get it.

"It's the same thing with widening rivers, deepening channels, and the hundred and one other public improvements that cities and towns want from Congress, as it is with Post Offices. Here in New York, where the need of such things doesn't come home to us as it does to the country districts, we are disposed to be scornful of them and to plume ourselves on our superior virtue. But plant a public improvement in a New York district and see how long we keep this high superiority, and if you don't believe me ask some Brooklyn Congressman how he can most surely lose his chance of renomination, and he will tell you, 'By neglecting to look out for the boys in the navy yard.'"

"But when women vote——" began Anna.

"When women vote," said the ex-Congressman, "I hope Mrs. Mulcahy, whose son wants a job in the navy yard, will be so public-spirited that she won't vote against the Congressman who refuses to get it for him. And who can tell? Maybe she will be."

[The next article in this series will be published in tomorrow's issue.]

RECEIVERS ARE NAMED FOR CLARENCE PAYNE

Young Californian with Reputed Fortune of $25,000,000, Had Noteworthy Career Here.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the Federal Court yesterday against Clarence Payne, who came to this city from his home in California a few years ago with a reputed fortune of $25,000,000, enjoyed a noteworthy career in real estate, and for a long time was a noted figure in the business world. The petitioners were Tiffany & Co., whose claim is for $23,571 for jewelry purchased within the last two years; Black, Starr & Frost, jewelers, with a claim for $22,272, and Stern Brothers, with one for $2,015. Judge Manton appointed Robert C. Knapp and Henry Brady receivers. Gould & Wilkie and Charles J. McDermott are counsel for the creditors. Mr. Payne's office is at 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, but it was learned that he had not been there for some time and that his telephone had "been temporarily suspended." Inquiry brought forth the information that he and his wife were with his mother at her home in Menlo Park, Cal.

Mr. Payne is said to have inherited $25,000,000 from his father, Theodore F. Payne of California, who was connected with the Standard Oil interests. His grandfather was among the first of those who sought treasure in the California gold fields. His mother is the niece of William O'Brien, who also grew to be one of the first millionaires in California.

On March 18, 1915, Clarence Payne, who is now about thirty-one years old, attracted considerable notice by suddenly marrying Mrs. Estelle Thomas Sargeant, formerly the wife of Harry Brooks Sargeant. The marriage took place in the City Hall. On May 14, 1915, Mr. Payne, it was learned, had paid $650,000 for the new twelve-story apartment houses at 383-87 Park Avenue, and that in part payment he gave two five-story buildings at 63-65 West Thirty-sixth Street. In September of the same year he bought the big office building that was to be erected at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street for $2,750,000. But he paid only $150,000 to bind the bargain, and shortly afterwards sold his contract to the Postal Life Insurance Company and made a reported profit of more than $700,000.

Another real estate venture of Mr. Payne's occurred on June 1, 1917, when he bought the Verona apartment house at Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, of the heirs of Francis S. Leland, for $800,000. About the same time he also bought the Sonoma apartments at Broadway and Fifty-fifth Street. He made other essays into the real estate field, and according to report, he made money in all of them.

Nobody could be found yesterday who was able to give any guess why Mr. Payne had permitted bills which he had contracted to appear in public in bankruptcy proceedings. The papers filed in court stated that he had left the city, that he had made certain transfers, and that there was danger of foreclosure proceedings against his real estate which might wipe out his equity, estimated at $100,000. His liabilities were placed at $300,000.

Chamber of Commerce Dues Exempt

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Daniel C. Roper, Internal Revenue Commissioner, rules that members of Chambers of Commerce are exempt from the tax imposed by the War Tax act of Oct. 3, 1917, as to dues or membership fees to any social, athletic or sporting club or organization where such dues are in excess of $12 a year.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.
Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—132—Southern Pacific Co. et al., plain., v. Darnell-Taenser Lumber Co. et al.—Argument continued for plain. and concluded for def.

5, Original—The State of Wyoming, complainant, v. State of Colorado et al.—Ordered that eight hours be allowed for the reargument of this case and that four counsel be allowed to take part in the oral argument for the defendants. Reargument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow:

Call for Jan. 10: Nos. 5, original, 207, 130, 75, 383, 575, (and 576, 577, 578, 579, and 380) 586, 534, (and 647) 685, and 504.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—SECOND CIRCUIT—Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, Post Office Building.

Meccano<Wanamaker. Kennelly<Starr. Chapman<Mills & Gibb. Bradstreet<Bradstreets. Liverpool, &c., Co<Bklyn E D Co.
West Indies SS<Chicago Co. Hudson Co<Barge Rebecca. Taylor<Fram. Dache<U.S. Re Arkin. Re NY & Porto Rico.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

Holt<Fed Ins Co. Same<Glens Falls Ins. Same<Liverpool, L & G Ins Co.
Same<Globe & Rutgers Ins Co. Same<Hartford F I Co. Same<Cox.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Greenameyer<Marden, Orth & H Co. Graham<Scandinavian-Am Line. Bealonowski<Erie RR. Roberts<Criss. Hanbury<Hotel Op Co. Lederer<Kessler. Allann<Druid SS Co. Neer<Lang. US<NY C RR. (3.) Dudick<Leh Val RR. Nelson<Standard Film Industries. Lewis<Notman. Proctor<NY C RR.
Jaderaczak<same. Bentham<Zell. Gammone<Penn RR. Barclay-Westmoreland Tr Co<same. Moriarity<NY & Cuba Mail SS Co. Delaney<Penn RR. Carroll<US & Australian SS Co. Erie RR<Anderson. Miller<Lowe. US<100 Bellycut Fish. Ehrke<Ordway. Gavin<Moses. Tracy<Standard Oil Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 9:30 A. M.—Naturalizations.

At 10:30 A. M., common law: Metzger<McFarland, (on trial.)
Greenzweig<Napier. At 2 P. M.: Karsher<Nas El RR. (on trial.)

STATE.
Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

Fosdick, as assignee, &c., v. Metal Shelter Co., Inc., aplt.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, $10 costs, and necessary printing disbursements.

Schley, Jr., aplt., v. Morna Cliff Andrews, formerly known as Morana Cliff Schley, respt.—Motion for a preference granted and case given preference under Subd. 10, Sec. 791 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

In re petition of Atterbury to have determined and enforced an attorney's lien. In re the judicial settlement of the accounts of Willard E. Conner, as admr., &c.—Motion by James S. Meng as executor, &c., for leave to file a brief granted.

People, &c., respt., v. Francis Linton, aplt.—Motion to dismiss appeal adjourned until Jan. 21, at which time court will receive additional affidavits showing the disposition or status of the pending motion for a new trial.

DAY CALENDAR—

Diehl<Becker. Re Orvis. Peo ex rel East River Gas Co<Purdy. Peo ex rel Park Row Realty Co<Saxe. Re Hart.
Smith et al<Hedges. Wilson & Adams Co<Mack Pav & Const Co et al. N Y County Nat Bk<Peckworth et al.

NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Scott, Page, and Shearn, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

L I RR<Pub Serv Com. CNY<5th Av Coach. Cyomber<Riebar. Anton<Mutual-McDermott Dairy Co. Re Huber. Cray<R Carvel Co. Ceissler-Haas Rlty Co<same. 461 8th Av Co<Childs.
Grossman Mfg Co<NY Central RR. Schenker<Schenker. Altschul<Ludwig. Wasserman<CNY. Calvano<Int R T. Buckley<Beaver. Logan<Fidelity-Phenix F I Co. Ritchey<Murphy.

APPELLATE TERM.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Haruta<Albert Pick & Co. People &c<Bangert. Gellman<Lurwal Rty Co. (2) Olson<Ehret. Cass<Wood. Luciani<Erie Engine Wks. Friedman<Langrock Bros Co. Rosenblum<same. Karasens<R H Macy & Co. (2.) Rosenstock<Barthold. Re Jacobson. N Y Life Ins Co<Alapel Trading. Campbell<Tunnicliff. (2.) Re Ludwig Goldfield. Sophian<Robinson. Thorburn<Gates. (2.) Mashin<Lipke. Bamberger<Beal. Schulman<Palaine. Knopf<Sherry. Margolis<Breier. Molina<Comm Regulador del Merada. (2.) Bamberger<Cooke. Neff<Vandevort. Ratkowsky<A Ratkowsky, Inc. Ferguson<Buchanan. Vulcan St Prod Co<Mach Metals Sales. Mayher<Rumble. Barnes Knitting Co<Fitwell Knitting Co. Kelly<Moore. Morgan<Kissling. Re Hotchkiss (Liberty Life Ins Co.) People ex rel Hotchkiss (Title & G Co.) Lawyers Mtg Co<Chrystie Rty Co. N Y County Nat Bk<Herrman. Burns<Bolger Meyer Mach & Tool Co. Impagliazo<Figre & Hutwalker Co. Marrone<Greenfeld. Barcus<Cooper. (2.) McLaughlin<McLaughlin. Tanners Ext & Chem Wks. Inc<Bleecker Exp & Trading Co. Tusairiero<Sunner Garage & Sales Co. Nevarra<Schwartz. Guaranty Trust Co<2d Av RR. Bird<Ward's Baking.
Coastwise Lumber & Sup<Hamilton Storage & Ter Co. CNY<Blanchard & P. Eastern Products Co<Tenn C, I & RR Co. Roach<Boyd & Co. Schweppenhauser<Chelsea Exch Bk. Re Flaharty. Agence Francaise, &c<Williams. Solomon<Solomon. Clark<Thorn. Nichols<Fred Fear. MacWilliams<Houston. Lyddon<Van Buren & N Y Bill Posting Co. Manson<Koster. Michalovic<Seeman. Murphy<Hinrichs, Inc. Re Germania Life Ins Co. Killarney<Goldsoll Realties, Inc. Osterholz<Zeisler. Comean<Bradley & Son. Delorie<Delorie. Rosenblatt<Nassau Beekman Inv Co. Sofianofoulo<Stand Comm Tob Co. Ziegel<Lipschitz. Re Carnegie Trust. Demarest<Smith. Murphy<same. Thalheim<Gilbert. McKee<Jenkins. Van Dyck Est<Nat Holding Co. Bigham<Bigham. Smith<Smith. Deske<Deske. McKenzie<Lane. Pomeroy<Hocking Val Ry. (2.) Re Stiner<Hayes. Re Tilton (Colburn.) Re same (Dolan.) Re Tilton (O'Neill.) Re same (Knapp.) Re same (Dolan.) Re same (Duckering.) Richards<Richards. Re J P Duffy Co. Jeffreys<Geer. Downes & Co<Edgar N Thayer, Inc. B'klyn Majestic Thea Co<Vitagraph Co. Langsam<Neuburg. Re Rosenberg (Toch.) King<Guernsey. Debrest<Fruhauf. Mitchel H Mark Rty<Major Annis Co. Re Spatz.

PART II.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Gilleran<Owens. (2.) Mayer<Mayer. Vitagraph<Stewart & Mayer. Haselton<Whitney. Yeast Co. Kassel<Rubin. Graham<Graham. Cavanagh<Caltucoli & Co. Downes & Co<Thayer. Bulban<Bulban. Preferred causes: Hassan<Kassan. General calendar: Dow<Perlman. Schlessel<Schlessel. Lardizabal<Valentine. Daly<Beady. Metzler<Levy. Schneider<Frankel. Comi Trust Co<Columbia Trust Co. Jordan<Morganstern. Lanza<Sisti. Barber<Katzbroski. Taussig<Oppenheim. Carpenter<Flintlock Realty Co. Eckerson<Eckerson. Lafayette Bath & Hotel<Woods. Goudie<Kemerer. McDonough<New Amsterdam Gas Co. Kiestler<Kinstler. Rukeser<Rouss. Parshelsky Bros<Gold Theatre Corp. Rapp<Hance. Saacke<Cole. Costentino<Graziano. Am Clay Mach Co<Richmond & L Co. Mendelson<Rosen. McLoughlin & Donovan<McLoughlin. Taylor<Max Kaiter Merc Agency. Wachsman<Sprondel. Peerless Unit Vent<Monarch Vent Co. Delahunty<O'Leary. Smith Form-A-Truck Co<Un Truck Mfg. Brodbelt<Brodbelt. Smith<Merchants Realty Co. Todd<Brown. Nord Deutsch Ins Co<J L Dudley, Jr, Co.
Ferro<Ferro. Babcock<Brown. Evers<Schutz. Bernshein<Bernshein. Bleiman<Libman Rty. Thompson<Brown. Kruger<Kruger. Phenix Cheese<Kirp. Mincher<Goldstone. Am & Brit Mfg Co<Hoadley. Polo<Am Steel Exp Co. Barber Asphalt Pav Co<Gayley. Beebe<Fleitman. Moder<Moder. Flanagan<Flanagan. Kaback<Hamilton. Lavigne<Greenwich Sav Bank. Same<NY Sav Bank. Same<German Sav Bk. Same<Harlem Sav Bk. Same<Dry Dock S Bk. Same<Franklin S Bk. Same<Met Sav Bank. Hercules Talk Mach<Extensive Mfg Co. Schwartz<Makely. Ross<Schweerer & Sons, Inc. Funge<Mauser Mfg Co. Anteo<Friedman. Le Marquais<Sperry. Dammann<NE Cas Co. Marx<Marx. Alexander & R<Golod. Males<Shafer. Rosendorf Co<Rosendorf. Gifford<Murphy. Borrienstein<Oppenheim. Hughes<Chadwick. Horowitz<Horowitz. Marsulin<Rosendorf. Shonts<Brown. Paul<Kathobian Bronze Works. Musical Mut Prot Un<Mitchell. Mulcahy<Wiley. Conte<Conte. Silberstein<Silberstein. Darconte<Darconte. Levy<Loutre Rty Co. Wortman<Edwards Leasehold, Inc. Clark<Clark. Case on.

PART IV.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

Newburg Silk Co<David Cohen Sales, Inc. Lippmann, Inc<Levision. Cavaro<Petroccitte. Raw Silk Trading Co<Eagle.
Aetna Hosiery<Galle. Amer Nat Bank of Newark<Hancock. Amer Pump & Tank Co<Wolken. Frank<Wollncar Shoe. Case on.

PART III.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.

Inq—Robinson<Morgan Taxicab Co. M Friedman<Wellwood. S Friedman<same. Leichtweis<Bklyn Hts. Moran, Sr<Gimbel Bros, Inc. Izzo<Cohen (2.) Dinnes<Schoenbach. Rosenthal<Leby. Goldberg<Fogel. Brociner<Schoonmaker, Inc. Weinberg<I R T (2.) Christie<Man Life Ins Assn. Potosky<G Lias & Co. Mekey<Peck Slip Auto, &c, Co. Cohen<Sharfin (2.) Sedlow<N Y Rys. Karagazian<Regan. Selig<5th Av Coach. Daly<Wolf. Sherlian<same. Bange<U S Motor Cab Co (2.) Aurigemma<CNY. Shapiro<Davison. Weiss<Price. Acker<NY Rys. Pomerance<Chappelle. Perlman<Kellogg. Barry<Cons Gas Co. Neidorf<NY Cent RR. Font<Schoenfield. Posner<Sarnoff. O'Kane<Rathbone. Swift & Co, Inc<3d Av RR. (Action No. 1.) Same<same. (Action No. 2.) Castringo<Jacks. Eaton<Rolph Photo Plays, Inc. Kesloff<Ansorge. (2.) Kanter<Flushing Poultry Co. Aronowitz<Bausback. Freeman<Stolzer. Kennedy<B H RR. Armento<Bernard. Wishnak<Seabury Elevator Co, Inc. Collins<Hayner. Brady<CNY. Lajam<Sahdale & Son. Yuditz<NY Rys (2.) Brukner<Empire Fireproof & Concrete Const. Technider<Gloud. Bernhardt<Corduke. Goff<Gottfried. Castorina<Cent Brew. Siegel<Bloom Realty. Holohan<Inter Motor. Twomey<Stand Arch. W McCloskey<Thomas. E McCloskey<same. A Strigan<NY & Q C RR.
O Strigan<same. E Strigan<same. Tri-Bullion Smelt & Dev Co<Corliss. Armstrong<Int R T. Sturges<Columbus Circle Const Corp. Priluttsky<Defiance Button Machine Co. Stromfeld<Staubach. Leboit & Co<Cons Gas. M Feld<W Strathmann, Inc. H Feld<same. Twine<Ocean SS Co. Stigman<NY Rys. R Reitman<Prospect H & B M Hospital. F H Reitman<same. Hoppen<Blenner. Karlter<Leh Val RR. Farelly<Corse. Murphy<NY Rys. Passanes<Beau-Site Co. Inc. Milonas<NY Rys. Suter<Leh Val RR. Spitzer<Halpin. Simons<Lichtenstein. Lawson Son & Gerrish, Inc<CNY. Dorfman<Postal Life Ins Co. Norwood<CNY. N Dulberg<Billow. S Dulberg<same. Murphy<Becker's Aniline & Chem Wks. Pucca<Fowler. Cahill<Schindel. Mayer<Matherney & CNY. Gomez<CNY. Shimler<Bkn Hts RR. Stevensky<D, L & W RR. A Cohen<CNY. H Cohen<same. Malloff<Sydenham P G C & Hospital. D'Allessandro<Kimmelman. Badeech<Pantaky. D'Allessandro<Kimmelman. Manson<NY, N H & H RR. Roeofsky<Pelham Operating Co. Ruckers<Reid. Young<Winton Motor Carriage Co. Staszko<Leh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co. Rose<Rosenstein. Ekman<McGill. Payn<Claredon Auto Service, Inc. Klein<Maslow. McIlvaine<Goldberg Furn & Carpet Co. Behan<Barrett.

PART XIV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Consol Gas & Gasoline Eng Co<Overholt. Sisson<Todd. Same<Victor Hotel. Wolfe<Lanternier. Gargiullo<Cal Wineries & Dis. Tennis<L F Castle. Beekman<Bradley Con. Queens Co Water<CNY. Sisson<Garthe. Smith<Chapin Home for Aged and Infirm. Wylie<Corrigan. Eisenberg<Lustgarten. Stutz<Diamond Silk. Williston<Pierce. Sanborn<Rinehart. Wight<Bullard. Lykens<Brady. Brill<Friedhof. Farquharson<Rowland. Alberti<Heineman. Barone<Fish. McGrath<Robins. Baff<Jaffe. Kohler<Keech. US Dye Extracts Co, Inc<Bothamley Chem Color & Extract Co. Gaulocker<US Fid & G. NE Coal & C Co<Barber & Co, Inc. St. Regis Hotel Co<Hopkins. Bauer<Trimmer.
John Monks & Sons<Rennolds. Rennolds<John Monks & Sons. Sloane-Daniel Motor Co<Cochran. Corn<L Zimetbaum Co, Inc. Breithart<Sob. Ryan<Easter Wayne Prod Co, Inc. Fritz<Smith-Worthington Co. Goldston<Rudolf Saenger Co, Inc. Brisco<Offenhauser. Fort Masonry Co<Waterman. Seifert<Fleissler. L Goldberg, Inc<Am Alcohol Co, Inc. Reinach<Windsor Costume Co. Bennett<Clark. N. Greenberg, Inc<Saltzsieder. Lekas & Drivas, Inc<Valle. Bloch<Fisher. Martindale<Nat Arts Club. Lawrence<Universal Film Mfg Co. Zummo<Lake View Heights Association. Zummo<Home Associates, Inc.

TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term rules.

PART III.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Salzano<Klosk Cont. Co.
PART IV.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Hammett<Smith.
PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IX.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Levin<Central Madison Co.
PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XII.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIII.—No day calendar.
PART XIV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XVII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Rollman<Colonial Bank.
PART XVIII.—Dudley, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Estate: John J. Sullivan. Wills for Probate: Amando Voorhees, Israel Rabinowitz, Jennie Cupress, Bessie M. Kaplan, Anna C. Hass.
Margaret N. Richards, Dora Hirsh, Jessie Bloomfield, Louis Christianson, Ramon Gutierras, George Norman, Morris Dembosky, Mary K. Jones.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Rocco<Un Cigar S. Co. Am Plie Fabric Co<McLaughlin. Est of E H Murphy Inc<Marrone. Bickerstaff<Rosen. Am Gas Gov Wks<Hoelscher. Wyler<Mayer. Krohnberg<Fed Ins Co. Martin<Ship Const Co. Thie!<same. Ledner<Jung. Wiener<Arbuckle. Adler<Kreiner. Pierce Butler & Pierce.
Mfg Corp<Reynolds. Birkett<Lewis. Burns Bros<Gounod, &c. Gimbel Bros<Levy. Am Law Book Co<Merrill. Auto & Cycle Co<Smith. Cohen<Shtop. Tannenbaum<Guinnet. Charnick<Schlessinger. Reines<Lewenstein. Mendelson<Lowenstein. Manges<Rep Motor Sales Co.

PART II.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M., ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Torocco<NY Rys. Robin<Winslow. Krohnberg<Alpert. Gelfand<NY Rys. Scheuer<Blauman. Price<I R T. Novodworowitz<Hastorf. Pfeiffer<N Y, O & W RR (2.) Ideal Silk Mills<H. Wilbur Dolson Co. Landau<N Y Rys. Larno<Harkins. R. Gordon & Son<N Y Rys. Mohrer<Webber. Gardiner<42d St, &c, Ry. Fuchs<R T Subway Cont Co (2.) Kellis<Mt Hope Bldg. Courtis<Int R T. Straus<Richter. Gugasian<N Y Rys. Greenberg<Phoenix Amuse Co. Atherton<May. Hinchey<Union Ry. De Susia<NY Rys. Lindsay<Isaacs. Berman<Penner. Keiner<Green. Klein<N Y Rys. Eiselkorn<Mayer. Zimberg<Etagloc Holding Co.
Bernstein<Cohen. Knoppelman<Depositors' Assets Corp. Morrison<Cunningham. Llata Lirvenberg & Schlegel<Stromberg, Expert, &c. Co. Dempsey Con Co<O'Reilly. Goodman<42d St. &c. Bobbe<same. Pressner<Sing. O B Lunch Co<B'way-86th St Rty Co. Riblowitz<Isaac. (3.) Newman<Unseda Amuse Co. Kamis<Stonemor Rty. Kierarkoff<Dry Dock &c, RR. Frasso<Haubtman. Rouse<H. Halper Co. Woling<Wilmerding. Rothkopf<NY Rys. Bickel<Quick Service Wet Wash Laundry. Abney<Algonquin Hotel Co. Bookstaver<Ford Motor Co. Wolf<Heathman. Wassmith<same. Teich<N Y Rys. Blank<same. Getter<same.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

2d Av Amuse Co<Pioneer Film Corp. Fire<Kobler Volcener Y M B A.
Schwartzreich<Bauman-Bash. Case on.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART III.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

MacMonnies<Phillippi. Cass<Craft. Markowitz Co<Anderson. Dunst<Burker. Bihler<Normandy Waist Co. Greenwald<Zipkin. Wangrow<Wangrow. H & T Const Co<170 Bldg Co.
Goldstein<Barnet. Herring<Bauman. Fiss, Doerr, &c, Co<Hyde. Crespi<Morris. Elkind<Bross. Rutchik<Rod. Lightner<Hartmann Blanchard Co. Smith<Roman & Co. Case on.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—German Sav Bank<Cozy Home Realty Co—Mortimer D Brown. Lask<Silverman—John T Hogan. McVey<Union Ry—Joseph D Kelley.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Heinsheimer<Safian—Vance Hewitt. Clark<Haskin—Geo H Engelhard. Kneeland<246 West 60th St Co—Abraham Oberstein. Matter of Dodd (6)—Maxwell C Katz. Brooklyn Trust Co<Rich—Chas Putzel. Rinaldo<Rinaldo—Harry N French.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Douglas<Silverstone—Henry L Moses.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Henry James<Harris Seal—Frank A Brady. Joseph F. Whelan<Frederick Rabbe—Edward R Cohn. Geo E Chisholm<Winifred A Fletcher—Henry Brady.

BRONX COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mitchell, J.—Motion Calendar.

Opperman<Parks & Co. Koerner<Koerner. Moller<Godwin.
Bier<Magenheim. Re Cube Mixer Mfg. Co.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mitchell, J.

Arnstein<Jorgenson. Sargent & Co<St Luke's R C Church.
Corbett<Corbett. Wirth<Wirth. Brolles<Byrne.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Delehanty, J.

Leendwall<Erie RR. Lynch<Union Ry. Storm<So Blvd RR. McNany<Morse. Shields<Int R T. (2.) Weigold<Union Ry. Weiss<Goldstein. Crystal<Germansky. Fox<Nat Hld Co. (2.) Same<McOwen. Cosby<Schoen.
Zarefsky<Daly. Richer<Ruppert. Legedino<Stubenvoll Bros. Levy<Mass Bonding & Ins Co. Goodman<Int R T. Goldryer<Murphy. Schwartz<Young. (2.) White<NYC Int R T.

Highest number reached in regular order, 1221.

PART II.—Mitchell, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I. Case on—Levenson<Goldstein.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S. No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. Lipschitz<Kalisky.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Mills, Rich, Blackmar, Kelly, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.

Capone<CNY. Buynofsky<Lehigh RR. Ayles<Rice. Titus<Bassi. People<Schloer. Same<Rose. Same<Faggello. Skelly<Jamaica B Co. Mott<Waldt. U S Title Co<Simon. Clarke<Maloney.
DeJonge<Zentgraf. Thompson<Lewis. Lawyers Title Co<Tuthill. McCarthy<Skidmore. Re Titus. Meyer<United Beef. Re Housman. Lefurgy<Lefurgy. Neustat<Dean.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Pragnell<Pragnell. Re East 7th St. (New Era Homes Corp.) Re East 20th St. (Colonial Imp & Exp.) Klein<Klein. Mills<Mills. Fortier<Fortier. Apitzsch<Hunter. Shiehler<Allen. Pullar<Harris. Stark<Stark. Rogers<Smith. Balzer<Balzer. Hevia<Hevia. Marston<West'house El Mfg Co. Re Saphro. (Ducas.) Ralston<Jackson. Langenbacker<Busch Bottling Co. Butt<Edison Elec Ill. Hill<Hill. Pacific Mutual Door Co<Lagno.
Schneider<Rosenberg. Newman<Grodin. Laventhal<H B Pearsall, Jr. Co. De Hierapolis, Jr<Ehrlich. Church<Gordon. Rudes<Finberg. Mills<Mills. Abrahams<Abrahams. London<Fringo. Wohlgemuth<Stroebel. (2.) Glassen<Glassen. (2.) Fielder<Moffitt. Donowska<The Pullman Co. Howard<Howard. Brooks<Navarra. Eisenberg<Lehrfeld. Arker<Ind Mach & Tool Corp. Tax<Lojek. Durie<Warfield.

PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Wittemann<Forman Bottling Co. CNY<Mapes. Drysdale<Garrison. Ballunas<Ballunas. Morris<Morris. Charlton<Ward. Bruetsch<German Sav Bank.
Palagonia<CNY. Kenyon<Komp. Same<Lansden Co. Bloxham<Bloxham. Olson<Eagle Savs & L Co. Rosen<Turner. Ehrlich<De Hierapolis. Fevola<Fevola.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 585.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Jaycox, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part III., Scudder, J.; Part IV., Lazansky, J.; Part V., Benedict, J.

Sanborn<Cosgrove. Matheson<B H RR. Meister<Borine Rty Co. Bazar<Albert Enterprise Metal Co. Brown<B H RR. Nelson<Briggs. Holmes<C I & B RR. Murphy<same. Praeger<Praeger. Krinsky<Nassau RR. Kwasniewski<Kelly. White<McCarthy. Sorensen<Nassau RR. Clinton<B H RR. Barnett<Steeplechase Park Co.
Cascio<CNY. Sarauw<Sarauw. Polishook<B H RR. Gunsberger<Kristeller. Moehring<Olace. Zittlesen<B H RR. Bernascheff B'dg Co<Ohio Farmers' Ins. Tobin<Kury. Yglesia<Loew's Enterprises. Sugarman et al<Elmhurst Manor. Reil<N Y Cons RR. Seeth<Heister.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Behan<N Y Cons RR. Johnson<Bogel. Schwartz<Travelers' Indemnity Co. Ulm<Juditsky. Leighton<B H RR. Jeffrey<Miller. Cassin<Stillman Delehanty Ferris Co. Ross<Mentleon. Goldberg<Nassau RR. Kitvani<Diamond Dairy Co. Alexis<Antonopulos. Greenberg<Bleufstein. Sweeney<Weiner. Smith<Stone Cons Co. Ryder<B, Q Co & Sub RR. Anderson<Nassau RR. McCambridge<Appel. Jonas<Loeffler. Finkelstein<Sudman.
Waitkus<Leh Val Coal. Plotsky<Horton Ice Cream Co. Diaby<Saba & ano. Stonaitis<Bennett. Donegan<C I & B RR. Glazer<same. Sherry<Nassau RR. Cassidy<Wiggins. McAllister<B H RR. Miller<Litwin. Rakes<B H RR. Samuels<Eagle Iron Works & ano. Crealey<Whitridge. Hill<Kaiser. Feiss<Stout. Cade<Engles & ano. Fleischman<Nass RR. Monash<Rlty Assoc. Mason<Transit Dev. Bell<Lepestre, Miller & Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2232.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of: George W Magee, John T Boyce, Emma A Meyers, Grace Williamson, Eliza Newman, Jane Hubbard, Mary Redfield. Administration of: William A McDonald. Accounting of: Henry O Hoffman, Karl Faessler, Annie Sullivan.
Richard McNerney, Michael Martin, Catherine Gorey, John Keller, J Frank Dunham, Joseph Lasasso, George W Goodrich. Estates of: John Feeney, Margaret Kilgallon, Shapiro, infants, John Bullwinkle, David W Mesick, Louis Arnoff.

County Court.

PART V.—Roy, J.

Stazman<Edison Co. Carrington<Israel. Ergenzinger<NY Cons RR. Saltzman<Chotick. Stonaitis<C I & B RR. Lally<Diamond Dairy.
Gugliucci<McCafferty & Sons. Kuchenbecker<B H RR. Webb<Nassau El RR. Schiller<same. Cotterman<Horack. Gordon<Nassau El RR.

QUEENS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Van Siclen, J.; Part II., Callaghan, J.

McMahon<Christian. Ellerman<Mack & ano. Wildenberger<Ridgewood Nat Bank. Houck<Wroblewski. Owen<Gallucci. Halloran<Steinberg. Polirka<B H RR et al. Losel<Orangeine Chem. Anderson<Kirkpatrick. Ridge<Plunkett et al.
Henry, as admx<B, Q Co & Sub RR. Sieber, an inf<Jenner. Cornell<Cornell. Moran<Goldman. Demarest<Russell. Stein<NY Cons RR. Greenhill<Foster & Stewart Co, Inc. Bilowitz<NY Cons RR. Deutsch<B, Q Co & Sub RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call.

Behrman<Green. Sleputis, an inf<Hecht. Crosthwaite<So Surety. Marcus<B, Q Co & Sub RR et al. Flammia<Touroff & Karp. Hannefin<R F Stevens Milk Co. Oppermann<Evers Rehm Co, Inc. F H Leggett & Co<Levy et al. Sauerwald<Pleasant Spring Distl Co, Inc. Williams<L I RR. Miller<Wilson. Kelly<McIntyre. Gonsowski, an inf<L I RR. McTighe<NY & Q Co Ry.
Appicella<Dinn & ano. Flahive, as admx<L I RR. Ripinsky<Knott. Tilton<Leviton & ano. Heinlein<Bevers. Wood<NY & Q Co Ry. Lange<Finder. Mignon<M Baird Cont Co, Inc. Coyle<NY Cons RR. Langenbacker, an inf<A Busch Bottling. Burns, as admx<Rathjen. McCauley, as admr<Miles. Clifford<B H RR. Oppermann<Evers Rehm Co, Inc.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2120.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphreys, J.—At 10 A. M.

Cucurello<Geiger. Ernst<B H RR, (2.)

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Young, J.; Part II., Seeger, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Breiter<NY C & H R RR. Merante<NY C RR, (2.) Petitte<same. Sansone<same. Drain<Manhattan Steam Bakery Co. Lockert<NY C RR. Jammo<Frankenberg. Mandeville<Parodi. De Carmine<Munson SS Line. Johnstone<Goebbels.
Koch<Waterbury. Chobiak<NY C RR. Monahan<same. Jackson<McGuire. Ercoli<NY, W & B Ry. Witt<Burcell & Gilfeather. Clarke<Union Ry. Ries<West Elec RR. Genoa<Funk. Farley<Yonkers RR (2.) Morgan<same.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

O'Reilly<Union Ry. Murphy<Yonkers RR. Kieber<same, (2.) McNamara<Allen. Considine Inv Co<NY Cent RR. Grindrod<West Co Brewing Co. Considine Inv Co<NY Cent RR. Hamm<West El RR. Powers<same. Corballis<West Lgt Co. Orlosky<West St RR. Paolo<Dossett. Hupfel's Sons<Ripole.
Walsh<NY & Stamford Ry. Webb<Dale & Cain. Sohr<Olynabora. Westch Syndicate<Schwarz. Goodrich<Dreyfuss Bros. Imhof<Int R T. Merone<West El RR. Paolillo<Union Ry. Pilger<Rodgers & Hagerty. Hunter<Mills. Auer<Teschner. Galvin<Fed Sug Ref.

Highest number reached on call, 683.

SPECIAL TERM—Platt, J.—At 10 A. M.

Gullotta<Mihalyfi. Elliott<Van Cortlandt. Penn Co<Westch Tr.

Also for the hearing of motions.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

20th St, 601 East, for a one-story gas works, 89x63; Consolidated Gas Co., owner; Company's Engineer, 130 East 15th St, architect; cost, $11,500.

12th St, 185 East, for a one-story gas works, 89x42; New York Mutual Gaslight Co., 68 East 55th St, owner; Company's Engineer, 130 East 15th St, architect; cost, $7,850.

114th St, 501 East, for a one-story gas works, 89x48; Standard Gaslight Co., owner; Company's Engineer, 130 East 15th St, architect; cost, $7,850.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Lexington Av, s e corner of 103d St, to a five-story tenement; C. Fischer, 45 Cooper Square, owner; L. F. J. Weiher, 271 West 125th St, architect; cost, $8,500.

67th St, 1 West, to a nine-story apartment hotel; 1 West 67th St., Inc., owner; Pilcher & Tachau, 109 Lexington Av, architects; cost, $5,000.

18th St, 488 to 454 West, to two two-story garages; Consolidated Gas Co., 130 East 15th St, owner; H. Godwin, 106 West 40th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

54th St, 218 and 220 West, for a six-story factory, into a garage; Mrs. L. C. H. Dyckman, Orange, N. J., owner; Clinton & Russell, 32 Nassau St, architects; cost, $30,000.

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ROBINS GIVE PIRATES TWO PLAYERS FOR THREE IN BIG TRADE

MAMAUX OBTAINED BY ROBINS IN DEAL

Brooklyn Trades Cutshaw and Stengel to Pirates to Bolster Pitching Staff.

TWO OTHER MEN INCLUDED

Burleigh Grimes, Another Twirler, and Chuck Ward, an Infielder, Will Also Play with Dodgers.

Al Mamaux, the brilliant though erratic young pitcher of the Pittsburgh Pirates, for whom Manager McGraw of the Giants, Manager Mathewson of Cincinnati and Manager Fred Mitchell of the Cubs, have been dickering for many months was traded to the Brooklyn Club yesterday in the biggest deal involving Dodger players in many years. Mamaux, Burleigh Grimes, another pitcher, and Chuck Ward, an infielder, were traded to Brooklyn for Second Baseman George Cutshaw and Right Fielder Casey Stengel.

The deal has been under way since President Ebbets and President Dreyfuss talked the matter over at the National League meeting here in December. The draft left the Dodger flinging staff a complete wreck for Ed Pfeffer, Leon Cadore and Sherry Smith, as promising a trio as there was in the league, are all in the Government service. One of Brooklyn's promising reserve infielders, Malone, was also taken in the draft and his services are not available for next Summer. So Brooklyn was desperately in need of pitchers and an infielder and have completed what looks like a good deal in getting Mamaux, Grimes, and Ward.

There has been some dissatisfaction among the Brooklyn players since they won the World's Series two years ago. Stengel threatened to be a hold-out last Spring and Cutshaw wasn't entirely content with his Brooklyn contract. The Brooklyn Club's showing last year was a bitter disappointment to Manager Robinson and President Ebbets after winning the National League pennant in 1916. The club was badly in need of a shake-up and the deal yesterday should prove advantageous to both clubs.

Brooklyn's greatest loss is Stengel, who is not only a good batsman, but a high class fielder and has a wonderful throwing arm. Always a fighter, Stengel was an aggressive influence on the Brooklyn clubs, and his hitting is sure to be missed by the Dodgers. Stengel was always a dependable hitter, swinging a powerful bat, and was the most likely man of the Brooklyn troupe to break up a ball game.

The case of Mamaux drew the attention of the baseball world last Summer when his season with the Pirates was a failure. When he broke in with Pittsburg he was a sensation and fairly set the league agog with his speed. In 1916 Mamaux won twenty-one games and lost fifteen on a sixth place club. But last season both Manager Callahan and Bezdek had trouble controlling Mamaux, as he had little or no regard for the club rules of discipline. First he was suspended and then dropped from the club because of his failure to stay in shape. He only won two games last season and lost eleven and was last in the average on the basis of earned runs per game.

Mamaux was not content with his place in Pittsburgh and had an ambition to play in New York. Manager McGraw tried to get Mamaux just as soon as he got into trouble with the Pittsburgh club last season, but Dreyfuss turned down New York's offer. Mamaux's next choice was Brooklyn, so the Pittsburgh club gratified his wishes about placing him with another club. If Mamaux shows the kind of pitching that he is capable of he will be a valuable acquisition to the Dodger staff.

Grimes won nine games last season and lost sixteen, but is regarded as a first class boxman. Both he and Mamaux should benefit greatly by the change. Young Chuck Ward is a flashy fast infielder, but while he was with the Pirates he was weak at the bat.

After the way in which both Cutshaw and Stengel worked last season, Brooklyn fans will undoubtedly be pleased over the change. The prospects of the Dodgers look much brighter with the two new pitchers in line, and they will be ordered to report to the training camp at Hot Springs with the other boxmen and catchers.

Ward may have a chance to fight it out with Frank O'Rourke for the third base position with the Dodgers, and it will go to the player who shows the better batting ability on the Spring training trip.

It is likely, however, that with the dearth of infield material which now confronts Manager Robinson, he will use one of these players at third and the other at second, as he depends on Olson for the shortstop berth again next season.

Dr. Fred Anderson of the Giants has sent his signed contract for next season to the New York offices, and so has Sterling Stryker, the elongated flinger of Atlantic Highlands. Anderson spends the Winter practicing dentistry at his home town, Stateville, S. C.

In spite of the fact that Anderson's record last season was eight games won and eight lost, he was unusually effective as a pitcher, and his average of earned runs per game was better than that of Alexander, who led the league. Anderson permitted only 1.44 earned runs per game, as against 1.85 by Alexander. Although Anderson took part in thirty-eight games, he pitched only eight complete games. He suffered through poor support in many of the games he started.

Stryker was with Rochester and Montreal last season, and he showed so much improvement that he may get a regular assignment with the Giants next Summer.

BASEBALL MEETING ENDS.

Major League Schedules Will Be Prepared Later.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.—After disposing of questions of minor importance in a brief session, the annual meeting of the National Baseball Commission came to a close today. A number of magnates and managers of clubs were on hand, but nothing in the shape of deals or exchange of players was announced here. The Schedule Committee held a brief preliminary session today and discussed dates for the coming playing season. A member of the Schedule Committee said that the failure of William Hardridge, Secretary of the American League, to arrive here prevented the arranging of a schedule at this time. It was announced the committees of the two major leagues would meet in joint session shortly at Dover Hall, Ga., to complete the schedule.

Lavan Joins Medical Corps.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 9.—Dr. John C. Lavan, former member of the St. Louis Americans, who with Bert Shotton, was recently traded to the Washington Americans, announced here today that he had been named a first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, and that it was practically certain he would not be able to play with the Washington Club next season.

Cochran and Gallagher Divide.

There was another even break yesterday in the three-cushion billiard match which Thomas Gallagher and Welker Cochran are playing at Maurice Daly's Academy. Cochran defeated his veteran rival by 40 to 20 in the afternoon game, completing his string in fifty-three innings. Both men made high runs of 4. In the evening Gallagher held the upper hand in a close contest. He defeated Cochran by 40 to 36. Gallagher has now won four games and Cochran two.

HARVARD ATHLETES BARRED

I. C. A. A. A. A. Rule Bars Individual Entries at Games.

The athletic colors of Harvard University will not be worn in competition at the annual Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. outdoor track and field championships, which will be held on May 31 and June 1, probably at Philadelphia. This fact became practically a certainty yesterday when it developed that the constitution of the I. C. A. A. A. A. would not permit the entrance into the competitions of the Cambridge students as unattached or "informal" athletes. It had been the plan of the Harvard track and field stars to compete in such a capacity, as was announced recently when the dates for the meet were made public.

The possibility of the I. C. A. A. A. A. agreeing to cancel the championship series in favor of a patriotic or other series is not even thought of, according to an opinion from an authoritative source yesterday, and since the constitution of the association rules against the proposed plan of the Harvard athletes, it becomes evident they will not be permitted to enter the games.

Some of Harvard's athletes will participate in the Boston Athletic Association games which will be held in Boston on Feb. 2. The Crimson colors will be seen in the relay events in which Varsity teams have been entered for distances of 2500 and 780 yards. A freshman team will also participate in the relays. It is likely also that the Cambridge University will have representation in the Irish-American A. C. games in Boston, and the Lawrence Light Infantry games which will follow the B. A. A. meet.

NAVY WILL PUSH SPORTS.

New Athletic Secretary Says Activities Will Be Continued.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 9.—Athletics are to boom at the Naval Academy this year, as far as war conditions will permit. Lieut. Commander Charles S. McWhorter, U. S. N., the new Secretary of the Navy Athletic Association, states that every effort will be made to carry on the athletic work of the Naval Academy to the full extent of its former schedule. The midshipmen are, however, hampered by the haste of their hurried preparations for active service and by the buildings in progress at the academy. The tennis courts have nearly all been occupied by the improvements, and there will be few meets in this line.

The Navy, however, will have full schedules in baseball, and arrangements are being made for three track meets. Baseball and track work are now tentative and the programs of events are not yet completed. The Navy has under consideration races for its crews in May or April, but nothing definite has developed. Training will proceed as usual, and there will be in any event contests among the crews of the academy.

MORROW NAMED COACH.

Succeeds Sol Metzger as Mentor of W. and J. Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Jan. 9.—David C. Morrow of Washington, former star centre, has been named head coach of the 1918 football team at Washington and Jefferson, succeeding Sol Metzger, who was not an applicant, having entered war Y. M. C. A. physical work. The return of Morrow is a return by W. and J. to the graduate coaching system after six years under former Pennsylvania tutors. Morrow was the last coach prior to this period, having had charge of the Washington and Jefferson teams in 1908, 1909, 1910, and 1911. He was also line coach of the 1917 team under Metzger, the splendid work of the forwards being due to his efforts.

YALE WILL ENTER MEETS.

Eli to be Represented at B. A. A. and Meadow Brook Games.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 9.—According to an announcement made by the Yale track management, Yale University will be represented in the B. A. A. and Meadowbrook indoor track meets to be held this Winter. Trials for the university and freshman relay teams will start immediately.

The first of the three numeral meets for the field events will be held on Saturday. These meets will be held once a week. Three places will count in each meet, and that man who has the highest total score in each event will receive his numerals.

BERRY TO RUN FOR ARMY.

Pennsylvania Athlete Will Represent Camp Dix at Millrose Games.

Howard Berry, the noted all-around track athlete and football player of the University of Pennsylvania, is one of the candidates for the team that will represent Camp Dix in the one-mile relay race for army men at the games of the Millrose A. A. on Jan. 23. Among the other prominent athletes likely to make the team, which will be picked by Athletic Director R. S. Walton, are: Lieutenant William F. Kelly, the Prudential Insurance A. A. crack; Corporal Phillip Keating, formerly of the Irish-American A. C.; Lieutenant William Anderson of the 71st Regiment and New York A. C., and Lieutenant George H. De Kay, a member of the winning relay team at the Pennsylvania relay meet.

TENNIS PLAY ADVANCES.

Finals Reached in Both Men's and Women's Tourneys at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 9.—The semi-finals of the men's and women's singles in the midwinter tennis tournament were completed today at Pinehurst. In the men's singles Christian Mack of Ann Arbor beat Charles Horton of Rye, 6—0, 6—0, and will meet Hugh G. Whitehead of the Norfolk Country Club for the trophy. Mrs. Jay V. Hall of New York defeated Miss Louise Patterson of Plainfield in the women's singles, 6—3, 6—4. Mrs. Hall will meet Miss Florence Ballin in the final.

Entries for Race Close Today.

Entries for the Yorkville Athletic League's four-mile novice road race, the league's biggest event of the year, which will be held next Sunday afternoon, will close today. The officials report only a fair number of entries thus far, but are expectant that there will be a considerable increase before the lists are closed, inasmuch as the event is open to all registered A. A. U. athletes who are novices. The event will start and finish at the Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., and the start is scheduled for 2:30 P. M.

Tremont Rink Races Tomorrow.

The weekly handicap races will be held at the Tremont Rink, Westchester and Tremont Avenues, tomorrow night, and will consist of a half and one mile handicap, and half-mile novice race. Entries include the entire teams of the New York A. C., Verona Lake S. C., Riverside S. C., and Peerless S. C., as well as most of the best-known individual skaters in the vicinity of New York.

Moore Beaten at Angle Game.

Guy Cepulos of Pittsburgh defeated George Moore of this city last night in an Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League match game at Thum's by the score of 50 to 48 in ninety-one innings.

BACARDI Makes the Perfect COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL. Try It and Be Convinced.

ICE YACHTS CRASH AT START OF RACE

Ingenue Finishes Contest, Beating Gull, but Say When Is Unable to Continue.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 9.—A few seconds after three ice yachts had started in a ten-mile race for the Commodore's Cup John Bates's Ingenue and T. Irving Brown's Say When, which will meet the Princeton and Silver Heels in the State championship races tomorrow afternoon, were in collision and the three skippers in each boat narrowly escaped injury. Mart Haviland, Captain of the Say When, lost control of the boat when a puff of wind struck her and raised the rear runner.

The craft, which was sailing down the river to the windward of the Ingenue, slanted into the latter boat, the bowsprit striking the Ingenue in the keel near the mast and the runner plank splitting a shot bag used as ballast. Had it not been for the clever handling of the Ingenue by Reuben White, who turned his craft about quickly and sailed in the opposite direction up the river, a much more serious accident would have resulted. Neither boat was badly damaged and both will start in tomorrow's race.

The Say When withdrew from the race, but the Ingenue continued and soon caught and passed the Gull, winning the ten-mile race, easily covering the course in 22 minutes.

The Ingenue was double-reefed, and White, the captain, had his two brothers, William and Ensley, with him. The Ingenue showed plenty of speed in the brisk northwest breeze. Robert S. Johnson was unable to keep his yacht to the ice and when the Gull was not flying on a single runner she was spinning on the ice like a top. Andrew White and Lester Pierce were Johnson's sailing mates.

The Zero II had her sail so badly torn in a trial spin before the race that she was unable to start. The challengers and defenders are now on the river and everything is in readiness for the start of the championship races tomorrow.

LONG SCHEDULE FOR ARMY.

Thirteen Games Listed for West Point Hockey Team.

WEST POINT, Jan. 9.—The army hockey schedule for this Winter was announced today. Thirteen games are on the card, all of which will be played at home. Williams, Massachusetts "Aggies," Dartmouth, and Boston College are the headliners.

Cadet Nichols, '20, is captain and Cadet Weeks, '19, manager. A feature is the game with the Camp Upton team of Yaphank.

The schedule:

Jan. 5, New York Military Academy; 12, Stevens Institute of Technology; 16, New York State College (Albany); 19, Naval Reserves; 23, Colgate; 26, Williams; 30, Nassau Hockey Club.

Feb. 2, Massachusetts "Aggies"; 4, Dartmouth; 6, Springfield Y. M. C. A.; 9, Rensselaer Poly.; 13, Camp Upton; 16, Boston College.

SAILOR FIRST IN SWIM.

Moeller Captures N. Y. A. C. Event by Narrow Margin.

The New York Athletic Club extended its program of catering to soldiers and sailors last night with a 50-yard novice swim, open only to men in the Federal service. This event, as well as the 100-yard open handicap, was hotly contested in the club's tank, and the honor of winning the first prize of the series fell to Herbert Moeller, a member of the United States Naval Reserve Force. There was a desperate race for the trophy, with E. W. Loew of the New York State Naval Militia in the lead for the first turn of the tank. Both swimmers made good turns, and twenty yards from the finish were on even terms. It was only by a touch that Moeller defeated Loew, with the third man, K. W. Troensegaard, a couple of yards back. The time was 29 2-5 seconds.

In the 100-yard event Ensign Hayford was the favorite, but met with unexpected opposition from Leonard Du Brul, an unattached swimmer. Hayford was more adept at the turns than his rival and held the lead by less than a yard after making the turn for the last lap of the tank. The sailor tired half way through the stretch, and in the last few strokes Du Brul managed to capture the honors.

The summaries:

100-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by Leonard Du Brul, unattached, (0:12;) Ensign M. P. Hayford, U. S. N. R. F., (0:15;) second; Kenneth Sutherland, New York State Naval School, (0:07,) third. Time—1:04 2-5.

50-Yard Swim, Novice, for Enlisted Men in the Federal Service.—Won by Herbert Moeller, U. S. N. R. F.; E. W. Loew, New York State Naval Militia, second; K. W. Troensegaard, New York State Naval Militia, third. Time—0:29 2-5.

Fancy Diving, Handicap.—Won by F. N. Sponberg, New York A. C., (4 points,) with 96 6-10 points; George W. Dahm, unattached, (18 points,) second, with 92 9-10; F. N. Mullen, U. S. N. R. F., (7 points,) third, with 90 4-10.

FOUR JOCKEYS ARE INJURED

Accidents Mar New Orleans Racing —Two Horses Killed.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9.—Four jockeys were injured and two horses were killed in accidents during today's running races at the Fair Grounds track. None of the riders is seriously hurt.

Arthur Johnson, an apprentice jockey, who came here from the Pacific Coast tracks, received bruises when Poppee, his mount in the second race, fell at the half-mile post and was killed.

In the seventh race J. Cruise, J. Williams, and W. Kelsay received painful bruises when their mounts fell in a tangle at the six-furlong post. Checks, Williams's mount, being killed. Cruise, Williams, and Kelsay will be able to ride tomorrow, it was announced, but Johnson may be out of the saddle for several days.

Fix Plans for New Clubhouse.

That there will be a new clubhouse for the opening of the Aqueduct race track next Spring is assured. The officials of the Queens County Jockey Club announced long ago that this improvement would be made and they have now filed plans with the Building Department for the erection of a building to cost $25,000. The new house will be a three-story structure, 35 by 85 feet.

Play-Off of Tie Another Tie.

When Louis Kreuter defeated George Clark in the New York State pocket billiard championship tournament at Lawler Brothers' Academy last night a three-cornered tie was created in the event for the second time. After the completion of the regular game Kreuter, Clark, and Joseph Concannon were tied for the lead. On Monday the play-off of this tie began, with the result that instead of solving the riddle, another tie was established. Kreuter defeated Calrk last night by a score of 100 to 27.

COLLEGES CURTAIL FENCING

Only Three Likely to Compete for Intercollegiate Title.

S. Valentine, a member of the Senior class and Captain of the Columbia University fencing team, has entered the Naval Aviation School at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He has resigned as Captain of the Blue and White team. His successor is H. W. Forster, a sophomore. M. J. Bloomer, another sophomore, will take Valentine's place as Secretary of the Intercollegiate Fencing Association.

At a recent meeting of representatives of Yale, Pennsylvania, and Columbia, it was decided to hold the intercollegiate fencing championships in the Columbia University gymnasium. This means that the Hotel Astor, which has been the scene of many of these annual contests, will be abandoned for 1918. It seems probable that the three colleges named above will be the only ones to enter the championships. Annapolis will not compete, and Harvard, usually a strong contestant, will have bayonet work instead of fencing. Yale will be represented, even though the members of its squad will have to pay for their own coach. It was suggested at the meeting that bayonet combats be made inter-collegiate, but serious discussion of this feature was left for future consideration.

The trademark "Scotch Mist" is ours exclusively. We speak of it because, with lots of folks, the name "Scotch Mist" has now come to be an everyday synonym for smart, woolen raincoats. Rather a nice compliment to our "Scotch Mists"; but as we are the sole makers of these attractive, serviceable, rainproofed overcoats, we feel it's rather up to us to give publicity, now and then, to the fact that "Scotch Mists" are constructed after a formula all our own—*and that the trademark's registered.*

To be had only from us.

The men's suits reduced to $25 are excellent investments.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

The Collar Trust may make you pay 25¢ for a collar soon! 15 & 20¢ brands
Collars
3 FOR 25¢
PRICE ADVANCES SOON!
"FACTORY Collar Shops"
49 & 51 WEST 125 St.

PIERCE ARROWS

90-HP Series Three Touring, just out of our Shops and in fully guaranteed condition, newly painted, all tires new.

Several fine Limousines are also ready now in our Used Car Department.

Our Representatives are in attendance at the Show.

20 Minutes by Hudson Tubes to Newark, and our car will meet you if you 'phone.

ELLIS MOTOR CAR COMPANY
416 Central Ave., Newark, N. J.
Tel. Mulberry 4000.
Pierce Arrow Distributors.

What Does Your Blood Lack?

Across the conference table and in the shop; at the desk and on the platform—everywhere—iron-blooded health conquers. The world holds its richest rewards for the man whose bodily strength equals his soul's ambition. For the weak it has only pity and sympathy.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan
"The Red Blood Builder"

Restores the vitality by recharging the source of vigor—the blood—with the elements that make for strength. If your endurance is below par, and you are frequently languid and listless; if you are pale and anemic and these symptoms are not indications of a serious organic disease, a course of Pepto-Mangan will prove highly beneficial.

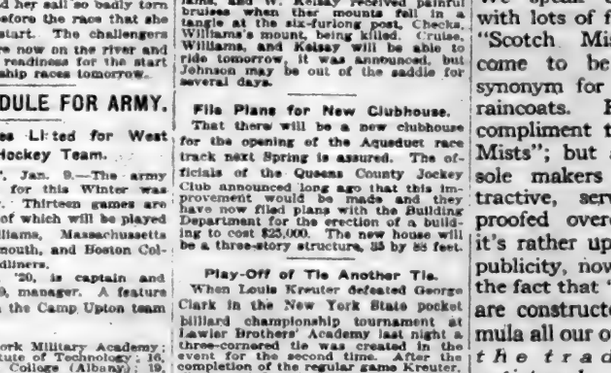
Study this picture so you will know how the genuine Gude's Pepto-Mangan looks. It is never sold in bulk.

Pepto-Mangan invigorates the body by supplying the blood with liberal quantities of digestible iron—which adds to the blood millions of new, rich, red blood cells. This, sluggish blood becomes enriched, and the circulation improves. A stream of iron-rugged vitality flows through the system bringing rejuvenation to its overtired organs.

Pepto-Mangan is a desirable tonic for the anemic, the overworked, the aged, and the convalescent. Its taste is exceedingly agreeable, and it cannot injure the teeth nor disturb digestion.

Friendly Warning: Gude's is the only true Pepto-Mangan. It is sold only in bottles and packages as pictured here. It is never sold in bulk. Reject substitutes—there are many. Read circular around bottle. For sale by all druggists.

Pepto-Mangan is made only by
M. J. BREITENBACH CO., New York
Manufacturing Chemists



One of the many Master Trucks in use in New York City.

See the Master Truck

During the Automobile Show, January 7th to 12th inclusive, Mr. Eugene Goldman, Vice-president and General Manager of Master Trucks, Inc., Chicago, and Mr. W. R. Mason and Mr. Theo. Zumstein, Eastern Sales Managers, will be at the Hotel Chatham, Vanderbilt Ave., and 48th St. Here will be exhibited several models of the Master Truck.

Master of the Load on Any Road

Automobile and truck dealers who are interested in securing the agency for a truck that is making good in every part of the country should not fail to inspect these models.

Master Trucks are made in 2, 3½, and 5 ton sizes.

Immediate Deliveries Guaranteed

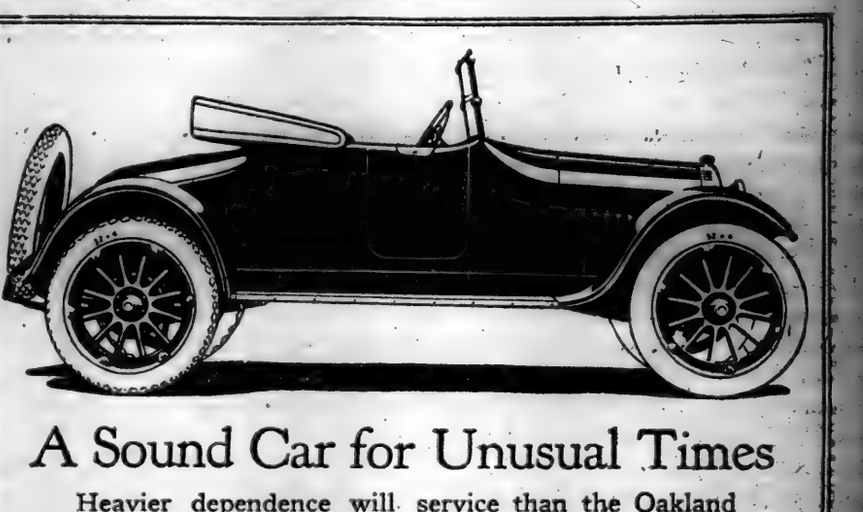
IN this new Hupmobile are superb steadiness, room and riding ease that invite complete relaxation—a degree of *comfort* which gives the word a significance it has never had before.

To these are added unusual power-and-performance ability, and equally unusual economy of operation and upkeep.

Hupmobile Exhibit, Grand Central Palace, Space A-88 straight ahead from main entrance—fourth exhibit on right

CHARLES E. RIESS & CO., Inc., Phone Circle 1616, 1741 BROADWAY at 56th ST

BROOKLYN: Dingeld Brothers, 1285 Bedford Avenue
BRONX: William Moller, 1852 Concourse
NEWARK: Hupmobile Sales Co., 73 Central Ave.
WHOLESALE ONLY: Hupmobile Co. of New York, 244-250 W. 49th St.



A Sound Car for Unusual Times

Heavier dependence will be placed by Americans on the motor car as a means of transportation in the months to come, than ever before.

In unusual times such as these, the need is distinctly for a sound car—a car that will serve capably and without failure over sustained periods and under adverse conditions, at the minimum of operating and upkeep costs.

No car more ably meets the requirements of such service than the Oakland Sensible Six, as proved by its unusual performance in the hands of more than a hundred thousand users.

The simple and enduring chassis on which all models of this high-power, lightweight and economical car are built—together with the overhead-valve Oakland engine which delivers 44 horsepower at 2600 r. p. m.,—is shown at the Automobile Show as part of the Oakland Sensible Six exhibit.

Oakland occupies Space A-30 at the Show. The models displayed are: the Touring Car, at $990; the Roadster, at $990; the Roadster Coupe, at $1150; the Sedan, at $1190; the Coupe (unit body), at $1490.

All price f. o. b. Pontiac, Mich.

Sidney B. Bowman Automobile Company
Distributors
Salesrooms—Broadway at 52nd St. Service—225 West 49th St. New York City.

OAKLAND SENSIBLE SIX

To yield from about 7% to 7½%

Short Time Investments

issued by public utility companies of recognized earning capacity and standing.

Circulars on request

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co.
Incorporated
Securities for Investment
14 Wall Street, New York

Bonds
Short Term Notes

A carefully selected list of securities, low in price, attractive in yield; recommended to your consideration for first of the year investment.

Send for the January List
AC—151

The National City Company
National City Bank Building
New York
Bonds Short Term Notes Acceptances

Southern California Edison Company
Pacific Light and Power Corporation

First and Refunding (Closed) Mortgage 5% Bonds due Sept., 1951.
Secured by first mortgage on over 50% of the hydro-electric installation of the Southern California Edison Company.
Followed by over $11,000,000 junior bonds and $27,000,000 dividend paying capital stocks.
Net earnings over twice the annual interest on all outstanding bonds.

Price to yield 6.10%

E. H. Rollins & Sons
43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston San Francisco Chicago

Canadian
Government & Municipal
Bonds

Yield 5½% to 6½%
Principal and interest payable in New York

Send for Circular A-63

Wood, Gundy & Co.
14 Wall St., New York
Toronto Montreal London

Legal Investments, and Exempt from All Taxation in the State of New York.

City of Mount Vernon, N.Y.
Registered 5% Serial Bonds

$8,000	Jan. 2, 1922	@	101.45
8,000	" 2, 1923	@	101.77
9,000	" 2, 1924	@	102.08
8,000	" 2, 1925	@	102.37
8,000	" 2, 1926	@	102.65
8,000	" 2, 1927	@	102.92
9,000	" 2, 1928	@	103.17
13,000	" 2, 1936	@	103.19

Above prices yield 4.60%
Descriptive circular on above and various other issues sent on request.

H. A. KAHLER & CO.
135 Broadway, New York
Telephone 7231—Cortlandt.

New York City Bonds
Barr & Schmeltzer
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St. Specialists New York

Wm. A. Read & Co.
New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Make Further Recovery, Though Activity Dwindles—Awaiting New Developments.

In what was decidedly a traders' market yesterday prices moved forward rather vigorously in the forenoon, underwent a reaction, and closed higher with gains general, many issues showing advances of from 1 to 3 points. Activity was much reduced and outside of half a dozen issues the transactions were down to the minimum. Steel supplied just 35 per cent. of the day's dealings on the Stock Exchange. The Street is very much interested in the probable action of the Directors on the dividend which comes up for settlement on the 29th of this month. Sentiment in brokerage circles is divided as to whether the board will do away with the extra at this meeting in order to make up the deficiency in the sum so far set aside for the excess profits tax, or continue the present liberal rate.

The President's message continues to engross the thoughts of bankers and traders. It has received more careful reading and re-reading than any previous utterance since the declaration of war. On sober second thought the market followers were inclined to the view that unless the forces working within the German Empire against the military leaders are much stronger than can be assumed on the reports reaching this country through roundabout channels the war aims so clearly enunciated by the President must mean protracted fighting. Against this view it is argued that unless the German Army can demonstrate in the next few months its ability to make more headway against the allied line the pressure from the civil population for peace, even at the sacrifice of all the objects for which the Kaiser plunged his people into war, will hasten the date at which the open discussion of peace terms demanded by the President may be begun.

The stock market is showing signs of uncertainty over the realization of hopes on which the recent advance was built up, and unless new factors are supplied shortly it will not be surprising to see dealings contract still further. It is essentially a traders' market at the moment, and as such is not inviting much outside commission business. Any important new development in the war situation would, however, find an immediate response through a fresh outburst of activity.

A serious situation in the Pittsburgh district was emphasized in the weekly review of The Iron Age, which states that weather and coal difficulties have brought operations of blast furnaces and steel works to the verge of complete demoralization. Scores of furnaces have been banked, and steel works are running to but 50 or 75 per cent. of capacity. Not only is the industry badly crippled, but the prospects of early relief are poor.

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

Shipping Shares Lead on Reports of New Government Rates.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—There was a moderate turnover on the Stock Exchange today and the tone was good. Shipping shares were leading features on reports of a forthcoming advance in Government rates.

Cunard stocks were further assisted by reports of a reissue of capital. Russian securities were firm, City of Riga bonds gaining four points. Eastern Kaffirs were strong. The other sections were dull throughout.

Money was in better demand and discount rates were firm.

Little Trading on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—Trading was flat on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 58 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 20½ centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 45 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	4	Renewals	4
Low	3½	Last	4

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERALS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Thirty days	5½	Sixty days	6
Sixty days	5½	Ninety days	6
Ninety days	5½	Four months	6
Four months	5½	Five months	6
Five months	5¾@6	Six months	6
Six months	5¾@6		

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ... 3¾@4¼
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ... 4¼@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ... 5 @5½

Commercial Paper.
Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days ... 5¾
4 to 6 months ... 5¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months ... 6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Rates of Change.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	..
Cables	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.73	5.73	5.73	+.00½
Cables	5.71	5.71	5.71	+.00½
Rubles—				
Demand	13.00	13.00	13.00	..
Cables	13.25	13.25	13.25	..

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.75¼	$4.76 7/16
5.1826	Paris	5.73	5.71
	China—		
	Hongkong	75.00	75.25
	Peking	114.00	114.25
	Shanghai	107.00	107.25
19.30	Greece	19.40	19.45
40.20	Holland	43.12½	43.62½
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	35.00	35.50
	Calcutta	35.00	35.50
5.1826	Italy	8.37	8.30
49.85	Japan—		
	Kobe	51.75	52.00
	Yokohama	51.75	52.00
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	50.00	50.125
51.46	Russia	13.00	13.25
26.80	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	32.25	32.75
	Copenhagen	30.00	30.50
	Christiania	31.25	31.75
19.30	Spain	24.20	24.30
	South America—		
32.42	Rio	26.93	27.00
42.44	Buenos Aires	45.87	45.97
5.1826	Switzerland	4.31½	4.49½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.71½	$4.69½

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $570,034,647; balance, $41,464,524; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $3,284,784; Federal Reserve credit balance, $29,058,058.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@3c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $9.0625.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 43⅛d, unchanged; in New York, 90⅝c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 73c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$2,478,996	$86,[illegible]
Internal revenue	700,991	26,950,758
Corporation income	270,933	13,810,832
Individual income	250,483	8,406,405
Excess profits	17,344,976	345,[illegible]
Miscellaneous	3,512,607	111,331,585
Total receipts	$24,758,854	$591,860,115
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	131,823,101	1,985,757,477
Exc. of total disburse. over total receipts	26,278,279	[illegible]
Expenditures	156,581,436	2,577,626,598

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Rec.
Atlas Powder pf.	1½	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 18
Burns Bros.	1¾	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Burns Bros.	1	St	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Certain-Teed Prod.	$4	..	Jan. 28	Jan. 17
Chevrolet Motor	3	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 18
Fed. Sug. Ref. pf.	$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
Keystone Tel. pf.	2½	Acc	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
Stand. Oil of Cal.	$2.50	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
Woolworth (F. W.)	2	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 9

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	459,161	816,299	705,462
Year to date	5,682,938	6,798,226	6,951,849

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
10½	11½	100	Advance Rumely	11	11	11	11	...
2¼	2½	500	Alaska Juneau	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	−⅛
19¼	19½	500	Allis-Chalm. Mfg	19⅜	19½	19	19	−½
75	75½	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	75½	75⅝	75¼	75⅝	+¼
74	75	1,500	Am. Beet Sugar	73½	74⅛	73½	74	+1
80	88	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	84	84	84	84	−1
38⅜	38½	3,900	American Can	38	39	38	38⅜	+⅜
89	91	100	American Can pf	90	90	90	90	−⅜
69	69½	1,350	Am. Car & F'dry	69¼	69⅞	68⅞	69	−⅞
26	27½	100	Am. Cotton Oil	27	27	27	27	−⅝
12	13	100	Am. Hide & Leath	12	12	12	12	...
52	54	200	Am. Hide & L. pf	53½	53½	52	52	−1½
12	12½	275	American Ice	12	12	12	12	+⅜
41¼	41½	300	American Ice pf	41	41½	41	41½	+⅝
53¾	56	4,200	Am. International	55⅝	56⅝	55	56	...
28⅜	28½	3,200	Am. Linseed	27⅞	28⅞	27⅝	28⅞	+1⅛
70¼	72	500	Am. Linseed pf	70	70½	70	70½	+1½
55¾	56⅞	800	Am. Locomotive	56½	56⅞	56	56	+½
95	98	100	Am. Locom. pf	98	98	98	98	+1
78⅝	79	4,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	79	80	78½	78⅝	+1½
61	62	200	Am. Steel F'dries	61	61½	61	61½	+1
100½	101	600	Am. Sugar Ref	100	101	100	100½	+1½
64	64½	1,900	Am. Sumatra Tob	62	64½	62	64½	+2
86	90	100	Am. Sum. Tob. pf	87	87	87	87	−1
105⅞	106	3,300	Am. Tel. & Teleg	103	105⅞	103	105⅞	+⅞
164¼	164⅞	3,800	American Tobacco	155⅝	165	155⅝	164⅝	+9⅛
45¾	46	100	American Woolen	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	−⅝
92¼	98	100	Am. Woolen pf	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	+½
14½	14⅝	200	Am. Zinc, L. & S	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
43½	44½	100	Am. Z., L. & S. pf	44	44	44	44	−½
62¼	62½	4,400	Anaconda Copper	61⅞	62⅞	61⅝	62	+⅝
85½	86	1,000	At., Top. & S. F	85⅞	86⅛	85¾	85¾	−⅜
81	82	100	At., Top. & S. F. pf	81	81	81	81	−¾
89⅞	91	300	Atl. Coast Line	90	90⅞	90	90⅞	+1⅜
99½	100	6,500	Atl. Gulf & W. I	100	101½	99¼	100	+2
59	59¼	8,700	Baldwin Locom	59	59⅝	58¼	59	...
52⅞	53	700	Baltimore & Ohio	52⅝	53½	52⅝	53	−⅜
56¾	57½	200	Balt. & Ohio pf	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	+⅝
...	...	1	Bank of Commerce	170	170	170	170	...
79½	80	100	Beth. Steel pf	81	81	81	81	+1
78½	78⅝	23,000	Beth. St. Cl. B. t. c	79	80⅛	78¼	78⅝	+1½
98½	99	400	B.St. pf. sub.rcts.f.p	98⅝	99	98½	99	+1
41	42	600	B'klyn Rap. Trans	43	43	41½	41½	−1½
85	110	10	Buff., R. & P. pf	110	110	110	110	...
19¾	20¼	400	Butte & Superior	20⅛	20½	20	20	−⅜
38½	39	200	Cal. Packing	38	39	38	39	+2½
12½	14	700	Cal. Petroleum	13⅛	13½	13	13½	...
35	37	300	Cal. Petroleum pf	37	37	37	37	−1
139	139¼	3,800	Canadian Pacific	139	139¼	138⅞	139¼	+¼
45	46	200	Cent. F'dry pf	45	45	45	45	−1
65½	66	2,300	Cent. Leather Co	65⅞	66½	65⅞	65⅞	+1⅛
103	104	100	Cent. Leather pf	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	+⅛
30	31	500	Cerro de Pasco	30	31	30	31	+1½
73	74	800	Chandler Motor	73	74	72	74	+2
53	53¾	1,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	53	53¾	52¾	53¼	+⅛
45¼	46	700	Chi., Mil. & St. P	45¼	45⅞	45¼	45½	...
78½	78¾	800	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	78⅝	78¾	78⅝	78⅝	+½
93	95	100	Chi. & Northwest	94	94	94	94	...
20	20¼	1,200	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c	19⅞	20⅛	19⅞	20¼	+⅜
60	60¼	100	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c	60½	60½	60½	60½	...
50	50½	400	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c	51	51	50½	50½	−½
16	16½	500	Chile Copper	16¼	16¼	16⅛	16¼	...
42½	43	1,300	Chino Copper	43	43½	42⅝	43	+1
28	30	100	C., C., C. & St. L	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	−1½
35⅝	36¼	20	Colo. Fuel & Iron	35¼	35¾	35¾	35¾	...
32½	32¾	200	Colum. Gas & Elec	32¾	32¾	32½	32½	...
32	32¼	7,500	Corn. Products Ref	31⅝	32⅛	31⅝	32	+¼
91	92	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90⅞	91	90⅞	91	+½
54½	54¾	3,400	Crucible Steel	54	55⅜	54	54⅝	+⅝
30	30½	3,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	31	31	29⅞	30	...
79½	80	400	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	80¼	80¼	79⅝	79⅝	−⅜
9	9½	500	Denver & Rio G	9	9⅛	9	9	+⅛
36¼	36⅜	15,700	Distillers Securities	34¼	36½	34¼	36⅜	+2⅛
8⅝	9⅜	700	Dome Mines	9⅝	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+½
15½	16	1,900	Erie	15¾	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	−¼
26⅜	27	300	Erie 1st pf	26⅜	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	−⅛
28	32½	200	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf	32⅛	32⅛	32½	32½	−⅜
34¼	34½	100	Gaston Wms. & W	34½	34½	34½	34½	+¼
170	180	200	Gen. Chemical	175	175	175	175	+20
133	134½	6,100	Gen. Electric	132	133½	132	133	+2½
116	116½	5,700	General Motors	115½	119	115	116	...
80	82½	500	Gen. Motors pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	−¼
39	39¾	300	Goodrich (B. F.)	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+⅜
76	77	300	Granby Consol	76½	76½	76	76	...
89¾	90¼	700	Great Northern pf	89⅞	90¼	89⅞	89⅞	+⅜
26½	27½	1,800	Gt. Nor. Cfs for O.P	27	27½	26⅞	27	+½
39	39¼	200	Greene-Cananea	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39¼	...
33¼	33⅝	800	Haskell & Barker	33	33½	33	33½	−⅛
46⅞	47	2,000	Inspiration Copper	46	47½	46	47	+⅜
8	8½	100	Interboro Cons	8½	8½	8½	8½	−¼
12⅝	13½	1,100	Inter. Agricultural	12	13½	12	13½	+2⅛
44	44½	1,900	Inter. Agricul. pf	42	44½	40½	44	+2⅜
22⅝	22¾	2,900	Inter. Mer. Mar	22⅜	22⅞	22⅜	23	+⅜
86⅝	86¾	28,500	Inter. Mer. Mar. pf	85¼	87¼	85¼	86⅝	+2¼
28⅝	29	700	Inter. Nickel	29	29	28½	28½	−⅛
28	28¼	800	Inter. Paper	28¼	28½	27⅞	28⅛	+⅛
16	17	400	Kan. City Southern	17	17	17	17	+⅜
43	44	100	Kelly Springf. Tire	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	+⅝
31½	32	2,100	Kennecott Copper	31⅝	32¼	31⅝	31⅞	+⅛
76⅞	77	700	Lackawanna Steel	77⅝	77⅝	76⅞	76⅞	+⅝
9	10	100	Lake Erie & West	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	−¾
14¼	15	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	14½	14½	14½	14½	−½
17½	20	200	Loose-Wiles Bis	19	19	19	19	+1½
112½	115	100	Louis. & Nash	114½	114½	114½	114½	+3½
25	26	400	Maxwell Motors	25¼	26	25¼	25¼	...
57	58	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	57	57½	57	57½	+¼
83¼	83½	14,600	Mexican Petroleum	82	84⅝	82	83½	+2⅜
31½	31⅝	100	Miami Copper	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+½
46⅜	46½	7,500	Midvale Steel	46	47⅜	46	46⅜	+⅜
87	88	400	M., St. P. & S. S. M	88¼	88¼	87½	87½	−1
4½	5	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
22⅝	22¾	1,500	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs	22⅝	23	22½	22⅝	...
26⅜	27½	100	Nat. Acme	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	...
16¼	17	400	Nat. Cond. & Cable	16	16¼	16	16¼	+¼
40½	41	5,200	Nat. Enam. & St	39¼	41⅛	39¼	40½	+1½
44	44½	100	Nat. Lead	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	−⅜
100	105	25	Nat. Lead pf	105	105	105	105	...
18¼	18⅜	500	Nevada Con. Cop	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	−⅛
71	71⅛	2,400	N. Y. Central	70⅞	71¼	70⅞	70⅞	+⅛
17	19	100	N. Y. Dock	18½	18½	18½	18½	−⅜
30	30½	500	N. Y., N. H. & H	30	30½	30	30	−½
19⅝	20½	300	N. Y., Ont. & West	19¼	19¼	19⅛	19¼	−1¼
103½	104	500	Norfolk & Western	104½	104½	104	104	−1
85	85½	600	Northern Pacific	84⅝	85⅞	84⅝	85⅝	+1½
38¼	38½	5,100	Ohio Cities Gas	38	38¾	37⅞	38½	+1
43⅝	44	2,000	Ohio Fuel Supply	42⅝	43⅞	42⅝	43½	−1
23	25	100	Pacific Mail	24	24	24	24	−1½
87	88	100	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	87	87	87	87	+1
46½	47	1,900	Penn. R. R	46	46⅝	46	46⅝	+⅜
41½	42	400	People's Gas, Chi	42	42½	42	42	...
78	81	100	Pitts. Coal pf	80	80	80	80	...
23	23¼	300	Pitts. & West Va	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	+¼
107½	108	600	Pullman Co	105½	108	105½	107½	+1½
48	48½	1,400	Railway Steel Sp	47	48¼	47	48⅝	+2⅝
23	23¼	1,800	Ray Con. Copper	23⅝	23¼	22⅞	23	−⅛
74⅝	74⅞	11,000	Reading	74¼	75¼	74¼	74½	+⅜
35	40	100	Reading 1st pf	36	36	36	36	+1
77½	78	2,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	77½	78¼	77⅛	77⅝	+¼
93	95	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	95	95	95	95	+½
74⅝	75½	100	Royal Dutch t r	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	+¼
11½	12¼	100	St. Louis-San Fran	12	12	12	12	−1
56¼	60	200	Savage Arms	54	56	54	56	+2¾
7¾	8½	200	Saxon Motor	9	9	9	9	+1
7¼	8	200	Seaboard Air Line	8	8	8	8	+1
17½	18	200	Seab. Air Line pf	18	18	17½	17½	−¼
30½	31	1,100	Sinclair Oil & Ref	30⅞	31	30⅝	31	−¼
41¼	42	100	Sloss-S. Steel & I	41	41	41	41	+1
83¼	83¾	300	Southern Pacific	84	84	83⅝	83¾	−¼
23½	23⅝	800	Southern Railway	23⅞	24	23⅜	23½	+¼
80	84½	100	Standard Milling	84	84	84	84	+5¾
51½	51¾	11,800	Studebaker Co	51¼	52¼	51	51¼	+¼
39	40¼	600	Stutz Motor	39⅝	40¼	39⅝	40¼	+⅝
37¼	37½	500	Superior Steel	38	38	37¼	37½	...
13¼	14	100	Tenn. C. & C	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	...
144	144¼	2,400	Texas Co	143	145	143	144¼	−2¾
16½	17	200	Texas & Pacific	17	17	17	17	−1
17	18½	200	Third Avenue	17⅛	17½	17⅛	17½	−⅛
50½	51½	2,600	Tobacco Products	51	52	50½	51	+1½
114½	114⅝	2,300	Union Pacific	114	115¼	114	114½	+⅜
69¼	70	100	Union Pacific pf	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	+⅜
38	38¾	100	United Alloy Steel	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	−⅜
90½	91½	300	United Cigar Stores	91	91	91	91	+1
118	119	100	United Fruit	118	118	118	118	+1
4½	5¼	200	United Rys. Invest	5	5¼	5	5¼	−1½
11½	13	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	11½	11½	11½	11½	−½
119	120	900	U. S. Indus. Alco	118¾	119½	118¾	119	+2
52	52½	200	U. S. Rubber	53½	53½	53	53	−½
45½	46¼	500	U. S. Sm., R. & M	45½	46	45½	45½	−½
94⅞	95	150,700	U. S. Steel	94	95⅜	94	94⅞	+1⅛
109⅞	110	100	U. S. Steel pf	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	+⅜
80⅞	81	1,000	Utah Copper	80⅜	81⅛	80⅜	81⅛	+1¼
41½	42	500	Wabash pf. A	42½	42½	42	42	−1
75	78½	100	Wells Fargo Exp	75	75	75	75	−4
13¼	14	200	Western Maryland	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½	+½
13	13⅝	100	Western Pacific	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	−¼
87⅝	88¼	100	Western Union Tel	88	88	88	88	...
40¼	40½	1,500	Westingh. E. & M	40¼	41¼	40¼	40½	+1⅛
9⅜	9⅞	80	Wheeling & L. E	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	...
38⅞	39¼	320	White Motors	38⅞	39	38⅞	39	+½
47	47½	400	Wilson & Co	46	47½	46	47½	+1½
17⅝	17⅞	13,100	Willys-Overland	17⅝	18⅛	17½	17⅞	+¼
38	39½	200	Wisconsin Central	38	38½	38	38½	+1⅛
112	113½	100	Woolw. (F. W.) Co	115	115	115	115	+1

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	59.40	58.59	59.17	+.19
25 industrials	74.91	73.84	74.10	+1.30
50 stocks	67.15	65.98	66.63	+.79

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Jan. 9	67.15	65.98	66.63	+.79
Jan. 8	67.27	65.74	65.84	−.17
Jan. 7	66.27	65.11	66.01	+.98
Jan. 5	66.49	65.25	65.88	−1.37
Jan. 4	67.79	66.34	66.75	−.24
Jan. 3	68.87	66.40	66.99	+.16
Jan. 2	67.41	66.62	66.83	+.93

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

Jan.	High.	Low.	Last.
*1918	68.87 Jan. 3	65.11 Jan. 7	[illegible]
1917	90.46 Jan. 4	84.71 Jan. 31	85.21
1916	91.48 Jan. 3	86.47 Jan. 31	88.17
1915	64.46 Jan. 23	60.07 Jan. 2	62.37
1914	73.80 Jan. 31	67.50 Jan. 3	72.97
1913	79.10 Jan. 9	75.00 Jan. 17	77.22
1912	78.63 Jan. 3	75.60 Jan. 31	76.62
1911	81.10 Jan. 31	77.37 Jan. 3	[illegible]

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*1918	68.87 Jan. 3	65.11 Jan. 7	[illegible]
†1917	90.46 Jan. 4	86.57 Jan. 10	88.72
Full Years.			
1917	90.46 Jan. 4	57.43 Dec. 20	65.88
1916	101.51 Nov. 20	80.91 Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.18 Oct. 23	58.90 Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.80 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	[illegible]
1913	79.10 Jan. 9	68.09 June 10	[illegible]
1912	85.82 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	[illegible]
1911	84.41 June 26	68.57 Sep. 25	77.00

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Jan. 9	76.98	+.18	Jan. 1	Holiday.	
Jan. 8	76.80	−.14	Dec. 31	76.80	+.74
Jan. 7	76.94	−.14	Dec. 29	76.06	+.36
Jan. 5	77.08	−.08	Dec. 28	75.70	+.24
Jan. 4	77.16	−.10	Dec. 27	75.46	+.30
Jan. 3	77.26	+.14	Dec. 26	74.86	−.63
Jan. 2	77.12	+.33	Dec. 25	Holiday.	

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*1918	77.26 Jan. 3	76.80 Jan. 8	76.98
†1917	90.10 Jan. 10	89.63 Jan. 2	90.10
Full Years.			
1917	89.48 Jan. 20	74.24 Dec. 20	76.80
1916	90.18 Nov. 27	88.19 Apr. 22	89.64
1915	87.62 Mar. 24	81.52 Jan. 2	84.67
1914	88.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 3	81.96
1913	92.51 Jan. 10	83.45 Dec. 16	83.84

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Tobacco Shorts Trimmed.

The shorts in American Tobacco shares have found hard sledding ever since the company announced that earnings would be drawn upon to provide additional working capital and that the newly authorized Class B stock would not be issued. The net advance of 10½ points on Tuesday apparently represented some hurried covering, and the shorts who failed to get under shelter then had to bid still higher yesterday. The gain in yesterday's dealings was 9⅛ points, and at the maximum price of 165 the stock stood about 15 points above its level when the December decline started. There have been rueful readjustments of opinions in respect to the future trend of American Tobacco. When the management first announced the plan to convert $50,000,000 common stock into a non-voting issue, speculative pencils figured that the company's dividend would have to be reduced if the stock was sold, and this, they argued, should cause a decline below 120. The quotation went down to 123 on Dec. 20 and refused to go lower when the general market turned upward.

Scrip at a Premium Bid.

On the Curb yesterday a bid of 125 was reported for $50,000 of the scrip to be issued by the American Tobacco Company in lieu of dividends in the current year. The bid meant that the $24 was offered for a $20 dividend, the quarterly rate which the company has intimated will be continued in scrip. The paper bears interest of 6 per cent. and may be converted into Class B common stock at the end of three years. The premium presumably was influenced by the convertible feature of the scrip, although the terms of conversion have not been made public in detail. As the scrip-dividend plan immediately preceded the abrupt rise in the shares, it was assumed in brokerage offices that a "bull argument" was contained in the plan. Whether this was the case or not, bidders found very little stock about when they went into the market. American Tobacco common has always been closely held, an unfortunate situation for heedless short sellers.

The Denver & Rio Grande.

It now appears that the conferences in Washington between Judge Payne, counsel for the Director General of Railroads, and representatives of both parties to the Denver & Rio Grande-Western Pacific suit were extremely brief. Judge Payne made it clear at once that Mr. McAdoo was interested in only one thing—that nothing should be done to interfere in any way with the efficient operation of the road as an integral unit of the mobilized transportation system. Neither the Western Pacific bondholders nor any of their representatives have ever had any intention of permitting such a thing, and they were able to assure Judge Payne of the fact immediately. That ended the Government's interest in the matter. Since then there have been conferences, and yesterday afternoon there was to have been a Directors' meeting of the Denver & Rio Grande, which, it is understood, failed for want of a quorum. Apparently the conferences have come to nothing, and the Equitable Trust Company, as trustee for the bondholders, is determined to press for judgment. The manner in which the settlement is to be worked out without disturbing the operation of the road is apparently to be left to the court to decide.

The Stock Dividend Decision.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court that stock dividends are not liable to income tax seems destined to place another difficulty in the way of interpretation of the income tax law of 1917, which was hardly necessary, in view of the fact that no one has been able to make head or tail of much of the law in any case. The case of Henry R. Towne, upon which the decision was rendered, was brought under the law of 1913, but it is the general opinion downtown that the decision applies with equal force to any other income tax law. George Welwood Murray, who has been as intimately associated with the case as any attorney, yesterday declined to express an opinion as to the applicability of the decision to the 1917 law, but he took pains to point out that the court's opinion rests, not upon anything in the particular statute, but upon basic principles, which are, presumably, as applicable to one law as another. The Towne case, moreover, was taken to the Supreme Court as a test case, on the general principle, and it was this fact which brought Mr. Murray into the litigation, he having been counsel in several parallel cases held in abeyance for the Towne decision.

Government Control and the Broker.

One effect of Government control of shipping in England has been the practically complete extinction of the ship broker. The result of the requisitioning of virtually all English tonnage afloat at Blue-Book rates, and direct operation by the Shipping Controller, has been to leave no business save the relatively small volume of neutral tonnage upon the market, and this has not been sufficient to keep brokerage firms alive. Ship brokers in New York are beginning to feel the danger of a similar result here from the operation of the Shipping Board's control of American tonnage, and yesterday a meeting of the fraternity was held upon the floor of the Produce Exchange to consider the situation. It is, so far, precisely similar to that in England—by requisitioning the bulk of American tonnage, and returning it to the owner to be operated for Government account under berthing rates, the Shipping Board has left the broker no market save the narrow one of neutral, small American, and sailing tonnage.

Keeping the Broker Alive.

The brokers' contention is that if Government control and operation is to endure after the war, they must, of course, put up the shutters, but if, as is indicated by the very language of the act creating the Shipping Board, the settled policy of the United States calls for a return, after the present emergency is passed, to a free competitive market in shipping, with full scope for private enterprise, it will be impossible to attain that end unless the brokers are kept alive now to recreate it. There is a general feeling in the shipping industry here that England will suffer after the war for the mistake of having put her brokers out of business, and a desire that this country may avoid the same mistake. There is good hope, however, that the Shipping Board will also see the matter in this light.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	$4,139,500	$6,875,500	$6,956,500
Year to date	29,011,000	44,657,800	46,649,000

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U S Liberty 3½s, int ctfs, full paid
9000 ... 98.74
58000 ... 98.76
6000 ... 98.74
19000 ... 98.76
58000 ... 98.74
5000 ... 98.72
4000 ... 98.68
5000 ... 98.70
1000 ... 98.68
1000 ... 98.66
1000 ... 98.66
69000 ... 98.70
1000 ... 98.66
150000 ... 98.74
4000 ... 98.72
8000 ... 98.74
38000 ... 98.72
88000 ... 98.74
8000 ... 98.76
2000 ... 98.74
1000 ... 98.76
10000 ... 98.74
7000 ... 98.76
10000 ... 98.74
1000 ... 98.76
10000 ... 98.76
16000 ... 98.76
4000 ... 98.78
5000 ... 98.76
19000 ... 98.78
7000 ... 98.74
13000 ... 98.78
10000 ... 98.76
110000 ... 98.78
20000 ... 98.76
2000 ... 98.72
2000 ... 98.74
1000 ... 98.72
$773000

U S Liberty 1st cv 4s
$17000 ... [illegible]
37000 ... 97.96
2000 ... 97.94
7000 ... 97.88
10000 ... 97.84
22000 ... 97.80
1000 ... 97.74
6000 ... 97.76
5000 ... 97.74
11000 ... 97.78
2000 ... 97.80
1000 ... 97.74
$121000

U S Liberty 2d 4s
$7000 ... [illegible]
4000 ... 96.42
30000 ... 96.40
1000 ... 96.42
21000 ... 96.40
14000 ... 96.42
1000 ... 96.40
48000 ... 96.42
13000 ... 96.44
15000 ... 96.42
8000 ... 96.46
10000 ... 96.42
8000 ... 96.40
16000 ... 96.42
44000 ... 96.44
500 ... [illegible]
2000 ... 96.44
8000 ... 96.42
2000 ... 96.44
6000 ... [illegible]
10000 ... [illegible]
1000 ... 96.44
10000 ... 96.42
12000 ... 96.46
5000 ... 96.48
4000 ... 96.46
1000 ... 96.44
29000 ... 96.46
6000 ... 96.48
87000 ... 96.48
109000 ... 96.48
76000 ... 96.50
1000 ... 96.48
144000 ... 96.50
9000 ... 96.46
23000 ... 96.50
1000 ... 96.52
2000 ... 96.54
13000 ... 96.56
89000 ... 96.50
54000 ... 96.58
43000 ... 96.56
5000 ... 96.60
2000 ... 96.58
19000 ... 96.50
14000 ... 96.58
6000 ... 96.60
[illegible]

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION BONDS.

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000:

Am For Sec 5s
5 ... 95½
10 ... 95½
6 ... 95⅝
29 ... 95½
Anglo-Fr 5s
17 ... 88⅞
½ ... [illegible]
29 ... 88
25 ... 88⅛
4 ... 88⅛
6 ... 88⅝
7 ... [illegible]
2 ... 88¾
½ ... 88
½ ... 88
1 ... 88⅝
15 ... 88⅝
1 ... 88
1 ... 88⅝
100 ... 89
4 ... 89⅛
11 ... 89¼
ArgenGovt5s
1 ... 80
CityofBord6s
28 ... 85¼
13 ... 85⅝
5 ... 85⅞
20 ... 86
10 ... 86⅛
5 ... 85⅞
18 ... 86⅛
7 ... 85⅞
CityofLyons6s
7 ... 85¼
1 ... 85⅝
20 ... 85⅝
3 ... 85⅞
9 ... 86
6 ... 86⅛
10 ... 85⅝
CityofMars6s
13 ... 85⅛
5 ... 85⅝
18 ... 85⅝
10 ... 85⅝
30 ... 85⅝
5 ... 85⅞
10 ... 86⅛
CityofParis6s
10 ... 84⅝
20 ... 84⅝
6 ... 84⅝
30 ... 85
11 ... 84⅝
1 ... 84⅝
DomofCan5s, 1921
3 ... 95
1 ... 95¼
1931
2 ... 91⅝
French Govt temp 5½s
11 ... 96⅝
22 ... 95⅞
2 ... 95⅝
32 ... 95⅝
JapGovt4½s, sterl loan
2 ... 90⅛
10 ... 90⅛
2d Ser
7 ... 80⅛
German stp

1 ... 80½
1 ... 80½
UnKingofGt Br & Ire 5s
20 ... 97⅛
3 ... 97⅛
1 ... 97⅛
14 ... 97⅛
5½s, 1918
4 c ... 100
129 ... 99⅝
5½s, 1919
1 ... 95⅝
5½s, 1919, new
3 ... 99⅛
28 ... 98⅛
10 ... 95⅝
5 ... 98⅛
50 ... 98⅝
5½s, 1921
4 ... 92⅝
N Y City 4½s, 1966
1 ... 88⅝
4½s, May, 1957
6 ... 93
Nov, 1957
2 ... 95¼
25 ... 95
21 ... 95¼
4½s, 1965
12 ... 93
4s, 1955, reg
1 ... 84½
Alb&Susq3½s
2 ... 74½
AmAgChcv5s
1 ... 92½
AmSm&Ref temp 1st 5s
2 ... 87½
3 ... 87
AmT&Tcol4s
1 ... 82⅝
1 ... 82⅛
conv 4½s
1 ... 87½
col tr 5s
6 ... 91
5 ... 90⅞
2 ... 91
10 ... 90⅝
16 ... 91
Arm'r&Co4½s
10 ... 84⅝
At.Top&SFe gen 4s
21 ... 83⅝
adj4s, stpd
2 ... 74½
cv 4s, 1960
4 ... 86
TransSL4s
1 ... 80
Atl C L 1st 4s
1 ... 81⅛
2 ... 82
B & O gold 4s
2 ... 77½
6 ... 77⅛
conv 4½s
10 ... 77⅛
ref 5s
1 ... 82⅝
6 ... 82¼
1 ... 82

3 ... 82⅝
BethStlext15s
1 ... 98⅛
BklUnEl1st5s
1 ... 86
5 ... 86
Cent Leath 5s
1 ... 94⅝
1 ... 93
CentPacgtd4s
1 ... 78⅝
C & O con 5s
3 ... 90
gen 4½s
3 ... 73⅝
2 ... 73⅛
conv 4½s
10 ... 69½
1 ... [illegible]
1 ... 69¼
1 ... 69⅞
1 ... 69½
conv 5s
10 ... 78
2 ... 77⅞
10 ... 78
12 ... 77⅝
2 ... 78
8 ... 77⅞
10 ... 77⅞
6 ... 77½
C,B&Qjoint4s
6 ... 93⅝
1 ... 93⅛
16 ... 93⅝
Chi Gt Wn 4s
5 ... 59
Chi,Mil&StP 4s, 1925
2 ... 78
cv 5s, Ser B
5 ... 79
ref 4½s
8 ... 66⅞
1 ... 66⅝
conv 4½s
1 ... 73
C&PWn5s
1 ... 98
C&NWdeb5s, 1921, reg
10 ... 100
Chi Rys 5s
1 ... 82
C,RI&PRy ref 4s
3 ... 65⅛
4 ... 65⅝
Chile Cop 7s
3 ... 103¼
6 ... 103⅝
6s, rcts, ptpd
5 ... 76⅛
10 ... 76⅜
7 ... 76⅜
10 ... 76⅜
10 ... 76
C,C,C&StL gen 4s
3 ... 63½
deb 4½s
1 ... 70⅛
Col&Sou ref& ext 4½s
10 ... 69⅛
53 ... 69
Con Gas cv 6s

2 ... 100⅝
Cumb Tel 5s
2 ... 90
D & H cv 5s
2 ... 90
D&RGcon4s
2 ... 64
1st& ref 5s
5 ... 50⅛
DistSecCorp5s
35 ... 75
Erie1stcon4s
2 ... 65⅛
1st gen 4s
1 ... 52
cv4s, SerA
17 ... 48
Ser B
10 ... 46
cv4s, SerD
10 ... 51
FW&DC1st6s
1 ... 96
GenElecdeb5s
2 ... 94⅛
Hud&M1st& ref5s, SerA
1 ... 80⅛
adj inc 5s
5 ... 15⅛
IllCent4s, 1953
11 ... 74⅛
Ill Steel 4½s
1 ... 81⅛
Ind Steel 5s
1 ... 96⅛
IRT1st&ref5s
8 ... 81¼
7 ... 81⅝
5 ... 81⅛
IntMerMar1st6s
13 ... 91⅛
KanCityTer4s
5 ... 77
LackSt15s, 1950
1 ... 90⅛
Lex&Eastgt5s
2 ... 91⅝
LongIslgen5s
2 ... 94⅛
LorillardCo7s
2 ... 113⅛
Midvale Steel col tr 5s
3 ... 82⅛
1 ... 82
10 ... 82⅛
3 ... 82
M,K&Tsf4½s
2 ... 34
Tr Co ctfs
1 ... 38
5 ... 32
MoPacgen4s
2 ... 57⅛
5 ... 57
2 ... 57⅛
2½ ... 57⅛
1 ... 57⅛
27 ... 57
1 ... [illegible]
MonPower5s, Ser A
3 ... 89
Nat Starch deb 5s
1 ... 91⅛
N O Term 4s

3 ... 63
NYAirBrake 1st conv 6s
2 ... 99⅝
NYCentdeb6s
5 ... 93¼
5 ... 98⅛
8 ... 93⅛
4 ... 93¼
3 ... 93⅛
ref&imp4½s, Ser A
3 ... 81½
gen 3½s
4 ... 72¼
20 ... 73¼
deb 4s, 1934
6 ... 78⅝
NY,Chi&StL deb 4s
5 ... 63¼
NYRys,adj5s
10 ... 19⅝
N Y Tel 4½s
6 ... 86½
1 ... 86⅝
NY,W&B4½s
1 ... 48½
3 ... 48⅛
8 ... 48
Norf&Wcon4s
1 ... 88
2 ... 85
Pocah,C&C4s
1 ... 83⅛
Nor Pac 4s
40 ... 84
Nor Pac 3s
1 ... 60
8 ... 59⅛
4 ... 59⅛
NorStatesPr 1st & ref 5s
1 ... 87½
Oreg Sh Line gtd ref 4s
1 ... 83⅛
37 ... 83
PacGas&E5s
6 ... 79⅛
Pac T & T 5s
2 ... 90⅝
PRRgen4½s
3 ... 92
14 ... 91⅛
8 ... 91⅛
16 ... 91⅛
Penn 4s, 1948
2 ... 89
PubServCorp s f 5s
1 ... 75⅛
Rdg gen 4s
4 ... 83⅛
Rep I & S s f 5s, 1940
5 ... 93⅛
StL&SanFrpr lien4s, SerA
10 ... 58
13 ... 57⅛
2 ... 57⅛
10 ... 57⅛
1 ... 57⅛
prin5s, SerB
25 ... 69
7 ... 69⅛

adj 6s
14 ... 62
StLSW1st4s
1 ... 67⅛
1st Term 5s
2 ... 57⅝
S A L adj 5s
9 ... 38
SinclOil&Rist sf7s, withwar
11 ... 87
So Pac col 4s
½ ... 72⅛
½ ... 72⅛
conv 4s
3 ... 76⅛
13 ... 76
conv 5s
3 ... 88⅛
26 ... [illegible]
4 ... 87⅛
3 ... 88⅛
½ ... 89⅛
½ ... 89⅛
2 ... 88⅛
4 ... 88
1st ref 4s
3 ... 79⅛
SouthnRy1st5s
1 ... 93
gen 4s
5 ... 59⅛
2 ... 59⅛
2 ... 59⅛
1 ... 59⅝
StLDiv4s
2 ... 69⅛
TexasCodeb6s
1 ... 99⅛
ThirdAvadj5s
5 c ... 36
2 ... 36
Tol&OC1st5s
2 ... 93
Un Pac 1st 4s
5 ... 85⅝
conv 4s
8 ... 85⅝
2 ... 85
4 ... 85⅛
1st & ref 4s
10 ... 77⅛
U S Rubber 1st & ref 5s
5 ... 78⅛
2 ... 78⅛
6 ... 78⅛
28 ... 78
USStlCorpsf5s
4 ... 99
2 ... 98⅝
3 ... 99
UtahPow&L5s
1 ... 85
VirgnRy1st5s
3 ... 92⅝
2 ... 92⅝
Westn Elec 5s
4 ... 97
West Shore 4s
1 ... 80
Wilson & Co 1st 6s
4 ... 95
4 ... 95⅛
1 ... 94⅝
WisCentgen4s
38 ... 72

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	96⅛	97½	Pan 2s, r, 1936	96	..
2s, c, 1930	96⅛	..	Pan 2s, c, 1938	96	..
3s, r, 1918	99	99½	Pan 3s, r, 1961	80	..
3s, c, 1918	99	99⅛	Pan 3s, c, 1961	80	..
3s, r, 1946	80	..			
3s, c, 1946	80	..			
4s, r, 1925	104½	105			
4s, c, 1925	104½	105			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	75	85
Ad Rumely pf	25½	27½
Alaska G M	1⅛	1⅝
Am Ag Ch	78	80
Do pf	89	91
Am Bk N	30	35
Do pf	42½	45
Am B S & Fdy	..	95
Do pf	150	180
Am C & F pf	107	..
Am C pf	..	20
Am Coal	41	..
Am Cot Oil pf	71	80
Am Exp	78½	80
Am Malt	10	10½
Do 1st pf	52½	56
Am S & R pf	103½	105½
Am Snuff	87	94
Do pf	83	100
Am Shipb	87	94½
Do pf	..	87½
Am Sug R pf	107½	111
Am T & C	50	60
Am Tob pf	98	98
Am Wr Pa pf	21½	22½
Assets R	⅝	1⅛
Asso D G	10	15
Do 1st pf	..	54
Do 2d pf	36	54½
Assoc Oil	56	59½
A, B & A	8	12
A, G & W I pf	59	59½
Bald L pf	95	98
Barrett Co	84	87½
Do pf	98	100
Batop M	1	1½
B'ch Creek	..	50
Beth Stl pf	90	92
B U Gas	75	85
Brown Sh	60	68
Do pf	92	100
Bruns Ter	6½	7½
B R & P	80	100
Burns Bros	111½	112½
Do pf	105	116½
Bush Ter	..	97
But'k Co	10½	16
Cal & Ar	59½	66
Can Se	..	54
C C & O	..	26
Do pf	..	50
Case (J I) pf	74	75
C C & C	..	36
Cent Fdy	38½	46
C R R of N J	200	235
C & S A T	100	103
Chi & Alt	10	11½
Do pf	..	20
C & E Ill pf ctfs	5	9½
Cl & Pitts	..	83½
Chi Gt W	7⅜	8
Do pf	22	23½
C & N W pf	120	140
Chi, St P, M & Om	70	80
Do pf	100	120
C, C, C & St L pf	..	50
Clu-Peab	43½	50
Do pf	95	97
Col & So	20	22
Do 1st pf	45	50
Do 2d pf	40	50
Comp T R	31	33
Cons Coal	101½	..
Cons Gas	85½	88
Con G, E	96	99
C I C M	..	7½
Cont Can	81	84
Do pf	97	110
Cont Ins	43	55
Crex Carp	36	43
Crip C C	..	30
Do pf	..	30
Cruc S pf	82	87½
C-Am Sug	140	155
Do pf	93	100
D & Co pf	95	97
Del & Hud	107½	110
D, L & W	172	178
D & R G	3⅜	6
Det Ed	99	101
Det U Ry	..	90
Dia Match	102	115
D, S S & A	2½	3
Do pf	5½	7
Elec S B	45	53
Elk H Coal	24½	28
Do pf	..	44
Erie 2d pf	19	20½
Erie & P	..	70
F M & S	10	11½
Fisher Bdy	28	34
Do pf	72	80
Gen Ch pf	100	104
Gen Cigar	34	39
Do pf	90	100
G'drich pf	94	96
Gulf S S	90	95
Do 1st pf	..	102
G, M & N	9	11
Do pf	28	41
Hartman	44	47
Homestake	..	95
Ill Cent	93	95
Int-C pf	44½	47
I H, N J	115	117
Do pf	108	109
Int H Cor	60	70
Do pf	95	..
Int N pf	92	96
Int Pa pf	73	75
Do pf sta	60	64
Int Salt	54½	58
Iowa Cent	2	5
Jet C Coal	..	75
Jewel Tea	32	42
Do pf	90	95
Lacl Gas	78	85
K C, Ft S & M pf	..	68
Kan C So pf	47	48
Kelly S T pf	75	85
Kelsey Wh	28	29
Do pf	80	89
K & D M	2	7
Do pf	..	50
K'gs Co El L & P	92	97
Kress (S H)	45	50
Do pf	95	100
L E & W pf	20	23
Leh Val	57	58
Ligg & M	180	185
Do pf	103½	107
L-W B 1st pf	80	85
Do 2d pf	50	64
Lorill'd Co	162	185
Do pf	99	115
M'kay Cos	70	75½
Do pf	57	59
Man B'ch	⅜	1
Man Elev	97	100
Max M 2d pf	21	22
M Dep Sts	46½	50½
Do pf	100	111
Mex P pf	87	90
Mich Cent	..	109
M & St L	9⅝	10¼
M, St P & S S M pf	101	112
Do l l	60	70
Mo, K & T pf	9½	9½
Mo Pac pf	44	44⅞
Mon Pow	63½	70
Do pf	..	100½
Mor & Es	..	89
N, C & St L	110	120
Nat Bisc	94	100
Do pf	110	130
N C & S	54½	65
Do pf	97	100
Nat En pf	94	100
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	..	21
Do 2d pf	5	6½
N O, T & Mex	19	21
N Y, C & St L	14	18½
Do 1st pf	50	67
Do 2d pf	42	46
N Y Dock pf	37	44½
N Y, L & West	..	123
Norf South	20	23
Norf & W pf	77	85
North Am	44½	46
N W Tel	..	[illegible]
Nova S S	67	[illegible]
Ont Min	4½	5½
Owens B M	55	60
Pac Coast	40	45
Do 1st pf	65	80
Do 2d pf	55	60
Pac M pf	96½	120
P T & Tel	15	19
Do pf	..	56
Peo & E	6	7
Pere Marq	12	13½
Do pr pf	55	60
Do pf	36	37
Pett-Mull	32½	60
Do 1st pf	95	100
Phila Co	27	28
Pierce-Ar	33	35
Do pf	90	91
P, C, C & St L	50	65
Pitts Coal	44⅝	46
P, Ft W & C	117½	159½
Pitts S pf	95	98
P & W Va pf	60	62
Pond C C	17½	20
Pr Stl Car	59½	60
Do pf	94	96
P S, N J	99	100
Ry Stl Spr pf	93	98
Rdg 2d pf	34½	40
St L S F pf	25	28
St L S W	20	23
Do pf	35	40
Sears-R	146½	147⅞
Do pf	117	120
Shat Ariz	16	17
S-S S & I pf	..	101½
So P R S	150	175
Do pf	103	112
So Ry pf	58½	59½
St'd M pf	78	83
Studeb Co pf	92½	94
Sup Stl 1st pf	93	98½
T P L Tr	125	..
Tide W O	174½	180
Tob P pf	84	90
T, St L & West	2	10
Do ctfs	4	8
Do pf	5	11
Do pf c	8	14
Tran & W	37	41
T C R T	68	87
Do pf	..	125
Und Type	88	103
Do pf	108⅝	112
U B & P	63½	67½
Un Cig Sts pf	101½	110
Un Drug	68½	70
Do 1st pf	47	48
Do 2d pf	73	79
U Rys Inv pf	13	13
U S C I P pf	43	47½
U S Exp	16	18
U S Ind A pf	90	95
U S R & I	11	13
U S R 1st pf	97½	98½
U S Sm pf	44½	44⅞
Utah Sec	11½	13½
Va-Car Ch	35½	37
Do pf	97	107
Va I, C & Coke	52	55
Wabash	7	8½
Do pf, B	21⅜	22½
W Md 2d pf	22	30
W Pac pf	50	50½
W E & M 1st pf	55	65
W & L E pf	20½	21½
W-Ov pf	76	..
W & Co pf	90	99
W'w'th (F W) pf	113½	115
Wor Pump	33½	36
Do pf, A	83½	88
Do pf, B	58	61

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security. Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. For. Sec. 5	Aug., 1919	95¼	95¾	8.30
Argen. Gov. 6	May 15, '20	94	95	7.65
City of Mont. 5	May, 1918	98⅞	99¼	6.80
City of Que. 5	Apr., 1920	93	96	6.75
Dom. of Can. 5	Aug., 1919	98⅛	98⅝	[illegible]
F'ch Gov. con. 5½	Apr., 1919	95½	95⅞	9.50
Gov. of N. F. 5	July, 1919	96	98	7.00
Norweg. Gov. 6	Feb., 1923	100	104	4.90
Prov. of Que. 5	Apr., 1920	92	96	6.50
Russian Gov. 6½	July, 1919	54	58	..
Russian Gov. 5½	Dec., 1921	47	50	..
Do rubles 5½	Feb. 15, '26	88	91	..
Swiss Gov. 5	Mar., 1918	99⅝	100	5.00
Swiss Gov. 5	Mar., 1920	99	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Security. Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. P. & L. 6	Aug., 1921	90	96	7.00
Am. T. & T. 4½	Feb., 1918	99⅞	100	4.80
Am. Thread 4	Jan., 1919	95	97	5.65
Atl. Val. Ry. L. & P. 6	July, 1919	95	96	7.00
B. & O. R. R. 5	July, 1918	99⅝	99⅞	5.60
B. & O. R. R. 5	July, 1919	97½	97¾	6.40
Beth. S. Corp. 5	Feb. 15, '19	96⅞	97¼	8.20
B. R. T. 5	July, 1918	94½	95¼	..
C. B. & Q. 4	July, 1921	90½	94	5.80
C. & W. Ind. 6	Sep., 1919	97½	98¼	8.00
Can. Northern 5	[illegible]	..	..	7.00
Can. Pac. R. 6	Mar. 2, '24	96	96½	6.65
Cnl.-Am. Sug. 6	Apr., 1918	99⅝	100¼	5.35

Security. Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Curt. A. & M. 6	Jan., '18-'22	90	98	..
Del. & Hud. 5	Aug., 1920	97	97½	6.00
East. P. & L. 5	Mar. 1, '18	..	99½	5.50
Erie R. R. 5	Apr., 1919	94	96	..
Fed. Sug. R. 5	Jan., 1920	93	96	7.10
Gen. Elec. Co. 6	Dec., 1919	99¼	99⅝	6.25
Gen. Elec. Co. 6	July, 1920	99	99¼	6.30
Gen. Rubber 5	Dec., 1918	97	97½	[illegible]
Gt. A. & P. 6	June, 1921	98	100	6.00
G. T. of Can. 5	Aug., 1918	98	99	6.20
Gt. Nor. Ry. 5	Sep., 1920	97	97½	6.00
Hocking Val. 6	Nov., 1918	98½	99½	6.80
Int. Harvest.	Feb. 15, '18	99⅝	100½	4.15
Kan. C. Ry. 5½	July, 1918	97	98	7.50
K. C. Ter. Ry. 4½	Nov. 15, '18	97	98⅛	5.30
K. C. Ter. Ry. 4½	July 15, '21	94	95	6.00
Louis. G. & E. 6	Apr., 1918	99	100	6.00
Mich. C. R. R. 5	May, 1918	99¼	99⅝	5.90
Mont. T. & P. 6	Apr., 1919	..	..	..
Morgan & W. 5	Dec., 1918	98⅛	100½	4.80
N. Y. C. R. R. 5	Sep., 1919	96⅛	96⅞	7.10
N. Y., N. H. & H. 5	Apr. 15, '18	94⅜	95½	..
Penn. Co. 4½	June 15, '21	93¾	96⅜	6.00
P. S. C., N. J. 5	Mar., 1919	93½	97	8.70
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co. 5	Feb. 1, '19	91	93	..
Southern Ry. 5	Mar. 2, '19	96½	98½	9.00
United Fruit 5	May, 1918	99⅝	100	5.00
Utah Sec. Cor.	Sep. 15, '22	83	85	10.50
Win. R. Arms. 5	May, 1918	96½	97½	..
W. V. T. & E. 6	May, 1919	98½	98¾	6.75
Win. E. Ry. 6	Jan. 15, '18	..	100	6.00

PLEA FOR TRAINED BANKERS

Albert Breton Sees Unlimited Opportunities for Americans.

The great need of the United States in the foreign operations of its bankers is for more trained men, according to Albert Breton, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, who spoke before the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Banking last night.

"We have plenty of capital," he said, "and must have a greater number of men, trained and prepared for the tremendous expansion in American foreign banking, which is now taking place and will continue. Opportunities for the country's financial extension have become practically unlimited as the result of the war."

JAPANESE TO OPEN AGENCY.

The Sumitomo Bank, Limited, Will Have Branch Here.

The Sumitomo Bank, Limited, an influential Japanese institution, has perfected arrangements for the opening of a New York agency at 149 Broadway. The bank's capital and surplus amount to more than $12,000,000 and it has total resources in excess of $127,000,000. Its head office is at Osaka, in Japan, and it operates twenty-two branches in the cities of Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, and other Japanese cities where most of the important foreign business of Japan is transacted. The bank has already established branches in San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Hankow, and Bombay, and through the Sumitomo Bank of Hawaii, in Honolulu, it has extensive banking connections in the Islands of the Pacific.

The House of Sumitomo, of which Baron K. Sumitomo is now the head, besides controlling the Sumitomo Bank Limited, is widely interested in copper mines and smelters, copper works, coal mines, steel works, cable and wire works, and other manufacturing and industrial enterprises in Japan. Y. Yampashita, the manager of the Sumitomo general head office, is now in this city as a member of the Japanese Finance Commission.

MANY CHANGES IN BANK.

N. Y. County National Retains Only Three of Old Board.

The New York County National Bank announced yesterday that at a meeting of its stockholders only three members of the old Board of Directors had been retained, namely: James C. Brower, W. H. Noyes, and Lewis L. Pierce. The new Directors elected are Oscar Cooper, the new President of the bank; Guy Cary, Owen B. Huntsman, Robert Morrison, Jr., Richard C. Storey, and George R. Walker. The retiring Directors are F. R. Leland, who represented the Leland estate, O. G. Smith, G. L. Shearer, Jesse I. Straus, and C. F. Tietjen.

At the annual meeting of the Market and Fulton National Bank, G. M. Olcott, A. S. Swan, and F. B. Fiske were retired as Directors.

B. D. Riegel has been added to the Board of Directors of the Coal and Iron National Bank.

The retiring Directors of the New York Trust Company, the Lincoln Trust Company, the Union Exchange National Bank, the Lincoln National and the Harriman National Bank have been re-elected.

Stockholders of the Franklin Trust Company of Brooklyn elected as trustees yesterday Charles A. Dana, President of the Spicer Manufacturing Company; Archibald Douglas, Treasurer of the United Verde Extension Mining Company, and Franklin D. Asche, Vice President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. The new members will fill vacancies caused by enlistments in the military service. Retiring trustees were re-elected.

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SHORT TIME INVESTMENTS

Bankers and other investors should familiarize themselves with the facts about the Collateral Trust Securities issued by this Corporation. $31,838,500 issued. $14,494,000 matured and paid. New booklet, "Collateral Trust Securities," giving full data will be sent promptly on mail or telephone request. GUARANTY SECURITIES CORPORATION, 344 Madison Ave., New York City.

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THE COTTON MARKET

New High Record Made All Down the List—Net Gain 28 to 35 Points.

Better weather conditions in the Southwest, rumors of an easier spot basis, and a Government ginning report somewhat larger than expectations proved unequal to the task of checking the advance of cotton prices on the local market yesterday. The chief feature of the market was the report, on good authority, that the French Government is preparing to make heavy purchases of spot cotton in the South in the near future. All indications are that there is increasing anxiety in Europe as to cotton supplies out of the present crop. New high records were made all down the list, with October contracts selling above the 30-cent level. The close was near the top for the day, with net advances of 28 to 35 points.

As has been the case repeatedly on the present advance, the opening was strong, 6 to 18 points up, on over-night orders, and was followed immediately by a temporary reaction under profit taking. The census report, showing 10,-230,403 bales ginned up to Jan. 1 was a bit better than had been expected, and helped hold the market down for a time. The trade demand continued as insistent as ever, however, extending all through the list, and during the rest of the session the market was active and strong.

It is understood the French Government will be in the market in the South for approximately 200,000 bales of cotton within a few weeks, and this report is supported by earlier announcements that total importations into France would reach 850,000 bales this season, and the fact that importations so far have amounted to only about 300,000 bales. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, continue to advance, being generally 25 points above Tuesday. Exports for the day were 18,643 bales, a total of 2,160,171 for the season. The War Trade Board has suspended its requirement of individual export licenses for cotton to allied nations, but it is doubted whether, with the present famine in cargo space, this will help the export trade much.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Tuesday.
Jan.	32.10	32.44	31.98	32.38@32.42	32.07
Feb.	....	....	....	31.86 bid	31.84
March	31.70	31.97	31.40	31.91@31.94	31.59
April	....	....	....	31.60 bid	31.25
May	31.33	31.58	31.04	31.34@31.35	31.19
June	....	....	....	31.31 bid	30.98
July	30.96	31.24	30.67	31.22@31.25	30.97
Aug.	....	....	....	31.02 bid	30.67
Oct.	29.93	30.14	29.76	30.14@30.15	29.86
Dec.	29.93	29.95	29.85	29.95 bid	....

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and twenty-five points higher at 33.30 for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 31.75; New Orleans, 31.13; Savannah, 31½; Augusta, 31.50; Memphis, 31.25; Houston, 32.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Wednesday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	21,350	16,701	20,349
Exports	18,643	1,750	12,378
Exports, season	2,160,171	2,072,554	3,336,101
Port stocks	1,357,874	1,309,946	1,483,334
Interior receipts	24,000	32,320	17,377
Interior shipments	22,491	31,923	21,426
New York arrivals	5,321	6,663	2,348
New York stocks	138,143	141,283	149,111

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet and 9 points higher for middling at 23.31d. Sales, 5,000; American, 2,000; imports, 24,000, all American. Futures opened steady, at 11 points advance. Closed steady, 6 to 9 points higher. January, 23.40; February, 23.32; March, 23.17; April 23.08; May, 22.98. Manchester: Yarns, quiet and firm; cloths, hardening.

TO PAY RUSSIAN INTEREST.

$1,625,000 Will Be Disbursed at National City Bank Today.

Interest on the $50,000,000 of 6½ per cent. bonds of the Imperial Russian Government, due today, will be paid at the National City Bank. The payments will amount to $1,625,000.

The Canadian Northern Railway Company will pay off today at the office of the Central Trust Company $1,250,000 of secured notes issued by William A. Read & Co. last January. This is in addition to $1,750,000 notes, which were paid on Dec. 1 last, and including the $3,000,000 equipment maturities of the company, which have been paid in the last twelve months aggregates $6,000,000 reduction in the company's obligations in the last year. The Government of the Dominion of Canada now owns practically all of the $100,000,000 outstanding capital of the company.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Charles A. Dana, President of the Spicer Manufacturing Company, has been elected a partner in the Stock Exchange firm of William Morris Imbrie & Co. John K. Dodge has withdrawn from the firm.

Fred Edey & Co., members of the Stock Exchange, have prepared a digest of the property and business of the Corn Products Refining Company.

The Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company of Baltimore announces that the $2,000,000 one-year 6 per cent. notes of the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Mills, offered a few days ago at 99, have been sold.

The S. S. Kresge Company reports gross sales amounting to $30,090,700, in 1917.

E. W. Wagner & Co., Stock Exchange members, have prepared a table showing average earnings, fixed charges, operating expenses, &c., of eighteen leading railroads for the three years ended June 30, 1917.

McDonnell & Co. are issuing a list of stocks which should benefit by the Supreme Court's decision in respect to the income tax status of stock dividends.

The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company announced yesterday the two days in each month of 1918 when the 4 and 5 per cent. bonds of the Brooklyn Union Elevated Company and the 4 per cent. bonds of the Kings County Elevated Company would be guaranteed.

The Humble Oil and Refining Company of Houston, Texas, will pay a dividend of 6 per cent. on its $4,000,000 stock on Jan. 21 to share owners of record Jan. 15.

W. Harvey Thallan has been admitted as a partner in the Stock Exchange firm of Alexandre & Burnet, 7 Wall St.

A syndicate of bankers, including Fisher Johnson of Detroit, W. E. Hutton & Co. of New York and Cincinnati, Chatfield & Co. and Friedland & Co. of Cincinnati, Gregg, Whitehead & Co. of Denver, and Stevens McCormack of Minneapolis, is offering an issue of 250,000 shares of the Doble-Detroit Steam Motors Company at $12 a share.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.10	5.60
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.70	5.40
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.40	6.00
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.80	5.50
Chi. & N. W.	1918-'23	4½	5.70	5.20
C., R. I. & P.	1918-'27	4½@5	6.25	5.60
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	5.70	5.20
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'20	5	6.60	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.00	5.70
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½@5	6.40	5.90
Illinois Central	1918-'28	4½@5	5.70	5.20
Louis. & Nash.	1918-'23	5	5.80	5.20
Mich. Central	1918-'30	5	6.00	5.80
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1918-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'28	4½@5	6.30	5.70
N. Y. Central	1918-'32	4½@5	6.25	5.90
Norfolk & West.	1918-'24	4½	5.65	5.20
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'29	4½@6	6.60	6.00
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1918-'23	4@4½	5.60	5.25
St. Louis S. W.	1918-'26	4½@5	6.60	6.00
Seaboard A. L.	1918-'28	5 @6	7.00	6.25
Southern Pacific	1918-'28	4½	5.80	5.30
Southern Ry.	1918-'24	4½@5	6.30	5.70

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Amer. Oil	14	18	Iron Blossom	52	57
Bay State Gas	7	10	Iron Cap	18½	19
Begole	50	80	Jerome Verde	75	80
Bingham Min.	9½	10½	La Rose	30	40
Boston Ely	65	73	Majestic	27	30
Bost. & Mont.	50	55	Mex. Metals	50	62
Butte & Lon.	11	14	Mojave Tung	13	15
Butte & Det.	15	20	New Baltic	80	1
Bost. & Ariz.	1	2	Nat. Z. & L.	25	27
Calaveras	1	2	New Cornelia	15½	16½
Crown Res.	20	30	Nevada Doug.	1	1⅛
Con. Arizona	1⅝	1¾	Nixon Nevada	85	90
Cortez	10	15	Oneco	35	45
Champ. Cop.	9	11	Onondaga	20	28
Chief Cons.	1⅞	2	Ray Hercules	3⅝	3¾
Eagle & B. B.	2	2¼	Rilla	1⅛	2
Earl-Eagle	4	8	S. W. Miami, part paid	50	1
Fortuna	4	6			
Gold Lake	2	5	S. W. Miami, full paid	75	1½
Gila Cop. Sul.	17	17½	Un. Verde Ex.	36	37½
Houghton	50	90	Victoria Min.	1⅛	2
Homa Oil	60	65	Yukon Gold	1⅝	2
[illegible]	60	75			

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Nov. gross	$4,924,537	$4,280,055	$3,904,846
Net aft. taxes	1,227,677	1,409,514	1,358,776
Sur. aft. chgs.	518,606	804,052	800,386
11 mos. gross	49,902,850	45,052,793	39,577,239
Net aft. taxes	12,860,585	14,304,562	13,604,473
Sur. aft. chgs.	6,406,731	7,053,874	4,465,143

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—

	1917.	1916.	Decrease.
Nov. gross	1,390,272	1,425,279	35,006
Net	294,169	453,565	159,396
Sur. aft. chgs.	97,722	228,275	130,553
11 mos. gross	14,991,897	14,674,046	*317,202
Net	3,487,578	4,482,507	994,929
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,129,421	2,134,220	1,004,799

CUBA RAILROAD—

Nov. gross	646,826	501,173	*145,651
Net	101,868	79,558	*22,784
Sur. aft. chgs.	10,247	†14,065	*25,282
5 mos. gross	3,508,430	2,657,774	*850,656
Net	773,557	930,954	157,399
Sur. aft. chgs.	310,907	491,260	180,362

*Increase. †Deficit.

Public Utilities.

COLUMBUS RAILWAY, POWER & LIGHT CO.—

	1917.	1916.	Decrease.
Nov. gross	$359,900	$316,468	*$43,322
Net aft. taxes	75,163	131,881	56,718
Sur. aft. chgs.	27,244	89,019	61,775
12 mos. gross	3,975,871	3,500,760	*475,111
Net aft. taxes	1,122,402	1,431,622	309,220
Sur. aft. chgs.	569,784	917,625	347,841
Bal. aft. pf. div.	263,666	631,783	368,117

CUMBERLAND COUNTY POWER & LIGHT CO. for November—

Gross	243,090	229,066	*13,950
Net aft. taxes	72,938	75,455	2,517
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,735	6,397	3,662
12 mos. gross	3,078,224	2,845,347	*232,877
Net aft. taxes	1,041,691	1,094,394	52,703
Sur. aft. chgs.	225,192	285,466	60,274
Bal. af. pf. div.	87,192	147,466	60,274

EAST ST. LOUIS & SUBURBAN CO. SYSTEM for November—

Gross	330,357	274,467	*55,890
Net aft. taxes	106,411	110,448	3,037
Sur. aft. chgs.	38,467	47,038	8,571
12 mos. gross	3,830,797	2,870,054	*960,743
Net aft. taxes	1,208,057	1,192,860	*15,197
Sur. aft. chgs.	428,810	438,595	9,785
Bal. af. pf. div.	248,810	258,595	9,785

*Increase.

FEDERAL LIGHT & TRACTION for November—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	268,643	209,936	58,707
Net aft. taxes	82,107	78,596	3,511
Sur. aft. chgs.	31,840	29,578	2,262
11 mos. gross	2,559,445	2,271,968	287,477
Net aft. taxes	761,235	767,461	*6,226
Sur. aft. chgs.	217,730	231,210	*13,480
12 mos. gross	2,789,619	2,501,524	288,095
Net aft. taxes	858,023	851,375	6,648
Int. chgs.	593,280	584,744	8,536
Cen. Ark. R. & L. divs.	84,000	84,000	......
Spgfd. R. & Lt. divs.	39,132	34,514	4,618
Sur. aft. chgs.	141,611	148,117	*6,506

*Decrease.

LEWISTON, AUGUSTA & WATERVILLE STREET RAILWAY CO. (subsidiary of Cumberland Co. Power & Light Co.) for November—

	1917.	1916.	Decrease.
Gross	71,307	61,871	*9,436
Net aft. taxes	13,990	14,411	421
Def. aft. chgs.	1,477	835	*642
12 mos. gross	898,313	798,318	*100,005
Net aft. taxes	226,542	251,844	25,302
Sur. aft. chgs.	40,117	66,532	26,415
Bal. af. pf. div.	4,117	30,532	26,415

*Increase.

NASHVILLE RAILWAY & LIGHT CO. (Tennessee R., L. & P. subsidiary)—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Nov. gross	212,264	180,981	31,283
Net after tax.	78,170	79,461	*1,291
Sur. aft. chgs.	37,542	37,147	395
12 mos. gross	2,452,118	2,370,461	81,657
Net after tax.	874,940	924,585	*49,645
Sur. aft. chgs.	382,879	414,794	*31,915
Bal. after pf. dividend	257,879	289,794	*31,915

NEW YORK RAILWAYS—

Nov. gross	998,423	837,384	161,039
Net after tax.	252,709	139,979	112,730
Sur. aft. chgs.	19,096	†76,272	95,368
Pass. carried	19,872,113	16,947,158	2,924,955
5 mos. gross	5,287,330	4,447,489	839,841
Net after tax.	1,452,221	1,060,982	391,239
Sur. aft. chgs.	292,486	†80,416	372,902
Pass. carried	107,035,984	88,823,111	18,212,873

PORTLAND RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER CO., Portland, Ore.—

Nov. gross	528,511	479,867	*48,644
Net after tax.	201,211	236,804	35,593
Sur. aft. chgs.	23,690	54,680	30,990
12 mos. gross	5,942,064	5,455,435	*486,629
Net after tax.	2,247,672	2,417,622	169,950
Sur. aft. chgs.	431,373	239,424	*191,949

*Decrease. †Deficit.

Miscellaneous.

MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPH CO. of America for the year ended Dec. 31—

	*1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross earnings	1,328,526	862,501	745,298
Exp., tax., &c.	576,038	624,599	564,176
Net earnings	752,488	237,932	181,092
Other income	37,443	98,108	104,911
Total income	789,931	336,040	286,003
Depreciation	240,500	76,151	111,678
Surp. for year	549,431	259,889	174,417

*December estimated.

S. H. KRESGE & CO. sales for December—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Dec. gross	2,993,076	2,633,661	359,415
12 mos. gross	17,611,849	15,118,179	2,493,670

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	6.75	7.00	6.75	7.00
Spelter	7.87½	8.12½	7.75	8.00
Antimony	14.00	14.25	14.25	14.50
Quicksilver	$115.00	$125.00	$115.00	$125.00
Aluminium	*37.00	39.00	*38.00	39.00
Iron, No. 2X fy.	....	34.25	....	34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	300	0	0	299	0	0
Tin, futures	295	0	0	294	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	0	0

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Thirty-eight new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $2,399,000, were chartered today. They include:

Jones - Clark Trucking and Storage Co., Utica, $45,000; G. Sacher, H. S. Jones, W. S. Clark, Utica.

Warrensburg Woolen Co., Warrensburg, $100,000; M. L. Eldridge, J. A. and L. W. Emerson, Warrensburg.

Solar Textile Co., Manhattan, $10,000; J. J. Michael, R. Tuzky, N. Sachs, 43 West 128th St.

Devry Corp., Manhattan, motion-picture cameras, $5,000; I. Covino, G. J. Chryssikos, S. F. Frank, 170 Broadway.

Associated Novelists Distributing Corp., Manhattan, motion pictures, $100,000; J. R. Garrett, J. W. Abbott, C. A. Weeks, Yonkers.

Karosene Motor Sales Co., Manhattan, auto business, $10,000; J. P. Taylor, H. Dujardid, W. M. Pellet, 36 East 28th St.

Lester Co., Manhattan, woolen and other fabrics, $5,000; T. F. Von Dorn, E. S. Merrill, M. Rubinges, 160 Broadway.

Fearnley & Co., Manhattan, general insurance agency and brokerage, $15,000; W. O. Badger, Jr.; F. L. Randall, J. T. Weed, 150 West 80th St.

Cuthbertson Contracting Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; H. Rosenbaum, F. J. and W. A. Cuthbertson, 1 Union Square.

Jason Building Co., Manhattan, operate theatres, $10,000; H. White, M. Klein, A. Werner, 52 West 119th St.

Ryan & Hughes, Manhattan, auto business, $25,000; H. E. Deyo, R. E. Hughes, F. J. Ryan, 1,698 Broadway.

Yarn Utilities Corp., Manhattan, $35,000; A. J., M. W., and L. Ean, 549 Riverside Drive.

Marcus Saul, Inc., Manhattan, general department store, $350,000; O. C. Weisselberg, F. B. and M. Saul, 2 East 234 St.

Norwegian American Securities Corp., Manhattan, stock and bond brokerage, $1,000,000; L. F. Strom, L. N. Johnson, N. J. Hoey, 84 Broadway.

National Stevedore Corp., Manhattan, $30,000; F. X. Butler, J. E. Maline, B. H. Mead, 1,399 Washington Av.

Fayetteville Hotel Co., Fayetteville, $10,000; J. W. Knapp, L. Stickley, W. E. McIntyre, Fayetteville.

Woodmen Furniture Co., Brooklyn, $3,000; M. Reicher, J. Cohen, S. Berezow, 134 Graham Av.

Hennings Motor Sales Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; W. W. Blaisdell, B. C. Liebesman, 586 Ashford St., Brooklyn.

Lichtenstein & Lieberman, Manhattan, make flowers and feathers for ladies' hats, $50,000; B. and L. Lichtenstein, D. Lieberman, 112 Haven Av.

Anderson Tire Corp., Manhattan, $50,000; M. L. Ottel, H. G. H. Hamilton, L. Breuger, 1 West 46th St.

Charles Levy & Co., Manhattan, ladies' waists, $10,000; C. and S. Levy, I. Sandberg, 38 West 26th St.

Riverside Stationers, Manhattan, $5,000; L. Goldberg, J. L. Sklar, S. D. Kessler, 1,290 Boston Road.

Ingber Co., Manhattan, diamonds and precious stones, $5,000; B. L. Carberry, P. G. Hayden, J. D. Ingber, 147 Riverside Drive.

Special Operating Corp., Brooklyn, realty, contracting, and deal in coal and wood, $25,000; F. H. Knowlton, W. Metkiff, R. Rudolph, 134 Nassau St.

Jewel Taxi Service, Buffalo, $5,000; G. L. Jewel, F. P. Flissner, A. Keeney, Buffalo.

F. G. Hurst, Manhattan, auto business, 100 shares common stock no par value, active capital $5,000; F. C. and H. L. Hurst, H. M. Sigman, 33 West 111th St.

The Newman Model Bakery Co., Bronx, $5,000; I. Dworkin, K. Horowitz, S. Newman, 99 Prospect Av.

Townsend & Sears, Inc., Manhattan, general brokerage and operate mines, $100,000; N. Longworth, F. W. Sears, G. W. Townsend, 30 Broad St.

S. Ontra & Bros., Manhattan, dry goods, $300,000; B., T. and S. Ontra, 145 Audubon Avenue.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

The Reigh Garage, Manhattan, $3,000 to $15,000.

L. C. G. Motor Trucking Co., Manhattan, $900 to $20,000.

Machine Appliance Corp., Manhattan, $12,000 to $50,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

Willmore Steamship Co., Manhattan, $1,500,000 to $100,000.

MERGER.

Home Knitting Co., with the Home Textile Co., Rome.

CHANGE OF NAME.

The Kelax Corp., Manhattan, to Proprietary Medicine Corp.

DISSOLUTIONS.

General Chemical Co., Manhattan.
Ice Manufacturing Co., Manhattan.
Lutz Chemical Co., Manhattan.
Central City Packing Co., Manhattan.
Hannacroix Water Co., Ravena.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 9.—Barnes Chemical Co., Paterson, $25,000; J. W. Laffey, H. J. Laffey, L. H. Laffey, all of Paterson.

B. Edward David, Jersey City, silk and textiles, $1,000,000; C. L. Rumlinger, M. M. Clancy, and C. M. Egner of Wilmington, Del.

Hayden Utilities Corp., Newark, appliances, &c., $40,000; M. A. Hayden of Westfield, E. J. Hunt of West Orange, and G. G. Cook of Maplewood.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Jan. 9.—Charters filed:

United Producers to Consumers, $3,000,000; A. W. Britton, S. B. Howard, G. V. Reilly, all of New York.

Automatic Electric Light Co., to make electric lamps, globes, &c., $1,000,000; A. W. Britten, S. B. Howard, G. V. Reilly, all of New York.

American Calculator Sales Co., to make, sell and deal in and with calculating and weighing devices, of all kinds, $150,000; A. J. Kingsbury, J. B. Bailey, of Dover, incorporators.

Rayhoma Petroleum Co., to drill and bore for oil and gas, &c., $300,000; C. L. Rimlinger, F. A. Armstrong, M. M. Clancy, of Wilmington.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Royal Arrow Steamship Co. to Arrow Shipping Co., New York.

We offer

Cosden & Co. 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock

Par value $5.

Total issue outstanding $3,473,099 followed by $15,847,285 Common stock selling around $8 per share, par value $5.

To net approximately 8¾%

Earnings exceed 10 times the fixed requirements on this issue.

We specialize in Cosden & Co. Common and Preferred Stocks.

BAMBERGER, LOEB & CO.

25 Broad St. New York

MOTORS

Chevrolet
National
Standard
Peerless

NASH & CO

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

25 BROAD ST., N.Y. PHONE 306 BROAD

Transfer Agents Registrars

U. S. Corporation Co.

65 Cedar St., N. Y.

WE DEAL IN

Remington Type. stocks
Borden's Milk, Com.
Singer Manufacturing Co.
Guaranty Trust Co.
Nat'l Bank of Commerce
American Surety Co.

L. A. NORTON

Tel. Broad 2805 25 Broad St.

LUMBERMENS National Bank of Portland, located at Portland, in the State of Oregon, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

E. O. CRAWFORD, President.

New Issue

$1,500,000

United Light & Railways Company

6% Bond Secured Gold Notes, Series "A"

Dated November 1, 1917 Due May 1, 1920

Price 96⅝ and Interest, Yielding 7½%

Bonbright & Company

Incorporated

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only, all of the above having been sold

PERU

The Banco Mercantil Americano del Peru is an affiliated institution of the Mercantile Bank of the Americas. It has its own offices in Lima, Callao, Arequipa and Chiclayo, and agents in all other centers in Peru.

The Mercantile Bank of the Americas is, therefore, in an advantageous position to be of service in an advisory capacity or otherwise to those seeking trade in Peru.

MERCANTILE BANK of the AMERICAS

Incorporated, (1915) — *An American Bank for Foreign Trade* — *Capital and Surplus, $2,500,000*

NEW YORK OFFICE: 38 Pine Street

PARIS OFFICE: 11 Boulevard Haussmann

Brass

Comparatively few people outside of New England are acquainted with the magnitude of the brass industry, the importance of it in connection with present world conditions, and the enormous profits that have been and are now being made by the brass manufactories in the State of Connecticut.

In the City of Waterbury, Conn., alone (the brass centre of the United States) more than 100 brass plants are in operation.

The subject, which is a very interesting one, is fully described in a special booklet which we have prepared and which, among other things, shows how investors may participate in the profits of this giant industry.

Ask for Booklet E. P., which will be sent without obligation or expense.

E. BUNGE & CO.

Investment Securities

44 BROAD ST., New York — 95 PEARL ST., Hartford, Conn.

A Vital Book:

For Complimentary Distribution

The author is a man of rare attainments, who has had an unusually successful career. He is a deep thinker; a clear and forceful writer; and he *knows* what he has thought about and written about.

This valuable work is entitled:

THE MEANING OF BUSINESS

or

THE SCIENCE OF SERVICE

This is not a theoretical treatise. It is a simple, practical, virile analysis of the whys and wherefores of modern business.

FREE THE MEANING OF BUSINESS will be sent, *absolutely free*, to any Banker, Manufacturer or Jobber. Write direct to the home office at St. Louis, or address the General Agent below.

Published by

THE AMERICAN CREDIT-INDEMNITY CO.

A. B. TREAT, General Eastern Manager.

The Credit Insurance Company

R. S. CHAMBERS, General Agent.

91 William St., Phone 533, 534, 3365 New York, N. Y.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Aside from the Southwestern sections of the Winter wheat belt, where there has been a deficiency of moisture throughout the season, the Winter wheat crop is apparently well protected by an ample snow covering. This has given rise to a more optimistic feeling regarding crop prospects. Receipts at interior points continue light, and some mills are complaining of difficulty in securing wheat to grind. The car situation in the West showed some improvement, but the efforts seemed to be directed more particularly toward moving soft corn.

Rye market steady; No. 2 Western, $1.72, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

The corn market was quiet, but prices were steady, closing with net gains of ⅛c to ½c. The firmness in oats had a stimulating influence on the market and sellers were inclined to be cautious. Advices from Chicago said that the question of changing the maximum price has not been abandoned. The local cash market was steady, kiln dried No. 3 yellow being quoted at $1.81; No. 3 mixed, $1.78, cost and freight New York, prompt shipment; Argentine corn, $1.95 to $2.05, cost and freight to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	1.27¾	1.27¾	1.27¾	1.27¾	..
May	1.25½	1.25	1.25½	1.25	97¼

OATS.

The oats market was again firm, with active covering by those who had sold on Tuesday afternoon. Exporters were again in evidence, and sales were estimated at fully 150,000 bushels, with intimation that the total business had been larger. Receipts at primary points were only moderate and the impression prevails that preference will be given to corn on account of its low quality. The cash position in the West was steady to firm, and there were no further evidences of increased pressure from the country. The local cash market was firmer; standard quoted at 92½@96c; No. 3 white, 95c; No. 4 white, 94c; No. 4 white, 93½@94c; fancy clipped, white, 94@96c; ordinary clipped, white, 93@94c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	79¾	78⅝	79⅛	78½	..
March	79	77⅞	79	77⅞	..
May	77	76	76⅝	76	56¾

PROVISIONS.

The market for provisions was again very quiet, as there was little incentive to trade either way. Smaller receipts of hogs than expected and a slightly firmer tone to the hog market had a sustaining influence on values, however, and prices were higher throughout the list, closing at the top. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 20,000, estimated for Thursday, 30,000; Kansas City received 15,000 and Omaha 9,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	24.12	24.00	24.12	23.90	15.62
May	24.50	24.32	24.50	24.25	16.07
Ribs—					
January	23.67	23.55	23.70	23.50	14.00
May	24.15	24.02	24.15	24.00	14.02
Pork—					
January	..	..	45.75	45.50	29.80
May	45.22	45.00	45.22	44.95	29.40

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was lifeless. No business occurred, and at the close values were nominal at unchanged to 3 points higher. Tenders on January contracts were 500 barrels. Range of prices:

	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	......	19.80
January	19.85@20.00	19.85
February	19.90	19.90
March	19.90	19.90
April	19.90	......
May	19.98	19.95

COFFEE.

The reactionary feeling which has been more or less evident in the coffee market here for the past two or three days seemed to grow stronger yesterday, and there was quite a sharp break in prices. In addition to realizing by old longs, there was selling attributed to the trade, and the decline was accompanied by reports of an easier tone in the cost and freight market and more optimistic talk as to the prospects for importations. March contracts sold off to 8.20c, and September to 8.72c, with the market closing at a net decline of 14 to 20 points, or at the lowest point. The local spot market was reported quiet, with Rio grades an eighth lower at 8⅝c for 7s, while Santos grades were unchanged on the basis of 10⅛c for 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	....	....	7.87@8.00	8.17
February	....	....	8.07@8.10	8.28
March	8.20	8.20	8.20@8.21	8.35
April	....	....	8.28@8.29	8.43
May	8.45	8.35	8.36@8.37	8.51
June	....	....	8.44@8.45	8.60
July	8.67	8.52	8.53@8.54	8.70
August	....	....	8.62@8.63	8.78
September	8.84	8.72	8.71@8.72	8.86
October	....	....	8.78@8.79	8.93
November	....	....	8.84@8.85	8.99
December	9.04	8.93	8.91@8.92	9.06

SUGAR.

Further business has been reported done in raw sugar through the committee at the equivalent of 6.005c, duty paid New York. The sales included 11,000 bags Perus, afloat, at 4.749c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; 5,000 bags Peru molasses, afloat, at 3.875c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, and 88,000 bags Cubas, prompt shipment, at 4.985c, cost and freight; New Orleans. Arrivals of sugar at Cuban ports continue liberal, but the scarcity of freight room is allowing only moderate quantities being shipped to United States Atlantic ports. There are about 143 mills now grinding and private advices report favorable weather in Cuba. In refined sugar there was little fresh news. Arbuckles were said to be taking a little business, but the Federal and Warner refineries continued out of the market owing to a lack of raw supplies.

Later there were additional sales reported to the committee, consisting of 60,000 bags of Cubas, at 4.985c, cost and freight; 8,000 bags Porto Ricos, at 6.005c, cost, insurance, and freight, and 5,000 bags Perus, at 4.749c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, afloat, due, and prompt shipment.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 12,064 packages. The larger part of the stock consisted of delayed goods, both fresh and held. Market opened a shade easier, but steadied up later and closed at much the same prices as ruled Tuesday, except ladles and packing stock, which gained another half cent. Creamery, higher than extras, 51½@52c a pound; extras, (92 score,) 50½@51c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 47½@50c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 43½@46½c; thirds, 41@42½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 53½@54c; extras, 52½@53c; firsts, 48½@52c; seconds, 45@48c; creamery, held, extras, 49c; firsts, 45½@48c; seconds, 43@45c; thirds, 40@42c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 50@50½c; good to prime, 47@49½c; common to fair, 40@46c; renovated, extras, 41½@42c; firsts, 40½@41½c; lower grades, 38@40c; ladles, current make, firsts, 38@38½c; seconds, 37@37½c; lower grades, 35½@36½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 37@37½c; No. 2, 36½c; lower grades, 34@36c.

EGGS.—3,294 cases. Fresh gathered eggs continue in small supply. Demand is sufficient to absorb the offerings at fully sustained prices. Some of the receipts are still more or less frozen, and these sell at a very wide range, according to the extent of the damage. Nearby eggs of strictly fancy quality are generally rated steady, but medium grades and average good stock move slowly and values are somewhat irregular. Storage eggs firm and still tend slightly in sellers' favor. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 67c; extra firsts, 66c; firsts, 63c; seconds and moderately frosted, 55@60c; thirds and poorer, including more seriously frozen, 50@53c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 45c; firsts, 43½@44½c; seconds, 42@43c; lower grades, 37@41c; refrigerator, checks from local candling, 30@34c; State Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 73@75c; ordinary to good, 65@71c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 65@72c; State Pennsylvania and nearby whites, pullets, 60@65c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 64@70c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 67@68c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 60@66c.

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.

City of New York.

Borough of Brooklyn, December 26, 1917.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the election of five (5) Directors to serve three (3) years, and of three (3) inspectors of election to serve at the next succeeding annual meeting and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may be duly brought before the meeting, will be held at twelve o'clock noon on Friday, January 25, 1918, at the office of the Company, 85 Clinton Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. The polls will remain open for one hour. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on January 10, 1918, and will remain closed until 10 o'clock A. M. on the day immediately succeeding said stockholders' meeting.

J. H. BENNINGTON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the holders of the Common Capital Stock of the Pan-American Munitions Corporation will be held at the New York Office of the Corporation, Suite 1722, Grand Central Terminal Building, on Wednesday, January 16th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

WILLIAM C. TEGETHOFF, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK

130 EAST 15TH STREET

January 2, 1918

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office MONDAY, January 21, 1918. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 12, 1918, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 22, 1918.

R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of THE GREATER NEW YORK BRICK COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Greater New York Brick Company will be held at the office of the corporation, 103 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY, on Tuesday, January 15, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

FRANK DE NOTHLLER, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE

GLOBE RUBBER TIRE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting and election will be held at the office of the Corporation Trust Company of America, Wilmington, Delaware, on Tuesday, February 5th, 1918, at 11 A. M.

J. B. LINERD, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF TWENTY MANAGERS of the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind, and of three Inspectors of Election will be held at the Institute, 9th Av. and 34th St., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1918.

LINZEE BLAGDEN, Sec.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of DEMPSEY OIL ENGINE CORPORATION, a corporation of the State of New York, will be held at the principal office of the Company, 417 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N. Y., on the FOURTEENTH day of JANUARY, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the transaction of any and all business that may come before the meeting, including the election of a Board of Directors to hold office for the ensuing year.

Dated JANUARY 3, 1918.

THEODORE TEUBNER, Secretary.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

25 American Hawaiian S. S.
50 American Surety
100 Clinchfield Coal Com.
10 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
100 Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.
10M New York Shipbuilding 5s
100 Pocahontas Fuel Com.
25 So. Porto Rico Sugar Com.
50 Standard Underground Cable
25 Standard Assets Corp.
50 Texas & Pacific Coal
25 Wash. Steel & Ordnance Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 American Hawaiian S. S.
20 Bond & Mortgage Guarantee
30 E. W. Bliss Com.
200 Federal Milk Products
17 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
25 Jos. Dixon Crucible
100 Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.
100 Matawok Land
10M New York Shipbuilding 5s
20 National Surety
100 Pocahontas Fuel Com.
100 Penn Coal & Coke
10 Texas & Pacific Coal
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Pierce, Butler & Pierce Stks. & 6s
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STEEL CO. ISSUES NOTES.

Wharton Concern Consolidates Floating Debt and Mortgage

The Wharton Steel Company, which was bought last year from Philadelphia interests by J. Leonard Replogle and associates, is consolidating its floating debt and a mortgage of $750,000 through an issue of $1,200,000 two-year 8 per cent. notes. The banking firm of Chandler & Co. is offering about $200,000 of the notes at 94, a basis which brings the purchaser a net income of 9¼ per cent. on the money he puts into them. The balance of $1,000,000 notes has been placed.

The Wharton Steel Company with its large ore holdings in Northern New Jersey had lain idle for four years before Mr. Replogle acquired the property. The blast furnaces were put into operation last Spring and heavy tonnages of pig iron were turned out, of which a large part went to Japan. Earnings in 1917 are estimated at $800,000.

Stock Exchange Firm Suspends.

The Stock Exchange firm of Kerr & Co., 71 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Thomas G. Smith, being unable to meet their obligations. The house was active in the Street a few years ago, but had been conducting only a small business for some time preceding the suspension. The failure had no effect on the day's transactions on the Exchange. The firm consists of Robert B. Kerr and Louis S. Kerr, the latter being the Exchange member. The partnership was formed on Dec. 30, 1893. Mr. Smith said yesterday afternoon that the investigation of the books had not gone far enough to disclose the amount of assets and liabilities.

Equitable Plan Goes to Phillips.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society has submitted to Jesse S. Phillips, State Superintendent of Insurance, its plan for mutualization, which has been approved by the Directors, policyholders and stock owners. Mr. Phillips announced yesterday that a hearing upon the matter would be held at his office in Albany on Jan. 16 at 2 o'clock P. M. The policyholders recently approved the plan by a heavy vote.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	97	4s, registered, 1925	104½	105½
2s, coupon, 1930	..	97½	4s, coupon, 1925	104½	105½
3s, registered, 1918	99	100	2s, coupon, '38, reg.	96	97
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	97
3s, registered, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, reg.	84	88
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	88
3s, conversion, 1947	84	88			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Tuesday Bid.		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Tuesday Bid.
4½s July, 1967	94⅝	95½	94⅝	3½s Nov., 1954	..	80	..
4½s June, 1965	94⅞	95½	94⅞	3½s May, 1954	77	80	77
4½s Mar., 1963	94⅞	95½	94⅞	3½s Nov., 1955	..	80	..
4½s Nov., 1957	94⅞	95⅛	94⅞	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:			
4½s May, 1957	94⅝	95⅛	94⅝	4½s 1918-1923	5.00	4.70	5.00
4½s April, 1966	88⅝	89½	88⅝	4½s 1924-1931	5.00	4.70	5.00
4½s Mar., 1960-30.	88	91¼	89	4½s 1927-1923	5.00	4.70	5.00
4½s Mar., 1964	88⅝	89½	88⅝	4½s April, 1920	5.00	4.70	5.00
4½s Mar., 1962	88⅝	89½	88⅝	4½s 1918-1919	5.00	..	5.00
4½s Sept., 1960	88⅝	89½	88⅝	3½s 1940-1953	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s May, 1959	85	86½	86	3½s 1930-1939	5.00	4.75	5.00
4s Nov., 1958	85	86½	86	3½s 1922-1929	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s May, 1957	85	86½	86	3½s 1919-1921	5.00	4.70	4.90
4s Nov., 1956	84	86	84	3s 1940-1953	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s Nov., 1955	84	86	84	3s 1926-1930	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s Nov., 1936	88	90	88	3s 1918-1925	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s May, 1919	98½	..	98½				
4s Nov., 1918	99	..	99				

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Am. Gas	87¾	87¾	87¾	5	Phila. Co.	27	27	27
25	Elec. Stor.	49¾	49¾	49¾	10	Do cum. pf.	32	32	32
148	Ins. N. A.	25¼	25	25	252	Phila. Elec.	25⅞	25¾	25⅞
10	Key. Tel. pf.	57¾	57¾	57¾	545	Phil. R.T.t.c.	28½	28¼	28½
150	L. Sup. Cp.	12¾	12¾	12¾	400	Tono. Belmt.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
150	Lehigh Nav.	62½	62	62	12	Union Trac.	42	42	42
131	Lehigh Val.	57½	57	57½	60	U. Gas Imp.	71¼	71½	71¼
210	Pa. R. R.	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	200	Waf. I. & S.	8¼	8¼	8¼

Bonds.

$2,000	Bald.L.1st5s	100	100	100	$4,000	Pa. conv. 4s	88½	88½	88½
8,000	L.V. con.4½s	89½	89½	89½	3,000	Pa. temp.ctf. 4½s	92	92	92
4,000	Lib. L. 3½s	98.60	98.40	98.40	1,000	Read. g. 4s	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
7,000	Do 4s	97.50	97.50	97.50	3,000	Sp.-Am. I.6s	100	100	100
1,100	Do 2d 4s	98.60	98.40	98.60					

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Atlan. Petro.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	60	Md. Casualty	76	75	75
105	Balt. Tube	80	80	80	200	Mt. Vernon	73¼	73½	73¼
25	Con. Coal	103	103	103	100	Mon. Val. T.	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
211	Con. Powder	96	95½	96	13	M. & M. Bk.	27	27	27
1,450	Cosden	8	7⅞	7⅞	250	Do Trans.	63	56	63
15	Cosden pf.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	13	Nat. B of C.	35	35	35
106	Dav. Chem.	36½	35½	36	8	Nor. Central	72	72	72
130	Elkhorn	25½	25½	25½	60	Penn. W. P.	62½	61	62½
10	Fid. & Dep.	115	115	115	10	U. S. Fid.	100	100	100
90	Houston Oil	43	42½	42½	905	Wayland	3⅝	3½	3⅝
65	Do pf.	67½	67	67½	1,106	W. B. & A.	28½	28¼	28

Bonds.

$5,000	B. C. 4s,1958	92	92	92	1,000	Chi. Rys. 5s	83	83	83
8,000	Cosden 5s, B	81½	81	81½	5,000	Con Coal 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼
12,000	City Sub. 5s	99	99	99	2,000	Kir. Lum. 6s	96½	96½	96½
1,000	Con. Power 6s, notes	96½	96½	96½	1,000	U. R. inc. 4s	57	57	57
1,000	Con. Gas 5s	98½	98½	98½	7,000	Do 1st 4s	73	74	73

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Zinc	15	15	15	50	New Arcadian	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
28	Do pf.	43	42½	43	203	New Riv. pf.	79	75½	79
200	Adventure	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	90	North Butte	15	14½	14½
10	Ahmeek	81	81	81	40	North Lake	40c	40c	40c
20	Anaconda	62½	62¼	62¼	235	Old Dom	43½	43	43
890	Ariz. Com'l.	12¾	12	12¾	213	Osceola	65	62	65
100	Arnold	20c	20c	20c	85	Quincy	74	73	73½
200	Butte & Bal.	31c	29c	31c	35	Santa Fe	80c	80c	80c
22	Cal. & Ariz.	64	63½	63½	305	Shannon	5⅛	5	5⅛
136	Cop. Range	48½	46½	47	400	South Utah	18c	17c	18c
100	Davis-Daly	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	30	St. Mary's	54	52	54
5	East Butte	10	10	10	325	Sup. & Bos.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Franklin	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	20	Trinity	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
4	Greene-Can.	39	39	39	20	U. S. Smelt.	46	45½	46
20	Hancock	9½	9½	9½	24	Do pf.	44½	44	44
5	Isl'd Creek	54	54	54	160	Utah Con.	11	10½	11
20	Kerr Lake	5¼	5¼	5¼	20	Utah Metals	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
210	Keweenaw	1⅜	1	1⅜	50	Victoria	2⅝	2½	2⅝
206	Mohawk	59½	58	58	25	Winona	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

Railroads.

4	Bos. & Alb.	127	127	127	40	Me. Central	85	82½	82½
138	Bos. Elev.	38	37½	38	100	New Haven	30½	30½	30½
35	Bos. Sub. pf.	10½	10½	10½	101	Old Colony	97	96	96½
50	Fitchb'g pf.	50	50	50	1	Vt. & Mass.	83	83	83

Miscellaneous.

10	Am. Ag. C.pf.	90½	90½	90½	21	N. E. Tel.	98	98	98
2	Am. Sug. pf.	110½	110½	110½	16	Pullman	108	105	108
718	Am. Tel.	105⅛	103	105⅛	10	Reece Button-hole	11	11	11
1	Am. Wool pf.	92	92	92	485	Swift	131½	127	130½
143	A., G. & W.I.	101½	98½	100	10	Torrington	50	50	50
10	Do pf.	60	60	60	5	United Drug	68½	68½	68½
50	Art Metal	13	13	13	62	United Fruit	119	118	118
9	Edison	138½	138½	138½	105	United Shoe	42½	41½	42
100	Ga. Ry. & E.	116½	116½	116½	35	Do pf.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
65	Gen. Elec.	134	133½	134					
37	Merg'thaler	123	123	123					

Bonds.

$2,000	Am. Ag. Ch. 5s	92	92	92	$10,000	Lib. 3½s	98.70	98.20	98.20
500	A., G. & W.I. 5s	76	75½	76	28,000	Do cv. 4s	97.75	97.00	97.00
4,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	90	90	90		Do 4s, 42	97.00	96.20	96.50
1,000	West. Tel. 5s	88½	88½	88½					

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Rad.	250	250	250	10	Ill. Brick	58	58	58
10	Am. Shipb'g.	89½	89½	89½	380	Lindsay Lgt.	27½	27	27½
20	Do pf.	87	87	87	5	Quak. O. pf.	97	97	97
150	Booth Fish.	19½	19½	19½	1,100	Sears-Roeb.	147½	146	147½
70	Do pf.	84½	84½	84½	40	Stew.-Warn.	49½	49	49
55	C. C. & C.pf.	16	16	16	1,726	Swift	131½	127	131½
20	Chi. Pn. T.	31	31	31	1,121	Un. Carbide	51½	51	51
150	Cudahy	112	111½	112	35	Wilson	47	46½	47
51	Com. Edison	105	105	105	35	Do pf.	96½	96	96
45	H., S. & M.	61	59	61					

Bonds.

$1,000	C. C. R.1st5s	84½	84½	84½	$1,000	Swift 1st 5s	96½	96½	93½
1,000	C. Rys.1st 5s	82	82	82	100	Liberty 3½s	98.10	98	98.10
2,000	Chi. Tel. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	1,130	Do 4s	97	96.40	96.30
1,000	Edison 5s	92½	92½	92½					

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
65	Cities Service	216	212	213	215
350	Cities Service pf	73⅜	72⅞	73	74

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	11	13	Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	65	70	Miss. River Power	9	11
Am. Gas & Electric	88	90	Miss. River Power pf.	32	36
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	39	41	Northern Ohio Electric	25	30
Am. Light & Traction	220	225	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	65	70
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	92	95	North. Ont. L. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Power & Light	45	50	North. On. L. & P. pf.	34	40
Am. Power & Light pf.	70	75	Northern States Power	61	63
Am. Public Utilities	25	30	North. States Power pf	86	88
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	58	61	Northern Texas Electric	47	51
Am. Water W. & Elec.	4⅝	5⅝	Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	70	75
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	9	11	Ozark Power & Water	35	43
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	59	63	Pacific Gas & Electric	30½	31
Carolina Power & Light	30	33	Pac. Gas & Elec. pf.	80	81
Carolina P. & L. pf.	90	94	Pine Bluff 7% pf.	96	99
Colorado Power	22	24	Pub. Service Sec. pf.	70	75
Colorado Power pf.	93	100	Puget S. T., L. & P.	10	13
Columbus Electric pf.	75	80	Puget S. T., L. & P. pf	35	45
Com. Power, Ry. & L.	33	34	Ry. & L. Secur. pf.	80	85
Com. Pow., Ry. & L. pf.	63	65	Republic Ry. & Light	22	23
Cenn. Power pf.	85	90	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	54	56
Consumers' Power pf.	85	90	Sierra Pac. El. pf.	59	64
Dayton Power & L. pf.	73	78	Southern Cal. Edison	80	82
Duluth Edison	75	80	South. Cal. Edison pf.	93	97
Eastern Texas Electric	30	35	Standard Gas & Elec.	5	7
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	75	80	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	21½	23
El Paso Electric	93	98	Tampa Electric	102	..
El Paso Electric pf.	87	92	Tenn. Ry., L. & Pow.	2	3
Electric B. & S. pf.	90	93	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	10	12
Electric Properties	50	53	Texas Power & L. pf.	97	100
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	84	88	Tri-City Ry. & L. pf.	82½	85
Federal Light & Trac.	8	10	U. G. Improvement	80	82
Federal L. & Trac. pf.	..	40	United Light & Rys.	26	28
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	16	..	United L. & Rys. pf.	60	62
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	..	68	Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf.	82	84
Gas & Elec. Securities	280	300	West. P. Ter. & W. P.	11	13
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	93	98	W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf	88	90
Idaho Power 7% pf.	98	100	West. Penn. P. pf.	95	100
Int. M. Ry., L. & P. pf.	85	88	Western Power	9	11
Interstate Electric	35	40	Western Power pf.	40	42
Interstate Electric pf.	90	95	Yadkin Riv. Power pf.	95	100

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alabama Water 6s, '20	97	98½	Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	66½	67½
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s.	82	85	Miss V. G. & E. 5s, '22	80	85
Appa. Power 5s, 1941	70	75	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	84	86
Carolina P. & L. 5s.	89	92	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	75	80
Central P. & L. 1st 6s.	95	98	Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	90	94
Central Ill. Light 5s	95	98	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	87	87½
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	94	97½	Nor. Texas Elec. col. 5s	82	87
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	65	72	Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1939	100½	102
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	Omaha & C. B. 5s	85	90
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	85	90	P. G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	90	97	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101¼	Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P. 6s, 1919	97	98½
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	90	92½	Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19	95½	96½
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	85	90	Std. Gas of N. J. 5s, '45	94	96
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s	95	100	So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39	89	93
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	85	90	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	85	92
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	87½	92½	U. S. R., R. & M. 6s, '23	111	113
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	74	76	Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32	75	78
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	85	95	Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	93	95
Int.-M. R., L. & P. 6s	96	100	United Util. cv. 6s, '43	93	98
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44	93	98	Utah Securities 6s	84	86
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '38	80	90	Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	94½	98
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99	Western Power 1st 5s	84	86
Middle West U. 6s, '25	95	99	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	95½
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	90½	100	West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	80	85
			Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	90	93

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Tuesday Bid.		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Tuesday Bid.
American Cigar	87	93	87	Do pf.	93	98	93
Do pf.	85	93	85	P. R.-Am. Tobacco	155	175	155
Conley Foil	200	250	200	Do scrip	115	125	115
J. S. Young	130	150	130	R. J. Reynolds	375	425	375
Do pf.	100	106	100	Do pf.	100	103	100
MacAndrews & F.	175	190	175				

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,300	‡Aetna Expl.	7¾	7½	7¾	500	‡Manhat. Tr.	⅝	½	⅝
248	‡F. Blumen.	67	65	66½	2,000	Marc. of A.	3⅝	3½	3⅝
130	‡ Do pf.	86	86	86	1,100	‡Nat. Motors	13	10½	12
400	‡Car. L. & P.	2¼	2¼	2¼	400	N. Y. Tran.	17¼	17	17¼
800	‡Chalm. Mot.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	2,800	‡Prud. Pict.	6½	6	6¼
100	Char.Ir.,Am.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	4,200	Sm. M. Tr.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4,000	Chev. Motor	115	110	110½	1,200	‡Stand. Mot.	10	9	9½
200	‡C. Ser., old	216	213	213	100	Subm. Boat v. t. ctfs.	13	13	13
350	‡Elec. Gun.	⅛	1/16	⅛	800	Trian. Film v. t. ctfs.	11/16	11/16	11/16
110	Emer. Phon.	4	4	4	3,100	U. S. Stmp.	5½	5	5¼
200	Ev. Heaney.	21	21	21	8,000	‡Unit. Mot.	24½	22½	22⅞
200	‡Hall Signal	4⅝	4½	4⅝	1,000	‡Wr.-M.A.C.	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛
350	Interc. Rub.	*11	10⅞	*11					
100	‡Int. Lube C.	2½	2½	2½					
10	‡S. S. Kresge	72	72	72					

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

50	St.O.of N.J.	533	530	530	30	St.O.of N.Y.	272	270	270

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	†‡Allen Oil	⅝	½	9/16	500	‡Merritt Oil	23½	23	23¼
12,400	†‡Am.Ven.O.	10	8	9	3,000	Met. Petrol.	13/16	¾	¾
1,000	‡Barn.O.&G.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	7,000	‡Midw. Oil	107	106	106
5,000	†‡Bos.-W.Oil	28	27	27	1,000	‡ Do pf.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	‡Cos. & Co.	8	7⅞	8	1,200	‡Midw. Ref.	113	109	110
1,100	‡Do pf.	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	1,000	‡N. Y.-Okla.	⅝	⅝	⅝
7,200	‡Crown Oil	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1,200	†‡N. W. Oil	64	60	60
5,100	Cumb.P.& R.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	15,000	†‡Okla. Oil	5	4	4⅛
1,000	‡Elk B. Pet.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	3,000	†‡ Do pf.	15	14	15
1,500	‡Elk.O.& G. (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛	4,000	Okla. P.& R.	7⅝	7	7⅝
2,300	Esmer. Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞	4,000	†Omar O.&G.	35	32	35
1,300	‡Federal Oil	2⅝	2½	2⅝	600	‡Pa.-Ky.Oil	5⅛	5	5⅛
1,000	Glenrock Oil	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	4,000	‡R.R.O. & G.	½	⅜	½
1,500	Han. O. & G.	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	2,000	‡Rice Oil	1/16	1/32	1/32
700	‡Houston Oil	44	43	43	300	‡Sap.O.& R.	9⅝	9½	9⅝
500	‡Hum.G.C.O. & R.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	300	Seq.O.& R.	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	‡Int'd O.& T.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	2,000	‡Un.West.Oil	¼	¼	¼
7,000	Kenova Oil (a pros.)	1/16	1/16	1/16	435	‡Victoria Oil new stock	4	3½	4

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Al.-Br. C. M.	1/16	1/16	1/16	1,000	Louisi Con.	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,300	†‡Atlanta	8⅛	8	8⅛	1,500	†‡Marsh Min.	6	5	6
2,500	Big L. Cop.	1⅝	1	1⅛	1,000	‡Monst. Chief	1/16	1/16	1/16
2,800	†Bos. & Mon.	53	50	53	1,000	†‡Moth. Lode	26	26	26
700	‡Brad. Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	4,000	†‡Nat. Leas.	6	5	6
1,300	Butte C. & Z. v.t. ctfs.	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	2,500	†‡N. Z. & L.	28	26	27
1,800	Butte Detroit	⅛	⅛	⅛	300	†Nev. Oph. M.	20	20	20
2,300	†‡Caledonia	52	49	52	200	‡N. Cornelia	16⅛	16	16⅛
1,000	‡Cal. & Jer.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	3,700	‡Nichlas Min.	36	34	36
1,000	Canada Cop.	2	1⅜	2	280	Nipissing	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1,000	†Cashboy	4	4	4	500	‡Nixon Nev.	1	1	1
100	‡Coco R. M.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	1,800	†‡Polar Star	23	21	22
2,500	C. Ariz. Sm.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	3,900	†Portl'd Con.	34	32	34
3,000	Con. Cop. M.	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	2,500	†‡Provincial	48	47	48
900	Con.-Home.	28	28	28	1,000	‡Rawley	2½	2⅜	2½
800	‡Copper Val.	1⅛	1	1⅛	300	‡Ray Hercules	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,000	Cress. C. G.	5	5	5	2,000	†Rex Con.	10½	10	10
3,000	‡Emma Con.	1/16	1/16	1/16	1,000	†Rochester	29	29	29
600	First Nat. C.	2⅛	2	2⅛	12,000	Sil. Kg. of Ariz.	13/16	¾	¾
2,500	†‡Fortuna C.	40	40	40	400	Sil. Kg. Con. of Utah	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1,075	‡Gibson Cop.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	1,000	†‡Silver Pick	5	5	5
4,800	‡Globe D. C.	1⅛	1	1	300	†‡St. Nich.Z.	6	6	6
500	†Goldf. Con.	⅛	⅛	⅛	100	Std. Sil.-Lead	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	†‡Gt. Bend.	5	5	5	700	Stewart	⅛	⅛	⅛
350	Hecla Min.	4⅝	4½	4½	1,500	‡Success	9	9	9
1,100	†‡Int. Mines	12	9	9	300	Super. Cop. (a pros.)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2,000	‡J. V. (a p.)	⅛	⅛	⅛	6,000	Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,300	‡J. Pres. C.	3⅛	2⅞	3	1,400	†‡Troy-Ariz.	15	14	15
3,500	†‡Jim Butler	82	81	82	500	Unit. East'n.	4	4	4
1,350	†Jumbo Ext.	18	17	18	300	Unity Gold	4	3⅞	4
1,000	†‡Kewanas	7	7	7	300	White Caps	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,200	‡Kirk. Por. G. M., Ltd.	50	50	50					

BONDS.

$75,000	‡Am.T.&T.1-yr. 6s,w.i.	98⅝	98¼	98¼	$20,000	‡Gen.El.6s2-yr. nts.,'19	99½	99½	99½
13,000	‡Beth. Stl.5s 2-yr. nts.	97	96½	96½	25,000	‡Gen. El. 6s notes, '20	99½	99½	99½
15,000	‡Can.Gov.5s	95⅝	95⅛	95⅛	2,000	‡Rus. Govt. 6½s	56	56	56

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Tuesday Bid.	Tuesday Ask.	INDUSTRIALS. Continued.	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Tuesday Bid.	Tuesday Ask.
Air Reduction	70	78	70	78	Mitchell Mot.	35	38	35	40
Am.-Brit. Mfg.	2	6	2	6	Nash. Motors	75	85	75	85
Do pf.	25	35	25	35	N.A.P. & Pap.	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
Am. Writ. P.	1⅝	2⅛	1⅝	2⅛	N. Y. Ship.	39	40½	33	38
Brit.-Am. Tob. coupon	17	18	17	18	Peer. T. & M.	12	13¼	12	13⅛
Br.-Am. Tob., registered	15½	16½	15½	16½	P. Lor. Coal.	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
But'w'th-Jud.	42	45	42	45	Poole E. & M.	50	60	50	60
Can. C. & Fy.	15	25	15	25	Rep. Truck	38	43	42	45
Do pf.	45	50	45	50	St. L., R.M.&P.	30	38	30	38
Can. Nat. G.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	Smith, (A. O.)	10	30	10	30
Carbon Steel	78	82	78	82	Do pf.	85	90	85	90
Carwen Steel	8	9	8	9	St. Jos. Lead	14½	15	14½	15
Chal. Mot. pf.	..	50	..	50	Todd Ship.	72	75	75	78
Char. Iron pf.	5⅛	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	Un. Zinc Sm.	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Cities Ser. pf.	71½	72⅛	71½	72⅛	U. S. L. & H.	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Curtiss Aero.	25	27	25	27	World Film	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Curtiss A. pf.	50	75	50	75	OIL STOCKS.				
Cramp Shipb.	60	75	60	75	Am. Oil	17	19	17	19
Free. Texas	39	41	39	41	Beth. O. & G.	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛
Hall Sig. pf.	10	20	10	20	Friar Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Havana Tob.	½	1	½	1	Hous. Oil pf.	64	68	64	68
Hav. Tob. pf.	2	8	2	8	Ky. Petrol.	6	6½	6	6½
Holly Sugar	36	45	36	45	Lost City Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Do pf.	85	95	85	95	M. Wells Pet.	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Hupp. Motor.	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	P.-Am. Pet.	35	45	35	45
Int. Mangan.	8½	9	8½	9	Pa.-O. O. & G.	12	12¼	12	12¼
Int. Motors	10	14	10	14	Pierce Oil	10	10⅛	10	10⅛
Int.Mot.2d pf.	15	17	15	17	Pa. Gasoline	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Int. Trad. pf.	55	75	55	75	Savoy Oil	9	9⅝	9	9⅝
Key. T. & R.	12⅛	14	12⅛	14	Sec. P. & Ref.	⅝	1⅛	⅝	1⅛
Do pf.	11⅛	13⅛	11⅛	13⅛	Sinclair G. C.	16	17	16	17
Kresge pf.	95	105	95	105	Somerset Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Lake Tor. Bt.	3⅛	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	Stanton Oil	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Lake T. Boat, 1st pf.	3	6	3	6	United Pet.	15	20	15	20
L. Val. C. S.	70	73	70	73	Vac. Oil & G.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Lima Loco.	44	50	44	50	Ventura Con.	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
Lukens Steel	40	45	40	45	Victor Oil	60	62	60	62
Do 1st pf.	101	105	101	105	Way. O. & G.	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
Marlin Arms	75	85	75	85	MINING STOCKS.				
Maxim Muni.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	Booth	4	6	3	4
					C. Gordo M.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
					BOND.				
					Pierce Oil 6s.	76	74	70	74

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Profit-taking in volume brought about irregularity in the afternoon dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, but the undertone continued good. In the forenoon strength had characterized the market, with the demand for United States Steel common a feature. That stock led the list in its early forward movement. Overnight favorable opinion had evidently crystallized regarding the President's message to Congress, in which he specified the terms that would form a basis for world peace.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. B. Sug.	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	100	Mex. Pet.	84½	82⅛	84
150	Amer. Can.	38⅝	38	38⅝	120	Midv. Steel.	47⅛	46⅜	46⅞
10	Am. C. & F.	69⅜	69⅛	69⅜	130	Mo. Pacific	23	22⅝	23
50	Am. H. & L.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	50	Nat. Enam.	41	40⅛	40⅛
140	Am. Linseed	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	20	N. Y. Cent.	71	71	71
120	Am. Loco.	56⅛	55⅝	55⅝	20	N. Y., N. H. & H.	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
510	Am. S. & R.	79⅛	78⅛	79⅛	20	Nor. Pac.	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
10	Am. Su. Tob.	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	10	Ohio C. Gas	39	39	39
20	Am. Sugar	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	20	Pennsylvania	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
500	Anaconda C.	62⅝	62	62⅛	150	Ray Copper	23⅛	23	23⅛
70	A. G. & W. I.	101⅛	96⅞	98⅛	1,500	Reading	75⅛	74⅛	74⅛
490	Bald. Loco.	59⅛	58⅛	59	110	Rep. I. & S.	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
270	Balt. & Ohio	53⅛	52⅛	52⅛	30	Sinclair Oil	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
2,750	Beth. Stl.-B.	80⅛	78⅛	78⅛	50	South. Ry.	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
110	Bklyn. R. T.	42⅛	41⅛	41⅛	910	Studebaker	52⅛	51⅛	51⅛
10	Butte & Sup.	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	100	Tob. Prod.	51⅛	51	51⅛
20	Canad. Pac.	139	139	139	500	Union Pac.	115	113⅛	114
190	Cent. Leath.	66⅛	65⅛	65⅛	120	U. S. I. Al.	119⅛	118⅛	119⅛
20	Ches. & Ohio	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	29,510	U. S. Steel	96⅛	94⅛	95
70	C., M.&S. P.	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	260	Utah Cop.	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
50	C., R. I. & P.	20⅛	20	20	40	W'house El.	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
10	Chile Cop.	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	900	Willys-Ov.	18	17⅛	17⅛
230	Corn Prod.	32⅛	31⅛	32					
910	Cru. Steel	55⅛	54⅛	55					
50	Cub. C. Sug.	30⅛	30	30					
500	Distil. Sec.	36⅛	34⅛	36					
250	Erie	16	15⅛	16					
60	Erie 1st pf.	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛					
170	Gen. Motors	117⅛	113⅛	115⅛					
140	Gt. Nor. pf.	90⅛	88⅛	90⅛					
30	Inspir. Cop.	47	46	47					
240	Int. Mer. Ma.	23⅛	23	23⅛					
2,370	Int. M. M. pf	87⅛	85⅛	86⅛					
40	Int. Nickel	29	29	29					
100	Kenne. Cop.	32⅛	31⅛	32					
70	Max. Motors	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛					

BONDS.

$1,650	Liberty 3½s	98.70	98.64	98.64
850	Do 1st 4s	97.90	97.90	97.90
4,950	Do 2d 4s	96.56	96.42	96.56

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.08½	.08½	.08½
300	Iron Blos	.59	.59	.59
1,250	Jim Butler	.83	.80	.83
1,500	Kewanas	.08	.08	.08
400	Mexican	.16	.16	.16
200	Portland	1.10	1.10	1.10
500	Union Con.	.95	.94	.95

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Tuesday Bid.		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Tuesday Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	17	18	17½	Penn.-Max. Fuel	40	45	40
Atlantic Refining	925	950	925	Prairie Oil & Gas	460	465	445
Borne-Scrymser	450	475	425	Prairie Pipe Line	260	265	255
Buckeye Pipe Line	95	100	95	Solar Refining	290	315	290
Chesebrough Mfg.	325	350	325	Southern Pipe L.	170	180	170
Colonial Oil	10	40	10	South. Penn. Oil	280	300	285
Continental Oil	485	515	485	S. W. Penn.	95	100	95
Crescent Pipe Line	33	37	33	Stand. Oil of Cal.	227	232	225
Cumberland P. L.	125	133	125	Stand. Oil of Ind.	650	670	640
Eureka Pipe Line	200	210	195	Stand. Oil of Kan.	475	500	475
Galena Signal Oil	140	145	140	Stand. Oil of Ky.	315	330	310
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	120	130	120	Stand. Oil of Neb.	500	525	500
Illinois Pipe Line	190	195	185	Stand. Oil of N. J.	548	553	540
Indiana Pipe Line	97	100	95	Stand. Oil of N. Y.	268	272	270
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13⅛	14	13⅛	Stand. Oil of Ohio	415	440	415
National Transit	12⅛	13⅛	12⅛	Swan & Finch	100	105	100
N. Y. Transit	180	190	180	Union Tank	90	95	84
Northern Pipe L.	95	100	95	Vacuum Oil	360	370	355
Ohio Oil	345	350	340	Washington Oil	27	32	27

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Tuesday Bid.		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Tuesday Bid.
Aetna pf.	44	47	44	Can. Found's F.	125	150	..
American Brass	220	222	220	Colt's Arms	56	59	58
Atlas Powder	147	152	147	Du Pont	238	238	238
Do pf.	95	97	94	Hercules	235	245	235
Babcock & Wilcox	104	106	102	Do pf.	110	113	111
Bliss	..	450	325	Niles-Bem't-Pond	112	117	112
Do pf.	75	83	75	Scovill Mfg.	400	450	405
Canadian Explos.	235	335	235	Winchester Arms	..	180	..
Do pf.	104	110	104				

$250,000
5½%
Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates

secured by first mortgage on the land and building of the Brooklyn plant of the

SHEFFIELD FARMS COMPANY, Inc.

held under lease from LOUVAIN CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION
Guaranteed as to Principal and Interest by the

New York Title and Mortgage Company

Capital and Surplus over $3,000,000.
EQUITABLE TRUST CO. OF N. Y., Depositary

Free from personal property taxes in the State of New York: the Normal Federal Income Tax of 2 per cent. will be repaid by the Guarantor.

SERIAL MATURITIES:

$12,500	July 1, 1918	$12,500	January 1, 1919
12,500	July 1, 1919	12,500	January 1, 1920
12,500	July 1, 1920	12,500	January 1, 1921
12,500	July 1, 1921	12,500	January 1, 1922
12,500	July 1, 1922	137,500	January 1, 1923

Total Loan, $250,000. Valuation of direct security, $660,000.

The valuation of the direct security is over two and one-half times the amount of the loan.

The building is a fireproof structure erected for a milk pasteurization, bottling and ice plant. It is designed to be the world's largest, most modern and best equipped milk pasteurization plant.

The mortgage is a first lien on both land and building. The loan is further secured by an assignment of a ten-year lease executed by the Sheffield Farms Company, Inc., for an aggregate net rental of $400,000, at the uniform rate of $40,000 per annum, thus providing unusually strong commercial backing for the loan.

The Sheffield Farms Company, Inc., is an old-established, successful business, well known in New York. Its average annual sales for the past three years were $11,900,285.02. Its average net earnings, after depreciation, for the same period, were $472,887.04 per annum, an amount nearly twelve times the sum annually due on the lease.

The mortgage is held by the Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Depositary. Authentication of the Depositary will be endorsed on each mortgage certificate.

We offer at par the unsold balance of these 5½ per cent. first mortgage certificates with our guarantee of principal and interest. Denominations of $100 or multiples thereof in various maturities, as above listed.

Write for Circular:

New York Title and Mortgage Company

135 BROADWAY, MANHATTAN; 203 MONTAGUE STREET, BROOKLYN;
Telephone Cortlandt 6880. Telephone Main 7100.

ESTABLISHED 1784.

[No. 1393.]

REPORT OF CONDITION OF

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business on Dec. 31st, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$33,287,750.01	
Deduct:			
Notes and bills rediscounted (other than bank acceptances sold)	$1,722,500.00		
Acceptances of other banks payable at future date guaranteed by this bank, by indorsement or otherwise	105,121.38		
Foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement of this bank	128,053.43		
		1,955,675.01	
			$31,332,075.00
Overdrafts, unsecured			185.65
Customers' liability under Letters of Credit actually used and for which this bank has not been reimbursed			123,964.00
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances" executed by this bank and now outstanding			4,963,504.69
U. S. bonds (other than Liberty bonds of 1917):			
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)			800,000.00
Liberty Loan bonds, unpledged, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent.	$313,640.00		
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent., pledged to secure postal savings deposits	255,000.00		
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent., pledged to secure State or other deposits or bills payable	1,404,000.00		
			1,972,640.00
Bonds, securities, &c. (other than U. S.):			
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits	$5,195,679.98		
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	758,522.51		
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	1,757,390.38		
Collateral trust and other notes of corporations issued for not less than one year nor more than three years' time	338,918.03		
Total bonds, securities, &c.			8,050,511.05
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock			8,386.10
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)			180,000.00
Value of banking house			250,000.00
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank			4,444,556.49
Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection (not available as reserve)			818,001.47
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks			804,151.86
Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies			1,059,785.37
Exchanges for clearing house			20,477,725.85
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items			178,055.98
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer			44,000.00
Other assets, if any			1,024.00
Total			$75,408,517.46

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		4,000,000.00
Undivided profits		1,095,510.54
Interest and discount collected or credited in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate)		79,685.59
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		142,551.07
Circulating notes outstanding		780,500.00
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):		
Net amounts due to national banks	$4,311,795.48	
Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies	7,160,709.42	
Individual deposits subject to check	30,344,658.60	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)	779,813.27	
Certified checks	13,229,301.39	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,051,025.34	
Dividends unpaid	201,179.00	
		57,078,482.59
Time deposits subject to Reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice, and postal savings):		
Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed)	$71,304.92	
Postal savings deposits	974,936.02	
Other time deposits	248,099.00	
		1,294,339.94
United States deposits (other than postal savings):		
War loan deposit account		934,020.32
U. S. bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same		1,404,000.00
Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank		1,250,000.00
Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding	$22,184.86	
Customers' letters of credit drawn against	123,964.00	
		146,008.86
Acceptances executed for customers		5,160,318.15
Total		$75,408,517.46
Liabilities for rediscounts, including those with Federal Reserve Bank		1,722,500.00
Acceptances of other banks payable at future date guaranteed by this bank, by indorsement or otherwise		105,121.38
Foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement of this bank		128,053.48
Total contingent liabilities		$1,955,675.01

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of January, 1918.

[Seal] THOMAS J. MOONEY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: W. H. TRUESDALE, ROBT. C. HILL, SAMUEL RIKER, JR., Directors.

The Railroad Outlook

What will be the ultimate effect on railroad securities of the Government's plan for taking over and operating the roads? This subject is fully discussed in a special analysis which we have just issued. A few extra copies are available to investors who are interested in our Service. Enclose 3c. in stamps for circular No. 278.

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE

John Moody, Pres.
35 Nassau St. Tel. 8178-4 Cort. New York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.

118TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum to be paid to depositors on and after January 21st, 1918, on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending December 31, 1917, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EDWIN A. LAHM, Assistant Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

129TH CASH DIVIDEND.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company has this day declared a regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) in cash, payable March 1, 1918, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business, Friday, February 1st, 1918.

D. R. BURBANK, Secretary.

New York, January 2, 1918.

BROWN SHOE COMPANY, INC.

St. Louis, Missouri, January 3, 1918.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held today there was declared the usual quarterly dividend of $1.75 per share upon the preferred stock payable February 1, 1918, to preferred stockholders of record on January 19, 1918.

By WILLIAM KRAIL, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Manhattan Savings Institution

644-646 Broadway, cor. Bleecker St., N. Y.

133rd SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

December 11th, 1917.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared interest (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., payable on or after January 21st, 1918.

Deposits made on or before January 10th, 1918, will draw interest from January 1st, 1918. Open Mondays from 10 A. M. to 6:30 P. M. Society accounts accepted.

CONSTANT M. BIRD, President.
Benjamin Griffen, V.-Pres. Arthur Stiles, Sec.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK

(incorporated 1833),
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. & 16th St., New York

Two-rate interest-dividend on sums entitled thereto for term ending Dec. 31, 1917.

4% PER ANNUM on every account up to and including $1,000 and at 3½% per annum on excess of $1,000 up to and including $3,000, payable on and after Jan. 21, 1918, to depositors entitled thereto.

Deposits made on or before January 10, will draw interest from January 1, 1918.

JAMES QUINLAN, President.
CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Treas.
FRANCIS M. BACON, Jr., B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretaries

DIVIDENDS.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION,

43 Exchange Place, New York,
MANAGERS

CENTRAL SUGAR CORPORATION.

The Board of Directors of CENTRAL SUGAR CORPORATION has declared a dividend of One Dollar and Seventy-five cents ($1.75) per share, being at the rate of seven per cent. (7%) per annum, on the outstanding preferred stock of the Corporation for the three months ending January 31, 1918, payable Friday, February 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business, Tuesday, January 15, 1918.

E. W. MOFFAT, Treasurer.

![IRVING NATIONAL BANK NEW YORK]

Report of the condition of the

IRVING NATIONAL BANK

WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK

at the close of business December 31, 1917

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$77,284,000.95	
Acceptances of other banks discounted	1,166,337.00	
Customers' liability account of acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted by it	24,[illegible]	
Total loans	$79,475,775.05	
Deduct: Foreign Bills of Exchange or Drafts sold with indorsement of this bank	424,164.55	
		$79,051,610.50
Overdrafts, unsecured		21,290.80
Customers' liability under Letters of Credit actually used and for which this bank has not been reimbursed		1,530,[illegible]
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances" executed by this bank and now outstanding	$4,503,317.73	
Liability of foreign banks and bankers for drafts and bills accepted by this bank to create dollar exchange and now outstanding	500,000.00	
		5,003,317.73
U. S. bonds (other than Liberty Bonds of 1917):		
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$ 640,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged	105,022.56	
Total U. S. bonds (other than Liberty Bonds) and certificates of indebtedness		745,022.56
Liberty Loan Bonds, unpledged, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent.		870,750.00
Bonds, securities, etc. (other than U. S.):		
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	$2,482,957.07	
Collateral Trust and other notes of corporations issued for not less than one year nor more than three years' time	1,036,042.90	
Total bonds, securities, etc.		3,518,999.97
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		36,000.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		270,000.00
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank		12,284,185.63
Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection (not available as reserve)		826,128.73
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks		9,312,374.97
Net amounts due from banks, bankers and trust companies		4,951,299.94
Exchanges for clearing house		10,215,797.06
Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		687,[illegible]
Total of items $25,908,667.06		
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items		346,244.52
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		332,000.00
Interest earned but not collected — approximate — on Notes and Bills Receivable not past due		269,856.49
Total		$129,681,409.36

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$ 4,500,000.00
Surplus fund		4,500,000.00
Undivided profits		602,365.33
Interest and discount collected or credited, in advance of maturity and not earned (approximately)		613,[illegible]
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		180,987.76
Amount reserved for all interest accrued		9,[illegible]
Circulating notes outstanding		640,000.00
Net amounts due to National banks		17,[illegible]
Net amounts due to banks, bankers and trust companies		32,119,174.19
Total of items $49,575,677.20		
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):		
Individual deposits subject to check		54,347,[illegible]
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)		274,[illegible]
Certified checks		1,272,[illegible]
Cashier's checks outstanding		2,161,594.73
Dividends unpaid		136,520.50
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve	$60,092,297.66	
Time deposits subject to Reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice, and postal savings):		
Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed)		371,278.81
Other time deposits		81,[illegible]
Total of time deposits subject to Reserve	$ 453,224.78	
United States deposits (other than postal savings):		
War loan deposit account		1,324,870.97
Cash Letters of Credit and Travelers' Checks outstanding	$ 31,750.00	
Customers' letters of credit drawn against	1,539,355.00	
		1,571,105.00
Acceptances executed for customers	$5,[illegible]	
Acceptances executed to furnish dollar exchange	[illegible]	
Total	$5,[illegible]	
Less acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted	924,[illegible]	
		5,[illegible]
Total		$129,681,409.36
Foreign Bills of Exchange or Drafts sold with indorsement of this bank		$424,164.55
Total contingent liabilities		$ 424,164.55

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, J. F. BOUKER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. F. BOUKER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of January, 1918.

FRED. J. GRIESMER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: J. AMORY HASKELL, CHAS. E. PERKINS, DANIEL W. WHITMORE, Directors.

The Market and Fulton National Bank

of NEW YORK

Statement December 31, 1917

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, $3,176,672.98

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts		$8,824,418.47
United States Bonds		893,700.00
Other Bonds and Stocks		856,602.75
Banking House		150,000.00
Other Real Estate		15,500.00
Customers' Liability, Account Acceptances		16,449.99
Uncollected Interest		8,000.00
Cash Items: Cash and Reserve	$4,606,875.61	
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,743,492.17	
Due from Banks	944,764.18	7,295,131.96
		$18,459,808.17

LIABILITIES

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and Profits	2,103,672.98
Unearned Interest	73,000.00
Quarterly Dividend, Payable January 1st	30,000.00
Circulation	90,340.00
Acceptances	16,449.99
Deposits	15,146,340.20
	$18,459,803.17

ALEXANDER GILBERT, Chairman of the Board
ROBERT A. PARKER, President
WILLIAM M. ROSENDALE, Cashier
ALBERT D. BERRY, Asst. Cashier

SAVINGS BANKS.

Metropolitan Savings Bank

1 and 3 THIRD AVE., (opp. Cooper Institute).
CHARTERED 1852.
129TH DIVIDEND

New York, December 11, 1917.

INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING: December 31, 1917, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

will be credited to the depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 18, 1918. MONEY DEPOSITED on or before January 10th, 1918, will draw interest from January 1.

ROBERT D. ANDREWS, Pres.
FRANCIS H. MOFFETT, Sec'y.
Society Accounts Accepted.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK

N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue

Dividend Jan. 1st, 1918, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1ST.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
WALTER R. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE WHITE INVESTING CO.

55 Liberty St., New York.
MANAGERS

Michigan Limestone & Chemical Company.

The Board of Directors of the Michigan Limestone & Chemical Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the preferred stock of the corporation, payable January 15th, 1918.

(Signed) EDGAR H. WOODWARD, Secretary.

THE FAJARDO SUGAR COMPANY,

106 Wall Street, New York.
Jan. 8th, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company, held on Jan. 8th, 1918, a dividend of 2½% (two and one-half per cent.) payable Feb. 1st to stockholders of record to Jan. 19th, 1918, was declared.

FREDERICK S. ARMSTRONG, Secretary and Treasurer.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Tuesday, January 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, December 31, 1917.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY.

New York, December 28, 1917.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of this Company have today declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. on its Profit Sharing Preferred Stock A, payable on and after January 31, 1918, to stockholders of record of January 11, 1918.

J. C. OTTESON, Assistant Treasurer.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY

A quarterly dividend of three per cent. has been declared on the stock of Chevrolet Motor Company, payable on February 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 18, 1918.

JOHN T. SMITH, Secretary.

New York, N. Y., January 8, 1918.

INSPIRATION CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of $2.00 per share, payable Monday, January 28, 1918, to stockholders of record at 3:00 o'clock P. M. Friday, January 11, 1918.

J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.

New York, N. Y., December 27, 1917.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

January 10, 1918.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Madison Avenue and 41st Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 21st day of January, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

H. E. MANVILLE, Secretary & Treasurer.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Franklin Society

The Franklin Society, operating since 1888 under the N. Y. Banking Law, announces its semi-annual cash dividend at the usual rate of Four and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all savings share accounts of $10 to $5,000. This is the society's

58th Consecutive Dividend

Even a dollar starts an account. Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before Jan. 10 earn from date opened. Begin now or write for Booklet A.

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
For Home Building and Savings
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

4½ PER CENT

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW YORK

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

DECEMBER 31, 1917

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	$163,152,861.22	Capital	$5,000,000.00
U. S. Bonds to secure Deposits	8,500,000.00	Surplus and Undivided Profits	17,536,202.06
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	4,130,000.00	Discount Collected but not earned	1,171,069.15
U. S. Bonds on Hand	104,900.00	Reserved for Interest	241,284.86
Other Bonds to secure Postal Savings Deposits	2,148,333.33	Circulation	4,108,997.50
Other Bonds and Securities	9,221,025.11	Acceptances and Letters of Credit	7,857,989.23
Banking House	2,494,385.44	Bills Payable	15,000,000.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	29,584,197.88	Rediscounts and Acceptances Endorsed	6,897,364.66
Exchanges for Clearing House	21,346,786.20	Bonds Borrowed	3,000,000.00
Cash and due from Banks	4,310,856.15	Deposits:	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	599,000.00	Banks $87,646,025.33	
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances and Letters of Credit	7,711,383.33	Individuals.. 99,042,397.47	
Interest earned but not collected	366,777.69	U. S. Gov't 6,169,176.09	192,857,598.89
	$253,670,506.35		$253,670,506.35

PRESIDENT
RICHARD DELAFIELD

VICE-PRESIDENTS
GILBERT G. THORNE, JOHN C. VAN CLEAF, WILLIAM O. JONES, MAURICE H. EWER, GEORGE H. KRETZ, SYLVESTER W. LABROT

CASHIER
ERNEST V. CONNOLLY

ASSISTANT CASHIERS
WILLIAM A. MAIN, FRED'K O. FOXCROFT, J. E. PROVINE, WILLIAM E. DOUGLAS, HENRY L. SPARKS, BYRON P. ROBBINS

DIRECTORS
STUYVESANT FISH, CHARLES SCRIBNER, EDWARD C. HOYT, W. ROCKHILL POTTS, RICHARD DELAFIELD, FRANCIS R. APPLETON, CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, GILBERT G. THORNE, RICHARD H. WILLIAMS, THOMAS F. VIETOR, JOHN G. MILBURN, WILLIAM VINCENT ASTOR, JOSEPH D. OLIVER, ROBERT P. PERKINS, JOHN J. PIERREPONT, LEWIS CASS LEDYARD, JR., HORACE C. STEBBINS

Reserve District No. 2.
[Charter No. 7,447.]
REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE

Battery Park National Bank

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business on Dec. 31st, 1917.

RESOURCES.

a Loans and discounts (except those shown on b and c) ... $6,224,798.17
b Acceptances of other banks discounted ... 28,000.00
c Customers' liability account of acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted by it ... 60,000.00
Total loans ... $6,322,798.17
Deduct: Notes and bills rediscounted (other than bank acceptances sold) ... $230,295.21
Foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement of this bank ... 767,602.19 ... 997,897.40 ... $5,324,900.77
Overdrafts, secured ... 3,714.59
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances" executed by this bank and now outstanding ... 93,280.80
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value) ... 200,000.00
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value) ... 55,000.00
Liberty Loan Bonds, unpledged, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent. ... 152,947.09
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits ... $28,000.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged ... 122,881.53
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock ... 42,302.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription) ... 18,000.00
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank ... 725,441.62
Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection (not available as reserve) ... 201,890.97
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks ... 886,828.16
Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies ... 151,948.52
Exchanges for Clearing House ... 1,588,873.24
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items ... 7,353.11
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer ... 10,000.00
War saving stamps ... 1,001.50 ... 2,459,552.04
Total ... $9,303,396.19

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in ... $400,000.00
Surplus fund ... 400,000.00
Undivided profits ... $22,976.04
Amount reserved for taxes accrued ... 62,000.00
Amount reserved for all interest accrued ... 824.46 ... 85,801.10
Circulating notes outstanding ... 195,700.00
Net amounts due to national banks ... $86,030.79
Individual deposits subject to check ... 6,323,616.15
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed) ... 81,111.52
Certified checks ... 977,859.86
Cashier's checks outstanding ... 221,392.82
Dividends unpaid ... 21,060.00
Other demand deposits ... 25,326.46
Time certificates of deposits subject to reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice) ... 12,864.84
Postal savings deposits ... 25,215.30
Other time deposits ... 28,462.83
War loan deposit account ... 54,805.00 ... 7,880,630.09
Bills payable, with Federal Reserve Bank ... 220,205.21
Acceptances executed for customers ... $153,280.80
Less acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted (see Item c) ... 60,000.00 ... 93,280.80
Liabilities other than those above stated (anticipated acceptances) ... 14,189.99
Total ... $9,303,396.19

Contingent liabilities:
Liabilities for rediscount, including those with Federal Reserve Bank ... $230,295.21
Foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement of this bank ... 767,602.19
Total contingent liabilities ... $997,897.40

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: I, A. H. MERRY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. H. MERRY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of January, 1918.
[Seal.] EDMUND J. LIEPMANN, Notary Public New York County, No. 148.
Correct—Attest:
ALFRED ROMER, R. C. CORNER, E. A. DE LIMA, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

at the close of business December 31st, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Discounts and time loans ... $57,106,797.78
Customers' liability account acceptances ... 293,234.50
Overdrafts ... 762.95
United States bonds and certificates of indebtedness on hand ... 10,893,130.00
United States bonds to secure circulation ... 6,783,000.00
United States certificates of indebtedness to secure United States deposits ... 54,040,000.00
United States certificates to secure bills payable ... 10,000,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc. ... 65,084,184.98
Bonds, securities to secure United States deposits ... 10,235,027.67
Bonds loaned ... 160,000.00
Interest earned but not collected—approximate ... 555,000.00
Banking house ... 1,750,000.00
Specie and currency $1,447,880.12
Legal tenders and bank notes ... 568,492.00
Due from Treasurer of United States ... 482,150.00
Exchanges ... 23,240,989.71
Due from banks ... 5,023,772.78
Demand loans ... 49,532,889.21
Due from Federal Reserve Bank ... 6,783,082.90 ... 86,029,276.73
Total ... $303,592,398.57

LIABILITIES.

Capital ... $10,000,000.00
Surplus ... 20,000,000.00
Profits ... 5,949,251.58
Interest and discount collected but not earned ... 180,000.00
Circulation ... 6,741,000.00
Deposits, banks ... $60,273,279.78
Deposits, individuals ... 119,752,677.58
Deposits, United States ... 52,924,931.18 ... 232,950,888.49
Bills payable ... 10,000,000.00
Bonds borrowed ... 14,478,000.00
Acceptances ... 293,258.50
Total ... $303,592,398.57

I, FRANCIS D. BARTOW, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
FRANCIS D. BARTOW, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me Jan. 9th, 1918. HERBERT F. CHRISTIE, Notary Public, N. Y. Co., No. 69.
Correct, attest:—
WILLIAM H. MOORE, JOHN R. MORRON, FRANCIS L. HINE, Directors.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK

New York, January 8th, 1918.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the German Exchange Bank, held at its Banking House, 330 Bowery, on January 8th, 1918, the following were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Jos. M. Adrian, Geo. M. Adrian, Louis J. Adrian, Carl G. Amend, Geo. L. Degener, Louis A. Fahs, Jos. Frey, Louis Haupt, Geo. Kern, Henry A. Petersen, Thos. Rothmann, J. A. Zimmermann.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, the following were unanimously elected:
Jos. M. Adrian, Chairman of the Board;
Louis A. Fahs, President;
Jos. Frey, First Vice President;
Louis J. Adrian, Second Vice President.
Geo. Kern was appointed Cashier, and Henry Ringel was appointed Asst. Cashier.
GEORGE KERN, Cashier.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company
First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 3d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1917, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,280.26, in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the fifth day of February, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be endorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.
Dated January 8, 1918.

GREAT FALLS POWER COMPANY.
First Mortgage dated May 1, 1911.

Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee under the above Mortgage, gives notice that it will receive at its Trust Department, No. 16 Wall Street, New York City, up to 12 o'clock noon, on February 7, 1918, sealed proposals for the sale to it, at a price not exceeding 107½% and accrued interest, of sufficient bonds secured by said Mortgage to exhaust as nearly as practicable, the sum of $181,208.44. Such proposals should be made in sealed envelopes and must reach the said Trustee not later than 12 noon on February 7, 1918. Notice of purchase of bonds will be mailed on February 8, 1918, and the bonds so purchased should be delivered to the Trustee before the close of business February 11, 1918, on which date interest thereon will cease. In case more bonds are offered at the same price than the Trustee can purchase, it will be determined by lot which bonds shall be taken. The right is reserved to reject any proposals in whole or in part.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By H. F. Wilson, Jr.,
Vice President.
Dated at New York this 10th day of January, 1918.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK

Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third St.

New York, January 9, 1918.

At the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this bank held January 8, 1918, the following were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

RUEL W. POOR
WILLIAM H. GELSHENEN
THOMAS D. ADAMS
ROBERT J. HORNER
FREDERICK T. FLEITMANN
ALBRECHT PAGENSTECHER, Jr.
ESMOND P. O'BRIEN
ANGIER B. DUKE
JOSEPH H. EMERY
WILLIAM N. McILRAVY
HORACE F. POOR

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors held this day the following officers were unanimously elected:

RUEL W. POOR, President.
HORACE F. POOR, Vice President.
ARTHUR W. SNOW, 2nd Vice President.
A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

COLUMBIA BANK.
No. 507 Fifth Avenue, near Forty-Second Street.

New York, January 8, 1918.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held this day, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:
Eli H. Bernheim, Fred A. Mack, Joseph Fox, Robert E. Simon, Simeon Ford, John P. Stevens, Mortimer J. Fox, Joseph Steiner, Walter B. Griffith, Hyman Bauman, Samuel K. Jacobs.
As Inspectors of Election:
Henry A. Loth, Henry D. Winans, Joseph G. Wallach.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. Joseph Fox was unanimously re-elected Chairman of the Board of Directors, Mr. Eli H. Bernheim was unanimously re-elected President, Mr. Mortimer J. Fox was unanimously re-elected Vice President, Mr. W. B. Griffith was appointed Cashier, Mr. William A. Wales and Mr. James Macdonough were appointed Assistant Cashiers.

WALTER B. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

The Chemical National Bank of New York.
January 9, 1918.

At the Annual Election for Directors held at the banking house on January 8th, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

Frederic W. Stevens
W. Emlen Roosevelt
Robert Walton Goelet
Charles Cheney
Arthur Iselin
Frederic A. Juilliard
Ridley Watts
Herbert K. Twitchell
Percy H. Johnston.

At a meeting of the Board, held this day, Mr. Herbert K. Twitchell was re-elected President and Mr. Percy H. Johnston was re-elected Vice-President, and the following officers were reappointed: Francis Halpin, Vice-President; I. B. Hopper, Vice-President; Edward H. Smith, Cashier, and James L. Parson, J. G. Schmelzel, John B. Dodd and Samuel T. Jones, Assistant Cashiers.

EDWARD H. SMITH,
Cashier.

The Importers & Traders National Bank of New York.
New York, January 8, 1918.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held today, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Wm. Hamlin Childs, I. F. Stone, James W. Lane, Edward Townsend, Adolph Lewisohn, Edward Van Volkenburgh, John W. Platten, John J. Walton, H. H. Powell, Charles A. Wimpfheimer, Henry Spadone, J. Walter Spalding.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. H. H. Powell was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. Edward Van Volkenburgh was unanimously re-elected Vice President.

E. P. TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Fifth Avenue Bank of New York.
January 9th, 1918.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held January 8th, 1918, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of the bank for the ensuing year: Messrs. A. S. Frissell, Thomas S. Van Volkenburgh, William H. Porter, B. H. Fancher, Henry R. Ickelheimer, Howard C. Smith, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr.; Alfred E. Marling, Theodore Hetzler, Rolland G. Monroe, T. Frank Manville, and Francis L. Hine.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following officers were unanimously re-elected: Mr. A. S. Frissell, Chairman of the Board; Mr. Theodore Hetzler, President, and Mr. B. H. Fancher, Vice President.

W. G. GASTON, Cashier.

Lawyers Title and Trust Company,
160 Broadway, New York.

At a meeting of the stockholders of Lawyers Title and Trust Company, held January 9th, 1918, the following gentlemen were elected Directors, to serve for the term of three years:

DEWITT BAILEY
LUCIUS H. BEERS
AUGUST HECKSCHER
EDWIN C. JAMESON
J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN
PHILIP LEHMAN
EDGAR J. PHILLIPS
ALBERT H. WIGGIN
and WALTER E. SACHS, for the term of one year.

WALTER N. VAIL,
Secretary.

Central Trust Company of New York.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Trust Company of New York for the election of six trustees of said Company of the class of 1921, and three inspectors of the next succeeding election, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Thursday, January 10th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

M. FERGUSON, Secretary.
December 28, 1917.

Liberty Brokerage Company, Inc.
39 Liberty Street, New York.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on Wednesday, January 16th, 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, 39 Liberty Street, New York City, for the purpose of electing three directors to serve for the term of one year and also two Inspectors of Election, to serve at the next annual election, and of approving all action taken by the Board of Directors since the last meeting, and of transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.

CHARLES J. FRITZ,
Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MIMEOGRAPH PAPER.—Sealed proposals to be opened at 2 o'clock P. M. January 18, 1918, are invited for the furnishing of 800,000 pounds of paper, soft weave finish, for use on mimeograph, in accordance with specifications furnished on application. Proposals should be addressed to Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposal for Mimeograph Paper." The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids and to split the award, which may be made on paper complying with the specifications and showing suitability for very rapid mimeograph and folding machine work. Sample ream 8x15 should be submitted with bid. Bid to be f. o. b. factory, location of which must be stated in the proposal.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

CLARENCE PAYNE.—Real estate dealer at the Hotel Verona, Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street. A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by these creditors: Black, Starr & Frost, jewelers, $22,272 on notes; Tiffany & Co., jewelers, $3,571 for merchandise, and Stern Brothers, $2,015 for merchandise. Judge Manton appointed Robert C. Knapp and Henry Brady receivers, with a joint bond of $25,000. It was stated that the liabilities are over $300,000 and the assets $100,000, almost entirely of real estate.

GREENSPAN & MUNSTEIN, dealers in drygoods and dress goods, at 154 Orchard Street. A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this firm by these creditors: Wurf & Bank, $250; Morris Seidman, $125, and Aaron Greenberg, $270. They also made an assignment to Abraham Brill.

HARRIE WEINSTEIN, known as Harris Weinstein, broker, of 884 East 166th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,793 and no assets.

PATRICK F. DONOVAN, a watchman, of 12 Livingston Place, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,850 and no assets.

SAMUEL LITVIN, dealer in dry goods at 1,423 First Avenue.—Judge Manton has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Dec. 28, on a settlement with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

NEW YORK JOBBING HOUSE.—Louis R. Rick has been appointed ancillary receiver by William Israel, trading as the New York Jobbing House at 24 East Twenty-first Street. Two petitions in bankruptcy were filed against him—one in New York, where his place of business is, and the other in Brooklyn, where he resides at 895 De Kalb Avenue. His residence takes jurisdiction.

ART WAIST COMPANY of 153 Wooster Street has filed schedules showing liabilities of $21,456 and assets of $9,567, consisting of stock, $2,600; machinery and fixtures, $500; accounts, $3,780; cash in bank, $845, and claims, $442, against express companies.

KERR & CO., stock brokers at 71 Broadway, composed of Robert B. Kerr and Louis S. Kerr, have made an assignment to Thomas G. Smith. Louis S. Kerr has been a member of the New York Stock Exchange since May 25, 1893.

SAMUEL NOVICK, a grocer of 385 Ellery Street, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $519 and assets of $638.

LINK BROTHERS COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this firm by the following creditors: Sinclair Sales Company, $394; Wilson & Co., $43; Standard Casing Company, $241.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 9.—James G. Wendell, a jeweler, doing business as Jules Wendell & Son at Oswego and Fulton, filed a petition of bankruptcy today, showing liabilities of $12,000 and assets of $8,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.
Amounts of $100 and over.

Allen, Edgar—Gotham Garage Co. ... 179.24
Alaska Standard Copper Mining Co.—Seattle Hardware Co. ... 1,175.93
Butler, Redmond—C. T. Roe ... 141.77
Bieger, Solomon—State Industrial Commission of N. Y. ... 5,434.86
Buck, Wm. C.—H. & H. Reiners ... 293.54
Burns, Barnet, Benj. Bush, Josef Sommer and Nathan Shoolin—S. Nitzberg ... 343.91
Block, Benj.—S. Puterman ... 114.15
Bullis, Spencer S.—Central Trust Co. of N. Y. ... 552,564.80
Same—Estate of James R. O'Beirne ... 10,818.86
Brown, John L.—E. Moyes et al. ... 134.70
Bernhard, Adolph—R. H. Thibaut ... 325.39
Cheera, Jacob—L. Greenberg ... 158.81
Caswell, Louis F.—K. A. Ryan ... 144.82
Cluff, Florence T.—B. Altman & Co. ... 170.00
Connelly, James—M. Alpers ... 504.91
Cottage Realty Co. and De Witt C. Flanagan—C. Frazier et al. ... 62,707.50
Dellis, Joseph, and National Surety Co.—People, &c. ... 1,000.00
Dawson, Nicholas J.—H. S. Sisson ... 1,810.75
Dinstman, Jacob—H. E. Lindeman ... 115.20
De Luca, Felix—G. Lawyers ... 1,570.80
Diamond, Louis J., and Birdie H. Goldstein—L. Finkelstein ... 126.74
F. Ochsmann's Sons—Duluth Superior Milling Co. ... 2,023.06
Frankel, Harry, and William Spector—W. W. Smith ... 468.32
Gavitte, Vincente S.—E. Mayer et al. ... 525.41
Greene, Wm. J.—W. Witt ... 288.91
Giroux, Edward—J. W. Bell et al. ... 100.66
Greene, William E.—W. Witt ... 248.91
Hoykendorf, Matilda—Bradley Cont. Co. ... 321.94
Hasco Building Co.—J. G. Wilson Corp. ... 484.68
Holmes, Myron—A. P. Henry ... 586.84
Hocking Valley Ry. Co.—R. H. Higgins et al. ... 1,060.12
Same—Same ... 718,975.70
J. K. Estate Realty Corp.—Meyr Denker Sunrain Co. ... 201.15
Jacobs, William—T. A. Keppler ... 700.00
Imrie, Margaret—Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. ... 209.60
Katz, Lena—E. Elliott et al., costs ... 109.33
Katz, Abraham—E. Elliott et al. ... 100.33
Kirchner, Harry—P. Wallach ... 181.68
Kaufman, Jacob—C. Jetter ... 125.60
Leo Restaurant Corp., Ltd., — Tocker, and David Laufer—L. Terowsky et al. ... 708.01
Linch, Charles S. and Emma—M. Cummings ... 117.45
Lasher, Louis P.—High Point Hardwood Lumber Co. ... 417.42
Levy, Eugene—I. H. Glaser et al. ... 271.10
Levy, Dan—G. G. Burton ... 285.20
McLaughlin, Thomas — Rabinowitz & Son ... 142.77
Menkes, Jack—Mount Sinai Hospital ... 115.61
Moore, Edward—W. E. Conway ... 189.81
Morace, Eugene—E. H. Sayre et al. ... 148.95
Markel, Louis, and Koppel Berger—Majestic Metal Bed Co. ... 1,602.30
Mavaro, Luigi—M. Morea ... 606.55
Merber, Sol—L. Schlechter ... 108.81
Murray, Joseph P.—Record and Guide Co. ... 124.20
Mayer, Louis—Yorkville Motor Co. ... 289.57
Mann, Samuel and Sarah R.—Hinkle Iron Co. ... 10,154.68
Miner, E. W.—U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co. ... 812.63
O'Neill, James L., and Loretta A. Teats—J. F. Foley et al. ... 2,644.47
Nechemias, Harry—H. G. Jackers ... 141.62
Prince, Henry—H. Mans ... 551.36
Pearson, Frank—Herrmann & Grace Co. ... 278.54
Purdy, Lawson, John J. Halleran, Chas. T. White, Collin H. Woodward, Ardolph L. Kline and John J. Enowitz, Comrs.—74th Street Holding Co., costs ... 101.70
Robinson, Abraham—H. P. Skelly ... 427.20
Rosetti, Nazzareno—D. Piccetta ... 218.35
Spielberg, Adolph, and Ludwig Einhorn—M. M. Hayward ... 223.80
Steinfeld, William—Robert Siser & Co. ... 783.12
Streesman, William—J. Allen ... 276.07
Stein, Jacob B.—B. Goro ... 155.85
Safford, Claudia N.—Bonwit Teller & Co. ... 352.34
Spector, William—W. W. Smith ... 726.32
Sterling, Catherine, and Scudiero Nassimo—People, &c. ... 500.00
Union Holding Co.—J. M. Bowers et al. ... 2,111.64
Von Hada, Marie—Lichtenstein Millinery Co. ... 611.20
Winder, Chas. F.—B. Ginsky ... 173.45
Wellsmore Galleries—A. Schultz ... 106.30
Van Pelt, Wm. H.—Pure Oil Co. ... 276.00
Wollenhaupt, August, Jr.—E. H. Sayre et al. ... 108.45
Wood, James H.—Gimbel Bros., N. Y. ... 107.77

In Bronx County.

Buckenham, George E.; William A. Mallett, and Mary Mallett—Poughkeepsie Trust Co. ... $265.56
Blackman, Albert E., and Joseph Guttman—P. H. Kennedy ... 17.72
Casey, James F.—Northport Lumber and Coal Co. ... 829.36
Greenberg, Louis—Marbertrick Co. ... 44.20
Levy, Stella N.—S. J. Bloomingdale et al. ... 152.88
Mallett Contracting and Supply Co., Sophie Mallett, and William A. Mallett—Poughkeepsie Trust Co. ... 1,129.79
Siff, Lester—M. Ahearn ... 92.05
Sherman, William T., as trustee—A. W. Shiverts ... 126.27
Walkenberg, Anna—M. Marks et al. ... 66.97

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor, and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Portchester Baking Co.—W. S. Fink, Nov. 12, 1917, (vacated) ... $249.30
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.—Martin L. Cohn Co., Dec. 20, 1917 ... 2,741.80
Healy, Thomas—H. R. Gourdio, Mar. 8, 1917 ... 141.20
Same—same, April 7, 1916 ... 1,831.71
Same—same, Mar. 19, 1914 ... 1,595.19
Gorham, Wm. B., and Georgia I.—E. G. King, June 4, 1913 ... 197.72
Burr, Carolyn F.—B. Altman & Co., April 10, 1917 ... 1,757.88
Feld, Herman, and Kate Steinberg—I. D. Morrison, Dec. 21, 1917 ... 8,667.50

In Bronx County.

Friedman, Joseph D.—H. Finkelstein, Dec. 7, 1917 ... $30.32
Saladin, Jacob—S. Brinn, et al, June 13, 1916 ... 153.08
Taroof Const. Co.—M. Jackson, Dec. 18, 1917 ... 90.51

FIFTY-FIVE PER CENT.

On the business page of The New York Times in 1917 there were published 270,317 agate lines of advertising—a gain of 96,514 agate lines, or more than 55 per cent., over 1916.—Advt.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of ten Directors will be held at the office of the Company, 60 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon on the sixteenth day of January, 1918. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., January 4th, and reopened at 10 A. M., January 17, 1918.

GEORGE N. HARTMANN, Secretary.
New York, January 5th, 1918.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART II OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Courthouse, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1917.—Present: HON. M. WARLEY PLATZEK, Justice.—In the matter of the application of HENRY EPHRAIM, For a Voluntary Dissolution of the Gotham Sporting Goods Co., a Domestic Corporation.

On reading and filing the petition of HENRY EPHRAIM, the Secretary and Treasurer, and the owner of one-half of the capital stock of the Gotham Sporting Goods Co., a domestic corporation, having its principal office located in the County of New York, and the schedule thereto annexed, duly verified the 28th day of December, 1917, from which it appears that the case is one of those specified in Section 172 of the General Corporation Law, and on reading and filing the notice of this application dated December 28th, 1917, with due proof of service thereof of said petition and schedule, and of a copy of this order, on the Attorney General, and after hearing MEYER BOSKEY, counsel for the said petitioner and the representative of the Attorney General;

NOW, on motion of MEYER BOSKEY, attorney for petitioner, it is

ORDERED that all persons interested in said corporation, show cause before Special Term, Part I of this Court, at the County Courthouse, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of February, 1918, at 10:15 o'clock A. M., why the said corporation should not be dissolved, and it is further

ORDERED that a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the said 18th day of February, 1918, in Journal of Commerce and New York Law Journal, newspapers published in the County of New York.

Enter M. W. P.
J. S. C.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section 11I, Paragraph H and Paragraph 84J, Tariff Act, October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold 1 costume, black lace over white satin; 1 costume, black satin and jet beads; 1 costume, black satin, gold embroidery; 1 costume, brown tulle, coral and gold embroidery; 1 costume, white net, spangled over white satin. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 21, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated December 31, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Paragraph H of Section III of the Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold Three "Dent" Chronographs and two "Frodsham" Chronographs. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 28, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated, January 5, 1918.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section 3082, R. S. U. S., I have seized and hold one package of aigrettes and one tin box containing aigrettes. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 14, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated December 27, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25386.—In Bankruptcy.—ISRAEL FRIEDMAN, doing business as I. FRIEDMAN & CO., Bankrupt.
Israel Friedman, doing business as I. Friedman & Co., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 26, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on January 23, 1918, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25456.—In Bankruptcy.—ABRAHAM D. BOGEL, Bankrupt.
Abraham D. Bogel was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 4, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on January 23, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25397.—In Bankruptcy.—GREELEY FASHION CO., INC., bankrupt.
Greeley Fashion Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 26, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on January 21, 1918, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25307.—In Bankruptcy.—PRUDENTIAL OUTFITTING CO. of Delaware, bankrupt.
Prudential Outfitting Co. of Delaware was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 18, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on January 21, 1918, at 12 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25122.—In Bankruptcy.—MAX GOLDMAN, bankrupt.
Max Goldman was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 22, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on January 21, 1918, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25464.—In Bankruptcy.—HENRY S. BLACK, bankrupt.
Henry S. Black was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 7th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on January 21, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 25462.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DISTRICT N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—PETER N. DANKEL, bankrupt.
Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on January 5th, 1918, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on January 23d, 1918, at 2 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25484.—In Bankruptcy.—ANDREW MADISON, bankrupt.
Andrew Madison was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 3d, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on January 21, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25472.—In Bankruptcy.—JOSHUA S. ALPHONSUS, Bankrupt.
Joshua S. Alphonsus was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 7, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on January 23, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 24137.—Notice is given that CHARLES PHILLIP LEONARD, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 11, 1918, at 10.30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

[Charter No. 1231.]
REPORT OF CONDITION OF

THE IMPORTERS & TRADERS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on Dec. 31st, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts ... $30,116,609.12
Deduct: Bills discounted, pledged to secure bills payable ... 1,000,000.00 ... $29,116,609.12
Overdrafts, unsecured ... 36.85
Customers' liability account of "acceptances" executed by this bank and now outstanding ... 862,888.53
U. S. bonds (other than Liberty bonds of 1917):
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value) ... $51,000.00
Total U. S. bonds (other than Liberty bonds) and certificates of indebtedness ... 51,000.00
Liberty Loan bonds, unpledged, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent. ... $500,000.00
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent., pledged to secure U. S. deposits ... $64,000.00
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent., pledged to secure State or other deposits or bills payable ... 500,000.00 ... $1,064,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c. (other than U. S.):
Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State or other deposits (postal excluded) or bills payable ... $90,500.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged ... 394,769.74
Total bonds, securities, &c. ... 484,269.74
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription) ... 225,000.00
Value of banking house ... 700,000.00
13. Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank ... 3,713,575.27
14. Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection (not available as reserve) ... 428,310.82
15. Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks ... 2,190,095.46
16. Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies other than included in Items 13, 14, and 15 ... 565,019.94
17. Exchanges for Clearing House ... 2,618,087.84
18. Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than Item 17) ... 89,675.27
Total of Items 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, $5,872,102.81.
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items ... 300,092.32
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer ... 41,550.00
Interest earned but not collected (approximate) on notes and bills receivable not past due ... 42,908.07
Other assets, if any, bills discounted, pledged to secure bills payable ... 1,000,000.00
Total ... $46,393,703.29

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in ... $1,500,000.00
Surplus fund ... 6,000,000.00
Undivided profits ... 1,312,816.64
Interest and discount collected or credited, in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate) ... 232,653.56
Amount reserved for taxes accrued ... 41,304.33
Amount reserved for all interest accrued ... 23,780.16
Circulating notes outstanding ... 51,000.00
31. Net amounts due to national banks ... 6,627,002.33
32. Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies (other than included in Item 31) ... 5,904,929.40
Total of Items 31 and 32, $12,531,912.63.
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):
33. Individual deposits subject to check ... 18,553,258.82
34. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed) ... 999,138.06
35. Certified checks ... 349,019.41
36. Cashier's checks outstanding ... 520,276.72
37. State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by pledge of assets of this bank ... 37,874.62
39. Dividends unpaid ... 134,777.00
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve, Items 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, and 39, $20,399,907.41.
Time deposits subject to Reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice):
Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed) ... 500,000.00
United States deposits (other than postal savings):
War loan deposit account ... 904,672.45
Bills payable, with Federal Reserve Bank ... 1,000,000.00
Acceptances executed for customers ... 862,888.53
Total ... $46,393,703.29

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: I, E. P. TOWNSEND, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. P. TOWNSEND, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of January, 1918.
[Seal.] CHAS. E. McCARTHY, Notary Public 22, N. Y. C.
Correct—Attest:
H. H. POWELL, WM. HAMLIN CHILDS, JOHN J. WALTON, Directors.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders, held January 8th, 1918, the following were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:
Phineas C. Lounsbury, George A. Graham, John H. Hanan, Edward K. Cherrill, Gilbert H. Johnson, Herman D. Kountze, Edwin R. Jackson, Jr., T. Irving Madden, Kimball C. Atwood, Charles P. Janed, Jose M. Diaz, William B. Davis, David L. Luke, Bert Forsdike, Lorenzo Benedict, Frank E. Andruss.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held the same day, all of the present officers were re-elected.
F. E. ANDRUSS, Cashier.

[Charter No. 1499. Reserve District No. 2.]
REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE

CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on December 31st, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts ... $58,445,664.84
Acceptances of other banks discounted ... 2,178.83
Customers' liability account of acceptances of this bank purchased ... 166,666.66
Total loans ... $58,614,510.33
Deduct: Notes and bills rediscounted ... 1,500,000.00 ... $55,114,510.33
Overdrafts, secured, $324.96; unsecured, $37,886.82 ... 38,211.78
Customers' liability under letters of credit actually used and for which the bank has not been reimbursed ... 48,685.20
Customers' liability account of "acceptances" executed by this bank and now outstanding ... $922,497.58
Liability of foreign banks and bankers for drafts and bills accepted by this bank to create dollar exchange and now outstanding ... 333,333.32 ... 1,256,830.90
U. S. bonds (other than Liberty bonds of 1917):
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value) ... 450,000.00
Liberty Loan bonds, unpledged, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent. ... $360,000.00
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent., pledged to secure U. S. deposits ... 2,800,000.00 ... 3,160,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.:
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits ... $4,240,000.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged ... 1,198,144.41
Total bonds, securities, &c. ... 5,438,144.41
Stocks other than Federal Reserve Bank stock ... 119,400.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription) ... 300,000.00
Value of banking house ... 730,000.00
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank ... 7,068,426.14
Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection (not available as reserve) ... 1,291,853.71
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks ... 2,185,376.97
Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies ... 384,038.02
Exchanges for Clearing House ... 3,536,428.22
Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank ... 330,068.88
Total ... $7,566,756.77
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items ... 751,618.02
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer ... 160,000.00
Interest earned but not collected (approximate) ... 77,538.46
Total ... $82,280,730.07

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in ... $3,000,000.00
Surplus fund ... 7,000,000.00
Undivided profits ... 1,636,103.00
Interest and discount collected and not earned (approximate) ... 420,585.34
Amount reserved for taxes accrued ... 960.52
Amount reserved for all interest accrued ... 9,254.32
Circulating notes outstanding ... 442,497.50
Net amounts due to national banks ... 4,214,627.17
Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies ... 4,683,847.85
Total ... $8,898,475.02
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve:
Individual deposits subject to check ... 46,742,881.31
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days ... 300.00
Certified checks ... 1,428,508.49
Cashier's checks outstanding ... 452,271.06
Dividends unpaid ... 75,727.50
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve ... $48,690,135.90
Time deposits subject to reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice):
Certificates of deposit ... 8,053.67
Other time deposits ... 2,914,212.90
Total of time deposits subject to reserve ... $2,922,266.57
United States deposits:
War loan deposit account ... 2,310,017.68
U. S. bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same ... 2,300,000.00
Other bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same ... 2,500,000.00
State bank circulation outstanding ... 10,825.00
Customers' letters of credit drawn against ... 48,686.26
Acceptances executed for customers ... $923,497.58
Acceptances executed to furnish dollar exchange ... 499,999.98
Total ... $1,423,497.56
Less acceptances of this bank purchased ... 166,666.66 ... 1,256,830.90
Liabilities other than those above stated:
Loans for account of customers ... 825,000.00
Total ... $82,280,730.07
Liabilities for rediscounts with Federal Reserve Bank ... $1,500,000.00

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: I, EDWARD H. SMITH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. H. SMITH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of January, 1918.
STEPHEN L. JENKINSON, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
FREDERIC W. STEVENS, W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, FREDERIC A. JUILLIARD, Directors.

[Charter No. 3,415.]
REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE

SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK,

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business on Dec. 31, 1917:

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and discounts (except those shown on c) ... $41,972,331.95
c Customers' liability account of acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted by it ... 300,000.00
Total loans ... $42,272,331.95
Deduct: f Foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement of this bank (see Item 55c) ... 6,645.23 ... $42,265,686.72
Customers' liability account of "acceptances" executed by this bank and now outstanding ... 50,000.00
U. S. bonds (other than Liberty bonds of 1917):
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value) ... $70,000.00
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value) ... 15,000.00
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged ... 1,896,000.00
Total U. S. bonds (other than Liberty bonds) and certificates of indebtedness ... 1,981,000.00
Liberty Loan bonds, unpledged, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent. ... $932,600.00
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent., pledged to secure U. S. deposits ... 300,000.00 ... 1,232,600.00
Bonds, securities, &c. (other than U. S.):
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged ... $2,219,432.72
Collateral trust and other notes of corporations issued for not less than one year or more than three years' time ... 926,554.70
Total bonds, securities, &c. ... 3,145,987.42
Stocks other than Federal Reserve Bank stock ... 5,912.25
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription) ... 90,000.00
13. Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank ... 5,000,929.00
14. Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection (not available as reserve) ... 537,408.48
15. Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks ... 2,071,033.83
16. Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies other than included in Items 13, 14, and 15 ... 243,992.70
17. Exchanges for Clearing House ... 10,900,984.60
18. Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than Item 17) ... 229,556.20
Total of Items 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, $13,988,975.81.
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items ... 22,395.60
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer ... 7,500.00
Total ... $70,859,987.79

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in ... $1,000,000.00
Surplus fund ... 3,000,000.00
Undivided profits ... 1,449,201.62
Amount reserved for taxes accrued ... 114,106.09
Circulating notes outstanding ... 60,907.50
31. Net amounts due to national banks ... 13,607,116.98
32. Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies (other than included in Item 31) ... 8,532,845.15
Total of Items 31 and 32, $22,129,962.13.
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):
33. Individual deposits subject to check ... 31,671,283.77
34. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed) ... 346,236.55
35. Deposits held for acceptances ... 6,817,491.39
36. Cashier's checks outstanding ... 1,631,951.47
39. Dividends unpaid ... 30,130.00
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve, Items 33, 34, 35, 36, and 39, $40,497,183.68.
Time deposits subject to reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice, and postal savings):
Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed) ... 16,000.00
United States deposits (other than postal savings):
War loan deposit account ... 3,234,586.17
U. S. bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same ... 300,000.00
Acceptances executed for customers ... $350,000.00
Less acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted (see Item 1c) ... 300,000.00 ... 50,000.00
Total ... $70,859,987.79
55c. Foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement of this bank (see Item 1f) ... $6,645.23
Total contingent liabilities (55c) ... $6,645.23

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: I, H. W. DONOVAN, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. W. DONOVAN, Cashier.
Correct—Attest:
H. C. FOLGER, E. H. R. GREEN, PETER McDONNELL, Directors.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of January, 1918.
[Seal of Notary.] W. L. SAMSON, Jr., Notary Public, Kings County, No. 410. Certificate filed in New York County No. 443.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Caribbean Shipping Company, Ltd., will be held at the company's office, No. 17 State Street, New York City, on Thursday, January 17th, at ten o'clock forenoon.
New York, January 8th.
H. V. COLEBROOK, Sec.

INSTRUCTION.

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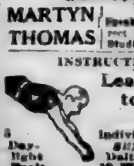
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THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

30 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash surplus; better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Velour, heavy and light weight; poplins and serges, all makes; call with samples. Louis Hammer, 334 4th Av.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany or F. & H., plum, taupe, and reindeer; also light-weight taupe, velours. Bernstein, Baum, Da Costa, 38 West 32d.

CHAMBRAY Wanted.—Open for quantity in all colors; will pay spot cash. Maher & Kessler, 131 West 35th.

CHECKS Wanted.—Black and white wool, also Amoskeag serges; open for quantity. Farragut 3139.

CLOTH Wanted.—Open to buy any quantity heavy-weight woolens for spot cash. A. L. Schulman, 33 West 20th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of medium and high priced coats and suits. Call, with samples, all week, 9th floor, 12 West 27th St.

COATS Wanted.—Suits and dresses; open for jobs suits, silks and serge dresses and coats; want quantities, but must be cheap. W. N. Van Buren, 1,140 Broadway.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing stock orders; medium and better grades. Call mornings, fourth floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at better grade coats and suits. Call all week, 31 West 21st, 8th floor.

COATS, Suits, Dresses, Wanted.—Looking at Spring samples. Call before 10. Meyer & Bernheimer, entrance 24 West 35th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy coats, cloth and silk. 19 West 24th, 6th floor. Call week.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples, $12.50 up; 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. 138 West 25th, 11th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at ladies' and misses' Spring coats. Third floor, 12-14 West 23d.

COATS Wanted—Large jobber looking at ladies', misses', juniors', and children's Spring coats. Twelfth floor, 33 West 20th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on better grade coats. 6th floor, 14 East 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on better grade. Call all week, 9th floor, 29 West 35th.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking all week. Room 804, 27 West 24th.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Open for heavy three-thread crepe de chine, cheap for spot cash. Karanee Waist Co., 20 West 33d St.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—100 pieces flesh, Eagle's 684 quality, $1 yard. Stuyvesant 3776.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber will place stock orders on popular and better grade serge, georgette, taffeta, and jersey dresses; will look at samples mornings, 8:30 to 12. Wiener, 63 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—St. Louis jobber placing orders on snappy Taffeta, Georgette, and serge dresses. Call with sample, 10 to 2, 48 West 25th St., 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Georgette, crepe de Chine, and crepe meteor dresses. Call all week, with samples, 137 Madison Av., seventh floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at popular-price serge dresses. 24 West 30th, 6th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at serge dresses all week. 32 East 31st, 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serge and satins; any quantity for cash. Madison Sq. 6050.

DRESSES Wanted.—Ladies' gingham; bring your own styles. 12 West 17th, 2d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers buying serge dresses. First floor, 30 West 32d.

FABRICS Wanted.—For children's dresses, white and colored. Gramercy 3955.

GINGHAM Wanted.—Open for quantity in stripes and plaids of the better goods; will pay spot cash. Maher & Kessler, 131 West 35th.

HABUTAI Wanted.—Open to buy quantity; 10 Mme habutai. O 76 Times.

KERSEYS AND VELOURS Wanted.—Americans 15020, K 544, 11050, 13046, 0359, all colors, any quantity, spot cash. 9090 Farragut.

MESSALINE Wanted.—White, 36 inches wide. Seloff, 244 5th Av.

POM POMS Wanted.—Taupe and heavy-weight velours, all shades, for cash. Farragut 3447.

POM POMS Wanted.—Taupe, mole, reindeer; any quantity for cash. Telephone Greeley 4821.

POPLIN Wanted.—Open for style 787 P. F. L., or Lorraine poplin style 1896, in light shades only. Goldberg & Eisen, 129 W. 22d.

POPLIN Wanted.—Saxonia 6124, all colors, any quantity, for cash. Write or wire to Morris Polin, 1,040 Arch St., Philadelphia.

POPLIN Wanted.—Serge, kersey, velour, pom pom; heavy and light weight; all shades. Gramercy 1897.

POPLINS AND VELOURS Wanted.—High colors wanted for cash. Gottlieb & Laikind, 35 West 21st.

POPLIN Wanted. Gray, Copen. and tan. I. Novick, 40 West 28th. Farragut 5143.

POPLIN Wanted.—American 090610, all colors; any quantity for cash. Greeley 4421.

POPLINS Wanted.—Tan, copen, gray. I. Novick, 40 West 28th. Farragut 5143.

POMPOMS Wanted.—Pompoms and kerseys; 15020, 13052, Juilliard 110, 2902; spot cash. Madison Square 8121.

SERGES Wanted.—All wool and cotton warp, 36 to 54 inches; likewise Stevens's 54-inch suitings or similar goods for dress goods jobber. Send samples and prices to L. D. Co., Room 1109, 377 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for single and cotton warp storm serges; no quantity too small or too large; submit swatches and price for spot cash; must be cheap. F. M., 104 Times.

SERGES Wanted.—Botany 11433, Amoskeag 6122, navy; also all colors of wool jersey. Apply Ginsberg, 23 West 31st.

SERGES AND POPLINS Wanted.—All makes American velour. Henry L. Bunin, 345 4th Av. Madison Square 2426.

SERGE Wanted.—Will exchange botany 800, shade 688, 167, and 234, for shade 289. Madison Square 2960.

SERGES Wanted.—50-inch French serge wanted for cash, any quantity. National Garment Co., Madison Square 7715.

SERGE Wanted.—Andrews 1464, in navy, any quantity. Phone Gramercy 6552.

SERGES Wanted.—Quantity, all wool, heavy storm serges. Kaplan Bros., 22 West 32d St.

SILVERTONE VELOUR Wanted.—Will pay cash for H. & L.; all shades. Chelsea 590.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at better line snappy models Spring suits; ready to place orders. 40 West 27th St., 8th floor.

TAFFETA Wanted.—Open for quantity of taffeta in rose, Copenhagen, gray, khaki, and taupe, 90 to 95 cents; must be good, heavy quality. Call all morning. Harry A. Roman & Co., 11 West 32d. Madison Sq. 6719.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Whites and all colors; all qualities; any quantity for cash. Arrow, 28 East 28th St.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Black and changeable. Manhattan Petticoat Co., 3 West 29th St.

TWEED MIXTURES Wanted.—Fisher Kennedy; will pay spot cash. Call with samples, Miltex Cloak & Suit Co., 22 West 33d St.

VELOURS AND KERSEYS Wanted.—Heavy weight, 15020, 11050, 544, 13046, in taupes and Burgundys, also gray poplin. Madison Square 2715.

VELOURS Wanted.—Will buy plain velours, all colors; also velour check. Salembier-Levin Co., 334 4th Av. Madison Square 3600.

VELOURS Wanted.—11050, 0359, 544, 13046, 13045, 13080; spot cash. Madison Square 2121.

VELOURS Wanted.—Thibets, meltons, ¾, 6-4. Feinman & Sons, 133 West 21st. Chelsea 4914.

VELOURS AND BROADCLOTH Wanted.—544, 11050, 13080, 13046, 315. Farragut 5166.

VELOUR Wanted.—Fall 6-4 and 3-4 for cash; also high-shade poplin. Farragut 3377.

VELOURS Wanted.—0359, K544. Vanderbilt 1082.

VELOUR Wanted.—11050, K544, 13046, all colors; cash. Madison Square 7425.

VELOURS Wanted.—544, 13080, 13046, all colors. Madison Square 1340.

VELOURS Wanted.—544-13046 Wyandots, $2.30 cash. Farragut 2357.

Contracts Wanted.

GOVERNMENT Contract Work Wanted; have fully equipped sewing machine plant; leather goods. M 296 Times Downtown.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BUNTING.—Wool, red, white, and blue, 30 pieces double warp, best in market, $1.10 yard, 54 inches wide. Stuyvesant 2770.

COATS.—Velour du Nord, to close out at price. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

COATS.—Fur trimmed and plain velours; handsome lot to close out; exceptional values. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 West 32d.

COATS and suits, immediate delivery; pompoms, velour, broadcloths; values; closing out, moving. Shapiro & Davis, 133 West 21st.

COATS.—Plush, fur-trimmed, plain; also velour coats and children's for January sales. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—300, cloth and pile fabrics; sacrifice prices. Greenberg & Co., 137 West 25th St.

COATS.—Ladies', children's, and infants'; January sales. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

COATS.—75 velour, better grade, to close out. Russakow, 136 West 21st.

COATS.—Jobs children's cloth and plush, selling below cost. Schwartz, 31 West 15th.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats. 3d floor, 1,140 Broadway.

COATS.—500 ladies' Fall coats to close out. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

COATS.—25 fur-trimmed velour coats; close out. L. Selbman, 54 East 13th.

COATS.—Will sell 100 velour at sacrifice. Bruckner & Brill, 24 East 12th.

COATS.—Serges, poplins, $8 up; suits, $8.50 up. Schoen, Weissman, 53 West 24th.

COATS, also suits, better grade; close out. Eisenberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th.

COTTON SERGE.—34-inch at 19 cents, 6002 at $1.07, 1210 at 50 cents, 9000 corduroy at 50 cents, all colors. A. Goldberg & Bros., 134 West 26th St.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Navy and black; fine quality radium taffeta; suit shades. Farragut 4820.

CREPE DE CHINE, georgette, taffeta of the better kind. Special offerings. S. J. Ronsheim, 225 5th Av. Madison Sq. 1689.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, 90c.; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

CREPE METEOR.—All colors, for immediate delivery, $1.25. M. Marks Co., formerly Marks-Senner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

DRESSES, serges and silks, wonderful values and styles, $3.75 up; immediate shipments. Nathan Nathanson Co., 148 West 23d St.

DRESSES.—Job, silk dresses to close; also serge dresses, $8.50 to $15; immediate delivery. Harris, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Silk, serge, and party dresses, to close out, at reductions. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES, SERGES AND SILKS on hand; will close out cheap; jobs. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES.—100 white girls', juniors', to close out; suitable for graduation and confirmation. Bogen, 15 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Serge dresses, $3.50; snappy models; to close out. Sylvia Dress House, 139 West 25th St. Farragut 9080.

DRESSES, silks, serges; prompt delivery; extra reasonable prices. Ruby, 119 West 29th.

DRESSES, French serge, to close out at $5. Standard Costume Co., 11 East 31st.

DRESSES.—500 silk and serge, to close out cheap. Princess, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Serge, 300, immediate delivery; $8-$12.50. Gross-Leibowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—1,000 wash dresses, latest styles; immediate delivery. Chauser, 45 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk dresses, close out very reasonable. Seid, 143 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Evening and party; to close out. Bröder & Co., 48 West 25th St.

FURS.—25 Nutria muffs, 25 Hudson Seal muffs, also coatees and fox scarfs, to close out. J. Seigel Co., 73 5th Av. Chelsea 6667.

GABARDINES, tricotines, Poiret twill velours, Duvet de Laine, silk and wool poplins imported velveteens, satins and silks, &c. Bauman-Bash, 2 East 28th. Retiring from business.

GEORGETTES.—Manufacturer of georgettes exclusively, all colors, $1.12½; immediate delivery. Lyonette Silks, 25 West 33d St. Greeley 37.

GEORGETTES.—All colors; immediate delivery; $1.15. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

GEORGETTE.—All colors, $1.15. Berthet & Steiglitz, 373 4th Av. Madison Square 6077.

GEORGINE.—Good quality; all colors; 95 cents. Berthet & Steiglitz, 373 4th Av.

HARDWOOD.—Have 500 cords, also wanted part or all. E. B., 61 Times.

JEANS.—Large quantity Lonsdale, 36 inches; immediate delivery. O 45 Times.

NETS.—50 pieces white cottonette, count 36-37 hole, to close out. Farragut 8285.

PLUSHES.—Peerless, 50 pieces Venetian, 50 pieces Wiener, 50 Conqueror. Farragut 9611.

POPLINS.—Amoskeag, Dobson Seldon; serges, 6301, 7614; also ¾ meltons and thibets. Feinman & Sons, 133 West 21st. Chelsea 4914.

POPLINS.—Whitman's 228, poplin, 50 pieces, $1.65; 8158, 75 pieces, $2.05; P. N. A., 100 pieces, $1.45; B. P. N. L., 50 pieces, $1.55. Heitlinger, Farragut 3088.

POPLINS.—06077, 6709¼, 0986, 6234, 0860, 15020 velour, all shades, black, Venetian. Gramercy 1897.

POPLINS.—Silk, wool, $1.53-$2.25; colors; imm. del. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

RAINCOATS.—All kinds; entire stock selling out below cost. Schwartz, 31 West 15th.

SERGES.—Amoskeag 7120, 25 navy; Whitman 87, 75 navy; Whitman 22 5-6, 25 black; American 234, 20 navy; botany 11,433, navy; Clifton woolen Mills 4008, 50 navy; Koolcloth, 40 pieces. Gram. 3481.

SERGES.—V. S. L., 75 pieces, $1.82½; C. S. Pacific French serge, 85c.; 7120, 50 pieces, $1.80; 6120, 75 pieces, $1.62½. Heitlinger, Farragut 3088.

SERGES.—6122, 9, 1464, D2, 10, 2305, 787, 788, 210, D1; poplins 90610. Farragut Worsted Company, 19 Madison Av., Madison Square 4362.

SERGES.—1210, 6120, 7120, 7801, 54289, 11433, 519 C. F. L. and S. P. A. Israel Cummings & Bro., 28 West 25th. Farragut 3454.

SERGES.—American, 6234; at $1.96; Whitman, No. 104, at $1.85; Juilliard's 54289, at $1.75; net cash. Gramercy 8298.

SERGE.—25 pieces of black and navy, mannish, job. Capitol Cloak and Suit Store, 222 6th Av. Chelsea 7558.

SERGES.—Walworth 3700, Amoskeag 7301, Whitmans 104-9-87, poplins 767. Stuyvesant 8240.

SERGES AND POPLINS.—54289, 7008, 1464, 500, 3000, 228. Gramercy 5143.

SERGES—Gilbert 8200, 50 pieces navy. Phone Madison Square 7559.

SERGES.—780, 800, 6301, 767, poplin; assorted colors. Telephone Chelsea 498.

SERGES AND TRICOTINES.—Garfield's 519 and 4718; all colors. Farragut 257.

SERGE.—100 pieces of No. 6301 serge, $1.30 net. Telephone Greeley 2927.

SILKS.—To silk importers: The advertiser has just returned from China and begs to offer for immediate shipment from there a lot of pongee silks, ranging from the lowest to the highest grades; these silks will be sold to importers only, under 90 days' letters of credit; the silks can be shipped immediately and should be in New York within 30 days after date of shipment. Telephone Hanover 6503.

SILKS, SPOT PONGEE.—We have these in stock for immediate delivery, about 200 pieces of extra fine quality, average weight 85-96 ozs., 19-20 yards. Telephone Hanover 6503.

SKIRTS. — 250 discarded samples, serges, poplins, silks, plaids, and stripes; this season's models, at $2 each; also 500, assorted materials, at $1.50 each. Barash, 36 West 20th. Chelsea 7903.

SKIRTS.—Poplin and serges, close out very cheap. Chauser, 19 West 21st St.

SPOOL COTTON.—O. N. T. and others, No. 30 black, No. 10 white; at reasonable price. Orchard 4156.

STRAW-BRAIDS.—To manufacturers we offer a lot of Japanese hemp braids, first-class qualities 1, 2, and 3, now ready for delivery, ex. warehouse New York. Telephone Hanover 6508.

SUITS.—Spring suits of better grade in up-to-the-minute styles and materials, for immediate delivery. Gitteleon & Steinhaus.

TAFFETAS, crepe meteor, crepe de chine, Georgette, washable satins, all colors. Call K. Hershon, 43 East 20th. 3941 Gramercy.

TAFFETAS, wash satins, 36 inch, 40 inch, for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 257 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 1240.

TAFFETA.—Black and colors; also full line striped and plaid taffetas; exceptional values. Cordwain Mills, 30 East 21st St.

TAFFETAS.—Georgette, crepe de chine, all colors; immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 3443-6.

TRUNKS.—34-inch wardrobe trunks for sale. Fred Kronish, 28 West 27th. Farragut 257.

TWEED MIXTURES; immediate delivery. H. W. Stitzel, 396 Broadway. Franklin 5544.

VESTS.—Women's quilted vests to close out, at reduced price. A. Packales & Son, 43 West 27th.

WAISTS.—200 dozen Georgette, and crepe de chine, to close out at a sacrifice. Original Supreme Waist Co., 114 West 26th.

WOOLENS AND SILKS.—Odd lots to close out. 1,133 Broadway, Room 520.

YARN.—Hand-knitting wool and worsted; immediate delivery. Mishell, 1,179 Broadway. Madison Square 1520.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS, SUIT, Wanted. — Jobber placing large orders on cheap suits; bring samples. Ritter Bros. 1333 Broadway.

CONTRACTORS or sub-contractors; silk, intermediate dresses; only those making fine line need apply. B. R., 219 Times Downtown.

CONTRACTORS on silk and georgette dresses, with or without samples. Call all week, Helmlich, 15 West 26th.

SKIRTS.—Contractors on silk skirts; bring samples. 119 West 24th St., 4th floor.

Help Wanted.

SALESMEN calling on men's and boys' clothing trade to handle staple line of metal trench buckles at prices that will get the business as side line; great opportunity; commission. W. G., 218 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Carry side lines ladies' neckwear, office and department stores; state experience, territory covered; commission only. M 318 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—For popular line wash goods; all territories; commission. M 310 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN Wanted.—Silk, for waist, dress trades; experienced; commission. Michel-Krieger, 225 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—Cloak and suit salesman for jobbing trade; salary and commission. Apply to E. S. G., 11th floor, 12 West 17th St.

SALESMAN, silk, for waist, dress trades; experienced; commission. Michel-Krieger, 225 5th Av.

SHOE SALESMAN.—Experienced wholesale, State of New Jersey, in particular Newark and surroundings; established trade; commission. M 313 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted.

Real salesman, 10 years' selling experience, married, desires to connect with reliable concern, staple line; references. R 174 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.....5¾ per cent. for the best names
Tuesday......5¾ " " " " "

These quotations are for six months' paper.

Prices Still Going Up.

With the almost constant rise in cotton, prices on fabrics in the local gray goods market continue to rise and sellers get less willing to trade. Sheetings and other coarse goods are especially firm. Sales of four-yard 48-square sheetings were reported yesterday at 15 cents for May shipment, while 5.50s brought 11½ cents for delivery as far ahead as June. Not many mills are willing to trade that far ahead, from all accounts, which may have something to do with the present high range of prices. For 40-inch 2.85-yard sheetings, which, with all other sheetings of that width, are very scarce, were quoted yesterday at 20½ to 21 cents for nearbys. Forty-inch 4.25s were held at 15 cents.

Salesmen Are Hard Hit.

This promises to be a hard year for a great many salesmen, for, in addition to the discomforts of their calling in normal times, developments of the war have made it even harder. Not only have train schedules been cut, but salesmen must pay an increased excess baggage charge, as well as taxes on railroad and Pullman tickets. In addition to this, the baggage transfer companies are advancing their rates all the time, and the sample carriers are demanding more money for their services than ever before. The high cost of eating has become even more marked in hotels than in homes, and the cost of sleeping in hotels is rising also. Sample rooms have developed the habit of getting more expensive. Yet in spite of all this, salesmen say, commissions and salaries are still largely of pre-war proportions.

Building Service Curtailed.

Under the present unusual conditions the downtown district is being treated to new experiences every day. Yesterday many of the large office buildings ran only a few of their elevators because of the impossibility of getting a sufficient supply of coal. In one of these buildings, which has six elevators, five were kept idle except during the rush hours of the early morning and late afternoon and for a short time in the middle of the day. In several buildings the tenants on the second, third, fourth, and fifth floors have been asked to walk down, and elevator stops have been discontinued on the down trip below the sixth floor. In one of the largest buildings in the Twenty-third Street district the management has even found it necessary to shut off all lights except for an hour or so in the late afternoon.

Men Buying Wool Scarfs.

Though earlier in the season there were indications that silk would replace wool in scarfs for men, the severe weather that has prevailed almost since the Fall season started has resulted in a greater call for the wool than for the silk scarf. Especially during the last few weeks some of the heaviest weaves have been among the best sellers. In colors various dark shades have been well taken, with olive drab, navy blue, and very dark green the most sought. Some of these were in solid colors, though combinations of contrasting and harmonizing shades have been most in demand. Stripes and checks vie with each other for the lead, from all accounts. Black and white has been unusually popular also, and is offered in a number of large and small stripes, checks, and other designs.

Millinery Officers Chosen.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Millinery Chamber of Commerce of the United States, held yesterday in the Hotel McAlpin, the following officers were unanimously elected: President, Frederick Bode of Gage Bros., Chicago and New York; First Vice President, M. W. Amberg of the New York Millinery and Supply Company; Second Vice President, Julius Lyons of Frankel, Frank & Co., Kansas City; Third Vice President, E. B. Knowlton of William Knowlton and Sons, representing the New England hat interests; Treasurer, Samuel Kanrich of Kanrich Bros., who is also President of the Ladies' Hat Manufacturers Protective Association. E. H. Alofsin was appointed secretary by Mr. Bode, and his appointment was confirmed by the board. The headquarters of the Millinery Chamber of Commerce will be at 280 Madison Avenue, this city.

Printcloth Sales Fair.

All things considered, a pretty fair business was done on printcloths in this market yesterday. Few sales were of real importance, due to the unwillingness of most of the mills to do business in a large way, but in the aggregate a fair volume of cloth was disposed of. Further business was reported on 38½-inch 64-60s for February-March delivery at 12 cents, with many of the mills holding these positions, as well as January, at 12¼ cents. A limited quantity of spot 38½-inch 60-52s was reported sold at 10¾ cents, though some houses are holding them at an eighth higher. For 60-48s 10½ cents was paid. In the finer yarn goods there were sales of carded lawns, while warp sateens were in good demand and scarce. Printcloth quotations follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	16c	38½-inch, 64-60s	*12¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	15c	38½-inch, 64-56s	11¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	13¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	*11c
39-inch, 56-44s	10¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	*10¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	12¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	8¼c

*Asked.

For Cloak and Suit Exports.

The War Trade Board is co-operating in every way possible to help the export business of the cloak and suit industry, according to Eugene L. Lezinsky, general manager of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers Protective Association of this city, who recently returned from Washington, where he was in consultation with Government authorities. Everything possible will be done to expedite the issuing of export licenses, the only requirement being that exporters fill out as accurately as possible the application forms in accordance with the law. "I found the War Trade Board extremely anxious to help us out in every way," said Mr. Lezinsky, "and when the exporter complies with the requirements of the law he will experience no difficulty whatever in obtaining export licenses for his shipments."

WOOL MARKET IS QUIET.

Traders Recover from Shock of Federal Regulation Announcement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"More interest was evident in the wool trade in the last week. The trade is gradually recovering from the shock of the Government regulation announcement. The market is quiet, but very strong. Auction sales of Australian wool held on Jan. 3 tended to make the market firmer.

"Various factors in the cotton market contributed toward an extraordinary rise of price. The strong position of sellers is now becoming more evident. The offering of overcoating fabrics, while possibly less general than expected, shows that the supply of merchandise is not large.

"Few of the sellers who have offered goods have had to wait more than a few days before all their available goods were taken up by buyers. The woolen goods market has never appeared stronger.

"The cotton goods market appears stronger than during the previous week. Many believe that the trend in prices will be upward rather than downward. If raw material holds up, goods will probably advance. The outlook is for still further speculative profits upon goods contracted for at recent or at somewhat lower quotations."

COPPER YIELD $510,000,000.

Output in 1917 Less Than in 1916, but Worth $38,000,000 More.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9. — Copper valued at more than half a billion dollars was produced in the United States in 1917. Production was slightly less than in 1916, the Geological Survey announced in statistics for the year. Production from domestic ores amounted to 1,890,000,000 pounds, or 38,000,000 pounds less than 1916. Output from primary sources, domestic and foreign, was 2,362,000,000 pounds, an increase of 103,000,000 pounds over 1916. Domestic production was valued at $510,000,000, an increase of $35,000,0000 over 1916.

Stocks of refined copper at the beginning of 1917 were about 128,000,000 pounds, making the year's available supply, exclusive of secondary copper, about 2,490,000,000 pounds. Exports for the first ten months were 953,878,000 pounds, and for the year well beyond the billion-pound mark, although no figures are yet available. The supply for domestic consumption in 1917, assuming no change in stocks, was materially less than the 1,480,000,000 pounds available in 1916, the report states.

BUSINESS NOTES.

S. Hirsch, who was formerly merchandise manager of the W. & A. Bacon Company of Boston, has bought out the ready-to-wear departments of Dimond's, Providence, R. I. He will make his New York office with the Munser-Lyon-Kahn Company, resident buyers, 1,133 Broadway.

Hillman & Israel, 200 Fifth Avenue, who control various fibre silk and Shetland sweater mills, have obtained the sole selling agency of the Shafter Knitting Works, Brooklyn, makers of Shetland goods. The products of this mill, instead of being confined to the jobbing trade as heretofore, will now be offered to retailers who can purchase in case lots.

L. S. Mayer Son, Inc., importers and exporters of fancy goods, 200 Fifth Avenue, who for some time were sole representatives of the Champs Elysees, manufacturers of French bags, are now representing the line of M. B. fabrication.

At the annual meeting of the Eastern Millinery Association, held at 200 Fifth Avenue, yesterday, all officers of the association were re-elected with the exception of the Secretary. Theodore I. Sturtz was chosen for that position. The following new Directors were elected: Paul H. Isler of Isler & Guye, Rufus Davis of Searle, Dailey & Co., William Knowlton of William Knowlton & Sons, and M. Blumenthal of F. Blumenthal & Co.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.07
Alta	.08	Justice	.01
Andes	.11	Mexican	.14
Best & Belcher	.02	Ophir	.08
Caledonia	.06	Overman	.06
Challenge Con.	.04	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.03	Seg. Belcher	.02
Confidence	.08	Sierra Nevada	.25
Con. Virginia	.13	Union Con.	1.00
Gould & Curry	.01	Mexican dollars	.80¾
Hale & Norcross	.01		

TONOPAH.			
Belmont	3.05	Goldfield Con.	.43
Jim Butler	.83	Goldfield Merger	.03
McNamara	.17	Great Bend	.03
Midway	.07	Jumbo Ext.	.18
Mizpah	.04	Kewanas	.07
Monarch Pitts	.04	Silver Pick	.04
Montana	.08	Spearhead	.02
North Star	.03	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.06	Consolidated	.11
Tonopah Divide	.21	Morning Glory	.12
Tonopah Ext.	1.45	Union Amal.	.03
West End	.67	White Caps	.47
West Tonopah	.13	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.05
Atlanta	.08	Packard	.20
Booth	.04	Rochester	.28
Florence	.12	Round Mountain	.20
		United Eastern	3.75

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5	5¼	Granite	45	50
Dr. Jackpot	4	5	Isabella	8¾	9¼
Elkton	7½	8¼	McKinney	8	10
El Paso	16	20	Portland	102	113
Fanny R.	2¼	3¾	U. Gold M.	15¼	16¼
Golden C.	180	181	Vindicator	28	32
Gold Sov.	2¼	3			

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction by Adrian H. Muller & Sons at the Auction Salesroom:

100 shares General Motors Corporation common, 115⅝.

5 shares Chevrolet Motor Company, 112¼.

30 shares Aetna Explosives Company common, 7¼.

44 shares International Motor Truck Corporation common, 15¾.

17 shares International Motor Truck Corporation first preferred, 37¼.

10 shares International Motor Truck Corporation second preferred, 16⅝.

1,600 shares Kathodian Bronze Works, Inc., preferred, 20 cents per share.

100 shares Flemish-Lynn Phonograph Company common, 10 cents per share.

100 shares Finance and Trading Corporation common, $8 per share.

$5,800 Merchants Coal Corporation 5 per cent. sinking fund bonds, due 1937, interest May and November, 10.

50 shares West Penn Traction and Water Power Company common, $100 each, 8.

50 shares West Penn Traction and Water Company preferred, $100 each, 46.

240 shares United Coal Corporation 5 per cent. cumulative preferred stock trust certificates, $100 each, 5.

720 shares United Coal Corporation common stock trust certificates, $100 each, 5.

200 shares Consolidated Gas Company of Pittsburgh 6 per cent. cumulative preferred, $50 each, $10 per share.

Auctions.

AUCTION SALE 50,032 POUNDS PRIME WESTERN SPELTER.

The undersigned will sell, for account of whom it may concern, at public auction on the 15th day of January, 1918, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at Waterside Storage and Ware House Company, No. 621 Kent Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, 50,032 pounds of prime Western spelter.

Dated New York, January 8, 1918.

EDWARD C. MARTIN, Auctioneer, Office No. 149 Broadway, New York City.

Auctioneers.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.,
333-341 Fourth Avenue, at 25th St.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures.
Van Praag & Co. 337 Broadway. Spring 2346.

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISIDOR FORMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 163 Canal St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's suits and overcoats, children's suits, safe, forms counters, showcases, &c.

WILLIAM M. BYRNE, Receiver.

ABRAHAM ABLOWITZ, Attorney for Receiver, 261 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALTON TEXTILE CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 36 Union Square, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of large stock of Woolens, Cotton Goods and other Textiles, Office Furniture, Fixtures, &c.

WILMOT T. COX, Receiver.

ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

RULES ON FORTIFIED WINES.

Labels for Guidance of Rectifiers Required by Commissioner.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The interpretation by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the War Tax act of Oct. 3, 1917, in regard to spirits has caused some confusion as to the use of fortified wines in the manufacture of cordials and various compounds. Where fortified wines are thus used there is a tax. Therefore, all containers of such fortified wines will be required to be conspicuously marked to that effect. Commissioner Roper's regulation follows:

"It has been brought to the attention of this office that many rectifiers have difficulty in determining whether wine used by them in the manufacture of cordials and similar compounds has been fortified under the act of Sept. 8, 1916. It is of primary importance that rectifiers be furnished with this information, for the reason that cordials made with wine fortified under the act of Sept. 8, 1916, are subject to a tax as cordials.

"Therefore, all casks, tanks, or cases of wine fortified under the act of Sept. 8, 1916, hereafter removed from bonded premises, must be conspicuously marked or labeled with the following legend, in addition to the information called for by regulations: 'Fortified Under Act of Sept. 8, 1916.'

"Such mark or label should be in reasonable proportion to the size of the container. Where a label is used, it shall be pasted to the cask or other container, and secured thereto by five tacks, one in each corner and one in the middle of the label. Where the wine is contained in metal packages, the use of tacks will not, of course, be required.

"If after removal from bonded premises such wine is transferred to other containers, the new containers must also bear a similar legend."

COTTON GINNING REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Cotton ginned prior to Jan. 1 amounted to 10,450,401 running bales, counting round as half bales and exclusive of linters, the Census Bureau announced today. Round bales were 184,510 and Sea Island 86,813 bales. Last year to Jan. 1 ginnings amounted to 11,030,491 bales, including 188,062 round bales and 113,343 bales of Sea Island.

Title & Mortgage Co. Nets $207,449.

The New York Title and Mortgage Company earned a net income in 1917 amounting to $207,449, according to the report presented by President Harry A. Kahler at the annual meeting on Tuesday. Undivided profits at the end of the year totaled $283,258. The aggregate of guaranteed mortgages outstanding on Dec. 31 was $40,278,710, an increase of $2,420,000 during the year.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON—Federman Department Store; L. G. Federman, boys' mackinaws, kid gloves, serge dresses; 116 West 32d.

AKRON, Ohio—Monelli & Co.; C. E. Johnstone, housefurn. goods, china; 37 W. 26th.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Nusbaum & Livingston; S. H. Livingston, millinery; Somerset.

AMARILLO, Texas—Jarett's Fashion Shop; M. Jarett, coats, suits, dresses, millinery, hosiery, underwear; 1,190 Broadway.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Bon Marche; S. Lipinsky, millinery; ready-to-wear; A. L. Price, ready-to-wear; 1,178 Broadway.

ATLANTA—J. M. High Co.; W. C. Alexander, carpets; 353 4th Av.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Frankel Clothing Co.; I. Frankel, clothing; Broadway Central.

BALTIMORE—I. Fine & Son; C. Fine, woolens; Navarre.

BALTIMORE—Joel, Gutman & Co.; E. R. Adams, shoes; 200 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Hanneman-Jess Co., L. Sapinsky, jobs winter coats; 116 W. 32d.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A. R. Swartz Co.; A. R. Swartz, jobs, women's, misses', children's serge dresses; 1,133 Broadway.

BOSTON—Chandler & Co.; Miss Magnum, suits, dresses; Miss Canty, underwear; 230 5th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss Hoyt, misses' dresses; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; P. A. O'Connell, ready-to-wear; 28 W. 33d.

BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss J. Canty, cotton waists, underwear; Miss S. Blumenthal, costumes; 18 East 26th.

BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co., A. Block, furs; Miss L. Schloger, coats, skirts; 25 W. 33d.

BOSTON—C. F. Hovey & Co.; Miss H. F. Foley, misses' coats, dresses; 243 Church.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co., Miss Gallant, children's dresses, rompers; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Jantzen, toilet articles; Mr. Hunting, coats; Miss Murphy, suits; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss Haughey, misses' suits; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Laurel Mfg. Co.; C. Silverman, silks, trimmings; Breslin.

BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; Miss E. M. Merry, ladies', infants' wear, knit goods, corsets; 220 5th Av.

BUFFALO—M. Wile & Co.; B. Hirsh, piece goods; Imperial.

CANTON, Ohio—W. R. Zollinger & Co.; H. C. Andrews, rugs; 105 Grand; Breslin.

CANTON, MASS.—Canton Mfg. Co., V. Hiller, piece goods; Grand.

CHICAGO—Baer Bros. & Prodie, L. Baer, furn. goods, clothing; Marlborough.

CHICAGO—The Fair; J. Laba, ready-to-wear; P. C. Fleer, curtains, upholstery goods; Miss Howland, waists; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Hillman's; Mr. Obermeyer, laces, hdkfs.; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO—12th St. Store; H. Polachek, housefurnishing goods; 1,133 Broadway.

CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; C. W. White, underwear; 72 Leonard; Herald Square.

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; J. H. Hawkins, hosiery, underwear, infants' wear; D. R. Jenkins, representing; 43 W. 23d.

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward Co.; W. L. Pearson, J. J. Rogers, boys', youths' clothing; 43 W. 23d.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; E. P. Nolan, dress goods; F. L. Millington, curtains; 44 E. 23d.

CINCINNATI—Bischof, Sterne & Stein Co.; L. Sinn, silks, woolens; 404 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; F. L. Manlove, coats, suits, furs; 432 4th Av.; York.

CINCINNATI—M. R. Sanders, general mdse.; Breslin.

CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co., Miss A. Gately, waists, muslin underwear; 432 4th Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio — When Stores Co.; J. Goldstein, ready-to-wear; 1,161 Broadway; Breslin.

DENVER — Neustetter Co.; Max D. Neustetter, coats, suits; 364 5th Av.

DES MOINES—Harris-Emery Co.; S. Strum, basement ready-to-wear; H. Sprague, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

DETROIT—The Emporium; H. A. Crick, silks, dress goods; 116 West 32d.

EASTON, Penn.—W. Laubach & Sons; G. A. Laubach, general mdse.; 41 Union Square; Albert.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—N. J. Thompson & Co.; V. S. French, hosiery, underwear, notions, laces; Imperial.

FALL RIVER—R. A. McWhirr Co., F. Sanford, notions, books, stationery; 404 4th Av.

FORT WORTH, Texas—Meacham's; M. C. Jones, domestics, silks, dress goods; E. Moorman, coats, suits, dresses; 353 4th Av.; Brozell.

GRAND RAPIDS—Herpolsheimer Co.; J. Goodman, dress-goods, silks; 1,170 Broadway; Aberdeen.

HARRISBURG—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; H. T. Boyer, linens, white goods; 230 5th Av.

HARTFORD—Sage, Allen & Co., C. S. Cleasby, boys' clothing; 404 4th Av.

HARTFORD, CONN.—Crawford's, A. Crawford, coats, suits, dresses, skirts; 12 W. 31st.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; E. N. Allen, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.

HARTFORD, CONN.—Wise, Smith & Co., V. F. Sano, domestics, dress goods, silks; 105 Grand.

HERKIMER, N. Y.—Burger & Hyde; D. L. Jackson, coats, suits, furnishing goods; Murray Hill.

HERKIMER, N. Y.—H. G. Munger & Co., J. T. Huff, shoes; 105 Grand; Breslin.

HOLYOKE, MASS.—A. Steiger & Co., E. Kelly, domestics; 105 Grand.

HOUSTON, Texas—Houston D. G. and Notion Co.; J. B. Cochran, notions, furn. goods; York.

INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; Miss Krouch, hosiery, muslin underwear; Miss Stephens, furs; 220 5th Av.; Gregorian.

INDIANAPOLIS—Model Shirt Co.; H. Murphy, shirts; Belmont.

JOPLIN, Mo.—Newman Mercantile Co.; M. J. Ettinger, shoes; 470 4th Av.

KANSAS CITY—Adler's; Miss E. Barker, dresses; 1,261 Broadway.

KANSAS CITY—Palais Clothing Co.; E. D. Lacy, clothing, furn. goods; Somerset.

KANSAS CITY—Well-Jacobson Co.; A. Jacobson, millinery; Breslin.

KANSAS CITY—Smith, McCord, Townsend D. G. Co.; W. Geissler, women's ready-to-wear, muslin underwear; 72 Leonard.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Brother; J. P. Little, coats, suits, waists, infants' wear; 404 4th Av.; Gregorian.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—M. T. Garvin & Co.; A. H. Smith, notions, gloves, hdkfs., jewelry; A. A. Caulier, furn. goods; J. H. Ross, women's ready-to-wear, millinery; 72 Madison Av.

LINCOLN—Miller & Paine; Miss Gillies, representing; Miss M. Murphy, waists, petticoats; E. H. Steckley, suits; 230 5th Av.

LOS ANGELES—J. M. Hale Co.; G. E. Pannell, coats, suits, millinery; 50 Union Square; Breslin.

LOS ANGELES—Bullock's; Miss H. A. Ogden, juniors' wear, corsets, sweaters; 95 Madison Av.; Park Av.

LOS ANGELES—Cooper, Coate & Casey D. G. Co.; R. E. Carey, ladies' ready-to-wear; 377 B'way.

LOS ANGELES—Cooper, Coate & Casey D. G. Co.; J. F. Spranger, white goods, linens, blankets, laces, ribbons, hdkfs.; 377 B'way.

LOS ANGELES—Brownstein, Louis Co.; D. J. Brownstein, men's furn. goods; 72 Leonard.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Greenstein's Department Store, M. F. Greenstein, general merchandise; Imperial.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Redfern Cloak and Suit Co.; M. I. Greenstein, women's ready-to-wear; Imperial.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—Finkel & Schewel; A. M. Schewel, ready-to-wear; 38 West 33d.

MACON, Ga.—Dannenberg Co.; J. D. McMurray, W. Dannenberg, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.

MANSFIELD, Ohio—Brown Mdse. Co.; G. R. Waring, notions; Herald Square.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; W. W. Daniels, domestics, notions, leather goods; 404 4th Av.

MILWAUKEE—E. Schuster & Co.; C. F. Kant, domestics, silks; 105 Grand.

MILWAUKEE — Gimbel Brothers; B. L. Greenwald, suits; B'way and 32d.

MILWAUKEE—Milwaukee Apparel Co.; Miss Riegel, dresses; Miss Scheffelbein, waists; 364 5th Av.

MIAMI, FLA.—New York Dept. Store, D. Cromir, ladies' ready-to-wear; McAlpin.

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; H. Mitchell, laces, ribbons, hdkfs.; 1,170 B'way.

MINNEAPOLIS—Powers-Merc. Co.; F. L. Fleming, men's, boys' clothing, boys' furn. goods; 2 W. 37th.

MINNEAPOLIS—Benton Cloak and Suit Co.; B. Heller, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.

MONTREAL—Dupius Freres; J. M. Ogagnon, millinery, muslin underwear; New Strand.

NASHVILLE—L. Jonas & Co.; J. W. Stein, notions, laces, ladies' furnishing goods, knit goods; 879 Broadway; Cumberland.

NASHVILLE—D. Loveman, Berger & Titlebaum; S. W. Berger, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson, T. H. Galligan, laces, gloves; 404 4th Av.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — O'Brien Specialty Shop; Miss C. E. O'Brien, women's wear; Brozell.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Strauss, Adler & Co.; I. M. Ullman, corsets; 45 East 17th.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—F. A. Corbin, woolens; Collingwood.

NEW LONDON, Conn.—S. A. Goldsmith Co.; N. Dreyfus, domestics; 105 Grand.

NEW LONDON, Conn.—J. McGarry, furn. goods, clothing; Union Square.

NEW ORLEANS—May & Ellis; C. H. Ellis, dry goods; 72 Leonard.

NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche; S. S. Mann, silks, dress goods, wash goods, blankets; 116 W. 22d.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—Tuttle & Bryant; E. A. Bryant, dry goods; Imperial.

OGDEN, Utah—John Scowcroft & Sons Co.; J. W. Scowcroft, hosiery, furn. goods; 286 Church.

OSWEGO, N. Y.—G. H. Campbell Co.; G. H. Campbell, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's". Miss Lustig, serge dresses; 15 East 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—Strawbridge & Clothier; J. F. Eagan, millinery; 230 5th Av.; Latham.

PHILADELPHIA—Ladies' Bazaar; S. Greenberg, ready-to-wear; Van Cortland.

PHILADELPHIA—Herman, Bacharach & Co.; W. Herman, cloaks, suits; Brozell.

PHILADELPHIA—P. Horn & Co.; P. Horn, waists, dresses; Albert.

PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenburg & Co.; C. Dillemuth, dress goods, wash goods; 1,261 Broadway; Collingwood.

PHILADELPHIA—Hymen Cohen Co.; M. Cohen, silks; Herald Square.

PHILADELPHIA—I. & S. Faggen; I. Faggen, S. Faggen, waists, dress materials; Imperial.

PHILADELPHIA—Frank & Seder; H. L. Birnbaum, ready-to-wear; 364 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; Miss F. Hancock, untrimmed millinery; G. R. Dunn, art embroideries; Broadway and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenburg & Co.; W. Bucks, boys' clothing; 1,261 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA — Lichtenstein Bros.; A. Lichtenstein, ribbons, laces, hdkfs.; Breslin.

PHILADELPHIA—Millard's Dress Shop; M. Herzberg, dresses, waists, underwear; Cumberland.

PHILADELPHIA — Gimbel Brothers; Miss Newman, serge dresses; B'way and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA — S. B. Kohn, dresses, skirts; Aberdeen.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; H. J. Shomberg, fur coats; 364 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Department Store; Miss Krimer, coats, suits; 1,261 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; Miss A. McDonald, notions, toilet goods, stationery, perfumery; W. L. Berry, rugs; 23 East 26th.

PITTSBURGH—Sheinberg & Weisberg; J. Weisberg, ready-to-wear; New Strand.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; J. M. Frey, men's clothing; 23 East 26th.

PITTSBURGH — Keystone Knee Pants Mfg. Co.; S. Grossman, piece goods; Herald Square.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; L. C. McCabe, notions, ribbons, neckwear; 23 East 26th, Imperial.

PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co., J. B. Shea, representing; 470 4th Av.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; S. H. Gruman, men's furn. goods; Miss L. Allen, infants', misses', juniors' wearing apparel, muslin underwear; 1,123 B'way.

PORTLAND, Me.—Eastman Bros. & Bancroft; G. B. Eastman, furn. goods, millinery, cloaks; 1,270 B'way.

PROVIDENCE—Rosendale Co.; S. Rosendale, W. Rosendale, millinery; Flanders.

PROVIDENCE—New England D. G. Co.; L. Schoenberg, dress goods, silks; Broadway Central.

PROVIDENCE—Shepard Co.; Mrs. D. MacNeice, gloves; 220 5th Av.

QUINCY, Ill.—Kespohl-Mohrenstecher Co.; J. Kespohl, domestics, furn. goods; 44 E. 23d; Great Northern.

RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; F. T. Bates, W. S. Rhoads, dry goods; 432 4th Av.; Gregorian.

RICHMOND, Va.—Kaufmann & Co.; W. B. Nelson, silks, ribbons; 353 5th Av.

ROANOKE, Va.—Wm. Kohen, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Meyer, Nusbaum & Co.; M. Nusbaum, silks, linens; Wallick.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Stein-Bloch Co.; C. T. Stott, woolens; 200 5th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Michaels, Stern & Co.; M. A. Stern, piece goods; 230 5th Av.

ROCHESTER—Libbey, Lindsay & Curr Co., K. C. Townson, art goods; 432 4th Av.

SALEM—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn; G. O. Doyle, suits; 230 5th Av.

SALT LAKE CITY—Auerbach Co.; P. Berkman, coats, suits; 121 East 24th.

SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Bros.; R. R. Rathbun, coats, suits; 50 Union Square; Breslin.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The Emporium, Mr. Schlesinger, representing; 470 4th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—The Paragon; Miss I. Schratski, waists, dresses, coats, suits; 100 W. 32d.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—H. S. Barney Co.; W. Herman, muslin underwear, infants' wear, corsets; 404 4th Av.; Park Avenue.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Poole D. G. Co.; M. R. Mullen, domestics, dress goods; 105 Grand.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; Miss Carroll, coats, suits; 230 5th Av.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—J. F. Rosen Mercantile Co.; J. Rosen, general mdse.; Imperial.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; Miss G. E. Gumbinner, dresses, costumes; R. K. Lockhart, ready-to-wear; 37 W. 26th.

ST. PAUL—Whaley & Anglin; F. J. Whaley, furnishing goods; Breslin.

ST. PAUL—Finch, Vanslyck & McConville; K. Kasimir, prints, ginghams; 320 B'way.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Isaacs & Levine; A. S. Isaacs, knee pants, flannel shirts; Grand.

TERRE HAUTE—Root Dry Goods Co.; W. D. Moore, shoes; 23 East 26th.

TOLEDO—Morgan-Anderson Co.; Mr. Morgan, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.

UTICA, N. Y.—Rathbun & Co.; W. C. Rathbun, furnishing goods, clothing; 60 Worth.

UTICA, N. Y.—Utica Clothing Co.; G. E. Vail, clothing, furn. goods; Imperial.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lansburgh & Bro.; J. H. Michaelis, woolen dress goods; 63 W. 38th.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sisman & Cohen; J. H. Sisman, ready-to-wear; Grand.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Sons & Co.; J. McFarquhar, toys, baby carriages; 432 4th Av.; Cumberland.

WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop, J. M. Buzzell, dress goods, linings; 334 4th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—J. Block; J. White, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; W. H. Thomas, furniture; 212 5th Av.; Navarre.

WORCESTER, Mass.—J. C. MacInnes Co.; Miss F. O'Connell, ready-to-wear; 432 4th Av.

YORK, Penn.—P. Wiest's Sons; Miss Culbertson, dresses; 404 4th Av.

YORK, Penn.—J. McLean & Sons; A. E. McLean, general merchandise; 432 4th Av.; Imperial.

People Are Beginning to Talk About Rosebud Silk Dresses

They're already saying it's the "big value" line of the season. And early orders indicate that they're telling the truth. Georgettes, Taffetas and Foulards in a wide range of models priced from $6.75 to $16.50.

Made by the
ROSEBUD ANNEX
37 West 26th St., New York
(Rosebud Mfg. Co.)

Place your order for **KHAKI** *At Once*
We have it ready for delivery!
Denzer & Nathan
611-21 Broadway, New York.

COTTON FABRICS
Chuck, Davis & Co.
13-15 West 20th St., New York

Army & Navy
Officers' Dispatch Cases, Bedding Rolls, Clothing Rolls, Silk Hat Cords, Sheep Lined Army Coats, Uniforms.
Universal Trading Co.,
220 Fourth Ave. New York City.

Keep HIM Fit—COMFY KIT
Most Complete KIT on the Market
Nationally Advertised
We also Manufacture a Full Line of ARMY Regulation Style PUTTEES & LEGGINGS
NATHAN NOVELTY MFG. CO.

Tweed & Silk Rubberized Coats
Wool & Tweed Auto Coats
Novelty Rain Coats
34 West 27th Street
HOLLSTEIN, YOUNG & CO.

HENRY GLASS & CO.
44-46-48 White St.

VENETIANS
SHIPLEY HOLLINS CO., 44 East 25th St.

MILITARY UNIFORMS
of Every Description.
U. S. UNIFORM CO.,
93 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Serge Dresses, $5.50 to $13.75
Booth, Bregman & Sumberg,
139-143 WEST 27TH STREET

Our Spring Line for 1918 of
CHILDREN'S WHITE DRESSES
Is NOW READY.
Rosengarten & Kellner, 30 W. 20th St.

KUMFORT KITS NATIONAL
TRENCH MIRRORS NOVELTY CO.,
Immediate Delivery. 79 5th Ave.

COATS & SUITS
Dependable Garments—Clever Designs
MUTUAL GARMENT CO.,
16-18-20 West 32nd St., N. Y. C.

Shoe, Army, Leggin Laces, Shoe Cord
North American Sales Co., 306-8 Broadway, N. Y.
Manufacturers' Agents.

PARTNER.
Live wire salesman, well known in trade, has $25,000 to $50,000 to invest in established ladies' coat house that does a business of half million dollars or over, showing successful results. Have connections to enlarge business. Answers confidential. O 72 Times.

Factory Gas Heaters
FOR SALE
Telephone Farragut 8887.

Be Sure That You're Equipped With the Best
U.S. CLOTH CUTTERS
Best By Test!
Direct and Alternating Currents
Straight and Circular Knives
U.S. CLOTH CUTTING MACHINE CO.
414-416 West Broadway, New York.
Phone 9296, 9297 Spring.

New Spring DRESSES Silks and Serges
For Immediate Delivery $6.75 UP
PIONEER LADIES' GARMENT CO.
6-8 West 32nd St.

Commission Blanket Weaving

One of New England's largest industrial corporations will place contracts for weaving 50,000 to 100,000 gray Quartermaster blankets.

Raw materials supplied.

Necessary for looms to be 100 inches wide.

Preference given to mills in vicinity of Boston.

Prompt action necessary.

Y 243 Times Annex.

Immediate Funds Await You

For spot cash in an emergency—for taking advantage of a good buy—for paying your maturities or for purposes of developing your business—SEE ME.

I am financing hundreds of "going" concerns. They all like and endorse my methods. So will you.

Very reasonable terms; no "red tape" and my contract expires when *you* say so—there is no binding clause expressed or implied.

Universal Discount Co.
100 Fifth Ave., New York

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO THE CREDITORS.—KINDLY TAKE notice that I have retired from the RUGBY MFG. CO. as a member of the firm, and that all merchandise and debts will be paid and discharged, and the payment of same and the discharge of same have been assumed by the remaining partner.

Also take notice that I no longer have any interest in said concern and that my membership as a partner ended the 22nd of December, 1917. MORRIS ORNSTEIN.

BENNETT E. SIEGELSTEIN, Attorney, 99 Nassau St., New York.

Also please be advised that I am now establishing myself in business under the firm name and style of the PRINCELY MFG. CO. at 663-5 Broadway, New York City, to continue in the same line of business.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Deal On for the Kenilworth—Active Trading in Moderate-Priced Properties.

Negotiations are pending for the exchange of west side properties having an aggregate assessed valuation of $1,120,000. If the deal is closed Max N. Natanson will acquire from the Kenilworth Holding Company, in which Jacob A. Zimmerman and Emil W. Klappert are interested, the twelve-story apartment house known as the Kenilworth at the north corner of Central Park West and Seventy-fifth Street.

The structure covers a plot 102.2 by 123.9, adjoining the Church of the Divine Paternity, and is directly opposite the Hotel San Remo. It is assessed at $790,000.

The buyer will give in exchange the two five-story tenements and one two-story building forming the northeast corner of Broadway and Eighty-third Street, on a plot with an avenue frontage of 102.7 feet and a street frontage of 174 feet. The corner is assessed at $330,000.

Jules Realty Company Buys Harlem Flats for Investment.

The Jules Realty Company has purchased for investment from the Depositors Assets Corporation, A. L. Kass, President, 572 and 574 Lenox Avenue and 66 West 139th Street.

The property consists of two six-story new law tenements, the Lenox Avenue building occupying a plot 50 by 85 feet on the southeast corner of 139th Street and the adjoining building in the side street a plot 40 by 100 feet.

They were held at $125,000, the buyers paying all cash. The corporation is liquidating the realty holdings of the A. L. Kass bank, which failed in 1914, for the benefit of the former depositors. W. S. Baker negotiated the sale.

Resale of Murray Street Loft.

The five-story store and loft building at 25 Murray Street on a lot 25 by 85, located 50 feet east of Church Street, has been resold to an investor by the Manbroquin Corporation, James J. Moore, President. The sellers purchased the property several months ago from Elizabeth A. Underhill. William A. Whiting & Co. were the brokers.

Operator Buys East Side Dwelling to Remodel.

James H. Cruikshank, operator, purchased from Cornelia F. Pinkham the four-story private dwelling, 41 East Twenty-ninth Street, between Madison and Fourth Avenues on a lot 21 by 98.9, assessed by the city at $47,500.

This is the first sale of this property in more than sixty years. Plans are being prepared to alter this dwelling, installing a store on the ground floor and bachelor apartments above.

Tenement Investors.

Gustave Pick purchased from Bertha Unger 1,394 First Avenue, a five-story tenement, on a plot 27 by 85, located 75 feet south of Seventy-second Street.

The five-story tenement, on a plot 40 by 61 by irregular, at 235 and 237 Avenue B, has been sold by Gertie Halpin to Pearl Niles.

The Land Estates, Inc., associated with the New York Title & Mortgage Company, has sold the five-story apartment house at 263 West 130th Street, on a lot 25 by 99.11.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

B. W. Smith sold for Catherine B. Hobbs to Levinia Henery the three-story private dwelling at 222 West 136th Street, on a lot 17 by 79.11.

An investor has purchased from the estate of Ellen S. Jones 60 West Ninety-fourth Street, a four-story and basement private dwelling, on a lot 25 by 100.3.

Tenement Assessed for $17,000 Sells for $6,600.

Leonard Weill, an operator, picked up a realty bargain in the Vesey Street salesroom yesterday when he purchased for $6,600 the four-story tenement with stores at 148 Washington Street.

The property, which is assessed by the city for taxation purposes at $17,000, occupies a lot 18.9 by 58.5 by 55, located 18.10 feet south of Cedar Street. It was sold at the plaint of Henry Brady in a partition action brought by William Hickey against Mary Porter and others.

Costly Dwelling Gift.

Reginald G. Barclay has presented as a gift to his wife, Bertha F. Barclay, the six-story residence at 5 East Seventy-eighth Street, on a lot 25 by 102.2, beginning 185 feet east of Fifth Avenue. There is a mortgage of $125,000 on the house, which is assessed at $170,000.

Bronx Sale.

Sadie Gersten sold to the Charlotte Street Holding Company 1,453 Charlotte Street, a five-story tenement, on a plot 40 by 100.

Enlarge Palisades Park.

The Palisades Interstate Park Commission has purchased through S. Osgood Pell & Co. a considerable tract of land along the Palisades to be added to the park. The property was bought from Mrs. L. S. Danforth, M. E. Driscoll, the estate of Admiral Mahan, and other holders.

The commission has now acquired all the land along the west bank of the river for a distance of about twelve miles, running from a point not far north of the Edgewater Ferry opposite 129th Street through the towns of Fort Lee, Englewood Cliffs, Tenafly, and Alpine into New York State.

New Jersey.

Frederick Klein purchased from the Lerner Construction Company 84 and 86 Romaine Avenue, Jersey City, an apartment house occupying a plot 50 by 100. In part payment the buyer gave 34 and 41 Mercer Street, Jersey City. This property will be improved by the Lerner Company with a four-story brick tenement.

Lawrence Fagan sold to the Manufacturers' Realty and Construction Company, Jersey City, six flats, 1,028 to 1,064 Washington Street, 100 by 75, and 1,033 Washington Street, 22 by 110, for $72,000.

Ten New Dwellings for Mount Vernon.

The South Side Construction Company has filed with the Mount Vernon Building Inspector plans for the construction of ten houses to be erected in the vicinity of South Sixth Avenue and Eighth Street, to cost $6,000 to $8,000 each. Construction will be frame.

Commercial Leases.

The Harris Company, textile converters, leased the entire building at 380 and 382 Broadway, corner of White Street.

L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co. leased for Joseph L. Buttenweiser the entire building at 82 Greene Street to the Senefelder Lithograph Stone Company for a term of years.

New York Building Interests in Washington Conference.

An important conference will be held on Friday at Washington, between representatives of the Council of National Defense and a special committee of the recently organized Association of Building and Allied Interests of New York.

The meeting of the association scheduled yesterday in the assembly hall of the Building Trades Employers' Association, 30 West Thirty-third Street, was indefinitely postponed on account of the request from Washington that a committee be selected to take up with the Federal authorities the matter of better co-operation between the building industries and the Government. The discussion is expected to concern itself with constructive suggestions and action whereby New York building interests will render the best possible service to the Government in emergency construction work and other allied projects necessary to the successful prosecution of the war.

Senator William M. Calder, Walter E. Gifford, Director of the Council of National Defense, and Otto M. Eidlitz, Chairman of the Housing Committee of the Council of National Defense, will be at the conference. Members of the New York Committee include G. Osgood Andrews, [illegible], representative of the National Plate Glass Manufacturers' Association; H. H. Murdock of Jardine, Hill & Murdock, architects; Elliot Smith, President of the Building Material Exchange; E. A. McDougall, President of the Queensboro Corporation; Allen E. Beals, Secretary of the Dow Service Building Reports, and Frank N. Quinby of the Brooklyn Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Brooklyn Realty Board Increases Brokerage Rates.

Following the recent action of the Real Estate Board of New York in increasing real estate brokerage rates in Manhattan the Brokerage Board of Real Estate Brokers yesterday announced the following rates for the Borough of Brooklyn:

Sales 2½ per cent. instead of 1 per cent. The rate for country property will remain at 5 per cent., while the commission for rentals will take an upward stride. For the first year the rate will be 3 per cent., instead of 2½, and for the second year 2½ per cent. instead of 1 per cent., and 2½ for the third year instead of 1 per cent., and 1 per cent. for each additional year.

For the management of property, such as collecting rent, care of repairs, &c., the rate will remain at 5 per cent.

Income Tax to be Explained to Realty Owners.

Mark Eisner, Collector of Internal Revenue, will explain the complex provisions of the income tax law at a meeting of the Real Estate Owners' Association of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards called for Friday evening at Turn Hall, Eighty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue.

"Own-Your-Home" Meeting.

Suburban developers and brokers are invited to attend the meeting this afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Waldorf-Astoria. Final action will be taken to launch the "Own-Your-Home" campaign, inaugurated several weeks ago to encourage and stimulate home buying in the suburbs.

Realty Notes.

Instead of the big annual dinner, which has been for years one of the leading real estate events, the Real Estate Board of New York will conduct a benefit performance at the Hippodrome on the evening of March 3.

The net proceeds will be given to the War Camp Community Service of the City of New York and to the New York Auxiliary of the Navy Relief Society.

A meeting of the West Side Taxpayers' Association has been called for this evening at 207 West Thirty-fourth Street.

J. Clarence Davies, who with Joseph P. Day has conducted in the last five years many large auctions of real property, has purchased a seat in the Real Estate Auctioneers' Association, under whose auspices all legal and public sales are held in the Vesey Street salesroom.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Henry Brady.

Washington St, 148, e s, 18.10 ft s of Cedar St, 18.9x58.5x18.10x55, four-story tenement and stores; W. F. Hickey et al. against Mary Porter et al.; J. F. O'Neill, attorney; partition; to Leonard Weill for $6,600.

101st St, 343 E., n s, 40 ft w of 1st Av, 40x100.11, six-story tenement and stores; Lincoln Trust Co. against Gertie Halpin et al.; Middlebrook & B., attorneys; due, $31,675.36; taxes, &c., $807.40; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

53d St, 441 West, n s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement and stores and two-story frame rear tenement; Lottie Schluesel et al. against Michael Maier et al.; Lachman & G., attorneys; due, $15,240.22; taxes, &c., $948.44; to the plaintiff for $14,000.

8d Av, 2,590, e s, 112 ft n of 139th St, 28.3x88x25.4x105.8, two-story frame store; Franklin Savings Bank against A. H. Haft et al.; W. M. Powell, attorney; due, $12,863.04; taxes, &c., $196.30; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

By Samuel Marx.

21st St, 107 West, n s, 85 ft w of 6th Av, 20x98.9, part six-story building; Max Hirsch against Rose Gillespie et al.; Arthur Knox, attorney; partition; to the plaintiff for $24,500.

By Joseph P. Day.

86th St, 127 West, n s, 444 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.6x97.6, four-story dwelling; L. B. Woodruff against Fred Schutz et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $15,912.06; taxes, &c., $525; to the plaintiff for $14,000.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

7th Av, 2,296, e s, 41.6 ft s of 135th St, 16.7x75, three-story tenement and store; G. F. Martens et al. against L. H. Lazarus et al.; T. J. Farrell, attorney; due, $13,452.85; taxes, &c., $357.30; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Villa Av, 3,173-9, w s, 188.4 ft s of Van Cortlandt Av, 100x100, two five-story flats and stores; New York Title and Mortgage Co. against Aloha Realty Co. et al.; H. M. Hellinger, Jr., attorney; due, $22,641.47; taxes, &c., $441.47; adjourned to Feb. 9.

By George Price.

Prospect Av, 1,324, e s, 218.6 ft n of Home St, 37.6x100, five-story flat; F. A. Hass against C. F. Warren et al.; J. C. Hoenninger, attorney; due, $4,722.22; taxes, &c., $730; subject to a mortgage of $30,000; to the plaintiff for $1,000 over prior liens.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Eastern Blvd, s s, 185 ft w of Unionport Pottery Works, 283.9x329.10x irregular; Robitsek Investing Co. against P. J. Heaney et al.; Harry Robitsek, attorney; due, $96,942.47; taxes, &c., $4,133.25; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, 235-237, e s, 38.5 ft n of 14th St, 40.6x61.3x40.1x60.8; Gertie Halpin to Pearl Niles, at Union, N. J., mtg $21,000, all liens, Jan. 7..............$1

HOUSTON ST, 306 East, n s, 32.6x70; Adolf Leichter to Jed Frye, 3 East 45th St, all liens, Jan. 8; attorney, William R. Adams, 50 Broad St..............$100

LEWIS ST, 98, s e corner of Stanton St, 25x75; Charles Galewski to Rita, his wife, 216 West 94th St, 1-8 part, all title, b. and s., all liens, Nov. 19, 1917; attorney, David Galewski, 299 Broadway..............$1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,400, w s, 25.11 ft s of 96th St, 25x80; E. Loewenthal & Son, Inc., to Alice Klein, 670 St. Ann's Av, Bronx, mtg $18,250, Sept. 7, 1917..............$100

STANTON ST, 320, n w corner of Goerck St, 25x75; Bessie Kamber to Mark S. Reardon, 36, 170 Keap St, Brooklyn, mtg $32,000, all liens, Dec. 31, 1917; attorney, John B. Pine, 63 Wall St..............$1

1ST AV, n e corner of 121st St, 25x74; John C. Heintz et al. to Nicola Cantalupi, 445 East 120th St, mtg $11,000, all liens, Jan. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..............$100

1ST AV, 1,314, e s, 73.3 ft s of 71st St, runs s 25x e 113, two courses omitted, Jennie Beck to Frank Beck, Inc., 2,850 Broadway, all liens, b. and s., c. a. g., Jan. 5; attorney, Emanuel S. Cahn, 160 Broadway..............$1

1ST AV, 1,394, e s, 78.2 ft s of 72d St, 27x85; Bertha Ungar to Gustav Pick, on the premises, all title, all liens, Jan. 7; attorney, M. Sulzberger, 38 Park Row..............$100

2D AV, 194, e s, 17.5 ft n of 12th St, 16.11x78; 2d Av, 196, e s, 34.4 ft n of 12th St, 17.7x78; Helen Galewski et al., individually and as administratrix to Helen Galewski, 26 West 120th St, 1-8 part, and David and Charles Galewski, Sadie Bernstein, Birdie Averett, and Estelle Rosenstein, each 1-8 part, all liens, Nov. 14, 1917; attorney, David Galewski, 299 Broadway..............$1

SAME PROPERTY; Charles Galewski to Rita, his wife, 216 West 94th St, all title, 1-8 part, b. and s., all liens, Nov. 19, 1917; attorney, same..............$1

11TH AV, 502, e s, 74.1 ft n of 38th St, 24.8x100; Adolph H. Urban to Rudolph Springer, 2,837 Grand Concourse, mtg $18,500, Dec. 8..............$1

17TH ST, 413-415 West, 1-8 part; 129th St, 160-164 West, 1-8 part, also bonds, stocks, &c., deed of trust; Margaret S. Dillard to New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., 52 Wall St, in trust for life party first part and her mother, Margaret H. Stuart, and then to William C. Stuart et al.; attorneys, Emmet & Parish, 52 Wall St..............$1

25TH ST, 411 West, n s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 27.6x98.9; Elizabeth Herb to Julia E., Sarah E., and John A. McMahon, at Mohegan Lake, N. Y., and Thomas M. McMahon, 616 West 182d St, mtg $14,500, Jan. 2; attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 Broadway..............$100

29TH ST, s s, 112 ft e of 1st Av, 38x98.9; Rose Kornbluth to Julius Fischman, 104 Rodney St, Brooklyn, mtg $17,500, Aug. 7, 1917; attorney, H. C. Pollack, 31 Chambers St..............$100

27TH ST, 318 West, n s, 148 ft w of 8th Av, 19.8x98.9; Mary Freeland to John L. Gordon, 1,400 Grand St, Hoboken, N. J., mtg $8,400, all liens, Jan. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..............$1

31ST ST, 200 East, n s, 185 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x98.9; 25th St, 208 East, ½ part; 20th St, 237 East, leasehold; 31st St, 235 East, leasehold; also property elsewhere; Frederick W. Sherman and Robert A. Brown, 139 Engert Av, Brooklyn, and another, trustees, all liens; attorneys, Maerkle & M., 283 Broadway..............$1

34TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 9th Av, 60x98.9; Harriet M. Leach to Lanier McKee, 152 Madison Av, all liens, Dec. 28; attorneys, Hervey, B. & McK., 34 Nassau St..............$1

49TH ST, n s, 288.3 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x100.5; Monroe and Blanche Bauer to Sophie Bauer, their mother, New York City, all liens, March 18, 1910; attorney, Lewis M. White, 5 Beekman St..............$1

SAME PROPERTY; Sophie Bauer to Lewis M. White, 7 Beekman St, all liens, Nov. 26, 1917..............$1,000

76TH ST, 432 East, s s, 175 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Frank and Jennie Beck to Frank Beck, Inc., 2,850 Broadway, b. and s.; attorney, Emanuel S. Cahn, 160 B'way..$1

78TH, s s, 185 ft e of 5th Av, 25x102.2; Reginald G. Barclay to Bertha F., his wife, 5 East 78th St, mtg $125,000, all liens, Dec. 27; attorneys, Gould & Wilkie, 2 Wall St.....Gift

107TH ST, 54 East, s s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Sarah L. Fladen to Jacob Levin, 171 Lenox Av, all liens, Jan. 2; attorney, Louis A. Sable, 51 Chambers St..$1

120TH ST, 22 West, s s, 218 ft w of 5th Av, 18x100.5 to n s of old Manhattan Road, closed, x 18.7x114.3; Helen Galewski et al. individually and as administratrix, to Helene Galewski, 26 West 120th St, et al. each 1-8 part, b. and s., all liens, Nov. 14, 1917; attorney, David Galewski, 299 Broadway...$1

121ST ST, 309 East, n s, 71 ft e of 2d Av, 20x75.7, foreclosure; Louis M. Ogden, referee, to Milo R. Maltbie, as Chamberlain of the City of New York, subject to all taxes, &c., May 9, 1917; attorney, William P. Burr, Corporation Counsel..............$5,000

139TH ST, 509 West, s s, 79.10 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 40.2x99.11; Harry W. Wood to Henrietta F., his wife, 70 Beechwood Terrace, Yonkers, N. Y., mtg $41,500, Jan. 8, 1917; attorneys, Seabury, M. & L., 120 Broadway..............$1

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 125 ft n of 175th St, runs w 90.8x n 1.8x e 90.8 x s 1.6; Lawyers Realty Co. to Bernard F. Lynch, 49 East 98th St, Dec. 31; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..............$1

CHARLOTTE ST, w s, 180.4 ft n of Jennings St, 40x100; Sadie Gersten to 1,453 Charlotte St. Holding Corporation, 367 Fulton St, Brooklyn, Nov. 24, 1917; attorney, I. Kashare, 367 Fulton St, Brooklyn...$100

FREEMAN ST, 809 and 811, n s, 40x90; Maurice B. Cohen, referee, to Magdalena Siemer, 2,076 Marion St, mtg $41,000, Jan. 8; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av..$4,500

HOME ST, s s, 110.8 ft e of Union Av, runs e 113.2 x s 99.11 x s e 10.7 x s 6.1x w 124.10 x n 110.11; Lewis E. Sisson, referee, to Wilton Holding Corporation, 135 Broadway, Dec. 19, 1917; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway..............$10,000

SAME PROPERTY; Wilton Holding Corporation to Land Estates, Inc., 135 Broadway, mtg $9,000, Dec. 20, 1917; same attorney..............$100

WASHINGTON AV, s e s, being Lot 132, map of heirs of Thomas Bassford, 112.8x50.9x118; 2,266 Washington Av Corporation to Agnes Holt, South Wales, N. Y., mtg $35,000, Nov. 26, 1917; attorney, G. B. Winthrop, 111 Broadway..............$1

WORTH AV, e s, adjoining Lot 155, map of Mount Hope, runs e 186.6 to Brook St x w 207.1 x n 100; Irving N. Tompkins, referee to William A. Cameron, 220 East 166th St, Jan. 7; attorney, William A. Cameron, 190 Bathgate Av..............$10

3D AV, w s, 25 ft from n e corner of Lot 42, map of Morrisania, 25x140; Ely Rosenberg, referee, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Jan. 7; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St..$7,000

172D ST, 415 East, n s, 16.8x89.9; Joseph Rathgeb, Sr., to Joseph Rathgeb, Jr., 270 East 169th St, Dec. 11; attorney, Charles A. Furthman, 3d Av. and 148th St.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

DIVISION ST, s s, 141.8 feet e Catherine St, 25x¼ block; Division St, 17 and 17½, s s, 193 feet e of Catherine St, 25x¼ block, Jan. 8; Henry Phillips to Phillips-Jones Co., 529 East 134th St, installments $875 a mo to Dec. 31, 1920, 6 per cent., prior mtg $49,000; attorneys, Hirsh, N. & Reass, 391 Fulton St, Brooklyn..............$25,000

1ST AV, n e corner 121st St, 25x74, Jan. 7; Nicola Cantalupe to John C. Heintz, 2,211 Broadway, and another, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..............$11,000

8TH AV, 873, store and basement lease, Jan. 5; Jacob Levine and another, to Harry M. Wiant, 11 Dick St, Jersey City, N. J., installments as per chattel, interest 6 per cent.; attorney, Gustave Frey, 3,429 3d Av, 59 notes, total..............$7,000

34TH ST, 430 West, s s, 425.4 feet e of 10th Av, 14.8x80, leasehold, Jan. 7; Daniel A. Barker to Frances J. Miller, extrx, 483 West 23d St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..............$1,000

25TH ST, 411 West, n s, 150 feet w of 9th Av, 27.6x98.9, Jan. 7; Julia E., Thomas M., Catherine J., (wife Thomas M. McMahon,) and Sarah E. and John A. McMahon to Elizabeth Herb, 315 Central Park West; due Jan. 1, 1921, interest as per bond; attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 Broadway...$14,500

62D ST, 19 East, n s, 311.8 feet e of 5th Av, 20.6x100.5, Jan. 8; Henry MacC. Bangs to United States Trust Co. of New York, 45 Wall St, due Jan. 1, 1921; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St..............$30,000

73D ST, 146 West, s s, 331 feet e of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2, Jan. 8; Helen P. Renwick to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; due and interest as per bond...$10,000

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 22.10 ft n of 181st St, 20x100; Rose E. Meehan to Fredk Lutz, 817 East 175th St, Jan. 7, due Jan. 1, 1921, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..............$4,500

CLINTON AV, w s, in division line, lots 14 and 15, map Mount Hope, 25x100; Christine Kleinkauf to Tremont Building and Loan Association, 1,931 Washington Av, Jan. 7, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$2,000

ELLIS AV, 2,029, n s, 25x108; Katie M. Bach et al. to Eliza A. Pepper, 168 West 93d St, Dec. 31, 1917, due Jan. 5, 1921, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..............$5,000

HOME ST, s s, 110.8 ft e of Union Av, runs e 113.2x s 99.11x s e 10.7x s 6.1x w 124.10x n 110.11; Wilton Holding Corporation to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, Dec. 20, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway..............$9,000

LOT 121, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Leon H. Hoag to Ella S. Hoag, 809 South Oak Drive, Nov. 15, 1917, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Eugene L. Brisach, 391 East 149th St..............$1,700

LOTS 221, 223, and 277, map of Varian estate; Nathan Levin to Henry Levin, 335 Edgecombe Av, Jan. 7, demand, 5½ p. c.; attorney, A. D. Levin, 35 Nassau St..$2,000

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 510.1 ft s of 2d St, 50.5x97; M. Kosstrin, Sons & Co., Inc., to Thomas Burke, 453 West 57th St, Jan. 3, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 160 Broadway...$6,000

UNION AV, n e corner of 163d St, 33.10x100; N. E. Vail Co., Inc., to Josephine Kahrs, Crestwood, Yonkers, N. Y., prior mtg. $8,200, Dec. 26, 1917, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. A. Southwick, 208 Broadway..............$2,640

VICTOR ST, e s, 100 ft s of Morris Park Av, 25x95; Peter Conti to Henry E. Siemer, 706 Westchester Av, Jan 5, due as per bond; attorney, Henry Siemer, 706 Westchester Av..............$2,500

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

HARLEM RIVER, w s, at pierhead line of 1890, n the n line of land of William Lynch, runs w 405 to w s of Exterior St x n on curve 810 to e s of Harlem River Speedway x n e 871x s 1,506 to beginning, contains 405,825 square feet, with wharves, piers, bulkheads, slips, &c.; City of New York to Interborough Rapid Transit Co., 165 Broadway, 10 years, from Dec. 29, 10-year renewal at $24,100; attorney, Corporation Counsel..............$21,657

PIER 71, North River, near foot of West 31st St and shed with ramp leading from marginal wharf, as an approach with ½ bulkhead on n s; City of New York to Cunard Steamship Co., 3 years from date of completion of alterations, July 30, 1918; attorney, William P. Burr, Corporation Counsel..............$50,333.33

8TH AV, 873, store and basement; Elise Bachman to Charles Schuck, 500 West 145th St, and Harry M. Wiant, 500 West 145th St, 5 2-12 years, from July 1, 1914, 5-year renewal at $24,000; attorney, Gustave Frey, 3,429 3d Av..............$2,000

19TH ST, 238 to 256 West, all; West 19th St Garage Corporation to Oak Garage Corporation, 155 West 20th St, 15 years and 45 days from completion; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway..............$21,000

23D ST, 204 to 208 East, third, fourth, and fifth floors and part of houses on roof; Frederick W. Seybel to F. W. Seybel Co., 1 East 33d St, 3 years, from June 1, 1918, 3-year renewal; attorneys, McLaughlin & S., 15 William St..............$7,500

51ST ST, 231 and 233 East, all; Anton Halm to William R. O. Farver, 831 3d Av, 3 years, from May 1, 1917, 3-year renewal; address, 231 East 51st St..............$3,300

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

ARDEN ST, s w s, 129.9 ft n w of Nagle Av, 40x130, and Arden St, s w s, 169.6 ft n w of Nagle Av, 40x130, two actions; Cora B. Rutherfurd against Brown Bros., Inc., et al., foreclosure of two mortgages; attorney, C. A. Sparks.

DELANCEY ST, n w corner Tompkins St, 150x150x irreg.; Lincoln Trust Co. et al. against Louis Marx et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Middlebrook & Borland.

MOTT ST, 228; Frank W. Bruns against Rose Becker et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. B. Hayes.

41ST ST, n s, 100.8 ft e of 2d Av, 15.11x97.7, and 41st St, 311 East, two actions; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Margaret I. Knight et al., amended foreclosure of two mortgages; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

79D ST, 211 East; George F. Broste against Hannah Denaim et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. H. Hyde.

104TH ST, 202 East; Francis R. Appleton et al. against Max Moskovitz et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Appleton, Perrin & Hoyt.

Bronx.

EVELYN PLACE, s s, 173 ft w of Jerome Av, 40x100; John P. Archer, as exr., against Amelia Schramm et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Friend & Friend.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 147.7 ft s w of Fordham Road, 78x129.6; Alfred Opdyke, as admr., against Edmund Francis Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

PARKSIDE PLACE, n s, 288.5 ft s w of 207th St, 50.8x118.6; Johanna Kern against F. D'Onofrio, Inc., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wesselman & Kraus.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

31ST ST, 142 to 156 East; Friedman Contracting Co., Inc., against Wm. H. Seaich, owner; 31st St Garage Corp., contractor..............$6,847

Bronx.

CANNON PLACE, e s, 100 ft s of 238th St, 75x100; Wright Ogden Co., Inc., against Cannon Place Const. Co., Inc., owner; Victor Zambetti, contractor, renewal..........$1,437.93

CANNON PLACE, e s, 100 ft s of 238th St, 75x100; Wright Ogden Co., Inc., against Cannon Place Const. Co., Inc., owner; Victor Zambetti, contractor, renewal..........$654.04

BUSTED BOILERS
Steam or Hot Water
PERMANENTLY REPAIRED.
New Process. Work Guaranteed.
430 East 52d St. Lenox 3412.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pretty Brick Houses
$35—For Rent—$35
Seven rooms. Beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; new subway, Brooklyn. B. Slisby, 217 B'way, N. Y. Barclay 4585.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens
"A Forward Movement in Suburban "Development."
15 minutes from Penn. Station.
Houses and Villa Plots for Sale.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 West 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet T.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Charming Summer or All-Year Home,
Best section of Huntington, near bay and golf club; dwelling 8 rooms, every convenience; garage; poultry buildings; large garden; fruit, shade trees and shrubs in abundance; large plot; bargain at $10,000; non-resident owner wants offer.
THEO. S. HALL, 47 West 34th St., N. Y.

DELIGHTFUL HOME
Built to order; owner moved to California; a sacrifice for a fine semi-bungalow; 7 rooms and bath; all up-to-date improvements; fully decorated; restricted; 30 minutes out; near express station; a wonderful bargain for $6,500. OWNER, 200 B'way, N. Y., Room 908.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE — MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ONLY $8,500
PERMANENT HOME
With Actual Riparian Rights to PICTURESQUE LAKES.
Ready to Live in Now.
Splendid commutation to N. Y. C.
Ten huge rooms, 2 tiled baths; artistically finished in hardwood, parquet floors, beamed ceilings; open fireplaces; all city conveniences; year-round outdoor sports; golf, boating, country club; good markets. This beats a city apartment, and for a little cash down can be bought by the money you now pay as rent. Write me; there are more and better things not told in this advertisement.
P. D. WORCESTER, 170 Broadway, N. Y. C. Tel. 1331 Cortlandt.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LOFTS TO LET
From Feb. 1st
72-74 MADISON AVE.,
near 28th St.
80x100; 2 Elevators; Sprinkler.
Apply on Premises or Your Broker.

All Show Windows
AUTOMOBILE SECTION
SECOND FLOOR (80x45)
Day & Night Service; Sprinklers.
244-250 West 49th St.
Tel. Bryant 2410.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS TO LET
Wm. H. WHITING & Co.
41 PARK ROW TEL 5900 CORT.

TO SUBLET
Desirable Office
Brunswick Building, 5th Ave.-26th St.
Sacrifice to party taking immediate possession. Inquire Room 1015.
TEL. MAD. SQUARE 784

Automobile Truck Sales Room
315-317 West 47th St.
GROUND FLOOR
Sprinkler Service; A1 Every Way.
Phone Bryant 2410

37 EAST 19TH STREET,
Between Broadway and Fourth Avenue.
Three-story brick building—Store, two lofts and basement; two entrances; elevator; steam. Sale or rent.
P. B. Jennings, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

Store, Basement & Lofts
100x100. Fireproof Sprinkler.
27 to 35 West 24th St.
A. J. Kerwin Co., 1133 Broadway.

BRONX.

FLOOR—50x111—BRONX
Level with sidewalk, 15 Canal Place, near 138th St., for immediate occupancy. Cement floor, steam heat, near all railroads; rent $1500. Apply premises or Toop, Pelham, N. Y. Tel. Pelham 2169.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Ready February First.
9 to 17 Post Ave.
1 Block Dyckman St. Sub. Station.
3-4-5 Rooms, $29-$47
Exceptionally large, light, well-planned apartments; every modern, up-to-date convenience.
Apply representative on prem., or
McDOWELL & McMAHON
1429 St. Nicholas Av. Tel. St. Nich. 8910

THE FORT VIEW
804 West 181st St.
S. E. Corner Northern Ave.
Ideally located at prettiest part of Drive; unexcelled view of Hudson and Palisades.
7 Room corner apartment, 2 baths, all improvements. $73-$85
Representatives on Premises, or
McDOWELL & McMAHON
1429 St. Nicholas Ave.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

667 MADISON AVE.,
N. E. Cor. 61st St.
12 Rooms & 3 Bathrooms
This apartment is one of the most attractive in the city as to location, outlook, surroundings and furnishings.
Every Modern Improvement to facilitate easy housekeeping.
Inquire of Superintendent on premises, or your own broker.
Telephone Plaza 3834.

JUST COMPLETED.
The Nouvelle
25 West 91st St.
High-class furnished apartments, latest improvements; one, two, and three rooms; $50 to $95, including maid service; references absolutely necessary; open evenings.

NEW, WARM, LIGHT
UNUSUAL ELEVATOR APARTMENT
1, 2 or 3 Rooms and Bath.
42 E. 78TH ST.
S. E. Corner of Madison Ave.

REAL ESTATE.

Factory for sale; contains 16,000 sq. ft., with 40 H. Water Power; city conveniences; price $16,000. For particulars address F. H. Warner, (personal,) 96 Chambers St., city.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

GARAGE FOR SALE.
Owner will build garage 100x100 on corner Coney Island Av., one block north of Church Av., Brooklyn; very good location; easy terms. Levy Bros., 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5067.

Your rent buys 6 rooms, bath, all improved dwelling, half hour Erie. For particulars, W. Brady, 31 Park Row.

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Grand country home and eight-acre poultry farm; fine location; excellent buildings; price $6,500; complete description on request. H. G. McElheney, Cuba, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LIGHT LOFT TO SUBLET for two years, where lease may be continued; 11th floor, 23x136; light on 4 sides; 2 passenger and 2 freight elevators, adapted to showroom or light manufacturing; price $2,800. The Gill Engraving Co., 140 5th Av.

Seventh LOFT; Perfect Light, 43-45-47 West 23d St., through to 24th St. Modern fireproof building; two passenger and two freight elevators; no manufacturing. FIRM L. J. CARPENTER, 25 Liberty St.

COLUMBUS CIRCLE, (311 West 59th St.)—Store, 22x100; double show windows; also basement, lofts, 22x100; splendid light offices. Apply on premises, or Rieser, phone Madison Square 5650.

In modern building, three lofts, 73x100 each, for light manufacturing; two passenger and one freight elevator. Wolfe, 225 West 39th. Telephone 6306 Bryant.

FOUR light floors to let in loft building, steam heat and elevator; apply on premises, 314 Fulton St., N. Y. C. Telephone 521 Cortlandt, Wollins & Bull, Inc.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE—Every facility; rent $22.50 per month; no lease required; also desk room, $10.50 per month. Duane, 309 Broadway, Room 807.

OFFICES TO SUBLET.
About 660 square feet. Apply Room 1081 American Exchange Bank Building, Broadway and Cedar, or your broker.

Desk room in newly furnished office, stenographic, telephone service included; references exchanged. Apply Morton G. Gordon, Singer Bldg.

For Rent.—Desk space or showroom space in attractive office with or without service; wonderful location. 1,182 Broadway, Room 1206.

Desk room; use telephone and warehouse; suitable for Custom House broker, lawyer, or forwarding agent. Suite 30, 116 Broad St.

Store for rent, Plainfield, N. J., 25x90; central location; long lease. Y 248 Times Annex.

Desk room in theatrical office, 40th St., near 5th Av.; central and quiet location. Phone Weston, Vanderbilt 2478.

For Rent.—Two offices, thoroughly furnished; facing 5th Av., vicinity 34th St.; ready for occupancy. H 99 Times.

Desirable desk room, with stenographic, clerical facilities; Woolworth Building. M 294 Times Downtown.

Elegant large show room and office to rent; immediate occupancy. 51 West 24th St., 10th floor.

Small office to sublet, furnished or unfurnished. Nathan, 96 Liberty St.

Desirable desk room and part of office in Flatiron Building, 175 5th Av., Room 419.

Store, two large show windows. 101 East 16th St., near 4th Av.

Rent desk room; stenographer; private phone; all conveniences. 1019, 82 Broadway.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Small office or part partitioned, vicinity Columbus Circle. H 71 Times.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

19TH ST., 140 EAST.—Private house, Gramercy Park section; steam, electricity. Edward Kling, on premises, 12 to 3.

Westchester.

14-room modern house, with all improvements, including three acres of ground, White Plains. Apply Ely J. Rieser, 28th St and 1st Av., New York. Phone Madison Square 5350.

New Jersey.

Buy this home and combine the convenience of city dwelling with the freedom and health of country life; for a small cash payment, balance monthly, less than rent, you can buy this wonderful six-room home on a very large plot, with fine old shade trees, beautiful lawns, open fireplace, sleeping and dining porches, parquet floors; surrounded by refined neighbors in a highly restricted property, with every city improvement and only thirty minutes away. Price, $5,500. Call, write, or phone M. D. Ayers, 146 West 30th St. Phone 4535 Greeley.

Miscellaneous.

COZY COTTAGE for year-round living, only a few minutes by train from N. Y. C.; took it in trade and can't use it myself; fine plot, on one of the best streets; very high; only two years old; hardwood trim; steam heat; modern bath; electric light, worth double my asking price, convenient to R. R. station and schools; a few hundred dollars down, balance on terms less than rent anywhere. BUILDER, P. O. Box 529, New York City.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

71ST, 250 WEST.—Doctor's furnished house, on account of going to war.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Manhattan.

Desirable 4-story house, 23 West 33d; up-to-date; liberal concession rent; 5-year lease. Mann, Schuyler 9651.

458 WEST 22D ST.
Four-story, 14 rooms; possession; $1,800. AMES & COMPANY, 26 WEST 31ST ST.

86th, East.—Lower part house, suitable for physician, dentist. Telephone Lenox 9169.

Unfurnished Houses Wanted.

House, low rent, long lease, to be altered for small apartments. X 307 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

43D, 11 EAST.—Bachelor apartments, two rooms, bath, electricity, large room, $7.

53D ST.—Beautifully furnished two room, bath, kitchenette apartment; city steam heat; most centrally located. Telephone Plaza 8409.

78TH ST., 42 E., corner Madison Ave.—New, light, elevator apartment; 1, 2 or 3 rooms and bath.

81ST ST., 72 EAST, (corner Park Av.)—seven rooms, elegantly furnished; service available.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished, unfurnished, 3 to 12 rooms, $150 monthly up; most desirable location, appointments. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone 8300 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED
Choice localities; long, short leases
4 to 12 rooms. East. West Side.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1498.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Seneton, 36 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

MADISON AV, 220, (36th St.)—Large-sized, attractively furnished 3-room apartment. Murray Hill 427.

TO SUBLET—Small furnished apartment, very attractive. Hotel Lorraine, 2 East 45th St.

To sublet, 3 rooms, kitchenette apartment; Fifth Av., Madison Square; two sleeping rooms, two baths, large living room. Telephone, Murray Hill 8613.

Furnished—West Side.

45TH, 67 WEST.—Attractive non-housekeeping apartment, one reception, two bedrooms, and bath, suitable for bachelors. Telephone Bryant 6488.

50TH ST., 48 WEST.—Finely furnished two rooms and bath; every convenience; moderate. Apply premises, or telephone Circle 2202.

50TH ST, 44 WEST. Parlor floor, electric lights; business or living.

52D, 46 WEST, (first floor.)—Exceptional opportunity doctor's or dentist's office. Rhinelander 2850.

52D, 48 WEST.—Exclusive apartment, large room, bath room; electricity, steam heat.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Facing south, three rooms, kitchen, bath; new building; $900, or open to offer. Jones, Circle 5560.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

56TH, (Near 5th Av.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, three large rooms, kitchen, bath; $200. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

58TH, 152 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; maid service; in modern house; two months. Telephone 3568 Circle, Apt. 4C.

67TH, 1 WEST.—Four-room apartment, choicely furnished home, with club, hotel, service; cooking free; $300; lease. Mrs. Hallam.

67TH, 1 WEST, Duplex Apartment No. 315.—Three rooms, kitchenette; cooking free; club privileges in restaurant. Superintendent.

72D ST., 340 WEST.—Beautiful one or two room apartments, furnished or unfurnished; gentlemen preferred; references. Columbus 588.

72D ST., (near West End Av.)—An exceptionally attractive five-room apartment, completely furnished. Telephone Columbus 6525.

74TH, 255 WEST.—Studio apartments, one or two rooms, furnished or unfurnished; in exclusive neighborhood, $50, $60, $75.

74TH, 104 WEST.—Large, one-room kitchenette apartment; also sunny single room.

77TH.—Furnished apartment; 8 rooms, 3 baths; $400 month; particulars. Schuyler 7307.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive private house, entire floors, two, four large, sunny rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity; service; $100-$110.

90'S, WEST END.—Six rooms, two baths, handsomely furnished. Details, Col. 3974.

98TH ST., WEST, (Near Park.)—Floor in private residence, beautifully furnished, 2 rooms, 2 baths; gentlemen. Phone Riverside 5412.

103D AND BROADWAY.—A few single rooms in high-class hotel for rent to refined persons at reduced rates if taken permanently. Apply Hotel Marseilles.

103D ST. & BROADWAY, (Hotel Marseilles.)—Suites of 2 and 3 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, at reduced rentals.

118TH, 517 WEST.—Two very beautiful apartments of 4 and 5 rooms, carefully furnished, with exceptionally rare taste. Telephone Morningside 8240.

120TH, 433 WEST.—Beautiful new three-room apartment; Alice blue living room, pink bedroom; furniture by Stickney; must be seen to be appreciated. Morningside 5070. Apt. 94.

122D, 308 WEST.—3 rooms and bath, kitchenette, sublet to Oct. 1, elegantly furnished, $65. Apply telephone operator.

12TH ST., (Washington Square.)—Handsomely furnished elevator apartment, seven rooms, 2 baths; piano, $200. Elberson, 25 W. 42d.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates $90 monthly and up; weekly rates; breakfast and dinner, $9 weekly (optional.)
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST., one block from subway express and elevated. All cars, bus lines. C. M. Bellak, Mgr. Dir.

APARTMENTS, Beautifully Furnished
2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH,
with or without kitchens; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park, 2 blocks from 96th subway.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 98th St. Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; long, short subleases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray Agent, 269 West 72d. Columbus 3914.

APARTMENT Hunting Unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72. Columbus 836.

BARGAIN.—Corner apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, well furnished; wonderful river view; five months. Hubert, Columbus 301.

BROADWAY, 2,050, (corner 70th St.)—Elegantly furnished 7-room apartment with two baths; absolutely complete for comfortable home; owner leaving city; will rent for $300 monthly. Inquire Superintendent, on premises.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 232 (83d.)—Apartment, furnished or unfurnished; six months or year; 9 rooms, 3 baths; unusual. Apt. 26.

EIGHTIES, (between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.)—Superior new two rooms, bath, foyer, kitchenette, piano; $140. Riverside 6068.

FIVE ROOMS of my fully equipped, refined home, living, dining room, kitchen, bedrooms, exclusive apartment; $125. O 74 Times.

FROM Jan. 25, completely and handsomely furnished 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; 10th floor; overlooking Park. Phone Plaza 6958.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent very reasonable, season or longer. Apply SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT; large demand; select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 836.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE.—Three rooms, kitchen; $100 monthly. 401 West 118th, Apt. 52.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 420, (114th-115th.)—Exquisitely furnished front corner apartment; twelfth floor, 10 rooms, 3 baths; short or long lease; drawing room, music room, library and dining connecting, ideal for entertaining; 4 master bedrooms; $325 a month, less conditionally. Private telephone 612 Morningside, Evans, 12B; immediate possession.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 390.—Well furnished five-room apartment. Winter months or longer. Phone Bryant 3745, between 11 and 5. Audubon 3902 after 5.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 835.—Four rooms, southern exposure; mahogany furniture ground floor; will rent immediately to desirable party.

STUDIO.—North skylight, southern exposure; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette. 51 West 39th.

Westchester.

For rent, furnished, in Stoneleigh, Alger Court, Bronxville, 6-room apartment, until May 1; reasonable; references required. Fish & Marvin, 527 5th Av., N. Y., and Bronxville, N. Y.

Unfurnished—East Side.

34TH, 62-64 EAST, (Adjoining Vanderbilt Hotel.)—Apartments and studios, 2 rooms, bath; $50; newly decorated throughout. Supt. or Vanderbilt Gown Shop, on premises.

MADISON AV, 220, (36th St.)—Parlor floor, large three-room corner suite, with a bath, kitchenette. Murray Hill 427.

NEW APARTMENTS, STUDIOS.
69 East 34th, two large rooms, bath, $70-$75. AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St., or Janitor.

PARK AV., 446.—Two rooms and bath; parlor floor; reasonable rent. Plaza 6143.

Unfurnished—West Side.

12TH, 49 WEST.—Single room apartment; electric light, steam heat, open fireplace; southern exposure; French windows; $60 monthly; also large ground-floor studio with skylight, $100 monthly. Chelsea 3272.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 2706.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed building, duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 22x30. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

58TH, WEST.—Elevator apartment, four rooms, bath, $85. Elberson, 23 West 42d.

90TH, 49 WEST.—Two large rooms, kitchenette, and bath; entire floor; service optional.

111TH ST., 519 WEST.—Six good-size light rooms, high class, $90, to sublet from Feb. 1. Apply Apartment 31.

163TH, 600 WEST.—Sublet 7-room corner apartment; reasonable. Apply Supt.

BROADWAY, S. E. COR. 160TH ST.
EIGHT large, light rooms, high-class, elevator; electricity; complete service; low rentals. Superintendent, on premises.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, $45-$55.
274-276 West 19th St., 5 and 6 all light rooms. AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St., or Supt.

FOR RENT.—New studio apartment, never been occupied; 3 rooms, kitchenette; located Central Park South. Terms and particulars, O 87 Times.

For rent.—Four-room apartment; all outside rooms; unusual outlook; rent reasonable. 108 Northern Av., near West 181st St.

LARGE SINGLE FLAT.
1,945 7th Av., (117th.) 7 rooms, bath, $65. AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St., or Janitor.

ONE WARM APARTMENT.
FIVE LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, $65.
40 Morningside Av., N. E. cor. West 116th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—To sublet, 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,000 a year. Phone Morningside 9080. Superintendent, on premises.

TO SUBLET.—Choice apartment of two desirable rooms and bath, unfurnished; attractive terms. HOTEL ALEXANDRIA, the newest large apartment hotel on upper west side. 250 West 103d St., half block from subway express station.

6 rooms, 2 baths,
Sublet to Oct. 1, 1919,
11th floor, all outside rooms, overlooking Hudson River.
Della Robbia, 740 West End Av., Corner 96th Street.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Brooklyn.

BILTMORE APARTMENT, corner of Ridge Boulevard, 89th St., Bay Ridge, two blocks from 4th Av. subway; highest class 4 and 5 room apartments; $10 and up. Telephone 1200 Bay Ridge.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WELL-FURNISHED apartment wanted between 59th and 110th Sts., west side; must be at least six rooms, modern; not over $100. Write Klein, Paramount Bldg, Pittsburgh, Penn.

TWO ELDERLY gentlemen wish apartment for Winter, 6 or 7 rooms, west side; will take servants if desired. Y 316 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

By two ladies with highest references, attractively furnished housekeeping apt., six or seven rooms, for two or three months; will pay $375 a month; must be between 60th and 40th Sts. S 42 Times.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT; large demand; select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 836.

TWO rooms and bath by Englishman, for three or four months; no objection walk-up. S 27 Times.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Unfurnished.

3-ROOM APARTMENT, southern exposure, modern, above 72d, west side. Cortlandt 3065.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room; electricity; all conveniences; $4.

37TH, 148 EAST, (near Lexington Av.)—Large and small rooms for living or studio purposes; every convenience.

56TH, 58 EAST.—Two large rooms, bath; private floor, single; French family.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.)—Very large front room; private bath, steam, electricity; board optional; also smaller room; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Large, small, furnished, unfurnished rooms; bath or running water.

West Side.

16TH, 51 WEST, (Washington Square District.)—Charming suites, also single rooms for artistic people; antique mahogany and china; fireplaces, tea room; floor specially suited for artist; northern and southern exposure. Call between 1 and 5 P. M.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large sunny room for bachelor, small parlor, studio; references.

45TH, 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $30 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

52D, 47 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; continuous hot water, telephone.

56TH, 45 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; electric light; steam heat; running water.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large furnished room, running water, suitable for two people; all conveniences; 5th floor; elevator.

58TH, 161 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor and alcove; references. Apt. 20.

60TH, 148 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive suite, lavatory, steam, electricity; charming apartment; $12. Roura.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Artistically furnished front rooms; meals optional; elevator apartment. Hutchinson.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor, two rooms, private bath; gentlemen; refined surroundings.

302 WEST 72D ST.
Warm, attractive room, electricity; gentlemen preferred.

72D, 336 WEST.—Large front room and bath; beautiful view; electricity; references.

72D, 121 WEST.—Sunny front room, medium size; continuous hot water.

73D, 203 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, private bath; also medium-size rooms.

73D, 111 WEST.—Newly furnished two rooms with kitchenette; will rent separately.

73D, 271 WEST.—Large, attractive room, with bath, electricity; reference.

74TH, 253 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, single, en suite, in exclusive bachelor house; electricity, heat, hot water, parquet floors.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Attractive large or small rooms, with baths.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished, comfortable small rooms; homelike; all conveniences.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable room, running water, bath; convenient location; select residence; $5-$9.

75TH St., 161 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished outside room; single or connecting; warm. Ross.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Large, sunny, warm room; hot water; one or two gentlemen, business woman; also small, light room.

77TH, 314 WEST.—Large, sunny room; connecting bath, electricity; exclusive; house near subway.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful furnished large double rooms; lavatories, telephone, electricity; references.

78TH, 108 WEST.—New Norece Hall Annex; large and single rooms, kitchenette optional.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive front parlor alcove; running water; small room.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Comfortable, large front, back sunny rooms; private bath; electricity; steam.

79TH, 146 WEST.—Large well heated, sunny room with or without private bath.

80TH, 225 WEST, (Apt. 6 South.)—2 rooms, single, en suite; breakfast optional.

81ST, 186 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, adjoining bath; convenient to "L"; references.

82D, 184 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; southern exposure; single room; references.

82D, 80 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite; every convenience; gentlemen; also single rooms. Hale.

82D, 58 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms, heated; gentlemen; business people preferred.

82D, 54 WEST.—Two warm room suite, bath, kitchenette; other rooms; references.

84TH, 111 WEST.—Large, neatly furnished parlor suite, suitable for two; single room; conveniences; reference. Ferris.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room; private bath; twin beds; other rooms.

85TH, 30 WEST.—Comfortable, well-heated rooms; continuous hot water; congenial surroundings, electricity.

85TH, 300 WEST.—Attractive room; suitable couple, two gentlemen; smaller rooms. Schuyler 9682.

84TH ST., 140 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room, private bath, modern, bachelor. Columbus 9935.

85TH, 58 WEST.—Large front room, heated, kitchenette; electric light; telephone; $8.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Newly furnished front suite; rooms well heated; elevator; references. King.

86TH, 287 WEST.—Elegant, large rooms, private bath; small rooms; near Drive; references.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Large room, running water, electric light, $8; gentleman only.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Medium, sunny, front room, adjoining bath; breakfast; high-class house.

88TH, 315 WEST, (Dreamcam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; rooms $3 to $15; references.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Parlor, piano, bedroom, bath; also large front room; steam, electricity.

92D, 49 WEST.—Exclusive, artistic, clean room; all improvements, electricity, with young French couple; private house.

93D, 258 WEST.—Private family will rent room, steam heat, continuous hot water; suitable for business persons; references.

94TH, 55 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large, light room, adjoining bath; gentleman; electricity, telephone; select private house; reasonable.

96TH AND DRIVE.—Large, beautifully furnished room; steam heat, gas log; private family; elevator. Riverside 7140, mornings. Worrell.

96TH, 317 WEST.—Small; adjoining bath, shower; references. Apartment 41.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Two single rooms; small private family; gentlemen. Apt. 41.

97TH ST., (762 West End Av.)—Attractively furnished front room, very comfortable; electricity; also smaller room; breakfast if desired.

97TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished room; private bath; telephone; gentlemen; $7.

97TH, 308 WEST, (Newman.)—Large sleeping room, next bath; elevator apartment; after 7 P. M.

103D, 2 WEST.—Rooms facing Park, $3.50-$4.50; telephone. Burpee.

114TH, 500 WEST, (facing Columbia Campus.)—Furnished room; private adult family. Graham.

114TH, 520 WEST.—Single, double rooms, adjoining bath; business woman; gentleman. Apt. 41.

118TH, (Near Riverside and Columbia.)—Sunny front room. Telephone Morningside 6487.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Exceptionally furnished, large, suitable two, adjoining bath; elevator. Reynolds.

119TH, 124 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath; telephone, electricity, heat; references required.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Warm, attractive, outside rooms; southern exposure; running water. Apartment 1B.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Light, attractive rooms; modern apartment; $7, $6, $4. McCague.

122D, 520 WEST.—Large light room, elevator. Apt. 6 F. W., Morningside 3348.

142D ST., 546 WEST.—A nice warm and sunny room.

162D, 560 WEST.—Very large, beautiful room in refined private house. 7146 Audubon.

Apartments furnished; very high class for season or year, 8 all outside rooms, 3 baths, southern exposure, Central Park West and 87th St.; permit Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

BROADWAY, 2,783, (107th.)—Nicely furnished single rooms; electricity, running water, elevator. Harrington.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

BROADWAY, 2,080.—Beautifully furnished suite, two large rooms; private bath; light apartment; one or two adults. Phone Col. 4237.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Desirable room; homelike, quiet. Telephone 3906 Morningside. Apartment 3.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., (181st St.)—Large, well-furnished room; private lavatory; elevator building. Tel. St. Nicholas 9905, Apartment 34.

LARGE, nicely furnished room in private house to sublet for two months; references. Vincent, S 13 Times.

MANHATTAN AV., 365, (115th St.,) "The Columbia."—Large, well-heated room; telephone.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, overlooking park; beautiful suite, front parlor and bedroom; desirable location; conveniences; private phone. Morningside 9036; references.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 50, (Apartment 4.)—Elegantly furnished, large, well-heated room for gentleman, with family of two.

OVERLOOKING Riverside Drive, between 86th and 90th Sts.—Two furnished connecting rooms, with bath. Telephone Schuyler 6190.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 736, (corner 151st.)—Beautiful large room, adjoining bath; kitchen privileges; private family; $6. Apartment 1F. Audubon 4169.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 35.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (135th St.)—Large room, southern exposure; running water. Apt. 31.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 162, (at 88d.)—Large front room, twin beds, private house.

WEST END AV., 519, (corner 85th.)—Beautifully furnished room, with kitchenette, in exclusive residence; heat guaranteed. Telephone Schuyler 5538.

WEST END AV., 410.—Three desirable rooms, single or en suite. Apartment 8N. Schuyler 1293.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior bachelor accommodations, single or suite; bath; breakfast. 3050 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 896, (108d.)—Large front room adjoining bath; steam, electricity; $8.

WEST END AV. 664.—Handsomely furnished warm rooms; running water; twin beds.

WILL SHARE WITH YOUNG MEN, HIGH-CLASS BACHELOR APARTMENT. COFFIN, SCHUYLER 6265.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 149, (Borough Hall.)—Business people; attractive room; references exchanged. Main 758.

SPENCER PLACE, 18, attractive room, half block Franklin Avenue L. Decatur 4962.

New Jersey.

GENTLEMAN seeking private home will be received in small family as paying guest; exclusive location in Montclair, N. J.; references exchanged. H 98 Times.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

REFINED YOUNG COUPLE, WITH 1½ YEAR OLD CHILD, DESIRES ONE OR TWO LARGE, SUNNY, NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH ALL CONVENIENCES; EVENTUALLY BOARD. P 203 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG business woman wishes furnished room with all modern conveniences, preferably between 35th and 90th Sts.; references; state rental and full particulars. S 41 Times.

Spanish gentleman desires room and board with private family; references required. Reply, full particulars, to P 215 Times Downtown.

By young man, a warm room, in private family, near subway station; $10 month; best of references. P. O. Box 1,176.

Young man desires room with private family, west side, below 96th; state price or phone number. S 10 Times.

Housekeeping apartment of four or five rooms, furnished or unfurnished; Murray Hill district preferred. Y 256 Times Annex.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

16TH, 3 EAST.—Handsome room; southern exposure; all improvements; gentleman; private residence.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST.—Attractive double, single rooms; excellent home cooking; table guests; references.

MADISON AV., 191-193.—Large, medium-sized rooms, with baths; excellent table.

MADISON AV. 213, (36th.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent board; all improvements.

58TH, 56 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished, private bath; electric light, plenty heat, hot water; suit particular people; Southern cooking.

72D, 318 WEST.—Exclusive pension; two large connecting rooms, with private baths, single or en suite; excellent table.

72D, 209 WEST.—Large, comfortable double, single rooms, private bath; table boarders accommodated.

72D, 261 WEST.—Handsome large front room, private bath; small room; excellent table.

73D, 142 WEST.—Real home; spacious room, alcove, private bath, gas log, electricity; new furnishings; best home cooking.

75D, 154 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; electricity; also smaller room; excellent table.

76TH, (344 West End Av.)—Select accommodation, beautiful second floor front room, bath; other rooms; excellent home table; steam, electricity.

79TH, 131 WEST.
One single and one double room.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—Attractive rooms; good home cooking; special rate; permanent.

82D, 29 WEST.—Large unfurnished second-floor front room; will furnish to suit; all improvements; parquet floors; electricity; also smaller furnished room, with board; parlor dining room; best of food and service; a home for particular people.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; excellent table; home surroundings; table guests.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Large room; private bath; one single room; parlor dining; references.

87TH, 21 WEST.—Large second, third floor rooms, bath; electricity; excellent table.

87TH, 312 WEST.—Will accommodate few refined table guests; excellent home table. Riverside 6511.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence offers very large steam-heated front room; also single room; really exceptional table; moderate terms.

108TH, 329 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, with, without private bath; cuisine, service unexcelled; only permanent guests considered; refined Hebrew surroundings.

111TH, 560 WEST.—Medium-sized room; southern exposure; excellent cuisine; near Broadway subway.

149TH ST., 544 WEST, (Broadway Subway.)—Nicest, healthiest section; Audubon; new management; thoroughly renovated, bright rooms; suites, bath adjoining, $9-$12; singly, $15-$20, two, including meals. 2787 Audubon. Mrs. Mates.

PRIVATE FAMILY will rent large room, running water, to gentleman. Schuyler 6620.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 349.—Steam-heated rooms, hot water; board, $12-$15. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter House of Highest Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
Fifty Warm Rooms. Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables.
Abundance Sunlight. Good Air. Quietness.
Social Parlors. Smoking Rooms. Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.
174 West 126th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WEST END AV., 261, (74th.)—Double rooms, private baths, meals optional; facing park; singles.

WEST END AV., 324, (98th.)—Large rooms, excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 21.—Double, single rooms; private baths; facing park; table guests accommodated.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Large, double front parlor; first-class Jewish table. Morningside 2127.

341 WEST END AV., (80th.)
Table guests; parlor dining; social parlors.

16 WEST 49TH ST.
Warm rooms, with board; table board.

BOARD WANTED.

Young woman, Catholic, wishes room and board with private Spanish family. N 98 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN desires home with middle-aged couple; good locality. Write terms, Teacher, Times Harlem.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Highcliffe Hotel, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BROUGHAM Town Car, 1916; cost $3,600, our price, $1,850. Harris, 1,808 Broadway.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW. Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Flack, 1700 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 TOURING, $750. Alexander G. Harris, 1,808 Broadway.

BUICK—$650 will buy beautiful 6-cylinder runabout; like new. 1,930 Broadway.

CADILLACS. THIS WEEK SPECIAL. During this week the Used Car Department will show a special line of REBUILT CADILLAC EIGHTS, both open and closed models. This is a real opportunity to save money. These cars will be worth more money in the Spring than they are now being sold for. DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., 336 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Tel. Mulberry 3240. Open evenings.

CADILLAC 1916 LIMOUSINE. CADILLAC 1916 TOURING. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917, TOURING. Seven-passenger; guaranteed. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone Columbus 5052.

DODGE Limousine Town Car; used four months. Mr. Gear, 149 West 49th St.

CADILLAC 1916 CABRIOLET. Four-passenger; run about 8,000 miles; fully equipped like new; must be seen to be appreciated. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC 1916 TOWN CAR. Seven-passenger, fully equipped; condition guaranteed; many extras; must be seen to be appreciated; will sacrifice. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC 1915 SEDAN. Five-passenger, fully equipped in every way; repainted, color Brewster green; condition guaranteed, bargain. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC, 1917, LIMOUSINE BODY. Seven passenger, new, owner going away, very handsome; no reasonable offer refused. Phone Columbus 4949.

CADILLAC 1917 landaulet; condition perfect; new tires; many extras. Myers & Stark, 1,790 Broadway, Room 1016. Columbus 8969.

CADILLAC 1917 sedan; limousine landaulet, also touring, bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1915 8-cylinder 7-passenger touring. Willys Overland, Broadway and 50th.

CADILLAC—$350 will buy my Cadillac landaulet; 4 new tires; 2 extras. 1,930 B'way.

CASE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

CHALMERS Master Six; special inclosed. Winter body. Westinghouse shock absorbers, many extras. $600 quick buyer. 305 W. 39th.

CHANDLER limousine, like new; thoroughly guaranteed; bargain quick buyer. 305 West 39th.

CHANDLER limousine; very fine shape; $900. R. S. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

COLE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

FIAT "30," Fleetwood touring; latest improvements. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

FIAT limousine-brougham town car, perfect condition, fully equipped; cost $5,500; bargain, $1,050. SPENCER, Schuyler—2907.

FIAT 1916 7-passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

FORDS
1916 Runabout, demount wheels, perf. cond., $185.
1916 Chassis, demount. wheels, good cond. $135.
1914 Touring, good condition, $125.
30 Other used Fords, at attractive prices. Commercial bodies, used and new. Tires and tubes standard makes At less than dealers' prices. Excellent opportunity for dealers. All cars guaranteed as represented.
Bronx City Auto Co., Inc., Ford Agents, 607 Bergen Av. (152d.) Tel. 3091 Melrose.

FRANKLIN BARGAINS. 1917 Sedan, 1917 4-passenger; 1917 Touring, (Winter top;) 1917 Town Car; 1916 Berlin and Touring; 1915 Sedan and Touring; private owners; time payments arranged. Gage, 1,831 Broadway. Columbus 6832.

FRANKLIN, 1917, practically new, 308 miles; sedan; cost over $2,700; can be purchased at sacrifice. Mr. Gage, 1,834 B'way. Phone 6832 Columbus.

FRANKLIN 1916 sedan, elegant condition. Gage, 1,831 B'way. Columbus 6832.

HUDSON COUPE, 1917; practically new, fully equipped, guaranteed perfect, sell, bargain. Rippeth, 1,778 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 TOURING. HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 Brougham; town car; wire wheels, like new. Harris, 1,808 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1917 Sedan; bargain; first-class condition; guaranteed service. Harris, 1,808 Broadway.

JEFFERY 5-passenger Sedan, $750. R. S. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

LANCIA 1917 collapsible town car. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE 1915, "38" landaulet; extra touring body. Schoonmaker & Jacod. 1,700 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE "6-38" landaulet; like new; $2,250. R. S. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE 6-48 limousine; original cost, $5,700; $1,000. 305 West 59th St.

MARMON 1917 landau, brougham, guaranteed. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger sedan. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car, guaranteed. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON, Model 41 touring, almost new; $750 will buy it. 1,930 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 brougham, like new; run less than 2,000 miles. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

OLDSMOBILE.—Must sell at once 1917 touring, fine condition; bargain. 1,930 Broadway.

OVERLAND.—Want cash offer for my 1917 runabout; like new. 1,930 Broadway.

PACKARD—Late model 6-48 Packard brougham, sedan; lately overhauled, rebuilt and painted at a cost of $1,000; all equipped; two extra new tires, lap robe, full set of tools; ready for the road, A1 condition, any demonstration; $750. AM-METER CO., 561 West 47th St.

PACKARD LIMOUSINE, 2-38, FOR SALE, IN SPLENDID CONDITION; TOURING BODY SEPARATE. TELEPHONE 3487—BROAD. WILLIAM ANDERSON.

PACKARD 1917 twin six; real bargain; owner wants quick action; offer wanted. Ask for Tuckey's car, 1,763 Broadway.

PACKARD 1916 1-35, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

PEERLESS TOURING, 1915; 6-48; high class seven passenger; like new; big reduction. HOLMES, 305 West 70th.

PIERCE-ARROW (1916) limousine, 38 H. P. CRANE-SIMPLEX (1917) limousine. PACKARD (1916) landaulet, 1-35. F. Turner, 30 Broad. Phone 4673 Rector.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1914, "38," limousine; perfect condition; bargain. Telephone Owner, 348 Rector.

PIERCE-ARROW Limousine, 48 h. p. late model, perfect condition. Phone Owner, Murray Hill 1200.

PIERCE ARROW 1918 limousine, also 1917 touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, 4-pass. phaeton; Locomobile, 1914, 38 limousine. Tel. Mr. Art, Mulberry 3240, 336 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "48," 4 pass. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 B'way.

PULLMAN 1917.—Must sell at once on account of draft; Bosch magneto. Wolf, 691M Melrose.

R. & L. Electric town car, 1913 model; closed body, four seats inside, two outside; quiet colors; has had light service and is in prime condition; inspection invited; price, ready for use, $700. X 373 Times Annex.

REO 1916 LIMOUSINE. Beautiful 7-passenger, with an extra touring body; can't be told from new; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 55th St.

REO, 1916. Perfect mechanical condition, newly painted, five good tires, electric starter, complete equipment. A bargain. STUDEBAKER CORPORATION, 1,291 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

REO 1917, 5-passenger, with Winter top, convertible into sedan; mechanically perfect; any reasonable offer accepted. — Gramercy 4624.

REO 1916 RUNABOUT, like new; bargain. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone Columbus 5052.

REO truck, with a long contract; good concern. Tel. 493 Astoria.

SCRIPPS BOOTH, 1916, newly painted; bargain; $375. Alexander G. Harris, 1,808 Broadway.

SCRIPPS BOOTH.—$350 cash will buy my runabout; like new. 1,930 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 COUPE. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

SEDAN, 6-42 Kissel built to order, Springfield body, wire wheels, Westinghouse shock absorbers, slip covers; paint excellent; a handsome sedan in perfect mechanical condition; cost $4,000; will sell for $1,250. A 323 Times Downtown.

S. G. V. 1914 touring car; A1 condition; new shoes. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

S. G. V. beautiful town car; latest model; bargain. Heenan, 211 West 58th St.

SIMPLEX 38, for sale; fully equipped with Holbrook touring body and Fleetwood limousine body, in first class condition; demonstrate. Telephone Coney Island 1151. Martin Peyser.

STEARNS KNIGHT limousine, 1917, 8 cylinder; this car is in practically new condition; interiors renovated, newly painted; linings, fixtures, and accessories of the best; luxurious, roomy body; sold with FACTORY BRANCH BINDING MECHANICAL GUARANTEE. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7660.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

STEARNS 1916 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE. Most beautiful car in city; Fleetwood body, every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut paneling; cost $8,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STEARNS. — Late production; 8-cylinder brougham landaulet; excellent condition and appearance throughout; elaborate body construction; cost new $3,450; will sacrifice. O 41 Times.

STEARNS-KNIGHT coupe landaulet; just the car for lady or doctor; inside drive; bargain; in very good shape; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Broad 1485 or Audubon 7591.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 4-cylinder, 1917, 4-passenger coupe, painted Rolls-Royce blue; practically new; sacrifice. Dr. Lunenfeld, 507 5th Av. Murray Hill 9651.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 8-cyl. brougham landaulet, Fleetwood body, all 1917 improvements. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUDEBAKER, 18 Series, De Luxe Model. Driven less than 1,600 miles and in perfect condition throughout. This is an opportunity to get new car service and appearance at second-hand value. STUDEBAKER CORPORATION, 1,291 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

STUDEBAKER, 1916, thoroughly overhauled and repainted; like new in appearance and mechanical condition; $875. STUDEBAKER CORPORATION, 1,291 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

STUTZ 1916 TOURING. STUTZ 1917 TOURING. STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 3-passenger Coupe, $750. R. S. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

STUTZ 1917 16-valve speedster, like new; $1,500. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

WILLYS KNIGHT "84" coupe; wire wheels. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th St.

WILLYS KNIGHT 1916 LIMOUSINE. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

WILLYS KNIGHT brougham; need money; $750 cash takes it. 1,930 Broadway.

Motor Trucks.

MOTOR TRUCKS, new, 3½, 5, 7, tons, with military transport bodies, in export cases; discount. Columbus 9046. Room 66, 2 Columbus Circle.

REO one-ton truck, never used; sell cheap for cash. Y 203 Times Annex.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
1917 STUTZ "16" Valve Speedster.
1917 HUDSON SEDAN.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
1917 STUTZ TOURING, like new.
1917 CHANDLER TOURING.
HUDSON LIMOUSINE.
SERIES 18 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1917 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 PAIGE LIGHT "6" TOURING.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
CHALMERS Light "6" Touring, $425.
HUDSON Super-Six Winter Top; make offer.
1916 SAXON "6" ROADSTER.
HUPMOBILE Roadster; Winter Top; price $375.
OVERLAND Touring; Electric Starter, $350.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED. TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, 237 WEST 53TH ST., TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY. Open Sundays and Evenings. Phone Circle 667-668.

"RIGHT PRICES."
1917 REO Three-Passenger Roadster.
1917 STEARNS "4-cyl." Limousine, (New.)
1917 CADILLAC Touring; very extra.
1917 DODGE Touring, (like new.)
1916 HUPMOBILE Runabout, Wire Wheels.
1916 CHANDLER Touring, Model 17.
1916 STUDEBAKER Touring, Model 17.
1916 REO Seven-Passenger.
1914 HUPMOBILE Touring; exceptional.
1916 NATIONAL Seven-Passenger.
1915 BUICK Small Touring.
1915 CADILLAC Brougham Town Car.
1914 PACKARD 3-48 Seven-Passenger.
1914 MERCER Touring.
All cars open to mechanical inspection and demonstration at any time. THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC., Appraisers to the Trade. 1,077 Atlantic Av., Cor. Franklin Av. BROOKLYN.

COUPE.—Late 1916 Studebaker, six cylinder, with beautiful Willoughby 4-pass. inclosed body; rebuilt and in perfect mechanical condition, oversize tires, 2 extra mounted shoes, tubes, mirrorscope, Lyons spring bumper; special mechanical improvements and equipment cost over $2,100; will sacrifice for $1,075. A. B. Christie, 1,291 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

"STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!" Any car, new or used, purchased and sold for cash or monthly payments; absolutely no advance in price; your car accepted in part payment; valuable information provided on all cars. Gage, 1,831 Broadway. Phone 6832 Columbus.

MISCELLANEOUS BARGAINS. Franklin sedan and touring, Hudson limousine and touring, Buick touring, Stutz 4-pass., Dodge sedan; private owners; payments arranged. Gage, 1,831 Broadway. Columbus 6832.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars. Limousine bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th St.

Automobiles Wanted.

CADILLAC, 1917, Sedan, Springfield body, convertible type, in perfect condition; wanted; cash payment. Address John 5110, Mr. Pisa.

FRANKLIN cars bought, sold, or accepted in part payment for other cars; new or used. Gage, 1,831 Broadway. Phone 6832 Columbus.

Automobiles for Rent.

BEAUTIFUL S. G. V. Lancia limousines, landaulets; ideal town cars; moderate rates. Kline Brothers, 425 West 54th. Columbus 338.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and J. V. Williamson, 234 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3330 Bryant.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square [illegible].

PIERCE-ARROW, Packard limousine, beautifully equipped; desirable party $75 week. Circle 4215.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine; moderate rates; weekly, monthly. Economical Garage, Columbus 7261. Muldoon.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD STORAGE, automobiles, $5 per month up. West Side Storage, 310-312 West 143d. Phone Audubon 2575.

DEAD STORAGE, automobiles, $5 month up. Matt Dwyer's, West 140th. Audubon 1540-1.

Automobile Repairing.

AUTOMOBILE Painting, Trimming; all kinds of repairing, such as body remodeling and remounting, making demountable tops; best prices and workmanship. American Auto Painting and Trimming Co., 551 West 52d. Columbus 9807.

Automobile Supplies.

BEAR ROBES, (pair,) handsome; also two beautiful plush robes, gentleman's fur-lined overcoat; also chauffeur's fur coat; perfect condition; no cash offer refused. Private Stable, 148 East 35th St., near Lexington Av.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 293 West 36th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, 10 years of practical experience; would prefer cashier's position and assist with books. R 193 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, capable, willing worker; experienced; understands double entry system. P 201 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, two years' experience, desires to connect with commercial concern. P 207 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Six years' experience, competent, full charge, $20. Jagust, 178 East 2d.

BOOKKEEPER.—Ten years' experience; trial balances, controlling accounts; $20. A 310 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Competent to take complete charge; $20. B. D., 2,914 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, 5 years' experience, desires good connection; typist. A 333 Times Downtown.

BUYER.—Experienced young lady wishes position as millinery buyer with large retail concern. Address H 88 Times.

CLERICAL WORKER.—Experienced general office details; recommended. Miss Rollin, Madison Square 9233.

COMPANION.—Trustworthy, cheerful, refined, thorough knowledge of dressmaking, desires position in or out of city; highest credentials. Plaza 1667.

COOK AND CHAMBER MAID.—On account of going South wish to place my two perfectly reliable servants, cook and chambermaid. Phone 5617 River.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

CORRESPONDENT, capable handling large amount detail; executive ability; highest references. H 98 Times.

DRESSMAKER. — Artistic; expert fitter; street, dinner, dancing frocks; remodeling out; home preferred. Kelly, 878 6th Av. Circle 1138.

DRESSMAKER.—Coats, dresses, remodeling specialty; stylish; $2.50 daily. Phone Hensley, 889 Morningside.

ENGLISHWOMAN, refined, capable, educated, assist light household duties; desirable home; entire charge girl over 9; highest reference. Phone after 9, Audubon 1047, Apartment 8.

FILING COLLEGE graduate, experienced. FILING.—College graduate, experienced and competent; head of filing department of large corporation; salary $25 weekly. A 218 Times Downtown.

GRADUATE TUTOR, English subjects, Latin, French school; college preparation. Phone 3639 Bryant.

LABORATORY ASSISTANT.—College graduate, experienced in chemical laboratory; business experience; executive ability; salary $20 to start. A 317 Times Downtown.

LADY, speaking French and English, wishes position covering full charge and care of studio or small apartment; excellent references. H 60 Times.

MAID and seamstress, competent, speaking French and English, wishes position; excellent references. H 61 Times.

MODEL.—Millinery model; refined and attractive; desires position. H 106 Times.

NURSE.—French governess; best references of 5 years from last place; 28 years of age; Protestant. Apply to Henri, 67-69 West 44th St.

NURSE for one or two children; $35; young and good sewer; willing. Address Y. S., 621 Madison Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—French; would like to place in good family; has been with me three and one-half years; one child; wages $50. Write to Miss J. Brusy, 241 West 30th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, familiar with all clerical duties; $13-$14. A 308 Times Downtown.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE; nurse, secretary, dictaphone operator; knowledge stenography; experienced. S 18 Times.

SALESWOMAN, driving her own car, wants good line to sell on commission to stores in Jersey suburbs; best references. O 401 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 24, 7 years' technical experience, desires connection with reliable firm where she will have opportunity of exercising her ability; capable handling correspondence on own initiative. J. W., 3,325 Broadway.

SECRETARY, excepting stenography; accustomed handling people; bookkeeping, filing, typewriting, correspondence. H 104 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, woman, wide experience, initiative, ability; salary $20-$25. A 304 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Expert stenographer; salary, $22-$25; seven years' experience. Box 349 Times Annex.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — Good knowledge bookkeeping; salary $18; six years' experience. H 107 Times.

SECRETARY, stenographer, experienced, capable, conscientious; executive ability; $22. A 320 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Highly educated; above average; excellent grammarian; capable assuming responsibilities; conscientious, refined, intelligent; ten years technical experience; highest credentials; $20. O 281 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, confidential assistant, original thinker; high school graduate; 8 years' experience; handle difficult dictation accurately, rapidly; no clock watcher; $18. O 280 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian; six years' experience; knowledge bookkeeping; capable assuming responsibilities; reliable, ambitious, trustworthy; $18. A 314 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY; quick, accurate, experienced; three days a week; mid-city location preferred; references. Address Miss Ivimey, 718 Fifth Av.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, six years' experience general commercial lines; unusually competent; high school graduate; A1 references; $20. A 301 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, correspondent, seven years' valuable business experience, seeks responsible position; highest credentials. H 108 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper; seven years' experience; competent and conscientious; $18. A 332 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, accurate, three years' experience; references; charge of office; $15. A 312 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—2½ years' practical experience; willing worker, references; $12. A 315 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; rapid worker; references; American; $15. P 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, high school graduate; six years' experience; initiative; capable. A 327 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. Seven years' experience, patent law; $23 per week. Box 350 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, expert, 10 years' experience, desires position 3 days a week; $10. Advertiser, 3,861 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—American, 26, ten years experience, desires position; salary $18. S 19 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, accurate; familiar with machinery, engineering; $18. A 316 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' practical experience; thorough knowledge office work; $20. A 230 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—College graduate; public school methods; all branches; coaching. Expert. Times Harlem.

TYPIST, office assistant; good education, initiative, five years' experience; $16. A 2[illegible]3 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, (17,) recently completed a secretarial commercial course, wishes position as a beginner. Gross, 165 10th Av., Long Island City.

VISITING MAID to lady or grown children for few hours mornings or afternoons; Swiss French. 33 West 84th St.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls; excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 229 West 59th St.

HOUSEWORKERS, cooks, chambermaids; colored; references. Columbus 3129. Augusta Agency, 233 West 53d St.

BERTA CARLSON SWEDISH AGENCY.—First-class service. 2,415 Broadway, (89th.) Riverside 9463.

COLORED help, city, country; references. Hope Agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

A BUSINESS GETTER, experienced in selling and manufacturing, age 28, seeks position with a future; retail or wholesale. S 34 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper; expert; American, 39; twenty years' commercial, manufacturing experience; thoroughly reliable, competent; $40. H 79 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5055.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104. Telephone Cortlandt 1338.

ACCOUNTANT.—Periodical audits; books opened, closed, and written up; trial balances, financial statements, &c.; moderate terms. R 33 Times.

ATTENTION!! EXECUTIVES. CIVIL ENGINEER with eight years' design and construction experience on buildings, subways, industrial plants, &c., desires position as assistant to business or engineering executive; besides extensive knowledge engineering also familiar with business finance, accounts, administration, and management; honor graduate Columbia University; age 29; married; Christian; American; widely acquainted, opportunity desired rather than salary. A 3[illegible] Times Downtown.

BALLISTICO-MECHANIC, engineer, graduate of military college at Petrograd, Russia; broad knowledge of electrotechnics and chemistry, experienced in executive position, seeks assistant's position to executive, or junior engineer, preferably in a factory that has or is considering opening branch in Russia. Y 257 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, credit man, 28, married, exempt, 10 years' experience, 7 years with present firm, modern accounting methods, highest credentials, desires to connect with progressive firm. R 138 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 8 years' experience, thoroughly versed in modern methods, take full charge and render financial statements; married; exempt. S 22 Times.

BOOKKEEPER,—20, well educated; 3 years' experience on double-entry sets; competent to take full charge; or as ledger clerk. O 335 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, correspondent, (25,) thoroughly experienced, executive ability, desires reliable and permanent position. H 97 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—20; three years' experience; trial balance; knowledge stenography, typewriting; references. A 306 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—(20,) accounting student; trial balance, financial statements; $13. H 96 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (19,) high school graduate, 2 years' experience; Spanish; salary $15. A 319 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (20,) thoroughly experienced, to take complete charge; highest credentials. H 103 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, desires position, four years' experience; A1 references; college education. O 378 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 28, married, Wall Street and commercial experience, desires position. P 204 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, employed, offers services after 5; experienced controlling accounts. A 311 Times Downtown.

2109 SEVENTH AVENUE,
Cor. 125th Street

The New York Times will open a new Harlem office on Saturday, January 12, at 2109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street. Telephone Bryant 1000.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER, 22, honorably discharged from U. S. Army; capable office man; balance sheets, &c.; $22. O 352 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 3 years' experience double entry, trial balance; neat and accurate; salary moderate. O 357 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Six years' experience; competent take complete charge; salary $25. H 68 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, auditor; can take full charge; college education. S 29 Times.

BOY, (18,) desires position as office clerk; year's experience; references. P 208 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS GETTER, EXECUTIVE, ALIVE; CORRESPONDENCE, CREDITS, ADVERTISING; A1 RECORD. S 21 TIMES.

CASHIER, &c.—Night work as cashier, bookkeeper, stenographer, or clerical work is desired by university student. Y 245 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC. THE KIND YOU ARE LOOKING FOR; DISPOSING OF MY CAR AND RECOMMEND CHAUFFEUR EMPLOYED THREE YEARS; YOUNG, HONEST, MARRIED, TOTAL ABSTAINER, THOROUGH MECHANIC, COUNTRY-WIDE KNOWLEDGE OF AUTO HIGHWAYS; KNOWS DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN CARS. TELEPHONE 3380 GREELEY, OR WRITE S. PRATT, ROOM 803, 1 West 34TH ST.

CHAUFFEUR.—Colonel J. R. Howlett, being in the service, is anxious to secure a position for his chauffeur, who is a first-class French mechanic and who has been with him for 5 years. Telephone Madison Square 311.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4036.

CHAUFFEUR, age 29, careful driver, good mechanic, 9 years' experience, reference, wants position; go anywhere. H. Swenson, 500 West 51st.

CHAUFFEUR, expert mechanic, in last employ seven years, desires connection with reputable family; careful driver, sober. S 11 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Reliable, experienced, own repairs, wishes position; best references. Tel. Rhinelander 3825.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man desires private position. Kossack, 321 E. 77th. 2683 Rhinelander.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 32; experienced driver, mechanic; competent in every respect. 508 West 145th St. Care of Fisher.

CHEMICAL AND DRUG BROKER. Accustomed to buying and selling over the phone, would take charge of well financed house. A 288 Times Downtown.

CIVIL ENGINEER, technical graduate, desires position with builder or contractor; can invest several thousand dollars; give complete details in first letter. H 169 Times.

CLERK-CASHIER, exempt, desires work in reliable company; references. H 95 Times.

COOK, Butler, Valet, General Houseworker.—Japanese. John, 23 West 80th St. Col. 8536.

COOK, Japanese, wants position in highest family, hotel, club. H 63 Times.

DOORMAN, office assistant, also experienced drug business; active, willing. Anderson, S 28 Times.

DRAFTSMAN. — Junior mechanical detailer and tracer. Schwartz, 234 Hart St., B'klyn.

EXECUTIVE and office manager open for position of responsibility; would consider taking charge of Western branch office; now employed as Asst. Supt. of large mercantile corporation; age 27, draft exempt; married. S 39 Times.

FARM SUPERINTENDENT, Danish, married, one child, wishes position on private estate; willing to board help; experience; best references. Soren Nielsen, 3,185 Broadway, care Raymond.

HIGH SCHOOL graduate, two years' business experience, desires position with chance for advancement. P 214 Times Downtown.

I WANT A JOB where I can earn a living, learn a business, satisfy my employer; age 23, clean cut; 6 years' selling experience; reliable, systematic. H 102 Times.

LAWYER, fifteen years' experience, married, desires connection with corporation or firm, legal capacity; salary, $2,000. Box O 356 Times Downtown.

MANAGER, &c.—Real estate, building, repair, and upkeep manager and executive, direct employes, handle department orders, violations, &c.; exceptional experience; highest references. H 101 Times.

MAN, 32, desires position; god correspondent, long experience handling details in purchasing and sales department large concern. A 238 Times Downtown.

MECHANIC, first-class, 17 years' experience, with 4 taxicabs, desires position. Mechanic, or rent repair shop between 30th and 80th Sts. Zilotto, 155 Leroy St., N. Y.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—30 years' experience machinery, men, design, production, purchasing, sales; accept $40 if prospects good. S 16 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER and correspondent, middle-aged, American, long experience in office work. O 344 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY OR COMPANION. Refined young man desires above position; educated, reliable, convincing recommendations. S 30 Times.

READY TO LAUNCH NEW OR REJUVENATE ESTABLISHED PROJECT. Capable executive and experienced organizer, at liberty Jan. 15; American; 40 years of age; in sound health; able to organize, enlarge, and inspire a sales force; can plan and direct comprehensive advertising campaign, indite forceful, convincing letters full of the necessary "ginger" productive of results; understands the meaning of diplomacy when occasion requires; accustomed to exercising judgment at periods when quick decisions are necessary; strong on detail; naturally systematic. G 184 Times.

SALESMAN.—I am a salesman and sales executive; have had twelve years' of successful experience, both as salesman on the road, increasing business through sales letters, and in handling salesmen; in short, I am a business getter, and I want to connect with an enterprising mfg. firm, who feel that a little pep and energy is what's needed in their selling department; good references; am 25 years old; married. S 28 Times.

SALESMAN, 27, married, desires opening where pay will be commensurate with production results; have been in business, war conditions necessitated giving it up. A 303 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN of ability would like to connect with well-established firm; easy to adapt any line; have driving licenses for New York, New Jersey; best references. A 321 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Fifteen years' successful selling experience; competent and convincing. P 212 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 37, desires connection any line or specialty; highest references; good personality; resourceful, energetic. S 17 Times.

SECRETARY, correspondent, stenographer, with unimpeachable record, is available immediately due to war conditions, fitted by training to assume position demanding sound judgment, responsibility, fluency of speech and writing, and stenographic and accounting ability; age 29, single, exempt. S 36 Times.

SHIPPER, TRAFFIC MANAGER, (34,) 7 years' experience department head, foreign, domestic trade; thorough knowledge terminal facilities, freight tariffs and claims; salary $2,000. Y 244 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, (20,) experienced, possess initiative, knowledge accountancy and correspondence; $20. S 37 Times.

SPANISH, French, German interpreter, translator; exempt, 26, single. Frenchman, S 25 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 20; 3 years' experience; capable; more than just a stenographer; advertising, publishing or newspaper business preferred; will consider other lines; $20-$25. A 330 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Unusual experience with well-known lecturers, capable, desires good connection; $15; excellent reference. A., 981 Whitlock Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Age 21 years; 4 years' experience; not afraid of long hours or hard work; accurate and reliable. S 40 Times.

TECHNICALLY TRAINED young man, (25,) desires employment mornings, 8-12. What have you to offer? Y 251 Times Annex.

TYPEWRITER, &c.—Swede, 28, English, college, commercial school, business experience, timber, trade, typewriting, graduate [illegible] Times.

WIDE-AWAKE concern which will appreciate the practical experience of a general sales manager, at present employed by a large corporation, and who wants to make a change for reasons which he can satisfactorily explain when interviewed, will find him in addressing "Confidentially," 1,188 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) neat, intelligent, knows shipping and stock, can take charge of shipping department, 3½ years with last firm, wishes position with reliable concern, salary desired, $20 per week. S 36 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, initiative, knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting, wishes position with prospects. O 339 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Metals and metal manufacturing experience, connection with manufacturing concerns; bookkeeping, typing, &c.; present employed. P 222 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, high school graduate, not subject to draft; five years' business experience, seeks position with advancement, at most anything. S 31 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) experienced stenographer, office work, high school graduate, desires position with financial concern. A 313 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school graduate, 3 years' clerical experience, would like connection with reliable house. P 206 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, married, handy all around, wishes position with reliable firm, steady. R. J. Frederiks, 185 Engert Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 34, salesman, also familiar with office routine; correspondent. R 196 Times.

YOUNG MAN (19) wishes position that shows chance of advancement. P 205 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, college training in chemistry; good correspondent; exempt. P 221 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN having experience mechanic's helper, automobile line, would like position with reliable firm. Aukenmann, 170 W. 83d.

YOUNG MAN, 19, neat, desires position; good education; references. C. D., 2,914 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) capable, experienced, thoroughly reliable, desires position; credentials. G 351 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, American, wishes position with automobile firm, to learn to be salesman. References, 392 Amsterdam Av.

YOUNG MAN, two years' college, knowledge mechanical drawing, wishes position. A 302 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, textile experience, high school education, desires position. S 12 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) high school graduate, wishes position. Benjamin, 255 7th St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

A DECORATIVE LINEN HOUSE HAS OPENING FOR A NEAT AND INTELLIGENT YOUNG LADY TO TAKE CARE OF SALESMEN'S SAMPLE RECORDS AND SHOWROOM SAMPLE. EXPERIENCE NOT ESSENTIAL. REPLY STATING AGE AND SALARY DESIRED. LINEN, 286 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Permanent position; $12 to start, with rapid advancement. Apply in own handwriting, stating age and experience; location Long Island City. Bookkeeper, 33 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT, cloak and suit experience required; salary $10; advancement assured; closed Saturday, open Sunday. Mr. Rosenthal, 10th floor, 1,382 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double-entry bookkeeper, capable of taking off trial balance, in retail millinery establishment; moderate salary; good opportunity. Rhea Brunner, 44 West 57th St.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by responsible concern in Jersey City; must be 24-35 years, quick and accurate; state age, race, education, experience, and salary desired. Y 234 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, control accounts; one formerly employed by clothing concern preferred; state experience and references. O 75 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER wanted, 28-35 years; salary $18; must have excellent references. Lady, S 20 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Familiar with office details for Brooklyn office; give full details, experience, education, nationality, &c. Y 252 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, experienced in factory accounts; state salary and references. O 65 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, experienced, permanent position; state salary. G. B., 402 West 42d.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, for cloak and suit house; state salary and references. O 73 Times.

CHAMBERMAIDS wanted; $30 a month. Hotel St. Andrew, 72d and Broadway.

CLERICAL.—Conscientious and intelligent worker to take charge of important detail work and make herself generally useful in busy office; no experience necessary; permanent, with advancement. W 379 Times Downtown.

CLERK, EXPERIENCED AT FIGURES; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. D. S. BRASSIL BINDERY, 41 ELIZABETH, NEAR CANAL.

COLORISTS.—Air brush artists; only those experienced on pictures need apply. Rotograph Co., 512 West 41st St.

DESIGNER WITH SPECIAL EXPERIENCE ON MEDIUM-PRICED AND BETTER MISSES' DRESSES; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ORIGINAL AND PRACTICAL YOUNG WOMEN. O. P., 276 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DESIGNER, experienced only on kimonas and negligees. Masrallah & Meena, 48 West 25th.

FILING, making appointments, &c.; experience unnecessary; dentist's office, near West 70th St.; preferably one living at home. Requisites: Conscientiousness, alertness, legible writing; please address short note, stating age, religion, and salary expected; references required; refinement. Y 240 Times Annex.

FILING CLERK.—State references and experience; an excellent opportunity for bright girl; old-established firm. M 316 Times Downtown.

FORELADY for pharmaceutical tablet finishing dept.; state age, experience, nationality, and religion. O 70 Times.

GIRL for general housework; two in family. Call between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., or between 6 and 9 P. M., 622 West 112th St. Telephone 5377 Morningside. Apt. 64.

GIRLS to inclose circulars; experience unnecessary. Review of Reviews, 30 Irving Place.

GIRL for assorting mail, file clerk and general office work; state age, nationality and salary expected. A 324 Times Downtown.

GLASS WORKERS. STEM MAKERS AND HAND SEALERS-IN. EXPERTS CAN MAKE $30 WEEK, WITH OVERTIME AND BONUS. CALL WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

GOVERNESS.—North German of refined appearance, by prominent German-American widower, to boy and girl, 8-10; musical accomplishments essential; visiting governess preferred; $60 monthly. Write X. Y. Z., 148 Columbus Av.

HOUSEKEEPER, preferably alone, capable assuming charge 90-family elevator furnished apartment building; experienced renter absolutely necessary; 2 rooms, bath and $900 salary yearly to start. Call 1 P. M., 311 West 45th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—General housekeeper and cook wanted; must be thoroughly honest and reliable; must also be willing to take care of child; Scandinavian girl preferred; salary $40 monthly. Apply 270 Convent Av. Apt. 7B.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl, light housework. Apply Hebrew Orphan Asylum, 1,560 Amsterdam Av.

LEDGER CLERK.—In office of large wholesale concern using loose-leaf ledgers, competent young woman as ledger clerk; must be quick, neat, accurate at figures, and systematic; hours 9 to 5:30. Apply in own handwriting, stating full particulars as to past experience and salary desired. P 223 Times Downtown.

LEDGER CLERK; must be capable of handling a large number of accounts; good penmanship required. Phil Walcoff & Co., 682 Broadway.

MILLINERY.—Experienced trimmers wanted. S. Grinapan, 129 Clinton St., near Delancey St.

MILLINERS wanted; experienced. [illegible]

MODEL wanted; perfect, size 16; good salary, steady position. Harry Greger & Co., 32 East 31st.

NURSE and mother's helper, infant 6 months and child 2 years; convenient kitchenette apartment; woman must assist household duties; wages $30. S 43 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Experienced young woman for clerical work in wholesale house; permanent position requiring care and accuracy. Address, with full particulars, A 300 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT; knowledge of stenography; state salary and experience. K. A., 214 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, publishing, intelligent, refined girl; good penmanship; salary, $7. Room 1116, 225 5th Av.

OPERATOR.—Combination stenographer-dictaphone; only those with experience, education, and expert abilities need apply. Address A 328 Times Downtown.

REFINED WOMAN wanted at once, middle-aged or over 25, to fill position with large corporation vacated by promotion; one educated and accustomed to best socially preferred; business experience not essential; one willing to work hard and learn; best references; hours 9 to 4; salary $100 monthly. B. M., 73 Times.

SALESLADY.—Refined young woman, attractive personality; experience unnecessary; high-class, dignified position, paying big returns; excellent future; salary or commission. Room 1613, 220 West 42d St.

SALESLADY. Experienced in bakery; neat, businesslike person; excellent pay for right party. Cushman, 2,166 8th Av., near 116th.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. Assistant to publisher; experience in advertising or publishing work important. Apply by letter, stating age, experience, education, salary in present or last position. Confidential, O 71 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly qualified chief stenographer; well educated, good personality, exceptionally capable in every way; salary, $30-$35. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience and salary now received. Address, confidentially, A 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in publishing house; must be neat and accurate; one who understands dictaphone preferred, though not essential; state age, experience and salary expected. A 325 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for a permanent position by a responsible concern in Jersey City; must be at least 22 years, capable, and have had 2 years' experience; state age, race, education, experience, and salary desired. Y 235 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER for wholesale house; only those thoroughly experienced need apply; knowledge of switchboard preferred; permanent position; good chance for advancement; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. O 34 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, in wholesale house, having experience in exporting medicines or perfumes, and able to write and translate Spanish; state age, experience, nationality, and salary expected. O 62 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be thoroughly proficient business correspondent; must have years of experience and capable of composition; highest salary paid to right party. C. 281 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Publishing house has position in advertising department for woman of experience; salary $15; give complete qualifications in your letter. R 176 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Bright, capable, energetic girl required by advertising agency; one with experience preferred; state age, religion, experience, and salary required. O 77 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Bright, neat girls; permanent position; advancement. American Druggist Syndicate, Borden and Van Alst Avs., Long Island City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; one who can read notes well; salary $12. Apply to U. S. Printing and Lithograph Co., 81 North 3d St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER to look after salesroom, wait on trade; salary, $15 start. Boag, 31 Union Square.

STENOGRAPHER Wanted in wholesale house; state age, experience, nationality, and salary expected. O 61 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, with business ability in advertising and publishing office; state experience and salary. O 67 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT—Experienced and willing; salary $55 a month. O'Connor-Moffatt Co., 114 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, with some legal experience; excellent opportunity. Call Thomas F. Walsh, 99 Nassau St.

STOCK SALESWOMEN.—New dividend-paying sulphur company needs several women to build up strong sales force; commission. Durell, Gregory & Co., 10 Wall St.

TWO STENOGRAPHERS WITH PUBLISHING OR ADVERTISING EXPERIENCE. HIGH-CLASS MAGAZINE LOCATED NEAR 5TH AV. AND 42D ST. WISHES TO SECURE AT ONCE TWO STENOGRAPHERS. PERMANENT POSITION, WITH OPPORTUNITY OF ADVANCEMENT. NEATNESS AND REFINEMENT ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. STATE AGE, EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, AND PRESENT SALARY. BOX H 100 TIMES.

TYPIST.—Wanted, experienced typist, one accustomed to using dictaphone system; permanent work; state experience and salary expected, hours, 8:45 A. M. to 6 P. M. T. S. Southgate & Co., Norfolk, Va.

TYPEWRITER.—Rapid; familiar with Remington or any bookkeeping machine; department store experience desirable. P. O. Drawer 10, New Haven, Conn.

TYPEWRITER and biller; wholesale drug experience; state age, and salary expected. A 338 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Expert at tabulating and statistical work; permanent position; salary, $15; state age, education, and experience. M 315 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Intelligent young girl, experienced, rapid; knowledge of office routine; stenography desirable but not essential; $12; advancement good. D. L., Box M 311 Times Downtown.

VISITING GOVERNESS. Must be a teacher properly qualified by previous experience to instruct 8 year old child; knowledge of German, French and music desirable. Address, with full particulars, O 51 Times.

YOUNG GIRL to clean instruments, &c., dental office; good position; chance advancement; easy hours. Write H 62 Times.

YOUNG LADIES, between 22 and 35 years of age, clerical work, typists preferred; salary $11.50 per week to start. A 326 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY who has had experience on cash book work; excellent opportunity for advancement. Call Room 505, 13 Park Row. See Mr. Rubel.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 80 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY. CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 1, ROOM 726.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, with knowledge of Italian or German, $18 per week.

SPANISH - ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER, export line, dictation in both languages, $25 per week.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER, philanthropic organization, $20 per week.

STENOGRAPHER, downtown engineering office; must have technical experience; $90 per month.

STENOGRAPHER, for position in Washington; must be experienced in social service or welfare work; $100 per month.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, must be rapid and accurate typist, $20 per week.

COST CLERK, experienced in factory costs, good at figures, $20 per week; LEDGER CLERK and TYPIST, good penman, to make out monthly statement on machine, $20 per week.

BOOKKEEPER - CASHIER, downtown publishing house; excellent opportunity; $20 per week.

We have a number of high-grade openings for stenographers and clerks, with little experience to commence, salaries from $10 to $12 per week.

DOYLE AGENCY. UPTOWN, 20 EAST 42D ST. DOWNTOWN, 154 NASSAU ST. Stenographer, $30-$35, downtown; stenographer-bookkeeper, $25; stenographer-dictaphone, $15; stenographers, law, (two,) $18-$15; stenographer, uptown, $13; hours, 9-5; others, $12; beginners, $10-$8.

SEVERAL STENOGRAPHERS........$15-$20
TYPISTS........$60-$70
WARNER & BROMLEY AGENCY, 160 BROADWAY.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 154 Nassau Street, MISS GRIFFIN. Competent stenographers, dictaphone operators, typists, bookkeepers, &c., seeking permanent positions with reliable concerns will find it to their advantage to call on us.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—Stenographers, $15-30; Span.-Eng. steno., $25-$30; clerks, typists, $15-$18; expert file clerk, $100; clerks, $18; dictaphone operators. Register free.

STENOGRAPHERS, Office Assistants, Typists, Bookkeepers.—Good openings for educated, refined Americans. Clark Agency, 3 Beekman St. Cortlandt 4249.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway.—Register free; many superior office positions.

MANY GOOD OPPORTUNITIES.—Stenographers, $10-$23; bookkeepers; clerks; typists. [illegible] Flatiron Building.

BOOKKEEPERS, $18, assistant bookkeepers, [illegible] typists [illegible] Walter Agency, 51 Liberty St.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, (4,) expert typers, $16 to $20; stenographers, clerks. Mutual, 41 Liberty.

STENOGRAPHER, export, $20; chemical, $16; typists, $12; clerks. Jupp Agency, 37 Nassau.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Instruction.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS on new women's publication; permanent; commission basis at start. O 66 Times.

AIRPLANE MECHANIC as instructor for aviation school in New York City; thorough knowledge of airplane construction, planes, fusilage, landing, chassis, wiring, truing up, controls, etc. Write full experience and salary required. Box O 35 Times.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS, experienced on Ford cars; steady job, good pay. Call at once. Lackawanna Garage, Inc., 55 Park Av., Hoboken, N. J.

A VERY responsible and long-established out of town firm desires the services of a man thoroughly experienced in the laboratory supply business; one who is competent to make estimates on chemicals and chemical apparatus, answer correspondence, and act as general assistant to the manager; the position is permanent; a very liberal salary will be paid to start, and this opening will give the right man an almost unlimited opportunity for advancement; applications, to be considered, must give full information regarding qualifications, age, character, and experience; all applications held strictly confidential. Address Y 225 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER wanted for bakers' supply house, to take charge of office; experience with wholesale grocery preferred; only a man who is willing to make himself generally useful in business may apply; salary $30, with good prospects for advancement; give age, nationality, experience, and references; applications without full particulars not considered. Hustler, P 211 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT. — Young man with experience in general accounting methods, controlling accounts, &c. State age, experience and salary expected. Experience in advertising or publishing accounts preferable, but not essential. Y 249 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier for sales and credit ledger; capable of operating typewriter; steady position, good chance for advancement; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address B. G., 318 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER for sales ledger work; department or general store experience preferred; give references. P. O. Drawer 10, New Haven, Conn.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; state age, experience, salary expected. A 337 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT, experienced in factory accounts; state salary and references. T. S., Box O 64 Times.

BOY WANTED IN PACKING PLANT OF A SPECIALTY HOUSE; LIGHT AND INSTRUCTIVE WORK; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY A. E. SANDERS, 463 GREENWICH ST.

BOY.—An unusual opportunity for bright boy, willing and industrious, to advance to better position in growing concern; must be wide awake and capable of learning office detail quickly. 192 Diamond St., Brooklyn.

BOY, about 17 years of age, for large insurance office; must have good education; salary $8 or $9 per week, according to ability; mention age, religion, and education. P 224 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—Four, not under 16, bright and neat of appearance, in office of large corporation; excellent opportunity for willing and energetic youths. Call 8:30 A. M. Ajax Rubber Co., 241 West 58th St.

BOY.—Large corporation offers good opportunity for bright boy, age 16 to 18; good surroundings. J. D., P. O. Box 70, Station D.

BOY, bright, energetic, honest, for office work; one who is anxious to learn automobile business. Ask for Mr. Bever, Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y., 61st and Broadway.

BOY wanted for general office work in old established house; American, about 16, preferred; good future. Apply Room 1408, 140 Nassau St.

BOY wanted by wholesale dry goods house; chance for advancement; state age, references, and salary expected. O 382 Times Downtown.

BOY.—About 16, in office of large mercantile house; general office boy work; excellent chance for advancement; start $7 per week. A 309 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—Several bright boys wanted to learn seed business. Apply Stumpp & Walter Co., 30 Barclay St.

BOY for office of large chemical concern; good opportunity; salary $8. Address qualifications to H 105 Times.

BOY.—Bright, wanted, by large company, excellent opportunity for advancement; salary $6 week, to start. Y 237 Times Annex.

BOY.—18 or 19, for office work; no experience necessary; salary $40 per month. O'Connor-Moffatt Co., 114 5th Av.

BOY.—Bright, willing, to deliver drawings for art concern; chance to become an artist. Ethridge Co., 25 East 26th St.

BOY.—16 years old, public school graduate, wanted by Wall St. firm. P 218 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted by New York Stock Exchange house; good opportunity to learn business. M 322 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, stock broker's office; state religion; salary to start $6. A 269 Times Downtown.

BOY for general office work; good opportunity, $7. O 53 Times.

BOY, 16 to 18, for stock and office work; must be thoroughly American. O 49 Times.

BOY wanted in law office; splendid opportunity. Call Room 1302, 135 Broadway.

BOY.—Wanted in a downtown office. O 878 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, white or colored, to drive small Ford delivery car. 8th floor, 9 East 40th St.

CLERK.—A firm of lawyers in 165 Broadway desires services of young clerk with or without previous experience; in answering state nationality, salary expected, and references. Box 2, Bar Association, 42 West 44th St.

CLERK.—Young man as check clerk in bank; only those who are capable and ambitious need apply. Write, stating age and experience. K 150 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN with department store or large retail experience. Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

DOOR WATCHMAN.—Indoor work; state age and nationality; reference. O 69 Times.

DRAFTSMEN, experienced in design of tools, jigs, fixtures, as related to productions of medium-weight machinery on ordnance work; desirable openings for capable men; in answering outline general experience, state age, compensation expected, nationality, and when available. J. D., 150 Times.

DRAFTSMEN. 25 tool designers, jig and fixture men only, for important Government contracts; best conditions and wages for U. S. citizens. Call at once. Hoboken plant, Remington Arms, U. M. C. Co., near 14th St. ferry, Hoboken.

DRAFTSMAN with experience in detailing small instruments and making patent office drawings; state experience and salary expected. M 314 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—First-class, experienced mechanical draftsman. Meyers Machine Co., 614 Hamilton St., L. I. City.

DRIVER for 5-ton motor truck, with mechanical experience. Scofield Oil Co., 23 Beaver St.

ENGINEERS. WE NEED MEN TO DEVELOP IN SALES WORK. Are you qualified? Men with shop experience and technical training will have every chance to make good. Sales experience not essential. Send your qualifications with photograph to the INDUSTRIAL BEARINGS DIVISION, HYATT ROLLER BEARING CO., NEWARK, N. J. (All communications will be considered confidential.)

ENGINEER FOR BROWN HOIST; ALSO PIPEFITTERS AND FIREMEN. E. W. BLISS CO., 76 34th ST., BROOKLYN.

ENTRY CLERK.—Young man for wholesale notion house; must have experience in charging and billing goods; state age, reference, and salary expected. A 330 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER, night, for low pressure boilers; salary $30. 33 West 31st St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ENGINEER wanted; first-class; one who understands electricity and refrigeration. Kuhns, 16-18 Clarke St., city.

FLOOR MANAGER.—First-class retail shoe house; splendid chance for man who can show results. Apply by letter; correspondence confidential. M 305 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN MARINE [illegible]. STATE AGE, NATIONALITY, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. ONLY U. S. CITIZENS CONSIDERED. Y 233 TIMES ANNEX.

GAUGEMAKERS. Thoroughly experienced men to make and check gauges. American Can Co., West 95th St. dock.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A Japanese, for general housework and care of furnace by family of 3 adults in small house; only strictly temperate with best references apply; state wages. Box 402, Hartsdale, N. Y.

JEWELER WANTED, FIRST CLASS, TO TAKE CHARGE OF A MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT OF VANITY CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, AND MESH BAGS. A. WALLACH & CO., 114 WEST 27TH ST.

LEDGER CLERK for wholesale house; one capable of handling a large number of accounts; permanent position; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. O 58 Times.

LIFE INSURANCE CASHIER. ONE WHO HAS HAD LARGE EXPERIENCE AND SOME EXECUTIVE ABILITY; OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE EXPERIENCE, COMPANIES WORKED FOR, AGE, AND SALARY DESIRED. ADDRESS LARGE OFFICE, O 201 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MACHINIST.—All around, capable man, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent; traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 242 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS. Must be first-class lathe men; no others wanted. American Can Co., West 95th dock.

MAN MECHANICALLY INCLINED, under 40, TO TAKE CARE AND OPERATE A SPECIAL MACHINE. Permanent position. Excellent opportunity. Apply to MR. MOAK, 381 4TH AV., 10TH FLOOR.

MAN, TO TAKE CHARGE OF LABORATORY FINISHING DEPT., EXPERIENCED IN HANDLING PROPRIETARY AND TOILET ARTICLES; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND NATIONALITY. O 68 TIMES.

MANUFACTURING company with branches in various large cities desires services of well-educated man with executive ability, thoroughly experienced in accounting and all details of office work as applied generally to large corporations, to begin immediately in our New York office to learn system of accounting with view of being transferred as soon as education is completed to assume position of office manager in another city; salary to start, $100 to $125 per month, according to ability; splendid opportunity for advancement; must be above conscription age or absolutely exempted; reply strictly confidential; full particulars desired by mail. A 294 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN with experience on electrical apparatus, particularly switchboards, circuit breakers, and controllers; permanent positions and every chance for advancement offered to the right men. Address Chief Clerk Engineering Dept., Westinghouse Elec. and Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.

MESSENGER.—Young man to start in bank as messenger; only those capable and willing to advance themselves need apply. Write, stating age, K 130 Times Downtown.

METALLURGIST.—Wanted, as assistant in well equipped metallurgical laboratory of large Baltimore manufacturing plant; experience or knowledge of heat treatment and metallography especially desired; state age, training, experience, and salary expected. Address Employment Manager, Crown Cork and Seal Company, Baltimore, Maryland.

MILLWRIGHT.—Capable men able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 241 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Young man wanted by large oil corporation; must be of neat appearance and able to handle large mail; state age, experience, references, and religion; permanent position, with excellent future; salary $35 per month. O 287 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Wanted by head office of large mfg. concern; experience not necessary; state age, experience, education, salary expected, and nationality of parents; good opportunity for the right boy. P 217 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY for wholesale house; permanent position; good chance for a real, live wire; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. O 52 Times.

OFFICE BOY wanted for large manufacturing concern; good chance for advancement. Apply Doehler Die Casting Co., Court and Huntington Sts., Brooklyn.

OFFICE boy, excellent opportunity for bright boy; one direct from school preferred; salary to start $6. A 297 Times Downtown.

OFFICE HELP; accountants, bookkeepers, secretaries, stenographers, ledger, and other clerks; young men and boys; all ages, salaries and advancement. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.—Gentleman desires private instructor after business hours twice weekly, preferably at his apartment. A 305 Times Downtown.

PIPE MEN.—Capable men, able to describe, estimate, or inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own hand writing, giving all details, salary, &c. Y 253 Times Annex.

REPRESENTATIVE.—H. Florsheim, 101 5th Av., maker of ladies' neckwear, the better kind, would make arrangement for Coast representative on a commission basis.

SALESMEN.—Aggressive and forceful men who are clean-cut and real salesmen wanted to sell a line which is extensively advertised and one which is in great demand; you can make more money than you have ever made in your life, along with quick advancement, if you make good; guaranteed drawing account against commission. Apply H. A. Yost, 120 West 32d St., 6th floor.

SALESMEN.—Several high-grade salesmen wanted to sell first-class established specialty to medical profession; splendid opportunities are offered to men of high calibre with experience in that line. We require men only who want to make a splendid future for themselves. Applicants to receive consideration must state age, experience, salary, etc. Y 231 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Traveling salesman for lower part of New York State; selling nationally advertised phonograph and records; salary and bonus; none but high-grade men with sales record and capable of earning big money need apply; state age, references, and experience. Write Phonograph, M 323 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN. Specialty manufacturing concern has opening for a high-grade man experienced in selling territorial agencies; to act as district manager in placing agencies; must have references and be between 30 and 45 years of age; commission and drawing account; top notchers only. Wellaphone, Inc., 380 Lafayette St.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, an experienced man to take charge of three States—New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania—selling merchandise for the shoe trade; salary or commission; reference wanted. Apply to Broadway Central Hotel Sunday morning, between 10 and 1 o'clock, Samuel I. Parker.

SALESMAN.—A1 auto salesman, with good sales record, to show; one anxious to connect with factory organization selling in Brooklyn territory; unlimited opportunity for advancement to the right man; salary and commission. Apply between 10 and 12 A. M., 1,428 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN.—A few sober, industrious men of character and education to complete our salesforce; there is a steady demand for our product and capable men can earn a good income; must be at least 25 years of age; commission basis, with drawing account. R. 9., 50 Times.

SALESMEN wanted at the Frantz Premier Distributing Co.; good commission. Apply at any of our offices, 2,010 Broadway, [illegible] Audubon Av., New York City; 1,337 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; 865 Newark Av., Jersey City; 16 Bellville Av., Newark, N. J.; 23 Harrison St., East Orange, N. J.

SALESMAN.—An experienced salesman, preferably one acquainted with the drug trade, to sell McCourt drug label cabinets, roll labels, and boxes in New York City; a commission proposition that offers an opportunity to the right man. McCourt Label Cabinet Co., Bradford, Penn.

SALESMEN.—Intelligent, energetic men to handle a high-grade proposition in Eastern territory; good appearance and character chief requisites; opportunity for advancement; transportation furnished; drawing account against commission. R. C., 58 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, with factory connections in New Jersey, to handle tool of New England manufacturer on salary or commission basis; splendid opportunity for capable man to establish good future business, write particulars. Alfred Jacques, 122 East 25th St.

SALESMAN.—LACE EMBROIDERY SALESMAN; MUST KNOW BUSINESS AND HAVE GOOD TRADE FOLLOWING; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY; SALARY AND COMMISSION. H 109 TIMES.

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

Count six average words to a line.

Telephone Bryant 1000	Per Agate Line
Agents Wanted	50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	43c
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Business Opportunities	50c
Country Board	40c
Employment Agencies	50c
Farms	42c
For Sale	50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	30c
Help Wanted	30c
Lost and Found	50c
Mortgage Loans	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	43c
Situations Wanted	25c

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN wanted to sell semi-prepared food to hospitals, sanitariums, and similar institutions, schools, and convents; territory Newark and surrounding towns; salary and commission. S. Gumpertz & Co., 220 36th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMAN acquainted with the toilet goods trade of Middle West wanted by house manufacturing established brand; replies treated with absolute confidence; excellent opportunity; salary or commission. Y 230 Times Annex.

SALESMEN selling printing and shipping room supplies can increase their income by selling McCourt Gummed Labels in rolls on commission basis. McCourt Label Cabinet Co., Bradford, Penn.

SALESMAN, experienced with millinery trade, to sell grosgrain ribbons; only those having trade need answer; commission, drawing account. Address B. A., 306 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, South and Middle West; our line exclusively or a side line; negligees and kimonos; only those with large following considered; commission. Masraliah & Moses, 48 West 25th St.

SALESMEN.—Efficiency, book, stock or bond salesmen; only those who have been or are earning not less than $50 weekly; commission. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M. See Mr. Field, 2 West 29th, Room 801.

SALESMEN.—Carry side lines ladies' neckwear, office and department stores; state experience, territory covered; commission only. M 318 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted for children's dresses in silk and cotton, catering to office or retail trade in New York and vicinity; commission basis. O 63 Times.

SALESMAN wanted for children's dresses in silk and cotton, catering to office or retail trade in New York and vicinity; commission basis. O 63 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced brushes, bottles, glass, sanitary, gun, rifle, pistol; high-grade manufacturer; commission; excellent chance. Brushes, A 322 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted for city and office trade to handle line of dresses; must have big following; commission basis. Redfern, 6 West 20th St.

SALESMAN, one who has established jobbing trade in boudoir and infants' novelties; salary and commission. American Art Novelties, 13 East 20th St.

SALESMAN to carry side line of novelty rosebud flower trimmings; one handling kindred line for Middle West territory; commission. M. W., 284 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER, experienced, desired by New York medical and pharmaceutical preparation for the drug trade; write full particulars. S 22 Times.

SALESMEN for Middle West; the best line of wood lamps and silk shades on the market; commission basis. Address S. A. 241 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—For popular line wash goods; all territories; commission. M 210 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Experienced office appliances; side line; commission basis; ready seller. P 219 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Cloak and suit salesman for jobbing trade; salary and commission. Apply to R. S. G., 11th floor, 12 West 17th St.

SALESMEN.—Ford pleasure and commercial cars, straight, liberal commission. 265 Broadway, Brooklyn.

SALES PROMOTION MEN WANTED.—By manufacturer of nationally known high-class building equipment to enter class for technical road training and qualify for regular sales positions; pay begins immediately; offers excellent advancement for men of good education, not subject to military service. Give references and write for full particulars to IRON 48 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Young man, experienced in routing shipments, making cases, &c.; one who has been in electrical or hardware business preferred. Columbia, 226 East 144th.

SHOE SALESMAN.—Experienced wholesale, State of New Jersey, in particular Newark and surroundings; established trade; commission. M 313 Times Downtown.

SPANISH STENOGRAPHER,
COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST;
MUST READ AND WRITE SPANISH FLUENTLY; NATIVE OF SOUTH AMERICA PREFERRED; PERMANENT POSITION; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED.
O 46 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER AND ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced young man, 20-24, who has knowledge of books; good opportunity to advance. Write, stating age, experience, and salary expected. B. Mfg. Co., 317 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent; compensation according to ability. M 317 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—By large electrical contractor; good opportunity for live wire. R. A., 909 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Age about 20, knowledge bookkeeping, state nationality, experience, salary. S 29 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, $18, $14; law, $18; typist, $10, &c. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Wanted, a competent working janitor-superintendent, who has his own tools and is thoroughly competent to make all minor repairs to apartment house property; none but a high-class man considered. Apply after 2 P. M., Room 1904, 505 5th Av.

STOCKKEEPER.—First-class, one with automobile experience preferred. Rainier Motor Corp., foot of Farrington St., Flushing, L. I.

STOCK CLERKS.—Young men with stationery experience; good salary; permanent position; rapid advancement. Apply by letter or after 11 A. M., Goldsmith Bros., The Big Stationery Store, 77 Nassau St.

STOCK SALESMAN, new dividend-paying sulphur company; attractive commission proposition; salesmen to qualify for district managers. Durell, Gregory & Co., 19 Wall St.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.
Apply to W. A. Raser, chief train dispatcher, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Harlem River, 132d St. Willis Av., Bronx.

THE
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
HAVE THE FOLLOWING OPENINGS
IN THEIR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:

ASSEMBLERS AND BENCH HANDS.

First-class men, experienced in blueprint and micrometer work.

BOYS.

Must be 16, for mail and messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement.

DRAFTSMEN.

High-class men, experienced in the designing and drafting of small machines and apparatus; steady position and excellent opportunity for advancement along engineering lines. Call or write.

GLASS WORKERS.

Expert men, industrious and competent, for bulb blowing and stem making; right men can work overtime. Double time for Sunday work; earn $30 a week.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS

and model makers; high-class men on small electrical and mechanical apparatus; must be accustomed to using blueprints, micrometers; steady positions; advancement.

MACHINISTS.

Thoroughly experienced all-around machinists.

MILLWRIGHTS.

Experienced on general factory work; steady position, good pay.

YOUNG MEN

with high school education, $8-$9 start; excellent opportunity to advance along engineering lines.

CALL

57 BETHUNE STREET,

NEAR WEST ST.,

6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

The Educational Chamber Music Society will give the fifth concert of the season at the Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway, Sunday evening, January 13, at 8:15. Works by Tschaikowsky, Davidoff, and Borodine rendered by Arkady Bourstin, Jacques Gordon, Jacob and Modest Altschuler, and Leo Levy. Admission free.

Take notice that I have this 8th day of January, 1918, separated from my wife, Sarah Myer, by mutual agreement, and will not be liable for any contracts made by her or in behalf of the children. Louis Myer.

HELP WANTED—Male.

VISE AND BENCH HANDS, first class. Mergenthaler Linotype, 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

WIRE MEN
WITH EXPERIENCE ON AEROPLANE WORK PREFERRED; PERMANENT POSITION; APPLY OR WRITE; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED. CURTISS ENGINEERING CORP., GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.

YOUNG BUSINESS MAN to represent me in United States; no salary, but commission, amounting to about $3,600; party must be good financial and responsible standing; address with credentials and full particulars, otherwise no attention given. S 24 Times.

YOUNG MAN, about 20 years old; life insurance company has opening; must be active, good penman, quick, accurate at figures, and not afraid of work; salary $650. O 284 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, with experience in the embroidery business; good opportunity for the right party. Apply at once. M. Hafti, 381 Summit Av., West Hoboken, N. J.

YOUNG MAN, 17-18, with some high school education, to start as runner in a Wall St. bank; good opportunity for advancement. M 309 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN who has had experience on cash-book work; excellent opportunity for advancement. Call Room 505, 13 Park Row. See Mr. Rubel.

YOUNG MEN,
UNDER 21,
TO WORK NIGHTS ON RECTIFIERS.
WILL BE PAID
$10 WEEK WHILE LEARNING,
$18 WEEK WHEN EXPERTS.
CALL.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
NEAR WEST ST.
(6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.)

YOUNG MEN.—Wall St. bank has opening for two young men, 16-19; state full particulars, &c. Box 36, Wall St. Post Office.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.
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Restaurant and tea room; elegantly equipped; good lease; growing business; opposite Arnold Constable; sell cheap for cash. Cavendish, 5 East 40th St.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The War Department issued the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Following to Camp Greenleaf for inst.:
Schlueter, Capt. R. E.
Grigsby, Capt. G. P.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Mahoney, A. W.	Willis, L. W.
Lacy, G. R.	Simonis, A. E.
Harris, C. A.	Gordon, O. A.
Lynch, D. B.	Savage, T. C.
Jones, L. P.	Coburn, H. R.
Griggs, E. E.	Byrne, W. R.
Adams, I. N.	Cox, C. G.
Little, G. T.	Hunt, R. R.
Smith, H. E.	Cohen, J. Y.
Gilmore, R. A.	Hunter, N. B.

Kobula, 1st Lt. S. F., to Ft. Riley for inst.
Scott, Capt. Z. J., and Shepherd, Capt. F. D., to Camp MacArthur with Av. Sec. of Sig.C.

Following to Felly Field with Av. Sec of Sig.C.:
Brown, Capt. W. E.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Blessin, O. J.	Hooper, J. M.
Hustead, C. D.	Jones, C. B.
Byrd, A. G.	

Ewing, Capt. P. C., to Camp Beauregard.
Buie, 1st Lt. J. S., to Ft. Sam Houston.
McCullough, 1st Lt. F. E., to Camp Dix.
Nagle, Capt. J. F., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst.
Wight, Capt. W. T., and Padgett, 1st Lt. T. I., hon. discharged.
Billings, 1st Lt. F., previous orders amended to read Maj.
Sunburnt, 1st Lt. W. I., hon. discharged.

Following to Camp Taylor:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Anderson, J. K.	McGonigle, M. B.
Chumley, C. P.	Tower, L. H.
Evans, R. J., Jr.	Wade, B. N.

Following to Ft. Logan H. Root:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Cheeseskin, J. L.	Ubel, G. B.
Hewins, W. W.	Wallace, J. M.
Hooper, J. S.	Zink, C. M.
Rydell, C. B.	

Peyton, Capt. H. A., previous orders revoked; to Camp Johnston.
Wood, 1st Lt. S. C., previous orders revoked.
Winemiller, 1st Lt. L. H., previous orders revoked; to Ft. Myer.
Tackett, Capt. J. R., and Robinson, 1st Lt. B. T., to Camp Shelby.
Hall, 1st Lt. G. M., to Camp MacArthur.
Kracaw, 1st Lt. F. C., to Camp Travis.
Plotz, 1st Lt. H., to Camp Johnston.
Drew, Capt. H. C., to Camp Dix.
Ulrich, 1st Lt. J. M., to Ft. Des Moines.
Frothingham, Maj. C., Jr., to Camp Devens, vice Maj. G. I. Jones, M.C., relieved.
Smith, Capt. R. P., to Camp Lewis.
Ceiler, Capt. H. L., previous orders amended to Base Hosp. No. 3, New York, 1st Field Hosp. Armory, duty.
Bailey, 1st Lt. P. D., previous orders revoked; hon. discharged.
Howard, 1st Lt. M. G., and Moore, 1st Lt. H. R., to Camp Lewis.
Following to officers' school of oral and plastic surgery, St. Louis, for inst.:
Lindsay, Capt. W. V.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Hawkins, J. C.	Edwards, E. D.
Myers, G. M.	Braun, E. J.
Pfeifer, C. E.	

Following promoted to be Capts. in M.R.C.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Baggs, A. N.	Epting, E. E.
Davis, R. S.	Frith, L. H.
Edgar, J. C.	Kraft, R. W.
Kelly, J. L.	Allen, A. W.
Ridge, S. Le R.	Blatchford, F. W.
Sands, O. L.	Creaser, J. W.
Williams, L. J.	Dorr, J. C.
Cahill, G. F.	Johnson, S. S.
Coan, G. L.	Keller, H. S.
Kramer, W. E.	Morgan, E. H.
Smith, W. L.	Piper, S. S.
Bird, T. B.	Tobias, H. W.
Burgheim, C. A.	Henry, M. C.
Dotterrer, C. B.	Alderson, A. L.
Fayen, E.	Bading, G. A.
Merchant, W. F.	Brent, W. L.
Sample, C. W.	Diemer, F. E.
Tunnell, S. W.	Gallagher, J. P.
Cadwalder, W. B.	Johnson, W. C.
Chenoweth, E. B.	Lewis, F. D.
Heck, M. E.	Painter, J. C.
Palmer, C. B.	Rudolf, S. F.
Wright, F. S.	

Following promoted to be Majs. in M.R.C.:
CAPTAINS.

Ayes, C. M.	Barbee, J. T.
Frothingham, H. H.	Goodman, A. R.
Lynch, W. W.	Maura, F. R.
Meverding, E. A.	Spaeth, L. A.
Ogden, M. D.	Peyton, H. A.
Shea, W. E.	Simmons, E. B.

Crosbie, Maj. A. H., will report to Surg. Gen. for inst., then to Otisville, N. Y.
Smith, 1st Lt. G. C., and Snodgrass, 1st Lt. F. B., will report to attending surgeon, this city.
Daly, Capt. W. T., to Love Field, with Av. Sec. of Sig. C.
Ewing, Capt. J. S., to Camp Johnston, Base Hosp.
Wilmer, Maj. W. H., to Hazelhurst Field.
Taylor, 1st Lt. S. T., previous order amended to relieve him from duty at Camp Greenleaf.
Selinger, 1st Lt. N. A., previous orders revoked.
Bowman, 1st Lt. G. W., to Camp Cody.
James, 1st Lt. J., and Schermann, 1st Lt. L. W., hon. discharged.
Gwathmey, Maj. L., to Neuro Surgical School, Phila., for inst.

Following to Camp Kearny:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Cass, E. McD.	Greco, A. J.
Hayden, J. L.	Jenkins, W. G.
Moir, W. W.	Pellarin, J.
Ferrill, I.	Riley, F. J.
Rose, C. A.	Vischi, G. J. I.

Hall, 1st Lt. F. S., to Camp Wheeler.
Peden, 1st Lt. J. C., previous orders revoked.
Woodruff, 1st Lt. I. H., to Ft. Leavenworth, with 7th Engs.
Humphreys, 1st Lt. D. W., and Jones, 1st Lt. E. L., to Ft. Sill School of Aerial Observers.
Grigsby, Capt. G. P., and Hunter, 1st Lt. W. B., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
Grey, Capt. W. H., to Camp Sevier, with Av. Sec. of Sig. C.
Moir, 1st Lt. C. L., to Cornell Med. College for inst.
Yankauer, Capt. S., and Oppenheimer, 1st Lt. E. D., to Base Hosp. No. 8, 1st Field Hosp. Armory, N. Y.

Winter, 1st Lt. O. L., to Harvard Med. School for inst.

Following to Army Gen. Hosp. to be established at Lakewood:
Gittings, Maj. J. C.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Becker, C. F.	Ordway, W. H.
Holcomb, C. P.	Whittington, H. A.
O'Brien, T. W.	Wood, O. S.

Gist, Capt. R. D., and Green, 1st Lt. F. C., to Ft. Riley for inst.

Following to Camp MacArthur:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Hillmer, H. F.	Tucker, D. A., Jr.
Mancuso, V. S.	Van Vlack, H. G.
Page, M. W.	Webster, B.
Pippen, I. B.	Whitaker, P. W.
Tillett, W. S.	

Layne, Capt. P. C.; Schelling, Maj. H. L., and Brunckhorst, 1st Lt. F. O., to Camp Grant.

Following to Camp Meade:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Claridge, R. A.	Middlekauff, C. J.
Danran, F.	Olstein, M. F.
Duffy, F. T.	Strauss, D. D.
Fenton, I. D.	Woodall, R. E.

Scholl, 1st Lt. A. J., Jr., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst.
Conrey, 1st Lt. G. A., to Ft. Riley for inst.
Lane, 1st Lt. C. G., and Rothenberg, 1st Lt. S., to N. Y. Post Graduate Hosp. for inst.

Following to Camp Pike:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Johnson, H. A.	McLean, E. McC.
Johnston, C. J.	Meddaugh, J. L.
Jones, C. H.	Miller, W. P.
Lightner, R. E.	Pettit, R. W.
McCoy, O. L.	Riley, W. K.

O'Brien, Capt. J. P.; O'Brien, 1st Lt. W. A., and Watson, 1st Lt. C. E., will examine command at Ft. Screvin for tuberculosis, then to Ft. Caswell for same duty.

Following to Camp Bowie:
Fielding, Capt. G. A.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Kelly, T. B.	Murr, P. A.
Reed, S. J. H.	Robinson, M.
Saunders, H. C.	Shoemaker, J. B.

Whitcomb, 1st Lt. O. J.; Littlejohn, Cont. Surg. F. S.; Mann, Cont. Surg. A., and Walker, Cont. Surg. A. G., to Ft. Crockett to examine command for tuberculosis, then to Jackson Barracks for same duty.
Davis, Maj. C. E.; McLean, Capt. F.; Ewing, 1st Lt. H. M., and Berry, 1st Lt. C. E., to Camp Johnston to examine command for tuberculosis.
Fletcher, Maj. M. M., to Bellevue Hosp., N. Y., for inst., then to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
Graham, 1st Lt. J. M., to Ft. Riley for inst.

Signal Reserve Corps.

Williamson, 2d Lt. W. J., and McKay, 2d Lt. N. M., to Camp Vail.
Sheperd, L. H., appointed to be 2d Lt. in Av. Sec. of R. C., and assigned to Portland, Ore.
Donovan, F. B., appointed to be 2d Lt. in Av. Sec., R. C., and will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Burnside, M. C., appointed to be Capt. in Av. Sec., R. C., and assigned to Love Field.

Following to Kelly Field:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Sharpnack, J. W.	Hayes, J. B.
Anderson, R. W.	Andrews, H. E.
Hampton, J. K.	Barnes, F. W.
Campbell, D. C.	Greer, J. F.
Cramer, J. M.	Crawford, J. V.
Ingram, C. L.	Woods, C. J.
Crister, W. N.	Culp, H. S.
Davis, H. K. B., Jr.	De Golyer, G. C.
Dennis, C. G.	Grupe, G. O.
Kenyon, W. S.	Kritser, J. S.
Lyons, T. B.	Mallory, H. C.
Piricsky, J.	Sloane, C. E.
Zapf, W. J.	

Blanchard, 2d Lt. W., will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Elliott, Capt. C. M., to Portland, Ore.
Blood, 2d Lt. F. LeR., will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Bedford, 2d Lt. C. O., to Selfridge Field.
Campbell, 1st Lt. A., to Camp Sevier.
Allen, 1st Lt. W. D., to Ft. Sill.
Walker, 1st Lt. L., to Morrison, Va.
Reed, 2d Lt. E. S., to Park Field.
Newton, 2d Lt. J. T., to Packard Motor Car Co., Detroit.

Following to Camp Vail:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Azzopardi, A.	Dozier, E. Y.
Wheeler, G. O.	Scheidell, E. C.
Butler, O. L.	Bufford, H. P.
Gowdy, R. S.	Williamson, H. M.
Wright, N. M.	Kuntz, H. B.
Perry, R. T.	

Following to Rockwell Field:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Barton, J. F.	Howard, E. P.
Boggs, M. F.	Leggett, K. C.
Elliott, J. T.	

Reid, 2d Lieut. C. L., will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Hubbard, 1st Lt. T. H., and Todd, 1st Lt. V. W., to Garden City.

Following to Camp Vail for inst.:
Groh, Capt. B. C.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Deming, H. H.	Smith, M. L.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Morgan, O. G.	Sherwood, W. R.
Davidson, C. M.	Ziska, G. W.
From, O. C.	Paul, L. P. H.
Lyons, C. W.	Collins, J. B.

Hanby, 2d Lt. R. H., to Ft. Sam Houston.
Following of Av.Sec. to Army Balloon School, Ft. Omaha:
Gribben, 1st Lt. P. D.; McCracken, 1st Lt. O., and Murphy, 1st Lt. R., to Army Balloon School at Ft. Omaha.
Loudon, 1st Lt. F. W., and Bleasley, 1st Lt. R. C. W., to participate in aerial flights.
Townsend, 1st Lt. E. M., and Bratton, 1st Lt. W. N., to Garden City.
Kuen, 1st Lt. W. B., to Gerstner Field.
Carothers, 1st Lt. N., to Atlanta.
Hart, 2d Lt. A. L., to Little Silver.
Reck, 2d Lt. W. M., to Morrison, Va.
Butler, 2d Lt. W. L., assigned to 256th Inf., to Ft. Leavenworth Training Camp.
Smith, 2d Lt. V. A., to Portland, Ore.
Meade, 1st Lt. E. K., to Washington.

Following to Kelly Field:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Bates, W. P.	Griffiths, W. B.
Schweser, H. G.	Butner, C. E.

Following to participate in flights:

Alexander, F. E.	Cleary, C. J.
Creighton, N.	Dunn, F. S.
Ellis, R. E.	Johnson, W. J.
Kidder, A. M.	Meister, L. G.
Thompson, W. A.	Seibold, G. V.
Grimme, A. L.	Comegys, E. T.
Hoover, L. E.	

Clark, 2d Lt. W. D., to active duty and will report to Col. B. P. Disque of Sig.C.
Following appointed to Av.Sec., R.C., and will report to Chief Sig. Officer
AS FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Jarrett, H. W. — Rivers, H. W.
AS SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Witmer, R. D. — Sheehan, E. F.

Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

Fuller, 2d Lt. G. E., and Meloney, 2d Lt. C. C., to Boston, as assts. to Depot Qm.
Phillips, Capt. E. S., to Camp Johnston, as Comdg. Off. of Wagon Co., Field Remount Depot 301.
Douglass, Capt. L. R., to Camp Stanley, as inst. Qm.
Gorton, Capt. G. D., to Camp Fremont, as Qm. of 8th Div. San. Train.
Mitchell, Capt. L. H., will report to Chief, War College Div., for temp. duty.
Levy, Capt. B. E., to Camp MacArthur, as asst. to Camp Qm.
Rosenberg, Capt. F. J., to Camp Johnston, as Comdg. Off. of Wagon Co., Field Remount Depot 302.
Smith, H., appointed as Capt. in Qm.R.C.
Musgrave, Capt. H. C., to Camp Custer.
Rose, Capt. H. B., Jr., to Camp Johnston, with special motor transportation units.
Morse, Maj. R. C., Jr., detailed as a member of the board to consider and report upon types of storehouses for sub-depots.
Musgrave, Capt. H. G., to Camp Custer, as Comdg. Off. of Motor Supply Train 409.
Duncan, Capt. W. B., previous orders revoked.
Whitman, Capt. H. C., to Cambridge, for duty in office of officer in charge, Purchasing and Manufacturing Office.
Taylor, Capt. J. F., will report to Qm.Gen.

Quartermaster Corps.

Fischer, 1st Lt. C. H., to Camp Johnston as asst. to Cmdg. Off. Field Remount Depot.
Fowler, 1st Lt. E. W., discharged.
Leisenring, Maj. F. S., to Wilkes-Barre, Chambersburg, and Waynesboro, Penn., on official business.
Watkins, 2d Lt. W. B., to Camp Johnston as asst. to Cmdg. Off. Field Remount Depot 308.
Evans, 1st Lt. Charles C. P., previous order amended to read Evans, 1st Lt. Ralph C. P.
Smith, Brig. Gen. A. L., retired.
Ellis, Capt. A. T., to Camp Lee.
Stetekluh, Capt. G., to Camp Johnston as Qm. and Adjt. Field Remount Depot 30.

Following will report to the office in charge of cantonment construction for assignment to station and duty:

MAJORS.

Radcliffe, W. H.	Wright, C. C.
Alexander, J. H.	Copeland, F. L.
Malony, W. L.	Lee, J. L.
Ellicott, F. R.	Chamberlain, O. P.
Sackett, A. J.	Harvey, F. S.
Arnold, W. S.	Bush, L.
Conklin, W. H.	

Condit, Maj. P. K., will report to Qm. Gen.
Halleyman, 2d Lt. W. C., Jr., to Washington, reporting to officer in charge of cantonment construction.
Wilson, 2d Lt. H., to Camp Johnston, for instruction.
Following to Baltimore, reporting to the Depot Qm., Expeditionary Depot, as learners for transport duty:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Harding, M. L.	Boutchard, L. R.
Marshall, W. S.	Israel, A. F.

Moore, Capt. I. H., will report to Qm. Gen.
Leisenring, Maj. F. S.; Evans, 1st Lt. R. C. P., and Dunlop, 1st Lt. W. G., to Baltimore, Md., re Qm. Mech. Shop Unit 306.

Bailey, Maj. G. F., to Buffalo, N. Y., in charge of Motor Convoy Service.
Niebling, 2d Lt. G. F., Jr., to Philadelphia as asst. to Depot Qm.
Perkins, Maj. G. F., will report to Qm. Gen.
McCarthy, Col. D. E., to Ft. Sam Houston as Qm. of South. Dept.
Hart, Col. W. H., to Jeffersonville, Ind., and assume charge under instructions of Qm. Gen.
Wood, Col. W. S., will report to Qm. Gen.

Cavalry.

Smalley, Maj. H. R., previous orders revoked.
Following relieved from assignments and will proceed to the U. S., reporting to the Adjt. Gen.:
Casteel, Lt. Col. D. T. E.

CAPTAINS.

Cocke, A. R.	Smith, H. J. M.
Grimes, W. M.	Kirst, A. J.
Werlebe, 1st Lt. G. W.	

Bailey, Temp. 2d Lt. W. J., to Baltimore, Md., reporting to recruiting officer as his asst.
La Guardia, 1st Lt. L. G., will report to Cmdg. Off. of Headquarters Troop, 3d Div.

Corps of Engineers.

Cronin, 1st Lt. J. J., previous orders revoked.
Murphy, Temp. 2d Lt. J. J., to Washington Barracks with replacement troops.

Infantry.

Lawson, 2d Lt. R. A., 122d, to Army Gen. Hosp., Ft. Bayard, for treatment.
Cassell, 1st Lt. W. E., Cal. N.G., previous orders amended to read "Arizona."
Black, 1st Lt. J., to Camp Dodge.
French, Capt. M. O., detailed with Av. Sec. of Sig.C., temporarily, with rank of Maj.
Cook, Maj. F. A., 41st, transferred to 7th.
Hartley, 1st Lt. H. J., N.Y.N.G., appointed to same grade in Ord.R.C.
Yost, 1st Lt. Irvin H., previous orders amended to read Yost, 1st Lt. Ervin H.
Trout, 1st Lt. G. E., N.J.N.G., hon. discharged.
Lewis, Maj. G. C., relieved from 63d and assigned to Commander, 38th.
Young, 1st Lt. S. H., 20th; Smith, 1st Lt. L. A., 21st, and Lutes, 1st Lt. L., 21st; transferred to 38th.
May, Capt. C. H., N.Y.N.G., hon. discharged.
Seymour, Maj. L., 1st Inft., N.Y.N.G., hon. discharged.
Bigelow, Col. M. O., to Camp Doniphan.
Glaenzer, Capt. C. F., 154th, appointed to the grade of 2d Lt. in C.A.C. of N.A.

Infantry Reserve Corps.

Erkenbrack, 2d Lt. K. B., to home.
Mason, 2d Lt. W. J., to Camp Greene as aide de camp on staff of Brig.Gen. Hunter.
Wheeler, Lt. B. W., will report to Chief of War College Div.
Martin, 2d Lt. J. P., hon. discharged on acct. of physical disability.
Jackson, 2d Lt. R. E., to Plattsburg Barracks.
Holsington, 1st Lt. E. M., to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Univ. of Texas, for training as pilot.
Dalzell, 1st Lt. A. H., to Meadville, Penn., to investigate a charge of embezzlement of Y. M. C. A. funds against Pvt. H. B. Sarles, 25th Engs., thence to his proper station.
Bryan, 2d Lt. W. T., hon. discharged.

Following assigned to active duty and will proceed to Camp Greene.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Atwood, F. M.	Babbitt, D. C.
Brandt, J. T.	Campopiano, J. C.
Johnson, K. C.	Jones, P. D.
Joyce, T. F.	Loughlin, J. F.
Willett, H. P.	Peacock, R. H.
Perkins, L. R.	Pratt, J. R.
Randall, H. R.	Flynn, R. G.
Rickart, F., Jr.	Schlesberg, R. T.
Sherman, M. C.	Sullivan, A. W.

Dental Reserve Corps.

Following to Camp Sheridan:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Barnidge, T. L.	Epstein, L.
McGrath, H. M.	McConnell, H. R.
Kanafield, J. J.	Sullivan, F. C.
Wekenman, O. W.	

Bodine, 1st Lt. R. L., and Wagner, 1st Lt. C. R., to Camp Shelby.
Rossman, 1st Lt. L., previous orders revoked.

Coast Artillery.

Following to School of Fire, Ft. Sill, for inst., then to their stations:
Marshall, Maj. G.; Englehart, Capt. A. F.; Sackett, Capt. W. H., and Wertz, 1st Lt. W. W., to School of Fire at Ft. Sill for inst.
Lowell, 2d Lt. H. B., appointed to N.G., and assigned to Camp Kearny.
White, Maj. H. C., R.C., to Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound.
Byrne, 1st Lt. J. J., and Taylor, 2d Lt. C. C., R.C., relieved from assignment to 57th.
Terry, Capt. P. D., R.C., assigned to 58th, vice Capt. A. L. McKenzie, N.G.
Carter, Maj. H. B., N.G., assigned to 62d, and Maj. F. H. Phippe, Jr., relieved from that regt.
Campbell, 1st Lt. J. T., and Garvin, 2d Lt. R. B., R.C., relieved from present assignment and assigned to 57th.
Barrett, Capt. M. K., Jr., to Coast Defenses of Galveston.
Martin, Capt. J. B., to Coast Def. of Boston.
Petersen, Capt. J. C., will report to Cmdg. Off., Headquarters and Military Police, at 8th Div.
Warren, 2d Lt. W. H., to Coast Defenses of Boston.

Ordnance Reserve Corps.

The following will report to Chief of Ord.:
MAJORS.

Falk, M. S.	Coolidge, J. L.
Bruce, R. A.	

CAPTAINS.

Perkins, T. H. D.	Ewell, A. W.
Garrett, H. S.	Allen, A. H.
King, B. P.	Chance, T. M.
Miller, M. C.	Crosthwaite, J. L., Jr.
Root, R. K.	Wright, R. E.
Kerwin, E. M.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Scott, S. S.	Findeisen, J. O.
Estabrook, H. A.	Herring, D. G.
Reddersen, E. E.	Chapman, W. H.
Wallace, J. M. H.	Kempsmith, R. W.
Parsons, S. S.	Beels, H. M.
Webster, J. McB.	Allen, J. B.
Hargreaves, J. H.	Miller, R. F.
Himmelein, H. T.	Scholle, C. W.
Marshall, W. D.	Stevenson, J. G.
Charles, J. S.	Kearney, J.
Penfield, M. C.	Shepard, W. J.
Hall, B.	Moore, C. J.
Westervelt, R. E.	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Blumenfeld, R.	Filbert, G. B.
Oliphant, A. C.	Graham, W. F.
Bell, A. K.	Weeks, R. W.
Hancock, J. J.	Giroux, L. M.
Curtis, J. E.	Adams, J. F.
Wilson, J. E.	Budde, O. C.
Osterhout, H.	Ach, L. R.
Chamberlain, O. V.	Talbot, W. E.
Cooksey, D.	Huntley, W. B.

Knowles, 2d Lt. E. D., to Rock Island Arsenal.
Flook, 1st Lt. L. R., to Sheffield, Ala., at Government Nitrate Plant No. 1.
Line, 1st Lt. T.; Unkles, 1st Lt. E. H., and Wright, 1st Lt. W. R., to New York, and report to Chief Insp. Sec. Gun Div.
Taylor, 2d Lt. G. A., to Camp Sevier.
Mitchell, 1st Lt. H. A., will report to Insp. of Ord. at Bethlehem Steel Co.
Dunn, 2d Lt. T. I., station at N. Y., and report to Lt. J. Rich.
Guest, Capt. W. E., to Watertown Arsenal.
Osborn, Capt. A. P., will report to Asst. Sec. of War.
Renwick, 2d Lt. J. B., previous orders amended; he will report to Acting Chief of Ord.
Wanner, 2d Lt. A. S., to Phila., and report to Lt. M. L. Hart.
McClav, 1st Lt. R. B., previous orders amended; he will proceed to Buffalo and report to Maj. Riker.
Brown, 2d Lt. W. C., to Hartford at plant of Jewel Belting Co.
Leith, Capt. E. A., to Indianapolis at 516 Board of Trade Bldg.
Knowlton, Maj. G. W., Jr., appointed to grade of Captain; he will report to Acting Chief of Ord.
Castricum, 2d Lt. M., to Ansonia, Ct., at plant of Ansonia O. & C. Co.
Matheweson, Capt. A. L., to home.
Bolton, Capt. C. C., will report Asst. Sec. of War.

Following of O.R.C. and Ord., N.A., to Wilbur Wright Field:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Barker, G. S.	Jervy, T. M.
Roberts, C. H. M.	Rubin, H. E.
Keenan, W. J., Jr.	Warner, H. D.
Skinner, A. H.	Freed, R. A.
Mathis, E. T., Jr.	

Mitchell, Capt. A. W., and Dauber, Capt. K. H., to Rock Island Arsenal.
Grady, 2d Lt. J. H., and Schell, 2d Lt. H. H., to Pawtucket, at plant of Hope Webbing Co.

Veterinary Corps.

Greenwood, Capt. R. A., N.A., to Camp Sevier.
Following to Camp Lee, with vet. hosp. being organized there, for duty overseas:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Spikes, J. S.	Freilinger, M. S.
Lamb, M. B.	Beattie, R. S.
Vestal, H. C.	Koster, L. P.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Campbell, D. C.	Smith, L. R.
Burgett, C. S.	Boyd, J. H.
Ridley, W. F.	Wells, C. N.
Kilheffer, H. L.	Riordan, J. J.

Jewell, Capt. C. H., N.A., to Camp Lee, as Div. Vet.

Veterinary Reserve Corps.

Harrison, 2d Lt. R. P., and Devine, 2d Lt., to Camp Beauregard.
Andreassen, 2d Lt. S. K., and Ludwig, 2d Lt. J. R., to Camp Lewis.
Frederick, 2d Lt. H., to Camp Doniphan.
Adams, 2d Lt. L. B., previous orders revoked.

Following to Camp Shelby:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Chew, R. D.	Magley, L. K.
Erb, R. C.	Petry, C. O.
Holmes, H. B.	

Following to Camp Pike:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Egan, P. H.	Wall, J. F.
Ewing, F. R.	Wilson, H. W.
Smith, L. E.	

Following to Camp Devens:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Austin, F. M.	O'Brien, J. H.
Bell, C. L.	Trainor, P. F. A.
Milman, M. H.	

Signal Corps.

Treman, Capt. R. E., to Camp Sevier.
Peabody, 1st Lt. J. E., and Edwards, 2d Lt. W. N., to Portland, Ore.
Lahm, Maj. F. P., detailed a temp. Lt. Col. in Sig.C.
Brewster-Green, Lt. Col. M. E., will report to Chief Sig. Off.

Sanitary Corps.

Brigham, 1st Lt. C. C., will report to Surg. Gen.
Jones, 1st Lt. E. S., will report to Surg. Gen.
MacCleary, 1st Lt. H. R., to Camp Johnston.
Schneider, Capt. E. C., will report to Chief Surg. of Av.Sec. of Sig.C.
Stimmel, 1st Lt. C. O., N.A., will report Cmdg. Off. of laboratory car No. 201, (Red Cross Car "Reed.")

Following to Hazelhurst Field.
CAPTAINS.
Schneider, E. C. — Dunlap, K.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Bagby, B.	Pierce, H. F.
Hanson, G. F.	Spaulding, H. H., Jr.
Isaacs, S.	

Medical Corps.

Beebe, Maj. E. L., N. Y. N.G., hon. discharged.
Craig, Lt. Col. C. F., to Camp Greenleaf to investigate training facilities; then return to his proper station.
Bloombergh, Lt. Col. H. D., designated Cmdg. Off. of Evac. Hosp. No. 11, at Ft. Riley.
Morse, Lt. Col. A. W., to Ft. Riley with Evac. Hosp. No. 11.

Field Artillery.

Following assignment to active duty and will proceed to Camp Greene:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Dugan, T. H.	Richard, F. T.
Gerasmky, M. H. C.	Sleeper, H. R.
Hale, J.	

Bacon, 1st Lt. R. L., Ill. N.G., hon. discharged.

Moore, 1st Lt. K. M., to Camp Dix.
Kendall, 2d Lt. R. C., appointed to same grade in Sig. R.C.
Brumage, Maj. A., to Camp Grant.
Swedberg, 2d Lt. A. V., N.G., promoted to be 1st Lt.

Engineer Reserve Corps.

Johnson, Capt. G. A., hon. discharged.
Day, Capt. H. S., transferred to 37th at Ft. Myer.
Sammis, 1st Lt. D. S., assigned active duty to Camp Lee as a student at Eng. Training Camp.
Douglas, Capt. H. A., to Camp Lee as student Eng. Training Camp.
Mudd, Maj. S., prev. orders amended so as to direct him to report to Asst. Secy. of War.
Myers, Maj. E. T., appointed to same grade in Ord. R. C.
Stacker, Capt. P. L., promoted to be Maj.
Evans, 2d Lt. A. B., appointed to same grade in Ord. R.C.
Derby, Capt. C. F., appointed to same grade in Ord. R.C.
Wilkison, 1st Lt. H. W., and Bevan, 2d Lt. C. F., entered to Camp Lee as student, Eng. Training Camp.
Osgood, Capt. H. D., and Demeritt, 1st Lt. L. M., to active duty Camp Lee as students Eng. Training Camp.
Hoffman, Capt. W. H., and Davis, 1st Lt. S. L., to active duty at Camp Lee as students Eng. Training Camp.

Miscellaneous.

Following of Sig. Enlisted R. C. appointed 2d Lts. and assigned to Kelly Field:
PRIVATES, FIRST CLASS.

De Lacour, H. F.	De Veau, G. P.
Frank, G. M.	Coleman, J. I.
Berning, H. W.	Weston, J. C.
Woodward, J. D.	Wilson, H. D.
Zogbaum, H. S.	Chapman, J. P.
Poer, F. L.	Walton, H. L.
Perry, T. T.	Strong, W. M.
Vaughan, C. T.	Reid, H. L.
Walton, R. L.	Wells, R. D.
Roberts, H., Jr.	Roberts, I. W.
Hefferman, G. P.	Hall, F. L.
Hull, K. D.	Lewis, F. B.
Schlussel, J. S.	Miller, G. N., Jr.
Shaw, C. G.	Smith, C. R.

Sessions, 1st Lt. F. R., U. S. A., ret., detailed as Professor of Mil. Science and Tactics at Ouachita College, Arkadelphia, Ark.
Mitchell, Capt. H. B., U. S. A., ret., to Yale Univ. as Professor of Mil. Science.
Adams, Maj. E. M., U. S. A., ret., to home.
Howe, Lt. Col. E. W., U. S. A., ret., to home.
Andrus, Maj. F. B., U. S. A., ret., to Purdue Univ. as Professor of Mil. Science.
Grembowicz, Chaplain J. A., appointed to be 1st Lt.
Hill, Maj. A. D., Judge Adv., R.C., will report to Judge Adv. Gen.
Hoffman, Brig. Gen. R., to Camp Jackson to ascertain degrees of progress being made relative to the organizing of the 371st Inft.
Woodward, Maj. F. S., Judge Adv. Gen., R.C., will report to Judge Adv. Gen.

Following to Camp Wadsworth:
BRIGADIER GENERALS.

O'Neill, C. T.	Richards, R. A.
Wilson, W.	Sweetser, E. L.

Gohn, Lt. Col. J. E., 12th Inft., to Camp Wadsworth as Chief of Staff.
Miller, Lt. Col. C. H., to Camp Wadsworth as Inspector; Waterbury, Maj. F. T., Ord.R.C., to Camp Wadsworth as Ord. Off.; Rich, Maj. C. H., Qm.C., to Camp Wadsworth as Qm.; Smith, Maj. M. S., Judge Adv. Gen. R.C., to Camp Wadsworth as Judge Adv.; Miss, Maj. J. A., Sig.C., to Camp Wadsworth as Sig. Off.
Kenan, Maj. O. T., Insp. Gen., R.C., to Charleston, S. C., as asst. to Dept. Insp. Cmdg. Gen., South. Dept.
Barrette, Brig. Gen. J. D., N.A.; Brett, Brig. Gen. L. M., N.A.; Hersey, Brig. Gen. M. L., N.A.; Graves, Col. W. S., General Staff, and Jackson, Col. W. P., N.A., will meet in this city to select and recommend officers for detail in the General Staff Corps.
Covell, P. B., appointed chaplain in N.A., with rank of 1st Lt.
Embree, 1st Lt. S. S., Den.C., to Camp Cody.
Ferguson, Col. H. B., 105th Eng., will report to Chief of Staff for temp. special duty.
Martin, 1st Lt. L., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., N.A., will report to Adjt. Gen. for temp. duty.
Sprowl, 2d Lt. G. W., and Lawson, 2d Lt. J. F., of O.R.C., appointed to N.G.
Stout, Cont. Surg. R. F., to South. Dept.
Lyons, Maj. J. J., Med.C., N. Y. N.G., hon. discharged.
Ware, F. C., O.R.C., appointed to N.G.
Duggan, Brig.Gen. T. B., previous orders amended to read Dugan, Brig.Gen. T. B.
Mann, Maj. C. H., Railway Transportation Corps, N.A., to Panama Canal Dept. for temp. duty.
Pearce, Capt. E. H., U.S.A., ret., assigned to active duty with a div. of the War Risk Ins.
Johnson, Cont. Surg. M. T., to home.
Wallen, 1st Lt. S. A., U.S.A., ret., to New Mexico College of Agriculture as Prof. of Mil. Science.

Following will appear before the Av. Exam. Boards indicated for physical and mental examination to determine their fitness for the Av. Serv.:
Hough, 2d Lt. R. B., Jr., 1,222 East Broad St., Richmond.
Queisser, 1st Lt. R. L., Jr., Lakeside Hosp., Cleveland.
Aiken, 2d Lt. H. W., 720 Fourth Nat. Bank Bldg., Atlanta.
Kent, 1st Lt. E. H., Boston.

Following of O.R.C. appointed to N.G.:
Witt, Capt. C. C.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Allison, W. T.	Baker, G. L.
Glenn, E. M.	Goodwin, G. C.
Jamison, E. H.	Lanier, J. T.
Williamson, H. J.	Lucas, W. P.
Reeson, W. M.	

Resignations.

Hannigan, 2d Lt. M. M., Ill. N.G.
Cuyler, 2d Lt. E. E., Ill. N.G.
Fantom, Capt. W. H., Penn. N.G.
Sandford, 2d Lt. C. G., Eng.R.C.
McCurley, 1st Lt. J. F., F.A.
Guthrie, Maj. A. S., F.A.

Leaves.

Bente, 2d Lt. O. F., Inft.R.C., extended 4 days.
Ditto, Capt. R. C., Inft.R.C., 10 days.
Maloney, 2d Lt. W. F., Inft.R.C., 10 days.
Humble, 2d Lt. E. H., Inft.R.C., 5 days.
Robinson, Col. J. P., Inft.R.C., 7 days.
Dozier, Capt. H. G., Inft.R.C., 10 days.
Crissey, Capt. G. W., Med.R.C., extended 5 days.
Vestal, Capt. M. P., Inft.R.C., 10 days.
McMurray, Capt. C. M., Inft.R.C., 10 days.
Berry, Lt.Col. D. G., Inft.R.C., 8 days.
Young, 2d Lt. E. G., Inft.R.C., 20 days.
Hickman, Capt. E. D., Inft.R.C., extended 5 days.
Steele, 2d Lt. M. H., Inft.R.C., extended 15 days.
Crowe, Capt. T. S., Inft.R.C., extended 5 days.

New Officers Commissioned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Adjt. Gen. McCain announced today that the following appointments in the Officers' Reserve Corps and national army have been made to date from Jan. 7, 1918:
Corn, S. P., to be 1st Lt. in Adjt.Gen.'s R.C.
Davis, R.; Wilcoxson, R. F., and Yeakum, B. H., to be 2d Lts. in Eng. R.C.
Plumb, R., and Tally, F. W., to be Majs. in Ord. R.C.

CAPTAINS IN ORDNANCE RESERVE.

Bamberger, C.	Bartell, F. E.
Davies, J. P.	Ewen, M. F.
Gartner, H. O.	Jones, H. O.
Munn, M. C.	Shivler, B. F.
Waterman, F. E.	White, R. L.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS IN ORDNANCE RESERVE.

Bruce, H. E.	Connell, H. E.
Connette, T. W.	Death, A. C.
Hope, S. N.	Howes, D. S.
Kuhr, C. A.	Menkin, J. I.
Minich, H. D.	Ritter, E. R.
Russ, J. B.	Wilking, L. C.
Winship, R.	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS IN ORDNANCE RESERVE.

Callen, R. S.	Campbell, W. T.
Corbitt, W. S.	Davis, A. H.
Fairchild, C. W.	Folsom, P. L.
Foote, W. D. A.	Jensen, J. A.
Lawler, S. S.	Miller, A. H.
Schultheis, L.	

CAPTAINS IN AV. SEC. OF SIGNAL RES.

Forrest, C. R.	Gurvine, R. J.
Howlett, R.	Smith, C.

Wales, E. V., to be 1st Lt. in Av.Sec. of Sig. Res.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS IN AV. SEC. OF SIGNAL RESERVE.

Bame, A. C.	Barker, W. S.
Brown, O. S.	Burgess, A. I.
Caldwell, V. B., Jr.	Fitzgerald, B. M.
Hersey, G. F.	Holland, H. H.
McQuade, W. P.	Olmstead, R. S.
Schiff, L. D.	Shepard, O. W.
Smith, L. K.	Spooner, G. A.
Sullivan, C. E.	Welland, S. M.
Wiggins, F. C.	

CAPTAINS IN MEDICAL RESERVE.

Edwards, C. B.	Foote, E. C.
Gerhart, B. A.	Harding, F. B.
Morse, A. G.	Newell, E. D.
Stockwell, W. M.	Smith, H. B.
Akerley, A. W. K.	Hertzman, C. O.
Morgan, J. E.	Stevenson, A. W.
Stoddard, T. A.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS IN MEDICAL RESERVE.

Lister, R. H.	Talbot, E. S., Jr.
Callander, C. L.	Updegraff, G. L.
Myers, D. A.	Vass, T. E.
Arnold, C. K.	Walen, J. J.
Blake, E. M.	Weathers, B.
Blender, D. R.	Young, J. C.
Brickley, H. D.	Smeltzer, D. H.
Byler, C. E.	Burns, C. C.
Christensen, C. A.	Betzner, C. W.
Cowden, A. McG.	Connolly, T. W.
Coy, L. M.	Elsner, M. N.
De May, C. E.	Hatfield, J. E.
Edgington, J. E.	Johnson, A.
Fischer, E. H.	Keebler, A. V.
Gable, J. J.	Lynch, M. J.
Geiger, J. W.	McClary, S. B.
White, J. B.	Mattes, A.
Barone, S.	Monahan, J. J.
Rose, C. K.	Mett, A. G.
Bennett, Z. B.	Mauer, E. N.
Berg, E. P.	Miller, M. B.
Boyle, M. L., Jr.	Moulton, A. T.
Buckner, W. F.	Quinn, R. J.
Chase, C. H.	Ryder, R. H.
Glasen, A. C.	Schmidt, L. H.
Cottom, F. W.	Searight, M. W.
Dahl, R. O.	Sedwick, A. J.
De May, G. H.	Cannon, R. F.
Eisenstaedt, J.	Wall, R. R.
Fleming, B. R.	Windom, A. L.
Gaseley, W. R.	Lieffers, H.
Gerle, F. B.	Aud, F. G.
Goodman, S.	Brown, B. H.
Gunderson, N. O.	Conley, C. C.
Hampton, J. B.	Crutchfield, C. R.
Hodgkins, E. M.	Kline, O. R.
Harriman, F. E.	Hawks, J. D.
Horigan, J. A.	Kleiner, S. B.
Howell, E.	Kemner, E. W.
Hyland, W. A.	Le Tellier, F. S.
Karchner, R. G.	McCutcheon, M.
Leggett, H. W.	Martin, C. R.
Lichatenstein, S.	Morgan, T. R.
McGaffrey, E. H.	McCallion, W. H.
McKean, R. W.	Meeks, J. L.
Marchbanks, H. E.	Mashburn, C. M.
MacLane, C. C.	Ottow, A. F. W.
Miller, C. J.	Rectenwald, W. E.
Olsen, H. H.	Ralls, L. B.
Pollard, E. W.	Sumner, R. D.
Randolph, H. C.	Scholl, R. F.
Sachtleben, W. L.	Seraphin, A. R.
Sharon, F. F.	Smith, F. M.
Simmons, W. D., Jr.	Smart, O. E.
Symons, C. A.	Tharp, H. Z.
Terry, H. H.	Taylor, F. W. H.
Goux, R. S.	Von Der Weyer, W. H.
Hall, E. J.	Morvant, M. F.
Harmon, C. A.	Abelmann, T. O. H.
Harrison, B. A.	Hansen, M. M.
Hodnett, W. S.	Snarr, G. G.
Howell, D. H.	Van Recelaere, L. H.
Hunt, H. H.	Wurtzel, G. L.
Jackson, R. W.	Lovelady, R. G.
Kime, B. N.	Cloud, M. M.
Lemmon, C. E.	Moore, O. A.
Looney, V. L.	Sullivan, C. H.
McCreery, G. R.	Thomson, J. E. M.
McKenzie, A. C.	Tomb, E. H.
Mayfield, L. K.	Uzzle, E. F.
McQuillan, J. A.	Jameson, J. R.
Nevill, O. C.	Aikman, D. M.
Pennington, C. L.	Cote, L. C.
Pressly, J. S. M.	Richards, W. D.
Reed, O. C.	Randall, J. J.
Schroeder, E. L.	Vaughan, J. C.
Shortell, J. H.	Christman, P. W.
Staton, L. W.	Jones, F. T.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS IN DENTAL RESERVE.

Ortlon, E. J.	Davenport, R. S.
Burkhart, R. H.	Bartleman, P. O.
Ihde, D. H.	Connell, E. B.
Jensen, G. B.	Levenson, J.

Morava, W., to be Maj. in Qm.C. of N.A.
Clark, T. R.; McNaughton, J. R., and Neal, C. E., to be Capts. in Qm C. of N.A.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS IN QUARTERMASTER C. OF N.A.

Byersdorfer, W. M.	Boglarsky, J. J.
Butler, C. W.	Morgans, M.
Santry, F. J.	Shepperson, G. M.
Snyder, W. B.	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS IN QUARTERMASTER C. OF N.A.

Carpenter, S. A.	Olson, H. W.
Chaplin, H. H.	Smith, L. A.
Griffin, O. H.	Spencer, F. L.

Knowles, C. W., and Nettles, G. E., to be 1st Lts. in Railway Transportation C. of N.A.
Bascom, G. R., to be Maj. in San. C. of N.A.

The Civil Service.

City.

Applications for physician, Grade 3, male and female, will be received until 4 P. M. Jan. 17. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, 5; technical, 5. A qualifying physical examination will be held. Candidates must be at least 21 years of age on the date of filing applications. There is one vacancy in the Charities Department at $2,000 a year.

United States.

The commission announces for Jan. 22 an examination for assistant marine constructing engineer for men. A vacancy under the Quartermaster General of the army, Washington, at $1,800 a year, will be filled from this examination. The duties will be to prepare specifications and plans for the construction of new vessels and repair and alterations of vessels of all descriptions; make reports and technical inspections of hull and machinery of army vessels in connection with construction, repair, and in general the handling of all marine matters pertaining to the construction, maintenance, and operation of the department's vessels. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on general education and technical training, 40; professional experience and fitness, 60. Applicants must have reached their twenty-third but not their fifty-fifth birthday on the date of examination.

Wills for Probate.

SMITH, EMELINE C., of 320 West Seventy-sixth Street. Value of estate more than $400,000. Emeline L. Carpenter, a daughter receives $40,000 and the Seventy-sixth Street home and contents, her husband, James M. Carpenter $10,000; a sister, Mary A. Kneeland, and a nephew, Russell A. Kneeland, each $5,000. While Russel Kneeland's wife Fannie, is remembered with $1,000, seventeen other bequests ranging from $3,000 to $200 are made. Mrs. Carpenter is the beneficiary of the income from the residuary estate and the principal upon her death reverts to two charities; the Board of Conference Claimants of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, and the Presbyterian Board of Relief for Disabled Ministers and the Widows and Orphans of Deceased Ministers; in each case the bequest to be known as, the George H. Smith Memorial Fund.

SPINGARN, Mrs. BERTHA, at Hotel Endicott, (Jan. 1,) divides more than $60,000 among forty-two legatees. To her brother Henry S. Cahn is left $12,000; to her niece Bertha Baum, $10,000, and to her nephew Emanuel S. Cahn, $8,000. Other legacies dispose of sums ranging from $3,000 to $200. Six charitable bequests are made, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum of New York gets $500, and $300 each goes to the United Hebrew Charities; the Montefiore Home; Mt. Sinai Hospital; the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews and Temple Beth El.

Estates Appraised.

BLYTH, CHARLES A., of the brokerage firm of Blyth & Bonner. (July 5, 1916.) Total assets $220,974. The chief item of debt is, Blyth & Bonner, speculation account, $51,181. Assets: Cash, $2,078; personal, $3,409; stocks and bonds, $37,264; interest in the Blyth & Bonner, $178,231. Beneficiaries: Sister-in-law, Cornelia A. Dukes, life interest in $1,484 and an annuity of $2,400. His son, Bertram D. and Charles A. Blyth, $45,416 each. Daughter, Mrs. Beatrice B. Emmons, $13,542.

LENNON, THOMAS, (May 6, 1917.) Total assets, $196,188. His four sisters, Margaret, Catherine and Elizabeth Lennon, all of 46 West Sixty-eighth Street, and Eileen G. Cahalan, of 176 West Eighty-second Street, receive the entire estate in equal shares of $46,328 each. Assets: Real estate, 176 West Eighty-second Street, valued at $22,000, equity, $12,843; a half interest in 26, 28, and 30 West Sixty-first Street, $50,042; 46 West Sixty-eighth Street, $24,000; 463-7-9 West Broadway, $85,000. Equity $24,708, cash $20,711. Personal, $30,960. Stocks and bonds, $28,583.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—A disturbance that moved in by way of the Southern California Coast is central tonight over southwestern Colorado, with a high pressure area of great magnitude to the northward, and snows have fallen generally in the Northwest and in the plateau region, attended by a marked fall in temperature.

Temperatures tonight range from 2 degrees below zero in northern Wyoming to 22 degrees below zero in Alberta. It is also considerably colder in the lower Mississippi Valley, and low temperatures continue elsewhere, except in Texas. In addition to the precipitation mentioned there were rains in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, and snows in Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, and from the upper lake region eastward.

Except for scattered snows along the lower lakes the weather will be generally fair Thursday and Friday in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, the East, and South, without decided temperature changes, although it will be somewhat colder Thursday in the South Atlantic States and along the Gulf Coast.

Cold wave warnings have been ordered for Wyoming, southwestern South Dakota, the western portions of Kansas and Nebraska, and the Texas Panhandle.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate to fresh west, fair weather; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest, fair.

FORECASTS TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania.—Fair Thursday and Friday; little change in temperature.

Western New York.—Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday; snow near the Lakes; little change in temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1917.	1918.		1917.	1918.
3 A. M.	38	22	4 P. M.	44	25
6 A. M.	39	22	6 P. M.	42	22
9 A. M.	39	22	9 P. M.	38	20
12 M.	44	30	11 P. M.	37	22

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 26; for the corresponding date last year it was 42; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 22, at 8 P. M. it was 21. Maximum temperature, 31 degrees at 12:15 P. M.; minimum, 20 degrees at 9 P. M. Humidity, 66 per cent. at 8 A. M., 60 per cent. at 8 P. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.66 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood 29.86 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]
Sun rises..7:20|Sun sets..4:47|Moon rises..5:13

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:15	5:46	11:55	11:40
Governors Island	5:46	6:12	12:00	12:20
Hell Gate	7:21	7:57	12:30	2:25

Official Shipping List.

Arrivals of vessels from foreign countries at Atlantic Coast and Gulf ports in the twenty-four hours ended Jan. 8:

STEAMSHIPS.

Ancon, (Am.)	Louisiana, (Am.)
Aragaz, (Br.)	Mohican, (Fr.)
Alfred Hage, (Dan.)	Maraval, (Br.)
Binghampton, (Am.)	Munamar, (Am.)
Bayamo, (Am.)	Mexico, (Am.)
Belfons, (Nor.)	Nemesis, (Br.)
Como, (Nor.)	O. A. Knudsen, (Nor.)
Conifer II., (Br.)	Ottar, (Nor.)
Charlton Hall, (Am.)	Olaf, (Dan.)
Dania, (Dan.)	Parisian, (Br.)
Gerlyon, (Br.)	Republic, (Am.)
Hero, (Am.)	Ruby, (Am.)
Hamlet, (Nor.)	Roman Prince, (Br.)
Kernhaw, (Am.)	St. George, (Br.)
Kechi, (Am.)	Texas, (Swed.)

SAILING VESSELS.

Askoma, (Am.)	Georgiana, (Am.)
Catherine Burke, (Am.)	Pharos, (Nor.)
Edward R. Smith, (Am.)	

Fire Record.

A. M.		Loss.
3:40	—220 E. 14 St.; Michael Lipitz	$500
5:50	—233 Elizabeth St.; not given	Slight
7:35	—26 Beekman St.; Butler & Kelly	Slight
7:45	—106 W. 61 St.; Francis Morton	Slight
4:00	—1,829 Unionport Rd.; Mary Robinson	Slight
1:00	—2,119 Arthur Av.; C. Lanken	Slight
11:33	—3,435 Tiemann Av.; John Schunke	Not given
11:35	—3,431 Tiemann Av.; J. Lang	Not given
P. M.		
12:50	—7 Av. and 47 St., (new subway;) Holbrook & Rollins	Slight
1:30	—17 Chatham Sq., (auto;) Metropolitan Distributing Co.	Slight
1:20	—215 Chrystie St.; Wale & Meyer	Slight
1:40	—3,906 3 Av.; not given	$30
3:45	—72 St. & West Drive, Central Park, (auto;) Automobile Holding Co.	$1,000
3:43	—58 Suffolk St.; N. Tanieese	Slight
4:45	—416 E. 162 St.; Emma Curtis	Slight
5:40	—154 W. 131 St.; Isaac Brown	Slight
5:55	—244 E. 109 St.; James McGee	Slight
6:55	—160 Monroe St.; David Josephs	Slight
7:15	—B'way & 36 St., (auto;) John J. O'Hara	Slight
7:15	—24 Kenmare St.; Kenmare Automobile Co.	Slight
8:30	—112½ Bowery; Cohen & Goldstein	Slight
9:00	—101 St. Mark's Place; M. Levengrub	Slight
9:10	—67 W. 139 St., (tenement roof;) not given	None
9:25	—143 Brook Av.; Mary Dalton	Slight
11:20	—432 W. 34 St.; Mrs. —— Bessing	Slight

Education Notes.

The Board of Education approved yesterday the transfer of May A. Ingenthron, assistant to Principal, from P. S. 104 to P. S. 6, Manhattan.

The Civil Service Commission has authorized the employment of John Walker Harrington as publicity representative in the Bureau of Lectures.

The death of Miss Harriet L. Bogue, Principal of P. S. 41, Brooklyn, was reported to the Board of Education yesterday.

Plans for the erection of the new P. S. 20, Brooklyn, will go on with the elimination of the provision for a bowling alley, a rifle range, an art gallery, gardens, conservatories, and swimming pools. The shower baths, however, will be retained.

A parents' meeting will be held in P. S. 40, Twentieth Street, on Jan. 11, at 3 P. M., to discuss the work accomplished by the Department of Speech Improvement and to inform the parents how they may aid in improving and correcting the speech of their children. Judge Samuel D. Levy of the Children's Court, Dr. Frederick Martin, Director of Speech Improvement, Department of the Board of Education; District Superintendent Ruth G. McGray, and Principal Sol F. Du Bois will speak. Principal Franklin of P. S. 40 will preside. Parents and teachers of children suffering from speech defects are urged to atten.

George L. Egbert has been appointed a member of the local School Board of District 47 and James Talbot as a member of the local School Board of District 46, both in Richmond Borough.

The resolution adopted by the former Board of Education authorizing the Acting City Superintendent to assign temporarily to the Washington Irving High School Lucy B. Allen, a first assistant in the New York Training School for Teachers, was rescinded by the new Board of Education yesterday.

The State Commissioner of Education has rendered a decision in the appeal of Arthur T. Stetson against the former Board of Education. It directs the present board to transfer or assign him to a position on the teaching staff, which he is legally qualified to hold under his teacher's license and that the position of Principal of P. S. 104, Brooklyn, be filled by a teacher holding a Principal's license.

Leaves of absence without pay have been granted to Paul Goldman, a teacher in P. S. 50, the Bronx, and to Gerald Reynolds, a teacher in the Evander Childs High School, for the purpose of war service.

Classes in English to foreigners and industrial classes for the purpose of furthering the work in Americanization will be organized in the building of the Council of Jewish Women, 71 St. Mark's Place, Manhattan, as an annex to Evening Elementary School 79.

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Temporary Assignments: Acting Detective Sergeant Second Grade Edward Hunger, Detective Bureau, to C. O. Squad, for 30 days, from 8 A. M., Jan. 13; Patrol. J. E. Nemetz, 20, to C. O. Squad, for 30 days, from 8 A. M., Jan. 10.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Patrol. J. J. McManus, 22, from 5:55 A. M., Dec. 23, during disability; T. J. Shea, 23, from 1:30 A. M., Dec. 18, to 12 P. M., Dec. 15; W. Kennedy, 26, from 11:45 A. M., Dec. 28, 1917, during disability; T. F. Phelan, 26, from 7 A. M., Jan. 1, during disability; J. J. McGirr, 29, from 3:30 P. M., Jan. 1, during disability; William Hayes, 38, from 1 A. M., Jan. 1, during disability; E. E. Sweeney, 88, from 8 A. M., Jan. 2, during disability; R. R. Ames, 48, from 11:10 A. M., Dec. 31, during disability; E. D. Day, 146, from 6:55 A. M., Dec. 30, during disability; J. Clancey, 161, from 6:30 P. M., Dec. 18, during disability; W. R. Leach, 168, from 7:35 A. M., Dec. 28, to 12 P. M., Dec. 28; G. Folsey, 172, from 8:15 A. M., Dec. 24, during disability; J. W. Mooney, Traffic Div., Sub-div. A, from 10:30 P. M., Dec. 31, during disability; O. Wingfield, Traffic Div., Sub-div. D, from 1:10 P. M., Dec. 27, during disability; H. Adamec, Traffic Div., Sub-div. C, from 7:30 A. M., Dec. 12, to 12 P. M., Dec. 26; P. J. Crowley, Traffic Div., Sub-div. E, from 4:45 P. M., Dec. 14, to 12:01 Dec. 26.

Fire Department.

Fined: Fire. 1st gr. H. F. R. Simonis, Eng. 273, $5 for loss of coat badge No. 5,353; Fire. 1st gr. T. Sullivan, No. 2, H. & L. 41, $5 for loss of coat badge No. 3,536.

Revocation of temporary detail, while on sick report, to take effect at 8 A. M. Jan. 10: Fire. 1st gr. H. W. Lein, Jr., Eng. 54, to the Division of Pensions.

Special leave of absence: Lieut. W. F. Meyer, Eng. 244, for 48 hours from 8 A. M. Jan. 12.

SPREAD WILSON'S SPEECH.

Security League Will Distribute It Among Foreigners in America.

The translation of President Wilson's message to Congress into foreign languages as a means of getting America's war aims before the foreign-born citizens of the country, was decided upon by the National Security League at a meeting yesterday. It will be put into German, Russian, Swedish, Dutch, Danish, Yiddish, Hungarian, and Polish for circulation in pamphlet form.

Colonel Charles E. Lydecker, as Chairman of the committee on the $1,000 prize being offered by the security league for the best suggestion as to a method for getting America's war aims before the German people, reported that the contest was being widely advertised, and that a large number of suggestions had been submitted.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—In taxicab, between Hotel Knickerbocker and Waldorf, on Monday evening, Jan. 7, about 6:30, blue-beaded lady's bag, with scroll of white and gold beads, containing one long diamond bar pin, in small Shagreen bag, also diamond bowknot pin, pinned to the lining of the bag; also pair of pearl-mounted opera glasses. If finder will return same to Cashier, Snow's, Ltd., 17 Battery Place, liberal reward will be paid and no questions asked.

LOST. — Between Cafe Lafayette, Knickerbocker Hotel, and Metropolitan Museum, on Dec. 27, two diamond rings, set in platinum; one ring of 3 large diamonds, the other 3 small diamonds and a sapphire. Liberal reward if returned to C. H. Sims, 52 Nassau St.

LOST.—DIAMOND BRACELET, $100 reward; diamond bracelet, platinum setting, between Palais Royal and Martha Washington; probably taxi; return Room 1211, 30 East 26th St. L. R. De Crevoisie, Madison Square 8500.

LOST.—Brown skunk muff, with brown fur cord and brown satin lining, either on 5th Av. or bus between 42d and 23d Sts., or going to Waldorf Hotel, about 6:15 P. M. Monday, Jan. 7. Return to Stetson Shop, 5 East 42d St.

LOST.—Diamond bowknot brooch, with pearl pendant, mounted in platinum and gold setting, Tuesday night, probably at or near Palais Royal; a considerable reward; no questions. Telephone 9067 Schuyler.

LOST.—Dec. 27 or 28, box containing cameo and pearl locket, with chain, string of white coral beads, and silver lavaliere; $50 reward; no questions asked if returned to desk of Hotel Wallick, Broadway and 43d St.

LOST—Leather pocketbook with gold rim, Stern's, or 5th Av. and 40th St.; contains $50, cards with name and address; reward and no questions asked if returned to 497 River St., Paterson, N. J.

LOST.—Presumably in taxi, Sunday night, between the Rivoli Theatre and 307 West 79th St., a gold mesh bag, containing small change. Reward. Return to 519 West End Av., care of Keighly.

LOST.—Liberal reward return of gold watch marked O. C. in blue enamel, platinum chain with pearls, gold knife and pencil, lost in or about the Waldorf, between Dec. 23 and Jan. 5th. Cashier, Waldorf.

LOST—Lady's black leather bag containing check, cash, and watch, between McCreery's and 23d St. elevated station; reward. Return to 79 West 49th St.

LOST.—Between Fulton and 181st Sts., Broadway, lady's platinum, 2 diamonds and pearl ring. Liberal reward, no questions asked. Charles H. Smith, 374 Broadway.

LOST.—Gold link bracelet, studded small diamonds, skating Prospect Park lake, Dec. 13. Murphy, 11 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn. Reward.

LOST.—Two diamond and pearl pendants; diamond and pearl in each, set in platinum. Finder kindly return to H. M. Heyderman, 850 East 4d St., Brooklyn. Reward.

LOST.—Hudson seal melon-shaped muff, lost in taxicab or near Vantine's or Bonwit Teller. Reward. Mrs. McLean, 121 E. 55th. Plaza 3450.

LOST.—A gold meshbag, last Friday, on 5th Av., between 44th and 45th Sts. Liberal reward and no questions asked if returned to Aaron Lauterbach & Bro., 170 Broadway.

LOST.—Wednesday, between Plaza Hotel and 48 East 63d St., about 1 o'clock, Hudson Bay seal shoulder cape, Kolinsky collar; $25 reward. Mrs. Robert Waller, 45 East 63d St.

LOST.—Yellow diamond ring, two smaller diamonds on either side of yellow diamond, and 14 diamond chips, set in platinum; liberal reward. N 183 Times.

LOST.—Saturday, Grand Central subway station, velvet bag containing money and eyeglasses; liberal reward. Baumgarten, 1,419 Carroll St., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Dec. 27, matinee Colonial Theatre, blue beaded bag containing silver coin purse, silver pencil, valued keepsake; liberal reward. Return Box Office, Colonial Theatre.

LOST.—Wednesday, on Broadway, between 50th and 47th Sts., brown beaded purse containing bills. Cash reward. Telephone Schuyler 2904.

LOST.—Man's silver wrist watch at or near West 42d St. Post Office, Tuesday evening; liberal reward if returned to 154 West 85th St.

LOST—Mink neckpiece in Black and White taxi, on Saturday night from 9 to 10, going to Little Hungary Restaurant; reward. O 62 Times.

LOST.—Pocketbook, containing double diamond ring, Jan. 1, on Newkirk Av. station, Flatbush; reward. 612 West 143d St. Sanford.

LOST—Pin, dark blue stone, surrounded by pearls, Friday night. Return 106 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn; reward.

LOST—Saturday in 5th Av. bus, brown muff, baum marten fur; reward. F. Robertson Jones, 137 East 66th St. Plaza 8279.

LOST.—Black fur barrel muff, Wednesday matinee Eltinge Theatre; reward. F. C. Hansen, Weehawken, N. J. Union 6498.

LOST.—Fisher fur scarf between East 46th Street and 76th Street; reward. Return 8Bos. 123 East 70th Street.

LOST.—Brighton Beach elevated, evening Jan. 1st, sealskin muff. 833 East 15th, Brooklyn; reward.

LOST—Moleskin muff, at Empire Theatre, Saturday matinee; reward. Return to Apartment 3A, 600 West End Av.

LOST.—Gold eyeglasses, 59th St. or 5th Av.; reward. Cardwell, 77 Downing St., Brooklyn.

LOST—A Kolinsky cape, at the Audubon Theatre, Jan. 6; reward. M. Rothstein, 561 West 180th St.

LOST.—Wrist watch, oblong shape, sapphires and diamonds, black ribbon band; lost a week ago; $50 reward. Phone Plaza 8180.

LOST.—Mink scarf, Sunday night, between 140th 139th or in taxi; liberal reward. 600 West 126th St.

LOST.—Silver fox neckpiece; liberal reward. Return to Apt. 11D, 530 Park Av.

LOST—Silver wrist watch, Sunday, at Van Cortland Park; reward. Phone 403 Astoria.

LOST.—Brown muff, baum marten fur, Saturday, in bus. Reward. Jones, Plaza 9279.

LOST.—Gold initialed fob, I. B. L. Reward. Leopold, 550 West 144th St.

A LIBERAL REWARD will be paid for the return of a pigskin wallet and contents, lost in Hudson Terminal or Manhattan Transfer Saturday evening, Jan. 5. Return to L. W. Halleck, Room 1201, 50 Church St., New York City.

LIBERAL REWARD.

Diamond wedding and solitaire engagement ring, lost in Shanley's wash room; owner grieves over loss; full value given. Call Mrs. James M. Mines, (owner,) or Cashier, Hotel Martinique.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Silver fox muff, Friday afternoon, Arnold, Constable & Co., on way to subway, or in subway; no questions. Telephone 87 Columbus, Weil, 80 Central Park West.

$250 REWARD.

Return diamond brooch, set in platinum, lost Jan. 5 between the Cocoanut Grove and 47th St. and Madison Av.; no questions asked. Cartier, 653 5th Av.

$400 REWARD for return of onyx and diamond bow-knot brooch, lost Saturday, Dec. 29, between 59th St. and 5th Av. and Fulton Theatre. Charlston & Co., Jewelers, 654 5th Av.

Found.

FOUND.—On New Year's Eve, gold watch and fob; identify by letter. W. P., 39½ Washington Square.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—186th St., near Broadway, a brown Pekingese dog; answers to the name of Ching; reward. F. C. Sagrs, 526 West 139th St.

NO MONEY NOW FOR WEST SIDE PLAN

Craig Tells Improvement Commission Funds Are Needed for School Purposes.

HAS A REFUNDING PLAN

Controller Says He Deplores City Debt Limit Talk—Favors Tube to Aid Freight Congestion.

Controller Craig, testifying before the West Side Improvement Commission yesterday, said he was in favor of a six-track subway under Tenth and Eleventh Avenues as far south as Canal Street, for the transportation of freight, and that it should be operated by the city so that all railroads would have equal access to it. If this plan was carried out, he said, he believed the city need not fear that the present congestion of freight would be duplicated.

Such a plan, he declared, would be sufficiently elastic to permit of its extension by a system of platforms and terminals, to meet the growth of the city's population and business. Eventually it might be found advantageous to connect this subway with various sections of the city by underground roads, he said. Asked how much a subway as the one proposed would cost, Mr. Craig said that his office was preparing a refunding plan which would permit an increase to $125,000,000 of the city's debt limit. He said the city's debt limit would ordinarily not be more than $65,000,000 in the current year.

This plan, Mr. Craig explained, would be submitted to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court by the Corporation Counsel for approval. To increase further the financial means of the city Mr. Craig referred to a plan, now under consideration, for exemption from the debt limit of all corporate stock. The Controller said he deplored the constant discussion of the city's debt limit, and declared that this talk was largely responsible for the fact that the city would not be able to borrow any more money for less than 5 per cent.

Much money was needed for educational purposes, he said, and this was the more pressing need, because, in his opinion, any person who would deprive the people of all possible educational advantages would be a public enemy.

In reply to questions, Mr. Craig said that the city should not give in fee any of its property to the New York Central Railroad or to any other corporation, but that a franchise should be granted to the railroad for a period of ten years, with the privileges of four renewals for the same term. Commenting on the present claims of the New York Central Company to the ownership of certain lands and rights, Mr. Craig suggested that in the event of the Government acquiring the railroad the company might demand compensation for lands and rights conveyed to it by the city.

Mr. Craig, in referring to the value of the waterfront, said he thought it should always remain in the possession of the city, and that piers should be built and leased to the railroads. Each pier, as stated should yield an annual rent in normal times of $5,000. Mr. Craig did not think that at the present time the city could do more than to compel the New York Central Company to improve its method of handling freight by utilizing some of its unused land. Asked what he thought of a tunnel under the North River, the Controller replied that a tunnel or tunnels were desirable and would prove of great advantage.

No date was set by the commission for a future hearing.

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday authorized its President to appoint a committee to consider the west side situation. A former committee had considered the matter and reported, but since then it had assumed such a wider scope that the appointment of another committee was deemed advisable.

Berkeley

Furniture display rooms, for example, would be very appropriate on one or two floors still available in the highly desirable Berkeley Building. Of course, we mean display rooms of firms as highly regarded as the rest of our tenants. Does your business need a new and better situation?

BERKELEY ARCADE CORPORATION
19-25 WEST 44TH ST.
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STEEL CASEMENTS AND WINDOWS
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Pre-War Prices Are Again in Vogue

Suits can now be had for as little as they cost before the war. We have reduced many of our exclusive fabrics far below replacement values—really to prices even less than shown in mark-down ready-to-wear sales.

Many $40 to $50 fabrics now $30
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Call and see this unusual display of materials—then order a suit to your own measure. Fit, finish, and satisfaction strictly guaranteed.

ARMY OFFICERS' UNIFORMS
Made-to-Measure and Ready-to-Wear-Away
AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
39 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S. *The man with a warm heart has a big advantage when the thermometer is low and coal is high.*
Arnheim Axioms

William G. White
ANNOUNCES HIS
Semi-Annual Shirt Sale

Not salvage nor children of idle factory hours, but my standard shirts from my regular stocks. In a word, *fine shirts*—fine fabrics, fine tailoring and *loyal* colors.

So then, I can afford to cover every shirt with my standard guarantee, the which is:

Should at any time any shirt of mine be other than entirely satisfactory in quality, in color, in size, in service or in price, before or after you shall have worn it, return the shirt and I will refund the purchase price without quibble or controversy and with an apology.

Fabrics—Anderson's Scotch madras, silk-and-madras, French flannels; percales (some with imported P.K. bosoms and cuffs), fine silks; soft or stiff cuffs; in some instances collars to match; all sizes.

Formerly $2.00 and $2.25	Now $1.45
Formerly $2.50 to $3.00	Now $1.85
Formerly $3.50	Now $2.35
Formerly $4.00 and $4.50	Now $2.85
Formerly $5.00 and $5.50	Now $3.85
Formerly $6.50	Now $4.95
Formerly $7.50 and $8.50	Now $5.95

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WHITE & WHITE INC.
READY-TO-SERVICE **Shirts** MADE TO MEASURE
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25 CORTLANDT ST. NEAR CHURCH ST.
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These Three Great Products from Corn *enable you* to help save the Nation's resources as urged by the U.S. Food Administration

INDIAN CORN and the products of corn will furnish food in more variety than any other grain and ***save sugar, save fats, save wheat*** and save money for every family in the land.

Karo Syrup spread on war bread is appetizing and nourishing. It takes a quarter of a pound of steak to equal in fuel value four good slices of rye bread spread with Karo.

Karo is the National Syrup for griddle cakes and waffles. Good for candy making and unequaled for preserving.

Mazola, the pure oil from Corn, is delicious and economical—takes the place of butter, lard and fats for cooking, and of olive oil for salads. It gives your cooking better flavor and it is easy to cook with. Can be used over and over again.

Duryeas' Cornstarch is the base of a hundred everyday desserts. You can use it with canned or preserved fruit, with jelly or with many a home-made sauce. A prime favorite in those days when desserts were expected to be nutritious as well as delicious.

Now is the time to revive them.

Makes delicious gravies too.

Save
1-wheat *use more corn*
2-meat *use more fish & beans*
3-fats *use just enough*
4-sugar *use syrups*
and serve the cause of freedom

DURYEAS' *in on the pantry shelf of the good cook everywhere. It has been considered the great dessert maker for seventy years.*

MAZOLA *bought in larger quantities means a saving in price. It will keep indefinitely under all conditions.*

KARO (maple flavor) in the Green Can Prepared especially for those folks who like the good old-fashioned maple flavor.

KARO (golden brown) in the Blue Can The universal household syrup for waffles, hot biscuit, griddle cakes and bread.

KARO (crystal white) in the Red Can The syrup for cooking and preserving. Great for candy making.

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E. Brunel
Chicago Boston Detroit Phila
MANHATTAN—1482 B'way, cor. 43d. 1209 Broadway, at 32d St. 1 W. 34th St., opp Waldorf. 115 W. 42d St., near Broadway. 9 E. 42d St., near 5th Ave. HARLEM—23 W. 125th St. BROOKLYN—172 Fulton St., over Loft's.
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516 5th Ave., cor. 43d. 206 Broadway, Rm. Mail Bldg. 245 Broadway, opp. City Hall. 36th St. and 3d Ave., in Bloomingdales'. 368 5th Ave., bet. 37th & 38th Sts. BRONX—149th St. & 3d Av., over Riker's. NEWARK—860 Broad St. YONKERS—12 North B'way.

Life

Brains

Are all around us but scattered. It takes time, thought, care, experience and enthusiasm to bring them together, but this week's LIFE is an object lesson in how this can be done. In this remarkable number is clustered the work of 35 of America's representative artists. Centre page cartoon in colors. LIFE is the leading pictorial representative of the best American

BRAINS

On the Cover:
"Souvenirs for Susie."

Life

Issue dated January 10, out to-day.
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14 West Thirty-first Street, New York.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair, northeast winds, increasing tonight; tomorrow snow.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,902. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1918.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

TROTZKY AGREES TO HOLD PARLEY AT BREST-LITOVSK

Negotiations for Peace with Teutons Resumed as Army Prepares to Fight.

PEACE MADE WITH BULGARIA

Fact Announced in Parliament at Sofia by Premier Radoslavoff.

TURKEY'S TERMS REJECTED

German Mission in Petrograd Said to Have Asked Sweden to Mediate with Allies.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 10.—The Russian delegation at Brest-Litovsk has announced its readiness to continue the peace negotiations at that place, the latest information received here says.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Unofficial reports received here concerning the first session of the peace conference at Brest-Litovsk, which was resumed Tuesday with Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, at the head of the Russian delegates, say that Trotzky, in a speech, insisted on a removal of the conference to Stockholm.

Trotzky declared the Russians came to Brest-Litovsk not as the representatives of a conquered country, and did not intend to ask for pity, but would continue to act as true revolutionists. He is reported to have told the German and Austrian delegates that if they did not accede to his request they would feel the weight of the voice of the democracies of the Central Powers, and the weight of arms of the Russian democracy.

The Evening Post asserts that the Germans replied that they did not decline to carry on the peace negotiations, but they failed to specify where.

The Russian delegation includes, in addition to Trotzky, who is serving as its President, one woman, Mme. Bitchenko, a former exile, and M. Joffe, M. Kameneff, M. Pokrovsky, and three counsellors.

The German delegation in Petrograd which is discussing with the Russians such questions as the resumption of commercial relations and the exchange of certain classes of prisoners is reported to have expressed the desire to the Swedish legation that Sweden act as the go-between with Great Britain, France and Italy.

A separate peace agreement has been signed by Russia and Bulgaria, according to the Bund of Berne, a dispatch from the Swiss capital reports. A Bulgarian correspondent of the Bund says Premier Radoslavoff read the following dispatch from Brest-Litovsk in Parliament:

"War between Russia and Bulgaria ceases. Diplomatic and economic relations between Russia and Bulgaria are resumed. Russia recognizes Bulgaria's right to nominate a delegate to an international Danube commission. The first peace is thus concluded, with the consent of Bulgaria's allies."

The Bund says Bulgaria has appointed a Minister to Petrograd and a Consul General to be stationed at Odessa, and has ordered the resumption of navigation to Odessa.

Separate peace proposals made by Turkey have been refused by the Bolshevist Government, according to a report in Petrograd. Turkey was requested to participate in the general conference between Russia and the Central Powers.

A dispatch last Saturday from Petrograd purported to give the Turkish peace terms as presented to Russia, but the dispatch did not state that Turkey's proposals had been made independent of the other Central Powers. Among the terms proposed by Turkey were free passage of the Dardanelles for Russian ships, Russian evacuation of Turkish territory, and demobilization of the Russian Black Sea fleet. Turkey was to retain her active army in consequence of continuation of war against the Entente.

Bulgaria took part with Germany, Austria, and Turkey in the first negotiations at Brest-Litovsk, and it has been assumed that no peace terms would be agreed to by the Central Powers except in concert. However, advices yesterday giving the names of those who took part in the first session of the Brest-Litovsk conferences when they were resumed this week made no mention of a Bulgarian representative.

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria is credited with opposing the formula of peace without annexations or indemnities, declaring Bulgaria should retain the territory she has won. This would not interfere with a peace between Russia and Bulgaria, however, inasmuch as the territory Bulgaria desires consists of parts of Serbia and Rumania.

SOCIALISTS BITTER ON POLICY TO RUSSIA

German Aggression Unmasked, Says Leipzig Organ of the Independents.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Jan. 10, (Dispatch to London Daily Chronicle.)—When the despotic German censorship is constrained to permit the publication of such a leading article as is printed in a number of the Leipziger Volkszeitung received here tonight, the fact may be interpreted as symptomatic of a maturing crisis in German democratic spheres. Under the heading "Clearness," the official or-

Continued on Page Four.

Sees Germany Near Collapse, Infected by Russia's Example.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 10.—Germany was never in such danger of collapse from internal and external difficulties as at present, says the correspondent in Germany of the Tijd. The political struggle concentrated around Foreign Secretary von Kühlmann has been reflected, he says, in violent scenes in the Main Committee of the Reichstag. Public action of the Socialist minority cannot longer be resisted, and even should militarism gain a temporary victory, the correspondent thinks that reaction will follow quickly.

Russia's example is said to have infected popular and military circles already. The food question, the national mourning, the dislocation of industry, the growing desire for peace, and the fear of a new offensive in the west threaten to lead to a tragic phase if the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk fail. In the latter event, the correspondent says, a domestic explosion is inevitable.

BOLSHEVISM SEEN AS NEW RELIGION

Compared, as a Mass Movement, with Early Christianity by Russian Writer.

OUTCOME OF IT FEARED

Partition of the Country Among the Powers Prophesied by One Pessimist.

BY HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 9.—The Christmas holidays passed off quietly. The Russians of all classes stubbornly celebrated Christmas, despite snowstorms and the secularism of the present rulers. I have talked with many persons during the last few days. All were trying to read the riddle of Russia's future.

One writer with a restless probing mind, who was very keen on war and who assured me at the time of the democratic conference that the Russian State had collapsed, now declares that Bolshevism is a new religion. He is not a Bolshevik, but he is extremely interested. He compared Bolshevism as a mass movement with early Christianity, and there certainly are points of semblance, for instance, in the fanatical sectarianism and marked apocalyptic tendency.

My friend admitted that Bolshevism as a religion could not last because its aims are purely material, and its material basis would inevitably fail; but he considered that while it did last it would work extraordinary changes.

It is certainly true that Bolshevism as a mass movement has an almost religious quality. I remembered a little railway man who assured me in almost Biblical phrase that Bolshevism made glad the soul, though he was doubtful of the ultimate results, and none who knows the history of Russian dissent can have failed to notice that many of the emotional tendencies of the extreme sects seem to have combined with great force in this new movement.

Given the idea of Bolshevism as good tidings to the poor, as a short cut to an earthly paradise, its infectious character and the power that lies in its childish irrationalism become intelligible. Even that extraordinary jargon with which the Bolshevist writers and speakers disfigure the Russian language, seems to have on the masses the effect of a strange ritual language in the Church service.

Another Point of View.

Another friend, more skeptical, regards Bolshevism simply as an unwholesome product of decomposition. The revolution, he says, was not a revolution, but simply the breakdown of the enfeebled and antiquated state organism under the strain of war. The mob let loose from all authority and restraint is simply plunging on in its instinctive, restless way in search of a new equilibrium. If the war goes on much longer, he says, the same thing will happen in other States, and the explosive forces that luck in our artificial civilization will be revealed.

He thought it very possible that when the elemental movement in Russia had spent itself and Russia was reorganized on a new basis the new State, or group of States, would be conservative and very bourgeois, and Russia as the centre of order would calmly survey the upheavals in western Europe.

Russian socialism he considered was a mere phase, a convenient label for the confused multitude of incoherent aspirations now released and revealed. The excesses of the present movement must not, he said, be set down to any peculiar savagery of the Russian people. The excited mob, freed from restraint, is always brutal, and under similar conditions the mob in the industrial countries of the West would probably display more violence.

An American present agreed. He remarked that considering the extent of the country and complete absence of restraint there was extraordinarily little violence, and added that a mob lynching a negro in the Southern States was just as horribly brutal as a Russian mob pogroming or lynching an officer.

Others Take Gloomy View.

Other Russians I found were plunged in extreme pessimism and full of shame and loathing for the excesses of their

Continued on Page Four.

Florida Trains Seaboard Air Line
Lv. Wash., D. C., eff. Jan. 13, at 9:30 A. M., 8:00 P. M., and 11:15 P. M. For Atlanta, Birmingham, 9:30 A. M. and 8:00 P. M. Reservations 1184 B'way, N. Y. C.—Advt.

GERMANS RESENT BLOW AT EMPIRE IN WILSON TERMS

Demands as to Alsace and Poland Are Declared to Kill Hopes of Peace.

EFFECT ON RUSSIA FEARED

Address Denounced as "Demagogic Artifice" to Prevent Brest-Litovsk Agreement.

VIENNA PRESS HOSTILE

Declares Wilson's Terms Would Be Acceptable Only from a Complete Victory.

Threaten to Shoot Pilots Dropping Wilson Message.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 11.—The Daily Chronicle says this morning:

"It is stated that a million copies of President Wilson's address will be dropped in Germany from airplanes. It is excellent propaganda, and, if every German could read the address, there might be a national strike against the war, but Germany recently sent a communication through the Swiss authorities to the Allies, stating that pilots of airplanes used for dropping propaganda matter will, if caught, be treated as spies and shot. This threat, which would no doubt be carried out, will interfere with any such plan as proposed.

"What is now wanted is some kind of flying craft which will travel fifty to a hundred miles or more, dropping propaganda on the way. It should be a machine which could be used when there is a slight or moderate wind against it. Here is a chance for ingenious inventors to improve on the existing facilities for invading the enemy countries with moral munitions and scattering broadcast pamphlets, tracts and pictures."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 10.—The German newspapers use vigorous language in commenting on President Wilson's address to Congress.

The Cologne Gazette puts its comment on Wilson's address under the headline, "Wilson's Clumsy Trap." It says the most dangerous time since the war began approaches for the Entente, with the Russians on the point of making a separate peace and becoming allies of the Central Powers. It asserts that Lloyd George and Wilson spoke in order to create confusion in the peace negotiations, but argues that peace is fortunately not to be obtained by intrigues and machinations, but by deeds and decisive battles. The latter, it says, brought the Russians and Germans together and will bring to fulfillment that which is ripe.

"Then," it goes on, "deeds shall speak further until success also crowns the work in the west."

The Vorwärts says that the Wilson peace program will find two obstacles in Germany. The first is the indignation still felt after Wilson's last offer. Secondly, there will be distrust as to whether Wilson's idealistic flights in his address are diplomacy or simply meant to deceive Russia about a general peace and lure her once again into the morass of blood of the world war.

Calls It "Demagogic Artifices."

The Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger says:

"Reports are not complete yet, but this much is evident already: Wilson again brings all his demagogic artifices to play to create disunion in Germany and to prevent Russia from closing a separate peace with the Central Powers. He talks of an alleged rupture in the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk, while in reality the delegations at this moment are engaged in finding a way to peace.

"It must be left to the Russians whether they will be frightened by the atrocities of the German conquerors which he pictures. If they are to wait for his boasted aid, then the day of peace is yet a long way off.

"Wilson's program of a general peace may sound ever so well. He gives no directions as to the settlement of the differences among the European powers, and that's why all those who seek a peaceful arrangement in the true sense of that term have no use for his phrases."

Alleges President Is a Czar.

The semi-official Berlin correspondent of the Cologne Gazette says that there are already many signs in America that President Wilson reigns like a Czar, and that the present war has been an eye-opener as to American freedom and the influencing of public opinion in a way which none believed possible.

The paper asserts that the public and Congress have been kept in the dark about everything and that the press has been obliged to lie about the reasons for the war. It considers that the political article by Samuel G. Blythe on the achievements of the last Congress in The Saturday Evening Post Nov. 3 was an indication of this. Extracts from the article are published by the Gazette with the conclusion: "And a people ruled thus allows its President to talk of reforming us!"

A report from Zurich states that a hundred Russian "emigrants" have

Continued on Page Two.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
Made of tender meat of little pigs and choice spices. You have never tasted perfect sausage till you have tried them.—Advt.

Only $800,000 a Month to be Sent Abroad for Charity

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The State Department and the War Trade Board today agreed to limit money sent out of the country for charity to $800,000 a month.

This will affect moneys intended for Palestine, for the Armenians, and all similar purposes for which organized funds are sent abroad. They require a Government war license.

It was said by charity workers here last night that the action of the Washington authorities in limiting to $800,000 the amount to be sent out of the country in one month for charity probably had reference to the work of charitable organizations outside of the Red Cross. It was said also that the amounts sent for Jewish, Armenian, Syrian, and other relief work in Europe probably would not be seriously interfered with, inasmuch as the sending of a steady amount of $800,000 a month would be much more than is being sent now in some months, while considerably less than in other months.

MORE WHEAT TO GO TO NEEDY ALLIES

Exportation of 90,000,000 Bushels Planned—May Cause Shortage of Flour Here.

FOR COMPULSORY SAVING

Hoover Approves Bill to Enforce Wheatless Days—Plans to Buy 30% of Output.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Ship losses and crop failures abroad have brought about such a serious food situation in the allied countries that the United States is planning to release for export an additional 30,000,000 bushels of wheat, although the country's surplus had been shipped by mid-December.

The American people will be asked by the Food Administration to cut their consumption to make up the amount to be exported. Unless they do, the nation is threatened with a flour shortage in May, before the new wheat crop is harvested in June.

The Food Administration is considering legislation to make the saving of wheat compulsory, and has approved a bill drawn by Representative Lever, author of the Food Control bill, to enforce wheatless days. Proposals for mixed flours and for a form of war bread of mixed grains also are under consideration as possible measures to reduce the use of wheat flour.

In preparation for dealing with the situation the Food Administration has decided to purchase from the mills 30 per cent. of the output. Out of the flour purchased it will supply the Allies, the army and the navy, and will maintain reserve stores to meet any local shortage that may arise.

Some Food Administration officials think a slight flour shortage next Spring not only would not cause suffering here, but might have a wholesome effect in causing the people to turn to other cereals.

The shortage of food abroad probably will bring an early determination of a policy respecting the balance to be maintained between food and troop shipments. A decision will be left largely to the Allies, since they best can determine which will be the more useful to themselves in prosecuting the war.

PAN GERMAN PARTY GAINING NEW POWER

Rumors of von Kuehlmann's Fall Continue—Talk of a Dictator Is Renewed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 10.—Little change is reported in the political situation in Germany, although the military Pan German Party appears to be gaining power daily, and undoubtedly the speeches of Lloyd George and Wilson will increase the strength of the annexationists. The Weser Zeitung remarks that military leadership will play an increasingly important rôle in future German policy, and that von Kühlmann's fall continues to be rumored.

In order to quiet the public, the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung and the Wolff Bureau publish a somewhat belated denial of a reported confidential session of the Chancellor with the party leaders and of reports that the peace delegates have been ordered home, but the Frankfurter Zeitung is skeptical, asserting that this denial has not silenced all the questions raised or the Pan German agitation against the Government. The Zeitung openly suggests that von Ludendorff's threatened resignation was only a scare to bring pressure to bear regarding the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk and strengthen the Conservative Party.

There is still persistent talk of a military-political dictatorship, and the Cologne Volkszeitung does not believe that the crisis is over. The Madgeburg Zeitung considers the crisis more serious than the Russian invasion of East Prussia was. Even the Tageblatt, von Kühlmann's ardent supporter, admits that his position is shaky.

The Rhenish Westphalen Gazette publishes a report of a letter which the majority factions addressed to the Kaiser before the latter received the Chancellor. In this letter the majority factions requested that if the Kaiser was considering a new Chancellor he should consult the Reichstag leaders before taking any steps, asserting that in order to insure political harmony it was necessary to adopt an attitude of mutual trust and confidence regarding foreign and internal policy.

PINEHURST, N. C., FOR RECREATION.
Health, Golf, Tennis, Horse Racing, etc.—Advt.

WAR DEPARTMENT MET TASK IN FULL, BAKER ASSERTS

Says No Army of Such Size Was Ever Raised and Outfitted So Quickly Before.

GOODLY FORCE AT FRONT

Tells Senators We Have a Substantial Army in France and Ready for Service.

ADMITS ORDNANCE DELAYS

Also Uniform Shortages, but Insists All the Men Are Fully Clothed Now.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—An aggressive defense of the War Department against criticism of delay in equipping the army after the entry of the United States into the war was made by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, today before the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

While frankly conceding that there had been delay in the early days of the war, Secretary Baker insisted that the War Department had put through a huge undertaking in a manner that ought to make the American people proud.

"A substantial army is already in France," he said, "where both men and officers have been additionally and specially trained and are ready for active service."

The Secretary told the committee that every American soldier who needed a rifle had one now. The manufacture of ordnance of every character, he said, was being turned out as fast as factories throughout the country could do the work.

Secretary Baker contradicted testimony that the army experiences a shortage in clothing, insisting that whatever delinquency there was early in the Winter had been made up. He upheld the work of the Ordnance and Quartermaster General's Departments, which have been severely attacked by witnesses before the Senate committee.

The War Department, he said, was confronted with a "stupendous task" when America entered the struggle, and it was difficult to get the whole war program going at once.

"No army of similar size in the history of the world has ever been raised, equipped, or trained so quickly," said the Secretary. "No such provision has ever been made for the comfort, health, and general well being of an army."

Throughout his testimony, which lasted six hours, Secretary Baker maintained that the War Department, in handling the job ahead of it, had worked expeditiously and effectively. He did not deny errors might have crept in. But whatever faults there had been, he said, were slight and did not materially interrupt the task of equipping the army.

Unpreparedness Deplored.

The Secretary admitted, in reply to searching questions by the committee, that the War Department might better have started the work of manufacturing rifles, machine guns, and heavy ordnance long before America's entry into the war, but reminded the Senators that the department had no official warning that America would be a participant.

Senator New alluded to James W. Gerard's assertion, in his book, that he had communicated word in 1916 to the Government that Germany intended to pursue its submarine policy to the end. The Indiana Senator wanted to know if the Secretary of War could not have acted upon that warning and started a preparedness program, so that America would be ready to take up arms when the hour struck for her to enter the war.

"I am not privileged to discuss a diplomatic matter," was the Secretary's reply.

Senator McKellar plied Secretary Baker with questions touching upon the system by which members of the Supply Committee of the Council of National Defense participated in contracts for war supplies in which they were financially interested. Mr. Baker replied that that system had been abandoned.

"But don't you think such a system was wrong?" insisted Senator McKellar.

"Theoretically, perhaps," said the Secretary. "But the men who served upon that committee were men of integrity and of the deepest patriotism. They took no advantage of their position. I can assure you of that."

"But would it not be possible for favoritism to creep into such a system?" pursued Senator McKellar.

"Not with the men who formed that committee," replied the Secretary.

Senator Weeks asked the Secretary about the failure of the Quartermaster General's department to take up the wool supply of the country last Spring, when manufacturers in Massachusetts and elsewhere had offered their entire output. The Secretary asserted that there was no shortage of wool and the occasion had not seemed imminent for such a step.

Insists Wool Is Available.

"Experts have told this committee that there was a wool shortage, a serious one," said Senator Weeks. "Our information is that the manufacture of uniforms and blankets for the army and navy will be gravely threatened unless steps are taken to get all the wool the market has in sight."

Mr. Baker was unmoved in his insistence that plenty of wool was available.

"How is it, then, that the Quartermaster General's Department has ac-

Continued on Page Three.

CHU CHIN CHOW.
The Biggest Success in New York. Mat. Tomorrow. Manhattan Op. House.—Advt.

HOUSE FOR SUFFRAGE, 274 TO 136, EXACT TWO-THIRDS VOTE REQUIRED, WITH CLARK'S BALLOT IN RESERVE

Text of Suffrage Resolution as Adopted; How Members Divided Politically on Vote

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Here is the text of the suffrage amendment to the Constitution, as adopted by the House today:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of each House concurring therein,) that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE —.

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of sex.

Section 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provision of this article.

How the Vote Was Divided

Analyzed on political lines, the vote on the resolution was:

For—Democrats, 104; Republicans, 165; Independents, 2; Socialist, 1; Prohibitionist, 1; Progressive, 1; total, 274.

Against—Democrats, 102; Republicans, 33; Progressive, 1; total, 136.

M'ADOO ATTACKS BIG FREIGHT JAM

Confers with His Cabinet on Relief for New York and the East.

SHIPS THE MAIN PROBLEM

Bunker Coal Will Be Pushed to All Ports by Every Available Agency.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—For six hours today, Director General of Railroads McAdoo, the members of his official cabinet, and A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central, who has been placed in charge of trunk lines in the East, discussed ways and means for breaking up the freight jam that has held up shipping and threatened a coal famine in New York and New England. Conditions as reported by Mr. Smith, who has been directing operations from New York, were by no means reassuring and substantiated many of the complaints which have reached the headquarters of Mr. McAdoo here. When he left the conference room, however, and hurried to catch the 7 o'clock train from New York tonight, Mr. Smith announced that the situation generally looked a bit more hopeful.

"The anthracite coal situation," he said, "is better than it was. As far as the bituminous coal supply for New York is concerned, it cannot be denied that a sufficient supply is not going in. We have got to get bituminous coal there for certain industries and for bunkering ships.

"We are making a hard fight to improve the water transportation facilities, and are doing everything in our power to overcome the conditions which have been caused by the most severe weather for many years. If the milder weather continues conditions will soon be much more favorable. That is about all I can say. I haven't any information that any industry is suffering in the New York district to the extent that there is danger of it being forced to shut down. In fact, I don't believe there is danger of such an acute famine there."

Mr. Smith said that a brave battle was being fought against the ice-choked bays in order to get coal through to ships that were delayed in sailing, and that the fight would be kept up with every ounce of energy that could be utilized. The ice jams in Chesapeake Bay and at Sewall's Point, at Norfolk, Mr. Smith said, had badly crippled deliveries, and railroad men have described conditions as the worst in fifty years. At the latter point, it was stated, there were 180,000 tons of coal available, and ships with a capacity of 160,000 tons. Because of the weather conditions, not more than 20,000 tons were being unloaded and transferred each day. Much of this coal is consigned to New York and other ports for bunkering purposes, Mr. Smith said, and there was an excellent chance that considerable shipments would be made soon.

Mr. McAdoo had no detailed comment to make on the situation. There was no tendency on the part of any of the officials, however, to belittle the seriousness of the situation as regards the bunker coal needed to prevent a continuance of the shipping tieup and the attendant congestion of freight at the port terminals. There was simply the assurance given that the traffic experts were "gaining slowly on the operating end," and that every agency available was being used.

Mr. McAdoo was tied down by conferences on the operating problems today, and was unable to reach a decision regarding the taking over of express companies. It was predicted here, however, that this would be done as soon as the Director General's cabinet has recommended the step. Officials of the big express companies met here and prepared a report for Mr. McAdoo. It is understood that they will not fight against Government control. The officials were: G. C. Taylor, President American Express Company; B. D. Caldwell, Vice President Wells

Continued on Page Twenty-four.

EVERARD'S BROWN STOUT—The ideal tonic for invalids and old people.—Advt.

FREIGHT PILES UP; SHIPS CAN'T SAIL

41,000 Carloads at Big Atlantic Ports Add Complications to Railroad Situation.

DUMP GOODS ON MEADOWS

Government Shipments Reported Thrown from Cars—Nearly 25,000 Carloads Here.

Because of the shortage of ships, the coal situation and railroad congestion there are 41,000 carloads of munitions and supplies for the allied nations awaiting shipment at the six North Atlantic ports—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, and Norfolk.

Of this total, 30,000 carloads are shipments for the United States, British, French, Russian, and Italian Governments. The 41,000 carloads do not include other thousands of cars of supplies which have been held back from the ports because of the congestion on the Atlantic Seaboard. Of the 30,000 carloads of Government freight, more than half is lying on the ground near the ports; the rest is in cars and on piers and in warehouses. The 30,000 carloads translated mean about 1,200,000 tons, or enough to load 240 ships, each carrying a cargo of 5,000 tons.

The situation at the ports has been aggravated by the shortage of coal for ships. There are ships in this harbor which have been waiting a month for coal; others which have been delayed three weeks; there are more which have been waiting ten days. On Monday thirty ships received bunker coal; on Tuesday twenty-four were coaled; on Wednesday only six ships received coal for their bunkers. This particular situation became more serious yesterday when South Amboy, the port for most of the bunker coal for this harbor, was blocked by ice three feet thick, formed by broken ice floating down upon it. Eliana Lee, Acting Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, went there yesterday and took personal charge in an effort to clear the port and release some thirty barges of bunker coal which had been dumped there. There is not enough bunker coal at tidewater or en route from the mines to coal the 136 ships which were waiting at this port yesterday afternoon for coal. These ships take anywhere from 1,000 to 6,000 tons to fill their bunkers. The railroads reported yesterday that there were more than enough cars at the mines to haul all the coal offered.

Smith Confers with McAdoo.

A. H. Smith, Assistant Director General of the Railroads, was in Washington yesterday in a conference with Director General McAdoo. It is understood that they discussed the coal situation in general and the bunker coal situation in particular. The result of the conference may be that drastic steps will be taken to supply sufficient labor at the coal mines. More than seventy per cent. of the men working in the soft coal mines are Austrians, and it is hinted that there may be an inquiry as to whether these men are turning out all the coal they can.

A canvass of the situation at the six North Atlantic ports, from which most of the supplies are shipped to Europe, showed as of Jan. 5 that the following amounts of freight, by cars, were at those ports:

United States, 3,309; British, 4,683; French, 13,615; Russian, 4,823; Italian, 4,008; total Government; shipments, 30,582; commercial, 10,519; grand total, 41,102.

A canvass of the conditions at the one port of New York showed this situation by carloads:

Shipments.	In Cars.	On Piers.	On the Ground.
United States.....	779	128	788
British	590	341	372
French 1,340		915	6,734
Russian	34	209	3,133
Italian	13	100	...
Commercial 4,260		3,125	2,197
Totals 7,086		4,478	13,197

The grand total shows that on cars, piers and on the ground 24,671 carloads are awaiting shipment here.

These figures show a slight improvement at the ports over the conditions

Continued on Page Twenty-four.

"OBSERVE—from this sketch of a 'War Garden'——" See top of page 9.—Advt.

VOTE FOLLOWS STIFF FIGHT

Adoption of Constitutional Amendment Debated Five Hours.

LEAVE SICK BEDS TO VOTE

Mann and Sims Save Day for Suffragists—Miss Rankin Leads Their Fight.

PRESIDENT IS CRITICISED

Democrats Say His Support Violates Platform, and 102 Stand Out.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—By a vote of 274 to 136 the House of Representatives tonight adopted the Susan B. Anthony resolution to submit the woman suffrage Constitutional Amendment to the State Legislatures for ratification. The resolution, contended for by suffrage leaders for seventy years, commanded the exact number of votes, two-thirds of those voting necessary to submit a proposed amendment. Speaker Clark, who was favorable to the resolution, did not vote.

The vote was so close that the opposition fought hard against the admission of the vote of Representative Joseph J. Russell of Missouri, who hurried to the Speaker's desk on the second roll call and demanded that he be allowed to vote. The opposition insisted that he was not in the chamber during the roll call. Mr. Russell proved that he had been present, and his vote was counted on the side of the proponents. Not satisfied that they had been defeated, the anti forces led by Representative Saunders of Virginia demanded a recapitulation of the vote; that failed to change the result.

The debate, in which the leading members of both sides participated, with Miss Jeannette Rankin directing the suffrage hosts on the Republican side, lasted five hours. Many women found seats in the crowded galleries. Some were there two hours before the House convened. During the debate women knitted, but the leaders devoted themselves to intently following the argument. Nearly every woman who journeyed to the House carried a knitting bag. Acting under the rules forbidding bags to be carried into the Capitol, the guards seized such appurtenances; only a few succeeded in breaking down the rule.

Had Clark's Vote to Spare.

The vote, making the greatest national victory ever scored by the suffrage cause, came after a very hard and uncertain struggle. Backed by the support given to the resolution by President Wilson, and by the conference of Republican members last night, suffrage champions began the fight with every hope of victory. As it drew toward the close and the leaders saw that Democrat after Democrat had refused to follow the President these hopes began to wane.

The galleries, which had been all animation, suddenly became serious, and some leaders whispered, "We are defeated." The watchers were electrified when Representative Russell broke through the crowd of members surging around the Speaker's rostrum and succeeded in having his vote recorded for the resolution. Victory also could have come through the support of Speaker Clark, who had assured the women that he would be with them if his vote were necessary.

When Speaker Clark announced the final vote the people in the galleries arose en masse and cheered; members on the floor joined in the jubilation. Representative James R. Mann, the Republican leader, who had left a sick bed to give his support to the resolution, received an ovation along with Miss Rankin. Fully a thousand women congregated on the steps outside the House following adjournment and cheered with all the enthusiasm of collegians after a football victory.

Effort to amend the resolution failed. Representative Merrill Moores of Indiana offered an amendment to refer the resolution to a referendum of the voters, instead of to the State Legislatures. This was defeated, 131 to 272. While this amendment was being proposed a long protest against the resolution, signed by ex-Judge George Gray, Thomas Bayard, Jr., H. I. du Pont, and other citizens of Delaware, was read.

The only other attempt to amend proposed to limit the time for action by the States to seven years. This was defeated, 159 to 246. This amendment was offered by Representative Gard of Ohio, who urged that the same restriction as had been carried by the prohibition amendment.

Vote of New York Delegation.

Members of the New York delegation lined up in the final vote as follows:

DEMOCRATS: Aye—Caldwell, Flynn, Dale, Maher, Sullivan, Thomas F. Smith, Dooling, Carew, Oliver, Lunn, Charles B. Smith. No—Riordan.

REPUBLICANS: Aye—Hicks, Rowe, Swift, Haskell, Francis, Chandler, Siegel, H. L. Fairchild, Husted, Platt, Ward, Sanford, Parker, Snell, Mott, Snyder, Magee, Pratt, Dempsey, Waldow, Hamilton. No—Goulden, Sanders.

SOCIALIST: Aye—Londe.

After an hour's debate on the rule

limiting discussion to five hours, the House adopted the rule, and the resolution came up for debate. The galleries had filled to capacity, mostly with women. The corridors leading to the galleries were congested. Women who had struggled for years in the cause strove in vain for admission.

All eyes in the galleries were centred on Miss Jeannette Rankin of Montana, who shared with Representative Meeker of Missouri the honor of apportioning time for the Republicans. On the Democratic side Representative Raker, Chairman of the Suffrage Committee, and Representative Saunders of Virginia, controlled the time.

Miss Rankin, the first woman to enter Congress, also had the signal distinction of making the first speech of the day. This honor came to her as the result of a gracious request from Representative Walsh, Republican of Massachusetts, who asked Representative Raker whether "it would seriously interfere with his plans if Miss Rankin should open the debate."

Mr. Baker, as Chairman of the committee, had taken his place in front of the Speaker's desk and was about to open the debate. Visibly embarrassed, he retired in favor of Miss Rankin, who delivered what proved to be the longest speech of the day in favor of the resolution. She spoke with great fervor.

Miss Rankin's Plea.

"We are facing a question of political evolution," she said. "International circumstances have forced this question to an issue. Things we have for years been taking for granted are suddenly assuming a new significance for us.

"Today we are mobilizing all our resources for the ideals of democracy. And we are finding that, with all our past wastefulness, we still have limitless resources upon which we can count. We have men for the army, the navy, the air; men for the industries, the mines, the fields; men for the Government.

"But something is still lacking in the completeness of our national effort. With all our abundance of coal, with our great stretches of idle, fertile land, babies are dying from cold and hunger; soldiers have died for lack of a woolen shirt.

"Might it not be that the men who have spent their lives thinking in terms of commercial profit find it hard to adjust themselves to thinking in terms of human needs? Might it not be that a great force that has always been thinking in terms of human needs and that always will think in terms of human needs has not been mobilized? Is it not possible that the women of the country have something of value to give the nation at this time?

"It would be strange indeed if the women of this country through all these years had not developed an intelligence, a feeling, a spiritual force peculiar to themselves, which they held in readiness to give to the world. It would be strange if the influence of women through direct participation in the political struggles through which all social and industrial development proceeds would not lend a certain virility, a certain influx of new strength and understanding and sympathy and ability to the exhausting effort we are now making to meet the problem before us.

"Today as never before the nation needs its women—needs the work of their hands and their hearts and their minds. Their energy must be utilized in the most effective service they can give. Are we now going to refuse these women the opportunity to serve, in the face of their plea, in the face of the nation's great need?

"These are heroic times, and they call for the strength and the courage and the dignity to think and act in national terms. We thought in national terms when we restricted activities by the prohibition amendment a few weeks ago. Why can we not now think in national terms and extend opportunities?

"The girl who works in the Treasury no longer works until she is married. She knows now that she will work on and on and on. The war has taken from her opportunities for the joys that young girls look forward to. Cheerfully and willingly she makes her sacrifice. And she will pay to the very end, in order that the future need not find women paying again for the same cause.

"The boys at the front know something of the democracy for which they are fighting. These courageous lads who are paying with their lives testified to their sincerity when they sent home their ballots in the New York election and voted two to one in favor of woman suffrage and democracy at home.

"Can we afford to permit a doubt as to the sincerity of our protestations of democracy? How can we explain if the same Congress that voted for war to make the world safe for democracy refuses to give this small measure of democracy to the women of our country?"

Chairman Raker said the President had been ready to approve the amendment for a long time.

"I was in conference with the President three weeks ago," he declared. "He told me the same thing that he told the committee of Congressmen yesterday. The President, the Speaker of this House, hold their positions as a result of the votes of women. Those voters realized that the Democratic Party had stood for the people."

Analyzes New York Victory.

Representative Chandler of New York denied that suffrage was adopted in New York State by the votes of pro-Germans and Socialists. He sought to show that, where the un-American vote was largest, suffrage got the smallest vote.

"The overwhelming victory for woman suffrage in New York City is deeply significant because it is highly symbolic," said Mr. Chandler. "The population of New York is truly typical of the population of the entire world, and especially of the population of the States of this Union. From every State of the Republic men and women of brains and character have gone to New York to live and labor. What is best and bravest in brains and character of the men and women of every State of the Republic is mirrored in the thought and life of the people of the metropolis. Therefore, when the brain of New York City is acting, the people of the Republic are thinking, and when New York City feels sympathy and sentiment, the heart of the Republic is beating.

"When the people of New York City declared overwhelmingly for woman suffrage it was a practical mandate to Congress to take notice that the American people, represented in every intelligent cause in New York City, demanded woman suffrage. The expressed action of the New York City electorate was an exact index of the unuttered wish of the entire American electorate.

"It has been stoutly contended that the victory for suffrage in New York was due to socialism and pro-Germanism; that it was created by disloyal and unpatriotic influences. This contention is utterly groundless and ridiculous. For instance, my district in New York City, in which are located Columbia University and Grant's Tomb, gave an overwhelming majority for woman suffrage, and in this district the vote for Hillquit, the Socialist candidate, was almost negligible. Admitting that every Socialist vote was cast for woman suffrage, and this is a reckless admission, approximately five times as many Democrats and Republicans as Socialists voted for equal suffrage in my district.

"The Ninth Assembly District of Manhattan, located in my Congressional district, is typical of dozens of other Assembly districts in the greater city. In the Ninth Hillquit received 977 votes and woman suffrage 3,911. This general average prevailed in every Assembly district of my Congressional district.

The Result Up-State.

"The results up-State were still more remarkable. The rural counties of Nassau, Orange, Suffolk, Cortland, Chautauqua, and Westchester, located in different parts of the State and inhabited, in the main, by pure-blooded, thoroughgoing Americans, voted for suffrage by a decided majority. The Socialist city, Schenectady, that elected our colleague, Representative Lunn, Mayor a few years ago, voted overwhelmingly against suffrage. The worst black eye that woman suffrage received in New York State was at the hands of its Socialist friends in Schenectady.

"But the most exquisite compound of humor and satire, of cross-eyed and clubfooted logic, is the contention that the suffrage victory in New York was due to pro-Germanism. If there is anything that a German hates worse than he does the devil, prohibition, and the Allies, it is woman suffrage. Having voted for Hillquit as a protest against the war, it is absurd to suppose that the pro-Germans would resort to woman suffrage, their pet aversion, the abomination of their hearts, the very nightmare of their political dreams, as a means of needless repetition of this protest."

Vote in the House on Suffrage Amendment

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The roll in the House today on suffrage was as follows:

FOR THE RESOLUTION.

DEMOCRATS.

Alexander,	Dickinson,	Igoe,	Rucker,
Ayres,	Dill,	Jacoway,	Russell,
Barkley,	Dixon,	Johnson, (Ky.,)	Sabath,
Barnhart,	Dooling,	Jones, (Texas,)	Scully,
Beakes,	Doolittle,	Keating,	Sears,
Beshlin,	Drane,	Kelly, (Penn.,)	Shackleford,
Blanton,	Eagan,	Kettner,	Shallenberger,
Booher,	Evans,	Lea, (Cal.,)	Sherwood,
Borland,	Ferris,	Linthicum,	Shouse,
Brodbeck,	Fields,	Littlepage,	Sims,
Brumbaugh,	Fisher,	Lobeck,	C. B. Smith,
Byrns, (Tenn.,)	Flynn,	Lunn,	T. F. Smith,
Caldwell,	Foster,	McAndrews,	Stephens, (Neb.,)
Campbell, (Penn.,)	Gallagher,	McClintic,	Sterling, (Penn.,)
Cantrill,	Gallivan,	McKeown,	Sullivan,
Caraway,	Gandy,	Maher,	Sumners,
Carew,	Garrett, (Texas,)	Mays,	Taylor, (Ark.,)
Carter, (Okla.,)	Goodwin, (Ark.)	Neely,	Taylor, (Col.,)
Church,	Gregg,	Oldfield,	Thomas,
Connally, (Texas,)	Hamill,	Oliver, (N. Y.,)	Thompson,
Connelly, (Kan.,)	Hamlin,	O'Shaunessy,	Tillman,
Cox,	Hastings,	Phelan,	Vandyke,
Crosser,	Hayden,	Rainey,	Walton,
Dale,	Helvering,	Raker,	Weaver,
Decker,	Hensley,	Romjue,	Welling,
Denton,	Hilliard,	Rubey,	Wingo.

Total Democrats—104.

REPUBLICANS.

Anderson,	Fordney,	Lundeen, (Minn.,)	Sanford,
Anthony,	Foss,	McArthur,	Scott, (Iowa,)
Austin,	Francis,	McCormick,	Scott, (Mich.,)
Bacharach,	Frear,	McCulloch,	Scott, (Penn.,)
Bland, (Ind.,)	Freeman,	McFadden,	Sells,
Bowers,	French,	McKenzie,	Siegel,
Britten,	Fuller, (Ill.,)	McKinley,	Sinnott,
Browne,	Glynn,	McLaughlin, (Mich.,)	Slemp,
Burroughs,	Good,	Madden,	Sloan,
Butler,	Goodall,	Magee,	Smith, (Idaho,)
Campbell, (Kan.,)	Graham, (Ill.,)	Mapes,	Smith, (Mich.,)
Cannon,	Green, (Iowa,)	Mason,	Snell,
Carter, (Mass.,)	Griest,	Merritt,	Snyder,
Chandler, (N. Y.,)	Hadley,	Miller, (Minn.,)	Steenerson,
Chandler, (Okla.,)	Hamilton, (Mich.,)	Mondell,	Sterling, (Ill.,)
Clark, (Penn.,)	Hamilton, (N. Y.,)	Moores, (Ind.,)	Stiness,
Classon,	Haskell,	Morgan,	Strong,
Cooper, (Ohio,)	Haugen,	Mott,	Sweet,
Cooper, (Wis.,)	Hawley,	Nelson,	Swift,
Copley,	Hayes,	Nichols, (Mich.,)	Temple,
Costello,	Hersey,	Nolan,	Templeton,
Cramton,	Hicks,	Norton,	Timberlake,
Currie, (Mich.,)	Hollingsworth,	Osborne,	Towner,
Dale, (Vt.,)	Husted,	Parker, (N. Y.,)	Treadway,
Darrow,	Hutchinson,	Peters,	Vare,
Davidson,	James,	Platt,	Vestal,
Davis,	Johnson, (Wash.,)	Porter,	Volstead,
Dempsey,	Juul,	Powers,	Waldow,
Denison,	Kahn,	Pratt,	Ward,
Dillon,	Kelley, (Mich.,)	Purnell,	Wason,
Dowell,	Kennedy, (Iowa,)	Ramseyer,	Wheeler,
Dyer,	Kennedy, (R. I.,)	Rankin,	White, (Me.,)
Edmonds,	Kiess, (Penn.,)	Reavis,	Williams,
Elliott,	King,	Robbins,	Wilson, (Ill.,)
Ellsworth,	Kinkaid,	Roberts,	Wood, (Ind.,)
Elston,	Knutson,	Rodenberg,	Woods, (Iowa,)
Emerson,	Kraus, (Ind.,)	Rogers,	Woodyard,
Esch,	La Follette,	Rose,	Young, (N. D.,)
Fairchild, B. L.,	Langley,	Rowe,	Zihlman.
Fairfield,	Lehlbach,	Rowland,	
Farr,	Lenroot,	Sanders, (Ind.,)	
Fess,	Little,		

Total Republicans—165.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Baer, Fuller of Massachusetts, London, (Socialist,) Randall, (Prohibition,) and Schall, (Progressive.)

Total Miscellaneous—5

TOTAL FOR—274.

AGAINST THE RESOLUTION.

DEMOCRATS.

Almon,	Eagle,	Larsen,	Sherley,
Ashbrook,	Estopinal,	Lazaro, (Ga.,)	Sisson,
Aswell,	Flood,	Lesher,	Slayden,
Bankhead,	Gard,	Lever,	Small,
Bell,	Garner, (Texas,)	Lonergan,	Snook,
Black,	Garrett, (Tenn.,)	McLemore,	Steagall,
Blackmon,	Glass,	Mansfield,	Stedman,
Brand,	Godwin, (N. C.,)	Montague,	Steele,
Buchanan,	Gordon,	Moon,	Stephens, (Miss.,)
Burnett,	Gray, (Ala.,)	Nicholls,	Stevenson,
Byrnes, (S. C.,)	Hardy,	Oliver, (Ala.,)	Tague,
Candler,	Harrison, (Miss.,)	Olney,	Talbott,
Carlin,	Harrison, (Va.,)	Overmyer,	Venable,
Clark, (Fla.,)	Heflin,	Overstreet,	Vinson,
Claypool,	Helm,	Park,	Walker,
Coady,	Houston,	Polk,	Watkins,
Collier,	Howard,	Pou,	Watson, (Va.,)
Crisp,	Huddleston,	Price,	Webb,
Dent,	Hull, (Tenn.,)	Quin,	Welty,
Dewalt,	Humphreys,	Ragsdale,	Whaley,
Dies,	Jones, (Va.,)	Rayburn,	White, (Ohio,)
Dominick,	Kehoe,	Riordan,	Wilson, (La.,)
Doremus,	Key,	Robinson,	Wilson, (Texas,)
Doughton,	Kincheloe,	Rouse, (Ky.,)	Wise,
Dupre,	Kitchin,	Sanders, (La.,)	Young, (Texas,)
		Saunders, (Va.,)	

Total Democrats—102.

REPUBLICANS.

Browning,	Greene, (Mass.,)	McLaughlin, (Penn.,)	Sanders, (N. Y.,)
Crago,	Greene, (Vt.,)	Meeker,	Stafford,
Dallinger,	Heaton,	Moore, (Penn.,)	Switzer,
Focht,	Hull, (Iowa,)	Morin,	Tilson,
Garland,	Kearns,	Mudd,	Tinkham,
Gillett,	Kreider,	Paige,	Voigt, (Wis.,)
Gould,	Longworth,	Parker, (N. J.,)	Walsh,
Gray, (N. J.,)	Lufkin,	Ramsey,	Watson, (Penn.,)
			Winslow, (Mass.)

Total Republicans—33.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Martin, (La.,) Progressive. Total—1.

TOTAL AGAINST—136.

Paired—Reed and George W. Fairchild, (for,) and Dunn, (against;) Ireland and La Guardia, (for,) and Padgett, (against;) Curry of California and Miller of Washington, (for,) and Holland, (against;) Johnson of South Dakota, (for,) and Cooper of West Virginia, (against.)

Absent or not voting—Capstick, Cary, Drukker, Graham of Pennsylvania, Heintz, and Hood.

President Wilson Criticised.

Representative Clark of Florida criticised President Wilson for having, as he termed it, violated the plain provisions of the Democratic platform. The President had maintained that suffrage should come through State action, and now he was found, said Mr. Clark, attempting to coerce Democrats into voting against their party and their personal convictions.

"President Wilson on many occasions has declared that, while he favored woman suffrage, he considered it a matter for State action," said Mr. Clark. "He made that statement no longer ago than 1916 to an audience in Denver. Why has he changed that position? I will remind the House, too, that after the last Democratic National Convention, the President was roundly scored by Mrs. Catt, President of the National Suffrage Association, who said the President was playing fast and loose with the women. She referred to the Democratic platform, adopted virtually at the command of President Wilson, which declared the States must settle the question.

"I say to you now that no leader, be he Democrat or Republican, has the right to abandon his party, especially on a matter of such vital importance to the nation as this. No specious reasoning can justify such a change as the President has made in his position."

Representative Cantrill, Democrat, of Kentucky, was repeatedly jeered when he said several times in his speech that he was one of the committee of twelve members of Congress who called on the President yesterday. The jeers came from the Republican side. As the interruptions continued Mr. Cantrill turned upon his critics and said:

"At no time and on no occasion am I ever ashamed to confer with President Wilson, and you will find that this House at the close of the day will follow him."

Mr. Cantrill devoted himself to reading the President's position as announced to the committee, and ended by saying that it was in the President's own language.

One of the Republican floor leaders, Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin, caused surprise by announcing that he had become convinced that the resolution, which he voted against in 1915, should now be adopted. He asserted that the great majority of Republicans long had favored the resolution, and called attention to the action of the party in conference.

"President Wilson has changed his mind also," concluded Mr. Lenroot. "It is a kindly augury that I hope may lead the President to yield to Republican influences upon other important questions."

Votes from Sick Beds Potent.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Republican Leader Mann, who came from a Baltimore hospital, where he has been under treatment ever since Congress convened, and Representtive Sims of Tennessee, just out of a sick bed and hardly able to walk to his seat, brought the votes which carried suffrage in the House.

The House had hardly adjourned before the suffrage champions began their fight for favorable action on the Senate side of the Capitol. Recent polls there have indicated that the necessary two-thirds vote could not be mustered, but, encouraged by the House victory and counting upon the influence of President Wilson, the suffragists hope to bring the Senate into line so as to have the amendment before State Legislatures during the coming year. They feel sure at least of forcing a vote in the Senate before the present session ends.

Advocates of the amendment had been so supremely confident of the result in the House after President Wilson advised the members who called upon him last night to support it that the close vote was received with amazement, and some of the opponents were almost as much surprised.

President Wilson's support is credited with changing many Democratic votes. The party divided almost evenly, with a margin of two yeas. Until yesterday it had been assumed that a large majority of the Democrats would oppose the resolution.

There were two women on the floor during the contest—Miss Jeannette Rankin, Representative from Montana, and Miss May Offterdinger of this city, who, as clerk of the Woman Suffrage Committee, sat beside its Chairman, Representative Raker.

WOMEN'S CAUSE WINS IN HOUSE OF LORDS

Amendment to Exclude Them from the Suffrage Defeated by 134 Votes to 69.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The House of Lords today, after a two days' debate, rejected Lord Loreburn's amendment to the Representation of the People bill, by which it was sought to exclude women from the suffrage. The vote against the amendment was 134 to 69.

The debate showed one important convert to the women's cause in the Bishop of London, but Earl Loreburn, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Baron Finlay, and Earl Curzon strongly opposed placing the names of 6,000,000 women on the voting register. They argued that the present House of Commons, which had been extended beyond its natural life owing to the war, had no mandate to decide such a momentous question. Moreover, it was illogical, if the vote was given, to stipulate the age of thirty years as a qualification.

Lord Curzon argued that wherever the vote had been granted to women, a stimulus had always been given to socialism.

OPPOSED TO REFERENDUM.

Governor Wants Legislature to Act on Prohibition Amendment.

Governor Whitman, it was learned yesterday, will oppose a referendum on the prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The Governor believes that the proposal was brought forward at this time as a trick on the part of liquor dealers, who see an opportunity to defeat the amendment. The Governor, it was said last night, will insist that the Legislature act upon the matter at the present session, but that if too much opposition materializes he will then favor putting it over until the Fall and let it become an issue in the campaign.

The Governor is in favor of retaining Oscar S. Straus as Chairman of the Public Service Commission. Mr. Straus's term as Chairman expires on Feb. 1, and while he has not communicated with Mr. Straus to learn if the latter desires to stay, the Governor is willing to have him remain. The Governor attended a dinner and conference last night at the home of Commodore Arthur Curtiss James at Park Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street. The conference dealt with the work of the New York and New Jersey Port Commission in regard to the improvement of New York Harbor. Governor Edge and all the members of the commission were present. A report on the progress made is expected to be issued in a few days.

RATIFIES DRY AMENDMENT.

Virginia Senate Passes It and House Will Vote Today.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 10.—The national prohibition amendment was ratified tonight by the Virginia Senate by a vote of 30 to 8. A resolution to submit the amendment to a referendum was defeated, 28 to 10.

It is expected that the House of Delegates will vote tomorrow.

GERMANS RESENT BLOW AT EMPIRE

Continued from Page One.

been allowed to return to Russia by way of Brest-Litovsk from Switzerland.

Called "Will to No Peace."

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 10.—Commenting on President Wilson's address to Congress, the official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Berlin says:

"The fourteen points do not form a program for world peace, but a real symphony of will to no peace. Beginning with his joyful fanfare of freedom of the seas and other things, on which the whole world is agreed, even if diversity of opinion exists regarding the method of realization, Mr. Wilson's intervention is not wanted. Having the opportunity of serving peace, he has not only failed, but has clearly expressed a contrary intention.

"Appealing to the self-determination of nations, he presumes to interfere in the internal affairs of Austria-Hungary and proclaims the policy of doing violence to nations with disregard of all historical and racial facts.

"With equal nonchalance he finds reason for the partition of Turkey, such as could only be voiced by a man whose policy aims at the playing off, one against the other, of peoples and parts of peoples which belong together and are conscious of their homogeneity."

"More Brutal" Than Lloyd George.

The Kölnische Volkszeitung says:

"President Wilson's program substantially squares with Lloyd George's. It is as unacceptable for us as is the British and is more brutal still than that of Lloyd George. He demands the severance from the German Empire of Alsace-Lorraine, which is nine-tenths inhabited by Germans, and he undisguisedly demands the severance from the empire of parts of Prussia inhabited by the Poles."

The Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger, in an article under the heading, "The Entente's Wirepuller," speaks of "the unbranded impudence with which the leading statesmen of the multiple alliance deceive the whole world."

Vienna Press Aroused.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 10.—The Vienna newspapers, according to dispatches from that city, consider President Wilson's proposed peace conditions such as could only be imposed if the quadruple alliance was completely defeated.

The Fremdenblatt, in declaring them unacceptable, says:

"President Wilson's message reveals clearer than Lloyd George's speech the intentions of our enemies to let Russia continue to bleed for the selfish aims of the Entente."

The Neue Freie Presse says: "President Wilson is superior even to Lloyd George in his capacity for deceiving the nation. President Wilson intersperses his fourteen points with popular principles in order to deceive the masses, who do not know our conditions. The message also, of course, aims at breaking up the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk.

"President Wilson says that the time for conquest and aggrandizement has gone by—of course, for the Central Powers, not for the Entente. He admits that Russia is impotent and helpless. He cannot deny that the Central Powers' proposals are capable of a liberal interpretation. Yet he continues slandering and war baiting."

The Neues Wiener Tagblatt says:

"President Wilson must be made clearly to understand that it is useless to try to win over the Central Powers for the Entente's plans of disruption and disintegration. Austria-Hungary will be master of its own house. Our peoples do not need Mr. Wilson's protectorship. If President Wilson is unable to appreciate the justice of the Central Powers' standpoint, we can but patiently wait, for it will not be much longer before our enemies learn to sift the impossible from the possible."

The Neues Wiener Journal argues that President Wilson's demand for the restitution of Alsace-Lorraine erects a new barrier.

Die Zeit also declares that this demand cannot be discussed and that interference with the Monarchy's affairs is inadmissible, but notes with joy that the enemy is "coming down."

"Some one is now wanted," adds the paper, "to help on the moderation a few more degrees. Then perhaps a proper level will be reached, when our opponents will regain their senses and be willing to negotiate."

The Reichspost calls President Wilson's fourteen points a simple enumeration of the Central Powers' well known wishes, but accuses him of seeking to hinder peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk.

BALFOUR PRONOUNCES SPEECH "MAGNIFICENT."

But Wilson Will Not Alter German Policy, He Says—Henderson Hails Address.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Addressing a war aims meeting at Edinburgh tonight, Arthur J. Balfour, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, referring to President Wilson's "magnificent pronouncement," said:

"The United States have now for the first time in their history entered the great struggle of civilization against barbarism, of freedom against tyranny. I do not think that these new views on co-operation in the New World could have been introduced in a nobler manner than they have been introduced in the public pronouncements of President Wilson.

"I think that the day America entered the war was one of the most important in the annals of mankind. But it must be remembered that the pronouncements of Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson contain nothing that was not implicitly stated in the utterances of other statesmen, including the late Premier.

"The spirit that has animated Britain and her Allies has undergone no profound modification. We did not enter the war for selfish motives and we are not going to fight to the finish for selfish motives.

"I can see little improvement in the attitude of the Central Powers except that they now admit that it might be better for mankind if in the future wars were averted. That shows some improvement in the moral tone of the Germans, but so far as I can understand German pronouncements they have not begun to understand the moral horror which their procedure has instilled even into the most recalcitrant students of German methods and aims.

"As to Belgium, Germany has unhesitatingly and absolutely rejected the view that she should do something to reconstitute what she, against all international morality, has utterly destroyed.

"With a power like Germany lacking morality, none of the objects mentioned by the Premier and President Wilson can be realized. I am not going to discuss whether a league of nations has reached the stage of being a practical ideal. While I recognize the difficulties, it would be mean and cowardly to shrink from them. I hope the world at large will take that great problem in hand and see it through.

"If we are going to have a League of Nations in order to render international relations stable and secure, we must have international relations based on a stable foundation. Only this would make the league effective.

"If a German peace were made, we should have all over Europe centres from which morbid effects would flow—France with the great wrong of Alsace-Lorraine unredeemed, Poland a maimed community, and Italian unity imperfectly accomplished.

"A German peace would not leave the world as the war found it, but far worse. All the horror we have suffered would not be equal to the horror that would fall upon us, our children and our grandchildren if the war should end with a German peace."

Arthur Henderson, former Labor representative in the British War Cabinet, interviewed today by The Associated Press regarding President Wilson's address to Congress, said:

"Coming as it does so soon after Premier Lloyd George's speech and the Labor Party's war aims memorandum, President Wilson's message must expedite peace negotiations unless Germany has hardened her heart and has decided to oppose all movements which make for the interests of democracy.

"Freedom of the seas makes a league of nations necessary. Such a league must be prepared to punish any recalcitrant nation by closing the seas to it till it is ready to behave.

"While we found the Premier in his speech met the expressed wishes of labor in almost every respect, it is fair to say that he was not quite as cordial toward the present Russian Government as he might have been. President Wilson's outstretched hand leaves no room for doubt in Russian minds. He says: 'Here's our hand. We are ready and anxious to help.'"

Henry M. Hyndman, leader of the British Socialists, and Dr. William Gavronsky, who was Special Commissioner of the Kerensky Government to Great Britain, sent a cable dispatch to President Wilson today protesting against what they termed the President's identification of the Bolsheviki with the democracy of Russia. The message said that Mr. Wilson was "strengthening the hands of autocratic despotism and supporting lawless rule which is destroying the foundations of Russian freedom and Russian power of resistance to the German enemy."

M. Gavronsky issued the following statement at the Russian Embassy:

"The Allies made a big blunder in relation to revolutionary Russia. They did not define their war aims clearly during the time of M. Kerensky's Government, and thus they placed a powerful weapon in the hands of the Bolsheviki in their fight against the Allies, as well as the Kerensky Government, which always supported the war policy of the Allies.

"Were it not for this blunder we would not be witnessing the unfortunate spectacle of Russia being drawn into an abyss by Bolshevist rule, and an alleged representation of Russia carrying on peace negotiations. Another blunder must be prevented at all costs. The Allies ought to base their policy in Russia on their friends, not on their enemies, the Bolsheviki."

Viscount Bryce, former British Ambassador at Washington, said today in regard to President Wilson's speech:

"The address is admirable in spirit and contents. Mr. Wilson rightly points out that an international combination to arrest the aggressions of ambitious sovereigns and military castes and to secure the rights of peace-loving peoples is essential to the future well-being of mankind. In his enumeration of objects to be secured by peace, the following points seem specially important:

"His broad, clear assertion of the right of a nationality to self-determination, removal of economic barriers to trade, adequate guarantees for reduction of armaments, absolute independence for Belgium, and full compensation for her wrongs, sympathetic comprehension and consideration of the present situation of Russia, and deliverance of all subject nationalities from the brutal and sanguinary rule of the Turks.

"Those in Great Britain who know how abominable the rule of the Turks has been heartily welcome this declaration and that recently made by the British Prime Minister, that the Allies and the United States regard liberation of the Christian and Arab peoples of Armenia, Syria, and Palestine as an essential condition of any just and durable peace."

CANADA GRATEFUL, DEVONSHIRE SAYS

Governor General Voices Admiration of Dominion at President's Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Full and complete indorsement of President Wilson's statement of America's war aims, as well as of his program for world peace, was given tonight on behalf of the leaders and people of the Dominion of Canada in a speech delivered before the National Press Club by the Duke of Devonshire, Governor General of Canada, who came to Washington to pay a courtesy call upon President Wilson. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, and other members of the British Embassy accompanied the Duke to the club and applauded his utterances.

"I have come to Washington," said the Governor General, "in order that I might have the opportunity of being able to express to the President and the members of the Administration, and as far as lies in my power to the American people, that most cordial sympathy and good-will that exist throughout the Dominion of Canada. I can assure you that this feeling is very deep.

"One of the most remarkable occurrences during the fourteen months I have had the honor of being connected with Canada was the declaration of war by this great country and the knowledge that you were heart and soul in the great undertaking to which we have pledged our last man and our last dollar.

"I can assure you that we in Canada, not simply looking at the material side and the help which we all knew we could get in the way of financial assistance and supplies of men and material, felt that with the entry of the United States into this great struggle the bond which has existed between us so long would not only be intensified but increased to such a degree that nothing ever again could sunder it.

"No doubt it will produce many changes. It will alter the outlook and the consideration of many questions. But there is one thing certain, that never again, in so far as lies in our power, shall we allow such an outrage to be perpetrated against civilization and against humanity. The address which was delivered by the President two days ago will stand out as an historic document through all time, and I think it is being rightly described by the press in my own country and Great Britain as the 'Magna Charta of Peace.'

"Those responsible for the guidance of affairs are now passing through a time unequaled in the history of the world. The very least we can do for them is to let them know beyond a doubt that the people are supporting them and are prepared to stand behind them through thick and thin until we obtain our object."

FREE SEAS PROGRAM STILL UNDER ATTACK

Danger of Opening England to German Invasion Is Emphasized in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Daily Graphic says that Great Britain, under existing world conditions, cannot possibly agree with President Wilson's demand for freedom of navigation.

"This proposal," it asserts, "cuts at the very root of the power of Great Britain. Hitherto it has been our national policy to maintain a very small army and an overwhelmingly powerful navy. We have pursued this policy because we live on an island and the roads of our commerce and the links of our empire are on the sea.

"As President Wilson's proposal stands it would lead to the absurdity that Germany should be free to send her armies across the sea to invade England and we should do nothing to stop the transports until they reached the three-mile limit of our territorial waters. If his proposal is intended to apply only to commercial vessels, then our answer is that the navy of an island power has as much right to blockade an enemy port as the army of a continental power has to besiege an enemy city. There cannot be one law for the sea and another for the land."

Contrasts Attitude on Russia.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—President Wilson's address, says The Manchester Guardian, was partly a strong affirmation and partly a supplement to, even a correction of, Premier Lloyd George's statement, which contained no word of sympathy for the fight which the Russian Government is making on behalf of the liberties of peoples and the right of the provinces which German and Austrian armies are overrunning to determine their own political future.

Commenting on the President's remarks concerning freedom of the seas, The Guardian says they will surprise many persons, who would not expect Mr. Wilson to favor abolition of the right of capture at sea, in view of the "vigorous fashion" in which the United States supported the British blockade of Germany. The demand for free navigation, it continues, has been the official policy of the United States since Franklin's days. Every one knew the United States would raise this question when she could, The Guardian remarks, and when she raises it at the peace conference it is to be hoped that it will be discussed in the light of the experiences in this war.

The Guardian says that Mr. Wilson intends to hold this question in suspense, to be rivived in regard to punishment for breaches of international compacts. It regards this as a great advance from the former American position, and says that the English people would be wise to consider how far the relaxation of the traditional American doctrine goes toward meeting their objections.

FRANCE WELCOMES SUPPORT.

Alsace Demand Is First Peace Condition, Says the Matin.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The passage in President Wilson's address to Congress relating to Alsace-Lorraine is emphasized by all the Paris newspapers.

The Matin says that the restoration of the lost territories is the foremost condition of peace, not only of France but of her allies. It refers to Mr. Wilson's speech as an immense effort at conciliation by a sincere democrat.

The Petit Parisien says of the speech: "It is the finest piece of political literature of our times. It lays down the basis upon which the world, after being rid of the perpetual menace of armed conflicts, may be reconstructed. The speech contains no harsh threats, but the terms laid down are all the more irreducible because their moderation is evident."

L'Homme Libre, Premier Clemenceau's newspaper, says that Mr. Wilson's thought is that of the whole American nation.

Humanité, a Socialist newspaper, says President Wilson's speech is the starting point toward either an early peace or the certain and final defeat of the Central Empires.

Alfred Capus writes in the Figaro that President Wilson, like Premier Lloyd George, has given an admirable expression of the conditions essential to a stable peace, which will make this war a great movement for civilization instead of only a monstrous sanguinary adventure.

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Out of the war comes a revival of our merchant shipping. The disbursements of the Government for the Shipping Board are estimated at $900,000,000 for the current fiscal year, and almost an equivalent amount is estimated for the coming year.

The plans of the Shipping Board call for 10,000,000 tons of ships, in addition to the 90 German ships and 14 Austrian vessels we have taken for use during the war.

Although now in first place among the nations of the world in international trade, the United States must be prepared to face keen competition after the war. The production of our industries is largely dependent upon the banking system of this country and the co-operation of the individual banks.

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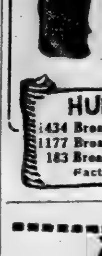

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The Lacharnay Carburetor has been accepted by the French Government for use in military vehicles.
It will be on exhibition at the Automobile Show—space 140.
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Economical transportation, both for passengers and commercial use, will be a chief consideration in this country for years to come.
And it is reasonable to suppose that the automobile will help to meet the requirements for increased facilities.
The automobile stands ready to serve the people of the world and the future will show the motor car to be a faithful servant of all humanity.
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AIRCRAFT PROGRAM PROGRESSING WELL

Howard Coffin Says Personnel, Training, and Equipment Are Up to Schedule.

BUILDING CRAFT FOR ALLIES

Quantity Production Already Begun Here—Big Purchases Abroad for Pershing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Howard E. Coffin, Chairman of the Aircraft Production Board, issued a statement tonight on the progress made in the nation's aircraft program, answering assertions that there had been serious delays.

Mr. Coffin stated the national aviation program as follows:

1.—The United States to establish and maintain a great system of training stations, adequate both in ground schools and flying schools, to provide preliminary training for the personnel schedule.

2.—To accomplish an international standardization in aircraft materials, in detail of design and types, and to achieve such co-ordination of effort as would concentrate the manufacturing facilities of the various allied countries upon the minimum number of types of those machines for which the producing equipment was best fitted.

"International specifications for aircraft materials have been prepared under the direction of the board by a committee representing the Allied countries. A complete co-ordination of manufacturing facilities and policies has been agreed upon between the Allied powers."

3.—To construct primary training machines of quality and quantity approved by the Joint Army and Navy Technical Committee.

"The production of standardized training machines approved by the Joint Army and Navy Committee will be in excess of the needs of the program of Jan. 20."

Mechanics by Thousands.

4. To provide, equip, and train personnel for flyers and mechanics in accordance with schedule recommended by the Joint Army and Navy Technical Committee.

"This program is progressing exactly on schedule. The training of both fliers and mechanics is provided for in this and in allied countries. Thousands of mechanics are being trained for actual service with the allied forces. American fliers are in training in the United States and abroad and it is probable that the original program for pilots will be increased."

5—To provide raw and semi-finished materials and finished parts, including motors, to insure the consummation of the augmented allied aircraft building programs.

"This has been and is being done."

6—To provide for the equipment of the American forces in France for the period of January to June, 1918, in large part by purchase of fighting machines manufactured in allied countries, and to supply the machine tools and raw and semi-finished materials necessary to insure their production.

"One of the first acts of the Aircraft Board after the passage of the Appropriation bill in July was to authorize the placing by General Pershing of orders for several thousand fighting machines in allied countries. Many millions of dollars worth of materials and machine tools have been shipped from this country to aid this production."

7—To provide completed service machines, including combat and bombing types, for American need after July 1, 1918, and for such shipment of the finished product overseas as tonnage might permit.

"In accordance with the plans originally agreed upon with allied Governments, it was deemed advisable to provide for advanced training overseas adjacent to the actual theatre of military operations. The training facilities thus provided have been overcrowded, with resultant request that early arrangements for advanced training be made in America. To meet this change in program, delivery of advanced training planes will begin this month, and within ninety days will have met requirements. The success of general design for this advanced training schedule are already in quantity production in this country."

Producing Allied Engines Here.

Mr. Coffin's statement continues:

"In discussing the accomplishments of the Air Service in the consummation of the army program, it will be well to point out the impossibility of certain proposals, enthusiastically and persistently put forward by word of mouth and in the press. We have seen and heard much of the proposal of 100,000 air planes to be provided by the United States within the next year.

"In a country where one great industry produces a million and a half motor cars per year, the fabrication of a hundred thousand planes might seem easy, but actual figures, based on three years of practical experience in the war, show that there are now between forty and fifty men of the auxiliary services required for each active machine at the front. If this same ratio should be adhered to in our service, it would mean that some 4,000,000 would be required in our aeronautical department on foreign soil between our ports of debarkation and the fighting front.

"Every decision of the Aircraft Board has been based upon the military policies of the front. Daily cable communications with allied countries is maintained. The freest possible exchange of information, machine designs, and aircraft experts with foreign countries is in effect.

"Airplanes and engines of the very latest European development are going into production in the United States as quickly as, and perhaps more quickly and in greater quantities than, in allied countries. The feat of getting the twelve-cylinder, U. S. A., or so-called Liberty Engine, from the first scratch on paper in June to the beginning of production of quantity-manufacturing tools in November, is one never equaled, even among the spectacular performances of the American motor car business.

"Since the passage of the Aircraft bill in July hundreds of concerns have asked for contracts to manufacture planes, inasmuch as an organization of Government accountants, Inspectors, and production men must be maintained in each plant engaged upon the aircraft program, the complication, expense, and general impossibility of splitting up the work among a multitude of small contractors, each capable of producing only a few machines, should be clear. Should the Allied Governments contemplate, as the war progresses a further extension of American producing resources, there will be no difficulty in building up new sources of supply in every line of the work.

"Established plants of the motor car industry are being largely utilized in the program of aircraft motor production, but automobile concerns are not being employed in airplane construction. In general, the statement may be made that not a single automobile factory is in any way involved in the plane-building industry. The reasons for utilizing the motor-building talent of the third largest of the world's industries permit no argument.

Co-ordinating Committee Abroad.

"There has been established in Paris under the direction of the Aircraft Board a Joint Army and Navy Aircraft Committee to co-ordinate the activities of army and navy in foreign territory and to form a direct channel of contact between the Interallied Aviation Committee and the Aircraft Board in Washington.

"The board has arranged with foreign Governments for a free interchange of manufacturing rights and patents governing aircraft for the duration of the war. Endless business negotiations with foreign private interests have thus been avoided and delays have been eliminated and the expenditure of many millions of dollars prevented."

BAKER DEFENDS WAR DEPARTMENT

Continued from Page One.

cepted specifications calling for 35 per cent shoddy in overcoats and 50 per cent. shoddy in uniforms?" demanded Senator McKellar.

The Secretary of War replied that the overcoats and uniforms issued to the army were in every way acceptable and that, until word to the contrary came from General Pershing in France, the War Department would hold to the shoddy mixture.

The rag-sorting base in New York came up, Senator McKellar demanding to know why a contract had been made that gave a profit of 4 cents a pound, when a ½ cent a pound was found to be adequate. Mr. Baker knew little about the rag-sorting contract, he said, as that was left to the Quartermaster General.

"The Government has taken it over now and there has not been one dollar of loss," the Secretary said.

"If there was a mistake in making such a contract—and I won't say it was not a mistake—no harm was done."

The Secretary of War opened his testimony by reading a statement dealing with the Organization of supply work when the country went into the war and the achievements of the department since that time. After reading the statement, he submitted to quizzing by the committee. Throughout his evidence Mr. Baker puffed a cigar. He spoke quickly and bore himself with the confident air of one who felt he had mastered a big job, and was not afraid to say so.

Questioned About Rifles.

Senator Chamberlain opened the questioning of the Secretary by mentioning before the committee in criticism of the failure adequately to equip the army with rifled, machine guns, and heavy artillery when the United States went into the war.

"The supply of rifles is, of course, now entirely adequate, and the accumulation of a reserve is going on very rapidly," replied Mr. Baker. "When we went into the war we had the best rifle which had yet been devised in the world. Everybody agreed that the Springfield was the best military rifle."

"I want to suggest that the statement that everybody agrees that the Springfield rifle, excellent as it is, is the best rifle in the world, is very far from the fact," interposed Senator Weeks. "Also, there have been grave doubts about changing the form of ammunition expressed by those competent to pass upon it."

"I do not pretend to have talked to everybody in the world, but I can say that those with whom I have talked, without dissent or exception, have agreed that the Springfield is the best rifle the world has ever had," replied Mr. Baker. "I would have supposed that difference of opinion might exist as to the wisdom of making a change in the type of ammunition used at this stage."

The cartridge had been changed to a rimless one, the Secretary said, so as to avoid jamming in the gun, and the change had been justified. When the United States went into the war, he said, the National Guard had about 500,000 Springfield rifles. Besides, there were Krag-Jorgensen rifles in storage.

One of the criticisms indulged in against the Ordnance Department has been that, notwithstanding that we were calling into the service 1,500,000 young men, we abandoned the Springfield rifle, which was being manufactured by our own arsenals, and adopted the Enfield, which was being used by the English forces, and which was being manufactured in large numbers here," said Senator Chamberlain. "It took some time to change and to adopt a gun of our own along the lines of the Lee-Enfield rifle, and they were manufactured by a slower process."

Adequately Supplied Now.

"That is perfectly true," admitted the Secretary.

"Criticism has grown out of it because the young men in the cantonments were without guns and are without them now," commented Senator Chamberlain.

"Not now. They are adequately supplied," replied Mr. Baker.

"It has been done then within less than thirty days?" suggested Senator Chamberlain.

"Undoubtedly, within the last thirty days," conceded the Secretary.

Senator McKellar alluded to evidence of General Crozier that all the men who needed guns would not have them until Feb. 15.

"I think he must have had in mind that the completion of the first draft would bring in substantially 100,000 more men, but I understood the facts to be, and it is more or less immaterial, that every man now in camp in this country who ought to have a rifle has a rifle," was the Secretary's reply.

"I think if you had reports from the cantonment commanders that they would near bear you out," said Senator Chamberlain.

"I have no desire to stress the point," answered the Secretary.

"I think it is relatively unimportant. But it is contended that the men should have had the rifles, and the delay in furnishing them was caused by this change made by the Ordnance Department," insisted Senator Chamberlain.

"I think the delay was caused by the change the Ordnance Department made," was the reply. "I approved the change. I think we acted rightly in so doing."

"In the last analysis, the guns were not furnished these young men?" asked Senator Chamberlain.

"That is true," assented the Secretary.

Senator Chamberlain spoke of "serious criticism" of the Ordnance Department over the delay due to altering the rifle so as to make it interchangeable. The Senator said "inefficiency" had been alleged against the Ordnance Department. Secretary Baker admitted there was delay in making the rifles interchangeable, but added:

"In view of the fact that the supply of rifles is now much more largely interchangeable and is wholly adequate, really anticipating the country's needs, I think any loss of time which brought us larger interchangeability of parts was justified."

"The criticism goes only to the inefficiency or alleged inefficiency of the Ordnance Department," insisted Senator Chamberlain.

"It is not inefficiency to change one's mind and to get something better than you had previously determined upon," replied Mr. Baker. "If the Ordnance Department found it could get better results by getting a greater interchangeability I should call it efficiency rather than inefficiency."

Chamberlain Pursues the Point.

"With the war on us and with these young men called into the service, there was such an emergency that it did not call for the highest type of gun?" pursued Senator Chamberlain.

"I dessent from that view," replied Mr. Baker. "The war was not on us. The war was in Europe. We had more guns of the highest type that needed no redesign than could possibly be used on the highest percentage of allowance for wastage by all the troops that we could get to France in a year."

"If you use the same basis that was used by the continental armies of Europe, we did not have enough to supply them," argued Senator Chamberlain.

"Exactly so," assented Mr. Baker. "When we started in the war the percentage of wastage was estimated very high, but the use of other implements of war and the different character of this war, considering the evolution of large forces, have made the percentage of rifles per thousand men so much lower that every European country has an enormous accumulation of reserve rifles in excess of what it expected to provide for its forces."

"It is a fact, however, is it not, that the war was on us to a sufficient extent as to impel the Government to send troops to France as fast as they could get them, and in their haste, due to the lack of rifles, men went on board transports without having fired a rifle?" asked Senator Wadsworth.

"I said the war was not on us in the sense that the enemy was not at our doors," was the Secretary's reply. "He was 3,000 miles away. We had to send troops to where he was. The fact that some troops went aboard the transports, as you say, who were not provided with rifles is true, and there will be some fresh men who still have to be trained, but the body of men who went away were men who had fired rifles."

"The fact that war was not on us directly did not absolve us from any obligations to use the greatest haste possible in getting the armed men to the front," interrupted Senator Weeks.

"The criticism has been made against the Ordnance Department, and it seems to me to have some reason behind it. There has been too great a desire for technicality and too little 'pep' in advancing the necessities of the army from that bureau."

"You realize this is a question of judgment," retorted the Secretary. "The battle front was 3,000 miles away—"

"To my mind, it does not make any difference whether it was 3,000 miles away or 1 mile away," broke in Senator Weeks. "Our obligation was the same."

"It does make a difference whether it is 1 mile or 3,000 miles," insisted Mr. Baker. "You can get your men 1 mile very quickly, but you can move them 10,000 miles very slowly."

Senator Chamberlain wanted to know what steps the War Department took to develop the character of arms America would use in the event of going into the war, from the time war broke out in 1914. The Secretary did not know, he said, but he had no doubt the Ordnance Department had in mind the Springfield rifle.

Recalls Gerard's Warning.

Senator Chamberlain failed to understand, he said, why the War Department had not started early in the war developing the Springfield, or some other rifle, so as to have the army adequately equipped.

Senator New alluded to the statement of James W. Gerard, in his book, that in May, 1916, he had, in his official capacity as Ambassador to Germany, notified this country that Germany would renew and continue her policy of submarine warfare." The Senator asked if the Secretary knew of that warning at the time. Mr. Baker could not say whether he knew of it. "It did not make any impression on you, if you did not know it?" asked Senator New.

"Any information I had on that subject was of a confidential character," was the Secretary's answer.

"Don't you think that a year's time would have given you an advantage in adjusting rifle differences?" asked Senator New.

"Why, ten years ago would have been a good time," assented Mr. Baker.

"But here was an official notice given by the Ambassador to Germany to this Administration," pursued Mr. New. "It would seem to me that that would at least form the basis of some definite steps on the part of the War Department."

Mr. Baker insisted that he could not "discuss diplomatic matters."

Senator Wadsworth brought out that in 1916, after Ambassador Gerard's word to the Government, the Government's arsenals that produced Springfield rifles were idle.

"Except to questions as to rifle equipment to the army, the Secretary said that, with requirements of 1,165,000 on Jan. 1, the number actually delivered was 1,001,000, leaving a shortage of 164,000. Since then deliveries have been made, he said, that would bring the aggregate up to nearly 1,165,000.

"It is safe to say," added the Secretary, "that every man now has a rifle who wants to have one."

Shortage of Machine Guns.

The evidence turned to machine-gun equipment. Senator Chamberlain remarked that evidence before the committee indicated that there were "practically none" in the cantonments. "At least the number is wholly insufficient, is it not?" asked the Senator.

"It is a relatively small number," replied Mr. Baker.

The Secretary characterized the controversy over the Lewis gun as "acrimonious." He went into "all the controversy from top to bottom," he said, at all its stages. It was not accepted until last Summer, he said, because it did not come up to the tests.

"I read every criticism and comment, and all the literature of that controversy, and the net result of it was this: That the Lewis gun had never been presented to the department as a perfect weapon chambered for American ammunition up to that time," he said.

Senator McKellar suggested that, as there was urgency for any character of machine gun at the start of the war, the War Department should have accepted the Lewis gun, which had been in use by the British forces for three years. He reminded the Secretary that Congress had appropriated $12,000,000 in August, 1916, for machine guns, but the War Department did nothing up to May 1 but "try to make up its mind" what gun to use, when the Browning was adopted as the official army gun. The Secretary maintained that the Lewis gun was accepted when it proved its effectiveness.

"Are you entirely satisfied, so far as all ordnance is concerned, with the progress the department has made?" asked Senator Weeks.

"I don't say that the department might not have expedited some phases of its work," Secretary Baker replied.

"In what have we failed?"

The Secretary hesitated and answered: "I can't answer that way; I can't pick out any particular place."

Senator Weeks asked if all available ammunition production facilities were being used.

"No, not all," said Secretary Baker, "but all will be when we need them."

The arrangement to get British and French ammunition for artillery, he said, was "safe as far as it goes," but he said the principal reliance was placed on American sources.

When Senator Weeks again asked if he could suggest anything that would be helpful in speeding up ordnance production, Secretary Baker replied:

"I can't think of anything that your work will help. Whenever I've thought of anything I've done it. I'm up to date now."

Wants a Powder Plant.

Secretary Baker said he thought a Federal powder plant advisable.

Senator Chamberlain referred to the du Pont offer to build and operate a plant at cost, but Secretary Baker explained the offer was to build a plant for a commission of 15 per cent. and operate it for eighteen months. On the basis of a $90,000,000 investment, he explained, the du Ponts would have made a gross profit of $20,000,000 to $40,000,000.

"They never at any time offered to erect a plant without compensation," he said. "The present powder supply is adequate for our present needs."

Senator New asked if there was any mistake of judgment when the Lusitania was sunk in not beginning preparations for war.

"It would have been very wise," Mr. Baker replied, "if a dozen years ago the Ordnance Department had begun preparations. To be perfectly frank with you, I think General Crozier is not entirely to blame. In season and out, he has recommended ordnance expansion."

Secretary Baker denied that the first American contingents sent abroad were not completely equipped. All sent then and since, he declared, have had adequate, standard equipment, except that recent contingents depend for automatic rifles and artillery on French sources.

Senator Wadsworth asked if the American artillery program was large enough.

"You never can have too much," Mr. Baker replied, "but the program fully engaged the resources of the country as they ought to be. Every country's artillery program has grown every month during the war."

Secretary Baker assented to Senator Wadsworth's statement that the war was a competition of industries and that whichever produced the most materials and men would wear out the opposition.

"That is the present aspect of it," he said.

Shortage of Clothing.

Operations of the supply system of the Quartermaster General were then taken up. Secretary Baker pointed out that contracted for 260,000,000 yards of various cotton cloths."

To give, as he said, a further idea of the size of purchases in the Quartermaster's Department, the Secretary quoted these items of purchase up to Dec 29:

Winter drawers, 25,000,000 pairs; Winter undershirts, 21,000,000; woolen gloves, 11,000,000 pairs; wool light-weight stockings, 31,000,000 pairs; wool heavy-weight stockings, 21,000,000 pairs; shoes purchased for delivery to Jan. 1, 10,000,000 pairs; shoes purchased for delivery Jan. 1 to June 1, 10,000,000 pairs; overcoats, 2,100,000.

86,000 in Aviation Corps.

The Aviation Division of the Signal Corps on April 1, 1917, Mr. Baker said, consisted of sixty-five officers and 1,120 men, while on Jan. 1, last, it comprised 3,000 officers and 82,120 men. For this division an appropriation was provided aggregating $744,000,000 for this year, or five times the 1915 appropriation for the entire department.

The Engineer Department, for which, in 1917, $33,000,000 was appropriated, was allowed in 1918 an appropriation of $380,000,000 or about 700 per cent. increase.

"There have been organized, trained, and equipped technical troops of foresters, stevedores, and railroad construction and operation men, aggregating about 120,000, many of whom have been operating in France for some months," said the Secretary.

"The figures I have given you," the Secretary went on, "show the magnitude of operations of the War Department. These results have been achieved.

Purpose of War Council.

Mr. Baker went into the reorganization of the War Department on Dec. 15, when the War Council was created, comprising General Crozier, who had been Chief of Ordnance; General Sharpe, Quartermaster General; General Weaver, General Crowder, and the Chief of Staff, who were appointed to sit with the Secretary of War and Assistant Secretary of War. To this council, he said, "men of capacity, either from the army or from civil life, will be added from time to time.

"The purpose of the council is that its members, being free from the burdens of detail administration, can take large supervisory views of all questions of organization and supply, and give to the Government the highest value of their talents and experience," he explained.

After going into the functions of the Council of National Defense, which he described as "a conciliation of conflicts and a survey of the national needs and resources," the Secretary said that the council's work had been effective.

"It has served and is still serving its purpose," he said. "The general munitions board and its successor, the War Industries Board, were organized by the Council of National Defense to assign priorities as among the several departments of the Government and the allied Governments in their demands upon the industries of the country.

"2. Advise as to supplies of materials and labor.

"3. Advise on questions of price.

"4. Secure industrial and labor cooperation.

"5. Avoid enhancement of prices, confusion of industry, exhaustion or labor, and generally to prevent all avoidable evils which might result from the speed and magnitude of the new operations."

The Munitions Board and War Industries Board, Mr. Baker said, had "accomplished a great work.

"The initial rush needs of our army are substantially supplied," he went on. "The technical corps have been expanded and reorganized upon industrial and efficient lines. The co-ordination of ally needs with our own purchases has been effected. An agency exists to prevent conflicts and to adjust those which cannot be prevented.

"By the co-operation of all interests and all people in the country, the nation is now organized and set to its task with unanimity of spirit and confidence in its powers. More has been done than anybody dared to believe possible.

"That there have been here and there errors of judgment and delays goes without saying; but I should be wanting in frankness were I to omit my own estimate of the real unselfishness and intelligence with which my associates, military and civilian, have applied themselves to this undertaking, and the results demonstrate the success of their efforts."

War Department Set New World's Record In Raising and Equipping Army, Says Baker

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Secretary Baker, in his statement before the Senate Military Affairs Committee, summarized the achievements of the War Department as follows:

"1. A large army is in the field and in training; so large that further increments to it can be adequately equipped and trained as rapidly as those already in training can be transported.

"2. The army has been enlisted and selected without serious dislocation of the industries of the country.

"3. The training of the army is proceeding rapidly and its spirit is high. The subsistence of the army has been above criticism; its initial clothing supply, temporarily inadequate, is now substantially complete, and reserves will rapidly accumulate. Arms of the most modern and effective kind—including artillery, machine guns, automatic rifles, and small arms—have been provided by manufacture or purchase for every soldier in France, and are available for every soldier who can be gotten to France in the year 1918.

"4. A substantial army is already in France, where both men and officers have been additionally and specially trained and are ready for active service.

"5. Independent lines of communication and supply and vast storage and other facilities are in process of construction in France.

"6. Great programs for the manufacture of additional equipment and for the production of new instruments of war have been formulated.

"7. No army of similar size in the history of the world has ever been raised, equipped, or trained so quickly. No such provision has ever been made for the comfort, health, and general well-being of an army. The health reports for December, for a variety of reasons, became suddenly less favorable than for the preceding months; but the unfavorable conditions have been met and improvement is already apparent."

Mr. Baker explained that he had particularized as to the achievements of the War Department because "the American people are entitled to know of the splendid effectiveness with which they have been able to organize the manpower and the material power of the nation in a great cause, and, also, because our army in France under General Pershing and our allies are entitled to have the benefit resulting from the depression of the morale of their enemies which must come when the Germans realize that the American democracy has neither blundered nor hesitated, but has actually brought the full power of its men and resources into completely organized strength against their military machine."

"I make this statement fully aware that there have been produced before the members of this committee some expressions of doubt, difference of opinion, and disapproval," said the Secretary. "The War Department has spent eight months hearing similar expressions, analyzing them, correcting the conditions out of which they grew, perfecting its organization to prevent their recurrence; and all the while driving on to the accomplishment of the main task."

Six Times Size of Army of '98.

In opening his statement the Secretary said:

"In April, 1917, the regular army comprised 5,371 officers and 121,797 enlisted men; the National Guard in Federal service, approximately 3,733 officers and 76,713 enlisted men, and the reserve, 4,000 enlisted men. At that time approximately 2,373 officers were in the reserve on inactive duty, so they could not properly be considered in estimating the strength of the army. On Dec. 31, 1917, the regular army consisted of 10,250 officers and 475,000 enlisted men, the National Guard of 19,031 officers and 400,000 enlisted men, the National Army of 480,000 men, and the reserve of 84,575 officers and 72,750 enlisted men.

"In other words, in nine months the increase has been from 9,324 officers to 110,835 officers; from 202,510 to 1,428,650 men.

"During the war with Spain, the army of the United States at its maximum strength aggregated 272,000 men and officers. The army now in the field and in training is, therefore, roughly six times as great as the maximum number under arms in the Spanish-American war. The number already in the military service is one and a half times as large as any force ever mobilized in this nation."

The Secretary of War spoke of the appropriations for 1918 as "nearly fifty times as great," he commented.

"In other words, taking 1915 as a normal year, the appropriations for 1918 are nearly fifty times as great," he commented.

Of the appropriation for 1918, the Secretary said, $8,200,000,000 was for the Ordnance Department. By way of comparison, he spoke of the value of the products of all iron and steel industries in the United States in 1904 as $881,000,000, less than one-third of the amount to be expended by the Ordnance Department. Of the $8,200,000,000 appropriation the Ordnance Department has already placed contracts amounting to $1,677,000,000, Mr. Baker said.

Growth of Ordnance Force.

On April 1, 1917, the Ordnance Department comprised ninety-seven commissioned officers, he said, while it now has 3,004 officers, and, besides, 26,120 enlisted personnel.

"In addition to the selection and training of this new force, the making of great contracts, and the follow-up necessary in the manufacturing processes, a continuous study of new weapons and instrumentalities has been kept up, a constant contact kept with trained men abroad studying the operation of ordnance material in battle and accordingly modifying designs and plans here by reason of observation and experience," the Secretary said. "The trench warfare material alone involves contracts of $282,000,000. Some of the contracts cover instruments so modern that our industries had to be adapted to their manufacture.

"For the Quartermaster General's Department in 1916 $400,000,000 was appropriated," the Secretary said, "or more than four times as great as the 1915 appropriations for all Governmental purposes. On April 1 there were 347 officers in the Quartermaster Corps, while on Jan. 1 last there were 6,431 officers.

"On the first day of January, 1918, nearly $2,000,000,000 of the appropriation had been obligated by contracts or disbursements," said Mr. Baker. "In the woolen goods section alone, the cooperation of over 300 mills was involved. This section alone has purchased over 19,000,000 blankets, 20,000,000 yards of overcoating, and over 30,000,000 yards each of shirting flannel and suiting, involving an expenditure of over $345,000,000. In cotton goods the department has

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BOXBOARD INDUSTRY ORDERED TO SAVE FUEL

Forbidden to Use It Between 7 A. M. Saturday and Same Hour Monday of Each Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The first definite order for the conservation of fuel by industries not absolutely essential to the war program was issued today by Fuel Administrator Garfield. By its provisions boxboard manufacturers are forbidden to use coal, coke, natural gas, fuel oil, or other petroleum products from 7 A. M. on Saturday of each week, until 7 A. M. the following Monday morning.

The agreement to put this program into effect was reached after conferences with representatives of the industry, and the plan was recommended by them as the most effective way to save coal without working too severe a hardship to the interests involved. A statement by the Fuel Administration today estimated the saving at 15,000 tons of coal a week.

The order specifies that the industry affected includes all manufacturers of boxboard, paperboard, strawboard, binderboard, tagboard, and other kinds of board made from waste paper or rags. The decision was reached on a vote of the majority of the manufacturers who come under the ruling. Provision is made in the official order that any person, firm, association, or corporation violating the regulations shall be prosecuted.

Dr. Garfield has summoned representatives of about 100 industries to Washington to discuss similar arrangements by which he hopes to reduce the coal consumption about 50,000,000 tons during the coming year.

$1.95 For Derbies And Soft Hats That Were $3 & $4

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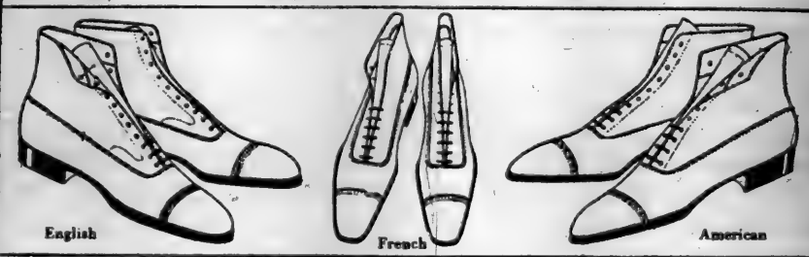

Men's $9.50 and $11.00 Banister Shoes
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Men's $5.00 Skating Shoes
Reduced to $4.50

Franklin Simon & Co.

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Specializes in Army Shoes, and is New York Headquarters for the famous *Doughboy*

PLAN TO REPUDIATE THE RUSSIAN DEBT

Bolsheviki Talk of Canceling All Loans and Bonds Held at Home or Abroad.

TOTAL OVER $11,000,000,000

Government Already Has Suspended Stock Transactions and Forbidden Payment of Dividends.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Philips Price telegraphs the following from Petrograd under date of Jan. 8 to The Manchester Guardian:

"The Popular Commissioners intend in the course of the next few days to publish a decree canceling Russia's national debt. I understand the decree will contain the following provisions:

"1. All loans and Treasury bonds held by foreign subjects abroad or in Russia are repudiated.

"2. Loans and Treasury bonds held by Russian subjects who possess more than 10,000 roubles, as capital are repudiated.

"3. Loans and Treasury bonds held by Russian subjects possessing a capital in loan script or deposits not exceeding 1,000 roubles will receive 5 per cent. interest on the nominal value of the loan, and those possessing 10,000 roubles will receive 3 per cent.

"4. Workmen and peasants holding 100 roubles' worth of loan or bonds may sell their holdings to the State at 75 per cent. nominal value and those holding 600 roubles' worth at 70 per cent."

LONDON, Jan. 10. (Associated Press.)—A Reuter's dispatch says that the Bolshevist Government has issued a decree suspending all payments of dividends by private companies. The Government also has forbidden transactions in stocks pending the issuance of ordinances relating to the further nationalization of production and determining the amount of interest payable by private companies.

One of the last statements of the last Imperial Controller of Finance, M. Kourovsky, a year ago was that loans for $8,250,000,000 would be required if the war were to close before the end of the year 1915. How much of this the Imperial Government succeeded in floating before the March revolution, how much the Provisional Government managed to gather in, is not known. But certain banks, both in London and New York, continued to pay interest on certain Russian loans even after the Bolshevist coup d'état of November, when the ruble, nominally worth 50 cents, was quoted at 13.

According to an exhaustive report of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce issued after the great revolution, the Russian national debt on Jan. 1, 1914, was $8,400,000,000; during the first two years of the war additional loans, covering war expenses, were incurred to the extent of $8,611,920,000, making a total indebtedness on Jan. 1, 1917, of $11,011,920,000, which at 5½ per cent. required $605,655,600 to meet annually.

The total foreign indebtedness of Russia, prior to the war, was $2,250,000,000. During the first two years additional loans were incurred amounting to $2,-430,000,000. She borrowed from the United States $375,000,000. To offset payments of interest Russia had, until the revolution, for a number of years a favorable balance of trade. The average yearly value of the excess of exports over imports amounted to $160,000,000.

It is evident, said the chamber's report, since Russia will not be able to meet her foreign interest charges in payments of gold, it would be unwise to adopt a policy of incurring additional interest payments, and the only solution of Russia's financial problems lies—

first, greatly increasing her export of raw materials, particularly that of agricultural products, and through the organization of her timber industry; second, the elimination of all unnecessary exportations, and third, the immediate organization and stimulation of home manufacturing production.

Russia, the report went on to say, is in a position to supply the world with the bulk of food products by intensifying her agricultural production. She is greatly increasing the quantity and quality of her food production, as well as he supply of meat and dairy products. In view of the general shortage of food products such an increase, it is argued, will largely solve the question of the proper balance of trade after the war.

In addition Russia has 30 per cent. of the world's undeveloped timber area, and is in a position on account of her natural position and through the organization of her timber industry, to supply the increasing demand of Europe.

BRITISH RAID THE FOE SOUTHEAST OF YPRES

Attack German Trenches at Three Points, Killing Many Men and Taking a Few.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Raids by night and gunfire by day are virtually the only activity on the British front, according to the War Office bulletins.

Tonight's report says:

Early this morning we successfully raided at three different points the enemy's trenches southeast of Ypres, inflicting many casualties and capturing a few prisoners and two machine guns.

The hostile artillery was active during the day south of Bullecourt, west of Lens and east of Ypres.

The day bulletin reads:

The hostile artillery has shown slight activity in the neighborhood of Gonnelieu, (southwest of Cambrai.)

Otherwise there is nothing to report.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The War Office report today says:

The French easily repulsed a German raid against small posts on the western edge of the Upper Coucy Forest.

The artillery fighting was active in the region of Vauxaillon.

Everywhere else the night was calm.

BERLIN, Jan. 10, (via London.)—The official statement from General Headquarters today says:

Southwest of Ypres there was a lively artillery duel in the afternoon. West of Zandvoorde a strong British reconnoitring attack, launched during the night, broke down.

There was very little fighting on the remainder of the front.

201 AIRPLANES DOWNED.

Berlin Admits Loss of 82 in December, Says Foes Lost 119.

BERLIN, Jan. 10, (via London.)—The War Office report today says of aviation activities:

"In December the enemy losses in aircraft on the German front amounted to 9 captive balloons and 119 airplanes, of which 41 dropped behind our lines. The rest were observed to fall behind the enemy's positions. We have lost in battle 82 airplanes and 2 captive balloons."

Raises $2,500,000 for Red Cross.

OTTAWA, Jan. 10.—More than $500,000 was raised for the benefit of the Red Cross in "our day" collections, according to a Reuter dispatch from Delhi, India, received here.

ELATED AT CAPTURE OF DYE SECRETS

British Manufacturers Have Way Opened for General Use of German Formulas.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Daily Mail's announcement that a group of men in the British textile trade has succeeded in obtaining in Switzerland the secret recipes of the German dye industry has created great satisfaction in industrial circles.

The merchants who have captured the recipes, The Daily Mail says, do not intend to form a monopoly in this country. They refused tempting offers from capitalists. It is their intention to offer the recipes to the British Government for use in already established works. Their sole desire is to secure for the whole of the textile industry of England a full and cheap supply of fast dyes.

Two men were chiefly instrumental in capturing the recipes. They are John Leyland and Richard Baldry, London textile merchants. Two years ago they heard of a chemist in Switzerland who possessed the recipes for the Badische anilide dyes and sent a representative to get in touch with him. Later they obtained the assistance of the British Government and were allowed to obtain help from F. M. Row of the Manchester School of Technology, a leading dye chemist, who went to Switzerland, where he conducted tests with the recipes, which were entirely satisfactory. The Foreign Office detached a Consular officer to watch the experiments and certify their correctness.

Leyland, speaking to a Daily Mail representative yesterday, said:

"We are indebted to the Foreign Office for placing every facility at our disposal. In fact, without the aid of the Foreign Office it is doubtful whether we could have got the samples or recipes to England. Our agent was dogged by German agents on every journey he made to Switzerland. His baggage was stolen, he was drugged and assaulted, and thrown into a gutter. Once he was followed by two men as far as Havre. He reported the facts to the French authorities, and they succeeded in capturing two undoubted German agents.

"On one occasion he was traveling with a diplomat whose baggage was marked with the same initials as his own. This man's baggage was also stolen en route.

"We are prepared to sell the recipes to the Government for use in the Government dye works and to allow the major portion of the profit to go to the nation on the understanding that the dyes will be sold freely to all British manufacturers who require them in their industries. There is hardly an industry in England which does not use dyes in one form or another. They are, of course, essential to the textile industries."

The Daily Mail says that on a cheap supply of dyes depend British textile industries with an output of more than £240,000,000 a year. The dye monopoly before the war gave Germany an export trade in fine chemicals of £97,500,000, according to Professor Grossmann. It also gave her almost a complete monopoly in the output of certain explosive gases, photographic chemicals, drugs, and sources of power derived from splitting up petroleum and gas tar products.

PUTS SHIP OUTPUT AT 5,000,000 TONS

Hurley Contradicts Ferguson in Estimate of 1918 Total and Quotes Lloyd's Report.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10. — To the statement of H. L. Ferguson before the Senate Commerce Committee that only 3,000,000 tons of shipping would be constructed in American yards this year, Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the Shipping Board, replied today with the assertion that the total output would be approximately 5,000,000 tons. In support of this a Lloyd's report was quoted, which put the capacity of American yards at from 4,500,000 tons to the 5,000,000 estimate of Mr. Hurley. Lloyd's, it was stated, did not take into consideration the plans for speeding up work in the yards.

INTERNING FRENCH WOMEN.

Germans Act in Reprisal for Alleged Treatment of Her Subjects.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A German official statement, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Central News, says:

"As a reprisal for the retention of inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine, against the laws of nations, 600 French will be conveyed to Russia from Jan. 6, and within a few days 400 Frenchwomen will be sent to the camp at Holzminden, (Duchy of Brunswick.)"

De Oro Wins at Havana.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Jan. 10.—Alfredo De Oro won the first night's contest for the three-cushion billiard championship, defeating Charles Otis, 50 to 49. President Menocal was an interested spectator.

BOLSHEVISM SEEN AS NEW RELIGION

Continued from Page One.

own people and for the complete breakdown of all ideas of honor and right. They foresaw nothing but the partition of Russia between the powers, America and Japan, say, taking the Far East; England the Caucasus, and Germany and Austria European Russia. Many expected that the excesses of Bolshevism would culminate in the restoring of despotic rule either in the form of a monarchy or military dictatorship.

Others of a more constructive and hopeful turn of mind already perceived order coming out of the chaos. The destructive action of the Bolsheviki, they said, was painful, but it had a useful side. The old system was rotten and only a clean sweep could make possible a thorough reconstruction. The present process, in their view, is inevitably elemental. Lenine and Trotzky will have their day and cease to be, like Milukoff and Kerensky, and if ever any of these leaders reappear on the surface they will be changed and wiser men, working on changed material.

All parties, cadets, social revolutionaries, and Bolsheviki, they consider necessary in the coming mental phases that are to be superseded by new formations in new conditions. Russia must die to live, must fall apart to come together again.

One hope lies in the organization of local centres like Ukraine, the Cossack country, the Caucasus and Siberia. An all-Russian patriotism is intelligible only to the highly educated. Local patriotisms would be much more powerful as constructive forces and might ultimately combine in a new general sense of the common interests of all the parts. The economic and political system of Russia would be entirely changed. Ukraine would develop industry and would export its products through the Black Sea. The concentration of all political and economic movement on Petrograd and the Baltic is no longer possible. The Baltic seaboard, with Riga and Reval, is now entering a new orbit; and with the Letts looking perforce towards Germany and the Esthonians pulling towards Finland, Petrograd must necessarily lose its importance as an all-Russian political, commercial, and industrial centre.

Constituent Assembly a Failure.

As for the Constituent Assembly, none seemed much interested in its fate. Most regarded it as the survival of an obsolete, abstract phase of the revolution. The Bolsheviki had done their best to render it innocuous from their point of view, but in any case it would have been useless. The system of proportional voting by which the central committees of the parties had made up lists of candidates for every constituency had led to absurd results. For the most part members did not know their constituents. A large number of amiable men and women who had rendered services to their party had been elected for such governments as Stavropol, Sammara, Vitebsk, and Tomsk without ever having been near their constituencies or having a notion of their needs. The result was an assembly of inexperienced theorists many of whom had spent all their adult life outside Russia.

All hope of the Constituent Assembly as the power that was to decide the future of Russia and establish a new law has vanished from the peoples' minds. That is shown by the steady expansion of the area of agrarian rioting. The peasants were willing to wait at first for the Constituent Assembly to decide the land questions. Every fresh disturbance in Petrograd by increasing uncertainty led to a fresh outbreak of attacks on estates and now that hope of the Assembly is gone and no further goal is visible agrarian riots, stimulated by the Bolshevist agitation, disorderly demobilization and the absence of a restraining force, are spreading with an almost calculable regularity of direction and movement in the Central Governments. There will not be an estate left intact by Spring.

But that is only one detail of the vast story of suffering and ruin that accompanies this elemental process in Russia. In such reflections as these and in the fantastic exchange of fantastic stories of robberies, bank adventures, and the vagaries of the Commissaries and Red Guards many thinking Russians spent the strange, sad Christmas of 1917. What does it all mean? What does this toppling, crashing process, this welter of bizarre Socialists and novel nationalism over one-seventh of the globe mean for the future of Europe and civilization?

OFFICERS CALLED BACK TO THE ARMY

Bolsheviki Prepare for Swift Re-establishment of Fighting Power if Parley Fails.

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 9.—The point of most importance in the news from Brest is that of the agreement reached between the Russian and Ukrainian delegations. Foreign Minister Trotsky's position would have been weakened if Ukraine, as once seemed possible, were to negotiate on other lines than his own. If the Germans could buy off Ukraine that fact would in itself have significance inside Germany as to Trotsky's stand.

Anything more English than the supposition that because Ukraine is opposed to the Bolsheviki it, therefore, is in favor of the Allies and of the prosecution of the war can hardly be imagined. The position of the Rada merely lessened Trotzky's chances of obtaining a satisfactory peace. It did not in any way make a separate peace less likely.

Meanwhile Lenine has left Petrograd, possibly to confer with the German and Austrian Socialists in Stockholm, or possibly merely for a short holiday in Finland. Before his departure he made a speech in the committee concerned with demobilization, where he said:

"I fear we shall have to stop demobilization and prepare for war. If Germany and her allies do not accept our conditions of peace then we shall declare a revolutionary war against Germany. We will not agree to a shameful peace."

Questions under consideration are the defense of Petrograd, the possibility of removing heavy artillery from the northern front in case of a final break in the negotiations, and methods for the swift re-establishment of the fighting power of the army. Krylenko is said to be organizing a volunteer army. It is reported from the front that Krylenko has issued orders that all officers shall return to the posts they had before the Bolshevist revolution.

Recognition for Finland.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 10.—Denmark and Norway have officially recognized the republic of Finland.

ASK BRITISH AID ON DRINK.

Dr. Newton States Our Position on Selling to Men in Service.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Preaching in the City Temple today, the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Fort Newton, formerly of Iowa, referred to his recent sermon in which he discussed the question of drink among American soldiers and sailors. He said he wanted the British to understand the American point of view. Americans, he added, held that if the Government had a right to conscript a man on behalf of the great cause, it had the right to conscript his conduct and keep him fit to do that work.

"In America," he continued, "it is a criminal offense to sell liquor to men in uniform. On this side, of course, you cannot enforce this regulation. I made the request that you shall help us do so. Most of the men are able to resist temptation, but we must not set traps to catch the loose feet of those who are fighting with a weak will.

"When the fact was published that increases in the amount of grain were being allowed brewers it filled Americans with amazement. Of course, there has been an improvement in the matter of drinking.

Only One "BROMO QUININE."
To get the genuine call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Helps relieve a cold in one day. 30c.—Advt.

SOCIALISTS BITTER ON POLICY TO RUSSIA

Continued from Page One.

gan of the German Independent Socialist Party says:

"The German Government has disclosed its war aims. Today the Russian, German, English, French, and Italian peoples know what the German Government wishes to obtain in its negotiations with Russia.

"It is neither peace without annexations nor a democratic peace, but a peace which will go to increase the political, military, and economic power of Germany in the East. The German Government wants to exploit the Barons of the Baltic region and the Polish middle classes.

"For the purpose of masking its real resolutions toward those peoples, never has German policy been so doubtful. Whoever sustains it makes himself a partisan of violence and of the policy of conquest. It is certain in this new light that the aims of the Central Empires consist simply of vast ambitions.

"So much for the East. What will be the Government war aims in the West? Too truly, alas, the democracies will pay for the revelations of today with fresh torrents of blood."

COSSACK GENERALS LOSE.

Dutoff Reported in Flight and Kaledine Retreating.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 9.—Generals Kaledine and Dutoff, the Cossack leaders, the official news agency announces, have been defeated. General Dutoff is in flight, pursued by revolutionary soldiers and the Red Guard. General Kaledine is retreating.

The Workmen's and Soldiers' Council at Rostov has been liberated. The Cossacks, the announcement adds, are unanimously against General Kaledine, whose troops sent toward the Don River are retiring.

An official announcement says that "the revelation of criminal relations between the Ukrainian Rada and General Kaledine has opened the eyes of the people concerning the infamous trafficking in the blood of Ukrainian workmen, soldiers, and peasants."

The power of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council formed at Kharkov is reported to be increasing, while the Ukrainian Council of the Eleventh Army has been arrested.

FRENCH ENVOY TO UKRAINE.

General Tabouille's Appointment Taken as Republic's Recognition.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 9.—The French Government has appointed General Tabouille the representative of France to the Ukraine Republic. This is considered in Petrograd as recognition by France of the independence of the Ukraine.

The announcement of the appointment of General Tabouille was made by an officer of the French Military Mission to M. Shougin General Secretary of Foreign Affairs for the Ukraine, at Kiev.

Clysmic Ginger Ale
Actually Aged
Triumphantly Superior to the traditions of the imported
MADE WITH CLYSMIC
SPARKLING TABLE WATER

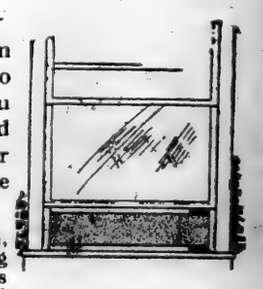
B. Altman & Co.
The Custom Shirt Department
(First Floor)
specializes in the making to order of
MEN'S SHIRTS AND PAJAMAS
The assortments of fabrics for Spring and Summer, 1918, are now ready for selection and include many attractive novelties in madras, cheviot, flannel, wool taffeta (with or without silk stripes), silk and silk-and-cotton.
Shirts made to measure, $4.50 upward
Pajamas made to measure, 7.00 upward
(The workrooms are located in the establishment)
Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets New York

EXHIBITIONS AND SALES AT
THE ANDERSON GALLERIES
PARK AVENUE AND FIFTY-NINTH STREET, NEW YORK.
On Exhibition Daily from 10 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.
Sunday, January 13th, from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.
The Barton Collection of
CHINESE BRONZES
probably the largest collection of the kind ever offered for sale outside of China—consisting largely of gifts from prominent Mandarin Officials—includes Rare Bronzes of the Shang, Han, Sung and Ming Dynasties, temple statues, carved figures, soapstone seals, Cinnabar lacquers, embroidered hangings, etc., and Unusual Chinese Porcelains, including beautiful Blue and White of the Ming Dynasty and the K'ang Hsi Period, valuable Single Color Specimens and Sculptures of the Han Dynasty, gathered by the late well-known Collector, Mr. John S. Barnes of New York, who was a keen competitor of Mr. Morgan, Mr. Dana and others at important art sales.
To be sold at public auction, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons, Jan. 14th, 15th & 16th, at 2.30 o'clock.
FINE FURNITURE AND ART OBJECTS
From the Apartment of McKie Bennett Hopkins to be Sold by Order of the Hotel St. Regis
and Furniture and Art objects from other Consignors, including fine painted Satinwood and decorative Louis Seize French Furniture made by the Tiffany Studios and Herter Brothers, Upright and Tel-Electric Baby Grand Pianos, exceptionally desirable Oriental rugs, complete Dining Service of Rock Crystal Glass, Porcelains, Silverware, Sheffield Plate, Bronzes, Objects of Art, etc.
To be sold at public auction, Thursday, Friday and Saturday afternoons, Jan. 17th, 18th & 19th, at 2.30 o'clock.
Catalogues sent free to intending purchasers

B. Altman & Co.
Women's Afternoon Dresses
of velveteen
and
Women's Evening Dresses
of chiffon velvet
are now on sale
at the extraordinarily low price of
$29.00
Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

Gidding
PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST NEW YORK
CONTINUE TODAY THEIR
SEMI-ANNUAL
Clearance Sales
offering
STILL GREATER VALUES
in
Suits—$45—$65—$95
Formerly $95 to $195.
Dresses—$55—$75—$95
Formerly $145 to $195.
Wraps—$75—$95—$125
Formerly $165 to $245.
Coats—$55—$95—$145
Formerly $110 to $225.
Clearance of Millinery
$5—$10—$15
Formerly to $35.
Entire Stock of Luxurious Furs
at reductions of
One-Third to One-Half
their regular prices.
Including Coats—Wraps—Sets—Scarfs and Muffs of Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Ermine, Chinchilla, Dark Eastern Mink, Mole, Seal, Caracul and other fashionable pelts.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.
This Is the Way Gimbel Ingenuity Keeps You Warm

Plenty of BIG Oil heaters. They really heat. Keep a large room or an office comfortable. Make you independent of coal shortage and thermometer.
Exceptionally good heaters for the money. Should not be confused with small, cheaply made heaters that do not compare with them. 25 inches high; hold 3 quarts; take 8 inch round wick.
This Is How Gimbel Ingenuity Keeps You Healthy
Window Ventilators. Admit fresh air. Prevent drafts. Keep out dust. And dirt. And rain. And snow. Their perfect circulation earns the endorsement of noted health authorities.
The Combination—
A heater to warm you. Ventilators to keep the air you breathe fresh and pure. Get one or both and ENJOY the cold weather!

Prices: 9 inches high, 38c, 48c, 55c (according to width). 15 inches high, 50c and 58c. All sizes adjustable.
GIMBELS New Kind of Housefurnishing Store—Fifth Floor

ELLSWORTH TELLS OF KAISER ARTICLE

Notable for Strictures on Turks and Catholics, Says Former Head of Century.

WISHES IT HAD BEEN USED

Would Have Done the Kaiser Great Harm — Tells How It Was Suppressed at Germany's Request.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 10.—For the first time excerpts from William Bayard Hale's article on the Kaiser, which was suppressed by The Century Magazine ten years ago on request of the German Government, were made public tonight through William W. Ellsworth, for many years the President of the Century Company. Mr. Hale's article for The Century was prepared after the original interview had been suppressed, and, in its turn, it met the same fate.

"As near as I can remember," said Mr. Ellsworth, "the Emperor said 'Taft had the wool pulled over his eyes when he was in Rome, so that he made the arrangements he did with the Philippine friars.'

"Another statement as I remember it," continued the speaker, "said 'Archbishop Ireland is a secret enemy of America.'"

This revelation was made by Mr. Ellsworth in a lecture tonight at Witherspoon Hall in the University Extension Course, and was heard by a large audience. Continuing, Mr. Ellsworth said:

"My recollection is that there was no war talk by the Emperor, nor can I recall that he attacked England. I do remember, though, that he was especially vindictive toward Turkey, while the attack on Japan was also bitter. My only reason for revealing the gist of the famous interview at this time is that we should do everything in our power to harm the Emperor. I hear there is another copy in existence somewhere, and it is the duty of the man who has it to produce it and publish it.

"His attack on the Roman Catholic Church was certainly no such interview as any monarch should have given, and a complete publication can do great harm to the Kaiser in Austria, Spain, and other countries where there are great masses of Roman Catholics among the nationals of these nations."

"In the Autumn of 1918," Mr. Ellsworth said, "Dr. William Bayard Hale, then connected with THE NEW YORK TIMES, decided that he could obtain an interview with the German Emperor. He went to Germany and from the Foreign Office obtained consent to interview the Emperor but on condition that his remarks should be submitted to the Foreign Office for approval.

"Dr. Hale agreed and went to the Norwegian waters where the Emperor was aboard his imperial yacht. And for two hours on the moonlit deck the Kaiser talked while Hale made notes. Returning to Berlin Hale submitted the interview to the Foreign Office. It was agreed that it might be published, but there was a stipulation that it was too sensational for publication in a newspaper but should be given to some review, or in other words, published in a magazine.

"Hale wired to us regarding it and we offered to purchase the interview for $1,000. We had the interview in type in October and all ready for our December issue, which went on the street the latter part of November. On Oct. 2 the Kaiser gave his famous interview to The London Telegraph, which created a tremendous sensation all over the world and which the Foreign Office tried vainly to suppress.

"It was only a few days afterward that Richard Watson Gilder, editor of The Century, was called to the telephone for a conversation after this fashion:

"'Has The Century a manuscript of an interview with the Kaiser?'

"Gilder said it was already in sheets, and then the voice offered to pay all expenses if it would be suppressed. This was agreed to.

"The editors talked the matter over and one of our bright young men went to the De Vinne Press, where 100,000 of these sheets were all ready. Without anybody being the wiser of his mission he had these all packed and placed in a safe deposit vault. Every proof and every sheet containing a word of that interview was destroyed, while the expenses, between $2,000 and $3,000, were paid to us.

"The news of the affair leaked out, and one newspaper offered $12,000 for a proof, another raising the offer to $15,000. But they were, of course, refused. At that time we were friendly with the German Government, and everybody held the Emperor in fair esteem, so that it was a natural thing to accede to this request.

"However a few days afterward a man met Gilder in the street and said: 'Have you any copies of the Kaiser's speech?' 'Certainly,' he said, 'we have 100,000 in the safe deposit vaults.' 'Well,' asked the questioner, 'what would you advise the German Government to do with them?'

"'Oh,' said Gilder, jokingly, 'why not send a warship over for them.' Then he walked away.

"Imagine his surprise when some weeks later he was called on the telephone and informed that a German warship had arrived for the sheets. Sure enough there was a cruiser, and while there was much conjecture as to the reason she had arrived, none really learned her mission.

"The cases were all taken aboard at night and she sailed away. Some time after this one of our editors was at a dinner, when a young German naval officer sidled his chair to him and said: 'I suppose you would like to know what became of those sheets of the Kaiser's interview?'

"'Well,' the young officer said, 'when we got 300 miles from New York we threw the first case overboard. It floated instead of sinking and a boat was lowered and sent away to retrieve it. Then for some time the officers and men were kept busy in the stokeroom tearing and burning every one of those sheets.'

"I wish now we had published that interview ten years ago. It was very indiscreet and would have hurt the Emperor tremendously and we want to do him all the harm possible. It contains a terrific arraignment of the Roman Catholic Church."

Mr. Ellsworth then recited the allusions to Mr. Taft and to Archbishop Ireland, after which he told more regarding the final disposition of the sheets.

"One of them," he said, "was given to the Germanic Museum. Only recently I wrote to a United State Senator, calling his attention to the fact and asking that he obtain the interview for publication. But I read today that the paper has disappeared, and as Kuno Francke, a German of Germans, was the curator, it stands to reason that an ardent man like him would not permit such a document to remain where it could harm the Fatherland.

"I have heard that there is another copy extant, and if there is it seems to be the duty of the owner to produce it and have the contents published. For it would do incalculable harm to the German Emperor, especially with his present ally, Austria, because of the attack on the Catholic Church."

NOT FOUND AT HARVARD.

Dr. Francke to be Asked About Copy of Hale Article in Germanic Museum

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 10.—The Harvard University authorities are not in a position to state whether the much-sought-after copy of William Bayard Hale's article on his interview with the Kaiser is in the archives of the Germanic Museum or not. No effort has been made as yet to ascertain its whereabouts in that building, and before such an undertaking is started permission will be asked of Professor Emeritus Kuno Francke, honorary curator of the museum, who is now living in Gilbertville, N. Y.

Both President Lowell and his predecessor, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, stated today that no such article was deposited with the Harvard University to their knowledge. Jerome D. Greene of New York, Secretary to both Presidents at that time, also remembers no such gift. The archives of the university library have been carefully scrutinized by Archibald C. Coolidge, the Director, and William C. Lane, the Librarian, but no data concerning the article can be found. Neither President Lowell nor Dr. Eliot believes that Dr. Francke destroyed the interview if it really did reach the Germanic Museum.

HEAVY FALL OF SNOW CHECKS ITALY'S FOES

Operations at Front Slacken and Northward Communications Are Almost Cut Off.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Wednesday, Jan. 9, (Associated Press.)—The Winter campaign of the Teutons appears to have been interrupted seriously, if not halted definitely, by heavy snowfalls in the last twenty-four hours. The snow covers the mountain front to a depth of three to five feet.

Monte Grappa, the central point of operations between the Piave and the Brenta Rivers, has three feet of snow, while further north positions occupied by the enemy are buried to a much greater depth. The snow barrier is operating strongly against the enemy, as they are on the higher summits, while the Italians are on the lower ground sloping toward the plain.

On Monte Grappa, which is the dominating summit held by the Italians, and on Monte Fertica and Monte Caprile, near by, held by the enemy, the cannonade fell off today and there was little activity beyond patrol movements. Most of the soldiers are busy clearing the mountain paths so as to permit the steady movement of supplies. Huge tractor snowplows are being used and sleighs are taking the place of trucks for carrying food and munitions.

In addition to the interruption at the immediate front, the heavy snowfall may close the enemy's line of communication from Austria southward into Italy. The principal route runs through the Stelvio, an Alpine pass, and has a railway down to Trent and thence to Primolano, which is only ten miles from Monte Grappa and the fighting front. It is this route which has been open up to this time and has given the enemy direct communication to the front.

While the lower section is not blocked, indications are that Stelvio pass, the vital link in the route, is blocked by ten to fifteen feet of snow. The Stelvio is the highest pass in Europe, exceeding 9,000 feet, and connects the Adige Valley of Austria with the Adda Valley in Italy. Snows in that section are commonly followed by avalanches which further block the valleys and available outlets.

The enemy's eastern communications into the Friuli region are similarly, but it is believed not as seriously, affected. The railway line, running southward along the upper Piave, is blocked by heavy snows and avalanches. Further east the route to Gorisia, which passes through the trans-Alpine pass of Feistritz, is snowbound, but two other routes across the Carso range are less affected.

The indications are that the enemy will be unable to carry on any large operations, particularly on the mountain front, while his communications are snowbound.

ROME, Jan. 10.—The official communication from general headquarters today says:

The artillery struggle generally is not intense, but became more violent at intervals east of the Brenta. Our reconnoissance parties captured prisoners west of Col di Sotto, and provoked a long reactionary fire by the enemy. At Grave di Papadopoli hostile working and armed parties were dispersed.

Hostile trench mortars in the neighborhood of St. Dona were silenced by our batteries.

U-BOATS USE GUNS MOST FOR SINKINGS

Super-Submarines Now Carry Weapons Ready to Fire on Emerging.

7 OR 8 DOING WHOLE WORK

Ireland Roused to Intense Anger by Recent Sinking of Two Steamers Off Her Coast.

LONDON, Jan. 10—(Associated Press.)—The submarine warfare has gradually taken on a new phase since wintry weather set in. Submarines of the cruiser type are now doing most of the sinkings, while the smaller submarines are apparently confining their work largely to mine laying.

The reason for this shift is that small submarines are not good surface craft in stormy seas, while the cruiser type has proven wonderfully seaworthy, being more manageable than even the modern torpedo boat destroyer in heavy weather. These cruiser submarines carry two 5.9 guns and sixteen torpedoes and can remain at sea six weeks. The Germans have built a considerable number of these since the first one visited American waters, but so many have been lost that there are now not more than seven or eight operating. These, however, are manned by the pick of the German navy and their power for harm is shown by the fact that these seven or eight vessels are able to keep up the heavy toll of sinkings.

A considerable number of recent sinkings have been accomplished by gunfire. The cruiser submarines no longer carry guns of the old type, which folded into the body of the craft when it submerged and had to be unfolded before the U-boat could get into action. The new guns are known as "wet guns," being constructed of material which sea water does not harm. They are mounted on stationary platforms and can be fired the instant the deck of the U-boat is above water.

Destroyer Battles With U-Boat.

An American destroyer had an encounter with one of these cruisers a few days ago. The German was trying to sink three merchantmen from a range of four miles and had fired about thirty shots when the destroyer appeared on the horizon, attracted by the sound of guns.

The destroyer opened fire at six miles. The U-boat, however, was lying with decks almost awash and was a difficult target, and as the American sped toward her at full speed she submerged suddenly. The smoking muzzles of her guns disappeared only an instant after their last shots had been fired.

The Americans were unable to destroy the U-boat, but they escorted two of the three merchantmen safely to port after having rescued the crew of the third, which was already sinking.

If not convoyed merchantmen have a small chance against these super-submarines. Little fishing vessels, which the Germans do not disdain to attack at every opportunity, are still helpless. Yesterday morning the unarmed British fishing trawler Premier was at its peaceful work with nets in the North Sea during a snowstorm when a U-boat appeared on the surface a thousand yards off and sent two six-inch shells into the hull of the ninety-ton boat.

The trawler turned turtle from the shock. The crew of twelve jumped into the water and then climbed up on the overturned hulk. The submarine came up leisurely to within a stone's throw of the wreck, as if to take the men off, but seemingly thought better of this and submerged without a word from anybody on board. The crew of the trawler was rescued several hours later. One man died, and the others suffered from exposure.

Ireland Aroused by Sinkings.

Southeast Ireland has been thrown into mourning during the last fortnight by the work of submarines, which have sunk two steamers, the crews of which were mainly Irishmen, seventy of whom perished. The catastrophe is called in Ireland "The first declaration of war by the Germans against Ireland," and has aroused a wave of indignation throughout the Emerald Isle. Ireland also is feeling the submarine, warfare acutely owing to a coal famine, due to submarine sinking three boats bringing to Ireland the coal for which she is dependent upon England.

Mine-laying submarines have been active in the Mediterranean the past month. Here the heavy weather has been no friend of the Allies, for it hampers mine-sweeping. Nevertheless shipping has to go on just the same.

The weather is also against the Allies in a continuance of aviation work against submarines. For two months the vacillating barometer has not permitted much use to be made of the aviation arm, which was responsible during the Summer and Autumn for a considerable number of submarines being destroyed.

It is a remarkable fact that during the war only nine British transports have been sunk, with a loss of less than 2,000 lives, although frequently 250,000 soldiers are at sea on a single day, and altogether more than 11,000,000 men have been transported safely by water.

NIVELLE GOES TO ALGERIA.

French Newspapers See a Step Toward Reparation to the General.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—General Robert George Nivelle has been appointed to command the army in Algeria.

The appointment is regarded by the newspapers as the beginning of reparation to the former Generalissimo for the discredit into which he fell as a result of the April offensive.

MATERNITY

THE MOTHER'S STORE

Lane Bryant

is a name every mother knows. It is famous for apparel for expectant mothers and for wonderful baby clothes.

CLEARANCE SALE

ENTIRE STOCK OF WINTER

MATERNITY APPAREL

An exceptional opportunity for the expectant mother to purchase a smart costume, differing in no outward way from the apparel offered to the normal figure,

AT GREAT REDUCTIONS

Lane Bryant, 21-23 West 38th St.

Telephone—Greeley 6415.

The New York Times will open a new Harlem office tomorrow, (Saturday,) at 2,100 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street. Telephone Bryant 1000.—Advt.

Different—

Saks Suits and Overcoats at $23

THE trouble with most popular priced clothes is that they look alike—that is why we prefer to make Saks suits and overcoats at $23 ourselves.

¶ As producers we are not only able to make our models more individual, but we also maintain a standard of workmanship that would be impossible in clothing burdened with a second profit.

¶ *Care* and *Skill* is behind every stitch in our suits and overcoats at $23. You cannot do better at this price anywhere.

Saks Clothes are Saks made.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th St.

Annual Clearance Sale of

FRANKLIN SIMON

Overcoats and Suits for Big Boys

Big Reductions *Big Values Originally*
Big Selections *Bigger Values Now*

THERE is no genuine need to sacrifice Boys' Clothes at prices like these in times like these. But we are not going to blow hot one season and blow cold the next. This is our clearance season for Boys' Clothes and we have cut prices with our customary liberality, not so much to clean up our stocks—that isn't worrying us—but to enlarge the circle of our regular patrons through the medium of a Season-end Sale.

Big Boys' Overcoats, reduced to $9.75

Formerly $12.75—still worth it!

Both slip-on and belted models, in plain grays and browns, as well as novelty heather weaves, fancy worsted lined. Ages 8 to 16 years.

Big Boys' Winter Suits, reduced to $8.75

with extra knickerbockers

Formerly $12.50 and $9.75—still worth it!

Snappy Norfolk models, made of all-wool tweeds and cheviots; in attractive grays and browns. Ages 10 to 18 years.

This is the first time we have sold

Boys' Belted Mackinaws

for $6.75

Made of genuine Western Mackinaw cloth, in gray, brown, green or red plaid effects, and made well. Far ahead of the average run of values. Ages 6 to 18 years.

BOYS' SHOPS—FIFTH FLOOR

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue—37th and 38th Streets

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Misses' Spring Fashions

Exclusive Franklin Simon & Co. Models

Misses' Spring Suits

TAILORED, Sport or Dressy Suits of wool tricotine, Poiret twill, English serge, silvertone, covert or various new silk weaves, featuring suits with bolero or Eton Jackets, tunic or straight line skirts. Sizes 14 to 20 years. 29.50 to 89.50

Misses' Jersey Suits

BELTED Models of wool Jersey, also knit weave cloth in plain or heather mixtures; strictly tailored models or trimmed with self cording or contrasting color satin folds; high, flat or roll collars; straight-line skirts. Sizes 14 to 20 years. 29.50 to 59.50

NEW SPRING FASHION

Misses' Velvet Sport Coats

A smart model to wear with separate walking or sport skirts

A JAUNTY hip-length coat of black velveteen, with shawl collar, over collar of white satin, large novelty pockets; silk lined throughout. Sizes 14 to 20 years. 29.50

Misses' Wool Dresses

SPRING models of wool scrim, serge, Poiret twill, tricotine, wool Jersey or wool challis, straightline, bolero or waistcoat models, many are wool or silk embroidered. Sizes 14 to 20 years. 18.50 to 69.50

Misses' Silk Dresses

NEW Spring models presenting as the most fashionable fabrics—Baronette satin, Georgette crepe, taffeta silk, foulard silk, figured chiffon, silk crepe de chine, checked or plaid silk gingham, rajah, pongee or sylvette. Sizes 14 to 20 years. 19.75 to 115.00

NEW SPRING MODEL

Misses' "Drezwellsley" Serge Dresses

OF navy men's wear serge, with roll collar extending to waistline, over collar of white satin; skirt with apron tunic, graduating longer at front. Sizes 14 to 20 years. 18.50

London Best & Co. *Paris*

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street

Established 1879

Quality Fur Coats at Clearance Prices

An opportunity to buy "Best" quality fur coats at sharp price reductions in this Annual January event.

Regular Price		Sale Price
$495	Mole Coat, Taupe Fox trimmed	$395
$850	Broadtail Coat	$650
$325	Natural Squirrel Coat	$255
$350	Taupe Squirrel Coat	$275
$395	Persian Lamb Coat	$325
$175	Nutria Coat	$145
$195	Natural Muskrat Coat	$145
$250	Hudson Seal Coat, Black Lynx collar and cuffs	$175
$225	Hudson Seal Coat, Skunk collar and cuffs	$165
$650	Hudson Seal Wrap, Ermine Collar	$395

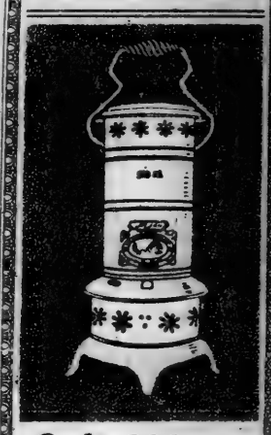
Furs listed as Hudson Seal are choice seal dyed muskrat.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.



Only 800 Oil Heaters

First-class quality. Simple but serviceable. Fully guaranteed. All the latest safety devices. At least as good as oil heaters selling elsewhere at over $7.00.

Not more than two to each customer at $4.94 each.

More heaters on the way—we expect them in today.

Macy's—Basement, 33th St.

There Is Always Someone at Home to a D. A. Purchase

There are three ways to buy merchandise in this store—for Cash, Collect on Delivery or on a D. A. Each of these methods comes within the broad scope of our Cash Business.

The first necessitates carrying money with you. The second is a convenient substitute for the first but requires definite arrangements to receive the purchase. The D. A.—the acme of all three methods solves the whole shopping problem.

Through the Depositors' Account (D. A.) you may shop by phone, mail or in person and every purchase will be delivered—free from disappointment and worry.

The D. A. gives you all the advantages of the old "charge it" system with none of its annoyances and costs. It gives you and your neighbor alike the same privileges because it knows no distinctions.

The D. A. charges you nothing for its advantages—rather it pays you interest on your deposit up to the very moment you draw upon your account to pay for the merchandise you select here.

The D. A. method typifies the highest form of war-time thrift because it teaches the habit of buying for cash the things you need today—never tempting you to entangle yourself in debt for unnecessary purchases.

There's no time like "right now" to begin shopping on a D. A. The process is simple.

Deposit any sum you desire, personally or by mail, sign a signature card and then accept your D. A. Number to assist you in shopping.

After that you go about the store purchasing dependable merchandise at "Lowest - in - the - City" prices, charging your purchases to your D. A. as you make them.

Every Purchase You Make the D. A. Way Is a Service to Yourself and Your Country—the practical application of war-time thrift.

Get Your Number Today.

R. H. Macy & Co. Depositors' Account Dept., Private Bankers, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th Street.

Who buys for your home?

Food, dinner plates, neckties, kitchen utensils, last new book, garden seed, talking machines, drugs, toys, linens, clothes.

Who buys everything the children use?

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The Mother's Magazine is for sale on the newsstands for 15c.

Or from the publishers direct for $1.50 a year.

The Mother's Magazine

Published by
The George E. Cook Co.
95 Madison Ave.
New York

BERLIN CONDITIONS 'ABSOLUTELY AWFUL'

Observer Reaching London Declares Masses Lack Clothing and Fuel as Well as Food.

BITTER TOWARD WAR LORDS

Able-Bodied Men Kept Away from the Capital for Fear They Might Start a Revolt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—From a source which it can vouch for as entirely trustworthy, The Morning Post says it is able to give the following account of conditions in Berlin. The statement, which is made by an observer at first hand, who only left Germany in the middle of December, reads:

"The situation in Berlin is absolutely awful. For the great mass of the population there hardly is any light, warmth, clothing, or boots, and an appalling lack of food. The work of the city is carried on by decrepit men and by women, who are reduced to nearly the same condition. The linen worn by both sexes is abominably dirty, for there is no soap to wash it. There is intensely bitter feeling among the people against the Government. Undoubtedly there would be a revolt but for the fact—as the people are always saying—women cannot make a revolution.

"The Government knows all of this and forbids able-bodied men returning to Berlin from the front. Officers are allowed to return there only in exceptional circumstances. Hindenburg is loathed by the people of Berlin. Placards with a picture of Hindenburg, and urging the population to subscribe to the loans, to hold out, &c., are torn down by the people of Berlin, although in South Germany they are not touched at all. Over Berlin little notices are posted up offering a reward of 3,000 marks to any one giving information of persons who say anything against the Government, the Emperor, the war, or the officers.

"The population of Berlin is divided, roughly, into three classes—the upper military class, which adores Hindenburg and hates Ludendorff; the middle class, which loves Ludendorff because he gives high posts in the army to Jews, and the lower working class, which loathes Hindenburg, Ludendorff, and especially the Emperor. This latter class ridicules the Crown Prince unmercifully. Otherwise nobody speaks of the imperial family, which has ceased to be a dominant factor.

"The well-to-do classes get along fairly comfortably because the necessaries of life can be purchased if one can afford to give fabulous sums for them. A ham, for example, can be bought for £14. ($70.)

"The news is circulated sub rosa among the officers that as a result of the recent fire or explosion at Krupps 250 new airplanes were destroyed."

Lieut. Ely, Aviator, Killed in France

Lieutenant William S. Ely, Aviation Section, U. S. R., was killed in France on Jan. 2, according to word received yesterday at his home in Rochester. Lieutenant Ely was a son of the late Dr. and Mrs. William S. Ely of Rochester and was 22 years old. A memorial service will be held on Friday afternoon at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Rochester. Lieutenant Ely was graduated from Harvard in 1917 and sailed for Europe in July to complete his training in aviation.

CHINATOWN'S MAYOR DEAD.

Tom Lee Was a Factional Leader in the Old Tong Feuds.

All Chinatown last night mourned the death of Tom Lee, its Mayor. Lee, who was 76 years old, was one of the well-known figures of Chinatown. He was the leader of the On Leon Tongs, who for years waged war with the Hip Sing Tongs. As a result of these Tong wars, which were bitterly waged in Chinatown, more than fifty Chinamen and three white men were killed. Chinatown in those days was the rendezvous for outcast whites and Orientals, who maintained gambling houses and opium dives. It was for the prestige of running these places that the rival bands fought. The Four Brothers Society was formed, and Tom Lee moved to the Bronx to await developments. Just before he moved an alarm clock, which was near his bed, was shot to pieces. The same night a Chinese actor, a friend of Tom's, was shot to death at a performance at the Chinese Theatre. Judge Warren W. Foster of the Court of General Sessions brought the rival factions together and a peace pact was signed.

Tom Lee's wife, who was a white woman, died several months ago. Lee is survived by two sons, one an actor on the American stage and the other a missionary in China. Death was due to a complication of diseases. The On Leon Tongs took charge of the body of their chief. No definite funeral arrangements have been made.

Lee, who lived at 18 Mott Street, was one of the oldest celestial residents in Chinatown.

GERMANS AT METROPOLITAN

Rome Paper Thinks It Sees a Change of Opera Policy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 10.—The Idea Nazionale today publishes an interview which its correspondent had with Signor Gatti-Casazza in New York, wherein the opera director demonstrates that no German operas have been given at the Metropolitan this season, except three, by Mozart, Flotow, and Liszt, two of which have been sung in Italian and the third in English.

The impresario says that few members of the former German company at the Metropolitan are still engaged there, two of these being Bodansky and Hempel. Both of these are in process of becoming American citizens, the conductor's final papers being held up by law during the war, while the prima donna's case is not necessarily so delayed, since she is about to marry an American.

Commenting on the interview, the Idea Nazionale says:

"Our readers will be able to convince themselves by this interview that the statement made by Gatti-Casazza does not in any way affect what we published about the Metropolitan, which is only now changing its policy."

After saying that it is interesting to learn that Bodansky and Hempel are becoming American citizens, the Idea Nazionale says:

"These are explanations which only bear weight with those interested to believe them, but not for us who know the changing virtues of Austro-Germans of both sexes. Bodansky may be a Slav from Prague, in which case he is a renegade Bohemian, as no Bohemian today proud of his nationality can feel sympathy for Austria, which tyrannizes over Bohemia."

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The New York Times will open a new **Harlem office** tomorrow (Saturday,) at **2,109** Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th **Street. Telephone** Bryant 1000.—Advt.

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1015, The Speier Garage, Inc.
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1165, McKinley Sq. Garage Co. Inc.
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3251, Claremont Garage.
4342, Greater New York Garage.
4816, Dyckman Auto & Repair Co.
4350, The Arthur Garage, Inc.
4638, Brickner's Auto Supply Company, Inc.
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BROADWAY AND 70TH ST.
Winton Company.
BROADWAY AND 83D ST.
Savoy Gas Station.
BROADWAY AND 135TH ST.
135th Street Garage Corporation.
BROADWAY AND 215TH ST.
Buffo's Gas Station.
BAILEY AVE.
3131, Whelan's Garage.
BROOK AVE.
1094, Wm. & Thos. Witters Garage.
BROOME ST.
22, Broome Street Garage.
BROWN PLACE.
144, Dietrich-Edwards Company.
CASTLE HILL AVE.
1166, Esling's Garage, B.
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36, Catharine Street Garage.
COURTLANDT AVE.
769, Courtlandt Garage.
CROTONA AVE.
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1952, Fairmont Garage Corp.
CHRYSTIE ST.
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DALY AVE.
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135, H. Witkin.
DOWNING ST.
45, R. Tassi Sons Garage.
DYCKMAN ST.
244, Inwood Garage.
EAST 3D ST.
70, Acme Garage.
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Cor. Lewis St., 7th Street Garage.
EAST 9TH ST.
216, New Royal Garage.
224, Stuyvesant Auto Trading Company, and 9th St. Garage.
306, E. F. Collins.
EAST 11TH ST.
732, Dry Dock Garage.
810, Dochtermann Van Company.
EAST 12TH ST.
Cleric and Bambi.
EAST 17TH ST.
415, N. Y. Contracting & Trucking Co.
EAST 23D ST.
141, Hoffman Taxicab Company.
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139, Blue Sprocket Garage.
142, 31st St. Garage.
411, Express Garage.
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150, Lexington Auto Garage.
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27, Murray Hill Garage.
32, McDermott Garage.
EAST 41ST ST.
Commonwealth Garage.
142, Boylston Garage.
144, Republic Garage.
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322-28, 47th St. Garage.
EAST 54TH ST.
218, Mercedes Garage.
415, Knickerbocker Garage.
EAST 55TH ST.
418, C. W. Cavenagh.
EAST 56TH ST.
215, Alpo Garage Co.
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154, 57th Street Garage, J. J. O'Hara.
EAST 59TH ST.
418, Oleger's Garage, C. A. Oleger.
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412, Central Garage.
EAST 63D ST.
H. S. Black Garage Co., Inc., 63d St. and 2nd Ave.
EAST 64TH ST.
209, Ritz Garage.
235, Terrace Garage, Inc.
420, De Lise Garage.
EAST 65TH ST.
226, Halcyon Garage, Inc.
242, Tuxedo Park Garage.
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118, 66th St. Garage.
EAST 70TH ST.
164, Cor. 3d Ave., Pinehurst Garage.
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E. River Auto Club of America.
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152, Brooks Garage.
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115, Spengler Auto Company.
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51, Ely See Garage Co.
433, Lind & Co., Geo.
61, J. McEwen.
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159, Ardsley Garage.
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208, Avon Garage.
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115, Belmont Garage.
157, 84th St. Garage Corp.
237, Yorkville Garage.
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205, Yorkville Central Garage.
EAST 88TH ST.
55, Watson Club Garage, Inc.
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57, Niagara Garage.
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431, Arfman's Garage.
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306, Ninety-fourth St. Garage Co., Inc.
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Cor. 5th Ave., Parkview Garage.
510, J. P. Garage.
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51, Healy's Taxi Company.
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433-437, Spotless Garage.
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406, Wicke's Garage, A. G.
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437, Market Auto Garage.
EAST 105TH ST.
Cor. 5th Ave., Michael T. Watts.
EAST 106TH ST.
55, Lyons' Garage, M.
402, Saratoga Garage Co.
EAST 112TH ST.
159, M. Buda & Son's Garage.
EAST 116TH ST.
164, Strathmann Auto Company.
168, Corinthian Garage.
166-173, Aranel Garage, Inc.
EAST 121ST ST.
237, Sylvan Garage.
EAST 122D ST.
410, The Excelsior Garage.
EAST 125TH ST.
213-223, 125th St. Garage, Inc.
327, Phenix Garage.
EAST 126TH ST.
104, Akron Garage.
153-155, New York & Saratoga Garage.
EAST 127TH ST.
207, Hayes Garage, Inc.
EAST 130TH ST.
110, Harlem Garage.
West 130th St. & Old Broadway, Manhattanville Garage.
EAST 133D ST.
447, Byrnes Garage.
EAST 137TH ST.
353, 137th St. Garage Corp.
EAST 144TH ST.
355, Triangle Garage.
EAST 145TH ST.
Willis Ave. & 145th St., Willis Ave. Service Station.
EAST 149TH ST.
457, Hub Gasoline Station.
E. ST 152D ST.
Cor. Bergen Ave., Bronx Centre Garage.
EAST 158TH ST.
770, Woodstock Garage.
EAST 163D ST.
490, Melrose Garage.
EAST 172D ST.
536, Supreme Garage.
EAST 174TH ST.
440, Claremont Garage.
EAST 176TH ST.
412, Hewson's Garage.
941, Coryell Garage.
EAST 200TH ST.
Cor. Park Ave., Bedford Park Garage.
EAST 215TH ST.
Cor. White Plains Ave., Ruff's Garage.
EASTCHESTER ROAD
And Boston Road, Joseph McCrain.
EAST TREMONT AVE.
1876, M. Greer's Gasoline Service Sta.
2645, Bentley's Garage.
ELEVENTH AVE.
640, New York Herald Garage.
FIFTH AVE.
Circle Gasoline Station at 110th St.
FIRST AVE.
1108, Flynn Garage.
1293, Janovic, Emil.
1834, First Avenue Auto Garage, Inc.
FORDHAM ROAD.
164, Yerden Garage.
561, Fordham Garage, Inc.
565, Bronx Chalmers.
Grand Ave. & Fordham Road, Mountain Garage, Inc.
FOREST AVE.
1038, Neller's Garage.
FOX ST.
1107, Simpson Garage.
GERARD AVE.
Reo Motor Car Co., Gerard Ave. & 150th St.
GRAND CONCOURSE.
1520, Reya Motor Co.
1543, Blue Ribbon Garage.
1852, Wm. Moller's Gasoline Sta.
2194, Maxim Garage.
2408, Holland's Gasoline Station.
2431, Concourse Garage.
Cor. 176th St., Moller's Gas Sta., Wm.
Bergen Garage, Cor. Echo Pl.
R. J. Reville, Cor. 181st St.
HAMILTON PLACE.
17, Keebec Sales Company, No.
HUDSON ST.
651, Sullivan & Dempsey.
IRVING PLACE.
50, Gramercy Park Garage.
JEROME AVE.
1984, Jerome Ave. Garage.
Cor. 167th St., Jerome Ave. Gas Sta.
LAFAYETTE ST.
363, Michael T. Watts.
14, Victor Raglera.
LEWIS ST.
60, Lewis Street Garage.
MANGIN ST.
811, Broome St. Garage.
MERRIAM AVE.
1301, Heights Garage.
MORRIS AVE.
396, Murphy's Garage.
1005, Levine Garage Corp.
Cor. 143d St., Munich and Modell.
MORRIS PARK AVE.
Cor. Muliner Ave., Morris Park Garage.
MOTT AVE.
& 153d St., Longview Garage.
PARK AVE.
451, Sanford Auto Company.
485, Wilcox & Co.
553, Cryder & Co.
587, Park Ave. Garage.
1691, Gus Rotholz.
4506, Aetna Garage Co., Inc.
PEARL ST.
355, J. T. Kelly.
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641, College Garage.
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1133, Prairie Boulevard Garage.
1161, Aaron Garage.
1863, Fairmount Garage Corp.
2073, Boulevard Auto Company.
THIRD AVE.
66, Brown's Garage.
4190, Reliance Garage.
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242, De Pola Garage.
TIEBOUT AVE.
2244, Overlook Garage.
TOMPKINS ST.
42, Helpenhauser Bros.
TREMONT AVE.
& Watson Ave., Valentine Garage.
907, West Farms Garage.
TRINITY AVE.
917, Trinity Garage.
UNIVERSITY AVE.
2614, Kingsbridge Garage.
University Ave. Garage, University Ave. and 176th St.
VESTRY ST.
66, Miller's Auto Express Co.
WASHINGTON AVE.
663, Yockel Bros. Corp.
WASHINGTON SQ. SOUTH.
72, Washington Square Garage.
WATER ST.
662, Cirkers, Sol.
WATTS ST.
185, Casino Garage.
WALKER AVE.
1790, Kolbe, A.
WEBSTER AVE.
1139, Fleetwood Garage.
1360, Kindermann & Sons Garage.
1818, Reliable Garage.
1826, Duggan's Webster Ave. Garage.
3669, Tyrrell & Co., Inc., Geo. H.
3124, McGee Garage, W. O.
WEST END AVE.
70, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.
83, Kelly Springfield Motor Truck.
91, West End Garage.
102, United Garage.
113, Palette Garage.
WEST 3D ST.
106, Third Street Garage.
112, West 3rd St. Garage.
WEST 11TH ST.
256, Donovan Trucking Co.
WEST 15TH ST.
420, Fifteenth St. Garage.
422, Piercy Contracting Company.
WEST 16TH ST.
157, Greenwich Garage.
130, P. Hein.
345, Empire Garage.
330, Fred Trinca Garage.
WEST 19TH ST.
428, Rich. Fitzpatrick.
WEST 20TH ST.
148, S. & T. Garage, Inc.
WEST 27TH ST.
242, J. Strout Garage.
WEST 28TH ST.
533-535, 27th and 28th St. Garage Co.
549, Martinique Garage.
WEST 31ST ST.
154, Penn Garage.
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513, National Garage.
WEST 36TH ST.
305, Garland Service Co.
256, 36th St. Garage.
534, N. Y. Automobile Garage.
WEST 37TH ST.
512, Peter White Garage.
WEST 39TH ST.
146, Opera House Garage.
WEST 40TH ST.
252, Internationa. Garage.
WEST 41ST ST.
230, Hudson Garage.
238, Packard Transp. & Repair Co.
WEST 43D ST.
548, 43d Street Garage.
621, N. Y. Auto Packard Renting Co.
WEST 45TH ST.
406, Interboro News.
502, 45th St. Garage.
WEST 47TH ST.
228, Carlened Co.
WEST 48TH ST.
215, Forty-eighth Street Garage.
WEST 49TH ST.
147, Forty-ninth Street Garage.
226, Bowman Auto Company.
301, Equitable Auto Company.
337, Sally Wiesbader, Inc.
WEST 50TH ST.
218, Mason Bros., Inc.
235, People's Garage.
348, Caron Garage.
WEST 51ST ST.
139, O'Toole's Garage.
213, J. A. Ryan.
222-234, Postal Garage.
WEST 53D ST.
112, Joscelyn Garage.
115-117, Franklin J. Phillips.
146, M. W. Smith Co.
551, McNulty Bros.
630, Buick Motor Co., Thos. A. Cowan.
WEST 60TH ST.
20, Lewis, S. H.
25, Locomobile Co. of America
40, St. Paul Garage.
WEST 54TH ST.
114, Proud Taylor Elec. Co.
124, The Corvan Garage.
147, Webb's Garage.
155, S. S. Garage, Inc.
238, Norman Garage.
247, Auto Club of America.
Cor. B'way, Reo Motor Car Company.
WEST 55TH ST.
139, Aero Garage.
411, Hotel Rental Service.
417, Stearns Co., F. B., of N. Y.
419, Mitchell Motor Car Company
WEST 56TH ST.
107, Park Garage.
114, Great Northern Garage.
123, Lotos Garage.
133, Gem Garage.
152, Newport Transfer Co., M. Buckley.
155, Flint Garage, L. H. Cornish.
160, Day and Night Garage.
Cor. 8th Ave., Columbus Circle Gas & Oil Co.
WEST 57TH ST.
108, Larrk-Weil Co.
515, Clinton Garage.
518, Eagle Garage.
631, White Company.
Cor. B'way, Colt-Stratton Company.
WEST FORDHAM ROAD.
143, R. A. Myer's Gas Station.
WEST 63D ST.
8, Detroit Cadillac Motor Company.
42, Marmon, N. Y. Company.
WEST 64TH ST.
203, Grand Garage, Inc., L. J. Kelly.
205, Colonial Garage.
Cor. West End Ave., International Motor Company.
302, Acme Garage.
WEST 65TH ST.
39, Keeber Sales Co.
202, Riverside Garage.
214, Long Acre Motor Company
218, Pyramid Garage.
306, New York Auto Garage.
WEST 66TH ST.
228, Alder's Garage & Repair Co.
WEST 67TH ST.
58, West 67th St. Garage.
WEST 68TH ST.
148, Joseph A. Ryan.
241, Thomey Auto Service.
WEST 69TH ST.
244, B. & B. Garage.
246, Hetzer Bros.
253, Continental Garage.
WEST 70TH ST.
320, W. B. Thom.
340, Edson Garage, M. Edson.
WEST 75TH ST.
207, 75th St. Garage.
WEST 76TH ST.
Cor. B'way, Avon Garage.
210, Superior Motors Garage.
WEST 77TH ST.
200, D. F. D. Garage.
WEST 80TH ST.
214, Apthorp Garage, Depalina & Wilson.
WEST 82D ST.
211, Burghardt Mills Co.
WEST 83D ST.
160, Bretton Hall Garage.
220 to 230, Savoy Service Station.
WEST 87TH ST.
211, Up-to-Date Garage.
253, Belnord Garage.
WEST 89TH ST.
133, The Halley Stable & Garage Corp.
171, Champion Garage.
210, West End Auto Palace.
WEST 90TH ST.
2, Kingston Garage.
152, Globe Garage.
WEST 93RD ST.
55, Turin Garage & Supply Co., Inc.
WEST 95TH ST.
215, Royal Garage.
WEST 96TH ST.
215, Thedford's Garage, Inc.
WEST 100TH ST.
211, Century Garage.
144, Eureka Garage Corp.
WEST 101ST ST.
160, Bonair Garage and Supply Co.
WEST 102D ST.
204, Miller's Garage, J.
WEST 105TH ST.
112, Consolidated Garage & Taxi Co.
WEST 107TH ST.
102, Royal Garage, Branch B.
241, Kille Garage.
WEST 108TH ST.
234, Manchester Garage Co.
WEST 109TH ST.
254, Bona Vista Garage Co.
WEST 110TH ST.
145, Cathedral Park Garage, Inc.
WEST 118TH ST.
65, Alhambra Garage Co.
W. 122D ST.
532, University Garage.
WEST 124TH ST.
208, Normal Automobile Station.
WEST 125TH ST.
533, Martin Taxi Service Co.
WEST 127TH ST.
552, Olympic Garage.
WEST 129TH ST.
203, Security Garage.
WEST 130TH ST.
163, Kingwood Garage.
WEST 133D ST.
Cor. St. Nicholas Ave., Daly Bros. Gasoline Station.
WEST 135TH ST.
266, Ideal Garage Co.
530, 135th St. Garage Corp'n.
WEST 141ST ST.
50-52, Keavis Garage.
307, Strand Auto Co.
WEST 142D ST.
Cor. 8th Ave., Baker, R. & D. Co.
WEST 144TH ST.
22, West 144th St. Garage, Inc.
30, Dolphin Garage.
35, Rockfall Garage.
WEST 154TH ST.
434, Fort Washington Garage.
WEST 161ST ST.
512, The Ansonia Garage.
519, Kay Bee Garage, Inc.
WEST 168TH ST.
554, Washington Heights Garage.
WEST 170TH ST.
Cor. Broadway, Keebac Sales Co., No. 3
Cor. Haven Ave., Haven Ave. Garage.
WEST 181ST. ST., BRONX.
14, Mount Hope Service Station.
WEST 207TH ST.
442, Black's Inwood Garage.
WEST 234TH ST.
Cor. Broadway, McPartland's Gasoline Station P.
WHITE PLAINS AVE.
3445, Geo. W. Benjamin.
WHITE PLAINS ROAD.
2221, Gasoline Station.
3445, Benjamin, Geo. W.
WILLIAMSBRIDGE ROAD.
1483, Thompson's Garage, J.
NEAR PELHAM PARKWAY.
R. Manson & Son.

BROOKLYN

ABERDEEN ST.
F. Siegman, cor. Bushwick Ave.
ALBANY AVENUE.
Albany Garage.
ATLANTIC AVENUE.
Ajax Garage 1569.
E. H. Dunn, 2762.
Van Siclen Garage, 2811.
C. J. Williams, 2783.
W. S. Bridjette, 359.
Diuguid Bros., 975.
Mohawk Garage, 1343.
Moll's Garage, 430.
United States Garage, 1630-1630.
Warwick Auto Supply Co., Atlantic Ave. & Warwick St.
J. J. Pfeuffer, 3019.
AVE. Q.
Irving Garage, 1007.
K. Vandoll, Atlantic Ave. & Linwood St.
BAY RIDGE AVE.
Island Garage, 245.
Mittnight Bros., 245.
BEDFORD AVE.
Bedford Ave. Auto Taxi Co., 111
Bedford Auto Garage, 942.
I. O. Kirkham, 1263.
Parkside Gaso. Station, 2006.
Powell Garage, 2038.
BEDFORD AVE.
Martin's Garage, 3460.
Slocum Motor Service, Inc., 1545.
Martin's Garage, 3460.
BERGEN ST.
Elmwood Garage, 603.
BERRIMAN ST.
Coddington Garage, Berriman St. and Dumont Ave., Brooklyn.
BOERUM PLACE.
Boerum Place Garage, 27.
BUSHWICK AVE.
Alvyn Garage, 263. David Parkin.
SIEGEL ST.
186-192 Bushwick Terminal Garage.
BUTLER ST.
Buick Motor Co., 321.
CARROLL ST.
Star Garage, 119.
CHAUNCEY ST.
Marquis Garage, cor. Patchen Ave.
CHURCH AVE.
Church & Bedford Ave., J. J. Bellinger.
Premier Garage, 1016.
CLARK ST.
St. George Garage, 53.
CLARKSON ST.
C. E. Dennis Garage, 313.
CLERMONT AVE.
M. S. Marlborough Sons, 479.
Clermont Ave. Garage, 462.
COLLEGE PLACE.
Zerega Garage, 22.
Brooklyn Heights Motor Cabs, 13.
Little Garage, 12.
COMMERCIAL ST.
E. G. Sache's Sons, 70.
CONEY ISLAND AVE.
Howard G. Rolston, cor. Foster Ave.
Kensington Garage, 712.
Cortelyou Garage, 736.
Nonpareil Garage, 794.
Prospect Park South Garage, 451.
Oakcrest, 1201.
COOK ST.
Cook Garage, Inc., 169.
COOPER ST.
Cooper Garage, 282.
Cypress Garage and Repair Co., 1714.
CORNELIA ST.
Cornelia Garage & Repair Corp., 3319.
CRANBERRY ST.
Pioneer Garage, 21.
CRESCENT ST.
Foot of, C. J. Wellman.
Adelphi Garage, 200.
CROPSEY AVE.
Bath Beach Garage & Machine Co., 1907.
United Auto Repair & Vulcanizing Co., 2533.
CUMBERLAND ST.
Hill Garage, 370.
DE KALB AVE.
De Kalb Garage, 798.
Star Garage & Machine Shop, 888-890.
DOBBINS ST.
Ormond Garage, W. L. Russel, Prop.
DRIGGS AVE.
Eastern District Garage, Inc., cor. South 5th St.
DUFFIELD ST.
Duffield Garage, 100.
Extension Garage, 86.
EASTERN PARKWAY.
I. Goodman, 1700.
Inter-Parkway Taxi Co., 1876 Eastern Parkway.
The Silverman Garage, cor. Sterling Pl.
N. Turnow, 1971.
Waltmon Garage, Eastern Parkway & Sterling Place.
EAST NEW YORK AVE.
E. E. Stewart, 1730.
EAST 21ST ST. & FOSTER AVE.
Chas. Proberg.
EAST 21ST STREET.
C. Frauberg, East 21st and Foster Ave.
EAST 28TH ST.
Glenwood Garage, W. O. Baus, 631.
EAST 30TH ST.
Clarendon Garage, 253.
Goodwin's Garage, cor. Tilden Ave.
EAST 93D ST.
and Flatlands Ave., Canarsie, Geo. Kries.
ECKFORD ST.
Eckford Garage, 75.
EUCLID AVE.
Euclid Garage, 257.
18TH AVE.
Garage Colony, Inc., 5236.
Kenmore Garage, 4440.
11TH ST.
Thomas Pitbladdo, 478.
53D ST.
John F. Diekin, 1061.
54TH ST.
Bee & See Garage, 265.
Sunset Garage, 314.
68TH ST.
Bay Ridge Garage, 359.
69TH ST.
Blythebourne Garage, 1330.
FLATBUSH AVE.
Supreme Gas Station, Flatbush Ave. Extension, cor. Lafayette St.
Bklyn Riding & Dri. Club, cor. Plaza St.
Supreme Gas Station, Flatbush Ave. Extension and Prince St.
Extension Garage, 81 Flatbush Ave. Extension.
Victor Selling Co., 103 Flatbush Ave. Extension, cor. Tillary St.
Michael T. Watts, Flatbush Ave. Extension.
Supreme Gasoline Station, Flatbush Ave. Ext. and Chapel St.
E. F. Stephen's, Flatbush Ave. and Stephen's Court.
FOREST AVE.
F. J. Reiss, 47.
Platz Bros., 67.
FORT HAMILTON AVE.
R. A. Hill, 6350.
James Quigley, 6330.
FOSTER AVE.
Liptrott & Allen, 902.
14TH AVE.
14th Ave. Garage, cor. 39th St.
FOURTH AVE.
Fischer & Fischer, Fourth Ave. & 39th St.
Eroom-Bosson, 581.
Salvatore Lombardi, 653.
Supreme Gas. Station, Fourth Ave. and Douglas St.
Crescent Garage, 6317.
G. Ferrigno, 380.
FOURTH ST.
Cross Garage, 331.
43D ST.
Chas. Dobbin, 4430.
44TH ST.
West End Garage & Auto Co., 1342.
FROST ST.
Reliable Garage, 108.
FULTON ST.
Geo. Pool & Son, 73.
Fulton Park Garage, opposite Lewis Av.
GATES AVENUE.
Elbram Garage, 661.
Kaufman's Garage, 614.
P. H. Free Garage, Gates & Maple Av.
GREENE AVENUE.
Royal Garage & Machine Co., 1086.
HALSEY ST.
664, Enterprise Garage.
HAMILTON AVENUE.
Frank Sesso, 128.
McKay Bros., 485.
HANCOCK STREET.
Pupki Auto. Co., 465.
Saratoga Garage, 940.
Hancock Auto Corp. Hancock & Cypress Sts.
HARMON ST.
Irving Garage, 379.
HENRY ST.
Henry Garage, 349.
HERKIMER PL.
S. & S. Motors Co., 7.
HERKIMER STREET
A. J. Culliford, 238.
Herkimer Garage, 240.
Eureka Garage, 843.
American Auto Service, 881.
HIGHLAND BOULEVARD.
F. Siegman, Cor. Bushwick Ave.
HOPE ST.
Nassau Garage, 120.
HOWARD AVENUE.
Howard Garage, Cor. Eastern Pkway.
HUGHES ST.
Hughes Auto Repair Co., 2372.
HUMBOLDT STREET.
Lasky Motor Car Co., Inc., 54.
HURON STREET.
Oakland Garage, 133.
IRVING AVENUE.
Irving Ave. Garage, 31.
JEFFERSON AVENUE.
P. M. Marko, 102.
JAMAICA AVE.
East New York Taxi Co., Inc., 77.
JUNIUS ST.
Junius Garage, 238-242.
KINGS HIGHWAY.
Geo. Doyle, 33.
Fred. Hommel Garage, Cor. Snyder Av.
KNICKERBOCKER AVE.
Campbell's Garage, Cor. Moffat St.
Knickerbocker Garage, 113.
KOSCIUSKO ST.
Mitchell Garage, 39.
LAFAYETTE AVENUE.
Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co.
Knowlton Garage, 438.
S. & M. Garage, 481.
LEXINGTON AVE.
Darwin Garage, 179.
L. A. Disbrow, 259.
Lexington Garage, 411.
Quincy Garage, 334.
LIBERTY AVE.
L. Milchman, 1101.
LOTT STREET.
Beverley Garage, 140.
F. M. Pilzer, Lott Ave. & Watkins St.
MADISON STREET.
Sylvan Garage, 633.
MANHATTAN AVE.
Manhattan Ave. Garage, 383.
MARCY AVE.
I. Blumenthal, 633.
MAUJER STREET.
Maujer Garage, 264.
McDONOUGH STREET.
McDonough Garage, 409.
MEEKER AVE.
Spelts's Gasoline Station, cor. Van Dam St.
METROPOLITAN AVE.
Richard Schnibbe, 108.
A. Runkel, 761.
Neuman's Metropolitan Garage, 1439.
MONROE STREET.
C. B. Crossman Garage, 167.
MORGAN AVE.
Morgan Ave. Garage, Cor. Meserole St.
MYRTLE AVE.
Cor. New Fresh Pond Road, Ridgewood Auto Garage.
NEW UTRECHT AVE.
H. M. Dickover & Son, 5905.
NOSTRAND AVE.
Hawthorne Garage, 1187.
NORTH 6TH ST.
Yacenda's Garage, 137.
NORTH 9TH ST.
Roebling Auto Supply Co., 231.
OCEAN AVE.
Ocean Ave. Garage, 3063.
OCEAN PARKWAY.
Shelbourne Garage, foot of Ocean Pkwy.
Circle Garage, 4.
Morris Levy, Ocean Parkway & Neptune Ave.
Sheepshead Bay Garage, 3156.
Cor. Prospect Ave., F. R. Walsh.
OSBORNE ST.
Central Garage, 167-169.
PACIFIC ST.
Portland Garage, 673.
W. C. Quinn, 161.
PARK AVE.
Park Ave. Garage, 904.
Tompkins Garage, 768.
Park Ave. Garage, Park & Clinton Aves.
PARK PLACE.
Kianel Garage, 560.
PENNSYLVANIA AVE.
East New York Garage, 11.
POWELL ST.
Cor. Sutter Ave., Sapir's Garage.
PROSPECT PLACE.
Healy Prospect Garage, 731.
PUTNAM AVE.
United Motor Co., 100.
Kohlmeyer's Garage, 1728.
Brooklyn Auto Delivery Co., 131.
PRESIDENT ST.
Joseph D'Esterre, 1234.
RALPH AVE.
Ralph Garage, 199.
RIDGEWOOD AVE.
Ridgewood Ave. Garage, 371.
REID AVE.
Putnam Garage, 209.
ROEBLING ST.
Quick Service Garage, cor. Division Ave.
ROGERS AVE.
Empire Garage, 1212.
Flatbush Auto Service Co., 1363.
ROCKAWAY AVE.
Rockaway Garage, 536.
RUSHLER ST.
Graham Garage, 165.
17TH ST.
Frank De Vito, 158.
SKILLMAN ST.
Everready Garage & Service Co., 51.
ST. JOHN'S PL. & RALPH AV.
Miller Garage.
ST. MARK'S AVE.
Armstrong Garage Co., Inc., 531.
Court Garage, 233.
Pratt, Hendricks Co., 239.
Fowler & Strickland, 532.
60TH ST.
STARR ST.
Starr Garage, 214.
Sunset Garage, Inc., 1533.
STAGG ST.
Stagg Garage, 199.
STATE ST.
Daniel F. E. Leary, 399.
37TH ST.
Shore Road Garage, 316.
SHEEPSHEAD BAY ROAD.
Bayside Garage, 1787.
SIXTH AVE.
Sixth Ave. Garage, 5618.
60TH ST.
Louis Balestino, 1383.
65TH ST.
Louis Stackleroth, 435.
18TH ST.
Unique Garage, 543.
SNYDER AVE.
Brooklyn Motor Car Co., 14.
J. J. Snyder & Sons, 53.
Snyder Ave. Garage, 31.
STERLING PLACE.
Voll's Garage, 109.
Crocker Garage, 500.
Eagle Garage, Eastern Parkway & Sterling Place.
STONE AVE.
Lux Garage, 34, near B'way.
STUYVESANT AVE.
Stuyvesant Heights Garage, 71.
TILDEN AVE.
Flatbush Auto Co., 2222.
13TH AVE.
John F. Diekin, 4420.
20TH ST.
Hollander Garden Garage, 20th St. and Railroad Ave.
Hoech Bros. Co., 331.
24TH AVE.
T. H. Joyce, 8527.
24TH ST.
American Garage & Machine Wks., 237.
UNDERHILL AVE.
Standard Garage Service Co., 106.
UNION ST.
Hurwitz Garage, Cor. Sutter Ave.
McIntosh Bros., 811.
Park Plaza Garage, 938.
Union Garage, 784.
Academy Garage, 859.
VANDERBILT AVE.
Vanderbilt Garage, 357.
VERNON AVE.
M. Reichelsohn's Garage, 293.
Hohweisner & Son, 378.
Keystone Garage, 301.
WASHINGTON AVE.
Consumers Park Gasoline Station, Montgomery St.
WATKINS ST.
Watkins St. Garage, 333.
WAVERLY AV.
J. J. Hillis, 23.
Waverly Garage, 334.
St. James Garage, 349.
WINFIELD ST.
Fred Brugel's Garage, 334.
WEST 8TH ST.
F. A. Kelsey, 2862.
WEST 37TH ST.
Seagate Garage, W. 37th St. & Mermaid Ave.
WILLOUGHBY GARAGE
Willoughby & Knickerbocker Ave.

LONG ISLAND

ASTORIA:
Astoria Garage, Willow & Franklin Sts.
Charles Amann, 79, Fulton Av.
Brust Bros. Garage, 358 5th Ave.
Falconer Garage Co., 183 Jamaica Ave.
Private Auto Rental Service, Co., 22 Grand Ave.
Sachse & Marks, 177 Vandeventer Ave.
Uhl & Metz, 383 Lockwood St.
Michael T. Watts, Queensboro Bridge Plaza.
BAYSIDE.
Auto Repair & Machine Works.
Otto's Gasoline Station.
COLLEGE POINT.
Geo. Duer.
Horn & McCracken.
Kraemer's Express Co., College Point, L. I.
CORONA.
Palace Garage, 10-12 Jackson Ave.
Chatfield Garage, Jackson Ave., nr 41st St.
Corona Motor Car Co.
Haines Gaso. Station, J. W. Haines Prop., Jackson Ave.
Cornell Garage, 90 East Jackson Ave.
CONEY ISLAND.
West End Garage, Cook's Lane and Railroad Ave.
ELMHURST.
Elmhurst Bridge Garage, Kingsland Ave.
W. A. Pullis Garage, Jackson Ave. & 35th St.
FLUSHING.
Flushing Auto Garage, 110 Broadway.
John Gerides.
Moid's Garage.
Queensboro Garage, 60 Broadway.
Upper Flushing Garage, 49 Murray St.
New Broadway Flushing Garage, Sanford Ave. & Broadway.
FOREST HILLS
Continental Garage, Continental Ave.
Forest Hills Garage, Queens Blvd.
Fred-Frey, Metropolitan & Cooper Aves.
GLENDALE.
A. Geier, 2904 Myrtle Ave.
Wm. Rupp, Cooper Ave.
F. Schoensiegel & Co., Cooper Ave.
Myrtle Garage, Cooper & Myrtle Aves.
HOLLIS.
Hollis Gaso. Station, Fulton St., Russell Yeaple, Prop.
HOWARD BEACH.
Anderson & Sierk.
H. Paulson.
JAMAICA.
Baker Bros. Garage Co., Inc., 19 No. Washington St.
Frank Berman, 134 Rockaway Rd.
Disbrow Bros., Hillside Ave.
Franklin Garage, 5 Franklin St.
International Garage, Smith St.
D. Kroter & Son, Hillside Ave.
Mott Bros., Hillside Ave.
Palm Garage, Hillside & Flushing Aves.
Wiegel's Garage, Union Hill St.
Strang Auto Garage Co., Inc., Fulton at Smith St.
Mrs. Schmidt, Hillside & Columbus Aves.
Unity Garage, Queens Boulevard.
John Valentine, Hillside Av. & Hoffman Bld.
Graef's Garage, Rockaway Road and Chichester Ave.
LITTLE NECK.
Cornell's Garage.
LONG ISLAND CITY.
C. J. Brown, Bridge Plaza.
Burke's Gaso. Station, Thompson Ave. & Hulst St.
Crescent Garage, 324 Jackson Ave.
Dumpert, John, 191 Crescent St.
Ford Motor Co., Jackson Ave.
Gotham, Inc., 207 1st Ave., L. I. City.
Model Garage, 95 Payntor Ave.
Richenstein Bros., Bridge Plaza.
Taft's City Garage, 110 First Ave.
Watt's Gasoline Station Bridge Plaza.
Webster Ave. Garage, 4th & Webster Ave.
Long Island City Supply and Repair Co., 133 Bridge Plaza.
MIDDLE VILLAGE.
Hirsch, Jacob.
NORTH BEACH.
Wiener Motor Works.
OZONE PARK.
L. F. Meiers, Jerome Ave.
August Schremmp, Rockaway Road.
QUEENS.
Queens Auto Repair Shop, Hempstead Road.
Mrs. C. Kammerer, Hempstead Rd.
RICHMOND HILL.
Apex Garage, Lefferts, nr. Jamaica Ave.
New Gardens Garage, Metropolitan Ave.
K. & S. Garage & Repair Co., Lefferts Av.
J. J. Lake & Son, 3313 Jamaica Ave.
Park Garage, Lefferts & Jamaica Aves.
Richmond Hill Garage & Machine Co., Hillside Ave. & Vine St.
Greenwood Garage, 2904 Jamaica Ave.
SOUTH OZONE PARK.
Connell, John, Rockaway Rd. & Lincoln Ave.
SPRINGFIELD.
E. B. Abrams, Merrick Rd. nr. Springfield Ave.
W. B. Jones, Merrick Rd. & Springfield Ave.
Henry Karkheck, Merrick Rd.
WHITESTONE.
Beechurst Garage.
O'Fee's Garage.
WINFIELD.
A. Loscalzo & Son, Queens Boulevard and Rowan Ave.
WOODHAVEN.
K. Keller, Rockaway Rd. & Ferry St.
Forest Park Garage, 1077 Jamaica Ave.
A. E. Louvet, Jerome Ave.
Manor Garage, 1905 Jamaica Ave.
Walker's Garage, 1166 Jamaica Ave.
Woodhaven Garage, 6 Bigelow Pl.
Woodhaven Garage, Jamaica Ave.
WOODSIDE.
Kuner's Garage, Flushing Rd.
H. Migge, Jackson Ave. & 5th St.
Woodside Garage, 4th St. & Jackson Ave.

LAUNCH NAPHTHA POINTS IN GREATER NEW YORK

Jacobs, Robt., City Island.
Lechler, C. J., City Island.
Malakoff, A., City Island.
Quinn, C. F., Clason Point.
Rehm, Jno., Bronx Kills Boat House, Ft. Walnut Ave.
The Anna Service, N. Y. Yacht Club Anchorage, Ft. East 23rd St., N. Y. C.
Wood & McClure, City Island.
Welsh, F. R., Ft. West 140th St.
Ft. West 90th St.
Woodside Garage, 4th and Jackson Aves., Woodside, L. I.

LONG ISLAND

BROOKLYN.
Anderson, A. I., Ulmer Park Pier.
Poling, C., Ft. 60th St.
CANARSIE.
Sutter Marine Eqp. Co.
COLLEGE POINT.
Kraemer, Herman.
Needham, Wm.
CORONA.
Mulcahy, Jno.
P. Herbst, Jackson Ave. & Shell Rd.
NORTH BEACH.
Wiener Motor Works.
ROCKAWAY POINT.
Reid, P. H.
SHEEPSHEAD BAY.
Burgland, Edw.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND

CLIFTON.
Schick's Garage, 951 Bay St.
RICHMOND.
Cattermole, Capt. Sch. Lawrence, off Stapleton.
Solheim, C. N., Great Kills.
Wincapaw, C. C., & Sons, Princes Bay.
GREAT KILLS.
Amboy Garage, 3941 Amboy Road.
Brower, H. S., 3987 Amboy Road.
Solheim, C. N., Ft. Hillside Ave.
NEW DORP.
Atlantic Garage, 2063 Richmond Road.
Wilcox & Taylor Auto Co., 3415 Richmond Road.
PLEASANT PLAINS.
Pleasant Plains Garage, 6449 Amboy Rd.
PORT RICHMOND.
Port Richmond Garage, 35 Ann St.
Richmond Garage, 129 Richmond Ave.
PRINCES BAY.
Wincapaw, C. C., & Sons, Ft. Princes Bay Road.
RICHMOND.
Danker, John, 602 Richmond St.
Dobler, Julius, 230 Centre St.
ST. GEORGE.
Castleton Park Garage, Castleton Park.
STAPLETON.
Cattermole, C. M., Sch. "Lawrence," ft. of Vanderbilt Ave.
J. D. Killian Auto Co., Inc., 386 Bay St.
Neuman's Garage, 30 Roff St.
Schenck's Garage, 1525 Clove Road.
Stapleton Garage, Bay & Congress Sts.
Staten Island Garage, 361 Van Duzer St.
United Tire Co., 146 Canal St.
Wagner's Garage, Gordon St.
TOMPKINSVILLE.
Block's Garage, Bay and Hannah Sts.
Evans, Edw. I., & Co., 36 Griffin St.
St. George Garage, Stuyvesant Pl.
TOTTENVILLE.
Peto & Boyd, 240 Main St.
Tottenville Garage, 21 Bentley Ave.
WEST NEW BRIGHTON.
Castleton Motor Car Co., 1089 Castleton Ave.
Interborough Auto Repair & Supply Co., Elm St. & Richmond Terrace.
Albert Sommers, 1736 Richmond Turnpike.
Shorts & Wisely Garage, 1766 Richmond Terrace.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY *of* NEW YORK

PRINCIPAL OFFICES: NEW YORK BUFFALO ALBANY BOSTON

Don't Forget That This Is Red Cross Week—Join To-day.

HEAVY AUTO DEMAND IN SOUTH AMERICA

Show at the Palace Also Reveals That Scandinavians Look to Us for Supply.

ELECTRICS MOST NEEDED

Jump in Popularity Due to Low Running Cost and Improvement in Models.

What the war has done for the American automobile industry was exemplified yesterday at the show in the Grand Central Palace by the presence of several representatives from European and South American countries, prepared to place contracts for the shipment of large numbers of passenger motor vehicles. America is now the only country to which foreigners can look for any large supply of automobiles, and a big increase in exports is assured as soon as better shipping facilities are available.

Due to the scarcity of gasoline in Europe, there has been an exceptionally heavy demand during the last year in the Scandinavian countries, and also in England, for electric cars. There is plenty of electricity there, and a trade representative from Norway said yesterday that several hundred American electric vehicles could be sold at once in that country if it were possible to ship them. He has ordered 100 Rauch & Lang electric broughams, selling for $5,000 here, and when they arrive in Norway they will be eagerly taken, he said, at $3,500. He has made arrangements to ship forty of them within the next two weeks. The same makers have lately sent ten of their new taxicabs to Japan.

The electric automobile has had a wonderful jump in popularity during the last three years. Four electric companies are exhibiting at the show, and the manager of one concern estimated that more than 50,000 passenger electric vehicles are now in use in the United States, last year showing an increase of 15,000 over the preceding year. Chicago is the largest user of electrics of any city in the world, about 10,000 being in use there for passenger service, of which about 700 are taxicabs. Electric taxicabs are also in general use in Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, and other Western cities.

The Rauch & Lang Company shows two models, the four-passenger brougham and a five-passenger coach selling for $3,200. The other exhibiting makes are the Ohio, Milburn, and the Detroit Electric. The Milburn favors the gasoline car style for the body, the batteries being beneath a long hood which is equipped with a radiator giving it the appearance of a high-powered gasoline vehicle. Their average is 100 miles on a charge of electricity, and they can speed up to 25 or 28 miles an hour. The low operating cost is the prime advantage of the electrics.

One of the big crowds, both afternoon and evening, was around the Studebaker cars, attracted by the new light four chassis and the chummy roadster, an entirely new model on the light six-cylinder chassis, 119 wheelbase. The new mechanical features of the Studebaker cars this season involve the placing of the transmission amidships from the rear axle, a disk absorber between the transmission and flywheel, eliminating the shocks from the motor. Although the chummy roadster is not yet ready for delivery four sales have been closed this week. It sells for $1,450. The seven-passenger touring car, 126-inch wheelbase, sells for $1,695.

Among the multi-cylinders which are attracting attention are the new Hal models, shown in three body styles on the big 135-inch chassis, providing roomy accommodations for the seven-passenger limousine and the family touring car carrying the same number. There is also a four-passenger roadster of striking design and finish. One of the features which add to the operating convenience is the locating of the power tire pump below the driver's seat. The key which throws it into gear comes up through the floor into a special compartment under the driving seat. To inflate the tires all that is necessary is to raise the seat cushion, pull out the hose, attach it to the tire, and pull a little lever. When the tire is inflated, a slight push on the lever shuts off the pump, and the hose can then be easily put into its compartment. The touring models sell for $3,800, the sedan for $4,500, and the limousine for $5,000.

The Oakland shows two new closed car models, a unit body sedan and a coupé, both of the popular convertible type, providing a quick transformation to an open car, with the exception of the roof top. The new Oaklands are upholstered in grey, the sedan has staggered doors and individual front seats. The season's models include six body types, among them being an attractive, touring sedan, a three-passenger roadster, and a five-passenger touring car, all mounted on the six-cylinder chassis.

The Harroun custom-built body roadster is one of the new small cars in the show. It is equipped on the standard four-cylinder chassis, 106-inch wheel base and sells for $1,695, a higher price, owing to its more expensive body, than the five-passenger touring car, one of the very reasonable cars of that type selling for $785.

Few of the visitors who have admired the ninety horse-power Roamer-Duesenberg car, one of the latest things of the season, realized that its production had been threatened with extinction a few days ago when the Government took over the Duesenberg motor factory for the manufacture of Liberty motor airplane engines. It was announced yesterday that a smaller factory has been secured in the West where the Duesenberg engine will continue to be made. The engines were used in many of the racing machines last season and as equipped in the new Roamers the motor will contain all the features of the racing type. The touring car with this engine sells for $2,950.

There is a patriotic War Savings Stamp booth on the third floor in charge of several young women affiliated with the National War Savings Committee, and who devote several hours a day to selling the war stamps. Their energy combined with their good looks has been productive of over $400 worth of sales.

Today will be Suburban and Ladies' Day at the show.

KENYON DEFENDS TROOPS.

Denounces Stories of Drunkenness —Calls for Unity to Push War

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Senator Kenyon of Iowa, who recently returned from the battle front in Europe, made a speech in the Senate today, and in the course of it he denounced the reports of drunkenness among American troops abroad. He urged Americans not to repeat the stories, branding them as unfounded and intended to divert their attention from prosecution of the war.

"General Pershing can look after that better than you or I," the Senator said. "He does not want a drunken or diseased army. Let's quit this and leave the matter to Pershing."

Senator Kenyon warned against Germany's peace offers and the stories that the country was exhausted.

Pointing to the fact that it took England two years or more to get ready to fight, he held that there was no reason for gloom in this country now, but added that "the saddest words this nation can ever write, if it fails in this emergency by reason of delay, will be the words 'too late.'

"We must bring to the western front 2,600,000 men and have 1,000,000 in reserve," the Senator said. "We must do it as quickly as possible. We must cut red tape, stop quarreling about the guns and like things, and carry this thing through on businesslike principles. It is not a time for partisanship nor politics, and I may say it is no time for inefficiency in any department of our Government."

Senator Kenyon said that in this "spirit of non-partisanship" he would like to see a coalition Cabinet.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—The United States Army is the cleanest now in Europe, according to Dr. W. T. Foster, President of Reed College, who visited the entire French front as representative of the War Council of the Red Cross. In an address in Chicago today he said: "I visited every camp in France where American soldiers are quartered, and I never saw any drunkenness. The morals of the American soldiers are good, too."

Mann and Bernard to be Co-Stars.

Louis Mann and Sam Bernard, it was announced yesterday, are soon to be seen as co-stars in a comedy entitled "Our Friendly Enemies," written by Samuel Shipman and Aaron Hoffman. The play, which deals with a phase of the war, will have its New York première early in February. It is being produced by A. H. Woods.

HELD FOR TRIAL AS SUGAR PROFITEER

Prayer Book Dealer Will Be First to Face Criminal Prosecution Under Federal Law.

The first criminal prosecution asked for by the New York City Federal Food Board was undertaken yesterday when United States Commissioner Hitchcock held in $2,500 bail Pincus Friedman of 172 Rivington Street, a dealer in prayer shawls and prayer books. It is alleged that Friedman was dealing in sugar, and the specific complaint against him is that he acted as a wholesale dealer without a Federal license.

Two weeks ago the Food Board received a complaint that Friedman was operating in sugar and that he was taking orders at his book store. Secret Service agents were put on the case, and it was found, the Government alleges, that the dealer in prayer shawls was receiving consignments of sugar from New Orleans. P. A. Johann, in charge of the investigation here, visited the store and seized letters which are alleged to indicate that Friedman had received at least 20,000 pounds of sugar. One letter from the Morgan Line advised Friedman that he must remove from Pier 49, North River, before Jan. 9, twenty barrels of sugar that had arrived on the steamship Creole. It is also said that Friedman received sixty-eight barrels on the steamship Pasco.

John Mitchell, head of the board, ordered that all sugar found in Friedman's store be seized. A third consignment of eighty barrels and twenty packets of sugar is also said to have arrived for Friedman.

Yesterday the regulation of the Food Board requiring that retailers label certain goods as to grade and price went into effect, and reports received by the board indicate that the dealers are complying.

INCOME

It is a contractor's duty to expend the monies involved in the Owner's investment, but the moment he exceeds the completion date and thereby postpones the rental returns, he is spending not only the investment, but the income on it, too.

The Thompson-Starrett Company so conducts its operations as to leave the income intact to its clients.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

ANNOUNCEMENT

During renovation of our Building due to recent fire we are located in adjoining Premises

377 Fifth Ave.

Stock Entirely New

Crocker — Mourning House

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

The Zionist Movement

A Series of Eight Big Articles *by* Bernard E. Richards

These wonderfully interesting articles, the first of which appears in The Tribune next Sunday, tell the history of this world-wide movement for the restoration of Palestine to the Jews.

In his splendidly informative way, Mr. Richards gives us the full story of this centuries-old hope of the Jew for national reëstablishment, which a miraculous chain of circumstances may make come true "shortly and in our own day."

You'll want to read every one of these vital articles as they appear each Sunday. The first is entitled "The First American Zionist"—make sure of getting it by ordering to-day your copy of the

Jan. 13th Sunday Tribune

Summer Delicacies in January That Reduce Year-'Round Table Expenses

THE old theory was that to serve "seasonable" foods out-of-season symbolized luxurious living. The modern housewife knows better. She understands that by so doing, she is aiding to reduce the cost of living. For, thereby, she is helping maintain markets that offer an inducement to conserve perishable foods during months when they are grown—assisting to keep down the average year-'round cost of table requirements.

THIS is far more than her acceptance of the Food Administration's plan; it is far-sighted common sense.

How Housewives Can Help

THUS, she is making possible the building of cold storage plants in every locality—adequate reservoirs for storing foods when they are produced in plenty to be distributed later when they are needed. And she is willing to do this; for, she has come to comprehend the real function and significance of cold-storage; she understands that foods which go into cold-storage in good condition will remain so—that the foods which come unfit out of the cold-storage plant are those which had been held too long for sale before being put there. And she knows, moreover, that foods so stored are not held indefinitely—that the steady piling up of interest and insurance charges demands that they be released to the market long before the next crop.

Perhaps, this year, when foods are higher than usual, housewives appreciate more fully the service which such an organization as that of Armour and Company provides. For, not alone does Armour collect foods at their choicest where Nature produces them best, not only does Armour transport them under refrigeration to where they are most needed, but Armour also stores them scientifically—under conditions which are ideal and which insure perfect keeping.

No Feast—No Famine

THUS, if you will think it over, you will see that what Armour is really doing for you is to equalize the national food supply over both the country and the seasons so that nothing will be lost—so there will not be a glut at one period of the year and prohibitively high prices at another.

If you will consider the facts carefully, you will find in them the reason why for assured quality always, it will pay you to ask your dealer for Armour's food products.

Armour's QUALITY PRODUCTS

ARMOUR AND COMPANY
CHICAGO

The heart cry of FRANCE

"Tell your Americans to come quickly"

THIS is Premier Clemenceau's message to America through Caspar Whitney of The New York Tribune, who has just returned with the uncensored truth about conditions in France.

CASPAR WHITNEY

has written what he has learned. He shows from the other side of the curtain the reasons for Colonel E. M. House's report to President Wilson, "speed up the war," and for the reorganization of the quartermaster's department, which immediately followed.

Here is a series, highly illuminating, which tells of enormous difficulties to be overcome before America can strike effective blows in the world-war. Read the first of immensely important articles from the gifted pen of this famous editor and traveller and you'll certainly want the rest. Make sure of it by ordering to-day from your newsdealer the

Jan. 13th Sunday Tribune

ACCEPTS HYLAN'S BID FOR TEST OF B. R. T.

Travis H. Whitney of Public Service Board to Travel with Mayor for Week.

NEW COMPLAINT TO STRAUS

Mayor Arrives at City Hall at 9:20 o'Clock After Spending More Than an Hour on Way.

Complaining again of what he termed "deplorable conditions," on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit lines, Mayor Hylan, after he had arrived twenty minutes late at the City Hall yesterday morning, sent a letter to Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission, inviting any member of the commission to meet him about 8 o'clock every morning for a week at the Gates Avenue station and travel over the line to New York personally to get acquainted with the B. R. T. situation. Commissioner Travis H. Whitney accepted the invitation and said he would be on hand at the Gates Avenue station at the requisite hour, beginning next Monday morning.

The Mayor in his letter to Chairman Straus, giving his reasons for not arriving at the City Hall until 9:20 o'clock yesterday morning, said:

I take the liberty to again write you about the deplorable condition of the elevated lines in Brooklyn. I arrived at the Gates Avenue station at 8 A. M. today, and after waiting nine minutes I finally was able to crowd my way into one of the cars, which was dangerously overcrowded. After the train left the station and made one or two stops it was announced that the next stop would be the Bowery. We finally arrived at Canal Street and there had to change cars and get into another train. Women and young girls, together with men, were so huddled and crowded that they were on the verge of fainting. From the time I started from the Gates Avenue station to my arrival at Chambers Street it took just 1 hour and 4 minutes.

I ask you to have a member of the commission meet me at about 8 o'clock at the Gates Avenue station for a week and travel over this line and see what the people are obliged to put up with.

I believe that you personally are earnestly interested in giving the people relief, and I know that if you were to experience the condition as it prevails on these lines you would agree with me that it is disgraceful and would do all in your power to effect a remedy. I say frankly that it would be absolutely dangerous for a man of your age to make this trip standing in one of these trains, where the air if foul and with so little ventilation.

In explaining why he could not ride with the Mayor today, Mr. Whitney said that he had to journey to Washington, there to meet Mr. Straus, where a conference with the authorities was necessary in an effort to obtain priorities so that steel might be obtained for the completion of certain portions of the dual system of rapid transit. This work, he stated, was practically at a standstill, due to lack of steel and other material.

Mr. Whitney declared that everything possible to relieve congestion on the transit lines was being done, and that the Public Service Commission was even taking the chance of accident in order to relieve congestion.

LIMIT OF LIVING WAGES.

Labor Chief Puts It at $4.50 a Day for a Family of Five.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—In a statement supported by statistics, Edward L. Keenan, President of the Central Labor Union, told the National Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board today that the head of a family of five must make more than $4.50 a day to support his family.

The food bill of a family of five, under prevailing price schedules, Keenan said, could not possibly be figured at less than $12.14 a week.

Keenan was Chairman of a committee which made a canvass to determine food prices and other expenses the industrial workers must meet.

Including housing, fuel, lighting, and other necessary expenses, as well as insurance and doctors' fees, Keenan's figures purported to show that it would cost a family of five $1,442.80 a year to exist.

Fund for Neediest Now $82,100.47.

These contributions were received yesterday by THE NEW YORK TIMES for the 100 Neediest Cases:

Charles Strauss	$50.00
"In Memory of Henrietta"	5.00
Total	$55.00
Total to date	$82,100.47

(In The Garden Magazine) how charming even a front-yard vegetable garden can be. What a superb combination of utility and beauty!—especially if you surround it with a "Wall of Green." Now's the time to plan it!
T. HICKS & SON
WESTBURY (Phone 60) L.I.
Sixty Years of Growing Trees

Advertising Record.

In 1917 The New York Times published 12,525,898 agate lines of advertisements, in 1916 11,225,406 lines, in 1915 9,682,562 lines, and in 1914 9,164,927 lines. The Times publishes a greater volume of advertisements (Help and Situation Wanted advertisements excepted) than any other New York newspaper.—Advt.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

She was the most beautiful woman in the world

SHE was the friend and confidant of royalty. Poets, painters, peers and sculptors were her intimates. Her companions were the society leaders of two continents.

She was the popular idol of the past generation. Every door was opened to her.

Today, with undiminished charm of personality and with enviable power of self-expression, she is telling the story of her eventful career.

Her name is Lillie Langtry, and she chose "America's Greatest Magazine" through which to give the world, "Myself and Others"—the most interesting modern memoirs ever written.

The greatest writers in all the world write regularly for Cosmopolitan. Here is the impressive list of authors and artists in the February number.

Booth Tarkington	*Elizabeth Robins*	*Charles E. Chambers*
Owen Johnson	*George Randolph Chester*	*Alonzo Kimball*
Arnold Bennett	*Arthur B. Reeve*	*John Alonzo Williams*
John Galsworthy	*Herbert Kaufman*	*W. T. Benda*
Samuel Merwin	*Ella Wheeler Wilcox*	*John T. McCutcheon*
Rex Beach	*Harrison Fisher*	*Stockton Mulford*
George Ade	*George Gibbs*	*W. D. Stevens*
Theodore Dreiser	*Howard Chandler Christy*	*Worth Brehm*
Robert W. Chambers		*Edward L. Chase*

February

Cosmopolitan

Out Today *Take it Home Tonight*

The True Reason the Millbrook Woolen Mills Took Government Work

Recent statements reflecting upon the integrity and good faith of the Millbrook Woolen Mills in connection with government contracts are so willfully incorrect that we desire to issue the following statement:

We brand as unqualifiedly false and malicious the allegation that the Millbrook Woolen Mills was favored in the award of government contracts.

In undertaking government contracts the Millbrook Woolen Mills has not only done so without thought of "extravagant" profits, as has been alleged, but has done so at a sacrifice due to enforced curtailing of its regular business with the civilian trade. When we undertook our government contracts we had recorded sufficient orders from our civilian accounts to cover our entire production.

These civilian orders were at prices that assured a profit far in excess of that on government work.

Nevertheless, actuated solely by a desire to do our share of patriotic work, we relinquished a percentage of civilian orders that we might undertake work urgently needed by the government at prices fixed by the government.

Moreover, our mill records, which are open to inspection, will prove that the cost of labor since we undertook government work has been advanced no less than 48% (within a period of eight months) while it is common knowledge that the cost of all raw materials entering into the manufacture of cloth has increased enormously. Despite these facts the original government prices have not been advanced.

From the very outset we did our best to make deliveries to our civilian accounts. When we received urgent written requests from the War Department to hasten and even anticipate deliveries of government cloth, so that our soldiers might be speedily appareled, it became inevitable that civilian deliveries be deferred.

We were ordered by the War Department to defer civilian deliveries.

Despite these handicaps, we succeeded in completing a considerable number of our civilian orders, at the same time making deliveries to the government.

The demands of the trade for immediate deliveries became so insistent and threatening, that to accede to them would have meant complete stoppage of government work, whereupon a commandeer order was issued by the War Department.

We unqualifiedly deny that the Millbrook Woolen Mills has, directly or indirectly, at any time received or used any goods, clippings, wool or other raw material from the Base Sorting Plant, or from any other governmental agency.

When the Millbrook Woolen Mills was awarded its first government contract on May 11, 1917, Mr. Samuel M. Kaplan, now a member of the Committee on Supplies, had no connection with any department of the government, and accordingly could not have been and was not instrumental in recommending the award of any contract, as has been alleged.

Later, when we undertook additional government contracts, none of the same were recommended by or through him, and we further deny most emphatically that he has now or ever had any connection, financial or otherwise, direct or indirect, with the Millbrook Woolen Mills.

Any statements contrary to the facts herein set forth are necessarily based on misinformation or are malicious in their origin and are harmful because false, unjust and libelous.

New York, January 10, 1918. MILLBROOK WOOLEN MILLS.

MINOR LEAGUES ASK RELIEF FROM FINANCIAL PRESSURE

MINOR LEAGUES ASK FOR A MORATORIUM

Request Placed Before National Commission to Enable Clubs to Continue.

PLAN VIEWED FAVORABLY

Release from Debts, with Guarantee of Payment After War, May Solve Bush Baseball Woes.

In order to prevent a general suspension of minor league baseball next Summer, the minors have requested the National Commission to declare a moratorium for the period of the war. The request was made at Cincinnati Wednesday by John H. Farrell, Secretary of the National Association of Minor Leagues, and Harry Stahlhefer, President of the Central League. It was the opinion of the minor league officials that unless the minors were released temporarily from the financial obligations incurred during the last two seasons many of them would be unable to open their gates next Summer.

Secretary Farrell informed the commission that the minor leagues were not trying to dodge their financial troubles, but asked for a moratorium so that new capital could be interested in minor league territory and operate many of the clubs during the coming summer. Ten minor leagues, mostly the lower class organizations, had to suspend last season before the season was finished. There are ten other leagues which finished the season, many of them incurring heavy losses.

These leagues state that if they are forced to meet their financial obligations before another season starts they will be unable to operate this year. If, however, the payment of the debts assumed last season can be temporarily postponed until the end of the war the minor league officials declare that they will be able to pay all their bills.

In many of the minor leagues throughout the country there are prospective buyers of clubs who are willing to take a chance to operate, but they do not want to assume the debts the clubs made last season.

The National Commission has taken the plea of the minors under advisement and has shown a disposition to grant the moratorium, so that baseball in the minors may survive during the coming season. By declaring the moratorium the commission will assume the responsibilities of the past debts of the minors and will see that all obligations are met after the war is over.

Since the minor league convention in Louisville in November the clubs have been at a loss to know what to do for next season. Minor league baseball has never been a very prosperous business proposition, but the club owners are not able to stand another season as disastrous as last year.

M. H. Sexton of Little Rock, President of the National Association, has called a conference of minor league club owners at Chicago on Jan. 15, when the answer of the National Commission on the moratorium request will be made known.

The schedule of Spring games between the Yankees and the Boston Braves was completed yesterday, when games were arranged at Macon, Ga., and Dublin, Ga. The New York club is anxious to play in Dublin because last year the two teams were prevented from playing there on account of rain. Also a minister at Dublin objected to the visit of the major league clubs to that town, and on the Sunday before the game was scheduled he prayed for rain and it did rain.

The Yankees' schedule includes nearly all of the big military cantonments in the South, and is as follows: April 1, Camp Wheeler at Macon, Ga.; 2, Dublin; 3, Camp Hancock at Augusta, Ga.; 4, Orangeburg, S. C.; 5, Camp Jackson at Columbia, S. C.; 6, Camp Sevier at Greenville, S. C.; 8, Camp Wadsworth at Spartanburg, S. C.; 9, Camp Greene at Charlotte, N. C.; 10, Greenboro, N. C.; 11, Camp Lee at Petersburg, Va., and 12, 13, and 15, Brooklyn at Ebbets Field.

Secretary John A. Heydler of the National League returned yesterday from the National Commission meeting at Cincinnati and denied the rumor which was started in that city that President John K. Tener had resigned. The National League committee which was appointed to fix President Tener's salary has made a satisfactory report to the league. It is understood that the cut which was made in President Tener's yearly remuneration met with his approval, and that the league expects that he will serve out his year's term giving the organization only such time as is not taken by his private business interests.

Secretary Heydler also announced the make-up of the committee which will go to Washington next week to confer with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on the war tax on baseball admissions. The committee includes the members of the National Commission, Messrs. Tener, Johnson, and Herrmann; Secretary Heydler, John B. Foster of the Giants, Walter Hapgood of the Boston Braves, and Ben Minor, President of the Washington Club.

After the Washington meeting, the Schedule Committee of both leagues will go to Dover Hall to draw up the season's dates. Secretary Heydler stated that the baseball officials believe that railroad conditions will adjust themselves before April, and that the club will have little trouble in transportation. In making up the schedule, allowance will be made in all the jumps for late trains. The hardest jump in the National League schedule is between Pittsburgh and St. Louis, and there will be a minimum of these trips during the coming season.

Chairman August Herrmann of the National Commission in his annual report, which was read at Cincinnati, had the following to say about the game's future: "Professional baseball has proved its patriotism whenever and wherever possible, and those engaged in it stand ready to respond promptly and fully to the country's call, whether for service or for sacrifice. The popular demand for the maintenance of America's national game during the world war, which has the approval of the Government, will be complied with. In my judgment, the high standard of play will be maintained in the major leagues, and the attendance at games will be of such proportions as to put pessimists to confusion.

"It may be difficult to replace some of the players who are doing their bit abroad or are in preparation for active service, but I am confident that the American and National League teams of 1918 will be equipped with talent, and I have no doubt that the game will be more than self-supporting in the major league cities.

Catcher George Gibson signed his contract with the Giants yesterday and will again be the first lieutenant of McGraw's board of strategy during the coming season.

Eppa Rixey Gets Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Eppa Rixey, left-handed pitcher of the Philadelphia Nationals, who lives at Charlottesville, Va., has been commissioned a First Lieutenant in the Sanitary Corps of the national army.

Eddie Cicotte Sends In Contract.

DETROIT, Jan. 10.—Eddie Cicotte, star pitcher for the Chicago Americans, announced today that he had signed his 1918 contract. Cicotte's home is in Detroit.

Cochran Is Twice Victor.

Welker Cochran defeated Thomas Gallagher in both games of their three-cushion billiard match at Maurice Daly's Academy yesterday. In the afternoon he triumphed over the veteran by a score of 40 to 24, completing his string in fifty-two innings. His best run for this session was 4. In the evening game Cochran was the victor at 40 to 23. Cochran made a high run of 6 in this contest. Each player has now won four games.

HARVARD CLUB BEATS YALE.

Makes Clean Sweep of Class A Squash Tennis Matches.

With a much stronger team than in any of the past matches of the series, the Harvard Club squash tennis players defeated the Yale Club representatives in the Class A Metropolitan League team matches on the Harvard Club courts yesterday, winning every one of the seven events against the Blue.

The Columbia Club and the combined team from the Princeton Club and the Squash Club clashed in the other match at the Squash Club. The Princeton-squash representatives carried off the laurels, but only because an even break in actual play was turned to their favor by the default of H. Buckley of the Columbia Club. This gave the Princeton squash team a 4 to 3 victory.

The Harvard Club team which faced Yale, while not nearly as strong as could have been placed on the courts, was more representative of the strength of the club than anything that has been brought together heretofore this season. Fillmore Van S. Hyde headed the team which repelled the invasion from the Yale Club. Following him were R. G. Coburn, J. Onatavia, Jr., and J. W. Appel, Jr., all proficient racquet wielders.

Hyde, who only recently won the handicap tournament, was pressed to a surprisingly close match by Donald Mackay of the Yale Club. Mackay was beaten in the first game at 25—7, but came back strong and outplayed Hyde during the second game much to the astonishment of the onlookers. In the final game, however, Hyde's remarkable ability at squash tennis was evidenced in its highest degree. He swept along rapidly and won at 15—3.

There was only one other three-game match played during the afternoon. In this D. F. Fox of the Harvard Club vanquished A. Adams, Jr., of the Yale Club at 17—18, 15—9, 15—12.

A match which promised a keen contest was that scheduled between J. Appel, the Harvard Club representative, and C. T. Cooney of the Yale Club. Cooney has been displaying a game of great strength recently, and was looked upon as a formidable foe for Appel. The Yale star was forced, however, to let the victory go to Appel by default.

The Princeton-Squash team and Columbia had a spirited struggle in their Class A match. F. S. Keeler, one of the Columbia Club stars, went down to defeat before the play of Dr. H. R. Mixsell of the Princeton Club at 15—8, 15—11.

R. L. Strebeigh, another of the prominent Columbia Club men, had difficulty in earning the decision over Dr. A. J. Mittendorf. The score of this encounter was 11—15, 15—11, 15—12.

The summaries:

Class A Team Matches.

HARVARD CLUB VS. YALE CLUB.

Fillmore Van S. Hyde, Harvard Club, defeated D. Mackay, Yale Club, 15—7, 10—15, 15—3; R. G. Coburn, Harvard Club, defeated J. A. Victor, Yale Club, 15—4, 15—2; J. Onatavia, Jr., Harvard Club, defeated S. J. Clapp, Yale Club, 15—4, 15—9; D. F. Fox, Harvard Club, defeated W. Adams, Jr., Yale Club, 17—18, 15—9, 15—12; A. E. Ellis, Harvard Club, defeated F. M. Pleiger, Yale Club, 15—9, 15—12; G. N. Richard, Harvard Club, defeated T. E. Hapgood, 15—3, 15—5; J. W. Appel, Jr., Harvard Club, defeated C. T. Cooney, Yale Club, by default.

PRINCETON-SQUASH VS. COLUMBIA CLUB.

A. W. Putnam, Columbia Club, defeated S. H. Bird, Princeton-Squash, 15—3, 15—8; A. C. Scott, Columbia Club, defeated G. Vanderbilt, Princeton-Squash, 15—3, 15—13; R. L. Strebeigh, Columbia Club, defeated Dr. A. J. Mittendorf, Princeton-Squash, 11—15, 15—11, 15—12; A. W. Riley, Princeton-Squash, defeated L. B. Mahan, Columbia Club, 15—7, 15—6; Dr. H. R. Mixsell, Princeton-Squash, defeated F. S. Keeler, Columbia Club, 15—8, 15—11. Harold Tobey, Princeton-Squash, defeated H. Kalicek, Columbia Club, 15—9, 15—10; W. J. Knapp, Princeton-Squash, won by default from H. Bulkley, Columbia Club.

TO AID APPRENTICE RIDERS.

Jockey Club Makes More Liberal Allowance for Youngsters.

There will be a more liberal allowance for apprentice riders as a result of an amendment to the racing rules adopted at the annual meeting of The Jockey Club yesterday. The right of an apprentice to the five-pound allowance will depend on the ability he shows as a rider and will not be subject to the arbitrary rule that terminated an apprenticeship a year from the day on which a rider won his first race. The new rule as proposed by H. K. Knapp stipulates that boys are permitted during their apprenticeship to claim a five-pound allowance in all selling races, and a three-pound allowance in all overnight handicaps, provided no horse carries less than 84 pounds. They will be entitled to this allowance until they have ridden forty winners in any country.

Another change will have an important bearing on the distribution of the money accruing from the bidding up of winners in selling races. A year ago it was decided to divide this money among the winners of overnight events on the second day after the run-up. The amendment classifies an overnight race as one for which the entries close seventy-two hours in advance, instead of forty-eight hours, and will benefit the performers in minor handicaps. There were other changes in the rules for selling races, the most important being that to legalize the French claiming race plan by which horses may be claimed only before the race is run.

August Belmont is abroad on war duties, and the chair was taken by F. K. Sturgis. The other members present were Frank C. Bishop, Robert L. Gerry, F. G. Griswold, F. R. Hitchcock, H. K. Knapp, Andrew Miller, John Sanford, Joseph E. Widener, and William Woodward. August Belmont, F. K. Sturgis, and John Sanford were elected Stewards for the next two years. The financial reports of the Treasurer, and the report of the breeding bureau were approved.

The annual meeting of the Stewards followed and August Belmont was re-elected Chairman; F. K. Sturgis, Vice Chairman; H. K. Knapp, Secretary-Treasurer, and Algernon Daingerfield, Assistant Secretary. The appointment of Joseph E. Widener as Deputy Steward to represent August Belmont during Mr. Belmont's absence was confirmed.

Tommy McTaggart, who was set down last season, made an application for a jockey's license, but, with a similar application from M. Nathanson, it was referred to the License Committee.

HUNT ASSOCIATION MEETS.

Officers Re-elected at Annual Conclave of National Body.

All the officers of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association were re-elected at the annual meeting held at 18 East Forty-first Street yesterday. The stewards elected to serve until January, 1921, were H. S. Page, Captain J. E. Davis, and Captain F. S. von Stade. Major August Belmont is President of the association, H. S. Page Vice President, and Henry W. Bull Secretary-Treasurer. Frank J. Bryan was reappointed Secretary to the Hunts Committee and George W. Gall was reappointed to serve in a similar capacity for the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association. The following committees were appointed:

Executive—H. L. Higginson, Henry W. Bull, H. S. Page, Henry J. Morris, and Joseph E. Widener; Licenses—Henry J. Morris, H. S. Page, and Henry W. Bull; Courses—Henry J. Morris, H. S. Page, and H. L. Higginson; Rules—Henry W. Bull, Henry J. Morris, and H. L. Higginson.

Those named as representatives on the Hunts Committee were Captain F. S. von Stade, H. S. Page, and H. L. Higginson. S. Bryce Wing and James E. Maddux were elected members of the association.

Perry Belmont was re-elected President of the United Hunts Racing Association at the annual meeting of that body. Plans for the Spring meetings were discussed, and it was decided to have a renewal of the Double Event Steeplechase, which proved such a success last season. The officers elected were:

Perry Belmont, President; Captain F. S. von Stade, First Vice President; Captain L. E. Waring, Second Vice President; T. J. R. Mulrine, Treasurer; H. A. Buck, Secretary. Directors—Morton L. Schwartz, Captain Joseph E. Davis, Captain C. L. Appleton, F. Ambrose Clark, and Captain L. E. Waring.

INGENUE IS FIRST IN RACE OVER ICE

Captures First Contest for State Pennant, Leading Fleet of Yachts by One Minute.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 10.—John Bates's Ingenue finished a twenty-mile race exactly one minute ahead of Frank Johnson's Princeton, winning the first leg on the State championship pennant for the North Shrewsbury Club. The race was sailed today in a west wind that at times blew a gale. The Ingenue's time was 39:20, although the windward work made the actual distance covered close to thirty miles.

The race was sailed eight times around the regular triangular course, which took the yachts down the river to Guyon's Point, across the river to Fisher's Cove, and back to the starting stake in front of the clubhouse. The Ingenue carried full sail and about 400 pounds weight. T. Irving Brown's Say When, the other defender, carried only a triple reefed mainsail and about 300 pounds of ballast. The Princeton of the Long Branch Club was double-reefed, carrying a jib and 350 pounds ballast. I. T. Strauss's Silver Heels, the other challenger, was double-reefed and had 300 pounds ballast.

The Ingenue won the post position and got away in the lead. After the first round of two and a half miles, she gained a lead of forty seconds over the Princeton, which she maintained throughout the race. Rube White handled the craft in fine style, and, after getting a good lead, never drove the yacht hard thereafter, he realizing that the full sail and heavy weight in the heavy wind was a great strain in itself, without pushing his flier.

The Say When, well handled by Mart Haviland, closely trailed the Princeton until the seventh round, when she withdrew after the race was practically won by the Ingenue. Ralph B. Sickels was unable to hold the Silver Heels to the ice in the heavy wind and withdrew after the second round. A large crowd witnessed the pretty race, and the next event is to be sailed tomorrow afternoon.

The summary:

STATE CHAMPIONSHIP PENNANT.

Start, 2:55.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Ingenue, John Bates; sailed by Reuben White and Easley White	3:34:20	39:20
Princeton, Frank Johnson; sailed by William Buxton and Clarence E. Green	3:35:20	30:20

Say When, T. Irving Brown, sailed by Mart Haviland, withdrew in seventh round. Silver Heels, sailed by Ralph B. Sickels and Joseph Beakey, withdrew in third round.

McINNIS TRADED TO BOSTON

Last of Famous Athletics Turned Loose by Connie Mack.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—John Stuffy McInnis, first baseman and the last of Connie Mack's famous world's champions, goes to the Boston Americans in a straight trade for players. The names of the players and how many will come to Philadelphia in the trade were not announced.

Word that McInnis was to go to the Red Sox was received here tonight in a telegram from Connie Mack, who is at Jacksonville, Fla., arranging for the Spring training trip. No one in authority at club headquarters here had any information as to the details of the trade. It was said that Mack will pick the players he wants later and that the number will depend upon the men he selects.

Before leaving for the South Mack said that McInnis and other players would have to stand a reduction in salary.

McInnis has been a star on the Athletics team almost from the day he arrived in 1909. He was 27 years old last September. Prior to coming to the Philadelphia Americans he played with the New Bedford and Haverhill teams. McInnis succeeded Captain Harry Davis as first baseman and at once fitted in with Mack's star infield, the others being Eddie Collins, Jack Barry, and Frank Baker. In his first year with the team he batted .259, and in every succeeding season, with the exception of 1916, when his average was .295, he hit for more than .300.

COLUMBIA TO PLAY CORNELL

Blue and White in Better Shape for Basket Ball Game.

Columbia's basket ball five meets Cornell on the floor of the Morningside Heights gymnasium at 8 o'clock tonight. The ragged edges and the erratiness of the team play that were noticeable in the Penn game have disappeared during the practices held this week, and Columbia should be 25 per cent. a better team than that which played last week.

Coach Murray will probably start the same quintet as that which played the greater part of the Penn contest. Latour and Tomberg are the forwards, Alexander the centre, and Farer and Farrell the guards. Tommy Farrell will also do the shooting from the free throw line. For substitutes there are Jerry Newman, Sam Weinston, and Dutch Vollmers, forward, centre, and guard respectively.

There is a good chance of there being a freshman basket ball team. Since the opening of college after the Christmas vacation, the yearlings have shown an unusual interest in this sport and doubtlessly will put forth a representative five. At present Shafer and Ullman are guards; Condon is centre; and Stone and Stewart play at the forward positions.

RACING BOARD IS ELECTED.

Saratoga Association Names Bishop as New Member.

At a meeting of the Saratoga Association for the Improvement of the Breed of Horses, held yesterday, Frank L. Bishop was elected a member of the Board of Directors to take the place of the late Schuyler L. Parsons. The other members elected were Captain Perry Belmont, Frank D. Burton, Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt, Captain Thomas Hitchcock, Richard T. Wilson, Jr., Richard W. Lawrence, Andrew Miller, Clarence H. Mackay, Captain F. S. von Stade, Captain L. E. Waring, Harry Payne Whitney, and A. McL. Barlocker.

Herman and Ertle to Box Feb. 4.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—Pete Herman of New Orleans, world's bantamweight champion, and Johnny Ertle of St. Paul, Minn., have signed for a ten-round, no-decision bout here Feb. 4, it was announced today.

Fulton Knocks Out Tate.

JOPLIN, Mo., Jan. 10.—Fred Fulton of Rochester, Minn., tonight knocked out Harry "Texas" Tate of Nowata, Okla., in the second round of a scheduled twelve-round bout. Tate went down twice before receiving a blow to the jaw that put him out.

A Stimulus to Efficiency!

Saratoga Vichy

At Liggett-Riker-Hegeman Fountains.

VIDAL NEW ARMY CAPTAIN.

South Dakota Cadet to Succeed Oliphant as Football Leader.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Eugene L. Vidal of South Dakota has been elected Captain of the Army football team for 1918. Cadet Vidal gained fame in Eastern football circles during the season of 1916 when he played half back on the Army eleven of that year. He was idle last Fall because of a hazing episode.

Cadet Vidal is a member of the class of 1920. He is 22 years old and weighs 175 pounds. Before entering West Point he was at the University of South Dakota where he played basket ball, football and baseball. He is a leading basket ball player and has played centre on the Army court team for the last two seasons.

The Army will lose Elmer Oliphant, all-around athletic star when the class of 1919 graduates next August, ten months ahead of regular schedule. The former Purdue star is now playing hockey on the Army seven and is Captain of the Army baseball team.

PENN STATE SIGNS HARLOW.

Football Coach to Handle Eleven for Three Years.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., Jan. 10.—Richard C. Harlow, resident football coach at Pennsylvania State for the last three years, today signed a contract to handle the Blue and White eleven for the next three seasons. He will have complete charge of the gridiron squad. Harlow will shortly begin indoor work with the material for next season's team.

Famous as a tackle on State's 1910 and 1911 teams, Harlow's name is familiar to all followers of Penn State athletics. His subsequent work as assistant coach under Bill Hollenback, brought him recognition as a close student of football tactics.

DATES FOR BROWN ELEVEN.

Five of Seven Games So Far Arranged to be at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 10.—The Brown football schedule, issued here contains seven games, of which five will be played at home. The schedule follows:

Oct. 5, Rhode Island State; 12, open; 19, Vermont; 26, Colgate; Nov. 2, Syracuse at Syracuse; 9, Swarthmore; 16, Colby; 23, Dartmouth at place to be announced later.

Hungry for extra values? Take a look at the men's suits we've dropped to $25.

Others of still finer quality now $30 and $35.

If there's anything in shirts we haven't got, we'd like to know it! Ample stocks. Easy selection.

Plaited bosoms. Comfortable short, stiff bosoms. Silks. Soft madrases. Flannels.

"Westpointer" shoes—the last officially approved for West Point Cadets.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.

Broadway at Warren | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

ARROW FORM-FIT COLLARS

ARE CURVE CUT TO FIT THE NECK AND SHOULDERS.

COLUMBIA LOSES ON MAT.

Defeated by Boys' Club Wrestlers by 11 Points to 10.

Wrestlers of the Boys' Club triumphed over the Columbia University grapplers last night in a dual meet in the Boys' Club gymnasium in East Tenth Street by a point score of 11 to 10. The mat representatives of the east side club house gained two falls and a victory by decision in three of the bouts held, while the Blue and White grapplers gained one fall and two victories by decision. T. Barrish was the star wrestler of the meet, gaining decisions in two bouts for Columbia. His victories came in the 145-pound class and the 175-pound class.

The summaries:

115-Pound Class.—Y. Lee, Columbia, threw S. Goldstein, Boys' Club, in 1:15.

125-Pound Class.—S. Kravatz, Boys' Club threw L. H. Yit, Columbia, in 3:00.

135-Pound Class.—P. Hersh, Boys' Club, defeated M. Louria, Columbia, referee's decision, in 9:00.

145-Pound Class.—T. Barrish, Columbia, defeated C. Miggia, Boys' Club, referee's decision, in 9:00.

158-Pound Class.—P. Smith, Boys' Club, threw L. G. Jensen, Columbia, in 4:00.

175-Pound Class.—T. Barrish, Columbia, defeated R. Von Hisberg, Boys' Club, referee's decision, in 9:00.

Referee—L. Steinmetz, Bronx Y. M. C. A.

MISS BALLIN NET VICTOR.

Advances in Mixed Doubles Event at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 10.—The mixed doubles and men's doubles progressed rapidly at today's session of the mid-Winter tennis tournament at Pinehurst. Miss Florence Ballin and H. G. Whitehead, who are favorites in the mixed doubles, disposed of Miss Eleanor Abbe and Thomas H. Hall, 6-2, 6-1.

In the men's doubles Whitehead and F. A. Otis came through to the final, in which they will meet Christian Mack and Thomas H. Hall.

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B'WAY & 95TH PUBLIC SKATING Instruction Exhibitions Three Sessions

Tires—"Economy" Sale.

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Saving You 20% to 60%

Tubes, Two for Price of One!

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—those who understand motor car construction in its modern development describe the New Studebaker Models as "the cars of the year"—

Beautiful in design
Thoroughly modern
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See them at the show

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POWERLIGHT LANTERNS FOR CAMP, FACTORY AND HOME.

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THE new Hupmobile actually does conserve war resources.

It goes 24 per cent farther per gallon of gasoline. Its tires yield 15 to 18 per cent greater mileage.

Scientific engineering has thus given it *comfort* that has a new and broader meaning, in better performance, and in the increased economy of lowered upkeep.

Hupmobile Exhibit, Grand Central Palace, Space A-28 straight ahead from main entrance—fourth exhibit on right

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ALL SPEAK FRENCH IN THIS REGIMENT

First New Hampshire Infantry to be Composed of Potential Interpreters.

DRAWN FROM MANY CAMPS

List of 150 Transferred from Wadsworth—Will Be Stationed at Charlotte, N. C.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., Jan. 10.—The Twenty-seventh Division today was practically stripped of soldiers who speak French as the result of an order which sent 150 men to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., to be re-enlisted in the First New Hampshire Infantry, part of Major Gen. Cameron's Fourth Division. It is said that the New Hampshire regiment is to be filled up entirely with French-speaking soldiers drafted from various camps. It is apparently the aim of the War Department, according to the best information available here, to form a regiment of interpreters.

The men who left here tonight, after successfully passing a rapid-fire examination supervised by Lieutenant Pierre Forrestier, 119th French Artillery, were mostly privates, with here and there a "non-com" sprinkled in. Among the 150 selected was Corporal Louis H. Wetmore of New York, Company G, 107th Infantry. Here is the list:

Headquarters Troop—Jesse M. Chanute, Raymond F. Dupont, George Sturm.

106th Infantry, (old 14th and 23d Regiments)—John Olifieris, Co. I; Antony Tromblee, Co. D; Francis J. Deisal, Co. E; Emil N. Felchet, Co. F.

107th Infantry, (old 7th and 1st)—Pantelis Panteleides, Co. A; Earl J. Stryker, Co. A; Jerome Price, Co. B; John N. Sullivan, Co. B; George V. Robbins, Co. C; Appleton Steele, Co. C; George J. E. Zado, Co. C; Marcel Delaurant, Co. D; John B. Fournier, Co. D; Walter J. McTeague, Co. D; Valentine P. Treyvous, Co. D; John F. Finnell, Co. E; James M. Brown, Co. F; Donald K. Dobbe, Co. F; James L. Richmond, Co. F; Robert S. Duboise, Co. G; Louis H. Wetmore, Co. G; Alfred L. Gorelin, Co. H; Franklin E. Halstead, Co. H; George D. Sinsabaugh, Co. I; Clarence J. Dumas, Co. K; Francis K. Hunter, Co. K; Raoul J. Mequin, Co. K; Charles B. Sloan, Co. K; Alexander I. Smith, Co. K; John S. Crump, Co. L; Howard G. Ashay, Co. M; John T. Callahan, Co. M; Roswell G. Sancomb and Clifford Trevor, Headquarters Co.; Llewellyn Watts, Machine Gun Co.; David G. Proctor, Sanitary Detachment; James C. Brown, Co. B; Eugene F. Leclair, Co. D; Lawrence A. Tye, Co. D; Albert C. Wilson, Jr., Co. K; John Van Norden, Co. K.

105th Infantry, (old 71st and 2d) Sergeant Brunette, Machine Gun Co.; George P. Dion, Supply Co.; William A. Landry, Supply Co.; Victor L. Doran, Supply Co.; Leo H. Favreau, Supply Co.; Edward F. Cattelier, Co. B; Louis Levy, Co. B; John S. Faklanes, Co. C; Henry Shay, Co. C; Gustave E. Mond, Co. C; Hamilton C. Bruel, Co. D; Emanuel Herman, Co. D; Marcel Journoud, Co. D; Harry J. Cameron, Co. F; Frank Koerner, Co. G; George Magie, Co. G; Alfred L. Roberts, Co. C; Pierre Tallerie, Co. G; Maurice De Mougeot, Co. G; Emile Costa, Co. G; Marcel Held, Co. G; John Fountain, Co. I; Edward de Rode, Co. I; Ira M. Willette, Co. K; John L. Perkins, Co. K; Raymond B. Benjamin, Co. K; Anthony Loizelle, Co. M; Nelson Lorett, Co. M; Louis G. Gotteux, Sanitary Detachment.

106th Field Artillery, (old 3d Heavy)—Robert Hoefeler, Battery F; Henry Marlow, Battery F.

105th Field Artillery, (old 2d)—Adrien E. Lawrence Leile, Battery A; Christopher P. Moran, Battery E; Frank di Pasqu, Battery C.

104th Field Artillery, (old 1st)—Louis Rotty, Battery E; James J. Contessa, Battery B; Joseph H. Conteren, Battery B; George E. Clancon, Battery B; Edward J. Hamel, Battery C; Robert C. Campbell, Battery D; George H. Miller, Battery D; Hazelzen Bardell, Battery E; Malcolm Reinhart, Battery F.

102d Military Police—Charles M. Nissley, Co. A; Theodore H. Potter, Co. A; William C. Blanchette, Co. A; Paul H. Bonner, Co. A; Horace A. Fold, Co. A; Montague M. Hendricks, Co. A; Herbert S. Lester, Co. A; Alexander Mackay, Co. A; Thomas N. O'Connell, Co. A; Arvid Paulson, Co. A; Herbert A. Schwartz, Co. A; George G. Smith, Jr., Co. A; William W. Watson, Co. A; Benjamin Gottchem, Co. B; Joseph Le Roulier, Co. B; Diego Martorelli, Co. B; Stephen L. Nordlinger, Co. B; Charles P. Racine, Co. B; Norcise Want, Co. D; Charles L. Perrin, Co. A; Harold Hartshorn, Co. A.

102d Ammunition Train—Joseph Belasco, Wagon Co.; Frank Lee, 1st Caisson Co.; Joseph Geissman, 2d Caisson Co.; Leon Joyenet, 2d Truck Co.; Erwin R. Palmer, 3d Truck Co.; Lawrence D. Clement, 4th Truck Co.; John F. Kelsey, 3d Truck Co.

102d Supply Train—Napoleon Beaulieu, 1st Co.; Louis P. Hollander, 2d Co.; James Tibord, 4th Co.; Julian Sentenac, Headquarters Co.

105th Ambulance Company—Thomas M. Burton.

107th Ambulance Company—John B. Hartnett.

108th Field Hospital Company—Louis A. Bellerude.

102d Engineers, (old 22d)—Adrian L. Pinfat, Co. A; William L. Cutro, Co. A; Richard S. Buck, Jr., Co. B; Seymour Weil, Co. B; Jerry Ambro, Co. C; Marcel H. Schovaers, Co. C; Stephen E. Bacon, Co. D; James T. Maxwell, Co. E; Ralph S. Rosenbaum, Co. D; Victor P. Winkler, Co. D; George Laurevain, Co. F; Frederick F. Perillard, Co. F; Joseph N. Hakin, Co. E; Agidia Gilardi, Co. B.

104th Machine Gun Battalion, (old 1st Cavalry)—William G. Townsend, Co. B; George L. Troudeau, Co. C.

106th Machine Gun Battalion, (old 1st Cavalry)—John M. Lodin, Co. A; Henry Libert, Co. B; Ernest H. Seelhofer, Co. B.

47th Infantry—Emil Racine, Co. F; George A. Carlin, Co. M.

102d Field Signal Battalion—William R. Monroe, Co. C; Harry Serett, Co. A.

105th Machine Gun Battalion, (Squadron A)—Wallace W. Barker, Co. A; Ward Farnham, Co. A; George B Moffatt, Co. A; Clave W. Hillyear, Co. C; Thomas F. Bowen, Co. A.

At the headquarters of Brig. Gen. Carleton, commanding the Pioneer Division, it was said that definite information concerning the expected arrival of the 25,000 men to fill the organization had not been received. It was admitted, however, that every effort was being made to prepare the camp for an early arrival.

Major Charles H. Rich reported today for duty with the Pioneers. It was announced that he would be promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel and appointed Quartermaster.

MUCK PLAYS PIANO IN BOSTON SYMPHONY

Conductor's Novel Performance as He Directs Wins Ovation—New York Symphony Matinee.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, making its third visit since the new war tax rules, the abbreviated tours, and the longer, inland travel, of an unusual season, appeared at Carnegie Hall last night with all its hundred men and with three instruments over the quota; three that were sent on and off like stars of the occasion, a celeste and glockenspiel in the newest of Ravel's dances for a Russian ballet in Paris, and—what seemed to interest the New York audience more—a grand pianoforte, played in novel fashion by Dr. Karl Muck. During intermission the piano was quietly set in place of the conductor's stand, and there the chief musician seated himself on a level with his first string players, as he now performed and now directed, with bent head or with upraised finger, the Concerto Grosso in D minor, No. 10, from a series of twelve composed by Handel.

Dr. Muck restored more than the noble old music, akin to the famous "Largo," with quickened vigor in style; he brought back an air of intimate musical feeling missed in many local concerts of late. The applause as he appeared was renewed before he began to play, and the ovation afterward he chose to share by beckoning the orchestra to stand with him. A rising recall followed Beethoven's "Pastoral" symphony just before, as the performance of that master's expression of feelings, "serene," "jovial," "glad and thankful," in sun and storm, richly deserved.

"The Star-Spangled Banner" opened the evening, and after the concerto came an overture to Cherubini's "Anacreon," a classic not related to the "Anacreon in Heaven," that furnished America's patriotic air. Ravel's "Daphne and Chloe," new at these concerts, was a superb piece of sheer virtuosity by the whole band, not often to be excelled, its sweep of harmony and rhythm portraying a god Pan's invitation to the dance.

The New York Symphony Society opened a Carnegie Hall matinee yesterday with the "Harold in Italy" of Berlioz, a work as rare these days as Byron's poem, which suggested its panoramic tone-pictures of the mountains of the Abruzzi and the dwellers, pilgrims, brigands, therein. Mr. Lifschey played the viola obbligato of a lover's serenade. The matinee soloist was Claudia Muzio, soprano of the Metropolitan, who sang the "Casta Diva" from Bellini's "Norma" and "Depuis le Jour" from Charpentier's "Louise." It was an all-Ally list, French and Italian, except for Weber's "Freischuetz" overture, and one number from neutral Switzerland.

Ernest Bloch's "Trois Poemes Juifs" occupied a central point of interest in the New York orchestra program, these examples of the Swiss composer's works, among the most accessible of his music to American hearers, being performed for the first time at these concerts, as they were on May 3 of last year by Mr. Bodanzky before the Friends of Music, the composer himself having led a first American production the previous March 22 and 23 by the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Boston.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

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SOME BILL—WATCH FOR A SURPRISE

44th St. THEATRE Roof Theatre Phone Bry. 61
Nightly at 8:30. Matinee Tomorrow at 2:30.
Lee and J. J. Shubert's Musical Production
Over the Top
30 Pretty Johnstone Girls. T. Roy Barnes, Justine Johnstone, Craig Campbell, Laurie & Bronson. As swift as a motor at full speed.

SHUBERT 44th, west of B'way. Eves. 8. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2.
Lee & J. J. Shubert's Model Musical Production
MAYTIME
AUTOMOBILISTS ATTENTION! The Only Reminder of Spring in N. Y. now!
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris

—HIT—
"The Gipsy Trail"
A TWIN-SIX COMEDY, 1918 MODEL
Plymouth 45 St., W. of B'way. Bryant 46. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed., 2:30.
BEST SEATS AT BOX OFFICE

WHY MARRY?
Nat C. Goodwin
Edmund Breese, Estelle Winwood, Shelley Hull, Ernest Lawford, Beatrice Beckley, Lotus Robb
ASTOR 45th & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:15.

BROADHURST 44, W. B'way. Eves. 8:20. Mts. Tm'w, Tues., Thurs.
MATINEES TOMORROW & TUES.
WILLIAM Faversham MAXINE Elliott
IRENE Fenwick MACLYN Arbuckle
in "LORD AND LADY ALGY."
3 WEEKS ONLY—Seats selling Jan 26.

PLAYHOUSE West 48th Street. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Tom'w, 2:30.
EXTRA MATINEE TODAY.
Margaret ANCLIN in a new Comedy called "BILLETED."
BEGINNING MON., JAN. 14 THE HERITAGE SEATS NOW ON SALE.
An unusual play by Eugene Walter, with Cyril Keightley—Lowell Sherman

39TH ST. Theatre, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Matinee Tomorrow, 2:20.
"Highly effective—dramatically intense."—Sun
LOU TELLEGEN
in "BLIND YOUTH" By Willard Mack & Lou Tellegen.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.
MARJORIE RAMBEAU
in "EYES OF YOUTH"

BIJOU, Ev. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.
ODDS AND ENDS OF 1917

48th St. Thea., Near B'way. Eves. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:20.
A PLAY OF WOMEN AND THEIR HOMES YES OR NO

BOOTH 45 St., W. of B'way. Eve. 8:25. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:25. Last 2 Weeks.
GUY BATES POST IN THE MASQUERADER

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:15.
Smartest of Musical Comedies
OH, BOY!
PRICES: 50c, 75c, $1.50, $2. POP. MAT. WED. REG. MAT. SAT.

COMEDY W. 41st St. Eves. 8:45. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:30.
Washington Square Players in Their FOUR BEST PLAYS
Last 2 Weeks of this Bill. New Bill opening Mon., Jan. 21.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
"A glorification of the show girl."—Eve. World.
FLO-FLO

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
OLIVER MOROSCO'S LAUGHING SENSATION
LOMBARDI, Ltd. with LEO CARRILLO

LONGACRE West 48th St. Eves. at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed., 2:15.
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FISKE O'HARA in "The Man From Wicklow."
Next Week—John Drew-Margaret Illington.

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Next Week—"DADDY LONG-LEGS."

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Famous Drama by HENRI NATHANSEN.

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Les Miserables
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ETHEL BARRYMORE THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Eves. at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:15.
Laurette Taylor
in a new comedy, by J. Hartley Manners, "HAPPINESS"

LIBERTY W. 42d St., nr. B'way. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
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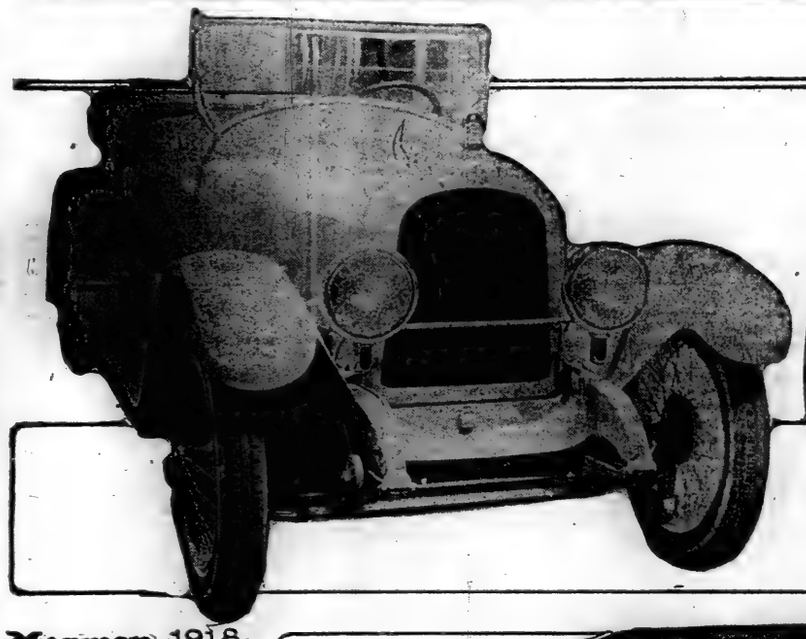
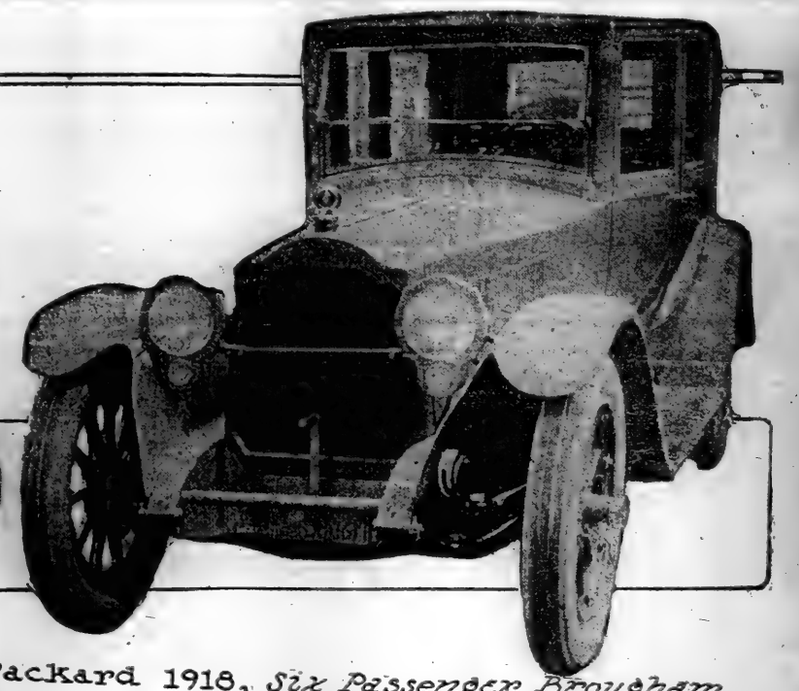
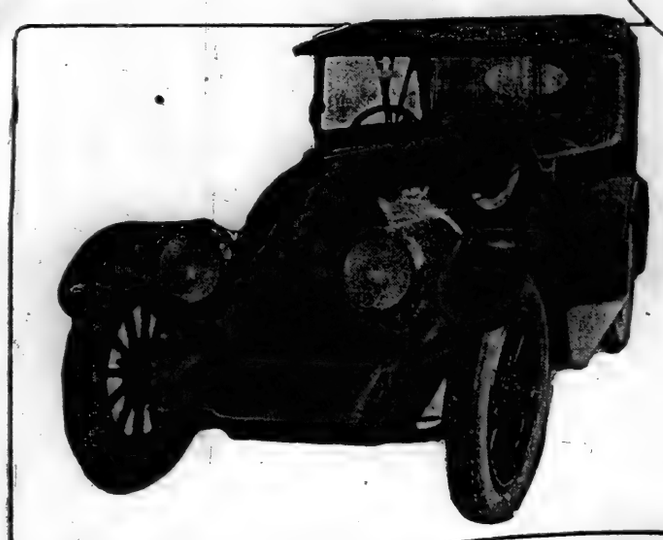


Marmon 1918,
Chummy Roadster

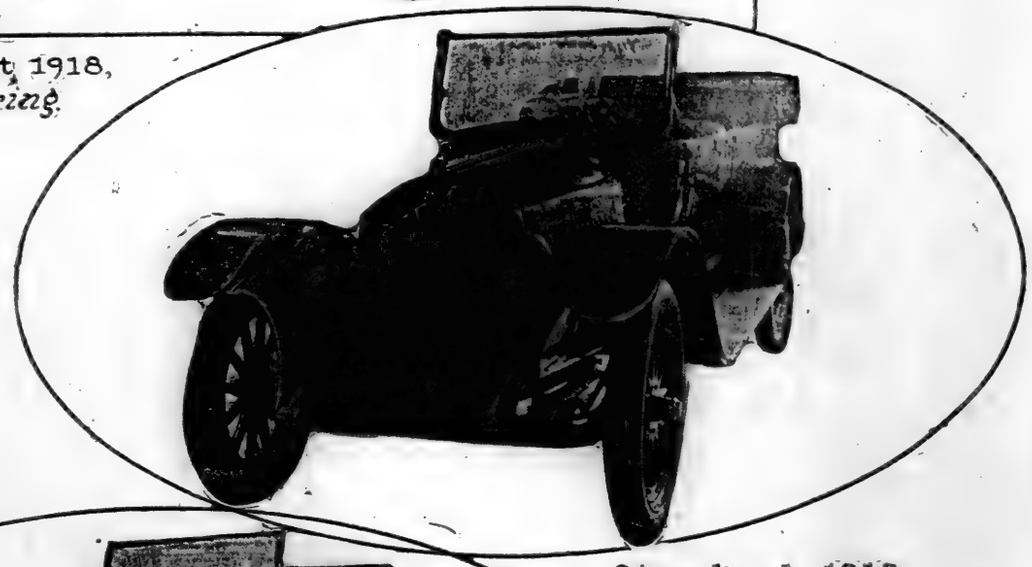
Daniels "Eight,"
1918,
Landaulet Sedan.



Packard 1918, *Six Passenger Brougham*

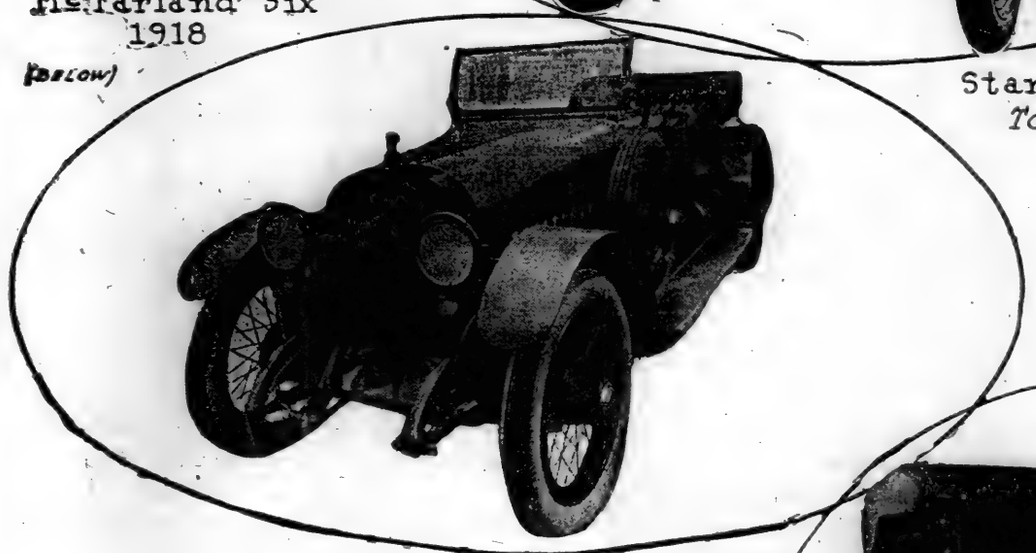


Fiat 1918,
Touring.



Standard 1918,
Touring.

McFarland "Six"
1918
(Below)



Wherever

WARNER

in the Automobile Show or the

The Verdict

From Men Who

MARK the famous makers who now equip every car with the Warner-Lenz.

Mark that practically every car maker, when he changes from old types, comes to the Warner-Lenz.

The trend is just beginning. The Warner-Lenz is new. State-wide laws forbidding glare are only lately in effect. This year will multiply the users of this ideal glareless light.

Exacting Tests

A motor car owner may make a mistake. He may be misled by sophistries. He may not make comparisons.

Not so with the motor car maker. His engineers make exacting tests. All lenses are usually compared. When famous makers adopt Warner-Lenz, their verdict fixes the logical lawful light. And motorists should accept it.

The Reasons

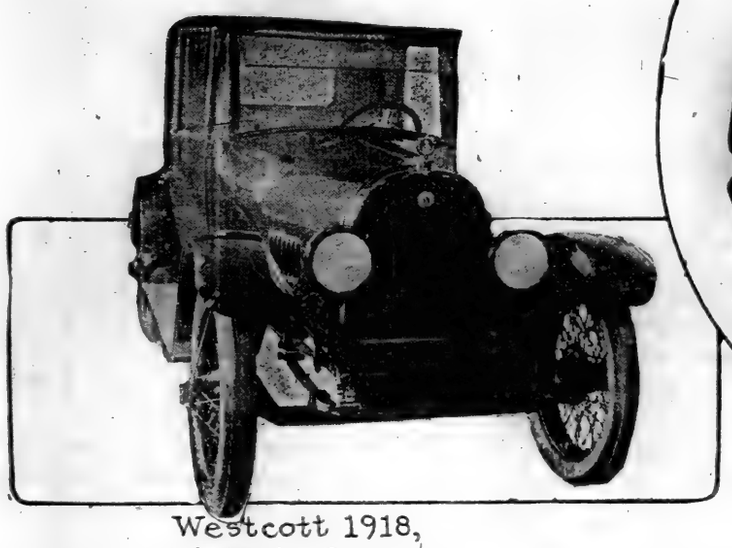
These are the reasons which engineers give for adopting the Warner-Lenz.

It is legal everywhere. That fact has been certified by countless authorities. And by every commission appointed under any state law.

Its light has no restrictions. There is no direct beam—no glare rays—to be limited in height.

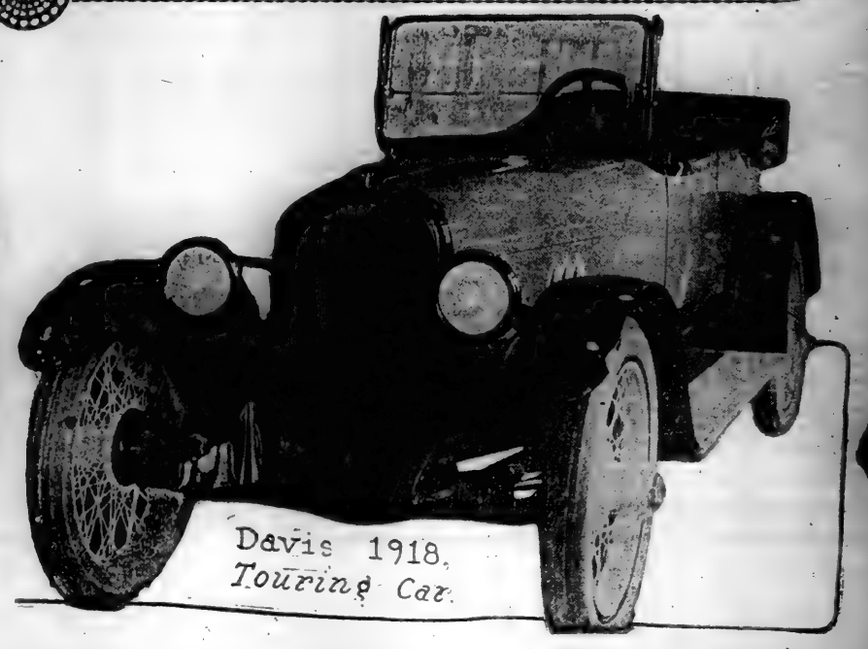
WARNER

This is A. P. Warner, of the Warner Auto-Meter Fame, and Inventor of the Magnetic Speedometer

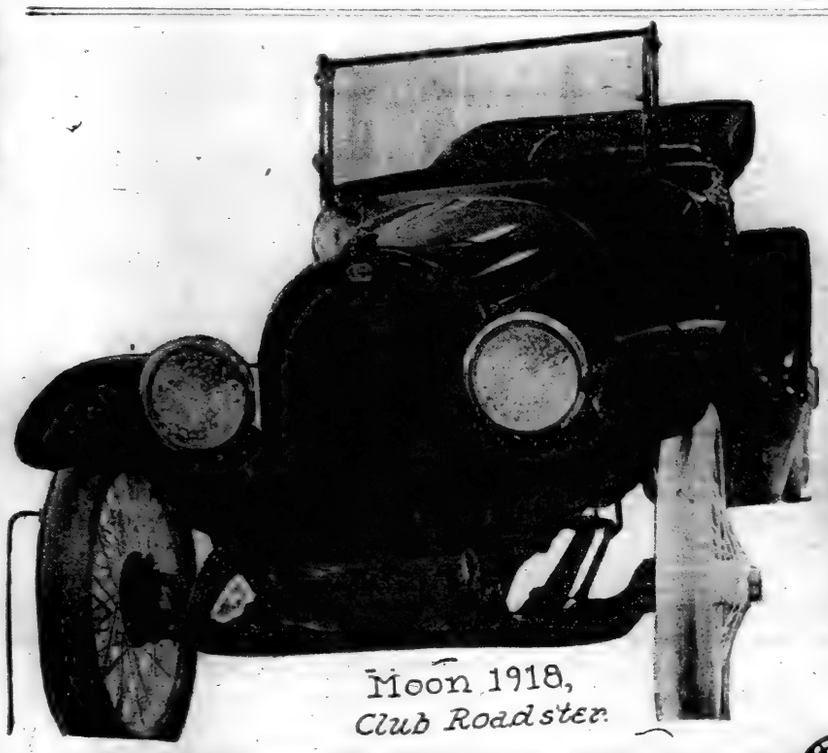


Westcott 1918,
Victoria Coupe.

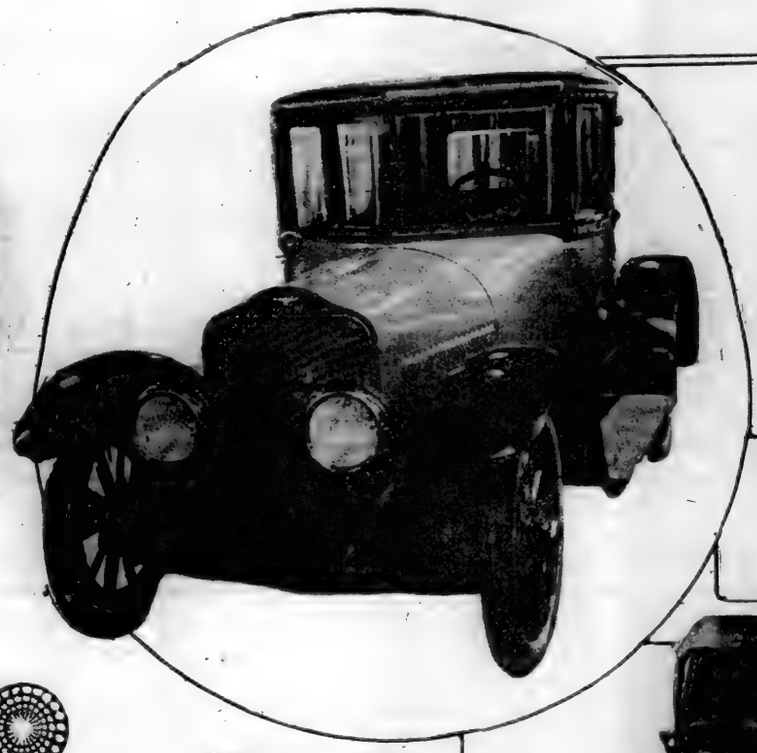
Anderson 1918,
Sport Roadster



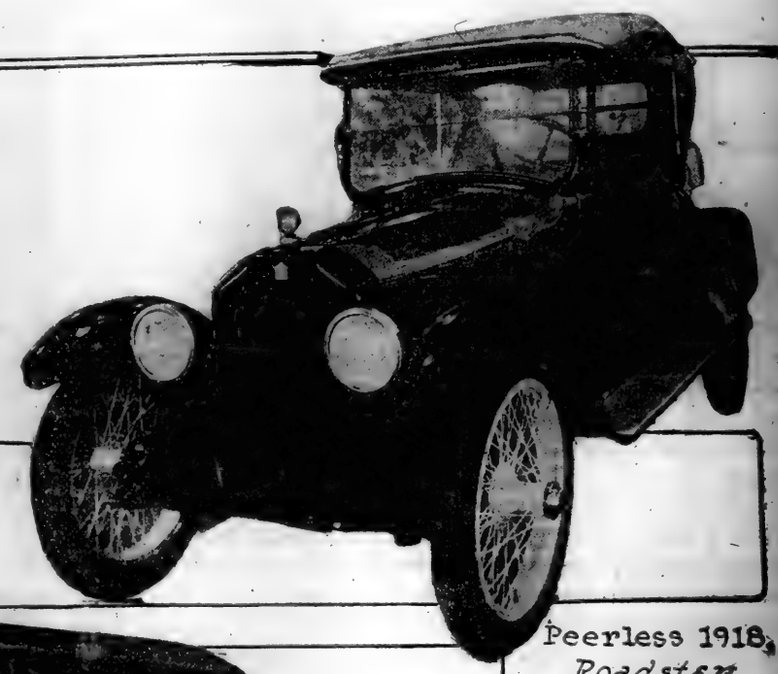
Davis 1918,
Touring Car.



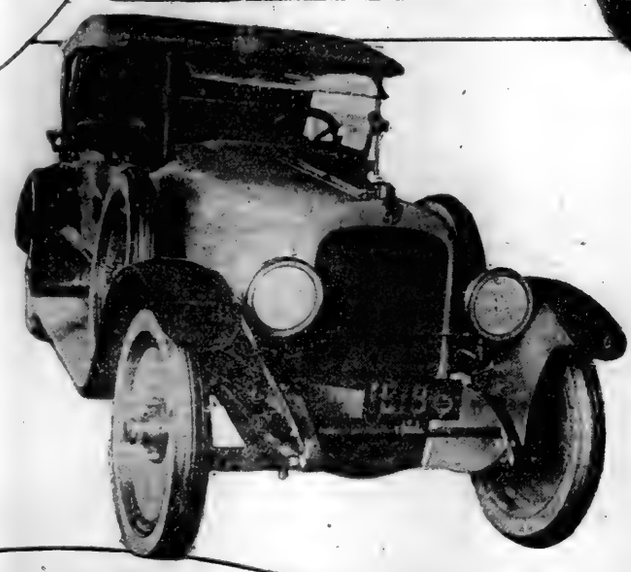
Moon 1918,
Club Roadster.



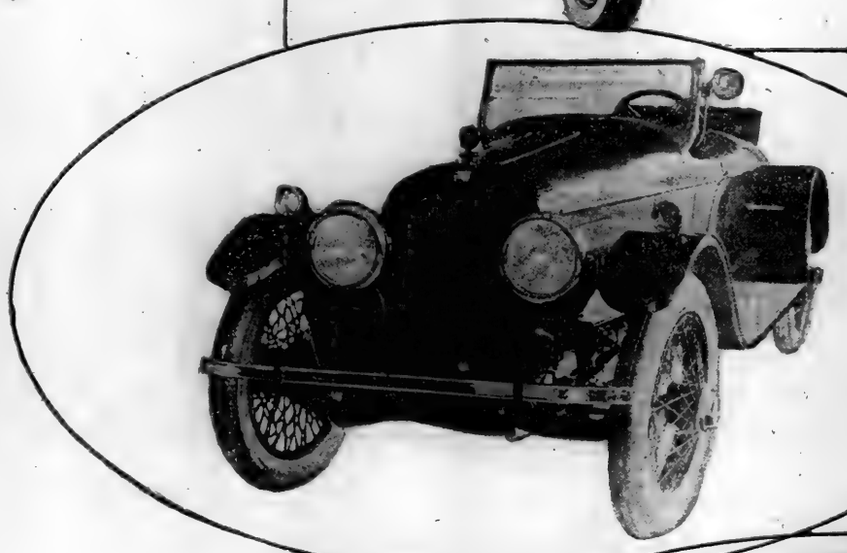
White 1918,
Coupe.



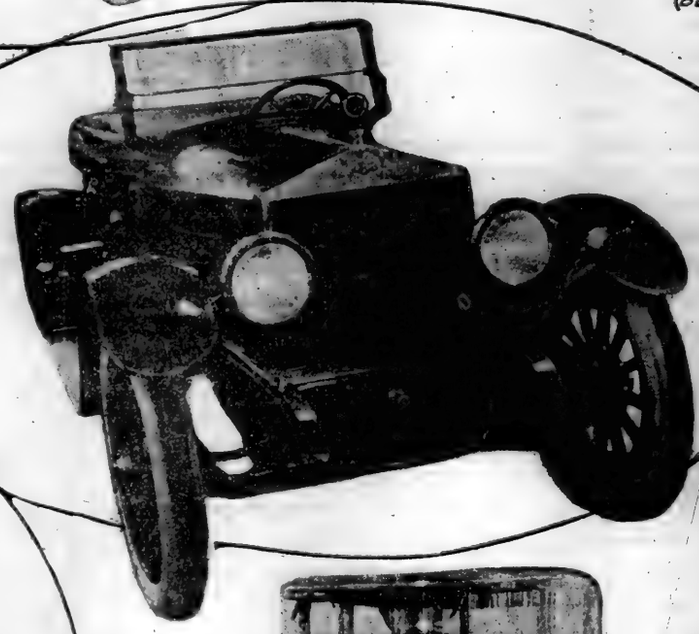
Peerless 1918,
Roadster.



Hal-"Twelve"
1918,
Roadster.

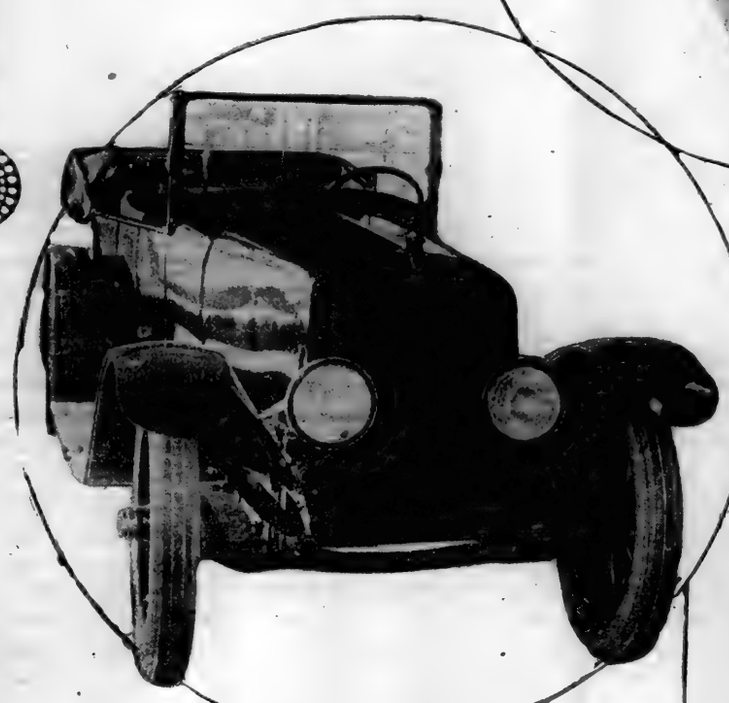


Cunningham 1918,
Roadster.

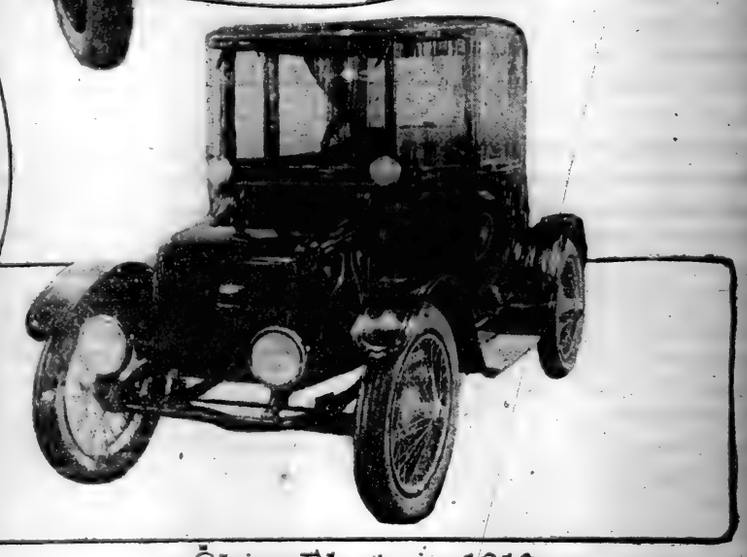


Murray 1918,
Roadster.

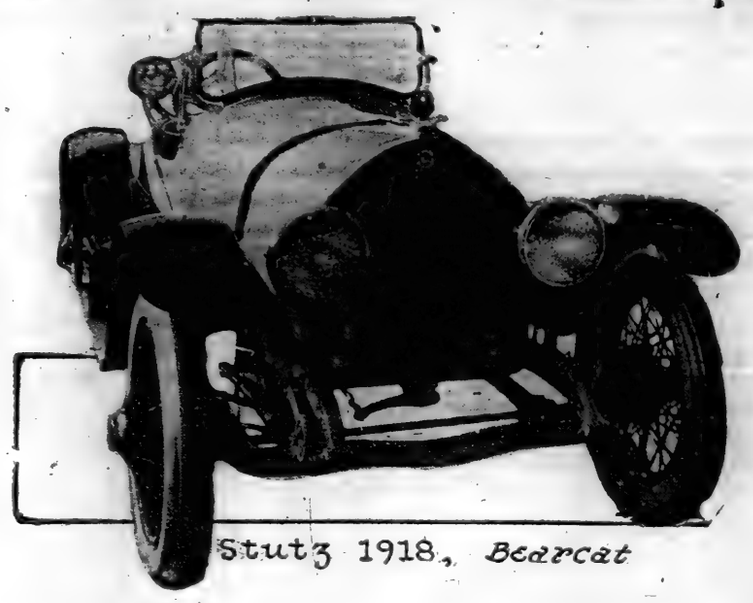
(BELOW)



Doble 1918,
Steam Car.



Ohio Electric 1918,
"Model 44"



Stutz 1918, *Bearcat*

You See

-LENZ

Salon They Are Standard Equipment

Overwhelming

Know Lenses Best

IT gives a widespread, all-revealing light. Near and far, close and wide, it floods one's entire field of vision.

It lights the road and roadsides, the curves and turns, the upgrades and the downgrades. It lights them all like daylight.

The light is not affected by rise and fall of the car, nor by turning of the lens in the lamp-rim. That is vitally important.

The Warner-Lenz gives the ideal light. Drive for five minutes behind it and you never will drive without it. Compare it with other lawful lenses and you are bound to choose it.

The evidence lies in these engineers' verdict. Compare all types as they do and you will surely vote with them.

An Urgent Question

In 22 states there are state-wide laws forbidding glare lights now. Also in most cities. The old-time shaft-light is almost a universal outlaw.

In country driving dimmers will not do. They give too little light.

The right step is to change at once to the Warner-Lenz. Then your full light will be legal. You will also have a ten-fold better light.

-LENZ

More Warner-Lenz are in use than any other.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 11, 1918.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIUMPH.

President WILSON has done what he set out to do. No appeal to "the opinions of mankind" upon matters of great moment ever called forth a more prompt and assenting response than has been given to his statement, addressed to Congress but also to the whole world, of the purpose for which war is being waged against Germany. No one who has read the countless newspaper columns which in the last few days have set forth the judgments of representative men of all classes of society in the allied countries upon the President's address can have failed to see that it has swept away doubt, hesitation, suspicion, and has united the peoples of the allied countries in the determination to sanction and support the prosecution of the war and to bear with fortitude its costs and sacrifices until a just and lasting peace has been made sure by the destruction of Germany's military power and lust of conquest. The address has been described as the greatest product of Mr. WILSON's mind and statesmanship, as the most remarkable State paper of the war. We may leave it to history to assign its deserved place and rank among the utterances of statesmen and the proclamations of Governments since the war began, but inasmuch as Mr. WILSON spoke with the intent to unite allied public opinion, and since he has so wonderfully accomplished that very thing, it would be hard to take exception to any form of eulogy, however enthusiastic, which the contemporary judgment of mankind may bestow upon the address and upon its author.

When Mr. LLOYD GEORGE addressed British labor last week, he, too, had a purpose in view. There was unrest among the trade unions of Great Britain; some of their leaders, like Mr. HENDERSON, who had consorted rather familiarly with the revolutionists now at the head of affairs in Russia, shared in some measure the Bolshevist distrust of the Government's purposes in the war, fearing that they were imperialistic, that, above all, they were capitalistic; even though this was a groundless suspicion, the zeal and the ardor of the workers might have been cooled. The Prime Minister was fortunate enough to allay these doubts and suspicions, but it was evident that Mr. HENDERSON was not altogether satisfied. Now British labor, in a formal manifesto by its Parliamentary and Executive Committees, welcomes President WILSON's "authoritative declaration of allied war aims" and declares that "within the last few days "the whole international situation has "become transformed, first by the "speech of the Prime Minister to the "Conference of Labor Delegates, and "secondly by the great pronouncement "of President WILSON," of which it lauds "the moral energy and the breadth of vision." Mr. THOMAS, the representative of the French Socialists, speaks in a similar vein. Plainly, the President's address has been convincing in labor circles abroad where there was some evident ground for fear that appeal and argument might not be altogether successful. Among the statesmen and the men who speak for the allied Governments, and in the British and French press, there is no discordant note in the resounding chorus of praise for the President's statement. Lord BRYCE declares that it "is admirable in spirit and contents."

Nowhere has the effect of the President's utterance been more gratifying to those who, from the beginning, have understood the war, who have never failed to see that a just and permanent peace could have its basis only in the overthrow of German militarism, than among that class abroad and in this country who for one reason or another, through the whole range of the critical spirit, from pain and regret and disapproval to actual disaffection, have stood somewhat aside, out of harmony with the prevailing loyal support of the prosecution of the war. In those quarters, the President's address has been marvelously effective. It is eagerly seized upon as a means of deliverance from the discomforts of solitude and aloofness, as a saving opportunity for a change of heart. This spirit has been manifested most astonishingly in an attempt to show that the President, in his address, and the Pope, in his peace letter last August, have had the same ends in view.

Fundamentally, there could be but one reason for the demands, so frequently heard, for restatements of war aims. When a customer inquires the price of goods, it is his purpose to secure a basis of information to enable him to decide whether he will buy or decline to buy. The demands for restatements of war aims could really have had no other purpose than that of enabling persons who were in doubt to determine whether they would support the war or oppose it. The extraordinary triumph of the President has been in no way more gratifyingly shown than by his successes in convincing those who doubted, in putting an end to hesitation and suspicions, and bringing to the wholehearted support of the war purposes he declares the entire body of public opinion here and in the countries of our allies. The resolve to make the foundations of the world's peace sure is one and irrevocable.

PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

The House of Representatives passed yesterday by exactly the necessary two-thirds vote of 274 to 136 the joint resolution for the submission of the woman suffrage amendment to the Legislatures of the several States. The feminist leaders, working on the fears and hopes of Representatives, their self-interest and that of their parties, have displayed a shrewdness and dexterity worthy of the most experienced managers and manipulators.

The amendment came up in happy time for them. The present House is almost equally divided. In the Congress elections next Fall no chance of losing a seat can be taken by either party. The Republicans determined not to miss this opportunity of making friends. They were determined not to alienate that mysterious quantity, "the suffrage vote." Their zeal for the amendment is beautiful. It wouldn't do for the Democrats to be behindhand. Why should the Devil have all the good tunes? Why should the wicked Republicans get all the advantage, if there is any advantage, in placating and charming "the suffrage vote"? The vote in the "suffrage States" is probably decided on the same grounds, often mixed and hard to analyze, as in non-suffrage States. Still, if there is any fact in the legend—and politicians are among the most credulous of men—the Democrats must be as ardent for suffrage as the Republicans. By such counsels was the Democratic strength divided, giving 104 votes to the amendment.

The opposition of many Southern Democrats rested on obvious conditions and reasonable apprehensions. But politics is politics. At least, in a year of Congress elections, Federal suffrage is not a great moral question. It is not a question of constitutional theories or State rights. It is purely political. It is a question of votes on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Keen-sighted Democrats saw the party's danger and opportunity. Objectors were pleaded with rather than reasoned with. Finally, and at the right moment, Mr. WILSON spoke. He gave up the position, which he had repeatedly, and as THE TIMES believes correctly, held, that suffrage is a State, not a Federal, matter. He sacrificed what seemed to be a reasoned conviction to political expediency; to save his party from defeat in the Congressional elections he disregarded its platform and his own belief that suffrage is a matter for State decision.

In the presence of war and world-problems, woman suffrage is but a piffling and subminor matter. The House has done what was expected of it, if by the smallest possible margin. In the Senate, with its longer tenure and smaller anxiety about "fences," the amendment is like to find harder sledding.

WAR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES.

Praise of the War Department was Secretary BAKER's theme when he appeared before the Senate Military Committee yesterday. Although his figures of achievement were not new, they were as impressive as ever when marshaled by the Secretary. His intention seems to have been to spike the guns of criticism. The admissions made before the Committee by General CROZIER, General SHARPE, and others are sufficient justification for what has been said in many quarters about the omissions and mistakes of the War Department. Well-informed and honest criticism it should always welcome, especially when the information comes from its own officers.

The record of performance in the expansion, equipment, training, and transportation of troops the American people are proud of, but it cannot be denied that the Senate inquiry has cleared the air and accelerated our preparations to take part in the fighting in France. If there had been no inquiry, some things would have continued to go wrong and reorganizations would have been delayed. The creation of the War Council, involving changes in the Ordnance and Quartermaster's Departments, may not have been occasioned by testimony which the Senate Committee elicited, but at least the reform was hastened: the service benefited at once. In fact the War Department, which, to use the vernacular of the trotting track, had shown a tendency to "break," settled down to a smooth and swifter gait after the disclosures made in the committee room. Yet in Secretary BAKER's brief the note is one of almost indiscriminate praise of the work of the Department. Sometimes he seems to be oblivious of shortcomings in camp equipment, as when he says that "no such provi-"sion has ever been made for the "comfort, health, and general well-"being of any army." The record does not bear him out. There is the adverse testimony of cantonment commanders. Comparisons with the awful blundering that made the conduct of the Spanish war a reproach to this country were not in order. We do things differently now. Still Surgeon General GORGAS found conditions not to his liking in the Southern camps of 1917.

Read alone, and not in the light of facts extracted by the Senate Military Affairs Committee, Mr. BAKER's statement would justify an opinion that there had been no flaw in the performance of the War Department. What could be more gratifying than this assurance:

> Arms of the most modern and effective kind, including artillery, machine guns, automatic rifles, and small arms, have been provided by manufacture or purchase for every soldier in France, and are available for every soldier who can be gotten to France in the year 1918.

The last statement is in conflict with General CROZIER's testimony about field and machine guns. Again, does Secretary BAKER really mean what he says in this paragraph:

> A substantial army is already in France, where both men and officers have been additionally and specially trained and are ready for active service.

Does he mean by "active service" duty in the trenches; that General PERSHING's force is well enough trained to take over a considerable part of the western front? Some of the troops that arrived last Summer are doubtless ready for the test, but the Secretary's statement seems to be too sweeping. The American people would be glad to believe that the army in France, which is really "substantial," was now well enough trained and seasoned to deal with a German offensive.

What Secretary BAKER has to say about the purpose of the War Council is eminently satisfactory. Free "from the burdens of detail administration," it is to take "a large supervising view "of all questions of organization and "supply and give to the Government "the highest value of their [the mem-"bers'] talents and experience." In other words, they are to advise, not to transact; but the functions of the War Council are still rather nebulous. It is apparent from the Secretary's description of the reorganization of the Ordnance and Quartermaster's Departments that he is not in sympathy with Senator CHAMBERLAIN's bill to create a Department of Munitions. Nevertheless, the subject should be thrashed out by Congress in an endeavor to obtain the greatest efficiency and the utmost production.

THE BANKING SITUATION.

The returns of the national banks under the call of Nov. 20 reflect continuance of excellent conditions. Since September the resources have increased two billions, and within a year three billions. Total resources are a new maximum, at $18,553,000,000, for about one-half in number of the banking institutions of the country. Deposits have increased within a year by $2,309,000,000. It is odd to find the greatest increases of deposits in banks outside reserve cities in Texas, Oklahoma, and the country banks of New York, in that order. There can be no doubt that this is a farmers' year. Within the year loans increased $1,189,000,000. When deposits increase faster than loans there is an indication of safe and sane banking. The proportion of loans to deposits on Nov. 20 was 64.44 per cent., against 66.83 per cent. a year ago.

On the other hand, it is to be remarked that the banks as a whole could not make such a good showing if it were not for the help of the city banks. In this city, at the date of the call, the loans exceeded the deposits by a billion dollars. It was a reflection of the Liberty Loan flotations, of course. Although the condition was not welcome, it was not so out of balance as appears, because the deposits were practically stationary. In other words, the Government finance was practically in a class by itself. The condition was righted in the manner reported by the Federal Reserve's Bulletin for January. The excess of this business here was equalized through the Federal Reserve districts by rediscounts, thus, the Bulletin says, "proving the wisdom and utility of "one of the basic principles of the "Federal Reserve act." This was shown in another striking manner. In the words of the Federal Reserve Board:

> During the first half of December the Government redeemed large amounts of outstanding certificates of indebtedness issued in anticipation of payments due on Liberty Loan subscriptions and used as principal collateral for member bank notes. Between Nov. 30 and Dec. 21 the holdings by the Federal Reserve banks of notes protected by war loan securities decreased from $405,608,000 to $146,819,000, this reduction being due in a large measure to the redemption of the securities underlying the discounted paper.

We are indeed in a new banking era when old statistics and arguments are useless. The six billion Liberty bonds were the basis of as much currency as the banks chose to issue, which under our old banking system could have been retired in amounts limited to a total in a year less than the actual requirements of a fraction of a month. Contrast the easy expansion and contraction of our currency with the currency flotations of other countries, even in England. It is not too much to say that under old conditions it would have been impossible for the country to conduct the banking operations of the last six months, including the mobilization of two billions of credit in New York and its redistribution, so far as necessary, by central authority controlling adequate means.

No doubt the figures are dizzying, and call for sober consideration. The wheels are going around with prodigious speed, but there are no signs of hysteria among the engineers. The system is functioning so far within its reserve strength that confidence may be felt in its continuing to do so. There are those who consider that we are inflating our credits excessively. They are supported by figures of some kinds, but not by all the figures. How could we be expected to conduct expansion of trade with any less expansion of credits? Is there not proof that our expansion of credits is on a basis not only allowing but also requiring deflation when the conditions change? The true test between inflation and expansion is the relation between the increases of goods and exchanges and the increases of currency and credits. If there is a somewhat disproportionate increase in the latter factor, it is to be borne in mind that it is not on our own account. We are conducting the world's business and banking to a degree, for the time, greater than England ever did. We should have the courage of our strength, and not let ghosts of bygone limitations lessen our usefulness to our partners in world affairs, to our loss of an opportunity such as no nation ever before enjoyed.

THE KAISER TO THE POLES.

It is pleasant for students of the Kaiser to see him retain all that ingenuous modesty which has charmed them for nearly a generation. His speech to the delegates of the Polish Regency Council was rich in this characteristic virtue. He thanks the Poles, to whom Prussia must be historically dear, because, in common with Germany and Austria-Hungary, those two turtle doves of the European Arcadia, they "pursue the aims which guaran-"tee the weal of humanity and peace-"ful co-operation of peoples."

The thought of the peaceful co-operation of the Magyars and the Germans in Austria-Hungary to guarantee the weal of the Czechs, Slovaks, Rumanians, Slovenes, Italians, Serbo-Croats, makes the tear unbidden flow; and what pious eye can hold back the brine at recollection of the German guarantee of humanity in Posen and Alsace-Lorraine? The villagers of East Africa and Damaraland, the surviving Hereros of Southwest Africa, can testify to the Kaiser's labors for the weal of humanity and the peaceful co-operation of peoples. Belgium, Northern France, Serbia, Rumania, the German-occupied territories in Russia, Russian Poland itself, are witnesses of German humanity. Asia Minor and Syria are monuments to it. The depths of the sea declare it.

In view of the Prussian share in the partitions of Poland, of the German treatment of the Poles in Prussian Poland, the Kaiser's passionate devotion to Poland and humanity is touching. A Prussian Polish journal, the Lech of Gnesen, showed us, six or seven years ago, the Prussian Polish fondness of the guarantors of the weal of humanity. The Lech was wishing these pretty things to the Prussian Pole who consents to sell land to Germans:

> If the seller wishes to shake your hand, then turn away and spit on the ground as before the greatest of villains; if he wishes to enter your house, lock the door in his face. May he live in loneliness, like CAIN! May the curse of the Polish people weigh upon him till death! May no one follow his coffin, no one pray for his soul!

Isn't it sad that the so lovable and humane Germans are so misunderstood by the peoples with whom they co-operate?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Exaggeration, Too, Is Lamentable. If Secretary PICKETT of the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals had included in his "clip sheet" about the misbehavior of our troops abroad the full text of the Roosevelt letter to which he only referred, much less of disquietude would have been created by his accusations. For then it would have been obvious, even to those of us who are most ready to believe alarming reports, that his tale of drunkenness and debauchery among the soldiers had next to no backing at all from Colonel ROOSEVELT, and that it drew highly exaggerated conclusions from facts which, while regrettable in themselves, constituted little if anything more than the irreducible minimum of evil that will be found among men until the millennium comes. And that, probably, will not be "for the period of the war."

One of the Colonel's sons seems to have been shocked—as well he might be—by the sight of some American soldiers in a state of intoxication. The spectacle is, indeed, a grievous one, and the men who present it, whether officers or privates, too clearly demonstrate that they do not realize the weight of the responsibilities they bear. They are even guilty of an approach to treason, in that, by disgracing themselves and reducing their own efficiency, they are giving aid and comfort to the enemy. But it was presumably considerations like these, correct yet extreme, that made young ROOSEVELT say that he had become a prohibitionist for life.

That he has done so is well, perhaps, or at any rate it will do no harm to him or anybody else to be a total abstainer from alcohol. But it was by no means the same thing as saying that the American Army abroad is, or is likely to be, a collection of vicious drunkards. From the chaplains who are with the troops comes testimony which can be called that of professional experts, and it is to the effect that the moral condition of the force is satisfactory. By implication they admit that it might be better, but of course that is so. The men are—men, and therefore imperfect.

Their Aid Should Be Useful. According to official information, given out by one of the Attorney General's assistants, of the Germans, numbering "hundreds," who have been interned in this country since we entered the war, only six have been paroled permanently and only ten freed for a limited time.

These are interesting facts, but they should not have been offered in the tone of him who has a grievance, as the public dissatisfaction caused by these releases, while they were unexplained and while their comparatively small number remained unknown, was entirely justified, and so was the criticism naturally resulting from the reticence maintained, hitherto, in regard to a matter of legitimate concern to all patriotic citizens.

Even more interesting, however, than the fact that six of the interned Germans proved to the Department of Justice that their sequestration was unnecessary—their liberation can be taken as showing that—is the further revelation that, in ten cases, enemy aliens have been released on limited parole in order that "they might obtain valuable information to aid Government agents in ferreting out plots and propaganda against the United States." In other words, these particular suspects are themselves now acting as Government agents, and, in the eyes of the plotters and propagandists whom they are helping to put in confinement, they are become spies and informers.

It is to be hoped that they may be highly successful in this important capacity. But it is such a—well, such a humble capacity, and one so little likely to earn popularity, even among loyal German-Americans and innocent Germans in America, that one wonders whether the men on temporary parole—whose names have all been printed—will long share the common joy produced by the Assistant Attorney General's disclosures. To them those disclosures are likely to be just a little embarrassing.

Labor Is Scarce Already. Secretary WILSON does not share the apprehensions so frequently expressed of late by the leading men in many of our industries as to the coming of a serious shortage of labor, due to the number of men who have volunteered or been drafted for military service. The situation here, he declares, is in this respect nothing like as serious as is that of England, for there about 25 per cent. of the 20,000,000 who were engaged in gainful occupations have been called to the colors, and that is more than can be easily or even safely spared, since it gravely reduces the productive powers on which, in these days, the effective maintenance of an army is dependent.

We, the Secretary says, have at least 25,000,000 workers, and for the present there is no thought of taking more than 1,500,000 of them for war—a number less than that of the unemployed in normal years.

This computation would be more reassuring if it did not ignore, or seem to ignore, the fact that besides the men performing military service in the strict and literal meaning of that term, a much greater army is and will be required for work which, though it does not come in the same category, yet is very close to it and is equally withdrawn from the fields of ordinary production.

As a matter of indubitable fact, a shortage of labor is already felt in the United States, and it is not alone the farmers who are anxiously wondering how they are going to get their work done unless the principle of conscription is extended to cover distinctly civilian activities.

ART NOTES.

Paintings by Caro-Delvaille, and a Collection of Medallions.

The inaugural exhibition at the new Gimpel & Wildenstein Galleries consists of paintings by Henry Caro-Delvaille and medals and relief portraits by T. Spicer-Simson, both collections to remain on view until Feb. 1.

Mr. Caro-Delvaille needs little introduction to the American public, who know him both as a painter and as a writer. Too little has been seen of his work, however, to insure the wide recognition of his talent so richly deserved. The present exhibition shows him as a portrait painter, with the brilliant and essentially Gallic portrait of his wife and daughter accenting the racial side of his highly personal product, and as a mural decorator with two series of panels, one intended for the hall of a country house, the other for a library or reception room. The first series is classic in feeling, young figures among architectural and out-of-door surroundings, treated very simply in the manner of bas-relief. The second series is Oriental in subject, Chinese sages in a landscape of rock and mountain, noble in composition and free from any suggestion of pseudo-orientalism in treatment.

There are other decorative panels in the exhibition and several examples of the artist's masterly drawing of the nude; also one or two still life subjects. It is on the whole the most important exhibition of modern painting to be seen in New York at present.

The medallions by T. Spicer-Simson are of special interest to collectors and connoisseurs who know his work as it is represented in European museums. His modeling is both firm and flexible, and he has the rare quality of giving to a portrait in little the same degree of character and interest to be expected in one on a large scale. The portrait of the Scandinavian dancer, Miss Katherine Gabaudin, is an example of his command of swift sensitive line and expressive modeling. Mrs. Archer M. Huntington, Miss Margaret Anglin, Mr. Carnegie, Mrs. Edward Robinson, and ex-President Taft are among his many prominent sitters, and among the public medals designed by him are the Public Welfare Medal, the Entente Cordiale Medal for Great Britain and France in 1905, the medal commemorative of America's entry into the great war, and the memorial medal to the fallen heroes of the war.

A Lecture on Camouflage.

At a public meeting of the Municipal Art Society in the galleries of the National Arts Club Wednesday, Jan. 16, at 8:30 P. M., the subject of "Camouflage and Protective Coloration" will be presented by artists engaged in that work, the principal speaker of the evening being Mr. Peixotto, who is one of the best-equipped men in the country to speak on the subject.

THE "WILSON DOCTRINE."

The President's Speech Considered a History-Making Document.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To my mind the address of President Wilson to the Congress on Tuesday is not only the most important document called forth by the war, but it is one of the half dozen greatest and noblest documents in American history.

In certain of its details it imparts new and greater aims to America. The President's stand in regard to Alsace-Lorraine alone would make his address momentous; but his plan for the break up of Turkey, the re-establishment of the independence of the Balkan States, implies a greater change in the relations of European nations than would have been possible to conceive before the war. The achievement of the President's policy in regard to Southeastern Europe and Asiatic Turkey, backed, as it is, by the peoples of the United States, England, France, and Italy, will absolutely destroy Germany's great Middle-Europe scheme, which was to have been the sure basis and primary condition of her plan for dominating first Europe and then the world. President Wilson has made one of the most momentous and far-reaching decisions in history.

He expresses the basic purpose of the great democracies of the world, to free the Armenians, Jews, and Greeks from the malignantly cruel and horrible policies of the Turkish Government. Further, the plan to free these people will also destroy the basis of German world power.

Finally, there is one sentence that has been overlooked that contains a principle and the germ of a doctrine that may well become as basic and influential as the Monroe Doctrine. This is the sentence: "The day of conquest and aggrandizement is gone by."

In 1823 President Monroe made a similar statement in regard to the continents of North and South America.

President Wilson, expressing the fixed determination of the most powerful and wealthiest nation in the world, backed by the peoples of the British Empire, France, Italy, Russia, and Japan, has created a Wilson doctrine that forms the unchangeable war aims of America and her allies.

The President's voice is the voice of America. He speaks with the authority of a hundred million Americans. There are those who have continually demanded a "restatement of the war aims of the Entente." They are answered, once for all, by a document worthy to rank with the great charters of human freedom.

S. S. McCLURE.

Boston, Jan. 9, 1918.

Case Against the Barnard Statue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your readers should be grateful to THE TIMES for publishing Howard Russell Butler's ringing letter about the Lincoln statue. Mr. Butler is a hustler, and if he will take the lead in starting a popular subscription we can send a copy of the Saint-Gaudens statue to London.

It seems to me that the chief reason for discarding the Barnard statue has not been sufficiently emphasized. It is that it is not an adequate portrait. Lincoln's neck was not like that of a turtle, and he had hands, not paws; and his figure, even if tall and ungainly, was not like that of Barnard's statue.

Among the two best examples of the genius of Saint-Gaudens are the statues of two seafaring men—the Farragut statue in Madison Square and the statue of Captain Randall at the Sailors' Snug Harbor. The former is a portrait, and as such was approved by Loyall Farragut, the Admiral's son, and by many others. The latter is not a portrait, for the reason that the sculptor had no portrait or description of Captain Randall, who had been dead for many years. It is necessarily an ideal conception, and as such is an admirable and satisfying work of art. But would Saint-Gaudens have been justified in setting up the Randall statue as a representation of Farragut on the ground that it was his conception of a sailor of the highest type? The question needs no answer. For the same reason it is unnecessary to determine whether the Barnard statue is a noble conception or not, or even whether it has high artistic merit or not. The Barnard statue should be rejected and may be rejected solely on the ground that we have irrefutable evidence in photographs taken from life and in the testimony of many who knew the man that Barnard's statue—at least below the head—does not depict Abraham Lincoln as he was.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

New York, Jan. 7, 1918.

Confusion of Dutch and German.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From my experience I am convinced that there exists a widespread misunderstanding in the minds of a good many on this side of the ocean regarding the natives of the Netherlands (the so-called Dutch) as to their status as a wholly independent nation. The writer has often been interrogated on this subject by otherwise well-informed people.

It really ought to be stated for the benefit of these unknowing or unthinking ones that the Netherlands live and exist absolutely independent of any nation in Europe, Germany included. It ought to be understood that it is a gross error to regard, as many in the United States seem to do, the Netherlands as a part of Germany or in some way under German domination.

That the Netherlands has its present status in Europe and expects to retain it is for the greater part due to its most able government and high-minded statesmen, a fact not only well recognized in Europe, but not the least in Washington.

J. G. V.

New York, Jan. 8, 1918.

Amalekites and Amorites at Albany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It grieves me to see THE TIMES identify Elon Brown and William Barnes with the Amalekites and the Amorites. In the twenty-sixth chapter of Genesis, Verse 34, it is related that "Esau was forty years old when he took to wife the daughter of Elon, the Hittite," and as for the other—well, the Amalekites and Amorites fought at Taanach, by the waters of the Megiddo, and certainly Mr. Barnes was not at Armageddon.

LAFAYETTE B. GLEASON.

New York, Jan. 8, 1918.

A PLEA FOR MORE EARNESTNESS IN TIME OF WAR.

O Dweller in each human soul,
Waken our better selves to know
That each, in service of the whole,
Must luxury forego!

Check Thou the glutton in his greed,
Who still goes on to eat and eat,
Consuming food that others need,
Although he is replete!

Make us go simply clad, and wear
A quiet garb without display,
And from our minds the fret and care
Of fashion sweep away.

Quench in our hearts the poor desire
To walk by others' sight alone;
They who to noble things aspire
Have vision of their own.

Discountenance the petty ways
That still distract the nation's trend—
The false amusements, trivial plays,
Of which there is no end.

Oh, make us sober in Thy black
And bitter judgment of the earth!
Give reason unto wits that lack,
And check our callous mirth!

M. E. BUHLER.

MAY OPPOSE KRACKE.

Anti-Whitman Senators See Possible Issue in Appointment.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—With the nomination of F. J. H. Kracke of Kings County as member of the Public Service Commission for the First District officially before the Senate, the first opportunity for a show of strength between Governor Whitman and his Republican opponents in the upper house has arrived. Commissioner Kracke was manager of Governor Whitman's primary and general campaign, and his appointment is regarded at the Capitol as solely a reward for services rendered to the Governor.

Mr. Kracke is already a member of the Public Service Commission under a recess appointment made by Governor Whitman the day before the legislative session began. Under the law he must be confirmed before Jan. 22, or his salary as well as the validity of his official acts after that date in the absence of favorable action by the Senate, would be in jeopardy, although he could remain in his position as a "holdover."

The nomination of Mr. Kracke and that of Charles Bulkley Hubbell of New York for places on the commission were sent to the Senate Finance Committee when received at last night's session. Mr. Hubbell was named at the same time that Mr. Kracke received his appointment. So far no opposition has developed to confirmation of his nomination.

In view of the appointment of Kracke, the "strengthening" of the Senate Finance Committee by the addition of three Republicans who have not stood with the Governor in the past is not without significance. These new appointees are Senator Ottinger of New York, and C. Lockwood and L. Lawson of Kings. They were arrayed against Commissioner Kracke in the recent Mayoralty fight in New York City. Senator Lawson was candidate for the nomination of Borough President on the Bennett ticket.

Neither Ottinger nor the Senators from Kings were prepared today to state whether they would vote for a favorable report on the nomination of Kracke, and this caused some to think that his confirmation would be fought.

A report came today from an authoritative source, however, that neither the Senate leader, Brown, nor Senator Sage of Albany, Chairman of the Finance Committee, also anti-Whitman, would put any obstacles in the way of Kracke's confirmation. It was stated that these leaders, realizing that the coming effort to repeal the direct primary law would involve a bitter fight, were anxious to avoid anything that might be thought a purely personal or political fight on the Governor at present, so that they might be able when the struggle over direct primaries came to convince the public that it was a fight for principle, with no personal element in it.

Friends of Governor Whitman insist that if there should be no fight over the confirmation of Kracke this may be accepted as proof that the opposition lacks the strength to win.

Incidentally there are reports that Governor Whitman is contemplating a coup that will bring to his side the support of the Barnes organization here, and that if Barnes does not assent the Governor will be in a position to take his organization away from him. Negotiations have been in progress with a view of getting for a protégé of the Albany leader an appointment on the up-State Public Service Commission.

The Senate and Assembly held brief sessions today and then adjourned until Tuesday. In the Senate, Senator Wagner introduced a Corrupt Practices bill, providing for a report of campaign contributions ten to five days prior to primary and general elections and limiting individual contributions to $10,000. Political committees would be prohibited from contracting debts for campaign purposes, receiving any contributions in the ten last days of the campaign or disbursing any money to hire special workers on Election Day.

Senator Wagner moved that his bill be advanced immediately to third reading, an unusual step at this time of the session. He said the measure was designed to prevent a recurrence of the disgraceful conditions that marred the Mayoralty campaign in New York City. Senator Henry M. Sage of Albany objected to this course and the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

BILLION A YEAR ARMY'S PAY.

Total Does Not Include Family Allowances or Disability Allotments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The total pay of the United States Army in December was approximately $78,580,800, the Committee on Public Information announced today in the second of its series of statements on the pay of the army and navy and the operation of the War Risk Insurance Bureau. This is at the rate of nearly $1,000,000,000 a year.

The total does not include family allowances or compensation for disability of soldiers provided for in the Insurance act and paid through the War Risk Bureau.

"The intricate task of paying the officers and men of the army, made more difficult by the wide expansion of the last six months, is being satisfactorily accomplished," said the committee's statement.

"To prevent failure to meet the monthly compensation of every man in the service, no matter where he may be located, liberal sums are furnished the various Disbursing Quartermasters in order promptly to meet the army payrolls with their extraordinary demands for funds."

Men serving in France receive their pay in French currency or by United States checks as they may elect, and all soldiers are paid at the end of each month, or as soon thereafter as possible.

DENIES FARE INCREASE.

Service Board Finds City Franchise Bars Trolley Company.

The application of the North Shore Traction Company for permission to increase its rate of fare from 5 to 7 cents was denied yesterday by the Public Service Commission. The commission, however, made no formal order in the case, but held the matter open for ten days in order to permit the company to apply to the Board of Estimate for a modification of the franchise. Otherwise an order will be entered, denying the application of the company to increase its rate of fare.

Unlike the other companies which applied to the commission for permission to increase their income by charging 2 cents for transfers, this company wanted permission to make a direct advance to all passengers. It is the first case to be decided. The company operates a trolley line system in Nassau and Queens Counties.

The decision of the commission was written by Commissioner Whitney, who found that the company was entitled to an increase in fare because its income was not sufficient to meet the cost of operation, and afford a reasonable return on the investment. The commission, however, announced that it was without power to authorize an increase "for the reason that the so-called local franchise obtained from the city contains a provision that not more than 5 cents shall be charged for a single fare."

AID JEWISH CHARITY DRIVE.

Young Men's Committee to Start Democratic Movement.

Plans for the campaign next week by the Young Men's Committee of the Federation in Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies were discussed last night in a meeting at the home of Adolph Lewisohn. Samuel Lewisohn presided. An address outlining the plan was made by Dr. I. Edwin Goldwasser, who said that the campaign was designed primarily to make the Federation a thoroughly democratic organization.

Only about 25 out of the 100 members of the committee were present last night, the other 75 having volunteered for service in the army or navy.

URGE GOVERNMENT TO HOUSE WORKERS

Architects Present a Plan Providing for Munition and Shipyard Employes.

PLAN A SUCCESS IN ENGLAND

Propose a Commission to Take the Land and to Construct Communities.

In a list of recommendations sent to President Wilson and members of the War Council yesterday the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects urged that the Government take upon itself the responsibility for providing housing facilities for workmen employed in munition plants and shipyards. The recommendations were embodied in a resolution passed by the chapter, which pointed out that the high labor turnover in munitions and shipbuilding plants was due to inadequate housing facilities.

The resolution further declared that "the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects feels that a general policy which throws the ultimate financial burden of these war-time industrial housing operations upon private corporations or municipalities is inefficient because it believes that such a policy would long delay the taking of land and the building of the needed accommodations."

The following is a list of the specific suggestions sent to the President:

THE FIRST STEP.

Create a central authority with:
(a) Power to take land for this purpose.
(b) Powers to survey needs for housing facilities and to determine, in co-operation with a central priority board, the relative importance of industrial operations.
(c) Powers to design and construct communities where the needs of such have been made evident by the survey.
(d) Powers to operate and manage these communities during the war and for a period of years thereafter.
(e) Powers to maintain a high standard of physical well-being in munition plants, (adopting the standards set by our most progressive industrial corporations,) and to organize community activities within the communities thus created.

THE SECOND STEP.

Create a commission to study the final disposition of these properties. Such a commission to consider and report upon:
(a) The basis upon which such communities could be transferred to municipalities or local limited dividend corporations.
(b) The organization of local limited dividend corporations to manage and develop the communities created during the war.
(c) The establishment of that part of the cost which should be written off as belonging to the cost of war.
(d) The methods of saving of the appreciation of land values for the benefit of the community as a whole.

In discussing the recommendations, Frederick L. Ackerman, a member of the institute who has just returned from England, where he spent several months investigating the manner in which England was meeting her housing problem, declared that the only method whereby results could be obtained would be by the Government taking hold itself.

"In England," said Mr. Ackerman, "the experiment was first tried of leaving the housing question to industrial corporations and to municipalities. This resulted in endless bargaining and in many cases to absolute failure, because of the precariousness of the investment in the matter of constructing housing facilities near by a munition or shipbuilding plant. The Government stepped in and has saved the situation by taking over the matter.

"When an industrial corporation shows 'labor turnover' well above a thousand per cent., one does not have to argue regarding the needs of drastic action to remedy such a condition. I have it upon good authority that in one plant employing 17,000 men it is necessary to hire 8,000 men per week to maintain a full force.

"I need not go into detail regarding the suggested program. It strikes directly toward doing away with all of the bargaining, bickering, and treating over the purchase of land and the financial arrangements between corporations and the Government. The present system of throwing the responsibility to industrial corporations means endless delays in formulating the terms of agreement. By brushing these all aside and by setting up a commission to study the final disposition of these properties, delays would be avoided, and if at the close of the war it was found that they were good investments the terms of transfer could very easily be made. Unless the Government takes the initiative and the entire responsibility we will continue to bargain about these matters, and our munitions and ships will not be fabricated."

FREE SPEECH IN COLLEGES.

Dr. Lowell of Harvard Outlines Responsibilities It Puts on Faculty.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 10.—Academic freedom of speech is discussed by President Lowell of Harvard University in his annual report, which is published today. After recalling the many forms of national service which the university and its teaching force have rendered during the last year and reiterating that the college will continue "to devote itself to the ordinary process of education" during the coming year, he dwells at length upon academic freedom of speech.

"The teaching by the professor in his classroom on the subject within the scope of his chair ought to be absolutely free," he says. "He must teach the truth as he has found it and sees it. That is the primary condition of academic freedom, and any violation of it endangers intellectual progress. In order to make it secure, it is essential that the teaching in the classroom should be confidential. This does not mean that it is secret, but that what is said there should not be published."

Regarding the rights of the professor outside of his classroom but when dealing with his own particular subject, he says:

"Every professor must, therefore, be wholly unrestrained in publishing the results of his study in the field of his professorship. It is needless to add that for his study in the field of his profession, for the maintenance of its privileges, as well as for his own reputation among his fellows, whatever he writes or says on his own subject should be uttered as a scholar, in a scholarly tone and form. This is a matter of decorum, not of discipline; to be remedied by a suggestion, not by a penalty."

Much more serious difficulty, however, arises from the other half of the subject, namely the right of the professor "to express his views without restraint on matters lying outside the sphere of his professorship." The report continues: "This is not a question of academic freedom in its true sense, but of the personal liberty of the citizen. It has nothing to do with liberty of research and instruction in the subject for which the professor occupies the chair that makes him a member of the university. The fact that a man fills a chair of astronomy, for example, confers on him no special knowledge of, and no peculiar right to speak upon the protective tariff. His right to speak about a subject on which he is not an authority is simply the right of any other man, and the question is simply whether the university or college by employing him as a professor acquires the right to restrict his freedom as a citizen. It seems to me that this question can be answered only by again considering his position in his classroom and outside of it.

"The university or college is under certain obligations to its students. It compels them to attend courses of instruction, and on their side they have a right not to be compelled to listen to remarks offensive or injurious to them on subjects of which the instructor is not a master—a right which the teacher is bound to respect."

RED CROSS HAS SPENT $30,000,000 FOR WAR

Davison Says This Is Part of the $75,000,000 Appropriated by the Organization.

HAS 22,000,000 MEMBERS

War Fund Subscriptions Total $97,226,456—148 Corporations Gave Up Dividends.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Henry P. Davison, as Chairman of the Red Cross War Council, which was appointed on May 10 last by President Wilson, issued a statement tonight in which a detailed accounting is given of what has been achieved by that body during the last eight months. Chairman Davison's statement sets forth the latest available figures concerning the work of the Red Cross, and covers especially the state of the organization's finances.

After showing that the Red Cross since May 10 has increased from 486,304 to fully 22,000,000 members; that its chapters and auxiliaries have grown from 556 to 15,000 in the same period, and pointing out that the organization is operating through commissions in France, England, Italy, Serbia, Russia, and Rumania, Chairman Davison makes this statement regarding finances:

"The annual income of the Red Cross for the year ended May 10, 1917, was approximately $2,000,000.

"The total amount pledged in the campaign for the Red Cross War Fund June 17 to June 24 amounted to $103,000,000, exclusive of dividends declared by corporations. The total collected by the National Finance Committee acting through 2,993 Campaign Committees to Dec. 28, 1917, was $93,925,256.05. In addition there has been collected direct at National Headquarters either in special or direct contributions $3,319,352.12, making a total amount collected, (less certain refunds,) $97,226,456.31. Included in this amount collected, however, is the known amount that was received from dividends."

The number of corporations that declared so-called Red Cross dividends aggregating $17,948,969.31 was 148. Of the total sum collected $2,256,533.29 was received by the Campaign Committee in New York, included in the above figures. Interest on deposits and income on securities contributed makes the total received by the War Campaign Committee to Dec. 28, $97,325,963.64.

"It is estimated conservatively," adds Mr. Davison, "that at least another $6,000,000 will be collected for this fund. Of the amount pledged in New York, amounting to $21,926,990 (exclusive of dividends) of the matured pledges, all but $135,000 has been collected. Adding to the $97,525,000 above referred to, the $6,000,000 to be collected, makes the total gross amount which will be received by the Finance Committee $106,825,955.64.

"This does not accurately state the gross amount collected for the war fund because certain chapters which have not yet made final reports, have retained, on account of their 25 per cent., a sum which amounts to $3,000,000. Thus the gross amount of the war fund may be stated to be, including interest to date, $106,525,000. From this $106,500,000 the following deductions should be made to find out what has been available for expenditure by the War Council:

"There must first be deducted the $13,613,153.04 paid to chapters to be used by them in local war relief work under the 25 per cent. agreement. Then there must be added the $3,000,000 retained by chapters above referred to and an estimated sum of $1,300,000 to be paid to the chapters from the sums still outstanding. In round figures this is a deduction of $18,000,000 from $106,500,000 and leaves available for expenditure out of the war fund alone the sum of $88,325,955.64, exclusive of interest accruing after this date.

"There has been paid by William G. McAdoo, Treasurer of the Red Cross War Fund, to the Treasurer of the Red Cross in general or restricted funds $37,838,308.73, and on Dec. 28 there was a balance in Mr. McAdoo's hands of $48,948,259.32, which was deposited in 3,748 banks throughout America.

"The total amount actually expended to date by the War Council is approximately $30,000,000. This, however, does not tell the story of the total amount for which the American Red Cross stands committed.

"The total amount of appropriations which the War Council has made and which have been approved by the Executive Committee to Dec. 28 from the Red Cross War Funds aggregated $75,329,764.35. Included in this amount, however, are several appropriations which require explanation, and which really should be deducted from the total amount to ascertain the present financial condition.

"The total amount appropriated for Red Cross work in France was $37,443,813.72, but included in this amount is $6,922,000 approximately, appropriated for the purchase of supplies in this country to be shipped to and placed in the warehouses of the commission in France. In the appropriations which the War Council has made upon the recommendations of Major Murphy and his Financial Committee are included these sums, so that this amount, or a very considerable portion of it, will be available for further appropriations.

"There is also included $3,000,000 for working cash capital for the commission to France, which will only be spent for specific appropriations authorized by the War Council and is, therefore, likewise deductible from the total amount appropriated. There is also included in the above list of appropriations $750,000 for working capital for the fourteen divisional officers.

"There is one other appropriation included in the list of appropriations which requires comment and that is an appropriation of $11,288,417 for the purchase of supplies for resale to chapters, such as wool, yarn, and gauze. This amount is represented either by sums due from divisional offices, or by goods in warehouses, but as it is going to be necessary continually to have a stock of such merchandise on hand, this sum is not available for further appropriations. It is a working capital and it is believed that no further additions will have to be made to this working capital, but that it will be entirely sufficient for the period of the war.

"This leaves available to the War Council, assuming our estimate of collections to be correct, for further appropriation $23,800,000, and leaves in the Treasury today, and from collections reasonably expected to be made, approximately $50,000,000, a portion of which is, of course, incumbered by the appropriations already made."

BRICK CHURCH CELEBRATES

Pastor Describes It as Always Aggressive in Loyalty.

At a service held last night at the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, to commemorate the hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the dedication of the first Brick Church at Beekman Street and Park Row, Dr. Albert Ledoux told of the Loyalty of the Church to the Colonies in the Revolutionary War and the firm support it had given to Lincoln in the civil war. He said that in the present war the church was doing its full share in war relief work, and had given many of its members to the army and navy.

Dr. William Pierson Merrill, pastor of the Brick Church, spoke on the spirit of the Brick Church which he said had always represented Americanism in its ideals and convictions. Its loyalty, he said, had never been passive, but always vigorous and a help to the country. Robert Fulton Cutting delivered an address in which he congratulated the Brick Church on the principles for which it stood and good work which it had done since its foundation.

The Brick Presbyterian Church, which was originally part of the First Presbyterian Church on Wall Street, was at first situated at Beekman Street and Park Row, where the first service was held on Jan. 1, 1768. The church separated from the First Presbyterian Church in 1809 and moved to its present site in 1858.

GIVES $40,000 TO CHARITY.

James R. Steers Residuary Estate Will Finally Go to Cooper Union.

The will of James R. Steers, Vice President and Treasurer of Henry Steers, Inc., contracting engineers, gives $10,000 each to the Presbyterian and Sloan Maternity Hospitals and $5,000 each to the Post Graduate, Manhattan Eye and Ear, and Woman's Hospitals and St. Andrew's Convalescent Home for Women and Children.

Upon the death of his wife, Karoline, who gets a life interest in the residuary estate, the principal goes to Cooper Union to establish the "Steers Foundation." The value of the estate has not been determined.

Mrs. Astor Rhinebeck Red Cross Head

Mrs. Vincent Astor, who is engaged in Red Cross work in France, was elected President yesterday of the Rhinebeck (N. Y.) branch of the American Red Cross. Before Mrs. Astor sailed last Summer she had been head of the informal organization of women at Rhinebeck, where the Astor country estate is located, in local war relief work.

Mr. and Mrs. Astor are now residing at Bordeaux, France. Mr. Astor, who is an Ensign, has been taken off active sea duty and is doing shore duty.

Miss Beatrice Friend Weds.

The marriage of Miss Beatrice Friend, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis M. Friend, and Beverly Schattman took place last evening at the home of the bride's parents, in the Regnor Apartments, 115th Street and Broadway. The bride is a niece of the late Emanuel M. Friend, the criminal lawyer. Gerald Friend, a brother of the bride, now in the navy, came from his post to be at the wedding. After the honeymoon at Old Point Comfort the couple will reside in New York.

Lissman—Gottlieb.

Mortimer Merrick Lissman, U. S. N. R., only son of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Edward Lissman, was married to Miss Lillian Gottlieb, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Israel Gottlieb of 327 West Eighty-seventh Street, on Wednesday evening. The Rev. Dr. Lissman, who is a minister of the Hebrew Tabernacle in West 130th Street, and City Chaplain, officiated. Only the immediate relatives were present. Mr. Lissman only received a short leave of absence for his wedding, and as soon as the ceremony had taken place he returned to his ship.

MISS FASSETT TO WED ENSIGN NEVIN

Ex-Congressman's Daughter Engaged to Son of Late Composer, a Member of Naval Reserve.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Sloat Fassett of 895 Park Avenue, formerly of Elmira, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jennie Fassett, to Ensign Ethelbert Paul Nevin, U. S. N. R., son of Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin of this city and the late Mr. Nevin, the composer.

Miss Fassett has traveled and studied abroad, and is a student of music and the languages. She attended the Cathedral School in Washington, D. C., at the same time as the sister of her fiance, Miss Doris Nevin, and it was through their friendship that she first met Mr. Nevin, who is now stationed on one of the United States transports.

Miss Fassett's father was for eight years a member of the New York Senate, and the Republican nominee for Governor of this State in 1891. He was a member of Congress from 1905 to 1911.

NOT FOR FULL FREE TRADE.

President's Plan Is Said to Include Revenue Raising Tariffs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—From all that can be gathered here, it is understood that President Wilson did not contemplate the abolition of tariffs for revenue raising purposes when he included in his statement of American war aims a program for the "removal as far as possible of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade among all the nations consenting to peace and associating themselves for its maintenance."

As near as can be ascertained, it is contemplated that under this clause of the world's peace program the President would seek to make all nations "favored nations" with a view to eliminating the international jealousies and controversies that have sometimes arisen out of favored nation treatment for some and not for others. President Wilson believes his plan will go far toward excluding from world politics one of the foremost causes of international friction.

An official cablegram from Rome today says:

"The Italian press comments extensively upon Lloyd George's speech reiterating the Entente's war aims, to which the Central Powers will have to reply with equal frankness and precision. Lloyd George's declarations demonstrate that peace depends entirely upon a change in Austro-German mentality regarding the war program."

OYSTER BAY HOMES BURN.

Two Homes Destroyed with Loss of $100,000.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Jan. 10.—Two Summer homes were destroyed by fire here today, the loss aggregating about $100,000. Early this morning fire started in the house of Charles R. Theriot, a New York broker. The house had just been completed and was to have been turned over by the contractors today. When the firemen arrived the entire structure was ablaze, and it was burned to the ground. It was valued at $60,000.

In the afternoon a three-story house on the estate of Walter Jennings of the Standard Oil Company was destroyed. It was formerly occupied by Mr. Jennings, who recently erected a large house, and the old house was occupied by the Superintendent of the estate. During the fire Chief W. B. Stedman was knocked down by a falling chimney and suffered a fractured ankle and internal injuries.

Mrs. Lucy Tracy Lee Dies in Rome.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 10.—Mrs. Lucy Tracy Lee of New York, widow of William Pray Lee, and a cousin of Mrs. J. P. Morgan, died here today in her eighty-second year. Mrs. Lee had been one of the leaders in the American colony and was prominent in Roman society. She did a great deal of entertaining before the war. Her sister, Mrs. Catherine Hulbert, is receiving thousands of messages of condolence and sympathy.

Thomas B. Holmes, Editor.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 10.—Thomas B. Holmes, editor of The Daily State Gazette here for nearly a quarter of a century and formerly State Commissioner of Reports, died in a hospital here today following a long illness. For many years Mr. Holmes had been the correspondent of New York and Philadelphia newspapers. He was known as a writer of verse and short stories. Mr. Holmes was 58 years old.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM E. CLORER, a retired hat manufacturer of West Orange, died yesterday. He was 81 years old.

FRANK BARBIERI, 50 years old, in the real estate business in Flushing, died at his home there on Tuesday.

Dr. CHARLES M. FUERTES, a dentist, died yesterday at his home, 304 West 115th Street, in his forty-eighth year.

WILLIAM E. LANE, a retired grocer, and a member of Stony Point Lodge, F. and A. M., of Haverstraw, died at the home of his daughter in Farmingdale, L. I., aged 60 years.

RUTH CAROLINE LASHER, the fourteen-year-old-daughter of William R. Lasher, a teacher in Erasmus Hall High School, died on Wednesday at her home, 825 Argyle Road, Flatbush.

GUY TUMBRIDGE, a son of Captain William Tumbridge, died yesterday in Eustis, Fla., where he had been for the last three years on account of his health. He was in his forty-fourth year.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, 90 years old, was found dead in the yard of his home, 328 York Street, yesterday. It is believed he was killed in a fall from a window on the second floor.

Mrs. CATHERINE E. DUNN, widow of William V. Dunn and mother of the Rev. William V. Dunn, rector of the Church of the Most Blessed Sacrament, East Orange, N. J., died yesterday at her home in Morristown, N. J.

Mrs. AGNES BARWISE, a former President of the Board of Managers of the Boys' Welcome Hall, in Brooklyn, of which she was one of the founders, died at her home in Hackensack, N. J., at the age of 79 years.

FRED J. BUCKLEY, editor of The Paterson Morning Call, died Wednesday night. He was born in 1855 and for fifteen years had been connected with The Call in an editorial capacity. He was the author of several books of humor.

Captain HOLMES RIDDLE, head of the United States Coast Guard station at Seabright, N. J., until he retired last Summer, died on Wednesday at Long Branch, N. J. He had been a member of the United States Coast Guard for thirty years.

JOHN DE MOTT CRONIN, for years prominent in church work in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday while addressing a prayer meeting at 486 Westminster Road, Brooklyn. Mr. Cronin was 57 years old and was for many years a searcher for the United States Title Guaranty Company.

ROBERT A. LAWRENCE, for thirty years an employe of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, died on Tuesday at his home, 563 Tenth Street, South Brooklyn. Mr. Lawrence was a native of Manchester, England, and was a member of Joppa Lodge No. 201, F. and A. M. He was 58 years old.

EMIL WOLFF, Treasurer of the firm of Einstein, Wolff & Co., 1,115 Broadway, died at his home, 171 West Seventy-first Street, on Wednesday. He was also a member of the International Handkerchief Company and the Kurzscheedt Manufacturing Company. Mr. Wolff belonged to the Ethical Culture Society.

JAMES K. MAGAGNOS, 61 years old, a sign painter, for many years in business at 70 Lafayette Street, Manhattan, died in the Kings County Hospital yesterday from burns received when his clothing caught fire from an oil stove. Mr. Magagnos was a former Vice President of the Twenty-second Assembly District Republican Club. He lived at 151 Cleveland Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. KATE SAMUEL, known on the legitimate and vaudeville stage a generation ago as Kitty Mitchell, died yesterday at her home, 280 Dean Street, Brooklyn. She was born fifty years ago at Leavenworth, Kan., and made her first appearance on the stage with Joseph Jefferson, in "Rip Van Winkle." Later she played in her own production, "Crazy Patch," and in vaudeville throughout the country. She was the first woman to join the White Rats.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

FLARSHEIM.—To Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Flarsheim, (nee Edna L. Moses,) a daughter, Jan. 4, Cincinnati, Ohio.

GOLDSCHMIDT.—To Mr. and Mrs. Manfred M. Goldschmidt of Larchmont, a daughter, at the Woman's Hospital, Jan. 9.

Engaged.

CENDOYA—LACAZETTE.—Mr. Julian Cendoya of Santiago de Cuba announces the engagement of his daughter, Maria Christina, to Mr. Alfred A. Lacazette of Havana, Cuba.

FALK—BLUM.—Della Blum to Leroy Falk.

Married.

ALVAREZ—BRIDGMAN.—Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 9, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, by the Rev. Herbert Shipman, Anna Kirk, daughter of General and Mrs. Oliver B. Bridgman, to Octave A. Alvarez of Mobile, Ala.

DE VRIES—PRAGER.—Jan. 6, Miriam Prager to Tobias P. De Vries.

Died.

ARROWSMITH.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918, at his residence, 208 West 71st St., William Arrowsmith. Funeral service at his late residence on Friday, Jan. 11, at 11 A. M. Interment at the convenience of family.

BARNITT.—In Paterson, N. J., on Jan. 10, 1918, John Wilson, husband of the late Mary A. Barnitt, aged 63 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Saturday evening, Jan. 12, at 8 o'clock, at his late residence, 312 18th Av., Paterson. Interment at convenience of family.

BASTEDO.—In Ridgewood, N. J., Jan. 9, George W., husband of Matilda Morris. Funeral services on Saturday, Jan. 12, 1918, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, 47 Melrose Place, Ridgewood, N. J. Interment private.

BLAUVELT.—Suddenly, at Nashville, Albert Blauvelt of Chicago, in the 56th year of his age. Kingston, N. Y., papers please copy.

BROWN.—Jan. 8, Alexander Brown, aged 38 years. Remains at Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St.

BROWN.—Jan. 9, Sidney Brown. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 304 West 126th St., Saturday, 1 o'clock.

CASE.—At New York City, on Thursday, Jan. 10, 1918, Albert Clark Case, aged 66 years. Funeral services at the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, Fifth Av. and 48th St., on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family. Pittsburgh papers please copy.

DREYFUSS.—Emile C. Dreyfuss, eldest son of the late Joseph D. and Nannette Dreyfuss, after a lingering illness, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1918. Funeral from Millheiser Funeral Parlor, 1,460 Lexington Av., Friday, Jan. 11, at 12:30. Relatives, friends, and Joseph Lodge, No. 14, I. O. F. S. of I., are respectfully invited.

DUNN.—At Morristown, N. J., Jan. 9, 1918, Catherine E., wife of the late William V. Dunn and mother of the Rev. William V. Dunn, rector of the Church of Our Lady of the Most Blessed Sacrament, East Orange, N. J. Solemn mass of requiem at the Church of the Assumption, Morristown, N. J., Saturday, Jan. 12, at 10 A. M.

EISENBRAUN.—On Jan. 8, 1918, George W. Eisenbraun of Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., beloved husband of Agnes McPeak and son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Eisenbraun. Funeral Saturday morning at 9:30 o'clock from his parents' residence, 51 Barrow St., Manhattan, to St. Joseph's Church, 6th Av. Requiem mass at 10 o'clock sharp. Members of James Simpson Council, Royal Arcanum, and Knights of Columbus respectfully invited.

ELY.—On Jan. 2, Lieut. William S. Ely, aviator American Expeditionary Forces in France. Lieut. Ely is son of Mrs. and the late Dr. William S. Ely of Rochester, N. Y. Memorial service Friday afternoon, St. Paul's Church, Rochester, N. Y.

ENHAUS.—Jan. 9, William Henry Enhaus, in the 70th year of his age. Services from the residence of his son, William A. Enhaus, 1,477 East 14th St., Brooklyn, Saturday, Jan. 12, 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

FARLEY.—On Jan. 10, at Camp Upton, N. Y., Charles F. Farley, Jr., of 167 East 91st St., beloved son of Police Lieutenant Charles F. Farley and the late Anne Farley, (nee Cody,) also brother of Edward A. and Philip and nephew of Kate and Susan Farley. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FISCHER.—Jan. 8, Mary Fischer. Funeral Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Saturday, 2 P. M.

FOUGERA.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Jan. 10, 1918, Edmund Fougera, in his 63d year. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his son, 821 Argyle Road, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 12, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

FURLONG.—Thomas, Sr., Jan. 5, in St. Louis, Mo., in his 74th year.

GORLIN.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 10, 1918, Helen, beloved wife of Morris Gorlin, in her 50th year. Funeral services at her residence, 19 Baldwin Av., Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 13, at 11 A. M. Warshauer Sick and Support Society are invited to attend. Interment Washington Cemetery, No. 5, Brooklyn, at 1:30 P. M.

GRIGOR.—Jan. 8, William Grigor. Funeral Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Friday, 2 P. M.

HAGADORN.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Jan. 9, Julia Hall, beloved wife of Francis E. Hagadorn and mother of Bertram B. Hagadorn. Funeral services at her late residence, 230 Madison St., Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 11, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

HAGAN.—Peter, on Jan. 10, at his residence, 349 East 116th St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HALL.—Elizabeth Catlin, aged 71, daughter of the late Francis C. and Elizabeth W. C. Hall, suddenly, on Jan. 9, 1918, at 54 West 106th St. Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th Av. and 20th St., on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

HAUT.—On Jan. 9, Friedericke Dorothea, beloved wife of Charles Haut. Funeral Friday from her late residence, 2,635 Sedgwick Av., private. Chicago and Racine papers please copy.

HEROLD.—Jan 9, Lauretta E. Herold, the beloved daughter of the late Margaret and Ignatius Herold. Funeral from her aunt's residence, Mrs. L. Stolzenberger, 225 Brook Av., (corner 138th St.,) Saturday, Jan. 12, at 9 A. M.; thence to St. Ignatius Loyola Church, 84th St. and Park Av., where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment Calvary. Automobile cortege.

HOWE.—On Jan. 10, 1918, George Conover Howe, dearly beloved husband of Margaret I. Howe, formerly of 1,245 Dean St. Funeral services at the Lefferts Place Chapel, 86 Lefferts Place, near Grand Av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 12, at 8:30 P. M. Relatives and friends cordially invited. Albany papers please copy.

HUBEL.—Milberta Louisa Hubel, beloved daughter of William and Lillian Hubel. Funeral Friday, from her late residence, 608 Van Nest Av., at 2 P. M.

INSLEE.—On Thursday, Jan. 10, 1918, Harrison W., son of the late William Harvey and Julia Ward Inslee of Newark, N. J., in his 47th year. Funeral services at 969 Broad St., Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 13, at 3 o'clock.

KELLER.—Suddenly, at her residence, 23 Van Buren St., Brooklyn, Mary A., beloved wife of Joseph L. Keller. Requiem high mass at 9:30 A. M., Friday, Jan. 11, from St. Ambrose Church, Tompkins and De Kalb Avs. Interment at Jersey City at convenience of family.

KEMPSTER.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Jan. 10, 1918, Mary Ann, beloved wife of James Kempster. Funeral services at her late home, 29 West 76th St., Saturday morning, Jan. 12, at 11 o'clock. Interment private.

KNAPP.—Jan. 9, 1918, Julia M., widow of William Knapp, and daughter of the late Robert and Mary Dickson. Relatives and friends invited to attend funeral services at her late residence, 66 East 177th St., Friday evening, 8 o'clock.

KOLLENDER.—Helena, beloved wife of Moritz, and dear mother of Mortimer, Jerome, Mrs. Henry T. Schnitzer, and Mrs. Harry Honigbaum. Funeral from her late residence, 344 Manhattan Av., on Friday, Jan. 11, at 1:30 P. M. Cleveland papers please copy.

KOLLENDER.—First Galician Society. Officers and members are kindly requested to attend the funeral of Helena Kollender, wife of our brother, Moritz, from her late residence, 344 Manhattan Av., Friday, Jan. 11, at 1:30 P. M.
L. JOSEPH, President.
HARRY E. FRIED, Secretary.

KUTNER.—Solomon, Jan. 10, 1918, beloved husband of Bessie, father of Benjamin, Morris, Isidore, Jacob, Harry, Mrs. Isidore Solomon, and Mrs. Ruth Chambers. Funeral from his residence, 116 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, Friday, Jan. 11, at 9:30 A. M. Interment Washington Cemetery. Omit flowers.

LASHER.—Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1918. Gone to rest, Ruth Caroline Lasher, daughter of William R. and Alice Russell Lasher. Funeral services 825 Argyle Road, near Avenue H, Brooklyn, Friday evening at 8:15. Interment Fort Plain, N. Y.

LATIMER.—Angie Ramson, wife of Jonathan C. Latimer, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Elisha Lee, Ardmore, Penn., on Jan. 8. Funeral service, Tioga Centre Church, 2:30 P. M., Sunday, Jan. 13.

LAWRENCE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918, Annie S., widow of Charles S. Lawrence, in her 62d year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at her late residence, 17 Oakland St., Woodhaven, N. Y., on Friday, Jan. 11, at 8 P. M.

LEE.—In Rome, Italy, on Jan. 8, Lucy Eldredge Lee, in the 82d year of her age, daughter of the late William and Lucy Eldredge Tracy, and wife of the late William Pray Lee of New York.

LORD.—At White Plains, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1918, Elizabeth C. Lord, widow of the late George Durrell Lord. Funeral private. Rochester papers please copy.

McGUIRE.—On Jan. 10, Ellen, beloved wife of the late James McGuire. Funeral from her late residence, 104 West 174th St., Bronx, on Saturday, Jan. 12, at 10 A. M. Requiem mass at the Church of the Holy Spirit, Burnside and University Avs., at 10:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

MACAULEY.—On Jan. 9, James, the dearly beloved husband of Jennie Macauley (nee Halpin) and father of James, Jr. Funeral from his late residence, 507 West 178th St., on Friday, Jan. 11, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to Church of Incarnation, 175th St. and St. Nicholas Av., where a mass will be said for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary.

MAGARAHAN.—On Jan. 9, 1918, at 210 East 18th St., New York, Susan Magarahan, daughter of Dennis and Mary Magarahan, formerly of Drumcrow, Parish of Lara, County Cavan, Ireland. Funeral service on Friday, Jan. 11, at 10:30 A. M., in St. Ann's Church, 112 East 12th St., New York City. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

MILLER.—Bernhard, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1918, beloved husband of Rebecca, father of Michael, Elias, Hana, Elbaum, Rose Michel, Blanch Cohn, and Edward. Funeral from his late residence, 515 8th Av., Brooklyn, Friday, Jan. 11, 10 A. M. Interment Union Fields Cemetery. Omit flowers.

MITCHELL.—Miss Kitty Mitchell, known in private life as Mrs. Kate Samuel, Jan. 10, 1918. Funeral Saturday, Jan. 12, at the residence of her son, Mr. George B. Samuel, of 280 Dean St., Brooklyn.

MOFFATT.—At Mamaroneck, N. Y., Lawrence Moffatt, in the 84th year of his age. Services will be held from his late residence, Monroe Av., Sunday, 3 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers. Albany and Eagle, Berkshire County, papers please copy.

MONROE.—At New Canaan, Conn., Jan. 9, 1918, Lucius M. Monroe, aged 56 years. Funeral services at Masonic Temple, New Canaan, on Friday, Jan. 11, at 2:30 P. M. Conveyances will meet train leaving Grand Central Depot at 12:03 noon.

MORRIS.—Henry Lewis Morris, at Atlantic City, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918. Funeral services will be held at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and 44th St., Friday, Jan. 11, at 10 A. M.

NARHOLZ.—Jan. 10, Lena Narholz. Funeral Friday from Funeral Parlors of James E. McLarney & Son, Lexington Av. and 66th St. Requiem mass at St. Vincent Ferrer's Church, at 10 o'clock.

NORMAN.—Adolphus Livingston Norman, suddenly, on Thursday, Jan. 10, at his residence, 24 Fiske Place. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

NORRIS.—Suddenly in Philadelphia, on Thursday, Jan. 10, 1918, of heart disease, Dorothea Clapier, daughter of the late Joseph P. and Frances A. Norris. Notice of funeral service later. Philadelphia and Boston papers please copy.

PARKS.—In Boston, Mass., Jan. 9, Etta Florence Parks, sister of Miss Ella M. Parks of New York, aged 29 years. Funeral services and interment at Parks Creek, N. S.

PEYSER.—Hannah, wife of Sigmund and mother of Melvin, and daughter of Seligman Baum, suddenly, on Jan. 10. Funeral Sunday, Jan. 13, at 10 A. M., from residence, 315 West 113th St. Omit flowers.

PINKHAM.—Jan. 10, 1918, Dr. William E. Pinkham, beloved husband of Elizabeth Chittenden Pinkham, at his home in Atlantic City, suddenly, of pneumonia. Funeral private. Please omit flowers. New England papers please copy.

PLOCH.—On Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1918, Charles Ploch, age 49 years, suddenly. A member of Hope Lodge, No. 244, F. and A. M.; Harmonie Club, Loring Council. Funeral on Sunday, at 2:30 P. M., from his late residence, 24 Cooper St., Brooklyn.

PLYMPTON.—Jan. 10, 1918, at Garden City, L. I., in his 83d year, Gilbert Motier, son of the late Colonel Joseph and Eliza Matilda Plympton. Funeral services at his late residence, 105 Hilton Av., on Saturday morning, Jan. 12, at 10:30. Interment private.

POSNER.—Morris, aged 85, beloved husband of Hannah Posner, beloved father of Mrs. Louise Hirschburg, Charles H., Max, Sally, Ida, and George Posner. Funeral from Martin Pick Chapel, 239 Lenox Av., Friday, Jan. 11, 10 A. M. Interment Bayside Cemetery family plot. Dayton (Ohio) papers please copy. Please omit flowers.

PRICE.—At his residence, 394 Second Av., Edward S. Price, beloved husband of Ella Price, (nee Little.) Funeral services at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square and 16th St., east of Third Av., on Sunday, Jan. 13, at 2 o'clock.

PRICE.—The New York City Colony, New England Women, announces with great sorrow the death of a beloved member, Mrs. J. Dayton Price, at Meriden, Conn., on Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1918.
M. HELEN HICKS, President.

RALPH.—At Chicago, Ill., on Dec. 30, 1917, Robert Ralph. Interment at Linden, N. J.

RILEY.—On Jan. 10, 1918, Catherine Riley, beloved sister of Elizabeth and Alice Riley, and the late Mrs. James Hughes. Funeral will be held from her late residence, 3,035 Bailey Av., Kingsbridge, on Saturday, thence to St. John's Church, where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul, at 10 A. M.

SCHAFER.—On Thursday, Jan. 10, at his residence, 52 West 46th St., Samuel M., beloved husband of Sophie Schafer. Funeral service will be held at the Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St., on Sunday morning, Jan. 13, at 10 o'clock.

SCHAFER.—Temple Emanu-El: The members of Temple Emanu-El are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services of the late Samuel M. Schafer, for many years a Trustee and Treasurer of the congregation, which will be held at the Temple on Sunday morning, Jan. 13, at 10 o'clock.
LOUIS MARSHALL, President.
WILLIAM I. SPIEGELBERG, Secretary.

SHELTON.—Jan. 9, at Stratford, Conn., after a short illness, Edward de Forest, husband of Emily Chapin Burr and only son of the late Edward Nelson Shelton and Mary Jane de Forest. Services at his home on Friday, Jan. 11, at 3:30 P. M. Train leaves New York 1:03, arriving Stratford 2:46.

SIMONS.—On Jan. 10, in his 39th year, Harry Simons, beloved husband of Martha (nee Keit) and devoted father of Nathan and Simon. Relatives and friends invited to attend funeral from his late residence, 9 West 107th St., Friday, Jan. 11, at 2 P. M.

SLOANE.—Suddenly, at Concordia, Kan., on Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, in his 29th year, Jeoffery J., beloved son of David and Tessie Sloane and brother of Ralph, Roy, Rosella, Wilfma, and Betta. Notice of funeral later, at 1,072 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

SMITH.—At East Orange, N. J., Jan. 8, 1918, Frank Webb Smith, husband of Eleanor Hooper Smith, in his 65th year. Funeral service from his late residence, 237 North Arlington Av., Friday, Jan. 11, at 2:30 P. M.

STEELE.—On Jan. 10, 1918, Sarah Elizabeth, beloved daughter of Sarah Isabelle and the late William Joseph Steele. Funeral services at her late residence, 58 West 93d St., Saturday at 1:30 P. M. Interment private.

TEXTOR.—At her residence, 401 East 17th St., Brooklyn, Laura, (nee Hergin,) beloved wife of the late Reynolds Textor, mother of Edwin A. and Rudolph. Funeral service 2 P. M. Friday. Interment private.

TITUS.—Arthur Whitney, suddenly, Jan. 10, in his 53d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 1 Van Corlear Place, Marble Hill, N. Y. City, Saturday, 8.30 P. M.

VAN BOSKERCK.—On Jan. 10, 1918, Arthur Taylor Van Boskerck of 643 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, aged 43 years. Funeral services Saturday, 8 P. M. Interment private.

WATTSON.—At Cornwall, N. Y., Jan 9, 1918, Anna G., widow of the late W. G. Wattson, aged 64 years. Funeral services from her late residence, 14 West Fort Lee Road, Bogota, N. J., Saturday, Jan. 12, at 2:30 o'clock. Interment Kingston, N. Y.

WILCOX.—Julia M., beloved sister of Louise D. Pearce. Service at her late residence, 1,448 Pacific St., Brooklyn, Saturday evening, 8 o'clock.

WOLFF.—On Wednesday, Jan. 9, at his residence, 171 West 71st St., Emil Wolff, in the 70th year of his age. Funeral services at the Meeting House of the Society for Ethical Culture, Corner Central Park West and 64th St., on Friday, Jan. 11, at 2 P. M. Please omit flowers.

YOUNG.—Suddenly, at his residence, 125 West 77th St., Jan. 9, William E. Young, aged 58 years. Services at 425 West 23d St., Friday evening, 8 o'clock.

CRAWFORD.—William H., Jan. 8. Funeral, 17 City Hall Place.

DEMPSEY.—John J., 303 West 134th St., Jan. 9. Funeral notice later.

DESSAUER.—Max, New York Hospital, Jan. 8. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HINCH.—William, 864 East 152d St., Jan. 9. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

KING.—Edward J., Jan. 8. Funeral 351 2d Av.

KOEFLER.—Frank A., 44 West 8th St., Jan. 9, aged 68. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

KOPP.—Sophie, 345 East 92d St., Jan. 9, aged 44. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

LINDEMANN.—Adolph, 449 East 185th St., Jan. 0, aged 66. Funeral tomorrow.

McANANY.—Jane, 67 Adrian Av., Kingsbridge, Jan. 9. Funeral tomorrow.

McCUE.—John, 522 East 78th St., Jan. 9. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McMAHON.—Cecelia W., 229 West 105th St., Jan. 9, aged 78. Funeral private.

MULCAHY.—Dennis, Jan. 8. Funeral, 363 East 150th St., today, 9:30 A. M.

MURPHY.—Charles J., 467 West 34th St., Jan. 9. Funeral tomorrow, 9:40 A. M.

O'MALLEY.—Denis, 420 West 49th St., Jan. 8. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

RILEY.—Thomas, 514 West 152d St., Jan. 8. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

SCHNEIDER.—Joseph, 208 West 142d St., Jan. 8.

WHITE.—James J., 306 East 80th St., Jan. 8. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

Brooklyn.

ADAMS.—William, 1,137 Greene Av., Jan. 8, aged 41. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BRADLEY.—Nellie, 237A Reid Av., Jan. 8. Funeral today.

BURKE.—John, 32 4th Place, Jan. 9. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

CONNORS.—Richard, 240 Johnson St., Jan. 9, aged 31.

COONEY.—Michael J., 232 Baltic St., Jan. 9. Funeral notice later.

COURTNEY.—Catherine, 40 Reid Av., Jan. 9. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

CUNNINGHAM.—Inez H., Jan. 8, aged 51. Funeral 769 Carroll St.

D'ESTERRE.—Hester, 225 McDonough St., Jan. 8, aged 81.

FRIESE.—Emil, 107 14th St., Jan. 8, aged 80. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HALL.—George B., 524 14th St., Jan. 10. Funeral service today.

HURLEY.—John, Long Island College Hospital, Jan. 9.

KETCHAM.—Israel, 643 East 18th St., Jan. 9, aged 82. Funeral tomorrow.

LOUA.—Harold, 202 Richards St., Jan. 8, aged 17. Funeral Jan. 13.

MacKINNEY.—John C., 1,580 East 15th St., Jan. 8, aged 84.

McKINNEY.—Elizabeth, 92 Lexington Av., Jan. 9. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MACEDA.—Thomas G., 459 59th St., Jan. 9, aged 23. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MAGAGNOS.—James A., 151 Cleveland St., Jan. 10, aged 62. Funeral service tomorrow.

MAGHER.—Patrick F., 201 Park Av., Jan. 8. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

MOLONEY.—Fanny, 274 Bleecker St., Jan. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

MURNIN.—John, 236 Hull St., Jan. 8. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MURPHY.—Helen, 1,060 Lafayette Av., Jan. 8.

O'DONOGHUE.—Beatrice L., 248 Howard Av., Jan. 9. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

QUIGLEY.—Vincent, 2,553 Palmetto St., Jan. 9. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

QUINN.—Margaret, 125 Railroad Av., Jan. 9, aged 67. Funeral today.

SCHAEFER.—Frances, 230 Jackson St., Jan. 9, aged 86. Funeral service today.

STUMPF.—Jacob, 94 Cornelia St., Jan. 10, aged 92. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

TUCK.—Mayer, 139 Ralph Av., Jan. 8.

VAN HOOREBECK.—F. J., 676 Woodward Av., Jan. 9. Funeral private.

WARD.—James F., 204 Madison St., Jan. 9. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

WHITE.—Charles K., 14 Stewart St., Jan. 8, aged 46. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

WILLIAMS.—Florence E., 1,131 Nostrand Av., Jan. 10, aged 2.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BLAMEY.—Euphemia, 59 Grant Av., Jersey City, Jan. 8, aged 89.

BRADY.—Ellen, 41 Providence St., Newark, Jan. 8.

BRAUN.—Minnie, 990 Summit Av., Jersey City, Jan. 8, aged 52.

BREITMEYER.—Hedwig, 108 8th St., Hoboken, Jan. 8, aged 70. Funeral private.

BRIGHAM.—Harry van ..., Jersey City, Jan. 8, aged 37.

CASPIE.—Mary E., Hoboken, Jan. 8, aged 71. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

FALLON.—Bridget, 460 Union St., Jersey City, Jan. 8. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

GATELEY.—Walter, 34 Brill St., Newark, Jan. 8.

GILES.—Thomas, 215 12th St., Jersey City, Jan. 8, aged 77. Funeral today, private.

HEDDEN.—William E., 21 Warwick St., Newark, Jan. 8, aged 56. Funeral today.

HAFER.—Emma, 61½ Bowers St., Jersey City, Jan. 8, aged 73. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

JACOBUS.—Isaac M., 100 Dickerson St., Newark, Jan. 8, aged 82. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KENNEDY.—Ann, 10 Ocean Av., Jersey City, Jan. 8.

MATRANI.—John J., 816 Madison St., Hoboken, Jan. 8, aged 8.

MEIER.—Helene C., 804 Willow Av., Hoboken, Jan. 8, aged 62. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

O'CONNELL.—Catherine, 782 Clifton Av., Newark, Jan. 8.

ROSENKRANS.—Alice, 186 Railroad Av., Jersey City, Jan. 8.

SCHLIEMAN.—Martin J., 148 Hancock Av., Jersey City, Jan. 8, aged 57. Funeral tomorrow.

TUCKER.—John, 127 Congress St., Newark, Jan. 8.

ZUSI.—Philip, 482 Belmont Av., Newark, Jan. 9. Funeral tomorrow, 9:15 A. M.

Long Island.

KENNEDY.—Magdalena, Union Course, Jan. 9. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

RAPP.—Agnes, Oyster Bay, Jan. 8. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

In Memoriam.

FRYER.—In loving memory of Alexander Livingston Fryer, Jan. 11, 1917.

KINSTLER.—In memory of Hattie Weil Kinstler, beloved wife and mother. Gone but not forgotten.

STONE.—David John. In loving memory of our beloved husband and father, who died Jan. 11, 1917. EMILY and TOMMY.

GREENTREE.—Mrs. Theodore, mass Holy Trinity Church, today, 9:30 A. M.

McAULIFFE.—John, A., in memory of, died Jan. 11, 1916.

McMAHON.—Catherine J., in memory of, died Jan. 11, 1917.

SCHOENENBERGER.—Mayme G., mass Blessed Sacrament Church, today, 8 A. M.

SEXTON.—Margaret, mass Annunciation Church, today, 8:15 A. M.

Unveiling.

COHEN.—The unveiling of monument in memory of Heyman Cohen, formerly of 38 West 21st St. and 1,643 Park Av., will take place 10:30 A. M. sharp, Sunday, Jan. 13, at Washington Cemetery, Section 2. Relatives and friends kindly attend.

SAMUEL M. SCHAFER DIES.

Veteran Member of Stock Exchange Was Treasurer of Temple Emanu-El.

Samuel M. Schafer, senior member of the Stock Exchange firm of Schafer Bros., and Treasurer of Temple Emanu-El, died yesterday at his home, 52 West Forty-sixth Street, where he had lived for fifty years. Mr. Schafer was one of the original members of the "Coal Holers" so called because they traded many years ago in a basement at 23 William Street. He was also one of the oldest members of the New York Stock Exchange, to which he and his brother, the late Simon Schafer, were admitted after they had formed the firm in 1860.

Mr. Schafer was born in this city Sept. 12, 1840. He attended the public schools and entered a brokerage house as a young man. In the years immediately following the civil war he became prominent as a gold broker. At the time of his death he was Vice President and a Director of the German-American Bank. He had been re-elected to both these offices at the annual meeting on Wednesday. Mr. Schafer is survived by his wife, three sons and four daughters.

GILBERT MOTIER PLYMPTON.

Banker Dies at His Home in Garden City at Almost 83 Years.

Gilbert Motier Plympton, a member of the firm of Plympton, Gardiner & Co., bankers, 26 Exchange Place, died yesterday at his home, 105 Hilton Avenue, Garden City, L. I., from cardiac asthma. He would have celebrated his eighty-third birthday on Jan. 15.

Mr. Plympton practiced law for several years until he founded the firm of Redmond, Kerr & Co. Later he organized the firm with which he was associated at the time of his death.

Benjamin Shepard Dies at 80.

Benjamin Shepard, a retired woolen manufacturer, died yesterday at his home, 78 Harrison Street, East Orange, N. J. He was born in Shepardsville, Mass., eighty years ago. He entered the woolen business in this city in 1858 as a member of the firm of H. B. Smith & Co., which later became Rockfellow & Shepard. During the civil war Mr. Shepard served as a Captain in the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn. He had been an Elder of the Brick Presbyterian Church of East Orange for many years, and had compiled several hymnals. He was a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of the War of 1812, and the Huguenot Society.

Colonel Thomas L. Livermore.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 10.—Colonel Thomas L. Livermore, Vice President of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company, and for many years a leader in copper mining circles, died at his home here today. He had been Vice President of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company for twenty-one years and was an officer in several other large mining corporations. Colonel Livermore was born in Galena, Ill., in 1844.

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During the Show Week, our General Manager, Mr. E. A. Kingsbury, and our General Sales Manager, Mr. E. A. Dauer, can be found at the office of our New York Distributor, the Lawrence Motor Sales Corp., 136 West 52d Street, or at the McAlpin Hotel.

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The Woman Voter

Village Gossip in the Halls of Congress With Its Rumors and Scandals, and How They are Dealt With—The Tricks of the Old-fashioned Lobbyist.

TENTH ARTICLE.—SHE GETS SOME LIGHT ON THE DARK SIDE OF GOVERNMENT.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

"You don't mean that there isn't any corruption in Congress?" the College Woman inquired.

"I didn't say so, did I?" returned the ex-Congressman.

"No, but in the sketch you've just given of a Congressman's life you pointed out that there was no corruption in any of the things you described."

"I didn't mean to imply that a Congressman couldn't be corrupt," said the ex-Congressman. "Congress, as I said, is made up entirely of human beings, and I don't suppose you could get any large number of human beings together without taking the chance of there being a crook somewhere among them. But Congress is very much above the average in that respect. A scandal there is very rare."

"Isn't that because the scandals are not discovered?" asked Tom.

"Just the reverse. Scandals are sometimes discovered and, when they are investigated, turn out not to be scandals at all. So far from scandals being suppressed, I should say that there are more rumors of crookedness than there ever was crookedness. You see, Congress is just like a village. It has a life of its own, apart from the life back home and the social life of Washington both.

"You at home here think of a Congressman just as a Congressman, and put them all about on a level, imagining that each sees the work of Congress before him as a whole and is on the inside of it. The truth is that the work of Congress is like that of a great factory, highly specialized in each department. A new Congressman finds the whole thing a mystery, and even an old one doesn't know much about the things that are going on outside his own line of work, any more than in a factory the man working in the repair shop or the forges knows what is going on in the auditing department.

"Furthermore, Congressmen often don't know each other. For many years David A. De Armond of Missouri was one of the three or four leading Democrats in the House and Joseph G. Cannon was one of the three or four leading Republicans. Both of them were constantly taking part in the debates, and, in fact, each often acted as leader and manager of his party in this or that debate. They sometimes actually confronted each other from the Republican and Democratic sides of the House and clashed in sharp passages at arms.

"Finally Cannon was elected Speaker, the Republicans then being in the majority in the House. At the same time the Democratic members elected a leader, who was John Sharp Williams. He designated De Armond as his assistant leader, who in his absence was to be the official head of the House Democrats. He was mapping out his policies with his new assistant, when De Armond said:

"'In case of any negotiations with the Speaker while you're away, it might be as well if I knew him. Will you introduce me?'

"'What!' said Williams. 'Do you mean to say that you've been sixteen years in Congress and don't know Uncle Joe?'

"'It's a fact,' said De Armond. 'I never met him in my life.'

"So Williams introduced him. Of course, it was exceptional for two such prominent and active leaders as Cannon and De Armond to be strangers, but among ordinary members there is nothing unusual about it. Most of the work of Congress is done outside the House itself; it is done in the committee rooms, and what you see when you watch the House in action is merely the finishing touches to work already nearly completed. So that a man who works hard has plenty to do that never brings him in contact with most of his fellow-members, and he may not even know some of them by sight.

"When you look down on the House from the gallery, it seems to your eye as if all the members were not only in plain sight of you but in plain sight of one another. If you were to sit down among them you would be surprised to find how narrow your range of vision was. Outside of the group around you the House seems merely a mass and a noise. When adjournment comes, or when you leave for any other reason, you make your way out as you would in a theatre, and you no more see the individuals than you see the individuals who are leaving the theatre with you. If a man sticks at his place all day he never sees more than the group around him from the time he comes in till the time he leaves, and when he leaves the only people he sees are those who are leaving by the same aisle out of which he is going.

"Now in such a life as this, really the life of a small town, human nature being what it is, there is the same tendency to gossip about one's neighbors and the same ignorance of the neighbors' real motives that there is in a small town. We all love scandal. Some Congressman hears a choice bit of it about some other Congressman, or some Cabinet officer, perhaps, and retails it to his chum in the cloakroom. For Congressmen are only human beings; they are just as credulous as other human beings, and what is more, they are often just as ignorant of everything in Congress, outside of their own narrow sphere of individual activity, as you are here in New York.

"After awhile the gossip gets out and there is a scandal. People are ready to believe the worst of politicians, and the mere assertion that there is something wrong in the Committee on Hymns and Doxologies is enough to damn every member of that committee in the popular mind as a crook. The members of the committee heatedly demand an investigation; the public looks on callously, and says, 'Aha! trying to cover up their tracks.' Then there is a long investigation, full of tiresome details which nobody reads. After awhile the investigating committee reports that there is nothing in the scandal, and the public says, 'Whitewash.'

"That was the history of the so-called 'leak' scandal, in which some member of the Administration was supposed to have tipped off friends in Wall Street about the Administration's foreign policy in order to enable them to make a fortune. The corridors of Congress were full of that gossip, and if you had heard it you would have been surprised to notice that the Congressmen who retailed it with winks and innuendoes retailed it just as a man in the subway retails some scandalous gossip. That is, they 'got it from somebody on the inside' or 'from a friend of mine who knows.' You'd suppose the Congressman himself was on the inside and knew, wouldn't you? That's because you imagine Congress to be a totally different thing from what it really is. It's no more on the inside than you are, except as to the particular things the particular Congressman is engaged in."

"Still, you don't mean to say that that is the invariable history of every scandal, do you?" asked Tom. "Isn't there anything in all the ancient stories about lobbyists?"

"Wait a moment," interrupted his wife. "What is a lobbyist?"

"A lobbyist," said the ex-Congressman, "is a man who influences Congressmen to vote for or against some piece of legislation. He was so called because he was supposed to stand out in the lobby and buttonhole the Congressman as he came out; and there was always an underlying idea that while he was buttonholing the Congressman in the lobby he slipped him some greenbacks.

"That sort of thing dates back to an era that is gone, but the word remains. Mind you, I don't mean to say that bribery and corruption are gone, or that they ever will go until all men are honest. As long as there are two dishonest men, or women either, left in the world, one will bribe the other to give him what he wants. But to suppose that Congress, even in its worst days, was any worse in that respect than other bodies of men is to suppose that the voters managed somehow with unerring perception, and for no earthly reason, to pick out all the crooks in the country and enthusiastically elect them to Congress.

"Just after the War of Secession there was a great boom in material prosperity in this country, and men were so busy getting rich that for awhile moral values were altogether lost sight of. Of course, Congress was affected just as all other departments of life were affected, and it reeked with corruption but it was not a particle worse than business was, for instance. If Congress had its Credit Mobilier scandal, business had its Black Friday and its Gold Conspiracy, and industry had its railroad wreckers.

"If you wish to know the worst of that time, read Mark Twain's 'Gilded Age,' which painted it in its blackest colors. But black as he paints Congress, he does not paint it as a wicked band of pirates elected by a high-souled and saintly constituency. He shows how men robbed one another in business by wildcat schemes; he shows how the whole age was rotten under its gilt of prosperity.

"It was in those days that the lobbyist was really the thing your imagination paints when you hear the word, the coarse briber in the lobby waiting for the dishonest Congressman to come out and be tempted. There was a rush of building up new industries, each of which wanted some concession from the Government and was willing to pay for it, and each trying to get ahead of the others by bribing faster and more furiously. That accounts for the fact that most of the scandals of that time bear the names of railroad companies.

"The nation gradually got its poise, and as it sobered up from its spree Congress, which is merely a microcosm of the nation, sobered up with it. It became harder and harder for a lobbyist to make a living. The present-day lobbyist is a poor, miserable imitation of the glorious scoundrel who handed out fortunes and governed legislation. He makes his living entirely by swindling his employers."

"How does he do that?" asked Anna.

"By making them believe that he is bribing Congressmen when he isn't. He gets hold of some organization that is trying to push some piece of legislation, goes to Washington, and sends them periodical reports of the progress he is making, always coupled with the assurance that another thousand or two will enable him to put it over. Really he never sees a Congressman, except maybe to ask him what time it is or how he likes the weather; but the gulls back at home continue to send him money until they get tired, and then he looks around for a new set of dupes.

"It is a dirty kind of business, but his victims deserve to be robbed. They think the money they send him is being spent for bribery, and they are themselves bribers in intention. I remember once when a certain association of Government employes was trying to get a bill passed raising the salaries of those who belonged to it. They employed a Tammany ex-Congressman from this city as lobbyist. He was a very well-known man, but I will disguise him by calling him Tim Carmody, which was not his real name.

"Carmody put up at a fine hotel in Washington and lived on the fat of the land. He never went near the Capitol, but every time his funds ran low he would inform the association that he was making great progress, and that a little more money would enable him to put it over. The bill, in fact, was pigeonholed in the committee room of the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and had no chance of ever getting out. Senator Wolcott of Colorado was Chairman of that committee and ruled it absolutely.

"One week Wolcott went to New York on business, and while he was gone some member of his committee, running across this bill and not knowing that the leaders had decided it should not be reported, perfunctorily brought it up before the committee, and it went through. That is, it was reported out of the committee to the Senate, for such action as the Senate might choose to take.

"Carmody saw the item in the morning paper. He had just been coming to the conclusion that he was through. The poor devils whom he was milking had been getting restive—you see, all funds had to be raised by an assessment on these workingmen—and it didn't look as if they would stand for another touch. He had been figuring on losing his job and hunting another. But that item was his opportunity.

"He wired the association something like this: 'Have just got bill out of committee. See newspapers. All is plain sailing now if I can have another thousand. Trick must be turned between now and Tuesday. Success or failure depends on instant response.'

"So the poor dupes got together and extorted another thousand from the hard working members of the association and sent Carmody the money. He paid his hotel bill, about which he had been in some doubt, and got out. Wolcott got back from New York, moved to recommit the bill, and it went back to his committee to die the death he had intended for it. I saw Wolcott that day, and I never saw him so angry.

"'That ass on my committee,' he said, 'simply enabled that infernal villain Carmody to rob those poor wretches of another slice of their wages. Carmody, of course, will explain it to the satisfaction of his victims; he will tell them that the money wasn't enough, that I held out for a higher price, and that he did his best. What infuriates me, though, is the robbery of these poor, hard working people of money they can't afford to lose.'

"I didn't altogether agree with Wolcott. These poor, hard working people were trying to bribe Congressmen, and it seemed to me that they deserved what they got. But that's all that lobbying amounts to in these days."

"That is," said the Washington Correspondent, "lobbying by a lobbyist."

"Who but a lobbyist would lobby?" asked Anna.

"Well, I'll tell you," said the Correspondent, clearing his throat.

WENT DOWN WITH HIS GOLD.

Germany Offers Indemnity for Loss of Granados on Torpedoed Ship.

MADRID, Jan. 10.—The German Government has offered to pay to the family of Enrique Granados, the Spanish composer, 668,000 pesetas (about $130,000) as indemnity for the loss of their father.

Enrique Granados and his wife were lost in the sinking of the British cross-Channel steamer Sussex in March, 1916. Herr von Jagow, the then German Foreign Minister, expressed regret for the death of the composer in April, 1916. In June of that year a musical performance was given in New York for the benefit of the children of Señor Granados, who visited the United States late in 1915.

At the Aeolian Company, where Granados was well known, it was said that the family of the pianist has been left poorly provided for. Although he received a considerable sum for the right to produce his opera, this was lost when the Sussex sank, Granados having followed an old Spanish custom and insisted upon being paid in gold, which he carried when he sailed in a belt beneath his clothes.

It is understood that the six children of the composer have been compelled to depend largely upon the royalties received from his compositions published in this country.

WOULD SAFEGUARD STATES.

Governor Edge Wants Them Protected in Right to Tax Railroads.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 10.—Governor Edge, as President of the Congress of States on Equalization of Taxation, telegraphed tonight to Vice President Marshall and Speaker Champ Clark urging upon them the importance of safeguarding the rights of States and municipalities to tax railroad properties in any law which is enacted by Congress to provide for Governmental control of railroads.

At the same time Governor Edge sent telegrams to the Governors of Maine, Georgia, and Kansas and other national offices of the State tax organization, uring them to take up the matter personally with Senators and Representatives in Congress.

SEEKING FOR PAYNE ASSETS

Real Estate Experts Try to Find Value of His City Property.

The real estate experts, Robert C. Knapp and Henry Brady, who were named as the receivers of the property of Clarence Payne, against whom involuntary petitions in bankruptcy were filed on Wednesday, began yesterday the work of discovering the value of the property Mr. Payne has in this city. So far as the facts were disclosed yesterday, Mr. Payne limited his cash investments in real estate to a fund not exceeding $1,000,000, his plan being to make a comparatively small payment on a parcel of encumbered property and then by careful management place it where it could earn a fair return on the investment and sell it at an advance. It was said that Mr. Payne neither made nor lost much money in his real estate ventures. It could not be learned yesterday whether Mr. Payne had at his command his entire fortune, said to amount to $25,000,000, or whether the greater part of it was tied up in a trust.

It developed that Mr. Payne had invested a great deal of money in moving pictures, and that one set of pictures, which cost him $75,000, has not yet been exhibited. It was said that his moving picture investments had not been profitable. His equity in the twelve-story apartment house at 383-387 Park Avenue, which amounted to $650,000 in 1915, had dwindled, it was said, to $100,000. Besides this he has equities in the property at 140 West Seventy-ninth Street of $50,000 and in property at Woodmere, L. I., of about $53,000. His interest in the Verona apartment house at Sixty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue was estimated at $50,000. It was reported that he had bought this property from the heirs of Francis L. Leland for $800,000. Mr. Payne is now at his mother's home in Menlo Park, Cal.

AFFIRMS BUENZ CONVICTION

Court of Appeals Passes on Case of Ex-Hamburg-American Aid.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals handed down a decision yesterday affirming the conviction of Karl Buenz, ex-German Minister to Mexico, who at the outbreak of the European war was the managing director of the Hamburg-American Line in this country, and three other former Hamburg-American officials, who were convicted more than a year ago of conspiracy to defraud the United States. The indictments charged that Buenz and his confederates filed false manifests with the United States Customs authorities in order to get supplies to German raiders then operating in the Atlantic. The other men whose convictions were affirmed were George Kotter, Adolph Hachmeister, and Joseph Poppenhaus, all subordinates of Buenz.

The false manifests which Buenz and the other plotters filed were intended to conceal the destination of the vessels, all of which it subsequently turned out were under German charter at the time, although flying neutral flags. Buenz and Kotter face terms of one and a half years each in the Federal Penitentiary. Poppenhaus's sentence was one year and one day. Hachmeister died several months after his conviction. The decision of the Court of Appeals was unanimous.

ASKS McCARTHY'S REMOVAL.

Scott Nearing Objects to Marshal's Remarks About Himself.

Scott Nearing, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the so-called People's Council of America, which has been agitating for a Bolshevist peace, has asked the Government to remove United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy of the Southern District of New York. He says that the Marshal at a meeting held recently, at which among other things the United States Constitution was referred to as "a scrap of paper," had uttered statements which tended to incite mob violence against Mr. Nearing.

As a matter of fact, what the Marshal said was that if Mr. Nearing kept on agitating along certain lines he might some day find himself in trouble, when there were no officials in calling distance to protect him.

To Fight Dry Amendment.

The New York State Brewers' Association in convention yesterday decided to fight the passage of the Federal Prohibition amendment.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—5 (original)—The State of Wyoming, com., v. the State of Col. et al. Reargument continued for defendants and for the U. S.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call Jan. 11: Nos. 5, original, 207, 130, 73, 363, 573, (576, 577, 578, 579, and 580), 580, 534 (and 647), 665, and 504.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—SECOND CIRCUIT—Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, Post Office Building.

Liverpool, &c, Co<Bklyn & D Co.
West Indies SS<Chicago Co.
Hudson Co<Barge Rebecca.
Taylor<Fram.
Re Arkin.
Re NY & Porto Rico.
Mayed<Mutschied.
Universal Co<SS Ada.
Annie<Universal Co.
3d Av Ry<Mills.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Greenameyer<Marden, Orth & H Co.
Graham<Scandinavian-Am Line.
Bealonowski<Erie RR.
Hanbury<Hotel Op Co.
Roberts<Criss.
Lederer<Kessler.
Allann<Druid SS Co.
US<NY C RR. (3.)
Dudick<Leh Val RR.
Nelson<Standard Film Industries.
Lewis<Notman.
Proctor<NY C RR.
Jadczaczak<same.
Bentham<Zell.
Delaney<Penn RR.
Carroll<Ud & Australian SS Co.
Gavin<Moses.
Tracy<Standard Oil Co.
Longo<Edison Storage Battery Co.
Holden<United Fruit.
US<1 Package Cut Diamonds.
Stupel<Marden, Orth & Hastings Co.
Smith<Standard Sanitary Mfg Co.
Wright<Clyde SS Co.
Tompkins<NY, N H & H RR.
Selden<CNY.
Thompson<NY C RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Thorburn<Gates (2.)
Dumas<Cordes.
Napoli<Cunard.
Beuchler<Niles.
Quattaracchi<Cadillac Hotel.
Maroney<C & D SS Co.
Ballard<Audubon.
Simpson<Newport News Shipbldg Co.
Simons<Cronwell.
Monks<L V Coal Co.
Teplitsky<R E A SS.
Carver<Lowenstein.
Burns<I M M Co.
Gregg<Megargel.
Wilds<Cohen.
Arena<Mills.
Re Tug Dr Geo J Moser.
Luckenbach<Cargo of Chrome Ore.
McCarron<NY, N H & H RR.
Terlitsky<R E A SS.
Hallparn<Francis.
Wadowles<Leh V RR.
Guar Trust<McCabe.
Erb<Bettendorf.
Phila Shipbldg Co<Aldenham.
Wilson<Tug Geo W Elder.
US<SS Bris.
McAllister<Ross.
Pa Steel Co<NY City Ry.
Howard<SS Satsuma.
Gordon<Tug Mahoney.
Woods<Tug Overbrook.
Dailey<Tug Mahoney.
Rice<Mayar.
Wohlers<Steiner.
Lewis<Eastman.
Van Orden<Coleman.
Wolf & & H<SS Manchuria.
Aktieselskabet< 20020 Bags Sugar.
Same<Jamison.
McGuire<Penn RR.
Faugera<Lewis.
NY P E Corp<Mallory SS Co.
Mara<Wood.
Re Kranz.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.—Bankruptcy at 2 P. M. Discharges:

Adams J Ingram.
Wilhelmine Benard.
Camille Weidenfeld.
Ely A Piquet and Albert Piquet.

Motions:
J Chavkin et al (2.)
Morris Jablin.
Joseph Greenberg, Inc.
Aladdin Constr Co.
L W Schwenk (2.)
William H Squires.
Hugh C Ford.
Joseph Vogel, Inc.
John Bellmer.
Lena Bloch.
John Gottesman.

Common law at 10 A. M.: Karscher<Nassau Electric RR. (on trial.)

10:30 A. M.:
Mulcahy<Borden's Condensed Milk Co.
Gusicki<Pine Hill Coal Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Wilson & Adams Co<Mack Pav & Const Co et al.
N Y County Nat Bk<Peckworth et al.
Quick<Purvis.
Williams<NY & Q El Light & Power.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Scott, Page, and Shearn, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Schenker<Schenker.
Altschul<Ludwig.
Wasserman<CNY.
Calvano<Int R T.
Buckley<Beaver.
Logan<Fidelity-Phenix F I Co.
Ritchey<Murphy.
Wolff<De Vaux.
Stein<Lyon.
Hogan<Thorn.
Grunert<CNY.
Karczag Pub<Shubert Theatrical.
Pilar<Armour.
Poenick<Crystal.
Waters<Milliken.

APPELLATE TERM.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Rosenstock<Steinfeld.
Island Realty Co<Capehart.
Everett<Everett.
Worrall<Brady, Ltd. (2.)
Re Keegan.
Weston<Spooner & Wells.
CNY<Wohl, South & Co.
Stern<Kahrs.
Intl Ry of Cent America<Zemurray.
Re Murtha.
Deppert<Brien.
Streifer<Jackson.
Eagle<Nirenberg.
Rechler<Steckler.
Herman<U S SS Co.
Carbonaro<De Mauro.
Tollias<28th St Co.
Long<Goldwarm.
Met Trust Co<Glass.
Mueller<Mueller.
City R E Co<Maxcy.
Golden<5th Av Coach Co.
Rubin<Scott.
Zuckerman<Fischer, Mann & Co, Inc<Beach.
Pollak<Pollak.
Knopf<Sherry.
Olympic Dress Co<Dreyer.
Brann<Reilly.
McCormick<CNY.
Wilson<N Y Tel Co.
Bolm<Century Amus.
Brann<Reilly.
Re McCarthy.
Fleitman<Morse.
Society for Relief of Half Orphan, &c<Bklyn Building Material Co.
Equitable Life<Burch.
Re Maltbie.
Perbost<Borchard.
Hirsch & Co<Benyunes.
Greenwald<Greenwald.
Wachtel<Trow Directory Print & Bookbinding Co (2.)
Dunham<Dunham.
Clausen-Flanagan Brewery<McGovern.
Halbrecht<Newman.
Same<Reitzfeld.
Goldsmith<Roth (3.)
Roth<MacRossie.
Mitchell<Loewy.
Falletta<same.
Turk<Nassau Elec RR (2.)
Gennerich<Schneider.
Guaranty Trust Co<Second Av RR (Schrager.)
Rodgers<Rodgers.
Realty Mercantile Credit Assn<Scarsdale Supply Co.
Stone<Town & Country Estates.
Cohn<Mottus.
Sturges<Columbus Circle Const Co.
Neuberg<Coffin.
Reilly<N Y Edison Co (2.)
Leighton<Leighton (3)
Re Stefano.
People ex rel Downs<McBride.
Sun Printing & Pub Co<Intl Paper Co.
Stephens<Stephens.
Re Flero.
Finkelstein<Atkinson.
Bernstein<Krohnberg.
Re Chamberlain.
Elkus<Nixon.
Nevarra<Schwartz.
Solomon<Solomon.
Re Tilton (Colburn.)
Re same (Dolan.)
Re same (O'Neill.)
Re same (Knapp.)
Re same (Dolan.)
Re same (Duckering.)
Miller<Wolfe.
Equitable Trust Co<Sala.
Re Kuebler.
Byrnes<Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.
Newell<Peter Ibbetson Co.
Natl Bank of Ogdensburg<Finlayson.
People<Millman.
McCarthy<McCarthy.
Economou Ritsos Co<John Magee & Co.
Miellaccio<Lord & Taylor.
Re Toler.
Re Industrial Sav & Loan Co (Peling.)

PART II.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Gilleran<Owens (3.)
Woodward<Harrington.
Hammerstein<Hammerstein.
Knobloch<Knobloch.
Thomashefsky<Edelstein.
Re M & R T Co<Mahoney.
King<Pacific Hall.
Falliace<Falliace.

Undefended divorces:
Kuss, Bosch, Kennedy, Faulhaber, Wambold, Wulff, Cohen, Andrea, Van Tassel, Wolinsky, Bloom, Hodges, Fortis, Cohen, Andrassy, Somogyi, Stehlick, Wochansk, Spira, Flower, Romano, Sammon, Sandesman, Lippmann, Daily, Perlmutter, Dempsey, Degen, Moffatt, Frost, Maclaire, Pollinger, Wingersky, Byrnes, Mike, Rosenbach, Wood, Cohen, Creamer, Dooling, Meyer, Berns, Winslow, Elser, Hawthorne, Brown, Morrison, Schermerhorn, Comito, Rushmore, Weinstein.

Preferred cause:
Federal Terra Cotta Co<Purdy.

General calendar:
Goudie<Kemerer.
Saacke<Cole.
Wachsman<Sprondo.
Evers<Schutz.
Bernheim<Bernheim.
Kruger<Kruger.
Moder<Moder.
Hercules Talk Mach<Extensive Mfg Co.
Marx<Marx.
Bordenstein<Oppenheim.
Ultramarine Co<Heller.
Gagliardi<H. P. Rose.
Radin<Nat Surety Co.
Clear.

PART IV.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

Aetna Hosiery<Gallo.
Frank<Wolincar Shoe.
Bachman<Cohen.
Weene<Levine.
Smith<Balotin.
Wilson<Israel.
Wilkser<Wadler.
Wade<Wade.
Wallman<Toepfer.
People<Lusher.
Lopoma<Crandall.
Clear.

PART III.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.

Bernhardt<Corduke.
Ehret<H O H Co.
Isso<Cohen (2.)
Dinnes<Schoenbach.
Goldberg<Fogel.
Brociner<Schoonmaker, Inc.
Potozky<G Lisa & Co.
Mekey<Peck Slip Auto, &c. Co.
Cohen<Sharfin (2.)
Karagasian<Reman.
Selig<5th Av Coach.
Daly<Wolf.
Aurigemma<CNY.
Acker<NY Rys.
Pomerance<Chappelle.
Berlman<Kellogg.
Font<Schoenfield.
Swift & Co, Inc<3d Av RR. (Action No. 1.)
Same<same. (Action No. 2.)
Castringno<Jacks.
Kozloff<Ameorge, (2.)
Aronowitz<Bausback.
Freeman<Stolzer.
Wishnak<Seabury Elevator Co, Inc.
Brady<CNY.
Yudits<NY Rys (2.)
Twomey<Stand Arch.
A Strigan<NY & Q C RR.
O Strigan<same.
E Strigan<same.
Prilutsky<Defiance Button Machine Co.
M Feld<W Strathman, Inc.
H. Feld<same.
Stigman<NY Rys.
Farrely<Chase.
Murphy<NY Rys.
Milonas<same.
Murphy<Becker's Aniline & Chem Wks.
Pucca<Fowler.
Mayer<Matherney & CNY.
Gomez<CNY.
Stevensky<D, L & W RR.
A Cohen<CNY.
H Cohen<same.
D'Allessandro<Kimmelman.
Badesch<Pantsky.
D'Allessandro<Kimmelman.
Behan<Barrett.
Keller<Pick.
Rothkoff<W Ladman.
Sama<A Lasman.
McGuire<A A Volk Co, Inc.
T Foster<Floretti.
T A K Foster<same.
Rodriguez<NY Rys.
Golden<Martens.
Degner<Bauer.
W Fleischmann<Raskin.
B Fleischmann<same.
Favassa<Rap Transit Subway Const Co.
Sharkey<Schwarzier.
Kravitz<Fleischmann.
Tesoriere<Bush.
Tesoriere, admr<same.
Satloff<G W McNulty, Inc.
Murphy<McMahon.
Markowitz<NY Rys.
Marks<Daniels.
McKiernan<Borg.
Halitzer<Henele Const.
Siegler<CNY.
Denaria<Whitridge.
Robertson<L I RR.
G M de Prado<Simonetti.
U De Prado<same.
Pelzerman<Strumpf.
Corso<Steiner.
Spinelli<CNY and 2d Av Ry.
Aptmann<Feuerstein.
Kaminsky<Weltman.
Parsons<U E Realty.
M Landau<Meyersohn.
U Landau<same.
Leventhal<Newman.
Meskill<Hecker.
Montgomery<Savalos.
Donovan<Blach.
Wiener<Frank.
Everett<Saugerties & NY Steamboat Co.
McTiernan<NY Rys.
Weiss<Froelich & Chopak.
Korn<Garland Refrigerator Co.
Townsend<Rafferty Cont Co, Inc.
Sokoloff<Rosenberg.
Wachtlinsky<Singer Sewing Machine Co.

PART XIV—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Wolffe<Lanternier.
Beekman<Bradley Con.
Queens Co Water<CNY.
Smith<Chapin Home for Aged and Infirm.
Ebenberg<Lustgarten.
Stutz<Diamond Silk.
Lykens<Brady.
Brill<Friedhof.
Farquharson<Rowland.
Albert<Heineman.
Kohler<Keech.
John Monks & Sons<Rennolds.
Rennolds<John Monks & Sons.
Fritz<Smith-Worthington Co.
Cassady & Co<Federal Forwarding.
Sanguinetti<Wills.
Towne<Durkin.
Watson<Dwyer.
Riverside Bank<Lawrence.
Bunnell<B'klyn Rty Sellers.
Posner<Lederer.
Hoffman<Derby.
Verner<Gilbert.
Mitchell<Rothschild.
Barsky<Kelly.
Clarke<Bickert's Brewery Co, Ltd.
Podbelsky<McDermott.
Little & Ives Co<CNY.
Kehoe<Fabricant.
Purnell<Malaei.
Horowitz<Sekoson.
People's Nat Bank<Crotch Island Granite Co.
Postal Tel Cable Co<Associated Press.
Group<Levy.
Van Ness<Hillands.
Postal Tel Cable Co<Assoc Press, (4.)
Katz<Alson.
Quartararo<D'Arsaro.
Battery Park Nat Bk<Gifford.
Fid & Dep Co of Md<M & S Cont Co.
Postal Tel Cable Co<Associated Press.
Sainsbury<Murrell.
Keppler<Keppler.
Tull<De Moro.
O'Sullivan<Russell.
Berger<Wiener.

TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term rules.

PART III.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Salzano<Kiosk Cont. Co. Sedlow<N. Y. Rys.
PART IV.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Sheridan<NY Rys.
PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Adjourned to Jan. 14.
PART IX.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Brukner<Kennedy.
PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Rosenthal<Levy.
PART XI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XII.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XIII.—No day calendar.
PART XIV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XVII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Sisson<Todd. Same<Victor Hotel Co. Same<Garthe.
PART XVIII.—Dudley, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar:

Michael O'Connell, Cornelius O'Leary, Bridget Bowler, Michael Batz, Rafaele Perna, Mary A McPartland, Augustus Burno, Abraham Rosenberg, infant, Fannie Rosenberg, Rose Rosenberg, Pauline Britten, infant, Nathan F Strauss, George D Cozirakis, Joseph Isaacs, Mary F Toue, infant, Gertrude Vosseler, Martin Engel, Muriel L R Conkling, infant, Vivian E. J. Conkling, Olga L G Conkling, Moritz Gerber, Anna Burkhardt, Augusta H Lynde, Ann E Berwick, Jacob Appell, Anthony Gerard, William De H Washington, Mary Lynch, Alexander Field, Willoughby Harvey, Nettie Plaut, Joseph Bock, Joseph Weinert, Patrick Fitzsimmons, James E Donegan, Albert Baumann, Lizzie Konny, Alice Egan, Anna Bachmann, &c, Leon Lauvier, &c, Mary A Simpron, Emily Wilson, Irene Bishop, Sarah P Avery, Mary E Butler, Jeannette M Day, Benjamin F Einstein, Benjamin Einstein, Susan Mount (2.), Mary F Ronalds, Anan A Buchanan.

Wills for probate: Charles A Williams, Anna E Haas, John W Onderdonk, Dorothea Taylor, Johan C Christinson, Francesco P Viscaino, Barnet Papienick, Charles F Scott, H F Birnbaum, John J. Finn, George C Longley, Annie F Burnham, Edward H Movins, Frederick F Vandewater, Moses Bachman, John Braunbach.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Auto & Cycle Co<Smith.
Osinsky<Equator Bldg, &c. Co.
Nippon-Am Co<N E Panama Hat Co.
Cohen<Dorfman.
Schreiber<Aaron.
Charnick<Schlessinger.
Frost<Hocking Glass.
Frey<Travers.
Chanin<Ablowitz.
Nippon-Am Co<N E Panama Hat Co.
Herzig & Rappaport<Besten & Langen.
Franklin Knitting Mills<Smart Set Spec Clothing Co.
Schabb<I R T.
Dicker<same.
Sokolsky<same.
Berger<same.
Kongsvold<same.
Kafter<same.
Punsky<same.
Lieberman<same. (2.)
Newlander<same (2.)
Dilliberto<same.
Kaplan<same.
Landsberg<same.
Slopek<same.
Karp<same.
Otto<same.
Heller<same.
Freiberg<same.
Zaphiriou<same.
Downey<same.
Wiesenberg<Standard Market Co.
Burns Bros<Greenfield.
Gimbel Bros<Anglin.
Romoff<Winter.
F Simon & Co<Morgan.
Ency Brit Corp<Brown.
Krohnberg<Fed Ins.
Bacon<Driggs Ord Co.
61 St Bldg Corp<Eltoma Rty Co.
Richards<Van Slyke.
Severin<Goldberg.
Mendelson<Gilmore.
Tikalsky & Schaffers<Dure.
Lederer<Park.
De Lorenzo<Bway-John St Corp.

PART II.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M., ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Krohnberg<Alpert.
Ideal Silk Mills<H. Wilbur Dolson Co.
Landau<N Y Rys.
Fuchs<R T Subway Cont Co (2.)
Courtis<Int R T.
Gugasian<N Y Rys.
Greenberg<Phoenix Amuse Co.
Hinchey<Union Ry.
De Suzia<NY Rys.
Berman<Penner.
Keiner<Green.
Pfeiffer<N Y, O & W RR. (2.)
Klein<N Y Rys.
Zimberg<Etagloc Holding Co.
Gardner<42d St &c Ry.
Goodman<42d St, &c.
Bobbe<same.
Biblowitz<Isaac, (3.)
Kamis<Stonemor Rty.
Kierzkoff<Dry Dock, &c, RR.
Rothkopf<NY Rys.
Bickel<Quick Service Wet Wash Laundry.
Abney<Algonquin Hotel Co.
Bookstaver<Ford Motor Co.
Blank<N Y Rys.
Getter<same.
Giblin<Fleit.
Mitchell<Musical M P Union.
Orange<N Y Rys.
Schwartz<same.
Greenberg<same.
Rosenberg<same.
Oklavec<Frederick.
Grossman<Fliessler.
Rothbardt<Orkin.
Lederman<Paterno & Son Cont Co.
Wolff<Becher.
Storz<N Y Rys.
Goldberg<Paragon.
Ahearn<Katz.
Sarner<N Y Rys.
Klang<same.
Rock<Leventhal Co.
Hirschfeld<Int R T.
Jochums<McCann.
Jackofsky<Gordon.
Kmiok<D. Stevenson Brew Co.
Bruno<Fine.
Weiss<N Y Rys.
Mittman<Reich.
Greenberg<Isaacs.
Healy<Adler.
Knott<N Y Rys.
Bond<Prescott.
Goldberg<Swan.
Wolins<Conrad.
Shaff<Brenner.
Lobschitz<Kahn.
Cohen<Friedman.
Starr<Halperin.
Browner<Stephenson.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Schwartzreich<Bauman-Bash.
City Brass Fdy Co<Hughes.
Case on.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART III.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Greenwald<Zipkin.
Crespi<Morris.
Bihler<Normandy Waist Co.
H & T Const Co<170 Bldg Co.
Lightner<Hartmann Blanchard Co.
Rutchik<Rod.
Smith<H. A. Roman & Co.
Zalaznick<U S Fire Ins Co.
Same<North Riv Ins.
Standard Underwear Co<Nat Surety Co.
Strauss<Keller.
Cohen<Kunstreich.
Martin<Ship Const Trading Co.
Thiel<same.
Wachsman<Levin.
Jacobson<Vogel.
Wiesenberg<Standard Market Co.
Rufus Darrows Son<Baroness.
Waterbury Wallace Co<Ivey, (2.)
Case on.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VI.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Re Stinen—Joseph K. Inness.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Van Dyck Estates<Regnis Const Co—Hon Samuel H Ordway.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Bradford<Steinberg—James O Farrell.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Cora B Rutherford<Brown Bros, Inc (2)—Philip Smith.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mitchell, J.—Motion Calendar.

Matter of Robinson.
Perrillo<Union Ry.
Henning<Becher.
Grabensky<Pye.
Kestner<Wilhe.
Gotham Sav. Bk<Fox St Properties, Inc.
Same<Same.
Weir<Same.
Chelsea Exchange Bank<Strauss.
Lightstone<Hoffman.
Schulmler<Twoomey.
Mugler<Mugler.
Opperman<Park & Co., Inc.
Koerner<Koerner.
Swift & Co<Knight.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mitchell, J. Silberstein<Goldstein.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Delehanty, J.

Corbett<Corbett.
Lynch<Union Ry.
Shields<Int R T. (2.)
Weiss<Goldstein.
Crystal<Germansky.
Fox<Nat Hld Co. (2.)
Same<McOwen.
Cosby<Schoen.
Zaretsky<Daly.
Richer<Ruppert.
Legedino<Stubenvoll Bros.
Levy<Mass Bonding & Ins Co.
Goodman<Int R T.
Goldryer<Murphy.
Schwartz<Young, (2.)
Simpkins<Barrick Pub. Co.
White<NYC Int R T.

Highest number reached in regular order, 1221.

PART II.—Mitchell, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I. Case on—Levenson<Goldstein.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S. No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J.—Tenney<Bonagur—Oliver E. Davis. New York Trust Co., &c<Mills, et al.—Michael H. McHugh. Storer, Trustee, &c.<Grandi and another—Ely Neumann. City of New York<Wright et al.—Louis A. Moskowitz. Short<John B. Haskins Estates, Inc.—Robert H. Bergman.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Steers<Knight et al.—David B. Sullivan.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J.—Matter of Rosen—William S. Evans.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J.—Lawyers Mortgage Co.<The Edmund Francis Realty Co., et al. (3)—Bernard Carr. Sarah Elizabeth Henderson<Mellwin Realty & Construction Co., et al.—John F. Frees.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Putnam, Rich, Blackmar, Kelly, JJ.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M. People<Conde.

Non-Enumerated day calendar:
Fiske<Schum, (2.)
Same<Bantz, (2.)
Same<Anderson, (2.)
Re Fiske.

Enumerated day calendar:
US Title Co<Simon.
Thompson<Lewis.
Titus<Bassl.
Re Titus.
Meyer<United Beef Co.
Re Housman.
Trani<Gerard.
Snyder<Snyder.
Kearns<NY, NH & H RR.
Carney<Penn Realty.
Re Schenectady Av.
Unger<Belt Line Ry.
Flanagan<Grip.
Campbell<Pullman Co.
Van Pelt<Capron.
Vil of Peekskill<Putnam Traction Co.
Copp<Fireml.
O'Sullivan<Woods.
Brower<Loft.
Bonsall<Shiverick.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—At 10 A. M.

Beck<Bernstein.
Morenz<Morenz.
Re Construction Material & Coal Co, (Palmer.)
Kennedy<Tidewater Bldg Co.
Mayhew Co<Somerville Realty Co.
Fried<Reshen.
Re Radcliff & Strong Sts.
Re Kew Gardens Rd.
Earkes<H & P Const.
Wennik<Wennik.
Hundermann<Hundermann.
Wechsler<Rosenwasser Bros, Inc.
Re Streith.
Goodman Amuse Co<Kaplan.
Supermann Amuse Co<same.
De Bard<Bd Domestic Mis, Ref Church.
Hilliker<Rueger.
Re Weinstein.
Re Alabama Av. (Wooley et al.)
Dunkley<Irving Savs Inst.
Waterman<Fort Masonry Co.
Fortier<Fortier.
Drooks<Navarra.
Re Reichard.
O'Connell<Galitzka.
Gennerich<Schneider.

PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Wittemann<Forman Bottling Co.
Drysdale<Garrison.
Ballunas<Ballunas.
Morris<Morris.
Charlton<Ward.
Bruetsch<German Sav Bank.
Palagonia<CNY.
Bloxham<Bloxham.
Olson<Eagle Savs & L Co.
Rosen<Turner.
Fevola<Fevola.
Moskowitz<Gottlieb.
Simon<Himmelstein.
Gavin<Gavin.
Gately<Gately.
Consumers Ice Co<CNY.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 585.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Jaycox, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part III., Scudder, J.; Part IV., Lazansky, J.; Part V., Benedict, J.

Matheson<B H RR.
Meister<Borine Rty Co.
Brown<B H RR.
Holmes<C I & B RR.
Kwasniewski<Kelly.
Barnett<Steeplechase Park Co.
Pollshook<B H RR.
Moehring<Olace.
Zittlesen<B H RR.
Bernascheff B'ldg Co<Ohio Farmers' Ins.
Iglesia<Loew's Enterprises.
Reli<N Y Cons RR.
Seeth<Heister.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until Jan. 14.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2252.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

PART V.—Roy, J.

Rubin<Brighton Mills Realty Co.
Fredel<Blum.
Grossman<Sterling Bedford Co.
Zeisler<Dandridge Co.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Van Siclen, J.; Part II., Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Ellerman<Mack & ano.
Losel<Orangeine Chem.
Ridge<Plunkett et al.
Henry, as admx<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Sieber, an inf<Jenner.
Stein<NY Cons RR.
Greenhill<Foster & Stewart Co, Inc.
Bilowit<NY Cons RR.
Deutsch<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Murphy<Postal Transfer Service, Inc.
Behrman<Green.
Sheputis, an inf<Hecht.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Crosthwaite<So Surety.
Marcus<B, Q Co & Sub RR et al.
Flammia<Touroff & Karp.
Oppermann<Evers Rehm Co, Inc.
F H Leggett & Co<Levy et al.
Kelly<McIntyre.
Gonsowski<L I RR.
Appiccella<Dion & ano.
Fishive, as admx<L I RR.
Ripinsky<Knott.
Tilton<Leviton & ano.
Mignon<M Baird Cont Co.
Coyle<NY Cons RR.
Clifford<B H RR.
Oppermann<Evers Rehm Co.
Daley, an infant<B H RR Co.
Beatty, as admx<Beatty et al.
Forshaw<Ahrens.
Chopping<Vallin.
Fream<Cranford Co.
Starbuck<Laurelton Land Co.
O'Neill<same.
Jamaica Water Supply Co<N Y Mun Ry Cor et al.
Morris<Smith.
Leavy, an infant<Greilich.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2127.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M. No day calendar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Young, J.; Part II., Seeger, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Merante<NY C RR, (2.)
Petitte<same.
Ransone<same.
Jammo<Frankenberg.
De Carmine<Munson SS Line.
Koch<Waterbury.
Chobiak<NY C RR.
Monahan<same.
Moran<Kelly.
Jackson<McGuire.
Erroll<NY, W & B Ry.
Witt<Purcell & Gilfeather.
Clarke<Union Ry.
Ries<West Elec RR.
Genoa<Funk.
Farley<Yonkers RR (2.)
Orlosky<West St RR.
Paolo<Dossett.
Hupfel's Sons<Ripole.
Goodrich<Dreyfuss Bros.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

O'Callaghan<Fishman.
Jones<Devine.
Nanni<NY Rys Co.
Kenny<Union Ry.
Longacre<Yonk RR (2)
Cowley<Kamm.
Macri<Carlucci, (2.)
Heiser<Cullinan.
Starkey<Prentice.
Patterson<Halsted.
James<Garafano.
Base<Elterman.
Katay<City of New R.
Levene<Isbicter.
Dusek<Texas Const al.
O'Reilly<Union Ry.
Murphy<Yonkers RR.
Kieber<same, (2.)
Grindrod<West Co Brewing Co.
Powers<same.
Corbalis<West Lgt Co.
Walsh<NY & Stamford Ry.
Webb<Dale & Cain.
Sohr<Olynabora.
Westch Syndicate<Schwarz.
Imhof<Int R T.
Merone<West El RR.
Paolillo<Union Ry.
Pilger<Rodgers & Hagerty.
Galvin<Fed Sug Ref.
Martin<West El RR.
Schultz<same.

Highest number reached on call, 709.

SPECIAL TERM—Platt, J.—At 10 A. M. Gullotta<Mihalyfi.

Also for the hearing of motions and the naturalization of aliens.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Wills for probate: Margaretha Stollberg, Elvira Purdy, Katherine Fennessy, Julia Agnes Norton, Robert D Higgins, John De Yongh, Robert W Rathborne, Jacob Stinard, Jane Breese.

Accounting: Theodore F Baylis.

Admr's accounting: John J Collins, Lewis W Spaulding.

Probate of heirship: John Butler.

Trust accounting: James B Colgate, James W Robertson, Hannah Robertson.

Executor's acctg: William Gernhardt, Howell Dobbs, Elizabeth Black.

Petition to remove: William Gernhardt.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

EQUITY CALENDAR—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.

Fetherston<Star Co.
Meyerson<Apple.
Eddy<B H RR Co.
Schulten<Richmond L and RR Co.
Mull<S I Rap Tr Co.
Markham<McKenna.
Nolan<Fach.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the J. A. Kirsch & Co., Inc., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 31st day of December, 1917, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this thirty-first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

[Seal.] A. B. PARKER, Deputy Secretary of State.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership lately existing between MICHAEL COHEN of the Borough of Brooklyn, WILLIAM TROKIE of the City of New York, and JACOB KATZ of the Borough of Brooklyn, under the firm name of COHEN, TROKIE & KATZ, was dissolved on the 4th day of December, 1917.

Dated New York, January 8, 1918.

THE ST. CLAIR NATIONAL BANK, located at Freedom, in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment. H. R. ROSS, Cashier.

To all whom it may concern: The firm of The National Novelty Company, consisting of Maurice E. Horowitz, Annie Goldberger, and George Mariamson, has this day been dissolved.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section III., Paragraph H and Paragraph 642, Tariff Act, October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold 1 costume, black lace over white satin; 1 costume, black satin and jet beads; 1 costume, black satin, gold embroidery; 1 costume, brown tulle, coral and gold embroidery; 1 costume, white net, spangled over white satin. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 21, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated December 31, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23238. Notice is given that PHILIP F. SWEENY, MARGARET SWEENY and CLARENCE EUGENE SWEENY, individually and as copartners, trading under the firm name and style of FRENEAU SWEENY COMPANY, alleged bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated January 8, 1918, praying for the confirmation of a composition, and that all creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 21, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why such confirmation of composition should not be granted. WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, January 10, 1918.

NO. 25407.—IN THE UNITED STATES District Court for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM SCHOOLMAN, alleged bankrupt.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against William Schoolman, and a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1918, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to consider an offer of composition, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, January 9th, 1918.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25443.—In Bankruptcy.—DAVID MOSKOWITZ, individually and as a member of the firm of MOSKOWITZ & KLUGER, Bankrupt.

The above-named bankrupt was duly adjudicated bankrupt on Dec. 31, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on January 24, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25456.—In Bankruptcy.—RHEA G. BOOTH, doing business under the name, "THE DOG SHOP," Bankrupt.

The above-named bankrupt was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 4, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on January 24, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25348.—In Bankruptcy.—EDWARD EVERETT PIDGEON, Bankrupt.

Edward Everett Pidgeon was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 12th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on January 24, 1918, at 10:45 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25469.—In Bankruptcy.—SUMNER W. STEELE, Bankrupt.

Sumner W. Steele was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 7, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on January 24, 1918, at 10:40 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—25800.—DAVIS M. LENTIN.

Notice is given that Davis M. Lentin, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, February 11th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24818. Notice is hereby given that NELLIE J. O'NEIL has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties in interest are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, February 11th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy, No. 25246.—Notice is given that MORRIS KRUBITSKY, bankrupt, has applied for a confirmation of composition of all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 21, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why composition should not be confirmed. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24985. Notice is given that AARON SACHS, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, February 11, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM GOLD, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 172 East 106th St., and immediately thereafter at 1,505 Park Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Fixtures, Horse, Wagon, and Harness.

JACOB KATZ, Receiver.
LEON DASHEW, 220 Broadway; EDWARD KAUFMANN, Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRISON & CO. Inc., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, Jan. 11, 1918, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a very fine lot of office furniture, etc.

LAWRENCE B. COHEN, Receiver.
SAMUEL C. DUBERSTEIN, Attorney for Receiver, 63 Park Row, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RESNEK SHAPIRO & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Woolens, etc.

STEPHEN MACHCINSKI, Trustee.
LAWRENCE B. COHEN, Attorney for Trustee, 64 Wall Street, New York.

Unquoted Investments.

The Annalist Open Market contains a list of many investments not listed elsewhere—Railroads, Public Utilities, Banks, etc. Bid and offered prices and names of firms making prices. On all news stands, 10 cents—$4 a year by mail—The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

INSTRUCTION.

Accountancy prepares you to assume responsibility. The Government and Organized Business need trained men—men who can

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Lady would like to give French lessons mornings or evenings. S 69 Times.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Plaintiff, against MAURICE MANDELBAUM and others, Defendants.

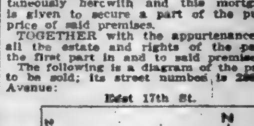
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 19th day of December, 1917, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of January, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, and known and distinguished by the number one hundred and eighty-eight upon a map showing the subdivision of block number five into lots and the numbers of the lots in said block number five as laid down upon a map made by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, dated October, 1829, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York and numbered two hundred and ten. The above mentioned map of the subdivision and numbers of the lots in said block number five is also drawn by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, and dated April 6, 1844, and signed by Thomas Addis Emmett, Master in Chancery, and filed in the office of the Register of said City and County of New York, and which said lot number one hundred and eighty-eight is situate on the easterly side of First Avenue and bounded, westerly in front by First Avenue, easterly in rear by lot number one hundred and ninety on said map, northerly by lot number one hundred and eighty-nine on said map, southerly by lot number one hundred and eighty-seven on said map.

Containing in width in front and rear twenty-three feet and in length on each side ninety-four feet as laid down on said map. The northerly and southerly walls being party walls.

Being the same premises which were conveyed to Gertrude A. Vanderbeck by Laura D'Oremieulx Roosevelt, trustee, by deed delivered and intended to be recorded simultaneously herewith and this mortgage is given to secure a part of the purchase price of said premises.

TOGETHER with the appurtenances, and all the estate and rights of the party of the first part in and to said premises.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 288 First Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is Eleven thousand three hundred dollars and ninety-eight cents, ($11,300.98,) with interest thereon from the 18th day of December, 1917, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $341.50, with interest from December 18, 1917, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $150.00 and interest.

Dated, New York, December 29, 1917.

(Signed) GEORGE A. McLAUGHLIN, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ALPHA PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, Plaintiff, against ENRIQUE GALLARDO, Defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorney within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, December 19, 1917.

LOUIS H. PORTER, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office Address and Office, No. 140 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To ENRIQUE GALLARDO, Esq.,

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Mr. Justice Edward J. Gavegan, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of January, 1918, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in his office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

Dated, New York, January 3d, 1918.

Yours, etc.,

LOUIS H. PORTER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 140 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of COHEN & ROSE, Inc., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, Jan. 11, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 2,711 Third Ave., and immediately thereafter at 423 Westchester Ave., Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of merchandise used in a ladies' specialty shop, ladies' waists, hosiery, underwear, fixtures, &c.

MARCUS HELFAND, Assignee.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Assignee, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX GOLDMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Jan. 17, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 985 Southern Boulevard, and immediately thereafter at Santina Garage, 590 Jackson Av., Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Marble Butcher Fixtures, Showcases, Ice Box, Cash Register, one Smith Motor Truck, stored at Santina Garage.

GEORGE R. HALL, Receiver.
LEON DASHEW, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LENA MODRY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 2,176 Third Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Corsets, Brassieres, Gloves, Fixtures, etc.

CHARLES GINSBURG, Attorney for Petitioning Creditors, 74 Broadway, New York.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants
50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash surplus; better grade suits, coats, dresses. National. Franklin 2412.

ASTRACHANS Wanted.—Black only, also Zibelines, all colors. Stuyvesant 1624.

BURELLA Wanted.—Open for Saxonia Silver tone burella or similar makes, all colors. Gramercy 6818, Louis Greenberg, 114 East 23d St.

CAMBRIC and MUSLIN Wanted.—Open for quantity; cheap grades. Halpern, 111 West 25th St.

CLOTH Wanted.—Open to buy any quantity heavy-weight woolens for spot cash. A. L. Schulman, 33 West 20th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on coats and suits, manufacturers with piece goods preferred; call all week. See Mr. Zalud, 11 and 13 West 32d St., 5th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of medium and high priced coats and suits. Call, with samples, all week, 9th floor, 12 West 27th St.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing stock orders; medium and better grades. Call mornings, fourth floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS Wanted.—Large jobber looking at ladies', misses', juniors', and children's Spring coats. Twelfth floor, 33 West 20th St.

COATS Wanted.—Ladies' cloth or pile fabric Fall coats; must be cheap. Mr. Coster. Tel. 9660 Columbus.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 821 Broadway. Saul Duret.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on better grade coats. 6th floor, 14 East 27th St.

COATS Wanted.—Satin, trimmed with Marabou. 14th Floor, 99 Madison Ave.

CORDUROYS Wanted.—9,000, 613 and 61, whites and dark colors. H 112 Times.

COTTON PIECE GOODS Wanted.—For export suitable for South America; regular quantities per design or color required; all perfect goods; no made up clothing or millinery; buyer now here; make offers by letter. A 356 Times Downtown.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Open for heavy three-thread crepe de chine, cheap for spot cash. Kavanee Waist Co., 20 West 33d St.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Open for quantity of 3 and 4 thread crepe de Chine; spot cash. Alphra Waist Co., 29 West 35th.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—100 pieces flesh, Eagle's 684 quality, $1 yard. Stuyvesant 2770.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber will place stock orders on popular and better grade serge, georgette, taffeta, and jersey dresses; will look at samples mornings, 8:30 to 12. Wiener, 58 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—We are placing large orders on silk dresses; bring along samples Friday, from 9 to 12; we furnish material. H. A. R., 3d floor, 11 West 32d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—St. Louis jobber placing orders on snappy Taffeta, Georgette, and serge dresses. Call with sample, 10 to 2, 48 West 25th St., 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at dresses of the better kind; no contractors. 31 West 31st, 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders for snappy spring dresses. Call Spiro & Kutner, 270 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for any quantity serge and satin for cash. Madison Square 6080.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at dresses. 38 West 32d, Room 1,506.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs, serges. Younker Bros., 303 5th Av.

GABERDINES Wanted.—4668 Garfield, similar; velour 711, Buckley and Cohen. Farragut 8290.

GABARDINE Wanted.—Tan; also quantity wool jersey in all shades. Vanderbilt 3732.

HABUTAI Wanted.—Open to buy quantity; 10 Mme habutai. O 76 Times.

JERSEY Wanted.—100 pieces wool jersey at a price. International Apparel Co., 37 West 26th.

MERCHANDISE Wanted.—Will buy Bates gingham, any quantity, for cash. Call Chelsea 1268.

MESSALINES Wanted.—Belgium grey, taffetas, all colors. Arrow, 218 East 26th St.

PAISLEYS Wanted.—Open for large quantity paisleys. P. Halpern, 111 West 25th St.

POIRET TWILLS Wanted.—Helt & Sons are in the market for taupe poiret twills. 99 Madison Avenue.

POM POMS Wanted.—Taupe and heavy-weight velours, all shades, for cash. Farragut 3447.

POM POMS Wanted.—Taupe, mole, reindeer; any quantity for cash. Telephone Greeley 4621.

POPLIN Wanted.—Saxonia 3124, all colors, any quantity, for cash. Write or wire to Morris Polin, 1,030 Arch St., Philadelphia.

POPLINS Wanted.—American 90610, tan, Copen.; also Botany 315-K 844; U. S. 153 velours. Madison Square 6375.

POPLIN Wanted. Gray, Copen. and tan. I. Novick, 40 West 28th. Farragut 5143.

POPLIN Wanted.—American 090610, all colors; any quantity for cash. Greeley 4321.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for single and cotton warp storm serges; no quantity too small or too large; submit swatches and price for spot cash; must be cheap. F. M., 104 Times.

SERGE Wanted.—Open for quantities; 11430, 54289, 7120, 104, 7301, S. B. G. L.; also heavy cloths. Hydol, 4,254 Madison Sq.

SERGES Wanted.—50-inch French serge wanted for cash; any quantity. National Garment Co., Madison Square 7715.

SERGES Wanted.—Botany 11483, Amoskeag 6122, navy; also all colors of wool jersey. Apply Ginsberg, 25 West 31st.

SERGES AND POPLINS Wanted.—All makes American velour. Henry L. Bunin, 348 4th Av. Madison Square 2426.

SERGE Wanted.—Open for navy 6801 and 40-60. Phone Gramercy 6518, Louis Greenberg, 114 East 23d St.

SERGES Wanted.—Men's wear navy and black; large quantities; spot cash. Greeley 5180.

SERGES Wanted.—7002-4002, Whitman No. 67, blacks only. Call South 1632.

SERGE Wanted.—U. S. 285, Duvet Delaine 7875, all colors. Farragut 2616.

SERGES Wanted.—Quantity of 54289, for cash. Simpson, 39 West 32d.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Open for Silvertones, all makes and shades; Buckley & Cohen barella, Spring shades. Farragut 6266.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Black and changeable. Manhattan Petticoat Co., 3 West 29th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—All kinds of 6-4 and 3-4 meltons, velours, and thickets; for cash. C. Damast, 1 Union Square. 3215 Stuyvesant.

VELOURS Wanted.—Light weight, any mill, all Spring shades. Jacob Masur, 131 West 26th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Thibets, meltons, ¾, 6-4. Feinman Sons, 133 West 21st. Chelsea 4914.

VELOUR Wanted.—Fall 6-4 and 8-4 for cash; also high-shade poplin. Farragut 3377.

VELOURS Wanted.—544-13046 Wyandots, $2.30 cash. Farragut 616.

VELOURS Wanted.—0359, K344. Vanderbilt 4086.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Khaki coatings and Silvertone, all colors. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st St.

Offerings to Buyers
50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH.—Serges 7301, American D2, U. S. 849, ¾ thibets. Gramercy 2523.

BUNTING.—Wool, red, white, and blue, 36 pieces double warp, best in market, $1.10 yard, 54 inches wide. Stuyvesant 2770.

CHECKS.—Rubberized woven shepherd, best quality, 30c. a yard; also double texture bombazine and oxford prints. Merit, 57 Hope St., Brooklyn. Phone Stagg 67.

COATS.—Velour du Nord, to close out at price. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 23 West 27th.

COATS.—Fur trimmed and plain velours; handsome lot to close out; exceptional values. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 West 32d.

COATS and suits, immediate delivery; pompoms, velour, broadcloths; values; closing out, moving. Shapiro & Davis, 183 West 21st.

COATS. — Silks, mercerized and cotton plushes, broadcloth, and velour coats; very reasonable. Ulin Bros. 55 East 11th.

COATS.—Ladies', children's, and infants'; January sales. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

COATS.—300, cloth and pile fabrics; sacrifice prices. Greenberg & Co., 137 West 25th St.

COATS.—Serges, poplins, $8 up; suits, $8.50 up. Schoen, Weissman, 33 West 24th.

COTTON SERGE.—34-inch at 19 cents, 6002 at $1.07, 1,210 at 50 cents, 9000 corduroy at 60 cents, all colors. A. Goldberg & Bros., 134 West 26th St.

Offerings to Buyers
50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CREPE DE CHINE at 87½c, georgette at $1.05, all colors, for immediate delivery; Friday only. Markheim & Boosin, 44 East 23d. Telephone Gramercy 6480.

CREPE DE CHINE, georgette, taffeta of the better kind. Special offerings. S. J. Ronsheim, 225 5th Av. Madison Sq. 1689.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, 90c.; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

CREPE METEOR.—All colors, for immediate delivery, $1.25. M. Marks Co., formerly Marks-Senner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

DRESSES, serges and silks, wonderful values and styles, $3.75 up; immediate shipments. Nathan Nathanson Co., 148 West 23d St.

DRESSES.—Silk, serge, and party dresses, to close out, at reductions. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Serge dresses, $3.50; snappy models; to close out. Sylvia Dress House, 139 West 25th St. Farragut 9039.

DRESSES, silks, serges; prompt delivery; extra reasonable prices. Ruby, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES.—500 silk and serge, to close out cheap. Princess, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES, SERGES, assorted styles; $4.75 up to close. Queen, 149 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk dresses, close out very reasonable. Seid, 148 West 28th.

DURA SATIN.—200 pieces black, 55 cents yard, 2 per cent. for cash. Chelsea 8870.

FRENCH COTTON WARP for sale. Tip-Top Dress Co., 134 West 37th.

GEORGETTES.—Manufacturer of georgettes exclusively, all colors, $1.12½; immediate delivery. Lyonette Silks, 25 West 33d St. Greeley 37.

GEORGETTES.—All colors; immediate delivery; $1.15. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

GEORGETTE.—All colors, $1.15. Berthet & Steiglitz, 373 4th Av. Madison Square 6077.

GEORGINE.—Good quality; all colors; 93 cents. Berthet & Steiglitz, 373 4th Av.

GINGHAM.—Amoskeag 19000, rouge stripes, checks, plaids; immediate delivery. Gramercy 4486.

MACHINES.—12 new Singer hemstitch for sale. Bloomer, 35 East 28th. Madison Square 8077.

MACKINAWS.—100 pieces American, $2.40 net. Call 12, 1, Stuyvesant 4,000. Weil.

PLUSHES.—Peerless, Peco, Pearson's mercerized, burellas, Lymansville 313, velveteens, reasonable. Farragut 9811.

PLUSH.—100 peerless, 59 Sol, 100 Weiner's ecilitant, black; cheap. Greeley 4376.

POPLINS.—P. P. L. navy and black, $1.82½; gabardine, Garfield 4987, navy and black, $2.10; serges, Juilliards 54274, navy, $2; botany 809, navy, $1.97½. Farragut 2924.

POPLINS.—36-inch fine serge, 7301, Lorraine 3617-3659, poiret twills, Chuddahs, Stevens plaids, Delhi, 6709½, colors. Farragut 9812.

POPLINS.—Amoskeag, Dobson Seldon; serges, 6301; also ¾ meltons and thibets. Feinman & Sons, 133 West 21st. Chelsea 4914.

POPLINS.—Saxonia 3124, Amoskeag 3153 and 9953; also serges. Madison Square 2339.

POPLINS.—Silk, wool, $1.55-$2.25; colors; imm. del. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

SERGES, Poplin, and Panamas.—Whitman 1200, 1210, 227, 228, 94, 104; Amoskeag 7002, 6120, 6122, 7120, 8158; Gera 9066. L. Finkelstein, 702 Broadway. Spring 6811.

SERGES.—6122, 9, 1464, D2, 10, 2205, 787, 788, 210, D1; poplins 90610. Farragut Worsted Company, 19 Madison Av., Madison Square 4862.

SERGES.—1210, 6120, 7120, 7301, 54289, 11483, 519 C. F. L. and S. P. A. Israel Cummings & Bro., 28 West 25th. Farragut 3454.

SERGES AND TRICOTINES.—Garfield's 519 and 4718; all colors. Farragut 257.

SERGES AND POPLINS.—54289, 7006, 1464, 500, 8000, 228. Gramercy 5143.

SERGE.—100 pieces of No. 6301 serge, $1.30 net. Telephone Greeley 2927.

SERGES, velours, poplins, gabardines, and Poiret twills. Farragut 4340.

SERGES.—American 0986 and Huebschman's navy serge. Farragut 2616.

SERGE.—Spgl., csg.; dark colors, cotton drill. Levin, 149 West 36th St.

SILK SKIRTS.—Price $2.50 up; silk dresses, $5.50 up; wonderful assortments in stripes, plaids, plain taffetas, and satins; immediate delivery. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 23d St.

SKIRTS.—250 discarded samples, serges, poplins, silks, plaids, and stripes; this season's models, at $2 each; also 500, assorted materials, at $1.50 each. Barash, 36 West 20th. Chelsea 7903.

SUITS.—Spring suits of better grade in up-to-the-minute styles and materials, for immediate delivery. Gittelson & Steinhaus.

SYLPH SATIN.—300 pieces black, 36 inch, at 55 cents yard; 500 pieces black, 32 inch, 47½ cents yard. Halpern, 111 West 25th St.

TAFFETAS, wash satins, 36 inch, 40 inch, for immediate delivery. Sigmund Hayman, 257 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 1240.

TAFFETA.—Black and colors; also full line striped and plaid taffetas; exceptional values. Cordwain Mills, 30 East 21st St.

TAFFETAS.—Georgette, crepe de chine, all colors; immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 313 4th Av. Gramercy 3445-6.

TAFFETAS.—All colors; 92½c. per yard. L. Abramson, 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 2339.

TAFFETA. — Black, to sell. Chelsea 7688.

TWEED MIXTURES; immediate delivery. H. W. Stitzel, 896 Broadway. Franklin 5544.

VAL LACES.—Special assortments of Val laces and embroideries to close out. The Dry Goods Clearing House, 62 White St.

VELOUR.—Plaid, 2795, Stevens, $1.90 net. Farragut 3290.

VELOUR 0359; shade 964; $2.20 net. Farragut 3647.

VESTS.—Women's quilted vests to close out, at reduced price. A. Puckales & Son, 43 West 27th.

WOOLENS, to close out odd pieces. A. Schulman, 1,123 Broadway.

WOOL JERSEYS.—All high shades for delivery. Brunswick Woolen Mills, 334 4th Av. Telephone Mad. Sq. 7745.

YARN.—Hand-knitting wool and worsted; immediate delivery. Mishell, 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 1320.

Contracts Offered.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors on ladies' gingham, bring your own styles. 309 Canal St., second floor.

Help Wanted.

SALESMAN, experienced, on house dresses, bathrobes, and bungalow aprons, for office trade; good proposition for right man; salary and commission. M 330 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Carry side lines ladies' neckwear, office and department stores; state experience, territory covered; commission only. M 318 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted for children's dresses, in silk and cotton, catering to office or retail trade in New York and vicinity; commission basis. O 63 Times.

Situations Wanted.

YOUNG MAN, 32, who has held responsible position as buyer, executive, and sales manager for large importing house, and who has traveled extensively in Europe and through the Orient, is open for position; capable, adaptable; good education and address; familiar with import and export business; thoroughly trustworthy; highest references; American-born citizen. Y 272 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday....5¾ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday...5¾ " " " " "
These quotations are for six months' paper.

Growing Activity in Hardware.

There has been considerable improvement in the local household hardware market since the first of the year, according to reports. During the last few days it is said that a number of retailers from many sections have been in town and seemed to be fairly anxious to get merchandise. Because of unusually low stocks in the hands of retailers and jobbers alike, much of the present buying is for quick delivery where it can be obtained. There are said to be unmistakable signs that those retailers who have been holding off for lower prices are beginning to see the folly of their position, and that many of them are now anxious to get their stocks replenished before further price advances are put into effect.

Army Socks in Big Sizes.

Not the least interesting of the orders for hosiery that have been placed to date by the United States Government is one calling for more than 200,000 pairs of mixed wool and cotton socks for colored troops, the sizes ranging from 12½ to 16½. The unusualness of the order is apparent when it is considered that, in ordinary civilian trade in these goods, the largest size called for is 12½, and that the demand for this size is not large. The order originally specified some hose of size 17, but this was dropped on the advice of the mill. The order, in pairs, is divided in this way: Size 16½, 500; 16, 500; 15½, 1,000; 15, 2,700; 14½, 2,700; 14, 23,800; 13½, 30,000; 13, 53,300, and 12½, 100,800. It is understood that shoes of corresponding size also are being made up for the Government.

Sports Skirts Good for Spring.

Judging by the nature of the Palm Beach trade, several local manufacturers of separate skirts believe the coming Spring and Summer season will be an unusually good one for sports models. It is pointed out that sports clothes of every description have been the leaders in the Southern markets this Winter, and that in all probability this vogue will come North with the warm weather. Corduroy, which is more or less new to this purpose, has been used in sports skirts by a number of manufacturers, and from all accounts has been well taken in the South. That it will prove equally popular here later on seems quite certain, and already there have been some orders placed for these goods for Spring delivery.

Printcloth Demand More Active.

There was no dearth of buying activity in the local gray goods market yesterday, from all accounts, and the business done was limited only by the unwillingness of the mills to sell for certain deliveries. The bulk of the sales put through was for delivery in the second quarter of the year, for, while buyers were seeking nearby goods as well, they were considerably harder to get. Business was reported on 39-inch 80 square for April, May, and June at 16 cents, with several mills asking a quarter more for spots. The same thing was told of in regard to 39-inch 68-72s, where the respective prices were 13¾ and 14 cents. A limited business on spot 38½-inch 64-60s was done at 12¾ cents, while 64-60s brought 12¼ and 12 cents, according to delivery. Bids of 11¾ cents for spot 38½-inch 64-56s were reported to be fruitless. Prices closed this way for spots:

39-inch, 80-80s..	*16¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s..	13¼c
39-inch, 72-76s..	15c	38½-inch, 64-56s..	*12c
39-inch, 68-72s..	*14c	38½-inch, 60-52s..	*11¾c
39-inch, 56-44s..	10¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s..	10¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s.	12¾c	27-inch, 64-60s..	*9c

*Asked.

Men's Neckwear Opens Well.

Judging from the business turned in for Spring delivery by men's neckwear salesmen who are now on the road, the war and other things affecting the economic balance of the country are not going to hurt that particular industry much. While reports from certain quarters indicate that the advance orders taken so far are ahead of last year, more conservative sellers admit that they are at least up to the 1917 mark. Factors in the enlarged buying that is told of by the former are the early date on which Easter comes this year and the anxiety of the retailers to get their merchandise made up and shipped as soon as possible in anticipation of adverse traffic developments. Bright patterns and colors are being taken up well for Spring, and flat, knit, and crocheted neckwear is all selling. Sales of the last two varieties are largest in the higher-priced goods.

Jewelry Sales Were Pretty Good.

Now that practically all of the memorandum goods sent out for the recent holiday trade have been accounted for, sales of jewelry, on the whole, are found to compare quite favorably with those of the corresponding period of 1916. Buying of the more expensive goods was uneven. The Middle West and South are credited with larger purchases of this class of merchandise than in the previous year, the gain being sufficient, it is said, more than to offset any falling off there might have been in other parts of the country. Retailers who did business are already beginning to stock up again, with the result that January sales have so far made a good showing. Collections are reported to be above the average.

Combinations Still Strong.

Combinations continue to hold the centre of the stage in the local millinery trade. While most of them have been in use for some time, new ones are added almost daily. Among the latter are hats of Bangkok and hatters' plush and Bangkok and beaver. They are meant especially for wear at Winter resorts. The brim is made of white Bangkok and the crown of white hatters' plush or beaver. Some have flanges of hatters' plush in sailor shapes, large mushrooms, and roll-brim sailors, and are trimmed with draped white satin around the crown, with a tied bow on the side. Another new combination shown here is a hat of fancy straw and Dresden ribbon, made up in a turban shape. Dresden ribbon, it is remarked, has not been used for millinery for some time.

Must Not Buy Ahead.

There is a merchandise manager of a well-known Southern store of considerable size who, according to comment heard in the dry goods trade, has refused his buyers permission to place advance orders for anything in spite of warnings on all sides of rapidly approaching scarcities in many lines of merchandise. His contention is, it is said, that there is plenty of spot goods of all kinds to be had, if a buyer will take the trouble to look for them, and that this condition will continue through the rest of the war. Further than this, according to salesmen who sell to the store, this man insists that lower prices are in the offing, and predicts that by early Fall even rumors of merchandise crises will be things of the past.

Increased Underwear Sales.

Illustrating the greatly increased demand for heavy underwear for women, particularly during the last week, the buyer for one of the large department stores in this city said yesterday: "Our normal sales in women's undergarments on Saturdays amount in money to about $250. On last Saturday our total sales for the day were $940. That is an increase of very nearly 400 per cent. During December, which is always a slow month for these lines, we increased our sales by about 60 per cent. The greater volume of business we are doing in staple goods is more than enough to offset whatever minor setbacks we may have felt in some of the fancy and more or less nonessential lines."

French Designers Use Silks.

There is evident the same tendency toward the extensive use of silks in the early importations of Paris coats, suits and dresses for the coming Spring and Summer seasons which has characterized this year's domestic creations. There are many smartly tailored sports' suits and dresses in which such silks as tussah, Hindu, sylvette, and crepe de chine are employed in a number of new and striking effects. In these garments more or less straight lines have been featured. Satin and georgette crepe have been extensively used for collars and cuffs and other trimmings. The range of colors, while perhaps not as great as in former years, nevertheless includes many bright shades and brilliant combinations of colors.

Foreign Trade Convention Postponed

The Executive Committee of the National Foreign Trade Council announced yesterday that, owing to the railroad congestion and the desire of the Council to co-operate with the Government in the relief of the situation due to the war, the dates of the fifth national foreign trade convention, to be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, have been changed from Feb. 7, 8, and 9 to April 18, 19, and 20.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The International Resident Buyers, formerly located at 23 Union Square, have removed to larger quarters at 31 Union Square.

The partnership of S. Emanuel and H. Teitlebaum, under the trade name of S. Emanuel & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Teitlebaum has become associated with S. H. Rubin, 40 West Twenty-seventh Street.

The general importing, exporting and converting business heretofore conducted by Nozawaya & Co., 116-120 East Twenty-fifth Street, will in the future be conducted by the local office of Mogi & Co., Yokohama, at the same address. Kojiro Nonaka of Nozawaya & Co., will be in charge of the New York branch of Mogi & Co., and will act as their managing agent.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

KERR & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Robert B. Kerr and Louis S. Kerr, composing the firm of Kerr & Co., stock brokers at 71 Broadway, who made an assignment on Wednesday, by these creditors: Ralph C. Woodward, $1,000; Charles W. Yates, $2,000, and Jonathan Moore, $2,000.

S. DIAMOND & SONS.—Two petitions in bankruptcy have been filed against Samuel, Jacob, and Abraham Diamond, composing the firm of S. Diamond & Sons, manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 153 West Twenty-seventh Street, one by these creditors: Henry Benoit, $378; B. Siegel, $56, and E. Goodman, $117; the other by M. H. Schwartz, $540; Morris Israel, $161, and Nathan Cohen, $50. Judge Manton appointed Abner B. Stupel receiver.

SAVOY SPECIALTY CO., jobber in novelties at 412 Eighth Avenue.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this company by Abraham L. Kaufman, a creditor for $507. Liabilities, $5,000, and assets, $1,500. The company was incorporated on Oct. 20, 1915, with capital stock $10,000.

FREEMAN WAIST COMPANY.—Jacob and Ray Freeman, doing business as the Freeman Waist Company, at 28 West Fifteenth Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $41,000, and assets of $11,800, consisting of stock, $4,000; machines and fixtures, $2,500; accounts, $300, and equity in real estate, $5,000, at 171 East 102d Street, mortgaged for $20,000. Among the creditors are Israel B. Rosenthal, $7,346, secured; Princely Mills, Inc., $6,934, and Universal Finance Company, $4,035, secured.

B. & J. SUBIN, manufacturers of dresses, at 36 West Twentieth Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $14,070, and assets of $9,449, consisting of stock, $6,700; machines and fixtures, $500; accounts, $1,557; claims, $350; checks, $152, and cash in bank, $140. Among the creditors are the State Bank, $3,000, and I. Kaplan estate, $2,400.

MAX SLOMOWITZ, a shoe dealer at 31 Orchard Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $950, and assets of $400 in stock.

JOHN J. KELLY, a liquor dealer, of 637 Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,931 and assets of $2,326.

JOHN RICHTER & SONS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against John, John D., William F., and Sidney Richter, individually and as copartners by the following creditors: William T. Harding, $2,532; John J. McMahon, $387; F. E. Boehmcke, $67.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 10.—The Olean Planing Mills Co. has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $55,073 and assets of $22,164.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 10.—Joseph M. Shalett and Louis W. Finkle, who conducted a jewelry business in Stamford, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court today, showing liabilities of $10,638. A number of New York dealers are among the creditors. The assets total $4,460, including stock in trade, $2,500; notes, $230; fixtures, $1,350; bank accounts, $300, and money in bank, $80.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

American Film Laboratories—W. A. Pendelton et al. $114.50
Blumenberg, Max—S. Huss 214.47
Blumenthal, George—M. L. Wertheimer, costs 110.00
Banks, David—F. Fetzer 164.36
Barrett, Ernest D.—P. H. Schieffer 268.83
Broadway Central Auto Service, Inc., and Charles A. Neidhaus—A. C. Schwarz 292.30
Boulevard Holding Co. and Samuel Cohen—M. Marcus et al 465.09
Cook, Charles E.—A. Schoenberger 100.85
Challoner, Lester—H. R. Wood 106.08
Columbia Knickerbocker Trust Co.—S. L. Hoffman 124.98
City of New York—M. Dulberg 120.41
Califano, Ernest—I. Silverman et al 120.41
Compagnie Generale Translantique—State Industrial Commission of the City of New York 5,567.92
Dodge, Albert C.—F. Geibstein 134.20
Devereaux, Thomas W.—A. B. McCord .. 278.20
De Stackelberg, Alexander—H. A. Patterson 455.24
Erlanger, Abraham L.—W. A. Brady .. 27,435.06
Grobner, Sophie—C. Grobner, costs 107.35
Goldstein, Levy—H. A. Bernstein 197.41
Gansel, Henry and Anna—J. Schwarz .. 107.89
Goldstein, Bertha—M. Schwarz 111.70
Gallaher, Joseph E.—W. J. Loughlin .. 3,828.00
Grigg, Leroy A.—J. Schwarzkopf 103.06
Goodman, Abraham—M. Goodman 2,026.78
Glass, Siegfried—O'Neill-Adams Co. 183.43
Guttman, Sarah, or Mrs. Leopold—O'Neill-Adams Co 155.63
Gregorius, William P.—T. I. Proud 218.20
Gordon, Ben—Italian-Swiss Co. 330.47
Hanover National Bank of City of New York—H. A. Willis et al. 1,627.54
Harris, Isaac—S. Schildekraut 148.94
Henry, Jacob—Packard Motor Car Co. of New York 195.20
Iassillo, Alfred—J. T. Ackerman 534.53
Jacobs, William—T. A. Keppler 700.00
Jaeger, Fred E.—M. Arnstein 122.61
Kerr, Frederick—F. T. Tagliavia, costs .. 117.12
Kern, Max; Morris Weshkoff, (Reliable Cloak and Suit Co.,) and Reliable Cloak and Suit Co.—Herzog Cloak and Suit Co 214.85
Lefrak, Harry—M. Heinoff 193.30
Miller, Mary—City of New York, costs .. 115.30
Martin, Enrique T.—C. Harrison 275.53
Martin, Joseph—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co 172.12
Maltby, George K.—United States Realty and Improvement Co. 764.20
Miller, Guthrie McN.—H. Reidy 118.67
McDonald, James P.—J. T. McGovern .. 483.20
Murphy, John, guardian—Realty Supervision Co., costs 149.82
Norris, Alfred E. — Morse International Agency 578.60
Normandie Park Co.—J. Zobel 440.28
Ostrovsky, Max—J. A. Foley 415.20
Prince, Felix—City of New York 665.63
Public Service Corporation of New Jersey—E. M. Lennon 775.91
Rosenblatt, Sigmund H.; Moses H. Rosenblatt, and Max Hesslein—New York Central Railroad Co. 15,175.81
Rheinish, Frank—Prosser & Homans 276.47
Ricci, Clara, and Benjamin Green—People, &c 300.00
Rosenberg, Arthur L.—Halcyon Real Estate Corp. 121.70
Rosen, Lena—People, &c. 300.00
Rockville Centre Improvement Co., Windsor Land & Improvement Co., Martin Joseph, Isidor Rosenheck, David Winkel, and Sidney H. Kent—H. Oesterndorf 155.41
Rosenthal, Sigmund, and Henry Weil—L. Hamburger 219.60
Silvestri, Lorenzo—M. Beccia 341.65
Segal, George G.—E. S. Redfield et al. .. 540.70
Siegl, Moses I., and Esther—Lincoln Trust Co. 4,868.70
Socarin, George B.—City of N. Y., costs .. 155.50
Sachs, Jacob—same 150.27
Simonds, Constance—Lord & Taylor 697.63
Same—James McCreery & Co. 657.78
Strauss, Malcolm—William & Morford Co. 289.94
Schulman, Louis, & Oscar Hauptman—H. Stern 528.16
Tanenblatt, Jacob—L. Freibaum 141.30
Ut, Samuel J.—Bregman & Co. 306.49
Unger, Albert S., and Leonard M. Batt—Calumet Property Corp. 392.60
Weiss, Johanna—D. T. Davis 392.00
Wardner, Torrey E.—Sun Printing & Pub. Assn. 1,010.28
Williams, Kate, and National Surety Co.—People, &c 1,000.00
Youngman, Vreeland H., and Harry V.—U. S. Realty Improvement Co. 736.80
Zittell, Harry E.—J. J. Thomson 193.78

In Bronx County.

Dillon, Mary J. Regina—S. Norman .. $2,270.06
Dow, Bertha A.—Inter. R. T. Co. 110.95
Dow, Clarence E.—Same 109.95
Forbes, Samuel—T. Oakes 67.59
Fell, Mary A.—Seamen's Bank for Savings 3,351.53
Gent, John G. and Caroline B.—Dimock & Fink Co. 549.78
Langan, Sarah A.—Seamen's Bank for Savings 12,860.24
Magaldi, Emil—A. Bickhardt 96.07
Salzano, Dominick—M. Kane et al 171.22
Teishner, Joe—Castle Co. 29.65
Wasserstrom, Isidor—Inter. R. T. Co. .. 106.95
Williams, Kendrick R.—L. J. Powers .. 170.72
Wilpod Hld. Co. and Robert Podgur—Bronx Artificial Stone Works 184.12
Same—Same 198.06
Same—Same 227.81

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor, and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Locke, Seymour E.—Westchester Lighting Co., Oct. 16, 1917 .... $108.29
Carrier, Leman J.—American Agricultural Chemical Co., July 31, 1915 .... 363.24
Broad Edge Corp.—Milliken Wall Paper Co., Mar. 23, 1916 .... 290.72
Hardcastle Realty Co.—L. Crossman, May 12, 1917 .... 142.25
Zackerman, Harry—Meyer Denker Sinram Co., Feb. 28, 1916 .... 162.73
Malkenson, Julius and Arthur L.—D. Davidson et al., July 26, 1917 .... 138.51

EARNINGS.

GREAT NORTHERN for December—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Dec. gross ...	$6,587,576	$7,000,292	*$412,716
12 mos. gross.	88,236,896	85,162,017	3,074,879

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY—

Nov. gross...	934,439	809,668	124,771
Net after txs.	329,451	371,226	*41,775
11 mos. gross.	10,079,179	8,143,005	1,936,174
Net after txs.	4,379,266	3,926,694	452,572

Public Utilities.

AURORA, ELGIN AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Nov. gross ..	$175,788	$168,132	$7,656
Net after tax.	42,669	47,606	*4,937
Sur. after cgs.	7,056	11,865	*4,809
11 mos. gross	1,995,777	1,879,791	115,986
Net after tax.	561,475	622,151	*60,676
Sur. after cgs.	168,594	224,007	*55,513

CHATTANOOGA RAILWAY AND LIGHT CO.—

Nov. gross...	111,216	[illegible]	7,680
Def. after tax.	1,303	29,735	[illegible]
Def. after cgs.	32,169	65	32,104
12 mos. gross.	1,335,115	1,230,205	104,910
Net after tax.	258,913	451,794	*192,881
Def. after cgs.	119,594	75,845	195,439

CONSUMERS POWER CO. (Michigan)—

Nov. gross....	546,399	456,322	90,077
Net aft. taxes.	236,378	225,966	10,612
Sur. aft. chgs.	145,175	150,156	*4,981
12 mo. gross..	5,701,213	4,665,956	1,035,257
Net aft. taxes.	2,435,471	2,509,413	[illegible]
Sur. aft. chgs..	1,530,340	1,610,290	*79,950
Bal. aft. pf div	967,832	1,153,165	*185,333

*Decrease.

KEYSTONE TELEPHONE—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Dec. gross.....	143,628	132,991	116,335
Net aft. taxes.	67,943	68,284	[illegible]
Sur. aft. chgs.	39,828	40,414	31,845
12 mo. gross...	1,387,216	1,470,148	1,361,755
Net aft. taxes.	747,449	729,922	682,170
Sur. aft. chgs.	412,178	399,823	361,018

Miscellaneous.

NORTHERN SECURITIES CO. for year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
†Total income.	$271,045	$283,480	$119,704
Exp., tax., &c.	24,483	16,161	20,474
Surplus	246,562	267,319	[illegible]
Divs. pd......	138,383	79,074	79,074
Balance	108,179	188,245	20,156
Prev. sur.....	2,879,103	2,690,859	2,670,703
P & L. sur...	2,987,282	2,879,104	2,690,859

†Comprises dividends received through ownership of stock of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company and interest received on loans and bank balances.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ATLANTA, Ga. — Chamberlain-Johnson-Dubose Co.; Mrs. M. R. Ballantine, infants' wear; Mrs. Busha, waists; 20 East 46th; Collingwood.
BALTIMORE—The Fashion; L. Gutman, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
BEAUMONT, Texas—J. J. Nathan & Co.; F. C. Weber, ready-to-wear, millinery; 1,150 Broadway.
BEAUMONT, Texas — Roos Bros.; N. F. Roos, men's, women's ready-to-wear; Hermitage.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—S. Solomon & Co.; M. Weinberg, jobs, satin hats; 3 Waverly Place.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Hirsch Millinery Co.; Arnold Hirsch, millinery; Imperial.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; W. Libby, millinery; 1,133 Broadway.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss R. Romanow, muslin underwear; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss R. Jansen, toilet goods; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; C. Downes, silks, dress goods; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—Stone & Co.; Mrs. A. B. Stone, skirts, waists; Murray Hill.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss A. C. Thiebault, hosiery, knit underwear; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—O'Gorman, Wade & Powers Co.; R. H. Wade, dresses; Breslin.
BOSTON—Atlas Mfg. Co.; I. Lebowich, suitings; Latham.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; E. A. Pitman, books; 432 4th Av.; Algonquin.
BOSTON—H. A. Rambonnett, dry goods; Algonquin.
BUFFALO—William Hengerer Co.; Miss P. Brinton, coats, suits, dresses; 2 West 37th.
CHICAGO—The Fair; J. Isba, ready-to-wear; P. C. Fleer, curtains; Miss Howland, waists; W. R. Anderson, cigars, tobacco, men's, boys' caps, smokers' articles; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Mr. Kucera, domestics, white goods; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; J. Strachan, hosiery; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Portis Hat Co.; H. Portis, J. M. Portis, men's hats, caps, millinery, trimmings; Collingwood.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Mrs. K. Shaffer, infants' wear; 1,107 B'way.
CHICAGO—Wilson Bros.; F. H. Negley, notions, jewelry, leather goods; 218 5th Av.
CHICAGO—D. B. Fisk & Co.; V. S. Andrus, velvets, ribbons; 411 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Western Garment Co.; J. Spitzer, piece goods; 53 Worth. Brostell.
CLEVELAND—William Taylor, Son & Co.; Miss Becker, muslin underwear; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—William Taylor, Son & Co.; Miss C. Herman, infants' wear, basement muslin underwear; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Ames Co.; Miss E. E. Gibson, millinery, untrimmed hats; 116 West 32d.
CLEVELAND—Keller-Kohn Co.; G. Keller, cloaks, suits; 1,150 B'way.
CLEVELAND—Reed Bros. & Co.; J. Hennlaber, millinery; 621 Broadway.
COLUMBIA, S. C.—J. L. Tapp Co.; J. L. Tapp, ready-to-wear; W. F. Tapp, dry goods; 1,239 B'way; Continental.
DALLAS—Neiman-Marcus Co.; A. L. Neiman, dry goods; Breslin.
DALLAS, Texas—L. Kleinman, clothing; 395 Broadway; York.
DANVILLE, Va.—J. Vl Johnson & Co.; J. V. Johnson, dry goods; New Strand.
DETROIT—Londy & Co.; S. M. Londy, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
DETROIT—Berman & Maguire; B. Berman, clothing; Broadway Central.
DETROIT—Scriver & Raphael; C. J. Faber, china; Bristol.
FINDLAY, Ohio—C. D. Levy, jobs, silk, cotton waists; C. Rusoff, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.
FRESNO—E. Gottschalk & Co.; T. W. Swannwick, ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d.
FRESNO, Cal.—E. Gottschalk & Co.; T. W. Swanwick, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d; Marlborough.
GREENWOOD, Miss.—F. Goodman D. G. Co.; F. Goodman, general mdse.; 23 East 26th; Arlington.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; W. H. Bennethum, jobs dresses; 230 5th Av.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Solof Bros.; H. Solof, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way; Longacre.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Cohen Bros.; W. K. Warren, men's, boys' clothing, furn. goods; 225 5th Av., Brostel.
KANSAS CITY—Harzfeld; Miss S. Platt, coats, suits; 303 5th Av.
KEOKUK—Irwin-Phillips Co.; J. H. McAndrew, blankets, flannels; 73 Leonard.
LAKE CHARLES—Muller Co., Ltd.; R. B. Burney, shoes; 1,150 B'way.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Smith, Brenneman & Co.; A. D. Smith, clothing, leather goods; York.
LANSING, Mich.—Simon D. G. Co.; Mr. Simon, dresses; 470 4th Av.
LEBANON, Penn.—L. Samler; J. L. Bender, dress goods, silks; 72 Madison Av.; Bristol.
LEBANON, Pa.—L. Samler, jobs, coats; 72 Madison Av.
LITTLE ROCK—Pfeifer Bros.; A. Pfeifer, mdse. mgr.; Miss T. Scott, underwear, corsets, children's wear; 1,150 B'way.
LITTLE ROCK—Doyle-Kidd D. G. Co.; H. J. Lensing; 60 Worth.
LINCOLN—S. Nefsky, clothing; Albert.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Lowenberg Co.; Miss E. Goddard, ladies' ready-to-wear; McAlpin.
LOS ANGELES—Cooper, Coate & Casey D. G. Co.; J. R. Ford, dress goods, silks; J. F. Spranger, blankets, linens, laces, ribbons, handkerchiefs; 377 Broadway.
LOS ANGELES—Bullock's; C. O. Day, shoes; S. Turner, dry goods; 95 Madison Av., Breslin.
LOS ANGELES—Sun Drug Co.; H. A. McKenna, drugs, drug sundries; Woodstock.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—W. B. McLain & Co.; W. B. McLain, jobs, dresses; 27 West 34th.
LYNCHBURG, Va.—Chas. M. Guggenheimer; C. M. Guggenheimer, Jr., general mdse.; 1,150 B'way; Wallick.
MILWAUKEE—Breithaupt Co.; Mr. Breithaupt, dresses; 470 4th Av.
NASHVILLE—L. Jonas & Co.; S. W. Meltzer, jobs ladies', misses', children's Fall coats; 579 Broadway.
NEW ORLEANS—Pattison & Co.; A. T. Pattison, carpets, house furn. goods; Aberdeen.
OAKLAND, Cal.—S. S. Kahn & Co.; P. D. Manheim, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Bernstein & Co.; M. Segal, Spring dresses; 35 West 34th.
PHILADELPHIA—Blouners; H. Kamholz, furs; 15 East 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—L. W. Hirsch Co.; M. Hirsch, waists; 470 4th Av.
PHILADELPHIA — N. Snellenberg & Co.; Mrs. C. Arnold, infants' wear; 1,261 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Fuhrman, woolens; Aberdeen.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; J. G. Edwards, laces, embroideries, trimmings, ribbons; E. E. Grafftey, gloves; 23 East 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; Miss McGreevy, suits; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—J. P. Loughney Co.; R. E. Loughney, tailors' trimmings; Wallick.
PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; C. Meister, jewelry; 43 Leonard, Herald Square.
PITTSBURGH, Kan.—Potlitzer Bros.; J. Potlitzer, general mdse.; 1,270 Broadway, Imperial.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Z. Swett Co.; H. Kerble, millinery; 15 East 26th; New Victoria.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; S. Gruman, furn. goods; 1,123 B'way, Brostel.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; W. Callender, representing; 230 5th Av.
RICHMOND, Va.—Kaufmann & Co.; Miss E. M. Merritt, Miss O. E. Garner, millinery; 353 5th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—R. Goldstein & Co.; L. Goldstein, woolens; Breslin.
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Bon Marche; E. C. Nathan, coats, suits, dresses; 100 West 32d.
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—C. P. Nahan Co.; Mr. Quevillon, coats, suits, dresses; 100 West 32d.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Wolf & Marx Co.; J. J. Sterner, general mdse.; 353 4th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—Rich & Lievre—Miss M. Hughes, jobs silk waists; 116 West 32d.
SAN FRANCISCO—A. Shirek & Son; H. M. Shirek, dry goods; 10 East 12th.
SEATTLE, Wash.—J. Berkman & Co.; J. Berkman, men's, children's clothing; 395 Broadway, Cumberland.
SPARTANBURG, S. C.—J. B. Lyle, dry goods; Collingwood.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A. Steiger Co.; C. A. Steiger, dry goods; 105 Grand, Breslin.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Poole D. G. Co.; A. Steiger, general mdse.; 105 Grand.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; A. B. Wallace, representing; 230 5th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Keet & Rountree D. G. Co.; J. L. Rice, hosiery, furn. goods; 72 Leonard.
ST. LOUIS—Wildman Mfg. Co.; A. L. Wildman, cotton piece goods; Martinique.
ST. LOUIS—Marx & Haas Clothing Co.; Mr. Marx, Mr. Loeb, piece goods; 215 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; T. A. Hennigan, muslin underwear, corsets, children's garments; 377 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Carleton D. G. Co.; O. R. Gibbons, women's, children's ready-to-wear; 358 Broadway.
ST. PAUL—Schuneman & Evans; M. M. Shuffelbarger, coats, suits; 220 5th Av., Brostel.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Chappell, Dyer Co.; Miss K. O'Toole, dresses; Miss M. E. Doyle, dresses; 44 East 23d.
TACOMA—Love-Warren-Monroe Co.; J. Fairhurst, dry goods, bedding; 43 Leonard.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Thompson-Hudson Co.; H. J. Mason, dress goods, silks; 354 4th Av., Flanders.
TORONTO, Canada—Holt-Renfrew Co.; J. P. Tweddel, raw skins; Breslin.
TUCSON, Ariz.—Rosenstern D. G. Co.; L. Rosenstern, general mdse.; 105 Grand.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann, Sons & Co.; Miss G. M. Liebert, art needlework; 432 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A. Lisner; Mrs. V. Bessman, women's hosiery, knit underwear; 220 5th Av.; Albert.
WILKES-BARRE—Justin Bergman, jobs, coats; 72 Madison Av.
WILMINGTON, N. C.—Goodman Bros.; A. Goodman, dry goods; Imperial.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Parnard, Sumner Putnam Co.; R. A. Illsby, notions, art goods, china; 404 4th Av.; Collingwood.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Style Shop; J. W. Johnson, ready-to-wear; Holland House.

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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company
First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 3d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1917, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,239.26, in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the fifth day of February, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be endorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.
Dated January 8, 1918.

TO THE HOLDERS OF GENERAL MORTGAGE 5% GOLD SINKING FUND BONDS OF MOUNTAIN HOME TELEPHONE COMPANY DUE JANUARY 1st, 1938:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sealed proposals for the sale of bonds of the above mentioned company, under the mortgage from said company to Columbia Trust Company, formerly Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company as Trustee, for account of the Sinking Fund, to the extent of Eight Thousand Nine Hundred Fifty Dollars ($8,950) will be received at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before January 24th, 1918, at 3 P. M., in accordance with the terms of said mortgage.

Bonds accepted must be delivered on January 25th, 1918, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all proposals.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN,
Vice-President.
Dated, New York, January 2nd, 1918.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST LIEN 15-YEAR 5% SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF CENTRAL ARKANSAS RAILWAY & LIGHT CORPORATION, DUE MARCH 1ST, 1928:—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sealed proposals for the sale of bonds of the above mentioned company, under the mortgage from said company to Columbia Trust Company, formerly Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company as Trustee, for account of the Sinking Fund to the extent of Forty-six thousand nine hundred eight dollars and sixty-eight cents, ($46,908.68,) will be received at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before January 31st, 1918, at 3 P. M., in accordance with the terms of said mortgage.

Bonds accepted must be delivered on February 1st, 1918, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all proposals.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Vice President.
Dated, New York, January 2nd, 1918.

TO THE HOLDERS OF 5% FIRST MORTGAGE 20-YEAR SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE CANADIAN NORTHERN COAL & ORE DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, DUE JANUARY 1st, 1931:

Notice is hereby given that (in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage from said Company to Columbia Trust Company, and National Trust Company, Limited, Trustees) sealed tenders of bonds of the above described issue for account of the Sinking Fund, to an amount sufficient to exhaust the sum of Thirty-seven Thousand Three Hundred Thirty-eight dollars and Twenty-three cents ($37,338.23) are hereby called for, and will be received at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, not later than January 23rd, 1918, at twelve o'clock noon.

The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all tenders.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN,
Vice-President.
Dated, January 2nd, 1918.

AUBURN GAS COMPANY
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee under First Mortgage of Auburn Gas Company, dated January 1st, 1902, invites proposals for the sale to it of Five Per Cent. Bonds secured thereby sufficient to use the sum of Nine Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirteen Dollars and Seventy-eight Cents ($9,913.78), at a price not to exceed that at which they will, if held until maturity, yield an interest return of at least 3½% per annum. Bids will be received up to 3 o'clock P. M. on January 18, 1918. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Formerly New York Security & Trust Company, Trustee,
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
Dated January 2, 1918.

MUSKOGEE ELECTRIC TRACTION COMPANY
First Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York as Trustee under the mortgage of the Muskogee Electric Traction Company, dated May 1, 1912, hereby invites offerings for the sale to it of as many bonds issued thereunder as will exhaust the sum of Four Thousand Four hundred and fifty-seven dollars and 15 cents ($4,457.15) at a price not to exceed 105% and accrued interest. Sealed offers will be opened at the office of the undersigned Trustee, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon February 4, 1918, on and within thirty days after which date the holders of bonds whose offers are accepted must present their bonds to the Trustee for payment. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

Dated New York, N. Y., January 11, 1918.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee,
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.

LUMBERMENS National Bank of Portland, located at Portland, in the State of Oregon, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

E. G. CRAWFORD, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK.
New York, January 9, 1918.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank held the 8th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Henry Block, Edward Schafer,
Oscar Dressler, Samuel M. Schafer,
J. F. Fredericks, D. Schnakenberg,
Harmon W. Hendricks, Wm. Siegel,
T. Elliott Hodgskin, Albert Tag,
Martin J. Quinn, Louis Watjen.
Bernard Rentrop,

At a meeting of the Directors held this day, Mr. Albert Tag, President, and Messrs. S. M. Schafer and D. Schnakenberg, Vice Presidents, were unanimously re-elected. Mr. J. F. Fredericks was reappointed Cashier and Mr. F. H. Hornby was reappointed Assistant Cashier.

J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

The Peoples Bank of the City of New York.
393 AND 395 CANAL ST.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders held January 8, 1918, the following were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

Scott Foster, Stevenson Taylor,
Adolph Wimpfheimer, Thomas Williams,
Theodore W. Morris, Theodore Tiedemann,
Alfred B. Maclay, William Milne.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. Scott Foster was re-elected Chairman of the Board, Mr. William Milne President, and Mr. Adolph Wimpfheimer Vice President.

Dated January 10, 1918.
JOHN B. FORSYTH, Cashier.

BANKERS COMMERCIAL CORPORATION

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of Bankers Commercial Corporation will be held at the office of the Company, 14 Wall St., New York City, on the 28th of January, 1918, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

J. A. BOWER, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between JACOB COHEN, HARRY COHEN, JOS. D. COHEN, PETER COHEN, and MAURICE PARKER, all of the city of New York, under the firm of JACOB COHEN SONS & CO., was dissolved on the 30th day of December, 1917, by mutual consent. All debts due said partnership and those due by said partnership will be settled and paid with and by the remaining partners, JACOB COHEN, HARRY COHEN, JOS. D. COHEN, and PETER COHEN, who will continue the business as heretofore.

Dated New York, December 30, 1917.
JACOB COHEN,
HARRY COHEN,
JOS. D. COHEN,
PETER COHEN,
MAURICE PARKER.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State.—ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 9th day of January, 1918, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this ninth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

(Seal) (Signed) A. B. PARKER,
Deputy Secretary of State.

Record Book of Sales and Transfers of Stocks

We have in preparation a book of sales and transfers of stocks with official forms of records and instructions. Capacity 5,000 transactions. Terms clearing and ex-clearing house as required by New Federal Laws. Can make delivery within a few days.

Price $25
Wire Order.

National Bank News
Publishers of all Federal Laws.
119 South Fourth Street,
Philadelphia, Penna.
TELEPHONE 1572 LOMBARD.

DIVIDENDS.

The Philippine National Bank
Manila, P. I.

The Board of Directors of the Philippine National Bank, Manila, P. I., has declared a semi-annual dividend of 7% to stockholders of record as of December 31, 1917, thereby making a total disbursement to stockholders for the year of 12%. A similar amount, namely 12%, has likewise been passed to Surplus account. Checks will be mailed by the Central Office at Manila to stockholders of record in the United States.

Philippine National Bank,
New York Agency.
Dated Jan. 9, 1918.

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.,
Common Stock Dividend No. 17.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of One Dollar and Fifty Cents per share on the Common Stock of the Company, payable February 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 21, 1918. Checks will be mailed by the Columbia Trust Company.

A. GILLESPIE, Treasurer.
Troy, N. Y., January 9, 1918.

ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE CO.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 31.
New York, January 9, 1918.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half (1½%) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE COMPANY has been declared, payable February 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 16, 1918.

H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 33.
New York, January, 9, 1918.

The regular quarterly dividend of two (2%) per cent. on the Common Stock of ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE COMPANY has been declared, payable January 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 14, 1918.

H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.
Five Per Cent. Adjustment Mortgage Gold Bonds.

The semi-annual installments of interest on Seaboard Air Line Railway Adjustment Bonds amounting to 2½% ($25.00) represented by Coupons Nos. 21 and 22, for $12.50 each, will be paid on and after February 1, 1918, at the office of Messrs. Blair & Co., No. 24 Broad Street, New York.

Seaboard Air Line Railway Co.
by D. C. PORTEOUS, Secretary.
New York, December 31, 1917.

NOTICE.
The Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Co., Limited.
DIVIDEND NO. 29.

Notice is hereby given that at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors held on December 21st, 1917, a quarterly dividend of 2½% was declared payable out of the net earnings of the Company on February 1st, 1918, to all stockholders of record at 3 P. M. January 18th, 1918.

The transfer books of the Company will not be closed. EDWARD EVERETT, Secretary.
Dated New York, N. Y., January 11th, 1918.

HOMESTAKE MINING CO.
January 2, 1918.
DIVIDEND NO. 521.

The Board of Directors has today declared a monthly dividend of fifty cents (50c) per share, payable January 25, 1918, to Stockholders of record at twelve o'clock noon, January 19, 1918.

Checks will be mailed by Columbia Trust Company, Dividend Disbursing Agent.

FRED CLARK, Secretary.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY AND POWER CO.
140 Broadway, New York, December 21, 1917.

The Board of Directors of Virginia Railway and Power Company have this day declared a dividend of three per cent., equal to three dollars per share on the PREFERRED STOCK of said Company, payable on January 21, 1918, to holders of preferred stock of record on December 31, 1917. The transfer books will not be closed. Dividend checks will be mailed.

G. B. WILLIAMS,
Treasurer.

RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
Grand Central Terminal,
New York, Jan. 8th, 1918.

The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. ($2 per share) on its Preferred Capital Stock, payable at this office on Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, Jan. 11, 1918.

MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

KELSEY WHEEL COMPANY, INC.
January 8, 1918.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 6.

The Board of Directors has today declared a quarterly dividend of One Dollar Seventy-five Cents ($1.75) per share, payable February 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 21, 1918.

Checks will be mailed by Columbia Trust Company, Dividend Disbursing Agent.

L. C. BROOKS, Secretary.

The International Nickel Co.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock has been declared this day, payable February 1, 1918, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business January 15, 1918.

James L. Ashley,
Sec'y & Treas.
New York, January 7, 1918.

Elk Basin Petroleum Company
(of Maine.)
New York, Jan. 7, 1918.

The Board of Directors of the Elk Basin Petroleum Company at a meeting held this day declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2½% on the capital stock of the company, payable February 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record January 15th, 1918.

E. PLUMMER, Secretary.

WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY.
New York, December 26, 1917.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of this Company have today declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. on its Profit Sharing Preferred Stock A, payable on and after January 31, 1918, to stockholders of record of January 11, 1918.

J. C. OTTESON, Assistant Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
New York, 9th January, 1918.

We, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership to carry on the business of CATLIN & CO., to commence upon the expiration of the present firm June 1st, 1918, and to continue thereafter until January 1st, 1922.

CHARLES B. SAMPSON,
SAMUEL S. WIDGER,
ARTHUR J. CUMNOCK,
JOHN W. BLODGETT.

The following will have an interest in our business:

FREDERICK H. GEDNEY,
LOTT B. MALONE,
HENRY S. KEEN,
JOHN E. SULLIVAN.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section 3062, R. S. U. S., I have seized and hold one package of aigrettes and one tin box containing aigrettes. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 14, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated December 27, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all news stands; $4 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Bonds
Short Term Notes

A carefully selected list of securities, low in price, attractive in yield; recommended to your consideration for first of the year investment.

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January List
AG—151

The National City Company
National City Bank Building
New York
Bonds Short Term Notes Acceptances

New Income Tax Law
With Explanatory Analysis

We have prepared for distribution the fourth edition of our Income Tax booklet. This booklet contains an explanatory analysis of the new Federal Income Tax law, together with the full text of that statute, and charts which show graphically the operation of the law. We shall be glad to send a copy of this booklet to investors upon request.

Ask for Handbook No 22

Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

Southwestern Power & Light Company
First Lien 5's
Due June 1, 1943
To Yield 6.15%

Circular on request

Bonbright & Company
Incorporated
25 Nassau Street New York
London Paris

$500 and $1000 Denomination
Two-Year 6% Secured Gold Notes
To Yield About
7½%

The direct obligation of a Company which owns and controls valuable hydro-electric properties, the earnings of which are largely in excess of all fixed charges. The present installed capacity of the plants is over 58,000 horse power, of which 47,000 horse power is hydro-electric and the balance generated by oil-burning engines.

Circular on Application

Spencer Trask & Co.
Investment Securities
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

WE OFFER A
MUNICIPAL BOND
TO YIELD 5.15%

Free From All Federal Income Taxes (Normal and Surtaxes)

ASSESSED VALUATION OVER $104,000,000

Population (1910) 132,000
Present estimate 200,000

R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
BOSTON CHICAGO

Kean, Taylor & Co.
Investment Securities
New York Chicago

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Gain in a Quiet Session—Surprising Increase in Steel Orders.

There was little change yesterday in the attitude of traders towards the market as reflected in the demand for stocks, and the volume of dealings fell short of half a million shares. The day's news was chiefly interesting in its bearing on the persistent undertone of peace talk which has run through all market activity for some days. Perhaps the impression made by President Wilson's outline of war aims was too vivid in the mind to allow acceptance at face value of the interesting report yesterday that Russia had concluded a separate peace with Bulgaria, and the much more important story that Germany has appealed to Sweden to act as mediator in bringing about a conference with the Allies. The bond market did reflect for some time evidence of the faith of investors in an early peace, several of the foreign issues which would be greatly benefited by termination of war selling up on a good demand. The United Kingdom of Great Britain 5½s of 1919 touched 99⅛, and the 5s sold up to 97⅜. Some of the French cities 6s were also in better favor. However, the tendency as displayed in these issues was not pronounced enough to lend much support to the feeling that a peace settlement is visibly nearer.

On the Stock Exchange interest still centres largely around United States Steel. This issue sold yesterday over a range of 2⅛ points, closing near its best price of the day. It was helped by the Dec. 31 statement of unfilled tonnage, which, for the first time in eight months showed an increase, the gain being 485,000 tons. Before the figures were published estimates had prepared traders for a decrease of about 200,000 tons. The gain was, of course, partly explainable on the ground of the inability of the corporation to make deliveries as fast as it would have taken care of orders had difficulties of transportation and fuel supply not interfered, but the statement also showed the receipt of a considerable amount of new business. Most of the industrials scored advances yesterday, these running to 2 and 3 points in many instances. Yet the market lacked initiative and was left pretty much to the uses of the professionals on the floor. It is the kind of market that fits in comfortably with the existing business and financial situation. Call money ranged between 3 per cent. and 4 per cent., with most of the day's loans bringing the higher figure.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

President Wilson's Message Proves a Strengthening Factor.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The stock market maintained a cheerful tone today. President Wilson's message was a strengthening factor, especially in Russian issues, which were strong, the latest Petrograd news having no effect.

Speculative issues were more active, particularly Eastern Kaffirs, tin mines, and oil shares, while British American Tobacco was a leading feature on dividend announcements. Home funds and shipping shares were steadily supported.

Money was in better demand and discount rates were firmer owing to the banks buying bills.

Trading Calm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Trading on the Bourse today was calm. Three per cent. rentes were quoted at 58f. 25c. for cash, exchange on London at 27f. 18c., and the 5 per cent. loan at 88f. 45c.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	4	Renewals	4
Low	3	Last	3

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERAL		ALL INDUSTRIALS	
Sixty days	3¾@5½	Sixty days	5¾
Ninety days	5¾@5¾	Ninety days	5¾
Four months	5¾@5¾	Four months	5¾@6
Five months	5¾@5¾	Five months	5¾@6
Six months	5¾@5¾	Six months	5¾@6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ....3¾@4
Not member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ....4 @4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ....5 @5¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
60 to 90 days 5¾
4 to 6 months 5¾
Other Names.
4 to 6 months 6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling— Demand	$4.75⅛	$4.75⅛	$4.75⅛	..
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	..
Francs— Demand	5.73	5.73	5.73	..
Cables	5.70⅞	5.70⅞	5.70⅞	+.00⅛
Lire— Demand	13.00	13.00	13.00	..
Cables	13.25	13.25	13.25	..

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.75⅛	$4.76⅞
5.1826	Paris	5.73	5.70⅞
	China— Hongkong	75.00	75.25
	Peking	114.00	114.25
	Shanghai	107.00	107.25
19.30	Greece	19.40	19.45
40.20	Holland	42.87½	43.25
	India— Bombay	35.00	35.50
	Calcutta	35.00	35.50
5.1826	Italy	8.40	8.39
49.85	Japan— Kobe	51.75	52.00
	Yokohama	51.75	52.00
50.00	Philippine Islands— Manila	50.00	[illegible]
51.46	Russia	13.00	13.25
26.80	Scandinavia— Stockholm	32.25	32.75
	Copenhagen	30.25	30.25
	Christiania	31.25	31.75
19.30	Spain	24.30	24.38
	South America—		
32.42	Rio	26.93	27.0[illegible]
42.44	Buenos Aires	45.87	45.97
5.1826	Switzerland	4.49	4.46¼

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.71¼	$4.69½

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $406,155,551; balance, $40,294,616; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $5,505,958; Federal Reserve credit balance, $24,452,884.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $10.3125.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 43½d., unchanged; in New York, 90⅛c., unchanged; Mexican dollars, 73c.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, increased	£768,000
Circulation, decreased	887,000
Bullion, decreased	120,114
Other securities, decreased	15,819,000
Public deposits, increased	5,824,000
Other deposits, decreased	34,878,000
Notes reserve, increased	754,000
Government securities, decreased	13,960,000

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 19.71 per cent.; last week it was 16.30 per cent. Bank rate unchanged at 5 per cent.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$2,621,829	$86,261,154
Internal revenue—		
Corporation income	774,203	26,103,499
Individual income	432,129	13,872,082
Excess profits	383,027	8,324,0[illegible]
Miscellaneous	20,103,690	348,741,425
Misc. revenue	3,977,650	111,795,156
Total receipts	$28,292,600	$595,403,390
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	143,825,096	1,907,750,473
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	64,653,094	379,110,802
Expenditures	172,117,706	2,593,162,863

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation increased	103,669,000
Treasury deposits decreased	180,090,000
General deposits decreased	80,741,000
Bills discounted decreased	90,032,000
Advances decreased	447,000
Gold in hand increased	1,900,000
Silver in hand decreased	710,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JAN. 10, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	513,652	1,005,393	503,987
Year to date	6,196,590	7,803,619	7,455,836

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
..	..	200	Ajax Rubber	49	49	49	49	...
1½	1⅝	200	Alaska Gold Mines	1½	1½	1½	1½	...
2⅜	3	4,200	Alaska Juneau	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
19⅛	19¼	600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	18⅞	19	18⅞	19	...
80½	81	400	Am. Agricul. Chem.	80	80½	80	80½	+ ⅜
75	75½	1,300	Am. Beet Sugar	74⅜	75¼	74⅜	75¼	+1⅛
38	38¼	2,300	Am. Can	37⅞	38⅜	37⅞	38¼	...
70	70⅜	1,900	Am. Car & Fdry	69	70⅜	69	70⅜	+1⅛
108	110	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf.	109	109	109	109	+2
27	28	100	Am. Cotton Oil	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
11¾	12½	100	Am. Ice	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	− ⅛
55⅞	56	2,300	Am. International	56⅜	57	55⅞	56⅛	+ ⅛
29⅜	29⅜	7,300	Am. Linseed	29	29⅞	28⅞	29⅜	+ ⅞
71⅝	71⅞	900	Am. Linseed pf.	71	71½	71	71⅞	+1
56	56½	1,400	Am. Locomotive	55⅞	57	55⅞	56⅞	+ ⅜
55¼	56	100	Am. Malting 1st pf.	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	+2½
79¾	80	4,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	79⅛	79⅞	78⅜	79⅞	+1⅛
104	105	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	+ ⅜
61	62	1,400	Am. Steel F'dries	60⅞	61⅞	60⅞	61⅞	+1⅞
101	101½	400	Am. Sugar Ref.	100½	101	100	101	+ ⅜
64½	64⅞	3,500	Am. Sumatra Tob.	64⅛	65	64	64⅞	+ ⅞
86	91	200	Am. Sumatra T. pf.	87	87¼	87	87¼	+ ⅞
105⅜	106	1,015	Am. Tel. & Tel.	105	106	104⅝	105⅝	+ ⅞
162	165	1,700	Am. Tobacco	164⅜	164⅜	161	164⅜	− ¼
50	60	200	Am. Tel. & Cable	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	−3
50	30	50	Do., odd lot	53	53	53	53	...
13	16	200	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	14⅜	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	−1⅛
62⅜	62⅝	7,400	Anaconda Copper	62⅜	62⅞	61⅞	62⅝	+ ⅜
85½	86	200	Atch., Top. & S. F.	85½	85⅝	85½	85⅝	...
90	91	300	Atlantic Coast Line	90	90⅞	90	90⅞	...
101⅜	101⅞	7,700	At., Gulf & West I.	101	102⅜	100⅝	101⅞	+1⅜
60	60½	3,000	Baldwin Loco	58½	60⅝	58½	60	+1
97	102	100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	97	97	97	97	+1
52½	53	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio	53	53	52⅝	52⅝	− ⅛
..	..	12	Bank of Commerce	178	178	178	178	...
100	103	200	Barrett Co. pf.	100	100	100	100	...
79	80	1,300	Bethlehem Steel	79	79⅝	79	79	−2
77⅜	78⅛	35,500	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c.	79	79	77⅜	78	− ⅞
98⅞	99	700	Beth. S. pf.sub.r.f p.	99	99	98⅞	98⅞	− ⅛
41⅞	43	400	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	41⅞	42⅛	41⅞	42⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	20	100	Butte & Superior	20	20	20	20	...
13⅜	14	500	California Petrol.	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
38	39	300	California Pet. pf.	37	38	37	38	+1
138½	139	3,400	Canadian Pacific	138⅞	139⅞	138¼	138½	− ⅜
74	80	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	75	75	75	75	+1
65⅝	65⅞	2,100	Central Leather x d.	64⅛	66	64⅛	65⅞	+1⅛
30	31	100	Cerro de Pasco	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	− ⅛
52⅝	53	400	Chesapeake & Ohio	53	53	52⅝	52⅝	− ⅛
22⅛	24	100	Chi. Great West. pf.	23	23	23	23	− ⅛
45½	46	1,020	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	45⅞	46	45⅞	45⅞	+ ⅛
78⅜	78⅜	700	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	78⅜	78⅞	78⅜	78⅜	− ⅛
94	95	200	Chi. & Northwest'n	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	− ⅛
19⅞	20½	800	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	20⅛	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	− ⅛
59⅞	60	1,300	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	60	60	59	60	− ½
49⅞	50	1,200	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	50	50	49⅞	50	− ½
16	16½	200	Chile Copper	16	16	16	16	− ⅛
42½	42⅝	700	Chino Copper	42¼	42⅝	42¼	42⅝	− ⅛
36	36½	600	Col. Fuel & Iron x d.	35⅞	36	35⅞	36	+ ⅛
33⅝	33⅞	400	Columbia Gas & El.	33⅜	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞	+ ⅜
98	103	100	Consol. Gas, Balt.	98	98	98	98	+3
81	87	100	Continental Can	87	87	87	87	...
32⅛	32¼	2,600	Corn Products Ref.	32⅛	32⅜	31⅞	32⅛	+ ⅛
91	91½	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	91	91	91	91	...
54⅜	54⅝	2,000	Crucible Steel	55	55	54	54⅜	+ ⅛
30	30⅜	900	Cuba Cane Sugar	29⅞	31	29⅞	30⅜	+ ⅝
79½	80	700	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	80	80	80	80	+ ⅝
9¼	9½	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	9	9	9	9	...
36	36½	8,700	Distillers' Secur.	36⅝	36⅞	35⅜	36	− ⅞
9	9½	500	Dome Mines	9	9	8⅞	9	− ⅛
24½	26	200	Elk Horn Coal	24½	24½	24½	24½	− ½
15⅛	15¼	1,200	Erie	15⅛	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	− ⅛
25⅞	25⅞	200	Erie 1st pf.	26⅛	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	− ⅛
8¼	10	100	Federal Min. & S.	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	−2⅛
27½	30	400	Federal M. & S. pf.	28	28	27	28	−4½
34½	35	700	Gaston, W. & W.	34¼	35	34½	35	+ ¾
135	136	4,000	General Electric	134	136	133	135⅝	+2⅝
116⅞	117¼	8,200	General Motors	116¼	118	115	116⅞	+ ⅞
81½	83	200	General Motors pf.	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	+ ⅜
41⅛	42	2,700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	39⅞	41⅞	39⅞	41⅞	+1⅞
89½	90⅛	700	Great Northern pf.	90	90	89⅝	90	− ⅛
27	27¼	600	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	27	27	27	27	...
..	..	100	Gulf States S. 1st pf.	102	102	102	102	+ ½
35	35⅜	300	Haskell & Barker	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	...
47⅛	47⅜	4,000	Inspiration Copper	47	47⅜	46⅞	47⅜	+ ⅛
8	8¼	400	Interboro Consol.	8	8	8	8	− ⅛
45⅜	47	100	Interboro Consol. pf.	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	+1⅛
45⅛	46	1,400	Int. Agricultural pf.	44⅛	45⅛	43⅞	45⅛	+1⅞
117	118	200	Int. Harvester, N.J.	116	118	116	118	+2½
23⅞	24	5,200	Int. Mar. Marine	23	24	22⅞	23⅞	+ ⅞
87⅞	87⅞	47,300	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	86⅜	88⅞	86⅛	87⅞	+ ⅞
28⅞	29	2,300	Int. Nickel	28⅜	28⅞	28	28⅞	+ ⅞
28	29	200	Int. Paper	28	28	28	28	− ¼
45	46	800	Kelly Spring. Tire	44	45⅜	44	45⅜	+2
31⅞	32⅛	1,500	Kennecott Copper	32	32⅛	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
77	77⅞	800	Lackawanna Steel	76	77⅞	76	77	+ ⅞
9	10	200	Lake Erie & West	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	...
56⅞	57	200	Lehigh Valley	57	57	57	57	− ⅛
17	20	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
85⅝	85⅞	20,400	Mexican Petroleum	83⅞	86⅞	82⅞	85⅞	+2⅞
85	90	200	Mex. Petroleum pf.	87⅝	88	87⅝	88	−1
31	31¼	600	Miami Copper	31	31¼	31	31¼	+ ⅛
46⅞	47	3,800	Midvale Steel	46⅞	47	46⅞	47	+ ⅛
4½	5¼	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4½	4½	4½	4½	− ⅛
9⅜	9½	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	− ⅛
22⅜	23	1,300	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs.	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	− ⅛
97	100	200	Nat. Cloak & S. pf.	100	100	100	100	− ⅛
15⅛	16	600	Nat. Cond. & Cable	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	− ⅛
41⅞	41⅞	8,300	Nat. Enam. & St.	42	42⅞	41⅞	41⅞	+1
44	45	100	Nat. Lead	44	44	44	44	− ⅛
18⅞	18⅞	600	Nevada Con. Cop.	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
119	121	500	N. Y. Air Brake	121	121	121	121	+1
70⅞	71⅞	1,300	N. Y. Central	70⅞	71⅞	70⅞	70⅞	...
29⅜	30	700	N. Y., N. H. & H.	30	30	29⅜	29⅞	− ⅛
19⅛	20⅛	850	N. Y., Ont. & West	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	...
103⅞	104	200	Norfolk & Western	104⅛	104⅛	104	104	− ⅛
84⅞	85⅞	715	Northern Pacific	85⅞	85⅞	84⅞	85⅞	+ ⅛
38⅞	39	5,900	Ohio Cities Gas	38⅞	39⅞	38	39	+ ⅛
44⅛	44⅞	2,200	Ohio Fuel Supply	43⅞	44⅞	43⅞	44⅛	+1
60	60	100	Owens Bottle Mach	60	60	60	60	+1⅛
87	88⅞	300	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	87⅞	88	87⅞	88	+1
46⅞	46⅞	1,110	Penn. R. R.	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	− ⅛
42⅞	43	500	People's Gas, Chi.	42	42⅞	42	42⅞	+ ⅛
5	6	100	Peoria & Eastern	6	6	6	6	− ¼
36	37	250	Pere Marquette pf.	36	36	36	36	−1¼
30	32⅞	100	Pettibone, M. & Co.	32	32	32	32	−3
26⅞	27⅞	100	Philadelphia Co.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	− ¼
45⅞	46	1,000	Pittsburgh Coal	45⅞	46⅞	45⅞	45⅞	+ ⅞
95	98	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	98	98	98	98	+3½
24⅛	24⅛	4,600	Pitts. & West Va.	23⅞	25	23⅞	24⅛	+1
61½	63⅛	1,500	Pitts. & W. Va. pf.	61	63⅛	61	62⅞	+ ⅛
61⅛	61⅛	500	Pressed Steel Car	60	61⅛	60	61⅛	+1⅞
108½	109	1,300	Pullman Co.	108	108⅞	107	108⅞	+1⅛
50	50⅛	6,970	Railway Steel Sp.	48⅛	50⅛	48⅛	50	+1⅞
23	23⅛	1,500	Ray Con. Copper	23⅛	23⅛	22⅞	23	− ⅛
74⅛	75	9,700	Reading	75	75	73⅞	74⅛	+ ⅛
78	78⅛	2,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	77⅛	78⅛	77⅛	78	...
94⅛	95	70	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	+ ⅛
74⅛	75⅛	900	Royal Dutch t r.	74	75⅛	74	75⅛	+1⅛
11	12	1,300	St. Louis-San Fran	12	12	11	11	−1
55	60	200	Savage Arms	55	55	54¼	54½	−1½
8¼	9	100	Saxon Motor	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	−1⅛
17⅛	17⅜	200	Seab. Air Line pf.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	− ⅛
149½	150⅛	1,410	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	147	150	147	150	+6
117	120	20	Sears, R. & Co. pf.	117	117	117	117	...
16⅛	17	700	Shattuck-Arizona	16⅛	16⅛	16	16⅛	− ⅛
31⅛	32⅛	4,500	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	30⅞	33⅛	30⅞	32⅛	+1⅛
41	41⅛	900	Sloss-S. Steel & I.	41⅛	41⅛	40⅛	41	...
83⅛	84	1,000	Southern Pacific	83⅛	84	83⅛	84	+ ⅞
155	180	270	So. Porto Rico Sug	158	162	158	162	+27
23⅛	23⅛	2,000	Southern Railway	23⅞	24	23⅞	23⅛	...
58	58⅛	200	Southern Ry. pf.	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	...
51⅛	51⅛	5,100	Studebaker Co.	51	51⅛	50	51⅛	+ ⅛
75	96	300	Studebaker Co. pf.	94	96	94	96	+5
36⅞	37⅛	600	Superior Steel	37⅛	37⅛	37	37⅛	− ⅞
13⅛	13⅞	300	Tenn. C. & C.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	+ ⅛
144⅛	145	3,375	Texas Co.	142	145	142	144⅞	+ ⅞
52⅛	52⅞	9,200	Tobacco Products	52	52⅞	51⅛	52⅞	+1⅛
114⅞	115	3,200	Union Pacific	114⅛	115	114⅛	114⅞	+ ⅞
69	70½	400	Union Pacific pf.	69⅞	69⅞	69	69	− ⅛
37	38	200	Un. Alloy Steel x d	38⅛	38⅛	38	38	+ ⅛
93	94	3,400	United Cigar Stores	91⅛	94	90⅞	93⅛	+2[illegible]
69	70	100	United Drug	70	70	70	70	+ ½
119½	120	500	United Fruit	119	119⅞	119	119⅞	+1⅛
12⅛	13	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅞
119⅞	120⅞	1,000	U. S. Indus. Alco.	119	120	118	120	+1
92	97	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf.	95	95	95	95	+5½
53⅞	54⅛	1,900	U. S. Rubber	53	54⅛	53	54	+1
97⅞	98⅛	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	45	300	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	44⅛	45	44⅛	45	− ⅛
44⅛	45⅛	100	U. S. S., R. & M. pf.	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
95⅛	95⅞	170,200	U. S. Steel	94⅞	96	93⅞	95⅞	+ ⅞
109	109⅞	900	U. S. Steel pf.	109⅞	109⅞	109	109⅞	+ ⅛
81	81⅛	1,200	Utah Copper	81⅛	81⅛	80⅞	81⅛	+ ⅛
12	13	100	Utah Securities	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
37⅛	37⅞	1,000	Va.-Car. Chemical	36	37⅞	36	37⅞	+2⅛
53	54	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	+ ⅛
42⅛	42⅞	1,300	Wabash pf. A	42⅞	42⅞	41⅞	42⅞	+ ⅛
13⅞	15	800	Western Pacific	14	15	14	15	+1⅛
88⅛	89⅛	400	Western Union Tel.	88	89	88	88⅛	+ ⅛
40⅞	41⅛	2,555	Westingh. E. & M.	41	41⅛	40⅞	41	+ ⅛
49⅛	50	900	Wilson & Co.	47¼	50	47⅛	49⅛	+2⅛
17⅞	17⅞	12,400	Willys-Overland	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
77⅛	78	200	Willys-Overland pf.	78	78	78	78	...
114	116	100	Woolw., (F.W.) Co.	114	114	114	114	−1

TO TAX STOCK DIVIDENDS.

Roper Holds Recent Decision Did Not Affect Act of Sept. 18, 1916.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Daniel C. Roper, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, issued an announcement tonight to the effect that in the absence of a court decision to the contrary the Government will carry into effect the expression of the act of 1916 for the taxation of stock dividends and paid out of earnings accrued since March 1, 1913. Commissioner Roper's announcement was made to clear away doubt as to the policy of the Treasury Department with reference to the decision of the United States Supreme Court last Monday in the case of Towne versus Eisner. Commissioner Roper's announcement follows:

"Misapprehension exists as to the effect of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Towne versus Eisner, handed down Jan. 7, 1918. In this opinion it was held that under the act of Oct. 3, 1913, a stock dividend declared by a corporation Jan. 2, 1914, was not properly regarded as income. It does not necessarily follow, however, that no stock dividends are to be held taxable under the provisions of the acts of Sept. 18, 1916, and Oct. 3, 1917.

"The act of Oct. 3, 1913, which was the only act before the court in the case, contained no provision expressly providing for treating stock dividends as income, and the decision of the court was to the effect that the act was not to be construed as taxing such dividends. The court did not decide that such dividends cannot be income within the meaning of the Sixteenth Amendment, but expressly recognized that the word 'income' may have a different meaning in the statute from the meaning in the Constitution.

"The act of Sept. 8, 1916, contains an express provision taxing stock dividends declared and paid out of earnings accrued since March 1, 1913. In the absence of a decision as to the legal effect of the express provisions contained in the later acts, the Bureau of Internal Revenue naturally will continue to be governed by the express provisions of the later acts in reference to stock dividends."

Promotion for H. C. Sylvester, Jr.

Horace C. Sylvester, Jr., has been elected Vice President of the National City Company, and he will continue to have charge of the purchase and sale of State and municipal bonds for the company. Mr. Sylvester was for sixteen years associated with N. W. Halsey & Co., and when that concern was taken over by the National City Company a year ago last September he was placed at the head of the State and municipal bond department.

Northern Securities Finances

The Northern Securities Company reports total income amounting to $271,045 in 1917, derived from its holdings of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad stock. This was $14,435 less than in the preceding year, and after dividends had been paid a balance of $106,179 was added to the surplus account. The total surplus at the end of the year was $2,987,222.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	59.16	58.79	58.95	− .22
25 industrials	75.14	73.54	74.80	+ .70
50 stocks	67.15	66.16	66.87	+ .24

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Jan. 10	67.15	66.16	66.87	+ .24
Jan. 9	67.13	65.98	66.63	+ .79
Jan. 8	67.27	65.74	65.84	− .17
Jan. 7	66.27	65.11	66.01	+ .63
Jan. 5	66.49	65.25	65.38	−1.37
Jan. 4	67.79	66.34	66.75	− .21
Jan. 3	68.37	66.40	66.96	+ .16
Jan. 2	67.41	65.62	66.83	+ .83

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

Jan.	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1918	68.37 Jan. 3	65.11 Jan. 7	66.87
1917	90.46 Jan. 4	84.71 Jan. 31	85.21
1916	91.45 Jan. 3	84.47 Jan. 31	85.17
1915	64.65 Jan. 22	63.07 Jan. 2	62.27
1914	73.50 Jan. 31	67.50 Jan. 3	79.97
1913	79.10 Jan. 9	75.00 Jan. 17	77.22
1912	78.63 Jan. 3	75.08 Jan. 31	76.62
1911	81.10 Jan. 31	77.37 Jan. 8	80.99

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1918	68.37 Jan. 3	65.11 Jan. 7	66.87
†1917	90.46 Jan. 4	86.99 Jan. 11	86.87
Full Years.			
1917	90.46 Jan. 4	57.43 Dec. 20	65.88
1916	101.51 Nov. 20	80.91 Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.80 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	60.26
1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10	68.06
1912	85.82 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41 June 26	69.57 Sep. 25	77.00

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Jan. 10	76.98 —	Jan. 2	77.12 +.38
Jan. 9	76.98 +.18	Jan. 1	Holiday.
Jan. 8	76.80 −.14	Dec. 31	76.98 +.74
Jan. 7	76.94 −.14	Dec. 29	76.08 +.34
Jan. 5	77.08 −.06	Dec. 28	75.70 +.24
Jan. 4	77.10 −.10	Dec. 27	75.46 +.90
Jan. 3	77.26 +.14	Dec. 26	74.56 −.03

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1918	77.26 Jan. 3	76.80 Jan. 8	76.98
†1917	89.20 Jan. 11	88.63 Jan. 2	89.20
Full Years.			
1917	89.48 Jan. 20	74.24 Dec. 20	76.80
1916	89.4[illegible] Nov. 27	86.19 Apr. 22	88.44
1915	87.62 Mar. 24	81.52 Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.81 Jan. 10	83.45 Dec. 18	86.84

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Sales of Certificates Light.

The recent offering of 4 per cent. Treasury certificates of indebtedness which mature June 25 has not met the response that had been expected. According to the latest daily Treasury statement, the sales total approximately $155,000,000. On Nov. 21 last a similar offering of certificates, having the same maturity, was made, and in a few days the subscriptions aggregated about $400,000,000. Inquiry among the banks has elicited the information that when the first offering was made no intimation had been given of subsequent issues of a June maturity, and consequently many of the institutions made generous purchases, and at present do not care to increase their holdings. The certificates have a special appeal to corporations and others who will be obliged to make heavy tax payments to the Government in June, and they afford them a desirable investment for funds set aside for the payments. The certificates will be accepted by Internal Revenue Collectors in lieu of cash.

Delivery of Liberty Loan Bonds.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington has been making considerable headway in the production and delivery of 3½ per cent., 4 per cent., and "conversion" 4 per cent. Liberty Loan bonds, and it is expected that before the campaign for the Third Liberty Loan is started all of the definitive bonds will have been delivered to subscribers. As soon as the bonds reach the Federal Reserve Bank of New York they are distributed promptly. The New York bank needs only several hundred million dollars' worth of bonds to complete the distribution in this district.

The Cotton Market Gets Loose.

The speculative element may have been largely eliminated from the local cotton market, but it has not been entirely eliminated, and when it does succeed in getting hold of the market in the old-fashioned way lively times are in prospect. Yesterday, for instance, the big trade and supplying interests who control the trade under present conditions apparently took a vacation for the day, and let the speculator have an inning, which he seized in a manner to indicate that he considered it long overdue. The resulting pyrotechnics in prices were edifying to behold, but with no permanent harm done—in fact, as has recently been the case when the speculative element has notably asserted itself, the net result was to leave prices rather lower than might be considered normal in view of the general state of the trade.

Speculation Unimportant.

Paradoxical as it may seem, yesterday's cotton market, with its wide fluctuations in prices, might be considered a demonstration of the comparative insignificance of the speculative element in the trade just now. When the speculators were in their glory and prices were advancing by leaps and bounds late in the afternoon, the volume of business, which, rather than price fluctuations, is the true measure of the market, was comparatively small, and there was so little depth and strength to the movement that only a few substantial offerings were sufficient to break through, send the whole flock of buyers in flight, and completely alter the aspect of affairs.

Royal Dutch Dividend.

News came by cable from Amsterdam yesterday that the Royal Duch Pétroleum Company had declared the usual dividend of this season of the year, amounting to 15 per cent. The American shares will participate to the amount of about $2 a share.

Bad Weather and Steel Earnings.

Steel company earnings in the current quarter can hardly help reflect to a substantial degree the adverse effect of January weather conditions. Where excessively low temperatures reduced operations during the first week, there is now the continuing influence of retarded railroad transportation. The report in trade periodicals this week paint a dark picture of conditions at blast furnaces and many steel mills, and it is estimated that the industry generally is working not above 60 per cent. of capacity. With the Winter period no more than well under way, one might grow pessimistic about possible slowing down of war preparations because of insufficient steel between now and Spring. It goes without question, however, that where the shortage, if there is any, will be felt first will be among private consumers. Manufacturers will alter their plans to meet conditions, concentrating even more than before on the output of products for military purposes at the expense of the less essential materials.

A Custom Broken.

Many an old-timer beside the stock ticker was disturbed yesterday at 2:15 o'clock when the words "Delivery Time" were spelled out on the tape instead of the conventional "Hammond's Time." This is the hour when all deliveries on the preceding day's transactions must be completed. For many years watches have been regulated daily in brokerage offices by the notification on the tape, and the name of the clockmaker who kept the time of day correctly for the Exchange has always been printed. Inquiry at the Exchange executive office failed to develop a reason for the change. No one knew it had been made, in fact. Presumably, the decision to break through an old custom was made somewhere in the mechanical department of the ticker service.

Willys-Overland Dividend Meeting.

Directors of the Willys-Overland Company are scheduled to meet next Monday. The reactionary tendency of the stock of late has aroused rumors that a reduction in the common stock disbursement from the present 12 per cent. level will be voted. The company is carrying heavy inventories as the result of its preparations for the manufacture of airplane motors and also because of plans for an active year in the making of automobiles. The company's need of large working capital is obvious, and at the same time it is expected that the war inventories will be liquidated rapidly during the first half of 1918.

British Notes Mature Feb. 1.

There will mature on Feb. 1 an issue of $100,000,000 of one-year 5½ per cent. secured notes of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, which will be paid at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. The Bankers Trust Company, which is the trustee, calls attention to the fact that holders of the notes who desire to convert them into twenty-year 5½ per cent. bonds, due Feb. 1, 1937, are required to give ten-days' written notice. An issue of $150,000,000 of two-year 5½ per cent. secured notes offered at the same time as were the $100,000,000 of one-year notes matures on Feb. 1, 1919, but a semi-annual interest payment amounting to $4,125,000 will be made on Feb. 1 of this year and a similar amount is due Aug. 1, 1918.

A War Time Economy

The bond department of the Equitable Trust Company has announced the details of a plan for economical co-operation among independent bond dealers and banks with bond departments throughout the country. The plan provides for the elimination of a great deal of the local machinery now necessary in the distribution of securities. It will furnish service to local dealers and banks through a central organization. It is stated that many dealers and banks have already become participants in the plan, as it meets the necessity for "shortening sail" due to war conditions and the lack of trained bond salesmen.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JAN. 10, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	$4,643,500	$5,724,000	$4,439,000
Year to date	33,654,500	50,381,800	51,088,000

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U S Liberty 3½s, int ctfs, full paid
$250,000....98.74
8000....98.72
28000....98.70
11000....98.72
2000....98.74
1000....98.72
5000....98.70
100000....98.72
1000....98.70
2000....98.72
2000....98.74
89000....98.76
7000....98.74
10000....98.76
42000....98.74
11000....98.76
92000....98.74
11000....98.70
1000....98.74
10000....98.72
4000....98.74
36000....98.70
22000....98.72
16000....98.74
19000....98.70
18000....98.60
$671800

U S Liberty 1st cv 4s
$9000....97.90
8000....98
11000....98.02
2000 c....98.10
500....97.40
6000....98.02
14000....98.04
28000....98
$78500

U S Liberty 2d 4s
$3000....96.62
5000....96.60
40000....96.58
2000....96.60
41000....96.56
24000....96.54
54000....96.50
2000....96.48
16000....96.48
116000....96.44
18000....96.50
13000....96.56
27000....96.50
5000....96.50
10000....96.50
4000....96.56
1000....96.52
7000....96.54
62000....96.52
24000....96.50
7000....96.54
20000....96.50
12000....96.54
25000....96.50
1000....96.54
30000....96.50
21000....96.54
7000....96.52
126000....96.56
1000....96.58
6000....96.56
11000....96.60
15000....96.58
55000....96.56
11000....96.58
2000....96.60
4000....96.58
10000....96.56
15000....96.54
2500....96.54
1000....96.58
10000....96.56
22000....96.58
4000....96.56
9000....96.58
185000....96.60
1000....96.62
22000....96.58
20000....96.54
4000....96.52
$1308500

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION BONDS.

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000:

Am For Sec 5s
19....95½
5....95¾
10....96
8....95¾
Anglo-Fr 5s
2....89
2....89⅛
3....89⅛
10....89
25....89¼
10....89⅛
12....89⅛
15....89⅛
⅛....89⅛
25....89⅛
1....89⅛
61....89⅛
⅛....89⅛
50....89⅛
10....89⅛
33....89⅛
12....89⅛
1....89⅛
21....89¼
45....89⅛
4....89¼
¼....89⅛
½....89⅛
1....89⅛
31....89⅛
2....89⅛
1....89¼
1....89⅛
1....89¼
11....89⅛
27....89⅛
ArgenGovt5s
2....80
CityofBord6s
1....86
1....85¼
1....85¾
1....85⅞
1....86
1....85⅞
1....85¾
12....86
12....85⅞
13....86
CityofLyons6s
1....85⅞
2....86
8....85⅞
7....86
11....85½
5....85⅞
2....86
CityofMars6s
2....85⅞
15....85½
10....85¾
19....86
CityofParis6s
1....84½
4....84½
1....84½
1....84⅞
12....84⅞
1....85
3....85⅛
CityofTokio5s
1....69⅞
DomofCan5s, 1921
1....95¼
1....95½
1....95⅞
French Govt temp 5½s
2....95½
2....96
5....95⅞
13....96
5....95⅞
62....96

10....96⅛
5....96⅛
41....96
JapGovt4½s, sterl loan
1....80½
2d Ser, German stamp
5....80½
UnKingofGt Br & Ire 5s
5....97¼
25....97⅜
14....97¼
4....97¼
55....97⅜
3....97⅜
5½s, 1918
4....99⅞
5½s, 1919
24....98
5½s, 1919, new
4....98⅜
1....98⅜
14....98⅞
50....98½
43....98⅜
5....98⅜
10....99
5....98⅞
10....98⅞
5½s, 1921
27....92⅞
2....92½
5....93
1....93⅛
32....93
N Y State 4½s
3....104¼
N Y City 4½s, Nov, 1957
3....95¼
3....95⅛
2....95⅞
1963
1....95⅞
1965
11....95
1....95½
AmAgChdeb5s
6....91
AmSm&Ref temp 1st 5s
17....87¼
AmT&Tcol4s
2....82⅞
4....82¼
1....82⅞
1....82½
3....82⅛
11....82¼
2....82⅞
2....82½
col tr 5s
2....90⅞
6....91
3....90⅞
12....91
Arm'r&Co4½s
10....84⅞
5....84⅞
At.Top&SFe gen 4s
20....83⅞
23....83⅞
10....84
cv 4s, 1960
1....86
TransSL4s
1....80½
Atl&CharAL 1st 5s, Ser B
3....92
A C L 1st 4s
1....82
L&Ncol4s
2....71⅞

B&Oprlien3½s
5....88⅜
1....89
gold 4s
1....78
9....77⅞
conv 4½s
2....77⅞
8....77
1....77½
ref 5s
1....82⅞
BethStlext5s
1....98⅛
1....98½
8....98
pur money 5s
5....81⅛
2....81⅞
1....81⅛
BradenCopst6s
5....92
BRT5s, 1918
3....96⅛
1....95⅛
3....96⅛
7....95⅞
1....95⅞
5....95⅞
7....95⅞
18....96
4....95⅞
36....96
2....96⅛
5....96⅛
3....96¼
12....96¼
3....96⅞
47....97
1....96⅞
15....97
17....97¼
BklUnElist5s
2....85⅞
Bush Term 5s
1....84¼
Carol Cent 4s
3....77
CofGaRycon5s
5....89
2....90
Cent Leath 5s
1....95
C & O cv 5s
4....77⅞
4....78
1....77⅞
2....77⅞
27....77¼
1....78
cv 4½s
11....69
C.B&Qgen4s
2....83¼
joint 4s
4....39⅝
14....38⅞
ChiGtWestn4s
5....58⅞
2....59
Chi.Mil&StP conv 4½s
2....73
ref 4½s
1....66⅞
7....66¼
1....66⅞
cv 5s, Ser B
2....80
C&PWn5s
6....98
C.RI&PRy ref 4s
1....65
8....65⅛
C.C.C&StL gen 4s
1....63

Colo Indust 5s
2....73½
Col & So ref & ext 4½s
2....69½
ColG&Elist5s
1....73½
Con Gas cv 6s
11....101
D & H cv 5s
10....89⅛
D&RGcon4s
2....63⅞
con 4½s
2....68
1st & ref 5s
1....50½
Det Un Rwy con 4½s
1....72
Erie1stcon4s
2....68⅛
1....68⅛
1st gen 4s
3....51⅛
3....52
cv 4s, Ser A
1....46
cv 4s, Ser B
5....45⅛
GenElecdeb5s
1....96⅞
2....97
2....96⅞
Hud&Man1st &ref5s, SerA
12....50⅞
2....50⅛
adj inc 5s
16....15⅛
14....15⅛
IllCen4s, 1953
7....74½
Inter-Met4½s
3....53¼
3....53½
IRT1st&ref5s
56....81½
IntMerMar6s
10....91¼
5....91⅛
25....91⅞
KanCity&P4s
1....58
KanCitySo5s
1....73
KanCitySo3s
6....59
KanCityTer4s
1....77
Lack Steel 5s, 1923
1....95⅛
LS&MSo3½s
4....73½
4s, 1931
1....84½
Liggett&M5s
5....88
LongIsldeb5s, 1934
1....97
LorillardCo7s
1....113½
LorillardCo5s
5....87⅛
10....87½
7....87⅞
2....88
Louis & Nash gen 6s
2....100⅞
unified 4s
2....86½
gold 5s
1....93⅞

Midvale Steel col tr 5s
1....81⅛
MoPacgen4s
1....57
7....56⅞
1....57
2....56⅞
20....56½
8....56⅞
30....56½
5....56⅞
11....56⅞
19....56⅞
MonPower5s, Ser A
2....80
N O Term 4s
1....62⅞
NOTex&Mex income 5s
5....40
NYCentdeb6s
8....93⅞
8....93⅞
0....93⅞
1....93⅛
9....93⅞
5....93⅞
gen 3½s
7....74⅛
ref&imp4½s, Ser A
1....80¼
1....81¼
1....81
4....81¼
2....80⅞
NY&Erie3d ext 4½s
1....95
NYG,EL,H&P purmoney4s
3....73
NY,NH&Hev deb 6s
2....85
NYRysadj5s
2....19½
N Y Tel 4½s
5....86⅞
12....86½
Nor Pac 4s
1....84
2....84½
2....84
Nor Pac 3s
2....59⅛
2....59⅞
2....58⅞
4....58⅞
6....60
ref&imp4½s
1....83⅞
Oreg Sh Line gtd ref 4s
2....83½
2....83
1....84⅛
PacGas&El5s
4....79⅞
Penn gtd 4½s
1....97
PRRcon4½s
3....99
7....98⅞
gen 4½s
8....91½
2....91⅛
1....91¼
1....91⅞
20....91¼
PubServCal5s
10....75
ReplronStl s f 5s, 1940
2....93⅞

StL&SFprior lien4s, SerA
5....57⅞
10....57
1....57¼
5....57⅛
1....57⅞
adj 6s
33....62
pr lien 5s, B
20....69
St L S W 1st Term 5s
6....57⅞
S A L adj 5s
1....54
ref 4s
2....55½
SinclOil&R 1st s f 7s
1....84½
with war
1....87
11....88
2....88⅛
So Pac col 4s
½....72½
conv 4s
6....76½
1....76
4....76⅞
conv 5s
33....88
SouthnRy1st5s
3....92
27....91¼
2....92½
gen 4s
18....59⅞
6....59¼
2....59⅞
St L Div 4s
1....68⅞
Tenn C, I & R gen 5s
3....85
TexasCodeb6s
3....99⅛
10....101¼
ThirdAvadj5s
10....35
3....33¼
Un Pac 1st 4s
4....88⅛
conv 4s
7....85
1....84
1st & ref 4s
10....77¼
5....77¼
11....77
U S Rubber 1st & ref 5s
41....78
2....77⅞
1....78
3....77⅞
1....77⅞
U S Steel Corp s f 5s
1....99
4....99⅛
3....99
1....99⅛
19....99
UtahPow&L5s
1....83
VirgnRy1st5s
4....93
Wabash 1st 5s
1....95⅛
Westn Pac 5s
10....84
5....88½
WUfd&re4½s
1....88
Wilson & Co 1st 6s
3....95¼

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	96½	97½
2s, c, 1930	96½	..
3s, r, 1918	99	[illegible]
3s, c, 1918	99	99⅛
3s, r, 1946	80	..
3s, c, 1946	80	..
4s, r, 1925	104⅛	105
4s, c, 1925	104¼	[illegible]
Pan 2s, r, 1936	96	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	96	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	80	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	80	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	75	78
Ad Rumely	10½	11
Do pf	25⅛	27½
Allis-Ch M pf	73½	77¼
Am Ag Ch pf	89	91
Am B N	30	35
Do pf	42½	45
Am B Sug pf	80	88
Am B S & Fdy	..	98
Do pf	150	175
Am Can pf	90	91
Am C pf	..	[illegible]
Am Coal	41	..
Am Cot Oil pf	70	82
Am Exp	80	90
Am H & L	12	13
Do pf	52	53½
Am I pf	40	42
Am Lo pf	95⅛	97
Am Malt	9	11½
Am Sm pf A	92½	95⅛
Am Snuff	90	94
Do pf	83	100
Am Shipb	87	94½
Do pf	..	87½
Am S Ref pf	107½	110
Am T pf	96	99
Am Wool	45⅛	45½
Do pf	92⅛	93
Am Wr Pa pf	22⅛	23
Am Z pf	42⅞	50
Assets R	⅛	1⅛
Asso D G	10	15
Do 1st pf	..	54
Do 2d pf	30	54⅞
Assoc Oil	56	58⅞
A T & S F pf	81	82
A B & A	8	9
A G & W I pf	59	60
B & O pf	56⅛	57⅞
Barrett Co.	87	87½
Batop M	1	1⅛
B'ch Cr'k	..	80
Beth S pf	90	92
B Un G	75	100
Brown Sh	60	68
Do pf	95	100
Bruns Ter	6	7¼
B R & P	80	100
Do pf	95	110
Burns Bros	111½	112
Do pf	105	116½
Bush Ter	..	87
But'k Co	10½	16
Cal Pack	38½	39
Cal & Ar	61	66
Can So	..	54
C C & O	..	26
Do pf	..	50
Cent Fdy	34	35
Do pf	45	46
Cent L pf	102⅞	105
C R R of N J	195	[illegible]
C & S A Tel	102	108
Chand Mot	73⅛	73⅞
Chi & Alt	10	11½
Do pf	..	25
C & E Ill pf	6	9½
Chi Gt W	6½	7½
C & N W pf	120	140
Chi St P M & Om	70	80
Do pf	100	120
C C C & St L	28	30
Do pf	..	74
Cl & Pitts	..	83⅞
Clu-Peab	46½	50
Do pf	98	100
Col & So	20	21
Do 1st pf	48	50
Do 2d pf	40	50
Comp T R	30	33
Cons Gas	85	89
C I C M	10	10⅞
Cont C pf	97	110
Cont Ins	45	49
Crex Carp	36	45
Crip C C	..	30
Do pf	..	80
Cruc S pf	82	87
C-Am Sug	141	155
Do pf	93	100
D & Co pf	95	97
Del & H	108	110
D L & W	173	178
D & R G	3	6
Det Ed	98	101
Det U Ry	..	[illegible]
Dia Match	102	112
D S S & A	2½	3
Do pf	5½	7
Elec S B	48	53
Elk H Coal pf	..	44
Erie 2d pf	19½	20
Erie & P	..	70
Fisher Bdy	29	34
Do pf	72	80
Gen Chem	165	180
Do pf	100	104
Gen Cigar	34	39
Do pf	90	100
G'drich pf	94	97
Granby C	76	77
Greene-C	39	39⅞
Gif S S	90	95
G M & N	9	12
Do pf	28	43
Hartman	44	47
Homestake	..	90
Ill Cent	92	93
Int Agric	13	13½
I H N J pf	105	100
Int H Cor	60	75
Do pf	93	..
Int N pf	92	98
Int Pa pf	75	[illegible]
Do pf sta	61	64
Int Salt	54½	[illegible]
Iowa Cent	2	5
Isl C Coal	..	75
Jewel Tea	32	42
Do pf	90	95
K C Ft S & M pf	..	63
Kan C So	16	17
Do pf	47	49
Kelly S T pf	75	85
Kelsey Wh	27	[illegible]
Do pf	80	[illegible]
K & D M	2	7
Do pf	..	50
K'gs Co El L & P	92	97
Kress (S H)	45	50
Do pf	95	100
Lacl Gas	75	85
L E & W pf	20	25
L R & T	14	15
Ligg & M	180	195
Do pf	103½	107
L-W Bisc 1st pf	80	85
Do 2d pf	59	64
Lorill'd Co	163	185
Do pf	99	115
Louis & N	113½	117
M'kay Cos	73	75½
Do pf	57	59
Man B'ch	⅛	2½
Man Elev	87	100
Max Motor	25	27
Do 1st pf	57	58
Do 2d pf	21	22
M Dep Sts	48	51
Do pf	100	111
Mich Cent	..	100
M & St L	9½	10¼
M St P & S S M	87	88
Do pf	101	115
Do L L	60	79
Mo Pac pf	42½	44⅛
Mon Pow	67	71
Do pf	..	100⅛
Mor & Es	..	..
N C & St L	110	120
Nat Acme	26⅛	27⅛
Nat Bisc	94	100
Do pf	110	120
Nat C & S	56⅛	65
Nat En pf	94	100
Nat L pf	99	105
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	..	21
Do 2d pf	5	6¼
N O T & Mex	19	20
N Y C & St L	14	15½
Do 1st pf	50	67
Do 2d pf	42	46
N Y Dock	16	19
Do pf	37	46
N Y L & West	..	123
Norf So	20	24
Norf & W pf	78	85
North Am	44	46
N W Tel	..	60
Nova S S	..	68
Ont Min	4⅛	5¼
Owens B M pf	105	..
Pac Coast	40	45
Do 1st pf	68	80
Do 2d pf	58	80
Pac Mail	24	25½
Do pf	96	120
P T & T	15½	19
Do pf	..	96
Pere Marq	12	13½
Do pr pf	50	60
Pett-M 1st pf	93	100
Pierce-Ar	32	35
Do pf	90	91
P C C & St L	55	65
Pitts C pf, ex div	76½	81
P Ft W & C	117½	120⅛
Pr Stl Car pf	94	98
P S N J	90	100
Ry Stl Spr pf	90	98
Rdg 1st pf	35	37
Do 2d pf	34⅞	40
St L S F pf	25	29
St L S W	20	25
Do pf	35	40⅛
Seab A L	7⅞	8
S-S S & I pf	..	100
So P R S pf	108	112
St'd Mill	82	84½
Do pf	78	83
Stutz Mtr	30	40⅛
Sup Stl 1st pf	93	95⅛
Tex Pac	16	17
T P L T	125	..
Third Av	17	18½
Tide W O	175	190
Tob P pf	88	90
T St L & West	2	10
Do ctfs	4	8
Do pf	5	11
Do pf c	8	14
Tran & W	37	41
T C R T	62	66
Do pf	..	125
Und Type	90	103
Do pf	108⅛	112
U B & P	64½	67½
Un Cig Sts pf	101½	110
U Drug 1st pf	47	48
Do 2d pf	75	79
Un P'board	14	18
U Rys Inv	4½	5
Do pf	11½	14
U S C I P pf	43	47⅛
U S Exp	16	18
Va-Car Ch pf	97	107
Wabash	8	8½
Do pf B	21⅞	22
W F Exp	77	79
West Md	13	14
Do 2d pf	20	30
W Pac pf	49⅛	50
W E & M 1st pf	65	65
W & L E	8⅛	9
Do pf	20	22
White Mtr	38⅞	39½
W & Co pf	93	99
Wis Cent	37	38½
W'w'th (F W) pf	113½	..
Wor Pump	33⅛	35
Do pf A	83⅛	88
Do pf B	58	60⅛

STEEL BOOKINGS INCREASE.

Gain of 484,612 Tons in December Causes Surprise to Trade.

The Steel Corporation's unfilled orders gained 484,612 tons during December to a total at the end of the month of 9,381,718 tons. The showing, made public yesterday, brought considerable surprise to the trade for the reason that the persistent decline in all preceding months since April of last year had appeared to forecast another drop. Statisticians on the financial district had predicted that a recession of 200,000 tons or more could be looked for.

The corporation's inability to ship out finished goods at a maximum rate because of railroad conditions was a factor in the increase, but at the same time actual new business showed an encouraging condition during December. It is believed that new orders were filed with the various subsidiaries at a rate not far under manufacturing capacity.

Last April the corporation reported the greatest total of forward business in its history, aggregating 12,183,083 tons. With the entrance of the country into the war domestic buying began to recede, and until last month it had not displayed any noteworthy recovery. On Dec. 31, 1916, the order books contained contracts for 11,547,286 tons.

To Make Your Money Make Money

on a really profitable basis is easier today than when ordinary business conditions prevail. As a natural result of the war even the most conservative securities are selling at prices which yield returns all out of proportion to their intrinsic value.

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Exempt from Income Tax

	Rate.	Yield.
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M Lakewood, Ohio	5	4.70
N El Paso, Texas	5	4.80
Madison Co., N. C.	6	5.25
Greenville, N. C.	6	5.50
St. Cloud, Fla.	6	5.75

N Legal investment for savings banks in New York.
M Legal investment for savings banks in Massachusetts.

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WILD DAY FOR COTTON

Net Loss of from 47 to 55 Points After Slump, Sharp Rise and Sudden Break.

There was a rather wild market on the Cotton Exchange yesterday. After opening considerably below Wednesday's closing figures and going off even more in the early trading, prices rallied in the early afternoon, climbed rapidly amid frenzied bidding up to or, in the case of May and July, beyond Wednesday's high prices, and then in the last hour broke wildly, falling 50 points in as many minutes. The close was easy, with a net loss of from 47 to 55 points. March deliveries, for instance, sold up to 31.95c, within two points of Wednesday's high, which incidentally was the high record for the season, after 2 o'clock, and at 3 closed at 31.40c, the lowest price of the day.

The unsettled condition of the market appeared to be almost entirely a local affair, Southern markets being undisturbed by it, and Southern spot quotations, with few exceptions, being unchanged or actually higher. Moreover, beyond various unconfirmed rumors regarding the international situation, there appeared to be little in the external news to explain the nervousness of the market. The opening was from 3 to 20 points off, partly recovered at once by Liverpool and domestic trade buying, but most of this demand, it soon appeared, had already been satisfied, and the market sagged off until it was 38 to 46 points below Wednesday's close.

Some trade interests seized this opportunity, apparently, to pick up a little cotton, and just as prices were recovering a rumor spread that Germany had asked Sweden to act for her in negotiations with the Entente. Before it had been contradicted it started a wave of speculative buying. The ensuing rise was spectacular, but some heavy sales at the top demonstrated that there was no body to it whatever, and before the purchasers could liquidate their gains had crumbled away before concerted and heavy selling.

The Texas drought appears to have been broken, and this, with calmer reconsideration of the real remoteness of actual peace prospects, impelled the oldtimers to stay out of the market. The fuel scarcity in its ultimate effect upon consumption is also being anxiously studied. Exports for the day were 13,867 bales, or 2,174,038 for the season. Southern spot markets were officially reported 37 points higher to 40 points lower, generally unchanged or higher.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Jan.	32.40	32.40	32.00	31.84@31.87	32.38
Feb.	....	....	....	31.45	31.96
March	31.87	31.95	31.40	31.40@31.45	31.91
April	....	....	....	31.12	31.60
May	31.40	31.59	31.06	31.06@31.09	31.54
June	....	....	....	30.84	31.31
July	31.05	31.30	30.75	30.75@30.87	31.22
Aug.	....	....	....	30.50	31.02
Oct.	30.03	30.09	29.60	29.60@29.70	30.14
Dec.	29.90	30.00	29.35	29.40@29.47	29.95

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 5 points lower at 33.25c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 31.65c; New Orleans, 31.50c; Savannah, 31¼c; Augusta, 31.50c; Memphis, 31.25c; Houston, 31.60c; Little Rock, 31.25c; Dallas, 31.15c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Thursday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	15,578	16,817	31,044
Exports	13,867	7,373	20,217
Exports season	2,174,038	2,061,679	3,856,313
Port stocks	1,355,439	1,340,503	1,488,094
Interior receipts	22,200	24,257	15,851
Inter. shipments	19,000	26,708	19,653
N. Y. arrivals	2,063	2,081	5,170
N. Y. stocks	139,224	146,409	148,819

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton, quiet at 18 points advance for middling at 23.49d and 17 points higher for good middling at 22.87d. Sales, 3,000 bales; American, 2,000. Imports, 15,000 bales; American, 14,000. Futures opened steady, 14 to 16 points higher. Closed barely steady at a net advance of 4 points to a decline of 6 points. January, 23.44d; February, 23.36d; March, 23.13d; April, 23.04d; May, 22.87d. Manchester: Yarns quiet and firm; cloths offers too low.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Rec.
Burns Bros. pf.	1¾	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Carb. Steel 1st pf.	4	S.A.	Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Do. 2d pf.	6	A	July 30	July 20
Cluett-Peabody	1½	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
Edison El. Ill. Bos.	$3	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Har.-Wal. Ref. pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 19	Jan. 9
Midwest Oil pf.	2	Q	Jan. 20	Jan. 2
Penn. Traffic	3	S.A.	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Do	1	Ex	Feb. 1	Jan. 15

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.07
Alta	.03	Justice	.01
Andes	.11	Mexican	.1[illegible]
Best & Belcher	.02	Ophir	.05
Caledonia	.06	Overman	.04
Challenge Con.	.04	Potosi	.04
Chollar	.03	Savage	.03
Confidence	.03	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Virginia	.12	Sierra Nevada	.17
Gould & Curry	.01	Union Con.	.96
Hale & Norcross	.01	Silver bullion	.89⅝
TONOPAH.		Goldfield Cons.	.42
Belmont	3.15	Goldfield Merger	.03
Jim Butler	.87	Great Bend	[illegible]
McNamara	.19	Jumbo Exten.	.17
Midway	.07	Kewanas	.07
Mispah	.03	Silver Pick	.04
Monarch Pitts	.05	Spearhead	.02
Montana	.08	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.04	Consolidated	.11
Rescue	.08	Morning Glory	.12
Tonopah Divide	.30	Union Amalg.	.02
Tonopah Exten.	1.50	White Caps	.46
West End	.68	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West Tonopah	.13	Nevada Hills	.05
GOLDFIELD.		Packard	.20
Atlanta	.06	Rochester	.28
Booth	.04	Round Mountain	.21
Florence	.12	United Eastern	3.75

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4⅜	5	Isabella	8½	9½
Dr. J'pot.	4⅜	6	Gold Sov.	2½	3
Elkton	6⅝	8	McKinney	6	8¼
El Paso	15	20	Portland	100	112
Fanny R.	2	4	U. Gold M.	15¼	18
Golden C.	181	185	Vindicator	28	32
Granite	40	50			

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Asked.	Wednesday Bid.	Wednesday Asked.
Lead	6.75	7.00	6.75	7.00
Spelter	7.87½	8.12½	7.87½	8.12½
Antimony	14.00	14.25	14.00	14.25
Quicksilver	$115.00	$125.00	$115.00	$125.00
Aluminium	*38.00	40.00	*37.00	39.00
Iron, No. 2X Fdry	....	34.25	....	34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid. London quotations were:

	Yesterday £	s.	d.	Wednesday £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	298	0	0	300	0	0
Tin, futures	292	0	0	295	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	10	0

BANK BUYS $12,000,000 AMERICAN CAN NOTES

The First National Takes Part of Issue Designed Chiefly to Purchase Tin Plate.

The First National Bank of New York has bought from the American Can Company $12,000,000 of the company's serial notes, to be dated Jan. 21, and which will mature in equal installments in seven, eight, nine, and ten months. The notes will be offered on a 7 per cent. discount basis.

The proceeds of the notes will be used chiefly to pay for tin plate which will be converted into finished products to meet the requirements of the company's customers for the coming season, and hence the notes will be self-liquidating in character. There is a demand for short-term notes of this sort by banks and investors seeking early maturities, and these American Can Company obligations are especially attractive by reason of the fact that they are eligible for rediscount at the Federal Reserve Banks when they mature in not more than ninety days. The only requirement is that the company's financial statement must show a reasonable excess of quick assets over liabilities, a condition which the American Can can readily comply with. It is expected that banks investing in the notes will keep them in their portfolios until the due date is within ninety days, when they will offer them for rediscount in the event that they have occasion to resort to rediscounting.

The American Can Company is capitalized at $88,000,000, and it has outstanding $11,872,500 of 5 per cent. bonds. Last month the company wiped out the accumulated dividends on its 7 per cent. preferred stock. It is stated that the can company established new high records in 1917 both for volume of business and profits.

The American Can note issue is the first large industrial financing that has been undertaken since the flotation of the Liberty Loan.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.00	5.50
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.75	5.25
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.50	5.75
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.00	5.50
Chi. & N. W.	1918-'23	4½	5.75	5.00
C., R. I. & Pac.	1918-'27	4½@5	6.75	5.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	5.75	5.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.50	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.00	5.50
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½@5	6.75	5.75
Illinois Central	1918-'28	4½@5	5.80	5.20
Louis. & Nash.	1918-'23	5	5.75	5.00
Mich. Central	1918-'30	5	6.00	5.50
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1918-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½@5	6.30	5.70
N. Y. Central	1918-'32	4½@5	6.25	5.75
Norfolk & West.	1918-'24	4½	5.70	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½@6	6.75	6.00
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1918-'28	4 @4½	5.00	5.00
St. Louis S. W.	1918-'26	4½@5	6.75	6.00
Seaboard A. L.	1918-'26	5 @6	7.00	6.00
Southern Pacific	1918-'26	4½	6.00	5.00
Southern Ry.	1918-'24	4½@5	6.35	5.75

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
American Oil	.17	19	Iron Blossom	.45	50
Bay State Gas	9	11	Iron Cap	18⅝	19¼
Begole	.50	80	Jerome Verde	.73	78
Bingham Min.	9⅝	10	La Rose	.30	40
Boston Ely	.65	75	Majestic	.27	30
Bost. & Mont.	.50	51	Mex. Metals	.30	35
Butte & Lon.	.11	15	Mojave Tung.	.13	15
Butte & Det.	.18	22	New Baltic	.90	1⅛
Bost. & Ariz.	1	2	Nat. Z. & L.	.25	26
Calaveras	1	2	New Cornelia	15¾	16¼
Crown Res.	.20	30	Nevada Doug.	1	1¼
Con. Arizona	2	2⅛	Nixon Nevada	.93	98
Cortez	.10	15	Oneco	.35	45
Champ Copper	9	10	Onondaga	.26	28
Chief Cons.	1⅝	2	Ray Hercules	3⅝	3⅞
Eagle & B. B.	2	2¼	Rilla	1½	2
Earl-Eagle	4	5	S. W. Miami, part paid	.75	1½
Fortuna	4	6	S. W. Miami, full paid	1	1¼
Gold Lake	2	4	Un. Verde Ex.	36	38
Gila Cop. Sul.	.17	17½	Victoria Min.	1⅝	1½
Houghton	.50	1	Yukon Gold	1⅝	2
Homa Oil	.60	65			
Humboldt	.60	75			

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Directors of the Bankers Trust Company and Trustees of the Central Trust Company were re-elected yesterday at the annual meetings of stockholders of the respective companies.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Lawyers Title and Trust Company Dewitt Bailey, Lucius H. Beers, August Heckscher, Edwin C. Jameson, J. Frederic Kernochan, Philip Lehman, Edgar J. Phillips and Albert H. Wiggin were elected Directors for three years. Walter E. Sachs was elected for one year.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company, the Directors whose terms expired were re-elected and the board was increased from twenty-four to twenty-seven members.

Jacob Starber has been elected a Director of the Public National Bank.

The Philippine National Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. to stock of record Dec. 31, making total disbursement to stockholders for the year of 12 per cent. Twelve per cent. was also passed to surplus account.

Kelly Graham has been appointed an assistant cashier of the Irving National Bank.

The American Trade Acceptance Council, with headquarters in the Woolworth Building, has issued a pamphlet on the origin, plan and purpose of its activities.

The Carbon Steel Company declared the regular annual dividend of 6 per cent. on the second preferred stock, also the regular dividend of 8 per cent. on the first preferred stock, payable 4 per cent. on March 30 and 4 per cent. on Sept. 30.

An application of the Union Electric Light and Power Company of St. Louis to issue $1,500,000 in bonds and $1,000,000 additional preferred stock has been filed with the Missouri Public Service Commission.

The stockholders of the Magnolia Petroleum Company will meet on Jan. 14 to vote on the proposition of increasing the capital stock from $70,000,000 to $80,000,000. Stockholders will also vote on the proposition of determining how the stock now in the treasury and that authorized by the increase, if made, shall be disposed of.

The City of Taunton, Mass., will receive bids until 6 P. M. Jan. 15 for purchase of a temporary loan of $100,000 maturing April 16, 1918.

The Chicago Board of Trade memberships are $3,000 net to buyer. With this year's dues paid, this is the lowest point reached last year. The high point last year was $7,500.

The Directors of the Interstate Railways Company have passed the 3 per cent. semi-annual preferred dividend due this month. This followed failure of certain leased companies to pay their rental.

Roswell C. Tripp of William Morris Imbrie & Co. has been elected a Director of the Pan-American Debenture Corporation, succeeding Captain James Imbrie, now in the military service. Wallace L. Durant has succeeded G. Kennedy Imbrie as Secretary and Treasurer of the corporation, the latter being in Red Cross service in France.

The American Exchange National Bank has published a circular on "The Budget System," strongly advocating the adoption of a national budget for the United States.

The International Tobacco Company has elected the following officers and Directors: President, B. H. Wasserman; Vice President, M. M. Oppenheimer; Secretary and Treasurer, M. H. Wasserman; Directors, the officers of the company, with P. M. Wasserman and D. A. Weill.

The Association for an Equitable Federal Income Tax will hold a conference on "Democratic Financing of the War" in Washington on Jan. 15.

The First Trust and Savings Company of Cleveland, affiliated with the First National Bank of that city, opened 22,213 new savings accounts in the year 1917.

Sigmund Metz, for the last eighteen months South American representative of the Guaranty Trust Company, with headquarters at Buenos Aires, was yesterday reappointed Assistant Manager of the Foreign Department of that institution by the Executive Committee. Mr. Metz is 33 years old, a native of Holland, and has been with the Guaranty Trust Company since 1915.

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	96	96½	7.90
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	94	96	7.65
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	98⅝	99¼	6.80
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	96	96	6.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	95⅞	96⅝	8.00
Fr'ch Gov.con.	5½	Apr., 1919	95⅝	96⅝	8.25
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	90	96	7.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	100	104	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	92	96	6.50
Russian Gov.	6½	July, 1919	54	58	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	47	51	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 15,'26	88	91	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99¼	100	5.00
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99	100	5.00
Company Issues.					
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	96	7.60
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99⅝	100	4.50
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1919	99¼	99⅝	6.75
Am. Thread	4	Jan., 1919	96	97	5.65
Ark. Val. Ry. L. & P.	6	July, 1919	95	98	7.60
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1918	99⅛	99⅝	5.60
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	97½	97⅞	6.40
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb. 15,'19	96⅝	97¼	8.20
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	96⅝	97¼	10.50
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	93½	94	5.80
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1918	98	98½	8.00
Can. Northern	6	Sep. 2, '18	98	99⅝	7.00
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2, '24	96⅝	97⅝	6.55
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	99⅞	100⅛	5.35

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Curt. A. & M.	6	Jan., '18-'22	90	96	..
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	97	97⅞	6.00
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	99	99½	5.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	94	95	..
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	93	96	7.10
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	Dec., 1919	99⅝	99⅞	6.25
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1920	99⅝	99⅞	6.30
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	97	97⅝	7.60
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	96	100	6.00
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	96	99	6.20
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	97	97¼	6.00
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1918	98⅛	99⅛	6.80
Int. Harvest.		Feb. 15,'18	99⅞	100⅛	4.15
Kan. C. Ry.	5½	July, 1918	97	97	7.50
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov. 15,'18	97	98⅝	5.30
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July 19,'21	98	98	5.00
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	99	100	6.00
Mich. C. R. R.	5	May, 1918	99⅞	99⅞	5.90
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	..	99	..
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	98½	100¼	4.50
N. Y. C. R. R.	5	Sep. 1919	96½	98⅝	7.20
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	Apr. 15,'18	94⅞	95⅞	..
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	95⅞	96⅞	6.00
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	95½	97	8.70
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1,'19	91	93	..
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2,'19	96⅞	97¼	8.35
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	99⅞	100	5.00
Utah Sec. Cor.		Sep. 15,'22	80	85	10.50
Win. R. Arms.	5	May, 1918	97	98	17.00
W. V. T. & E.	6	May, 1919	98⅝	98¼	6.75
Win. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	..	100	6.00

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[Charter No. 2608. Reserve District No. 2.]
REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK

at City of New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on Dec. 31, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts $12,690,758.71
Total loans $12,690,758.71
Deduct:
1. d Notes and bills rediscounted (other than bank acceptances sold) (see Item 55 a) .... $550,000.00 — $12,140,758.71
Overdrafts, secured, $2,935.91; unsecured, $1,127.66 .... 4,063.57
U. S. bonds (other than Liberty Bonds of 1917):
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value) 900,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc., (other than U. S.):
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits $2,156,108.60
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged 1,246,716.17
Collateral Trust and other notes of corporations issued for not less than ONE YEAR nor more than THREE YEARS' time 93,000.00
Total bonds, securities, etc. 3,495,824.77
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription) .... [illegible]
13. Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank 3,709,076.44
14. Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection (not available as reserve) 653,274.72
15. Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks 3,020,844.40
16. Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies other than included in Items 13, 14, and 15 .... 109,446.65
17. Exchanges for Clearing House 3,552,887.20
18. Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than Item 17) .... [illegible]
Total of Items 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, $7,708,899.46.
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items 7,463.28
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer 71,000.00
Interest earned but not collected—approximate—on Notes and Bills Receivable not past due 41,869.50
Other assets, if any: War Savings Stamps and Certificates 4,718.25
Total $28,138,069.02

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in $1,000,000.00
Surplus fund 1,000,000.00
Undivided profits $1,083,505.98
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid .... 75,199.72 — 1,008,306.26
Interest and discount collected or credited, in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate) .... [illegible]
Amount reserved for taxes accrued .... [illegible]
Circulating notes outstanding .... [illegible]
31. Net amounts due to national banks .... [illegible]
32. Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies (other than included in Item 31) 1,422,330.64
Total of Items 31 and 32, $1,812,004.89.
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):
33. Individual deposits subject to check 20,059,412.98
34. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed) 27,851.45
35. Certified checks 151,796.40
36. Cashier's checks outstanding .... [illegible]
39. Dividends unpaid .... [illegible]
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve, Items 33, 34, 35, 36, and 39, $21,144,117.37.
Time deposits subject to reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice, and postal savings):
41. Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed) .... [illegible]
Total of time deposits subject to reserve, Item 41, $593.29.
United States deposits (other than postal savings):
War loan deposit account .... [illegible]
U. S. bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same .... [illegible]
Total $28,138,069.02
55. a Liabilities for rediscounts, including those with Federal Reserve Bank (see Item 1d) $550,000.00
Total contingent liabilities, (55a) $550,000.00

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JOHN S. SAMMIS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN S. SAMMIS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of January, 1918.
[Seal.] J. N. TIMMERMANN,
Notary Public, Bronx County, 6, Register File 963; Certificate filed in New York Co., 1, Register File 9037; Certificate filed in Kings Co., 24, Register File 9001; Certificate filed in Westchester Co.; Certificate filed in Suffolk Co. Term expires March 30, 1919.
Correct—Attest:
WILLIAM BREWSTER, HARRY J. LUCE, JOSEPH P. GRACE, } Directors.

WANTED
50 American Brass
50 American Chicle
100 Babcock & Wilcox
50 Borden's Cond. Milk
100 Remington Typewriter
25 Singer Mfg.
300 Weyman-Bruton Com.
FOR SALE
50 American Graphophone
50 Borden's Cond. Milk Pfd.
50 New Jersey Zinc
25 Phelps-Dodge
50 R. J. Reynolds Tob. Pfd.
50 Royal Baking Powd. Pfd.
25 Standard Screw
Private wires to
HARTFORD MONTREAL
WILMINGTON TORONTO
JENKS, GWYNNE & CO.
15 BROAD ST.
TEL. HANOVER 7474
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
AND N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

Merchants Coal 5s, 1937
St. Clair Furnace 5s, 1922
Westinghouse Machine 6s
West Penn Railways 5s
West Penn Traction 5s
Union Steel 1st 5s
Am. Water Works & Elec.
Duquesne Light Pfd.
Std. Underground Cable
R. C. MEGARGEL & CO.
Members New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges
27 Pine St., New York
Telephone John 1800

Chi. & Western Indiana 5s, 1918
B. R. T. 5s, 1918
So. Cal. Edison 6s, 1919
Cleve. Elec. Ill. 5s, 1939
Merrill, Lynch & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
7 Wall Street, New York.
Phone Rector 6070.

CHARTERED 1864
Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Av. & 38th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

Your Surplus Funds deposited with this Company will earn a liberal interest.
Metropolitan Trust Co.
60 Wall Street

[Charter No. 9860.]
REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE

Union Exchange National Bank of New York,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on Dec. 31st, 1917:

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and discounts, (except those shown on c) $10,990,344.78
c Customers' liability account of acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted by it 61,000.00
Total loans $11,051,344.78
Deduct:
d Notes and bills rediscounted, (other than bank acceptances sold.) (See Item 55a) .... $361,424.36 — $10,689,920.42
Overdrafts, unsecured 1,564.00
Customers' liability account of "acceptances" executed by this bank and now outstanding 32,500.00
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value) 400,000.00
Liberty Loan bonds, unpledged, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent. $365,997.26
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½ and 4 per cent., pledged to secure U. S. deposits .... 150,000.00 — 515,997.26
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits $459,342.89
Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State or other deposits (postal excluded) or bills payable 15,000.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged 482,105.47
Total bonds, securities, etc. 956,448.36
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock .... [illegible]
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription) 51,000.00
Real estate owned other than banking house .... [illegible]
13. Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank 1,912,141.78
14. Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection, (not available as reserve) 147,690.13
15. Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks 1,659,861.60
16. Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies other than included in Items 13, 14, and 15 .... 175,536.84
17. Exchanges for clearing house 898,777.82
18. Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank, (other than Item 17) 130,106.85
Total of Items 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, $3,011,967.96.
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items 137,654.65
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer 80,000.00
Interest earned but not collected (approximate) on notes and bills receivable not past due .... 17,[illegible]
Total $17,812,468.94

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in $1,000,000.00
Surplus fund 700,000.00
Undivided profits .... [illegible]
Interest and discount collected or credited in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate) 87,000.00
Circulating notes outstanding .... [illegible]
31. Net amounts due to national banks .... [illegible]
32. Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies (other than included in Item 31) .... [illegible]
Total of Items 31 and 32, $1,401,388.69.
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve, (deposits payable within 30 days):
33. Individual deposits subject to check 12,304,757.18
34. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days, (other than for money borrowed) .... [illegible]
35. Certified checks .... [illegible]
36. Cashier's checks outstanding .... [illegible]
37. State, county or other municipal deposits secured by pledge of assets of this bank 9,404.61
39. Dividends unpaid .... [illegible]
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve, Items 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, and 39, $12,879,269.51.
Time deposits subject to reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice, and postal savings):
41. Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed) 19,995.10
43. Postal savings deposits 430,015.09
Total of time deposits subject to reserve, Items 41 and 43, $450,010.19.
War loan deposit account 472,701.72
Acceptances executed for customers $93,500.00
Less acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted. (See Item 1c) .... 61,000.00 — 32,500.00
Total $17,812,468.94
55a. Liabilities for rediscounts, including those with Federal Reserve Bank. (See Item 1d) $361,424.36

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, DAVID NEVIUS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
DAVID NEVIUS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of January, 1918.
[Seal.] SAMUEL HEYMAN.
Notary Public Bronx County.
Certificate filed in New York Co.
New York County Clerk's No. 10.
New York Register's No. 9038.
Correct—Attest:
FRANCIS G. LLOYD, ARTHUR D. WOLF, SAMUEL KRIDEL, } Directors.

American Manufacturers

seeking a location in Canada will find it of particular advantage to consult with the New York Agency of the Union Bank of Canada. This bank has

310 Branches and Agencies Throughout the Dominion

Information given respecting best locations, sites, labor conditions, transportation facilities, etc. Negotiations and enquiries conducted in strict confidence.

Union Bank of Canada.
Head Office, Winnipeg.
New York Agency, 49 Wall St.
Capital and Surplus, $8,500,000
Geo. Wilson, F. T. Short } Agents

Henry Clews & Co.
11, 13, 15, 17 and 19 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Stocks, Bonds and Investment Securities bought and sold on commission. Also carried on conservative terms. Deposit Accounts received subject to check at sight. Interest paid on daily balances.
BRANCH OFFICES
527 Fifth Ave. — 953 Third Ave.
1123 Broadway — 96 Warren St.
83 Union Square — 16 Court St., B'klyn.

A Bond House of Service
Send for letter S-2 describing our special service department, which watches the equity behind our clients' bonds.
J. R. Bridgeford & Co.
111 Broadway New York

General Electric
RIGHTS AND SCRIP
BOUGHT—SOLD—QUOTED
FREEMAN & COMPANY
Members New York Stock Exchange
34 PINE STREET NEW YORK
Telephone 5080 John

We are in the market
New Orleans Public Improvement 4's, 1950
W. J. Wollman & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
8100 Rector 120 Broadway

Charter No. 1290. Reserve District No. 2.
REPORT OF CONDITION OF

THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on December 31, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts $32,629,256.77
Acceptances of other banks discounted 1,270,132.66
Total loans $33,899,389.43
Deduct: Notes and bills rediscounted $1,365,604.45
Acceptances of other banks payable at future date, guaranteed by this bank .... 1,258,132.66 — 2,623,737.11
[total] $31,275,652.32
Overdrafts: Unsecured 4,533.80
Customers' liability under letters of credit actually used, and for which this bank has not been reimbursed 68,065.00
Customers' liability account of "acceptances" executed by this bank and now outstanding 1,302,980.85
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value) 1,026,100.00
Liberty Loan bonds, unpledged, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent. $155,000.00
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent., pledged to secure U. S. deposits .... 500,000.00 — 655,000.00
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits $277,285.50
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged 125,820.00
Total bonds, securities, &c. 403,105.50
Stocks other than Federal Reserve Bank stock 23,500.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription) 136,500.00
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank 4,043,026.25
Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection .... [illegible]
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks 1,305,983.14
Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies 375,079.08
Exchanges for Clearing House 3,462,101.49
Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank 151,379.11
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items .... [illegible]
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer .... [illegible]
Interest earned but not collected 26,521.74
Total $46,379,510.66

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in $2,550,000.00
Surplus fund 2,450,000.00
Undivided profits 217,212.87
Interest and discount collected and not earned 278,281.62
Amount reserved for taxes accrued .... [illegible]
Amount reserved for all interest accrued 9,761.01
Circulating notes outstanding 1,021,897.50
Reserved for rent .... [illegible]
Net amounts due to national banks 1,658,546.96
Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies .... [illegible]
Individual deposits subject to check .... [illegible]
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days .... [illegible]
Certified checks 782,223.45
Cashier's checks outstanding 78,276.29
Dividends unpaid 115,201.50
Time deposits subject to reserve:
Certificates of deposit .... [illegible]
Other time deposits .... [illegible]
United States deposits:
War loan deposit account .... [illegible]
Bills payable, with Federal Reserve Bank 2,000,000.00
Cash letters of credit and travellers' checks outstanding $1,070.25
Customers' letters of credit drawn against .... 66,085.00 — 67,155.25
Acceptances executed for customers .... [illegible]
Total $46,379,510.66
Liabilities for rediscounts with Federal Reserve Bank $1,365,604.45
Acceptances of other banks payable at future date guaranteed by this bank, by indorsement or otherwise 1,258,132.66
Total contingent liabilities $2,623,737.11

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of January, 1918.
[Seal.] C. MORRISON, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
FRANCIS M. BACON, JR., HENRY A. CAESAR, HOWARD F. CLARK, } Directors.

NEW LOAN

$850,000
Hamilton County, Ohio
30 year 5% Bonds
Due January 1, 1948

Free from Federal Income Tax

Hamilton County, which includes the City of Cincinnati, has an assessed valuation of $856,338,990 and a bonded debt of only about ⅓ of 1% of the assessed valuation.

Price, if, when and as issued, and subject to approval of legality by counsel,
103 and interest yielding over 4.80%

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
FIFTH AVE. OFFICE, Fifth Ave. & 43rd St. — LONDON OFFICE, 32 Lombard St., E. C.
MADISON AVE. OFFICE, Madison Ave. & 60th St. — PARIS OFFICE, Rue des Italiens, 1 & 3
Capital and Surplus - - $50,000,000
Resources more than - $600,000,000

Business men who know gasolene propelled motors and who have seen and studied the possibilities of the DOBLE-DETROIT STEAM CAR should be interested in the stock of the

Doble-Detroit
Steam Motors Co.

The undersigned offer the unsold balance of 250,000 shares of Common Stock. The Company has no preferred stock, bonds or mortgage indebtedness.

We call attention to these striking features:

A. $20,000,000 of Sales Agreements for 1918 Delivery to one of the strongest distributing organizations in the motor industry.
B. Company now in production. Output to be increased rapidly to 10,000 Cars per year. In position if required by Government to go into extensive steam truck production without delay.
C. Simple manufacturing requirements, ideal for quantity production and comparative costs, give a distinct industrial advantage.
D. Sensational demand for the car, low production cost and exclusive features predict exceptional profits.

We offer this stock subject to prior sale at
$12 Per Share

For further information about the CAR, the COMPANY and this STOCK, write for Complete Descriptive Circular.

W. E. Hutton & Co. — *Members New York Stock Exchange* — 60 Broadway, New York.
Fisher Johnson — *Investments* — Penobscot Bldg., Detroit

The Market and Fulton National Bank of NEW YORK

Statement December 31, 1917

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, $3,185,672.98

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts			$8,824,418.47
United States Bonds			593,700.00
Other Bonds and Stocks			856,662.75
Banking House			550,000.00
Other Real Estate			15,500.00
Customers' Liability, Account Acceptances			16,449.99
Uncollected Interest			17,000.00
Cash Items	Cash and Reserve	$4,606,875.61	
	Exchanges for Clearing House	1,743,492.17	
	Due from Banks	944,764.18	7,295,131.96
			$18,468,803.17

LIABILITIES

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and Profits	2,112,672.98
Unearned Interest	73,000.00
Quarterly Dividend, Payable January 1st	30,000.00
Circulation	90,340.00
Acceptances	16,449.99
Deposits	15,146,340.20
	$18,468,803.17

ALEXANDER GILBERT, Chairman of the Board
ROBERT A. PARKER, President
WILLIAM M. ROSENDALE, Cashier
ALBERT D. BERRY, Asst. Cashier

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

4½ Per Cent On Savings
This rate has been paid many years by the conservatively managed
Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
Ask for pamphlet, "The Proverbs of Franklin"—Mailed Free.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

AN ELECTION OF TWENTY MANAGERS of the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind, and of three Inspectors of Election will be held at the Institute, 9th Av. and 34th St., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1918.
LINZEE BLAGDEN, Sec.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of H. C. F. KOCH & CO., INC., will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 132 West 125th Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Jan. 15th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.
W. T. KOCH, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK
130 EAST 15TH STREET
January 2, 1918

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office MONDAY, January 21, 1918. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 12, 1918, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 22, 1918.
R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

NEW YORK, January 2, 1918.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Hanover Safe Deposit Company will be held at 5 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 15, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
HERBERT E. MAGRUDER, Assistant Secretary.

SPECIALIST IN

S. O. New York
S. O. New Jersey
S. O. Indiana
Prairie Oil & Gas
Ohio Oil Co.
Midwest Refining

Wm. McDermott
30 Broad St., New York City
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We Can Use
100 A.B.Kirschbaum & Co.
50 By Products Coke
100 O. Eisenlohr&Bro.Pfd
200 PeerlessTruck&M'f'r
50 West. Ch. Kerr & Co.

We Offer For Sale
25 American Bank Note
100 Autosales Corporation
100 Finance & Trading Pfd
200 Hupp Motor
100 S. S. Kresge & Co.

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1ST 4S, 1955
Joliet & Chi.R.R.7% Guar.
WILL BUY
Remington Type. 1st Pfd.
Int. Gt. No. 5% Notes 1914
(DEFAULTED)
Hanson & Doyle
20 BROAD ST. Phone 4684 Broad

Aetna Explosives Pfd. & Bonds
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Jones Bros. Tea
Mitchell Motors
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Investment Securities.
43 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone 4301-2-3 Hanover.

Russian Gov't
INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL ISSUES
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ALFRED R. RISSE CO.
56 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. Hanover 4516.

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Marlin Arms
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Texas & Pacific Coal Co. Stock
Hallowell & Henry
Tel. John 3136 27 PINE ST., N. Y.

Mitchell Motor
Guaranty Trust Co.
American Light & Traction
Nat'l Bank of Commerce
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9676. New York.

Russian Int. 5½s
Apr. & Oct.—Feb. & Aug.
BOUGHT AND SOLD
DIDRICHSEN & Co
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

AMERICAN TOBACCO SCRIP
CANADIAN GOVERNMENT BONDS
DAYTON POWER & LIGHT PFD.
ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT 5s, 1933
GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC 3s, 1962
MANITOBA 5s, 1920
GEO. REITH & CO.
40 WALL ST., N. Y. Phone John 3009

Amer. Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Dayton Pow. & Light Pfd.
Lewiston, Augusta & Waterville St. Ry.
Standard Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Western Power Com. & Pfd.
No. Texas Electric Com.
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Rector 6340. 74 B'way, New York
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
C. C Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 6780 Rector

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AMER. GAS & ELEC. COM. & PFD.
CITIES SERVICE COM. & PFD.
SO. CAL. EDISON COM. & PFD.
H.F. McConnell & Co.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
25 Pine St. Tel. 6064 John. New York

AUTOSALES CORPORATION
YALE & TOWNE
Salisbury & van der Kieft,
45 Pine St., N. Y. Phone John 1046

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Midwest Refining
Remington Typewriter
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Stocks & Bonds
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CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
56 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2920 Broad

FOR SALE
50 National Surety
WANTED
50 American Surety
J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John 36 Wall St., N. Y.

COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS
C. W. Pope & Co.
25 Broad St., New York City
Phone Broad 7110

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	97	4s, registered, 1925	104½	105½
2s, coupon, 1930	..	97½	4s, coupon, 1925	104½	105½
3s, registered, 1918	99	100	2s, coupon, '38, reg	96	97
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	97
3s, registered, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	88
3s, coupon, 1946	84	86	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	88
3s, conversion, 1947	84	88			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Wed's-day Bid.		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Wed's-day Bid.
4½s July, 1967	95½	96	94⅞	3½s Nov., 1954	..	80	..
4½s June, 1965	95½	96	94⅞	3½s May, 1954	77	80	77
4½s Mar., 1963	95½	96	94⅞	3½s Nov., 1955	..	80	..
4½s Nov., 1957	95½	96	94⅞	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:			
4½s May, 1957	95½	96	94⅞				
4¼s April, 1966	89	90	88½	4½s 1918-1923	5.00	4.70	5.00
4¼s Mar., 1960-30	89	90	88	4½s 1924-1931	5.00	4.70	5.00
4¼s Mar., 1964	89	89¾	88½	4¼s 1921-1923	5.00	4.70	5.00
4¼s Mar., 1962	89	89¾	88½	4½s April, 1920	5.00	4.70	5.00
4¼s Sept., 1960	89	91½	88½	4½s 1918-1919	5.00	..	5.00
4s May, 1959	85¾	86½	85	3½s 1940-1953	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s Nov., 1958	85¾	86½	85	3½s 1930-1939	5.00	4.73	5.00
4s May, 1957	85¾	86½	85	3½s 1922-1929	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s Nov., 1956	84½	86	84	3½s 1919-1921	5.00	4.70	4.80
4s Nov., 1955	84½	86	84	3s 1940-1953	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s Nov., 1936	89	..	..	3s 1926-1930	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s May, 1919	98½	..	98½	3s 1918-1925	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s Nov., 1918	99	..	99				

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
75	Am. W. W. & Elec. 1st pf.	60¼	60¼	60	62
80	Cities Service	216	215	214	216
1,200	Cities Service pf.	75	73½	74¼	75
225	Pacific Gas & Electric	33	32	32½	33¼

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	11	13	Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	65	70	Miss. River Power	9	11
Am. Gas & Electric	88	90	Miss. River Power pf.	32	38
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	39	42	Northern Ohio Electric	25	30
Am. Light & Traction	210	215	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	65	70
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	90	95	North. Ont. L. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Power & Light	47	50	North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	54	59
Am. Power & Light pf.	72	75	Northern States Power	61	63
Am. Public Utilities	25	30	North. States Pow. pf.	87	90
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	58	61	Northern Texas Electric	47	51
Am. Water W. & Elec.	4⅞	5⅛	Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	70	75
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	9	12	Ozark Power & Water	35	40
Carolina Power & Light	26	27	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	80¼	82
Carolina P. & L. pf.	92	94	Pine Bluff 7% pf.	90	98
Colorado Power	22	24	Pub. Service Sec. pf.	70	75
Colorado Power pf.	95	100	Puget S. T., L. & P.	10	13
Columbus Electric pf.	75	80	Puget Sd. T., L. & P. pf.	40	43
Com. Power, Ry. & L.	33	35	Ry. & L. Secur. pf.	80	86
Com. Pow., Ry. & L. pf.	64	66	Republic Ry. & Light	22	24
Conn. Power pf.	85	90	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	54	57
Consumers' Power pf.	80	90	Sierra Pac. El. pf.	80	84
Dayton Power & L. pf.	71	78	Southern Cal. Edison	80	82
Duluth Edison	75	80	South. Cal. Edison pf.	93	96
Eastern Texas Electric	50	55	Standard Gas & Elec.	3½	7
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	75	80	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	22	24
El Paso Electric	93	98	Tampa Electric	102	..
El Paso Electric pf.	87	92	Tenn. Ry., L. & Pow.	2	3
Electric B. & S. pf.	90	93	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	10	11
Electric Properties	55	60	Texas Power & L. pf.	97	100
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	44	48	Tri-City Ry. & L. pf.	82½	85
Federal Light & Trac.	8	10	U. G. Improvement	80	84½
Federal L. & Trac. pf.	..	42	United Light & Rys.	26	29
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	16	..	United L. & Rys. pf.	60	62
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	..	48	Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf.	82	84
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	300	West. P. Ter. & W. P.	10	13
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	83	88	W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf.	50	65
Idaho Power 7% pf.	94	100	West. Penn. P. pf.	95	100
Int. M. Ry. L. & P. pf.	85	88	Western Power	9	11
Interstate Electric	35	40	Western Power pf.	40	44
Interstate Electric pf.	80	86	Yadkin Riv. Power pf.	94	100

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alabama Water 6s, '20	97	98½	Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	66¾	67¾
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s.	63	65	Miss V. G. & E. 5s, '22	80	85
Appa. Power 5s, 1941	70	75	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	..	..
Carolina P. & L. 5s	80	82	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	73	80
Central P. & L. 1st 6s.	95	98	Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	..	94
Central Ill. Light 5s	93	95	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	87	87½
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	94	97½	Nor. Texas Elec. col. 5s	82	87
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	63	72	Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1939	100½	102
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	Omaha & C. B. 5s	85	90
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	83	90	P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '21	95	100
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	..	97	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½	Puget Sd. Tr. L. & P. 6s, 1919	97	98½
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	..	..	Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19	95½	98½
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s.	83	86	Std. Gas of N. J. 5s, '45	84	88
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s.	95	100	So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39	89	92
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	85	90	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	..	..
El Paso Elec. col. 5s.	87½	92½	U. S. R., E. & M. 6s, '23	111	113
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46.	74	78	Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32	73	76
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	85	95	Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	93	98
Int.-M. R., L. & P. 6s	90	100	United Util. cv. 6s, '43	..	..
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44	83	88	Utah Securities 6s	83½	84½
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '38	80	90	Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	94½	96
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	87½	90	Western Power 1st 5s	80	..
Middle West U. 6s, '25	..	..	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
Man. & S. R. & L. 6s	98½	100	West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	90	97
			Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	90	96

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
130	Con. Power	100	97	100	10	Mt. Vernon	16¼	16¼	16¼
1,100	Con. Coal	108	104	106	85	Md. Cas.	75	75	75
3,515	Cosden pf.	4	4	4	858	M. & M. Tr.	70	69	69¾
50	D. & M. Bk.	200	200	200	35	North. Cent.	72	72	72
210	Davids. Ch.	37⅞	36	37⅞	35	Penn. W. P.	62¾	62	62⅞
135	Elkhorn	25	24⅞	25	10	U. S. Fidel.	100	100	100
3	Fidelity Tr.	308	308	308	379	W. B. & A.	28¼	27⅞	27⅞
3	Houst. O. pf.	67½	67½	67½	20	Do pf.	41	41	41

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,400	B. C. 3½s, '30	91	91	91	3,000	Elkhorn 6s	98¼	98	98¼
5,000	Do 4s, 1958	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	4,000	H. O. Div. ctf.	92	92	92
8,000	Do 4s, 1961	91	91	91	1,000	Ki'b'y L. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼
3,000	Cosden 6s, B	82	82	82	2,000	St. Md. 4s, '23	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
1,000	City Sub. 5s	99	99	99	3,000	Un. Ry. In. 4s	58	57⅛	58
2,000	Con. P. 4½s	81	81	81	2,000	Un. El. L. & P. 4½s	85½	85½	85½
2,000	Do 6s, notes	98	98	98					
6,000	Con. Coal 5s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜					

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
115	Am. Zinc	14¼	14¼	14¼	170	Nipissing	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
50	Adventure	1	1	1	240	North Butte	15	14⅝	15
20	Ahmeek	82	81⅝	82	105	Old Dom	42¼	42	42¼
3,665	Ariz. Com'l	13½	12⅞	13¼	25	Osceola	65	64	65
40	Cal. & Ariz.	64	64	64	50	Pond Creek	18	18	18
4	Cal. & Hecla	450	450	450	215	Shannon	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
95	Cop. Range	47	46½	47	20	St. Mary's Ld.	54	54	54
10	Daly West	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	10	Super. & Bos.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Davis-Daly	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	845	U. S. Smelter	44¾	44⅛	44¾
100	East Butte	10¼	10	10¼	23	Do pf.	44¾	44¾	44¾
115	Kerr Lake	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	20	Utah Apex	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
450	Michigan	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	135	Utah Con	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
35	Mohawk	59¼	58⅞	58⅞	235	Utah Metals	2½	2⅛	2½
35	New Idria	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	95	Victoria	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
23	New Riv. pf.	78	77	78	35	Winona	1	1	1

Railroads.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
34	Bos. & Alb.	125	125	125	3	Nor. of N. H.	90	90	90
43	Bos. Elev.	39	37½	38	35	New Haven	30	29¼	29¼
100	Bos. & Me.	23	23	23	5	Union Pac.	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
7	Fitchb'g pf.	59	59	59	10	Vt. & Mass.	85	85	85
19	Me. Central	85	85	85	61	West End	40½	39	39
100	Mass. Elec.	2	2	2	30	Do pf.	49	49	49
40	Do pf.	10⅝	10	10					

Miscellaneous.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Ag. Ch.	80	80	80	31	Do pf.	68⅞	68	68
15	Do pf.	90½	90	90	25	Merg'thaler	123	123	123
54	Amoskeag	62	61	61	12	N. E. Cot. Y.	89	88	89
10	Do pf.	77	77	77	35	Punta A. Sug.	32	32	32
1	Am. Sugar	100	100	100	10	Reece But.	11½	11½	11½
25	Do pf.	108	108	108	405	Swift	131½	129⅞	131
36	Am. Tel.	106	104⅛	106	25	Torrington	50	49	49
21	Am. Wool pf.	93	92⅜	93	130	United Drug	70	70	70
265	A., G. & W. I.	102⅛	100⅛	102⅛	2	Do 1st pf.	49	48	48
100	Cuban Cem't	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	60	United Fruit	119	119	119
40	Edison	145	141	145	179	United Shoe	42⅛	41½	41½
41	Gen. Elec.	134⅛	134⅛	134⅛	80	Do pf.	25¼	25⅛	25¼
40	Mass. Gas	81	80	81	200	Ventura Oil	5⅜	5	5⅜

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Am. Tel. 4s	82½	82½	82½	$2,000	Pun. A. Sug. 6s	80¼	80¼	80¼
11,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	73¼	73⅜	73⅜	1,000	West. Tel. 5s	88½	88½	88½
1,000	Mass. G. 4½s	84	84	84	14,000	Lib. 3½s	98.70	98.20	98.30
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	90	90	90	10,500	Do cv. 4s	97.76	97.00	97.00
					3,400	Do 4s	97.00	96.20	97.00

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Ship	89½	89½	89½	85	Carbon pf.	115	114	114
20	Booth. Fish	19½	19¼	19¼	801	Sears, Roeb.	149⅛	148⅛	149⅛
133	Chi. Pn. T.	50¼	49½	50¼	1,625	Swift	131½	129⅞	131
100	Chi. Ry. Ser. 3	2	2	2	1,552	Un. Carbide	52	50⅝	51⅞
720	Com'l Edison	106	105	106	125	Wilson	49¼	47½	49¼
16	Dia. Match	105	105	105	10	Do pf.	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
204	Lindsay Lt.	27	26	26	60	Midw. Util.	57½	57	57
70	M. Ward pf.	107	106	106					

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$7,000	Armour 4½s	84½	84½	84½	$1,000	So. S. El. 4½s	78½	78½	78½
6,000	Ch. Rys. 1st 5s	83	82⅝	83	14,000	Liberty 3½s	98.20	98.20	98.20
3,000	C. Edis. 1st 5s	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	6,000	Do 2d 4s	97.50	96.50	97.00
1,000	P. G. ref. 5s	80	80	80	1,000	Do 1st 4s	97.50	97.50	97.50
6,000	Pub. Ser. N. Ill. 5s	80	80	80					

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
133	Am. Gas	87	86½	86½	50	Lehigh Nav.	62	62	62
8	Cambria Ir.	40	40	40	105	Phil. Co. c. pf.	32½	32¼	32½
2	Con. Tr. N. J.	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	346	Penn. R. R.	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
23	El. Storage	50	49⅛	49⅛	232	Phila. Elec.	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
5	Gen. As. pf.	51	51	51	2,775	Phil. R. T. t. c.	29⅛	29	29⅛
38	Ins. N. A.	25¼	25	25	25	Tonopah B.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
20	Key. T. 6s. pf.	57	57	57	16	Union Tr.	42	42	42
150	Lake Sup. C.	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	64	Un. Gas. Im.	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Am. G. & E. 5s	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	$4,000	Penn. con. 4s	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1,000	City 4s, '38	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	5,000	Do 4½s, '65	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
3,000	Do 4s, 1942	97	97	97	7,000	Phil. El. 1st 5s	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
2,000	Leh. V. g. 4s	80	80	80	72,000	Read. g. 4s	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
7,000	Lib. L. 3½s	98.40	98.40	98.40	2,000	Sp.-Am. Ir. 6s	100½	100½	100½
8,000	Do 2d 4s	96.30	96.30	96.30					

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Wed's-day Bid.		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Wed's-day Bid.
American Cigar	87	95	87	Do pf.	93	98	93
Do pf.	85	95	85	P. R.-Am. Tobacco	155	173	155
Conley Foil	200	250	200	Do scrip	113	123	113
J. S. Young	130	150	130	R. J. Reynolds	375	425	375
Do pf.	100	106	100	Do pf.	100	103	100
MacAndrews & F.	175	190	175				

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Lake Torpedo Boat Co.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of Andrews & Nelson, Augusta, Me., on the seventh day of February, 1918, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and a Clerk and receiving and acting upon the reports of the officers and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

In accordance with the bylaws of the corporation no stock can be voted on which has been transferred on the books of the Company within 30 days next preceding this election.

C. E. ADAMS, Secretary.
Bridgeport, Conn., January 9, 1918.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

From a state of early heaviness, the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange shifted to firmness in the later dealings. Peace talk was again an important element in stimulating buying. While there was a degree of softness in the early dealings, there was no pressure of selling. Further scattered profit taking appeared to be under way, with the market inclined to mark time pending an impetus from some new source. Generally early price fluctuations were within comparatively narrow limits.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Allis-Chalm.	19½	19⅛	19⅛	200	N. Y. Cent.	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
400	Am. Can	38¼	37¼	38	80	N. Y., N. H. & H.	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝
10	Am. C. & F.	69¾	69¾	69¾	90	Nor. Pacific	85¾	85	85¾
50	Am. Linseed	29⅛	29	29⅛	10	Pennsylvania	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
200	Am. Loco.	57⅛	56⅛	57⅛	240	Ry. St'l Sprgs.	50¼	50	50
380	Am. S. & R.	80	78⅛	79⅛	500	Reading	75¾	74	74¾
70	Am. Su. Tob.	65⅛	64⅛	64⅛	40	Rep. I. & S.	77	77	77
30	Am. T. & T.	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	550	Sinclair Oil	33	31	32¾
420	Anac. Cop.	62⅛	61⅛	62⅛	250	So. Railway	23¾	23¼	23¾
10	A., T. & S. F.	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	870	Studebaker	51½	50½	51¾
100	A., G. & W. I.	102	100⅛	102	40	Tenn. Cop.	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
500	Bald. Loco.	60⅛	59⅛	60⅛	170	Tob. Prod.	52¾	51¾	52¾
100	Balt. & Ohio	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	630	Union Pac.	115	114⅛	114⅞
2,910	Beth. St'l B.	79⅛	77⅛	78⅛	60	Un. Cig. St.	93	91¾	93
10	B'klyn R. T.	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	50	U. S. Ind. A.	118⅛	118	118⅛
20	Cal. Petrol.	14	13⅛	13⅛	10	U. S. Rubber	54¼	53⅞	54¼
140	Cent. Leather	66	66	66	29,050	U. S. Steel	96	93⅞	95½
60	C., M. & St. P.	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	200	Utah Copper	81¼	80⅞	81¼
40	C., R. I. & P.	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	10	Va.-Car. Ch.	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
270	Corn Prod.	32⅛	31⅛	32	30	Wab. pf. A.	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
740	Crucible St'l	55	54	55	45	Westing. El.	41	41	41
50	CubaCaneSu.	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	720	Willys-Over.	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞
250	Dist. Secur.	36⅛	36	36⅛	10	Wilson & Co.	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
900	Erie	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛		**BONDS.**			
410	Gen. Motors	118⅛	115⅛	118⅛	$1,700	Liberty 3½s	98.76	98.70	98.70
10	Goodrich Co.	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	650	Do 1st 4s	98.00	98.00	98.00
130	Gt. Nor. Ore	27	27	27	$3,050	Lib. 2d 4s	96.56	96.44	96.56
115	Inspir. Cop.	47⅛	46⅛	47⅛	10,000	B. R. T. 5s, '18	96⅜	95⅞	96⅜
200	Int. Mer. M.	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛		**MINING STOCKS.**			
2,950	Do pf.	88⅛	86⅛	87⅛	1,500	Atlanta	.09	.08½	.09
10	Int. Nickel	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	200	Gold. Con.	.43	.43	.43
60	Kenne. Cop.	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛	750	Jim Butler	.87	.85	.86
1,340	Mex. Petrol.	86⅛	82⅛	85⅛	1,200	Jumbo Ex.	.19	.19	.19
150	Midvale Steel	47	46⅛	46⅛	1,000	Kewanas	.08	.08	.08
20	Mo., K. & T.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	400	Portland	1.10	1.10	1.10
280	Mo. Pacific	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	500	Res. Eula.	.09	.09	.09
60	Nat. E. & C.	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	100	Un. East	3.75	3.75	3.75
70	Nat. E. & S.	42⅛	42	42	500	West End	.67	.67	.67
15	Nev. Con.	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛					

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	‡Aetna Explo.	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	1,000	Marconi of Am.	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛
100	‡ Do pf	41½	41½	41½	5,000	‡Maxim Muni.	13	12⅝	13
650	‡Air Reduc.	76½	*73	76	100	‡Nat. Motors	12	12	12
5	‡F. Blumenthal Co	75	75	75	100	N. Am. P. & P.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
10	‡ Do pf	90	90	90	800	N. Y. Transp.	18	*16⅝	18
300	Br.-Am. Tob., coupon	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	1,500	Peerless Trac.	16	14	16
300	‡Car Lt. & P.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	1,200	‡Pruden. Pict.	6⅛	6	6⅛
2,000	Chev. Motor	113	111	112	6,700	Smith Mot. Tr.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
20	‡Cit. Serv. pf.	74	74	74	100	Submar. Boat v. t. ctfs.	13	13	13
700	‡Cuprite Sul.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1,300	Triangle Film v. t. ctfs.	1	1	1
725	‡Elec. Gun	⅝	⅝	⅝	800	U. S. S. S. Co.	5⅝	5	5⅝
300	Em'son Phon.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	8,000	‡Unit. Motors	23⅝	21⅛	23⅝
200	‡Int. Lubr'b.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2,300	‡Wr.-M. Air.	7⅝	7	7⅛
1,000	‡Man. Trans.	⅝	⅝	⅝					

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
130	Standard Oil Co. of N. J.	530	541	545
102	Standard Oil Co. of N. Y.	270	262	265

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,060	†‡Allen Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	2,000	Met. Petrol.	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,000	†‡Am. Oil	19	17	19	4,000	†‡Midw. Oil	108	101	103
14,300	†‡Am. Ven. Oil	9	7	9	500	‡ Do pf	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	‡Barn. O. & G.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1,200	‡Midw. Ref.	112	108	112
25,000	†‡Hos.-Wyo.	26	24	24	1,800	‡M. Wells P.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,000	‡Cos. & Co.	8	7⅝	7⅝	1,000	‡N. Y.-Okla.	⅝	⅝	⅝
22,000	‡Crown Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1,800	†‡N. W. Oil	63	59	63
4,900	Cumb. P. & R.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	5,000	†‡Okla. Oil	5	4	4½
800	‡Elk B. Pet.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	300	†‡ Do pf	15	15	15
7,000	‡Elk. O. & G. (a pros.)	⅜	⅜	⅜	2,300	Okla. P. & R.	7⅝	7	7⅝
800	‡Federal Oil	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2,000	†‡Overl'd P.	17⅝	16	17
1,500	‡Glenrock Oil	4⅛	3⅞	4	400	‡Pan-A. Pet.	42	40⅝	40
1,200	‡Han. O. & R.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	300	‡Pa.-Ky. Oil	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
750	‡Houston Oil	43⅜	43	43⅜	3,500	‡R. R. O. & G.	1	⅞	1
400	‡Hum. G. C. O. & R.	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛	8,000	‡Rice Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
4,300	‡Ind'dO. & T.	2⅛	2	2⅛	400	‡Sap. O. & R.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
4,800	Kenova Oil (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛	600	Seq. O. & R.	⅜	⅜	⅜
700	‡Merritt Oil	23⅞	23	23⅞	2,000	‡Sincl. Gulf	17	16	16⅝
					1,000	‡Un. West. O.	⅛	⅛	⅛
					400	‡Victoria Oil, new stock	4	3⅞	4

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,100	Al.-Br. C. M.	⅛	⅛	⅛	800	‡Mag. Chief	⅛	⅛	⅛
7,300	†‡Atlanta	9½	8½	9	2,300	†‡Marsh Min.	6	5	6
2,000	Big L. Cop.	1⅛	1	1⅛	300	Mason Val.	5⅛	5	5⅛
2,400	†‡B. & Mont.	52	50	52	200	†‡Mogul Min.	35	35	35
200	‡Brad. Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1,000	‡Monster Ch.	⅛	⅛	⅛
900	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	2,800	†‡Moth. Lode	26	26	26
700	Butte Detroit	⅜	⅜	⅜	20,000	†‡Nat. Leas.	5	4	5
5,700	†‡Caledonia	53	52	54	4,500	†‡Nat. Z. & L.	27	26	27
600	‡Cal. & Jer.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1,000	†Nev. Oph. M.	20	20	20
2,500	Can. Cop.	2⅛	2	2	600	‡New Corn.	16⅛	16	16⅛
1,300	†Cashboy	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	400	N. Y. & Hon. R. M. Co.	13⅛	12½	13⅛
30,000	†‡Cerb. Sil. M. & M. (a pr.)	53	42	52	1,600	†Nichias M.	38	37	38
100	Cerro G. M.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1,400	Nip. Mines	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝
100	‡Coco R. M.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	300	‡Nixon Nev.	1	1	1
6,000	Cons. Ar. S.	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	1,000	‡Ohio Copper	1	1	1
4,000	Cons. CopM.	6⅛	5⅝	6	1,800	†Pole Star C.	23	22	22
500	‡Con.-Home.	26	26	26	3,300	†Port. Con. C.	34	33	34
650	‡Cop. Val.	1⅛	1	1⅛	2,000	†‡Prov. M. C.	51	48	51
1,500	Cres. Con. G.	5	5	5	1,000	‡Rawley M.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
5,000	‡Emma Con.	⅛	⅛	⅛	400	‡Ray Her. M.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300	First Nat. C.	2⅛	2	2⅛	8,850	Sil. Kg. of Ar.	⅝	⅛	⅝
500	†‡Fortuna C.	40	40	40	620	Sil. Kg. Cons. of Utah	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1,250	†‡Gibson Cop.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	800	Std. Sil.-Ld.	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	†Goldf. Con.	⅛	⅛	⅛	600	Stewart	⅛	⅛	⅛
5,000	‡Green Mon. Mining	⅛	⅛	⅛	2,500	†Success M.	9	8⅝	9
1,250	Hecla Min.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	500	Super. Cop. (a pros.)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2,000	†‡Int. Mines	10	10	10	750	Ton. Exten.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3,750	‡Iron Blos.	⅝	⅝	⅝	500	Tri-Bullion	⅝	⅝	⅝
5,000	‡Jer. Verde (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛	1,200	†‡Troy-Ariz.	15	14	14
1,300	‡Jer.-P. C.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	200	Un. Eastern	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
7,200	†‡Jim But.	90	86	87	100	Unity G. M.	4	4	4
7,000	Joevig. Ken. (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛	2,500	†‡Utica Min.	11	10	11
1,000	†‡Kewanas	7	7	7	1,500	†W. E. Cons.	69	68	68
1,900	‡Kirk. Porp. Gold M.	50	50	50	1,000	W. Cape Min.	⅝	⅝	⅝
					1,500	†Wilbert M.	16	15	16

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$105,000	‡A. T. & T. 1-yr. 6s, w. i.	99¼	99⅛	99¼	$3,000	‡Gen. El. 6s notes, 1920	99⅝	99½	99⅝
11,000	†Beth. S. 5s 2-yr. nts.	97	97	97	6,000	‡Russ. Gov. new 5½s	52	50	52
20,000	‡Can. Gv. 5s	95⅝	93⅛	95⅝	30,000	‡Russ. Gov. 6½s	58	53	57
6,000	‡G. E. 6s 2-yr. nts. '19	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛					

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.
Note—Wednesday, 300 Lavelle Gold sold at ⅝.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Wed'sday Bid.	Wed'sday Ask.	INDUSTRIALS. Continued.	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Wed'sday Bid.	Wed'sday Ask.
Am.-Brit. Mfg.	2	3	2	3	Lima Loco.	44	50	44	50
Do pf.	25	35	25	35	Lukens Steel	40	45	40	45
Am. Writ. P.	1⅛	2⅛	1⅛	2⅛	Do 1st pf.	101	105	101	105
Br.-Am. Tob., registered	15⅛	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	Marlin Arms	75	85	75	85
But'w'th-Jud.	42	45	42	45	Mitchell Mot.	33	40	33	40
Can. C. & Fy.	15	25	15	25	Nash. Motors	75	85	75	85
Do pf.	45	50	45	50	N. Y. Ship	38	40	38	40½
Can. Nat. G.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	P. Log. Coal	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
Carbon Steel	78	82	78	82	Poole E. & M.	50	60	50	60
Carwen Steel	8	9	8	9	Rep. Truck	38	48	38	48
Chal. Mot. pf.	..	50	..	50	St. L., R. M. & P.	31	35	30	35
Chalm. Motors	4⅛	5	4⅛	5	Std. Motors	9	10	9	10
Charcoal Iron	7⅛	8	7⅛	8	Smith, (A. O.)	10	30	10	30
Char. Iron pf.	5⅝	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	Do pf.	85	90	85	90
Cities Serv.	214	216	214	216	St. Jos. Lead	14⅛	15	14⅛	15
Curtiss Aero.	25	27	25	27	Todd Ship	72	75	72	75
Curtiss A. pf.	50	75	50	75	Un. Zinc Sm.	1⅛	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝
Cramp Shipb.	60	72	60	72	U. S. L. & H.	1⅛	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝
Ev. Heaney	20⅛	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	World. Film	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Free. Texas	39	41	39	41	**OIL STOCKS.**				
Hall Signal	4⅛	6	4⅛	6	Beth. O. & G.	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛
Hall Sig. pf.	18	20	18	20	Cos. & Co. pf.	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
Havana Tob.	⅝	1	⅝	1	Friar Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Hav. Tob. pf.	2	5	2	5	Hous. Oil pf.	64	67	64	67
Holly Sugar	35	45	35	45	Int. Petrol	13⅛	14	13⅛	14
Do pf.	85	95	85	95	Ky. Petrol	6	6⅝	6	6⅝
Hupp. Motor	2	2½	2	2½	Lost City Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Int'cont. Rub.	10⅛	11	10⅛	11	Omar O. & G.	33	35	33	35
Int. Mangan.	8⅛	9	8⅛	9	Pa.-O. O. & G.	12	12⅛	12	12⅛
Int. Motors	12	14	12	14	Pierce Oil	9⅝	10⅛	10	10⅛
Int. Mot. 2d pf.	15	17	15	17	Pa. Gasoline	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Int. Trad. pf.	55	75	55	75	Savoy Oil	9	9⅝	9	9⅝
Key. T. & R.	12⅛	14	12⅛	14	Somerset Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Do pf.	11⅛	13⅛	11⅛	13⅛	United Pet.	15	20	15	20
Kresge	70	75	70	75	Victor Oil	60	62	60	62
Kresge pf.	95	105	95	105	Way. O. & G.	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
Lake Tor. Bt.	3⅛	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	**MINING STOCKS.**				
Lake T. Boat 1st pf.	3	6	3	6	Magma Cop.	35	40	..	..
L. Val. C. S.	70	75	70	75	**BOND.**				
					Pierce Oil 6s	70	74	70	74

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Wednesday Bid.		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Wednesday Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	17	18	17	Penn.-Mex. Fuel	43	48	40
Atlantic Refining	925	950	925	Prairie Oil & Gas	455	460	460
Borne-Scrymser	450	475	450	Prairie Pipe Line	250	260	260
Buckeye Pipe Line	95	100	95	Solar Refining	290	315	290
Chesebrough Mfg.	325	350	325	Southern Pipe L.	170	180	170
Colonial Oil	10	40	10	South. Penn. Oil	285	295	290
Continental Oil	485	515	485	S. W. Penn	95	105	95
Crescent Pipe Line	31	37	31	Stand. Oil of Cal.	225	230	227
Cumberland P. L.	120	130	125	Stand. Oil of Ind.	635	660	650
Eureka Pipe Line	200	210	200	Stand. Oil of Kan.	470	490	475
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	120	130	130	Stand. Oil of Ky.	315	330	313
Galena Signal Oil	135	140	140	Stand. Oil of Neb.	485	515	500
Illinois Pipe Line	185	195	190	Stand. Oil of N. J.	543	547	548
Indiana Pipe Line	97	100	97	Stand. Oil of N. Y.	263	268	268
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13⅛	13⅞	13⅛	Stand. Oil of Ohio	415	440	415
N. Y. Transit	180	190	180	Swan & Finch	100	105	100
National Transit	12⅛	13⅛	12⅛	Union Tank	84	87	85
Northern Pipe L.	95	100	95	Vacuum Oil	360	370	360
Ohio Oil	343	348	345	Washington Oil	27	32	27

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Wed's-day Bid.		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Wed's-day Bid.
Aetna pf.	44	47	44	Can. Found's F.	125	150	..
American Brass	220	222	220	Colt's Arms	56	58	60
Atlas Powder	147	150	147	Du Pont	238	238	233
Do pf.	93	97	94	Hercules	235	245	235
Babcock & Wilcox	104	106	102	Do pf.	110	113	111
Bliss	..	450	325	Niles-Bem't-Pond	112	117	112
Do pf.	75	81	75	Scovill Mfg.	405	430	405
Canadian Explos.	235	285	235	Winchester Arms	..	700	..
Do pf.	104	110	104				

DIVIDENDS.

FIRST NATIONAL COPPER COMPANY

A dividend of Fifteen cents per share has been declared, payable February 25, 1918, to stock of record February 5, 1918.

WM. A. KERR, Treasurer.
New York, Jan. 4, 1918.

SAPULPA REFINING COMPANY

New York, January 7th, 1918.

A dividend of 6% on the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared, payable February 1st, 1918. Transfer books close January 15th, 1918, and open on February 2nd, 1918.

L. N. OPPENHEIMER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE MIDWEST REFINING COMPANY

Dividend No. 13.

A dividend of $1.00 per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company has been declared, payable February 1, 1918, to stockholders of record on January 15, 1918. The stock transfer books do not close.

CLARENCE E. TITUS, Secretary.
Denver, Colorado.

Finance in the United States.
Financial history of the year in the Annual Number of The Annalist, now ready, sold anywhere, 10 cents—$4.00 a year by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

OUT-OF-TOWN BANK STATEMENTS

The Girard National Bank

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Statement of Condition at the close of business December 31, 1917

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and Investments	$59,217,039.80	Capital	$2,000,000.00
Acceptances and Letters of Credit	4,519,460.07	Surplus and Net Profits	5,012,652.05
Due from Banks	16,718,542.01	Reserve for Depreciation in Securities	374,561.52
Exchange for Clearing House	3,246,135.11	Circulation	1,082,700.00
Cash and Reserve	7,218,842.90	Acceptances and Letters of Credit	4,519,460.07
		Due Federal Reserve Bank (Rediscounts and Bills Payable)	4,830,104.94
		Deposits	73,100,541.31
	$90,920,019.89		$90,920,019.89

JOSEPH WAYNE, Jr., President
Evan Randolph, Vice President
Charles M. Ashton, Cashier
A. W. Pickford, Asst. Cashier
Alfred Barratt, Asst. Cashier

DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS B. REEVES, Chairman of the Board
Daniel Baugh, Rodman E. Griscom, W. Frederick Snyder, Robert Toland, Wm. Newbold Ely, John Gribbel, George McFadden, Francis B. Reeves, Jr., Wm. W. Frazier, Jr., George G. Rosengarten, Joseph Wayne, Jr., Evan Randolph, Morris B. Bockius, Arthur V. Morton, William Jay Turner, A. J. County, Wm. P. Barba

The Market Street National Bank

OF PHILADELPHIA

DECEMBER 31st, 1917

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Investments	$11,240,184.55	Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances	1,125,000.00	Surplus and Net Profits	1,553,558.25
Due from Banks	4,363,509.72	Circulation	600,000.00
Exchanges for Clearing House	696,672.34	Acceptances Under Commercial Letters of Credit	1,125,000.00
Cash and Reserve	2,954,494.46	Deposits	16,101,302.82
	$20,379,861.07		$20,379,861.07

W. P. SINNETT, Cashier.

STANDARD OIL ISSUES
WEEKLY SUMMARY ON STANDARD OIL ISSUES
WILL BE MAILED TO INVESTORS ON REQUEST
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Freeport Texas Sulphur
Connecticut Brass Mfg.
Indian Refining
Santa Cecilia Sugar Pfd.
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Hoit & Woodward
Telephone 8100 Rector.
71 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
200 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

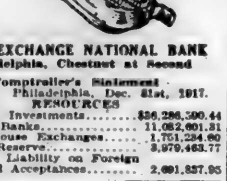
Texas & Pacific Coal
J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Sinclair Gulf 6s
Nat'l Conduit & Cable 6s
Argentine Gov't 6s 1920
Keyes, Haviland & Co.
Tel. Rector 7961 66 Broadway

Hudson & Manhattan
Common & Preferred
J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

STOCKS—BONDS
for investment or carried on conservative margin.
Special Letter on the PRESENT WORLD CRISIS and the danger to civilization from the enemy's position (with map). Free upon request.
J. FRANK HOWELL
Member Consolidated Stock Ex. of N. Y.
52 Broadway New York

An Appropriate Gift
5½% Guaranteed First Mortgages and Certificates
$25 and upwards
Write for Booklet "A"
FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Bridge Plaza N., L. I. City, N. Y.



CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
Philadelphia, Chestnut at Second

Comptroller's Statement
Philadelphia, Dec. 31st, 1917.

RESOURCES

Loans and Investments	$36,286,390.44
Due from Banks	11,082,601.31
Clearing House Exchanges	1,751,284.60
Cash and Reserve	3,979,463.77
Customers' Liability on Foreign Credits and Acceptances	2,691,837.95
	$55,741,728.27

LIABILITIES

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and Net Profits (Earned)	2,097,933.85
Reserve for Taxes	75,000.00
Circulation	194,200.00
Deposits	43,529,831.97
Foreign Credits and Acceptances	2,691,837.95
Loans from Federal Reserve Bank secured by Liberty Bonds	3,652,925.00
Loans from Federal Reserve Bank secured by Commercial Paper	2,500,000.00
	$55,741,728.27

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF JERSEY CITY.

Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 31, 1917.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$4,776,149.95
Deduct acceptances of other banks guaranteed	28,540.16
	$4,747,609.79
Due from banks and bankers	7,644,917.42
Real estate and securities	627,017.70
U. S. bonds and certificates	1,714,250.00
Cash, on hand and in Federal Reserve Bank	3,122,194.47
Customers' liability account of acceptances	75,250.48
	$17,931,239.86

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$400,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	1,307,563.37
Circulation	388,500.00
Time acceptances	75,250.48
Deposits	15,759,926.01
	$17,931,239.86

Contingent liabilities:
Acceptances of other banks guaranteed $28,540.16

EDWARD I. EDWARDS, President.
ROBERT E. JENNINGS, Vice President.
HENRY BROWN, JR., Cashier.
JACOB R. WORTENDYKE, Asst. Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Seaboard National Bank

New York, January 10, 1918.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors, held on January 8, 1918, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected to serve for the ensuing year:

Samuel G. Bayne, William K. Cleverley, Edward J. Cornish, Michael J. Degnon, Henry C. Folger, Bennett L. Gill, Edward H. R. Green, David H. B. Jones, Peter McDonnell, Joseph Seep, Charles C. Thompson, William H. Woodin.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day the following officers were unanimously elected:

S. G. Bayne, President.
C. C. Thompson, Vice President.
B. L. Gill, Vice President.
W. K. Cleverley, Vice President.
L. N. De Vausney, Vice President.
H. W. Donovan, Cashier.
O. M. Jefferds, Asst. Cashier.
C. C. Fisher, Asst. Cashier.
J. D. Smith, Asst. Cashier.
B. I. Dadson, Asst. Cashier.
J. E. Orr, Asst. Cashier.

H. W. DONOVAN, Cashier.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

General Office, Broad Street Station.
Philadelphia, 10th January, 1918.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on Tuesday, the 12th day of March, 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M., in Witherspoon Hall, 1321 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, at which meeting will be submitted for consideration and action by the Stockholders the Annual Report of the Board of Directors for the year ended 31st December, 1917; agreements for the acquisition by this Company of the franchises, corporate property, rights and credits of The Cornwall and Lebanon Railroad Company and of the Susquehanna, Bloomsburg and Berwick Railroad Company; an increase of the indebtedness of this Company, to be made when and as prescribed by the Directors; and other appropriate subjects.

Stockholders may obtain copies of the Annual Report of the Company, and the necessary tickets of admission to the meeting, on and after the 5th day of March, 1918, by personal application at, or by letter to, the Secretary's Office, Room 260 Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

LEWIS NEILSON, Secretary.

THE LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

New York, January 10th, 1918.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank held January 8th, 1918, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Eben E. Olcott, Joseph P. Grace, William G. Rockefeller, Marcellus Hartley Dodge, William Brewster, Harry J. Luce, Chas. Elliot Warren, William A. Simonson, Edward L. Rossiter, Howard S. Borden, Howard C. Brokaw, William S. Hawk, Edward W. Brown.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. Chas. Elliot Warren was unanimously re-elected President; Mr. William A. Simonson and Mr. David C. Grant were unanimously re-elected Vice Presidents; Mr. John S. Sammis was appointed Cashier, and Messrs. Henry E. Stubing, Thomas Kenworthy, and Edward L. Bishop were appointed Assistant Cashiers.

JOHN S. SAMMIS, Cashier.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

To Holders of ONE YEAR and TWO YEAR 5½% SECURED LOAN CONVERTIBLE GOLD NOTES of THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND issued under Letter of Pledge dated February 1, 1917.

In view of the maturity on February 1, 1918, of the One Year Notes of the above issue, attention of the holders of such notes is called to the provision in such notes requiring holders to give ten days' previous notice of election to convert such notes into 5½% Bonds maturing February 1, 1937, such written notice to be addressed to the Secretary of the British Treasury and delivered to the undersigned.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Pledgee.

16 Wall St., New York.
January 11, 1918.

OUT-OF-TOWN BANK STATEMENTS

NATIONAL NEWARK & ESSEX BANKING CO.

750 BROAD STREET

New Jersey's Oldest and Largest Bank
Statement, January 2, 1918

ASSETS

Loans and Discounts	$20,766,345 80	
United States Bonds	1,102,100 00	
Bonds and Investments	4,202,599 18	
U. S. Bonds due customers	1,221,213 00	
Cash and due from banks	9,327,556 08	
		$36,619,814 15

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock		$2,000,000 00	
Surplus		2,000,000 00	
Individual deposits	$23,276,380 35		
Bank deposits	5,136,261 24		
U. S. deposits	798,795 71		
Liberty Loan Bonds (due customers)	1,139,250 00	30,350,687 30	
Due Federal Reserve Bank		2,269,126 85	
			$36,619,814 15

President
CHAS. L. FARRELL
Vice Presidents
Albert H. Baldwin, Frank B. Adams, David H. Merritt, Geo. F. Reeve, Benjamin Atha, A. F. R. Martin
Cashier
Spencer S. Marsh
Assistant Cashiers
Courtland G. Hemingway, James W. Pittinger, Frederick L. Cobb

The First National Bank

CLEVELAND, O.
STATEMENT OF CONDITION
DECEMBER 31, 1917

RESOURCES.

Loans and Investments	$48,594,250.22
Overdrafts	31,348.00
United States Bonds	3,110,840.00
Bank Building	750,000.00
Cash and Due from Banks	17,973,561.64
Commercial and Travelers' Letters of Credit Issued	71,147.50
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	10,278,715.87
Customers' Liability on Acceptances	1,998,012.79
	$82,789,875.72

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$2,500,000.00
Surplus and Profits		2,881,155.04
Circulation		906,700.00
Deposits		71,084,856.38
United States and Other Bond Account		3,350,754.01
Unused Letters of Credit		72,807.50
Acceptances Executed for Customers	$2,548,203.66	
Less Our Acceptances in Portfolio	555,190.87	1,998,012.79
		$82,789,875.72

The First Trust & Savings Co.

CLEVELAND, O.
STATEMENT OF CONDITION
DECEMBER 31, 1917

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$10,748,249.97
Municipal and Other Bonds	9,651,668.70
Building Account	100,000.00
Overdrafts	796.22
Secured Advances to Trust Estates	78,505.12
Cash and Due from Banks	4,118,432.26
Other Resources	2,808.17
	$24,696,481.44

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 1,[illegible]
Surplus and Profits	736,055.14
Dividends Unpaid	25,000.00
Deposits	22,685,426.30
	$24,696,481.44

The First National Bank is the pioneer national bank of Cleveland and the largest national bank in Ohio.

Combined Resources over $107,000,000.

THE MARINE NATIONAL BANK

OF BUFFALO, N. Y.

Two Hundred and Forty-ninth Statement (Condensed), December 31st, 1917.

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	$32,066,612.40	Capital	$5,000,000.00
U. S. Bonds	9,221,106.10	Surplus & Profits (Quarterly dividend $250,000 paid December 31st).	4,617,121.73
Bonds and Securities	19,650,312.24	Reserve for Taxes	61,596.96
Banking House and Lot	1,500,000.00	Circulation	4,[illegible]
Cash and with Banks (Net)	12,917,382.75	Re-discounts	4,662,840.74
		Deposits (Net)	56,624,295.06
	$75,355,413.49		$75,355,413.49

Deposits, Dec. 31st, 1913	$43,042,920.30
Deposits, Dec. 31st, 1915	48,075,994.45
Deposits, Dec. 31st, 1917	56,624,295.06

OFFICERS
GEORGE F. RAND, President.
JOHN L. CLAWSON, Vice-President.
ANSON C. GOODYEAR, Vice-President.
HENRY J. AUER, Vice-President.
MERLE H. DENISON, Assistant Cashier.
EUGENE L. REED, Assistant Cashier.
WALTER P. COOKE, Vice-President.
JOHN H. LASCELLES, Vice-President.
EMIL DIFFINE, Cashier.
PERCY W. DARBY, Assistant Cashier.
GEORGE E. BECKER, Assistant Cashier.
ABBOTT H. SEELY, Assistant Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

Toledo, Ohio, Dec. 31, 1917.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$10,662,231.52
Bonds and investments	3,477,640.00
Real estate	1,165,000.00
Cash due from banks	3,901,048.06
Total	$19,205,919.58

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	2,154,869.55
Circulation	987,900.00
Deposits	13,710,550.58
Bills rediscounted Federal Reserve Bank	1,352,599.45
Total	$19,205,919.58

OFFICERS:
MORRISON WAITE YOUNG, President.
WILLIAM C. CARR, Vice President.
C. WALTER COLE, Cashier.
JOHN T. ROHR, Asst. Cashier.

NEW YORK STATE NATIONAL BANK, ALBANY, N. Y.

December 31st, 1917.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$9,531,355.78
Bonds and investments	5,928,800.21
Real estate	338,000.00
Cash and due from banks	10,819,596.05
	$26,617,842.04

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus and profits		551,648.88
Circulation		246,100.00
Deposits— Individuals	$14,928,471.70	
Bank	10,381,621.46	25,290,093.16
		$26,617,842.04

OFFICERS: Ledyard Cogswell, Pres.; J. Townsend Lansing, Vice Pres.; Ledyard Cogswell, Jr., Second Vice Pres.; George A. White, Cashier; J. Milton Russum, Asst. Cashier; Edward R. Thorne, Asst. Cashier.

Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago.

Statement of condition at close of business Monday, December 31, 1917.

RESOURCES.

Time loans	$140,136,352.57	
Demand loans	55,505,119.78	
Acceptances	1,254,025.18	
Bonds, securities, &c.	17,322,889.65	
		$214,218,387.18
U. S. bonds		11,117,000.00
Bank premises, (equity)		[illegible]
Other real estate		[illegible]
Customers' liability on letters of credit		[illegible]
Customers' liability on acceptances (as per contra)		[illegible]
Overdrafts		[illegible]
Cash and due from banks		[illegible]
		$337,[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$21,500,000.00
Surplus		8,500,000.00
Undivided profits		[illegible]
Reserved for taxes		[illegible]
Circulation		150,000.00
Rediscounts with Federal Reserve Bank		18,000,000.00
Liability on letters of credit		3,078,672.14
Liability on acceptances		[illegible]
Bonds borrowed		[illegible]
Deposits— Individual	$134,386,098.27	
Bank	134,409,735.78	[illegible]
		$337,[illegible]

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

PACIFIC BANK.

New York, January 9th, 1918.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held today, the following were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

W. H. Bennett, John S. Browning, Frederic C. Buswell, O. H. Cheney, Lewis L. Clarke, James W. Cromwell, John F. Degener, Herman W. Hoops, George Legg, Francis R. Masters, William R. Rose, William Skinner, James A. Smith, Daniel G. Tenney, John T. Terry, Carl Vietor, J. H. Walbridge.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors Mr. O. H. Cheney was re-elected President and Mr. William Skinner was re-elected Vice President. Mr. Snowden McGaughy was reappointed Cashier and Messrs. J. C. Lawrence, E. R. Lawrence, F. E. Goldmann, and Harry Van Brunt were re-appointed Assistant Cashiers.

SNOWDEN McGAUGHY, Cashier.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY.

New York, December 28th, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Columbia Trust Company for the election of a Board of Directors and two Inspectors of Election, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 60 Broadway, City of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, the 16th day of January, 1918. The polls will be open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.

L. W. WIGGIN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of LION BREWERY OF NEW YORK CITY will be held at the office of said corporation on the 21st day of January, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the said meeting.

Dated New York, January 3rd, 1918.
FREDERICK E. GRANT, Secretary.

THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Corn Exchange Bank, New York City, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting, will be held at the Banking House, 13 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, January 15th, 1918. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1:00 P. M.

EDWARD S. MALMAR, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the North Beach Land and Improvement Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before such meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 54 Wall Street, New York, at 12 o'clock noon, Thursday, January 17th, 1918.

W. V. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

Alabama Mineral Land Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Alabama Mineral Land Company will be held in the City of New York, at No. 22 William Street, Room 20, on Monday, January 21st, 1918, at twelve o'clock M.

EDWIN GIBBS, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE BLEECKER STREET AND FULTON FERRY RAILROAD CO.

To the Stockholders of The Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of The Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, Room 1209, at number 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1918, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, to determine whether the number of its directors shall be reduced; and that the annual meeting of said stockholders will be held at the said office of the Company on the 17th day of January, 1918, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the revised By-Laws adopted by the Board of Directors of the Company will be submitted for the action of the stockholders, and directors and inspectors of election will be elected, and such other business transacted as may be brought before the meeting.

H. M. FISHER, Secretary.
Dated New York, Jan. 4th, 1918.

INTERBOROUGH CONSOLIDATED CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation will be held at the principal office of the Corporation, No. 165 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23rd day of January, 1918, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the following purposes, namely: for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

H. M. FISHER, Secretary.
Dated New York, Jan. 4, 1918.

ELEMCO REALTY COMPANY, INC.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on Friday, January 18th, 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, No. 30 Liberty Street, New York City, for the purpose of electing three Directors to serve for the term of one year, and also two Inspectors of Election, to serve at the next Annual Election, and of approving all action taken by the Board of Directors since the last meeting, and of transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.

ALBERT L. NEUMANN, Secretary.

THE BABIES' HOSPITAL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The annual meeting of the Society will be held in the Directors' Room of the Hospital, 55th Street and Lexington Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, January 15th, 1918, at 4:30 o'clock, for the purpose of electing five Directors for three years and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

At the adjournment of the Annual Meeting the regular Quarterly Meeting will be held.

R. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF HAYDEN W. WHEELER & CO.:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and to hear the reports of the officers of said Corporation will be held Tuesday, February 12, 1918, at 11 A. M., at the office of said Corporation, Two Maiden Lane in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

O. G. FESSENDEN, Secretary and Treasurer.
Dated New York City, Jan. 11, 1918.

NOTICE

GLOBE RUBBER TIRE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Annual Stockholders' meeting and election will be held at the office of the Corporation Trust Company of America, Wilmington, Delaware, on Tuesday, February 5th, 1918, at 11 A. M.

J. B. LINERD, Secretary.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Thirty-three new corporations with an aggregate capital stock of $644,200 were chartered today. They include:

C and G Reliable Ladies' Underwear Co., Manhattan, $6,000; L. Cinnamon, J. and A. Grater, 99 Orchard St.

Federal Paper Can and Carton Co., Manhattan, $10,000; L. B. Lockhart, C. C. Wippman, E. C. Cushman, 51 Chambers St.

Dunham Art Finishing Co., Manhattan, $15,000; J. A. and W. W. Strasser, R. R. Haywood, 263 9th Av.

S and M. Palace Theatre Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; M. Spiro, J. Brodkin, I. Trachtenberg, 56 Chrystie St.

Standard Cigarette Co. of New York, $22,000; T. Papaspulos, T. Papas, A. Kehaya, Broadway and 103d St.

Gregory-Gibbs Ordnance Co., Brooklyn, $50,000; W. G. Ivis, G. W. Gibbs, T. M. Gregory, 263 North Henry St., Brooklyn.

Lyon Soap Products Co., Manhattan, $25,000; J. E. McCullough, A. De Gobi, L. S. Furman, 334 East 12th St.

Wear Well Clothing Co., Manhattan, $20,000; J. H. and J. A. Rekoff, H. Moss, 320 West 144th St.

I. Geller & Co., Manhattan, wearing apparel for men and women, $10,000; B. and B. Makiman, I. Geller, 71 West 112th St.

Regalia Dress Co., Manhattan, $10,000; A. and S. Schneiden, D. Sienenstock, 6 West 116th St.

Kimmelman & Silverblatt, Brooklyn, make sugar, molasses, and by-products, $10,000; L. Silverblatt, H. Kimmelman, C. Kraft, 303 Broadway.

F. G. Lasher & Co., Brooklyn, chemicals, colors, dyes, and paints, $75,000; F. W. Parker, C. Dosher, F. G. Lasher, 104 Grove St., Brooklyn.

Brown's Restaurant and Lunch Co., Manhattan, $5,000; S. H. Ganz, L. Bass, A. J. Halprin, 41 Park Row.

K. & B. Star Jewelry Co., Manhattan, $5,000; J. Kleinfeld, P. and A. J. Bongiovanni, 53 West 104th St.

O'Keefe & Lynch, Manhattan, insurance agency, $30,000; E. E. Schiff, F. J. Lynch, A. J. O'Keefe, 14 Fiske Place, Brooklyn.

Moerlbach Distributing Co., Manhattan, beer and other beverages, $10,000; J. H. Bradley, T. Ernst, 45 Bickendorff, 3,380 Broadway.

G. W. Danneman & Co., Manhattan, printing, bookbinding, and engraving, $10,000; C. E. Twigg, P. K. and G. W. Danneman, 20 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

E. and H. Waist Co., Manhattan, $20,000; D. Greenbaum, A. Ezra, C. Horowitz, 216 Bradhurst Av.

Daisy Realty Holding Co., Brooklyn, $20,000; A. F. McCabe, G. F. Jebbett, A. E. Moore, 37 Wall St.

Penance Realty Co., Manhattan, $10,000; J. R. Fain, M. Krever, G. C. Woolf, 5 Beekman St.

Royal Toy Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $20,000; M. Donath, S. B. Pollak, F. Weiss, 266 Audubon Av.

Hagget Realty Co., Manhattan, $40,000; M. A. Sevestre, J. A. and J. E. Haxmayer, 2,131 Third Av.

The New Library, Manhattan, publishing business, $150,000; A. Desegurola, J. Weil, E. Begnt, 11 East 56th St.

Henry Bauer Realty Co., Buffalo, $10,000; G. W. Koch, P. J. McDonald, H. Bauer, Buffalo.

Central Garage of Lockport, $200,000; P. J. Sullivan, M. H. Atkins, M. I. Rumsey, Lockport.

Buckskin Glove Co., Gloversville, $10,000; V. Angus, E. C. and E. J. Qualle, Gloversville.

CAPITAL INCREASES:

Continental Can Co., Manhattan, $10,000,000 to $15,000,000.

New York Knee Pants Co., Manhattan $1,000 to $10,000.

Herbert Mendel & Co., Manhattan, $1,000 to $10,000.

I. J. Hopkins & Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $200,000.

Merrill Shoe Co., Brooklyn, $15,000 to $50,000.

Rochester Box and Lumber Co., Buffalo, $90,000 to $200,000.

The Clark Novelty Co., Rochester, $50,000 to $100,000.

H. Fischer & Co., Manhattan, $500 to $4,000.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

Warner Bros. Co., Conn., corsets and wearing apparel, $1,000,000; representative, H. D. Peabe, 225 Fifth Av.

United States Nickel Co., New Jersey, $120,000; representative, E. V. Goodwin, 27 William St.

Atlas Fur Dyeing and Dressing Co., New Jersey, $100,000; representative, W. B. Fenning, Middletown.

Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Inc., Ga., finish material of which cotton forms a part, $50,000; representative, A. and L. S. Elsas, 280 Wythe Av., Brooklyn.

Uchida Trading Co., Ltd., Japan, sell general merchandise as principal or agent, 20,000 shares at 50 yen each; representative, D. Nakamura, 120 Broadway.

Martin-Swan Co., Del., sell merchandise, stocks, or bonds, capital not given; representative, H. S. Gould, 37 Wall St.

REVOCATION AND SURRENDER OF AUTHORITY.

Armstrong & Latta Co., Penn.

The Warner Bros. Co., New Jersey.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Cohen-Sargent Medicine Co., Troy.

Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Ga.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Jan. 10.—Charters filed:

Oil Purposes, Inc., $10,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, C. M. Egner of Wilmington.

E. G. Shemer & Co., meats and provisions, $50,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, C. M. Egner of Wilmington.

The Credit Association, mercantile business, $500,000; J. R. Bailey, W. P. Carrow, H. McDaniel, Jr., of Dover.

Tennessee Mining and Manufacturing Co., $500,000, C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, C. M. Egner of Wilmington.

Ransom-Leach Co., concrete-mixing and road-paving machinery, $100,000; S. B. Howard, A. W. Britton, G. V. Reilly, all of New York.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 10.—Charters filed:

Muecke's Garage, Union, $10,000; H. A. Muecke, E. C. Muecke, and C. E. Muecke, all of Weehawken.

E. Heyman, Newark, real estate, $10,000; E. Heyman, R. E. Kahn and I. E. Heyman of Newark.

Mutual Profits Saving Food Co., Newark, $200,000; E. D. Bachman and N. R. Pearson of Newark, and S. DeWitt of New York.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Forecast:

N. C.—Rain Fri. and Sat.

S. C.—Rain Fri.; rain or snow Sat.

Ga.—Rain and warmer Fri.; rain or snow and colder Sat.

Fla.—Rain and warmer Fri.; rain Sat.

Ala.—Rain or snow Fri.; fair and colder Sat.

Miss.—Snow or sleet Fri.; fair and colder Sat.

Tenn.—Snow and colder Fri.; fair and colder Sat.

Ky.—Snow and colder Fri. and Sat.

Ind.—Snow and colder Fri.; fair and cold Sat.

Mich.—Fair and colder Fri.; fair and cold Sat.

Ohio.—Snow and colder Fri.; snow flurries Sat.

La. and Ark.—Snow and colder Fri.; fair and cold Sat.

Okla. and Tex.—Fair and cold Fri.; fair and warmer Sat.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

161ST ST, 512 and 514 West; Joseph L. Burke & Co. against Carlie Young, owner; Vincent P. Goodwin, contractor.....$3,500

39TH ST, 36 East; Alexander & Reid Co. against Samuel Schaeser and Philip Rosy, owners; Margulies & Epstein, contractors.$40

31ST ST, 112 to 136 East; Friedman Contracting Co., Inc., against William H. Sealch, owner; Thirty-first Street Garage Corp., owner and contractor.....$6,847

181ST ST, 523 West; Louis Fine against Lena Weill, owner; John Carlucci, contractor.$35

50TH ST, 437 to 453 East; Igoe Brothers against Robert W. Goelet, owner; Jacob Zimmerman, contractor.....$147

BROADWAY, 921 to 933; 21st St, 1 to 13 East, and 5th Av, 140 and 151; Igoe Brothers against Bradish Johnson Estate, owner; Jacob Zimmerman, contractor.....$1,124

MANHATTAN AV, 58 and 60; Elias Eichenbaum against M. Edward Dorney et al., owners; Roderick McDermott and Bernard Robinson, contractors.....$500

Bronx.

UNIVERSITY AV, n w corner of 174th St, 182.5x106.8; Stanislaw Golankie against B. F. Const. Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$1,400

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 43d St, Gustav Neubeck against 1,482 Broadway Corp. et al., Oct. 1, 1917, by bond.....$665.67

WEST END AV, 270; Pierce Foundation Corp. against 270 West End Av Corp. et al., Jan. 8, 1918, by bond.....$2,927.12

21ST ST, s w corner of Gramercy Park; Geo. H. Storm & Co. against Estate of Harriette S. Smith et al., Jan. 5, 1918, by bond.....$176.33

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

PRINCE ST, s s, w corner of Mercer St, 25.1x77.0, Gaskie Harrison against Enriques T. Martin, notice of attachment; attorney, F. P. Belamy.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,553; Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in the City of N. Y. against Harry D. Niemetz et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. H. Daly.

PIKE ST, 52; Charles M. Cannon et al. against Celia Broder et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. N. O'Neil.

64TH ST, 171 West; Michael J. Adrian Corp. against Harry H. Jackson et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Steiner & Petersen.

145TH ST, 468 West; George G. Baker against Laura D. C. Wallin et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. I. Cogeshall.

EAST BROADWAY, 202; State Bank against Sufran Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. A. Korn.

DIVISION ST, 41 to 43½; Meyer Vessell against Louis Winkler et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Arnstein & Levy.

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, 2,501; Smith Williamson, as executor, against Charles Weis et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Williamson & Ball.

138TH ST, n s, 525 ft e of Willis Av, 37.6x100; Fannie Schwartz against Henry Dreyer et al., action for specific performance of contract; attorney, R. H. Elder.

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, at intersection of division line between Lots 83 and 84 on map of 370 choice lots known as the McGraw Estate, 51.3x86.1x irregular; John J. Reichert against Christian Broschart et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. V. Mitchell.

LOT No. 4, Block 3,063, Section 11, on tax map; City of New York against Dudley H. Dickinson et al., action to foreclose tax lien; attorney, W. P. Burr.

MONTGOMERY AV, n w corner of Popham Av, 82x100; Sarah E. Henderson against Mellwin Realty and Construction Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Middlebrook & Borland.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The drought in the Southwest has been partially relieved by snowfall in Kansas, which will add protection to the crop against the cold wave which was reported working down from the Northwest. There were reports that the War Board in Washington has opened negotiations with Argentina in an endeavor to bring about an exchange of American coal for Argentine wheat. Argentine shipments for the week were estimated at 370,000 bushels, against 322,000 last week and 1,111,000 last year.

Rye market steady: No. 2 Western, $1.92, cost and freight New York.

CORN.

The corn market was active, but prices were easier in sympathy with the decline in oats and influenced by persistent peace rumors. Argentine shipments for the week were estimated at 800,000 bushels, compared with 728,000 the previous week and 3,840,000 last year. In the local cash market prices were easier, kiln dried No. 3 yellow being quoted at $1.79 and No. 3 mixed at $1.75; cost, insurance, and freight, New York, prompt shipment, and Argentine corn at $1.95 to $2.05, cost and freight, New York to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	1.27¾	1.27¾	1.27¾	1.27¾	....
May	1.25⅛	1.24⅛	1.25	1.25⅛	98⅛

OATS.

After showing resistance to bearish influences the oats market broke sharply toward the close under heavy selling on peace rumors. Prices declined about 2 cents a bushel from the top, but final quotations showed a partial rally, and closing prices were ¾@1⅛c net lower. Country offers were said to be larger, and while there were some evidences of export inquiry no actual business came to light. Reports from the West that an embargo had been placed against shipments to the East for domestic purposes was thought to be bearish for the Western markets, as it might bring about some accumulation. The domestic cash situation, however, was strong and higher on expectations of light receipts here; standard quoted at 96½c; No. 2 white, 96½c; No. 3 white, 96c; No. 4 white, 95¼c; fancy clipped white, 96@97c; ordinary clipped white, 95@96c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Jan.	80¾	78	78¼	79¾	..
March	79⅝	77⅛	77⅝	79	..
May	77½	75⅛	76	76⅝	57⅝

PROVISIONS.

Unexpectedly large receipts of hogs at Chicago, with lower prices at the yards, caused an easier tone to the provision market early. The selling, however, was not of great volume and subsequently the market rallied and the close was firm on peace rumors. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 60,000; estimated for Friday 40,000. Kansas City received 13,000 and Omaha 12,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	24.37	24.10	24.35	24.12	18.45
May	24.80	24.35	24.75	24.50	18.92
Ribs—					
January	23.90	22.50	23.90	23.70	14.50
May	24.40	24.00	24.37	24.15	14.90
Pork—					
January	46.10	45.35	46.10	45.75	29.75
May	45.30	45.12	45.50	45.22	29.15

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was again dull and prices were nominal. Operations consisted of 600 barrels from January to March at 25 to 30 points difference. There were also tenders of 1,700 barrels on January contracts, and this had the effect of giving the market an easier undertone for the near positions. Range of prices:

	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	19.60	..
January	19.65@20.00	19.85
February	19.75	19.90
March	19.95	19.95
April	19.90	19.95
May	20.00	19.98

COFFEE.

The coffee market was active yesterday, with fluctuations irregular and sentiment more or less unsettled. There was a renewal of liquidation at the opening, and after starting at a decline of 9 to 12 points, active months sold about 20 to 25 points under Wednesday's closing figures. A renewal of peace rumors then seemed to stimulate fresh buying or covering by recent sellers for a reaction, and March advanced from 7.95c to 8.30c, while September sold up from 8.45c to 8.87c or about 11 to 18 points net higher. Reactions followed under further realizing, with the close unsettled, net 2 points lower to 1 point higher. The local spot market was unsettled, with Rio grades lower at 8½c for 7s, while Santos coffees were unchanged on the basis of 10½c for 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	..	..	7.95@7.98	7.97
February	..	..	8.03@8.06	8.07
March	8.30	7.95	8.18@8.19	8.20
April	..	..	8.26@8.27	8.28
May	8.47	8.15	8.35@8.36	8.36
June	..	..	8.44@8.45	8.44
July	8.66	8.29	8.53@8.54	8.53
August	..	..	8.62@8.63	8.62
September	8.87	8.48	8.72@8.73	8.71
October	8.74	8.74	8.78@8.79	8.78
November	..	..	8.85@8.89	8.84
December	9.12	8.76	8.92@8.93	8.91

SUGAR.

The local market for raw sugar was unchanged at 4.985c for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 6.005c for centrifugal, but trading was more active, which would seem to indicate that the freight situation was a little better. There were sales of 300,000 bags of Cubas to the committee at 4.985c, cost and freight, for prompt shipment and January loading, equal to 6.005c for centrifugal.

No improvement was noted in the refined situation, although with the increased amount of raw sugar now sold to the committee, it is expected that refiners will soon be in a better position to accept business in refined. Three of the leading refiners were accepting limited orders at 7.45c for fine granulated, with two still out of the market entirely.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 3,060 packages. Prices were fully recovered, the choice and fancy grades of fresh table goods advancing with a firm feeling. Medium qualities were steady. The stock cleaned up pretty closely, and fresh goods were coming in slowly. Ladles and packing stock in sellers' favor. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 52@52½c; extras, (92 score,) 51½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 47½@50½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 43½@46½c; thirds, 41@42½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 54@54½c; extras, 53@53½c; firsts, 48½@52½c; seconds, 45@48c; creamery, held, extras, 46c; firsts, 45½@46c; seconds, 43@45c; thirds, 40@42c; State, dairy, tubs, finest, 50@51c; good to prime, 47@49½c; common to fair, 40@46c; renovated, extras, 43c; firsts, 41@42c; lower grades, 39@40c; ladles, current make, firsts, 38@38½c; seconds, 37½c; lower grades, 36@37c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 37@37½c; No. 2, 36½c; lower grades, 34@35c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 5,281 cases. Just about enough fresh-gathered stock of good to prime quality coming to supply the urgent needs of the trade and the market maintains a steady to firm tone at unchanged prices. Some lots are still coming in more or less frozen, especially those that have been long on the way; these have a very wide range of value. Storage eggs continue in steady, fair demand and held with much confidence; prices still lean in sellers' favor, with some sales reported above recent quotations. Nearby white eggs quiet and mostly of mixed and irregular quality. Even the average, best lots move slowly and values are irregular, with very few reaching top quotations, most sales ranging 65@73c; fresh-gathered extras, per dozen, 67c; extra firsts, 66c; firsts, 65c; seconds and moderately frosted, 55@64c; third and poorer, including more seriously frozen, 30@54c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 45½@46c; firsts, 44@45c; seconds, 42@43c; lower grades, 37@41c; refrigerator, checks from local candling, 30@34c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 73@75c; ordinary to good, 65@70c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 65@72c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby whites, pullets, 63@66c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 64@70c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 67@70c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 65@67c.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Cash Sale of Eleven Bronx Apartment Houses—Private Dwellings Find Buyers.

Eleven Bronx apartment houses, held at $330,000, passed into new ownership yesterday in a cash transaction. The Hunts Point Corporation, affiliated with the Henry Morgenthau Company, sold to a newly formed corporation, representing investors, the row of four-story houses at 819 to 851 Hunts Point Avenue, between Garrison and Lafayette Avenues.

Each building occupies a plot 39 by 100, making a combined site 429 by 100. Louis Siegel was the broker in the deal, which completes the sale of a row of fifteen houses known as the Colonial Apartments, built by the selling company.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

Shaw & Co. sold to an investor for Margaret G. O'Connell 345 West 122d Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 15 by 35 by 100.

Ennis & Sinnott, operators, are the buyers of the private dwelling, 60 West Ninety-fourth Street, sold Wednesday by the Jones Estate.

Bronx Sales.

The five-story new-law tenement occupying a plot 34.5 by 105 on the southeast corner of Ryer Avenue and 180th Street has been resold by J. P. Finneran to a client of David Kraus.

The Lund Estates, Inc., associated with the New York Title and Mortgage Company, sold 1,207 Ogden Avenue, a five-story apartment house on a plot 27 by 95.

Assembling Waterfront Site.

Valuable waterfront properties in the Bensonhurst section of Brooklyn are being acquired in a series of transactions by a buyer who is keeping secret his identity and his purpose in purchasing. It was rumored, however, a site was being assembled for the erection of industrial buildings.

The property mentioned as being included in the negotiations extends from Bay Twenty-first Street (formerly Nineteenth Avenue) to Bay Twenty-seventh Street, (formerly Twenty-first Avenue,) covering frontage on Cropsey Avenue on the north and Gravesend Avenue on the south, seven blocks long. It is owned by various interests.

Brooklyn.

In the Borough Park section I. Salzberg sold for W. A. Ellis to A. Dworkowitz the five two-family cottages on a plot 32 by 100 feet each, covering the entire plot of 160 by 100.1 on the south side of Forty-fifth Street, known as 1,442 to 1,458 Forty-fifth Street.

H. E. Wimpfheimer purchased from Frederick Brown, operator, 444 Ocean Parkway, a two-story dwelling on a plot 60 by 170, held at $25,000. In exchange the buyer gave 218 Midwood Street, a dwelling on a plot 20 by 100, and the dwelling 52 Clinton Avenue, Rockville Centre, on a plot 50 by 75.

Queens Borough Sales.

A. Schwartz of Manhattan has purchased from J. Feldman a plot on the south corner of Harris Avenue and William Street, Long Island City, 75 by 90 feet.

The Matthews Model Flat Company has sold to J. H. Otten a plot 154 by 100 on the west side of Eighteenth Avenue 263 feet south of Broadway, Long Island City.

Al A. Betts sold to A. Lohmann of Brooklyn a plot 88 by 100 feet on the east side of Stoothoff Avenue, 115 feet north of Old South Road, Jamaica.

The Elm Construction Company sold to M. T. Lamb a dwelling and plot 40 by 95 feet on the east side of Stoothoff Avenue 108 feet south of Liberty Avenue, and a similar piece of property on the east side of Church Street 295 feet south of Roanoke Avenue, Richmond Hill.

Westchester County.

Lewis Bowman of Mount Vernon has sold to a client of Fish & Marvin his new English colonial house, now nearing completion, on a plot of five lots, on Monterey Avenue, Pelham Heights, N. Y. The property was held at $27,000.

Long Island.

E. A. Cappelen Smith of New York has purchased the Summer home of the late S. C. Lippincott of Cincinnati at Sands Point, comprising about seventeen acres, with a large frontage on Long Island Sound and an old colonial residence.

The property adjoins Castle Gould, recently purchased by Daniel Guggenheim, and the large estate now being developed by J. E. Liggett. Pell & Tibbits negotiated the sale.

New Jersey.

An investing client of Shaw & Co. purchased for improvement from the Ideal Mortgage Corporation a plot consisting of five lots at Harrington Park.

Important Garage Leases.

The West Nineteenth Street Garage Corporation has leased, through M. & L. Hess, Inc., to the Oak Garage Company the property at 238 to 256 West Nineteenth Street, having a frontage of 154 feet by 92 feet in depth. The owner will erect a two-story garage for occupancy about April 1, 1918, at a cost of about $100,000. Stoddard & Mark acted as attorneys for the lessee and Rubin Stone for the lessor.

The same brokers also leased for the estate of Isaac Stern, Benjamin Stern, and Louis Stern the three-story stable formerly used by Stern Bros. at 146-154 West Thirtieth Street, having a frontage of 115 feet by 98 feet in depth, to the Kingston Avenue Holding Corporation. The building will be altered for garage purposes at a cost of about $50,000. Both of the leases are for a long term of years at a rental aggregating $700,000.

Commercial Leases.

Rice & Hill, Inc., leased for John V. Cockroft, Inc., to Corlies, Macy & Co., the store, basement, and sub-basement at 20 John Street, formerly occupied by Dieges & Clust. The lease is for a long term of years and involves a rental of over $100,000. The tenants purpose making extensive alterations to the premises, removing to their new location in the early Spring from their present quarters at 40 John Street.

McDowell & McMahon leased to Russo Bros., for a term of years, a store at 1,505 St. Nicholas Avenue.

The third floor in the former Sun building at the southeast corner of Park Row and Frankfort Street has been subleased by the Monroe Clothes Shop, Inc., to Gong Wye of this city and Loo Lin of Detroit, for a term of twenty years at an aggregate rental of about $120,000.

The lessees will occupy it as an Oriental restaurant to be known as the City Hall Tea Garden. Extensive alterations will be made at a cost of about $35,000. Louis Marks was the broker in the lease.

Launch "Own Your Home" Company.

Leading suburban developers, owners and brokers, met yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria and formulated plans for a permanent "Own Your Home" campaign. An extensive advertising and publicity program is planned, which a number pledged themselves to support. Additional support was promised.

J. W. Doolittle and Meade C. Dobson acted as Chairman and Secretary, respectively, of the meeting. Brief addresses were made by James Frank, Anning S. Prall, Hugh A. O'Donnell of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Frederick H. Cone, T. B. Ackerson, Samuel Eichen, and Horace Anderson of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

5th Avenue Hearing Again Postponed.

At the request of the Fifth Avenue Association the hearing on the limitation of the height of buildings on Fifth Avenue between Sixtieth and Ninety-ninth Streets, scheduled for today, has been postponed to allow further study on the subject. The Board of Estimate has referred the matter to the Committee on City Plan.

Realty Notes.

The corporation of Douglas L. Elliman & Co. has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Douglas L. Elliman, President and Treasurer; Roland F. Elliman, Vice President and Assistant Treasurer; Aryll R. Parsons, Vice President; D. Chester Noyes, Secretary. Herbert A. Wildman was added to the Board of Directors.

The New York Insurance Exchange has increased the fire risk rates in the city 10 per cent.

Byrne & Baumann, as brokers, announced yesterday the closing of the deal for the Kenilworth apartment house at the north corner of Central Park West and Seventy-fifth Street, for the Kenilworth Holding Company. The buyer is the Nason Realty Company, Max N. Natanson, President, which gave in exchange the property at the northeast corner of Broadway and Eighty-fifth Street.

Ewing Speed, formerly with the Title Guarantee and Trust Company and later with Brooks & Momand, has become associated with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

85th St, 350 West, s s, 96.4 ft e of Riverside Drive, 100x102.2x irregular, six-story Red House apartment house; Republic of Panama against Eronel Realty Co. et al.; Sullivan & C., attorneys; due, $168,334.79; taxes, &c., $4,216.45; adjourned to Jan. 24.

Fort Schuyler Road, w s, 122.8 ft s of Appleton Av, 25x90.3x2?x99.10; Charles Katz against Annie Gibson et al.; M. M. Helfgott, attorney; due, $260.67; taxes, &c., $329.32; to the plaintiff for $30.

By Henry Brady.

Rutgers St, 9, e s, 5 ft n of Henry St, 25x104.6, three-story tenement and stores; E. J. Phillips et al. against Selma Alexander et al.; Phillips & A., attorneys; due, $22,772.67; taxes, &c., $390.97; to the plaintiff for $16,000.

St. Nicholas Av, 964, e s, 101.8 ft s of 159th St, 25.5x118.5x25x123.1, five-story flat; L. H. Nash, trustee, against Mary Weicker et al.; Brower, B. & B., attorneys; due $25,839.76; taxes, &c., $604; to the plaintiff for $20,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Whitlock Av, s e corner of Tiffany St, for a one-story brick garage, 142.4x100; Rose Crause Realty Co., Bernard Crauseman, 80 Wall St, President, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av, architects; cost, $15,000.

Jerome Av, w s, 76.68 ft s of Burnside Av, for one-story brick stores, 100.10x65; Fisher Levine, 135 Broadway, owner; Sass & Springsteen, 32 Union Square, architects; cost, $30,000.

Mangin St, 66 to 70, for a two-story garage, 62x100; P. & F. Helperschausen, 43 Tompkins St, owners; B. W. Burger & Son, 121 Bible House, architects; cost, $15,000.

Broadway, e s, whole front between 138th and 139th Sts, for one-story stores, 199.10x50; Wexford Co., 220 5th Av, owner; Robert T. Lyons, Inc., architect; cost $30,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

William St, 129, to four-story offices; A. D. Thompson, 30 Wall St, owner; G. E. Jones, 15 Clinton St, architect; cost, $5,000.

17th St, 114 to 118 West, to a six-story factory; J. M. Jarvil, 66 Broadway, owner; T. D. Boyd, 286 5th Av, architect; cost, $8,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, JAN. 10.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 1,352, n w corner 72d St, (437 and 439 East,) 25.8x100; Barnet Bulhak to Louis Rieger, 215 East 21st St, mtg $28,000, Jan. 10; attorney, H. W. Oshrin, 277 Broadway.....$2,000

EAST BROADWAY, 27, s s, 25x87.6; Joseph Weissman to Mazo & Seideman, Inc., quitclaim, Dec. 24, 1917; attorney, Lester M. Friedman, 233 Broadway.....$15,000

MONROE ST, s s, 125.5 ft w of Jackson St, 25x88.6x25x87.6; Max S. Levine, referee, to Hamilton Holding Co., 87 Liberty St, foreclosed transfer of tax lien recorded May 8, 1914, Jan. 4; attorneys, Lind & P., 46 Cedar St.....$3,000

PARK AV, 1,074, s w corner of 118th St, 25.5x89.6; Jennie Paley to Fannie M. Korn, 875 Park Av, all liens, rerecorded from Dec. 15, 1917; attorneys, Gruenstein & Mayer, 280 Grand St.....$100

SHERMAN AV, 248, n s, 100 ft w of Isham St, 75x150, foreclosure Jan. 2; Charles M. Russell, referee, to Joseph L. Feinberg, Scarsdale, N. Y., and Anna Scheer, 780 Madison Av, mtg $65,000, Jan. 10; attorney, H. H. Straus, 5 Beekman St. Over mtg $10,000

WILLETT ST, 92, e s, 225 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100, foreclosure Dec. 6, 1917; Robert L. Luce, referee, to Sarah Asch, 3,681 Broadway, trustee, Jan. 3; attorneys, Stern, B. & T., 299 Broadway.....$17,000

88TH ST, 238 West, s s, 380.10 ft e of 8th Av, 19.2x98.9, foreclosure Jan. 3; Isidor Wels, referee, to W. Forbes Morgan, Jr., trustee, 71 Broadway, Jan. 10; attorney, W. Gibbes Whalen, 27 William St.....$20,000

122D ST, 115 West, n s, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, 19.11x100.11; Kobre Assets Corporation to Samuel Kobre, 115 West 122d St, quitclaim, all liens, Jan. 8; attorney, Jerome A. Strauss, 27 Cedar St.....$1

125TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 63 to centre line Old Bloomingdale Road, closed, —x—x42.6x100.11; Hyman Kantor to United States Trust Co. of New York, trustee, all title, quitclaim, Nov. 13, 1917; attorneys, Olney & Comstock, 68 William St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Harris Sussman to same, all title, quitclaim, Nov. 5; attorneys, same.....$1

127TH ST, 169 East, n s, 110 ft w of 3d Av, 28.6x99.11; Max Borck to Thomas P. Crowell, 8,410 21st St, Brooklyn, Dec. 1, all liens; attorney, Charles L. Borck, 38 Park Row.....$1,000

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 2,386, s e corner of 187th St, 77.2x90x75.4x90; Louise Masser to Kane Construction Co., 735 East 150th St, Jan. 8; attorney, P. J. Kane, 735 East 150th St.....$1

FORDHAM ROAD, 14 West, s e s, 23.8x100x18.4x114.11; Digmore Holding Co. to H. A. Schutte, 2,380 Jerome Av, mtg $12,500, Dec. 21, 1917; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

HOE AV, 957, w s, 42x150; Frank Beck to Frank Beck, Inc., 2,850 Broadway, Jan. 5; attorney, E. S. Cahn, 160 Broadway.....$1

LAFONTAINE AV, w s, 112.6 ft n of 178th St, 37.6x100; P. J. Building Co. to Weller Meeker Realty Co., 1,520 West Farms Road, Dec. 26, 1917; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 44 to 47 and 93, map Baychester Realty Co.; Frank D. Gillett to Cassie L. G. Johnson, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y., mtg $1,600, Dec. 28, 1917; attorneys, Ruesen & S., 25 Broad St.....$600

LOTS 12 and 24, map of J. E. Bullard; Maria Urbansky to Jennie Munson, 512 Quincy St, Brooklyn, Dec. 27, 1917; attorney, A. A. Forman, Jr., 44 Court St, Brooklyn.....$100

LOTS 82 and 84, block 2,845, Tax Map; Anna R. Crossin to Harold Swain, 1,650 Grand Concourse, Jan. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 153 to 156, map Broadway City Line Prop.; Abraham L. Lusthaus to Charles Kalmanowitz, 916 Southern Boulevard, mtg $1,506, Jan. 9; attorney, M. N. Krakower, 320 Broadway.....$100

LOT 136 and n ½ lot 135, Map Sound View Park, Booth Building Corp., to Lulu Booth, 551 City Island Av, mtg $5,000, Dec. 20, 1917; attorneys, Sayers Bros., 31 Nassau St.....$100

LOT 88, map of Moller vs. Godwin et al.; Joseph M. Callahan, referee, to Marion Hays, 682 Academy St, Jan. 3; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$950

All following same map, date, and attorney:

LOT 85; same to William G. Fitzgerald, 220 Broadhurst Av, mtg $855.....$1,525

LOTS 54A and 84A; same to John T. Regan, 844 East 29th St, mtg $1,280.....$2,300

LOTS 1 to 5, 52 and 53; same to Hannah Rosenberg, 86 Fort Washington Av, mtg $10,425.....$17,375

LOTS 27 to 29; same to Madeline Realty Corporation, 790 Riverside Drive, mtg $5,100.....$7,950

LOTS 30 to 33; same to John F. Gorman, 149 Fisk Av, Woodside, L. I., mtg $2,400..$4,350

LOTS 86 and 87; same to David Cohen, 75 West 89th St, mtg $1,000.....$2,000

LOTS 62 and 63; same to Felix Muller, 600 West 207th St, mtg $1,025.....$2,050

LOTS 221 to 224; same to James J. Mayer Realty Corp., 119 West 10th St, mtg $2,600.....$4,000

LOTS 209 and 210; same to Harry Stone, 587 Fox St, mtg $625.....$1,250

LOTS 196 and 197; same to Joseph F. Tingo, 2,419 Arthur Av, mtg $1,900.....$3,200

LOTS 117 and 118; same to Peter Novack, 504 West 131st St.....$2,450

LOT 166; same to Martino Passannanti, 2,158 Albany Crescent, mtg $1,200....$2,100

LOT 146; same to Joseph J. McDarby, 19 South 13th Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y...$700

LOTS 32A and 33A; same to Park Hill Construction Co., Inc., 779 Crotona Park North, mtg $2,080.....$3,200

LOTS 24 to 26, inclusive; same to same.....$7,275

MAPES AV, s w corner of 181st St, 28x100; Charles Dorn et al., executors, to Charles Dorn, 361 3d Av, Brooklyn, ½ part mtg $25,500, Jan. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,758

MORRIS AV, 333, w s, 87.6x3.9x40x85; Raffaele Sansone to Giustino Salerno, 387 East 146th St, mtg $12,500, Oct. 12, 1917; attorney, L. D. Onoplo, 209 Broadway.....$100

TRINITY AV, n e corner of 163d St, 40.8x100; Mary R. McPhillips to Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 152d St, mtg $11,500, Jan. 7; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

149TH ST, s s, 39.4 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 36.8x84.11; August Schneider to W. F. S. Realty Corp., 486 Lenox Av, mtg $34,000, Jan. 7; attorney, J. W. McElhinney, 41 Park Row.....$100

204TH ST, 100, on map 109 East, n s, 24x68.7; Irving N. Tompkins, referee, to E. George Rode, 361 Fordham Road, Jan. 8; attorney, E. G. Rode, 361 Fordham Road.....$3,500

223D ST, 815 East, n s; Charles F. Brinck to Francis J. MacSorley, Jr., 817 East 223d St, mtg $3,000, Nov. 5, 1917; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ACADEMY ST, 645, n e s, 100 ft n w of Vermilyea Av, 50x150x—x100, Jan. 10; A. R. T. Holding Co. to Delta Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, due Jan. 1, 1919, 6 p. c., mtg $47,000; attorney, J. H. Ziesel, 217 Broadway.....$2,000

CANNON ST, s w corner of Stanton St, 27.6x70; 7th Av, 1,968, w s, 75.1 ft s of 119th St, 25x100, Jan. 10; Isaac Goodshein to Fifth Avenue Bank of New York, 530 5th Av, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, William C. Orr, 51 Chambers St.....$6,750

EAST BROADWAY, 27, s s, 25x87.6, Dec. 24; Mazo & Seidman to Joseph Weissman, New Haven, Conn., demand, 6 p. c., mtg $52,000; attorney, Lester M. Friedman, 233 Broadway.....$15,000

JACKSON ST, e s, 125 ft n of Cherry St, 25x100, Jan. 27; Lucille U. or W. Kurtz to Frances Lippner, 1,018 East 163d St, Bronx, 1 year, interest as per bond; address, C. L. Lippner, 1,018 East 163d St, Bronx..$1,000

72D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 33.6x102.2, Jan. 9; Bohemian American Israelites Congregation to Bank of Europe, 1,429 1st Av, 1 year; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$6,000

73D ST, 161 West, n s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19x102.2, Jan. 10; Francis S. Bangs to Dry Dock Savings Institution, 341 Bowery, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Frank M. Tichenor, 38 Park Row. $12,000

127TH ST, 169 East, n s, 110 ft w of 3d Av, 28.6x99.11, Dec. 17; Thomas P. Crowell to Max Borck, 1,324 Madison Av, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles L. Borck, 38 Park Row.....$1,000

Bronx.

CROTONA AV, 2,319, w s, 37.6x100; Anthony Building Corp. to Mollie Simon, 12 Cooper Square, Jan. 9, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles Breitbart, 309 Broadway.....$1,000

FORDHAM ROAD, 14 West, s e s, 23.8x100x18.9x114.11; Hy. A. Schutte to Sigmore Holding Co., 1,400 Fordham Road, Jan. 10, due May 3, 1922, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,500

LAFONTAINE AV, w s, 112.6 ft n of 178th St, 37.6x100; Weller-Meeker Realty Co. to P. J. Building Co., 1,044 Tremont Av, prior mtg $31,000, Dec. 26, 1917, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

LOT 135 and n ½ of Lot 136, map of Sound View Park; Lulu Booth to Booth Building Corporation, 31 Nassau St, prior mtg $5,000, Dec. 20, 1917, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Sayers Bros., 31 Nassau St.....$2,550

LOTS 1 to 5 and 52 and 53, map of Moller Godwin et al.; Hannah Rosenberg to Joseph M. Callahan, referee, Jan. 3, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$10,425

All following same map, date, and attorney, and 3 years, 4½ p. c.:

LOTS 62 and 63; Felix Muller to same.$1,025

LOTS 86 and 87; David Cohen to same.$1,000

LOTS 209 and 210; Harry Stone to same.$625

LOT 54A; John T. Regan to same.....$600

LOT 84A; same to same.....$680

LOTS 196 and 197; Joseph F. Tingo, to same. $1,900

LOTS 30 to 33; John F. Gorman to same. $2,400

LOT 85; William G. Fitzgerald to same.$855

LOT 166; Martino Passannanti to same.$1,200

LOTS 32A and 33A; Park Hill Construction Co., Inc., to same, Jan. 3, 3 years; attorney, same.....$2,080

LOTS 27 to 29; Madaline Realty Corp. to same, Jan. 3, 3 years; attorney, same..$5,100

LOTS 221 to 224; James J. Mayer Realty Co., Inc., to same, Jan. 3, 3 years; attorney, same.....$2,600

MORRIS AV, n w corner of 150th St, 59.2x100; Maria Spallane et al. to George B. Peyser, 1,851 7th Av, Nov. 20, 1917, due May 20, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. A. Straus, 27 Liberty St.....$2,000

STEBBINS AV, 944, e s, 18.10x80; Ricka Chisling et al. to Jessie Chisling, 19 West 119th St, Jan. 10, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Barnett & Co., 149 Broadway.....$600

TRINITY AV, n e corner 163d St, 40.8x100; Benenson Realty Co. to Mary R. McPhillips, 151 Lafayette Av, Brooklyn, Jan. 7, 3 years; attorneys, F. B. Mullin & Bro., 182 State St, Brooklyn.....$11,500

158TH ST, 389-391 East, n s, 50x100; Ernest J. Muller to Auguste A. Wurm, 294 East 162d St, Jan. 9, 3 years; attorney, E. P. Orrell, Jr., 284 Broadway.....$1,500

187TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of Beaumont Av, runs n 75x w 31.9x s 25x w 3.3x s 50x e 35; Liberio Lombardo to Mollie Simon, 12 Cooper Square, Jan. 9, 1 year; interest as per bond; attorney, Charles Breitbart, 309 Broadway.....$1,000

223D ST, 815 East, n s, 25x —; Francis J. McSorley to Charles F. Brinck, 478 West 145th St, Jan. 9, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

EAST BROADWAY, 311; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to William F. Patterson, 313 West 104th St, exr.; address, 176 Broadway.....$2,000

LENOX AV, 645-647; William C. Strange to Edward London, 219 Forsyth St; attorney, Jacob I. Berman, 346 Broadway.....$100

1ST AV, 1,317; Union Square Savings Bank to Rosie and Ruzena Lacina, 1,368 1st Av; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$18,000

67TH ST, 350 East; Samuel Wacht to Theodore Sattler, 306 West 102d St....$100

104TH ST, 60 East; United States Trust Co. of New York to George Sauer, 602 East 84th St; attorney, H. H. Holbert, 1,511 3d Av.....$13,000

125TH ST, s s, 332.6 ft e of Broadway; 73d St, 259 West; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Miles C. and Cora M. Macon, 482 Fort Washington Av; address, 59 Liberty St. Two assignments, $20,000 and $15,000

SAME PROPERTY; Miles C. Macon to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St. Two assignments.....$20,000 and $15,000

Bronx.

ALBANY ROAD, w s, 289.2 ft n of 231st St, 78.8x83.4; Rose V. Sichel to Mathilda Golitz, 158 Summit Place, ½ part; attorney, E. Rolph, 335 East 177th St.....$1,500

EAGLE AV, e s, 50 ft s of Terrace Place, 25x100; Hy W Droge, Northport, L. I., to Hy Volk, 357 South 2d Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; attorney, C. F. Volk, 603 Terrace Place.....$1,000

LAFONTAINE AV, w s, 112.6 ft s of 178th St, 37.6x100; James Rice to James A. Heaney, 1,356 Teller Av; attorney, P. J. O'Connell, 176th St and Vyse Av.....$250

UNION AV, s w s, at s e s of 5th St, 32.10x100; Mary D. Nesmith to Cesarina Albano, 1,637 St. Peter's Av; attorney, G. Squires, 200 Madison Av.....$8,500

VANDERBILT AV, e s, 100.1 ft n of Gouverneur Place, 24.8x79.3; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. to Philip J. Schaaf, 1,051 Clay Av; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

169TH ST, n e s, part of Lot 166, map of Morrisania, 61x166; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to American Christian Missionary Society, Carew Building, Cincinnati, Ohio; attorney, J. H. Banton, 1 Liberty St.$10,000

173D ST, n s, 50 ft e of Minford Place; Alfred Opdyke, administrator, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St; attorney, Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St.....$28,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

10TH AV, 653 and 655, n w corner of 46th St, 50.2x100, all; William Volk to William Yost, 455 West 47th St, 4 years from Jan. 1; attorney, Hugo H. Ritterbush, 80 Maiden Lane.....$3,500

27TH ST, 12 West, store; Hyman Ferdinand and another to Manuel Parra, at Hotel Astor, 4 years and 24 days from Jan. 5, 1918, 5 years' renewal at $7,000; attorney, Mark Trackman, 135 Broadway.....$6,500

Bronx.

INTERVALE AV, 1,219, shop; Theresa Sopia to Pasquale Cattalico, 3 years from Feb. 14, 1917, privilege of renewal, 3 years, Feb. 14, 1917; attorney, M. Cattalico, 1,302 Stebbins Av.....$300

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Bronx.

LOT 23, map of part of Bowne property, Town of Westchester; Hedwig Schwentner, loans Tiebout Av Co., Inc., to erect — story building.....$5,000

162 Fifth Ave.
NEAR 22ND STREET
FOR RENT
A new two-story building, about 10,000 sq. ft. Attractive business home for single tenant. Ready May 1.
Wm. A. White & Sons
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John

BUILDING MATERIAL.

STRENGTH

"PENCO" Metal Lath is not a mere background, but a powerful reinforcement, which holds the plaster firmly, preventing cracking or falling plaster, due to exposure and heat. The slanting strand in **Penco METAL LATH** makes a superior bond. Made in all gauges. Prompt deliveries guaranteed. Prices, etc., on request.

PENN METAL COMPANY
561 West 36th St., New York
Manufacturers of the famous "PENCO" Metal Corner Bead, Metal Stud, Metal Ceiling, and all forms of stamped steel, light or heavy, acetylene or spot welded. Sole Distributors of HAMPTON METAL.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Absolute Auction Sale
Estate of WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, Dec'd.
Thursday, January 24
at noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. City.
402 East 10th St. A 5 story brick tenement. Size 25x92.3.
343 East 23rd St. A 5 story brick tenement. Size 25x98.9.
73 West 119th St. A 3 story and basement brownstone dwelling. Size 18x100.11.
189 St. Nicholas Ave. A 5 story and cellar apartment house. Size 32x105.5x irreg.
LOUIS F. BRAUN, Esq., Atty., 150 Fulton St., N. Y. City.
GEO. HAAS, Esq., Atty., 119 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
JAS. N. WEBB, Esq., Atty., 147 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City.
Send for Leaflet.
Phone 744—Cort. Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Comfort! Comfort! Comfort!
A COUNTRY HOME IN TOWN.
A rare opportunity to secure the gem residence of the West Side at a low price.
Our booklet describes the house fully and shows floor plans. It is 50-foot Colonial, 19 large Rooms and 6 Baths. Such an opportunity only comes once in a lifetime.
LAWSON & HOBBS, 163 W. 72d St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pretty Brick Houses
$35—For Rent—$35
Seven rooms. Beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; new subway, Brooklyn. B. Silsby, 217 B'way, N. Y. Barclay 4535.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICES TO LET
43 EXCHANGE PLACE
(Connection with 37 Wall St.)
In the heart of the financial district.
Wm. A. White & Sons
on premises or 46 Cedar Street
TEL. 5700 JOHN

Six-Story Loft Building
334 Stanton St.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. WILL ASSIST IN IMPROVING.
A. L. LIBMAN, 112 W. 44th St. Phone 4612 Bryant.

37 EAST 19TH STREET,
Between Broadway and Fourth Avenue. Three-story brick building—Store, two lofts and basement; two entrances; elevator; steam. Sale or rent. P. B. Jennings, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

Store, Basement & Lofts
100x100. Fireproof Sprinkler.
27 to 35 West 24th St.
A. J. Kerwin Co., 1133 Broadway.

NEW, WARM, LIGHT
UNUSUAL ELEVATOR APARTMENT
1, 2 or 3 Rooms and Bath.
42 E. 78TH ST.
S. E. Corner of Madison Ave.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

WILBRAHAM, N. W. Corner 5th Ave., at 30th St.—Choice Apartments, two rooms and bath each; rent $65.00 and $70.00 per month, including maid's services. Superintendent on premises or FRED'K FOX & CO., 14 West 40th St., Vanderbilt 540

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

667 MADISON AVE.,
S. E. Cor. 61st St.
12 Rooms & 3 Bathrooms
This apartment is one of the most attractive in the city as to location, outlook, surroundings and furnishings.
Every Modern Improvement to facilitate easy housekeeping.
Inquire of Superintendent on premises, or your own broker.
Telephone Plaza 3524.

JUST COMPLETED,
The Nouvelle
25 West 51st St.
High-class furnished apartments; latest improvements; one, two, and three rooms; $80 to $95, including maid service; references absolutely necessary; open evenings.

FARMS.

Farms Wanted.

FARM wanted; about 1 hour's ride from New York; prefer it near or on water; replying give lowest price and full particulars. M 535 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE.

As your property does not rent profitably, and it is hard to sell, let me help you. I Levy, 53 Park Row, Room 406.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

FACTORY FOR SALE. Suitable for any purpose, including seven-room dwelling; electric light, gas, covering 50x90 feet; additional lot 25x100 feet; across West 42d St. Ferry, in Jersey; 25 minutes' walking distance of New York; lowest price for quick sale $6,000; terms. Apply Sidney R. Ellis, 1116 Times Building.

We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County real estate titles; our guaranteed mortgages are a "safety first investment." Write for booklet A, North Jersey Title Insurance Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Your rent buys 6 rooms, bath, all improved dwelling, half hour Erie. For particulars, W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Watch Hills, R. I.—For sale, seashore cottage, fifteen rooms, four baths, electric lights, city water, designed for easy housekeeping; well located on high ridge with fine water view. Full particulars. Frank W. Coy, Westerly, R. I.

Real Estate Wanted.

Westchester or Orange Co. (N. Y.) property; large mansion, brick preferred, with many rooms; 10 acres or more; 1 hour out, 1 mile of station; under $50,000; send details. Eugene A. Kelly, East Orange, N. J.

OWNERS. Few thousand invest, east side realty, above 59th; right prices. H 419 Times Annex.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

5TH AV. OFFICE TO SUBLET, FINEST LOCATION IN NEW YORK; TWO WINDOWS OVERLOOKING PUBLIC LIBRARY. N 191 TIMES.

At 30 Irving Place, southeast corner 16th St., store, basement, and 1 loft, 24,000 square feet; up-to-date business building; cheapest insurance rates in city; two freight, two passenger elevators; immediate possession. Irving H. Wolfe, 225 West 39th St. Phone 8873 Bryant.

GARAGE TO LEASE, 235 WEST 69TH ST.; ACCOMMODATES 20 CARS; ALL CONVENIENCES. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 4772.

For Rent.—Desirable offices, about 800 square feet, overlooking North River, situated in the St. Paul Building, 220 Broadway, 18th floor. H. S. Hadden, 461 5th Av., New York City.

Seven large room suite, in whole or part, to rent completely furnished or otherwise, and with good light; immediate possession; 1401-5. 170 Broadway. Phone 6583 Cortlandt.

FOUR light floors to let in loft building, steam heat and elevator; apply on premises, 214 Fulton St., N. Y. C. Telephone 521 Cortlandt, Wolins & Bull, Inc.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE. —Every facility; rent $25.50 per month; no lease required; also desk room, $10.50 per month. Duane, 309 Broadway, Room 807.

Furnished offices and desk room, with telephone and stenographic service; high-class office building directly connected with subway express station. Room 212, 51 East 42d.

Factory to rent, 10,000 sq. ft., with 40 h. p. included, at $2,000 per annum. For particulars, address F. H. Warner, (Personal,) 96 Chambers St., City.

Desk room in newly furnished office, stenographic, telephone service included; references exchanged. Apply Merton G. Gordon, Singer Bldg.

Phone Rector 5664-5665 for Offices and Lofts in Manhattan. Sub-leasing our specialty. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 115 Broadway.

For Rent.—Desk space or showroom space in attractive office, with or without service; wonderful location. 1,183 Broadway, Room 1205.

Desk room; use telephone and warehouse; suitable for Custom House broker, lawyer, or forwarding agent. Suite 30, 116 Broad St.

Store for rent, Plainfield, N. J., 25x90; central location; long lease. Y 248 Times Annex.

Elegant large show room and office to rent; immediate occupancy. 51 West 24th St., 10th floor.

5th Av., (34th St.)—Desirable private office, desk, typewriter, telephone, service. O 90 Times.

Have light loft on 12th floor, suitable for jobber or light manufacturer. O 89 Times.

Desirable desk room and part of office in Flatiron Building. 175 5th Av., Room 419.

Attractive offices to sublet; central location. Brett, 501 5th Av., Room 1115.

Small office to sublet, furnished or unfurnished. Nathan, 95 Liberty St.

Store, two large show windows. 107 East 16th St., near 4th Av.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted.—Storage space, about two thousand square feet, with fourteen-foot ceiling for concrete mixers, located so machinery can be loaded direct from warerooms to cars; desire lease by year with parties able to make shipments on telephone order; New York City or immediate vicinity; want attractive place to show equipment. Address, stating rates per square foot, F. C. Austin Co., Inc., 30 Church St., Room 615.

Small office to sublet, vicinity Wall St.; usual privileges. Apply G 338 Times Downtown.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

New Jersey.

TELEPHONE ME NOW—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Manhattan.

Desirable 4-story house, 33 West 52d; up-to-date; liberal concession rent; 5-year lease. Mann, Schuyler 9551.

86th, East.—Lower part house, suitable for physician, dentist. Telephone Lenox 9189.

93D, 237 WEST.—FIVE-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT; 3 BATHS. CARETAKER.

Long Island.

To sublet—House in Flushing, L. I.; 20 minutes by electric train to Pennsylvania Station; garage, Winter's supply of coal in cellar; seven rooms, screened porch; garden under cultivation; berry bushes, flowers; $50; occupancy Feb. 1. Write I. Morgan, 461 4th Av., or telephone before noon Saturday, Madison Square 8546.

Unfurnished Houses Wanted.

House, low rent, long lease, to be altered for small apartments. X 367 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

43D, 11 EAST.—Bachelor apartments, two large light rooms, private bath, electricity.

78TH ST., 42 E., corner Madison Ave.—New, light, elevator apartment; 1, 2 or 3 rooms and bath.

61ST ST., 75 EAST, (corner Park Av.)—Seven rooms, elegantly furnished; service unexcelled.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished, unfurnished; 3 to 12 rooms, $200 monthly up; most desirable location, appointments. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone 8900 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Choice localities; long, short leases. 4 to 12 rooms, East, West Side. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

MADISON AV, 220, (36th St.)—Large-sized, attractively furnished 3-room apartment. Murray Hill 427.

TO SUBLET—Small furnished apartment, very attractive. Hotel Lorraine, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

12TH ST., (Washington Square.)—Handsomely furnished elevator apartment, six rooms, 2 baths; piano; $175. Elberson, 25 W. 42d.

45TH, 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

48TH, 67 WEST.—Attractive non-housekeeping apartment, one reception, two bedrooms, and bath, suitable for bachelors. Telephone Bryant 6488.

50TH ST., 48 WEST.—Finely furnished two rooms and bath; every convenience; moderate. Apply premises, or telephone Circle 5202.

50TH ST., 44 WEST.—Parlor floor; electric lights; business or living.

52D, 48 WEST.—Exclusive apartment, large room, bath room; electricity, steam heat.

56TH ST., 327 WEST.—Attractive two rooms, bath, kitchenette, near Circle, suitable one or couple; electricity; quiet, clean.

58TH, (Near 5th Av.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, three large rooms, kitchen, bath; $200. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

67TH, 1 WEST, Duplex Apartment No. 815.—Three rooms, kitchenette; cooking free; club privileges in restaurant. Superintendent.

71ST, 10 WEST.—Studio, 2 beautifully furnished rooms and bath; open fireplace; maid service; breakfast optional; gentlemen. Columbus 6410.

72D ST., 240 WEST.—Beautiful one or two room apartments, furnished or unfurnished; gentlemen preferred; references. Columbus 968.

72D ST., (near West End Av.)—An exceptionally attractive five-room apartment, completely furnished. Telephone Columbus 5826.

74TH, 237 WEST.—To rent, furnished, for two or three months, 7 rooms and 2 baths, very nicely furnished, pianola, twin beds in two rooms; will rent from Feb. 1, $250 a month. Goodman.

74TH, 258 WEST.—Studio apartments, one or two rooms, furnished or unfurnished; in exclusive neighborhood, $50, $60, $75.

86TH, 340 WEST.—Handsomely furnished two rooms, bath, and kitchenette; southern exposure; plenty of heat and sunshine. Phone Schuyler 5671.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive private house, entire floors, two, four large, sunny rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity; service; $100-$110.

87TH, 301 WEST.—Private house, large front, back parlor, bath, kitchenette, electricity, service.

90'S, WEST END.—Six rooms, two baths, handsomely furnished. Details, Col. 3974.

92D ST. WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, five rooms, bath; all light; piano; sacrifice $125. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

98TH ST., WEST, (Near Park.)—Floor in private residence, beautifully furnished, 2 rooms, 2 baths; gentlemen. Phone Riverside 5412.

103D AND BROADWAY.—A few single rooms in high-class hotel for rent to refined persons at reduced rates if taken permanently. Apply Hotel Marseilles.

103D ST. & BROADWAY, (Hotel Marseilles,) —Suites of 2 and 3 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, at reduced rentals.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Beautiful new three-room apartment; Alice blue living room, pink bedroom; furniture by Stickney; must be seen to be appreciated. Morningside 5070, Apt. 94.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL. Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates $80 monthly and up; weekly rates; breakfast and dinner, $9 weekly, (optional.) HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST., one block from subway express and elevated. All cars, bus lines. C. M. Bellak, Mgr. Dir.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; long, short subleases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray Agent, 289 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

APARTMENT Hunting Unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 156 West 72. Columbus 836.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $63 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease or unfurnished; near Subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

ATTRACTIVE private home apartments, furnished, unfurnished; west side and Washington Heights. CRESCENT CO., 547 West 110th, (Broadway,) upstairs.

BROADWAY, 3,030, (corner 76th St.)—Elegantly furnished 7-room apartment with two baths; absolutely complete for comfortable home; owner leaving city; will rent for $300 monthly. Inquire Superintendent, on premises.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 333 (93d.)—Apartment, furnished or unfurnished; six months or year; 9 rooms, 2 baths; unusual. Apt. 26.

EIGHTIES, (between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.)—Superior new two rooms, bath, foyer, kitchenette, piano; $140. Riverside [illegible].

EXCLUSIVE OUTSIDE CORNER APARTMENT, 7 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, NEWLY DECORATED, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED; SOUTHWEST EXPOSURE. FOR PARTICULARS PHONE SCHUYLER 7606.

FIVE ROOMS of my fully equipped, refined home, living, dining room, kitchen, bedrooms, exclusive apartment; $125. O 74 Times.

FROM Jan. 25, completely and handsomely furnished 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; 10th floor; overlooking Park. Phone Plaza 6068.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS A SPECIALTY Town-Country Renting Agency, 200 West 72d St. Columbus 5565.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent very reasonable; season or longer. Apply SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT; large demand; select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 836.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE.—Three rooms, kitchen; $100 monthly. 401 West 118th, Apt. 52.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—Well furnished five-room apartment, Winter months or longer. Phone Bryant 3745, between 11 and 5. Audubon 3902 after 5.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (84th St.)—10 and 11 light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

WEST END AV., (corner 89th.)—Party going to California will sublet beautifully furnished new apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths, all sunny, 11th floor, $500 monthly until June 1; make liberal concession through Summer. Telephone Riverside 8286.

2 AND 3 FURNISHED ROOMS AND BATH, Maid Service; Elevator, All Modern Improvements. Extremely Low Rents. THE OAKDALE, 35 WEST 39TH ST.

Westchester.

For rent, furnished, in Stoneleigh, Alger Court, Bronxville, 6-room apartment, until May 1; reasonable; references required. Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av., N. Y., and Bronxville, N. Y.

Unfurnished—East Side.

49TH, 21 EAST.—Two rooms and bath, for business or residence; elevator service.

MADISON AV, 220, (36th St.)—Parlor floor, large three-room corner suite, with a bath, kitchenette. Murray Hill 427.

PARK AV., 446.—Two rooms and bath; parlor floor; reasonable rent. Plaza 6143.

Unfurnished—West Side.

12TH, 49 WEST.—Single room apartment; electric light, steam heat, open fireplace; southern exposure; French windows; $60 monthly; also large ground-floor studio with skylight, $100 monthly. Chelsea 2272.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3108.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 25x30. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8900.

69TH, 257 WEST.—Single flat, 7 rooms, bath; reasonable. Janitor.

81ST, 204 WEST.—Beautiful 4-room apartment, new, well heated, modern house, $65; ready immediate occupancy. Circle 811.

340 WEST 85TH ST. One Kitchenette Apartment. 2 ROOMS AND BATH. Rent $900 Per Annum.

90TH, 49 WEST.—Two large rooms, kitchenette, and bath; entire floor; service optional.

111TH ST., 518 WEST.—Six good-size light rooms, high class, $600, to sublet from Feb. 1. Apply Apartment 31.

165TH, 600 WEST.—Sublet 7-room corner apartment; reasonable. Apply Supt.

FOR RENT.—New studio apartment; never been occupied; 3 rooms, kitchenette; located Central Park South. Terms and particulars, O 58 Times.

For rent.—Four-room apartment; all outside rooms; unusual outlook; rent reasonable. 106 Northern Av., near West 181st St.

ONE WARM APARTMENT. FIVE LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, $65. 40 Morningside Av., N. E. cor. West 118th St.

THE BROCKHOLST, 101 WEST 85TH ST. High-class elevator apartments, eight rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $900 to $1,500. Superintendent on premises.

TO SUBLET.—Choice apartment of two desirable rooms and bath, unfurnished; attractive terms. HOTEL ALEXANDRIA, the newest large apartment hotel on upper west side, 250 West 103d St., half block from subway express station.

Brooklyn.

BILTMORE APARTMENT, corner of Ridge Boulevard, 69th St., Bay Ridge; two blocks from 4th Av. subway; highest class 4 and 5 room apartments; $40 and up. Telephone 1200 Bay Ridge.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

TWO ELDERLY gentlemen wish apartment for Winter, 6 or 7 rooms, west side; will take servants if desired. Y 216 Times Annex.

Furnished apartment, two or three rooms, bath, and kitchenette, west side 72d St. 96th St.; state price. M 628 Times Downtown.

Wanted, from Jan. 15 to April 15, four, five rooms and bath, housekeeping apartment, between 42d and 110th Sts., $150 to $175. Telephone today, Plaza 7175.

Mother and daughter wish small, sunny, furnished housekeeping apartment for two months; give particulars and price. H 120 Times.

Looking for studio, one room, bath, unfurnished or furnished, not over $50 per month; permanent. Apt. 91, 118 West 72d.

Four or five sunny housekeeping rooms, west side, moderate, two children, not over $50. Columbus 4060, Room 618.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Small, well-furnished housekeeping apartment, by man and wife, in superior neighborhood; Madison Sq. section or 50th to 100th St., west side; give particulars and terms, which must be moderate. H 115 Times.

WELL-FURNISHED apartment wanted, between 30th and 110th Sts., west side; must be at least six rooms, modern; not over $100. Write Klein, Paramount Bldg., Pittsburgh, Penn.

Want two or three room, bath, and kitchenette, furnished, neighborhood 70th to 181st st., Broadway subway; would lease; state price. Address 347 5th Av., Room 650.

Housekeeping apartment of four or five rooms, furnished or unfurnished; Murray Hill district preferred. Y 236 Times Annex.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Medium steam-heated room; electricity.

34TH, 122 EAST.—Large room, suitable two gentlemen; heat; running water.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room; electricity; all conveniences; $4; gentleman.

37TH, 143 EAST, (near Lexington Av.)—Large and small rooms for living or studio purposes; every convenience.

38TH, 88 EAST.—Two large rooms, bath; private floor, single; French family.

40TH, 46 EAST.—Nicely furnished parlor floor; running water, open fireplace, piano; references.

GRAMERCY PARK, (143 East 21st.)—Very large front room; private bath; steam, electricity; board optional; also smaller room; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220, (38th St.)—Large, small, furnished, unfurnished rooms; bath or running water.

West Side.

5TH AV., Washington Square neighborhood; very pleasant front room, $25. Y 279 Times Annex.

46TH, 66 WEST.—Large sunny room for bachelor, small parlor, studio; references.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Well-heated front room; running water; private house; $6; references.

60TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; electric light; steam heat; running water.

67TH, 200 WEST.—Large furnished room, running water, suitable for two people; all conveniences; 5th floor; elevator.

68TH, 101 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor and alcove; references. Apt. 20.

69TH, 200 WEST, (Apt. 20.)—Room for gentleman; every convenience; dining rooms below.

70TH ST., (near 72d Subway.)—Connecting library and bedroom; elevator house. Columbus 8775.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Beautiful suite, two rooms, private bath; adults. Columbus 4287.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor, two rooms, private bath; gentlemen; refined surroundings.

302 WEST 72D ST.
Warm, attractive room, electricity; gentlemen preferred.

73D, 121 WEST.—Exceptionally warm, attractive room, adjoining bath; conveniences; comfortable parlor.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, private bath; also medium-size rooms.

73D, 111 WEST.—Newly furnished two rooms with kitchenette; will rent separately.

73D, 271 WEST.—Large, attractive room, with bath, electricity; reference.

74TH, 153 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, single, en suite, in exclusive bachelor house; electricity, heat, hot water, parquet floors.

74TH, 161 West.—Steam heated, single bachelor room, electric light; references.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Attractive large or small rooms, with baths.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Single rooms, adjoining bath, $3-$5.50; electricity; parquetry; exclusive residence.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished, comfortable small rooms; homelike; all conveniences.

76TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable room, running water, bath; convenient location; select residence; $4-$9.

76TH St., 181 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished outside room; single or connecting; warm. Ross.

76TH, 159 WEST.—Warm, attractively furnished, electricity; adjoining bath; southern exposure.

77TH, 313 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable for studio or doctor.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful furnished large double rooms; lavatories; telephone, electricity; references.

78TH, 107 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; dressing room attached; reasonable.

79TH, 146 WEST.—Large, well heated, sunny room, with or without private bath.

81ST, 156 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, adjoining bath; convenient to "L"; references.

81ST, 203 WEST.—Four-rooms, furnished, complete; gas and heat. Schuyler 5520. Martin.

82D, 134 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; southern exposure; single room; references.

82D, 80 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite; every convenience; gentlemen; also single rooms. Hale.

82D, 24 WEST.—Parlor floor suite, private bath; small room; electricity; comfortable; references.

82D, 53 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms, heated; gentlemen; business people preferred.

83D, 34 WEST.—Two warm room suite, bath, kitchenette; other rooms; references.

84TH, 113 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, comfortable room; running water; for gentlemen; private family. Meyer.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room; private bath; twin beds; other rooms.

85TH, 30 WEST.—Comfortable, well-heated rooms; continuous hot water; congenial surroundings, electricity.

84TH ST., 149 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room, private bath, modern, bachelor. Columbus 9933.

86TH, 33 WEST.—Very large front room, heated; kitchenette; electricity; telephone; $8.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Newly furnished front suite; rooms well heated; elevator; references. King.

88TH, 23 WEST.—Medium, sunny, front room, adjoining bath; breakfast; high-class house.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Handsome, well-heated parlor floor, 3 rooms and kitchenette; $110.

88TH, 313 WEST, (Dreamland Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; rooms $5 to $15; references.

89TH, 350 WEST.—Parlor, piano, bedroom, bath; also large front room; steam, electricity.

91ST, 40 WEST.—Exclusive, artistic, clean room; all improvements, electricity, with young French couple; private house.

92D, 40 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; private home; telephone.

93D, 253 WEST.—Private family will rent room, steam heat, continuous hot water; suitable for business persons; references.

94TH, 35 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large, light room, bath; gentleman; conveniences; private house.

96TH AND DRIVE.—Large, beautifully furnished room; steam heat, gas log; private family; elevator. Riverside 7140, mornings. Worrell.

96TH, 317 WEST.—Small, adjoining bath, shower; references. Apartment 41.

98TH, 316 WEST.—Two single rooms; small private family; gentlemen. Apt. 41.

97TH ST., (762 West End Av.)—Attractively furnished front room; very comfortable; electricity; also smaller room; breakfast if desired.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished room; private bath; telephone; gentlemen; $7.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Beautifully furnished eight rooms, bath; running water in bedrooms; silver, linen, piano, large Victrola. Apt. 9.

100TH, 3 WEST.—Beautiful large front room; steam; phone; $8. Robinson.

100TH, 248 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.)—Attractive warm rooms, elevator apartment; home comforts. Kimear.

115TH, (Near Riverside and Columbia.)—Sunny front room. Telephone Morningside 8487.

115TH, 124 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath; telephone, electricity, heat; references required.

121ST, 610 WEST.—Warm, attractive, outside rooms; southern exposure; running water. Apartment 1B.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Light, attractive rooms; modern apartment; $7, $6, $4. McCague.

122D, 520 WEST.—Large light room, elevator. Apt. 6. F. W., Morningside 3345.

138D, 588 WEST.—Very large, beautiful room in refined private house. 7146 Audubon.

160TH ST., 555 WEST. Corner Broadway.—High-class 5-room elevator apartment, fully furnished; immediate possession; to either April 1 or Oct. 1. Phone Mr. Day, Audubon 21.

AMERICAN COUPLE, having elegantly appointed home, West End Av., near Apthorp, will sublet suite, library, bedroom, private bath; additional bedrooms if desired; congenial party granted privilege parlor floor, including handsomely furnished dining room for entertaining; moderate for superior accommodations accorded. Telephone Schuyler 1882.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

BROADWAY, 2,783, (107th.)—Nicely furnished single rooms; electricity, running water, elevator. Harrington.

BROADWAY, 2,690.—Beautifully furnished suite, two large rooms; private bath; light apartment; one or two adults. Phone Col. 4237.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Desirable room; homelike, quiet. Telephone 3003 Morningside. Apartment 8.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, (122d.)—Large and small rooms; reasonable prices. Apply to Superintendent.

LARGE, nicely furnished room in private house to sublet for two months; references. Vincent, S 18 Times.

MANHATTAN AV., 365, (115th St.,) "The Columbia."—Large, well-heated room; telephone.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, (401 West 118th.) Apt. 31.—Warm, attractive; private lavatory, $5.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 50, (Apartment 4.)—Elegantly furnished, large, well-heated room for gentleman, with family of two.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 910, (corner 162d.)—Attractively furnished large room overlooking Hudson; new modern apartment; exclusive family; gentlemen. Apt. 7-F.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 608, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 63.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 328.—Handsomely furnished, warm outside room; night service; gentleman; $4.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (135th St.)—Large room, southern exposure; running water. Apt. 21.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102, (at 83d.)—Large front room, twin beds, private house.

WEST END AV., 519, (corner 85th.)—Beautifully furnished room, with kitchenette, in exclusive residence; heat guaranteed. Telephone Schuyler 3028.

WEST END AV., 410.—Three desirable rooms, single or en suite. Apartment 5N. Schuyler 3152.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior bachelor accommodations, single or suite; bath, breakfast. 3080 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 896, (104th.)—Large front room adjoining bath; steam, electricity; $3.

WEST END AV., 864.—Handsomely furnished warm rooms; running water; twin beds.

WILL SHARE WITH YOUNG MEN, HIGH-CLASS BACHELOR APARTMENT. COFFIN, SCHUYLER 8265.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 140, (Borough Hall.)—Business people; attractive room; references exchanged. Main 755.

SPENCER PLACE, 18, attractive room, half block Franklin Avenue L. Decatur 4952.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10TH, 3 EAST.—Handsome room; southern exposure; all improvements; gentleman; private residence.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Room and bath, between 34th and 59th Sts., east of Broadway, wanted in private family with no other lodger, by man who can furnish, and requires, satisfactory references. Write to Y 276 Times Annex.

YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE want furnished, unfurnished warm room, modern apartment, private family, west side; reasonable; references. A 383 Times Downtown.

Spanish gentleman desires room and board with private family; references required. Reply, full particulars, to P 215 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS COUPLE want two rooms, bath; 34th to 50th; southern exposure; state rental; furnished or unfurnished. H 418 Times Annex.

Double room, bath; rent not exceeding $80 monthly; references exchanged. H. 34 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST.—Attractive double, single rooms; excellent home cooking; table guests; references.

MADISON AV., 213, (36th.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent board; all improvements.

54 WEST 54TH ST.
ROOMS, WITH BOARD; REFERENCES.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished, private bath; electric light, plenty heat, hot water; suit particular people; Southern cooking.

72D, 280 WEST.—Large, comfortable double, single rooms, private bath; table boarders accommodated.

72D, 213 WEST.—PRIVATE BATH; ELECTRICITY, STEAM HEAT; TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6036.

72D, 241 WEST.—Handsome large front room, private bath; small room; excellent table.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; well heated; all conveniences; references.

73D, 142 WEST.—Spacious room, private bath; electricity; gas logs; home cooking.

76TH, (344 West End Av.)—Select accommodation, beautiful second floor front room, bath; other rooms; excellent home table; steam, electricity.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive, warm, steam-heated rooms, en suite or single; excellent home table; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.
One single and one double room.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Four houses, kitchenette apt., warm, cozy, electric lighted rooms, with or without meals; references.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—Attractive rooms; good home cooking; special rate; permanent.

82D, 174 WEST. "The Little House."—Rooms, bath adjoining; delicious home table; references.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large rooms, connecting bath; all modern conveniences; excellent board; references.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Comfortable large, small warm rooms; excellent cooking; homelike; references.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Large rooms; excellent meals properly served; select, homelike.

87TH, 21 WEST.—Large second, third floor rooms; bath; electricity; excellent table.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Two connecting rooms; in refined, small boarding house; running water; electricity; gentlemen; references. Riverside 8611.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Very desirable large single and double rooms with adjoining baths; Jewish family; excellent cooking; congenial surroundings; reasonable rates.

93D, 21 WEST.—Rooms; well-heated house; phone; subway, "L"; French cuisine.

102D, 305 WEST.—(Riverside;) unusual opportunity; two gentlemen, or couple; in private, Christian, American family; front room; private bath.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence offers very large steam-heated front room; also single room; really exceptional table; moderate terms.

113TH, 611 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, superior table; $16 with board, $4 without; gentlemen preferred; references exchanged. Apt. 61.

113TH, 500 WEST.—Medium-sized room; southern exposure; excellent cuisine; near Broadway subway.

120TH, 116 West.—Large, double front parlor; first-class Jewish table. Morningside 2123.

147TH ST., 544 WEST, (Broadway Subway.)—Nicest, healthiest section; Audubon; new management; thoroughly renovated, bright rooms; suites, bath adjoining, $8-$12; singly, $15-$20, two, including meals. 2737 Audubon. Mrs. Mates.

PRIVATE FAMILY will rent large room, running water, to gentleman. Schuyler 6…

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 46, (Corner 77th.)—Refined home surroundings; suite of large rooms, private bath; also smaller rooms; home cooking; references required.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147.—Attractive, large room, facing Drive, suitable gentlemen or couple, in exclusive boarding house. Schuyler 9911. Stein.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family offers superior accommodations; first-class board. Apartment 6B. Telephone 4570 Audubon.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter House of Highest Standard, 20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c. Fifty Warm Rooms. Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Good Air, Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.
174 West 120th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 21.—Double, single rooms, private baths; facing park; table guests accommodated.

WEST END AVE., 524, (84th.)—Large, small rooms; excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double rooms, private baths, meals optional; facing park; singles.

WEST END AV., 324, (84th.)—Large rooms, excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Large, double front parlor; first-class Jewish table. Morningside 2123.

341 WEST END AV., (86th.)
Table guests; parlor, dining; social parlors.

16 WEST 49TH ST.
Warm rooms, with board; table board.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BROUGHAM Town Car, 1916; cost $5,600; our price, $1,850. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW.
Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Flack, 1700 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 TOURING, $750.
Alexander G. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

BUICK.—$550 will buy beautiful 6-cylinder runabout; like new. 1,930 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917, TOURING.
Seven-passenger; guaranteed. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone Columbus 3052.

CADILLAC 1916 TOWN CAR.
Seven-passenger, fully equipped; condition guaranteed; many extras; must be seen to be appreciated; will sacrifice. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 3052.

CADILLAC 1915 SEDAN.
Five-passenger, fully equipped in every way; repainted, color Brewster green; condition guaranteed; bargain. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone 3052 Columbus.

CADILLAC, 1917, LIMOUSINE BODY.
Seven-passenger, new; owner going away; very handsome; no reasonable offer refused. Phone Columbus 4048.

CADILLAC 1917 landaulet; condition perfect; new tires; many extras. Myers & Stark, 1,790 Broadway, Room 1016. Columbus 8063.

CADILLAC 1915 8-cylinder 7-passenger touring. Willys Overland, Broadway and 50th.

CADILLAC.—$550 will buy my Cadillac landaulet; 4 new tires, 2 extras. 1,930 B'way.

CASE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

CHALMERS Master Six; special inclosed; Winter body, Westinghouse shock absorbers; many extras; $600 quick buyer. 305 W. 30th.

CHANDLER limousine, like new; thoroughly guaranteed; bargain quick buyer. 305 West 30th.

CHANDLER limousine; very fine shape; $900. R. S. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

COLE, 1916 model, 8-60, repainted and overhauled; an exceptionally nice looking car at very low figure.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

COLE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

DODGE BROTHERS sedan; driven 5,000 miles; in exceptionally fine mechanical condition; equipped with front and rear bumpers and new extra shoe.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars; we are offering some exceptionally good Dodge Brothers used cars this week.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

DODGE Limousine Town Car; used four months. Mr. Gear, 149 West 49th St.

FIAT "30," Fleetwood touring; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

FIAT limousine-brougham town car, perfect condition, fully equipped; cost $5,500; bargain, $1,000. SPENCER, Schuyler—2907.

FORDS.
1916 Runabut, demount. wheels, perf. cond., $185.
1916 Chassis, demount. wheels, good cond. $135.
1914 Touring, good condition, $125.
30 Other used Fords, at attractive prices.
Commercial bodies, used and new.
Tires and tubes, standard makes.
At less than dealers' prices.
Excellent opportunity for dealers.
All cars guaranteed as represented.
Bronx County Auto Co., Inc., Ford Agents, 807 Bergen Av., (152d.) Tel. 8081 Melrose.

FRANKLIN, 1917, practically new, 398 miles; sedan top; cost over $2,700; can be purchased at sacrifice. Mr. Gage, 1,834 B'way. Phone 6832 Columbus.

FRANKLIN, 1918 sedan, elegant condition. Gage, 1,834 B'way. Columbus 6832.

HUDSON COUPE, 1917;
practically new, fully equipped, guaranteed perfect; must sell; bargain. Rippeth, 1,778 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 TOURING.
HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 Brougham; town car; wire wheels; like new. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1917 Sedan, bargain; first-class condition; guaranteed service. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

JEFFREYS 6-passenger Sedan, $750. R. S. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

LANCIA 1916 Special 4-pass. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LANCIA 5-passenger; wire wheels; late model. Pilot Company, 200 West 59th.

LOCOMOBILE "6-38" landaulet; like new; $2,250. R. S. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE 6-48 limousine; original cost, $5,700; take $1,000. 305 West 59th St.

MARMON 1917 landau, brougham, guaranteed. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger sedan. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car, guaranteed. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON, Model 41 touring, almost new; $750 will buy it. 1,930 Broadway.

MAXWELL 1917 touring car; A1 mechanical condition; paint in first-class condition.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 brougham, like new; run less than 2,500 miles. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

OLDSMOBILE.—Must sell at once 1917 touring, fine condition; bargain. 1,930 B'way.

OVERLAND.—Want cash offer for my 1917 runabout; like new. 1,930 Broadway.

PACKARD.—Late model 6-48 Packard brougham, sedan; lately overhauled, rebuilt and painted at a cost of $1,000; all equipped; two extra new tires, lap robe, full set of tools; ready for the road, A1 condition; any demonstration; $750. AM. METER CO., 561 West 47th St.

PACKARD LIMOUSINE, 2-38, FOR SALE, IN SPLENDID CONDITION; TOURING BODY SEPARATE. TELEPHONE 5463—BROAD. WILLIAM ANDERSON.

PACKARDS.
1916 Twin-6 Limousine. Fine condition.
1915 3-38 Lim. Newly painted. Fine cond'n.
George Lamberty, 1,926 Broadway.

PACKARD 1917 twin six; real bargain; owner wants quick action; offer wanted. Ask for Tuckey's car, 1,763 Broadway.

PACKARD 1916 1-35, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

PIERCE-ARROW (1916) limousine, 38 H. P.
CRANE-SIMPLEX (1917) limousine.
PACKARD (1916) landaulet, 1-35.
F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1914, "36," limousine; perfect condition; bargain. Telephone Owner, 348 Rector.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "38,"
4 pass. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 B'way.

R. & L. Electric town car, 1918 model; closed body, four seats inside, two outside; quiet colors; has had light service and is in prime condition; inspection invited; price, ready for use, $700. X 375 Times Annex.

REO REBUILT AUTOMOBILES.
1916 TOURING.
One of the most dependable cars on the market. Has been thoroughly gone over in the Reo service station; repainted in standard color; extra tire mounted on rear.
READY FOR THE ROAD.
90-day guarantee against defective parts.
Used Car Department.
REO MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y., INC., 58th St. and Broadway. Tel. 1271 Circle.
F. D. PALMER, Manager.

REO 1918 TOURING; DRIVEN 3,000 MILES; general appearance like new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

REO 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 7-passenger, with an extra touring body; can't be told from new; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 55th St.

REO, 1916. Perfect mechanical condition, newly painted, five good tires, electric starter, complete equipment. A bargain.
STUDEBAKER CORPORATION, 1,291 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

REO 1916 RUNABOUT, like new; bargain. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone Columbus 3052.

ROLLS ROYCE sedan, also landaulet and touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

SCRIPPS BOOTH, 1916, newly painted; bargain; $375. Alexander G. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

SCRIPS BOOTH.—$350 cash will buy my runabout; like new. 1,930 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 COUPE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

S. G. V. 1914 touring car; A1 condition; new shoes. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

SIMPLEX car, 38, for sale; fully equipped with Holbrook touring body and Fleetwood limousine body, in first class condition; will demonstrate. Telephone Coney Island 1151, Martin Peyser.

SIMPLEX Roadster, disappearing seat; very fast; snappy. Pilot Company, 200 West 59th.

STEARNS 1916 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 8-cyl. brougham landaulet, Fleetwood body, all 1917 improvements. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

STEARNS-Knight Touring, 1917, "Light 4" model; the most desirable and economical high-class light car; overhauled and newly refinished; manufacturer's equipment and BINDING MECHANICAL GUARANTEE. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Most beautiful car in city; Fleetwood body, every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut paneling; cost $3,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman; 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STEARNS-KNIGHT coupe landaulet; just the car for lady or doctor; inside drive; bargain; in very good shape; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Broad 1483 or Audubon 7391.

STUDEBAKER, 18 Series, De Luxe Model. Driven less than 1,000 miles and in perfect condition throughout. This is an opportunity to get new car service and appearance at second-hand value.
STUDEBAKER CORPORATION, 1,291 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

STUDEBAKER, 1916, thoroughly overhauled and repainted; like new in appearance and mechanical condition; $375.
STUDEBAKER CORPORATION, 1,291 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

STUTZ 1916 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1917 16-valve speedster; like new; $1,500. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

TOWN CAR, 1917, like new, very smart, will sell cheap, as I have joined the army. Phone 1027 Columbus for appointment. No dealers.

"WHITE" USED CARS, also other makes touring cars and taxicabs.
THE WHITE COMPANY, Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WILLYS KNIGHT brougham; need money; $750 cash takes it. 1,930 Broadway.

WILLYS KNIGHT "84" coupe; wire wheels. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th St.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 LIMOUSINE. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

Motor Trucks.

MOTOR TRUCKS, new, 3½, 5, 7 tons, with military transport bodies, in export cases; discount. Columbus 9046. Room 60, 2 Columbus Circle.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
1917 STUTZ "16" Valve Speedster.
1917 HUDSON SEDAN.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
1917 STUTZ TOURING; like new.
1917 CHANDLER TOURING.
HUDSON LIMOUSINE.
SERIES 18 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1917 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 PAIGE LIGHT "6" TOURING.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
CHALMERS Light "6" Touring, $425.
HUDSON Super-Six, Winter Top; make offer.
1916 SAXON "6" ROADSTER.
HUPMOBILE Roadster; Winter Top; price $375.
OVERLAND Touring; Electric Starter; $350.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, 237 WEST 55TH ST., TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY. Open Sundays and Evenings. Phone Circle 667-668.

"RIGHT PRICES."
1917 REO Three-Passenger Roadster.
1917 STEARNS "4-cyl." Limousine, (new.)
1917 CADILLAC Touring; very extra.
1917 DODGE Touring, (like new.)
1916 HUPMOBILE Runabout, Wire Wheels.
1916 CHANDLER Touring, Model 17.
1916 STUDEBAKER Touring, Model 17.
1916 REO Seven-Passenger.
1916 HUPMOBILE Touring; exceptional.
1916 NATIONAL Seven-Passenger.
1915 BUICK Small Touring.
1915 CADILLAC Brougham Town Car.
1914 PACKARD 3-48 Seven-Passenger.
1914 MERCER Touring.
All cars open to mechanical inspection and demonstration at any time.
THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC., Appraisers to the Trade, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Cor. Franklin Av., BROOKLYN.

AUCTION SALE OF AUTOMOBILES TO-DAY at 12 o'clock noon, Van Tassell & Kearney's Mart, 126-128 E. 13th St.; several first-class cars, different makes and models, to be sold to the highest bidders; if you are looking to buy a good car reasonably, attend this sale; IF YOU HAVE A CAR TO SELL, THESE AUCTION SALES, HELD EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, ARE THE BEST MEDIUM FOR QUICK AND SATISFACTORY RETURNS. AUTOMOBILES TAKEN ON DEAD STORAGE AT REASONABLE RATES.

COUPE.—Late 1916 Studebaker, six cylinder, with beautiful Willoughby 4-pass. inclosed body; rebuilt and in perfect mechanical condition, oversize tires, 2 extra mounted shoes, tubes, mirroscope; Lyons spring bumper; special mechanical improvements and equipment; cost over $2,100; will sacrifice for $1,075. A. B. Christie, 1,291 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars, Limousine bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

Two beautiful automobile bear robes, also gentleman's fur lined overcoat, all fur chauffeur's coat; sacrifice. 148 East 30th St.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED—Small passenger autos in exchange for 5,000 square feet of property facing on boardwalk, Long Beach, L. I.; property free and clear; located near Hotel Brighton; value of property, $10,000. Y 278 Times Annex.

CADILLAC, 1917, Sedan, Springfield body, convertible type, in perfect condition; wanted; cash payment. Address John 5110, Mr. Piza.

WANTED.—1918 Packard or Cadillac; rigid inspection; must be bargain. Address Cash, S 45 Times.

BUICK, 1917, Little Six Roadster wanted; state equipment, cash price. Y 246 Times Annex.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD limousines, beautifully equipped, latest model cars, by day, week, or (preferably) month; special rate for shopping, $2.50 per hour. Broadway Packard Auto Renting, 2,523 Broadway. Phone Riverside 1448-5246.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3580 Bryant.

PIERCE-ARROW, Packard limousine, beautifully equipped; desirable party $75 weekly. Circle 4215.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine; moderate rates; weekly, monthly. Economical Garage, Columbus 7261. Muldoon.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD STORAGE, automobiles, $5 per month up. West Side Storage, 310-312 West 143d. Phone Audubon 3575.

DEAD STORAGE, automobiles, $5 month up. Matt Dwyer's, 311-319 West 140th. Audubon 1540-1.

Automobile Repairing.

AUTOMOBILE Painting, Trimming; all kinds of repairing, such as body remodeling and remounting, making demountable tops; best prices and workmanship. American Auto Painting and Trimming Co., 551 West 52d. Columbus 9307.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

A YOUNG LADY wishes position as switchboard operator; Christian; 2 years' experience; $10. M. D., 1,267 Park Pl., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced, credits, collections, correspondent, secretary; university training; $20. H 45 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Christian; thoroughly proficient; 10 years' experience. Hatchell, 582 West 142d.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, capable, willing worker; experienced; understands double entry system. P 201 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Six years' experience, competent, full charge, $20. Jagust, 178 East 24.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Competent to take complete charge; $20. B. D., 2,914 3d Av.

CASHIER.—Young lady desires position as cashier or assistant bookkeeper commercial house; experienced; best references. S 66 Times.

COOK AND CHAMBER MAID.—On account of going South wish to place my two perfectly reliable servants, cook and chambermaid. Phone 5617 River.

COOK, first class, colored, private; 10 years' references. McGrue, 159 West 61st.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic, expert fitter, street, dinner, dancing frocks, remodeling; out; home preferred. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Circle 1156.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

DRESSMAKING; style, fit, and finish guaranteed; $3. Telephone Audubon 2167.

GOVERNESS.—Refined French lady wishes position as visiting governess or companion for grown children; can be engaged daily, weekly, or monthly; grammar or conversation. Write G. L., 262 West 54th St.

GRADUATE TUTOR, English subjects, Latin, French school; college preparation. Phone 3639 Bryant.

LADY'S MAID.—Visiting lady's maid. Write to Serrano, 110 West 47th St., city.

SECRETARY, excepting stenography; accustomed handling people; bookkeeping, filing, typewriting, correspondence. H 104 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Educated, refined, competent, experienced; high school graduate; $16-$18. S 56 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY; quick, accurate, experienced; three days a week; mid-city location preferred; references. Address Miss Ivimey, 718 Fifth Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—2½ years' practical experience; willing worker; references; $12. A 315 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience, rapid worker; references; American; $15. P 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Assistant to executive; thoroughly experienced; best references; $18. A 345 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, accurate; familiar with machinery, engineering; $18. A 316 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 9 years' experience, initiative; highest credentials; $25. G 352 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—College graduate; public school methods; all branches; coaching. Expert, Times Harlem.

TYPIST, office assistant, good education, initiative; five years' experience; $16. A 298 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, (17,) recently completed a secretarial commercial course, wishes position as a beginner. Gross, 165 10th Av., Long Island City.

YOUNG LADY, (19,) desires position in office; knowledge of switchboard and office work. P 229 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, intelligent, energetic, some business experience, desires responsible position with growing business or manufacturing concern. S 46 Times.

Employment Agencies.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 8916.

COLORED help, city, country; references. Hope Agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, 28; 8 years' thorough experience in auditing, financial statements, and costs; salary commensurate. A 340 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 128 Liberty, Room 104. Telephone Cortlandt 6688.

ACCOUNTANT.—Periodical audits; books opened, closed, and written up; trial balances, financial statements, &c.; moderate terms. R 38 Times.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR wishes employment evenings, Saturday afternoons and Sundays. H 117 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits, closes books, prepares financial statements, installs systems, evenings. A 359 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, audited; bookkeeping done weekly; systems installed. A 364 Times Downtown.

AN UNUSUALLY HIGH-GRADE young man, 32, desires immediate opening; secretary, office assistant, correspondent, advertising; superior references. S 74 Times.

BALLISTICO-MECHANIC, engineer, graduate of military college at Petrograd, Russia; broad knowledge of electrotechnics and chemistry; experienced in executive position; seeks assistant's position to executive, or junior engineer, preferably in a factory that has or is considering opening branch in Russia. Y 257 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER office manager, credit man, 28, married, exempt, 10 years' experience, 7 years with present firm, modern accounting methods, highest credentials, desires to connect with progressive firm. R 158 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Five years' experience large manufacturing concern; good references; exempt draft. A 342 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Office Manager.—American; age 40; thoroughly acquainted all modern systems; salary $30. S 52 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, experienced, accounting student N. Y. University; moderate salary. A 349 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, experienced, accounting knowledge; full charge preferred; salary $25. H 110 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Six years' experience; competent take complete charge; salary $25. H 60 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Take care of full set of books; reference; $18. A 307 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS MAN, aged 30, now closing out business on account of war, will act as manager, agency or salesman for a responsible firm. McLernon, 128 West Fordham Road, N. Y. C.

BUYER, with 12 years' experience in dry goods and furnishing lines on large scale, open for proposition; 8 years with last firm. S 62 Times.

CAN YOU USE
young man, 32, with 18 years' mercantile experience? Have been head of stock, sample clerk, salesman, buyer; possess executive ability; could relieve busy man of details. Weiller, 135 West 117th.

CASHIER, &c.—Night work as cashier, bookkeeper, stenographer, or clerical work is desired by university student. Y 245 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4066.

CHAUFFEUR, (25,) married, draft exempt, wishes position, private, commercial; present employed; wishes to change. Grimes, 209 West 80th.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—12 years' experience, 6 years' reference in one place, and others if necessary. Address 72 West 60th St. Phone 5409 Col. Hanna.

CHAUFFEUR wants position with private family; best of references from previous employer. E. Bourni… Jr., 238 Sherman Av., Jersey City, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR.—Chinese, experienced, desires position, private family; references. Chauffeur, care Apartment 3, 20 Morningside Av. Morningside 8593.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 32; experienced driver, mechanic; competent in every respect. 508 West 145th St. Care of Fisher.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, private; best of references. White, 1,245 Brook Av., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR, (32,) married, mechanic; steady position; references. Wm. Brown, 501 East 87th.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, private family; references. Charles Woldenberg, 846 9th Av. Columbus 500.

CHAUFFEUR, reliable, wishes position, private or commercial; best references. S 49 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (colored;) 5 years' experience; good reference. King, 133 Amsterdam Av.

CHEMIST, experienced in electroplating; also good analyst. S 60 Times.

CIVIL ENGINEER, technical graduate, desires position with builder or contractor; can invest several thousand dollars; give complete details in first letter. R 169 Times.

CLERK.—Experienced bank clerk wishes employment afternoons; selling ability. P 227 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, young gentleman, desires theatrical, commercial connection. Edward A. Thanz, P. O. Station 126, Brooklyn, N. Y.

COOK, Butler, Valet, General Houseworker, —Japanese. John, 23 West 60th St. Col. 8536.

CREDIT MAN and office manager, thoroughly competent, desires evening employment. S 53 Times.

DOORMAN, office assistant; also experienced drug business; active, willing. Anderson, S 38 Times.

GARAGE MANAGER.
Ten years' experience in the care of high-class cars; capable of taking full charge. H 417 Times Annex.

HANDY MAN with tools, all around, wishes steady position. S 48 Times.

MAN, 36, executive ability, desires position bookkeeper, cashier, correspondent, salesman. W 394 Times Downtown.

MECHANIC, first-class, 11 years' experience, with 4 taxicabs, desires position, Mechanic, or rent repair shop between 30th and 90th Sts. Zilliotto, 105 Leroy St., N. Y.

MECHANICAL-INDUSTRIAL ENGINEER, successful record of machines designed and systems organized for operation, working independently, electrical training, desires to enter large organization but requires important post; any location. A 365 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—20 years' experience machinery, men, design, production, purchasing, sales; accept $40 if prospects good. S 16 Times.

ORGANIST, middle aged, with many years' experience and good references. A 351 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Real salesman, 10 years' selling experience, married, desires to connect with reliable concern, staple line; references. R 174 Times.

SALESMAN, 37, desires connection any line or specialty; highest references; good personality; resourceful, energetic. S 17 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, hustler, desires connection with reliable house; good judgment. H 111 Times.

SALESMAN, 15 years' experience, good appearance, sound business judgment. A 363 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN.—Fifteen years' road experience, embroideries, laces, handkerchiefs, desires change by July or earlier; highest reference. H 118 Times.

SALESMAN of ability desires connection with established concern; 10 years' experience; have my own car if necessary; adopt any line. S 59 Times.

SALESMAN going to Cuba will sell on strictly commission. A 351 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER 4 good salesmen, proven records; business getters; wants charge. A 360 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY STENOGRAPHER, university graduate, (29,) married, seeks position offering opportunity. P 234 Times Downtown.

SPECIAL POLICEMAN.—Retired policeman with excellent references wants position as special policeman in bank, mercantile house, or with steamship company. Address W. Abrams, 273 West 122d St.

STENOGRAPHER, well educated, thoroughly competent, several years' commercial experience, desires to change; $21-$22. Box 352 Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER.—(20,) experienced, possess initiative, knowledge accountancy and correspondence; $20. S 70 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, desires secretarial position, with future; $20. S 73 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Export experience, knowledge of Spanish; $18. Y 261 Times Annex.

TRAFFIC MANAGER, efficiency expert, desires connect large concern, best references. A 350 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 32, who has held responsible position as buyer, executive, and sales manager for large importing house, who has traveled extensively in Europe and through the Orient, is open for position; capable, adaptable, good education and address; familiar with import and export business; thoroughly trustworthy; highest references; American-born citizen. Y 272 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, exempt, desires position reliable concern; 10 years' general clerical experience, assistant bookkeeper, familiar payrolls, &c.; good figurer; capable, efficient worker; best references. H. Martin, 107 Cooper St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, married, draft exempt, intelligent, ambitious, five years' solid business training lucrative connections, best references. Chas. H. Scharff, 308 West 122d. Tel. Morningside 2540.

YOUNG MAN, 30, is looking for a position with concern which can use a live wire man; one who has been associated with a large concern in the capacity of general manager. S 73 Times.

YOUNG MAN of good education and excellent references desires a change; his publishing experience and reliability will make him a good asset for some good concern. H 113 Times.

YOUNG MAN, not subject to draft, high school graduate, desires clerical position; references. Koltun, 122 Thatford Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, thoroughly acquainted with accounting, correspondence, typist, desires position; 1 year's experience; New York University student. J. H., 210 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) high school graduate, general office experience, desires clerical position with opportunity to become salesman; salary $15. Box 331 Times, 2 Rector St.

YOUNG MAN, 18, High School of Commerce graduate, one year's business experience, wants position with a good chance for advancement; large firm. S 57 Times.

YOUNG MAN of good family wishes position companion to elderly gentleman; will travel; can take full charge country home; speaks French, English. H 69 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) high school graduate; three years' practical business experience, knowledge of bookkeeping; capable salesman. A 367 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school education; 2 years' office experience, desires position in clerical capacity. A 334 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, exempt from draft, well educated, drafting knowledge; 2 years' business experience; $15. L. A., Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school graduate, one year's experience in silk business, wants chance for advancement. S 54 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, salesman, also familiar with office routine; correspondent. S 50 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT AND TYPIST.—Young woman reasonably expert in accounting and typewriting; must be of orderly habits and a pleasant disposition, one who possesses good nature and will concede errors in an agreeable way. Y 262 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT BUYER WANTED FOR WOMEN'S AND MISSES' COAT, SUIT, AND DRESS DEPARTMENT; A WOMAN ONLY WITH FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCE IN LINES OF THE MEDIUM AND BETTER GRADES CAN BE CONSIDERED; APPLICANTS MUST STATE FULLY ALL DETAILS OF PAST AND PRESENT CONNECTIONS, AGE AND SALARY REQUIRED, IN CONFIDENCE. BRAUNSTEIN BROS., WILMINGTON, DEL.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Permanent position; $12 to start, with rapid advancement. Apply in own handwriting, stating age and experience; location Long Island City. Bookkeeper, 38 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

ATTRACTIVE young ladies (white) for high-class theatre as ushers; extreme neatness essential. Apply Century Theatre, 1 to 3 P. M. today.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced; must be able to take complete charge, understanding, controlling accounts and all office details; good opportunity for a bright young lady. Call E. C. McCullough & Co., 20 Broad St.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by responsible concern in Jersey City; must be 24-45 years, quick and accurate; state age, race, education, experience, and salary desired. Y 234 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double-entry bookkeeper, capable of taking off trial balance, in retail millinery establishment; moderate salary; good opportunity. O 83 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady, experienced, understanding trial balance. Apply after 1 o'clock. Traendly & Schenck, 436 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, experienced in factory accounts; state salary and references. O 65 Times.

CLERICAL.—Conscientious and intelligent worker to take charge of important detail work and make herself generally useful in busy office; no experience necessary; permanent, with advancement. W 379 Times Downtown.

CLERKS.
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES; $12 START; WRITE, STATING AGE AND EXPERIENCE. A. H. C., 463 WEST ST., N. Y. CITY.

CLERK, EXPERIENCED AT FIGURES; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. D. S. BRASSIL BINDERY, 41 ELIZABETH, NEAR CANAL.

COLORISTS.—Air brush artists; only those experienced on pictures need apply. Rotograph Co., 512 West 41st St.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.
Experienced comptometer operator for clerical work; good salary. Apply J. S. Bailey Co., 50? Fulton St., Brooklyn.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, experienced; state age and salary expected. J. J. M., Box 290, New York City.

DESIGNER WITH SPECIAL EXPERIENCE ON MEDIUM-PRICED AND BETTER MISSES' DRESSES; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ORIGINAL AND PRACTICAL YOUNG WOMEN. O. P., 276 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DESIGNER, experienced only on kimonas and negligees. Masrallah & Meena, 46 West 25th.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER for family of four adults, in apartment; no laundry. Call at Apartment 2 North, 604 Riverside Drive.

GLASS WORKERS.
STEM MAKERS AND HAND SEALERS-IN. EXPERTS CAN MAKE $20 WEEK, WITH OVERTIME AND BONUS. CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

GOVERNESS.—North German of refined appearance, by prominent German-American widower, to boy and girl, 8-10; musical accomplishments essential; visiting governess preferred; $60 monthly. Write X. Y. Z., 148 Columbus Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—General housekeeper and cook wanted; must be thoroughly honest and reliable; must also be willing to take care of child; Scandinavian girl preferred; salary $40 monthly. Apply 270 Convent Av. Apt. 7B.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl, light housework. Apply Hebrew Orphan Asylum, 1,560 Amsterdam Av.

HOUSEWORKER.—Write or telephone 15 Central Park West, Apartment 3. Columbus 776.

HOUSEWORKER, family 3; city Winter, shore Summer; $25. 736 West 181st St.

LEDGER CLERK—Thorough; must be capable of taking off trial balance; one with knowledge of stenography preferred; answer in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary expected. O 81 Times.

MAID, neat, polite, punctual, to clean physician's offices, answer telephone and doors; permanent position; salary $14 weekly; advance if capable; hours 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., excepting Sundays; references required. H 87 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

MILLINERY.—Experienced trimmers wanted. S. Grinspan, 129 Clinton St., near Delancey St.

MILLINERS wanted; experienced. Bendel, 10 West 57th.

MODELS, SIZE 16, FOR DRESSES. GREENBERG-WEINER, 31 WEST 27TH.

MODELS, size 16, for dress house. Adelson & Weinberg, 5 West 31st.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., BROOKLYN, HAVE SEVERAL OPENINGS FOR BILLERS, CHECKERS, AND GENERAL CLERICAL WORKERS. YOU DO NOT NEED TO HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE. WE WILL TEACH YOU OUR METHODS. APPLY TO EMPLOYMENT MANAGER. Take crosstown car from Borough Hall, south to Bowne St., then walk 2 blocks west.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., BROOKLYN, REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHERS. THESE ARE PERMANENT POSITIONS WITH GOOD SALARY TO START. APPLY TO EMPLOYMENT MANAGER. Take Crosstown car from Borough Hall south to Bowne St., then 2 blocks west.

NURSE, graduate, to assist physician in office and act as secretary and stenographer; must be experienced, competent, neat, polite; hours 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., excepting Sundays; position permanent. Address with references and salary expected. H 86 Times.

NURSE GIRL-GOVERNESS.—Sleep home; 7 to 7; every Saturday and Sunday off. Phone 7600 Melrose.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and TYPIST.—Experienced; wanted at once. Apply by mail only. L. Wertheimer Dept. Stores, 627 West 181st.

REFINED WOMAN wanted at once, middle-aged or over 25, to fill position with large corporation vacated by promotion; one educated and accustomed to best socially preferred; business experience not essential; one willing to work hard and learn; best references; hours 9 to 4; salary $100 monthly. B. M., 72 Times.

SECRETARY AND STENOGRAPHER.—The Vice President of a large and firmly established company engaged on work of great importance to our country is in need of a stenographer and secretary, who must be well educated, experienced, enthusiastic, cheerful, and patriotic. If you fill these requirements write, stating qualifications, age, and salary required. Y 275 Times Annex.

SALESLADY.—Refined young woman, attractive personality; experience unnecessary; high-class, dignified position, paying big returns; excellent future; salary or commission. Room 1613, 220 West 42d St.

STENOGRAPHERS.
Competent, well-educated young women for permanent electrical concern. $18 START; ADVANCEMENT. ADDRESS, STATING AGE AND EXPERIENCE, A. H. C., 463 WEST ST.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly qualified chief stenographer; well educated, good personality, exceptionally capable in every way; salary, $30-$35. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience and salary now received. Address, confidentially, A 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT IN WHOLESALE CLOTHING HOUSE; ONLY THOSE WITH SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE AND EXECUTIVE ABILITY. ADDRESS, GIVING FULL DETAILS, M 326 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for a permanent position by a responsible concern in Jersey City; must be at least 22 years, capable, and have had 2 years' experience; state age, race, education, experience, and salary desired. Y 235 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be thoroughly proficient business correspondent; must have years of experience and capable of composition; highest salary paid to right party. C. C., 281 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent to take dictation and operate Underwood machine and do light office work; English, American, or Irish descent; salary $16. Y 271 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHY.—Experienced; moderate salary to begin with; exceptional opportunity for advancement to right party. Apply S. K. Co., 474 West Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Bright, neat girls; permanent position; advancement. American Druggist Syndicate, Borden and Van Alst Aves., Long Island City.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST with initiative; good salary and bonus; steady position. Black and White Cab Co., 210 West 68th St.

STENOGRAPHER with good knowledge of Spanish and general office work; state references and salary. Willing, 234 Times.

TYPISTS.
RAPID, ACCURATE, WELL EDUCATED. $12 TO $15; ADVANCEMENT. Address, stating age and experience, A. H. C., 463 WEST ST., NEW YORK CITY.

TYPIST.—Young lady with previous experience in a fire insurance office by a prominent British company; Oliver typewriter used; in reply mention age, experience and salary desired. P 237 Times Downtown.

TYPIST
For mail order followup work; opportunity for girl with initiative. Apply 48 West 4th, 7th floor.

WOMEN wanted for cleaning offices. Apply Supt., 63 Wall St.

YOUNG LADY.—Secretary and English teacher; extra hours after 6 P. M.; reply stating age, present position, and salary expected. P 218 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, quick and neat at clerical work; hours, 8 to 5; $12; state age and experience. S 61 Times.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 20 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY. CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 1, ROOM 725.
BOOKKEEPER.—To take full charge; double entry; voucher system; trial balance; $20.
SECRETARY.—For confidential position in Albany; must have good education; $28.
TYPIST.—Position in New Jersey; must be resident; expert copyist; $100 per month.
LAW STENOGRAPHER.—Good opening at $18.
STENOGRAPHER.—Downtown cotton goods house; excellent opportunity; $15.

TYPIST and CLERKS, STENOGRAPHERS.
We have a number of good openings for typists, cost clerks, billing clerks, Elliot-Fisher operators, general clerks at $10-$12 per week; also a number of positions for stenographers, (beginners,) $10 per week; those with little experience, $12.
We can also place a cashier at $12, and two bookkeeper-stenographers at $12 per week.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, CHELSEA NEIGHBORHOOD ASSN., 135 WEST 23D ST. NO FEES.
STENOGRAPHER, $15 PER WEEK; TYPIST, $10 PER WEEK; CLERKS, $9 PER WEEK; HIGH-CLASS GIRLS ONLY.

JUPP AGENCY, 87 Nassau.—Stenographers, steel, $18; export, $20; others, $15; beginner, insurance; bookkeeper, $20; $12 eight bookkeeper-stenographers; law (dictaphone) typists; free registration.

STENOGRAPHERS, $12-$25; bookkeepers, $12-$25; clerks; typists; operators. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

Instruction.

GENUINE PRIVATE INSTRUCTION. Secretarial, shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, &c., for private and Government positions; don't waste time in large classes; save time and money. A. Fancell, Private Instructor, 280 Madison Av., (40th St.)

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 5th Av., (45th St.,) the oldest and preeminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING, PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation; 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Assistant wanted by certified public accountant; state experience and terms. Address A 341 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT, senior; state age, experience, salary, and references. A 346 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, JUNIOR, experienced, who can handle small audits alone. Telephone Schuyler 9755, from 9 to 1.

ACCOUNTANT.—Junior; experienced only. Call 9:30 A. M., 277 Broadway, Room 608.

ACCOUNTANT, JUNIOR, experienced only. Call 9 A. M., 277 Broadway, Room 608.

AIRPLANE MECHANIC as instructor for aviation school in New York City; thorough knowledge of airplane construction, planes, fuselage, landing, chassis, wiring, truing up, controls, etc. Write full experience and salary required. Box O 35 Times.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS, experienced on Ford cars; steady job, good pay. Call at once. Lackawanna Garage, Inc., 85 Park Av., Hoboken, N. J.

A VERY responsible and long-established out of town firm desires the services of a man thoroughly experienced in the laboratory supply business; one who is competent to make estimates on chemicals and chemical apparatus, answer correspondence, and act as general assistant to the manager; the position is permanent; a very liberal salary will be paid to start, and this opening will give the right man an almost unlimited opportunity for advancement; applications, to be considered, must give full information regarding qualifications, age, character, and experience; all applications held strictly confidential. Address Y 223 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT.—Young man with experience in general accounting methods, controlling accounts, &c. State age, experience and salary expected. Experience in advertising or publishing accounts preferable, but not essential. Y 243 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent; must have thorough knowledge of stenography and typewriting; references required; good pay. Hirschberg, Schutz & Co., 29 East 22d St.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPEWRITER, and all around assistant; opportunity for capable young man to work into good position. Telephone Sunset 3000.

BOOKKEEPER.—YOUNG MAN WANTED AS ASSISTANT; STATE FULLY EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, AGE, AND SALARY. O 82 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT, experienced in factory accounts; state salary and references. T. S., Box O 64 Times.

BOY WANTED IN PACKING PLANT OF A SPECIALTY HOUSE; LIGHT AND INSTRUCTIVE WORK; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY A. E. SANDERS, 443 GREENWICH ST.

BOY, about 17 years of age, for large insurance office; must have good education; salary $8 or $9 per week, according to ability; mention age, religion, and education. P 224 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—Four, not under 16, bright and neat of appearance, in office of large corporation; excellent opportunity for willing and energetic youths. Call 8:30 A. M. Ajax Rubber Co., 241 West 58th St.

BOY wanted, for general office work; good opportunity for right boy. Address, own handwriting, stating age, salary, &c., Chemicals, A 358 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted by wholesale dry goods house; chance for advancement; state age, references, and salary expected. O 382 Times Downtown.

BOY for mailing, desk and office work; must have best references; state salary. A 347 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, experienced in sample work in dress silk manufacturing house. Pelgram & Meyer, 395 4th Av.

BOY wanted in publishing house; must come well recommended. Address Stevenson, O 85 Times.

BOY living in Brooklyn to learn a trade; good opportunity. A 362 Times Downtown.

BOY living in Brooklyn for manufacturer's office, Manhattan. A 361 Times Downtown.

BOY for general office work; good opportunity; $7. O 35 Times.

BOY, to run errands; exceptional opportunity for advancement. Room 1603, 79 5th Av.

BOY wanted for general office work; salary $8. M 331 Times Downtown.

BUILDERS' ASSISTANT wanted; solicitor, estimator; salary and commission. Alterations, 747 Madison Av.

BUYER FOR WOMEN'S READY-TO-WEAR GARMENTS, BY ONE OF LARGEST DEALERS IN SOUTHERN CITY. APPLY BY MAIL FULL PARTICULARS, GIVING EXPERIENCE, AGE, SALARY. KIRBY, BLOCK & FISCHER, 1,150 BROADWAY.

CHAUFFEUR, white or colored, to drive small Ford delivery car. 5th floor, 8 East 40th St.

CLERK.—Young man as check clerk in bank; only those who are capable and ambitious need apply. Write, stating age and experience, K 130 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Wanted, by a large plumbing supply house a competent price clerk; references required. S 72 Times.

CREDIT MAN with department store or large retail experience. Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

DRAFTSMEN, experienced in design of tools, jigs, fixtures, as related to productions of medium-weight machinery on ordnance work; desirable openings for capable men; in answering outline general experience, state age, compensation expected, nationality, and when available. J. D., 150 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—First-class, experienced mechanical draftsman. Meyers Machine Co., 614 Hamilton St., L. I. City.

DRIVER for 5-ton motor truck, with mechanical experience. Scofield Oil Co., 25 Beaver St.

DYE TESTING.—Wanted, young man, not subject to draft, preferably with some experience in dyeing laboratory, to carry out comparative dye trials. Apply in person to Fred G. Jackson, Butterworth Judson Corp., Plant D, Newark Transfer.

ENGINEER wanted; first-class; one who understands electricity and refrigeration. Kuhns, 16-18 Clarke St., city.

FLOOR MANAGER.—First-class retail shoe house; splendid chance for man who can show results. Apply by letter; correspondence confidential. M 305 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN
MARINE PIPEFITTER.
STATE AGE, NATIONALITY, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. ONLY U. S. CITIZENS CONSIDERED.
Y 233 TIMES ANNEX.

FOREMAN and assistant foreman familiar with light punch and rivet work; state qualifications and salary. Foreman, 186 Times Downtown.

FREIGHT CLERK, ACCUSTOMED TO HANDLING CLAIMS, COMPLAINTS, &C., IN LARGE JOBBING HOUSE; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. P 231 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GAUGEMAKERS.
Thoroughly experienced men to make and check gauges. American Can Co., West 95th St. dock.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK, have a vacancy for a bright, willing, and active BOY BETWEEN THE AGES OF 16 AND 20 YEARS in one of their offices, where a future with rapid promotion is guaranteed. Good salary to start. Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

JANITOR, at 245 West 135th St., is needed, beginning Jan. 15; three rooms free and $6.50 a month. Apply, with references, to W. L. Bruen, 17 Battery Place, New York, Room 1745, between 10 and 1 P. M.

LARGE DOWNTOWN BANK REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL EXPERIENCED BANK CLERKS; REPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS B. W. J., P. O. BOX 822, NEW YORK CITY.

MACHINIST.—All-around, capable men, able to describe and inventory; factory equipment; permanent; traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 242 Times Downtown.

MAN wanted, to standardize a system and manage a personal loan company just organized. Apply by letter, stating salary, references, and experience, Herzfeld & Swedler, Attorneys, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN with experience on electrical apparatus, particularly switchboards, circuit breakers, and controllers; permanent positions and every chance for advancement offered to the right men. Address Chief Clerk Engineering Dept., Westinghouse Elec. and Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, experienced in making detail drawing; compensation liberal; probably lead to permanent employment. Call Room 704, 14 Wall St.

MESSENGER.—Young man to start in bank as messenger; only those capable and willing to advance themselves need apply. Write, stating age, K 150 Times Downtown.

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The New York Times

Count six average words to a line.

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Agents Wanted	50c
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Country Board	40c
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Farms	45c
For Sale	50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	30c
Help Wanted	30c
Lost and Found	50c
Mortgage Loans	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	45c
Situations Wanted	25c

HELP WANTED—Male.

MILLWRIGHT.—Capable men able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 241 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Young man wanted by large oil corporation; must be of neat appearance and able to handle large mail; state age, experience, references, and religion; permanent position, with excellent future; salary $35 per month. O 257 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY. Christian concern; good chance for bright American boy to advance; salary $9 to start. P 236 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted by Export-Import firm; must be AMERICAN, BRIGHT, NEAT and INDUSTRIOUS; $7 for start. Room 1306, 141 Broadway.

PIPE MEN.—Capable men, able to describe, estimate, or inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own hand writing, giving all details, salary, &c. Y 253 Times Annex.

PIPE-FITTERS wanted; wages $3.75 per day. Call 402 West St.

PIPE-FITTERS' HELPERS wanted; wages $2 per day. Call 402 West St.

PLUMBERS' HELPER wanted; wages, $2 per day. Call 402 West St.

PLUMBERS wanted; wages $4 per day. Call 402 West St.

SALESMAN, HIGH GRADE, CORSETS. A large Western manufacturer of both high and medium grade corsets has an attractive opening for a capable New York representative; an experienced corset man is wanted; one who thoroughly knows the New York and Brooklyn trade, and who is familiar with both front and back lace styles; a man who is a conscientious worker and a real business getter. his headquarters will be in the Bush Terminal Int. Exhibit Building, but he will be expected to actively cover the trade in Greater New York; compensation will be arranged on an unusually liberal commission basis; this is a very desirable permanent connection for the right man. Y 281 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Aggressive and forceful men who are clean-cut and real salesmen wanted to sell a line which is extensively advertised and one which is in great demand; you can make more money than you have ever made in your life, along with quick advancement, if you make good; guaranteed drawing account against commission. Apply H. A. Yost, 120 West 32d St., 6th floor.

SALESMEN.—Several high-grade salesmen wanted to sell first-class established specialty to medical profession, splendid opportunities are offered to men of high calibre with experience in that line. We require men only who want to make a splendid future for themselves. Applicants to receive consideration must state age, experience, salary, etc. Y 231 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Traveling salesman for lower part of New York State; selling nationally advertised phonograph and records; salary and bonus; none but high-grade men with sales record and capable of earning big money need apply; state age, references, and experience. Write Phonograph, M 323 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, an experienced man to take charge of three States—New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania—selling merchandise for the shoe trade; salary or commission, reference wanted. Apply to Broadway Central Hotel Sunday morning, between 10 and 1 o'clock, Samuel I. Parker.

SALESMEN.—A few sober, industrious men of character and education to complete our salesforce; there is a steady demand for our product and capable men can earn a good income; must be at least 25 years of age; commission basis, with drawing account. R. R., 50 Times.

SALESMEN wanted at the Frantz Premier Distributing Co.; good commission. Apply at any of our offices, 2,010 Broadway, 348 Audubon Av., New York City; 1,337 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; 665 Newark Av., Jersey City; 16 Bellville Av., Newark, N. J.; 28 Harrison St., East Orange, N. J.

SALESMEN.—Intelligent, energetic men to handle a high-grade proposition in Eastern territory; good appearance and character chief requisites; opportunity for advancement; transportation furnished; drawing account against commission. R. C., 53 Times.

SALESMAN.—Splendid opportunity for energetic specialty salesman to sell established line in New York City for rapidly growing corporation; salary and commission; state full particulars. G. C., 220 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN acquainted with the toilet goods trade of Middle West wanted by house manufacturing established brand; replies treated with absolute confidence; excellent opportunity; salary or commission. Y 230 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Honest, energetic, experienced salesman; one who is willing to travel; salary and commission; age 30 to 35. Apply Friday morning, between 10 and 11, James H. Rhodes & Co., 162 William St.

SALESMAN, experienced with millinery trade, to sell grosgrain ribbons; only those having trade need answer; commission, drawing account. Address B. A., 306 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, South and Middle West; our line exclusively or a side line; negligees and kimonos; only those with large following considered; commission. Masrallah & Meena, 48 West 25th St.

SALESMAN to represent leading manufacturer of belting and leather specialties in Connecticut; state experience, &c.; salary or salary and commission; expenses. Y 258 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Carry line of infants' dresses and coats, for city, Brooklyn, Jersey; commission basis. Address B. J., 216 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted to call on best city retail trade and incoming buyers, with high-grade sweater line; commission. M 329 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced embroidery salesman for the cutting-up trade; commission basis. Call or write The Sewonogram Embroidery Co., 247 Richmond St., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN.—Carry side lines ladies' neckwear, office and department stores; state experience, territory covered; commission only. M 318 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced, on house dresses, bathrobes, and bungalow aprons, for office trade; good proposition for right man; salary and commission. M 330 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Experienced office appliances; side line; commission basis; ready seller. P 210 Times Downtown.

SALES PROMOTION MEN WANTED.—By manufacturer of nationally known high-class building equipment to enter class for technical road training and qualify for regular sales positions; pay begins immediately; offers excellent advancement for men of good education, not subject to military service. Give references and write for full particulars to IRON 48 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK (head,) wanted by large manufacturing concern; must be familiar with domestic and foreign shipping and thoroughly capable of handling twelve delivery trucks; only experienced man need apply; state age, nationality, experience, and salary desired. O 86 Times.

SILK SALESMEN

WANTED AT WANAMAKER'S. ONLY THOSE WITH EXPERIENCE IN HIGH-GRADE SHOPS. APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, THIRD GALLERY, NEW BUILDING.

STENOGRAPHER AND ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced young man, 20-24, who has knowledge of books; good opportunity to advance. Write, stating age, experience, and salary expected, B. Mfg. Co., 217 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, efficient, and office assistant, for advertising office; high school graduate preferred; $10 to start. Call before 11 o'clock. John E. Seeley Company, 106 West 40th St.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish; must be experienced; hours 8:30-5:30; about $20 start; good chance for right party. H. S., 236 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; about 20 years of age; must be accurate; state nationality and experience and salary expected. Y 285 Times Annex.

STOCK AND ORDER CLERK, experienced, wanted by wholesale novelty house; state experience, salary, and references. O 82 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Wanted, a competent working janitor-superintendent, who has his own tools and is thoroughly competent to make all minor repairs to apartment house property; none but a high-class man considered. Apply after 2 P. M., Room 1804, 505 5th Av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

JOHN McMURRON.—RELATIVES OF JOHN McMurron, deceased, please communicate with L. R. Grabill, Room 414, District Building, Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED—Male.

STOCK CLERKS.—Young men with stationery experience; good salary; permanent position; rapid advancement. Apply by letter or after 11 A. M., Goldsmith Bros. The Big Stationery Store, 77 Nassau St.

TEACHER (male or female) of history in up-to-date institution, high school; must be college graduate, who has specialized in subject. Apply personally at 470 West 145th St., at 4 P. M. Bring credentials.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS. Apply to W. A. Raser, chief train dispatcher, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Harlem River, 132d St, Willis Av., Bronx.

THE WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., HAVE THE FOLLOWING OPENINGS IN THEIR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:

ASSEMBLERS AND BENCH HANDS.
First-class men, experienced in blueprint and micrometer work.

BOYS.
Must be 16, for mail and messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement.

DRAFTSMEN.
High-class men, experienced in the designing and drafting of small machines and apparatus; steady position and excellent opportunity for advancement along engineering lines. Call or write.

GLASS WORKERS.
Expert men, industrious and competent, for bulb blowing and stem making; right men can work overtime. Double time for Sunday work; earn $50 a week.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS
and model makers; high-class men on small electrical and mechanical apparatus; must be accustomed to using blueprints, micrometers; steady positions; advancement.

MACHINISTS.
Thoroughly experienced all-around machinists.

MILLWRIGHTS.
Experienced on general factory work; steady position, good pay.

YOUNG MEN
with high school education, $8-$9 start; excellent opportunity to advance along engineering lines.

CALL
57 BETHUNE STREET,
NEAR WEST ST.,
6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

TOOLMAKERS WANTED ON JIG AND FIXTURE WORK FOR U. S. MACHINE GUNS; TIME AND ONE HALF FOR ALL OVER FORTY-EIGHT HOURS AND A 12½% BONUS EVERY THREE MONTHS, 10% EXTRA IS PAID FOR NIGHT WORK. ALSO HIGH-GRADE TOOL DESIGNERS AND DETAIL DRAFTSMEN. WE SOLICIT NO CORRESPONDENCE FROM ANY ONE WORKING ON GOVERNMENT MUNITION WORK. APPLY BY LETTER OR IN PERSON, STATING NATIONALITY, AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND WAGES WANTED, ALSO HOW SOON YOU COULD REPORT FOR WORK, IN YOUR FIRST LETTER. ADDRESS COLT'S PATENT FIREARMS MFG. COMPANY, MERIDEN, CONN., EMPLOYMENT DEPT.

VISE AND BENCH HANDS, first class. Mergenthaler Linotype, 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

WINDOW DRESSER.—Experienced women's furnishing. Call after 10, Meltzner's, 2,156 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN.—A large corporation has an opportunity for a young man, (Christian firm,) with accounting knowledge, possessing initiative and the ability to compile analytical statements and reports of operations and finances; the opportunity for advancement depends on the man himself; necessary for applicant to state full experience, education, and salary expected. M 327 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted by large textile concern, with thorough commercial education, preferably with knowledge of dry goods, export, and typewriting, as office assistant; must be willing and reliable; state in own handwriting full details, references, and salary expected. A 343 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted, able to operate Underwood typewriter, shorthand unnecessary; must write plain, legible hand; hours 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.; steady position; $12 to start, with increase if satisfactory. Call Friday morning, between 10 and 11, Employment Office, Automobile Club of America, 251 West 54th St., New York City.

YOUNG MAN in billing department, large insurance brokerage firm; must be rapid, accurate figurer, and have some knowledge bookkeeping; steady employment and good prospects to attentive, energetic worker; state experience, age, nationality, and religion. P 235 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted understanding labor work; also stenography and clerical work; good salary and chance for advancement. Reply by letter only, stating references and experience, Pacific Motor Car Exchange Co., 221 West 58d St.

YOUNG MAN wanted to do office work; one with experience preferred; exceptional opportunity; salary to begin, $8 per week. Address letter to Room 1004, 200 Madison Av., New York City.

YOUNG MAN, over 21, of good character and record, to assist manager in large corporation; excellent future. Write, with full details of experience and salary last received, Underwood & Underwood, 6 East 39th.

YOUNG MAN. Bright, ambitious, to handle orders in mill supply house; good opportunity; write, giving experience and salary desired. B. M., 210 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN between 24 and 30 years, with clerical and filing experience, one with some knowledge of bookkeeping and stenography preferred; salary $18 to start; opportunity for future. A 379 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17-18, with some high school education, to start as runner in a Wall St. bank; good opportunity for advancement. M 209 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 16 to 18 years, office work; good chance for advancement. Apply own handwriting, Max Lipschitz, 39 West 32d.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY. CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 1.

SPANISH TRANSLATORS; MUST BE CITIZENS; WE HAVE A LARGE NUMBER OF UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR HIGH-GRADE MEN OF GOOD EDUCATION; SALARY $1,200 PER ANNUM.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 115 BROADWAY.
J. J. McLAUGHLIN, C. P. HASSON.
Office manager and accountant for St. Louis, $2,400; factory employment manager, $2,000; factory pay roll man, $1,800. Call 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

DRAFTSMEN.—Shipbuilding out of town, 8-hour day, double time, overtime, two marine, $30-$40 per week; two structural steel, $35-$40; six tracers, $20-$25. Office Service Co., 149 Broadway.

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: Patrolmen J. J. de Martini, to 2d Insp. Dist., for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Jan. 12. To 6th Insp. Dist., from precincts indicated, for 30 days, from 4 P. M., Jan. 14; Martin Walsh, 79; William Whipple, 144; John O'Brien, 89; James Gallagher, 151.

Sick leave: Patrol. P. J. Fitzgerald, 63, 90 days, from 8 A. M., Jan. 13.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Patrol. F. J. Dolloff, 69, from 7:10 P. M., Dec. 14, to 12 P. M., Jan. 2; E. D. Brosnan, Traffic Div., Sub-division D, from 8 A. M., Jan. 3, during disability; J. R. Shaw, 166, from 4:15 P. M., Dec. 31, during disability.

Fire Department.

Detail to attend funeral of Lieut. C. J. Murphy, Eng. 26, from his late residence, 467 West 34th Street, Borough of Manhattan, at 9:45 A. M., Sat., Jan. 12, thence to the Church of St. Michael, 412 West 34th Street. Interment at Calvary Cemetery. A battalion of two companies, ten men to each company, commanded by Capt. E. A. Hotchkiss, H. & L. 20; companies will be commanded, respectively, by Lieut. J. C. Brennan, Eng. 2, and Lieut. P. J. Nolan, Eng. 40. The pallbearers will be: Lieuts. G. A. Buchanan, Eng. 18; J. P. McDonald, No. 2, Eng. 19; W. F. Kempf, Eng. 76; J. J. Klanne, Eng. 56. The chiefs of the 1st to the 8th Battalions, inclusive, and the 13th and 16th Battalions, will detail two men each, who, with the above detail, will report, in full uniform, at 9:20 A. M. at the quarters of Eng. 34, 440 West 33d Street, proceed to above residence, and, after services at the church, accompany the remains a reasonable distance, when detail will be dismissed and return to quarters. Two officers and twelve men of Eng. 26 will follow the hearse as mourners. It is requested that all members of the department on regular leaves of absence, and those who may be excused for that purpose, attend the funeral as a mark of respect to the deceased.

The Chief of the 9th Battalion will detail an officer, engineer of steamer and one man, and the Chiefs of the 10th, 11th, and 12th Battalions, two men each, to report at the quarters of Eng. 26, at 8:30 A. M., for duty during the absence of that company.

Members of the Department Band will be directed to report to Engineer of Steamer T. S. Richards, at the quarters of Eng. 34, at 9:20 A. M., on the above date.

Details, while on sick report, to Office Chief of Department, to take effect at 9 A. M., Jan. 11: Engineer of Steam J. C. Cregin, Engine Co. 74; fireman 1st grade J. D. Wanzer, Engine Co. 294.

Following members of the department band will be excused for eight hours, from 6 P. M., and directed to report to Engineer of Steamer T. S. Richards, at Terrace Garden, East Fifty-eighth Street, at 8 P. M., Friday, Jan. 11: J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; A. Hothersall, Eng. 31; Ralph Bornholz, Eng. 36; J. J. D'Asevedo, Eng. 58; C. W. Rau, Jr., Eng. 60; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 68; H. G. Stein, Eng. 71; William Klein, No. 1, Eng. 72; William Clancy, Eng. 74; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; Walter Holland, Eng. 76; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 92; W. C. Klein, Eng. 220; F. Ergenziner, Eng. 237; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 249; Frank M. Munn, Eng. 250; C. A. Spangenberg, Eng. 254; Edward Knapp, Eng. 258; H. B. Becher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 263; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 277; T. S. Richards, Eng. 282; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287, (2d Sec.;) A. T. Cole, Eng. 290; P. G. Hettrich, Eng. 295; W. V. Werner, H. & L. 1; T. H. Malkin, H. & L. 9; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 26, Henry Oltmann, H. & L. 28; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 34; T. T. McGrath, H. & L. 45; R. C. Fraser, H. & L. 80; G. J. Lachat, Jr., H. & L. 104; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 113; Charles Charous, H. & L. 117; George Olsen, H. & L. 124; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; Herman Brenner, H. & L. 140; Joseph Miller, No. 3, H. & L. 144; W. F. Gallagher, H. & L. 146; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; John Schifferdecker, Hose 5.

Special leaves of absence: Fireman 1st grade F. M. Lennon, Eng. 55, for 48 hours, from 8 A. M., Jan. 12; engineer of steamer C. J. F. Dougherty, Eng. 66, for 48 hours, from 8 A. M., Jan. 17; fireman 1st grade T. McGinn, H. & L. Co. 26, for 12 hours, from 8 A. M., Jan. 18; fireman 1st grade C. S. Corbett, Eng. 73, for 24 hours, from 8 P. M., Jan. 11; fireman 1st grade Edward Manning, H. & L. Co. 125, for 24 hours, from 8 A. M., Jan. 11.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

C. P. A., (seniors,) $4,000; accountant-office manager, $4,000; cashier-accountant; salesmen; assistant Superintendent, (knowledge typewriting-bookkeeping.) Mighill, Flatiron Building.

Instruction.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our new, easy system; send for Booklet T and special offer. Universal Business Inst., Pullman Bldg., New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Institute, 97 Pullman Bldg., N. Y.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS. Splendid profession; individual instruction; best radio course in city; write or call today for booklet. Radio School, 157 E. 86th St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES. Three months' course. Students on probation. 32 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FACTORY FOR SALE.
Three-story and basement; about 45,000 square feet; equipped with power plant, 150 H. P.; best location Brooklyn for obtaining help and shipping facilities; also five-story and basement modern loft building. Inquire Victor Mirsky, 60 Graham Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 656 Stagg.

A GOOD BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.
For sale, a nice department store in the City of Bethlehem, Pa., the greatest boomed city in the United States today. Inventory fifty to sixty thousand dollars, which can be reduced considerably if desired. Building can be bought or leased. For full particulars address Y 229 Times Annex.

Investing financial interests are invited to observe public's openly displayed appreciation of novel commercial motor propelled vehicle that cuts one-third off haulage costs, now being exhibited Auto Show, Grand Central Palace, northeast section, fourth floor. Tri-Ton Corporation, mfrs., 250 West 54th.

Established concern will sell limited amount of six 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock with liberal bonus of common to raise capital to enlarge business; conservative and lucrative investment. Address O 379 Times Downtown.

MANUFACTURER'S AGENT, Chicago and Middle West, new sales manager large corporation, will make change Feb. 1; clean and progressive record; age 34, married. H. B. Hoeglund, 5,914 Magnolia Av., Chicago, Ill.

Hair goods and toilet articles business; 17,000 orders taken for hair work, 3,000 orders from customers outside Montreal; price $35,000, cash payment $20,000. "X.," P. O. Box 1934, Montreal.

For sale, Plainfield, N. J., established men's clothing and furnishing business; desirable location; excellent opportunity; sales $30,000, inventory $8,500. Y 247 Times Annex.

Multigraphing and public stenography business, established in high-class building; rent free; wonderful opportunity for stenographer; $2,000. A. W., 89 Times.

CATERER wanted in non-housekeeping apartment on Madison Ave., southeast corner of 78th St.

For Sale.—11,000 names women mail-order buyers. "T.," Box 86, Station F.

FOR SALE.

WE MAKE AND SELL ONLY NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS AND CREDIT FILES. LOWEST PRICES. SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS. NO INTEREST CHARGES. WRITTEN GUARANTEE. OLD REGISTERS REPAIRED, REBUILT, BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED. THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., N. Y. OFFICE, 1,170 BROADWAY, N. Y. C. TEL. MAD. SQ. 6410. BROOKLYN OFFICE, 75 COURT ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y. TEL. MAIN 2517. JERSEY CITY OFFICE, 24 NEWARK AV., JERSEY CITY, N. J. TEL. MONTGOMERY 2611.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES. New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments. THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 452 Broadway.

Mink-lined man's coat, Persian lamb collar, cuffs; 80 skins; almost new. Address Box 853 Times, 2 Rector St.

Purchase and Exchange.

Dictaphone Wanted.—Must be in perfect condition and reasonable. Room 804, 41 Park Row.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED. 3 months, $5; non-visibles. 3 months, $7.50; visibles. THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 4738.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The War Department issued the following orders today.

Medical Reserve Corps.

Lake, 1st Lt. E. T., to Canal Zone
Leake, 1st Lt. N. E., to Camp Greene.
Staley, Capt. J. C., and McFarland, Capt. W. L., to Army Gen. Hosp. 6, at Ft. McPherson.
Einhorn, Capt. M., and Kirwin, 1st Lt. T. J., previous orders revoked.
Gallagher, 1st Lt. B., hon. discharged.
Goldman, 1st Lt. H., to Camp Gordon.
Post, 1st Lt. M. H., to Base Hosp. 33, at Albany.
Hartgraves, 1st Lt. T. A., and Skelton, 1st Lt. W. B., to Camp Travis.
Dickson, 1st Lt. J. D., to Hoboken.
Earle, 1st Lt. G. W., to Camp Cody.
Menefee, 1st Lt. B. F., to Camp Custer.
Metz, Capt. A. R., to Cornell Med. College for inst., then to Base Hosp. 13, at Hoboken.
Williams, Maj. L. R., and Meader, Capt. M. F., will report to Surg.Gen.
Hamilton, 1st Lt. C. D., to Camp Wadsworth.
Gregory, 1st Lt. D. A., to Letterman Gen. Hosp.
Magee, 1st Lt. I. J., and Barker, 1st Lt. W. G., to Camp Lewis.

Following to Army Med. School:
Joseph, Capt. D. R.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Jackson, H. F. | Kraus, W. M.
Phillips, C. | Nammack, C. H.

Porter, 1st Lt. W. R., to Camp Sevier as medical member of physical examining unit of Av. Sec. of Sig. C.
Parker, 1st Lt. H. R., to Los Angeles as medical member of examining board and recruiting officer.
Dyer, Maj. I., is authorized to attend a meeting of National Board of Med. Examiners at New York.
Rogers, 1st Lt. E. A., to Camp Devens.
Wheeler, 1st Lt. H. L., to Camp Bowie.
Bond, 1st Lt. R. G., hon. discharged.
Breckinbridge, Capt. S. D., previous orders amended to read, Breckinridge.
House, Capt. M. E., and Roberts, 1st Lt. D. W., hon. discharged.
Brant, Capt. N. D., previous orders revoked.
Collins, 1st Lt. C. D., and Matteson, 1st Lt. G. W., to Ft. Riley for inst.
Allis, Capt. J. A., and Bluestone, 1st Lt. B. M., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
Schule, 1st Lt. P. A., to Ft. Leavenworth.
McClary, 1st Lt. S., 3d, and Rogers, 1st Lt. E. C., hon. discharged.
McCloskey, Capt. J. F., to Hoboken, pending arrival of evac. hosp. No. 2, then to duty in that hosp.
Cash, Capt. S. L.; Willoughby, 1st Lt. M. K., and Seppie, 1st Lt. C. G., to Camp Wheeler to examine command for tuberculosis, then to Ft. Barrancas, Ft. Dade, and to Key West Barracks for same duty.
Signorelli, 1st Lt. J., to Camp Greenleaf, for inst.
Walker, Capt. J. H., and Tosbach, 1st Lt. C. E., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
Wade, 1st Lt. L. L., to Kelly Field with Av. Sec. of Sig. C.
Ash, 1st Lt. R. M., and Soldini, 1st Lt. E. C., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
Grace, Capt. R., to Camp Sevier, with Av. Sec. of Sig. C.
Edgerton, 1st Lt. M. T., Jr., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst.
Weir, 1st Lt. E. A., to Camp MacArthur, with Av. Sec. of Sig. C.
Thomson, 1st Lt. W. J., to Ft. Riley for inst.

Following to Convalescent Camp No. 2, at Camp Greenleaf.
Meyer, Capt. V. J.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Allen, M. | Harper, C. N.
Burroughs, L. G. | Hatch, P. L.
Cadick, G. W. | Lurie, G. A.
Eaddy, J. D. | Selwell, H. S.

Following now at or under orders to Camp Johnston, appointed to constitute a board to examine troops at that place for mental and nervous diseases:
CAPTAINS.
Ricksher, C. | Finlayson, A. D.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Bogan, R. | Gould, J. A.
Fleming, W. J. | Hatcher, G. A.
Ford, W. A.

Goldblatt, 1st Lt. L. J., and Myers, 1st Lt. H. S., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
Leinbach, 1st Lt. S. A., hon. discharged.
Cooper, 1st Lt. H., to Wilbur Wright Field, with Av. Sec. of Sig. C.
Bishop, 1st Lt. W. D., to Wilbur Wright Field.
Whitehead, 1st Lt. R. E., and Massey, 1st Lt. T. H., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
Morse, 1st Lt. R. A., to Camp Lewis.
Stockton, 1st Lt. H. T., and Lemaire, 1st Lt. W. W., to Camp Meade, with 23d Engs.
Bogan, 1st Lt. R.; Fleming, 1st Lt. W. J.; Gould, 1st Lt. J. A., and Hatcher, 1st Lt. G. A., to Camp Johnston to examine troops for mental and nervous diseases.

Following to Convalescent Camp No. 1, Camp Greenleaf:
Haymaker, Capt. O. H.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Carleton, W. W. | Parrish, T. E.
Guinn, W. B. | Rumage, W. T.
Hamner, J. L. | Sharp, R. C.
Parlett, R. V. | Smith, W. H.

Bevill, 1st Lt. S. D., to Camp Johnston.
Feingold, 1st Lt. I. J., to Newport News, to examine troops for tuberculosis.
Pillow, 1st Lt. R., Jr., to Camp Greenleaf, for inst.
Wood, 1st Lt. A. H., and Kenworthy, 1st Lt. J. M., previous orders amended to direct them to report on Jan. 15.

Following to Camp Devins:
Sigman, Capt. J. M.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Arnold, B. C. | Cox, O. F., Jr.
Baldwin, A. M. | Gettings, J. H.
Brobst, J. R.

Following to Camp Meade, in Base Hosp.:
Walker, Capt. W.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Foerster, H. R. | Lingle, C. P.
Grim, D. S. | Taylor, W. N.
Hooper, J. W.

Bibby, 1st Lt. E., and Lewis, 1st Lt. C. F., to Camp Grant.
Stammel, 1st Lt. C. A., Jr., to Camp Sherman.

Following to Camp Cody:
Mattison, Maj. J. A.
CAPTAINS.
Sprague, C. H. | Walker, J. D.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Avata, A. | Fregeau, A. N.
Perkins, J. D., Jr. | Tiffany, A. C.
Kirk, 1st Lt. C. H., to Cornell Med. College for inst.

Coast Artillery.

McKenzie, Capt. A. L., N.Y.N.G., hon. discharged.
Harrington, 2d Lt. E. G., N.G., orders amended to read Horigan.
Phipps, Maj. F. H., Jr., to Coast Defenses of San Fran.
Gates, 2d Lt. P. H., and Smith, 2d Lt. W. L., to Ft. Sill School of Fire.
Clark, Maj. T. A., will report to Chief of Ord.
Mix, Capt. G. A., assigned to 54th, relieving Maj. E. D. Powers.
Wheeler, Lt.Col., to Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay.
Mix, Capt. G. A., to Coast Defenses of Portland.
Suydam, 1st Lt. J. R., Jr., N.G., appointed to same grade in Ord. R.C.
Brooks, Capt. J. A., Jr.; Kirk, Capt. J.; Borden, Capt. W. A., and Quinton, Capt. A. B., appointed to same grades in Ord. Dept.

Following to School of Fire, Ft. Sill, for inst.:
Wright, Maj. A. G.
CAPTAINS.
Roberts, W. T. | Jeffries, J. T.
Davis, N. K.
Chapman, 1st Lt. L. B.
Faust, 2d Lt. H. P.

Wiley, Capt. W. T., to R.C. to Coast Defenses of Boston.

Quartermaster Corps.

Austin, Maj. W. A., to Wash. for consultation with Qm. Gen., then to Camp Lee to inspect aux. remount depot 305, then to his station.
O'Neill, 1st Lt. J. H., N.A., to Repair Shop Unit 305, at El Paso.
Kruesi, 2d Lt. J.; Baxter, 2d Lt. N. E., and Grant, 2d Lt. H. B., to Camp Johnston as inst. in Auto Truck Div.
Gates, 2d Lt. C. W., and Seltner, 2d Lt. R. L., to Camp Johnston in Mtr. Cycle Div.
Beardslee, Capt. N. M., prev. orders revoked.

Following of N.A. will report to Cmdg. Off. of Mechanical Repair Shop Unit 304, in command of machine shop truck units indicated:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Barnico, W. J., 301; Kasper, J., 302; Canty, D. J., 303.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Knauss, R. W., 304; Emerson, R. W., 305; Dobbin, E. S., 306.

Willis, 2d Lt. A. H., to Camp Sheridan as asst. Camp. Qm.

Following of N.A. to duty as asst. to Div. Qm., Camp Bowie.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Isham, 2d Lt. C. W.; Fetter, 2d Lt. L. H., and Kahn, 2d Lt. D. E., to Camp Bowie as assts. to Div. Qm.
Weber, 2d Lt. J. K., promoted to be 1st Lt., to Camp Logan as Qm. of Base Hosp.
Griffin, 2d Lt. H., will report Qm. Gen.
Taber, 2d Lt. W. T., to Camp Custer, as asst. to Camp Qm.
Winterburn, Maj. G. W., to this city for conference with Qm. Gen., then to his station.
Maxwell, 2d Lt. A. J., will report to Qm. Gen.
Meskill, 1st Lt. R. J., to Camp Johnston, as Qm. and Adjt.
Everest, 2d Lt. D., will report to Qm. Gen.
McCuen, 2d Lt. R. W., appointed to be 1st Lt. in N.G.
Hill, 2d Lt. J. A., will report to Qm. Gen.
Following of N.A. to report to Cmdg Officer, Mech. Repair Shop Unit No. 304, for duty with Machine Shop Truck Units indicated:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Drach, K. G., 307. | Longenecker, R. C., 309.
Hughes, W. M., 308. | Tucker, W. N., 310.

Lore, Capt. C. B., to Camp Greenleaf as Qm. of Evac. Hosp. No. 8.
Parker, Capt. F. E., to Camp Johnston.
Archer, 2d Lt. H. L., appointed to be Capt. in Adjt. Gen's. R.C., and assigned to Camp Fremont as asst. Div. Adjt.
King, Capt. A. G., to Nat. Adjustment Commission, vice Capt. J. L. Beatty, Qm.R.C., relieved.
Easterly, 2d Lt. F. C., and McMullen, 2d Lt. R. J., to Ft. Riley as assts. to Qm. in comd. of Motor Truck Cos. Nos. 347 and 382.

Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Following will report to the Chief of Ord.:
CAPTAINS.
Gill, B. B. | Cox, H. L.
Loring, E. J. | Lewis, W. L.
Allison, P. W.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Allen, K. L. | Emerson, H. M.
Nicoll, W. L. | Haist, T. E.
Brent, R. C.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Russell, E. S. | Hamilton, F. C.
Eberhardt, J. H. | Skerrett, W. H. W.
Boorman, J. A. | Ziegler, W., Jr.

Following to Kenosha, Wis., at the Nash Motors Co.:
CAPTAINS.
Stokes, C. L. | Sorge, F.
Taft, W. S. | Varley, W. H.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Spencer, C. B. | Reynolds, E. B.
Taylor, A. | Barry, D. S.
Chambers, A. B. | Monahan, O. F.
Schaffer, F. L. | Cowles, E. B.
Dimond, G. A. | Frevert, C. B.
Hoey, B. C. | Lane, W. K.
Pritchard, L. C.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Sherrerd, N. D. | Stackman, G. D.
Whitcomb, W. H. | Rocke, L. L.
Murray, H. D. | Newton, B. B.
Jamieson, F. M. | Carlisle, S. R.
Berolzheimer, A. C.

Martin, 2d Lt. H. W., to Jackson, Mich., at plant of the Sparks Withington Co. and by letter to the Chief of Ord.
Allen, 2d Lt. W. D., to Chicago.
String, Capt. J. S., to New York.
Warner, 2d Lt. D. C., to Boston.
Atherton, 1st Lt. W. H.; Pingel, 1st Lt. C. E., and French, 1st Lt. G. D., to Rock Island, Ill.
Starr, Maj. J. P., to South Bethlehem.
Conroy, 2d Lt. R. T., to Richmond.
Stirn, 2d Lt. F. R., to Pawtucket.
Roche, 2d Lt. M. F., to Gibbstown, N. J.
Coholan, 2d Lt. G. M., to one plant of Whitehouse Lecomte Mfg. Co. and by letter to the Chief of Ord.
Greene, 2d Lt. C. F., previous orders revoked.
Livermore, Capt. P. W., will report to Chief War College Div.
Proctor, 1st Lt. J. F., to Lowell.
Conrad, Maj. C. K., previous orders amended to read Conard, Maj. C. K.
Bailey, 1st Lt. L. M., previous orders to read Bailey, 2d Lt. L. M.
Lyon, 2d Lt. Sidney L., previous orders amended to read Lyon, 2d Lt. S. Lockwood.
Cryder, Capt. H. C., absence from Dec. 4 to Jan. 4 on account of sickness, is approved and made of record.

Medical Corps.

Fennel, 1st Lt. F. A., to Army Medical School as inst.
Pelzman, 1st Lt. I. A., to Camp Meade.
Leenheer, Capt. C. A., promoted to be a Major.
Pavy, 1st Lt. A. B., to Camp Fremont.

Ordnance Department.

Shurtleff, Capt. D. K., temp. detailed to the grade of Lt. Col.
Lewis, Capt. B. O., temp. detailed to grade of Maj.
Cryder, Capt. H. C., previous orders revoked.
Thummel, Maj. C. B., detailed to the grade of Maj.

Signal Corps.

Harmon, Maj. H. R., to Kelly Field.
Christie, Capt. C. A., to Camp Sevier.
Jennings, 1st Lt. H., to Langley Field.
Mooney, Capt. F. V., and Hessig, Capt. J. T., to Camp Hancock.

Following to Camp Hancock, reporting to Col. C. G. Hall:
CAPTAINS.
Wainwright, J. | Biggs, C. E.
Nickerson, L. J. | McEachin, E.
Breunig, C. H. | Balzart, S. A.
Ondrieck, F.

Saville, 1st Lt. T., to Langley Field.
Marburger, 1st Lt. G. L., to Toronto, Canada, with Av. Sec. of Sig.C.
Hall, Lt. Col. C. G., temp. appointed to be Col. in Av. Sec.
Kirtland, Maj. R. C., temp. appointed to be Lt. Col in Av. Sec.

Signal Reserve Corps.

Following to participate in flights:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Patterson, G. B. | Fry, G. K.
Earle, M. | Gray, N. N.
Miller, C. | Paul, S. H.
Snowden, C. N.

Albro, 1st Lt. H. B., to Millington, Tenn.
Hill, 1st Lt. K. P., to army balloon school.
Bellows, 1st Lt. C. M., and Vincent, 1st Lt. J. D., to Garden City.
Malone, 2d Lt. J. F., will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Molthau, 1st Lt. E. H., previous orders amended to read Molthan, 1st Lt. E. H.
Suckert, 1st Lt. L. W., and Terrell, 1st Lt. W. L., to Morrison, Va.
Cobb, 1st Lt. C., will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Sutton, 1st Lt. H. A., to Kelly Field.
Gaines, 1st Lt. C. C., to Chanute Field.
Foster, 1st Lt. F. B., to Camp Taliaferro.
Eckels, 1st Lt. J. M., will report to the Chief Sig. Off.

Following to Camp Taliaferro:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Case, L. E. | Hall, O. J.
Clearwater, J. D. | Sibold, G. V.

Pyles, 1st Lt. C. E., to Scott Field.
Pattern, 2d Lt. H. C., will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Smith, 2d Lt. K. W., to Mount Clemens.
Satterlee, 1st Lt. E. L., to Wash. for temp. duty; thence to Morrison, Va.
Smith, 2d Lt. K. W., to Selfridge Field.
Steinle, 1st Lt. F., to Rockwell Field.
York, Capt. A. C., to San Antonio, Tex.
Christy, 2d Lt. L. A., will report to the Chief Sig. Off.
Regan, 1st Lt. M. C., to Camp Morse.

Following promoted to be 2d Lts.:
SERGEANTS.
Dodd, M. R. | Brooks, L. V. V.
CORPORALS.
Ker, D. | Meyers, H. L.
Wilson, E. B. | Kirkham, J. E.
Zewadski, O. B. | Gresham, J. L.
Dugan, H. E. | Nichols, H. A.
Marschuetz, E. G.
PRIVATES FIRST CLASS.
Chamberlin, A. N. | Person, L. C.
Dyer, G. S. | Yates, F. V.
Henry, C. A. | Reed, M. J.
Drummond, F. C. | Williams, E., Jr.
Mayforth, H. A. | Fischer, P. C.
Lawrence, M. M. | Montgomery, H. E.
Clark, A. L. | Shay, R. J.
Aldrich, P. H. | McHugo, M. E.
Johnson, A. T. | Rainbridge, J. G.
Wisegarver, G. E. | Ashley, H. H.

Loeb, 2d Lt. L. D., will report to the Chief Sig.Off. of army.
Elliott, 1st Lt. E., to Camp Taliaferro.
Roberts, 1st Lt. L., to Fort Worth.
Whitfield, 2d Lt. C. A., to Camp Vail.

Infantry Reserve Corps.

Fletcher, Capt. P. K., appointed to same grade in Eng.R.C.
Dickinson, 1st Lt. C. R., appointed to N.G. and assigned to Camp Wheeler.
Patton, 2d Lt. J. S., appointed to same grade in Qm.C. and assigned to Camp Beauregard as cmdg. off. of Motor Truck Co. No. 338.
Wiechmann, 2d Lt. W. G., will report to Chief Mil. Intel. Sec., War College Div., Gen. Staff.
Way, 2d Lt. W. D., appointed to N.G. and assigned to Camp Beauregard.
Wallace, R. B., 2d Lt., to Camp Funston.

Veterinary Reserve Corps.

Swanger, 2d Lt. G. W., to Camp Upton to organize a mobile sec. for duty overseas.
McCormack, 2d Lt. W. D., to Camp Jackson as inst. in horseshoeing.

Following to Camp Wheeler:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Handley, G. A. | Kendrick, L. R.
King, M. | Laurence, H. N.
Strickland, R. J.

Following to Aux. Remount Depot at Camp Kearny for duty:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Becker, R. H. | Carnahan, C. H.
Cooper, P. O. | Gaskill, R.
Petersen, H. C.

Bear, 2d Lt. F. L., to Aux. Remount Depot at Camp Logan.
Traylor, 2d Lt. J. T., to Aux. Remount Depot at Camp MacArthur.
Moore, 2d Lt. L. E., to Camp Upton with Corps Mobile Vet. Hosp. being organized there.

Infantry.

Steedman, Capt. H. L., N.Y.N.G., hon. discharged.
Graham, 1st Lt. M. J., prev. orders amended, to Camp Sherman in comd. of fire truck and hose company.
MacNider, 2d Lt. H., prev. orders amended to assign him to 9th.
Hathaway, 1st Lt. P.; Emerson, 1st Lt. C., and Bossi, 1st Lt. J. T., transferred to 9th Mach. Gun Bat.
Dodge, 1st Lt. E. J., transferred to 4th.
Sweeney, 1st Lt. H. C., and Cook, 1st Lt. L. H., transferred to 7th Mach. Gun Bat.
Moorhead, 2d Lt. J. K., transferred to 22d.
Following to Richmond for examination for aviation service, then to their stations:
Dame, 2d Lt. R. L., 1st Reg.; Warren, 2d Lt. G. S.; Nabb, 2d Lt. M. J.; Cillin, 2d Lt. G. H., to Richmond for examination for av. sec.
Tolman, 2d Lt. C. A. C., 57th to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Austin, for training as a pilot.
Wheeler, 2d Lt. W. D., appointed to same grade in Sig. R.C.

Following transferred to 88th:
CAPTAINS.
McMillen, D. R. | Parkinson, P. D.
Rowe, G. L. | James, H. W.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Nixon, L. H. | Ledford, S.
Freehoff, W. F. | Thebaud, D. E.

Aiken, V. W., 4th, previous orders revoked.
Adams, Maj. F., transferred to 38th.
Faulkner, Capt. W. D., transferred to 4th.
Vestal, Capt. M. P., transferred to 4th.

Following are transferred to 7th:
CAPTAINS.
McMurray, C. M. | Harrison, J. H.
Langwill, W. G. | Ditto, R. C.
Russell, N. B. | Reaney, J. H.

Bandholtz, Capt. C. H., to service in Ord. Dept., grade Capt.
Akin, Capt. S. B., 49th, to service in Sig.C.
McComb, Maj. J. C.; Silvester, Capt. L. McD.; Richardson, Capt. F., and Pope, 1st Lt. A. P., transferred to 80th.
Following are hon. discharged:
CAPTAINS of N. Y. N. G.
Sullivan, H. E. | Thompson, N. W.
Dean, J. J. | Coffin, C. R.
Wheelock, W. F. | Dillon, E. M.
Coonradt, 1st Lt. A. V., Colo. N. G.
Schultz, 2d Lt. C. F., Mo. N. G.

Field Artillery.

Reynolds, Maj. C. C., to Camp Custer.
Robinson, Col. J. P., to Camp Jackson.
Following transferred to the 76th F.A., (15th Cav.:)
Heaton, Col. W. G.; Grant, Capt. J. E.; Bank, 1st Lt. C. C.; Prettyman, 1st Lt. G. W. L., and McClellan, 1st Lt. G. W., transferred to 76th.
Sanborn, Capt. H. R., to Leon Springs.
Pratt, Lt. Col. R. S., and Wood Lt. Col. N. F., previous orders revoked.
Young, Capt. W. C., temp. detail in the Ord. Dept.

Following O.R.C. and N. A. appointed to N.G.:
CAPTAINS.
Michaelson, M. E. | Banks, H. W.
McMahon, J. B.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Goodenough, S. P. | Springer, G. W.
Redwine, R. P. | Rockwell, K. V.
Bowland, S. A. | Miller, V. H.
Prigmore, R. H. | Vandeusen, D. C.
Poole, S. P. | Miller, L.
Moss, S. A. | Dorsey, D. J.
Forsie, L. C.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Wingart, E. W. | Van Brunt, J., Jr.
McCrae, S. | McKissick, C.
Shephard, J. H. | Williams, C. E.
Lauder, M. W. | Denvir, F. J.
Allmond, A. | Pawling, G. B.
Walker, D. | Boder, R.
Porter, C. H. | Pausch, F. L.
Wornall, J. | Schieneman, A. J.
Gale, A. C. | Hudson, H. J.
Burke, M., Jr. | Gettys, F. M.
Brown, W. H. | Schuster, R. M.
Powers, W. P. | Newbury, C. C.
Bowman, L. B. | Halley, E. B.
Selleck, L. M. | Davidson, P. L.
Ellis, G. W. | Murphy, T. E.
Griffin, J. W. | Hunting, M. S.
Clark, R. O.

Sanitary Corps.

Mahon, Capt. J. M., to Camp Greenleaf.
Vaughan, Capt. H. F., previous orders revoked.
Mattill, Capt. H. A., to Army Med. School.
French, 1st Lt. A. T., to the following places to investigate and report upon conditions in connection with the combatting of venereal diseases, and upon the completion of this duty at Vancouver, Wash., will proceed to San Francisco, Houston, San Antonio, Denver, Cheyenne, Salt Lake City, Boise, and Vancouver.

Quartermasters' Reserve Corps.

Whitman, Capt. E. B., and Hunt, Capt. J. B., to Camp Johnston.
Wuttke, Capt. P., to Aux. Remount Depot 320, as Qm. and Adjt. at that depot.
Percless, Capt. A. E., will report to Qm. Gen.
Levy, Capt. S. E., to Camp MacArthur, as Camp Qm.
McGrath, Maj. T. J., to New York, as asst. to Depot Qm.
Donnelly, Capt. O., to Ft. Mason, Cal.
Martin, Capt. L., to Camp Fremont.
Barker, Capt. B. F., hon. discharged.

Veterinary Corps.

Lentz, Capt. J. B., to Camp Upton, to organize a corps at Mobile Vet. Hosp.
Hilty, Maj. R., to Camp Upton.

Following to Camp Upton, with the Vet. Hosp. being organized:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Pruner, O. S. | Balthaser, H. B.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Quarll, J. T. | Ryder, D.

Engineer Reserve Corps.

Breed, 1st Lt. C. W., appointed to be Capt.
Dushee, 2d Lt. B. H., and Suverkrop, 2d Lt. L., promoted to be 1st Lts.
Lewis, 1st Lt. W. H., appointed to same grade in Ord. R.C.
Ballantine, Maj. N. D., appointed to same grade in Sig. R.C.
Kellog, 1st Lt. J. P., Miss. N.G., appointed to same grade in Eng. R.C.
Braine, 1st Lt. D. L., to Hoboken, N. J.
Boyle, 1st Lt. E. A., previous orders amended so as to direct him to report to off. in charge Gen. Eng. Depot.
Frost, 2d Lt. E. F., assigned to 20th.
Powell, Capt. T. J., assigned to the 308th.
Gray, Capt. G. E., previous orders revoked.

Following assigned to 23d Engs.
CAPTAINS.
Randolph, R. L. | Jones, J.
Hall, O. A. | Heinecke, C. W.
Gray, G. E.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Hudson, R. J. | Felt, W. L.

Cassidy, Maj. J. F., and Thurston, Capt. E. T., to Camp Devens.
Day, Capt. S. S.; Dinsmore, 1st Lt. R. R., and Curley, 1st Lt. J. S., to Fort Myer.
Knox, Capt. L., to Camp Travis.
Durham, Maj. H. W., assigned to 41st.
Skaggs, Maj. J. H., and Piper, Maj. O. A., to Camp American Uni.
King, 1st Lt. T. R., and Folling, 1st Lt. B. N., to Camp Lee.
Following assigned to 56th:
CAPTAINS.
Baer, C. A. | Bryan, A. W.
Holden, W. W. | Herron, J. C.
Pengilly, J. H. | Thomson, W. H., Jr.
Potter, E. F. | Chandler, T.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Williams, E. F. | McRae, R.
Albert, L. F. | Elam, E. R.
Myers, F. D. | Grower, R. W.
Dinsmore, R. R. | Gross, J. H.
Belcher, P. W. | Aymond, W. E.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Herthe, S. S. | Scott, W. E.
Crocker, W. J., Jr. | Megargee, H. P.
Goldman, H. S. | Mangold, A. O.
Edwards, W. | Gauthier, J.
Watkins, E. H. | Talley, T. T., Jr.
Brunet, M. | Clark, J. W.

Dental Reserve Corps.

Porter, 1st Lt. H. W., to Camp Am. Univ.
Following to Camp Meade with 23d Engs.:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Dentry, C. G., Jr. | Lansdale, G. L.
Mathison, W. E. | Reichel, E. J.
Shaffer, J. G.

Miscellaneous.

Harper, 1st Lt. R. L., Army Amb. Ser., to Allentown.
Russell, 2d Lt. E. A., Cav. R.C., appointed to N. G. and assigned to Camp Bowie.
Abrams, 2d Lt. A., and Spofford, 2d Lt. C. B., Jr., Chemical Ser. Sec., N. A., to Mass. Inst. of Tech., Boston, pertaining to certain experimental work, then to their station.
Friel, 2d Lt. W. W., N. G., promoted to be 1st Lt. in N. G. and assigned to Camp Shelby.
Andrews, Maj. J. H. M., 103d Engs., N. G., appointed to same grade in Ord. R.C.
McCurley, J. F., appointed 2d Lt. in N. G. and assigned to Camp Hancock.
Raymond, Col. R. R., Engs., N. A., to duty as Eng. of Hawaiian Dept., relieving Col. T. H. Rees, C. of E.
Miller, Lt. Col. R. B., M. C.; Griffin, Maj. G. E., Vet. C., N. A.; Hart, Maj. W. L., M. C.; Walsh, Maj. W. H., M. R. C., and Moon, 1st Lt. J. G., Vet. Corps, N. A., will meet in this city to examine officers of Vet. C. for promotion.
Cameron, 1st Lt. W. S., Amb. Ser., N. A., to Allentown.
Wren, Maj. C. C., Judge Adv. Gen.'s Dept., N. A., appointed to N. G. and assigned to Camp Bowie.
Cholmeley-Jones, Capt. R. G., Adjt. Gens. Dept., N. A., to Hoboken on business pertaining to War Risk Ins. Bureau, then to this city.
Sultan, Lt. Col. D. I., C. of E., previous orders amended to direct him to proceed by next transport from Manila to San Francisco and report to Cmdg.Gen. West. Dept.
McCuen, 1st Lt. R. W., N. G., relieved from duty at Camp Greene.
Cordner, 1st Lt. F. N., Av. Sec., Sig. R.C., and Levy, Capt. L., M.R.C., will meet at Portland, Ore., to examine applicants for commission in Av. Sec. of Sig. R.C.
Ballamy, 1st Lt. J. H.; White, 1st Lt. W. M., and Dolph, 1st Lt. S. E., of N. G., promoted to be Capts. and assigned to Camp Hancock.
Crowell, 2d Lt. M., Adjt. Gens. Dept., N. A., to Newport News.
Cunningham, 2d Lt. J. M., Adjt. Gens. Dept., N. A., to Hoboken.
Volkmar, Capt. W. S., ret., detailed as prof. of mil. science and tactics at Leland Stanford Univ.
Bennett, Capt. W. E., Jr., ret., to his home.
Van Orsdale, Col. J. T., and Sharpe, Col. A. C., ret., previous orders revoked.
Hammond, 1st Lt. M., 302d Field Sig. Bat., to Camp Upton.
Powell, 1st Lt. L., ret., to home.
Mallon, Capt. G. H., N.A.; Milby, 2d Lt. G. A., O.R.C.; Boucher, 2d Lt. J. L., O.R.C., and Rossberg, 2d Lt. E. E., O.R.C., appointed to N.G. and assigned to Camp Logan.
Parker, Maj. LeR. T., Adv. Gens., O.R.C., appointed to N.G. and assigned to Camp McClellan.

Following of O.R.C. and N.A. appointed to N.G. and assigned to 35th Div. at Camp Doniphan:
CAPTAINS.
Ritter, R. | Weatherford, M. V.
Bingham, S. J. | Dyer, T. L.
Williams, W. W. | Thurston, W. W.
Jennings, T. H.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Sweet, W. W. | Schafer, C.
Wilson, D. H. | Wheeler, B. W.
Seaman, A. R. | Schulman, H.
Johnson, C. T. | Nottingham, W. K.
Beman, R. A. | McGann, H. K.
Strout, E. A., Jr. | Watzek, A. R.
Krueger, F. | Speidel, H. A.
Mackay, L. L. | Laughter, C.
Rolf, E. | Balzart, H. A.
Dedi, R. C. | Day, C. A.
Redman, J. A.

Lehmaier, 2d Lt. M.; Butlerbaugh, 2d Lt. W. E.; Bryan, 2d Lt. H. M., and Thiese, 2d Lt. W. J., of Adjt.Gens. Dept., N.A., to Hoboken, with Stat. Branch, in office of Cmdg.Gen.

Following of O.R.C.N.G. appointed and assigned to 34th Div. at Camp Beauregard:
CAPTAINS.
Longmire, J. P. | Russell, J. W.
Kline, 1st Lt. C. W.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Vance, C. B. | McLean, T. H.
Lewis, D. J. | Clyburn, B. H.
Lake, J. P. | Walker, W. F.
Rogers, H. L. | Townsend, H. W.
Ingram, A. G. | Keiser, F. W.
Stephens, L. B. | Close, M. L.
Coventon, J. W. | Moody, E. B.

Appointments and promotions in N.G. of U.S. announced:
TO BE CAPTAINS.
Gould, 1st Lt. E. S.; Sercomb, 2d Lt. A. A.; Lord, 2d Lt. R., and Hoffman, 2d Lt. M. R., of N.G., promoted to be Capts. and assigned to 33d Div. at Camp Logan.

Following of N.G. promoted to be 1st Lts. and assigned to 33d N.G. Div. at Camp Logan.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Wurl, O. A. | Plants, T., Jr.
Sharlock, P. C. | Carmichael, B. B.
Devereux, H. H. | Bunn, R. S.
Peters, R. M. | Casy, R. J.
Netcott, R. E. | Stafford, R. R.
Patton, F. W. | Newman, B. H.
Jones, C. B., Jr. | Elmblad, V. A.
Crafton, J. A. | Jones, S. K.
Tillman, Sergt. A. S.

Following of N.G. promoted to be 2d Lts. and assigned to 33d N.G. Div. at Camp Logan:
SERGEANTS.
Phillips, W. J. | Dunham, W. C.
Hudson, R. | Gillespie, G. M.
Wertz, H. H. | Cassity, I.
Nedrow, R. | Rodger, W. A.
Foster, L. L. | Haus, C. H.
Polson, R. F. | Nelson, B. H.
Larkin, W. F. | Cross, A. L.
Cederburg, F. A. | Benson, S. A.
Burgee, J. Z.

Krentzlin, Capt. L. L., Dist. of Col. N.G., hon. discharged.

Resignations.

Wells, 1st Lt. C. A., N. J. N.G.
Lambrecht, 2d Lt. E. J., Wis. N.G.
Harper, 1st Lt. R. C., Ill. N.G.
Ballantyne, Capt. C. G., Qm. R.C.
Carson, 2d Lt. A. G., Inf. N.A.
Elliott, Maj. C. B., Inf. N.A.
McGuire, Maj. J. C., Eng. R.C.

Leaves.

Cashion, 1st Lt. W. A., M.R.C., 10 days.
Reisinger, Capt. J. W. H., Jr., 10 days.
Adams, Maj. F. S., 22d Inf., 5 days.
Lewis, Maj. G. C., 38th Inf., 10 days.
McNeill, 1st Lt. L., F.A.R.C., extended 10 days.

New Officers Commissioned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Adjt. Gen. McCain announced today a list of additional appointments made under date of Jan. 9 for the Officers' Reserve Corps and the national army. The officers whose names appear in this list, if they have not already done so, should telegraph their acceptances of their commissions to the Adjutant General with the least possible delay, signing their full name and rank.

CAPTAINS, IN ENGINEER RESERVE.
Spencer, O. G. | Van Gundy, J.
Stephens, A. H. | Wilson, P. A.

Potter, W., to be Maj. in Ord. Res.

CAPTAINS, IN ORDNANCE RESERVE.
Campbell, R. T. | Oglesby, M. L.
Mahoney, W. F. | Witsil, W. E.
Moore, A. T.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS, IN ORDNANCE RESERVE.
Waterman, R. O., Jr. | Dodge, W. P.
Blossom, G. W., Jr.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS, IN ORDNANCE RESERVE.
Dube, D. E. | Mackay, C. F.
Huyler, C. C.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS, IN SIGNAL RESERVE.
Collins, A. S. | Milne, O.
McLain, D. R.

CAPTAINS, IN AV. SEC. OF SIGNAL RESERVE.
Milledge, J. | Scaife, H. L.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS, IN AV. SEC. OF SIGNAL RESERVE.
Abney, L. D. | McCullough, C. B.
Bartholt, H. B. | May, J. G.
Cantwell, J. W., Jr. | Miller, M. H.
Hall, R. F. | Mitchell, O. L.
Ireland, T. H. | Oliver, G. F.
Jackson, D. R. | Phillips, C. A.
Johnson, A. W. | Smith, P. A.
Lewis, M. A. | Wehmer, J. F.
McAyeal, J. A. | Womble, C.
McCart, J. L.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS, IN AV. SEC. OF SIGNAL RESERVE.
Batt, J. S. | Macrae, G. W.
Campbell, L. H. | Mahoney, J. P.
Cooney, J. J. | Mason, A. B.
Daley, E. F. | Miller, H. R.
Evans, F. W. | Mueller, P. M.
Felt, E. J. | O'Leary, A. C.
Fitzgerald, J. J. | Patrick, K. P.
Hall, J. R. | Peck, C. W.
Harrison, G. B. | Perkins, L. C.
Healey, W. R. | Pope, H. B.
Hochette, H. B. | Shakelford, W. T., Jr.
Latimer, E. H. | Smith, C. H.
Lewis, D. A. | Sopp, G. H.
Lobitz, C. H. | Sullivan, J. L.
McGurk, J. S. | Waterman, I. D.
McMillan, G. H.

TEMP. FIRST LIEUTENANTS, IN AV. SEC. OF SIGNAL CORPS.
Noggle, R. L. | Thorp, J. N.

Beard, C. Y., to be 1st Lt. in Med. Res.
Randall, A. W., and Murray, T. R., to be 1st Lts. in Railway Transportation Corps.
McKenzie, G. W., and Allen, A. F., to be 1st Lts. in San. C. of N. A.
Stephenson, H. E., to be Capt. in N. A.

The Civil Service.

City.

Applications for veterinarian will be received until 4 P. M. on Jan. 18. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, 4; technical, 3; practical test, 3. Candidates must be at least 21 years on or before the closing date for the receipt of applications. They must present a license to practice veterinary science issued by the Board of Regents.

United States.

The commission announces at the New York Custom House examinations for multigraph operator, for men and women, on Jan. 23, Feb. 6, and March 6. Vacancies in the office of the Chief Signal officer, Washington, D. C., at $1,000 to $1,200 a year, and in other branches of the service at Washington, D. C., or elsewhere, at these or higher or lower salaries, will be filled from these examinations. As an insufficient number of eligibles was obtained from the examination of Dec. 12, qualified persons are urged to enter. Competitors will be examined in spelling, arithmetic, letter writing, penmanship, copying from plain copy, training and experience. Applicants must have reached their eighteenth birthday on the date of examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Estate Appraised.

THOMSON, DAVID, (Sept. 24, 1912;) total asset, $93,723. Assets: Real estate, $58,629; cash, $6,662; personal, $27,061; interest in the law firm of Foster & Thomson, $1,271. Entire estate was left to his wife, Eva P. Thomson, who remarried and became Mrs. Royce. She died in her home, New Windsor, N. Y., near Newburg, Sept. 14, 1917.

Will for Probate.

ROGERS, CHARLES P., (Dec. 17.) The chief legatee is his daughter, Minnie R. Zabriskie, who received the property 517 to 523 West Twenty-ninth Street, her father's capital stock in the New York Metallic Bedstead Company and also his capital stock in Charles P. Rogers & Co. Other bequests are to Anita Louise Zabriskie, a granddaughter, $40,000; Charles Lemaire Zabriskie, a grandson, $10,000; Charles Platt Rogers, a grandnephew, $7,500, and the Manhattan Congregational Church, $2,000.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Paragraph H of Section III of the Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold Three "Dent" Chronographs and two "Frodsham" Chronographs. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 28, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted. Dated, January 5, 1918.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The extreme Southwest disturbance of Wednesday night is dissipating in that vicinity, but an offshoot has moved to extreme Southern Texas with a considerable increase in intensity, while the Western high area and accompanying cold wave have extended into Northwestern Texas, Amarillo tonight reporting a temperature of 2 degrees below zero, while in the Canadian Northwest temperatures as low as 30 below zero were reported.

There were also general snows over Central and Northern districts from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains and rains in the West Gulf States. Elsewhere the weather was fair, except in New York and Northern New England, where there were light snows, and in extreme Western Montana, Northern Idaho, and Washington, where there were snows and rains.

There will be rain Friday or Friday night in the South Atlantic States, probably turning to snow in Georgia and the Carolinas by Saturday. There will also be rain, turning to snow, in the East Gulf States and snow in Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the south upper lake region, followed by generally fair weather Saturday. In the lower lake region there will be scattered snows Friday and Saturday, while in the Middle Atlantic States and New England fair weather Friday will be followed by snow Saturday.

It will be colder Friday in Mississippi and Tennessee, with a cold wave at night that will extend by Saturday morning through Alabama, Northwestern Florida, and Western Georgia. It will also be colder Saturday in the Carolinas, Eastern Georgia, and Northern and Central Florida, and somewhat colder Friday night and Saturday in the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region.

Cold wave warnings have been ordered for the lower Missouri Valley, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Eastern Texas, Tennessee, the East Gulf States, and Western Georgia.

Advisory southeast storm warnings issued at 10:30 P. M., Cedar Keys to Bay St. Louis. Disturbance of marked character over extreme South Texas, moving east-northeast, which will cause strong southeast to south winds Friday, shifting to much colder west and northwest Friday afternoon and night.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate west, becoming variable, fair; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate variable, becoming easterly, snow by Saturday morning; South Atlantic Coast, moderate east to southeast, increasing by Friday night with rain.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania—Fair Friday; Saturday snow.

Western New York—Cloudy Friday, with snow near the Lakes; Saturday snow and somewhat colder.

Northern New England—Generally fair Friday; Saturday increasing cloudiness.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1917.	1918.		1917.	1918.
3 A. M.	37	24	4 P. M.	48	30
6 A. M.	38	25	6 P. M.	47	30
9 A. M.	40	27	9 P. M.	44	29
12 M.	44	33	11 P. M.	37	28

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 28; for the corresponding date last year it was 41; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 26; at 8 P. M. it was 28. Maximum temperature, 34 degrees at 1:45 P. M.; minimum, 21 degrees at 12:01 A. M. Humidity, 64 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 63 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.61 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.73 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..7:20 | Sun sets..4:48 | Moon rises..6:08

THE TIDES.

	High Water A.M.	High Water P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:08	6:36	12:00	12:43
Governors Island	6:31	6:59	12:24	1:15
Hell Gate	8:10	8:44	2:12	3:03

Official Shipping List.

Arrivals of vessels from foreign countries at Atlantic Coast and Gulf ports in the twenty-four hours ended Jan. 9:

STEAMSHIPS.
Augusta, (Am.) | Mexicano, (Nor.)
Alliance, (Am.) | Margaret, (Am.)
Baron Napier, (Br.) | Nicholas Cuneo, (Nor.)
British Empress, (Br.) | Northland, (Am.)
Blaamyra, (Nor.) | Oanfa, (Br.)
Bayano, (Br.) | Parismina, (Am.)
Baygitano, (Br.) | Pennsylvania, (Am.)
Chalmette, (Am.) | Rio de Janeiro, (Nor.)
Ceiba, (Hond.) | Roselands, (Br.)
Champlain, (Fr.) | Standard, (Am.)
Carlisle Castle, (Br.) | Shonga, (Br.)
Cubadist, (Am.) | Skogland, (Nor.)
Eurydamas, (Br.) | Sosua, (Nor.)
Giove, (Ital.) | Shinbu Maru, (Jap.)
Helder, (Nor.) | San Jose, (Nor.)
Herakles, (Nor.) | Thyra S., (Dan.)
Long Beach, (Am.) | Vasari, (Br.)
Marques del Turia, (Sp.) | Vildfugl, (Nor.)
Mundelta, (Am.) | Willaston, (Br.)
Manxman, (Br.) | War Rose, (Br.)
Messina, (Br.) | W. G. Warden, (Am.)
SAILING VESSELS.
Luna, (Am.) | M. A. Balliveau, (Br.)
Jubilee, (Am.) | U. V. Drew, (Br.)

Fire Record.

A.M. — Loss.
1:10—421 E. 60 St.; F. Duse......Not given
2:00—217 E. 43 St.; Am. Exp. Co....Slight
2:45—271 E. 146 St.; Otto Bosch........$300
3:15—418 Greenwich St.; J. Henoh......$500
7:25—62 W. 38 St.; Mrs. — Kelly...Slight
8:25—34 Warren St.; Waldron & Carroll........$250
9:20—215 5 Av.; Simon Ulberg........$200
10:20—Amsterdam Av. & 104 St.; Public School 54........Slight
10:45—Amsterdam Av. & 64 St., (auto;) Thomas Stokes........$100
10:50—985 E. 165 St.; J. Cooley........Slight
11:00—87 E. 111 St.; S. Epstein........Slight
11:00—123 E. B'way; Goldie Lee........Slight
11:10—518 E. Fordham Road; not given..Slight
11:30—594 Prospect Av.; B. Weinberg..Slight
11:50—1,000 Madison Av.; Ritz Renting Co. None

P.M.
12:10—209 E. 46 St.; Public School 78..Slight
1:05—543 W. 125 St.; B. Soperstein...Slight
1:20—322 E. 119 St.; M. Goldberg....None
2:30—Queensboro Bridge, (auto;) Henry Goldberg........Slight
2:50—371 E. 179 St.; John Bolan....Slight
3:25—82 Horatio St.; John Cronin....Slight
4:20—210 E. 124 St.; W. Rose........Slight
4:45—112 4 Av.; Richardson & Sen..Slight
5:00—Front 75 Canal St., (auto;) S. Rosenthal........Slight
6:00—149 Broome St.; Louis Lehrer..Slight
6:05—101 E. 116 St.; A. Webber......Slight
6:30—71 E. 105 St.; A. Katz........Slight
6:35—68 Bayard St.; S. Lapato........$5,000
6:40—1,062 2 Av.; David Metz........Slight
10:15—East River, opp. 41 St.; abandoned building; not given......Total
10:45—810 5 Av.; (defective flue,) Mrs. Hamilton Fish............Not given
11:05—47-49 W. 32 St.; Hotel Martinique. Slight

Education Notes.

Principal John H. Denbigh of the Morris High School has been elected Principal of the Packer Institute of Brooklyn by the Board of Trustees. He will begin his term of office next September.

The Teachers' Council will hold a meeting at 4:15 P. M. today in the Board of Education hall.

The following teachers have been retired for disability on the dates mentioned:

Dec. 1, 1917—Caroline D. Turner, P. S. 175, Brooklyn; Mrs. Julia T. McGrath, P. S. 51, Manhattan.

Dec. 15, 1917—Minnie E. Duncan, P. S. 87, Brooklyn.

Jan. 1—Manhattan: Kate L. Reilly, P. S. 84; Dora Duggan, P. S. 59; Laura McWatters, P. S. 61; Louise C. Mariette, P. S. 30; Rosalie Haggi, P. S. 61; Clara C. Smith, P. S. 72; Hattie Blatt, P. S. 96; Kate A. Cronin, P. S. 116; Esther V. O'Brien, P. S. 190.

Bronx—Catherine A. Condon, P. S. 42; Matilda E. Bolmer, P. S. 30.

Brooklyn—Clara M. Keenan, P. S. 16; Mrs. Sophie C. Treyz, P. S. 87; Mrs. Bertha K. Knapp, P. S. 140; Mrs. Jennie S. Cotter, P. S. 174; Elizabeth M. White, Erasmus Hall High School.

Mary A. Hickey, P. S. 1, Queens.

Mary M. Kavanagh, P. S. 1, Richmond.

Lizzie E. Rector, Principal of P. S. 4, Manhattan, has been elected District Superintendent for three years to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William A. Campbell.

Philip Perlstein, a teacher in P. S. 62, Manhattan, will be tried for conduct unbecoming a teacher. He tried to avoid the draft.

A special committee, consisting of Messrs. Wilsey and Ryan and Mrs. Russell, has been appointed to conduct trials of departmental employees.

The Board of Education has adopted resolutions aimed to end the practice of Superintendents, Directors, and Principals giving extension or Summer courses which are attended by teachers who might take professional examinations or whose work they supervise.

Among the graduates and former students of the Harlem Evening High School for Men many are actively engaged in the service of their country. Mr. Haas of the teaching staff is now a Second Lieutenant at Yaphank, and several former students have already reported their whereabouts. The students of the school desire to form an honor roll of the graduates and former students who are taking an active part in this war. It is desired that all information concerning these men be sent to the school.

The regular meeting of the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Year Women Teachers Association will be held today at the Washington Irving High School at 4:15 P. M.

The Washington Heights Evening High School for Men and Women, at 145th Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, offers a special course in politics for women to prepare students for Regents' examination. Classes meet every Tuesday and Friday nights. Students may register any night during the week. A special course in commercial law is also offered. This class meets every Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday from 8 to 10 P. M.

At the request of a number of young women in the neighborhood, the Patrick Henry Community Centre, 19 East 103d Street, is organizing a dressmaking class, which will meet on Wednesdays at 8 P. M., beginning Jan. 16.

CALL LIBERTY MOTOR BEST IN THE WORLD

Experts Say It Will "Do" 50 Horse Power Better Than the Rolls-Royce.

ALLIES ORDER SOME BUILT

Major Vincent Tells Automotive Engineers Its Possibilities Are Still Unfathomed.

American airplanes will go into the fighting on the battle fronts of Europe this year equipped with a motor "fully as good, if not better, than any that is now being built," according to speakers at the final session of the annual meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers, which was held yesterday afternoon at the Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street. The topic as stated on the program, "Reasons Behind the Liberty Aircraft Engine," gave plentiful room for discussion at all points, and the three addresses were followed by half an hour of questions from the floor, which were answered by Major Jesse G. Vincent, formerly Vice President of the Packard Motor Company, who, with Major Hall of the Hall-Scott Company, was called into the reserve engineering service last July and designed the Liberty motor.

The account of performance and production possibilities given by the speakers seemed to bring general satisfaction, but what put the final touch on the general conviction, apparent among most of the engineers, that the Liberty motor was actually living up to its promises, was the statement made at the close of the discussion that several of the allied Governments have placed orders in this country for the motors.

Much information about production had to be withheld for military reasons, and figures as to the actual speed which the motor will develop were not given for the reason that the designers of the engine were careful to point out that the planes themselves are a very important factor in this consideration. But the following points as to the Liberty motor were brought out in the course of the afternoon's discussion:

Best Engineering Talent.

1. The primary consideration in design was the meeting of the known possibilities of production by American factory methods. Certain features of foreign engines, the building of which required highly specialized factory technique such as was not compatible with quantity production would be impossible for use in the enormous number of airplanes which is contemplated by the American aircraft program. The designers had to consider the present capacities of production in American factories by American methods, as well as the possibilities of increase.

2. All the engineering talent in the American airplane and automobile industries was placed at the disposal of the Government, so that when Majors Vincent and Hall settled down to the completion of the design they had available all the information possessed by American manufacturers and the researches previously made by some forty or fifty other engineers. The one of which resulted, said by those who were engaged in its design to combine the best points of all motors hitherto designed in America.

3. Although the possibility of production was the first desideratum, it is asserted that the Liberty motor is as good as, if not better, than any foreign engine now being built. When the work of designing the new motor was just begun the allied Governments were asked for suggestions from the engines now in use in their armies. All of the major allies replied that they were severally engaged in developing a new and better motor. In consequence, with the aid of such suggestions from allied sources as were of use and those contributed by the American engineers, the designers set to work to build an engine which should embody all the improvements likely to be thought of abroad during the period of design and construction. They feel confident that when the Liberty motors are actually in use on the western front there will be no foreign motor of equal worth in use.

4. Liberty motors are now being turned out and American airplanes are being equipped with them every day. When the rate of production is in full swing they will be wholly standardized, but at present while standardization is in effect with regard to most parts a few must for a little time to come be made individually because the master gauges are not ready for all factories.

5. Although it was not definitely taken up in the meeting, it was declared afterward by the Chairman, Charles M. Manly, Vice President of the society, chief inspecting engineer of the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Company, and a member of the National Aircraft Standards Board, that every possible provision is being made for the improvement of the design with the least possible interference with production. Airplanes are rapidly being improved of course by the interchange of captured machines with new devices between the opposing armies, but the men who are in charge of the Government's aircraft program are said to feel that the system of production will make it possible to introduce new features or improvements on later lot orders so that the Government will never be tied up with a great number of obsolescent machines in process of manufacture.

Later, Major Vincent declared he believed that with all the alterations that might be necessitated by subsequent experience, 85 per cent. of the present features of the Liberty Motor would be retained.

6. "Many thousands" of Liberty motors will be turned out in the year 1918, and American factories will be able to produce at least twice as many per week as they would be able to manufacture of any foreign type of engine.

Used in Every Type of Air Machine.

The Liberty motor is to be used on machines of every type—speed scouts, battle planes, observation and bombing machines, and seaplanes, though those at present in process of manufacture, according to Major Vincent, are intended only for heavy battle and bombing planes.

At the dinner of the automotive industries last night, however, Major Vincent said: "I don't think we'll ever do much in this country for the production of single-seated fighting machines. They are like racing cars, and racing cars are best developed beside the track."

There are only two varieties—a high-pressure engine for the use of battle-planes at very high altitudes, where the atmosphere is rarified, and a low-pressure motor for the use of seaplane working principally in the detection of submarines, and hence near sea level, where the air pressure is heavy. As showing the endurance of the motor it was said that the high-pressure engine designed for use three or four miles in the air had been run consecutively for eight hours at sea level without showing any weakness. In the vacuum chamber of the Bureau of Standards in Washington, where conditions of temperature and air pressure obtaining 35,000 feet in the air—two miles higher than any aviator has ever flown—can be simulated, the high-pressure Liberty motor has been run for fifty consecutive hours. This, of course, is longer than any possible flight, for no airplane could carry enough gasoline.

The new Liberty engine will develop something more than 400 horse power at 1,625 revolutions per minute, the highest number possible with the present propeller design. Incidentally it may be remarked that improvements in the propeller are part of the plan of inventors now working on the improvement of the engine. It weighs about 800 pounds. All the motors are twelve-cylindered, with two spark plugs to each cylinder.

Questions from the floor were aimed at a comparison of this with the Rolls-Royce motor, regarded as one of the best of foreign design. Major Vincent said that the Rolls-Royce, with a weight of 850 pounds, had never authentically developed more than 360 horse power. Some one asked if it were not true that the Rolls-Royce could really do better than that. "I don't know," he said, "but I do know that the Liberty motor can do fifty horse power better than the Rolls-Royce. As a matter of fact, the Liberty motor has possibilities which have not been completely fathomed as yet. We have something up our sleeve."

The average of only two pounds weight per horse power, according to Major Vincent, was something that Continental designers had desperately tried for and failed. The Hispano-Suiza motor, used in the best French machines and made to some extent in this country, weighs two and a half pounds per horse power.

H. M. Crane, who as chief engineer of the Wright-Martin Company is manufacturing the Hispano-Suiza motors in this country, followed Major Vincent and corroborated his statement that the Liberty motor was best adapted to American production. "It will answer for all the requirements of the war," he said, "and after the war will be a factor in the remaking of the whole automotive industry. We have to begin to think now of what we are going to do after the war is over."

The first speaker of the afternoon was Colonel V. E. Clark, head of the section of experiment and design of the Army Aviation Service. He presented the general problems of aerial warfare as they are presented to American aviators and manufacturers today, and asserted that if America got sufficient aerial superiority to send out a fleet of 500 bombing machines to destroy German lines of communication there would not be much left of the war.

Five papers were scheduled on "reasons behind the United States war truck designs," but on account of lack of time the only one read was a study of the chassis of the new Liberty truck by Cornelius T. Myers of Detroit. Reasons for particulars of the designs were given in considerable technical detail. And it was asserted that the new truck, particularly in the heavy type, rated as a three-ton by the Government, but equivalent to the commercial five-ton truck, was not only better for war purposes than any other truck in use but would be of great commercial value for heavy hauling after the war.

At the morning session the report of the Standardization Committee was adopted with some few exceptions, and the standardization of parts in the aircraft industry has now been worked out to practical completion. Officers of the society were elected for the ensuing year as follows:

President—C. F. Kettering, Dayton, Ohio; Vice Presidents—David Beecroft, New York City; C. C. Hinkley, Detroit; George H. Houston, New York City; Major Fred Glover, Washington; Henry R. Sutphen, New York City, and H. R. Brate, Lakemont, N. Y. Members of the Council—Charles M. Crawford, Charles M. Manly, and J. V. Whitbeck. Treasurer—Charles B. Whittelsey.

Aircraft Program Vast.

The convention of the Society of Automotive Engineers closed with an automotive industries dinner at the Biltmore last night, at which Howard E. Coffin, Chairman of the Aircraft Production Board, was the chief speaker. He outlined the aircraft program of America and told of the progress made so far, after repeating certain criticisms widely spread. One of these dealt with an alleged shortage of mechanicians. Regarding this, Mr. Coffin said that while he could not give figures he could give his personal assurance that there was no shortage of personnel.

"Sooner or later," he said, "and sooner than a good many of you think, we are going to have more men in the aviation service than there were in the army and navy combined a year ago."

In reference to attacks made upon members of the Advisory Commission or committees of the Council of National Defense in regard to the placing of contracts, he said: "I don't think you realize the volume of much of this criticism. I don't think people outside of Washington can realize the activities going on throughout the country to discredit our preparation, to make the people doubt the capacity and in many cases the honesty of the men to whom public duties have been assigned.

"I can assure you that from two years' close association with this work and one year of close association with men called to Washington to serve in an official or semi-official capacity I have yet to see a single instance in which I felt the faintest suspicion of the honesty of a man's action or of the honesty of the advice which gave to the Government. In view of the scandals which arose in the war of 1898 I am sure you will agree that we have made a step in advance.

"I do not say that mistakes have not been made, but I do say that for the fortunate creation of the Council of National Defense, which for the first time in its history provided this country with a channel through which the industrial brains of the nation could be mobilized for the service of the Government, our military program would have ended in something near disaster. This body alone tided us over the period of chaos during the transition from a peace basis to a war basis. If this is true, then these men have done the greatest work which they could ever do, and an opportunity has been afforded to the military departments to reorganize on the basis necessary to combat the industrial machine of the enemy countries built up over the last fifty years."

GERMAN PLOT HERE AGAIN FRUSTRATED

Teuton Conspirators Interned and Scandinavian Allies Expelled from the Country.

PLANNED WIDE SABOTAGE

Anti-War Propaganda Also Aim of Concerted Movement—Some Americans Suspected.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Through intercepted communication and evidence found on a score or more of arrested aliens Government agents have discovered a concerted movement to reorganize German sabotage and anti-war propaganda in this country. The movement was broken up and enemy activities now are believed to be confined to sporadic cases carried on largely by pro-German sympathizers without guidance from a central headquarters.

This was disclosed today by Government officials, who declined, however, to give all the details surrounding a series of measures recently taken to prevent the rebuilding of a unified enemy spy system. It is known that about thirty Germans and a few Scandinavians have been arrested on suspicion of complicity in the new plot. The Germans have been interned and the Scandinavians sent out of the country. Some Americans are under suspicion and are being closely watched.

The evidence gathered in the round-up indicated that a few leaders whose identity has not been disclosed, but who are believed to be neutral subjects, tried to communicate with a number of agitators located mainly in Eastern seaports, in industrial centres and in the extreme West, to develop co-operation among them.

Sabotage was to be conducted systematically and propaganda for peace, or dissemination of pessimistic war reports, was to be stimulated under direction of a recognized head. There were indications also that the headquarters was to gather bits of information from all parts of the country and forward it to Germany through a North European neutral by code communications carried by members of ship crews or other means.

Hundreds of self-appointed spies now are believed to be at work in the United States, but officials say they do not worry much about them. Many are said to be members of the Industrial Workers of the World, which has carried on organized destruction under stimulation in some cases, the Government charges, with German money. Fires and explosions which have occurred recently are said to be the work of individual cranks or paranoiacs, probably pro-German in their sympathies, but without direction of a master organization.

Many spy suspects caught recently have been found to carry plans of fortifications, drawings of airplane or truck parts, railroad maps showing bridges and other important points, plats of industrial centres and shipbuilding plants. Although the danger of allowing this information to reach the enemy, particularly when a multitude of details might be assembled into a significant whole, is not minimized by officials, it is felt that many of these persons are acting individually, hoping to sell the information to some enemy interest. In the case of several of these men caught in an attempt to leave the country on neutral ships Inspectors became convinced that they were only adventurers, and not paid spies.

It was officially stated today that the several investigating agencies of the Government were now co-operating closely in running down dangerous persons. The Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice works jointly with the Army Intelligence Service, and the Navy Intelligence agents and Customs Inspectors are working harmoniously. The long-standing so-called "friction" between the Secret Service proper and the Bureau of Investigation is said to have been allayed to a great extent under W. H. Moran, the new Secret Service Chief.

M'ADOO ATTACKS BIG FREIGHT JAM

Continued from Page One.

Fargo; E. M. Wilhams, Vice President Southern Express Company; William M. Barrett, President Adams Express Company; C. W. Stockton, Vice President and General Counsel of the Wells Fargo Company; E. C. Alston, General Counsel, Southern; P. B. Harrison, General Counsel, Adams and American Express Companies.

While there was no official statement from the Fuel Administration today, it was understood that the Federal officials believed the problem of supplying sufficient anthracite coal for the New York City district was largely a local one. It was reiterated that there was plenty of coal at New Jersey terminals to meet immediate requirements, and that the task of unloading and transporting it to New York was one which the Fuel Administration could not be expected to handle.

Arrangements had been made, it was said, for sending further supplies which would reach the terminals before New York had eaten up the supply now on hand there on cars. Emphasis was laid on the fact that priority orders could not be granted, and that they would only result in a jam at the terminals, because of the slowness with which coal was being unloaded there, that would further complicate the transportation congestion there.

"I think this particular step was inevitable," Mr. Turnbull said, referring to the President's recent action. He explained that, in his opinion, some sort of a Government guarantee has been unavoidable since 1909, when the railroads lost their power to fix their own rates and "do what every business man can do—look out for the future."

Mr. Trumbull maintained that not only was the future credit of the railroads at stake but Government finance as well, and that whatever computation is made should be on the basis of property taken over at the time it was taken. He said the railroads of the country had invested $864,000,000 in their properties from June 30, 1915, to Dec. 31, 1917, and should be compensated for that expenditure.

WIGGIN AGAIN ASKS FOR MORE COAL HERE

Wires Garfield That the Situation Is Serious and That Receipts Are Decreasing.

Albert H. Wiggin, State Fuel Administrator, yesterday repeated his plea to National Fuel Administrator Garfield for coal for the relief of New York. Figures given out by the railroads showed no material increase in the amount of coal arriving here. Receipts, according to the Fuel Administrator, are only half of the amount required. Due to the blocking of South Amboy by ice, the coaling of ships was further delayed. Railroads reported that they had plenty of cars at the coal mines. Mr. Wiggin yesterday sent the following telegram to Dr. Garfield:

Situation continues just as serious. Searles gives me the following figures on bituminous: Twenty-one cars less received than have been dumped during the last twenty-hours; total dumped yesterday, 30,000 tons. This is about one-half of the needs of this port. Anthracite figures for the last twenty-four hours show 35,000 tons dumped. One-quarter of this is for New England ports. This gave New York only 26,000 tons. Its requirements are 45,000 tons per day. We are reliably informed shipments of anthracite to Canada are continuing in amounts equivalent to last year's tonnage, with percentage for increased production. We are not informed that the situation in Canada is as desperate as it is here. While we have great sympathy with our Canadian neighbors, we do not think New York should be discriminated against. If shipments to Canada could be curtailed it would greatly relieve the situation here.

The daily report given out from Mr. Smith's office showed the following tidewater coal situation:

	Anthracite.	Bituminous.	Total.
Dumped into pockets	43,800	33,450	77,250
In barges	27,200	28,400	55,600
In cars at yards	147,830	81,180	228,700

The report said there were in transit for New York 1,572 cars, with 78,600 tons, within twenty-four hours and 117 cars, with 4,850 tons, within forty-eight hours. The totals for Wednesday showed 80,200 tons dumped, 38,030 tons in barges, with 232,000 in cars in yards. The railroad report for New England yesterday showed that 398 cars were delivered in New England up to 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

Movement of coal was further hindered by the breaking down of the dumping machinery at Port Reading. The Fuel Administration reported last night that it was still out of order, and that no coal was coming from that terminal.

Mayor Hylan made a tour of the Bronx yesterday and reported he had found 125,000 tons of coal stored there.

Robert E. Livingston of the Consolidated Gas Company, of which the Central Union Gas Company is a subsidiary, said last night that the Mayor was mistaken about the amount of coal he found. He said the supply was not more than 12,000 tons and that that was being drawn on every day.

Reeve Schley, County Fuel Administrator, last night said:

"We have figures of the coal supplies of every public utility company in the city and know exactly where they are. We are convinced that none of them is in excess of the actual need of these utilities."

Mayor Hylan earlier in the day sent a letter to Mr. Schley taking exception to the latter's statement that the 10,000 tons of coal the Mayor found in the yard of the Washburn Wire Works was not fit for home use and was mostly slate and dirt. The Mayor said that the coal was fit for use in public schools.

In a reply last night Mr. Schley said that the coal had already been offered for use and declined, and if the Mayor would find anybody who wanted to use the coal, he would see that they got it.

Mr. Wiggin last night said that he had only made one rule to follow and that was to serve hospitals first. The situation was a national one and not a local one, he asserted, and declared that he thought it was up to Dr. Garfield to make out a list of non-essential industries and to order certain businesses to cease using coal. He added, however, that if the situation became so grave that there was danger of the hospitals shutting down he might take steps to close places of amusement early in the evening. What amusement places he had in mind he would not say.

Mr. Schley said that the Government had commandeered the old Weehawken Ferry from Forty-second Street, Manhattan, to Weehawken, for the use of the army. This action cuts off a means of coal wagons plying between New York and New Jersey. The New York Central Railroad announced that the old ferry of the West Shore road had been reopened for the use of the coal dealers.

FAVORS TAX INCREASE FOR J. D. ROCKEFELLER

Mayor Hylan Wants Personal Assessment Raised to Lighten Burden on Real Estate.

The wealthy men of the city, and particularly John D. Rockefeller, should pay more taxes on their personal property, according to Mayor Hylan. In a letter to Jacob A. Cantor, the new President of the Tax Department, the Mayor suggested yesterday that the personal tax assessments be increased in order to lighten the burden on real estate. In his letter the Mayor said:

You are expected to equalize taxation in this city. I am informed that because of various amendments and exceptions to the personal property tax law the bulk of personal property in this city escapes taxation. In consequence real estate bears an undue share of the burdens of government. Personal property should bear a larger share, and it is for you to redetermine what should come within the scope of personal property for taxation. The burden on real estate must be lightened and all wealth made to bear an equal share of the cost of city government. Small property owners are losing their equities because of excessive taxation and a depression in real estate values.

You may recall that the Tax Assessor in Cleveland, Ohio, levied on John D. Rockefeller to the extent of $400,000,000 personal wealth. Mr. Rockefeller escapes taxation in Cleveland on the ground that he lives here. Here he pays on $5,000,000 personal property. Do you not think this assessment should be increased? The Federal Government levies heaviest on the largest incomes and an extra tax on excess profits. Do you not think excessive wealth, which comes from excessive income, should also be taxed heaviest for city purposes?

The Mayor announced no appointments yesterday, but it became known for the first time that on Jan. 2 Robert W. Hebberd had been appointed Secretary of the Child Welfare Board. Mr. Hebberd was Commissioner of Charities under Mayor McClellan and later Secretary of the State Board of Charities. He has been active in obtaining State legislation creating the boards of child welfare all over the State. The new position pays $3,000 a year.

FREIGHT JAMS PORTS, SHIPS CAN'T SAIL

Continued from Page One.

shown in a canvass made on Dec. 12. This was the result of the system put into effect in the middle of December of forcing shippers of supplies to furnish proof that they would be able to have their supplies moved from port terminals before they were allowed to make shipments.

These reports also show that in any movement to clean up congestion at the Atlantic ports it is the Government, which has charge of shipments to the other Allied nations, which must move its freight, rather than the business men of America. Of the more than 40,000 carloads of freight waiting export, only 10,000 carloads are "commercial," that is, shipped by American business men to foreign customers. The fact that there is a smaller percentage of this commercial freight than of Government freight dumped on the ground also shows where there has been most delay.

What can be accomplished by American private shippers in the cleanup week which begins on Monday is shown by the fact that about 11,500 cars of domestic freight are held up in New York territory. This freight is distributed by carloads as follows, as of Jan. 5:

	In Cars, on Piers, in Warehouses, at Port.	Held on Lines.
New York Central	3,025	...
Erie	635	1,291
Pennsylvania	2,498	1,198
Baltimore & Ohio	282	250
Lehigh Valley	960	1,134
Central, New Jersey	883	250
Ontario & Western	73	3
Totals	8,373	3,126

A canvass as of Jan. 8 showed that there was held in cars at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Newport News Government freight to the amount of 1,965 carloads in cars and 810 carloads on piers or in warehouses. More than 800 carloads of this was held at Newport News.

The shortage of facilities for the shipment of Government freight has resulted in holding up a number of lighters. On Jan. 4 there were at New York 43 lighters loaded with Government freight which has been delayed on an average of 7 1-5 days. Some of these lighters had been put out of active use for as long as 12 days by Government handling.

Shipments of Grain.

A report on the grain situation as of yesterday showed that five Eastern roads were holding 4,402,214 bushels of grain, as follows: New York Central, 1,809,831 bushels; Lehigh, 679,000 bushels; Pennsylvania, 35,973 bushels; Erie, 287,410 bushels, and Lackawanna, 1,500,000 bushels. In addition these roads held 289 cars on hand and had 645 cars of grain in transit.

Freight Dumped on the Meadows.

It was asserted yesterday by a railroad official that for three miles out of Hoboken on the New Jersey meadows were thousands of tons of Government freight, which had been dumped on the ground because there was no warehouse room for it and because the cars in which it was standing were needed. On one day one railroad entering New York territory dumped on the ground 535 carloads of Government freight. Whereas there are now 30,000 carloads of Allied Government freight awaiting export, there were last June 6,944 carloads of the same freight at Atlantic ports.

Railroad men assert that the greatest factor in causing the congestion at Atlantic ports and creating the situation in which the Government deemed it necessary to take over the roads was the handling of Government freight. This situation became grave in November. It was the custom, railroad men said, for supplies for inland camps to be taken from Jersey terminals to Governors Island and transhipped from there, in many cases being ferried back to New Jersey terminals. In addition, the facilities at Governors Island were called inadequate to handle even a part of the freight consigned to the Depot Quartermaster's warehouses there. Often, it was reported by railroad men, it took twelve days to transport freight from Hoboken to Governors Island. In one report made on the situation it was said that delay at Governors Island was chronic. It was in response to this situation that in the last six weeks of 1917 an embargo was put on all freight consigned to the Depot Quartermaster at New York.

This situation, with the taking over of the Bush Terminals in Brooklyn and the Manhattan waterfront on the North River from Forty-eighth Street to Fifty-second Street by the War Department, and the construction of more than a score of warehouses on Governors Island offer a relief to this condition. Delays in the deliveries of Government freight, however, railroad men say, went a long way toward causing the present congestion at this port. As far back as Dec. 29 there were standing at New York Harbor terminals 1,062 cars consigned to the Depot Quartermaster here and 141 cars consigned to the transport service. The situation with regard to the Depot Quartermaster's department was relieved in December by the operation of the railroads' embargo against Government freight. There has also been a revision of the system whereby less freight is forced to pass through the Quartermaster's depot here.

FOR CONTROL OF OIL.

M. L. Requa Made Head of New Fuel Administration Division.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The organization of an oil division of the Fuel Administration, of which M. L. Requa, a Vice President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, is to be the head, was announced today.

A definite program of action will be adopted as soon as the Fuel Administration obtains a ruling concerning its powers. Under the Food Control act the words "fuel and fuel oil" are employed and the Attorney General may be called upon to determine whether this wording covers kerosene and gasoline.

BUSINESS Vacations in Quaintest America.

For years Americans have taken the Great White Fleet Cruises to Cuba, Jamaica, Panama, Central and South America for *rest* and *recreation*.

Because the sea voyage combined with the lazy charm of the tropics—the quaint scenes and interesting peoples—the reminders of brave deeds on the old Spanish Main—all form an ideal vacation.

Today the American business man goes to the Southern Americas *to promote American trade.*

And at the same time he gives himself a *real* vacation.

The best tonic in the world is labeled "Change of Scene"—and the best place to take it is in the countries that border the Caribbean.

The organization of the United Fruit Company is at your service—in the planning of a voyage, whether it be for business or for pleasure.

Passenger Traffic Department

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

STEAMSHIP SERVICE

New York Boston New Orleans

DIZZINESS is often a loss of equilibrium due to high blood pressure. Eat Boal's Laxative Fruit Rolls to-night and help clear out the undigested and fermenting products, which no doubt produce the gas, acid and poisons that bring on high blood pressure. 10c. 6 rolls. Druggists.

Boal's Laxative Fruit Rolls

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST:—Wednesday evening, on No. 4 bus or near 125th and Broadway, taupe beaded bag, containing nose glasses, keys, ring, check book, note book, two dollar bill, etc. Reward. Apt. 42, 536 Riverside Drive; Phone Audubon 3260.

LOST.—DIAMOND BRACELET. $100 reward; diamond bracelet, platinum setting, between Palais Royal and Martha Washington; probably taxi; return Room 1211, 29 East 29th St. L. R. De Caviolo, Madison Square 6300. No questions asked.

LOST.—Christmas Eve morning, lady's gold chain and small gold watch, Swiss make; raised flowers on back; back opens to show name, "Mary Stuart Hoge," and date, "1904." Reward if returned to owner, Mrs. George Houston, 300 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—On Dec. 26, large pearl earring, shape of a button, between 44th St. and 5th Av. and 362 Riverside Drive. Telephone 110 Academy; liberal reward and no questions asked.

LOST.—Diamond and pearl brooch, platinum setting, at Metropolitan Opera House Wednesday night; generous reward will be paid for return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

LOST.—Platinum pin, buckle shape, diamond setting, Tuesday night; valued for sentiment; liberal reward. 2,465 Broadway, Apt. 31. Riverside 4848.

LOST.—Jan. 7, lady's gold bracelet watch, naval officer's picture in back of case; liberal reward if returned. Sayles-Zahn Co., 128 6th Av.

LOST.—Wednesday, between Plaza Hotel and 45 East 62d St., about 1 o'clock, Hudson Bay seal shoulder cape, Kolinsky collar; $25 reward. Mrs. Robert Waller, 45 East 62d St.

LOST.—Between West 94th St. and West 34th, Amsterdam Av. car, large sable muff, on Jan. 10; reward. Mrs. Taggart, Hotel Ponta, 94th St.

LOST.—In subway, black portfolio, Thursday, 4th Av., papers and documents of value only to owner; reward. Argentina Counselor, 17 Battery Place.

LOST.—Between 33d St. and 31st St. on 5th Av., black pointed fox scarf, with onyx pin attached. Liberal reward. Cashier, Waldorf-Astoria.

LOST.—Between Fulton and 181st Sts., Broadway, lady's platinum, 2 diamonds and pearl ring; liberal reward, no questions asked. Charles H. Smith, 374 Broadway.

LOST.—Silver chain purse, Thursday morning on 3d Av., below 34th St.; $10 reward if left at 10 North Washington Square.

LOST.—Brighton Beach elevated, evening Jan. 1st, sealskin muff. 333 East 15th, Brooklyn; reward.

LOST.—Purple bead bag containing commutation ticket to Paterson; reward. Communicate with N. D., Audubon 8707.

LOST.—Wrist watch, oblong shape, sapphires and diamonds, black ribbon band; lost a week ago; $50 reward. Phone Plaza 8189.

LOST.—Temporary certificate No. 330 for 20,000 shares International Metals Co. Address John B. Farish, San Mateo, Cal.

LOST.—A sum of money on Burnside Av., Wednesday evening; reward. Shanley, 2,019 Anthony Av.

LOST.—Mink scarf, Sunday night, between 140th-138th or in taxi; liberal reward. 660 West 136th St.

LOST.—About Jan. 1, turquoise matrix pendant; reward. Return to Room 225, 476 5th Av.

LOST.—Package of canceled bank checks. Please telephone Bryant 6157.

LIBERAL REWARD for return of 3-stone diamond platinum ring; lost on 42d St. Monday. Audubon 9087.

$25 REWARD.—Diamond and ruby stickpin lost, night of Jan. 8, subway to 96th, or ticket; no questions asked. Smith, 808 West 93d.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 30c.—Advt

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THE New York City Telephone Book is consulted more than NINE HUNDRED MILLION TIMES a year in New York City alone!

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Every Hart Schaffner & Marx Winter Overcoat and Fancy Winter Suit REDUCED

Suits and Overcoats $22.50 and Less	$19.50	$40 and $35 Suits and Overcoats	$33.00
$28 and $25 Suits and Overcoats	$23.00	Suits and Overcoats formerly $45	$38.00
$32.50 and $30 Suits and Overcoats	$28.00	Suits and Overcoats formerly $50	$43.00

All our higher priced Overcoats are correspondingly reduced.

No Charge for Alterations

Every Suit and Overcoat in this Sale is an invitation to round out your wardrobe, and an opportunity to beat the appreciably higher prices for all-wool clothes that are sure to prevail next year.

U. S. Army Officers

We have reduced the prices of our Hart Schaffner & Marx Officers' Overcoats to $48 and $38, and the Heavy Weight Coats and Breeches to $48.

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3d Ave., cor 122d

Open Evenings.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Snow or rain, cold wave, northwest gale today; Sunday snow.
For full weather report see Page 18.

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BAKER'S REPORT MISLEADS PUBLIC, SENATORS INSIST

Wadsworth, Weeks, and Others Say It Gives Country Wrong Impression of Security.

SECRETARY STICKS TO IT

Rush Needs Met and Every Man Who Goes to France Will Be Well Supplied, He Says.

MACHINE GUNS NEXT MONTH

Declares Browning Guns Will Be Supplied in February—Motor Truck Shortage.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Secretary Baker calmly stuck to his guns today in the face of severe criticism from the members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, refusing to recede from his statement that America's initial "rush war needs" had been adequately met.

Insistent demands that Mr. Baker qualify his statement in view of admitted shortages of uniforms, artillery, and machine guns in cantonments, met with the calm repetition of the original statement. Further questioning brought out that Mr. Baker intended his statement to apply only to the forces in France and not to those still in the United States.

Senator Wadsworth said Secretary Baker's prepared statement, read to the committee yesterday, had "created the impression throughout the country that the future is rosy, that conditions are fine, and that there is no need of urgent haste."

"I believe," continued the New York Senator, "that the facts are that the United States faces one of the greatest crises in its history because of the shortage of artillery. I am convinced that our task in the eight months ahead is much greater than it has been in the eight months past. I think, Mr. Secretary, that your statement has created a wrong impression among the people."

Secretary Baker, shifting in his chair so that he could look directly into Senator Wadsworth's face, replied, in measured tones:

Camps Without Artillery.

"Our initial rush needs, I repeat, have been met. Every man in France has full equipment. Every man who goes will be well supplied. Production in this country is increasing at a satisfactory pace."

Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the committee, inquired how Mr. Baker could feel satisfied when "thousands of men in cantonments in this country have no rifles and no artillery with which to train."

"I was not thinking of the situation in this country," replied Secretary Baker. "I was thinking of our army in France."

"But one of our 'rush-est' needs, in my judgment, is that the men in camps should be thoroughly trained before they are sent abroad," said Senator McKellar. "Do you not agree with that?"

"I do, Senator," responded Mr. Baker. "I wish sincerely it were possible to have all the equipment we need for the men in camps. But if the Ordnance Department had begun working at capacity last April, it would have been impossible to produce enough for our needs by this time."

Senator McKellar said an officer from Camp Upton, whom he did not name, told him this morning that the artillerymen there were training without artillery.

"I can hardly believe that," observed Secretary Baker. "If he said there was a lack of artillery, he was correct; if he said there was none at all, he was mistaken."

Senators insisted that testimony of Major Gen. Greble and Major Gen. Wright was to the effect that there were tremendous shortages of all sorts of equipment at Camps Bowie and Donlphan, where they command.

"Their testimony was given two weeks ago," said Mr. Baker. "Two weeks is a long time, when production is going on at the rate it is now. I am sure all the camps have at least the essential, vital things, and as soon as it is possible, they will have everything."

"The reason I called attention to your statement is that it has created a false impression," said Senator Wadsworth. "It lets the people of the country believe there is no shortage."

"And there is none," said Mr. Baker.

"Upon that point, Mr. Secretary, you must allow me to differ from you," said Senator Wadsworth.

Never Will Get All We Need.

"And I repeat that the impression I wished to convey to the country is that every man in France, or who goes there, has full equipment for his initial needs," said Mr. Baker. "It would, of course, be pleasing if we had full supplies of machine guns and artillery for all the training camps. But we never will be caught up with all our needs in this war, they are growing so tremendously. Things change every day. When we have supplied our present requirements we will have new ones to meet."

Senator Chamberlain asked whether the United States might not find its armies abroad insufficiently supplied with artillery if France were called on to help Italy with guns.

"If France is called on for guns for Italy, as she surely will be," said Senator Chamberlain, "isn't it common sense to suppose she will supply her nearest ally first? And then where will we be?"

"France is eager and able to supply

Continued on Page Four.

CHU CHIN CHOW.
The Biggest Success in New York.
Mat. Today. Manhattan Op. House.—Advt.

Britain Decorates Turner, Captain of the Lusitania

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Among the mercantile marine heroes who have been decorated is Captain Turner, who commanded the Lusitania when she was torpedoed. He went to sea again, was once more torpedoed, and now commands a third ship.

He has received the fourth class of the Order of the British Empire.

EMBARGO PERMITS FOR FREIGHT HERE

Government Order Forces Consignees of Domestic Shipments to Get Licenses.

TO PREVENT CONGESTION

New Rule Excepts Foods, News Print Paper, Perishable Goods, and Federal Business.

A. H. Smith, Assistant Director General of Railroads, announced last night a plan perfected by Director General McAdoo and himself to convert the "slacker" consignee, who failed to unload freight cars, and to prevent a recurrence of the present congestion of domestic freight at the Port of New York. The plan consists in a blanket embargo, effective Jan. 15, against all domestic carload freight for New York, except food, news print paper, live stock, perishable freight and United States Government freight, exceptions to the embargo to be made only by a committee of railroad men at New York, which will issue permits for shipments to this port. The consignee, to get a permit, must promise to unload promptly, and exclusion from transportation service will be the penalty for failure to do so. The regulations do not apply to less-than-carload freight.

Taken together with the extra efforts to be made during "Freight-Moving Week," which begins Monday, Mr. Smith said that the embargo and permit order would prevent a recurrence of the congestion of domestic freight. The new system will be put into effect here on Tuesday, and, it is expected, be extended soon to the other five North Atlantic ports, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, and Norfolk.

The new system will apply to domestic freight; for some time export freight has been subject to an embargo-permit system. It had been found that the system of forcing consignors to get a permit, with a promise of prompt unloading at terminals, had not worked perfectly, in that it was subject to the abuse of consignees who failed to unload cars on one road, resorting the next time to another road, and being able thus to get service.

Export and Domestic Divisions.

To put the new plan into operation, Mr. Smith announced the abolition of the Export Division, North Atlantic Ports, and the creation of a new body to be known as the Freight Traffic Committee, North Atlantic Ports. Its offices will be at 141 Broadway, and it will be directed by the same general committee headed by George D. Ogden of the Pennsylvania, which had charge of the Export Division. There will be two divisions of the committee, the Export Division and the Domestic Division. The Domestic Division will be in charge of H. C. Hamilton, General Freight Agent of the Lehigh Valley, and the Export Division in charge of J. A. McCauliffe, Foreign Freight Agent of the New York Central Lines. The new system was announced by Mr. Smith yesterday following a meeting of the representatives of all the roads entering New York at the offices of the Trunk Line Association, 143 Liberty Street. The new provisions in no wise apply to United States Government freight. Freight for the allied nations is handled through the traffic executive at 141 Broadway.

Mr. Smith yesterday sent notices to all consignees of freight to New York informing them of the creation of the Freight Traffic Committee, North Atlantic ports, and telling its powers. Under the plan any one desiring a shipment to New York of embargoed goods will apply for a permit at the railroad station where he desires delivery. If he satisfies the local committee of managers, headed by Francis La Bau of the New York Central, that he should have the shipment, a permit will be issued which will be forwarded to the consignor and will entitle the freight to routing to New York. When it gets here, by the terms of his permit, the consignee must unload it at once. Failure to do so means not only heavy demurrage charges, but it means exclusion from the transportation service.

This will be arranged by an index of all consignees at New York. Every request for a permit will be followed by an inspection of the index, and if on any road that consignee has delayed cars he will not get a permit, unless he can cite extenuating circumstances which will be held to be few in number. Unless all shipments are accompanied by a copy of the permit they will be refused at junction points. Initial roads are forbidden to accept freight in excess of quantity covered by permits, or to accept freight after the expiration of the time limit set forth in the permit.

Grip on "Slacker" Consignee.

This plan has been adopted by the National Railroad Administration in an effort to avoid the denial of transporta-

Continued on Page Five.

Florida Trains Seaboard Air Line
Lv. Wash., D. C., eff. Jan. 13, at 9:30 A. M., 3:00 P. M., and 11:13 P. M. For Atlanta, Birmingham, 9:30 A. M. and 6:00 P. M. Reservations 1184 B'way, N. Y. C.—Advt.

GARFIELD WARNS CITY TO CONSERVE SUPPLY OF COAL

Promises Enough Fuel for Essential Industries and to Prevent Suffering.

NO MORE PRIORITY ORDERS

Sends Representative Here to Confer on Proposal to Seize Hoarded Fuel.

TO DECIDE THEATRE POLICY

Fuel Head Says No Section of the Country Will Have Normal Supply for Sixty Days.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Sufficient coal will be provided for New York to prevent suffering, and as far as possible, all industries will be supplied. On the other hand, it will be impossible during the next sixty days to give any section of the country its normal supply, in face of a shortage of 35,000,000 tons, and the strictest economy, with the curtailment of certain industries not entirely essential to the conduct of the war, will have to be practiced.

That, in a few words, was the frank statement made today by Dr. H. A. Garfield, the United States Fuel Administrator. He added that there was no cause for alarm and that actual famine conditions would be averted through the co-operation of the Director General of Railroads, the Shipping Board, and the Fuel Administration. He felt, however, that the country should know the actual conditions.

The long stretch of cold weather and the congestion of transportation lines due to weather conditions and unusual war demands, Dr. Garfield said, were responsible for the situation now confronted. The shortage of coal, he said, was found despite the fact that the production of coal was millions of tons in excess of the total output in 1916.

It was even possible, Dr. Garfield said, that some of the munition factories might be unable to obtain supplies on a 100 per cent. basis during the next sixty days, if weather conditions were unfavorable to a rapid solution of transportation problems. After that period, he felt, there would be no serious trouble and plans were being put into effect which would avert a shortage in the future.

No Further Priority Orders.

No further priority orders are contemplated, and Dr. Garfield assured the country that the whole problem would be handled without partiality for any district, and in the interests of the nation as a whole.

"I think," he said, "that when the American people understand the problems involved, they will be satisfied with what is being accomplished. I do not believe that they will have much sympathy for division of troubles."

Dr. Garfield said that it was distressing to him to hear of reports of suffering and shortage at munition plants and other industries which came from many States and cities the moment the pinch was felt. He would endeavor, he said, to treat all sections with justice and impartiality, and he felt assured that there would be no wholesale retardation of wartime activities or suffering among the people.

Dr. Garfield sent P. B. Noyes, head of the Conservation Division of the Fuel Administration, to New York city tonight to discuss necessary curtailment of coal by industries, theatres, and other places of amusement. Non-essentials, he said, would not be kept on the same footing as the munition factories and other war industries and a general curtailment would be effected as rapidly as possible.

Theatre Situation in Doubt.

There has been no definite policy concerning the theatres so far as the Federal Fuel Administration is concerned and power has been delegated to Mr. Noyes to handle that situation. The decision will be reached after it is determined how much coal would be saved and whether the saving and the conditions in other directions justified the inconvenience to the public.

Another important matter which Mr. Noyes will take up is the seizure of coal, above the immediate requirements, which has been stored by some industries and households in New York. Dr. Garfield said today that he believed there were many such cases, and that a considerable relief could be given by taking over this coal in the name of the Government and distributing it. Mr. Noyes will confer with Mayor Hylan, A. H. Wiggin, Federal Fuel Administrator for New York State, members of the Public Service Commission, and other officials. It is understood that a survey of the coal storing situation in the New York district has been made by Mr. Wiggin and his agents, and that action will be taken without delay. None of the officials here would estimate the tons which might be obtained for emergency distribution by this step.

The response on the part of the non-essential industries was said today to be a quick one, and nine industries in addition to the boxboard manufacturers have offered a voluntary plan for coal conservation. Many other interests will confer with the Fuel Administration on the matter next week.

Hope to Save 30,000,000 Tons.

Mr. Noyes, who has charge of that work, said today that he believed a

Continued on Page Fifteen.

Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., finest resort hotel in the world. Not a cure, sick guests not admitted. —Advt.

Tirpitz Wants Flanders Coast; Modifies Stand on Belgium

LONDON, Jan. 11.—A dispatch to The Central News Agency from Amsterdam says that Admiral von Tirpitz, former German Minister of Marine and the foremost advocate of Germany's submarine warfare, asserted that while the Germans must keep the Flanders coast, the annexation of Belgium to Germany was not necessary and that a solution of this problem could be found.

Regarding the political situation, Admiral von Tirpitz is reported to have said that all sorts of things might be possible, but that he did not think they would go so far as an agreement on an armistice by which the operations of submarines could be paralyzed.

HOOVER DEMANDS MORE FOOD SAVING

Calls for Double Meat Exports, as Well as More Wheat for Allies.

TO PROSECUTE CONSUMERS

New Ruling Affects Housewives —Legislation Sought to Enforce Greater Economies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The American people were called upon today by Herbert C. Hoover, Federal Food Administrator, to make a supreme effort to conserve foodstuffs so that large shipments might be available at once for England, France, and Italy to prevent famine conditions in those nations.

There was no danger of suffering here, as America's needs would be considered first, Mr. Hoover said, and a compulsory rationing system in America was not being considered. He laid emphasis on the fact, however, that unless the United States doubled its meat and pork product exports and sent approximately 90,000,000 additional bushels of wheat, it might be necessary to reduce the consumption of these foodstuffs in the allied countries to the danger point.

Reports which have come to Mr. Hoover from the French and English Governments that compulsory rationing of all foodstuffs is now essential precipitated action on the part of the Food Administration. Patriotic effort on the part of the American people, Mr. Hoover said, would alone end the crisis.

To add to the effectiveness of a voluntary conservation campaign the Food Administration has taken steps to prosecute consumers as well as wholesalers who hoard foodstuffs, and thousands of agents in all parts of the country will be employed to see that its rules are enforced. A ruling has been obtained that the provisions of the Food Control act, which makes hoarding above actual requirements for a reasonable time an offense punishable by a fine of $5,000 or two years' imprisonment, or both, apply to the householder as well as to the large dealer.

Legislation is also being prepared to enforce conservation measures in the manufacturing trades and public eating places which have not followed the instructions of the Food Administration, and it will be introduced in Congress within a few days. It will provide severe penalties for those who endeavor to evade the law, and it is believed that Congress will act quickly in face of the emergency conditions. In a statement outlining the situation, issued tonight, Mr. Hoover says:

"It is true that the Allies need from 75,000,000 to 90,000,000 bushels more American wheat. It is also true we have already exported the theoretical surplus of last harvest over our normal consumption. The American people have saved a considerable amount, estimated from 25,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels, during the past five months, and we are exporting this saving.

"We cannot and will not export more than our savings, for our own people must also be fed. The Allies have reduced the bread ration to their people sharply the last few days, and if this lowered ration is to be maintained we must save more than hitherto. Every grain of wheat and every ounce of flour and bread saved now is exactly that amount supplied to some man, woman, and child among the Allies.

"The Allies are also asking us if we can double our meat and pork product exports, as they must in England, France, and Italy further reduce their meat and fat ration unless we can increase exports. We have replied that we will ask our people to save more, for we can only export our savings.

"There need be no fear that our own supplies will not be protected, and if, as a result of misapprehension, any one should attempt the purchase of foodstuffs for hoarding, it will be robbing the Allies of just that amount and is a violation of the food law that will be followed up sharply. We have ruled that the holding of more than thirty days' supplies by dealers, manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers constitutes hoarding, and the purchase of more than usual amounts by consumers will likewise be so construed."

The National Food Administration uncovered yesterday the trail of the sugar that was secretly shipped from New Orleans to Pincus Friedman, the grocery book dealer of 172 Rivington Street, now under arrest charged with dealing in foods without a Federal license. An agent of the Food Administration in New Orleans telegraphed the local board that approximately 40,000 pounds of sugar had been sent to New York consigned to the book store man. According to evidence obtained, S. Weinstein shipped to Friedman approximately 10,000 pounds of sugar, and another dealer, Meyer Tellers, sent about 30,000 pounds.

The Federal Food Board announced yesterday that the license of the Harlem Sugar Company, 2,445 Eighth Avenue, has been revoked and the store ordered closed. This action was taken because of overcharging for sugar.

Arthur Williams of the board, who returned from Washington yesterday, said New York was saving 5,000 barrels of flour a day by its observance of wheatless days. However, he added, it is very likely that another wheatless day will be instituted so as to release more flour for the use of the army and the Allies.

The prices of eggs are not to go up he said.

FEDERAL LICENSE FOR NEW ISSUES OF BONDS AND STOCKS

Legislation Now Being Drafted for Government Regulation of Private Shares.

BIG CORPORATION PLANNED

Fund of $500,000,000 to be Provided to Absorb Those That Are Approved.

ACTION URGED BY McADOO

Competition with Next War Loan Will Be Avoided—Bankers Here Favor Step.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Regulation of the issue of practically all private securities soon will be proposed by the Government.

Legislation now is being drafted by Administration officials in conference with members of Congress authorizing the Treasury to license each individual security issue, and to refuse approval to enterprises regarded as not essential to the conduct of the war. The exercise of this function would be assigned to the Federal Reserve Board, or some agency created by it, which also would pass on the priority of capital needs.

As a collateral plan, formation of a Government corporation to absorb any of the approved stock or bond issues, has been agreed upon tentatively. A preliminary step, now being considered at the White House, is issuance of a proclamation calling on Governors and Legislatures of all States, and county, city, or other local officials, to cease making expenditures for public improvements not absolutely necessary, and to refuse building or other permits, as far as possible, to private construction not contributing directly to prosecution of the war.

Secretary McAdoo discussed the whole question today with Treasury advisers, and some definite action is expected within a week.

The result of the Government's undertaking would be far-reaching. Not only bonds, stocks, and other securities of big corporations would be affected, but building operations on a small scale probably would feel the effect of the tightening of capital. The Government would have a tight grip on the securities market, with power to indicate into which business ventures capital should be placed and for which it should be withheld until the war's end.

Advocated by McAdoo.

The necessity of Federal regulation of capital expenditures has been emphasized by Secretary McAdoo and other Government officials since the first Liberty Loan, and the Secretary has declared that the Government must be prepared to absorb the supply of new capital available for investment during the war. This in turn made it essential, he said, that unnecessary capital expenditures should be avoided in public and private enterprises. Government control over securities should be both regulatory and constructive, in his opinion.

Steps to unify the nation's financial resources must be taken before the third Liberty Loan, officials say, or the Government will find a mass of private issues of bonds, stocks, and notes on the market in competition with its own war bonds, to the detriment of both Government and private financing.

Many corporations already have applied informally to Secretary McAdoo or the Federal Reserve Banks for some sort of approval of their contemplated bond issues. Some represented that without this approval they could not find buyers, and that contractors declined to start construction jobs without better assurance that the capital would be forthcoming. This is said to be one of the principal contributing causes of the dullness of construction work recently, even with industries whose expansion is required by the war.

The Federal Reserve Board and Assistant Secretary Leffingwell of the Treasury have analyzed these applications and found a majority based on actual war needs for industrial extensions. Specific approval has been withheld, however, for lack of authority. This would be given by the bill now under consideration. Securities to which approval is refused would be barred for interstate sale.

One plan contemplated, but said to have been abandoned, involved the use of the Federal Reserve Board's control of discount rates as an instrumentality in discriminating in favor of essential securities. The unfavorable feature of the plan was that it would have required the Federal Reserve system to deal in long-term securities.

Suggest $500,000,000 Corporation.

Some financial advisers of Secretary McAdoo advocated the organization of a Government corporation with, perhaps, $500,000,000 capital, with power to buy and sell securities recognized by the Government as necessary to maintenance of financial health in the war emergency. They say this reservoir of capital would serve to establish confidence in the approved securities to such an extent that it probably would not be necessary to absorb any great proportion.

The plan was suggested incidentally as a means of helping savings banks and similar institutions out of difficulties caused by low prices of securities. The corporation also would absorb farm loan bonds, if necessary, eliminating the necessity of the special $100,000,000 fund authorized by Congress for that purpose.

Private securities maturing this year

Continued on Page Three.

TEUTONS DROP GENERAL PEACE TERMS; RUSSIANS TO MAKE DEFINITE REPLY; UKRAINE ADOPTS INDEPENDENT ROLE

Germans Boast Change of Rails in Coveted Provinces Places Populations There at Their Mercy

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 11.—A letter to the Kölnische Volkszeitung says that unless Lithuania, Courland, and Poland decide in favor of connection with Germany these provinces will be entirely without rolling stock until they change the whole network of railroads, as these latter have been changed in order to take the normal German rolling stock, as the Russian rails are considerably wider.

The paper points out that Germany can simply withhold all passenger goods, wagons, and locomotives, especially as she needs all transport facilities herself. It goes on to argue that, owing to the present economic and labor conditions, Russia cannot possibly send the material necessary to change the rails, so that these countries will find themselves in a very difficult position.

The Volkszeitung concludes that this question may result in Lithuania reconsidering her wish for independence.

GERMANS DISTORT WILSON'S SPEECH

Printed in Fragmentary Form, Interspersed in Some Cases with Sarcasm.

CALLED MEDDLER IN EUROPE

Lloyd George Address Also Garbled—Report Berlin Soon to Announce Terms.

Hertling Expected to Reply to Wilson and Lloyd George

LONDON, Jan. 11.—It is reported in Berlin that the German Chancellor, Count von Hertling, will probably address the Reichstag Main Committee on Monday in reply to the war aims speeches of President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen says.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 11.—The Cologne Volkszeitung adopts a peculiar, and doubtless, in its own opinion, a lofty and dignified, attitude toward President Wilson's address. It says:

"President Wilson has again sent a long message to Congress, of which, in the interests of our readers, we do not give a full report. We do not consider it the duty of the German press to print conscientiously every word which comes from the mouth or pen of that bloated individual. So far as essential considerations and German interests do not come into question, this attitude of reserve is all the more necessary in connection with his new message, which contains impertinent insinuations that do not possess the slightest actual value, but show President Wilson in the pose of a world judge to whose decisions every living creature is supposed to bow."

Having given, therefore, the submarined report, the Volkszeitung adds that his unbidden judgment on the Brest-Litovsk negotiations can only be regarded as uncalled-for interference in matters which do not concern him, so that there is no need to correct his false assertions. The paper characterizes as silly Wilson's question as to whom the delegates of the Central Powers represent.

"Why," replies the Volkszeitung, "they represent the Central Powers, of course. Every child knows that. It remains for an American professor to ask such pert questions."

The Krupp organ, the Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung, has an even more exaggerated conception of its duty, for it publishes a still shorter report. That journal sees in President Wilson's "compliments" to Dr. von Kühlmann and Count Czernin and his onslaught on the military leaders an effort to sow discord in Germany. The two persons mentioned are told to observe what fruits their policy is bringing.

"The German people," that paper goes on, "will not go in Wilson's path. They still look to their military leaders with boundless confidence. They know what they have to thank him for. The war would long since have been over and a complete and victorious peace would have crowned our good right had not Wilson provided our enemies with cannon and munitions, with raw materials and foodstuffs. Thousands of German women would not have become widows and many thousands of German soldiers would still be living had not Wilson, with his hate directed toward the annihilation of the German people and their commerce, ever placed new weapons in the hands of our bitterest enemies.

"With cynical cruelty he agreed to a blockade which starves millions of German women and children, and he has supported it by all possible methods. The German people will not be influenced by such a man."

German Assurance Grows.

Such quotations show, as did the comments on Lloyd George's speech, that Germany is not at the present moment in a mood to listen to any proposals. She is suffering from the swelled head just now. She believes that she has a chance, all the greater in the event of peace with Russia, of realizing her an-

Continued on Page Two.

BOLSHEVIKI PLAN WAR OF REVOLT

Perparations to Fight if Peace Parley Fails Jeered by Opposition Parties.

ARMY'S BIG TASK REALIZED

Extremists' Methods in Civil Conflicts Explained — Rival Governments in Ukraine.

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 10.—Amid the jeers of once "patriotic" parties the Bolsheviki are preparing for war in their own fashion. They are not attempting the impossible task of reanimating a worn-out army. On the contrary, they are anxious to clear away from the front all soldiers unwilling to fight. The new Russian army is to be much smaller than the old one, and, as Trotzky says, "it will wage not war but revolution." Its front trenches will be barricades against the oppressors.

Thanks to the attitude taken by the German delegates to the Brest-Litovsk conference, the Russians, for the first time since the revolution, have a perfectly definite motive for fighting. The Pravda, the Bolshevist newspaper, writes:

"Observe that the attitude adopted by the German soldiers is perfectly just. That means that responsibility for a break in the negotiations will not lie on us who offered the armistice. For whom will the German soldier now have shed his blood? For the freedom of the Baltic Barons, Polish landowner, and bourgeois from the dangers of the Russian revolution."

The Russians doubt if the German soldier will advance, but if he should, if Hoffmann and Hindenburg decide to play with fire and even advance successfully, what then? "Another space of our territory will be taken, but they will be no nearer the end of the war."

They are considering the actual possibility of waging a revolutionary war. They consider the two main difficulties are transport and supply. The difficulty of the food supply will be lessened by a reduction in the army; that is, in the non-productive population spread along the front. Less hopeful is the matter of transport, but the demobilization of industry has already freed a number of factories for making locomotive parts, lack of which was one of the chief causes of the present deplorable condition of the Russian railways. The solution of the coal difficulty depends on clearing the Don Basin from Kaledine's troops, who, like all the parties opposed to the Bolsheviki, are doing their best to make Russia's continuance in the war impossible.

The civil wars now proceeding in Russia are not wars in one part of Russia against another, but attempts to spread class warfare into those parts of the country where the proletariat or its equivalent has not yet got the upper hand. Thus the Smolny Institute is at war not with Ukraine, but with the Ukrainian bourgeois Rada, and not with the Cossack country as a whole, but with the military Government of the Cossacks as opposed to the Cossack Soviets.

This explains the most remarkable feature in the development of these civil wars. All the bourgeois anti-Bolshevist papers chronicle every day new defeats of the Bolsheviki, naming places of successive sanguinary or bloodless disasters, but the curious thing is that after each defeat the Bolsheviki advance instead of retiring. If you follow these amazing campaigns upon the map it becomes clear at once that each successive Bolshevist defeat is further into the enemy's country.

For example, much is made of the Bolshevist defeat in Kharkov, but now Kharkov is the centre of the new Soviet Government in Ukraine, set up in opposition to the Rada. There is news from the Don country of similar character. The military Government which summoned the Cossack troops to return from the front finds itself in the unfortunate position of having to disarm them on arrival. Meanwhile a steady growth of the revolutionary movement is reported from within the Cossack territory. Finally, a meeting of the Central Committee of the Black Sea Fleet showed that of 390 delegates 220 were for the Soviets and only 80 for the Rada. Thus the Black Sea Fleet as a whole passes into control of the opposition to the Rada.

GERMANS LECTURE TROTZKY

Sincerity Questioned by Kuehlmann as Separate Peace Parley Opens.

HOFFMANN SHOWS ANGER

Resents Abuse of German Military Institutions Wirelessed from Russian Stations.

WON'T SHIFT MEETING PLACE

But Are Willing to Conduct the Final Negotiations and Sign Treaty Elsewhere.

Dropping of 'No Annexation' Causes German Rejoicing

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 11.—The Rhenische Westfalische Zeitung of Essen, in an article dealing with the Brest-Litovsk peace conference, says Dr. Richard von Kühlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, evidently decided to obey the orders of General von Ludendorff, the First Quartermaster General, in delivering his address.

"His speech at Brest-Litovsk," says the newspaper, "was heard with relief by the whole German nation, for it means Germany has canceled her no annexation principle and thereby gained a free hand regarding Belgium, Longwy and Briey."

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 11.—Owing to non-acceptance by all the enemy powers, the Central Powers have withdrawn their offer to conclude a general peace without forcible annexations and indemnities, made public at the Brest-Litovsk conference of Dec. 25. This announcement was made by Dr. von Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Minister, on the resumption of the meeting with the Russians yesterday. As regarded Russia, however, he said, the first task of the conference was to resume negotiations at the point where they were boken off at the time of the Christmas adjournment.

The Ukrainian delegate, M. Bolubowysch, announced that the Ukrainian Republic, having resumed its international existence, which it lost 250 years ago, had decided to adopt an independent attitude toward the negotiations, and that the General Secretariat had instructed him to hand the following note to the powers represented at the conference:

"The Ukrainian People's Republic brings the following to the knowledge of all belligerents and neutral States: The Central Rada, on Nov. 20, proclaimed a People's Republic, and by this act an international status was determined. Striving for the creation of a confederation of all the republics which have arisen in the territory of the former Russian Empire, the Ukrainian People's Republic, through its General Secretariat, proceeds to enter into the independent relations pending the formation of a Federal Government in Russia and until the relations of the Ukraine with the future federation are established."

M. Bolubowysch protested that the commissaries were agreeing to an armistice independently of the Ukrainian delegates and proceeded to declare that the Ukraine was striving for a general world peace on democratic lines insuring even the smallest nation unlimited self-determination, with proper guarantees for rendering possible a real expression of the people's will.

Dr. von Kuehlmann, referring to the fixed determination of the Central Powers not to accede to the Russian suggestion of transference of the negotiations to neutral territory, said Germany and her allies were not in a position to conduct elsewhere the discussions begun at Brest-Litovsk, although they were willing to have final formal negotiations carried on and the signatures to the preliminary agreement affixed at some place to be agreed upon after the debate. He continued:

Doubt Russian Sincerity.

"As for the conduct of the negotiations, the atmosphere in which they take place is extremely important. It must be mentioned that since the conclusion of the exchange of views before the temporary interruption of the negotiations much has happened which appeared calculated to create doubt as to the sincere intention of the Russian Government to arrive at speedy peace with the powers of the Quadruple Alliance.

"I may refer to the tone of certain semi-official declarations of the Russian Government against the Central Powers, especially the declaration of the Petrograd Telegraph Agency, which is regarded abroad as the semi-official Russian agency. It reproduced in detail a reply M. Joffe (a member of the Russian delegation) is alleged to have made at the sitting of Dec. 28 which, as the protocol shows, originated solely in the imagination of its author. This entirely unfounded report has had a good deal to do in confusing judgment in re-

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Snow or rain, cold wave, northwest gale today; Sunday snow.
For full weather report see Page 19.

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BAKER'S REPORT MISLEADS PUBLIC, SENATORS INSIST

Wadsworth, Weeks, and Others Say It Gives Country Wrong Impression of Security.

SECRETARY STICKS TO IT

Rush Needs Met and Every Man Who Goes to France Will Be Well Supplied, He Says.

MACHINE GUNS NEXT MONTH

Declares Browning Guns Will Be Supplied in February—Motor Truck Shortage.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Secretary Baker calmly stuck to his guns today in the face of severe criticism from the members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, refusing to recede from his statement that America's initial "rush war needs" had been adequately met.

Insistent demands that Mr. Baker qualify his statement in view of admitted shortages of uniforms, artillery, and machine guns in cantonments, met with the calm repetition of the original statement. Further questioning brought out that Mr. Baker intended his statement to apply only to the forces in France and not to those still in the United States.

Senator Wadsworth said Secretary Baker's prepared statement, read to the committee yesterday, had "created the impression throughout the country that the future is rosy, that conditions are fine, and that there is no need of urgent haste."

"I believe," continued the New York Senator, "that the facts are that the United States faces one of the greatest crises in its history because of the shortage of artillery. I am convinced that our task in the eight months ahead is much greater than it has been in the eight months past. I think, Mr. Secretary, that your statement has created a wrong impression among the people."

Secretary Baker, shifting in his chair so that he could look directly into Senator Wadsworth's face, replied, in measured tones:

Camps Without Artillery.

"Our initial rush needs, I repeat, have been met. Every man in France has full equipment. Every man who goes will be well supplied. Production in this country is increasing at a satisfactory pace."

Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the committee, inquired how Mr. Baker could feel satisfied when "thousands of men in cantonments in this country have no rifles and no artillery with which to train."

"I was not thinking of the situation in this country," replied Secretary Baker. "I was thinking of our army in France."

"But one of our 'rush-est' needs, in my judgment, is that the men in camps should be thoroughly trained before they are sent abroad," said Senator McKellar. "Do you not agree with that?"

"I do, Senator," responded Mr. Baker, "I wish sincerely it were possible to have all the equipment we need for the men in camps. But if the Ordnance Department had begun working at capacity last April, it would have been impossible to produce enough for our needs by this time."

Senator McKellar said an officer from Camp Upton, whom he did not name, told him this morning that the artillerymen there were training without artillery.

"I can hardly believe that," observed Secretary Baker. "If he said there was a lack of artillery, he was correct; if he said there was none at all, he was mistaken."

Senators insisted that testimony of Major Gen. Greble and Major Gen. Wright was to the effect that there were tremendous shortages of all sorts of equipment at Camps Bowie and Doniphan, where they command.

"Their testimony was given two weeks ago," said Mr. Baker. "Two weeks is a long time, when production is going on at the rate it is now. I am sure all the camps have at least the essential, vital things, and as soon as it is possible, they will have everything."

"The reason I called attention to your statement is that it has created a false impression," said Senator Wadsworth. "It lets the people of the country believe there is no shortage."

"And there is none," said Mr. Baker.

"Upon that point, Mr. Secretary, you must allow me to differ from you," said Senator Wadsworth.

Never Will Get All We Need.

"And I repeat that the impression I wished to convey to the country is that every man in France, or who goes there, has full equipment for his initial needs," said Mr. Baker. "It would, of course, be pleasing if we had full supplies of machine guns and artillery for all the training camps. But we never will be caught up with all our needs in this war, they are growing so tremendously. Things change every day. When we have supplied our present requirements we will have new ones to meet."

Senator Chamberlain asked whether the United States might not find its armies abroad insufficiently supplied with artillery if France were called on to help Italy with guns.

"If France is called on for guns for Italy, as she surely will be," said Senator Chamberlain, "isn't it common sense to suppose she will supply her nearest ally first? And then where will we be?"

"France is eager and able to supply

Continued on Page Four.

CHU CHIN CHOW.
The Biggest Success in New York. Mat. Today. Manhattan Op. House.—Advt.

Britain Decorates Turner, Captain of the Lusitania

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Among the mercantile marine heroes who have been decorated is Captain Turner, who commanded the Lusitania when she was torpedoed. He went to sea again, was once more torpedoed, and now commands a third ship.

He has received the fourth class of the Order of the British Empire.

EMBARGO PERMITS FOR FREIGHT HERE

Government Order Forces Consignees of Domestic Shipments to Get Licenses.

TO PREVENT CONGESTION

New Rule Excepts Foods, News Print Paper, Perishable Goods, and Federal Business.

A. H. Smith, Assistant Director General of Railroads, announced last night a plan perfected by Director General McAdoo and himself to convert the "slacker" consignee, who failed to unload freight cars, and to prevent a recurrence of the present congestion of domestic freight at the Port of New York. The plan consists in a blanket embargo, effective Jan. 15, against all domestic carload freight for New York, except food, news print paper, live stock, perishable freight and United States Government freight, exceptions to the embargo to be made only by a committee of railroad men at New York, which will issue permits for shipments to this port. The consignee, to get a permit, must promise to unload promptly, and exclusion from transportation service will be the penalty for failure to do so. The regulations do not apply to less-than-carload freight.

Taken together with the extra efforts to be made during "Freight-Moving Week," which begins Monday, Mr. Smith said that the embargo and permit order would prevent a recurrence of the congestion of domestic freight. The new system will be put into effect here on Tuesday, and, it is expected, be extended soon to the other five North Atlantic ports, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, and Norfolk.

The new system will apply to domestic freight; for some time export freight has been subject to an embargo-permit system. It had been found that the system of forcing consignors to get a permit, with a promise of prompt unloading at terminals, had not worked perfectly, in that it was subject to the abuse of consignees who failed to unload cars on one road, resorting the next time to another road, and being able thus to get service.

Export and Domestic Divisions.

To put the new plan into operation, Mr. Smith announced the abolition of the Export Division, North Atlantic Ports, and the creation of a new body to be known as the Freight Traffic Committee, North Atlantic Ports. Its offices will be at 141 Broadway, and it will be directed by the same general committee headed by George D. Ogden of the Pennsylvania, which had charge of the Export Division. There will be two divisions of the committee, the Export Division and the Domestic Division. The Domestic Division will be in charge of H. C. Hamilton, General Freight Agent of the Lehigh Valley, and the Export Division in charge of J. A. McCauliffe, Foreign Freight Agent of the New York Central Lines. The new system was announced by Mr. Smith yesterday following a meeting of the representatives of all the roads entering New York at the offices of the Trunk Line Association, 143 Liberty Street. The new provisions in no wise apply to United States Government freight. Freight for the allied nations is handled through the traffic executive at 141 Broadway.

Mr. Smith yesterday sent notices to all consignees of freight to New York informing them of the creation of the Freight Traffic Committee, North Atlantic ports, and telling its powers. Under the plan any one desiring a shipment to New York of embargoed goods will apply for a permit at the railroad station where he desires delivery. If he satisfies the local committee of managers, headed by Francis La Bau of the New York Central, that he should have the shipment, a permit will be issued which will be forwarded to the consignor and will entitle the freight to routing to New York. When it gets here, by the terms of his permit, the consignee must unload it at once. Failure to do so means not only heavy demurrage charges, but it means exclusion from the transportation service.

This will be arranged by an index of all consignees at New York. Every request for a permit will be followed by an inspection of the index, and if on any road that consignee has delayed cars he will not get a permit, unless he can cite extenuating circumstances which will be held to be few in number. Unless all shipments are accompanied by a copy of the permit they will be refused at junction points. Initial roads are forbidden to accept freight in excess of quantity covered by permits, or to accept freight after the expiration of the time limit set forth in the permit.

Grip on "Slacker" Consignee.

This plan has been adopted by the National Railroad Administration in an effort to avoid the denial of transporta-

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Florida Trains Seaboard Air Line
Lv. Wash., D. C., eff. Jan. 13, at 9:30 A. M., 8:00 P. M., and 11:15 P. M. For Atlanta, Birmingham, 9:30 A. M. and 6:00 P. M. Reservations 1184 B'way, N. Y. C.—Advt.

GARFIELD WARNS CITY TO CONSERVE SUPPLY OF COAL

Promises Enough Fuel for Essential Industries and to Prevent Suffering.

NO MORE PRIORITY ORDERS

Sends Representative Here to Confer on Proposal to Seize Hoarded Fuel.

TO DECIDE THEATRE POLICY

Fuel Head Says No Section of the Country Will Have Normal Supply for Sixty Days.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Sufficient coal will be provided for New York to prevent suffering, and as far as possible, all industries will be supplied. On the other hand, it will be impossible during the next sixty days to give any section of the country its normal supply, in face of a shortage of 25,000,000 tons, and the strictest economy, with the curtailment of certain industries not entirely essential to the conduct of the war, will have to be practiced.

That, in a few words, was the frank statement made today by Dr. H. A. Garfield, the United States Fuel Administrator. He added that there was no cause for alarm and that actual famine conditions would be averted through the co-operation of the Director General of Railroads, the Shipping Board, and the Fuel Administration. He felt, however, that the country should know the actual conditions.

The long stretch of cold weather and the congestion of transportation lines due to weather conditions and unusual war demands, Dr. Garfield said, were responsible for the situation now confronted. The shortage of coal, he said, was found despite the fact that the production of coal was millions of tons in excess of the total output in 1916.

It was even possible, Dr. Garfield said, that some of the munition factories might be unable to obtain supplies on a 100 per cent. basis during the next sixty days, if weather conditions were unfavorable to a rapid solution of transportation problems. After that period, he felt, there would be no serious trouble and plans were being put into effect which would avert a shortage in the future.

No Further Priority Orders.

No further priority orders are contemplated, and Dr. Garfield assured the country that the whole problem would be handled without partiality for any district, and in the interests of the nation as a whole.

"I think," he said, "that when the American people understand the problems involved, they will be satisfied with what is being accomplished. I do not believe that they will have much sympathy for division of troubles."

Dr. Garfield said that it was distressing to him to hear of reports of suffering and shortage at munition plants and other industries which came from many States and cities the moment the pinch was felt. He would endeavor, he said, to treat all sections with justice and impartiality, and he felt assured that there would be no wholesale retardation of wartime activities or suffering among the people.

Dr. Garfield sent P. B. Noyes, head of the Conservation Division of the Fuel Administration, to New York city tonight to discuss necessary curtailment of coal by industries, theatres, and other places of amusement. Non-essentials, he said, would not be kept on the same footing as the munition factories and other war industries and a general curtailment would be effected as rapidly as possible.

Theatre Situation in Doubt.

There has been no definite policy concerning the theatres so far as the Federal Fuel Administration is concerned and power has been delegated to Mr. Noyes to handle that situation. The decision will be reached after it is determined how much coal would be saved and whether the saving and the conditions in other directions justified the inconvenience to the public.

Another important matter which Mr. Noyes will take up is the seizure of coal, above the immediate requirements, which has been stored by some industries and households in New York. Dr. Garfield said today that he believed there were many such cases, and that a considerable relief could be given by taking over this coal in the name of the Government and distributing it. Mr. Noyes will confer with Mayor Hylan, A. H. Wiggin, Federal Fuel Administrator for New York State, members of the Public Service Commission, and other officials. It is understood that a survey of the coal storing situation in the New York district has been made by Mr. Wiggin and his agents, and that action will be taken without delay. None of the officials here would estimate the tons which might be obtained for emergency distribution by this step.

The response on the part of the non-essential industries was said today to be a quick one, and nine industries in addition to the boxboard manufacturers have offered a voluntary plan for coal conservation. Many other interests will confer with the Fuel Administration on the matter next week.

Hope to Save 30,000,000 Tons.

Mr. Noyes, who has charge of that work, said today that he believed a

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Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., finest resort hotel in the world. Not a cure, sick guests not admitted. —Advt.

Tirpitz Wants Flanders Coast; Modifies Stand on Belgium

LONDON, Jan. 11.—A dispatch to The Central News Agency from Amsterdam says that Admiral von Tirpitz, former German Minister of Marine and the foremost advocate of Germany's submarine warfare, asserted that while the Germans must keep the Flanders coast, the annexation of Belgium to Germany was not necessary and that a solution of this problem could be found.

Regarding the political situation, Admiral von Tirpitz is reported to have said that all sorts of things might be possible, but that he did not think they would go so far as an agreement on an armistice by which the operations of submarines could be paralyzed.

HOOVER DEMANDS MORE FOOD SAVING

Calls for Double Meat Exports, as Well as More Wheat for Allies.

TO PROSECUTE CONSUMERS

New Ruling Affects Housewives —Legislation Sought to Enforce Greater Economies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The American people were called upon today by Herbert C. Hoover, Federal Food Administrator, to make a supreme effort to conserve foodstuffs so that large shipments might be available at once for England, France, and Italy to prevent famine conditions in those nations.

There was no danger of suffering here, as America's needs would be considered first, Mr. Hoover said, and a compulsory rationing system in America was not being considered. He laid emphasis on the fact, however, that unless the United States doubled its meat and pork product exports and sent approximately 90,000,000 additional bushels of wheat, it might be necessary to reduce the consumption of these foodstuffs in the allied countries to the danger point.

Reports which have come to Mr. Hoover from the French and English Governments that compulsory rationing of all foodstuffs is now essential precipitated action on the part of the Food Administration. Patriotic effort on the part of the American people, Mr. Hoover said, would alone end the crisis.

To add to the effectiveness of a voluntary conservation campaign the Food Administration has taken steps to prosecute consumers as well as wholesalers who hoard foodstuffs, and thousands of agents in all parts of the country will be employed to see that its rules are enforced. A ruling has been obtained that the provisions of the Food Control act, which makes hoarding above actual requirements for a reasonable time an offense punishable by a fine of $5,000 or two years' imprisonment, or both, apply to the householder as well as to the large dealer.

Legislation is also being prepared to enforce conservation measures in the manufacturing trades and public eating places which have not followed the instructions of the Food Administration, and it will be introduced in Congress within a few days. It will provide severe penalties for those who endeavor to evade the law, and it is believed that Congress will act quickly in face of the emergency conditions. In a statement outlining the situation, issued tonight, Mr. Hoover says:

"It is true that the Allies need from 75,000,000 to 90,000,000 bushels more American wheat. It is also true we have already exported the theoretical surplus of last harvest over our normal consumption. The American people have saved a considerable amount, estimated from 25,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels, during the past five months, and we are exporting this saving.

"We cannot and will not export more than our savings, for our own people must also be fed. The Allies have reduced the bread ration to their people sharply the last few days, and if this lowered ration is to be maintained we must save more than hitherto. Every grain of wheat and every ounce of flour and bread saved now is exactly that amount supplied to some man, woman, and child among the Allies.

"The Allies are also asking us if we can double our meat and pork product exports, as they must in England, France, and Italy further reduce their meat and fat ration unless we can increase exports. We have replied that we will ask our people to save more, for we can only export our savings.

"There need be no fear that our own supplies will not be protected; and if, as a result of misapprehension, any one should attempt the purchase of foodstuffs for hoarding, he will be robbing the Allies of just that amount and is in violation of the food law that will be followed up sharply. We have ruled that the holding of more than thirty days' supplies by dealers, manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers constitutes hoarding, and the purchase of more than usual amounts by consumers will likewise be so construed."

The National Food Administration uncovered yesterday the trail of the sugar that was secretly shipped from New Orleans to Pincus Friedman, the prayer-book dealer of 172 Rivington Street, now under indictment charged with dealing in foods without a Federal license. An agent of the Food Administration in New Orleans telegraphed the local board that approximately 40,000 pounds of sugar had been sent to New York consigned to "The Book Store Man." According to evidence obtained, S. Weinstein shipped to Friedman approximately 10,000 pounds of sugar, and another dealer, Meyer Tellers, sent about 30,000 pounds.

The Federal Food Board announced yesterday that the license of the Harlem Sugar Company, 2,445 Eighth Avenue, has been revoked and the store ordered closed. This action was taken because of overcharging for sugar.

Arthur Williams of the board, who returned from Washington yesterday, said New York was saving 5,000 barrels of flour a day by its observance of wheatless day. However, he added, it is very likely that another wheatless day will be instituted so as to release more flour for the use of the army and the Allies.

The prices of eggs are not to go up he said.

FEDERAL LICENSE FOR NEW ISSUES OF BONDS AND STOCKS

Legislation Now Being Drafted for Government Regulation of Private Shares.

BIG CORPORATION PLANNED

Fund of $500,000,000 to be Provided to Absorb Those That Are Approved.

ACTION URGED BY McADOO

Competition with Next War Loan Will Be Avoided—Bankers Here Favor Step.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Regulation of the issue of practically all private securities soon will be proposed by the Government.

Legislation now is being drafted by Administration officials in conference with members of Congress authorizing the Treasury to license each individual security issue, and to refuse approval to enterprises regarded as not essential to the conduct of the war. The exercise of this function would be assigned to the Federal Reserve Board, or some agency created by it, which also would pass on the priority of capital needs.

As a collateral plan, formation of a Government corporation to absorb any of the approved stock or bond issues, has been agreed upon tentatively. A preliminary step, now being considered at the White House, is issuance of a proclamation calling on Governors and Legislatures of all States, and county, city, or other local officials, to cease making expenditures for public improvements not absolutely necessary, and to refuse building or other permits, as far as possible, to private construction not contributing directly to prosecution of the war.

Secretary McAdoo discussed the whole question today with Treasury advisers, and some definite action is expected within a week.

The result of the Government's undertaking would be far-reaching. Not only bonds, stocks, and other securities of big corporations would be affected, but building operations on a small scale probably would feel the effect of the tightening of capital. The Government would have a tight grip on the securities market, with power to indicate into which business ventures capital should be placed and for which it should be withheld until the war's end.

Advocated by McAdoo.

The necessity of Federal regulation of capital expenditures has been emphasized by Secretary McAdoo and other Government officials since the first Liberty Loan, and the Secretary has declared that the Government must be prepared to absorb the supply of new capital available for investment during the war. This in turn made it essential, he said, that unnecessary capital expenditures should be avoided in public and private enterprises. Government control over securities should be both regulatory and constructive, in his opinion.

Steps to unify the nation's financial resources must be taken before the third Liberty Loan, officials say, or the Government will find a mass of private issues of bonds, stocks, and notes on the market in competition with its own war bonds, to the detriment of both Government and private financing.

Many corporations already have applied informally to Secretary McAdoo or the Federal Reserve Banks for some sort of approval of their contemplated bond issues. Some represented that without this approval they could not find buyers, and that contractors declined to start construction jobs without better assurance that the capital would be forthcoming. This is said to be one of the principal contributing causes of the dullness of construction work recently, even with industries whose expansion is required by the war.

The Federal Reserve Board and Assistant Secretary Leffingwell of the Treasury have analyzed these applications and found a majority based on actual war needs for industrial extensions. Specific approval has been withheld, however, for lack of authority. This would be given by the bill now under consideration. Securities to which approval is refused would be barred for interstate sale.

One plan contemplated, but said to have been abandoned, involved the use of the Federal Reserve Board's control of discount rates as an instrumentality in discriminating in favor of essential securities. The unfavorable feature of the plan was that it would have required the Federal Reserve system to deal in long-term securities.

Suggest $500,000,000 Corporation.

Some financial advisers of Secretary McAdoo advocated the organization of a Government corporation with, perhaps, $500,000,000 capital, with power to buy and sell securities recognized by the Government as necessary to maintenance of financial health in the war emergency. They say this reservoir of capital would serve to establish confidence in the approved securities to such an extent that it probably would not be necessary to absorb any great proportion.

The plan was suggested incidentally as a means of helping savings banks and similar institutions out of difficulties caused by low prices of securities. The corporation also would absorb farm loan bonds, if necessary, eliminating the necessity of the special $100,000,000 fund authorized by Congress for that purpose.

Private securities maturing this year

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TEUTONS DROP GENERAL PEACE TERMS; RUSSIANS TO MAKE DEFINITE REPLY; UKRAINE ADOPTS INDEPENDENT ROLE

Germans Boast Change of Rails in Coveted Provinces Places Populations There at Their Mercy

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 11.—A letter to the Kölnische Volkszeitung says that unless Lithuania, Courland, and Poland decide in favor of connection with Germany these provinces will be entirely without rolling stock until they change the whole network of railroads, as these latter have been changed in order to take the normal German rolling stock, as the Russian rails are considerably wider.

The paper points out that Germany can simply withhold all passenger goods, wagons, and locomotives, especially as she needs all transport facilities herself. It goes on to argue that, owing to the present economic and labor conditions, Russia cannot possibly send the material necessary to change the rails, so that these countries will find themselves in a very difficult position.

The Volkszeitung concludes that this question may result in Lithuania reconsidering her wish for independence.

GERMANS DISTORT WILSON'S SPEECH

Printed in Fragmentary Form, Interspersed in Some Cases with Sarcasm.

CALLED MEDDLER IN EUROPE

Lloyd George Address Also Garbled—Report Berlin Soon to Announce Terms.

Hertling Expected to Reply to Wilson and Lloyd George

LONDON, Jan. 11.—It is reported in Berlin that the German Chancellor, Count von Hertling, will probably address the Reichstag Main Committee on Monday in reply to the war aims speeches of President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen says.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 11.—The Cologne Volkszeitung adopts a peculiar, and doubtless, in its own opinion, a lofty and dignified, attitude toward President Wilson's address. It says:

"President Wilson has again sent a long message to Congress, of which, in the interests of our readers, we do not give a full report. We do not consider it the duty of the German press to print conscientiously every word which comes from the mouth or pen of that bloated individual. So far as essential considerations and German interests do not come into question, this attitude of reserve is all the more necessary in connection with his new message, which contains impertinent insinuations that do not possess the slightest actual value, but show President Wilson in the pose of a world judge to whose decisions every living creature is supposed to bow."

Having given, therefore, the submarined report, the Volkszeitung adds that his unbidden judgment on the Brest-Litovsk negotiations can only be regarded as uncalled-for interference in matters which do not concern him, so that there is no need to correct his false assertions. The paper characterizes as silly Wilson's question as to whom the delegates of the Central Powers represent.

"Why," replies the Volkszeitung, "they represent the Central Powers, of course. Every child knows that. It remains for an American professor to ask such pert questions."

The Krupp organ, the Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung, has an even more exaggerated conception of its duty, for it publishes a still shorter report. That journal sees in President Wilson's "compliments" to Dr. von Kühlmann and Count Czernin and his onslaught on the military leaders an effort to sow discord in Germany. The two persons mentioned are told to observe what fruits their policy is bringing.

"The German people," that paper goes on, "will not go in Wilson's path. They still look to their military leaders with boundless confidence. They know what they have to thank him for. The war would long since have been over and a complete and victorious peace would have crowned our good right had not Wilson provided our enemies with cannon and munitions, with raw materials and foodstuffs. Thousands of German women would not have become widows and many thousands of German soldiers would still be living had not Wilson, with his hate directed toward the annihilation of the German people and their commerce, ever placed new weapons in the hands of our bitterest enemies.

"With cynical cruelty he agreed to a blockade which starves millions of German women and children, and he has supported it by all possible methods. The German people will not be influenced by such a man."

German Assurance Grows.

Such quotations show, as did the comments on Lloyd George's speech, that Germany is not at the present moment in a mood to listen to any proposals. She is suffering from the swelled head just now. She believes that she has a chance, all the greater in the event of peace with Russia, of realizing her an-

Continued on Page Two.

BOLSHEVIKI PLAN WAR OF REVOLT

Perparations to Fight if Peace Parley Fails Jeered by Opposition Parties.

ARMY'S BIG TASK REALIZED

Extremists' Methods in Civil Conflicts Explained — Rival Governments in Ukraine.

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 10.—Amid the jeers of once "patriotic" parties the Bolsheviki are preparing for war in their own fashion. They are not attempting the impossible task of reanimating a worn-out army. On the contrary, they are anxious to clear away from the front all soldiers unwilling to fight. The new Russian army is to be much smaller than the old one, and, as Trotzky says, "it will wage not war but revolution." Its front trenches will be barricades against the oppressors.

Thanks to the attitude taken by the German delegates to the Brest-Litovsk conference, the Russians, for the first time since the revolution, have a perfectly definite motive for fighting. The Pravda, the Bolshevist newspaper, writes:

"Observe that the attitude adopted by the German soldiers is perfectly just. That means that responsibility for a break in the negotiations will not lie on us who offered the armistice. For whom will the German soldier now have shed his blood? For the freedom of the Baltic Barons, Polish landowner, and bourgeois from the dangers of the Russian revolution."

The Russians doubt if the German soldier will advance, but if he should, if Hoffmann and Hindenburg decide to play with fire and even advance successfully, what then? "Another space of our territory will be taken, but they will be no nearer the end of the war."

They are considering the actual possibility of waging a revolutionary war. They consider the two main difficulties are transport and supply. The difficulty of the food supply will be lessened by a reduction in the army; that is, in the non-productive population spread along the front. Less hopeful is the matter of transport, but the demobilization of industry has already freed a number of factories for making locomotive parts, lack of which was one of the chief causes of the present deplorable condition of the Russian railways. The solution of the coal difficulty depends on clearing the Don Basin from Kaledine's troops, who, like all the parties opposed to the Bolsheviki, are doing their best to make Russia's continuance in the war impossible.

The civil wars now proceeding in Russia are not wars in one part of Russia against another, but attempts to spread class warfare into those parts of the country where the proletariat or its equivalent has not yet got the upper hand. Thus the Smolny Institute is at war not with Ukraine, but with the Ukrainian bourgeois Rada, and not with the Cossack country as a whole, but with the military Government of the Cossacks as opposed to the Cossack Soviets.

This explains the most remarkable feature in the development of these civil wars. All the bourgeois anti-Bolshevist papers chronicle every day new defeats of the Bolsheviki, naming places of successive sanguinary or bloodless disasters, but the curious thing is that after each defeat the Bolsheviki advance instead of retiring. If you follow these amazing campaigns upon the map it becomes clear at once that each successive Bolshevist defeat is further into the enemy's country.

For example, much is made of the Bolshevist defeat in Kharkov, but now Kharkov is the centre of the new Soviet Government in Ukraine, set up in opposition to the Rada. There is news from the Don country of similar character. The military Government which summoned the Cossack troops to return from the front finds itself in the unfortunate position of having to disarm them on arrival. Meanwhile a steady growth of the revolutionary movement is reported from within the Cossack territory. Finally, a meeting of the Central Committee of the Black Sea Fleet showed that of 200 delegates 220 were for the Soviets and only 80 for the Rada. Thus the Black Sea Fleet as a whole passes into control of the opposition to the Rada.

GERMANS LECTURE TROTZKY

Sincerity Questioned by Kuehlmann as Separate Peace Parley Opens.

HOFFMANN SHOWS ANGER

Resents Abuse of German Military Institutions Wirelessed from Russian Stations.

WON'T SHIFT MEETING PLACE

But Are Willing to Conduct the Final Negotiations and Sign Treaty Elsewhere.

Dropping of 'No Annexation' Causes German Rejoicing

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 11.—The Rhenische Westfalische Zeitung of Essen, in an article dealing with the Brest-Litovsk peace conference, says Dr. Richard von Kühlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, evidently decided to obey the orders of General von Ludendorff, the First Quartermaster General, in delivering his address.

"His speech at Brest-Litovsk," says the newspaper, "was heard with relief by the whole German nation, for it means Germany has canceled her no annexation principle and thereby gained a free hand regarding Belgium, Longwy and Briey."

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 11.—Owing to non-acceptance by all the enemy powers, the Central Powers have withdrawn their offer to conclude a general peace without forcible annexations and indemnities, made public at the Brest-Litovsk conference of Dec. 25. This announcement was made by Dr. von Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Minister, on the resumption of the meeting with the Russians yesterday. As regarded Russia, however, he said, the first task of the conference was to resume negotiations at the point where they were boken off at the time of the Christmas adjournment.

The Ukrainian delegate, M. Bolubowysch, announced that the Ukrainian Republic, having resumed its international existence, which it lost 250 years ago, had decided to adopt an independent attitude toward the negotiations, and that the General Secretariat had instructed him to hand the following note to the powers represented at the conference:

"The Ukrainian People's Republic brings the following to the knowledge of all belligerents and neutral States: The Central Rada, on Nov. 20, proclaimed a People's Republic, and by this act an international status was determined. Striving for the creation of a confederation of all the republics which have arisen in the territory of the former Russian Empire, the Ukrainian People's Republic, through its General Secretariat, proceeds to enter into the independent relations pending the formation of a Federal Government in Russia and until the relations of the Ukraine with the future federation are established."

M. Bolubowysch protested that the commissaries were agreeing to an armistice independently of the Ukrainian delegates and proceeded to declare that the Ukraine was striving for a general world peace on democratic lines insuring even the smallest nation unlimited self-determination, with proper guarantees for rendering possible a real expression of the people's will.

Dr. von Kuehlmann, referring to the fixed determination of the Central Powers not to accede to the Russian suggestion of transference of the negotiations to neutral territory, said Germany and her allies were not in a position to conduct elsewhere the discussions begun at Brest-Litovsk, although they were willing to have final formal negotiations carried on and the signatures to the preliminary agreement affixed at some place to be agreed upon after the debate. He continued:

Doubt Russian Sincerity.

"As for the conduct of the negotiations, the atmosphere in which they take place is extremely important. It must be mentioned that since the conclusion of the exchange of views before the temporary interruption of the negotiations much has happened which appeared calculated to create doubt as to the sincere intention of the Russian Government to arrive at speedy peace with the powers of the Quadruple Alliance.

"I may refer to the tone of certain semi-official declarations of the Russian Government against the Central Powers, especially the declaration of the Petrograd Telegraph Agency, which is regarded abroad as the semi-official Russian agency. It reproduced in detail a reply M. Joffe (a member of the Russian delegation) is alleged to have made at the sitting of Dec. 28 which, as the protocol shows, originated solely in the imagination of its author. This entirely unfounded report has had a good deal to do in confusing judgment in re-

gard to the course of the negotiations and in endangering their results."

In explaining why the Central Powers refused categorically to transfer the negotiations to neutral territory, Count Czernin said both parties had direct telegraphic communication with their respective Governments, which neither could forego without interminably prolonging the negotiations and rendering them difficult. He continued:

"The second motive is more important. You gentlemen invited us to take part in general peace negotiations. We accepted the invitation and came to an agreement about the basis of a general peace. On this basis you presented a ten days' ultimatum to your allies, who have not answered, and today it is no longer a question of negotiation of a general peace, but rather of a separate peace between Russia and the Quadruple Alliance."

The Count asserted that the transfer of the negotiations to neutral territory would give the Entente an opportunity to interfere and endeavor to prevent a separate peace. He added:

"We refuse to give the western powers this opportunity, but we are ready to conduct the final negotiations and sign a peace treaty at a place to be fixed.

"Regarding the questions on which an understanding has not been reached, we came to a binding agreement at the last plenary session to submit them to a commission, to begin work immediately. All the four members of the Quadruple Alliance are entirely agreed to conducting the negotiations to the end on the basis explained by Dr. von Kühlmann and myself and agreed upon with the Russians. If the Russian delegation is animated by the same intentions we shall attain a result satisfactory to all. If not, then matters will take a necessary course, but responsibility for war will fall exclusively on the Russian delegation."

The Turkish and Bulgarian representatives associated themselves with these remarks.

In the name of the German chief command General Hoffmann protested most strongly against wireless messages sent out from Russian military stations, containing abuse of the German military institutions and appeals of a revolutionary character to the German troops. This, the General said, transgressed the spirit of the armistice. Representatives of the armies of Germany's allies joined in the protest.

At the proposal of Leon Trotzky, head of the Russian delegation, the sitting was adjourned.

Premier Wekerle of Hungary went to Berlin, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Az Est of Budapest, to discuss credit and financial questions with the German Treasury and financiers. He is quoted as saying:

"We hope for peace soon with Russia. Therefore, the question of transitional economics must first be settled. We discussed what should be done for the financial demands of the State."

The negotiations at Brest-Litovsk, Premier Wekerle said he believed, would take a favorable course. He said there was a special desire on both sides to make safe the economic part of a preliminary peace. The Ukrainians, he added, had shown a great conciliatory spirit, and they had great interest in entering into economic relations with the Central Empires. The Premier concluded:

"It can only rejoice us if independent Ukraine extends us her hand."

PETROGRAD, Jan. 10.—M. Trotzky requested adjournment of the peace conference in order that the Russian reply to the Austro-German declarations might be prepared. The next sitting was fixed for 11 o'clock tomorrow (Friday) morning. It was agreed that the Russian and Ukrainian replies would be read at that time.

Litovsk negotiations with the Russians. Just as duplicity was practiced by the Central Powers toward the Russian delegates, so it is being alleged by the German press that the Berlin Government resorted to duplicity in an effort to conceal from the German press, and, therefore, from the German people, the real reason for the temporary break in the negotiations.

As is now well known, the real reason for the break in the negotiations was the German declaration to the Russian delegates that the regions of Poland and the Baltic provinces of Russia could not be evacuated by the German forces under the policy of "no annexations" which the delegates of the Central Powers professed themselves to be willing to accept in principle. But the first reason given by the Berlin Government to its press for the interruption of the negotiations was that the Russians wanted them transferred to the neutral soil of Sweden.

When the duplicity of the Berlin Government became evident it brought on what was almost a political crisis. Several papers, among them the Berlin Vorwärts, organ of the Socialists, printed the defiant denunciation which Leon Trotzky, Bolshevist Foreign Minister, had issued. The telegraphic reports of this had not been permitted to reach the newspapers of Germany generally, and for this reason hesitancy was shown over reprinting it from neutral newspapers which had found their way into Germany.

The representatives of the Reichstag majority also took notice of the divergencies in the Berlin Government's official statements, and exerted their influence toward obtaining a definite statement from the Government in favor of a more conciliatory attitude toward the Russian position regarding the Baltic Provinces.

TURKEY OFFERED PEACE TO RUSSIA LAST APRIL

Step Prompted by Starvation—Proposed Autonomy for Depopulated Armenia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 10. (Delayed.)—Today is published an interesting little batch of telegrams from the Russian Minister at Berne sent to the Foreign Office last March and April. At that time, it appears, Turkey was particularly anxious to conclude immediate peace, owing to the virtual starvation prevailing in Constantinople and elsewhere.

The terms suggested for Russia's consideration were free passage of the Dardanelles, Armenian autonomy—a perfectly safe proposal, the Russian Minister caustically comments, as practically no Armenians are left alive in Armenia—and Russia to be allowed to build a railway in the Caucasus to Alexandretta.

Other news is scrappy. Russia is still lethargic as a result of the Christmas holidays. Cholera is said to have broken out in the Caucasus. The usual reports of starvation are coming in, and there are rumors of disturbances at Moscow, but nothing definite is known. All is calm here.

KALEDINE PRESIDENT OF NEW DON REPUBLIC

Cossack Chief, Who Is Also Premier, Said to Plan End of Civil War.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 10.—Reports from Rostov today say that the Republic of the Don has been declared existent with General Kaledine as President and Prime Minister.

Special dispatches from Petrograd on Thursday reported a majority of the Cossacks and the population of the Don district in general grouping themselves around the Don Military Government under General Kaledine, whose aim was said to be not to fight the Bolsheviki, but to consolidate the democratic organizations in the Don district with a view to bringing about an end to civil war.

GERMAN PRESS, LIED TO, NEARLY CAUSED CRISIS

Several Papers, Angered Over Russian Situation, Published Trotzky's Denunciation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Information reached Washington today indicating that a political crisis was almost created in Germany by the manner in which the German press was deceived in connection with the real reasons for the temporary interruption of the Brest-

MUTINY SPREADING ON TEUTON FRONT

German and Austrian Troops Said to be Fighting Slav Divisions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 10.—Cross-examination by Russian staff officers failed to reveal inaccuracies in the story brought to Petrograd by a little group of German deserters that 25,000 Germans insurgents hold the station of Kovno. Fighting was taking place when the Germans left the town, and the mutineers were comfortably holding their own.

At the same time reports less trustworthy were received of a similarly originated affair at Tarnapol, where Germans and Austrians are said to be fighting Austrian Slav divisions. My informants met deserters and are convinced of the truth of their story.

RUSSIANS BACK ON WEST FRONT

First Battalion Again in Trenches and More Will Follow.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—The first battalion of the Russian Legion, composed of members of the Russian expeditionary force which held a sector on the front in Champagne until the time of the revolution, has left for the trenches. It was formed as the result of an appeal by General Lokhvitzky, who commanded the Russian contingent in France. Further detachments will follow as soon as they have been organized.

RUSSIAN BONDS DROP ON REPUDIATION TALK

Ten-Point Decline Here in Price of 'Dollar' Issues Traded In on Curb.

Renewal of the reports that the Bolshevist Government would repudiate the debts contracted by the Imperial Russian Government caused yesterday a ten-point decline in the price of the two Russian issues of "dollar" bonds which are traded in on the Curb. The 6½ per cent. bonds which sold as high as 58 on Thursday, declined to 48; and the 5½s, which were quoted at 52 on Thursday, dropped to 43. These prices were not under the low records established heretofore, the 6½s having changed hands at 46 on Saturday, and last month sold at 45. The 5½s have been as low as 38.

The Russian Government internal bonds, payable in rubles, declined violently yesterday from $91 to $71 per 1,000 rubles, a new low record. These internal bonds were put out at around $300 per 1,000 rubles, and proved attractive by reason of the fact that under normal rates of exchange a 1,000 ruble bond is worth about $512. The exact amount of the internal bonds maturing in 1926, which have been sold in this country, is not known, but estimates range from $35,000,000 to $75,000,000.

Of the two "dollar" issues, there is outstanding $50,000,000 of the 6½ per cents., which mature in June, 1919, and on which the semi-annual interest, amounting to $1,625,000, was paid at the National City Bank on Thursday; and $25,000,000 of the 5½s, which mature on Dec. 1, 1921, and interest on which was regularly paid here on Dec. 1. The 6½s were offered to the public at par and the 5½s were offered at 94½.

Bankers who were interested in the flotation of the Russian loans in this country said yesterday that they were paying relatively little attention to the threats of repudiation. In the first place, many of them believe that the Bolshevist Government is not a permanent or stable Government, and that it is likely to be superseded by another régime which would not recognize the Bolshevist cancellation of Russia's debts; and, in the second place, there is a feeling that when it comes to the signing of peace treaties, provision will be made for the agreement to pay all the outstanding national debts by all the countries. It was also suggested that inasmuch as President Wilson's message, delivered to Congress on Tuesday, indicated his friendliness toward the Bolsheviki, there was reason to believe that he was inclined to recognize Lenine and Trotzky, in which event the President would undoubtedly insist that the Russian leaders promise to pay the debts incurred in the United States before this Government would give them official recognition.

The Secretary of the Treasury has thus far advanced to Russia's representatives the sum of $325,000,000, which includes $5,000,000 for the account of the Rumanian Government. No advances have been made to Russia since Kerensky's downfall.

WILSON WOULD AID RUSSIA.

President Expresses Deep Solicitude in Message to Newspapers.

A message from President Wilson, saying that "nothing would afford me deeper ground for gratitude than to be able to help in any way the great Russian people to find their way to solid ground," was received here yesterday by Sigmund Slonim of the Russian-American Journal of Commerce.

It was in reply to a message of appreciation Mr. Slonim sent to the President in regard to the stand he took on the Russian situation in his recent declaration of war aims before Congress.

KAISER ARTICLE NOT THERE.

Professor Francke Says Germanic Museum Never Contained It.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GILBERTSVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 11.—I am still curator of the Harvard Germanic Museum. It never contained nor contains now any such document.

KUNO FRANCKE.

This dispatch refers to William Bayard Hale's suppressed article on his interview with the Kaiser, a copy of which was said to have been sent to the Germanic Museum.

HURRY ARMY OVER, CHURCHILL URGES US

Allies Need Them as Soon as Possible in the Hardest Year of the War, He Says.

BRITAIN CAN EQUIP THEM

Confident of Victory, He Tells American Club in London, but All Must Unite.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Plain warning that it was necessary for the United States and her allies to put every ounce of their energy into the war was given today by Winston Spencer Churchill, Minister of Munitions, in a speech which he made before the American Luncheon Club.

Ambassador Page was in the chair and among the guests of the club were Vice Admiral Sims, General Bartlett, and other members of the American Expeditionary Force, as well as Englishmen who had been closely associated with Americans, like Lord Northcliffe, Sir Gilbert Parker, and Major Gen. Bridges. The hall of the Savoy Hotel was crowded, and although the audience was cheered by the speaker's confidence in ultimate victory, it was evidently impressed by his demand for further sacrifices and efforts.

Mr. Churchill began by appealing for absolute unity in Great Britain and the United States, so that the men at the helm at this crisis of the war might concentrate the whole of their energy on the enemy at the front. He then referred to "the sombre but majestic utterances of Lloyd George and President Wilson with regard to war aims" and pointed out how they proved the complete unity of moral conceptions and practical aims of both nations. He then discussed what had been revealed by the reception of these utterances in Germany, and declared that there was a veritable abyss between the most moderate opinion of Britain and America and the present hopes and visions of the military party in Germany. He went on:

"The German leaders have not yet abandoned the hope of victory by force of arms, by blood and iron, as they term it. They believe themselves capable of making good the violation of Belgium as a regrettable incident, the suffering of the Belgian people as a deserved chastisement, and the sinking of the Lusitania as a justifiable act of war.

The One Duty Is to Fight.

"They salute the announcement of the Allies' war aims by the sinking of a hospital ship. They tell the German people that they are their saviors, and that by following their guidance the safety of Germany will be secured."

From this Mr. Churchill drew the lesson that there was nothing for the Allies to do but fight on. In comradeship and in kinsmanship, he reminded the American people how great was the responsibility which they had assumed in entering the fight. He begged them to remember how seriously the Allies who were first in the struggle had already suffered, and called on them to come quickly to the aid of their allies. On this point he said:

"Let your tonnage be devoted to bringing to the field of battle the manhood of the United States. Let your soldiers come week by week, month by month—the grandsons of the men who fought for Grant and Sheridan, with Jackson and Lee.

"We for our part will give everything. Our young men must be taken from the munition factories to offer a yet more supreme sacrifice. To fill their places older men must be taken from other industries. Women must draw nearer to the firing lines and be more and more involved in manual labor. Food must be saved, for every ton of food saved in the country means another ton of shells fired at the enemy."

He referred to the first battle of Ypres, when the British troops, without wire or proper defenses, with little artillery and hardly any machine guns, had broken the Prussian onset, and he asserted that he was absolutely confident that they would be equally successful now.

Calls for Vehement Action.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—In the course of his speech to the American Luncheon Club Mr. Churchill declared that the coming year would be the hardest of the war, and that the great issues could only be settled by the "vehement and effective action" of the United States."

Referring to America, he said:

"Never in history has so great a nation undertaken so great a task. Your aid is needed vitally in this great struggle and needed soon."

Addressing himself to Americans, Mr. Churchill said:

"Never in history has so great a nation undertaken so great a task. Your weight is needed vitally in this struggle and is needed soon."

He added that the allied nations had suffered severely and in maintaining 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 soldiers in the field had as a result 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 graves. He went on:

"Our resources have been poured out, our homes are seared with sorrow, and our industries and finance and institutions have been melted down in the crucible of the world war.

"Come to our aid. Come with all your might and speed. Pour in your brave men by every steamer that crosses the Atlantic. Come in your thousands, but come at once to Europe.

"Build ships, which alone can support your might and measureless strength. Let whatever tonnage is available be used at its highest war capacity to carry finished or partly finished products rather than bulky raw material. Carry steel rather than ore, shells rather than steel, and explosives rather than their far more weighty components."

"The German armies released from the eastern front are traversing Germany as fast as their deteriorated railways can carry them, and in the supreme disdain of their last military convention. They are on their way to the west in hundreds of thousands of men with thousands of guns. The greatest storm of all is gathering, but let us not for a moment lose our unshakable confidence that right will triumph."

SHAW MAKES SPORT OF 'WAR AIMS' SLUMP

Hits the British Government for Errors in Regard to Russia and Lansdowne.

MANY 'CLIMBINGS DOWN'

Labor Party on Alsace, Lloyd George on Constantinople, Wilson on Democratization.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 12.—Bernard Shaw, in the course of an article in The Daily Chronicle on "The Falling Market in War Aims," says:

"The bidding for peace took a long time to start, but now that it is started it is bewilderingly brisk. It seems only yesterday that to have any war aims at all was denounced as the blackest pro-German treason. Victory, a smashing, triumphant victory, without any ulterior object whatever except 'the crushing of Prussian militarism,' (the same thing in other words,) was the whole aspiration of the pugnacious patriot."

Shaw says it suited the German leaders very well that "we should keep declaring that we were out to crush them. That was precisely what they had been telling the German people, to convince them that they must fight us to the bitter end in simple self-preservation, and they were only too glad to have our own word to support them."

He then asserts that Germany seized the opportunity of the situation, created by the Russian revolution, "in which it was extremely important to all belligerents that they should appear in the character of grievously molested Quakers, reluctantly forced to defend their countries against imperialist aggression."

"To take up the pacifist position in the moral tug-of-war that goes on between Governments in their appeals to the conscience of civilization the Germans suddenly let go the rope, and we sat down with a crash. * * * We were morally dished. Nobody saw it, apparently, except Lord Lansdowne, and his desperate attempt to capture the ground we should have been the first to occupy was spoiled by our stupidity, for of all the stupid ways of receiving it that were possible, the very stupidest was to raise a shriek that we must not dream of peace now because we were beaten.

"Yet for several days after Lord Lansdowne's letter appeared it was rank treason, dastardly pacifism, unblushing boloism, treacherous pro-Germanism, to suggest that the British army had ever suffered anything but disastrous, disgraceful defeat or that the irresistible Huns' magnificent sweep to faultlessly organized victory had been marred by a single reverse."

Shaw proceeds to accuse the Government of "playing the fool" over the Russian revolution. He says that the Foreign Office "at once classed the war with Germany as an affair of secondary importance and set itself as a matter of good form to ignore the Petrograd rabble and convince the relics of the Benckendorff circle of our unalterable devotion to Czardom. It could hardly do less without losing its position in West-End society."

Criticising the Labor Party's peace terms and the fact that they "spread the hope of peace over our Christmas," Shaw says:

"They are not peace terms; they are a gage of battle thrown at the feet of every Government in Europe, not excepting our own Foreign Office. In spite of the climb down that has occurred, they do not approach any terms we could dictate to Germans except as victors.

"The Labor Party itself climbed down from its position of August last by substituting a plebiscite for French conquest in the case of Alsace-Lorraine. Lloyd George in swallowing the revised version climbed down from internationalization of Constantinople to leaving the Turk in possession of it.

"Mr. Wilson, who in his reply to the Pope declared that if Germany did not democratize her Constitution the United States would smash her, climbed down with the words, 'neither do we presume to suggest to Germany any alteration or modification of her institutions.'

"These concessions seem so significant and any sort of definite war aims must seem so clear and reasonable in contrast with the crude ravings they replace, that we are for the moment cheated into believing that the Germans must think them as moderate as they seem to us."

As regards the Russian revolution, Shaw says:

"I must sorrowfully dispel the illusion that the Russian revolution makes for peace.

"Our patriots, always seizing the wrong end of the stick, are in full cry against 'a separate peace' by Russia. What they would dread, if they had any grasp of the situation, is a separate war by Russia, a fight to a finish, not only with the German throne but with all thrones, a war that will go on when the rest of the belligerents want to stop, a war that may develop into a blaze of civil wars in England, France, and Italy, with the Foreign Offices and Courts and capitalists fighting to restore the Czar and the 'proletarians of all lands' fighting to reproduce the Russian revolution in their own country. * * *

"There is a war to be averted, ten times more terrible than that war which we are told to get on with by the fools who imagine that we have any choice in the matter and flick their little whips at the earth to make it go round the sun. Which of us would not stop the war tomorrow if he could? Which of us can?"

Shaw concludes by saying that it is the Allies' business to see that the Central Powers do not win, and it is their business to see that the Allies do not win. He adds:

"When both sides become convinced that neither of them can both win and survive the effort, then it will be time to talk of peace. Until then I shall not join the ranks of those kindly people who cry peace when there is no peace."

EXPEL INVADERS FROM PIAVE POSTS

Italians Force an Austro-German Contingent to Evacuate Trenches.

INFLICT HEAVY LOSSES

Catch the Retreating Enemy Under Machine Gun Fire—British Down Four Enemy Planes.

ROME, Jan. 11.—An Austro-German contingent yesterday was compelled to evacuate some trench sections near Cavazuccherina, on the Lower Piave front, the War Office announced today. The retreating force was caught under the Italian fire and suffered considerable losses.

The text of the statement follows:

Artillery fire, which occasionally became more intense in the Giudicaria Valley, took place along the front of the Asiago Plateau and in the Col Caprile-Monte Pertica-Asolone region.

West of Cavazuccherina the effective concentration of our trench mortars forced the enemy to evacuate some trench elements. The retreating enemy party was caught under a lively fire from our machine guns and rifles and suffered heavy losses.

Atmospheric conditions were favorable to aerial activity. Three enemy machines were brought down, one of these by British airmen.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—British airplanes on the Italian front attacked a squadron of seven hostile machines yesterday and brought down four of them, the War Office announced today. Two of the enemy airplanes crashed to earth, and two others were driven down out of control. The British came out of the fight with all of their machines intact.

PRUSSIAN FOOD HEAD ADMITS STRIFE WITHIN

Urges Ending of 'Unholy Misunderstanding' Between Consumers and Producers.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 11.—The Prussian Food Commissioner, Herr von Waldow, according to advices received here from Berlin, in addressing 700 Prussians who were starting on a tour of the country on a campaign for the "enlightenment of the people," exhorted them to apply their whole strength in inculcating the cardinal fact that rivers of German blood would have flowed in vain if before a victorious end of the war the hearts of the people should fail in self-sacrifice and endurance.

Herr von Waldow especially urged his hearers to dispel what he termed "the unholy misunderstanding" between town and country and between consumers and producers, which, he said, was eating into the harmony of the people like a malignant cancer.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS ARE MADE BY FRENCH

Prisoners Brought Back After German Lines in Argonne and Vosges Are Penetrated.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Successful incursions into the German lines by French raiding parties are reported by today's bulletin of the War Office. Attacks were made last night in the Argonne and the Vosges, and prisoners were brought back. The communication reads:

In the Argonne, at Courte Chaussée, and in the Vosges, in the region of Blemery, French detachments made incursions into the enemy lines and brought back prisoners.

The artillery fighting was rather severe at times in the region of Beaumont and Bezonvaux, (Verdun front.)

On the remainder of the front the night was calm.

On Wednesday two German airplanes were brought down in aerial combats.

OUR AIR PLANS LAG, CANADIAN ASSERTS

Major Bishop, Noted Flier, Doubts If Our Aviators Will Be A Factor Before Summer.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Jan. 11.—Some pessimistic statements characterized the address delivered to the Canadian Club today by Canada's famous young aviator, Major Bishop, the man who won the Victoria Cross, the Distinguished Service Order, and the Military Cross, all in one year, for his daring as an aerial fighter.

Major Bishop sounded his gloomy note at the outset, when he declared: "We were never further from defeating the Huns than we are at the present moment. With the Spring coming, the man who sits back and says it is time for peace does not know what he is talking about."

Continuing, he dealt more particularly with aerial fighting and the necessity for allied enterprise in this connection. Last year, he said, the allied airmen had to seek the German airmen ten or fifteen miles behind the German lines. Nowadays this was all changed, he said, and the Germans were right on their lines and sometimes on the allied lines. The reason for this, he said, was that Germany had realized what war in the air was going to mean in the near future, and was preparing for it. She had learned what the United States flying program was, and had expanded at an enormous rate, he said, whereas France had reached her limit of expansion, and in the coming year it would be impossible for her to expand more. He regarded it as unfortunate that the United States had advertised what was to be done next Spring, and more unfortunate that America was very far behind in aviation.

"I can truthfully say that in the Spring the United States will not be a factor for the Germans to reckon with in the air," said Major Bishop. "You may be in the Summer, and we hope to heaven you will be, but between the Spring and the Summer Great Britain has got to face the most terrible time she has yet faced, and especially from the point of view of the war in the air."

GERMANS DISTORT WILSON'S SPEECH

Continued from Page One.

nexationist hopes. The military omens, she thinks are in her favor, and therefore she is determined to make one more appeal to the god of battles. She thinks that she may succeed, and believes that if she does not conditions will not be much worse than they are now.

Thus the press from end to end of Germany contemptuously brushed aside Lloyd George's speech and the same consideration will be meted out to Wilson's message.

Everything is being done by the Pan Germans to rouse bellicose feelings. They are putting the choice before the people of Hindenburg and Ludendorff or Hertling and Kühlmann in order to drag the Government away from any objections, certainly not very evident ones, which they may have to the Pan German plans of conquest by force. The Pan German organ, (and for all practical purposes every journal save those of Independent Socialist leanings, and a few others, come under that description,) are rejoicing today that they have won. They say that the political tension is over, the Socialists have surrendered. Germania declares that the unrest is gone, that "everything remains as before," and that all parties support the Government.

"We are further from peace than ever," says the Leipsic Volkszeitung, in a powerful onslaught on "the disloyal attempts" of the German Government to trick the Russians.

The Pan Germans, with the Government and the Reichstag in their clutches, are determined to go on, and at present all utterances, such as those of Lloyd George and Wilson, will fall only on deaf ears.

Angry at Attitude on Russia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 11.—The Cologne Volkszeitung publishes a short summary of President Wilson's message interspersed with notes of exclamation and sarcastic turns of phrases. After quoting textually the passage regarding the freedom of the seas with an exclamation added, the paper continues:

"Wilson then adopts, on the whole, the claims laid down in the secret treaties of the robber alliance and partly adopts the actual wording of Lloyd George's sufficiently notorious war aims speech. The only passage of any special interest is his attempt to trap the Poles. In conclusion, Wilson throws to the German people a few cheap compliments, as Lloyd George did."

This summary is printed as the text of a telegram received from Amsterdam. At the end of the summary, the Volkszeitung prints in large type:

"The following short comment may be added to the above: Since President Wilson, in common with his allies, has allowed to pass the period of grace within which he was allowed to decide to take part in general peace deliberations, his uninvited verdict upon the German or Russian viewpoint at Brest-Litovsk can only be considered officious interference in matters which do not concern him and which are only to be arranged between the Germans and Russians. Therefore his false assertions do not deserve objective correction."

Says Berlin is Framing Terms.

The Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung says in its comment on the Wilson address:

"We are working out our terms of peace, and Mr. Wilson will soon become aware of them."

The paper asserts that it could be foreseen that Wilson would not content himself with simple approval of Lloyd George and that his address was one of the most cunning speeches by any statesman since the beginning of the war. The hope is expressed that the "dangerous policy" of the German majority party toward the peace negotiations is finally exposed, the paper adding sarcastically, that to the honor of the majority party's members it is to be supposed that they will not accept Wilson's compliments.

"The big hypocrite on the other side of the ocean," it says, "would do away with secret documents, but this does not prevent him from conspiring in Petrograd, Moscow and Siberia and taking economic advantage of all the confusion reigning in Russia.

"As far as Wilson's aims regarding the freedom of seas are concerned, Germany agrees to that principle without sophistical interpretations or restraints. We would, however, remark that Wilson is not in a position to protect the freedom of the seas for us and the whole world, and so suggest that he give us this duty. Our U-boats are at work, and proof that they are succeeding is indicated by the crazy attack of the English on our bases on the Flanders coast."

Discussing the question of guarantees proposed to be given and taken on the question of armaments, the paper says:

"It is unnecessary to waste breath on this, because in Germany's position with the never ending hatred of her enemies, even though victorious, disarmament would be suicidal."

Rejects "Fourteen Commandments."

The Mittags Zeitung says:

"It seems to us that the right thing is to reject the competence of this American busybody. Not one of the problems with which he deals in his fourteen commandments, least of all European, Asiatic, and African territorial questions, is any concern of America.

"Any discord among us disappears at once when our enemies talk of our sacrificing parts of the German Empire like Alsace-Lorraine and Posen. For us only our Eastern war aims assume concrete form just yet. There is no need of hurrying to discuss the programs of Wilson and Lloyd George. Our sword will answer them, and in a little while the program of London and Washington will most likely be cleansed automatically from the indiscussible points that today make any arrangement impossible."

Softens Clash At Brest-Litovsk.

The Frankfurter Zeitung of Wednesday printed only a part of the Wilson speech, saying that it was necessary to suspend final judgment until the full text was published, but that many things in it were incorrect, and that the statement that the Central Powers "wished to annex all occupied territory" was an untruth, not even excusable by misunderstanding. The paper asserted that Wilson's endeavor to stir up the German people could not be overlooked.

There was in reality, it said, not much difference between the German declarations of Dec. 25 and 28, although opinion might differ. Nevertheless it was ridiculous, said the Zeitung, to assert that one was the declaration of the Central Powers' statesmen and the other that of the military, as the second declaration was made by the same delegates as the first, and that the opponents of Czernin, von Kühlmann, and von Hertling objected as much to the first as to the second declaration.

Vorwaerts Expresses Reserve.

Many of the more serious papers have refrained entirely from commenting on the speech so far. Others, such as the Vorwärts and the Vossische Zeitung, approach the subject with remarkable reserve. Says Vorwärts:

"The effect in Germany of Wilson's world peace program might be alluring, if in some details objectionable, but it will be marred by two circumstances; first, because a large section of public opinion is still too irritated on account of former violent speeches by the President, and second, because suspicion will immediately be roused that the soaring idealism in his new speech is only a diplomatic manoeuvre by which it is intended to show the Russians a phantom of general peace for the purpose of inducing them once more to enter the bloody swamp of a general war.

"And what about us Socialists? Just because the eternal thought of the fraternization of nations lives within us, because we want just such a peace as Wilson speaks of, we must be careful not to be too easily ensnared. We cannot greet Wilson's proposal with enthusiasm until we know what it means and what its purpose is."

Vorwärts reviews Wilson's fourteen points in detail, and regrets a priori consideration of the Alsace-Lorraine question, saying that permanent peace is impossible if any attempts are made to sever parts of the German people from the German Empire. The paper admits that Wilson's speech in connection with the German declaration of Dec. 25 might serve as a basis for a general peace if both sides were honestly willing.

The Vossische Zeitung is convinced that despite "apparent differences" there was a close understanding between Lloyd George and Wilson, and that the latter only supplemented the Premier's speech to English workers, both tending to bring about "Anglo-Saxon peace." Wilson's League of Nations, says the Zeitung, is supposed to be intended to act as a guarantor of territorial and national integrity in all spheres from which German influence is to be eliminated; in other words, it is to assume the guardianship of the world and act the part which England hoped to play alone in Turkey, the Balkans, Poland and Austria, and in securing what Wilson terms the freedom of the seas.

Wilson also claims for his league, it says, the right of rationing the German supply of raw products, which England had reserved for herself, but all these seeming contrasts ought not to deceive Germans into believing in any fundamental antagonism between English and American policy. At the bottom, says the Zeitung, Lloyd George's demands are identical with Wilson's, only the latter's are rendered in more polite form.

Reventlow Scoffs at Speech.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 11.—Count Ernst zu Reventlow, chief editorial writer of the Tageszeitung, says that President Wilson's address is likely to prove of valuable service throughout Germany in the way of enlightening public opinion. He asserts that the President, with "gratifying firmness," has allied himself with Dr. von Kühlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, and Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister. In referring to President Wilson's remarks on the freedom of the seas, Reventlow says:

"This passage, rendered into German, means that Germany would be deprived of the use of the North Sea and all connection with world traffic until she accepted all the international treaties put up to her, among which would be an agreement to abandon the subject of commercial warfare."

The Weser Zeitung calls President Wilson's speech "Wilson's latest words of wisdom," and says:

"It looks as if Germany is to be drowned in words since she cannot be beaten by arms. Wilson asks for whom are the representatives of the Central Powers speaking at Brest-Litovsk. We are extremely sorry that we cannot inform the President. We do not know ourselves."

The Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger characterizes President Wilson's address as "a peace program of hypocrisy," and adds:

"If he is sincere in his desire to apply his principles of justice to all peoples and all nations, his peace treaty would have to contain fully a score of additional articles. He would have to demand that Ireland, India, Egypt, Malta, Cyprus, and Gibraltar be freed from the English yoke, that the French evacuate Morocco, and the Italians retire from Tripoli."

Trusts to Decision of the Sword.

The Nachrichten of Dusseldorf rejects President Wilson's propositions as utterly unacceptable, and says that discussion is useless.

"It may be hard," it says, "after three years of war, but a decision must be sought on the battlefield. It is not our wish, but we shall not leave the field except with honor."

The Allgemeine Zeitung of Essen says:

"President Wilson seems not to know that the smallest appropriation for the army requires the sanction of the Reichstag, the most democratic Parliament in the world. Yet he, who, unheeding the spirit of the American Constitution, has erected a brutal military dictatorship in his own country, now presumes to talk about autocracy in free Germany."

Admits Danger as to Russia.

The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin calls particular attention to that part of President Wilson's address affecting Russia, and says:

"Anglo-Saxon clear-sightedness here is very evident. Beaten and disorganized, Russia is not bound unconditionally to submit to us in the sense that many Germans imagine. Of course, we can force her to give up territory to us and that is what America and England want—but we cannot force her to love us.

"If our policy forces Russia to regard us and the Anglo-Saxon group as two evils, she undoubtedly will consider our opponents the lesser evil, and her enmity will be directed, not against those who have tolerated her dismemberment, but those who have accomplished it.

"The consequence for us would be that German territory would be enlarged by so many square miles, but still relatively small, and surrounded by hostile-minded neighbors, which fact would react unfavorably on our economic development and on the problem of how to feed our increasing population. That danger faces us now, and it is high time that it should be properly recognized."

BERLIN, Jan. 10, (via London, Jan. 11.)—The Tageblatt says of President Wilson's speech:

"Mr. Wilson would find himself mistaken if he assumed that the Reichstag majority was ready to negotiate peace on the basis which he declares to be the only one possible."

PREMIER'S MEANING TWISTED.

Germans Get Only Fragments of Lloyd George Address.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Daily Mail's Berne correspondent, giving instances of the garbling of Lloyd George's speech in the German papers, says.

"The papers I have hitherto seen give the speech only in fragments, very often leaving out parts that do not suit their particular views. England's pledge to stand by France to the death they cannot bring themselves to repeat, nor the statement about Alsace-Lorraine. A paper like the revolutionary Socialist Leipsic People's Gazette wantonly omits Lloyd George's statement that he has consulted labor and obtained its consent to his verdict. Every paper has a different rendering, and I cannot but think that this arbitrary and distracting patchwork is the deliberate will of the German military press bureau.

"The Vienna Neue Freie Presse gives the speech very nearly in full, but with a desire to poison and warp the readers' minds from the very start. It garbles Lloyd George's opening sentence 'when the Government invite organized labor in this country to assist them to maintain the might of their armies in the field' by translating the word 'might' by 'die gehobene stimmung,' thus making the sentence mean 'to assist them in artificially keeping up the good spirits of the armies in the field.' Further on in the phrase 'to achieve a righteous end to this war' the word 'righteous' is translated 'kräftig,' that is, 'to put an end to the war with our mighty arm,' and so on throughout.

"Nevertheless, the main lines of Lloyd George's intention shine out clearly in the German papers in spite of all these attempts to dim them, which cannot but fail of their effect on the German people."

The Daily News's lobby correspondent states that Lloyd George's speech has been translated into German and will be distributed in Germany by airplanes. Other methods will also be tried to get for it publicity in enemy territories.

ROME SEES PROOF OF ACCORD.

Holds Speeches Show Allied Unity—Vatican Feels Sustained.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 11.—President Wilson's address has created great satisfaction in all circles of the Eternal City, although no illusions are held here as to its reception by the Central Empires. The papers publish long editorials, while headlines announce "Wilson's Program for World Peace."

Italians are most impressed with the promptness with which the President's speech has followed that of Lloyd George, showing the perfect accord existing between America and the Entente. A prominent statesman said:

"Almost all the conditions named by Wilson are identical with those of the English Premier, although the President declared more openly his wish to keep free from entering into German internal affairs. There is some difference, however, in the two documents with regard to freedom of the seas. If it is true that in the United States there is great sympathy for the newborn Russian democracy, then political solidarity with Russia in future is perhaps the most important pawn in the international program for America."

In Vatican circles the satisfaction is just as great. Cardinal Gasparri, as soon as he received the text of the address, took it to the Pope, who read it with great interest, now and then breaking out into exclamations when different points in the speech agreed with what he had said in his peace proposals. Late last night a long dispatch from Mgr. Bonzano, Apostolic Delegate at Washington, arrived at the Vatican.

ROME, Jan. 10.—Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador, called today on Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, and had a lengthy discussion concerning President Wilson's address to Congress.

The President's speech is the first courageous step toward peace, says the Messaggero. It asserts that President Wilson in his message evidently wished to meet the Russian people and help them to complete their resurrection.

The Tempo says that Italy, like the United States, freely entered the world war for reasons of principle. She has to redeem her provinces still under Austria, and also to secure the safety of her frontiers on land and sea, which alone can allow her "to live on a footing of equality under conditions of liberty."

The Popolo Romano praises the generous intentions of President Wilson and the American people and Government. It eulogizes the declaration of the President concerning the solidarity of the Allies, and says that as soon as Italy and France make similar statements they will be the answers to the Government of Lenine and Trotzky, with which the Entente does not yet have diplomatic relations.

The Giornale d'Italia applauds the speech and calls President Wilson "one of the greatest statesmen of our epoch." It expresses the hope that the President's enlightened mind will see the necessity of solving definitely the Italo-Austrian problem in order to avoid future excuses for conflict.

The Osservatore Romano, organ of the Vatican, concedes the importance of the President's speech. It says the step toward peace which unquestionably has been made was taken along the path indicated by the Pope, who first proceeded in that direction and suggested that the Governments exchange ideas in regard to points formulated by him. The Pope's program at first met with opposition on the ground that it favored the Germans, the newspaper says, but it now proves to be not German, but British and American.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Nervous People

need nourishment for body and brain—not drugs to stupefy. SCOTT'S EMULSION feeds the nerve centers because it is the essence of body-nourishment. No alcohol or drug. 12-12

LACHARNAY CARBURETOR

The Lacharnay Carburetor has been accepted by the French Government for use in military vehicles.

It will be on exhibition at the Automobile Show —space 140.

Lacharnay Carburetor Co.
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and Lyons, France

6 BELL-ANS Hot water Quick Relief

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

Contains no harmful or deleterious substances.

HUGHES FORESEES A NEW AMERICA

Hints at Less Individualism and Wants Laws Without Cant.

HOPES FOR SANER POLICIES

Exhorts Nation in a "Real Fight" to Distinguish Evils from Bogies.

DEFENDS HONEST BUSINESS

Tells Lawyers' Convention Country Should Learn How to Regulate and Not Destroy.

In the presence of a gathering of lawyers of almost unexampled distinction the forty-first annual meeting of the New York State Bar Association opened yesterday at 42 West Forty-fourth Street. The morning session was devoted to reports of committees; in the afternoon Charles E. Hughes, the President, delivered his opening address, and at night Sir Frederick E. Smith, Attorney General of Great Britain, addressed the association. This afternoon there will be a meeting in memory of Joseph H. Choate, and the dinner tonight, to be held at the Astor, will number among its speakers the Secretary of State, the Governor General of Canada, and a number of foreign Ambassadors.

Mr. Hughes, in his Presidential address yesterday afternoon, predicted that the result of the great changes brought about by the war would be the extension of Government control over the life of the individual.

"Individual conditions," he said, "when challenged will have to show cause before a public to which old traditions are no longer controlling—a public trained in sacrifice, which will have and enforce its own estimate of the extent of the common right."

"The problems of the democracy of the future," he asserted, "will not be problems of power but problems of administration," pointing to the present situation of the country, which finds a Government equipped with unlimited powers finding it difficult to transmute this authority into accomplishment. And he pleaded for a saner attitude toward business, asserting that "it is an absurdity to find that the very co-operation which the nation finds necessary for its own economic salvation under the strain of war is denounced as an absurdity in time of peace."

Democracy Meets Emergencies.

After recounting recent decisions of the Supreme Court which have materially extended the powers of the National Government, Mr. Hughes continued:

"When we turn from the normal processes of peace to the extraordinary conditions incident to a state of war we are struck (1) with the complete adequacy of constitutional authority to meet all the exigencies of war; (2) with the willingness of our people that these vast reservoirs of power should be freely drawn upon; and (3) with the enormous difficulty of transmuting constitutional energy into actual achievement. Our difficulties are those of a peace - loving democracy unprepared for war—the difficulties of an indulgent people who have never addressed themselves with sufficient seriousness and definiteness to the practical problems of administrative efficiency in the conduct of the public business.

"We bind our agents with red tape. We multiply offices, bureaus, and councils without assuring the necessary co-ordination. We make government a great circumlocution office, a practice bad enough in time of peace, but fatal if not remedied in war. It is relatively easy to devise grants of power, to discuss, to formulate policies, to frame measures. The difficult thing is to get things done, and that is the first essential in war. The problems of the democracy of the future will not be problems of power, but problems of administration. And this war is a vast school. We are grateful that, despite difficulties, so much is being accomplished, and that we are learning the better and the necessary way.

Draft a Real Melting Pot.

"I can speak but briefly of some of the adjustments incident to war. And, first, of conscription, in raising our army. The immediate result will be to give us the fighting men to win the war. We shall never win without them. But the by-products of this process may be of the greatest importance not only during, but after, the war.

"We now have a real melting pot. There cannot but be a new feeling of fellowship, of mutual interest, a better understanding of other lives and points of view. Fellow-citizens will have a fresh significance. Of course we had this experience in the ordeal of the civil war. But then we were divided. This is the war of North, South, East, and West—the war of the reunited nation. And then we have the later generations and the millions of new-comers, and our young men of every race and condition are being fused in the heat of a common preparation and a common strife into a citizenry with a common inspiration and ideal. It is a hard saying, but it may well be that America needed this war to get rid to some extent of the impurities of class distinction, of racial bigotry, and separateness, of urban provincialism and sectional selfishness, and to give us the new America with a better appreciation of our mutual dependence, of the necessity of co-operation, and of the worth of character, regardless of race, or color, or sex, or fortune.

"There cannot fail to be also a new sense of individual obligation to the nation on the part of those thus compelled to serve it. The selective service law has taught a needed lesson of duty in democracy. And there is likely to be in the case of many who have misconceived our institutions, and their duty, a new appreciation of the power of our Government.

"What will be the reaction to this new impression of power? Will it be in favor of individual liberty, or in favor of a larger measure of governmental control over individual conduct and property in the days of peace? I am disposed to think that in some degree there will be both reactions. But I cannot escape the belief that in the main the present exercise of authority over the lives of men will hereafter find its counterpart in a more liberal exercise of power over the conduct, opportunities and possessions of men.

"Among the 10,000,000 young men who have been registered under the Draft act, there will probably be a host who are not likely to shrink at the application of power to others if they conceive it to be in the general interest, the supremacy of which they have been bound to acknowledge. If former conceptions of property right and individual liberty are to be maintained in the years to come, it will not be through the same instinctive regard for them which has hitherto distinguished our people, but because it is the conviction that the common interest will be better served by freedom of individual opportunity than by fettering it.

"In that field of controversy we shall have our campaigns of education, and what such campaigns may fail to teach we may be sure that experience will teach. But individual privilege when challenged will have to show cause before a public to which old traditions are no longer controlling—a public trained in sacrifice—which will have and enforce its own estimate of the extent of the common right.

New Adjustments of Business.

"We are witnessing the most extraordinary adjustments of business to the demands of war. Momentous events are too recent to need mention and it is too early to define permanent effects. Out of this extraordinary laboratory will come new methods, new discoveries. Many illusions will vanish; much vain theorizing will lose its power. We are not going to be made over in this war, but we shall have a new grasp on realities. Is it too much to expect that we shall have a saner attitude toward business, toward the necessary activities which afford the basis of progress, toward organization of industry, of transportation, of labor?

"Now that we have a real fight on our hands, demanding the organization and direction of all our resources of men and things, can we not learn to distinguish the real evils from the bogies of the imagination? I hope that the days devoted to the application of the uncertainties of such statutes as the Sherman act are numbered. May we not hope for a better appreciation and a more precise definition of wrongs?

Assails Hypocritical Laws.

"What an absurdity it is to find that the very co-operation which the nation finds necessary for its own economic salvation under the strain of war is denounced as a crime in time of peace!

Let our legislators free our statute books of cant. Let us give honest business, fair and reasonable co-operation, fair and reasonable organization, whether of business or of labor, a broad field and permit the enjoyment of the essential conditions of efficiency in the coming days of peace in the interest of the common prosperity.

"May we hope that through this war we may learn how to regulate and not destroy, how to open the door to American enterprise here and abroad under rules of public protection which can be known in advance and which reason can approve. We cannot tell what the present necessary action with regard to the railroads may portend. But may we not expect that we shall at least have a conserving and upbuilding policy in which we recognize that there is no adequate protection to the public interest which does not foster the instrumentalities of commerce. I do not look to the period after the war with an undue optimism. I think that our real progress will still be slow. But I do expect a better adjustment of legislation to the facts of life.

History Is Beginning.

"We are at the beginnings of history. It is only a few hundred years since the dawn of what we call modern civilization. It is a very short time since science changed the habits of centuries and swept us into a world of new intimacies. The old Orient is only in the beginning of history. Japan and China are nations of the future, not of the past. Russia has just begun to live, and for many hundreds of years the forces now let loose will have their play in shaping the destiny of that wonderful people.

"And our nation, the great Republic of the West, is just at the beginning of its career. The dream of isolation is at an end. We are now to take our part in a new world, which we are assisting in creating—a world where Law is to be supreme, where Force shall be only the minister and agent of Justice as expressed in Law. Those who scoff at Law have no conception of democracy, for Law is the vital breath of democracy. Those who scoff at courts have no conception of democracy, for the courts are its most essential instruments. Democracy can change the forms of its life, but it cannot dispense with the tribunals which apply its principles.

"We are now fighting the battle of the Law, the battle for the rule of reason against the rule of force, for the establishment of the orderly processes of examination, deliberation, and judgment instead of the despotism of arbitrary will, for the sanctity of covenants between States, for the maintenance of the obligation of States to recognize the principles which lie at the foundation of the international order and which express the common sense of justice.

"To the new order America could not escape relation if it would. We shall not relate ourselves to particular matters which do not concern us, but a concert to keep the peace, to establish the supremacy of international law—that is our concern. We shall take our part in international conference; we shall be represented in international courts; we can be counted upon to bear our share of the burden of endeavor to make sure that unscrupulous military power, destroyer of treaties, bestial and inhuman in its cruelties, shall never threaten the peace of the world and curse the earth with its ambition."

International Court Proposed.

Among the committee reports submitted to the association yesterday the one which aroused most interest was presented by the Committee on International Arbitration, a World Court, and International Police. The committee, whose members are Everett P. Wheeler, Adelbert Moot, Francis Lynde Stetson, Jeremiah Keck, and Charles Henry Butler, took up various suggestions of a permanent international organization. It referred to the approval of such an idea by the National Grange and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and quoted many statements of President Wilson and allied statesmen in favor of the creation of such an organization. After a summary of the program of the League to Enforce Peace the committee submitted to the convention the scheme drawn up for a tentative convention to be submitted to the allied States at the close of the war, prepared by a committee of jurists of which Theodore Marburg, former Minister to Belgium, is Chairman. In its report the committee said:

"We are authorized to call the attention of the association to the action of a group of jurists which honored your Chairman by an invitation to join its number. It has been engaged for a year in drafting a tentative convention for submission to the Governments of the allied States for their consideration, in order that at the end of the war there may be some definite plan to be taken up and considered. Leading officials in the Governments of England and France have welcomed this action and have given many helpful suggestions. In the present form the convention which this group has drafted proposes the following:

"The contracting parties agree to submit to the international court to be formed all disputes between them of a justiciable nature, provided they have not been adjusted by diplomacy or arbitration, and agree to submit non-justiciable questions to the council of conciliation.

"They agree not to declare war or begin hostilities against another State of the league until any question in dispute has been submitted for inquiry and hearing and until the decision of the court or the recommendation of the council shall have been made, or until the time for making such decision or recommendation as provided in this convention shall have elapsed. If the decision of the court or the recommendation of the council, as the case may be, shall have been made within said time, then not until six months shall have elapsed after the making of such decision. They agree to use their economic and their military forces against any State of the league that declares war or begins hostilities in violation of the convention.

"There shall be an international council to be constituted of members chosen by the parties to the convention. Each of the great powers which becomes a party to it shall have three members; each of the other parties a single member.

Council's Powers Defined.

"This council is vested with the power to examine all conditions affecting international relations and to report thereon to the States of the league, and to propose measures which, when approved by the States of the league, shall become law between them.

"It shall have power to determine that a State of the league has declared war, or begun hostilities, or committed other acts in violation of the convention, and it shall forthwith notify this condition to the States of the league, which shall thereupon, each for itself, declare war upon the recalcitrant member, or in the case of a minor instance, supply its military quota to the international force.

"It shall enjoin a State of the league from proceeding with objectionable acts pending an inquiry. The injunction shall be supported by the economic or military forces of the league, or both.

"It shall have power to call conventions to formulate and codify rules of international law.

"It is proposed there shall be an Executive Committee of this council designated as the 'ministry,' which shall have power to take such measures as may be necessary for carrying into execution the provisions of the convention.

"A council of conciliation shall be constituted by the international council, which shall have power to hear and make recommendations on nonjusticiable questions arising between States, whether or not parties to the league.

"There shall be an international court consisting of fifteen judges. Each Judge shall reside at the permanent seat of the court and shall enjoy diplomatic privileges.

"Judges shall be chosen by an assembly of judicial electors appointed by the contracting powers.

"The contracting powers agree to submit to the international court all disputes of a justiciable nature which may arise among them and which are not made by them the subject of other peaceful disposition, and also agree to encourage resort to the court in all other disputes which the court is competent to decide.

"The court shall determine for itself whether a dispute is justiciable.

"Provision is made for States not members of the league submitting disputes to this court.

"The doctrines of law recognized and applied by the international court shall be those which in or under future conventions may be provided by the contracting powers or those which may be agreed upon by the litigants; and in the absence of such general provision or special agreement the court shall follow its own theory of justice except in so far as doctrines have been established by general international law or have been embodied in The Hague Conventions of 1907.

"Each contracting power agrees to co-operate with the international court in securing the attendance of witnesses and production of documents, whether such power be a litigant or not.

"The court shall have power to enjoin a State of the league from committing any acts pending a decision upon any question in dispute before it. Injunctions may also be issued by the court on application of the council of conciliation or the ministry. Injunction shall be supported by the economic or military forces, or both, of the States of the league.

"The convention is to take effect upon the ratification of the convention by nine nations.

"The fact that such a convention has been drawn by American jurists," the report concludes, "and is being seriously considered by statesmen in Europe and America, is a source of just satisfaction to us all."

The Nominating Committee reported the following as the ticket for the coming year, to be ballted tomorrow: President, Charles E. Hughes, New York; Vice Presidents, First District, DeLancey Nicoll, New York; Second District, Luke D. Stapleton, Brooklyn; Third District, Frank H. Osborn, Catskill; Fourth District, Charles S. Niebuhr, Amsterdam; Fifth District, David F. Costello, Syracuse; Sixth District, A. H. Sewell, Walton; Seventh District, Arthur J. Sutherland, Rochester; Eighth District, Maurice C. Suprati, Buffalo; Ninth District, Charles H. Young, New Rochelle; Secretary, Frederick F. Wadhams, Albany; Treasurer, Albert Hessberg, Albany.

Henry W. Taft, head of the Legal Advisory Board for New York City, presented a committee report to the association regarding the bar in the war, which dealt principally with the activities of lawyers in furnishing free advice to registrants in filling out their questionnaires. At the end of his report he offered a resolution pledging the united support of the bar of the State to the Government in prosecuting the war. The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote.

PRESIDENT OPPOSES MUNITIONS SECRETARY

Believes New Cabinet Office Would Only Interfere with War and Navy Departments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—President Wilson indicated today to a committee of Congressmen who called on him that he was opposed to the plan of creating a department of munitions, to be directed by a Cabinet officer known as Secretary of Munitions. The committee, headed by Representative Borland of Missouri, its chairman, called on the President at the White House to obtain his views with respect to the proposed new Cabinet place, which has widespread support in Congress and in the country.

The President said that the work of supplying munitions was now well in hand and that sufficient output was assured. In view of this he did not see the desirability of creating a separate department of the Government to handle munitions supplies, particularly as the various activities that had the matter in charge were now competent to do the work.

The President indicated his belief that no good and much harm might be done by setting up a new department and disrupting the existing machinery of the War and Navy Departments.

Bills proposing a Department of Munitions have been introduced in both the Senate and the House, one of them by Chairman Chamberlain of the Senate Military Committee. Nearly all the members of the Senate committee are said to favor the Chamberlain bill, but in view of the President's opposition the bills probably will not be pressed.

FRANCE WON'T DEAL WITH TEUTONS NOW

M. Pichon Says Only Direct Terms Will Be Consedered—Chamber Upholds Him.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—That France does not purpose to have anything to do with the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk between the Bolsheviki and the Teutonic allies, and that she will have no peace dealings with the enemy until they shall make them direct, was stated in the Chamber of Deputies this evening by Stephen Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The statement of M. Pichon was made after Marcel Cachin and Albert Thomas, Socialists, had demanded that the Government issue passports to Socialists desiring to proceed to Petrograd and that the Entente Powers make a joint declaration of their war aims.

"We refused to participate in the negotiations engaged in by the usurping Government at Petrograd," said M. Pichon, "and will be involved with them in any manner whatsoever," said M. Pichon. "It would be playing into the hands of the Germans. We repeat what Mr. Balfour said some time ago: 'The day when we shall be offered peace propositions direct by our enemies we will examine them in concert with our allies.'"

The Chamber, by a vote of 397 to 145, gave precedence to a motion, presented by Victor Augagneur and accepted by the Government, expressing confidence in the Government, over a motion presented by M. Thomas, M. Renaudel, and other Socialists, proclaiming the adhesion of the chamber to the words of David Lloyd George, the British Premier, and President Wilson, and inviting the Government to insist on the meeting of an international diplomatic conference to elaborate conditions for a lasting organized peace, such as set forth in President Wilson's stipulations in his recent address to Congress.

M. Maveras, Socialist, during the debate eulogized President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George. He said he hoped excessive language regarding war aims would no longer be used in France. M. Maveras complained that while President Wilson had recognized the Government and Commissioners of the people of Russia by replying to them, the French Government had refused to recognize the workmen's and soldiers' government.

Virginia Ratifies Prohibition.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 11.—Virginia's ratification of the Federal prohibition amendment was completed tonight, when the House of Delegates indorsed the measure by a vote of 84 to 13. The Senate, by a vote of 30 to 8, approved the amendment yesterday.

SEES DIFFICULTIES IN PRESIDENT'S PLAN

British Attorney General Is Skeptical as to Having Public Peace Conferences.

POINTS TO SIZE OF THE TASK

Many Hindrances in the Way of League to Enforce Peace at End of the War.

President Wilson's recent message, and especially the proposals for limitation of armaments and for the attainment of permanent world peace by a league of nations, were subjected to a searching analysis in an address by Sir Frederick Edwin Smith, Attorney General of Great Britain, who spoke last night on "Law, the War and the Future" before the New York State Bar Association at the Hotel Astor.

While guarding himself by skillful phrases against being understood as opposed to plans for constructing a future for the world which would exclude appeals to arms to settle international difficulties, Sir Frederick several times urged that "rhetoric" on the subject should not be confused with practical conditions prevailing among the nations. He never took the position of an unqualified doubter that a world court and an international system could be erected which would prevent wars after the present war, but he pleaded for a practical study of the question, for the working out in detail of a formula which would anticipate and dispose of the causes of friction between nations which might in the future lead to war. Unless this practical task, which he called "spade work," were thoroughly done before the war ended, he said that it could never be done, because the vast problems which would come before a peace council could not be settled successfully by improvisation.

Sir Frederick's analysis of some of President Wilson's proposals was executed with so much adroitness, and the difficulties which he raised were suggested with such skill, that it was sometimes hard to distinguish whether he approved or disapproved of the measures. His broadest indication of skepticism was in his dealing with the declaration that any peace council should be a public one. Sir Frederick implied that it was his opinion that the deliberations of such a council would be endless, because of the temptation of the representatives of the nations to consider the figure they were apt to play in the press of the world.

Sir Frederick also insisted that no peace council could ever be successful if it were held while Germany was undefeated. The entire argument of his speech was that law, whether criminal law or the law of nations, could be maintained only by the punishment of those who broke it. A league of nations and an international law, he insisted, was already in existence and had been for centuries, and its continued existence depended on the castigation of Germany, which had broken, defied, and denied the law. He said:

England's Pledged Word.

After elaborately discussing domestic and international law, Sir Frederick came to the invasion of Belgium by Germany in 1914, and continued:

"It would have been as absolutely impossible for a great statesman in your country to go before his fellow-countrymen as it would have been for a great statesman in my country to go before a similar audience and say: 'We made that treaty, but the conditions have altered, it does not pay us to observe that treaty; we propose to break that treaty.' I say that I think I may hope as a stranger may have, some reasonable knowledge of the history of your country, and it has been my business at intervals to study the history of my own country, and I say that you could not call together a democratic audience of Englishmen, or a democratic audience of Americans, before whom an English statesman or an American statesman could go and say, 'True, we pledged our word, but it does not pay us to keep it and we are not going to keep it.' I say that Minister would have been broken in England, and he would have been broken in your country. [Applause.]

"And, observe that, in this controversy, brutally developed, the consequence follows which often arises when bitter and fundamental mechanisms develop themselves, that compromise seems almost inconceivable. You must conquer the anarchical element in public law, or the anarchical element in public law conquers us. Observe the issues which are developed here. Either law wins, either a result happens following upon the clash of arms on which it is possible to say that among nations as among individuals the plighted word, the sanctity of contract, hold good, or contrary follows. Either anarchy wins or law wins in this struggle. The consequences to civilization are so tremendous that I have no hesitation in saying that issues so vital to the whole history of the world have never been developed in any of the great wars of the world.

First War for All Humanity.

"We have had dynastic wars, we have had territorial wars, but we never had a war which has so completely challenged and put in issue the whole fundamental basis of civilization, humanity and Christianity. [Applause.] If that be so, what is the test of success? What is to be the test of success? The test of who wins is whether or no there will be punishment. There is no other test. The court, some of you may say, in our legal phrase, has been constituted ex post facto, but the League of Nations, as I understand it, in the sense in which your President uses the term, is even now engaged in the work of retribution; and give me leave to add this: If we are determined—our country and ours, and our brilliant and inexhaustible ally, France [great applause]—if your country and ours are determined to go on to every extremity we must win.

"I do not dwell tonight upon the measure of our ultimate resources if and when those resources are proved. I would rather dwell upon the moral than upon the material relations of our allies. [Applause.] I say this, addressing the representatives of a great nation which has never tasted the bitterness of defeat in war [Applause], I say here, representing unworthily the British nation, that we have played a part in this war, and with your indulgence as friendly critics I can say here tonight, a part which is not unworthy of the alliance which you extend to us. [Applause.]

"I cannot say of my own nation, as I said of yours with undisputed historical truth, that it has never tasted defeat. [Laughter,] but I can say this: It has only tasted it a very long way from home [Laughter and applause] and a long time ago. [Laughter,] and when the tonnage difficulties were almost as great as they are today, and so I can say this of my country, in all its history, from the Norman conquests to the present day and in all the struggles in which it has been engaged, when once it has clasped the hand of an ally it has never left until that quarrel was carried to a successful goal. [Applause and cheers,] and as the humble mouthpiece here tonight of the British, I bring you this message: Reinforced and comforted by your alliance, clasping the hands of this country tonight, we say: Whatever happens, whatever the cost may be, of blood and treasure, whatever mortgages we draw upon the future vitality of our stock and upon our future resources, this quarrel goes through to the death. [Applause and cheers.]

Difficulties in the Way.

"Gentlemen, if we win and if we punish those who have broken the public laws of the world, international law will have received a most eminent public vindication, the greatest which it has ever known in its history; perhaps no nation, however strong, would ever dare again to dream of aggressive war; perhaps—I do not know—perhaps the great and splendid dream of an international tribunal administering a law which would satisfy the analysis I have already quoted to you may be realized. Perhaps. I say these things may happen. I do not know.

"Our examination as lawyers of these noble proposals which have been made by your President and have been most warmly and sympathetically received in our country—our examination of these proposals as lawyers should be reserved as critical rather than rhetorical, because lawyers are never enthusiasts. If we do not understand the difficulties which attend these proposals, attractive as these proposals are, then those difficulties, by swiftly and unexpectedly merging, will overwhelm the proposals, for they are stupendous in their aggregate weight. It is not my purpose here tonight to play the part of a pessimist in relations to proposals which may seem to many of us to afford the one guarantee of a happier world, the fruit of this war. I have only desired as an humble lawyer in to call attention to the dangers of trusting rhetoric alone, to the importance of seeing the immense difficulties which attend the parts of the formulation of a League of Nations.

"When I set out to indicate these difficulties I do it not in the spirit of a man who wishes to exaggerate the force of those difficulties, but rather wishes as far as he can to suggest any method by which they can be overcome, and I hope it will not be supposed that I am attempting to do anything but assist the proposals of the President when I say that we should forget sight of the prodigious difficulties which lie in the way of the attainment of the ideal so eloquently and so persuasively indicated by the President. In the first place, there is the difficulty of stereotyping the armed forces of each country and of allotting the appropriate contingent for defensive purposes in each country.

Questions That Arise.

"I have known something of European discussions, and it may be that their laconic character would be reinforced when they have American representatives there. I do not know, but it appears to me that the question as to what is to be considered to be an adequate military defensive force for each country is one which is likely to lead to considerable discussion, and possibly, if things result unfavorably, even to difference of opinion. But I observe in this connection a very distinguished statesman of yours has quite recently indicated hope that national service will not be ruled out of the scope of the recommendations which the league of nations may ultimately present.

"I have been all my life under changed and earlier conditions an ardent advocate of national service, and merely doubt whether that particular ideal is very warmly cherished by those among the warmest supporters of the league of nations. There is afurther difficulty, the one of dealing with a special case of insular powers and the problem of sea power. It would obviously be no part of my purpose tonight to exaggerate the difficulties which may arise in this connection. But I should not, I think, be dealing candidly with you if I did not indicate as matters to be borne in mind by a very ingenious community that great difficulties may arise in this connection.

"For instance, at the present moment the American Navy is developing a degree of ingenuity and exhibiting all those old qualities of initiative and endurance in doing work which is not very easily distinguishable from the work which is being done by the British fleet today, and some of them in the same waters. It is quite obvious that a complete change of viewpoint would require at least a generation, considerable education, and perhaps even lawyers would say, some very considerable definition. I only indicate that to show that I think there may be some difficulty.

Proportion of Air Power.

"Furthermore, a great field of difficulty needs to be considered and guarded against beforehand, when you are dealing with the definition and allotment of air power in the future. Gentlemen, the construction of airplanes admits of very ready concealment, and the phrase which has become as odious and stale to me as I suspect it has become stale to you might apply, the construction of airplanes is very easily concealed by camouflage, and yet the construction of airplanes might very readily destroy an island community, and it might well be in the developments of the next ten or fifteen years that it might even destroy a continental community.

"All those things require to be borne in mind and I confess I feel it is more a fundamental difficulty, not that I am attempting to convey to you that I think that these or any other of the difficulties are insurmountable, but as far as my opinion goes I feel that we should always bear in mind the difficulties that confront, and that we should carefully consider the difficulties which lie in our way in the future. One fundamental difficulty which occurs to me and which will require the constructive arts of our statesmen and your statesmen is that of stereotyping the present tenure and ownership of the world's surface.

"I suppose if alleague of nations was formed that it would start upon the basis that aggression was to be forbidden, punished, rendered impossible by the force of what arms were left. I suppose that would be the view. Well, gentlemen, here again I am by no means to be regarded as standing in antagonism to these proposals, but only as recommending to you a careful consideration of all that may be involved in them. If, indeed, the league of nations would be invited to oppose a barrier on any further aggressive warfare, it is at least wise, I think, to recall some of the experiences of history. It is well to remember that empires wax and empires wane, that a nation once puissant may administer with nerveless hands an imperial heritage for which in the development of centuries it is no longer fit. Such experiences have happened, not very remotely, in your contact with the Old World.

Will Germany Be Admitted?

"Is such reconstruction to be undertaken by a council of the nations? If it is I sincerely trust that they will be unanimous in their decisions. I do not know whether they will vote equally, I do not know whether they have voted, that there will be acquiescence in their decisions; I don't know whether our present enemies are to be members of the league, or whether, if they are, they will strengthen either its influence or its credit. Is an unpurged Germany a possible member? Obviously no—only a punished Germany.

"So by every route, whether you consider an obvious, and from what I have said a difficult, ideal; whether you consider it from the point of view of your ultimate ideal, or whether you consider the position in which we find ourselves today, we come back to the one static feature in a dynamic controversy. Public law disappears forever from this world if the world is powerless in this controversy to castigate the wrongdoer.

"Yet I agree that it is worth while trying for an ideal. It is better to harness your wagon to a star than to a machine gun, though a knowledge of the one may be very useful to attain to the other. I am not a casuist in these matters. I urge upon you, if I may, as one who is cautious by temperament and training, and who is very slow to adopt rhetoric as a substitute for the detailed working out of problems, which alone leads to any lucid and practical solution, I urge you it is important, if you cherish, as I know this nation dearly cherishes, these ideals to prepare now. Get the best minds of your country working now to see whether this league of nations furnishes any practical prospect. Believe me, it will be far too late when the actual peace conference meets.

"Conceive the immense congestion of their discussions. Your President has claimed, a claim which I think will hardly be disputed nor questioned in any of the allied countries, that the discussions of that peace conference shall be public. I hope I am not a cynic, but my observations of discussions have shown that does not invariably happen that public discussions are the shortest. It may sometimes be so, but I have known of contrary cases. If this peace conference, if and whenever it happily arrives, is to determine the whole territorial reconstitution of Europe, upon lines so admirably indicated, both by our own Prime Minister and by your President; if it is to perform its prodigious work under the stimulus of publicity, so that every worthy speaker, developing a worthy, and there and there it may be an eloquent, argument, I am aware that not only those who listen to him but the press of his own country will be admiring his sagacity and prescience, I have the feeling that the merely territorial discussions will occupy quite a considerable period; and if in addition to those the peace conference is to reconstitute the arrangements of the world, I cannot help thinking that the period will be more hopeful if some of the preliminary spade work is done while the war still lasts.

One Sure Idealistic Result.

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, I want to make my position clear to you, and I have almost concluded my demand upon your patience. I am not here in the least in any way to disparage the most noble ideals which with the restrained but penetrating rhetoric your President has distributed to the encouragement of his Allies. But I am here as a lawyer addressing lawyers, and we are cautious and careful men, and if we do not keep our heads well, God help the rest of the population. [Laughter and applause.]

"And I only want to make this sure, that instead of merely talking about a league of nations which is to render war impossible hereafter, we shall, as far as assiduous attention and practical industry can do it, consider before the peace conference actually arises whether such a thing is or is not in the range of human endeavor.

"I do not dismiss it, and indeed, it would be a black prospect if out of this war we gained no sure and certain hope that we might avoid the horrors and the obscenity and the cruelty of this war for our sons and grandsons, and their children. And indeed, if this ideal be attained, it will never be attained if the difficulties are not anticipated before we deal with it; but if it be attained something may be plucked from this war, and without unduly assuming a prophet of possible idealistic results, I make bold to say this, that I see even in this vile combination of clouds, one bright lining. For centuries there have been misunderstandings between your country and mine; this war will not have been waged in vain if these two proud and free nations which have so often misunderstood one another in the past, learn as they march side by side, along a bloody road, of which the milestones are graves, the secret of an immortal and indestructible harmony." [Prolonged applause.]

Show Sargent's Portrait of Wilson.

At the Metropolitan Museum of Art at 10 A. M. today the portrait of President Wilson painted by John S. Sargent for the National Gallery of Ireland, in Dublin, will be placed on exhibition. The painting is shown through the courtesy of the gallery and with the consent of the President.

FEDERAL CONTROL OF NEW SECURITIES

Continued from Page One.

are estimated unofficially at $675,000,000, of which $265,000,000 are of railroads, $215,000,000 of public utilities, and $195,000,000 miscellaneous. A large proportion of these must be met by issue of new securities, special redemption funds not having been provided.

Comprehensive figures on railroad financial needs have been gathered by Interstate Commerce Commissioner Daniels from reports ordered by Director General McAdoo. Preliminary study of these shows that railroads contemplated extensive improvements this year to care for enormous war traffic, particularly for new terminal facilities. These requirements will be subjected to the same scrutiny as other enterprises requiring new capital, and non-essential improvements or extensions eliminated. Officials plan to merge railroad financing with the general plan if Congress assents to organization of a big Government corporation. A $500,000,000 appropriation for railroad equipment and extension is proposed in the pending Railroad bill.

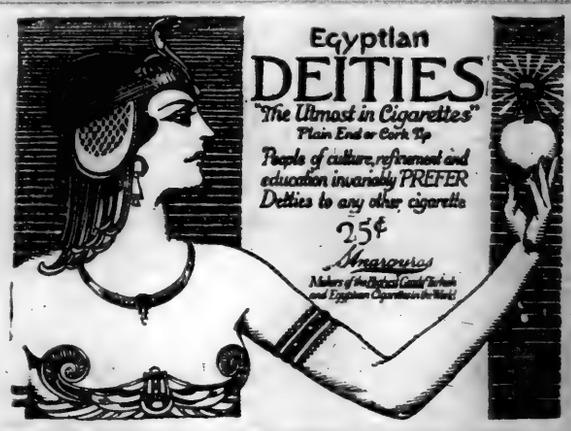
The Federal Reserve Board has paved the way for curtailment of loans to non-essential enterprises by appealing to banks to scan every application closely to ascertain whether it is necessary in view of war requirements. Conservation of credits as well as of materials and labor has been preached lately by Secretary McAdoo, Frank A. Vanderlip, director of the war savings campaign, and other financial leaders.

Proposal Approved Here.

Investment bankers said last night that the proposal to license new issues of securities by Government authority was a healthy development of war finance. As far as railroad and public utility companies were concerned, it was pointed out, a law requiring Government permission for new stock and bond issues would not be much of a departure from the present process. These concerns now have to apply to State commissions for authority to put out new issues.

A statute such as the one outlined in the Washington dispatch has been considered necessary by financiers of the Wall Street district ever since the flotation of great Government war loans began. Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, suggested three months ago that a committee be appointed to pass upon plans for the raising of new capital so that available funds of the country be conserved for Federal needs. The proposed law is in line with this suggestion.

In England the Government has supervised corporation financing for two years and more. The nation's capital has been so zealously safeguarded in Great Britain that practically the only new capital issues permitted last year were directly or indirectly connected with the conduct of the war.



BRITISH ACTIVE IN RAIDS.

Germans' Bullecourt Attack Only Break in Recent Quiet.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Jan. 10.—In spite of a thaw last night after another heavy blizzard the front is still deep in snow.

The spell of silence was broken two mornings ago east of Bullecourt by a sudden hostile attack, as reported by the Commander in Chief. It was something more than a raid, though not on a big scale. The enemy bombarded the trenches before the light of day with high explosives and gas, and about 6:35 o'clock three parties of Bavarians, who had been lying out in no man's land, advanced on the British front line, from which some of the men, no doubt, had been withdrawn.

Two of the parties were carrying flammenwerfer, those flame-jet machines which take two men to work and send out a thirty foot flame as fierce as a Bunsen-burner, a long scarlet tongue of fire which licks up the life of a man at one touch. It is a terrifying thing to men who see it for the first time or have not been trained how to avoid its menace, but most of the British have seen a demonstration of it and know how to deal with it.

In this case the British line near Bullecourt was for a time entered and the Havarians used the trench as a cover from the white nakedness of no man's land. An immediate counterattack killed some of them, but the others stayed on until the middle of the morning. At 11:30 it was snowing hard and the footsteps of the men who had come across no man's land were filled up and blotted out. Some red splodges in front of the British wire were made white again. Through the heavy snowflakes a second counterattack was delivered, and this time the Bavarians were turned out of the ground in which they had been unwelcome visitors. Nearly a score unwounded men remained in British hands and a few wounded.

It was a foolish adventure so far as the Germans were concerned and was apparently ordered by some battalion commander to win the favor of headquarters at the expense of his men's lives.

This and a few small raids on each side are the only interruptions of the quiet of the infantry in their snowbound trenches.

Yesterday I went to see the battlefields around Lens under snow and was startled by the deathly silence of them and the white peace of them. Only very rarely is there the sullen bark of a gun, short and gruff in the still air, and there is no sign of life in that mining city, the broken roofs of which are all white under the snow, or in the suburbs of Lievin, where the British live or in the German lines which stretch away from Saullaumines.

The old trenches on the way to them are filled with snow and the fields where thousands of men have fought and died, French as well as English, were white and glistening, and all their litter of destruction was hidden.

It was difficult going, for the slopes were covered with ice and one slipped and fell a score of times. The snow had camouflaged the shell craters, which were filled with ice, so that what looked like solid ground was a covered hole, into which one fell deep. Below the snow were the white bones of men, French soldier boys who died on this ground three years ago. The old barbed wire, which had guarded their front line, broken strands of it, was thickly furred with frost. Here and there below were sandbags, as hard as iron.

Smoke came out of the ground and revealed a dugout where a group of British in charge of ammunition dumps or stores were hibernating around red-hot braziers snugly down below.

BID FAREWELL TO READING.

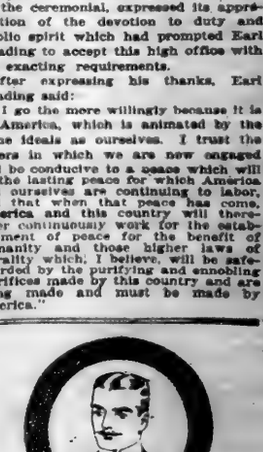
British Courts Take Formal Leave of New Envoy to America.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The British courts took formal leave today of Earl Reading, who has been appointed British High Commissioner to the United States.

Solicitor General Hewart, in behalf of the bar, which was largely represented at the ceremonial, expressed its appreciation of the devotion to duty and public spirit which had prompted Earl Reading to accept this high office with its exacting requirements.

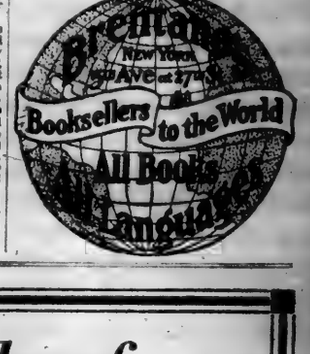
After expressing his thanks, Earl Reading said:

"I go the more willingly because it is to America, which is animated by the same ideals as ourselves. I trust the labors in which we are now engaged will be conducive to a peace which will be the lasting peace for which America and ourselves are continuing to labor, and that when that peace has come, America and this country will thereafter continuously work for the establishment of peace for the benefit of humanity and those higher laws of morality which, I believe, will be safeguarded by the purifying and ennobling sacrifices made by this country and are being made and must be made by America."



$1.85
Madras Shirts That Were $3 And $2.50
$1.50 Shirts, $1.15
$2.00 Shirts, $1.35
$3.50 Shirts, $2.65
$5, $6 Shirts, $3.85
$10, $9, $7.50, $6.45
Smart, well-fitting, soft-washing, long-wearing Shirts of the well-known "Metric" and my own make.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street



Clearance Sale of
FRANKLIN SIMON
Army Overcoats
for Officers
at splendid reductions

A FEW days ago an officer, while buying goods in the Men's Shops, said it was too bad that our sale of Men's Overcoats should be confined to civilians only. We agree with him. An officer should be denied nothing that a civilian can get. We therefore submit the following reductions on a limited number of the finest Army Overcoats and our thanks to the officer who suggested it.

Army Officers' Overcoats

Were $30.00	Reduced to	$20.00
Were 40.00	Reduced to	30.00
Were 48.00	Reduced to	40.00
Were 55.00	Reduced to	45.00

Men's Clothing Shop—8 West 38th Street
A Separate Shop on the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE

SENATORS ATTACK BAKER'S REPORT

Continued from Page One.

ca," said Mr. Baker. "I anticipate no trouble such as you suggest."

"Well, I agree with Senator Wadsworth that an erroneous impression has been given to the country," said Senator Chamberlain.

Senator McKellar asked if Mr. Baker did not think it would be wise to "take the country into your confidence and tell them real conditions."

Secretary Baker responded that this had been done, and repeated that all who went abroad would be supplied.

"Probably," interjected Senator Chamberlain.

"I would not say that," said Mr. Baker.

"But the people ought to know if conditions are not as bright as you have painted them," said Senator McKellar.

"I do not wish to afflict the people with a doubt about our situation which I myself do not feel," said Secretary Baker. "I am supremely confident we shall fully supply all the men we send to the front."

Coming to the supply of machine guns, Senator Hitchcock asked why Lewis guns, available while the Browning gun was being brought out of a purely experimental stage, were not made use of. Mr. Baker replied that the Lewis gun had been decided upon for aircraft work and not for ground service, and that the decision involved changing the type somewhat. Mr. Baker also said he was informed that when the United States entered the war not a single Lewis gun being made in this country would fire American ammunition.

Browning Guns Next Month.

Senator Hitchcock pointed out that previous testimony before the committee had been to the effect that no Browning guns would be delivered until April.

"We will get Browning guns late in February," said Secretary Baker. "We'll get quantity production soon after that."

Senator Weeks said he was puzzled at that statement, because manufacturers of the Browning light and heavy guns said deliveries in quantity could not begin before April.

"I think that the people of this country, who are making the sacrifices demanded by the war, are entitled to the full and unvarnished facts about it," observed Senator Weeks.

Senator Weeks, returning to the question of lack of equipment at camps, read from the testimony of Major Gen. Wright and Major Gen. Greble to show how artillery, motor trucks, machine guns, and many other sorts of ordnance equipment were wholly or partly lacking.

"How do you reconcile the figures with your statement that there is no general shortage?" asked Senator Weeks.

"I did not say that," responded Mr. Baker. "I said the initial rush needs had been met."

"You should have defined initial rush needs," said Senator Weeks.

"They are simple words," replied Mr. Baker.

The Secretary admitted a shortage of motor trucks both in France and in cantonments here. He said, however, that production had now begun on a basis that promised soon to remedy this condition. He also said that the shortage in rolling kitchens and cooking equipment would be taken care of when the need for such things becomes imperative. "The men don't need those things while they are in camp here," he said.

"Can you tell this committee how soon all the camps will be completely provided with all the things they do require?" asked Senator Weeks.

"I can give no comprehensive answer to that question," said Mr. Baker.

Today's session began with an inquiry by Senator Weeks regarding the powder supply, which Senator Weeks said "was causing him some anxiety."

"If we have an army of 2,000,000 men this year, as seems entirely likely, will the Government's program be big enough to supply powder for all of them?" asked Senator Weeks.

Powder Supply a Secret.

"The program will be adequate," responded Mr. Baker.

Mr. Baker declined to discuss except behind closed doors amounts of powder now produced and likely to be produced under the expanded program contemplated by the building of a Government powder factory. Because of that, Senator Chamberlain forebore to read a letter which, he said, contained the inference, that even with the Government's expanded manufacturing facilities, the powder supply would not be sufficient.

"Will you get capacity production from private powder plants when their present foreign contracts expire?" asked Senator Weeks.

"We are getting practically capacity production now," said Mr. Baker.

Senator Wadsworth said he wished to ask more about clothing contracts, which, previous witnesses testified, contained provisions that made them unacceptable to many manufacturers.

"Is there a provision in the new contract for uniforms which prohibits a manufacturer from having any of the work done outside his own plant?" asked Senator Wadsworth.

"That is partly true," replied Mr. Baker. "Any company to which work is sub-let must be approved by the Board of Labor Standards. Such companies must comply fully with State and municipal laws regarding fire-escapes and sanitation.

"Have the loft factories in New York City been denied this work?" asked Senator Wadsworth.

"Not because they are loft factories," answered Mr. Baker.

"New York City is believed to have the most rigid system of inspection for fire and sanitation laws of any city in the country, and I believe with reason," said Senator Wadsworth, "these loft factories are mostly in steel and concrete buildings, just a little off Fifth Avenue, in the centre of the Island of Manhattan. Thousands of workers are employed there. But I am informed that many of these loft factories have been refused work on Government contracts. In fact, workers have held mass meetings, demanding a chance to work."

"In spite of the most rigid inspections there will be some law violations," said Mr. Baker. "But I will say that no factory, to my knowledge, which has complied with the law, has been refused work, unless there was some good reason for it in the opinion of the Board of Labor Standards."

Defends Welfare Board.

"One of the largest manufacturers in the country testified here that his concern could not operate under the contract as drawn because of the empowering of a welfare board to fix a minimum wage and take full control of the labor situation. Doesn't the empowering of that board seem to you to be likely to cause trouble?"

Mr. Baker thought not. He said the welfare board was composed of persons fully qualified from their experience in social work to weigh a labor situation correctly, and recommend to him the proper action. The board, he said, had simply advisory powers, and was not executive.

"They are my eyes," Mr. Baker said.

Senator Weeks criticised the makeup of the welfare board because its members are not persons of wide business experience.

Senator Weeks then asked whether Mr. Baker knew of the American Uniform Company of Boston. Mr. Baker replied that he had heard of the concern.

"Do you know why that company was refused a contract to make uniforms for the American Army?" asked Senator Weeks.

"I do not know the history of that case," said Mr. Baker.

"Well, that company was turned down by the Quartermaster's Department which insisted that the concern had to own its property, or lease it or something, and had to prove it owned or had a lease on its machinery. Do you approve of refusing a company a contract on such technicalities?"

"I approve of what you've told me," said Mr. Baker.

"In other words, you want to be sure the company is a bona fide manufacturing concern, not merely a contract broker?" asked Senator Kirby.

"Precisely," said Mr. Baker.

"The American Uniform Company had made 500,000 uniforms for the British Government. Wouldn't that fact seem to prove they were capable of producing the goods?" asked Senator Weeks.

"It undoubtedly would be considered," replied Mr. Baker. "I will be very happy to put into the record such facts as I can find at the department as to the reasons for refusing this company a contract."

Want Eisenman Ousted.

Senator McKellar said he wished to protest to Mr. Baker against retention of Mr. Eisenman in the Government service.

"The Committee on Supply of the Council of National Defense, of which Mr. Eisenman is a member, is virtually out of existence," said Mr. Baker. "I understand, however, that General Goethals, in charge of the Quartermaster's Department, plans to retain Mr. Eisenman because of his wide experience."

"I wish to go on record emphatically against keeping Mr. Eisenman in the Government service," said Senator McKellar. "The revelations before this committee of his methods of doing business have been such that I don't believe he should continue to have anything to do with the making of contracts for the Government."

The committee tomorrow will question Mr. Baker regarding the construction of cantonments. Complaints have reached several members that there have been irregularities in letting of contracts for this work, and that the selection of sites for cantonments was not made with good judgment in some cases.

U. S. TO BUILD POWDER PLANT.

$60,000,000 Factory Near Nashville to Employ 15,000 Men.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—A Government powder plant to cost $60,000,000 and to employ about 15,000 men is to be established by the War Department near Nashville, Tenn. Major Gen. Crozier, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, announced tonight the selection of a site at Hadley's Bend on the Cumberland River, about twelve miles from Nashville. Construction will be started immediately, General Crozier said, and the plant will be put on a producing basis at the earliest possible moment. A preliminary force of workers already has been ordered to Nashville.

The Government today took over options obtained on the property in November by a representative of the du Pont Powder Company.

Secretary Baker announced last month that the War Department had decided on the establishment of a number of powder plants to supplement the output of private manufacturers. Daniel C. Jackling of San Francisco, who was named at that time as General Director of the project, will take charge personally of the construction of the plant in Tennessee.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Announce, Beginning This Morning, the

Annual January Sale of

Women's and Misses' Boots

at $6.95

Every shoe in this special sale is up to our regular standard of workmanship, and the models are the smartest for present wear. The leathers in which they are made:

Patent Coltskin, Gun Metal, Tan Russia Calf—with leather tops to match, or with tops of Castor Grey Nu-Buck.

Every style heel is included, ranging from the low 1-inch college style to the 1¾ slender Cuban heel. Sizes 2 to 8, and width AA to D.

None sent C. O. D., exchanged or on approval.

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Silk Umbrellas

in black or colors, with handles of natural wood or in the smart cord loop style now so popular, will be specially priced to-day

at $2.75

A selection of Parasols, just received, shows many exclusive novelty creations, featuring new and artistic effects. The styles are suitable for the Winter resorts or early Spring use in town.

Several Thousand Yards of Woolen Fabrics

have been taken from the regular stock and arranged in

Suit, Dress, Skirt and Coat Lengths

at prices to warrant an immediate disposal.

The assortment includes plain, diagonal and checked velours; serges, poplins, broadcloths, homespuns and tweeds, in seasonable weights.

These Lengths are now on sale.

The remaining assortments of

Metal Laces

are being closed out at final price reductions.

Special attention is directed to

40-inch Flouncings in silver, gold or color combinations, reduced to

$1.25, 1.95 & 3.25 per yard

which are one-half to two-thirds less than former prices.

Edgings and Insertings in narrow widths, to match the flouncings, are marked at correspondingly low prices.

Decided Price Reductions

have been made in

Misses' Blouses and Skirts

(sizes 14, 16 and 18 years)

comprising

A Number of Velveteen Skirts

to be placed on sale to-day at $6.75

And Seasonable Skirts and Blouses

of various desirable materials; the reductions in which will also be effective to-day (Saturday).

(Second Floor)

Boys' Overgarments

AT CLEARANCE PRICES

Boys' Fine-quality Woolen Coats

sizes 2½ to 6 years . at $7.95 & 9.75

Boys' All-wool Mackinaws

sizes 8 to 18 years . . . at $7.75

Little Boys' Hats, of plush, felt or cloth, have been reduced to very low prices.

This merchandise is in every way desirable, but is being closed out to make room for incoming assortments.

Information relative to the United States Government Income Tax may be obtained on the Fifth Floor.

The United States Food Administration says:

Save wheat—Eat more corn.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York

If you want to know how your favorite cocktail ought to taste, sample that variety in

Club Cocktails

WE HAVE HAD

COAL

in all of our buildings and every tenant has had ample heat.

To owners of apartment houses, we would like to show you how we have done this, and what our management service can do for you.

J. Romaine Brown Co
299 Madison Ave.
Tel. 1481 Murray Hill.

Want Plumbers?

Call

OBERLE

STORE OPENS 9:00 A. M.

Macy's Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Macy's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

STORE CLOSES 6:00 P. M.

Come Ahead---Men!

To This Opportunity For Clothes and Savings

Annual Clearance Sale of MEN'S and YOUNG MEN'S

WINTER SUITS and OVERCOATS

We will not venture to say what all wool garments like these will cost you next year. Considering the scarcity of all wool fabrics and labor we feel certain that such low prices as these are not likely until after normal conditions are restored.

$13.75	Suits and Overcoats that were $16.50	Suits and Overcoats that were $29.75	$24.50
$16.75	Suits and Overcoats that were $19.75	Suits and Overcoats that were $34.75	$28.75
$20.75	Suits and Overcoats that were $24.75	Suits and Overcoats that were $39.75	$32.50

Other Overcoats up to $69.75 reduced proportionately—but no blue or black Suits or Staple Overcoats are included in this re-pricing event.

Remember, Men—

That this is not a special purchase.
That every garment was taken from our regular stock.
That our regular prices are always "Lowest-in-the-City."
That our sales prices are therefore double money-savers.
That the man who understands clothes and conditions will

Buy at Least Two Suits and an Extra Overcoat Now

All Necessary Alterations Made Without Charge

Direct Elevators On 35th Street Side

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front.

CONTINUING

The Sale of Men's Shoes

An opportunity to purchase shoes of excellent quality at prices which prevailed years ago. An event which attracted men from all over town—still there is a good assortment to select from.

At $3.24

Gun Metal in button, laced and blucher styles. Also Patent Leather Shoes in Button Styles.

We have re-priced a number of styles which we shall not re-order. They are all perfect in workmanship and correct in style. The range of sizes is incomplete.

At $5.69

Smart models in two tones and combinations of black vamps with gray buck tops and mahogany with tan buck tops.

Macy's—Main Floor, Balcony, 35th Street, Rear.

EMBARGO PERMITS FOR FREIGHT HERE

Continued from Page One.

tion to "nonessential" industries and to give the ordinary business of the country the best rail service possible in view of the demands of the Government and the war needs of the Allies. A statement by Mr. Smith referred to the order as a revolutionary change in the handling of domestic freight and as putting the grip of the Government on the threat of the "slacker" consignee. Under the management of the Railroads War Board it had been proposed to curtail transportation of a long list of "nonessentials." It is the hope of the National Railroad Administration to avoid this step if possible.

As for the domestic situation at New York, there are 11,500 carloads of freight here awaiting unloading. This is not as congested as the export situation, where there are 25,000 carloads awaiting delivery. However, the clearing up of the domestic situation will mean much in relieving general congestion. Much of the export freight is on piers and in warehouses.

In a letter to the Presidents of the railroads entering New York Mr. Smith said that the new order was to carry out his order of Dec. 21, which said, "Embargo any consignee who does not release freight promptly on arrival," to prevent a consignee from shipping into a terminal over another road when he already has an accumulation on another road, and to prevent evasion of export embargoes, whereby shippers consign freight to ports as domestic freight and then ordered it delivered to ships for export. He ordered the railroads, in accordance to embargo all carload domestic freight for New York except the privileged articles named and Government freight, and giving details of the plan.

Mr. Smith's daily report to Mr. McAdoo of conditions of freight above normal yesterday showed:

	Eastbound. Loads.	Eastbound. Empties.	Westbound. Loads.	Westbound. Empties.
Pennsylvania	23,200	300	2,800	324
N. Y. Central	14,946	...	1,270	431
Balt. and Ohio	6,500	...	...	...
Erie	2,520	...	601	404
Other roads	18,291	...	4,100	223
Total	65,457	300	8,771	1,396

This showed an increase of 2,200 cars westbound on the Pennsylvania due to heavy loading Thursday; it also shows an increase of 2,400 in eastbound loads on the New York Central, and a decrease of 1,400 westbound cars. There was an increase on "other roads" of 2,000 in eastbound cars loaded, and of 2,000 in westbound cars loaded.

The report showed that operations at Chicago were still delayed by the blizzard and cold weather there, and that in twenty-four hours 1,117 cars of freight had been relayed around Chicago by other lines. It was also reported that there was a full supply of cars at coal mines in the Middle West, and that Pittsburgh reported coal mines have 90 per cent. cars. The report said that all New England lines were making fair movements.

All of the railroads entering New York were busy yesterday with preparations for the "Freight Moving Week" program. President Pearson of the New York, New Haven & Hartford issued a statement quoting the appeal of Mr. McAdoo in designating freight moving weeks, and made this appeal to the patrons of the New Haven:

> The New Haven Railroad appreciates the efforts of shippers and consignees along its lines in the past in releasing cars promptly, and takes this opportunity to urge renewed activity during this week in observance of the appeal of the Director General.
>
> Instructions have been given to all officers and employes to do everything possible to so handle and place cars that the greatest assistance will be rendered its patrons in their efforts to unload cars promptly. A strong pull together will do much to accomplish the desired results.

Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island Railroad, sent to all employes of the road the appeal of Mr. McAdoo to officers and men of railroads to help win the war by effecting smooth operation of the roads. Mr. Peters sent a letter to his men, saying:

> In posting the subjoined appeal by the Director General of Railroads, I indorse heartily all he says and urge upon the entire force renewed efforts to give the best service possible.
>
> While we handled practically all traffic during the very severe weather of the last week, let us determine to do better. We have the responsibility of distributing the fuel and food supplies to more than a million people, besides the movement of 100,000 daily workers to and from the city. Only united effort can do this successfully. Let every one join me in giving most cheerful response to this appeal.

Speeds Up Pennsylvania Men.

In speeding up the thousands of employes of the Pennsylvania system to better efforts, President Samuel Rea of that railroad issued an appeal to them yesterday in which he said:

> Now the extraordinary increase of traffic, freight, passenger, mail, and express, which has converged on the Pennsylvania System, and the resulting congestion, requires extraordinary measures for its movement.
>
> Our management, officers, and employes are responsible for the continued operation of the system as heretofore, but still further co-ordinated and utilized in that operation as part of a national system of transportation. We must therefore be assured beyond all question that the efficiency of our organization shall be fully preserved; that individual initiative shall be encouraged, and our Directors, officers, and employes shall so order and work the lines and facilities of the system to produce the greatest transportation service of which they are capable.
>
> With this great burden upon us, it is especially essential that all officers and employes shall with renewed energy, devotion and co-operative working preserve the record of the Pennsylvania System among the most efficient transportation systems of the world, and the most loyal servant of the Government in this time of war. Leave nothing undone to bring about this result in increased transportation service for our country.

IN THE TIMES of yesterday it was said that delays by the Depot Quartermaster at New York had to do with the congestion in New York harbor as it grew during December. It was said yesterday by a representative of the Depot Quartermaster that his office was now able to handle current consignments of freight. There have been thirty new warehouses built on Governors Island and additional dockage facilities provided, so that the situation of last November and December, which led to an embargo against the Depot Quartermaster's freight, would not be repeated. Attention was called to the fact that last Fall the work of the Depot Quartermaster here grew much more rapidly than his facilities.

THE TIMES yesterday quoted from an official railroad report to the effect that on last Dec. 20 there were 1,082 carloads of freight at New York terminals awaiting removal by the Depot Quartermaster. It was said at his office yesterday that this should have been 750, that a mistake had been made by the office in reporting to railroad officials. It was said that the cars now awaiting removal by the Depot Quartermaster were not above normal, and that his facilities were able to take care of the business without adding to rail congestion conditions. It was admitted that this was not true before this month.

$10,000 IN HYLAN COAL FUND

Committee Expects to Raise $50,000 for Charity.

The charity fund of Mayor Hylan's Coal Committee passed the $10,000 mark yesterday. The committee expects to raise $50,000 by the end of next week. These subscriptions for $50 and more were made yesterday:

Previously acknowledged	$6,377	Rev. J. J. Flood	$50
S. Untermyer	800	G. L. Duval	100
Adrian Iselin	200	F. H. Cowles	50
Miss G. Iselin	100	Dr. Rumley	50
Mrs. P. Lorillard	100	Harry T. Peters	1,000
Eve. Post Readers	130	"Carey T."	100
H. Zuckerman	250	H. N. Hempstead	50
L. W. Seaman	200	Mrs. A. Sachs	100
Cardinal J. Farley	100	Mrs. J. C. Gray	25
Rt. Rev. Bishop P. J. Hayes	50	Frieda Hempel	100
Rev. J. F. Smith	50	Morgan, Livermore & Co.	100
Rev. A. J. Kenny	50	"Californian"	100

Major Jennie Ward of the Salvation Army has been appointed one of the committee to investigate conditions in the Bronx.

B. Altman & Co.

A Special Reduction Sale of

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS

and

MEN'S OVERCOATS

NOW OFFERS EXCEPTIONAL VALUES IN

YOUNG MEN'S SACK SUITS

featuring the season's smart styles and materials

at $21.50 & $24.50

MEN'S OVERCOATS in fancy mixtures

at $21.50

MEN'S IMPORTED OVERCOATS

at $37.50

General Reductions have also been made (and are now in effect) in the stock of Fur, Fur-lined and Fur-trimmed Overcoats, specially featuring

Fur-collar Overcoats . . . . at $55.00

and

Fur-lined Overcoats . at $72.00 & 87.50

The Remaining Assortments of Men's High-grade Slippers

have been completely re-priced because of incomplete size ranges, and are now on sale at

$1.90, $2.85, $3.75 & $5.00 per pair

All of the above Departments ars located on the Sixth Floor

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street — Thirty-fifth Street

Broadway at 34th Street

Saks & Company

'Phone Greeley 2626

We have arranged for today a special presentation of several hundred new and very charming

$5.85 Wonder Hats

in the most beautiful colorings shown in Paris shops for early Spring, developed in New Straw Braids combined with Georgette Crepe, Gros de Londre, Satin and Faille Silks—materials that are decidedly fashionable for immediate wear. The trimmings are of

Wings, New Cire Ribbon, Burnt Feather Novelties and Delicately Colored Flowers and Foliage.

The two models illustrated give but a faint idea of the importance of this offering. — Third Floor.

250 Women's Fine Suits

Formerly $35 to $75

Reduced to

$18.50 $24.50 $36

These are all suits of a very high order, tailored in Lustrous Broadcloth, Velour, Silvertone, Oxford Cloth, Jersey, Twills, Gabardine, and fine quality Velvet. Some are strictly tailored, and many are embellished with luxurious furs. All colors and sizes in the assortment. —Fourth Floor.

Eat More CORN

—we cannot send our corn to Europe because the meal is likely to spoil in shipment. We must use more corn ourselves and eat less wheat. Start in today.

An Important Offering Saturday

Advance Spring Model Dresses for Misses at $18.50

Artistically fashioned of Navy Blue or Tan Serge, Foulard Silk and Satin combined with Serge, and plain color or Plaid Silk Taffeta. Features of unusual interest in these charming frocks are the new Eton coatee and the novel pockets and belts. Three models illustrated. Sizes 14 to 18. *Remarkable Values!*

Misses' Fur-Collared Coats Saturday at $29.50

Skilfully fashioned of *Imported* Wool Velour, accentuated with large shawl collar of Nutria fur. To be had in Navy Blue, Beaver, and Green. There are also many other very pleasing models in the collection, strictly tailleur or trimmed with Taupe Coney. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Girls' New Wash Dresses at $1.95

These dainty frocks have shirred and pleated skirts, and novel pockets and belts. Coat, Empire, and Waist line styles, fashioned of Plaid or Checked Ginghams, Plain color Chambray, Striped Twill, and Japanese Crepe. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

51 Misses' Suits Reduced for Prompt Clearance

Formerly $25 to $35.....Now $14

In a Most Extraordinary Sale—

Women's Pile Fabric Coats at Much Below Regular Prices

There is a model and material in this event to meet the requirements of every woman.

Coats of Salt's Esquimette Plush and Arcadian Lamb in several stunning models. Embellished with large collar of Skunk-Opossum and lined with Satin. Sizes 34 to 48. Special at — $29.50

Coats of Salt's Velour de Nord in a very cleverly designed model. Beautifully lined with Peau de Cygne and warmly interlined. Sizes 34 to 48.....Special at — $35.00

Coats of Salt's Sealette, Esquimette Plush or Baffin Seal with large collars of Skunk-Opossum or dyed Skunk. Lined with fancy Silk or Skinner's Satin and warmly interlined. Sizes 34 to 48.....Special at — $39.50

Coats of Arcadian Lamb in several becoming models, with large collar and deep cuffs of Skunk-Opossum. Lined with Skinner's Satin or fancy Silk.....Special at — $39.50

Coats of Baffin Seal or Sealskinette with luxurious collar and deep cuffs of Skunk-Opossum.....Special at — $49.50

Coats of Velour de Nord in two unusually attractive models. One with large muff collar and deep cuffs of dyed Skunk. The other with large collar, cuffs and border of dyed Skunk. — $75.00

Some Very Smart Skirts for Women, Special at $10.75

Skirts that were made to retail at $16.50

Entirely new models that could not possibly be offered at this price under usual conditions. Tailored in Novelty Wool Plaids, and Stripes.

The styles include box plaited, side plaited, and full gathered effects, featuring wide belts and new patch pockets.

A Most Unusual Offering

Newly-Fashioned Serge Dresses for Women at $20

—developed in Serge of a very good quality

One model is in straight line silhouette with body of dress embroidered in Soutache; the second model is in box-plaited effect trimmed with novelty buttons, and the third is a very attractive surplice waist dress with circular skirt. Either model may be had in Black or Navy Blue. Dresses of this quality are certainly unusual value at $20, especially considering the present high cost of materials.

Greatly Reduced for Clearance—

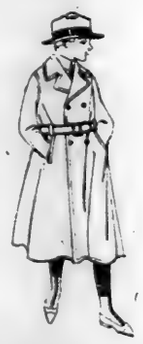
Dainty Frocks and Evening Gowns

Velveteen, Satin, Georgette and Satin Dresses,
Formerly $25 and $29.50.....$18.50
Satin Dresses.....Formerly $25.....$15.00
Evening Gowns.....Formerly $25.....$14.50

Wavy Hair Switches Reduced for Clearance

These switches are in the most desirable lengths and in practically every available shade except gray. Made of the finest quality hair only. Reduced to — $5

Smart, Serviceable Overcoats for Boys, Special at $11.50



Illustrated. Cut along the much-desired military lines and tailored in heavy-weight plain and fancy overcoatings. Sizes 10 to 18 years.

"Sport Mackinaws" for Boys, Special at $6

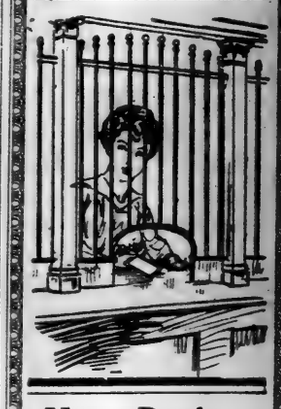
Warm, comfortable mackinaws for all outdoor wear, in a large variety of new plaid effects. Sizes 7 to 18 years.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th Sts.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.



Your D. A. Safeguards Your Savings

It watches over your rainy-day-fund, preventing the leaks which so easily occur when you allow the pay-at-the-end-of-the-month privilege to govern your purchasing.

In accordance with good banking principles it pays four per cent. interest on your deposit—rather than tax you for the privilege of paying later.

The Depositors' Account (D. A.) teaches a lesson of thrift and war time economy—for every time that you charge the purchase of dependable merchandise against it—you have done so at prices lower than elsewhere.

The D. A. gives to every man the privilege of shopping with the so-called conveniences of the "charge-account." It does not concern us whether you may have the pay-later privilege at other stores. We do not even ask.

The D. A. treats all alike. It is associated with a store that has never allowed discounts of any nature to any one on account of his profession, business or occupation.*

D. A. shopping privileges are easily acquired. Just deposit any sum you desire. Sign a signature card and receive a D. A. Number to make shopping easy. Then instead of paying cash for each purchase at the time you make it, you give your name and D. A. Number to the sales person and it will be charged against your balance on deposit. What could be simpler?

**For sixty years we have practiced a one-price-to-all no-discount policy. We have always believed it to be right. Others are following us—for immediately after the announcement of a big New York merchant comes the news that all the department stores of Pittsburgh have decided to abolish all discounts.*

Get Your Number Today.

R. H. Macy & Co. Depositors' Account Dept., Private Bankers, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th Street.

Let Us Help You Solve Your Shopping Problems

The man who is undecided about the appropriateness of a gift he must make or the man who wishes the advice of "some one who knows" about things for his women folks, will find the attendants at the Personal Shopping Bureau ready to help him. They know the store, the merchandise and the wants of people.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Broadway.

Warm Bath Robes to Forget the Cold

—and the coal shortage—always ready to make you cozy.

Fine warm Beacon Cloth Bath Robes, figured, plaid and floral designs. Also elderdown in pretty light tones. $4.98.

Main Floor.
ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
BloomingdaleS
59th to 60th St., Lexington to 3d Av.

BALDNESS
ITS CAUSES, ITS TREATMENT AND ITS PREVENTION
By Richard W. Muller, M. D., author of "Hygiene of the Face."

Showing how a moderate amount of preventive care will do away with most of our hair trouble. "Written in simple, non-technical language, very fully illustrated, and provided with all necessary recipes, directions, etc., for treatment. $2.00 *Net. Postage Extra. All bookstores.*
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 5th Ave., N. Y.

The New York Times will open a new Harlem office today at 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street. Telephone Bryant 1000.—Advt.

TORNADO SWEEPS SOUTHERN STATES

Seven Killed, Many Hurt When the Town of Cowarts, Ala., Is Virtually Wrecked.

CAMP WHEELER DAMAGED

Wire Communication Interrupted—Freezing in Florida — New Storm Hits Chicago.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Swept by wind, rain, sleet and snow, and with a tornado taking toll of life and property in parts of Southern Georgia and Alabama, the South tonight was in the grip of its worst storm of the Winter. Only spasmodic wire communication was possible with the larger cities, and from them came reports that outlying districts, where the storm's fury apparently was greatest, were completely cut off.

Montgomery, Ala., reported railway officials there had been advised that seven persons were killed and twenty-five injured by a tornado which virtually wrecked the little town of Cowarts, Ala.

High winds prevailed throughout the South and a cold wave overspread virtually all of that region, with the thermometer down to freezing at Pensacola, Fla., where a temperature of 15 above zero was forecast before morning.

MACON, Ga., Jan. 11.—A tornado, followed by a torrential rain, swept down upon Macon and vicinity late today, killing one man, injuring several others, and seriously damaging property in the city and at Camp Wheeler, near here.

All communication with the camp was cut off shortly after the storm broke.

But telephone communication, re-established tonight, revealed that the greatest damage done there was from the rain, which had flooded many of the hospital tents, sixteen of which were blown down. It was estimated that 150 patients were in the tents, but early reports from the camp said none of the patients was injured.

The collapse of the corral of the 122d Infantry caused the only death reported, that of private Harris of Atlanta, Ga.

After the tornado passed over the camp it struck the city, wrecking the race track and baseball grandstands at Central City Park and demolishing a building in which wild animals belonging to a circus were quartered. Some of the beasts were crushed under the débris, while others escaped, but were captured by showmen. A kangaroo, however, was still at large tonight.

The roofs of the Central of Georgia and Southern Railway roundhouses were blown off.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 11.—Still floundering in the record snow of last Sunday, Chicago is being enveloped tonight in another great storm. In addition to heavy snow fall, which is filling up the few streets that have been cleared, the temperature is falling rapidly. Predictions are for 5 to 10 degrees below zero by morning, and official forecasters say the cold wave will continue several days.

SNOW FALLS IN CITY; COLD WAVE TO FOLLOW

Rain Promptly Washes It Away Before Street Cleaners Start to Remove It.

The predicted snowstorm came last night, and just when the snow fighters were mobilising for the attack it stopped snowing and then began to rain. Early this morning the rain was coming down hard and melting the snowfall. The rain is to be followed by a cold wave, due to arrive tonight or tomorrow morning.

The storm that struck New York last night traveled northeast from the vicinity of New Orleans. It was central during the night in Eastern Tennessee and was still headed northeast. It was then snowing as far south as Philadelphia and Harrisburg, and also over the Great Lakes region and in the Ohio Valley.

COUNTS ON U-BOATS TO DEFEAT OUR AID

Berlin Tageblatt Puts Hope of Peace on Ability to Halt Movement of Our Troops.

FIGURES BIG SHIP LOSSES

Ten Million Tons for Year, It Expects — Admits Our War Efforts Are Serious Matter.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Germany is depending on her U-boats to defeat the American menace and bring about peace, says the Berlin Tageblatt.

"The entire Entente hopes," says the newspaper, "are now based on expected help from the United States. Whether the Americans will be able to provide a fighting army in numbers sufficient to bring about a decision; whether they will be able to furnish sufficient ships for the transport of the army, and whether they will then be able to provide the necessary supplies of food and war materials, are questions upon which opinion is divided. But there is no doubt that the efforts which the Americans are making must be taken seriously. The hope of an early peace depends almost entirely on the efficacy of our submarine weapon."

Reviewing the first year of Germany's ruthless submarine campaign, which ends on Feb. 1, the Tageblatt asserts that the Central Powers have succeeded in upsetting the economic life of the Entente. It adds that the submarine campaign, which has now become the principal factor in naval warfare, is being expanded and developed still further.

Summarizing the results of the underwater campaign since Feb. 1, the Tageblatt states that the U-boats have sunk on an average 821,000 tons of shipping monthly from February to December, and that for the whole year the toll may be expected to show nearly 10,000,000 tons. The building of new ships by the Entente and neutrals during the year will replace only 2,500,000 to 4,000,000 tons of these losses, it asserts.

The newspaper says that the monetary loss to Germany's enemies as the result of the year's work by the U-boats will reach $5,000,000,000, figuring the value of the ships at $250 a ton and their cargoes at the same amount.

German estimates of allied and neutral tonnage sunk by the submarines have always been higher than the total, officially or unofficially, reported from allied sources. Thus in March, 1917, the figures given by Germany were 561,000 tons, as against an allied total of 600,000. The German estimates as contrasted with the allied in succeeding months are: April, 1,143,500 against 786,000; May, 869,000 against 549,000; June, 781,000 against 758,000. On the same ratio of difference the German count of tonnage lost in the year might well reach the total of 10,000,000 suggested by the Tageblatt.

The number of British ships sunk up to Dec. 22, 1917, was 730 of 1,600 tons or over, and 208 of less than that size. The total of allied and neutral vessels sunk up to the same date was 1,204. According to calculations that have been made, the total tonnage thus lost was 6,371,000, without deducting salvage, which has constantly grown.

The MERCANTILE Safe Deposit Company
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Established 1870

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WANTED BY
United States Government

15 experienced women File Clerks to go to Washington; permanent positions; salary $1,400 a year; also one Assistant Executive, salary $2,100; must be familiar with "Automatic System." Apply till 2 P. M. Saturday to

New York School of Filing,
Singer Bldg., New York.
Phone Cortland 1429

Gidding
PARIS — 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST — NEW YORK

SEMI-ANNUAL
Clearance Sales
offering
STILL GREATER VALUES
in

Suits—$45—$65—$95
Formerly $95 to $195.

Dresses—$55—$75—$95
Formerly $145 to $195.

Wraps—$75—$95—$125
Formerly $165 to $245.

Coats—$55—$95—$145
Formerly $110 to $225.

Millinery—$5—$10—$15
Formerly $20 to $35.

Entire Stock of Luxurious Furs
at reductions of
One-Third to One-Half
their regular prices.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

$17.50 Will Do EXTRA Work For MEN Needing WINTER CLOTHES Today

You'll find our $22.50 and $25 Overcoats, Ulsters and Suits at $17.50 today.

Styles and patterns lately from specialists among our score or more clothing makers.

Suits will WEAR. Blue, oxford, brown, mixtures.

Overcoats include:

Men's snappy three-quarter length Ulsters, Chesterfields, short self-collar Coats, Oxford Greys with Velvet collars and Trench Models. Oxford Grey "Frieze" Ulsters. Heavy wool lined, big collar, long and warm coat for this winter weather.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Motorists' Tweed HATS
"Auto Show" Special, $1.35

The Hat for every day and Sport wear, especially for automobile owners. If these hats were taken from our regular stock they would cost at least $2.

We bought two *sample* lots of about 680 Hats for quick clearance.

Every Tweed Hat is stitched, which means an extra "coat" of durability added to a durable hat.

Stitched tweed hats are also worn by WOMEN for driving, golfing and motoring.

Men's Soft and Derby Hats at $1.95
Values from $3.00 to $3.50.
GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Announce, Beginning This Morning,

Sale of 1,200 Men's Pure Silk Reefers, $2.50

Seconds of reefers that would ordinarily sell at $3.95 to $8.50 each

¶ These reefers were made by America's best known maker of men's silk reefers of the better kind. They are all made of pure silk, and the majority were intended to retail at $3.95 to $8.50. Included

Accordeon weaves in Black with White, Purple, Black with Blue, Black with Green, and Black with Red; Swiss hand-frame weaves; Crochet weaves; Club, Regimental and Roman Stripes.

At $2.50 they are simply wonderful!

Arnold, Constable & Co.
5th Avenue at 40th Street

ANOTHER EXTRAORDINARY SALE FOR ONE DAY ONLY
OF
Men's Highest Grade Silk Shirts

All from Custom Shirtings, showing advance Spring styles in extra heavy Broadcloth Silks—Also every fine and heavy silk shirt in our regular stock without reserve.

At ⅓ Off to Almost ½ Price

From plain English sport silks—Collars on.
From plain English sport silks—Separate collars.
From English twilled silks—Separate collars.
From English two-tone silks—Separate collars.
From double weight fancy silks—Separate collars.
From heaviest broadcloth silks—Separate collars.
White or natural Japanese silks—Neckbands.
White or Natural Japanese silks—Collars on.

Regularly $8.50, $10.00 $12.00
6.95
3 for 20.00

Clearance Sale of
Men's Fine Madras Shirts
Plenty of all sizes in the entire lot.

Novelty pleated front shirts—Stiff cuffs.
Full pleated body shirts; fancy—Stiff cuffs.
Plain negligees; white or fancy—Stiff cuffs.
Fancy madras; all woven colors—Soft cuffs.
Separate collar shirts; spaced stripes—Soft cuffs.
Separate collar shirts; neat stripes—Soft cuffs.

Regularly $1.85, $2.50, $3.00
1.60
3 for 4.50

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS—Specially priced lots from previous sales and a new purchase of well-made shirts of excellent quality.

Regularly $1.50
.95
3 for 2.75

Advance Styles in Smart Neckwear

Men's
Newest Fancy Neckwear
From strictly high grade Spring Silk Cravatings, displaying the finest workmanship.
Regular Value $1.50
Special .85 Sale

Also Clearance of One Group At ½ Price

Clearance of
Plain Colored Ties
All styles that we cannot duplicate for Spring—Barathea, Reps, Poplins and Twills.
Regular Value $1.00
To .45 Close

Stern Brothers
West 42nd Street *Between 5th and 6th Avenues* West 43rd Street

Uniforms and Overcoats for Officers at Cost

Uniforms of Fine Olive Drab Wool, at $25.00

Overcoats of Heavy Weight Melton, at $30.00

THESE garments are tailored for us in the Kirschbaum shops, and embody workmanship and materials of the highest quality. For the duration of the war, purely as a manifestation of patriotism, we are offering them at the actual cost price to us.

Young Men's and Men's Clothes, Third Floor—Elevators Convenient.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.
Macy's
Herald Square 6'way, 34th to 35th St.

Why Worry?

Worry causes suffering. It makes each day's task more burdensome than it should be. It makes life miserable for the one who worries—and makes others unhappy. Don't Worry! These books tell you how to live without worrying.

Worry: The Disease of the Age—*C. W. Saleeby*	$1.17
Living Without Worry—*J. R. Miller*	1.08
Why Worry?—*G. L. Walton*	89c
Don't Fret—*J. G. Pennington*	44c
Worry and Nervousness—*W. S. Sadler*	1.58
Don't Worry—*C. W. Saleeby*	54c
Quit Your Worrying!—*George Wharton James*	89c
Calm Yourself—*G. L. Walton*	44c

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street, Rear.

RED CROSS HOUSES 30,000 EACH MONTH

Organization Expects to Spend $8,000,000 in Next Five Months in Aiding French Civilians.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Forty million francs [about $8,000,000] will be spent by the American Red Cross in aiding French civilians during the next five months. These estimates cover immediate requirements already approved and are taken from the report of the Civilian Department upon the work done up to Dec. 31 and outlining plans for the future. The figures do not include 12,000,000 francs used for civilian aid up to the end of November.

A report which Major Murphy, the retiring European Commissioner of the Red Cross, is taking to Washington will show that 30,000 refugees, brought by way of Switzerland from Northern France, now are being cared for each month. Of these 15,000 are homeless. Thirteen thousand refugee children have been cared for at Evian les Bains since the Red Cross began its work there. In Paris alone 2,800 persons have been housed at one time, while in thirty-one other departments in France livable houses have been provided with some food, fuel, clothing, and furniture by the Red Cross through its own offices in sixty-three cities and towns.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—A thousand pounds of coal each was the American greeting to 200 destitute and repatriate families which arrived in Southern France yesterday. Similar quantities of coal met another group of families which arrived in Brittany the day before, and will meet succeeding daily arrivals in other parts of France.

This is part of the American Red Cross's response to the request of the French Minister of the Interior for aid to homeless families and repatriates who are sent back from the German side of the battle lines every day.

The Red Cross now has thirty-seven representatives in the field working with the prefects appointed by the Minister of the Interior and with the Mayors of towns in finding for the repatriates fuel, food, tools and furniture, the first essentials of home life. The Red Cross undertakes to provide half a ton of coal in four monthly installments to each family.

Persons who know say that the Germans show no sentiment of pity in returning old men, women, and children to France. It is part of their calculation that every Frenchman sent back adds to the food problem of France and lessens that of Germany, and they hope that these persons will become centres of discontent.

The repatriates often return with exaggerated hopes of the welcome and comforts they will find. Instead, their friends are found to be at the front, and others are too busy with war industries to bother much about their sufferings.

For Halifax Relief.

The Morristown School Chapel Committee of Morristown, N. J., sent $25.51 to THE TIMES yesterday for the Halifax Relief Fund.

Gift to the 100 Neediest.

THE NEW YORK TIMES received $3 yesterday from Paski & Co. for the 100 neediest cases. The fund now totals $62,103.47.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

How to Make Your Income Tax Returns Will Be Explained by Government Representatives in Our Office, Ground Floor—Rear.

Continuing a Great Sale of

Men's Shirts

At These Prices It Will Be Real Economy to Purchase a Supply Sufficient for a Year.

Madras, Percale and Mercerized Shirts

$1.00

A large assortment of neat and fancy stripes in all the desirable colors; soft negligees, with soft French cuffs.

Fine Madras and Mercerized Shirts

$1.65

A complete range of candy stripes in all colors; also a choice collection of plain and novelty stripes; soft French or stiff cuffs.

Heavy Tub or Fibre Silk Shirts

$3.25

A comprehensive variety of plain and fancy stripes in the season's newest colorings.

Silk and Silk Crepe Shirts

$5.45

Heavy weight silk and silk crepes in unusually smart patterns and colorings.

Ground Floor.

Semi-Annual Reduction Sale

Men's and Young Men's High Class Suits

The Most Advantageous Suit Buying Opportunity That Will Be Possible for a Long Time to Come.

$30.00, $27.50 and $25.00 Suits	Reduced to	$21.75
$32.50 and $30.00 Suits	Reduced to	$25.75
$37.50 and $35.00 Suits	Reduced to	$29.75
$42.50 and $40.00 Suits	Reduced to	$32.75
$50.00, $48.00 and $45.00 Suits	Reduced to	$36.75

A Limited Number of $20 and $25 Suits.....$17.75

No Charge for Alterations.

Store open until 6 o'clock.

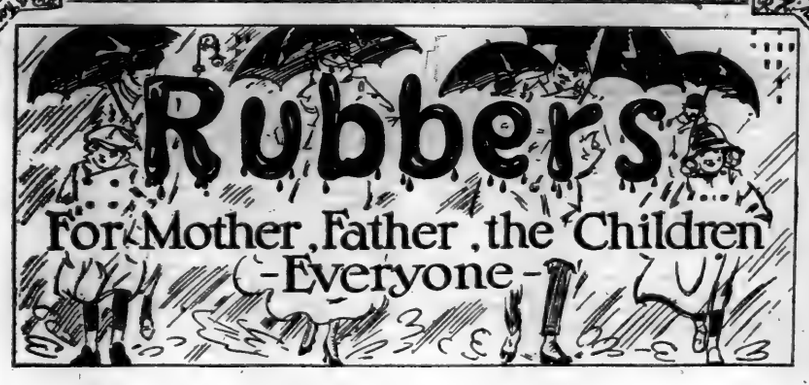
Fourth Floor

Men's Tan Boots, English Lasts

Unusual Value for Today

$5.85

Ground Floor.



Herald Square, *R. H. Macy & Co.* New York

Stern Brothers

West 42nd and 43rd Streets

Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues

English Trench Coats for Officers or Civilians

Designed for severe weather and hard service. Lined with lambs' wool and interlined with oil silk, providing the utmost protection against wet and cold.

Trench Coats . . at $48.50

Trench Raincoats at $32.50

Through an error the advertisement of R. H. Macy & Company in The Times of yesterday, January 11, read: "Only 800 Oil Heaters." The advertisement should have read "Only 400 Oil Heaters."

Alexander's Shoe Sale

Worth-while savings and a choice of styles in practically every size.

Men's Shoes

At Sixth Ave. Store

Men's black calfskin lace, English and broad toe lasts; not all sizes..... *$3.85*

Black calfskin and kidskin, full round toes or flat English lasts; some with double soles.. *$4.85*

Dark mahogany color calfskin, black calfskin and kidskin, lace; patent leather, button... *$5.85*

At Fifth Ave. Store

Men's mahogany color Russia calf; British last; smart..... *$6.85*

Mahogany color or black calfskin lace; our new English last.. *$7.45*

Black or mahogany color calfskin, lace, wing tips, perforated vamps—the prevailing style for business..... *$8.45*

Women's Shoes and Slippers at Equally Attractive Prices.

Andrew Alexander

Sixth Avenue at 19th Street — 548 Fifth Ave. at 45th Street

HEARN

Fourteenth Street — West of Fifth Avenue.

18TH JANUARY SALE NOW ON!

It Means Extraordinary Opportunities In Household Dry Goods

Muslin Underwear and Ready-Made Garments

If Ever It Paid to Visit Hearn's, This Is the Time!

Of Further Interest:—Advance Styles in Apparel and Advance Showing of Wash Dress Fabrics.

Frocks for Graduation

Rows and rows of the loveliest and most fetching white frocks imaginable are here—models that are rich in their utter simplicity or fussily elaborate—yet all distinctively youthful, and altogether captivating.

Frock illustrated (A)—A charming model in white net combined with rows of white satin ribbon and daintily finished with net ruching about neck and sleeves 12.94

Frock illustrated (B)—An adorable affair of White Crepe de Chine with tucks and tiny frillings..... 10.94

GRADUATION FROCKS at 12.94

A charming array of exquisite white frocks of Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine, Net and Chiffon—individually showing fine laces, quaint little ruffles, tucks that are quite broad or very narrow, combined with white satin, not only in the guise of girdles and sashes, but fashioned into cunning little rosebuds as well—and for those who insist on just a touch of color, there are happy little nosegays in pastel shades.

FINE LINGERIE FROCKS 6.94

Many dainty models of Batiste, Voile and Sheer Organdy, showing large or pin tucks, lace and insertions, embroidered panel insertings, satin sashes and streamers—long, semi-Empire or natural waistline—round or square necks and various style sleeves.

A Sale!

Hand Bags-Travel Bags

AND AN UNCOMMON SALE, you'll agree, for the merchandise offered comes from highest grade manufacturers, and is every bit new and desirable—while the style and color varieties are such as will meet every requirement and taste—and prices—well, read on—they speak for themselves.

Hand Bags, .70
Our regular .92 Variety of newest styles in silk, leather and velvet—black and colors.

Hand Bags, 1.00
Our regular $1.35 Leather, silk and velvet—dressy and envelope styles.

Hand Bags, 1.37
Our regular $1.85 Leather, silk and velvet, in numerous styles, latest manufacture.

Hand Bags, 2.17
Our regular $2.67 Envelope and Dress styles of new leathers, silks, velvets and patent leather—black and colors.

Envelope Bags, 2.65
Our regular $3.34 Morocco and Vachette leathers, with top or back straps and belt sockets.

Hand Bags, 3.77
Our regular $4.67 Carriage and envelope styles, in leather, velvet and silks—black and fashionable colors—

Special Tables on Main Floor

Leather Travel Bags Special 5.00
Our regular $6.65 Black—14, 16, 17 inch sizes—reinforced ends—brass finish lock and catches.

Cowhide Travel Bags Special 7.17
Our regular $9.45 Tan—16 and 17 inch sizes—leather lined—reinforced ends and ring handle.

Travel Bags on Third Floor

January Sale Depts. Include

Muslins	Linens	Corsets, Petticoats
Sheets	White Goods	Men's Shirts
Pillow Cases	Towels, Towelings	Muslin Underwear
Pillows	Art Linens	Women's Coats
Quilts	Babies' Dresses	Women's Suits, Skirts
Blankets	Infants' Woolens	Women's Dresses
Curtains, Curtainings	Women's Blouses	Furs and Fur Coats
Embroideries, Laces	Negligees	Misses' Wear

Boys' Graduation Togs

No house in New York City shows the assortment of Navy Blue Serge Suits that are on display here, and the prices are really wonderfully low, and another thing, these are all pure worsted. If you want a serge suit, be sure to look at these.

Navy Blue Serge Suit..... 8.74

Serge Suit in Navy Blue..... 11.94

Boys' Navy Blue Suits
(8 to 18 years.)

Of Pure Worsted Serges, fine or medium wale Cheviots and unfinished Worsteds in a host of Norfolk and pinchback models—some with extra trousers—smartly tailored and silk sewn throughout—
8.74.. 9.74.. 10.74.. 11.94 and 13.50

Boys' Norfolk Suits
(8 to 18-year sizes.)

Many variations of pleated and pinch-back models—majority with extra trousers—Cheviots, Cassimeres, Homespuns and Velours, in stripes, plaids and fancy mixtures in a variety of colors, including Oxford gray—all show excellent tailoring—
Our regular $9.74..... 8.50
Our regular $10.74..... 9.50
Our regular $11.94..... 10.50

January Sale Values in

Undermuslins

Regular Sizes—Extra Sizes

Women's Corset Covers—nainsook—round neck—lace and emb'y—our reg. .38..... .27

Nainsook Corset Covers—several desirable styles—lace and insert—of fine cambric—convent edge—our reg. .58—Special.. .46

Women's Drawers—Cambric and soft finish muslin—tucks and h. s. hem—our reg. .38..... .27

Women's Drawers—ruffle of embroidery and tucks of lace and inserts—our reg. .48..... .36

Night Dresses—Philippine hand made and hand embroidered—pretty floral designs—our reg. $2.64..... 1.94

Envelope Chemises—Nainsook, round yoke with inserting and emb'y lace edge or fine emb'y and ribbon—our reg. .58..... .45

Envelope Chemises—White or flesh more than a dozen fancy models—lace, emb'y and ribbon—our reg. $1.28..... .94

Envelope Chemises—A splendid assortment of desirable styles and trimmings—our reg. $1.48..... 1.28

Women's Night Dresses—soft finish muslin—round or V neck—short or long sleeves—wide embroidery or lace and emb'y edge—value .94..... .68

Women's Night Dresses—cambric, nainsook and crepe—variety of day models—sleeveless, short or long sleeves..... .94

Women's Petticoats—ruffle of emb'y or lace and inserts—our reg. $1.28..... .94

Petticoats—beautifully trimmed models with laces and embroidery in daintiest patterns—our reg. $2.64..... 1.94

Extra Size Corset Covers—high neck—tight fitting—44 to 52—value .38..... .24

Extra Size Night Dresses—muslin—round, V or high neck—short or long sleeves—2 to 4 emb'y inserts—emb'y edge—value .94..... .74

Extra Size Drawers—ruffle or emb'y and trimmed with lace inset of H. S. hem and tucks—value .65..... .48

Silk Underwear

Envelope Chemises—of washable satin—deep yoke of Swiss embroideries and Fisheye lace combined—lace trimmed back—lace edge—ribbon run..... 1.94

Crepe de Chine and Satin Camisoles—fancy yoke of lace and ribbon—special..... .84

At 97c—
Values $1.25 and $1.50

Men's Night Shirts "Samples"

"Famous Faultless Since 1881 Brand"

Fine cambric, muslin, twills and other fabrics—with or without braid trimming—hotel or regular sizes in lot.

Because these garments were samples we can offer them at this remarkable price. Notwithstanding the fact that cotton is high and going higher.

Saturday Savings on New Silks

Advance weaves that will be greatly in demand for Spring.

40-inch Crepe Meteor
Fine close face with desirable dull finish—light and dark shades, as well as black—value $1.74..... 1.44

40-inch Crepe de Chine
Large assortment of colors now in demand—value $1.47..... 1.25

35-inch Satins
Street and evening colors—also white and ivory—value $1.48..... 1.28

35-inch Taffetas
Soft finish and lustrous—light, medium and dark colors—value $1.45..... 1.27

40-inch Charmeuse
Soft draping quality—correct shades for street and evening wear—our reg. $1.85..... 1.47

35-inch Silk Mixed Poplins
Satin stripes—fashionable colors—were .97..... .78

Week-End Savings on

Toilet Necessities

Witch Hazel
Value .23..... .15

Hind's Honey Almond Cream
50 ct. size..... .34

Calox Tooth Powder
25 ct. size..... .17

Ivory Tint Powder Boxes and Hair Receivers
Our reg. .23..... each .18
Larger and heavier—our reg. .74..... each .62

Ivory Tint Frames
Our reg. .74..... .62

START REGISTRATION OF GERMANS FEB. 4

Enemy Aliens 14 Years Old or Over to be Photographed and Finger Printed.

130,000 MUST BE RECORDED

Those Who Have Not Appeared by Feb. 9 Will Be Subject to Arrest.

The Government's order for the registration and finger-printing of male German enemy aliens, of and above the age of 14 years, resident in the Southern District of New York, were issued last night by United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy. The registration of Germans in Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond Boroughs and in Nassau and Suffolk Counties, will be directed by the authorities of the Eastern District, of which James M. Power of Brooklyn is the Marshal.

Marshal McCarthy said last night that the number of Germans to be registered in the Southern District is about 50,000, the great majority of whom live in Manhattan and the Bronx. The number in the metropolitan district is estimated at about 130,000. In New York City the registration will be done by the police and in the small towns by the Postmasters.

Marshal McCarthy's instructions issued last night read:

In accordance with instructions received from Thomas W. Gregory, Attorney General of the United States, I beg to inform you that the registration of German aliens required by the President's proclamation of Nov. 16, 1917, is fixed to commence in the Southern District of New York at 6 A. M. on Feb. 4, 1918, and to continue on each day successively thereafter between the hours of 6 A. M. and 8 P. M. up to and including the ninth day of February, 1918, at 8 o'clock P. M.

1. Persons Required to Register: All natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of the German Empire, or Imperial Government, being males of the age of 14 years and upward, who are within the United States and not actually naturalized as American citizens are required to register as alien enemies.

The chief registrars in cities or municipalities which had by the Federal census of 1910 a population of 5,000 or over are the chiefs of police, or heads of the Police Department, by whatever name known; and in all other communities, the Postmaster of the largest city within this judicial district.

The rules and regulations which will govern the registration were published in full in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Dec. 31 last.

Doubt Value of German Dye Recipes

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Inquiries which have been made considerably discount the claims of The Daily Mail regarding the "capture" of secret recipes of German dyes. Opinion in chemical circles is rather doubtful as to there being 257 recipes for dyes known only to Germans. Very high authorities have informed a Daily Chronicle representative that nearly every formula for making dyes is already known to British chemists, while if new ones are put on the market the formula can be discovered by them.

ASKS SENATE TO BACK WILSON'S WAR AIMS

Lewis Introduces a Resolution of Approval—London Pleads for Peace League.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—A resolution to have the Senate approve President Wilson's course in presenting peace conditions to Congress last Tuesday and pledging the Senate's support of the terms, was introduced today by Senator Lewis, the Democratic whip. The resolution reads:

"The Senators of the United States are anxious for a just peace between the contending nations now at war in Europe, and also for peace between the United States and the world, and particularly between the United States and the German Empire.

"The Senate is advised as to the terms which have been stated and expressed to the Congress of the United States by the President of the United States upon which the United States recommends peace.

"For the purpose of aiding the peace of all belligerents, the Senate approves the course of the President of the United States in presenting with definiteness and in detail the terms upon which peace could be had.

"The Senate approves the statement of the President as presented by him in his message to Congress of Jan. 8, 1918.

"The Senate will co-operate with the President in every way consistent with its duty to the public to obtain the acceptance of the terms presented by the President or such other terms as will serve the objects set forth by the President and will bring peace consistent with the welfare of the United States and justice to the contending parties."

Representative London, Socialist of New York, in an address in the House today, urged that the proposed international league to enforce peace be "a concrete purpose and not merely a nice phrase."

We May Finance Cuban Sugar.

A group of New York banking institutions is giving consideration to the proposal that some arrangement be devised for financing the Cuban sugar crop, which it is estimated will reach approximately 3,500,000 tons. According to representatives of the Cuban Government between $100,000,000 and $150,000,000 will be required. Thus far the bankers have held one meeting.

Keeping the Quality Up.

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE, the World-Famous Remedy for Colds and Grip, is now 30c. per box. On account of the advance in the price of the six different Medicinal Concentrated Extracts and Chemicals contained in LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE, it was necessary to increase the price to the Druggist. It has stood the test for a Quarter of a Century. It is used by every Civilized Nation.—Advt.

CAMP BANK ROBBED; 3 CIVILIANS KILLED

Vice President of Federal Reserve Bank Among Victims in Kansas Raid.

CAMP FUNSTON, Kan., Jan. 11.—Three persons were killed tonight when a band of robbers looted the bank at the army cantonment here.

The police here received the following message late tonight:

"Camp Funston.—Army bank here robbed this evening. Three civilians killed, two badly injured. Man, semi-conscious condition, says army Captain attacked him with gun and hatchet. Believed robber was disguised in the uniform of an army Captain. Request co-operation.

"MAJOR GEN. BALLOU."

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Saturday, Jan. 12.—Charles F. Winters, Vice President of the Kansas City Federal Reserve Bank, who was wounded with an axe in his robbery of the army bank at Camp Funston last night, died at the camp early this morning, according to a telephone message to relatives here.

THE BEST INVESTMENT FOR JANUARY DIVIDENDS

You cannot find a safer investment for your surplus funds than our first Mortgage Participation Certificates, which pay 5%.

They are issued in sums of $200 upwards and are exempt from personal taxation in this State.

They are parts of a specific guaranteed mortgage on New York City property.

No investor has ever lost a dollar

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO

Capital & Surplus, $10,000,000

176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

—don't fail to see the New Studebaker Cars at the Automobile Show

—they are

Beautiful in design
Thoroughly modern
Mechanically right

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 12TH *34th Street*

Radical Reductions

Entire Stock

FINEST WINTER OVERCOATS

For Men and Young Men

$33.00

Entire remaining stock reduced to effect an immediate clearance

Handsome Dress Overcoats
Formerly..... 45.00, 50.00 and 55.00

Fur-Collared Overcoats
Formerly..... 50.00 and 55.00

Long Ulsters, Town Ulsters, Slip-on and Chesterfields
Formerly..... 38.00, 40.00, 45.00, 50.00 and 55.00

Smart warm Ulsters made of Imported and Domestic Fabrics, including the famous O'Brien. Handsome Dress Overcoats, full silk-lined, made of Melton, Metcalf and Worumbo Fabrics. Not all sizes in any one pattern, but all sizes in the assortment from 34 to 46. As the quantity is limited, early selections are advisable.

Hurt Books

—Many HALF!

Many unexpected books, hurt in handling, are in the sale; Fiction, Travel, Essays, History, Art, Classics, Children's Books, Standard Works.

At 35c, Published at $1.25 to $2.50

Standard Authors
Hugo, Marryat, Carlyle, Balzac, Thackeray, Bulwer, Eliot, and many others.

Masterpieces of the World's History.
Library Editions, bound in heavy cloth.
The Spanish-American War.
Portraits in Plaster.
Dickens' Pictures.
Perfect Health for Women and Children.
The Truth About Twilight Sleep.
Trees, Plants and Flowers.
Birdland Echoes.
Odd Volumes of Shakespeare.
Riley's Hoosier Romance.
American Master of Sculpture.
Motor Travel Library.
Woodrow Wilson's Career.
Political Economy.
Chimes, by Dickens.
Original Children's Library.
Blue Books of Travel—Sicily, Syria, France, London.
And many others. 35c each

Books Published at $2.50 to $3.50, Now $1.00

Black Travel Books.
Old Panama.
Pennsylvania Academy.
American Supremacy.
Fan American.
Many other titles. Special at $1.00.

Myrtle Reed's Original Editions.
Old Spelling Shakespeare.

Germany and the German Empire.
Bulgaria and Her People.

1,500 Gift Books.
All new and beautiful. Reg. 25c. at 15c.

Several Thousand Volumes—Fiction and Miscellaneous Titles—15c. Publisher's Price, 50c to $1.00.

And These Fine Books Besides:

The Call of Blood
By Robert Hichens.
The Awakening of Helena Ritchie.
Pub. Price $1.40. Sale..... 35c

Boys' and Girls' Books
Original editions. Very low prices.
The Child, Its Care, Diet and Common Ills.
By E. Mather Sill, M. D., with helpful illustrations. 25c

Standard Sets
A few, slightly shopworn, at very special prices.

Balzac—7 Volumes, $2.75
28 illustrations. A collection of what is considered the most popular volumes.

Masterpieces of the World's Best Literature. $3.50
In 8 volumes (200 authors were drawn upon by delightful Miss Gilder, who founded "The Critic" and who was so closely allied to "The Century Magazine"). These 8 volumes, bound in red limp leather with gold tops, have the cunningest little mission bookrack—and will make a splendid gift at the very modest price, complete. $3.50

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST

January Drug Sale Continued Today

From the big list of items, we make special mention here of

ASPIRIN TABLETS (5 Grain) 100 in Bottle, for 59c

This great annual event will attract thousands of people to Greenhut's today

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain

SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Entire Stock of Suits

FOR MEN AND YOUTHS

Recently Purchased Way Under Price from the Well-Known

Practical Clothing Company

of 663 Broadway, New York City

NOW ON SALE HERE AT SENSATIONALLY LOW PRICES

There Were 2,200 Handsome Suits in Our Original Purchase for This Sale—

The Values Range up to $35

THE SPECIAL SELLING PRICES ARE:

$14.85 and $18.85

Winter and Spring Weights

The Wonderful Range of Styles Includes

the very smartest effects for men and youths produced for 1918 by the Practical Clothing Co.

Men and youths of every build will be able to have every whim gratified in this wonderful sale.

Of course, a clothing sale of this kind is the unexpected, during such a period as we are passing through just now, when woollens are selling at the highest prices since the Civil War—when labor commands the highest figures, and when trimmings of all kinds are getting beyond reach at reasonable prices.

Let no one, therefore, disregard the importance of this great sale. It is one that must not be missed by any man.

THIS IS THE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY HIGH-CLASS SUITS FOR IMMEDIATE WEAR—FOR THE SPRING—FOR THE SUMMER—AND EVEN FOR NEXT WINTER.

From clothing manufacturers everywhere we hear that soon ordinary suits and overcoats will be priced at $20 to $50 each. And here you are offered an opportunity to buy suits in smartest styles and best materials at

$14.85 and $18.85 (Values Ranging up to $35)

The reason for this unprecedented sale lies in the fact that we purchased 2,200 suits from the Practical Clothing Company at a price which gave us this clothing on the terms that were possible as far back as two years ago.

THE TRANSACTION WAS AN UNPRECEDENTED ONE; THE VALUES WE ARE NOT LIKELY TO DUPLICATE FOR A LONG TIME TO COME, IF AT ALL.

Therefore, be warned! DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY. Come in today, buy one or two of these suits and lay them away—for at the prices quoted these are splendid investments.

MORE THAN 200 PATTERNS FOR YOUR SELECTION.

We emphasize that the tailoring, linings, trimmings, styles and general finish of these garments are EXCELLENT. Even the most critical dresser will surely be pleased.

MOST BEAUTIFUL SILK MIXTURES, STRIPES, CHECKS, PLAIDS AND PLAIN FABRICS FOR YOUR CHOICE.

MODELS THAT ARE UP TO THE MINUTE, NEWEST AND HANDSOME STYLES FOR YOUNG MEN, BUSINESS MEN AND CONSERVATIVE STYLES FOR MEN AND YOUTHS WHO LIKE TO DRESS QUIETLY.

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Professor of Public Law in the University of Havana

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BENT GETS A POST WITH SALARY CUT

But Tammany, Disgruntled, Threatens to Abolish Job of Mayor's Friend.

BOARD MEMBERS RESTIVE

Appoint John J. O'Hara Deputy Fire Chief in Brooklyn After Protesting Against Haste.

The Board of Estimate yesterday appointed Francis P. Bent head of the Bureau of Contract Supervision, the most important bureau attached to the Estimate Board. Although all the members voted for the appointment, the principal Tammany members, Alfred E. Smith, President of the Board of Aldermen, and Frank L. Dowling, Borough President of Manhattan, did so with bad grace.

The Bent appointment almost caused a "break" in the Estimate Board, and it was predicted that the Tammany members and Mayor Hylan would ultimately come to the parting of the ways over the matter. Tammany has been loath to see the important position go to some one outside the organization, the Bent appointment being a personal one by the Mayor. The position formerly paid $7,500 a year, but Mr. Bent will receive only $6,000. Borough President Riegelmann of Brooklyn, who introduced the resolution appointing him, stated that Mr. Bent requested that the salary be reduced. The new incumbent succeeds Tilden Adamson, who was appointed head of the bureau when is was created by the Mitchel administration.

Mr. Bent has long been a personal friend of the Mayor. It was rumored right after the Mayor's inauguration that he would receive a lucrative post, and last Monday Mr. Bent resigned as a member of the Board of Aldermen. He served on the board a number of years, and was at one time its Vice President. He was re-elected at the last municipal election from a Brooklyn district. After the meeting President Smith said he would introduce a resolution to abolish the office.

President Riegelmann of Brooklyn also introduced a resolution appointing John J. O'Hara Deputy Chief of the Fire Department in charge of Brooklyn. The salary is $6,500 a year. Mr. O'Hara succeeds Deputy Chief Lally, who retired recently, and whose salary was $7,500. The O'Hara appointment did not get through without opposition either.

A number of other appointments were announced during the day, two of them being Democratic district leaders. James J. Sexton of Brooklyn, leader of the Fifth Assembly District, was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Licenses, at a salary of $5,000. Michael Congrove, leader of the Sixteenth Manhattan District, was appointed Deputy Dock Commissioner, salary $6,000. Albert E. Kleinert of Brooklyn was made Second Deputy Tenement House Commissioner.

Corporation Counsel Burr yesterday appointed J. Grattan MacMahon an assistant to succeed Andrew C. Troy as head of the Brooklyn Bureau of Street Openings. The salary is $5,000. He actively supported Mayor Hylan during the campaign.

The Mayor arrived at the City Hall at 14 minutes to 9 o'clock yesterday morning and had no complaint to make regarding the service on the B. R. T.

The Mayor announced the appointment of Charles B. Alexander of the law firm of Alexander & Green as Chairman of a citizens' committee to welcome the Serbian War Commission when it arrives in New York on Saturday, Jan. 19. Rodman Wanamaker was appointed Vice Chairman. The make-up of the committee will be announced today.

The following, who were Coroner's physicians, were named yesterday as Assistant Medical Examiners in the office of Chief Medical Examiner Riordan: Brooklyn, Dr. George W. Tong; Manhattan, Dr. Albert P. Weston, Dr. George Wuest, Dr. Timothy D. Lehane, Dr. Benjamin Schwartz, and Dr. William H. Nammack; Bronx, Dr. John Riegelman and Dr. Thomas Curtain, and Richmond, Dr. George Mord. With the exception of the latter, who receives $1,950, all the other physicians receive $3,000 a year.

ELECTION INSPECTORS MAY PLEAD GUILTY

Fifteen Republicans Make Overtures to District Attorney Swann.

Fifteen of the seventy-two Inspectors indicted on charges of felony and misdemeanor for their part in the Republican primary on Sept. 19, one of whom was convicted and has implicated others in his confession to the District Attorney, made overtures yesterday for permission to plead guilty to the misdemeanor charge. These offers came from Republicans only. One-half of the indicted men are Democrats, but these have not sought to avail themselves of this lenient plea to escape from the consequences of the more serious charge of felony growing out of the charge of making false returns of the votes cast.

The attorney for a large number of the indicted men, Isidor Wasservogel, will confer with the District Attorney today concerning the question of the penalty involved in accepting a general plea of guilty to the minor charge.

Assistant District Attorney Neilson Olcott will go before Justice Goff in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court on Monday and request the court to dispose of those cases in which pleas to a misdemeanor have been entered. It is expected that he will ask for sentences of one to two months in the Tombs as adequate punishment. The maximum penalty for felony, in the event of conviction, would be seven years in Sing Sing Prison. The men who changed their pleas expected to get off with a fine.

Because of the prompt action at the District Attorney's office in the primary cases, it was rumored yesterday that criminal prosecution of persons involved in the investigation of the Fusion campaign were to follow immediately, but Mr. Swann denied that he contemplated prosecution at this time.

At the inquiry yesterday into the affairs of the Fusion campaign and the finances of the Fusion Committee of 1917 it was brought out in the record that the City Democracy was intended to be continued as a permanent political organization had Mayor Mitchel been re-elected.

William A. Burke of 128 West Sixty-third Street told Assistant District Attorney Kilroe that he had been requested by Charles Steckler to assume the joint leadership of the Fifth Assembly District in the Fusion campaign. Frank Coughlin was the associate leader in the same district, having charge of the north end of it. Referring to what Mr. Steckler had said to him, Burke continued:

"He asked me if I would like to organize a club. He told me that I would be the recognized leader of Tammany Hall if the Mayor was re-elected. My object was to outdo Murphy and get control of Tammany Hall."

"And that you yourself would get a position?" asked Mr. Kilroe.

"Yes." Burke said Mr. Steckler did not say what position he would get, but that he would be taken care of. Charles Steckler had given him $1,000, he said, for campaigning in the district, and Treasurer Thompson of the Fusion Campaign Committee had allowed him $800 additional for the work. Burke said $400 of the money had been used by him for his personal expenses. Walter Burke, his brother, got $200, and $15 went to his brother John, both of whom aided him in the work.

Rabbis Aid Jewish Charity Drive.

More than one hundred rabbis will devote part of their sermons today to appealing for support for the drive of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, which starts on Monday to get 30,000 members and a fund of $4,500,000 or more for the current year.

CHICAGO OPERA CROWD DEMANDS MONEY BACK

Galli-Curci Ill, Muratore Declines to Sing Romeo to Another Juliet—Soprano Coming Here.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—The blizzard that raged outside of the Auditorium Theatre tonight was not the only storm thereabouts. Galli-Curci and Muratore were scheduled to appear for the last time this season in "Romeo and Juliet," and thousands sallied forth in spite of the storm to hear them.

Late in the afternoon Mme. Galli-Curci announced that she would not be able to appear. She was ill in bed.

Next Muratore declined to sing Romeo to another Juliet. So "Traviata" was substituted and more than 2,000 persons went away angry after demanding a refund of their money, which was immediately granted.

Mme. Galli-Curci tonight issued a statement, indicating that she has finally been prevailed upon to keep her New York and Boston engagements.

In this statement she says:

"The representatives of the Board of Guarantors of the Chicago Opera have within the week made one thing clear—that the New York and Boston schedules cannot be properly carried out unless I take part. In short, it seems that the répertoire for both cities has been made up on a basis of my participation in certain operas, which may not properly be given without me. I have made a new agreement by which I am to withdraw after Sunday's matinée. I shall rejoin the company in its second week in New York, opening on Jan. 28 as Dinorah. That will give me the two full weeks of rest I must have. My decision is the answer to the comic innuendoes that I have been afraid to stand the test of a New York verdict. Why should anybody who is sane think New York is harder to please than Chicago?"

MEGERLIN ITS SOLOIST.

Belgian Violinist Appears at the Philharmonic's Matinee.

The Philharmonic Society, with a Brahms-Beethoven festival at hand, gave yesterday in Carnegie Hall a single matinée performance of Anton Bruckner's Fifth Symphony, a work of huge length, tragic content, and a history apart from these things in the composer's earnest following, not of Brahms, but Wagner. There was a Baireuth touch in Leader Stransky's calling the entire brass choir to stand during the symphony's imposing finale.

Alfred Megerlin, who occupies first chair in the Philharmonic violins, appeared as soloist in Saint-Saëns's concerto, No. 3. The Belgian player had a singularly graceful stage presence, his slender figure, almost motionless, suggesting how his countrymen stood firm through recent events to be remembered as long as mankind inhabits this planet. Belgium before now has produced its big violinists, too, though not in the profusion of Russia. As a musician, Mr. Megerlin displayed a firm tone, slightly veiled at first, and a style of simple clarity, admirable phrasing, austerely poetic mood. He was applauded, among others, by two Philharmonic predecessors, Henry P. Schmitt and the veteran, Richard Arnold.

The English Delius's impressionistic music after lines of Rossetti, "In a Summer Garden," preceded the concerto, which was followed by the "Hungarian March" of Berlioz.

DRAMATIC STUDENTS ACT.

This Matinee Reveals an Interesting Little Play in "Pomp."

The first public performance of the season by the students of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, which took place at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday afternoon, was the means of revealing an unusually interesting one-act play by Sada Cowan, entitled "Pomp." The pomp in question is religious pomp, and the aim of the play is to weigh the stained glass windows and other accessories of the wealthy church with the simpler ecclesiasticism of the poor one. The author's brief, naturally, is for the latter.

In its arguments for and against its thesis Miss Cowan's play is somewhat less searching than it should be, but this fact does not detract greatly from the interest of the play as a whole. The students who performed it had nothing but youth against them, and gave a thoroughly creditable performance. Particularly good were John Upton, Ian Keith, Rita Rommilly, and Edith Gresham.

The long play of the afternoon was "A Second Look," a not particularly important comedy by C. A. DeLima, which carried its characters from Paris to America and then back to Paris. Like the short play, its performance revealed several potential actors and actresses, among them Herbert Barnes, Fay Walker, and Clare Eames.

'ST. ELIZABETH' SUNG AGAIN

Liszt's Oratorio, Adapted by Bodanzky, Given with Same Cast.

Liszt's "St. Elizabeth" was repeated at the Metropolitan last evening, its second performance by New York's opera stars, mostly Americans, singing admirably in English, and moving through a series of designedly "new" artistic stage pictures. On second hearing, in these new surroundings, of a work long known as oratorio, it was possible to note again a popular interest in the legend of the Saint of the Miracle of Flowers, a religious appeal like that of "Ben Hur" or "Parsifal."

The opera directors who championed Bodanzky's adaptation of the oratorio, coupled with Urban's scenes, Setti's chorus, and Ordynski's moving crowds of Crusaders, found their reward in a growing attendance. Miss Easton once more gave a remarkable performance in the title rôle, Whitehill in the part of the stern husband, Schlegel and Matzenauer more briefly in lesser scenes, and throughout the work the Metropolitan's fine choral and scenic ensemble.

Enhanced as the music is by this varied treatment, its weakest point is now Liszt's hushed orchestral prelude before a lowered curtain. It was a coincidence of the war, as well as an actual gain in striking sonority, when the evening started with a ringing performance of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

BAGLEY RECORDS HEROISM OF HIS MEN

Lieut. Kalk of Jacob Jones Swam from Raft to Raft to Equalize Weight.

PERISHED FROM EXPOSURE

Charlesworth Gave His Clothing to Comrades—Others Risked Death to Save Lives.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Secretary Daniels today made public a summary of the report made by Lieut. Commander David W. Bagley on the sinking and loss through German submarine attack of the American torpedo-boat destroyer Jacob Jones, of which he was the commander, on Dec. 6. The location of the destroyer when attacked is not disclosed, but from the fact that Commander Bagley and four others were able to go in a motor dory to the Scilly Islands, it is still believed here that the attack occurred at a point in the Atlantic nearer to those islands than to any continental port.

Commander Bagley has especially commended the work of the following officers and men of the Jacob Jones:

SCOTT, Lieut. NORMAN, St. Louis.
RICHARDS, Lieut. J. K., Washington.
KALK, Lieut. S. F., (Junior Grade,) Washington.
GATES, Lieut. NELSON N., (Junior Grade,) Bay City, Mich.
CHARLESWORTH, CHARLES, boatswain's mate, first class, New York.
BURGER, PHILIP J., seaman, second class, Lansingburg, N. Y.
KELLY, LAURENCE J., chief electrician; next of kin and home address not given in department records.
CHASE, HOWARD U., Quartermaster, third class, Nantucket, Mass.
GIBSON, HARRY LOUIS, chief boatswain's mate, Philadelphia.
MEIER, EDWARD, water tender, Bay City, Mich.

Bagley's Report Summarized.

The summary of Commander Bagley's report was made public as follows:

The destroyer Jacob Jones was struck by a torpedo at 4:21 P. M. on Dec. 6, 1917. The torpedo was sighted about abeam when at a distance of approximately half a mile. The officer of the deck, Lieutenant S. F. Kalk, who afterward died of exposure, took prompt and efficient measures to manoeuvre the ship so as to avoid being struck by the torpedo.

The commanding officer and Lieutenant Norman Scott, the executive officer, who were in the charthouse, heard the warning call that was given on the sighting of the torpedo and jumped at once to the bridge, where the commanding officer continued the manoeuvre begun by Lieutenant Kalk.

The commanding officer realized immediately that the torpedo was too near to allow time for the destroyer to manoeuvre clear of it. The torpedo struck abreast of a fuel oil tank, and immediately three large compartments were flooded, the deck over the fuel oil tank blown off, and the ship and fittings damaged in other ways. The ship quickly settled by the stern, and the engine room was soon flooded.

As the radio antennae and mainmast were carried away, and electric power failed immediately, it was not possible to use the radio apparatus. Two signal shots were fired from one of the guns. Immediately after the ship was torpedoed, and it was realized that she would sink, all efforts were bent toward launching rafts and boats, also splinter mats and lifebelts.

The gunnery officer, Lieutenant J. K. Richards, made every effort to get aft to secure the depth charges, but was unable to do so. Before the ship sank three rafts were lost and another floated off when the destroyer went down. A small motor dory and two other small boats floated clear. The motor boat was seaworthy, but its engine would not run. One of the small boats was damaged, but was of use in getting men on the rafts. The whaleboat was launched, but was useless owing to damage from the explosion.

As the ship settled the commanding officer ran along the deck and ordered everybody to jump overboard. Most of the men who were not killed by the explosion got clear of the ship and reached rafts or wreckage, although a few were seen to be swimming at a considerable distance from the ship, having probably jumped overboard after the torpedo struck the vessel.

Destroyer Sank in Eight Minutes.

Eight minutes after being struck the destroyer sank stern first. About fifteen minutes after the ship sank, the submarine came to the surface, approached within half a mile of the rafts and picked up two survivors, although at the time only one was seen to be taken aboard. The submarine then submerged and was not seen again. Immediately after the sinking the commanding officer, who jumped overboard as the ship sank and was picked up by the motor dory, had efforts made to get all survivors on the rafts and get the rafts and boats together. He then began to make arrangements to reach the nearest land in the motorboat, so as to bring assistance to the survivors on the rafts. Lieutenant Richards received orders to take charge of the survivors and keep the rafts together.

The commanding officer and the navigating officer, Lieutenant Scott, knew accurately the position of the ship when she sank, and also knew the course to the nearest port. They therefore made the trip in the motor dory with four men to assist. All the provisions and medical kit from the motor boat were left with the men in the rafts, except a few emergency rations and half a bucket of water. The boat had to be pulled by oars, as the engine would not run.

After a very trying trip, during which it was necessary to steer by the stars and by the direction of the wind, the boat was picked up at 1 o'clock the next afternoon by a small patrol vessel. The senior officer of the station to which this patrol vessel belonged informed Lieutenant Commander Bagley that the other survivors had all been rescued.

One small raft which had been separated from the others from the time of the sinking was picked up by the steamship Catalina at 8 P. M. on Dec. 6. The remaining survivors were picked up at 8:30 A. M. on the 7th by a British patrol vessel.

Out of the total of seven officers and 108 men two officers and sixty-four men were lost. Two of these were captured by the submarine.

Commander Bagley gives unstinted praise to the behavior of officers and men.

Lieutenant Norman Scott, executive officer, accomplished a great deal toward getting boats and rafts in the water, turning off steam from the fire room to the engine room, getting life belts and splinter mats from the bridge into the water, in person firing signal guns, encouraging and assisting the men and, in general, doing everything possible in the short time available. He was of invaluable assistance during the trip in the dory.

Lieutenant J. K. Richards was left in charge of all the rafts, and his coolness and cheerfulness under exceedingly hard conditions were highly commendable, and undoubtedly served to put heart into the men to stand the strain.

Lieutenant Kalk, in the early part of the evening, although already in a weakened condition, swam from one raft to another in the effort to equalize weight on the rafts. The men who were on the rafts with him say that "he was game to the last."

Lieutenant Gates is reported calm and efficient in the performance of duty.

Gave Part of His Clothing to Others.

During the night Charles Charlesworth, boatswain's mate, first class, removed parts of his own clothing, when all realized that their lives depended on keeping warm, to try to keep alive men more thinly clad than himself. Commander Bagley recommends that he be commended for his action.

At the risk of almost certain death Philip J. Burger, seaman, second class, remained in the motor sailboat and endeavored to get it clear for floating from the ship. While he did not succeed in accomplishing this, which undoubtedly would have saved twenty or thirty lives, he stuck to duty until the very last, and is recommended as being most worthy of commendation. He was drawn under the water with the boat, but later came to the surface and was rescued.

L. J. Kelly, chief electrician, and Howard U. Chase, quartermaster, third class, remained on board until the last, endangering their lives thereby, to cut adrift splinter mats and life preservers. Kelly's stamina and spirit were especially valuable during the motor dory's trip.

H. L. Gibson, chief boatswain's mate, and Edward Meier, water tender, were of great assistance to the men on their rafts in advising and cheering them up in most adverse conditions.

WILL TAX STOCK DIVIDENDS.

But Legal Proceedings Will Decide Exact Meaning of "Income."

Collector William H. Edwards of the Second or Wall Street Internal Revenue District yesterday gave out a statement from Washington on the decision of the Supreme Court in the Towne case indicating that further legal proceedings would be necessary to decide the exact meaning of the word "income" as used in the revenue law. It says:

"In this opinion it was held that under the act of Oct. 3, 1913, a stock dividend declared by a corporation Jan. 2, 1914, was not properly regarded as income. It does not necessarily follow, however, that no stock dividends are to be held taxable under the provisions of the acts of Sept. 8, 1916, and Oct. 3, 1917. The act of Oct. 3, 1913, which was the only act before the court in the case, contained no provisions expressly providing for treating stock dividends as income. The act of Sept. 8, 1916, contains an express provision taxing stock dividends paid out of earnings accrued since March 1, 1913. In the absence of a decision as to the legal effect of these express provisions contained in the later acts, the Bureau of Internal Revenue naturally will continue to be governed by the express provisions of the later acts in reference to stock dividends."

Sascha Jacobsen, Violinist, Plays.

Sascha Jacobsen, violinist, from a group of earnest musicians who have grown up in New York, without the once inevitable sojourn abroad or sensational return, gave at Aeolian Hall last evening a recital of deep interest to himself and his friends, not as a début, for he has appeared before, but as a report of progress in a serious career well begun here. The young artist last year found another Sascha Jacobsen in the field, a difficulty solved when the newcomer from Philadelphia adopted a Russian form of their name. The New Yorker played last evening Nardini's concerto in E minor, Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole," shorter pieces by Debussy, Cecil Burleigh and Ketten-Loeffler, and for the first time here a prelude and fugue for violin alone, on themes of Bach, by the late Max Reger.

Claims First Shot at Germans.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Jan. 11.—A new claimant to the honor of having fired the first American shot in France was disclosed here today in a letter from Alexander Arch, an artilleryman with the United States troops, to Miss Wilma Szabo, his fiancée. Arch in his letter states that "I am up on the firing line now and sent the first shot over to the Germans."

Y. W. C. A. FUND $1,117,545.

Arthur Curtiss James Gives $125,000 and Wife $10,000 More.

The campaign fund of the Y. W. C. A. passed the million mark yesterday with a grand total of $1,117,545, returns for the day being $189,515. The workers were urged to do their utmost in the next two working days to be able to reach the $1,750,000 for which the campaign was planned.

The Executive Committee reported the big gift of the day, $125,000, from Arthur Curtiss James, with $10,000 from Mrs. James. The Women's Division announced returns of $27,000, and the Business Women's Division, with many small contributions, $514. Among the large contributions were Mrs. Harold Pratt, $5,000; Victor Morawitz, $1,000; Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, $500; Edward J. Berwind, $2,500; Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, $5,000; Edwin Gould, $500; Mrs. Warren Leeds, $1,000; George G. Mason, $1,000; William Fellowes Morgan, $1,000; Frederick F. Thompson, $10,000, and Eleanor Hyland, $5,000. Dr. Katharine B. Davis brought a contribution from the Committee of Mercy of $2,500 to be used in Petrograd. It is no longer possible, it was stated at the headquarters today, to send money direct to Petrograd, and it goes to the Y. W. C. A. in Japan and from there to its destination.

A gift to the association not to be included in the campaign fund was a house at 159 East 104th Street, valued at $15,000, presented by Mortimer Singer as a boarding home for girls coming to the city to enter business life. Transient as well as permanent guests will be received.

BRAGG WINNER OF AIR PRIZE.

Will Give $1,000 for Comforts for Military Aviators.

The Aero Club of America announced yesterday that the Curtiss Marine Flying Trophy for 1917 had been given to Caleb S. Bragg for his flight from New York to Troy and back to Port Washington, L. I., on Oct. 26, in which Mr. Bragg carried Philip Boyer as passenger and dropped Liberty Loan literature along his route. Other entrants for the trophy had dropped out before Mr. Bragg's flight, and he made it with the understanding that, should he meet the conditions, the $1,000 prize money should be devoted to the purchase of comforts for aviators in the American Army and Navy.

Couple Guilty of Child Neglect.

Policeman George Decker and his wife, on trial since Wednesday, were convicted yesterday in Special Sessions, Brooklyn, of endangering the health of Anna Decker, 8 years of age, and of failing to provide medical attention for her. The offense is a misdemeanor and is punishable by anything from a suspended sentence to an indeterminate term in the penitentiary. Sentence will be imposed on Jan. 27.

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AUTOMOBILISTS ATTENTION! The Only Reminder of Spring in N. Y. now!
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris

LONGACRE West 48th St. Eves. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
DELIGHTFUL, TUNEFUL AND GAY
LEAVE IT TO JANE

PLAYHOUSE West 48th Street. Evgs. 8:30. Matinee Today, 2:30.
Margaret ANGLIN in a new Comedy called "BILLETED."
BEGINNING MON., JAN. 14 THE HERITAGE — SEATS NOW ON SALE.
An unusual play by Eugene Walter, with Cyril Keightley—Lowell Sherman

WHY MARRY?
Nat C. Goodwin
Edmund Breese, Estelle Winwood, Shelley Hull, Ernest Lawford, Beatrice Beckley, Lotus Robb
ASTOR 45th & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15.

BROADHURST 44, W. B'way. Eve 8:20. Mts Today, Tues. Thurs.
WILLIAM Faversham MAXINE Elliott
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3 WEEKS ONLY—Seats selling Jan 28.

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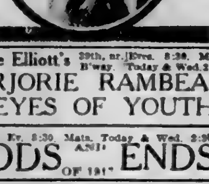

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Eve. 8:10. Mats. Today & Wed.
Greatest Musical Show on Earth
COHAN & HARRIS present
The Cohan Revue 1918
"ALL THE HITS IN ONE."

ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC — STARTS 11:30.
ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Eves. at 8. Mats. Today & Wed. at 2.
ETHEL BARRYMORE — THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Eves. at 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15.
Laurette Taylor
in a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners, "HAPPINESS"

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20.
Mats. Today & Wed. at 2:20.
MATINEE TODAY at 2:20.
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT.
"GOING UP"
"A Sky-scraping Hit."—Evening World.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Eves. at 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.
GENERAL POST — Wm COURTENAY, THOMAS A. WISE
A. Love Comedy by J. E. Harold Terry.

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.
Mr. Leo DITRICHSTEIN "THE KING"
In the Greatest Comedy Hit in Years

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38 St. Eves. 8:30. Mat. Today, 2:30. LAST 2 TIMES.
Mrs. FISKE — MADAME SAND

THE Naughty Wife — HARRIS W. 42d St. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed.

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. (Pop.) 2:30.
Parlor, Bedroom & Bath
with Florence Moore & John Cumberland.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:30.
The PIPES of PAN

FULTON West 46th St. Phone Bryant 700. Matinee Today 2:30.
Raymond Hitchcock & E. Ray Goetz present
"Words & Music"
A Snappy Revue with Richard Carle, Elizabeth Brice and Billy B. Van.
NEXT WEEK: MARGARET ANGLIN.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20.
Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years.
A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:30.
134TH TIME TONIGHT
DAVID BELASCO Presents
TIGER ROSE

PARK 59th St., Columbus Circle. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee TODAY 2:15.
VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW
THE LAND OF JOY
Greatest Dancing Show in the World.
MOVES NEXT MONDAY TO THE KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE

BELASCO W. 44 St., nr. B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:30.
150TH TIME TONIGHT
DAVID BELASCO presents
POLLY With a Past

ELTINGE West 42d St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wed. (Popular) 2:30.
Business Before Pleasure
With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr

Fred Stone
GLOBE THEATRE. Mat. TODAY 2:30.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47TH ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1.
JULIAN ELTINGE, Hobart Bosworth & Co., Jack Clifford, LeRoy Talma & Bosco, E. Emmet Keane & Elizabeth M. Murray.

GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE
4th St. & 7th Av. Karen, a 4-act Drama. Phone Spring 6400. Prices 50c, $1, $1.50. Evenings 8:45; Matinee Today 2:30.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.
MARJORIE RAMBEAU in "EYES OF YOUTH"

BIJOU, Ev. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.
ODDS AND ENDS OF 1917

48th St. Thea., Near B'way. Eves. at 8:20. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:20.
A PLAY OF WOMEN AND THEIR HOMES
YES OR NO

BOOTH 45 St., W. of B'way. Eve. 8:25. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:25. Last 2 Weeks.
GUY BATES POST IN THE MASQUERADER

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15.
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COMEDY W. 41st St. Eve. 8:45. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:30.
Washington Square Players in Their
FOUR BEST PLAYS
Last 2 Weeks of this Bill
New Bill opening Mon., Jan. 21.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20.
"The liveliest chorus on Broadway."—Eve. Sun.
FLO-FLO

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20.
OLIVER MOROSCO'S LAUGHING SENSATION
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Mat Today, 25c to 75c. Next Week—"DADDY LONG-LEGS"

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Ice Skating
NOTLEK RINK, 110th St.—Riv. Drive. | VAN KELTON Stadium, 57th St., 8th Av.
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BURTON HOLMES HIMSELF — CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St. SUN. EVE. MON. MAT.
NEW ZEALAND
Prices: Eve., 50c to $1.50. Mat. 25c to $1.00.

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Mt. Today 2:30, Ev. 8:30 (Pop Prices) La Nouvelle Idole

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Eves. 8:15. Today Mat. 2:15. Adolf Philipp presents Joh. Strauss' Operetta
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DAILY 8:15 & Today Mat. | "HINTER MAUERN."
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MAX ROSEN
Program includes Brahms Symphony No. 2.
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Tomorrow (Sun.) Aft. at 3:15.
Soloist ANNA CASE Soprano
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Aeolian Hall, This Morning at 11.
SYMPHONY CONCERT FOR CHILDREN
(Mr. Damrosch will explain the brass instru'ts).
Verdi, Weber, Mendelssohn, Bizet, Tschaikowsky.
Aeolian Hall, Tomor'w (Sun.) Aft., at 3.
Soloist CLAUDIA MUZIO
Berlioz, Bellini, Ernest Bloch, Charpentier, Weber.
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MAT. TODAY. Good Seats 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.
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Sun. Eve. Concert, 25c to $1.50. Elman, violinist. Braslau, Diaz. Orch. Cond., Hageman.
Next Mon. at 8. Francesca da Rimini. Alda, Sundelius; Martinelli, Amato, Bada. Cond., Moranzoni.
Wed., at 8. Thais. Farrar; Howard; Diaz, Whitehill, Rothier. Cond., Monteux.
Thurs. at 8, (Double Bill). L'Oracolo. Easton, Braslau; Scotti, Althouse, Didur. Foll'd by Pagliacci. Muzio; Caruso, Amato. Cond., Moranzoni.
Fri. at 8:15. Daughter of the Regiment. Hempel, Matfeld; Carpi, Scotti. Cond., Papi.
Sat. at 2. Boris Godunow. Matzenauer, Braslau, Perini; Didur, Althouse, Mardones, Bada, Segurola, Reiss. Cond., Papi.
Sat. at 8 (Spec'l Perf'ce). Faust. Farrar, Delaunois, Howard; Martinelli, Rothier, Chalmers, D'Angelo. Cond., Monteux.
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Program includes Scriabine's "Poem Exstase," Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Golden Cockerel."
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Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Jan. 14, at 3.
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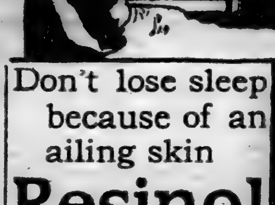

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 12, 1918.

MR. BAKER'S EXAMINATION.

Secretary BAKER's paean on the best of all possible War Departments has not convinced the Senate investigators, who take our preparations to begin fighting in France very seriously and are not to be put off by half truths and evasion of unpleasant facts already in the record. Mr. BAKER seems hardly to be tolerant of the persistence of Senators in following up clues to delays in equipping the army. And yet they are within their rights, to take a mild view of the relation between the committee and those summoned to testify.

The Secretary's attitude on Thursday, and again yesterday, was not exactly one of defiance, but his complacency and smartness of rejoinder when asked legitimate questions did not become an official with his powers and responsibilities. For example, Senator NEW asks him, with reference to Ambassador GERARD's warning in 1916 that Germany "would renew and "continue her policy of submarine "warfare," if a year's time would not have given him (the Secretary) "an "advantage in adjusting rifle differences." Mr. BAKER jauntily replies: "Why, ten years ago would have been a good time." The Senator, returning to the matter of the department's procrastination, ventures to inquire whether the sinking of the Lusitania should not have suggested activity in making some preparations for war. And Mr. BAKER answers in the same spirit and with the like irrelevancy: "It would have been very wise if a "dozen years ago the Ordnance De"partment had begun preparations." A dozen years ago, as Mr. BAKER knew well enough, no one dreamed of a war that would convulse Europe and involve America, calling for the arming of unheard-of millions of men and the spending of billions of money.

Nor did Mr. BAKER make a good figure when Senator HITCHCOCK confronted him with discrepancies between his assurances and statements made by General CROZIER about machine gun deliveries. The War Department had estimated that by July 1 deliveries of Browning guns would be four times larger than the estimate of the Chief of Ordnance. The Senator said that he would like an explanation. More factory facilities had been secured, declared Mr. BAKER. Whereupon Mr. HITCHCOCK:

> No, that is impossible. All factories equipped to make machine guns have received contracts.

In the end, the Secretary, in a blind alley, acknowledged that his figures were of "prospective deliveries" obtained over the telephone; and he admitted that he did not know what General CROZIER had testified. It will be found on reading question and answer that Mr. BAKER was always cocksure and airily complacent, and that he stood the ordeal of examination poorly. His inquisitors were Democrats as well as Republicans, and grimly in earnest, while the Secretary, entirely satisfied with the report he had read, seemed to regard his examination as superfluous.

It is bewildering to think of Newton D. BAKER, who entered the War Department without experience, saying to Senator WEEKS: "Whenever "I have thought of anything I have "done it. I am up to date now." The effect upon Senators cannot fail to be a determination not to spare the Secretary as long as he is before them, with the design, not to badger him, but to fix responsibility for delays and mistakes and to find out just where we stand in our preparations to get into the fight in France.

MEXICO'S SISAL.

Control of the supply of binding twine throughout the present year by the Food Administration will encourage our farmers to increase their crops of grain. All the manufacturers have agreed to assist Mr. HOOVER. Competition will be eliminated, and the stabilized prices are to be reasonable in relation to cost of production. So far as the Food Administration's new project involves control of raw material, it indicates friendly cooperation by Mexico's Government. The producers in Yucatan of sisal, which is raw material for a great part of the binding twine used in this country, are associated in a combination which has the support of both the provincial and the national authorities. Mr. HOOVER's control of prices must depend in part upon agreement with this combination and the Carranza Government.

It is understood that there is such an agreement, and that aid from the sisal industry may have been granted in consideration of certain concessions for the benefit of Mexico. At the request of our neighbor's Government, an embargo affecting exports of grain was lifted, and 4,000,000 bushels of American corn were released. This corn has been crossing the boundary at the rate of twenty carloads a day. Mexico asked for gold, and the shipment of $10,000,000 was permitted by our Government. An agreement concerning Yucatan's sisal followed, and the success of Administrator HOOVER's plans was thus assured.

It was asserted in Texas on the 3d that the Carranza Government had protested against the recent pursuit of bandits in Mexican territory by our troops. This report has not been confirmed, and probably had no foundation in fact. Mexico's President knows that he is unable to restrain or punish these outlaws. He should thank our cavalrymen for what they have done. There should be no international disagreement on account of these murderers and robbers, and none may be expected. CARRANZA must have been convinced long ago that our country's attitude is that of a helpful friend. He sees new proof of this in the exports of corn and gold, and in return he uses his power for the benefit of our farmers.

A COMPLAINT FROM NORWAY.

When our Government commandeered ships approaching completion in private yards it took 300,000 tons of vessels which had been ordered by companies in Norway. The owners have sent representatives to Washington. While they do not, of course, regard the taking of the ships with satisfaction, their appeal to the Shipping Board relates to pay for them. It appears that the full price of the vessels was paid in advance, and that diversion of them into war service has unfavorably affected several banks in Norway, as well as the companies' stockholders. Our Government allowed a fair price for all commandeered ships, and undoubtedly is paying for any that are already in use. Owners cannot reasonably expect payment now for those which have not been finished and launched.

Why did they pay the entire price before keels were laid down? Germany has destroyed more than one-third of Norway's merchant tonnage. This work of the submarines has increased the profits of ships which survive, and stimulated investment in new carriers. The submarines have sunk more than 700 Norwegian ships and taken the lives of 5,000 men who were on them. The number thus lost in December was twenty-two, with seventy-five men, and seven have been sent to the bottom since Christmas Day. Any complaints which shipping companies in that country may desire to make should be addressed to Germany, which by cutting down ocean tonnage has caused the exceptional demand that commandeering partly satisfies. At the recent New Year's religious services the Norwegian Government warned the people by proclamation that Norway was in danger of being drawn into the war. But the danger is not on account of the sinking of ships and sailors, if we may judge from the Government's course during the last year. If Norway were taking part in the war, her losses would not exceed those which she has suffered as a neutral.

AFTER THE FIRST BATTLE.

Representative CLARK of Florida, uttering the irritation of the Southern Democrats at Mr. WILSON's change of opinion or tactics as to the manner of securing woman suffrage, told the House that:

> No leader, be he Democrat or Republican, has the right to abandon his party on a matter of such vital importance as this. No specious reasoning can justify such a change as the President has made in his position.

That is one sort of criticism for which Mr. WILSON must have been prepared, a criticism rather sectional than purely political. Outside of the mass of Southern Democratic Representatives and Democrats, various other tones of admonition and regret are heard. Some sincere admirers of the President, forgetting that no adamantine rigidity of consistency can be practiced by a statesman, deplore and bewail Mr. WILSON's change of front. The cynical say that it is no more than was to be expected of him, of the whole race of politicians. What is politics but a dexterous flopping?

GROVER CLEVELAND, whose admirable firmness was touched at times with something like obstinacy, and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, a good and strong ADAMS, with all the virtues and faults of that popularity-hating family, is about the only other President we can think of who would have stuck to his opinion, though the heavens fell. JACKSON, hard-headed in matters on which he formed or had instilled into him an opinion, sure to be positive, would easily have succumbed, one is inclined to surmise, to the frenzied appeal of terrified Congressmen of his party and to feminine persuasion, though the antics of the picketers might have given him an ineradicable prejudice in the other direction. Mr. LINCOLN, an adroit politician, a wise, tolerant manager of men, would have seen nothing wrong in seeking a party advantage by an alteration of opinion or of method.

Mr. CLEVELAND's sturdy persistence and independence, however justly praised by history and enlightened contemporary opinion, made him many enemies in his party. Mr. ROOSEVELT, the most salient figure in the White House between CLEVELAND and WILSON, collected his policies as MOLIÈRE collected his material for his plays. Was Mr. ROOSEVELT a suffragist before 1912? He despoiled Mr. BRYAN pitilessly. He makes you think of DISRAELI's classic saying about Sir ROBERT PEEL: "He "found the Whigs in bathing and "stole their clothes."

Sir ROBERT, who objected, by the way, to "the indignity of being a Baronet," went over entirely to the enemy when he advocated the repeal of the Corn Laws. Now that was a vital matter. Posterity has vindicated him. Mr. WILSON's task was to put the Democrats on a par with the Republicans in "the suffrage States." The South the Democrats are sure of. The Democratic vote in the House has divided about half and half. If the thing was worth doing, it has been done. That the Republican woman suffragists will have any gratitude to Mr. WILSON is unlikely, but the "suffrage States," outside of New York, are mainly "Wilson States." Politically, it may have been wise for him to turn the scale. At least he may have prevented the loss of a few Congress seats; and his party can't afford to lose any. From the point of view of consistency and principle, Mr. WILSON's act cannot be defended. It was a bold stroke that he made; and it can be politically judged only by the results. As to his deviation from the Democratic platform, that platform was no abyss of wisdom. He deviated, and to the country's honor, from that of 1912. It's a long, long way back to 1916 and its platform; and all platforms are made to catch votes. In deviating, then, Mr. WILSON is true to the general platform spirit. Certainly the Democratic Party has now, and had in 1916, no platform except WOODROW WILSON.

TRIFLING WITH THE COURT.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue says that income taxes will be collected upon stock dividends, the opinion of the Supreme Court under the law of 1913 to the contrary notwithstanding. The Collector relies upon the declaration of the law of 1916 that

> Dividends shall be held to mean any distribution made or ordered to be made * * * payable to shareholders, whether in cash or stock * * * which said stock dividend shall be considered income to the amount of the earnings or profits so distributed.

No doubt Congress can tax either property or income, but it cannot tax both by simply declaring that one is the other, when the Supreme Court says that they are different. It is true that the court's decision arose under the statute of 1913, which contains no such provision as the one quoted above. But the court's decision was on principle, not on the words of the statute, and the principle is applicable to both statutes. The court decided that income must be something which is separated from the principal, as crops are severed from land, or dividends paid in cash are separated from the resources of the company. A share dividend separates nothing from the property of the corporation. In the words of the court:

> A stock dividend really takes nothing from the property of the corporation, and adds nothing to the interest of the shareholders. Its property is not diminished and their interests are not increased. * * * The proportional interest of each shareholder remains the same. The only change is in the evidence which represents the interest, the new shares and the old shares together representing the same proportional interest that the original shares represented before the issue of the new ones.

The definition of the later law may suffice to control the discretion of the tax collectors, but it will not persuade the court that income is principal, or that principal is income, because they are so defined by a statute. If either can be taxed under the name of the other, then it can be taxed under both names, with the result of double taxation and deprivation of property without due process of law. The statute will signify as little to the court as the court's decision signifies to the tax authorities. If anything is collected under this definition, it will be repaid, unless the court shall change its mind regarding the constitutional argument. The lower court decided that stock dividends were taxable as income under the 1913 statute, and the Supreme Court overruled it. The lower court also decided that the 1913 statute was constitutional with that construction regarding the taxability of stock dividends as income. Before the Supreme Court the Government would have abandoned the argument for the constitutionality of the 1913 statute as thus construed, but was not allowed to do so. The Supreme Court said that while the Treasury kept the tax money it was to be held to the position it took originally as to the constitutionality of the statute as thus construed.

When the tax officers go into the Supreme Court with the 1916 statute they are sure to be met with the argument of Mr. HUGHES, supported by the decision which already is against them. The statute upon which they rely is to blame, not the tax collectors. Least of all are the taxpayers to blame for disputing the statute. The statute is obnoxious to most of the canons of taxation. In the instant case the attempt was to collect a tax upon $417,450, which the court said Mr. TOWNE did not receive. His dividends were not increased, his property was not increased, and yet he was to be taxed upon a half million of printed paper. There is $100,000,000 of such paper now claimed to be taxable, although the tax is brand new. The result of maintaining the constitutionality of the statute would be to overturn settled principles of law and finance.

THE DUTY TO SAVE WHEAT.

The imperative necessity of saving wheat for our allies, whose needs are so plainly urgent, must be brought home to American consumers. They are in no danger of want, since they can fall back on other cereals, of which there is a sufficiency; whereas our allies will soon be reduced to extremity if an additional supply of wheat is not shipped to them. By mid-December the Government had sent over the country's surplus, but there is now no alternative to exporting an additional 90,000,000 bushels.

With thousands of carloads of munitions and supplies awaiting shipment at the Atlantic ports, the problem of dispatching this wheat is perplexing, but some way must be found to get it across the Atlantic. It will be found. The Government is responsible and undertakes to deliver the wheat. The duty of the American household is to save it by self-denial. At the family table a little wheat can be made to go a long way when rye and corn meal are available and inexpensive. All of us are doing our bit in some way, but the duty to do more ought not to be evaded.

The Government does not ask the people to go without the necessaries of life for a single day or hour. We are a comfortable distance from even half rations, and with sensible economy there need never be a resort to them. Now is the time to look ahead and economize. In the matter of wheat, we shall be saving for our own interests as well as to help our hard-pressed allies, because, assuming that we desire to relieve them and shall endeavor to do so, there is a shortage of wheat in the Spring to consider if home consumption is not reduced. We could, of course, go on using wheat without counting the quantity and be easy in our minds about the supply in storage, but then we should be indifferent to the extremity of our allies. Without the minimum of food required by them the war cannot be won.

From this day forth the American people must cut down their consumption of wheat until the new crop is harvested in June. It will really not be much of a sacrifice. Let each one begin to do without his usual share of wheat bread and cereal and the denial will soon become a habit. Otherwise the saving of wheat by the nation will have to be made compulsory. The Food Administration will be driven to it. An enabling bill is ready for presentation to Congress.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Bolshevism Viewed as Religion.

From a point of observation as remote from Russia as is the United States, no traces of anything religious can be seen in either the acts or the professions of the Bolsheviki. Such traces do appear, however, as was told in yesterday's dispatch from the particularly well-informed correspondent of THE TIMES in Petrograd, to a competent student of the situation who gets a near view of it. But even he found little basis for seeing a new religion in Bolshevism except the fanatical secularism of its followers, their use of language that in its divergences from ordinary Russian speech is something like a church ritual, and what he called the "apocalyptic tendency" of the movement.

These are qualities not necessarily religious. On the other hand, Bolshevism might be a religion in spite of the objection he makes to giving it that name—the materialism that marks all its tenets. There have been other religions that originated in conditions, economic or political, that were as little spiritual as is the Russian variant of rule by the masses. One such was Mormonism, which was and is grossly material, yet certainly is a religion under the ordinary definitions of that word, and a fairly successful one, besides.

The Bolsheviki themselves, like the former Paris leaders of mobs, with their motto of "No master and no God," would doubtless resent and repudiate the idea that they are trying to found a new religion, just as they resent and repudiate the charge that they are pacifists. And pacifists they certainly are not. Apparently they have not been at all infected by the poison of nonresistance as preached by TOLSTOY, and their antagonism to war, instead of being fundamental, is only to war for causes that do not please them.

A system of belief that claims to have no revelation except the one made by KARL MARX is hardly a religion. It does not contain even a semblance of divinity as close as was "the Goddess of Reason" who was enthroned by the French terrorists.

Another Library Controversy.

A new twist has been given over in Newark to the interminable dispute as to what limits, if any, should be placed on that freedom of speech and of the press which we all so much admire—until something is said or printed that gives us serious offense. It has been done by the starting of a demand that there shall be removed from the Newark Public Library certain books of which, it is asserted—and not denied—that they were written for the purpose of convincing Americans that Germany's contentions as to the origin of the war are correct, that her conduct of it is defensible, or even commendable, and her victory is deserved as well as certain.

There is no demand that German books, as such, or translations from German authors, as such, should be banned. The movement, therefore, is decidedly different from the one which led to the banishment of German opera from the Metropolitan repertory and has somewhat interfered with the activities of German musicians in this country.

The library officials have refused to grant the petitions presented to them, and though they have not yet stated their reason clearly, it seems to be that they think the people of Newark should have an opportunity to study both sides of this great question and to hear what the friends of Germany, as well as her enemies, have to say. That sounds well, of course, and in a way it is right. It ignores, however, both the fact that there are such things as closed questions and the other fact that in time of war there are good arguments against permitting the conduct of a hostile propaganda.

That the books in question would do much harm, it is not easy to believe, but that they would do some by leading astray the weak and ignorant is hardly to be denied. Perhaps the best settlement of the controversy would be to place the offensive volumes in locked cases and restrict their circulation, as is done with other works not suitable for general perusal.

He Tempted Fate and Escaped.

When one remembers the curious antagonism to New York City that exists throughout the greater part of the not entirely negligible remainder of our large country, there rises a feeling of special wonder that one of the arguments used by Representative CHANDLER in advocacy of the suffrage amendment did not cause its decisive defeat. Indeed, if other reasons for the closeness with which the amendment came to defeat were lacking, it would be safe enough to find an adequate explanation in this same argument.

What Mr. CHANDLER said was that New York City, in giving a heavy majority for woman suffrage, has issued a mandate to the rest of the country—a mandate which was authoritative and should be obeyed because the intelligence of the United States had been concentrated here by the flocking to this city from all parts of the country, of "what is best and bravest in brains and character of every State in the Republic." Not content with making that audacious statement, Mr. CHANDLER emphasized it by claiming for us a like aggregation of virtue and wisdom from all over the world.

Perhaps he was right. Certainly his assertions will not be denied by those of us New Yorkers—and we are very, very many—who were born elsewhere and have kindly contributed our "brains and character" toward the setting of the metropolitan standard. But though we would not deny, neither would we have ventured to demand, or expected to receive, explicit recognition of our superiority from the hinterlanders who have not flocked here—as yet. That Mr. CHANDLER could do it without having anybody throw anything at him only illustrates the strangeness of the time in which we live.

We Know Who They Are.

Is it true, as one of our correspondents complained yesterday, that considerable numbers of Americans are not aware that a German is not a "Dutchman" and that a Hollander is one? The justice of the charge is more than dubious, though it is a fact that for some mysterious reason we do call Germans "Dutch" when we want to be unpleasant or unkind. It is not often done in ignorance, however, except in the single case of the so-called Pennsylvania Dutch, and certainly it is not the result of any animosity against or disdain of the Netherlanders, for nothing of either exists in any part of this country.

And, after all, what harm is there in applying to the Germans a name that is a very close approximation to the one they use themselves and seemingly are proud of? The Hollanders would have excuse to complain, but the Germans have little or none. One would expect them to prefer any name to those of recent easily comprehensible popularity—"Hun" and "Boche."

TO GERMANY.

Sometimes as dusk steals sadly through the door,
And weary eyes can see their task no more—
Grim bandages, upon whose snowy white
Affection's fears forecast the crimson stain—
In that brief twilight 'twixt the day and night,
There comes to me a new and stinging pain;
I turn a little space from children slain,
From women crushed beneath the war god's blight,
While memory, surging bitter-sweet and clear,
Recalls thee, innocent, beloved and dear.

Ah, Germany, we cherished thee right well!
Had any said that thou shouldst loosen Hell
O'er blossom'ing earth, for answer men had smiled,
As at untimely word or witless jest.
So cunningly thou hadst our trust beguiled!
Our youth we sent, our proudest and our best,
Athirst to drink from wells of truth, possessed
By thee alone, of wisdom undefiled.
But yesterday we hailed thee at our gate,
O faithless friend, we were so slow to hate!

And hast thou dared to lust for lofty height,
The world enslaved, thy halo God's gold light?
Sick giant, crazed! Delirious fool, and blind!
E'en hadst thou strength to strangle freedom's breath,
And gain the poisoned triumph of thy mind,
'Twere victory more barren far than death.
Thy fevered soul, where dark greed festereth,
To time's last end should never solace find—
Like Macbeth's Queen, shouldst learn that ravaged prey,
'Neath murderer's hand, must shrink to dust away!

But thou'lt not conquer! Hark, from furthest pole,
Earth's freemen march, to tame and make thee whole!
Shalt weep a sea of tears, for every bloody sea
Which thou hast let, to wash thee pure—
Yea, tears that scald and cleanse, thy tonic be,
Remorse and shame, thy penitential cure.
Healed, thou shalt live, and justice shall endure;
Our sons, and thine, forever shall be free!

* * * * *

Black falls the night, but trailing sunset's slope
Shines calm and radiant, the jewel star of hope!

AUGUSTA KOCH FRICHET.

America After the War

The Question of Canada After the War and the Changes to Be Expected in the Dominion—Imperial Federation or Independence and Alliance with America.

By AN AMERICAN JURIST.

CHAPTER VI.—CANADA.

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FROM President Washington's first Administration until a comparatively recent period American public men have not been unmindful that permanent European domination of Canada was undesirable for the United States. In the century past startling events have brought home to thoughtful Americans the apprehension that the territory to the north of them might be susceptible of developments which would prove hostile to their security and safety. The apprehension was made particularly great by events leading to the Mexican war, and again during the American civil war of 1861-5. The peace of America doubtless may be endangered by events in a Canada not independent. In possible foreign complications in which America may be involved, unless some closer coalition meanwhile take place, Canada will be a point of danger for America. Happily, any disturbance due to such possible conditions seems at the moment postponed. Nevertheless there are latent forces at work in the great Canadian problems which forbid Americans to remain indifferent to the fate of their northern neighbor.

Closely allied in origin, condition, and disposition, native Americans and the native British Canadians present characteristics which are markedly similar. A common language—as Bismarck said—the greatest possible bond between separated peoples living under different Governments; a common jurisprudence, political and educational institutions not dissimilar except in the single Province of Quebec, but above all a close and almost interdependent agriculture and commerce, all tend irresistibly to draw Canada and the United States together. With no safe Winter ports of her own in the Atlantic basin, the economic interests of Canada and the United States are in all essentials the same.

But Canada has been far-distanced in national wealth and population by the United States. Canada remains relatively a poor State at the present time. The notable overexploitation of her resources has caused the internal and the economic problems of Canada to come to be such as to compel a large and intelligent portion of her population to recognise that Canada cannot much longer remain as she is. Canada must draw closer either to England or to the United States. Tradition would reconcile the British part of her population to the proposed scheme of "imperialistic federation with England and her dependencies." But their personal interests dictate that Canada should draw closer to the United States. The prolific descendants of old French Canada would no longer offer a substantial resistance to some union with the United States. They perceive that their coreligionists have been safe under the Government of the United States, and that their Church is protected there, while in Western Canada it meets with a marked hostility.

The serious problem of the future of Canada is never very far from the thought of intelligent Canadians of all antecedents and all schools of political opinion. No American who has made a close study of the political literature and the state of the politics of Canada can fail to recognise that some speedy political change is now in order in Canada. This change will doubtless be much facilitated by the present great war. Mr. Bonar Law prophetically said in December, 1915: "After this war the relations between the Dominions and the Mother Country can never be the same again." This is generally recognised by Canadians.

There have been times in the last century when Canada could have come closer to the United States with little opposition from England or from Canadians. But no cordial response to the proposal was made in America. The close and changing majorities of political parties in the United States have disinclined the average American politician to view with favor any nearer political union between the United States and Canada. If Canada were to be incorporated in the United States, and the different Canadian Provinces become States, what would their politics be? This question has not been lost sight of by American politicians. If the Canadian States should all incline to one great political party in the United States, the balance of parties would be disturbed, and one or other great political party might lose power at Washington for a very long period. This has been the real reason of the indifference of American politicians to any closer political union between Canada and the United States. Forty years ago it was the recognition of this attitude of American politicians that disinclined many public men in Canada to favor openly any movement looking to a closer political union between Canada and the United States. The average Canadian politician was not then willing to risk his political future in view of the cold reserve of the American fraternity. Yet this was the period in which the merger of Canada and the United States could have been most easily effected.

But while long quiescent such questions will not down in Canada. Even at the present moment they are being discussed, particularly in the Province of Quebec, with much interest and ability. "Independence" or "Imperial Partnership," together with the tertium quids, "Union with the United States," are favorite topics with a large and important section of polemical Canadian writers. In England the same topics are being much discussed by such writers as Mr. Lionel Curtis, ("The Problem of the Commonwealth"—the Macmillan Company.) Singularly enough in America these same subjects are receiving scant attention in any quarter. The reason for the more marked Canadian interest in these questions so important to her future are not far to seek. The internal politics of Canada is, if anything, now in a less elevated and satisfactory state than internal politics in the United States. What Sir Charles Dilke said in 1890, "that the tone of politics is, on the whole, higher in Canada than in the United States," is no longer true. The efficiency of the governments of the large cities in Canada is also more unsatisfactory than it is in the large cities of the United States, where the municipal resources are greater. But above all other reasons for a certain manifest inquietude in Canada is the apprehension occasioned by the exploitation of the natural resources of the country with the public funds. After the confederation of the Canadian Provinces and their quasi-independence, all the adventurers of Lombard Street seem to have taken up their abode in the Dominion of Canada. The expense of the present war to Canada bids fair to bring the results of this excessive exploitation to a speedy and accurate reckoning. The financial condition of Canada is, in fact, such that it can be saved only by the speedy intervention of England or the United States after this war shall end. That the financial rehabilitation of Canada should be undertaken by the United States alone would be more consistent with the policy of "America for the Americans." It would amply repay either America or England to assist the development of Canada, for in the end it is destined to be a prosperous country.

That the projected imperial federation, by which all the countries having close political relations with England shall be federated into one great imperial State with England at the head, will be in the interest of the United States, ought not for a moment to be admitted by Americans. Imperial federation would, if anything, be even less desirable for the United States than would be the independence of Canada, under some neutralization guaranteed by the great European powers. It ought to be of profound interest to the people of the United States that either the independence of Canada or its absorption in some great scheme of British imperial federation is destined to come about very speedily after the present war. That it is so destined is now generally admitted both in Canada and in England. If the present war produces no other changes in the British Empire, it is at least certain to produce some change in the international status of Canada.

If Canada should become actually sovereign and independent—and this is a consummation not only in the interest of the Canadians themselves but the best solution for the United States—any guaranty of the neutralization of the new power by European powers would be most undesirable for the United States. With an absolutely independent Canada commercial treaties and some definitive offensive and defensive alliance could be made by the United States. It would be highly necessary for the United States that the arrangements be made speedily. They would not at first be rejected by an independent Canada, for her foreign relations would be on the same plane as those of the United States, while the United States would furnish to Canada her natural or primary markets.

The "Imperial Federation League," the program of which imports the political, military, and economic reorganization of the entire British Empire, was founded in the year 1884. Ever since, with varying fortunes and support, the project has continued to grow. With the close of the present war the negotiations for federation will be ripe for consummation. In any such reorganization of the British Empire, Canada from its geographical position will necessarily have a leading place. Canada is much nearer to both Europe and Asia than is the United States. As early as 1764 it was suggested by one of the very few able administrators up to that time sent by England to the North American colonies, (Thomas Pownall,) that the seat of Government of the British Empire should be transferred to America. This premature suggestion long afterward attracted the attention of Mr. Gladstone, who considered it highly interesting. Portugal acted on Pownall's suggestion and transferred its dynasty to its Brazilian Empire. With the inevitable alterations in the diffusion and extent of the population of the British Empire, it is not impossible that the project of Pownall may some day be revived. But whether revived or dismissed, imperial federation will necessarily alter essentially the entire military program of the British Empire. Imperial arsenals, dockyards, and fortifications in Canada would become inevitable. That they would excite the lively apprehensions of Americans there can be no justification for doubting. Imperial federation would, indeed, be little less menacing to the permanent peace of America than the independence and neutralization of Canada, under some guaranty of the great European powers. Imperial federation would permanently intrude European questions into the foreign policies of America. Canada would then necessarily become a participant in every European, Asiatic, and African problem of the federated empire.

That a speedy change of some kind is the political status of Canada is under way is apparent not only from the public utterances of Mr. Bonar Law and the "imperialists" in Canada and England, but from the Canadian evolutions of the last fifty years. The official construction of the Canadian militia laws in 1865, 1862, 1868, 1883, 1899, and 1904; the English colonial conferences of 1887, 1902, and 1907; the Canadian naval program of 1910 in aid of Great Britain—none of all these things has received the attention in the United States which its importance to them deserves. Proud of its inherent strength, America has remained strangely indifferent to a program which some day is destined to move it profoundly.

There is in Canada an important part of the population who favor absolute independence of Great Britain. These "nationalists," as they term themselves, think that a self-governing State ought not to be dependent or subordinate in any respect. It should be free to control its own destiny. The nationalists argue that it is to the interest of Canada to control its own policies and foreign relations, and that Canada can fulfill its high destiny only by entering the family of nations as a completely sovereign State. If the absolute independence of Canada should ever be realized, it probably would be the best solution of the Canadian problem for the United States. The territory now embraced in the United States is already so extended that its proper and efficient government is not free from difficulties. To enlarge the number of States of the Union any further would not diminish its problems or promote the more efficient government of the United States, while it might menace the permanency of the Union. With an independent republic of Canada relations could easily be established which would increase the safety and the prosperity of both Canada and the United States. Canada from its extent and the character of its population is naturally a "democracy" and likely to remain such. The United States if well governed is likely to continue indefinitely a republic. Monarchical institutions do not and cannot flourish in such countries as Canada and the United States unless artificially fostered.

On the other hand, some kind of union of Canada and the United States would much simplify the collection of revenue under the protective system, as well as the plans for the defensive warfare of both countries. Closely allied, the two countries would be in an insular position, separated from the rest of the world by vast seas. With a great navy and a moderate standing army, the two countries combined could resist the aggression of the entire world. Probably the desirable results indicated could be attained without political union if Canada were an independent State and in a position to enter a league of the republics of North America. The British scheme of imperial federation would frustrate any such desirable league.

That between Canadians and Americans there is at present the most friendly feeling is a fact the value of which cannot be overestimated. That a period of universal good feeling should be availed of to place both nations in a position reciprocally advantageous is evident. The common problems for the two countries are of more importance to them than any other, and their proper solution will call for a high order of statesmanship in both Canada and the United States. With Europe both Canada and the United States have minor interests, but with each other their interests are reciprocal and of paramount importance.

After the present world war is at an end the problem of adequate labor for Canada is likely to become acute. There is at all times insufficient labor in Canada. Ever since the day of Sir Alexander Galt, an able Canadian, schemes for the increase of labor have formed a part of Canadian policy. One of the most powerful Canadian arguments against conscription at the present time is that it will stifle European emigration to Canada. Deprived of immigration for a long period, suggestions of Indian and coolie labor will fall no longer on unwilling ears in Canada. Under imperial federation the hitherto insoluble problem for the British Government concerning the disposition of the surplus labor of India would tend to make its introduction in Canada reasonably certain. That such a policy would be actively resented in the United States is not doubtful. The Asiatic problem is in the United States fundamentally and primarily a labor problem. If Asiatic laborers should swarm in either Canada or Mexico they cannot long be kept out of the United States. This is only one additional reason why the problems of Canada should continue to interest the people of the United States.

Status of Turks and Bulgars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For some weeks I have been serving as an associate member of a legal advisory board under the selective service regulations, and it has struck me very forcibly that persons owing allegiance to Turkey and Bulgaria should be treated in a quite different manner than citizens of those countries with which Germany is at war.

As the regulations now stand, a Bulgar or Turk who has taken out first papers is placed on exactly the same plane as the citizen of France or England. In other words, if he waives exemption he may be drafted into our army. The disadvantage of such a course appears to me to be obvious.

So long as the citizens of countries allied with Germany are placed on the same legal plane as friendly aliens, just so long will an excellent opportunity of sending important information to Germany via Switzerland or otherwise exist.

Englishmen and Frenchmen regard the present status of Bulgarians and Turks in this country with unfeigned astonishment at the apparent lack of appreciation on the part of our Government of the probable or at least possible results.

In my opinion our Government ought either immediately to declare war on Bulgaria and Turkey or, if there is some controlling reason for not doing so, at least to place citizens of those countries in a position where they can neither serve in our army or offer aid and comfort to the enemy.

HENRY C. BEADLESTON.
New York, Jan. 9, 1918.

Germans Die Under the French Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Journal Officiel of French Indo-China, in its issue of Oct. 17, 1917, Page 1,500, (on file in the New York Public Library,) prints the following announcement:

Death Notices.

The Governor of the colony has the honor to announce the following demises:

Wolf, (Bernhard,) known as Houard, a Sergeant in the First Regiment, Tonkinese Rifles, born Feb. 12, 1882, at Aschaffenburg, Bavaria. Joined the Foreign Legion Dec. 30, 1908, naturalized French Sept. 24, 1914, fatally wounded in an engagement near Huong-Xa-Ha, Sept. 19, 1917.

His will reads as follows: "I am a Bavarian, but I am happy to die for France, because of all she did for me. I have some savings, (4,000 francs.) I wish the money to be devoted to some relief work in France."

Wagner, (Charles Richard,) a private in the Foreign Legion, born Nov. 26, 1881, at Schmein, (Germany,) gloriously killed in action at Thai-Nguyen, Sept. 22, 1917.

New York, Jan. 9, 1918. M. Ja. Ba.

More Savings Stamps Soon.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We note, in this morning's TIMES, the difficulty a correspondent is having in obtaining war savings stamps.

At the present time every bank and trust company in New York City is selling the war saving stamps. The demand is great; they may occasionally run out of them, but they are doing their best to keep supplied on hand. We expect to appoint some 50,000 additional agencies in New York City. The Government desires to have these stamps the easiest article in the United States to purchase. At the present time stamps may be purchased at every Post Office, also at every national, State, or savings bank, every trust company, and at over 2,000 other agencies, such as drug stores, cigar stores, department stores, &c.

FREDERIC W. ALLEN,
State Director of War Savings for New York City.
New York, Jan. 10, 1918.

Good Wishes from Australia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES, since the glorious entry of the United States into the war, provides more than interesting reading for me—not to say that it did not do so before, but you publish heaps of information that we never see in our papers.

God speed your worthy President, your brave army, and your people in our united fight for freedom and righteousness against the accursed Hun! R. J. PAJAN.
Mandurama, N. S. W., Nov. 30, 1917.

WOULD WIDEN WORK OF CITY HOSPITALS

Plan Proposed at Columbia for a Diagnostic Clinic for Those of Moderate Means.

TO BE A MEDICAL CENTRE

Dean Lambert, Explaining, Says Scheme Would Correct Omissions in the Modern System.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, and Dr. Samuel W. Lambert, Dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, have suggested to the Board of Trustees of the university a plan for a diagnostic clinic which would be the medical centre of six allied hospitals in New York City, and would afford the man of moderate means those hospital facilities which are now given free to the poor or at great expense to the well-to-do. Dr. Lambert outlined his plans for the medical centre in a report made yesterday to the Trustees.

Dr. Lambert says that the medical function of the proposed clinic would be the reception of "all sick and injured applicants for relief; to make as complete diagnosis as possible, and then to refer the patient to his family doctor for treatment, or, if hospital care is needed, to advise special treatment in that one of the allied institutions associated with the clinic which is indicated by the nature of the case."

According to the plans outlined by Dr. Lambert every worker from the six allied hospitals who assisted at the clinic would be paid for his services, and every patient would be asked to pay a proper fee, "commensurate with a modest income and with the work done in his case."

Opposition from medical men Dr. Lambert expects, but he said that "it would not be without reason." "Nevertheless," Dr. Lambert continued, "some form of service on these lines is needed and is surely to be added to any properly organized medical centre today. The error to be avoided is the exclusion of the family practitioner from the treatment of the case when he is capable and ready to give the necessary service."

The Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons advocates the addition of a fifth year to the curriculum. Concerning this suggestion, Dr. Lambert in his report said:

"Columbia believes that such a year (a year in a hospital for all candidates for licensure), under proper college discipline, is needed to round out the undergraduate training."

Dr. Lambert said yesterday that he hoped the class entering the College of Physicians and Surgeons could have the benefits of the five-year course.

ELECTED TO ACADEMY.

Brand Whitlock and Hamlin Garland in Arts and Letters.

The membership of the American Academy of Arts and Letters was brought up to its constitutional number of fifty yesterday at the annual meeting of the academy in the Century Club by the election of two new members. They are Brand Whitlock, former United States Minister to Belgium and ex-Mayor of Toledo, and Hamlin Garland. Both are authors and essayists of distinction.

Mr. Whitlock is the author of the novels, "The Thirteenth District," "Her Infinite Variety," "The Happy Average," "The Turn of the Balance," and the "Beacon" biography of Abraham Lincoln. He contributed recently to the joint meeting of the American Academy and Institute in Boston a paper entitled "The American Quality in American Literature." Mr. Whitlock was born in 1869 and is the youngest member on the list of the academy.

Hamlin Garland was the founder and first President of the "Cliff Dwellers" of Chicago, and, in addition to a score of novels, he is the author of a biography of General Grant and of "A Son of the Middle Border." Another of his best known books is "Main-Travelled Roads."

Beat Conscription by 165,000.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 11.—The complete returns from the recent referendum on conscription show the following figures: For conscription, 1,012,000; against, 1,178,000. There were majorities against conscription in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia. Western Australia, Tasmania, the Federal territories, and the Australian military forces gave majorities for conscription.

MEN in town for the Automobile Show are always interested in us—not only because we pass conveniently near Grand Central Palace—but also because the greatest example, in America, of the motor carriage as a practical utility is found in the

Fifth Avenue Bus

MRS. W. K. DICK IN HOSPITAL

Goes to Baltimore with Husband and Enters Johns Hopkins.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 11.—Mrs. William K. Dick, formerly wife of Colonel John Jacob Astor, who perished when the Titanic sank, is a patient at Johns Hopkins Hospital under the care of Dr. Lewellys F. Barker.

Mrs. Dick arrived in Baltimore late Thursday night with her husband and registered at the Hotel Belvedere. With them was Dr. H. M. Biggs of New York and a trained nurse. This morning Mr. and Mrs. Dick paid their bill at the Belvedere and said they were going to visit a sick relative at the hospital. Later it developed that Mrs. Dick had entered the institution herself as a patient.

The physicians at the hospital tonight refused to tell Mrs. Dick's ailment. They did say it was not a case for surgeons and that her condition was not serious.

R. HOE, JR., MARRIES AGAIN.

Takes as His Third Wife Miss Mary E. Thompson of Baltimore.

The marriage of Robert Hoe, Jr., of this city, a son of Mrs. Robert Hoe of 57 East Fifty-eighth Street, and Miss Mary E. Thompson, a daughter of Mrs. Livingston Thompson of Baltimore, Md., will take place next Tuesday at the bride's Baltimore home. Arthur Ingersoll Hoe, the bridegroom's brother, will be his best man. Miss Thompson is a member of an old Southern family.

It will be Mr. Hoe's third marriage. He was graduated from Harvard in 1900, and that same year married Miss Ethel L. Dodd, a daughter of the Rev. Ira L. Dodd, a Presbyterian minister of Riverdale, N. Y. On Jan. 8, 1917, Mr. Hoe obtained in Reno a divorce from her on the grounds of desertion and her devotion to "new thought." On April 11 last year Mr. Hoe married Miss Grace Sedgwick, a sister of Mrs. Arthur W. Swann, whom he had known only a short time, and before the honeymoon was over she was placed under treatment in the Neurological Institute, where in May papers in the divorce suit brought by Mr. Hoe, who charged that she was insane, were served on her. She is the daughter of the late Arthur G. Sedgwick of this city, a writer on legal subjects.

Mr. Hoe has a country estate at Port Washington, L. I., where he spends much time.

TO WED DR. EDWIN PYLE.

Miss Annette MacKay Engaged to Surgeon of St. Luke's Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Curtis Smith of this city and St. Albans, Vt., announce the engagement of their niece, Miss Annette Christian Burnett MacKay, of 24 East Ninety-fourth Street, to Dr. Edwin Pyle, house surgeon of St. Luke's Hospital, and son of the late Dr. Edwin Pyle of Jersey City.

Miss MacKay is a daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Donald Sage MacKay, formerly pastor of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, this city. Her mother was the youngest daughter of the late J. Gregory Smith of St. Albans, the civil war Governor of Vermont. She is now taking a course in the School of Philanthropy, being much interested in social service work in New York.

Dr. Pyle was with Dr. Strong in Serbia for six months at the beginning of the war, during the typhus fever epidemic, and later spent seven months with Dr. Blake at his hospital in France. He was graduated from Williams College, class of '13, and also from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, this city. He was formerly a member of Squadron A.

MISS WOOD A BRIDE TODAY.

Will Wed Captain B. L. Sutcliffe of Northumberland Fusiliers.

Miss Irene Wood, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Wood, and Captain B. Lucas Sutcliffe of Halifax, Yorkshire, England, will be married this afternoon at 5 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, 330 Park Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Samuel McComb of Baltimore, Md., is to officiate.

Miss Rosalind Wood will attend her sister, and Francis L. Sutcliffe is to be best man for his brother.

Captain Sutcliffe is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sutcliffe of Cliff Hill, which is near Halifax, England, and is with the Northumberland Fusiliers. He will return to England to join his regiment this month, and his bride will remain on this side. He arrived on this side shortly before Christmas. The father of the bride-elect is President of the American Woolen Company.

Miss Hazel H. Ford Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Sewell Ford, who are now at their Winter home in Florida, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Hazel Helen Ford, to John Charles Faulkner, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Faulkner of Keene, N. H. Mr. Faulkner is attached to the Field Signal service, and is stationed at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass. He was graduated from Harvard, class of '13. Miss Ford's father is a well known author and contributor to the magazines, being the author of "Torchy." No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

McENANY and "SCOTTY"
formerly with CADET STORE U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY, N.Y.
announce that they are in CAMP DIX TODAY and are taking orders for Officers' Uniforms
They are now associated with
Quinlan Inc
Army, Navy & Civilian Wear.
15 East 47th Street
Opp Ritz-Carlton.
NEW YORK.

BROTHER OF EMPRESS ATTACKS PRESIDENT

Duke Ernst Günther Calls Wilson a Pharisee and a Creature of "Morgan Trust."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Duke Ernst Gunther of Schleswig-Holstein, brother of the German Empress, has written an article on "American Morality," which he contributes to Nord und Sud, the periodical edited by Ludwigstein. It is mainly an attack on President Wilson.

The Duke says he cannot understand why the most recent utterances of President Wilson have not been still more severely castigated in the German press, and why they have not been covered with the discredit they merit. He remarks:

"This President dares to express his moral indignation about German conditions and speaks of the influence which the German monarchy has exercised on other peoples. The most superficial knowledge of American conditions tells one that Russia is the only country where corruption is on a par with the corruption in America."

The American money magnate, says the Duke, is without shame. Then he continues:

"Every one of them has his two Senators and several Members of Congress in his pocket. Nothing is thought of this, it is so usual. Wilson knows all about it and yet he has the face to castigate us!"

Every official in Germany, says the Duke, is able to show the "white waistcoat" of a blameless life. President Wilson never accused the German officials of corruption, but the Duke implies that he did.

President Wilson, says the Empress's brother, is a professor and must know all about Germany. He must know that its imperial suffrage is more democratic than that of America, and that the Reichstag is not hampered by a Senate or a House of Lords. He goes on:

"I do not believe that one in a thousand American citizens has the slightest knowledge of the German Constitution. How dare the President pose before Germany as a moral preacher? Were he not the leader of so huge a country, we must regard him as a political mountebank.

"We Germans do not hate like the Latin races. Hate is foreign to our nature. But I am sure that were a referendum of the German people to be taken today as to the man whom they most detest, there would be a unanimous vote for President Wilson, not because by his supply of munitions to our enemies he has occasioned the loss of the lives of many of our soldiers, but because of his pharisaism, because of his unctuous indignation, which is so contrary to his real acts.

"He might have kept the peace of the world, but instead of this he allowed himself to become the creature of the Morgan trust, he succumbed to plutocratic influences in their most frightful form. History will pronounce the verdict that the name of Wilson is the most baneful in its annals."

Duke Ernst Gunther was hardly a year old when the Prussian troops, in 1864, took possession of his ancestral realm in Denmark and left him a Duke without a duchy. His sister, five years his senior, who was left in the same plight, married, in 1881, the Prussian Crown Prince, Wilhelm, now the German Emperor.

No one raged more vociferously against Hohenzollern usurpers than did Duke Ernst at Paris and Nice in the nineties. Then the Kaiser sent him on some personal foreign mission, and thus transformed his point of view.

He married, in 1897, Princess Dorothea, only daughter of Prince Philip of Coburg and the ill-fated Princess Louise, daughter of King Leopold of Belgium.

MORE SOLDIERS ARRIVE AT 'PHANTOM' CAMP

Raritan Provides for Five Drafted Men Who Came from Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

RARITAN, N. J., Jan. 10.—Troops began arriving here again today to report to the "phantom" ordnance base, to which soldiers were sent from all parts of the country two weeks ago through a mistake in the Ordnance Department in Washington. Only five soldiers arrived yesterday, and they were taken care of at the Elks' Club in Somerville, and word of their arrival will be telegraphed to Washington today.

The inhabitants of Raritan were greatly surprised that more troops should be sent here, for they believed that the Ordnance Department had had time to correct its mistake in the last two weeks and notify the draft boards which had sent the men. The soldiers who arrived today came from Texas, and it is believed here that the orders from Washington to the draft boards in Texas may have reached there after the men had left for Raritan.

SUIT OVER AUTO WHEELS.

Wire Corporation Accuses C. T. Silver of Infringement.

Litigation over the use of automobile wire wheels which, it is alleged, infringe the basic patent rights held by the Wire Wheel Corporation of America, was instituted yesterday by the filing of papers in the United States District Court by the corporation against C. T. Silver of 1,760 Broadway. The suit is in the nature of an injunction against the use of the Frayer wheel on the Silver-Apperson cars which are being exhibited in the Grand Central Palace show.

O. Hammerstein Escapes Operation.

Oscar Hammerstein, who has been at the German Hospital for two weeks with an ulceration of the left foot, superinduced by diabetes, will not need to undergo an operation, his physician, Dr. Willy Meyer of 700 Madison Avenue, said last night. Mr. Hammerstein had been steadily improving since he went to the hospital, the physician said, but an operation had been impending until yesterday.

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KATHARINA SCHRATT OF COURT FAME DIES

Actress Friend of Late Emperor Francis Joseph and to Whom He Left $250,000, Expires.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—German newspapers received here announce the death in Vienna of the actress, Katharina Schratt, for years an intimate of the late Emperor Francis Joseph and to whom he left $250,000 in his will.

Katharina Schratt first met Emperor Francis Joseph in the early 80s, when she had won considerable reputation at the Stadt Theatre in Vienna as a mimic, and soon became known as "the woman behind the Austrian throne." Mme. Schratt, however, lived to see the day when permission was refused her to view the Emperor on his bier.

At the time of her first meeting with Francis Joseph the young actress was the wife of Nicholas von Kiss, a Hungarian, who died in 1909. Court gossip had it that the Empress Elizabeth, who had been known as the most beautiful Princess in all Europe, was first to call her royal consort's attention to the young woman's loveliness of face, and that the next day Katharina Schratt was appointed court actress of the Hofburg Theatre. Throughout the remainder of the Empress's life she befriended the actress, and apparently encouraged the intimacy between her and the Emperor, about which the country soon was gossiping.

Katharina Schratt was described as an extremely handsome woman of the brunette type—tall and classically formed. Her eyes were large and blue, and she had a wealth of dark hair. She was possessed of much personal magnetism, and her manners were said to be charming.

The actress remained on the stage for many years as leading lady of the Hofburg Theatre. She occupied an establishment near the palace, and nearly every morning Emperor Francis Joseph took breakfast with her.

After the Empress Elizabeth was assassinated in Switzerland in 1898 Mme. Schratt wore the deepest of mourning. The Emperor more and more sought her companionship, and she was appointed "official reader" to amuse him with books. He caused to be published in the State paper of Vienna the following paragraph:

"The perfectly innocent character of the relations between the monarch and the actress are known to every one here who has the slightest acquaintance with Austro-Hungarian court life."

Katharina Schratt, the actress, then became a participant in affairs of State, playing behind the scenes but wielding an influence over the aged Emperor that made Austro-Hungarian statesmen eager to gain her counsel. In politics she was at first an opponent, and then a partisan, of the Hungarians, who desired greater legislative privileges than the dual monarchy permitted. It was the actress who persuaded Emperor Francis Joseph in 1905 to receive in audience Francis Kossuth, son of the great Hungarian patriot and radical leader.

Mme. Schratt's career as a political power ended with the death of Emperor Francis Joseph in November, 1916.

Reported to Have Died in Poverty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The German papers report the death of Kathi Schratt in Vienna in absolute poverty.

ADMIRAL J. A. HOWELL DIES.

Inventor of Gyroscopic Steering Torpedoes Saw 46 Years' Service.

WARRENTON, Va., Jan. 11.—Rear Admiral John Adams Howell, U. S. N., retired, inventor of the gyroscopic steering torpedoes and other naval weapons, died of pneumonia yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Belle H. Bohn.

Rear Admiral Howell was born at Bath, N. Y., March 16, 1840, and was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1858. In the civil war he served in the Gulf blockading squadron, and took part in the battle of Mobile Bay. In the Spanish-American War he was appointed Commander in Chief of the European squadron.

He was retired in 1902, for age.

The Rev. John Ross Sutherland.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—The Rev. John Ross Sutherland, Associate Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Ministerial Relief and Sustentation, and a former newspaper editor, died yesterday at his home in Lansdowne. He was in his 73d year.

Dr. Sutherland was born in Ontario and studied for the ministry at Auburn Theological Seminary and later at McCormick Seminary, Chicago, where he was graduated in 1874. He was for some time an editor in Ontario. He was William Jennings Bryan's pastor while at Jacksonville, Ill.

Ensign P.W. Page, Aviator, Drowned

Ensign P. W. Page, U. S. N., was drowned off the coast of England recently when a seaplane in which he was manoeuvring became unmanageable and plunged into the sea, according to word which was received here yesterday. Ensign Page joined the aviation section of the navy on May 4, 1917. He was graduated from Harvard in 1913. Before the war he was manager of the Portland, Me., branch of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company.

Frank H. Stadtmueller.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 11.—Frank H. Stadtmueller, State Dairy and Food Commissioner, died on Thursday at Vine Hill Farm, West Hartford. He was serving his second term as Dairy Commissioner. His father was the Curator of the Peabody Museum at Yale. Mr. Stadtmueller was a member of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce, the United States Public Health Association, the Connecticut Sheep Breeders' Association, and other organizations.

Albert Clark Case.

Albert Clark Case, one of the original partners of Andrew Carnegie in the Carnegie Steel Corporation, died in this city on Thursday in his sixty-sixth year. Mr. Case was the President of the American Cotton Company. He was born in New Jersey and in his youth worked as a telegrapher on the Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1886 he became auditor of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company; and was appointed New York Passenger Agent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad three years later. He became a member of the Carnegie Company in 1899.

A. G. Spalding's Will Filed.

The will of Albert Goodwill Spalding, who was killed "somewhere in France" on July 1, 1916, was filed for probate here yesterday. The will was made in London in 1915, just before he left for duty in France. He left $25,000 to Irene Brown of East Orange and $5,000 each to William and Horace Brown, Harriet Brown Spalding, and Elizabeth Spalding. His brother, Keith Spalding of Chicago, gets the residuary estate.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

St. Luke's Church
Convent Ave. and West 147th St.
SUNDAY, JANUARY 13TH—8 P. M.
Special Patriotic Service
Inspiring Music
Address by Captain Arthur Rudd
Recently Returned from Russia

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

FISHER.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fisher, 567 West 191st St., announce the birth of a daughter on Jan. 10.

HEYMAN.—Jan. 10, 2,878 West 33d St., Coney Island, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Heyman, a daughter.

Engaged.

ROPER—TEVEN.—Mrs. Mary Teven of 167 East 90th St. announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Judith Teven, to Mr. John Edward Roper.

Married.

ALEXANDER—SOUHOTINA.—In Washington, D. C., on Friday, Jan. 11, 1918, Natalie Souhotina to James W. Alexander.

GOTTSCHALK—FRIEDMAN.—At Syracuse, N. Y., on Jan. 10, 1918, Maude, daughter of M. Friedman, to Charles Gottschalk, Company B, 39th Infantry, U. S. A.

LOW—LE MASSENA.—Thursday, Jan. 10, at Glen Ridge, N. J., Andrena Le Massena, daughter of Mrs. Gwin Le Massena, to Lieutenant Francis Stewart Low, U. S. Navy.

ABRAHAMS—NAGEL.—Rose Nagel to Paul Abrahams.

Died.

ANDERSON.—Suddenly, on Jan. 11, Thomas, beloved husband of Eliza J. Bennett. Funeral service at his late residence, 2,111 Honeywell Av., Bronx, on Sunday, Jan. 13, 3 P. M. Interment private at convenience of family.

BARNITT.—In Paterson, N. J., on Jan. 10, 1918, John Wilson, husband of the late Mary A. Barnitt, aged 68 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Saturday evening, Jan. 12, at 8 o'clock, at his late residence, 312 18th Av., Paterson. Interment at convenience of family.

BASTEDO.—In Ridgewood, N. J., Jan. 9, George W., husband of Matilda Morris. Funeral services on Saturday, Jan. 12, 1918, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, 17 Melrose Place, Ridgewood, N. J. Interment private.

BERRYMAN.—At her residence, 153 West 97th St., Mary Jane, widow of William Berryman, in her 83d year. Funeral services Sunday evening, Jan. 13, at 7:15 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

BLAUVELT.—Suddenly, at Nashville, Albert Blauvelt of Chicago, in the 56th year of his age. Kingston, N. Y., papers please copy.

BRYAN.—Mrs. Henry M., Friday, Jan. 11, at the age of 70. Funeral services to be held in St. Louis, Mo. St. Louis, Los Angeles, Natchez, Miss.; Chicago, Ill., and Kirkwood, Mo., papers please copy.

CASE.—At New York City, on Thursday, Jan. 10, 1918, Albert Clark Case, aged 66 years. Funeral services at the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, Fifth Av. and 48th St., on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family. Pittsburgh papers please copy.

COLEMAN.—In New York City on Friday, Jan. 11, 1918, of pneumonia, Gilbert Payson Coleman, husband of Clementine Young Coleman and son of the late Jerome and Julia Raynor Coleman. Funeral services at 6 o'clock Sunday evening, Church of Transfiguration. Boston, Cincinnati, and Syracuse papers please copy.

COOKE.—Jan. 10, in Baltimore, Md., Clara Sprague Cooke, wife of Harte Cooke, of Auburn. Funeral to be in Auburn, N. Y.

COREY.—At Bellevue Hospital, of pneumonia, on Jan. 10, Ray Webster Corey, son of G. J. Corey. Burial at Norwich, Conn., Monday, Jan. 14.

CORNISH.—At her residence, Passaic St., Ridgewood, N. J., Jan. 11, 1918, Sadie F. Cornish, beloved wife of N. N. Cornish. Funeral at convenience of family.

DUTCHER.—On Thursday, suddenly, Harriet A. Dutcher, widow of the late Edmund Dutcher, mother of Howard B. Dutcher, in her 90th year. Funeral services at her late residence, Ellenville, N. Y., Jan. 14, 3 P. M.

EAGAN.—On Thursday, Jan. 10, 1918, Peter Eagan, beloved father of Margaret Eagan. Funeral from his late residence, 240 East 116th St., Monday, Jan. 14, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to Our Lady of Angels Church, East 113th St. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

ENHAUS.—Jan. 9, William Henry Enhaus, in the 70th year of his age. Services from the residence of his son, William A. Enhaus, 1,477 East 14th St., Brooklyn, Saturday, Jan. 12, 3:30 P. M. Interment private.

FARLEY.—On Jan. 10, at Camp Upton, Charles F. Farley, Jr., beloved son of Police Lieutenant Charles F. Farley and the late Anne Farley, (nee Cody.) Funeral Monday, Jan. 14, 10 A. M., from his late residence, 167 East 91st St.; thence to Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, 230 East 90th St. Solemn requiem mass 10:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

FISCHER.—Jan. 8, Mary Fischer. Funeral Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Saturday, 2 P. M.

FORSSELL.—Suddenly, at noon on Jan. 10, 1918, Dr. John William Forssell, in his 47th year, beloved father of Theodore Forssell and Mrs. Eva Zimmerman, prominent dentist of Astoria, L. I., and member of Federal Lodge, 888, F. and A. M. Funeral from Stephen Merritt's, 223 8th Av., Sunday, Jan. 13, at 2 P. M. Incineration Fresh Pond Crematory.

FORSSELL.—Jan. 10, 1918, Brother Dr. John W. Forssell. Brethren of Federal Lodge, 888, F. and A. M., requested to attend services, Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Sunday, 2 o'clock.
HARRY P. PHELAN, Master.
ALEXANDER W. BARBER, Secretary.

FREEDMAN.—Frank, in his 52d year, beloved husband of Anna B., (nee Becker,) son of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Freedman, brother of Mrs. M. Zimmerman, Mrs. Charles Coan, Al Freedman, Mrs. H. Enoch, and Jack Freedman. Funeral 10 A. M., Sunday, Jan. 13, from his late residence, 182 West 129th St.; German Masonic Temple, 220 East 15th, 11 A. M. Omit flowers.

FREEDMAN.—Frank. Brethren of Beethoven Lodge, No. 661, F. & A. M., are cordially requested to attend the funeral services of our departed brother, Frank Freedman, for many years a member of our Lodge, on Sunday, Jan. 13, at 11 A. M., in the German Masonic Temple, 220 East 15th St.
BENJAMIN GREENWALD, Master.
MARTIN JOACHIMSON, Secretary.

GEIST.—Sophia Marie Wolters, widow of the late Frederick A. Geist, entered into eternal rest Jan. 11. Notice of funeral later.

GOLDSMITH.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Emelie R., (nee Levy,) beloved wife of Emil, daughter of the late David N. and Rosie Levy, sister of Nathan D., Sidney, and Charles. Funeral from her late residence, 304 East 81st St., Sunday, Jan. 13, 1918, at 1:30 P. M. Members of Phoenix Ladies' Society and Bathia Lodge, No. 10, U. O. T. S., respectfully invited. Interment Maimonides Cemetery.

GOLDSTEIN (nee Levy.)—After a lingering illness at her home, 127 West 111th St., Sadie, dearly beloved wife of Meyer L. Goldstein and mother of Harold and Jessie. Funeral Sunday, Jan. 13, at 10 A. M. Interment at Union Field, Cypress Hills. Please omit flowers. Worcester, Mass., papers please copy.

GRIFFIN.—Suddenly, on Jan. 8, 1918, at Atlanta, Ga., Francis Haight Griffin. Interment at Springfield, Mass.

HEIDT.—Apolonia, age 87, beloved wife of Martin Heidt, Sr., on Jan. 10, at 170 East Houston St., after long illness. Funeral service Sunday, Jan. 13, at 1:30 P. M., from the National Casket Co. Funeral Parlors, 14 East 30th St. German Union No. 54, F. & A. M., and German Masonic Temple Association are invited to attend.

HERTS.—On Friday, Jan. 11, Isaac H., beloved husband of Flora Stiner Herts, in his 70th year. Funeral service will be held at the chapel of Salem Fields Cemetery, on Monday morning, Jan. 14, at 11 o'clock.

HOWE.—On Jan. 10, 1918, George Conover Howe, dearly beloved husband of Margaret I. Howe, formerly of 1,245 Dean St. Funeral services at the Lefferts Place Chapel, 86 Lefferts Place, near Grand Av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 12, at 8:30 P. M. Relatives and friends cordially invited. Albany papers please copy.

INSLEE.—On Thursday, Jan. 10, 1918, Harrison W., son of the late William Harvey and Julia Ward Inslee of Newark, N. J., in his 47th year. Funeral services at 969 Broad St., Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 13, at 3 o'clock.

JOHNSON.—Of pneumonia, on Jan. 11, Arthur Glover, beloved husband of Lillian M. Johnson and beloved son of Louisa A. and the late Arthur M. Johnson. Funeral services at his late home, 96 Hamilton Av., corner of Post Av., Yonkers, Sunday, at 11:15. Interment at St. Peter's, Perth Amboy, N. J., at 3 o'clock, weather and transportation permitting.

KEMPSTER.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Jan. 10, 1918, Mary Ann, beloved wife of James Kempster. Funeral services at her late home, 29 West 76th St., Saturday morning, Jan. 12, at 11 o'clock. Interment private.

LATIMER.—Angie Ramson, wife of Jonathan C. Latimer, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Elisha Lee, Ardmore, Penn., on Jan. 9. Funeral service, Tioga Centre Church, 2:30 P. M., Sunday, Jan. 13.

LAUTH.—Jan. 11, Minnie Lauth. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Sunday, 11 A. M.

McCORMICK.—Theresa G., (nee Klinn,) wife of William H. McCormick, on Friday, Jan. 11. Funeral 10:30 A. M. Monday, Jan. 14, from her late residence, 18 Division Av., Nyack, N. Y. Interment Nanuet.

McGUIRE.—On Jan. 10, Ellen, beloved wife of the late James McGuire. Funeral from her late residence, 104 West 174th St., Bronx, on Saturday, Jan. 12, at 10 A. M. Requiem mass at the Church of the Holy Spirit, Burnside and University Avs., at 10.30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

MARTINEAU.—On Jan. 8, at his home, Forest Lodge, Hythe, England, Cyril Martineau, beloved husband of Muriel Delano Robbins, daughter of Mrs. Price Collier of Tuxedo Park.

MOFFATT.—At Mamaroneck, N. Y., Lawrence Moffatt, in the 84th year of his age. Services will be held from his late residence, Monroe Av., Sunday, 3 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers. Albany (N. Y.) and Pittsfield (Mass.) papers please copy.

LEIPZIGER.—At a regular meeting of the Directors of the Educational Alliance held on December 3, 1917, the President announced the death of Dr. Henry M. Leipziger.

Dr. Leipziger, as a trustee of the Aguilar Library, one of the three societies that brought the Educational Alliance into being, was one of the most active and energetic of its founders.

For many years, as a Director of the Educational Alliance, he brought to the organization of our activities the benefit of his ripe experience in educational endeavor and to every phase of our work, he gave study, thought, and attention, correcting faults here, improving methods there, and impressing his personality and idealism upon those with whom he came in contact. In many other phases of philanthropic and communal effort he was an indefatigable worker, unsparing of himself, though his was a frail body which would have incapacitated most men from doing aught but caring for themselves.

When his work in other fields filled his time completely, he reluctantly withdrew as an active Director of the Educational Alliance. He was one of the first to be elected an Honorary Director, and his association with us as such and his interest in our work was unflagging to the end. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Directors of the Educational Alliance place upon record this expression of their profound sorrow at the passing away of Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, in whom the public has lost a devoted worker, our institution has lost one of its founders and one of its stanchest advocates, and the Jewish community has suffered the loss of one of its brightest sons and greatest idealists, whose absence will be felt for years and years to come; it was further

Resolved, That this minute be spread upon the records, that a copy thereof, suitably engrossed, be presented to the family of the late Dr. Leipziger, and that the same be duly published.
SAMUEL GREENBAUM, President.
BERNARD M. L. ERNST, Secretary.

MOORE.—On Friday, Jan. 11, 1918, in New York City, Louise G. Moore, wife of Harold J. Moore. Funeral services in THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., on Sunday, Jan. 13, at 1 o'clock.

NORMAN.—Adolphus Livingston Norman, suddenly, on Thursday, Jan. 10, at his residence, 24 Fiske Place. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

NORRIS.—Suddenly, in Philadelphia, on Thursday, Jan. 10, 1918, of heart disease, Dorothea Clapier, daughter of the late Joseph P. and Frances A. Norris. Funeral services at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Monday, Jan. 14, at 10 A. M. Philadelphia and Boston papers please copy.

OLIPHANT.—At Trenton, N. J., on Jan. 11, Henry D. Oliphant. Funeral services at his late residence, 160 West State St., Trenton, N. J., Monday morning at 11 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

PELL.—Josephine Delano, wife of the late Charles E. Pell, suddenly, on Jan. 11, at her residence, 404 West 115th St. Funeral services on Monday, Jan. 14, at 10:30 A. M., at Broadway Presbyterian Church, Broadway and 114th St. Interment private.

PINKHAM.—Jan. 10, 1918, Dr. William E. Pinkham, beloved husband of Elizabeth Chittenden Pinkham, at his home in Atlantic City, suddenly, of pneumonia. Funeral private. Please omit flowers. New England papers please copy.

PLOCH.—On Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1918, Charles Ploch, age 49 years, suddenly. A member of Hope Lodge, No. 244, F. and A. M.; Harmonie Club, Loring Council. Funeral on Sunday, at 2:30 P. M., from his late residence, 24 Cooper St., Brooklyn.

PLUMLEY.—On Friday, Jan. 11, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. E. P. Hewes, and grandson, Captain Harry Plumley Hewes of Red Bank, N. J., Mary A. Plumley. Funeral and interment strictly at convenience of family.

PLYMPTON.—The Order of Colonial Lords of Manors in America, New York Branch.—With deep regret announcement is made of the death at his residence in Garden City, L. I., on Jan. 10, 1918, of Gilbert Motier Plympton, late member of this order.
J. H. LIVINGSTON, President.
K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

PLYMPTON.—SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in the State of New York.—The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate, Gilbert Motier Plympton, at 103 Hilton Av., Garden City, L. I., on Saturday, Jan. 12, at 10:30 A. M.
ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.

PRICE.—At his residence, 304 Second Av., Edward S. Price, beloved husband of Ella Price, (nee Little.) Funeral services at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square and 16th St., east of Third Av., on Sunday, Jan. 13, at 2 o'clock.

ROOME.—Sister Louise of the Community of Saint Mary, daughter of the late James Roome, departed this life on Jan. 10, 1918. The interment will be on Saturday, Jan. 12, at St. Mary's Convent, Peekskill, N. Y.

RUSHMORE.—William H., Friday, Jan. 11, aged 75 years, at 77 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn. Funeral notice in Brooklyn Times and Eagle.

RYAN.—Martin J., beloved brother of George, Thomas F., James, Henry Ryan, and Mrs. B. Doidge. Requiem mass at St. Joseph's Church, Tremont, on Saturday, Jan. 12, at 10 A. M. Interment St. Raymond's.

SCHAFER.—On Thursday, Jan. 10, at his residence, 52 West 46th St., Samuel M., beloved husband of Sophie Schafer. Funeral service will be held at the Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St., on Sunday morning, Jan. 13, at 10 o'clock.

SCHAFER.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Congregation Emanu-El the following minute was adopted:

The death of our beloved friend and associate, Samuel M. Schafer, has brought sorrow to the Congregation, with which he has been identified and one of whose loyal sons he has been throughout its history. For twenty-nine years he served as one of its Board of Trustees, and for twenty-one years as its Treasurer, faithful and devoted, watchful and zealous in the performance of his duties. He was the soul of honor and the embodiment of integrity, kind and gentle in manner, just and charitable in judgment, modest, simple, and free from guile, a man who shaped his life according to the precepts and traditions of our faith, which were ever dear to him. His was a sunny and cheerful disposition, endowed with warmth and joviality, and overflowing with human sympathy. He was frank, sincere, generous, and confiding, a man of peace, clean of hand, and pure in heart. His friendships were many and enduring, and his love went forth unstintingly to those whom he found congenial, and he in turn was the recipient of their unbounded affection and respect. "His soul shall abide in prosperity."
LOUIS MARSHALL, President.
WILLIAM I. SPIEGELBERG, Secretary.

SCHAFER.—Temple Emanu-El: The members of Temple Emanu-El are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services of the late Samuel M. Schafer, for many years a Trustee and Treasurer of the congregation, which will be held at the Temple on Sunday morning, Jan. 13, at 10 o'clock.
LOUIS MARSHALL, President.
WILLIAM I. SPIEGELBERG, Secretary.

SCHAFER.—Brethren of Mount Sinai Lodge No. 2, I. O. B. B., are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, Samuel M. Schafer, one of our oldest members, which takes place at Temple Emanu-El on Sunday morning, Jan. 13, at 10 o'clock.
MYRON SULZBERGER, President.
HUGO TAUSSIG, Secretary.

SCHULZE.—Emma Abels, beloved mother of Marie and Erna Kabatchnick. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

SHEEHAN.—Daniel F., at his residence, 324 West 47th St., in his 74th year. Funeral Monday, Jan. 14, at 9:45 A. M. Thence to Church of St. Malachy, 241 West 49th St. Interment Calvary.

SHEPARD.—At East Orange, N. J., Jan. 10, 1918, Benjamin Shepard, husband of Susan Gordon Shepard, in his 80th year. Funeral service at his late residence, 78 Harrison St., Saturday, Jan. 12, at 2 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

SHEPARD.—The Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of New Jersey announces with deep regret the death of Mr. Benjamin Shepard of 78 Harrison St., East Orange, N. J., Jan. 10, 1918, a charter member, who held the office of Captain, and later of Elder, for many years of faithful service.
ROBERT M. BOYD, JR., Governor.
Mrs. WILLIAM S. MEEK, Secretary.

SLOANE.—Suddenly, at Concordia, Kan., on Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, in his 29th year, Jeoffery J., beloved son of David and Tessie Sloane, and brother of Ralph, Roy, Rosella, Willma, and Betta. Notice of funeral later, at 1,072 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

SURBER.—William Andrew, beloved husband of Eva I. Surber, on Jan. 10, 1918. Funeral services from his late home, 1,324 Briggs Av., Richmond Hill, Sunday, Jan. 13, at 2 P. M.

TEN EYCK.—At Douglas, Ariz., Jan. 10, 1918, Lieutenant Cabell Breckinridge Ten Eyck, 11th Field Artillery, U. S. A., aged 23 years, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Ten Eyck of 19 Belmont Terrace, Yonkers, N. Y. Funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 15, at 2:30 P. M., at St. Paul's Church, Yonkers, N. Y.

TITUS.—Arthur Whitney, suddenly, Jan. 10, in his 53d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 1 Van Cortlandt Place, Marble Hill, N. Y. City, Saturday, 8:30 P. M.

TRIER.—Leopold, beloved husband of Annie and father of Regina, Etta, Irma, and Alexander, passed away after a short illness at 5 A. M., Jan. 11, 1918. Funeral Sunday, Jan. 13, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, 560 West 160th St. Interment Union Fields Cemetery.

VAN BOSKERCK.—On Jan. 10, 1918, Arthur Taylor Van Boskerck of 643 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, aged 43 years. Funeral services Saturday, 3 P. M. Interment private.

VAN TASSELL.—On Friday, Jan. 11, 1918, Amelia, widow of William Van Tassell. Funeral services at her late residence, 130 West 119th St., on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

WATTSON.—At Cornwall, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1918, Anna G., widow of the late W. G. Wattson, aged 64 years. Funeral services from her late residence, 14 West Fort Lee Road, Bogota, N. J., Saturday, Jan. 12, at 2:30 o'clock. Interment Kingston, N. Y.

WRONKER.—At his home, Solomon Wronker, beloved husband of Selma Lewinson Wronker and father of Monroe, Dr. Benno, Albert, and Lester, on the 11th inst., in the 71st year of his life, after a short illness. Funeral services will be held at 10 A. M. Sunday morning, from Temple Israel, corner Lenox Av. and 120th Street. The members of Temple Israel and of the Sisterhood of the Temple and of the Auxiliary Society are invited to attend. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

YULE.—On Jan. 11, 1918, Alexander Yule, aged 68 years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 116 West 87th St., on Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

ZOUSMER.—William, Jan. 11, in his 59th year. Services from his late residence, 600 Prospect Av., Bronx, at 12 o'clock sharp, Sunday, Jan. 13. Interment at Acacia Cemetery, Bayside, L. I.

COONEY.—Michael J., 282 Baltic St., Jan. 9. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
FOGO.—Lucy O., 172 Willis Av., Bronx, Jan. 10, aged 48. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
GOESBURG.—Josephine, 114 Field Place, Bronx, Jan. 9. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.
HALL.—George B., Presbyterian Hospital, Jan. 10, aged 58. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
HOTZ.—Jacob, 445 West 38th St., Jan. 10, aged 46. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.
JOHNSTONE.—Thomas, Jan. 9, aged 62. Funeral 161 8th Av., today, 1:30 P. M.
KNOBLOCH.—Frederick, 350 East 155th St., Jan. 9. Funeral today.
LEE.—Michael T., 112 East 89th St., Jan. 10. Funeral today, 9:45 A. M.
McKIERNAN.—Thomas, 417 West 53d St., Jan. 10. Funeral notice later.
MALKMUS.—Charles, 596 West 150th St., Jan. 10. Funeral service today.
MURRAY.—Harry, 334 East 93d St., Jan. 10. Funeral tomorrow.
O'REILLY.—Michael, Jan. 8. Funeral 804 9th Av. today, 9 A. M.
REILLY.—William J., 305 10th Av., Jan. 9. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
SHAUGHNESSY.—Hugh, 334 East 37th St., Jan. 9. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

Brooklyn.

BECK.—Ellen, 1,040 Herkimer St., Jan. 10, aged 65.
BLUMENSTOCK.—Sigmund, 538A Willoughby Av., Jan. 11, aged 65. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
BRAITHWAITE.—Jane M., 259 17th St., Jan. 9. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
BRIODY.—Honoria A., 302 Greene Av., Jan. 10. Funeral Jan. 14, 10 A. M.
CASSIDY.—Michael, 269 Midwood St., Jan. 9. Funeral Jan. 14, 9:30 A. M.
DARRELL.—Richard, 290 South 2d St., Jan. 10, aged 30.
DEGNAN.—John, 39 Woodhull St., Jan. 11. Funeral Jan. 14.
FLANNERY.—John H., 263 83d St., Jan. 10.
FOUGERA.—Emond, 321 Argyle Road, Jan. 10, aged 63. Funeral private.
FUNK.—Victor E., 1,518 Fulton St., Jan. 9. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
GARWEY.—John, 152 Conover St., Jan. 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
GODFREY.—Anne, 365 Westminster Road, Jan. 10, aged 82. Funeral service today.
GODFREY.—Celia, 980 Bergen St., Jan. 9.
HAGGERTY.—Joseph, 490 Prospect Av., Jan. 10, aged 28.
HAMLETT.—Ellen, 14 61st St., Jan. 10, aged 48. Funeral Jan. 14.
HEALY.—John J., 2,407 Snyder Av., Jan. 9, aged 44. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
HUGEL.—Charles F., Kings County Hospital, Jan. 8. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
JEROME.—James, 182 Jay St., Jan. 10. Funeral Jan. 14.
LAMANO.—Antonio, 2,755 West 17th St., Jan. 10, aged 45.
KELLY.—Margaret V., 62 Talman St., Jan. 10, aged 25. Funeral Jan. 14.
McDONALD.—Thomas B., 211 Duffield St., Jan. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
McKEON.—Catherine, 1,370 Flatbush Av., Jan. 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
MALONE.—John P., 503 Kosciusko St., Jan. 9, aged 48.
MARNELL.—Johanna, 554 De Kalb Av., Jan. 10. Funeral Jan. 14.
MATHERS.—Agnes M., 240A Nassau Av., Jan. 11, aged 78. Funeral tomorrow.
MICULI.—Estelle J., 435 16th St., Jan. 9, aged 4.
MILLER.—Anna, 428 51st St., Jan. 10, aged 78. Funeral tomorrow.
MORRISSEY.—John, 267 5th Av., Jan. 10, aged 48. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
NOLL.—Emil J., 1,282 Decatur St., Jan. 9, aged 53. Funeral today, 8 A. M.
PFAHL.—Erna A., 674 Evergreen Av., Jan. 9, aged 19.
ROSNEY.—Dennis, St. John's Hospital, Jan. 8.
SCHUTT.—John, 574 Wythe Av., Jan. 10, aged 77. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
SIAS.—Harriet A., 419 McDonough St., Jan. 9, aged 78. Funeral service today.
SMITH.—William, 73 Hooper St., Jan. 9, aged 18.
STANTON.—Ann, 6 Sherman St., Jan. 10. Funeral Jan. 14, 2:30 P. M.
TIEDMAN.—Charles J., 6,815 3d Av., Jan. 10, aged 35.
TRANT.—John, Bushwick Hospital, Jan. 9.
WATSON.—Harry, 689 Halsey St., Jan. 8, aged 58. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

ALLEN.—David G., Sr., 14 Corbin Av., Jersey City, Jan. 9, aged 65. Funeral private.
BAUMBACH.—Herman, Hoboken, Jan. 9, aged 56.
BORDEN.—Eugenia, 319 8th St., Jersey City, Jan. 9. Funeral today, 8 A. M.
CALLAN.—Thomas J., 25 Heller Parkway, Newark, Jan. 9. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.
CAMPBELL.—Archibald, 328 York St., Jersey City, Jan. 10.
COLLINS.—Dania, 315 Pavonia Av., Jersey City, Jan. 9.
CURTIN.—Daniel J., 201 Pavonia Av., Jersey City, Jan. 10.
DUNN.—Freda E., 107 South 10th St., Newark, Jan. 10, aged 79. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
DUSSLER.—Marcus, 48 South St., Newark, Jan. 10, aged 90.
EBEL.—Agnes, 113 Lincoln St., Jersey City, Jan. 9, aged 31. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.
FLAGGER.—Mary, Newark, Jan. 9.
GORING.—Herman, 80 Hancock Av., Jersey City, Jan. 9, aged 15 months. Funeral tomorrow.
GRIFFORD.—James, 101 Bruen St., Newark, Jan. 9, aged 66. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.
HOGAN.—Ann, 34 Clarke Av., Jersey City, Jan. 10. Funeral Jan. 14.
McGOWAN.—Margaret, Newark, Jan. 9. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
MATT.—William H., 60 Winthrop St., Newark, Jan. 9, aged 3.
MONAHAN.—Joseph P., 109½ Storms Av., Jersey City, Jan. 9. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
MULDOON.—Elizabeth, 264 Varick St., Jersey City, Jan. 9. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
PYTTAK.—Teophila, 422 South 11th St., Newark, Jan. 9. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
REILLY.—Genevieve, 221 Monroe St., Hoboken, Jan. 9, aged 1.
RUNYON.—Johnson, 13 Maine St., Newark, Jan. 9, aged 67.
RYAN.—Catherine, 200 Myrtle Av., Jersey City, Jan. 8. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
SCHENK.—Susanna, 120 Badger Av., Newark, Jan. 9.

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WHITE.—Edith C., 29 Willoughby St., Newark, Jan. 9, aged 1.

Long Island.

SMITH.—Mary, Jamaica, Jan. 10, aged 55.
TILDEN.—Mary L., Forest Hills, Jan. 10.
WEIS.—Alvin P., Middle Village, Jan. 10, aged 34. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
WHITE.—Mary, 197 Newtown Av., Astoria, Jan. 9. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

In Memoriam.

HESS.—In loving memory of my beloved wife, Julie Hess, who departed her life Jan. 12, 1912.

KEAN.—In the Church of the Holy Name, 96th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Monday morning, Jan. 14, at 9 o'clock; solemn anniversary mass for the repose of the soul of the Right Rev. Monsignore John J. Kean, late rector of the Parish of the Holy Name. The clergy, relatives, and friends are invited to attend.

WATSON.—Arline, died Jan. 12, 1916. "And angels wing thee to thy rest."

WILMER.—In loving memory of my husband, Wilmer Olin Chrisman, Lieutenant U. S. Navy, who "awakened from the dream of life" Jan. 12, 1914. Strong, patient, kind and true; valiant of heart, and clear of brain.

BECKER.—Julia M., mass St. Saviour's Church, Brooklyn, today, 9:30 A. M.
CAHILL.—Agnes B., mass St. John the Baptist Church, Brooklyn, today, 8 A. M.
McGILLICK.—William A., mass Church of the Incarnation today, 8 A. M.
ROBINSON.—Harry F., mass St. Rose of Lima's Church, Newark, today, 8 A. M.

Unveiling.

COHEN.—The unveiling of monument in memory of Heyman Cohen, formerly of 28 West 21st St. and 1,643 Park Av., will take place 10:30 A. M. sharp, Sunday, Jan. 13, at Washington Cemetery, Section 2. Relatives and friends kindly attend.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM LAIRD of the Board of Health of Irvington, N. J., died yesterday at his home there.

Mrs. JOHN SHOULER, widow of Rear Admiral John Shouler, U. S. N., died suddenly at her home in Jacksonville, Fla., on Wednesday.

Mrs. LOUISA C. MOORE, wife of Harold Moore, a retail dealer in automobiles, died yesterday in a sanitarium. She was 29 years old.

Mrs. JULIA HALL HAGADORN, wife of Francis E. Hagadorn, died on Wednesday at her home, 280 Madison Street, Brooklyn. She was 65 years old.

Mrs. NELLIE C. BRADLEY, wife of William D. Bradley, who is with the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, died on Tuesday at her home, 222A Reid Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ROSALIE WEIMER, widow of George Weimer and mother of Frederick J. Weimer, chief of the Prosecutor's staff of Essex County, N. J., died on Thursday at her home in East Orange.

Mrs. SARAH KNOX MILLER, 88 years old, eldest of a family of twelve children, and sister of United States Senator Philander C. Knox, died on Thursday at the home of her grandson in Pittsburgh.

HORACE D. ELLSWORTH, a civil war veteran and a lawyer of Canton, N. Y., died there yesterday, in his 84th year. He was the father of Richard C. Ellsworth, Treasurer of The Brooklyn Daily Times.

Mrs. SARAH B. RENNYSON, widow of William C. Rennyson, the founder of the Norristown (Penn.) Daily News and the mother of Gertrude Rennyson, an opera singer, died yesterday in Atlantic City.

ISRAEL VALENTINE KETCHAM, who forty years ago founded the Diamond Dairy Company in Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and of which he was a Director, died on Wednesday at his home, 443 East Eighteenth Street, Flatbush, aged 81 years.

GEORGE B. HALL, 58 years old, a printer, died in the Presbyterian Hospital on Thursday from pneumonia. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus and of Typographical Union No. 6, and lived at 324 Fourteenth Street, South Brooklyn.

JACOB STUMPF, a veteran of the civil war and a retired merchant tailor, died at his home, 94 Cornelia Street, Brooklyn, on Friday, in his ninety-second year. Mr. Stumpf came to this country from Germany in his youth and had lived in Brooklyn for seventy-one years.

Mrs. DELIA GODFREY, wife of Frank Godfrey, died on Wednesday, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Frances L. Ross, 980 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, aged 88 years. Mrs. Godfrey formerly for many years lived in Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, where her husband was owner and editor of The Honolulu Advertiser.

ADOLPHUS LIVINGSTON NORMAN, a corporation attorney and a member of the law firm of Anderson, Iselin & Anderson, 25 Broad Street, Manhattan, died from heart disease on Thursday at his home, 24 Fiske Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Norman was 53 years old, and was graduated from Columbia University Law School in 1888.

HENRY D. OLIPHANT, Clerk of the United States Circuit Court at Trenton, N. J., for many years until it was merged with the District Court, died at his home in Trenton yesterday. He was the father of former Assemblyman A. Dayton Oliphant, whose appointment by Governor Edge to be Prosecutor for Mercer County is now before the Senate. Mr. Oliphant was born in 1853.

MICHAEL BUCHANAN, a former Alderman of Brooklyn and an active Republican of that borough, died in his seventy-third year on Thursday at his home in Woodhaven, L. I. Mr. Buchanan was born in this city. He also served as Supervisor and as a Deputy Sheriff in Brooklyn. He belonged to Star of Hope Lodge, No. 430, F. and A. M., and the North American Union.

WILLIAM H. RUSHMORE of Huntington, L. I., a retired stock broker, died last night at his home, 77 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, in his seventy-sixth year. He was born in Brooklyn, and married Miss Frances Snedeker of Hempstead, L. I. Mr. Rushmore is survived by two sons—William H. Rushmore, cashier of the City Savings Bank of Brooklyn, and Harry T. Rushmore, a newspaper man.

GEORGE CONOVER HOWE, a former Vice President of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company in Manhattan and a Director of the Sanborn Map Company, died at 170 New York Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday. Mr. Howe entered the Niagara Insurance Company as a boy and retired two years ago, after forty-nine years' service. He was one of the founders of the old Union League Club of Brooklyn and a member of the Rembrandt Club and the Greenwich Village Club.

EDMOND FOUGERA, 62 years old, a chemist, died on Thursday at his home, 321 Argyle Road, Flatbush. He was born in this city and was educated at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn and the College of Pharmacy and then went to Paris and studied at the Sorbonne University. His father, who died in 1882, established one of the largest wholesale importing houses for foreign medicinal preparations in this city. Mr Fougera was the proprietor of the Fougera chemical laboratories in South Brooklyn. He was a life member of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

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The Woman Voter

Importance of the Congressman in Every Other Community Than New York and the Scant Attention Paid to Congressmen Here Before Election and Afterward.

ELEVENTH ARTICLE—SHE LEARNS ABOUT LOBBYING AND CONGRESSMEN.

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"In the first place," said the Correspondent, "what is lobbying, anyhow?"

"Why, the ex-Congressman just told us," said Anna. "It's holding up a Congressman in the lobby and bribing him to vote for your bill."

"He said that was what it used to be," corrected the Correspondent. "And he said the old-fashioned lobbyist was gone. But lobbying isn't gone. And some day you'll be doing it yourself."

"Why, the idea!" exclaimed Jane, indignantly.

"You will if you ever follow that advice you've been getting about forming organizations to get the reforms you want. You can't get a reform without lobbying for it. The reason why lobbying has such an unpleasant significance is because bad bills have been lobbied for by corrupt means. But whether your bill is good or bad, and whether your means are corrupt or pure, you've got to lobby. That is, your organization has got to send people to see the legislators and convince them that they ought to do what you want.

"When that is done by some organization you don't approve of, you get indignant and talk about how they 'maintain an expensive lobby to influence legislation.' When it is done by yourself, you say that your organization is 'fortunate in being served by such earnest workers as Mrs. Blank and Mrs. Dash, who have given their time to the cause at Washington and Albany.'"

"Hold on there just a minute," interrupted Tom, waving a finger at him. "I understood the ex-Congressman to say that these bribery-and-corruption lobbyists did their bribing in the interest of people who wanted favors from the Government. Now, aren't there people today who want favors from the Government? And how do they get 'em if they don't hire lobbyists?"

"They get 'em in pretty much the same way that the ladies get a reform passed," replied the Correspondent. "They send representatives down to Washington, but these representatives are not furtive, hole-and-corner lobbyists. If it's a corporation that is sending them, it generally sends down its own counsel, a high-priced lawyer with a national reputation; and instead of hiding in a corner he takes the most expensive suite at the leading hotel, hires a staff of clerks and a press agent, and has an announcement of his arrival in the newspapers.

"You see, we've got past the stage where corporations wanted Congress to do things. What they mainly want now is to keep Congress from doing things. The days of Mark Twain's 'Gilded Age' were the days, for instance, of the great boom in railroad building. Before then anybody who wanted to go West had to go in a wagon. After that railways were being thrown across the continent faster than you could wink, and their location meant all the difference between poverty for the place that was passed by and boundless prosperity for the place that got the location. The railroads were in the hands of men who strove against one another, playing a mighty game in which the roads were the tools. There wasn't a moment in which they didn't want some aid from the Government, aid not to the railways in general, but to their particular road, the one which they were using to knock out the hated rival in control of the other road.

"Things are different now. Congress has no favors to hand to the railroads. On the contrary, the era of corruption gave the railroads such a bad name as to arouse a great resentment against them, which has come mighty near driving them to the wall, and what they now ask of Congress is generally permission to make a bare living. Unfortunately, we don't do things by halves. Either we let the railroads rob us or we rob them; there doesn't seem to be any middle ground."

"I wish you'd tell me what you mean in plain language," said Anna.

"In plain language, then, I mean that the era of corruption by the railroads is long past, but that our demagogues and ill-informed agitators act precisely as if it were still in full flower, as it was in 'The Gilded Age,' and that the people until lately have followed them. They have hampered and crippled the railroads by legislation, have increased their expenses and cut down their profits until the result has been to weaken them dangerously close to the point where they would be no longer able to render good service to the public."

"Isn't that a just punishment?" asked the Business Woman.

"Perhaps; but if you punish too much you will punish not only the railroads but the people. The railroads aren't merely a lot of portly Directors getting around a green baize table and plotting how to raise rates. They are the arteries through which the blood of the country flows; they are our means of communication and our means of trading. It's dangerous business to punish an artery by cutting it.

"So, when you hear of the expensive lobby that some corporation has sent to Washington, don't jump to the conclusion that it has gone there to get Congress to commit some high-handed outrage on the people. It may have gone there to beg for its life. At any rate, it nearly always goes there nowadays, not to urge legislation, but to do what it can to stop or modify it.

"An exception to that is the case of making a tariff. When Congress is making a new tariff or modifying an old one, every industry in the country is keenly sensitive. Its interest is not in the tariff as a whole, or in tariff making as a principle, but in the particular article which it manufactures, or grows, or sells. The action of Congress on that particular article may ruin somebody's business, or enrich it, or leave it where it is. So the somebody in question is extremely anxious that Congress shall fix the duty on that article at such a figure as to help him, not hurt him.

"So he and all the other somebodies rush down to Washington—not perhaps in person, but through their chosen representatives—to prove to Congress that it would be doing a great wrong if it didn't fix the duties on their respective articles at the figure which would suit them best. That's a case in which people try not to keep Congress from doing things, but to get it to do things.

"But even in such cases they don't employ the old-fashioned lobbyist. The man who goes to Washington to convince Congress that it ought to lay a heavy duty on cactus is not a lobbyist; he is more likely to be the Secretary of the Cactus Trust or the President of the Cactus Growers' Association. And, as I said, he doesn't hide in a corner; he gives out typewritten statements to the newspapers."

"There's a good deal of old-fashioned lobbying still done in some State Legislatures, though," said the Politician. "Even there, though, it's not like what it used to be. Why, in the time of the 'Gilded Age,' and for fully twenty years afterward, every corporation that was at all up to date hired a lobbyist just as openly as it hired a janitor, and, what is more, it was not regarded as any special detriment to a man's fame that he should be known as a lobbyist. Some of them even ran for office, high office at that, when they tired of the lobbying business, and they were not only elected but during the campaign the fact that they were lobbyists was not made an issue.

"In other words, the people, except a few reformers, saw nothing wrong in it, or nothing wrong enough to get excited about. If old-fashioned lobbying has died out, it's not because legislators or corporations have grown any better; it's because the people have. Whenever you want to reform any evil, don't try to begin by reforming politicians; go after the people, for they are the ones that are to blame."

"From all this," said Anna, "I'm getting the idea that our Congressmen must be a pretty good lot."

"They are about as good or as bad as the people that elect them," said the Correspondent. "I'm inclined to think, though, that the ones from New York drop a little below that average—not in honesty, but in brains and competency—and always have. You will see Maine or Iowa pretty well summed up in the men that Maine and Iowa send to Congress; not the best or the worst of Maine and Iowa, but its average. But you won't see New York summed up in the New York Congressman, and there never has been a time when you did."

"Why not?" asked Anna.

"Because New York is the only place in the Union where people don't take much interest in their Congressmen. New Yorkers take no pains about picking the men for that job. You've already been told that Congress is like a small town. Well, the man that gets ahead in a small town is the man who has the most push, knows the town best, and has the qualifications for getting to the top. It's the same way in Congress. The man who gets to the top there is the man who has the qualifications for getting to the top in a small town, or a large one, or a city.

"Yet you never see a New York man at the top in Congress. New York is the Empire State and City, but it has no influence in Congress because it does not bother to send men there who will make themselves felt. The State has forty-three Representatives in the House, and the city has twenty-two of those forty-three. Many States have only one apiece. Yet, in influence and importance, those States outweigh New York, because they take pains with the election of Congressmen and we don't."

"But we take as much pains in electing Congressmen as we do in electing other officials, don't we?" said the College Woman, warmly.

"No," said the Correspondent, "we don't. We take a lot more pains with the election of a Sheriff, or a County Clerk, than we do with the man who is supposed to stand in our place in the councils of the nation.

"You've spent your vacations, no doubt, in country places where you've made the acquaintance of the folks, and you've heard them speak of Mr. So-and-So, adding with some pride, 'He's our Congressman.' It's in the same way that you would speak of a friend of yours if you were able to add, 'He's our Governor,' or 'He's our Mayor.' But can you imagine anybody in New York City speaking in that way of his Congressman? Who's your Congressman, Tom?"

"Darned if I know," said Tom, scratching his head.

"Tom, I'm ashamed of you," said his wife, indignantly. "I'll know who my Congressman is, now that I'm a voter, you can be sure of that."

"Don't be severe with him," pleaded the Correspondent. "He's no worse than the rest, and I'm not sure your own determination will last till election. But I do most earnestly hope that the women voters will pay some attention to that subject, which the men never have paid any attention to; only my hope is pretty faint. It has been this way from the very beginning. New York, both male and female, is so sufficient unto itself that it has never been able to get the idea that Congress cust any figure in its life."

"I suppose the bosses take advantage of your indifference to pick out the men who will be most serviceable to themselves in Congress," offered the College Woman.

"Not at all," was the unexpected reply. "The bosses are New Yorkers, too, and they, like the rest of us, fall into the New York habit of never thinking about Congress at all. When the party leaders are making up their slates—their lists of candidates for office—they devote a lot of time and thought to picking out the candidate for Sheriff or Register, but precious little to picking out the candidate for Congress; not nearly so much, on the whole, as they do to picking out the candidate for Assemblyman.

"'Riordan wants to be County Clerk,' says the sub-boss. 'He can't have it,' says the boss, 'that job is going to Regan.' 'We ought to do something for Riordan, though,' says the sub-boss, 'he is entitled to it, and he'll make trouble if we don't.' 'Well, let's give him something that'll keep him quiet,' says the boss. 'Let him go to Congress from the Steenth District.' 'That won't suit him,' says the sub-boss, 'he wants something good.' 'Well,' says the boss, 'tell him that if he'll take the Congress nomination and be good, we'll make him Sheriff when Regan's term expires. It's a nice gentlemanly place, and he'll come to no harm in it, and besides, I haven't got anything good to give him.'

"That's the way the bosses look on it. As for us, the voter, we get all wrought up over the question whether Whitman or Seabury shall be elected Governor; we spare a moment or two to notice who the candidates for the Judgeships are; and as for the candidates for Congress, Assembly, and the Board of Aldermen, we lump them all together and can't tell which is running for which. One's as important as another in our eyes. The result of which is that Wyoming, with one representative in the House, outweighs in the councils of the nation the whole State of New York, and as for the city, with its twenty-two representatives, it doesn't weigh as much as the little finger of that one man from Wyoming.

"For that man, whose name is Frank L. Mondell, was picked out by Wyoming with the same meticulous care with which New York picks out a Mayor, and he has been kept in Congress for so many years that he is a man of influence. When any public question comes up, and Wyoming arises to announce its opinion through the lips of Mondell, the House listens respectfully. But who in all the House cares a button what the city of New York thinks? If there was any way of getting at it, the House would listen with respect, but the House knows mighty well that those twenty-two men are not New York in any such sense as Mondell is Wyoming."

"How can we women voters do anything to change that state of things?" the College Woman asked.

"As easily as we men voters could have changed it, if we had ever taken enough interest to do it. By getting the right kind of candidates for Congress put before the primaries and voted on there. And remember that if you don't like the candidates the machine nominates, all that you have to do to get other names put before the primaries is to circulate a petition with those names on it. If you get signatures enough, the name you are petitioning for must go on the primary ballot; that's the law. That applies to every office, as well as to Congress."

MRS. PAULINE PAGET LEFT $5,000,000 ESTATE

William C. Whitney's Daughter While Alive Divided $4,000,000 Between Her Two Daughters.

The appraisal filed yesterday of the estate of Mrs. Pauline Paget, who was the daughter of the late William C. Whitney and wife of Almeric Hugh Paget of London, and who died Nov. 22, 1916, shows that she left a total estate of about $5,000,000. In addition to this property she had about $4,000,000, which she divided between her daughters, Dorothy Wyndham Paget and Olive Cecilia Paget, eight months before her death, when she was in good health. The transfer tax report indicates that an effort will be made by the Federal Government to tax the $4,000,000 gift to her children under the Federal Estate Tax Law, and the Paget estate has already retained counsel to contest the claim, since the tax involved amounts to $405,000.

Because Mrs. Paget became a nonresident through her marriage to a British citizen, and had not been in this country for more than ten years, the assets on which the State of New York can collect an inheritance tax amount to only $103,411. The most valuable asset of the New York estate is 100 shares of the Whitney Realty Company, worth $86,891, and 400 shares of the Westchester Racing Association, owner of Belmont Park, appraised at $11,747. Her debts in England amounted to $149,573.

The gross value of the estate in England was $816,648, the bulk of which was in securities, while she owned securities here amounting to $2,701,463. Among the assets were $15,000 due for the sale of her opera box and bank deposits of $261,469. She owned a number of industrial, mining, and oil stocks appraised as of no value. Her chief stock holdings were in Standard Oil and American Tobacco subsidiary shares.

In her will Mrs. Paget gave to her brothers, Payne Whitney and Harry Payne Whitney, any article from her personal effects associated with her or their parents which they might choose. To her sister, Mrs. Dorothy Straight, she gave her long diamond chain made by Boucheron and containing some of her mother's wedding diamonds, and also gave Mrs. Straight the choice of her rings. She also left a ring to her godchild, Flora, daughter of Harry Payne Whitney, and to Mrs. Payne Whitney and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney she left an article of jewelry. All her wearing apparel not otehrwise disposed of was left to Mrs. Straight, with the suggestion that such articles as she did not want she would dispose of in accordance with Mrs. Paget's wishes.

Mrs. Paget directed her trustees to continue for five years all her war charities and national philanthropies. She gave $10,000 each and an income of $1,000 a year to her counsel and executor, Busick E. Pemberton, and her executor, Capt. Edward Woodriffe Jaffray. Miss M. I. Jones, her trained nurse, got $1,000 a year for life; her secretary, Nita Nichols, $20,000 outright, and two governesses $1,000 a year each. She left $10,000 in trust to her butler, Charles Carter, to go on his death to his daughter, the decedent's godchild, Isabel Carter, on condition that she does not wed before she is 21.

Honore Paget, daughter of Admiral Alfred Paget, got $2,500; $10,000 went to her goddaughter, Peggy Paget, daughter of Lord Alfred Paget, and $15,000 went to the Hon. Essex French. She directed the distribution of gifts to all employes in her household.

Mrs. Paget gave $15,000 and the life income from her entire estate to her husband, and on his death the principal will be divided between her daughters. The report shows that the net assets of the Whitney Realty Company are $2,090,735. Among the liabilities of the corporation are $319,000 lent to the Metropolitan Magazine by Harry Payne Whitney, and $35,000 in notes for advances to the magazine.

To Accept Naon's Resignation.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Jan. 11.—It is believed here that the resignation of Dr. Romulo S. Naon as Ambassador to the United States will be accepted as soon as his successor can be chosen. The Foreign Office remains uncommunicative regarding the cause of the Ambassador's desire to relinquish his past, but admits its inability to persuade him to reconsider his resignation.

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ANTI SEES DANGER IN WOMAN AUTOCRACY

Miss Kilbreth Declares Representative Government Has Been Wrecked.

VICTORY FOR FEMALE LOBBY

Anti-Suffragists Hope to Put Men in Office Who Have Not Lost "All the Male Instincts."

Miss Mary G. Kilbreth, acting President of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, asserted yesterday that the national House of Representatives had been stampeded by a phantom "woman's vote" which, she declared, the suffragists never had been able to deliver. Miss Kilbreth expressed the opinion that representative government had been wrecked and hoped that the people would not "tamely submit to the yoke." She said it would be the task of anti-suffragists to use their ballots to put men in office who have not yet lost "all the male instincts of domination and sovereignty."

"The stupendous political deal involving a radical change in government has finally been put through the House of Representatives by the phantom female vote—the 'woman's vote' that suffragists have never been able to deliver. Its opposition could not defeat Mr. Wilson and its support could not elect Mr. Hughes. And yet it is still a power," she said.

"The female lobby and the female machine have had an overwhelming victory—the President of the United States and the highest legislative body in the nation have succumbed. The former has gone against his party's national platform and repudiated his own utterances in the last Presidential campaign, when the stand of the candidates on this question was one of the issues of the fight.

"Representative government has been wrecked; the people's representatives have been routed—stampeded—by the women politicians. A woman autocracy has been established in the national capital. Will the people tamely submit to the yoke? The French dealt summarily with women politicians after the French Revolution, but the French are a virile race. Are we? Suffragists assure us we are not, and they are proving their case. The whole recent suffrage policy, not only of the radical pickets, but of the so-called conservative followers of Mrs. Catt, is based on this belief.

Quotes Mrs. Hale's Book.

"Mrs. Forbes Robertson-Hale in her book 'What Women Want' in the chapter on 'The New Man' says: 'At present in the whole world there are only a few new men. Their numbers are increasing yearly, but still fall far short of the new women. * * * Every male instinct of domination and sovereignty has to be bred out of the individual before he can attain the status of the new man and be a fit mate for the new woman. * * * The new man has to unlearn these deeprooted habits and instincts of sex. The important fact for women to realize is that this nation is the nation where the new man is most rapidly developing.'

"Mrs. Hale was right. And Mrs. Catt was right when she said last Winter, the female of the species have affrighted the great men on the hill, meaning Congressmen at the Capitol. A Congressman said plaintively last week that opposition to the suffrage Federal amendment meant 'political suicide'—and this at a time when men are dying by thousands abroad!

"It will be the task of anti-suffragists to use their ballots to put men in politics who have not yet lost all the male instincts of domination and sovereignty.

"The anti-suffrage meeting at Albany the day before the Legislature convened was a State-wide uprising of women against women in politics. It was a spontaneous movement of local organizations throughout the State, far more significant than any directed policy. Aroused by the methods of women politicians, delegates representing twenty-six counties unanimously voted to work and organize as they never worked and organized before to rid politics of women.

Says Suffragists Are in Minority.

"Politicians may now learn that the Suffrage Party is the minority of the female electorate. That it is the minority is tacitly acknowledged by suffragists themselves in always opposing a referendum to women. The anti-suffrage majority may now use the ballot to uphold representative government and restore rule by the people, which the whole world is now demanding. Nothing more anti-democratic, more opposed to rule by the people could be devised than the suffragist policy to take the decision of this controversy out of the hands of the people and put it in the control of Congress and the State Legislatures.

"As The Woman Voter said editorially: 'It is easier to deal with 200 men than 2,000,000. It is easier to bring influence to bear on a legislator during the sensitive months before election than on a voter who does not face defeat and can afford to risk our displeasure.'

"But how about the displeasure of the people? Is Ohio the only State where the people may not be overridden with impunity?"

The antis yesterday called attention to these resolutions, adopted at the Albany meeting referred to by Miss Kilbreth:

Whereas, We maintain that the proposition was carried by default and by the foreign, pacifist, Socialist vote in New York City, and that it was New York City that imposed woman suffrage on New York State; and

Whereas, A referendum to women has frequently been urged in this State in order that women themselves might decide whether or not the ballot be conferred upon them, and this has always been opposed by suffragists; and

Whereas, It is logical that this should be our first legislative appeal to voters, and only reasonably that we be afforded this opportunity; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the enfranchised women of New York State who oppose woman suffrage, demand a resubmission of this measure in order that now, at last, women themselves may register their will on this question; and be it further

Resolved, That we procure the introduction in the Legislature of the State of New York of such a concurrent resolution, and that our efforts be directed to secure favorable action thereon that the women of the State, as well as the men of the State, may express their views at as early a date as possible upon this important question.

It is asserted that the antis are determined to work vigorously for a referendum in an effort to arouse the "silent vote" of the great body of women whom they believe to be opposed to having the burden of political activities thrust upon them.

PREFERENCES OF STATES.

Delegations in 34 Had Majority for Amendment—Two Tied.

The following table shows the preferences of the States on the question of woman's suffrage as indicated by their vote in the House of Representatives. In the delegations of thirty-four States a majority of the Congressmen favored the amendment; those of two States were tied, and the majority of the Representatives of twelve States were opposed.

According to the Constitution, thirty-six of the forty-eight States must by act of their Legislatures approve the amendment before it is ratified. This means that the two States whose delegations in Congress were evenly divided, or two where the majority was opposed, must swing over to the favorable sentiment presumably indicated by the vote of the other thirty-four States in order to put it into the Constitution.

Of the twelve Southern States, two, Arkansas and Tennessee, were in favor of the amendment; the Florida Representatives were evenly divided, and the delegations of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia were opposed.

STATES VOTING YES.

Arizona,	New York,
Arkansas,	North Dakota,
California,	Oklahoma,
Colorado,	Oregon,
Connecticut,	Pennsylvania,
Michigan,	Rhode Island,
Minnesota,	South Dakota,
Missouri,	Tennessee,
Montana,	Utah,
Nebraska,	Washington,
Nevada,	West Virginia,
New Hampshire,	Wisconsin,
New Jersey,	Wyoming.
New Mexico,	
Total—34.	

STATES TIED.

Florida,	Vermont.
Total—2.	

STATES VOTING NO.

Alabama,	Mississippi,
Delaware,	North Carolina,
Georgia,	Ohio,
Louisiana,	South Carolina,
Maryland,	Texas,
Massachusetts,	Virginia.
Total—12.	

RECAPITULATION.

States voting yes	34
States tied	2
States voting no	12

SUFFRAGE NEAR IN ENGLAND

Ultimate Success in Sight and the Press Welcomes It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Women's enfranchisement may now be regarded as virtually an accomplished fact, as a result of last night's action of the House of Lords in rejecting Lord Loreburn's motion for cutting out of the Reform bill the clauses conferring the Parliamentary franchise on women 30 years of age and over.

There had been doubt about the result of this critical division until the speech of Lord Curzon, leader of the House, was delivered. It was one of uncompromising hostility to woman suffrage, but he is leader of the House of Lords and could not take upon himself the responsibility of precipitating a conflict with the House of Commons on this issue. In these circumstances Lord Curzon said that he would abstain from a division.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The morning newspapers welcome heartily the decision of the House of Lords on woman suffrage. While the third reading of the bill is yet to be taken and a motion to submit the question to a referendum is to be disposed of, it is not believed that it has any prospect of success, even if pressed to a vote.

Mrs. Millicent G. Fawcett, a veteran champion of the woman suffrage movement and who has worked tirelessly for its success for fifty years, says of the victory:

"I don't say that everybody will be satisfied, but I think we will get the rest when occasion arises. We certainly do not think of rushing in to ask for more immediately."

Miss Christabel Pankhurst said:

"The vote will be used for the national good; first, for promoting social reform; second, for stimulating national defense, and third, for disciplining democracy."

Miss Pankhurst added that the women of Great Britain now had only one idea—to assure victory for the Allies.

SUFFRAGISTS THANK WILSON

Mrs. Catt Heads Delegation That Visits the White House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, and Mrs. Maud Wood Park called at the White House today and extended the thanks of the National American Woman Suffrage Association to President Wilson for his assistance in the victory won in the House yesterday. Mrs. Catt, as spokesman, said:

"We have come to thank you, Mr. President, for the help you gave us on the Federal suffrage amendment. We are deeply appreciative and we feel that what you said had a most reassuring influence on the whole country."

Daniels Grateful for Weaver's Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Secretary Daniels today sent a telegram to the editor of his paper in Raleigh to write an editorial under the title of "Thank God for Weaver," in praise of Representative Weaver of North Carolina, the only member of the State delegation to vote yesterday for the woman suffrage resolution.

NEWS PRINT VOTE NEAR.

Senate to Decide For or Against Control Next Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Proposed Governmental control of the news print paper industry was under fire in the Senate again today, with Senator Harding, an Ohio publisher, leading the opposition. He counseled economy of consumption and attacked the plan as socialistic.

Under a unanimous consent agreement reached late today, a final vote on the print paper resolution will be taken on next Tuesday, beginning at 2 P. M., debate will be limited to ten minutes, and a vote on the final passage taken as soon thereafter as possible.

With but few Senators in their seats, debate on the resolution continued throughout the day. Senator Harding declared the measure was socialistic, and said the American Republic was heading straight for State Socialism and control by the "Bolsheviki."

Senator Smith of Arizona, urging the bill as necessary to insure supplies of paper, praised the newspapers, and particularly their work for the Liberty Loans. Asked by Senator Watson if this resolution, by giving control over print paper to the President, would not permit the "rankest sort of press censorship to be set up in the United States," the Arizona Senator said it would not and added that there had been no protest against the resolution on the part of the newspapers.

Speaking in support of the resolution Senator Thomas said:

"I believe private operation of business at all times is eminently preferable to Government control, but I believe that Government control is necessary in certain instances, and this is one."

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In 1917 The New York Times published 12,525,898 agate lines of paid advertisements—a gain over 1916 of 973,402 agate lines—a greater volume (Help and Situation Wanted advertisements excepted) and a greater gain than any other New York newspaper.—Advt.

NEW LINEUP FOR THE DODGERS NEXT SEASON IS ANNOUNCED BY PRESIDENT EBBETS

EBBETS IN JOYFUL MOOD OVER TRADE

Expects Dodgers to be in Running with Mamaux and Grimes as Twirlers.

McGRAW NAMES CAPTAIN

Fletcher Succeeds Herzog as Giants' Field General—Herrmann Holds Up League Schedules.

Charles H. Ebbets, owner of the Brooklyn Dodgers, returned from Cincinnati yesterday highly pleased about almost everything, and particularly about the prospects of the Brooklyn club for next season. He thinks that with the pitching staff strengthened with Mamaux and Grimes, the Dodgers will be in the running again. With this new material on hand, President Ebbets announces that the lineup of his club for next season will probably see Chuck Ward at third base, Olson at short, Daubert at first, and Ollie O'Mara, who used to play short stop on the Dodgers, at second base.

O'Mara played with Brooklyn the season before last and went to Atlanta in the Southern Association last year, where he got the necessary seasoning, and is now just about ripe for major league picking. Manager Wilbert Robinson had a hand in the important changes which have been made in the Brooklyn club and he also is highly enthusiastic about Brooklyn's prospects. Robbie believes that Ward will make a valuable man at third.

For the outfield Brooklyn will have Wheat, Myers, Johnston, and Hickman. "One of our troubles for a long time," said President Ebbets yesterday, "has been that so many of our batsmen were left-handers and were easy for left-handed pitchers. Wheat and Stengel, left and right fielders, are both left-handed hitters and it was frequently necessary to break up the fielding combination by sending Johnston or Hickman to right field in place of Stengel. What now with the left-handed batsmanin the outfield. While our southpaw hitters have done surprisingly well against left-handed pitchers, it was obvious that they were not so confident as they would have been against right-handers, and we figure that the substitution of a right-handed batter in right field in place of Stengel will help to offset some of that player's natural ability as a slugger.

"I have heard good reports about O'Mara's playing in Atlanta last season, and there were a dozen managers who wanted to get him for the Southern Association and the American Association. The more they bothered me to get him, the more I became convinced that he would be a big help to Brooklyn. At Cincinnati, I heard good news of Ray Schmandt, the sprightly first baseman, who was drafted from the Lincoln club of the Western League. Branch Rickey of St. Louis told me that he had known Schmandt for years and had watched the boy's career closely. Rickey was sure that he would prove a valuable asset to our club.

"The Superbas are now an ideal combination as regards youngsters, with proper proportion of veterans. The vets' are Otto Miller behind the bat, Coombs, Marquard and Cheney in the box, Daubert at first, Olsen at short, Wheat in left, and Jimmy Johnston and Hi Myers in centre or right. Robbie will be a big factor with the new pitchers because his exceptional skill in developing boxmen and in bringing back those who have had an off year will work wonders with young Mamaux. What Robbie did with Rube Marquard will be remembered. Rube was a hopeless loser when he left the Giants and was on his way back to the bushers when Robbie side-tracked him and made him a star again."

President Ebbets also got good news about Mamaux from Pittsburgh, for the pitcher has made it known that he is more than pleased to go with the Dodgers. "Am I glad to get away from the Pirates?" declared Mamaux. "Well, you can bet your Liberty bonds I am. I was willing to take my share of the blame for any rules I may have broken, but personally I think I was mistreated. It will be a great pleasure for me to beat the Pittsburgh Club next season. I feel that I have as much stuff as ever, Brooklyn will get my best efforts. I like Wilbert Robinson, and I feel sure he will give me a square deal. I believe I will have a great season in 1918."

Casey Stengel is said to be displeased because he was traded to Pittsburgh and a report comes from his home in Kansas City that Stengel is contemplating enlisting in the army.

Manager John J. McGraw of the Giants yesterday appointed Shortstop Arthur Fletcher field captain of the club for next season. Fletcher is the oldest player on the club in point of service and succeeds Charley Herzog, recently traded to Boston. Fletcher was born in Collinsville, Ill., in 1886 and first played professional ball with Dallas. He came to the New York Club from Dallas in 1909 and sat on the bench for a while, but played as a regular in 1910 and has held down the shortstop berth ever since.

The Giants will play an exhibition double header at the Polo Grounds on April 15, the day before the opening of the season. Their opponents in the two games will be the Interborough team and the Inner Seals.

On account of the inability of Chairman August Herrmann of Cincinnati to go to Washington next week, the joint committee of the two leagues will not confer with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue about the tax on baseball admissions until the following week. This postponement will also hold up the meeting of the schedule committee at Dover Hall, Ga., for another week. The schedules will be given to both leagues for their approval here in the second week of February.

Barney Dreyfuss of Pittsburgh has bought Pitcher Earl Hamilton from the Columbus club of the American Association. A few seasons ago Hamilton was one of the best left-handed flingers on the St. Louis Browns. Pittsburgh is also trying to buy Catcher Snyder of the Cardinals.

WIND FAILS ICE YACHTS.

Pennant Race Postponed at Red Bank Until Today.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 11.—Lack of wind prevented the second race for the State championship ice-yacht pennant this afternoon, between the Ingenue and Say When of the North Shrewsbury Club and the Princeton and Silver Heels of the Long Branch Club. With Ingenue's victory of yesterday, the local club is confident of victory.

The four racers were rigged full sail and lightened as much as possible for the light winds today. Reuben White had even removed the iron grating located back of the runner plank of the Ingenue and used as a forward cockpit in heavy winds. After waiting almost two hours for the wind to come up the Regatta Committee was forced to postpone the event.

James R. Weaver was elected Commodore of the North Shrewsbury Club at last night's annual meeting. James Hubbard was elected Vice Commodore; Irving Hance, Secretary; Henry Supp, Treasurer; George McC. Taylor, Measurer; Reuben White, Assistant Measurer; Daniel Asay and Robert S. Johnson, House and Reception Committee.

BOXING CARNIVAL TONIGHT.

Professionals and Amateurs to Entertain Enlisted Men.

In arranging its boxing entertainment for the benefit of enlisted men, to be held at the Ninth Coast Defense Command Armory in West Fourteenth Street this evening, the New York Athletic Club has made up a pretentious program. The leading professional boxers of the country at various weights will be seen in action, and in addition there will be a number of exhibitions between amateurs. The carnival was arranged at the request of the New York War Camp Community Service and this body reports a demand for tickets to the show which reaches about 5,000.

Benny Leonard, the world's lightweight champion, who is now boxing instructor at Camp Upton; Jack Britton, former welterweight champion; Irish Patsy Cline, a leading contender for the lightweight championship; Clay Turner, an Indian boxer; Paul Doyle of the east side; William Barrett, former amateur middleweight champion; Jack Russo, a New Orleans lightweight; Trixy Anderson and Young Rider, Brooklyn boxers, and Filly Grupp, the old-time boxer, are to appear in professional bouts.

It has been decided to have admittance to the armory by ticket, instead of the original plan, which provided that soldiers and sailors in uniform would be admitted without tickets. Tickets may be obtained by lads in the service uniforms from any of the following places between 4 and 6 o'clock this afternoon: Hotel Earlington, No. 55 West Twenty-seventh Street; National Service Club 1, Thirty-third Street and Seventh Avenue; National Service Home Club 3, 529 Seventh Avenue; National Service Club 2, 17 East Forty-first Street and at the Navy Club, 509 Fifth Avenue.

BOXERS HELD FOR TRIAL.

Magistrate Brough Releases Officers of Grupp's Club, but Not Fighters.

Magistrate Brough in the Essex Market Court yesterday held for trial before the Court of Special Sessions five boxers who participated in a series of exhibitions held at the Grupp's A. C. on Dec. 14. The boxers are charged with violating Section 1710 of the Penal Code, which makes a sparring exhibition at any club where an admission fee is charged a misdemeanor. All but one of the boxers were released on bail.

The charges cited in the summonses for officers, referee, attendants, and the President of the organization, William Grupp; an old-time boxer, were dismissed. Three other boxers are being sought on summonses charging them with violating the law.

The complaints were sworn out by Lieutenant Thompson and Detective Edward Donohue of Inspector Ryan's staff, in the Washington Heights Court on Dec. 15 Lieutenant Thompson obtained fourteen warrants.

Before Magistrate Brough yesterday Assistant District Attorney Burke argued that the club, in charging a fee of $1 plus the regular war tax of 10 per cent., was practically accepting an admission fee and not a membership fee, as is claimed by the lawyers for the club.

Among the boxers summoned to court are Allie Nack, a former amateur champion; Jack London, a Harlem lightweight; Clay Turner, Packey Agatto, and Joe Miller.

Agatto was not bailed out because a writ of habeas corpus was obtained on his behalf from Supreme Court Justice Hendrick, which is returnable today. The writ was obtained to test the application of the law to boxing exhibitions where a club membership fee is charged.

BUSY DAY FOR C. C. N. Y.

Swimmers and Passers to Compete in Contests.

City College athletes are to be busy today. In the afternoon, the undefeated Freshman basket ball team travels to West Point to meet the plebes. In the evening at the City College gymnasium the Yale 'Varsity and freshmen swimming teams meet the locals, and the C. C. N. Y. basket ball team plays Amherst.

The basket ball game will take place after the swim. The Lavender five has been ripping through all opponents since the N. Y. U. game. Its passing is accurate and Coach Deering has developed one of the fastest fives ever seen on a New York court.

Exhibition Tennis in Canada.

It develops that an error was made by the Field Secretary of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association in announcing the matches that will be played at Montreal today as an international competition. The matches are really exhibitions by American players, none of the Canadians competing. The men who will take part in the events are Frederick B. Alexander, Harold A. Throckmorton, Walter Merrill Hall and Nathaniel W. Niles of Boston. A. H. Greer, President of the Montreal Indoor Tennis Club, has announced that the advance sale of seats for the event has already raised $1,000 for the British Red Cross.

POLY PREP VICTOR IN HOCKEY CONTEST

Ties with Erasmus by Defeat of New Utrecht—Commercial Also Wins.

Standing of the Teams.

School.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Pts.
Erasmus	2	0	0	4
Poly Prep	2	0	0	4
Flushing	1	0	1	3
New Utrecht	1	1	0	2
Commercial	1	1	0	2
Jamaica	0	1	1	1
Boys' High	0	2	0	0
Manual Training	0	2	0	0

The Poly Prep hockey team tied Erasmus for first place in the Interscholastic Hockey League race, at the Brooklyn Ice Palace, last night, by defeating the New Utrecht High School seven by a score of 4 to 0. In the second game, Commercial High defeated Boys' High and is now tied with New Utrecht for fourth place.

The Poly Prep players displayed effective teamwork, the Faran brothers, one at rover and the other at wing, handling the puck skillfully. Their work enabled the team to carry the rubber down the ice several times throught the New Utrecht defense. B. Farah shot two of Poly's goals, while F. Farah scored another. Three of the goals were scored in the first half. Kenuall, the big cover point for Poly Prep, played an unusually aggressive game, and at times his checking bordered on roughness. Edwards at left wing did the best playing for New Utrecht.

The Commercial-Boys' High game started out with a lot of excitement and shortly after the face off, Gutman made a pretty shot, which scored the first tally for Commercial in thirty-four seconds. This advantage was quickly erased by Baiesh, playing centre for Boys' High, for after two minutes of play he shot a goal and tied the score. After that, however, Commercial got warmed up and by superior team work and passing scored two more goals, and the first half ended with the score, 3 to 1, in favor of Commercial. In the second half, after 1 minute and 40 seconds of play, Korten tallied another goal for Commercial.

The lineups and summaries of both games follow:

Poly Prep, (4.)	Position.	N. Utrecht, (0.)
Shiebler	G.	Golunberg
Kendall	R.P.	Frederick
Stratton	C.P.	Hart
B. Farah	R.	Sadler
Osborne	C.	Hendrick
Sherman	L.W.	Edwards
F. Farah	R.W.	Larson

Goals.—First half—B. Farah in 3:14; F. Farah in 8:46; 2, Farah in 11:24. Second half—Sherman in 0:40. Referee—Ted Britton, Hockey Club. Timer—John Murray. Time of halves—15 minutes.

Commercial, (4.)	Position.	Boys' High, (1.)
Awad	G.	Auch
Otto	F.	Doppel
Jewal	C.P.	MacCloud
Korten	R.	Baiesh
Gutman	C.	Bunn
Zarvko	L.W.	Sanford
Fleig	R.W.	

Goals.—First half—Gutman in 34 seconds; Baiesh in 2:21; Korten in 7:40; Fleig in 13:07. Second half—Korten in 1:40. Referee—Ted Britton, Hockey Club. Timer—John Murray. Time of halves—15 minutes.

WANDERERS TO PLAY K. OF C.

Montreal Fraternity Hockey Seven at St. Nicholas Rink.

There is much interest among the local councils of the Knights of Columbus over the first appearance at St. Nicholas Rink tonight of the Knights of Columbus hockey team of Montreal. The Canadians are rated as one of the best amateur sevens in Montreal and should furnish interesting opposition to the Wanderers of this city.

The local team has already scored victories over the two Canadian teams which have appeared here, Queens University and the St. Patrick's team of Toronto. The Wanderers are made up of the best players who were in the amateur league last year and are out to make a name for themselves.

Manual Hockey Star Enlists.

Manual Training High School's hockey team yesterday lost the services of probably its best player when Ralph Cooper, who has played at goal for the team thus far in the season, enlisted in the navy. Cooper had unusual ability for a schoolboy as a goal-tender. In addition he played well as centre on the school's football team of last season.

Fairmont A. C. to Hold Bouts.

The Fairmont Athletic Club of the Bronx, one of the oldest boxing clubs in this city, will reopen its doors as a membership club on Jan. 19, when a series of four and six-round exhibitions will be furnished. The principal bout of six rounds will be between Freddie Reese, one of Benny Leonard's sparring partners, and Georgie Brown, while another bout of six rounds will bring together Young Eddy and Ty Murray.

Postpone Title Tourney.

Announcement was made yesterday by the Basket Ball Committee of the Public Schools Athletic League that the series to decide the championship of the city, which was to have commenced next Wednesday, had been postponed until Jan. 17. This postponement was necessary because a three-cornered tie exists for the supremacy of the Queens section of the tournament. The teams in the tie are Newton, Bryant and Richmond Hill High Schools.

CALDER SHOOTS SIX GOALS.

Big Factor in Crescents' 39 to 17 Victory Over St. John's Quintet.

The Crescent Athletic Club's basket ball team triumphed over the St. John's College of Brooklyn quintet in decisive fashion last night on the latter's court by the score of 39 to 17. Both teams played on comparatively even terms in the first half of the contest, and the whistle at this stage of the game found them deadlocked at 10 points.

In the second half, however, the New Moon aggregation showed an unusual improvement in its efforts, and, playing with better teamwork than it has displayed in its other games of the season, swamped the Brooklyn collegians, scoring 29 points to St. John's 7 for the half. The best individual performer in the Crescent victory was Calder, who played a good all-around game and accounted for thirteen of his team's points.

The lineup:

Crescent A. C.	Position.	St. John's.
Nicklas	R.F.	Kelly
Calder	L.F.	Farrell
Austin	C.	Goette
Butler	R.G.	Mahony
Trenkman	L.G.	Lisoll

Goals from the field—Nicklas, (2.) Calder, (6.) Austin, (4.) Butler, (4.) Trenkman, (3.) Farrell, (3.) Goette, Mahony, Lisoli, Schmidt. Goals from foul—Calder, Mahony, (3.) Substitutions—For St. John's: Schmidt for Lisoll, O'Brien for Kelly. Referee—Major Bigelow. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

TAYLOR WINS SKATING RACE.

Comes from Behind in the Mile Event at Tremont Rink.

Coming from behind on the last lap of his journey, William Taylor, the New York A. C. skater, last night won the two-mile ice skating event, the feature of the four-race program at the Tremont Skating Rink. This race furnished the best competition of the evening and Taylor scored his triumph in convincing fashion. He started from scratch, conceding liberal handicaps to a field of rivals, and at the finish line his advantage was about fifteen yards over C. Schmidt of the Riverside Skating Club, who had an allowance of forty Yards. Taylor's time was 6:19 2-5.

The summaries:

Half-mile Novice Race.—Won by J. Morris, Peerless Skating Club; M. Laughlin, Peerless Skating Club, second; H. Willetts, unattached, third. Time—1:42.

Half-mile Handicap Race.—Won by C. Schmidt, Riverside Skating Club, (10 yards;) J. Miller, New York A. C., (scratch,) second; R. Grasing, Peerless Skating Club, (40 yards,) third. Time—1:26 1-5.

Two-mile Handicap Race.—Won by William Taylor, New York A. C., (scratch;) C. Schmidt, Riverside Skating Club, (40 yards,) second; R. Grasing, Peerless Skating Club, (60 yards,) third. Time—6:19 2-5.

Quarter-mile Race for Women, Handicap.—Won by Elsie Muller, unattached, (scratch;) Miss Wheeler, unattached, (20 yards,) second; Miss Cochran, unattached, (30 yards,) third. Time—0:52 1-5.

MISS BALLIN NET VICTOR.

Scores for Second Time in Women's Singles at Pinehurst.

Special to The New-York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 11.—Miss Florence Ballin, who won the first leg of the Midwinter Cup in women's singles last season, won the second leg today by defeating Miss Louise Patterson of Plainfield in the final contest 6—2, 6—1. Miss Ballin also came through to the final of the mixed doubles today in company with Hugh G. Whitehead of the Norfolk Country Club, defeating Mrs. J. V. Hall of New York and Christian Mack of Ann Arbor in the semi-finals 6—3, 6—2.

The winners will meet Miss Caroline Bogart of the Elisabeth Town and Country Club and Charles Horton of Rye in the final tomorrow. The men's doubles trophies were won by Chistian Mack and Thomas H. Hall, who defeated Hugh G. Whitehead and F. A. Otis 7—5, 6—3, 8—6.

W·S·S

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CORNELL QUINTET DOWNS COLUMBIA

Ithacans Victors by 26 to 17 in Their First League Game of Season.

Cornell stepped off to victory in its first league basket ball game of the season last night when the Ithacans defeated Columbia in the Morningside gymnasium by a score of 26 to 17. It was only after a spirited struggle, however, that the men from up State earned the decision. The Blue and White rallied in the middle of the second period and threatened for a moment to cause the downfall of the Cornell five. Against a stern defense, however, the rally failed and Cornell swept through to a decisive victory in the closing minutes of the struggle.

The score at the end of the first period was 11 to 7 in favor of Cornell, but this was made possible partly by the aimless play of the Columbia men during this half of the contest. The Blue and White could not seem to find itself. The men did some pretty passing as if on exhibition, but the scales into the Cornell terrifory were few and consistent counting was utterly out of the question. To make matters worse the Blue and White was shooting poorly when opportunities did present, hence it was not strange that the early lead gained by the Ithacans was maintained until the end of the period.

In the second half Cornell forged further ahead, but just when it seemed that the Blue and White would be overwhelmingly beaten the men rallied in surprising manner, carried the attack right up to the Cornell basket, and counted by accurate shooting following the snappy passing that baffled the opposing five. Even though the game was going against them at that point, the Cornell men were ever on the alert, and no sooner had Columbia drawn even than the Ithacans again pressed on, and with a series of rapidly gained goals clinched the victory.

The game was a bit dull and listless in the first period, although it was showing signs of life as the half ended. In the second period it fairly raced. Stewart, who had during an entire period been simply a member of the team, woke to a remarkable game in the second period. He shot four baskets, some of them from under the goal and others from well down the court. He became a thorn to the Columbia men, and Tripp was another source of discomfiture, counting from difficult angles and on long shots. But he never for an instant sacrificed teamwork to individual effort even though five of the Cornell goals from the field were to his credit. Stewart and Tripp between them gained 18 of the 26 points which the Ithacans scored.

The lineup:

Cornell, (26)	Position.	Columbia, (17)
Stewart	L.F.	Latour
Tripp	R.F.	Tomberg
Karr	C.	Alexander
Allen	L.G.	Farer
Kendell	R.G.	Farrell

Goals from field—Columbia: Tomberg, (3.) Farrell, (2.) Latour, Alexander, Farer, Cornell: Tripp, (6.) Stewart, (4.) Karr, (2.) Kendell. Goals from foul—Farrell, (3.) Kendell, (2.)

Substitutions: Columbia—Newman for Tomberg. Referee—Ed. Thorp, De La Salle. Umpire—Mr. Deering. Time of halves—20 minutes.

FIVES SQUABBLE ON COURT.

Pratt Institute Victor Over Temple University in Baugh Game.

A squabble that seemed likely to develop into a free-for-all fight threatened to stop play in the second half of the basket ball game between the Pratt Institute five and the quintet representing the Temple University of Philadelphia on the former's court last night. The incipient battle royal was nipped before it had gained headway and the game was finished, Pratt Institute scoring its fourth consecutive victory of the season by the score of 27 to 21.

The game was keenly fought, but the superior teamwork of the local quintet earned the victory. The lead alternated in the first half, which closed in Temple's favor by 13 to 11.

The rumpus in the second half started by ill-feeling cropping out between Eschols, the Pratt centre, and Kehs, playing the same position for Temple. The uneasiness spread soon to the two left guards, Meyer and Hedelt, and for a time the display threatened to take on serious proportions. Before any damage could be done by any of the players, however, they were separated.

The lineup:

Pratt, (27.)	Position.	Temple, (21.)
Van Leyen	R.F.	Barker
Fitelson	L.F.	Rawcliff
Eschols	C.	Kehs
Davis	R.G.	Smith
Meyer	L.G.	Hedelt

Goals from field—Van Leyen, (3.) Eschols, (5.) Barker, (3.) Rawcliff, Hedelt. Goals from foul—Van Leyen, (12.) Hedelt, (11.) Referee—Mr. Brennan, Pratt Institute. Time of halves—20 minutes.

Cochran Victor in 3-Cushion Match.

Welker Cochran gained the verdict over Tom Gallagher in the three-cushion match which the two have been playing at Maurice Daly's Academy by taking both games yesterday. In the afternoon he defeated the veteran by 40 to 29 in fifty-one innings, and in the evening triumphed over Gallagher by 40 to 30 in seventy innings. Of the ten games played Cochran won six and Gallagher four.

TIGERS BEATEN IN TANK.

Water Polo Team Loses First Game in Seven Years to Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—For the first time in seven years the Princeton water polo ists went down to defeat when they lost a match to the Penn six in the Weightman Hall tank by the figures of 25 to 5 tonight. The Princetonians, however, were triumphant in the inter-collegiate dual swimming meet by the score of 28 to 25.

The summaries:

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Harris, Princeton; second, Johnson, Princeton; third, Watts, Pennsylvania. Time—0:26 3-5.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Leopold, Pennsylvania; second, Johnson, Princeton; third, Harris, Princeton. Time—0:62 3-5.

200-Yard Swim.—Won by J. Kaiser, Pennsylvania; second, F. Kaiser, Pennsylvania; third, Twitchell, Princeton. Time—3:05.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Elderkin, Penn.; Kinard, Princeton; third, Baum, Penn. Distance—69½ feet.

Fancy Dive.—Won by Kasanjian, Princeton; second, Anderson, Princeton; third, Kline, Penn.

Relay Race, 800 Feet.—Dead heat between Penn., (Bringhurst, Watts, J. Kaiser, and Leopold,) and Princeton, (Brooks, Twitchell, Harris, and Johnson.) Time—3:36.

GAMES ARRANGED FOR ARMY

West Point Leaving Football Date Open for Possible Navy Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 11.—The Army football schedule for the season of 1918 was announced today. The Cadets will play eight games, all at home. The season opens Sept. 28 with Bowdoin. The Army authorities are leaving open Nov. 23. It is the date on which a game with the Navy will be played, if the two branches of service are permitted to engage in a gridiron contest next Fall. West Virginia, Tufts and Notre Dame are the principal attractions.

The graduation of the class of 1919, which is cheduled to take place Aug. 29, will take Oliphant, Knight, Murrill and Rundell from the Army squad, but there will be the nucleus for a strong eleven in such men as Vidal, Hahn, Monroe, Wicks, Shrader, Adams, Stokes, Van de Graff, Smith and Dominey. The schedule follows:

Sept. 28, Bowdoin; Oct. 5, Boston College; Oct. 12, Carlisle; Oct. 19, West Virginia; Oct. 26, Tufts; Nov. 2, Notre Dame; Nov. 9, Lebanon Valley; Nov. 16, Maine; Nov. 22, open.

Your Child Must Be Strong

Nature starts most children right, and it is the parents' duty to keep them so. Happy spirits—eager appetite—deep refreshing sleep—the love of vigorous play—all these things a child must have in abundance now, if the budding man is to be adequately equipped to conquer in life's battles.

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This time-tried tonic promotes energy and health by enriching and purifying the very stream of life—the blood. If your child is pale, nervous, and easily exhausted; if he is a spectator rather than a participant in the health-making games of childhood try a course of *Pepto-Mangan*. A beneficial result can be expected unless the child has an organic disease.

Pepto-Mangan is of aid in warding off anemia, and strengthens the constitution by putting iron in the blood, and creates multitudes of vigorous red blood cells; the poisons which generate in this sluggish blood are driven out. Rich, red blood invites robust health, and the invitation is usually accepted.

Children like *Pepto-Mangan* because of its sparkling color and its pleasant aromatic taste. It cannot impair digestion or injure the teeth.

Friendly Warning: Make certain that you get genuine *Pepto-Mangan*—Gude's, as there are many counterfeits. True *Pepto-Mangan* is never sold in bulk; it comes only in packages and bottles as pictured here. Read the circular wrapped around the bottle.

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Why Our Soldiers Wait For Clothing

Soldiers can not march without shoes or resist pneumonia in a winter of record-breaking severity without warm clothing and sufficient shelter.

The testimony of General Sharpe before the Senate's Investigation Committee on the shortage of clothing supplies for the soldiers, appeals to many an editor in the United States as a most remarkable and instructive account of "the circumlocutory routine and the general red tapery" of the operations of the War Department.

On the other hand the net result of a canvass among members of Congress and officials of the Government Departments made by the *New York Times* brings that journal "to the conclusion that the Government has accomplished a vast amount of work considering the short time elapsed since it began to make preparations in earnest; that there had been some serious mistakes and delays, but that the activity of the War Department is at last distinctly on the upgrade."

In THE LITERARY DIGEST for January 12th, one of the most enlightening articles in this unusually good number deals with the Congressional investigation of the War Department and voices the editorial opinion of the country upon the disclosures. Many illuminating details are presented, and the article is one that will hold the interest of every reader.

Other important topics in this issue of THE DIGEST are:

America For No Makeshift Peace

Presenting the Results of a Careful Editorial Examination of Newspaper Opinion From All Over the United States Upon the Latest German Peace Propaganda

The Brewers' Campaign of Righteousness
A Peace Offer Distrusted by Both Sides
Germany's Last Colony Gone
The Coming Great Aerial Combat
Launching a Ship Upside Down
Edible Reptiles
Resurrected Art of William Blake
Admonishing a Petted Darling
Shall We Close the Churches?
The Income Tax—An Urgent Duty, A Glorious Privilege
Will the Government Keep the Railroads?
Teutons Squabbling Over Poland
How You Can Save and Substitute (Prepared by the U. S. Food Administration)
Medical Music
The Crewless Raider
The Historian In the Movies
What the War Did To Harry Lauder
Mr. Sunday's Slang Book
How Railroad Stockholders Will Fare

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TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of Central New York Gas and Electric Co.

Notice is hereby given that Roland L. Taylor and Philadelphia Trust Company, Trustees under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the Central New York Gas and Electric Company, dated March 15, 1911, securing the First Mortgage 5 per cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the said Company, have the sum of $6,779.03 to be applied to the purposes of the sinking fund under the provisions of Article Third, Section K, of said Mortgage, and that sealed proposals will be received at the office of said **Philadelphia Trust Company, 415 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia**, up to 3 o'clock P. M., on February 11, 1918, for the sale to said Trustees at the lowest prices, not exceeding 105 per cent. of the par value thereof, with accrued interest, at which said bonds shall be offered for delivery on February 16, 1918, of a sufficient number of the said bonds to exhaust the said sum of $6,779.03. All proposals should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals to the Sinking Fund of Central New York Gas and Electric Company," and should designate the denominations of bonds.

The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals.

PHILADELPHIA TRUST COMPANY,
By HENRY G. BRENGLE, Treasurer.
Dated, Philadelphia, January 12, 1918.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE GERMANIA BANK Of the City of New York.

New York, January 8th, 1918.

At the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this bank, held today, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Edward C. Schaefer, Otto M. Eidlitz, Daniel Birnbacher, Louis P. Bach, Bernhard Beinecke, Oscar F. Zollikoffer, Charles A. King, Gustave Lindenmeyr, Edward Benneche, William H. Schmidt, J. Chr. G. Hupfel, Charles A. Stadler, John Rheinfrank, Thomas G. O'Connor, Frank Gulden.

Messrs. George N. Kanenbley, George A. Rheinfrank, and Ashbel P. Fitch were unanimously elected Inspectors of Election.

At the meeting of the Directors, held January 11th, 1918, the following officers were unanimously re-elected, viz.: Edward C. Schaefer, President; Charles A. King, Vice President; Bernhard Beinecke, 2nd Vice President. John Burckhardt was reappointed Cashier, and Albert C. Fuchs was reappointed Assistant Cashier.

JOHN BURCKHARDT, Cashier.

December 29th, 1917.

To the Stockholders of the Hilliard Hotel Co.:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hilliard Hotel Company will be held on the 3rd Wednesday of January, 1918, as provided in the by-laws, i. e., January Sixteenth, 1918, at the principal office of the Company in the Vanderbilt Hotel, 34th Street and Park Avenue, New York City, at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing five directors to serve until the next annual meeting of the Company, or until their successors are elected, and two inspectors of election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. The polls will remain open from 10 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.

GERALD H. GRAY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Dull Session Closes with Stocks Selling Off—Russian Bonds Much Lower.

While the stock list at the close of yesterday's session showed a few striking gains, made in each instance on sales of very small amounts, the tendency of prices was downward with a decided decline at the close. The selling was concentrated in the steel issues and was said on the floor of the Exchange to have been done largely on orders from the West. The volume of dealings was again small and mostly professional.

In the Bond Department there was seen the natural reaction to be expected from the threat of the Bolsheviki to repudiate both external and internal loan obligations. The 6½ per cent. bonds on which semi-annual interest had just been paid, dropped to 48 on the outside market, a decline of 10 points from their best price on Thursday. The 5½s sold down to 43 against the previous day's price of 50. The internal 5½s made a low price at 71. These prices are not surprising in view of the confused situation existing in Russia, but bankers profess to be confident that no matter what the outcome of the present contest for power, the external bonds certainly, and the internal issues probably, will eventually be restored to standing even though interest payments may not be made regularly. Nothing has more clearly shown the incapacity of the Russian revolutionists to grasp the problems before them than the gratuitous statements as to the present Government's plans for disregarding the solemn promises on which the war loans were obtained. No nation is sufficient unto itself, and least of all a country as undeveloped as Russia. One of its greatest difficulties today is dependence upon the outside world for supplies which should be produced at home. Even if they do not appreciate the moral obligation resting upon them, the Russian Government authorities will undoubtedly give proper weight to the practical question involved in the destruction of the nation's credit in the very markets to which they must appeal again at an early date.

There has been little evidence of public interest in the stock market during the interchange of peace views. It cannot be said that prices have gone far in the way of discounting an early peace agreement which many people profess to expect. The traders have been responsible for most of the swings and outside business has fallen to small totals pending a clear indication of the result of the addresses by Lloyd George and President Wilson. From now on peace talk will be heard at more frequent intervals, even though the trend of military and financial preparations points toward many months more of war.

CONFIDENT TONE IN LONDON

Fair Gains Shown in Most Sections—Money is Firm.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The undertone of the stock market today was generally confident, and most of the sections showed fair gains. Bank shares were the leading features on the excellent results of the year's business.

Shipping shares and home rails were active and dearer, industrials were supported by the provinces, and Argentine rails were in better demand.

Money and discount rates were firm.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 58 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 18½ centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 45 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	4	Renewals	3½
Low	3	Last	3½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5½@5¾	Sixty days	5½@5¾
Ninety days	5½@5¾	Ninety days	5½@5¾
Four months	5¾	Four months	5¾
Five months	5¾	Five months	5¾
Six months	5¾	Six months	5¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days......3½@4
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days......4 @4¼
Net eligible, 60 to 90 days......5 @5¼

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 60 days......5¾
4 to 6 months......5¾
Other Names.
4 to 6 months......6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Rates of Change.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—Demand	$4.75½	$4.75½	$4.75½	..
Cables	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	..
France—Demand	5.72⅝	5.72⅝	5.72⅝	+.00¼
Cables	5.70⅝	5.70⅝	5.70⅝	+.00¼
Rubles—Demand	13.25	13.00	13.25	+.25
Cables	13.50	13.25	13.50	+.25

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.75½	$4.76 7/16
5.1826	Paris	5.72⅝	5.70⅝
	China—Hongkong	75.00	75.25
	Peking	114.00	114.25
	Shanghai	107.00	107.25
19.30	Greece	19.40	19.45
40.20	Holland	42.87½	43.25
32.44	India—Bombay	35.00	35.50
	Calcutta	35.00	35.50
5.1826	Italy	8.36½	8.35½
49.85	Japan—Kobe	51.75	52.00
	Yokohama	51.75	52.00
50.00	Philippine Islands—Manila	50.00	50.12½
51.46	Russia	13.25	13.50
26.80	Scandinavia—Stockholm	32.50	32.75
	Copenhagen	30.50	31.00
	Christiania	31.75	32.25
19.30	Spain	24.32	24.40
	South America—		
32.42	Rio	26.98	27.03
42.44	Buenos Aires	45.02	45.12
5.1826	Switzerland	4.49	4.47

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.71½	$4.69½

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $532,681,298; balance, $40,747,555; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,474,396; Federal Reserve credit balance, $29,094,978.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $9.6875.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 43¼d, unchanged; in New York, 90¼c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 73c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$3,315,234	$87,067,558
Internal revenue—		
Corporation income	851,987	28,181,298
Individual income	451,235	13,891,189
Excess profits	421,741	8,566,694
Miscellaneous	21,412,719	350,050,445
Miscellaneous rev	4,044,277	111,863,804
Total receipts	$30,500,206	$597,610,987
Excess of ord. disburs. over ord. receipts	178,088,063	2,032,022,439
Excess of total disburs. over total receipts	92,688,880	407,146,547
Expenditures	208,588,269	2,629,633,427

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	6.75	7.00	6.75	7.00
Spelter	8.00	8.25	7.87½	8.12½
Antimony	13.87½	14.25	14.00	14.25
Quicksilver	$115.00	$125.00	$115.00	$125.00
Aluminium	*38.00	40.00	*38.00	40.00
Iron, No.2Xfy	....	34.25	....	34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Thursday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	110 0 0	110 0 0
Copper futures	110 0 0	110 0 0
Tin, spot	295 0 0	298 0 0
Tin, futures	289 0 0	292 0 0
Spelter	54 0 0	54 0 0
Lead	29 10 0	29 10 0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JAN. 11, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	467,380	627,232	684,348
Year to date	6,663,970	8,430,851	8,140,184

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
75	83	100	Adams Express	80	80	80	80	+5
10	12	300	Advance Rumely	11	11	11	11	...
..	..	300	Ajax Rubber	49½	49¾	49½	49½	+ ¾
2	2½	4,500	Alaska Gold Mines	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
3¼	3⅜	16,300	Alaska Juneau	2¾	3⅜	2¾	3¼	+ ½
19	20	500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	19	19¾	19	19	..
78	82	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	81	82	81	82	+1½
73¾	74¼	600	Am. Beet Sugar x d	74½	74½	73¼	73¾	−1½
36½	36¾	2,900	Am. Can	37	37⅛	36½	36¾	−1⅛
69	69½	800	Am. Car & Fdry	69	69¾	69	69½	− ¾
12	12½	100	Am. H. & Leather	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
51	52	100	Am. H. & L. pf	52	52	52	52	...
40	42	98	Am. Ice pf	40	40	40	40	...
54½	55½	700	Am. International	55	56	55	55½	−1
30	30¼	9,000	Am. Linseed	29¾	30¾	29¾	30	+ ⅛
71	71½	900	Am. Linseed pf	71½	71¾	71½	71½	...
55¼	55⅞	900	Am. Locomotive	55⅞	55¾	55¼	55¾	− ⅜
95½	97	80	Am. Locomotive pf	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	...
78½	78¾	4,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref	78¾	79¾	78½	78½	−1⅛
104⅞	105	300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	105¼	105¼	105	105	+ ⅛
60	60½	200	Am. Steel F'dries	60½	60½	60	60	−1½
64⅝	64¾	4,900	Am. Sumatra Tob	64¼	65¾	64¼	64¾	− ⅛
103½	104	1,600	Am. Tel. & Tel	105	105	103⅝	103⅝	−2½
159	160	2,500	Am. Tobacco	162	162	159½	159½	−4½
45	45¼	300	Am. Woolen	45⅝	45⅝	43	43	− ¾
92½	93	100	Am. Woolen pf	93	93	93	93	+ ½
13⅛	13¾	200	Am. Zinc L. & S	14	14	13¾	13¾	...
61⅞	62	5,400	Anaconda Copper	62	62⅝	61⅞	62	− ⅝
84⅞	85¾	300	Atch., Top. & S F	85	85	85	85	− ½
81	82	475	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	81½	81½	81	81½	+ ½
99⅝	100¼	2,600	At., Gulf & West I	101	101¼	99½	99⅝	−1½
59	60	100	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	60	60	60	60	+2
58⅝	59	2,500	Baldwin Loco	59¼	60	58⅝	59	−1
51⅞	52¼	1,800	Baltimore & Ohio	52¼	52¼	52	52	− ⅛
86	87½	100	Barrett Co	86	86	86	86	...
76⅝	77¼	1,700	Bethlehem Steel	78	78	77	77	−2
75⅛	75⅝	46,000	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c	77	77½	75¼	75⅝	−2⅜
98⅛	98½	1,600	Beth. S. pf.sub.r.f.p	98⅝	98⅝	98⅛	98⅛	− ½
111	112½	100	Burns Brothers	112	112	112	112	−1½
18⅛	19	1,200	Butte & Superior	19⅛	19⅛	18	18	−2
13⅝	13⅞	700	California Petrol	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ¼
38	39	100	California Pet. pf	37½	37½	37½	37½	− ½
28	39	25	Do., odd lot	38	38	38	38	...
138¼	138¾	2,200	Canadian Pacific	138¾	139	137¾	138¾	− ¼
63	64	1,800	Central Leather Co	65⅝	65⅝	63½	63½	−2⅛
72	73	100	Chandler Motor	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	−1¼
52	52½	1,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	52½	52½	52	52½	− ½
..	9½	100	C. & E. I. pf.Eq.t.r	5	5	5	5	+ ½
7	8	200	Chi. Great Western	7	7	7	7	− ½
45	46	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	− ⅜
78	78⅝	500	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	78⅝	78⅝	78⅜	78⅜	− ⅜
93½	95	100	Chi. & Northwest'n	93½	93½	93½	93½	− ½
19⅝	20¼	900	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c	20¼	20¼	19¾	19¾	− ¼
60	60½	900	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c	60	60¼	60	60	...
48⅝	49¼	1,700	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c	50	50	49	49	−1
15⅞	16¼	200	Chile Copper	16¼	16¼	16	16	...
42	42½	800	Chino Copper	42⅝	42⅝	42	42	− ⅜
20	30	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L	28	28	28	28	− ½
..	74	150	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	61	61	61	61	− ¾
35¼	36	200	Col. Fuel & Iron	36	36	35⅝	35⅝	− ⅜
31⅞	32	300	Columbia Gas & El	33⅛	33⅛	32	32	−1⅛
30	33	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	30	30	30	30	−2
87	89	100	Consolidated Gas	88⅝	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	+3⅜
31½	31⅝	3,800	Corn Products Ref	32	32⅛	31½	31½	− ¾
90	91	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	− ¾
53	53½	4,900	Crucible Steel	54	54	53	53	−1⅝
29⅞	30⅜	2,400	Cuba Cane Sugar	30¼	30¼	30	30⅛	− ½
79⅞	80	200	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	80	80	80	80	...
106⅝	108⅛	1,000	Delaware & Hudson	108⅛	108⅛	107	107	−1½
175	180	200	Del., Lack. & West	179	179¼	179	179¼	+9¼
8⅞	9½	500	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	9	9	8¾	8¾	− ½
35	35⅛	4,100	Distillers' Secur	36	36	34⅜	35	−1
9	9½	100	Dome Mines	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
24	26	300	Elk Horn Coal	24	24⅛	24	24⅛	− ⅞
15¼	15½	2,000	Erie	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅜	− ½
25	26	900	Erie 1st pf	26	26	25½	25½	− ⅝
34½	35	100	Gaston, W. & W	35	35	35	35	...
132⅜	133¼	2,100	General Electric	133¼	134	132⅞	132⅞	−2½
114½	115	2,600	General Motors	116	116	114⅜	114⅜	−2
80	82½	100	General Motors pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	...
39⅝	41	1,700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	42	42	40	41	− ½
95	97½	100	Goodrich pf	97	97	97	97	+1
26⅝	27½	1,700	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	27½	27½	26⅝	26⅝	− ½
34⅝	35½	100	Haskell & Barber	35½	35½	35½	35½	...
92⅝	94	200	Illinois Central	93	94	93	94	+2
45	45⅜	1,500	Inspiration Cop. x d	45¼	45⅜	44⅞	45	+1
46	47	100	Interboro Con. pf	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
12½	13¼	100	Int. Agricultural	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
44½	45½	100	Int. Agricultural pf	45⅝	45⅝	44½	44½	−1⅛
63	75	200	Int. Harvester Corp	65	65	65	65	+5
23⅛	23⅝	9,000	Int. Mer. Marine	23⅝	23⅞	22⅞	23⅛	− ⅜
88⅛	88⅝	53,500	Int. Mer. Marine pf	87⅝	89⅜	88⅜	88⅜	+1⅛
28⅛	29	400	Int. Nickel	28⅞	28⅞	28⅜	28⅜	−1
47	49	100	Kan. City South. pf	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	−1
44	46⅛	800	Kelly Spring. Tire	46⅛	47⅛	45	45	− ⅜
32¼	32⅜	4,000	Kennecott Copper	32⅜	32⅝	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
75½	76⅛	500	Lackawanna Steel	77	77	76	76⅝	− ⅛
80	90	100	Laclede Gas	85	85	85	85	...
9	9½	100	Lake Erie & West	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
56⅞	56½	200	Lehigh Valley	56⅝	56⅝	56⅛	56½	− ⅛
180	200	100	Liggett & Myers	185	185	185	185	+25
113½	117	300	Louis. & Nash	114	114¼	114	114¼	...
25	25½	100	Maxwell Motors	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
57	58	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	+ ¼
20⅛	22	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	21	21	21	21	...
84	84⅛	14,400	Mexican Petroleum	84⅝	86⅝	83¼	84⅛	−1⅛
31	31⅛	700	Miami Copper	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	...
46⅛	46¼	3,100	Midvale Steel	47	47¼	46⅛	46⅛	− ⅞
9⅛	10	100	Minn. & St. L. new	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	...
22	22½	400	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs	22½	22½	22½	22½	− ⅜
42	43	300	Mo. Pac. pf. tr ctfs	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	−1½
27¼	30	500	Nat. Acme	28⅛	28⅛	26⅛	26⅛	...
16	16½	500	Nat. Cond. & Cable	16½	16½	16½	16½	+ ¾
41	41½	3,900	Nat. Enam. & St	41½	42⅛	40⅝	40⅝	− ⅜
100	105	100	Nat. Lead pf	104	104	104	104	+5
18⅛	18⅝	200	Nevada Con. Cop	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	− ½
70	70⅛	1,700	N. Y. Central	70⅝	70⅝	70	70	− ⅝
37	43	14	N. Y. Dock pf	38	38	38	38	...
29⅛	30	200	N. Y., N. H. & H	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	− ⅛
19	20	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	19¼	19¼	19	19	− ½
103¼	104	700	Norfolk & Western	104¼	104¼	102⅞	103¼	− ⅜
44	46	300	North American	44½	44½	44⅛	44⅛	− ⅛
84	85	200	Northern Pacific	85	85	84⅝	84⅝	− ⅛
38⅜	38⅝	4,100	Ohio Cities Gas	38⅝	39	38⅛	38⅛	− ¼
44⅛	44⅜	1,000	Ohio Fuel Supply	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	− ⅛
46⅜	46⅝	400	Penn. R. R	46⅜	46⅜	46⅛	46⅛	− ⅛
44½	44⅝	1,700	People's Gas, Chi	44⅝	44⅝	42⅜	44⅛	+2⅛
12½	13	100	Pere Marquette	12½	12½	12½	12½	− ⅜
50	55	100	Pere Marq. prior pf	55	55	55	55	...
35	38	100	Pere Marquette pf	37	37	37	37	+1
33	35	100	Pierce-Arrow	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	− ½
90	91	100	Pierce-Arrow pf	91	91	91	91	...
24	24¼	1,000	Pitts. & West Va	24¼	24¼	24	24	− ½
62	63¼	100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	+ ½
61	61½	400	Pressed Steel Car	61½	61½	61	61	− ½
109	111	1,050	Pullman Co	107⅞	110	107	110	+1½
49⅞	50⅛	700	Railway Steel Sp	50⅛	50⅛	50	50	...
22⅞	22⅞	700	Ray Con. Copper	23⅛	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	− ⅛
73½	73⅝	4,520	Reading	74⅛	74⅝	73⅝	73⅝	−1
77	77⅛	700	Rep. Iron & Steel	77⅝	77⅝	77⅛	77⅛	− ½
94	95	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	...
74⅛	74⅜	300	Royal Dutch t r	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	−1⅛
11	11½	200	St. Louis-San Fran	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼
55	60	100	Savage Arms	55½	55½	55½	55½	+1
8	9	300	Saxon Motor	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅜
17	17½	200	Seab. Air Line pf	17⅛	17⅛	17	17	− ⅛
147	149½	400	Sears, Roeb. & Co	151½	151½	150	150	...
31	31¼	1,200	Sinclair Oil & Ref	32	32⅛	31	31	−1⅛
83	83⅝	200	Southern Pacific	83⅝	83⅝	83	83	−1
23⅛	23⅜	1,000	Southern Railway	23⅜	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	− ⅜
58	58½	50	Southern Ry. pf	58	58	58	58	...
50⅛	50⅜	2,000	Studebaker Co	51½	51⅝	50⅜	50⅜	−1½
36⅛	36⅞	500	Superior Steel	37	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞	−1½
13⅛	13⅞	600	Tenn. C. & C	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅜
140⅛	141	2,200	Texas Co	143	143	140⅛	140⅛	−4½
52⅛	52¼	6,500	Tobacco Products	52⅝	53⅛	52	52⅛	− ⅝
67	73	100	Union Bag & Paper	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	...
113⅛	113⅜	2,700	Union Pacific	114⅜	114⅜	113⅛	113⅛	−1⅛
69⅛	71	200	Union Pacific pf	69⅝	69⅝	69⅛	69⅛	+ ⅛
93⅛	94	6,000	United Cigar Stores	93⅛	95⅛	92⅞	93⅛	− ⅛
69⅛	70	100	United Drug	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	− ⅛
119	121	800	United Fruit	119	120⅛	119	119⅛	− ⅛
53	54	200	U. S. Rubber	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	− ⅛
97½	98	1,100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	98	98	98	98	− ½
44½	45	200	U. S. Sm., R. & M	44½	44½	44½	44½	− ½
93⅛	93⅜	132,800	U. S. Steel	94⅛	94⅜	93⅛	93⅛	−2¼
108⅛	109¼	400	U. S. Steel pf	109⅛	109⅛	109	109	− ⅛
80	80¼	4,200	Utah Copper	81¼	81¼	80	80	−1½
37½	38	2,200	Va.-Car. Chemical	37⅝	38⅛	37⅜	37½	+ ½
41	41⅛	800	Wabash pf. A x d	41⅛	41⅛	41	41	− ½
21½	22	100	Wabash pf. B	21½	21½	21½	21½	− ⅜
80	81	400	Wells Fargo Exp	79	81	79	81	+6
13	14	100	Western Pacific	14	14	14	14	−1
88⅛	89½	200	Western Union Tel	89½	89½	89	89	+ ⅝
39⅛	39⅜	700	Westingh. E. & M	40⅛	40⅛	39⅜	39⅜	−1½
55	65	200	Westingh. 1st pf	59	59	59	59	+1½
9	9½	200	Wheeling & L. E	9½	9½	9½	9½	− ½
39	39½	100	White Motors	39½	39½	39½	39½	+ ½
48⅛	49⅛	1,200	Wilson & Co	50	50	49⅛	49⅛	+ ¼
17⅞	17⅝	18,400	Willys-Overland	17⅝	18	17½	17⅞	− ⅛

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	96	96⅝	8.00
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15,'20	94	95	7.65
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	98⅝	99¼	8.00
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	96	96	[illegible]
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	95⅝	[illegible]	8.00
Fr'ch Gov.con.	5½	Apr., 1919	95⅛	96⅛	8.25
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	90	94	7.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	100	104	4.98
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	92	93	6.50
Russian Gov.	6½	July, 1919	50	55	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	43	48	..
Do rubles.	5½	Feb.15,'26	88	91	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99¼	100	8.00
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99	100	[illegible]

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	96	7.90
Am. T. & T.	6%	Feb., 1919	99⅛	99⅝	6.75
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	96	97	5.65
Ark. Val. Ry. L. & P.	6	July, 1919	95	98	7.60
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1918	99½	99⅜	6.40
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	97½	97⅝	6.40
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb.15,'19	97	97⅝	8.10
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	96⅞	97¼	10.50
C. B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	93⅛	94	5.80
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1918	98	98½	8.00
Can Northern.	6	Sep. 2,'18	98	99⅝	7.00
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2,'24	97⅛	98	6.40
Cub.-Am.Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	99⅞	100¼	5.35
Curt. A. & M.	6	Jan.,'18-22	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	97	97⅞	6.00
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	94	95	..
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.10
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	Dec., 1919	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.25
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1920	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.25
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	97	97¾	7.80
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	98	100	6.00
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	98	[illegible]	6.20
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	97	97½	6.00
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1918	[illegible]	98¼	6.80
Int. Harvest.		Feb.15,'18	[illegible]	100⅛	4.15
Kan. C. Ry.	5½	July, 1918	97	[illegible]	7.50
K. C. Ter.Ry.	4½	Nov.15,'18	97	98⅝	5.30
K. C. Ter.Ry.	4½	July15,'21	94	96	5.00
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	99	100	6.00
Mich. C. R.R.	5	May, 1918	99⅝	99⅞	5.75
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	..	99	..
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	[illegible]	100⅛	4.80
N. Y. C. R. R.	5	Sep. 1919	[illegible]	97⅞	7.15
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	Apr.15,'18	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
Penn. Co.	4½	June15,'21	[illegible]	96	6.10
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	95½	97	8.70
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1,'19	91	93	..
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2,'19	97	97½	8.25
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	[illegible]	100	5.00
Utah Sec. Cor.		Sep. 15,'22	93	95	10.50
Win. R.Arms.	5	May, 1918	97	98	17.00
W. V. T. & E.	6	May, 1919	98½	99⅛	6.75
Win. E. Ry.	6	Jan.15,'18	..	100	6.00

Turner Heads P.R.R. Western Lines.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company having taken over direct operation of lines west of Pittsburgh heretofore operated by the Pennsylvania Company, that part of the system will hereafter be known as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Western lines. It includes the direct main line and branches between Pittsburgh and Chicago. The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago St. Louis Railroad, commonly called the Panhandle, is not affected by the present arrangement. General supervision over all departments of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Western lines, will be in the hands of J. J. Turner, with the title of senior Vice President.

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all news stands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	56.98	56.59	56.67	−.24
25 industrials	74.68	73.59	73.72	−1.08
50 stocks	65.80	65.09	65.19	−.66

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Jan. 11	65.80	65.09	65.19	−.63
Jan. 10	67.15	[illegible]	66.87	+.24
Jan. 9	67.15	65.98	[illegible]	+.79
Jan. 8	67.27	65.74	65.84	−.17
Jan. 7	66.27	65.11	66.01	+.68
Jan. 5	66.49	65.25	[illegible]	−1.37
Jan. 4	67.79	[illegible]	66.75	−.24
Jan. 3	68.37	[illegible]	[illegible]	+.16

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

Jan.	High.	Low.	Last.
*1918	68.87 Jan. 3	65.11 Jan. 7	[illegible]
1917	90.46 Jan. 4	84.71 Jan. 31	85.21
1916	91.43 Jan. 3	84.47 Jan. 31	85.17
1915	64.68 Jan. 22	60.07 Jan. 2	62.27
1914	78.30 Jan. 31	67.80 Jan. 3	79.97
1913	79.10 Jan. 9	75.00 Jan. 17	77.22
1912	78.63 Jan. 3	75.66 Jan. 31	76.62
1911	81.10 Jan. 31	77.37 Jan. 6	[illegible]

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*1918	68.87 Jan. 3	65.11 Jan. 7	66.19
†1917	90.46 Jan. 4	83.99 Jan. 11	87.08
Full Years.			
1917	90.46 Jan. 4	57.43 Dec. 20	65.85
1916	101.51 Nov. 20	80.91 Apr. 22	[illegible]
1915	91.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24	[illegible]
1914	73.80 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	60.30
1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10	68.06
1912	85.82 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41 June 26	68.57 Sep. 25	77.60

BONDS.
DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Jan. 11	77.16	+.18	Jan. 3	77.26	+.14
Jan. 10	76.98	—	Jan. 2	77.12	+.32
Jan. 9	76.98	+.18	Jan. 1	Holiday.	
Jan. 8	76.80	−.14	Dec. 31	76.80	+.74
Jan. 7	76.94	−.14	Dec. 29	76.06	+.36
Jan. 5	77.08	−.08	Dec. 28	75.70	+.24
Jan. 4	77.16	−.10	Dec. 27	75.46	+.90

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*1918	77.26 Jan. 3	76.80 Jan. 8	77.16
†1917	89.26 Jan. 12	88.63 Jan. 2	89.26
Full Years.			
1917	89.48 Jan. 20	74.24 Dec. 20	76.80
1916	90.18 Nov. 27	86.19 Apr. 23	[illegible]
1915	87.62 Mar. 24	81.52 Jan. 2	86.87
1914	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2	[illegible]
1913	92.81 Jan. 10	83.45 Dec. 16	86.84

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Express Company Shares Advance.

Expectations of Government control of the express companies during the war period apparently influenced the six-point advance in Wells Fargo shares and the five-point gain in Adams Express. Considering the express situation from the logical viewpoint, it would seem that Government control of the railroads would almost automatically require a similar status for the express companies. Their business is a big part of the general railroad business, and the relations of the two are so interwoven that an arrangement governing the carriers would naturally affect the transfer concerns. The express company officials are anxious for an early decision, and the presence of leading factors of the concerns in Washington betokens urgent representations to the Government.

Fixed Copper Price Continued.

The copper trade heard from Washington yesterday that the fixed price would be continued at 23½ cents a pound for some time to come. While it was thought in some quarters that the arrangement between the Government and producers would continue until April 1, the more general conception of the program was that no definite time limit existed. The news did not occasion any surprise, as it had been forecast for more than a fortnight. The agreement puts an end to any thought which producers may have had in respect to a possible pooling of copper output for the purpose of strengthening the position of mines whose costs are so high as to leave only a meagre profit at the established price.

Peace Talk and the Market Weaker.

As visions of an early peace became less rosy yesterday, more because of the lack of positive developments than anything else, the quotations of stocks slid downward. The issues which had been favored in the buying of earlier days of the week, including Steel, Bethlehem Steel B, and General Motors, were under pressure to a degree which heartened the bears. The rails were decidedly heavy. Comment among commission house traders indicated that considerable confusion existed in market opinion, with both parties waiting for a fresh stimulus from outside occurrences.

The Harm That Was Done.

One of the best authorities in New York upon the shipping industry declared yesterday that the shortage of bunker coal had been responsible for setting war transport between this country and France from two to three weeks behind schedule. Asked what the trouble was, this man replied at once: "Priority orders. We've had so much priority that I hear some people are going to try to bunker with priority orders. If they'd only let things alone, the railroads would have got the coal through somehow. But when every man that wants to ship anything under the sun by freight goes out and manages to pull some wire and get him a priority order, what can you expect?"

An Educational Process.

A visitor to one of the big banking houses that have had much to do with railroad finances the other day found himself involved in a heated argument over the mechanics of government, with particular reference to the effect of the theories of business administration and operation embodied in the Constitution of the United States when applied to the task of managing a railroad system. On remarking upon this phenomenon to another banker, the latter remarked: "You could hear the same thing in my office. Whatever the ultimate effect upon business conditions of Government control, it is having one highly important result, in that a lot of us whose studies in politics used to be confined to swearing at Congress are beginning to go into the problem of governmental efficiency the way we used to go into business problems, and for the same reason—we can see now where it means money in or out of our pockets."

Not All the Big Chances Past.

There seems to be a popular impression that since the United States went to war and took over almost complete control of the shipping industry the era of enormous, quick, and spectacular profits in shipping ushered in by the war has ended. So it has, in the main, for the big firms which are now running their own boats for account of the Government. But there are still chances for some very enticing profits in odd corners of the trade where the Government has not yet had the time, or the desire, to interpose its hand. For instance, there is a story afloat down near the waterfront of a business man who was recently induced by a friend to pick up a small vessel which was on the market cheap. He didn't, as he himself confessed, know a charter party from a manifest, but within a few weeks he had his boat chartered both ways on a voyage which will net him pretty nearly double what she cost him. He doesn't quite know how it happened, but is inclined to believe the shipping game is a trifle swifter than the Stock Exchange.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.10	5.70
Buff., R. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.70	5.30
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.50	5.75
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.10	5.60
Chi. & N. W.	1918-'23	4½	5.75	5.00
C., R. I. & Pac.	1918-'27	4½@5	6.75	5.75
C., St.L. & N.O.	1918-'24	5	6.00	5.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.50	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.00	5.50
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½@5	6.75	5.75
Illinois Central	1918-'26	4½@5	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisv. & Nash	1918-'23	5	5.50	5.00
Mich. Central	1918-'30	5	6.00	5.50
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1918-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½@5	6.40	5.80
N. Y. Central	1918-'32	4½@5	6.25	5.75
Norfolk & West.	1918-'24	4½	5.70	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'26	4½@6	6.75	6.00
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1918-'28	4 @4½	5.75	5.00
St. Louis S. W.	1918-'26	4½@5	6.75	6.00
Seaboard A. L.	1918-'26	5 @6	7.00	6.00
Southern Pacific	1918-'26	4½	6.00	5.00
Southern Ry.	1918-'26	4½@5	6.25	5.75

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JAN. 11, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	$5,279,500	$5,112,500	$6,564,000
Year to date	38,934,000	55,494,300	57,652,000

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U S Liberty 3½s, int ctfs, full paid
51000.....98.62
35000.....98.68
51000.....98.70
1000.....98.65
1000.....98.64
15000.....98.62
10000.....98.64
7000.....98.62
1000.....98.64
5000.....98.66
10000.....98.62
1000.....98.60
78000.....98.62
8000.....98.64
9000.....98.62
19000.....98.64
10000.....98.66
20000.....98.68
2000.....98.76
122000.....98.90
100000.....98.70
32000.....98.72
$627000

U S Liberty 1st cv 4s
$5000.....98
2000.....98.04
30000.....98
3000.....98.02
7000.....98
8000.....97.90
3000.....97.96
25000.....98
[illegible]

U S Liberty 2d 4s
$87000...96.94@96.60
8000.....96.60
1000.....96.58
5000.....96.60
5000.....96.58
10000.....96.54
1000.....96.54
5000.....96.52
125000.....96.50
1000.....96.48
50000.....96.50
30000.....96.52
42000.....96.54
80000.....96.50
1000.....96.52
16000.....96.50
58000.....96.48
17000.....96.44
1000.....96.42
22000.....96.46
2000.....96.50
13000.....96.48
42000.....96.50
1000.....96.48
5000.....96.50
1000.....96.48
4000.....96.46
13000.....96.50
3000.....96.46
18000.....96.50
6000.....96.52
20000.....96.48
87000.....96.50
1000.....96.48
19000.....96.50
78000.....96.48
11000.....96.46
10 lots
500.....96.90
23000.....96.42
15000.....96.48
145000.....96.50
5000.....96.52
3000.....96.54
30000.....96.50
2000.....96.52
50000.....96.50
5000.....96.48
7000.....96.50
12000.....96.46
54000.....96.50
9000.....96.48
27000.....96.52
55000.....96.60
50000.....96.62
14000.....96.60
19000.....96.52
114000.....96.60
$1503000

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION BONDS.

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000.

Am For Sec 5s
5.....96
10.....95⅞
46.....96
Anglo-Fr 5s
22.....89⅝
5.....89¾
1.....89⅝
10 lots
½.....89½
1.....89½
9.....89¼
11.....89¼
½.....89¼
3.....89¾
½.....89½
2.....89½
1.....89¼
3.....89¾
76.....89¼
4.....89½
7.....89½
CityofBord6s
2.....86
4.....85⅝
5.....85½
19.....86
4.....85¾
5.....85½
CityofLyons6s
2.....86
4.....85¾
2.....85½
1.....85⅝
CityofMars6s
3.....86
16.....85⅝
CityofParis6s
2.....85
4.....85¼
4.....85⅜
5.....85
1.....85¼
5.....85
1.....85¼
DomofCan5s, 1926
1.....95
1931
3.....95⅝
French Govt temp 5½s
15.....[illegible]
6.....96¼
5.....96¼
56.....96⅛
63.....96⅛
35.....96⅜
71.....96¼
51.....96⅜
2.....96¼
49.....96⅜
JapGovt4½s, sterl loan
6.....90½
2d Ser
7.....90¼
German stp
2.....80¼
1.....80
UnKingofGt Br & Ire 5s
4.....97⅝
100.....97½
290.....97⅝
10.....98
4.....97⅝
131.....98
1.....97⅝
15.....98

2.....98¼
2.....97⅞
5½s, 1918
19.....99⅛
5½s, 1919
15.....96
1.....95⅞
new
29.....98⅝
5.....98⅝
32.....98⅝
10.....98⅝
5.....99
5½s, 1921
1.....93⅝
25.....93
8.....93⅛
29.....93⅛
NYCanal 4½s
6.....105
NYCity4s, 1959, registered
1.....85½
4s, 1959
1.....86½
N Y C 4½s Nov, 1957
8.....95½
Alb&Susq3½s
2.....74
AlaskGMnsc6 debs, SerB
2.....19⅝
3.....24
AmAgChdeb5s
7.....91
1.....91¼
AmS&Rtemp 1st 5s
2.....87⅛
2.....87⅜
AmT&Tcol4s
4.....82½
col tr 5s
14.....91
Armour&Co 4½s
2.....84⅝
2.....84½
A,T&SFgen4s
½.....83⅝
18.....83⅝
Balt&Ogld4s
30.....78
conv 4½s
12.....77¼
2.....77⅜
5.....78
2.....77⅜
ref 5s
6.....82½
1.....82⅝
Beth Stl 1st &ref 5s
3.....88½
pur money 5s
1.....81⅝
BRT5s, 1918
2.....97
BUnEl1st5s
2.....85
BushTerBldgs gtd 5s
1.....75
CalG&E5s
1.....92
CofGaRycv5s
10.....89⅞
CentLeath5s
2.....95⅛

CentPacgtd4s
2.....79
Ch&Ogen4½s
3.....73¼
8.....73
conv 4½s
9.....69
2.....69¼
conv 5s
3.....77⅝
1.....77⅝
C,B&Qgen4s
2.....83¼
joint 4s
11.....93⅝
Ill div 4s
2.....84
Chic,GtW4s
2.....50
1.....55¼
C,M&StP4s, 1925
3.....79
3.....77⅝
conv 4½s
3.....73
7.....74⅞
4.....74⅛
cv5s, SerB
7.....80
ref 4½s
6.....67
1.....66½
C & P W 5s
1.....97½
11.....97
C&NW, gen4s
3.....82⅞
C,RI&Pgen4s
2.....74⅜
3.....74⅛
ref 4s
5.....63
10.....65¼
8.....65¼
C&WIndcv4s
5.....66
C,C,C&StL gen 4s
3.....63¼
deb 4½s
29.....70¼
ClShLine4½s
2.....90
Col&Soref& ext 4½s
17.....69¼
201.....69
1.....69¼
104.....69
C,G&E1st5s
3.....75½
ConGascv6s
3.....101
Del&Hcv5s
2.....90
D&RioG1st & ref 5s
2.....50½
1.....51
DisSecCp5s
2.....75
2.....75¼
Erie1stgen4s
8.....52
25.....51¼
1.....52
cv4s, SerA
17.....45
cv4s, SerB
5.....45

2.....44
2.....44½
5.....44⅛
cv4s, SerD
5.....51⅛
GenElecdeb5s
10.....96
Gulf&Sh I 5s
11.....88
HocVal1st4½s
2.....75⅛
Hud&ManIst &ref5s, SerA
10.....50½
adj inc 5s
1.....15⅛
8.....15
5.....14⅝
Ill Steel 4½s
1.....82¼
Int-Met 4½s
2.....55¼
IRT1st&ref5s
10.....81¼
2.....81⅜
18.....81⅛
20.....81
IntMerMar6s
20.....91⅞
4.....92
80.....92¼
2.....92⅜
5.....93
8.....92⅞
KC, FtS&M4s
15.....69
KanCSo5s
4.....75
LackStl5s, 1923
1.....95¼
2.....95
1.....94¼
1950
10.....89⅝
LaclGasLst ofStL1st5s
1.....97⅝
LS&MSo3½s
1.....75½
4s, 1931
2.....84⅝
Lex&East1st gtd 5s
1.....92⅝
Lig&Myers7s
1.....114
Lorill'dCo7s
1.....111
5s
14.....87⅝
3.....88
Lo&N, S&N Ala5s, 1963
3.....98½
MidStlcol tr5s
3.....81⅝
MoPacgen4s
2.....56¼
1.....56⅜
2.....[illegible]
2.....56¼
2.....56¼
5.....56⅛
10.....56⅛
15.....56¼
5.....56¼
12.....56¼
1st cv 6s
1.....90¼
MontPow5s, Ser A
2.....89
NO,T&Minc5s

2.....40
N O Ter 4s
6.....62⅝
2.....62¼
NYCdeb6s
10.....93⅝
4.....93⅜
5.....93⅜
5.....93⅝
1.....93⅝
9.....[illegible]
1.....94
gen 3½s
4.....74
deb4s, 1934
2.....79
ref&imp4½s, Ser A
10.....81⅛
NY, ConnRR gtd 4½s
3.....87
NY&E3dExt 4½s
5.....93½
NY, O&W ref4s
4.....64
NYRysref4s
1.....50
NYTel4½s
2.....86¼
5.....86⅝
No Pac 4s
1.....83⅝
2.....84
10.....84¼
3s
1.....60⅝
4.....60
NorStaPow 1st&ref5s
2.....86
Penngtd4½s
1.....97
gen 4½s
4.....91¼
18.....91⅝
3.....91¼
18.....91⅛
conv 4½s
4.....98¼
PereMar1st5s
3.....81⅝
RioGWcoltr4s
4.....52
StL, IrMt&So gen 5s
6.....92
StL&SFpr lien4s, SerA
1.....57¼
10.....57⅜
6.....57¼
pr lien 5s, Ser B
12.....69
79.....68¼
adjustmt 6s
5.....62
8.....62⅜
10.....62½
9.....62
income 6s
2.....43¼
St L S W 1st term 5s
3.....57⅝
3.....57⅝
SeabALadj5s
1.....54
SinclairO&R 1stsf7s, w war

2.....88⅝
8.....88½
So Bell T & T 1st 5s
4.....91
So Pac cv 5s
8.....87⅝
col 4s
1.....73¼
conv 4s
10.....76⅝
6.....76⅝
1st ref 4s
20.....80
So Ry 1st 5s
1.....92⅝
1.....92½
gen 4s
3.....59⅝
8.....59½
21.....59⅛
1.....[illegible]
25.....[illegible]
TennCopcv6s
1.....88
4.....89½
TermAssnofSt L ref 4s
1.....82
ThirdAvadj5s
2.....34½
15.....34
Un Pac 1st 4s
1.....88½
1.....88⅝
1st & ref 4s
8.....77⅛
15.....77
USRubber5s
1.....100
1st & ref 5s
5.....78
3.....77⅞
10.....78
10.....77⅞
1.....78
USSmRef&M cv 6% notes
1.....95½
4.....94½
U S Steel Corp s f 5s
40.....99
8.....98⅞
3.....99
Va-CarC1st5s
13.....92⅝
1.....93
conv deb 6s
3.....95
VirgnRy1st5s
1.....92½
8.....93
3.....92½
1.....93
VaRy&Pr5s
1.....80½
1.....80
West Elec 5s
1.....97
West Pac 5s
3.....83½
5.....83
WestUnfund& real est 4½s
2.....87½
West Shore 4s
1.....80
Wilson & Co 1st 6s
2.....95⅛

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	96½	97½
2s, c, 1930	96½	..
3s, r, 1918	99	99¾
3s, c, 1918	99	99¾
3s, r, 1946	80	..
3s, c, 1946	80	..
4s, r, 1925	104⅝	105
4s, c, 1925	104½	105
Pan 2s, r, 1936	96	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	96	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	80	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	80	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Ad Rumely pf	25½	27½
Allis-Ch M pf	73	76⅝
Am Ag Ch pf	89	91
Am B N	30	35
Do pf	42½	43
Am B Sug pf	90	88
Am B S & Fdy	..	96
Do pf	151	175
Am Can pf	90	91
Am C & F pf	107	..
Am Cit pf	..	20
Am Coal	41	..
Am Cot Oil	27	27⅞
Do pf	79	82
Am Exp	80	90
Am Ice	10⅛	12¼
Am Malt	10	10¾
Do 1st pf	55½	[illegible]
Am Sm pf A	92⅝	95½
Am Snuff	90	110
Do pf	83	100
Am Shipb	87	94¼
Do pf	..	87½
Am Sug R	100	101½
Do pf	108	110
Am Sum T pf	88	[illegible]
Am T & C	51	60
Am Tob pf	96	98
Am Wr Pa pf	21½	24
Am Z pf	42⅝	50
Assets R	⅛	1⅛
Asso D G	10	15
Do 1st pf	..	54
Do 2d pf	36	54½
Assoc Oil	56	58⅝
A, B & A	5	8⅛
Atl C L	90	91
Bald Locom pf	96	98
B & O pf	56⅝	57½
Barrett Co pf	100	101
Batop Min	1	1¼
B'ch Cr'k	..	80
Beth S pf	90	92
B R T	42	43
B Un Gas	75	90
Brown Sh	60	68
Do pf	95	100
Bruns Ter	6	7⅛
B, R & P	80	100
Do pf	85	110
Burns Bros pf	105	116½
Bush Ter	..	87
But'k Co	10⅛	16
Cal Pack	37	37⅝
Cal & Ariz	61	66
Can So	..	54
C, C & O	..	26
Do pf	..	50
Case (J I) pf	76	80
C, C & C	..	60
Cent Fdy	33⅛	35⅛
Do pf	45	47
Cent L pf	102⅞	105
C R R of N J	200	225
C & S A T	100	104
Cerro de P	30	31
Chi & Alt	10	11½
Do pf	..	25
C & E Ill pf	5	9½
Chi Gt Wn pf	22⅛	22⅞
C & N W pf	120	140
Chi, St P, M & Om	70	[illegible]
Do pf	100	130
Cl & Pitts	..	83⅝
Clu-Peab	47½	[illegible]
Do pf	99	100
Col & So	19½	20½
Do 1st pf	46	50
Do 2d pf	40	50
Con G. B.	97	100¼
C I C M	10	10½
Cont Can	82	88
Do pf	97	100
Cont Ins	45	55
Crex Carp	38	43
Crip C C	..	30
Do pf	..	30
Cruc S pf	82	87
C-Am Sug	140	155
Do pf	93	100
D & Co pf	95	97
D & R G	3	8
Det Ed	98	100½
Det U Ry	80	[illegible]
Dia Match	105	115
D, S S & A	2⅛	3
Do pf	5⅛	7
Elec S B	48	53
Elk H Coal pf	38	48⅛
Erie 2d pf	19	20
Erie & P	..	70
F M & S	8⅛	9⅛
Do pf	28	[illegible]
Fisher Bdy	28	[illegible]
Do pf	71	80
Gen Chem	165	[illegible]
Do pf	100	104
Gen Cigar	34	39
Do pf	90	100
Gt Nor pf	88⅝	90
Greene-C	39	39⅝
Gulf S S	90	95
Do 1st pf	98	..
G, M & N	9	13
Do pf	28	43
Hartman	44	47
Homestake	..	90
Interb-C	8⅛	8⅛
I H, N J	111	116
Do pf	107	110
Int H Cor pf	85	..
Int N pf	92	99

	Bid.	Asked.
Int Paper	27½	28½
Do pf	75	95
Do pf sta	61	64
Int Salt	54½	56
Iowa Cent	2	5
Isl C Coal	..	73
Jewel Tea	35	40
Do pf	94	100
K C, Ft S & M pf	..	68
Kan C So	16	16⅝
Kelly S T pf	75	85
Kelsey Wh	25	[illegible]
Do pf	80	89
K & D M	2	7
Do pf	..	50
K'gs Co El L & P	92	95
L E & W pf	20	25
L R & T	14	14½
Ligg & M pf	103½	107
L-W Bisc	18⅛	20
Do 1st pf	80	85
Do 2d pf	50	64
Lorill'd Co	160	185
Do pf	99	115
M'kay Cos	72⅝	75½
Do pf	57	59
Man B'ch	⅛	3
Man Elev	97	100
M Dep Sts	46	50
Do pf	100	111
Mex P pf	87½	[illegible]
Mich Cent	..	[illegible]
M, St P & S S M	86	88
Do pf	101	115
Do l l	60	70
Mo, K & T	4⅛	5⅛
Do pf	8⅛	10
Mon Pow	67	69¼
Do pf	93	100⅛
Mor & Es	..	83
N, C & St L	110	120
Nat Bisc	94	100
Do pf	110	130
N C & S	56⅝	65
Do pf	97	100
Nat En pf	94	100
Nat Lead	44	45
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	..	21
Do 2d pf	4½	8
N O, T & Mex	19	20
N Y A B	117	120
N Y, C & St L	14	18⅛
Do 1st pf	50	67
Do 2d pf	42	46
N Y Dock	16	19
N Y, L & West	..	123
Norf So	20	24
Norf & Wn pf	77	85
N W Tel	..	60
Nova Sc S	..	68
Ont Min	4⅝	5⅛
Owens B M	61	63
Do pf	105	..
Pac Coast	40	45⅛
Do 1st pf	69	90
Do 2d pf	58	80
Pac Mail	23⅛	25
Do pf	97	120
P T & Tel	15	16
Do pf	..	96
Pan-Am P & T pf	87½	88
Peo & E	5	7
Pett-Mull	30	32½
Do 1st pf	95	100
Phila Co	26⅛	27½
P, C, C & St L	55	65
Pitts Coal	44⅛	45½
Do pf	76⅛	80
P, Ft W & C	117½	139½
Pitts S pf	94	97⅞
Pond C C	17⅛	[illegible]
Pr Stl Car pf	94	[illegible]
P S, N J	99	109
Ry Stl Spr pf	90	96
Rdg 1st pf	35	40
Do 2d pf	35	40
St L S F pf	25	28
St L S W	[illegible]	25
Do pf	[illegible]	39½
Seab A L	7⅛	7⅝
Sears-R pf	117	120
Shat Ariz	16	17
S-S S & I	40⅛	41½
So P R S	153	170
Do pf	103	112
St'd Mill	82	[illegible]
Do pf	78	83
Studeb Co pf	91	96
Stutz Mtr	39⅛	40½
Sup Stl 1st pf	93	98⅛
Tex Pac	15	16
T P L Tr	125	169
Third Av	15	18
Tide W O	175	180
Tob P pf	83	[illegible]
T, St L & West	2	10
Do ctfs	4	7
Do pf	5	11
Do pf c	8	14
Tran & W	37	40
T C R T	62	66
Do pf	..	125
Und Type	92	103
Do pf	108⅛	112
U Alloy S	37⅛	38
Un Cig Sts pf	101½	110
U Drug 1st pf	47	50
Do 2d pf	75	79
U P'board	14	18
U Rys Inv	4⅛	5⅛
Do pf	11⅛	14
U S C I P	12	13⅛
Do pf	43	47½
U S Exp	16	18
U S Ind A	117	119½
Do pf	92	97
U S R & I	11	13
U S Sm pf	45	45½
Utah Sec	12	14
Va-Car Ch pf	100	107
Va I C & Coke	52½	55
Wabash	8	8⅛
West Md	13⅛	14
Do 2d pf	20	30
W Pac pf	49	50
W & L E pf	19	21
W-Ov pf	78	..
W & Co pf	90	98
Wis Cent	36	38½
W'w'th (F W)	114	120
Do pf	118⅛	..
Wor Pump	33⅛	34
Do pf A	85	88
Do pf B	57½	61

EARNINGS

Railroads.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Nov. gross	$800,088	$711,758	$638,922
Net	179,602	246,669	218,477
11 mos.' gross	8,411,663	7,496,960	6,850,811
Net	2,547,589	2,615,792	2,063,670

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN—

	1917.	1916.	Decrease.
Nov. gross	9,717,297	8,922,667	*794,630
Net aft. tax.	2,288,952	2,824,890	535,938
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,421,318	1,900,588	479,270
11 m. gross	101,985,776	92,283,082	*9,702,691
Net aft. tax.	24,642,728	28,128,883	3,486,155
Sur. aft. chgs.	15,289,690	18,447,578	3,157,883

*Increase.

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Nov. gross	[illegible]	306,410	262,589
Net	[illegible]	79,137	78,998
Def. aft. chgs.	29,281	16,896	12,949
5 mos.' gross	[illegible]	1,706,240	1,492,119
Net	441,158	527,717	475,041
Def. aft. chgs.	[illegible]	*86,818	*14,798

*Surplus.

MINERAL RANGE—

	1917.	1916.	Decrease.
Nov. gross	[illegible]	[illegible]	*6,317
Net	14,987	24,913	9,926
Sur. aft. chgs.	3,915	13,388	9,473
5 mos. gross	510,621	482,820	*28,801
Net	70,129	113,183	43,054
Sur. aft. chgs.	12,034	48,313	36,279

*Increase.

RUTLAND RAILROAD—

	1917	1916.	1915.
Nov. gross	350,686	328,983	310,315
Net aft. tax.	59,544	98,841	91,575
11 mos. gross	3,999,774	3,891,336	3,274,880
Net aft. tax.	781,173	1,009,839	821,703

Public Utilities.

ADAMS EXPRESS CO. report for September as filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission—

September:	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Tot'l op. rv.	$2,370,882	$2,120,160	$250,172
Net op. def.	384,672	*136,199	520,871
Df. aft. tax.	410,673	*113,617	524,291
For Nine months ended Sept. 30:			
Tot'l op. rv.	$19,497,368	$16,927,234	$2,570,134
Net op. def.	1,440,559	*1,111,007	2,551,566
Df. aft. tax.	1,650,870	*905,677	2,556,547

*Surplus.

EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING CO. OF BOSTON—December gross was $990,998, or 5.24 per cent. over the same month in 1916.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO report to Interstate Commerce Commission—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Sept. gross	$3,639,701	$3,040,648	$599,053
Net op. rev.	186,587	116,820	69,767
Net aft. tax.	140,018	58,831	81,687
9 mos. gross	27,513,067	23,058,258	4,454,809
Net op. rev.	1,122,404	2,372,090	*1,249,686
Net aft. tax.	692,743	1,941,107	*1,248,364

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

SWIFT & CO. for the year ended Sept. 30—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Tot. sales	*875,000,000	575,000,000	500,000,000
Net profits	32,150,000	20,465,000	14,087,500
Cash divs.	7,500,000	6,000,000	5,437,500
Sur. for yr.	24,650,000	14,465,000	8,650,000
Prev. sur.	60,315,000	45,850,000	37,200,000
Total sur.	84,965,000	60,315,000	45,850,000
Stock div.	25,000,000	......	......
P. & L. sur.	59,965,000	60,315,000	45,850,000

*In Excess of.

JEWEL TEA CO. sales—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
4 wks. ended Dec. 29	1,198,748	1,161,502	37,246
Year ended Dec. 31	15,509,408	12,441,321	3,068,087

100 Years of Commercial Banking
THE CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York
Capital & Surplus, $5,000,000
Resources, - $80,000,000
Charter Member N. Y. Clearing House
Member Federal Reserve Bank
United States Depository
149 Broadway (Singer Bldg.) Cor. Liberty St.
Branches
Greenwich and Warren Sts.
Bowery and Grand St.
Ninth Avenue and 14th St.
Broadway and 18th St.
2 West 33d Street.
57th Street and Third Ave.
Broadway and 61st St.
86th St. and Lexington Ave.
Broadway and 105th St.
Lenox Avenue and 116th St.
67 West 125th St. nr. Lenox Av.
Broadway and 144th St.
We Invite Your Account

LUMBER BUSINESS
An opportunity to acquire an interest in a well-established and highly profitable lumber operation in Western Canada. Amount required from $100,000 to $500,000. Highest references given. Y 282 Times Annex.

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This booklet mailed on request
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Financial Advertising in All Its Branches.
31 Nassau St., New York. Tel. Cortland 4959.

Boston, Mass., December 12, 1917.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 6% BONDS SECURED BY MORTGAGE ON THE STEAMER "TRANSPORTATION," ISSUED BY COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions contained in Article 5 of the mortgage given by the Coastwise Steamship Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, to secure an issue of one hundred eighty-seven thousand dollars ($187,000) par value first mortgage 6% bonds on the Steamer "TRANSPORTATION," dated June 20, 1910, the following bonds will be redeemed and retired on March 1, 1918, to wit:

Bonds numbered 111 to 187, inclusive, maturing from March 1, 1918, to March 1, 1921.

The holders of the above-numbered bonds are hereby notified to present said bonds to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, 337 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on March 1, 1918, to receive in cash the face amount of said bonds and accrued interest to March 1, 1918.

Bonds must carry the coupons due March 1, 1918, and the subsequent maturing coupons thereto belonging, and must be accompanied by the usual income tax certificate.

Interest on said bonds will cease on March 1, 1918.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
BY COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, ASSIGNEE OF AND SUCCESSOR IN TITLE TO COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
BY JOHN G. CROWLEY, TREASURER.

Boston, Mass., December 12, 1917.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 6% BONDS SECURED BY MORTGAGE ON THE STEAMER "COASTWISE," ISSUED BY COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions contained in Article 5 of the mortgage given by the Coastwise Steamship Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, to secure an issue of one hundred eighty-eight thousand dollars ($188,000) par value first mortgage 6% bonds on the steamer "COASTWISE," dated June 20, 1910, the following bonds will be redeemed and retired on March 1, 1918, to wit:

Bonds numbered 111 to 188, inclusive, maturing from March 1, 1918, to March 1, 1921.

The holders of the above-numbered bonds are hereby notified to present said bonds to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, 337 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on March 1, 1918, to receive in cash the face amount of said bonds and accrued interest to March 1, 1918.

Bonds must carry the coupons due March 1, 1918, and the subsequent maturing coupons thereto belonging, and must be accompanied by the usual income tax certificate.

Interest on said bonds will cease on March 1, 1918.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
BY COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, ASSIGNEE OF AND SUCCESSOR IN TITLE TO COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
BY JOHN G. CROWLEY, TREASURER.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company
First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 3d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1917, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,259.26, in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the fifth day of February, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be indorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.
Dated January 3, 1918.

To the Holders of first mortgage 5% gold bonds of the Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Company, Inc., due January 1st, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that all the outstanding bonds of the above described issue mature by their terms on January 1st, 1918, and that funds to pay the same with accrued interest to that date have been deposited with Columbia Trust Company, 60 Broadway, New York City. Said bonds will be paid on and after January 2nd, 1918, upon presentation at the office of said Trust Company, with coupons maturing January 1st, 1918, attached, and no interest shall accrue thereon after said date.

CUMBERLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY, INC.
By J. M. B. HOXSEY, Treasurer.
FIDELITY AND COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By JOHN W. BARR, Jr., President.
Dated, Atlanta, Ga., December 18th, 1917.

LUMBERMENS National Bank of Portland, located at Portland, in the State of Oregon, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

E. G. CRAWFORD, President.

INSURANCE MEN SEE FIRE PERIL HERE

Exchange Names Committee to Aid Protecting Plants to Get Coal Supply.

TALK OF RAISING RATES

A. H. Smith Charters the Florizel, Famous as an Icebreaker, to Open Up Channels Here.

The fire peril in New York, due to the coal shortage, was brought to the front yesterday when at a special meeting of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange resolutions were adopted appointing a committee of five to try to get coal to those plants which protect the city from fire hazard and to the cellars of companies with fire sprinkler systems, and to consider the matter of extra rates to cover the special hazard. It was pointed out at the meeting that there was a shortage of coal in a very large percentage of the 2,400 buildings protected by automatic sprinklers in Manhattan and Brooklyn. Frank Lock, manager of the Atlas Insurance Company, said that a conflagration such as was possible under the present fuel shortage in New York would wipe out the assets of the insurance companies at a time when it would not be possible to replace them because of the condition of the money market. Attention was called to the fact that freezing had greatly impaired the fire fighting ability of the Fire Department.

Fire Chief Kenlon said that the axiom that no great conflagration could happen in New York under modern conditions did not apply to New York in the last two weeks. He called attention to the fact that many of the sprinkler systems had been drained to prevent freezing. President William Fellowes Morgan of the Merchants' Association promised the aid of the association to obtain a more normal fuel supply for the city. Manager Willis C. Robb of the exchange said the present situation would not be one of danger, despite the cold weather, were it not for the shortage of fuel. He said that the need of coal in New York City was greater than anywhere else in the United States.

The Fire Insurance Committee appointed was empowered to confer with municipal authorities as to the possibilities of getting more coal at once and to confer with property owners and civic bodies as to what "additional rates or imposts should be charged to cover existing hazards."

Promises of Better Delivery.

The receipts of coal at tidewater yesterday were about the same as for the preceding five days. There was promise of better deliveries last night when A. H. Smith, Assistant Director General of Railroads, said that he had chartered the Red Cross steamship Florizel to open channels to all the coal ports about the harbor. The Florizel is a sister ship of the Stephano, which was torpedoed by a German submarine off Nantucket in November, 1916. She is 300 feet long and of 20 feet draught. She can make, Mr. Smith said, a speed of nine knots through ten-inch ice, which is about the thickness of that blocking coal deliveries here. She can go through ice five feet thick. She is especially built for breaking ice, plying between New York and St. John's, and every Spring makes a trip to Greenland for sealskins.

Mr. Smith was told that the Florizel carried a $250,000 cargo and that it would be impossible for her to break the ice in light draught. The owners of the cargo protested against it remaining in her holds while she broke the ice unless they were insured against damage. Mr. Smith made arrangements with Washington yesterday for the insurance of the cargo owners against loss, and this morning at 6 o'clock the Florizel will start to work to clear a wide channel in the Kill van Kull and down the Arthur Kill to Princes Bay and Raritan Bay.

Situation at Tidewater.

The daily report of the tidewater coal situation made public at Mr. Smith's office yesterday as of 6 A. M. follows:

	Anthracite.	Bituminous.	Total.
Dumped	52,080	33,030	85,100
In barges	22,200	16,400	48,600
In cars	137,950	64,100	202,050

There was in transit within twenty-four hours of tidewater 2,112 cars with 105,000 tons and within forty-eight hours of tidewater 1,008 cars containing 50,300 tons of coal. The report on the New England situation showed that deliveries to New England in the preceding twenty-four hours included 308 cars, the priority order being for 500 cars daily.

Thursday morning's report on the tidewater situation showed: Coal dumped, 77,250 tons; in barges, 35,000 tons; in cars, 229,700 tons.

A report made last night showed that during the day ninety-four barges carrying 35,980 tons of bituminous and 15,040 tons of anthracite, a total of 51,020 tons, were towed to New York. According to Fuel Administrators, this is only half enough. The report also showed that twenty-nine barges with 13,119 tons were ready to be hauled.

Mayor Hylan instructed City Chamberlain Johnson yesterday to take some of the city commissioners and coal dealers and make a survey of the coal situation in the Bronx. The Mayor said that he found that many corporations besides the gas company had a year's supply stored in their yards. The visitors will try to persuade some of these companies to give up some of their holdings to tide the city over.

Fuel Administrator Hall of the Bronx said emphatically that the administration was not going to permit the city authorities to seize any of the coal belonging to any of the public utilities corporations.

Robert E. Livingston, spokesman for the gas company, stated that the amount of coal found in the Bronx had been exaggerated. He said that the reserve supply there amounts to 13,690 tons, and added that the entire matter was in the hands of the fuel administration and not with the city administration.

Forty-seven schools were closed in this city yesterday because of the shortage of coal or bursted pipes. The records of the Health Department show that from Saturday noon until noon yesterday 805 persons have died from pneumonia. The record for the previous week was 270 deaths from this disease.

"There will be no orders on conservation issued today," said Mr. Wiggin, "but Dr. P. B. Noyes, who has charge of the Conservation Bureau of the National Fuel Administration, is coming here from Washington for a conference with us tomorrow. The anthracite situation is temporarily a little better, but the bituminous is more serious than ever. Unless Washington can direct a regular supply of coal to this State many industries will have to shut down. It may affect all lines of business, even the newspapers."

Marc Klaw of the theatrical firm of Klaw & Erlanger said it would be a great mistake to close the theatres earlier for the purpose of saving coal.

"It would be a very serious thing for the theatres," he said, "but the best argument against it is that it would save no coal. In the first place, we would have to begin heating the auditorium earlier, so there would be nothing saved by that score. The auditorium of a theatre uses very little light, as the lights are out except on the stage when the curtain is up, and that is 80 per cent. of the time the audience is in the theatre. Then consider the light that is saved at home by the possible hundred thousand or more in the theatres.

"I don't think the theatre, which has stood so loyally with everything in connection with war preparation, should be made a martyr when there is no benefit accruing. It won't do to call a theatre a 'non-essential,' because psychologically you need diversion in times like these."

Nash Motors Co. Pays Dividends.

The Nash Motors Company declared yesterday an initial dividend of $6 a share on the common stock. The concern was formed in 1916 with an issue of $5,000,000 preferred and 50,000 shares of common stock. The dividend, together with the usual quarterly disbursements of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred, will be paid Feb. 1 to shareholders of record Jan. 19.

WARNS CITY TO SAVE ON COAL SUPPLY

Continued from Page One.

saving at the rate of 30,000,000 tons a year for the nation would be brought about within sixty days. Where it is found that factories which have coal stored will use less under the curtailment plan, the surplus will be taken over by the Fuel Administration and used for other needs. The general plan has not progressed far enough to provide any satisfactory figures concerning the coal thus available.

Dr. Garfield said he had been assured that coal cars would be routed to New England and return shortly in fifteen days, instead of seventeen days, the present schedule. This, he said, would have the same effect on the situation as the release of 3,000 cars a day for other service.

SWIFT & CO. REPORT SALES OF $875,000,000

Packers' Net Profit for Year Ended Sept. 30, $32,150,000, a Gain of $11,600,000.

Swift & Co., the packing firm, report net profits of $32,150,000 in the year ended Sept. 30, a gain of $11,600,000 over the preceding year. The net income represented what was left from a gross turnover of $875,000,000 after expenses had been met and $10,000,000 had been set aside as a special reserve fund. The vast expansion of the company's operations in 1917 was shown by the fact that the aggregate sales were $300,000,000 greater than in 1916.

The report issued yesterday stated that the year's surplus after dividend payments amounted to $24,650,000, bringing the total surplus up to $84,965,000. A stock dividend of $25,000,000 reduced the surplus to $59,965,000, more than 50 per cent. of the par value of the outstanding stock.

Edward F. Swift, Vice President, said in his statement to shareowners:

"Record prices have been the rule in the live stock market. As a result of high prices we paid over $455,000,000 to live stock raisers during the year, an increase of $141,000,000 over 1916. The Government has deemed it advisable to control by license the operation of all food distributing activities, and in its control over the packing industry the Food Administration has limited our profits on slaughtering and meat packing to 9 per cent. on the money employed. This will not affect our dividend payments unfavorably."

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	97	4s, registered, 1925	104½	105½
2s, coupon, 1930	..	97½	4s, coupon, 1925	104½	105½
3s, registered, 1918	99	100	2s, coupon, '36, reg.	96	97
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	97
3s, registered, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, reg.	84	88
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	88
3s, conversion, 1947	84	88			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Thursday Bid.
4½s July,	1967	95½	96	94⅞
4½s June,	1965	95½	96	94⅞
4½s Mar.,	1963	95½	96	95¼
4½s Nov.,	1957	95½	96	95¼
4½s May,	1957	95½	96	95¼
4½s April,	1966	89½	90	89
4½s Mar.,	1960-30	89½	90	89
4½s Mar.,	1964	89½	90	89
4½s Mar.,	1962	89½	90	89
4½s Sept.,	1960	89½	90	89
4s May,	1959	86	86½	85¾
4s Nov.,	1958	86	86½	85¾
4s May,	1957	86	86½	85¾
4s Nov.,	1956	84½	88	84
4s Nov.,	1955	84½	86	84
4s Nov.,	1936	89	..	..
4s May,	1919	98½	..	[illegible]
4s Nov.,	1918	99	..	[illegible]
3½s Nov.,	1954	..	80	..
3½s May,	1954	77	80	77
3½s Nov.,	1955	..	80	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Thursday Bid.
4½s	1918-1922	5.00	4.70	5.00
4½s	1924-1931	5.00	4.70	5.00
4½s	1921-1923	5.00	4.70	5.00
4½s	April, 1920	5.00	4.70	5.00
4½s	1918-1919	5.00	..	5.00
3½s	1940-1953	5.00	4.70	5.00
3½s	1930-1939	5.00	4.75	5.00
3½s	1922-1929	5.00	4.70	5.00
3½s	1919-1921	5.00	4.70	4.90
3s	1940-1953	5.00	4.70	5.00
3s	1926-1930	5.00	4.70	5.00
3s	1918-1925	5.00	4.70	5.00

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Heaviness displayed by the steel shares stood out in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The failure of overnight news developments to confirm the peace rumors circulated in Thursday's closing dealing was unfavorable at the start of the day, so far as the general list was concerned. A temporary steadying in the market followed the news that the Russo-German peace negotiations had again been suspended.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Alaska Gold	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
80	Alaska Jun.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
10	Am. B. Sug.	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
350	Am. Can.	37⅞	36⅞	36⅞
20	Am. H. & L.	12¼	12¼	12¼
20	Am. Intern'l	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
270	Am. Linseed	30⅞	29⅞	30⅛
10	Am. Loco.	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
250	Am. S. & R.	78⅞	78⅜	78⅜
150	Am. Su. Tob.	65⅞	64	65
80	Am. T. & T.	105	104	104
380	Anac. Cop.	62⅞	61⅞	61⅞
20	A., T. & S. F.	85	85	85
140	A., G. & W. I.	99⅞	99⅜	99⅞
390	Bald. Loco.	59⅛	58⅞	58⅞
2,920	Beth. St'l B.	77⅞	75⅛	75⅞
10	Butte & Sup.	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
110	Cent. Leather	65⅛	65	65
10	Ches. & Ohio	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
10	C., M. & St. P.	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
10	C. R. I. & P.	20	20	20
200	Corn Prod.	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞
360	Crucible St'l	54⅛	53	53⅞
80	CubaCaneSu.	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
50	Del. & Hud.	107	107	107
500	Dist. Secur.	36	34⅛	34⅛
50	Erie	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
10	Gen. Elec.	133⅛	133⅛	133⅛
250	Gen. Motors	116	114	114
20	Goodrich Co.	41⅞	40⅛	41⅞
90	Inspir. Cop.	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
210	Int. Mer. M.	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛
2,580	Do pf.	89⅛	86⅞	88⅛
20	Int. Nickel.	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
40	Kenne. Cop.	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
10	Lack. Steel	77	77	77
1,970	Mex. Petrol.	86⅛	84	84⅛
30	Miami Cop.	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
50	Midvale Steel	47⅛	46⅛	46⅛
10	Nat. Conduit	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
60	Nat. Enam.	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
30	N. Y. Cent.	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
60	N. Y., N. H. & H.	30	29⅛	29⅛
50	Ohio C. Gas.	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
10	Pennsylvania	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
30	Pullman Co.	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
10	Ry. St'l Spgs.	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
30	Ray Copper	23	23	23
760	Reading	74⅛	73⅛	73⅛
330	Rep. I. & S.	78	77⅛	77⅛
50	Sinclair Oil	32⅛	32	32
20	So. Pacific	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
20	Super. Steel	37	37	37
120	Studebaker	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
30	Tenn. Cop.	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
130	Tob. Prod.	53⅛	51⅛	52⅛
220	Union Pac.	114⅛	113⅛	113⅛
175	Un. Cig. St.	96⅛	93⅛	93⅛
40	U. S. Rubber	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
21,220	U. S. Steel	94⅛	93⅛	93⅛
230	Utah Copper	81⅛	80⅛	80⅛
455	Willys-Over.	18	17⅛	18

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$700	Liberty 3½s	98.66	98.50	98.50
2,850	Do 1st 4s	98.34	97.90	97.96
3,750	Do 2d 4s	96.62	96.42	96.50

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
800	Atlanta	.09	.09	.09
800	Florence	.13	.13	.13
1,000	Gt. Bend	.05	.05	.05
500	Jim Butler	.85	.85	.85
700	Midway	.08	.07½	.08
100	Sil. K. Con.	3.25	3.25	3.25
575	Ton. Ext.	1.55	1.50	1.50

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Atlantic Pet.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
25	Balt. Tube	80	80	80
5	Balt. Elec. pf.	38	38	38
217	Con. Coal	106	100	102
30	Con. Power	100	100	100
5	Com'l Credit	40	40	40
1,484	Cosden	8	7⅛	7⅛
132	Do pf.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
275	Dav. Chem.	37	36	36
285	Elkhorn	25	24⅛	25
960	Houston Oil	47	45	46⅛
208	Do pf.	70	67⅛	[illegible]
25	M. & M. Bk.	27	27	27
205	Mon. V. Trac.	16⅛	16	16⅛
32	Md. Casualty	75	75	75
5	Mt. Vernon	16	16	16
18	Merc. Trust	198	195	198
12	M. & M. Tran.	69⅛	69	69
1	North. Cent.	72	72	72
90	Pa. Wat. Pow.	63⅛	63	63
22	United Ry.	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
25	U. S. Fidel.	100	100	100
15	Western Md.	13	13	13
20	Wayland	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
55	W. B. & A.	28	27⅛	27⅛

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$6,500	B. C. 3½s, '28	91	91	91
17,000	Do 4s, '58	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
1,000	Coal & I. 5s	96	96	96
5,000	Con. C. ref. 5s	83	83	83
5,000	Con. P. 5s, nts.	95	95	95
2,000	Fla. So. 4s	80	80	80
$1,000	G. & A. con. 5s	93	93	93
32,500	Houston Oil div. ctf.	94⅛	92	93
2,000	Kirb. Lum. 6s	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1,000	Pere Marq. 5s	82	82	82
2,000	Un. Ry. inc. 4s	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
120	Adventure	1	1	1
60	Am. Zinc	14	14	14
40	Ahmeek	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
2,215	Alaska	2⅛	2	2
10	Allouez	51⅛	51	51
390	Ariz. Com'l	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛
5	Anaconda	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛
115	Cal. & Ariz.	64	63⅛	63⅛
6	Cal. & Hec.	450	450	450
167	Cop. Range	47	46⅛	47
570	Davis-Daly	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
50	East Butte	10	9⅛	9⅛
100	Indiana	1	1	1
50	Mass Con.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
45	*Mohawk	59⅛	50	50
10	New Idria	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
50	New Riv. pf.	77	77	77
20	Nipissing	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
80	North Butte	15	15	15
25	Old Dom'n	43	43	43
16	Osceola	65	62⅛	62⅛
30	Quincy	74	74	74
145	Shannon	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
130	Sup. & Bos.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
350	Trinity	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
75	U. S. Smelt.	45	44⅛	45
76	Do pf.	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
50	Utah Apex	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
20	Utah Con.	11⅛	11	11⅛
225	Utah Metal	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
50	Victoria	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
55	Wolverine	23	23	23

Railroads.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Atchison	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
1	Boston & A.	125	125	125
1	Boston Elev.	38	38	38
110	Boston & M.	23	22⅛	22⅛
25	Fitchburg pf	59	59	59
50	Mass. E. pf.	10	10	10
5	Me. Central	85	85	85
5	New Haven	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
5	West End	39	39	39

Miscellaneous.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am. Agr. C.	81	80⅛	81
90	Amoskeag pf	77	77	77
10	Am. Sugar	100	100	100
1	Do pf.	109	109	109
836	Am. Tel.	105⅛	104	104⅛
45	Am. Wool. pf	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
220	A., G. & W. I.	101⅛	99⅛	101⅛
100	Cuban Cem't	13	13	13
5	Edison Elec.	147½	147½	147½
26	Mass. Gas	81	80⅛	80⅛
6	Do pf.	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
10	Mergent'r	115	115	115
6	N. E. Tel.	95	95	95
100	Punta Sugar	32	32	32
10	Reece But'e.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
308	Swift	132	130⅛	130⅛
3	United Drug	70	70	70
10	Do pf.	50	50	50
281	Un. Fruit	120⅛	119	119⅛
71	United Shoe	42⅛	41⅛	41⅛
19	Do pf.	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
2,890	U. S. Steel	94⅛	93⅛	93⅛
20	Do pf.	109⅛	109	109⅛
325	Ventura	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	90	90	90
$20,000	Lib. 3½s	98.70	98.20	98.20
46,000	Do. cv. 4s	98.00	98.20	98.00
4,750	Do 2d 4s	97.00	96.20	97.00

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
8	Am. Rad.	255	255	255
15	Am. Shpb. pf.	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
980	Booth Fish.	20⅛	19⅛	20
10	Do pf.	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
80	Chi. Pn. T.	51	50⅛	50⅛
52	Edison	107	106⅛	107
55	Dia. Match	109	103	109
10	H., S. & M.	61	61	61
20	Hartman	44	44	44
20	Ill. Brick	56	56	56
140	Lindsay Lt.	25⅛	25	25
15	N. Carb. pf.	114	114	114
100	Pub. Service	75	75	75
20	Do pf.	90	90	90
225	Peo. Gas	43	43	44⅛
10	Quak Oats	251	251	251
483	Sears-Roeb.	151	149	149
50	Stew.-Warn.	49⅛	49	49
1,776	Swift	133	129⅛	129⅛
604	Union Carb.	51⅛	50⅛	50⅛
189	Wilson	50	49⅛	49⅛
68	Do pf.	96	96	96

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	C. Edi. 1st 5s	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
1,000	Met. El. Ry. 1st 4s	58	58	58
1,000	Peo. Gas ref. 5s	80	80	80
$5,000	So. S. El. 4½s	80	80	80
13,000	Lib. 3½s	98.10	98	98
1,100	Do 2d 4s	97	96.40	96.40
250	Lib. 1st 4s	97.40	97.40	97.40

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
55	Am. Gas	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
68	Elec. Stor.	49⅛	49	49
5	Ins. of N. A.	25	25	25
500	Kennecott	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
80	Lehigh Val.	57	57	57
100	Miami	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
465	Pennsylvania	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
35	Penn. Salt	82	82	82
10	Phila. Co.	27	27	27
382	Phila. Elec.	26	25⅛	25⅛
25	Phil. R. T. t.c.	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
625	Tono. Belm't	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
33	Unit. GasImp.	71⅛	71	71
2,815	U. S. Steel	94⅛	93⅛	93⅛

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Am. G. & E. 5s	82	82	82
200	Elec. & Peo. Trac. 4s	74	74	74
1,000	L. V. con. 4½s	95	95	95
1,000	L. V. gen. 4s	80	80	80
3,000	Lib. 1st 3½s	98.62	98.50	98.50
2,000	Do 2d 4s	96.40	96.30	96.30
$58,000	Penn. con. 4½s, '65	91½	91½	91½
5,000	Phil. El. 1st 5s	96	96	96
6,000	Read. gen. 4s	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
1,000	Spanish-Am. Iron 6s	100	100	100

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
40	Cities Service	214	213	213	216
1,150	Cities Service pf.	76	74¼	75	75½
750	Pacific Gas & Electric	35½	35	35	36

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	11	13
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	65	70
Am. Gas & Electric	87	91
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	39	42
Am. Light & Traction	210	215
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	90	95
Am. Power & Light	47	50
Am. Power & Light pf.	70	75
Am. Public Util'ties	25	30
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	58	63
Am. Water W. & Elec.	4⅞	5½
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	60	63
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	9	12
Carolina Power & Light	26	27
Carolina P. & L. pf.	92	94
Colorado Power	22	24
Colorado Power pf.	95	100
Columbus Electric pf.	75	81
Com. Power, Ry. & L.	33	35
Com. Pow., Ry. & L. pf.	63	64
Conn. Power pf.	85	88
Consumers' Power pf.	80	90
Dayton Power & L. pf.	73	78
Duluth Edison	75	80
Eastern Texas Electric	50	58
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	75	80
El Paso Electric	93	97
El Paso Electric pf.	87	92
Electric B. & S. pf.	90	95
Electric Properties	55	60
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	54	60
Federal Light & Trac.	5	10
Federal L. & Trac. pf.	..	..
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	18	..
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	..	..
Gas & Elec. Securities	280	300
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	93	98
Idaho Power 7% pf.	99	100
Int. M. Ry., L. & P. pf.	95	98
Interstate Electric	35	40
Interstate Electric pf.	90	95
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	[illegible]
Miss. River Power	9	12
Miss. River Power pf.	33	36
Northern Ohio Electric	25	30
Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	65	70
North. Ont. L. & Pow.	11	15
North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	34	40
Northern States Power	61	63
North. States Pow. pf.	86	88
Northern Texas Electric	47	52
Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	70	75
Ozark Power & Water	35	45
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	81	82
Pine Bluff 7% pf.	96	98
Pub. Service Sec. pf.	70	75
Puget S. T., L. & P.	..	12
Puget Sd. T., L. & P. pf.	40	45
Ry. & L. Secur. pf.	80	85
Republic Ry. & Light	22	24
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	54	57
Sierra Pac. El. pf.	30	34
Southern Cal. Edison	80	82
South. Cal. Edison pf.	93	96
Standard Gas & Elec.	5½	7
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	22	25
Tampa Electric	102	..
Tenn. Ry., L. & Pow.	2	3
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	10	12
Texas Power & L. pf.	97	100
Tri-City Ry. & L. pf.	82½	85
U. G. Improvement	80	83½
United Light & Rys.	26	29
United L. & Rys. pf.	60	65
Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf.	82	84
W. P. Ter. & W. P.	10	12
W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf.	50	55
West. Penn. P. pf.	95	100
Western Power	9	11
Western Power pf.	40	45
Yadkin Riv. Power pf.	98	100

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
Alabama Water 6s, '20	97	98½
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	62	65
Appa. Power 5s, 1941	70	75
Carolina P. & L. 5s	89	92
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	95	98
Central Ill. Light 5s	95	98
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	94	97½
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	65	72
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	85	[illegible]
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	90	97
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100¾	101¼
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	90	101½
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	85	89
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s	95	100
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	85	90
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	87	93
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	74	78
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	85	93
Int.-M. R., L. & P. 6s	97	100
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44	93	98
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '33	80	90
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	98
Middle West U. 6s, '25	..	99
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100
Miss. R. Power 1st 5s	67	70
Miss V. G. & E. 5s, '22	80	85
New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	84	86
N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '21	75	80
Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	90	94
Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	87	87½
Nor. Texas Elec. col. 5s	83	87
Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1939	100¾	102
Omaha & C. B. 5s	85	90
P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	90	101
Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P. 5s, 1919	97	98½
Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19	95	98½
Std. Gas of N. J. 6s, '45	94	96
So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39	88	90
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	88	92
U. S. R., R. & M. 6s, '25	111	113
Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32	78	79
Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	93	96
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	93	96
Utah Securities 6s	83½	84½
Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	95	98
Western Power 1st 5s	96	98
West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	94½
West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	89	92
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	90	93

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,500	‡Aetna Expl.	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞
100	‡Air Reduc.	75	75	75
85	‡F. Blumen.	100	99	100
100	Char. I. of A.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
4,800	Chev. Motor	118	112	113
1,150	‡Cuprite Sul.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	‡Elec. Gun.	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Emer. Phon.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
300	‡Hall Sig. pf.	15	13	13
100	Inter. Rub.	10	10	10
100	‡Int. Lube Ch.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	Key. T. & R.	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
500	Lake Tor. Bt.	3⅛	3	3⅛
600	Mar. of Am.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2,000	‡Maxim Mu.	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	‡Nat. Motors	12	12	12
1,100	N. Y. Trans.	18	17	17⅛
600	‡Prud. Pict.	6	6	6
6,500	Smith M. T.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	Submar. Bt., v. t. ctfs.	14	13	13⅛
1,000	TriangleFilm, v. t. ctfs.	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	‡U. S. L. & H. pf	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	U. S. S'ship	5⅛	5	5⅛
6,000	‡Un. Motors	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛
200	World Film, v. t. ctfs.	⅛	⅛	⅛
7,000	‡Wright-Mar. Aircraft	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	Anglo-A. Oil rights	3	3	3
15	Buckeye Pipe Line	95	95	95
10	South. Penn. Oil Co.	290	290	290
25	S. Oil Co. of N. Y.	260	260	260

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4,000	††Am. Oil	20	18	20
4,000	††Am. V. Oil	9	8	9
3,000	‡Bar. O. & G.	1⅛	1	1⅛
20,000	††B.-Wyo. O.	24	24	24
7,000	‡Cosd'n & Co	8	7⅛	7⅛
14,000	‡Crown Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,600	Cum. P. & R	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
700	‡Elk B. Pet.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
600	‡Esm. O. Cp.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,400	‡Federal Oil	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2,500	‡Glen. Oil	4	3⅛	3⅛
500	‡H. O. & R.	7	6⅛	7
6,300	‡Houston Oil	46⅛	43⅛	44⅛
1,500	‡Int. Pet'm	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
2,500	‡Isl. O. & T.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
4,000	Ken'a Oil (a pros.)	⅛	..	⅛
1,000	‡Mer. O. Cp.	23⅛	22⅛	23
1,000	‡Met. Pet'm	⅛	⅛	⅛
15,000	††Mid. Oil	113	105	110
1,000	‡Do pf.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,200	††Midwest R.	111	108	100
1,000	‡N. W. Pet.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,100	‡N. Y.-Ok. O.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,100	‡N. W. Oil	62	60	62
4,000	††Okla. Oil	4⅛	4	4⅛
1,800	Ok. P. & R.	7⅛	7	7⅛
4,500	‡O'r O. & G.	36	33	30
3,200	‡Over. Pet.	18	16	18
400	‡Pa.-Ky. Oil	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
4,500	‡Red R'k Oil & Gas	⅛	⅛	⅛
7,000	‡Rice Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	‡Sap. O. & R.	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
600	Seq. O. & R.	⅛	⅛	⅛
5,000	‡Un. W. Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
600	‡Victoria Oil, new stock	6	5⅛	6

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,100	Alaska-Brit. Col. Metals	⅛	⅛	⅛
6,500	††Atlanta	9⅛	9	9⅛
2,000	Big Ledge	1⅛	1	1⅛
7,000	†Boa. & Mon.	51	48	51
200	‡B'dshawCop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	ButteCop. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	8	7⅛	7⅛
18,000	Butte Det.	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Butte-N. Y.	⅛	⅛	⅛
4,000	††Caledonia	56	54	55
2,800	‡Calu. & Jer.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,000	Canada Cop.	2⅛	2	2⅛
2,000	†Cashboy	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
35,000	††Cerbat Sil. (a pros.)	50	..	..
100	‡Coco River	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
3,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	2	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	‡Con. Copper	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1,000	‡Con.-H'st'd.	26	26	26
400	‡Copper Val.	1⅛	1	1⅛
300	Cresson Con.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
3,000	‡Emma Con.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	‡†Fortu. Con.	39	..	..
4,000	‡Gibson Cop.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
6,000	‡Globe Dom.	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	†Gold'd Con.	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,000	†Gold'd Mer.	3	3	3
1,000	‡GreenMonst.	⅛	⅛	⅛
625	Hecla Min.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
2,000	††Int. Mines	10	10	10
3,200	‡Iron Blos.	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,000	‡Jer. Verde (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,500	‡Jer.-Prese't	3	2⅛	2⅛
3,500	†‡Jim Butler	87	85	85
5,000	Josevig-Ken. (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
700	‡Jumbo Ext.	20	18	18
1,000	‡†Kewanas	7	7	7
1,000	†Kirk. Porph.	50	50	50
300	La Rose Con.	⅛	⅛	⅛
600	‡MagmaChief	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,500	‡†Marsh M.	5⅛	5	5⅛
200	Mason Val.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1,500	‡Mons. Chief	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,500	‡†Moth. Lode	27	26	26
4,000	‡†Nat. Leas.	5	5	5
4,500	‡†N. Z. & L.	27	24	24
780	‡N. Cornelia	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
300	NY.&H.R.M.	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛
600	‡Nicklas M.	40	39	40
300	Nipiss. Min.	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
500	‡Nixon Nev.	1	1	1
3,500	†‡Pole St. C.	23	23	23
4,100	†Port. C. C.	34	31	34
200	‡Ray Her. M.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
6,000	†Rex C. M.	10	9⅛	10
650	†Roch. Min.	29	29	29
2,800	†San Toy	13	12	13
1,500	Sil. K. of Ar.	⅛	⅛	⅛
235	Sil. K. C. of U.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Stand. S.-L.	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	Stewart	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,300	†Success M.	8⅛	8	8⅛
400	Sup. C. (a p.)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1,500	Tono. Ext.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
900	Tri-Bullion	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1,200	†‡Troy-Aris.	15	13	13
100	Unit. East.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Unity G. M.	4	4	4
2,000	†‡Utica Min.	11	10	11
1,000	†W. B. Con.	69	68	68
1,500	Wh. Caps M.	⅛	⅛	⅛

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	‡Am. Tel. & T. 1-yr. 6s, w. i.	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
5,000	‡Beth. Steel 5s, 2-yr. n.	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
20,000	‡Can. Gov. 5s	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
$11,000	‡Gen. El. 6s, 2-yr. n., '19	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
5,000	‡Do 6s, n., '20	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
8,000	‡Russ. Gov. new 5½s	48	48	48
30,000	‡Do 6½s	51	48	50

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note.—Thursday, 100 Marconi of America sold at 3⅝.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Thursday Bid.	Thursday Ask.
Am.-Brit. Mfg.	2	5	2	5
Do pf.	25	35	25	35
Am. Writ. P.	1⅛	2⅛	1⅛	2⅛
Blum'thal pf.	85	100	90	100
Br.-Am. Tob., registered	15⅛	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛
Do coupon	17	18	17	18
But'w'th-Jud.	42	45	42	45
Can. C. & Fy.	15	25	15	25
Do pf.	45	50	45	50
Can. Nat. G.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Car L. & P.	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
Carbon Steel	78	82	78	82
Carwen Steel	8	9	8	9
Chal. Mot. pf.	..	50	..	50
Chalm. Motors	4⅛	5	4⅛	5
Char. Iron pf.	5⅛	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛
Cities Serv.	212	217	214	216
Do pf.	73	75	72	75
Curtiss Aero.	25	27	25	27
Curtiss A. pf.	50	75	50	75
Cramp Shipb.	69	72	69	72
Ev. Heaney	20⅛	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛
Free. Texas	39	41	39	41
Hall Signal	4⅛	6	4⅛	6
Havana Tob.	⅛	1	⅛	1
Hav. Tob. pf.	2	5	2	5
Holly Sugar	35	45	35	45
Do pf.	93	95	93	95
Hupp. Motor	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
Int. Mangan.	8⅛	9	8⅛	9
Int. Motors	10	14	10	14
Int. Mot. 2d pf.	15	17	15	17
Int. Trad. pf.	55	75	55	75
Kresge	70	75	70	75
Kresge pf.	95	105	95	105
Lake T. Boat, 1st pf.	3	6	3	6
L. Val. C. S.	70	75	70	75
Lima Loco.	44	50	44	50
Lukens Steel	40	45	40	45

INDUSTRIALS. Continued.

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Thursday Bid.	Thursday Ask.
Do 1st pf.	101	105	101	105
Marlin Arms.	75	85	75	85
Man. Transit	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Mitchell Mot.	35	40	35	40
Nash Motors	75	85	75	85
N. Y. Ship.	35	40	35	40
N. A. P. & P.	2⅛	3	2⅛	3
Peer. T. & M.	14	16	14	16
P. Leg. Coal	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
Poole E. & M.	50	60	50	60
Rep. Truck	..	..	..	..
St. L., R. M. & P.	31	35	31	35
Std. Motors	8	10	8	10
Smith, (A. O.)	10	30	10	30
Do pf.	85	90	85	90
St. Jos. Lead	14⅛	15	14⅛	15
Todd Ship	72	75	72	75
Un. Zinc Sm.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
U. S. L. & H.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Thursday Bid.	Thursday Ask.
Allen Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Beth. O. & G.	9⅛	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛
Cos. & Co. pf.	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
Elk. O. & G.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Friar Oil	..	⅛	..	⅛
Hous. Oil pf.	64	67	64	67
Humble Goose	4	4⅛	4	4⅛
Ky. Petrol.	6	6⅛	6	6⅛
Lost City Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Okla. Oil pf.	14	15	14	15
Pan Am. Pet.	40	42	40	42
Pierce Oil	9⅛	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛
Pa. Gasoline	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Savoy Oil	8	9	8	9
Sinclair Gulf	16	18	16	17
Victor Oil	60	62	60	62
Way. O. & G.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛

MINING STOCKS.

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Thursday Bid.	Thursday Ask.
Magma Cop.	39	39½	38	40

BOND.

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Thursday Bid.	Thursday Ask.
Pierce Oil 6s	70	74	70	74

THE COTTON MARKET

Trading Continues Nervous and Unsettled, with Little Net Change in Prices.

The cotton market was somewhat steadier yesterday, but continued nervous and unsettled. Active and persistent selling, however, served in the main only to reveal the reserve strength given by the strong trade demand, which was invariably in evidence when prices had been forced down to any extent. There was notably heavy liquidation in January, particularly by Southern firms, and this month closed off 7 points, with the general list closing net 10 points lower to 7 points higher, and most of the strength in the later deliveries of the present crop.

Reactionary sentiment was strengthened by reports that some big New England mills had been compelled to close by coal shortage, but it is said the mills in question are working on Government orders, and that consequently every effort will undoubtedly be made to get them coal. There has also been a revival of talk of price regulation.

The opening was 1 point lower on January, but with the later months 26 to 34 points higher, showing the tendency, which continued all day, of many longs to transfer their interest from January to later months. Early in the morning, however, the realizing spread from January down the list, and prices had gone off from 20 to 30 points below Thursday's close before the trade buying came to the support of the market. From this point to the close the market was steady, with rallies of from 20 to 25 points above the lowest. The weather outlook was still unsatisfactory as to the Southwest, with only scattering rains and cold weather in Texas, and snow in the northern part of the State. Southern spot markets were officially reported 12 points lower to 25 higher, generally unchanged. Exports for the day were 20,537 bales.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs.
Jan.	31.90	32.05	31.54	31.77 bid	31.84
Feb.	....	....	....	31.49 bid	31.45
March	31.50	31.73	31.18	31.44@31.45	31.40
April	....	....	....	31.14 bid	31.12
May	31.46	31.45	30.78	31.09@31.13	31.09
June	....	....	....	30.87 bid	30.84
July	31.06	31.10	30.51	[illegible]	30.75
Aug.	....	....	....	30.57 bid	30.50
Oct.	29.90	29.95	29.30	29.53@29.55	29.60
Dec.	....	....	....	29.30 bid	29.40

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 65 points lower at 32.60c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 31.65c; New Orleans, 31.75c; Savannah, 31¼c; Augusta, 31.50c; Memphis, 31.25c; Houston, 31.75c; Little Rock, 31.25c, and Dallas, 31.20c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Friday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	24,062	30,498	27,108
Exports	20,537	29,574	16,004
Exports, season	2,214,007	2,111,248	3,372,322
Port stocks	1,342,349	1,324,548	1,458,599
Interior receipts	20,000	26,644	16,546
Interior shipments	21,000	31,064	25,562
New York arrivals	3,272	975	4,922
New York stocks	141,301	147,084	152,967

The week-end statistics of the New York Cotton Exchange follow: Into sight for the week 360,259, against 284,594 last year; for the season 7,922,956, against 9,432,408 the previous year; world's visible, all kinds, 4,665,070, against 5,772,168 last year; visible, American, 3,828,070, against 4,519,168 last year; increase in visible, all kinds, 37,845, against a decrease last year of 48,007; increase in American 37,845, against a decrease last year of 94,007; spinners' takings for the week, American, 336,162, against 378,601 last year, and for the season 6,124,702, against 7,148,874 the previous year.

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet; sales 8,000 bales; American 2,000. Imports 30,000; American 8,000. Middling, old contracts, 4 points higher at 23.58d; good middling, new contracts, 4 points higher at 22.91d. Futures opened barely steady, unchanged to 3 points lower. Closed steady at a net advance of 3 to 24 points. January, 23.68d; February, 23.55d; March, 23.24d; April, 23.10d; May, 22.90d.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

Indications of reviving activity have appeared in certain quarters where a decided halt had resulted from annual adjustments or other causes, and the improved sentiment manifest in many directions at the opening of the new year has continued in evidence. But while transactions have in some instances perceptibly enlarged, and though in the East the moderation of temperatures has brought welcome relief and betterment in working conditions, there remains considerable hesitation nearly everywhere because of existing doubts as to future economic changes, and severe storms in the West have seriously hampered business.

Heavy payments through the banks, as reflected in clearing house transactions at the principal cities in the United States, continue a noticeable feature, the total this week amounting to $5,360,619,989, an increase of 0.1 per cent. over the same week last year, and 26.4 per cent. greater than for this week in 1916 and very much larger than for any other previous corresponding period.

Bradstreet's says:

Quite cheerful reports from the great surplus crop regions contrast rather sharply with the pessimistic reports of idleness, present or to come, in some lines and the fear that unless checked the congestion in shipping visible in the late months of 1917 and the early months of 1917 will find a counterpart in the balance of the Winter season. There is also more definite talk of choosing out of non-essential industries for restricted operations. These cross currents rob trade reports of uniformity, and are undoubtedly responsible for the more conservative tone of predictions as to the new year's operations.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

William A. Read & Co. are offering $3,000,000 6 per cent. gold notes of the American Gas and Electric Company secured by a pledge of $5,000,000 bonds of an underlying concern. Of the issue $500,000, which mature in three years, have been sold. The balance is offered at a price to net the buyer 7½ per cent., the notes maturing in two years.

J. Lynch Pendergast, President of the United States Safe Deposit Company, has been elected President of the New York State Safe Deposit Association.

Howard U. Brown has become associated with the Stock Exchange firm of Barr & Schmeltzer.

The Federal Reserve Board has advised the Federal Reserve Bank of New York that the War Trade Board has ruled that photostatic copies of the originals of licenses granted by the Bureau of Enemy Trade may be used in lieu of, and will be given the same force and effect as, the original licenses.

Medford, Mass., has sold a temporary loan of $100,000 to R. L. Day & Co. at 5.19 per cent. discount.

The Pittsburgh Stock Exchange has reduced the minimum prices on Pittsburgh Plate Glass from 119 to 116, and on American Window Glass Machine preferred stock from 90 to 75½.

Directors of the Broadway Central Bank yesterday re-elected Frank Williams as President. Francis Crave was elected Vice President, Joseph M. Lotsch cashier, A. Ziesat and H. Rebhols assistant cashiers, and Paul Franghiadi a Director.

William J. Montgomery and Clarence M. Fincke were elected Vice Presidents of the Franklin Trust Company on Thursday.

BOSTON CURB.

Stock.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Oil	17	18
B. & Gas.	9	11
Begole	50	75
Bing. Min.	9⅞	10
Bos. Ely.	60	70
Bos. & Mon.	47	48
Butte & Lon.	11	15
Butte & D.	18	22
Bos. & Ar.	1	2
Calaveras	1	1⅛
Crown Res.	19	24
Con. Ariz.	2	2⅛
Cortez	10	15
Ch. Cop.	8	9
Chief Cons.	1⅛	2
Eagle & B. B.	2	2⅛
Earl-Eagle	4	6
Fortuna	5	7
Gold Lake	4	6
Gila Cop.	17	17½
Houghton	50	100
Homa Oil	60	65
Humboldt	60	75
Iron Blos.	45	55
Iron Cap.	18⅞	19½
Jer. Verde	73	78
La Rose	25	35
Majestic	25	30
Mex Metals	30	33
Moj. Tung.	13	15
New Baltic	90	1⅛
Nat. Z. & L.	25	27
New Cor'lia	15⅞	16⅛
Nev. Doug.	100	1⅛
Nixon Nev.	92	96
Oneco	25	45
Onondaga	20	30
Ray Herc.	3⅛	3⅛
Phila.	1⅛	2
S. W. Miami part pd.	75	100
S. W. Miami full pd.	100	1⅛
Unl. Verde Ext.	36	36½
Vict. Min.	1⅛	2
Yukon Gld	1⅛	2

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Thursday Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	17	18	17
Atlantic Refining	900	940	925
Borne-Scrymser	450	475	450
Buckeye Pipe Line	93	97	95
Chesebrough Mfg.	325	350	325
Colonial Oil	10	40	10
Continental Oil	475	500	485
Crescent Pipe Line	33	37	33
Cumberland P. L.	120	130	120
Eureka Pipe Line	195	*205	200
Galena Signal Oil	130	138	135
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	120	130	120
Illinois Pipe Line	180	190	185
Indiana Pipe Line	97	100	97
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
National Transit	12⅛	13⅛	12⅛
N. Y. Transit	180	190	180
Northern Pipe L.	95	100	95
Ohio Oil	325	335	343
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	43	46	43
Prairie Oil & Gas	435	445	455
Prairie Pipe Line	245	255	250
Solar Refining	290	310	290
Southern Pipe L.	170	180	170
South. Penn. Oil	280	290	285
S. W. Penn.	95	105	100
Stand. Oil of Cal.	223	228	225
Stand. Oil of Ind.	620	640	635
Stand. Oil of Kan.	460	490	470
Stand. Oil of Ky.	310	325	315
Stand. Oil of Neb.	485	515	485
Stand. Oil of N. J.	530	535	540
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	255	260	265
Stand. Oil of Ohio	415	440	415
Swan & Finch	100	110	100
Union Tank	83	86	84
Vacuum Oil	335	340	340
Washington Oil	27	32	27

*Ex dividend.

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Thursday Bid.
American Cigar	87	95	87
Do pf.	85	95	85
Conley Foil	200	250	200
J. S. Young	130	150	130
Do pf.	100	106	100
MacAndrews & F.	175	190	175
Do pf.	93	98	93
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	155	175	155
Do scrip	115	125	115
R. J. Reynolds	375	425	375
Do pf.	100	108	100

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Thursday Bid.
Aetna pf.	44	47	44
American Brass	220	222	220
Atlas Powder	155	160	147
Do pf.	95	97	94
Babcock & Wilcox	109	112	104
Bliss	..	450	[illegible]
Do pf.	73	83	73
Canadian Explos.	235	255	235
Do pf.	104	110	104
Can. Found's F.	123	150	..
Colt's Arms	56	60	58
Du Pont	237	240	238
Hercules	237	244	235
Do pf.	110	113	111
Niles-Bem't-Pond	112	117	112
Scovill Mfg.	405	450	400
Winchester Arms	..	700	..

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Further snow fell throughout portions of the Southwestern Winter wheat belt, including Kansas, Oklahoma, and Missouri, following Thursday's precipitation, and on this account the crop outlook in that section has been materially benefited. So far the precipitation has been very light, however, and the prospects in that section are not particularly encouraging. Advices from Argentina indicated a more active American demand for wheat and an excess export tax of 12 per cent. has been declared against exports of grains.

RYE.—Market quiet; No. 2 Western, $1.92, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

Price changes in the corn market were again narrow, and there was little inducement to take an aggressive stand either way. Cash prices in the West were not materially changed, and there seems to be little prospect of any great activity or wide fluctuations in contracts until something occurs which will bring about a more normal condition and less disparity between the two markets. At the same time the undertone was steady, and sentiment was influenced by the appearance of another severe blizzard over a large part of the corn belt. In the local cash market No. 3 yellow corn was quoted at $1.75, and No. 3 mixed at $1.73 for kiln dried, cost and freight, New York, prompt shipment, subject to embargo, while Argentine corn was quoted at $2, cost and freight to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	1.27⅜	1.27⅛	1.27⅛	1.27⅛	....
May	1.25⅜	1.24⅛	1.25⅛	1.25	97⅛

OATS.

The oats market rallied from Thursday's decline and at the close showed net gains of ⅝c to 1⅛c. Those who had sold on Thursday on account of the peace rumors were active buyers. Several large commission houses seemed rather more inclined to favor the bear side, but offers were readily taken. The unfavorable weather in the West was distinctly against any material improvement in the movement, and while country shippers were said to be willing to make sales there was little pressure on that account. The local cash market was again strong owing to the embargo against shipments from the West. Standard quoted at 97@97½c; No. 2 white, 97½c; No. 3 white, 96½@97½c; No. 4 white, 96@96½c; fancy clipped white, 98c@$1; ordinary clipped white, 97@98c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	79⅛	78⅛	79⅛	78⅛	....
March	78⅛	77⅛	78⅛	77⅛	....
May	76⅛	75⅛	76⅛	75	56⅛

PROVISIONS.

The lack of confirmation of Thursday's peace rumors caused an early decline in the provision list. Hog receipts were also quite liberal and hog prices were lower. Subsequently, however, prices rallied on covering, and owing to smaller offers and final quotations were generally above the closing level of Thursday. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 44,000; estimated for Saturday, 24,000; Kansas City received 7,000, and Omaha 7,300 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—Jan.	24.80	24.17	24.30	24.35	15.57
May	24.80	24.52	24.77	24.75	16.02
Ribs—Jan.	24.00	23.75	24.00	23.90	14.67
May	24.42	24.15	24.42	24.37	15.10
Pork—Jan.	....	....	46.40	46.10	28.20
May	45.75	45.35	45.75	45.50	28.62

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was again dull, with total sales amounting to only 100 barrels of January at 19.75c. The undertone was firm, however, owing to light offers, and the near positions closed 10 to 15 points higher, while late months were nominally unchanged to 10 points lower. No tenders were reported on January contracts. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	19.70	19.60
January	19.75	19.75	19.75@20.00	19.65
February	..	..	19.80	19.75
March	..	..	19.93	19.96
April	..	..	19.90	19.00
May	..	..	19.90	20.00

COFFEE.

An early advance in the coffee market met a renewal of liquidation and was followed by sharp reactions, with the close showing a net loss of 4 to 25 points. The near months were unsettled, with January and February showing the bid losses, but there were no sales in these deliveries, and active months were only 4 to 6 points under Thursday's closing prices. The local spot market was reported dull and unchanged at 8⅛c for Rio 7s and 10⅛c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	..	..	7.70@7.80	7.95
February	..	..	7.90@7.95	8.05
March	8.24	8.12	8.12@8.13	8.18
April	..	..	8.20@8.21	8.26
May	8.43	8.30	8.28@8.29	8.35
June	..	..	8.38@8.39	8.44
July	8.63	8.48	8.47@8.49	8.53
August	..	..	8.57@8.58	8.62
September	8.81	8.68	8.67@8.68	8.72
October	..	..	8.74@8.75	8.78
November	..	..	8.81@8.82	8.85
December	9.01	8.90	8.87@8.89	8.92

SUGAR.

The scarcity of granulated sugar continues, with Arbuckle's, the Federal, and the Warner refineries without anything to offer. The American and Howell's, however, continue to distribute a small business at 7.45c, regular terms. Raw sugar is arriving here now in fair quantities, and it was reported that the Warner Sugar Refining Company would be in the market within a week and that the Federal expected to re-enter in about two weeks. Good progress is reported made in securing tonnage for raw sugar now ready for shipment. There were further sales of 232,000 bags of Cubas to the committee at 4.985c, cost and freight, January loading, and 22,000 bags San Domingos at 4.749c, cost, insurance, and freight, for Canada, afloat, and January loading. Closing prices were 4.985c for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 6.005c for centrifugal.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday 2,089 packages. Market ruling steady to firm on the choice and fancy grades of fresh creamery, with the secondary qualities selling fairly well and crowding up a little closer to the best. Quite active demand for storage creamery, and while the Government maximum price is still 46c, that figure is exceeded for fine qualities on the open market. Renovated doing a little better, and ladles and packing stock about ½c higher. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 52@52½c; extras, (92 score,) 51½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 47½@50½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 44@46½c; thirds, 41@43c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 54@54½c; extras, 53@53½c; firsts, 48½@52½c; seconds, 45@48c; creamery, held, extras, 48c; firsts, 45½@46c; seconds, 43@45c; thirds, 40@42c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 50@51c; good to prime, 47@49½c; common to fair, 40@46c; renovated, extras, 43@43½c; firsts, 41@42c; lower grades, 39@40c; ladles, current make, firsts, 38½@39c; seconds, 37½@38c; lower grades, 36@37c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 37½@38c; No. 2, 36½@37c; lower grades, 34@35c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 8,421 cases. Fresh gathered eggs in continued light supply, with demand sufficient to absorb the offerings at steady to firm prices. There are still more or less frosted eggs coming in, of which values are extremely irregular. Market for storage eggs is unsettled by a telegram received from the Food Administration at Washington stating that any advance over the average prices for the first five days in January would be considered as resulting in unjust profits. The fact is that many of the storage eggs in wholesalers' hands have cost prices which would make a loss if the goods were sold at the average price obtainable during the first five days in January. The natural condition of the market is firm, and buyers cannot supply their wants at any reduction from recent quotations. Some business is being done at those prices, but some holders are declining to sell, awaiting further advices from Washington. Nearby white eggs in fair supply, considering the small demand for them. Most of the stock is more or less mixed in size, and the bulk of the sales range from 68c to 72c, only very fancy bringing more. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 67@68c; extra firsts, 66c; firsts, 65c; seconds and moderately frosted, 58@64c; thirds and poorer, including more seriously frozen, 50@57c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 45½@46c; firsts, 44@45c; seconds, 42½@43½c; lower grades, 38@42c; refrigerator, checks from local candling, 30@34c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 72@75c; ordinary to good, 65@70c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 65@72c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, whites, pullets, 63@66c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 64@70c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery colors, 62@66c.

Banking Facilities for Americans Serving Abroad

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

16-22 William Street, New York

Branch Office: 475 Fifth Avenue

LONDON — 16 Pall Mall East, S. W. 1; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2

PARIS — 41 Boulevard Haussmann

and

Two Special Agencies in the War Zone

Convenient to the United States Army Camps

This Company offers its services for all banking transactions to American officers and enlisted men serving here or in France.

The Company has been designated as Depositary of Public Moneys both in New York and Paris by the United States Treasury Department.

At a meeting of the Directors held in London January 10, 1918, it was decided to recommend to the shareholders at the annual meeting fixed to be held January 24, 1918, payment on January 31, 1918, of final dividend of 6 per cent. free of British Income Tax upon the Ordinary Shares, making with the interim dividends already paid 30 per cent. for the year ended September 30, 1917, as against 30 per cent. for the year ended September 30, 1916.

In their annual report the Directors say that during the year the factories in England have been largely employed in supplies for troops abroad at reduced rate of profit. Having regard to possibility of the war being prolonged the Directors at an early stage made arrangements for large increase in output at American factories. Such output has during the past year been over three times that of prewar year, and has enabled sales of the Company's goods to be substantially increased over that of the year ended September 30, 1916. Even with increased output the Company is unable to fill all the orders for its goods. In consequence of substantially increased cost of leaf and other materials, it is necessary to employ much larger working capital. Supplies of many materials difficult to obtain and transport facilities are much more limited.

Net profits for the year after deducting all charges and expenses for management, etc., and providing for Income Tax for the year, and Excess Profits duty for year ended September 30, 1916, are £3,105,002, as against £2,733,361 for the previous year. After paying final dividend of 6 per cent. and transferring £275,228 to Special Reserve, Carry Forward will be £2,526,699 subject to Excess Profits duty for the year. Directors have also decided to pay on January 31, 1918, with final dividend for the past year, an interim dividend of 6 per cent. for the year 1917-1918 on the Ordinary Shares of the Company, free of British Income Tax.

Transfers received in order at the Registered Office of the Company in London up to January 14, 1918, will be in time to be passed for payment of dividends to transferees.

January 11, 1918.

BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED.

Seaboard National Bank

New York, January 10, 1918.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors, held on January 8, 1918, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected to serve for the ensuing year:

Samuel G. Bayne,	Edward H. R. Green,
William K. Cleverley,	David H. E. Jones,
Edward J. Cornish,	Peter McDonnell,
Michael J. Degnon,	Joseph Seep,
Henry C. Folger,	Charles C. Thompson,
Bennett L. Gill,	William H. Woodin.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day the following officers were unanimously elected:

S. G. Bayne, President.

C. C. Thompson, Vice President.	O. M. Jefferds, Asst. Cashier.
B. L. Gill, Vice President.	C. C. Fisher, Asst. Cashier.
W. K. Cleverley, Vice President.	J. D. Smith, Asst. Cashier.
L. N. De Vausney, Vice President.	B. I. Dadson, Asst. Cashier.
H. W. Donovan, Cashier.	J. E. Orr, Asst. Cashier.

H. W. DONOVAN, Cashier.

THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

New York, January 11, 1918.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held the 8th instant, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Ambrose B. Adams.	Robert B. Hirsch.
Francis M. Bacon, Jr.	Darwin P. Kingsley.
Charles L. Bernheimer.	Walton P. Kingsley.
Henry A. Caesar.	Augustus F. Libby.
Howard F. Clark.	William Fellowes Morgan.
Garrard Comly.	
Ralph L. Cutter.	Charles Allen Munn.
Otto L. Dommerich.	Frank Presbrey.
Frederic W. Elliott.	Edwin S. Schenck.
William S. Gray.	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. Edwin S. Schenck was unanimously re-elected President; Mr. Francis M. Bacon, Jr., First Vice President; Mr. Garrard Comly, Second Vice President. Mr. Albion K. Chapman was reappointed Cashier, and Messrs. Jesse M. Smith, James McAllister, William M. Haines, and Clifford R. Dunham, Assistant Cashiers.

ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

New York, January 11th, 1918.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank was held on the 8th instant. The following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

William Warren Barbour	Francis T. Maxwell
Henry R. Carse	Edwin G. Merrill
James M. Donald	Samuel T. Peters
James F. Fargo	John S. Phipps
E. Hayward Ferry	Elijah P. Smith
William Halls, Jr.	John P. Stevens
William de F. Haynes	William V. S. Thorne
Edward Holbrook	Samuel Woolverton
Henry W. Howe	William Woodward

At a meeting of the Directors held this day the following officers were unanimously reelected:

Mr. William Woodward, President; Messrs. E. Hayward Ferry, Samuel Woolverton, Joseph Byrne, and Charles H. Hampton, Vice Presidents.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

The Lake Torpedo Boat Co.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of Andrews & Nelson, Augusta, Me., on the seventh day of February, 1918, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and a Clerk and receiving and acting upon the reports of the officers and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

In accordance with the bylaws of the corporation no stock can be voted on which has been transferred on the books of the Company within 20 days next preceding this election.

C. E. ADAMS, Secretary.

Bridgeport, Conn., January 9, 1918.

Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of ten Directors will be held at the office of the Company, 60 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon on the sixteenth day of January, 1918. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., January 4th, and reopened at 10 A. M., January 17, 1918.

GEORGE N. HARTMANN, Secretary.

New York, January 5th, 1918.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EBSARY FIREPROOFING & GYPSUM BLOCK COMPANY for Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, 140 WEST 42D STREET, New York City, on Friday, January 18, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

Dated, New York City, January 4, 1918.

M. M. CONROY, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF TWENTY MANAGERS of the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind, and of three Inspectors of Election will be held at the Institute, 9th Av. and 34th St., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1918.

LINZEE BLAGDEN, Sec.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE GINTER GROCERY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

A Special Meeting of the stockholders of The Ginter Grocery Company has been called by the Board of Directors and will be held at the office of the Company, No. 37 Wall Street (15th floor) in the City of New York, New York, on the thirty-first day of January, 1918, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the following purposes:

To vote upon a proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved in the manner prescribed in Section 221 of the General Corporation Law of the State of New York and the laws amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and to enable stockholders to give and signify in writing as required by the provisions of said section 221 their consent to such dissolution of the corporation.

To take action on a proposition that the property and assets, business and goodwill of the corporation, subject to its debts and liabilities, be sold and conveyed to The Ginter Company, a Massachusetts corporation, to determine the terms and manner of such sale and the distribution of the proceeds thereof among the stockholders of this corporation, and to enable stockholders to give their consent to such sale and distribution as shall be decided on.

To take such other action with respect to the sale and conveyance of the property and assets, business and goodwill of the corporation and the distribution to be made among its stockholders as is deemed advisable.

To confer upon the directors and officers of the corporation suitable authority and powers with respect to the actions to be taken by them in effecting the dissolution of the corporation, paying or providing for its debts and obligations, selling its property, assets, business or goodwill, distributing the proceeds of sale among its stockholders and winding up and adjusting its business and affairs.

To take such other action relative to these matters or any of them as is deemed advisable and transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

At this meeting a report of the condition of the corporation and the companies it controls and their operations for the year ending December 31, 1917, and the minutes of all meetings of the Board of Directors of the corporation held since February 5, 1917, the date of the last stockholders' meeting, will be presented for the inspection of stockholders, who will be asked to approve the management of the business of the corporation and the acts of its directors and officers.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

AUGUSTUS F. GOODWIN, President.

ARTHUR L. RISLEY, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK

130 EAST 15TH STREET

January 2, 1918

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office MONDAY, January 21, 1918. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 12, 1918, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 22, 1918.

R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

NOTICE

GLOBE RUBBER TIRE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting and election will be held at the office of the Corporation Trust Company of America, Wilmington, Delaware, on Tuesday, February 5th, 1918, at 11 A. M.

J. B. LINERD, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name and style of ZINN, LEBOWITZ & KAYSER at 27 W. 24th Street, New York City, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated New York, January 9th, 1918.

HARRY ZINN,
ISIDOR LEBOWITZ,
OTTO KAYSER.

NOTICE.

The Farmers National Bank, located at Virginia, in the State of Illinois, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

V. E. ROBERTSON, President.

Dated January 8, 1918.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section III., Paragraph H and Paragraph 642, Tariff Act, October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold 1 costume, black lace over white satin; 1 costume, black satin and jet beads; 1 costume, black satin, gold embroidery; 1 costume, brown tulle, coral and gold embroidery; 1 costume, white net, spangled over white satin. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 21, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated December 31, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sec. 2802 R. S. U. S., and Section 3, Paragraph H, Act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold three large diamonds set in one platinum lavalier.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 28, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated January 10, 1918.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section 3062 R. S. U. S., and Act of Congress approved July 31, 1912, I have seized and hold Two pieces Film depicting prizefight.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 28, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated January 10, 1918.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sections 1 and 2, Title VII, Act of Congress approved June 15, 1917, I have seized and hold Eight packages Tungsten.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 28, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated January 10, 1918.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Paragraph H of Section III of the Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold Three "Dent" Chronographs and two "Frodsham" Chronographs. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 28, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated, January 5, 1918.

FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

SUBURBANITES' DAY AT THE AUTO SHOW

Many Closed Comfort Cars Offered to Those Who Live Beyond the City's Limits.

SMALL SEDANS FAVORED

Many New Devices Shown for Burning Oil — New Designs Described—Closes Tonight.

Suburbanites were treated with special consideration at the automobile show in the Grand Central Palace yesterday by having the day named in their honor. Although it lacked the characteristics of the old-time Suburban race day, every exhibitor was able to convince the commuter of the speed possibilities of reaching home from the city or from his local station more comfortably, if not faster, in a motor vehicle than by the ordinary means of more or less dubious transportation in Winter. The small four and five passenger sedan, with its neat upholstery and warm, cosy interior, is a powerful object lesson of luxurious travel to and from one's home on a cold night after a hard business day. The suburban dweller has been quick to recognize the value of the closed car and the verdict of several large agencies was that more sales of closed cars had been made this season for out-of-town use than for use in the metropolis.

Without a dissenting voice every exhibitor is unanimous in expressing the view that the present show has more than justified itself in this war-time by demonstrating the genuine utility features of the motor car as a transportation necessity. While prices have been advancing for the last year it was the consensus among the factory representatives that no material advance need be looked for within the next six months at least. The average increase in twelve months is about 10 per cent. Difficulty of getting materials and the fact that most of them reach the factory in small quantities are more potent factors in the price advance than the actual cost of labor and materials.

The Owen Magnetic car, which has steadily gained in popularity since its first exhibition five years ago, is one of the interesting exhibits on the second floor, showing three models, a large seven-passenger touring car in green leather upholstery, a sedan, and a limousine. This year's model has been considerably improved, the motor being more powerful, and graceful refinements in body lines having been added. The wheelbase is 142 inches. The transmission eliminates gear shifting, and its novel features are so well understood by motorists that prospective buyers seldom ask for minute technical details. Owen Magnetics are now used in Japan, New Zealand, Cuba, and Spain.

The emergency brake lever, necessary but often awkward in its position, was formerly placed outside of the body, but is now usually seen in the centre of the car, where it takes up valuable room. The Olympian designer has solved the problem by placing it front and operating it through a spade handle projecting back from the instrument board. This gets it in the handiest place possible and yet enables the floor to be kept free for easy entrance.

The Moon sport model is distinctive in that it has a ridge running back along the sides from the radiator upper corners and guarded by a strip of plated metal. It gives the car body a boatlike effect. A large ventilator forms part of the cowl below the windshield, and the rear doors can be made into run-board seats when open.

The Kline car now uses the straight radiator instead of the V-type of last year, believing both equally good for cooling, but the present form rather more sturdy. The tonneau toe rail is a long hollow hassock which can be buttoned to the floor in any desired position and which also serves as a storage space for tools or other baggage. It can be set at an angle across the floor if desired.

The Liberty exhibit, whose closed cars have attracted careful attention, has added as a new model—a two-passenger roadster with a bright red body. The rear deck lines slope down to a tapered, rounded point, accentuating the symmetry of the design. Reduced weight is obtained in an aluminium crank case for the motor, and another improvement is the hot spot in the manifold, making low-grade fuel more effective. It has been adopted by several other makes, including the new Olympian model, with its aluminum pistons.

The efficiency of the new Chalmers hot-spot engine was successfully demonstrated the other night when a regular stock car stood for fifteen hours outside of the Grand Central Palace with the temperature several degrees below the freezing point. At the end of the fifteen hours, W. H. Traband, Jr., former Secretary of the A. A. A. Contest Board, pressed the starter and the first explosion came in eight seconds. In forty seconds the engine was under way and the car was running perfectly.

The new four-passenger Chandler sport model on the 123-inch six-cylinder chassis is one of the popular roadsters in the show. Finished in light blue it makes an effective appearance and sells for $1,675. The standard club roadster, with divided front seats, sells for $1,595.

The possibility that kerosene may prove a practical fuel in the near future is illustrated by several carburetor devices in this accessory exhibit designed for an efficient use of kerosene or other very low-grade fuel. Some dual carburetors are shown, one side being for gasoline use and the other for kerosene. A new design put out by a Detroit maker is a device by which the air is heated before going to the carburetor, where it is mixed with the heated liquid fuel, the mixture passing through a chamber still further heated by exhaust gases. By means of a three-way valve, gasoline is used until the engine is running smoothly, when kerosene is then fed into the carburetor as the regular fuel.

Sergeant Henry M. White, in charge of the United States Marine Corps recruiting booth, said yesterday that he had received 250 applications for service in the Marines since the opening of the show. There is a great need for bandsmen, he said, and good musicians, provided they pass the physical examination, can obtain their commissions within less than twenty-four hours.

This is the last day of the eighteenth annual automobile exhibit in New York. It will close at 10:30 o'clock tonight.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(<) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—207.—U. S. aplt. v. United Shoe Machy. Co. of N. J., et al.—Leave granted to file brief as amicus curiae, on motion of Mr. Gladney in that behalf.

128.—G. A. Fuller Co., pet., v. Otis Elev. Co.—Leave granted to Mr. McKinney to file additional brief for respondent, and to Mr. Duvall to file reply thereto within two days.

5 Original.—State of Wyoming, comp., v. State of Colo., et al.—Reargument continued for defendant and concluded for complainant.

207.—The U. S., aplt., v. United Shoe Machinery Co. of N. J., et al.—Ordered that five hours be allowed for the argument in this case. Argument commenced by counsel for appellant.

Joseph A. Seidman of New York City was admitted to practice.

Adjourned until Monday.

Call for Jan. 14.—No. 207, 130, 73, 363, 575, (and 576, 577, 578, 579, and 580,) 586, 334, (and 647,) 665, 504, and 391.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.

Bond:	Same<Thompson.
Thomas B. Hampton.	Same<White.
Arraignment:	Same<Murphy.
US<Gallagher.	Per sentence:
Same<Tully.	US<Ross.
Same<McMahon.	Same<Steinman.
Same<O'Brien.	

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department.

DECISIONS.

Stern Publishing and Novelty Co., respt., v. Bastian Bros. Co., aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Assets and Liabilities Assn., respt., v. 40 East 59th St. Corp. et al. impld., &c., aplts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Helen M. McEntyre, respt., v. James G. McEntyre, aplt.—Order modified, with $10 costs and disbursements to respondent. No opinion. Order filed.

New York Life Ins. Co., plff., v. the Edward W. Martin Co., et al. defts., M. J. Neyland, aplt. Charles L. Hoffman, receiver, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Same v. same, Howard S. Jones, aplt. Chas. L. Hoffman, receiver, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Samuel Cummings, applt., v. Roy Weissberg, (also known, &c.,) impleaded, &c., respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Samuel O. Ochs, aplt. v. Aksal Machinery Corp., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements; the time for the examination to proceed to be fixed in the order. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Grace Humiston, respt. v. Universal Film Mfg. Co. et al, applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Laughlin and Smith, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Empire Kaolin Co., aplt., v. Bingham Central Rd. Co., impld., &c., respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied, with $10 costs, on the authority of Slingerland v. Albany Typographical Union No. 4 (115 App. Div. 13.) Order filed.

Regina Stillman, respt., v. Louis S. Stillman, aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Isabella C. Clark, as admx., &c., aplt., v. William Gibson, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied, with $10 costs; the time for the examination to proceed to be fixed in the order. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Tessie Math, &c., aplt., v. Paul Gibralter, respt.—Order modified as stated in order, without costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Helen M. Hancock v. Herbert E. Hancock.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted unless aplt. comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Matter of the City of New York, re Pier Old No. 49, E. R.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless aplts. comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Grace Schneider v. J. Edward Ogden.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

McCabe Hanger Mfg. Co., v. Chelsea Exchange Bank.—Motion granted upon defendant's filing stipulation required in order. Order signed.

Matter of Barney Budnick v. Nathan S. Kaiman.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Ella Smith v. Barnet Cohen et al.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Martha G. Hackney v. Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Ignatz Rosenfeld, as Admr., &c., v. Albert Smith & Sons, impld., &c.—Motion for leave to appeal granted; motion for reargument denied. Order filed.

Rosalind Realty Co. v. Western Ins. Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

George A. Raftery v. World Film Corp.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Matter of Carlos M. Barbery v. Benj. Cohen et al.—Motion granted. Settle order on notice.

Matter of John M. Coleman, an attorney. Motion granted. Settle order on notice.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Will for probate—Elizabeth H. Hoar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Corbett<Fleming—Wm. Allen. Dorn<Kardler—Archibald E. Baxter.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Matter of Tilton, (G)—Hon. Samuel H. Ordway.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Francis R. Appleton<Max Moskowitz—John H. Van Tine. Minnie B. Wood<Dora Graff—John H. Van Tine.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J.—Bronx Savings Bank<Houlihan et al.—M. Maldwin Fertig. Goshen Savings Bank<Fox Street Properties, Inc., (2.)—George A. Steves. Weir<same.—George A. Steves.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—135 Broadway Holding Corp.<Charles T. Street Const. Co., (4.)—Henry F. Miller.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department DECISIONS.

Atkins Structural Eng. Co., respt., v. Homecrest Bldg. Co. and ano., aplts. and ano. deft.—Motion granted, with costs.

A. Chroscial, as admx., &c., respt., v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., aplt. Motion denied.

M. S. Ginsberg, aplt., v. F. W. Woolworth Co., respt.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

F. H. Greaney, respt., v. Troy Wagon Works Co., aplt.—Motion denied.

J. W. Hampton, aplt., v. Lehigh Valley R. R. Co., respt.—Motion denied, without costs.

In re opening of Schenectady Av., &c. Damage parcel 33. J. L. Derby, respt. v. Columbia Wire Co., aplt.—Motion granted, on condition that aplt. perfect appeal, place the case on the calendar for Jan. 18 and be ready when reached. Otherwise motion denied, with $10 costs.

In re judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of J. Van Vliet and ano., as executors, &c., of A. Van Vliet, decd.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Leave granted to counsel for respt. to file a new brief within ten days.

In re application of P. Murphy, P. Gaignet and J. F. Boles, v. H. S. Sisson as Commissioner, &c., and ano.—Motion granted.

In re R. L. Perry. His punishment of disbarment changed to a suspension of practice of law for five years.

M. Kassel, as admx., respt., v. Empire Tinware Co. et al., aplts.—Motion denied, without costs.

H. Panzer, respt., v. C. I. and Brooklyn R. R., aplt.—Motion denied without costs.

C. Pearsall, respt., v. J. Macbeth, &c., aplt.—Motion denied.

The People, &c., ex rel M. F. Dalton, aplt., v. W. Williams as Com, et al., respts.—Motion denied without costs.

The People, &c., ex rel H. N. Merritt, respt., v. H. F. Tuthill as County Treasurer and ano., aplts.—Motion granted.

A. F. Sandford, aplt., v. C. Le Roy Lindley and others, aplts, R. Van Brunt and others, defts. Town of Babylon, respt. (Act 1.)—Motion denied.

E. Thomas, respt., v. A. Zahka and W. Najjar, aplts.—Motion for a reargument denied with $10 costs.

M. E. Campbell, respt., v. Richmond Light and R. R. Co., aplt.—Judgment and order reversed and complaint dismissed with costs. Opinion per curiam.

J. L. Dowsey, respt., v. W. Burke Cochran, aplt.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements.

M. Hoffman, aplt., v. Prussian Nat. Ins. Co. of Stettin, Germany, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs.

In re application of G. N. Y. re Troy Av. &c.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements.

In re judicial settlement of the estate of S. Colwell, decd.—Decree of Surrogate's Court of Orange County in so far as appealed from reversed with costs to the aplt.

In re application for a writ of mandamus by J. Wieroski, respt., v. J. T. Fetherston as Com., &c., aplt.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements.

L. Kaplan, respt., v. E. Barasch, aplt., and others, defts.—Judgment of the County Court of Kings County affirmed with costs.

R. J. Martyn, respt., v. N. Y. Dock Co., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs.

W. R. Milkman, as trustee in bankruptcy, &c., respt., v. J. and R. Casesa, aplts.—Judgment reversed and complaint dismissed with costs.

H. Oligschlager, aplt., vs. W. F. Connell, respt.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements.

The People, &c., respt., v. T. Agnello, respt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

The People, &c., respt., v. V. Visconti, aplt.—Judgment of conviction and order reversed and new trial granted.

The People, &c., respt., v. J. Widder, aplt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

The People, &c., ex rel. C. and L. Hasemann, aplts., v. H. and N. Southard, respts.—Order affirmed without costs.

C. C. Smith, aplt. v. H. R. Coles, respt.—Order affirmed with costs.

M. Stollberg, aplt., v. G. Stellberg, respt.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements.

C. Unger, as admx., &c., of M. Unger, decd., aplt., v. Belt Line Railway Corp., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed by default with costs.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS NO. 4, for the County of Philadelphia, March Term, 1917.—No. 341.—CLEMENT F. BENOIT vs. ESTELLE M. BENOIT.—To Estelle M. Benoit, late of Brooklyn, New York: You will please take notice that I have been appointed Master by the Court in the above case, in which your husband, Clement F. Benoit, has brought suit against you for absolute divorce on the ground of desertion and indignities to the person, and that I will hold a meeting for the purpose of taking testimony at my office, 618-19 Stephen Girard Building, 12th St. above Chestnut St., Philadelphia, on Friday, February 1st, 1918, at 3 o'clock P. M., where and when you may attend with witnesses if you so desire. ROBERT S. BRIGHT, Master.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

Advances in Excess of the Declines During the Week.

The second sharp reversal of form this year was shown in Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices this week, when a comfortable excess of advances was recorded. Only 60 of the 334 commodities quoted showed a change one way or the other, and of these 37 were advances. Last week only 20 advances were shown in a total of 47 changes. No especial group was featured.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on 39 standard commodities this week at this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected up to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and the corresponding week a year ago:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Beans, marrow, choice, 100 lbs.	$15.75	$15.75	$11.60
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.08¾	.08¾	.10
Coffee, Santos No. 4.	.10¾	.10¼	.10¾
Stand. br. sh't'gs, yd.	.20¼	19¾-20	.11¼
Print cloths, 38½-inch, 64x60	.12¼	.12	.07¾
Butter, cream., ext., lb.	.51½	.52	.39¾
Cheese, f.c., held, Sp'l, lb.	.24¾	.24¾	.24¼
Eggs, West. ists, doz.	.64	.60	.51
Apples, evap. choice, lb.	.13¼	.13¼	.08
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.11½	.11½	.08¼
Raisins, lb.	.09¾	.09¾	..
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	2.25	2.25	2.00
Corn, No. 2 yell., bush.	1.84	1.92	1.11
Oats, No. 2 wh., bush.	.94¾	.93	.64¾
Hay, prime, tim., 100 lb.	1.60	1.50	1.15
Hides, Chi. pack., No. 1, lb.	.34	.35	.28¾
Hides, Chi., cows, native, lb.	.32	.33	.32¼
Leather, hem. sole, lb.	.46	.46	.51
Leather, un. backs, lb.	.68	.68	.55
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Phil., ton	34.25	34.25	30.00
Steel billets, Pitt., ton.	47.50	47.50	60.00
Copper, Lake, N.Y., lb.	.23½	..	.27¾
Copper, elec., N.Y., lb.	.23½	.23½	.27
Lead, New York, lb.	.06¾	.06¾	.07¾
Tin, New York, lb.	.85	.85¾	.42¾
Petrol., ref., gal., in bbl.	.16	.16	.12
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lb.	8.10	7.50	7.75
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lb.	16.10	16.10	10.30
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lb.	9.70	9.35	9.00
Lard, prime st., Chi., 100 lbs.	25.00	23.70	15.45
Short ribs, loose, 100 lb.	28.50	23.25	14.00
Mess pork, Chi., bbl.	48.00	49.00	30.00
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.08¾	.08¾	.05¾
Rubber, up-r. Para., lb.	.61	.61½	.77½
Sugar, fine, gr., 100 lb.	7.45	8.35	6.75
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.27	.27	16½
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.24	.24	.20
Potatoes, 100 lb.	2.50	2.50	3.20
Wool, av., 100, Phil., lb.	.73.4	.73.4	.37.9

In common with the general list, there were more advances in the foodstuffs than declines. Flour was not quoted. The only decline in the provisions at Chicago was in mess pork, though live hogs did not change. Live beef, live sheep, prime lard, and short ribs all were higher. Bacon was again higher here, but hams declined.

The only advance indicated in the vegetables was a further rise in onions, which, however, are still 50 per cent. lower than at this time a year ago. Choice red kidney and choice pea beans continued to drop. The listed fresh and dried fruits showed no changes. A rather unusual situation prevailed in the dairy products, where the cheapest grade of butter advanced, the best declined, and the medium grade listed did not change at all. Cheese did not change in price, either, nor did fancy nearby eggs. The best Westerns, on the other hand, moved up sharply to a point 13 cents a dozen higher than at this time in 1917. Strangely enough, a sharp rise in these eggs also occurred in the corresponding week a year ago.

The spice market was bare of changes for the first time in several weeks. The Brazilian coffees went up for the third week in succession, and in fine granulated sugar there was a break from $8.35 a hundred pounds to $7.45. Receipts of unrefined sugar at Atlantic ports in the week ended Jan. 9 were 14,736 tons, against 8,465 tons in the previous week, which may have had something to do with the decline.

Features were lacking in the combined lists for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils, in which thirteen advances and six declines were shown. In the grains the only drop was in corn, while oats, prime timothy hay, and long rye straw all went up. The hide markets continued to show weakness, this week's declines being in No. 1 native packers, Colorados, heavy native cows, and No. 1 country steers. There were no advances. In the leathers no quotable changes were recorded.

For the first time in several weeks no advances occurred in any of the metals. The changes, which, as usual of late, were confined to the minor metals, consisted of declines in antimony, spelter, and tin. Tobacco took on a firmer tone, and contributed three increases to the week's total. In the naval stores a rise in resin was offset by a drop in kiln-burned tar. The miscellaneous changes included an advance in tallow here and lower prices on jute and Brazilian crude rubber.

The antics of cotton and the needs of buyers combined to put cotton goods on a much higher price level, especially unfinished cloths. Particularly strong and in demand were sheetings for use by the bag manufacturers. Burlaps prices remained more or less nominally unchanged on the bases of the recent decline, though under the surface the tone was a bit firmer as a result of the receipt of bullish reports from the Calcutta market.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Thirty new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $3,589,000, were chartered today. They include:

Shoreham Novelty Company, Queens, shell novelties, $20,000; R. Nimmich, A. and S. Weil, 229 West Twenty-eighth St.

Onyx Raincoat Corp., Manhattan, $25,000; N. A. Rubin, H. and S. Lesser, 667 West 161st St.

I. Budwig, Manhattan, men's and boys' clothing, $50,000; M. R. Ellisof, I. Budwig, W. Wermes, 115 Broadway.

Walter D. McClellan, Manhattan, goods, wares, and merchandise, $5,000; S. and L. White, W. D. McClellan, 210 West 172d St.

Industrial Brokerage Company, Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $5,000; W. E. Jacobs, A. W. Levy, N. M. Eisenberg, 500 West 175th St.

Columbus Circle Lunch Company, Manhattan, $5,000; S. J. Neuschaffer, D. J. Dowling, C. S. Ashley, 15 John St.

Armstrong Sales Company, Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $6,000; J. B. Duke, W. F. Meehan, J. R. Steers, 38 Park Row.

J. A. Smith Milling Company, Pittsford, F. L. Siller, R. C. Wackman, J. A. Smith, Pittsford.

New York Permanent Road Const. Corp., Jamestown, $1,500,000; C. Barrows, J. Cameron, R. E. Dwight, 96 Broadway.

Metropolitan Permanent Road Const. Corp., Jamestown, $1,500,000; same Directors.

Taylor Sherwood Company, New Rochelle, toilet articles and perfumery, $10,000; T. Sherwood, A. R. Lesinsky, K. E. Toomey, 149 Broadway.

Neubauer & Sons, Saranac Lake, meat, vegetables, and sea food, $10,000; C. A. and L. E. and L. J. Neubauer, Saranac Lake.

Holmes Motor Car Co. of New York, Manhattan, $50,000; R. R. Carlson, R. A. Flynn, K. A. Siemers, 120 Broadway.

The Danubil Co., Manhattan, asbestos, rubber products, and engine room supplies, $50,000; V. Nichthauser, A. S. Pratt, J. M. Boyle, 61 Broadway.

Maison Rambeau, Inc., Manhattan, millinery and women's wearing apparel, $30,000; G. K. and M. Rambeau, F. Van Patten, 68 West 47th St.

Kaplan Mfg. Co., Manhattan, boots and shoes, $10,000; M. Blau, C. Kraft, E. Sturs, 154 Nassau St.

Bergoll Products Co., Manhattan, chemicals and dyestuffs, $10,000; A. C. Thiel, J. M. Barry, J. L. Fox, 571 West 159th St.

Lake Placid Club Stores, Lake Placid Club, Essex County, general department, drug, and grocery stores, $100,000; F. A. Bosworth, G. and M. Dewey, Lake Placid Club.

The D B Lunchroom, Brooklyn, $5,000; B. Dworetsky, A. and D. Bloom, 810 Dawson St.

The Regal Cleaners and Dyers, Brooklyn, $3,000; S. Stein, C. S. and D. Merlis, 1,630 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Big Dipper Oil Co., Ithaca, $75,000; C. F. Debnman, C. C. and S. B. Squier, Ithaca.

L. C. Wright Baking Co., Brooklyn, $60,000; W. and H. J. and L. C. Wright, 37 St. Paul's Place, Brooklyn.

Smith & Fuchsman, Manhattan, laces, embroidery and women's and children's clothing, $15,000; S. Smith, M. Frubling, B. D. Vinegrad, 345 East 66th St.

South Buffalo Terminals, Buffalo, realty, $10,000; E. L. Marshall, M. L. and E. C. Randall, Buffalo.

P. & R. Building Corp., Brooklyn, $8,800; J. Lebovits, L. Mogoff, H. Hecker, 394 Christopher Av., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

The Diamond Drill Carbon Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $500,000.

George Batten Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $1,250,000.

Bostaph Engineering Corp., Manhattan, stated capital to $25,000, and a number of shares to 5,000.

Voice Recorder Co., Manhattan, $150,000 to $300,000.

REVOCATION AND NEW DESIGNATION.

McHenry-Millhouse Mfg. Co., Ind., new representative, W. D. Carr, Fulton.

DISSOLUTIONS.

National Leather Belting Co., Manhattan.
Manhattan Fire Alarm Co., Manhattan.
Hackett, Carhart & Co., Manhattan.
Continental Caoutchouc Co., Manhattan.
General Import and Export Co., Manhattan.
H. E. Bunce & Co., Olean.
R. R. Thompson Co., Manhattan.

BAR WOMEN CONDUCTORS.

Kansas City Carmen to Strike if Company Puts Them On.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 11.—If the Kansas City Street Railway Company carries out a plan it is said to have under consideration of employing women conductors a strike will be called, E. F. Michael, President of the local Carmen's Union, declared today at the hearing of the Missouri Public Service Commission, which is investigating car service here.

The company, it is understood, is now training 100 women to be used as conductors.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Rec.
Elec. Bond & Sh.	2	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 14
Do. pf.	1½	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Iron Cap Copper.	25c	--	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
J. G. Brill pf.	1	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 24
Kelsey Wheel pf.	$1.75	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
Nash Motors	$6	--	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
Do. pf.	$1.75	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
Otto Eisenlohr & Bro.	1	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 1

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Jan. 11.—Charters filed:

Alliance Shipbuilding Corp., $5,500,000; F. R. Hansell, J. Vernon Pimm, S. C. Seymour of Philadelphia.

Pierce Estates, Inc., real estate, $600,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, C. M. Egner of Wilmington.

Puritan Oil Co., $1,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, C. M. Egner of Wilmington.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 11.—Berkowitz Bros., Inc., Newark, skin dressing, $6,000; E. Berkowitz and Nathan Berkowitz of Newark and Julius Panzer of Bronx, N. Y.

Martin Swan Co., Jersey City, stocks, &c., $5,000; H. A. Black, J. E. Brand, and John R. Turner, all of Jersey City.

[Charter No. 11034, Reserve District No. 2.]

REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE

PUBLIC NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

at 89 Delancey St., New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business on Dec. 31, 1917.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts ... $14,227,584.06
Deduct: 1d. Notes and bills rediscounted (other than bank acceptances sold) (See Item 55a) ... $25,375.00 — $13,402,209.06
Overdrafts, unsecured ... 2,267.19
United States bonds (other than Liberty bonds of 1917):
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value) ... $521,000.00
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged to secure postal savings deposits (par value) ... 5,000.00
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged as collateral for State or other deposits or bills payable ... 700,000.00
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged ... 22,092.16
Premium on U. S. bonds ... 25,610.63
Total U. S. bonds (other than Liberty Bonds) and certificates of indebtedness ... 1,273,702.79
Liberty Loan bonds, unpledged, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent. ... $585,750.00
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½ and 4 per cent., pledged to secure postal savings deposits ... 50,000.00 — 585,750.00
Bonds, securities, &c. (other than U. S.):
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits ... $240,000.00
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits ... 267,820.74
Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State or other deposits (postal excluded) or bills payable ... 35,000.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged ... 1,353,763.67
Collateral trust and other notes of corporations issued for not less than one year nor more than three years' time ... 1,004,041.79
Total bonds, securities, etc. ... 2,900,611.20
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock ... 2,548.31
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription) ... 34,500.00
Value of banking house ... 200,000.00
Furniture and fixtures ... 40,000.00
Real estate owned other than banking house ... 140,150.17
13. Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank ... 1,546,716.52
15. Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks ... 1,936,800.17
16. Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies other than included in Items 13 and 15 ... 109,067.09
17. Exchanges for clearing house ... 225,684.49
18. Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than Item 17) ... 450,725.75
Total of Items 13, 16, 17, and 18, $2,810,760.53.
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items ... 258.22
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer ... 26,050.00
Interest earned but not collected (approximate) on notes and bills receivable not past due ... 90,530.59
Other assets, if any: Foreign money on hand ... 2,974.58
Total ... $23,073,876.01

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in ... $750,000.00
Surplus fund ... 400,000.00
Undivided profits ... $354,839.52
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid ... 100.00 — 354,739.52
Interest and discount collected or credited in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate) ... 60,000.00
Amount reserved for taxes accrued ... 14,585.60
Amount reserved for all interest accrued ... 155,500.00
Circulating notes outstanding ... 521,000.00
30. Amount due to Federal Reserve Bank ... 945,947.05
31. Net amounts due to national banks ... 15,440.81
32. Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies (other than included in Items 30 or 31) ... 53,939.71
Total of Items 31 and 32, $69,380.52.
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):
33. Individual deposits subject to check ... 9,412,627.90
34. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days, (other than for money borrowed) ... 1,600.00
35. Certified checks ... 170,172.79
36. Cashier's checks outstanding ... 82,193.02
37. State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by pledge of assets of this bank ... 33,000.00
39. Dividends unpaid ... 17,460.50
Total demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve, Items 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, and 39, $9,719,063.21.
Time deposits subject to reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days' or more notice, and postal savings):
43. Postal savings deposits ... 272,820.74
44. Other time deposits ... 8,737,352.13
Total of time deposits subject to reserve, Items 43 and 44, $9,080,172.92.
United States deposits, (other than postal savings):
War loan deposit account ... 249,980.00
Bills payable, with Federal Reserve Bank ... 700,000.00
Liabilities other than those above stated: Payments received on account Liberty Loan bonds not yet delivered ... 158,065.50
Total ... $23,073,876.01
55a. Liabilities for rediscounts, including those with Federal Reserve Bank (See Item 1d) ... $825,375.00

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, CHARLES H. BALDWIN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES H. BALDWIN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1918.

[Seal] IRVING LEVY, Notary Public, No. 107, New York County.

Correct—Attest:
EDW. S. ROTHCHILD,
JOSEPH J. BACH,
HENRY L. MOSES, } Directors.

[Charter No. 2370.] Reserve District No. 2.

REPORT OF CONDITION OF

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on December 31, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts ... $218,181,818.77
Acceptances of other banks discounted ... 404,937.36
Customers' liability account of acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted by it ... 564,633.35
Total loans ... $219,150,274.47
Deduct: Customers' liability account of loans, $2,000,000.00; Acceptances of other banks payable at future date guaranteed by this bank, by indorsement or otherwise, $9,600,935.51 ... 11,600,935.51 — $207,549,338.96
Overdrafts, unsecured ... 128,027.30
Customers' liability under letters of credit actually used and for which this bank has not been reimbursed ... [illegible]
Customers liability account of "acceptances" executed by this bank and now outstanding ... 13,855,815.88
U. S. certificates of indebtedness pledged to secure U. S. deposits (borrowed) ... 4,110,000.00
U. S. bonds (other than Liberty bonds of 1917):
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value) ... $1,300,000.00
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged as collateral for State or other deposits or bills payable ... 15,000,000.00
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged ... 6,076,500.00
Premium on U. S. bonds ... 27,236.29
Total U. S. bonds (other than Liberty bonds) and certificates of indebtedness ... 22,403,736.29
Liberty Loan bonds, unpledged, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent. ... $1,547,899.00
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent., pledged to secure U. S. deposits ... 4,000,000.00
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent., pledged to secure U. S. deposits, borrowed ... 10,795,000.00 — 16,342,899.00
Bonds (other than U. S. bonds) pledged to secure U. S. deposits, borrowed ... 2,996,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c., (other than U. S.):
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits ... $15,407,060.06
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits ... 3,573,498.55
Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State or other deposits (postal excluded) or bills payable ... 6,032,401.65
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged ... 14,890,222.60
Collateral trust and other notes of corporations issued for not less than one year nor more than three years' time ... 6,830,111.31
Total bonds, securities, &c. ... 51,838,292.17
Stocks other than Federal Reserve Bank stock ... 456,526.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription) ... 900,000.00
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank ... 34,495,074.12
Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection (not available as reserve) ... 591,287.47
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks ... 10,281,760.12
Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies ... 6,407,526.27
Exchanges for Clearing House ... 28,875,369.02
Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank ... 2,091,118.19
Total, $48,197,161.07.
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items ... 621,977.52
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer ... 254,000.00
Total ... $404,050,742.41

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in ... $10,000,000.00
Surplus fund ... 10,000,000.00
Undivided profits ... 1,120,333.82
Amount reserved for taxes accrued ... 646,363.60
Circulating notes outstanding ... 1,300,000.00
Net amounts due to national banks ... 51,826,194.33
Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies ... 55,184,566.96
Total, $109,510,761.31.
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):
Individual deposits subject to check ... 143,642,118.58
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed) ... 8,040,147.98
Certified checks ... 6,725,427.96
Cashier's checks outstanding ... 10,408,219.10
State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by pledge of assets of this bank ... 100,000.00
Dividends unpaid ... 401,116.00
Other demand deposits ... 1,965,000.00
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve, $171,277,024.62.
Time deposits subject to reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice, and postal savings):
Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed) ... 3,890,500.00
Postal savings deposits ... 6,956,347.17
Other time deposits ... 8,674,996.65
Total of time deposits subject to reserve, $19,221,843.82.
United States deposits (other than postal savings):
War loan deposit account ... 25,018,987.55
U. S. bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same ... $10,795,000.00
U. S. certificates of indebtedness borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same ... 4,110,000.00 — 14,905,000.00
Other bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same ... 2,996,000.00
Bills payable, with Federal Reserve Bank ... 15,000,000.00
Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding ... $8,480,259.31
Customers' letters of credit drawn against ... 678,483.00 — 9,158,742.31
Acceptances executed for customers ... $14,419,849.23
Total ... $14,419,849.23
Less acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted ... 564,033.35 — 13,855,815.88
Total ... $404,050,742.41
Loans for account of customers ... $2,000,000.00
Acceptances of other banks payable at future date guaranteed by this bank, by indorsement or otherwise ... 9,600,935.51
Total contingent liabilities ... $11,600,935.51

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, ALFRED C. ANDREWS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ALFRED C. ANDREWS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1918.

[Seal.] GEO. E. SCHOEPPS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
EUGENE V. R. THAYER,
A. B. HEPBURN,
ALBERT H. WIGGIN, } Directors.

THE ST. CLAIR NATIONAL BANK, located at Freedom, in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment. H. R. ROSS, Cashier.

National Bank of Commerce in New York

Organized 1839

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

DECEMBER 31, 1917

Resources		Liabilities	
Loans and Discounts	$258,993,872.11	Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits	$45,371,235.11
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	25,173,500.00	Deposits	382,078,472.44
U. S. Liberty Bonds	12,589,957.51	U. S. and Other Bonds Borrowed	25,425,000.00
Other Bonds, Securities, etc.	23,596,350.41	Letters of Credit and Acceptances	41,788,607.09
U. S. and other Bonds Borrowed	25,425,000.00	Bills Payable with Federal Reserve Bank	18,000,000.00
Banking House	2,000,000.00	Unearned Discount	1,533,696.11
Due from Banks and Bankers	12,883,835.32	Other Liabilities	2,740,000.00
Cash, Exchanges and due from Federal Reserve Bank	113,598,894.25		
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit and Acceptances	41,426,142.88		
Interest Accrued	1,249,458.27		
	$516,937,010.75		$516,937,010.75

PRESIDENT
JAMES S. ALEXANDER

VICE-PRESIDENTS
R. G. HUTCHINS, Jr.
HERBERT P. HOWELL
J. HOWARD ARDREY
STEVENSON E. WARD
JOHN E. ROVENSKY
FARIS R. RUSSELL
GUY EMERSON
LOUIS A. KEIDEL

CASHIER
RICHARD W. SAUNDERS

DIRECTORS
JAMES S. ALEXANDER
WILLIAM A. DAY
HENRY W. de FOREST
FORREST F. DRYDEN
CHARLES E. DUNLAP
HERBERT P. HOWELL
R. G. HUTCHINS, Jr.
A. W. MELLON
CHARLES H. RUSSELL
VALENTINE P. SNYDER
H. B. THAYER
THOS. WILLIAMS

Charter No. 2566. Reserve District No. 2.

Report of Condition of the

Garfield National Bank

NEW YORK

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business on Dec. 31st, 1917.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts ... $8,443,182.92
Overdrafts, unsecured ... 3,978.67
Customers' liability under letters of credit actually used and for which this bank has not been reimbursed ... 100.00
U. S. bonds (other than Liberty bonds of 1917):
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value) ... $400,000.00
Total U. S. bonds (other than Liberty bonds) ... 400,000.00
Liberty Loan bonds, unpledged, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent. ... $260,390.00
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½ per cent. and 4 per-cent., pledged to secure U. S. deposits and War Savings Stamps ... 5,000.00 — 265,390.00
Bonds, securities, etc.:
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits ... $521,257.21
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged ... 713,586.82
Total bonds, securities, etc. ... 1,234,843.53
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock ... 3,704.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription) ... 60,000.00
Furniture and fixtures ... 19,000.00
Real estate owned other than banking house ... 116,711.41
13. Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank ... $1,490,290.21
14. Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection (not available as reserve) ... 111,288.89
15. Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks ... 831,047.60
16. Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies other than included in Items 13, 14, and 15 ... 167,826.89
17. Exchanges for clearing house ... 850,184.50
18. Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than Item 17) ... 129,811.63
Total of Items 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, $2,079,104.20.
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items ... 113,150.41 — 3,693,544.52
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer ... 20,000.00
Other assets, if any ... 8,691.98
Total ... $14,283,092.33

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in ... $1,000,000.00
Surplus fund ... 1,000,000.00
Undivided profits ... [illegible]
Amount reserved for all interest accrued ... 21,770.05
Circulating notes outstanding ... [illegible]
31. Net amounts due to national banks ... $330,361.35
32. Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies (other than included in Item 31) ... 694,502.57
Total of Items 31 and 32, $1,024,863.92.
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):
33. Individual deposits subject to check ... 9,575,975.47
34. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed) ... 5,941.16
35. Certified checks ... 141,948.61
36. Cashier's checks outstanding ... 152,271.12
39. Dividends unpaid ... 18,281.00 — 10,919,356.28
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve, Items 33, 34, 35, 36, and 39, $9,894,492.36.
Time deposits subject to reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice, and postal savings):
Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed) ... 120,041.10
United States deposits (other than postal savings):
War loan deposit account ... $501,568.58
War savings deposit certificate and thrift stamp account ... 552.08 — 502,115.66
Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding ... $3.43
Customers' letters of credit drawn against ... 100.00 — 103.43
Acceptances executed for customers ... 271.57
Total ... $14,283,092.33

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, A. W. SNOW, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1918

[Seal.] GEO. DE WITT WEEKS, Notary Public, Kings County, N. Y., No. 34. With certificate filed in New York Co., No. 84.

Correct—Attest:
RUEL W. POOR,
FRED T. FLEITMANN,
A. PAGENSTECHER, JR., } Directors.

THE COAL AND IRON NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

CONDENSED STATEMENT.

At close of business December 31, 1917.

Comptroller's Call.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$8,346,165.69
U. S. Liberty Bonds	1,057,813.73
U. S. bonds % circulation	414,500.00
Other stocks and bonds	2,875,919.30
Due from banks	1,179,268.66
Cash and exchanges	2,675,296.72
Customers' liability letters of credit, acceptances, etc.	200,110.94
	$16,749,074.04

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	891,145.80
Unearned discount	23,513.48
Reserve (taxes and contingencies)	110,586.96
Circulation	414,000.00
Deposits	12,526,546.67
Postal savings deposits	418,955.00
Acceptance % customers	238,642.99
Rediscounts and bills payable Federal Reserve Bank	1,125,882.94
	$16,749,074.04

Member New York Clearing House Association.

DIVIDENDS.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION,
43 Exchange Place, New York,
MANAGERS
CENTRAL SUGAR CORPORATION.

The Board of Directors of CENTRAL SUGAR CORPORATION has declared a dividend of One Dollar and Seventy-five cents ($1.75) per share, being at the rate of seven per cent. (7%) per annum, on the outstanding preferred stock of the Corporation for the three months ending January 31, 1918, payable Friday, February 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business, Tuesday, January 15, 1918.

T. W. MOFFAT, Treasurer.

Idaho Power Company

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 3.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of the Idaho Power Company has been declared, payable February 1, 1918, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business January 21, 1918.

E. A. WETMORE, Treasurer.

THE PIERCE-ARROW MOTOR CAR CO.

A quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share on the common stock of The Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company has been declared by its Board of Directors, payable February 1, 1918, to stockholders of record January 17, 1918.

WALTER C. WRYE, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

THE WHITE INVESTING CO.
55 Liberty St.,
New York
MANAGERS
Michigan Limestone & Chemical Company.

The Board of Directors of the Michigan Limestone & Chemical Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the preferred stock of the corporation, payable January 15th, 1918.

(Signed) EDGAR H. WOODWARD, Secretary.

The William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Co.,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
December 27th, 1917.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of 3%, payable February 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on January 15th, 1918. The transfer books of the Company will be closed for the purpose of this dividend from 3 P. M. January 15th, until 10 A. M., February 2d, 1918.

CHARLES T. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

THE MIDWEST REFINING COMPANY

Dividend No. 18.

A dividend of $1.00 per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company has been declared, payable February 1, 1918, to stockholders of record on January 15, 1918. The stock transfer books do not close.

CLARENCE E. TITUS, Secretary.
Denver, Colorado.

Office of The United Gas Improvement Co.
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, December 13, 1917.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share), payable January 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

I. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.

A quarterly dividend of one dollar ($1.00) per share on the Common Stock of this Company has been declared, payable Feb. 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business Jan. 15, 1918.

F. A. SEAMAN, Secretary.
New York, Jan. 2, 1918.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

International Commercial Corporation.

Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the International Commercial Corporation for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held in Room 1800, at 505 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., on Tuesday, January 22d, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

D. W. HOLLISTER, Secretary.

[No. 1461.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK,

of New York, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 31, 1917.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts ... $401,265,351.73
Deduct: Rediscounts with Federal Reserve Bank and foreign bills of exchange sold with indorsement of this bank ... 8,710,135.51 — $392,555,216.22
Customers' liability under letters of credit ... 3,295,502.49
Customers' liability account of "acceptances" ... 15,524,581.31
Liability of foreign banks on acceptances to create dollar exchange ... 193,109.84
Overdrafts secured and unsecured ... 812,147.20
U. S. bonds and U. S. certificates of indebtedness ... 107,710,173.55
U. S. certificates of indebtedness sold to Federal Reserve bank with agreement to repurchase ... 5,000,000.00
Other bonds sold with agreement to repurchase ... 230,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc. ... 46,532,887.27
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank ... 1,500,000.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures ... 5,000,000.00
Due from banks and bankers, (net) ... 17,836,144.45
Due from foreign accounts ... 648,771.49
Due from branches ... 19,382,617.49
Exchanges for Clearing House ... 65,887,839.31
Checks on other banks in this city ... 12,251,873.30
Country checks and other cash items ... 2,425,063.38
Cash in vault ... 14,816,556.78
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank ... 100,386,690.56
Gold bullion ... 24,905.78
Redemption fund and due from U. S. Treasurer ... 188,910.00
Interest earned but not collected, (approximate) ... 1,897,627.91
Total ... $812,681,614.33

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in ... $25,000,000.00
Set aside as capital for foreign branches ... 6,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits, (net) ... 40,954,606.22
Interest and discount collected but not earned, (approximate) ... 2,489,762.00
Reserved for taxes and interest accrued ... 1,810,324.31
National bank notes outstanding ... 1,756,340.00
Due to banks and bankers, (net) ... $206,573,400.73
Individual deposits subject to check ... 416,834,836.80
United States deposits ... 46,990,607.57
Demand certificates of deposit ... 5,643,996.35
Certified checks ... 11,495,924.75
Cashier's checks outstanding ... 11,123,488.00
Dividends unpaid ... 1,670.00
Time certificates of deposit ... 1,424,573.91
Time deposits ... 4,934,693.99 — 705,018,200.22
U. S. bonds borrowed ... 4,526,700.00
U. S. certificates of indebtedness sold to Federal Reserve Bank with agreement to repurchase ... 5,000,000.00
Other bonds sold with agreement to repurchase ... 230,000.00
Time bills of exchange drawn by this bank payable abroad ... 16,502.07
Letters of credit and travelers' checks ... 3,627,500.48
Acceptances executed for customers ... 15,524,581.31
Acceptances executed to create dollar exchange ... 193,109.84
Other liabilities ... 1,025,987.88
Total ... $812,681,614.33

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, WALTER H. TAPPAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. H. TAPPAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1918.

GEO. H. COREY, Notary Public New York Co., 161.

Correct—Attest:
P. A. S. FRANKLIN,
CLEVELAND H. DODGE,
P. A. ROCKEFELLER, } Directors.

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK ALBANY, N. Y.

Condition at close of business, Dec. 31, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$14,928,816.77
U. S. and other bonds	8,423,063.74
Banking house	250,000.00
Other real estate owned	20,638.77
Cash and in Federal Reserve Bank	3,892,534.85
Due from banks	3,211,710.73
Interest earned, not collected	62,720.32
	$27,789,507.18

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus	1,500,000.00
Undivided Profits	[illegible]
Reserved for taxes	[illegible]
Reserved for interest accrued	16,656.29
Circulation	[illegible]
Bills payable	1,000,000.00
Interest and discount collected not earned	[illegible]
Deposits—	
Individual	$10,882,317.63
Banks	12,504,483.26
	[illegible]
	$27,789,507.18

OFFICERS.

Robert C. Pruyn, Chairman of the Board; Edward J. Hussey, Vice Pres.; Walter W. Batchelder, Vice Pres. and Cashier; Jacob H. Herzog, Vice Pres.; William L. Gillespie, Asst. Cashier; R. C. B. Adams, Asst. Cashier.

MELLON NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH.

Statement of Condition at the Close of Business December Thirty-first, Nineteen Hundred Seventeen:

RESOURCES.

Loans, bonds, and investment securities	$112,270,435.75
Overdrafts	1.94
Cash	6,554,006.54
Due from banks	23,441,658.31
	$142,266,102.54

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$6,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	4,140,155.21
Reserved for depreciation, etc.	1,810,341.20
Circulating notes	4,886,100.00
Deposits	125,929,506.13
	$142,266,102.54

DIVIDENDS.

WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY.

New York, December 26, 1917.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of this Company have today declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. on its Profit Sharing Preferred Stock A, payable on and after January 31, 1918, to stockholders of record of January 11, 1918.

J. C. OTTESON, Assistant Treasurer.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

ASTRACHANS Wanted.—Black only, also Zibelines, all colors. Stuyvesant 1624.

CLOTH Wanted.—Open to buy any quantity heavy-weight woolens for spot cash. A. L. Schulman, 33 West 20th St.

COATS Wanted.—Muskrat coats, plush coats, at once, at a low price; ship samples. Paul Pasivin, Auburn, N. Y.

COTTON PIECE GOODS Wanted.—For export suitable for South America; regular quantities per design or color required; all perfect goods; no made up clothing or millinery; buyer now here; make offers by letter. A 366 Times Downtown.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Open for heavy three-thread crepe de chine, cheap for spot cash. Karanee Waist Co., 20 West 33d St.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Georgette and taffetas; open for large quantity. Nathan Nathanson & Co., 146 West 23d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for serge and silks, for cash. Madison Square 6080.

FUR COLLARS Wanted.—Jobber looking for men's detachable collars in muskrat, Hudson, nutria, and coon. 207 Grand Hotel.

FURS Wanted.—Jobs of skins for cash. J. Siegel Co., 78 5th Av.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—Open for large quantity, very heavy. Joseph Rothbardt, 27 West 24th.

HABUTAI Wanted.—Open to buy quantity; 10 Mme habutai. O 76 Times.

MESSALINES Wanted.—Belgium gray, taffetas, all colors. Arrow, 28 East 28th St.

PLUSH Wanted.—Open to buy peco plush. Hershfield, Far. 9339.

POIRET TWILLS Wanted.—Heit & Sons are in the market for taupe poiret twills. 30 Madison Avenue.

SERGE Wanted.—Can use 100 pieces of Juilliard's serge at a price. Farragut 2903.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Open for Silvertones; all makes and shades; Buckley & Cohen burella, Spring shades. Farragut 6204.

VELOURS Wanted.—9350, all colors. Madison Square 1546.

VELOUR CHECK Wanted.—Black and white, Farragut 3073.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CREPE DE CHINE, georgette, taffeta of the better kind. Special offerings. S. J. Ronsheim, 225 5th Av. Madison Sq. 1689.

DRESSES, serges and silks, wonderful values and styles, $3.75 up; immediate shipments. Nathan Nathanson Co., 146 West 23d St.

DRESSES, SERGES, assorted styles; $4.75 up to close. Queen, 149 West 36th St.

FRENCH COTTON WARP for sale. Tip-Top Dress Co., 134 West 37th.

MACHINES—12 Singer hemstitching, 2 buttonhole, 3 button sewers, 4 Metropolitan binders, 290 power tables, 15 cloth cutting machines, 20 motors. Madison Square 8077.

POPLINS—American 00077, peacock, tan, Copen, 00810, navy, and black. Madison Square 440.

SERGES, Poplins, and Panamas.—Whitman 1209, 1210, 227, 228, 94, 104; Amoskeag 7002, 6120, 6122, 7120, 3165; Gera 8088. L. Finkelstein, 702 Broadway. Spring 6311.

SERGE.—Sp'l., cag.; dark colors, cotton drill. Levin, 149 West 36th St.

TAFFETAS, wash satins, 36 inch, 40 inch, for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 267 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 1240.

TAFFETA. — Black, to sell. Chelsea 7536.

TWEED MIXTURES; immediate delivery. H. W. Stitzel, 395 Broadway. Franklin 5544.

WOOL JERSEYS.—All high shades for delivery. Brunswick Woolen Mills, 334 4th Av. Telephone Mad. Sq. 7743.

YARN.—Hand-knitting wool and worsted; immediate delivery. Misbell, 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 1520.

Contracts Offered.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors on ladies' gingham; bring your own styles. 309 Canal St., second floor.

Help Wanted.

SALESMAN for city to call on office trade with popular-priced line of coats and suits; one with good references only; also city man to call on jobbers' trade; all communications treated in strict confidence; strict commission basis. O 98 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, on house dresses, bathrobes, and bungalow aprons, for office trade; good proposition for right man; salary and commission. M 330 Times Downtown.

SHOE SALESMAN.—Experienced wholesale, State of New Jersey, in particular Newark and surroundings; established trade; commission. M 312 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced on silk skirts, Southern territory; commission basis. Milton Skirt Co., 450 4th Av. Madison Square 8576.

Situations Wanted.

WINDOW DRESSER, professional, open for extra night work; new ideas created; anywhere, New York or nearby. S 117 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday....5¾ per cent. for the best names
Thursday....5¾

These quotations are for six months' paper.

Must Not Use Labeled Cans.

The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia has prohibited the importation of kerosene, petrol, benzine, and other products of petroleum in cans branded or labeled on the sides or bottoms, according to information just received by the local official representative of the Australian Department of Trade and Customs. The proclamation is dated Dec. 5, 1917, but all of the things affected will be admitted if a firm order for them had been placed with the manufacturer before that date.

Tumblers and Jars Called For.

The demand for plain tumblers and jelly jars continues greater than the supply, according to reports from the glassware trade in this city. Many of the largest manufacturers have sold their entire output of this class of goods for the next six or eight months. Their chief concern has been, and still is, in keeping up with deliveries. The scarcity of labor and the railroad situation have not helped them any. The activity in fancy household glassware, which started during the holiday season, has continued fairly strong since then. Plain and cut shapes are also in demand.

Fabric Hats for Men Selling.

Manufacturers of hats for men report that for the early Spring trade a great many tweeds have been taken. The scarcity of fur for making felt and the abnormally high prices prevailing for even the lowest grades are said to have brought the fabric hat into greater prominence in the general trade than it has ever been in this country. It was very much in demand this Fall and Winter, and, though there is not thought to be any likelihood of its replacing the conventional felt so long as it is obtainable, tweed hats will undoubtedly be a big factor in future business.

Salesmen Must Pay the Bill.

While business houses may deduct from their income tax returns "reasonable" sums expended in entertaining buyers with a view to promoting trade, this privilege is not extended to individual salesmen. The authority for this statement is Internal Revenue Tax Collector Edwards. In view of the ruling favoring the business houses there had been considerable interest among salesmen who work on a commission basis and have to pay for all the "sweetening" of buyers out of their own pockets as to whether they, too, could get exemption of "reasonable" sums spent for that purpose. According to Mr. Edwards, an exemption of this kind cannot be granted salesmen any more than could be granted an exemption of the sums they spend on their own cigars and dinners. This ruling, salesmen say, will add anywhere from $10 to $100 to their income taxes at a time when they are struggling under several other taxes and expenses that do not seriously affect the average citizen.

Sponging Plant Suggested.

At yesterday's session of the sixteenth semi-annual convention of the National Association of Clothing Designers, held in the Hotel McAlpin, the suggestion was made by James H. Chittick that a co-operative sponging and refinishing plant for woolens and worsteds be established in the industry, along the lines of the United States Conditioning and Testing Company of the silk industry. He explained that if the shares of the proposed plant were distributed equally among many members of the trade and if the number of shares which one firm or individual might hold were limited to a small amount the operations of such an organization would be beyond the control of any single interest, thus assuring its fairness of action. The benefits to the trade which would result from the establishment of a standard by which to judge all fabrics he felt were self-evident and hardly needed explaining.

To Reduce Bulk in Shipments.

A campaign will be begun in a few days by Frederick Bode, President of the newly organized Millinery Chamber of Commerce of the United States, with a view to reducing the present bulk of shipments of millinery in order to assist in lessening congestion on the railroads. According to present plans, millinery manufacturers will be asked to pack six hats in a box instead of three as at present, the size of the box remaining the same. Flower makers will be asked to ship three dozen flowers in the same size of box that is now used to ship one dozen. This, it is said, will reduce materially the number of cartons and cases to be shipped. Unless something is done along this line it is feared that the Government may put an embargo on millinery shipments and thus localize business. A way to eliminate the returned goods evil at this time also is sought, this being a fruitful source of unnecessary shipping.

Sheetings Featured the Day.

The demand for sheetings was easily the feature of yesterday's trading in the local gray goods market, all deliveries being sought in a large way as far ahead as May. So uninclined to sell were several houses while the market is in its present state that they withdrew their goods, and this is also understood to apply to certain sellers of printcloths as well. While sheeting business was hampered by the scarcity of goods available for anything like prompt deliveries, some 3.50s were sold for January at 17¼ cents. For April-May delivery the same goods brought 17¼ cents Late delivery sales of 5.50s were reported at 11½ cents. For February and March 31-inch, 5-yard sheetings 13 cents was asked, while 10 cents was bid for nearby lots of 6.14s. Printcloth sales included March 38½-inch 64-60s at 12 cents; April-May 39-inch 68-72s at 13¾ cents, and 27-inch 64-60s at 8¾ cents for delivery in March and April. Spot printcloth prices closed this way:

39-inch, 80-80s..	*16¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s..	12¼c
39-inch, 72-76s..	15c	38½-inch, 64-56s..	*12c
39-inch, 68-72s..	*14c	38½-inch, 60-52s..	*11¼c
39-inch, 56-44s..	10¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s..	10¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s..	12¾c	27-inch, 64-60s..	*9c

*Asked.

DRY GOODS TRADE ACTIVE.

Road Sales Exceed Those Made at This Time Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"Current wholesale distribution of dry goods is running ahead of the shipments for the same period a year ago. The total volume of road sales for both immediate and future deliveries has been in excess of the very heavy corresponding week in 1917. Merchants have been in the market in fewer numbers. The market on domestic cotton continues strong. Collections are very strong."

Has Not Affected 1918 Yet.

The somewhat slow winding up of the year 1917, so far as local silversmiths were concerned, is not apparent in the business that has been done by salesmen in the short time they have been on the road this year. Reports from trade leaders indicate that business has opened very well, much better, in fact, than had been expected in view of general conditions. However, it is not altogether unusual to do a nice business in silverware when things generally are not quite as bright as they might be. Reports that the rising market for silver bullion would soon cause higher prices for finished wares are modified in certain quarters here, where it is said that silver has got to rise quite a little yet before an advance on the merchandise takes place. This is due to protective steps taken when silver declined previous to the present rise.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A meeting of the domestics buyers of the Dry Goods Union will be held on Tuesday next at 432 Fourth Avenue.

After Feb. 1 Daily Style-letter Service will be located at 303 Fifth Avenue, corner of Thirty-first Street.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—A. Marks Sons; J. Lewi, bathing suits, sweathers; Flanders.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; J. A. Carr, knit underwear; 23 E. 26th.
BALTIMORE—Varcity Underwear Co.; L. H. Well, underwear; 2 E. 23d.
BALTIMORE—S. Ginsberg Clothing Co.; S. Ginsberg, clothing; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Motor Clothing Mfg. Co.; A. M. Fine, cotton goods, cordduck; Wallick's.
BOISE, Idaho.—C. C. Anderson & Co.; W. Morris, ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d. Great-Northern.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss E. Austin, infants' wear; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Chandler & Co.; Miss Dana, suits; Miss Sweeney, skirts; 230 5th Av.
BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss Kennedy, underwear, bathing suits; 45 W. 35d.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; J. J. Smith, furn. goods, hosiery; 200 5th Av.; Latham.
BOSTON—Sullivan Bros.; J. J. Sullivan, woolens; Algonquin.
BOSTON—Wolf & Silverman; C. Silverman, women's garments; Breslin.
BOSTON—E. M. Hollidge Co.; E. M. Hollidge, ladies' neckwear; Herald Square.
BOSTON — Chandler Co.; Mr. Hafter, Mr. Crossley, representing; 230 5th Av.
BOSTON—Goldman, Silverman & Barbel; L. Goldman, piece goods; Latham.
BRIDGEPORT—Howland D. G. Co.; W. E. Tiffney, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
BUFFALO—J. W. Adam & Co.; H. Kleta, notions; 2 West 37th; Grand.
CHICAGO—L. J. Simon, clothing, furn. goods; Aberdeen.
CHICAGO.—Hoffling Cap Mfg. Co.; L. B. Hoffling, caps; Broadway Central.
CHICAGO—Siegel Cooper & Co.; M. Schnaigle, china; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; A. R. Wilson, millinery; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Sears-Roebuck Co.; F. G. Suffield, prints, ginghams, flannels; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Kuppenheimer Co.; L. Stein, woolens; 212 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Greene, Ltd.; B. Greene, cloaks, suits; 1,133 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Siegel Cooper Co.; Mrs. F. R. Tryon, ready-to-wear; H. Simon, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Rosenthal, notions; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Hart, Schaffner & Marx Co.; L. H. Hart, men's suitings; 200 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; E. L. Curtis, furn. goods, hats, gloves; C. J. Cornwell, furn. goods; 115 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; Miss A. Sundmacher, millinery; 350 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—Smith-Kasson Co.; C. E. Bagwell, shoes; Imperial.
CLEVELAND — Higbee Co.; Miss S. Delehanty, infants' wear; 230 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—W. B. Davis Co.; W. B. Davis, clothing, furn. goods; Bretton Hall.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; A. Schwerick, dry goods; 230 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; Miss Adams, misses' wear; Miss Tybering, waists; Mr. Foster, ready-to-wear; 230 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—K. B. Modern Co.; B. Kangesser, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Johnson & Stirgwalt; A. R. Johnson, millinery; 12 East 33d; Latham.
DALLAS, Texas—M. Iskowitz, dry goods; Grand.
DENVER, Col.—Neustetter Co.; M. D. Neustetter, coats, suits; 364 5th Av.
DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; W. J. Johnson, lamps; 116 West 32d.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; W. Miller, domestics; 230 5th Av.
HARRISBURG—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; M. Cooke, wash goods; E. Willis, hosiery, underwear; 230 5th Av.
HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—A. Mendel & Co.; A. Mendel, dry goods; Cumberland.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—M. B. Cohn Mercantile Co.; M. W. Cohn, ladies' hosiery, muslin underwear, waists; 23 East 26th.
KANSAS CITY—Kline Cloak & Suit Co.; Miss H. Raphael, waists, petticoats; Miss A. Robertson, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
LOS ANGELES—Jacoby Bros.; B. Strauss, ready-to-wear; R. 807, 1,182 Broadway.
LOS ANGELES—Faris-Walker; S. S. Caskey, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
LOUISVILLE—Cannon & Byers; E. B. Lovett, Mrs. J. Sabiston, millinery; 565 B'way.
LOUISVILLE—J. Bacon & Sons; E. M. Cohen, shoes; 23 E. 26th.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—S. Shopinsky & Co.; A. Shopinsky, ladies', children's underwear, Latham.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Bry Block Mercantile Co.; E. Eldredge, boys' clothing; 1,150 Broadway; Latham.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; M. J. Allderige, notions, jewelry, toilet goods; 404 4th Av.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—O'Brien's Specialty Shop; Miss O'Brien, women's wear; Broztell.
NEW ORLEANS—L. Godchoux Clothing Co.; R. Robert, shoes; 41 Union Square.
OAKLAND, Cal.—Kahn Bros.; M. F. Sheehan, curtains, blankets; 377 Broadway. Longacre.
OMAHA—Barker's Clothes Shop; A. C. Barker, clothing; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA.—Ritter, Kahn & Co.; M. L. Kahn, jewelry; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA.—Dougherty & Costello; J. J. Dougherty, blankets; Hermitage.
PHILADELPHIA—J. F. Dittman & Co.; J. F. Dittman, cloaks, suits; 2 West 33d.
PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh Dry Goods Co.; W. F. Dalzell, dress goods, ginghams, prints; 43 Leonard.
PORTLAND, Ore.—I. Rose, J. O. Scheck, men's, boys' clothing; Marlborough.
PORTLAND, Ore.—M. Seller & Co.; M. S. Meyer, silver plated ware; 43 Leonard.
RICHMOND, Va. — Cohen Co.; Mr. O'Day, representing; 1,150 Broadway.
ROANOKE, Va.—W. Kohen, ready-to-wear; 1,161 Broadway.
SALT LAKE CITY—L. & A. Simon Co.; J. D. Darke, millinery; 141 5th Av.
SAN DIEGO—Holzwasser, Inc.; Mrs. C. McCarthy, muslin underwear, infants' wear, art goods; 1,150 Broadway.
SAN DIEGO—The Marston Co.; L. E. Guilford, silks, dress goods, velvets, linings; 220 5th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—S. N. Wood & Co.; L. A. Goldstein, cloths; 43 W. 16th.
SAN FRANCISCO—Simon Millinery Supply Co.; L. R. Simon, millinery; 141 5th Av.
SPARTANBURG, S. C.—A. W. Smith Co.; J. B. Lyle, ready-to-wear, fancy goods; 1,150 Broadway.
SPOKANE, Wash.—Culbertson, Grote, Rankin Co.; W. H. Gray, coats, suits; Miss M. Westevelt, waists; 116 West 32d; Imperial.
ST. JOSEPH—Lehman Bros.; Mr. Lehman, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Mayer Tailoring Co.; M. A. Mayer, furnishing goods, woolens; Imperial.
ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; A. Stretman, linens, hdkfs., 396 Broadway.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Majestic Cloak Co.; H. C. Landsay, coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.
TUSCALOOSA, Ala.—Roseman Bros.; M. D. Roseman, dry goods; 71 West 23d.
UTICA, N. Y.—Wicks & Greenway; F. J. Hutchison, clothing; Park Av.
WICHITA—Johnston & Larimer D. G. Co.; W. M. Neely, domestics, flannels, blankets, silks, dress goods; J. E. Osborne, notions, hosiery, ribbons, laces, fancy goods; 43 Leonard.
WILSON, N. C.—C. Gay; hats, caps; Imperial.
WORCESTER—Denholm & McKay Co.; J. Marsden, furn. goods; 230 5th Av.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

JOSEPH L. HIRSCH, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 1,410 Broadway.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by these creditors: A. Malbaum, $714; Dorothy Blumberg, $211, and Hattie Berger, $213. He also made an assignment to Marcus Helfand. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $2,500.

VIENNA BINDERY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Isidore M. Heschelee, formerly doing business as the Vienna Bindery at 137, East Twenty-fifth Street, by these creditors: Klebold Press, $300; Latham Machinery Co., $300; Ellis C. Latham, $150.

JULIUS KIPRAIS, a salesman of 1,337 Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,533 and assets of $386 in accounts.

WILLIAM C. BULSON, a grocer at Tompkins Cove, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,386 and assets of $5,124, of which there is stock, $2,000; and accounts, $2,441.

JACOB FEINER, dealer in dry goods, shoes, &c., at Portchester, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,066 and assets of $2,119, of which $2,000 is stock. Judge Manton appointed Joseph De Caro receiver.

KERR & CO., stock brokers at 71 Broadway.—Judge Manton has appointed ex-Senator James A. Foley receiver, bond $50,000, in application of Rosenberg & Ball, attorneys for Charles W. Yates, a creditor.

MENDEL POLLACK, a manufacturer of waists at 116 East Thirteenth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $10,394 and assets of $4,011 in stock, fixtures and accounts.

J. D. FRAZEE CO., steam laundry at 504 East Seventy-fourth Street, has made an assignment to Charles Schmidt.

SAMUEL SACHAROFF, a salesman of 41 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $20,563 and no assets.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 324 business failures during the week in the United States against 200 the previous week and 331, 427, 600 and 418 the corresponding weeks of 1917 to 1914. The Middle States had 85, New England, 35; Southern, 85; Western, 94; Northwestern, 22, and Far Western, 28. Canada had 24 against 15 for the preceding week. About 87 per cent. of the failures had less than $5,000 capital, and 10 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 11.—The S. R. Ryan Co. of Watertown filed a petition in bankruptcy today with liabilities of $18,357 and assets of $12,965.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Eva Duncan Kanewin, a hotel manager, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy today with liabilities of $37,686 and assets of $103.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed against the United Vacuum Sweeper Co., a $2,000,000 corporation, in behalf of the Danville Malleable Iron Co. of Danville. Lyman Richie & Co. and the Hammond Malleable Co. of Hammond, Ind., with claims aggregating $6,247.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 10.—Robert Craig Johnson, a salesman of Charteriers, a township, Allegheny County, filed a petition in bankruptcy today with liabilities of $109,796 and assets of $154.

Daniel Taylor, a salesman of Edgeworth, Allegheny County, also filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $69,723 and assets of $8,521.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

Ammett, Edward V.—C. A. Schlief...$192.73
Anderson, James A., and Ella J. Akehurst—G. W. Thedford Coal Co......284.54
Bates, Rose, and Maurice H. Gottlieb—People, &c........300.00
Benincasa, Michael—H. R. Cummings..127.57
Bruce, Clifford—G. N. Catuna......202.25
Bothamley Chemical Color and Extract Co.—W. S. Dye Extract Co.......22,042.78
Bucrah, Alla E.—M. L. Saddington et al........1,828.27
Beakes, Charles H. C. 2d—Lord & Taylor.........102.44
Brown, John H.—J. Spitzer.......106.73
Cohen, Joseph M.—Army and Navy Equipment Co..........350.04
Same—same.........350.04
Conti, Joseph—Sinclair Sales Co......175.14
Dobkin, Julius and Edward—142 West 28th St. Realty Co..........162.76
E. L. Russell Co.—C. J. Bianchi et al. 152.15
Elmont Development Corp.—F. J. W. Busch........16,560.25
Emochs Ostrich—J. L. Beers.......360.83
Finkelson, I., and William Case—A. Herscovitz..........162.53
Fulcher, Maurice, and Gordon Fulcher—H. G. Turner........782.03
Fish, Ferdinand—Standard Scale and Supply Co..........122.04
Farber, Isaac O.—First Bridgeport National Bank.........7,209.23
Fitzsimmons, Matilda—Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co.........464.06
Fearl, Joseph—J. Dede.......294.41
Field, Frank H.—W. N. Baylis......426.13
Gershbein, Benjamin—H. Brout.......158.41
Greater Pictures Corp.—L. Berliner..2,019.10
Goetz, Benjamin—J. Wallman.......125.05
Gold Seal Battery Electric Co.—New England Screw Co..........126.75
Goldfinger, William—S. Wiener et al....446.94
Gottehrer, Henry and Harry—A. Gottehrer..........1,686.60
Hopkins, Matilda L.—H. P. Ward.....376.70
Hoyt Daniel J.—D. Simpson.......155.22
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—P. J. Pierson..........20,415.23
Kuhn, Charles—R. W. Hemmendinger...161.53
Kress, H. Harrison—McGraw-Phillips Printing Co., Inc.........124.90
Lefschutz, Samuel J.—N. Y. Edison Co.144.53
Labosofsky, Solomon—H. Cohen.......120.41
Levedow, Harry—F. Fishbein.......1,047.77
Laidlaw, Alice B.—J. S. Jacobs......132.41
Life Savings Devices Co.—Foregger Co.182.53
Lebaudy, Marie or Margaret—S. De Sola..........310.10
Moore, George G.—J. C. Tomlinson..35,985.00
Moreton, Henry H.—C. W. Hobbs.....3,360.70
Miller, Jacob—Metal Tile Construction Co..........100.35
McKetrick, Dan—New Castle Rubber Co.134.70
Monosceloco, Michael—R. L. Levinson...111.70
Norman, Sidney, Percy F. Hogan, Joseph Shelton, Thomas Kerley, Edwin T. Rice, Edith Rice, Emily P. Rice, Mary P. Rice, Mary P. Rice, 2d, Ruth B. Rice, Ethel Bohle, John L. Farwell, Horace D. Brown, J. Colby Bassett, Simon B. Fleisher, Frank Coster, Benjamin F. Vaughan, Annie F. Goodnough, Sidney S. Schuyler, John L. Chadwick, and Charles L. Burnham sued as Sidney L. Burnham (Schuyler, Chadwick & Burnham)—Federal Mining and Smelting Co., costs.........113.12
Same—American Smelting and Refining Co., costs..........139.62
Nolte, Julius—Bauman & Loeb, Inc....162.50
O'Hearn, Wm. J.—R. W. Hammendinger..........275.06
Orange County Milk Asso.—F. Busshart..........350.00
Primavero, Luigi—W. H. McElwain Co., costs..........105.70
Petrocitto, Antonio, and Bartolo Barone—E. Cevaro..........458.50
Portale, Frank—Bound Brook Trust Co.125.00
Lora, Charles—J. Wucher et al.......302.41
Robertson, Musco M.—U. S. Realty and Improvement Co..........739.13
Rooney, Hugh V.—C. H. Lane.......186.30
Schneider, Morris—C. K. Wechsler.....129.65
Spaulding, Russell—D. Tenney.......117.45
Shakin, Nathan I.—J. Wucher.......440.65
Stewart, Arthur A.—J. F. Fay.......580.20
Shakin, Nathan I.—L. Richter.......210.05
Sagalowitz, Abraham—C. T. Willard Co..........276.55
Sagalowitz & Kabokow—C. T. Willard Co..........335.76
Spero, Frank—Sargent & Co.......175.65
Simpson, Henry W.—Larchmont Yacht Club..........184.42
Spiral Wheel Mfg. Co.—Isaac G. Johnson & Co..........461.41
Scholiman, William—A. Reinhold......163.15
Schatz, Max—Swift & Co.........219.17
Turk, Robert L.—Royal Indemnity Co..138.85
Tubbs, Geo. W.—S. J. W. Bent.......774.06
Tutt, Chas. C.—E. V. Tutt.......252.00
Tierney, Sarah A.—H. C. Derby Co.....119.66
Tracy, Chas. W.—L. Oudin.......25,120.26
Vanderpoel, Watson, and John W. Hahner—W. F. Morgan, Jr.........10,475.60
Vogue, Inc.—Greenhut Co.........1,600.20
Witkin Trucking Co. Inc.—M. Wallerstein..........137.15
Wagner, Nathan A.—S. Scheinsatt et al..........168.54
Weinstein, Esther—A. Bayles.......121.66
Wilmarth, Samuel—H. S. Morris et al.2,685.40
Warendorf, Edward—San Jacinto Hotel Co..........125.90
Wright, Willard H.—H. R. Hausen Co.256.15
Zarenlowitz, Abraham—F. Eckenworth & Son..........384.32
Zucker, Morris or Moses—K. Zimmerman..........292.25

In Bronx County.

Braun, Philip—M. Kraushaar et al.....$60.60
Califano, Ernest—I. Silverman et al...120.41
Friedman, Samuel, and Max Miller—American Woolen Co. of New York...574.84
Guttman, Sarah—O'Neill Adams Co.....155.68
Gottehrer, Henry and Harry—A. Gottehrer..........1,636.60
Gibralter, Sophie—United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co..........87.72
Hayes, William—E. Badt.........96.25
Hammer, Rose—M. Senft et al.......12.72
Jacobstein, Betsy—J. Schulman.......90.55
Koenig, Philip — Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank..........865.15
Kenney, John—Central Consumers Wine and Liquor Co..........140.98
Katzman, Elsa—Cosmopolitan Bank....139.89
McGowan, Mary A.—F. Weber.......328.92
Martucci, Carolina—J. Rosenzweig.......17.72
Platkin, Lena—O'Neill Adams Co......87.67
Regan, John J. and Walter J., as administrators—J. Hodnett..........3,068.06
Stroh, Ida—J. L. Young.........69.42
United Lunch—People State of N. Y....75.00

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Breckenbridge, Adelaide, or Mrs. John C. Breckenbridge—S. E. A. Stern, Jan. 3, 1917..........$1,126.38
Big Three Amusement Corp.—C. Strauss et al., Aug. 28, 1917..........582.04
Moeller, Helen G.—Gimbel Brothers, N. Y., March 31, 1914..........350.80
Same—H. von Doenhoff, Feb. 11, 1916..294.41
Same—Same, Feb. 11, 1916.........296.97
Wachtel, Henry I.—Longacre Land Co., Jan. 31, 1917..........364.91
Same—Same, May 3, 1917.........775.30
Gardner, Violet, and M. Berg—People, &c., June 19, 1914, vacated..........1,000.00
Jacquelin, Henri L. and Chas. L.—M. A. Jacquelin, March 20, 1905..........3,063.02
Same—G. B. Hewlett, Oct. 6, 1908....1,724.52
Nasindorf, Herman, and Nathan Berlin—S. Diamond et al., Dec. 21, 1917.1,201.75
Bradley Cont. Co.—M. Hoykendorf, Jan. 31, 1917, reversed..........6,000.00
American Steel Export Co.—Interchange, Ltd., Nov. 7, 1917..........1,330.63
Morris, William—E. Van Ackerman, Jan. 11, 1918..........570.20

In Bronx County.

Harding, George W., as admr.—City of New York, April 9, 1917, reversed....$207.50
Lukasey, Anthon—T. M. Cantwell, Nov. 13, 1917..........106.26
Siry, Sebastian—E. Kaschuck, June 30, 1915..........196.16

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

LENOX AV, 574, corner, s. and b.; Joseph Scheinsinger to Jacob Friedland, on the premises, from May 1, 1918, to Sept. 30, 1920..........$1,800
2D AV, 1,000, s e corner 60th St, 300 East, s. and b.; Frank T. Day et al to George F. Rohe, 301 East 60th St, 5 years from Jan. 1, 1918; attorney, J. C. Hoenninger, 5 Beekman St..........$2,700
10TH AV, 653-5, n w corner 46th St, 50.2x100, tenant to erect new building to cost about $18,000; Frederick W. Flagge and another to Occidental Theatre Corp., 688 8d Av, 21 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, H. H. Ritterbush, 80 Maiden Lane; taxes, &c., 1st year, $2,333, and..........$3,500
27TH ST, 12-16 West; Charles Kaye Realty Co., Inc., to Hyman Ferdinand, 981 Whitlock Av, Bronx, and Hyman Littwin, 936 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, and firm Ferdinand & Littwin, 5 years and 15 days from Jan. 15, 1917, rental at $7,000, Nov. 10, 1918;—attorneys, Cherurg & Falk, 299 Broadway..........$6,500
125TH ST, 226-8 West, s s, 214 ft w of 7th Av; Banson Lachman et al, trustees, &c., to Carl Heusser, 285 St. Nicholas Av, 10 6-12 years, from Dec. 1, 1917; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,689 3d Av.....$24,000

Bronx.

RIDER AV, w s, 593 ft s of 144th St, runs w 125 to Canal Place x s 100x e 125x n — to beginning; Roger Potter to McDougall & Potter Co., 10 years from May 1, 1906; also extends same 5 years to May, 1921; attorney, McDougall & P. Co., 605 West 58th St..........$3,000
180TH ST, 721 East, store, &c.; Nathan Barsky to Isidor Atlas, 738 East 180th St, 20 months from Dec. 1, 1917; attorney, Isidor Atlas, 738 East 180th St.

Total rent, $800

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

LEWIS ST, e s, 150 ft n of Delancey St, 25x100; Minnie B. Wood et al against Dora Graff et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, R. W. Kellogg.
45TH ST, n s, 141 ft w of 1st Av, 150x100.5, and 44th St, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 100x200.10 to 45th St; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. against Fred Opperman, Jr., Brewing Co. et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Butcher, Tanner & Foster.

Bronx.

DALY AV, w s, 555.8 ft s of 177th St, 110.4x117.5; Trustee of the Estate and Property of the Diocesan Convention of New York against Edmund Francis Realty Co. et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.
FORDHAM ROAD, s e corner of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 72.7x114.5; Trustee of the Estate and Property of the Diocesan Convention of New York against Edmund Francis Realty Co. et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 2,124; Weber & Jones against Daniel Katz, owner; William H. Tiedemann, Inc., contractor..........$270
BROADWAY, 2,528 and 2,530; Christopher Nally against Comey Real Estate Corp., owner; J. C. Diel, contractor..........$46
GRAMERCY PARK WEST, 1; World Fireproof Door Corp. against Estate of Harriet S. Merrill, owner; Shubael Cottle, contractor..........$421
COLUMBUS AV, 642; Christopher Nally against Fabian R. Kaliske and Theresa S., owners; J. T. Saxe, contractor..........$36
DELANCEY ST, 122; Spray Electric Co., Inc., and Samuel Warshaw and Warshaw Bros., owners; Siegel Building Corp. and Siegel Contracting Co., contractors..........$100
LEXINGTON AV, 1,078; Peter De Cesare & Co. against Thomas E. Fitzgerald, owner; Heltaner & Margowitz, contractor.....$300
5TH AV, 47; M. L. Weiss, Inc., against Salmagundi Club, owner; Siegel Building Corp., contractor..........$150
93D ST, 4 and 6 West; Christopher Nally against Irving Arms Real Estate Corp., owner; Halcyon Real Estate Corp., contractor..........$27
96TH ST, 21 West; Christopher Nally against George H. Church, owner; Mrs. M. Dermody, contractor..........$15

Bronx.

BRIDGE and approach over tracks of N. Y. Central R. R., at East 149th St. and Park Av.; Albert J. Schwarzler against N. Y. Central R. R. Co., owners; Louis H. Friedman, as general contractor; Fredburn Construction Corp., contractors..........$225

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

BOWERY, 186; Noah Fels against Aaron Cohn estate et al., April 25, 1917......$57.50
COLUMBUS AV, 560 and 562; Samuel Fagen et al. against Louise Kiesling et al., Aug. 15, 1917..........$157.50
84TH ST, 66 West; Fuhr Wall Paper Co., Inc., against Daniel Buckley et al., Nov. 20, 1917..........$45.84
72D ST, 58 West; Fuhr Wall Paper Co., Inc., against Daniel Buckley et al., Nov. 20, 1917..........$85.87
176TH ST, 502 West; Aaron Pearlman against Hardcastle Realty Co. et al., March 20, 1917..........$218

The Premier Carpet House of America.
ROBBINS BROTHERS
Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums.
11 West 33d Street, New York.

Auctions.

PURSUANT TO AN AGREEMENT entered into on the 7th day of January, 1918, between Steinway & Sons, New York, and Mrs. Daisy E. Johnston, I will sell on the fifteenth day of January, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the warerooms of Steinway & Sons, 109 East 14th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, one Steinway & Sons rebuilt rosewood grand piano, No. 61378, as provided by Sections 65 and 66 of the Personal Property Law.

S. BARNETT, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Important Industrial Project in Long Island City—Interesting Greenwich Village Sale.

One of the largest transactions affecting Queens Borough real estate in several months was closed yesterday, which will bring a large and prominent manufacturing concern to the Long Island City industrial colony.

The Degnon Realty & Terminal Improvement Company has sold an entire block at the Degnon Terminal, fronting 420 feet on Hunterspoint Avenue and 455 feet on Davis Street, the westerly side of which abuts on the land of the Long Island Railroad. The buyer is a Philadelphia investor who will improve the plot with a building to be leased to the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company for a long term, for its own use. The building will cover the entire block, and it is understood that construction work will commence at once. The Degnon Terminal Railroad will serve the plant.

In the immediate vicinity are the large plants of the Loose Wiles Biscuit Company, American Ever Ready Works, Rome Metallic Bedstead Company, Brett Lithographing Company, Studebaker Corporation of America, Defender Manufacturing Company, Kindel Bed Company, Marcus Ward, Inc.; Paul Wissmach Glass Company, Frank G. Burke, Hunterspoint Lumber & Supply Company, and the Fahnestock Electric Company.

Geo. R. Read & Company were the brokers in the sale.

Will Rebuild Old-Time Dwelling.

Another old Greenwich Village residence will be reconstructed and modernized as a result of the deal closed whereby John L. Fogliasso acquired from the estate of Thomas Suffern, the four-story house at 2 East Twelfth Street, extending through to 9 East Eleventh Street, on a lot 25 by 100.

The property was occupied by members of the selling family for many years, but has been untenanted since they vacated it about three years ago.

The purchaser, who has been identified with a number of interesting alterations in the section, plans to rebuild the house into studio apartments and will remodel the two-story brick stable property, in the rear, also 25 by 100, into a sculptor's studio. Plans for the improvement are now being prepared. E. H. Ludlow & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

$40,000 Lexington Avenue Deal.

Loretta M. Higgins purchased from the Martonbert Realty Company 186 Lexington Avenue, a four-story business building, on a lot 22.6 by 100. The property, which was acquired by the sellers about a year ago, was held at $40,000.

Tenants Buy Building.

Mazo & Seideman, the tenants, purchased from Joseph Weissman the seven-story building at 27 East Broadway, on a lot 25 by 87.5. The consideration was $15,000.

Private Dwellings Sold.

The four-story and basement dwelling, 102 West Seventy-third Street, on a lot 19 by 102.2, has been sold by Mrs. M. Moran to a client of C. R. Hulbert.

The estate of Marcia A. Townsend is reported to have sold to an investor 36 West Twelfth Street, a four-story dwelling, on a lot 20.11 by 103.3, to a buyer who will alter the property into small apartments.

The Talmudical Institute of Harlem, which owns and occupies the building at 56 West 114th Street, has purchased the adjoining three-story and basement dwelling, 17.8 by 100.11, at 54, from Samuel Williams. The new acquisition will be extensively renovated and connected with the present quarters.

Buyers for Tenements.

An investor purchased from the Lawyers Mortgage Company 243 and 245 West 116th Street, a six-story new-law tenement, on a plot 40 by 100.11.

The 247 and 249 West Thirty-seventh Street Corporation formed at Albany Thursday has purchased from the Nevah Construction Company, Joseph Reiss, President, the two three-story tenements at 247 and 249 West Thirty-seventh Street, on a plot 48 by 98.9. The company is capitalized at $1,000, with Oscar G. Miller, Herman Richter, and J. P. Griebel as the Directors. S. Albert and J. V. Graham negotiated the sale. The buildings will be remodeled.

Barnet Bulhak sold to Louis Rieger 1,858 Avenue A, northwest corner of Seventy-second Street, a six-story tenement, on a lot 25.8 by 100.

$75,000 Bronx Exchange.

In the Bronx, where there has been considerable recent trading in apartment houses and private dwellings, an exchange was closed yesterday involving properties held at about $75,000. Louise Masser sold to the Kane Construction Company the two four-story new-law apartment houses at the southeast corner of Bathgate Avenue and 187th Street, covering a plot 77 by 90 feet, which have been held at $60,000. The buildings house thirty-three families.

In part payment the purchaser gave the two-story residence at 1,031 Trinity Avenue, on a plot 50 by 123, held at $15,000. The brokers in the deal were Joseph A. Blackner, Charles Kuntze, and Frank Breunich.

Bronx Sales.

David Bleier purchased from F. L. Lescault the three-story brick dwelling at 499 East 139th Street, on a lot 17 by 100. S. H. Frankenheim was the broker in the sale.

The property was transferred yesterday by Mr. Bleier to the First Austrian-Hungarian Congregation of the Sons of Elezer Mosher.

Cahn & Pittman, operators, purchased from Esther Chaves the two-story brick two-family dwelling 1,722 Anthony Avenue, on a lot 22.6 by 86.

Ellen B. Hasbrouck of Kingston, N. Y., purchased from William Becker the property on the east side of Southern Boulevard, seventy-five feet south of Freeman Street, 102.1 by 136.5 by irregular.

Brooklyn.

The Meister Builders, Inc., resold to Frank Zito three two-family houses lately purchased by this company at 70 to 74 Lorimer Street.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. sold the four-story brick flat at 168 Fifty-fifth Street for L. Fleischmann to an investor.

The Degnon Contracting Company Buys Jamaica Dwelling Sites.

As a site for several high class detached dwellings the Degnon Contracting Company has purchased from W. J. Boucher a plot 100 by 225 feet on the southwest corner of Home Lawn Avenue and Highland Avenue, a plot 100 by 100 feet on the northwest corner of Putney Road and Kingston Road, a plot 100 by 100 feet on the southeast corner of Henley Road and Home Lawn Avenue, and two other plots 123 by 175 feet and 75 by 117 feet on the north side of Kinston Road, all located in the Hillcrest section of Jamaica, Long Island.

Big Flushing Project.

The Allyn Hall Realty Company reports the sale of fifty lots at Broadway-on-the-Hill, Flushing, to a builder, who will commence operations in the Spring on a number of frame and stucco residences. The same company also gave title last week to ten lots on Bayside Avenue and sold six lots on Myrtle Avenue, all on the Broadway-on-the-Hill development.

Important Trade Removal.

Jacob Lumits & Son, importers, exporters, and converters of linen and jute canvas, for many years at 162 to 164 Greene Street, leased from the Chatham and Phenix National Bank its former quarters, comprising the store and basement at 185 Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of Twentieth Street.

The lease is for a long term of years and was negotiated by Jacob Finkelstein & Son. The removal marks an important addition to the colony of merchants in the same line of business who have been taking space in the immediate neighborhood.

Leases Clubhouse for Employes.

Robert H. Ingersoll, of Robert H. Ingersoll & Bros., has leased from Noah H. Stancliffe, the three-story dwelling at 54 Irving Place, adjoining the northeast corner of Seventeenth Street. Pease & Elliman were the brokers.

The house will be used as a clubhouse for the employes of the firm, which is located nearby on Fourth Avenue.

Commercial Leases.

J. Edgar Leaycraft Company leased the store and basement, 50 by 100, at 13-15 Lispenard Street for the Chisholm Estate to the National Ladies' Specialty Company. This lease completes the rental of the entire building.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company leased to the Schulte Cigar Company for a term of ten years the large corner store and basement at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street. Upon the completion of alterations, under the supervision of Frederick Putnam Platt, the Schulte Company will occupy the corner. Arrangements have been practically completed to lease the remaining space to a well-known cloak and suit concern.

Herbert Hecht & Co. leased for the Beck Shoe Company the store and basement at 118 East Fourteenth Street to the Beresford Studios for a term of years; also for Goodale, Perry & Dwight, as agents, the store at 36 East Twenty-third Street to Jules Altman.

Clarence Payne's Equity in Park Av. Property Shows Increase.

One of the real estate experts named as receivers of the property of Clarence Payne against whom involuntary petitions in bankruptcy were filed Wednesday, stated that there had been no depreciation in the value of the Park Avenue property as indicated in the published reports.

The receiver stated the last appraisal of the twelve-story apartment house 383 to 387 Park Avenue showed that Mr. Payne had an equity in the property of $150,000, which is considerably in advance of the amount of money invested in the property.

Values on Park Avenue have increased at a remarkable rate during the past three or four years and are still advancing.

Realty Notes.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. and Herbert A. Wildman, who was for twelve years associated with Pease & Elliman, Inc., have formed a new corporation for the purpose of carrying on a general insurance business at 414 Madison Avenue.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Henry Brady.

164th St, West, n s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100, vacant; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against Charles Geiger et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; due, $12,258.45; taxes, &c., $151.50; stayed by court order.

102d St, 120 East, s s, 255 ft east of Park Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement; Sigmund Mendelsohn against W. J. Tierney et al.; C. S. Sinsheimer, attorney; due, $12,881.75; taxes, &c., $380.11; to the plaintiff for $8,500.

122d St, 215 West, n s, 178 ft w of 7th Av, 22x100.8, two-story garage; M. M. Kearney against H. A. S. Realty Co. et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; due, $12,548.12; taxes, &c., $132.05; to Bernard Ratkowsky, a party in interest, for $11,000.

41st St, 230 East, s s, 272.6 ft w of 2d Av, 22.6x98.9, three-story front and rear tenements; Dry Dock Savings Institution against K. L. Schonefeldt et al.; due, $6,646.22; taxes, &c., $764.16; to Henry Homes for $7,675.

By Joseph P. Day.

Henry St, 193, n s, 170.4 ft e of Jefferson St, 25x87.6, four-story tenement, one-story extension; H. C. Dennin against Benjamin Solomon et al.; Morton Stein, attorney; due, $16,597.01; taxes, &c., $225; to the plaintiff for $13,750.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

101st St, 129 East, n s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement; C. E. Sands et al. against Nathan Freier et al.; Middlebrook & B., attorneys; due, $14,937.85; taxes, &c., $475; to the plaintiff for $14,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

22D ST, 158 East, to a four-story dwelling; H. Conklins, 157 East 70th St., owner; T. J. Brady, Jr., 1,790 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, JAN. 11.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ACADEMY ST, 645, n e s, 100 ft n w of Vermilyea Av, 50x150x—x100; Delta Holding Corp. to A. R. T. Holding Co., 3 Van Corlears Place, mtg $40,000, Jan. 10; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..........$100
AVENUE B, 283, e s, 82 ft s of 17th St, 20x68; Avenue B, 291, s e corner of 17th St, 22x68; Jacob and Rose Gordon to Anna Gordon, 408 West 130th St, all title, b. and s., c. a. g., Nov. 10, 1917; address Jacob Gordon, 66 Broadway..........$1
CHARLTON ST, 122-24, s s, 75.11 ft w of Greenwich St, 37.10x51.10; Alfred and Leopold Edelmuth, executors, to Alfred and Leopold Edelmuth, 51 East 96th St, Jan. 8; attorneys, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau St..$100
LAFAYETTE ST, 428, w s, 27x157.6; Louis J. de Milhau to Ford. T. Hopkins, Jr., Somers, N. J., mtg $26,000, Jan. 2; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..........$100
STANTON ST, 323 and 324, n e corner of Goerck St, 32.2x70, foreclosure; Benno Lewinson to Reuben Isaacs, trustee, 250 West 88th St, subject to taxes, &c., Dec. 7; attorney, Joseph C. Levi, 37 Liberty St..$10,000
1ST AV, n w corner of 17th St, 23x80; Elemco Realty Co. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, b. and s., all liens, Sept. 25, 1917..........$1
2D AV, 1,621, w s, 27.2 ft n of 84th St, 25x81.8; Alfred and Leopold Edelmuth to Esther Rosenfield, 600 West 113th St, mtg $14,000, Jan. 8; attorneys, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau St..........$100
2D AV, 1,612, e s, 51.1 ft s of 84th St, 25.5x100, with a. t. to strip on n 0.1x100; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to John F. C. Wetter, 424 East 118th St, and Adam Kebel, 210 East 128d St, mtg $11,000, b. and s.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$1
2D AV, w s, 76.7 ft s of 74th St, 25.6x100; also strip adjoining on n 0.6x67; Adolph Poessenecker to Fredericka, his wife, 1,411 2d Av, mtg $8,000, Jan. 8; attorney, Louis S. Goebel, 41 Park Row..........$100
4TH ST, 329 West, e s, 22 ft s of Jane St, 22x55; Alfred and Leopold Edelmuth to Leopold Edelmuth, 51 East 96th St, mtg $5,500, Jan. 8; attorneys, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau St..........$100
19TH ST, 432 West, s s, 334.5 ft w of 9th Av, 20.6x92, foreclosure Jan. 8, 1918; Edw. D. Dowling to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, Jan. 11; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St..........$7,000
37TH ST, 247 and 249 West, n s, 216 ft e of 8th Av, 34x98.9; Nevah Construction Co. to 247 and 249 West 37th Street Corporation, 35 Liberty St, b. and s., all liens, Dec. 24; attorney, J. V. Graham, 55 Liberty St..$100
44TH ST, n s, 90 ft e of 2d Av, 27x100.5; James J. Scallion to Rosina di Caprio, 302 East 44th St, ½ part, mtg $13,000, all liens, Nov. 19, 1915..........$1
50TH ST, n s, 245 ft e of 3d Av, 20x90; Robert D. Donohue to Michael Hefferon, 208 East 48th St, q. c., all liens, Jan. 10; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..........$1,092.63
SAME PROPERTY; Jos. D. Donohue et al., (by Robt. D. Donohue,) to same; mtg $6,500, a. t.; attorney, same..........$9,000
53D ST, 40 West, s s, 320.2 ft e of 6th Av, 25x100.5; Albert B. Boardman to Philip W. Boardman, at Rye, N. Y., all liens, Jan. 5; attorneys, O'Brien, B. H. & Fox, 120 Broadway..........$100
98TH ST, 218 East, n s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11, foreclosure Jan. 3, 1918; Abr. Greenberg, referee, to Charles J. Banta, 58 West 59th St, Jan. 10; attorneys, Cary & Carroll, 50 Wall St..........$14,000
100TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Elemco Realty Co. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, b. and s., all liens, Sept. 13, 1917; address, 59 Liberty St..........$1
101ST ST, 415 East, n s, 245 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Charles E. Wicke to Adam C. Wicke, 406 East 102d St, all liens, Oct. 20, 1916; attorney, Joseph G. Abramson, 30 Church St..........$100
107TH ST, 136 East, s s, 92.4 ft w of Lexington Av, 17x100.11; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Rev. John Dr. Daraio fu Rocco, 321 Lehigh St, Easton, Penn., and Joseph Daraio, 136 East 101st St, mtg $3,000, all liens, Jan. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$100
117TH ST, 236 and 238 East, s s, 195 ft w of 2d Av, runs s —x e —x s — to centre line of block x w 50x n —x e —x n — to street, x e 50 to beginning, with all title to any strips on e or w side; John Giamattasio to Andjus Dellibovi, 421 East 122d St, mtg $10,750, all liens, Dec. 29; attorneys, Menken Bros., 200 Broadway..........$100
121ST ST, 322 and 324 East, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 87.6x100.11; Jacob and Rose Gordon to Anna Gordon, 408 West 130th St, all title, b. and s., c. a. g., Nov. 10; Jacob Gordon, 66 Broadway..........$1
179TH ST, 530-534 West, s s, 163 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 87x100; Abraham Ruth to 530-534 West 179th St. Realty Corp, 47 Cedar St, mtg $68,000, Jan. 10; attorneys, Wise & O., 206 Broadway..........—
181ST ST, s s, 145 ft e of Audubon Av, 75x119.6; Alois Gutwillig and another, executors, &c., to 530-534 West 179th St. Realty Corp., 47 Cedar St, ½ part, Jan. 8; attorneys, Wise & O., 206 Broadway......$12,500
SAME PROPERTY; Jacob Hirsch et al, executors, &c., to same, ½ part, Jan. 8; attorneys, same..........$12,500
SAME PROPERTY, 530-534 West; 179th St. Realty Corp. to Abraham Ruth, 445 Audubon Av, Jan. 10; attorneys, same......$100

Bronx.

GRAND AV, 2,469, w s, 40.2x106; Abner Greenberg to Jeremiah Hodnett, 487 3d Av, Jan. 11; attorney, S. A. Singerman, 35 Nassau St..........$1
JACKSON AV, n w corner of 156th St, 25x87.2x25x76.11; Israel Leibsohn to Frances S. McDermott, 2 West 72d St, Dec. 29, 1917; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$1
LORILLARD PLACE, w s, 47.11 ft s of 188th St, 32.8x90; Minnie Jenkins to Darfell Realty Co., Inc., 489 5th Av, Dec. 31, 1917; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..........$1
MOUNT HOPE (MONROE) AV, w s, ½ of Lot 80, map of Mount Hope, 50x100; Lawrence Peters to Lizzie Coombeer, widow et al, 1-3 part, 515 West 140th St, mtg $3,700, Dec. 10, 1917; attorney, A. H. Lovett, 120 Broadway..........$425
LORILLARD PLACE, s e corner of 187th St, 24.4x100; Pearl Niles to Frank Gass, 2,248 Powell Av, Jan. 7; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av..........$1
PROSPECT AV, 583, w s, 20x100; Dorothea Huchriede to Rosie Klein, 1,061 Simpson St, mtg $7,500, Jan. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$100
RYER AV, s e corner of 180th St, runs s 34.5 x e 65 x s 27.9 x n 25 to 180th St x w 104.6; Anthony Lukasey to August Schumacher, 819 East 84th St, mtg $23,500, Jan. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$100
TRINITY AV, 1,031, w s, 50x123.3x50x123.3; Kane Construction Co. to Louise Masser, 192 Nassau Av, Brooklyn, mtg $10,000, Jan. 9; attorney, Louise Masser, 192 Nassau Av, Brooklyn..........$1
TRINITY AV, 706-716, e s, 5 lots, together in size 100x82.9x100.1x86.11; William Bondy, referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, Jan. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, 5 deeds, each $6,000......$30,000
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 336.10 ft n of Home St, 50x130.4x50.1x126.9; also Southern Boulevard, e s, 386.10 ft n of Home St, 52x136.7x60.11x130.4; William Becker to Ellen B. Hasbrouck, Kingston, N. Y., mtg $20,000, Dec. 31, 1917; attorney, G. D. B. Hasbrouck, Kingston, N. Y..........$1
VALENTINE AV, w s, 100 ft n of 196th St, 75x170; Loretta G. Buchanan, executor, to J. O. Buchanan, 56 West 54th St, March 22, 1917; attorney, Hallinan & G., 35 Nassau St..........$7,500
VALENTINE AV, e s, 180.9 ft n e of 198th St, 25x90.1; Philip L. Bereano to Mary E. Merritt, 808 West 26th St, mtg $7,500, Dec. 27, 1917; attorney, W. F. Donnelly, 99 Nassau St..........$1
WALTON AV, e s, 102.11 ft n of Tremont Av, 100x100; August Schumacher to Anthon Lukasey, 39 1st Av, mtg $10,000, Jan. 8; attorney, W. J. Fleming, 41 Park Row..$1
3D AV, 3,021, w s, 25.9x60x25x55; George F. Moody to J. Clarence Davies, 14 East 51st St, mtg $14,000, Nov., 1917; attorney, J. C. Davies, 149th St, and 3d Av..........$1
139TH ST, 499 East, n s, 16.8x100; Frank L. Lescault to David Bleier, 1,068 Morris Av, mtg $4,000, Dec. 20, 1917; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St..........$100
SAME PROPERTY; David Bleier to First Austrian-Hungarian Congregation, Sons of Elezer Mosher of the Bronx, Inc., 511 East 139th St, mtg $5,500, Jan. 8; same attorney..........$100
151ST ST, n s, 320.2 ft e of Morris Av, runs n 116.11 x e 50 x s 24 x w 6.6 x s 92.10 to street x w 48.6; Cornelius O'Keefe to Nora O'Keefe, his wife, 1,227 Hoe Av, mtg $8,000, Nov. 30, 1917; attorney, Cornelius O'Keefe, 1,227 Hoe Av..........Gift
163D ST, 667 East, n s, 18.9x60; Barbara Pabst to Caludes Z. Caludes, 667 East 163d St, mtg $2,800, Nov. 26, 1917; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 298, e s, 60.1 ft n of Reade St, 24.4x51.4x irregular, Jan. 11; Ernest E. Lorillard to Greenwich Savings Bank, 246 6th Av, demand; attorneys, Middlebrook & Borland, 46 Cedar St..........$25,000
ESSEX ST, 144, e s, 200 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100, Jan. 9; Samuel Skulnik to Louis Grossman, 480 Cherry St, due Jan. 2, 1921, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. A. Rabinovitch, 280 Grand St..........$2,200
STANTON ST., n e corner of Goerck St, 32.2x70, Dec. 7; Reuben Isaacs, trustee, to Sigmund Isaacs, 200 Yamashita-Cho, Yokohama, Japan, 3 years; attorney, Joseph C. Levi, 37 Liberty St..........$12,000
2D AV, 1,612, e s, 51.1 ft s of 84th St, 25.5x100, with all title to strip on n 0.1x100, Jan. 8; John F. C. Wetter and Adam Kebel to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$11,000
9TH AV, 614 and 616, assignment of lease by way of mortgage as collateral for $38,750, indebtedness being same as mentioned in lease of 653.5 10th Av, of even date, Dec. 29; William Yoost to William Volk, 301 West 42d St, due and interest as per agreement; attorney, Hugo H. Ritterbush, 80 Maiden Lane..........$1
45TH ST, 454 West, s s, 75 ft e of 10th Av, 25x75.5, Jan. 10; Joseph Hirsch et al. to Adam Muller, 44 East 87th St, 3 years, 5¼ p. c. prior mtg $8,500; attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 Broadway..........$3,000
47TH ST, 421 West, n s, 530.5 ft e of 10th Av, 19.7x100.5, Jan. 10; The Hebig Realty and Building Co. to Adolph Hirsch, 443 West 57th St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$6,000
47TH ST, 423 West, n s, 507.8 ft e of 10th Av, 23.2x100.5, Jan. 10; same to Christian H. Zurmuehl, 747 9th Av, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$6,000
51ST ST, 16 West, leasehold, Jan. 11; John W. Brett to Margaret Knox, 478 Mott Av, Bronx, 1 year; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$5,000
82D ST, 347 East, n s, 110.6 ft w of 1st Av, 20x110.5, Jan. 10; Bertha and Sam Roth to Bank of Europe, 1,429 1st Av; due and interest as per note..........$1,500
72D ST, s s, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2, Jan. 11; Allen M. and Marie K. Rogers and May L. R. Foster (Rogers) to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., due May 1, 1928, 6 p. c. and 5¼ p. c.; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 1 Madison Av......$85,000
101ST ST, 136 East, s s, 92.4 ft w of Lexington Av, 17x100.11, Jan. 10; the Rev. John Dr. Daraio fu Rocco and another to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 171 Broadway...$3,000
125TH ST, 226-8 West; s s, 219-27 West, Jan. 10; Carl Heusser to Jacob Ruppert, 1,639 3d Av, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, William H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av.......$5,000
181ST ST, s s, 145 ft e of Audubon Av, 75x119.6, Jan. 10; Abraham Ruth to 530-534 West 179th Street Realty Co., 47 Cedar St, 5 years; attorneys, Wise & S., 206 Broadway..........$15,000

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 115 ft s of Garfield St, 73x125; Charles P. Loughran to Bertha Flasch, 378 East 158th St, Jan. 2, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$6,500
DAVIDSON AV, e s, 80 ft n of 104th St, 20x82.5; Charles E. Bensel, Jr., to Francis J. Ryan, 2,412 Grand Av, Jan. 9, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..........$3,000
OLMSTEAD AV, e s, 54 ft s of Chatterton Av, 54x105; Mary Klages to Benjamin Werner, 2,464 8th Av, Jan. 5, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av..........$3,500
PROSPECT AV, 583, w s, 20x100; Rosie Klein to Dorothea Huckriede, 1,302 Teller Av, prior mtg $8,500, Jan. 10, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$1,100
139TH ST, 499 East, n s, 16.8x100; David Bleier to Frank L. Lescault, Hyndsville, N. Y., prior mtge $4,500, Jan. 8, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St..........$1,000
SAME PROPERTY; same to Morris Wildfeurer, 1,057 Hoe Av, and another, Jan. 8, installments, 6 p. c.; Jacob Marx, 10 Wall St..........$500
163D ST, 657 East, n s, 18.9x50; Caludes Z. Caludes to Barbara Pabst, 1,065 Jackson Av, Nov. 26, 1917, due Dec. 5, 1920, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$2,800
183D ST, 113 East, n s, 25x97; Eleanor C. Byrne to Blanche C. Durell, 840 East 176th St, Jan. 11, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$2,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 71; mtg $19,000; Baron De Hirsch Fund to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St..........$15,000
GRAND ST, 543-545; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Pauline Greenberg, 536 West 112th St; address, 176 Broadway......$7,500
LENOX AV, s w corner of 138th St, mtg $12,000, $4,200 now due; Adeline Meuse and another to Ben Leventhal, 1,428 Amsterdam Av; attorney, Alfred Frankenthaler, 35 Nassau St..........$4,200
MADISON ST, 286-288; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Samuel and Wm. T. Sabine, Jr., 960 Madison Av, trustees; attorney, Yorke Allen, 55 Liberty St..........$19,000
17TH ST, 211 East, mtg $11,250; Max Berlin to Harry Bards, 781 Dawson St, Bronx; attorney, Abraham Landon, 346 Broadway..........$1
71ST ST, 214 West; 47th St, 115 West; Harrison St, 18 mortgages $82,000; Miles C. Macon to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; 3 assignments, each....$1
SAME PROPERTIES; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Miles C. Macon, 452 Fort Washington Av; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; 3 assignments, each..........$1
72D ST, 310-312 East; mtg $6,000; Ida C. Friedlander to Henrietta Cohn, 44 West 77th St, and another, executors; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 100 Broadway..$1
81ST ST, 425 East, and 69th St, 213 East, mtgs $9,500 and $17,500; Alfred and Leopold Edelmuth, executors, Rachel Edelmuth to Alfred and Leopold Edelmuth, 51 East 96th St; attorneys, Lachman & Goldsmith, 35 Nassau St.; 2 assignments, each..........$100

Bronx.

CAULDWELL AV, 715; Harry C. Bryan to Ada A. Entz, 600 East 164th St; attorney, H. C. Bryan, 2,796 3d Av..........$3,000
CLINTON AV, 2,153; John C. Hart Realty Co. to Charles W. Carpenter, Shrub Oak, N. Y., and another, trustees; attorney, John A. Travis, 32 Nassau St..........$1
FOREST AV, 1,086; Ida Sattler to August J. Hardecker, 155 Parkville Av, Brooklyn; attorney, Theodore Sattler, 147 4th Av..$100
FOREST AV, 1,163; John Luke, individually and as executor, to Anna Gehrhardt, 1,163 Forest Av; attorney, J. J. Weiss, 233 Broadway..........$6,000
HOLLAND AV, 1,656; Alice L. Thatcher to Valentine Ernst, 660 Morris Park Av; attorney, C. P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St.$600
HULL AV, 3,249; Margaret A. Jante to Joachim Bosch, 673 Wales Av; attorney, Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, $3,000
LAFONTAINE AV, 2,011; P. J. Heaney Co. to Charles Frazier, 10 South Oxford St, Brooklyn, and another; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.........$1
SAME PROPERTY; P. J. Building Co. to same; attorney, same..........$1
WATSON AV, 2,105; John T. Normile and another, executors, to Herman H. Baumann, 2,260 Bathgate Av.; attorney, Hy Wendt, 99 Nassau St..........$4,000
WHITLOCK AV, n e corner West 141st St; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$32,000
3D AV, s e corner of Teasdale Place, —x—; Newburg Savings Bank to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$18,000
157TH ST, n s, 250 ft n w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Simon Blatt to Max Blatt, 714 East 50th St., Chicago, Ill.; attorney, I. B. Louis, 35 Nassau St..........$3,000
180TH ST, n s, 97.10 ft w of Mapes Av, 24x117.2; Louise Meyer to Elise Eideberg, 530 47th St., Brooklyn; attorney, J. Bingenheimer, 2,110 Starling Av..........$2,000

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Six-Story Loft Building
334 Stanton St.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
WILL ASSIST IN IMPROVING.
A. L. LIBMAN,
112 W. 46th St. Phone 4413 Bryant.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Dean St. near New York Ave.
Three-story American basement house, fully and finely furnished. COAL SUPPLY sufficient for Winter. Rent $100 per month. Apply
EDWARD LYONS,
531 NOSTRAND AV., BROOKLYN.
Phone Bedford 3000.

Pretty Brick Houses
$35—For Rent—$35
Seven rooms. Beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; new subway, Brooklyn. D. Slisby, 217 B'way, N. Y. Barclay 4398.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE — MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

37 EAST 19TH STREET,
Between Broadway and Fourth Avenue.
Three-story brick building—Store.
two lofts and basement; two entrances; elevator; steam. Sale or rent.
P. B. Jennings, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

Store, Basement & Lofts
100x100. Fireproof Sprinkler.
27 to 35 West 24th St.
A. J. Kerwin Co., 1133 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

HIGHLAND COURT
600 WEST 193RD STREET
at St. Nicholas Ave. Subway Station.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS—4 & 5 ROOMS.
REDUCED RENTS.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
Two large rooms, kitchenette and bath; all improvements; convenient to all car lines; lease to responsible tenants only; $30 up. Apply 245 Lenox Av., or H. BIERHOFF, 2,086 5th Av.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

NEW, WARM, LIGHT
UNUSUAL ELEVATOR APARTMENT
1, 2 or 3 Rooms and Bath.
42 E. 78TH ST.
S. E. Corner of Madison Ave.

QUEENS.

JACKSON HEIGHTS
only 19 minutes from Grand Central Station via Queensboro Subway.
GARDEN APARTMENTS
Have Parked Street Fronts and Large Parks in rear of Buildings, which gives a maximum of sunlight and a beautiful outlook from every window.
3 Rooms & Bath, $34 to $40
4 Rooms & Bath, $43 to $50
Also 5, 6, 7 & 8 Room Apartments
At Jackson Heights you will find Play Grounds for Children, Tennis Courts, Basketball Courts, Bowling Alleys, an Athletic Field, Gardens, and a private hall where dances and other social activities are held.
TAKE THE SUBWAY and transfer at Grand Central Station to Queensboro Subway, direct to 25th St. Station. (Free Transfers.)
Booklet, etc., on request.
THE
Queensboro Corporation
Renting Office at Jackson Heights.
Opposite 25th St. Subway Station.
Telephone Newtown 708.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

667 MADISON AVE.,
S. E. Cor. 61st St.
12 Rooms & 3 Bathrooms
This apartment is one of the most attractive in the city as to location, outlook, surroundings and furnishings.
Every Modern Improvement to facilitate easy housekeeping.
Inquire of Superintendent on premises, or your own broker.
Telephone Plaza 8824.

JUST COMPLETED.
The Nouvelle
25 West 91st St.
High-class furnished apartments; latest improvements; one, two, and three rooms; $80 to $95, including maid service; references absolutely necessary; open evenings.

Gimbel Brothers
Decorators & Furnishers
Drapery
Hangings,
Furniture,
Floor Coverings.
Sixth Floor

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section 3082, R. S. U. S., I have seized and hold one package of aigrettes and one tin box containing aigrettes. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 14, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated December 27, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Short Hills.—Lackawanna express trains; the Farley estate; choice restricted building sites; prices and terms reasonable; all improvements. Fred'k A. Farley, Millburn P. O.

Your rent buys 8 rooms, bath, all improved dwelling, half hour Erie. For particulars, W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

New Jersey.

TELEPHONE ME NOW—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban house goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 11-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 3917.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Unfurnished Houses Wanted.

House, low rent, long lease, to be altered for small apartments. X 367 Times Annex.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Part of beautiful modern front office, unusually light, furnished or unfurnished, with use of telephone in first-class office building, 38th St. and 5th Av.; will be sublet to desirable party. Write for full particulars, N 190 Times.

Studio and part of office, suitable for commercial artist, to sublet to desirable party; located in first-class office building, 38th St. and 5th Av. Write for full particulars to N 190 Times.

Have light loft on 12th floor, suitable for jobber or light manufacturer. O 89 Times.

Attractive offices to sublet, central location. Brett, 301 5th Av., Room 1115.

Store, two large show windows. 101 East 16th St., near 4th Av.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NEW YORK PUBLIC STORES CORP., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Jan. 17, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 267-269 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of merchandise generally used in a 5 and 10 cent store, 3 cash registers, piano, Counters, Tables, Fixtures, &c.
MARCUS HELFAND, Receiver.
LUDWIG M. WILSON, Attorney for Receiver, 35 Nassau St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM ISRAEL, trading as "New York Jobbing House," Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, Jan. 18, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 24 East 21st St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Cotton Goods, Woolens, Fixtures, &c.
LOUIS R. BICK, Ancillary Receiver.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Ancillary Receiver, 220 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25483.—In Bankruptcy.—HARRIE WEINSTEIN, also known as HARRY WEINSTEIN and HARRIS WEINSTEIN, Bankrupt.
Harrie Weinstein, also known as Harry Weinstein and Harris Weinstein, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 9, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 Beaver Street, City of New York, on January 22, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25482.—In Bankruptcy.—BENJAMIN SUBIN and JACOB SUBIN, individually, and trading as B. & J. SUBIN, Bankrupt.
Benjamin Subin and Jacob Subin were duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 9th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on January 22nd, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,470.—In Bankruptcy.—FRANK J. MASON, Bankrupt.
Frank J. Mason was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 7th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on January 24th, 1918, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25100.—In Bankruptcy.—HUGH J. CAMPBELL, Bankrupt.
Hugh J. Campbell was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 24, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 81 Nassau Street, City of New York, on January 23, 1918, at 12:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 22294.
Notice is given that TOBIAS MEISLER, trading as T. Meisler, bankrupt, has applied for the confirmation of a composition offered to his creditors. Creditors and parties in interest are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on January 21, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why such composition should not be confirmed. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 23357.
Notice is given that JULIUS FELLER, alleged bankrupt, has applied for the confirmation of a composition offered to his creditors. Creditors and parties in interest are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on January 21, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why such composition should not be confirmed. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,457.—In Bankruptcy.—FRANK GOLDMAN, Bankrupt.
Frank Goldman was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 4th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on January 24th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25467.—In Bankruptcy.—HENRY FINKELSTEIN, Bankrupt.
Henry Finkelstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 7, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, City of New York, on January 22, 1918, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 25279.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—THE P. S. FARMER COMPANY, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on December 7th, 1917, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on January 24th, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25155.—In Bankruptcy.—LEVINE & HEIN, Inc., Bankrupt.
Levine & Hein, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 9, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, City of New York, on January 22, 1918, at 10:45 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25461.—In Bankruptcy.—DOMINGO L. MANGES, Bankrupt.
Domingo L. Manges was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 4, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, City of New York, on January 22, 1918, at 10:15 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

"THE SUICIDE FLEET."

An officer of the Royal British Naval Reserve tells a remarkable story, just released by the censors, of the way a British squadron of dummy ships fooled the Germans and decoyed them, in the Magazine Section of The New York Times tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

An entire floor in the NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL BUILDING, 174 Fulton St., Near Broadway and Hudson Terminal; suitable for offices; exceptional light. WARREN & SKILLIN, Agents, on premises.

GARAGE TO LEASE, 235 WEST 60TH ST.; ACCOMMODATES 20 CARS; ALL CONVENIENCES. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 4772.

Furnished offices and deskroom, with telephone and stenographic service; high-class office building, directly connected with subway express station. Room 212, 51 East 42d St.

FOUR light floors to let in loft building, steam heat and elevator; apply on premises, 214 Fulton St., N. Y. C. Telephone 521 Cortlandt, Wolins & Bull, Inc.

Furnished offices and desk room, with telephone and stenographic service; high-class office building directly connected with subway express station. Room 212, 51 East 42d.

TO SUBLET.
A corner store and basement on 5th Av.; two years' lease offered at a bargain. Box S 78 Times.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE.—Every facility; rent $25.50 per month; no lease required; also desk room, $10.50 per month. Duane, 299 Broadway, Room 807.

Desk room in newly furnished office, stenographic, telephone service included; references exchanged. Apply Merton G. Gordon, Singer Bldg.

Desk room; use telephone and warehouse; suitable for Custom House broker, lawyer, or forwarding agent. Suite 30, 116 Broad St.

At 437 5th Av., private office; light, heat, service; sign priv.; anteroom furnished; ideal location. Room 901.

Store for rent, Plainfield, N. J., 25x90; central location; long lease. Y 248 Times Annex.

Elegant large show room and office to rent; immediate occupancy. 51 West 24th St., 10th floor.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Part ground or upper floor loft, near Fulton St., west of Broadway, where incoming goods can be receipted by somebody on premises without attention of owner; state terms. A 389 Times Downtown.

Well-furnished office wanted, near 5th Av. and 42d St.; two private rooms and reception room; immediate occupancy; best references. Address Box S 113 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

56TH, 53 EAST.—Attractive studio apartment, two rooms, bath. Number 18.

78TH ST., 42 E., corner Madison Ave.—New, light, elevator apartment; 1, 2 or 3 rooms and bath.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished, unfurnished; 3 to 12 rooms, $200 monthly up; most desirable location, appointments. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone 8800 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED
Choice localities; long, short leases.
4 to 12 rooms, East, West Side.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Large-sized, attractively furnished 2-room apartment. Murray Hill 427.

TO SUBLET—Small furnished apartment, very attractive. Hotel Lorraine, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

45TH, 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

48TH, 67 WEST.—Attractive non-housekeeping apartment, one reception, two bedrooms, and bath, suitable for bachelors. Telephone Bryant 6486.

51ST, (near 5th Av.)—Desirable two rooms, bath; electricity; service; $90. Circle 2882.

52D, 43 WEST.—Exclusive apartment, large room, bath room; electricity, steam heat.

56TH, 342 WEST.—Sublet front elevator apartment 3 rooms, kitchenette, exquisitely furnished in mahogany, Chickering baby grand; lease until October, $100, responsible party. Mason.

55TH, 132 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette and bath, with maid, for six weeks or two months; suitable for one person. Apt. 4C. Circle 3303.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Sell or sublet beautiful 8-room, 2-bath, first-class apartment. Plaza 1348. La Mar.

67TH, 1 WEST, Duplex Apartment No. 315.—Three rooms, kitchenette; cooking free, club privileges in restaurant. Superintendent.

69TH, 243-245 WEST, (The New West End.)—Two, three room apartments, bath, kitchenette; $55 to $90; completely furnished; satisfactory references necessary; open evenings.

71ST, 10 WEST.—Studio, 2 beautifully furnished rooms and bath; open fireplace; maid service; breakfast optional; gentlemen. Columbus 0415.

72D ST., 240 WEST.—Beautiful one or two room apartments, furnished or unfurnished; gentlemen preferred; references. Columbus 366.

72D ST., (near West End Av.)—An exceptionally attractive five-room apartment, completely furnished. Telephone Columbus 2523.

74TH, 253 WEST.—Studio apartments, one or two rooms, furnished or unfurnished; in exclusive neighborhood, $50, $60, $75.

74TH, 104 WEST.—Large one-room kitchenette, second floor, private house; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Four houses, kitchenette apartment; warm, cosy, electric lighted rooms; with or without meals; references.

81ST, 203 WEST.—Four-room, furnished, complete; gas and heat. Schuyler 5320. Martin.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive private house, entire floors, two, four large, sunny rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity; service; $100-$110.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Private house, large front, back parlor, bath, kitchenette, electricity, service.

90TH, 47 WEST, (NEAR CENTRAL PARK.)
ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, 2 ROOMS AND BATH; ELECTRIC LIGHT; ALL IMPROVEMENTS.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Beautifully furnished eight rooms, bath; running water in bedrooms; silver, linen, piano, large Victrola. Apt. 2.

96TH ST., WEST, (Near Park.)—Floor in private residence, beautifully furnished, 2 rooms, 2 baths; gentlemen. Phone Riverside 5413.

103D ST. & BROADWAY, (Hotel Marseilles.)—Suites of 2 and 3 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, at reduced rentals.

116TH, 610 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette apartment; 2d floor, rear; immediate possession. Telephone 3040 Morningside. Thompson.

160TH ST., 555 WEST, Corner Broadway.—High-class 5-room elevator apartment, fully furnished; immediate possession; to either April 1 or Oct. 1. Phone Mr. Day, Audubon 21.

MANHATTAN AV., 406, (118th St.)—Outside room; elevator; $4.50. Apt. 51.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates $80 monthly and up; weekly rates; breakfast and dinner, $9 weekly, (optional.)
HOTEL NOBLETON, 128 WEST 73D ST., one block from subway express and elevated. All cars, bus lines. C. M. Bellak, Mgr. Dir.

Apartments furnished; very high-class, for season or year; 8 all outside rooms, 3 baths, southern exposure; Central Park West and 87th St.; permit Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

BROADWAY, 2,030, (corner 70th St.)—Elegantly furnished 7-room apartment with two baths; absolutely complete for comfortable home; owner leaving city; will rent for $300 monthly. Inquire Superintendent, on premises.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (80s.)—Beautiful 6 rooms; corner; reduced rates. Schuyler 1965.

DELIGHTFUL 3-ROOM SUITE.
17 West 84th.—Large living room, bedroom, kitchenette; southern exposure; piano; $12.50. Baldwin.

EIGHTIES, (between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.)—Superior new two rooms, bath, foyer, kitchenette, piano; $140. Riverside 6098.

FIFTIETH.—Beautifully furnished 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; apartment sublet, $100. Columbus 6186.

FIVE ROOMS of my fully equipped, refined home, living, dining room, kitchen, bedrooms, exclusive apartment; $125. O 74 Times.

FROM Jan. 25, completely and handsomely furnished 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; 10th floor; overlooking Park. Phone Plaza 6959.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent very reasonable; season or longer. Apply SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE.—Four rooms, housekeeping; $100 monthly. Apartment 52, 401 West 118th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—Well furnished five-room apartment. Winter months or longer. Phone Bryant 3745, between 11 and 5, Audubon 3992 after 5.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—Large, light apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, to sublet Cardoza.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Two or more independent corner rooms, bath; gentleman. Riverside 8973.

WASHINGTON SQUARE section.—Two bedrooms, living room, bath, kitchenette, newly furnished, piano; sublease $100 monthly, including electricity and gas. Douglas, 130 West 13th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Westchester.

For rent, furnished, in Stoneleigh, Alger Court, Bronxville, 6-room apartment, until May 1; reasonable; references required. Fish & Marvin, 527 5th Av., N. Y., and Bronxville, N. Y.

Unfurnished—East Side.

PARK AV., 446.—Two rooms and bath; parlor floor; reasonable rent. Plaza 6143.

Unfurnished—West Side.

11TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive two rooms, bath; heat, hot water; veranda; $40.

12TH, 49 WEST.—Single room apartment; electric light, steam heat, open fireplace; southern exposure; French windows; $60 monthly; also large ground-floor studio with skylight, $100 monthly. Chelsea 3272.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 2108.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 23x30. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8800.

44 West 57th St.
North Light Apartment.
2 Very Large Rooms and Bath.
Sacrifice Rent of $50.

60TH, 257 WEST.—Single flat, 7 rooms, bath; reasonable. Janitor.

77TH ST., 103 WEST.—Fine block, next to museum; 7 rooms, bath, electricity; $70. A 385 Times Downtown.

81ST, 204 WEST.—Beautiful 4-room apartment, new, well heated, modern house, $65, ready immediate occupancy. Circle 811.

90TH, 49 WEST.—Two large rooms, kitchenette, and bath; entire floor; service optional.

111TH ST., 518 WEST.—Six good-size light rooms, high class, $900, to sublet from Feb. 1. Apply Apartment 31.

Central Park West, 302.—3 rooms and bath, including maid service, to sublet. Mrs. Edwards, El Dorado Apts.

FOR RENT.—New studio apartment, never been occupied; 3 rooms, kitchenette; located Central Park South. Terms and particulars, O 58 Times.

ONE WARM APARTMENT.
FIVE LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, $65.
40 Morningside Av., N. E. cor. West 118th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—To sublet, 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,000 a year. Phone Morningside 9080. Superintendent, on premises.

TO SUBLET.—Choice apartment of two desirable rooms and bath, unfurnished; attractive terms. HOTEL ALEXANDRIA, the newest large apartment hotel on upper west side. 250 West 103d St., half block from subway express station.

Brooklyn.

BILTMORE APARTMENT, corner of Ridge Boulevard, 69th St., Bay Ridge; two blocks from 4th Av. subway; highest class 4 and 5 room apartments; $40 and up. Telephone 1200 Bay Ridge.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WELL-FURNISHED apartment wanted, between 50th and 110th Sts, west side; must be at least six rooms, modern; not over $100. Write Klein, Paramount Bldg., Pittsburgh, Penn.

Refined couple desire small apartment or two rooms, bath, kitchenette, southern exposure, furnished or unfurnished, below 62d St.; references; state price. Permanent, H 124 Times.

Furnished apartment wanted immediately for two or three months; about seven rooms; must have sunshine; moderate rent. Address Morton W. Smith, 19 West 44th St., New York.

TWO ELDERLY gentlemen wish apartment for Winter, 6 or 7 rooms, west side; will take servants if desired. Y 216 Times Annex.

Housekeeping apartment of four or five rooms, furnished or unfurnished; Murray Hill district preferred. Y 236 Times Annex.

Four or five sunny housekeeping rooms, west side, modern; two children; not over $90. Columbus 4080, Room 618.

Two army officers wish two or four rooms, with bath, west side, three months' time; give price and particulars. S 120 Times.

Painter's large studio, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; sublet furnished; six months. H 123 Times.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Unfurnished.

Wanted for immediate occupancy, 4 or 5 rooms, unfurnished apartment, west side, between 72d and 120th Sts. O 95 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

30TH, 124 EAST.—For gentlemen, exceptionally nice, large south room; bath; telephone.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room; electricity, all conveniences; $4 (gentleman.)

37TH, 143 EAST, (near Lexington Av.)—Large and small rooms for living or studio purposes; every convenience.

50TH, 133 EAST.—Large front room, adjoining bedroom; steam; all conveniences; suitable for two; private family. McGovern.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Two large rooms, bath; private floor, single; French family.

61ST, 160 EAST.—Beautiful furnished room, private bath; electricity; large closets; gentlemen only.

68TH, 46 EAST.—Nicely furnished parlor floor; running water, open fireplace, piano; references.

76TH, 43 EAST.—Comfortably, neatly furnished rooms; homelike; all improvements; telephone.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.)—Very large front room; private bath; steam, electricity; board optional; also smaller room; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Large, small, furnished, unfurnished rooms; bath or running water.

West Side.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Unusually large, attractive; en suite; private bath; steam, electricity; references.

10TH, 51 WEST, (Washington Square District.)—Charming suites, also single rooms, for artistic people; antique mahogany and china; fireplaces, tea room; floor specially suited for artist; northern and southern exposure. Call between 1 and 3 P. M.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large sunny room for bachelor, small parlor, studio; references.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Well-heated front room; running water; private house; $6; references.

56TH, 43 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; electric light; steam heat; running water.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large furnished room, running water, suitable for two people; all conveniences; 5th floor; elevator.

58TH, 101 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor and alcove; references. Apt. 20.

64TH ST., 149 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room, private bath, modern, bachelor. Columbus 9925.

70TH, 286 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor and bedroom, private apartment, bath; steam heat, electricity; no other roomers. Columbus 8843.

70TH ST., (near 72d Subway.)—Connecting library and bedroom; elevator house. Columbus 6775.

70TH, 250 WEST.—Large room, electricity, hot, cold water, bath adjoining; references; gentlemen.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor, two rooms, private bath; gentlemen; refined surroundings.

71ST, 206 WEST.—Nice back parlor; private bath, kitchenette; front room; twin beds.

302 WEST 72D ST.
Warm, attractive room, electricity; gentlemen preferred.

73D, 121 WEST.—Exceptionally warm, attractive room, adjoining bath; conveniences; comfortable parlor.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, private bath; also medium-size rooms.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, private bath; also medium-size rooms.

73D, 111 WEST.—Newly furnished two rooms with kitchenette; will rent separately.

73D, 271 WEST.—Large, attractive room, with bath; electricity; reference.

74TH, 253 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, single, en suite, in exclusive bachelor house; electricity, heat, hot water, parquet floors.

74TH, 57 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence; rooms with, without private baths; electricity; $4, $6, $8, $10.

74TH, 161 West.—Steam heated, single bachelor room, electric light; references.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Attractive large or small rooms, with baths.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished, comfortable small rooms; homelike; all conveniences.

75TH, 125 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; medium room; good locality. Schuyler 9617.

75TH, 126 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water, electricity. Phone Columbus 8965.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable room, running water, bath; convenient location; select residence; $8-$9.

75TH St., 151 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished outside room; single or connecting; warm. Ross.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Warm, attractively furnished, electricity; adjoining bath; southern exposure.

2109 SEVENTH AVENUE,
Corner 125th Street

The New York Times will open a new Harlem office today at 2109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street. Telephone Bryant 1000.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

76TH, 138 WEST.—Immaculately clean; large, sunny front, electricity; private bath, kitchenette privileges.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Attractive parlor floor; foyer, hall, gas, electricity, parquet; private bath; southern exposure; doctor, musician; business couple.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Nice parlor; private bath; other rooms; conveniences; references.

78TH, 107 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; dressing room attached; reasonable.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Large front room, with dressing room connecting; electricity, bath, telephone.

78TH, 108 WEST.—New Norece Hall Annex; large and single rooms; kitchenette optional.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Comfortable, large front, back sunny rooms; private bath; electricity; steam.

79TH ST., 212 WEST.—Magnificent second floor suite; private bath; comforts; reference required; private home.

79TH, 172 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished rooms, private elevator apartment. Taylor, Schuyler 7280.

79TH, 146 WEST.—Large, well heated, sunny room, with or without private bath.

80TH, 225 WEST, (Apt. 6 South.)—2 rooms, single, en suite; breakfast optional.

81ST, 166 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, adjoining bath; convenient to "L"; references.

82D, 80 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite; every convenience; gentlemen; also single rooms. Hale.

82D, 24 WEST.—Parlor floor suite, private bath; small room; electricity; comfortable; references.

82D, 134 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; southern exposure; single room; references.

82D, 53 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms, heated; gentlemen; business people preferred.

82D, 34 WEST.—Two warm room suite, bath, kitchenette; other rooms; references.

84TH, 115 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, comfortable room; running water; for gentlemen; private family. Meyer.

85TH, 30 WEST.—Comfortable, well-heated rooms; continuous hot water; congenial surroundings, electricity.

85D, 170 WEST.—Furnished rooms, all conveniences; kitchen privileges. Mme. L. Lefrancoise.

85TH, 300 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, en suite, single; tiled baths; board optional; references.

86TH, (349 West End Av.)—Excellent home for refined young man, with private family; congenial surroundings; Pianola; $5; meals optional.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Newly furnished front suite; rooms well heated; elevator; references. King.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Handsome, well-heated parlor floor, 3 rooms and kitchenette; $110.

88TH, 344 WEST, (Riverside.)—Comfortably furnished small room; all conveniences; breakfast optional; references.

88TH, 335 WEST, (Droecam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; rooms $3 to $15; references.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Parlor, piano, bedroom, bath; also large front room, steam, electricity.

92D, 49 WEST.—Exclusive, artistic, clean room; all improvements, electricity, with young French couple; private house.

92D, 40 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; private home; telephone.

93D, 252 WEST.—Private family will rent room, steam heat, continuous hot water; suitable for business persons; references.

94TH, 55 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large, light room, bath; gentleman, conveniences, private house.

95TH AND DRIVE.—Large, beautifully furnished room; steam heat, gas log, private family; elevator. Riverside 7140, mornings. Worrell.

97TH ST., (782 West End Av.)—Attractively furnished front room; very comfortable; electricity; also smaller room; breakfast if desired.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished room; private bath; telephone; gentlemen; $7.

103D AND BROADWAY.—A few single rooms in high-class hotel for rent to refined persons at reduced rates if taken permanently. Apply Hotel Marseilles.

103D, 2 WEST.—Beautiful large front room; steam; phone; $6. Robinson.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.)—Attractive warm rooms, elevator apartment; home comforts. Kinnear.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Large, sunny, warm room; running water, adjoining bath; 7th floor.

110TH, (Near Riverside and Columbia.)—Sunny front room. Telephone Morningside 6487.

116TH, 124 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath; telephone, electricity, heat; references required.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, southern exposure; suitable two; private house.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Warm, attractive, outside rooms; southern exposure; running water. Apartment 1B.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Light, attractive rooms; modern apartment; $7, $6, $4. McCague.

122D, 520 WEST.—Large light room, elevator. Apt. 6. F. W., Morningside 3846.

127TH, 76 WEST.—Large room, all conveniences, warm and clean; near subway.

ABSOLUTELY desirable large room, three windows; southern exposure; or private suite; warm, comfortable. Private phone 8420 Riverside.

AMERICAN COUPLE, having elegantly appointed home, West End Av., near Apthorp, will sublet suite, library, bedroom, private bath; additional bedrooms if desired; congenial party granted privilege parlor floor, including handsomely furnished dining room for entertaining; moderate for superior accommodations accorded. Telephone Schuyler 1883.

ATTRACTIVE corner front parlor, Morningside Drive and park view, adjoining charming bedroom suite or single; high class apartment house; particulars; private. Phone Morningside 9085.

BROADWAY, 2,783, (107th.)—Nicely furnished single rooms; electricity, running water, elevator. Harrington.

BROADWAY, 3,544, (145th.)—Bachelor quarters; large outside room; all modern conveniences. Mayer.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, (122d.)—Large and small rooms; reasonable prices. Apply to Superintendent.

LARGE, nicely furnished room in private house to sublet for two months; references. Vincent, S 12 Times.

MANHATTAN AV., 305, (115th St.) "The Columbia."—Large, well-heated room; telephone.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, (401 West 118th.) Apt. 51.—Warm, attractive; private lavatory. $5.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 50, (Apartment 4.)—Elegantly furnished, large, well heated room for gentleman, with family of two.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 910, (corner 162d.)—Attractively furnished large room overlooking Hudson; new modern apartment; exclusive family; gentlemen. Apt. 7-F.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (144th St.)—Fine outside room, bath; morning sun; sheltered from wind; $5. Audubon 3420, Apartment 3.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family, gentleman. Apartment 35.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—Attractive 2-room suite; large room, bath; smaller room. Cardoza.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528.—Handsomely furnished, warm outside room; night service; gentleman; $4.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (135th St.)—Large room, southern exposure; running water. Apt. 31.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102, (at 82d.)—Large front room, twin beds, private house.

ST. NICHOLAS TERRACE, 25.—Comfortable, warm room, bath adjoining; elevator; private family. Hawley.

WEST END AV., 519, (corner 85th.)—Beautifully furnished room, with kitchenette, in exclusive residence; heat guaranteed. Telephone Schuyler 5538.

WEST END AV., 410.—Three desirable rooms, single or en suite. Apartment 5N. Schuyler 3283.

WEST END AV., 828.—Superior bachelor accommodations, single or suite; bath, breakfast. 3860 Riverside.

WEST END AV. AND 80TH ST.—Perfectly appointed room in private family; exclusive elevator apartment. Tel. Schuyler 8718.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely furnished warm rooms; running water; twin beds.

WEST END AV., 896, (103d.)—Well heated large front room; bath, electricity; $9.

WILL SHARE WITH YOUNG MEN, HIGH-CLASS BACHELOR APARTMENT. COFFIN, SCHUYLER 8268.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 140, (Borough Hall.)—Business people, attractive room; references exchanged. Main 785.

SPENCER PLACE, 18, attractive room, half block Franklin Avenue L. Decatur 4952.

New Jersey.

SECOND floor, private home; beautifully furnished, with use of kitchen and laundry; suburbs Newark, 30 minutes subway New York. Phone Branchbrook 3576. Write Y 296 Times Annex.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

16TH, 3 EAST.—Handsome room; southern exposure; all improvements; gentleman; private residence.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Bachelor desires furnished room with private bath; breakfast; Washington Square section or Gramercy Park. J. G. B., P. O. Box 542.

BY YOUNG WOMAN, west side; steam heat, telephone; $4 to $5 weekly. S 116 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

MADISON AV., 213, (36th.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent board; all improvements.

54 WEST 54TH ST.
ROOMS, WITH BOARD; REFERENCES.

68TH, 58 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished, private bath; electric light, plenty heat, hot water; suit particular people; Southern cooking.

72D, 314 WEST.—Large sunny room, running water; adjoining bath; excellent home table.

72D, 318 WEST.
Exclusive Pension; large front room on first floor; private bath; excellent table.

73D, 134 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; electricity; also smaller room; excellent table.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; well heated; all conveniences; references.

74TH, 125 WEST.—Furnished or unfurnished large room, private bath; single rooms; excellent table; heat; constant hot water.

76TH, (344 West End Av.)—Select accommodation, beautiful second floor suite, private bath; other rooms; excellent home table; steam, electricity.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive, warm, steam-heated rooms, en suite or single; excellent home table; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.
One single and one double room.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Four houses, kitchenette apt., warm, cosy, electric lighted rooms, with or without meals; references.

82D, 29 WEST.—Large, unfurnished second-floor front room; will furnish to suit; all improvements; parquet floors; electricity; also smaller furnished room, with board; parlor dining room, best of food and service; a home for particular people.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; electricity; excellent table; references.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Large rooms; excellent meals properly served; select, homelike.

87TH, 21 WEST.—Large second, third floor rooms, bath; electricity; excellent table.

91ST, 39 WEST.—Very desirable large single and double rooms with adjoining baths; Jewish family; excellent cooking; congenial surroundings; reasonable rates.

92D, 43 WEST.—Large; smaller room; superior home table; parlor dining; reasonable; references.

93D, 21 WEST.—Rooms; well-heated house; phone; subway. "L"; French cuisine.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence offers very large steam-heated front room; also single room; really exceptional table; moderate terms.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Medium-sized room; southern exposure; excellent cuisine; near Broadway subway.

120TH, 110 WEST.—Large, double front parlor; first-class Jewish table. Morningside 2123.

120TH, 110 WEST.—Large, double front parlor; first-class Jewish table. Morningside 2123.

141ST, 470 WEST.—Large rooms; private home; excellent cooking; telephone; table guests. Palmer.

149TH ST., 544 WEST, (Broadway Subway.)—Nicest, healthiest section; Audubon; new management; thoroughly renovated, bright rooms; suites, bath adjoining, $8-$12; singly, $15-$20, two, including meals. 2757 Audubon. Mrs. Mates.

PRIVATE FAMILY will rent large room, running water, to gentleman. Schuyler 6620.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 138th St.—In private, refined home; high class, well heated apartment; sunny front room; twin beds; two closets; real home table; use living room, grand piano; accommodations for two. Telephone evenings, Audubon 8971.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 46, (Corner 77th.)—Refined home surroundings; suite of large rooms, private bath; also smaller rooms; home cooking; references required.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147.—Attractive, large room, facing Drive, suitable gentlemen or couple, in exclusive boarding house. Schuyler 9957. Stein.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Large rooms, adjoining bath; steam heat; excellent board; gentlemen, couple; $12-$15. 4960 Riverside. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family offers superior accommodations; first-class board. Apartment 6B. Telephone 4370 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks north 158th St. subway; wonderful grounds.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter House of Highest Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
Fifty Warm Rooms. Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Good Air, Quietness.
Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.
174 West 126th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 21.—Double, single rooms; private baths; facing park; table guests accommodated.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double rooms, private baths, meals optional; facing park; singles.

541 WEST END AV., (86th.)
Table guests; parlor dining; social parlors.

16 WEST 49TH ST.
Warm rooms, with board; table board.

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BROUGHAM Town Car, 1916; cost $3,600; our price, $1,650. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW.
Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Flack, 1700 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 TOURING, $750.
Alexander G. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917, TOURING.
Seven-passenger; guaranteed. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC, 1917, LIMOUSINE BODY.
Seven-passenger, new; owner going away; very handsome; no reasonable offer refused. Phone Columbus 4948.

CADILLAC touring, purchased September, 1917; perfect condition; many extras; bargain; going to France. Phone Mr. Seeley, John 3375.

CADILLAC 1917 landaulet; condition perfect; new tires; many extras. Myers & Stark, 1,790 Broadway, Room 1016. Columbus 3961.

CADILLAC 1916 8-cylinder 7-passenger touring. Willys Overland, Broadway and 50th.

CADILLAC 1916 limousine, like new, $975, trade considered. Owner. Phone 422 Main.

CASE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

CHANDLER limousine, like new; thoroughly guaranteed; bargain quick buyer. 365 West 59th.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CHUMMY Roadster, 1917; wire wheels; in fine shape. Willys-Overland, Bedford Av. and Hancock St., Brooklyn. Telephone Bedford 8800.

COLE, 1916 model, 8-60, repainted and overhauled; an exceptionally nice looking car at very low figure.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

COLE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway, Columbus 1028.

CONVERTIBLE SEDAN, new paint, up to the minute. Willys-Overland, Bedford Av. and Hancock St., Brooklyn. Bedford 8800.

CROW ELKHART.—Free of war tax and freight, new Crow Elkhart 5 passenger touring, bought for export; will sell sacrifice price, $800. See show exhibit, then see us. Canton Company, 271 Broadway.

DODGE BROTHERS sedan; driven 5,000 miles; in exceptionally fine mechanical condition; equipped with front and rear bumpers and new extra shoe.
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DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars; we are offering some exceptionally good Dodge Brothers used cars this week.
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FIAT "30," Fleetwood touring; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

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1916 Runabout, demount. wheels, perf. cond., $185.
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1914 Touring, good condition, $125.
30 Other used Fords, at attractive prices.
Commercial bodies, used and new.
Tires and tubes, standard makes.
At less than dealers' prices.
Excellent opportunity for dealers.
All cars guaranteed as represented.
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HUDSON 1917 TOURING.
HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 Brougham town; wire wheels; like new; $1,550. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1917 Sedan; bargain; first-class condition; guaranteed service. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

JEFFREYS 5-passenger Sedan, $750.
R. S. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

LANCIA 1916 Special 4-pass.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE "6-38" landaulet; like new; $2,250. R. S. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 landau, brougham, guaranteed. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway, Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger sedan. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car, guaranteed. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MAXWELL 1917 touring car; A1 mechanical condition; paint in first-class condition.
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NATIONAL, late 1916, run 5,000 miles, in best mechanical condition; car cost $1,850 six months ago; price $775; this is a bargain; trades considered. BEDFORD USED CAR EXCHANGE, 1,197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, Phone Decatur 4636. Open Sundays and evenings.

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OVERLAND 1917 sedan, six cylinder Continental motor, Springfield body; run 1,400 miles; excellent condition. Mrs. E. B. Archer, 316 Summit Av., Hackensack, N. J.

PACKARD.—Late model 6-48 Packard brougham, sedan; lately overhauled, rebuilt and painted at a cost of $1,000; all equipped; two extra new tires, lap robe, full set of tools; ready for the road, A1 condition; any demonstration; $1,000. AM. METER CO., 561 West 47th St.

PACKARD 1916 1-35, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

PAIGE, 1916, Fleetwood model, touring car; good condition; $500. H 158 Times.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1914, "38," limousine; perfect condition; bargain. Telephone Owner, 348 Rector.

PIERCE-ARROW 1916 limousine, also 1917 touring; bargains. Cook-Macdonnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "66,"
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REO 1916 TOURING; DRIVEN 5,000 MILES; general appearance like new.
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REO, 1916, Perfect mechanical condition, newly painted, five good tires, electric starter, complete equipment. A bargain.
STUDEBAKER CORPORATION, 1,291 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

REO 1916 RUNABOUT,
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SCRIPPS BOOTH, 1916, newly painted; bargain; $375. Alexander G. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

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STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 8-cyl. brougham landaulet, Fleetwood body, all 1917 improvements. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

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Most beautiful car in city; Fleetwood body, every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut paneling; cost $3,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STUTZ 1916 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1917 16-valve speedster; like new; $1,500. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

TOWN CAR, 1917, like new, very smart, will sell cheap, as I have joined the army. Phone 1627 Columbus for appointment. No dealers.

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THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WILLYS KNIGHT "84" coupe; wire wheels. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th St.

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Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

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MOTOR TRUCKS, new, 2½, 5, 7 tons, with military transport bodies, in export cases; discount. Columbus 9046. Room 60, 2 Columbus Circle.

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1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
1917 STUTZ "16" Valve Speedster.
1917 HUDSON SEDAN.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
1917 STUTZ TOURING; like new.
1917 CHANDLER TOURING.
HUDSON LIMOUSINE.
SERIES 18 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1917 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 PAIGE LIGHT "6" TOURING.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
CHALMERS Light "6" Touring, $425.
HUDSON Super-Six, Winter Top; make offer.
1916 SAXON "6" ROADSTER.
HUPMOBILE Roadster; Winter Top; price $275.
OVERLAND Touring; Electric Starter; $250.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

1916 and 1917 5-passenger tourning; elegant condition; light, economical. Willys, Overland, Bedford Av. and Hancock St., Brooklyn. Telephone Bedford 8800.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars, Limousine bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

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BUICK, 1917, Little Six Roadster wanted; state equipment, cash price. Y 246 Times Annex.

WILL PAY CASH for high-class cars. Karp, 1,780 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

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AUTOMOBILE painting, upholstering, repairing of all kinds. Elite Co., 136 West 52. Circle 6118.

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Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC limousine for hire, hour, day, monthly preferred; owner drives. Harlem 3098.

FOR HIRE, limousine and touring car, by the month; reasonable. A. Troskorosky, 210 East 50th.

PACKARD limousines, beautifully equipped, latest model cars, by day, week, or (preferably) month; special rate for shopping, $2.50 per hour. Broadway Packard Auto Renting, 2,523 Broadway. Phone Riverside 1448-5240.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PIERCE-ARROW, Packard limousine, beautifully equipped; desirable party $75 weekly. Circle 4215.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine; moderate rates; weekly, monthly. Economical Garage, Columbus 7261. Muldoon.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD STORAGE, automobiles, $5 per month up. West Side Storage, 310-312 West 143d. Phone Audubon 3575.

DEAD STORAGE, automobiles, $5 month up. Matt Dwyer's, 311-319 West 140th. Audubon 1540-1.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."

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BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Highly competent and thoroughly experienced. Miss Fryde, Bedford 1617. A 378 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Six years' experience; can take full charge of office; high school graduate; salary $22. P 208 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST, for high-class shop; advertising, mail order experience. H 143 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-LEDGER CLERK, manufacturing experience, desires position; closed Saturdays; references. H 94 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent; five years' experience; double entry, controlling accounts, trial balances. A. Linchitz, 156 East 2d St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced, credits, collections, correspondent, secretary; university training; $20. H 45 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly efficient; good correspondent; well educated; extraordinary qualifications. P 273 Times Downtown.

CASHIER.—Young lady desires position as cashier or assistant bookkeeper commercial house; experienced; best references. S 86 Times.

CLERICAL situation wanted by young lady; speaks French and English fluently; knowledge of stenography. S 103 Times.

COOK, first class, colored, private; 10 years' references. McGrue, 159 West 61st.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Lucile, Ltd.; by day, $5; gowns, $15 up; remodeling. Lohne, 558 West 158th, Audubon 8414.

FILING and GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT, experienced, wants permanent position. H 139 Times.

GRADUATE TUTOR, English subjects, Latin, French school; college preparation. Phone 3639 Bryant.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined Norwegian woman wishes position to take care of apartment; first-class cook. V. Jensen, 270 Audubon Av. Tel. Audubon 6947.

LADY'S MAID.—Visiting lady's maid. Write to Serrano, 110 West 47th St., city.

STENOGRAPHER, well educated, thoroughly competent, several years' commercial experience, desires to change; $21-$22. Box 352 Times, 2 Rector St.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER desires good position with reliable firm; $30 week lowest salary considered. Y 298 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, accurate; familiar with machinery, engineering; $18. A 316 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Six years' experience; high school graduate; initiative, capable. A 393 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY wishes position; typist, office assistant, switchboard operator; $10. Betty Keiser, 200 West 116th. Morningside 1480.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED help, city, country; references. Hope Agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER. — Spanish-English speaking; thoroughly familiar export business; quick, accurate; 15 years' experience; 34 years of age; Spanish correspondent if necessary; best references. H 121 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $3 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104. Telephone Cortlandt 6688.

ACCOUNTANT. — Periodical audits; books opened, closed, and written up; trial balances, financial statements, &c.; moderate terms. R 38 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, audited; bookkeeping done weekly; systems installed. A 364 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR, five years' experience, desires position. G. K., 13 Park Av., Paterson, N. J.

BALLISTICO-MECHANIC, engineer, graduate of military college at Petrograd, Russia; broad knowledge of electrotechnics and chemistry; experienced in executive position; seeks assistant's position to executive, or junior engineer, preferably in a factory that has or is considering opening branch in Russia. Y 257 Times Annex.

BANKERS CO-OPERATING WITH INDUSTRIES.—Engineer having 12 years' experience in the design and operation of a wide range of industrial equipment, also in estimating costs and financial return on investment, desires to connect with the industrial department of a financial institution; age 32 years; college training; salary $3,000 per year. Replies, Y 299 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER office manager, credit man, 28, married, exempt, 10 years' experience, 7 years with present firm, modern accounting methods, highest credentials, desires to connect with progressive firm. R 158 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, desirous position; four years' experience; A1 references; college education. A 387 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, or ledger clerk, (20,) experienced; accountancy student. A 378 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, experienced, accounting knowledge; full charge preferred; salary $25. H 110 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, three years; high school graduate; full charge. Cohen, 424 W. 115th.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4066.

CHAUFFEUR, excellent driver, good mechanic, intelligent, neat appearance, eight years' experience, wishes private family only. Ravitz, care Reison, 3,779 3d Av. Telephone Tremont 3558.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—12 years' experience, 6 years' reference in one place, and others if necessary. Address 72 West 69th St. Phone 5409 Col. Hanna.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced; has good references; wishes position; prefer private family. Anton Hagner, 133 Lenox Av., in care of Franzen.

CIVIL ENGINEER, technical graduate, desires position with builder or contractor; can invest several thousand dollars; give complete details in first letter. R 169 Times.

CLERICAL CLERK, 20, wishes position; operates typewriter. Box 750, 1,089 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

COOK, Butler, Valet, General Houseworker, —Japanese. John, 23 West 60th St. Col. 5536.

DRAFTSMAN. — Architectural; excellent on field work; position with contractor; efficient, resourceful; 20 years' experience; interview requested. A 374 Times Downtown.

HANDY MAN with tools, all around, wishes steady position. S 49 Times.

LAW STUDENT, junior, afternoons and Saturdays; capable, industrious, ambitious, honest. H 127 Times.

MAN in the early forties, sober, conscientious, willing, intelligent, and of fair education, desires to connect with large business where there is a good chance for advancement. Address P. O. Box 137 Morristown, N. J.

MECHANIC, first-class, 17 years' experience, with 4 taxicabs, desires position, Mechanic, or rent repair shop between 30th and 80th Sts. Zillotto, 105 Leroy St., N. Y.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—Twenty years' experience machinery, men, design, production, purchasing, sales; accept $40 if prospects good. S 94 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, 24; seven years' experience; stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, correspondence. P 200 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, 20, knowledge stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping. Box 751, 1,089 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, experienced, hustler, desires connection with reliable house; good judgment. H 111 Times.

SALESMAN.—Specialty; good record; sold adding machines and outdoor illumination successfully. H 137 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN going to Cuba will sell on strictly commission. A 371 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly efficient; executive ability, initiative, adaptability; 10 years' experience. H 136 Times.

SHIPPER, packer; millinery experience; wants position; salary $20. A 390 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, (20,) experienced; competent; desires good connection; salary $18. P 234 Times Downtown.

VALET, butler, cook; work half day; experienced; Japanese student. 330 East 57th.

WINDOW DRESSER, professional, open for extra night work; new ideas created; anywhere, New York or nearby. S 117 Times.

YOUNG MAN, ten years' experience as hardware buyer and salesman, wishes position in purchasing department of manufacturer or export house; highest references. S 87 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) high school graduate, highest ability, hard and willing worker, desires position with advancement; A1 references. Samuel Schwartz, 201 East 10th St.

YOUNG MAN desires position where honest, faithful work will bring good future; can furnish unquestionable reference. H 131 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, desires position with advancement; knows bookkeeping. P 239 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT AND TYPIST.—Young woman reasonably expert in accounting and typewriting; must be of orderly habits and a pleasant disposition; one who possesses good nature and will concede errors in an agreeable way. Y 262 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT BUYER WANTED FOR WOMEN'S AND MISSES' COAT, SUIT, AND DRESS DEPARTMENT; A WOMAN ONLY WITH FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCE IN LINES OF THE MEDIUM AND BETTER GRADES CAN BE CONSIDERED; APPLICANTS MUST STATE FULLY ALL DETAILS OF PAST AND PRESENT CONNECTIONS, AGE AND SALARY REQUIRED, IN CONFIDENCE. BRAUNSTEIN BROS., WILMINGTON, DEL.

BILLING CLERK.—Textile export house requires bright girl for billing; must be good at figures, Underwood machine; salary to begin $10. H 145 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant in manufacturing concern; young lady having knowledge of cost account preferred; state age, reference, experience, salary required. P. O. Box 28, Station S.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by responsible concern in Jersey City; must be 24-45 years, quick and accurate; state age, race, education, experience, and salary desired. Y 234 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER. — Christian firm; experienced, capable, good penman, neat appearance; permanent. S 79 Times.

BOOKKEEPER for sales ledger; good penmanship required; must be quick at figures. Phil. Walcoff Co., 632 Broadway.

COLORISTS.—Air brush artists; only those experienced on pictures need apply. Rotograph Co., 512 West 41st St.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.
Experienced comptometer operator for clerical work; good salary. Apply J. S. Bailey Co., 502 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

DESIGNER, experienced only on kimonas and negligees. Masrallah & Moena, 46 West 25th.

EXECUTIVE
TO TAKE CHARGE OF OFFICE OF 60 CLERKS FOR OLD-ESTABLISHED PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURER. SHOULD BE FULLY CAPABLE OF HANDLING BILLING, COSTS, PAYROLL, ORDERS, AND STATISTICS. NEW ADMINISTRATION BUILDING; MODERN EQUIPMENT; EXCELLENT WORKING CONDITIONS. CALL MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 14, AT 8 P. M., AT THE MARTINIQUE HOTEL AND ASK FOR MR. A. C. JACKSON.

GLASS WORKERS.
STEM MAKERS AND HAND SEALERS-IN. EXPERTS CAN MAKE $20 WEEK, WITH OVERTIME AND BONUS. CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

GOVERNESS.—North German of refined appearance, by prominent German-American widower, to boy and girl, 8-10; musical accomplishments essential; visiting governess preferred; $80 monthly. Write X Y Z, 148 Columbus Av.

GOVERNESS, speaking perfect French, English; best references. Sachs, 314 West End Av. River 2012.

INVOICE CLERK.—Thoroughly experienced in billing on Underwood typewriter; must be accurate at figures and accustomed to office detail. Address, in own handwriting, giving age, race, experience, and salary desired. Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Hudson Heights, New Jersey.

MILLINERS wanted; experienced. Bendel, 10 West 57th.

MODEL wanted in high-class fur house, size 34; permanent position. A. N. Leventhal & Co., 8 West 30th.

MODELS, SIZE 16, FOR DRESS HOUSE; MUST BE ATTRACTIVE. DICKER GINSBERG, 142 WEST 26TH.

MODELS, size 16, for dress house. Adelson & Weinberg, 5 West 31st.

NURSE GIRL, sleep home; 8 to 5, all Saturday and Sunday off. Phone 7660 Melrose.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Cheerful, efficient young woman; good disciplinarian, adaptable and obliging, capable of teaching and training two bright, energetic boys, 3 and 5 years old, and willing to assist mother with baby girl; not a servant; in Roman Catholic family; unquestionable references. Telephone for appointment, Rutherford 844.

NURSERY GOVERNESS to care for two children, 6 and 2; Mrs. H. D. Katz, 968 Barretto St., (Simpson St. subway,) Bronx.

SALESLADY.—Refined young woman, attractive personality; experience unnecessary; high-class, dignified position, paying big returns; excellent future; salary or commission. Room 1613, 220 West 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER,
well educated, valuing good surroundings, wanted by firm willing to pay for services rendered and taking personal interest in their employes. Address in own handwriting, stating experience, age, religion, and salary expected. P 263 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent and experienced stenographer and correspondent to assist in sales department of large manufacturer food products; splendid opportunity for bright, capable girl; satisfactory references required. Apply by mail only, stating age, experience, and salary expected. D. M. Co., 502 West 25th.

STENOGRAPHER.
Bloomingdale Bros., 59th St. and Lexington Av., have a vacancy for a thoroughly experienced stenographer; good salary to start; all applications strictly confidential. Apply all day, by mail or in person, to Office Manager, 3d floor.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly qualified chief stenographer; well educated, good personality, exceptionally capable in every way; salary, $30-$35. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience and salary now received. Address, confidentially, A 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for a permanent position by a responsible concern in Jersey City; must be at least 22 years, capable, and have had 2 years' experience; state age, race, education, experience, and salary desired. Y 285 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent to take dictation and operate Underwood machine and do light office work; English, American, or Irish descent; salary $16. Y 271 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Bright, neat girls; permanent position; advancement. American Druggist Syndicate, Borden and Van Alst Avs., Long Island City.

STENOGRAPHER-CLERK.—By large manufacturing concern in Jersey City; state age, salary, experience. M 336 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Accurate, willing, experienced in publishing card index; $15; no beginners. Room 2528, Park Row Building.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wanted; wholesale commission house; must be neat, accurate. A 397 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Assistant Bookkeeper.—Steady position. Apply B. L. Dress Co., 143 Roebling St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; knowledge of bookkeeping; good handwriting essential. 258 Broadway, Room 415.

TYPIST.—Young lady with previous experience in a fire insurance office by a prominent British company; Oliver typewriter used; in reply mention age, experience and salary desired. P 237 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADIES for box office work in first class motion picture theatres on Broadway; must be neat in appearance, of good family, and living with their parents; college graduates preferred. Write, giving references, B. G., Box 60, Room 1201, 220 West 42d St.

YOUNG LADY.—Secretary and English teacher; extra hours after 6 P. M.; reply stating age, present position, and salary expected. P 216 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY.—Size 36, athletic build, to act as sweater model and keep showroom in order. S. Heim Sons, 29 West 38th St.

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

Count six average words to a line.

Telephone Bryant 1000	Per Agate Line
Agents Wanted	50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	43c
Automobile Exchange	43c
Boarders and Board Wanted	75c
Business Opportunities	50c
Country Board	40c
Employment Agencies	50c
Farms	43c
For Sale	50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	20c
Help Wanted	30c
Lost and Found	50c
Mortgage Loans	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	43c
Situations Wanted	15c

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS.—Free registration. Miss Lynch's Agency, 303 5th Av. (31st St.)

Instruction.

WOMEN are needed by the Government and by organized business; those trained to audit expenditures, calculate cost-plus prices, prepare tax returns, devise office procedures, systematize, organize, and supervise, are in greatest demand. Send for details of 16-session training course being given to groups after business hours. Ask for Bulletin 19. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Good English pays; America is now demanding hundreds of trained women, and in nearly every case one of the essentials is good English; can you qualify? Free booklet "Your English" will enable you to determine; it also suggests the method for overcoming defects. Write for Booklet 76. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

COMPLETE secretarial course, also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night, begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1853,) Broadway at 72d St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, (ASSISTANT.)—WANTED, A MARRIED MAN, 32 TO 40, WITH INITIATIVE, AS ASSISTANT IN ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT OF A LARGE CORPORATION; MUST HAVE A GOOD GENERAL KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING AND ACCOUNTING; SALARY $18 TO $22; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, QUALIFICATIONS, &C., IN DETAIL; APPLICATIONS WILL BE TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY. A 282 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER; competent man to take charge of general books manufacturing corporation; must understand controlling accounts and have general knowledge of factory and foundry practice to receive attention; applicant must give age, creed, and former or present employers; Christian firm. Y 206 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Two first-class men, who have made a study of accounting, and who wish to enter the profession, wanted immediately for large public accountant office; salary $2,500-$3,000; permanent positions. P 282 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Several seniors wanted on permanent staff of C. P. A.'s; state age, experience, and salary to start. S 91 Times.

ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT, senior; state age, experience, salary, and references. A 246 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert accountant for hotel, thoroughly experienced; $100 per month. Phone between 12 and 2 P. M. Columbus 4500.

AIRPLANE MECHANIC as instructor for aviation school in New York City; thorough knowledge of airplane construction, planes, fuselage, landing, chassis, wiring, truing up, controls, etc. Write full experience and salary required. Box O 35 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Manufacturing corporation wants young man on customers' ledger; must be able to take trial balance, &c.; reply to receive attention must give age, creed, former or present employer; Christian firm. Y 207 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS, experienced on Ford cars, steady job, good pay. Call at once. Lackawanna Garage, Inc., 85 Park Av., Hoboken, N. J.

A VERY responsible and long-established out of town firm desires the services of a man thoroughly experienced in the laboratory supply business; one who is competent to make estimates on chemicals and chemical apparatus, answer correspondence, and act as general assistant to the manager; the position is permanent; a very liberal salary will be paid to start, and this opening will give the right man an almost unlimited opportunity for advancement; applications, to be considered, must give full information regarding qualifications, age, character, and experience, all applications held strictly confidential. Address Y 225 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Quick, reliable; practical experience on controls; must furnish bond. B 118 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND OFFICE MANAGER wanted in newspaper office; salary $25. Room 209, 1,493 Broadway.

BOY wanted for office work; must be neat in appearance, a good penman, and reside with parents. Address in own handwriting, giving age and reference, P. O. Box 1,970, New York City.

BOY
wanted for office work; beginner no objection. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, education, and references, to S. J. T., Room 801, 15 Broadway, New York.

BOY, 14-16 years, in office of a large importing and manufacturing house; excellent chance for future advancement. Address T. L. W., P. O. Box 780, New York.

BOY wanted by wholesale dry goods house; chance for advancement; state age, references, and salary expected. O 382 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Office work and errands; good opportunity to learn business; chance for advancement. Apply Room 1402, 29 West 38th.

BOY for mailing, desk and office work; must have best references; state salary. A 367 Times Downtown.

BOYS wanted to assist in our office and make themselves generally useful. Call at Jaburg Bros., 10 Leonard St.

BOY, in law office; willing and industrious; $6 or $7. Call 111 Broadway, Room 1601, at 9:30 A. M.

BOY to run errands; exceptional opportunity for advancement. Room 1606, 79 5th Av.

BOY living in Brooklyn to learn a trade; good opportunity. A 382 Times Downtown.

BOY living in Brooklyn for manufacturer's office, Manhattan. A 361 Times Downtown.

BOY for general office work; good opportunity; $7. O 32 Times.

BUYER FOR WOMEN'S READY-TO-WEAR GARMENTS, BY ONE OF LARGEST DEALERS IN SOUTHERN CITY. APPLY BY MAIL FULL PARTICULARS, GIVING EXPERIENCE, AGE, SALARY. KIRBY, BLOCK & FISCHER, 1,150 BROADWAY.

CLERK, with newspaper experience preferred; hours, midnight to 8 A. M.; moderate salary to start; opportunity for advancement; state age, references, and experience. Y 304 Times Annex.

CLERK wanted, familiar with exports and imports, freight traffic, and general office work. Phone 7120 Gramercy for appointment.

CLERK familiar with cost, payroll, and general office work. W. F. Meyers Machine Co., 614 Hamilton St., Long Island City.

CLERK.—Wanted by a large plumbing supply house a competent price clerk; references required. S 72 Times.

COACHMAN, experienced, for private family; $75. Call Saturday, Jan. 12, between 10 and 11 A. M., Warner M. Van Norden, 62 South St.

DRAFTSMEN, experienced in design of tools, jigs, fixtures, as related to productions of medium-weight machinery on ordnance work; desirable openings for capable men; in answering outline general experience, state age, compensation expected, nationality, and when available. J. D., 150 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—First-class, experienced mechanical draftsman. Meyers Machine Co., 614 Hamilton St., L. I. City.

FASHION ARTIST.—High class; experienced in wash and color. White, giving particulars, stating salary expected or rate per figure. Y 303 Times Annex.

FOREMAN and assistant foreman familiar with light punch and rivet work; state qualifications and salary. Foreman, 186 Times Downtown.

GAUGEMAKERS.
Thoroughly experienced men to make and check gauges. American Can Co., West 55th St. dock.

JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT; real accounting experience; no checking; salary moderate. Write E. N., 1,849 Broadway.

MANAGER for general store, (large construction camp, near Washington,) capable of ordering his own supplies and take full charge of accounts and supervision; must have similar experience; state salary, age, nationality, and references. O 105 Times.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN with experience on electrical apparatus, particularly switchboards, circuit breakers, and controllers, permanent positions and every chance for advancement offered to the right men. Address Chief Clerk Engineering Dept., Westinghouse Elec. and Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Efficient, accustomed to checking remittances, statements; preferably one familiar with credit department routine; excellent opportunity for man desiring to progress by diligence. A., 90 Montgomery St., Jersey City.

HELP WANTED—Male.

OFFICE BOY
wanted by Export-Import firm; must be AMERICAN, BRIGHT, NEAT and INDUSTRIOUS; $7 for start. Room 1306, 141 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY wanted: salary $8 to start. Apply Saturday between 2 and 5, General Metal Box Co., 14 Mott St.

PIPE MEN.—Capable men, able to describe, estimate, or inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own hand writing, giving all details, salary, &c. Y 253 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Aggressive and forceful men who are clean-cut and real salesmen wanted to sell a line which is extensively advertised and one which is in great demand; you can make more money than you have ever made in your life, along with quick advancement, if you make good; guaranteed drawing account against commission. Apply H. A. Yost, 120 West 32d St., 6th floor.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, an experienced man to take charge of three States—New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania—selling merchandise for the shoe trade; salary or commission; reference wanted. Apply to Broadway Central Hotel Sunday morning, between 10 and 1 o'clock, Samuel I. Parker.

SALESMEN.—A few sober, industrious men of character and education to complete our salesforce; there is a steady demand for our product and capable men can earn a good income; must be at least 25 years of age; commission basis, with drawing account. R. R., 50 Times.

SALESMEN wanted at the Francis Premier Distributing Co.; good commission. Apply at any of our offices, 2,010 Broadway, 248 Audubon Av., New York City; 1,327 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; 665 Newark Av., Jersey City; 16 Bellville Av., Newark, N. J.; 28 Harrison St., East Orange, N. J.

SALESMAN.—An experienced salesman, preferably one acquainted with the drug trade, to sell McCourt drug label cabinets, roll labels, and boxes in New York City; a commission proposition that offers an opportunity to the right man. McCourt Label Cabinet Co., Bradford, Penn.

SALESMEN.—Intelligent, energetic men to handle a high-grade proposition in Eastern territory; good appearance and character chief requisites; opportunity for advancement; transportation furnished; drawing account against commission. R. C., 58 Times.

SALESMAN, on salary at first, to solicit orders for our new lighting fixture, which is being used by 300 garment concerns in New York City; an excellent opportunity for a hustler; write or telephone for appointment. Maltby Reflector Co., Room 303, Flatiron.

SALESMEN (2) of education and large, varied experience for permanent $10,000-a-year (and advancement) positions, vacant owing to war; some teaching experience required; drawing account, commission; replies giving experience and age considered only. H 161 Times.

SALESMAN for city to call on office trade with popular-priced line of coats and suits; one with good references only; also city man to call on jobbers' trade; all communications treated in strict confidence; strict commission basis. O 96 Times.

SALESMEN.—Opportunity for few salesmen with ambition to become associated with specialty corporation promising excellent future to producers; salary and commission. Write or call Jackson, 220 West 42d St., Room 2308.

SALESMEN, South and Middle West; our line exclusively or a side line; negligees and kimonos; only those with large following considered; commission. Masrallah & Veena, 48 West 25th St.

SALESMAN wanted to call on best city retail trade and incoming buyers, with high-grade sweater line; commission. M 329 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced, on house dresses, bathrobes, and bungalow aprons, for office trade; good proposition for right man; salary and commission. M 330 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man accustomed to sell shirt and ladies' underwear trade; staple white goods; state salary desired and give references. O 99 Times.

SALESMAN, automobile, with wholesale experience; only those with good, successful records need apply; salary and commission. O 92 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced on silk skirts, Southern territory; commission basis. Milton Skirt Co., 450 4th Av. Madison Square 3878.

SALES PROMOTION MEN WANTED.—By manufacturer of nationally known high-class building equipment to enter class for technical road training and qualify for regular sales positions; pay begins immediately; offers excellent advancement for men of good education, not subject to military service. Give references and write for full particulars to IRON 48 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK (head,) wanted by large manufacturing concern; must be familiar with domestic and foreign shipping and thoroughly capable of handling twelve delivery trucks; only experienced man need apply; state age, nationality, experience, and salary desired. O 86 Times.

SHOE SALESMAN.—Experienced wholesale, State of New Jersey, in particular Newark and surroundings; established trade; commission. M 313 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, an alert, young stenographer, with ambition to become financial writer; knowledge of statistics and the Street desired; excellent opportunity for the right man. Apply P 240 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—One who can take dictation well, in advertising department of large athletic goods house; moderate salary, with chance to advance; state salary desired. A 306 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant about 20 years of age; must be accurate; state nationality and experience and salary expected. Y 265 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish; must be experienced; hours 8:30-5:30; about $20 start; good chance for right party. H. S., 236 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, clerk, by large manufacturing concern in Jersey City; state age, salary, experience. M 334 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; long hours, plenty work; $20. Fuld, 1,457 Broadway.

STOCK CLERKS.—Young men with stationery experience; good salary; permanent position; rapid advancement. Apply by letter or after 11 A. M., Goldsmith Bros., The Big Stationery Store, 77 Nassau St.

TEACHER (male or female) of history in up-to-date institution, high school; must be college graduate, who has specialized in subject. Apply personally at 470 West 145th St., at 1 P. M. Bring credentials.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.
Apply to W. A. Raser, chief train dispatcher, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Harlem River, 132d St., Willis Av., Bronx.

THE
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
HAVE THE FOLLOWING OPENINGS
IN THEIR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:

ASSEMBLERS AND BENCH HANDS.
First-class men, experienced in blueprint and micrometer work.

BOYS.
Must be 16, for mail and messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement.

DRAFTSMEN.
High-class men, experienced in the designing and drafting of small machines and apparatus; steady position and excellent opportunity for advancement along engineering lines. Call or write.

GLASS WORKERS.
Expert men, industrious and competent, for bulb blowing and stem making; right men can work overtime. Double time for Sunday work; earn $50 a week.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS
and model makers; high-class men on small electrical and mechanical apparatus; must be accustomed to using blueprints, micrometers; steady positions; advancement.

MACHINISTS.
Thoroughly experienced all-around machinists.

MILLWRIGHTS.
Experienced on general factory work; steady position, good pay.

YOUNG MEN
with high school education, $8-$9 start; excellent opportunity to advance along engineering lines.

CALL
57 BETHUNE STREET,
NEAR WEST ST.,
6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

TRACERS FOR MECHANICAL AND STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS; MUST HAVE HAD SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE AND MUST BE GOOD LETTERERS; STATE EXPERIENCE IN FULL, AGE, AND SALARY; LOCATION NEW YORK CITY. P 244 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The War Department issued the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

LaBonte, 1st Lt. N., to Ft. Leavenworth.
Stockdale, 1st Lt. F. A., to Univ. of Cal., with Av. Sec. of Sig. C.
Ginsburg, 1st Lt. A., to Camp Devens, with Vet. Hosp.
Dively, 1st Lt. R. L., previous orders amended to read Diveley.
Gerstern, Maj. C. A., will report to Surg. Gen.
Canford, 1st Lt. J. R., and Zugg, 1st Lt. C. W., to Ft. Riley.
Nottage, 1st Lt. H. P., to Camp Kearny.
Broderick, Capt. F. W., to Neuro-Surgical School, Phila., for inst.
Ozias, 1st Lt. C. R., and Swanson, 1st Lt. H. T., will report to Chief of Ord.
Cooke, Capt. E. F., to Ft. Logan H. Roots.
Lane, 1st Lt. P. P., to Ft. Oglethorpe, for inst.

Following to Camp Joseph E. Johnston

CAPTAINS.
Gale, G. B. | Sheppard, A. G.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Andrew, W. E. | Peltekian, N. K.
Bryant, J. M. | Stanley, A. E.
Burchfield, B. B. | Stockberger, H. J.
Gilbert, E. C.

Gilchrist, 1st Lt. R. T., to Camp Sheridan.
Bunker, Capt. S. M., to Camp Kearny, to examine the command in his specialty.
Lehmberg, 1st Lt. C. E., to Ft. Myer.
Tyndall, 1st Lt. I. C., to repair shop, Unit No. 308.
Zuckerman, 1st Lt. W., previous orders revoked.
Willis, 1st Lt. C. G., to Camp Lewis.
Fisher, Capt. J. M., hon. discharged.
O'Rourke, 1st Lt. R. E., to N. Y. for inst. in orthopedics.
Schurmier, Capt. H. L., to Ft. Riley for inst.
Myers, 1st Lt. R. E., hon. discharged.

Following to Evac. Hosp. No. 8, Camp Greenleaf:
Shipley, Maj. A. M., McCutcheon, Capt. W. C., and Summers, Capt. C. K.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Chaffee, B. S. | Hoover, I. J.
Cronan, G. A. | Reier, A. W.
Davis, C. L. | Tubber, H. W.
Garentin, C. | Webb, R. C.

Macy, Capt. H. C., hon. discharged.
Landry, 1st Lt. P. B., to home.

Following to Camp Greenleaf for inst.:
Burke, Capt. G. H.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Bevins, H. C. | Makin, J. B.
Botti, J. A. | Martin, J. G.
Coffin, W. K. | Mitchell, F. W. A.
Cox, W. M. | Northcutt, B. W.
Dismore, A. B. | Worthington, J. L.
Fruth, H. E. | Reid, W. E.
Hatfield, J. F. | Rosenthal, J. D.

Stevens, 1st Lt. R. S., to Ft. Oglethorpe with 3d Div. Trains.
Perry, 1st Lt. J. M., to Camp Shelby with 76th F.A.
Kanerer, 1st Lt. S. A., previous orders amended to read Kamerer.

Following to Newport News:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Edwards, H. G. F. | Stam, H. V. R.
Roach, C. J. | Wallen, L. H.

Townshend, 1st Lt. G. D., previous orders revoked.
White, Capt. F. W., previous orders revoked, amended; to Evac. Hosp. No. 9, Ft. Riley.
Cottingham, Capt. C. E., and McEwan, 1st Lt. J. H., to Camp Kearny.
Robinson, 1st Lt. W. T., previous orders amended to read Robison.
Lamb, 1st Lt. F. H., to Camp Cody.
Powell, 1st Lt. J. P., hon. discharged.
Mouser, 1st Lt. H. K., to Camp Lee.
Sheehan, 1st Lt. D. J., to Camp Shelby.

Following to Kelly Field to make special examination of command for tuberculosis.

CAPTAINS.
Abrahm, H. | Hendricks, C. McC.
Forster, A. M. | Rauschenbach, C. W.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Carlson, B. W. | Marcus, S. M.
Hirst, P. J.

Koon, 1st Lt. A. C., hon. discharged.
Sanderson, 1st Lt. A. G., hon. discharged.
MacPhail, Capt. D. T., previous orders amended to read McPhail.
Harman, 1st Lt. D. W., hon. discharged.
Cheek, 1st Lt. O. H., and Hill, 1st Lt. R. A., to Camp Greenleaf with hosp. train No. 34.
Etherton, 1st Lt. M., and Hunte, 1st Lt. A. F., to Camp Wadsworth.
Monroe, 1st Lt. W. A., to Camp Lewis.
Biggs, 1st Lt. J. B., to School of Oral and Plastic Surgery, St. Louis, for inst.
Bennet, Capt. O. P., to Camp Dodge.
Malone, Capt. E. Y.; Cranford, 1st Lt. W. S., and Bean, 1st Lt. W. L., hon. discharged.
Long, Capt. T. L., and Burnett, 1st Lt. E. J., to Camp MacArthur with Av. Sec. of Sig. C.
Dye, 1st Lt. W. G., and Kelsheimer, 1st Lt. I. D., to Ft. Riley for inst.

Following to Evac. Hosp. No. 9 at Ft. Riley:
Johnson, Maj. P. P.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Frazier, C. A. | Cabot, V. S.
Boling, J. R. | Hardeman, S.
Sowers, M. L. | Wiley, L. R.
Dingman, N. McL. | Hoy, C. R.
Faulkner, J. F. | Carey, F. E.
Jennings, C. L. | Robinson, H.
Remsen, C. M.

Dental Corps and Reserve Corps.

Brammell, 1st Lt. C. H., and Gunter, N. C., to Douglas, Ariz., with 10th F.A.
Moore, 1st Lt. W. A., and Groebner, 1st Lt. A. F., to Ft. Riley with 18th F.A.
Lief, 1st Lt. N., to Evac. Hosp. No. 9 at Ft. Riley.
Dillon, 1st Lt. J. F., to Evac. Hosp. No. 8 at Camp Greenleaf.
Everhart, 1st Lt. D. G., to Camp Greene.

Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Following will report to Chief of Ord.:
Brill, Maj. G. M.

CAPTAINS.
Livermore, P. W. | Whitmore, E. B.
Toll, R. W.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Moxley, O. B. | Wrenshall, R.
D'Olier, S. W. | Kreuzt, L. M.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Wiegman, A. D. | Beam, J. C.
Blood, A. R. | Pater, J. G.
Robertson, G. | Thompson, J. S., Jr.

Leland, 2d Lt. R. C., to Littleton, Mass., at plant of Conant, Houghton & Co.
Lawson, Capt. H. G., to Rock Island Arsenal.
Keir, 2d Lt. J. S., to Univ. of Pittsburgh.
Kingbacker, 2d Lt. A., to Hamilton, Ont., at plant of Hamilton Cotton Co.
Donnally, 1st Lt. M. S., will report to Chief of Insp. Sec., Gun Div., N. Y.
Britten, Capt. D. L., to Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh.
Cooley, 1st Lt. H. M., to Rock Island Arsenal.
Miller, F. J., appointed to be Maj. in O.R.C. and stationed in N. Y.
Gerhardt, 1st Lt. P. L., to Hoboken as asst. to Gen. Supt. Army Transport Ser.
Bingham, Lt. H. P., and Snow, Lt. C. E., will report to Brig.Gen. Babbitt, Ord. Dept., as aide de camp on his staff.

Following to plant of Holt Mfg. Co., Peoria, Ill.:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Boyce, P. J. | Hasson, P. R.
Caswell, W. H. | Hawgood, A. C.
Collins, J. F. | Whitefield, W. I.
Cooban, F. G.

Elkins, 1st Lt. D., to Camp Meade.
McPhail, Capt. T., to Rock Island Arsenal.
Edgerton, 2d Lt. H. K., to report to Lt. M. L. Hart, Phila.
Jeremiah, 2d Lt. C. C., to Univ. of Oregon.
Stirn, 2d Lt. A. L., to Springdale Finishing Co., at Canton, Mass.
English, 1st Lt. G. H., to Watertown Arsenal.
Stewart, 2d Lt. W. G., to Amn. Mills Co., at Waterbury, Conn.
Whelden, 2d Lt. R. G., to Northwestern Univ.
Smith, 2d Lt. R. G., will report to Lt. E. C. Mueller, Phila.
Files, 2d Lt. M. I., to Dartmouth College.
Gant, 2d Lt. E. H., to plant of Brothers & Co., Newburyport, Mass.
Barkhurst, 1st Lt. E. S., to Camp Meade.

Sanitary Corps.

McBurney, 1st Lt. R., to Ft. Leavenworth, in dept. laboratory.
Dickson, Capt. R. A., appointed to be a Maj.
Hunter, 1st Lt. W. S., will report to Surg. Gen., re revision of psychological methods, then to station.
Luse, 1st Lt. W. E., N. A., to Camp Johnston.
Haggard, 1st Lt. H. W., N. A., to Bellevue Hosp., N. Y., re manufacture of gas masks.

Field Artillery Reserve Corps.

McKey, 2d Lt. E. V., appointed to be 2d Lt. in N. G., and assigned to 38th Div.
Charlton, 2d Lt. H. C., to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Austin, Tex., for training and inst. as pilot.
McCarthy, 2d Lt. F. W., to Plattsburg Barracks, then to Camp Greene.

Field Artillery.

Rees, 2d Lt. G., O. R. C., to 21st F. A.
Smith, 2d Lt. C. M., 8th, temp. appointment terminated.
Carlisle, Capt. P. D., 2d, to Ft. Sill, as student at Schol of Fire.

Signal Reserve Corps.

Pullam, 2d Lt. K. G., appointed to be 1st Lt. in Sig.C.
Huppert, 2d Lt. G. H., and Wright, 2d Lt. C. F., to Camp Vail.
Kosters, 2d Lt. S. F., and Neubig, 1st Lt., to Garden City.
Bernard, 2d Lt. J., to Morrison, Va.
Potter, 1st Lt. N. W., to Fort Sill.

Following to Wilbur Wright Field:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Seaver, A. F. | Davison, J. E.
Tillman, F. W. | Bretting, W. H.
Boley, H. V. | Davis, W. C.
Binley, H. C.

Moninger, 2d Lt. A. V., to Carlstrom Field.
Wellwood, 2d Lt. R. M., to Taylor Field.
Wright, 1st Lt. W. F., to Kelly Field.
Meece, 2d Lt. S. F., to Camp Vail.
Robinson, Capt. L. J., and Rivers, 1st Lt. H. W., will report to Chief Sig.Off.
Ashley, 1st Lt., Jr., to Kelly Field.
Oakley, Capt. B. H., to School of Mil. Aeronautics at Atlanta.
Howard, 1st Lt. T. B., and Boehm, 2d Lt. H. L., will report to Chief Sig.Off.
Connolly, 1st Lt. F. A., to Scott Field.
Harrington, 1st Lt. R. C., to Gerstner Field.
Buckley, 2d Lt. L. J., will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Graves, 1st Lt. T. E., to Rockwell Field.
Connelly, 1st Lt. L. S., to McCook Field.
Cook, 1st Lt. C. C., to Langley Field.
La France, 2d Lt. C. H., will report to Chief Sig. Off.

Following to Chanute Field:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Osborne, H. G. | Lloyd, R. C.
Francis, J. W. | Gwinn, G. H.
Browne, W. A. | Young, W. X.
Irwin, J. B. | Camerer, A. A.
Williams, P. S. | Wubben, E. P.

Morse, J. K., appointed to be 1st Lt. and assigned to Morrison, Va.
Meloy, 1st Lt. V. J., and Campbell, 1st Lt. L. E., to Garden City.
Cordner, 1st Lt. F. N., to Washington as member board created in letter orders to Adjt. Gen.
Sloan, 2d Lt. K. H., assigned to 104th Field Sig. Bat.
Creighton, 1st Lt. W. J., and Johnson, 1st Lt. J. M., to Gerstner Field.
Thompson, 1st Lt. H. W., to participate in aerial flights.
Jarrett, 1st Lt. H. W., and Donavan, 2d Lt. F. D., will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Burnside, Capt. M. C., and Baxter, 1st Lt. J. J. H., to Love Field.
Lee, 1st Lt. R. E., to McCook Field.
Lezow, 2d Lt. F. R., to Selfridge Field.
Taylor, Capt. J. B., to Washington, with Av. Examining Board.
O'Leary, 2d Lt. C. C., to Chicago, reporting to Dept. Sig. Off. at Central Dept.
Sheehan, 2d Lt. F. F., and Witmer, 2d Lt. E. D., will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Gallagher, 1st Lt. A. J. P., to Hazlehurst Field.

Following to Garden City:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Berry, R. B. | Olds, J. H. S.
Nelson, H. N. | Murphy, L. J.
Ross, S. A. | Houck, H. F.
Markham, M. C. | Baker, J. M.
Einberg, G. J.

Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

Anderson, Capt. G. O., to Camp Humphreys.
Schwechten, Capt. W., hon. discharged.
Dooley, Capt. B. C., to New York, as asst. to Depot Qm.
Watts, Capt. W. O., orders amended to direct him to Camp Pike.
Behrman, Capt. A. S., to Camp Funston as asst. to Camp Qm.
Harrington, Maj. M. C., to Kansas City, reporting to Purchasing Qm.
Silberman, 2d Lt. M., to Washington, as asst. to off. in charge of purchasing.
Dean, Capt. H. N., to Madison Barracks.
Ruckert, Capt. H. E., to Washington, report General Eng Depot.
Owen, Capt. F. S., previous orders revoked.
Helman, Capt. C. R., to Camp Humphreys, as asst. to Camp Qm.
Bradley, Capt. W. B., to Roland Park, with General Hosp. No. 7.
Thomas, Capt. E. G., previous orders revoked.
Nell, Capt. R. B., to Ft. Sheridan, as Asst. Qm.
Stockwell, Capt. H. L., to Taylor, as Qm. of 309th San. Train.
Strawbridge, Capt. R. E., to Camp Shelby, as Cmdg. Off. of Aux. Remount Depot No. 312.

Signal Officers' Reserve Corps.

Hicks, H. H., appointed to be Capt. in Av. Sec.; he will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Flanagan, J. W., appointed to be 2d Lt. in Av. Sec.; he will report to Wash.
Gipson, C. E., appointed to be 2d Lt. in Av. Sec.; he will report to Col. B. P. Disque, at Portland, Ore.
Goss, O. P. M., appointed to be Capt. in Av. Sec.; he will report to Col. B. P. Disque, at Portland, Ore.

Infantry Reserve Corps.

Patton, 2d Lt. J. S., appointed to same grade, in Qm.C. of N.A.
Looney, 2d Lt. T. A., to Camp Stanley.
McDonough, 2d Lt. J. H., transferred to 40th at Ft. Sheridan.
Hussey, Capt. R. G., appointed to same grade in C.A.R.C.
Howe, 2d Lt. E. C., appointed to N.A. and assigned to 33d Div. at Camp Logan.
Lamy, 1st Lt. V. L., appointed to same grade in Qm.C.

Medical Corps.

Gapen, Lt.Col. N., to home.
Troutt, 1st Lt. J. M., appointed to be Maj.
Cole, Maj. C. L., will report to cmdt. of Army Med. School.

Following to Washington, reporting to Lt. Col. R. B. Miller for examination as to fitness for promotion:
Hess, Lt. Col. L. T.

MAJORS.
Lambie, J. S. | Duckwall, Capt. B. F.
Hart, W. L. | Snow, C. G.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Patters, F. H. | Hume, E. E.
Goddard, C. H. | Bocock, E. A.
Dunham, G. C. | Alden, A. M.
Wood, C. B. | Tucker, P. S.
Bethea, J. A. | Whittier, R. W.
Franklin, G. C. H. | Cole, F. L.

Coast Artillery.

Hobson, 2d Lt. T. B., to Ft. Monroe.
Steger, Maj. J. O., to Washington for conference with Chief of C.A.
Storck, Maj. J., and Marlowe, 2d Lt. E. P., relieved from assignment to 56th.
Massie, Maj. C. J., and Bierne, Maj. R. F., previous orders revoked.
McCleary, Maj. W. R.; McQuaide, Chap. J. P.; Titus, Capt. L. E., and Perego, Capt. F. L., assigned to 62d.
Singles, Maj. W., assigned to 56th.
Lowe, 2d Lt. R. E., assigned to 56th.
Horne, 2d Lt. R., assigned to 55th.

Following assigned to 2d Anti-Aircraft Bat.:
Schwabe, Maj. H. A.

CAPTAINS.
Sperry, S. W. | Crump, I. A.
Ritchie, S. B. | Frost, H. B.
McClellan, L. P. | Jones, R. R.
Griffin, Chap. H. R.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Walton, B. C. | Moseley, J. H.
Brush, G. H.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Bacon, W. W. | Dows, S. R.
Hickox, M. W. | Hawley, G. C.
Beaver, J. H.

Oygon, Capt. J. R., to Charleston, S. C., reporting Cmdg. Off. of South Atlantic Coast Art. Dist.

CAPTAINS.
Reilly, Capt. E. J., and Wright, Capt. A. G., promoted to be Majs.

Following promoted to be Capts.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Gilbert, W. J. | Stowell, C. H.
Edson, C. H. | McKean, J. R.
Bronson, P. E. | Luckhurst, C. A.
Thompson, M. C. | Bradford, H. H.
Cone, J. W. | Nichols, C. R.
Catuna, G. V. | Cleim, C. S.
Wahle, W. C. G. | Stahl, E. C. M.
Dwinell, G. W. I. | Murray, J. F.
Gavit, W. P. | Fairbairn, R. A.
Norton, K. B. | Macurda, W. H.
Crosby, H. B. | Austen, C. A.
Hoblitzell, A. | Stuart, W. A.
Witt, T. F. | Russell, C. D.
Harrison, S. G. | Coates, R. E.
Ward, P. M. | Mitchell, R. E.
Hayes, M. F. | Brown, T. D.
Hancock, W. J. | Powers, W. H.
Kent, E. H., Jr. | Griffith, W.
Townsend, J. R. | Lackey, S. C., Jr.
Erskine, H. | Wakefield, S. H.
Dart, A. D. | Waltman, J. R.
Robinson, A. L. | Adams, W. P.
Foss, E. T. | Keeney, H. G.
Cruson, C. G. | Cagwin, A. D.
Devine, J. G. | Davis, F. A.
Dupuy, R. E. | Brown, H. H.
Dayton, H. L. | Gower, T. C. L., Jr.
Brown, J. H. | La Monte, H. B.
Bowler, L. J. | Flagg, H. J.
Surbridge, J. | Paine, A. I.

Following promoted to be 1st Lts.:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Reed, A. S. | Coughlin, L. H.
Griswold, H. T. | Humphreys, J. D.
Doyle, R. S. | Harper, C. H.
White, W. K. | Bacon, W. W.
Hill, V. G. | Gandee, K. H.
Green, C. J. | Jirak, F. K.
Mel, W. B. | Ilse, J. A.
Crowley, C. C. | Shelby, J. B.
Hansen, H. A. | Farnham, J. H.
Hornberger, L. P. | Grant, H. W.
MacDowell, B. A. | Packard, O.
Drain, J. W. | Gravely, L. O.

Veterinary Reserve Corps.

Farmer, 2d Lt. C. R.; Hogan, 2d Lt. L. J., and Howe, 2d Lt. H. H., to Camp Jackson with Aux. Remount Depot.
Dean, 2d Lt. E. A., to Buffalo, at plant of Dold Packing Co., reporting by letter to Depot Qm. of Chicago.

Following to Camp Wadsworth with Aux. Remount Depot:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Bevan, G. C. | Carlisle, B. F.
Dixon, W. F. | Lunneen, C.
Spierling, W. F.

Following to Camp Beauregard with Aux. Remount Depot:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Bartholmes, G. E. | Gest, J. F.
Giles, N. B. | Meeks, R. B.
Sugg, B. S.

Following to Camp Bowie Aux. Rem. Depot:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Douglas, A. H. | Lee, J. D.
Michael, D. W. | Rennie, J. A.
Trefzer, A. C.

Following to Camp Sheridan Aux. Rem. Depot:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Allen, I. W. | Hunt, J. C.
Johnson, P. A. | Syferd, J. E.
Warden, C. E.

Veterinary Corps.

Clancy, 2d Lt. G. F., Mich. N.G., hon. discharged.
Black, 1st Lt. W. G., and Griffin, 1st Lt. C. J., to Camp Jackson, with Aux. Rem. Depot.
Jones, 1st Lt. T. H., to Indianapolis, as meat insp. at plant of Kingan & Co., reporting by letter to Depot Qm., Chicago.

Corps of Engineers.

Adams, Lt. Col. T. M., to 7th Eng. at Ft. Leavenworth.
Ward, Lt. Col. R. T., assigned to 37th Eng. at Ft. Myer.
Bliss, Capt. B. G., detailed as member Board Eng. Troops, in addition to his other duties.
Gross, Maj. C. P., assigned to 319th Eng.
Raymond, Col. R. R., N.A., hon. discharged.
Oliver, Maj. L. E., attached to 32d Eng.
Skinner, Maj. F. S., assigned to 319th Eng. at Camp Fremont.

Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps.

Gray, C. E., appointed to be Capt. and ordered to Wash. for duty.
Daggett, G. F., appointed to be Capt. and ordered to Wash. to report to Chief of War College Div.

Engineer Reserve Corps.

Wheeler, Capt. E. W., will report to off. in charge Gen. Engr. Depot.
Hutchins, 1st Lt. P. H., previous orders revoked.
Blair, 2d Lt. C. E., hon. discharged.
Stephenson, 1st Lt. E. B., promoted to be Capt.
Wierda, Capt. L., and White, Capt. R. H., assigned to 514th Service Bat. at Camp Gordon.
Weimer, Maj. A. A.; Beard, Maj. W. Le C., and House, Maj. J. H., Jr., will report to cmdg. off. of Eng. Officers' Training Camp as instructors.
Cameron, Maj. H. F., to Camp Lee as instructor.
Stranahan, Capt. W., will report by letter to Director of U. S. Geological Survey re military mapping.
Millar, 2d Lt. R. W., is continued on active duty and assigned to 30th Engs. at Camp American Univ.
Jaco, Capt. E. L., will report to off. in charge Gen. Eng. Depot, this city.
Buhmann, 1st Lt. W. C., to 20th Engs. at Camp Amn. Univ.
Byers, Capt. H. G., to 30th Engs. at Camp Amn. Univ.

Simpson, Capt. A. F., and Doonan, 1st Lt. J. F., previous orders revoked.
Burke, 1st Lt. H. E., assigned to 23d Engs.
McLeon, Capt. H., and Taylor, 1st Lt. E. C., to 25th Engs. at Camp Devens.
Stineman, Capt. N. M.; Maher, Capt. J. L.; Whery, 1st Lt. B. T., and Miles, 2d Lt. D. H., to 33d Engs. at Camp Devens.
Markley, 2d Lt. F. R.; Rawn, 2d Lt. W. H., and LeKander, 2d Lt. R. E., to Camp Devens with 25th Engs.
Kellogg, Capt. H. L., to Camp Lee with 511th Ser.Bat.

Signal Corps.

Burke, Capt. M., and Harris, Capt. A., to Camp Hancock.
Bomford, Temp.Lt.Col. G. M., termination of appointment as Temp.Lt.Col. in Sig.C. only announced.
Ondrieck, Capt. F., and Simmons, Capt. E. E., to Camp Hancock.
Guy, Capt. A., and Carter, Capt. A., to Camp Hancock.
Holleman, Temp. 1st Lt. A. E.; Bryan, 1st Lt. T. T., and Jeffs, 1st Lt. W., to Portland, Ore.
Griffith, 1st Lt. J. S., Tex.N.G., hon. discharged.
French, Maj. M. O., to Camp Hancock.

Coast Artillery Reserve Corps.

White, Maj. H. C., to coast defenses of Long Island Sound.
Wiley, Capt. W. T., to coast defenses of Boston.

Cavalry.

Edson, Capt. A. B., provisional appointment terminated.
Flatt, 1st Lt. M. J., 25th, provisional appointment terminated.

Infantry.

Adams, 1st Lt. W. T., N.G., appointed to same grade in Sig.C.
Gardiner, Capt. K., N.Y.N.G., to Camp Wadsworth.
Gasser, Maj. L. D., will report to Chief of Staff.
Gates, 2d Lt. J. H., 25th, temp. appointment terminated.
Goddard, 1st Lt. A. H., 50th, transferred to 8th Machine Gun Bat.
Van Landergent, Capt. F., Mich.N.G., previous orders amended to read Van Landegent.
Martin, Capt. J. B., 57th, to duty as instructor at Ft. Sill.
Wilson, Capt. E. M., detailed a member of the Army Retiring Board at Panama Canal Zone, vice Maj. J. A. Moss, Sig. C., relieved.
Rapson, 2d Lt. E. T., 61st, temp. appointment terminated.
Lawrence, 1st Lt. F. A., Mich.N.G., and Barnes, 1st Lt. B. M., Wis.N.G., hon. discharged.
Reid, Capt. R. N., appointed to grade of 1st Lt. in Qm.C.
Denson, Capt. E. P., 38th, to Sig. C.
Clayton, 1st Lt. C. W., 17th, will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Pinkerton, Maj. A., will report to Cmdg. Gen., East. Dept.
Adams, Capt. J. P., 3d Inf., transferred to 4th.
Post, Capt. F. R., N.Y.N.G., hon. discharged.
Tiffany, Capt. S. R., N.Y.N.G., hon. discharged.
Smith, Maj. A. W., Ill.N.G., hon. discharged.
Eaton, Capt. J. A., Ill.N.G., hon. discharged.

Quartermaster Corps.

Muller, Capt. P. T., to temp. duty as Asst. Dept. Qm., East. Dept., then to Aux. Remount Depot No. 330, at Camp Kearny, as Qm. and Adjt.

Following will report to Qm.Gen.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Gunn, F. L. | Hayes, R. S.
Miller, C. A. | Gaw, S. N.
Miller, C. O. | Short, B. M.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Rogers, J. D. | Patterson, J. H.
Fedders, T. C., Jr. | Tanner, A. G.

Following to Camp Pike, as assts. to Qm.:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Saunders, J. M. | Dyke, N., Jr.
Scheiner, F. H.

Sheldon, 2d Lt. C. B., and Fell, 2d Lt. J. R., to Camp Johnston, as assts. to Cmdg. Off. of Field Remount Depot No. 301.
Eddy, 1st Lt. W. W., to Camp Dodge, in command of Fire Truck and Hose Co.
Hughes, 1st Lt. A. W., will report to Qm.Gen.
Beardslee, Capt. M. M., to Plattsburg Barracks as Qm.
Sheldon, Maj. H., to Metuchen, N. J., re establishment of Raritan Ord. Depot.
Kelley, 2d Lt. F. M., and Oakes, 2d Lt. L. L., to El Paso, with Mech. Repair Shop, Unit No. 305.
Stayer, Maj. E. S., to Atlanta in command of Mech. Repair Shop, Unit No. 308.
Weber, 1st Lt. J. K., to Camp Logan, as Qm. of Base Hosp.
Churchill, Capt. F. G., to Camp Funston, as Qm. and Adjt.
Behrman, 2d Lt. M., to Camp Pike, as asst. to Camp Qm.
Devor, Capt. D. S.; Goff, 2d Lt. G. R.; Stevens, 2d Lt. W. A., and Frederick, 2d Lt. J. D., to Ft. Wayne with Standard Mil. Truck Production Sec.
Murphy, 1st Lt. P. G., N.A., to Newport News.
Ayling, 1st Lt. S. C., will report to Qm.Gen.
Jones, Capt. R. E., N.A., to Camp Fremont as Qm. and Adjt.
Bratton, Maj. W. W., Mo. N.G., hon. discharged.
Wright, 2d Lt. J. C., to Camp Johnston, as asst. to Cmdg. Off. of Aux. Rem. Depot.
Bliss, Capt. D. S., will report to Qm.Gen.
Neville, 2d Lt. F. R., to Chickamauga Park, with motor supply train, and by wire to Camp Greene.
Baird, 2d Lt. R. E., to Ft. Bliss, as asst. to Cmdg. Off. of Aux. Remount Depot.
Coleman, 2d Lt. F. W. B., to Oklahoma and McAlester, Okla., Birmingham, and Knoxville, on business pertaining to Qm.C.
Wadsworth, 2d Lt. J. S., to Camp Bowie, as asst. to Cmdg. Off., Aux. Remount Depot No. 328.
Hutto, 2d Lt. T. O., to Camp Devens, as asst. to Cmdg. Off. Aux. Remount Depot No. 301.
Cervenka, 1st Lt. J. A., to Camp Meigs.
Wells, Maj. F. B., will report to Qm.Gen., for duty in Warehousing Div.
Mathews, 2d Lt. J. E., to Camp Doniphan, with motor supply train, 35th Div.
Nelson, Maj. C. J., to Camp Wheeler, as Qm. of Camp.
Rosenfelder, Capt. A. A.; Tedder, 1st Lt. I. A.; Brown, 1st Lt. C., and Gabbart, 2d Lt. E. E., to Ft. Sam Houston, with Mech. Repair Shop Unit No. 304.
Nicholson, 1st Lt. N., N.A., to El Paso, as asst. to Cmdg. Off. of Mech. Repair Shop Unit No. 305.
Stack, 1st Lt. N. H., to Baltimore, with Mech. Repair Shop Unit No. 306.

Miscellaneous.

Friedman, Cont. Surg. E., U.S.A., to home reporting by telegraph to Surg. Gen.
Mitchell, Capt. H. E., U.S.A., ret., to Ft. Sill, School of Fire.

Following with rank of 1st Lt., assigned to C.A.C., reporting to cmdg. offs. of Coast Defenses specified

CHAPLAINS.
Harrell, S. C., Coast Defenses of the Delaware.
Hoffmeister, E. O., Coast Defenses of Puget Sound.
Lennan, T. J., Coast Defenses of Cape Fear.

Stewart, 2d Lt. W. T., and Wells, 2d Lt. R. A., of N.G., promoted to be 1st Lt., and assigned to Camp Wadsworth.
Trumbull, Sgt. W. S., and Woodward, Corp. H. M., of N.G., promoted to be 2d Lt., and assigned to Camp Sevier.
Crimmen, Rev. G. A., appointment as 1st Lt., (Chap.,) in the N.G.U.S., announced, to Camp Wadsworth.
Harkey, Chap. C. S., assigned to 16th Cav.
Miller, 2d Lt. J. C., N.G., promoted to 1st Lt., and assigned to 38th Div. at Camp Shelby.
Drennan, Rev. W. P., appointed to be 1st Lt., (Chap.,) in N.G.
Conaty, Rev. C. C., appointed to be 1st Lt., (Chap.,) in N.G., and assigned to 28th Div. at Camp Hancock.
Baker, Maj. W. F., Ark. N.G., to Camp Greene, as Ord. Off. of 4th Div., regular.
Oberly, Capt. R. T., Ord. Dept., will report to Chief of Ord.
Spencer, Col. E. J., C. of E., to Camp Grant with 32d Engs.
Mumma, Lt. Col. M. C., General Staff, and Bowman, Lt. Col. G. T., General Staff, designated as members Board of Directors of Nat. Rifle Assn., representing War Dept.
Boisevert, Rev. D. W., appointed as 1st Lt. (Chap.) in N.G.
Paton, Cont. Surg. S., U.S.A., to Military School of Aeronautics, Greenlands, for examination of the command in his specialty.

Following of N.G. promoted to be 1st Lts. and assigned to 33d Div. at Camp Logan:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Powell, H. J. | Burgheim, J. H.
Dickson, H. A. | Streeter, H. S.
Davis, H. W. | Boucher, J. L.
Mergens, C. H. | Tibbetts, H. W.
Porter, C. T. | Burt, J. C.
Inglesh, A. E. | Patrick, H. C.

Following of N.G. promoted to be 2d Lts. and assigned to 33d Div. at Camp Logan:

SERGEANTS.
Darling, C. S. | Urbom, O. W.
Parkhurst, W. M. | Nelson, R.
Parker, W. R. | Van Horn, A. M.
Doepel, R. F. | Iverson, R.
Williford, R. W. | Sinnock, R. B.
Linn, W. J.

Following of O.R.C. and N.A. appointed to N.G. and assigned to 29th Div. at Camp McClellan:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Fallows, W. J. | Goshern, E. B.
Hart, R. W. | Neuber, G. V., Jr.
Gittleman, H. A. | Eiseman, M. C.
Kelley, J. F.

McCabe, 2d Lt. E. M., promoted to be 1st Lt. and assigned to Camp Wadsworth.
Taller, Capt. J. B., Av.Sec., Sig.R.C., and Connor, 1st Lt. C. E., M.R.C., will meet at Minneapolis to examine applicants for commissions in Av.Sec. of Sig.R.C.
Craighead, Cont.Surg. J. W.; Lackey, Cont. Surg. J. W., and Shapiro, Cont.Surg. J. M., to Kelly Field to examine command for tuberculosis.

Following of N.G. promoted to be 1st Lts. and assigned to 38th Div. at Camp Selby:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Appleman, O. K. | Kreber, W. A.
Brubaker, L. | Miller, R. A.
Gilmore, A. O. | Tharp, J. B.
Hedden, W. A. | Henderson, F. W.
Howard, F. H. | Settles, C. N.
Johnson, C. T. | Allen, R. D.
Cook, H. W. | Baron, L. A.
Healy, G. W. | Williams, R. B.
Smith, C. T. | Moore, J. B.

Elliott, 2d Lt. F. R., and Garner, 2d Lt. G., of Inf. R.C., promoted to be 1st Lts. and assigned to 38th N.G. Div. at Camp Selby.

Following of O.R.C. assigned to 38th N.G. Div. at Camp Selby:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Liddell, T. M. | Stewart, M.
Cutler, H. S. | McKinzie, L. D.
Ruse, M. | Tetchman, W. W.
Smeak, C. | Blackledge, J. E.
Ludke, E. G. | Bewld, W. F.
Hobbs, J. E. | Fox, W. F., Jr.
Anderson, H. J.

Following of O.R.C. and N.A. assigned to 35th N.G. Div. at Camp Doniphan:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Thompson, R. G. | Morgan, M. J.
Spicer, M. V. | Anderson, H. H.
Hamilton, A. E. | Harvey, S. B.
Cunningham, R. M. | Masters, P. W.
Mallone, R. C. | Janes, W. K.
Hastings, V. | Hope, C. R.
Tucker, B. H. | Dehn, A. R.
Terrall, R. E. | Moore, M. J.
Hall, R. L. | Wagoner, V. J.
Hobgood, G. | Liebst, C. A., Jr.
Benningfield, J. S. | Sutton, C. L.
Stephens, G. H. | Fowler, F. E.
West, J. | Lawrence, A.
Sias, D. | Hantles, J. P.
Duncan, J. T. | Anderson, H.
Ware, O. R. | Benton, H. O.
Page, L. J. | Boyd, L. C.
Pickrell, C. U. | Hostetler, C. B.
Ware, R. L. | Stuart, M. A.
Hartshorn, O. V. | Rader, R. R.
Brown, S. M. | Shadburne, L. W.
Hansen, L. E. | Brill, D. P.
Ray, J. E.

Resignations.

Haven, 2d Lt. K. C., Eng.R.C.
Collins, 2d Lt. A. E., N.Y.N.G.
Fowler, 2d Lt. R. W., Ky.N.G.
Smither, Capt. A. T., Tex.N.G.
Swan, Capt. C. W., Wis.N.G.
Katte, Maj. E. B., Eng.R.C.
Booth, 2d Lt. P. W., F.A.
Beare, 2d Lt. C. L., Qm.C.
Bryan, 2d Lt. E. W., Vet.R.C.
Allen, 2d Lt. R. S., F.A.
Sharp, Capt. E. L., Qm.R.C.
Baker, Capt. D. W., Ala.N.G.
Hinman, 2d Lt. D. S., F.A.R.C.
Murphy, Capt. G. R., Eng.R.C.
Parrish, 1st Lt. P. P., Qm.C.
Snull, 1st Lt. W. G., Sig.R.C.
Bucher, 2d Lt. H., Penn.N.G.
Nichols, 1st Lt. A. W., N.J.N.G.
Wickes, Capt. A. H., Inf.R.C.
Harriman, 1st Lt. (Chaplain) L. A.
Vidal, 1st Lt. H. R., Ill.N.G.
Wilbur, 1st Lt. H. A., N.Y.N.G.
Wilson, 2d Lt. R. A., Va.N.G.
Hoke, 2d Lt. N. A., Ohio N.G.
Butler, 1st Lt. (Chaplain) F. N.

Leaves.

Blow, Maj. G., 23d Regt., Engs., 14 days' extension.
Hefferman, Maj. L. G., Sig.C., 10 days.
Brandon, Maj. H. A., 116th Engs., 10 days.
Ratcliffe, 2d Lt. F. A., Inf.R.C., 1 month.

Coast Guard Gazette.

Crisp, Capt. R. O., from waiting orders to assignment ashore.
Glover, 1st Lt. J. W., of Engs., other shore assignment.
Covell, 1st Lt. L. C., to another vessel.
Rock, 1st Lt. S. M., of Engs., ship to shore.
Turner, 1st Lt. J. B., of Engs., to another ship.
Sexton, 2d Lt. F. J., to another vessel.
Palmer, 3d Lt. E. F., of Engs., other shore assignment.
McKean, 3d Lt. G. W., from shore to ship.
Trebes, 3d Lt. J., Jr., shore to ship.

New Officers Commissioned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Adjutant General McCain announced today an additional list of appointments to the Officers' Reserve Corps and the national army, under date of Jan. 10. The men named, if they have not already done so, should telegraph acceptance of commission to the Adjutant General in Washington, signing the telegrams with their full names and rank. The list of appointments follows:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS IN ENG. RES.
Anderson, O. M. | Beardshear, W. D.
Friedrichs, F. E. | Lackie, G. W.
Martin, O. B. | Richardson, R. P.
Spicer, G. B. | Stewart, L. D.
Williams, H. P.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS IN ENG. RES.
Barnes, H. M. | McGillicuddy, F. D.
Dyer, H. L. | Plunkitt, H. J.
Johnson, J. H. | Rust, B. W.
La Boyteaux, C. E. | Warden, G. E.

Thorne, J. W., to be Maj. in Ord. Res.

CAPTAINS IN ORD. RESERVE.
Grave, C. | Park, C. F., Jr.
Hillis, J. O. | Underwood, W. T. W.
Hope, R. D. | Woodruff, R. M.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS IN ORD. RES.
Chase, F. A. | Dempwolf, F. G.
Cottrell, F. A. | Foster, W. H.
Deacon, G. H. | Hass, E. H.
Deeds, F. | Phillips, W. G.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS IN ORD. RES.
Garrison, W. L. | Keyston, G. D.
Hall, H. H. | Payne, E. B.

Hawn, J. L., to be 2d Lt. in Sig. Res.
Mitchel, J. P., to be Maj. in Av. Sec. of Sig Res.
Turner, W. J., to be Capt. in Av. Sec. of Sig Res.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS IN AV. SEC. OF SIG. RES.
Brewster, H. | McLaren, W. B.
Briggs, R. M. | Moy, G. W.
Caddagan, C. H. | Smith, F. T.
Duby, T. S. | Spelbrink, B. H.
Fuller, J. F. | Spidle, M. K.
Hunt, W. J. | Weaver, L. K.
Kearney, T. B. | West, P. E.
Klingman, E. C. | Westphal, V. B.
McClintock, W. S. | Whitehouse, C. E.
McGaughy, F. C., Jr. | Yost, P. K.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS IN AV. SEC. OF SIG. RES.
Baxter, J. | Nathan, J. H., Jr.
Benstead, H. M. | Moore, C. J.
Bunting, W. H. | Price, K. G.
Cuff, J. W. | Rust, D.
Doheny, C. J. | Scribner, W. F.
Elliott, W. A. | Sherrick, J. C.
Frost, W. J. | Shuss, P. B.
Garverick, I. C., Jr. | Smith, L. A.
Goodale, A. C. | Staley, W. J.
Hammond, W. A. | Steinberger, R.
Harrington, C. P. | Sturgis, H. S.
Harwood, H. E. | Swann, S. D.
Meyer, H. J. | Willingham, H. H.
Murrow, R. H.

Stack, J. J., to be 1st Lt. in M. Res.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS IN DEN. RES.
Albright, A. N. | Magner, J. L.
Adolph, C. A. | Manville, H. H.
Brusse, A. B. | Marjorison, H. M.
Byers, G. B. | Mayhall, C. O.
Carpenter, L. S. | O'Hara, M. A.
Carper, J. S. | Perella, A. P.
Church, A. M. | Potter, E. U.
Cornn, J. S. | Rantz, L. B.
Craig, T. | Robertson, J. B.
Crouch, L. W. | Bode, A. H.
Fellenstein, M. J. | Bowman, F. H.
Goldberg, H. H. | Bruhns, H. J.
Allen, J. A. | Rosenthal, L. A.
Edmiston, H. S. | Sanders, O. M.
Haley, B. J. | Saunders, C. G.
Harkrader, R. C. | Shipstead, H.
Helbert, A. C. | Smith, F. B.
Hinds, M. F. | Shuttleworth, H.
Bevill, A. T. | Sherwood, R. E.
D'Enbeau, F. J. | Smith, R. V.
Ellard, N. | Stephen, E. J.
Grace, L. G. | Stuart, D. K.
Hogan, D. E. | Stewart, J. G.
Hollmann, E. A. | Taylor, C. L.
Hurt, A. E. | Turner, G. C.
Johnston, E. M. | Washburn, E. P.
Lane, V. | Wolfsohn, M. D.
Lane, R. C. | Wright, O. W.

Hind, E. A., to be Maj. in Qm. C.
Barfield, F. T., Couch, L. A., and Rutledge, L. L., to be 1st Lts. in Qm. C. of N.A.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS IN QM. C. OF N.A.
Fegan, O. G. | Sims, L. R.
McAninch, O. W. | Sutter, H.
Peavey, G. O.

Ward, R. D., to be Capt. in Chem. Sec. of N.A.
Olsen, A. R., to be 2d Lt. of Chem. Sec. of N.A.
Vogelson, J. A., to be Maj. of San. C.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS OF SAN. C. OF N.A.
James, E. H. | Rupert, P. W.
Reiter, H. L. | Throop, B. H.

HELP WANTED—Male.

TOOLMAKERS WANTED ON JIG AND FIXTURE WORK FOR U. S. MACHINE GUNS; TIME AND ONE HALF FOR ALL OVER FORTY-EIGHT HOURS AND A 12½% BONUS EVERY THREE MONTHS. 10% EXTRA IS PAID FOR NIGHT WORK. ALSO HIGH-GRADE TOOL DESIGNERS AND DETAIL DRAFTSMEN.

WE SOLICIT NO CORRESPONDENCE FROM ANY ONE WORKING ON GOVERNMENT MUNITION WORK. APPLY BY LETTER OR IN PERSON, STATING NATIONALITY, AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND WAGES WANTED, ALSO HOW SOON YOU COULD REPORT FOR WORK, IN YOUR FIRST LETTER.

ADDRESS COLT'S PATENT FIREARMS MFG. COMPANY, MERIDEN, CONN., EMPLOYMENT DEPT.

TYPIST.—Young man, 17 to 19 years of age, by large manufacturing concern in Jersey City; state age, salary, experience. M 333 Times Downtown.

VISE AND BENCH HANDS, first class. Apply Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN in billing department, large insurance brokerage firm; must be rapid, accurate figurer, and have some knowledge bookkeeping; steady employment and good prospects to attentive, energetic worker; state experience, age, nationality, and religion. P 235 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for downtown fire insurance office; must have good education; no previous experience necessary, but would be an advantage; good opportunity; in reply state age, education, and salary desired. P 272 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted to do office work; one with experience preferred; exceptional opportunity; salary to begin, $8 per week. Address letter to Room 1004, 280 Madison Av., New York City.

YOUNG MAN, over 21, of good character and record, to assist manager in large corporation; excellent future. Write, with full details of experience and salary last received, Underwood & Underwood, 6 East 39th.

YOUNG MAN.
Bright, ambitious, to handle orders in mill supply house; good opportunity; write, giving experience and salary desired. B. M., 210 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN between 24 and 30 years, with clerical and filing experience, one with some knowledge of bookkeeping and stenography preferred; salary $18 to start; opportunity for future. A 370 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Some knowledge of bookkeeping, to assist; one having experience in transportation business preferred. Address, giving references and salary expected, Box P 228 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted to take charge of automatic bottling outfit; state age, experience, nationality, religion, and salary expected. O 94 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted, familiar with stock records, dry goods business; state age, experience, salary wanted. Address P 284 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN last year high school; pleasant outdoor school work after classes; salary. Eastern Business School, 202 W. 116th.

Instruction.

ACCOUNTANTS are needed—men trained to audit expenditures, calculate cost-plus prices, prepare tax returns, devise office procedures, systematize, organize, supervise; write for outline of training needed and details of instruction being given to groups after business hours; ask for Bulletin 25. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.—America is now demanding hundreds of trained men, and in nearly every case one of the essentials is good English. Can you qualify? Free booklet, "Your English," will enable you to determine; it also suggests the method for overcoming defects; write for Booklet 73. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FACTORY FOR SALE.
Three-story and basement; about 45,000 square feet; equipped with power plant, 150 H. P.; best location Brooklyn for obtaining help and shipping facilities; also five-story and basement modern loft building. Inquire Victor Mirsky, 60 Graham Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 656 Stagg.

A GOOD BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.
For sale, a nice department store in the City of Bethlehem, Pa., the greatest boomed city in the United States today. Inventory fifty to sixty thousand dollars, which can be reduced considerably if desired. Building can be bought or leased. For full particulars address Y 229 Times Annex.

Investing financial interests are invited to observe public's openly displayed appreciation of novel commercial motor propelled vehicle that cuts one-third off haulage costs, now being exhibited Auto Show, Grand Central Palace, northeast section, fourth floor. Tri-Ton Corporation, mfrs., 250 West 54th.

Competent business man to take place retiring sales manager established specialty mfg. corporation having world-wide market; investment $20,000; salary $5,000; merchandising experience necessary; principals only. Y 283 Times Annex.

For sale, Plainfield, N. J., established men's clothing and furnishing business; desirable location; excellent opportunity; sales $30,000, inventory $8,500. Y 247 Times Annex.

FOR SALE.
Well-furnished boarding house; lucrative; west side. Box D. Z., 1,364 Broadway.

CATERER wanted in non-housekeeping apartment on Madison Ave., southeast corner of 78th St.

For Sale.—11,000 names women mail-order buyers. "T.," Box 36, Station F.

FOR SALE.

Bedroom set; twin beds, dull brass, mahogany princess dresser. Call immediately, 1,066 President St., Brooklyn. Shorthouse.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—A cold wave, equal in severity to that of a week ago, was approaching the East tonight from the West, where below zero temperatures prevail. Lowering temperatures tomorrow will be accompanied by rain and high winds in the Middle Atlantic district, followed by general snow Saturday night or Sunday and increasingly cold weather.

This cold wave originated in the Far Northwest, and the line of zero temperatures reported today east of the Rocky Mountains had moved eastward tonight, reaching beyond the Mississippi River and extending from the lakes to the Gulf.

A storm of considerable intensity precedes the cold, being central tonight over Eastern Tennessee and moving toward the coast. It was attended today by snows in the Southern States from the Mississippi to the Carolinas and Virginia.

There will be snow or rain Saturday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, and snow in the lake region, continuing Sunday in the latter districts, while in the Ohio Valley snow Saturday will be followed by fair weather Sunday.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be east, becoming strong, probably gales, with snow; Middle Atlantic Coast, increasing east, reaching gale force, snow; South Atlantic Coast, south gales, shifting to northwest Saturday night, rain Saturday, clearing and decidedly colder Sunday.

FORECAST: TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York.—Snow north, snow or rain south portion Saturday; Sunday local snows; much colder Saturday night and Sunday with a cold wave.

Southern New England.—Snow or rain Saturday; Sunday snow and much colder, with a cold wave.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania.—Rain or snow Saturday; much colder at night and Sunday, with a cold wave; fair Sunday.

Western New York.—Snow Saturday and probably Sunday; much colder Saturday night and Sunday.

Northern New England.—Increasing cloudiness Saturday, followed by snow; Sunday snow and colder.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1917.	1918.		1917.	1918.
3 A. M.	25	27	4 P. M.	20	31
6 A. M.	21	27	6 P. M.	15	28
9 A. M.	16	26	9 P. M.	11	29
12 M.	20	29	11 P. M.	9	30

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 28; for the corresponding date last year it was 21; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 23, at 8 P. M. it was 30. Maximum temperature 32 degrees at 12:30 P. M., minimum 23 degrees at 8 A. M. Humidity 66 per cent. at 8 A. M., 62 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.89 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.83 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..7:20 | Sun sets..4:49 | Moon rises..6:57

THE TIDES.

	High Water A.M.	High Water P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:50	7:20	12:40	1:29
Governors Island	7:15	7:46	1:10	1:59
Hell Gate	8:57	9:30	3:00	3:43

Official Shipping List.

Arrivals of vessels from foreign countries at Atlantic Coast and Gulf ports in the twenty-four hours ended Jan. 10, 1918:

STEAMSHIPS.
Aztec, (Nor.) | James McGee, (Am.)
Bella, (Am.) | Josey, (Dan.)
Ceramic, (Br.) | Jeannette Skinner, (Nor.)
Cape Breton, (Br.) | Metapan, (Am.)
Copan, (Hond.) | Minian, (Br.)
Choctaw, (Am.) | Peter H. Crowell, (Am.)
Corinthian, (Am.) | Rosina, (Gr.)
Discoverer, (Br.) | Silverlip, (Br.)
Daiten Maru, (Jap.) | Sherman, (Am.)
Dara, (Br.) | Taber, (Nor.)
Esperanza de Larrinaga, (Br.) | Thomas J. Drummond, (Br.)
Florizel, (Br.) | Transport, (Br.)
Francis, (Br.) | Ulrik Holm, (Dan.)
Frontera, (Nor.) | Vera, (Nor.)
Fjell, (Nor.) | Verona, (Nor.)
Guantanamo, (Am.) | Vestnorge, (Nor.)
Gofoil, (Am.) | W. C. Teagle, (Am.)
Harald, (Nor.) | Wilhelmina, (Am.)
Henrik Lund, (Nor.) | War Victory, (Br.)
Hermod, (Nor.) | War Path, (Br.)
Hazel Leah, (Am.)

SAILING VESSELS.
Charles Whittemore, (Am.) | James M. W. Hall, (Am.)
Clintonia, (Br.) | Scotia Queen, (Br.)
R. L. Barnes, (Am.)

Fire Record.

A.M. — Loss.
1:00—Brooklyn Bridge subway station; Interborough R. T. ....None
1:05—38-42 E. 31 St.; Louis Cohen....Slight
1:15—267 W. 146 St.; M. Belzer....Slight
1:30—390 Grand St.; Murry Appenbelm....Slight
6:20—85 Essex St.; Abraham Kasowitz....Slight
9:30—174 Park Row; Henry Sommoth....Slight
10:05—2,414 1 Av.; Jennie Cadcharo....Slight
10:15—Cedar Av., near Fordham Road, (auto;) Groll & Fisher Co....Not given

P. M.
12:05—173 Essex St.; not given....Slight
12:35—182 Orchard St.; not given....Slight
2:00—219 Division St.; M. Bartelsky....Slight
3:05—346 W. 21 St.; John Gibbons....Slight
3:40—185 E. 111 St.; not given....Slight
3:40—106 W. 64 St.; Mrs. T. McQuade....Slight
3:45—512 Broadway; E. W. Perkins....Slight
3:58—18 W. 8 St.; Mrs. William C. Mitchell....Slight
5:20—126 Av. C; Samuel Karopsky....Slight
5:45—187 Rivington St.; Morris Leiber....Slight
6:35—323 E. 18 St.; Samuel Specter....Slight
7:25—741 8 St.; Max Grooner....Slight
8:20—59 W. 19th; Alexander & Sons....Slight
10:10—24 E. 38th; Martin L. Stover....Slight
10:15—62 Beekman St.; R. G. Weidell Co....Slight
10:30—1,680 3d Av.; not given....Slight
10:50—1,690 Jerome Av.; Jerome Av. Laundry....Slight
11:45—308 W. 42 St.; Gus Ripper....Slight

Education Notes.

Anning Prall, Frank D. Wilsey, Mrs. Russell, and Mrs. Murray have been appointed to try Philip Peristein, a teacher in P. S. 62, Manhattan, on charges of conduct unbecoming a teacher.

A. H. Mackay, Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia, has acknowledged the receipt of $100 contributed by the pupils of P. S. 188, Manhattan, for the suffering children of Halifax.

The New York Chapter of the American Association of Teachers of Spanish will meet at 10:30 A. M. today in the Hispanic Society Building, Broadway and 156th St.

The new by-laws of the Board of Education say that the annual meeting will be held on the second Tuesday in May and the stated meetings on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month except in July and August, when they will be held on the second Wednesday of each month. Special executive meetings will be held on the first and third Wednesdays of each month, except in July and August, when they may be called at written request. The executive meetings will be for conferences with Superintendent and other officials of the board. What is done at them will be made public.

The Board of Estimate has been requested to grant $230,000 for fire prevention work in school buildings.

The Professional Elementary Teachers' Association will hold a meeting this evening in the World Building. Ava L. Parrott-Carey, the former President, will talk. It will be the last meeting she will attend previous to her departure for Denver.

The annual Lip-Reading Bee of the Manhattan School for Hard of Hearing, 7 East Forty-second Street, will be held on Jan. 18, at 2:30 P. M., in the Transit Building Annex, 10 East Forty-third Street, Room 305. There will be three lip-reading contests, which will be followed by a "Lipodrama," entitled "None So Deaf as Those Who Won't See." The winner of two contests out of three will receive the prize. The hard-of-hearing public are cordially invited to attend.

On Jan. 14, at 8 P. M., at the Curtis High School, the organization of the first company to be formed will be initiated and all young men of Richmond Borough affected by the law who are not otherwise receiving instructions at the present time in military training are invited to appear there at that time. As plans develope other units will be organized in other parts of the borough.

Owing to shortage of coal the South Brooklyn Evening High School for Men, Fiftieth Street and Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, will be closed until Jan. 14.

The Civil Service.

City.

Applications for male telephone operator, Grade 3, will be received until 4 P. M. on Jan. 23. The subjects and weights are: Experience, 7; duties, 3. A physical test will be held. Candidates must be at least 17 years of age on the day of filing applications. The salary ranges from $600 to $1,020 a year.

United States.

The commission announces an examination for schedule clerk, for men and women. Vacancies in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, War Department, at $1,400 to $1,800 a year, will be filled from this examination. The duties consist of making graphical charts of production and other records. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on education and experience. Applicants must have graduated from a high school of recognized standing or have had four full years of study in a school offering a course equivalent to that of a high school, and have been employed for at least three months in manufacturing plants or elsewhere in keeping graphical schedules. They must have reached their twenty-first birthday on the date of making oath to the application. Until further notice, and on account of the urgent needs of the service, applications will be received at any time. Papers will be rated promptly and certification made as the needs of the service require.

Police Department News.

Transfers and assignments to take effect 4 P. M., Jan. 12: Patrol. from precincts indicated to Division of Bridge Defense, assignment to Marine Division discontinued, F. C. Slocum, 26; J. W. Hilbert, 146.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Lieut. Alexander Kerr, 276, from 7:30 A. M., Jan. 2, during disability; Patrol. T. F. Fitzgerald, 18, from 10 A. M., Jan. 7, during disability; J. J. Daly, 33, from 4:10 P. M., Jan. 7, to noon, Jan. 8; G. J. Winter, 85, from 12:20 A. M., Jan. 1, during disability; Edgar McQuade, 42, from 12:05 P. M., Dec. 1, to noon, Dec. 10, and from 7:35 A. M., Dec. 11, to 8 A. M., Dec. 21, 1917, and from 7 A. M., Dec. 24, to noon, Dec. 28; Conrad Jones, 167, from 3:50 P. M., Dec. 26, during disability; M. J. Cullen, 169, from 11:45 A. M., Dec. 29, to 12 P. M., Jan. 7; J. B. Schaaf, Traffic Div., Subdiv. D, from 3:30 P. M., Jan. 2, during disability; Jacob Bachman, Bridge Precinct, from 9:25 A. M., Dec. 21, to noon, Jan. 4; J. M. Finnerty, C. O. Squad, Motorcycle Squad 2, from 7:35 P. M., Jan. 2, to 12 P. M., Jan. 8.

MITCHEL NOW A MAJOR IN THE AVIATION CORPS

Ex-Mayor Expects to be Assigned to Camp at San Diego for His Training.

Ex-Mayor John Purroy Mitchel announced last night that he had received a commission as Major in the United States Army, Aviation Service, and that he had accepted. Immediately following his defeat in the recent Mayoralty election Mr. Mitchel sought to get a commission in the army, having made plans long before he was renominated to go to France. Friends of the ex-Mayor said last night that his application for a commission in the army had been held up at Washington. This is Mayor Mitchel's statement:

Immediately following Election Day I proceeded to carry out the plans I had in mind before accepting the nomination for Mayor. I sought active service with the army in France, preferably with the infantry, in which branch of the service my Plattsburg experience lay. In the meantime, on Nov. 16, Major Gen. Squier, Chief Signal Officer of the army, wrote, offering me a commission in the Aviation Service. It appearing, after conference with the Secretary of War, that the rules of the War Department, adopted since the declaration of war, make it impossible at this time to commission me in the infantry, I have accepted General Squier's offer of a commission as Major in the United States Army Aviation Service. It is my understanding that I will be sent to a training camp for a period of instruction, and then to France for such duty as may be assigned.

Mayor Mitchel said last night that he expected to be assigned to the aviation camp at San Diego, Cal., but that he would not leave for several weeks.

CANTOR SHOWS HESITATION

Says He is Not Ready "to Tax Citizens Away from New York."

Jacob A. Cantor, new President of the Tax Department, refused yesterday to comment at length on the letter written to him by Mayor Hylan suggesting that personal taxes should contribute a larger share to the city's revenue, and that there should be relief for real estate. The Mayor cited John D. Rockefeller as an example of men he had in mind who might be made to pay more on personalty.

Mr. Cantor said he was preparing a detailed reply to the Mayor, which he hoped to place in his hands today. "I am considering the situation from every angle," he added, "but it would not be right for me to discuss it before I have answer Mr. Hylan. I may say, however, that I am considering not how to drive men away from the city, but how to bring them back."

Ambassador Sato Starts for Home.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Aimaro Sato, the Japanese Ambassador, left Washington today for Tokio, turning over the affairs of the embassy to Counsellor Tanaka, who will remain in charge until the arrival of Ambassador Sato's successor.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—DIAMOND BRACELET. $100 reward; diamond bracelet, platinum setting, between Palais Royal and Martha Washington; probably taxi; return Room 1211, 29 East 29th St. L. R. De Cravioto, Madison Square 6500. No questions asked.

LOST.—Christmas Eve-morning, lady's gold chain and small gold watch, Swiss make; raised flowers on back; back opens to show name, "Mary Stuart Hoge," and date, "1904." Reward if returned to owner, Mrs. George Houston, 380 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—Dec. 27 or 28, box containing cameo and pearl locket, with chain, string of white coral beads, and silver lavalliere; $50 reward, no questions asked, if returned to desk of Hotel Wallick, Broadway and 43d St.

LOST.—Ring, Tiffany setting, large ruby and two diamonds of equal size; left in women's dressing room, first floor Hotel Gregorian, Friday afternoon, about 1 o'clock; suitable reward. Y 366 Times Annex.

LOST.—Masonic charm inscribed "George C. Baker," Camden, N. J., from 116th to Worth, on subway. Return to George C. Baker, Claflin, Incorporated, Church and Worth Sts.

LOST.—$100 reward; at or in front Criterion Theatre, Thursday evening, Jan. 10, cluster earring, fresh water pearl surrounded by 10 diamonds. Return to Udall & Ballou, 574 5th Av.

LOST.—Wednesday evening, taupe beaded bag, containing glasses, check book, note book, two-dollar bill, &c.; reward. Apt. 42, 806 Riverside Drive. Phone Audubon 3260.

LOST.—Platinum pin, buckle shape, diamond setting, Tuesday night; valued for sentiment; liberal reward. 2,465 Broadway, Apt. 21. Riverside 4848.

LOST.—Between Jamaica and Washington Heights, two shoes with number plate 88911 attached. Reward if returned to D. W. Quinn, Jr., 275 Fulton St., Jamaica.

LOST.—Friday afternoon, between 29th and 5th Av. and the Lyceum Theatre, open-faced gold watch; initials H. S.; reward. Sheffield, 323 West 83d.

LOST.—FUR COATS, 27th Street 8th Ave. Friday night (package 3 Hudson Seal Coats Skunk Borders) LIBERAL REWARD. S 122 Times.

LOST.—A small beaded bag containing gold case and ten-dollar bill, vicinity Ritz-Carlton Tuesday. Finder kindly communicate J. J. Driscoll, 114 West 41st St.

LOST.—Jan. 7, lady's gold bracelet watch, naval officer's picture in back of case; liberal reward if returned. Sayles-Zahn Co., 128 6th Av.

LOST.—Mink cape, taxi, New Year's night, from Healy's, 145th. Will finder please phone again, 3460 Stuyvesant, Keane's apartment?

LOST.—Yellow pocketbook containing rings initialed "A. H." Return Hughes, 532 West 46th.

LOST.—Pearl lost from stud, Hotel Biltmore ballroom; liberal reward. I. H. & B. H. Weinberg, 665 5th Av.

LOST.—Hotel Astor, Wednesday, handbag containing diamond bracelet; liberal reward. Apartment 5F, 656 West 162d. Audubon 9307.

LOST.—Silver chain purse, Thursday morning on 5th Av., below 24th St.; $10 reward if left at 10 North Washington Square.

LOST.—Brighton Beach elevated, evening Jan. 1st, sealskin muff. 353 East 15th, Brooklyn; reward.

LOST.—Purple bead bag containing commutation ticket to Paterson; reward. Communicate with N. D., Audubon 8707.

LOST.—Wrist watch, oblong shape, sapphires and diamonds, black ribbon band; lost a week ago; $50 reward. Phone Plaza 8189.

LOST.—Temporary certificate No. 390 for 20,000 shares International Metals Co. Address John B. Farish, San Mateo, Cal.

LOST.—Natural fox scarf, Wednesday, Hudson Terminal to John St. subway-entrance; reward. 76 Vermilyea Av., Apt. 52.

LOST.—Bankbook No. 218133, the New York Savings Bank; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

LOST.—Mink scarf, Sunday night, between 140th-136th or in taxi; liberal reward. 600 West 136th St.

LOST.—Gold wrist watch, between Broadway, 49th, Longacre Theatre. Melrose 943J. Reward.

LOST.—Brown fox fur scarf, 2d Av "L," Tuesday morning; reward. P 256 Times Downtown.

LOST.—Wallet, with money and passports; reward; return. J. Martin, 100 West 94th.

LOST.—Diamond monogram pin ("D. P."); liberal reward. Price, 500 West End Av.

LOST.—Watch fob, engraved D. M. B.; reward. Brown, 1,642 Madison Av.

$500 REWARD.
Diamond wedding and solitaire engagement ring, lost in Shanley's wash room; owner grieves over loss; full value given. Call Mrs. James M. Hines, (owner,) or Cashier Hotel Martinique.

$25 REWARD.—Diamond and ruby stickpin lost night of Jan. 8, subway to 96th, or ticket; no questions asked. Smith, 308 West 98d.

Found.

FOUND.—Sum of money. Address, stating full particulars, to S 78 Times.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.
REV. HENRY ALLEN TUPPER, D. D.,
LATE SPECIAL PEACE COMMISSIONER.
11 A. M.—"Five Veils to be Lifted in Eternity." 8 P. M.—"The Supreme Event of All the Ages," speaking especially of his work among the cantonments.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH,
S. E. corner 92d and Amsterdam Av.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11—"Denying One's Self."
8—"Christ and the Common People."

COLLEGIATE BAPTIST CHURCH, 327 W. 33d.
Dr. OSCAR HAYWOOD, Pastor.
10:45 A. M.—"When Solitude Is Sweet."
7:45 P. M.—"Host and Guest."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
4 to 8 West 46th Street.
Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., } Ministers.
Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, }
MR. DUTTON will preach at 11; DR. WOELFKIN at 8 P. M.
SUNDAY SCHOOL, 9:30. BIBLE CLASSES, 9:40. J. HOWARD ARDREY ADDRESSES YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS, 9:40. YOUNG MEN INVITED.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th St.
PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.

11 A. M.—"PEOPLE WHO ARE RELIGIOUS, LIVE MORAL LIVES, BELIEVE IN GOD, AND YET ARE NOT SAVED. THE REAL PERIL OF THE WORLD! COME AND HEAR ABOUT IT."

8 P. M.—"DO THE SCRIPTURES TEACH THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION OF THE VIRGIN MARY? OUGHT WE TO PRAY TO THE VIRGIN MARY? HAS ANY MAN A RIGHT TO BE A PRIEST, HEAR CONFESSION, AND ABSOLVE FROM SIN? IS CHRIST THE CHRISTIAN'S ONLY PRIEST, AND WHY HAS HE BEEN SO LONG AWAY FROM A SINNING AND SORROWING WORLD?"

Friday Night, Jan. 18, 8 o'clock, "The Book of Numbers."

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH,
Washington Square, South.
Rev. A. RAY PETTY, } Ministers.
Rev. F. W. LAWSON, }
Rev. A. Ray Petty, Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. Rev. Sheridan Watson Bell, D. D., at 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AVE., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR,
preaches at 11 A. M. No Evening Service.
9:40 A. M., Sunday School. (All Depts.)
10 A. M.—EATON CLASS FOR MEN, led by DR. EATON, 30 East 31st St.
Women's Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
FIFTH AVE., BET. 126TH & 127TH STS.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL
11 A. M.—"Limiting God."
8 P. M.—"The Inwardness of Events."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th Street and Convent Avenue.
Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.
11 A. M.—"A Layman's Religion."
8 P. M.—"Four Sorts."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES
Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av.
Fourth Church, 178th St. & Ft. Washington Av.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d St.
Sixth Church, 1,935 Anthony Av., Bronx.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
BROADWAY AND 56TH STREET.
Rev. CHAS. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor.
Dr. Jefferson preaches 11 and 8.

MANHATTAN
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
Broadway, near 76th St.
Rev. ARTHUR CUSHMAN McGIFFERT, Jr., preaches at 11 A. M.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 142 West 81st St. Dr. Finis Idleman, Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.
8 P. M.—Rev. F. W. BURNHAM.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, Services 11, North Ballroom, Hotel Astor. Speaker, Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. Subject: "Pre-existence." Bible Study and Talks on Truth, Wednesday evening, 8:15, Park Avenue Hotel.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876.
Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St.

11 A. M.—DR. FELIX ADLER, Speaker. Subject: "The Outlook for Social Harmony, the 2d of a series of addresses on "The New America After the War."

8 P. M.—MR. ALFRED W. MARTIN, Speaker. Subject: "Is a Permanent Peace Possible?"

INTERDENOMINATIONAL.

CALL FOR MEN.
4,000 wanted to take places of Church workers gone to war.
INSTITUTE OF
APPLIED CHRISTIANITY
Bible knowledge and sermon zeal at work. Tasks all men can do, no matter how busy.
Council members: Bishop Burch, Drs. Cadman, Goodchild, Martin, Slattery, Watson, George Gordon Battle, D. Webster Wylie and others.
All Men Invited to
Guildhall, 873 Amsterdam Ave., Jan. 17, 8:15
D. K. E. Club, 30 W. 44th St., Jan. 21, 8:15.
Literature free. Eugene M. Camp, Acting President, 52 E. 25th St. Mad. Sq. 1966.

THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE,
N. E. Cor. 128th St. and 7th Av.
Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor, will preach.
11 A. M.—"The Great Commission."
8 P. M.—Evangelical Problems Provoked by the War. "Can We Talk with Our Departed Dead?" Thursday, MIDWEEK BIBLE STUDY Classes. 7 P. M., Doctrines by Miss Richardson. 8 P. M., Rev. Joseph W. Kemp will take up the Epistle to the Romans.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY,
Broadway, at 120th St.
PUBLIC lectures by Dr. GEORGE LA PIANA of Harvard University on "THE HISTORY OF MORAL THEOLOGY IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH." Tuesday, Jan. 15th, "Moral Theology in the Scholastic Systematization"; Wednesday, Jan. 16th, "Moral Theology After the Reformation"; Thursday, Jan. 17th, "Moral Theology in the Modern Catholic Church."

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Professor ALBERT PARKER FITCH, D. D., of Amherst College. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

JEWISH.

FREE SYNAGOGUE,
CARNEGIE HALL, JAN. 13TH, AT 10:45.
DR. WISE: "BECAUSE I AM A JEW."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

INSTITUTIONAL SYNAGOGUE,
Mt. Morris Theatre, Sunday, 10:45.
RABBI HERBERT S. GOLDSTEIN.
JUDAISM'S INVITATION TO ZIONISTS.

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
65th St. and Central Park West.
Dr. Smith preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d, Dr. REMENSNYDER, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

JANE STREET CHURCH, NEAR 8TH AV.
REV. DR. C. A. HOLLA, PASTOR.
Services, 10:45; Rev. James H. Cannon. 3:45—General meetings, in charge of Wesleyan Evangelists. Layman's Sunday. 7:45—W. W. Colby, M. D. Revival meetings every night at 7:45, under direction of the Billy Sunday Committee.

MADISON AVENUE CHURCH, 60th St.
REV. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., BISHOP HERBERT WELCH.
8 P. M., DR. SOCKMAN.
Special Services for Nurses of the City.
6-8 P. M. Social Hour—(Moosbek Verperian.)

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH.
(Mother Church of American Methodism.)
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

CENTRAL CLUB FOR NURSES.
8 P. M., special service for Red Cross Army and Navy Nurses at Madison Av. Methodist Church, corner Madison Av. and 60th St. Rev. RALPH SOCKMAN, Ph. D., will speak. All graduate nurses invited.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St. & Columbus Av.
11 A. M.—Rev. Fred. Winslow Adams, D. D.
8 P. M.—Rev. Samuel Graffilin, D. D.
Sub.: "The Conquerors of Tomorrow."

ST. JAMES, Madison Av. and 126th St., 11 and 8.—8 P. M., Senator Kenyon on "The West and War," also Gen. Melville Boynton on "Fighting the Hun on Two Continents."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
86th St. and West End Av.
Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor,
11 A. M.—"Our Great Possessions."
8 P. M.—"The Open Window."

MORAVIAN.

FIRST CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St.—Rt. Rev. MORRIS W. LEIBERT, D. D., Pastor, 11 A. M. Cordial Welcome to All.

NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN.)

NEW CHURCH,
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.
Sunday School 10 A. M. Service 11 A. M.
The Pastor will preach. Subject:
"WHO IS THE GREAT EMANCIPATOR FOR OUR TIMES?"

NEW THOUGHT.

ADVANCED SCIENCE.
God Blesses You!
A Profitable Hour for Busy People,
with CHARLES CHARTERS, 11:15.
"JUST HOLD ON."
Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St.

MRS. CHAPIN—THE BILTMORE.
Sun., 11:15. Subject: "Never Say Die." "An old phrase that sums up much of the newer moral philosophy of healthy and successful living." Interviews, classes. Free class Monday evenings in January. Residence, the Biltmore.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE,
222 WEST 72D ST.
Phone Columbus 6478.
Services and classes both day and evening. Call, phone, or send address for weekly bulletin.
Sunday evening, January 13th, 8:15 P. M., Miss Edith A. Martin, Speaker.
Subject, Power of Thought.

THEODORE G. NORTHRUP,
the Master Workman in Higher Thought, opens a FREE class of Eight Lessons tomorrow, Hotel Majestic, 72d St., Central Park West, 11:15.
WORTH THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.
If you want to learn How to Do Things, take this Business Man's Course of Lessons.

PAULA VERDU, 40 West 58th St. Sunday afternoon at 3, "Realization."

M. EDITH RARICK, Park Av. Hotel, 334 St., Wednesday, 8:15 P. M. Classes in Metaphysical Healing and the Science of Being. Collection.

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC.
Free Lecture at Cort Theatre,
48th St., east of Broadway,
Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.
Doors open at 3:30.
Mrs. Behrend (the only personal pupil of the late Judge Troward of England and India—the acknowledged Master-Thinker in New Thought and Mental Science) will give to her audience an absolutely
"CERTAIN CURE FOR LIMITATIONS"
in any form.
Free classes every morning at 11, except Saturday and Sunday, at the Belnord, 86th St. and Broadway, Apartment 1110.
All Instruction by Mrs. Behrend.
The demand for instruction in the Troward Philosophy from the different parts of the country has decided Mrs. Behrend to form a Teachers' Class, beginning Monday, Feb. 4th.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE.
Sun. service, Coterie Club, 40 W. 58th, 11 A. M.
Speaker: Mr. WALTER NEWELL WESTON.
Subject: "Intuition."
Soloist: Mrs. Frances Sontag.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d.
Mrs. Van Marter, 11. Subject: "Prayers That Are Answered."
8, Katharine Eggleston, Speaker.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK CHURCH,
5th Av. and 37th St.
Ministers: { William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway.
Mr. Janeway preaches at 11 and Dr. Merrill at 4. Bible School at 9:40.

BROADWAY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 57th Street.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, Pastor.
Preaching 11 A. M. by the PASTOR.
4:30 P. M., Rev. Hugh Black, D. D.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
5th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. James Palmer, Ph.D., Associate Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Jowett will preach at both services.
Offering for Assembly's Board of Foreign Missions.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
The mid-week service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Palmer.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
FIFTH AV. AND 11TH ST.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

FORT WASHINGTON,
Broadway at 174th St.
DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D.D., Pastor.
11—"The Call of the Hour for Good Cheer."
8 P. M.—"If I Were 21."

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"The Second Coming of Christ."
8 P. M.—"Literature of the War."

HARLEM-NEW YORK, 11 and 8.
122d St. and Mount Morris Park West.
Rev. GEORGE WELLS ARMS, Pastor.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Rev. G. C. HOOD, T. F. CARTER, and Dr. COFFIN.
Vesper Service at 4:30 o'clock.
Rev. Prof. HARRY WARD, D. D.
8 P. M.—Dr. COFFIN.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 24th St.
Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor,
Rev. Joseph E. McAfee, D. D., preaches 11 A. M. and Rev. Jesse F. Forbes, D. D., 8 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
525 West 155th St.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M.—Dr. Mackay.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d Street.
The Pastor, Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., corner 141st St.
Minister, Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D.
Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 10th St.
Ministers { George Alexander, 11 A. M. Thomas Guthrie Speers, 8 P. M.

WEST END Presbyterian, Amsterdam, Cor. 105th. Dr. A. Edwin Keigwin preaches 11 on "Invoking the Spirit of '76." 8, Black Brothers Male Quartet. Gospel Concert.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., }
Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M.
Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
10 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
11 A. M.—Ordination Service, (Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Fosbroke.)
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. F. S. Smithers, Jr.
Daily services, 7:30 A. M., 5 P. M., (choral except Saturday).

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH,
West End Av. and 81st St.
Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion .... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer & Sermon, (Rector).11 A. M.
Evensong, (Rev. W. J. D. Thomas).. 4 P. M.
Strangers Welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St.
Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, Rector.
Services: 8, 10:15, 11, and 8, (Rector.)

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE,
89TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV.
Rev. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector.
Services at 7:30, 10, 11 A. M., 4, 8 P. M.,
(Rev. R. E. Carr.)
CONFIRMATION and SERMON by BISHOP BURCH at 11.
POPULAR VESPERS at 4, including instrumental quartets, "Priere, by Sodero, and "Meditation," by Deslandres; anthem, "Song of the Angels," traditional.
Full choir, with HARP, VIOLIN, 'CELLO, and ORGAN, at 11 and 4.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY,
Lexington Av. and 35th St.
The Rev. ARTHUR KETCHUM,
Acting Rector.
SUNDAY SERVICES—8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Acting Rector;) 4 P. M., Evening Prayer; 8 P. M., Evensong and Address.

GRACE CHURCH,
Broadway and 10th Street.
Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion........................8 A. M.
Service & Sermon (The Rector)......11 A. M.
Later Evensong (Bishop Thomas)......8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
Fifth Av., above 45th St.
Rev. Herbert Shipman, B. D., Rector,
Chaplain 104th U. S. Field Artillery.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
Preacher, The Ven. B. M. Spurr.
8 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. E. E. Matthews, Assistant Minister.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
20th Street and Sixth Avenue.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rt. Rev. Dr. Darlington.
12 M.—Holy Communion.
8 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. W. Frank Allen.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.
8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer and Dedication of Service Flag with Sermon.
Preacher, Rev. STUART L. TYSON, D. D.
4 P. M., CHORAL EVENSONG,
Address by Dr. BRIDGES.
SPECIAL MUSIC. VIOLIN, ORGAN.

CHAPEL OF THE INCARNATION,
240 East 31st St.
Rev. E. M. H. KNAPP, Vicar.
Services 8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S,
Fifth Av. and 127th St.
Rev. GEO. R. VAN DE WATER, D. D., RECTOR,
preaches, 11 A. M. on "PROPHECIES" and at 4 P. M. at Vespers Service.
Organ Recital by W. A. Goldsworthy.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Av., at 44th St.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector.
8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
Preacher, Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, D. D., Bishop of Massachusetts.
2:45 P. M.—Sunday School.
4:00 P. M.—Even-song and Address.
Dr. Leighton Parks will preach.
5:15 P. M.—Organ Recital.

Intercession for Those at War
Wednesday and Friday, 12 to 12:10.

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KARL REILAND, Rector.
SUNDAY SERVICES
8, 11, (Rector preaches,) and 8.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 71st St.
Rev. FRANK WARFIELD CROWDER, Rector.
8 A. M., 11 A. M., (Rector;) 8 P. M., (Bishop COURTNEY.)

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE,
Tenth St., west of Second Av.
WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector.
11 A. M.—The Goats and the Sheep: Moral Independence.
4 P. M.—Japan's Message to the West, by I. B. Stoughton Holborn.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,
139 West 46th St.—Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector. Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Vespers and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.,) 4.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 26 W. 84th St.
Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, D. D., Rector.
Services, 8, 11 A. M., and 8 P. M.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
5th Av. and 53d St.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11.—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.)
4 P. M.—Evensong and Address, (Rector.)
8 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music.

ANNUAL MASS MEETING,
CHURCH TEMPERANCE SOCIETY,
GUILD HALL, ST. THOMAS' CHURCH,
5th Av. and 53d St.,
MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 14, 8:15.
SPEAKERS—FATHER J. J. CURRAN, (R. C.) DR. SLATTERY, DR. VAN ALLEN, BOSTON.
BISHOP COURTNEY, PRESIDENT; WM. JAY SCHIEFFELIN, TREASURER; JAMES EMPRINGHAM, S. T. D., GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION,
1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector.
COMMUNIONS: 7, 8, and 9 A. M.
10:30—Concone's Mass and Sermon by ARCHDEACON GARDEN, on the "Training Camp."
4—PROCESSION and CHORAL EVENSONG.
8 P. M.—SERMON, Fr. Davis.

TRINITY CHAPEL,
West 25th St., Near Broadway.
Sunday Services: 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer; 4:45 P. M., Instruction on Christian Doctrine; Thursday, 7:30 A. M., Holy Communion and War Intercession.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th St.
Rector—Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
8, 11 (The Rector;) 8, (Rev. F. Burgess, Jr.)

REFORMED.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St. Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 & 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE,
CONVENT AND 149TH, NEAR AMST. AV.
11 A. M.—Rev. Oliver Paul Barnhill, M. A.
8 P. M.—Rev. W. W. Clark.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM,
Lenox Avenue and 123d Street.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister.
11 A. M.—Preaching by the Rev. ROBERT BRUCE CLARK, D. D.
8 P. M.—Dr. TILTON will preach.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. Edgar Franklin Romig will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Ave. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister, will preach.
11 A. M.—"The Reconversion of Peter."
8 P. M.—"A Well-Rounded Life."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Ave. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Evening Subject: "Wrestling."
Church School 9:45 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Ave. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. Irving H. Berg, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. At 4:30 P. M. Dr. Cobb will preach. Special Music. Song Cycle. "Faith, Hope and Charity."

THE FORT WASHINGTON
COLLEGIATE CHURCH.
Fort Washington Ave. and 181st St.
Rev. IRVING H. BERG, D. D., Minister,
Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. Dr. Berg at 8 P. M.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., B'klyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings 11 o'clock, 20 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

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Speaker: Mr. Emile La Croix.

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Services every Sunday and Tuesday at 8 P. M.
Friday at 2:30 P. M.
Psychic demonstrations at all meetings.
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THEOSOPHY.

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THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.
Hotel Marie Antoinette, B'way and 67th St.
Three Lectures on Occult Science.
Dr. Thomas P. C. Barnard.
Saturday, Jan. 12, 8:15 P. M.,
"Psychic Powers."
Piano Solo by Mr. Zelaya.
Sunday, Jan. 13, 8:15 P. M.,
"What Think Ye of Christ?"
Piano Solo, Mr. Charles Naegele.
Monday, Jan. 14, 8:15 P. M.,
"The Prodigal Son."
Piano Solo, Mr. Zelaya.
Thursday, Jan. 17, 8:15 P. M.,
"The Pandora Myth." Mrs. Kate C. Stowe.
Class in Theosophy Wednesday evenings, 8:15.
Public cordially invited.

AT Theosophical Headquarters, 2,228 B'way, 79th St., New York Lodge, Sun. evg., 8:15. Lecture by K. D. SHASTRI, M. D., a noted scholar of India. Subject, "Tagore the Iconoclast." Free Public Classes, Headquarters, Thursday, Friday evenings, 8:15. Also Tuesday afternoon at 3, at Mrs. J. D. Scott's residence, 749 West End Av., 96th St.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN,)
Fourth Avenue and 20th Street.
MEANING OF ORTHODOX PHRASES.
Sermon topics: Jan. 13, "SAVING ONE'S SOUL"; Jan. 20, "CONVERSION"; Jan. 27, "I KNOW THAT MY REDEEMER LIVETH"; Feb. 3, "ETERNAL LIFE." By Rev. Dr. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Minister. Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited. Communion service after regular services.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH,
Corner 121st Street. Services at 11.
"THE ULTIMATE BELIEF."
Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St., 11 A. M.—JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, "THE HIGH COST OF SPIRITUAL LIVING"; 8:15 P. M., PRESIDENT W. W. COMFORT of Haverford College, "THE QUAKER ATTITUDE TOWARD THE PROBLEM OF WAR."

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,)
Pierrepont St. and Monroe Pl., Brooklyn.
11 A. M.—Rev. John Howland Lathrop.

UNIVERSALIST.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY,
Central Park West and 76th St.
FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor,
preaches 11 A. M., "Lead, Kindly Light."
Evening service discontinued during coal famine.

Y. M. C. A.

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23d St. Y.M.C.A., 215 W. 23d St. Sun., 4 P.M.
DR. JOHN W. SLAUGHTER,
DIPLOMACY AND DEMOCRACY.

OTHER SERVICES.

A NEW ORDER OF MEDITATION.
JAMES PORTER MILLS, M. D., will speak in his Lecture Room, 1015 Aeolian Hall, 42d St., Sundays at 11 A. M. General subjects: Scripture Helps. Meditation—A Way of Illumination and Abounding Health. Contributions. Other week-day classes.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH,
8TH AV. AND 44TH ST.
Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor.—10:30 A. M. the pastor will begin a special series of addresses on Prophecy, "The Restoration of Jerusalem." 8 P. M., address by Rev. ROBERT ROSEBERRY of the Soudan.

McAULEY WATER STREET MISSION.
Meetings nightly, 7:45; Sunday, 3.
Drunkards especially invited.
316 Water St., via all L lines to Franklin Sq.

MEN'S BIBLE CLASS
will be held (D. V.) at 9:30 Sunday mornings at 290 8th Av.

PATRIOTIC MEETINGS.
SCHUYLER THEATRE, B'way & 83d St.
MADISON C. PETERS.
Every Sunday, 11 o'clock. Subject tomorrow: European Contributions in Making America.

RESCUE SOCIETY.
Old Chinese Theatre, 5-7 Doyers St. Wide-awake Gospel Service, nightly, 10 P. M.
T. J. NOONAN, Superintendent.

"The Mysterious Number of Prophecy 666."
PROF. C. T. EVERSON, Casino Thr., 39th and B'way, Sun., 8 P. M.
Largest Sunday Night Audience in City.

The Swami Abhedananda is lecturing and holding Classes at the International Headquarters of Vedanta in Los Angeles, Cal. He shall return in May to the Ashrama in Conn.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 50 W. 67th St.—Swami Bodhananda, "Being and Doing," 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN

CONGREGATIONAL.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
Hancock St., between Bedford and Franklin Avs., (take Fulton St. "L" or surface to Franklin Av.)—Pastor, Rev. S. PARKES CADMAN, D. D., preaches at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, Remsen and Henry Sts., (near Borough Hall Subway.)
REV. RICHARD ROBERTS will preach at 11 A. M. 7:45 P. M., Religious Forum.
PROF. HARRY WARD will discuss "The Challenge of Socialism to Christianity."

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange Street.
Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, Pastor.
Services in the Lecture Room.
11 A. M.—"Man's Sin and God's Forgiveness."
7:45 P. M.—Mrs. Charles H. Farnam will give her experiences as Sergeant in the Serbian Army.

PRESBYTERIAN.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of South Oxford St.
Ministers { Charles Carroll Albertson. James Forsyth Riggs, Jr.
Dr. Albertson will preach at 10:30 and 7:45. Community Song Service in the evening. Also special numbers by the choir from the compositions of Berthold Tours.

Y. M. C. A.

DR. S. PARKES CADMAN,
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Willing to Fight Despite "Le Feu."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I protest against the articles and letters published in your esteemed paper describing Barbusse's book, "Le Feu," as anti-patriotic literature? As a man who has been in the trenches, I can tell you that Barbusse's book describes exactly, and sometimes with moderation, the soldier's life at the front. A book like "Le Feu" was necessary; it shows to those who cannot go "over there" how things really are, but I believe Barbusse's idea in writing "Le Feu" was to protest against the numerous scholars and writers who talk and write about the war comfortably seated at home, describing the battlefield as a paradise. I have read "Le Feu"; I have endured the soldier's life nearly three years, and still I am willing to return and fight for the liberty of the next generation. A book cannot prevent a Frenchman from doing his duty, and by what I saw in this country I do not think the Americans differ from the Frenchmen on that question. The truth is always good; so is "Le Feu," in my opinion.

F. GRANGER.
Honorably Discharged from the French Army.
New York, Jan. 4, 1918.

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Important schedule change effective, Sunday, Jan. 13th, train 505 leave Liberty St., 8 A.M., instead of 8.15 A.M., and No. 525 leave Liberty St., 10 A.M., instead of 10.30 A.M., for Baltimore and Washington. Ten minutes earlier from West 23rd St. Secure detailed information at Ticket Offices.

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Subjects and Weights: Experience, 4; Practical Test, 6. Applications received at Room 1400 Municipal Building, Manhattan, until JAN. 16TH, AT 4 P. M. For further particulars see CITY RECORD, or apply to

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

THIRD PART OF TIMES WAR MAP IN PICTURE SECTION, PART 9, TODAY

Section 1

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, with cold wave and west gales Sunday; Monday fair, cold.

Section 1

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,904. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 13, 1918.—94 PAGES, In Nine Parts, Including Picture and Magazine Sections in Rotogravure FIVE CENTS In Greater New York / Elsewhere SEVEN CENTS

CLOSING OF NONESSENTIAL BUSINESS HERE TO SAVE COAL IS PUT UP TO GARFIELD; BLIZZARD IN WEST TIES UP TRAFFIC

SWEEPING RULE EXPECTED

May Affect the Middle West as Well as the Eastern Seaboard.

ONE RULE FOR ALL PARTS

Garfield to be Asked to Determine What Places Must Shut Down.

FUEL SHORTAGE ALARMING

Dock Unloading Shows Slight Improvement, but Supply Here Is Inadequate.

While the thermometer hourly indicated the nearer return to zero weather here, and a new storm in the West was further tying up freight and threatening to neutralize the improvement made in the railroad situation under Government control, representatives of the various fuel administrators in this part of the country conferred last night at the Union League Club over the situation throughout the Eastern States and discussed drastic plans for restriction of non-essential industries to save fuel and thus help the country's blockaded transportation system out of its dire predicament.

The conclusion ultimately reached was to leave the question as to what places of business shall be classed as "non-essential" and either closed up or put on part time as a coal conservation measure to be answered by Dr. Garfield, National Fuel Administrator, and formal announcement to this effect was made by the conferees.

It is now expected that within a few days Dr. Garfield from Washington will issue an order directing the closing of certain "non-essentials." This order will be a general one, and will be effective not only in New York, but in all the States of the Middle West and the Atlantic seaboard. Last night's action upholds the contention or Albert H. Wiggin, State Fuel Administrator, who refused to order cabarets and restaurants closed part of the time on the ground that such closing orders should come from the Government and the closing rules should be a standard for the rest of the country.

P. B. Noyes, Chairman of the Conservation Committee, came here from Washington yesterday as the personal representative of Dr. Garfield. Officials of the railroads, the Fuel Administration, the City Government, and the Federal Shipping Board went over the entire situation with him. After a conference in the afternoon, Mr. Noyes got Dr. Garfield on the long-distance telephone and explained to him the conditions in New York City. Last night, after the final conference at the Union League Club, the statement printed in an adjoining column was issued.

At the conference in the afternoon about twenty-five persons, representing either Government or business activities, were present. At the meeting last night there were present Mr. Wiggin, A. H. Smith, Assistant Director General of Railways; Mr. Noyes, Reeve Schley, New York County Administrator; J. W. Searles of the Shipping Board, and Harry T. Peters, Chairman of the local Coal Conservation Committee.

Discuss Conservation Plans.

Many means were suggested at these meetings for conserving coal. One plan that all agreed upon was that coal for vessels carrying supplies to the American expeditionary forces must be sent to this and other ports at once. It was the unanimous opinion that sacrifices would be willingly made in order to insure coal for these ships. The proposition of ordering certain "non-essential" industries to close down for at least three nights a week also was discussed.

Mr. Wiggin, after the conference, said that the situation was serious and that it was possible that he might have to give some conservation orders without waiting for the Washington ruling. He made it clear, however, that only the most urgent necessity would cause him to take this step. What both Mr. Wiggin and Mr. Noyes seek to avoid is the putting into effect of any restrictive measures that would not really bring about coal conservation. Mr. Noyes was asked not to recommend conservation measures which would not bring practical results.

The conference considered the bituminous as well as the anthracite situation. Mr. Wiggin said that Mr. Noyes would return to Washington and the conservation plan as outlined at the meeting here would be gone over with Dr. Garfield. After that will come the orders that will be as effective in Ohio and Indiana as in New York.

Ready to Give Up Reserve.

Mayor Hylan held a conference in the morning with City Chamberlain Johnson on the coal situation, after which a letter from Mr. Johnson to the Mayor stating that the Consolidated Gas Company stood ready to place all of its re-

Continued on Page Six.

Measures for Curtailing Industries Here Withheld Till Washington Is Heard From

This statement on the proposed curtailment of industries to conserve fuel was issued last night, following a conference of Fuel Administrators in the Union League Club:

At a conference held this evening, attended by P. B. Noyes, representing Dr. Garfield, and by A. H. Smith, Assistant Director General of Railroads, and members of the local Fuel Administration Board, it was agreed that in putting into effect conservation measures it should not be confined to this locality, but to all the Eastern States, all of which are in the same condition as to coal supply. Mr. Noyes is not yet ready to announce details as to the plan for conservation, but wishes to confer with the administrators of the other States before making his recommendations to Dr. Garfield, from whom orders will come. No further orders as to conservation will be issued by the New York office at the moment. If possible, such orders will be delayed until Dr. Garfield issues his general order imposing restrictions in all the Eastern States. This does not indicate that the situation is any less serious. The shortage in fuel continues most alarming. The unloading at the docks the last twenty-four hours shows an improvement over the previous day, but it is not anywhere near sufficient for the needs.

FREIGHT CLEARANCE MAY BE POSTPONED

Serious Setback to the Plan for Freeing Railroads Seen in Weather Changes.

WESTERN MOVEMENT HALTS

No Cars Passed Through Chicago Yesterday and a New Jam Will Come After Storm.

The initial effort of the National Railroad Administration to clear up the freight situation in the East has received a serious setback from the blizzard which yesterday paralyzed all traffic in the Chicago district, the freight clearing house of the country, tied up transportation eastward to Pittsburgh and Buffalo, and last night was sweeping toward the Atlantic seaboard, with the Weather Bureau prediction that this city would have a cold wave today. The improvement which the Federal operation of the railroads achieved in the first ten days of its régime is in danger of being wiped out, the general transportation situation being in a worse condition than when it took hold. Another freeze-up at New York would further delay the coaling of the 125 ships awaiting fuel here and add to the congestion at this port. This setback comes at a time when, with the creation of the embargo-permit system for domestic freight for New York effective next Tuesday and the freight clean-up week scheduled to start tomorrow, the National Railroad Administration hoped to master the situation.

While the Chicago district is not technically a part of the Eastern railroads, it has a master influence on their operation. Chicago is the freight gateway to the East from practically the whole West, going and coming. The fact that not one trainload of freight was moved there all yesterday, when tens of thousands of cars are normally moved each day in the district, shows what contribution to congestion the blizzard may bring.

Summary of Situation.

A. H. Smith, Assistant Director General of Railroads, remained in his office at the Grand Central Terminal last night receiving reports from the Chicago and Middle West districts, and watching the progress of the creeping paralysis of the blizzard eastward. Mr. Smith last night summarized the situation as follows:

"An entire stoppage of traffic on all railroads at Chicago has resulted from the severe blizzard. The temperature in Chicago has been from 7 degrees below zero to 25 below. The storm is extending to the East and to the West. The entire Middle Western territory, between Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Chicago, and St. Louis, and throughout all of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan, is being swept by the severe storm. It is impossible to make any freight movement or delivery except in a few instances.

"It is difficult to get men to work at the coal docks, at the terminals, and to clean out switches. The temperature at many points is 24 below zero, with high winds. With low temperature there has also been snow, the fall being in some places two feet, drifting badly. The drifts are from two to twelve feet deep over the tracks in many places.

"The indications are that no passenger trains can be started from Chicago this evening. No freight trains have moved from Pittsburgh and only a few passenger trains. There is no prospect of improvement at present. The low temperature is moving eastward."

Reports made to Mr. Smith yesterday morning said that the heavy snow, with north wind, had then reached as far east as Buffalo and Pittsburgh, having tied up all movements at Chicago. The high wind blew roofs from cars, tore down telegraph poles across the tracks, and interrupted communication along the railroad lines. Late yesterday afternoon Mr. Smith received

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STORM ISOLATES WESTERN CITIES

Railway Traffic Blocked, with Many Trains Stalled and Schedules Abandoned.

CHICAGO ACTIVITIES CEASE

Stores Closed, Schools to Shut Down, and Snow Shovelers Routed by the Cold.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Commercial and industrial activity ceased here today when the city was cut off from the outlying regions by wind and snow that swept the Middle West. Chicago had 50 per cent. recovered from the blizzard of last Sunday when the new storm, with the added cruelty of a mercury drop to 14 below zero, came upon it. The blizzard extended from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico and from the Rocky Mountains about to the Alleghanies.

Not a passenger or freight train will leave Chicago for at least twenty hours, according to a prediction made by operating officials of railways entering this city tonight.

No storm so far-reaching in its effects ever before afflicted the city. Fire Marshal O'Connor, speaking of snow-buried hydrants and impassable streets, issued a statement calling on the public for aid and asserted that the menace of a conflagration was the greatest since 1871. Fine snow fell all last night and all to-day, and while the column in the official thermometer rose slowly to zero as the day wore on, the industrial mercury sank.

Most statements of the situation begin with the word "no"—no trains, no taxicabs, no coal, no milk, no produce market, no cattle, hogs or sheep received at the stock yards, no schools next week, no department stores open after 3 o'clock this afternoon, and innumerable minor "nos." Taxicab companies called in their drivers at 2 o'clock this afternoon. There was even no further work of the city's snow shovelers, for it was regarded as merely humane in the bitter cold to send them to their homes to thaw out.

Department stores, which were got doing any business anyway, closed at 3 P. M. to conserve fuel. President Davis of the Board of Education announced that the public schools would be closed all next week, and directed that 60,000 schoolboys report to their Principals as usual next Monday morning with shovels and other appropriate implements to attack the snow blockade.

Eight Engines on One Train.

There were practically no trains, suburban or otherwise. Tens of thousands of men and women, boys and girls were unable to reach their places of employment. So many trains were stalled last night that the railroads quit sending them out. The first train from western suburbs did not crawl in until noon, and it took a snowplow and three engines to haul it in. Those who came in on it were chagrined later to learn that no attempt would be made to make the evening journey back. One of the few through trains to arrive was a Pennsylvania special, which arrived eighteen hours late with eight locomotives hauling it.

In the lashing, below-zero wind it was impossible for railroad workmen to make any headway in their efforts to clear snow from the switch intersections. Scores of passenger trains were reported stalled in drifts throughout the Central West.

Attempts to move freight were abandoned early. Passenger trains were kept running for a time, as they could be moved with two engines on the front pulling and one pushing in the rear. Snowplows were ordered out with three engines behind them, but their work was futile. The wind piled the drifts in back of them as fast as they could push the snow from the tracks ahead.

Toward nightfall conditions became worse and the railways abandoned all attempts even to keep their lines clear and concentrated their efforts on the relief of passengers marooned on trains along all lines 25 to 100 miles from the city. No distress was reported among

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Baker Says With the Disloyal Interned Loyal German-Americans Will Suffer Less

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Secretary Baker has written a letter to Arnold Blome of 478 Central Park West, New York, expressing sympathy with Mr. Blome's complaint that, although a loyal American citizen, he was being made to suffer because of his German birth. The letter follows:

"Jan. 7, 1918.

"Dear Mr. Blome: I have received your letter of Dec. 30, voicing your loyalty and that of the great mass of other Americans of German blood to the Government of the United States and to the ideals of its freedom in this conflict with the Imperial German Government and its ideals of military conquest and autocratic rule.

"As so many others have done, you are suffering for the offenses against civilization in the name of the Imperial Government by Prussian devotees of repression and force. Unhappily, it has seemed inevitable that the offenses of the guilty should involve the innocent.

"Even in the days when the aggressions of the Imperial German Government were driving the authorities in Washington to accept a state of war there was no doubt of the loyalty of great masses of Americans of German extraction, and there was a wholehearted effort to protect these citizens from the enmities engendered by war. No wholesale and indiscriminate measures of repression were taken against alien agents and tools and sympathizers within our borders. Therefore, patience was preached and race antagonism discouraged. There has been a constant aim to give the loyal and disloyal an opportunity to separate themselves from each other by speech and actions. Only in this way could loyal Americans of German blood be protected from even greater injustices than they have been called upon to endure.

"Happily this process of differentiation between the loyal and the disloyal seems now to be approaching a conclusion. With the latter placed where they shall be harmless, it is hoped that life may be made less unhappy for those of whom you speak.

"No one in Washington can fail to be impressed with the repeated and emphasized statements of the President concerning the necessity for rendering every possible aid and comfort to those who by birth are descended from the people of the Central Empires, but by thought and conduct and ideals are allied to the liberal forces in the present struggle.

"Let me assure you that I withhold no encouragement or sympathy from those who feel as you do. Cordially yours,

"NEWTON D. BAKER,
"Secretary of War.

"Mr. Arnold Blome, 478 Central Park West, New York."

BANK TRAGEDY A CAPTAIN'S ACT

Lewis R. Whisler Kills Himself at Camp Funston When Identified as Slayer of Four.

NOTE EXPLAINS THE CRIME

Wanted Reason for Suicide, He Wrote, 'Yesterday I Went Out and Made Myself a Reason.'

CAMP FUNSTON, Kan., Jan. 12.—Identification today of Captain Lewis R. Whisler by Kearney Wornall, the sole survivor of five men who were attacked by an army Captain, bent on robbery of the camb bank, last night, as the man who had perpetrated the crime and Captain Whisler's subsequent death by suicide have convinced army authorities here that the search for the slayer is ended.

Captain Whisler killed himself by firing two bullets from an army rifle into his head. His death came after Wornall had recovered consciousness at the hospital and told the questioning army officers the story of the tragedy in which the Captain had killed with an axe four men, including C. Fuller Winters, Vice President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, an intimate friend of the Captain. Then an order was issued that all Captains at the cantonment report at headquarters to have their finger prints taken. It was then that the shots from Captain Whisler's office were heard.

A note was found with the body. It was written to a woman whose name the authorities have refused to divulge. It said:

"I have been thinking of committing suicide for a long time, but I have never had a good reason. Yesterday I went out and made myself a reason."

The room in which Captain Whisler's body was found was smeared with blood spots. Two blood-soaked towels were found in the room and the table was spotted with it.

Captain Whisler had borrowed two hatchets from a supply company yesterday, according to officials, and he borrowed two more today.

Army officers tonight declined to say whether any of the money which the robber is supposed to have obtained was found in Captain Whisler's room.

Recognized by Winters.

Wornall, who recovered consciousness this morning, told the authorities that the murderer was an army Captain whose face he recognized, and who, he said, was a close friend of Winters, head of the army bank. Wornall, in describing the tragedy, said a man came to the door of the bank about 8:30 o'clock last night and rapped insistently. He was admitted, and, covering the five men with his revolver, forced Wornall to tie the hands of the four men, after which he tied Wornall's hands. The man then proceeded to loot the bank safe, and had reached the door when Winters said to Wornall:

"You recognize him, don't you?"

Wornall answered that he did.

The robber turned to Winters and said:

"You know me, do you?"

"I sure do, you black scoundrel," was Winters's reply.

Wornall says that at this point the man hesitated, and then suddenly leaped at them, swinging his hand axe. He struck the helpless men down, one by one. Wornall was the last struck. When he recovered consciousness he managed to untie his hands and made his way into the open air, where he was discovered by a sentry. Soldiers, entering the bank, found Winters, Carl Ohlson, and C. L. Hill, bank employes, and John Jewell, an editor, dead upon the floor.

Relatives and friends of Captain Whisler were unable tonight to advance any theory as to what impelled him to commit the crimes. Captain Whisler's former wife, from whom he was divorced about a year ago, and a son,

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RODWAY'S DELICIOUS MAYONNAISE. A famous treat. "A word to the wives is sufficient."—Advt.

BAKER OPPOSES MUNITIONS CHIEF

Stands By His Reorganization Scheme and Insists It Will Prove Efficient.

CHALLENGED BY SENATORS

Chamberlain Again Accuses Him of Giving the Country False Impression.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Opposition to the establishment of a Department of Munitions to handle the entire task of supplying equipment to the army was voiced by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, today before the Senate Military Affairs Committee. The Secretary, in face of pointed criticism by members of the committee on the existing supply system, clung to his insistence that the method in vogue was efficient and should not be disturbed.

Nearly every member of the committee challenged Mr. Baker's characterization of the work of supplying ordnance and clothing to the army as adequate. The Secretary clung to his insistence that nothing was lacking to make the system effective.

Fault was found by the Senators with what they called a scattered method of ordering supplies, by which the work is now divided up into five divisions working under a purchasing agent. The Senators criticised this system as lacking co-ordination and suggested that the entire work ought to be under one head.

The Secretary of War insisted that the system was now under one-man control. He opposed the argument of Senators Weeks, Wadsworth, Frelinghuysen, and Hitchcock that the authority now vested with purchasing power was not final, since that official had to submit, in the end, to the ruling of superiors in the newly established war council.

"What the committee feels is that authority is decentralized—too scattered," insisted Senator Wadsworth.

"I fail to see that such is the fact," responded the Secretary of War.

Asked if he did not think the supply work could be better handled by a Department of Munitions, as contemplated in the Chamberlain bill, now before the Senate, Secretary Baker replied:

Thinks No Change Necessary.

"Decidedly not. I do not see that any change is necessary."

"Members of this committee do not agree with you," said Senator McKellar.

Secretary Baker advised that any change in the method now ought to be gradual and built up upon the experience of the last nine months.

"The Secretary of Munitions would have to use much of the machinery already built up," he said. "He would also have to fill in huge gaps with other men. I do not see that any advantage is to be gained by establishing a department that has to be organized from the bottom up, just as the present system has been evolved."

Senator Weeks spoke of a member of the Council of National Defense having told him some time ago that the creation of a Department of Munitions, fashioned after the British system, was inevitable if the supply work was to be adequately handled.

"I believe that Mr. Willard, (Daniel Willard, President of the B. & O. Railroad and Chairman of the War Industries Board,) favored that plan at first," replied Secretary Baker. "But after looking into it he became convinced that the War Industries Board answered the same purpose. I do not think he is opposed to our system now."

Senator Chamberlain referred to newspaper reports that the President was opposed to the establishment of a munitions department, and asked the Secretary of War if the President had been correctly quoted.

"I don't know," replied Mr. Baker. "I am unable to speak for the President."

Senator Chamberlain alluded to Mr.

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RUSSIANS AGREE TO CONTINUE PARLEYS AND ARMISTICE IS EXTENDED A MONTH; UKRAINE RECOGNIZED AS INDEPENDENT

Britain Will Now Deal With Bolshevist Envoy; Austrian Annexationists Begin New Agitation

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The British Government has decided to establish informal relations with Maxim Litvinoff, who was appointed by the Bolshevist Government as Russian Ambassador at London, according to The Daily Mail.

This step, the newspaper adds, has been taken with a view to obtaining useful information in regard to conditions in Russia.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 12.—Widespread agitation against the renunciation of annexations has begun in Austria, and is especially strong in Vienna.

Many meetings have been held to further the propaganda, and resolutions have been sent to Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, demanding the military and commercial union of Poland, Lithuania, and Courland, with the Central Powers' domination of the Danube route and the eastern shores of the Adriatic and the regulation of the strategical frontier toward Italy.

SELFRIDGE SEES PEACE TABLE NEAR

Preliminary Parleys Perhaps Begun Already, Anglo-American Merchant Believes.

BASED ON ALLIED WAR AIMS

Says German Commercial Class Will Insist Upon Heeding Wilson and George Speeches.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—During the last week an intellectual digestive process has been going on in England. What with the Premier's speech, President Wilson's address, and comment from the various belligerent camps, the public has been somewhat bewildered, and sentiment has not yet crystallized. The trend of Balfour's and Churchill's remarks seems to indicate that the allied Governments felt that Germany had been given somewhat too much rope, and it was deemed prudent to take up some of the slack. Nearly everybody except the extremists, the knockout-blow advocates on one end and the pacifists on the other, has the same feeling.

If an honorable peace is obtainable by negotiation, by all means let us have it. But there is a wide difference of opinion regarding the best approach to that end. Those who naturally favor fairness and candor recognize the danger of dealing frankly with such an antagonist as Pan Germanism. It is doubtful whether it is safe to bare your breast to the Prussians. And they are as stealthy and disingenuous as they are brutal. The matter could be put to them much more generously, except for the certainty that "if you give them an inch they'll take an ell." For these and similar reasons the concessions so far made have been those of temper rather than concrete detail. The bill of particulars does not differ materially from the previous terms, but the statements are characterised by an entirely different tone.

The Germans undoubtedly are influenced by similar considerations. Their insane hate and distrust of "Perfidious Albion" poison every word and act. The Pan Germans make the most of such prejudices to rally the war-weary masses to fresh loyalty. The Junkers have been busy all the week sharpening their teeth on the Premier's and the President's peace terms. Apparently they have enforced their knockout-blow policy at Brest-Litovsk. Meantime optimistic opinion still looks hopefully toward the German people, and a new movement for expression of popular opinion through the Reichstag. A pronouncement similar to the resolution passed last July by the four-party coalition might have an immense effect at the present juncture.

Access to Germany Difficult.

Unfortunately the means of getting an inside view of Germany are very slender, and what herstofore existed red tape methods in London are finding ways still further to reduce. Correspondents in Berlin of American newspapers, who were in a position to maintain a certain measure of neutrality and whose communications could always be safeguarded against German color by the censorship, have been entirely cut off by the English Government under the "trading with the enemy" section of the Defense of the Realm act, which had to be stretched to the breaking point to be made to apply. The British, too, are much disposed to credit the Germans with superior cunning, and between bad judgment and red tape the difficulty of getting information is unnecessarily increased at a time when information concerning internal Germany is urgently needed by the Allies.

I happened to be placed yesterday at the American luncheon to Winston Churchill next to H. Gordon Selfridge, the famous Anglo-American merchant, and his comments on the existing situa-

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Florida Trains Seaboard Air Line Ly Wash., D. C., eff. Jan. 13, at 9:30 A. M., 8:00 P. M., and 11:15 P. M. For Atlanta, Birmingham, 9:20 A. M. and 9:00 P. M. Reservations 1184 B'way, N. Y. C.—Advt.

GERMAN PRESS SPLIT BY WILSON

Frankfurter Zeitung and Berliner Tageblatt Agree with Some Proposals.

PAN GERMAN FURY GROWS

He Talks Like a Conqueror, Says One Editor—Full Message Printed in Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 12.—Sharp differences are beginning to develop among German papers over President Wilson's recent address to Congress.

The Frankfurter Zeitung regards the speech as a peace offer. There are two significant passages in its long comment. It says:

"President Wilson's speech does not show any expectation that the war can be won by the weapons of the Entente and the United States. The setting up of a peace program and its contents appear, considering all circumstances, to have arisen rather from the desire if possible to arrive at peace without further bloodshed."

Again the newspaper says:

"If Wilson can bring the Governments of the Entente countries to make similar declarations. While it is true that there will be not yet a basis for peace negotiations, we will have come much nearer to a possibility thereof.

"Wilson is seeking a way out of war, although he is doing it in a manner not yet quite acceptable to us."

The Frankfort paper accepts some of Wilson's proposals with some provisos, and rejects others, setting up at the same time counterclaims for Germany, as for instance, the complete restoration of her colonies.

Regarding Alsace-Lorraine, the newspaper says that Wilson's language shows even clearer than Lloyd George's that "neither England nor America any longer considers seriously the accepting of any obligation to recover Alsace-Lorraine for France." The paper chuckles over the idea that President Wilson's speech, like Lloyd George's, will be a bitter pill to France.

Regarding some of Wilson's proposals the Zeitung says:

"It looks as if Wilson hardly realized to whom he was speaking or what had been the results of the world war."

Taking it altogether, the newspaper twists some of Wilson's phrases into a confession of inability to win the war and a request for peace. Others it rejects as being due to American inability to realize that Germany has won.

Accepts Some of Wilson's Formulas.

The Berliner Tageblatt discusses the treatment which President Wilson would apply to the various belligerents, saying:

"There is a decided contrast between the polite note sounded by Wilson this time, the quiet form and conciliatory phraseology on the one hand and his demands on the other. Otherwise a man like Senator Stone, who until recently was opposed to America's entrance into the war, could not possibly have adopted Wilson's program without reserve.

"We cannot change this; we must accept it in the same manner as we do the fact that the President's address on world peace really means a continuation of the world's war. Now even the British Labor Party is convinced of the moral necessity for the reconstruction of Europe according to the demands of British policy.

"It is sad that instead of a moral and logical discussion only military persuasions are possible as yet. Historians will surely recognize the tragedy of the consequences to the human spirit that will result.

"It is of hardly any use to discuss the fourteen formulas of Wilson's message. To some of them we are quite ready to subscribe. Others open a vista to new possibilities, perhaps not to his allies liking. His demand for the removal

Continued on Page Two.

HOTEL SEVILLE, Fifth Av. & 29th St.—Room with private bath, $2.50. Suite at moderate rates. Restaurant and Grill.—Advt.

STOCKHOLM POINT YIELDED

Trotzky Says He Gives Up Demand to Avert a Break Now.

HAS NO FEAR OF ENTENTE

Insists That Russia Knows How to Protect Herself from the Allies.

COMMITTEES BEGIN WORK

Ukraine Recognition Promptly Follows Discussion on Territorial Questions.

Peace Delegates Agree on Another Month's Armistice

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, proposed at the peace negotiations that the present armistice between Russia and Germany be prolonged for another month, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Petrograd.

The Central Powers accepted the proposal.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 12.—Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, announced at the conference at Brest-Litovsk yesterday that in order not to leave any possibility in the fight for peace unutilized, the Russian delegation accepted the demand that the negotiations be continued at Brest-Litovsk.

Referring to the objection raised by the Central Powers that the transfer of the negotiations to Sockholm or some other neutral point, as requested by Russia, might enable the Entente nations to interfere, M. Trotzky said the Bolshevist Government had been consistent and independent in its peace policy, and that there was no reason to assume that Entente diplomacy would be able to oppose the conclusion of peace more successfully on neutral soil than in Petrograd.

As for the fear of the Central Powers that the Entente nations might endeavor behind the scenes to hinder the conclusion of peace, M. Trotzky declared the Bolshevist policy was conducted without the secret methods of the old diplomacy which, like many other things, had been abolished by the Russians in their victorious revolution of October. It was the opinion of the Russian delegates, he said, that neither political nor technical circumstances rendered it necessary to continue to hold the sessions at Brest-Litovsk.

Moreover, M. Trotzky continued, the Russian delegation could not pass over another point, which had been mentioned by the German Chancellor, Count von Hertling.

"I refer," he said, "to the portion of Count von Hertling's statement, (before the Reichstag Main Committee,) in which he referred, in addition to Germany's just intentions, to Germany's powerful position. (machtstellung.) The Russian delegation cannot deny, and does not intend to deny, that its country, owing to the policy of the classes until recently in power, has been weakened. But the world position of a country is not determined by its technical apparatus alone, but also by its inherent possibilities—as, indeed, Germany's economic strength should not be judged by her present conditions and means of supply."

Trotzky's Idea of Peace.

M. Trotzky considered that the greater forces of the Russian people had been awakened and developed by the revolution, just as the reformation of the sixteenth century and the revolution of the eighteenth century had vitalised the creative forces of the German and French peoples. He added:

"The Russian Government, however, wrote the word peace at the head of its program. The great sympathies of the Russian people for the peoples of the Allies strengthen the desire to attain the speediest peace based on an understanding among the peoples.

"To remove from the Quadruple Alliance a pretext for breaking off the peace negotiations on technical grounds, the Russian delegation accepts the demand to remain in Brest-Litovsk, in order not to leave unutilized any possibility in the fight for peace. In renouncing its proposal regarding the transfer of negotiations to neutral soil, the Russian delegation proposes continuation of the negotiations."

M. Trotzky said he considered it necessary to remove a misunderstanding which had arisen. He referred to the statement made at the previous sitting by Dr. von Kühlmann, the German Foreign Minister, that the semi-official Russian news agency had disseminated a fictitious account of the reply made at the sitting of Dec. 29 by M. Joffe

of the Russian delegation. M. Trotzky said the official account of that sitting, as published in the German newspapers, reproduced accurately the speech of M. Joffe, and that the Russian delegation was entirely ignorant of any real or fictitious telegrams on the subject, such as those to which Dr. von Kühlmann referred. The speaker said the matter would be investigated and, in the meantime, he expressed regret for a misunderstanding which was in no way connected with the work of the delegation.

As for the protest made by General Hoffmann, in the name of the German chief command, against Russian wireless messages containing appeals of a revolutionary character to the German troops, M. Trotzky stated that neither the conditions of the armistice nor the character of the peace negotiations limited freedom of press or speech.

Dealing with the declarations at the previous session by Dr. von Kühlmann and by Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, respecting the failure of Russia's allies to participate in the negotiations, which vitiated the peace offer of the Central Powers and resolved the discussions to a question of a separate peace with Russia, M. Trotzky said:

"We are in full accord with our former resolution. We desire to continue the peace negotiations, quite apart from the question whether or not the Entente Powers take part.

"We note the statement of the Quadruple Alliance that the basis for a general peace formulated in their declaration of Dec. 25 is null and void, as the Entente countries in the period of ten days allowed them did not join in the peace negotiations. We on our side adhere to the principles of a democratic peace proclaimed by us."

The desire of the Russians to transfer the negotiations to neutral soil, M. Trotzky explained, arose from their wish for equally favorable conditions on both sides. He continued:

"Public opinion in Russia, moreover, takes umbrage at the fact that the Russian delegation is conducting the negotiations in a fortress occupied by German troops, especially as they involve the fate of peoples. The Russian delegation does not believe the technical difficulties entailed by tranference of the negotiations to neutral soil constitute a valid objection, any more than it recognises as valid the fear of Entente intrigues, against which Russia knows how to protect herself."

Ukrainians State Their Policy.

Dr. von Kühlmann, with the assent of the meeting, declared that the question of separate representation for Ukraine would first be discussed among the delegations of the Quadruple Alliance, and that further consideration would be reserved for a plenary sitting.

On the proposal of the President it was decided to hold private deliberations between the delegations of Austria-Hungary and Germany, on the one hand, and of Russia on the other.

The delegates of Russia, Germany, and Austria-Hungary agreed to form a committee to discuss political and territorial questions, and a second committee of experts for preliminary discussion of economic and legal questions. The former committee held a meeting.

M. Bolubowysch, Ukrainian delegate, in elaborating the Ukrainian peace policy, said that any annexations or the surrender of territory without the consent of the peoples involved was inadmissible, as likewise was war indemnities. Material assistance should be extended to small States which had suffered from the devastating effects of war.

Inasmuch as the Russian Council of People's Commissioners did not represent Ukraine, he said, any peace which might be negotiated would be binding on the Ukraine only if accepted by it. The same principle, he added, applied to the other Russian republics.

Dr. von Kühlmann proposed that the Ukrainian note be placed on the records of the conference as "an important historical document." He added that the allies (Teutonic) welcomed the Ukrainian representatives, but reserved their attitude toward their proposals.

Regards Ukraine as Independent.

As the negotiations heretofore had been carried on with representatives from Petrograd regarding the affairs of the entire Russian territory, Dr. von Kühlmann said that he would have to ask the President of the Petrograd delegation whether his delegation intended in the future to represent the affairs of all Russia.

Leon Trotzky declared that his delegation was in full accord with the fundamental recognition of the right of self-determination of every nation, even to complete severance, and he saw no obstacle to the participation of the Ukrainian delegation in the negotiations.

A long discussion ensued regarding the meaning of this statement, which finally was condensed into the question whether the Ukrainian delegation was a sub-commission of the Russian delegation or whether it should be treated with as the representation of an independent State.

Trotzky replied that he regarded the question as settled, because the Ukrainian delegation acted as an independent body which had been recognized by his delegation.

CALLS FOR VOLUNTEERS TO DEFEND RUSSIA

Krylenko in Appeal Against German Peace Plan Cites 'American Financiers' Among Foes.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The call of Ensign Krylenko, the Bolshevist Commander in Chief, for volunteer for a Russian army, according to the Bolshevist telegraph agency at Petrograd, was issued in the form of an appeal to the soldiers and workmen and as a reply to the German peace proposals. The appeal refers to Germany's rejection of the proposals framed previously and their open talk of annexation. In the event of a separate peace, this call says, the Russian republic and its councils will be surrounded on all sides by enemies.

"American and French financiers," he continues, "are lending money to provide war material for Kaledine. The German bourgeoisie are quite prepared to use them as allies for stifling the Russian revolution. These are conditions which raise for the Russian peasants and workmen the whole question of the defense of the conquest achieved by the revolution, and of the holy war against the bourgeoisie, not only of Russia, but of Germany, France, and Great Britain.

"Should the bourgeoisie be victorious, they will take vengeance in the shape of the most cruel terror and torture, drenching the land with blood. This would put in the shade the torments inflicted by the satellites of the Czar. It may be that a holy war on the fronts, as well as behind the lines, stands before us as a terrible and unavoidable fate."

Krylenko explains that the old army is exhausted and that a new one must be created with the Red Guard as a nucleus, and it must be subject to rigorous, revolutionary discipline.

"Comrades!" he says, "the people of Italy, Spain, France, Austria, and Switzerland watch you with hope and await the call to battle against their bourgeoisie. Their soldiers will not march against revolutionary Russia. Enroll yourselves in the ranks of the people's guard and safeguard the revolution and socialism."

The appeal concludes by asserting that there will be no compulsion in recruiting, and appealing to the comrades in the Ukraine to respond to the call in order to defend liberty.

TEUTON ATTITUDE MORE MENACING

Central Empires Know Russia Can't Make War, but Still Fear Radical Influences.

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 11.—The latest news from Brest-Litovsk makes it clear that the Governments of the Central Empires, being assured that Russia will not be supported by the Entente at a general peace conference, are deliberately taking a more uncompromising position with a view to strengthening the military annexationist parties by showing the obvious trophies of the annexationist policy.

They, like everybody except Russia's allies, know that Russia cannot continue the war in the ordinary sense except under desperate conditions. They know further that acceptance of Russia's peace terms would not be rewarded by a general peace.

They, therefore, in single combat with Trotzky, are doing their best to keep the frontiers of the revolution as far as possible from the frontiers of Germany. Whatever may be the final terms of peace, Germany will be the dominant trader in Poland, Courland, &c. From that point of view she could accept any terms.

But even after peace is signed Russia will not be a peaceful neighbor, and the Germans would prefer to help the Baltic barons to put down a revolution in Courland than to have revolution spreading over their own borders into Eastern Prussia. They know that as the German troops leave the occupied territory the Russian revolution will come in.

It must be remembered that the Russian revolution today is very much more obnoxious than the administrative revolution of last March. That is true for Russia as well as for Germany, and explains much of the bitter opposition to the Bolsheviki at home. This opposition makes Trotzky's position doubly difficult.

Just as the allied sabotage of the Stockholm conference destroyed the last hope of rallying the old Russian Army under Kerensky, so the refusal to support Russia at a general peace conference tends to strengthen German opposition to Trotzky's demands, while it is possibly in the way of the Bolsheviki in their attempt to get together a new army to fight for the ideas of the revolution.

Thus the Den prints a note on the condition of Riga under German rule, pointing out that it is much better than that of Russia, and even appealing to women by saying that in Riga ladies' boots are sold for 15 rubles a pair, whereas here they are 80 or more.

The Retch openly exults in the strength of the German opposition to the Bolsheviki and the attitude of the Allies, not because these things help Russia, but because they can be used to damage the Bolsheviki.

The Bolsheviki, equally obnoxious to the propertied classes of Germany and Russia, stand with swords pointing both ways, preventing property on either side of them from mutually coming to terms.

"NO ANNEXATIONS" HINT.

Delbrueck Says Germany May Renounce Territorial Gains.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 12.—Addressing the Polish Society of Berlin, Professor Hans Delbrück of the University of Berlin, who has on several occasions made important statements regarding future peace, said that Germany might completely renounce territorial acquisitions both in the east and west.

Honesty, he added, was desirable, not on pacific grounds, but on those of higher political sagacity. The practical proof of the correctness of this conception, he contended, was to be found in the success of the British policy with respect to South Africa.

DON COSSACK CHIEFS DIVIDED.

Kaledines Faction Opposes Intervening in Russian Internal Affairs.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Reports from Southern Russia received in Petrograd, according to a Reuter dispatch from the Russian capital, say there are two opposing policies among the leaders of the Don Cossacks.

General Kaledine, the military leader of the Don Cossacks, who is supported by a majority of the troops and the educated classes, is described as being averse to intervening in Russian internal affairs, while determined to oppose to the utmost any Maximalist aggression against the Don territory.

On the other hand, Generals Alexieff, Kornilloff, Denikine, and Erdelli favor making the Don the centre of a campaign against Bolshevism generally.

STUART YOUNGEST KNIGHT.

Americans in London Interested in Canadian Officer's Career.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The American colony in London is much interested in the knighthood just conferred upon Lieut. Col. Sir Campbell Stuart of the Canadian Army. Few officers of the Imperial Service have enjoyed such a picturesque career. He was born in Montreal on July 5, 1885. His first claim to fame after the outbreak of the war was in connection with the recruiting of the Irish-Canadian regiment in the Province of Quebec. He came to England in advance of his battalion and proceeded to the War Office to get permission for these Irish-Canadians to visit Ireland on the way to France, which journey has become a page of Irish history.

Shortly afterward the need of reinforcements necessitated the breaking up of the regiment, and, after various adventures in Europe, including a visit to Pope Benedict XV., Stuart found himself at the British Embassy in Washington as Assistant Military Attaché, being the first Canadian to hold that office. When Lord Northcliffe went to New York he wanted a Military Secretary to the mission, so Stuart joined in that capacity, and he became widely known all through America in consequence.

He returned to England with Lord Northcliffe, and after attending the allied conferences in London and Paris and sojourning with General Haig in France, he came to London and was appointed Vice Chairman of the London headquarters of the British Mission to the United States of America, of which Lord Northcliffe is now Chairman. He received knighthood on the same day, being probably the youngest living knight. He is now busily engaged helping Lord Northcliffe in making Crewe House a bureau of information for Americans in London, apart altogether from the business activities of the mission, and making suitable provision for the entertainment and care of American officers in England.

FRANCE STIRRED BY WILSON'S WORDS

Deep Impression Made by Address Shown in Press Views Reaching Washington.

WORLD GRASP ADMIRED

His Declarations on Alsace and the Russian Hopes Win the Greatest Favor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Department of State has received voluminous comments from French newspapers on President Wilson's address to Congress.

Gustave Hervé in La Victoire is quoted as saying:

"Let those who have hitherto denied that the Allies are fighting for the peace of right, for the cause of justice, meditate upon this speech, which will remain with our declaration of the rights of man as one of the immortal charters of humanity. It is with gratitude that we greet Mr. Wilson's words as clear as those of Mr. Lloyd George about reparation for the great injustice committed in 1871 against France and against her children in Alsace-Lorraine."

Albert Thomas in l'Information says:

"It will be to the honor of President Wilson to have by his repeated messages obliged the nations of the Entente to make their national aspirations conform with justice in spite of its faults, its weakness, and its abandonment of alliances. It will be to the honor of the Russian revolution to have led the Western Powers into cleansing their peace propositions of all imperialism."

The Temps comments:

"This is the first time President Wilson has expressed himself as to the Alsace-Lorraine question. We had no doubts as to his sentiments, but we are profoundly glad that he should have voiced them. We also thank him for having placed the problem in its true ground by presenting the restitution of Alsace-Lorraine as a necessary condition for general peace and not merely as a personal claim for the French people."

Calls Composition "Vast."

Alfred Capus in the Figaro says:

"The fourteen articles of the program are of unequal importance and precision, which is quite natural in so vast a composition. The pragmatical decisions are of the most striking clearness. It would be impossible, for instance, to point out more effectively that the complete re-establishment of Belgium and the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France are matters of universal moral value."

Alfred Oulman, in Le Petit Bleu, says:

"Mr. Wilson, speaking at once in the language of the legislator and the Judge, has left in shadow nothing which will have to govern the destinies of the people now in conflict. Only after all this has been accomplished, and it is the fourteenth article which Mr. Wilson devoted to the subject of a lasting peace, can there be a question of the society of nations."

A. Jouvain, in the Journal des Debats, remarks:

"Three years ago President Wilson would not have spoken thus, but his eyes have been opened by the events which have come to pass since then, and he, the man of peace, now recognises that no durable peace can ever be established in Europe as long as Alsace-Lorraine is not given back to France."

La Liberté's comment contains the following:

"Mr. Wilson was right in concluding his speech with the ringing declaration that America will fight until the aims set forth by him are realised. It is by arms and not by speeches that we shall convince Germany of the justice of our cause."

A Question of Equilibrium.

Le Action Française has this to say:

"Mr. Wilson developed Lloyd George's theory of European equilibrium and of perpetual peace, founded on the cessation of the great political abuses which may be considered as the primary causes of the conflict. Equilibrium obtained by justice, that was the point admired by such a philosopher as Proudhon in the treaties of Westphalia. Will this task be easier in the twentieth century than it was in the seventeenth?"

Henri Lorin in L'Oeuvre says:

"The passage as to Russia deserves special attention. We ourselves should be imbued with the sentiments recommended by President Wilson, and we should not abandon Russia, whatever our present disappointment about her."

Le Petit Journal comments:

"The document embodies a declaration of the most vast significance, both from a moral and practical point of view. It would be superfluous to comment on the statements of Mr. Wilson, which, by their preciseness and implacable logic, are entirely self-sufficient, but it is well to point out that the peace terms enumerated by him are, taking them altogether, in absolute harmony with the aims pursued by the Entente."

The Matin says:

"This grand message will go to the heart of all Frenchmen. Mr. Wilson is willing to have confidence even in the Russian Maximalists despite their deplorable errors. 'Peace on earth to men of good will' Kuhlmann said hypocritically at the opening of the Brest-Litovsk conferences, where he expected to rob overwhelmed Russia. Mr. Wilson has the right to apply the same epigram to this message with the difference that he sums up without equivocation his entire conception of the world to come."

Like "a Decisive Act."

Le Petit Parisien prints this comment:

"The statement made to Congress appears like a decisive act. * * * The President avoids all hard words, all threats with regard to the legitimate interests of others or to imperialistic projects, but this moderation makes more apparent his inflexibility the fact that he refuses justice to no one, places in greater evidence his firm determination to obtain it."

BRITISH DESTROYER LOST WITH ALL HANDS

The Racoon Founders on Rocks Off the North Coast of Ireland.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The British destroyer Racoon struck rocks off the Irish coast on Wednesday and foundered, it is announced officially. All on board were lost. The text of the statement issued by the Admiralty says:

H. M. S. Racoon, Lieutenant George Napier in command, struck on the rocks off the north coast of Ireland at 2 o'clock in the morning of Wednesday during a snowstorm, and subsequently foundered with all hands.

Nine of the crew had been left behind at her last port of call, and these are the sole survivors. Seventeen bodies have been picked up by patrol craft and are being buried at Rathmullen. Five more bodies were washed ashore, and they are being buried locally.

The Racoon was built in 1910. She was 266 feet long and displaced 915 tons. She was armed with one 4-inch and three 3-inch guns, and two torpedo tubes. Her normal complement was 100 men.

POISON PRESS IN OUR ARMY.

Germans Spread Disguised Propaganda in Camps in France.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The correspondent of The London Times with the American Army in France writes:

"In an outhouse close to the garage where the correspondents' cars are quartered I found the other day a torn copy of The Continental Times, 'an independent cosmopolitan newspaper,' as it is self-inscribed, but in reality one of the type of publications printed in languages foreign to German for propaganda purposes. This sort of paper, printed, of course, in Italian, was spread broadcast from airplanes before the German offensive upon Italy.

"It is evident that The Continental Times is being surreptitiously distributed throughout the American army zone, left here and there where it would be picked up by American soldiers. The leading article deals with two articles purporting to have been printed upon 'the same page of an American newspaper.' One is entitled 'Moral Support for German Liberalism' and the other 'Federal Lynch Law Is Demanded by Negroes.'"

PAN GERMANS RAGE AGAINST KUEHLMANN

Annexationist Party Campaigns for the Dropping of Foreign Secretary.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 12.—The Pan-German storm continues against Dr. von Kühlmann, the Foreign Minister and chief delegate at Brest-Litovsk. The Fatherland party has sent out a statement demanding that General Ludendorff must stay and that von Kühlmann must go.

The Munich Nachrichten says that things are not a whit better than they were in Bethmann-Hollweg's days and that no one knows who is really governing.

The Tägliche Rundschau remarks that if Dr. von Kühlmann did not go beyond his instructions, as it is semi-officially maintained, then why has the policy at Brest-Litovsk raised such a storm, seeing that all the Reichstag parties agreed in December to the course to be pursued in the negotiations.

Admiral von Tirpitz provides the campaign with fuel by an interview in the Cologne Volkszeitung. He declares that the safety of Germany's military position in the east is absolutely necessary, which is the usual definition of annexation in which the Pan Germans indulge. He tilts against von Kühlmann, who recently said that Alsace-Lorraine was the great and only real hindrance to peace in the West, by saying that Belgium is the main point for Germany. He adds:

"Is it possible that there are people who believe that our interests there can be secured on paper and by agreements? No, we need force to secure that. We must hold the Flanders coast by military force."

The Admiral concludes by saying that the U-boats will bring England to her knees at an early date.

Vorwärts comments very sarcastically on the frequently repeated threat that if the Kaiser does not dismiss von Kühlmann the General Staff will strike, and it expresses no little joy that this method of forcing the Crown to act savors of Republican methods, for the Pan Germans wish the country to rally round Hindenburg and Ludendorff and coerce the Crown by isolation.

That paper warns the Socialists to be ready for serious events, and perhaps for decisive action. It asserts that a serious crisis exists in the relations between the Foreign Minister and the army command.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 12.—The controversy over Dr. von Kühlmann continues to occupy much space in the German press, and the Pan Germans are becoming more violent in their abuse of the Foreign Secretary.

The fact that President Wilson had an indirect word of approval for him has brought fresh abuse on his head.

Count Reventlow remarks that "the three-cornered agreement between Social Democracy, von Kühlmann and Wilson is not only charming, but also, one might say, of world historic meaning."

The Tageblatt, which is Dr. Kühlmann's champion, calls it the same old fight that was carried on when Chancellor Bethmann Hollweg's policy toward America was fought with such unfortunate results. That paper argues that the restoration of peace is not a military matter any more than the policy toward America was, and it points out that Bismarck recognized the difference between military and political affairs.

In a message to the Weser Zeitung, Admiral von Tirpitz said:

"Let the true Hansa spirit rise up here and along the whole German coast, and let this spirit be felt all over Germany in this hour of danger."

58 MORE BELGIANS EXECUTED BY GERMANS

Victims Since January, 1917, Number 170—Two Women and Three Girls Included.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Word has been received here at the Belgian Official Headquarters of fifty-eight more official executions in Belgium. This brings the number of Belgians executed since January, 1917, to 170, among whom were at least two women, three girls from 14 to 16 years old, and several youths under 20.

All the persons executed were assumed by the Germans to be guilty of spying, and in many cases arrest, condemnation and execution took place within three or four days, and, therefore, no serious inquiry could have been made.

Under the rule of the late Governor General von Bissing, 100 executions took place in one year, according to the German official reports. Governor General von Falkenstein has increased this record threefold, and he ceased publishing the names of the victims in order that they could not be identified as martyrs by their compatriots. As a further precaution, the executed persons have been buried inside the prison walls.

HAVRE, Jan. 12.—The Burgomaster, Aldermen, and Councillors of Mons, Belgium, have been condemned individually to pay a heavy fine for refusing to have the bells rung to celebrate the German announcement of the victory at Caporetto, on the Isonzo front.

Military Control of French Mail.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The Minister of War has made known his intention to place all the postal and telegraph service under the War Department, militarising the entire service.

ITALIANS ON ASIAGO SHELL ENEMY TROOPS

British Gunners Bombard Positions on the East Bank of the Piave.

ROME, Jan. 12.—Italian batteries on the Asiago Plateau have been concentrating their fire upon Austro-German troop movements, and the British gunners on the Piave have shelled enemy positions on the east bank, according to today's report from the War Office. British airmen have accounted for four enemy airplanes, the Italians for one.

Following is the text of the official announcement:

There was concentrated Italian fire against troop movements in the enemy's lines of communication on the Asiago Plateau, and fire from the British batteries against the zone on the left bank of the Piave, northeast of Montello. Enemy patrols were driven back to the north of Monte Meisaggo and at Grave di Papadopolo. Our reconnoissance parties carried out effective and harassing actions against enemy positions east of Capo Sile, (on the lower Piave.)

Four enemy airplanes were brought down by British airmen. A fifth machine, one of our airmen, fell in flames near Lusiana. Our machines bombed, with visible results, military establishments in the Sugana Valley.

ITALIAN SNOWS 5 FEET DEEP.

Invaders, Hampered in Transport, Suffer Under Defenders' Fire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Jan. 11, (Delayed.)—The battle area in the mountains is in the grip of severe Winter weather. At the higher altitudes the snow is more than five feet deep, and on the upper Piave and Brenta it is three feet. Along the lower reaches of the Piave it is only twenty inches deep, but it is intensely cold.

If the difficulties of the Italians are great, owing to the condition of the roads and the bitter weather, those of the enemy are much worse, as his food supplies have to be conveyed over high mountains, almost impassable at this time of year. Moreover, the Italian batteries keep the roads, troops, and transports in the rear of the enemy under continuous fire. Although the actions are limited to the fighting between small patrols, both belligerents keep a sharp lookout. In the Val Frandela sector, a small column of Austro-Germans dressed in white overalls, so as to pass unobserved against the whiteness of the snow, tried to approach the Italian lines, but the mountain batteries arrested their advance, preventing them from coming into contact with the Italian soldiers.

20,000 IN FOOD RIOT IN VIENNA STREETS

Sale of Serbian Pigs on New Year's Day Caused Crowds to Denounce the Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Food rioting in Vienna on New Year's Day is described in a dispatch received here today from Switzerland. When the authorities announced that 800 Serbian pigs would be put on sale at 75 cents a pound more than 20,000 people assembled outside the market, most of them remaining throughout the new year's eve in intense cold for the chance to buy.

In the morning, the dispatch says, the crowd lost its patience, broke through the police lines, and invaded the market, where many persons were wounded before the supply of pigs was exhausted. Then crowds are said to have marched through the streets denouncing the municipal authorities and the Imperial Government.

SELFRIDGE SEES PEACE TABLE NEAR

Continued from Page One.

tion are interesting, especially in view of Churchill's speech. Mr. Selfridge said:

"Matters would certainly seem to be approaching a time when a round-table discussion between the belligerent nations could be profitably held. The last two great speeches of the spokesmen for Great Britain and the United States, so entirely in agreement, place before the world in calm, unhysterical language the war aims of the Allies, and I shall be much surprised if already very secret conversations have not taken place through third persons by the opposing powers as a result of these same speeches.

"The great majority of the German people, if allowed to do so, can hardly read these declarations without feeling that at least the differences have reached a discussible point, and, unless they are pushed into utter silence, and, unless their opinions have absolutely no weight with that part of the German public who want war for an indefinite period because that part lives and thrives by war, and war only, then our proposals will be recognized as debatable and steps will be taken which will, or at least may, lead to the first conference.

"Knowing the great commercial class in Germany as I think I do, the class which is the backbone of the country, I can see them asking themselves and each other why, in the face of these clearly stated and to them at least fairly reasonable claims, their Government should not make equally calm and clear and equally reasonable demands from their side—and the commercial class of Germany is very much the largest, wealthiest and, as a whole, strongest part of their empire and have borne the great brunt of the war and suffered most.

"Neither they nor we can expect that either side in this terrible struggle will announce terms which will entirely please the other side unless that side is absolutely beaten, but in such questions always heretofore the positions of the combatants reached a point when discussion with dignity to each side becomes possible. If, for example, Lloyd George had said, we would enter into no parleys until, say, the German Navy was surrendered to the Allies, or if President Wilson had announced that one of the conditions of talking peace with the German Government was, say, the surrender of the Kaiser, then every reasonable man could quite see that, unless the German Army was prepared to surrender, no meeting around a table would be possible.

"No such difficult condition has, however, been even remotely suggested in either of these two great speeches, and the more carefully one reads them the more clearly they seem to strive for reasonableness. But on the other hand there is not a word or a syllable which indicates hesitation or the remotest fear of the final result if these suggestions are not accepted, or at least discussed.

"Of course, every preparation is going on here in Britain for a continuation of this war, for as many months or years as may be necessary, and I can discover no sentiment in the country anywhere against that program, but I believe that the present controllers of the destinies of the German and Austrian peoples must see the crack in the door made by these two declarations of war aims, and that they will hasten to try to make that crack wide enough to allow a possible peace to enter by giving in return equally reasonable war claims."

GERMAN PRESS SPLIT BY WILSON

Continued from Page One.

of all economic barriers sounds like a hint of idealistic international free trade, the realisation of which might prove one of the strongest guarantees of world's peace.

"We favor also the disarmament of nations the freedom of the seas, and the abolition of secret diplomacy. But these aims will never be achieved if the settlement of territorial questions in the Entente's sense is what America wants to fight for to a finish."

Calls Wilson "Pied Piper."

The Tägliche Rundschau calls Wilson "the Pied Piper of Washington," but asserts that the spell of his pipe will not allure the peoples of the Central Powers to consent to his disastrous peace plan.

The Rundschau goes on to remark: "After Lloyd George, Mr. Wilson! After the English come the American war aims!" The paper says that, according to British demands, Germany must give up all her military advantages and allow herself to be annihilated politically, and now America informs the Central Powers under what conditions she and the Entente will extend the hand of peace.

The paper asserts that Wilson has left no stone unturned to prevent a separate peace by Germany with Russia, and has painted "Russian slavery" to Germany as a dreadful ghost to beware of. It adds that Wilson points out Russia's helplessness in the hands of Germany, but forgets to mention that Russia has been sacrificed to the Entente's policy. It also talks of Pan Slavonic policy before the war, and of "American exploitation" of Russia.

Continuing, the newspaper asserts that if one part of the address is directed against Russia, another part is directed toward causing political strife in Germany, in order to build up hopes of an Anglo-Saxon peace.

Anger is expressed over Wilson's praise of von Kühlmann, and the paper thinks it seems as if the result of the Scheidemann policy, Wilson, it insists, is endeavoring to take advantage of the differences of German political parties.

Suggests Wilson Fell Into a Trap.

The Weser Zeitung, the National Liberal shipping organ, speaks of Wilson's "latest wisdom" and says that the speeches of the Entente statesmen follow one another quickly, but don't always agree. It asserts, however, that all these speeches have a double purpose, some being intended for Germany and her allies and others for the Entente and for neutral consumption. The paper thinks Wilson's latest message so similar in sense and intention to his former messages that Germany knows with whom she has to deal.

Commenting on Wilson's question as to whether the delegates at Brest-Litovsk still adhere to the resolution of July 19, the paper says that Germans themselves are unfortunately unable to answer this. It goes on:

"We know that annexations are only contested when made by the Central Powers, but not when it is a case of disannexation or restoration on the part of a band of robbers. In the playful tone which Wilson knows so well how to use, he falls into a trap in speaking of the freedom of the seas."

The paper argues "that the seas are free as long as the powers possessing the largest fleets are able to take advantage of this freedom. This was the case before Wilson's message and before the outbreak of the war, and so we will not lose this opportunity of warning against the senseless use of these words, 'freedom of the seas.'"

The paper remarks that even before the war agreements existed regarding freedom of the seas, adding that the only security against a recurrence of this state of affairs is a powerful German fleet, bases and coaling stations. It holds that as long as the fleet and bases hold good, the international agreements will also hold good.

"Acts as if He Were Conqueror."

ROTTERDAM, Jan. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Germania, the Berlin organ of the Centrist Party, which formed part of the Reichstag majority, and has been a strong supporter of the Chancellorship of von Hertling, writes:

"Wilson shouts somewhat less loudly than ordinarily, but for the rest he acts as if he were conqueror of a Germany thrown to the ground. Therefore his message makes as little impression upon us as the former 'Barabbas.' The speeches of the President and his intervention in the affairs of Europe can scarcely be called compatible with the Monroe Doctrine held by America."

The Berliner Tageblatt says:

"Wilson in pointing to conditions in Germany suggests that world peace depends upon whether the majority or imperialist minority stands behind the representatives of the Central Powers. He errs, however, if he thinks the Reichstag majority would support peace on the ground which he names as the only possible one. It is not only the well-known German majority which is a hindrance to such a peace. It is well to state outright that the Reichstag majority, which formulated the principle of peace by agreement and upon whose confidence the existence of the present Government depends, rejects the principles of so-called justice regarding all peoples and nationalities as formulated in his message."

"Alluring Program," Says Vorwaerts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 12.—Compared with previous pronouncements, says the Berlin Vorwärts, President Wilson's recent address to Congress seems "an example of statesmanlike moderation."

"It is a beautiful, alluring program of world peace," continued the Socialist organ, "but we must be on guard against too ready a confidence. We cannot welcome Mr. Wilson's utterances enthusiastically without testing what he means.

"We never stood behind our statesmen for any other purpose than to exercise pressure from the rear in the direction of peace. We shall continue to do so, and if the workers of other countries do the same, then a general world peace will be attained at no distant date."

The Tägliche Rundschau attacks the comment of Vorwärts, which it pillories as despicable backboneslessness, whilst the Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung, under the head of "Wilson's Last Hope," turns fiercely on the Berliner Tageblatt, the Chemnitz Volkszeitung, and others, which it accuses of having confirmed President Wilson in the belief that Germany will some day "oblige the Entente by surrendering the fruits of victory."

The Frankfurter Zeitung remarks:

"If our enemies desire to convert their words into deeds, and if President Wilson is able to induce the Entente to make similar concessions, then, indeed, the basis for conversations with a view to ending the war is supplied."

"We, on our part, should not allow the Presidential reproach regarding the lack of clearness and definiteness of our war aims to continue any semblance of holding good. Germany and her allies must state them openly now."

Most of the Berlin newspapers that have reached here, such as the Tageblatt, Vossische Zeitung, Lokal-Anzeiger, Tageszeitung, Tägliche Rundschau, Kreuz-Zeitung, and Vorwärts, and also the leading provincial newspapers of the type of the Cologne Gazette and the Frankfurter Zeitung, printed the President's address fully. The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung printed only the fourteen points he stated, and the Hamburger Nachrichten did likewise, but added the concluding portion of the speech.

The Catholic organ Germania printed a summary of the address, with especial attention to those parts affecting the Russian situation, captioning the article, "Wilson on Brest-Litovsk," and, so far, has added only the first four of the fourteen points.

The Weser Zeitung and the smaller provincial journals have published extracts from the message.

Several newspapers did not receive the whole text in time for their Wednesday evening edition, so that their publication of it was divided, one part appearing Wednesday evening and the other Thursday morning.

TO ANSWER WILSON TUESDAY.

Hertling Will Address Reichstag Committee on War Aims.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 12.—The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin says that Chancellor von Hertling will reply to President Wilson's and Premier Lloyd George's speeches before the main committee of the Reichstag on Tuesday.

AVOWS COLONIAL HOPES.

Dr. Solf Wants to See Flag Waving Again in South Seas.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 12.—Advices received from Berlin say that Colonial Secretary Solf has received a telegram from an association of South Sea firms, expressing their "joyful satisfaction at the appointment of a Governor for New Guinea and at seeing this proclamation of a vigorous colonial policy in holding fast unshakably to the possession of our richly blessed South Sea colonies now in the enemy's hands."

Dr. Solf replied with thanks to his South Sea well-wishers and added:

"I, too, express the hope that the German flag soon will waive again over our fine South Sea colonies so that the German spirit of enterprises will have opportunity to continue to open up our promising South Sea possessions in the same successful manner as heretofore."

CALLS WILSON HYPOCRITE.

Bolshevist Organ Says He Heads a "Rapacious Imperialism."

PETROGRAD, Friday, Jan. 11.—The Bolshevist newspaper Pravda, in commenting on President Wilson's address to Congress, describes the President as the head of a rapacious American imperialism and as the greatest hypocrite history has ever known.

CHILEANS ARE IMPRESSED.

Public Opinion Much Affected by President Wilson's Address.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 12.—President Wilson's speech to Congress has had a marked effect on public opinion in regard to the war, and has been received most favorably by the press.

The purposes for which the United States entered the war are understood as they have not been previously, and the newspapers express approval of the motives revealed by Mr. Wilson's utterance.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 12.—President Wilson's address to Congress has made a profound impression in official circles and on the public. The Jornal do Commercio says that it is a clear exposition of the high motives which inspire those who are fighting Germany.

O Pais compares the address with the Ten Commandments. It says that it would be for the good of the world if it could be distributed widely in Germany, and that it will do more to bring peace than all the money, guns, soldiers, and ships with which the United States is aiding the Allies.

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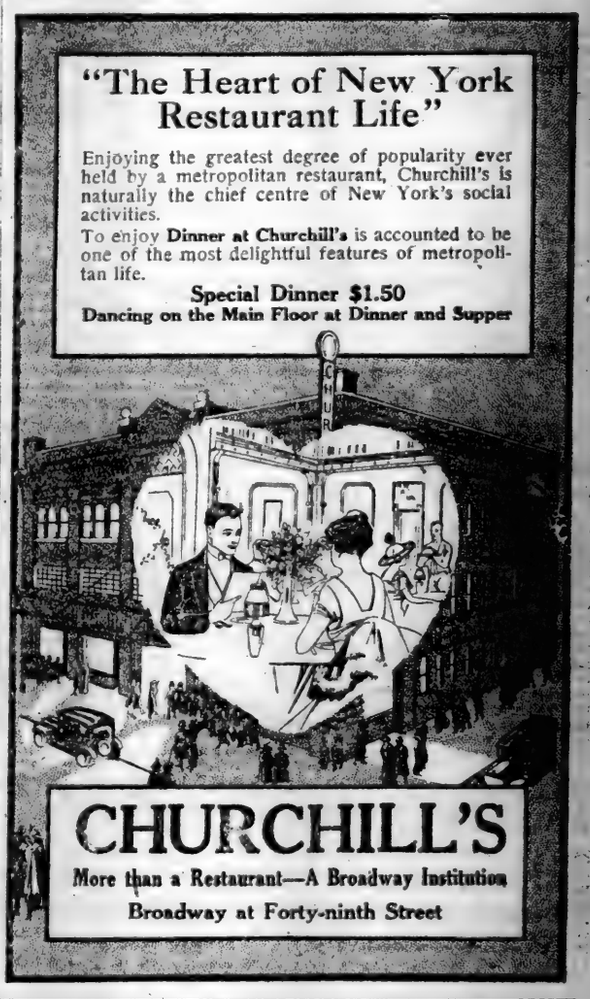

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The specified weight includes the container.

CIVILIAN IN FLIGHT OVER FRENCH FRONT

Learns That Observation from the Air Means Nothing to Untrained Eyes.

HAS NO SENSATION OF SPEED

Strange Appearance of Landscape and Surface Conditions When Seen from a Height.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Jan. 11, (Delayed.)—This is the twenty-sixth consecutive day of frost and snow. The front is icebound. In the trenches every man not needed at the loopholes is under cover. Behind them all movements are laborious, if not painful.

The short-lived sun has gone under gray masses of cloud. The countryside sleeps, a forlorn fairyland swept by a cutting wind, apparently deserted and silent save for an occasional booming note from hidden guns.

But under this dead surface the multitudinous life of the armies throbs in powerful currents, and in a certain aviation camp, between the Oise and the Aisne, I seem to touch its very pulse.

The airmen never hibernate. In time the air service is the newest arm of war and in personnel the youngest, because the best physique is rarely equal to the strain of this work after the thirtieth year. This youthfulness flourishes also in the peculiar rapidity of technical development and daring initiative.

Military aviation is the child of this war. There were few airmen in battle of the Marne, and they did service, then invaluable but now of infantile simplicity. They reported promptly to Gallieni von Kluck's divergence from Paris and to Foch the first signs of von Below's retreat. If a stiff wind blew their rickety machines were disabled. The flesh was willing, but the material was weak. In three years the difference is as great as that between Columbus's caravel and the latest ocean liner. In the bitter cold and stormy skies of December French chasers brought down seventy-six enemy machines, many long-distance bombarding expeditions were made, hydroplanes kept unceasing watch along the coast, and on the land front all the work of patrol and observation went on as usual.

We drift into such revolutions without any clear idea of their significance. The pen, indeed, can do little with things so rich and momentous, in which the vocabulary even is not fixed. I learned more in a half hour's experience than in years of reading.

On an Observation Flight.

It was not only idle curiosity, then, that made me ask for a flight over the front. The French authorities were properly hesitant. After more than a year a favorable answer came, and I owe to the kindness of the officers —— squadron a veritable voyage of discovery.

Of course, there are planes and planes, as there are ships and ships. There are good old buses that go like trains, and there are frisky torpedo boats of the air whose master qualities are speed and ease of manoeuvre. This last was the kind I came to know—the observation biplane of a recent model that does 120 miles an hour.

Clad in overalls, helmet, and goggles, I climbed into the observer's seat behind the pilot. A jumpy run over the hard ground, and, swish, we were off on a sharp upward slant. Several minutes of sheer funk followed, of which I remember nothing, having shut my eyes and clung desperately to the sides of my well, just conscious enough to keep from touching the duplicate controls and wireless keyboard. A sound warning not to look overboard till we were pretty well up, perhaps, saved me from any feeling of physical sickness. The first terror lightened a little, and we must have risen 500 yards when I dared to take a sideways glance into the gulf on either hand.

We were mounting steadily and must have been going at a great rate, but the icy hammering of the wind on one's face was the only indication of it.

Fringes of woodland, tiny roofs, the course of the Oise, and then of the Oise-Aisne Canal, stood out faintly against the white fields; but they always seemed to me the same trees, streams, and houses. Shapes and perspectives, every appearance, was twisted out of recognition.

Strangest of all was the lack of any sensation of speed. We were going now as fast as the fastest express train, yet it was only when I plucked up nerve to examine the abyss more closely that any outward mark of our movement could be detected, and then it was scarcely perceptible.

As I was reconciling myself to this weird condition another of the space values of Mother Earth was rudely upset. A slight lurch, and instantly the plain rose up into a precipice close beside us. We appeared to be rushing headlong into this mountain side of checkered black and white, when with equal rapidity it settled back to its former flatness.

Horrible Sensation of "Banking."

For a long moment of horrible alarm the senses cried out that my friend, the Brigadier, had gone mad, or else the world was breaking up. Then reason insisted that he was turning to the right, the plane banking over like a toboggan as it negotiated a sharp corner and then resumed its balance. The sensation was not of any movement of the machine, but of a displacement of the earth, which should have been nearly a mile below, but was threatening to fall on us from above.

From this point I began to get accustomed to the state of suspended motion of an invisible sea and, half assured that even if accident remained hostile, all laws favored us, looked down more intently upon our cold plant, a Cortes, "silent upon a peak in Darien."

I have seen nothing so strange. The landscape refused all familiarity, not only by its distance and extent, but also by the complete change of our accustomed spacial values. A surface looked at from the apex of its cone is curiously different from the same surface looked at from a level. A forest seen from the air is not a thick dark mass of trunks, surrounded by white fields and blue sky, but a myriad tiny points of shade, carried widely upon a snow sheet and offering little if any cover against the aviators' prying eyes. A village or town is an inconsiderable group of roofs with abundant space between, giving no impression corresponding to our sense of solid. The height or breadth of buildings and all the lesser hills have disappeared. The earth is no better than a map without a human word inscribed upon it.

Sheets and streams of water, railways and roads are, however, very plainly marked, and shadows take prodigious importance. It is the shadow and not the substance of trenches and wire that appears in the airman's photographs. The narrow course of the trenches should have been visible, though there was no sun, for we passed over the lines in parts of St. Gobain and Coucy Forests as well as the Allette Valley, but for me the front might have been fifty miles away.

It is a silly confession to have to make; but in the excitement of novel feelings I completely forgot to use my field glasses. Assuredly there were other machines in the air, but I saw none, nor any bubbles of shrapnel smoke. Down below two armies lay concealed, and not a man showed himself. The hammering of the wind upon forehead and cheeks would in any case have shut out all other sounds.

Lost All Thought of War.

It is a lame conclusion, perhaps, to report of a flight over the front, but the fact is that as the snowy plain swept up to meet us in our dive to the finish of a forty or fifty mile voyage, as the green hangars assumed their real bulk and the mechanics grew from dwarfs to full human nature, I had forgotten the war in thought of something greater even than that vast issue. They showed me in the photograph room and map bureau of the camp what I ought to have seen, and much more—a brief account of nearly every German trench and battery in the sector.

I have no ambition to try again the rôle of aerial observer. The new world up there belongs to our splendid youth. Even for the greatest of air pilots—say the Captains—there comes a moment when a little bell rings in the fearless heart, and by some trivial failing they know that they must fly no more; but look into the face of one of these lads, ask him whether he ever felt afraid, and weigh his shy answer, "I don't remember," and you will feel with me that man's powers of body and mind are still and ever growing. The Wrights and Santos Dumonts, Blériots, Lathams, and Farmans needed better nerves and brains than the famous discoverers of old time.

LIQUID FIRE FAILS GERMANS AT VERDUN

French Guns Smash Two Attacks, Inflicting Considerable Losses.

BRITISH RAID A SUCCESS

Haig's Men Take Prisoners Near Loos and Repulse Three Assaults Near Lens.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—Two simultaneous German attacks, preceded by artillery preparation and accompanied by the use of liquid fire, broke down this morning before Chaume Wood, in the Verdun sector, under the violence of the French fire. The assailants suffered considerable losses, according to the night report from the War Office, which also records the success of a French raid on German positions northwest of Rheims.

Following is the text of the night announcement:

> Northwest of Rheims, in the direction of Courcy, we carried out a raid on a German trench and took a number of prisoners. In Champagne our artillery effectively shelled the neighborhood of Auberive.
>
> On the right bank of the Meuse the artillery action reported this morning was followed by two enemy attempts along the front of Chaume Wood. Notwithstanding the employment of flame-throwers, the Germans, who attacked at two places, were forced to withdraw under the violence of our fire, after having suffered considerable losses.
>
> The activity of both artilleries continued lively throughout this region.
>
> In the period of Jan. 1 to 10 our pilots brought down fifteen German airplanes and one captive balloon.

The text of the afternoon report follows:

> The night was marked by violent activity of the artillery in the sector between Beaumont and Bézonvaux, (Verdun front.) Southeast of Bézonvaux the French made a raid and brought back prisoners.
>
> Everywhere else the night was calm.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A successful trench raid by British troops near Loos and the repulse of three German raids on trenches south of Lens were the principal features of today's fighting on the British front, according to official reports.

Following is the text of the afternoon War Office announcement:

> Early this morning our troops successfully raided the enemy's trenches east of Loos, capturing a few prisoners. There is nothing further to report.

Field Marshal Haig reports this evening:

> Early this morning three hostile raids against our trenches south of Lens were repulsed.
>
> The hostile artillery was active during the day southwest of Cambrai and in the neighborhood of Lens and Messines.

BERLIN, Jan. 12, (via London.)—The official report on the campaign on the western front issued this afternoon says:

> The fighting was limited to artillery and mine-throwing duels at different parts of the front. Elsewhere the situation is unchanged.

$5,000,000 TO SHIPYARD.

Federal Loan to Speed Up Building at Sparrow's Point.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Definite steps to speed up the construction of ships at the big yards of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Sparrow's Point, Baltimore, were taken today when the United States Shipping Board agreed to lend the corporation $5,000,000 at 4 per cent. to be used in the building of homes for an additional army of workmen. The City of Baltimore, it is understood, is ready to advance $700,000 at the same rate.

The loans will be payable in fifteen years. The Government will be protected by a first mortgage on the property and the municipality by a second mortgage. It is planned to put two and perhaps three shifts of men at work in the yards as soon as the housing accommodations can be provided.

Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board indicated that the Government would give financial aid to other yards where it was shown that the building program could be speeded and that homes were necessary for the additional employes. Investigators of the board have been making a survey of the conditions preparatory to the institution of a general housing plan at all of the larger plants.

London Householders Rush Markets for Meat

LONDON, Jan. 12.—There was a great rush of customers to the butcher shops here this morning, long lines forming at each market several hours before the opening with the intention of making sure of the Sunday roast, which many persons were unable to obtain last week. Even the early arrivals, however, had to be satisfied with smaller portions of beef than usual, while the late risers found that the shops had been sold out.

Smithfield Market contained a little more meat than in the last weekend, but the supply quickly was bought, and by 11 o'clock nothing was left but rabbits, poultry, and game, which brought very high prices.

There were similar crowds of purchasers for the margarine and butter supplies, which were exhausted in many of the London shops early in the forenoon.

FREMANTLE CHOSEN ON ADMIRALTY BOARD

Except Deputy Chief of Staff, All Naval Members Served Under Jellicoe.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The new Admiralty Board is announced officially. There is nothing sensational or dramatic about the list of names, and only one naval member of the board was not serving at the Admiralty when Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe was the head. He is Rear Admiral Sydney R. Fremantle, who becomes Deputy Chief of Staff to Vice Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, the new First Sea Lord.

Archibald S. Hurd, the naval critic, in commenting on the new board, says it is apparent that no revolutionary disturbance of the main lines of naval policy is indicated. He adds that behind the new board is the reorganized war staff, for which some of the most brilliant younger officers have been chosen.

The new Admiralty Board, a dispatch from London on Jan. 9 said, will be divided into three departments—operations in home waters, operations overseas, and trade protection operations. Admiral Wemyss will be Chief of Naval Staff and responsible for the large questions of naval policy.

Rear Admiral Sydney R. Fremantle takes the place to which Vice Admiral Wemyss, now First Sea Lord, succeeded last August, when Archibald S. Hurd and other naval critics said that Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe's days as First Sea Lord were numbered.

Fremantle is the son of a distinguished naval officer, Admiral Sir Edmund Fremantle, who is also well known as a writer on naval strategy, tactics, and history. The son was born in 1867, was a Lieutenant in 1887, a Commander in 1899, a Captain in 1903, and in 1909 a Rear Admiral, with which rank he served as second in command of the British battleship squadron at the Dardanelles, in 1915. He is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor and a Knight of St. Maurice and Lazarus.

DR. KUNWALD SENT TO INTERNMENT CAMP

Cincinnati Symphony Leader, an Austrian, Rearrested on Washington Orders.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 12.—Dr. Ernst Kunwald, ex-Director of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, is on his way tonight to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., in the custody of soldiers for internment during the period of the war. He was surrendered to Fort Thomas authorities late today, after instructions had been received by United States Marshal Devanney from Washington, directing him to re-arrest Dr. Kunwald.

This is the second time the orchestra director has been ordered interned. Several weeks ago he was apprehended by Government agents and taken to the Dayton jail. He was released within twelve hours and returned to his home here.

No announcement was made as to why Dr. Kunwald was taken in custody. He is an Austrian subject, and is said to be a reserve officer.

English Mine Explosion Traps 147.

HALMEREND, North Staffordshire, England, Jan. 12.—An explosion occurred in a mine pit here this morning, and it is feared heavy loss of life resulted. Of 247 men in the mine at the time of the explosion, 100 have reached the surface.

GUN CREW FOUGHT U-BOAT FOUR HOURS

"Don't Surrender!" Destroyer Wirelessed; "Never!" the J. L. Luckenbach Replied.

HIT MANY TIMES, SET AFIRE

Fired 202 Shots to Foe's 225—Submarine Submerged on Approach of Destroyer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—A detailed account of the four-hour battle on Oct. 19 last between a German submarine and the American steamer J. L. Luckenbach has been furnished to the Navy Department by the commander of the naval guard on the Luckenbach, which reached port, although hit several times by shells. The submarine fired 225 shots and the Luckenbach 202. In the midst of the battle wireless distress calls sent out by the Luckenbach were picked up by an American destroyer, which replied that it would take two hours to reach the scene, and advised the steamer not to surrender. Two hours and twenty minutes later the destroyer had arrived close enough to fire its first shot at the submarine, which submerged ten minutes later and disappeared.

The report received by the Navy Department says that at 7:30 A. M. the Luckenbach reported a steamer abeam. The commander of the armed guard sighted her himself about one point forward of the port beam. While he was scrutinizing the steamer through the glasses a sail appeared on her. Both of the Luckenbach's guns were trained on the vessel. The guard commander then went aloft to obtain a better view. When he was half way up, the vessel, now discovered to be a submarine, opened fire.

The Luckenbach immediately replied with both guns. The first two or three shots fired by the submarine fell about 2,000 yards short. She was firing at long range. The Luckenbach's shots also fell short. As the submarine appeared to be closing in, the Captain was told to put the stern of the Luckenbach to her, which he did. It was then that distress signals were sent out by wireless.

Shell Starts Fire Aboard.

The submarine closed in to about 2,000 yards. Early in the battle a shot from the submarine landed on the deck forward on the port side and exploded in the gun crew's quarters, starting a fire which partially destroyed the quarters and burned the effects of the gun crew. The same shot burst the fire main. The fire main was blocked off and water was finally gotten on the fire. Steam was also turned on the flames. Shortly after the first shot landed, another struck the Quartermaster's room, without doing much damage.

A shot landed near the stern and exploded, putting the after gun out of commission.

"At least 225 rounds were fired by the submarine, out of which there were only nine clean hits," the commander reports. "Pieces of shell were falling all around the deck. Two shots landed on the port side forward, striking the oilers' room and putting a large hole in the side; one landed on the port side at the water line, hitting the fresh water tank and destroying most of the fresh water supply. Another landed in the petty officers' messroom and exploded, putting the ash-hoist out of commission and bursting the steam pipe, also wounding two men, one mess boy and one fireman. One shot passed through the weather screen on the bridge and landed in the cargo, exploding but not starting a fire. Pieces of shell hit V. Louther, one of the armed guard, in three places. One of the ship's crew who was carrying ammunition forward was hit. Another shell exploded in the engine room, wounding the first and third engineers and putting the engine out of commission. Bell, one of the gun crew, was going up the forward ladder carrying ammunition when the shell that landed in the Quartermaster's room exploded, the fumes from the shell blinding him for about two hours."

Would Never Surrender.

The distress calls were answered by a United States destroyer at 8:10. The destroyer was asked how quickly it could arrive at the scene.

"Two hours," was the reply. The Captain of the Luckenbach said: "Too late. Look for boats."

"Don't surrender," came back the message, and the Luckenbach replied: "Never."

At about 11 A. M. smoke—that of the destroyer—was sighted on the horizon. The Luckenbach was headed toward the smoke. It was shortly after this that the engines were temporarily put out of commission by a shell. At about 11:30 the destroyer fired her first shot at the submarine, which submerged ten minutes later. The Luckenbach had commenced firing about 7:40 and ceased at 11:40, 202 rounds being fired.

"The ship's crew behaved creditably, no trouble being experienced in getting them to pass ammunition," the commander of the armed guard reports. "The firemen stayed below. Great praise is due the armed guard for the manner in which they performed their duty. The men stationed at the guns never flinched. When the after gun was put out of commission the after pointers came to the forward gun and relieved one another, as 167 rounds were fired out of the forward gun. H. Bolges, chief boatswain's mate, was a great help, doing most of the spotting from the top of the wheel house while the armed guard commander was taking care of things around the decks and guns."

The destroyer stood by until the engines were repaired, which took about two hours and a half, and then escorted the Luckenbach to a convoy, which was reached about 5 P. M.

All the members of the armed guard on the Luckenbach have been commended by the Navy Department for gallantry and devotion to duty, and the commander of the guard has been promoted, a temporary warrant as boatswain being given him.

HAMILTON FISH, SR., DEFENDS SON'S WORK

Questions Accuracy of District Attorney's Charge That Ambulance Funds Were Wasted.

Hamilton Fish, Sr., at whose request an investigation was made of the activities of the American Ambulance in Russia, has sent a letter to District Attorney Swann, commending his work in this and other war charities, but questions the accuracy of a statement by Mr. Swann to the effect that eighty per cent. of contributions received by the organization "was destroyed by a process of attrition."

Mr. Fish, who interested himself in the subject of the ambulance work because his son, Hamilton Fish, Jr., who had been its President and had turned its affairs over to others when he went to France with his regiment, also contends that the total of the contributions was approximately $140,000, and not $250,000, which Mr. Swann is quoted as saying was the amount reported to him by Assistant District Attorney Kilroe. The letter of Mr. Fish follows:

> 52 Wall Street, New York, Jan. 8, 1918.
> The Hon. Edward Swann, District Attorney, New York.
>
> My Dear Sir: On Dec. 7, 1917, noticing in the public press criticism of the management of the American Ambulance in Russia, of which my son, Captain Hamilton Fish, Jr., was President, and who at that time had embarked with his regiment on a transport, I called at your office to ask on his behalf that you would make a thorough investigation of the affairs of the commission, and you promptly began it and have rendered valuable service to the community in its investigation and that of other war charities. Until this investigation was started I was not acquainted with any of the officers connected with the commission other than my son and Major Lydig, nor was I in any way familiar with its affairs. Since that time I have endeavored to gain some familiarity therewith.
>
> From the best sources of information at hand I am given to understand that, up to the time that my son left for camp with his regiment, in May, 1917, the collections amounted to approximately $120,000, and that the overhead charges were less than 10 per cent.; in fact, I believe only 8 per cent. Until May, 1917, there were no charges for rent or for office employes, as my son gave the use of his office and the services of his office force free of charge.
>
> When his regiment was ordered to camp it became necessary to hire an office and to hire persons to serve therein, so that the headquarters of the commission were moved in May, 1917, to 527 Fifth Avenue. From that time my son's practical control of matters necessarily ceased, and he had to rely on others, and unfortunately, as your investigation shows, some of them abused his confidence and in a most unjustifiable manner frittered and squandered its funds.
>
> From May, 1917, my son has been at six or seven different training camps with his regiment, in that entire time having had but a short respite from his army duties. As soon as he learned of the transactions with which he found fault he endeavored to correct them, and finally in November placed Chessman Kittredge, a very reputable attorney, who had been at Harvard University at the same time with him, and gave him the charge in his absence, and also requested him to see that the ambulances be shipped to France, that the expenses with which he had found fault be limited, and suggesting a reorganization of the Executive Committee; and unless these conditions were adopted he authorized Mr. Kittredge to submit his resignation as President. Such was the connection of my son with the American Ambulance in Russia. Mr. Kittredge has, I believe, assisted you in your investigation. Like all other right-minded citizens, I have nothing but praise for the good work your office is doing in unearthing misdoings in various war charities and in demanding restitution, and have no desire to minimize the results obtained in the investigation of the American Ambulance in Russia. At the same time I desire to protect the good name and reputation of one who has served honorably for three terms in our State Legislature, who is a member of Governor Whitman's staff, who has built up a successful business, and who has left all to serve his country overseas, and therefore I question the propriety and fairness of a statement published in The New York American of Jan. 3, stating that Mr. Kilroe had reported to you that approximately $250,000 had been collected, and in which you are represented as saying:
>
> "'Mr. Kilroe's reports to me show the promoters placed only nineteen ambulances in Russia,' said Mr. Swann. These ambulances and a field hospital, which cost $10,000, were all supplied for less than $50,000.
>
> "Our investigation shows 80 cents of each dollar contributed was destroyed by a process of attrition. It was simply worn away. What remains, some $6,000 and a little equipment, I shall insist be turned over to the Red Cross. Some money also must be disgorged."
>
> From my best sources of information the amount collected was more than $100,000 less than the amount stated in the report alleged to have been made to you by Mr. Kilroe; the fact being that the amount collected was approximately $140,000, and also that the entire cost of the ambulances and equipment shipped to Russia, and the very heavy freight and transportation and insurance charges due to war conditions, as well as the fifteen ambulances and cars held in New York or vicinity, which the Government authorities requested owing to the disordered conditions in Russia should be held here, amounted not to $50,000, but to approximately $100,000.
>
> These fifteen ambulances or cars are referred to in your interview as a "little equipment." From my investigation I cannot find any warrant for your statement that the "eighty cents of each dollar contributed was destroyed by a process of attrition." If there are any data upon which such a statement may be properly based I would ask that you will kindly furnish them to me so that I can transmit them to my son.
>
> Surely expenditures and various charges in connection with the purchase, equipment, transportation, storage and insurance of ambulances or cars amounting to approximately $100,000, as well as legitimate expenses for rent, necessary employes, circularizing, and a bank balance in hand of several thousand dollars out of approximately $140,000 collected, do not warrant the statement.
>
> Very truly yours,
> (Signed) HAMILTON FISH.

When the statement of Mr. Fish was read in part over the telephone to Assistant District Attorney E. P. Kilroe last night he said he would prefer that Mr. Swann make reply to it.

Mr. Kilroe said he did not believe Mr. Swann had received a copy of the letter from Mr. Fish; if so, Mr. Swann would have referred it to him.

ALLIES ACTIVE IN BALKANS.

British and Bulgarian Patrols in Conflict—French Shell the Enemy.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—An official dispatch from the eastern theatre of war, dated Jan 11, says:

> Patrol encounters between the British and Bulgarians occurred northwest of Lake Butkova. The Serbian artillery was active east of Cerna, and the French artillery northeast of Lake Presba. Our aviators bombarded enemy encampments and concentrations northeast of Doiran and in the region of Monastir.

Redfern Corsets

This is a rare chance to obtain an extra Redfern Corset at a very much reduced price.

The variety comprises discontinued styles, odd sizes and materials, and will be closed out at two prices.

$3.25
4.75

At these prices you will find corsets which have this season ranged from $5 to $12.50.

Every Corset Fitted if Desired.

Redfern Corset Shop
510 Fifth Avenue
(Just above 42nd Street)

Something You Will Never Know!

YOU will never know, Madam, how often, at the Opera, the theatre, or at dinner, you have gazed with rapt attention at some other woman's pearls, bewitched by the beauty, marveling at the value, and fascinated by the ostensible oriental origin of pearls created by the Técla alchemists in an old French château!

Técla Pearl Necklaces, with Diamond Clasp, $75 to $350

TÉCLA
398 Fifth Avenue New York
10 Rue de la Paix, Paris

BAKER OPPOSES MUNITIONS CHIEF

Continued from Page One.

Baker's statements that the army had been adequately supplied with munitions and clothing, saying that the Secretary's testimony was calculated to mislead the country.

"I don't want to cavil," said Senator Chamberlain, "but I feel that your statements before this committee have given a false impression. You have told us that the army is fully equipped. Now, the evidence before this committee runs to the contrary. We have the word of many witnesses of shortage in clothing and munitions."

Senator Chamberlain spoke of having met the commander of Camp Sherman at Chillicothe, Ohio, who told him of a shortage of several thousand blouses.

"That's only one instance of many that have been reported to this committee," said Senator Chamberlain. "As against this you tell us that the army has been adequately equipped. You must know that your statements are calculated to lull the country into a false sense of security."

"The country is entitled to feel secure," replied Mr. Baker.

"The country is entitled to know the facts," returned Senator Chamberlain, impatiently. "That's all this committee wants, too."

Telegraphs for Facts.

Secretary Baker swung around in his chair and spoke to Assistant Secretary of War Crowe, telling him to telegraph at once to the commander at Camp Sherman to ask exactly what shortage exists in the camp.

"The commander is in Washington now and can come before this committee," suggested Senator Chamberlain.

"I prefer to get the information from the commander on duty at the camp," replied Mr. Baker. "He will know the facts as they are today."

The Secretary remarked that for a camp commander to tell of shortage in his command was a serious matter and one to be investigated.

"My information is that 95 per cent. of the men in all the camps are fully equipped with uniforms," said the Secretary. "Recruits are coming in every day and they have to be provided with uniforms. That may make a slight shortage, but it's only temporary."

"It is serious enough that 5 per cent. of the men in camp are not supplied with uniforms," said Senator McKellar. "Our information, however, indicates that the shortage is much greater than that."

Senator Hitchcock agreed with Senator Chamberlain that Mr. Baker had given the impression that the army was fully equipped, while it was "apparent that appreciable shortage exists."

"You have given the impression that everything is lovely," said Senator Hitchcock. "The country is led to believe exactly the opposite of the true situation; it thinks things are right and that nothing is lacking in army equipment."

"To the contrary, I want to give facts as they are," replied the Secretary, blowing a ring of smoke into the air. "A shortage of overcoats and other clothing did exist. But the figures you have represent the climax of that shortage. We have caught up as fast as we could, and, while things are not yet perfect, the country is entitled to know that there is nothing to worry over."

The Secretary quoted figures to show that the Quartermaster General's Department had supplied 2,221,000 overcoats up to Dec. 27, and that this more than met the demands of the army.

"Yes, but those figures do not show the overcoats actually distributed," put in Senator Chamberlain. "The showing on paper is good enough, but the cold fact is that some camps had plenty of overcoats and others had none. All through the hearings of this committee we have found faulty distribution. I'd like to place the responsibility for it."

"The distribution trouble was due to a mass of priority orders on the railroads," replied the Secretary. "Shifting of troops from one camp to another caused a tangle in getting supplies to the men. But we've straightened that out now."

Senator Weeks alluded to the delay in getting machine guns to the camps, and asked why 1,200 Lewis guns were still held in storage. The Secretary promised that they would be distributed at once.

"Well, there has been a delay of more than a month now," commented Senator Weeks. "That appears to be the trouble all along the line—too much delay. Things that ought to have been done months ago are still undone, when every day counts."

Senator Wadsworth spoke of the Quartermaster General's Department having miscalculated sizes of clothing and shoes, causing much delay in equipping the army in the camps.

"That was a natural delay," insisted Mr. Baker. "We found that the feet of the men going into the camps were larger than the average of the regular army. So the shoes had to be made larger. The same thing applies to the uniforms. We miscalculated and there had to be delay."

Senator Frelinghuysen wanted to know if the Quartermaster General's Department had ever made a census of the uniform manufacturing capacity of the country. The Secretary was unable, he said, to say whether that had been done. The Quartermaster General was the one to ask.

The New Jersey Senator asked if the functions of the newly created superior war council would not overlap the authority of the General Staff and of the War Industries Board.

"I don't think so," replied the Secretary. "Their activities will not clash. They may consult one another if they wish."

Senator Chamberlain suggested that much evidence before the committee had indicated that officers in charge of the purchasing work of the army were not expert in industrial matters, and he doubted if they could be relied upon adequately to pass upon supply contracts.

"We have tried all along to get experienced men in our Ordnance and Quartermaster General Departments," replied Mr. Baker. "I feel that the officers we had in command of those departments were equipped to handle the work, for they had been in charge of it for years."

Mixup in Relative Rank.

The Secretary explained that both General Crozier and General Sharpe had had experience in manufacturing work, both having been connected with Government arsenals before the war.

"Oh, but only on a small scale," put in Senator Wadsworth.

Senator Wadsworth brought out that, under the system of supply purchasing now in vogue in the War Department, five Major Generals, each in charge of a separate division, were under authority of a Brigadier General, who had the power of veto over his superiors in rank.

"Don't you think that is a wrong system?" demanded the New York Senator.

"I see nothing embarrassing about it," replied the Secretary.

"How can an inferior officer correlate the work of five superiors working under him?" pursued Senator Wadsworth.

"Well, we can make him a Major General and be done with it," replied the Secretary.

Senator Wadsworth insisted that the five purchasing divisions, each in command of a Major General, working under a Brigadier General, who was accountable to the Superior War Council, the War Industries Board, and the General Staff, was a scattering of authority that tended toward delay.

"Why don't you adopt the British system, which puts the purchasing power into one control?" asked the Senator.

"It is under one control," insisted Mr. Baker. "I am the Secretary of War, and it's under my control."

"Yes, but you have the authority for purchases in the hands of five divisions; your whole system is decentralized," argued Senator Wadsworth.

"Quite the contrary," was the Secretary's reply.

Senator Wadsworth developed that, under the existing system, saddle blankets would be purchased through the ordnance department, which deals with the artillery branch, while blankets for the men in the ranks would be bought through the Quartermaster General's Department.

"Isn't that a scattering of purchasing authority," asked the Senator.

"It is part of a system that gives each department control over its own purchases," replied Mr. Baker.

"Don't you think it tends to delay?" inquired the New York Senator. "Don't you think it would help to have all purchasing power centralized, so that all blankets, all uniforms, everything, would be bought by one authority?"

"I have already said there is one authority," answered the War Secretary.

"Well, I don't agree with you," returned Senator Wadsworth.

Senator Weeks asked if Secretary Baker was satisfied with the work done by Generals Crozier and Sharpe in equipping the army. The Secretary hesitated a moment, while he blew a ring of smoke into the air.

"Yes, I'm satisfied that under the circumstances they did all they could," he replied.

"Did they do as well as any one else might have done," inquired the Massachusetts senator.

"I don't know—there are so many persons in the world," replied Mr Baker. "Perhaps many men would have done better. I don't know. But they worked under difficult conditions, and I am satisfied with what they accomplished. It may be that, in looking back, some one could find a better way to have done things."

Tilt Over "He-Man."

"Well, don't you think that the results would have been better if there had been a 'he-man' at the head?" asked Senator McKellar, quoting the expression used by Colonel Lewis, inventor of the machine gun, in his appearance before the committee.

"A 'he-man' in charge of what?" asked the Secretary of War, looking sharply at the Senator from Tennessee.

"In charge of the work of ordering supplies," explained Senator McKellar.

"If you want my idea about a 'he-man,'" replied the Secretary, with a smile, "I can say that I favor a 'he-man' as against some other kind of a man any time. We want virile men in control of things."

"Well, what I meant was whether you didn't favor one strong man to drive things, to conduct the purchases and see that equipment was provided, and all that," explained Senator McKellar.

"If you are omniscient and have an omnipotent man to run things, you have the ideal," answered the Secretary. "My idea is that you have a multiplicity of wisdom, although a decrease in speed, in a number of men. Consultation makes for accuracy."

"What is being done in the War Department is opposed to the theory of the Government at this moment," suggested Senator Weeks. "The Government has asked for and obtained, at the hands of Congress, broad power of centralized control, yet you scatter it."

"Quite the contrary," replied the Secretary, using a phrase that he frequently employed during his testimony.

Senator McKellar asked why the War Department had adopted an entirely different method from the navy in dividing purchasing authority.

"Our method is not different," insisted the Secretary.

"Well, 'quite the contrary,'" replied Senator McKellar.

Secretary Baker smiled broadly.

"The navy has Admiral McGowan in complete control of the navy's purchases," Senator McKellar went on. "He has subordinates in charge of different phases of the purchases, as we have," interrupted the Secretary.

"But they are experts," replied Senator McKellar.

"And so are ours," remarked the Secretary.

Senator Wadsworth expressed surprise at the Secretary's insistence upon a divided purchasing agency, when, as the Senator said, all the European nations had discarded it as unwieldy.

"The industrial work of the European armies is now in control of a separate department, such as the British Ministry of Munitions," said Senator Wadsworth. "I cannot understand your opposition to a system that has shown itself to be far superior to the one you cling to."

"I don't admit its superiority," was the Secretary's reply.

Senator Wadsworth shrugged his shoulders, remarking in an undertone: "I give it up."

Secretary Baker's examination was concluded in executive session, and it was announced that next week the committee would call members of the Council of National Defense, the War Industries Boards, and other Government agencies for examination as to their opinion of the necessity for a munitions department.

The Secretary was questioned behind closed doors for nearly two hours regarding supplies for the army overseas and other confidential matters. During the session Chairman Chamberlain took occasion to ask why in his annual report Mr. Baker had disapproved the Senator's bill for universal military training. The Secretary replied that his principal objection was that sufficient officers could not be spared from service to take charge of the training. He also expressed the belief that decision on a definite military policy for the nation should be deferred until the end of the war, when the world would face very changed conditions.

MUNITIONS REFORM TO BE A PARTY ISSUE

Republicans Seize Upon Chamberlain Bill as Good Material for a Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Republican members of Congress are determined to take issue with President Wilson and Secretary Baker over the proposal to create a Department of Munitions, urged by Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. The necessity for such a department, they say, has been emphasized by the developments in the War Department's conduct. The position of the Republican members of Congress is that the time has come for efficient, aggressive pushing of the war.

The attitude of the Republican Party on the subject will be shown in a caucus of the House Republicans called for next Tuesday night. At that time, it is expected, the Republicans will go on record for the creation of a Department of Munitions. Resolutions advocating the passage of the bill and calling attention to existing war conditions will be adopted, and following this the party machinery will be reorganized to place the arguments before the country.

It is contended by Republican leaders that the time has come for strong constructive criticism, and that the opportunity has arisen in the opposition expressed by the Administration against the expansion of the War Department. Many Democrats, it is known, will not follow the President in opposing the reorganization of the War Department. This opposition has grown stronger, Republican leaders say, in the last ten days, and has been strengthened by the testimony of Secretary Baker.

Republican leaders declare that they can go before the country upon this issue without being accused of being unpatriotic. At least this is the view of those interviewed today who are planning for united party action next Tuesday.

While the Republican attitude is not free from partisan politics, the managers intend to direct the fight for the establishment of a Department of Munitions, they say upon high patriotic grounds. The decision to fight for the passage of a bill for this purpose follows closely the announcement that the Republican Congressional Committee will be reorganized and the campaign started within the next two months. Republican leaders say that the party machinery has lacked vigor in the last two campaigns, due to division of sentiment, and that united action of both wings of the party will succeed in the election of a Republican House next November.

The plans of the Republicans call for the election of a Chairman of the Old Guard school and the election of a Secretary who will satisfy the Progressive element.

Representative William B. McKinley retired last night as Illinois member on the Republican Congressional Committee. He was succeeded by Representative Martin Madden, who, it is understood, will be acceptable to the Progressives as Chairman of the committee. Representative John A. Elston of California is talked of as Secretary of the committee. Representative Julius Kahn has offered to resign from the committee in favor of Mr. Elston. If such a combination can be effected, the Republicans say, entire harmony will be obtained.

Senator Gallinger, Chairman of the joint Republican caucus, it was announced tonight, will call the Republican Senators and Representatives together, to discuss the Chairmanship and the party's position, in the next two weeks.

As soon as the Republican Congressional Committee is reorganized, headquarters will be established in New York, Chicago, Denver, and San Francisco, as well as in Washington.

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FRAME LAW TO GIVE HOOVER MORE POWER

Legal Enforcement of a Meatless and a Wheatless Day Purpose of New Food Bill.

PRO-GERMANS IGNORE RULE

Administrator Anxious to Reach Hotel and Restaurant Men Who Defy Him Now.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—As the outcome of a conference between Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator; Senator Pomerene of Ohio, and Representative Lever, Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee today, a bill will be offered in Congress next week to enforce one wheatless and one meatless day a week. The bill will give the Food Administrator power he now lacks to enforce observance of the two days.

Mr. Hoover explained that while there had been a disposition manifest upon the part of hundreds of thousands of householders, together with many hotel and restaurant keepers throughout the country, to observe the Administration's suggestion for a wheatless and meatless day the response had been far from general. Unless there is a more definite saving of meat and wheat, the Administrator said, the country will be unable to give adequate help in the food supply to the Allies.

During the conference it was brought out that a considerable number of hotels and restaurants whose proprietors are of pro-German sympathy have failed to comply with the Food Administrator's plea for conservation of meat and wheat. Under the bill to be drafted these persons can be forced to comply with the law.

"This legislation is directed at some hotels and restaurants, many of them operated by pro-Germans who have not been observing the Food Administration's regulations," said Senator Pomerene after the conference. "We purpose to make them do as many thousands of patriotic proprietors are now doing voluntarily. The same thing, in a measure, applies to home consumption. It is becoming daily more evident that the Allies will be compelled to look to this country for greater supplies than we anticipated some time ago. We can meet their demands if we are more careful in conserving our own supplies.

"I am certain that the people, producers as well as consumers, are entirely willing to aid our common cause by doing everything reasonable toward helping to supply our allies as thereby helping ourselves.

"There is not a hotel or restaurant, and but a very few homes, in which there cannot be greater saving without sacrifice. Reasonable saving now will mean less sacrifice in the future.

"As one Senator has said, 'All loyal Americans must not only do their bit, but their best.'

"There is food enough for all, allies included, if we do not unnecessarily waste or consume the products in hand."

EVAPORATE FOOD PRODUCTS

Experiment of Hartford Chamber of Commerce Proves Successful.

HARTFORD, Jan. 12.—An experiment in food conservation, that of evaporating food products, undertaken by the Hartford Chamber of Commerce, was a success, according to a report made today. Twenty-seven products were tried out, and fifty to sixty tons evaporated at an expense of $705.

Experience will lead the Chamber next time to limit evaporation to certain articles, such as beans, peas, onions, corn, cabbage, and apples. The results in these were positive. Some other products did not yield returns which warranted the trouble taken with them.

PLENTY OF WORK FOR MEN.

Industrial Aid Sees No Need of Women Replacing Them.

J. L. Gernon, First Deputy Commissioner of the New York State Industrial Commission, speaking yesterday at the Rockefeller Foundation at the conference called by the Women's Trade Union League of New York to discuss the Maintenance of Labor Standards During the War," said there was no actual necessity of women taking the places of men as laborers.

"So far about 2,000 women have replaced men in New York State," said Mr. Gernon. "In one plant 300 women have taken the place of men. The Curtiss Aeroplane Company has substituted more than 275 women for men, and another manufacturing company has 315 women working in the places of men. One shrapnel manufacturing company up the State employed 125 women, but there was so much opposition by the unions that some of the women were dismissed. The Department of Labor has found a number of women doing work for which they were totally unfit. It is now making an investigation and will report soon. At present there are more men waiting for employment than are actually needed for the places the women have filled. Employers who are substituting women for men are those who are looking for cheap labor."

Miss Nelly Schwartz, Secretary of the New York State Committee of Women in Industry of the Council of National Defense, protested against the employment of girls as messengers. Some working up State, she said, were 14 and 15 years old. She also protested against girls working nights in elevator service in apartment houses. She said in some houses the girls worked seven days a week and twelve to fifteen hours a day. One girl worked ninety hours in one week, she declared.

Dr. L. L. Harris of the Municipal Medical Bureau warned the women against permitting the employment of the immature young in industries and against permitting women to work beyond their physical capacity.

Thomas Rock, President of the Central Federated Union, said the women would have the active support of organized labor in the work they were undertaking.

The business session of the conference will be continued this morning in Room 508 at the People's House, 7 East Fifteenth Street, at 10 o'clock.

WOMEN TO DISCUSS FOOD.

Aim at Active Co-operation with National Administration.

A meeting of women who have taken the lead in co-operation with the Food Administration for economy will be held on Tuesday afternoon at the house of Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, 2 West Fifty-second Street, for the purpose of discussing more active co-operation with the Food Administration in Washington. Frederick C. Walcott, representing Herbert Hoover, will talk on "The world food shortage and its relation to winning the war."

Invitations have been sent out by a committee consisting of the following: Mrs. Charles H. Alexander, Mrs. Alfred Aspe, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. Courtlandt L. Barnes, Mrs. Walter P. Bliss, Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. William H. Crocker, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Henry C. Frick, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. F. Gray Griswold, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Edward S. Harkness, Mrs. E. Henry Harriman, Mrs. Helin, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mrs. John Innes Kane, Mrs. John Magee, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Francis Key Pendleton, Mrs. Harold L. Pratt, Mrs. John T. Pratt, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Mrs. Mortimer L. Schiff, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

MAYOR'S COMMITTEE TO GREET SERBIANS

Charles B. Alexander Named Chairman of Citizens' Body to Welcome Mission.

Mayor Hylan appointed yesterday a committee of citizens to welcome to New York City on Saturday, Jan. 19, the Serbian War Commission, which is at present in Washington. Charles B. Alexander is Chairman and Rodman Wanamaker Vice Chairman. The other members are:

Adrian, George M.
Adams, Commander C. A.
Allen, Ethan.
Baer, Harry D.
Bowers, John M.
Bethell, C. N.
Bertron, Samuel R.
Bagge, Samuel G.
Brow, John S.
Billick, Dr. C. D
Bruckner, Henry.
Boyle, Edward F.
Battle, O. Gordon.
Brisbane, Arthur.
Brady, Nicholas F.
Brady, James C.
Bruns, Edwin G.
Beck, Martin.
Ball, Wilbur L.
Beha, James A.
Block, Paul.
Bugher, F. H.
Brannon, George R.
Baker, George F., Jr.
Berolsheimer, Philip.
Brown, Dr. E. E.
Cleary, James C.
Caffey, Francis G.
Churchill, T. W.
Cullen, Edgar M.
Crane, F. E.
Craig, Charles L.
Connolly, M. F.
Carley, Earl E.
Citcheon, F. W. M.
Cunningham, C.
Crowell, Major W. B.
Day, W. A.
Dunphy, Edward J
Davis, Arnold S.
Dodge, M. H.
Darby, W. F.
Dunn, Gano.
Debost, A.
Dowling, Frank L.
Duffield, Rev. Howard, D. D.
Drobinski, Dr. S. I.
Elkus, A. I.
Edwards, C. J.
Ewing, Thomas.
Edwards, W. H.
Eiseman, S. F.
Fettel, Henry.
Freund, John C.
Fitzsimmons, C. J. A.
Farley, John Cardinal.
Ferguson, Dr. J. A.
Flynn, James.
Fearing, George R.
Friedsam, Major M.
Finley, Dr. J. H.
Guggenheimer, Dr. S.
Guy, Charles L.
Godkin, Lawrence.
Guergin, Dr. S.
Garrison, L. M.
Gunn, J. N.
Gans, E. P.
Grady, John.
Gorski, W. O.
Golden, Richard.
Grude, Ignaz.
Hayman, A.
Hegeman, J. R.
Hearst, William R.
Hoffbauer, Carl
Harris, Edward S
Howe, Frederic C.
Huntsman, F. R. F.
Herter, C. S.
Hasslocher, J. B.
House, Colonel E. M.
Jones, Mrs. T. B.
Jenks, Almet F.
Johnson, A. J.
Keller, John J.
Klein, Mrs. Milton
Klein, Milton
Kane, Grenville.
King, Willard V.
Kingsley, D. P.
Kruglak, Valdemar.
Kulakowski, Dr. B. D.
Kemp, William H.
Lavelle, Rt. Rev. M. J.
Leich, John H.
Latour, Louis E.
Lues, Robert L.
Lynn, Preston P.
Loft, George W
Lawrence, B. B.
Lissberger, B.
Lord, Chester S.
Meehan, Thomas J.
Meehan, Alfred L.
Mills, Henry P.
Machnic, Charles.
Mabon, James B.
Mailloux, C. O.
Mershon, Major R.
Morse, Anthony W.
Monaghan, Dr. F. J.
Martin, Herbert S.
Menzes, Prof. Sidney.
Morgan, William F.
McCarthy, Thomas D.
McDermott, John E.
McCall, Edward E.
McClellan, Maj G. B
McDonnell, James.
McKinney, Lt. E. C.
McGoey, Thomas F.
McGuire, Cornelius.
Newton, Byron R.
Noble, G. S.
Obradovich, Frane.
O'Brien, James F.
O'Gorman, James A.
Olyphant, Talbot.
O'Reilly, L. J.
O'Brien, Morgan J.
O'Brien, John H.
Outerbridge, E. H.
O'Malley, E. J.
Penfield, F. G.
Pardue, Benjamin G.
Peabody, C. A.
Paderewski, Ignace.
Pink, Louis H.
Parker, John S.
Prince, John Dyneley.
Plimpton, George A.
Pupin, Prof. M. I.
Pavlovich, P. H.
Pisek, Rev. Vincent.
Pidhorecki, Rev. N.
Phelan, John J.
Peters, Henry T.
Pendleton, Francis K.
Reick, William C.
Richie, John M.
Rand, Charles F.
Riegelmann, Edward.
Reid, Daniel G.
Schermerhorn, F. A.
Sinnott, Phillip J.
Snyder, V. P.
Steinbrink, Meyer.
Somers, Arthur S.
Sherrill, Charles H.
Sloan, Samuel.
Satterlee, Herbert.
Sremats, Andrija.
Sosnowski, G. J.
Strimaitis, A. B.
Smith, Alfred E.
Speyer, James.
Swann, Edward.
Stein, Morton.
Scheuer, A. H.
Siegelbuch, Isidore.
Switzer, Maurice.
Straus, S. W.
Stern, Henry.
Stern, M. Samuel.
Straus, F. K.
Treanor, Frank P.
Trowbridge, B.
Thayer, J. B.
Thompson, W. B.
Trier, Ralph.
Thatcher, Thomas.
Timan, Julius S.
Untermyer, Samuel.
Usher, Admiral N. R.
Ulman, Albert.
Van Dyke, Henry.
Vinik, Mathias A.
Van Name, Calvin D.
Van Cleve, George B.
Van Cortlandt, R.
Wells, Tilleston.
Winslow, Ad. C. McR.
Wiseman, Henry.
Winthrop, E. L.
White, A. M.
Williams, William H.
Wotiek, Vincent W.
Yeska, Joseph.
Zuckerman, Henry.

The program for the entertainment of the commission while in the city has not yet been announced.

ARREST IN FUSION INQUIRY.

Politician Accused of Bribing Voter with Two Dollars.

The first arrest resulting from the investigation of the fusion campaign in November was made yesterday, when Charles H. Moss, a political lieutenant in the Fifth Assembly District, was taken in custody at the District Attorney's office on a bribery charge alleging he had induced William J. Bell of 135 Sixth Avenue to vote for Mayor Mitchel. Bell, who said he was a clerk at the "blunder desk" in a department store, gave information on which the charge was based. Bell said he had received $2 after he had emerged from the polling place and had told Moss he had cast his vote for Mitchel.

According to William Harmon Black, an Assistant District Attorney, this statement of Bell was repeated to Moss, after he had been identified by Bell, and Moss replied that Bell had told the truth. But when Mr. Black asked if he had realized he was violating the law Moss repudiated his admission to the truth of Bell's statement and made a denial of the charge. Mr. Black then ordered Moss arrested.

"Oh, have a heart, Mr. Black," protested Moss. "I came here voluntarily and have told you voluntarily what I knew."

"But you told me yourself that you paid him $2."

"Well, I didn't remember—I didn't stop to think of what I was saying." Moss said he lived at 23 Greenwich Avenue, and was a member of the Republican Party. He was arraigned before Magistrate Fuchs in the Tombs Court and was released on bail of $1,000, for examination on Jan. 21. Bell was held as a material witness.

After disposing of this case Magistrate Fuchs, who had resigned his judicial position, turned over his court work to Moses Grossman, of the law firm of House, Grossman & Vorhaus, whom Mayor Hylan has appointed a temporary magistrate to take the place of Magistrate Barlow, until he recovers his health.

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SPRING FASHIONS

For Women and Misses

A NEW SPRING FABRIC

Women's "Tricolette" Dresses

Fibre Silk Jersey Fabric for Tailored Dresses

STRAIGHTLINE tailored model, in navy, taupe, walnut or white, with new drop shoulder sleeves; deep roll collar of self color satin, large patch pockets. 59.50

A NEW SPRING MODEL

Women's Georgette Crepe Dresses

With Self Color Satin Bodice

DRESSY afternoon gown, in navy, Copen, light gray, rose or black; new square neck model with deep square collar, flowing sleeves and straightline tunic skirt of Georgette Crepe trimmed with wide tucks; silk lined. 39.50

AN ENTIRELY NEW SPRING FABRIC FOR TAILORED DRESSES

Women's Wool Scrim Dresses

Exclusive Franklin Simon & Co. Models

STRAIGHTLINE MODELS, many combined with satin, new shaped collars are of satin or white Georgette crepe; featured are apron, panelled or slashed tunic skirts.

34.50 39.50 49.50

Women's Spring Suits

Of Fashionable Wool or Silk Fabrics

THE NEW MODELS have Eton, straightline or semi-fitted coats, mannish tailored, others with waistcoats, 2 braid trimmed or wool embroidered, skirts are straightline or with pointed, side draped or apron tunics. 29.50 to 195.00

Women's Sleeveless Sport Coats

SPORT APPAREL SHOP—Fourth Floor

THESE distinctive new Spring models, so appropriate for out-door sports, are of plain or striped velvet, black-and-white checked flannel, Baronet satin, knit cloth in heather colorings or wool Jersey in plain colors. 10.75 to 29.50

Women's Street and Sport Skirts

Of Wool, Silk or Jersey Fabrics

FASHIONABLE plaid and novelty worsted skirts, newly designed models of white serge or flannel with smart pockets and belts; wool jersey skirts in sport colors, pleated or tailored styles; also of plain, striped or plaid silk or satin. 12.75 to 27.50

Women's Silk or Wool Sweaters

New Sleeveless, Slip-on or Coat Models

OF Vicuna or Shetland wool, in fashionable colors; many hand knit; silk sweaters in new weaves and colors, including a smart model with Roman striped border.

Wool Sweaters 4.50 to 22.50
Pure Silk Sweaters 21.50 to 49.50

Franklin Simon & Co. *Announce for Tuesday, January Fifteenth*

An Important Sale of

WOMEN'S FUR COATS AND FURS

For Prices see Monday Morning's Times and Herald and Monday's Evening Papers

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Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

ANNUAL SALE—MONDAY

Small Children's Apparel

On Sale Infants' Shop—Fifth Floor

Children's Dresses
Variety of models, white lingerie, lace trimmed, or colored chambray. Sizes 2 to 6 years.
Heretofore $2.95 to $4.50 1.85

Children's Pique Dresses
Of fine white pique, hand-smocked in colors. Sizes 2 to 6 years.
Heretofore $3.95 to $5.75 2.50

Embroidered Bloomer Dresses
Of chambray, in pink, blue, green or yellow, detachable bloomers. Sizes 2 to 6 years. 1.95

Smocked Bloomer Dresses
Hand-smocked, of chambray, in yellow, pink, blue or green, with detachable bloomers. Sizes 2 to 6 years. 2.75

Children's Sweater Suits
Sweater, leggings, toque and mittens, of brushed wool, in rose, blue, tan or green. Sizes 2 to 10 years.
Heretofore $6.75 3.50

Children's Bath Robes
In red, pink or blue, of elderdown, trimmed with satin ribbon. Sizes 2 to 10 years.
Heretofore $2.50 and $2.95 1.95

Smocked Bloomer Dresses
Of chambray, in green, yellow or Copen, hand-smocked, detachable bloomers. Sizes 2 to 6 years. 3.50

Hand-Emb'd Bloomer Dresses
Hand-emb'd and hand-smocked, of chambray, in yellow, pink, green or blue, detachable bloomers. Sizes 2 to 6 years. 3.95

Children's French Model Dresses
Entirely Hand-Made, Hand-Embroidered
OF sheer white French batiste, lace-trimmed; also of fine white pique, hand-embroidered in white or colors. Sizes 2 to 6 years.
7.50 and 9.75
Heretofore $10.95 to $15.75

Annual Sale of Boys' Washable Suits
For Little Fellows of 2 to 10 years
First time this season we have sold them at reduced prices
THE selection is surprising for a sale. There is just about everything in models, materials and color schemes. And we have never made more liberal reductions on merchandise of this character. In plain white, with contrasting color trimmings, and all the desirable colors.
1.90
Heretofore $2.95 to $5.75
MODELS—Junior Norfolks, Regulation Middy, Belted Middy, Tommy Tucker
FABRICS—Poplins, Drills, Linens, Galateas, Repps and Kiddie Cloth
BOYS' SHOPS—FIFTH FLOOR

ANNUAL SALE—MONDAY

Silk and Ribbed Underwear

For WOMEN and MISSES

"Parfait" Glove Silk Vests
Crochet top. Ribbon shoulder straps. 1.45

"Parfait" Glove Silk Emb'd Vests
Solid and eyelet emb'd designs. French band top. 1.85

"Parfait" Glove Silk Knickers
Of heavy quality silk, in pink, white or black. 1.95

"Parfait" Glove Silk Vests
Of heavy quality silk, hemstitched bodice top, ribbon straps, 35 inches long. 1.95

Glove Silk Combinations
Tailored top and fully reinforced. 2.85

Light-Weight Combinations
Of fine ribbed cotton, in pink or white, French band top, reinforced. .65

Silk Lisle Thread Combinations
Pink or white. Silk picot edge tight knee, reinforced. 1.25

Glove Silk Top Combinations
Glove silk top, ribbed lisle thread body, reinforced. 1.75

Final Reduction—Monday

WOMEN'S FUR TRIMMED SUITS
Also Strictly Tailored Models
LATE winter models of wool velour, duvet de laine, crystal cloth or caracul cloth, trimmed with nutria, Hudson seal (dyed muskrat), blended muskrat or raccoon fur.
Heretofore $59.50 to $79.50 33.00

WOMEN'S HIGH CLASS SUITS
Richly Fur Trimmed
ONLY one or two of a kind or color, made of finest wool fabrics or velvet and trimmed with this season's favored furs, such as real beaver, skunk, mole or taupe wolf.
Heretofore $98.50 to $145.00 55.00

Clearance Sale—Monday

Women's High Class Coats

Women's Fur Trimmed Coats
Of Heavy Wool Velour Coating
SEMI-FITTED or belted models, trimmed with seal or taupe nutria fur, silk lined throughout, warmly interlined.
Heretofore $39.50 to $49.50 29.50

Women's Fur Trimmed Coats
Of Genuine Bolivia or Pom Pom
WARMTH without weight fabrics in taupe, brown, reindeer or subdued shades. Hudson seal or nutria fur trimmed.
Heretofore $59.50 to $75.00 46.00

HIRSHFIELD IN JOB TAMMANY WANTED

Hylan Makes His Friend Commissioner of Accounts, Turning Murphy Down.

COULD NOT GET JUDGESHIP

Mayor Tells Civil Service Reform Association Chairman That City Has Had Enough Reform.

Mayor Hylan yesterday appointed David Hirshfield Commissioner of Accounts, and Henry H. Klein Deputy Commissioner. Mr. Hirshfield, who succeeds Leonard M. Wallstein, will receive $7,500 a year, and Mr. Klein $5,000. Mr. Hirshfield is a close personal friend of the Mayor. He is a Brooklyn lawyer, and was appointed to a number of receiverships when Mr. Hylan was County Judge. He was at one time President of the Brooklyn Allied Board of Trades. Mr. Klein was an investigator for Mr. Hylan during the recent Mayoralty campaign.

The appointment of Hirshfield is a direct turn-down for Tammany Hall, which wanted William Bullock appointed. For the four years of the Mitchel administration Mr. Bullock was director of a Tammany publicity bureau. When Charles F. Murphy put forward Mr. Bullock as his candidate for Commissioner of Accounts the Mayor hoped to accede to his request by having Mr. Hirshfield appointed County Judge to succeed himself. The appointment lay with Governor Whitman, and the Governor refused to make it. Mayor Hylan then turned down the Tammany candidate and appointed Hirshfield.

The Mayor hopes, it was said, to square accounts with the Tammany organization by appointing James F. Geraghty, Tammany leader of the Second Assembly District of the Bronx, a Deputy Commissioner of Licenses. The salary is $4,000 a year. Geraghty is co-leader of the district with Michael J. Garvin, who yesterday was appointed Deputy County Clerk of the Bronx. This appointment was made by Joseph M. Callahan, County Clerk. The salary is $4,000 a year. Garvin has been Under Sheriff of the Bronx for the last four years at a salary of $5,000 a year. John Kavel was reappointed counsel to the County Clerk at a salary of $1,000. It was said yesterday that in order to appease Tammany further because of the Hirshfield appointment, the Fourteenth Street organization would be allowed to name some of the Deputy Commissioners of the Police Department. Mark Weiff, a certified public accountant of the Bronx, may be named as the other Deputy Commissioner of Accounts.

The appointment of Albert C. Benninger to be Park Commissioner of Queens was also announced by the Mayor. Benninger is President of the Ridgewood, Brooklyn, Democratic Club, and has been a member of the Assembly and the Board of Aldermen. He is in the real estate business. His appointment was in the nature of a concession to the demands of Maurice Connolly, Borough President of Queens, who has received recognition from Mayor Hylan in other appointments.

Mayor Hylan arrived at his office at the City Hall at 8:45 o'clock yesterday morning. His first act was to write a letter to Henry W. Harden, Chairman of the Law Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association, who had written to the Mayor protesting against the appointment of ex-Coroner Patrick D. Riordan as Chief Medical Examiner of the city. Mr. Harden wrote that the appointment was illegal, as Mr. Riordan's name was not on the list of eligible names announced by the old Civil Service Commission. The Mayor wrote:

Your letter of Jan. 10 received and contents carefully noted. The Civil Service Commission appointed by me will comply with the law and will be glad to ask for the co-operation of your committee when needed.

During the last four years the civil service law has been grossly violated and disregarded. The public has heard little from the Civil Service Reform Association during that time.

We have had all the reform that we want in this city for some time to come.

Grover A. Whalen, secretary to the Mayor, later explained that the appointment of ex-Coroner Riordan was a fifteen-day appointment, and that the new Civil Service Commission would conduct an investigation into the examination held by the old commission.

Bird S. Coler, Commissioner of Charities, announced that he had appointed his son, Eugene Coler, Jr., to the position of private secretary, at a salary of $2,340. Mr. Coler also announced that he had appointed Miss Mary Catherine Kinney of Brooklyn as General Inspector of the Department of Charities. Her salary will be $3,500. Charles C. Hughes of 13 West Forty-seventh Street, Manhattan, was made secretary to the Charities Department at $3,500 a year. Mr. Hughes is a member of the National Democratic Club.

George W. Loft, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, announced that George MacDonald and Henry MacDonald, brothers, had been invited to assume the duties of Vice Chairman and Director, respectively, of the Mayor's committee, and that each had volunteered his services. Henry MacDonald will succeed Major Philip J. McCook, who received a salary of $7,500. Mr. MacDonald is President of the Public Service Corporation of Long Island City. His brother is head of a traction company. Mr. Loft also announced that his committee is co-operating with the Adjutant General's office, and that politics will be eliminated in all work connected with the draft with which he has anything to do.

Ships in Harbor Collision.

A steamship, outward bound, was in collision with another craft in New York Harbor last night. One ship was damaged on the starboard side and was forced to anchor off Bay Ridge. Her injuries were not serious, it was said. The other ship continued on her course.

Pershing Can't Accept Offer of Russian Volunteers

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Jan. 12. (Associated Press.)—Because of the law that does not permit other than citizens of the United States to become officers in the American Army, it has become necessary to refuse the offer of a Russian officer, representing a large number of his countrymen in France, to place a group of officers at the disposal of General Pershing, to be used as he may see fit. The decision also affects the plan of the United States Army to take over the Russian army in France, to be utilized as a labor force.

Many of the Russian officers would have proved of great value to the American forces as instructors, aviators, and interpreters. When their representative was informed by the American officials that it would be impossible to grant the request of himself and his comrades he said he would gladly become a citizen of the United States for the privilege of serving in her armies, but if he was unable to fight he would offer his services to the Red Cross or the Y. M. C. A.

STORM ISOLATES WESTERN CITIES

Continued from Page One.

these victims of the blizzard, as most of the trains carried dining cars and a plentiful supply of fuel.

At night the usual crowds of travelers assembled at the railway stations in Chicago, and, being unable to get trains or home accommodations, hundreds spent the night in the stations, sleeping on their baggage. At the Illinois Central station the railway officials threw open fifteen Pullman cars for women and children.

The Twentieth Century Cut-Off.

The New York Central Railroad reported that several of its trains, including the Twentieth Century limited, were blocked near Elkhart, Ind., and that no word had been received from them since early this afternoon. Efforts were being made to transport food and fuel to the trains. The Western express from New York, due at 9 P. M. Friday, arrived this afternoon.

Several Big Four trains were stalled east of here, but the road reported that it had no definite information as to their whereabouts. Three passenger trains on the Monon route were blocked on the outskirts of the city. Three freight trains were reported "somewhere" on the line. They were believed to be in Indiana, but officials declared no word had been received from them since morning.

On the Pennsylvania no trains had arrived in Chicago since this morning. The Pennsylvania also reported lack of communication with its trains, and several were believed to be tied up east of here.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy was one of the last roads to become completely blocked by the storm. Trains were run from St. Paul and Minneapolis, arriving here seven to eight hours late. The road announced tonight that all trains had been annulled, but that efforts would be made to operate west tomorrow.

The Chicago, Milkaukee & St. Paul Railway operated one train today—to St. Paul. All others were abandoned this morning. A train which left for Omaha at 6 o'clock last night was not heard from until 6 o'clock tonight, when it returned to Chicago after unsuccessful attempts to plow through the snow drifts. In the twenty-four hours it had advanced only seventeen miles.

The Illinois Central reported that it annulled all trains early this morning, confining its efforts to bringing in trains already on the lines. On the Michigan Central no trains were able to travel west of Niles, Mich., where several were reported stalled.

The Chicago & Alton had not operated a train for two days, its officials reported. One of its through trains to St. Louis left the station yesterday, but became stalled before it could get out of the city. Efforts to return to the station failed.

Through Trains Stalled.

The Chicago & Northwestern also confined its efforts today to attempts to locate various stalled trains. Two through trains from the Pacific Coast, due yesterday, were reported "somewhere" along the line.

A through train for the West on the Rock Island was stalled all day in the switchyards on the outskirts of the city. The Rock Island reported that many of its trains were tied up between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, but that efforts to locate them had failed. Traffic in this region was said to be the worst in history. Many trains on all roads had not been heard from for twelve to twenty-four hours. The Golden State Limited, an eastbound Rock Island train from the Pacific Coast, was released from the drifts in Kiamet, Kan., last night after being stalled ten hours, but it has not arrived yet.

Throughout the Southwest traffic conditions were reported desperate. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway made no effort to operate regular trains, but was attempting to get relief trains through to those stalled along the line in Oklahoma and Kansas. The Missouri Pacific and other roads either annulled all trains or ran them only in certain directions.

The Chicago, North Shore & Milwaukee, an electric line, abandoned all trains, except between Evanston and Waukegan, approximately thirty-five miles.

No mail from any direction has been received in Chicago since early this morning, Post Office officials report, and none is going out.

The Ohio River was frozen solid at Cairo, Ill., today for the first time in memory. The temperature was the lowest ever recorded in Cairo—16 degrees below zero.

With 16 degrees below zero, Cincinnati and Dayton were the coldest places in Ohio today. Columbus had the coldest weather in nineteen years, with 13 below. Cleveland registered 9 below. Accompanying the bitter cold was a high wind. The cold wave practically caused a general suspension of business everywhere in the State. In many towns and cities the stores closed late this afternoon. To make the situation worse, the natural gas supply in several cities became low, leaving thousands of homes and business houses with practically no heat.

Several Deaths in Michigan.

With temperatures ranging from 10 to 20 degrees below zero and a wind at times attaining sixty miles an hour, Michigan tonight was experiencing one of the worst Winter storms in years. A threatened milk famine and shortage of fuel added to the seriousness of the situation. Two trainmen, a conductor and a brakeman, protecting the rear end of their train stalled in a drift in Jackson County, were killed by another train. Another railroad employe dropped dead of exhaustion at Albion. Two persons were reported frozen to death in Detroit. All activities at Camp Custer, the national army camp near Battle Creek, were suspended early in the day. All over Michigan the situation was the same—street car traffic demoralized, trains stalled, and country roads impassable.

Indianapolis, with the Government thermometer registering 19 degrees below zero, awoke to the coldest day in thirty-four years, and some other places in Indiana reported official temperatures of more than 20 below.

EMBARGO ON TICKET SALES.

Railroad Traffic Between Pittsburgh and Chicago Blocked.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—The Pennsylvania Railroad announced tonight that it had placed a temporary embargo on the sale of tickets to all points on its main line between Pittsburgh and Chicago because of the severe storm in the Central West. Tickets on the Panhandle Railroad, between Pittsburgh and St. Louis, and on the Pennsylvania Line, between Pittsburgh and Cleveland, were sold subject to delay.

The Manhattan Limited leaving New York at 5:30 P. M. for Chicago was annulled, and sleeping cars on other New York-Chicago and Washington-Chicago trains were canceled for the night. Railroad traffic between Pittsburgh and Chicago virtually was at a standstill.

STRONG GALE DESTROYS LYNN BOX FACTORY

Three Killed When Wind Sends Chimney Crashing Into Plant Where 200 Were at Work.

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 12.—A sixty-mile gale that came out of the Northeast with unexpected fury sent a big brick smokestack crashing through the roof at the Sprague Box Company plant on Broad Street, in which 200 men and women were at work, causing the building to collapse. As the mass of débris fell it caught and mangled many of the operatives, three of whom were killed and more than a score injured.

With the first cries from the injured, pinned down by falling timbers, the police and rescue parties worked desperately, as fears were expressed that the wreckage soon would be a roaring flame. There was no fire, however, and this prevented greater loss of life.

The smokestack, a square structure measuring twelve feet at the base, towered more than thirty feet above the roof of the factory. It toppled over and struck the roof with a report that resembled an explosion. Many of the employes were at work at the other end of the factory, which was 150 feet long, and thus escaped injury.

As the wreckage was cleared three bodies, two of them women, were taken out, and although the police still continued the search, they expressed the opinion that no others were killed. The dead are: Leonardo Milo, Mrs. Florence Eveleth, and Miss Luella H. Brown, all of Lynn.

Ambulances and automobiles carried the injured to hospitals and homes and it was impossible to estimate the exact number.

The accident happened during a driving rainstorm which made rescue work more difficult. The force of the gale overturned a wagon in the rear of the factory, injuring two men, and upset a truck crossing the marsh road on the way to Boston. Minor damage was reported elsewhere in the city.

Stand Behind the Country's Girlhood!

Contributions to the War Welfare Work of the Y. W. C. A. may be sent to Headquarters, 680 Fifth Avenue.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Will Close Out Monday

A Large Collection of

Neckwear & Novelties

At Greatly Reduced Prices

	FORMERLY	
Black Lace Jabot	7.50	2.50
Hand Emb'd French Vestee	12.50	2.50
Cerise Silk Sport Vest	8.50	2.95
Silk Waist Piece	15.00	2.95
Hand Emb'd Linen Jabot	9.25	2.95
Shanghai Silk Riding Vest	16.50	2.95
Handkerchief Linen Jabot	9.50	2.95
Taffeta Dress Set	25.00	2.95
French Organdie Sets	4.95	2.95
Organdie Guimpe	12.50	2.95
Emb'd Net Dress Collar	12.50	3.50
Taffeta Silk Vest	10.00	3.95
Large Net Collar	10.00	3.95
Hand Emb'd Organdie Collar	18.50	3.95
Organdie Guimpe	11.50	3.95
Striped Riding Vest	15.00	3.95
French Batiste Guimpe	25.00	4.50
Handkerchief Linen Collar	10.00	5.95
Handmade Jabot	13.75	5.95
Filet Trimmed Dress Collar	12.50	5.95
French Linen Collar	18.50	10.00
Broadcloth Vest	45.00	10.50
Organdie Set	16.50	10.50
Hand Emb'd French Dress Collar	18.50	12.50

Extraordinary Values In

Women's Neckwear

Formerly 1.95 to 7.95

.50 1.00 1.50 1.95

Vestees—Jabots—Guimpes—Net Frills
Linen Collars—Stocks—Scarfs—Sets

In unusual designs of

Organdie, net, Georgette crepe and handkerchief linen, hand-embroidered and many trimmed with real laces.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Unusual New Modes In

Women's & Misses' Apparel

For Early Spring and the Southern Winter Resorts

Specially Featured Are Women's

SILK JERSEY FROCKS

DISTINCTIVE TYPES EXCLUSIVE WITH THIS SHOP

Frock fashions of a most unusual and original order in entirely new and novel weaves of silk jersey developed along lines of charming grace and simplicity.

The Vogue of silk jersey frocks for women having met with instant favor by the noted French designers, these unusual models were designed exclusively for this Shop.

Women's Frocks and Gowns

Exclusive and unusual models for sport, pastime, day and evening wear, emphasizing many unusual new style-themes.

New silhouettes and beaded and embroidered effects in frocks and gowns of printed chiffon, Georgette crepe with bead embroidery, crepe de chine with real Filet lace and Irish linen with Georgette crepe. Also handmade imported frocks of handkerchief linen.

Women's Tailleur & Costume Suits

Unusual new notes expressed in simple tailleur suits and elegant costumes. Suit fashions typical of Bonwit Teller & Co. distinctiveness developed along unusual themes in the exclusive and fashionable fabrics and combinations.

"Bontell" Blouses and Man-Tailored Shirts

A most inclusive assemblage of handmade French and Costume Blouses, Sport and Mannish Shirts.

TAILORED SHIRTS cut with utmost precision, accuracy and care for detail in Tussah Silk, striped crepe de chine, Nippon Silk, dimity and handkerchief linen, featuring new and novel collar and cuff treatments.

COSTUME BLOUSES in an assemblage which includes slipovers of Georgette crepe combined with Filet or Val. laces. Net blouses with linen collars and cuffs or with Venice lace. Handkerchief linen blouses in gingham checks with self or organdie collars and cuffs.

Women's Coats, Capes & Evening Wraps

Sleeveless sport coats in a number of appropriate materials. Coats and capes designed on unusual lines of distinctive grace for pastime, day and evening wear of silk, satin, crepe de chine, velveteen, duvetyn and embroidered stockinette with fur collars.

"JEUNE FILLE" APPAREL

Specifically Designed for the Miss of 14 to 18

Types far removed from the over-sophisticated and too mature modes. Sport and travel suits, frocks and gowns that bear the grace, chic and elusive esprit so typical of Bonwit Teller & Co. apparel for the younger set.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Continuation—Annual January Sale of

WOMEN'S UNDERGARMENTS

AT MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES

French and Philippine Undergarments

Handmade Nightgowns	1.55	1.95	2.95	4.95 to 98.00
Handmade Chemises		1.55	1.95	2.95 to 79.00
Handmade Envelope Chemises		1.95	2.95	4.95 to 59.00
Handmade Drawers		1.95	2.50	3.95 to 79.00
Handmade Combinations		2.95	3.95	4.75 to 79.00

Crepe de Chine Undergarments

Nightgowns	3.95	4.95	to 32.00
Chemises	1.95	2.75	to 22.50
Envelope Chemises	1.95	2.95	to 18.50
Combinations	3.95	4.75	to 28.50
Knickers	1.95	2.95	to 22.50

Satin Undergarments

Nightgowns	4.95	7.95	to 28.50
Chemises	2.95	3.75	to 18.50
Envelope Chemises	2.95	4.95	to 18.50
Combinations	5.95	7.95	to 18.50
Knickerbockers	1.95	2.95	to 18.50

Silk Undergarments

OF CHIFFON AND GEORGETTE

Nightgowns	7.95	9.75	to 32.50
Chemises	2.95	3.95	4.95 to 18.50
Knickers	5.75	7.95	to 22.50

Batiste Undergarments

OF PINK COTTON BATISTE

Nightgowns	1.95
Chemises	1.95
Knickers	.95

VERY SPECIAL VALUES IN

Satin and Crepe de Chine Undergarments

Satin Bloomers	Plain hemstitched ruffles	1.95
Satin Envelope Chemises	Satin ribbon top in Georgette casing	2.95
Satin Nightgowns	Empire model, plain hemstitched neck	4.95
Crepe de Chine Nightgowns	Empire of Georgette and Val. or imitation Filet	4.95

Unusual Negligees

Taffeta House Coats	8.95
Satin House Coats	10.75
Odd Negligees Formerly 26.50 to 37.50	19.75

Tub Silk Petticoats

2.95 4.95 6.95

Distinct new petticoats suitable for Southern wear in shadow proof types with double panels.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES MONDAY IN

Women's Corsets and Bandeaux

"Joyeuse" Satin Corset 4.95
"Deauville" Satin Corset 2.95

"Gossard" Corsets Formerly 12.50 to 20.00

Not all sizes in every style, but all sizes collectively. 7.50

Wash Silk Bandeaux 1.00
Wash Satin Bandeaux 1.50

Imitation Filet Bandeaux, with inserts of satin. Crossed strap of narrow satin over shoulder. *Special at* 2.75

Closing Out—Women's Winter Apparel

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Women's Cloth & Velveteen Suits	Formerly 45.00 to 95.00	30.00	40.00
Women's Costume Suits	Formerly 95.00 to 225.00	50.00 to	125.00
Women's Velveteen Coats	Formerly 65.00 to 85.00		35.00
Women's Fur Trim'd Velveteen Coats	Formerly 110.00 to 125.00		60.00
Women's Evening Wraps	Formerly 110.00 to 195.00	75.00	85.00
Women's Afternoon Frocks	Formerly 65.00 to 95.00		35.00
Afternoon Frocks & Evening Gowns	Formerly 65.00 to 135.00		45.00

***Closing Out*—(THIRD FLOOR)**

Women's Sport Apparel

19.50 28.00

Formerly 29.50 to 65.00

Only one or two of a kind in Suits, Coats and Jersey Frocks.

Special Sale—Women's

Low Heel Walking Boots

Formerly 10.00 and 12.00

8.75

Hand welted soles, low military heels, all mahogany and tan Russia calf or deep mahogany Russia calf with fawn buckskin top.

Women's High Grade Fur Coats

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Hudson Seal Coats — 45-inch long model, from select dyed muskrat pelts. *Formerly 145.00 to 195.00* — **125.00**

Hudson Seal Model Coats — 45-inch long models in various distinctive styles. *Formerly 350.00 to 395.00* — **225.00**

Trim'd Hudson Seal Coats — 45-inch long models. Contrasting fur trimming. *Formerly 195.00 to 225.00* — **165.00**

Baby Caracul & Mole Coats — Made from selected and perfectly matched skins. *Formerly 450.00 to 550.00* — **295.00**

TO USE PRISONERS AS FARM LABORERS

Heads of Penal Institutions Adopt a Plan Affecting About 13,000 Men.

WILL ASK FOR LEGISLATION

Parole and Commutation to be Sought for Short-Term Men Capable of Work on the Soil.

The prisoners in the penal institutions of the State are to be used for the cultivation of farms during the period of the war, according to an announcement made yesterday by Prison Commissioner John S. Kennedy. The decision to use the prisoners in food production was made at a conference held in Albany and attended by the wardens of prisons, the Superintendents of county penitentiaries, a number of Sheriffs, and a representative of the State Bureau of Food and Markets. The plan of action was embodied in these resolutions:

Resolved, That prisoners be used more extensively in the cultivation of the soil, and to this end it is recommended:

(a) That legislation be secured to permit the credit of sales of farm products to the maintenance funds of the State institutions making such sales.

(b) That legislation be secured to permit the sale of surplus farm products and stock from one State institution to another.

(c) That necessary appropriations be made by the State Legislature for the purpose of rental, stocking, and equipment of additional farm lands to be cultivated by inmates of the State penal institutions.

(d) That the boards of supervisors of the counties of the State be urged to appropriate sufficient money to purchase or lease and equip farms to keep at work the inmates of the penitentiaries and jails.

(e) That the Sheriffs of the counties of the State be urged to formulate plans for utilizing the inmates of the jails in the cultivating of the soil and to report on the same.

(f) That the State Hospital Commission and State Fiscal Supervisor be urged to co-operate in securing the necessary legislation to permit the sale of farm products from one State institution to another.

(g) That the State Department of Foods and Markets be urged to co-operate in furnishing tractors with trained crews and farm equipment in the cultivation of State and county farms, and to act as a clearing house in the sale and distribution of surplus products.

(h) That the State Board of Parole and Managers of Reformatories for males be requested to parole prisoners to assist in farm work.

(i) That the management of all penal institutions of the State be urged to have their inmates cultivate individual gardens wherever possible, the product to be the property of the institution.

(j) That the institutions give serious consideration to the question of preserving surplus fruits and vegetables.

Commissioner Kennedy, who presided at the meeting, said that the prison population of the State averages about 13,000, of whom less than 2,000 are women. "Because of the constitutional prohibition, prisoners cannot be farmed out, but they can be employed by the State or by any political subdivision on farms owned or leased by the State or counties," he said.

A questionnaire has been prepared and is now being submitted to the Boards of Supervisors and Sheriffs of all the counties, asking for information as to available men and farms that may be leased.

Commutations of sentences of "short termers" in the State's penal institutions and the placing of them on parole to make them available for farm work to increase the food production, may be asked by Governor Whitman.

The Commission has asked the State Hospital Commission, the Fiscal Supervisor, the State Bureau of Foods and Markets, and the State Parole Board to co-operate in this work.

SHOWS DECREASE IN CRIME.

Report Records 67,969 Convictions in 1917 in State Courts.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—A decrease in crime in New York State is shown in the annual report of the Secretary of State, which will be transmitted to the Legislature on Tuesday.

There were 6,980 persons confined in the penal institutions on Jan. 1, 1916; 6,517 on Jan. 1, 1917, and 5,916 on Jan. 1 this year. Convictions in Courts of Special Sessions last year numbered 67,969, which was 1,423 fewer than in 1916. To improved industrial conditions, as well as to a tendency of the courts to put persons convicted on probation, is attributed in part the decrease in the number of convictions and the size of the prison population.

Out of 67,969 persons convicted, 64,243 were males. Of 7,939 persons convicted of the graver crimes in courts of record, 5,084 were natives of the United States, 2,881 were married, 7,440 could read and write, 7,274 professed to be of temperate habits. Only 2,902 had been previously convicted of crime.

Newspaper men are shown by the statistics to be little inclined toward crime. Only one reporter was convicted in the State courts last year. Authors, baseball players and horseshoers show up equally well. Two publishers, ten pressmen and sixty-three printers got tangled up with the law. Three lawyers and three clergymen were sent to prison.

Here is a table of convictions in various trades and pursuits for last year:

Laborers	1,378	Soldiers	26
Clerks	412	Musicians	20
Chauffeurs	251	Stenographers	17
Salesmen	203	Photographers	15
Farmers	185	Insurance agents	12
Waiters	105	Actors	11
Carpenters	100	Nurses	10
Cooks	83	Cashiers	5
Butchers	38	Ice dealers	2
Bookkeepers	29		

There were 12 convictions for first degree and 30 for second degree murder; 44 for [illegible] and 25 for second degree manslaughter. There were 1,065 convictions for burglary, 186 for forgery, 29 for perjury, 63 for bigamy, 658 for assault in the second degree, and 200 for abandonment. Thirty-three more women were convicted last year in courts of record in this State than in 1916.

WILL SUPPORT AMENDMENT.

Senator Frelinghuysen So Assures New Jersey Suffrage Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey in a letter written today to Mrs. Lillian F. Feickert of Plainfield, President of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association, announced his intention to vote for the woman suffrage amendment.

"If I were opposed to suffrage for women, I should still deem it my duty to vote in favor of submitting this matter to the representatives of the people," he wrote. "Indeed, upon any similar question, where there is a strong popular demand that a proposed change in the Federal Constitution be brought about, I should favor submitting the question to the several Legislatures, even though personally I should not support the suggested change in the organic law. However, I shall not only vote to submit this question, for the reason indicated, to the several State Legislatures but am in favor of the principle itself involved—equal suffrage for all Americans, irrespective of sex.

"Women should always have been vested with this right. Every intelligent, law-abiding, patriotic citizen, irrespective of sex, ought to have enjoyed this right from the very foundations of democracy.

Free Nautical School Organized.

With a view to qualifying men for the Government Marine Service, the Hudson River Power Squadron has organized a free nautical school. Sessions are held every evening in the High School of Commerce Building, Sixty-fifth Street, west of Broadway. Instruction will be given throughout the duration of the war in every phase of work as it is aboard ship. There are classes in seamanship, navigation, nautical astronomy, pilot work, signaling, aid to the injured, &c. Drafted men especially are invited. Many of the men attending the classes have improved their positions in the navy and have been rated as petty and chief petty officers.

DRAFT BOARDS WASTEFUL.

Sherrill Notifies Them to "Boil Down" Their Official Telegrams.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Adjt. Gen. Sherrill has issued instructions to the 354 draft boards in the State to cut down on their telegraphic expenditures. Through a system of urgent economy in this regard which General Sherrill put into operation today he believes that money enough can be saved on telegraph tolls to equip a whole regiment in the Federal Army. Hundreds of telegrams are received at the Adjutant General's office every day. Practically all of them are charged to the Government and cost at least a cent a word.

"It seems strange that even some of the citizens who are earnestly endeavoring to help in the conservation of all materials essential in helping to win the war, forget that the Government must pay a cent for every word that is telegraphed to this office," said General Sherrill.

"Going over some of the large telegrams received today, I find that in almost every instance it is possible to convey the information or request in messages from twenty to thirty words less than are generally used. In one instance alone I deducted forty-five words from a telegram and this did not in any regard impair its sense or meaning. In many other respects the subjects covered in the telegrams could be just as well handled through the regular mail. I have written all the boards in this State: 'Write—do not telegraph unless of great importance, and in that case do not use unnecessary words in telegrams; boil them down.'"

COLLEGES OFFER MORE AID.

Would Train French and English Girls for Educational Work.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Resolutions embodying educational reciprocity with European universities were adopted by the American Association of College Presidents at the close of its convention here today.

French and English girls who have volunteered to carry on educational work in the allied countries will have an opportunity to receive training in the United States. Foreign universities will offer courses for injured soldiers, and ex-professors and fellowship students will be exchanged by American colleges under the plan proposed.

COAL SAVING ORDERS LEFT TO GARFIELD

Continued from Page One.

serve fuel supply at the disposal of the Mayor for distribution to public institutions was made public. The Mayor has made several surveys of coal yards of the gas company and had stated that he believed part of its supply should be distributed.

Notwithstanding the heavy weather yesterday morning, the railroad facilities kept the movement of coal at tidewater up to the average for the last week. The wind early in the morning made towing difficult and whipped up seas which sank four barges, carrying 2,500 tons of coal, in Raritan Bay. It was said last night that part of this coal could be salvaged.

The Red Star steamship Florizel started at 6 o'clock yesterday morning to break ice about the coal ports and late yesterday afternoon had pounded a wide channel through Kill van Kull, another through Raritan Bay into Prince's Bay, and had broken a channel through part of Staten Island Sound. She will continue the work today. Two navy tugs, the Coney and the Newark, were badly damaged in trying to break a channel through Newark Bay and had to give up the job. The heavy wind has piled up the ice about the coal ports in and around Bayonne to a depth of from two to three feet in many places. Ordinary tugs going into this almost invariably break their propellers within a few hours.

Tidewater Coal Situation.

The following daily report of the tidewater coal situation, as of 6 A. M., was made public at the offices of A. H. Smith, Assistant Director General of Railroads:

	Anthracite.	Bituminous.	Total.
Dumped	45,250	38,200	83,450
In barges	27,050	29,700	56,750
In cars	94,950	72,250	167,250

The report showed coal in transit within twenty-four hours of tidewater, 140,800 tons, and within forty-eight hours, 58,750 tons. The New England figures gave a delivery of 290 cars in New England by rail, with 904 in transit for New England. The tidewater report for Friday morning showed 85,100 tons dumped, 48,500 in barges, and in cars, 202,050 tons.

Reports made to Mr. Smith last night showed that in the preceding twenty-four hours, 68 barges, carrying 30,000 tons of coal, had been towed from New Jersey ports to New York City.

The Fuel Administration was optimistic yesterday that enough coal would be moved last night to supply the city, and that by working today and tonight, when the consumption of coal is at a minimum, there would be at least enough here to meet the more pressing need. Reeve Schley, County Fuel Administrator, estimated last night that 25,000 tons would be alongside city docks this morning. Deputy Fuel Administrator Joseph F. Ahern of the Bronx reported that 1,300 tons of coal had been received in that borough yesterday. This make a total of 2,250 tons on hand. He expected to receive several barges during the night.

There is still much profiteering by peddlers and small dealers, Solomon M. Schatzkin, Vice President of Burns Bros. Coal Company, told District Attorney Swann yesterday. He said that notwithstanding the limit put on the price at which coal can be sold some small dealers have been charging by the hundredweight as much as $25 a ton. "More judgment could be used in the distribution of coal and an economy could be effected in that way," he said.

Dr. Nathan Peyser, Chairman of the Fuel Committee of the Neighborhood Workers, whose headquarters is at the University Settlement in Rivington Street, has put at the disposal of the Fuel Administration 100 workers who will inspect daily the coal cellars to keep some check on their supply and deliveries. Before the fuel shortage, Mr. Peyser said, there were 3,000 cellars; but a considerable number had since been closed. It was stated at the fuel branch in the Settlement House that Salomon Brothers, Sixth Street and the East River, would distribute coal to the small dealers today, and that the Interborough Coal Company of 1907 Avenue D would also keep its yards open.

EARLY CLOSING ORDERS BRING BOSTON PROTEST

Liquor Dealers, Theatres and Business Houses Object to Order of Fuel Administrator.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—The Massachusetts Fuel Administration announced tonight that a special committee had been created to deal with protests resulting from the recent order closing business houses at 5 P. M. and theatres, saloons, and other amusement places at 10 P. M. to conserve coal. "Meanwhile," the announcement said, "the public is requested to observe the orders as issued."

To clarify some of the orders on which questions have arisen, the committee gave the following interpretations:

"Until further notice, all holders of liquor licenses shall not sell liquor before 9 A. M., and shall cease to sell all liquor at least one hour previous to the time permitted by their license, and in no case later than 11 P. M.

"As regards the opening of markets, groceries, and other food stores, it has been ruled that for the sale of food only, stores may open at 7 A. M., and remain open until 5 P. M., and on Saturdays until 10 P. M. This does not interfere with the fact that eating places may sell food as usual, but shall not engage in any other line of trade outside the hours permitted to such trade."

WILL NOT ELIMINATE NON-WAR INDUSTRIES

Garfield Corrects Mistaken Impression—Plans Only to Curtail Their Use of Fuel.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Many of the details in connection with its program to curtail coal shipments to industries not absolutely essential to the war were given tonight in a statement by the Fuel Administration. The industries involved were assured that no effort would be made to eliminate them entirely, as such a move, it was held, might result disastrously to the "industrial fabric of the country." Here is the statement:

"The discussion of the 'limitation of nonessential industries' started with a very unfortunate misuse of words. The idea, as exploited in the newspapers, that the Government intended to cut off 'nonessential' industries had in it possibilities for disaster.

"All industries are closely interrelated. For instance, pianos and jewelry may be sent to Chile to pay for nitrates needed for ammunition, and no large class can be arbitrarily cut off without seriously upsetting the entire industrial fabric of the country. Certainly no industry is 'nonessential' to the workmen and capital employed therein, and when one considers that over 10,000,000 people and $13,000,000,000 of capital are employed by 'nonwar' industries, the need of caution in dealing with this problem is manifest.

"On the other hand, our industrial equipment is limited. We do not have materials, machinery, transportation, labor, or capital sufficient for fighting the great war and for normal business at the same time. The war must be prosecuted to the utmost, and business must shrink to provide the necessary equipment. The problem is to provide this necessary equipment with the least possible injury to the business of the country.

"If so-called 'non-essential' industries are 'cut off,' as suggested, many of them would be ruined and others permanently crippled. The Fuel Administration has worked out a plan which provides for necessary restrictions with the least possible injury to industries. This plan is as follows:

(A) A complete coal budget with a detailed estimate showing:

1. Total coal production in 1918, (Bureau of Mines estimate.)
2. Coal needed in 1918 for direct war work.
3. Balance left for non-war industries.
4. Coal used in 1917 by non-war industries.
5. Total coal curtailment necessary for non-war industries.

B. Provide for necessary coal curtailment by the following steps:

1. Voluntary agreement by each non-war industry to limit the least essential parts of its product—each industry making the reduction where it will do the least harm.
2. Formal order from Fuel Administrator making legal and binding on the entire industry the various restrictions voluntarily agreed upon.

"This plan applies directly to actual coal consumption only. The actual effect is to limit production. Consequently limitation in the use of coal will make a corresponding saving in transportation and in the materials needed for the war.

"Committees representing each of the principal industries will be called to Washington and the necessary saving of coal arranged for along the lines suggested by the industry itself. Among the methods of saving are the following:

(A) Reduction of hours.
(B) Reduction of lines manufactured.
(C) Elimination of new lines or designs.
(D) More efficient management.
(E) Transfer of product from non-war to war.

"The coal saved will vary according to the character of each industry. Our figures show that if each industry does its share the coal necessary can be obtained without cutting down any industries so as to permanently injure them. Experience shows that these restrictions may even prove a benefit by eliminating wastefulness and inefficient practices which have grown up by careless management or stress of competition.

"The above plan has already been tried out enough to prove its practicability. In each case the industry has given its heartiest support and shown its desire to co-operate with the Government in every possible manner. The voluntary saving shown by the industries already called into conference promises to be over 15,000,000 tons. The lowers have voluntarily agreed to save 700,000 tons; the box board manufacturers will cut their running time to five days a week. This will save 1,000,000 tons of coal and take 30,000 cars of merchandise off the railroads.

Special Sale Monday

Women's High Cut Lace Boots

High cut lace Boots of superior quality black glace kidskin, ten inches from ground to top, leather military heel, flexible welted sole. *Regular 8.00 Value* — **5.90**

To Close Out—300 Pairs Satin Evening and Dancing Slippers in pink, blue, flesh, corn and gold, Louis XV. heel. *Regular 4.00 Value* — **2.00**

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Important Sales Offering Unusual Values Monday

Crepe de Chine Nightgowns
Tailored or lace trimmed, in several attractive models.
Special 3.95

Crepe de Chine Petticoats
In pink or white; lace and ribbon trimmed.
Special 2.95

Washable Satin Bodices
In pink and white; lace and ribbon trimmed.
Special 1.00

Washable Satin Envelope Chemises
Lace trimmed with shoulder straps of lace and ribbon.
Special 2.95

Crepe de Chine Combinations
Several dainty models with lace insertions.
Special 2.95

Washable Satin Petticoats
Tailored and elaborately trimmed with a variety of dainty laces.
Special 3.95

Washable Satin Nightgowns
Attractive model, lace and ribbon trimmed.
Special 4.95

Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises
Tailored and lace trimmed; ribbon or lace shoulder straps.
Special 1.85

"Kayser's" Silk Top Union Suits

Glove Silk Top Union Suits with lisle bottom, in pink and white, fully reinforced. *Special Monday* — **1.15**

"Kayser's" Silk Underwear—*At Reduced Prices*

"Kayser's" Silk Vests	1.75	"Kayser's" Silk Bloomers	2.25
"Kayser's" Emb. Silk Vests	2.00	"Kayser's" Silk Union Suits	3.25

Women's Lingerie Underwear

New and exclusive models just received, dainty garments in flesh and white, tailored, embroidered and attractively trimmed models.

Nightgowns	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.95
Envelope Chemises		1.00	1.50	2.00
Petticoats	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.95
Combinations		1.00	1.50	2.00
Philippine Nightgowns		1.85	2.95	3.95
Philippine Envelope Chemises			1.85	2.95

Extraordinary Sale To-morrow (Monday)

375 Women's and Misses' Silk Dresses

Attractive Afternoon and Street Dresses of Taffeta, Charmeuse and Satin, some in combination with Georgette Crepe in Navy, Black, Grey, Taupe, Plum, Brown and Copenhagen. *Exceptional Value* — **12.75**

New York Brooklyn Philadelphia — **OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO** — Cleveland Buffalo Newark

34th Street—New York

January Clearance Sales

Women's and Misses' Tailored Cloth Suits
Women's and Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits
Women's and Misses' Afternoon Dresses
Women's High Cost Evening Gowns
Women's and Misses' Practical Cloth Coats
Women's and Misses' Fur Trimmed Coats
Women's and Misses' Evening Wraps
Women's Negligees and Kimonos
Women's Shoes and Slippers
Girls' Winter Coats
Girls' Cloth and Wash Dresses

At Extraordinary Price Reductions

175 Tailored and Fur Collar Coats

Women's and Misses' Coats in a variety of materials and colors, tailored and fur collar models. *To Close Out, Reduced to* — **20.00**

500 Higher Cost Coats—*Greatly Reduced*

25.00 29.75 37.50 45.00

Women's and Misses' One-Piece Cloth Dresses

New and Exclusive Models—Suitable for Immediate Wear

Smart tailored and attractively trimmed models of Serge, Poiret Twill, Tricotine, Gabardine and Jersey Cloth in self or in combination of Taffeta, Satin, Charmeuse and Georgette Crepe.

19.75 25.00 35.00 45.00 *and upward*

Women's Fur Coats—*Greatly Reduced*

Women's Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*), full flare model, deep collar and large cuffs, 42 inches long, richly lined. *Sale Price* — **85.00**

Women's Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*), full loose box model, deep collar and large cuffs, 45 inches long. *Sale Price* — **135.00**

Women's Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*), fashionable model, 45 inches long, deep collar, large cuffs and 6-inch border of *Natural Skunk*, richly silk lined. *Sale Price* — **175.00**

Women's Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*), finest of pelts, perfectly matched, 45 inches long, 12-inch border, deep collar and cuffs of *Natural Skunk*, fancy silk lining. *Sale Price* — **235.00**

Women's Natural Nutria Coats, box model, 45 inches long, large Hudson Seal or self collar and cuffs, richly lined. *Sale Price* — **95.00**

275 Kit Coney Muffs—New Ball Shape.—*Reduced to*—**5.00**

500 Hudson Seal Muffs—New Ball Shape.—*Reduced to*—**8.75**

Fur Scarfs, Stoles, Muffs and Novelties—*Greatly Reduced*

WE WILL WIN WAR, LANSING TELLS BAR

Diners Cheer Declaration That Secretary Brings Good Cheer from Washington.

HUGHES LAUDS PRESIDENT

French and Italian Ambassadors Tell of Their Nations' Determination.

The determination of the United States to see the war through until the aims of America and her allies were achieved was reiterated in impressive surroundings by Secretary of State Lansing at the dinner of the New York State Bar Association at the Hotel Astor last night.

The pledge of this country to fight until the purposes stated by President Wilson was accomplished, he renewed from his position at a table beside official representatives of the allied nations and great leaders of the American Bar, who joined with him in avowing eloquently the purpose of their peoples to see the war through until the triumph of justice and humanity was complete.

The pledges which were made in behalf of the United States, of France, of Italy, and of Canada, whose official representatives were speakers, were cheered to the echo by an audience of 900 distinguished members of the bar in this State and their guests. The national anthems of America and her allies were sung with fervor. Tributes to the allies of America were received standing with boundless enthusiasm.

After listening for three hours to eloquent declarations of the individual resolve and of the perfectly welded unity of all the nations, the audience was stirred by the fervid description by Elihu Root of the spirit which animates America today. Regardless of uncertainty and hesitation in the past, in spite of failures in detail which have been pointed out here and there, he assured the official representatives of America's copartners in the war that America was actuated in its length and breadth, and that it would put the full force of its resources, its treasure and its manhood into a war which would never end until its aims had been accomplished to the full. He was interrupted with great applause when he declared that there was in the attitude of America now "no looking to the enemy to see if he will not sue for peace."

Secretary of State Lansing was introduced by Mr. Hughes with a tribute to the Administration of President Wilson. He said:

"Leaders of every party have rejoiced at the moral and eloquent leadership of the President of the United States."

He praised Secretary Lansing and said that the country was watching with admiration the expert workmanship which the Secretary was displaying in his great office. He was cheered when he added:

"As America now has the burden of this great enterprise, America cannot and shall not fail."

A toast was drunk to the President, and "The Star-Spangled Banner" was played.

Mr. Lansing was applauded when he began by saying that he brought a message of good cheer, and that cheerfulness and confidence were the watchwords in Washington. His speech in full follows:

Mr. Lansing's Address.

"Mr. President, your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen: While I feel that I am in the house of my friends, I still feel that the ruthless spirit of Prussia is abroad, and that I have been attacked without warning. [Laughter and applause.] In fact, I must cast myself in the sea of your good nature without chart or compass. While I send out the message "S. O. S.," I also bring you from the national capital a message of good cheer. In Washington there is cheerfulness and confidence, and that should prevail through the Republic. [Applause.]

"If I were asked to name the principal trait of an American I should say it is optimism. Optimism is our great national asset. It is our source of wealth and power. American optimism won the wilderness, it built our railroads and manufactories, it dug our mines, and it sent out fleets of merchantmen across the seas. In every task that this nation has undertaken optimism has been at the heads of its success, and here, with the greatest task that we have ever undertaken as a nation, optimism should be throughout the Republic the guiding spirit of the nation. [Applause.]

"The President was challenged a short time ago to name the reasons why we are in this war, and what we aim to achieve. He named the reasons, and he has recently named the aims which we seek. He has done so frankly, without equivocation, and very definitely. This statement of the aims of this country in entering the war has not been received with favor by the Germans, and yet, unless we achieve those aims, we have no sure foundation on which to build an enduring peace. [Applause.] Unless these aims are accepted by the Prussian Government this war must go on. We are in this war as a republic to the very end. [Applause.]

"The aims which we seek are to be achieved, and they will be achieved. [Applause.]

"America never put her hands to a task but she accomplished it. [Applause.] All we have got to do is to set our jaws, to clinch our fists and to go to it with all our might. [Applause and cries of "That is right!"]

"When we have so many of the representatives of our co-partners in this great enterprise I extend to them on your behalf and on behalf of the American people our affection and esteem [Applause] to France, [cheers,] glorious France, [cheers,] whose millions of brave hearts have been an impassable rampart to Prussian fury. [Applause.]

"To Belgium, [cheers.] Bleeding, prostrate Belgium, who, beneath the heel of the brutal Prussian, still lives as her soul shall always live. [Cheers and applause.]

"To Britain, [cheers.] dogged, determined Britain, whose stalwart soldiery faced death in the trenches with a smile. [Applause and cheers.]

"To Italy, [cheers.] Italy with the glorious spirit of the old Roman, [cheers,] whose armies today on the Venetian plains and through the mountains of the north are standing guard over her ancient shrine. [Applause.]

"To Canada, [cheers,] our splendid neighbor of the north, who has given without stint her sons and her treasure in the cause of liberty. [Applause.]

"To all our comrades in arms, those that are not represented here tonight but who stand shoulder to shoulder with us in the cause of human justice. [Applause.]

"I am sure we are all to be congratulated on having as our guest this evening the Governor General of the great Dominion, [applause,] but I think we can congratulate him on representing a country which has shown by its deeds its intense patriotism and its devotion to the right. [Applause.] I have known for twenty-five years Canada and many of Canada's public men, and I have felt frequently in the past that they envied their big neighbor of the south. Your Excellency, envy has crossed the border. Today Americans envy the splendid record which has been made by Canada in this war. [Applause.]

"When the roll of honor is made up of this great conflict, I can hope for no higher honor for America than that her name may be written, not above, but side by side with that of Canada. [Applause;] that is the highest honor that any country can ask. [Applause.]

"Now, my friends, to return to my single message. My message is: Let us all have courage. We are going on with this war. We must win it for the sake of humanity, and we will win it." [Applause, cheers, and cries of Right, right.]

Root Stirs Great Gathering.

The audience stood and applauded at length for Elihu Root when he was introduced, and at times broke in on his speech to applaud, cheer and shout. His description of America awakening, which had the greatest effect of anything said in the evening, was as follows:

In these gatherings during this past year when representatives of European nations and the colonies who are actually engaged in warfare join in discussion of the principles and purposes of the war with people of the United States, we are at a certain disadvantage. The exchange of sentiment and feeling is not quite equal, for where you have acted and suffered and achieved we still have our part to perform; where you have shed your blood and given your tears we still remain in peaceful security; where you have poured out your treasure, our wealth has augmented; where your homes are filled with mourning our family circles are unbroken; where you have devoted yourself with all the energy and power of your nature to meeting great occasions and doing great deeds, we have been slowly awakening, hesitating, confused, uncertain, unready. Even now we are blundering, ineffective somewhat, failing here and there in details, troubled in spirit, because of a fear that all is not going well. Yet, say friends, we do not come to you tonight with merely the promise of things to do. Far great things have already been done.

Your sacrifices, your noble deeds, your great example have been seen here, this mighty people, with its hundred millions filling the continent from ocean to ocean, has risen with substantial unanimity to the support, the affirmance, the confirmation of the uncompromising committal of the President of the United States to war to the end, a war that shall never end until liberty and justice have been made secure in this world of ours. [Applause.]

They are saying now: "Speed on, no dallying, no loitering, no doubts, no light hands, no looking back, no turning to see whether he will not sue for peace." [Applause.]

They say: "Go on with the power, and exert more power, and command us to the last."

Where now is all that insolent and scornful pretext and counterargument that filled the air of these United States a few months ago? It has slunk away into corners, and is carried on in whispers, and wherever it dares to lift its despicable head, East or West, North or South, it meets a storm of public indignation that turns it pallid with fear.

Aim to Thrash Germany.

One passage later in the speech of Mr. Root stirred such enthusiasm that the audience, which had been listening spellbound, jumped to their feet shouting, when one of the diners proposed "three cheers for the patriot, Elihu Root." This was the passage:

Now away with all doubt; away with all fear and pessimism. In plain English Canadian American language, Germany has undertaken to conquer and secure the domination of this world, America included. She has insulted us all. She has robbed us all. She has murdered our children, she has outraged our women, and we are going to thrash her.

I do not care what Germany says about these peace terms. I know she won't say what will preserve the peace of this world and prevent her ever trying this same thing over again until she is thrashed. And we are going to do it. [Applause.] We are not a set of weaklings. We didn't want to fight, but we had to! and we are going to fight and we are going to give Germany such a thrashing as she has never had. [Applause.] You and I are going to take part in it, too. For this war is not a war for the soldiers alone, it is a war of peoples. [Applause.] Every one of us has his part to play in fighting this war, with material aid, with moral aid, with encouragement, with hope, with faith, with courage, with determination. However dark the days may be—and there will be dark days; however badly things may seem—and they will seem badly—with invincible determination and unconquerable courage you and I will win this war together with the countries that you so nobly represent.

Eloquent addresses were made by the Duke of Devonshire, Governor General of Canada, and Sir Frederick E. Smith, Attorney General of Great Britain.

Ambassador Jusserand brought an optimistic and heartening message, which he based upon the spirit of willingness, sacrifice, and grim determination, of which he said he found great evidence on every side in this country. His review of the achievements of his country and his exposition of its unshakable resolution to fight to victory was received with tremendous enthusiasm.

In part Ambassador Jusserand said:

M. Jusserand's Address.

"The year that has just elapsed will be memorable till the end of time for that unique move of the President of the United States, an act unexampled in the history of this country and of the world, bringing to bear the forces and resources of the New World on the settlement of a conflict in the Old, a conflict on which depends the future of mankind. And it will be memorable, too, by the way in which the nation answered the appeal of its leader. To a country, without hostile neighbors and which has not known for ages any foreign enemy, the grandest sacrifices were suddenly asked; millions of men, billions of money.

"Of the result the nation can be proud. The enthusiasm was universal, the number of slackers insignificant. I know of an American mother of an only son, envying another whose only son would be at the front sooner than hers. Has republican Rome ever known nobler mothers? As for money, all that was asked was voted almost without discussion, and a former President of the United States was showing the other day that it was equal to $20 a minute since the birth of Christ.

"Of no less importance as evidencing the worth of the American heart is the response to the appeals made to the men and women of this land to help, not because the law obliges them, but because it will be of use. This is the test of democracy: a régime where, contrary to the Germanic ideal, laws, threats, prescriptions, are reduced to a minimum; an intelligent good-will taking their place; a maximum effect, a minimum compulsion. Deprive yourself, if you please, the people were told, eat foods that cannot be preserved, squander nothing, transform at your leisure moments empty lots into vegetable gardens, and especially do not waste any leisure moments. And behold, as by magic, the nation took action, with extraordinary results.

Every Appeal Answered.

"For what concerns food producing about ten million families took action, which means nearly half the total population of the United States. The increase in staple food crops from farms, due to the appeal, during the few months since it was launched, has reached 1,000,000,000 bushels in 1917; that is, nearly ten bushels per capita. Yet this does not take into account the Vegetables grown in the extra gardens cultivated in the cities; statistics are not available for the whole country, but in certain parts verifying was possible, giving an idea of what may be the sum total. It was found in one such area that where 40,000 urban families had gardens in 1916, 120,000 had them in 1917. The value of the crops drawn from those once empty urban spaces has been about $312,500,000.

"This was only one sort of appeal; the others found the same response. Scarcely had an appeal been made by the navy for binoculars than 3,000 were freely given. Newspaper men were asked not to reveal all they knew; and we know they know everything, not one of them yielded to temptation. All those appeals reached truly American hearts.

"And while people exert themselves in this way here, others are now on the firing line in the land whence came Lafayette and Rochambeau; the three Yorktown nations, united, we trust, forever, fighting not for one nation's liberty, but for the independence of humanity.

"Three words have been of late, frequently heard in the Old and the New World: 'Conditions of peace.' We all have in our ears, the grand statement, the product of a noble mind, delivered this very week before Congress by the President of the United States. May I be permitted to say that no day in my long diplomatic career has been happier than that, when the successor of Washington, speaking as Washington himself would have spoken, delivered a statement which will be engraved till the end of time in every French heart: 'The wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.'

Conditions Now, Not Peace.

"Of the words so often repeated of late, 'Conditions of peace,' we should pay attention just now, not the word peace, but to the word conditions. We have to win these; they will not be offered us as a gift by the destroyers of Rheims and Louvain. The invaders of Serbia, the slaughterers of Armenians. The day's work is not finished, through the dawn of the morrow is not now far off. From Belfort to the sea, the watch is kept; the Belgian, the British, the French, the American armies are not only undefeated but on the move. While the enemy flatters himself, in his lust of destruction, that he may have bled white one or the other of us, it turns out that we have extra divisions to spare, and we can offer a helping hand to a dear friend, south of us, undergoing temporary troubles.

"But we have to finish our work, and to finish it well, so that it need never to be done again. We may recall the statement of the German Henckel von Donnersmark, saying to a compatriot of mine in 1913: 'Victory, at the next clash, will belong to the nation the most exact, by which I mean the one whose servants, from the highest to the lowest, are exact to fulfill their duty, be it the highest or the lowest.'

"Contrary to what this German thought, we shall be, all of us, the most exact. We shall continue to answer the appeals of our leaders as has been done before. All of us who, far from the firing line, can help only without risks to our persons, will remember that anything left undone which we might do, trifling as it may be, will weigh on our consciences till our last day. In this terrific struggle, in which millions are engaged and millions have died, all counts. The importance of working in unison, heart to heart, of never losing one minute which might have been usefully employed, of never allowing our personality to come athwart our tasks, is supreme. In case of temptation we may say to ourselves as a safeguard, 'any hour I aimlessly, uselessly spend is equivalent to my killing one of my own people.' And so it is.

"We shall prove the most exact, we shall be the winners. The goddess this association worships, Justice, will reign supreme."

Italy's Place in the War.

Count di Cellere in his address aroused his audience by his impressive chronicle of the acts of treachery which Germany and Austria-Hungary had perpetrated against Italy. By an insidious propaganda, conducted in Germany's most skillful manner, he asserted that the Teutons had spread the belief widely that Italy's part in the war was based on selfish aims and not provoked by German intrigue and treachery. He said:

"It is with the hope that I may make clear and distinct to you the unselfishness and purity of purpose of Italy that I undertake in a few words to recall to you her situation. Italy's position in this war has been perverted by a clever propaganda of our common enemy into an accusation of faithlessness; but, fortunately, your great President and you and others of the people of the United States have come to recognize that this accusation is hideously false. This German propaganda has centred around two points: (1) That we were traitors to the Triple Alliance; (2) that we entered the war only for selfish ends. How far from justified are these two accusations, with all the consequences that follow them, you know. I will, however, discuss them from the Italian point of view. I could easily disregard the accusation of treason made by our enemies against us.

Alliance Not Betrayed.

"The word treason is unknown to Italy in principle and in fact, and only Teutonic mentality could apply it to us. Italy did not betray her former allies. She was brutally and repeatedly betrayed by them. One needs merely to consider the spirit and the wording of the treaty of the Triple Alliance to be at once convinced of the truth of my statement. Italy joined the Austro-German combination at a period when her national existence had hardly begun, and, made powerless by the dangers of isolation, Italy became a party to the treaty, but stipulated that the alliance should be purely defensive and that no step whatever should be taken by any of the signatories without previous consultation with the others. Italy kept her word to the last.

"How the Teutonic powers kept theirs is demonstrated by their sending their ultimatum to Serbia without even letting Italy know that they were contemplating such a tremendous step. They kept Italy in the dark because they knew by experience that Italy would oppose their plans of aggression against Serbia, or any other nation, and they realised that if their plans had been known in time the war they wanted to provoke, and did provoke, would not have been possible. Italy had stood by Serbia when, after Austria's annexation of the Serbian provinces of Bosnia Herzegovina, the Central Powers were preparing new aggressions in the Balkans and were looking for pretexts which Italy's attitude always forestalled. Knowing that Italy would never consent to their criminal plans, Germany and Austria prepared in secret. When they considered themselves ready, they broke the peace of the world. What Italy's attitude would have been if she had known what the Central Powers were preparing is demonstrated by the efforts she made with our noble and traditional friend England to prevent a war which everybody knew would be the ruin of Europe and would involve the whole of the world. Our efforts were as vain as were those of England, because the crimes which the Central Powers were plotting against humanity and civilization had been determined upon

"Italy was betrayed by her former allies in 1908, when Austria with the knowledge and open support of Germany annexed Bosnia-Herzegovina; she was betrayed again during her war with Turkey in 1912, when Austria threatened instant war if Italy should attack Turkey's Power; and when Germany sent her officers and men to lead the Turks and the Arabs against the Italian soldiers; she was betrayed once more in 1914, when Germany and Austria struck without consulting her. Italy did the only thing she could possibly do at the time—she refused to join them and at once declared her neutrality.

"The history of Italy, even in its darkest periods, abounds in instances of nobility and greatness. The Italian nation could not have become a party to a crime against humanity—a crime so cunningly premeditated that the most revolting crimes of all suffer in comparison.

"The Teutonic assault on Serbia had released Italy from any obligation under the Triple Alliance—an assault which was only the consummation of a series of crimes all preparatory to the same end, and committed in full view of the civilized world, which nevertheless could not be brought to realize what was about to happen.

"We are all paying dearly now for our blind faith that no nation would dare to break a peace which the world had expended so much to secure.

"Let me say, gentlemen, that in the blood and sacrifices civilization is making to overthrow barbarism once for all, Italy is second to none.

Hastened to Make Ready.

"Italy had not been ready when the voice of history called her to be true to her immemorial traditions of love for liberty and justice; but she prepared with all speed to make her participation in the war of material advantage. You all know of what technical importance has been Italy's contribution to the war, in the perfecting of trench, mountain, and heavy artillery, in the wonderful evolution of the airplane, in the development of warfare among the clouds.

"For two and a half years Austria had been kept on the verge of disaster by the bravery of Italy, which has been paying for her lack of artillery, ammunition, fuel, and food with the purest blood of her sons.

"Then, last October, owing to a combination of circumstances now known to all, Teutonic trickery and violence got the better of us. Our country was invaded, our army brought near destruction, our monuments razed with barbaric thoroughness, our women and children martyred. For the moment it seemed that we were lost, not only to the cause of the Allies but ever to our own traditions. Thank God that impression proved false. Never was Italy so great as the day she realized her danger and transformed what appeared to be one of the greatest defeats known in military annals into a victorious rally of all her forces.

"With faith in our destiny, with the assurance that right cannot be permanently destroyed by might, with the confidence and gratitude that the entrance of this glorious Republic into the war on our side has added her sense of right and her unlimited strength, we face the future bravely, certain that victory will be ours."

At the speakers' table were Charles E. Hughes, the toastmaster; Secretary of State Lansing, Ambassador Jusserand, Count di Cellere, the Duke of Devonshire, E. de Cartier, the Belgian Minister, Sir Frederick Edwin Smith, Brig. Gen. Eli K. Hoyle, Brig. Gen. Emilio Guglielmotti, Adjt. Gen. Charles H. Sherrill, Sir Charles Davidson, Lieut. Col. Henderson, Henry J. Kavanagh, President of the Montreal Bar, Colonel Peers Davidson, Harold Smith, Robert S. Hardinge, Elihu Root, Justice Orrin N. Carter, Judge Hiscock, Judge John W. Hogan, Judge Emory A. Chase, Judge F. E. Crane, Justice Clarke, Justice Almet F. Jenks, ex-Judge George L. Ingraham, ex-Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, and ex-Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo.

BAR HEARS TRIBUTES TO JOSEPH H. CHOATE

Sunny Youthful Qualities Praised No Less Than His Great Abilities as a Lawyer.

Brilliant tributes were paid by distinguished members of the bar to the memory of the late Joseph H. Choate at exercises held by the New York State Bar Association yesterday afternoon in the meeting room of the Bar Association of the City of New York, at 42 West Forty-fourth Street. Addresses were made by ex-Justice Hughes, ex-Chief Judges Edgar M. Cullen and Alton B. Parker, ex-Presiding Justices Morgan J. O'Brien and George L. Ingraham, and ex-Justice A. T. Clearwater, and a resolution offered by George W. Wickersham, William D. Guthrie, and Adalbert Moot was recorded.

While paying due honor to the great abilities of the late leader of the New York Bar, ex-Judge Parker dwelt largely upon the sunny and youthful qualities which remained with Mr. Choate and lent charm to his utterances up to the very day of his death. Many of the best Choate anecdotes were recited by Mr. Parker. He said:

"Who but Mr. Choate, upon being elected President of a Constitutional Convention of a great State, would have immediately announced to the convention: 'I find there are forty-three places to fill. Gentlemen, the line will form on my right.'

"It was the playfulness of a youngster that made him adjourn a meeting at which he presided with the announcement 'All those in favor of adjourning will now adjourn.'

"His success in court is ample evidence that he took his work seriously. And yet his enjoyment of it was very keen. His reply to a suggestion that he retire on his laurels was that he knew no occupation he could take up upon retirement which would give as much fun as carrying cases. And once in the later years of his life he said: 'I don't think lawyers get as much fun out of it as we used to.'

"His full realization of the wholesomeness of play and nonsense as a relaxation he stated very clearly once at a Harvard dinner. He said, referring to the men who were in college with him: 'So far as I remember, they were all able men, who thought it a virtue once in a while, or quite frequently, to make fools of themselves.'

"The basis of all this playfulness was an inborn optimism, not merely the genial, care-free outlook of boyhood. Such effervescence as he often indulged in has not necessarily any foundation, but in his case it was founded on a healthy, hopeful outlook and a clear conscience.

"He was called the 'enfant terrible' of The Hague Peace Conference of 1907. This nickname was undoubtedly the result of the continual breaking out of his youthful audacity. Long ago the Rev. Henry W. Bellows of pious memory characterised this trait of Mr. Choate's more austerely when he inquired: 'Who is that impudent young man?'

"Who but Mr. Choate would have had the temerity to say, as he did, on the occasion of the presentation of the portrait of Presiding Justice Van Brunt to the Appellate Division, with all the Justices of the Supreme Court, together with their wives, present, and the former still resentful of the Appellate Division's radical or what seemed to them a radical assignment of the several Justices to service in equity or in trial term or in special term: 'Your Honors are flanked on the one side by the wives of the Justices who hold, I trust, but a mild and gentle sway over them, and, on the other, by the Justices over whom you hold but a mild and gentle sway.' Does that bit of mischief suggest anything else except a boy amusing himself by prodding a captive animal with a stick?

"Who but Mr. Choate, having reached years of discretion, would have had the hardihood to remark at a dinner in honor of the Supreme Court of the United States, and at which the bench of the State were guests: 'We are all lawyers here—except the Judges'?

The resolution, which was adopted, after sketching the history of Mr. Choate and describing his genius, concluded:

"Such a life is a precious memory to those of us who live within its radiant influence. There can be no brighter story recorded in the mortuary roll of the association. Deeply as we feel the loss of this inspiring personality we should not sorrow as those without hope, but, in a spirit of thankfulness for this life of clean, upright, mirthful, scholarly, legal, and statesmanlike accomplishment, we record this imperfect appreciation of Mr. Choate's life and character."

Subscriptions are requested for Y. W. C. A. $1,750,000 War Work Fund at their headquarters, 680 Fifth Avenue.

Best & Co.

Fifth Ave. at 35th St.
New York

A Clearance of Women's and Small Women's Coats

$35.00

With Large Fur Collars, Most of Them Regular $55.00 grade

These practical general service coats, rich enough for better wear, are trimmed with smart large collars of nutria, or seal *dyed muskrat* and warmly interlined for extreme winter weather.

Desirable shades of taupe, brown, navy or green are offered.

A New Idea in
A Smart Tailored Waist

Here is a waist with a new idea. Its becoming collar, neither high nor low, but long and pointed, fits close to the neck and yet is ideal for wear at school or for sports wear.

It has collar and cuffs of fine pique.

In Batiste with broad tucks	$3.00
In linen with fine tucks	$5.00
In plain Habutai silk	$5.95

A Dress Waist A Little Price, $5.95

We had this simple beaded waist made for Misses or for Women who like simple styles.

It is of Georgette, in plain flesh white or bisque, beaded in front, in blue and white. Its only other trimming is its dainty hemstitching.

All sizes from 34 to 40 are offered in this model.

The Time to Replenish Baby's Wardrobe

A Sale of Dainty Dresses at $1.50

These little dresses of nainsook or lawn are trimmed very much the same way as they would be were they made entirely by hand.

A little veining and dainty laces, and perhaps a bit of hand featherstitching or smocking, give charm and distinctiveness to these dresses for babies from six months to two years of age.

Inexpensive Dresses to Keep Baby Neat 80c and $1.20

You would hardly imagine that for such a little price such attractive styles could be had. They are finished with care on the inside so that there may be no rough seams to hurt baby's tender skin.

Some of them are made with round yokes, others square, and some with little turndown collars edged with colored picot edges.

Here Are Hand-Made Dresses in a Sale

A good assortment of short dresses of which we have only one or two of a kind, as well as in an assortment of long slips and infants' gowns, will be priced as follows:

Long Dresses beginning at $1.75
Other Groups at $2.25 and $3.25

Short Dresses, an excellent group at $4
Other Groups at Lower Prices

Sacques and Wrappers

A small, but choice, assortment of hand-embroidered cashmere sacques and wrappers—a necessary article in the wardrobe of every baby—some unlined, others lined with dainty silks.

Sale Price from $2.25 to $6.50

Colored Winter Coats

Some of them of Chinchilla, others of cheviots and soft broadcloths.

Most of them are trimmed with soft furs appropriate for baby's wear.

Sizes 1 to 3 years.

Groups beginning at $7.00

January Undermuslin Sale

For Children

PAJAMAS of madras in a one piece style, in all white with frog trimming. *Sizes 6 to 12 years.* $1.50

PRINCESS SLIPS, finished with ruffles of hand-embroidery. *Sizes 1 to 8 years.* 95c

KNICKERS of muslin or cambric, embroidery ruffled edge, some set in with veining. *Sizes 2 to 10 years* 39c, 49c, 69c

DRAWERS of muslin or cambric, made in a straight leg style, embroidery trimmed. *Sizes 6 to 14 years.* 39c to 95c

NIGHTGOWNS of cambric in attractive and practical high neck, long sleeve style, embroidery edge. *Sizes 6 to 14 years.* 95c

SATIN BODICES, a choice of pink or white, daintily embroidered. $1.00

For Women

FRENCH ENVELOPE CHEMISES, with hand-embroidery and lace. $1.95 $2.95

FRENCH EMBROIDERED NIGHTGOWNS, combining fine materials, hand-embroidery, lace and hand-work. $3.95 $5.00

FRENCH BODICES, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and hand-embroidery with lace or ribbon shoulder straps. $1.95 $2.95

FRENCH DRAWERS, circular or ruffled, with hand-embroidered scallops above. $1.95 $2.95

GOWNS of American make, dainty empire style, trimmed with dainty embroidery. $1.00

ENVELOPE CHEMISES, a choice of lace or embroidery. $1.00

You Never Pay More at Best's

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street
Established 1879

Monday and Tuesday

Annual January Sale of

Boys' Wash Suits 25% Reduction

Sizes 2 to 9 years.

Every suit in stock from inexpensive yet distinctive models to those in our most exclusive designs will be included in this offering. Middy blouse suits of galatea, repp, poplin or linen, some with combination washable serge collars, belted middies, Junior Norfoks for older boys and short Russian and Greenway models for the littlest boys in trousers.

You will see light and dark suits of medium or heavy weight, all of them of course in materials which tub without harm.

In order to make new friends we will offer for two days only our entire stock of boys' wash suits at 25% reduction from the regular low prices.

No C. O. D. mail or telephone orders accepted.

Paris **Best & Co.** *London*

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Established 1879

January Clearance Sale of Quality Furs

Featuring an assortment of fine matched sets, separate scarfs and muffs, capes and coatees.

Presenting an unusual opportunity to acquire furs of exceptional quality at unusually low prices.

CAPES AND COATEES

Regularly	Sale Price
$35.00 Muskrat and Ermine Cape	$25.00
$50.00 Hudson Seal & Lynx Cape	$37.50
$65.00 Hudson Seal Cape	$50.00
$75.00 Hudson Seal & Skunk Cape	$55.00
$95.00 Hudson Seal Cape	$75.00
$110.00 Kolinsky Squirrel & Ermine Cape	$85.00
$150.00 Hudson Seal & Kolinsky Coatee	$95.00
$195.00 Hudson Seal & Kolinsky Coatee	$125.00
$175.00 Hudson Seal & Chinola Coatee	$110.00
$250.00 Kolinsky Coatee	$175.00

SETS

Regularly	Sale Price
$150.00 Rose Fox	$95.00
$150.00 Gray Fox	$95.00
$165.00 Blue dyed Fox	$95.00
$225.00 Fisher	$165.00
$300.00 Mink	$225.00
$145.00 Chinchilla Squirrel	$95.00
$195.00 Pointed Fox	$145.00
$225.00 Cross Fox	$145.00
$300.00 Kolinsky	$245.00
$450.00 Ermine	$295.00

MUFFS

Regularly	Sale Price
$25.00 Hudson Seal	$16.50
$18.50 Natural Raccoon	$14.50
$25.00 Skunk	$20.00
$25.00 Beaver	$20.00
$15.00 Nutria	$12.50
$35.00 Black Lynx	$25.00

SCARFS

Regularly	Sale Price
$16.50 Natural Raccoon	$12.50
$25.00 Skunk	$20.00
$25.00 Beaver	$20.00
$16.50 Nutria	$12.50
$37.50 Taupe Fox	$30.00

Furs Listed as Hudson Seal are choice Seal dyed muskrat.

PLANS STATE FARM RUN BY REFUGE BOYS

Assemblyman Wants Mohansic Lake Training School Site Used for Agriculture.

COMMITTEE REPORTS SOON

Fear of Water Pollution May Cause Legislature to Repeal Act Under Which Land Was Bought.

The report of the Legislative Committee appointed to discover what the State should do with the land on Mohonsie Lake, bought as the site of a hospital and a boys' training school, if it was decided not to use it for these purposes, will be ready within a few days. What the committee will recommend has been practically decided upon.

It is believed that the Legislature will be asked to repeal the act under which the State bought the land in 1906 because the opinion of experts was that to build the two institutions on the site with a population of more than 4,000 would pollute the waters of the lake, which is one of the sources of the city's water supply, and that it would cost about $250,000 to build a disposal plant, which might prove to be worth nothing.

The committee doubtless will recommend that the site of the training school, consisting of about 500 acres, be turned over to the management of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island for the purpose of teaching the boys how to plant, care for, and harvest crops. Alexander C. MacNulty, counsel for the Merchants' Association, which opposed the use of the land for hospital and school purposes, is a champion of a plan conceived by Assemblyman Armstrong of the committee that extends the House of Refuge plan by providing that the school site be turned into a model State farm, to be operated by the House of Refuge boys, and under the management of a skilled agriculturist.

Mr. Armstrong wants the proposed farm so conducted as to be a permanent object lesson to every one on the proper way to run a farm. The idea is to have every kind of modern farm equipment on the land, and that all sorts of crops shall be sown and reaped under varying conditions so that all who care to study the best methods of farming may actually see them in operation.

The State already has expended for the training school $526,438.01, of which $118,167.70 was for the land, and $125,898.31 for seven cottages, a power house, coal pockets and water supply. Mr. MacNulty said yesterday that if the site was turned into a model farm for the benefit of the State, all of the cottages and the other improvements could be used to better advantage. He expressed the opinion that under the present conditions many persons were striving to help the Government by planting small gardens, where various sorts of truck could be raised, but through ignorance the waste in this direction would easily run into hundreds of thousands of dollars. He said that a little practical teaching would be well worth the cost of maintaining such a model farm as the one suggested.

It is practically agreed that 500 acres will be sufficient for this purpose, and that the other 500 acres, or thereabouts, intended as hospital site, might be used as a state park. It is said that the land is admirably adapted for the latter purpose, being arable, rolling, and sufficiently wooded. The Merchants' Association also favors this plan.

The park would be easy of access from this city because the State road passing it is a continuation of the Bronx Parkway. Another reason advanced for turning the site into a State park is that the Harriman Park on the west bank of the Hudson is inaccessible, and is used mainly by the residents of New Jersey. It is the only State park outside of the Adirondack wilderness.

At the public hearings before the committee on the proper disposition to be made of the property residents and property owners of Yorktown, near Mohansic Lake, objected to any plan but the original one of building public institutions there. They testified that there was no danger that the Croton water supply would be contaminated, that an efficient disposal plant could be established, and that to restrict the property against its use by public institutions would injure the value of realty in Westchester County from 10 to 40 per cent. The testimony of experts from this city and other sections of the State indicated that the water would be affected by the sewage of the institutions.

It was shown by their testimony that the original disposal plant of the House of Refuge for Women at Bedford, the effluent from which discharged into the Croton reservoir after a short flow through Broad Brook, had been inadequate and a menace to the purity of the Croton water supply. It was further shown that this condition continued for more than two years before money was appropriated to provide for the existing plant, the health of the city being safeguarded in the meantime only by the continuous disinfection of the waters of Broad Brook at the expense of the Department of Water Supply.

Another objection to the site is the high cost of transportation and the difficulty of reaching the site. It came out at the hearing that the railroad fare for the round trip is $1.80, that no trolley or other cheaper means of conveyance is available from the station at Yorktown to the school property. It was said that this condition would make it hard for parents to visit the boys, and this was deplored because the helpfulness of parental influence was recognized in reformatory work.

MAX ROSEN WILDLY CHEERED AT DEBUT

Boy Violinist of the East Side, Educated in Europe, Delights Throng in Carnegie Hall.

Max Rosen, the violinist, whose romantic story since he was a boy in rags on New York's east side was known to many, still unaware how he had fulfilled the promise and justified the confidence of friends that sent him to Europe to begin a public career, walked out on the stage of Carnegie Hall last night to be greeted by one of the finest audiences ever assembled in that great concert room, a throng that filled extra chairs in every box, that overflowed in standees, and that only waited a slight tuning of the young artist before it broke into applause and cheers.

Rosen appeared in the regular Saturday night program of the Philharmonic Society, a program opened with Brahms's Second Symphony, following which the young artist played Goldmark's concerto for violin in A minor, and at Leader Stransky's own suggestion, a second group, without orchestra, of solo pieces arranged by Leopold Auer, the Russian teacher of Elman, Zimbalist, Heifetz, and Rosen.

The young New Yorker had to turn and bow to his fellow players on the stage as well as to his audience, some of whom had last heard him as a child of 12 years at Cooper Union before he went to Petrograd. He is 17 now, a manly fellow of graceful figure and quiet, simple dignity of bearing. His playing proved equally full of grace, of sensuous beauty, but of earnest, musicianly quality as well; he drew from his violin a tone of honeyed sweetness, fine-spun, delicate, floating on the orchestral mass like a song of triumph in a storm. In the concerto's slow movement he won the hushed crowd, which listened with rapt attention.

The applause that twice interrupted him before the close was of a heartfelt sort, as the performance itself was, for no exhibition of technical virtuosity could so have stirred those present. Rosen has a vigor of the bow arm, a sturdiness in all he does, that command attention; without the glassy brittle left hand of too many stars, he played well in the different passage work of the finale and the solo cadenza. His double-stopping was good, rarely a rough tone, though whipped out at dazzling speed. But it was the song quality that won over all, and this was shown again in the little solos later, Auer's arrangement of a Chopin nocturne and of Paganini's caprice No. 24.

The crowd swept forward after the concert, even the galleries came down, and waited for a pair of encores. It waited for more, too, until the hall lights were turned out in enthusiasm still shouting. Richard Epstein assisted at the piano in the added numbers, and the Philharmonic also gave in the later half of the concert Liszt's symphonic poem, "Tasso." It was a musical evening apart from the ordinary, a welcome home such as new American artists win in a lifetime, a tribute in which some other young violinists, without Rosen's great opportunity and without envy of him for that, heartily joined.

KEY WEST SHIP ASHORE.

Passengers Rescued in Lifeboats When Olivette Strikes Near Havana.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Jan. 12.—Seventy-four passengers aboard the Peninsular and Occidental steamer Olivette were spectacularly rescued this afternoon at 2 o'clock after their ship had stranded 100 feet off shore, eight miles from Havana.

The Olivette grounded at 4:30 o'clock this morning while running at half speed in dense fog from Key West to Havana. The searchlight failed to reveal the proximity of the shore owing to the density of the fog, which also obscured the lighthouse on Morro Castle, for which Captain Sharpley was looking. The shock awakened the passengers, who rushed scantily clad to the deck, but became tranquil on the assurances of the officers that there was no danger.

Wireless calls brought two tugs from Havana, but they were unable to rescue the passengers because of the heavy seas, and efforts to pull the steamer off shore failed because of the breaking of the cables. The Cuban Government sent out the coastwise steamer Campeche, to which the passengers were removed in lifeboats after great effort.

The hand baggage also was removed, but it is feared that the cargo and the passengers' trunks will be lost, as the seas are extremely heavy and the ship may pound to pieces.

Tugs are working tonight in an effort to pull the Olivette off. An effort will be made in the morning to save the mails.

FREIGHT CLEARANCE MAY BE POSTPONED

Continued from Page One.

from Chicago a report which said "All traffic abandoned." The report said that passenger trains through the Middle West were stuck in the snow. It was said last night that one train had been freed only after two super-heat locomotives and a snow plow had gone to pull it out. The Indiana Harbor Belt Line was reported out of operation last night, due to snowdrifts, and all Chicago roads were absolutely tied up.

Late in the afternoon New York Central Train 28, the last to leave Chicago eastbound, was still at Durham, only a short distance out, and not moving. No. 90 was stuck at Pinola, and Nos. 87, 89, and 25 were at Elkhart, Ind., away behind time.

On account of the blizzard Train 23, due to leave the Pennsylvania Station at 5:04 o'clock for the West, was not operated. Sleeping car service was discontinued in order to lighten the train on the Mescantile Express, leaving New York at 5:30, and on the Pennsylvania Chicago train, leaving at 8:30 P. M. There was no service yesterday on the Fort Wayne west of Pittsburgh. Trains 136, 6, 118, 132, 40, and 22, Pennsylvania trains due, to leave Chicago for the East last night, were annulled. Train 5, the Pennsylvania Limited, due to leave New York for the West this morning at 11:04 o'clock, will not be operated.

For the last week the eastbound movement of freight has been about 60,000 cars a day above normal. It was said last night that the blizzard might cause a three-day delay in movement. This gives an idea of how the storm may aggravate the traffic situation on the Eastern lines.

If the blizzard reaches New York in any strength it will not only mean greatly increased traffic confusion throughout the affected territory, but it will spell practical annulment of the elaborate plans made for "Freight Moving Week," beginning tomorrow. Not only that, but it will mean that much of the work of the last ten days in bettering New York's coal supply will be undone, because not only will the unloading of coal and the transfer of barges be hindered by the ice, but the arrival of coal from the mines will be held up. In the week in which coal movements have been bettered, at no time has there arrived much coal above normal demands, and, while there were 155 Atlantic ships awaiting fuel here last Sunday, the number today, due to arrivals during the week, is but at 125, with more due to arrive soon. The steamship Florizel broke out a channel to Fort Reading and South Amboy, where most of the bunker coal is reported for ships here, but the return of zero weather means that the channels will freeze over again, and it has been demonstrated that the railroad and harbor tugs are not able to cope with the ice which has blocked the coal ports for the last ten days.

The setback in the program of the National Railroad Administration comes at a time when an improvement was at hand. But the snow of the last forty-eight hours caught Chicago with 50 per cent. more cars awaiting movement than the week before. The situation at St. Louis on Friday was 71 per cent. normal in movement. The box car supply was at 90 per cent. The situation there grew worse yesterday. Indianapolis reported three to eight inches of snow and snow still falling. There was an accumulation of grain and Government freight on Friday. Cincinnati reported on Friday, when the last survey was made, that it was three to four days behind in movement. The blocking of traffic at Chicago, of course, reacts back through the Eastern territory, as well as to the West. The New York situation was aggravated by the fact that for twenty-four hours the Central New Jersey system has been blocked at Newark, without promise of immediate improvement.

With the seaboard facing the prospect of at least a part of the blizzard, railroad managers reported to Mr. Smith yesterday that the situation in the New York territory was abnormal with respect to eastbound cars; abnormal as to the number of westbound cars at the Harlem River; abnormal as to movement into New England by Maybrook Junction, where the number of cars held back by the Central of New Jersey, the Erie and the Lackawanna was growing; subnormal as to loaded cars in Baltimore & Ohio territory; subnormal as to floating movement in the harbor, due to ice, and normal on the Pennsylvania as to the number of loaded cars in this territory.

Reports made to Mr. Smith yesterday showed that the eastbound movement of freight was 70,147 cars above normal, a decrease of 450 over Friday's report. It showed eastbound a movement of 1,241 above normal. A decrease of 1,400. Reports showed that the coal mines had a 65 per cent. car supply, and that thirty mines had been put out of operation on Norfolk & Western because of a breakdown of electric machinery and low water. Twenty-two vessels were coaled Friday, leaving 122 awaiting bunker fuel at this port. The high winds and breakdown in machinery hampered the movement of coal from Newport News yesterday.

Reports to Mr. Smith showed that the Lackawanna, Central of New Jersey, Erie, and Ontario & Western Roads had a supply of cars at anthracite mines and that the Lehigh Valley was short 32 per cent. The grain report showed that the Eastern roads entering New York had 3,611,379 bushels in elevators and boats with 202 carloads on hand and 358 in transit.

The blocking of traffic in the Middle West, especially at the Chicago and Pittsburgh gateways, means greater congestion for the East even if the blizzard does not reach the seaboard. Cars cannot be moved West off Eastern lines and the resumption of traffic in the snowed-up area will be followed by a congestion possibly worse than any that has faced the Eastern roads, for since the period of congestion started there has been no such tie-up as railroad officials fear from the storm now raging in the Middle West.

Passenger trains due to leave New York for Chicago late last night were held up awaiting information as to how far they could proceed westward. More than a score of such trains were annulled, after passengers had arrived at stations to leave on them.

There are awaiting shipment at North Atlantic ports 41,000 cars of export freight, of which 25,000 are at New York. In addition there are 11,000 cars of domestic freight at this port. If the tie-up of traffic further hinders the coaling of ships here, this situation cannot be materially improved, no matter what efforts are made in Freight Moving Week. Zero weather would also mean that domestic shippers would be unable to get the labor or transportation to unload their own cars.

There will be a meeting of railroad executives today at the Grand Central Terminal to go over the situation with Mr. Smith. The meeting was called to consider matters pertaining to cleanup week, but it is certain that it will devote most of its attention to the new crisis brought on by the blizzard.

Mr. Smith yesterday had printed tens of thousands of notices of the embargo permit system, which goes into effect Tuesday, by which no domestic carload freight may be shipped to New York without special license, food, livestock, perishable goods, news print paper, and Government freight excepted.

TO USE HEROIC MEANS TO CLEAR LINES HERE

Railroad Administration Preparing to Counteract Effect of Blizzard in the West.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—With the interruption of freight traffic from points in the West due to the blizzard and cold wave in that section, orders went out from the National Railroad Administration today for a supreme effort to break up the congestion on the lines of the East to prepare for the increased flow which would come when the backbone of the blizzard was broken. A. H. Smith, who is in charge of the trunk lines in the East, reported from New York that every available employe and all motive power had been pressed into service for a determined fight and that steady progress was being made in the movement of cars and in unloading at terminal points.

Director General McAdoo was in conference throughout the day with the members of his cabinet considering the problems which came up and endeavoring in every way to aid Mr. Smith. Mr. McAdoo held out the hope that substantial results would be accomplished within the next forty-eight hours if the blizzard held off from the eastern section.

Fuel Administrator H. A. Garfield, while refusing a definite priority order designating any allotment of cars, took steps to rush aid to Ohio and Michigan, from which reports of a famine have been pouring in. All operators in the Pittsburgh, Fairmount, Kanawha, Kenova, Thacker, Eastern Kentucky, Jellico, and Ohio districts were told to increase shipments as far as possible the next ten days. In regard to the Ohio and Michigan situation Dr. Garfield sent this message to the operators mentioned:

"At present time there are communities entirely out of coal, and immediate attention should be given to orders you may have on file for consumers in these two States. The Fuel Administration requests your earnest co-operation in shipments to Ohio and Michigan, and that you discontinue, as far as possible, shipments to other points in the West, except coal for public utilities and by-product plants."

At least 1,000 letters and telegrams and 100 eager callers appeared at the offices of the Director General of Railroads today. Among the latter were representatives of the Carnegie and Bethlehem Steel Companies and the Standard Oil and Texas Oil Companies, who hoped to obtain priority orders for shipments. No definite assurances were given.

Complaint was received also that many of the railroads when instructed to curtail expenses had shut down ticket offices in large cities, with the exception of those at the stations. Instructions were sent out to keep a certain number of the offices opened and to close only those which had been used in the past because of the competition between railroads.

Messages were received from several newspapers to the effect that the transportation congestion threatened to cut off their white paper supply. Mr. McAdoo issued no priority order, but instructions were sent to executives to use every effort to render aid.

EXPLAINS CENTRAL'S CHANGES.

President Smith Issues Statement on Reduction of Service.

A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central, made public last night a summary of the passenger changes on the Central system, to prevent misunderstandings as to what revisions had been made. Many of the reductions in the passenger service of the New York Central go into effect today. In his statement Mr. Smith said:

"Three of the through trains between Buffalo and New York have been discontinued, among them being the 'New Yorker.' Two have been discontinued between Buffalo and Weehawken on the West Shore, these being the 'Continental Limited.'" The 'Empire State Express,' which has been running between New York and Buffalo for over twenty-five years, has been restricted to one parlor car in each direction. A very large number of parlor cars have been withdrawn from local service, also a number from through trains. Parlor cars between New York and Montreal in connection with the Delaware & Hudson and Rutland have been taken off, and passengers transfer at Albany to and from each road.

"Aside from the discontinuance of observation cars on the high class trains, a large number of sleeping cars have been discontinued, together with the compartment lounge car, which has been running between New York and Cleveland, also compartment cars. Club cars running between New York and Toronto on the 'Canadian' and the 'Seawar' have been withdrawn from service. The night train for the Adirondack Mountains has been turned into a local and consolidated with other services and the sleeping cars have been put on one of our remaining through trains. Through service on the Harlem Division between New York and North Adams has been restricted to one through train daily instead of two.

"To help the freight situation on the west side of New York City, all passenger service between Thirtieth Street and Spuyten Duyvil has been temporarily withdrawn. To help the freight situation between Buffalo and Niagara Falls the passenger service has been considerably reduced. Sleeping car service from New York to Niagara Falls has been discontinued and passengers are required to transfer at Buffalo.

"A considerable reduction has been made on the River Division between Weehawken and Albany to the extent of seventeen trains, about 21,000 miles per month, to assist the freight situation. The New York Central also has curtailed local service to some extent in noncommutation-hour periods in New York territory, giving longer space between trains in midday."

WILL ASCRIBE SHIP BLAME.

Denman Says He Expects to Implicate Members of Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—William Denman, ex-Chairman of the Shipping Board, who has asked the privilege of appearing as a witness before the Commerce Committee of the Senate to controvert evidence touching his activities with the board, has written a letter to Senator Fletcher, Chairman of the Committee, outlining the evidence he wants to give. Mr. Denman alludes to evidence that fifteen steel ships were lost to the Government because of the controversy that arose between him and General Goethals.

"I will show that no loss of any ships from the flag arose through any act or omission of either General Goethals or myself," wrote Mr. Denman. "On the contrary, I was one of the active participants in saving over 1,000,000 tons of vessels to the American flag. I will show that, instead of preventing the operation of someone else's commandeering order, it was I who procured an order preventing the departure of vessels the last ten days of our incumbency and pending the disagreement between General Goethals and the majority of the board. I will show that it is true that more than fifteen large steel ships were lost to the flag and will place the blame where it belongs. This does not concern General Goethals, but does concern at least two members of Congress, who should participate in the responsibility."

COLDEST WAVE SINCE 1899

Extends from Rockies to Atlantic and Lakes to Gulf.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The coldest weather experienced in the United States since 1899 tonight extended from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic Coast and from the Lakes to the Gulf. Zero temperatures were registered almost as far south as Birmingham, Ala., while in North Dakota the thermometer went to 32 degrees below zero, and it was only 12 degrees higher in many parts of the Middle West.

The cold wave was accompanied by a high wind in many regions, while in the West there was heavy snow. Inability of the railroads to deliver shipments of coal, particularly in Ohio and Michigan, was expected greatly to increase the suffering caused by the storm.

The snow storm was expected to pass tonight, the Weather Bureau reported, and with its abatement it was expected that railroad traffic soon would be resumed. Wire service was so demoralized, however, that full operation of some roads may be delayed several days.

New York and New England tonight had not felt the full severity of the cold wave, reports to the Weather Bureau showed, but temperatures there were falling rapidly and much colder weather was forecast for tomorrow. In the South the cold extended far into Florida, and the cold along the Gulf Coast was severe, the thermometer registering 18 below freezing at Mobile and 20 below freezing at New Orleans. It was 20 degrees below at Fort Wayne, Ind.; 16 below at St. Louis, Mo., and even 8 below at Memphis, Tenn. At Birmingham, Ala., it was 2 above.

To Aid "Big Sister" Fund.

The Manhattan branch of the Catholic Big Sister's Association will have a card party in the 69th Regiment Armory on Tuesday, Jan. 15, to raise funds to continue the work of the Service Circle among the poor. The relief work is under the supervision of the Rev. Thomas Lynch of the Catholic Protective Society.

"Fifth Avenue's Popular Priced Fashion Shop"

Lee-Morris Co

At 36th Street — 394 Fifth Avenue — At 36th Street

Our Annual Clearance Sale Features Tomorrow

500 Pom Pom Coats

Most luxurious of all Winter garments

distinctive fashionable models — **29.75** — *for small, medium and large figures.*

Soft, rich, warmth-giving pom pom cloth.

Colors: RoseTaupe, Reindeer, Pekin, Brown.

Lined throughout with peau de cygne, completely interlined, including sleeves. Sizes 14 to 48 for women and misses.

Sacrificed for disposal tomorrow (Monday)

All Our Suits
Season's fashionable tailored and fur-trimmed models.
42 Suits Were to 29.25; now 15.00
41 Suits Were to 39.75; now 22.50
21 Suits Were to 59.00; now 35.00
49 Suits Were to 87.50; now 47.50

Dresses & Gowns
Charming silk and cloth dresses also gowns for all occasions.
65 Dresses Were to 19.75; now 9.75
75 Dresses Were to 25.00; now 15.00
46 Gowns Were to 37.50; now 25.00
32 Gowns Were to 57.50; now 35.00

Lee-Morris Co., 394 Fifth Ave.

The Broadway Shop Where Fashion Reigns

Hagedorns

Broadway, Cor. 81st St.

January Clearance Prices
Extreme Reductions

Satin Dresses—*Clever Models* — Formerly to $29.75. — *January Clearance* 18.50
Jersey Cloth Dresses—*Variety of Models* — Formerly $47.50. — *January Clearance* 35.00
Serge Dresses—*Chic Models* — Formerly $45.00. — *January Clearance* 29.75
Beaded Georgette Afternoon Dresses — Formerly $45.00. — *January Clearance* 29.75
Chiffon Velvet Evening Dresses — Formerly $59.50. — *January Clearance* 24.75
Evening Coats—*Beautiful Models* — Formerly to $165.00. — *January Clearance* 59.50
Street Coats—*Finest Cloths—Fur Trimmed* — Formerly to $220.00. — *January Clearance* 95.00
Taffeta Dresses—*New Spring Models* — A collection unusually smart. — *Special* 24.75

SHOWING MONDAY
Advance Spring Models
in which are expressed the newest Fashion Notes that will be in favor this Spring, shown in the new cloths and silks.
STREET AND AFTERNOON DRESSES
DINNER GOWNS

NO C. O. D.'S NO EXCHANGES NO APPROVALS

A Sale of *Dresses*
FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

At a time and at a price most opportune.

A collection representative of all the newest models, fashioned in Velveteen, Georgette Crepes, Serges, Velours, Crepe Meteors, and Satin de Laines, including many stunning Evening Dresses and some smart Dance Frocks.

Garments that sold up to $35.00 now marked at one uniform price,

16.50 Most Unusual Values

Robinson's
25 and 27 West 42d St.
Between 5th and 6th Aves.

A Sale of *Blouses*
FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

A wonderful collection secured from one of the foremost manufacturers. About 500 Blouses are in this sale—advance spring models — fashioned in Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine and Washable Satin, showing the new Gypsy collar, round, square and high, trimmed with embroidery and laces, some are strictly tailored.

These Waists were made to sell from $5.00 to $7.50; marked one uniform price.

3.95 Most Unusual Values

Robinson's
25 and 27 West 42d St.
Between 5th and 6th Aves.

No Exchanges or Approvals During This Sale.

EXHIBITIONS AND SALES AT
THE ANDERSON GALLERIES
PARK AVENUE AND FIFTY-NINTH STREET, NEW YORK.

Special Exhibition Today, from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

THE BARTON COLLECTION OF CHINESE BRONZES
of the Shang, Han, Sung and Ming Dynasties, Temple Statues, Carved Figures, Soapstone Seals, and Cinnabar Lacquers, and Chinese Porcelains, including beautiful examples of Blue and White of the Ming Dynasty and the K'ang Hsi Period, Single Color Specimens, and Sculptures of the Han Dynasty, gathered by the late well-known Collector, John S. Barnes of New York. To be sold Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Afternoons, January 14th, 15th and 16th, at 2:30 o'clock.

PART XI OF THE HALSEY COLLECTION OF PRINTS
consisting of French Portrait Engravings, mostly in pure line of the XVII and XVIII Centuries. To be sold Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, January 16th and 17th, at 8:15 o'clock.

FINE FURNITURE AND ART OBJECTS
From the Apartment of McKie Bennett Hopkins.
To Be Sold by Order of the Hotel St. Regis,
and Furniture and Art Objects from other Consignors, including finely painted Satinwood and decorative Louis Seize Furniture, made by the Tiffany Studios and by Herter Brothers, Tel-Electric Baby Grand Piano, Upright Piano, exceptionally desirable Oriental Rugs, complete Dinner Service of Rock Crystal Glass, Porcelains, Silverware, Sheffield Plate, Bronzes, Objects of Art, etc. To be Sold Thursday, Friday and Saturday Afternoons, January 17th, 18th and 19th, at 2:30 o'clock.

THE LEARMONT COLLECTION OF PRINTS
consisting of early Canadian and American Views and Portraits, numerous Etchings and Engravings by Old Masters and Modern Artists, Mezzotints in Color by S. Arlent-Edwards, Sporting Prints, Napoleonana, etc. To be sold Friday Evening, January 18th, at 8:15 o'clock.

On Exhibition from January 19th
PAINTINGS by the late
HENRY A. FERGUSON, A. N. A.
Representing the activities in America and in many foreign lands of one of the leading painters of "The Hudson River School." To be sold Thursday Evening, January 24th, at 8:15 o'clock.

Catalogues sent free to intending purchasers.
Sales Conducted by Mr. Frederick A. Chapman.

Hicksons

Announce

Special Out-of-Town Service

A trip across the continent for a Hicksons tailored frock is of such frequent occurrence we have established a special service to care for all out-of-town orders.

Deliveries are made in 48 hours if absolutely necessary, approved satisfactory in every particular

Hicksons *Tailored Frocks*

influence today the world of dress. The largest and best collection of models the house has ever shown are on view now.

Special Price Concessions During January

The Avenue at Fifty Second Street New York

Paris Palm Beach Magnolia

ENEMY INCENDIARIES DESTROY $50,000,000

In Nine Months of War All Industries Aiding Country Have Suffered.

FIRE LOSSES MAKE RECORD

They Reach $267,000,000 in 1917 as Against $225,000,000 in 1913 the Last Peace Year.

In the nine months that have elapsed since the United States entered the world war on the side of the Allies, the value of the munition factories, grain elevators, stock yards, oil properties, cotton, marine properties, tanneries, and other industries vital to the war efficiency of the nation, which have been destroyed as a result of known incendiary or suspicious origin, is more than $50,000,000, and of this amount over $43,000,000 represents fires in which the damage done amounted to $100,000, or more, in each specific instance.

THE TIMES prints this morning a table prepared by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, 76 William Street, which gives by months, the statistical story of the damage wrought in the United States by enemy incendiaries since April 1, last.

This table shows that the enemy has been busy in every part of the country. In eleven instances the damage done equaled or exceeded $1,000,000, the most disastrous of the conflagrations being that which in October last destroyed piers and war supplies in Baltimore valued at $3,500,000. The grain destroyed by the enemy torch has totaled since we went to war more than $6,000,000; that of piers and other marine properties over $5,000,000; the oil and oil products loss has amounted to more than $6,000,000, while the loss due to incendiarism on timber lands and in lumber yards reaches a total of over $6,400,000. All these totals refer only to fires in which the loss was $100,000 or more.

The total fire losses in 1917 were the greatest of any year in the history of the United States, except 1906, when the great fire which followed the San Francisco earthquake swelled the total for that year to $450,710,000. The 1917 record exceeds that of 1916 by about $51,000,000, and that of 1915 by more than $84,000,000.

The total fire losses in America during 1913, the last peace year, amounted, according to The Journal of Commerce, to about $225,000,000; in 1914, the first year of the war, to $236,000,000; in 1915 to $183,000,000, and in 1916 to $231,000,000, while in 1917 the losses due to fire, with the figure for December estimated at $23,000,000, was about $267,000,000. The difference between the figures for 1913, the last peace year, and 1917 is about $42,000,000. The following table shows the monthly losses of the nine war months of 1917, compared with those for the corresponding months in 1916:

Month.	1916.	1917.
April	$12,681,000	$18,597,225
May	15,974,500	24,068,800
June	12,247,300	15,515,270
July	23,013,800	16,144,030
August	10,745,000	21,751,100
September	12,244,425	14,161,800
October	17,701,375	26,884,450
November	19,898,450	20,196,025
December	22,963,325	25,000,000
Total	$146,569,425	$182,637,916

All Industries Suffered.

There is not a great industry, the continuance of which is essential to the war efficiency of the United States and their allies, which has not suffered as a result of the activities of the enemy agent or his hireling. Included in the long list which THE TIMES prints today are tanneries, flour mills, leather factories, coal pockets, car and machine shops, iron mills, navy yard structures, chemical works of all kinds, automobile manufacturing plants, gasoline tanks, food warehouses, woolen mills, stock yards, sugar mills, gun cotton plants, railroad equipment, arsenals, munition plants, tobacco warehouses, cotton gins, cotton warehouses, dry docks, oceangoing shipping, steel mills, army storage warehouses, stables, horses, coke ovens, and mine properties.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters was, at the outbreak of war, asked by the Government to co-operate in the effort that the Government is making to combat the fire menace. The result has been that the National Board has devoted the entire work of a majority of its officers and fire experts to the Government service, and its inspectors today cover every part of the country, investigating all fires, regardless of whether the properties damaged or destroyed are insured or not. These investigations, made in every instance by men expert in fire investigation, show that the loss due to fires of incendiary or suspicious origin which have involved the loss of $100,000 or more in war munitions or equipment has totalled, since April 1, $43,358,000.

In April, the first month of the war, the destruction or damage due to fires involving a loss of $100,000 or more amounted to $5,535,000. In that month there were twenty-four great fires in the country, and these fires occurred in fourteen different States. The fire which entailed the heaviest loss was when grain elevators in Chicago, valued at $700,000, were destroyed. The value of the grain elevators destroyed in that one month totaled $1,700,000. The oil loss due to incendiarism amounted to $700,000; foundries, machine shops, and car shops worth $400,000 went up in flames, while the loss to the coal and coke industry totaled $400,000.

In May the total loss as shown in the table showed a falling off of nearly $2,000,000, the audited figures for that month giving a total of $3,980,000, and of this amount $1,250,000 represented the grain and grain elevator loss, or $2,000,000 for the first eight weeks of the war. It was in May that the lumber incendiary first got to work, and the report for the month shows that the damage he accomplished totaled $1,100,000. May also introduced the chemical incendiary, and the total loss to the chemical industry in the second month of the war was $300,000.

The loss in June was $3,800,000, and of this amount $1,000,000 represented mine property losses in Montana. The lumber loss in June was $650,000, the grain total was $600,000, gasoline to the total value of $350,000 was burned up, and the chemical industry's loss was increased by another $200,000. The automobile figures for the first time in the June report, when an automobile factory in Reading, Penn., valued at $250,000, was destroyed.

In July the figures began to climb, and the loss due to incendiarism or suspicious causes was $4,140,000. The July losses include oil properties valued at $700,000, a $400,000 cotton compress plant, a woolen mill worth $500,000, elevators and warehouses valued at $900,000, a $250,000 sugar mill, and shell and shipbuilding properties of a total value of $520,000, and dye works worth $150,000 and $250,000 in tanneries.

October a Heavy Month.

August was one of the enemy incendiary's best months, his total destruction that month entailing a loss of $5,101,000, $2,350,000 of which was suffered by the oil industry. The enemy also destroyed his first guncotton plant in August, when a factory valued at $100,000 at Gary, Ind., was destroyed. There also occurred in August a fire which destroyed ships and piers in Brooklyn—worth $1,000,000.

In September the fire loss due to the activities of the enemy incendiary were the smallest of any month since the war started. The total for that month was only $2,875,000, and of this amount $1,700,000 was due to the destruction of lumber mills and other lumber properties. There was also a second big sugar fire, entailing a loss of $200,000.

The enemy made up in October for what he failed to accomplish in September, the destruction in October being the greatest of any month since the war began. The total for that month was $7,820,000. The loss to the grain and flour industry amounted in October to $2,850,000. The big Baltimore fire which destroyed piers and supplies worth $3,500,000 also occurred in October, as did also the $750,000 stockyards fire in Kansas City. The cotton industry suffered a loss of $725,000 in October; the chemical loss was $470,000, and the loss to the lumber trade was $810,000.

The total loss for November was $4,850,000, which included a $1,000,000 gasoline plant in West Virginia, a wire manufacturing plant in New York valued at $1,100,000, cotton properties valued at $900,000, and a $100,000 munitions plant at New Kensington, Penn.

In December the total loss was $5,725,000. This included drydocks in Brooklyn worth $1,000,000, Government warehouses worth $825,000, chemical works valued at $350,000, lumber properties of $500,000, a $900,000 tannery, and a $100,000 sugar mill.

A few weeks ago during the convention of the Fire Marshals' Association of the United States in New Orleans, W. E. Mallalieu, General Manager of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, discussed "the watchman evil." If the watchmen and guards employed to protect the great war industries, particularly at night, were efficient, the fire peril due to the activities of enemy incendiaries would be greatly lessened, Mr. Mallalieu said:

As for the enemy incendiary, he is today being sought by every secret service agency of the Government. To date, so far as the public records show, little progress has been made in running him to earth. The surest way to put an end to the menace is, in the opinion of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, a really efficient and up-to-date guard and watching system, and this is also the view of the highest officials of the various secret service agencies.

Incendiary Enemy Fire Losses For Nine Months

Fire damages of $100,000 or more caused by incendiaries since April 1:

April.

Asheville, N. C.—Tannery	$400,000
So. Bethlehem, Penn.—Foundry and machine plant	200,000
Vinita, Okla.—Oil refinery	200,000
Brockton, Mass.—Leather factory	100,000
Jacksonville, Fla.—Steamship piers	150,000
Belmont Park, N. Y.—Stables and grandstand	175,000
Clarksville, Tenn.—Tobacco warehouse	300,000
Vernon, Tex.—Cottonseed house and contents	200,000
Minneapolis, Minn.—Grain elevators	500,000
Lexington, Mo.—Flour mill	150,000
Abram Station, Penn.—Coal storage plant	100,000
Louisburg, N. C.—Cotton oil plant	150,000
Island Falls, Me.—Tannery	100,000
Casey, Kan.—Machine shop	200,000
Caruthersville, Mo.—Cotton oil factory	200,000
Meridian, Miss.—Carshops	100,000
Pittsburgh, Penn.—Metal factory	500,000
Kearny, N. J.—Coke factory	200,000
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Coal pockets and others	100,000
Erie, Penn.—Grain elevator	500,000
Heahton, Okla.—Oilrigs and tanks	100,000
Belmont Park, N. Y.—Stables and horses	110,000
Chicago, Ill.—Grain elevators	700,000
Augusta, Kan.—Oil tank	120,000
Total	$5,555,000

May.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Grain and storage warehouses	$1,000,000
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Storehouse and shed	100,000
Atlanta, Ga.—Iron mill	100,000
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Navy yard bldgs.	100,000
Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Chemical wks.	200,000
St. Paul, Minn.—Timber land	250,000
Newark, Ohio—Warehouses	112,000
Borrie, La.—Lumber yards and dwellings	1,000,000
Omaha, Neb.—Wheat elevator	200,000
Norfolk, Va.—Lumber yard	100,000
Louisville, Ky.—Tobacco factory	250,000
Philadelphia, Penn.—Chemical works	100,000
Ardmore, Okla.—Oil tanks	180,000
Total	$3,692,000

June.

Philadelphia, Penn.—Chemical works	$100,000
Boston, Mass.—Chemical works	100,000
Reading, Penn.—Automobile factory	250,000
Avondale, La.—Gasoline tanks	350,000
North Butte, Mont.—Mine property	1,000,000
Duluth, Minn.—Lumber mill	100,000
Detroit, Mich.—Grocery warehouses	350,000
Live Oak, Fla.—Lumber mill	150,000
Minneapolis, Minn.—Grain elevator	250,000
Pottsville, Penn.—Colliery	100,000
Pueblo, Col.—Steel plant	100,000
Laredo, Texas—Grain warehouse and cars of corn	350,000
Brunswick, Ga.—Lumber plant	250,000
Kirbyville, Texas—Lumber yard	150,000
Joquiam, Wash.—Lumber yard	200,000
Total	$3,800,000

July.

Paris, Texas—Cotton compress plant	$400,000
East Boothbay, N. M.—Shipbuilding plant	150,000
Dubuque, Iowa—Lumber yards	200,000
Wilmington, Del.—Steel plant	200,000
Harlington, Texas—Sugar mills	250,000
Jersey City, N. J.—Dye works	150,000
Hoquiam, Wash.—Lumber yard	170,000
Grand Prairie, Tex.—Machinery plant	170,000
Vallejo, Cal.—Tanning mills	250,000
Seneca Falls, N. Y.—Woolen mills	500,000
Rochester, N. Y.—Elevator and warehouse	700,000
St. Paul, Minn.—Stock yard barns	100,000
Brownsville, Texas—Warehouse and stock of merchandise	200,000
Dunwright, Okla.—Oil tank and residences	500,000
Philadelphia, Penn.—Oil refg. works	200,000
Total	$4,140,000

August.

Henderson, Ky.—Grain elevator and contents	$225,000
Gary, Ind.—Guncotton plant	100,000
Dunwright, Okla.—Tanks of oil	2,000,000
Sour Lake, Texas—Crude petroleum tanks	250,000
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Piers and ships	1,000,000
Clifton, Ariz.—Mine property	126,000
Boston, Mass.—Wool and leather storage building	300,000
Pittsburgh, Penn.—Packing plant and contents	400,000
Muskegon, Mich.—Milling plant and grain elevator	100,000
Scranton, Penn.—Lumber yards	150,000
Santa Barbara, Cal.—Oil company's property	300,000
Cottage Grove, Ore.—Lumber plant	150,000
Total	$5,101,000

September.

Frankford, Penn.—Bldgs. and munitions at arsenal	$100,000
Hammond, Ind.—Steel plant	100,000
Scranton, Penn.—Roundhouse and locomotives	500,000
Westwood, Cal.—Lumber mill and yard	1,100,000
Bunkie, Penn.—Sugar mill	300,000
Trenton, N. J.—Steel works	125,000
Marcus-Hook, Penn.—Oil works	150,000
Beaudette, Penn.—Lumber plant	600,000
Total	$2,875,000

October.

Westmore, Penn.—Chemical works	$100,000
Helton, Penn.—Flour mill	200,000
Laurel, Miss.—Lumber yard and sawmill	120,000
Nashville, Tenn.—Oil refining plant	115,000
East St. Louis, Ill.—Grain elevator and warehouses	300,000
Charles City, Ia.—Steel and shipbuilding plants	800,000
St. Paul, Minn.—Lumber yards	280,000
Gelconia, Ariz.—Ore mill	100,000
Goldsboro, N. C.—Cotton oil plant	300,000
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Piers and sheds	2,000,000
Memphis, Tenn.—Lumber yard	300,000
New York, N. Y.—Chemical factory	270,000
Kansas City, Mo.—Stock yards and cattle	750,000
Indianapolis, Ind.—Flour mill	350,000
Cerrington, Tenn.—Cotton compress	225,000
St. Louis, Mo.—Lumber yards	100,000
Thomson, Ga.—Cotton seed house	100,000
Cincinnati, Ohio—Grain warehouse	100,000
S. Wilmington, Del.—Chemical works	100,000
Baltimore, Md.—Piers and merchandise	3,500,000
Holart, Okla.—Cotton oil mill	100,000
Total	$7,820,000

November.

New Kensington, Penn.—Munitions plant	$100,000
Hastings, W. Va.—Gasoline plant	1,000,000
Tenipe, Ariz.—Cotton gin	100,000
Muskogee, Okla.—Flour plant	350,000
New York, N. Y.—Wire manufacturing plant	1,100,000
Hume, Cal.—Lumber mills	500,000
Narrowe, Va.—Tanning plant	200,000
Beaumont, Texas—Cotton oil plant	300,000
McKinney, Texas—Cotton warehouse	150,000
Erie, Penn.—Flour mill	100,000
Tulsa, Okla.—Oil refining plant	500,000
Dickson, Tenn.—Lumber planing mill	150,000
Lemmon, S. D.—Grain elevators	200,000
Cleveland, Ohio—Steel Foundry	100,000
Total	$4,850,000

December.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Dry docks	$1,000,000
Pittsburgh, Penn.—Chemical company	250,000
Convent, La.—Sugar factory	100,000
Long Beach, Cal.—Chemical plant	100,000
Chicago, Ill.—Army warehouses	200,000
Norfolk, Va.—Tobacco factory	500,000
Blackwell, Okla.—Grain elevator	100,000
Bradford, Penn.—Pattern shop	100,000
Albany, N. Y.—Pattern shop	100,000
Chicago, Ill.—Government warehouse	125,000
Argenta, Ark.—Cotton oil plant	250,000
Duluth, Minn.—Lumber yard and sawmill	500,000
Coleman, Texas—Oil mill	100,000
Johnston, N. Y.—Tannery	300,000
Total	$3,725,000
Grand total	$43,358,000

M'ADOO TO GIVE HELP ON WEST SIDE PLAN

Will Take Up Question as Soon as Railway Crisis Passes—Recognizes Urgent Need.

Secretary McAdoo has promised the West Side Improvement Commission to take up within sixty days the matter of providing sufficient facilities for freight to get in and out of this city at all seasons and under all circumstances of weather. He expressed regret that he could not go into the matter any earlier because of the acute conditions existing regarding the delivery of coal, and the unprecedented congestion of freight needed for immediate use.

Mr. McAdoo's promise was given to Chairman William H. Van Benschoten of the commission and two of his associates, Henry L. Stoddard and John C. Clark.

"Mr. McAdoo stated that he realized the importance of this city having sufficient railroad freight terminal facilities," said Mr. Van Benschoten, reporting the statement made by the Secretary, "that he was deeply interested in the matter, and that he would co-operate with the commission in any way he could in the development and improvement of the facilities."

Mr. Van Benschoten commented on the fact that everybody with whom he had discussed the matter agreed that this city was very inadequately supplied with facilities for meeting the wants of the people in the matter of necessary supplies and in the opportunities furnished merchants and manufacturers for carrying on their business. All agreed, he said, that the problem should be solved as speedily as possible.

"Had we the facilities which the city ought to have in the matter of terminals," he continued, "much of the suffering and annoyance of the last few weeks relating to coal and food would have been avoided. The city must at once find the means to save it from another such trial."

Asked concerning the work of the commission, he replied:

"The commission has finished its public hearings. It has taken testimony as to what the various public authorities have heretofore done in connection with the solution of this problem. It has taken testimony in the form of suggestions and recommendations from various sources, such as that of Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough, and Frederick D. Underwood, President of the Erie Railroad, as to how the problem should be solved. It has sought information and suggestions from every direction. It will now direct its efforts to reaching a determination as to what it should recommend in its report to the Governor and to the Legislature.

DISCUSS DELIVERY PLAN.

Merchants Sounded on System Proposed by Government.

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation has sent to a number of leading firms a circular letter asking them to make some sort of a comment on the fact that the Federal Government was considering the necessity of putting into effect the system of "store door delivery," as a war measure. The letter says in part:

"It is a system for the local delivery and collection of freight by the railroads, from pier to store door of consignee, and vice versa, for an equitable truckage charge in addition to the rail freight charge. Delivery would be made immediately upon arrival of freight at pier without first sending 'arrival notice.' It would reduce congestion at freight terminals caused by the present method of sending arrival notices with consequent delay of one or two days in removal of freight, and by having all trucks carry capacity loads at all times.

"Much can be said in favor of instituting this system as a patriotic measure, but it is not without its disadvantages to some houses. Realizing the possible great advantages to the nation by adopting the system under existing conditions, we urge that you call in your shipping department at once, and carefully consider if you could adjust your business to this proposed system."

Among the signers to the letter are L. W. Williams of the Union Drawn Steel Company and Frank Rochambeau of the American Chain of Warehouses.

Stewart & Co.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

5TH AVENUE AT 37TH STREET

Authentic Modes for Spring

A first showing of the new fashions, reflecting the cleverest ideas of the world's foremost designers.

At Exceptionally Low Prices

Women's & Misses' Spring Dresses

Featuring novel and unique style innovations, for the new season, in designs suitable for sports and all occasions of daytime and evening wear.

Materials include Kitten's Ear Satin, Striped and Figured Challie, Georgette Crepe, Viyella Flannel, Shantung Foulard Silk, Washable Satin, Taffeta Silk, Crepe de Chine and Indestructible Voile.

18.50 24.50 29.50 up to 99.75

Tailored & Braid Trimmed Street Dresses

Smart new Spring models of Tricotine, Poiret Twill, Serge and Jersey Cloth in a wide variety of styles.

18.50 29.50 34.50

Women's & Misses' Spring Suits

Individualized reproductions of the best designs by Chanel, Lanvin, Jenny, Bernard and Doeuillet.

Materials include the new Silvertones in pretty and other novel shades, Tricotine, Corded Khaki Kool, Moon-glo, Roshanara Silk, Tussah, Gabardine and Serge.

24.50 29.50 39.50 up to 79.50

Sport Skirts for the Southland

New models developed in Royalty Satin, Viyella Flannel, Baronetta Satin, Moon-glo Silk, Manchu Silk and Tussah and Black and White Foulard; included in the new novelty shades for Spring are Tea Rose, Sea Blue, Sand and Deep Purple.

18.50 24.50 29.50

Stewart & Co. *Will Close Out Tomorrow*

At Most Remarkable Reductions

Afternoon and Evening Dresses

Afternoon Dresses Afternoon Dresses of Satin or Taffeta Silk, combined with Crepe Georgette, handsomely beaded or embroidered; Street Dresses of Serge and Velveteen. *To close at* 15.00

Afternoon and Evening Dresses Of Chiffon Velvet with Tulle, Georgette with Satin, handsomely beaded, in evening and pastel shades and in fashionable draped and bustle effects. *To close at* 24.50

1865 1918

C. C. SHAYNE & CO.

Annual Clearance Sale of Furs

Monday and Tuesday

Comprising Our Entire Stock of Manufactured Furs,
Representing Discounts of 20% to 40% from Former Prices.

WOMEN'S FUR COATS

Seal Dyed Muskrat Coats, plain or trimmed,	from $150.00	to $550.00
Nutria Coats,	" 185.00	" 300.00
Moire Caracul Coats, plain or trimmed,	" 400.00	" 1,000.00
Natural Muskrat Coats, plain or trimmed,	" 120.00	" 250.00
Raccoon Auto Coats,	" 120.00	" 250.00
Sport Coats and Coatees,	" 120.00	" 400.00
Evening Wraps, fur trimmed,	" 80.00	" 200.00
Cloth Coats, fur trimmed,	" 50.00	" 75.00

NECKPIECES AND MUFFS

Black Fox Scarfs,	$30.00 to $50.00	Muffs,	$35.00 to	$60.00
Sitka Fox "	35.00 " 60.00	"	35.00 "	65.00
Pointed Fox "	35.00 " 65.00	"	60.00 "	90.00
Skunk "	15.00 " 150.00	"	22.00 "	65.00
Mink "	25.00 " 300.00	"	65.00 "	200.00
Kolinsky "	50.00 " 150.00	"	40.00 "	85.00
Raccoon "	10.00 " 30.00	"	15.00 "	35.00
Seal Dyed Muskrat	20.00 " 150.00	"	15.00 "	50.00

SABLES

Natural Hudson Bay Sable Sets,	$200.00 and upward
Natural Russian Sable Sets,	200.00 " "
Odd Pieces in Fitch, Beaver and Squirrel,	$10.00 to $50.00

MEN'S FURS

Raccoon Auto Coats,	$125.00 to $200.00
Fur Lined Coats,	50.00 to 200.00
Cloth Coats, fur trimmed,	50.00 to 75.00

Other Furs, including Model Garments, 15% to 33⅓% discount

No Goods Sent on Approval or Exchanged During This Sale

126 West 42d Street, New York

21-23 W. 38th St. **Lane Bryant** 21-23 W. 38th St.

No C. O. D.'s. No Credits.

America's Largest Maker and Retailer of Smart Clothes for Women of All Sizes—34 to 56 Bust.

For Women of All Sizes

The satisfaction of being able to procure thoroughly stylish apparel that fit perfectly and practically without alteration is what we offer you here *at all times.*

Further Reductions

Have Been Made for This

Final Clearance

Thereby offering you *besides* an unusual opportunity to save money. Do not compare this sale with the ordinary clearance sales in progress elsewhere. Every article offered is from our regular stock and is not specially made or bought for sale purposes. The offerings listed below are expressively suggestive of other wonderful values you may be sure to find at this sale of

Coats—Suits—Dresses

Sizes 36 to 44

Coats (Formerly 32.75.) Velour Coats, Plush Coats, Coney collar and cuffs. Sizes 36 to 44 ..... 19.85

Suits (Formerly 45.75.) Broadcloth, Velour, Oxford, and Wool Velour. Sizes 36 to 42 ..... 24.75

Dresses (Formerly 37.50.) For afternoon and street wear. Silks, Serges, and Velveteens. Sizes 36 to 42 ..... 18.95

Sizes 46 to 56

Coats (Formerly 49.50.) Full lined Pebble Cloth Coats. Sizes 46 to 56 ..... 24.75

Suits (Formerly 69.50.) Balance of high class Winter Suits to close out. Some richly fur trimmed. 44.50

Dresses (Formerly 39.75.) Crepe de Chine, Taffeta, Satin and Georgette combination, with beaded embroidery. Sizes 44 to 56 ..... 24.75

White Sale for Stout Women

Offering at great reductions not just extra sizes, but specially designed garments with the proper proportions for perfect fit and comfort.

Negligees, Corsets, Petticoats, Brassieres, Nightgowns, House Dresses, Chemises, Corset Covers, Dress Slips, Tea Gowns, Lounging Robes, etc.

21 & 23 W. 38th St. **Lane Bryant** Bet. 5th and 6th Aves.

BloomingdaleS

59TH TO 60TH STREET—LEXINGTON TO 3D AVENUE

For Immediate Disposal Odd Fur Coats at Final Reductions

One or two of a kind, reliable, high-grade fur coats—latest models. Pelts, lining, workmanship and style insure perfect service, which we guarantee.

Hudson Seal Coats (dyed muskrat) **$85.00 to $260.00** Plain and fur-trimmed flaring models.

Rich Natural Muskrat Coats $75.00 to $92.50 Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) collar and cuffs.

Serge Frocks Aplenty Here $12.95 to $24.95

Smart frocks of good-wearing French serge. When you realize the scarcity of wool, you'll appreciate the excellence of these values. About 10 new models shown. Others arriving daily. Colors and Black.

Bloomingdales—Main Floor

Wool Jersey Bloomers, $2.98 Be prepared for the next cold spell — warmth-giving and splendid value.

Percale and Sateen Petticoats, $1.00 In numerous light shades, also navy or black with deep flounces.

59th to 60th St. **BloomingdaleS** Lexington to Third Ave.

REGAIN LOST PROPERTY.

The New York Times is the best medium for recovery of lost articles because of its great circulation and the character of its readers, who are anxious to return found property if they know of the owner. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

ROOSEVELT AGAINST INCONCLUSIVE PEACE

Tells Ohio Society That America Must Fight for an Overwhelming Victory.

WANTS THE WAR SPEEDED

Declares That Only by Realizing the Nation's Shortcomings Can We Correct Them.

Would be a Democratic Army.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, speaking at the annual dinner of the Ohio Society of New York last night, branded those who would make an inconclusive peace with Germany as persons who are "not only the enemies of America, but of democracy throughout the world, and stand on the level of the Bolsheviki, who have betrayed both Russia and her allies to the militaristic and capitalistic autocracy of the Hohenzollerns." To accept an inconclusive peace, Colonel Roosevelt added, would mean that the war would have to be fought over again by ourselves or our children. The peace that must end the war, Colonel Roosevelt declared, must be "the peace of overwhelming victory."

The dinner was served in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria, and was probably the largest attended ever given by the society. Myron T. Herrick, former Ambassador to France, the President of the society, presided, and the speakers, in addition to Colonel Roosevelt, were Sir Frederick E. Smith, Attorney General of England, and Edouard de Billy, Deputy High Commissioner of France to the United States.

Colonel Roosevelt, when he stood up to speak, was given a demonstration lasting a full minute.

Speed Up War Work.

Colonel Roosevelt said:

"There are two prime needs, to meet which we should bend all our energies at this time. The first is the immediate need, the need of winning the war, and, therefore, of speeding up the work of of war in every possible manner. We must accept no peace except the peace of overwhelming victory. To accept an inconclusive peace would mean that the whole war would have to be fought over again by ourselves or our children. To accept an inconclusive peace would really mean to work for a German victory. Those who now demand such a peace are not only the enemies of America, but of democracy throughout the world, and stand on the level of the Bolsheviki, who have betrayed both Russia and her allies to the militaristic and capitalistic autocracy of the Hohenzollerns.

"The men in this country who are anti-war are anti-American. All who are pro-German are anti-American. There is no halfway ground. Either we are against Germany and all her allies or we are false to our country and to civilization. Either we are fighting to give liberty to the subject races in Austria and Turkey, either we are fighting for the complete independence of the Czecho-Slovaks, the Jugo-Slavs, the Poles, the Rumanians, and Italians under the Austro-Hungarian yoke, and the Armenians and Jews and Syrian Christians and Arabs under the Turkish yoke, or else we were guilty of hypocrisy when we announced that our purpose was to make the world safe for democracy. Unless Belgium is restored and indemnified and France restored and indemnified justice will not have prevailed. And never forget that this fight is primarily America's fight. Our troops fight abroad beside the Allies now so that at some future time they may not have to fight without allies beside their own ruined homes.

"We must speed up the war. Ships, guns, auto-rifles, and airplanes must be built with the utmost speed. Our past lamentable failure in the speedy building of the indispensable implements of modern war, and of the great transport fleet which alone will enable us to utilize our giant strength after we have developed it, must merely spur us on to efficient action in the present and the future.

"To refuse to see and to point out these failures is both silly and unpatriotic; for we cannot possibly correct evils unless we acknowledge their existence, and to permit them to go uncorrected is to play the German game in the most effective manner possible. It is no mere accident that has made all the pro-German organs in the press clamor against the men who dare to point out our shortcomings; for the pro-Germans know well that the ruthless enemies of this country, whom they serve as far as they dare, desire nothing so much as to see this country afraid to acknowledge and make good its shortcomings; and these pro-Germans cloak their traitorous aid to Germany under the camouflage of pretended zeal to save American officials from just criticism. But there is an even lower depth, and this is reached by the men who treat the discovery of our shortcomings as a reason for relaxing our efforts to win the war."

Only Weaklings Fear Truth.

"Only weaklings will fear to face the truth, and only weaklings will be cowed and dispirited when the truth is found to be disagreeable. Only by realizing our shortcomings can we correct them; and we show ourselves base indeed if we fail to correct them, and fail to treat the necessity of correcting them as anything but a spur to constantly increasing efficiency and determination in fighting the war through to a victorious finish. Let us treat every failure in the past merely as something to learn wisdom from in the present in order that we may completely remedy it in the future. Our one and wholehearted immediate aim must be to speed up the war in every possible way, and at the earliest moment to make our military strength of decisive weight in Europe.

"At the same time we will, if we are wise, make our ultimate aim such military and industrial preparedness as shall save us from ever again being caught in such shape as to be helpless to protect ourselves. One form of permanent preparedness is as vital as the other; for only vision, understanding, and firm purpose in forethoughted preparedness to deal with both our industrial and our military problems will enable us to guarantee future peaceful and just development at home and future immunity from attacks by outside nations. But whereas we cannot long escape the consequences of indifference to industrial preparedness, it is possible for several years, perhaps for a decade or two or three, to ignore the need of military preparedness without paying the penalty which in the end is inevitable.

"In consequence, in time of peace it is comparatively easy for selfish, time-serving politicians, and for reckless demagogues to persuade honest, but short-sighted persons that there is no need for action. Therefore it is in the highest degree unwise for us not at this time to profit by the lessons of the war and introduce as our permanent national policy the system of preparedness in advance which must rest upon universal obligatory training of all our young men, with an accompaniment of annual field maneuvers on a large scale, and upon the accumulation of a quantity of guns, rifles, airplanes, and the like, sufficient for the use of our troops during the period necessary for the production of additional weapons.

"Remember that the army thus produced would be the most democratic army imaginable. Its existence would be a great stimulus to and aid in the thorough democratization of our industrial system. It would represent the people under arms, and its very existence would mean the combination of alert and orderly discipline with entire mutuality of respect among all the men, from the Commander in Chief to the private in the ranks; for the officers would all be chosen strictly on their merits from among the men who had been trained in the ranks for six months or a year, and outside of the time when they were on duty all would stand on a footing of equality. In that way the son of the capitalist and the son of the day laborer, the son of the railway President and the son of the brakeman, the sons of farmer, lawyer, doctor, carpenter, and clerk would all go in together, would sleep in the same dog tents, eat the same food, go on the same hikes, profit by the same discipline, and learn to honor and take pride in the same flag. And the best men among them, without regard to anything but fitness, would be chosen for officers. In the navy also the candidates for Annapolis training would be chosen only from among the enlisted men who had been at least a year in the navy and were still serving therein.

"The democratic ideal in the army is entirely realizable. Take that fine old fighting man, fit to stand as the type of the best kind of American soldiers, Lieut. Gen. Sam Young, retired. He entered the civil war as a private in a cavalry regiment; and he retired as the commanding officer of the entire American Army. In this war he has four sons-in-law and five grandsons in the army; one of the grandsons, not yet 18 years old, being a Sergeant of cavalry—as his grandfather was over half a century ago. That's the right type of American family! The members serve as officers or enlisted men, wherever they can get in, and do the best work; and all are entitled to the same honor and stand on the same footing of mutual respect and self-respect.

"Under the system of universal military training and service there would no longer be talk of discrimination against the enlisted man. Take any club in this city at this time—my own Harvard Club, as an instance—and every day you will find in it officers and enlisted men of the army and officers and enlisted men of the navy, all in uniform, all on a footing of self-respecting equality, and every man of them an example of alert and orderly discipline while on duty."

Sir Frederick E. Smith, Attorney General of Great Britain, who followed Colonel Roosevelt, began his address with an expression of the appreciations of the Allies for the unflinching support which since the beginning of the war Colonel Roosevelt had given to their cause. Sir Frederick said that he was amazed at the results so far attained in this country to bring the nation to a state of war efficiency. He said that Anglo-Saxons, wherever they happen to be, as a rule, "always stagger into efficiency."

"The spirit and determination of England to carry this war to a successful conclusion," he added, "burns as brightly today as it did in August, 1914. In England no one ever thinks of money now. Money does not count under circumstances such as now exist, and if necessary I am sure that all the Allies will pool their resources, whatever they be, in a new form of currency. Neither treasure nor blood will stop Great Britain until the war is won. In all her long history England has never deserted an ally, and she never will."

Sir Frederick in closing referred to the American troops already in France or soon to start for that country.

"The soldiers of England and France are more fortunate in one great way than are those of America," he said, "and I have in mind the fact that while Frenchmen and Englishmen are fighting close to home, your boys will be fighting 3,000 miles away from those they hold dearest. But I want to say that the women of England and of France are just as tender and loving as are those of America, and we know how tender are the women of this wonderful country."

Takes Time to Awaken People.

Mr. Herrick in the course of the speech referred to the fact that the United States was neutral this time last year, and "yet," he added, "we would not return to neutrality even if it were possible for us to do so." He quoted from President Wilson's speech to Congress last April, in which the President asked for the war declaration against Germany, a speech which he characterized as one that "met the aspirations of the most radical and expressed the desire and determination of the American people."

"America," Mr. Herrick continued, "has come late into the struggle, but at a moment when her vast and unimpaired resources of every sort will determine final victory. It seems almost a predestined thing that this young democracy of the west with the older democracies of Europe should set mankind free from conscienceless rulers and give to men the determination of their own destinies. Germany misled and deceived our people, but her true character and ambition are now revealed and understood.

"It requires time to awaken 100,000,000 people who have been taught that they were secure in their isolation, and that, at whatever sacrifice of honor, they were to kept out of war. But they understand now that the salvation of America lies not in keeping out, but in getting in, and staying in to the end. The Kaiser, balked and disappointed, cannot daunt them with his angry threat of 'battering in with the iron fist and shining sword the doors of those who will not have peace' on his terms."

"Even though Germany were to meet that measure of success in the war that is possible, and admittedly that could now be only a partial success, she would have to win over the world after the war in order to exist. Friendship and confidence and respect must be earned; they cannot be forced. Germany has forfeited the trust of the world, and German faith will be a by-word for centuries. This loss of faith of a confiding and unsuspecting world will be her chief obstacle to the attainment of peace."

"Germany," he added, "is today an outlaw among the nations."

Among those who attended the dinner were Sir Charles C. B. Gordon, Vice Chairman of the British War Mission; Nicholas Murray Butler, Rt. Rev. William A. Leonard, Bishop of Ohio; Mayor H. L. Davis of Cleveland, Henry W. Taft, Charles P. Bruch, Charles A. Otis, Oscar S. Straus, Colgate Hoyt, William H. Truesdale, Samuel Mather, C. A. Coffin, Cass Gilbert, Dr. Albert Shaw, John F. Mosby, and Robert M. Fulton.

19,135 STARS IN THIS FLAG.

Mine Workers Display Banner Showing Contribution to Army.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 12.—A service flag, said to be the largest in the country and bearing 19,135 stars, will be swung as a canopy in the hall when the United Mine Workers of America opens its convention here next Tuesday. Each star represents a union coal miner who has dropped the pick to take up service with Uncle Sam. The flag, measuring forty-eight by seventy-five feet, required 400 yards of cloth in its manufacture. According to a table prepared by K. C. Adams, the union membership in the United States totals 410,314, of whom 19,134 have volunteered or been drafted and 64,604 are subject to draft.

In regard to the coal shortage and labor supply, Mr. Adams said:

"Notwithstanding the miners' union has furnished more men for military service than has been the case in any other single industry, officials assert that more than 300,000,000 tons of coal can be mined annually in excess of the nation's maximum demand for all purposes, including export, if the railroads could furnish the cars necessary to handle the output."

BANK TRAGEDY A CAPTAIN'S ACT

Continued from Page One.

14 years old, reside in Salina, Kan. His parents live at Goodland, Kan.

Captain Whisler fought in the Spanish-American War and later saw considerable service in the Philippines. During the Mexican border trouble he attempted to form a regiment in Kansas, but the plan was not carried out. When the war with Germany came he entered the officers' training camp at Fort Riley, Kan., and was commissioned Captain. He was about forty years old.

Mrs. Whisler today received a letter from her former husband in which he said he was in good health and spirits. The letter, she thought, was written yesterday, although it was undated.

Warned Away by Murderer.

Ohelson's father, a Kansas City contractor, who is building a new bank building at the camp, said today that he went to the bank about the time the murders were committed. He found the door locked and called out to Winters. The murderer must have answered for Winters, for he told Ohelson to return today. When Ohelson insisted that the matter was important, he says, a voice replied: "Please go away; I'll come and talk with you in just a few minutes." Ohelson said he then left.

Within twenty minutes after the murders were discovered, Camp Funston was isolated, and today a heavily armed guard surrounded the entire area, with orders to shoot to kill any persons who attempted to enter or leave the camp by stealth. All of the public buildings were filled with laborers, who were not allowed to go from one place to another. Military guards were stationed at the depots. Every military unit in camp was ordered to make a "check roll," which accounts for every man, not only by name, but by being recognized by his superior officers.

It was announced by army officials that Wornall's identification of Captain Whisler would be taken as conclusive, and that the case would be regarded as closed. Identification was made from a photograph.

Some army officers declared tonight that only a small sum was taken. Their opinion was that Captain Whisler was short of funds and planned to take only enough for his immediate needs.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 12.—Four hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars in cash, the larger part of which would have been deposited in the army bank at Camp Funston, was sent from here yesterday and scheduled to reach the bank late yesterday afternoon, it became known today. However, the shipment was delayed and did not arrive until today.

SENATOR BRADY SINKING.

Physicians Abandon Hope of Saving Idaho Representative.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Hopes for the recovery of Senator Brady of Idaho, who suffered an attack of acute heart trouble Thursday night, were abandoned today by his physicians, who said his death was imminent. The Senator rallied last night and appeared to be much stronger, but a setback came early today and he began to sink.

FRENCHMAN ARRESTED UNDER ESPIONAGE ACT

Police Say They Took Officer's Uniform He Had Been Wearing and a Pier Pass.

Officers of the Army Intelligence Service last night arrested on a charge of violation of the Espionage act a Frenchman who gave his name as the Marquis Edmund Rousselot de Castillot. The arrest was made in an apartment at 4 East Twenty-ninth Street and Lieutenant Busby and his assistants, formerly of the Bomb Squad of the New York police, took a French officer's uniform that the Marquis was said to have been wearing and also a letter, purporting to be issued on the authority of an officer of the United States Customs office, allowing the bearer access to all steamship offices and piers.

When the prisoner was taken to Police Headquarters the officers making the arrest were not inclined to give much information about the case, but they said that the man had been wearing the French uniform without authority. He contended that he wore the uniform because he was a graduate of a French military academy.

Y.W.C.A. FUND IS $1,317,765.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge Give $100,000 to Association.

Returns of $483,000 were announced at the headquarters of the Campaign Committee of the Y. W. C. A., 680 Fifth Avenue, last night, in the next to the last working day in the week's drive for $1,750,000. This made a grand total to date of $1,317,765.99, and W. Fellowes Morgan, who made the announcement, pulled a cent from his pocket and brought the amount up to the even dollars. Mr. Morgan said there should be more $1,000 contributions.

Among the individual gifts was $2,500 from Tiffany & Co. announced by Mrs Henry P. Davison, for the Executive Committee. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge gave $100,000, Mrs. Walter G. Ladd $5,000, Mrs. Henry Walsh Rogers $5,000, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, $10,000, Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge $5,000, Mrs. William Church Osborne $50,000, Mr. and Mrs. John McLean $5,000, Mrs. John Sloane $500, Louis H. Lapham $5,000, Robert S. Brewster $1,000, Mrs. R. S. Lovett $1,000, Mrs. J. S. Phipps $1,000, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Perkins $10,000, Mrs. Herbert Satterlee $1,000, Mrs Robert Bacon $1,000, Mrs. Harry Flagler $1,000, Mrs. D. Hunter McAlpin $1,000, William Henry Hays $1,000, Edward E. Jamison $1,000, Jonathan Buckley $1,000, Mrs. Henry Fletcher $1,000.

Mrs. Herbert Lee Pratt reported $90,578 for the Women's Division and Mrs. B. K. Cutter $1,850.50, 516 subscriptions, for the Business Women. Two hundred and fifty dollars was from Mrs James Speyer. Mrs. Dunlevy Miller announced one contribution of $800 from a woman who gave $100 each for three sons in the army.

There will be a meeting at the Colony Club this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock when James H. Whitmore, Y. M. C. A. Secretary, recently returned from France, will speak. Miss Sarah Wells of the Central Branch Y. W. C. A. and Miss Harriet Taylor will tell of women's work in the war.

SIMPLIFY JEWISH CHARITY.

Rabbi Harris Says Federation Will Bring Economy.

Jewish charitable work as it was directed heretofore by varied individual organizations is to be enhanced in value to the beneficiaries, and will become more economical in administration by the result of the membership campaign which is to begin tomorrow, which it is expected will bring 50,000 new members of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, said Rabbi Maurice H. Harris of Temple Israel of Harlem in an address to his congregation yesterday.

"The federation of all philanthropies under one central organization will, in the first place, simplify charitable contribution for the individual," he continued. "Instead of making out twenty checks he makes but one. Under the old method he was under the impression that he paid out a larger sum for relief than was actually the case. It will help the societies themselves both in the irksome task of soliciting funds and in the labor of collecting dues."

Dr. Harris said individual charitable societies would no more find it necessary to raise funds for expenses by dances and entertainments. In fact, such methods for meeting deficiencies would be forbidden.

L. P. Hollander & Co.

Fifth Avenue at 46th Street

Closing-Out Sale

OF

Luxurious FURS

Beginning Monday, January 14th

1 Natural Silver Fox Scarf, Formerly $850.00 ..... Now 475.00

1 Natural Silver Fox Scarf, Formerly $600.00 ..... Now 350.00

1 Natural Silver Fox Scarf, Formerly $750.00 ..... Now 450.00

1 Natural Silver Fox Scarf, Formerly $500.00 ..... Now 325.00

1 Very Handsome Silver Fox Set, *Scarf and Muff.* Formerly $1,800.00 ..... Now 975.00

1 Hudson Bay Sable Cape, *17 Skins.* Tail Trim'd, Formerly $800.00. Now 400.00

1 Hudson Bay Sable Scarf, *8 Large Skins.* Tail Trim'd, Formerly $400.00. Now 250.00

1 Hudson Bay Sable Straight Stole, *12 Skins.* Tail Trim'd, Formerly $500.00. Now 325.00

1 Hudson Bay Sable Muff, *4 Skins.* Tail Trim'd, Formerly $200.00. Now 145.00

1 Kolinsky Squirrel Coatee, Formerly $400.00 ..... Now 225.00

1 Kolinsky Coatee, *Choicest Skins.* Formerly $600.00 ..... Now 375.00

1 Kolinsky Stole, Formerly $325.00 ..... Now 225.00

1 Siberian Squirrel Tramping Coat. Formerly $375.00 ..... Now 225.00

1 Hudson Seal Coat, *Skunk Collar and Cuffs.* Formerly $375.00 ..... Now 225.00

1 Hudson Seal Coat, *Trimmed with Nutria.* Formerly $450.00 ..... Now 275.00

1 Hudson Seal Coat, Semi-fitted Skunk Collar and Cuffs, Formerly $500.00 ..... Now 285.00

1 Hudson Seal Coat, *Collar and Cuffs of Ermine.* Formerly $600.00 ..... Now 300.00

1 Hudson Seal Coat, Collar and Cuffs Trimmed with Hudson Bay Sable, Formerly $500.00 ... Now 325.00

1 Hudson Seal Coat Cape, Large Collar and Panels of Kolinsky Squirrel, Formerly $800.00 .... Now 475.00

1 Golden Beaver Coat, *45 inches long.* Finest Quality. Formerly $500.00 ..... Now 325.00

1 Kolinsky Squirrel Full Length Coat, *with Belt,* Formerly $400.00.. Now 250.00

1 Mole Coat, *with Kolinsky Collar and Cuffs.* Formerly $600.00 ..... Now 350.00

1 Caracul Coat, *Full Length,* Collar and Cuffs of Kolinsky, Formerly $400.00 ..... Now 275.00

1 Caracul Coat, *Trimmed with Skunk.* Formerly $550.00 ..... Now 325.00

1 Caracul Coat, *with Silka Fox Collar and Cuffs.* Formerly $600.00 ..... Now 395.00

Miscellaneous SCARFS and SETS From 45.00 Upward Formerly from $85.00

A number of MUFFS in Raccoon, Muskrat, Seal, Skunk and Lynx, From 20.00 Upward were $35.00 to $75.00

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY *34th Street*

Annual Clearance Sale

WOMEN'S SOROSIS SHOES

4.75 5.85 7.85

formerly 6.00 to 14.00

Many standard styles as well as the most fashionable Sorosis models.

All sizes represented, but not in every model.

Annual Clearance Sale

MEN'S SHOES

5.85 7.50

formerly 7.00 to 12.00

Smart styles on new lasts; in all desirable leathers.

All sizes represented, but not in every model.

Leonard's

24 West 39th St. Bet. 5th and 6th Aves.

January Clearance Prices

This is a time of economy and thrift, and these special offerings will be found of extreme attraction

MATERNITY APPAREL

They are designed in strict keeping with the latest style edicts so that one may always appear in the height of fashion.

Serge Dresses

In many single models suitable for house or street wear, made of a good quality serge. Made to sell at $27.50.

Now 14.50

Afternoon Dresses

Also some for evening wear in crepe de chine, satin, charmeuse, Georgette and other silks. Made to sell at $32.50.

Now 22.50

Slight Alterations will be made free

Attention is directed to an exclusive assortment of **Suits, Evening and Afternoon Dresses,** either ready-to-wear or made-to-measure at prices ranging from **$22.50 to $75.00.**

Mme. Leonard is in personal attendance.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue COMMENCING MONDAY, JANUARY 14th *34th Street*

Extraordinary January Sale

12,500

"McCREERY SHIRTS"

$1.00
$1.65
$1.95

The important features of this sale:

—Excellent Qualities
—Superior Workmanship
—Extensive Assortments

and regardless of present increase in prices of materials and labor we are offering Shirts in this sale at prices of a year ago, which should be an inducement to purchase in quantities for future requirements.

5,900 Shirts made of Woven Madras and Mercerized Materials; with soft or stiff cuffs. **6** Shirts for **5.50** — **$1.00**

2,900 Shirts in various models and materials. **6** Shirts for **9.50** — **$1.65**

3,900 Shirts made of Madras and Silk Mixed Materials. **6** Shirts for **11.00** — **$1.95**

No charge for sleeve alterations.

Important Notice

An advantageous purchase of high-grade Neckwear, together with the regular stock of scarfs in our Clearance Sale, will be offered at the following extraordinarily low prices:

Scarfs..... **85c** .....regularly 95c to 2.50
Scarfs..... **35c** .....regularly 55c to 65c

WAR FINANCE BOARD ADVOCATED BY KAHN

Mature Counsel of Efficiency Experts Needed to Avoid Economic Errors.

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Speech Is Read to Chicago Bankers as New York Man's Train Is Stalled En Route.

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Mr. Kahn left New York Friday for Chicago to speak at the dinner, but a dispatch from Waterloo, Ind., tonight stated that his train was stalled in a snowdrift there.

"The war is to a very large extent a test of organizing ability and industrial power," the address said. "On that field of battle the experience and training of business men entitle their voices to be heard. Those who are handling the multitudinous affairs of the nation, however able, zealous, and wise, are but human, and the task suddenly thrust upon them is almost superhuman. They cannot listen to all of us individually, but they could and doubtless would willingly give ear and due weight to the reasoned and matured views of the business community expressed through a representative National War Committee, organized to promote efficiency.

"Wherever and whenever a great upheaval takes place in the world, it brings to the surface economic error, social fallacies, quack remedies and nostrums, the true character of which often are not recognized till they have brought sufferings and privations upon the people and the old lessons have been learned again in the school of bitter experience. We should maintain and assert business-like sobriety of judgment, should refuse to be stampeded, and should meet with reasoned and resolute opposition the counsels and proposals of the scheming demagogue or well-meaning Utopianist, presented and urged, as they probably will be, under the guise of war or reconstruction necessities. We must be of steady nerve, not lose heart when things don't go right and the outlook seems confused or gloomy, but grit our teeth and plod on, and, above all, never lose faith in our country and our people."

Assails Timid Investors.

The address severely arraigned those who in time of fear dump their security holdings on the market, and thus hurt themselves and hurt the country. It referred to recent occurrences of that description, and said:

"If every one took counsel from his fears—as too many appear to have done in recent months—and rushed, in selfish and panicky haste, to stand from under,' we should soon be at the end of our rope. In wartime the man who is a coward in the face of the enemy is shot. Moral courage at home is just as necessary for winning the war as physical courage at the front. The financial coward, the calamity howler, should be awakened to a sense of shame and guilt by the stern voice of public opinion."

Mr. Kahn wrote that the nation had a right to look forward to a period of great achievement after the war, when there would be great problems to solve.

"I am entirely convinced of our ability to meet the situation successfully if we mobilize the brain power of the nation and if due weight is accorded to the experience and matured judgment of the spokesmen of business," he continued.

"It seems to me that it would serve a useful purpose if the President or the Secretary of the Treasury were to see fit to appoint a board of economic and financial strategy—just as the army and navy have boards of experts to deal with strategic problems. It would be the function of such a board to study carefully the exigencies, considered as a whole, both of our immediate situation and of the conditions likely to confront us after the war. It would prepare a comprehensive plan for marshaling an intensive utilization of our potential and actual resources, both during war times and afterward.

Necessity of Saving.

Calling attention to the necessity of saving to win the war, Mr. Kahn wrote:

"We must all save, rich and poor. But a general exhortation to save is not enough. The people ought to be instructed in exact detail where and in what way to save. If necessary, such directions ought to be given the force of law. The national benefit derived from saving is not and cannot be accomplished entirely by the individual. If he saves $10 the immediate result is that he can loan that amount to the Government. But an equally important result is that to the extent of $10 he has set labor free from private purposes to war purposes. How to direct and utilize the labor thus set free by private thrift is the task, and a highly important task, of the Government."

Speaking of the necessity of a national economic organization, Mr. Kahn stated that we are fighting the most highly organized of nations.

"One of the main reasons for Germany's remarkable development," he said, "both in peace and the amazing power of resistance in war, is the way she has dealt with the complex and difficult problems of economic, commercial and fiscal policy. She has recognized long since that such problems cannot be successfully handled haphazardly and in town-meeting fashion; still less can they be made the football of politics. The German way has been to turn such matters over for study and report to those best qualified by experience and training, and, thus having obtained expert advice, to respect it and in its large outlines to follow it.

Mr. Kahn wrote that faulty points in the war taxation laws were due in large part to the system by which Congress made up those laws without sufficient expert advice and guidance. He answered those who would conscript capital by saying that it could serve the nation to no good purpose and would ruin the industrial life of the country.

Not a War of Capital.

In reply to the statement that this is a war of capital, Mr. Kahn stated that big business had all to gain by peace.

"Business men," he said, "are bound to be heavy financial losers through America's entrance into the war. Every element of self-interest should have caused them to use their utmost efforts to preserve America's neutrality, from which they drew so much profit in the two and a half years before April, 1917. Every consideration of personal advantage commanded men of affairs to stand with and support the agitation of the 'Peace-at-any-price' Party. They spurned such ignoble reasoning; they rejected that affiliation; they stood for war when it was no longer possible, with safety and honor, to maintain peace, because they are patriotic citizens first and business men afterward."

Mr. Kahn called attention to the fact that in America big incomes were taxed more and small incomes less than in other nations. The address closed with a plea for further co-operation between employers and employes.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Several of the nation's leading financiers spent tonight "in a snowdrift somewhere east of Chicago", aboard the Twentieth Century Limited, which departed from New York Friday afternoon. The party is headed by Otto H. Kahn of New York. Other members are Francis L. Hine, President of the First National Bank, New York; James S. Alexander, President of the Bank of Commerce; Eugene V. R. Thayer, newly-elected President of the Chase National Bank, and Rollin P. Grant, President of the Irving National Bank.

Other bankers from St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Duluth, Louisville, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and other Middle West cities, hurrying to Chicago to attend a dinner of the Chicago Bankers' Club, are all stalled in drifts of unknown points.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue

ANNUAL SALE
5,000 Pairs Women's Gloves

1.55 pair
regularly 2.00 to 3.00

French Glace Gloves

One or two-clasp White Kid Gloves,—Pique sewn; with three rows of silk or heavy crochet embroidery.

Slip-on Gloves in White, Black and Pastel shades, also White or Black with contrasting embroidery.

Eight-button length Gloves in White, Black, Tan or Pastel shades.

} 1.55 pair

Included in This Sale are About 1,000 Pairs of Colored Cape and Mocha Gloves

UNSURPASSED VALUES
25,000 Pairs Women's Hosiery

An event of extraordinary merit involving thousands of pairs of dependable Hosiery at prices, in many instances, below present manufacturer's cost.

Women's Thread Silk Hosiery with lisle tops and soles. regularly 1.25, pr. } 1.00

Women's Thread Silk Hosiery,—fine gauge; superior quality; Black, White and Colors. regularly 1.65 and 1.75, pr. } 1.35

Women's Thread Silk Hosiery, plain or with hand-embroidered insteps or clox; also Novelty openwork clox or insteps. Black, White and Colors. regularly 2.50 to 4.50, pr. } 1.95

Women's Cotton Hosiery,—full-fashioned; Black or White. regularly 50c, pr. 6 prs. 2.25 } 40c

NEW SPRING MODELS
Silk Petticoats

Substantial savings characterize this sale.

Taffeta Petticoats of superior quality, deep corded flounce with underlay. 3.95

Silk Jersey Petticoats with Taffeta flounce; ruffled and corded. 4.95

Taffeta Petticoats with deep flounce; shirred, corded and ruffled; deep underlay. 4.95

Extra Size Petticoats

Petticoats of superior quality Taffeta with deep fancy flounce and underlay. 4.95

Petticoats with Silk Jersey top; deep Taffeta flounce. 5.75

Taffeta Petticoats with hemstitched flounce; deep underlay. 6.75

Silk Jersey Petticoats with Taffeta flounce. 6.95

A wide range of beautiful solid and changeable colorings, also Black, in every model.

Special Purchase

350 WATCHES

25% to 33⅓% Less Than Regular Prices

Men's Military or Service Watches

Sterling Silver cases, fitted with guaranteed 7-jeweled, 8-day lever movement; Kitchner strap; luminous dial and unbreakable crystal. regularly 15.75, 10.50

Nickel case. regularly 14.50, 9.50

Sterling Silver cases, fitted with guaranteed 15-jeweled lever movement; Kitchner strap; luminous dial and unbreakable crystal. regularly 12.75, 9.50

Nickel case, 15-jeweled lever movement. regularly 11.75, 8.75

Nickel case, 7-jeweled lever movement. regularly 9.75, 6.50

Sterling Silver square shaped case, fitted with guaranteed 15-jeweled lever movement; Radiolite dial, and O. D. Webbing strap. regularly 19.75, 14.75

Women's or Misses' Bracelet Watches

Sterling Silver case, fitted with Extension or Ribbon Bracelet; 7-jeweled movement. regularly 6.50, 4.75

Gold-filled 5-year quality case and convertible extension bracelet; 7-jeweled movement. regularly 6.50, 4.75

Gold-filled 10-year quality case and convertible extension bracelet; guaranteed 7-jeweled lever movement. regularly 10.75, 7.95

Gold-filled 20-year quality case, convertible extension bracelet; guaranteed 15-jeweled lever movement. regularly 12.75, 9.50

Sterling Silver case; convertible extension bracelet; guaranteed 7-jeweled lever movement; silver dial. regularly 11.75, 8.75

Sterling Silver case with ribbon bracelet; 15-jeweled lever movement. regularly 12.75, 9.50

Solid 10-kt. Gold Case with ribbon bracelet; 15-jeweled lever movement. regularly 18.75, 13.75

Same with convertible extension bracelet. regularly 19.75, 14.75

Solid 14-kt. Gold case and convertible extension bracelet, guaranteed 15-jeweled lever movement. regularly 22.75, 16.75

ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

for best values, largest variety of weaves and styles and most complete color assortments.

The New Spring Silks for 1918

Introducing authentic American and Foreign fashions in Plain and Novelty Silks and Satins. First showing of Model designs identical with those shown at the various Fashion Displays. Recent consignments of practical designs in Dress Silks as well as exclusive styles of standard American manufacture, suitable for Bridal, Reception, Street and Sport Wear.

Special—18,000 yards of Double Width

BLACK DRESS SATIN

Soft brilliant finish. yard 1.25, 1.50, 1.75
regularly 1.65 to 2.50

WOOL DRESS GOODS

Special Values

All Wool Jersey Cloth in a full range of the New Spring shades, also White or Black; 54 inches wide. yard 3.25

8,500 yards Navy Blue Serge in a wide variety of weaves and qualities; suitable for early Spring wear; 42 to 54 inches wide. yard 1.65 to 4.00

Black Satin-face Broadcloth; brilliant finish; Spring weight; sponged and shrunk; 54 inches wide. Special, yard 3.35

COTTON & LINEN DRESS GOODS

Novelty Printed Dress Voiles. yard 23c to 3.50
Dress Ginghams, latest styles and colors. yard 29c to 95c
White Novelty Voiles. yard 35c to 2.50
Plain White Dress Voiles. yard 23c to 1.50
White Gabardine Suitings. yard 35c to 95c

Special 3,000 Yards

Novelty Printed Dress Voiles in a great variety of new Novel designs and color combinations. yard 17c

Clearance Sale

LACES

Real Hand-made Filet Laces. yard 50c to 5.95
regularly 95c to 12.50
Real Hand-made Cluny Laces. yard 15c to 4.50
regularly 35c to 8.75
Embroidered Net and Margot Laces. yard 58c to 4.25
regularly 1.50 to 8.50
Alencon and Chantilly Laces. yard 75c to 5.75
regularly 1.50 to 11.50
Imitation Filet and Cluny Laces. yard 5c to 1.95
regularly 10c to 2.95
Valenciennes Edgings and Insertions. yard 10c to 45c
regularly 15c to 95c
Novelty Metal Laces. yard 25c to 6.50
regularly 50c to 12.50

"C/B" CORSETS

At Tremendous Price Reductions

"C/B" Corsets made of Pink or White Brocade; low top; long straight hip line; for slender or medium figures. 2.75 regularly 4.00 and 5.00

"C/B" Corsets made of Imported White Coutil; for medium or heavy figures. 2.75 regularly 4.00

Flesh Color Satin Corsets with elastic top; low bust; lined throughout with batiste. Special 2.75

Brassieres

Brassieres made of Flesh Color Silk Poplin; bandeaux model; ribbon shoulder straps. regularly 1.50, 95c

Brassieres of fancy Novelty materials; open back; bandeaux model; elastic inserts. regularly 75c, 45c

AMERICAN-MADE UNDERMUSLINS

At Special Prices

The assortments are so varied and comprehensive that they provide for every need. The merchandise is distinctive, the qualities unexcelled and the values unprecedented.

Gowns made of fine Nainsook. 1.00, 1.50, 1.95 and 2.95
Gowns of Flesh Color Witchery Crepe. 1.95, 2.50 and 2.95
Pajama Gowns in various materials and designs. 1.95 and 2.95
Envelope Chemises,—Empire or regulation models. 1.00, 1.50, 1.95 and 2.95
Combinations,—drawer or skirt models. 1.00, 1.50, 1.95 and 2.95
Chemaloons in a variety of models. 1.00, 1.50 and 1.95
Chemises,—lace or embroidery trimmed, 1.00, 1.50 and 1.95
Drawers made of Cambric or Nainsook; lace or embroidery trimmed. 50c, 75c, 1.00 and 1.95
Bloomers made of Flesh Color Witchery Crepe. 1.00

Philippine Underwear

Gowns. 1.95, 2.50, 2.95 and 3.95
Envelope Chemises. 1.95, 2.50, 2.95 and 3.95

Porto Rican Underwear

Gowns. 1.95, 2.95 and 3.95
Envelope Chemises. 1.95, 2.95 and 3.95

34th Street

SPECIAL PURCHASE
350 Serge and Silk Dresses

Offered at the Extraordinarily Low Price of

14.50
regularly 21.50 to 30.00

The assortment includes Dresses appropriate for street, indoor, afternoon or calling wear; developed in good quality Serge, Taffeta, or Taffeta and Georgette Crepe combination, Plaid Satin and many Novelty Materials. Some are elaborately embroidered in unique designs; others strictly tailored in mannish effects; all colors and all sizes are represented in the purchase.

NO C. O. D.'S — NO APPROVALS — NO RETURNS

UNPRECEDENTED OFFERINGS
250 Women's Fur-Trimmed Coats

The sample lines of two manufacturers of high-grade Coats

25.00
regularly 39.50 to 49.50

An excellent opportunity to select handsome Coats which earlier in the season would have been priced decidedly higher.

Coats that are distinctive for richness of Materials, simplicity of style, superiority of workmanship, beautiful linings; smart fur trimmings and warm interlinings; attractive colorings. Styles are copies of highest class models of the season.

NO C. O. D.'S — NO APPROVALS — NO RETURNS

IMPORTANT SALE
225 Women's Smart Suits

25.00
regularly 49.50

Attractive Plain Tailored Suits or beautiful Fur-trimmed Suits suitable for street wear or traveling. Smart new models—copies of advance Spring styles; fashioned of dependable Fabrics in popular colorings.

NO C. O. D.'S — NO APPROVALS — NO RETURNS

Offering Our
ENTIRE STOCK OF
Women's Furs

At Reduced Prices

Every Garment Reduced

Scotch Moleskin Coats,—fox trimmed. formerly 585.00 485.00

Leopard Skin Coats with deep Hudson Seal collar, cuffs and border. formerly 385.00, 225.00

Broadtail Coats with Skunk collar and cuffs. formerly 650.00, 425.00

Moleskin Coats with fox collar and cuffs. formerly 385.00 285.00

Caracul Coats with skunk collar and cuffs. formerly 425.00, 325.00

Broadtail Coats with Black Lynx collar and cuffs. formerly 825.00, 625.00

Muffs and Neckpieces

Eastern Mink Capes. formerly 425.00, 325.00
Eastern Mink Muffs. formerly 85.00, 57.50
Blended Hudson Bay Sable Capes. formerly 285.00 225.00
Blended Hudson Bay Sable Muffs. formerly 165.00 125.00
Natural Hudson Bay Sable Stoles. formerly 395.00 325.00
Natural Hudson Bay Sable Muffs. formerly 325.00 225.00

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Mr. Kahn left New York Friday for Chicago to speak at the dinner, but a dispatch from Waterloo, Ind., tonight stated that his train was stalled in a snowdrift there.

"The war is to a very large extent a test of organizing ability and industrial power," the address said. "On that field of battle the experience and training of business men entitle their voices to be heard. Those who are handling the multitudinous affairs of the nation, however able, zealous, and wise, are but human, and the task suddenly thrust upon them is almost superhuman. They cannot listen to all of us individually, but they could and doubtless would willingly give ear and due weight to the reasoned and matured views of the business community expressed through a representative National War Committee, organized to promote efficiency.

"Wherever and whenever a great upheaval takes place in the world, it brings to the surface economic error, social fallacies, quack remedies and nostrums, the true character of which often are not recognized till they have brought sufferings and privations upon the people and the old lessons have been learned again in the school of bitter experience. We should maintain and assert business-like sobriety of judgment, should refuse to be stampeded, and should meet with reasoned and resolute opposition the counsels and proposals of the scheming demagogue or well-meaning Utopianist, presented and urged, as they probably will be, under the guise of war or reconstruction necessities. We must be of steady nerve, not lose heart when things don't go right and the outlook seems confused or gloomy, but grit our teeth and plod on, and, above all, never lose faith in our country and our people."

Assails Timid Investors.

The address severely arraigned those who in time of fear dump their security holdings on the market, and thus hurt themselves and hurt the country. It referred to recent occurrences of that description, and said:

"If every one took counsel from his fears—as too many appear to have done in recent months—and rushed, in selfish and panicky haste, to 'stand from under,' we should soon be at the end of our rope. In wartime the man who is a coward in the face of the enemy is shot. Moral courage at home is just as necessary for winning the war as physical courage at the front. The financial coward, the calamity howler, should be awakened to a sense of shame and guilt by the stern voice of public opinion."

Mr. Kahn wrote that the nation had a right to look forward to a period of great achievement after the war, when there would be great problems to solve.

"I am entirely convinced of our ability to meet the situation successfully if we mobilize the brain power of the nation and if due weight is accorded to the experience and matured judgment of the spokesmen of business," he continued.

"It seems to me that it would serve a useful purpose if the President or the Secretary of the Treasury were to see fit to appoint a board of economic and financial strategy—just as the army and navy have boards of experts to deal with strategic problems. It would be the function of such a board to study carefully the exigencies, considered as a whole, both of our immediate situation and of the conditions likely to confront us after the war. It would prepare a comprehensive plan for marshaling an intensive utilization of our potential and actual resources, both during war times and afterward.

Necessity of Saving.

Calling attention to the necessity of saving to win the war, Mr. Kahn wrote:

"We must all save, rich and poor. But a general exhortation to save is not enough. The people ought to be instructed in exact detail where and in what way to save. If necessary, such directions ought to be given the force of law. The national benefit derived from saving is not and cannot be accomplished entirely by the individual. If he saves $10 the immediate result is that he can loan that amount to the Government. But an equally important result is that to the extent of $10 he has set labor free from privats purposes to war purposes. How to direct and utilize the labor thus set free by private thrift is the task, and a highly important task, of the Government."

Speaking of the necessity of a national economic organization, Mr. Kahn stated that we are fighting the most highly organized of nations.

"One of the main reasons for Germany's remarkable development," he said, "both in peace and the amazing power of resistance in war, is the way she has dealt with the complex and difficult problems of economic, commercial and fiscal policy. She has recognized long since that such problems cannot be successfully handled haphazardly and in town-meeting fashion; still less can they be made the football of politics. The German way has been to turn such matters over for study and report to those best qualified by experience and training, and, thus having obtained expert advice, to respect it and in its large outlines to follow it.

Mr. Kahn wrote that faulty points in the war taxation laws were due in large part to the system by which Congress made up those laws without sufficient expert advice and guidance. He answered those who would conscript capital by saying that it could serve the nation to no good purpose and would ruin the industrial life of the country.

Not a War of Capital.

In reply to the statement that this is a war of capital, Mr. Kahn stated that big business had all to gain by peace.

"Business men," he said, "are bound to be heavy financial losers through America's entrance into the war. Every element of self-interest should have caused them to use their utmost efforts to preserve America's neutrality, from which they drew so much profit in the two and a half years before April, 1917. Every consideration of personal advantage commanded men of affairs to stand with and support the agitation of the 'Peace-at-any-price' Party. They spurned such ignoble reasoning; they rejected that affiliation; they stood for war when it was no longer possible, with safety and honor, to maintain peace, because they are patriotic citizens first and business men afterward."

Mr. Kahn called attention to the fact that in America big incomes were taxed more and small incomes less than in other nations. The address closed with a plea for further co-operation between employers and employes.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Several of the nation's leading financiers spent tonight "in a snowdrift somewhere east of Chicago" aboard the Twentieth Century Limited, which departed from New York Friday afternoon. The party is headed by Otto H. Kahn of New York. Other members are Francis L. Hine, President of the First National Bank, New York; James S. Alexander, President of the Bank of Commerce; Eugene V. R. Thayer, newly elected President of the Chase National Bank, and Rollin P. Grant, President of the Irving National Bank.

Other bankers from St. Louis Kansas City, Omaha, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Duluth, Louisville, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and other Middle West cities, hurrying to Chicago to attend a dinner of the Chicago Bankers' Club, are all stalled in drifts at unknown points.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue

ANNUAL SALE
5,000 Pairs Women's Gloves

1.55 pair
regularly 2.00 to 3.00

French Glace Gloves

One or two-clasp White Kid Gloves,—Pique sewn; with three rows of silk or heavy crochet embroidery.

Slip-on Gloves in White, Black and Pastel shades, also White or Black with contrasting embroidery.

Eight-button length Gloves in White, Black, Tan or Pastel shades.

} 1.55 pair

Included in This Sale are About 1,000 Pairs of Colored Cape and Mocha Gloves

UNSURPASSED VALUES
25,000 Pairs Women's Hosiery

An event of extraordinary merit involving thousands of pairs of dependable Hosiery at prices, in many instances, below present manufacturer's cost.

Women's Thread Silk Hosiery with lisle tops and soles. regularly 1.25, pr. } 1.00

Women's Thread Silk Hosiery,—fine gauge; superior quality; Black, White and Colors. regularly 1.65 and 1.75, pr. } 1.35

Women's Thread Silk Hosiery, plain or with hand-embroidered insteps or clox; also Novelty openwork clox or insteps. Black, White and Colors. regularly 2.50 to 4.50, pr. } 1.95

Women's Cotton Hosiery,—full-fashioned; Black or White. regularly 50c, pr. 6 prs. **2.25** } 40c

NEW SPRING MODELS
Silk Petticoats

Substantial savings characterize this sale.

Taffeta Petticoats of superior quality, deep corded flounce with underlay. **3.95**

Silk Jersey Petticoats with Taffeta flounce; ruffled and corded..... **4.95**

Taffeta Petticoats with deep flounce; shirred, corded and ruffled; deep underlay. **4.95**

Extra Size Petticoats

Petticoats of superior quality Taffeta with deep fancy flounce and underlay. **4.95**

Petticoats with Silk Jersey top; deep Taffeta flounce..... **5.75**

Taffeta Petticoats with hemstitched flounce; deep underlay..... **6.75**

Silk Jersey Petticoats with Taffeta flounce..... **6.95**

A wide range of beautiful solid and changeable colorings, also Black, in every model.

Special Purchase

350 WATCHES

25% to 33⅓% Less Than Regular Prices

Men's Military or Service Watches

Sterling Silver cases, fitted with guaranteed 7-jeweled, 8-day lever movement; Kitchner strap; luminous dial and unbreakable crystal..... regularly 15.75, **10.50**

Nickel case..... regularly 14.50, **9.50**

Sterling Silver cases, fitted with guaranteed 15-jeweled lever movement; Kitchner strap; luminous dial and unbreakable crystal. regularly 12.75, **9.50**

Nickel case, 15-jeweled lever movement..... regularly 11.75, **8.75**

Nickel case, 7-jeweled lever movement..... regularly 9.75, **6.50**

Sterling Silver square shaped case, fitted with guaranteed 15-jeweled lever movement; Radiolite dial, and O. D. Webbing strap. regularly 19.75, **14.75**

Women's or Misses' Bracelet Watches

Sterling Silver case, fitted with Extension or Ribbon Bracelet; 7-jeweled movement. regularly 6.50, **4.75**

Gold-filled 5-year quality case and convertible extension bracelet; 7-jeweled movement. regularly 6.50, **4.75**

Gold-filled 10-year quality case and convertible extension bracelet; guaranteed 7-jeweled lever movement. regularly 10.75, **7.95**

Gold-filled 20-year quality case, convertible extension bracelet; guaranteed 15-jeweled lever movement. regularly 12.75, **9.50**

Sterling Silver case; convertible extension bracelet; guaranteed 7-jeweled lever movement; silver dial. regularly 11.75, **8.75**

Sterling Silver case with ribbon bracelet; 15-jeweled lever movement. regularly 12.75, **9.50**

Solid 10-kt. Gold Case with ribbon bracelet; 15-jeweled lever movement. regularly 18.75, **13.75**

Same with convertible extension bracelet..... regularly 19.75, **14.75**

Solid 14-kt. Gold case and convertible extension bracelet, guaranteed 15-jeweled lever movement. regularly 22.75, **16.75**

ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

for best values, largest variety of weaves and styles and most complete color assortments.

The New Spring Silks for 1918

Introducing authentic American and Foreign fashions in Plain and Novelty Silks and Satins. First showing of Model designs identical with those shown at the various Fashion Displays. Recent consignments of practical designs in Dress Silks as well as exclusive styles of standard American manufacture, suitable for Bridal, Reception, Street and Sport Wear.

Special—18,000 yards of Double Width

BLACK DRESS SATIN

Soft brilliant finish..... yard **1.25, 1.50, 1.75**
regularly 1.65 to 2.50

WOOL DRESS GOODS

Special Values

All Wool Jersey Cloth in a full range of the New Spring shades, also White or Black; 54 inches wide. yard **3.25**

3,500 yards Navy Blue Serge in a wide variety of weaves and qualities; suitable for early Spring wear; 42 to 54 inches wide. yard **1.65 to 4.00**

Black Satin-face Broadcloth; brilliant finish; Spring weight; sponged and shrunk; 54 inches wide. Special, yard **3.35**

COTTON & LINEN DRESS GOODS

Novelty Printed Dress Voiles..... yard **23c to 3.50**
Dress Ginghams, latest styles and colors... yard **29c to 95c**
White Novelty Voiles..... yard **35c to 2.50**
Plain White Dress Voiles..... yard **23c to 1.50**
White Gabardine Suitings..... yard **35c to 95c**

Special 3,000 Yards

Novelty Printed Dress Voiles in a great variety of new Novel designs and color combinations. yard **17c**

Clearance Sale

LACES

Real Hand-made Filet Laces..... yard **50c to 5.95**
regularly 95c to 12.50
Real Hand-made Cluny Laces..... yard **15c to 4.50**
regularly 35c to 8.75
Embroidered Net and Margot Laces..... yard **58c to 4.25**
regularly 1.50 to 8.50
Alencon and Chantilly Laces..... yard **75c to 5.75**
regularly 1.50 to 11.50
Imitation Filet and Cluny Laces..... yard **5c to 1.95**
regularly 10c to 2.95
Valenciennes Edgings and Insertions..... yard **10c to 45c**
regularly 15c to 95c
Novelty Metal Laces..... yard **25c to 6.50**
regularly 50c to 12.50

"C/B" CORSETS

At Tremendous Price Reductions

"C/B" Corsets made of Pink or White Brocade; low top; long straight hip line; for slender or medium figures. **2.75** regularly 4.00 and 5.00

"C/B" Corsets made of Imported White Coutil; for medium or heavy figures. **2.75** regularly 4.00

Flesh Color Satin Corsets with elastic top; low bust; lined throughout with batiste. Special **2.75**

Brassieres

Brassieres made of Flesh Color Silk Poplin; bandeaux model; ribbon shoulder straps. regularly 1.50, **95c**

Brassieres of fancy Novelty materials; open back; bandeaux model; elastic inserts. regularly 75c, **45c**

AMERICAN-MADE UNDERMUSLINS

At Special Prices

The assortments are so varied and comprehensive that they provide for every need. The merchandise is distinctive, the qualities unexcelled and the values unprecedented.

Gowns made of fine Nainsook..... **1.00, 1.50, 1.95 and 2.95**
Gowns of Flesh Color Witchery Crepe.. **1.95, 2.50 and 2.95**
Pajama Gowns in various materials and designs..... **1.95 and 2.95**
Envelope Chemises,—Empire or regulation models..... **1.00, 1.50, 1.95 and 2.95**
Combinations,—drawer or skirt models..... **1.00, 1.50, 1.95 and 2.95**
Chemaloons in a variety of models..... **1.00, 1.50 and 1.95**
Chemises,—lace or embroidery trimmed, **1.00, 1.50 and 1.95**
Drawers made of Cambric or Nainsook; lace or embroidery trimmed. **50c, 75c, 1.00 and 1.95**
Bloomers made of Flesh Color Witchery Crepe..... **1.00**

Philippine Underwear

Gowns..... **1.95, 2.50, 2.95 and 3.95**
Envelope Chemises..... **1.95, 2.50, 2.95 and 3.95**

Porto Rican Underwear

Gowns..... **1.95, 2.95 and 3.95**
Envelope Chemises..... **1.95, 2.95 and 3.95**

34th Street

SPECIAL PURCHASE
350 Serge and Silk Dresses

Offered at the Extraordinarily Low Price of

14.50
regularly 21.50 to 30.00

The assortment includes Dresses appropriate for street, indoor, afternoon or calling wear; developed in good quality Serge, Taffeta, or Taffeta and Georgette Crepe combination, Plaid Satin and many Novelty Materials. Some are elaborately embroidered in unique designs; others strictly tailored in mannish effects; all colors and all sizes are represented in the purchase.

NO C. O. D.'S — NO APPROVALS — NO RETURNS

UNPRECEDENTED OFFERINGS
250 Women's Fur-Trimmed Coats

The sample lines of two manufacturers of high-grade Coats

25.00
regularly 39.50 to 49.50

An excellent opportunity to select handsome Coats which earlier in the season would have been priced decidedly higher.

Coats that are distinctive for richness of Materials, simplicity of style, superiority of workmanship, beautiful linings; smart fur trimmings and warm interlinings; attractive colorings. Styles are copies of highest class models of the season.

NO C. O. D.'S — NO APPROVALS — NO RETURNS

IMPORTANT SALE
225 Women's Smart Suits

25.00
regularly 49.50

Attractive Plain Tailored Suits or beautiful Fur-trimmed Suits suitable for street wear or traveling. Smart new models—copies of advance Spring styles; fashioned of dependable Fabrics in popular colorings.

NO C. O. D.'S — NO APPROVALS — NO RETURNS

Offering Our
ENTIRE STOCK OF
Women's Furs
At Reduced Prices

Every Garment Reduced

Scotch Moleskin Coats,—fox trimmed.. **485.00**
formerly 585.00

Leopard Skin Coats with deep Hudson Seal collar, cuffs and border. formerly 385.00, **225.00**

Broadtail Coats with Skunk collar and cuffs..... formerly 650.00, **425.00**

Moleskin Coats with fox collar and cuffs.. **285.00**
formerly 385.00

Caracul Coats with skunk collar and cuffs..... formerly 425.00, **325.00**

Broadtail Coats with Black Lynx collar and cuffs. formerly 825.00, **625.00**

Muffs and Neckpieces

Eastern Mink Capes...formerly 425.00, **325.00**
Eastern Mink Muffs...formerly 85.00, **57.50**
Blended Hudson Bay Sable Capes..... **225.00**
formerly 285.00
Blended Hudson Bay Sable Muffs..... **125.00**
formerly 165.00
Natural Hudson Bay Sable Stoles..... **325.00**
formerly 395.00
Natural Hudson Bay Sable Muffs..... **225.00**
formerly 325.00

NEW CANAL SYSTEM KEY TO COAL SUPPLY

W. W. Wotherspoon Shows How Improved Waterways Could Relieve Fuel Situation.

BIG SAVING IN FREIGHT CARS

Public Works Superintendent Declares System Should Be Used to Fullest Capacity.

By W. W. WOTHERSPOON,
State Superintendent of Public Works.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—A survey of the commercial possibilities of the improved canal system of New York reveals a very important feature of the canal operation, that is of statewide interest, namely, the ability of the improved canals to transport a large portion of the coal, both anthracite and bituminous, consumed in this State.

At the present moment, when the coal situation is commanding nation-wide attention, any medium that offers even a partial solution of this big and vital problem is deserving of serious consideration and should be utilized in the fullest measure whenever and wherever available.

The Federal Fuel Administrator recently stated that there were 20,000,000 tons of coal at the mines that could not be distributed on account of the inadequacy of railroad equipment. Prominent railroad authorities have stated that the widespread coal famine does not result so much from decreased production and increased consumption as it does from a shortage of cars.

The United States Geological Survey recently announced that soft coal operators during one week in July produced 76.5 per cent. of their capacity. The inadequacy of railroad facilities as blamed for 12 per cent. of the 24 per cent. shortage from maximum. It is evident therefore that the coal problem is a matter of distribution rather than production, and the solution must be reached by increasing the means of distribution and obtaining the greatest efficiency from present facilities.

According to the United States Geological Survey, in a booklet entitled "Coal in 1915," treating with distribution and consumption, coal reaches the markets from producing areas by three general methods of transportation: All rail; rail to tidewater, thence coastwise to coast ports. Rail to Great Lakes, thence via lakes to lake ports.

Considering the subject from the standpoint of New York State consumers, the second and third methods may be dismissed. From the statistics published by the Geological Survey, it is shown that little of the coal routed to tidewater or to the Great Lakes comes into New York State.

Sources of New York Supply.

Of all States producing coal, it is shown by the investigation of the Geological Survey that Maryland, Ohio, and West Virginia were the only producing areas delivering coal in New York State markets aside from Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania is the greatest coal producing State in the country. Bordering New York on the south, with its mines in close proximity to the dense population and intense industrial activity in New York, it is natural that Pennsylvania coal should be consumed in great volume here.

Out of a total of 157,955,137 tons of bituminous coal produced in Pennsylvania in 1915 there were over 14,000,000 tons shipped into New York State. Pennsylvania produced 88,985,061 tons of anthracite in 1915, of which over 20,000,000 tons were shipped into New York. This tonnage moved entirely by rail. Therefore the first method of transportation mentioned by the Geological Survey (all-rail) has been the only means of distributing Pennsylvania coal in New York.

With the completion of the improved canals another route and means of distribution are provided. The canal system extends from Buffalo at Lake Erie, on the west, to the Hudson River on the east. To the north it reaches Lake Ontario at Oswego and the St. Lawrence through the Champlain Division, Lake Champlain, and connecting Canadian waterways. Near the exact centre of the State the Erie, or main east and west channel, makes connection with the Cayuga and Seneca Division. This section runs southward, connecting Lakes Cayuga and Seneca, Watkins, on Seneca Lake and Ithaca, on Cayuga Lake, are the two terminals of the canal system nearest the bituminous and anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania.

A rail haul of less than 30 miles from the New York-Pennsylvania State line makes connection with the canal system at points about equi-distant from its western, northern, and eastern termini. To all that section of the State between Buffalo, on the west; Oswego, on the north, and Albany, on the east, on the line of the canal, the average water haul is 165 miles from Watkins and 143.4 miles from Ithaca.

Of the 157,955,137 tons of bituminous coal produced in Pennsylvania in 1915, 85,000,000 tons were transported by rail. The Pennsylvania Railroad transported 37,059,378 tons or about 68 per cent., and the New York Central 8,337,938 tons, or about 10 per cent. These two lines were the largest bituminous coal carriers.

There are no statistics available as to the portion of Pennsylvania anthracite production transported by individual railroads, but the five railroads operating from the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania and making connection with the canal system at various points between Buffalo and Albany carried 43,351,145 tons of anthracite coal in the year ended June, 1916.

It is shown by the United States Geological Survey that 14,430,879 tons of Pennsylvania bituminous coal were consumed in New York State in 1915. This is exclusive of railroad coal and bunker fuel for ocean vessels and steamships on the great lakes. Since the Pennsylvania Railroad transported 68 per cent. and the New York Central 10 per cent. of the bituminous coal mined in Pennsylvania and moved by all-rail routes to other States, it is reasonable to assume that these two roads would participate to the same degree in bituminous coal moved into New York State. On this basis, the coal tonnage of the Pennsylvania Railroad from the Pennsylvania bituminous fields into New York State would have been about 9,814,000. The New York Central tonnage would have been about 1,443,000 tons, but inasmuch as it appears the Pennsylvania Railroad is the controlling factor in the movement of Pennsylvania bituminous coal, the traffic of the Pennsylvania Railroad alone will be considered.

Anthracite Tonnage.

It is difficult to estimate the anthracite tonnage that was transported into New York State by each of the five hard-coal roads. The percentage of each line to the total tonnage transported, if applied to the New York State consumption, would, however, give the following approximate basis:

	P.C.	
Lehigh Valley	30.5	6,340,795.67
Delaware, Lacka. & West.	23.2	4,838,182.61
Delaware & Hudson	22.5	4,677,633.15
Erie	14.7	3,057,636.38
New York, Ont. & Western	9.1	1,080,291.19
Total's	100.0	20,780,101.00

Canal Route Saves 5,000 Cars.

An annual movement of 9,813,000 tons is an average monthly tonnage of 817,750 tons. This tonnage, on the average loading of 50 tons per car, would require 16,355 cars per month for its transportation. As it takes a car thirty days to make a round trip, that number of cars must be constantly in service between the mines and New York State points.

Suppose, however, instead of routing the bituminous coal via the all-rail route into New York, it was hauled by rail to Watkins, N. Y., and thence transported by canal into the same consuming areas. Watkins is about 190 miles from Altoona. At 20 miles per day a car may make a round trip between Altoona and Watkins in 20 days. It requires 30 days via the all-rail route. Therefore, the same amount of coal could be transported from the bituminous fields to Watkins for distribution via canal in New York State with two-thirds the number of cars required by the all-rail movement. This car saving would amount to over 5,000 cars per month.

The Scranton-Wilkes-Barre District is about the geographical centre of the Pennsylvania anthracite fields.

From Scranton to the section of the State between Albany and Buffalo and northward to Oswego, the average all-rail haul via the Lehigh Valley and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroads is approximately 231 miles. On a twenty mile per day car movement a round trip would average twenty-three days. The anthracite tonnage under consideration aggregated 20,780,101. This represents approximately 1,732,450 tons per month. On the fifty ton per car basis, this volume would require about 34,649 cars per month. Since it takes an average of twenty-three days for a round trip, 26,598 cars must be constantly in service to transport this volume of tonnage.

If the anthracite tonnage were carried by rail to the point of interchange with the canal, an average rail haul of 120 miles is involved. The twenty mile per day car movement would entail twelve days per round trip. This results in a car saving of nearly 50 per cent. and would conserve over 13,000 cars per month.

A utilization of the canal for the transportation of anthracite and bituminous coal to the extent indicated would therefore result in a conservation of over 18,000 cars monthly, and the equipment thus conserved might transport 900,000 tons of coal per month to other territories not accessible via water routes.

CONSPIRATOR INTERNED AFTER 2 YEARS' LIBERTY

George Kotter, German Line Official, Seized When Court of Appeals Affirms Conviction.

George Kotter, formerly Superintending Engineer of the Hamburg-American Line in New York, who was convicted two years ago as one of the conspirators who sought to provision German raiders from American ports, was interned on Ellis Island yesterday afternoon. Kotter had been at liberty on bail ever since the United States declared war on Germany, and this despite the fact that he was a convicted German plotter.

The United States Court of Appeals affirmed the decision of the lower court last week, which convicted Carl Buenz, formerly German Minister to Mexico, and at the time of the conspiracy head of the Hamburg-American Line in this country; Adolph Hachmeister, Joseph Poppenhaus, and Kotter of having entered into a conspiracy to supply German raiders from New York by filing false manifests with the customs authorities. Buenz is still at liberty in $5,000 bail. Poppenhaus is also said to be free under bond. Hachmeister is dead.

It was said yesterday that one Fritz Hartels, who has been on Ellis Island for several months, is the latest German to be paroled by order of Attorney General Gregory.

ANALYZE STREET ACCIDENTS

Snow That Compels Use of Crosswalks Reduces Number of Accidents

The detailed tables of accidents compiled by the Bureau of Statistics of the Police Department for the month of December show that that month had less snow in the aggregate than December, 1916, but that it lay on the streets about three times as long. The effect was to reduce the number of automobiles in actual use. It also compelled pedestrians to cross streets at crosswalks. The result was that fewer persons were hit by automobiles, 334, compared with 394. The total number of vehicular accidents decreased to 1,141 from 1,427.

The number of falls on streets or sidewalks increased to 414 from 331. Only 16 of these falls were attributed to defective pavement, compared with 37 during December, 1916. In 111 cases the person who fell was seriously injured. Slightly more than half of all who fell were women. Only 14 fallen children were reported, but 68 men and 76 women over 50 years of age were noted by patrolmen.

The changes in general location of the accident are significant:

General Location.	Number of Accidents. Dec., 1917.	Dec., 1916.
At cross walks	396	397
At safety zones	7	4
At car stops	10	17
One-way streets	11	8
In front of schools, (children only)	3	0
Street intersections	245	325
On streets other than above	574	781
On bridges	19	19
On sidewalks	313	248
Total	1,576	1,800

These figures show that when pedestrians are compelled to keep to the crosswalks the aggregate number of accidents is greatly reduced. The total number of persons killed or injured decreased to 1,701 from 1,960. Of these the killed numbered 33, compared with 35.

The motor truck is not so easily daunted by the snow. From Nov. 1 to April 1 it caused more accidents than the automobile. During December it struck 187 persons, of whom 11 were killed and 22 seriously injured. About one-third of these accidents occurred at crosswalks. There were no such accidents during the seven hours from midnight to 7 A. M. One-third of the accidents occurred during the three hours from 5 to 8 P. M. There was a sprinkling of such accidents up to midnight.

BEGINS ROUNDUP OF EXEMPTION BROKERS

Scores of Lawyers and Notaries Involved in Prosecutions by Attorney General.

DRAFT REGISTRANTS VICTIMS

Summonses Issued in Two Cases and Officials Delve Into Many Others.

The final phase of the investigation of selective draft irregularities in New York City, which are said to involve scores of lawyers, notaries, and commissioners of deeds, most of them on the lower east side, began before Justice John F. Freschi in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. The investigation has been ordered by Governor Whitman, and Deputy Attorney General Alfred F. Becker is in active charge.

At the conclusion of the hearing Justice Freschi issued summonses for Aaron F. Jaffe and Harry Succolow, and stated that in the case of David Schiff, Alexander Wasserman, Isadore Daniel, and Harris A. Radin, who live in the Bronx, it will probably be necessary for him to sit in that county in order to determine their cases. More than 200 witnesses have already been summoned to appear.

"It appears," said Mr. Becker, addressing the court, "that there are scores of unscrupulous lawyers, notaries, and Commissioners of Deeds practicing upon the ignorance of the poorer class of people as well as conspiring with dishonest registrants, all with a view to defeating the operation of the selective service law. So bold is the clique of notaries and Commissioners of Deeds engaged in this practice that they do not hesitate to put signs outside of their offices to attract the attention of passing registrants to the fact that 'questionnaires and exemption claims are skillfully attended to within'; while in other cases they have not hesitated to insert advertisements that have appeared broadcast to the effect that it is unsafe for registrants to take the advice of legal advisory boards and members of the local boards, but that they should go to the clique of notaries involved in these cases.

"The Attorney General will present to the court today only a half dozen specimen cases, just sufficient to give the court an idea as to what the Attorney General and the public have to contend with. These cases are indeed a very small percentage of the total number that will be presented to the court for disposition.

"The court will appreciate the amount of labor involved for the Attorney General to scrutinize the affidavits on file in a total of 189 boards which are in the Greater City of New York, examine the witnesses, and ascertain just what the specific offenses charged against these notaries are. To be sure, the Attorney General has yet to find since his investigation commenced where the legal fees have been paid, but, to the contrary, has found in all the cases investigated that the minimum offense involved is the extorting of a fee far in excess of the legal fees provided to be paid in such cases. In the cases presented today the Attorney General will ask that warrants and summons be issued.

"The specimen cases we present are: 'Registrant Sam Agrow, complaint from Local Board 153; notary involved, Harry Soccolow. In this case Solomon Agrowsky, father of the registrant, and Sarah Agrowsky, mother of the registrant, have sworn that they never signed the affidavits which purport to be theirs. Sam Agrow, the registrant, has testified that Notary Soccolow told him to sign his parents' names to the affidavits and that he then proceeded to take their oaths as if they had been signed by the parents themselves. He also charged Agrow $2 instead of the legal fee.

"The case of Notary Aaron F. Jaffe is one wherein the notary is alleged to have two witnesses, one by the name of Morris Newman of 640 East Sixth Street, and the other by the name of Aehkenasi, 112 St. Mark's Place, New York City, sign papers which purported to be a statement that they knew a registrant by the name of Louis Golden from childhood, while, as a matter of fact, the paper was an affidavit which contained the statement that these two witnesses, who could not speak English, knew of their own knowledge that the registrant Louis Golden was born in May, 1895, and was born in a certain town in Russia. These witnesses have testified that Jaffe never swore them to their affidavits, although he has placed the jurats on the affidavits in the possession of the Attorney General.

"In the case of Notary David Schiff, accusations of overcharge are made and also of taking oaths without the affiants being present and inducing witnesses to sign affidavits in blank and then filling them in. The witnesses are Abraham Price and Mrs. Gussie Shapiro of 663 Water Street, and have so testified.

"The charge against Notary Louis Epstein of 488 East 138th Street is that he extorted a fee of 50 cents from Harry Frankel. Frankel testified that he offered him 25 cents for taking his oath, and that Epstein told him he would not give him his questionnaire back unless he paid him 50 cents, and Frankel was obliged to pay the 50 cents."

A great deal of the confusion existing on the east side as a result of the operations of the lawyers, notaries, and others who are under investigation, Mr. Becker said, was due to the publication of an article in one of the east-side Yiddish daily newspapers. This paper, he said, advised registrants to keep away from the legal advisory boards, adding that "you are as good as drafted if you do not, for the boards are only arms of the Government."

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Annual Sale of Household Linens

Great in Values and Greater Still in the Wonderful Savings it Affords.

$10,000 Worth of Superfine Damask Table Cloths and Napkins to Match
At 25% Less Than Former Prices

Table Cloths

2x2 Yards — $6.75, $10.75, $14.00 — Formerly $10 to $18.75
2x3 Yards — $10.15, $16.00, $20.00 — Formerly $15 to $26.75
2x2½ Yards — $8.40, $13.50, $16.75 — For'ly $12.50 to $22.50
2¼x2¼ Yards — $8.40, $14.00, $17.50 — Formerly $12.75 to $24

Napkins to Match (Dinner Size)
Formerly $13.50 to $24.00 dozen....$9.00 to $18.00

$25,000 Worth Odd Lots and Broken Lines Damask Table Cloths and Napkins 25% to 50% Less Than Regular Prices

Table Cloths
Regularly $4.85 to $65.00.....$3.25 to $32.50

Napkins
Regularly $5.75 to $15.50 dozen...$4.85 to $9.75

Hemstitch'd Huck Towels — Reg. $4.50 and $6.00 Dozen — $3.50 and $4.50
Tea and Glass Towels — With name woven in: Special $4.50 Dozen.

Second Floor.

A Sale of New Curtains for Spring and Summer At Compelling Prices

The entire stock of a prominent manufacturer purchased at a great reduction from current quotations, offered at prices that set a new record in wartime economies.

Scrim Curtains
2½ yards long; ecru or white. Usually $1.85 a pair.....$1.25

Fine Marquisette Scrim Curtains
2½ yards long; white or ecru. Usually $2.25 and $3.25 a pair.....$1.65

Marquisette Curtains
2½ yards long; ivory or ecru. Usually $5.00 to $6.00 a pair.....$2.90

Fine Voile Curtains
2½ yards long; a limited quantity in white. Usually $8.00 to $10.00 a pair.....$5.00

Marquisette Curtains
2½ yards long; real cluny lace edge and insertion. Usually $10.00 to $12.00 a pair.....$7.50

Hand Made Imported Marie Antoinette and Lacet Arabe Curtains
2½ and 3 yards long, made on the best quality of French cable net in white and ecru.
Formerly $25.00 a pair.....$13.75
Formerly $30.00 a pair.....$15.00

White Marie Antoinette Bed Sets at Half Price
Single and double sizes; hand made on finest French cable net.
Formerly $20.00 a set.....$10.00
Formerly $25.00 a set.....$12.50

Imported Curtain Nets of the Finest Grade
50 inches wide in a great variety of beautiful patterns suitable for artistic window draperies; white, ivory or ecru. Usually $2.00 to $3.50 a yard.$1.35

New 75c and 85c Cretonnes, 42c a Yard
For Summer Curtains and Slip Covers; many colors and a wide range of patterns.

Fifth Floor.

Sale of
Hartford-Saxony
Rugs

America's Oriental Rug—nearest in design, color and effect. Equal in wear.

	Standard Price	Sale Price
27 x 54 inches	$8.00	$6.50
36 x 63 inches	$14.25	$9.95
6 x 9 feet	$47.50	$37.50
8¼ x 10½ feet	$75.00	$62.50
9 x 12 feet	$80.00	$63.75

As quantities are limited, early selection is advised.

Continuing the January Sale of
Oriental Rugs
Persian, Turkish, India and Chinese
About fifty room size Rugs
At 25 to 33⅓% Less Than Usual

Fifth Floor.

Important Sale of Electric Lamps

Solid Mahogany Desk or Boudoir Lamp
11 inches over all, one light, best fittings, push button socket. Shade of silk 9-inch diameter, lined, silk fringe to match; colors rose, gold or blue; complete.....$3.25

Japanese Decorated 2 Light Table Lamp
22 inches high, best fittings. Shade of silk 16 inch diameter, lined, silk fringe to match, frame wrapped and joints flooded, so frame will not cut through silk; fancy Japanese colored silks; complete, $15.00

Solid Mahogany 2 Light Floor Lamp
(as illustrated)
Hand carved base column, best fittings. Shade of silk 22 inch diameter, lined, gold trimming on shade, silk fringe to match, frame wrapped and joints flooded so frame will not cut through silk. Complete.....$25.00

Antique Ivory Finished Electric Boudoir Candle Lamp
18 inches over all, fitted with frosted bulbs. Complete, pair.....$5.00

Fifth Floor.

W. H. HALL

ESTABLISHED 1856
18 West 38th Street
NEAR FIFTH AVENUE

January Opportunities in FURS

33⅓ to 40% Discount

With months of cold weather before us this Unusual Mid-Winter Sale affords an opportunity to purchase Furs for at least ⅓ less than regular season prices, and probably 50% less than you will have to pay for equally high grade Furs next season.

Every article in our establishment bears the original price tag marked in plain figures, so it will be an easy matter to perceive the price reduction.

Women's Fur Coats

25 Hudson Seal Coats, 45 inches long, full sweep, made of extra fine, handsome selected skins, perfectly matched, large collar and cuffs, beautifully lined.
Regular value $200. **Special $125**

25 Moire Caracul Coats, unusual models, some trimmed with natural or blended Hudson Bay Sable, genuine Chinchilla, Black Lynx or Skunk.

Former Prices:	$275	$350	$450	$575
Sale Prices:	$175	$225	$300	$350

	Former Price.	Sale Price.
Hudson Seal Coats 45 inches long, with Skunk Collar and Cuffs	$225	$150
Hudson Seal Coats 45 inches long, with Skunk Collar, Cuffs and Border	$300	$225
Hudson Seal Coats 45 to 48 inches long, Sable Squirrel trimmed	$370	$275
Hudson Seal Coats 48 inches long, Skunk trimmed	$370	$275
Taupe Squirrel Coats 48 inches long, Skunk trimmed	$475	$350
Leopard Coats	$300	$225

Fur Neckwear

	Former Price.	Sale Price.
Hudson Bay Sable Capes	$425	$275
Skunk Capes	150	100
Kolinsky Capes	175	110
Mink Capes	250	165
Hud. Seal Capes	175	100
Nutria Coatees	165	100
Skunk Stoles	150	95
Fisher Scarfs	150	75
Skunk Scarfs	25	15
Skunk Collars	75	45
Beaver Collars	35	22
Georgette Fox Scarfs	55	35
Silvered Fox Scarfs	125	65
Lynx Stoles	100	60
Cross Fox Scarfs	100	50

Fur Muffs

	Former Price.	Sale Price.
Hudson Bay Sable Muffs	$150	$110
Skunk Muffs	38	25
Skunk Muffs	52	35
Hud. Seal Muffs	20	12
Hud. Seal Muffs	30	16
Nutria Muffs	15	10
Beaver Muffs	35	22
Fisher Muffs	150	75
Taupe Fox Muffs	60	35
Raccoon Muffs	25	15
Mole Muffs	50	30
Georgette Fox Muffs	55	35
Silvered Fox Muffs	125	65
Lynx Muffs	45	30
Cross Fox Muffs	100	50

W. H. HALL, 18 W. 38th St.
Telephone-Greeley 2707. Formerly 6th Ave. and 22d St.

Burby

714 Fifth Av.
Between 55th & 56th Sts.
"DISTINCTIVE CREATIONS"

Monday and Tuesday
will again be Days of

Clearance

An occasion full of significance to discriminating women who are not adverse to saving money.

Street & Dress Hats $5 & $10

Street COATS — Fur-trimmed & Untrimmed — $38 to $75 — Formerly $165
Evening WRAPS — Chiffon Velvet Richly Fur-trimmed — $95 to $125 — Formerly up to $250
Afternoon FROCKS — Serge, Satin and Georgette — $25 to $55 — Formerly up to $95
Evening GOWNS — Chiffon Velvet, Brocades & Satins, Beautifully Trimmed & Draped — $35 to $95 — Formerly up to $165

Fashionable Furs one-half former prices

Presents
HATS
For Palm Beach

Advance Spring Models
From Paris and her own creations

Mass Meeting on American Liberties in War Time
SPEAKERS:
Herbert Bigelow of Cincinnati
Lincoln Steffens
Dr. Joseph Ernest McAfee
Prof. Harry Ward
Liberty Theatre 42d St., West of Broadway
Sunday Eve., Jan. 13, at 8 o'Clock

JOHN FORSYTHE & SONS

THE WAIST HOUSE
3 West 42d Street

JANUARY SALE WASH WAISTS

AT $2.00

1,600 NEW WAISTS FROM THE WORKROOM TO-MORROW

The one opportunity of the year to obtain a Forsythe Waist at $2.00

Clearance Sale of
Brushed Angora Scarfs
Solid colors with fancy borders and plaid combinations.
$1.50 Formerly $2.50
Ground Floor.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

2,000 Hanks of
First Class Heavy Lustrous
Khaki Yarn, 85c Regularly $1.00 a Hank
Fourth Floor.

Fashions For the South

Glimpses of the new and delightfully refreshing Modes, introduced by Lord & Taylor for wear at sunny Winter Resorts where social activities flourish.

Fascinating Frocks

A collection of rare charm and distinction; Georgette Crepes and Crepe de Chine, bead embroidered, braid embroidered, hand embroidered and in most exquisite tints; indestructible Voiles and printed Chiffons, dainty Nets, sheer Voiles combined with Pique; Foulards and Taffeta Silks; the new Silk Ginghams. Models for afternoon, morning and sport wear.....**$27.50** to **$98.00**
Third Floor.

New Tailleurs

Jauntiest of models, in Traveling Suits, of fine Serges, Tricotine, Gabardine and light weight Suitings. Strikingly effective Tailored Costumes of soft, rich Brocaded Crepes, Tussah, Faille, Moire, Fibre Satins. A collection priced,
$29.50 to **$135.00**

Sport Skirts

Smartest of models in new Baronet and Royalty Satins, rich Silk Crepes and Fancy Silks; soft Poplins, washable Satins, Foulards and Taffetas. An array of supremely clever styles, at,
$15.00 to **$35.00**
Third Floor.

The Mode for Misses

Beaded Georgette Frocks, in the new "wireless blue," beige, silver, flesh and white; many in extremely smart tunic effects..**$35.00** & **$39.00**

The New Gingham Dresses, in checks, stripes, and large club checks; models featuring cleverest style notes.....**$6.95** to **$19.50**

Wraps, strikingly novel and distinctive, in white Gabardine, Roshanara Silk, heather Jerseys and Tricotines.....**$25.00** to **$75.00**
Third Floor.

New Millinery

Hats for Southern wear smartly delineate the latest edicts of Paris and American style arbiters. Especial interest attaches to the Lord & Taylor copies of French models, developed in Satin with Milan or lisere, in novelty straws with faille or taffeta, in Georgette variously combined with straw braids.

For Beach and Sport wear, Hats of heavy gros grain or belting ribbons, caterpillar and soft "Velvo" braids.

Toques, quaint Watteau shapes, demure poke effects, sailors, mushrooms, Hindoo turbans, all are featured. Colors never lovelier include soft "bark bisque" and fibre tan tones, Moroccan and Havana browns, Guinea hen and Thibet greys, lupin, banana, turquoise, oasis blue, African red and other new shades.

Prices of the Collection Range from $10.00 to $40.00
Fourth Floor.

First Showing of Parasols

A brilliant array of ultra fashionable and exclusive novelties, in colors and styles that will lend a picturesque note to the Southern wardrobe.

A fascinating collection at the special introductory price of **$12.50.**
Ground Floor.

New Sweaters Arrive

Shetland Coats of feather weight lightness, in Tuxedo model, amazingly smart, in a dozen or more delightful colors.....**$13.50**

Silk Slip-Over Sweaters in a novel blocked weave; just a trifle high waisted and very jaunty in its line. Pure silk in lovely colors,
$29.50 and **$35.00**

Shetland Trench Coats, with brushed Angora collar and cuffs in natural color.....***$9.75***

New Bathing Suits, in models with short skirts and pantalettes. Bright printed silks, bold plaids, stripes or plain colors.
Third Floor.

Women's Taffeta Silk Afternoon Dresses

Advance Spring model on extremely new lines; in navy, brown and black. Monday, $25.00

More of those smart Serge Dresses, that are such unprecedented values at $16.50
Third Floor.

Continuing the January Sale Lingerie, Negligees, Corsets, Petticoats

Nightgowns

American-made.....**98c, $1.45, $1.95, $2.95, $3.95**
French and Philippine.....**$1.95, $2.95, $3.95**
Silk.....**$2.95, $3.95, $4.95, $5.95**

Pajamas, one piece models in washable satin and sunbeam silk.....**$5.95 & $7.95**

Envelope Chemises

American-made.....**98c, $1.45, $1.95**
French and Philippine.....**$1.95, $2.95**
Silk.....**$1.75, $1.95, $2.95**

Bodices, of washable satin and crepe de chine, daintily trimmed.....**98c, $1.45, $1.95**

Petticoats

Silk Jersey and Satin Petticoats in new models specially priced for this sale.

Taffeta Petticoats, plain and changeable.
$3.95, $4.95, $5.95, $6.95

Jersey Petticoats, silk or Jersey flounces.
$3.95, $4.95, $5.95

Negligees

Scores of charming models purchased especially for this event.

Coatee Negligees, crepe de chine pleated skirt, chiffon cloth and lace coat.....**$10.75**

Empire Negligees of crepe de chine, trimmed with creamy lace.
$7.95

Wool Bedford Cord Negligees, hand embroidered collar and cuffs.
$5.95

House Dresses

Striped Percale Dresses with white repp collar.....**$1.85**

Plaid Gingham Dresses, white organdie and embroidered collar.
$2.95

Checked Gingham Dresses with Tuxedo collar of crossbar organdie.....**$2.75**

White Pique Dresses, tailored model, on smart new lines **$4.45**

Corsets—Lord & Taylor Special, Elente and American Lady

Models, actually worth $2.00 to $6.50.....**$1.25** to **$3.95**
All sizes, but not in all models.
Second Floor.

50 Women's Winter Coats

Fur collars or without fur. Handsome models in Silk Plush, Silk Velour and Velour Cloths; richly Silk lined and interlined. Coats that in the height of the season sold up to $55.00

Monday, while they last—$29.50

500 Women's Fur Trimmed Coats

New Models worth up to $35.00

$19.50

The most Remarkable Coat Values of the Season
Third Floor.

An Unusual Sale of Yellow-Lined White Gloves

1200 Pairs Duplex Cloth White Gloves, At the Very Special Price, Tomorrow,

$1.35 a pair

The production of a leading maker of Fabric Gloves in America, these are made of Washable Duplex Cloth, so soft, fine and serviceable that many women consider them the equal of chamois and doeskin.

Yellow Lined
which makes them the smartest Fabric Gloves made. Two-clasp Gloves with 2-row draw point backs, half pique sewn. All sizes.

No Mail or Phone Orders Filled—None C. O. D.

White Chamoisette Gloves
Washable; 2 clasps. Special, per pair.....65c
Ground Floor.

Sale of Women's Hudson Seal Coats

(Dyed Muskrat)

35 More of these Splendid Coats will be offered at Extraordinarily Low Prices Tomorrow, Monday,

$145, $185, $225

for Hudson Seal Coats Values from $185.00 to $450.00

Every coat is made from selected skins, right up to the required Lord & Taylor standard, beautifully and richly lined; fashioned in the very latest and smartest style; some plain, others trimmed.

Capelets, Scarfs and Muffs
Have also been Greatly Reduced in Price
Third Floor.

January Sale of Women's Shoes and Slippers

A Clearance Sale of Lord & Taylor Standard Footwear to make room for Spring deliveries now arriving.

The Prices Are So Remarkably Low That We Strongly Recommend Making Selections As Early As Convenient.

500 Pairs of
Women's Shoes
In patent and dull leathers; sizes incomplete.
Formerly $5.00 and $6.00.....**$2.95**

400 Pairs of
Women's Opera Slippers
Cloth of gold and silver; high arched Louis XVI. heels
Formerly $7.00 a pair.....**$4.95**

1,200 Pairs of
Women's Boots
Patent or dull leather with kid or cloth tops; sizes incomplete.
Formerly $6.00 to $8.00.....**$4.95**

400 Pairs
Women's Novelty Boots
Distinctly high class footwear; various styles to select from.
Formerly up to $12.00.....**$7.85**
Second Floor.

New Blouses

Heralds of the Spring Mode

The Blouse returns to Fashion's favor, in phases so charming, in colors and fabrics so effective that its welcome is assured. View the Lord & Taylor collection, with the assurance that it comprises the very latest and smartest expressions of the Mode.

At Special Introductory Prices

White Net Blouses, elaborately braided and embroidered model, trimmed with novelty lace; body net lined..**$7.95**

Georgette Crepe Blouses, in dainty colorings and white; deep Tuxedo collar, soutache braided.....**$7.50**

Crepe de Chine Blouses, finely tucked; smart white satin vestee and collar.....**$5.00**

Hand-embroidered Voile Blouses, sheer white French Voile with novel pointed collar and shoulder tabs of real Irish crochet lace.....**$5.95**

Hand-made Lingerie Blouses, of sheerest batiste; dainty with hand-drawn work; large collar model, extremely smart.....**$4.95**
Third Floor.

Ground Floor Specials

Crepe de Chine and Washable Satin Blouses, models tailored and embroidered..**$2.95** & **$3.95**

Lingerie Blouses, in voile, linene, batiste and novelty cottons.....**$1.95, $2.95 & $3.95**

Items of Special Interest in the January Silk Sale

Tub Silks 25 colors	yard	**$1.10**
Georgette Crepes	yard	**$1.25**
Crepe de Chine	yard	**$1.25**
Imperial Dress Satin	yard	**$1.25**
Washable Satins	yard	**$1.38**
Corded Wash Silks	yard	**98c**
Habutai Fancy Silks	yard	**$1.25**
Imported Black Dress Satin	yard	**$1.95**

10,000 yards
White Washable Habutai Silks
at 58c, 68c, 78c and 98c yard

5,000 yards
40 inch Black Dress Satins
Extraordinary value.....**$1.78** per yard

3,000 yards
Black Satin de Chine
35 inches wide; a quality that cannot be duplicated under $1.50 a yard.....**$1.25**
Ground Floor.

Spring Dress Goods

Are being shown in the fashionable weaves and colors of the season at attractively moderate prices.

Special Values

Costume Serges, $2.88 Yard

54 inches wide, in the new shades of Pekin blue, ibex, beaverfelt, bisque, mercury, castor, midnight blue, national blue, navy blue, also black.

Corduroys, $1.00 a Yard

32 inches wide; suitable for house gowns, skirts, coats, etc.; fifteen light and dark shades.
Second Floor.

Imported and Domestic Spring Cotton Fabrics

Irish Printed Dimities—dainty effects on white and colored grounds.....yard **35c**

American-made Voiles—new printed effects on tinted grounds; 39-40 inches wide.....yard **35c**

Colored Linen Lawn—made in Ireland; sheer fine quality; in a full range of new shades; 36 inches wide. yard **$1.00**

Cotton Dress Voiles—made in America; 39-40 inches wide; complete range of shades, also black and white. yard **28c**
Second Floor.

Metallic Laces

At Half Former Prices

Imported novelties of the most effective patterns in many lovely color combinations on black or white net; also solid effects in gold, silver and steel. Widths 5 to 36 inches.

Formerly 60c to $5.95 a yard.

30c to $2.48

Imitation Filet and Binche Laces, matched sets, many of linen thread.
20c to $1.00 qualities; per yard, **15c** to **75c**

Linen Cluny Laces and Insertions, matched sets; widths from ½ to 4 inches.
10c to 80c qualities; per yard, **8c** to **55c**

Hand-made Cluny Laces and Insertions, Chinese productions, in fine patterns; widths 1 to 2½ inches.
50c to $1.00 qualities; per yard, **25c** to **38c**

Irish Crochet Picot Edges, worth 12c a yard....**8c**
Ground Floor.

PUT CHOATE ESTATE VALUE AT $4,629,879

Lawyer's Bequests Are Distributed Among Thirty-seven Beneficiaries.

LEAVES AID FOR CHARITIES

Widow Gets $250,000, Annuity of $75,000, and Use of Home—Left Many Stocks and Bonds.

The estate of Joseph Hodges Choate, lawyer and former Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, was appraised yesterday at $4,857,702 gross and $4,629,879 net. His estate was distributed among thirty-seven beneficiaries, including the members of his family, friends, and servants. His widow, Caroline S. Choate, received an annuity of $75,000, $250,000 outright, the life use of the home at 8 East Sixty-third Street, and of the country place, Naumkeag, at Stockbridge, Mass., and personal effects worth $18,370.

Joseph H. Choate, Jr., received $1,-887,994 and Miss Mabel Choate, a daughter, got $1,787,604. Another son, George Choate, got only the life income of $250,000. It was said, however, that ample provision had been made for him outside the will. Mr. Choate's grandchildren—Marion, aged 12; Helen L., Priscilla, S. and Joseph H. Choate 3d, 5 years old, each receive the income from $50,000 while they are between the ages of 21 and 30, when they will receive the principal. Mrs. Clara Oliver Choate, described as "my beloved daughter-in-law," who is the wife of Joseph H. Choate, Jr., gets $100,000. Bequests of $2,500 to $10,000 are left to godsons, nephews, nieces, and other relatives, while gifts are also made to friends. Ellen Paterson and John E. Oxborh, servants, get $2,000 each "in recognition of long and faithful services," six other employes receive $250 each.

Legacies of $10,000 each are left to St. Paul's Church at Stockbridge to aid in the erection of a parish house, the Stockbridge Library Association, the State Charities Aid Association, and the New York Association for the Blind, of which Mr. Choate was the head; the Legal Aid Society, and the Women's Prison Association and Home, known as the Isaac T. Hopper Home, "in recognition of the excellent work accomplished by Mrs. Abby Hopper Gibbons and her daughters."

The chief asset in the estate was Mr. Choate's holdings of stocks and bonds, numbering 196 and aggregating $4,629,-143. The care with which Mr. Choate invested his money is shown by the fact that only five stocks and one bond were listed as of no value. The chief items of securities were as follows:

Shares.	Name.	Value.
675	Ohio & Susquehanna R. R.	$154,575
800	Lackawanna R. R.	112,576
2,425	Erie R. R.	29,100
1,000	Northern Pacific.	98,500
1,000	Pennsylvania R. R.	130,537
815	Pullman Co.	111,172
811	General Electric	124,140
100	International Nickel Co.	10,500
800	St. Paul	55,000
800	Great Western	92,000
400	Union Pacific	80,000
900	Standard Oil of N. J.	119,000
500	Standard Oil of Cal.	51,500

Mr. Choate's home at 8 East Sixty-third Street was valued at $185,000, and the adjoining house at $85,000. The country place at Stockbridge is not taxable here and was not appraised. Mr. Choate had $3,141 in cash and personalty valued at $19,477.

In the cellar of Mr. Choate's home were 485 bottles and two demijohns of wines and liquors having a total value of $2,740. Although many bundles, rums and cognacs were nearly 100 years old, they were appraised at an average of about $5 a bottle. The most valuable article of household furniture was a Tabriz rug 15 by 12 feet, appraised at $740. Mr. Choate owned no paintings of great value. His only article of jewelry shown in the report was a pink pearl scarfpin worth $1,000. Mr. Choate's library of 2,824 volumes in his home was valued at $2,258, and his law library at $882.

TREADWELL CLEVELAND DIES

Veteran New York Lawyer Expires Suddenly Outside His Office.

Treadwell Cleveland, one of the oldest members of the bar in this city and formerly a member of the law firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, with which he was connected for twenty years, dropped dead suddenly yesterday on the twelfth floor of the building at 27 William Street, where Mr. Cleveland had his offices. He was in his seventy-third year.

Mr. Cleveland was leaving his office on his home, 58 West 11th Street, and had run for the elevator when he collapsed. Before medical aid could be summoned he was dead. Death was due to bronchitis.

He was born in Philadelphia April 6, 1845, a son of the late Charles Dexter Cleveland. He prepared for college at Dummer Academy, Byfield, Mass. Mr. Cleveland was a student at Williams College in 1859, and later attended Rutgers College, from which he was graduated in 1865. In 1868 he was graduated from the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania and shortly afterward admitted to the bar in this State. He practiced for several years before he entered the offices of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, the firm of which the late Joseph H. Choate was a member.

In 1870 Mr. Cleveland was elected to the Bar Association of the City of New York. He had been identified with many important cases in association with Mr. Choate, and had especially distinguished himself as a pleader in civil suits. He had practiced much before the Supreme Court, but in late years had devoted his time largely to cases in the admiralty courts, as the representative of British interests.

One of the famous cases in which Mr. Cleveland took part was the contest over the will of Mrs. A. T. Stewart. Among the attorneys who at various times entered this contest were Elihu [illegible] Mr. Cleveland was a member of the University Club, the Down Town Association, the Bar Association, the New York Athletic Club, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Museum of Natural History, and Kappa Alpha fraternity. He was a second cousin of the late President Grover Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland is survived by his wife, who was Miss Evelyn McIntosh, and three sons, Charles D. Cleveland, Treadwell Cleveland, Jr., and Reginald McIntosh Cleveland.

REVENUE INFORMERS TAKE POSTS TOMORROW

Scores of Men Will Be at Booths in Business Centres to Aid Public in Income Tax Returns.

Collectors of Internal Revenue H. P. Keith, William H. Edwards, and Mark Exner of the First, Second, and Third Districts of Greater New York announced yesterday that beginning tomorrow morning a big force of "Deputy Informers" would be stationed in banks, offices, department stores, hotels, and other public places for the purpose of aiding the public in making out income tax returns. The officials said they wanted it thoroughly understood that any information given to the deputies would be held strictly confidential.

The list of buildings where the special revenue employes will be stationed in the Borough of Manhattan and the Bronx is as follows:

National City Bank, 55 Wall St.
Lawyers Title & Tr. Co., Fifth Ave. Square.
Hanover Nat. Bank, 70 Pine & Cortlandt Sts.
Produce Exchange Bldg.
Assn. of Stock Exchange Firms, 12 B'way.
Custom House Bldg.
Federal Reserve Bank, Equitable Bldg.
Citizens National Bank, Thomas St. & B'way.
Metropolitan Bank, B'way & Spring St.
John Wanamaker, B'way & 9th St.
International Bank, 17 Battery Pl.
Press Club, 21 Spruce St.
Columbia National Bank, B'way & Canal St.
Chemical National Bank, 270 B'way.
Irving National Bank, Woolworth Bldg.
F. Butterfield Co., 725 B'way.
Three Sons Bldg. Corp., 80 Maiden Lane.
Hudson Terminal Bldg., 30 Church St.
The Merchants' Ass'n of N. Y., 253 B'way.
American Jersey Cattle Club, 324 W. 23d St.
East River Savings Bank, 231 B'way.
Broadway Central Hotel, B'way & Bond St.
A. Sils, 420 W. 14th St.
Potter Bldg., 38 Park Row.
Lord & Taylor, 15-21 Roosevelt St.
Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co., 460 B'way.
Telephone & Telegraph Bldg., 195 Broadway.
L. Fleischer & Son, 4th St. & B'way.
Public Stores, Washington & Christopher Sts.
Singer Sewing Machine Co., Singer Bldg.
The Postal Telegraph Co., 253 Broadway.
Park Row Bldg., 15 Park Row.
Federal Revenue office, 1 Arthur Av.
Baruch Hall, 117th St. & 5th Av.
Y. M. & W. A., 179 East 149th St.
Drug Store, Charles & Cherry Sts.
Public Bank, Delancey & Suffolk Sts.
Carnegie Lyceum, 154 Elevenge St.
Rumbaum Hebrew Aid Ass'n, E. 7th St.
Progressive Alliance, Jefferson & E. B'way.
Paris Hat, 1 Union Square.
Greeley Store, 14th St. & 6th Av.
Metropolitan Life, Metropolitan Life Bldg.
Garfield Bank, 5th Av. & 23d St.
McAlpin Hotel, Broadway & 34th St.
Grey's Dept. Store, Broadway & 34th St.
R. H. Macy & Co., 6th Av. & 34th St.
Waldorf-Astoria, 5th Ave. & 34th St.
Lord & Taylor, 38th St. & 5th Av.
Gerry Bros., W. 42d St.
Bonds, 20 E. 42d St.
Grand Central Station, E. 42d St.
American Radiator Co., 42d St., cor. 6th Av.
Gotham Bank, 57th St. and Columbus Circle.
Lenox Bank, 125th St. and 5th Av.
Fifth Av. Bank, Lex. and 23d St.
Lincoln Trust Co., 71st St. and Broadway.
Yorkville Bank, 1,351 3d Av.
Ludwig Baumann, 24th St. and 9th Av.
Bell Drug Store, 49th St. and 8th Av.
Colonial Bank, 81st St. and Columbus Av.
Corn and Phenix Banks, Lenox Av. and 116th St.
1,235 Third Av. Store.
Nemeth Bank, 8th St. and 2d Av.
Peoples Central Bank, 97th St. and B'way.
Victor Store, 160th St. and Broadway.
Fiber-Hegeman Drugs, 125th St. and Lenox.
Werner Drugs, Manhattan St. and Broadway.
Beth Dept. Store, West 125th St.
Public Serv. Store, West 125th St.
Chelsea Bank, 17th St. and 9th Av.
Bloomingdale's, 59th St. and Lexington Av.
Ely Drugs, 125th St. and Broadway.
Britt Bros., 125th St. and 5th Av.
United Electric, 140th St. and Broadway.
Colonial Bank, 116th St. and St. Nich. Av.
Corn Exchange Bank, 162d St. and B'way.
St. Nicholas Av. and 181st St. Blds., 181st St. and St. Nicholas Av.
Hegeman Drug Store, 40th St. and B'way.
Hegeman Drug Store, 101st St. and B'way.
Werner's Drug Store, Manhattan St. and Broadway.
Lincoln Bank, 42d St. and Park Av.
New York American Office, 59th St. and Columbus Circle.

The booths where the Deputy Informers are stationed will be indicated by large placards. The space for the booths was in every instance donated to the Government.

Collector Edwards said yesterday that his force was rounding up revenue slackers. All such persons, the Collector said, would be vigorously prosecuted.

Plea for a Widowed Mother.

The Widowed Mothers' Fund Association, 192 Bowery, has been asked to assist a widowed mother with four children, the youngest 6 months old. Her husband was thirty-six, and died suddenly two weeks ago of heart disease. There were no savings, and the family is destitute. The home is clean, the children well cared for, and the mother will be unable to do anything toward their support until they are older. Any one wishing to contribute toward a fund for keeping them together may address Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, 32 Broadway, or the rooms of the association.

Thanks are offered to "In Memoriam" for a gift of $1, and to "Cash" for $5.

Benefit for Orthopaedic Hospital.

To help the New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital, an entertainment will be given at the Theatre du Vieux Colombier on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 16. The committee in charge comprises Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Chairman; Mrs. Robert S. Brewster, Mrs. Charles D. Dickey, Miss Frelinghuysen, Mrs. J. Archibald Murray, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Henry M. Tilford, and Mrs. J. Hobart Warren. Florence V. Doane, 18 West Thirty-fourth Street, is Secretary.

BERGDORF GOODMAN
616 FIFTH AVENUE
between 49th and 50th Sts

IMPORTERS CREATORS

SOUTHERN WEAR

and

SPRING MODELS

FINAL CLEARANCE
All Winter Model
SUITS COATS GOWNS
and FURS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAX MAN
Will be at our Information Booth, Main Floor,
To help you in making up your Income Tax Report.
He will consider your questions absolutely confidential.
Advice Free.

HEARN
Fourteenth Street West of Fifth Avenue

HELP THE Y. W. C. A.
Raise $1,750,000 for their
War Work Fund.
Subscribe at headquarters,
680 Fifth Ave.

January Sale, 3rd Week NO C. O. D.'s on the following, which will be on sale both Monday and Tuesday.

Make Out Your List of Needs, Then Come Here and Learn the Actual Savings Represented in This Annual Sale Through Our Forethoughtful Buying for Cash.

Our 18th January Sale of

Undermuslins

Is Going an Interesting Pace

Comparisons prove our assortments are best
Comparisons prove our prices are lowest

Our present prices are based on contracts made months ago and greatly under the present market—we earnestly advise you to buy as early as possible at these prices.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

Extra Size Underwear for Stout Figures and Silk Lingerie are all to be had at January Sale Prices—Quality is the Keynote of this Sale—at no time have we sacrificed quality to meet a price.

Silk Underwear

Envelope Chemises
Of washable satin—deep yoke of Swiss embroideries and fisheye lace combined—lace trimmed back—lace edge, ribbon run
Special 1.94

Night Dresses
Of crepe de chine—Empire style, hemstitching and shirring—ribbon and rosebud rosettes
our reg. $4.75 ..... 3.68

Washable Satin Bloomers
Shirred at waist and knee—two rows hemstitching—
our reg. $3.94 ..... 2.94

Envelope Chemises
Washable satin and crepe de chine, in delicate pink tint—Lodice with Val. lace in bowknot design, neck edging to match, or pinched tucks combined with hemstitching—extremely dainty—
Our usual $3.94 ..... 2.90

Crepe de Chine & Satin Camisoles
Fancy yokes of lace and ribbon—special ..... .84

Camisoles
Satin or crepe de chine—beautiful styles—French knots, fine lace and emb'y trim—
our reg. $1.94 ..... 1.48

Crepe de Chine Petticoats
Dainty flesh, with five rows filet pattern lace in ecru tint, with every other row of wide blue satin ribbon—net under ruffle—special 5.00

Combinations

Nainsook — round neck — yoke of emb'y and lace inserts, ribbon run—skirt or drawers—
our reg. .94 ..... .74

Combinations
Nainsook—dainty yokes of lace or emb'y—trim'd front or back—
our reg. $1.45 ..... 1.24

Fine, Nainsook—many styles, with laces, emb's, medallions and ribbons—
our reg. $2.48 and $2.64 ..... 1.94

Drawers

Ruffle of fine embroidery or rows of lace and edge—
our reg. .94 ..... .68

Drawers
Cambric and nainsook—ruffle of emb'y or lace and insert—
our reg. .58 ..... .48

Envelope Chemises

Nainsook—round yoke, with inserting of embroidery; lace edge or fine embroidery edge and ribbon—
our reg. .58 ..... .45

Envelope Chemises
Round neck, trimmed front and back—lace and inserts—
our reg. .94 ..... .76

Envelope Chemises
White or flesh—more than a dozen fancy models—lace, embroidery and ribbon—
our reg. $1.28 ..... .94

Envelope Chemises
A splendid assortment of desirable styles and trimmings—practical or dainty—
our reg. $1.48 ..... 1.28

Envelope Chemises
Handsome models—Point de Paris or Val. laces, medallions and ribbons—
our reg. $2.48 ..... 1.88

Extra Size Underwear

Extra Size Corset Covers
High neck—tight fitting—well made—44 to 52—
value .38 ..... *Special* .24

Extra Size Corset Covers
Nainsook — round neck — insert of lace or embroidery ... *Special* .46

Extra Size Night Dresses
Muslin—wide embroidery and edge—short or long sleeves—2 to 4 inserts—embroidery edge—
value .94 ..... .74

Extra Size Night Dresses
Nainsook—several models—daintily trimmed—
our reg. $1.95 ..... 1.68

Extra Size Drawers
Ruffle of embroidery and trim'd with lace inset or h. s. hem and tucks—value .65 ..... .48

Women's Petticoats
Ruffle of embroidery or lace and insert—our reg. $1.28 ..... .94

Ex. Size Washable Silk Camisoles
Yoke of fancy lace inserts—
Special .86

Extra Size Petticoats
Ruffle with rows of lace or wide embroidery—reg. $1.94 ..... 1.46

Women's Drawers
Ruffle of embroidery and tucks or lace and inserts—
our reg. .48 ..... .36

Petticoats

Ruffle or wide embroidery or lace and insert—
our reg. .98 ..... .78

Petticoats
Dozen desirable models—
value $1.28 ..... .94

Petticoats
Deep ruffles—wide embroidery, with inserts of Point de Paris and Val. lace—
our reg. $1.48 ..... 1.26

Petticoats
Beautifully trimmed models with laces and embroideries in daintiest patterns—
our reg. $2.64 ..... 1.94

Petticoats
Of fine Nainsook, deep flounce of open embroidery beading with ribbon or handsome lace-trimmed styles—
our reg. $3.94 ..... 3.00

Corset Covers

Nainsook—round neck—lace and insert or edge of good emb'y—
our reg. .58 ..... .27

Corset Covers
Nainsook—various models with practical trimming, laces, medallions and ribbons—
value .94 ..... .68

Night Dresses

Soft finish Muslin—round or V neck—wide embroidery, lace or emb'y edge—
value .94 ..... .68

Night Dresses
Novelty Striped Crepe, Nainsook and Batiste—lace, embroideries, ribbons, faggoting or hemstitching — many pretty models — sleeveless, long or short sleeves ..... Special .94

Night Dresses
Nainsook—round or square yoke medallions, laces or scalloped edge embroidery—
our reg. $1.48 ..... 1.26

Night Dresses
Neat or elaborate styles—Empire or round yokes—many excellent models—
value $2.24 ..... 1.68

Night Dresses
Small lots—desirable laces, embroideries, tucks and ribbon—round, V or high neck—short or long sleeves—
our reg. $3.94 ..... 2.88

MORNING SPECIALS—Monday and Tuesday, Until 1 P. M.
To prevent dealers buying, quantities restricted. No Mail or Telephone Orders.

$1.95 Jap Silk Blouses 1.87
White, flesh or mais—tailored, tucked or lace trimmed styles.
BLOUSES—SECOND FLOOR.

$4.74 Women's Blanket Robes 4.15
Floral patterns and Indian designs—navy, red, Copenhagen, rose, lavender and gray—sailor collar—wide satin trim'g—sizes 36 to 46.
HOUSEDRESS DEPT.—SECOND FLOOR.

$2.23 Women's Part Wool Union Suits 1.73
Low neck, sleeveless or medium neck, elbow sleeveless—ankle length.
KNIT UNDERWEAR—MAIN FLOOR.

74 ct. Men's Night Shirts ..... .55
Cambric or muslin—30-inch—plain or braid trim'd—all sizes.
MEN'S FURNISHINGS—MAIN FLOOR.

$6.87 & $7.94 Boys' Overcoats ... 5.50
Trench, Russian and Pinch Back models — chinchillas and fancy cheviot overcoatings—various belts finished with buckle or buttons.
BOYS' CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR.

$5.94 Boys' Suits—8 to 18 years .. 4.65
Semi-Norfolk models—medium and dark fancies—stripes, checks and mixtures — browns and grays—slash, flap or patch pockets.
BOYS' CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR.

94 ct. Babies' White Dresses ..... .65
Nainsook and batiste—yoke and bishop style — lace, emb'y and handstitching—sizes to 3 yrs.
INFANTS' DEPT.—SECOND FLOOR.

$1.37 Crepe de Chines—40 inch ... .97
Light, medium and dark colors.
SILKS—MAIN FLOOR.

$1.24 Black Taffeta and Satins .... .96
35 inch—soft finish—good black.
SILKS—MAIN FLOOR.

87 ct. All Wool Storm Serges ..... .67
56 inch—Brown, navy and black. Less than manf'r's price to-day.
DRESS GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

25 ct. Outing Flannels—36 inch .... .20
Pink and blue stripes.
WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

40 ct. Silk Mixed Chiffonettes .... .30
35-inch — variety of street and evening shades.
WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

17 ct. New Scrim Curtaining ..... .11
Yard wide—double border designs—white, cream and Arabian.
UPHOLSTERY—BASEMENT.

$28.50 Seamless Velvet Rugs 22.50
9x12 ft.—rich designs in small effects, also Orientals — cream, blue and rose grounds.
RUGS—THIRD FLOOR.

12 ct. Toweling—16 inch 9
Colored borders—for dish or roller.
TOWELING—MAIN FLOOR.

40 ct. White Poplins ..... .33
36-inch—lustrous finish—for middies, uniforms, dresses and also boys' blouses.
WHITE GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

Clock Signs Denote Morning Specials.
Look for the Clocks! Look for the Clocks!

Towelings

At Prices That Are Decidedly Lower Than Usual

Roman Toweling
Also glass checks—our reg. .14 ..... .11

Kitchen Toweling
Colored borders—also glass checks—our reg. .18½ ..... .15

Linen Crash
Heavy, firm weave—assorted borders—our reg. .27 ..... .21

Toweling
For dish or roller—firm weave—bordered—our reg. .17 ..... .12½

ALSO:—

Blue Diamond Diapering
10-yard piece—
18-inch—our reg. $1.17 ..... .97
20-inch—our reg. $1.27 ..... 1.08
22-inch—our reg. $1.34 ..... 1.18
24-inch—our reg. $1.48 ..... 1.28
27-inch—our reg. $1.66 ..... 1.43
30-inch—our reg. $1.87 ..... 1.58

18th January Sale of
WHITE FABRICS

For Underwear and Lingerie Needs—exceptionally comprehensive stocks all advantageously bought for cash, and sold at lowest prices.

36-Inch Underwear Nainsook—
our reg. .19 ..... .15
39-Inch Nainsook—
our reg. .28 ..... .22
36-Inch Underwear Cambric—
our reg. .19 ..... .15
36-Inch Voiles and Swisses—
for dresses or blouses
our reg. .28 ..... .21
44-Inch Imported Lingerie—
Batiste—our reg. .75 ..... .65
our reg. .58 ..... .45
39-Inch Lingerie Batistes—
our reg. .28 ..... .21
36-Inch Embroidered Voiles—
dress and blouse material—
our reg. .68 ..... .55
Long Cloth—
36-inch—10 yds.—
our reg. $2.00 ..... 1.65
our reg. $2.28 ..... 2.00
our reg. $2.58 ..... 2.27
our reg. $2.97 ..... 2.60
36-inch—12 yds.—
our reg. $2.85 ..... 2.48
Nainsook—
36-inch—10 yds.—
our reg. $2.10 ..... 1.87
our reg. $2.58 ..... 2.36
36-inch—12 yds.—
our reg. $2.28 ..... 2.00
45-inch—10 yds.—
our reg. $2.88 ..... 2.55
42-inch—10 yds.—
our reg. $2.97 ..... 2.68
39-inch—12 yds.—
our reg. $3.25 ..... 3.00

Warm Flannels

For just these cold days—and at special January Sale Prices:

Silk Embroidered Flannels
Hemstitched or scalloped—many dainty patterns—
our reg. $1.17; yd ..... .94

Wool Mixed Flannel
27-inch—plain white—
our reg. .88 ..... .72

Domet Flannels
Bleached and unbleached—
Jan. Sale Price 9¾
Jan. Sale Price ..... .15

REMNANTS—
Greatly Reduced
Wool flannels, white or colored, plain and silk embroidered—cotton and wool Elderdowns—silk and wool shirtings—Clearance Prices.

January Sale Dept's Include:

Muslins	Art Linens
Sheets	Babies' Dresses
Pillow Cases	Infants' Woolens
Pillows	Women's Blouses
Quilts	Negligees
Blankets	Corsets
Curtains	Petticoats
Curtainings	Men's Shirts
Embroideries	Muslin
Laces	Underwear
Women's Suits	Women's Coats
Skirts	Linens
White Goods	Women's Dresses
Furs and Fur Coats	Towels, Toweling
	Misses' Wear

Spring Is Here in Our Dress Cotton Department

The gay flowery voiles bring thoughts of dainty frocks—the sports pattern, the balmy days outdoors—the fine, silky fabrics, pleasant evenings dancing.

A host of beautiful fabrics—exquisite Irish dimities, Frenchy cotton foulards, silk-mixed crepe de chines, pongees and brocades. An important consignment of foreign and domestic shirtings. Very smart new materials for sports and outing skirts.

These are Introductory Specials:—

Chiffon Voiles ..... Special .25
44-inch—lovely soft quality—delicate shade of pink, blue, nile, reseda, orchid, lavender, mais, grey, cream; also shades of brown, wisteria, Copenhagen, navy, etc.

Special Purchase 8,000 Yards of

Fancy Voiles ..... Special .18
All sorts of florals and great variety of figures—on white or tinted grounds.

Dress Ginghams ..... Special .25
Interesting assortment of plaids, broken checks and stripes—also plain colors.

Mercerized Dress Foulards ..... Special .35
32-inch—highly mercerized and very soft—the designs, copies of all silk—in black, grey, navy, Copenhagen, green and rose with white.

The stockroom is the busiest place nowadays, with all these cases being opened, and, as the wrappings are torn away, you should see the colors—and the startling patterns that appear!

Delightful Advance Styles Have Arrived In
GEORGETTE FROCKS

Every woman who loves pretty clothes will be interested in these new Georgette Dresses. Their designs afford a whole education in the delightful new fashions for Spring, and their colors are of a Springtime loveliness:—

Beige, Tan, Pearl Grey, Belgian Blue, New Rose, Salmon and Taupe Shades, and Navy Blue.

At 23.75—A charming Georgette frock whose tucked skirt features the newest thing in over-draperies. The crushed girdle is of chiffon velvet, and the vestee is daintily embroidered.

At 27.75—A choice of styles, featuring beaded or chenille embroidered bodices and skirts with draped or pleated side panels. In many charming new shades. Desirably lined with silk.

At 34.50—Winsome styles in Georgette combined with crepe meteor. One style with long skirt draperies and a vested, gold-laced bodice. Other designs have multi-colored bead embroidery.

New Serge Dresses 19.75
Very chic new dresses of serge are in styles for smart street and utility wear. Long lines prevail, and exceedingly picturesque sash effects are featured.

A Special Purchase of 1200 Women's Morning Dresses

1.65 ..... would sell regularly for $2.24
2.07 ..... would sell regularly for $2.74 and $2.97

A special purchase these days means something EXCEPTIONAL. Because we had the ready cash and because the manufacturer needed it, we bought this special lot at remarkable concessions and are glad to pass along these savings to our customers.

Large assortment of percales and ginghams—two-toned stripes and fancy plaids, also plain colors—belted or one-piece models—with various touches of contrast pipings, white collars, cuffs or buttons—sizes 36 to 46.

Tots' Every Day Togs

At January Sale Prices

Pretty little gingham frocks for romping and play, fussy white ones for those dress-up occasions, and delightfully warm things for keeping them comfy on these cold days—all at such LITTLE prices.

Little Tots' Play Frocks
Empire and Belted models of gingham and chambray—to 6 yrs.—our reg. .67 ..... .50

Kindergarten Dresses
pretty ginghams and chambrays—our reg. .97 ..... .77

Tots' Gingham Frocks
Belted Models—also quaint little pocket effects—sizes to 6 years—our reg. $1.77 ..... 1.00

Little Tots' Skirts
Nainsook and cambric, laces and embroideries—to 6 years—
our reg. .67 ..... .50

Christening Sets
Dress and skirt—nainsook, lawn and batiste—lace and embroidery trimmed, also robe effects—reg. $3.98 ..... 2.97

Flannelette Wrappers
our reg. .85 ..... .65

Infants' Flannelette Gowns
Our reg. .58 ..... .48

Infants' Shirts
Silk and wool mixed—
1.15 to 1.75 each

Infants' Shirts
Hearn's "Favorite"—wool and cotton mixed ..... .88

Infants' Wool Flannel Gertrudes
Our reg. $1.35 ..... .94

Tots' Fluffy White Frocks
Many dainty models in Yoke, Empire and Belted effects, showing embroideries and fine laces, contrasting silk stitchings—sizes to 6 yrs.—our reg. $1.97 ... 1.47

Infants' Slips and Gowns
Nainsook—trimmed with embroidery and tiny tucks—yoke and bishop styles—to 3 yrs.—
our reg. .44 ..... .28

Infants' Slips
Nainsook, lace, embroidery and some handstitched yokes—
our reg. .67 ..... .56

Finer Slips
our reg. .97 ..... .64
our reg. $1.19 ..... .87

Cashmere Sacques
Dainty silk scalloping and ribbon trimming—our reg. .97 .. .74

Infants' Hand Crocheted Bootees
Our reg. .50 ..... .38

Hand Crocheted Afghans
Large variety of dainty two-tone effects—value $5.95 ..... 3.94

Babies' Layette
of 34 pieces—
value $11.50 ..... 9.76

West Forty-second Street

Stern Brothers

West Forty-third Street

Clearance Reductions—Monday

Women's Suits, Dresses and Skirts

Seasonable garments at extremely low prices.

Tailored Suits at $13.50 to 45.00
Formerly sold up to $75.00

Attractive Dresses, $12.00 to 39.50
Formerly sold up to $65.00

Spring Apparel for wear in Southland is now being displayed, at moderate prices.

A Highly Important Sale, Monday,

Advance Styles in Misses' Smart Afternoon and Street Dresses

Many distinctive models specially made up for this occasion

at $18.50

Suitable for matinee, dinner and general wear; developed in superior quality taffeta, Georgettes and crepe de Chines, many combined with Georgettes; also serges combined with foulard silks; in attractive Spring colorings.

Worth up to $27.50

A Special Offering of

Women's Crystal Cloth and Fur Fabric Coats

Several fashionable models

at $25.00 and 38.00

The coats were specially made up for the occasion, in full swagger and belted models; many trimmed with fashionable furs; fancy silk linings and warm interlinings; in desirable colors.

Worth up to $65.00

Women's Smart Neckwear

Remarkable values will be available in this offering of sample lines of several manufacturers

At 50 per cent. less than regular prices.

Attractive Collars
In an excellent variety of styles and materials, at the following prices:
45c, 75c, 1.00, 1.55

Guimpes and Vestees
In a desirable group of fashionable models, at
89c, 1.35 and 2.25

Also a Group of Women's High Cost Neckwear
Hand-embroidered and real lace trimmed, at corresponding reductions.

A Special Purchase of Women's Tub Dresses

Will be offered on the Second Floor To-morrow

at $1.95, 2.90 to 4.50

Effective simple styles with long and short sleeves, made up in percales, chambrays, piques and pin check materials.

These are exceptional values.

Cotton and Linen Dress Materials

Foreign and domestic novelties are now being displayed, representing the newest creations in weaves and color combinations.

Special on the MAIN FLOOR:

Novelty Printed Voiles
38 inches wide, in desirable designs and color combinations,
at 22c yd.

Crepe de Chine
Silk and Cotton, double width; new shades, including black and white,
at 39c yd.

Semi-made Skirts at $2.45, 2.95, 3.50 and 4.50
New stylish models of Linen, Pique, Gabardines, Corduroys and Novelty Fabrics.

Women's Crepe de Chine Underwear

Presenting several large and advantageous purchases,
MONDAY AND TUESDAY

At remarkably low prices

Crepe de Chine Night Gowns, - - $3.95 and 4.95
Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises, $1.90 and 2.85
Washable Silk Underbodices, trimmed, $1.39 and 1.85

Philippine Hand-made Lingerie

In elaborately hand-embroidered models,

At Less Than Wholesale Cost

Night Gowns, at $2.65, 2.95
Straight Chemises, 2.25, 2.75
Combinations at $2.25, 2.95
Drawers . . at 1.35, 1.75
Envelope Chemises at $1.95 and 2.90

4000 Pairs of Women's Real French Kidskin Gloves

Will be offered, Monday

at $1.35 pr.

Values $2.50, 3.00, 3.50 and 4.50

8, 12, 16 and 20 button length; all white.

New, clean goods just received from one of the most celebrated makers of French Gloves.

Dress Silks for Early Spring

On the Second Floor, including Printed Georgettes, Voiles, Chiffons and Foulards, Sport Silks and Satins, Pongees, Silk Gingham and Striped Shirtings

The following provides exceptional price advantages:

Crepe de Chine
40 ins. wide, in street and evening shades, including black and white,
Regularly $1.75 a yard,
at $1.35

Crepe Georgette
40 inches wide, in light and dark shades; also white and black,
Regularly $2.00 a yard,
at $1.38

Satin Royal, 40 ins. wide, at $1.58 yard

in the new street shades, also black; soft lustrous finish,

Regularly $2.00 a yard

High Grade Furniture

At exceptional price reductions on the Fifth and Sixth Floors.

ODD PIECES

$104.00 Mahogany Bookcases at $52.00
$60.00 Mahogany Desks . at $30.00
$70.00 China Closets . . at $35.00
$110 Mahogany Library Tables, $55.00

HANDSOME SUITES

$416 Walnut Dining Suite, 10 pcs 338.00
$312 Bedroom Suite, walnut, 4 pcs 280.75
$155 Bedroom Suite, mahogany, 4 pcs 112.50

Odd Dressers, Toilet Tables and Chiffoniers at One Half

The Annual Sale of Household Linens

Will feature, To-morrow, on Second Floor,

Brown's Shamrock and Liddell's Gold Medal Linens, at 25% Less Than Current Prices.

Brown's Table Cloths		Liddell's Table Cloths	
2 by 2 yards,	$7.25 to 10.00	2 by 2 yards,	$4.50 to $7.50
2 by 2½ yards,	$8.90 to 15.00	2 by 2½ yards,	$5.50 to $8.75
2 by 3 yards,	10.75 to 17.00	2 by 3 yards,	$6.50 to 10.50
NAPKINS		NAPKINS	
22 by 22 inches, dozen	$7.75 to 10.00	22 by 22 inches, dozen	$4.25 to $7.50
27 by 27 inches, dozen	10.50 to 15.00	24 by 24 inches, dozen	$5.75 to $9.00

Breakfast and Luncheon Table Cloths
Hemstitched; satin damask,
at $3.25 and 3.75

Crochet Bedspreads at $1.50 and 1.75
Satin Finish Spreads, $3.75 and 4.50

Breakfast and Luncheon Napkins,
Hemstitched; satin damask,
at $8.95 and 5.90 dozen

Huck Towels, hemmed, dz $2.95, 4.25
Huck Towels, hemst'd, dz $2.95, 4.50

Satin Damask Table Cloths, round, scalloped, at $3.95 and 4.75

Bric-a-Brac—China—Lamps

Pre-Inventory Clearance—Fourth Floor—at Substantial Reductions

DINNERWARE

Thin China Dinner Sets, 100 pcs. $15.00
English Porcelain Sets, 107 pcs. $25.50
Imported China Sets, 107 pieces decorated with coin gold border, ... at $79.00
Limoges China Sets, 106 pieces Encrusted gold border, handles and knobs, 175.00

ELECTRIC LAMPS

$5.25 Table Lamps, silk shade, $3.95
$15.00 Library Lamps, glass shade $12.50
$12.50 Floor Lamps, silk shade, $9.50

Mahogany, ivory or gold with fluted columns, 22 inch silk Empire shade with fringe and galloon.

Bric-a-Brac and Glassware at very large reductions.

'LODOLETTA' CHARMS AT PREMIERE HERE

Mascagni's Opera Founded on Ouida's 'Two Little Wooden Shoes' Is in Simple Lyric Style.

CARUSO SINGS HERO'S ROLE

Mme. Farrar a Naive Young Heroine in Dutch Cap and Sabots—A Picturesque Production.

LODOLETTA, opera in three acts, from Ouida's novel of "Two Little Wooden Shoes," libretto in Italian by Giocchino Forzano, music by Pietro Mascagni. Produced for the first time in this country at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Lodoletta	Geraldine Farrar
Flammen	Enrico Caruso
Frans	Andres de Segurola
Gianotto	Pasquale Amato
Antonio	Adamo Didur
A Mad Woman	Lila Robeson
Vannard	Cecil Arden
Read	Minnie Egener
A Vedre	Max Hoch
A Letter Carrier	Sante Mandelli
An Old Violinist	Burgh Staller

Conductor—Roberto Moranzoni.

Mascagni's latest opera, "Lodoletta," was produced for the first time in New York and in this country yesterday afternoon at the Metropolitan, where it was sung as never in the early days was his "Cavalleria Rusticana" that swept the musical and theatrical world nearly a generation ago, nor, under the composer's baton, his "Iris" also, which like yesterday's new work, had been first heard on this stage, given out of season at the time of Mascagni's only visit to America. "Lodoletta" proved here, as in Rome last April 30, to be a return to the simpler lyric style of some of his other operas less known to this public, such as "L'Amico Fritz."

More than 4,000 persons, many children in the boxes, and more than the usual matinee proportion of men among the standees, heard and saw yesterday's production. The audience made it a gala occasion, giving Caruso after the first act an ovation that he shared with the other stars, and after the second episode more recalls for all, including Conductor Moranzoni. At the final curtain not a soul left; seven minutes by the watch the crowd applauded. Caruso and Farrar, bowing, picking up bouquets, including a bunch of violets that the tenor captured amid much laughter, as he made a show of eating the flower for his well-earned supper. "Mangia' spaghett' sta ser'", an Italian admirer, was heard to shout among the noisy "Bravi!" and "Braviasimi."

Scenes of Many Colors.

Holland and its windmills were a grand opera novelty at the start. Scenes of many colors in nature—and out of it—besides the china-white and Delft blue of beflowered, tile-roofed cottages, could not but capture eager eyes. Nor could the new opera, whatever its worth, have failed to interest a Metropolitan audience, presenting as it did a cast of many favorite stars, Caruso, Farrar, Amato and others; in the tenor's case, providing a new impersonation with much fine singing, more difficult often than his hard-won familiarity and skill would have made it seem. Most important to the work itself, it gave the prima donna a rôle of youthful charm, comparing with no other since her Goose Girl in "Koenigskinder," but contrasting with that by the very brightness, the picturesque gayety, that alternated with more pathetic, even tragic, episodes.

"Lodoletta" reached America after having furnished one of the few successful world-premieres of late years in war-stricken Europe. Last May Day the cables had brought better than faint praise of Mascagni's music, dashed off, it was said, in a hundred days. The story of the opera was a popular one from Ouida's novel of a Holland maiden, here called Little Skylark, a waif brought up by the good old Antonio, who on the girl's sixteenth birthday, as the story is related, falls from a peach tree and is killed among the children holding a festival.

The Parisian painter, Flammen, coming to borrow the Madonna at a shrine in Lodoletta's care, becomes interested in the disconsolate maid and takes her as his model for a picture. Their idyl of Spring is soon disturbed, in the Autumn of Act 2, by a growing hostility of the Dutch village folk to the innocent girl and to the artist's stay among them. He returns to Paris, where in Act 3, on a say New Year's Eve, Lodoletta finds her way back to him and dies at his door, only discovered by her "two little wooden shoes."

Youth in Its Score.

That Mascagni, a "one-opera man" in spite of many later attempts to hit the mark he himself had made in "Cavalleria," should have won his countrymen at last to approve "Lodoletta," spoke something for the new work in advance. Youth, at first glance, is in the score, so delightfully simple are its themes. Yet it is difficult to interpret this new opera in terms of the composer's other works, as few of his long list have survived to be sung here; this public rather has followed the changes in "young" Italy's musical aims through the years from a parallel series it developed in operas of Puccini. New York, as it happens, is soon to compare "Lodoletta" with Mascagni's own "Isabeau" to be given by stars from Chicago.

A "Spring" overture, ambitious as cis-Alpine preludes go, introduces "Lodoletta's" first act, filled with gayety as are some pages of "Bohème." The voice of the cuckoo, if not the sky lark, is heard in the land of the Holland maiden. Much of the lovers' music is what is expected in Italian utterance of the tender passion, but it is set off against a new note of the crowd of happy children, who are Lodoletta's neighbors. Her foster-father's death is a tale well told in an orchestra heard sombrely, as in "Tosca" or "Butterfly"; her mourning song, a lyric akin in harmony with Desdemona's prayer in Verdi's "Otello."

The Dutch clikmaids' chorus cuts a figure only as an interlude, one of the minor contrasts, with hollow "tin pan" effects hardly intended. Best of these brief character bits is that of the boys discovering their playmate's picture. "E Lodoletta viva, e bella," they exclaim. "It is Lodoletta to the life," a critic would say, "and how pretty she is, too." The best writing for solo part is in the rejected lover's address to the heroine, and it was well sung by Amato. A theme of plucked strings that followed Caruso, suggesting a Scarpia on the trail of this Second Empire's exile, was enlivened to a quickstep at his return to Paris on the summons of a supposedly Napoleonic letter.

Brightness and Tragedy.

After two scenes gay and grave in their tone-color, no less than in the painted canvas of a duplicated Netherland landscape behind them, the Paris of Act 3 brings an infusion of brightness and of tragedy condensed in one, the dance measures, the very street sounds, overlapping the songs of the city lover and his country lass in swift conclusion. Paris at its gayest is seen but distantly, through the courtyard gates of the artist's all too well-appointed villa. At the house windows his friends appear as shadows, a silhouette waltz, or follow Segurola out into the snow to throw confetti and raise a merry din, playing for all the world like grown-up children with rattles.

Signor Caruso, who sang Flammen in Buenos Aires, was stage manager for much of the action. He presented the artist in a pointed beard and velveteens, as in "Julien" long ago, but he never looked better than in his last-act Paris dress suit. If ever at a loss to get in the Dutch perspective, he yet sang with a freshness and sincerity, a virtuosity in difficult intervals and shifting tonality which the music imposed, that must have pleased his most accustomed hearers. Amato, Didur, and the rest had moments of song; he had three hours.

Mme. Farrar in Dutch cap and sabots was a picture for even the Metropolitan's admired portrait gallery of stars; never so naïve, and withal graceful, as if the Goose Girl were suddenly become a swan. Her voice, amid childish prattle, sounded almost frail and flowerlike against the shrill treble of the young boys. Costumed at first in shreds and patches of quilted calico, later as the artist's model, Lodoletta shone in red silk sleeves and petticoats, gorgeous to see in a village. But it was a shrewd veteran who remarked, "The kids would save any show." And the youngsters' chorus justified it.

Among others in the cast, Cecil Arden made her first appearance as a member of the company, scarcely to be recognized in the whirl of Paris folk, of whom Minnie Egener contrived to give most effect to a small part. In one of the village scenes Lila Robeson had to appear as A Mad Woman, shouting incoherently at the heroine. There was an indignant chorus of mothers. Mr. Moranzoni, who had rehearsed the opera with care, conducted the première, and the action and ensemble owed much to Ordynski and Setti. The quaint costumes were from designs by G. Pallanti and the three scenes painted by Pieretto Bianco.

Novel Scenery a Feature.

Not Delft blue, but a whole rainbow-palette, colored the pomegranate sky of Holland on the stage, a sky mottled with sea-blown fog over a land of purple shadowed cottages, often hidden by trees from the artistic flora of a never-never land. It was a task of no mean skill so to avoid the obvious. Only the peach tree was frankly pink as nature meant it to be, while the peasant characters in green and brown equally baffled the conventional. Winter in Holland brought at least a Delft blue background, still mottled as to a sky dulled to soft gray like the vases of Copenhagen glaze in the shops.

Would Mascagni have known his work in its new-world dress of stars and rubbit skins? The veritism of "Cavalleria," was a red flag in music compared to the iridescence of "Iris" or to "Lodoletta's" cool, vernal afterglow. The composer, born at Leghorn in 1863, and driven a fugitive from home for his music studies had set a world afire with the first lyric drama to "bring serious opera as close home to real life as comic opera," in a phrase of earlier time.

When the older work is sung these days, it is hard to realize as of "the last century," to place 1890 as "Cavalleria's" year. He produced "L'Amico Fritz" in 1891, "I Rantzau" in 1892, "Guglielmo Ratcliff" and "Silvano" in 1895, "Zanetto" in 1901, "Iris" in the Spanish war year, and in this century "Le Maschere," "Amica," "Parisina," and "Isabeau."

"Lodoletta" was the twenty-fifth opera shown at the Metropolitan this season; it was only the fourth of Mascagni's works to be given there in twenty-seven years. His admirers, and they are many and vociferous, will be glad the spell of ill luck is broken at last, shattered for the moment as indubitably as the little pitcher in Greuze's famous painting of the "Cruche Cassée."

"La Bohème" was sung to a popular Saturday night audience at the opera last evening, when Miss Peterson, Messrs. Martinelli, Scotti, Mardones, and others sang, and Papi conducted, a familiar cast being varied by the new Musetta, sung by Miss Kanders.

Mr. Gatti-Casazza gave no sign as to whether it was pure accident that the impresario's two countrymen, Mascagni and Puccini, were thus represented in operas with a parallel description of Paris gaiety in one day on the Metropolitan stage.

THREE CONCERTS IN A DAY.

Symphony, Gabrilowitsch, Frances Sonin, All in Aeolian Hall.

Three audiences filled Aeolian Hall at as many concerts yesterday, perhaps a new record for New York's two-a-day house of musical débuts. A throng of children, only twice before seen on the "mornings at 11" of the Symphony Society's series for youngest listeners, greeted Walter Damrosch with his hundred men in brief talks and excerpts illustrating music for brass. The full orchestra played such examples as Verdi's trumpet march from "Aida," Mendelssohn's nocturne in the "Midsummer Night's Dream," Bizet's "Toreador" song from "Carmen," and Tschaikowsky's "March Slav."

Ossip Gabrilowitsch, the Russian pianist, gave his second recitation in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon, devoting his program to two composers; of Schumann he played the Fantasie in C major, Op. 17, and the Sonata in G minor, Op. 22, while alternating with these were groups of Chopin's pieces, the Fantasie Impromptu, the Ballade, Op. 48, and selections from the mazurkas and shorter pieces of Chopin.

Frances Sonin, soprano, who appeared last season in Aeolian Hall, returned last night with a program of Russian folk songs and children's songs, assisted by Aaron Kaufman, pianist, who studied under Doubassoff at Petrograd. Mr. Kaufman won a gold medal of Petrograd Conservatory before he came to America because of the war.

Boston Symphony Matinee.

The third matinee of the Boston Symphony Orchestra at Carnegie Hall yesterday brought together the usual large audience to hear Dr. Karl Muck's celebrated company of musicians. Dr. Muck led "The Star-Spangled Banner," and then Tschaikowsky's Fourth Symphony in F Minor, both after the pizzicato movement, and at the end of the symphony Dr. Muck called the whole orchestra to their feet to acknowledge enthusiastic applause.

The other numbers of the matinee which were warmly received were the "Tragic" overture of Brahms; "The Swan of Tuonela," with its use of Finnish folk-tunes, by Sibelius, and Strauss's tone poem, "Death and Transfiguration," this last played here by a local orchestra within the last few days.

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17 W. 45th St.
Just a step from 5th Ave.

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Balance of our stock to be sold
REGARDLESS OF COST

STREET DRESSES.....as low as $15
GENUINE BOLIVIA COATS..as low as $40
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A Special Offering of Reversible Velour Portieres

(custom made; length, 8 ft. finished)

exceptionally priced at

$19.85 per pair

will be a feature of uncommon interest to-morrow in the Upholstery Department, on the Fourth Floor.

These Portieres are made of superior quality velour, presenting the fashionable colors and color combinations. The workmanship leaves nothing to be desired.

The Enormous Assortments of American-made Rugs

now assembled on the Fifth Floor include unusually large and attractive selections of Hartford Saxony, Wilton and Axminster Rugs (all in complete size ranges), embracing many designs originated for and reserved to B. Altman & Co.

A Special Offering for to-morrow in this Section of the Rug Department will comprise

AMERICAN WILTON RUGS

of fine quality; sizes 8.3x10.6 feet and 9x12 feet, each at

$39.00

The Great January Sale of Oriental Rugs

is now in progress in the Oriental Rug Section of the Fifth Floor.

An Advance Sale of Inexpensive Curtains

for Summer homes will take place to-morrow, in the Lace Curtain Department, on the Fourth Floor. Attractive values will be offered in

Hemstitched Scrim Curtains, with Cluny edge, per pair $1.45

Hemstitched Scrim Curtains, with plain hem and an insertion of machine-made filet, per pair . . . $1.95

Looking Southward and Springward

A Specially-prepared Exhibition of Women's Silk Suits

will be commenced to-morrow (Monday) in the Department on the Third Floor.

More than forty original and unique creations will be displayed, all equally appropriate for Southern or early Spring wear, and all modeled in the

SMART SILK FABRICS

that have received the cachet of Fashion for the coming season; among them being Roshanara, Pussy Willow, Mandarin Shantung, Khaki-Kool, La Jerz, Ratine, Regalia Shantung, Satin Royalty, Printed Baronette, Sports Satin, Charmeuse, Gros de Londres, Arab and Crepe Meteor.

The Mid-January Sale of Women's Undergarments

(American-made)

will take place to-morrow & Tuesday on the Second Floor.

The large assortments to be offered in this Sale will comprise dainty, well-made undergarments in the lingerie and silk fabrics most in demand, some simply and others more elaborately trimmed, but all marked at prices that represent values quite out of the ordinary.

LINGERIE UNDERGARMENTS

Nightrobes	95c., $1.50, 1.95, 2.90, 3.90
Chemises	1.50, 1.85
Envelope Chemises	95c., 1.50, 1.95, 2.90
Combinations	95c., 1.65, 1.90, 2.85
Corset Covers	55c., 75c., 1.50, 1.90
Drawers	75c., 1.00, 1.50, 1.90
Pajamas	2.90
Petticoats	1.45, 1.85, 2.65, 3.50

CREPE DE CHINE UNDERGARMENTS

Nightrobes	$3.65, 4.95, 5.85, 6.85
Envelope Chemises	1.95, 2.95, 3.90
Combinations	3.90
Knickers	2.50

WASHABLE SATIN UNDERGARMENTS

Nightrobes	$6.50
Envelope Chemises	2.95, 3.90
Knickers	2.95
Camisoles	1.00, 1.50, 2.90

A New, Smart Group of Trimmed Hats

specially prepared for the Winter resort season, but quite as suitable for town wear, will constitute an offering of keen feminine interest to-morrow at the special price of

$16.50 each

In these hats may be seen an indication of Fashion's trend for the early Spring days, the latest word in styles and materials being featured.

(This Sale will take place in the Millinery Salon on the Third Floor).

Special on the Sixth Floor

Semi-made Dresses

of fine-twill serge, decorated with hand embroidery; in navy blue and black, at $11.00 & 12.50

Semi-made Skirts

of broadcloth, in navy blue, black or dark brown; a plain tailored model . . . at $6.75

Semi-made Skirts

of navy blue fine-twill serge or plaid materials; sizes incomplete . . . at $4.50 & 5.75

The Annual Sale of Household and Decorative Linens, Blankets, Bedspreads, Etc.,

will be continued throughout the month, on the Fourth Floor.

Owing to the fact that this merchandise was arranged for prior to the heavy price advances, patrons are assured of unusual purchasing advantages in both the medium and fine qualities.

The January Sale of Imported Lace Curtains, Window Panels, Etc.,

(all hand-made)

now being held on the Fourth Floor, offers a remarkable opportunity.

A special selection, of unusual attractiveness, will be placed on sale to-morrow (Monday)

at extraordinary price concessions.

The Mourning Department

has ready for immediate use carefully-selected assortments of Fashionable Mourning Gowns, Suits, Wraps, Blouses and Negligees, as well as appropriate Hats, Veils, Gloves, Neckwear and Handkerchiefs, at moderate prices.

A Special Offering for to-morrow in this Department will present unusual values in

MOURNING DRESSES

Of crepe de Chine . . . at $19.00
Of crepe Georgette . . . at 27.50

(Mourning Department, Third Floor)

The United States Food Administration says:

Wheat must be conserved
Let corn take its place

Many Patrons will find the Madison Avenue Entrance most convenient

NOTE—Don't Forget to Contribute This Week to the Young Women's Christian Association War Fund—A Most Worthy Project.

The Newest
Handkerchiefs
Very smart color effects, pretty embroidered designs and dainty Pure White Irish Linen.
Value .15 to .25.
Our **.12½** Price

Octagon
Mesh Veiling
Of soft finish, extra weight without dressing, in Black, White, Brown, Purple, Navy and Taupe. Wears extremely well.
Our **.10** Price

Continuing the Clearance of
Fashionable Quality Furs
Entire Stock Radically Reduced

Luxurious Coats of the choicest pelts, in the latest models. Richly lined.
Now **188.00** to **640.00**
Formerly $235.00 to $800.00

Scarfs and Muffs Also Lower in Price

HUDSON SEAL MUFFS.	*Value $16.00 to $25.00*	Now 12.75 to 20.00
HUDSON SEAL SCARFS.	*Value 25.00 to 180.00*	Now 20.00 to 144.00
SKUNK SCARFS.	*Value 37.50 to 165.00*	Now 29.50 to 132.00
SKUNK MUFFS.	*Value 32.00 to 50.00*	Now 25.00 to 40.00
MOLE SCARFS.	*Value 42.00 to 185.00*	Now 36.00 to 148.00
MOLE MUFFS.	*Value 40.00 to 62.00*	Now 34.50 to 49.50

The January Clearance of
Women's Suits and Coats
Includes many unusual, distinctive models, only one of a kind. A rare opportunity for one seeking the exclusive.

Luxurious Coats
About ⅓ under Value
A collection of fur-trimmed and tailored models in handsome coatings, beautifully lined and interlined.
Now **29.50** to **55.00**
Formerly $40.00 to $68.00

Handsome Suits
Reduced ⅓
Fur trimmed and plain tailored models in Velours, Broadcloth and Velveteens.
Now **24.50** to **85.00**
Formerly $39.50 to $130.00

Entire Stock Evening Wraps
Almost at ½ Price to Close
A collection of luxurious models in velvet and other handsome fabrics, plain and embroidered, with huge fur collar and cuffs.
Now **49.50** to **118.00**
Formerly $85.00 to $215.00

20% Discount Sale
of
Imported and American Lingerie
Included are dainty undergarments designed especially for our annual January white goods event; the superior quality of the fabrics—Nainsook, Crepe de Chine and Satin—together with the exceptionally appealing embroidered effects in new and original designs of refined simplicity, hand-wrought by both French and Philippine, make this offering
An opportunity of rare value

French and Philippine

GOWNS.	1.95, 2.95, 3.95, 5.00	to 85.00
ENVELOPE CHEMISES.	2.50, 2.95, 3.95	to 13.50
CHEMISES.	2.50, 2.75, 3.95	to 18.50
DRAWERS.	1.95, 2.95	to 10.00

Silk Lingerie

GOWNS.	3.95, 5.00, 6.50, 7.50	to 22.50
ENVELOPE CHEMISES.	2.25, 3.95	to 15.00
BLOOMERS.	2.25, 2.95	to 7.50
CAMISOLES.	1.00, 1.50	to 2.95
CHEMISES.		5.00

American-Made

GOWNS.	1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 3.00	to 15.00
ENVELOPE CHEMISES.	1.00, 2.00, 3.00	to 13.50
CHEMISES.	1.00, 1.50, 2.00	to 3.00
DRAWERS.	.65, 1.00, 1.50	to 3.50
SKIRTS.	1.00, 1.50, 2.00	to 10.50

20%

Arnold, Constable & Co.
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For This Week Only
Our January Liquidation Sale
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Plain and Decorative Linens
A $75,000 Stock

NO APPROVALS, NO EXCHANGES.
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From our own reserve, supplemented by an unprecedented purchase from a celebrated manufacturer of fine Irish Linens.

Will be Closed Out, beginning Monday, January 13th, at 9 A. M., at Prices lower in range than ever before offered by this House.

Fine Damask Table Cloths
All Pure Linen

Size		Value	Now	Size		Value	Now
2x2	yds.	*$4.50*	2.85	2 x2	yds.	*$12.00*	8.75
2x2	yds.	*5.00*	3.95	2 x2½	yds.	*10.25*	7.25
2x2	yds.	*5.50*	4.00	2 x3	yds.	*12.50*	9.00
2x2½	yds.	*4.50*	3.75	2¼x2¼	yds.	*15.00*	10.50
2x2½	yds.	*5.50*	4.90	2¼x3	yds.	*13.75*	9.75
2x2½	yds.	*6.75*	5.25	2½x2½	yds.	*17.50*	12.25
Napkins				2½x3	yds.	*16.50*	13.25
24x24	*$12.00 doz.*		8.75				

Pure Linen Damask Napkins

Size 22x22 inches	*Value $4.50 doz.*	4.00
Size 22x22 inches	*Value 6.00 doz.*	4.75
Size 22x22 inches	*Value 7.50 doz.*	5.95
Size 24x24 inches	*Value 7.25 doz.*	6.25

950 Dozen Towels
For Toilet and Bath At Clearance Prices

Hemmed Huckaback Towels

	Now
Regularly $2.50 doz.	2.25
Regularly $2.75 doz.	2.40
Regularly $3.00 doz.	2.75
Regularly $3.50 doz.	3.15
Regularly $3.75 doz.	3.25

Hemstitched Huckaback Towels
With Damask borders.

	Now
Regularly $5.50 doz.	4.75
Regularly $6.00 doz.	5.00
Regularly $10.00 doz.	8.50

Guest Room Huckaback

	Now
Regularly $4.25 doz.	3.25

Unusual Values in Bath Towels
Comprising part of a special purchase which we have marked for this event greatly below market value.

Medium size, all white.	*Very special doz. at*	2.85
Large size, very soft and absorbent.	*Reg. $6.00 doz. at*	5.35
Heavy White Turkish Towels.	*Reg. $7.50 doz. at*	6.90
Extra Quality Turkish Towels.	*Reg. $9.00 doz. at*	7.95

Also a Very Choice Assortment of
Fine Hand Embroidered Decorative Linens at Proportionate Reductions

Our Annual January Sale of *"Clydesdale"*
Cotton Sheets
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Our standard exclusive brand of sturdy weave, designed for long, hard service. The following are unusual value:

Pillow Cases—Plain Hemmed

Size	Regularly	Sale Price
42x38½	*.48 each*	.35
45x38½	*.44 each*	.36

Pillow Cases—Hemstitched

42x38½	*.48 each*	.40
45x38½	*.50 each*	.43

Sheets—Plain Hemmed

63x 99	*$1.50*	1.25
72x 99	*1.65*	1.35
72x108	*1.80*	1.50
81x 99	*1.80*	1.50
90x 99	*2.00*	1.70
90x108	*2.20*	1.80

Sheets—Hemstitched

63x 99	*1.65*	1.35
72x 99	*1.80*	1.50
72x108	*2.00*	1.70
81x 99	*2.00*	1.70
90x 99	*2.25*	1.80
90x108	*2.45*	2.00

Winter Bedding
at
Great Concessions

Wool Blankets
Excellent quality with Pink or Blue borders. Stocks limited. No more at these prices.

	Regularly	
Single bed size	*$6.50 pr.*	4.75
Three quarter size	*6.75 pr.*	5.90
Double bed size	*11.75 pr.*	7.75
Single bed size	*9.00 pr.*	7.50
Three-quarter size	*10.50 pr.*	8.50
Double bed size	*16.50*	14.25

Fine Wool Blankets
Plain White, Pink or Blue borders; cut and bound separately.

	Regularly	
Single bed size	*$16.50 pr.*	12.50
Double bed size	*18.00 pr.*	14.00

Comfortables
Made to our special order in dainty colorings and filled with white cotton or down.
Savings Here Are Considerable

FIGURED SILKOLINE TOP—Cotton filled.	*Value 2.75*	2.10
FINE SILKOLINE IN FLORAL PATTERNS—Cotton filled.	*Value 3.75*	3.15
FINE FIGURED SILK MULL with plain dotted borders; charming color effects.	*Value 5.00*	4.25
FIGURED SILK with plain borders; cotton filling.	*Value 8.00*	6.25
FINE FIGURED SATEEN—Down filled; single bed size only.	*Value 10.00*	8.00

Continuing the January Liquidation Sale of Carpets and Rugs at Extraordinary Reductions
Goods stored free of charge till June 30th.
NO APPROVALS.

Bigelow and English
Wilton Rugs
In an assortment of choice patterns and colorings. Recommended for extra long service.

Size	Regularly	Sale Price
27x54	*$5.25 to $9.00*	4.50 to 6.75
36x63	*8.25 to 14.25*	7.25 to 10.75
4.6x7.6	*28.00 to 32.50*	20.00 to 25.00
6.0x9.0	*37.50 to 53.00*	27.00 to 47.50
6.9x10.6	*47.50 to 75.00*	45.00 to 62.50
8.3x10.6	*50.00 to 80.00*	45.00 to 60.00
9.0x12.0	*65.00 to 90.00*	55.00 to 75.00

Bigelow and English
Figured Carpets
Comprising the finest grades of Wilton, Axminster and Velvets in a most desirable assortment.
Regular Retail Price
$3.25 to $5.25 Yard
Reduced to **2.00** to **3.75** yd.

Wool Yarn
All-wool knitting yarn of splendid quality in Khaki and Grey.
Actual Value, Hank, $1.25
Our **.95** Price

Hair Nets
Cape shape or large allover nets in the following shades:
Light Brown, Dark Brown, Med. Brown, Blonde, Light Auburn, Dark Auburn, Drab Blonde, Drab Brown, Black
Never sold less than .15 each
Our **1.00** Doz. Price

New Fashions for the South
Exclusive Apparel for Women and Misses
Frocks were never so lovely—Sports' clothes never so smart and skirts never before displayed in such appealing variety as just now in preparation for Southern resort wear and the coming Spring. Featured are:

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' AFTERNOON AND SPORTS DRESSES in Foulard, Taffetas, Japanese Crepes, Georgettes and Chiffons **at special prices.**

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SKIRTS. Exceptionally smart models in all the newest fabrics—Glace Serge, Baronet Satin, Jersey, Taffeta and Satin **at special prices.**

An Important Clearance of
Misses' Winter Suits and Coats
Included also is a special purchase of particularly smart Coats, just new and greatly under price.

Youthful Coats
⅓ Below Value
A collection of fur-trimmed and plain tailored models, in high-class fabrics, handsomely lined and warmly interlined.
Now **29.50** to **65.00**
Formerly $45.00 to $98.00

Tailored Suits
⅓ Off to Below ½ Price
The season's smartest colorings and fabrics are represented in this group, and many are fur trimmed.
Now **19.50** to **75.00**
Formerly $45.00 to $175.00

Closing Out All Evening Wraps
About ½ Price
The remaining stock, all high-class models of Water Fall and Chiffon Velvet, in delightful colorings.
Now **37.50** to **75.00**
Formerly $55.00 to $150.00

Blouses of French Design
Unusually handsome, dressy models in smart color effects with the newest embroideries.
Marked to Close about ⅓ Off

GEORGETTE CREPES with bead embroidery and lace in Suit and Pastel shades.
Value $21.75 **16.50**

ANOTHER ASSORTMENT, consisting of braided and embroidered models in self-colored and contrasting colors. Lace vestees are another pretty feature.
Value $14.00 **10.75**

EMBROIDERED GEORGETTE CREPES trimmed with lace and silk; also novelty crepes in White, Flesh and Suit shades.
Regularly $8.00 and $12.00 **7.50**

New Spring Model Blouses
At Special Introductory Prices

GROUP I.
Chiffon Voiles in V and square-neck models, daintily embroidered, also pretty styles, hemstitched and trimmed with lace.
Value $5.50
Our **3.95** Price

GROUP II.
French Voiles in tucked and lace-trimmed models, also practical Tailleur effects in heavier white fabrics.
Value $3.00
Our **2.00** Price

For Warmth and Comfort
Made of Soft Knitted Wool

Jackets
Sale Price **1.95**

Spencers
Sale Price **2.75**

WOMEN'S KNIT COMBINATIONS of light weight fine ribbed Lisle in a most comfortable perfect-fitting model, with tight or wide lace-trimmed knee. All sizes. *Value $1.00* **.70**

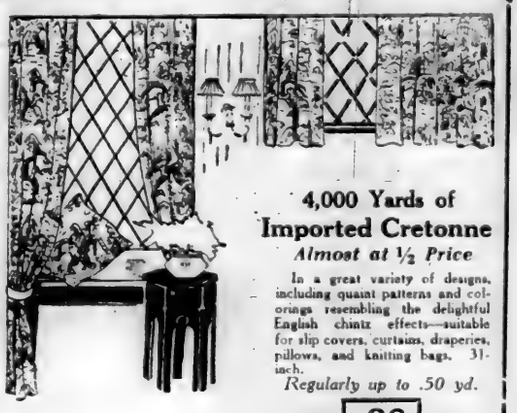
Colored Silk Hose
An exceptionally handsome Pure Thread Silk Stocking.

Flesh	Fawn
New Blue	Yellow
Gold	Silver
Lavender	Navy
Pink	Bronze
Pearl	Suede
Smoke	Sky
Taupe	White
Copen	Peacock

Regular Value $2.00 pair
Special Sale **1.65**

Monday and Tuesday Only
40-inch
Fine Wool Serge
In brown, green, wine, midnight blue and black.
Regularly $1.75 yd.
Our **1.38** Price

48-inch All Wool
Dress Serge
Of exceptional value, in cadet, navy, wine, green, brown and black.
Regularly $2.50 yd.
Our **1.78** Price



4,000 Yards of Imported Cretonne
Almost at ½ Price
In a great variety of designs, including quaint patterns and colorings resembling the delightful English chintz effects—suitable for slip covers, curtains, draperies, pillows, and knitting bags. 31-inch.
Regularly up to .50 yd.
Closing **.28** Price

Lingerie Robes
For Southern wear to close at ⅓ less.
Imported unmade Robes, showing exquisite and most elaborate hand-embroidered effects on Voile, Batiste French Net and French Linen.
Formerly $20.00 to $38.00
Reduced to **13.85** to **25.00**

Women's Neckwear
Almost ½ Price.
COLLARS of Organdie, Swiss, Crepe de Chine, etc., in various shapes and styles.
Regularly $1.25 to $1.50 **.95**

GUIMPES, high or low neck, in Organdie, Net, etc.
Regularly $1.50 to $6.00
.95 to **3.50**

Another Extraordinary Sale
of
Men's Finest Silk Shirts
Extra Heavy Weights—Exclusive Styles
Offering best grades of English and American Custom Silk Shirtings, bought directly by us and made into ready-to-wear shirts, fully equal to fine custom workmanship. Styles include plain colors and white, two-tone mixed weaves and extra fine fancy patterns.
Actual Values, $9.00 to $12.00
Our Price **6.95** Monday Only
3 for 20.00

Men's Fine Madras Shirts
Plenty of all sizes in the entire lot.
A large assortment of the most wanted weaves and colorings for business wear; both stiff and soft cuffs. *Regularly $1.85, $2.50* **1.60**

The Woman Voter

Corruption in Politics She Will Encounter—The "Strike Bill" and the "Slush Fund"—How Manipulation of the Votes Has Been Foiled.

TWELFTH ARTICLE—SHE HEARS MORE OF THE DARK SIDE OF POLITICS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

"I always supposed that politics was awfully corrupt," said Jane.

"Who said it wasn't?" said the Correspondent.

"Well, at least you've been talking as if the corruption in politics was very much exaggerated."

"If you would only get rid of the idea," said the Correspondent, "that politics is a thing of itself, apart from the other walks of human life, it would be a great help to you. It is not politicians that take bribes, but men. They would take bribes just as readily if instead of being politicians they were salesmen or buyers. Did you ever tip a waiter heavily to get him to give you quicker service than some other customer? Have you ever, in this sugar famine, tipped a grocer's boy with the idea that he would have sugar for you when he wouldn't have it for people who didn't tip? If you did, you can understand the position of a corporation agent who tips a legislator to be easier on him than he is on other corporations.

"Of course the difference is that the legislator, in accepting a bribe, betrays the interests of the public, but the man who bribes him usually doesn't worry much about that, any more than you would worry about the mortgaging customer who was fuming at another table while the waiter was hurrying up your steak. And another result of bribing legislators to avert harmful legislation is that it tempts the crooked legislator to make opportunities for bribery where none existed."

"How does he do that?" asked Anna.

"By strike bills," cut in the Politician.

"What are strike bills?"

"Did you ever hear the old slang word 'strike'?" interrogated the Politician. "It has been superseded by 'touch.' Nowadays you hear a man say: 'He touched me for a dollar.' The old phrase used to be: 'He struck me for a dollar.' Well, that's what a strike bill is. It is the medium by which a needy legislator touches or strikes a man or a corporation for money: 'shakes him down for it,' as another slang phrase puts it.

"Suppose there is no legislation pending against which a corporation needs to be protected. Naturally it won't pay out any bribes; there is nothing to pay for. A hungry legislator becomes dissatisfied with this state of affairs. So he introduces a bill, which, if enacted, would ruin, or at any rate hurt, the business of that corporation. He doesn't want to pass it; he only wants to scare the corporation. The corporation knows what he is after and bribes him to call off his bill."

"Can't the corporation be manly and appeal to the people?" cried Anna. "Can't it expose him? The people wouldn't stand for it; I'm sure, if they knew."

"What is there to expose? The legislator doesn't ask for any money; he simply introduces the bill and waits. Besides, the people wouldn't be so sympathetic as you imagine. The legislator who introduces that kind of bill is always one of the kind who poses as a friend of the people, and usually one of the kind who is famous for speeches denouncing corporations and upholding the down-trodden toiler. The people have got it firmly in their heads that he is a tribune, a vigilant young hero who is always on the alert to guard the public from the menace of privilege.

"This bill that he introduces is pretty sure to be popular. The people don't know that he doesn't want to pass it. On its face it looks fine. It proposes to make this greedy railroad tear up its tracks and move over to the other side of town, so that a people's playground can blossom where they stood. Isn't that a worthy purpose? He makes a speech in which he gives statistics of the toll of deaths the greedy railroad takes on those tracks every year, and paints pictures of the fat and greasy directors planning a new robbery—a 'grab' he generally calls it. And it makes him very popular.

"The corporation knows very well that it can't appeal to the public. The public wouldn't believe it. You see, the 'strike' legislator is generally careful to attack only corporations and individuals that are not very popular. The only thing for the corporation to do is to find out how much the legislator wants and pay it to him. Then the bill dies. Nobody ever hears of it again; but the legislator has increased greatly his standing among the plain people by the vigorous and intrepid front he has shown to the greedy and gluttonous trust.

"I have in mind a certain bill that was introduced regularly every year at Albany, and usually by the same man. It was directed, not at a corporation, but at a certain kind of business. The business is not popular. The men who were engaged in it got together and formed an association, and every year regularly, when this bill came up, the representative of the association would journey to Albany, ascertain how big the 'strike' was to be, and hand over the required amount. The members of the association were regularly assessed so much a year to pay this expense, and each came, in course of time, to regard his assessment as a regular annual charge against his business.

"This bill, if it had ever been passed, would have fettered this business by such restrictions as greatly to decrease the profits of every man engaged in it. The business, as I said, was unpopular, and the passage of such a bill would have been hailed with pleasure by nearly everybody not actually engaged in it. Indeed, it would have resulted, probably, in some benefit to the public.

"So you can see what chance the business men I speak of would have had if they had appealed to the people. They knew that it was not intended to pass the bill, but they could only say so; they couldn't prove it. They knew the object for which it was introduced, for they had paid the same legislator to withdraw it the year before, but they couldn't tell about it without incurring the penalties of bribery.

"Meanwhile our friend the legislator received much adulation every year for his heroic stand in behalf of the people and against this unpopular business. It was true that the bill never passed, but if the people ever thought about that, they merely concluded that the wicked association had thwarted their hero's efforts, probably by bribing other legislators to sidetrack his bill. And, as long as he stayed in Albany, the legislator was able to count the yearly contribution from the association as a regular and unvarying part of his income."

"So that's a strike bill," remarked the Business Woman. "I've always wondered what a strike bill and a slush fund were. They seem to go together. What is a slush fund? Does it have anything to do with strike bills?"

"No," said the Politician. "A slush fund is a corruption fund. Of course, it's the same thing in principle as the money with which you ward off a strike bill, but a slush fund is more general in its objects. It is raised to debauch a legislative body or even the people themselves."

"Why, when do they ever debauch the people themselves?" asked the Business Woman, somewhat scandalized.

"At elections or primaries. Don't get the idea, now, that it's customary or common to do any such thing. There have been cases in which a slush fund was poured into some district or set of districts to carry an election, and when voters were bribed by the hundred or thousand. But that is a thing you don't often see in elections now. The secret ballot has made it cost more than it is worth."

"How?" asked Jane. "And what do you mean by the secret ballot? Is there any other kind of ballot?"

"There used to be. In the old days when you went to the polling place you found a party worker there from each party. He had a bundle of ballots on which were printed the names of that party's candidates. The workers offered you their ballots, and if you were a Republican you waved the Democratic huckster aside and patronized the Republican. He gave you a Republican ballot, and you walked up and dropped it in the box. Everybody could see you do it, and everybody knew just how you voted.

"If you wanted to vote a Republican ticket in the main, but wanted to vote for the Democratic candidate for just one office, you turned away from the Republican worker you had just got your ballot from and told the Democratic worker so, and he handed you a paster for that office. A paster was a little slip of paper with mucilage on the back of it. It contained the printed name of the man you wanted to vote for. You pasted that Democratic name on your Republican ballot, and everybody saw you do it and knew that you had voted the Republican ticket for all offices except Sheriff, and that for Sheriff you had voted for Maloney, the Democratic candidate.

"That made the bribery of the voter easy. The man who had bribed him could see whether he carried out his agreement or not. It also made intimidation of the voter easy. If your employer said to you: 'I want the Republicans to win, so see that you vote the Republican ticket or I'll discharge you,' he could tell whether you obeyed him or not. In some elections, especially those that hinged on the tariff, where the employer's pecuniary interests were at stake, that was done on a pretty large scale.

"But now we have the secret ballot. Instead of having Republican and Democratic ballots, handed to you by party workers, there is only one ballot, which has printed on it the names of all the candidates for all the offices. It is handed to you, all folded up so that nothing but the outside is to be seen, by the regular election officer when you enter the polling place. You take it into a booth, which is screened from outside observation by a curtain, and there, where nobody can see you, you take a pencil and mark crosses opposite the names of the candidates you intend to vote for. You fold up the ballot, emerge from the booth, and drop it, still folded, into the box.

"Nobody knows how you have voted. It is no use for the employer to threaten his employe; indeed, it is rather worse than useless, for the employe is likely to revenge himself by voting the opposite way, and the employer will never know whether he did or not. As for the briber, he can still bribe, but he must take the chance that the man he bribes will take his money and vote the other way, and he must face the certainty of never knowing whether he did or not."

"Isn't there any way in which the ballot can be traced to him?" asked Anna.

"Not now. At first the men who were bribed were told to mark their ballots with pencils containing a certain kind of lead, or to mark them in a peculiar way, so that the bribers could keep tabs on them. So the law was changed to provide that no ballot would be counted if it was marked with anything but a black lead pencil, or if there was any distinguishing mark on it whatever. Of course there isn't much use in bribing a voter if his vote isn't to be counted; it's lost money."

"I should think that would do away altogether with corruption in elections," said the Business Woman.

"It doesn't, though," said the Politician. "It has greatly lessened bribery, and has made it a risky speculation even where it persists; and it has made the old-fashioned slush fund a rarity. Where the crooked politician gets in his work now is not in bribing the voters so much as in stuffing the ballot boxes, tampering with the count, or—as in the recent primaries in Philadelphia—bulldozing opposition voters until they don't dare to vote."

"What do you mean by stuffing ballot-boxes, tampering with the count, and bulldozing voters?" asked Anna.

"Well, when the votes have been cast they have to be counted; and there are officials in each election district appointed to count the votes of that district. In the old days that I've told you of, when instead of one ballot there were individual ballots for Republicans and Democrats, it was an easy matter for the election officials, if they wanted the Democrats to win, for instance, to wait until the polls were closed and then pick up a double handful of Democratic ballots and jam them into the box. Nobody was likely to prove that they hadn't been actually cast by voters. Sometimes they filled the box so full that it nearly burst, and hence arose the expression 'Stuffing the ballot-box.'

"That can't be done under our law, but it is possible to tamper with the ballots after they have been cast, although it is mighty risky. It can be done, for instance, by putting distinguishing marks on a lot of the ballots cast by the enemy, so that they will be thrown out as defective. But as the counting has to be done in the presence of watchers of all the parties, the risks attending such a performance are so great that tampering with the count is a crime which has shrunk to a mere shadow of its former self.

"Sometimes, too, the gang in some election district will take a chance and vote in the names of men who don't show up. But that requires a general consent on the part of nearly everybody concerned, and presupposes that the watchers of the other party are bought up. As for bulldozing, the Philadelphia way was simply to hire gunmen to assault and if necessary murder everybody in the opposition faction who wouldn't take warning and stay away from the polls. But that is Philadelphia, and of late years we haven't done that sort of thing to any extent in New York."

"Don't shout till you're out of the woods," said the Lawyer. "It has been showing its head again in New York of late years. Nothing has held it back but the excellent management of the police by Arthur Woods. Give it half a chance and you'll see it back in all its glory."

The next article in this series will be published in tomorrow's issue.

SCHOOLS HELP WAR CHEST.

Head of Board Announces More Vigorous Campaign.

The pupils in the public schools have already contributed more than $50,000 to the nation's war chest. This announcement was made yesterday by Arthur S. Somers, President of the Board of Education, who said that the War Savings campaign among the 813,000 school children would be taken up with renewed vigor by the new Board of Education. A committee has been formed especially to forward the school work in the "Save and Serve" campaign.

"The fund given by Jacob Wertheim to be distributed in prizes among pupils who excel in helping the War Savings movement will do much toward stimulating interest in the campaign," said Mr. Somers.

MISS MASON, BRIDE OF LIEUT. S. S. COLT

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. G. Mason Marries Grandson of Late Samuel Sloan.

WEDS CAPT. B. L. SUTCLIFFE

Miss Irene Wood Marries in Her Parents' Home in Park Avenue —Campbell-Perrine Nuptial.

The marriage of Lieutenant Samuel Sloan Colt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Colt of this city, and Miss Margaret Van Buren Mason, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Grant Mason of Tuxedo and New York, and great niece of the late James Henry Smith, took place quietly at noon yesterday at the town house of the bride's parents, 854 Fifth Avenue. The ceremony was performed in the drawing room by the Rev. Robert S. M. Wood of St. Mary's Church, Tuxedo. The house was decorated throughout with ferns and pink roses and an aisle marked by posts with flowers and ribbons led to the temporary altar.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore white satin having a long court train and old point lace worn by her mother and grandmother and a point lace veil, held with orange blossoms. Her flowers were lilies of the valley and orchids. She had only one attendant, Miss Mary Sloan Colt, a sister of the bridegroom, who was in a pink satin frock draped with chiffon of the same color, topped by a brown hat with touches of pink and whose flowers were Ophelia roses.

Charles D. Dickey, Jr., brother-in-law of Lieutenant Colt, was his best man and the four ushers were Captain Joseph Walker, 3d, a cousin of the bridegroom; Reginald L. G. Auchincloss, another cousin; Harris Dunscomb Colt, a cousin, and Grant Mason. As Lieutenant Colt is connected with the Ordnance Department in Washington, D. C., he has leased an apartment there and he and his bride will live there for the present.

Mrs. Colt was graduated from the Spence School in 1916 and made her début the following Winter at a ball at Sherry's and became a member of the Junior League. Lieutenant Colt was graduated from Yale in 1914 and is a grandson of the late Samuel Sloan. Mrs. Colt will eventually inherit a large portion of the estate of the multimillionaire, the late James Henry Smith, who left the greater part of his fortune to Mrs. Colt's father, his nephew.

Sutcliffe—Wood.

Captain B. Lucas Sutcliffe, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sutcliffe of Cliff Hall, near Halifax, England, and Miss Irene Wood, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Wood, took place at 5 o'clock yesterday at the home of the bride's parents, 330 Park Avenue, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Mecomb, Canon Pro-Cathedral of Baltimore. As it was a war wedding none except the close friends of the bride and bridegroom were invited, and a reception followed.

The bride wore white satin embroidered in pearls and draped with Italian lace, a tulle veil, and carried valley lilies. Her only attendant was her sister, Miss Rosalind Wood, in rose pink chiffon and filet lace embroidered in turquoises. Francis L. Sutcliffe was his brother's best man.

Bride of Lieut. Eno Campbell.

Miss Rachel Hall Slack Perrine, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Lewis Perrine of Trenton, N. J., and Lieutenant Eno Campbell of New York and Bernardsville, N. J., were married yesterday afternoon in Christ Church, Trenton, by the Rev. Herbert Moore.

The bride, who wore a gown of dark blue cloth trimmed with beaver, was attended by Miss Isabel Van Syckle as maid of honor, and the Misses Anne Perrine and Elizabeth Lea as bridesmaids.

Abbot Treadwell was best man and Lieutenant James B. Rixey and Edward Hassan were the ushers.

The bride is a granddaughter of the late Major Gen. Lewis Perrine and also of the late Major William B. Slack. She is a cousin of Mrs. Harris M. Crist of Brooklyn. Her father is Director of the New Jersey lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

J. T. Haneman Weds Miss Prentiss.

The wedding of Miss Frederica Carlotta Prentiss, younger daughter of Mrs. Frederick Charles Prentiss of 1 Riverside Drive, to John Theodore Haneman of this city took place at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's mother. The Right Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, Bishop of Pittsburgh, Penn., officiated. There were no bridal attendants.

The bride, whose mother gave her in marriage, wore a gown of white satin with a court train of brocade and gold and an old point lace veil, worn by her mother at her wedding. She carried an arm bouquet of tea roses. The ceremony was followed by a large reception. After a short honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Haneman will live in this city.

HOW SUFFRAGE VOTE WAS DISTRIBUTED

Tables Show Result by States and by Parties—Two States Tied.

The following tables show, by States, the distribution of the Congressional vote on the suffrage amendment resolution. The first tabulation gives the list of those States whose representatives cast a majority vote in favor of the resolution, while the second table gives the States whose representatives cast a majority vote against the resolution. In the case of two States—Florida and Vermont—there was a tie vote. There is also appended a table giving the distribution of the vote by parties.

FOR THE RESOLUTION.

	Yes.— Dem.	Rep.	—No.— Dem.	Rep.	—Total— Yes.	No.
Arizona	1	..	..	..	1	..
Arkansas	7	..	..	..	7	..
California	4	5	..	..	9	10
Colorado	3	1	..	..	4	..
Connecticut	..	..	1	1	..	2
Idaho	3	1	..	..	4	..
Illinois	5	19	..	..	24	..
Indiana	4	9	..	..	13	..
Iowa	..	10	..	1	10	1
Kansas	5	3	..	..	8	..
Kentucky	5	2	4	..	7	4
Maine	..	4	..	..	4	..
Michigan	1	11	1	..	12	..
Minnesota	1	8	..	..	10	1
Missouri	13	2	1	..	15	1
Montana	1	1	..	..	2	..
Nebraska	1	5	..	..	6	..
Nevada	1	..	..	..	1	..
New Hampshire	..	2	..	..	2	..
New Jersey	1	3	..	..	4	4
New Mexico	1	..	..	..	1	..
New York	10	22	1	2	33	3
North Dakota	..	3	..	..	3	..
Ohio	3	17	3	9	22	12
Rhode Island	1	2	..	..	3	..
South Dakota	1	1	..	..	2	..
Tennessee	3	2	4	..	5	4
Utah	2	..	..	..	2	..
Washington	1	3	..	..	4	..
West Virginia	2	2	..	..	4	..
Wisconsin	..	8	..	2	8	2
Wyoming	..	1	..	..	1	..
Total	88	154	14	20	246	34

*Including one Prohibitionist.
†Including one Progressive.
‡Including one Socialist.
‖Including one Independent.

AGAINST THE RESOLUTION.

	Yes. Dem.	Rep.	No. Dem.	Rep.	Total Yes.	No.
Alabama	..	..	10	..	..	10
Delaware	..	..	1	..	..	1
Georgia	..	..	10	..	..	10
Louisiana	..	..	7	..	..	7
Maryland	1	1	3	1	2	4
Massachusetts	2	8	2	8	16	10
Mississippi	..	..	8	..	..	8
North Carolina	1	..	8	..	1	8
Ohio	8	5	9	3	8	12
South Carolina	..	..	7	..	..	7
Texas	8	..	12	..	8	12
Virginia	..	1	8	1	1	8
Total	12	10	85	12	24	98

*Including one Progressive.
†Including one Independent.

TIED.

	Yes. Dem.	Rep.	No. Dem.	Rep.	Total. Yes.	No.
Florida	2	..	2	..	2	2
Vermont	..	1	..	1	1	1
Total	2	1	2	1	3	3

THE VOTE BY PARTIES.

	Yes. Dem.	Rep.	No. Dem.	Rep.	Total.* Yes.	No.
States favoring (34)	88	154	14	20	246	34
States tied (2)	2	1	2	1	3	3
States opposed (13)	13	10	85	12	24	98
Total (48 States)	103	165	101	33	273	135
Names of voters missing					1	
Grand total					274	136

*Including miscellaneous parties.

WOMEN PRAISE WILSON.

Peace Party Expresses Admiration for His Last Address to Congress.

Miss Jane Addams presided at a meeting of the Executive Board of the Woman's Peace Party at the home of Mrs. Henry G. Leach, 829 Park Avenue, yesterday afternoon. Others present were Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead and Mrs. Andrew N. Winslow of Boston, Mrs. Lucy Biddle Lewis of Swarthmore, and Professor Emily Green Balch. A statement was given out expressing the board's admiration for President Wilson's address to Congress on Tuesday last.

"We are glad," it says, "to see in the forefront of these things the fundamental bases of the new world-order—democratic diplomacy, freedom of the seas, equality of trade conditions, the greatest possible reduction of armaments, prime regard in colonial matters for the welfare of the population themselves, co-operation, with the new Russia, and, finally, the formation of a general association of nations."

The board, as the section for the United States of the Woman's International Committee for Permanent Peace, invites the other national sections organized in twenty-one countries to study the message as "the most profound and brilliant formation in the program of international reorganization as yet put forward by any responsible statesman."

The board says that in view of the growing demand that the question of a peace settlement shall not be left entirely to diplomats, but receive the consideration of the people, it is issuing a questionnaire to a selected list of students who are asked to give their ideas of the best method for the nomination and appointment of a democratic representation of the varied interests of the country at the peace settlement.

NEW TIMES HARLEM OFFICE.

A Business Branch Opened in Seventh Avenue, North of 125th Street.

A new branch office in Harlem for the receipt of advertisements and subscriptions was opened yesterday by THE NEW YORK TIMES at 2,100 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street. The remarkable growth in classified advertising in THE TIMES necessitated this new office. The lease was made through William A. White & Sons.

Mrs. Wm. K. Dick Leaves Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 12.—Mrs. William K. Dick, formerly Mrs. J. J. Astor, who entered Johns Hopkins Hospital last evening, left the hospital this afternoon and returned to the Hotel Belvedere. Her purpose in coming to Baltimore was to have Dr. L. F. Barker diagnose an ailment from which she was suffering. It is believed she will stay in Baltimore under Dr. Barker's care for several days.

PLEDGES BELGIAN FREEDOM.

Allies to Fight to Finish, Says British Attorney General.

A pledge that the war shall never end, if it goes on for ten years, until, as far as humanity can do it, the Allies put Belgium back where it was in August, 1914, was given to E. de Cartier de Marchienne, Belgian Minister to the United States, by Sir Frederick Edwin Smith, K. C., M. P., Attorney General of Great Britain, who addressed several hundred distinguished lawyers at a luncheon yesterday at the Lawyers' Club, 115 Broadway. The declaration was received with great applause, as was also the speaker's praise of Italy, represented at the luncheon by the Italian Ambassador, Macchi di Cellere.

The other speakers were William Allen Butler, President of the club, and Colonel George Vidmer of Camp Upton. John E. Stanchfield was Chairman.

The Germans, said Sir Edward, forgot that, while Great Britain and America disliked fighting, there was one thing they disliked even more, and that was being kicked. "In the course of our history some few people have been foolish enough to kick your nation or my nation once," he continued. "No one in history has ever kicked them twice and lived."

The allies of Great Britain and the United States may note with satisfaction, he added, that they are supported by the two nations that have been accounted in history as very stubborn and tenacious people.

Colonel Vidmer described his work among the men of the national army at Camp Upton, where he has amalgamated the men in his regiment so that men of all races and creeds and of all classes mingled in a way which the speaker hoped after the war they would continue, with "Central Park West and Fifth Avenue meeting Hester Street and the Bowery."

MISS THORNDIKE ENGAGED.

Boston Girl to Wed Lieut. Donald S. MacKay of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Alden Augustus Thorndike of Boston announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Thorndike, to Lieutenant Donald Sage MacKay of this city, son of the late Rev. Dr. Donald Sage MacKay, former pastor of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, Fifth Avenue.

Miss Thorndike made her début in Boston last season, and is a member of the 1917 Sewing Class of that city and of the Vincent Club. Her mother is in New York at present, staying at the Hotel Gotham.

Lieutenant MacKay is a brother of Miss Annette C. E. MacKay, whose engagement to Dr. Edwin Pyle of New York was announced yesterday. He was graduated from Williams College, class of '14, and from the Union Theological Seminary in 1917. He received his commission at the second Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg.

STANDARDIZE PRICES.

Many Grocers Decide to Accept Federal Board's Suggestions.

After testing the "suggested" retail food prices issued each day by the Federal Food Board many of the retail grocers have decided to adopt them as standard. This was announced yesterday after a conference between grocers representing trade associations and George L. Bennett, the price expert of the Board. The prices, he said, have been found to represent a fair profit and the announcement is made so that consumers may know that they can take the "suggested" price to any of the stores and get the articles for the price quoted. One department store, Mr. Bonnet said, is posting the prices in the grocery department.

Following complaints that Greenhut Company, Inc., had asked customers to purchase other articles with sugar the Federal Food Board sent yesterday a letter to the company requesting that the practice be stopped and that signs be posted stating that it was not necessary to make other purchases to obtain sugar.

The letter stated that while the heads of the concern were not aware of the custom, salesmen had been enforcing the rule to add to their sales. J. B. Greenhut said last night that if combination sales were made it was without his knowledge and the complaints would be investigated.

WED BY TWO CEREMONIES.

C. H. Cahan, Montreal Financier, Marries Miss Juliet Hulin of Paris.

Charles Hazlitt Cahan, an attorney and financier of Montreal, who was defeated in the recent Canadian Parliamentary election as a Nationalist candidate, and Miss Juliet E. Charlotte Hulin of Paris, were married yesterday by Surrogate Robert Ludlow Fowler in his chambers. The couple were accompanied by the bridegroom's son, Charles H. Cahan, Jr., and his daughter, Mrs. R. B. Malcolm.

After the civil ceremony the wedding party went to the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, where a religious ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. James Palmer.

Mr. Cahan has been staying at the Hotel Manhattan. His bride arrived from Paris several days ago, and was met here by Mrs. Malcolm. They will reside in Montreal.

Cape-Sayles Wedding on Jan. 19.

The wedding of Miss Helen Kingman Sayles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Clark Sayles, to Lieutenant Henry Cape, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cape of this city, will take place on Saturday, Jan. 19, at the home of the bride's parents at Aldwill, Irvington-on-the-Hudson.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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Makes its own Gas from Kerosene
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335 CANDLE POWER
More Light than Ten Ordinary Electric or Gas Lights. Made in 18 Styles and Finishes.
POWERLIGHT LANTERNS FOR CAMP, FACTORY AND HOME.
See the Demonstration or Write for Illustrated Folder. Safe in Any Position
POWERLIGHT SHOWROOMS, 543 Broadway.
Phone Spring 827. Near Spring St.

The extraordinary assemblage of CADILLAC Standard and Custom Models, on display at our salesrooms during show week, will be continued.

The more intimate character of this display presents the opportunity of making the closer inspection of the many CADILLAC types that should precede the purchase of a car of this character and quality.

And your selection will be infinitely easier in the quiet setting of our own show rooms.

DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO.
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President

PARK & TILFORD
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THREE elements are present in every purchase — GOODS, PRICE, SERVICE.

To ensure satisfied purchasers, each of the three should measure up to the best business standards.

The Goods should be of indisputable merit.

The Price should be fair—the lowest at which such goods can be sold.

The Service should include stores conveniently located and well-appointed, comfort in shopping, courteous and attentive sales-people, and efficient deliveries.

You will find these elements at their best in the Park & Tilford stores.

Nearly eighty years of devotion to the highest business ideals stand back of every sale.

We offer at all times the best goods, the best price, the best service.

Frank Tilford

New Season's Canned Products
Each represents a superiority of quality easily recognized
Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

Beets

Flag, Cut, Garden	No. 3 cans	.15	1.75
Rosebud, Small	No. 3 cans	.20	2.25
Ex. Small	No. 3 cans	.22	2.50
N.Y. State, Faultless, Ex. Small	No. 2 cans	.17	2.00
Tiny Red	No. 2 cans	.22	2.60

Corn

Sugar, Maryland, Lenox	No. 2 cans	.13	1.50
Maine, P & T	No. 2 cans	.18	2.10
Maine, Fritter, Monmouth	No. 2 cans	.18	2.10

Peas

Sweet, Auto	No. 2 cans	.16	1.75
Blue Bell	No. 2 cans	.15	1.65
P & T, Fine Sugar	No. 2 cans	.20	2.35
Early June, Pride of Mich.	No. 2 cans	.14	1.60
Sifted, Hart	No. 2 cans	.16	1.80
Extra Sifted, Brakeley's	No. 2 cans	.18	2.00
Petit Pois, P & T	No. 2 cans	.22	2.55
Sweet William	No. 1 cans	.10	1.10

Canned Fruits

CALIFORNIA FRUITS			
Park & Tilford Brand			
Pears, Extra	No. 2½ cans	.26	3.05
Pineapple, Sliced	No. 2½ cans	.25	2.90
Vendome, Extra Standard			
Apricots	No. 2½ cans	.22	2.50
Pears	No. 2½ cans	.23	2.65
Cherries	No. 2½ cans	.28	3.25
Del Monte, Extra			
Apricots	No. 2½ cans	.24	2.75
Cherries	No. 2½ cans	.31	3.65
Peaches, Sliced	No. 2½ cans	.25	2.90
Pears, Whole, Melba	cylinder cans	.40	4.65
Pears, Whole, Melba	cylinder cans	.42	4.85
Holly Brand, Pineapples	No. 2½ cans	.22	2.60
Blueberries, Maine, Wyman's	No. 2 cans	.18	1.90
Cherries, Red Pitted, Hart	No. 2 cans	.28	3.25
Raspberries, Cuthbert's, N. Y.	No. 2 cans	.28	3.25
Strawberries, Flag, N. Y.	No. 2 cans	.30	3.50

The Best Way to Make Tea
We offer Tea in little individual bags, each containing enough to make three large or five small cups. Tea instantly made. Just place the bag in a cup, pour hot water and serve. No waste, no straining, no loss of flavor. The quickest, easiest, most sanitary, most economical way of making tea.

CEYLON, ORANGE PEKOE, CEYLON & INDIA, ENGLISH BREAKFAST, FORMOSA, MIXED	Can containing 25 bags.	Regularly	.47
	Special		.42 Can
	Can containing 50 bags.	Regularly	.90
	Special		.80 Can
	Can containing 100 bags.	Regularly	1.75
	Special		1.55 Can

ORLOF, a Russian blend of exquisite quality; a beverage for connoisseurs.

Can containing 25 bags.	Regularly	.60	Special .54 Can
Can containing 50 bags.	Regularly	1.10	Special 1.00 Can
Can containing 100 bags.	Regularly	2.00	Special 1.75 Can

These brands are especially selected varieties of the very finest teas. Each represents the maximum of quality in its particular class.

United States Food Administration License No. G 09325
Mail and phone orders promptly and carefully filled.
On all $5 assorted orders, we pay delivery charges thruout the fifteen states nearest New York.
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Madison Avenue and 58th St. — Broadway and 87th Street — Broadway and 146th Street
Madison Avenue and 76th St. — Broadway and 101st Street — Columbus Ave. and 72nd St.
Broadway and 41st Street — Broadway and 112th Street — Lenox Avenue and 126th St.

FEWER BANKNOTES IN CIRCULATION

Decrease of Nearly $7,000,000 for the Week Reported by the Federal Reserve Banks.

GAIN IN CASH RESERVES

Government Withdraws More of Its Funds to Make New Advances to the Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Federal Reserve Board made public today its weekly bank statement as at the close of business on Jan. 11, 1918. Owing to interruption of telegraphic communication, the statements for the Atlanta and St. Louis Reserve Banks failed to reach Washington, and figures for Jan. 4 had to be repeated.

The statement indicates net liquidation of earning assets of about $14,600,000 and an almost equal gain in cash reserve. For the first time since Jan. 26, 1917, Federal Reserve notes in circulation show a decrease for the week. The total is nearly $7,000,000. Member bank reserve deposits show an increase of $50,800,000, which is offset by net withdrawals of $70,500,000 of Government deposits.

New York reports an increase of $7,100,000 in reserve. Bills held by the bank decreased $11,000,000, while U. S. certificates holdings show a gain of $36,000,000. The banks net deposits increased $39,600,000, while Federal Reserve notes in circulation declined $5,400,000.

For the Chicago bank an increase of $12,700,000 in reserve is shown, accompanied by net liquidation of $13,000,000 in total bills, an increase of $3,200,000 in net deposits and a reduction of $4,600,000 in Federal Reserve note circulation.

Gains in reserves reported by the Boston, Philadelphia, and San Francisco banks are due to liquidation of bills and to substantial changes of balances in account with other banks. A decrease of $25,000,000 in reserve reported by the Cleveland bank goes hand in hand with a decrease of $25,100,000 in net deposits, and an increase of $4,900,000 in outstanding circulation.

Discounts shown by the ten banks reporting for the two weeks show a decrease of $50,100,000, partly in Liberty Loan paper, all the banks reporting smaller holdings than the week before. These decreases are, however, offset to a large extent by an increase of $45,200,000 in the total of United States securities, of indebtedness held, the New York and Cleveland banks reporting large purchases of these securities mainly for the temporary accommodation of their members. Acceptances on hand decreased $6,900,000, the Eastern banks and Minneapolis reporting considerable net liquidation of this class of paper.

No material changes are shown for other earning assets. Total earnings assets decreased about $14,200,000 for the week. Of the total, discounts constitute 53.8 per cent.; acceptances, 25.5 per cent.; United States securities, 18.2 per cent., and other earning assets, including warrants and bill of lading drafts, 0.5 per cent.

Large withdrawals of Government deposits shown for all reporting banks were used chiefly for advances to the allied Governments, causing an increase for the time being in the members reserve account with the New York bank.

Federal reserve agents at ten reporting banks report an increase of $8,210,000 in the total of reserve notes outstanding. Five banks report reductions in the amount of reserve notes in circulation. Gains in gold, coupled with retirement of Federal reserve notes, account for an increase in the ratio of total reserves to combined net deposits and Federal reserve note liabilities from 60.2 to 64.8 per cent.

Reports from 640 member banks, as against 630 the week before, indicate a total of $11,234,000,000 of loans and investments and of $10,867,000,000 of aggregate net deposits, including Government deposits, the ratio of the former to the latter being 103.0 per cent.

Reserve with Federal Reserve Banks and cash in vault of all reporting banks aggregate $1,628,000,000, an increase or about $83,000,000. The ratio of combined reserve and cash in vault to total net deposits of all reporting banks is about 15.2 per cent.

Aggregate holdings of United States securities are shown as $1,013,000,000, an increase for the week of about $122,000,000. Of the total less than $275,000,000 represents the amount of United States bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to secure circulation, the remainder being largely Liberty bonds and United States certificates of indebtedness.

As the total of United States bonds held by the United States Treasury is slightly in excess of $760,000,000, it is evident that the national banks in the smaller cities hold over 60 per cent. of the circulation bonds. No inference should be drawn from the above figures regarding the total amount of Liberty Loan securities held by the banks of the country. Aggregate loans secured by United States securities are reported as $423,000,000, or $35,000,000 larger than the week before.

The weekly statement of the resources and liabilities of each of the twelve banks at the close of business on Jan. 11 follows:

FIRST DISTRICT, (BOSTON.)

Total gold held by banks	$45,431,000
Total gold reserves	89,855,000
Total reserves	94,650,000
Bills discounted and bought	87,043,000
Due to members, reserve account	50,710,000

SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.)

Total gold held by banks	$374,195,000
Total gold reserves	611,247,000
Total reserves	647,844,000
Bills discounted and bought	585,412,000
Due to members, reserve account	671,686,000

THIRD DISTRICT, (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total gold held by banks	$55,282,000
Total gold reserves	122,984,000
Total reserves	128,284,000
Bills discounted and bought	46,201,000
Due to members, reserve account	91,234,000

FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)

Total gold held by banks	$55,338,000
Total gold reserves	118,123,000
Total reserves	118,903,000
Bills discounted and bought	50,972,000
Due to members, reserve account	112,764,000

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

Total gold held by banks	$30,730,800
Total gold reserves	87,587,000
Total reserves	87,788,000
Bills discounted and bought	37,305,040
Due to members, reserve account	44,941,000

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

Total gold held by banks	$39,972,000
Total gold reserves	77,783,000
Total reserves	78,217,000
Bills discounted and bought	21,000,000
Due to members, reserve account	38,598,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)

Total gold held by banks	$116,870,000
Total gold reserve	246,903,000
Total reserves	249,528,000
Bills discounted and bought	99,467,000
Due to members, reserve account	178,370,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)

Total gold held by banks	$29,787,000
Total gold reserves	61,958,000
Total reserves	62,847,000
Bills discounted and bought	41,715,000
Due to members, reserve account	53,546,000

NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold held by banks	$30,106,000
Total gold reserves	66,839,000
Total reserves	67,349,000
Bills discounted and bought	17,195,000
Due to members, reserve account	39,415,000

TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY.)

Total gold held by banks	$34,606,000
Total gold reserves	80,042,000
Total reserves	80,180,000
Bills discounted and bought	32,905,000
Due to members, reserve account	74,564,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

Total gold held by banks	$33,012,000
Total gold reserves	58,775,000
Total reserves	59,243,000
Bills discounted and bought	22,198,000
Due to members, reserve account	43,670,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total gold held by banks	$54,880,000
Total gold reserves	104,189,000
Total reserves	105,339,000
Bills discounted and bought	38,958,000
Due to members, reserve account	68,610,000

STATEMENT OF MEMBER BANKS.

Statement for member banks located in Central Reserve, Reserve and other selected cities as at the close of business on Jan. 4.

Data for banks in each Central Reserve city, banks in all other Reserve cities and other reporting banks.

NEW YORK.

	Jan. 4, 1918.	Dec. 28, 1917.
Number reporting banks	56	56
United States securities owned	$462,906,000	$394,479,000
Loans secured by United States bonds and certificates	443,180,000	391,421,000
All other loans and investments	3,486,870,000	3,781,147,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	571,854,000	592,849,000
Cash in vault	116,547,000	118,637,000
Net demand deposits on which reserve is computed	3,850,703,000	3,792,094,000
Time deposits	285,845,000	272,716,000
Government deposits	227,278,000	310,190,000

CHICAGO.

Number reporting banks	37
United States securities owned	$34,446,000
Loans secured by United States bonds and certificates	21,100,000
All other loans and investments	852,788,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	93,468,000
Cash in vault	46,444,000
Net demand deposits on which reserve is computed	719,799,000
Time deposits	185,318,000
Government deposits	88,631,000

CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.

Number reporting banks	107	107
United States securities owned	$518,712,000	$488,281,000
Loans secured by United States bonds and certificates	273,611,000	231,934,000
All other loans and investments	4,787,169,000	4,960,749,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	698,540,000	712,117,000
Cash in vault	172,871,000	169,979,000
Net demand deposits on which reserve is computed	4,744,987,000	4,730,515,000
Time deposits	474,983,000	465,776,000
Government deposits	295,859,000	364,652,000

OTHER RESERVE CITIES.

Number reporting banks	286	277
United States securities owned	$344,791,000	$330,556,000
Loans secured by United States bonds and certificates	127,225,000	131,529,000
All other loans and investments	4,319,817,000	4,169,519,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Banks	416,529,000	399,042,000
Cash in vault	221,080,000	201,785,000
Net demand deposits on which reserve is computed	3,366,447,000	3,253,956,000
Time deposits	817,139,000	678,575,000
Government deposits	244,934,000	200,167,000

COUNTRY BANKS.

Number reporting banks	148	191
United States securities owned	$106,776,000	$93,895,000
Loans secured by United States bonds and certificates	22,990,000	24,806,000
All other loans and investments	690,571,000	723,770,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Banks	78,885,000	80,764,000
Cash in vault	38,747,000	40,975,000
Net demand deposits on which reserve is computed	549,342,000	576,798,000
Time deposits	169,754,000	176,696,000
Government deposits	32,158,000	28,029,000

TOTAL.

Number reporting banks	540	636
United States securities owned	$1,013,779,000	$891,828,000
Loans secured by United States bonds and certificates	423,826,000	388,268,000
All other loans and investments	9,797,857,000	9,874,047,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	1,196,953,000	1,191,823,000
Cash in vault	432,698,000	412,770,000
Net demand deposits on which reserve is computed	8,690,236,000	8,470,283,000
Time deposits	1,460,977,000	1,321,764,000
Government deposits	575,223,000	591,578,000

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT.

Consolidated statement of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks compares as follows:

RESOURCES

	Last Week.	Previous Week.	Year Ago.
Gold coin and certificates in vault	$477,088,000	$480,072,000	$292,829,000
Gold settlement fund	1,015,625,000	1,015,971,000	206,541,000
Gold with foreign agencies	52,500,000	52,500,000	.....
Total gold held by banks	$896,187,000	$871,259,000	$491,370,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	781,774,000	797,191,000	274,512,000
Gold redemption fund	19,592,000	19,370,000	1,782,000
Total gold reserve	$1,697,553,000	$1,687,720,000	$775,664,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.	50,324,000	45,810,000	16,709,000
Total reserve	$1,747,857,000	$1,733,080,000	$792,433,000
Bills discounted—members	578,788,000	605,818,000	94,358,000
Bills bought in open market	262,691,000	271,338,000	115,979,000
Total bills on hand	$838,429,000	$897,151,000	$140,334,000
U. S. long-term securities	50,182,000	51,167,000	41,101,000
U. S. short-term securities	127,227,000	93,058,000	14,957,000
All other earning assets	5,117,000	5,167,000	9,859,000
Total earning assets	$1,020,955,000	$1,045,543,000	$206,186,000
Due from Federal Reserve Banks—net	27,242,000	45,244,000	11,682,000
Uncollected items	304,584,000	262,607,000	126,946,000
Total deductions from gross deposits	$331,796,000	$347,251,000	$138,478,000
Five p. c. redemption fund against Fed. Res Bank notes	537,000	377,000	400,000
All other resources	354,000	391,000	12,261,000
Total resources	$3,111,048,000	$3,128,808,000	$1,149,728,000

LIABILITIES

Capital paid in	$71,585,000	$70,635,000	$35,704,000
Surplus	1,134,000	1,134,000	.....
Government deposits	90,523,000	141,564,000	27,799,000
Due to members—reserve account	1,500,021,000	1,149,280,000	680,246,000
Collection items	206,859,000	193,969,000	111,238,000
Other deposits, incl. foreign Govt. credits	20,408,000	20,394,000	.....
Total gross deposits	$1,784,208,000	$1,789,479,000	$819,283,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	1,244,280,000	1,251,205,000	298,168,000
Federal Reserve bank notes in circulation, net liability	8,000,000	8,000,000	.....
All other liabilities	2,362,000	2,250,000	271,000
Total liabilities	$3,111,048,000	$3,128,808,000	$1,149,728,000
Gold reserve against net deposit liabilities	62.5%	62.5%	61.2%
Gold and lawful money reserve against net deposit liabilities	64.8%	64.2%	63.0%

$2,000,000 More Lent to Serbia.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Total credits to the Allies were raised today to $4,233,400,000 when Secretary McAdoo authorized a loan of $2,000,000 to Serbia, making Serbian's total $6,000,000.

Delaware Charters.

DOVER, Jan. 12.—Charters filed

Universal Iron Products Co., $1,200,000; William F. O'Keefe, M. Gehrman, H. E. Wright of Wilmington.

Ursus Motor Co., $1,000,000; F. R. Hansell, J. Vernon Pimm, S. C. Seymour of Philadelphia.

Federal Development Co., securities, $1,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, Clement M. Egner of Wilmington.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

Zenith Refining Co., from $200,000 to $1,000,000

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP,

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—Storms and labor shortage have hampered the operations at the Lake Superior copper mines. The Calumet and Hecla properties have not suffered quite so badly as others. The parent property is practically up to normal, running out 10,500 tons of rock a day and preparing for increases. This includes the Tamarack. LaSalle is the one subsidiary that has made an increase in output. It is doing close to 800 tons of rock a day, setting a new record.

The Boston office of the Nevada-Douglas has received reports from the property showing shipments of 2,050 tons for the week ended Jan. 5, against 1,650 tons the preceding week and 1,000 tons two weeks previous. The increased shipments are due to the fact that the Mason Valley Smelter has started a second furnace.

The New Cornelia Copper Company turned out 3,850,000 pounds of copper last month.

Last month Calumet and Arizona produced 5,816,000 pounds of copper, as compared with 4,200,000 in November.

The average cost to Inspiration Copper during 1917 was below 11 cents a pound before Federal taxes. Earnings in 1917 were not far from $11 a share, against dividends of $8.25 a share. Over 50 per cent. of mill capacity is now in operation. Inability to get sufficient men is still a severe handicap.

FIGHTS BAN ON FUTURE TRADING IN COTTON

President Schutt of New York Exchange Says Restrictions Now in Force Are Adequate.

Discussion of the Sabath bill to restrict trading in cotton futures among local cotton men yesterday was hampered by the fact that no one had yet been able to obtain a copy of the bill to give it thorough study. President Schutt of the New York Cotton Exchange said that, judging from newspaper reports, he could see nothing that the bill could accomplish which was not already accomplished by restrictions, either from the Lever law or from rules of the Exchange already in force.

"Actually to stop trading in futures," he said, "would be a distinct disadvantage to the country. It would bring the business back to the point where no one could trade until he actually needed the cotton at the moment, or had cotton which he wanted to sell on the spot. But unless cotton mills can make provision for their manufactured output ahead of time, and can count upon their deliveries well ahead, their production will be seriously affected.

"We are already trading under Government control, and the Sabath bill, as I understand, only adds the restriction that no dealing shall be permitted except for actual delivery. There is not a contract made on the floor of the Cotton Exchange, under its rules, that is not for actual, bona fide delivery."

There appeared to be a general feeling among cotton traders, although they did not wish to say so for publication, that Government regulation of the cotton trade, if it was decided upon, would probably take a form widely different from that proposed by the Sabath bill. There has long been much discussion in the trade for and against Government regulation, and the feeling is that, in any case, such a project is replete with grave difficulties.

The example of England is generally considered instructive. In England the Government has not interfered directly with cotton prices, and recently, after a considerable period of absolute prohibition, permitted the resumption of dealings in futures on the Liverpool market, although under strict supervision. England has controlled the cotton trade chiefly by drastic regulation of consumption and output of finished materials, and there is a feeling often encountered in the American industry that regulation, if it is to come, will be more likely to prove successful if the problem is attacked from that angle rather than from the side of price-fixing, which, because of the ramifications of the trade and the wide variety in qualites of cotton, would present immense complications.

BOSTON STOCK REPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—The sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston this week were:

Sales.		Price.
5	Essex Co.	155
50	Fiskdale Finishing Co. pf. and 300 com. trust ctfs. in one lot	$4,000
1	Hamilton Mfg. Co.	90
19	Mill Mfg. Co.	77
2	Lowell Bleachery	123
1	Lyman Mills	141½
12	Massachusetts Cotton Mills	104
2	Plymouth Cordage Co.	185
8	Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	203
20	West Point Mfg. Co.	200¼

SAYS CANADIAN ROADS WON'T BE TAKEN OVER

The railroad situation in the Dominion of Canada is quite different from that of the United States, according to W. M. Seal, General Secretary of the Canadian Railway War Board, and for that reason there is no likelihood of the Dominion Government taking over the management of the roads in the near future.

"The situation in Canada," said Mr. Seal, "differs from the situation in the United States in three respects. First, the Canadian roads have been dealing with war conditions since August, 1914; the American for only a few months. Second, Canada's chief railways, unlike the American roads, are nation-wide in organization and operation. In dealing with nation-wide conditions each Canadian transcontinental has unity of control over its coast-to-coast traffic. But in the United States strategic manipulation of traffic has been most difficult owing to the fact that there is no American railway, singly controlled, running from Atlantic to Pacific. Control of American coast-to-coast movements can only be had by joining up many different roads, each with a different management and different usages.

"Third, the fact that there are in the United States 700 railways, whereas in Canada there are only three large systems (and less than sixty roads, counting small and large as well,) made the work of the American Railroads' War Board difficult of success, while on the other hand the work of the Canadian Railway War Board has already been of marked service to the country. A war board that can co-ordinate the activities of three or four big lines faces a very different proposition when the number of roads is raised by hundreds. In Canada shortages on one road are taken care of at once out of the surpluses of sister roads. Congestion on one is handled by all the roads working in concert through the Canadian Railway War Board. Although, owing to American conditions, Canada is still short many thousands of her own cars detained in the United States. In the meantime the shortages in such things as potato cars, apple cars, coal cars, or engines, trackage, or terminal facilities, are constantly and almost instantly met through the Canadian Railway War Board. Needless to say, the round-about routing of freight, which was one of the features of American railway competition, does not exist in Canada."

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Jan. 12.—The following are today's quotations of mill stocks:

	Bid.	Ask.	Sale.
American Linen	..	87½	..
Arkwright Mills	110	..	..
Barnard Mfg. Co.	75	..	..
Bourne Mills	..	115	..
Border City Mfg. Co.	..	98½	96
Chace Mills	..	123	..
Charlton Mills	..	122½	..
Davol Mills	..	105	..
Davis Mills	..	108	..
Flint Mills	..	150	150
Granite Mills	..	160	..
Hargreves Mills	..	70	..
King Philip Mills	..	162½	..
Laurel Lake Mills	90	95	..
Merchants Mfg. Co.	..	106	..
Mechanics Mills	..	107½	102½
Narragansett Mills	100	107½	115
Osborn Mills	110	120	115
Parkers Mills	..	70	..
Pilgrim Mills	..	100	..
Pilgrim Mills pf.	..	100	..
Poraset Mfg. Co.	..	98	..
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	..	135	..
Sagamore Mills	..	67¼	..
Shove Mills	80	85	..
Stafford Mills	106	108	..
Stevens Mfg. Co.	..	112	..
Tecumseh Mills	..	135	..
Wampanoag Mills	85	90	86
Westamoo Mills	..	102	..

270 PARK AVENUE

47 TO 48 STREETS
PARK TO MADISON AVES

WARREN and Wetmore are the architects who designed the building.

A restaurant managed by the Ritz-Carlton is in the Park Avenue side.

For, this unique group of apartments was built for those who want a degree of comfort not found elsewhere in our country.

And every detail to the Italian Garden has been planned on this basis.

The Madison Avenue section is completed—the Park Avenue section will be ready March 1st. The entire building is open for inspection.

The Supreme Development in Modern Housekeeping Apartments with RITZ CARLTON Restaurant

6 to 17 Rooms 3 to 6 Baths
$4000 TO $15000

DOUGLAS L ELLIMAN & Co
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
414 Madison Avenue
AT 48TH STREET
PHONE MURRAY HILL ....

ADVERTISEMENT.

"77"

To get the very best results take Dr. Humphreys' "Seventy-seven" at the first sneeze or shiver.

"Seventy-seven" breaks up Colds that hang on—Grip. All Drug Stores.

COLDS

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

CAPITAL & SERVICES.

I will invest up to $20,000, with services, for half interest in going, successful business. Must stand searching investigation. Have been Gen. Mgr. for large Ky. Distiller & Wholesaler past seven years. Y 866 Times Annex.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE STATE BANK,
370-378 Grand Street,
New York, January 11, 1918.

At the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, held on the 8th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Oscar L. Richard	Arnold Kohn
Lucius N. Littauer	Walter L. Burckett
Harry W. Vogel	Walter T. Kohn
Harold C. Richard	William B. Roth
Robert H. Malmer	John Kneisel
	Albert I. Voorhis

At the meeting of the Directors, held January 11th, 1918, the following officers were unanimously elected, viz:

Oscar L. Richard, President; Arnold Kohn, Walter L. Burckett, and Harold C. Richard, Vice Presidents; Albert I. Voorhis, Cashier; John Kneisel and Charles A. Smith, Assistant Cashiers.

A. I. VOORHIS, Cashier.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—I DESIRE to notify that the co-partnership of HARRY L. ROGERS CO. has been dissolved as of Jan. 11th, 1918, and that I have purchased all of the assets and assumed all of the liabilities thereof, and will continue the business under the former name.

HARRY L. ROGERS.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH—SPANISH
ENGLISH TO FOREIGNERS.
MISS GRENBAR.
Translations, French, Spanish, Italian. 536 West 113th St. Morningside 8381.

GENUINE PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—Secretarial, shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, &c., for private and Government positions; don't waste time in large classes; save time and money. A. Fuscell, 160 Madison Av., (40th St.)

French—Good accent, conversation; low price for beginner. Write M. T., 504 Columbus Av.

French conversation, literature. Young Parisienne, Mlle. de Simay, 64A W. 9th. Stuyv. 3756.

Auctions.

ON VIEW TOMORROW
PLAZA ART ROOMS, Inc.
5-7 East 59th St.
(Near 5th Ave.)
Edward P. O'Reilly, Auctioneer.
Sale by Auction of
Valuable and Desirable HOME FURNISHINGS
Removed from Ardsley-on-Hudson and Irvington.
Consisting of
High Class Furniture, Aubusson Tapestries, Suites for Dining, Living and Bedroom (English and Italian Periods), Rugs, Bronzes, Chinese and European Porcelains, Rare Jades, Prints, Paintings (including an Important Example by Frederic Remington), a Library of Books with Rare Jefferson and Washington Autograph Letters; also a collection of Important Ivories.
BY ORDER OF
COMMISSIONER JAMES D. CONNOR
With Valuable Additions from Private Consignors.
SALE SESSIONS
Wed., Thurs., Fri. and Sat., Jan. 16, 17, 18 & 19, at 2:30 P. M.
Catalogue on Application.

Ontario National Brick Co., Ltd., in Liquidation

The assets of the Company in Liquidation, including complete plant for the manufacture of brick, situate at Cookeville, in the Province of Ontario, will be sold by auction to the highest bidder on the 22nd day of January, 1918, at three of the clock in the afternoon. The sale will be held at Cookeville.

The capacity is an annual production of 50 million bricks.

Situation—about 14 miles from Toronto. Hydro-electric power available.

The Plant is of modern gas burning equipment.

The Shale is a deposit of superior quality, with light over-burden of earth.

Full particulars thereof can be had upon application to E. A. Wright, Liquidator, 711 Transportation Building, Montreal, and to Ward Price, Limited, Auctioneers, 23 Wellington St., East, Toronto.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section III., Paragraph H and Paragraph 623, Tariff Act, October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold 1 costume, black lace over white satin; 1 costume, black satin and jet beads; 1 costume, black satin, gold embroidery; 1 costume, brown tulle, coral and gold embroidery; 1 costume, white net, spangled over white satin. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 28, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated December 31, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section 2802 R. S. U. S., and Section 3, Paragraph H, Act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold three large diamonds set in one platinum lavalier.
Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 28, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated January 10, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section 3062 R. S. U. S., and Act of Congress approved July 31, 1912, I have seized and hold Two pieces Film depicting prizefight.
Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 28, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated January 10, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sections 1 and 3, Title VII, Act of Congress approved June 15, 1917, I have seized and hold Eight packages Tungsten.
Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 28, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated January 10, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Paragraph H of Section III of the Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold three "Dent" Chronographs and two "Frodsham" Chronographs. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 28, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated, January 3, 1918.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

BACARDI Makes the Perfect COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL.
Try It and Be Convinced.

THE HOLMES MOTOR CAR COMPANY
OF NEW YORK
representing

The New Holmes Car
Air-Cooled

announces the appointment of

FREDERICK K. JONES
as Sales Manager

Mr. Jones was for six years connected with the Franklin Motor Car Company of New York

The new Holmes Car, the last word in a perfected air-cooled car, and the sensation of Motor Week in New York, is now established at 1848 Broadway, one door from the corner of Sixty-first Street

THE HOLMES MOTOR CAR COMPANY OF NEW YORK
1848 BROADWAY
One door from the corner of Sixty-first Street

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

First Heaters—and Now

Fresh Air!

Without Drafts, Dirt, Dust, Rain or Snow

Another Master Stroke of the New Kind of Housefurnishing Store

The old-fashioned idea of health is to have "plenty of fresh air."

But new-fashioned ways of living have, in many homes, prevented this common-sense practice.

The result is that most dwellers in apartments and closely confined houses are constantly between the two evils of stuffy, poorly ventilated, unhealthy rooms or cold- and pneumonia-producing drafts.

The NEW idea is the happy medium:

Continental

Window Ventilators

The most practical, simple means yet devised for flooding rooms with plenty of filtered fresh air, without losing the warmth of the room and without drafts, dirt or dust.

Quickly adjusted to any size window—top or bottom, as simple to operate as a window screen; and will last for years.

Frames of selected hard wood, finished in "mission oak," oil-stained. A specially treated, fine-meshed, buff-colored cotton cloth forms the center of the ventilator and acts as a filter.

Every User of Oil and Gas Heaters Should Have Them

In fact, every room in every home and office, especially where air is burned by open flame heaters, fireplaces, etc., positively requires a greater supply of fresh oxygen. The ideal combination right now is a handy oil heater and a Continental sanitary window ventilator to neutralize the air.

Small Cost

Considering the advantages to health and comfort, the cost of Continental ventilation is insignificant.

Order by number, according to width of windows, per following adjustments:

No. 93—9 ins. high, adjustable 23 to 37 ins. wide,	38c
No. 94—9 ins. high, adjustable 31 to 49 ins. wide,	48c
No. 96—9 ins. high, adjustable 34 to 60 ins. wide,	55c
No. 153—15 ins. high, adjustable 23 to 37 ins. wide,	50c
No. 154—15 ins. high, adjustable 31 to 49 ins. wide,	58c

All complete, ready for use.
Mail Orders Filled.

A Big Sale and Demonstration Now On in GIMBELS New Kind of Housefurnishing Store
Fifth Floor

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF THE WORLD OF SPORTS

ROACH GLIDES PAST MONTREAL SKATERS

Rover of Wanderers Leads Team to One-Sided Hockey Victory by 10 to 1.

VISITORS ARE OUTCLASSED

Knights of Columbus Seven Bewildered by Speed of Undefeated Local Outfit.

Mickey Roach, rover of the Wanderers, held a skating party of his own at St. Nicholas Rink last night and glided over the ice so fast that the Knights of Columbus seven from Montreal gazed on him in wonderment as he proceeded to shoot six of the ten goals which the Wanderers tallied against a lone one for the outclassed lads from the Dominion. At one stage of the game, Roach skated round and round in the rink in great circles with the pack of Canadian skaters at his back, but Mickey kept the puck at the end of his stick and they couldn't catch him. It didn't occur to them to start around the other way and meet him.

The Wanderers were so fast last night that even the 10 to 1 score does not indicate their superiority over the defeated seven. Hopelessly outclassed from the start, the Knights could not get started at any stage of the game. Every time they tried to run the rubber down the rink they were quickly overtaken and the puck was stolen from them. The swift rush of the Wanderers swept the Montreal defense aside. The Knights had so many spells that they kept the skating surface of the ice as bright as a mirror.

Brown, who stood guard at the Montreal net, was bombarded with shots and he labored so hard to stem the tide that he was unable to keep his feet, and half the time he was ungracefully seated on the ice. For about three minutes it was an even battle and then the Wanderers began to speed up and the Canadian Knights were left far in the rear. The Wanderers have never shown the flash of speed which made last night's match a runaway for them.

Tom Howard, Jr., who is now at the Newport Naval Station, came down and played part of the game for the Wanderers. It was a holiday vacation for the young sailor, and he had a good time running wild through the Canadian team. Howard was so aggressive that twice he was sent from the ice for unsportsmanlike play. Jack Smith played a smashing game, and so did Ernie Dufresne, who made another one of his long drives into the net from the centre of the rink.

The Knights of Columbus seven was saved from a whitewash early in the second period when Hughes, the left wing, shot a goal on a shot drive from scrimmage. The playing strength of the Wanderers is growing in every game, and Canada will have to send its best down here if it expects to match the local skaters.

The lineup.

Wanderers	Position	K. of C.
Lewis	G.	Brown
Dufresne	P.	Gauthier
McGeorgan	C.	McCarthy
Smith	R.	Grady
Howard	L.	Malcolm
Roach	R.	Hughes
Cooper	L.	Meloche
McCarthy	Substitutes—Howard for Roach, Roach for Howard.	

Goals—1st period, Roach in 9:22, Beaudin in 7:30, Dufresne in 7:50, Roach in 12:41, McCarthy in 17:07, Roach in 19:23; second period, Hughes in 3:57, Roach in 8:25, Smith in 12:35, Smith in 17:32, Roach in 19:10. Substitutions—Tom Howard, Jr., for Cooper; Eliard for Meloche. Penalties—Tom Howard, 2 minutes, for tripping; Gauthier, 2 minutes, for tripping; Tom Howard, 2 minutes, for loafing offside. Referee—Bert Wellington. Assistant referee—Bert White, New York A. C. Timer—W. J. Croker. Time of halves—20 minutes.

MIKE DONOVAN IN RING.

Veteran Does His Bit with Other Boxers to Entertain Men in Service.

The New York A. C. and the New York branch of the National War Camp Community Service played host to about 8,500 of Uncle Sam's soldiers and bluejackets last night at the Ninth Coast Defense Command Armory in West Fourteenth Street. A program of boxing bouts, amateur and professional, furnished steady entertainment for the fighting men from 8:30 until near midnight. When the final bell clanged on the last bout, the most keenly fought contest of the evening, incidentally, everybody voted the carnival a huge success.

A feature of the evening was the appearance of Professor Mike Donovan, the old-time middleweight champion, in a three-round exhibition against Jack Smith, undefeated middleweight champion of the United States Navy. The silver-haired Donovan, more than 72 years old, thrilled the large crowd with his sprightly exhibition, and gave the younger Smith an interesting set-to.

Other professional boxers who appeared in exhibitions were Benny Leonard, world's lightweight champion, who boxed three interesting rounds with Freddie Reese; Jack Britton, former welterweight champion, who boxed the same number of rounds with Irish Patsy Cline of Harlem, and Clay Turner, the Indian boxer, who appeared against William Barrett, former amateur middleweight champion. Tricsey it. Anderson and Young Rider, Brooklyn boxers, also gave an exhibition.

In the amateur contests two New York State champions and one metropolitan district title-holder competed, and all were victorious. They were C. E. Mirman in the 116-pound class, Archie Walker in the 118-pound class, and Sam Lagonia in the 158-pound class.

Frank Cassidy, attached to the 40th Aero Squadron, U. S. A. C., who formerly held the New York State title at 145 pounds, won a stiff three-round tilt from D. Rosenberg in his first bout and in his second engagement, the final bout of the evening, defeated Irving Rieser after four hotly contested rounds. The soldiers and sailors were on their feet from beginning to end of this bout cheering lustily for the soldier fighter. After the customary three rounds the judges disagreed and Referee Dan Hickey ordered an extra session. In this round Cassidy earned the award.

The summaries of the amateur bouts follow:

136-Pound Class.—C. E. Mirman, Paulist A. C., defeated D. Hamine, Clark House A. C., three rounds, judges' decision; F. Noble, Clark House A. C., defeated N. Pomerants, Rutgers Place Gymnasium, three rounds, judges' decision.

Final Bout.—Mirman defeated Noble, three rounds, judges' decision.

118-Pound Class.—Archie Walker, Irish-American A. C., defeated M. Haufman, Rutgers Place Gymnasium, three rounds, judges' decision.

136-Pound Class.—Frank Cassidy, N. P. Aviation Corps, defeated D. Rosenberg, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision.

Final Bout.—Cassidy defeated I. Rieser, Union Settlement A. C., four rounds, judges' decision.

158-Pound Class.—G. Pappas, Union Settlement A. C., defeated N. J. Lenahan, unattached, one round, referee's decision.

Final Bout.—S. Lagonia, Bronxdale A. C., defeated Pappas, one round, referee's decision.

Naval Hockey Team Winner.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—The First Naval District hockey team experienced a real come-back tonight, beating the Wanderers, tutored by Bill Carlton, the veteran goal tender, 6 to 1. The navy boys made three goals in each half and had completed their scoring when Morton, the Wanderers' point, raced the length of the ice and counted for his team without assistance.

De Witt Clinton Victor on Court.

De Witt Clinton's basket ball team defeated Vvander Childs, 35 to 6, in a game played at the Trinity Church House last night. Summanoon and King were the main point scorers.

Williams Loses in Opening Game.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Jan. 12.—In the opening basket ball game of the season tonight Williams fell before the strong New York State College team. The visitors led at the half way, 19 to 10, and won by the score of 33 to 23.

TENNIS TEAM FOR HAWAII.

Young Coast Players and Miss Browne to Play at Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—It has been announced by Dr. Sumner Hardy of the California Lawn Tennis Association that a team of tennis players will be sent to compete in the annual Mid-Winter Carnival tennis tournament at Honolulu. The date for this Winter's tournament has not as yet been announced, but it probably will be held about the middle of February. This tennis event in the past has attracted many of the leading players from the Pacific Coast, among them William M. Johnston, former national singles champion, and Clarence J. Griffin. This year it is certain that the team will not contain many of the stars, but will be confined to some of the younger men in the game. This is because of two reasons, one that the men in tennis in this section are now in the service of the country and the other that it is thought advisable to give the local players a show and an opportunity to acquire some experience.

It is the intention, as the present time is set, to send one team, consisting of the following players: Miss Mary Ewing, former national women's champion, who chose the trip. The matter was then suggested to her. Reports a month ago were that Miss Browne would accept, but could not be found. At this time two players who supplied the life to tennis competitions, Maurice Mc Loughlin and Miss Marie Wagner, are in the service and Miss Ewing is married and is now to Honolulu, and the committee is making a trip to get some in Nobody.

Among the players who went to the tournament last year were Lieutenant George Church (of Canada), Asa Jr., now in the aviation service; Harold Throckmorton of Milwaukee, N. J., and William A. Johnson and John A. Parkinson of this city.

The New York Lawn Tennis Club, which recently acquired the old grounds of the West Side Tennis Club, near Cortlandt Park, has arranged a plan whereby junior members will be admitted to the club during the coming Summer. The club officials are actually working on plans which will improve the new grounds, and it is expected that the sixteen dirt courts will be ready for play about the middle of April. There is some talk now that the club may erect a covered court building on the new grounds. This, however, is a matter for future consideration. Many of the club officials are anxious that facilities be provided for some indoor competition during the Winter months and for the time being provisions have been made for renting a court one night each week. The question of a covered court building will be discussed at the annual meeting of the New York Lawn Tennis Club, which will be held at the Republican Club on Jan. 29. It is practically certain that Christopher B. Winne will be re-elected President. The regular ticket has not as yet been named by the nominating committee.

It is proposed to lay out twenty-four tennis courts on Ebbets Field in Brooklyn for use when the Brooklyn Baseball Club is away on trips. The outfield will be devoted to tennis and there will be an exhibition court marked out near the home plate. The plans also provide for the erection of a temporary grand stand on one side of this court. It is expected that the courts will be ready about April 1. When the Brooklyn club is home it is expected that arrangements can be made whereby courts will be available after the ball game. To provide club accommodations for the players a house will be erected at one part of the field.

The annual women's invitation tennis tournament at the Heights Casino in Brooklyn will begin this Winter on Monday, Feb. 4, and continue throughout the week. Invitations have been issued to the most prominent players hereabout. On the final day of the tournament there will be an exhibition doubles match between James Burns, professional at the Rockaway Hunting Club, and Harry McNeil of Heights Casino on the one side and a team of leading amateurs, one named being Frederick B. Alexander. His partner has not yet been selected.

CITY COLLEGE TO HAVE NINE

Many Candidates Will Try for Berths on 'Varsity This Year.

Although loss of men through enlistments caused the cancellation of the baseball schedule of the City College last year, an unusually large squad is out for positions on the 'Varsity nine this season. Five pitchers are trying to gain a place in the first string. A number of pocket ball stars are attempting to garner more laurels on the diamond. Joe Deering will coach the 'Varsity again and Nat Holmuth will take the yearlings in charge. Norman L. Marks, the manager of the team, has resigned to become Vice President of the athletic association, and Irving Tow, '19, is acting in his place till the election of a successor.

A freshman team will be organized and a schedule is being arranged for games from the middle of March to the middle of May. It has dates open for high schools and private and preparatory schools.

The C. C. N. Y. 'Varsity nine has an ambitious schedule carded, with games with all the local colleges, among them Columbia, Fordham, and N. Y. U., and Tufts, Hamilton, Albany, Teachers College, Union, and the Massachusetts Aggies are also on the card.

If the stadium is screened by the time the season opens baseball will become a revenue-producing sport, and more trips and home games will be scheduled. At all events the team will have the use of a well-equipped field.

The list of men out for places on the team is as follows:

Pitchers—Rothstein, 1920; Thomas, a reliable veteran of last year's team; Matthews, 1919, the star of the Interclass tournament; Feirin, 1921, of the undefeated freshmen basket ball team and star pitcher for Boys High School of Brooklyn, and Murray, 1921, an all-around athlete. Catchers—Murphy, 1919, Vice President of the athletic association; Nielson, 1920, and Murray, 1921. First base—Prolansky, 1919, who is forward on the Varsity basket ball team, and is a veteran from last year's nine; Shannon, 1918, and Krlasky, 1921, of the freshman basket ball team. Second base—Roberts, 1918, Captain of the soccer team; Rolotsky, 1921, another from the freshman five, and Rosenberg, 1919, another veteran. Shortstop—Freebil, 1920; Berk, 1919, and Lehman, 1919. Third base—Kempel, 1921, and Rudstein, 1919. Outfield—Essential. Acting Captain; Mendelmer, 1919; Davidoff, 1919; Pelonis, 1918; Lebovsky, 1919, a heavy hitter; Solomon, 1921, and Wolf, 1921.

FORDHAM TRACK MEN OUT.

Twenty-five Candidates Begin Active Work Under Coach Wefers.

A squad of twenty-five candidates turned out at Fordham yesterday in the first real day of outdoor work for the track team this season. The athletes have been handicapped since the Christmas recess by the cold weather and the icy roads, but it is hoped that daily practice will be possible hereafter. In preparation for whatever meets may be secured for the Maroon runners. The squad is as large as in normal times, but Hernie Wefers, the coach, is making every effort to induce a good percentage of the students to report for the daily spins. In this way, the benefits to be derived from track work will be within the reach of the whole student body, and will not be confined to the actual members of the team.

Three veterans are available from the 1917 relay. They are Jack Murray, Matty Golden, and Joe Tackasch. Leon Kear, who was on the 1916 team, has again joined the squad. Among the newcomers is Frank McKown, a sprinter from Springfield High School. Coach Wefers developed a well-balanced team last year from inexperienced material, and with a number of veterans as a nucleus, a fast combination should be turned out this season.

Union Easily Defeats R. P. I.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Rensselaer Polytechnic basket ball five was decisively beaten here tonight by Union, 36 to 19.

INGENUE VICTOR IN RACE FOR PENNANT

Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Defeats Long Branch Challengers in Final Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 12.—By making it two straight victories over the Princeton, John Bates's Ingenue successfully defended the State championship pennant today for the North Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club against the challenging Long Branch Club. The ingenue, ably handled by Reuben and Ensley White, won the first leg Thursday by one minute in a twenty-mile race, and defeated the Princeton again today by 1 minute 15 seconds. The other defender, Say When, finished third, forty-five seconds behind. The Silver Heels withdrew in the third round. A large crowd witnessed the pretty race.

The Princeton got away in the lead in a brisk northwest wind, but the Ingenue turned the starting stake ahead by fifteen seconds at the first round of two and one-half miles, and gradually widened the gap until the finish. The race for second place was close until the last three legs, when the Princeton increased her early lead.

The start of the race was delayed by a mishap to the Princeton. When ice yachtsmen went to the river this morning, they found the fleet of about ten yachts had been scattered about by an early morning southwest gale. The Gull had been blown a quarter of a mile down the river and in her course had run into the Princeton, splitting a side of the ice pit and knocking loose a portion of the boat. A side stay of the Gull was broken. None of the other boats was damaged.

Trial races will start Monday to pick the defenders of the North American pennant, to be sailed for some time next week, with the Independent Club challenger.

The summary:

JERSEY STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.
Start, 3:55 P. M.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Ingenue, John Bates, (sailed by Reuben White and Ensley White)	4:45.15	0:50:15	
Princeton, Frank Johnson, (sailed by William Buxton and Clarence Green)	4:46:30	0:51:30	
Say When, T. Irving Brown, (sailed by Mark Maitland and Jack Conover)	4:47.15	0:52:15	
Silver Heels, J. T. Stroud, (sailed by Ralph Sickels and Joseph Boske)	Withdrawn		

Lawrenceville Victor in Tank.

Special to The New York Times.

LAWRENCEVILLE, N. J., Jan. 12.—The Lawrenceville School swimming team defeated the Princeton freshman team here today by the score of 28 to 25. Not until the last event was over was the outcome of the meet decided. The deciding event was the 100-yard dash, Cooper of Lawrenceville, who had won the first in the fifty also took first here.

Close Game to Peddie Five.

Special to The New York Times.

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J., Jan. 12.—In one of the closest games ever seen on the home floor Peddie Institute defeated the Trenton High at basket ball here tonight by 23 to 22. The visiting five led during the first half. In the second half Peddie tied, and then went in basket ahead.

C. C. N. Y. SWAMPED BY YALE

Ellis, in First Swimming Meet, Easily Defeat Local Team.

Yale's swimming team, making its first appearance in competition since the war, easily defeated the City College swimmers at City College last night by the score of 46 to 7. Yale took every first place and in several of the events managed to keep the local swimmers from the second place. The 50-yard dash was the best struggle of the night. It found Captain Richard Mayer of Yale pitted against Baehr, star of the local team, and it was not until the final lap that the Yale leader was able to shake off Baehr. Mayer was a big factor in the Yale victory, winning the two short swims and bringing victory in the relay by swimming anchor on his team.

Benjamin of Yale gave an unusual exhibition in the fancy dive. His form was almost perfect, and he performed his special stunts with confidence and grace and managed to run up the large total of 97.7 points to his score.

In the water polo contest Yale had another easy time of it, winning by 20 goals to 0.

The summaries:

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Mayer, Yale; Baehr, City College, second; Archibald, Yale, third. Time—0:24 4-5.

Fancy Dive.—Won by Benjamin, Yale, 97.7 points; McHenry, Yale, second, 85.1 points; Wolfe, City College, third, 80 points.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Alexander, Yale; Wagner, Yale, second; Schreiber, City College, third. Time—2:54 4-5.

Plunge.—Won by Bolger, Yale, 66 feet; Hayden; Lieb, Yale, second, 64 feet 4 inches; Thuor, City College, third.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Mayer, Yale; Hincks, Yale, second; Baehr, City College, third. Time—1:04 1-5.

50-Foot Relay.—Won by Yale (Alexander, Mathes, Hincks, Mayer); City College (Fenton, Hoe, Steinberg, Baehr) second. Time—2:40 2-5.

CITY COLLEGE FIVE VICTOR.

Has No Trouble Defeating Amherst at Basket Ball.

The City College basket ball team continued on its victorious path last night by forcing aside the Amherst passers by a score of 42 to 8. Never at any time did the visitors have a chance in the game. C. C. N. Y. led from the start, and at half time had such a commanding lead that substitutes played most of the second half. Tichinsky again was the star of the contest, shooting goals with speed and accuracy.

The lineup:

C. C. N. Y. (42.)	Position.	Amherst. (8.)
Projansky	R. F.	Kennedy
Tichinsky	C. F.	Davison
Schmidt	L. F.	Maynard
Holman	R. G.	Uchiha
Shirel	L. G.	Van Dyke

Substitutions—Ian Ikan for Uchiha, Riesler for La Brun, Feinberg for Projansky, Sommers for Schmidt, Labunsky for Holman, Bartleson for Shirel.

Goals from field—C. C. N. Y.: Tichinsky, 6; Projansky, 2; Solomon, Holman, 1. Amherst: Kennedy, 2; Maynard, Goals from foul—Projansky, 2; Maynard, Kennedy. Referee—Tom Thorp, Columbia. Umpire—Ed Thorp, De La Salle. Times of halves—20 minutes.

QUAKERS TOY WITH TIGERS.

Penn Five Easily Defeats Princeton at Basket Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—The University of Pennsylvania basket ball quintet outclassed Princeton in an intercollegiate game in Weightman Hall tonight, winning by the score of 28 to 17.

Princeton was the first to score on a double foul, Flynn dropping the ball in the basket twice in quick succession. In less than three minutes, however, the Red and Blue had surpassed the Orange and Black by scoring a field and foul goal and from that stage of the game the Quakers never were headed.

Our Three Floors Above the Street Level will always be on the Business Level

A. Morton Oppenheim
ELEVATOR SERVICE PRESIDENT OPPOSITE WALDORF HOTEL
THREE UPSTAIRS SALESROOMS 11 W 34 ST-1ST 2D 3D FLOORS

"You Get the Best Your Money Can Buy"

REDUCTIONS
JANUARY CLEARANCE
BEFORE STOCK TAKING

THE recent SPECTACULAR and NECESSARY rise of prices on women's merchandise compels the attention of every woman to this sale with its two-fold attraction of unusual importance. First, because the prices prevailing now are far below the cost of materials which we will be forced to pay for the coming season. Second, we must clean up our entire stock.

Buy wisely and sufficiently—buy early, and with the one idea of future satisfaction with your purchase. The radical reductions make exchanges and returns impossible.

This Plush Coat 49.50

Baffin Seal Plush

Clearance on All Coats

$55.00	Evening Coat, Mouffion trimmed $25.00
45.00	Oxford, Silvertone, Muskrat collar..... 25.00
55.00	Gold Bolivia Coat..... 30.00
45.00	Silk Velour Coat..... 25.00
42.50	Broadcloth Coat..... 22.50
85.00	Silk Velour Street Coat, collar, pockets fur trimmed..... 55.00
75.00	Velour du Nord Coat. 29.50
65.00	Baffin Seal Coats.... 35.00
20.00	Seal Plush Coats..... 10.00
30.00	Silvertone Coats..... 16.50
29.50	Pom Pom Coats..... 18.50
175.00	Fur Trimmmed Coats. 75.00
175.00	Evening Coats..... 85.00
15.00	Fur Trimmed Coats.. 7.50
75.00	Thistledown Coats... 39.50
40.00	Silvertone Coats..... 22.50
85.00	Evening Coats..... 35.00
25.00	Melton Coats..... 14.50
29.50	Velour Coats..... 17.50
65.00	Duvetyn Coats..... 29.50
75.00	Fur Trimmed Bolivia Coats 35.00
150.00	Fur Trimmed Silk Velour Coats..... 85.00
100.00	Velour de Laine Coats 49.50
100.00	Fur Trimmed Baffin Seal Coats..... 69.50
35.00	Trimmed Plush Coats. 18.50
Velveteen, Silvertone, Pom Pom, Duvet de Laine, Velour, etc.	
$175.00	Silk Plush, Natural Raccoon trimmed.. $95.00
39.50	Velour cloth, fur tr'd. 25.00
75.00	Brown Bolivia Coat.. 45.00
225.00	Black Silk Velour, tr'd in gold and beaver 150.00
95.00	Mahogany Velour Coat 50.00
45.00	Seal Plush, Fur Tr'd. 25.00
13.75	Boucle Coats..... 7.75
13.75	Corduroy Coats..... 7.90
35.00	Fur Trimmed Coats. 16.90
29.50	Fur Collar Coats... 16.90
15.75	Novelty Coats..... 9.75
16.75	Plain Tailored Coats. 9.90
15.75	Storm Coats..... 9.75
19.75	Velour Coats..... 15.00
15.75	Plaid Coats..... 7.50
16.75	Zibeline Coats..... 9.75
27.50	Broadcloth Coats.... 18.90
24.75	Wool Velour Coats.. 16.00
40.00	Velvet Coats..... 19.50
35.00	Bolivia Coats..... 19.50
19.75	Wool Plush Coats.. 9.75
28.75	Broadcloth Coats... 18.75
25.00	Duvetyn Coats..... 14.90
25.00	Fur Trimmed Coats. 16.90
20.00	Fur Trimmed Coats. 10.00
35.00	Seal Plush Coats... 22.50

200 Coats at $18.75
200 Coats at $25.00
Values to $45.00.
Velour, Novelty Imported Cloths, Silvertone, Broadcloths. Plain and Fur Trimmed Styles.

200 Coats at $18.75
Values up to $35.00.
Velour, Broadcloth, Novelty Cloths, etc. Plain and Fur Trimmed.

175 Coats at $35.00
Values up to $65.00.

Clearance Sale on All Suits—Dresses—Gowns

The scarcity of woolen materials — the steady, alarming increase in prices — makes this Clearance Sale of fine Winter suits an event of double importance.

The styles are all up to the minute, but advisedly conservative, destined to give satisfaction in the wearing for some time to come; the fabrics are the best obtainable—the prices so remarkably low that "value received" will be long remembered by every economy seeker who enjoys these exceptional Suit reduction features.

$20.00 Fur trimmed suits, $10.00
15.00 Plain tailored suits. 5.00
16.75 Serge Suits 5.00
24.75 Poplin Suits..... 10.00
28.75 Broadcloth suits... 15.00
28.75 Velour cloth suits, 10.00
15.00 Plush trimmed suits 5.00
16.75 Velvet trimmed suits 10.00
28.75 Corduroy suits..... 10.00
15.00 Novelty suits..... 5.00
24.75 Braid trimmed suits 10.00
25.50 Tailored suits..... 10.00
40.00 Fancy trimmed suits 17.50
125.00 Fur trimmed suits... 59.50
120.00 Assorted dress suits . 39.50
35.00 Tailor made suits.... 16.50

Clearance Prices

This Coat 19.50

Clearance Sale Afternoon Dresses Evening Gowns

1,500 Dresses at $5.00. Values to $10. Serge, Messaline, Velvet, etc.
150 Dresses at $15.00. Values to $35.00. Taffeta, Satin, Serge, etc.
300 Dresses at $18.75. Values to $45.00. Velveteen, Serge, Taffeta, Satin, Poiret Twill, etc.
100 Street and Afternoon Dresses at $25.00. Values to $65.00. Velveteen, Serge, Taffeta, Satin, Novelty, Tricotine, Poiret Twill.
$35.00 Embroidered Satin Dress, black and blue emb., $18.75.
$22.50 Black Satin Street Dress, white Tuxedo collar, $15.00.
$25.00 Navy Taffeta, high-waisted effect, $10.00.
$25.00 Tan Cloth Dress, $10.00.
$29.50 Navy Serge, self-embroidered effect, $18.75.

Clearances Prices

REMOVAL SALE

GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE
Our Entire Stock
MUST BE SOLD
REGARDLESS OF COST
PRIOR TO REMOVAL
To 39th St., Cor. 6th Ave.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE

Settees with tapestry seat and back. Value $25—Sale Price $14
Chippendale Low Boy—Mahogany. Value $50—Sale Price $28
Sheraton Inlaid Cabinet—Mahogany. Value $115—Sale Price $65
Fireside Seats in various coverings. Value $25—Sale Price $13.75
Heppelwhite and Chinese Chippendale Vanity Toilet Tables in Mahogany, American Walnut or Enamel. Value $110—Sale Price $50.75
Colonial Secretary—Mahogany—with 4 large drawers. Value $125—Sale Price $63.50
Colonial China Closet—Mahogany. Value $85—Sale Price $35
Flanders Oak China Closet. Value $60—Sale Price $34
Colonial 4-Post Beds—Mahogany. Value $25—Sale Price $15.50
Day Beds—from $10.50 up
And many other bargains.

Period Furniture
At Unheard of Prices
Period Living Room Furniture, Copies of Old Masters.
A large assortment of Bed Room Suites—Prima Vera—Mahogany, American Walnut and Enamel.
Bargains in Sheraton, Tudor, Adam, Heppelwhite, Colonial, etc., Dining Room Suites. Odd Period Pieces, Desks, Chairs, Tables, etc.
An early selection is urged.

KING CHARLES II. 3 Piece Suite, Blue velour with loose cushions, one settee and 2 arm chairs. Value $200—Sale Price $105.

Mfrs. MANGES BROS. Est. 1852
Now at 115 and 117 West 23d St.

Fur Coats for Men Specially Priced

Muskrat Lined Coats Special at $48.50
With genuine Persian Lamb Collar.

Persian Lamb Collar Coats Special at $65.00
Full-cut black Kersey coats lined with Muskrat.

Muskrat Lined Coats Special at $78.00
Our own exclusive double-breasted model. Made of heavy black or gray overcoating with full Persian Lamb, Beaver or Hudson Seal Collar.

Other Coats Specially Priced from $88 to $250

Sale of Motor Lap Robes
$30, $35 & $45 Robes Special at $27.50
$22, $25 & $28 Robes Special at $19.50
$15, $16 & $19 Robes Special at $14.50

Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49th ST.

GEN. JOSEPH W. PLUME DEAD

Newark Banker, a Veteran of Two Wars, Dies in 79th Year.

General Joseph Williams Plume, President of the Mechanics' National Bank of Newark and a retired Major General of the National Guard of New Jersey, died yesterday at his home in Newark. He was born in Troy in 1839, a lineal descendant of Captain Bastian Visscher, a Dutch navigator, who was a member of Hendrik Hudson's party.

He entered the banking business in Newark as a boy and was with the State Bank when the civil war commenced. He fought in many battles of the war as an officer in the Second New Jersey Volunteers, and continued as a member of the National Guard until the Spanish-American war, when he again saw active service.

General Plume retired with the rank of Major General after forty-two years of service.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES A. FLANAGAN, a retired member of the New York Police Department, died on Friday at his home, 586 Second Avenue, Long Island City.

Miss HONORIA A. BRIODY, a teacher in Public School 113, Brooklyn, died on Thursday at her home, 302 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, from appendicitis.

JOHN J. SCHMIDT, 31 years old, a mineral water manufacturer of the Eastern District, died on Friday at his home, 461 Woodward Avenue, Brooklyn.

LOUIS HUNKEL, the last of five brothers, all of whom were veterans of the civil war, died on Friday at his home in Irvington, N. J., in his seventy-sixth year.

Mrs. MARY E. TOWLE, widow of William P. Towle, for many years with the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, died at her home, 261 Lincoln Road, Flatbush, on Friday.

Dr. JOHN W. FORSELL, a dentist of Astoria, L. I., died suddenly on Friday from heart disease. He was 45 years old, and a member of Federal Lodge, F. and A. M.

JOHN THEOFEL, 82 years old, father of John Theofel, Jr., Democratic leader of the Third Ward of the Borough of Queens, died yesterday at the home of his son in Flushing.

Mrs. ANNE LEE GODFREY, a member of an old Brooklyn family and widow of Richard Godfrey, died on Thursday at her home, 737 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. She was 82 years old.

Mrs. RUTH A. HARDIN, widow of James C. Hardin of Orange, N. J., and the oldest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Orange, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, 200 Park Avenue, Orange.

SIGMUND BLUMENSTOCK, for thirty years with the John Hancock Life Insurance Company and superintendent of the Broadway (Brooklyn) office, died on Friday at his home, 531 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 65 years.

Mrs. SOPHIA I. GEROLD, 80 years old, widow of Dr. Lawrence Gerold, for many years physician at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Bath, N. Y., died yesterday at the home of her sister in Plainfield, N. J. Mrs. Gerold was a trained nurse.

JOHN WILSON BARNITT, trainer of John L. Sullivan many years ago, died on Thursday at his home in Paterson, N. J., aged 63 years. He toured England, France, and Australia with the one-time champion, and later managed Sullivan's theatrical tours.

MOSES L. ROTHSCHILD, 64 years old, founder and President of the National Web Company of this city and Greenville, N. J., died yesterday at his home, 308 West Ninety-ninth Street. He was a member of many Jewish charitable organizations and the Masons.

SIMION S. WILTSE, an actor who created the role of Onion Jones in the play, "Get Rich Quick Wallingford," died yesterday at the Englewood Hospital, Englewood, N. J. He was 70 years old. Mr. Wiltse was born in this city and went on the stage as a young man. He lived at 71 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn.

J. MADISON WELLS, 77 years old, a prominent resident of Greenport, L. I., died there on Thursday. He had lived in Greenport since 1866, where he was in the lumber and coal business until fifteen years ago, when he engaged in the insurance business. Mr. Wells was for fifteen years County Superintendent of the Poor.

PAUL S. YOUNGBLOOD, who was in the wholesale grocery business in this city and son of A. P. Youngblood, head of A. P. Youngblood & Co., members of the New York Produce Exchange, died yesterday at St. Francis Hospital of pneumonia. His mother died just a week ago of the same disease. Mr. Youngblood was 32 years old. He lived at 601 West 191st Street.

MALCOLM ALEXANDER, formerly superintendent of the old Brooklyn Union Gas Company, with which he had been connected for thirty years, died on Friday at his home, 721 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, at the age of 85 years. After leaving the gas firm Mr. Alexander was in the harbor transportation business. He was a native of Glasgow, Scotland.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—If chauffeur taking two ladies from Bellevue Hospital to Hotel Flanders, at 5 o'clock, Saturday P. M., will return muff he will receive suitable reward. Hotel Flanders, Apartment 98.

LOST.—Scarab ring setting, bluish green; 125th, Claremont, to Lenox Av., Child's, or dry goods store; reward. Munro, 166 Claremont Av. Phone Morningside 5100.

LOST.—$20 reward for diamond pin, 8 shape; lost Jan. 11, between 235 East 50th St. and 5 West 107th via 3d Av. and 59th St. cars and 9th Av. "L." Cartier, 653 5th Av.

LOST.—Bill fold, Thursday evening on Franklin Av., between Jefferson Av. and Lefferts Place, generous reward if returned to Apt. 42, 34 Jefferson Av.

LOST.—Pearl necklace, Friday evening, between Metropolitan Opera House and 44th St.; reward on return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

LOST.—Park Av., Friday evening, black satin slipper, with rhinestone buckle; reward if returned to Mrs. Post, 955 Park Av.

LOST.—Lady's gold powder box, lost Knickerbocker Theatre or taxi to Claridge; reward at desk Lambs Club, 44th St.

LOST.—$25 reward, moleskin cape. Return to 27 East 65th St.

Found.

FOUND.—Lady's watch, on 5th Av. Telephone Morningside 5288.

LOST AND FOUND.

Other Advertisements first page, Section Three.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

A benefit in aid of the funds of the New York Orthopaedic Hospital, 419 East 59th Street, will be given at the Theatre du Vieux Colombier, Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 30. Program of the entertainment will be published later. Committee in charge of arrangements: Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Chairman; Mrs. Robert S. Brewster, Mrs. Charles D. Dickey, Miss Frelinghuysen, Mrs. J. Archibald Murray, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Henry M. Tilford, Mrs. J. Hobart Warren. Tickets may be obtained from Miss Doane, 15 West 54th Street.

HOWARD W. METZ.

Any one having information as to the present whereabouts of Howard W. Metz, formerly a florist on East 53d Street, will please communicate with the undersigned, who are in possession of information of interest to him.

PRESSINGER & NEWCOMBE, 60 Wall Street, New York City.

Notice to Public: The Ice in the Bridle Path has been removed so that Riding has been resumed. People are Now Riding in the Park from Durland's Riding Academy, 5 W. 66th.

WILL CREDITORS ALTORIA COMPANY communicate immediately with J. J. Raphael, 300 Broadway? Phone 2844 Worth.

WILLIS T. Mead UNDERTAKER 1959 MADISON AVENUE

Your main thought in considering Mead Service should be, not merely the large size of this 71 years old institution—not merely the fact that it has patrons in three great states. But bear in mind the quality, thoroughness and completeness of service, without which large size and wide-spread reputation would have been impossible. The cost will be what you make it. Non-sectarian. Day and night attendants. Phone Harlem 3713.

Lefferts Place Chapel. Unique home for funeral service. Fairchild Sons, 86 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn.

23d St. & 8th Av. FRANK E. CAMPBELL Bway & 66th St.

CIRCLE 1.. J. WINTERBOTTOM SIXTH AV at 53d St.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY 233 St. By Harlem Train and by Trolleys. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York. Lots of small size for sale.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BLEECKER.—Mr. and Mrs. Leon Bleecker (nee Yetta Beatrice Arnold) announce the birth of a son, Jan. 9, 1918.

FREEDMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Lou Freedman of 653 West 160th St. announce the birth of a daughter at the Lying-In Hospital.

ROBISON.—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Robison of Crestwood, N. Y., announce the birth of a daughter, Jan. 5, at Laurence Hospital, Bronxville, N. Y.

WIENER.—Mr. and Mrs. George Wiener wish to announce the arrival of a baby boy, born Jan. 9. 970 Prospect Av., Bronx.

Engaged.

BAKST—SIEGEL.—Mrs. Ida Siegel of 1,034 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, announces the engagement of her daughter Anna to Mr. Max Bakst of 138 Hewes St., Brooklyn.

BREGSTEIN—GANS.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gans of 9 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter Rose to Mr. Benjamin Bregstein of Brooklyn. Reception Monday, Feb. 11, 1918, after 8 P. M., at the Biltmore. No cards. Burlington (Vt.) papers please copy.

DANZIG—HERSCHMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Heymann of 141 Wallace Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., announce the betrothal of their sister, Miss Edna Herschman, to Mr. Louis Danzig.

ESCHELBACH—TOFF.—Mrs. Johanna Toff announces the engagement of her daughter, Florence J., to Nathan Eschelbach.

JOHNSTON—DOWD.—Mr. and Mrs. Olney Dowd of 600 Riverside Drive have announced the engagement of their daughter, Florence, to Lieut. Kenneth Johnston, who is now at Camp Stuart, Virginia.

LEVY—SCHWARTZ.—Mrs. Bertha Schwartz of 536 West 163d St., announces the betrothal of her daughter Ray to Mr. Leo Levy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Casper Levy of 54 East 89th St. Reception, 3-6, Bon Ray, Madison Av. and 92d St., Jan. 27, 1918.

NEWMAN—FRANK.—Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Frank of 80 East 116th St., announce the engagement of their daughter Augusta to Mr. Samuel Newman.

PUDLIN—LIPMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lipman of 94 West 115th St., announce the engagement of their daughter, Nellie, to Mr. Sol. Pudlin of New York.

SLATER — BLOOMBERG. — Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bloomberg of Hoboken, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Fannie, to Mr. Nathan Slater, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Slater of New York City.

SONNENBORN—HYMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Hyman of 1,340 Madison Av. announce the engagement of their daughter, Jeannette, to Mr. Herman M. Sonnenborn. At home Jan. 13 and 20 from 3 to 6. Baltimore papers please copy.

Married.

BRITTON—ETZ.—Jan. 1, 1918, Trinity Chapel, Therese A. Etz to Russell S. Britton of New Brunswick, N. J.

BULL—GARDNER.—On Saturday, Jan. 12, by the Rev. Charles N. Arbuckle, Ida Van Kirk, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sears E. Gardner, to Henry McCullough Bull, both of Yonkers, N. Y.

HANEMAN—PRENTISS.—On Saturday, Jan. 12, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Right Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, D. D., S. T. D., Bishop of Pittsburgh, Frederica Carlotta, daughter of Mrs. Frederick Charles Prentiss, to John Theodore Haneman.

IMBRIE—WELSH.—On Saturday, Jan. 12, 1918, at St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, by the Rev. John W. Walker, Dorothy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Welsh of Germantown, Penn., to Andrew Clark Imbrie of this city.

LISSMAN—GOTTLIEB.—Mr. and Mrs. Israel Gottlieb hereby announce the marriage of their daughter Lillian to Mr. Mortimer Merrick Lissman, U. S. N. R., son of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Edward Lissman.

MACK—GROSS.—On Saturday, Jan. 12, 1918, by Rev. Dr. Philip Klein, Cecelia Gross, daughter of Samuel Gross, to Captain Henry D. Mack, Inf. R. C., 91st Div., stationed at Camp Lewis, Washington.

MILES—WESSING.—On Saturday, Jan. 12, at the Reformed Church of Harlem by the Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr., Fanny Marie Wessing and Charles Grosvenor Miles, both of New York City.

OUTWATER—DOTY.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Doty announce the marriage of their daughter, Edith S., to Corporal Marshall Outwater, 107th U. S. Infantry, at Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1918.

PAINE—WEMPLE.—In Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, Jan. 9, Elaine Parmele Wemple to Captain Robert Gordon Paine.

Died.

ANDERSON.—Suddenly, on Jan. 11, Thomas, beloved husband of Eliza J. Bennett. Funeral service at his late residence, 2,111 Honeywell Av., Bronx, on Sunday, Jan. 13, 8 P. M. Interment private at convenience of family.

BOWMAN.—On Saturday, Jan. 12, Mary J. M., widow of David A. Bowman. Funeral services private, Monday, Jan. 14, 107 Astor Place, Jersey City.

CLEVELAND.—Treadwell, beloved husband of Evelyn McIntosh Cleveland, and son of the late Charles Dexter Cleveland and Alison Nesbit McCoskry of Philadelphia, suddenly on Jan. 12, in the 75th year of his age. Funeral private.

CORNISH.—At her residence, 20 Passaic St., Ridgewood, N. J., Jan. 11, 1918, Sadie F. Cornish, beloved wife of N. N. Cornish. Funeral at convenience of family.

DENHOLM.—On Saturday, Jan. 12, 1918, James Denholm. Funeral services will be held this afternoon (Sunday) at 8 P. M. from his late residence, 154 West 106th St. Interment at convenience of family.

DUTCHER.—On Thursday, suddenly, Harriet A. Dutcher, widow of the late Edmund Dutcher, mother of Howard B. Dutcher, in her 90th year. Funeral services at her late residence, Ellenville, N. Y., Jan. 14, 3 P. M.

EAGAN.—On Thursday, Jan. 10, 1918, Peter Eagan, beloved father of Margaret Eagan. Funeral from his late residence, 249 East 116th St., Monday, Jan. 14, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to Our Lady of Angels Church, East 113th St. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

FEAREY.—Bertha Louise Kittel, wife of Frederick T. Fearey of 48 Central Park South, passed away on Tuesday, Jan. 8, at Coronado Beach, Cal. Newark and Mount Vernon papers please copy.

FELLEMAN.—Charles, beloved husband of Ray, (nee Rusa,) and father of Irving and Terese, after a lingering illness, on Saturday, Jan. 12. Funeral from his late residence, 863 Fox St., Bronx, on Tuesday, Jan. 15, at 11 o'clock.

FREEDMAN.—Frank, in his 52d year, beloved husband of Anna B., (nee Becker;) son of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Freedman, brother of Mrs. M. Zimmerman, Mrs. Charles Coan, Al Freedman, Mrs. H. Enoch, and Jack Freedman. Funeral 10 A. M., Sunday, Jan. 13, from his late residence, 152 West 129th St.; German Masonic Temple, 220 East 15th, 11 A. M. Omit flowers. Interment Union Field, Cypress Hills.

FREEDMAN.—Frank. Brethren of Beethoven Lodge, No. 661, F. & A. M., are cordially requested to attend the funeral services of our departed brother, Frank Freedman, for many years a member of our Lodge, on Sunday, Jan. 13, at 11 A. M., in the German Masonic Temple, 220 East 15th St.
BENJAMIN GREENWALD, Master.
MARTIN JOACHIMSON, Secretary.

GEIST.—Sophia Marie Wolters, age 52, widow of Frederick A. Geist, Friday, Jan. 11. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,966 Morris Av., Bronx, on Monday, Jan. 14, 8 P. M. Interment private.

GOLDSMITH.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Emelie B., (nee Levy,) beloved wife of Emil, daughter of the late David N. and Rosie Levy, sister of Nathan D., Sidney and Charles. Funeral from her late residence, 304 East 81st St., Sunday, Jan. 13, 1918, at 2 P. M. Members of Phoenix Ladies' Society and Bathia Lodge, No. 10, U. O. T. S., respectfully invited. Interment Maimonides Cemetery.

GOLDSTEIN (nee Levy.)—After a lingering illness at her home, 127 West 111th St., Sadie, dearly beloved wife of Meyer L. Goldstein and mother of Harold and Jessie. Funeral Sunday, Jan. 13, at 10 A. M. Interment at Union Field, Cypress Hills. Please omit flowers. Worcester, Mass., papers please copy.

GORLIN.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 10, 1918, Helen, beloved wife of Morris Gorlin, in her 50th year. Funeral services at her residence, 19 Baldwin Av., Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 13, at 11 A. M. Interment Washington Cemetery in Cemetery No. 5, Warshauer Sick and Support Society plot, at 1:30 P. M. Omit flowers.

GRIFFITHS.—On Friday, Jan. 11, 1918, John, eldest son of the late Benjamin and Mary Griffiths, aged 16 years. Funeral service at Lyon Funeral Parlor, 69 East 125th St., on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. Burial in family plot.

HAGUE.—Lieut. William Hague, in Paris, Jan. 1. Burial took place at Ivry Cemetery, Jan. 5. Memorial service will be held at Calvary Church, 21st St. and 4th Av., on Tuesday, Jan. 15, at 5 P. M.

HELDT.—Apolonia, age 87, beloved wife of Martin Heldt, Sr., on Jan. 10, at 119 East Houston St., after long illness. Funeral service Sunday, Jan. 13, at 1:30 P. M., from the National Casket Co. Funeral Parlors, 14 East 39th St. German Union No. 84, F. & A. M., and German Masonic Temple Association are invited to attend.

HERNON.—Jan. 12, John P., aged 46 years. Funeral Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 161 8th Av., corner 18th St. Time later.

HERTS.—On Friday, Jan. 11, Isaac H., beloved husband of Flora Stiner Herts, in his 76th year. Funeral service will be held at the chapel of Salem Fields Cemetery, on Monday morning, Jan. 14, at 11 o'clock.

HERTS.—Officers and members of the Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society are requested to attend the funeral services of our late member, Isaac H. Herts, at the Chapel Salem Fields at 11 o'clock Monday, Jan. 14, 1918.
JOSHUA KAMTROWITZ, President.
LEON A. RAINS, Secretary.

HYMAN.—On Jan. 12, Michael, beloved husband of Fannie Hyman, and father of Joseph M. and Edwin C. Funeral from his late residence, 251 West 92d St., on Monday morning, the 14th, at 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

INSLEE.—On Thursday, Jan. 10, 1918, Harrison W., son of the late William Harvey and Julia Ward Inslee of Newark, N. J., in his 47th year. Funeral services at 969 Broad St., Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 13, at 3 o'clock.

JOHNSON.—Of pneumonia, on Jan. 11, Arthur Glover, beloved husband of Lillian M. Johnson and beloved son of Louisa A. and the late Arthur M. Johnson. Funeral services at his late home, 96 Hamilton Av., corner of Post Av., Yonkers, Sunday, at 11:15. Interment at St. Peter's, Perth Amboy, N. J., at 3 o'clock, weather and transportation permitting.

LAUTH.—Jan. 11, Minnie Lauth. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Sunday, 11 A. M.

McCORMICK.—Theresa G., (nee Flinn,) wife of William H. McCormick, on Friday, Jan. 11. Funeral 10:30 A. M. Monday, Jan. 14, from her late residence, 18 Division Av., Nyack, N. Y. Interment Nanuet.

MARTINEAU.—On Jan. 8, at his home, Forest Lodge, Hythe, England, Cyril Martineau, beloved husband of Muriel Delano Robbins, daughter of Mrs. Price Collier of Tuxedo Park.

MERRITT.—On Jan. 11, at her residence, 232 East 55th St., Catherine Fowler, widow of the late Gardiner Van Wyck Merritt.

MILNE.—On Jan. 12, 1918, Charles Milne, husband of Ethel C. Palmer, in his 39th year. Funeral services at 31 South Clinton St., East Orange, N. J., Monday, Jan. 14, at 3:30 P. M.

MOFFATT.—At Mamaroneck, N. Y., Lawrence Moffatt, in the 84th year of his age. Services will be held from his late residence, Monroe Av., Sunday, 3 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers. Albany (N. Y.) and Pittsfield (Mass.) papers please copy.

MOORE.—On Friday, Jan. 11, 1918, in New York City, Louise C. Moore, wife of Harold J. Moore. Funeral services in THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., on Sunday, Jan. 13, at 1 o'clock.

MULLANY.—At East Orange, N. J., Jan. 12, 1918, John J., husband of Alice Mullany, formerly of Jersey City, aged 58 years. Funeral services at his home, 246 North 20th St., on Monday evening, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock. Interment at New York Bay Cemetery. Lackawanna R. R., Hoboken to Ampere station.

NAAR.—Jan. 12, 1918, at her residence, 725 West 172d St., Alice M., beloved wife of Edward R. Naar. Funeral and interment Cambridge, Mass.

NORRIS.—Suddenly, in Philadelphia, on Thursday, Jan. 10, 1918, of heart disease, Dorothea Clapier, daughter of the late Joseph P. and Frances A. Norris. Funeral services at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Monday, Jan. 14, at 10 A. M. Philadelphia and Boston papers please copy.

NOTMAN.—On Jan. 12, at his residence, 149 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, Grant Notman, son of the late Peter and Jane C. Notman, in his 53d year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

OLIPHANT.—At Trenton, N. J., on Jan. 11, Henry D. Oliphant. Funeral services at his late residence, 160 West State St., Trenton, N. J., Monday morning at 11 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

PELL.—Josephine Delano, wife of the late Charles E. Pell, suddenly, on Jan. 11, at her residence, 404 West 115th St. Funeral services on Monday, Jan. 14, at 10:30 A. M., at Broadway Presbyterian Church, Broadway and 114th St. Interment private.

PEYSER.—Hannah, wife of Sigmund and mother of Melvin, and daughter of Seligman Baum, suddenly, on Jan. 10. Funeral Sunday, Jan. 13, at 10 A. M., from residence, 315 West 113th St. Omit flowers.

PLUME.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 12, Joseph Williams Plume, in his 79th year. Funeral will be held on Tuesday, Jan. 15, at Park Presbyterian Church, Belleville Av., and Kearny's St., Newark, N. J., at 2:30 P. M., at which his relatives and friends are invited.

PLUMLEY.—On Friday, Jan. 11, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. E. P. Hewes, and grandson, Captain Harry Plumley Hewes of Red Bank, N. J., Mary A. Plumley. Funeral and interment strictly at convenience of family.

ROBERTS.—Edward Everett, on Jan. 12, beloved husband of Martha Elizabeth Strong. Funeral services Tuesday, Jan. 15, at 12 o'clock noon, at his late residence, 263 6th Av., Brooklyn.

ROGAN.—Jan. 11, Charles, son of the late John and Margaret Rogan. Funeral Monday, at 10 A. M., from Funeral Parlor of James E. McLarney & Son, Lexington Av. and 65th St. Requiem mass at St. Vincent Ferrer's Church, at 10:30 A. M.

ROTHSCHILD.—Suddenly, Jan. 12, Moses L. Rothschild, beloved husband of Fannie, (nee Opper,) devoted father of Leo, Elsie and Louise. Funeral Monday, Jan. 14, at 10 A. M., residence, 308 West 99th St.

ROTHSTEIN.—Irving, died at Philadelphia on Jan. 10, loving son of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Rothstein of 688 Union Av. Funeral Sunday, Jan. 13, at 2 P. M., from parents' home.

SCHAFER.—On Thursday, Jan. 10, at his residence, 52 West 46th St., Samuel M., beloved husband of Sophie Schafer. Funeral service will be held at the Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St., on Sunday morning, Jan. 13, at 10 o'clock.

SCHAFER.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Congregation Emanu-El the following minute was adopted:

The death of our beloved friend and associate, Samuel M. Schafer, has brought sorrow to the Congregation, with which he has been identified and one of whose loyal sons he has been throughout its history. For twenty-nine years he served as one of its Board of Trustees, and for twenty-one years as its Treasurer, faithful and devoted, watchful and zealous in the performance of his duties. He was the soul of honor and the embodiment of integrity, kind and gentle in manner, just and charitable in judgment, modest, simple, and free from guile, a man who shaped his life according to the precepts and traditions of our faith, which were ever dear to him. He was a sunny and cheerful disposition, endowed with warmth and joviality, and overflowing with human sympathy. He was frank, sincere, generous, and confiding, a man of peace, clean of hand, and pure in heart. His friendships were many and enduring, and his love went forth unstintingly to those whom he found congenial, and he in turn was the recipient of their unbounded affection and respect. "His soul shall abide in prosperity."
LOUIS MARSHALL, President.
WILLIAM I. SPIEGELBERG, Secretary.

SCHAFER.—At a special meeting of the Directors of the German-American Bank the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, We have learned with deep sorrow and regret of the death of our beloved friend and associate, Mr. Samuel M. Schafer, who was for forty years a Director and for eight years Vice President of the German-American Bank, and desiring to record an expression of our sincere affection and high esteem for our late associate, and to testify to our marked appreciation of his successful services to this institution, it is

Resolved, That, in the death of Mr. Samuel M. Schafer, the German-American Bank has lost a true friend, always alive to its best interests, by the exercise of unselfish devotion, his sound judgment, and unfailing courtesy, which won for him the cordial respect and genuine friendship of all with whom he came in contact.

To the Directors, officers, and employes of the bank, with whom he maintained the most cordial relations, the death of Mr. Schafer brings a deep personal sorrow.

Resolved, That, as a mark of our profound respect, this minute and resolution be spread in full on the minutes of the board, and that an engrossed copy of the same be sent as a token of heartfelt sympathy to the deeply bereaved family.
ALBERT TAG, President.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

SCHAFER.—Brethren of Mount Sinai Lodge No. 2, I. O. B. B., are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, Samuel M. Schafer, one of our oldest members, which takes place at Temple Emanu-El on Sunday morning, Jan. 13, at 10 o'clock.
MYRON SULZBERGER, President.
HUGO TAUSSIG, Secretary.

SHEEHAN.—Daniel F., at his residence, 334 West 47th St., in his 74th year. Funeral Monday, Jan. 14, at 10:45 A. M. Thence to Church of St. Malachy, 241 West 49th St. Interment Calvary.

SHEPARD.—The Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of New Jersey announces with deep regret the death of Mr. Benjamin Shepard of 78 Harrison St., East Orange, N. J., Jan. 10, 1918, a charter member, who held the office of Captain, and later of Elder, for many years of faithful service.
ROBERT M. BOYD, JR., Governor.
Mrs. WILLIAM S. MEEK, Secretary.

SLOANE.—Suddenly, at Concordia, Kan., on Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, in his 29th year, Jeoffery J., beloved son of David and Tessie Sloane and brother of Ralph, Roy, Rosella, Wilma, and Betta. Funeral from his late residence, 1,072 Prospect Place, near Kingston Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 13, at 2 P. M. Interment at Mount Carmel Cemetery, Cypress Hills.

STANTON.—On Jan. 10, Ann, beloved wife of Edward F. Stanton, sister of the Rev. Simon Donovan. Funeral from her late residence, 6 Sherman St., Brooklyn, on Monday at 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of the Holy Name, 9th Av. and Prospect Av., Brooklyn. Automobile funeral.

STEWART.—At Oakland, Cal., Dec. 28, 1917, Walter J., son of the late Charles P. and Helen Jones Stewart, of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.

TEN EYCK.—At Douglas, Ariz., Jan. 10, 1918, Lieutenant Cabell Breckinridge Ten Eyck, 11th Field Artillery, U. S. A., aged 22 years, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Ten Eyck of 19 Belmont Terrace, Yonkers, N. Y. Funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 15, at 2:30 P. M., at St. Paul's Church, Yonkers, N. Y.

WEIFFENBACH.—At Tremont, New York City, on Jan. 11, 1918, Electa Schoolcraft, widow of Adam Weiffenbach, in her 86th year. Funeral private.

Died.

VAN TASSELL.—On Friday, Jan. 11, 1918, Amelia, widow of William Van Tassell. Funeral services at her late residence, 130 West 119th St., on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

WILTSE.—Simeon. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, (Campbell's,) Tuesday, 11 A. M. Auspices Actors' Fund.

WRONKER.—At his home, Solomon Wronker, beloved husband of Selma Lewinson Wronker and father of Monroe, Dr. Benno, Albert, and Lester, on the 11th inst., in the 71st year of his life, after a short illness. Funeral services will be held at 10 A. M. Sunday morning, from Temple Israel, corner Lenox Av. and 120th Street. The members of Temple Israel and of the Sisterhood of the Temple and of the Auxiliary Society are invited to attend. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

WRONKER.—Members and seat-holders of Temple Israel of Harlem are requested to attend the funeral of our late member, Solomon Wronker, from the Temple, Lenox Av. and 120th St., Sunday, Jan. 13, at 10 A. M.
DANIEL P. HAYS, President.
JACOB GOODFRIEND, Honorary Secretary.

WRONKER.—Members of the Ladies Auxiliary of Temple Israel are requested to attend the funeral of Solomon Wronker, husband of our esteemed Secretary, at the Temple Sunday, Jan. 13, 10 A. M.
Mrs. ISIDOR H. KEMPNER, President.

YULE.—On Jan. 11, 1918, Alexander Yule, aged 68 years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 116 West 87th St., on Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

CLANCY.—Margaret, 300 East 26th St., Jan. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
CONKLIN.—Joseph, 2,442 7th Av., Jan. 10. Funeral today, 1 P. M.
COYLE.—Bertha, 867 Amsterdam Av., Jan. 10.
DYER.—George H., 782 Fairmount Place, Bronx, Jan. 11, aged 77. Funeral private.
FOULON.—Eugenia, Jan. 10, aged 85. Funeral 393 7th Av., today, 2 P. M.
HARTE.—Timothy, Jan. 11. Funeral 130 Greenwich Av., today, 2 P. M.
HAYES.—Isaac, 1,200 Tinton Av., Bronx, Jan. 11, aged 53. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
HICKEY.—John, 206 West 12th St., Jan. 10.
JOHNSTON.—Thomas, Jan. 9, aged 82. Funeral 161 8th Av.
JUDGE.—Thomas, 409 East 12th St., Jan. 11. Funeral tomorrow.
KEENAN.—Walter C., 428 East 137th St., Jan. 10. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.
KELLY.—Margaret, 54 East 129th St., Jan. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 9:45 A. M.
LEES.—Mary A., Jan. 11, aged 78. Funeral 161 8th Av., tomorrow, 2 P. M.
MALONEY.—Katie, Jan. 9. Funeral 104 East 12th St., today, 1:30 P. M.
MARTIN.—James F., 429 East 57th St., Jan. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
METZ.—Katie, 887 East 169th St., Jan. 11, aged 37. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.
MULLEN.—John F., 1,973 3d Av., Jan. 11, aged 3. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
MURRAY.—John V., 1,425 3d Av., Jan. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
O'BRIEN. — William, 1,367 Balcom Av., Bronx, Jan. 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
O'KEEFE.—Johanna, 463 East 134th St., Jan. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
QUACKENBUSH. — Robert C., 2,436 Webb Av., Jan. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
RYAN.—Nellie K., 445 East 86th St., Jan. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
SKELLY.—Helen P., German Hospital, Jan. 10.
SMITH.—John C., 212 East 90th St., Jan. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
TYNDALL.—Alice, 167 Lincoln Av., Bronx, Jan. 11. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
WALSH.—William J., 402 West 50th St., Jan. 11. Funeral notice later.
WALTERS.—Theodore W., 252 West 129th St., Jan. 10, aged 71.
WHITELY.—Mary, 578 Tinsdale Place, Jan. 11. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

Brooklyn.

ALEXANDER.—Malcolm, 721 Sterling Place, Jan. 11. Funeral today.
BECKER.—Mary, 1,863 Madison St., Jan. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
BERGE.—George, St. Catharine's Hospital, Jan. 11. Funeral tomorrow.
BRANDON.—Ellen, Coney Island Hospital, Jan. 11, aged 51.
CLYDE.—William, 786 McDonough St., Jan. 11. Funeral today.
COPE.—Emma, 1,095 St. John's Place, Jan. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.
DALY.—Annie, 270 19th St., Jan. 10. Funeral tomorrow.
DAVIES.—Thomas, 242 McDonough St., Jan. 11, aged 78. Funeral private.
DEMPSEY.—William L., 240 Richmond St., Jan. 11, aged 29.
DONNELLON.—Mary E., 1,416 Sterling Place, Jan. 11. Funeral tomorrow.
DRISCOLL.—Florence J., 569 Putnam Av., Jan. 10. Funeral tomorrow.
HARRIE.—Metta, 780 Monroe St., Jan. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
HOTCHKISS.—Margaret A., 65 Floyd St., Jan. 10.
KELLY.—Margaret, 88 Nassau St., Jan. 11. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
KUTNER. — Solomon, 116 Clinton Av., Jan. 10.
McNISH.—Brodie R., 550 Atlantic Av., Jan. 11.
McRAE.—Bernice D., 1,340 60th St., Jan. 10.
MAGEL.—Mary, 164 Saratoga Av., Jan. 10, aged 36.
MAHONEY.—Mary, 48 3d Av., Jan. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
MARTIN.—Maria E., 829 Pacific St., Jan. 11. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
MORIARITY.—Helen V., 356 Prospect Place, Jan. 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
RAABE.—Mary, 424 16th St., Jan. 11, aged 62. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
REILLY.—John, 2,072 62d St., Jan. 10.
RICE.—Harry, 559 59th St., Jan. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
RUSHMORE.—William H., 47 Lefferts Place, Jan. 11, aged 75.
SADLER.—William, 171 Johnson St., Jan. 11. Funeral Jan. 15, 9:30 A. M.
SCHMIDT.—John J., 461 Woodward Av., Jan. 11. Funeral tomorrow.
SCHMIKENBER.—John H., 886 Prospect Av., Jan. 11, aged 28. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.
SCIKETKOZY.—Albert, 474 Senator St., Jan. 10, aged 20. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
WESSELHOFT.—Christian, 7,205 3d Av., Jan. 10, aged 51. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

DESCH.—Joseph J., 176 South 11th St., Newark, Jan. 10.
FORD.—Margaret, 200 Webster Av., Jersey City, Jan. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.
HADFIELD.—Caroline, 108 Broad St., Newark, Jan. 11.
HANKINS.—Lawrence, 30 Watson Av., Newark, Jan. 10.
HYLAND.—Robert B., 300 Oraton St., Newark, Jan. 10.
KINAMAN.—Mary J., 379 Highland Av., Newark, Jan. 10, aged 72.
POWERS.—Julia, 36 Tuers Av., Jersey City, Jan. 10. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
TOBLER.—Katherine, 543 Spring St., West Hoboken, Jan. 11, aged 54.
VOLZEN.—Frieda, 506 Ferry St., Hoboken, Jan. 10, aged 56.
WATERBURY.—Eliza J., 82 8th Av., Newark, Jan. 10.
WOOLEVER.—Michael, 235 Palisade Av., Jersey City, Jan. 10. Funeral today.

Long Island.

BUCHMAN.—Michael, Woodhaven, Jan. 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
STEVENS.—Charles H., Corona, Jan. 11. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.
SURBER.—William A., Richmond Hill, Jan. 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

In Memoriam.

FINKENSTEIN.—In memory of my beloved husband, Jacob, who died Jan. 13, 1915.

JACOBI.—In loving memory of Carrie Jacobi, a beloved wife and our darling mother; departed this life Jan. 13, 1917.

KEAN.—In the Church of the Holy Name, 96th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Monday morning, Jan. 14, at 9 o'clock; solemn anniversary mass for the repose of the soul of the Right Rev. Monsignore John J. Kean, late rector of the Parish of the Holy Name. The clergy, relatives, and friends are invited to attend.

O'FARRELL.—In memory of the Rev. Michael C. O'Farrell, one-time pastor of St. Teresa's Church, a high mass of requiem will be offered in St. Teresa's Church on Monday, Jan. 14, at 8:30 o'clock.

SIEDE.—In loving memory of our dearly beloved mother, Mary M. Siede, who died Jan. 10, 1917.

WALTERS.—A tender tribute to the revered memory of a devoted and beloved brother, Richard M. Walters, died Jan. 13, 1902. Esteemed by all who knew him.

WORMS.—In loving memory of our beloved brother and uncle, Leopold Worms, who passed away Jan. 13, 1917.

FEENEY.—John H.; mass Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Brooklyn, Jan. 17, 10 A. M.

NOLAN. — Martin; mass St. Agatha's Church, Brooklyn, tomorrow, 8 A. M.

Unveiling.

COHEN.—The unveiling of monument in memory of Heyman Cohen, formerly of 38 West 21st St. and 1,045 Park Av., will take place 10:30 A. M. sharp, Sunday, Jan. 13, at Washington Cemetery, Section 2. Relatives and friends kindly attend. If weather is unsettled please telephone Chelsea 9868 for particulars.

Estates Appraised.

ENGEL, JULIUS L., Aug. 23, 1916; gross estate of $45,523, consisting of a half interest in the copartnership with his son, Maurice J. Engel of the Central Iron Works, 420-422 East Forty-eighth Street, $20,734; cash, $21,971; personal, $2,800; decedent's son, Maurice J. Engel of Port Washington, L. I., receives the one-half interest in the iron business, and his son and daughter, Joseph S. Engel of 12 Claremont Avenue, and Hattye E. Baruch of 806 West 113th Street each receives one-half the residue, amounting to $12,261.

VAN NORDEN, CATHERINE L., widow of William A. Van Norden, (June 13, 1917.) Gross estate, $23,131, consisting of $11,407 cash and $11,724 personalty. Her friend, Thomas F. Kilcore of 45 Cedar Street, receives the residue, $14,376, after paying the following legacies to nephews and nieces: James T. Gaynor, Union League Club, San Francisco, $2,000; Edward Gaynor, Elizabeth and Helen Gaynor of Troy, N. Y., and Josephine G. Whalen of Jericho, L. I., $1,000 each, and to her sister-in-law, Sara E. Van Norden of 830 St. Nicholas Avenue, $500.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The War Department issued the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Ravenel, Maj. M. P., to Camp Kearny.
Martin, 1st Lt. F. A., to Camp Lewis.
Christopher, 1st Lt. F.; Clark, 1st Lt. S. G., and Ryan, 1st Lt. W. B., Jr., to Camp Greenleaf for inspection.
Rile, 1st Lt. W. B., to Camp Johnson.
Paul, 1st Lt. J. H., previous orders revoked.
Test, Capt. F. C., to Camp Dodge.
Miller, Capt. J. C., to Camp MacArthur with av. sec. of Signal C.
Donnelly, 2d Lt. J. D., previous orders amended to read 1st Lt.
Lillie, 1st Lt. W. L., previous orders amended to read 1st Lt. Lillie, W. L.
Johannesson, 1st Lt. C. J., previous orders amended; he will proceed to Ft. Riley.
Smith, Capt. R. P., previous orders revoked.
Price, Capt. J. W., Jr., to Neuro-Surgical School, Philadelphia, for inst.
Zabriskie, Capt. E. G., previous orders revoked.
Sollima, Capt. E. L., and Bies, 1st Lt. B. D., hon. discharged.
Lessing, Capt. A., to Base Hosp. 30, at Ft. Mason.
Dixon, 1st Lt. E. K., to Camp Dodge.
Smith, 1st Lt. A. J., to Camp Cody.
Young, Capt. S. B., hon. discharged.
Maurer, Capt. A. A., to Camp Custer.
Merrill, 1st Lt. W. H., to Camp Cody.
Fraser, Capt. T., to Newport News to examine command for tuberculosis.

Following to Fort Riley for inst.:
Elliott, Capt. R. S.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Bell, J. S.	Ketter, P. G.
Duret, A. L.	Konzelman, J. A.
Fasser, A. O.	Nauth, W. W.
Harned, W. B.	Roberts, O. A.
Husser, A. A.	Shelton, F. W.

Betts, 1st Lt. W. H., hon. discharged.

Following to Camp Greenleaf for inst.:
McCormack, Capt. J. I.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Turner, N. K.	Waddell, H. G.
Donohoe, S. R., Jr.	Woodward, W. W.
Hadfield, J. P.	Byrd, H. O.
Henson, C. P.	Boyd, J. O.
Remin, W. H.	

Baird, 1st Lt. W. G., to organize and command Hosp. Train No. 34 at Camp Greenleaf.
Akin, 1st Lt. W. F., hon. discharged.
Graves, Capt. S. H., previous orders revoked; hon. discharged.
Brumgarden, 1st Lt. R. C., previous orders amended to read Baumgarten.
Houghton, Capt. P. A., previous orders revoked; to duty as intel. off. and report by letter to cmdg. off., Eastern Dept.
Topping, 1st Lt. M. H., previous orders revoked.
Cunningham, 1st Lt. R. S., to Camp Bowie.
Maxwell, 1st Lt. T. R., to Camp Meade.
Stahl, 1st Lt. W. M., to Camp Dodge.
King, 1st Lt. C. G., to Camp Greenleaf with Evac. Amb. Co. No. 3.
Smith, 1st Lt. C. V., to Camp Greenleaf with Evac. Amb. Co. No. 4.
Woodruff, 1st Lt. E. L., hon. discharged.
Wilder, Maj. W. H., to home.
Hoffman, 1st Lt. W. E., previous orders amended; to Ft. Riley with Evac. Hosp. No. 10.
Scott, 1st Lt. O. F., previous orders amended; to Ft. Riley with Evac. Hosp. No. 11.
Styers, 1st Lt. R. J., to Ft. Riley with Evac. Hosp. No. 11.
Lovett, Maj. R. W., to Harvard Med. School as off. in charge of course orthopedic inst.
Baldwin, Capt. C. H., to Camp Greene.
Froem, Capt. N. K., to home.
Provosot, 1st Lt. B. W., and Vincent, 1st Lt. L. M., to Wash., report to commanding officer, to Am. Univ. with 41st Aux. Forestry Bat.
Plummer, Maj. S. C., to Camp Custer.
Schumm, 1st Lt. H. C., to Harvard Med. School for inst.
Wynkoop, Capt. D. W., to Camp Meade, 23d Engs.
Putnam, 1st Lt. C. R., to St. Louis Officers' School of Oral and Plastic Surgery for inst.
Allen, Capt. R. A., to Ellington Field, with Av. Sec. of Sig. C.
Frankson, 1st Lt. B., previous orders amended to direct him to Ft. Riley.
Meagher, Capt. J. F. W., previous orders amended to assign him to neurological inst., New York.
MacCurdy, 1st Lt. J. T., previous orders amended; to neurological inst., New York, for training.
Gallagher, Capt. M. L., to Camp MacArthur to conduct examinations in his specialty.
Friedberg, Maj. S. A., to Camp Doniphan.
Tweedie, Capt. H. V., to Camp Upton.
Hamilton, 1st Lt. J. K., Jr., to Camp Fremont, with base hosp. No. 47.
Atkinson, Capt. L. W., will report to Cmdg. Off. the Presidio, San Fran.

Following will report to Cmdg. Gen., Western Dept.:

CAPTAINS.

Chattle, T. H.	Gaston, J. O.
Field, L. M.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Blanchette, W. H.	Johnson, T. E.
Campbell, S.	McCabee, V. V.
Capps, P. G.	Meals, R. C.
Chapman, W. D.	Phillips, J. O.
Cook, H. S.	Reeder, H. H.
Crosby, T. S.	Stoner, L. J.
Davis, U. G.	Tallman, H. H.
De Graeff, P. H.	Tankersley, G. A.
Donovan, J. D.	Tate, E. F.
Goodfellow, B. T.	Taylor, H. F.
Hall, E.	Todd, O. D.
Hare, J. H.	Treglown, — H.
Hawkins, J. W.	Trotter, W.
Ireland, F. B.	Van Marter, J. H.
Johnson, E. M.	Whitlatch, L. A.

Following to Ft. Riley with evac. hosp. No. 10:

MAJORS.

Cole, H. P.	Kaysen, R.

CAPTAINS.

Burnham, A. C.	Stewart, O. E.
Kelly, J. S.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Cook, J. O.	Devine, C. T.
Edwards, C. B.	Hansen, J. H.
Postle, H. V.	Gosin, F. J.
Watson, W. S.	Kuck, F.
Cook, E. C.	

Following to Ft. Riley, with Evac. Hos. No. 11:
Elliot, Maj. C.
Ramsdell, Capt. E. C.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Armstrong, J. H.	Bartell, W. F.
Donnelly, L. C.	Funsch, E. C.
Dunn, J. M.	Fox, R. H.
Guthrie, G. C.	Watt, O.
Walker, W. D.	

Anthony, Capt. R. S., hon. discharged.
Dench, Maj. E. B., will return to inactive list.
Ameses, Maj. J. W., to home.
Emerson, Maj. H., will report to Surg. Gen.
Mackel, 1st Lt. C. F., to Phila. for temp. duty, then to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
Westervelt, Capt. H. C., to Ft. McPherson with Hos. No. 6.
Stein, 1st Lt. H. M., to Camp Meade, to conduct examinations in his specialty.
Ruch, Capt. W. H., to Newport News.

Following to duty, Kelly Field, with Av. Sec. of Sig. C.:
Park, Capt. E. R.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Addison, C. J.	Harrison, G. W.
Hatfield, W. H.	Sutherland, A. P.

Eliot, Capt. H. W.; Gleason, Capt. B. W., and Delloff, 1st Lt. E. M., to coast defenses of Boston.
Griffin, 1st Lt. P. J., to Army Med. School, for inst.
Dodd, Capt. I. S. F., to home.

Quartermaster Corps.

Morgans, 1st Lt. M., will report to acting Qm.Gen.
Moravac, Maj. W., will report to off. in charge of cantonment const.
Lipscomb, 2d Lt. F. C., hon. discharged.
Jordan, Maj. R. H., will report to Chief of Staff.

Following will report to Qm.Gen.:

CAPTAINS.

Devor, D. S.	Heating, C.
Van Sicklen, 1st Lt. F. D.	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Goff, G. R.	Stevens, W. A.
Frederick, J. D.	

Dalton, Col. A. C., to Washington for consultation with the Acting Qm.Gen., thence to his proper station.

Following promoted to be 1st Lts.:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Capt, J. C.	Sanborn, H. C.
Lees, F. B.	Bausman, T. F.
Tucker, L. D.	Vaughan, J. W.
Metzger, H. A.	Warren, H. G.
Armstrong, T. J.	Folsom, M. B.
Brown, R. H.	Keyes, C. M.
Cane, H., Jr.	Bryan, R. D.
Fetherston, C. E.	Harwood, O.

Exley, 2d Lt. C. M., promoted to be a Maj.
Lawson, Maj. J. C., will report to the off. in charge of cantonment const. for duty.

Following to Ft. Sam Houston as assts. to Dept. Qm. with motor truck companies:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Snyder, P. D.	Shank, C. M., Jr.
Eastman, T. C.	Tuttle, H. E.
Adams, H. W.	McMahan, R.
Hanson, A. H.	Ostrom, R. E.
Anderson, L. W.	Porter, W. W.
Duquet, E. M.	Nickels, A. M.

Parkhurst, 1st Lt. G. C., will report to cmdg. off. of Mech. Repair Shop 304.
Sullivan, 2d Lt. J. A., to El Paso with Mech. Repair Shop Unit No. 306.
Campbell, 2d Lt. L. B., previous orders amended so as to relieve him from duty at Camp Johnston.
Du Vergey, 2d Lt. C. P., promoted to be Capt.
Rush, 2d Lt. L. H., to Camp Johnston for inst.
Hardwick, 2d Lt. J. F., to Charleston, S. C., as asst. to Dept. Qm.

Engineer Reserve Corps.

Robbins, Maj. F. G., will report to Chief of Eng.
Williams, 1st Lt. A. R., to Camp Lee, with 305th Eng.
Blow, Maj. G., and Randolph, Maj. R. L., to Camp Lee as instructors.
Winter, Capt. F. E., and Bennett, 1st Lt. A. C., to Washington.
Staack, Capt. J. G.; Birdseye, 2d Lt. S. H., and Holder, 2d Lt. C. C., to Wash. for inst., then to Edgewood, Md., re mil. mapping.
Tomb, 2d Lt. G., assigned to 3d Eng.

Following officers Eng.R.C., N.G., appointed:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Ballentine, C. N.	Beebe, G. A.
Berkeley, L. R.	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Brush, W. J.	Alexander, J. C.
Ayers, A. O.	Larsen, L. R.
Van Gundy, C.	

Maury, Maj. D. H., will report to officer in charge of cantonment construction.
Cowan, Capt. E. H., to Camp Dix.
Graham, Capt. E. R., assigned to 309th Eng.
Jackson, 2d Lt. W. D., and Piper, 1st Lt. J. S., to Ft. Myer.
Smith, 2d Lt. C. J., assigned to 8th Eng.
Haight, 2d Lt. W. T., assigned to 8th Eng. Train.
Teschke, 2d Lt. F. W., assigned to 2d Eng. Train.
Grewer, 1st Lt. R. W.; Williams, 1st Lt. J. C., Jr., and Dinsmore, 1st Lt. R. R., previous orders revoked.
Hardy, Capt. R. S., will report to Chief of Engs.
Brewer, 2d Lt. P. C., assigned to 307th Engs.
MacPherson, 1st Lt. H. H., to Camp Am. Univ. with 20th Engs.
Damon, Capt. J. C., will report to Chief of Engs.
King, 1st Lt. G. E., to Ft. Myer.
Doyle, Maj. J. B., and Decew, 2d Lt. L., to Camp Travis.
Labeck, 2d Lt. E. W., to Camp Devens.
Montigel, 1st Lt. J. R., to Camp Lee, with 511th Service Bat.
Shafer, 1st Lt. B. A., to Camp Dix, with 26th Engs.

Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Following to Washington and report to Chief of Ord. for duty:

MAJORS.

Chase, A. M.	Lozier, H. A.

CAPTAINS.

Livermore, P. W.	Watson, W. W.
Barr, G. W.	Huxley, H. M.
Graves, R. L.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Arnold, D. C.	Davis, G. W. M.
Hutsler, L.	Kaysen, T., Jr.
Loos, K. D.	Carson, C. B.
Becker, H. K.	Hart, J. A.
Floyd, R. C.	Keith, G. B.
Scott, R. G.	Stewart, E. F.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Gormley, H. L.	Vewey, W. R.
Russell, M. M.	Smythe, C. P.
Cockran, N. W.	Engeldockel, I.
Penfield, R.	

Greenwood, 2d Lt. W. G., to Paterson.

Following to Peoria, Ill., at Holt Mfg. Co.:

CAPTAINS.

Ash, S. G.	Kay, R. C.
Alcott, C. F.	Randall, W. V.
Graham, G. W.	Thompson, T. K.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Andrews, J. A.	Doman, H. W.
Bartlett, E. B.	Figgis, C. F.
Collier, R.	Luke, J. M.
Cox, R. E.	

Wheldon, 2d Lt. R. G., to Northwestern Univ. at Evanston, Ill.
Salisbury, Capt. R. W., assignment to active duty in office of Chief of Ord.
Brown, 2d Lt. C. C., to Boston.
Brown, 2d Lt. H. C., to New Britain.
Block, 2d Lt. E., to Chicago.
McBrair, 2d Lt. U. L., to Philadelphia.
Green, 1st Lt. E. A., previous orders amended to direct him to Camp Upton.
Hosford, Capt. R. S., and Lane, 1st Lt. J. R., to Rock Island Arsenal.
Fenner, 1st Lt. H. L., to New Haven.
Brown, 2d Lt. H. C., to New Britain.
McNaughton, Capt. W., previous orders amended to read MacNaughtan, Capt. W.
Bissel, 2d Lt. W. T., to New York.

Medical Corps.

La Garde, 1st Lt. L. A., Jr., to Ft. Riley with Evac. Hos. 11.
Kremers, Maj. E. D., with his commissioned assts., will make such trips as may be necessary to, from, or between the following named places for duty repurchase, manufacture, and inspection of gas masks and similar appliances: Boston, Springfield, Providence, New Haven, Naugatuck, Rochester, New York, Trenton, Newark, Easton, Mount Jewett, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cleveland, Akron, Canton, Chicago, St. Louis, Worcester, South Braintree, New Bedford, New Britain, Syracuse, Buffalo, Poughkeepsie, Jeannette, Erie, Detroit, Louisville, and Edgewood, Md.

Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

Newman, 2d Lt. F. W., to Ft. Oglethorpe as asst. to camp Qm.
Suddarth, Capt. E. W., to Ft. Riley as asst. in chg. School for Bakers and Cooks.
Chapman, J. O., and Lipscomb, J. A., appointed to be Capts. in Qm.R.C.; they will report to Cmdg Gen. of South. Dept.
Shaw, Capt. H. N., hon. discharged.
Miller, Capt. M. E., to Camp Funston as asst. to Camp Qm.

Following from Hawaiian Dept. to U. S. and report upon arrival at Ft. Mason:

CAPTAINS.

Phillips, J. T.	Swift, P. A.
Church, T. M.	Glen, M. B.

Cavalry.

Herrington, 1st Lt. R. McK., to Wash. for inst., then to Edgewood, Md., re military mapping.
Gorman, Capt. K. H., and Wash, Capt. C. H., relieved from assignment to 6th.
Miller, Capt. H. J. F., 2d, detailed temp. in Av. Sec. of Sig. C. to Rockwell Field.

Cavalry Reserve Corps.

Williams, 2d Lt. E., to School of Mil. aeronautics at Univ. of Tex. for training and inst. as pilot.
Milstead, 2d Lt. J. C., previous orders revoked, he having declined to accept a commission in N.G.

Dental Reserve Corps.

Evans, 1st Lt. L., previous orders amended; to Ft. Riley with Evac. Hos. No. 10.
Marshall, 1st Lt. P. L., to Ft. Riley with Evac. Hos. No. 11.

Sanitary Corps.

Stimmel, 1st Lt. C. O., to Walter Reed Hos.
Dewey, Maj. B., relieved from orders of Aug. 28. He or his commissioned assts. will make trips to following places, re purchase, manufacture, and inspection of gas masks and similar appliances: Boston, Springfield, Providence, New Haven, Naugatuck, Rochester, New York, Trenton, Newark, Easton, Mt. Jewett, Pittsburgh, Phila., Baltimore, Wash., Cleveland, Akron, Canton, Ohio; Chicago, St. Louis, Worcester, Canton, Mass.; South Braintree, New Bedford, New Britain, Syracuse, Buffalo, Poughkeepsie, Jeannette, Erie, Detroit, Louisville, and Edgewood.

Signal Corps.

Pierce, 1st Lt. W., to Camp Sevier.

Following to Camp Hancock:

CAPTAINS.

Bolton, O.	Green, H. A.
Gillies, L. H.	Mann, H. W.
	Rasmussen, H.

Field Artillery.

Lick, 1st Lt. W. R., Wis. N.G., hon. discharged.

Following promoted to be Capts.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Allen, C. D.	Goll, G. G.

Following promoted to be 1st Lts.:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Allen, W. M.	Whitney, L. H.
Bragdon, M. C.	Simmons, J. B.
Baird, W. A.	Grabbe, W. H.
Golding, S. N.	Hendee, J. C.
Griggs, J. B.	Haverstick, G. W.
Sterling, N. B.	Samsey, J. W.
Craigmile, C. S.	

Coast Artillery.

Dows, 1st Lt. S. C., will report to Coast Art. School for inst., then to Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay.
Malone, 2d Lt. R. J., previous orders revoked; he will report to President Board of Ordnance and Fortifications.

Infantry.

Dawson, 1st Lt. G. M., N.A., hon. discharged.
Rembauer, Capt. R. W., Mo. N.G., hon. discharged.
Campopiano, 2d Lt. J. C., attached to 48th, at Newport News.
Eben, Maj. J., 71st, hon. discharged.

Infantry Reserve Corps.

Brothers, 2d Lt. M., hon. discharged.
Eberdt, 2d Lt. R. H., promoted to be a 1st Lt. and assigned to Camp MacArthur.

Signal Reserve Corps.

Following assigned to active duty and to Garden City:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Bird, B. J.	Cohen, H.
France, C. W.	Ackerman, J. H.
Wade, T.	Graver, C. A.
Carpenter, J. L.	Critzman, G. M.
Beauton, J. B.	Neidhart, L. E.
Connelly, F. J.	Cassard, D. W.
Branshaw, C. C.	Potter, R. F.
Jenkinson, H., Jr.	Starkey, H. O.
Howe, M. H.	Clark, L. V.
Squiers, G.	Wheatley, E. R.
Cameron, A. C.	McDowd, J. F.
Williams, R. D.	Pedler, R. H.

Chandler, 1st Lt. L. T., to Kelly Field.
Cook, 2d Lt. R. E., to San Francisco.
Babcock, 1st Lt. D., to Wilbur Wright Field.
Geiger, 1st Lt. W. D., to Army Balloon School.
Ewing, 1st Lt. O. R.; Connolly, 1st Lt. F. A.; Smith, 1st Lt. C., and Gordon, 1st Lt. J., Jr., will report to Chief Sig. Off.
King, 1st Lt. R. W.; Johnson, 2d Lt. C. C., and Gibbs, 2d Lt. W. R., to Selfridge Field.
Davis, 1st Lt. I. L., to New York for duty 414th Telegraph Bat.
Binley, 1st Lt. H. C., to Wilbur Wright Field.
Hoffman, 2d Lt. R. W., to Portland, Ore.
Grundy, 2d Lt. C. B., will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Ellis, 1st Lt. D. E., to Gerstner Field.
Brady, 1st Lt. W. C., to Berkeley, Cal.
Campbell, 1st Lt. D. S., to Ebberts Field.
Hopkins, 1st Lt. S. D., and Butterworth, 2d Lt. H. D., to Camp Vail.
Byrnes, 1st Lt. J. E., and Camp, 2d Lt. V. C., will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Crimm, 2d Lt. W. D., to Taylor Field.
Clark, Capt. E. J., to Portland, Ore.
Allen, 1st Lt. W. B., to Ft. Sill.
Hyde, 1st Lt. N. C., to Hazelhurst Field.
Frederick, Capt. R. C., to Chicago, with 415th Telegraph Bat.
McGregor, 1st Lt. J. M.; Robinson, 2d Lt. G., and Woodward, 2d Lt. D. H., to Camp Vail.
Merriam, 1st Lt. A. L., to Scott Field.
Pierce, 2d Lt. R. W., to Chicago, Ill., with Finance Dept., Equipment Div.
Moore, Capt. E. L., to Chanute Field.
Stephens, Capt. R., will report to the Chief Sig. Off.
Potter, 1st Lt. N. W., to Post Field.
Weller, 1st Lt. J. F., to Buffalo.
Sloan, 2d Lt. A. L., to Chicago.
Vollman, 1st Lt. R. W., to Love Field.
Leachman, 1st Lt. N. L., to Camp Sevier.
Gregg, 1st Lt. D. B., will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Leonard, 1st Lt. W. J.; Merrill, 1st Lt. M. L., and Graham, 1st Lt. H. M., to Wilbur Wright Field.
Henretty, 1st Lt. W. B., to Post Field.
Hebard, 2d Lt. M., to Columbia Univ., New York.
Gaupel, 1st Lt. R. J., to Army Balloon School.
Hardin, 1st Lt. L. G., to Park Field.
Fletcher, 2d Lt. F. A., to Camp Sevier.
Buttner, 1st Lt. C. E., to Taylor Field.
Kaufman, 2d Lt. A. A., will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Viljoen, 2d Lt. W., and Hirsch, 2d Lt. N., to Camp Vail.

Miscellaneous.

Tiffany, Capt. S. R., appointed to N. G.
Harrington, Maj. F. C., C. of E., appointed to 303d Engs.
Adams, Maj. H. H., Adjt. Gen.'s R. C., to Camp Taylor.
Foster, Brig. Gen. D. J., hon. discharged.
Vaughan, Brig. Gen. C. C., hon. discharged.
Quinlan, 1st Lt. D. T., hon. discharged.
Lester, 1st Class Sergt. G. E., N. G., promoted to be 1st Lt.
Bergman, 1st Lt. W. E., Tex. N. G., hon. discharged.
Penn, Bat. Sergt. Maj. M. E., promoted to be 2d Lt. in N. G.
McCook, Maj. P. J., Adjt. Gen.'s R. C., to Governor's Island.
Blatchford, Maj. Gen. R. M., N. A., and McGraw, Capt. J. T.; Qm. R. C., aid-de-camp, will report to the Director of Training for duty with station in this city.
Ahlman, Cont. Surg. E. R., and Enfield, Cont. Surg. C. D., to homes, reporting by telegraph to the Surg. Gen.
Emerson, 2d Lt. S. D., of N. G., promoted to be 1st Lt.
Fitzgerald, 1st Sergt. T. J., and Nelson, 1st Class Sergt. B. V., of N. G., promoted to be 2d Lts.
Reed, 2d Lt. R., hon. discharged.
Parker, 1st Lt. W. W.; Jackson, 2d Lt. F. C.; Riddell, 2d Lt. W. H., and Jenkins, 2d Lt. H., prev. orders revoked.

Following to New Haven, Conn., at the plant of the Marlin-Rockwell Corp. for duty:
Corson, Capt. H. R.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Aney, J. L.	Boiselle, R.
Bunce, B.	Brabant, G.
Corcoran, W.	Garrow, H. A.
Green, S. G.	Hall, M. C.
Hanley, J. C.	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Brockway, R. M.	Harvey, J. W.

Thomas, Capt. A. R., promoted to be Maj. and assigned to 40th N.G. at Camp Kearny.
Jensen, 1st Lt. G. A., and Williams, 1st Lt. F. R., promoted to be Capts. and assigned to N.G.Div. at Camp Kearney.

Following promoted to be 1st Lts. and assigned to N.G.Div. at Camp Kearny:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Payne, C. H.	Cunningham, R. J.
Taylor, H. C.	Woods, R. V.

Following of N.G. promoted to be 2d Lts. and assigned to 40th Div. at Camp Kearny:

SERGEANTS.

Duffin, L. H.	Thomas, P. W.
Salisbury, N. D.	Murdock, J. C.
Fletcher, F. P.	Smith, C. A.
Hegeman, A. K.	Crocker, E. W.
Rand, E. W.	

Thomas, temp. 2d Lt. J. M., assigned as Capt. in Central Dept.
Reath, temp. 2d Lt. C., and Rose, temp. 2d Lt. J. A., assigned as Capts. in 35th Inf.
Bunting, temp. 2d Lt. H. W.; Schmits, temp. 2d Lt. A. F.; and Clark, temp. 2d Lt. F. H., assigned as Capts. in Cav. at West. Dept.
Muus, H. L., and Moss, W., temp. 2d Lts. assigned as Capts. in 48th Inf.
Herzog, J. J., temp. 2d Lt. assigned as Capt. in 14th F.A.
Harrington, G., temp. 2d Lt. assigned as Capt. in 10th Inf.
Kitchin, G. R., temp. 2d Lt. assigned as Capt. in 82d F.A.
Baumann, F. C., temp. 2d Lt. assigned as Capt. in 82d F.A.
McCrossin, T., temp. 2d Lt. assigned as Capt. in 10th Inf.
Gale, F., Sergt., retired, appointed to be Capt. of Inf. at South. Dept.
Whalen, Sergt. J. J., appointed to be Capt. of 48th Inf.

Following promoted to be Capts. of Inf.

TEMPORARY SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Jenkins, T. J.	Watt, G. B.
Stanton, S. A.	Hotoves, J. J.
Harrity, J. P.	Darrah, L.
Lewis, A.	O'Donnell, P. J.
Hawkins, W. P.	Kafer, M.
Dowdy, J. A.	Smith, R. L.
Tucker, W. J.	Langbine, H.
Simpson, F. B.	Mower, E. J.
Murray, J. V.	Smith, L. B.

SERGEANTS.

Zimmerman, F.	Hoadley, E.
Sisler, C. W.	Sherman, C. A.
Brady, J.	Dowling, J.
Craig, C. W.	Chapman, W. S.
Creagar, J. M.	Gant, J. Q.
Geyer, G. W.	Mason, S. E.
Murphy, J. G.	Herskind, L.
Kinney, W. A.	

Following promoted to be 2d Lts. of Inft. in Reg. Army:

SERGEANTS.

Flynn, M. A.	Gawron, T. H.
Block, J. W.	Gard, P. T.
Wittum, R.	Corley, W. E.
Potts, G. W.	Quigley, B. F.
Binokoroff, E.	Perry, F. A.
Malcomb, P. L.	Sorenson, P. T.
Gonier, L. E.	Flanagan, T.
Stark, R. F.	Waterman, C. B.
Freeman, W. M.	Weir, H.
Burke, J. E.	Landers, H. H.
White, C. R.	

Following of N.G. promoted to be 1st Lts.:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Curran, J. G.	Richards, C. S.
MacEnroe, J. W.	Whitney, F. B.
Middleton, G. S.	

Meyer, Capt. J. F., 146th Mach. Gun Bat., N.G.U.S., to Camp Merritt.
Reed, 2d Lt. R., N. J. N. G., hon discharged.

Resignations.

Fuller, Maj. P. M., Eng.R.C.
Perry, 2d Lt. H. W., Inft.R.C.
Moen, 2d Lt. D. H., C.A.
Oakley, Maj. F., Eng.R.C.
Dehn, 1st Lt. L. C., N.J.N.G.
Irving, 1st Lt. C. R., Va.N.G.
Pratt, 1st Lt. J. H., M.R.C.
Doran, Capt. J. F., Eng.R.C.
Trexler, Col. H., Penn.N.G.
Lindsay, 1st Lt. A. M., Jr., Sig.R.C.
McAleer, 1st Lt. D. C., Eng.R.C.
Wilson, 1st Lt. C. B., N.Y.N.G.
Harding, 1st Lt. R. B., N.Y.N.G.
Brower, 1st Lt. E. E., N.J.N.G.
Mulheron, Capt. G. W., N.J.N.G.
Entzminger, 1st Lt. W. C., Wis.N.G.

Leaves.

Dorman, Capt. W. E., 11th Cav., one month.
Lagorio, 2d Lt. A. P., Eng.R.C., 10 days.
Eisenhauer, 1st Lt. G. R., O.R.C., extension 10 days.
Lawson, Maj. J. C., Qm.C., 10 days.
McCalley, Capt. J. B., av. sec. Sig.R.C., extension 10 days.
Peterson, 2d Lt. H. G., 10th Inft., 10 days.

The Civil Service.

City.

Applications for actuarial clerk, grade 4, will be received from Jan. 14 to Jan. 28. There are vacancies at $1,800 each in the Teachers' Retirement System. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Duties, 4; mathematics, 3; experience, 3. Candidates must present evidence of at least one year's experience in the actuarial department of a life insurance company or a similar institution, in positions involving the actual performance of duties of this nature, or other experience tending to qualify them for the work. The minimum age is twenty years.

United States.

The commission announces an examination for assistant inspector of gunfire control instruments, for men. Vacancies in the Ordnance Department at Large at various manufacturing plants within the United States will be filled from this examination. The entrance salary ranges from $100 to $125 a month, depending upon the qualifications of the appointee and the importance of the duty to which he is assigned. The duties consist of the examination and inspection, under the chief inspector, of optical and other gunfire control instruments used in connection with the United States Army. Employment will be in the various plants where instruments of this character are being manufactured, under contract, for the United States Army. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on: Education and preliminary training, 40; experience and general fitness, 60. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their fifty-first birthday on the date of making oath to the application. Until further notice and on account of the urgent needs of the service, applications will be received at any time. Papers will be rated promptly and certification made as the needs of the service require.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The southwest storm after reaching Eastern Tennessee moved directly northward to Northeastern Michigan, with a further increase of intensity, attended by general snows and rain and fresh to strong gales east of the Mississippi River, although the weather was generally clear over this area tonight, except in the lake region, where snows continue.

The cold wave following this storm has not quite reached New England and the Middle Atlantic States, but it is in full force over interior districts and in the South, the low temperatures continuing westward to the Rocky Mountains, although with some moderation during Saturday west of the Mississippi River. On Saturday morning temperatures were the lowest of the January record in the Ohio Valley and over the greater portion of the interior of the Gulf States, and in a few places temperatures were the lowest of record for any month.

West of the Rocky Mountains pressure is generally low and there were quite general rains and snows over this area, with little change in temperature.

The cold wave will reach New England and the Middle Atlantic Coast Sunday, and cold weather will continue Sunday and Monday in the Atlantic States. It will continue cold Sunday over interior districts east of the Mississippi River, although with some slight moderation in the Lower Ohio Valley, Tennessee into the East Gulf States that will extend into the South Atlantic States, the Upper Ohio Valley, and the lake region during Monday.

The weather will be fair except in the lake region, where light snows will continue.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Hatteras to Eastport.

Winds for Sunday and Monday along the North Atlantic Coast will be westerly gales, much colder, and generally fair; Middle Atlantic Coast, much colder and fair; South Atlantic Coast, fresh west winds, fair and cold.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, much colder Sunday, with a cold wave; Monday fair, continued cold.

Western New York—Fair Sunday and Monday, except snow near the lakes, continued cold, also colder Sunday east portion.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1917.	1918.		1917.	1918.
3 A. M.	8	39	4 P. M.	23	[illegible]
6 A. M.	9	40	6 P. M.	20	[illegible]
9 A. M.	10	42	9 P. M.	17	[illegible]
12 M.	15	39	11 P. M.	17	[illegible]

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 35; for the corresponding date last year it was 15; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 45; at 8 P. M. it was 23; maximum temperature, 50 degrees, at 7 A. M.; minimum, 21 degrees, at 11 P. M. Humidity, 77 per cent. at 8 A. M., 25 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.14 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.49 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..7:23 | Sun sets..4:34 | Moon sets..[illegible]

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:15	7:23	1:24	2:13
Governors Island	7:59	8:31	1:54	2:43
Hell Gate	9:32	10:16	4:50	5:37

Official Shipping List.

Arrivals of vessels from foreign countries at Atlantic Coast and Gulf ports in the twenty-four hours ended Jan. 11, 1918:

STEAMSHIPS.

Alfred Hage, (Dan.)	Lord Cromer, (Br.)
Algonquin, (Am.)	New York, (Am.)
Ausable, (Am.)	Rathlin Head, (Br.)
Brilliant, (Am.)	St. Egbert, (Br.)
Brumell Point, (Br.)	San Mateo, (Am.)
Drager, (Br.)	Strathfillan, (Br.)
Esperanza, (Am.)	Temple E. Poor, (Am.)
Gulf of Mexico, (Am.)	Tiberia, (Br.)
Harald, (Swed.)	Trafalgar, (Nor.)
Harold Walker, (Am.)	Walter D. Munson, (Am.)
Hjeltiefjord, (Nor.)	William Green, (Am.)
Inca, (Am.)	William M. Tupper, (Am.)
Indiana, (Br.)	Zulia, (Am.)
Kermoor, (Am.)	
Korona, (Br.)	

SAILING VESSELS.

Augustus H. Babcock, (Am.)	Edel, (Nor.)
	Van Lear Black, (Am.)

Fire Record.

A. M. Loss.
12:05—496 7 Av.; William Wand......Slight
12:45—173 East Broadway; Forward Publishing Co......Slight
1:40—207 East Houston St.; W. Katz..Slight
5:00—589 E. 13 St.; Joseph Rao......None
6:40—228 W. 77 St.; not given......Slight
7:00—311 W. 67 St; not given......Slight
P. M.
1:20—230 E. 76 St.; not given......None
1:55—246 W. 146 St.; Dennis Sullivan..Slight
5:05—407 E. 152 St.; Peter Kolb......Slight
5:15—228 W. 25 St.; Mrs. —— O'Neil..Slight
5:40—St. Nicholas Av. and 150 St., (auto.) Gimbel Brothers......Slight
7:25—64 Grand St.; B. Bernstein......$2,000
9:40—576 E. 141 St.; Madeline Gunser..Slight
11:15—363 E. 120 St.; Union Sales Mfg. Co. Slight

Police Department News.

Transfers, to take effect 4 P. M., Jan. 12: Patrol. Michael Stark, from 10 to 36; C. F. Shea, from 36 to 10.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Patrol. C. A. Noye, 166, from 5:15 P. M., Dec. 16, to noon, Jan. 2; Emile Ehlinger, 161, from 12:50 A. M., Dec. 25, to noon, Jan. 1; John Halloran, 171, from 7:45 A. M., Jan. 1, to 12 P. M., Jan. 4.

Education Notes.

The first meeting of the National Round Table for the Improvement of Speech, for the year 1918, was held at the School for the Improved Instruction of the Deaf, 904 Lexington Avenue, yesterday. The gathering included many educators from all parts of the East. Dr. T. F. Cummings, missionary, of the Bible Teachers' Training School, delivered a lecture on "Pronunciation Problems of Americans Abroad." The annual election of officers followed, the following being elected: President, Dr. Frederick Martin, Director of Speech Improvement for New York; First Vice President, Dr. Floyd S. Muckey of Columbia University; Second Vice President, Dr. Vetake Mitchell; Recording Secretary, Elizabeth McNally, Supervisor of Brooklyn Clinic for Speech Defects; Corresponding Secretary, Mary E. Peppard, Supervisor of City College Clinic for Speech Defects; Treasurer, May Secor, Supervisor of Jamaica Clinic for Speech Defects. In his speech the President outlined the policy of the new year, which included the formation of branches of this organization in the various cities of the United States.

Graduating exercises, the unveiling of a service flag and the presentation of a Red Cross flag will take place at P. S. 33, the Bronx, on the evening of Jan. 28.

The Bushwick High School has been awarded the Municipal Art Society trophy for good draftsmanship. Evander Childs High School was second, and Stuyvesant High School third. The Flushing High School has been awarded a similar trophy offered by the School Art League to advanced pupils. De Witt Clinton High School was second, and the Manual Training High School third.

Acting City Superintendent Straubenmuller has sent a circular letter to public school Principals, advising them that President Wilson's address to Congress on Jan. 8 should be read to their pupils.

The Teachers' Council has re-elected Magnus Gross President, William J. McAuliffe, Vice President; Isabelle A. Ennis, Recording Secretary, and Agnes Marshall, Corresponding Secretary. President Somers of the Board of Education has promised the council that one of its members would be invited to attend meetings of the Board of Education.

Principal Theodore C. Mitchell of the Jamaica High School has sent the following to the "Squad Sisters," an organization of the school which was planning to "adopt" soldiers at Spartanburg and keep them supplied with candy and tobacco: "Too many of you girls are slackers when it comes to Red Cross work. The boys are compelled to take military drill now, why shouldn't you do something? If the Red Cross doesn't occupy your time send gifts to the boys of our school who are in the service, but remember, no Squad Sisters in this school."

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

BROKERS, ATTENTION!
FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN
FAIR TENEMENT,
53D-58D STREET, NEAR 9TH AV.,
with or without
a Ten Year Tenant, at
$6,000 NET or
Present Gross Rent........$12,000
First Mortgages............$61,000
GEORGE NEIMAN, 437 Fifth Ave.

-story apartment with 6 stores, fronting 3 streets; equity $75,000, net income $7,000. Owner wants to exchange for country place.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
50 East 42nd Street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
[illegible] MULBERRY ST.,
Ne[illegible] and, Two Floors,
[illegible],100 ft. each.
Light on four sides.
Elevators, steam heat; moderate rent; possession February 1; brokers protected.

"Simplex" Automatic Clothes Washers, $1.85

Only at GIMBELS—the New Kind of Housefurnishing Store.

Workless, washboardless washing! The simple, tested, efficient washer washes clothes clean as can be, sterilizing them with live steam—and all without effort on your part! Tested and approved by GOOD HOUSEKEEPING Institute. Demonstration now in Gimbels New Kind of Housefurnishing Store, Fifth Floor. Come.

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

"HEAT Headquarters"

Plenty of heaters coming in. Almost every hour.

Every good type (to be found nowhere else in New York—and probably nowhere in the U. S.)
People here from Long Island, Jersey, Connecticut. Reasonable prices.
Carry yours home—be comfortable in spite of the heat shortage.
GIMBELS—New Kind of Housefurnishing Store—Fifth Floor

By Cable from PARIS comes word

"Small Black Satin Hats The Rage"

$15.00

Direct from our millinery representative, who is now in Paris, came the cable from which we have quoted above.

And our stock of *"Small Black Satin Hats"* is admirably complete—authentic models based on this direct information.

In the French Salon are stunning new close-fitting models, turbans, poke effects—some quilted, some draped—a number with touches of new fancy feathers.
Special at $15.00

In the Medium-Price Section are very good-looking new models at **$8.75 and $10.00**

Pattern Hats for the Trade—models developed in new materials along new lines at extremely moderate prices.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Spring Suits Are Here

AND SUCH ATTRACTIVE SUITS as they are—strictly tailored models, their severity relieved by bindings of braid and by gay hued linings—an afternoon model displaying Russian influence in graceful lines of bloused jacket and in brilliant embroidery on belt and collar—and a number of other equally desirable styles developed in fine finished wool fabrics in tan, grey, brown, navy and black, with plain or figured silk linings.

The prices of these suits are surprisingly moderate.

Women's Spring Frocks, $16.75, $19.75, $25

Soft, pliant taffetas—fine serges—Georgette crepes—crepe de chines—lustrous satins—all are represented in our display of Spring Frocks. The colorings in the collection range from white and delicate pastel shades to dark brown, burgundy, French grey, taupe and black. Beads, hand embroidery in silk and in wool trim a number of these dresses.

Other Models for Palm Beach Wear, $29.50 to $100.00

GIMBELS COSTUME SECTION—Third Floor

January White Sale Specials

Children's Wash Dresses Creepers and Rompers

Fine White Lawn Dresses—Empire waists of tucks and embroidery beading. Lace on neck and sleeves. Sizes 2 to 6 years.
Special at $1.00

Colored Dresses—Sizes 2 to 6 years—of plain chambray, checked or striped gingham. Empire and peasant models.
Special at $1.50

Creepers and Beach or Bloomer Rompers,
85c, $1.00, $1.50 to $2.95

Of chambray, galatea, linene and poplin—trimmings of self or contrasting color belts, pockets, cuffs and collars—some with hand smocking.

GIMBELS Baby Shop—Second Floor

Women's White Aprons, 30c and 55c

Tea, short and long bretelle, and long band aprons—trimmings of embroidery, hemstitching and tucks.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

A Sale of Gossard Corsets

is an important feature of Gimbels January White Sale

$3.95
Value $10.00

One $10.00 style reduced to **$3.95**

One $3.50 style reduced to **$2.35**

Three $6.00 to $8.00 styles reduced to **$3.50**

These are models which because of the high cost of materials must be discontinued by the manufacturer. All are designed along the new straight back lines—some with low and some with high bust—all with long, snug fitting skirts to which are attached strong web hose supporters. The materials are pink and white brocades, daintily trimmed.

Models to fit all figures

GIMBELS PINK CORSET SHOP—Second Floor

40-Inch Satin Charmeuse

Soft, firm and closely woven. High satin finish. All good shades. This is an unusual offering. The lowest price we have ever quoted on this quality of silk!

FOR MONDAY ONLY

$1.25 Yard

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Home Sewing Sale—Cotton Fabrics

Imported and American
Second Floor.

New Colors and New Designs
Second Floor.

Rodier, the great French designer, created some of the most beautiful fabrics we are offering. Other European masters are represented.

American Fabrics that quite rival our European goods in charm but are very much less in price. Prices range from 18c. to $4.00 per yd.

Memo of Charming Inexpensive Fabrics:—

$65.00

38 in. Printed Voile,	18c	per yd.; white and colored grounds.
32 in. Dress Gingham,	22c	per yd.; checks, stripes.
36 in. Mercerized Batiste,	22c	per yd.; flesh and pink colors.
38 in. Chiffon Voile,	22c	per yd.; plain colors.
36 in. Silk-filled Crepe,	28c	per yd.; flesh and pink colors.
38 in. Woven Voiles,	28c	per yd.; colored ground.
36 in. Woven Voiles,	38c	per yd.; white ground.

The above are but an earnest of the Cotton Fabrics display, at Gimbels, on the Second Floor.

Dress Forms, $2.95 to $16.00 Each
Bust Forms, $1.25 Each.

The 1918 **Domestic** **Introductory Sale**
Cabinet Sewing Machine $65.00

Including complete set of attachments.

Just here from the factory. See Fifth Floor.

This little preliminary notice is to invite you to call for full information on Gimbel Generous Time Payment Plan, together with a ten-year Gimbel guarantee.

$15.00 allowed for your old machine.

GIMBEL SCHOOL FOR DRESSMAKING OPENS TOMORROW.
Register on the Second Floor, Pattern Department.

"Why, my dear, the effect is perfectly lovely!"

"Your smart, new blouse has all the graceful fit and stylish cut of the so-called slender types, and the effect is altogether stunning."

"I can imagine the reason:

Gimbels Stoutwear Blouse Section

I understand, does not offer merely average styles cut in large sizes, but specializes rather in blouses for stout types cut over definite patterns designed particularly to accentuate certain lines and modify others to meet the needs of the more stately figures."

$4.50 $4.50

It's a fact—this Gimbel Specialty Section in Gimbels Famous Blouse Shop is a boon to just this type of woman, and here is a most unusual attraction for Monday, to prove its value-giving possibilities as well:

Special for Stout Women
400 Georgette Crepe and Crepe de Chine Blouses
At $4.95

Sizes 46 to 56. Values $6 to $10.75.

Cut along the lines above suggested, one style being illustrated. Made of a very good quality of Georgette Crepe and Crepe de Chine in flesh color, white, green, navy and brown.

Trimmings include Venice lace, imitation filet lace, washable satin collars, insertion of embroidered Georgette, tuckings and hemstitching.

A most unique opportunity for stout women who have found blouse buying a problem to get an exceptional value and "discover" this Specialty Section at the same time.

GIMBELS—Stoutwear Blouse Section—Third Floor

TOWELS

in the $118,000 Sale of Linens

Huck towels of sturdy goodness; Turkish towels, soft and eager to absorb moisture; glass and pantry and kitchen towels — at prices based on year old purchases, and even further back.

A large stock of Turkish bath mats, ranging in price from 60c to $3.25 each.

Turkish bath sheets, good, generous sizes.
$1.25, $1.50, $2.50, $3.25 ea.

Bath Towels

Snow white bleached Turkish bath towels, at $1.80, $2.50, $3.00, $3.60, $4.80, and $6.00 dozen.

Towels

Hemstitched huck face towels, extra heavy quality,
$3.50 and $4.20 doz.

Hemmed huck face towels, $1.50, $1.80, $2.50 and $3.00 doz.

Hemmed huck guest towels; neat Greek key border, $1.10 doz.

400 Dozen Heavy Union Linen Hemmed Huck Towels; noted for its wearing quality,
$3.00 doz.

Hemstitched huck face towels, of pure Irish linen, at $4.75, $5.75, $7.20 and $9.00 dozen.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

HAND BAGS

A $5,000 Sale
At Big Savings

You'll want more than one of these bags at their new low prices. Come see if you don't!

Hand Bags in new styles made specially for us, fresh and clean; chiefly side handle, dress bags.

Envelope Purses with top and back strap handles. Carriage Bags and Shopping Bags.

Pin Seal, Pin Grain Lambskin, Colored Morocco, "Shoe Leather" and "Beaver Leather." Colors: Black, Brown, Navy, Grey, Purple, Belgium Blue and Green.
65c, $1.00, $1.65, $1.95, $2.95

Sample Leather Requisites

$2,000 worth from one of the best known makers of America. Dressing Cases, Jewel Boxes, Writing Folios, Sewing Cases, Glove and Handkerchief Cases, Flasks, Frames, Music Folios, Purses, Wallets, etc. 25c to $7.50 Reg. 50c to $15.00.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Petticoats at $2.95

In regular and extra sizes.

These petticoats have tops of Heatherbloom and prettily designed flounces of fine taffeta silk with underlay. Elastic at waist band. In black and a wide assortment of beautiful changeable coloring, $2.95

Pullman Robes $3.95 to $12.50

Models of Florentine, Seco silk, pongee and crepe de chine—with and without hoods.

GIMBELS Negligee Section—Second Floor

January White Sale of

Novelty Lingerie, $1.00

$1.00 $1.00 $1.00

These attractive garments are carefully made of voilette—a sheer white fabric that launders beautifully.

The Envelope Chemise at left is trimmed with shirring and fancy stitching in pale blue.
January Sale Price $1.00

The Nightgown sketched in the center is trimmed with shirring and briar stitching in blue.
January Sale Price $1.00

The Envelope Chemise at the right is hand-embroidered in a dainty wreath design in pastel shades. Blue ribbon is drawn through the hemstitched casing.
January Sale Price $1.00

Envelope Chemises, 75c to $2.00

Nainsook—trimmed with lace insertion and three Swiss medallions, 75c

Nainsook—square neck model, 85c

Nainsook—a variety of styles, trimmed with embroidery and Val. lace insertions—a few models trimmed in back, $1.00

Cotton Crepe—three models, $1.00

Nainsook—with Val. lace, lace medallions and lace shoulder straps—also empire model, embroidery trimmed, $1.50

Fine Nainsook—several daintily trimmed models. $2.00 to $5.95

GIMBELS Lingerie Section—Second Floor

You'll Wait a Year for Another Such Annual

Sale of Sheffield Silver Reproductions at ⅓ Lower Prices

Nearly a year we've been choosing them! Going only to careful silversmiths who know and respect GIMBEL standards. Selecting patterns we know from years of experience will appeal to New York, and taking full advantage of three-store purchasing power. That, in a word, is the sale's story. Of course, you who come will be the only ones to appreciate it fully.

Meat Platters, $10.00

Grape or thread border, with well and tree, Sheffield on Copper, one illustrated.
Reg. $15.00, for **$10.00**

Cheese and Cracker Dishes with handle, pierced design.
Reg. $6.75, for **$5.00**
Reg. $4.60, for **$3.25**

Meat Platters, $10.00

Basket, with handle and cheese dish.
Reg. $7.50, for **$6.00**
Reg. $6.25, for **$5.00**

Cheese and Cracker Dishes, fancy pierced plain border.
Reg. $3.75, for **$2.75**
Reg. $6.80, for **$4.75**

Bread Trays—
Sheffield designs plated on nickel, reg. $2.00, for **$1.50**
Sheffield designs plated on nickel, reg. $2.75, for **$2.00**
Sheffield designs plated on nickel, reg. $3.25, for **$2.50**
Sheffield designs plated on nickel, reg. $4.50, for **$3.25**
Sheffield designs plated on nickel, reg. $3.50, for **$2.50**

Sandwich Plates, pierced grape design, on copper. Reg. $3.50, for $2.50

Vegetable Dishes, double dish, lock handle, grape or thread design.
Reg. $6.75, for **$5.00**

Baskets, pierced designs, with pierced handles.
Reg. $6.95, for **$4.75**
Reg. $13.00, for **$10.00**

Trivets, pierced and engraved.
Reg. $7.75, for **$5.00**

Gravy Boats, with tray, Sheffield.
Reg. $8.25, for **$5.50**

Holmes & Edwards' Flat Table Silver, Half and Below!

An aristocratic fancy pattern in French Grey finish. Silver inlaid on parts exposed to most wear insures dependability in long service.

	Dozen.
Teaspoons,	$1.75
Dessert Spoons,	$3.50
Tablespoons,	$3.50
Dessert Forks,	$3.50
Medium Forks,	$3.50
Dessert Knives, hollow handles,	$9.00 dozen
Medium Knives, hollow handles,	$9.00 dozen

Chest of Silver, 26 pieces of flat Silver Plate in Mahogany Chest, complete, $11.25

Gimbel Brothers Special Knives

Silver-Plated Dessert Knives, 16 pennyweight, $4.50 Doz.
Silver-Plated Dessert Knives, 12 pennyweight, $4.00 Doz.
Silver-Plated Medium Knives, 16 pennyweight, $4.75 Doz.
Silver-Plated Medium Knives, 12 pennyweight, $4.25 Doz.

Prices advance one third after these knives are sold.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Why Linoleums Are Low At Gimbels Now

In a word, because GIMBEL ingenuity foresaw the late advances and prepared before they came!

Inlaid linoleum in hardwood and tile effects regularly $1.25 per square yard at $1.10 square yard. Perfect; heavy printed linoleum.

At 75c Per Square Yd. Reg. 95c.

Slight imperfections that in no way affect their excellent wearing qualities.

Discontinued Congoleum Rugs

Famous waterproof, durable, sanitary rugs at $3.50 each, in the 6x9 size only. Reg. $5.10.

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

Gimbels—Pre-Eminently the House of Dinnerware

$17.50

300
Dinner Sets,
$17.50 each

100 pieces, service for 12 persons; 3 designs; dainty gold line also. Ordinarily this china would be good value at $25.00.

275
Dinner Sets,
$8.75

$8.75

50 pieces, service for 6 persons; five designs; excellent quality. Ordinarily this set would sell for $12.95.

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor; also Lower Floor in Subway Store

Velvet Carpet, $2.25 Yd.

Special purchase of over 5,000 yards of heavy velvet carpet. Solid colors now so much in demand for private homes, show rooms and offices.

Wanted shades of blue, green, taupe, rose, sand, pearl and mole. Regular price $2.55; special now $2.25 per yard.

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

January Curtain Clearance Sale Continues

Hundreds of Pairs of

Curtains, Panels & Bed Spreads *At* **25%** *Reduction*

The Curtains are 1, 2 and 3 pair lots.
Reduced prices are from 75c to $19.00
Regular prices are from $1.25 to $25.00

The Panels are 1 of a kind.
Reduced prices are from $2.40 to $28.00
Regular prices are from $3.50 to $37.25

The Bed Spreads are 1 of a kind.
Reduced prices are from $1.25 to $30.00
Regular prices are from $2.50 to $40.00

The materials are Scrim, Marquisette and Net, and all the standard laces are represented, such as Cluny, Filet, Antique, Arabe, Embroidery and Drawnwork.

1,000 Pairs Marquisette Curtains at $1.50. Value $1.95. Colors: White and Beige or Ecru. 2½ yards long, finished with fibre silk hemstitched hem.

1,000 Pairs Dutch Curtains, with Valance. Scrim, trimmed with Cluny lace. Length, 2¾ yards. Colors: White and Ecru. Price $1.65 and $2.45 per pair.

GIMBEL BROTHERS—Upholstery Dept.—Sixth Floor

Section 2

TODAY'S ISSUE CONSISTS OF NINE SECTIONS:

Section 1. General News; 2. Editorial, Sports; 3. Classified Advertising; 4. Fashions, Society, Drama; 5. Business, Financial; 6. Book Review; 7. Rotogravure Magazine; 8. Rotogravure Picture, 1st Part; 9. Rotogravure Picture, 2d Part, (New York Times War Map)

The New York Times.

EDITORIAL Section 2

E SUNDAY, JANUARY 13, 1918. E

Three Day Sale of Engraved Personal Cards

50 Cards and plate engraved with script lettering (no limit to number of letters). Complete 98c

or 50 cards and plate engraved with shaded Old English lettering (limit fifteen letters). Complete $2.97

100 Cards, printed from Customer's own plate, 87c

Macy's—Printing and Engraving Department, Main Floor, Main Stairway Landing.

R.H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Pink Nainsook 23c yd.

38 Inches Wide

To make soft and dainty lingerie at little cost. Also in flesh color, light blue and white.

Macy's—Second Floor, Centre.

New Untrimmed Hats

Make Their First Appearance

These Are of Straw Combined With Georgette Crepe or Satin

$5.94

You will like the shapes of the new hats. They show distinct style departures already adopted and shown favor by Paris. The becoming pokes, some short, some rolled at the back, the unusual side effects, the close-fitting shapes are all new, different and very smart.

Our collection of untrimmed hats at $5.94 features all that's new in millinery. Two of these are illustrated.

New pressed effects in pleasing combinations of lisere straw, with satin or Georgette crepe, include:

Short back pokes, rolled brim sailors, flat sailors, smart close-fitting shapes, pokes with rolled back and large side effects.

Black, Brown, Taupe, Khaki, Purple and Sand, combined with dark colors.

Macy's—Second Floor, 34th Street.

Dress Silks REMNANTS Dress Goods

In the Semi-Annual Pre-Inventory Sale

Twice a year, just before inventory, comes the SALE OF REMNANTS. All short lengths of every fabric, accumulated during the season's selling, are repriced downward for clearance. This is the looked-for opportunity when women may buy materials for use now and later at savings that will amount to a considerable sum.

Lengths for Dresses, Coats, Suits, Blouses and Trimmings
Remnants—Black and Colored Dress Silks

Plain and fancy silks and velvets, imported and made in America, including practically every weave and shade that has proved popular this season.

39c to $4.89 yd.

In Most Instances These Are Half the Original Prices.

Materials Include Satin, Crepe de Chine, Georgette Crepe, Metallic Silk, Printed Silk, Taffeta, Velvet. All Wide Widths.

REMNANTS—Black and Colored Dress Goods—REMNANTS

A few of the fabrics, of which there are considerable quantities, are listed. Besides these there are desirable coatings, velveteens and corduroys.

Broadcloth, $1.98 yd.
Formerly priced $2.97 yard.
Colored, sponged and shrunk. 54 inches wide.

Chiffon Broadcloth, $1.68 yd.
Formerly priced $2.29 yard.
Black. Excellent quality. 50 inches wide.

Black Dress Serge, $1.12 yd.
Formerly priced $1.49 yard.
Correct weight for dresses. 43 inches wide.

Costume Serge, $1.49 yd.
Formerly priced to $2.12 yd.
Black. Correct weight for suits and skirts. 50 and 54 inches wide.

Imported Corduroy, $1.48 yd.
Formerly priced $2.49 yard.
Wide wale. Very good quality. 27 inches wide.

Coatings
Plain and fancy, in excellent materials.
About One-Half Former Prices

Colored Serge, $1.49
Formerly priced to $2.12 yd.
Dress and costume weights. 50 & 54 in. wide.

Wool Velour, $1.59 yd.
Formerly priced $2.39 yard.
All wool, black and colors. 46 inches wide.

Fur Cloths Reduced
Seal plush, mole plush, otter plush and fancy plushes for stoles, collars, cuffs and various trimmings.

Materials for Children's and Misses' Garments, dress weights, plain and fancy. Formerly priced up to 98c yd. **69c** yd.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th St.

New Blouses for Wear Under Southern Skies

New blouses for wear in the southlands are daily finding their way to our Third Floor. Crisp linens of fairy fineness and soft voiles seem to be the favorites. Straightness of line and lack of elaborate trimmings are the style notes. And the colors! Such delicate shades of French gray, soldier blue, bisque, rose—and such charming combinations

Of the three blouses shown the one at the left is of handkerchief linen in dove gray, with a vestee of sheerest white organdie minutely tucked and hand embroidered. Its price is $10.74

The blouse in the centre is fashioned of bisque voile. The cream net collar, cuffs and vestee are embroidered in bisque and trimmed with narrow Val. lace. It is priced at $13.74

At the right is shown another blouse of handkerchief linen—this time in a soft shade of ciel blue with pipings of white and pearl buttons. The panel effect gives smartness to the back and front of this trimly tailored blouse. $10.74

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St.

GROCERIES

SALE OF "ORIENT" BRAND COFFEE

A heavy bodied coffee with a full rich fragrance; this coffee will be found most suitable for any one desiring a rich coffee for breakfast, and as an after-dinner coffee it is unequalled. Our usual price 37c a lb., this special sale, 25-lb. bag, bean only, $7.24; 5-lb. tin, bean, granulated or pulverized, $1.47; pound tin, bean, granulated or pulverized, 31c.

A SPECIAL SALE OF TEAS.

"Lily White" Chop Teas—Include Oolong, English Breakfast, Young Hyson, Japan, Uncolored Japan, Gunpowder and Mixed; Macy's usual price, 74c lb.; sale, 5-lb. caddy, $3.34; lb. carton, 69c

"Mayflower Chop" Tea—Mixed and Formosa Oolong only; 2-lb. cartons; usual price, 14c carton; this sale, 29c

"Curio" Ceylon Tea—Compare its quality with Ceylon tea elsewhere at 70c lb.; our price, 59c lb.; 5-lb caddy, $2.87

"Red Star" Brand Baking Powder—An absolutely pure cream of tartar powder, of our own manufacture; ½-lb. can, 21c; 1-lb. can, 39c; 5-lb. can, $1.79

Bicarbonate of Soda—Pound cartons, sale, 10c; ½-lb. carton, sale, 6c

"Escoffe Perrera" Brand Melange

Cluster Raisins—1-lb. carton, 44c

Sweet Pickled Peaches—Finest packed; qt. jars, each, 34c

Fruit Salad—Quart jars, $1.06; pint jars, 74c

Whole Preserved Melange—Finest quality packed; 16-oz. jars, ea., 74c

Table Syrup—"Lily White" Brand; 2½-lb. can, 24c; dozen cans, $2.79

"Lily White" Brand Black Raspberries—No. 2 can; doz., $2.79; each, 24c

"Red Star" Brand Flavoring Extracts, manufactured in our laboratory from choice materials—Lemon or Vanilla.

2-oz. bottle, doz., $1.19; each, 10c
4-oz. bottle, doz., $2.19; each, 19c

Special Sale "Lily White" Brand Unfermented Concord Grape Juice—Absolutely pure; no sugar added; quart bottle, regular 50c bottle, dozen, $3.79; each, 32c

Preserved Canton Ginger—Whole pots, $1.19; ½ pots, 65c; ¼ pots, 32c

Finest Imported French Truffles—¼ glass jar, $1.34; ⅛ jar, 64c; 1-16 jar, 32c

A Special Sale of Ballard's Whole Wheat Graham Flour—Made of pure Winter wheat, thrice ground, nothing added, nothing removed; cartons containing 3-lb. 12-oz. this sale, 24c

Ballard's Sanitary Edible Bran—Sterilized, made of pure Winter Wheat; regular 25c carton; our price, this sale, 21c each

Ballard's Self-raising Buckwheat and Wheat Flour—A pure old-fashioned hard buckwheat, blended with the highest grade of Kentucky Wheat Flour; carton containing 1-lb. 8-oz., (this sale, doz., $1.74; each, 15c

United States Food Administration Requests That You EAT MORE CORN PRODUCTS, RICE, PEAS, BARLEY AND BEANS, We Must Conserve Wheat.

A fresh shipment of Louisiana Unpolished Whole Head Rice just received; guaranteed to be strictly fancy whole head rice of exceptional quality.

25-lb cotton bag, $2.04
10-lb. cotton bag, $1.24
5-lb. cotton bag, .62
2-lb. cotton bag, .36

Oatmeal, "Lily White" Brand Rolled Oats—10-lb. cotton bag, 74c; 5-lb. cotton bag, 38c

White Corn Meal—Type, finest quality packed; 5-lb. bag, 28c

Fancy Pea Beans—Packed in our own laboratory; 5-lb. bag, 23c

California Dried Lima Beans—Extra quality; 5-lb. bag, 58c

Quaker Corn Flakes—Large carton; doz., 81c; each, 7c

White Granulated Pearl Hominy—10-lb. bags, 74c; 5-lb. bags, 38c

Samp—Choice Maryland; 2-lb. carton, 14c; 5-lb. bags, 32c

Chester Barley—Large grains; 5-lb. bags, 74c; lb. carton, 19c

Yellow Split Peas—Best quality grown; 5-lb. bag, 68c

Virginia Southern Flat Creamed Yellow or White Cornmeal—5-lb. bag, 28c

Extra Fancy Imported Lentils—1-lb. carton, 29c

Green Split Peas—Best quality grown; 5-lb. bag, $1.08

"Lily White" Brand Corn Starch—A quality that retails at 10c per package; our price, each, 8c

NEW SEASON'S PURE CANNED GOODS

A Special Sale of Domestic Sardines in Pure Imported Olive Oil—French style, packed in California, "Catalina" brand; ¼ tins, containing 10 to 12 fish; dozen, $1.34; each, 10c

Norwegian Smoked Sardines—"Puppy" brand; in olive oil; ¼ can; doz., $2.44; each, 21c

"Lily White" Brand	Can	Doz.
Strained Tomatoes, for Sauces, etc.; 10-oz. can.	10c	$1.14
"Jessamine" Brand Maine Style Corn—	17c	$1.94
Grated Maine Cream Sugar Corn—Finest Packs	19c	$2.19
Sifted Early June Peas—"Lily White" Brand,	17c	$1.93
Extra Sifted Early June Peas—"Lily White" Brand,	19c	$2.19
Sweet Wrinkled Peas—"Calumet" Brand,	16c	$1.84
French Peas—Petit Pois—Extra Fine, reg. size can,	23c	$2.58
French Peas—Petit Pois—Extra Fine,	32c	$3.57
"Lily White" Brand Red Kidney Beans—No. 2 can,	14c	$1.57
Norwegian Fat Herring—in tomato sauce, "Kipper Club" Brand; 9-oz. can,	19c	$2.17
"Lily White" Brand Spinach—No. 2 can,	24c	$2.74
Cut Golden Wax Beans—South Syracuse Brand,	18c	$2.04
"Green Mountain" Brand Cranberry Cut String Bean—No. 2 can,	19c	$2.19
"Lily White" Brand Stringless Beans—	24c	$2.79
"American Beauty" Brand California Tomatoes—No. 2½ can,	22c	$2.54
"Smith" Brand Tomatoes—No. 2 can,	17c	$1.94
"Jessamine" Brand Tomatoes—No. 2½ can,	21c	$2.44
Tuna Fish, "Lily White" Brand—No. 1 flat can,	31c	$3.61
No. ½ flat can,	71c	$3.49
"Lily White" Brand Lemon Cling Peaches—Heavy syrup; No. 2 can,	33c	$3.64
Hawaiian Sliced Pineapples, "Jessamine" Brand—No. 2½ can,	24c	$2.79
Apricots, "Carquinez" Brand—No. 2½ can,	23c	$2.54
Apples, New York State—No. 3 can,	12c	$1.38
California Whole Pears, "Griffen" Brand—No. 2½ can,	29c	$3.31
Florida Grape Fruit—No. 2½ can,	23c	$2.64
"Lily White" Brand Red Beans—No. 2 can,	12c	$1.34
Columbia River Kippered Salmon, "River Gem" Brand—No. ½ can,	15c	$1.69
California Artichokes—4 to 6 to the can,	23c	$2.57

Oregon Salmon, "Invincible" Brand—Medium red, in the No. ½ flat cans; $1.84 dozen, 16c can; No. 1 flat cans, $3.24; dozen, 29c can

Concentrated Soups—"Lily White" Brand, including Tomato Rice with Curry, Beef, Tomato Bouillon, Beef Stew, Cream of Spinach, Consomme, Green Pea, Split Pea, Black Bean, Navy Bean; also Tomato, Vegetable, Chicken, Mock Turtle, Ox Tail, Cream of Corn, Celery, Chicken Gumbo, Clam Chowder and Mulligatawny. These are the finest concentrated soups packed, sanitary cans, containing 10½ ounces; dozen cans, $1.14; each, 10c

A SPECIAL SALE OF SALT MACKEREL.

"Lily White" Brand Fancy Fat Shore Mackerel. Perfectly cured; fat fish; 5-lb. pails, containing 4 to 5 fish; sale, 97c

"Red Star" Brand Fat Shore Mackerel. Large fish, perfectly cured; 5-lb. pails, containing 4 to 5 fish; sale, 94c

Fifth Floor, 33th St.

Buy Good FURS For About a Third Less

In the Mid-Winter Sale of Furs

Fur Coats and Coatees

	Our regular price would be	SALE PRICE
Marmot Coats,	$84.75	$54.75
Black Muskrat Coats,	119.00	74.75
Natural Hair Seal Coats,	129.00	84.75
Natural Nutria Coats,	189.00	134.00
Hudson Seal Coats,	189.00	119.00
Hudson Seal Coats,	396.00	224.00
Hudson Seal Coats,	489.00	324.00
Chinchilla Squirrel Coats,	749.00	484.00
Natural Nutria Coats,	249.00	164.00
Taupe Muskrat Coats,	196.00	134.00
Hudson Seal Coatees,	149.00	94.74
Hudson Seal Coatees,	196.00	144.00

Fine Scarfs and Capes

	Our regular price would be	SALE PRICE
Kolinsky Cape,	$279.00	$184.00
Mink Cape,	564.00	374.00
Russian Ermine Scarf,	229.00	149.00
Natural Sable Scarf,	1174.00	749.00

Separate Scarfs and Muffs

The Scarfs Our regular price would be	SALE PRICE		*The Muffs* Our regular price would be	SALE PRICE
$42.75	$27.49	Jap. Kolinsky,	$33.75	$21.49
79.75	54.75	Black Fox,	79.75	54.75
18.74	10.74	Hudson Seal,	11.74	7.94
42.75	27.49	Hudson Seal,	24.74	16.49
44.75	29.75	Natural Mink,	44.75	29.75

(Hudson Seal is Dyed Muskrat)

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St.

250 Small Sized CHINESE RUGS

Priced Lower Than Similar Rugs Elsewhere

A customer who bought several of these beautifully colored and embossed rugs for herself came back with a friend who made a $2,000 purchase of Chinese room size rugs after inspecting rugs elsewhere. Our original purchase was remarkably fortunate, and though general prices have advanced greatly ours remain unchanged.

Here are some of them:

Size.	Prices.				
1.0 x 1.6	$5.48				
2.6 x 2.6	12.48				
2.0 x 4.0	19.89	22.48	and	24.48	
2.6 x 4.6	24.48	27.50	29.50	32.50	34.50
3.0 x 5.0	29.50	34.50	37.50	39.50	44.50
3.0 x 6.0	29.50	33.50	37.50	44.50	52.50
4.0 x 7.0	64.50	67.50	69.50	82.50	84.50

There are 250 to select from. The majority of these rugs being amongst the finest ever shown by us.

Our Collection of Room Size Rugs

Directly Imported, Will Save You Money

Since we are direct importers we are able to offer to our customers the most beautiful Chinese Rugs at reasonable prices. You can choose here, from one of the largest assortments in the city, any of the popular sizes—5x8, 6x9, 7x10, 8x10, 8x11, 9x12, 10x12, 10x13, 10x14, 11x15, 12x15, 12x18, and larger, at prices lower in every instance, quality for quality considered. Chinese Rugs are continually arriving, some of the most beautiful rugs have recently arrived. They are made for us in China, after our own designs and color schemes. Qualities are guaranteed.

Macy's—Fourth Floor, Centre.

CRETONNES In a Big SALE

$4795.00 worth selling for $3739.00
Altogether 2911 yards of Imported Goods.

WHAT THEY ARE. These cretonnes are highly decorative. The designs are fine. The colors, too, are wonderful and full of artistic value. No matter where you need cretonne a choice from these imported ones will be a never-failing source of satisfaction to you. When first received by us many of these designs found their way to homes that are among the finest in the country. Now we are cleaning up all odd lengths previous to stock taking.

THE PRICE HISTORY. In many cases the regular selling prices are lower than the foreign manufacturers' prices of today for the same quality of cretonnes.

USE THESE FOR furniture coverings, slip covers, cushions, wall coverings, hangings and draperies. Estimates and designs submitted for the making up of these cretonnes at reasonable cost.

31-inch English Chintz Figured and Floral Cretonne.
26c, 54c and 69c yard.
Were 34 and 44, 69 and 74, 84, 89 and 98c yard.

31-inch English Tapestry Cretonnes and Printed French Linens. 89c yard.
Were $1.12 and $1.24 yard.

31-inch Venetian Stripe and 50-inch Floral and Stripe French Linen. 98c yard.
Were $1.49 yard.

50-inch Plain and Taffeta Jute and Stripe Cotton Cretonnes in Floral and Bird Patterns. $1.39 yard.
Were $1.89 yard.

50-inch Striped and all-over Floral and Bird Pattern Cretonnes. $1.98 & $2.49 yd.
Were $2.74 and $2.97, and $3.24 and $3.49

50-inch printed linens in the Chinese, also Basket and Floral and all-over floral pattern; also effective Jacobean design in Cotton. $2.97 yd.
Were $3.69 and $3.96 yard.

50-inch printed linens in highly decorative patterns and colorings. $3.24 yard.
Were $4.28 and $4.74 yard.

Macy's—Fourth Floor, Rear.

For the Home Gallery of Art
Clearance Sale of Pictures

All Finely Framed and Beautifully Executed
At About ½ Regular Prices

In this sale there are Signed Proof Mezzotints, Water Colors, Proof Etchings, in color, Hand Colored Photogravures, Facsimiles Carbons and Medici Prints. These have been framed with a view to appropriateness, in gilt or wood frames.

Imported Medici Prints (framed)

These are reproductions in color of the most celebrated paintings.

Regularly $3.31 to $23.49
Now $1.64 to $12.74

Original Water Colors

Figure and landscape subjects are in this collection. They come in gilt frames.

Regularly $3.49 to $11.84
Now $1.74 to $ 5.92

Carbon Reproductions

Imported and domestic reproductions of works of old and modern masters, framed in walnut veneer, solid walnut and other wood finishes.

Regularly $4.49 to $24.74
Now $2.24 to $12.37

Hand Colored Photogravures

Imported Facsimiles and Color Prints. Large selection of subjects in landscapes, marines, figures, framed in various styles of gilt and wood frames.

Regularly 99c to $24.84
Now 49c to $12.42

Imported Copies in Oil

Reproductions of celebrated old masters in Italian Galleries, framed in imported frames.

Regularly $4.66 to $8.33
Now $2.33 to $4.16

Signed Proof Mezzotints

by well known engravers such as G. P. James, G. Stevenson, R. Smythe, J. C. Webb, E. Stamp, H. Sedcole, A. Ross, H. Goffey and others. All limited editions. Gilt frames.

Regularly $9.94 to $48.25
Now $4.49 to $24.12

Macy's—Fourth Floor, 34th St.

A REMARKABLE SALE OF 83 Women's Pure Silk Sweaters

All New
All Perfect

$16.74

Specially Purchased

We Would Usually Sell Such Sweaters at $23.74 to $34.75.

Some of the prettiest models we've ever seen. Some of the loveliest color combinations. Many in delicate shades for Southern wear. Many in dark colors and engaging color combinations for those staying in town. This should prove an event of uncommon interest, for such sweaters are not to be found near that price elsewhere.

Slip-over sweaters and coat models. Some with sashes, others with belts. Sailor, roll and shawl collars, some trimmed with fringe, light and dark shades, many all black and all white, in plain, two-tone and block weaves. Four of the styles are *illustrated*.

Don't pass by this opportunity to purchase a Pure Silk Sweater at the lowest price that Silk Sweaters may ever be marked.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street.

DRAFT QUESTIONS GO TO 540,000 MEN

Failure to Receive Document Does Not Relieve Registrants from Responsibility.

NEW RULES SENT TO BOARDS

Physical Examinations Made Under the First Draft Have No Standing Now.

The selective draft questionnaires which all men of draft age must fill out and file with their local district boards have been mailed to all of the 540,000 registered men in New York City, and those who have not received them should immediately communicate with their boards. With the mailing of the questionnaires the Government's part of the procedure is complete. Failure of the registrant to receive the document, after it is mailed, does not release him from responsibility. Men who have changed their addresses since registration day, or who have been out of the city, or for any other reason have failed to receive questionnaires should lose no time in communicating with their boards. By so doing, they may save themselves much future trouble.

Adjt.-Gen. Charles H. Sherrill, by authority of the Provost Marshal General, has issued a supplementary list of instructions to board members with reference to certain features of the questionnaire regulations. These instructions state that employes of railroads are not to be considered as Government employes within the meaning of the selective draft law, but may "be considered in the discretion of the District Boards of Appeal" as engaged in an industry "necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment."

It is further ruled that in examinations to determine questions of dependency the registrant must be asked if he has a sister, the ruling of the War Department being that "a sister has a legal or moral obligation to contribute to the support of a dependent equal to that of a brother who is supporting."

Regarding appeals to the District Board of Appeals, on grounds of physical disqualification, General Sherrill states that he has received information that such registrants, who have been placed in Class 1, are submitting appeals to the district board in advance of their physical examinations. Such appeals may not be heard. The following regulations are announced as governing summary classification under the regulations promulgated by President Wilson.

1. Registrants should not be summarily classified in Class V, modification II, as permanently unfit unless the physical defect is clearly apparent to the lay members as well as to the medical member of the board, and he is of such a nature as to totally disqualify the registrant for any kind of military service.

2. In the case of persons physically examined since the first draft, whether by board physicians or at a mobilization camp, must not be allowed to depart. The fact that the registrant has nevertheless been found unfit is not sufficient alone to warrant summary action on the part of the board.

3. Attention is expressly directed to the fact that men unfit for general military service may still be fit for special and limited military service.

4. A registrant who in Series II. of the questionnaire claims to be physically unfit for service should be classified by the legal board irrespective of this claim, except if coming within the class of cases in Paragraph 5 of this notice.

5. When such registrant who has claimed disqualification is called for service his physical examination will at that time disclose information which will enable the local board to act in the case, classification in regard to physical fitness or exemption should then be made.

Under the old regulations a marriage contracted since May 18, 1917, did not exempt a man from service, or was it reason for deferred classification. New regulations have modified this rule. The new regulations are as follows:

1—The attention of local boards is expressly directed to the rule which, in effect, provides that in cases where claims are made for deferment on the ground of dependency based on marriages, boards should carefully scrutinize marriages contracted on or since May 18, 1917, and especially those hastily effected since that time.

2—Registrants who have married since said date should, before classification, be afforded an opportunity of presenting affidavit and other proof relating to such marriages, to the end that the local board may have all the facts before it in determining whether such marriage was entered primarily for the purpose of evading military service.

3—In the case of classifications already made, registrants coming within this rule should be notified that an opportunity will be afforded to present further evidence if they so desire.

4—Where oral testimony is taken by the local board, in these cases it should be recorded in a form that can be presented to the district board in event of appeal.

5—In all cases involving claims for deferred classification based on marriage since May 18, 1917, the local board should carefully indicate in the minute of its action on page 16 of the questionnaire the specific reason for allowance or disallowance of such claim.

It is further pointed out that in cases where deferred classification is claimed on industrial agricultural grounds the jurisdiction of the District Board of Appeals is original. In such instances, pending the final decision of the District Board, the local boards are ordered to classify the registrant in Class 1. The local boards must forward all claims involving industrial or agricultural classification to the District Board of Appeals.

COUNTY HONOR ROLL IN VOLUNTEER ARMY

General Crowder Reports Districts That Did Not Have to Provide a Single Draft Soldier.

Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Provost Marshal General of the United States, has filed with Secretary of War Baker a list of "banner counties and communities" throughout the United States who filled their quotas for the army by volunteer enlistment and therefore did not have to supply a single man under the draft system for the first national army. Oregon leads the Union with fourteen counties and one city on the roll of honor. South Dakota having second place with twelve counties which did not have to supply a single selective draft soldier. Kansas is third on the honor list with eight counties and three cities, and Texas fourth with eight counties and two cities.

Wisconsin, the State of La Follette, is fifth on the honor roll with six counties and two cities, while Wyoming and Mississippi are tied for sixth honor, the former with seven counties and the latter with six counties and one city. Ohio and Idaho are tied for seventh place, each with five counties and one city. New York has one county, which is Schenectady, where there are so many Socialists, while Pennsylvania is represented by the cities of Harrisburg and Lancaster. Maine makes the best showing of the Eastern States, with three counties and one city, the latter Portland.

The county with the largest population is Multnomah, Ore., in which is the city of Portland. This banner county of the population of more than 400,000 did not have to worry about the national army, and every Multnomah boy now in the service is a volunteer. There are four Jackson counties in the list.

The list, as compiled by the Provost Marshal General, is as follows:

CALIFORNIA—Alpine and Tehama Counties.
COLORADO—Summit County.
FLORIDA—Franklin and Osceola Counties.
IDAHO—Bonner, Canyon, Idaho, Fayette, and Washington Counties; City of Boise.
ILLINOIS—City of Danville
INDIANA—White County.
IOWA—Hamilton, Page, and Story Counties; Cities of Cedar Rapids and Council Bluffs.
KANSAS—Allen, Chase, Douglas, Ford, Kearny, Montgomery, Woodson, and Wyandotte Counties; Cities of Ottawa, Topeka, and Wichita.
KENTUCKY—Breathitt and Lee Counties.
MAINE—Oxford, Kennebec and Cumberland Counties; City of Portland.
MISSISSIPPI—Forrest, George, Greene, Jackson, Pearl River, and Yalobusha Counties; City of Jackson.
MISSOURI—Holt, Howell, and Laclede Counties.
NEBRASKA—Hamilton County.
NEW MEXICO—Eddy and Luna Counties.
NEW YORK—Schenectady County.
NORTH CAROLINA—New Hanover County.
NORTH DAKOTA—Rolette County.
OHIO—Adams, Gallia, Jackson, Union, and Warren Counties; City of Zanesville.
OREGON—Benton, Coos, Crook, Douglas, Hood River, Jackson, Josephine, Lane, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, and Yamhill Counties; City of Portland.
PENNSYLVANIA—Cities of Harrisburg and Lancaster.
RHODE ISLAND—Town of Barrington.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Union County.
SOUTH DAKOTA—Buffalo, Clark, Coddington, Day, Hughes, Hyde, Jackson, Marshall, Miner, Minnehaha, Moody, Stanley, and Todd Counties.
TENNESSEE—Carter, Cumberland, and Meigs Counties.
TEXAS—Donley, Ford, Haines, Kendall, Kerr, Potter, Randle, and Willacy Counties; Cities of Austin and Waco.
VERMONT—Windham County.
VIRGINIA—City of Lynchburg.
WEST VIRGINIA—Preston and Wood Counties; City of Huntington.
WISCONSIN—Douglas, Forest, Lincoln, Oneida, Price, and Washburn Counties; Cities of Green Bay and Oshkosh.
WYOMING—Big Horn, Crook, Fremont, Hot Springs, Park, Platte, and Uinta Counties.

The total population of the counties and communities on the roll of honor is, according to the 1910 census, 2,982,705 persons.

SUE THE RED CROSS TO STOP VIVISECTION

Ten Members of National Body from Five States Ask Court Restraining Order.

Ten members of the American National Red Cross began suit in the Federal District Court yesterday to restrain the organization from using any of its funds for vivisection purposes. The complaints hail from five States, and they ask all other members of the organization opposed to vivisection to join in the litigation.

According to the complaint, the Red Cross has established in France a laboratory for experiments in vivisection, and that $100,000 has been spent for this purpose. The complaint declares that this work is foreign to the objects described in the charter of the organization, and if it is permitted to continue it will alienate many of those who have liberally supported the work, and may finally disrupt it. At any rate, it is said, vivisection would impair the organization's usefulness.

The complainants are Robert H. and Roberta Ingersoll, son and daughter of the late Robert G. Ingersoll; Hugh M. and Mildred E. Baxter of New York, Howard A. Colby of New Jersey, Jessie C. Hitchcock, and L. H. Donald of Nebraska, W. B. Harrison of Missouri, and Charlotte L. Hunt and Nellie A. Hennessey of Illinois.

One section of the complaint explains that the complainants object to vivisection because it is cruel and inhumane, that it tends to brutalize the investigators, that public support of the practice would tend to brutalize the human race, and because no human being has the right to torture dumb animals in an effort to contribute something to surgical or medical practice in the hope that it may prove beneficial to the human race. It is also contended that physicians and surgeons oppose the practice on the ground that it is needless and useless, and, although it has been the practice for many years, nothing has been discovered by means of it that has been of service to human beings.

Prior to the beginning of this action, the complaint also says, "the suggestion was made to the defendant that if vivisectional experiments were to be entered upon with funds contributed by the public a special appeal to the public for such funds should be made without using the funds of the defendant for that purpose."

N. Otis Rockwood is counsel for the complainants.

SEES STOCK DIVIDEND FREE FROM TAXATION

Lawyer Says Supreme Court Decision Is an Enunciation of Principles.

PRECEDES FEDERAL ORDER

Tells of Conclusiveness of Opinion in Comment on Instructions to Collect Income Tax.

Archibald R. Watson, former Corporation Counsel, a member of the law firm of Barber, Watson & Gibboney, said yesterday that the recent income tax decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Towne vs. Eisner would precede in authority any order of any Federal department. Mr. Watson was asked to comment on the decision and on the bulletin of the Treasury Department instructing Internal Revenue Collectors to continue to assess and collect income taxes upon stock dividends, because his firm, as amicus curiae, submitted a brief when the case was in the Federal District Court.

Mr. Watson said that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue apparently regarded the Supreme Court decision as inconclusive. He based this statement on the instructions to Collectors of Internal Revenue to treat as income all stock dividends declared and paid out of earnings accrued since March 1, 1913.

Collector Edwards, in a recent statement, called attention to the opinion of the United States Supreme Court that a stock dividend declared by a corporation Jan. 2, 1914, under the act of Oct. 3, 1913, was not properly regarded as income. He thought, however, that it did not necessarily follow that no stock dividends were to be held taxable under the provisions of the acts of Sept. 8, 1916, and Oct. 3, 1917. He recalled that the act of 1916 was the only one before the court, and that it contained no provisions expressly providing for treating stock dividends as income.

Opinion of the Court.

Mr. Watson declared that the opinion of the Supreme Court was both a "decision upon particular facts and an enunciation of principles," and that a fair deduction of the language of the court was "that a stock dividend based upon earnings" was not taxable.

"The first income tax law," said Mr. Watson, "which was passed Oct. 3, 1913, was made retroactive to March 1 of that year, the constitutional amendment authorizing a direct tax on incomes not having become effective until Feb. 25, 1913. Of course, the decision of the United States Supreme Court is conclusive and final as to everything actually decided or necessarily involved in the decision.

"The bulletin issued by the Treasury Department claims that in the case of Towne vs. Eisner the Supreme Court only held that under the law of Oct. 3, 1913, a stock dividend declared in January, 1914, was not properly regarded as income. But Towne vs. Eisner was both a decision upon particular facts and an enunciation of principles. Limited to its special circumstances, it is not of wide interest, because of the comparatively few persons in like situation. But as a declaration of fundamentals it is sure to have important consequences.

"Though the case does not expressly so hold, a fair deduction from its language is that a stock dividend, based upon surplus earnings, which have in good faith been carried into capital, is not taxable as income under the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution; that is to say, a further constitutional change would be required to authorize such a tax. In this connection Mr. Justice Holmes reaffirms the doctrine of the Gibbons case, decided in 1869, (76 U. S. 549,) which did not, however, involve the taxation of stock dividends, quoting the following:

A stock dividend really takes nothing from the property of the corporation, and adds nothing to the interest of the shareholders. Its property is not diminished, and their interests are not increased. . . . The proportional interest of each shareholder remains the same. The only change is in the evidence which represents that interest, the new shares and the original shares together representing the same proportional interest that the original shares represented before the issue of the new ones.

"Justice Holmes's opinion concludes with the sentence:

What has happened is that the plaintiff's old certificates have been split up in effect and have diminished in value to the extent of the value of the new.

"A tax upon the certificates, therefore, would be a tax on capital and not upon income, and as such not authorized by the Sixteenth Amendment.

"Under the present income tax law, as amended, stock dividends are declared to be subject to tax as income in the hands of the stockholder, but only at the income tax rates in force at the time the profits so distributed were earned. Under the reasoning of the opinion in the Towne vs. Eisner case, however, such dividends would not be taxable at all, because, in effect, only a splitting up of the stockholder's old certificates, or a change in the evidence representing the stockholder's interest.

May Hypothecate Stock.

"It may be anticipated, therefore, that stock dividends in preference to cash dividends will be more popular than ever during the coming year. The recipient of a stock dividend may hypothecate the stock as security for a loan without being taxed upon the amount so borrowed, and would even be allowed as a deduction interest paid upon such a loan, under the provisions of the law as it stands.

"Of course, if the recipient of a stock dividend should sell the stock so received, together with the original stock held by him, any profit thus realized over and above the original cost of the stock, in respect of which the stock dividend was declared, would probably be taxed as income. But short of this there would appear to be considerable advantages in dividend distributions on stock in preference to cash by corporations.

"It is true, as pointed out in the recent bulletin of the Treasury Department, the act of Oct. 3, 1913, does not contain an express provision for the taxing of stock dividends. Later acts, that is, the act of Sept. 8, 1916 and of Oct. 3, 1917, do contain such provisions. The act of Oct. 3, 1913, purports, however, to tax dividends, without distinguishing between cash dividends and dividends paid in stock, and the Treasury Department ruled that stock dividends constituted taxable income to the same extent as cash. If the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is in doubt about the matter, the sooner a test case is brought the better for all concerned. But there can be little doubt that the principle enunciated by the Supreme Court in the case of Towne vs. Eisner will be held to prevent the taxation of stock dividends, whether under the income tax law of October, 1913, or later enactments."

TELLS HOW TO SAVE FUEL.

Service Board Urges Consumers Not to Waste Gas and Electricity.

The up-State Public Service Commission, at the request of the Fuel Administration, has requested all of the gas and electric companies to co-operate in efforts to save fuel, and has sent out suggestions to consumers of gas and electricity by which they will be able to join in the conservation and at the same time decrease their bills for light and heat. Among the suggestions are:

"Do not use open-flame lights. Mantle burners will give the same amount of light with 60 per cent less gas and, including the cost of mantels, will prove more economical.

"Turn off burners when not actually needed. The opportunity for saving is greatest in the use of gas stoves and water heaters. Use no more heat than is necessary. Remember that water cannot be raised above the boiling point no matter how hot the fire. Potatoes will cook just as fast in water which is barely boiling as in water that is boiling fiercely. If the time each burner is used can be reduced a few minutes each meal, the saving will be 10 per cent.

"Those using electricity should not have carbon lamps. Mazda lamps will give the same light with one-third the current. You cannot afford to use carbon lamps, even if they are given to you, unless for some location where the light is seldom used.

"Help save electricity everywhere. Co-operate in every movement for cutting down its use in non-essentials. Every kilowatt hour which you can save can be used in some factory which would otherwise have to burn coal or shut down. It is better that we should do without display signs, ornamental lighting, and similar things for a time than that the output of clothing, equipment, and munitions for our forces and necessities for homes should be restricted."

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To Dispel Gloom, Read
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Vanity Fair cannot build ships. Or move freight. Or go over the top with an Enfield. But it can dispel gloom. It can keep cheerful the men who go and the men and women who stay. It can chronicle that side of the war which refuses to be dark—its unquenchable humour, its unconscious heroism, its outstanding figures; and mirror—cheerfully—the swift current of war-time life at home. That is our "bit" in the war.

FROM the beginning, England has made it a national point of honour to see the cheerful side of the war, to the complete mystification of the apostles of kultur and hymnsters of hate. *Punch's* handling of the war is famous. Captain Bairnsfather's cartoons have made *The Bystander* a household word in the British Empire. All such publications have been read with delight in the trenches—and with horror in Berlin!

VANITY FAIR, of course, publishes serious articles on serious phases of the war. It also treats as they deserve those incidents and accidents of war-time life which call for humorous appreciation or caustic comment. *Punch* has never jested about Gallipoli—but it has ridiculed notoriety seekers, scorched slackers with satire, and made sympathetic fun of Tommy's minor tribulations. So, also, does Vanity Fair. It also publishes—as always—news of everything entertaining and amusing in civil life.

Not only should you have on your library table those publications which treat only the most serious aspects of the war in the most serious way. But with them, you should also have Vanity Fair, which echoes the songs of the Sammies, the skirl of the pipers, and does its bit to maintain the cheero spirit at home.

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HUMOUR AND SKETCHES: The merriest spots in the bright side of the war; soldiers, near-soldiers, officers and near-officers; workers and near-workers as seen by young and daring artists and writers.

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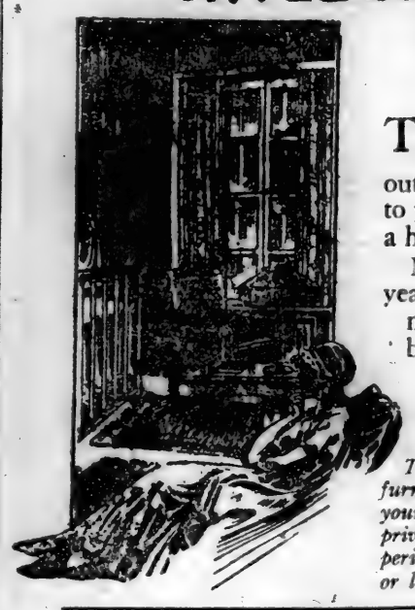

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SAYS CITY AND STATE OVERTAX UTILITIES

Service Commissioner Whitney Sees Struggling Trolley Line Facing Receivership.

POOR SERVICE ONE RESULT

Gives Figures in Typical Case—Suggests Means for Public Ownership.

In the opinion denying the application of the North Shore Traction Company for permission to increase the fare from 5 to 7 cents, Public Service Commissioner Whitney placed upon the city and State the responsibility for the poor financial condition in which many of the surface railroad companies find themselves. Mr. Whitney thinks the roads are overtaxed and bound by too many restrictive laws.

He also thinks that as the public needs every possible means of transportation the city ought to provide some method to insure the continued operation of the lines, even by lease or by purchase, by guaranteeing interest on the investment, or in any way which would preserve the full operation of the lines so greatly needed by the public, and which will be needed a great deal more as the population of the city increases.

"The extent of the demand which franchise taxes, gross earnings, percentages, amortization of investment in property in city streets, and the like make upon the slender revenues of this company," Mr. Whitney says, "may be strikingly shown by a table of annual and total payments and reserves, in connection with which should be taken into account the fact that the company's operating income in 1917 was only $37,-925, and that an operating revenue of $68,097 would represent a 6 per cent. return upon the present value of the corporate property.

"It appears that during seven years of uphill struggle the company has paid over to the city and State, in taxes and percentages, no less than $111,763, and has set aside $15,676 more to amortize during the fifty-year period the value of the property, which will then pass to the city without further payment, a total withdrawal of $127,439 from company revenues."

Mr. Whitney calls attention to the fact that the city is itself responsible for an annual drain amounting to nearly 25 per cent. of the company's corporate income, that this sum is exacted in addition to all State and local taxes, including franchise taxes amounting to $1,068 more, and that this sum is subtracted from the company's corporate income by virtue of the provisions of the same instrument which stands in the way of advancing the fare above 5 cents. Because he thinks the situation is serious, Mr. Whitney makes this suggestion:

"The responsibility of the city and State authorities for inadequacies of the corporate income of companies such as this petitioner is thus strikingly manifested. If the city and State wish to require passengers to pay high enough fares to enable the street railroad companies to pay into the public treasury, not only real estate, local, and school taxes, but also franchise taxes, percentages on gross earnings, and the like, and in addition wish the passengers, within a comparatively short period, to buy for the city and pay for property which the city says must pass soon to city ownership without further payment therefor, the bearings of such a policy should be frankly recognized.

"What goes into the public treasury must under such circumstances come out of the farepayer, or must in some other form come out of the taxpayer. It cannot, over any long period of time, come out of the investors. Efforts to leave the investors to bear the burden can only mean deterioration of service, failure to make needed extensions, and eventual receivership. Ought the city to require passengers to pay the cost of early city ownership of all the company's property situated in the city streets and nevertheless leave the company's property unable to do more than furnish to those passengers grossly inferior service?"

Touching the question of municipal ownership, Mr. Whitney said that this might be accomplished by purchase or lease. Concerning acquisition of the railroad properties he points out that this has a direct relationship to the debt margin of the city, that the present margin allows very little leeway, and that a constitutional amendment would take two years to obtain.

"Acquisition by purchase might conceivably be had by an avoidance of the debt limit situation," he says, "through the issuance of securities based on the property acquired and accomplished either by the sale of such securities and payment of the proceeds for the utility or by an exchange of such securities for outstanding securities. This is an untried method and presents difficulties in respect to detail, including the possible unreadiness of security holders to part with their holdings.

"The suggestion of municipal acquisition under a guaranteed return to the utility would not require a constitutional amendment. Proper amendments to existing laws could make possible such a procedure. Precedent likewise exists. In the dual contracts under existing provisions of the Rapid Transit acts, privately owned lines have been included in the entire system for unified operation, on the basis of a fixed return to the company as a preferential payment from the gross receipts."

ARMY AND NAVY NOTES.

The "Comfort" and the "Mercy" are the names of two new hospital ships recently added to the United States Navy. Both ships were until the outbreak of the war well-known liners in the New York-Central American trade. Surgeon Richmond C. Holcomb, U. S. N., commands the Comfort, while Medical Inspector Norman J. Blackwood, U. S. N., commands the Mercy. Each ship has accommodations for about 300 patients. The equipment includes the most modern of operating rooms, X-ray laboratories, rest rooms, and various special compartments. For the first time in the history of the navy the personnel of hospital ships now includes women nurses.

When the new aviation field at San Antonio, Texas, is completed it will have accommodations for ten war strength aviation squadrons. The new training station, which will afford advanced war instruction for military aviators, will be known as Brooks Field.

Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U. S. A., is the first officer of the retired list to be placed in command of a division of national army troops. General Scott, who recently returned from an official tour of the allied front in France, has been assigned to command the 78th Division at Wrightstown, N. J.

The organization of three new regiments of United States Marines has been completed at Quantico, Va., where is located the great war training school of the "soldiers of the sea." The new regiments are the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Marines. The commanders of the regiments are Colonels Melville J. Shaw, L. H. Moses, and C. T. Treadwell. These units will form a brigade, under command of Brig. Gen. Littleton W. T. Waller, and will be based at Philadelphia.

The Field Officers' Training School, the first to be organized in the United States, is ready for its first students. The officers who will attend the school will be limited to Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, and Majors, and the course of instruction will last three months. The school will be similar in most respects to the one that General Pershing has created for his officers, of the grades given, in France. Brig. Gen. Thomas B. Dugan, U. S. A., is the first commandant of the school, his senior assistants being Colonel Oliver Edwards of the Infantry and Colonel William J. Glasgow of the cavalry arm of the regular army.

Major Gen. John F. Morrison, U. S. A., recently relieved of the command of a National Guard division in order to accept the position of Director of Military Training in Washington, is the officer who solved the infantry pack problem of the United States Army. The American infantry pack is the standard model in all the armies of the world.

One of the new Captains of the navy is Walter R. Gherardi, a son of the late Rear Admiral Gherardi, U. S. N. Captain Gherardi was the Naval Attaché of the American Embassy at Berlin during the first two and a half years of the war. It has been said of Captain Gherardi that he is the best-posted man on the actual condition of the German sea forces of any officer of the allied navies. Another of the new Captains is Arthur MacArthur, a son of the late Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. A. Captain MacArthur is a brother of Colonel Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff of the Rainbow Division in France.

The Naval Aircraft Factory, in a Pennsylvania city, is, according to The Army and Navy Journal, completed and in operation. This plant, which covers three acres, the main building being 400 by 400 feet, was begun in August last. The structure was completed in November, the machinery installed, and the keel of the first flying boat laid within ninety days after construction started. The plant and its equipment cost the Government about $1,000,000. Two thousand skilled workmen are needed to operate the plant to its full capacity.

Almost every type of draftsman can help in some of the many kinds of work necessary in the manufacture of seaplanes. Machinists are needed to make and assemble the parts. Sheet-metal workers, acetylene welders, braziers, bicycle, tube benders, coppersmiths, and wireworkers are all needed, and there is a demand for cabinet-makers, pattern-makers, boat builders, and joiners. Women are needed to sew covers on the wings of the planes, and also to do some of the lighter woodwork.

The League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, is the place to apply for employment in the new naval aircraft factory.

Officers and enlisted men who participated in the Vera Cruz expedition under the late General Funston, the punitive expedition into Mexico under General Pershing, or who have under certain conditions served on the Mexican border patrol will be eligible to wear a new service badge with ribbon, which has been authorized by the Secretary of War, with the approval of President Wilson. The following general order issued by the War Department states who will be permitted to wear the new badge:

1. By authority of the President, a service badge with ribbon, to be known as the Mexican Service Badge, will be issued to all officers and enlisted men who are now, or may hereafter be, in the military service of the United States and who, on service has been under the following conditions:

(a) In Mexico, either as members, as members of the Vera Cruz expedition, between April 24, 1914, and Nov. 26, 1914.

(b) In Mexico as members of the punitive or other organized expeditions between March 14, 1916, and Feb. 7, 1917.

(c) Those who were actually present and participated in an engagement against Mexicans between April 12, 1911, and Feb. 7, 1917, in which there were casualties on the side of the United States troops.

(d) Those who were present as members of the Mexican border patrol, between April 12, 1911, and Feb. 7, 1917, in proximity to an engagement between Mexicans which resulted in casualties among their own company, troop, battery, or detachment.

2. The distribution of this badge will be governed by the provisions of Article VIII., Compilation of General Orders, Circulars and Bulletins, War Department, 1881-1913. No individual will be entitled to more than one Mexican Service Badge.

3. Persons not now in the Army of the United States, who, if they had remained in the service would be entitled to this badge, and whose separation from the service has been honorable, may apply to the Adjutant General of the Army for authority to purchase and wear the Mexican Service Badge.

The badge will be of bronze, one and one-fourth inches in diameter. On one side will be the Mexican yucca plant in flower, with mountains in the background as suggestive of Mexico. Above the yucca plant are the words "Mexican Service," in the upper half and the lower half "1911-1917" arranged in a circle. The reverse side is the same as the Indian war badge. The ribbon is of silk and shows these colors in the order named, green, yellow, blue, green.

The following announcement is made by Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Commandant of the Third Naval District, with headquarters at the navy yard in Brooklyn:

"Three hundred women to assist in caring for the families of officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps who lose their lives during the war, are to be appointed to act for the Navy Relief Society in the States of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Vermont. In these States there are nearly 35,000 families with sons, brothers, or fathers in the navy. The Navy Relief Society is the official relief organization of the navy, and is made up chiefly of officers and men in the service. Its headquarters are in the Navy Department in Washington.

"These women are to be known as auxiliary aids of the Navy Relief Society, and will work under the direction of the New York Auxiliary. They will be specially chosen for their fitness and will serve on the invitation of Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, U. S. N., President of the society, and of Mrs. E. H. Usher, President of the New York Auxiliary. Whenever an enlisted man, seaman, or marine loses his life in service the auxiliary aid will visit the family and extend the sympathy of the Navy Relief Society and give such assistance as is needed. The society will assist, if necessary, in obtaining the prompt payment of Government insurance and allowances.

"The work of the Navy Relief Society, which was founded in 1904 by Admiral Dewey, does not overlap in any way the work of the American Red Cross. The Red Cross aids the families of living men, while the Navy Relief Society assists those of men who have died for their country."

Major Gen. Robert Lee Bullard, U. S. A., the new commander of the 1st Division of the regular army, which was the first of the American overseas forces to cross the Atlantic to fight with the Allies in France, is like General Sibert, his predecessor, a native of Alabama. General Bullard, who is a West Pointer of the class of 1885, will be 57 years old next Tuesday. He and General Pershing are close friends, and saw service together in some of the hardest fighting that marked the first years of the American occupation of the Philippine Islands.

In 1899 General Bullard, then a Captain of infantry, was made a Colonel of Volunteers and assigned to command the Thirty-ninth United States Infantry, which was organized at Fort Crook. Two months after it was mustered into the service the regiment was on the way to the Philippines. While in the Islands the regiment engaged in some of the bloodiest of the Moro fights and Colonel Bullard had many narrow escapes from death. These engagements against the then hostile Moros were the same in which General Pershing first gained fame as a soldier.

In July, 1902, General Bullard was made Governor of the Lanao Moros, then the most treacherous of all the Moro tribes. They lived in one of the most inaccessible parts of the archipelago and for two years Bullard struggled with them. In the end he was their master and he became one of the most popular Governors that tribe has had.

During the border mobilization of 1912 General Bullard was the Colonel in command of the 28th United States Infantry. Subsequently he commanded a brigade at Texas City.

In June last President Wilson promoted Colonel Bullard to Brigadier General, and on Aug. 5 to Major General.

IN THE CURRENT WEEK.

Today.

A conference on "Tuberculosis and the War" will be open under the auspices of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives at the Hotel Savoy at 10 A. M.

Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein will talk on "Judaism's Invitation to the Zionists" before the Institutional Synagogue at the Mount Morris Theatre at 10:30 A. M.

Abraham Schiesser will speak on "The Jew in Industry" before the Harlem Forum at Wadleigh High School at 10:45 A. M.

Dr. James P. Warbasse will speak on "The Co-operative Movement at Home and Abroad" before the Brooklyn Society for Ethical Culture at the Academy of Music at 11 A. M.

Dr. Felix Adler will address the Society for Ethical Culture on "The Outlook for Social Harmony" at 11 A. M.

Captain Arthur Rudd of the American Red Cross will speak on "Russia of Today" at the Sunday noon Conference on Applied Christianity in the Edgehill Church, Spuyten Duyvil.

Miss Slavka Grouitch, special delegate of the Swiss-American Commission at Berne, will speak on "What Has Been Done for Allied Prisoners of War in Switzerland" at Carnegie Hall at 3 P. M.

"The Dreamers of the Ghetto" will be the subject of Dr. Nathan Kram's lecture before the Hebrew Educational Society in Brooklyn in the afternoon.

Frederick Warde will speak on "Shakespeare, Apostle of Christianity" at the Men's Assembly of the Central Branch of the Y. M. C. A. in Brooklyn at 3:30 P. M.

Dr. John Herman Randall will speak on "The Basis of Democracy" at the men's meeting at the West Side Y. M. C. A. at 4 P. M.

Professor Isaac A. Hourwich, Dr. Anna Ingerman, and Rebecca Shalley will speak on "The Bolshevikí and World Peace" before the Brooklyn Civic Forum at Public School 84 at 8 P. M.

John Spargo will speak on "Democracy's Duty in Wartime" at Cooper Union at 8 P. M.

Major Roscoe S. Conkling will speak on "The Selective Draft" at the Ascension Memorial Forum, 249 West Forty-third Street, at 8 P. M.

Edward King will address the University Settlement Forum on "The Sociologist and the War" at 8 P. M.

Captain Arthur Rudd, formerly special assistant to the American Ambassador at Petrograd, will speak at a patriotic service at St. Luke's Church in the evening.

United States Senator W. L. Kenyon will speak on "Prohibition and War" at the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church in the evening.

The Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow of Cincinnati, Lincoln Steffens, and others are announced to discuss "American Liberties in Wartime" at a mass meeting under the auspices of the National Civil Liberties Bureau at the Liberty Theatre in the evening.

Mooshek Voperian, an Armenian boy, will speak at the Epworth League Service in the Madison Avenue Methodist Church in the evening.

Dr. Talcott Williams, Director of the Columbia School of Journalism, will speak on "Why We Are at War" at the Free Synagogue Forum, 30 West Sixty-eighth Street, at 8:15 P. M.

Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration, will speak on "The President's Peace Policy", at the Labor Temple at 8:30 P. M.

Tomorrow.

"The Wonderful Work of Water" will be the subject of the Children's Lecture at the American Museum of Natural History at 4 P. M.

Alfred W. Martin will deliver the first of a series of lectures on "The World War and World Organization" at the Brooklyn Institute at 4 P. M.

Frank C. Carvell, Canadian Minister of Public Works; Sir James Aikins, President of the Canadian Bar Association, and others will speak at the dinner of the Canadian Club at the Biltmore Hotel in the evening.

Henry Warren Poor will lecture on "Famous Paintings of the World" before the American Institute of the City of New York at the Engineering Societies Building at 8:15 P. M.

Dr. John R. Mott will speak on "Christianity and Prison Democracy in Russia" at the seventh annual reception of the Missionary Education Movement at the Hotel Savoy at 8:15 P. M.

Professor F. S. Lee will lecture on "Some Phases of Industrial Fatigue" before the section of biology of the New York Academy of Sciences at the Museum of Natural History at 8:15 P. M.

Dr. Frank W. Robertson will speak on "Heredity," and Oscar W. Ehrhern will speak on "Medical Jurisprudence. Our Society and the World War," at a meeting of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence at the Academy of Medicine at 8:30 P. M.

Tuesday.

There will be a dinner and meeting of the League of Advertising Men at the New York Advertising Club in the evening.

The Dramatic Forum of the People's Institute will meet under the leadership of Mme. Jutta Heil-Ranake at Cooper Union at 8 P. M.

Thomas J. Libbin of Switzerland will speak on "The Varieties of Psycho-analytic Experience" at the lecture-conference of the Church of the Messiah at 8:15 P. M.

Roy D. Chapin, Chairman of the Highway Transport Committee of the Council of National Defense, will address the Highway Traffic Association of the State of New York on "Practical Methods of Relieving Terminal Freight Congestion in New York City" at the Automobile Club at 8:30 P. M.

Wednesday.

The Women's Catholic Club of Washington Heights will give a card party and dance at Healy's 165th Street Restaurant for the benefit of the Knights of Columbus War Fund.

"The Federal Income Tax" will be the subject of talks by Internal Revenue Collector Henry P. Keith and William Berker of the Income Tax Department at a luncheon of the Brooklyn Civic Club at 12:30 P. M.

An Americanization meeting under the auspices of the Neighbors' League of America will be held in Room 1001, 25 East Twenty-sixth Street at 2:30 P. M.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph H. McMahon will speak on "The Papacy as a Peacemaker in History" under the auspices of the Catholic Library Association, at Delmonico's at 6 P. M.

Thursday.

The annual meeting of the American Protective Tariff League will be held at 320 Broadway at noon.

"Our Newest Possessions—the American Virgin Islands" will be the subject of the Children's Lecture at the American Museum of Natural History at 4 P. M.

Dr. Alois Kreber will begin the second of his series of lectures, "Four Types of Aboriginal Culture," entitled "The Wintun: Indifferents" at the American Museum of Natural History at 8:15 P. M.

Robert G. Weyh, Jr., will lecture on "California" at the Corteiyou Club under the auspices of the Brooklyn Civic Forum at 8:15 P. M.

The eighth annual dinner of Ye Olde Settlers Association of Ye West Side will be given at the Hotel Majestic in the evening.

Friday.

"The Financial Side of City Housekeeping" will be the subject for discussion at a meeting of the Woman's Forum at the Biltmore Hotel in the morning.

Eunice Burton Armstrong will speak on "Sex Hygiene" under the auspices of the Henry Street Settlement at the Neighborhood Playhouse at 8 P. M.

Professor F. C. Minkler of the New Jersey College of Agriculture will deliver a public lecture on "Swine Problems" in Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University, at 4:10 P. M.

Everett Dean Martin will speak on "From Weismann to Mendel, Unravelling the Riddle of Life," at Cooper Union at 8 P. M.

Saturday.

The Horticultural Society of New York's exhibition of plants and flowers will open at the American Museum of Natural History at 1 P. M. and remain open on Sunday from 1 to 5 P. M.

James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, will be the guest of the Society of the Genesee at a dinner at the Harvard Club in the evening.

The thirteenth annual ball of the Irish county organizations will be held at the Central Opera House.

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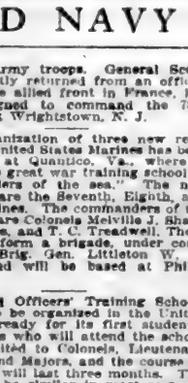

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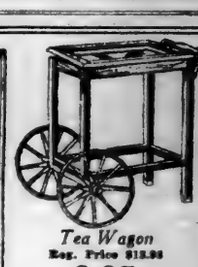

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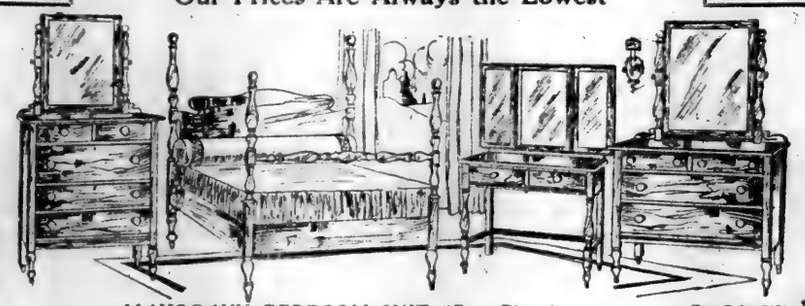

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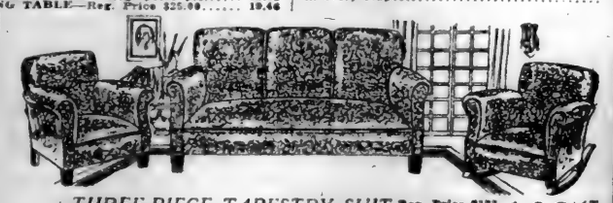

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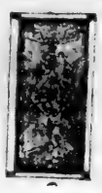

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 13, 1918.

POPULARIZING GOVERNMENT OPERATION.

The saying that the outsider sees most of the game applies to the railway situation. The President of the Canadian Pacific Railroad is a competent observer; some days ago he gave this advice on how to lessen our railway troubles:

> It is only necessary to place under control not the railroads but the shippers. * * * A Government controller of shipments is needed, not a Government controller of railroads. * * * It is folly to send out an S O S call for Government control or ownership of the railroads themselves, a control which experience has shown to be fatally opposed to economy and efficiency.

Well, we accepted his advice as to control of shippers, although not as to Government control, and now it is timely to ask shippers and consignees whether they prefer regulation or operation by the Government. Under regulation they had their day, at the cost to the country of present conditions. Now they are having Government operation at the profit of the country, but at the cost to the shippers and consignees of what private management gave them. Shippers now must have a license to ship. Consignees can get a license for acceptance of their orders only upon engagement to remove the goods upon delivery. There is an embargo upon carload lots, with certain exceptions in favor of public interests, rather than for private accommodation.

There is no doubt that is the way to make Government operation popular to those starving for railway service. They cannot fail to remark the report to Director General McAdoo yesterday that the movement of carloads eastward was 65,457 above normal, and the loads westward 8,771 above normal. That might seem to threaten increase of congestion in the East, where already more freight has been delivered than has been removed from railway premises. But there is a new factor at work. The whip is applied to slacker shippers and consignees. A card index will disclose which of them ships into one terminal when under discipline for not removing goods shipped into another terminal, and which of them ships on a domestic bill of lading which is reconsigned for export on arrival and then is not exported. The meat in these regulations of customers of railways is the proof of what already was known, that the congestion was not due to the breaking down of the railways, but to their delivering more freight than consignees could care for. There are accumulations of 25,000 carloads here which must be hustled out of the way during freight-cleaning week, beginning Monday.

It is gratifying to note that this regulation is accepted with becoming meekness. The shippers and consignees see that it is for the good of themselves, as well as of the country. They would have submitted for the same reasons of patriotism and selfish interest if the Interstate Commission had done the same thing. The rate problem lies ahead, and it will be solved with equal simplicity. The roads will be run on a cost and profit basis, or else there will be a burden on the country for the benefit of the shippers and consignees who so abused regulation that they lost its benefits. They now are convinced, no doubt, that Government and private management can produce results only by similar methods, and that more liberality may be expected from private management. Not until the reduction of their old privileges is complete, not until the Government rates are known, will the returns be full enough to disclose whether the country wishes continuance of Government operation or a return to private management under a different sort of regulation, with permission to do what Government does under similar conditions.

The argument that Government can do what it forbids private railways to do, because Government acts in public interest, cannot be allowed. Government cannot, even in public interest, rebate or discriminate or otherwise violate railway morals. And it is now seen that railway combination for the betterment of the service is more in public interest than for private profit. Our railways have been regulated on theories, but experience controlled the course of affairs. Experience also will have the decisive word regarding the continuance of Government management. If the people like it, it may be continued. If they do not like it, they won't have to have it because of any arguments of those who gave the country impracticable regulation.

THE PERSONAL TAX REVIVAL.

It is a pity that New York has to educate another set of officials. We have taught a series of Mayors that the chief result of putting teeth into personal tax laws is to increase the issue of bonds against uncollectible taxes. At one time there were arrears of nearly one hundred millions of unpaid personal taxes, which now are part of the funded debt and a burden on the real estate which has to pay taxes. Now Mayor HYLAN thinks that the tax on Mr. ROCKEFELLER's personality ought to be increased because he lives here as much as he lives in Cleveland, where there is a threat to tax him on $400,000,000. If he were to be taxed everywhere he lived as savagely as in Ohio and New York, his fortune would fade away while he was alive as rapidly as the Flagler estate, against which there are now outstanding twenty-one claims for inheritance taxes by the same number of States, and there are other States to be heard from.

The result of overtaxing millionaires in New York would be serious to New York, and would be the same as overtaxing Mr. ROCKEFELLER in Cleveland. All his property is for sale there, including a skyscraper. It is said that one-third of the nation's millionaires live in New York. They are likely to go or stay on the same principles on which Mr. ROCKEFELLER acts in the case of Cleveland, and is likely to act in the case of New York. Their presence here makes New York a centre for big business and maintains the values for business property. They hire their lawyers by the year, and are advised regarding their personal tax liabilities by talent not inferior to that of those seeking to tax them more than law or practice justifies. Small as the personal tax paid by the rich is, there is little doubt that it is all that the law requires, and perhaps more in proportion than is paid by those of smaller possessions. Singular as it may seem, millionaires are sometimes actuated by public spirit and pay more than the law requires. Some cases have been published. The tax records will disclose them in greater number. Mayor HYLAN's intentions are good, but his administration will not be judged by his intentions.

EXPERIENCE WILL TEACH.

From his experiences as Governor of a great State, as a Justice of the Supreme Court, and as the candidate of a great party, Mr. HUGHES knows that prophecy concerning the behavior of men in large masses is a vain and futile thing. He shares the view held by many others, that the world after the war will not be quite the same world it was before. He does not assume the robe of a prophet; he merely expresses his belief when he says that in future there may be a "more liberal exercise of power over the conduct, opportunities, and possessions of men." Among the 10,000,000 of young men who have been registered under the Draft act there will be a host who are not likely to shrink at the application of power to others if they conceive it to be in the general interest, the supremacy of which they have been bound to acknowledge." If in future we respect property right and individual liberty as they have been respected in the past, it will not be because of the force of tradition or of custom, but "because it is the conviction that the common interest will be better served by freedom of individual opportunity than by fettering it."

Mr. HUGHES hopes that illusions will vanish, that vain theories will lose their power; that we shall have a sane attitude toward business and "the necessary activities which afford the basis of progress toward the organization of industry, of transportation, of labor." The illusions and the vain theories will play their part in the future as in the past. They are the basis of much of our legislation. But the action of the Government, when it took over the operation of the railroads, making them an efficient instrument of public service by sweeping away the restrictions born of theory and illusion which had hampered them, is opening the eyes of the public. In all these problems of the relation of Government to business and the private individual, Mr. HUGHES is of the opinion that, while campaigns of education may fail to teach, "we may be sure experience will teach."

Experience is the best of all teachers, but her tuition fee is exceedingly high. And her teachings are flagrantly disregarded. Mr. HUGHES says that "individual privilege when challenged will have to show cause before a public to which old traditions are no longer controlling, a public trained in sacrifice, which will have and enforce its own estimate of the extent of the common right." What if the public's estimate is wrong? Often it is wrong, very wrong. For more than 2,000 years experience has been teaching one lesson that communities are prone to forget. If there is any one thing sure in human affairs, it is that Government is successful only when it is in the hands of intelligent men. It is the special business of intelligence. Unintelligence has often tried the experiment, invariably it has failed. Whether it call itself radicalism, socialism, Bolshevism, the proletariat, or by whatever name, unless the men actually intrusted with power have qualifying knowledge of what has been going on in this world for a good many centuries, unless they test and check their theories, which much too often are mere illusions, by the teachings of experience and the processes of trained judgment, they are sure to "come a cropper," and usually that disaster is not long deferred.

It has been freely predicted that the war will be followed by social revolution, that the dream of equality of condition, which is a very different thing from equality of right and opportunity, is coming to realization. In some countries there may be a struggle to that end, there may be an effort to overturn the existing social order and to substitute for it a state where everybody will have everything, and, therefore, all will be happy. Nothing more than temporary disturbance can come of that; it can lead to no permanent result. The quality of mind now engaged in that effort in Russia is the quality that will engage in it everywhere the attempt is made. For that reason the operations of the Bolsheviki, while they may bring irreparable calamities upon Russia, are going to be highly instructive to the rest of the world. The lesson did not seem to be necessary, for it has been drilled into the minds of men often enough, but new generations demand new teaching. This generation is getting it and will profit by it.

A PEACEMAKING PRECEDENT.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science was informed recently that the Kaiser is suffering from "hyperkinesis." The diagnosis was made in Boston. It is based on the patient's "anatomy, actions, and utterances," which together indicate that the Kaiser is a "typical delinquent." The remedy suitable to be "exhibited" is "a commercial boycott until enforced" or voluntary segregation of the "Kaiser results." It would take a vocabulary larger than Boston's to express opinions about hyperkinesis, and there is much to recommend the Kaiser's "segregation," either in the manner of NAPOLEON or otherwise. Declining dispute about his malady, a suggestion may be made about the appropriate remedy, upon the authority of an undeniable precedent.

Two thousand years ago peace was made with the Kaiser of that time by JULIUS CAESAR under conditions characteristic of the Germans, and therefore singularly like the present. The Germans rambled across the Rhine in search of other people's land and possessions, and were met by those seeking to keep what belonged to them. The Germans sent ambassadors to say that they had no design to make war upon Rome, but that, if their friendship were accepted, they would become useful allies, satisfied with the lands assigned to them, or which they might conquer. The answer was that no peace could be made with them so long as they remained on the wrong side of the Rhine, and that on the side of the river to which they had crossed there were no lands to satisfy such a multitude without taking away the property of others. The German ambassadors agreed to confer again in three days, and asked that meanwhile there should be no advance against their army. CAESAR, nevertheless, advanced, and met the ambassadors again, who repeated their request for further negotiations. They promised to accept CAESAR's terms under the sanction of a solemn oath, and asked delay. But CAESAR advanced, directing his soldiers not to attack the invaders. What followed is best told in the language of the Commentaries. The Germans

> fell suddenly upon the Romans, who had no apprehension of their design, because they knew their ambassadors had been with CAESAR a little before and obtained a day's truce, and easily put the Romans into disorder. After this battle CAESAR resolved neither to give audience to their ambassadors, nor to admit them to terms of peace, seeing that they had treacherously applied for a truce, and afterward of their own accord had broken it.

Over and over again the Kaiser's ideal speaks of the Germans' "treachery and dissimulation," and their methods of obtaining peace when military conditions were unfavorable by an "insidious truce." In the sequel CAESAR surprised the Germans' camp, put their wives and children to the sword, and slew the German soldiers with "dreadful slaughter" as they returned across the Rhine.

CAESAR's remedy for the Kaiser's hyperkinesis is not to be recommended in all its details. But there is this to be said in favor of it—no future Kaiser would be found on the wrong side of the Rhine again, with hostile intent, for another two thousand years, if the peace were to be signed on the German side. A demonstration that the Rhine can be crossed in one direction as well as another is what is needed to allay that covetousness for their neighbors' property which is a sure sign of hyperkinesis, the typical German delinquency during historic time. It is a hard job, but what was done in CAESAR's time must be done in ours if the remedy is to do its complete work. CAESAR bridged the Rhine in ten days and cleaned up the German offensive in eighteen days, burning crops and villages at will. Afterward he took a jaunt through Britain. Every schoolboy knows of it. CAESAR's bridge has been harder for students of Latin to cross than it seems to have been for him to build. But what is known to schoolboys is sometimes hidden from maturer men. President WILSON is not in their number. He learned of the typical German delinquency before the Boston psychiatrist. "We cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany," the President told the Pope. With reason the world demands guarantees. Better than anything which can be written would be a duplicate of CAESAR's discipline. To seek an easier way would be to hand down to the next generation an inheritance of billions of debt along with an incompleted task all to be done over. The sacrifice Germany has imposed upon the world will be wasted if it is necessary to incur it again within a thousand years.

BITING THE HAND THAT HELPS.

It is hard to decide whether to laugh or cry over the Bolshevist repudiation of the national debt and national honor. If that is an example of democracy, it is as necessary to make democracy safe for the world as to make the world safe for democracy. Society cannot maintain existence, to say nothing of maintaining government, if the highest form of credit, that of Governments, is to be annulled at will. Russia has profited by sales abroad of hundreds of millions of Government bonds, the proceeds of which have been put into railways and other benefits for Russians. All loans and bonds held by foreigners are to be repudiated, but the benefits are retained. As regards France, the chief holder of Russian external bonds, it is like picking the pocket of a friend. As regards the world at large, it is a betrayal of the cause of democracy. As regards Russia's future, it is a sentence of a living death.

Ten thousand rubles is the maximum allowed to be held by any Russian. Above that $5,000 limit the capitalist is the enemy of the poor, and his bond is canceled. Russians lending the State as much as that may receive 3 per cent. interest, and those lending less may get 5 per cent. In other words, Russia hereafter must finance itself with the aid of the poor rather than of the rich, and must not look outside Russia for capital. No banker of any country will receive a Russian loan proposal now, and no honest man can take the hand of a Bolshevik. The act is so infamous that even the Socialists must scorn that road to the Socialist paradise. The thing is so preposterous that it denotes lunacy on the part of those appealing for the world's sympathy, which they need more than money, and who are proposing to reform the world's politics and society.

The world applauded President WILSON's appeal for generosity toward these children, groping for the light and needing a friendly hand, but how can the world help those betraying their helpers? The half billion of Russian debt owing here is hardly worth mention except to show Russia, if it has either mind or conscience, how costly to Russia is the repudiation of a mere installment on account. There is no arguing with these men; the only argument on earth they will ever understand will be that of the strong hand that ends their mad rule. They have a theory for everything, and for all their deeds a justification according to their crazy logic. A British merchant born in Russia, who understands them well, says this is their reasoning with regard to obligations to the Government:

> On the subjects of national loans, bonds and liabilities, the Maximalists argue that if land, mines, factories, &c., were evenly divided there would be no rich nor poor; and as under the ideal conditions which the Maximalists have in mind each "partner" would subscribe toward the upkeep of the "Government," no loans or bonds would be required. Their argument is that the old obligations were not made by the people nor did they benefit the people, that is the workingmen and peasants, therefore down with liabilities!

The psychologists who say that laughter and tears are much alike have a new demonstration of their theory. The temptation is to laugh at the appalling absurdity, but the Russians are preparing such terrors for their future that the hardest heart will feel a stronger sentiment for tears than for laughter. It is tragic. Nothing is surer than that the repudiation must be repudiated unless Russia and the Russians are to starve together. "I will perish," "Nobody shall help me," is the epitome of the Bolshevist platform.

FINANCIAL PRIORITIES.

The reason for the regulation of security issues is the superabundance of credit, not its scarcity. We have seen Congress appropriate more money than could be spent to advantage. In like manner, the market has supplied more security issues than could be absorbed consistently with the maintenance of old issues. Each of the war years witnessed a greater issue of municipal securities than any pre-war year. There were nearly five billions of new corporate issues last year, an increase of more than a billion in 1917 over 1916. The huge Government issues are known to all. Naturally, there were decreases by hundreds of millions in the issues of railways, the older industrials, public utilities, and so on. Naturally, there were declines in their price level, due to the greater attractions of the newer issues.

The net result is that never was there such a quantity of paper afloat with dollars printed on the face of it. The war is not to be won by finance. The war can be won only by goods and services, and the use of the money market is to enable the goods and services to be supplied. Our spending power is beyond our productive power; the overuse of our spending power under such conditions would raise prices to a height at which they cannot be sustained, and the fall from which would be harmful in proportion to the rise. Just as foreign Governments overbid one another in our commodity markets, just as our tax money enabled our Government to overbid private employers in the labor market, so the competition of private issues in the money market reacts upon Government credit. There have been recently conspicuous cases of good applications to the money market for tens of millions, for purposes laudable in every respect, except that they contribute little to the winning of the war and tend rather to make the winning harder and more costly.

Excellent private issues yielding 7 per cent. are prejudicial to Liberty issues at 4 per cent. Such issues are objectionable on account of their excellence. They not only take funds the Government needs. They also supply funds for competing with the Government in the labor and commodity markets. The result is not to increase the supply of goods and services for military uses, for our industrial plant is at top speed. There is shortage of labor and coal and railway facilities and means of production generally. Government must not only build ships to a total of billions. It must also spend millions for housing laborers. Government must finance the railways and the contractors for war supplies. Government must do so much that others must do less. Ordinarily, favor would be found for meritorious borrowers. The case now calls for restrictions upon most of them.

There should be no sudden restriction to any, but all should feel restriction upon new ventures, with the exception of war necessities. The maintenance of established industries is as necessary as the restraint of enterprise ordinarily admirable. There are $675,000,000 of accruing maturities which cannot be neglected. On the other hand, there are billions of credit in sight which should be used with judicious liberality for approved war uses. There need be no fear of restriction of trade. It neither can nor should be restricted. The banks ought not to finance the issues of Liberty bonds permanently, but they ought to finance liberally the commercial expenditures which the bonds are issued to defray. There is antagonism between the proposals to enlarge credits upon collateral securities and to supply credits for the uses of war trade. If the trade is taken care of, the interests of investors and borrowers upon collateral will also be taken care of in the best manner. Restraint upon competitive new issues is the best security for the maintenance of the level of old securities. The financial priority board has a task easier than that of the railway or food or fuel administrators. They must deal with deficiencies and need creative power to meet expectations. The financial priority board deals with superfluities.

ART NOTES.

Sargent's Portrait of President Wilson on Public View.

The portrait of President Wilson by John S. Sargent, now on public view at the Metropolitan Museum, is a conservative version of a man who will be for the future the great statesman of his time. There is little in the portrait to suggest the power to handle and solve problems of worldwide importance, but the public who see the President as a matter of common experience probably read in his face as little of this special ability. The Wilson who will be known to the visitors to the National Gallery of Ireland, where the portrait is to hang, is a quiet, interested, studious gentleman, whose scholarly tendencies are less apparent in his aspect than his careful conventionality and appropriate decorum. Mr. Sargent has painted him seated in a dark leather chair and against a dark background, his face rather sharply defined, his black coat and gray trousers making a pleasant harmony with the reds of the carpet and the silvery tone of the papers on a table by his side and the white collar that forms the highest accent of the scheme of light and dark. It is interesting to compare the portrait with the earlier Marquand portrait by Mr. Sargent, and to note how much smoother and tighter the workmanship is in the later painting, contrary to the usual tendency of artists to loosen their brushwork in their late period. The portrait will be on view until Feb. 10.

Paintings by Della Shull and Others.

The Milch Galleries are holding an exhibition of the work of Della Shull, which may be seen until Jan. 26, inclusive. Mrs. Shull seems to have passed the art of Henri and Bellows across her fan and in the process lost something of the positive structure and definition of these painters at their best. Her loosely assembled planes and casual contours are accompanied by vivid color and natural animated gesture, however, and the general effect is striking. The portrait of a young girl standing in outdoor dress is spontaneous and ingratiating, one of the best things in the exhibition.

The Babcock Galleries show the work of E. Irving Couse, until Jan. 19, inclusive, characteristic paintings of Indian life in which its most picturesque and romantic side is dwelt upon with illustrative aptitude. The public will find in the exhibition just what they have learned to expect from Mr. Couse, without the flurry of encountering fresh experiment and adventurous research.

The late Hopkinson Smith also is a well-known figure in the exhibition rooms. His paintings and charcoal drawings at the Ralston Galleries wear a particular ingratiating aspect in their commemoration of the pleasures of travel before the war, and their record of delightful inns in France and England. They will be on view until the 19th.

RUSSIA NOT TO BE TRICKED.

Signs That the People Are Aware of Germany's Treacherous Aims.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That Russia—the real Russia—is democratic at heart is becoming more and more manifest every day, as can be seen from her failure to be altogether duped by Germany's autocratic designs to conclude a separate peace. Despite the fact that her democratic ideals are as yet merely in a formative state, the true spirit of Russia has recently asserted itself with unmistakable clearness and has unmasked the German scheme of hypocrisy and intrigue which permeated and lay behind the mysterious peace negotiations. Exposed to the world as fact, therefore, is the already well-founded suspicion that Germany's sole intention was to engage the Russians in aimless conversations while her paid agents and secret negotiators made off with the loot.

Of especial significance just now in this connection is the following comment which appeared last May in the columns of the Kölnische Zeitung. No doubt it will help to explain Germany's desperate efforts to force a separate peace with Russia before the United States could be counted as a factor in the war:

> If the Russian chooses the Englishman as his friend, the world-power of Germany is relegated to a misty distance; it is, indeed, doubtful whether, in that event, our object can ever be achieved. Moreover, in addition to this loss, we shall have for a long time to come to reckon with Continental struggles which will cost blood, money, and strength, and the result of which—with Germany standing at the side of Austria-Hungary against Russia, France, and England—cannot be calculated. It is impossible to call attention too insistently to the importance of this decisive moment.

Contrasting this pronouncement with the Russian view, as set forth in the Petrograd Ryetch about the same time, we find this:

> Peace, particularly a separate, "treacherous" peace, is, of course, possible. Such a peace, however, will be with the Germany of William and Hindenburg, the real Germany which has devastated Belgium and Poland, which has destroyed Louvain and Rheims, which treats our prisoners of war like slaves and cattle. * * *
>
> Such a peace is possible and thinkable, but this peace will be a disgrace and ruin to Russia, the same as if concluded by Protopopoff and Stuermer.

From the above it can easily be seen that Russia is at least aware of the situation to such an extent that she cannot be tricked into accepting the terms of a German peace put forth by an unscrupulous lot of secret agents and spies who infest the diplomatic councils of Russia and pose as representatives of the Russian people. Time alone is necessary to rout them out and enable Russia to establish a stable government. Meanwhile let us back up Russia to the last and lend her a helping hand wherever we can. As a fit partner in a league of democratic nations she is sound at heart and needs nothing so much as encouragement and help during this, her supreme hour of trial.

FREDERICK J. KNOB.

New York, Jan. 10, 1918.

Woman's Oar in the Warship.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am inclined to think that Gay's biting observation concerning woman and the military, "Women are bitter bad judges," is true to this day. Also, I am convinced that if woman (some fraction of her only) should on the sudden be blessed with what she wants—votes—this country would be infinitely worse off with her joint administration of the present situation.

Aside from very great and selfless devotion in Red Cross and other war relief service, one has yet to learn that woman's influence has availed in any marked way to the safeguarding of world-democracy.

There is a somewhat coarse statement (Voltaire's, I think) to the effect that most of the tragedies of history, in a civic way, have been due to the "constipation of kings and the intrigues of woman." When we look about a little—in the direction of Europe—we seem to find confirmation of his latter clause. For those royal women of Europe who have most actively distinguished themselves in connection with this war have done so in malam partem. And these women have been with scarcely an exception of the Hohenzollern breed. The Queen of Sweden, a cousin of the Kaiser, without doubt swayed the nonparticipation of her country away from Entente interests, (how much may she not have known of the spurlos versenkt policies?) And Constantine, the brave soldier and the friend of the Hellenes, has gone the way to dusty death, so far as his honor before the world is concerned—all owing to the influence exerted by Sophia, the sister of Wilhelm! As a friend of mine expresses it, "What a pity that poor Tino was put in that Hohenzollern virago's pocket!" I think it will not be forgotten, either, that all Sophia could say, in extenuation of the neutrality of her adopted (unfortunate!) country, was that truly feminine bit of beggingthe-question in her absurd apology to the world: "My brother is fighting for his very dynasty." As if it mattered to a suffering and outraged world whether the Hohenzollerns still stood on their pegs—or the contrary!

The Queen of the brave Belgians may be instanced to the contrary of the above strictures. But her power and influence have been only woman's old, tender mitigating services in a situation almost immitigable.

In brief, what is it my sisters, of suffragist faith, think they could better do, at this moment, than to refrain from their own special sort of doing? EDITH M. THOMAS.

New York, Jan. 9, 1918.

Peace Terms.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that the purpose of the Allies, the irreducible minimum, may be stated rather more briefly than in the President's speech to Congress—as thus:

1. To secure the evacuation and rehabilitation (at the expense of the Teutons as far as possible) of all territory invaded by the Central Powers; and
2. To make it impossible, by the surrender of their navy and the dismantling of their munition works, for the Teutons to begin another war of conquest.

GILBERT M. TUCKER.

Albany, Jan. 11, 1918.

EPIPHANY.

When I'm kneeling of a Twelfth Day
In a church all green and white,
Wi' the box wreath and the thread lace
And the fair candlelight,
There's times it seems the splendor will
change and fade away
And I'm standing by an old door that's
weather-worn and gray,
Like the door o' my cottage yonder, set
a little crack ajar,
And I'm peerin' through the cranny by
the light of a star.

It's not alone I stand there: from the
great world so wide,
The rich folk and the poor folk seem
to press at my side—
The Queen and the Old Wife—they mind
not high nor low—
And all is still as daybreak before the
first cock-crow.
With holden breath we gaze on the fairest sight may be,
When Mary holds her sleeping Child
that all the world can see.

Then I mind the neighbors comin', in
flocks or one and two,
Long ago to the crib-side, when my own
babes were new;
And most found joy and solace, but
there were some again
Wi' loss and sorrow in their heart, were
minded o' their pain.
I'm thinkin' 'tis the same peace falls
sweet within the breast
Of all them that tarry where the Holy
Child finds rest!

ANNE W. TOUZO.

TO PREPARE FOR A LONG WAR.

Final Victory a Labor Problem—How to Release Workers for the War Without Undue Hardship for Them or Employers.

By VICTOR MORAWETZ.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent announcements of the war aims of the belligerent nations and of the terms upon which they are prepared to make peace furnish no ground for hoping that a satisfactory peace can be obtained by negotiation in the near future. No peace can be satisfactory unless it carries with it the assurance of permanency. To secure a lasting peace it is necessary to change the hearts and ideals of the German people as well as to break the control of their military autocracy. The German people must be taught that violation of treaties and predatory war are unprofitable as well as wrong, and their faith in the autocracy which governs them must be destroyed.

The German Army remains undefeated and the great majority of the German people seem still to have faith in the ideals and methods of their military autocracy. Germany is a perfectly organized machine in which every man, woman, and child is working obediently for victory under the autocratic direction and control of the men who with open eyes brought on the world's war. It is vain to hope that the German people will change their hearts and ideals or cast off their present Government until forced to do so through defeat of their armies or through economic exhaustion.

The greatest danger to the nations allied against the Central Powers is that the people of some one of these nations may become weary of the war and may force their Government to enter into an inconclusive peace—a peace that would be a mere truce. Such a peace would leave the world in a more perilous position than before the great war began. After such a peace Germany soon would become stronger than ever, and probably would not become less aggressive. The United States, as well as England, France, and Italy, would be compelled to maintain huge armies and navies for their protection; but it might be difficult, in the face of German intrigue, to secure again an alliance as strong as that now fighting against the Central Powers.

The population of Germany and Austria is larger than that of France, England and Italy combined. Germany and Austria have the support of Bulgaria and Turkey, and they possess a more efficient military and economic organization than the Allies. The Central Powers are fighting on interior lines, and have an admirable system of strategic railways. The Allies must control the seas, and they must divide their forces to hold the battle fronts in France, Italy, Mesopotamia, Palestine, and Greece against the forces which the Central Powers can concentrate at any of these fronts. The Allies, however, have one great advantage. By reason of their control of the seas, the Allies can draw upon the United States and the rest of the world for raw materials, munitions, and supplies, whereas the Central Powers must depend upon their own natural resources and their own labor to support their population and maintain their economic life, as well as to produce the equipment, munitions, and other supplies required by their fighting forces.

For these reasons the war is likely to be a long one, and it can be won only by exerting to its utmost the power of the United States. We must train and send to the front a large army; but it is even more important and more pressing to organize and exert speedily and to its utmost extent the entire economic power of the United States so as to produce the shipping, raw materials, munitions, and supplies urgently needed by our allies to win the war.

When we entered the war there was no surplus of unemployed labor in the United States. To carry on the war millions of workers must be withdrawn from production for the ordinary uses of the people and must be employed to fill the ranks of the army and navy, to produce equipment, munitions and other war supplies, to produce additional foodstuffs and other necessaries of life for our allies whose supplies are inadequate, and to build additional warships and a great fleet of merchant ships and transports.

While the war demand for labor has been met to some extent by diminishing the employment of labor in building houses and office buildings, highways, and other permanent works not needed for war purposes, the consequent saving of labor has been relatively small. To win the war it is absolutely necessary to cut off in a drastic manner all unnecessary employment of labor and all unnecessary consumption of the products of labor. The people of the United States must cease to employ for their own profit, comfort or pleasure the labor which is needed to win the war.

To bring about the desired result the problem must be attacked directly and in a drastic manner. The following steps should be taken:

(1) The number of available laborers should be increased (a) by suspending restrictive immigration laws and by allowing Asiatic laborers to be imported for service during the continuation of the war, and (b) by employing more women workers. A vigorous propaganda should be started by the Government to induce or to force employers to engage women workers instead of ablebodied men whenever this is practicable.

(2) An enormous amount of possible production is now lost through voluntary idleness or slackness of laborers. Similar conditions in England have been remedied to a considerable extent by treaties with the unions and by the substitution of so-called controlled industries. A similar course should be adopted in the United States. The Government should enter into agreements with the labor unions for the suspension during the pendency of the war of all regulations restricting the productivity of labor, or increasing the amount of labor required to accomplish a given result. In the case of necessary industries, like coal mining, which are especially affected by labor troubles and idleness or slackness of laborers, the Government should enter into treaties with the owners of the industries and the labor unions providing (a) for steady work of the laborers, (b) the loan by the laborers to the Government until the end of the war of their earnings in excess of minimum amounts based on their present weekly earnings, so that the increased earnings of the laborers will not lead to drink, dissipation, extravagance, and idleness, and (c) the payment by the owners of the industries to the Government of a very large part of their net profits in excess of their net profits in 1917.

(3) Waste or unnecessary consumption of bread, meat, sugar and other foodstuffs should be stopped by compulsory regulation of their consumption in hotels and restaurants and by restriction of their supply to individual consumers, as is done in the other countries at war. Consumption of other necessary articles, such as coal and gasoline, should similarly be restricted. We must recognize that all these articles are the products of labor and that any lessening of their consumption results in a saving of labor which, directly or indirectly, can be made available for war purposes. We must recognize also that to win the war we must, in effect, pool with our allies our supplies of food and other necessaries to make up for diminished production due to the large draft made upon the man power of France, England and Italy to hold the battle lines and guard the seas.

Any Governmental limitation of the prices of commodities should certainly be accompanied by a restriction of their consumption, for a reduction of prices of commodities tends both to increase their consumption and to lessen their production.

(4) The employment of labor to render unnecessary services or to produce unnecessary articles should be stopped whenever this labor can be made available for more necessary purposes.

In considering plans for stopping the employment of labor for unnecessary purposes, it should be borne in mind that enforced idleness of any labor would hurt instead of helping the situation. The discharge of laborers employed for unnecessary purposes would be beneficial only if their labor can be made available, directly or indirectly, as a means of increasing useful production. It should be borne in mind also that labor is fluid only to a limited extent. As a rule, laborers cannot be shifted from one place to another without causing a certain amount of enforced idleness and pecuniary loss, and laborers cannot be shifted from one class of work to another without preliminary training. This applies especially to clerks, to persons engaged in professional or artistic work, and to highly specialized mechanics.

However, it should not be overlooked that although a particular worker may not himself be fitted for a kind of production that should be increased, he may take the place of another worker who would be fitted for such work. For example, while many household servants would not be fitted for work on the farm or in the factory, most of them would be fitted for some other kind of necessary work, or could take the place of men who could work on the farm or in the factory.

Conscription of labor, i. e., compelling laborers to do designated kinds of work at prescribed wages, would not be desirable or politically practicable under existing conditions. The only practicable way of effecting the desired shifting of labor is by stopping the employment of labor for designated nonessential purposes when this labor is needed for essential purposes.

VICTOR MORAWETZ.

New York, Jan. 11, 1918.

A UNIFIED FRONT.

The French Desire for "One Front, One Army, One Commander."

Translated from an article by Gabriel Hanotaux of the French Academy.

The western front certainly presents itself in a character of indisputable unity. The Central Empires, having little reason to fear the Russian front, are returning with their principal forces to the west, and it is by a supreme effort on this side that they are trying to bring about an end to the encirclement which in a little while would place them at its mercy.

In the past, whenever France has been engaged in a war against the Germanic powers, it has concerned Italy. And very often it has been at the end of a campaign in Italy that our armies have achieved victory. Do I have to recall the fact that in the period of the Directory the armies of the First Republic were fighting simultaneously on the Rhine and the Adige? The two fronts were closely bound together. Moreau could not win without Bonaparte, nor could Bonaparte without Moreau. Cornot, in the centre, was the vehicle of transit.

The analogy is such that one is permitted to inquire why it has not been taken advantage of earlier and why an analogous system has not been evolved in accordance with the present circumstances. If they had done so, they would have avoided many painful surprises.

In a word, the function of the allied armies is to reduce the Teutonic force everywhere it offers itself to blows—whether in Flanders, on the Aisne, in the Vosges, or in Italy.—It is always the same adversary; thus it is always the same task, which, if carried out, would bring forth the same and unique victory. * * *

The master of Italian wars, Bonaparte, sought his enemy even in Egypt, even in the town of Jaffa, which was occupied the other day by General Allenby. Today we are determined to watch everywhere that we may be able to act everywhere. Suppose that tomorrow, as it has been rumored, the Germans attack Saloniki, shall we then argue about the principal front and secondary fronts? Should we not rather foresee the possibility of this attack and be prepared for it? The best of all actions is the potential.

When Germany is known to be making a new disposition of her forces for a new effort we must calculate and combine our own in such a way as to be ready, and particularly to be effective, everywhere.

I shall pronounce quite frankly the cause of the evil from which we are suffering. Each military chief thinks only of his own terrain. Never does he believe it to be strong enough, fortified enough, invulnerable enough. With precise conception of his duty he constantly expatiates on this duty with the full conviction that his victory or defeat will bring about victory or defeat everywhere. He has not, up to the present time, discriminated between these particulars, nor has he possessed the inspiration to do so. To launch a common effort at the point where it would render the maximum of effect he has had no directing will.

Now, is it not evident, on account of the hard lessons which events have just imposed upon us, that there should be some one to decide and that that some one should be obeyed?

Order creates order. I wish to say that when some one has received the mandate to command, everybody accepts. But if we resort to open debate, each one keeps his own point of view and wastes it in explaining. "Tot capita tot sensus"—so many heads, so many opinions. It is confusion and chaos.

Oh, may the question be decided as soon as possible!

"A single chief for all the fronts" is the cry of the Italian people. One command accepted by all, declares President Wilson. England will range herself under an authority of incontestable pre-eminence. Do you think that France would not do the same? Our political cliques and others have neither the strength nor the necessary capacity to obstruct, for any length of time, a measure which, according to universal advice, would be a universal and decisive benefit.

RED CROSS ASSISTS SOLDIERS' FAMILIES

Many Dependents of Enlisted Men, Including Sailors, Under Its Care.

$90,000 MORE FOR POLES

National Allied Relief Committee Has Collected $1,182,132 Since Organization.

Nearly 3,000 dependent families of American soldiers and sailors are now under the care of the Manhattan and Bronx Section of the Red Cross Home Service, of which Mrs. John M. Glenn is the Chairman. The majority of these families were in need of temporary assistance to tide them over until such time as the Government, through its War Risk Insurance Bureau, was prepared to provide for them. The Red Cross gave many kinds of assistance to these families—assistance which ranged from outright gifts of money, groceries, and clothing to free medical aid and legal advice.

One hundred families applied for help in the first week of January. In the month of December 600 families in need of immediate assistance were provided for. The greatest call which has been made upon the Home Service Section for Manhattan and the Bronx came a little more than a week ago, when eighty-seven families sought the aid of the Red Cross in the course of one day.

The dependents for the most part were experiencing financial straits. Perhaps the man's money had not come yet from the Government, or if the allowance had been received it was not sufficient to meet the needs. In many instances the standard of living for the family had been lowered to make ends meet. In each of these situations the Red Cross stepped in and rendered all the help it could.

"People who are waiting for their insurance may feel that the Government is slow," said Mrs. Glenn, "but when we consider that the War Risk Insurance Bureau was organized in Washington only about the first of November, that the checks were being issued by the last of December, and that scattered over the country there are 100,000 cases of insurance—then we feel that the Government has organized this bureau with incredible speed.

Work Has Infinite Variety.

"While the Home Service Section is prepared at all times to render all the help it can for dependent families it is in situations such as this when dependents are waiting for allotments from the Government that the Red Cross can render the most effective assistance to the families of the fighting men. Our work has infinite variety. We help all kinds of people and do everything from giving a family large sums of money to merely making a small loan, or tracing a check or a letter. And we have never yet asked a single family that has come to us for help to lower its standards in any way by moving to poorer quarters. We ask them to economize as all of us are doing, but that is all. When the standards of living are low we raise them. If we find a family living in miserable quarters we move them out bodily into a place where they can have a chance for their lives.

"In cases where we find that children between the ages of 14 and 16 have been taken from school and sent to work, we make it possible for them to be returned to school, even paying the tuition of some in practical schools from a special scholarship fund.

"We not only help the families of the men in service, but we keep in touch with the men themselves through letter or by seeing them if they are stationed near home. The men crave letters and make all sorts of excuses to have us write."

Besides the regular staff workers in the Home Service Section, there are in Manhattan and the Bronx 200 volunteers who help carry on the different phases of the work for the families of men in military service. Some are well-known lawyers who give the free legal advice necessary to guide the woman who for the first time is managing a business. Then, too, there are women doctors who give their services at the Red Cross Medical Station.

Trained Nurses Also Assist.

Trained nurses from the Nurses' Settlement also help, as do the Home Service visitors, many of whom have taken the special Red Cross training course in the School of Philanthropy. These women go into the homes and in a hundred different ways help the families which suddenly have been deprived of the man of the house.

An instance of the kind of service the Red Cross gives the dependent families of our fighting men is found in the present coal famine. The Home Service Section supplied coal or kerosene stoves and oil to hundreds of families. One volunteer alone obtained 200 oil stoves which were distributed among the wives of soldiers and sailors.

As it is imperative for all such families to know that there is such a department at their service the Red Cross has just put posters about the city. It has also asked schools, hospitals, churches, and settlements to tell any families of soldiers or sailors where they can get necessary help, or to inform the Red Cross where help is needed. Commanding officers and chaplains in the various camps have also been informed of the Home Service Section. Many of them write to the Red Cross telling them that certain of their men have left families in more or less distress.

The New York County Chapter of the Red Cross, 389 Fifth Avenue, acknowledges the following new subscriptions to its war fund.

Philharmonic Soc., N. Y.	$2,217	H. T. Wills	$100
Anonymous	750	Taintor Mfg. Co.	100
Anonymous	500	A. J. L. White	100
Children of Christ Presbyterian Ch.	181	M. Herman & Co.	100
A. M. Bendheim estate	129	Christian Workers, Omaha	100
		For Halifax	500

American Military Hospital.

The fund for the maintenance of the American Military Hospital, formerly the American Ambulance Hospital, in Paris, has been increased by recent donations, which total in amount about $30,000. This hospital is now one of the American Red Cross institutions in France. Subscriptions to the fund should be addressed to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street. Recent subscriptions of $100 or more follow:

Une Ami de la France	$10,000	H. W. de Forest	$600
Mrs. J. McLean	6,000	Memory C. C. Cuyler	600
Millinery Branch 3 and 4	1,200	Mrs. G. G. Frelinghuysen	600
Washington, D. C., ward	3,000	H. D. Woods	500
Mrs. C. D. Dickey	600	Mrs. W. Greenough	300
Memory Gen. C. J. Paine	600	Mrs. W. Saulsbury	250
Mrs. D. Blossom	600	Mrs. C. T. Lovering	250
Miss E. D. Sharpe	600	D. Maiben	100
Kent Pl. School	150	T. J. Coolidge	100
Mrs. A. T. Auchmuty	600	Miss Bowdoin	100
Miss L. G. Scoville	600	F. L. Stetson	100
Miss E. Scoville	600	W. C. Ferguson	100
E. B. Thompson	600	G. C. Reynolds	100
		S. S. Spaulding	100
		Mrs. R. McCormick	100

Serbian Relief Committee.

The Serbian Relief Committee of America, of which Breck Trowbridge is Chairman and Murray H. Coggeshall the Treasurer, has collected to date about $378,000. Subscriptions should be sent to Mr. Coggeshall at 70 Fifth Avenue. Recent gifts of $100 or more follow:

Miscellaneous	$2,470	P. R. Mather	$100
Va. W. R. Assoc.	137	Mrs. W. H. Bradford	100
Mrs. J. S. Watson	100	Mrs. J. Laughlin, Jr.	100
R. W. Sayre	100		
Katherine K. White	100		

Secours National Fund.

The Secours National Fund in the United States for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, now amounts to more than $390,000. Recent gifts of $100 or more included $250 from Mrs. William D. Sloane and $100 from Mr. and Mrs. William Emerson.

Polish Victims Fund.

The Polish Victims Relief Fund, 33 West Forty-Second Street, has transmitted an additional $90,000 to the Polish Relief Headquarters in Switzerland, to be applied to the relief of sufferers in the Polish lands. The money was transmitted with the sanction of the War Trade Board. To date the Polish Relief Committee has collected more than $911,000. Recent gifts of $100 or more include the following:

H. Laguna	$205	H. W. Farnam	$100
Westchester Cong. Church	108	Miscellaneous	200

French Tuberculosis Fund.

The French Tuberculosis War Victims Fund, 360 Madison Avenue, of which Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, is the Treasurer, has collected to date $122,100.

For Polish Scholars.

Contributions to the University Grants Committee of the Polish Victims Relief Fund last week amounted to $102. This fund provides relief for Polish professors, scientists, scholars, and students who are destitute because of the war. Subscriptions should be made payable to the Fifth Avenue Bank, and sent to Mme. Jane Arctowska, 33 West Forty-second Street.

Scottish Women's Hospitals.

The Scottish Women's Hospitals for Home and Foreign Service, which maintains hospital organizations with the allied armies, and of which organizations Miss Kathleen Burke is the representative for the United States and Canada, reports a large number of recent donations in this country. J. P. Morgan & Co. are the bankers for the fund in the United States. The address of the American Committee is 20 Nassau Street, this city. Recent gifts of $100 or more follow:

Through C. A. Pratt	$4,000	Mrs. M. McCormick	$100
Through H. W. Morse	4,000	Mrs. R. Davis	100
Boston col., G. C. Lee	2,097	McD. Hawkes	125
Through Otto T. Bannard	2,000	Mrs. L. C. Fenno	100
A. C. James	500	Mrs. W. B. Lusk	390
St. Andrew's Soc.	320	W. E. Benjamin	125
F. Strauss	125	Miss R. Olyphant	238
G. W. Swift	125	H. C. Frick	125
F. S. Smithers	125	Miss H. Frick	125
Mrs. M. R. Proctor	200	Mrs. G. C. Marshall	125
G. Lorimer	250	J. Clendenin	105
Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Masters	125	Mr. and Mrs. C. Edison	125
Mrs. R. Aldrich	250	Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Calvert	125
P. S. Hill	500	D. L. Luke	250
St. Stephen's Ch., Ridgefield	253	I. Bonbright	100
		Mrs. A. C. James	500

Fatherless of France.

The New York Committee of the Fatherless Children of France Fund, of which Miss Lusita Leland, 563 Park Avenue, is the Chairman and Walter W. Price, 111 Broadway, is the Treasurer, has collected to date $304,337. Children are supported by this fund at the rate of $36.50 per child per year. On request subscribers receive the names and addresses of the thousands of children cared for by the committee. Recent donations of $100 or more which have been acknowledged are as follows:

Paterson Com.	$3,960	Mrs. A. Stern and C. N. Brown	$109
Anonymous	500	Mrs. W. T. Graham	100
Prospect Club and W. H. Roberts	109	Cleveland Heights Pres. Church	107
Sunday schools	150	C. Bacon and E. L. P. Campbell	109
Anonymous	109	In memory of Mrs. J. H. Purdy	200
Mrs. J. M. Pew, Jr., and Mrs. J. M. Charles	109	M. Scoville and C. Scott	168
W. Wadsworth	138	Mrs. A. Nichols	328
W. B. Wadsworth	136	Ten Orphans	365
Woman's Cl., Butler, Penn., and Mrs. E. Moen	109	Mr. and Mrs. M. Dewey and H. McClung	109
W. R. Hedge and W. A. Mayou	109	"Friends"	260
Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Bacon and P. Emmet	108	Mrs. A. B. Nichols and L. Rule	129
Mr. and Mrs. W. Bunker	146	R. P. D.	700
1st Cong. Ch., Sherburne, and D. Nevin	103	Various	153

American Girls Aid.

The American Girls Aid, 298 Fifth Avenue, of which Miss Gladys Hollingsworth is the Chairman and A. Seton Post, Jr., the Treasurer, has collected to date $116,100. Recent cash subscriptions amounted to $307. This committee has sent to France since its organization 9,460 cases of hospital and other relief supplies. The fund is also caring for 300 French war orphans.

Vacation War Relief.

The Vacation War Relief Committee, 20 West Twenty-third Street, has collected since its organization $646,352. This committee has sent thousands of cases of relief supplies to the Allies. It manufactures its own supplies and gives employment to women who would otherwise be out of employment.

Charite Maternelle de Paris.

The American Fund for the Charité Maternelle de Paris, of which Mrs. Rutherford Stuyvesant is the Treasurer, reports new contributions amounting to $120. Subscriptions should be addressed to Mrs. Stuyvesant at 32 Liberty Street.

The Lafayette Fund.

The Lafayette Fund, which provides comfort kits, costing $2 each, for the soldiers fighting in the trenches of France, has collected to date $251,700. Francis Roche is Treasurer of the fund, the office of which is in the Vanderbilt Hotel.

Trench Comfort Packets.

The Trench Comfort Packets Committee for the United States and the Allies, 214 West Thirty-ninth Street, has issued the following statement:

The Trench Comfort Packets Committee, of which Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard is Chairman, Mrs. F. W. Garvin Vice Chairman, and Frederick L. Eldridge Treasurer, has distributed during the past year 86,173 packets among the soldiers en route to the trenches, containing 86,173 warm garments and 791,560 comforts and necessities. Still the need for warm garments is very great. We have many letters of thanks from the soldiers at the front who have received these packets, assuring of their appreciation. Recent donations amounted to $368.09.

National Allied Relief.

The following statement has been issued by the National Allied Relief Committee, 360 Madison Avenue, of which committee James A. Blair, Jr., is the Treasurer:

The National Allied Relief Committee, at 360 Madison Avenue, to Dec. 28, had raised $1,182,132.17 for war relief. This record has been established by the organization since July, 1915, the date it came into existence.

Among those who have benefited by the work of the National Allied Relief Committee are the sufferers of devastated France, the disabled soldiers and dependent widows and children of Scotland, the commission for Relief in Belgium, the French Tuberculous War Victims Fund, the London Motor Transport Volunteer Corps, the Balkan Refugees and Sufferers, Polish refugees and others.

Duryea War Relief.

The Duryea War Relief, 9 East Thirtieth Street, of which Mrs. Nina L. Duryea is the President and Major Charles Elliot Warren, President of the Lincoln National Bank, the Treasurer, acknowledges recent contributions amounting to $1,235. Included in this amount was $500 from Miss Gertrude B. Whittemore.

Stage Women's War Relief.

The Stage Women's War Relief, 366 Fifth Avenue, of which Miss Rachel Crothers is the President, announces that since the United States entered the war it has shipped to the Allies in Europe 138,791 articles for the comfort and relief of the soldiers. These articles included 79,543 surgical dressings, 9,489 articles of clothing for French children, 8,510 knitted articles for soldiers and sailors, and 5,300 articles for hospitals.

Navy League Comforts.

Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Chairman of the New York Comforts Committee of the Navy League, 509 Fifth Avenue, has issued the following appeal:

Owing to the unusually bitter weather we are now experiencing, the daily requests for our garments are increasing, and our incoming stock must be increased if we are to meet the demand. We are not only requested to meet the needs of our own men but those of our Allies.

During the past month we have delivered direct to the men themselves and various vessels—the latter through the courtesy of the New York Navy Auxiliary of the Red Cross—15,037 garments, making our total at the close of the year 110,533 garments actually delivered through these headquarters, 509 Fifth Avenue, and now being used by some man in actual service.

The serious problem of supplying wool to those who are willing to knit but are unable to purchase the wool still confronts us, and we must appeal to the public's generosity to help us to carry on our work by contributions, no matter how small.

War Babies' Cradle.

Mrs. Jules S. Bache, Treasurer of the War Babies' Cradle, 360 Madison Avenue, acknowledges new gifts to that fund which amount to $146. This fund provides nursing and food for the destitute wives of French soldiers.

Polish Children's Relief.

The Polish Children's Relief Fund of the Women's League in Poland, of which Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, 37 East Thirty-sixth Street, is the Treasurer, has collected to date $23,583. The official representative of the fund in this country is Miss Zonia Naimska of 50 Morningside Drive. Among the contributors to the fund who have given $100 or more are the following:

Polish Women's Leagues & Samaritan Fund	$8,585	Mrs. W. W. Tompkins	$150
Bazaar N. Y. Polish Women's L.	1,650	G. Zabriskie	125
War Relief Com., Honolulu	1,500	Faculty, students, Brownell Hall	108
Polish Women's L., Passaic	1,050	Mr. and Mrs. J. Holliday	100
Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	1,000	Mrs. W. W. Phelps	100
A Friend	1,000	Mr. and Mrs. E. Van Wagenen	100
Christian Wk. Fd.	850	Mr. and Mrs. C. Cowl	100
Julia C. Houser	666	Mrs. W. Fahnestock	100
J. Hoffman	500	Mrs. E. Torrey	100
Mrs. Anna C. Kibbe	500	Miss M. L. Roberts	100
Mrs. C. R. Mason	400	Hamilton C. Mills	100
Mrs. E. F. Shepard	350	Mrs. J. F. Halstead	100
Mrs. S. Thorne	200	Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Stetson	100
Rev. J. Federkiewicz	150	Eugene Delano	100

American Jewish Relief.

The American Jewish War Relief Committee, 20 Exchange Place, acknowledges the following recent contributions of $100, or more, to the $10,000,000 this committee is collecting in America for the relief of Jewish sufferers in the war zones of Europe.

Chicago Committee	$140,000
San Francisco Committee	85,000
Washington Committee	[illegible]
Des Moines Committee	[illegible]
Western Penn. Branch, A. J. R. C., Pittsburgh	[illegible]
Wilmington Committee	16,100
Rochester Committee	16,000
Omaha Committee	[illegible]
Detroit Committee	10,000
Columbus Committee	9,400
Birmingham Committee	8,750
Los Angeles Committee	8,000
Cincinnati Committee	7,500
Springfield (Mass.) Committee	7,000
San Antonio Committee	4,000
Toledo Committee	3,878
Trenton Committee	3,300
Mobile Committee	3,000
Newark Committee	3,000
St. Paul Committee	2,859
Louisville Committee	2,346
Salt Lake Committee	2,187
Danbury Committee	2,106
Reading Committee	2,000
Baltimore Committee	2,000
Altoona Committee	1,654
Chester (Penn.) Committee	1,600
Terre Haute Committee	1,500
Syracuse Committee	1,200
Chattanooga Committee	1,226
Paterson Committee	1,215
Lafayette (Ind.) Committee	1,210
Dallas Committee	1,150
Kenosha Committee	1,003
Milwaukee Committee	1,000
Topeka Committee	1,000
Frankel Brothers	1,000
Twin Falls (Idaho) Committee	962
New Britain (Conn.) Committee	850
Springfield (Ohio) Committee	800
El Paso Committee	750
Cheyenne Committee	750
Virginia (Minn.) Committee	700
Racine Committee	678
Olean (N. Y.) Committee	600
South Bethlehem (Penn.) Committee	500
Hammond (Ind.) Committee	400
Tacoma Committee	364
Deming (N. M.) Committee	350
Seattle Committee	316
Pontiac (Mich.) Committee	315
Sherman (Texas) Committee	250
Portsmouth Hebrew League, (add.)	250
A. C. Steinbach, (additional)	250
East Liverpool and Wellsville (Ohio) Committee	225
Memphis Committee	215
Lake Charles (La.) Committee	200
Minneapolis Committee	200
Woonsocket (R. I.) Committee	195
Gadsden (Ala.) Committee	148
Lexington (Ky.) Committee	142
Young Hebrew Association, Cheyenne, Wyo.	142
Davenport, (Iowa,) Rock Island, and Moline (Ill.) Committee	180
Chippewa Falls (Wis.) Committee	125
Charity Ball, Jewish Young Men of Corsicana	111
Mme. Alma Gluck, (monthly)	100
Goodman Aronson	100

Training the French Maimed.

The American Committee for Training in Suitable Trades the Maimed Soldiers of France, subscriptions to which fund should be addressed to Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Room 134 the Biltmore Hotel, has collected since organization $357,863. These recent gifts of $100 or more are acknowledged:

E. J. Berwind	$250	Mrs. G. Livingston	$100
J. B. Dickson	150	Mrs. W. B. Cutting	100
W. B. Dickerman	100	Various	745
A. B. C.	100		

British War Relief.

The British War Relief Association, Inc., of 542 Fifth Avenue, of which Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman is President, held its annual meeting on Friday, Jan. 11, at the headquarters, 542 Fifth Avenue.

Henry Clews, the Treasurer, announced that the total cash receipts of the association were $131,495. Mr. Clews acknowledges the following new donations:

Gidding & Co.	$300	Mr. Wickham and Miss Middleton	$100
Gen. Electric Co.	100	Various	178
Mrs. S. M. Parker	100		

American Students Committee.

The American Students Committee of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, which is devoted to the immediate relief of the students of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts and Julian's Academy, who are serving their country at the front, and their families, has collected to date more than $40,170. The fund provides as well, comfort kits, consisting of sweaters, mufflers, socks, tobacco, &c., for the soldiers. Last week's receipts amounted to $437. Subscriptions should be sent to Henry R. Sedgwick, Treasurer, 107 East Thirty-seventh Street, New York.

Armenian and Syrian Relief.

The fund of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief has been recently increased by subscriptions which total $163,503. This brings the total collected by this committee since organization to about $6,300,000. Cleveland H. Dodge is the Treasurer of the committee, the office of which is at 1 Madison Avenue. The new donations of $100 or more follow:

Armenian Nat. Union, Boston	$20,000	Battle Creek Com.	$287
Miscellaneous	62,333	Tremont Temple, Boston	200
Conn. Com.	13,739	Follansbee, W. Va., Com.	407
Fall River Com.	7,500	M. E. Ch., New Rockford, N. D.	257
Phila. Com.	8,000	Charleston, S. C., Com.	234
N. Eng. Com.	5,000	Miss C. S. Baker	250
Los Angeles Com.	3,500	Waterbury col.	717
Capital Com., Troy	2,800	First Br. Ch., Hackettstown, N. J.	200
S. M. Milliken	2,000	Union Service, Winchester, Ky.	218
Brook Co., W. Va., Com.	1,228	Grace Ch., N. Y.	399
Fifth Av. Pres. Ch., New York	2,748	Lincoln, Neb., col.	700
Buffalo Division	3,100	Christian Miss. All., New York	300
Minneapolis Com.	3,000	First M. E. Ch., So. Birmingham, Ala	341
Richmond, Ind., Com.	1,500	Miss M. Shipman	200
Mary H. Bradford	1,000	Bd. of For. Mis., Nashville	356
Rev. J. H. Haven	1,057	Miss E. M. Ford	300
St. Louis Com.	1,000	Buffalo Division	3,100
Waterbury col.	510	Ref. Ch., Holland, Neb.	240
St. John's Ch., Helena, Ark.	300	St. Louis Com.	430
St. Luke's Ch., Evanston, Ill.	285	Grace Ch., Cambridge, Mass.	212
Corydon, Ind., Com.	322	Community Service, Joliet	411
Mobile contribut'n	355	City of Port Arthur, Texas	200
Nankato contrib.	200	R. M. Forbes	500
Le Grand Av. Ch., Grand Rapids	200	Miss A. E. Smith	500
R. H. Smith	500	E. C. Smith	500
A. P. Lipscomb	500	Louisville Board of Trade Com.	500
Cleveland Com.	900	G. C. Wilkes	294
Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Wales	502	H. Schniewind, Jr.	200
First Pr. Ch., Lewistown, Penn.	284	Inyo Co. Red Cr.	375
Mrs. R. H. Allen	300	Cong. Ch., Anthony, Kan.	520
First Pr. Ch., Muskogee, Okla.	233	Pollock Pr. Ch.	300
E. L. Ostertock	228	Cong. Ch., Naugatuck, Conn.	304
Church Exc., Lexington, Va.	353	Miss T. McIntire	300
J. A. Skinner	250	Bridgewater, Mass.	442
First Bap. Church, Kirksville, Mo.	466	Com. for A. & S. Rel., Des Moines	400
Urbana, Ill., Com.	727	Tacoma Com.	800
Mrs. W. H. Woolverton	200	Unadilla contrib'n	421
Streetman, Tex., collection	135		
Ch. of Pilgrims, Ainsworth, Neb.	200		

Aiding French Refugees.

Twenty-one American Red Cross delegates arrived in remote parts of France the day before Christmas to begin the work of aiding French authorities to shelter 600 repatries who are sent daily to strange provinces, to be housed until the German retreat makes possible their return to their homes. A cablegram just received at Red Cross National Headquarters, from Paris, states that of 1,300 old men, women, and children, repatriated daily, half find friends or relatives. The other half are quartered in rural districts.

The American Red Cross was requested by the French Minister of the Interior to aid in restoring the home life of the returned exiles. The delegates dispatched to the new work have been instructed to co-operate with the prefects and voluntary agencies in providing beds, bedding, chairs, tables, and stoves to propertyless families making a new start in life. Food, clothing, and fuel also are supplied where needed. The instructions to the delegates read:

"You are messengers of American good-will, trustees of those who have given voluntarily for relief of distress; the manner of doing is as important as what we do."

Garibaldi Relief Committee.

The Garibaldi Relief Committee, organized last May in response to the appeal of Miss Italia Garibaldi, shipped recently twenty large cases of relief supplies containing clothing, blankets, surgical dressings, bedding, comfort bags, writing materials, tobacco, and other necessaries and comforts for the Italian first line hospitals. The committee is officially recognized by the Italian Government and its shipments are made on Italian Government ships.

Miss Florence Reid is the Chairman and H. R. Simonson the Treasurer of the committee. The office of the committee is 229 Glenridge Avenue, Montclair, N. J. The Essex National Bank of Montclair is the depository of the fund. Gifts of supplies or money should be addressed to the office of the fund.

For a Widow and Four Children.

In despair because he had tuberculosis and was a burden to his family with the savings of a lifetime exhausted, Mr. F. three months ago went back to Italy to die. Another baby had just come to the family, and the distressed mother is still too weak to earn money for the four little ones to whom she now must be father also. She is pitifully eager to work and terrified lest she may have to part with any of them. Alice, the oldest, is only a little child of 6. Mrs. F. is certain that she soon will be able to support them all and only asks a little assistance to tide her over the present emergency. The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities wishes to keep this good home together and is raising a fund of $150 to provide a weekly allowance for food, coal, and other necessities. Large or small contributions toward this amount may be mailed to the bureau at 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, marked "for 0550 T."

THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES

Note.—All lectures unless otherwise specified begin at 8:15 P. M.

Sunday.

RECENT MASTERPIECES OF LITERATURE, by Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn; Victor's Venetian Band and Edna White Trumpet Quartet, 3 P. M.

EARLY AMERICAN POTTERY, Albert H. Pitkin, Curator Wadsworth Athenaeum, Hartford, at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, 4 P. M.

HEREDITY AND INSANITY, by Dr. Henry Smith Williams, West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 West 57th St., 3 P. M. "The Basis of Democracy," by Dr. John Herman Randall, 4 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Prof. Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

JAPAN'S MESSAGE TO THE WEST, by I. B. Stoughton Holborn, following short service, St. Mark's in-the-Bouwerie, 10th St. and 2d Av., 4 P. M.

THE BALKAN SITUATION, by Abram I. Elkus, ex-Ambassador to Turkey, Public Forum, Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., 8 P. M.

IS A PERMANENT PEACE POSSIBLE? By Alfred W. Martin, Meeting House, Society for Ethical Culture, 2 West 64th St., 8 P. M.

GOD MEETING MAN IN THE ETERNAL CITY—ROME, by the Rev. Joseph W. Chasey, Metropolitan Temple, 14th St. and 7th Av., 7:45 P. M.

Monday.

DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPLANTED ORGAN ANLAGES, by Mme. Vera Danchakoff. Illustrated, with lantern slides. "Some Phases of Industrial Fatigue," by Professor F. S. Lee, Section of Biology, New York Academy of Sciences, American Museum of Natural History.

CARLYLE, by Dr. John H. Randall, at Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, between 16th and 17th Sts., Manhattan.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, by Edward Justus Parker, at P. S. 17, 47th St., west of 8th Av., Manhattan. Illustrated by motion pictures.

PARIS, by Garrett P. Serviss, at P. S. 46, 156th St. and St. Nicholas Av., Manhattan. Illustrated.

THE EVERYDAY CHINAMAN, by Sydney N. Ussher, at P. S. 59, 228 East 57th St., Manhattan. Illustrated.

OCEAN TO OCEAN OVER THE CANADIAN ROCKIES, by I. Rogers Mount, at P. S. 62, Hester, Essex, and Norfolk Sts., Manhattan. Illustrated by motion pictures.

SHAKESPEARE: THE MAN AND HIS TIMES, by Professor J. G. Carter Troop, at Pilgrim Hall, 56th St. and Broadway, Manhattan.

CALIFORNIA, by Annette Ewart, at St. Columba's Hall, 343 West 25th St., Manhattan. Illustrated.

LONDON IN WAR TIMES, by Professor Louis Leakey, at Institute Hall, 218 East 106th St., Manhattan. Illustrated.

CAMP UPTON: CONSTRUCTION OF THE CANTONMENT, by Edward A. Munger, at P. S. 157, St. Nicholas Av. and 127th St., Manhattan. Illustrated by motion pictures.

REAL STREETS OF CAIRO, by Lewis Gaston Leary, at St. Luke's Hall, 483 Hudson St., Manhattan. Illustrated.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Wenzel A. Raboch, at Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Road, the Bronx.

AN ANDEAN TOUR THROUGH THREE ZONES: FROM THE ISTHMUS TO THE CAPE, by M. Claire Finney, at P. S. 3, 157th St., between Melrose and Courtlandt Avs., the Bronx. Illustrated.

Tuesday.

RENE DESCARTES, by William J. Durant, at Wadleigh High School, 115th St., west of 7th Av., Manhattan.

THE SOUL OF RUSSIA, by Prof. J. G. Carter Troop at American Museum of Natural History, 77th St. and Central Park West, Manhattan.

OUR SOUTH AMERICAN NEIGHBORS: THEIR CLASSES OF PEOPLE AND SOCIAL CUSTOMS, by William R. Shepherd, at Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St., Manhattan. Illustrated.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE MODERN STEAMSHIP, by Roy S. MacElwee, at P. S. 27, 42d St., east of 3d Av., Manhattan. Illustrated.

NAPOLEON, by Henry Warren Poor, at St. Anselm's Hall, Tinton Av., near 155th Street, the Bronx. Illustrated.

BEHIND THE WAR ZONE IN FRANCE, by Arthur H. Warner, at New York Catholic Protectory, Van Nest, N. Y. Illustrated.

Wednesday.

EXHIBITION OF PHOSPHORESCENT AND TRIBOLUMINESCENT MINERALS by members, Dr. Louis P. Gratacap Memorial Meeting, American Museum of Natural History.

PEARY'S CONQUEST OF THE POLE, by Herbert L. Bridgman, at P. S. 95, West Houston and Clarkson Sts., near Varick St., Manhattan. Illustrated.

A LEAF FROM GEOGRAPHY'S WONDER-BOOK, by Azel Hull Fish, at P. S. 101, 111th St., west of Lexington Av., Manhattan. Illustrated by motion pictures.

AMONG THE ESKIMOS OF GREENLAND AND CANADA, by Christian Leden, at Central Jewish Institute, 125 East 85th St., Manhattan. Illustrated by motion pictures.

PROBLEMS OF CAPITAL AT COMING OF PEACE, by John F. Crowell, at Cooper Institute, 8th St. and 4th Av., Manhattan.

CHURCH MUSIC AND FOLK MUSIC, by Daniel Gregory Mason, at Hunter College, Lexington Av. and 68th St., entrance on 68th St.

THE MIND OF FRANCE, by Prof. J. G. Carter Troop, at N. Y. P. L., Hamilton Grange Branch, 505 West 145th St., Manhattan.

AUSTRALIA: DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW COUNTRY, by Mrs. L. S. Fisher, at Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South St., Manhattan. Illustrated by motion pictures.

THE PERSONAL SHAKESPEARE, by Mrs. Virginia McClurg, at Y. M. C. A., 5 West 125th St., Manhattan. Illustrated.

Thursday.

SOUTH AMERICA, by Livingston R. Schuyler, at Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, between 16th and 17th Sts., Manhattan.

THRIFT MEALS, by Miss Elizabeth H. Bohn, at P. S. 46, 156th St. and St. Nicholas Av., Manhattan.

HOW THE STATE CARES FOR ITS 37,000 INSANE, by Timothy E. McGarr, at P. S. 62, Hester, Essex, and Norfolk Sts., Manhattan. Illustrated by motion pictures.

GRIEG, by Gurll L. Smith, at Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2d Av., Manhattan.

A TRIP ACROSS SWEDEN BY CANAL, by Mrs. Emilie W. Blackman, at Y. W. H. A., 31 West 110th St., Manhattan. Illustrated.

AFRICAN JUNGLES, by Ida V. Simonton, at St. Luke's Hall, 483 Hudson St., Manhattan. Illustrated.

GLADSTONE, by Thomas McTiernan, at Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Road, the Bronx.

Friday.

SWINE PROBLEMS, by Professor Frederick C. Minkler, New Jersey College of Agriculture, 308 Schermerhorn Hall, 4:10 to 5:30 P. M.

PREPARATION AND MOUNTING OF MICROSCOPICAL OBJECTS, by Roy M. Allen, New York Microscopical Society, American Museum of Natural History.

BURNS: THE ROYALTY OF MANHOOD, by J. Duncan Spaeth, at Wadleigh High School, 115th St., west of 7th Av., Manhattan.

MAURICE MAETERLINCK, by Professor J. G. Carter Troop, at Arnold Toynbee House, 311 East Broadway, Manhattan.

STORY OF MODERN SCIENCE, by Professor Samuel C. Schmucker, at N. Y. P. L., Woodstock Branch, 159 East 160th St., Manhattan. Illustrated.

Saturday.

MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS, by Dr. Frederick E. Breithut, at American Museum of Natural History, 77th St. and Central Park West, Manhattan. Illustrated.

THE LIFE HISTORY OF THE EARTH, by Professor Samuel C. Schmucker, at Cooper Institute, 8th St. and 4th Av., Manhattan. Illustrated.

THE PERSONAL SHAKESPEARE, by Mrs. Virginia McClurg, at N. Y. P. L., Hamilton Grange Branch, 503 West 145th St., Manhattan. Illustrated.

MADAME BUTTERFLY, by Havrah W. L. Hubbard and Claude L. Gotthelf, at Y. M. C. A., 5 West 125th St., Manhattan.

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Annual Meeting of U. S. G. A. Expected to Arouse Arguments for Tournament Play.

NEW YORK IS APATHETIC

Local Players Unconcerned About Competitions on the Links During Wartime.

Indications from the Middle West are that the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association, to be held at the Hotel Bellevue-Stratford in Philadelphia Jan. 23, is not to be the peaceful conclave that was at first thought. Reports have it that the Western delegates who make the trip are coming armed with mandates which will enable them to make a stand for some sort of national title competitions in the different branches of golf for next season.

The Middle West has never been satisfied with the cancellation of the amateur championship last season by the Executive Committee of the U. S. G. A. It was suggested as late as Aug. 1 last year that the tournament could be held, if only as a patriotic venture. Further Western enthusiasts of golf raised the question, if proper, and insisted that the tournaments should be held, just as were all the annual fixtures of the Western Golf Association.

At the next meeting of the U. S. G. A. it is said there will be delegates present posted in the arts and wiles of parliamentary rules, and prepared to offset any countermotions, such as cut short the discussion of the amateur rule at the last meeting. These delegates openly are opposed to allowing golf to remain dormant during the war, especially after the large collegiate bodies and the leaders of other sporting activities have decided that championship events are necessary during war time, just as they are at any other time.

The Western Association is to have its annual meeting next Saturday, at which time the present officers are to be reelected and the policy of that body shaped for this year. Since there is to be no change in the official family in the Middle West it is reasonable to believe that there will be little difference in policy, and the present Means of the West are hardly in accord with those in the national body.

It was in the West last year that two radical changes were made in rules which conflict with those of the U. S. G. A. The stymie was abolished and the amateur rule was so modified that Francis Ouimet was allowed to play and win the Western championship, notwithstanding the U. S. G. A. still declares Ouimet ineligible for amateur competition since he is a part owner of a Boston sporting goods store in which golf supplies are sold.

Although there is no fight expected from the West on the amateur question nor on the stymie, two important rules which undoubtedly will be changed at some date after the war, it is certain that the Western delegates will be instructed to force an issue on championship tournaments. One Western official has suggested that it would be possible to hold tournaments in which the players are classified according to age, as in the Seniors' Golf Association frolic at Apawamis each year. This suggestion has few followers, however, since it is contended that the national tournaments must be scratch affairs, in which the most fit arrives at the top, and not handicap affairs.

New York golfers have had little to say openly about the reinstatement of the national fixtures. The professionals are eager to play in some sort of an open competition, but hardly in such an affair as was held at Whitemarsh Valley last year, when many of the leading players declined the issue. The amateurs are not overenthusiastic as to a tournament. With several of the younger experts of the metropolitan district enlisted in some branch of the nation's war service and the others giving their time to war relief work, it is thought locally that it would be unfair to these players to hold a tournament in which any national rating would go to the winner.

The Whitemarsh Valley open patriotic tournament aroused considerable criticism, especially among the amateurs. The tournament was arranged as a substitute for the open affair, which was to have been held at Braeburn, but it was not until the tournament had been under way for a couple of days that officials of the U. S. G. A. announced that it would be the only thing of its kind promoted by the U. S. G. A. during the season. Until this announcement was made the amateurs of the country were inclined to believe that there would be some sort of a national amateur gathering at Oakmont in August. The cancellation of this tournament came so late that those amateurs who might have entered the open competition at Whitemarsh, and did not because of their desire to wait for the Oakmont affair, got no chance to play at all.

There are persistent rumors that Francis Ouimet will be reinstated to amateur standing within a short time, if not at the annual meeting of the U. S. G. A. It is contended now that, with Ouimet a soldier in the national army, he should have any and all the privileges which go with amateur competition. It is further argued that he violates no rule of the U. S. G. A.

When Ouimet petitioned for reinstatement as an amateur last Summer he was told by officials of the Executive Committee of the U. S. G. A. that he would be welcomed back if he would get rid of his golf business. He then declared that this was impossible at that time, but that he might have a chance to get into some other sort of business later. Ouimet hardly was thinking of the business of war at that time, but he certainly is in another business now and has brought about a chance for the Executive Committee to act on his petition.

During the last Summer Ouimet did as much as any golfer in the country in war relief work. He gave his time gladly and without reserve to exhibitions and raised quite a sum for the Red Cross and for camp funds. Incidentally he played a brand of golf that hardly was approached by any other amateur or professional in the country. There is but a golfer unwilling to believe that Ouimet violates no amateur rule.

Starting Friday the political side of golf is to be paraded in different parts of the country. The Massachusetts Golf Association is to hold its annual election and business meeting Friday, and from the list of nominees it is a foregone conclusion that the policy of that organization is to be unchanged, since the Country Club of Brookline will be at the head once more. On Saturday the Western body meets and a few days later the New Jersey Golf Association is to gather in annual assemblage. The New Jersey body makes little in politics, and is organized only to hold tournaments. None of its fixtures were held last year, but it is possible that at the next meeting some sort of arrangement will be made for a tournament next season.

Walter J. Travis, the Dean of American golfers, who is no longer eligible for amateur competition because of his activity as a links architect, refuses to drop golf on that score. Recently at Seabreeze, Fla., he played in a fourball match with Paul Wright against S. Holmes and A. J. Christie, the professional at the new Clarendon course. Travis was on the losing side by the margin of one hole. His putting was hardly that of the Travis who outplayed the British amateurs, but he offered no excuse for this in that he had been playing over the sand greens of several Florida courses and was unprepared for the grass greens at Seabreeze.

Two more local golf courses have closed their doors for the Winter months. The Nassau Country Club locked up the clubhouse Jan. 7, but is keeping open the caddie house for those golfers who wish to romp over the snow-covered fairways. The Brooklawn Country Club, where the metropolitan amateur championship was to have been played, has closed its doors temporarily. At first it was intended to keep the Brooklawn grill open, but after investigation of the cost of altering the heating system this plan was abandoned.

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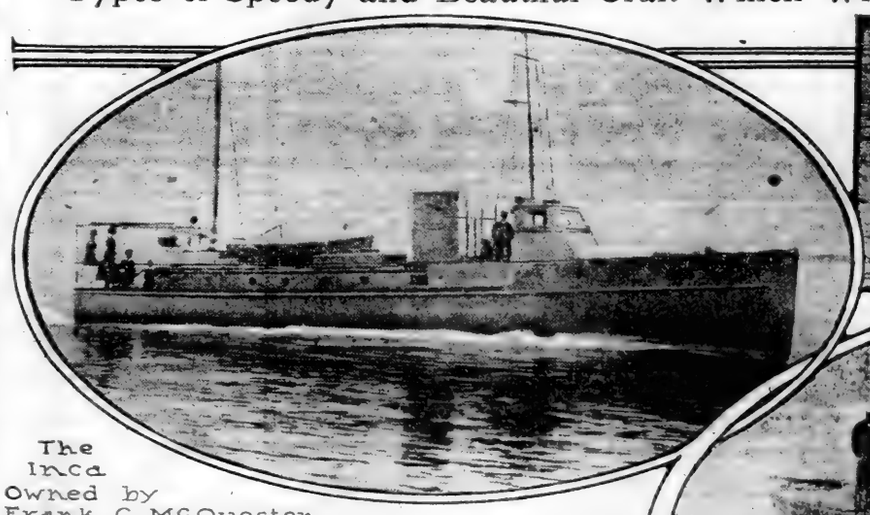

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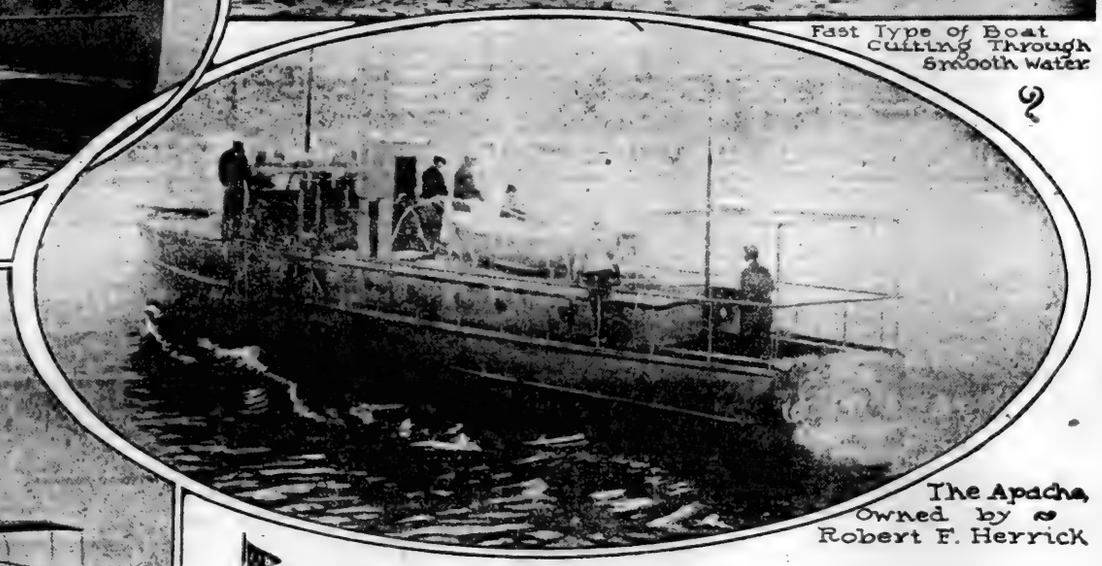

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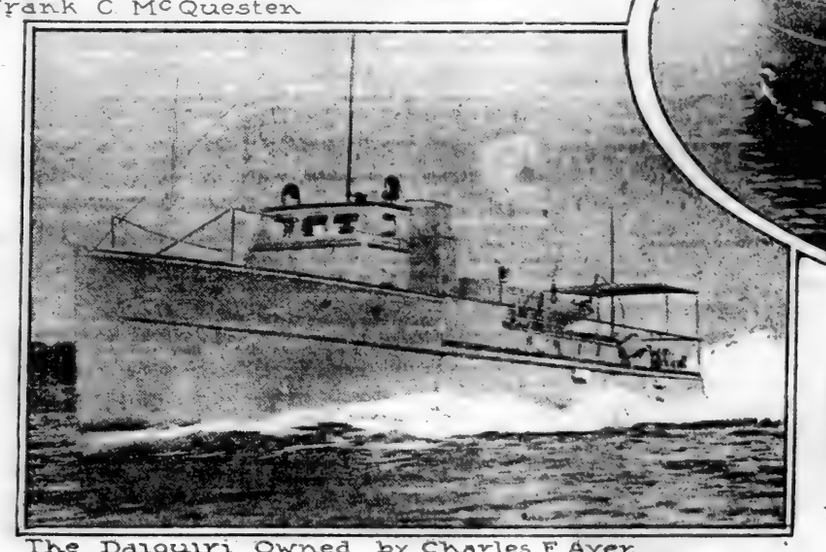

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Clever Passing of Cadets Enable Them to Roll Up 25 Points to 10 for Collegians.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 12.—The Army won in easy manner from Manhattan College at basket ball this afternoon. The final score was Army, 25; Manhattan, 10. The cadets displayed a pretty passing game, Vidal, Shrader, and Keyser excelling in the floor work, but the Army's shooting from scrimmage was erratic, Gorman excepted. Vidal in particular failed to locate the basket in the frequent shooting from the field. The collegians were powerless to penetrate the Army's defense, and the first half closed: Army, 15; Manhattan, 5. An entire substitute five finished the contest for the Army.

The Army plebes beat the College of the City of New York freshmen 33 to 24, in one of the fastest freshman games ever played on an Army court. "Bull" Vandegraff of football fame made his début at basket ball, playing centre on the plebe team.

The lineup:

Army, (25.)	Position.	Manhattan. (10.)
Hahn	R. F.	Deegan
Gorman	L. F.	Winters
Vidal	C.	Howlett
Keyser	R. G.	Noonan
Kreber	L. G.	Retaleato

Goals from field—Hahn, (2,) Gorman, (4,) Vidal, Keyser, (2,) Carter, Wells, Winters, Howlett, Retaleato, (2.) Goals from foul—Winters, (2,) Gorman, Shrader, (2.) Substitutions—Mielens for Hahn, Shrader for Gorman, Carter for Vidal, Rundel for Carter, Wells for Keyser, Niles for Kreber, Kehr for Deegan, Zurmuhlen for Howlett. Referee—Tom Thorp. Umpire—Mr. Yates. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

STEVENS FIVE TRIUMPHS.

Takes Rough Basket Ball Game from Temple, 45 to 31.

Stevens Institute of Technology basket ball team triumphed over the Temple University of Philadelphia yesterday afternoon in one of the roughest games ever played in the Hoboken institution's gymnasium by the decisive score of 45 to 31. This triumph gave the Hoboken players their sixth straight victory of the season. Temple University's players had a total of twenty-eight fouls called against them, Sendell and Rawcliff, guard and forward, respectively, being the chief offenders with nine fouls apiece. For Stevens eleven fouls were called.

The Hoboken quintet outclassed the Philadelphia five in all departments of the game. In the opening half Stevens showed to advantage, running up thirty-four points against fourteen for Temple. In the second half considerable rough playing was injected into the contest by the Philadelphians, but despite this the Hoboken players added to their score.

The lineup:

Stevens. (45.)	Position.	Temple. (31.)
Riesberger	R. F.	Barker
Eggers	L. F.	Rawcliffe
Carlson	C.	Smith
La Pointe	R. G.	Hedelt
Headden	L. G.	Dunn

Goals from field—Riesberger, 2; Eggers, 3; Carlson, 1; La Pointe, 2; Headden, 4; Brune, 1; Barker, 1; Rawcliff, 3; Smith, 3; Hedelt, 3. Goals from foul—Riesberger, 1; Carlson, 1; Hedelt, 3. Substitutions—For Stevens—Dalley for Eggers, Horns for Dalley, Brune for La Pointe, Eggers for Headden. For Temple—Kehr for Rawcliff. Referee—W. H. Brunne. Time of halves—20 minutes.

Clason Point Passers Victors.

The basket ball team of Clason Point Military Academy vanquished the St. John's College of Brooklyn prep quintet in an interesting game yesterday afternoon on the Clason Point court at Westchester, by 14 to 16. This gives the Clason Point prep team its fourth consecutive victory. The individual honors of the game fell to the Yznaga brothers, who outscored ten of Clason Point's tallies between them.

Cold Prevents Basket Ball Game.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 12.—The Western Conference basket ball game to have been played between Purdue and Chicago tonight at Chicago was called off today because of cold weather and no trains running.

DAY OF COLLEGE SCOUT IS PASSED

Elaborate Spying System in Football One of Evils to be Eliminated.

FACULTY COACHES FAVORED

High-Salaried Specialists Will Probably Have No Place in Athletic Readjustment After War.

The expressions of opinion from influential Faculty members of the colleges concerning the revision of athletic conditions after the war indicates a sentiment so strong that such athletic luxuries as elaborate coaching and scouting systems are pretty sure to be eliminated when intercollegiate athletic competition is reinstated to a normal status. In the past, members of Faculties in nearly all the colleges have deplored the gigantic commercial proportions which college athletics have assumed, and, although they have condemned them with resolution after resolution, these systems have been so thoroughly established that they have seen no practical way of effecting a remedy.

Scouting systems in the larger colleges have undoubtedly reached an importance which was never intended. Football scouts in the past have been sent from Cambridge to watch every game that Yale played. Yale scouts have been sent from New Haven to peek at every move made by the Crimson. It was the same at Princeton. These three elevens watched each other with as elaborate a spy system as was ever effected by any secret service.

They tell a story about Jimmy Knox one of the scouts from the Haughton camp at Harvard, a few seasons ago. He journeyed over to Princeton to see every game on the Tiger schedule. He became a familiar figure at Princeton games. A Princeton man who did not know Knox pointed him out one day to a friend and said. "There is the most loyal Princetonian alumnus I ever saw. He comes over here to Princeton to see every game. He hasn't missed one."

The Princeton man was then enlightened to the fact that Knox was the most faithful spectator at all of Haughton's games because he was a Harvard scout. It was the same at all the leading colleges, only some of them kept themselves in the background better than others. There was no pretense at secrecy, however, for at every game played by the leading colleges one could always find diligent spectators busy taking notes and drawing elaborate charts of every play on the gridiron.

Percy Haughton, the Harvard football coach, has recently made an expose of the college scouting systems when he compared football and war. He admitted that the scouting system in football was nothing more or less than a polite espionage system.

"In past years," Mr. Haughton is quoted as saying, "we planned our gridiron campaign just as if it were a military campaign; just as if the winning of the Yale game was the taking of Berlin. If you will pardon the figure of speech. We knew what was ahead and planned for it. We reached our maximum efficiency, even as we planned, two weeks before the game with Yale (the date of the game with Princeton.) Of course, in war you never can tell when your day of battle will come. But you must be prepared. Preparedness is the keynote of football."

It is generally believed among the Faculty members of the various colleges that the day of the high salaried coach is at an end and will never be revived. There is a distinct tendency toward the Faculty coach.

President Faunce of Brown in his recent address before the National Collegiate Athletic Association, emphasized the point that "no man who is not fit by character and influence to be a member of a college Faculty has any right to be a coach of an athletic team." And he also emphasized the point that "no Faculty member who has no sympathy with college sports has any right to supervise such sports."

While the Faculty coach has not attained the high type of perfection with athletic teams that has rewarded the efforts of the professional coaches, he has, nevertheless, been able to accomplish almost as much. Notable examples of the Faculty coach are Dr. Harry L. Williams at Minnesota and Professor A. A. Stagg at Chicago. Both are Yale men, and Faculty members at New Haven have pointed out that if Yale and Harvard can attain such success as Faculty coaches in other colleges, the same system could be inaugurated with success at the Eastern colleges.

It isn't professional coaching itself which is so objectionable to the college Faculties, but the conditions which often follow. It is when the professional coach becomes active in proselyting high school and preparatory athletes that he draws down criticism upon himself. The widespread system of scouting for new athletes and the flagrant example of every trying to outbid each other, with promises which have come up from time to time, are the main things which the Faculties will aim to eliminate after the war.

Professor Lane, of Harvard, Alumni Weekly states the future of college athletics as follows: "With the resumption of intercollegiate major sports, just as soon as conditions warrant, will then come swinging away from the ancient intramural style and the return of the program in keeping with the spirit of an athletic system which has for its chief aim the greatest physical good and recreation for the greatest number. For the regular lecturesque type of coach, as has long been outgrown. The best graduate opinion has long been for a change from expensive grooming of stars to general sports. This inevitable change is now forced by circumstances of the war."

While Faculty authorities believe it possible to substitute Faculty coaching for professional and do away with the evils of scouting and proselyting, it is not believed that the reforms will extend to the elimination of the professional trainer. This sort of work is so highly specialized that it is doubtful if proper conditioning could be done by amateurs. It is a high tribute to professional trainers that there have been so few injuries in the strenuous round of games, and especially on the football field. The great value of proper training has been demonstrated time and again by the stamina and the reserve strength which college athletes show in arduous pastimes. In specialized branches of sport, such as football and rowing, it is absolutely essential that the conditioning of the men be as near perfect as possible. Because of the importance of having the athletes in hard, vigorous sports in absolutely perfect condition it is difficult to see where the college faculties can dispense with the services of the men whose relation to intercollegiate sport is even closer than that of the coaches.

TENNIS PRO NEEDED TO IMPROVE SPORT

Lack of Instructors Held as Injurious to Net Game of Nation's Players.

OPEN TOURNEY IS POSSIBLE

Teachers Now Have Few Chances to Exhibit Their Prowess Against Experts.

With lawn tennis steadily gaining favor throughout the country, it is being called to the attention of those interested in the game that there is need of competent professional coaching. In discussing this subject an article in a recent issue of Tennis Review has this to say.

"Every indication points to the growing province of the professional in lawn tennis, and it is not too much to expect that before long this country will have many instructors of the game, just as they now have them abroad. Up to half a dozen years ago tennis instructors hardly existed.

"The player taking up the sport went about it in a haphazard way, picking up points here, learning a little there, until he became possessed with a fair degree of skill. But for every player who ascended to the topmost heights there were many who were ruined through the acquirement of faults that were fatal to success.

"The idea of developing the youth of the land seems only now to have taken firm root and it is in this province that the future of the professional lies. The United States National Lawn Tennis Association has instituted a plan which will afford encouragement to the boys and juniors, and it is in this field that the tennis professional will find his best endeavors rewarded.

"Tennis clubs throughout the land are giving this subject serious attention. Here and there the professional is already installed and others are taking the matter under advisement, so that it seems that before long the available supply of competent tennis instructors will be exhausted.

"One reason that the professional has not played a larger part in tennis is because the competition between amateurs and professionals has always been frowned upon by the former body. There has been a fear that a too intimate association might erase some of the distinction between the two. That this appears to be groundless is indicated by the results in other branches of athletic endeavor. Now there is an inclination to give a freer rein to the professional, and it may be that before long there will be something in tennis that will approximate the open tournament in golf.

The question often arises as to the relative merit of the professional and the amateur in playing strength. Generally speaking, there is an inclination to place the professional as the inferior of the amateur, provided, of course, that the amateur is one of the leading players. Such is really not far from the truth. It is doubtful if there are more than four professionals who could stand on anything like even terms with the best of the amateurs. And the really top-notch amateur would probably defeat the professional. McLoughlin in his prime on the courts, Johnston, Murray, Church, to say nothing of R. Norris Williams, 2d, holder of the national singles crown—all of these would probably surpass any professional in the country.

It will be astonishing, therefore, to many to know that even these leaders among the amateurs frequently turn to the professional to discover a method of improving their game. The professional is peculiarly fitted to point out defects in style, to give the remedy that will cure them. McLoughlin did not scorn to consult the professional before the Davis Cup matches.

Williams, as every one knows, is a product of the professional school of instruction. Church, too, may give to the professional instructor much credit for some of the excellence in his game. It will therefore be seen that the professional player is necessary even to the men who have climbed the ladder to tennis greatness. Now much more than then is he a necessity to the player who is just starting out upon the court.

"The need is recognized abroad. It seems something of a contradiction to speak of a school for professionals, yet this is just what there is in Germany, or, rather, there was such a school before the war. It was there that the mere fact that a man takes money for playing or instructing in tennis did not make him professional in the sense that he was qualified to teach the game. Hence the school was formed several years ago and it has flourished in a marked degree.

"In speaking of the situation one of the leading professionals of the country, Charles E. Haggett, said that this was what it needed in this country. The province of the professional he considered to be clearly defined, but he feared that there was a tendency to take too seriously men who were not up to the standard for teaching the game. In a country of this size he considered that much tennis material was going to waste through lack of proper instruction, which could easily be gained from competent instructors when the man's game was in the formative stage.

"Among the leading professionals in this country are Charles E. Haggett, Robert B. Haggett, Jimmie Burns, George Agutter, and Harry McNeil. Charles Haggett came here from England in 1913 and took a position at the West Side Tennis Club. He was coach of the Davis Cup team, and is now located at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory. His brother, Robert G. Haggett, is instructor at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. Jimmie Burns holds forth at the Ardsley Club in the Summer and at the Seventh Regiment in the Winter. The professional at the Rockaway Hunting Club is Harry McNeal, and during the last two years he has taken part in many competitions with amateurs at the Heights Casino in Brooklyn, where he is located in the Winter. George Agutter is the present professional at the West Side Tennis Club, remaining there through the Summer and going to Palm Beach in the Winter. One of the first tennis professionals to come to this country was George Kerr of Dublin, who is now located in Philadelphia.

"This does not by any means include the complete list of professionals. Longwood, Seabright, and many other clubs have their professionals and profit well from their instruction. Several hold forth on the Pacific Coast, and the Middle West, too, has its representatives. The need of these men seems clearly defined, and their employment augurs well for the future high plane of tennis in this country."

BOATS IN WAR TRIM WILL BE EXHIBITED

Annual Motor Craft Show to Open at Grand Central Palace on Saturday.

Owing to the importance which motor boats have assumed as an instrument of war, greater public interest than ever heretofore has been manifested in the motor craft show which will open at Grand Central Palace on Saturday. It will be the fourteenth annual exhibit and will be on a much larger scale than in the past, with a greater quantity and variety of speed boats and appurtenances on display.

This exposition, like its predecessors, is under the auspices of the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, Inc., of which John J. Amory is President, Henry R. Sutphen, First Vice President, and Ira Hand, Secretary. Mr. Sutphen heads the Exhibition Committee. The show will be open daily, with the exception of Sunday, until Saturday, Jan. 26. Every conceivable sort of modern boat propelled by gasoline motor from the fastest craft to sixty-foot scout patrols, together with all sorts of parts, accessories, equipment, and varied designs of power plant, will be found in profusion on the two huge floors. The display will not only be educational but it will be patriotic in that its keynote is to be "what the motor boat industry is doing to help win the war."

Decorations this season will be novel and timely. Four battleships in fighting trim, with decks cleared for action, will guard the entrance to the show. According to the plans, two of these battleships will be glistening in all their glory, while two others will be so cleverly and effectively camouflaged as to be entirely invisible to visitors.

Visitors will be permitted to ascend by the gangway ladders hung from both the port and starboard sides to the main decks, where they will approach the Captain's office, which is amply protected by ominous-looking large guns. Here for the sum of 50 cents the purser will supply passports. On receiving these tourists will continue along, passing the first tall fighting mast, to a point near one of the gangways, where they will surrender their passports to the officer of the day, who will be in full regalia, before being allowed to pass by the second fighting mast to the show proper. These fighting masts will be fully fitted out with all rigged with wireless apparatus, searchlights, port and starboard lights, and decorated with signal lights, code signals, wig-wag and storm flags, Union Jacks, and United States ensigns, forming what is known as ship's rigging.

The show proper will be arranged in the three large bays. Here the decorations will consist of colors of the naval uniform, blue and gold, with submarine nets and realistic effects in burlap curtains, and lambrequins on windows, balconies, and between columns in the three large bays.

One of the features of the exposition will be a thirty-five-foot motor boat of Concrete, which is built of concrete. It is being driven over the roads from Chicago, through the snow and ice, on a three-ton motor truck, and is expected to reach New York early this week.

The fact that practically the entire motor boat industry is engaged in manufacturing hulls, motors, and equipment of various sorts for the Government, in addition to all-rigged submarine chasers, is one reason why the exposition is to be on a large scale, in spite of wartime conditions.

Another Dodger Joins Army.

There are now five service stars on the flag of the Brooklyn Baseball Club. John P. Kelleher, one of the Dodgers' reserve players, has joined the Aviation Corps and has gone into training at Camp Kelley at San Antonio, Texas. The other Brooklyn players in the service are Cadore, Smith, Pfeffer, and Malone.

Murphy to Lead Green Seven.

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 12.—John H. Murphy of Malden, Mass., a junior, was appointed acting Captain and coach of the Dartmouth College hockey team today.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 26. MAIN NEWS SECTION.

GIANTS ARE FEARED IN PENNANT CHASE

Hendricks Says Cards Are More Likely Contenders Than Patched-Up Cubs.

STRONG INFIELD FOR REDS

McGraw Has New Baseball Farm In Nashville Club—Dodgers Angling for Bunny Hearne.

Jack Hendricks, the newly appointed manager of the St. Louis Cardinals, in his first announcement as a major leaguer, says that the Giants will again be the most dangerous club on the circuit next season, and the team which beats the New York club will win the pennant. In spite of the great effort which has been made to strengthen the Chicago Cubs' pitching staff, Hendricks does not regard Mitchell's club to be as formidable as McGraw's team.

Hendricks infers that all the other clubs have been willing to sell and trade their players to Chicago because they wanted to see the Cubs beat the Giants out of a pennant next season. Hendricks calls the League's attention to the fact that it would be far better to aid in strengthening the Cardinals, for they would have a better chance of downing the Giants in the race than the Cubs have.

"Right now the Cubs need more help to build up a ball club than the Cardinals. For years I have been keeping close watch on the major league clubs, and I think I am fairly competent to judge of the strength of the various teams. To me it seems it would be easier to build up the Cards into a pennant contender than to patch up the Cubs.

"Why should St. Louis sacrifice any of its players to help the Cubs? I am not claiming any pennants for the Cardinals right now, but I am saying that I will go the limit to be up there in the fight all the time. And even if the Cubs have Alexander, Tyler and Killifer, I am satisfied we have better material on which to construct a pennant winner than Mitchell has.

"The idea of baseball," continued Hendricks, "is always to beat the winner. That means to beat the team that copped the pennant in the previous race. It helps the whole league, in the matter of attendance, to have the champion club set on the rocks. That's just baseball. I've met it all through my experience in the game. Every one is always out to beat the winner.

"But in this case if the idea is to beat the Giants, why not let the rest of the clubs kick in with players to the Cardinals and let us be the ones to beat McGraw's men? St. Louis is a great ball town—perhaps the greatest in the country—if the fans were given a chance to root for winners, as have New York, Boston and Philadelphia."

Manager Christy Mathewson's only consolation thus far to offset the losing of Toney and some of his other players through the draft is the acquisition of Lena Blackburne at third, which promises to give him one of the strongest infields in the league. He will have Hal Chase at first, Heinie Groh at second, Kopf at short, and Blackburne at third. This will leave Bill McKechnie and Dave Bancroft for infield utility. Groh has played at third for the Reds, but Blackburne played such a fine game at third in Toronto last season that he will be tried in this position, as Groh will add strength around the keystone bag. Matty is ready to give Sherwood Magee another trial, especially because it is likely that Earl Neale is going to enlist. Matty says that Magee batted at a .324 gait figuring from the time he joined the Reds.

Manager Walter McCredie of the Salt Lake club of the Pacific Coast League is coming East within a few weeks in an effort to effect a deal to obtain several of the Yankee youngsters when they start to release them after the Spring training trip. McCredie is anxious to get Joe Gedeon if the Yanks decide to let him out. However, if the Yankees eventually fall in the effort to land Second Baseman Pratt of the St. Louis Browns, Gedeon will probably be retained by Huggins to play second. McCredie will make a bid for some of the Yankees' young pitchers; in fact, if the Yanks will part with them he is willing to take two or three of them any way.

It is understood that the Giants have effected a working agreement with the Nashville Club of the Southern Association whereby Manager McGraw will use the Southern club as a baseball farm. In recent years, the Nashville club has had a working agreement with the Dodgers, Cubs, and Browns, so that the young players who were turned back to the minors for further seasoning went to Nashville, but Nashville maintains that they always got the small end of the bargain with these clubs. In the last few seasons the Giants have sent many of their young players to Rochester, but as there is much uncertainty about the International League operating next season, Manager McGraw has made the arrangement to send his players to Nashville.

If the International League fails to operate next season, Brooklyn will undoubtedly land Bunny Hearne, who pitched great ball for Toronto last season. The Dodgers have been angling for the pitcher for some time, but, of course, there are other competitors in the race for the best of the International League players. Hearne first broke in with the Giants, but he was not ready for big league work and was sent back to the minors for more experience. Last season he developed into one of the best flingers in the International.

Barney Dreyfuss, owner of the Pittsburgh Pirates, wants to see the moist ball ruled out of baseball as soon as possible. Although two of his most promising young pitchers use this style of delivery, the Pirate owner is in favor of abolishing all such unfair pitching. "The fans throughout the country," says Dreyfuss, "have the interest of the game at heart, and those of us who are directly connected with the game should always be awake to beneficial projects and can say without reservation that I am thoroughly opposed to the moist ball and kindred deliveries which are an injustice to the batter and therefore a detriment to the game."

Owner Harry Frazee of the Boston Red Sox is already making his plans for 1918. He plans to take his baseball club to Havana to train and also to play a series of exhibition games with the Cuban clubs. While many baseball club owners believe that Cuba is an ideal place for baseball clubs to train, few have taken advantage of it. Several clubs have played exhibition games there, but it has never been used as a regular training ground. There have been only few instances where baseball clubs have gone out of the country to train. Several years ago the Chicago White Sox trained in Mexico City, and one year Manager Frank Chance took the Yankees to Bermuda to prepare for the Summer campaign.

Although the lineup of the Chicago Cubs is apt to change from day to day as long as President Weeghman's bankroll holds out, the present makeup of the infield, according to Manager Fred Mitchell, will likely be Fred Merkle at first, Pete Kilduff at second, Hollocher at short and Deal at third. "I hated to let Doyle go," said Manager Mitchell, "but I wanted Tyler above every other pitcher. We have never been able to beat Cincinnati or the Giants, because of their left-handed hitters. Now, with Vaughn and Tyler, we will be able to give both the Reds and the Giants a run for their money next Summer. Our pitching staff is by all odds the best in the "league."

CRYSTAL CARNIVAL ICE RINK
B'WAY & 95TH
PUBLIC SKATING
Instruction
Exhibitions
Three Sessions

U. S. TENNIS STARS APPEAR IN CANADA

Exhibition Matches at Montreal Indoor Tennis Club Prove a Decided Success.

BENEFIT FOR RED CROSS

Throckmorton and Alexander Defeat Niles and Hall in Doubles to Aid British Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Jan. 12.—American tennis players took part in two exhibition matches for the benefit of the British Red Cross, on the courts of the Montreal Indoor Tennis Club, this afternoon. In a singles match which aroused the enthusiasm of a big gallery of tennis followers the result was not determined, Harold A. Throckmorton and Nathaniel W. Niles each having a set to his credit when the event was abandoned to permit the playing of the doubles event. In this Throckmorton and Frederick B. Alexander, winners of the national patriotic doubles in Boston last Summer, defeated Niles and Walter Merrill Hall at 6—2, 2—6, 6—4.

Throckmorton and Niles had a spirited contest in the abbreviated singles encounter. Throckmorton was brilliant in his play and his versatility in the first set. Even the accustomed steadiness of Niles, which was at all times apparent, could not stop the determined assault of the younger player. Throckmorton followed his service to the net and there smashed and volleyed with such telling effect that Niles's game was broken up.

In the second set Throckmorton was beset with his usual fault of wildness. He hit wickedly, but put so much force in his ground strokes that he was the victim of frequent nets and outs. This lack of control proved fatal against such a player as Niles, who was exceptionally strong at this point in his deep court play and effective, too, at the barrier when the opportunity presented for an advance to the net for nicely placed volleys that baffled Throckmorton.

The doubles match was brilliantly fought out with stirring rallies between the opposing teams. Each showed a fondness for the play close to the barrier and the ball flashed back and forth at times faster than the eye could follow. Alexander was especially quick to pick the openings and slashed the ball through for telling strokes on such occasions. Throckmorton was brilliant, but the unsteadiness which cropped out in the last set of his singles encounter was apparent a bit in the doubles.

Alexander, however, served as a stabilizing influence. Niles and Hall did their best work in the second set, which they won. They worked in better harmony, and Hall in particular did some pretty playing from the deep court. His occasional lobs were as much offensive as defensive, and Alexander and Throckmorton were sent scurrying back to the base line to make the returns. Niles's play close to the barrier was effective, without being severe. He picked his openings nicely and played through some beautiful passing shots that left Alexander and Throckmorton flatfooted.

In the last set there was a merry struggle waged, Throckmorton and Alexander gaining the laurels.

Among the distinguished spectators and representatives of Canadian society who thronged the clubhouse were Lord Richard Nevill of the viceregal household and Sir Vincent Meredith, Sir Frederick Williams Taylor, the Hon. Mrs. Beaudierk, and many others.

TITLE TENNIS TO BE HELD.

National Indoor Event at Seventh Regiment on March 30.

The Seventh Regiment Tennis Club, which called off the national indoor tennis championships a week ago because the coal shortage made it seem probable that the armory could not be heated, after a conference yesterday decided to hold the event beginning March 30 and continuing through the following week. King Smith, President of the Seventh Regiment Tennis Club, and Julian S. Myrick, Acting President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, were in conference for some time debating the matter, and finally decided that a postponement to March 30 would be more advisable than the actual abandonment of the tournament.

It was further decided to have the delegates of the Seventh Regiment Tennis Club request the U. S. N. L. T. A. to award the annual event hereafter for the first week in April. This will bring the tournament nearer to the outdoor season, which is considered advisable.

It is probable that the women's national indoor tennis championship will be held at the Seventh Regiment on the date originally set.

EXHIBITION TENNIS BEGINS.

McNeil Defeats Burns by 3—5, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4 at Heights Casino.

Exhibition matches at the Heights Casino in Brooklyn, which are a feature of the indoor tennis season, began yesterday with the playing of a singles and doubles event. In the singles Harry McNeil, the Heights Casino professional, defeated James Burns, professional at the Rockaway Hunt Club, in a four-set match at 3—5, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4. In the doubles match the professionals paired with two amateurs, Burns and H. I. Foster of Cedarhurst defeated McNeil and H. S. Parker at 7-5, 3-6, 6-2.

In the singles match, which supplied excellent tennis, McNeil showed greater steadiness than his opponent and this counted largely in determining the result. McNeil's service was not working as well as he could have wished, but in every other department of the game his play was smooth. Both men advanced to the net whenever the occasion offered, but points were finished off only after spirited rallies. There was some brilliant volleying and half volleying on the part of both men.

CUE TITLE PLAY TO WEST.

National Class A Championship to be Played at Detroit.

The National Association of Amateur Billiard Players announced yesterday that the national Class A championship tournament had been awarded to the West. It will be played at the Recreation Building in Detroit, beginning Feb. 25. The competitors will be the guests of the Detroit Athletic Club.

This is the first time in years that the big amateur tournament of the year has gone to the West. Philadelphia, Boston, and New oYrk have been dividing honors recently, the last tournament having been held at the Boston Athletic Association.

Last year the national association was threatened by the West with a rival billiard organization which would seek national control of the game. The differences were finally patched up, and several Western players against whom action had been taken, were reinstated in good graces. The awarding of the championship this year to Detroit is considered by some to be the price which the N. A. A. B. P. paid for harmony.

Lieut. Nathan Hall of Boston is the present champion, but he will be unable to defend his title. Some doubt exists as to whether many Eastern men will make the trip to Detroit. Several New Yorkers refused last year to go so far away from home as Boston.

REMSEN IS HIGH GUN.

Takes Scratch Prize at Bergen Beach G. C. Shoot.

G. S. K. Remsen won the high scratch prize in the shoot of the Bergen Beach Gun Club over its Jamaica Bay traps yesterday afternoon. He took the prize with a total of 46 out of a possible 100 targets. The high handicap prize went to H. W. Dreyer. The other handicap trophies were won by J. Dannefelser and A. Kliesick.

The scores:

Name.	Hit.	H'd'p.	Total.
G. S. K. Remsen	46	4	50
Captain Dreyer	45	5	50
A. Kliesick	44	2	46
J. Dannefelser	42	4	46
Dr. R. C. Williams	43	2	45
J. Stevens	35	10	45
M. Silner	42	2	44
J. K. Voorhies	35	8	43
Dr. W. A. Petersen	36	8	43
S. E. Hewens	39	4	43
E. W. Voorhies	37	4	41
H. T. Wilber	37	12	49

PLAN HIGH SCHOOL SHOOTS.

Annual Whitney Trophy Tournament to Start Feb. 8.

Competition in the annual Whitney Trophy sub-target shooting tournament of the Public Schools Athletic League will begin Feb. 8 according to Rowland A. Patterson, Secretary of the Board of Coaches of the P. S. A. L. Fourteen teams will take part, representing high schools in Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, Staten Island, and Long Island. The competition will be under similar rules and regulations to those that prevailed in previous years. The shoots will be held weekly up to and including March 22.

The teams are divided into two classes, A and B, and there are seven teams in each division. Three dual shoots will be held weekly until the end of the tournament, one of the contending teams drawing a bye each week.

BOYS TO SWIM FOR TITLES.

Large Entry Received for High School Championships Jan. 28.

An unusually large entry is expected for the annual high schools indoor swimming championship competitions, which will be held under the auspices of the Public Schools Athletic League at the C. C. N. Y. natatorium on Jan. 28. This will mark the closing P. S. A. L. swimming events of the season for the local high school students. The Robert W. Kammerer Memorial Trophy will be awarded to the school whose representatives make the best showing in the point score. It is the most costly P. S. A. L. trophy in competition, and carries with it the prestige of team championship.

Nine teams have been competing in weekly events, which continued until each team had opposed the other twice. At the conclusion of this program a city championship series was held, and this was won by the swimmers of Erasmus Hall High School of Brooklyn. That the teams were well matched was shown by the fact that the tournament was not completed until the day previous to that on which the titular meet was held. This presages a keen set of races on Jan. 28. Captain Arthur McAleenan of the New York A. C. will act as referee at the championship meet.

RIVALS FOR MISS DURACK.

Miss Galligan and Miss Boyle May Meet Australian Swimmer.

Negotiations have been concluded with the Australian Ladies' Swimming Association for the visit to this country of Miss Fanny Durack of Sydney, N. S. W., the greatest all-round woman swimmer in the world, and steps have been taken to insure her competition in the Brighton Beach bath. William Unmack of San Francisco, a former official of the Pacific A. A. U. Association, who is planning Miss Durack's tour, reports many cities anxious to secure her appearance, and an Eastern tour is probable.

In the ranks of the Women's Swimming Association are two stars who may be counted upon to give the famous foreign swimmer some of the hardest racing she has ever encountered. They are Miss Claire Galligan, our national all-round outdoor title holder, and Miss Charlotte Boyle, one of the speediest girl sprinters in America. Miss Galligan covered 500 yards last September under Miss Durack's own world's record, while Miss Boyle recently thrashed 50 and 100 yards within an ace of international figures. The latter is showing such rapid improvement that everything indicates she will be traveling at record speed by next July, when Miss Durack is likely to reach the Atlantic seaboard, for she is scheduled to land in California on or about June 12.

Until a few months ago Miss Durack held every single world's record for women in free style swimming, and even now her marks have only been beaten at 50, 100, and 500 yards, and by only fractions of a second. She has been timed officially for 100 yards in a 100-foot pool in 1 minute 6 seconds and for one mile in an outdoor bath in 28 minutes 8 seconds.

SKATING RACES ARRANGED.

Handicap and Novice Contest at Crystal Carnival Rink Tomorrow.

A mile handicap and a half-mile novice race have been arranged to take place on the Crystal Carnival Ice Rink, Broadway and Ninety-fifth Street, tomorrow night. A series of schoolboy races on Saturday mornings is also being planned. The rink is twenty-one laps to the mile and of such shape as to permit speed. A. W. Moeller, Secretary of the Eastern Skating Association, under whose sanction the events will be held, will act as starter and referee. Gold and silver medals will be awarded.

On the evenings of Feb. 5, 6, and 7 there will be figure skating contests for amateurs, men's, women's, and novices', the latter for those who have never won a prize in figure skating. It is expected that the champion figure skaters of Boston will come on for these events, including Miss Theresa Weld, holder of the Hippodrome Challenge Cup, for which Mrs. S. R. Beresford, the local champion, is anxious to have the privilege of competing.

Postley Beats Houck at Net.

Only one match was played in the Seventh Regiment tennis tournament yesterday. In the second round of the Class B event, A. C. Postley defeated George Houck at 6—1, 6—3. The championship match between Arthur Cragin and Walter Merrill Hall had to be postponed because of Hall having gone to Montreal to play in the matches there for the benefit of the British Red Cross.

CROWD OF GUNNERS AT N.Y. A. C. TRAPS

R. L. Spotts Is High Amateur in Weekly Shoot, Which Attracts Nimrods.

Forty-seven gunners took part in the regular weekly shoot of the New York Athletic Club at its Travers Island traps yesterday. Not only was there an unusual attendance, but the program was increased by a special shoot at twenty-five targets and a distance handicap race.

R. L. Spotts, the former champion, did the best work among the amateurs. He took the high scratch prize with 96 breaks out of 100 targets. He also was the winner of the special. In the latter event he had to shoot off with A. C. Bennett for the prize, both gunners running straight in the first time at the traps. Spotts also scored a leg on the Accumulation Cup with a straight string of 25.

The scores:

Names.	T.I. Has. Cup.	Club Cup.	Accum. Cup.	Ser. Cup.	& H. Cup.	Cups.
W. J. Smith	23	23	21	23	24	91, 16—98
B. R. Stoddard	22	24	23	24	24	75, 16—91
C. B. MacLoud	23	25	23	23	23	80, 10—100
F. M. Willson	25	23	24	25	25	78, 18—96
C. Stein	22	25	22	24	23	91, 10—100
A. C. Bennett	22	21	21	24	24	96, 14—96
N. Webb, Jr.	24	23	23	25	23	79, 20—99
H. J. Illsworth	23	25	23	22	23	90, 20—100
O. J. Corbett	22	25	23	24	22	90, 16—100
M. McVoy, Jr.	23	23	23	25	22	91, 90, 12—100
F. B. Stephenson	25	23	23	23	25	84, 4—98
G. H. Martin	22	22	22	22	22	83, 10—91
C. M. Fychohn	25	25	19	25	17	81, 6—93
R. L. Spotts	25	25	24	25	25	96, 4—100
R. R. Debescher	25	19	24	25	19	25, 23—90
W. Bauer	24	23	19	23	24	91, 6—97
E. M. Leask	21	22	20	20	19	83, 24—76
J. W. Hassian	23	23	22	22	24	25, 20—89
J. H. Vanderveer	22	21	22	25	22	84, 13—97
D. L. Culver	23	24	24	22	23	85, 10—90
C. Nida	25	21	25	22	25	75, 20—96
C. A. Brown	25	23	24	24	21	81, 67, 23—92
H. H. Duden	24	24	22	24	24	23, 82, 14—98
J. P. Donovan	23	24	24	24	24	91, 6—100
A. W. Cuerin	23	25	24	25	25	84, 76, 23—100
W. B. Ogden	23	23	25	23	24	25, 79, 13—90
H. R. Knight	25	24	23	24	21	82, 79, 15—84
Dr. W. Bowers	24	24	24	24	24	79, 15—91
T. A. Lawrence	23	22	23	25	23	25, 86, 12—100
J. M. Schimer	21	20	20	19	21	81, 0—81
H. D. Dickerman	23	23	23	23	22	91, 0—91
E. G. Anderson	24	24	24	24	24	90, 0—90
W. E. Beers	21	17	17	17	17	72, 0—73
H. Winchester	21	17	21	21	21	80, 0—80
R. R. Wilmot	23	23	20	21	24	96, 0—93
F. Ham, Jr.	23	23	20	22	22	78, 12—91
F. W. Thompson	24	21	23	22	21	82, 0—83
F. A. Baker	24	24	24	21	24	25, 80, 16—93
J. S. Fanning	20	19	19	19	23	80, 0—80
O. Fisher	18	21	19	19	19	77, 0—77
H. Keller	19	19	23	20	22	82, 0—82
D. S. McMahon	24	24	24	23	24	25, 90, 0—90
F. E. Willmeon	23	23	24	24	23	25, 72, 23—100
P. Stevens	19	21	18	21	21	17, 75, 0—75
W. R. Delehanty	22	25	25	25	23	24, 84, 20—100
W. S. Silkworth	25	24	24	25	24	24, 91, 12—100
F. L. Sullivan	20	20	20	22	20	20, 82, 0—82

WINNERS.

Travers Island Cup.—Won by F. B. Stephanson.

Haslin Cup.—Legs scored by all with 25 targets.

Club Cup.—Leg won by O. J. Corbett.

Accumulation Cup.—Leg won by F. B. Stephenson, R. L. Spotts, J. P. Donovan.

High Score Scratch Gun.—R. L. Spotts.

High Handicap Gun.—W. R. Delehanty.

Special Prize.—R. L. Spotts.

Distance Handicap.—D. S. McMahon.

TENNIS RADICALS TO FIGHT.

Boston Net Official Says Reign of Old Guard Is Near End.

Apparently all of the enmities engendered at the last meeting of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, when the West threatened secession, have not been erased from the slate. While the presidential race has been occupying the minds of most tennis men, it is revealed by the statement of a prominent Boston player, who is an official of the association, that there is a breach threatened when the delegates to the national meeting assemble at the Waldorf-Astoria in February.

This player styles himself as one of the radicals and predicts that there will be a struggle for mastery in the meeting between the radicals and the conservatives. He characterizes the old guard in tennis as standing for excessiveness and ultra-conservatism, and the radicals as standing for expansion along sane lines.

The West furnished the secession bombshell in last year's meeting, and it is believed that the statement of the Bostonian portends another disruptive session, with jealous and reactionary clans linking forces to cause discomfiture to the association.

The statement by the Boston man reads in part as follows:

"The United States National Lawn Tennis Association is no exception to the democratic rule that 'the people shall prevail.' A tendency in the past for certain men representing certain localities to usurp the functions of other responsible members and officials in the association and also, in some cases, by the privilege of appointment to confine its potentialities within an exclusive circle, has created among the open-minded and intelligent members of the opposition a determination to rid the association of men who hamper the democratic development of the game.

"The overthrow of the old guard has been taking place for a half dozen years, and had it not been for the charming personality of the President of the association, Major George T. Adee, the upheaval would have taken place before this.

"The game of tennis in its infancy was nurtured and fostered by certain estimable gentlemen. Without their hard work and faithful service it would not have arrived at its present stage of development and popularity. But when a certain element remains at the helm for a number of years it comes to lack the enthusiasm and enterprise which are necessary for the further extension of the game's influence.

"The 'powers that were' have urged on their constituents that the 'powers that be' now are attempting to lower the tone of the game and its players. It is true that the ideas of the old guard were more ideal in some respects than those of some of the radicals.

"Every one of the latter will admit this, yet they counter with the proposition that it is far better for the youth of America as a whole that the game of tennis should be extended without restraint and participated in by the rank and file and not merely by a few gentlemen of the leisure class.

"Toward this end the radicals are planning to gather within their fold men of the various centres who are willing not only to work hard for the game, but also who are possessed of that essentially American trait of being able to go out among the people and encourage them to take up the game without being hidebound by exclusive and highbrow traditions.

"This radical party never has felt its power until the annual meeting last year, when it proposed a candidate for an important office among the association's executives to run against one of the appointees of the 'old guard.'

"The latter realized that such a vote was a 'vote of confidence' and all members of the old guard, forgetting in some cases their duties as representatives of their own clubs, voted solidly against the radical candidate.

"The vote recorded was the death-knell of the old guard, not because of the election of another radical into the official family, but because the men, who had been looked down on for so many years, realized their power not merely to oppose in a passive way the autocratic remnants, but also actually to substitute for them progressives, men who want and will make the influence of this splendid game of tennis felt in every corner of this wonderful country."

NAVY QUINTET IS VICTOR.

Middies Score 34 Points and Hold Swarthmore to 15.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 12.—The Navy defeated Swarthmore at basketball here this afternoon, by the score of 34 to 15. Heretofore, it has been a close call between these teams. It was more by defensive work than by aggressive playing that the seamen won. Swarthmore offered a strong combination, and the players were very quick in passing the ball, but the most of their opportunities to cage the sphere were thwarted by the celerity of the midshipmen.

Place made the first point for Swarthmore. Then the Navy began to pile up score after score, and after that was not threatened. Three field goals only were made by the visitors. Ten of their points were tallied by a half score of goals thrown by Place from the foul line. His fine playing was notable. Olsen, Welch and Allen of the Navy played well.

The lineup:

Navy.(34.)	Position.	Swarthmore.(15.)
Welch	F.	Dennelly
Olsen	F.	Howell
Allen	C.	Stowe
Martin	G.	Larkin
Clark	G.	Place

Navy scoring—Goals from court: Welch, (7.) Olsen, (4.) Allen, (4.) Martin, Lowes; Swarthmore scoring—Goals from court: Dennelly, Howell, Place; goals from fouls: Place, 10 out of 12 chances.

Substitutions—Navy: Lowes for Olsen, Thomas for Allen, Roberts for Martin, B. Aber for Clark; Swarthmore: Ogden for Stowe.

Referee—J. Colliflower, Georgetown. Umpire—Mr. Kinney, Yale. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

STUYVESANT BEATS MORRIS

Gains First Victory in Basket Ball Series for City Title.

Stuyvesant High School's basket ball team, champions of the Manhattan Division of the Public Schools Athletic League, yesterday defeated the Morris High School five in a one-sided game on the Stuyvesant court by the score of 37 to 8. This contest was the first in a series to decide the Manhattan-Bronx championship title. The second will be played this week when the Stuyvesant five opposes Evander Childs.

Stuyvesant failed to show up to its expected form in the opening half, but in the second half the play of the Morris five cracked and Stuyvesant piled up its convincing margin of superiority.

The lineup:

Stuyvesant.(37.)	Position.	Morris. (8.)
Halpern	R. F.	Reder
Hatterer	L. F.	Algazes
Goeller	C.	Kornblith
Bachrach	L. G.	Silver
Mayer	R. G.	Schaman

Goals from field—Halpern, 6; Hatterer, 5; Goeller, 6; Reder, 1; Kornblith, 2; Schaman, 1. Goals from foul—Hatterer, 2. Substitutions: For Stuyvesant—Brody for Mayer. Referee—Mr. Markowitz, C. C. N. Y. Umpire—Mr. Marx, Columbia. Time of halves—15 minutes.

BUSY DAYS FOR LAFAYETTE.

Basket Ball Schedule for Rest of Season Is Arranged.

EASTON, Penn., Jan. 12.—After many inconveniences, a basket ball schedule for the Lafayette quintet has been arranged. The schedule, as it will be played henceforth, follows:

Jan. 5, Muhlenberg at Easton; Jan. 19, Lehigh at Easton; Jan. 28, Brooklyn Poly at Easton; Feb. 4, Albright at Easton; Feb. 8, Georgetown at Easton; Feb. 12, Bucknell at Easton; Feb. 14, Pitt at Easton; Feb. 15, Swarthmore at Swarthmore; Feb. 20, Penn at Philadelphia; Feb. 23, Delaware at Newark; Feb. 22, Catholic University at Washington; Feb. 23, Georgetown at Washington; March 1, St. John's at Easton; March 2, Rutgers at Easton; March 9, Lehigh at South Bethlehem.

NAVAL FIVE FOR NEWPORT.

Ferre to Captain Basket Ball Team of Reserve Sailors.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 12.—Basket ball games are to be played by the Second Naval District, with R. B. Ferre, Jr., as Captain of the team. He formerly was at Princeton. Others on the squad are Alexander Bick of the Penn State League, F. Cohan, formerly with the Buffalo League; Frits K. Lamb of the Springfield Club, Nathan Barthoff of Oberlin Academy, John J. Kirwin of Williston Academy, and D. D. Lawlor of the Michigan Agricultural College.

BOYS' HIGH AGAIN WINS CHESS TITLE

Champion Team Defeats Townsend Harris Hall in Final League Game.

Defeating Townsend Harris Hall by three games to one in the ninth and final round at the Central Y. M. C. A. in Brooklyn yesterday, the Brooklyn Boys' High School chess team again won the championship of the Interborough High School League with a total of 8½ matches and 32 games. Commercial, the only team to tie with the champions, was beaten yesterday by Richmond Hill by 3 to 1, and was placed second with 6½ matches and 25 games. Richmond Hill took fourth place with 6 matches and 23 games.

Curtis scored a notable victory over Manual Training by 3½ to ½ yesterday, while Stuyvesant and Erasmus added four points apiece to their credit at the expense of Eastern District and Morris, respectively. The individual winners yesterday were: Boys' High, Wolfson, Dononn, and Schapiro; Townsend Harris Hall, Hall; Richmond Hill, MacMahon, Simons, and Schier; Commercial, Zatulovsky; Curtis High, Waechter, Schultz, and Hitchcock.

The final standing of the teams follows:

	Matches.	Games.		Matches.	Games.
Boys' High	8½	32	Manual	4	13
Commercial	6½	26	East. Dist.	4	13½
Stuyvesant	6	24	Erasmus	3½	10½
Richmond H.	6	23	Curtis	3½	10
Morris	4	15½	Townsend	3	11

At a meeting of the Intercollegiate Committee of the C. H. C. P. Chess Association, with which Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton are affiliated, held at the Brooklyn Chess Club yesterday, A. Lazinsk of the Manhattan Chess Club and graduate of Columbia, was elected manager for the ensuing year. It was to his efforts, supported by W. W. Young, the Princeton representative on the committee, that the success of the recent tournament in New York was due. The resignation of J. L. Lockwood, the Yale representative, was accepted and a vote of thanks tendered to him. Yale will shortly designate a new representative to fill the vacancy. Kenneth S. Johnson represented Harvard.

A tentative date, Feb. 23, for the match on ten boards with Pennsylvania, Cornell, and City College of the Triangular College Chess League was agreed upon. It was also decided to award special medals, in addition to those due to the members of the Columbia team as champions, to the players who made the best individual scores on the other teams. Hall of Princeton, Brown and Margolis of Yale, and Prosser and Ballantine of Harvard are in line for these medals.

LAWRENCEVILLE FIVE WINS.

Gains Third Straight Victory by Defeating Philadelphia Team.

Special to The New York Times.

LAWRENCEVILLE, N. J., Jan. 12.—The Lawrenceville basket ball team won its third straight game here today when they defeated the West Philadelphia High School team by 43 to 35. The first half ended with Lawrenceville in the lead, 16-13. Clark of Philadelphia scored fifteen points on fouls alone.

The lineup:

W. Philadelphia.	Position.	Lawrenceville.
Rhoades	R. F.	Weiser
Knaus	L. F.	Conklin
Adams	C.	Antrim
Clark	R. G.	Bowen
French	L. G.	Clark

Field goals—Weiser, (7.) Conklin, Antrim, (4.) Bowen, Clark, (3.) Walters, Rhoades, (4.) French. Foul goals—Weiser, (5.) Clark, (15.) Substitutions—Walters for Conklin, O'Brien for Antrim, Conklin for Walters, Walters for Clark, Lewis for Bowen, Brake for Walters. Larner for Conklin, Stokes for Weiser, Smith for Knaus, Noice for French.

Club to Help Enlisted Members.

The Annunciation Athletic Club announces an entertainment to be held at Palm Garden on Jan. 23 for the purpose of raising funds to equip the club's enlisted members with service kits. Before the war the club had a membership of 150, and 85 of this number have enlisted in various branches of the service. Part of the proceeds will be used in maintaining the club so that it can be kept open for visiting soldiers and sailors during the war.

BETHLEHEM WINS IN CLOSE SOCCER TILT

Two Extra Periods Needed Before Disston Team Is Beaten in Cup Tie.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—In spite of the threatening weather 1,000 soccer enthusiasts saw the United States football Association cup tie between the Bethlehem Football Club, A. F. A. champions, and the Disston A. A. on the grounds of the latter at Tacony this afternoon. Two extra periods of fifteen minutes each were required before the game ended in favor of Bethlehem by the score of 2 goals to 1.

Bethlehem led up to the last minute of the regulation period, when Burnett of the Dissons dashed in during a mixup and equalized the score. Ratigan, Bethlehem's centre forward, shot the winning goal in the second extra period. Fleming and Ratican were the stars on the winning team, and Burnett, with McLaughlin, did the best work on the home side.

By today's victory the Bethlehem's earned the right to play in the fourth round of the National Challenge Cup competition, in which they will be paired against the winners of the match between the Rochester Celtics and the McKeesport F. C. of McKeesport, Penn.

The line-up:

Bethlehem. (2.)	Position.	Disston A. A. (1.)
Duncan	G.	Pearce
Fletcher	R. B.	McLaughlin
Ferguson	L. B.	Small
Murray	R. H.	Matthews
Campbell	C. H.	Fisher
Kirkpatrick	L. H.	Wilson
Murphy	O. R.	Andrews
Pepper	I. R.	Rodger
Ratican	C.	Lynch
Easton	I. L.	Burnett
Fleming	O. L.	Barrett

Referee—G. Caldicott of New York. Linesmen—Messrs. Robinson and Brown. Goals—Bethlehem; Fleming, Ratican; Disston A. A.: Burnett. Time—Halves of 45 minutes and extra periods of 15 minutes each.

BILLIARD TITLE AT STAKE.

National Class C Tourney Will Begin Tomorrow.

Seventeen entries have been received for the national Class C amateur billiard championship which will begin at Lawler Brother's Academy in Brooklyn tomorrow. Clyde B. Terry, who won the tournament a year ago, will not compete this year and neither will Dr. H. W. Hawley of Danbury, a former champion. Owing to the large entry the contestants have been divided into four divisions, the winner and runner up in each entering the final round robin event.

In the first section the players are F. A. Unger of Montclair, Joseph Neustadt and Claude R. Lewis of Brooklyn, and J. T. Jaeger. In the second division there are Louis A. Servatius, G. Gardner, and A. R. Macy of New York, J. A. Dalton and J. F. Blaisdell of Brooklyn, George Spear and John W. Low of New York, and Frank Boyd and Dr. Irving U. Miller of Brooklyn are in the third section. The fourth is composed of B. McGowan and J. A. Lange of New York and Charles J. Steinbugler and S. M. Brussell of Brooklyn.

This will be the first tryout of the new rules of the amateur association in a championship event. The innovation of permitting five minutes' practice on the tournament table for each contestant before the match starts will be in force. The games will be limited to 150 points.

The schedule for tomorrow's matches is: 2:30 P. M., Neustadt versus Jaeger, Gardner versus Mack; 4:30, Steinbugler versus Brussell, Dalton versus Blaisdell; 8 P. M., McGowan versus Lange, Low versus Boyd, and Spear versus De. Miller.

Clark Beats Krueter at Pool.

George Clark defeated Louis Krueter in the first game of the second attempt to play off a three-cornered tie in the New York State pocket billiard championship at Lawler Brothers' Academy in Brooklyn yesterday. The score was 100 to 59, Clark making runs of 12 and 14. Joseph Concannon and Krueter will play in the second game tomorrow night.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 20. MAIN NEWS SECTION.

DORT

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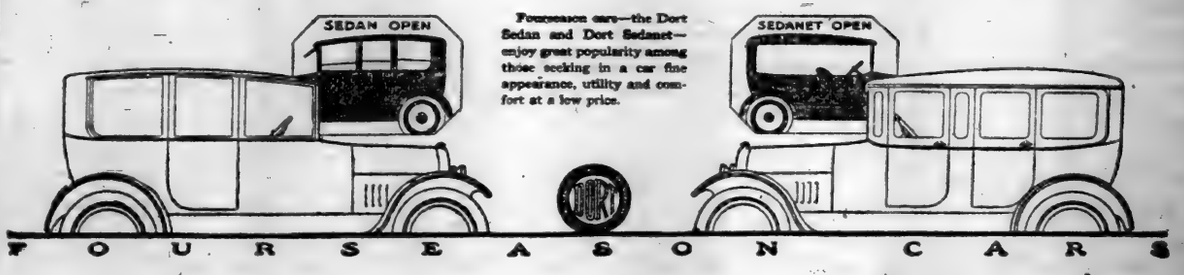

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CRUMP BEST OF JOCKEYS

Sun Briar Chief Among Year's Winners and Bedwell Leads Trainers for Sixth Year.

Since the close of the Jefferson Parish Fair race meet at New Orleans statisticians have been busy compiling the records of the year on the turf in order to determine the leading owners, horses, trainers, and jockeys. Weight of money and good judgment, coupled with the element of luck, have influenced the standing of the winning owners and horses—positions held by A. K. Macomber and the two-year-old Sun Briar respectively. In the training division experience has again been rewarded, as H. G. Bedwell, the Western horseman, heads the list for the sixth year in succession. Among the jockeys W. Crump obtained an early lead which he retained at the end of the year, but only by a narrow margin.

Mr. Macomber began the year with one of the largest and most pretentious stables in America. It was predicted that a majority of the rich stake events would fall to his share, but this forecast was not fulfilled. Early in the campaign his imported colt, North Star III., which was favorite for the Kentucky Derby, went wrong, and other mishaps prevented many of the cracks of the stable from fulfilling valuable stake engagements. Notwithstanding these setbacks, generous investments and persistency resulted in the bearers of the red and white stripes getting down in front often enough to gather $68,578 in stakes and purses.

Sun Briar the Leader.

The engagements for the Macomber horses had much to do with his occupying the pride of place, as his horses won only thirty-five races against sixty-five credited to H. G. Bedwell, who finished well down the list. W. S. Kilmer, another newcomer, was second, chiefly through the successes of Sun Briar, as the Binghamton sportsman won only ten races during the year. August Belmont, Harry Payne Whitney, and Jefferson Livingston, all of whom have been racing for many years, are next in order. Then come two more recent additions to the list of owners, George W. Loft and Wilfrid Viau, thus making a particularly fine showing for the men who have taken up the sport in the past few years. As given in Racing Form the thirty leading money winners, with the number of races and stable earnings, follow:

Owner.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Amt.
A. K. Macomber	35	28	17	$68,578
W. S. Kilmer	10	7	5	64,982
A. Belmont	29	28	16	56,000
H. P. Whitney	33	34	32	56,516
J. Livingston	60	47	50	54,813
G. W. Loft	10	11	13	54,676
W. Viau	29	8	4	52,028
R. T. Wilson	40	38	35	46,929
J. Butler	31	35	28	42,193
A. Miller	25	23	18	41,010
J. E. Widener	37	25	31	40,782
H. G. Bedwell	63	47	41	38,790
Brighton Stable	30	18	10	34,972
R. A. Bradley	34	28	18	32,948
J.-W. Kehoe	24	14	15	31,827
H. C. Applegate	15	1	3	31,718
T. C. McDowell	33	18	18	30,286
R. L. Baker	17	20	20	29,758
N. T. Zollicoffer	29	27	26	27,984
J. B. Goodman	27	24	22	26,190
J. Sanford	29	13	11	25,148
H. H. Browne	28	20	24	23,744
R. Spence	35	49	42	23,472
Williams Brothers	30	23	24	22,822
J. E. Seagram	18	8	12	22,396
J. H. Baker	20	26	20	22,329
J. K. L. Ross	22	20	22	21,960
J. O. Talbott	34	20	14	21,596
Gallaher Brothers	29	12	16	21,600
E. Parr	22	21	18	20,849

Sun Briar Leads Horses.

Now men appear even more prominently as the owners of individual cracks, the first three on the list all being newcomers. Sun Briar's victory in the Hopeful Stakes, the richest prize of the year, is largely responsible for his being at the head of the list. Omar Khayyam's many sterling victories place him second, and besides his owner, Wilfrid Viau, also scored well with Westy Hogan, another recently acquired three-year-old that finished fifth. George W. Loft's Papp, a two-year-old whose brilliant performances were only eclipsed by Sun Briar, is third on the list, and his winnings are nearly $10,000 more than was credited to Old Rosebud, whose stake activities were more limited. The thirty leading horses follow:

Horse.	Age.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Amt.
Sun Briar	2	5	2	1	$50,595
Omar Khayyam	3	7	2	3	49,070
Papp	2	7	2	0	41,011
Old Rosebud	4	15	1	3	31,720
Hourless	3	5	1	0	28,725
Westy Hogan	3	10	4	1	19,811
Jacobus	2	3	3	1	18,004
Tippity Witchet	2	14	5	6	17,903
Roamer	6	7	4	2	16,501
Cedric	3	10	4	1	15,630
King Gorka	4	4	6	2	15,575
Jack Hare, Jr.	3	6	2	1	14,800
Liberty Loan	3	5	2	2	13,995
Colonel Vennie	4	8	4	1	13,084
Fruit Cake	3	11	6	7	12,828
Mosonwa	3	8	3	2	12,268
Uncullite	2	3	3	1	12,070
Ticket	3	5	7	6	11,905
Opportunity	3	13	10	10	11,395
Brooks	4	8	2	1	11,320
St. Charlcote	4	8	2	1	11,085
Marion Goosby	3	9	7	5	11,068
Sunbonnet	3	3	3	1	10,673
Spur	4	3	4	1	10,325
Boots	4	8	4	1	10,250
Cherry Malotte	3	4	5	2	9,800
Rosie O'Grady	2	3	2	2	9,800
Cashi	3	5	1	0	9,260
Pan Zareta	4	10	1	2	9,179
	7	13	4	7	8,905

Crump Leading Jockey.

There seldom has been a year in which the struggle for premier honors in the saddle has been keener or better sustained. W. Crump began with the new year at the Fair Grounds meeting at New Orleans. His brilliant work there and at Hot Springs gave him a substantial lead over the other boys. At the Kentucky Spring meetings his work fell off, and after a partial return to form in Canada he met with another slump, which was so noticeable that he was suspended by his employer and had but few opportunities until the opening of the Winter meeting in Cuba.

Frank Robinson, who earned a great name at the Maryland Spring meetings, also fell away badly in the Summer, but came back in the Fall and gradually gained on Crump during the Winter months, so that at the finish the latter led with a margin of only four winning mounts, while A. Johnson, who finished third, rode but two winners less than Robinson. Both Robinson and Johnson had a better percentage than Crump, but in this respect all the leaders were eclipsed by A. Pool, with a percentage of 23 and W. J. O'Brien with 22 to 20 for Robinson and Johnson, and 19 for Crump. The records of the leading thirty follow:

Jockey.	Mts.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Unp.	P.C.
Crump, W.	503	131	140	101	411	.18
Robinson, F.	791	147	123	108	851	.20
Johnson, A.	757	145	102	114	397	.25
Lyke, L.	688	112	110	82	374	.16
Rowan, M.	749	110	109	101	429	.15
Kelsay, W.	657	102	107	79	369	.16
Collins, A.	523	100	83	58	244	.19
Buxton, M.	547	99	80	73	295	.18
Pool, E.	479	95	64	57	192	.23
Butwell, J.	404	78	72	51	163	.19
Taplin, R.	473	78	55	56	284	.16
Troxler, R.	525	77	83	64	301	.14
Connelly, D.	534	77	81	70	306	.14
Martin, E.	450	77	49	59	274	.14
Garner, M.	439	76	68	63	230	.17
McTaggart, J.	479	71	57	57	247	.15
O'Brien, W. J.	311	70	40	36	148	.23
Schuttinger, A.	380	66	47	50	196	.18
Cross, C.	508	63	85	90	268	.13
Murphy, F.	501	63	72	72	312	.13
Winfield, R.	534	63	56	78	335	.12
Haynes, E.	447	64	54	38	280	.14
Rice, T.	398	60	46	49	213	.16
Howe, J.	352	58	52	37	247	.16
Ambrose, E.	449	58	59	54	278	.13
Loader, F.	504	58	74	62	318	.11
Griffin, W.	642	55	79	84	424	.09
Mink, L.	574	55	44	51	224	.15
Williams, J.	542	55	54	47	206	.16
Gentry, L.	265	53	18	33	231	.14

As steady campaigners the Western trainers appear to have had more opportunities than the Easterners, or also they made better use of them. It was only by the narrow margin of five victories that H. G. Bedwell led W. A. Burttschell. Though leading in the number of races won for the sixth year in succession Mr. Bedwell failed to reach his standards of earlier years and he saddled only half the winners in 1917 that he sent to the post in the previous year. W. A. Burttschell had the advantage of a large public stable, while M. Goldblatt made an excellent showing in finishing third with the large stable of Jefferson Livingston. Though in ninth position as regards races won, F. D. Weir is the largest trainer of money winners of the thirty leaders. He handled Old Rosebud for Mr. Applegate, and besides had a number of useful campaigners carrying his own colors. The leading trainers follow:

Trainer.	Wins.	Won.
Bedwell, H. G.	66	$47,585
Burttschell, W. A.	61	48,052
Goldblatt, M.	60	56,238
Perkins, W.	54	44,397
Spence, R.	54	34,725
Arthur, J.	44	32,251
Odom, G. M.	41	32,607
Polk, S.	40	14,655
Weir, F. D.	38	57,134
Headley, T. J.	35	41,434
Milam, J. O.	32	27,468
McCormack, J.	31	42,065
Baker, W. H.	31	31,702
McCandlet, D. R.	31	29,959
Stotler, J. H.	31	10,670
Wilson, F.	31	10,235
Williams, R. D.	30	19,442
Denny, G.	29	28,025
Gallaher, J. C.	29	21,509
Lowe, John	29	18,201
Wright, E. F.	29	12,456
Alexandra, G.	29	11,565
Musante, F.	28	21,251
McKinney, W. A.	28	14,630
Daly, M. J.	28	12,765
Parrar, F.	27	14,577
Maly, M.	27	18,221
Sykes, J. A.	27	12,701
Jennings, W. B.	26	49,577
Fitzsimmons, J.	26	22,837

Captain Hall Asked to Judge.

An invitation has been extended to Captain A. H. Hall of the British Remount Commission to officiate at the eighth annual show of the American Pomeranian Club, which is to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Feb. 12. Captain Hall is regarded as one of the leading authorities on the breed in Canadian and European circles, and his participation in the capacity of judge depends only on the A. K. C.'s grant of a license.

DE ORO LEADS IN MATCH.

Wins Second Block of Contest for Title Against Otis.

HAVANA, Jan. 12. — Alfredo de Oro, champion three-cushion billiardist of the world, early this morning won the second block in his championship match against Charles Otis of Brooklyn. The champion did not encounter such hard opposition from Otis as he did Thursday night when it took him 98 innings to defeat his opponent, 50 to 49.

Tonight's score follows: De Oro, 74 innings, score 50; Otis, 73 innings, score 41. Otis had a high run of three and de Oro's high run was four.

MORE RACING IN ENGLAND.

Government Allows Turf Events for a Period of Eighty Days.

Dispatches from England announcing the dates for the 1918 racing season, which show that the sport will be permitted for eighty days, twice as many as in the past year, emphasize the importance that the English authorities place upon the improvement of the bred of horses during war time. If the hostilities continue through 1919 it is expected that an even longer season will be permitted next year.

According to opinions expressed by authorities on the situation, the English Government did not curtail thoroughbred racing in order to conserve grain supplies alone, as it generally supposed among turfmen here. Limitations were put on racing rather because of the need of all transit facilities for war business. The Government needed its rolling stock for the purpose of transporting troops, munitions and the like. As the transportation problem becomes less acute the indications are the racing seasons will correspondingly be increased.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 20.
MAIN NEWS SECTION.

Balch, Price & Co.
Fulton and Smith Streets
Brooklyn

During the Entire Month of January

FUR SALE

20% to 40% Reduction

On All Manufactured Furs

Contrary to the customary methods of Reduction Sales, lasting a few days and then remarking to original prices, we shall continue these prices during January.

Our Furs are custom-made in our own factory. We do not deal in the usual "joblot" stock made "at a price" for sale purposes only.

The Balch, Price collection of models is noted to be the largest and most authentic in Greater New York.

COATS, COATEES AND WRAPS

SCARFS, STOLES AND MUFFS

Ranging from the rarest Sables, Chinchillas and Ermines to Hudson Seal, Nutria, Natural Muskrat and other moderate price Furs.

A Large Assortment of Several Hundred Odd Muffs, Scarfs, Capes and Coatees at Half Price. Prices Ranging Up From $5.00.

FOR MEN

SPECIAL

OUTSIDE FUR COATS

Raccoon ..... $100 up | Wombat ..... $35 up
Natural Muskrat.. $125 up | Nutria ..... $125 up

MEN'S FUR-LINED COATS, $60 up

Thomas Healy's
Unique
"Sunken Galleries"
Restaurant
Broadway at 95th Street

SPECIAL PLAT DU JOUR TO-NIGHT

Potted Beef, with risotto and potatoes 35c
Sweet breads saute, with peas a la francit and duchess potatoes 30c
½ Roast Spring Chicken, with new vegetables and potatoes 75c
Roast Prime Ribs of Beef, with creamed spinach and mashed potatoes 75c
Chiffonade Salad 25c
The latest resort for those who know how to live well without extravagance.
EXQUISITE MUSIC DANCING
AFTERNOON TEA DANSANTS 3 TO 6 P. M.
MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS FOR TONIGHT. PHONE 2030—RIVERSIDE

"REISENWEBER'S JIM-JAM REVUE" with MARION WICKS
A Most Marvellous Production. Scintillating with Unusual Melodies, Gorgeous Costumes and a Beauty Chorus
PRESENTED IN THE MAIN RESTAURANT NIGHTLY AT 7:30 & 11

WITH THE SUNDAY DINNER Noon to 9 P.M. $1.50
GENUINE OLD FASHIONED BEEFSTEAK DINNER, $1.50.

Atop of Reisenweber's JOAN SAWYER Nightly Beginning at 9. Miss Alice King, Hostess.

REISENWEBER'S COLUMBUS CIRCLE AND 58TH STREET PHONE: COLUMBUS 9340

The Bargain Store of New York

"BARGAIN—An advantageous transaction; something bought or offered at a low price."
Thus the "Standard Dictionary." A perfect definition, you'll agree, and one that EXACTLY fits what you see announced by Greenhut's Popular Big Store day by day in the columns of the press.
In these days of storm and stress, in these times when the great problem is to make income fit expenditure (or vice versa), the BARGAINS that we offer form a most important factor in your daily life.
REAL BARGAINS,—in just what you want for your own personal use, for the use of your family and for use in your home are what you ALWAYS find here, as, truly, you have done for the past 20 years.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" "Meet me at the Fountain"
SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STREET

DOUBLE "Sperry" Gold Stamps Until 12 o'Clock Tomorrow
Double Profit Sharing Day
Two "Sperry" Gold Stamps with Each 10c Purchase Until 12 o'Clock Tomorrow

SALE MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Women's and Misses' $22.50, $24.50 & $27.50 Smart Coats at $14.75

A Sale in Which Style, Quality and Value Are Happily Combined.

The large variety for your choice exhibits fashions that are up-to-the-minute. Some of these coats are placed on sale as the result of a special under price purchase—the others are taken from our regular stocks and reduced for this sale. In all, there are 215 garments offered. The small number should convince you of the necessity of coming to Greenhut's early tomorrow.
According to your selection, savings range from $7.75 to $12.75.
This is your opportunity to procure at a most advantageous money-saving price a handsome and serviceable winter coat.
Your choice of materials comprises: WOOL VELOUR, BURELLA CLOTH, CHEVIOTS and TWEEDS, in Navy, Brown, Green, Reindeer or Black.
THREE OF THE PRETTY STYLES ARE PICTURED HERE.
The coats are cut on distinctive lines, and have a remarkable air of smartness. Many new ideas are introduced in large convertible collars of FUR or PLUSH, as are also fancy belts, unique Empire backs and pleatings. Some of these coats are full, others half lined with silk. Sizes for misses 14 to 20 years, and for women, 36 to 44 inch bust.
No Mail, Phone, C. O. D. or Approval Orders Will Be Filled.

SALE MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Children's Brushed Wool Sweaters $2.98

Reduced for This Sale

They are regularly sold at $2 more than the price we name. They come in Rose, Brown and Grey, with shawl collars, turn-back cuffs, belt all round; sizes 4 to 12 years.

Women's $8.95 Brushed Wool Sweaters, $4.98
Colors of Lavender, Cardinal, Pink, Corn or Light Blue; large sailor collars; sash and cuffs of white brushed wool.

Women's $12.95 Heavy Sport Coats, $7.98
Green, Cardinal, Rose, Copenhagen, Gold, Purple with border of white; full Cardigan stitch; large sailor collar; light fitted cuffs and narrow sash, which is held in place by large buttons.

Miscellaneous Bargains

For Monday's and Tuesday's Shoppers

Items selected at random from the hundreds which are scheduled to begin to-morrow. In every instance we offer an unequalled value. You can safely take these as examples:—

$5 Silk Taffeta Petticoats—two-tone effects $3.50
$1.50 Black Sateen Petticoats—floral flounces $1
$1.30 Georgette Crepe—black, white, flesh and navy; sale in Lace Dept.; yd. $1
Outing Flannels—36 inches wide; pink and blue stripes; also full bleached Shaker flannel; yd. 22c
19c to 21c Bleached and Unbleached Muslins—2 to 10 yd. lengths; yd. 15c
29c to 35c Pillow Cases—of bleached muslin; an odd lot of mill imperfections; special, each 24c
Dress Ginghams—31 inches wide; Scotch designs in plaids, checks, stripes and plain figures; yd. 25c
Bleached Muslin Sheets—a manufacturer's "Seconds"; for all size beds; if perfect would sell for $1 and $1.25; sale, each 89c
500 "Odd" Bed Spreads—a sample lot—some are soiled and stained from handling; choice of crochet and satin spreads; we have marked these spreads regardless of cost; sale, each $1.49 to $3.95

BLANKETS Sale, Pair $2.95
200 pairs of white wool finish cotton blankets; blue or pink borders.

SALE MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Don't Overlook This Extra Special Offering of

$4 Broadcloth, at Yd. $2.25

A superior, all-wool chiffon broadcloth of a beautiful lustrous quality, in black only. The ideal and popular fabric for coats, suits, capes, etc. 54 inches wide.
Though this sale is scheduled for Monday and Tuesday—better try to come in Monday, for at $2.25 a yard, (a figure less than today's wholesale quotation,) the demand will surely be spirited.

SALE MONDAY AND TUESDAY

New Kerodox Gas Maker

Solves the Coal and Wood Problem. Specially Priced Complete, for $15

Come in and see this wonderful new device. It can be used anywhere—city or country. It never clogs up. It will prove a particular joy to inhabitants of country towns where gas is not to be had at any price. The new "Kerodox" Gas Maker is safe, clean, efficient and inexpensive. To appreciate the merits of this gas maker you simply must see it. It will fit any stove.
Hundreds of Specials in Our Store Downstairs for Monday and Tuesday.

Here's a Great Grocery Sale

Mail and telphone orders filled. Telephone Chelsea 4000. Call or write for free copy of our latest grocery catalogue, The American Home and Table.

Flour and Baking Powder
GOLD MEDAL FLOUR—3½-lb. bag 25c
PRINCE BAKING POWDER—1-lb. can 30c
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Fountain brand, prepared; large pkg., doz. $2.80; pkg. 25c
FOUNTAIN BAKING POWDER—1-lb. can 45c
No limit—buy all the Flour and Baking Powder necessary to meet your immediate requirements.

New Canned Foods
Harpoon Brand Cut Beans, Fountain Selected Lima Beans, Thomas' Pork and Beans, Fountain Quality Spinach, Fountain Sauerkraut, Fountan Marrowfat Peas — Dozen each or assorted, $2.10 No. 2 size can, 18c

Pettijohn's
BREAKFAST FOOD—wheat flakes with the bran; reg. 15c pkge. 15c

Cocoa
PURE BREAKFAST COCOA—10 lbs., $1; lb. 25c

Smoked Ox Tongues
Fresh from the smokehouse; lb. 28c

Bacon
MILD-CURED BACON—evenly streaked with lean and fat; by the strip; lb. 43c

Coffee
Roasted daily in our Coffee Department.
COMBINATION BLEND COFFEE—10 lbs., $2.85; 3½ lbs., $1; lb. 29c
CIRCLE BLEND COFFEE—5 lbs. $1.10

Evaporated Fruits
SANTA CLARA PRUNES—about 60 to a lb.; 2 lbs. 30c
SMALL SWEET PRUNES—5 lbs. 55c
IMPERIAL PRUNES—the largest grown; about 20 to a lb 2 lbs. 45c

Imported Biscuits
Huntley & Palmer's Cheese, Assorted or Milk, reg. 18c pkg. 15c
BUTTER FINGERS, Fruit, Cuban Fingers, Algerias, Cafe Noir, Sponge Rusks; reduced to packet 20c

Tongues
Mild cured, freshly smoked; lb. 28c

SALE MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Solid Gold and Diamond Jewelry

At ¼ to ½ Less Than Regular Prices

And each piece is a dainty, perfectly artistic article of highest grade workmanship. We have space here merely to mention a few of the numerous interesting specials:

$235 Diamond Bracelet of exquisite design; set with 27 fine diamonds $175
$90 Diamond Cluster Earrings; set with 18 fine diamonds, giving the appearance of one large stone $70
$45 Diamond Cluster Scarf Pins; set with 9 fine cut diamonds $35
$75 Diamond Rings; set with 9 fine cut diamonds in a handsome design $50
$165 Solid Gold Vanity Case; 14 kt.; extra heavy; handsome engine turned design; with 3 compartments $120
Solid Gold Bar Pin; set with 5 fine diamonds; dainty design $20
Solid Gold Lavalliéres; set with 3 fine diamonds; dainty design; soldered link chain $15
$25 Solid Gold Cuff Buttons; handsome engine turned design; set with 2 diamonds $12.50
$8 Solid Gold Rings; choice of signet and other styles; set with 1 or 2 diamonds $5
$5 Solid Gold Brooches; dainty scroll design; set with 1 diamond $3.75

SALE MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Rubbers — Rubbers — Rubbers

Values That Emphasize the Supremacy of the Greenhut Shoe Store.

Ample stocks.. Look at the low prices:

Women's Storm Rubbers—high heels; at 69c
Women's 3-Buckle Arctics—sizes 2½ to 4; at $1.95
Boys' Storm King Boots—sizes 13 to 2; at $2.95
Sizes 4 to 6; at $3.25

Youths' Storm King Boots—sizes 10 to 12; at $2.45
Misses' Storm King Boots—sizes 11 to 2; at $2.75
Sizes 8 to 10½; at $2.25

SALE MONDAY AND TUESDAY

American Porcelain Dinner Sets at $14.95

100 Pieces; blue line with blue medallions.

American Porcelain Dinner Sets—100 pieces; pink rose border decoration with gold on edge; special $15.95
American Porcelain Dinner Sets—100 pieces; blue floral border decorations $17.50

SALE MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Lamps and Domes

Domes—choice of various styles in bent art glass; various colors; values to $10; complete for gas, $6.25; or for electricity with three pull-chain sockets $7.25
Table Lamps—with metal base; wired, for two light electricity; some with decorated glass shades; others with art glass and metal trimmings; choice at $9.95

SALE MONDAY AND TUESDAY

SALE OF EXCELLENT SPRINGS, MATTRESSES and BEDS

We are particularly well equipped to supply your every need in this regard, and this statement "goes," whether you are a would-be purchaser of one, a dozen or a hundred.

WOVEN WIRE SPRINGS
In All Regular Sizes.

Regularly.	Sale Price.	Regularly.	Sale Price.
$4.50	$3.50	$8.25	$7.00
6.25	5.25	9.00	7.75
7.00	5.75	12.00	10.25

MATTRESSES

High Grade Kapok Mattresses—vermin-proof; softer than hair or cotton; light in weight; these mattresses have a long lease of life; they can be remade even after 8 or 10 years, made by skilled mattress makers and subject to the most rigid inspection:
$17.50 Greenhut Special Kapok Mattress—full size $15.50
$21.50 "Go to Sleep" Kapok Mattress—full size $18.50
$25 "Ilanasilk" Down of Kapok Mattress—full size $21
(Smaller sizes in proportion).
These mattresses are made to your order and may be had covered in a variety of fancy or plain high-grade tickings.

MATTRESSES

$5 Soft Top Mattresses—covered in a good grade of ticking; all regular sizes $3.25
$7.75 Combination Mattresses—well made; covered in a good quality of fancy ticking; all regular sizes $5.25
$33 Pure South American Hair Mattresses—40 lbs. to the full size; covered in a variety of high-grade tickings $22.50
(Smaller sizes in proportion.)
$12.25 Roll Edge All Cotton Mattresses—covered in fancy ticking; all regular sizes $8.50
$14.50 Roll Edge Felt Mattresses—covered in a variety of fancy and striped tickings; in all regular sizes $10.50
$15.25 Shelf Box Springs—upholstered in a variety of tickings; well made for wood or metal beds; all regular sizes $10

Regarding the beds, we must add that numbers are limited and come in the sizes only as mentioned. However, there are a number of other beds specially priced, regarding which we have no space to make mention.

METAL BEDS
Finished in Circassian Walnut, Size 4x6.

Regularly.	Sale Price.	Regularly.	Sale Price.
$37	$28		
34	25	$29	$21.50

WHITE ENAMEL BEDS

$9.50 White Enamel Beds—in 3.6 and 4 ft.; at $7.50
$13.50 White Enamel Beds—size 4.6; at $9.75
$18.50 White Enamel Beds—size 4.6; at $13.75
$20.00 White Enamel Beds—size 4.6; at $15

WOOD BEDS
In Walnut—Size 4.6.

Regularly.	Sale Price.	Regularly.	Sale Price.
$30.00	$15.00	$26.75	$13.50
31.00	17.50	25.25	12.75

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 in cash at 24 Offices on the Fifth Floor. We Give 24 Green Trading Stamps, as Usual. Ask for Them. Double 24 Stamps Until 12 o'Clock. Single 24 Stamps Thereafter. Double "Sperry" Gold Stamps Tomorrow Until 12 o'Clock.

Section 3

TODAY'S ISSUE CONSISTS OF NINE SECTIONS:

Section		Section	
1.	General News	5.	Business, Financial
2.	Editorial, Sports	6.	Book Review
3.	Classified Advertising	7.	Rotogravure Magazine
4.	Fashions, Society, Drama	8.	Rotogravure Picture, 1st Part

9. Rotogravure Picture, 2d Part, (New York Times War Map)

The New York Times.

REAL ESTATE — Section 3

RE — SUNDAY, JANUARY 13, 1918. — RE

Classified Advertising Rates
The New York Times

Count six average words to a line.

Telephone Bryant 1000	Per Agate Line
Agents Wanted	50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	42c
Automobile Exchange	43c
Boarders and Board Wanted	70c
Business Opportunities	50c
Country Board	40c
Employment Agencies	50c
Farms	43c
For Sale	30c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	30c
Help Wanted	30c
Lost and Found	50c
Mortgage Loans	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	42c
Situations Wanted	25c

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

REWARD for information relating to mink robe, sealskin scarf, fox muff, workbag containing knitting, velvet hat, one tire with cover; auto stolen at 49th and Broadway, abandoned at St. Nicholas Av. and 135th. Telephone 8895 Plaza.

LOST.—DIAMOND BRACELET.
$100 reward; diamond bracelet, platinum setting, between Palais Royal and Martha Washington, probably taxi; return room 1211, 29 East 29th St. E. R. De Craviotto, Madison Square 6.0. No questions asked.

LOST.—Christmas Eve-morning, lady's gold chain and small gold watch, Swiss make, raised flowers on back; back opens to show name, "Mary Stuart Hoge," and date, "190–." Reward if returned to owner, Mrs. George Houston, 390 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—Ring, Tiffany setting, large ruby and two diamonds of equal size; left in women's dressing room, first floor Hotel Gregorian, Friday afternoon, about 1 o'clock; suitable reward. Y 305 Times Annex.

LOST.—$100 reward; at or in front Criterion Theatre, Thursday evening, Jan. 10, cluster earring, fresh water pearl surrounded by 10 diamonds. Return to Udall & Ballou, 574 5th Av.

LOST.—Sapphire and diamond combination bar pin, Greenwich Village, between Black Cat, Greenwich Village Mill restaurants, and west 86th St.; liberal reward. Address T 30 Times.

LOST.—Presumably in taxi, Sunday night, between the Rivoli Theatre and 307 West 79th St., a golf mashbag, containing small change; reward. Return to 319 West End Av., care of Keighly.

LOST—Small gold pocket book, large green jays, between 59th and 60th Sts., Saturday at 12:30. liberal reward. Return to Leo von Raven, 129 East 111th St.

LOST.—Wednesday evening, taupe beaded bag, containing glasses, check book, note book, two-dollar bill, &c.; reward. Apt. 42, 394 Riverside Drive. Phone Audubon 3245.

LOST.—Platinum pin, buckle shape, diamond setting, Tuesday night, valued for sentiment; liberal reward. 2,465 Broadway. Apt. 21. Riverside 1848.

LOST.—Friday afternoon, between 29th and 5th Av. and the Lyceum Theatre, open-faced gold watch; initials H. S.; reward. Sheffield, 223 West 8–.

LOST.—FUR COATS, 27th Street 8th Ave. Friday night, package; Hudson Seal Coats, Skunk Jacket; LIBERAL REWARD. S 122 Times.

LOST.—Wednesday night, platinum ring, with diamond and six small sapphires. liberal reward, no questions asked. S 142 Times.

LOST.—Wednesday, between Yonkers and Manhattan Opera House, a brooch, small circle of diamonds and pearls; liberal reward. Room 707, 141 Broadway.

LOST.—A gold jeweled mesh bag, Lord & Taylor's ladies' room, Saturday afternoon; valued greatly for associations; large reward. Y 830 Times Annex.

LOST.—Bunch of keys, on gold key ring, one key on ring, marked 34, between Pine and Nassau Sts. and Equitable Building. Cable, 24 Pine St.

LOST.—Wednesday afternoon, blue fox muff, containing purse, in the neighborhood of Times Square; name sewed in muff; reward. S 162 Times.

LOST.—Mink cape, taxi, New Year's night, from Healy's, 143th. Will finder please phone again, 2161 Stuyvesant. Keane's apartment.

LOST.—Pearl lost from stud, Hotel Biltmore ballroom; liberal reward. L. H. & R. H. Weinberg, 665 5th Av.

LOST.—Persian lamb muff, Friday, 12th, Metropolitan Opera House, Balcony A219; name near cord; reward. 170 West 130 St.

LOST.—Hotel Astor, Wednesday, handbag containing diamond bracelet; liberal reward. Apartment 3F, 606 West 162d. Audubon 9307.

LOST.—About Jan. 1, turquoise matrix pendant; reward. Return to Room 225, 476 5th Av.

LOST.—Gold purse, on 42d St. crosstown car, Saturday morning; reward. Chris. Bambach, Haworth, N.J.

LOST.—Silver chain purse, Thursday morning on 5th Av., below 34th St.; $10 reward if left at 13 North Washington Square.

LOST.—Purple bead bag containing commutation ticket to Paterson; reward. Communicate with N. D., Audubon 8707.

LOST—Skunk muff, Friday evening, Manhattan Opera House; reward. Haack, 511 West 134th St.

LOST.—Temporary certificate No. 330 for 20,000 shares International Metals Co. Address John B. Farish, San Mateo, Cal.

LOST.—Natural fox scarf, Wednesday, Hudson Terminal to John St. subway entrance; reward. 76 Vermilyea Av., Apt. 52.

LOST.—Gold wrist watch, between Broadway, 49th, Longacre Theatre. Melrose 9413. Reward.

LOST.—One diamond screw earring; liberal reward. Return Holland House, Room 321.

$200 REWARD.
Diamond wedding and solitaire engagement ring, lost in Shanley's wash room; owner grieves over loss; full value given. Call Mrs. James M. Hines, (owner,) or Cashier Hotel Martinique.

REWARD for information leading to recovery of single diamond platinum ring, No. A29819; lost from apartment, 135 West 84th St. Communicate with I. B. Crandall, 463 West St.

$25 REWARD. Diamond and ruby stickpin lost night of Jan. 8, subway to 96th, or ticket; no questions asked. Smith, 208 West 93d.

$100 REWARD.
for diamond, platinum bracelet, lost Jan. 10, between 36th and 46th Sts., 5th Av. on 5th Av. bus. Return to 59 West 46th St.

Found.

FOUND.—Any one who has lost speculating stocks may recover same. Address S 145 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

5TH AV., (Facing Park.)—Nine rooms, 4 baths, well furnished; worth $1,000 month, accept $350 to June on account of death in family. Inquire, with telephone number, Widow, Box O 113 Times.

45TH ST., 2 EAST, (Hotel Lorraine.)—To sublet small furnished apartment, very attractive.

54TH ST., 44 WEST.—Parlor floor; electric lights; business or living.

56TH, 38 EAST.—Attractive studio apartment, two rooms, bath. Number 18.

78TH ST., 42 East, corner Madison Av.—New, light, elevator apartment; 1, 2 or 3 rooms and bath.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished, unfurnished; 3 to 12 rooms, $200 monthly up; most desirable location, appointments. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone 8300 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED
Choice localities; long, short leases.
4 to 12 rooms. East, West Side.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1488.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

FURNISHED apartments, Park Av. section. Herbert Gulick Co., Inc., 402 Madison Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

FURNISHED STUDIO APARTMENT.
NEW HOUSE, EAST OF CENTRAL PARK.
STUDIO, 14X30, WITH NORTH SKYLIGHT; TWO LARGE, SUNNY BEDROOMS AND BATH, LIVING ROOM AND KITCHEN; RENT $225 PER MONTH; OR THE FOUR ROOMS WITHOUT STUDIO, $200 A MONTH.
RULAND & WHITING CO.
710 MADISON AV. PLAZA 4951.

MADISON AV., 780, (near 66th St.)—Two rooms and bath, non-housekeeping, maid, catering, and elevator service; $1,000 to $2,000. DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 414 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 5600.

MADISON AV., 543.—Nicely furnished apartments, two, rooms, private bath; elevator service.

MADISON AV., 230, (36th.)—Large-sized, attractively furnished three-room apartment. Murray Hill 427.

MADISON AV., 1,219.—3 rooms, completely furnished; $70 monthly; immediate possession. Lenox 6131.

NEAR 5TH AV.—4 rooms, 3 baths, full hotel service, elaborate furnishings, $400 month; seen by appointment. Tel. 2839 Murray Hill.

NEAR 72D ST.—9 rooms, 3 baths, corner apartment; season, $2,400. Telephone 2389 Murray Hill.

PARK AV. Duplex, Fifties; 9 rooms, 3 baths, $600 month, 3 to 6 months. Herbert Gulick Co., Inc., 402 Madison Av.

SIX ROOMS and two baths in modern elevator apartment house, Park Av. section, completely furnished; possession at once; $1,500 to October or November; extra servants' room can be secured; seen by appointment. Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., 12 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 1100.

SIXTIES, Near Park Av.—Well furnished large duplex apartment, 2 to 4 months, at greatly reduced figure. Telephone 2890 Murray Hill.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST.
Sublet handsomely furnished single room and bath, also two rooms and bath.

To sublet, 2 rooms and bath, kitchenette apartment, Fifth Av., Madison Square; large living room. Telephone Murray Hill 8313.

Furnished—West Side.

5TH AV., (29th.)—Handsomely furnished, exceptional; living, dining, two bedrooms, kitchen, bath; maid service, $225 monthly. Madison Square 7301. Hart.

12TH ST., (off Fifth Av.)—Furnished apartment; residence, three sunny chambers, kitchenette, living room, and bath. H 435 Times Annex.

15TH, 135 WEST.—Two front; steam heated bath; light housekeeping. O'Connor.

23D ST., 222 WEST, CHELSEA HOTEL.—Stockbacker's apartment, No. 86, exquisitely furnished, for rent by the year; four rooms, bath, closets, and small kitchen. Apply for terms to March & Wever, 42 Broadway; present tenant will show.

27TH, 39 EAST.—Four rooms and bath; elevator; lady going to France wishes suitable tenant; sublet; newly furnished. Apply Harker.

45TH, 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

49TH, 67 WEST.—Attractive non-housekeeping apartment, one reception, two bedrooms, and bath, suitable for bachelors. Telephone Bryant 5488.

50TH, (near 5th Av.)—Delightful two rooms, bath; electricity; service; $40. Circle 2661.

52D, 40 WEST.—Exclusive apartment, large room, bath, elevator, electricity, steam heat.

53D ST., 29 WEST, (near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsome large room, private bath, with connecting room if desired.

55TH, 347 WEST, (The Cambria.)—Sublet front corner two rooms, bath, kitchenette apartment till October; furnished or unfurnished; three exposures; highest references; $125. Mrs. Ruter.

57TH, 342 WEST.—Sublet front elevator apartment 3 rooms, kitchenette, exquisitely furnished in mahogany, Chickering baby grand; lease until October, $100; responsible party. Mason.

58TH ST., 237 WEST.—Cozy, two-room apartment, bath, kitchenette, electricity, open fireplace, telephone, convenient location, quiet, clean.

58TH, 132 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette and bath, with maid, for six weeks or two months; suitable for one person. Apt. 4C. Circle 331.

59TH, 57 WEST.—Sell or sublet beautiful 8-room, 2-bath, first-class apartment. Plaza 1358. La Mar.

65TH, 1 WEST, Duplex Apartment No. 315.—Three rooms, kitchenette; cooking free; club privileges in restaurant. Superintendent.

69TH, 244-255 WEST, (The New West End.)—Two, three room apartments, bath, kitchenette; $55 to $80; completely furnished; satisfactory references necessary; open evenings.

70TH ST., 226 WEST.—Six rooms, furnished and equipped complete for housekeeping, especially suitable for two or more bachelors, near Broadway and subway express stop; will sublet to October, 1918, or longer, $165. May be seen mornings. Apartment 5A.

71ST ST., 350 WEST.—Bachelor having eight elegantly mahogany, furnished apartment, overlooking river, will share it with two bachelors.

71ST, 10 WEST.—Studio, 2 beautifully furnished rooms and bath; open fireplace; maid service; breakfast optional; gentlemen. Columbus 9415.

72D ST., 240 WEST.—Beautiful one or two room apartments, furnished or unfurnished; gentlemen preferred; references. Columbus 388.

72D ST., (near West End Av.)—An exceptionally attractive five-room apartment, completely furnished. Telephone Columbus 2525.

72D ST., 156 WEST.—Choice furnished apartments. E. K. Van Winkle, Columbus 1077.

73D ST., (Near Riverside.)—Two rooms and bath, single or en suite. Columbus 3764.

74TH, 104 WEST.—Large one-room kitchenette, second floor, private house; references.

75TH, 181 WEST.—A lady wishes to sublet elegantly furnished 8-room corner apt., second floor; Winter and Spring months; very reasonable rent; linen and silver if so desired. Call between 12 and 5. Sunday and Monday. Mrs. Moffett.

76TH ST., 104 WEST.—Well heated, newly furnished back parlor, private bath, kitchenette, electricity.

77TH ST., 44 WEST.—Handsome, sunny 8-room apartment, 3 master bedrooms, 3 baths; extra large living room.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Four houses, kitchenette apartment; warm, cozy, electric lighted rooms; with or without meals; references.

81ST, 269 WEST.—Kitchen, two rooms; telephone, electricity; warm, clean; reasonable. Coleman.

81ST, 203 WEST.—Four-room, furnished, complete; gas and heat. Schuyler 5530. Martin.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Private house, large front, back parlor, bath, kitchenette, electricity, service.

88TH, 343 WEST.—Completely and exceptionally well-furnished apartment; 8 rooms, 3 baths; to April 1 or longer; outside, sunny rooms. Phone Riverside 3621.

89TH, 305 WEST.—Exclusive private house, entire floors, 3-6 large sunny rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity; service; $110-$150.

90TH, 47 WEST, (NEAR CENTRAL PARK.)
ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, 2 ROOMS AND BATH; ELECTRIC LIGHT; ALL IMPROVEMENTS.

92D, 69 EAST.—Seven rooms; steam, all conveniences; well furnished; sublet until May 1; with silver, linen, $90; without, $70. Call after Sunday, 7859 Lenox.

97TH, 251 WEST.—HOMELIKE AND ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED SEVEN-ROOM APARTMENT, SILVER, LINEN, PIANO, ELECTRICITY, ELEVATOR; SOUTHERN EXPOSURE. MARLOWE.

98TH, 234 WEST.—Beautifully furnished eight rooms, bath; running water in bedrooms; silver, linen, piano, large Victrola. Apt. 9.

103D, near Broadway, (Hotel Alexandria.)—Handsomely furnished suite; two rooms and bath; sublet $120 month. Meyers, 8-K.

103D ST. & BROADWAY, (Hotel Marseilles.)—Suites of 2 and 3 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, at reduced rentals.

111TH, (Near Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished apartment five rooms, bath; mahogany furniture, 1917 victrola; elegant location; will rent same to person who can furnish satisfactory credentials; can be seen by appointment only. Phone for appointment, Cathedral 6120, Apt. 35.

112TH ST., 517 WEST.—Very beautiful furnished 4 and 5-room apartment; high-class house. Telephone Morningside 8240.

115TH, 403 WEST.—7 rooms, sunny, near Columbia and Morningside Drive; Feb. 15 to Oct. 1; $100. Van Hook.

116TH Subway.—5 rooms, two bedrooms, well furnished; $175. Communicate Columbus 3974.

118TH, 423 WEST, (Columbia.)—Environment high class; dainty five rooms. Apartment 42.

119TH, 485 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette; front, south; opposite Columbia. 9E. Whitlock.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

122D, 506 WEST.—Sublet five-room furnished apartment; very attractive; light; elevator. Call between 12 and 3. Apt. 43.

127TH ST., (Near Riverside Drive.)—An attractive, completely furnished six-room apartment to rent for Winter months or longer; $100 per month; adults only. Phone Morningside 4920, Apt. 57.

140TH, 541 WEST.—Four large rooms, homelike; elevator; will lease; references. Close.

148TH ST., 562 WEST, (Apartment 66.)—Well furnished apt., seven rooms, to sublet, from Feb. 1, fronting Broadway; all light rooms; responsible parties; moderate rental.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease or unfurnished; near Subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates $80 monthly and up; weekly rates; breakfast and dinner, $9 weekly, (optional.)
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST., one block from subway express and elevated. All cars, bus lines. C. M. Delink, Mgr. Dir.

An unusual opportunity of special terms in consequence of war; will sublet to reliable party magnificently furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, on Riverside, near 114th St., till Oct. 1, for $225 per month. 1458 Riverside.

Apartments furnished; very high-class for season or year; 8 all outside rooms, 3 baths, southern exposure, Central Park West and 87th St.; permit Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Beautifully furnished, all locations. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 830.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; long, short subleases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 260 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

ATTRACTIVE large bedroom, 18x20, southern exposure, use of bath and telephone, private family of three, prominent apartment hotel; absolute responsibility essential. Telephone 4350 Columbus.

BEVERWYCK,
39 WEST 27TH ST.
TWO AND THREE ROOM APARTMENTS

BROADWAY, 2,080.—Seven rooms, two baths, (beautifully furnished modern apartment; electricity and refrigerating free. Inquire superintendent on premises. Owner will sublet for any part of year at $300 monthly.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 333, (93d St.)—Nine rooms, three baths, furnished, six months, $250; unfurnished, by year, $2,000. Apt. 26.

COLUMBUS AV., 430.—Desirable two-room apartments, bath; steam, electricity; $43-$52 monthly. Telephone 4211 Schuyler.

CONVENIENTLY LOCATED, well furnished elevator apartments; the kind that appeal to persons of discriminating tastes; $125 up. Robert A. Martin, Times Bldg. Bryant 3254.

DELIGHTFUL 3-ROOM SUITE.
17 West 84th.—Large living room, bedroom, kitchenette; southern exposure; piano; $12.50. Baldwin.

EXCLUSIVE OUTSIDE CORNER APARTMENT, 7 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, NEWLY DECORATED, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED; SOUTHWEST EXPOSURE. FOR PARTICULARS PHONE SCHUYLER 7646.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS A SPECIALTY
Town-Country Renting Agency,
200 West 72d St. Columbus 836.

EIGHTIES, (between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.)—Superior new two rooms, bath, foyer, kitchenette, piano; $140. Riverside 6098.

FIFTIETH.—Beautifully furnished 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; apartment sublet, $100. Columbus 6196.

FIVE ROOMS of my fully equipped, refined home, living, dining room, kitchen, bedrooms, exclusive apartment; $125. O 74 Times.

FROM Jan. 23, completely and handsomely furnished 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; 10th floor; overlooking Park. Phone Plaza 6058.

FURNISHED or unfurnished, several modern apartments, 3 to 12 rooms; rents $1,000 to $3,500; excellent locations. Malcolm E. Smith & Rudolph C. Culver, Inc., 185 Madison Av. Phone 2885 Murray Hill.

HIGH-CLASS, private, furnished apartment, 3 rooms, bath; reasonable. St. Nicholas 2046. Cecil.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent very reasonable; season or longer. Apply SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

IN EIGHTIES, seven rooms, all light, attractively furnished; heat guaranteed. Schuyler 3820.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT.—Large demand; select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 830.

MANHATTAN AV., 409, (118th St.)—Outside room; elevator; $4.50. Apt. 51.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th.)—Sublet, handsomely furnished 9 rooms, 3 baths; grand piano, Victrola, linen, silver, china; immediate possession. Telephone 6570 Morningside. Apartment 102.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 131, (Cor. 85th St.)—Beautifully furnished 9 rooms, 2 baths; piano, Victrola, linens; for 2 or 3 months; $250 for month. Seen before 2. Phone 3528 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—Well furnished five-room apartment. Winter months or longer. Phone Bryant 3745, between 11 and 5, Audubon 3902 after 5.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (93th.)—Sublet handsomely furnished 6 rooms, bath; immediate possession; long or short lease. Telephone 6370 Morningside. Coyle.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—Large, light apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, to sublet. Cardoza.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Three large corner rooms, bath; suite or singly. Riverside 8973.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (84th St.)—Ten and eleven light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 362.—Beautiful outside southern suite, fireplace, reasonable. Apt. 61.

SUITE two pleasant rooms and bath; independent entrance; one block from subway. Audubon 203. Apt. 32.

UPPER BROADWAY.—Four-room choicely furnished to sublet, $50, references. H 141 Times.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 29.—Bargain; family going South will sublet attractive nine-room apartment looking on Washington Square. A. H.

WEST 37TH, (Near 5th Av.)—High class, warm, sunny 3-room apartment, large kitchen; maid service. 3841 Circle.

WEST END section, 90's, six rooms, two baths; charmingly furnished. Columbus 3974.

2 AND 3 FURNISHED ROOMS AND BATH, Maid Service; Elevator, All Modern Improvements. Extremely Low Rents.
THE OAKDALE, 36 WEST 35TH ST.

New Jersey.

BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT, five rooms and bath, sleeping porch and large pantry; two-family, magnificent residence; suburban Arlington Heights; dining room has open fireplace, paneled walls, beam ceiling; steam heat, electric lights; five minutes' walk from Erie Depot. 71 Argyle Place, Arlington, N. J. Phone 1086 Arlington.

Westchester.

For rent, furnished, in Stoneleigh, Alger Court, Bronxville, 6-room apartment, until May 1; reasonable; references required. Fish & Marvin, 527 5th Av., N. Y., and Bronxville, N. Y.

Brooklyn.

MONTAUK ARMS.—Furnished suite, two rooms, bath, with maid service, $45; entrance Prospect Park and both new subway systems; abundant heat. 904 Union St., Brooklyn. Phone 1416 Prospect.

Long Island.

LIGHT and warm; February and March. 1 Roman Av., Forest Hills, L. I.

Unfurnished—East Side.

12TH ST., 5 EAST.—Unfurnished apartment, 2 rooms and bath, and 4 other small rooms.

27TH ST., 143 EAST.—High-class elevator apartment; central location; five rooms; $60.

49TH, 48 EAST.—Two rooms, bath; steam heat guaranteed if rented today; $50.

54TH, 62-64 EAST, (Adjoining Vanderbilt Hotel.)—Apartments and studios, 2 rooms, bath, $50; newly decorated throughout. Supt. or Vanderbilt Gown Shop, on premises.

68TH, 30 EAST, (COR. MADISON AV.)
CORNER APARTMENT, 3 ROOMS AND BATH; ALL ROOMS SUNNY; RENT $1,100; LIBERAL CONCESSION TO OCT. 1.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
710 MADISON AV. PLAZA 4951.

MADISON AV., 780, (near 66th St.)—Two rooms and bath, non-housekeeping; maid, catering and elevator service; $750 to $1,400. DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 414 Madison Av. Telephone Murray Hill 5600.

NEW HARLEM OFFICE

The New York Times has opened a new Harlem office at 2109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street. Advertisements and subscriptions received. Telephone Bryant 1000.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—East Side.

NEW THREE AND FOUR ROOM HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS SOUTHERN EXPOSURE; MAID SERVICE. 709 Park Av., corner 74th St.

NEW APARTMENTS, STUDIOS,
30 East 34th; two large rooms, bath, $70-$75. AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St., or janitor.

PARK AV., 446.—Two rooms and bath; parlor floor; reasonable rent. Plaza 6143.

Unfurnished—West Side.

12TH, 49 WEST.—Single room apartment; electric light, steam heat, open fireplace; southern exposure; French windows; $60 monthly; also large ground-floor studio with skylight, $100 monthly. Chelsea 8272.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

49TH, 45 WEST.—Two apartments, parlor floor, kitchenette, and bath. Janitor on premises.

54TH, 106 WEST.—Artist's studio, one flight up; floor space 25x90, divided as follows: Living room, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, 2 bathrooms, large skylight room. Apply Garage, ground floor.

54TH ST., 19 WEST.—Doctor's apartments; rent $2,500; very desirable location. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 25x30. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

59TH ST., 58 WEST,
Overlooking Park; 12th floor, front; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette from Jan. 21.

77TH ST., 163 WEST.—Fine block, next to museum; 7 rooms, bath, electricity; $70.

81ST, 204 WEST.—Beautiful 4-room apartment, new, well heated, modern house, $65, ready immediate occupancy. Circle 811.

360 WEST 86TH ST.
One Kitchenette Apartment,
2 ROOMS AND BATH,
Rent $900 Per Annum.

90TH, 49 WEST.—Two large rooms, kitchenette, and bath; entire floor; service optional.

100TH, (corner West End Av.)—Floor to let; private Jewish house. Inquire 4 to 6, Sunday, Monday. 226 West 100th.

107TH ST., 203 WEST.—6-room and 2 baths to sublet; good location. H. A. Geist.

111TH ST., 318 WEST.—Six good-size light rooms, high class, $900, to sublet from Feb. 1. Apply Apartment 31.

111TH, 301 WEST.—Elevator apartment, 6 rooms; $60; facing Cathedral St. John.

137TH, 412 WEST, (Miramar.)—Elevator apartment; 5 rooms; southern exposure, near Riverside Drive.

AMITY ST., 126, BROOKLYN.—Large and small rooms; convenient to Borough Hall Subway.

Apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths, all outside; southern exposure; Central Park West and 81th St.; sublet permit. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

BROADWAY, N. E. COR. 160TH ST.
EIGHT large, light rooms, high-class, elevator; electricity; complete service; low rentals. Superintendent, on premises.

Central Park West, 392.—2 rooms and bath, including maid service, to sublet. Mrs. Edwards, El Dorado Apts.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, $30.
274-276 W. 19th St.; 3 and 4 all light rooms. AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St., or supt.

FOR RENT.—New studio apartment, never been occupied; 3 rooms, kitchenette; located Central Park South. Terms and particulars, O 38 Times.

LARGE SINGLE FLAT.
1,913 7th Av., (117th;) 7 rooms, bath; $65. AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St., or janitor.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440, (Corner 116th.)
Eight-room corner apartment; all outside rooms; southern exposure; immediate possession. Apply Superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—To sublet, 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,000 a year. Phone Morningside 9060. Superintendent, on premises.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 736, (151st St.)—Apt. 6A.—Seven rooms, 2 baths, $85; immediate possession; occupant called to military service.

SUBLET unfurnished high-class seven-room corner apartment; all outside; Washington Heights; view Hudson. St. Nicholas 9062, Apt. 6A.

TO SUBLET.—Choice apartment of two desirable rooms and bath, unfurnished; attractive terms. HOTEL ALEXANDRIA, the newest large apartment hotel on upper west side. 250 West 103d St., half block from subway express station.

THE MIDETTE, 64 WEST 107TH ST.
Attractive 4-room apartment, $42.50; elevator and every convenience; carefully managed house, under owner's supervision; responsible families only. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

THE BROCKHOLST,
101 WEST 85TH ST.
High-class elevator apartments, eight rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $900 to $1,300.
Superintendent on premises.

WEST END AV., 936, (corner 108th St.)—Choice elevator apartments, 6 to 9 rooms; all light; rent very moderate. Superintendent, on premises, or S. McMillian, 250 West 108th.

WEST END, 661, (Corner 92d.)—Three rooms and bath, non-housekeeping Apartment; $40 monthly.

6 rooms, 2 baths,
Sublet to Oct. 1, 1919.
11th floor, all outside rooms,
overlooking Hudson River.
Della Robbia, 740 West End Av.,
Corner 98th Street.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

TWO ELDERLY gentlemen wish apartment for Winter, 6 or 7 rooms, west side; will take servants if desired. Y 216 Times Annex.

A high-class furnished apartment, 3 or 4 large rooms, below 59th St., 2 or 3 months; must have full service; willing to pay for same. Write S. L., 2,843 Broadway.

WANTED—Two or three rooms and bath, elevator apartment, south of 90th St., east Park Av., west to Riverside; state particulars. S 84 Times.

LADY, best references, wishes nicely furnished two-room apartment in cafe building; rental $65 per month; 36th to 96th St. O 128 Times.

WANTED, comfortably furnished four-room apartment from February to May, West 90th-110th; A1 references. Telephone Riverside 203.

FURNISHED kitchenette apt., 3 or 4 rooms, between 78th and 100th Sts. Phone Sunday and Monday, Far Rockaway 2942.

FURNISHED or unfurnished four or five rooms, above 160th West, suitable for physician. Y 285 Times Annex.

Four or five sunny housekeeping rooms, west side, modern; two children; not over $90. Columbus 4080, Room 618.

Painter's large studio, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; sublet furnished; six months. H 123 Times.

HAVE EXCEPTIONAL TENANT, 4-6 rooms, elevator, south of 110th; $125-$150. Martin Agency, Bryant 3282.

GENTLEMAN desires 2 to 4 rooms and bath; must be private; rent $40 month; permanent all year. O 126 Times.

WANTED, by couple for three months, modern front apt.; rent around $50 or $60. B 211 Times Downtown.

FOUR-FIVE rooms, elevator apartment, West 72d-116th; willing to sublet and assume lease; about $60. O 130 Times.

Small apartment, kitchenette, between 48th-59th Sts., east of Broadway; best references. S 189 Times.

REQUIRE 6-7 room apartment, modern building, west side, $225 three months. Smith, 224 Times.

Business girl desires share apartment with lady, Washington Square district. S 195 Times.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

I CAN RENT your apartment, furnished. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d St. Col. 1077.

Small furnished; must be light, warm, and airy, St. Nicholas 9062, Apt. 6A.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WANTED TO OCTOBER, 1918,
WELL FURNISHED APARTMENT, BETWEEN 50TH AND 75TH STS., EAST SIDE; MUST HAVE AT LEAST 7 ROOMS, 3 BATHS; RENT NOT TO EXCEED $350 TO $400 A MONTH. RESPONSIBLE. O 115 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, for long term, east of 5th Av. and below 75th St. O 112 Times.

Small apartment, below 59th St., east side, with kitchenette, to October; immediate occupancy. O 114 Times.

APARTMENT wanted by business woman; one or two rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished or unfurnished; modern; below 59th St.; permanent; rent, $40; references. H 193 Times.

WANTED, immediately, until April 15, between 34th and 49th, 6th and Park Avs., housekeeping apartment with 5 rooms, with 2 baths if possible. Address Suite 63, Hotel Webster, 40 West 45th.

WELL-FURNISHED apartment wanted, between 50th and 110th Sts, west side, must be at least six rooms, modern; not over $100. Write Klein, Paramount Bldg., Pittsburgh, Penn.

MARRIED COUPLE want well-furnished parlor and bedroom, with private bath, with breakfast, dinner, (evening,) served in own parlor, no other roomers, between 40th and 70th Sts.; state terms. H 142 Times.

Refined couple desire small apartment or two rooms, bath, kitchenette, southern exposure, furnished or unfurnished, below 62d St.; references; state price. Permanent, H 124 Times.

WELL-BRED COUPLE, with highest references, used to fine home, would assume responsibility and care of large or small apartment, furnished, for people leaving city for Winter. H 149 Times.

We have many applicants for high-class apartments furnished. Send us description of your apartment. Frank L. Fisher Co., 50 East 42d St. Murray Hill 8518.

Unfurnished.

Four or five rooms, with bath, kitchenette, all conveniences, near 5th Av., between 30th and 60th; rent under $100 per month. Write description, &c. Room 103, 542 5th Av.

Apartment, permanent, sublet or rent; three, four rooms, kitchen; about $50; good location; city, country. P 263 Times Downtown.

Wanted for immediate occupancy, 4 or 5 rooms, unfurnished apartment, west side, between 72d and 120th Sts. O 95 Times.

THREE or four room, modern, below 59th St.; state floor, price, exposure, service. Ritch, 109 Leroy St.

Wanted, below 23d, between 3d and 6th Avs., 7 large light rooms, all improvements, with heat; 2 quiet people; about $30. E 28 Times.

FIVE-ROOM modern elevator apartment wanted about March 1; responsible couple; rent about $65. Snowker, 866 6th Av.

Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; modern; preferably 23d-60th Sts., Lexington; reference. H 172 Times.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

10% INVESTMENT.
One tenant; downtown section; requires very little cash; attractive investment for estate or trust funds. Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Phone 5700 John.

A.—$9,500—BARGAIN.
3-story dwelling; good location; 2 baths; extension; steam heat; exposed plumbing. Duff & Brown Co., 1,715 Amsterdam, (145th.)

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

FACTORY FOR SALE.
Three-story and basement; about 45,000 square feet, equipped with power plant, 150 H. P.; best location Brooklyn for obtaining help and shipping facilities; also five-story and basement modern loft building. Inquire Victor Mirsky, 60 Graham Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 656 Stagg.

$305.—Lot near new subway station; good ground. G 165 Times.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Subdivision, high-class, fully developed, near railroad station, 150 lots and plots; $5,000 down, balance mortgage. Further particulars, A. C. Todd, 92 Spring St.

ALONG THE SOUND.—Choice properties. Howell C. Perrin, 7 East 42d St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A beautiful country estate, 30 miles from city; excellent train service; 80 acres; new 14-room house, three baths; all improvements; gardener's cottage, stable, and garage; artificial lake; price $60,000; free and clear; consider good income property and some cash. Irving H. Wolf, 225 West 39th. Telephone Bryant 8678.

Short Hills.—Lackawanna express trains; the Farley estate; choice restricted building sites; prices and terms reasonable; all improvements. Fred'k A. Farley, Milburn P. O.

East Orange.—Lenox Manor offers the conveniences of an excellent small hotel, well situated for trains. C. R. Daniels, 75 Lenox Av. Tel. 5075.

Your rent buys 6 rooms, bath, all improved dwelling, half hour Erie. For particulars, W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Factories and Factory Sites Everywhere.
ROBERT T. STOUTENBURGH,
20-26 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

THE "ORANGES."
EUGENE A. KELLY.
Opp. East Orange Station, East Orange, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

TARRYTOWN HILLS.
Ten acres; magnificent view; heavily wooded; $4,500. Immediate. M 357 Times Downtown.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Watch Hills, R. I.—For sale, seashore cottage, fifteen rooms, four baths, electric lights, city water, designed for easy housekeeping; well located on high ridge with fine water view. Full particulars. Frank W. Coy, Westerly, R. I.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

FLORIDA HOMES—Several estates sacrificed; 80 acres, fine orange grove, nice residence overlooking beautiful St. Johns River, $9,000; another, 60 acres, nine-room residence and outbuildings, completely furnished, ready to occupy, $7,000. Write for illustrated booklet. Rufus H. King, Jacksonville, Fla.

Bargain—30 acres fruit land; full price $700 cash. Ahrens, Palisades Park, N. J.

State of Washington—For Sale or To Let.

COME TO WASHINGTON.
Mild, healthful climate; unequaled opportunities in Western State; favorable locations for dairying, stock, poultry, fruit, grain, &c.; detailed information in official 130-page Homeseekers Guide. For FREE copy write to I. M. Howell, Sec. of State, Dept. H, Olympia, Wash.

Out of Town.

Government necessities and high costs have practically stopped building operations; it means higher rents and dearer homes; but draft calls and financial straits are forcing some country and suburban homes and farms on the market at prices you cannot hope to duplicate after the war; send for details of some of these.
HOWARD GOLDSMITH,
110 West 34th St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Westchester or Orange Co. (N. Y.) property; large mansion, brick preferred, with many rooms; 10 acres or more; 1 hour out, 1 mile of station; under $50,000; send details. Eugene A. Kelly, East Orange, N. J.

Owners of commercial waterfronts, factories, factory sites, warehouses desiring to sell or lease should communicate with Floyd S. Corbin, Specialist, 10 Wall St. Tel. Rector 9121.

Wanted to rent, large house for first-class boarding house in or near city. W., 2,525 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.

Real Estate Wanted.

OWNERS.
Few thousand invest, east side realty, above 59th; right prices. H 419 Times Annex.

Real Estate—For Sale or Exchange.

Gentleman wishing a house in Kew Gardens, Little Neck, or vicinity, will exchange his modern new residence in Bright Waters; price $25,000. James R. Ross & Co., Nostrand and Atlantic Avs., Brooklyn.

Sell or exchange 25 acres, free and clear, sixteen miles south of Palm Beach, Florida. Right on Ocean, beautiful beach, suitable hotel or cottages. Address "Opportunity," 605 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

Huntington cottage and barn, acre plot; also 813 Sterling Place, near Prospect Park; modern, high-class; private. Brokers list. Gilbert Elliott, 154 Nassau St.

About 3,000 lots right at Central Islip, L. I., to exchange for income property; will divide to suit; brokers protected. Owner, "B. M.," 129 Times.

Two well located lots, near Washington Bridge, for two-family or equity in ten-family house. E 15 Times.

We exchange anything anywhere in the United States or foreign. B. F. Loos Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Wanted—First mortgage $5,500 at 5 per cent.; dwelling value $11,000; vicinity 30th St. H., Times Harlem.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Abandoned farm, 100 acres, on main road through Long Island, $100 acre, worth double; might trade; map, full particulars mailed.
Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d,) N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

132-acre grain farm	$3,500
110-acre city man's farm	7,000
70 acres, bearing apples	20,000
250-acre general farm, equipped	25,000

Rural Life Co., Kinderhook, N. Y.

Have large dairy and stock farm at Catskill; free and clear, completely stocked and running; price $45,000; will take city income property and small amount cash. Investor, 343 Times.

Poultry farm, 27 acres, model buildings; artistic stone and moss-green shingled house of 7 rooms, bath, furnace, electricity; price $8,500. Write for pictures and accurate description. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Big Stock and Grain Farm on State Road at R. R. station 68 miles from here; 2 houses, big barns; 370 acres, 476 cultivated. Price $61.50 per acre. Write for picture and accurate description. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Fertile farm of 150 acres, a mile of river front, mile from station; house of 10 rooms, bath, furnace; shady lawn slopes to river; modern cow barn for 50 head; other buildings, all fine. Price $12,000. A place for a gentleman. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Rare Colonial house of 10 large rooms, furnace; exceptional shade and views; 60 beautiful acres, plenty of fruit; near a lake. Price $3,700. Write for picture and accurate description. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

STOCK, POTATO AND GRAIN FARM, Monmouth County, N. J., $100 per acre; 212 acres finest soil in high state of fertility; all buildings in good condition; personally inspected and approved for agricultural value, community advantages, markets and good roads. Write for full description. Exceptional opportunity.
G. W. ZUCKER, Graduate Agriculturist,
Kinney Building, Newark, N. J.

85-acre farm with good soil, good house and buildings, good location; price $7,000; terms $1,000 cash down; other farms, 1 to 250 acres; write for descriptions of size you are interested in.
CLIFFORD G. BROWN,
Cranbury, Middlesex County, N. J.

Fruit, sheep, cattle farm, 390 acres; Colonial home of 9 rooms, bath, steam heat; 2 tenant houses; plenty of barns; 3,400 apple trees. Price $22,000. Write for pictures and accurate description. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

SHORE-FRONT FARM.
140 acres, quarter mile actual shore front; near station. Sacrifice. M 358 Times Downtown.

Accessible farm of 32 acres, 1450 bearing fruit trees; 9-room house and outbuildings painted; near thriving town. Price $5,250; $2,000 cash. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

FREE BOOK OF FLORIDA FACTS.—Own your own orange grove in beautiful Fruitland Park. A few cents a day you now waste will buy it for you. A few dollars a month may provide you with a life income. Schnitzler sold his twenty-acre grove here for $40,000—two thousand an acre. He saw the same opportunity that's offered you and planted a grove. Result—he reaped a small fortune. You have the same chance but you must act now. Write TODAY for Free Book of Actual Photographs, Florida Facts and the interesting story of a Fruitland Park Farm. Learn of crops that help you buy it. Address today, Lake County Land Owners' Association, 199 Sunset Way, Fruitland Park, Florida.

Sell or rent, term years, privilege purchase, 800 acres one of best farms in Virginia; corn, alfalfa, fruit leading, but grow any crop luxuriantly; makes 60 to 100 bushels shelled corn per acre; cuts alfalfa four times yearly; fine brick residence; excellent farm buildings; charming country; cheap farm and domestic labor; suit gentleman wanting residential place and practical farm; photos; details. Box 10, Hatton, Va.

Virginia and North Carolina farms, $15 per acre and up; easy payments; fruit, dairy, stock, climate, schools, churches, roads, markets, and neighbors of the best. Get our Farm Lists, magazine, and other interesting literature, all free. Address F. H. La Baume, Agrl. Agt., N. & W. Ry., 413 N. & W. Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

FLORIDA FARM OR ORANGE GROVE.—40 acres with 4,000 budded orange and peach trees; 50 acres rich farm land; price and terms reasonable. Address Owner, care Rev. Albertson, Weirsdale, Fla.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Phone Rector 5664-5665 for Offices and Lofts in Manhattan. Sub-leasing our specialty.
G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc.,
115 Broadway.

One floor for corsetier, lingerie, with dressmaking salon for exhibition, or separate offices. Maison Bob, 563 Madison Av., corner 56th St.

ENTIRE BUILDING, 464 WEST B'WAY.—5 story and cellar, 25x75; electric hoist; all light lofts. James & Sons, 153 Montague St., Brooklyn.

LOFTS, factories, water powers; complete lists, efficient, courteous service. Factory Exchange, 43 Cedar St., City. Tel John 3719 or Boston.

An unusual opportunity; rent space or desk room in well-furnished, fully equipped office, or private office. 7 East 42d St., Room 906.

OFFICE ROOMS TO RENT, INCLUDING STENOGRAPHER'S SERVICES. ROOM 3848, GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL.

Newly furnished private office; every facility; high class building, 5th Av., 34th St. O 159 Times.

Light loft, 60x100, for manufacturing purposes; steam heat; electric elevator. Twinem, 736 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

Store, 28 East 33d St., Near Madison Av.—Large display window, steam heat, hot water. Wm. F. Fuerst, Inc., Agt., 87 Nassau St.

Physician's office to sub-lease, completely equipped. Apply Monday or Tuesday, Toeplitz, 273 Central Park West.

Desk room in high-class building, block from Grand Central Station. Room 916, Archt. Bldg., 101 Park Av.

Lofts to sublease at 164 5th Av.; ideal for show or stock room. Inquire Boniger, 78 5th Av., or your own broker.

For Rent.—Two offices, thoroughly furnished; facing 5th Av., vicinity 34th St.; ready for occupancy. H 50 Times.

Parlor floor, 5 West 16th, near 5th Av.; brokers full commission. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co., 14 Wall St.

Office to let, Tribune Building, 154 Nassau St.; furnished if desired; fine light; southern exposure. Room 1327.

140 WEST 34TH ST.—Showrooms and offices. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

Desk room, use telephone and warehouse; suitable for Custom House broker, lawyer, or forwarding agent. Suite 30, 116 Broad St.

Entire fifth floor to let, 40x90, in 12-story building, 62-64 West 45th St. F. E. Barnes, on premises.

At 437 5th Av., private office; light, heat, service; sign priv.; anteroom furnished; ideal location. Room 904.

Store for rent, Plainfield, N. J., 25x90; central location; long lease. Y 248 Times Annex.

Attractive offices to sublet; central location. Brett, 501 5th Av., Room 1115.

Lofts, 64x77; steam heat; elevator. 630 1st Av. Telephone 3018 Morningside.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

An entire floor in the
NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL BUILDING,
174 Fulton St.,
Near Broadway and Hudson Terminal;
Suitable for offices; exceptional light,
WARREN & SKILLIN, Agents,
on premises.

At 30 Irving Place, southeast corner 16th St., store, basement, and 1 loft, 24,000 square feet; up-to-date business building; cheapest insurance rates in city; two freight, two passenger elevators; immediate possession. Irving H. Wolfe, 225 West 39th St. Phone 8675 Bryant.

7 EAST 54TH STREET.
25-foot, 4-story and basement house, with 2-story extension, elevator, steam heat, electric light; in the exclusive retail section. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

Part of beautiful modern front office, unusually light, furnished or unfurnished, with use of telephone in first-class office building, 38th St. and 5th Av., will be sublet to desirable party. Write for full particulars. N 190 Times.

GARAGE TO LEASE, 223 WEST 60TH ST.; ACCOMMODATES 20 CARS; ALL CONVENIENCES. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 4772.

9-11 EAST 16TH ST.,
Near Broadway and 5th Av.,
STORE AND LOFT, 50x92.
Harry B. Cutner, 1,181 Broadway.
Tel. Farragut 4585-6.

Furnished offices and deskroom, with telephone and stenographic service; high-class office building, directly connected with subway express station. Room 212, 51 East 42d St.

COLUMBUS CIRCLE, (311 West 59th St.)—Store, 22x100; double show windows; also basement, lofts, 22x100; splendid light offices. Apply on premises, or Rieser, phone Madison Square 5350.

Loft, light, airy, steam heat, freight elevator; also power; near all bridges, ferries, and railroads; 7,000 sq. ft.; rent reasonable. Century Fireproof Door Co., 300 Richardson St., Brooklyn. 4671 Greenpoint.

TO SUBLET, LOFT, WEST 33D ST., between 5th Av. and Broadway; 4 passenger elevators; light on three sides; immediate possession. P. L., 274 Times Downtown.

Storage space on water front for rent, about 4,000 square feet, fireproof building, low insurance rate, or will sublet the entire loft, 5,000 square feet. Phone John 5285.

FOUR light floors to let in loft building, steam heat and elevator; apply on premises, 214 Fulton St., N. Y. C. Telephone 521 Cortlandt, Wolins & Bull, Inc.

In modern building, three lofts, 75x100 each, for light manufacturing; two passenger and one freight elevators. Wolfe, 225 West 39th St. Phone 6300 Bryant.

Columbus Circle, (311 West 59th St.)—Store and basement, 22x100; double show windows; high ceiling. Apply on premises, or Rieser. Phone Madison Square 5350.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE. Every facility; rent $23.50 per month; no lease required; also desk room, $10.50 per month. Duane, 309 Broadway, Room 807.

Desk room in newly furnished office, stenographic, telephone service included; references exchanged. Apply Merton G. Gordon, Singer Bldg.

Showroom and office, furnished; 26x50; immediate possession; 33d, near 5th Av.; adapted for ready wear; no manufacturing. E 28 Times.

DOCTORS' OFFICES, 19 West 54th St.; rentals $1,200 and $2,500. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

Loft to sublet, 25x60, on Warren St.; light, elevator, accessible; suitable for manufacturing; office attached. B 200 Times Downtown.

Loft, 25x100; elevator, steam heat, 506 West B'way, near Bleecker. Rent reduced, $57.50.

Store, two large show windows, 101 East 16th St., near 4th Av.

Loft, 401-403 East 91st St., light four sides, 75 by 90. Inquire premises. 2180 Lenox.

Attractive office, furnished, $16; or desk room. Room 94, 7 Pine St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

For immediate occupation, 2,000 square feet space for executive office; space on upper floor high building desired. E 31 Times.

Wanted—Warehouse space below Brooklyn Bridge, or store and basement below 14th St., about 2,000 square feet; no loft without freight elevator considered; state full particulars. Warren Products Company, 138 Front St.

Part ground or upper floor loft, near Fulton St., west of Broadway, where incoming goods can be receipted by somebody on premises without attention of owner; state terms. A 369 Times Downtown.

LOFT, OR PART OF LOFT,
1,200 to 1,500 square feet.
Elevator service. Light loft.
H 191 Times.

Well-furnished office wanted, near 5th Av. and 42d St.; two private rooms and reception room; immediate occupancy; best reference. Address Box S 113 Times.

Desk room with service desired by reputable insurance brokerage concern, in vicinity of Exchange Place; references exchanged. Tel. 4520 Murray Hill.

Wanted, good sized building or buildings, suitable for business purposes; will take long lease or purchase. P 273 Times Downtown.

Desk and showroom space wanted, sharing cost of service, between 25th and 31st Sts.; state price. P 241 Times Downtown.

Small office or part partitioned, vicinity Columbus Circle, Times Square. H 71 Times.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Brooklyn.

HEAT GUARANTEED FOR 3 MONTHS.
Detached, elegantly furnished home, 10 rooms, $375 for Winter; 2 blocks to "L" or subway. Personal application only at 903 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey.

Furnished residence, 95 Harrison St., East Orange, 8 family and 5 servants' bedrooms, 5 baths; garage; flower and vegetable gardens; 3 months or longer; convenient Lackawanna station. Ellis Adams, 9 East 44th St., New York.

Upper Montclair, N. J.; 123 Gordonhurst Av. —We will sublet our cozy seven-room house to responsible party for four months or longer; very comfortable and beautifully furnished; every convenience; reasonable; references exchanged.

Miscellaneous.

To sublet for February, March, and April, desirable cottage at Montecito Park, Santa Barbara; next to golf club and bathing beach; contains four master's bedrooms, living room, kitchen, dining room, bath; includes room for servant, also place for motor and chauffeur in a central garage. Apply Mrs. H. I. Cobb, Jr., 1,125 Madison Av., New York City.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

Furnished apartment or house, 5 to 7 rooms, suitable for 2 adults and 2 children; Oranges or Jersey City Heights preferred. E 43 Times.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Manhattan.

7 EAST 54TH STREET.
25-foot, 4-story and basement house; elevator, steam heat, electric light; possession at once. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

Westchester.

14-room modern house, including three acres of ground, White Plains. Apply Ely J. Rieser, 28th St. and 1st Av., New York. Phone Madison Square 5350.

Unfurnished Houses Wanted.

Wanted for rent, seven-room house, with all improvements; near railroad station. E., 3,525 Broadway.

House, low rent, long lease, to be altered for small apartments. X 367 Times Annex.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

156th St., 550 West.—Four-story, speckled brick and brownstone, 16 rooms, 3 baths, steam heated; adaptable for three or four families; price, $15,500; mortgage, $10,000 at 5 per cent. Owner on premises.

MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE.
Lexington Avenue, right at 104th Street Station; four-story dwelling; make offer.
BARGAIN.
1,127 49th St., Brooklyn.

19TH ST., 140 EAST.—Private house Gramercy Park section; steam, electricity. Edward Kling, on premises, 12 to 2.

Brooklyn.

Exceptionally fine two-family house, 13 rooms, 2 baths, open plumbing, electric light, new parquet floors throughout, furnace heat; ready for occupancy, coal included; location 100 feet from Prospect Park. Open Sunday, 2 to 5 P. M. 600 11th St.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Westchester.

WITHIN COMMUTING DISTANCE.
Country home; 2 acres lawn, fine shade and shrubbery; 3 acres vegetable and flower gardens; remodeled farmhouse, 11 rooms, 2 fireplaces, bath, hot water heat; numerous outbuildings; to be sold at sacrifice to settle estate.
CLARK, LEE, TIBBITS CO., INC.,
White Plains, N. Y. Phone 1616.

A beautiful old Colonial house in residential section of Larchmont; large plot, high ground; ten rooms, two baths; every modern improvement; convenient to station, sound, school, &c.; $1,000 cash, balance monthly payments, like rent. KRISCH, 11 East 42d St. Phone 6441 Murray Hill.

At Larchmont.—Best environment, between railroad and water, new Colonial home, half brick and frame, 10 rooms and 3 baths; all modern appointments; terraced plot; highest location; shade trees. For particulars communicate with M. T. Keller, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison Square.

The owner of a very attractive Colonial house of eight rooms and three baths, near Scarsdale station, is anxious to sell before Spring; interested buyer can secure house that will cost more later. OWNER, Box 93 Times.

Colonial house, near Scarsdale station, for sale only; eight rooms, three baths, steam heat, sleeping porch; environment ideal; $12,500; small payment to responsible party. Apartment 4E, 3,000 Broadway, city.

14-room modern house, with all improvements, including three acres of ground, White Plains. Apply Ely J. Rieser, 28th St. and 1st Av., New York. Phone Madison Square 5350.

Long Island.

Smithtown, beautiful north shore, complete country home; 8-room cottage; improvements; fine lawn; large privet hedge, barn and stable, poultry house, large vegetable garden; convenient to station, high school, churches, &c.; price $6,500; $1,000 cash; balance to suit. Goodwin & Goodwin, 148 West 57th St., New York.

THE LAST OCEAN BEACH
within easy commuting distance of New York; finest surf bathing on Atlantic Coast; beyond the excursion crowds; West End, Long Beach, 40 minutes out; pretty cottage near ocean and boardwalk; furnished, all improvements, $500 season; particulars on request. Owner, W 353 Times Downtown.

SALE OR EXCHANGE.
Seven acres, nine-room house, two baths; all improvements; three-room cottage; garage, chicken house, and cow barn; South Shore, Long Island; thirty miles out. Knoep, 275 Water St.

New Jersey.

A MODERN HOME BARGAIN.
A bargain in a modern suburban home; 9 rooms, 3 bathrooms; hot water heat; electric light; lot 60x150; fine residential neighborhood, near station and trolley; $9,000. Others equally desirable. The State Trust Company, Real Estate Department, Plainfield, New Jersey.

I have a quaint, delightful, year-round home of 9 rooms, beautifully decorated inside and out, located close to D., L. & W. R.R. Sta., in exclusive Montclair-Morristown section, very convenient; commuting to N. Y. C.; ready to occupy; for sale at $8,000 on easy terms and $5,000 on first mortgage. It has 9 rooms and 2 baths, and overlooks 2 beautiful lakes nearby.
Personal, P. O. Box 529, N. Y. C.

WRITE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $3,600 and small monthly payments less than rent, 30 minutes from New York, 11c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace; built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

$9,000 STUCCO HOUSE, MONTCLAIR, N. J.—9 rooms, 3 baths, furnished in ivory; beautifully decorated kitchen and buttery in white enamel; most approved type of fixtures; lot 50x140; price $9,000; terms to suit; owner's health compels quick sale.
FRANK HUGHES-TAYLOR CO.,
At LACKAWANNA TERMINAL, MONTCLAIR, N.J.

Fanwood, N. J.—Modern house, 7 rooms and bath; plot 100x280; garage; fruit, grapes, berries; $8,000; owner's business compelled moving; adjoining lot, 100x280, if wanted. Wallis A. Cattelle, Washington, N. J.

Miscellaneous.

HANDSOME NEW HOUSE, near country club and ocean, mountain view; large living room, sun room, dining room, breakfast room, hall; hardwood floors; three large bedrooms, two baths, maid's room and bath separate; glassed-in sleeping porch; large lot with trees, lawns and gardens; desirable home in attractive locality. Owner, P. O. Box 148, Santa Monica, Cal.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADVERTISING WRITERS.—College women, who can write forceful, convincing English, wanted by well-known publishing house; advancement and opportunity to learn a profession; only those applications considered which give age, experience, and references; state any further information that you consider of interest. Advertising, 298 Times Downtown.

AN AMERICAN GIRL for general office work; reply, in own handwriting, giving age and salary wanted. B 254 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT IN BOOKKEEPING DEPARTMENT.
Young woman wanted in publishing house, one with good education and some clerical experience; if a typist, tell us so when you apply; also state age, religion, education, and salary expected. B 245 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT for clerical work in billing department; must be accurate and willing worker; typewriting experience preferred; excellent opportunity for advancement. Y 321 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER with knowledge of controlling accounts and stenography; mention age, experience, education, and salary desired. M 333 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BUYER, SPECIALTY CLOAK AND SUIT ESTABLISHMENT; ONE HAVING EXPERIENCE WITH HIGH-CLASS CONCERN. Y 348 TIMES ANNEX.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—A. Sherwin & Bro., 715 Broadway.

BILL AND ORDER CLERK, ELLIOT FISCHER OPERATOR; PERMANENT. 270 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BILLING CLERK-TYPIST.—For factory office, Long Island City firm; state experience and salary expected. O 153 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady, neat appearance, accurate, competent, thoroughly experienced in double entry bookkeeping; knowledge of typewriting and stenography preferred, but not essential; steady employment and advancement to pleasant, conscientious, and willing worker. E 61 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, AND TYPIST; ONE ABLE TO TAKE CHARGE OFFICE. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, STATING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. O. P., 273 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER.
Wanted, refined, capable, experienced young lady; very accurate figurer; pleasant surroundings; salary to start, $18. Address Systematic, O 134 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted who is thoroughly experienced in work of a fire broker's office; good position for competent person. Roslyn, B 266 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—One with knowledge of stenography; must be quick and accurate; state experience and salary desired. Box O. K., 224 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady understanding controlling accounts; must be accurate and quick at figures; state full particulars. A. S., 219 Times.

BOOKKEEPING ASSISTANT.—$12. start; must be rapid and accurate at figures; opportunity for advancement; state age and experience. Box O 139 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, — EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER. F. SCHMICKL, W. H. SLATTERY, INC., 873 BROADWAY.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced double-entry system; state details, reference, and salary. Address Cleako and Suits, E 48 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; one understanding controlling accounts; state salary. E 72 Times.

BOOKKEEPER Wanted.—Experienced shipping documents, foreign business preferred; $65 per month. M 352 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER; experience essential; first-class reference required. M. Freudenberg, 699 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER. — Christian firm; experienced, capable, good penman, neat appearance; permanent. S 79 Times.

BOOKKEEPER for sales ledger; good penmanship required; must be quick at figures. Phil. Walcott Co., 663 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; numerous unfilled positions; register fee. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th St.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, 28-35 years; must have excellent references; salary, $18. S 125 Times.

BOOKKEEPER in printing house; thoroughly experienced; state full particulars and salary desired. M. O., O 150 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—State education, experience, and salary desired. L. S., 316 Times.

BRIGHT GIRLS,
16 years of age and over,
to act as
MESSENGERS
in the various departments throughout the house; highest wages will be paid; permanent positions, with splendid opportunities for advancement.
Apply Superintendent's Office,
FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
5th Av., 37th and 38th Sts.

BUYER
FOR DRESSES AND GOWNS,
must have a record of successful retail experience; an exceptional opportunity for a woman of capability.
LEE-MORRIS CO.,
394 Fifth Av.

BUYER of waists and dresses in resident buyer's office; must be a live wire; no attention will be given to application unless salary is stated and where last employed. O 186 Times.

BUYER
For cloak and dresses, in high class, small 5th Av. ladies' tailoring establishment; this offers an excellent opportunity to a live wire. Address B 101 Times Downtown.

CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS. — References required. Dixie Tea Room, 56 East 53d St.

CLERK. — Young girl in advertising dept. of publishing house; must be quick and willing to learn; give age, experience, and salary desired. M 868 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Girl with knowledge of circulation department details; must be neat and accurate; advancement; state full particulars, including salary expected. Address S 137 Times.

CLERK, BILLING.—One having thorough experience Elliott-Fisher machine; state salary desired and experience. Silks, O 116 Times.

CLERICAL ASSISTANT, good at figures, knowledge of typewriting; call Monday. Shaw & Co., 1 West 125th St.

CLERK.—For factory office, Long Island City firm; state experience and salary expected. O 149 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATES.

LABORATORY WORK FOR COLLEGE GRADUATES WHO HAVE SPECIALIZED IN PHYSICS AND MATHEMATICS; $15 TO START; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. ADDRESS, STATING AGE AND EXPERIENCE.
A. H. C.,
463 West St.,
New York City.

COLLEGE WOMEN wanted to learn advertising writing in one of the largest houses in the city; permanent position and splendid opportunity open for women with initiative and executive ability; must be able to write clear, convincing English; apply in own handwriting; give age, references, previous connections, and salary expected. Initiative, 373 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE or normal school graduate wanted to learn good business; $300 for 100 days. Write X. R., 126 East 34th St., New York.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.

YOUNG LADY WANTED IN LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS OFFICE; BUSINESS EXPERIENCE NOT ESSENTIAL; KNOWLEDGE OF DIVISION WORK DESIRED; SALARY ABOUT $12 TO START; STATE QUALIFICATIONS. B 271 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

COOK, chambermaid, waitress wanted; must be thoroughly honest and reliable; best references required. Apply 140 West 73d St., by 10 o'clock, Monday morning.

COLORISTS.—Air brush artists; only those experienced on pictures need apply. Rotograph Co., 812 West 41st St.

CORRESPONDENT.—Large mail order house requires correspondent; one familiar with men's and women's wearing apparel; state age, experience, and salary desired. Address X. B., 318 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT. — Experienced Spanish, French; in export house; state salary. M 383 Times Downtown.

COST CLERK, ASSISTANT.
In engineering office, who has had experience with factory systems; for one who has ability an opportunity is open; salary to start, $65 month; give all details. P 328 Times Downtown.

DEMONSTRATOR.—Woman of ability and neat appearance for permanent position with opportunity for advancement; must be over 25, unemployed only, able to leave the city, and ready to begin work immediately; experience preferred but not necessary, as lady in attendance will instruct; good pay, short hours, expenses advanced, transportation paid. Call in person for appointment only Monday morning, 10 to 12, Room 520, Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn, at Borough Hall subway station.

DESIGNER ON WOMEN'S DRESSES; A 5TH AV. LADIES' TAILOR AND FURRIER HAS AN OPENING WITH UNUSUAL FUTURE POSSIBILITIES. ADDRESS S. H., BOX 140 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DESIGNER, experienced only on kimonas and negligees. Massalish & Moena, 48 West 28th.

DRESSMAKING SALESWOMEN.
LEADING 5TH AV. ESTABLISHMENT REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF COMPETENT SALESPERSONS. VERY LARGE SALARY AND PERMANENT POSITION. APPLY, STATING WHERE NOW EMPLOYED, IN STRICT CONFIDENCE, J. Q. M., 298 TIMES.

EXECUTIVE
TO TAKE CHARGE OF OFFICE OF 40 CLERKS FOR OLD-ESTABLISHED PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURER. SHOULD BE FULLY CAPABLE OF HANDLING BILLING, COSTS, PAYROLL, ORDERS, AND STATISTICS. NEW ADMINISTRATION BUILDING; MODERN EQUIPMENT; EXCELLENT WORKING CONDITIONS. CALL MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 14, AT 8 P. M., AT THE MARTINIQUE HOTEL, AND ASK FOR MR. A. C. JACKSON.

EXECUTIVE,
college and law school graduate, 32, married, seeks immediate connection with large organization affording good future; qualified to undertake work broad in scope; eleven years' business experience, general management, executive, and purchasing; unquestionable references of high character. E. M. Gladstone, 102 Portland St., Boston, Mass.

FOREWOMAN. — THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN HIGH-CLASS MILLINERY. BOX E 29 TIMES.

FASHION ARTIST.—High class; experienced in wash and color. Write, giving particulars, stating salary expected or rate per figure. Y 303 Times Annex.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.
Respectable, middle-aged woman for family of four adults, nine miles from New York; very desirable place for trustworthy person with references; state nationality and particulars. Box 7, Room 1000, 110 West 34th St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED MILLINERS.
Apply Superintendent's office, fifth floor.

GIRLS WANTED FOR OFFICE WORK. APPLY THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING COMPANY, SPRING AND MACDOUGAL STS., NEW YORK.

GIRL,
16 or over, for bottling and labeling; clean, easy work; experience unnecessary; permanent; advancement; $7 start. Smith Pharmacal Co., 323 East 34th.

GIRL wanted in filing department; must be quick and accurate; reply in own handwriting, giving age and salary wanted. B 368 Times Downtown.

GIRL.—Capable American girl for housework on business basis, morning hours, 6 days week; salary. Apply by letter, G. P., 130 East 62d St.

GIRL, not under 16, for clerical work; one who has had some high school education preferred; $8 a week to begin. O 148 Times.

GIRL for assorting mail, file clerk and general office work; state age, nationality and salary expected. A 324 Times Downtown.

GIRLS.—Inclose circulars; experience unnecessary. Review of Reviews Co., 30 Irving Place.

GIRL to assist in baking, care of stock, light work. Write X. Y. Z., 1,364 B'way.

GIRL, bright, for publishing house office; $8 to begin. O 145 Times.

GLASS WORKERS,
STEM MAKERS AND HAND SEALERS-IN. EXPERTS CAN MAKE $20 WEEK, WITH OVERTIME AND BONUS.
CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

GOVERNESS, speaking perfect French, English; best references. Sachs, 314 West End Av. River 2012.

HAND SEWERS, experienced, on ribbon novelties, good salary. Write "X Y Z," 1,364 Broadway.

HAND SEWERS.—Steady work. Haas Soeurs, 646 Madison Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.
Wanted, a working housekeeper, not over 45 years of age; no laundry work; small house in suburbs; family of two adults, who go to business, and two small girls; a congenial home for one who is trustworthy and able to make a comfortable home for motherless children. T 25 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, preferably alone, capable assuming charge 90-family elevator furnished apartment building; experienced renter absolutely necessary; two rooms, bath, and $900 salary yearly to start. Call Sunday, 4 P. M., Monday, 1 P. M., 341 West 45th.

HOUSEKEEPER, ASSISTANT. — Mt. Sinai Training School for Girls, Madison Av. and 101st St.

HOUSEKEEPER for physician's small family; good plain cook and competent to act as office assistant. Telephone 47 Prospect.

HOUSEWORKER, vegetarian preferred; family 4; salary $30. Lewis, 616 W. 184th St.

INVOICE CLERK.—Thoroughly experienced in billing on Underwood typewriter; must be accurate at figures and accustomed to office detail. Address, in own handwriting, giving age, race, experience, and salary desired. Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Hudson Heights, New Jersey.

LABORATORIES
of the American Druggists' Syndicate have good, permanent positions open for girls and women; excellent working conditions; restaurant; salary $7; piece work after two weeks; competent women earning $12 weekly. Apply American Druggists' Syndicate, Borden and Van Alst Avs., Long Island City.

LADY, refined, with large social acquaintances, interested in advertising and exclusive therapeutic health institute; on commission only; no trifler, highest references. Call between 12 and 2 P. M., Apartment 1B, 780 West End Av.

LAUNDRESS-CHAMBERMAID, colored girl, in country house; wages $35. Phone Monday, Riverside 3912, or write Mrs. W. Goldfrank, Cherry Lawn, Stamford, Conn.

LEDGER CLERK.—Quick and accurate in figures; good handwriting essential; state experience and salary in reply. "Willing," 252 Times Downtown.

MAID, neat, polite, punctual, to clean physician's offices, answer telephone and doors; permanent position; salary $14 weekly; advance if capable; hours 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., excepting Sundays; references required. H 87 Times.

MAID.—First-class lady's maid for theatrical and personal service for one lady; must have highest references. Address S. L., 2,843 Broadway.

MILLINERY APPRENTICES.
We have several positions for young women desiring to learn the millinery business. Liberal salary to start.
Apply
HICKSON, INC.,
661 5th Av.

MILLINERY FRAME MAKERS.
Only those thoroughly experienced in this work need apply. Permanent positions and good salaries.
Apply
HICKSON, INC.,
661 5th Av.

MILLINERY
FOREWOMAN.
MUST BE CAPABLE TO RUN HIGH-CLASS WORKROOM. BOX E 30 TIMES.

MILLINERS.
EXPERIENCED MILLINERS, PREPARERS, AND APPRENTICES WANTED. JOSEPH, 632 5TH AV.

MILLINERS, trimmers, preparers; long season; large, airy workroom. Haas Soeurs, 646 Madison Av.

MILLINERS Wanted.—Apply Margot, 516 5th Av.

MILLINERS wanted; experienced. Bendel, 10 West 57th.

MODEL.—A miss, 16 years of age, 33 bust, wanted for model in fitting department. Apply to Miss B. Johnson, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York.

MODELS.
ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES FOR SHOWROOM TO TRY ON 16-YEAR COATS IN MISSES' COAT HOUSE; GOOD SALARY, LONG SEASON. APPLY E. J. WILE & CO., 180 5TH AV., AT 21ST ST.

MODELS.
SIZE 16; MUST HAVE ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE; EXCELLENT POSITION; GOOD SALARY.
LEFCOURT & BRENNER,
159 MADISON AV.

MODELS.
ATTRACTIVE MODELS FOR GOWNS; SIZE 36. JOSEPH, 632 5TH AV.

MODELS. — STYLISH LOOKING GIRLS, SIZE 16, TO TRY ON COATS; GOOD SALARY; EXPERIENCED. MOYSES & DREYFUS, 1,115 BROADWAY.

MODELS.—Experienced, size 16; long season; good salary. Kleinfield & Renner, 7 West 30th.

MODEL. — ATTRACTIVE SKIRT MODEL. HIGH SALARY; LONG SEASON. DAVID CRYSTAL & CO., 11 EAST 26TH.

MODEL wanted in high-class fur house, size 36; permanent position. A. N. Leventhal & Co., 8 West 30th.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR, experienced and capable; salary $15; don't apply unless competent. B. M., 85 Times.

NURSE, graduate or practical, willing to work short hours demonstrating; applicant must be over 25, disengaged, able to leave the city, and ready to begin duties immediately; experience preferred but not necessary, as lady in attendance will instruct; good pay, short hours, expenses advanced, transportation paid. Call in person for appointment only Monday morning, 10 to 12, Room 510, Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn, at Borough Hall subway station.

NURSE-MOTHER'S HELPER. — Reasonable compensation and pleasant home for capable, refined woman willing to care for two children, 6 months and 2 years, and attend household duties in convenient, high-class kitchenette apartment; no servants kept, but outside help employed for cleaning, laundry, &c. E 44 Times.

NURSE, graduate, to assist physician in office and act as secretary and stenographer; must be experienced, competent, neat, polite; hours 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., excepting Sundays; position permanent. Address with references and salary expected, H 86 Times.

NURSE.—Trained, surgical office and operating, assist surgeon; one who has assisted at wounds preferred. Y 337 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Female.

NURSE.—Undergraduate or helper for Seaside Hospital, 21st St. and Surf Av., Coney Island. Apply Superintendent.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Cheerful, efficient young woman; good disciplinarian, adaptable and obliging, capable of teaching and training two bright, energetic boys, 3 and 5 years old, and willing to assist mother with baby girl; not a servant; in Roman Catholic family; unquestionable references. Telephone for appointment, Rutherford 844.

NURSERY GOVERNESS to care for two children, 6 and 2; Mrs. H. D. Katz, 923 Barretto St., (Simpson St. subway,) Bronx.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and stenographer; must be accurate and capable, aged at least 22, with about two years' experience; hours, 8:30 to 6; salary, $15; state age and experience. P. 350 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.
We require office assistant; one who writes and figures accurately; congenial surroundings. Barnett Bros., Columbus Av. and 74th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT. — GOOD FIGURER AND WRITER; STATE SCHOOLING, AGE, SALARY; ADVANCEMENT ACCORDING TO ABILITY. E 89 TIMES.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and operator on Oliver typewriter; must be accurate, neat, and willing; state experience, salary. S 181 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Good at figures, typist, and knowledge of stenography. Geotz & Ottinger, 1 East 33d.

OFFICE ASSISTANTS, stencil cutters, filers, and complaint clerks in publishing house; experienced. Ninth floor, 216 West 34th.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—One able to operate comptometer; state salary desired and experience. Silks, O 117 Times.

PACKER, EXPERIENCED.
Wanted, by a large 5th Av. establishment, an experienced packer for gowns and millinery; excellent position, with good salary, for a young woman familiar with this work. Apply
HICKSON, INC.,
661 Fifth Av.

PAYROLL AND TIME CLERK.
Assistant, by electric railway company; one who is familiar with time clock and job order systems; chance for one who is also familiar with general office work; salary to start $65 month; state experience and education. P 321 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SCHOOL teachers or ladies with social influence can secure large commission obtaining piano pupils for teacher with ten years' experience in most prominent N. Y. families. C. M. H., Room 62, 6 Wall St., New York.

REGISTERED
TRAINED NURSE;
one with knowledge of obstetrics preferred. J. A. H., 48 Times.

REPRESENTATIVES, thoroughly experienced, for out-of-town positions to represent high-class toilet goods line; salary and commission. Call between 11 and 1. Aubry Sisters, Inc., 104 East 25th.

SALESLADY

FOR HIGH-CLASS 5TH AV. GOWN SHOP; A WOMAN OF REFINEMENT, PREPOSSESSING APPEARANCE, AND ONE WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN DEALING WITH A HIGH-CLASS CLIENTELE. ADDRESS, WITH FULL PARTICULARS, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED, O 91 TIMES.

SALESWOMEN
FOR HAIR BRUSHES.
L. Bamberger & Co., Newark, N. J., require saleswomen who thoroughly understand the selling of hair brushes and other bristle goods; only those with experience will be considered. Employment office open from 8.30 A. M. until 5 P. M.

SALESLADIES. — EXPERIENCED SHOE SALESLADIES; NEW STORE ON WEST 57TH ST.; ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO SERVE FINE TRADE NEED APPLY; ALL CORRESPONDENCE STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. S 154 TIMES.

SALESLADY.—Refined young woman, attractive personality; experience unnecessary; high class, dignified position, paying big returns; excellent future; salary or commission. Room 1613, 220 West 42d St.

SALESLADY to sell fountain pens; must be experienced; large retail stationery store; state age, reference; good salary. B 208 Times Downtown.

SALESLADIES for needlework store, experienced in this line; state particulars about previous positions and age. F. K., Times Harlem.

SALESWOMEN.
ONLY THOSE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN HIGH-CLASS MILLINERY NEED APPLY. JOSEPH, 632 5TH AV.

SALESWOMEN.—We want two women, 24 to 35 years of age, experienced in selling, for exceptionally high grade exhibit work; large earnings; drawing account and liberal commissions. H. A. Kost, 236 4th Av., 14th floor, near 22d St.

SALESWOMAN.—Young woman to sell goods in showroom of a wholesale drug concern; only one having been employed with wholesale house in same capacity need apply. Call or write Peggy Paige, 131 West 35th St.

SALESWOMAN, experienced, with strong personality and aggressive selling methods, to sell in our office; no outside work; $15 weekly. Apply Monday, 11 to 2 P. M., C. H. Packard, 1,416 Broadway.

SALESWOMEN.—To sell high-class line specialties to department stores; salary and commission. Manufacturer, 279 Times.

SECRETARY.

COMPETENT, WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG WOMAN FOR PERMANENT POSITION WITH LARGE CORPORATION; ADVANCEMENT AND SALARY DESIRED.
A. H. C.,
463 WEST ST.,
N. Y. CITY.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, college graduate; assist in employment educational and efficiency work of large firm; state education, positions held, salary, &c. B 212 Times Downtown.

SOLICITORS.—Nationally known magazine has openings for several capable advertising solicitors; permanent positions; start on commission; salary and commission if make good. Call 9:30 to 11 A. M., Mr. Blum, 4th floor, 44 East 23d.

SOLICITOR.—A lady advertising solicitor for a first-class college medium; good commission. T 22 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for private office; about three years' experience; must be accurate; state experience, age, nationality of parents, salary required. Apply by letter only Byrne, 150 Metropolitan Tower.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, neat appearance, refined; must be competent, thoroughly experienced, rapid, accurate; steady employment and advancement to pleasant, conscientious and willing worker. E 60 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—A large publishing house desires a first class stenographer, one capable of developing into a confidential secretary; state experience and salary; references required. O 111 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—One who can read and transcribe her notes neatly and correctly only need apply; salary $10 to $12; good opportunities for bright girl. Fashionable Dress, 170 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER for general office work with large manufacturing concern; must be experienced; write, stating age, previous experience, and salary required. P 293 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High-grade woman, experienced in office routine, wanted by long-established real estate investor; permanent position; state experience and salary expected. H 180 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by insurance company; bonding and surety experience preferred; no application considered unless age, experience, and salary expected are given. M 337 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.—Competent (preferably in printing business) and experienced on Elliott-Fisher Billing Machine; state salary, references, age, experience. M 356 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bright, active, in large central real estate office; beginner considered. Address, stating age, experience, and salary desired. Punctual, 92 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Life insurance office requires bright stenographer, must be accurate and dependable; salary to begin, $12. S 92 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—A young woman having had some experience preferred; reply, in own handwriting, giving age and salary wanted. B 252 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good speller and grammarian; state salary and experience. M 338 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wanted; permanent position. Apply Yu Ess Mfg. Corp., 200 5th Av., Suite 340-348.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—One qualified to take initiative and to manage office; $18-$20. P 269 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHERS, ACCOUNTANT.
Large manufacturer requires the services of several high-grade stenographers familiar with accounting methods.
ALSO
STENOGRAPHERS
who have had several years' experience along general stenographic lines.

Advancement possibilities above the ordinary for persons who care to locate near the plant in Northern New Jersey. Send replies, giving details in full, to A. W., 230 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.

A LEADING EXPORT HOUSE

wants an assistant to the advertising manager; she must be, first and foremost, a good stenographer and typist, who can also take charge of statistical and other records; for an ambitious girl or woman who, in addition to these qualifications, knows how to be a really capable assistant, there is a splendid opportunity to learn sales and advertising methods as applied to foreign markets; write fully, stating at what salary you would be satisfied to start. G 366 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER,

well educated, valuing good surroundings, wanted by firm willing to pay for services rendered and taking personal interest in their employes. Address in own handwriting, stating experience, age, religion, and salary expected. G 363 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—A THOROUGHLY EXPERT STENOGRAPHER, CAPABLE OF MOST DIFFICULT AND CAREFUL WORK, CHIEFLY LEGAL AND EDITORIAL; MUST BE WELL EDUCATED AND POSSESS AGREEABLE PERSONALITY; ALL OTHER APPLICATIONS USELESS; LIBERAL SALARY. ADDRESS IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY NOW RECEIVED, P 369 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER, IN PUBLISHING HOUSE.
A permanent position for a young woman with high school education and some business experience; write us your age, religion, education, experience, and references; this is a good opportunity for a refined young woman who wishes to become identified with a wideawake publishing concern. B 244 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER,

well educated, valuing good surroundings, wanted by firm willing to pay for services rendered and taking personal interest in their employes. Address in own handwriting, stating experience, age, religion, and salary expected. P 263 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER desired by advertising agency; young woman of initiative, thoroughly experienced in office filing and routine; very good chance for advancement; state full particulars and salary desired. E 34 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent and experienced stenographer and correspondent to assist in sales department of large manufacturer food products; splendid opportunity for bright, capable girl; satisfactory references required. Apply by mail only, stating age, experience, and salary expected. D. M. Co., 502 West 25th.

STENOGRAPHER, for permanent position by a reliable concern in Jersey City; must be at least 22 years, capable, and have had two years' experience; state age, race, education, stenographic experience, and salary expected. Address 28 Bostwick Av., Jersey City, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER.—A large mercantile house offers a good, permanent position to a bright, well-educated stenographer and typist; must be a good grammarian and speller and thoroughly qualified for the work. B. M., 327 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in publishing house; must be neat and accurate; one who understands dictaphone preferred, though not essential; state age, experience and salary expected. A 325 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant to bookkeeper; answer, own handwriting, state age, experience, and salary. Joseph W. Schloss Co. 160 Fifth Av., N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, for office of executive in prominent contracting company in New York City; applicant to be considered must have experience and high-class references from former employers. S 153 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.
Wanted, refined, capable, experienced young woman; L. C. Smith operator; pleasant surroundings; salary to start, $15. Address Immediate, O 133 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in busy law office; one with thorough knowledge of legal forms; state age, experience, references, and salary. P 325 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, some experience sales correspondence; $10 start; excellent chance advancement. Call Monday A. M., Lighting Fixtures, 369 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER for correspondence and billing in office of large wholesale house, references required; state salary. P 361 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST, rapid, accurate, and experienced; salary $18-$20; chance for advancement. P 366 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; Royal typewriter; make herself generally useful in garment showroom; neat appearance. S. R. Kahn, 1,123 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER-CLERK.—By large manufacturing concern in Jersey City; state age, salary, experience. M 336 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Dictaphone Operator for four to six weeks, and which may prove permanent; salary $18; state religion. Answer E 3 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for English dictation and qualified for Spanish correspondence and translation is wanted by banking institution. B 229 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, who also understands general office work; good salary and chances for advancement. M 365 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, ABOUT ONE YEAR'S EXPERIENCE; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. P 295 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—Ambitious, educated girl, trade paper office; salary $15; give age, experience, references, religion. Opportunity, B 204 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good opportunity for bright, conscientious girl; must have experience and initiative; state full particulars, Address S 158 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Light bookkeeping, general office work; $14 weekly. Sabatege Panama Hat Co., 86 West Houston St.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; must be rapid and accurate; salary $15. Box 24, Station O, N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Experience in paper jobbing business necessary. B 287 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—For factory office, Long Island City firm; state experience and salary expected. O 151 Times.

STENOGRAPHER—One with one year's experience, or more; accurate and neat. Call Room 1901, 90 Maiden Lane.

STOCK CLERK

by large Brooklyn manufacturer; experience; capable of handling stock ledger; cost accounting experience not necessary, but advantageous; state age, married or single; salary wanted; experience and reference; Brooklyn manufacturer. 237 Times Downtown.

STOCK GIRLS.

Tall, intelligent stock girls wanted; must be over 16 years; splendid opportunity for advancement. John Forsythe & Son, 8 West 42d St., fourth floor.

STOCKKEEPER WANTED.
THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED FOR HIGH-CLASS DRESSMAKING HOUSE. JOSEPH, 632 5TH AV.

STOCK SALESWOMEN.—New dividend-paying sulphur company needs several women to build up strong sales force; commission. Durell, Gregory & Co., 10 Wall St.

SWITCHBOARD RELIEF OPERATOR, who will also assist with office work; state age, education, experience, if any, and salary expected. M 348 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—For factory office, Long Island City firm; state experience and salary expected. O 152 Times.

TEACHER.—Wanted, teacher of Isaac Pitman shorthand; permanent position; good salary; applications strictly confidential Wood's Business School, 5th Av. & 125th St.

TEACHER of Isaac Pitman shorthand with experience for nearby city. Address full particulars to Isaac Pitman & Sons, 2 West 45th St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.
By a reliable concern in Jersey City; must be capable and at least 20 years old. experience preferred, but not necessary; state age, race, education, experience, and salary expected. Address Y 314 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Female.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, to handle small switchboard in downtown Manhattan broker's office; state age and salary expected. B 247 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Young woman wanted; only those having experience in handling busy switchboard need apply; hours 7 A. M. until 3 P. M. one week, and 3 P. M. until 11 P. M. alternate week. Call Monday after 9 A. M., Presbyterian Hospital, 41 East 70th St.

THE AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING CO. CAN OFFER DESIRABLE POSITIONS TO A NUMBER OF GIRLS OVER 17 YEARS OF AGE; EXCELLENT WORKING CONDITIONS, LUNCHROOM, REST ROOMS, HYGIENIC CONDITIONS THROUGHOUT; PROMOTIONS RAPID TO AMBITIOUS EMPLOYES; BONUS PAID FOR GOOD SERVICE. APPLY JERSEY CITY REFINERY, WASHINGTON AND ESSEX STS., JERSEY CITY; BROOKLYN REFINERY, KENT AV. AND SOUTH 2D ST., BROOKLYN.

TRIMMERS AND PREPARERS, STRICTLY TAILORED STREET HATS; CHEERFUL, DAYLIGHT WORKROOM; EXCEPTIONAL LONG SEASON; COME PREPARED; SALARY. LOU KRAUSE, 507 BROADWAY.

TWO STENOGRAPHERS WITH PUBLISHING OR ADVERTISING EXPERIENCE.
HIGH-CLASS MAGAZINE LOCATED NEAR 5TH AV. AND 42D ST. WISHES TO SECURE AT ONCE TWO STENOGRAPHERS. PERMANENT POSITION, WITH OPPORTUNITY OF ADVANCEMENT. NEATNESS AND REFINEMENT ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. STATE AGE, EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, AND PRESENT SALARY. BOX H 100 TIMES.

TYPIST-SECRETARY. — Wanted, a refined young lady to reside with employer at a place about twenty miles from Philadelphia to do typewriting; must be speedy operator and willing to write repeated form letters; salary, $40 per month, first-class board, and accommodations; replies must state education, age, nationality, religion, experience, references, and reason for seeking this position. Y 320 Times Annex.

TYPIST.—Young lady with previous experience in a fire insurance office by a prominent British company; Oliver typewriter used; in reply mention age, experience and salary desired. P 287 Times Downtown.

TYPIST as clerical assistant; able to follow up accounts; switchboard experience; wages $40 monthly and meals. Apply Monday, 9 A. M., with recommendations, Roosevelt Hospital, 59th St. and 9th Av.

TYPIST.—Attractive surroundings; splendid opportunity; experience unnecessary; at least two years high school or equivalent; hours 9-5, and 1 P. M. Saturday. Apply Miss Ryan, 416 West 13th.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—Must be a teacher properly qualified by previous experience to instruct 8-year-old child; knowledge of German, French, and music desirable. Address, with full particulars, O 51 Times.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID, FIRST CLASS, IN A FAMILY OF TWO; PERSONAL REFERENCES REQUIRED. 270 PARK AV., APARTMENT 9D.

WANTED, EXECUTIVE.

Capable woman to assume charge of small office; must be thorough executive, good supervisor, typist, and stenographer; knowledge of keeping stock records essential; state salary wanted. Address A. F., M 306 Times Downtown.

WOMAN, normal trained or college, of good personality, for educational work; some traveling; salary and commission. Address M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av.

WOMAN, refined, with business qualifications, for two hours' work afternoons. P 270 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADIES for box office work in first class motion picture theatres on Broadway; must be neat in appearance, of good family, and living with their parents; college graduates preferred. Write, giving references. B. G., Box 60, Room 1201, 220 West 42d St.

YOUNG LADY in manufacturing office of shirt concern for general work; must be of commanding appearance and be capable of looking after other female office help; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address R. S., 231 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY typist and good penman, preferably one with high school education and familiar with keeping card index records; proof of accuracy essential; moderate salary to begin; give age, experience, and salary expected. O 93 Times.

YOUNG LADY, to assist in bookkeeping in private office of hotel; must be good at figures; state age, experience, if any, and salary expected; experience not absolutely essential. Address Z. A., 128 New York Times.

YOUNG LADY, in office of large manufacturer; must be good at figures, very active and able to do some typewriting; state age, former experience and salary expected. Address F. X., 201 Times Downtown.

YOUNG GIRL wanted for clerical work; must have good handwriting; high school graduate preferred. Apply J. M. Skirt Co., 99 Stryker Av., Woodside, L. I.

YOUNG AMERICAN, 21, draft exempt, experienced bookkeeping, general office routine, seeks other position; $18. P 356 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, by wholesale jewelers, to fill orders and take charge of stock; state experience, age, salary desired. B 272 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, TAKE CHARGE OF SAMPLES DRESS AND WAIST LINE, AND BE USEFUL IN SHOW ROOM. STEPHANO, 2 WEST 33D.

YOUNG WOMEN, several, wanted, wholesale department glove house; $8 per week; advancement. Address H 197 Times.

YOUNG LADY for clerical work, accurate, and neat penman; experienced. Call Room 1901, 90 Maiden Lane.

YOUNG WOMEN, 20-35; pleasant outdoor school work; salary, commission. Call 4 o'clock Monday. Eastern, 202 West 116th.

Employment Agencies.

(24) BOOKKEEPERS: NEWARK AND WHITE PLAINS, $20; LOCAL, $12-$25; THREE CASHIERS, $15-$17.
(18) STENOGRAPHERS, ONE FOR DICTATION IN SPANISH AND ENGLISH AND KNOWLEDGE OF LAW, $30; SECRETARY, NEWARK, $25; EDITORIAL, $18; LEGAL, BROOKLYN, $16; OTHERS, $10-$22.
(11) TYPISTS: TABULATING, $12-$18; DICTAPHONE, $14; OTHERS, $9-$13.
(34) CLERKS: CORRESPONDENT, COST, COMPTOMETER, ORDER, MULTIGRAPH, GENERAL, $8-$16.
PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC.,
30 Church St.
CALL IN PERSON, 9 TO 2.

1 SECRETARY, (Expert Stenographer,) $25.
1 BANK STENOGRAPHER, $75 month and lunches.
3 STENOGRAPHERS, $18.
5 STENOGRAPHERS, $15.
1 COST ACCOUNTANT, $18-$30.
1 BOOKKEEPER, (Marine Ins.) $18.
1 BOOKKEEPER, (Real Estate,) $16.
1 BOOKKEEPER, (Educational,) $75 month.
3 DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, $15-$18.
6 TYPISTS, $12 $15 $18.
10 CLERICAL ASSISTANTS, $10-$12-$15.
5 GIRLS, AS MESSENGERS, $7-$8.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE,
37 LIBERTY ST.

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY,
132 NASSAU ST., ROOM 312.
STENOGRAPHERS, MANY GOOD OPENINGS, $18-$15-$12-$10.
BOOKKEEPER, MANUFACTURING, $22-$25.
TYPISTS, $12-$10.
FILE CLERKS, EXPERIENCED.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 96 Liberty St.—Steno.-secy., $30; steno.-secy., college grad., asst. to employment mgr., $25; residence position, chaperone, private school; res. position, bkpr. & steno., $15 wk.; stenographers: More positions than we can fill. Clerks, college grad., $18; dictaphone operators, $22; typists. Register free.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
154 NASSAU ST., MISS GRIFFIN.
We can place immediately several
DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, $18-$20.
BOOKKEEPERS, $15.
STENOGRAPHERS.
TYPISTS.

REMINGTON WALL CROSS ADDER OPERATOR, $20.
DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, $18.
FRENCH & ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER, $25.
OFFICE SERVICE COMPANY,
149 Broadway, New York.

JUPP AGENCY, 87 Nassau.—Free registration. Established 1890. Stenographer, law, $25; others, steel, $18; drugs, $15; syndicate, $16; beginner, insurance, several $10 to $15; typists, $12; bookkeepers, $20; multigraphers, dictaphone.

NURSES.
Harlem School of Nursing, incorporated 1907; teaches and graduates all branches nursing; no age limit; employment; new term Feb. 8. Booklet, 160 West 121st St.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, clerks, typists, dictaphone, switchboard, ledger clerks; excellent openings with reputable concerns for refined, educated Americans. Fulton Agency, 489 5th Av.; 68 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS, legal, commercial, $10-$20; bookkeepers, $12-$20; clerks, $12; typists, $15; bill clerk, $15; permanent positions. Owens Agency, 108 Fulton St., or Times Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, $12, $13, $15, $20; several beginners, $8, $10; legal, $15. bookkeeper, $20; assistant, $15; typists, $10, $12; registration free. Gahagan Agency, 280 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, $12-$25; typists, $12-$18; dictaphone operators, $15; switchboard operators, clerks. MUTUAL SERVICE, 41 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHER, 20-$35; Jersey, $25; Brooklyn, $15; New York, $8 to $18; clerks, typists, bookkeepers, $8-$18. Doyle Agency, 59 East 42d St., 154 Nassau St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 CHURCH STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

STENOGRAPHER. — Very good opening in New Brunswick, N. J., at $100 per month.
BOOKKEEPERS.—To take full charge, $18-$20.
DICTAPHONE OPERATORS. — Very good positions at $18.
TYPIST.—To make out statements; excellent opportunity; $15.

We also have a large number of openings for stenographers, with salaries ranging from $8 to $20 per week; also positions for cost clerks, general clerks, file clerks, stenographer - bookkeepers, and cashiers, $8-$12 per week.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 CHURCH STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.
CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 1.
ROOM 725.

STENOGRAPHER, Downtown, $15; Secretary-stenographer, $22; Commercial mercantile, $20, $18; Bookkeeper, $18, $15; Theatrical, $15; Real Estate, Harlem, $12, Bronx, $12; Beginners, $12, $10.

Bookkeepers, Typist, Correspondent, Insurance, $25; Commercial, Newark, $25; Assistant, $15; Imports, $18; others $15.

Billing Clerks, good writers and figurers wanted, $12, $10.

Typist, $12, hours 9 to 5, Bronx, $12.

Telephone operator, Clerical worker, $12.

Dictaphone operator, $15.

Filing clerks, general assistant, $10.
No registration fee.
DIEHL AGENCY,
200 Vesey.

STENOGRAPHERS, $12-$25; bookkeepers, $12-$35; clerks, typists, operators. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers; free registration. Miss Lynch Agency, 303 5th Av., (31st St.)

EFFICIENT Employment Exchange Agency, 10 East 43d.—Stenographers, $15-$25; file clerks, $10-$15; other excellent openings.

BUSINESS SERVICE BUREAU, 309 Broadway.—Office positions, stenos, typists, clerical; various salaries.

STENOGRAPHERS, $8-$35; French, $25-$35; typists, $12. Brody Agency, 280 Broadway.

SECRETARY-TYPIST, speaking French; liberal salary. Hopkins Agency, 507 5th Av.

CLERICAL POSITIONS, $10; stenographers, $15, $18, $8. MacNeill Agency, 21 Park Row.

Instruction.

TOUCH TYPEWRITING ABSOLUTELY FREE; expert instruction, afternoon and evening classes; we will furnish a complete course in touch typewriting, including free use of typewriter and all material, to a limited number of intelligent young people; no previous training necessary and no obligation of any kind incurred; we want capable people to fill positions open now, and if you can qualify we will place you in a position without expense to you; there is no catch about this ad.; it means exactly what it says; if you want to become an expert touch typewriter and to secure a position at no cost to yourself, apply 210 Broadway, New York City, and ask for Mrs. Mackey.

ARE you interested in a well-paying profession—dress design and illustration? Our unique method of instruction has developed some of the leading fashion illustrators and creators in New York; not an art course requiring years of study; our lessons are practical, interesting, and prepare you in short time; only school recommended by the trade; under direction Emil Alvin Hartmann, master of costume design; morning, afternoon, evening classes. Visit our permanent exhibition of students' work, or write for Booklet T. The Fashion Academy, 608 Park Av., at 65th St., New York.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllabic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 567 West 181st St., New York, and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Good English pays; America is now demanding hundreds of trained women, and in nearly every case one of the essentials is good English; can you qualify? Free booklet "Your English" will enable you to determine; it also suggests the method for overcoming defects. Write for Booklet 70. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

GENUINE PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, Secretarial, shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, &c., for private and Government positions; don't waste time in large classes; save time and money. A. Fancell, Private Instructor, 280 Madison Av., (40th St.)

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 342-544 5th Av., (45th st.,) the oldest and preeminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

ART Promoting Film Company want talented beginners of all ages for MOTION PICTURE PRODUCTION AND VAUDEVILLE. Call 1,449 Lexington Av., (corner 94th St.)

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, New York.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation; 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING, PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.
Large concern requires an accountant with THOROUGH bookkeeping experience; we want a man well informed on modern accounting methods, a man able not only to handle our present books and direct the work of a number of clerks, but one who can also assist in the revision of our present accounting system; we want a man of ACTION, not a theorist.
Here is a definite opportunity that can be developed into a position of responsibility and the man who can prove his worth will be properly rewarded.
Give your complete business history, education, age, and salary desired; otherwise your application will be ignored; all replies treated confidentially. Ability, T 19 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS.
EXPERIENCED SENIORS, QUALIFIED BY EXPERIENCE AND TRAINING, TO CONDUCT AUDITS, INVESTIGATIONS, WRITE REPORTS, &C.; STATE AGE, EDUCATION, PROFESSIONAL TRAINING AND NATIONALITY; REPLIES WILL BE HELD IN STRICT CONFIDENCE. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. & MONTGOMERY, 55 LIBERTY ST., N. Y.

ACCOUNTANT, OVER DRAFT AGE, WANTED IN OFFICE OF A MANUFACTURING DRY GOODS HOUSE; MUST HAVE PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE TO TAKE FULL CHARGE OF THE GENERAL LEDGER WORK; GOOD OPPORTUNITY. C. F., 270 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER; competent man to take charge of general books manufacturing corporation; must understand controlling accounts and have general knowledge of factory and foundry practice to receive attention; applicant must give age, creed, and former or present employers; Christian firm. Y 266 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANTS.
FIRST-CLASS SENIORS AND JUNIORS; NO OTHERS NEED APPLY. GIVE FULL PARTICULARS, AGE, SALARY EXPECTED, AND REFERENCES. AUDIT, P 359 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Two first-class men, who have made a study of accounting, and who wish to enter the profession, wanted immediately for large public accountant office; salary $2,500-$3,000; permanent positions. P 282 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.
Experienced juniors, qualified by training for our permanent staff; state age, education, nationality, reference, &c. Apply by letter only, Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery, 55 Liberty St., New York.

ACCOUNTANTS, (juniors,) on permanent staff of C. P. A. firm; unusually desirable opportunities; manufacturing experience preferred; public accounting experience not essential; salaries $20-$35. B 243 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTING STUDENTS. — Experienced bookkeepers only; age 20-25; assist accountants; advancement; excellent training; salary start, $12-$15; qualifications. B 245 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Several seniors and juniors are offered splendid opportunity to connect permanently with growing firm of certified accountants; write fully, stating lowest salary expected. P 279 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man, competent bookkeeper, to assist C. P. A.; moderate salary, with advancement. Box 98 Grand Central Station.

ACCOUNTANT, assistant, $18-$20; permanent position; good opportunity; state age, experience, references. M 380 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNATNT'S ASSISTANT, senior, wanted in office of certified accountants; state age, experience, and salary expected. P 346 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A. preferred; one with executive and secretarial ability; state salary and reference. N. A., 120 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Several seniors wanted on permanent staff of C. P. A.'s; state age, experience, and salary to start. S 91 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—First-class assistant wanted for accountant's office; state salary and experience. B 233 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, JUNIOR, experienced only. Call Monday, 9 A. M., 277 Broadway, Room 608.

A GROUP of out-of-town department stores forming consolidated offices to operate in the New York market, are desirous of receiving applications for the positions listed below.

The general qualifications necessary are a good education, a detailed knowledge of your particular field, a broad vision, and the ability to plan ahead and assimilate hard work.

WOMEN'S READY-TO-WEAR.—A man not over 40 years of age, of pleasing personality, and the ability to work with group of people, possessing a thorough knowledge of the ready-to-wear manufacturing field. He must also have the ability to constantly locate new and desirable resources, and be familiar with styles, qualities, and values. Preferably, a man who has been connected with a retail establishment as buyer, or in a similar capacity.

PIECE GOODS.—A man under 40 years of age, of pleasing personality, with a thorough knowledge of such piece goods as silks, dressgoods, washgoods, upholstery fabrics, linens, &c.—particularly the mill sources of such goods. Familiarity with the jobbing houses of these lines is also desirable. A knowledge of the basic conditions underlying the production of these lines would be valuable.

SMALL WARES.—A man not over 40 years of age, thoroughly familiar with such lines as laces, ribbons, trimmings, neckwear, jewelry, leather goods, stationery, toilet goods, notions, &c. Familiarity with jobbing, as well as manufacturing, resources is desirable.

HOSIERY, KNIT UNDERWEAR, GLOVES. —A man not over 40 years of age, with a detailed knowledge of women's and men's hosiery, knit underwear, and gloves. This man should know the products of the mills of this country, as well as the jobbing resources and have some knowledge of the products of Europe in normal times.

All of these positions are permanent and offer a wonderful opportunity to develop a splendid future. The immediate salaries are good, and replies will be held in strictest confidence. Any so desired, will be returned to the writer.

Please write; giving full description of yourself and your experience in the lines mentioned above.
S 162 Times.

ADVERTISING
DIRECTOR
WANTED
To take charge of the catalogue and advertising activities of our business.
Address President
THE
CHARLES WILLIAM
STORES,
NEW YORK CITY.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR—Steady position; salary and commission. Apply Monday, Brooklyn Weekly News, 4,708 3d Av., B'klyn.

ADVERTISING AGENCY desires aggressive young man to learn business. Schlussel, 1,285 Broadway.

A HIGH-CLASS FIFTH AVENUE LADIES' TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN TAKING ORDERS; AN ATTRACTIVE POSITION IS OFFERED TO PERSON WITH GOOD ADDRESS AND PERSONAL APPEARANCE. ANSWER BY LETTER, STATING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY WANTED, CONFIDENTIAL, BOX M. B. A., 208 TIMES.

AIRPLANE MECHANIC as instructor for aviation school in New York City; thorough knowledge of airplane construction, planes, fuselage, landing, chassis, wiring, truing up, controls, etc. Write full experience and salary required, Box O 35 Times.

AMERICAN young man wanted; knowledge bookkeeping; chance to advance; first-class house. P 288 Times Downtown.

AN AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN is wanted for a position of responsibility with a publishing house; he must have had several years' business experience, be accustomed to handling correspondence, possess a good vocabulary, and the ability to express himself in terse English; these qualifications are imperative; we prefer a man with a college education, although the lack of it will not debar any man, if he measures up otherwise, but we do want a man who is keenly interested in his work and whose desire to broaden his usefulness is second only to his determination to achieve business success in life; to such a person we offer opportunity for a broad business training and advancement, in a pleasant office, environment, and with congenial democratic associates; the kind of young man we want will not worry about his future, because that will be largely in his own hands; the salary to start is $40 per week. O 110 Times.

ARE YOU THE MAN?

The Publicity Director of a large New York Stock Exchange house in Wall Street is seeking an assistant who has the ability to advance rapidly. This prospective assistant is now private secretary to a man of big affairs; he holds a position which is a good one for the time being, but future prospects do not look large enough; he is free from draft, clean cut, analytical, aggressive, with plenty of initiative, and has been studying the Alexander Hamilton Institute or New York University commercial courses, or some similar business course. If you measure up to these requirements write us in detail, otherwise don't waste your time. Address A 398 Times Downtown.

ASSEMBLERS ON INSTRUMENTS; CAPABLE MEN ONLY; REFERENCES REQUIRED. J. K., 110 TIMES.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Manufacturing corporation wants young man on customers' ledger; must be able to take trial balance, &c.; reply to receive attention must give age, creed, former or present employer; Christian firm. Y 267 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and office assistant; permanent position with responsible concern; state age and experience; American. P 279 Times Downtown.

A VERY responsible and long-established out of town firm desires the services of a man thoroughly experienced in the laboratory supply business; one who is competent to make estimates on chemicals and chemical apparatus, answer correspondence, and act as general assistant to the manager; the position is permanent; a very liberal salary will be paid to start, and this opening will give the right man an almost unlimited opportunity for advancement; applications, to be considered, must give full information regarding qualifications, age, character, and experience; all applications held strictly confidential. Address Y 225 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER wanted for bakers' supply house, to take charge of office; experience with wholesale grocery preferred; only a man who is willing to make himself generally useful in business may apply; salary $30, with good prospects for advancement; give age, nationality, experience, and references; applications without full particulars not considered. Hustler, P 211 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—About one hundred miles from New York in Connecticut, you can secure a position as general ledger clerk or accounts payable clerk; thorough knowledge of controlling accounts in manufacturing line compulsory; apply only if you feel confident of filling the bill; excellent opportunity to right man; state salary and references. Apply immediately, Box 62, Plantsville, Conn.

BOOKKEEPERS wanted by a large contracting firm, experienced in the contracting line, in connection with Government work out of town; state experience and salary desired. O 100 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—One with experience in plumbing contracting business; must be able to price materials; state salary, experience, and references. Apply by letter only. Kenny-Moran Co., Inc., 33 Old Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPERS.
Men who understand double entry, control accounts, and trial balances. Splendid salary, permanent positions. Apply in strictest confidence. T. P. M., 235 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, first-class, thoroughly practical in American methods, with fluent knowledge of Spanish and Portuguese; big film corporation requires services of such a man for work in America, later date in South American countries. Write C. F., Box 72, Room 1201, 220 West 42d.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, young man with experience in general accounting methods, controlling accounts, &c.; state age, experience, and salary expected; experience in advertising or publishing accounts preferable, but not essential. Y 329 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER and office manager, to run double entry books and take charge of correspondence; similar previous experience preferred, state age, experience, salary desired; wholesale jewelers. B 274 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry; one accustomed to handling a large number of accounts; permanent position, with chance of advancement; give details of experience, references, salary, and age. S 65 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Familiar with stockroom work; good opportunity for bright young man to display ability along line of stockroom records. Address Mr. McLaughlin, M 343 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, experienced on double entry; middle aged woman preferred. Apply O K Dye Works, 45 Broadway, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Quick, reliable; practical experience on controls; must furnish bond. S 118 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, entry clerk; knowledge of stenography; advancement; wholesale silk house. O 143 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and office manager, experienced, wanted for large manufacturing concern; permanent position. O 124 Times.

BOND SALESMAN with established clientele wanted, commission basis, by banker, to place high-class issue in going concern paying unusually attractive income returns and conducted by conservative bankers; please write full details and phone number. Box 74A, Wall Street Station.

BOY WANTED.
GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN THE ADVERTISING BUSINESS; ADVANCEMENT. APPLY OR WRITE ROOM 712, 341 4TH AV., NEW YORK.

BOYS WANTED.
Boys to start at bottom in large insurance company; exceptional opportunity for advancement to the right boys; ability will be recognized and every chance given to improve position and salary; experience unnecessary, but high school education preferred; must be energetic, clean cut, and willing; applications must be made in own handwriting, giving age, nationality, education, and previous experience, if any. O 187 Times.

BOYS,
14 TO 16 YEARS OF AGE.
MILLS & GIBB HAVE A NUMBER OF VACANCIES FOR GOOD, BRIGHT BOYS TO LEARN THE WHOLESALE FANCY DRY GOODS BUSINESS; STEADY POSITION, WITH SURE ADVANCEMENT, FOR THE RIGHT BOYS. APPLY, LETTER ONLY, DEPT. G, 286 4TH AV.

BOY.—Splendid opportunity in office of large, progressive corporation; state age, education, and salary desired. M 375 Times Downtown.

BOYS—STENOGRAPHERS,
in manufacturer's office; excellent opportunity; permanent, advancement; pay according to ability. Smith Pharmacal Co., 323 East 34th.

BOY wanted for office work; must be neat in appearance, a good penman, and reside with parents. Address in own handwriting, giving age and reference, P. O. Box 1,970, New York City.

BOY
wanted for office work; beginner no objection. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, education, and references, to S. J. T., Room 301, 18 Broadway, New York.

BOY.—Gentlemanly boy of good character to assist in office of high-class wholesale business. Apply in own handwriting, giving age, religion, and salary expected, P 307 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Messenger and office boy in large publishing house; hours 11 A. M. to 7 P. M.; good chance for advancement; salary $7 to start. Call Buhre, 229 West 43d St., third floor.

BOY wanted, to handle card filing system, in cost department; good pay and excellent chance for advancement. Apply Doehler Die Casting Co., Court and Huntington Sts., Brooklyn.

BOY, (15-17,) to run errands and assist in office wholesale jewelers; exceptional opportunity; state age, references, salary desired. B 273 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, wanted for errands and general office work; good chance for advancement. Reply own handwriting to A 394 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, wanted stock broker's office; good chance for advancement for bright young man; state religion. A 383 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Bright boy to start at the bottom and work for advancement. Apply, stating age and qualifications, to P. O. Box 146, New York.

BOY, 14-16 years, in office of a large importing and manufacturing house; excellent chance for future advancement. Address T. L. W., P. O. Box 780, New York.

BOY wanted, over 16 years of age, to act as messenger and stock runner in brokerage office; answer in own handwriting, giving references. B 268 Times Downtown.

BOY for office work; must be bright and willing; good chance for advancement; salary to start, $6. B 269 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, for general office work; good opportunity for right boy. Address, own handwriting, stating age, salary, &c., Chemicals, A 358 Times Downtown.

BOY,
Order department; good wages; excellent prospects for advancement; steady employment. E. C. Fuller Co., 28 Reade St.

BOY WANTED IN OFFICE OF LARGE IMPORTING HOUSE; STATE AGE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY; ADVANCEMENT. O 120 TIMES.

BOY wanted by wholesale dry goods house; chance for advancement; state age, references, and salary expected. O 382 Times Downtown.

BOY SCOUT leader for a Summer camp; experienced, well connected; state age and particulars. B. P., O 125 Times.

BOY for mailing, desk and office work; must have best references; state salary. A 347 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 16; good opportunity to learn the business; state experience and education. Rail Joint Company, 61 Broadway.

BOY in law office; willing and industrious; $6 or $7. Call 111 Broadway, Room 1602, at 9:30.

BOYS wanted to assist in our office and make themselves generally useful. Call at Jaburg Bros., 10 Leonard St.

BOY wanted; strong, active, 16 to 18 years. Apply in own handwriting to P. O. Box 1234, New York.

BOY.—A strong, husky errand boy. Apply 9 A. M. Monday at 72 Duane St., New York, second floor.

BOY wanted as messenger by a downtown banking house; must come well recommended. B 212 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, 16 or 17, in office of an American fire insurance company; state salary. M 378 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Bright, neat appearance; typewriting essential. Call Traffic Dept., Pier 12, East River, New York.

BOY wanted for office in jobbing house; excellent opportunity for advancement. Jones, P. O. Box 1384.

BOY to run errands; exceptional opportunity for advancement. Room 1603, 79 5th Av.

BOY
for office work; advancement; good salary. Black and White Cab Co., 310 West 58th.

BOY.—In downtown Manhattan broker's office. B 248 Times Downtown.

BOYS, 14-16, for office and stock. Apply Cashier, P. O. Box 105, Station F.

BRIGHT BOYS,
16 years of age and over,
are offered
exceptional
opportunities
in the various departments throughout the house, highest wages will be paid; permanent positions and splendid opportunities for advancement.
Apply Superintendent's Office,
FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
5th Av., 37th and 38th Sts.

BRITISH SUBJECTS exempt from Military Service wanted as MALE STENOGRAPHERS and JUNIOR CLERKS. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and qualifications, Box 357 Times, 2 Rector St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BUSINESS REPORTER WITH NEWSPAPER OR TRADE PAPER EXPERIENCE
Wanted by the leading trade paper in its line; must have good address and ability to see, analyze, and write; only first-class man need apply, give age, experience, salary, and references. Address H 150 Times.

BUYERS, MANAGERS, ASSISTANTS.
Men and women who have made good as buyers of coats, suits, dresses, waists; splendid opportunities for specialty shop managers and buyers. Call or write NATIONAL GARMENT RETAILERS' ASSOCIATION, 396 5th Av., New York.

BUYER FOR WOMEN'S READY-TO-WEAR GARMENTS, BY ONE OF LARGEST DEALERS IN SOUTHERN CITY. APPLY BY MAIL FULL PARTICULARS, GIVING EXPERIENCE, AGE, SALARY. KIRBY, BLOCK & FISCHER, 1,150 BROADWAY.

BUYER WANTED FOR HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, AND CLOTHING; BIG BUYING OFFICE; GOOD OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE RIGHT MAN. Y 328 TIMES ANNEX.

BUYER, COTTON GOODS, WANTED FOR BIG BUYING OFFICE; GOOD OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE RIGHT MAN. APPLY Y 331 TIMES ANNEX.

CALL CLERK, experienced; opportunity in wholesale glove house; one that knows and can handle volume of business, used to hard work, can use his brains, and wants to have a future; if you are that man state in first letter where employed, salary at the present time, references; communications held strictly confidential. O 10[illegible] Times.

CANVASSER or salesman for subscription department of high-grade technical journal; first-class man, not liable for conscription, prefer one who lives in New Jersey; salary; permanent; state age and qualifications to obtain interview. H 136 Times.

CANVASSER.—Sell on big commission best selling war novelty ever produced. Phone Audubon 9230 for appointment.

CAR SALESMAN.—Experienced truck and commercial car salesman; wonderful proposition; salary and commission. Overton Truck Sales Co., Inc., 1,700 Broadway, at 54th St.

CASHIER IN LIFE INSURANCE AGENCY MAN WITH CLERICAL EXPERIENCE AND SOME EXECUTIVE ABILITY. A 357 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CASHIER IN LIFE INSURANCE AGENCY; MAN WITH CLERICAL EXPERIENCE AND SOME EXECUTIVE ABILITY. BOX A 357 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CASHIER in life insurance agency; man with clerical experience and some executive ability. A 357 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR to drive Ford delivery car; must be expert driver and mechanic, and be able to furnish first-class references regarding past experience; state age, references, and salary desired, or application will not be considered. A 380 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR wanted by commercial house; steady work; state experience and age. M 388 Times Downtown.

CIRCULATION MANAGER for new pictorial magazine. Apply by letter, giving experience and references, to Room 2201, 220 West 42d St.

CLERK.—A New York financial institution desires the services of a married man, between 24 and 32, with banking experience, who has had training in accurate record making; education, neat handwriting, good personal appearance are essential; good salary offered. Address in own handwriting, stating salary expected, H 156 Times.

CLERK.—Young man, over 16, to start as junior clerk in office of large chemical house; an excellent opportunity for an ambitious youth; salary $8 to start; state references, experience, if any. Address M 270 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—In a publishing house; familiar with cost, payroll, and general office work; state age, references, and salary expected. B 219 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Competent ledger clerk, experienced on card ledger system; state experience, salary desired, and references. L. M., 40 Times.

CLERK.—A bill of lading manifest clerk wanted; experience from 1913 required. G 385 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Young man, about 20, with office experience; must have good references. Call Portola Manufacturing Co., 160 2d Av.

CLERK familiar with cost, payroll, and general office work. W. F. Mayers Machine Co., 614 Hamilton St., Long Island City.

COLLECTION CORRESPONDENT; thoroughly experienced, reliable; hard worker and not subject to draft; state experience and salary. S 147 Times.

CONSTRUCTION SUPERINTENDENT
wanted at once; experienced engineer and construction superintendent to take complete charge of construction of large chemical plant; must be technical man, with recent and extensive experience in this class of construction. Call or write, 11th floor, 390 Madison Av.

COPY WRITERS WANTED.
We have openings for several copy writers who are skilled in mail salesmanship, whose past work in the production of catalogs and selling literature fits them to determine the character of advertising which must make sales in the millions to be acceptable.
If you are between 25 and 40, have a record for actual accomplishment as a copy writer on any one of our lines of general merchandise, we have the opportunity if you are the right man. We want advertising men who are good enough analysts to want to be in the mail order business because they realize that future merchandising progress is along the lines of direct selling from catalogs.
To prove that you can sell merchandise by mail you will have to sell us your services by letter. We may want to see your samples later, but we expect our customers to buy our goods from descriptions without samples, and we believe direct selling can be applied to services as well as merchandise.
Salary will be commensurate with present ability, and opportunity adequate for any additional ability you may develop. If you're good enough on your line, we will reassign our present staff to make a place for you.
If you sell by mail you'll know what to tell us, but it must cover these points: Age, education, personal history, outline of positions held, references for later consultation, but not until after an interview, and details concerning your work as a copy writer.
Your reply will be held in confidence. Address President, THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES, NEW YORK CITY.

CORRESPONDENT, Assistant Sales Manager.—College man with experience, young, energetic, original; state full history, references, salary. G 361 Times Downtown.

COST CLERK, ASSISTANT,
in engineering office, who has had experience with factory systems; for one who has ability an opportunity is open; salary to start, $[illegible] month, give all details. P 330 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNTANT wanted to take charge of cost and general accounting in large chocolate works located near Syracuse, N. Y.; state age, salary, &c. M 361 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER, assistant, wanted; one who has had experience in either corset or brassiere factory. Address C. D., Box 235 Times Downtown.

DIE MAKER.—Must be thoroughly familiar with die work, take charge of small machine shop; out of town manufacturer. Apply Monday, U. S. Expansion Bolt Co., 25 Elm St., Edison Building.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced on mechanical and electrical apparatus; permanent position for right man; state age, experience, and salary desired; by letter only. Cutler Hammer Mfg. Co., 144th St. and Southern Boulevard, (Bronx.)

DRAFTSMAN with experience in detailing small instruments and making Patent Office drawings; state experience and salary expected. M 330 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN
electrical, well-experienced on layout of substations; steady positions to right men; salary $117 per month. P 253 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—Experienced, practical machine designer; experience in plant layouts desirable; give full particulars when answering. Box 356 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN of ability wanted, capable of doing jig and fixture, tool, and gauge work; references required. Marlin-Rockwell Corp., Norwich, Conn.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, one familiar with machine shop practice, tools, and fixtures, &c. John Thompson Press Co., Nott and East Avs., L. I. City.

HELP WANTED—Male.

DRAFTSMEN.
experienced on wiring layout and switchboard work or industrial plant, electrical equipment. Also several draftsmen experienced on tanks, piping, elevating, conveying, and transmission machinery; capable and efficient men only need apply. Call or write 11th Floor, 390 Madison Av.

DRAFTSMEN, experienced in design of tools, jigs, fixtures, as related to productions of medium-weight machinery on ordnance work; desirable openings for capable men; in answering outline general experience, state age, compensation expected, nationality, and when available. J. D., 150 Times.

DRAFTSMAN
required for detail drawing on technical instruments; good opportunity for advancement. C. S., 306 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN for general machine work; give experience and salary. Progress, P 286 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced in aviation motor design. Call Sunday, 3 to 6 P. M., R. F. Beck, Hotel York.

DYESTUFFS SALESMEN.—Qualified representatives wanted to carry complete line of dyes, colors, &c., on a commission basis; salesmen covering textile, paint, paper, and tanning mills will find it to their advantage to undertake this as a side proposition. M 324 Times Downtown.

EDITOR wanted as assistant on staff of an electrical trade paper; qualifications are ability to write concise English, everlasting carefulness with details, some experience in electrical manufacturing or jobbing business, not in draft age; fair salary to start with; advancement as earned. B 215 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER for selling and estimating sheet metal work, ventilating equipment, &c.; state age, training, and experience. Charles Hart Mann Company, 985 Dean St., Brooklyn.

EXPORT SALES MANAGER,
of ripe experience—not less than ten years' experience. Corporation, well and favorably known—long established—with foreign branches, has vacancy offering excellent business opportunity to capable sales manager, thoroughly familiar with export conditions and customs. Write fully, stating experience and qualifications, and also giving essential personal information. S 182 Times.

EXPORT—IMPORT.
Wanted, general office man understanding bookkeeping and possessing executive ability; opportunity becoming office manager; ACTUAL EXPORT-IMPORT EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; state full details regarding positions held, age, salary, religion, nationality, &c.; replies treated confidentially. P 388 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK.—Young lady; insurance brokerage office; must be an intelligent, capable, and systematic worker; thoroughly familiar with vertical filing systems; advise nationality, age, salary desired, and filing experience. B 285 Times Downtown.

FLOORMEN.
L. S. PLAUT & CO., NEWARK, N. J., REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A NUMBER OF FLOORMEN; ONLY EXPERIENCED MEN NEED APPLY; FAMILIARITY WITH THE SHOE DEPARTMENT DESIRABLE BUT NOT ESSENTIAL. APPLY BY LETTER OR IN PERSON TO SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

FOREMAN to take charge of die department manufacturing concern; experienced on embossing and stamping dies for hardware, metal goods, &c.; write, stating experience, age, salary; opportunity. M 364 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN in bottling department of large manufacturing concern; state experience during last ten years of employment; wages $25 week. D. L., 214 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN and assistant foreman familiar with light punch and rivet work; state qualifications and salary. Foreman, 186 Times Downtown.

FREIGHT CLERK.—One having had experience in handling of claims preferred. P 348 Times Downtown.

FURNITURE STOCK CLERK.
experienced; permanent position, good pay; apply by letter only; all replies held confidential.
LUDWIG BAUMANN & CO., 35th to 36th St. and 8th Av., 144 West 125th St.

FURNITURE SALESMAN, young, of good appearance; accustomed high-class clientele. Apply 11-12, Tierney Shop, 7 East 38th.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
FREDERICK LOESER & CO., BROOKLYN, N. Y., REQUIRE A GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, A MAN OF ENERGY, PROVED ABILITY AND THOROUGH EXPERIENCE IN STORES OF THE BEST CLASS; FOR SUCH A MAN THIS IS AN UNUSUALLY FINE OPPORTUNITY; APPLY PERONALLY OR BY LETTER.

GENERAL ENGINEER.—A large public service corporation desires for general engineering work several recent technical school or college graduates with more than usual ability; the initial salary will be moderate, but there is an exceptional future for those having intelligent and well directed energy and perserverance; state fully your qualifications, mentioning schools attended and experience; also give a full personal account, including age, nationality, dependents, and salary expected, &c. Y 335 Times Annex.

HEARN,
14TH ST., WEST OF FIFTH AV.,
requires tall, bright young men over 18 years of age as
WAGON BOYS.
Good pay, permanent positions, quick advancement.

HEARN,
14TH ST., WEST OF FIFTH AV.,
requires
EXPERIENCED DRIVERS.
Apply 4th floor, 9 A. M.

INSURANCE SOLICITOR.—By Equitable Life; exceptional inducement to good worker; special attention given beginners; commission. 18 East 42d.

IOWA SALESMAN WANTED
A1 SALESMEN FOR THE STATE WITH AN ESTABLISHED TRADE IN SILKS, VELVETS, DRESS GOODS, AND COTTONS.
SALARY OR COMMISSION.
APPLY IN CONFIDENCE, STATING AMOUNT YEARLY SALES.
Arnold, Constable & Co., Inc., Fifth Av. & 40th St.

JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT; real accounting experience; no checking; salary moderate. Write E. N., 1,349 Broadway.

JUNIOR SALESMAN.—Well-managed, clean-cut young man to accompany traveler; must have some selling experience; knowledge of textiles desirable; give full details about yourself and references in first letter; small salary at start. O 129 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

JOSEPH G. DARLINGTON & CO.
REQUIRE
AN EXPERIENCED BUYER AND MANAGER FOR THEIR WOMEN'S AND MEN'S UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY DEPARTMENT; KNOWLEDGE OF THE BEST QUALITIES OF MERCHANDISE ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL AND PREFERENCE GIVEN TO APPLICANT FAMILIAR WITH SWEATERS AND UMBRELLAS; APPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING; ALL COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE TREATED IN CONFIDENCE; STATE SALARY, EXPERIENCE, AND PRESENT PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT. Y 316 TIMES ANNEX.

LAW BOOK SALESMEN.—Old-established law publishing house requires a few alert men, over 30 and of good appearance, to handle high-class legal publications of exceptional merit; must have had legal education and training, and while lawyers with selling experience are preferable, it is not absolutely necessary; a splendid opportunity for a few forceful men; salary. P 363 Times Downtown.

LAWYERS wanted for editorial work by law publishing house; familiarity with law reports, digests, &c., essential; give full particulars in regard to experience. P 364 Times Downtown.

LEDGER CLERK; ONLY THOSE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN MERCANTILE LINE NEED APPLY; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY, AND REFERENCES; GOOD OPENING FOR COMPETENT MAN. O 142 TIMES.

LINOTYPE OPERATOR, experienced. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

MACHINIST FOREMAN to take charge machine construction and experimental work, high-class man. Write, age, experience, salary. Opportunity. M 361 Times Downtown.

MACHINIST.—All-around, capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent; traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 242 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS and toolmakers wanted, qualified to do jig and fixture work; references required. Marlin-Rockwell Corp., Norwich, Conn.

MAIL ORDER.
Wanted, by New York office of out-of-town mail order house, active young man between the ages of 23 and 30, thoroughly acquainted with market on muslin underwear, children's dresses, and other general lines, to assist New York representative; in letter give full information regarding previous experience and salary wanted; do not answer unless you have the proper qualifications.
E 74 TIMES.

MAILING CLERK.—Young man to take charge of mailing department in manufacturing plant; one experienced on clerical and office mailing details. Address Mr. Stuart, M 345 Times Downtown.

MAN.—WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR MAN OF INTEGRITY WITH FULL EXPERIENCE IN EXPORT FIELD TO ORGANIZE AND MANAGE EXPORT DEPARTMENT FOR FIRM OF LARGE MEANS, WHO NOW SPECIALIZING EXPORT ONE COMMODITY, WISHES EXTEND OTHER LINES; PREFER MAN WITH CONNECTIONS ALREADY ESTABLISHED; WILL GIVE INTEREST PROFITS TO RIGHT MAN AFTER ABILITY DEMONSTRATED. P 348 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MAN WHO HAS HAD YEARS OF PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN WHOLESALE GLOVE LINE; MUST BE ABLE TO HANDLE CORRESPONDENCE OF LARGE VOLUME; GOOD OPENING AND PERMANENT POSITION FOR RIGHT PARTY. APPLICANTS MUST STATE AGE, REFERENCES, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY DESIRED; COMMUNICATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. O 87 TIMES.

MAN (white) wanted, not eligible for draft, to act as elevator starter and doorman in wholesale dry goods house; permanent position to right man. Address P. O. Box 33, Madison Square, New York.

MAN.—Energetic, aggressive business man wanted, with sound proposition, to buy and sell raw and half manufactured goods; must have experience and good connections; salary and share of profits. Y 302 Times Annex.

MAN for automobile tire business, competent to operate Ford truck and motor cycle tri-car. Apply 2 West 61st St., between 2 and 7 P. M., Monday.

MAN, with executive and specialty sales ability, to promote sales force for a most valuable service for the credit offices of wholesalers. P 271 Times Downtown.

MAN, between 30 and 35, by corporation, who can meet and talk to men of affairs. H 192 Times.

MAN wanted, first-class; one acquainted coffee shipping details preferred, must have good references. P 352 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.
A suburban trust company desires the services of an experienced real estate and insurance man as manager of its real estate department; application should be made in writing and should state age, qualifications, references, and salary expected; this opening offers a future for the right man. Address P. O. Box 720, Plainfield, N. J.

MANAGER.—CONCERN WHO NOW ARE THE LARGEST EXPORTERS IN THEIR LINE DESIRE TO TAKE OVER A SMALL BUT FULLY ORGANIZED EXPORT BUSINESS AS A NUCLEUS ON WHICH TO BUILD; WOULD CONSIDER A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT MANAGER. P 349 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MANAGER for general store, (large construction camp, near Washington,) capable of ordering his own supplies and take full charge of accounts and supervision; must have similar experience; state salary, age, nationality, and references. O 106 Times.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN with experience on electrical apparatus, particularly switchboards, circuit breakers, and controllers; permanent positions and every chance for advancement offered to the right men. Address Chief Clerk Engineering Dept., Westinghouse Elec. and Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, to design and detail machinery; one who can also design and figure stresses in structural steel preferred. Write in full, giving age, experience, salary desired. Box 355 Times, 2 Rector St.

MESSENGER BOYS.—By banking institution; salary to begin $30 per month; lunches furnished; good chance to advance. Address in own handwriting Trust Co., Box E 2 Times.

MILLWRIGHT.—Capable men able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 241 Times Downtown.

MOLDERS in stove foundry; non-union; steady work; good pay; no labor trouble. Manufacturers' Foundry Co., Sinking Spring, Penn.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATORS.—Experienced; also knowledge of printing. Write at once, giving experience, salary required, &c., M 351 Times Downtown.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR. — Experienced and capable; salary $15; don't apply unless competent. W. B., 96 Times.

OFFICE BOY
wanted by Export-Import firm; must be AMERICAN, BRIGHT, NEAT and INDUSTRIOUS; $7 for start. Room 1306, 141 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY wanted for New York office of large corporation, where good future prospects are assured; only bright, ambitious, well-educated young man need apply; State salary expected and references; no discrimination against creed or nationality. P 342 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Efficient, accustomed to checking remittances, statements; preferably one familiar with credit department routine; excellent opportunity for man desiring to progress by diligence. A., 99 Montgomery St., Jersey City.

OFFICE BOY.—A wideawake American boy, by Gentile concern; good chance to advance; salary $8 to $10. Address, with details, B 246 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY for export department of large manufacturing concern; experience in South American trading preferred; state age, experience, and salary. S. A., 246 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted, about 15 years old; in applying state nationality, experience, education, salary wanted; excellent opportunity for capable boy. B 262 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY IN WHOLESALE HOUSE; PERMANENT POSITION WITH GOOD FUTURE. APPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING. O 141 TIMES.

OFFICE BOY wanted, 15-16 years of age, for downtown office. Apply Monday, ten (10) A. M., 165 Broadway, Room 2006.

ORDER FIXER, experienced; opportunity in wholesale glove house; one that knows and can handle volume of business; used to hard work; can use his brains, and wants to have a future; if you are that man state in first letter where employed, salary at the present time, references; communications held strictly confidential. O 108 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

OFFICE MANAGER.
A number of out-of-town department stores who are forming consolidated offices to operate in the New York market are desirous of receiving applications for the positions of OFFICE MANAGER.
The man must not be over 35 years of age, of good address and personality, with a keen mind and broad vision, and the ability to plan and direct the operating of a large force; one who is constantly alert and seeking ways to improve systems and methods; preferably a man who has had experience in retail office operation; experience with merchandise not necessary.
The position offers a wonderful opportunity to develop a real future and carries with it a good immediate salary. Write in detail, giving a full description of yourself and your experience and the salary desired. All replies held strictly confidential and will be returned if desired. B 161 Times.

PATENT SOLICITOR.—Permanent position as assistant corporation patent department; state experience, if any, and when admitted to bar, salary expected, &c. Address Attorney, P 247 Times Downtown.

PAYROLL AND TIME CLERK,
assistant, by electric railway company; one who is familiar with time clock and job order systems; chance for one who is also familiar with general office work; salary to start, $68 month; state experience and education. P 323 Times Downtown.

PIPE MEN.—Capable men, able to describe, estimate, or inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own hand writing, giving all details, salary, &c. Y 253 Times Annex.

PORTER WANTED FOR WORK IN A TEA PACKING PLANT; GOOD PLACE FOR RIGHT MAN. APPLY A. SANDERS, 463 GREENWICH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

PRINTING SALESMEN.—Good, live, aggressive men, with established trade; liberal inducements by up-to-date printing firm; replies received confidential; full particulars desired, salary and commission. M 282 Times Downtown.

PRINTING SALESMAN, on commission, for office doing catalogues and publications. B 228 Times Downtown.

PRODUCTION EXPERT,
capable and experienced in following up the manufacturing and production of various machinery and mechanical equipment used in large chemical, mining, milling, and industrial plants; must be a live wire and able to produce results. Call or write 390 Madison Av., eleventh floor.

PURCHASING AGENT
for firm doing jobbing and light manufacturing on auto parts and specialties; general experience rather than knowledge of this special line essential; state age, past record, salary. T 18 Times.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Western manufacturer, with established trade, desires representative in Boston and vicinity to sell mackinaws, leather coats, &c., on commission basis. Address reply or call in person, D. M. Greenwald, Hotel Claridge, New York.

REPRESENTATIVE for local territory; must be thoroughly familiar with brass lines; commission basis. Y 265 Times Annex.

ROBINSON'S,
25 AND 27 WEST 42D ST.,
REQUIRE
FLOOR MAN.
A man of refined appearance, accustomed to a select clientele; must come well recommended.

SALESMAN, AGGRESSIVE AND FORCEFUL, TO SELL HIGH-GRADE SILKS AND COTTON SHIRTS AT POPULAR PRICES FOR CITY AND BROOKLYN; ONLY THOSE WITH LARGE FOLLOWING CONSIDERED; SALARY OR COMMISSION. A 504 TIMES HARLEM.

SALESMAN, AGGRESSIVE AND FORCEFUL, TO SELL HIGH-GRADE SILKS AND COTTON SHIRTS AT POPULAR PRICES FOR THE COAST; ONLY THOSE WITH LARGE FOLLOWING CONSIDERED; SALARY OR COMMISSION. A 503 TIMES HARLEM.

SALESMAN.
Pharmaceutical house with established trade in New England has excellent opening for man qualified to handle physicians' trade, salary and commission; give full particulars. P. J., 250 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN FOR GLOVE LINE, EXPERIENCED, TO TRAVEL, LOCAL TERRITORY AND OUT OF TOWN; STATE REFERENCES, VOLUME OF SALES, SALARY WANTED IN FIRST LETTER. MAIL O 102 TIMES.

SALESMEN.—Something new that sells easily; have you sold advertising, insurance, or books? This is neither; state experience for particulars; fine side line; commission. Hustler, Box 204 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced, to sell silks and novelties to high-grade specialty shops in New York and vicinity; must be well qualified; salary and commission. Lewis & Bettinson, 417 5th Av.

SALESMEN, South and Middle West; our line exclusively or a side line; negligees and kimonos; only those with large following considered; commission. Masrallah & Meena, 48 West 29th St.

SALESMEN.—Those acquainted among real estate owners, builders, architects, hotels, restaurants, cafes, office buildings, and institutions; easy seller; no competition; big commission; all or part time. S 75 Times.

SALESMEN.
For banking house; commission only; our men average $100-$200 per week; opportunity for quick advancement. B 223 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Ambitious young men and women to sell American cotton and wool flags during spare moments or entire time; 20 per cent. commission paid; write for appointment. S 147 Times.

SALESMAN.—Handkerchief salesman for New York City and Newark, bright and experienced, who knows the trade, for large importing firm; state salary and experience. M 362 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, to interview business men only; married men 25 or over preferred; opportunity to earn two thousand and up; commission and drawing account. P 300 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN for high-grade specialty; exclusive territory, city or country; can make big money; commission basis. Call in person, mornings, American Slicing Machine Co., 6 West 14th St., New York.

SALESMAN.—Young man experienced in veiling and netting line to call on small retail trade in and about New York; salary. O 109 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to call on best city retail trade and incoming buyers, with high-grade sweater line; commission. M 329 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to sell fountain pens; must be experienced; large retail store; state age, reference; good salary. B 207 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced, to sell nationally advertised automobile accessory; man about 25 years of age preferred; commission and expenses. Box 562, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

SALESMEN.—Men of good personality and appearance; high-grade office appliance; commission basis; can earn $75 to $100 per week. O. E. Weig, 510 Tribune Building.

SALESMAN.—Young man accustomed to sell shirt and ladies' underwear trade; staple white goods; state salary desired and give references. O 99 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, hustler, of fine personality and convincing speech, for high-grade specialty work; commission basis. Call 726 Trinity Bldg.

SALESMAN, automobile, with wholesale experience; only those with good, successful records need apply; salary and commission. O 92 Times.

SALESMAN to carry side line of novelty rosebud flower trimmings; one handling kindred line for Middle West territory; commission. M. W., 284 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Carry side lines ladies' neckwear, office and department stores; state experience, territory covered; commission only. M 318 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted, to sell good auto tires; opportunity to make big money; commission basis. Call between 10 and 12, Monday. Tropical Tire Co., 51 Leonard.

SALESMAN, varnish and paints, for factory trade, New York City and vicinity; applications treated confidential; salary. H. J. E., M 340 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, first class; good established trade for Western territory; handle popular line misses' cloaks, suits; commission basis. Leipsig & Rosenberg, 34 West 27th.

SALESMAN, acquainted with large trade; exclusive house furnishing; commission basis with drawing account. Walker McKinney, 1,818 Woolworth Bldg.

SALESMAN to sell suburban real estate on commission basis; big chance for willing worker; good appearance; experience not necessary. Call 747 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN on three leading trade publications for subscription proposition; 50 per cent. commission, drawing account; state experience and give reference. O 146 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, familiar with asbestos products to sell jobbing and export trade; salary and commission. Address Jay Bee, E 41 Times.

SALESMEN.—Good, first-class men wanted to sell pleasure and commercial Ford cars; commission, drawing account. E 38 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced on envelopes with trade; salary or commission. A 573 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN.
ESTABLISHED, SUCCESSFUL CONCERN, SELLING DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER, AT A BIG SAVING, A COMMODITY THAT IS IN GENERAL DEMAND, OFFERS TO REAL SALESMEN A PERMANENT MONEY-MAKING OPPORTUNITY EITHER IN THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT OR IN OTHER TERRITORY.
IT IS STRICTLY A COMMISSION PROPOSITION, BUT REAL SALESMEN CAN EASILY EARN FROM $100 TO $300 A WEEK.
THE MAN WHO CANNOT EARN A GOOD INCOME HIS FIRST WEEK ON OUR PROPOSITION WE DO NOT WANT UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES.
NO REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE, OR BOOKS, BUT SUCCESSFUL SELLING EXPERIENCE IN ANY OF THESE LINES IS HIGHLY DESIRABLE.
ONLY CLEAN-CUT MEN WHO CAN SHOW PAST RECORD OF SUCCESS SELLING THE INDIVIDUAL WILL BE CONSIDERED. O 132 TIMES.

SALESMEN WANTED.
We want men who are anxious to better themselves to join our city and our outside sales force at once; we need for development honest, ambitious men to whom we will give ample training and guaranteed drawing account while fitting themselves for a position which now pays men $100 and more per week. This organization gives you a square deal. Our Jan. 1 campaign is unique and a hustler can fit himself to make big money by getting into communication with us at once. H. A. Yost, 286 4th Av., 14th floor, (near 22d St.)

SALESMAN WITH ABILITY TO DO THINGS, WHOSE AMBITION CALLS FOR MORE THAN $5,000 A YEAR, CAN MAKE PERMANENT CONNECTION WITH HOUSE OF STANDING, WHERE WELL DIRECTED AND PERSISTENT EFFORT WILL YIELD HANDSOME INCOME AND A SUBSTANTIAL INTEREST IN A BIG BUSINESS; COMMISSION BASIS. H 188 TIMES.

SALESMAN. — WANTED, EXPERIENCED SALESMAN TO COVER STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA; ONE WHO HAS BEEN ACCUSTOMED TO CALLING ON DEPARTMENT AND DRY GOODS STORES; STATE EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED. RIBBONS, N 192 TIMES.

SALESMAN WANTED
for sales department in gas company; hustlers can earn big money; commission and bonus; excellent opportunity for prominent position at good salary; character references required. Apply Room 33, Central Union Gas Company, 149th St. and Courtlandt Av., Bronx. Take Bronx Park subway express to 149th St. and 3d Av.

SALESMEN. — High-class salesmen, with good appearance, capable of talking to men of affairs, can make from $150 to $300 each week with us; commission only; we instruct you fully in selling free; no books nor insurance, but the highest class financial proposition offered today, backed by well-known bankers. For appointment phone Murray Hill 518.

SALESMAN wanted for Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin, acquainted with retail buyers, to carry side line of well established numbers in silk and cotton mixtures, sateens, foulards, voiles, poplin and madras shirtings; liberal commission; many accounts now open, all to be given to right man familiar with fabrics mentioned; former traveler now in Government service. Address, stating present and past connections, "Converter," care of Allen Advertising Agency, 461 8th Av., New York City.

SALESMEN.—FIRST CLASS SALESMEN TO REPRESENT MANUFACTURER OF WELL ESTABLISHED, HIGH GRADE LINE OF TYPEWRITER RIBBONS AND CARBON PAPER; PERMANENT POSITION AND ADVANCEMENT FOR CAPABLE MEN; MUST BE ABLE TO FURNISH BEST OF REFERENCES, EXEMPT FROM DRAFT; STRAIGHT SALARY. P 296 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN, ENERGETIC, SUCCESSFUL, WITH GOOD RECORD, EXPERIENCED IN SELLING FACTORIES, POWER PLANT AND SIMILAR EQUIPMENT; PRESENT SALES AND ADVERTISING EXPANSION AFFORDS GOOD OPPORTUNITY; DRAWING ACCOUNT AGAINST COMMISSION. APPLY IN PERSON,
W. S. SALES DEPARTMENT,
E. R. SENN AND COMPANY,
52 VANDERBILT AV.

SALESMAN WANTED BY A PROMINENT MUSLIN AND SILK UNDERWEAR HOUSE TO CALL ON THE DEPARTMENT STORES AND MEDIUM RETAIL TRADE IN NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN OVER DRAFT AGE; SALARY OR COMMISSION; ONLY THOSE WITH EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY BY LETTER; STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. S. A., 228 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN WANTED.
TRAVELING SALESMAN TO SELL MANUFACTURER'S (LARGEST) STAPLE LINE IN ESTABLISHED TERRITORY; COMMISSION, WITH DRAWING ACCOUNT; NO TRUNKS; STATE AGE, DETAILS OF YOUR EXPERIENCE, TERRITORY TRAVELED, AND LINES SOLD. S 114 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Manufacturer national reputation wants salesman, draft exempt, who has acquaintanceship with purchasing agents of mills and manufacturing plants in New York, preferably but not essential a college graduate, who must be under 35; splendid opening for young man who has energy, balance, and selling experience; good salary; give full history of yourself, salary expected. Y 232 Times Annex.

SALESMAN,
FOR LARGE
LEATHER BELTING MANUFACTORY;
AGE 30;
SALARY.
NEW YORK TERRITORY.
Y 332 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMEN for Northern New Jersey and Central and Eastern Pennsylvania with trade following among physicians and druggists; attractive line pharmaceuticals and specialties; unusual opportunity for experienced, reliable, ambitious hustlers who can earn not less than $40 per week; drawing account against liberal commissions. Write full particulars in confidence to Drugs, 48 West 4th St., New York.

SALESMAN, Upholstery, Cretonnes, Wanted.—A salesman with experience in cretonnes, slip covers, &c., for position of head of stock in cretonne department of large New York store. O 155 Times.

SALESMEN (2) OF EDUCATION AND LARGE VARIED EXPERIENCE FOR PERMANENT $10,000 A YEAR (AND ADVANCEMENT) POSITIONS VACANT OWING TO WAR; SOME TEACHING EXPERIENCE REQUIRED; DRAWING ACCOUNT; COMMISSION; REPLIES GIVING EXPERIENCE AND AGE CONSIDERED ONLY. H 160 TIMES.

SALESMEN, OIL STOCKS.
ONLY EXPERIENCED, HIGH-CLASS MEN WANTED; CLEAN PROPOSITION CAN BE OFFERED WITH CONFIDENCE; ULTIMATE RESULTS; PROPERTY 9 HOURS FROM NEW YORK; NOW PRODUCING BEST GRADE OIL; STRICTLY COMMISSION BASIS. SELECT, 187 TIMES.

SALESMAN and live men for side line; opportunity to make $1,500 to $2,500 yearly selling our special $10 accident, sickness, and automobile policies; great demand for same; cost only $10 for year's insurance; big commission. Call or write for particulars, Fred J. Schaefer & Co., 1,123 Broadway, N. Y.

SALESMAN.
Are you a real salesman with a record to prove it? If so, we have a place for you in an organization where you will have the same opportunity as others now earning from $10,000 to $15,000 in commissions yearly; for interview give experience and age. Y 323 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, stock and bond, responsible man, with a proven record, to represent high-grade security house; offering consists of first mortgage bond and capital stock of exceptionally strong company; stock active on New York Curb; strictly commission proposition; leads furnished. Address Sales Manager, 45 Broadway, Room 73, New York.

SALESMEN wanted to sell a 7 per cent. preferred stock of operating company; commission basis only. Y 292 Times Annex.

SALESMAN to sell line of contractors' equipment; salary or commission; give full details first letter. P 248 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN who can sell service; good appearance; commission basis. Room 1005, 116 Nassau St.

SALESMAN to sell cleansing fluid for shoes, gloves and leather goods on commission. S 160 Times.

SALESMAN. — Handkerchiefs, department stores; commission; state full particulars or no attention paid. Y 326 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN.
WE HAVE A RAPIDLY GROWING BUSINESS. WE REQUIRE ADDITIONAL SALESMEN OF PUSH, VIGOR, HONESTY AND INDUSTRY, AND AN AVERAGE AMOUNT OF BRAINS.
WE ARE BUILDING UP AN ENLARGED SALESFORCE AND PREFER APPLICATIONS FROM BOND SALESMEN WHO HAVE MASTERED THE ART OF APPROACH.
OUR BUSINESS IS A COMMERCIAL PROPOSITION IN WHICH THE DEMAND DOES NOT HAVE TO BE EXPLOITED.
TO THOSE WHO MEASURE UP TO OUR REQUIREMENTS A STEADILY INCREASING INCOME IS ASSURED STRICTLY ON A COMMISSION BASIS.
WE FIRST DESIRE TO KNOW YOUR AGE, NATIONALITY, AND BRIEFLY YOUR BUSINESS HISTORY. IF WE LIKE YOUR LETTER WE WILL WRITE YOU.
P. O. BOX 49 TIMES SQUARE STATION.

SALESMEN
as a rule don't know the following facts:
The largest salaries in the world—the highest commissions—the easiest hours of labor and the greatest personal liberty are only a few of the advantages enjoyed by successful life insurance solicitors. Fifty jobs are always open. Everybody, some time, sooner or later, is in the market for his goods.
Salesmen who can prove their ability will be educated, carefully drilled in the practical work, and assured of a positive income from the beginning, with what is conceded the best life insurance company in the world. Drawing account against commissions. Call on L. A. Cerf, Manager, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, 125 Broadway, New York.

SALESMAN WHO CAN EARN AT LEAST $100 PER WEEK SELL EXECUTIVES AND EFFICIENCY MEN OF LEADING CORPORATIONS; STRICTLY HIGH-GRADE BUSINESS EDUCATIONAL SERVICE; NO COMPETITION; COMMISSION BASIS. WRITE IN CONFIDENCE FOR APPOINTMENT, GIVING PARTICULARS, A 386 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN.—We want two experienced and sober salesmen, of good appearance and health, to represent us in exhibit work; business intelligence and ability the chief requisites; the work is exceptionally high grade and the earnings large; drawing account and liberal commission. H. A. Yost, 286 4th Av., 14th floor, (near 22d St.)

SALESMEN.
Do you want to make big money? We have a wonderful opportunity for the man who can work without leads; we want only men of character, able to present our proposition to the biggest people; positively no advances; promotion assured; commission only. Address B 224 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED, HAVING LARGE ACQUAINTANCE WITH BUYERS OF CORSETS, IN THE STATES OF MONTANA, NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA, AND UTAH; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND FULL PARTICULARS; APPLICANTS TREATED CONFIDENTIAL; COMMISSION. D. H., 224 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN, with own auto, by old, established food product concern to call on grocery trade in Long Island; position is permanent, with good future and straight salary; those who have held present position three years or more preferred. Address application and full particulars to M 367 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, AGGRESSIVE AND FORCEFUL, TO SELL HIGH-GRADE SILK AND COTTON SHIRTS AT POPULAR PRICES FOR THE SOUTH; ONLY THOSE WITH LARGE FOLLOWING CONSIDERED; COMMISSION BASIS OR SALARY. A 505 TIMES HARLEM.

SALESMAN wanted, now calling on dry goods and department stores in smaller towns through New England, to carry side line of ladies' pocketbooks and handbags; liberal commission; in replying state just what territory covered and kind of goods now selling. P 225 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—All manufacturers require our services; many influential concerns using same here and highly recommend it; city salesmen wanted; liberal commissions; no competition; unlimited field; appearance and reference essential. Address for interview Box O 133 Times.

SALESMEN.—Ambitious men can easily make $12-$20 a day, commission basis, handling a device that sells at sight to every telephone user; no competition; exclusive territory granted to responsible men, capable of producing results. Phone Bryant 2232.

SALESMAN for new premium offer, just out, with the Navy and Merchant Marine; premium and magazine sell on sight; profits big; commission. Call or write S. M. Brower, Sales Manager, National Marine League, 18 Old Slip, near Hanover Square, New York City.

SALESMAN.—A1 auto salesman, with good sales record, to show; one anxious to connect with factory organization selling in Brooklyn territory; unlimited opportunity for advancement to the right man; salary and commission. Apply between 10 and 12 A. M., 1,428 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, acquainted with druggist and toilet goods buyers in West Virginia, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois; in reply giving references and experience as traveling salesman, also state age, kind of goods sold, and salary expected; position permanent. Address Producer, O 118 Times.

SALESMEN.—Opening for three high-grade salesmen with large manufacturer; permanent; $20 commission on $45 sale; man earning $60 to $80 weekly; commission basis; age, 25 to 45. Call Monday, 10 to 12, 2 to 4, references required. Room 506, 20 Vesey St.

SALESMAN, young man, draft exempt, to cover Chicago and adjacent territory, acquainted with hotel, drug, and confectionery trade; salary and expenses paid. Write fully, stating age, experience, salary desired, C. S., 150 Times.

SALESMAN
traveling for auto accessories; only A1 men, with successful record, will be considered; knowledge of line desirable but not imperative, state age, experience, salary expected. T 17 Times.

SALESMAN.—A salesman of force, energy, and character, with a proven selling record, for a position where ability to sell will lead to rapid promotion; drawing account against commission. Address in confidence, A. B., 38 Times.

SALESMEN.—Now is the time to make connections with a corporation of international reputation handling a staple article which is in great demand; drawing account against commission and transportation paid. M. A., [illegible]

SALESMAN for purchasing suits for office trade; drawing account and commission. Lefkowitz, 88 West 18th.

SALESMEN for strong side line of men's neckwear, on commission, out of town. Seidman & Co., 447 Broadway.

SALES ENGINEER with experience in automobile or metallurgical line; must be capable of taking entire charge of Eastern territory; state fully experience, age, salary, training, for interview. O 140 Times.

SALES MANAGER in nearby New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut towns to handle high-class shipbuilding stock on commission basis; high-grade men, with clientele or selling force, desired. L. P. McCormack & Co., 7 Pine St.

SALES PROMOTION MEN WANTED.—By manufacturer of nationally known high-class building equipment to enter class for technical road training and qualify for regular sales positions; pay begins immediately; offers excellent advancement for men of good education, not subject to military service. Give references and write for full particulars to IRON 48 Times.

SECRETARY-TYPIST.
Large manufacturer located a short distance from New York requires the services of a man willing to locate himself near the plant, who has had experience in secretarial and accounting work and can efficiently operate typewriter. Send replies, giving details in full as to age, education, experience and salary expected, to S. T., 233 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY WANTED, EXECUTIVE ABILITY; CORPORATION. ROOM 1516, 20 BROAD ST.

SECURITY SALESMEN at once; public service corporation repeating past successes of management; aiding in conservation of food; excellent opportunity for high-grade men to handle security that will sell; right now some units paying 40 per cent. dividends; straight commission basis. Address Y 260 Times Annex.

SEWING MACHINE SALESMEN,
AMERICAN, EXPERIENCED.
Desirable opening for first-class closing man; also collector; salary or commission; opening for branch office manager Feb. 1; state age, experience, and references with application.
WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
34 Harrison Av., Springfield, Mass.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SHEET METAL SALESMAN.
Only first-class man who has an established business in Manhattan; state salary expected and detail experience in full, all applications strictly confidential. Y 322 Times Annex.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.
Wanted.—Large corporation requires the services of a man to take charge of their shipping department; capable of directing and handling large force of men; must be familiar with traffic arrangements, routing, etc. Answer, stating age, experience, and salary expected, Forceful, 250 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK (head,) wanted by large manufacturing concern; must be familiar with domestic and foreign shipping and thoroughly capable of handling twelve delivery trucks; only experienced man need apply; state age, nationality, experience, and salary desired. O 88 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK ASSISTANT, ONE FAMILIAR WITH CIGAR LABELS PREFERRED. APPLY WM. STEINER SONS, 257 WEST 17TH ST.

SHIRT SALESMAN for west side New York City to sell well-known brand of popular priced shirts; established trade given to the right man; experienced only considered; state salary. Willing, 22 Times.

SKIRT FITTER.
LEADING TAILORING HOUSE REQUIRES SKIRT FITTER OF EXPERIENCE; LARGE SALARY AND SPLENDID POSITION ASSURED. APPLY, STATING WHERE EMPLOYED, WHICH WILL BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL. FITTER, T. J., 234 TIMES.

STENCIL DEPARTMENT.
Wanted—A large publishing company requires the services of a man to take charge of their stencil department; must be capable of directing and supervising large number of employes and know the magazine subscription registry business; reply, stating age, experience, and salary desired. Supervisor, 225 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—A stenographer who has had experience in metals or metal products can open the door to business opportunity by writing to us. We want capable man who is accustomed to handling sales correspondence, has a head for detail, and who has trained his mind to remember things. A man with these qualifications can start in high-pay position and rapidly advance himself. This advertisement is published by prominent corporation, long established, with foreign branches. Write, stating experience, qualifications, with essential personal information. S 181 Times.

STENOGRAPHER
willing to adapt himself to dictaphone work can connect with an up-to-date brokerage organization, where he will be in line for promotion to better position; state qualifications, experience, and salary expected. M 354 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—CORPORATION EXECUTIVE DESIRES A THOROUGHLY EXPERT STENOGRAPHER CAPABLE OF MOST DIFFICULT AND CAREFUL WORK; MUST BE WELL EDUCATED AND POSSESS AGREEABLE PERSONALITY; LIBERAL SALARY. ADDRESS IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY NOW RECEIVED. P 368 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST
in engineering office; one who has ideas as to filing and routine; the best of opportunities is offered for one who desires to study either electrical or mechanical engineering and organization; state full details; salary $78 month to start. P 323 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Office Assistant.—Young man, about 20 years old, with some knowledge of accounts, as assistant in credit department; must come well recommended and be quick and accurate, good chance for advancement; state age, experience, and salary desired. O 144 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced young man, 20-24, who has knowledge of books; good opportunity to advance; one having brewery experience preferred. Write, stating age, experience, and salary expected. D Mfg. Co., 217 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office manager, experienced, for desirable position with a progressive engineering contracting company; must be American citizen, reliable, experienced, and tactful. S 150 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, in large export house; splendid opportunity for advancement for young man who can make good. Address, stating full particulars, Advancement, B 214 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER-CLERK.—Young man, beginner, for executive office large corporation; excellent opportunity; salary $65 start. Answer own handwriting, stating reference, E 62 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, in office of manufacturing plant; Christian firm; $10 to $12; advancement. G. Glaser Company, 53 Greene St., city.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish; must be experienced; hours 8:30-5:30; about $20 start; good chance for right party. H. S., 236 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for English dictation and qualified for Spanish correspondence and translations is wanted by banking institution. B 228 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST.—Young man, to make himself useful in office; $10 to start; excellent opportunity. B 259 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, clerk, by large manufacturing concern in Jersey City; state age, salary, experience. M 334 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, French; one who knows bookkeeping and can operate typewriter. O 255 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Alert, ambitious; must be accurate; salary, $18. Call Traffic Dept., Pier 18, East River, New York.

STENOGRAPHER and Phone Operator.—Must be competent. S. P., 236 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, stenographer in steamship office; exceptional opportunity for advancement. M 371 Times Downtown.

STEAMSHIP COMPANY requires capable passenger man, able to handle correspondence in several languages, Scandinavian included; previous experience preferred. Application, giving nationality, age, experience, &c., in own handwriting should be sent to B 277 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN with clientele wanted, commission basis, by well-known, reputable Wall Street firm, to place stock of established company sponsored by conservative bankers and business men, and now paying 14% dividends; leads furnished; splendid opportunity for high-grade men; give phone and full details. B [illegible] Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK
by large Brooklyn manufacturer; experienced, capable of handling stock ledger, cost accounting; experience not necessary, but advantageous; state age, married or single, salary wanted, experience and references. Brooklyn Manufacturer, 238 Times Downtown.

STOCKKEEPER.—Wanted, experienced, competent man for stockkeeper in electrical jobbing house; excellent opportunity for good man. Write, stating experience, where formerly employed, age, whether married, reference, and salary wanted, the Electrical Maintenance Co., Youngstown, Ohio.

STOCK SALESMAN wanted by H. Ohashi & Co., Inc., 34 Leonard St., successful manufacturer of typewriter ribbons, promoting invention which will revolutionize the typewriter ribbon business and construction of typewriters; commission basis. Call afternoons.

STOCK CLERKS.—Young men with stationery experience; good salary; permanent position; rapid advancement. Apply by letter or after 11 A. M., Goldsmith Bros., The Big Stationery Store, 77 Nassau St.

STOCKKEEPER AND BOOKKEEPER.
Youth wanted for chemical firm; state experience and qualifications. S 44 Times.

STOCK SALESMEN.
A large corporation engaged in the manufacture of munitions and having contracts available which make imperative the immediate expansion of its capacity requires the services of several high-grade stock salesmen to present an attractive proposition to investors.
The company is made up of some of the biggest men in Connecticut. We want no cripples, has beens, or drawing account artists, but if you are a quick-action man with a clean sales record and know how and where to sell, we will make you an attractive commission proposition, giving the strongest co-operation and support. The men we want should earn $1,000 or more a month. Phone for interview, Murray Hill 9742.

STOCK SALESMAN, hustler, with local clientele, to sell issue in company producing much-needed food commodity; salary and liberal commission paid to producer. Call 11-1, Room 605, 44 Broad St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

STOCK SALESMAN, used to making $5,000 or better, to place securities, new manufacturing company of great merit; an opportunity for A1 man; commission, with advance. E 23 Times.

STOCK SALESMEN.—High-grade men, with clientele, to sell shipbuilding stock of superior importance; a rare opportunity to earn large commission. L. P. McCormack & Co., 7 Pine St.

STOCK SALESMAN, new dividend-paying sulphur company; attractive commission proposition; salesmen to qualify for district managers. Durell, Gregory & Co., 10 Wall St.

SUPERINTENDENT for high-class elevator apartment, Washington Heights; must understand elevators. Address, giving references, experience, salary expected, L., 3,018 3d Av.

TEACHERS.—Private school in this city needs morning and evening teachers in all academic and commercial branches; state your subjects and experience and expected salary. Address M. H., 604 Times.

TEACHER.—Wanted, teacher of Isaac Pitman shorthand; permanent position; good salary; applications strictly confidential. Wood's Business School, 5th Av. and 125th.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.
Apply to W. A. Raser, chief train dispatcher, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Harlem River, 132d St., Willis Av., Bronx.

TEXTILE SALESMAN REQUIRED FOR Calcutta; must have thorough knowledge of textiles, also experience in British India; age over 31, preferably without incumbrances; salary and probably commission; state fullest particulars in first letter; only first-class applications considered. P 316 Times Downtown.

THE WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.
HAVE THE FOLLOWING OPENINGS IN THEIR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:
ASSEMBLERS AND BENCH HANDS.
First-class men, experienced in blueprint and micrometer work.
BOYS.
Must be 16, for mail and messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement.
DRAFTSMEN.
High-class men, experienced in the designing and drafting of small machines and apparatus; steady position and excellent opportunity for advancement along engineering lines. Call or write.
GLASSWORKERS.
Men who have had experience at making surgical glass apparatus or similar work; good pay for good men; overtime if you want it at time and a half; double time if you work Sunday.
INSTRUMENT MAKERS
and model makers; high-class men on small electrical and mechanical apparatus; must be accustomed to using blueprints, micrometers; steady positions; advancement.
LABORATORY ASSISTANTS.
Cooper Union or Pratt Institute night students in electrical engineering or allied subjects, with a knowledge of physics or chemistry.
YOUNG MEN
for telephone inspection work; draft exempt and knowledge of electrical parts.
YOUNG MEN
with high school education; $8-$9 start; excellent opportunity to advance along engineering lines.
CALL
57 BETHUNE STREET,
NEAR WEST ST.,
6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

THE AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY CAN ADD THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF EMPLOYES TO ITS FORCES: COPPERSMITHS, SHEET METAL WORKERS, MACHINISTS, RIGGERS, CHAUFFEURS, ELEVATOR OPERATORS, SUGAR BOILERS, WATER TENDERS, FIREMEN, CARPENTERS, PIPE FITTERS, HELPERS TO THE ABOVE, ALSO LABORERS; BONUS PAID FOR GOOD SERVICE. APPLY JERSEY CITY REFINERY, WASHINGTON AND ESSEX STS., JERSEY CITY; BROOKLYN REFINERY, KENT AV. AND SOUTH 2D ST., BROOKLYN.

TO THE SALESMAN WITH A RECORD.
We are looking for a man with a record for big achievements; he must have a strong personality, be in touch with men of affairs, and stand high in his own community; he must be able to absorb enthusiasm, transmit it to the man on the other side of the desk, and be a strong closer; for the man who can qualify the opportunity is exceptional; he can earn from $10,000 to $20,000 a year in commissions. S 186 Times.

TOOLMAKERS WANTED ON JIG AND FIXTURE WORK FOR U. S. MACHINE GUNS; TIME AND ONE HALF FOR ALL OVER FORTY-EIGHT HOURS AND A 12½% BONUS EVERY THREE MONTHS, 10% EXTRA IS PAID FOR NIGHT WORK. ALSO HIGH-GRADE TOOL DESIGNERS AND DETAIL DRAFTSMEN.
WE SOLICIT NO CORRESPONDENCE FROM ANY ONE WORKING ON GOVERNMENT MUNITION WORK, APPLY BY LETTER OR IN PERSON, STATING NATIONALITY, AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND WAGES WANTED, ALSO HOW SOON YOU COULD REPORT FOR WORK, IN YOUR FIRST LETTER.
ADDRESS COLT'S PATENT FIREARMS MFG. COMPANY, MERIDEN, CONN., EMPLOYMENT DEPT.

TRACERS FOR MECHANICAL AND STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS; MUST HAVE HAD SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE AND MUST BE GOOD LETTERERS; STATE EXPERIENCE IN FULL, AGE, AND SALARY; LOCATION NEW YORK CITY. P 244 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TRAVELING AUDITORS
MEN EXEMPT FROM DRAFT, TO TRAVEL FOR OIL COMPANY, VISITING SELLING STATIONS THROUGHOUT U. S., AUDITING ACCOUNTS, AND INSTRUCTING IN PROPER HANDLING OF REPORTS TO MAIN OFFICE; MUST BE OF HIGH CHARACTER AND ABLE TO FURNISH FIRST-CLASS REFERENCES; KNOWLEDGE OF OIL BUSINESS DESIRABLE BUT NOT ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL, BUT SHOULD HAVE SOME ACCOUNTING KNOWLEDGE AND GOOD GENERAL BUSINESS TRAINING. Y 309 TIMES ANNEX.

TYPIST
in office of electric railway company, familiar with office routine; one who can prove by work he can take advancement; salary $83 month to start; give full details. P 327 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, as clerical assistant, able to follow up accounts, switchboard experience; wages $50 monthly and meals. Apply Monday, 9 A. M., with recommendation, Roosevelt Hospital, 59th St. and 9th Av.

TYPIST.—Young man, 17 to 19 years of age, by large manufacturing concern in Jersey City; state age, salary, experience. M 325 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WRITER of business and news stories wanted by long-established trade magazine for general editorial and reportorial work; must have daily newspaper experience and use typewriter; state full details and salary required in letter; don't call. Robert J. Patterson, 1,182 Broadway, New York.

YOUNG MAN
wanted by nationally known industrial concern to act as investigator of clerical efficiency at a large plant located in the vicinity of Philadelphia. In order to secure consideration, applicants should conform to the following requirements: Between 25 and 28 years of age, native-born American, exempt from draft, college or university graduate with professional, technical, or business training; must be thoroughly familiar with the most important phases of office organization and management and must have had several years in the administrative field; must be possessed of tact and initiative, have an analytical mind and be capable of working readily under executive direction. The position in question will pay an initial salary of $2,000 to $2,300 per annum, and future progress will depend largely upon the applicant himself. When replying, make a brief statement in your own handwriting covering the above requirements, and show why it would be to our advantage to engage you. Further particulars may then be called for by formal application blank and later interview at our expense. Y 291 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, ENERGETIC, TO TAKE CHARGE OF PACKING DEPARTMENT OF LARGE WHOLESALE SHOE HOUSE; SALARY TO START, $18.
APPLY IN PERSON.
M'ELWAIN, MORSE & ROGERS, 21-29 HUDSON ST., N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, TO START AT BOTTOM AND LEARN TO BECOME SALESMAN IN LARGE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION; ONLY CLEAN-CUT, WELL EDUCATED MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS NEED APPLY; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY; STATE FULL PARTICULARS. B 200 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN in billing department, large insurance brokerage firm; must be rapid, accurate figurer, and have some knowledge bookkeeping; steady employment and good prospects to attentive, energetic worker; state experience, age, nationality, and religion. P 285 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 18 years of age, wanted as bank messenger and other duties; must be of good family and able to furnish first-class references; salary $500 per year to start. Reply, stating references, T 7 Times.

YOUNG MEN.
MILLS & GIBB HAVE VACANCIES FOR TWO OR THREE BRIGHT YOUNG MEN, WITH KNOWLEDGE OF WHOLESALE NOTION BUSINESS; GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BECOME SALESMAN. APPLY, LETTER ONLY, DEPT. G, 255 3D AV.

YOUNG MAN, 18-19, as office attendant, messenger, and mail clerk; experienced. Apply in own handwriting, giving name of previous employer, duration of service, and copies of testimonials; wages $10 to $12. P 287 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for downtown fire insurance office; must have good education; no previous experience necessary, but would be an advantage; good opportunity; in reply state age, education, and salary desired. P 272 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN wanted, to work on cost and factory records; experience preferred; excellent opportunity for advancement if ambitious and energetic. Apply Doehler Die Casting Co., Court and Huntington Sts., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN in office of manufacturing corporation; high school education an advantage; write fully, stating age, education, and salary expected. M 374 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.
Bright, ambitious, to handle orders in mill supply house; good opportunity; write, giving experience and salary desired. B. M., 210 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Some knowledge of bookkeeping, to assist; one having experience in transportation business preferred. Address, giving references and salary expected. Box P 228 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to assist in New York salesrooms of large company making rubberized coats and cloth overcoats; good opportunity for advancement; reference required. E 28 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, bright, ambitious; knowledge of prices in hardware and mill supply business; good opportunity; state experience and salary desired. W. B., 285 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted in architect's office to file, take charge of drawings, and be of general assistance; good opportunity for advancement. O 119 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted, with some experience in selling upholstery goods and supplies; salary and commission. M 355 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Wholesale hardware, for stock records; state experience, reference, and salary required. Address Keys, B 222 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted, science graduate, as assistant in quantitative analysis, four afternoons and two mornings weekly; state age, and education. H 167 Times.

YOUNG MAN with technical training or experience at architectural drawing to learn estimating in heating and ventilating business. Address 222 East 41st St.

YOUNG MAN wanted, familiar with stock records, dry goods business; state age, experience, salary wanted. Address P 284 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17-18, with some high school education, to start as runner in a Wall St bank; good opportunity for advancement. M 309 Times Downtown.

YOUTH, NOW IN GLOVE STOCK AND WANTS TO BECOME A SALESMAN, HERE IS YOUR CHANCE; STATE SALARY, REFERENCES, EXPERIENCE IN FIRST APPLICATION. BUD, O 101 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, as junior clerk in purchasing department, electrical supply house; splendid opportunity to learn business; state experience, age, and salary expected. P 359 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted, some experience in office and sales work; draft exempt; steady work, with chance for advancement. M 339 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN to work in stockroom, position open for two young men experienced in stockroom work, particularly laying out stock and filling orders. Address Mr. Stewart, M 344 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN, draft exempt, with knowledge custom house entries, piers, &c., for shipments from South America; state age, nationality, &c. B 232 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted in automobile business, selling high-grade automobiles on commission basis; experience unnecessary. Address B 104 Times.

YOUNG MAN in wholesale silk house, one with experience preferred, good opportunity for bright, energetic man. S 106 Times.

YOUNG MEN AND B[illegible] house offers excellent opportunity for advancement; state experience. Write X Y Z, 1,384 B'way.

YOUNG MAN FOR ALL-AROUND WORK IN HARDWARE STORE. H 429 TIMES ANNEX.

YOUNG MAN for entry desk and to assist on books. P 283 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to do light porter work. Apply 94 White St.

YOUNG SALESMAN to sell woodworking machinery in New York City; practical man preferred; salary. Inquire Fay & Egan, 15 Park Row.

YOUNG MAN for office work; must have full knowledge of bookkeeping. Julius Grossman, Inc., 372 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN wanted in stockroom of woolen house; salary $8-$10. Apply, Monday morning, 9 A. M., G. S. Mawhinney, 215 4th Av.

YOUNG MAN, 16-17 years, intelligent and ambitious; office work. Apply 10:30, Monday morning, Room 720, 2 Rector St.

YOUNG MAN wanted as bookkeeper and typist; $12 to start. Write full particulars, O 156 Times.

100 YOUNG MEN
BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 21; MUST HAVE SOME MECHANICAL KNOWLEDGE AND BE WILLING WORKERS; GOOD PAY AND EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
NEAR WEST ST.,
6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

Employment Agencies.

[illegible] BOYS
Exceptional positions, $10-$12; advancement, registration free. Wall Street Agency, 20 Broad.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, ledger clerk, $75 monthly; clerks, $10. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

EFFICIENT Employment Exchange Agency, 10 East 43d.—Stenographers, $20-$25. Budenbender, Prop.

YOUNG MAN, good figurer, assist manager large concern; $25 weekly, advancement. Doyle Agency, 39 East 42, 154 Nassau.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 50 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Seniors, semi-seniors, and juniors; several openings; $1,800-$3,000. COST ACCOUNTANTS.—Experienced manufacturing industry, $1,800-$3,000. ACCOUNTANTS.—Experienced export and import line; $1,800-$2,400. MANAGER OF TRAFFIC.—Two openings for high-grade, experienced men, $1,800-$3,000. STENOGRAPHERS.—Several openings for aggressive men at $1,800.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

ASSISTANT MINING SUPERINTENDENT.—In South America; must be an American, between 30 and 40 years of age, physically fit; salary $2,100 and expenses. SHOP SUPERINTENDENT.—Man thoroughly familiar with metal work; must be over 40 years of age; salary $1,800-$2,000. ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.—For plant employing about 250 men; salary $1,800-$2,000.

ENGINEERS.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—To take full charge of installation and operation of industrial machinery for large industrial plant; must have a good personality, and be a graduate of first-class technical college; salary $5,000. SUGAR ENGINEER.—Man thoroughly familiar with sugar machinery as pertaining to plantation and refinery; must be an American, between 30 and 40 years of age, and a graduate mechanical engineer of a recognized technical college; salary $4,000-$5,000. MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—For material chaser; must be familiar with all kinds of mechanical equipment; capable of following from start to finish through a manufacturing plant; salary $2,400. MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—For valuation purposes; railroad experience preferred; salary $1,500-$1,800. MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—For research work; position carries with it military exemption; salary $1,500. JUNIOR HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEER.—Man familiar with estimating and some drafting; salary $25 a week.

DRAFTSMEN.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN.—In South America; man thoroughly familiar with the design of heavy machinery; must be between 30 and 40 years of age, single, and physically fit; salary $2,400 and expenses.

CLERICAL DEPARTMENT.

PURCHASE AND SALES CLERK.—With stock brokerage experience; $1,300. ASSISTANT CREDIT MAN.—Some credit and collection experience; $1,800. BOOKKEEPERS, (15,) POSITIONS FOR FIRST-CLASS GENERAL LEDGER MEN; PERMANENT CITY LOCATIONS; $1,300.

Any number of openings for assistant bookkeepers, ledger clerks at $15, $18, $20 per week.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 50 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 1.

CREDIT MAN with extensive experience in a large retail organization, $3,000.
OFFICE MANAGER with record for "doing things"; must have experience in a mercantile concern in supervising general clerical staff, and also receiving and shipping departments; $2,000.
ACCOUNTANTS: (1) Office manager, experienced in both cost and general accounting, college graduate and knowledge of paper business preferred; age 31-35; $2,500. (1) Factory cost accountant and (2) general accountants for executive accounting positions in shipbuilding; $2,100-$2,500. (2) Accountants possessing executive ability, for accounts payable and general accounting divisions of New Haven plant; $2,400. (2) Accountants with knowledge of Spanish, for South America; $2,000. (1) Cost accountant for plant in Syracuse; $1,800. (1) Accountant as assistant to comptroller of publishing company; $1,800-$2,000. (35) Senior and junior public accountants; permanent and temporary; some opportunities for inexperienced but otherwise well-qualified men at commensurate salaries.
(21) BOOKKEEPERS: Investments, $25; costs, $25-$30; with knowledge of accounting, $18-$25; knowledge of Spanish, $20; others, $12-$35.
(17) CLERKS: (1) as office manager, with knowledge of costs and typing, for Hoboken, $28-$35; (1) traffic, $15-$20; (2) Harrison, N. J., $15-$20; (1) Elliott-Fisher, $15; Remington tabulator, $15-$20 (1) knowledge of automobile parts, $20, (1) costs and consignments, $20; (2) knowledge of accounting, for New Brunswick, $20-$28.
SECRETARIES: (1) banking experience, stenography not necessary, $1,800; (1) must be expert stenographer, as secretary to important official, $1,500-$1,800; (7) stenographers, $12-$25.
PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC., 30 Church St.
Call in person, 9 to 2.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 115 BROADWAY.
C. P. HASSON. J. J. McLAUGHLIN.
Accountant, experienced steel mill, $3,000. Office manager and accountant, for St. Louis, $2,400. Factory payroll accountant, $1,800. Accountant and confidential man, $2,400. Accountant, knowledge printing costs, $1,500. Cost accountants, (5,) factory experience, $1,800-$2,100 year. Office managers and accountants, (2,) one for Cleveland, Ohio, and one for Connecticut, $1,500. Secretary-stenographers, banking experience, (2,) $1,500 and $2,000. Bank clerk, experienced, $1,300. Mail clerk, banking experience, $1,500. Physician for first aid in factory, $1,500-$1,800.
BOOKKEEPERS, ASSISTANTS, STENOGRAPHERS, AND CLERKS (SOME WITHOUT EXPERIENCE) ARE IN INCREASING DEMAND; IF YOU DESIRE SUCH A POSITION WE CAN HELP YOU.
Call 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

HIGH GRADE, well groomed Americans, (draft exempt,) under 40 years, for permanent openings:
ACCOUNTANTS, (experienced in Construction Engineering work, knowledge shipways an advantage,) $2,400 upwards.
BOOKKEEPERS, (Wholesale experience,) $1,000-$1,200.
COST ACCOUNTANTS, $900-$1,000.
INSURANCE BOOKKEEPERS, (Marine,) $900.
INSURANCE CLERKS, $750-$900.
BANK BOOKKEEPERS, $720-$1,200.
BANK SECRETARY, (Banking experience necessary, College man preferred,) $1,800 upwards.
BANK STENOGRAPHERS, $900 upwards.
TYPIST AND COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, $18.
BANK AND INSURANCE MESSENGERS, $8-$9.
TYPIST, (Warehouse experience,) $1,500 and lodging.
2 STATIONARY ENGINEERS, (Steam plant operators, Smelter experience,) $2,100 and lodging.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, 37 LIBERTY ST.

TRAFFIC MANAGER AND CHIEF CLERK, railroad experience, salary commensurate.
ACCOUNTANT, Publishing experience, $1,500 to $1,800.
BOOKKEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT, Oil experience, $1,560 a year.
CORRESPONDENT, Knowledge of Drafting necessary, salary commensurate.
STATISTICIAN, Knowledge of Cost Accounting, $90 a month.
SECRETARY AND STENOGRAPHER, $1,200 a y[illegible].
FILE CLERK, Knowledge of Blue Prints, Drafting Office, salary commensurate.
BOOKKEEPER, (several,) $12 to $20.
COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, $17.50 a week; STENOGRAPHER, $15; SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, $12 to $15; CLERKS, (several,) $12 to $18.
OFFICE SERVICE CO.
149 Broadway.

FIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—Expert paper & cotton dye salesmen, knowledge N. Y. trade; expert machine tool salesmen. Salesmen, drug & light chemicals; mech. draftsmen, draftsmen, concrete pipe expr.; clerk, map lettering; accountants, Sr. & Jr.; Span.-French steno.; Span.-Eng. steno. Insurance clerks, office bldg. supt., maintenance expr.; clerks, office boys. Register free.

ACCOUNTANT, Office Manager, $4,000; C. P. A., (senior,) $4,000; gents, $2,250; bookkeeper, (cost-textile,) $2,000; salesmen; secretary-stenographer, $30; 8 bookkeepers, $20-$35, assistant superintendent, (knowledge typewriting, bookkeeping,) junior accountant, [illegible], shipping clerks; typists; correspondents; clerks; stenographers; clean-cut Americans preferred. Bissell, Flatiron Building.

LOOKING FOR A POSITION?
"SEE HAWLEY."
He has placed thousands of young men and women in permanent positions in Greater N[illegible] clerical, [illegible] $10 to $50 per week.
THE WILLIS HAWLEY EXCHANGE, [illegible]

OPPORTUNITIES.
Accountants, $2,000 up; secretaries, $1,500-$1,800; billing clerk, (marine,) $1,500; bookkeepers, $2,000; stenographers, $1,200 up; translator, Fr., Span., Eng., $1,200; payroll and other clerks, $18; young men and boys, $8-$10. Business Service Bureau, 309 B'way.

EXCELLENT POSITIONS for high-class Americans as accountants, $35-$45; bookkeepers, $16-$25; secretarial stenographers, clerks, office [illegible]
MUTUAL SERVICE BUREAU, 41 LIBERTY ST.

[illegible]
Dock exchange bookkeeper for Middle West branch, start $70 [illegible]; good salaries; stock runners, $12. S. Wall St. Agency, 20 Broad.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT
For Washington; unusual opportunity; no salary limit; only clean-cut and capable young men need apply. Call Monday, Co-operative Agency, 25 Beaver St.

BOOKKEEPERS, clerks, $12-$30; American; good education. Boys. Brody Agency, 230 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

YOUNG DOCTOR for manufacturing corporation; man experienced local shipping, $1,800-$2,000; Accountant and Systematizer, sales end, $2,500-$3,500; Estimator, plumbing contracts, $1,800-$2,000; Manager and Buyer, new export department, for old established house, $4,000-$6,000 and commission. Alliance, 20 Liberty.

ACCOUNTANT or assistant, English-Spanish, for railroad in San Domingo, $150 monthly; English stenographer, $18, Spanish stenographer, $20, English-Spanish stenographer, $25-$30; governess, for Cuba, $45-$50; also French governess; other positions open. The Beers Agency, 401 Flatiron Bldg., New York City.

Instruction.

AMBITIOUS MEN AND WOMEN EARN $5,000 yearly as drugless practioners; chiropratic is the science of eliminating disease without drugs; day or evening classes now forming; both sexes; moderate tuition, terms; particulars on request. AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHIROPRATIC. Now consolidated with the New Jersey College of Chiropractic operating the largest and best equipped Chiropractic School, Laboratory and Clinic in the East. Classes now forming. 45 West 34th, Suite 1022. Phone Greeley 1160.

MEN—EARN BIG MONEY.
Mechanical dentistry offers big opportunities; easy work, high salaries; we teach you by actual practice in shortest time; day or night; easy payments; age or special education does not matter; our graduates in big demand because of our 25 years' experience and recognized ability; INVESTIGATE; be convinced by FACTS. Write for free booklet T. Bodee School of Mechanical Dentistry, 15 West 44th St., N. Y.; 15-17 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Established 25 years.

MEN.—Take advantage of the sweeping changes business is undergoing everywhere; men trained for specific duties are needed by the Government and organized business; write for outline of training needed and details of instruction being given to groups after business hours; ask for Bulletin 40. Address F. P. Lamphear, 215 West 23d St., New York; C. W. Stowell, 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, or Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our new, easy system; send for Booklet T and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 109 Pullman Bldg., New York.

MEN, EARN BIG MONEY.—War has created many openings for studio, commercial, and motion picture photographers; our 3 months' course fits you to fill these positions; salary $25 to $100 weekly; day or evening classes; easy terms; any one can learn. Call or write for booklet, N. Y. INSTITUTE OF PHOTOGRAPHY, Dept. 1-T, 141 West 36th, N. Y.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.—America is now demanding hundreds of trained men, and in nearly every case one of the essentials is good English. Can you qualify? Free booklet, "Your English," will enable you to determine; it also suggests the method for overcoming defects; write for Booklet 78, Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

TRAFFIC MANAGERS.—Beginners' class in traffic, transportation, and interstate commerce convening this week; make your reservations immediately; this is not a lecture course, but real practical work; correspondence instructions also. Carlson, 712 Tribune Building.

COMPLETE secretarial course, also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night, begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1853,) Broadway at 72d St.

EARN $900 to $1,800 yearly; railway mail departmental clerk; Post Office and other government "exams" coming soon; prepare now under former government examiner; booklet 80 free. Write to-day, Patterson Civil Service School, Rochester, N. Y.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS.
Splendid profession; individual instruction; best radio course in city; write or call today for booklet. Radio School, 157 E. 86th St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 38 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS.—Big profits, quick sales, greatest 25c. seller on the market; Taplex Pocket Stove; keeps hand and body warm; safe, simple, tidy; everybody wants one; your profit 100 per cent. Call 8-9 and 5-6, Room 1,186, 1,828 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ARTIST, rapid worker, all kinds of novelties and cards made to order; season contracts taken; home work preferred. Write Agricultural & Industrial Labor Relief, 1,123 Broadway, Room 607. All services rendered free.

ARTIST.—Experienced, technically trained young woman; ability, initiative; wishes position, assist designer or interior decorator. Y 286 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, comptometer operator; Christian young lady; three years' college training; business experience; references if required. E 10 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, knowledge stenography, switchboard; 5 years' experience. $15. [illegible] 109 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST, five years of business experience, competent, good education; trial balance and controlling accounts, desires to make a change, hours 9 to 5; salary $18. O 123 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and typist, 10 years' experience, 6 years with typographic and printing concern, thoroughly familiar with cost system, desires to make a change; salary $25. M 264 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT.—Young woman, well educated, experienced; accountancy student, seeks connection with public accountant or responsible bookkeeping position, salary $23-$25. S 177 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 12 years with former (German) firm, wishes to change present position; good worker, accurate; uptown preferred; $20. Industrious, S 188 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Competent; over ten years' experience; entire charge books, office; handle correspondence; salary $25; references. T 37 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Seven years' experience; capable, efficient; neat penman; knowledge of typewriting and stenography; highly recommended. S 83 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, wide business experience, also knowledge stenography, desires position with reliable concern; salary $21. Ella Rabin, 234 Henry St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER-LEDGER CLERK, manufacturing experience, desires position; closed Saturdays; references. H 94 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, five years' experience; capable taking charge; reference; $15. E 65 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent; five years' experience; double entry, controlling accounts, trial balances. A. Linchitz, 136 East 2d St.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, capable, willing worker; experienced; understands double entry system. P 201 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 2½ years' experience double entry, monthly trial balance; salary $16. Box 33, 300 Willis Av.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, experienced double entry, controlling accounts. B 210 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER.—Trial balances, controlling accounts; 5 years' experience; $20. P 243 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Five years' experience; business and high school education. P 334 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Efficient, experienced, initiative, desires position; reliable firm; $22, $25. G 360 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER. — Long experience thoroughly competent; desires extra work evenings. Box H 189 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly experienced; highly recommended; $20. T 15 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. Accurate, reliable, efficient, six years; take full charge. A 280 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, double entry, [illegible]s, general office work, typist. H 134 [illegible]

[illegible] R. assistant, experienced double [illegible] and willing worker. P 202 [illegible]

BOOKKEEPER.—Four years' experience; [illegible] counts lowest salary $15. [illegible] Downtown.

BOOK[illegible] assistant, and typist; 2 [illegible], high school education.

BOOKKEEPER.—10 years' experience, capable, render trial balance; $20. B 226 Times Downtown.

BRIGHT, intelligent young lady, experienced, desires position with reliable firm. J. Gerstin, 119 Fountain Av., Brooklyn.

CAPABLE WOMAN, educated and accustomed to best socially, with some business experience, willing to work and learn, desires position of responsibility in executive capacity with business concern; references. H 188 Times.

CHAMBERMAID OR PARLORMAID. Will[illegible] Phone Plaza 4125, or [illegible]

[illegible] wanted by high school [illegible] experience in accounting. [illegible]

[illegible] like half-time position; mornings preferred. Watts, 155 West 131st St.

COLORED GIRL, capable half time, mornings and evenings; reference. Hutchings, 2 East 131st St.

COMPANION.—Educated young lady desires position, lady traveling, or city. S 108 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

COMPANION, &c.—Cultured young American woman desires position, any capacity, where efficiency counts; list of references; will leave town. C. C., 605 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

COMPANION.—An American woman of refinement and education, an accomplished musician, desires position as companion; highest references. H 140 Times.

COMPANION.—Young woman desires position as companion to elderly lady; highest references. Address Box 117, South Bound Brook, N. J.

COMPANION.—Position as traveling companion to woman; expenses, experienced; best references. Y 334 Times Annex.

COMPANION, to lady, by a middle aged New England woman. Y 322 Times Annex.

COOK AND HOUSEKEEPER.—Two efficient women; New England; cook and housekeeper; charge apartment. H 179 Times.

COOK, first class, colored, private; 10 years' references. McGrue, 159 West 61st.

COOK, first class. Call 20 West 99th St. Tel. River. 8508, care Dawkins.

COOK—WAITRESS.—Two girls want place together. Janitor, 200 West 94th.

CORRESPONDENT, capable handling large amount detail; executive ability; highest references. H 98 Times.

DAY'S WORK. — Finnish woman wishes washing, ironing, cleaning, by day. Elo, 214 East 123d.

DENTIST, registered in New York, seven years' experience, wishes general assistant's work. R 162 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, junior, of ability, (female,) desires position at any kind of mechanical drawing. Write J. K., 3,523 Broadway.

DRESSMAKING.—Best workmanship, becoming styles, skillful remodeling; $3.50. Telephone Madison Square 7706.

DRESSMAKER. — Formerly with Lucile, Ltd.; by day, $5; gowns, $15 up; remodeling. Lohne, 558 West 158th, Audubon 8414.

DRESSMAKER.—Stylish, competent remodeling, home, out; references. Morningside 4880, Apt. 28.

DRESSMAKER.—Must have dressmaking; country preferred; $12 weekly, with board. T 36 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Gowns, suits, and remodeling; home, out; references. Tel. Morningside 381.

DRESSMAKING, $4 day; perfect cut and fit; quick worker; no lunch. Phone Martin, 2852 St. Nicholas.

DRESSMAKER, high class, by day; afternoon, evening gowns and wraps especially. Box 431, 852 Columbus Av.

DRESSMAKER. — Evening, sport gowns, (South;) home, out; remodels. Ryan, 76 West 50th.

Expert Secretary Seeks Position.

I WANT TO DO

MY BIT.

Somewhere in New York City there is a man—the head of some business whose right hand man has gone into his country's service. I am a woman who wants to take that man's place.

I frankly and honestly believe that I can as capably and efficiently fill any secretarial position as any man. I have spent eleven years serving successful executives.

I am tactful, loyal, accurate, dependable, quick, adaptable. I am a trained expert stenographer, accustomed to answering 90 per cent. of employer's mail without dictation; know how to keep my mouth shut and will guard business secrets. Salary to start $30 per week. May I arrange an interview.

S 141 Times.

EXPERIENCED WORKER, highest references, wants position demanding efficiency and executive ability; familiar with magazine and book publishing. Miss V. Doane, 341 West 51st St.

FILE CLERK, LIBRARIAN. — EXPERIENCED; EXECUTIVE ABILITY. S 179 TIMES.

FILING; COLLEGE GRADUATE; EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT; HEAD OF FILING DEPARTMENT OF LARGE CORPORATION; SALARY $23 WEEKLY. P 347 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FURRIER.—Expert lady furrier remodels fur coats and sets to prevailing styles at half store prices. Apartment 1A, 1,071 St. Nicholas Av., corner 164th St.

GOING TO FRANCE, WOULD PLACE MY CLEVER SECRETARY, COLLEGE WOMAN, WIDE EXPERIENCE, READER, WRITER, AN ATHLETE AND CHARMING COMPANION. BOX 27, TOWNERS, N. Y.

GOVERNESSES, STENOGRAPHERS, Attendants in doctor's offices, File Clerks, &c.; the Agricultural & Industrial Labor Relief, 1,123 Broadway, Room 607, is anxious to find positions for high class governesses and other domestic and office help. Write or phone Farragut 8777. All services rendered free.

GOVERNESS, teacher, French, German; speak good English; take children from 3 years; experienced; references. B., 392 Amsterdam.

GOVERNESS.—Experienced, English, German, kindergarten, physical care and culture. H 174 Times.

GOVERNESS.—Superior French nursery governess will take charge children of any age; will go anywhere. H 135 Times.

GOVERNESS, visiting; college graduate; Parisienne; French, German, English. Write Pianist, 2,780 Broadway.

GOVERNESS, teacher, experienced, German, English, French, knowledge of art, music. Y 313 Times Annex.

GOVERNESS.—Teaching English or German, highest references. V. M., 231 East 72d St.

GRADUATE STUDENT in commercial policy, Columbia University, desires to do research work for export firm. Y 312 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Refined New England woman, obliged close own home owing to coal conditions, desires permanent position immediately in full charge city apartment for one or two refined people; salary $20 to $25 per week; expert cook, manager, housekeeper, buyer, caterer; highest city references for ability, experience, character. E 27 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—Light colored girl wishes position in apartment as waitress, chambermaid; no washing or ironing. Answer all day Sunday, 480 Riverside Drive, Edwina Scott.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined middle aged woman, economical, good work, wishes position in refined home; first-class references. B 234 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER.—American woman; management refined home; capable, economical; exceptional references. Frost, 309 West 121st.

HOUSEKEEPER. —Wanted, by the widow of a Regular Army officer, position as housekeeper, references exchanged. Box 334 Times, 2 Rector St.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Refined Norwegian woman wishes position to take care of apartment; first class cook. V. Jensen, 270 Audubon Av. Tel. Audubon 6947.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Woman of education and refinement, thoroughly competent, desires supervision of household where servants are kept. Write M. B., 442 Columbus Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Middle-aged woman, well educated, German; housekeeper or mother's helper. H 154 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—Spanish girl for general housework; little English, good reference. J. Pendas, 376 2d Av.

HOUSEWORK.—Couple, refined, (colored,) wish positions, good family, $90, city, out. [illegible] 501 Clinton Av., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER, refined, capable, desires position with family; best references given and required. C., 4,207 Broadway.

[illegible] housekeeper, cultured [illegible] home; no children. S [illegible] Times.

IN[illegible] educated Spanish lady as [illegible]

LADY, [illegible] refined, would like position where honesty, reliability and steadiness are appreciated; experienced in manufacturing concern as stenographer and typist; excellent penman, could take position Feb. 1; state hours and salary. Address A 336 Times Downtown.

LADY desires to exchange her services, caring for apartment, assisting housework, as companion or caring for children in refined family in return for comfortable quarters for self and husband. Wartime, P 319 Times Downtown.

LADY [illegible] all day Wednesday and Saturday afternoons; would do clerical work [illegible] assist in home. Box [illegible]

[illegible] desires position as [illegible] to lady; references; ex[illegible] Annex.

[illegible] lady's maid. Write [illegible] West 47th St., city.

LAUNDRESS [illegible] wishes ladies', gentlemen's wash; open-air drying; references. E 67 Times.

LITERARY ASSISTANT, day, week, compilation, research, proofreading; experienced; adaptable. S 139 Times.

LUNCH MANAGER.—American woman, unusual ability, wide experience, conversant with food values and war economy, expert buyer, desires position with large firm as manager of employes' lunch; highest credentials. C. P., Times Harlem.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER, unexcelled [illegible] caterer, highly educated, [illegible] wants engagement [illegible] S 67 Times.

[illegible] three hours' housework, board, room. H 136 Times.

NURSE.—Stop! Look! Trained nurse desires permanent position with one or more children or chronic case; give physical and affectionate care; available 16th. Apt. 43. Morningside 1656.

NURSE.—Practical, to semi-invalid or nervous patient; understands massage; would act as housekeeper; cheerful disposition. T 21 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

NURSE, refined, competent, for baby 12 months up; first-class references, like to go South or West. Address only K., W., 878 3d Av.

NURSE.—Hospital-trained, educated young woman desires care of patient or entire charge delicate child. Phone Schuyler 1908.

NURSE.—Trained infants' nurse, English; age 40; write C. D., Y. W. C. A. Bldg., Yonkers.

NURSE.—English, desires position, invalid, travel; good references. Nurse, 190 West 81st St. Phone Schuyler 7523.

NURSE, practical housekeeper, any position of trust in the home of a refined lady, well recommended. S 166 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, FAMILIAR WITH ALL CLERICAL DUTIES; $12-$13. A 375 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, ledger clerk; 2½ years' experience; best reference; $12. S 148 Times.

OFFICE WORK.—Girl graduate wishes position. Anna Reilly, care Mrs. W. A. Loos, 105 East 122d.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE; nurse, secretary, dictaphone operator; knowledge stenography; experienced. S 18 Times.

POSITION offering secretarial possibilities desired; good education, rapid and accurate. Miss A., 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1319.

PRIVATE SECRETARY wishes responsible position in or near New York; three years and a half in last position with American author. Y 255 Times Annex.

RESPECTABLE GIRL to assist in house work; can remodel and make new dresses. David, 413 East 84th St.

SALESLADY, with more than ordinary ability, also speaking French fluently, wishes position in waist, hat, or suit department in exclusive shop. M 115 Times.

SALESWOMAN or demonstrator, experienced, desires to make a change, city or road; best references. E 23 Times.

SALESWOMAN, experienced, wants position in wholesale dresses, waists; highest references. H 176 Times.

SEAMSTRESS, designs own styles; reliable. Phone Flatbush 9380W.

SECRETARY.
Young woman, (27,) active business experience, good stenographer and correspondent; splendid personal references; capable closest attention business and personal affairs; would prefer opportunity secretary to individual; planning and upbuilding growing enterprise would be acceptable. G 354 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Competent employes are valuable assets; have you an opportunity for one in your establishment possessing initiative, executive ability, and a thoroughly rounded business training? I want unlimited possibilities as reward for close application. H 194 Times.

SECRETARY-CORRESPONDENT, 7 years' experience; stenographer, typist, bookkeeper; initiative, tactful, capable assuming important responsibilities; take charge of correspondence or office details; valuable aid to busy executive. B 526 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY to high Western official desires to locate in New York or Brooklyn; college graduate, super-stenographer, experienced in finance; age 28; woman of unusual calibre; capable of holding very responsible and difficult position; $35 to start. T 14 Times.

SECRETARY, stenographer, correspondent; high school graduate; thorough knowledge bookkeeping; capable handling details; 5 years' experience; $20. B 281 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, stenographer, typewriter, office assistant; refined, educated American; understands filing, can compose letters; desires permanent position; $12. Miss B., 708 Lexington Av. Telephone Plaza 1927.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 7 years' experience, desires connection with reliable firm; wishes opportunity of exercising her ability; refined, willing, and thorough; $22. M. W., 2,525 Broadway.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER. — Five years' experience; conscientious, competent, capable handling office details; knowledge bookkeeping; highest credentials; $20. P 246 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER desires good position with reliable firm; $30 week lowest salary considered. Y 298 Times Annex.

SECRETARY.—Literary or professional; expert stenographer, ten years; exceptional vocabulary; tactful correspondent; research. S 89 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent, trustworthy, capable taking charge of office; several years' experience; salary $23, $25. E 59 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Young woman with education, tact; can write any sort of letter; meet people as you wish to have them met. S 155 Times.

SECRETARY.—Young American college woman wishes secretarial position; educational or social service preferred; references, present position. S 183 Times.

SECRETARY, stenographer, competent, high-class, for part time; mornings preferred. H 73 Times.

SECRETARY, excepting stenography; accustomed handling people; bookkeeping, filing, typewriting, correspondence. H 104 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Educated, refined, competent, experienced; high school graduate; $16-$18. S 56 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, expert, high school education; 8 years' experience; $25. R 54 Times.

SECRETARIAL WORK wanted part time; knowledge of French, German; S., 102 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY; six years' experience; capable; good memory; thorough knowledge bookkeeping, controlling accounts, monthly trial balance; excellent figurer; convincing references; $20. P 251 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, 6 years' experience; capable assuming responsibilities; knowledge bookkeeping; intelligent, energetic, ambitious; A1 reference; $18. P 257 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, standard machines, Christian girl, (17,) living with parents, good beginner, wishes permanent position; $10. McDowell, 1,886 Morris Av. Telephone 1328 Tremont.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Excellent education, thoroughly experienced, executive ability, exceptional references, seeks opening where good work remunerated. T 4 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Typist, Switchboard Operator, thorough knowledge of office routine, and experienced, accurate; not afraid of work. B. B. Scheiber, 263 Henry St., New York.

STENOGRAPHER.—Unusually fast dictation, with absolute accuracy; two years of secretarial and executive experience. Miss K., 146 West 111th St. Phone Cathedral 8855.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST
American (22,) five years' experience; unquestionable references; $17. G., 984 Union Av., New York.

STENOGRAPHER.—NEAT APPEARANCE, CAPABLE, EXPERIENCED; DESIRES DOWNTOWN POSITION; $12. P 245 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER. — Beginner, ambitious, neat worker, desires position with chance for advancement. Mary Leary, 37 East 58th, Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER.—Reliable beginner; business school graduate; will work hard for advancement. Frances O'Connor, 37 East 58th. Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, able young woman desires position that offers advancement. Alice Eppler, 37 East 58th St. [illegible]

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, having thorough business experience, desires position, can furnish excellent references; $20 to [illegible]

[illegible]

STENOGRAPHER, [illegible] 7 years' valuable experience, thoroughly efficient; take notes rapidly and transcribe accurately; salary $20. T 24 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—American, 6 years' commercial, 4 years' medical experience; executive ability; refined; $25. E 63 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.
Crackerjack one who can serve as excellent assistant to busy man; salary $20. P 252 Times Downtown.

[illegible] 231 TIMES

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced office details; prefer position with real estate concern; accurate and rapid typist. A 116 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 7 years' experience, capable of handling correspondence, desires responsible position. E 250 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, thoroughly experienced, desires permanent position; will go out of town; salary $20 to $22. P 282 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, seven years' [illegible] training, accurate [illegible] start Y 309 [illegible]

[illegible]

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced, rapid, accurate, willing worker; salary $15. E. Celarheim, 607 Pacific St., Brooklyn. B 238 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Faithful and efficient; broad experience, financial, commercial, literary. T 5 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, thoroughly experienced, knowledge Spanish, other languages, capable take charge small office; salary $20. B 289 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, Christian, of good address; college graduate, technical and financial; first-class references; $22. P 353 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Six years' experience; initiative; highly recommended; $20; no agencies. Julie Bauch, 840 Whitlock Av. Intervale 587.

STENOGRAPHER, (experienced,) desires position for part of week or whole. H 183 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—2 years' practical experience; willing worker; references; $12. P 299 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' practical experience; thorough knowledge office work; $18-$20. A 400 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper; seven years' experience; competent and willing; $18. J., 124 Reid Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—American, 8 years' patent law, excellent references; no agencies. P 307 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Export; metals; thoroughly familiar office routine; references; $25. P 317 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; rapid worker; references; American; $15. B 286 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Accurate; three years' experience; reference; charge of office; $15. B 287 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, intelligent. Kindly write Miss M. Ackermann, 7 Tremont Av., East.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years with export firm; competent, conscientious; desires change. P 308 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, public, would like position or good office location uptown. S 156 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Commercial, rapid, accurate; four years' experience; excellent references. P 318 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, five years' experience; capable, reliable; best references; $18. E 64 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, 3 years' experience, accurate; references; $12. Cassem, 522 West 174th St.

STENOGRAPHER and dictaphone operator, knowledge of French, high school graduate. Bertha Zolot, 229 West 115th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience, rapid and efficient; best references; $18. B 227 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 3 YEARS' EXPERIENCE; AN EFFICIENT, CONSCIENTIOUS WORKER; $16. H 437 TIMES ANNEX.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, thoroughly experienced, handle difficult dictation; executive ability; $20. P 339 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, also bookkeeper, efficient, competent, varied experience six years. P 302 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced high school graduate; literary and executive ability; $15. H 184 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience, rapid, accurate; highest references; salary $18. B 270 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, thoroughly efficient, desires position requiring brains and ability; best references. S 176 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, thoroughly competent, capable, good business training. P 286 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; Wadleigh graduate; rapid; accurate; excellent references; $15. S 180 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE ASSISTANT.—High-school graduate, capable; experienced; references; $12. A 379 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge bookkeeping; high school graduate; brokerage experience; $15-$18. P 261 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Christian, 24, educated, experienced, capable, reliable; $22. P 249 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, knowledge switchboard, 1 year experience; permanent; $12. Gold, 355 Wyona St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER, high school graduate; experienced beginner. Singer, 291 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, dictaphone, familiar office details; accurate, rapid; highly recommended; $18. A 344 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish; export experience; takes some English dictation. Gonzales, 200 West 14th St.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, secretarial; experienced; $20. O 158 Times.

STUDENT will wait table morning, evening for board, room; experienced. H 155 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, typist; 4 years' experience; conscientious; conversant with office details; reference; $12-$14. P 344 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, CAPABLE BUSY BOARD, WANTS DOWNTOWN POSITION; $12. P 278 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Young lady, thoroughly experienced, wishes position with banking or brokerage firm. P 315 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, typist, general office assistant; courteous, refined; good reference. P 378 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, 6 years' experience; pleasant; good memory; Christian; $12. S 149 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR. — Central office experience; clerical; neat; Christian, $14. S 198 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR; good experience; reliable; up or down town; $12. B 282 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—Young woman desires position visiting governess; graduate teacher of several years' experience in schools and private work, thorough musical training, references. E 57 Times.

TEACHER, well educated, 5 years' experience, desires position in other lines. S 111 Times.

TEACHER.—College graduate, public school methods; all branches; coaching. Expert, Times Harlem.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR—YOUNG LADY, EXPERT, AT PRESENT WITH BANKING HOUSE, HIGHLY EFFICIENT, WISHES TO MAKE CHANGE; BEST REFERENCE. P 276 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TYPIST-STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced; knowledge of switchboard; $12-$14. E 19 Times.

TYPIST, experienced, desires home work or part time; literary, legal. S 54 Times.

TYPIST.—Copy work home or in office. Address K., 708 Columbus Av.

VISITING COMPANION.—Lady, unoccupied mornings, would like position daily, or as required, as visiting companion to invalid. Address A. T. W., Apt. 41, 422 West 116th St.

VISITING SECRETARY.—Experienced; few hours daily; own typewriter. E 32 Times.

WOMAN, middle-aged, refined, executive ability, wants position; anything that will pay living salary; thoroughly competent; best references. Address E. W. G., 3,201 Broadway.

YOUNG LADY who speaks Spanish and English fluently and takes dictation in both languages desires position; will also give English or Spanish lessons in the evening, care of Mrs. Louis A. Servantius, Phone Academy 2144.

YOUNG LADY desires position as cashier or assistant bookkeeper, commercial house, experienced; best references. S 66 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, intelligent, energetic, some business experience, desires responsible position with growing business or manufacturing concern. R 46 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, educated, American, five years' experience as teacher, seeks position where intelligence and efficiency are required, highly recommended. S 62 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, tactful, energetic, with advertising experience, desires position where ability and initiative are required; references. E 39 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, capable, wants institutional work, capable of care and guidance of children or old folks, splendid seamstress. 414 West 22d.

YOUNG WOMAN, library experience, typewriting knowledge of medical terms; references. Y 254 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

BERTA CARLSON Swedish Agency.—First-class servants; 2,415 Broadway, (89th.) Riverside [illegible]

[illegible] colored; cooks, chambermaids, [illegible] Augusta Agency, 333 W[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

A BUSINESS ADMINISTRATOR
desires to hear from manufacturer interested in securing services of thorough executive. 17 years' broad manufacturing experience in accounting, shop routing, planning, time study, financial and office executive duties, city and road sales work; credentials exceptional; age, 37; salary, $3,500. S 121 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—EXPERT ON BUDGET ACCOUNTING FOR MERCANTILE AND MANUFACTURING HAS TIME FOR THREE HOURS' WORK EACH DAY. E 50 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT, (30,) married; at present in charge of cost and accounting departments of manufacturing corporation; also acting in capacity of credit and collection man; competent to design and install systems or intelligently supervise adopted methods; salary $35. P 374 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, thoroughly conversant through long experience all details cost and manufacturing accounting and systematising, office management and bookkeeping, open for position with progressive concern; highly recommended. D. G., Times Harlem.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Certified public accountant is prepared to install new system of bookkeeping on methods best suitable for your business; regular audits, investigations, and legal accountancy receive my personal attention; all tax returns prepared free, for regular clients. P 354 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—American, nine years' experience with Latin Americans, reads, writes, speaks Spanish fluently, valuable accounting experience, desires position with importers or exporters; best references; expect commensurate salary. S 123 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER
seeks immediate employment, up to date in office management, controlling accounts, voucher systems, financial reports, cost accounting; corporation or manufacturing. Address Barton, G 382 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, cashier, office manager; thoroughly experienced in manufacturing and other lines; capable of taking entire charge of office and accounting department; Christian, married; salary $40. S 85 Times.

ACCOUNTANT and ASSISTANT MANAGER large Southern corporation, with fourteen years' record open to investigation, desires similar position with Eastern concern; salary $300. M 359 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man, (25,) university graduate, married, 1½ years' public accountancy experience, doing junior and senior work, desires to connect with permanent staff of C. P. A. firm. E 4 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER.—Broad experience accounting, auditing, correspondence, and all details; capable assuming complete charge. E 66 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT. — Periodical audits; books opened, closed, and written up; trial balances, financial statements, &c.; moderate terms. R 38 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, aggressive, tactful correspondent, manager; clean, successful record, open for position; salary, $2,000. A 395 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104. Telephone Cortlandt 6088.

ACCOUNTANT.—Junior, seeks position with public accountants; three years' manufacturing experience; N. Y. University education; best references. S 152 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, age 20, high school graduate, desires position with firm; has C. P. A. qualifying certificate. Write P. A. A. Rouis, 408 W. 42d St., New York City.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, audited; bookkeeping done weekly; systems installed. A 364 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits, closes books, prepares financial statements, installs systems, evenings. A 359 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR wishes employment evenings, Saturday afternoons and Sundays. H 117 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, five years' general auditing experience, open for temporary engagement. S 140 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGERS & AGENTS. Have you a vacancy? Young man, 21, 6 years' practical experience in advertising dept. of New York newspaper, desires position; has knowledge of bookkeeping, adjustment of claims, and other routine work; can furnish references; salary expected, $22 a week. Y 208 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING, SALES MANAGER, PURCHASING AGENT.
Man of executive ability of high order seeks position with mercantile or manufacturing concern; broad business, selling, and advertising experience; capable to plan and create effective advertising matter. B 241 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN, married, 38 years of age, seeks position with wider scope; now employed as head of editorial department of one of the largest manufacturing concerns in the United States; extensive advertising and printing experience; good executive. Y 327 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING MAN.—Varied experience and judgment; safe plans; salesmaking copy; layouts and typography that command attention; house organ editor; twice engaged by largest concern of its kind in the world; see my specimen book. H 125 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN
of wide experience in "ad" writing and publicity work wishes to demonstrate his ability in new field; highest references given and required. Address A 391 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MANAGER—SALES ENGINEER.—Energetic young executive with technical training and analytical powers; making good and open for larger opportunity. T 10 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—High class, successful record, favorably acquainted throughout Eastern territory, seeks opening on established general or class publication; letters confidential. S 160 Times.

AGENT.—Real estate renting agent and building manager seeks permanent engagement; thorough, practical knowledge of repairs; highest references. K. J. Rybicki, 1,150 Longfellow Av., Bronx.

AMERICAN, 24, exempt, wishes connection where opportunity exists; good salesman and correspondent, executive ability; best reference; employed at present as secretary small corporation; energetic. P 343 Times Downtown.

AMERICAN, past draft age, 9 years manager department 50 employes, desires broader field; reference present employer. A 333 Times Downtown.

APARTMENT house owners looking for a man they can trust to help run the place, will find him by interviewing G. V. H., 205 West 57th.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, 15 years' experience construction details, woodwork, estimating, supervising; city or country. Y 315 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER or Clerk.—Young man, 18, high school graduate, evening accounting student, knowledge of Spanish, experienced, desires position. Box 74, 2,121 3d Av.

ATTENTION.
Correspondent; knowledge of bookkeeping; man of general use in business seeks position. E 73 Times.

AUDITOR-CONTROLLER,
now in public practice, many years' experience, highest standing socially and professionally, desires proposition from only most estimable, growing, American house; willing to contract for reasonable time and compensation; New York City preferred; no traveling. H. S., 52 Times Downtown.

AVIATOR.—Pilot, tester, instructor, or executive in manufacturing; military experience. H 199 Times.

A YOUNG ADVERTISING EXECUTIVE, (27, married;) was advertising manager for chain of stores for eighteen months, where I wrote copy for nearly every medium; recently advertising manager for manufacturer for eight months; altogether I offer eight years of merchandising experience; like detail and considered a good buyer; my samples will prove my ability. E 38 Times.

A $10,000 MAN.
Unusually capable office and advertising manager, fifteen years' experience in selling, systematizing, credits, and publicity, forceful copy writer, tactful correspondent in English, French, Spanish, German, war conditions necessitate change; will start at moderate salary if given opportunity for advancement; American. E 53 Times.

A YALE MAN.
Mr. Employer, with 10 years' legal, financial, advertising, tutoring, secretarial, efficiency, selling training, will specialize for you and become your understudy. I'll do your business worrying. Address Y 288 Times Annex.

A GOOD all-around young business man, selling and managerial experience, seeks responsible position. Lyons, 500 West 177th.

BALLISTICO-MECHANIC, engineer, graduate of military college at Petrograd, Russia; broad knowledge [illegible] electrotechnics and chemistry; experienced in executive position; seeks assistant's position to executive, or junior engineer, preferably in a factory that has or is considering opening branch in Russia. Y 257 Times Annex.

BANKERS CO-OPERATING WITH INDUSTRIES.—Engineer having 12 years' experience in the design and operation of a wide range of industrial equipment, also in estimating costs and financial return on investment, desires to connect with the industrial department of a financial institution; age 32 years; college training; salary $3,000 per year. Replies, Y 299 Times Annex.

BELIEVING opportunities are open to the right man, who can measure up to a position of responsibility, where business experience, good judgment, integrity, loyalty are essential, desire to offer my services to whom these qualifications will be of mutual interest. S 192 Times.

BOOKKEEPERS, accountants, shipping clerks, cooks, [illegible], hotel clerks, watchmen, chauffeurs [illegible] The Agricultural and Industrial Labor Relief, 1,123 Broadway, Room 607, is anxious to find positions for office help and other professionals. Write, or phone Farragut 8777. All services rendered free.

BOOKKEEPER, aggressive, 10 years' experience in the organization and supervision of large offices, thoroughly familiar with corporation and cost accounting, is contemplating a change; highest credentials; salary $2,500. E 8 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Twelve years' experience modern accounting methods; neat and accurate; familiar with import and export, Spanish; competent taking entire charge. H 181 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (32,) U. S. Army honorable discharge; high school graduate; accustomed to responsibility; $32. P 291 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and office manager desires position; exempt, 12 years' experience in double entry, costs, trial balance, balance sheet, controlling accounts; best references. H 163 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 8 years' experience, thoroughly drilled in modern accounting methods, good at manufacturing costs, able correspondent. E 51 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (37,) married, modern accounting methods, handle credits and collections; large manufacturing experience; at present employed. B 246 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER; competent; office manager; age 32; 8 years with one house; highest credentials. B 206 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, six years' experience, present employed, desires responsible position; double entry, trial balances; references. Barnett, 1,700 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER and accountant, first-class, occupying responsible position during day, desires additional work for evenings. T 16 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, 24; 7 years' experience; excellent references; employed at present with large auto company; salary $25-$27. H 119 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, double entry, wholesale experience, desires position where opportunity is offered; highest credentials; exempt. S 124 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Correspondent, Typist, Manager, will, unassisted, keep all office matters up daily; part time; moderate compensation. B 218 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—31; office manager, traffic claims; married; 14 years' experience; excellent references; salary $30. P 314 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant auditor, 8 years' practical experience, thorough double entry, financial statements. C. B., 1,011 Union Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER.—Exempt; thoroughly experienced cost systems, controlling accounts; $25. B 258 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER; 5 years' experience; take full charge; reference; $18. P 352 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, and all office routine; 19; high school graduate; experienced; $15. Samuel Zitver, 123 Avenue C.

BOOKKEEPER.—Seven years' Wall St. experience, desires position; best references. B 266 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (32,) eleven years trial balances, cashier, credits; start $35. T 1 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, unexcelled qualifications; 10 years' experience; excellent references. P 292 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND OFFICE MANAGER.—(26;) experienced; best references; salary $35. S 174 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, experienced, accounting knowledge; full charge preferred; salary $25. H 110 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Accounting experience; modern methods; capable full charge; Christian; married. A 507 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, 22, not drafted, five years' bookkeeping experience, desires position. P 303 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, credit man, 15 years' experience, expert on details, can handle large force. R 185 Times.

BOY wanted; strong, neat boy for errands, &c., in downtown office. Address in own writing, P 380 Times Annex.

BOY.—Large corporation offers splendid opportunity for bright boy; good advancement. J. D., P. O. Box 70, Station D.

BOOKKEEPER, general office credit man; 7 years women's wear line. S 200 Times.

BOY, bright, neat, energetic, wishes position as office boy. H 116 Times.

BUILDER and draftsman, experienced, thoroughly capable superintending large contracts, wishes position at cantonment, Government or private work; highest references. F. H., 605 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

BUSINESS MAN.
I made money in my own business last year, but a recent condition growing out of the war makes it impossible for me to continue profitably; am ready to devote all my ability and resourcefulness to any sound business which requires a sales executive and which offers an opportunity for real advancement; minimum salary to begin, $5,000; American, 40 years old; perfect health. H 177 Times.

BUSINESS MAN, on account of war, seeks responsible position; executive or traveling; references exchanged. H. J., 319 Times.

BUTLER-VALET.
Smart, reliable, dependable young Englishman; personally recommended; go South. Y 307 Times Annex.

BUTLER and cook, English, trustworthy, competent. F. F., 463 West 23d St. Farragut 3105.

BUYER'S ASSISTANT, &c.—YOUNG MAN, 22, EIGHT YEARS' EXPERIENCE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS, DESIRES RESPONSIBLE POSITION AS ASSISTANT BUYER OR OTHERWISE; KNOWLEDGE OF SPANISH. P 30[illegible] TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, (34,) WITH 14 YEARS' EXPERIENCE ON FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARS WISHES POSITION WITH PRIVATE FAMILY; BEST OF REFERENCES. H 421 TIMES ANNEX.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4066.

CHAUFFEUR, excellent driver, good mechanic, intelligent, neat appearance, eight years' experience, wishes private family only. Ravitz, care Reison, 3,779 3d Av. Telephone Tremont 3533.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—Finnish, single, age 40, wishes position, private, city, country; careful driver; sober and reliable; moderate salary; excellent references. Salminen, 45 East 126th.

CHAUFFEUR, married man, 25, exempt from draft, wishes position, commercial or private; best references; six years' experience on White cars; driving New York Fire Department apparatus at present. S 51 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, expert mechanic, in last employ seven years, desires connection with reputable family; careful driver, sober. S 11 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wants position with private family; best of references from previous employer. E. Bourniqne, Jr., 238 Sherman Av., Jersey City, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with private family; have driven foreign and American cars; seven years' experience. H 428 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced; has good references; wishes position; prefer private family. Anton Hagner, 133 Lenox Av., in care of Franzen.

CHAUFFEUR.—Ten years' experience; familiar with foreign and domestic cars; can furnish best references. A. Nolan, 250 West 109th. Tel. Academy 945.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; 32; careful driver; 12 years' experience on Cadillac, Packard, White, and Pierce-Arrow; salary $25. C. Bergquist, 238 East 60th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Owner giving up car seeks position for chauffeur; very careful driver, mechanic; absolutely honest and reliable; colored; smart; $23. Phone Murray Hill 6155.

CHAUFFEUR, Swedish, just out of U. S. Army, wishes position with private family; best references New York families; good mechanic. H. Larson, 508 East 78th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Japanese houseman seeks position in private or apartment, generally useful, good worker; personal reference. H 17[illegible] Times.

CHAUFFEUR, single, experienced, 6 years as mechanic, 2 years in garage; careful driver; willing to go anywhere; free from draft. Macke, 152 West 129th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Skilful driver; expert mechanic; since 1896 here, abroad; married; any car; highest recommendations. Williams, 50 East 88th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced mechanic wishes position; private; references. Fiedler, 255 East 86th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; private family; references. Charles Woldenberg, 546 9th Av. Columbus 500.

CHAUFFEUR, machinist, valet, Japanese, single, 14 years' experience, desires position, private, city reference. Salient, 184 High St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—Fine; best recommended; drive, repair, any car; wants position; [illegible] weekly. 416 East 65th St. Box 51.

CHAUFFEUR, Chinese, experienced, seeks position private family; references. Chauffeur, Apartment 8, 20 Morningside Av.

CHAUFFEUR, (couple,) wife good cook, desires position with private family; sober, trustworthy; good references. C., 246 E. 49th.

CHAUFFEUR, young man, married, reliable, courteous; excellent references; careful. 1,418 5th Av.

CHAUFFEUR, 25, married, 3 years last position, driving, repairing, and charge of farm. Erickson, Box 82, Tenafly, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR.—Ten years' experience; any car; Owen Magnetic preferred. A 503 Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man; four years' shop experience; any car. Stephanek, 324 E. 73d.

CHAUFFEUR, 37, wishes steady private position; good references. Eller, 219 East 66th.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER,
CONSTRUCTION,
MANUFACTURING,
SALES
EXPERIENCE.
Open for Engagement Feb. 1.
Y 820 Times Annex.

CHEMIST.—Technical, desires position, factory or laboratory; best city references. C. A. Kane, 1,675 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

CIVIL ENGINEER, technical graduate, desires position with builder or contractor; can invest several thousand dollars; give complete details in first letter. R 169 Times.

CLEAN-CUT YOUNG AMERICAN,
27, nine years' varied experience, investigator, sales, office, and mechanical work, at present employed, seeks position requiring high intelligence, good judgment, initiative, executive ability, reliability, and efficiency; references. S 178 Times.

CLERICAL and selling experience [illegible] past middle age; capable, trustworthy; excellent references; very moderate salary. T 11 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CLERK, 27; insurance 3 years; familiar N. Y. and suburban exchange; work on books or policies. A 381 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, (28,) clean-cut, intelligent teacher, only slight business experience, draft exempt, (eyesight,) seeks opening for business career. G. W., Times Harlem.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, business experience, ability as writer and organizer, seeks executive or secretarial position; available immediately. S 86 Times.

COMPETENT EXECUTIVE, NOW SECRETARY OF A LARGE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION, DESIRES TO FORM A NEW CONNECTION WITH A HIGH-GRADE CONCERN; MINIMUM SALARY TO START, $4,000 PER ANNUM. ADDRESS CHANCE, 60 TIMES.

COMMERCIAL EXECUTIVE.
The war has forced my concern to abandon its activities. I made money for them in a foreign field. Can do the same domestically or in open foreign market. Capable executive and experienced organizer; American; 40 years of age; in sound health; able to organize, enlarge and inspire a sales force; can plan and direct comprehensive advertising campaign, indite forceful, convincing letters full of the necessary "ginger" productive of results; understands the meaning of diplomacy when occasion requires; accustomed to exercising judgment at periods when quick decisions are necessary; strong on detail; naturally systematic. S 186 Times.

CONFIDENTIAL position with man of affairs is sought by attorney, college graduate, well connected, many years' legal experience; exceptional. A 366 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT - REPORTER, (26,) 5 YEARS' EXPERIENCE MANUFACTURING, PUBLISHING; $25 WEEK. H 129 TIMES.

CORRESPONDENT, (34;) EIGHT YEARS' EXPERIENCE; ACCUSTOMED TO MANAGE OFFICE OR DEPARTMENT; HIGHEST CREDENTIALS; $35. S 127 TIMES.

CORRESPONDENT.—Banking and journalistic experience; linguist; best references; French journalist. H 158 Times.

COUPLE, young, South German, wish position small family or bachelor; only country; excellent cook, butler. Meder, 219 East 81st.

COOK.—Japanese, excellent cook wishes position gentleman's apartment or small family; willing to do general work. K., 465 East 57th.

COOK.—In private family; entire charge; general housework; Japanese. T 23 Times.

COST CLERK, 29, married, thoroughly conversant with modern manufacturing cost accounting, timekeeping, payrolls; salary $22. P 375 Times Downtown.

CREDITS, COLLECTIONS, AND OFFICE MANAGER.
Four years with commercial bankers; finest references and reputation; capable taking charge office, buying, correspondence, credits and collections, and entire supervision; excellent executive and right hand aid to busy man; will make immediate change; age 27; married; American college and law school; Draft Class 4; will consider out-of-town proposition. Box P 371 Times Downtown.

CREDITS COLLECTIONS, age 28; draft exempt; can handle help, meet people, produce maximum results, minimum expense. B 373 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN, 30, married, thorough knowledge credits, collections, correspondence, present employed, seven years' mercantile, desires good connection. T 8 Times.

DESIGNER, who has ability to create and design a line of ladies' and misses' dresses that are smart and good sellers, wishes a position with manufacturer or large establishment. S 175 Times.

DETECTIVE, licensed, bonded, desires position with corporation, investigation committees, &c. S 184 Times.

DO YOU NEED ME?
SOUND SELLING PROPOSITION PREFERRE.
Live young man, 21, five years' real, practical business experience; high school graduate; Columbia student (evening;) willing to start on a "show me" basis where we can "cash in" on our mutual investment of time, brains, and energy; employed at present. See R 133 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, 22, technical education, five years' experience, detailing, layout, machine and engineering design, neat, accurate, moderate salary, seeks permanent position with future. A 290 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, 28, architectural, with some mechanical experience, technology graduate, wants permanent position; exempt; no replies considered except those requesting an interview. O 43 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Architectural; excellent on field work; position with contractor; efficient, resourceful; 20 years' experience; interview requested. A 374 Times Downtown.

EFFICIENCY SPECIALIST.—Incontestible ability; result-getting power; broadest experience. P 281 Times Downtown.

ELECTRICIAN, at present employed maintaining large factory, technical school graduate with practical experience, wishes to change position; salary $28. S 101 Times.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER and business man desires engagements on special work and reports. R., 508 5th Av., Room 506.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGER.
Experienced in handling all kinds of help, desires connection with reliable manufacturing concern; can show satisfactory results. M. L. B., 248 Times.

ENGINEER.—Connection desired by experienced industrial consulting engineer who wishes settled address, as assistant to President or general manager of manufacturing corporation; graduate engineer and accountant; eight years' experience in industrial operation, especially organization costs, planning and production control in wide range of industries, steel, machinery, foundry, glass, and textile plants. Address E 36 Times.

ENGRAVER AND DESIGNER.—Steel and copper plate; 20 years' experience on high-class work; excellent references. Sneider, 123 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, or phone John 3666.

ESTIMATOR AND GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
General utility man, age 39, large practical experience; good draftsman, quantity surveyor; salary according to ability. S 151 Times.

ESTIMATOR, draftsman, salesman, with experience, open for position. Y 324 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE, &c.—If you are looking for a capable, industrious, and ambitious assistant with a view to unloading part of your responsibilities on his shoulders, then I am your man; my thorough, well-rounded business training along manufacturing and banking lines and 13 years of experience in clerical and executive capacities enable me to meet the most exacting demands; 33 years of age, well educated, energetic, temperate; no objection to locating out of town if proposition sufficiently attractive. S 165 Times.

EXECUTIVE BUSINESS MAN WHO HAS HAD PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE OF MANUFACTURING, BUYING, CHARGE OF SALES FORCE AND GENERAL OFFICE WORK, IS LOOKING FOR A CONNECTION WHERE INITIATIVE, EXECUTIVE ABILITY, AND CONSCIENTIOUS EFFORTS COULD BE APPLIED; MARRIED, THIRTY-FIVE, HIGHEST REFERENCES; PRESENT FIRM LIQUIDATING. H 87 TIMES.

EXECUTIVE, Treasurer, Secretary, General Manager open for engagement before March 1; high-class business man; experience unusually complete and practical; capable taking full charge large affairs or acting as confidential adviser; unimpeachable record and credentials. B 221 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE-MANAGER.
Age 37, accustomed to shoulder responsibilities of office, factory, purchasing and advertising departments, with initiative and ability to obtain the best results; capable of assuming either entire charge or making himself a valuable assistant to President; business and personal credentials of the best. S 148 Times.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT, 32 years, university education, seeking broader connection; proven ability; responsible; references. Y 313 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE, organizer, analyst, office, sales, purchasing, and production experience, desires position; moderate salary until worth demonstrated. E 3 Times.

FARMERS, GARDENERS, SUPERINTENDENTS, &c.—The Agricultural and Industrial Labor Relief has over 1,200 men on its lists looking for positions on farms. Any farm or private estate owner in need of farm help, experienced or inexperienced, is invited to communicate with Mr. G. M. Hessels, Secretary of the above organization, 1,123 Broadway, Room 607, New York.

FARM SUPERINTENDENT, married; capable of producing results, dairying, fruit, poultry, swine, registered stock breeding, alfalfa and general stock growing, balancing rations, expert mechanic, man of clean habits, good judgment and not afraid of work, desires position, commercial or private estate. Address N. K., 209 Pine St., Elizabeth, N. J.

FURS.
Thorough fur man, 15 years in the line, knows the business from the raw skin to the retail end; will make good in any branch of the fur business; seeks connection with reliable house. S 80 Times.

GARDENER, (47,) married, no children; experienced in all branches; first-class references. Address Charles Smith, care of Madley & Smythe, 491 5th Av.

GENTLEMAN of unquestioned capacity, integrity, and intellect desires to represent A1 concern where his extended acquaintance with trade in Baltimore and Maryland will be considered an asset. Y 284 Times Annex.

GENTLMAN having fifteen years' managerial experience in manufacturing plant closed down account coal question, would like to make new connection. S 86 Times.

GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT, familiar with office detail; clean-cut American, Christian; $14; excellent references. P 361 Times Downtown.

HANDY MAN with tools, all around, wishes steady position. S 48 Times.

HAVE sound business training; age 35; married; university education; sober and athletic; accustomed meeting and serving executives; have secretarial and traffic experience; seek opportunity where initiative, loyalty, and ambition to climb are factors toward success rather than nepotism; excellent references. S 135 Times.

HIGHLY EDUCATED SWEDE, who has held responsible business positions as executive, in purchasing department, &c., has traveled extensively in Europe and knows intimately business conditions in Northern Europe, as well as leading business men, desires connection with high grade manufacturing, banking, or export house. H 150 Times.

HOUSEMAN or butler (colored) wishes position with private family; good references. Griffin, 228 West 66d.

I WANT TO LEARN THE ADVERTISING BUSINESS; I AM 20 AND WELL EDUCATED; HAVE YOU AN OPENING? E 14 TIMES.

LAWYER.—HIGH PROFESSIONAL STANDING, WITH LEANING TOWARD COMMERCIAL PURSUITS, IS LOOKING FOR OPENING LARGE ENTERPRISE, WHERE SOUND JUDGMENT, EXECUTIVE ABILITY, COMBINED WITH FUNDAMENTAL BUSINESS PRINCIPLES, WILL BE OF FINANCIAL AND MATERIAL BENEFIT TO BOTH. O 381 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

LUMBERMAN DESIRES POSITION; THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN WHOLESALE AND EXPORT; ALSO EXPERIENCED IN AUDITS, APPRAISEMENT, AND YARD MANAGEMENT; CAN GIVE BOND AND FURNISH REFERENCES FROM HEADS OF LARGE CORPORATIONS. H 133 TIMES.

MAN in the early forties, sober, conscientious, willing, intelligent, and of fair education, desires to connect with large business where there is a good chance for advancement. Address P. O. Box 137 Morristown, N. J.

MAN, single, 45, wants position of trust; technical, building line; references and bond furnished. S 144 Times.

MAN.—Excellent butler, valet; take entire charge of bachelor's apartment; good reference. Otto, 105 West 55th St.

MANAGER.—Young man, 32, well-educated, plenty of executive ability, desires connection with manufacturer or exporting concern as manager or assistant; full knowledge office details; correspondent; excellent references. P 326 Times Downtown.

MANAGER IN MECHANICAL LINE.
Manufacturing and marketing, is looking for greater opportunity; unusual qualifications and experience; 40 years old; unless you have big job presenting real problems, will not be interested. B 216 Times Downtown.

MANAGER or position as steward; extensive training and far-reaching experience in restaurant, hotel, and club; best of references; can give security. H 99 Times.

MANAGER'S ASSISTANT.—Young man; college education; some knowledge accounting, experience manager's assistant. T 31 Times.

MANAGER, STOCKROOM, experienced, A1 references, wishes a steady position. P 313 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, NOW EMPLOYED WITH FIRM MANUFACTURING NON-ESSENTIAL PRODUCTS, DESIRES MORE PERMANENT POSITION; EXPERIENCE COVERS MANUFACTURING ORGANIZATION, ANALYSIS, AND IMPROVEMENT OF METHODS; DESIGN AND INSTALLATION OF CONVEYING AND SPECIAL MACHINERY, MACHINE SHOP PRACTICE AND TESTING; EXECUTIVE WORK PREFERRED. S 124 TIMES.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, at present employed as asst. plant eng., with firm manufacturing non-essentials, desires permanent position; experience covers designing, construction, installation, operation, economical maintenance of manufacturing plants. A 399 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL MAN, 20 years' record, experienced, high grade, accustomed to responsible positions, in charge of help, familiar with automatic machines, tool designing and engineering, open for engagement where a first-class man of ability is required. Address S. R., Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.
Experienced in designing, installing, and operating machinery and plants, desires a position of responsibility, preferably in an executive capacity; aged 38; American; reference. E 52 Times.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, age 35, with 14 years' experience in engineering and business, wishes position with manufacturer. P 230 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER; research, machine development and manufacturing; also electrical and electro-chemical work; long experience. H 64 Times.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—Twenty years' experience machinery, men, design, production, purchasing, sales; accept $40 if prospects good. S 94 Times.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, extensive all around engineering, manufacturing experience, desires change. M 341 Times Downtown.

MERCHANDISE MANAGER,
at present merchandising large department store, would like to open negotiations with progressive concern; a young man with eleven years of successful department store merchandising experience in large Eastern cities; eight years with one company; the applicant is a man with strong personality, understanding the value of co-operation and constructive organization work; qualified to assume heavy responsibilities and take complete charge of merchandising, a business aggregating millions per annum; conversant with various markets; credentials of the highest character as to reputation and ability; all correspondence confidential. H 146 Times.

MR. BUSINESS MAN.
Can you use a man evenings? Possesses executive and salesman's ability; employed as public accountant. P 259 Times Downtown.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE.—Thoroughly seasoned; sales, credits, accounting, correspondence, office management; splendid record; American; 33; bondable. B 263 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MAN, holding responsible position accountant, familiar with stock, bond, railroad, mercantile matters, seeks change; reasonable. B 220 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Correspondent; knows accounting; college training; well recommended. T 34 Times.

PLAIN COOK, first class, for bachelor or private family apartment; best of references. A. B., care Smeaton, 128 West 67th.

PRINTING plant manager or supt., well known in New York; exceptional references; nothing but high-class proposition considered. Address Expert, S 190 Times.

PRINTING BUYER, MECHANICAL MAN, desires position with publisher or advertising agency; accurate estimator; understands paper, typography; married; best reference. B 251 Times Downtown.

PROOFREADER, executive; knowledge editing, advertising, layouts, makeup; publication or private plant preferred. A 501 Times Harlem.

PUBLISHING—ADVERTISING.
Am open for position requiring executive ability in engraving or plate work, layouts, photographs, art work, &c.
Familiar with the business from every angle; know costs, estimating and buying conditions, directing of economical methods, and short cuts in purchasing power.
Steady, reliable, and dependable; will consider only first-class concern, magazine or advertising agency desiring man who can build and construct. O 157 Times.

REAL ESTATE.—Married man, 28 years old, desires position in management with established real estate concern; moderate salary, with opportunity for advancement. S 130 Times.

SALESMAN.
$5,000-A-YEAR MAN BURNED OUT OF A POSITION; WELL KNOWN FROM COAST TO COAST BY THE FINE FURNITURE AND ALLIED TRADE; HAVE THE ABILITY AND EXPERIENCE TO GET AND HOLD BUSINESS; OLD ENOUGH TO IMPART CONFIDENCE AND A PERSONALITY THAT WEARS WELL; OFFERS FROM RESPONSIBLE CONCERNS ONLY. ADDRESS S 197 TIMES.

SALESMAN with established trade in best muslin underwear departments in New England, New York State, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, wants up-to-date line silk waists, silk underwear, and lingerie novelties; only first-class houses considered. Address, appointing interview, W., Room 268, Hotel Albert, East 11th St. and University Place.

SALESMAN.—TRAVELING SALESMAN, COVERING THE EASTERN, WESTERN, AND FAR WESTERN STATES, CALLING ON GROCERY JOBBING AND BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS' SUPPLY HOUSES, IS LOOKING FOR AN ACCOUNT ON SALARY OR COMMISSION AS A SIDE LINE. S 47 TIMES.

SALESMAN—A PRODUCER.
With successful selling record; can sell merchandise or specialties; am heavyweight producer, understanding underlying scientific principles of selling and advertising; want connection with progressive institution; can furnish highest credentials as to ability and character. A 377 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Buffalo resident, with office, wishes to represent some manufacturing concern. William Schwartz, 288 Madison St., Buffalo, N. Y.

SALESMAN, (34;) SIX YEARS' EXPERIENCE SALES MANAGER; CAPABLE OF HANDLING ANY COMMERCIAL LINE; HIGHEST CREDENTIALS. S 128 TIMES.

SALESMAN AND SALES EXECUTIVE, twelve years' successful experience, open Feb. 1 to represent reliable manufacturing concern in Chicago and mid-West territory; well acquainted with jobbers and large retailers; do not answer unless you have a good strong proposition; no side line; am 35 years old, married, now in New York. E 58 Times.

SALESMAN, having established organization and long experience with sales and engineering of first importance, is in unusually fortunate position to make large sales; has sold total output of two factories and seeks another good account on commission or salary basis; highest credentials given. B 278 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, high-class, to represent large educational institution for Brooklyn territory; good education preferred; can earn $30 to $50 per week; drawing account against commission. Call 10 A. M., Room 204, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Young man, (32,) well educated, ambitious, conscientious, desires connect wholesale line, where opportunity future depend on ability; experienced; exceptional references furnished. P 330 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted; moving picture, newspaper, or advertising experience desirable, but not essential; commission basis; unequal opportunity for the real calibre to advance to district managers. Call or write to Stafford, 911 Flatiron Building.

SALESMAN.—IF EXPERT SELLING AND GENERAL ABILITY, COMBINED WITH PERSONALITY, COUNTS AND YOU WANT A PRODUCER, THEN WRITE ME FOR INTERVIEW. S 90 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—High-grade proposition wanted by real live wire salesman, specialty preferred; accustomed to closing large deals; good closer; age 33; college graduate; A1 references; can furnish bond. T 26 Times.

SALESMAN.
College man and lawyer, (26,) business experience, desires to enter the selling field; city or out of town. T 27 Times.

SALESMAN calling on dry goods trade, Colorado to Pacific Coast, desires to connect with silk or dress goods mill; at present employed; correspondence confidential. S 102 Times.

SALESMAN, (33,) single, employed, drawing salary, metropolitan district, desires change; open for proposition city or road; 4 years' road experience; good reference. G 357 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced, wishes position with house with established trade; 37 years old. W. C., 255 Van Buren St., Brooklyn. Phone 1036R Bushwick.

SALESMAN, &c.—Gentleman desires to make change as salesman or inside capacity; furniture, hardware, tobacco experience. G. D., 2,914 3d Av.

SALESMAN, PRINTING.—Wide acquaintance among advertisers and buyers of good printing, seeks new connection; good producer. B 240 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, Philadelphia resident, large following among cutters and jobbers, is open for a good line of silks. Address Silk Salesman, 319 Heed Building, Philadelphia.

SALESMAN, ambitious and experienced, would like to secure a steady position with a reliable concern; first-class references or bond if necessary. H 190 Times.

SALESMAN, married, experienced in specialty line; was in business for myself; open for salaried position. P 367 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 29, 8 years calling on trade of retail and preferential nature, wants connection with wholesale business promising good prospects. O 161 Times.

SALESMAN and manager, ladies' apparel; large following; traveled New York, New England, Pennsylvania fifteen years. H 128 Times.

SALESMAN, 34, 10 years' experience in mercantile line, wishes connection with reputable firm; city or Eastern States. S 184 Times.

SALESMAN, 25, exempt, making New York State, desires change, established house staple line, city, preferred. M 372 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced; pharmaceutical, specialties, and stock; throughout country to physicians, institutions, and trade; commission; drawing account. S 196 Times.

SALES MANAGER 4 good salesmen, proven records; business getters; wants charge. A 300 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Best references; Cuban trade; will sell commission only. What have you? B 291 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, virile, highest type, strong closer, desires commensurate proposition. P 290 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—American; business getter; speaks Spanish fluently; well recommended. T 9 Times.

SALESMAN, 13 years' novelty experience, selling jobbers, wishes position; references. H 169 Times.

SALESMAN, (37,) desires change; seventeen years last firm; executive ability. S 138 Times.

SALESMAN, experience, references, wishes change; popular line; chance before salary. E 11 Times.

SALES AND OFFICE MANAGER, (38.)
Experienced various specialty lines.
S. K., 82 West Broadway.

SALESMAN, 35, ten years' experience, open for proposition from reliable concerns where ability will be appreciated. H 126 Times.

SALESMAN going to Coast wants good side line. Newman, 1,000 East 179th St.

SECRETARIAL, NEWSPAPER, MAGAZINE.
I am a college graduate with recognized literary talent, and have had experience in business and banking; I now desire to engage in secretarial, newspaper or magazine work. Address E 24 Times.

SECRETARY.—Young American, 20, private secretary to President of large shipbuilding corporation, good stenographer, attend to details perfectly without supervision, wants similar position where prime requisite is unadulterated hard work; minimum $1,600. C. B. M., 5,206 Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J.

SECRETARY, EXECUTIVE, MANAGER.
Age 32, broad experience, organization, financial, corporation detail; expert stenographer, accountant; excellent character, forceful personality, highest references; conditions warrant change. A 372 Times Downtown.

SECRETARIAL STENOGRAPHER.
War conditions have forced my firm to suspend, hence ready to form new connection and relieve some busy official of routine and detail; American; married; 28 years old; A1 references as to ability, character. P 288 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, Executive Assistant, Manager.—Young man, former official, with long executive training, seeks position with man or woman of large interests; familiar securities markets, real estate, industrial, financial. G 359 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, 24, draft exempt, excellent stenographer, desires connection with firm or individual requiring an intelligent, aggressive young man; highest credentials; $25. S 146 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, six years' experience, capable taking full charge, seeks connection large concern where advancement is commensurate with ability. Box 25, 324 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

SHIPPING CLERK and packer, experienced, good worker, desires position. E 18 Times.

SOLE COAST AGENCY wanted to represent reliable Eastern firms and manufacturers; bank references. Gibbs & Co., 330, Pacific Building, San Francisco, Cal.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, (26,) 8 years' technical experience; Christian; executive ability; versed up-to-date office methods; high school graduate; best credentials; $21. B 250 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 26, married, competent and thoroughly experienced, wishes responsible position; executive ability; salary $1,800. B 261 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.
Young married man seeks high-grade position; educated, experienced, aggressive; automobile experience; valuable aid to executive; $35. Y 274 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 10 years' experience, thoroughly competent, desires position with advancement; $25-$28. P 331 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, competent, knowledge of bookkeeping; high school graduate; salary $20. B 306 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Four years' experience; unquestionable references; $20. Oscar L. Lindeborg, 1,712 Greene Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish, English; translator French, Spanish; 17 years old; $20 week. S. P., 283 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT, engineer high-class apartment; good presence; excellent mechanic; no incumbrances. Phone 6805 Schuyler.

TEACHER.—Wanted, private or public teaching position during Summer, 1918, by a sober, cultured man of 28, and member of Harvard Faculty, A. B. and A. M., Harvard University. Address Y 270 Times Annex.

TEACHER.—Chemistry, biology, physics; experienced; two university degrees; now employed; wishes make change; preparatory school. T 38 Times.

TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE WITH LARGE CONTRACT MANUFACTURING FIRM; EXECUTIVE POSITION CONTROLLING IMPORTANT DEPARTMENT QUALIFIES ME FOR SIMILAR EMPLOYMENT; CHANGE NECESSITATED ACCOUNT WAR CONDITIONS; PRESENT SALARY $1,800; AMERICAN; 35; MARRIED. H 182 TIMES.

THEATRICAL PRODUCERS & MANAGERS
Efficient, aggressive young man, with initiative, desires connection with business end theatrical business in New York; evening, part time, or permanent position considered. S 115 Times.

TYPEWRITER with established trade, general merchandise, owing to prevailing conditions, open for good article from responsible houses. Write Importer, 1,408 St. Nicholas Av.

VALET, butler, cook; work half day; experienced; Japanese student. 150 East 51th.

WANTED—A CHANCE!
Education, intelligence, refinement, a taste for English. Are these good for anything when not reinforced by business experience? Who can use me? W. McAuliffe, 55 West 56th St.

YOUNG BRAZILIAN GENTLEMAN, (26,) married, just arrived from Brazil, speaks, writes French, Portuguese, Spanish, and some English, too, would like position in this city or outside; knows very well the principal commercial centres of Brazil. Address letters, M. Motta, 61 West 96th St., N. Y. City.

YOUNG MAN, 26, clean cut, well educated, draft exempt, formerly South's most successful dancing teacher, wishes to enter commercial field. Arthur Murray, 3,900 B'way.

YOUNG MAN, 32, good appearance, habits and education, wishes permanent position as cashier, hotel clerk, or anything along that line; experience; speaking English, French, Italian, German; best references; cash security; $30 weekly or $10 with board. Nicholas Ivanovich, 400 West 151st St.

YOUNG MAN, 29, thoroughly experienced in cotton goods line, ambitious, wishes to connect with cotton goods house or any reliable firm; at present employed, but desires making change where hard work and ability is appreciated. P 372 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (28,) DRAFT EXEMPT, employed, seeks connection with real opportunity for advancement; excellent education; conversant advertising, correspondence; intelligent, ambitious, energetic. P 263 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, married, 29 years old, good appearance, desires position with reputable concern; past experience in real estate management and brokerage; moderate salary with opportunity for advancement. A 1114 Times.

YOUNG MAN WITH EXECUTIVE ABILITY DESIRES TO CONNECT WITH RELIABLE CONCERN IN A CAPACITY WHERE CONSCIENTIOUS SERVICES WILL BE APPRECIATED; CAN FURNISH EXCELLENT REFERENCES. H 198 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, 24, desires position where ability, integrity are appreciated; 13 years' general office experience; honorably discharged U. S. A. account dependency. B 255 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) 5 years' legal and business experience, has initiative, can operate typewriter, desires position with enterprise where merit commands advancement. P 290 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) high school education, alert, exempt, 5 years' experience ledger, traffic, credit man and office routine, desires connection any capacity; opportunity primary thought. Rose, 301 East 79th.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) high school graduate, highest ability, hard and willing worker, desires position with advancement; A1 references. Samuel Schwartz, 201 East 10th St.

YOUNG MAN desires position where honest, faithful work will bring good future; can furnish unquestionable reference. H 131 Times.

YOUNG MAN of good family wishes position companion to elderly gentleman; will travel; can take full charge country home; speaks French, English. H 69 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desires to connect with commercial establishment, where ability is appreciated; $12. Salzman, 400 South 4th St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 31, exempt, presently employed, desires position where ability counts and advancement rapid; selling experience. H 157 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) Christian, desires office work; good at figures; 5 years' experience; knowledge of exporting; $20-$25. B 284 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) exempt, fourth year mech. engineering, drawing acquaintance, start drawing engine line. S. Schatz, 1,061 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG American, aged 19, speaks French and Spanish, desires position, traveling position preferred; best references. E 9 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (28,) wishes position with Stock Exchange firm; can fill in in nearly any position; best of references. G 356 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24, draft exempt, good education and business experience, wishes position with future; best references. B 289 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24, exempt, initiative, ambitious, desires to connect with progressive concern; executive and selling experience. P 297 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, clean-cut, wants position with chance of advancement; good penman, typist; accurate at figures. P 299 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, two years' experience, desires office position where conscientious application earns advancement. A 382 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school education, wishes clerical position from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. as to enable him to attend evening school. S 107 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 28, desires position traffic department; experienced general office man. Desmond, 502 West 148th St.

YOUNG MAN, 19, honest, desires position with advancement; excellent references. B 217 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) neat, desires position; good education; references. H 483 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) desires position as clerk; six years' experience; $20 per week. E 34 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, Wall St. runner, desires position; $16. Burns, P 258 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) wants position with live real estate firm; two years' experience; A1 references. S 164 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, 7 years' business experience, desires position with reliable concern. J., 2,057 8th Av., store.

YOUNG MAN, 25, hard worker, 6 years' sound business experience, will start bottom with reliable concern. E 1 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) desires position with opportunity for advancement; 4 years' experience in knit goods line. H 166 Times.

YOUNG business man, educated, commercial experience, linguist, seeks occupation, evenings. E 33 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) exempt from draft, bright and ambitious, wishes to connect with reputable concern. S 199 Times.

YOUNG MAN (21) desires connection with advancement. B 267 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY. — Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 6916.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

28TH, 14 EAST.—Jan. 15, double room; top floor; bath; home table; references.

35TH, (307 Lexington Av.)—Newly decorated, sunny rooms; electricity; all conveniences; board.

Exceptional opportunity to become guest and share in comforts of an exclusive home; east side apartment. Address Seventies, P 310 Times Downtown.

West Side.

54 WEST 54TH ST.
ROOMS, WITH BOARD; REFERENCES.

57TH, 32 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with excellent board; table guests accommodated.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished, private bath; electric light, plenty heat, hot water; suit particular people; Southern cooking.

72D, 314 WEST.—Large sunny room, running water; adjoining bath; excellent home table.

72D, 228 WEST.—Steam heat, elevator, electricity; sunny room; table guests accommodated.

72D, 318 WEST.
Exclusive Pension; large front room on first floor; private bath; excellent table.

73D, 154 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; electricity; also smaller room; excellent table.

74TH, 125 WEST.—Furnished or unfurnished large room, private bath; single rooms; excellent table; heat; constant hot water.

75TH, 139 WEST.—Refined home, second floor front; large and hall rooms, with board; references.

75TH, 20 WEST.—Very desirable large room; excellent table; Southern cooking; table guests.

76TH, (344 West End Av.)—Select accommodation, beautiful second floor suite, private bath; other rooms; excellent home table; steam, electricity.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive, warm, steam-heated rooms, en suite or single; excellent home table, references.

79TH, 114-182 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.
One single and one double room.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Table guests accommodated by the week; excellent French cuisine.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Four houses, kitchenette apt., warm, cozy, electric lighted rooms, with or without meals; references.

80TH, 124-128 WEST. — Attractive rooms; good home cooking; special to permanent.

82D, 29 WEST.—Large, unfurnished second-floor front room; will furnish to suit; all improvements; parquet floors; electricity; also smaller furnished room, with board; parlor dining room; best of food and service; a home for particular people.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

88D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; excellent table; home surroundings; table guests.

West Side.

86TH, 125 WEST.—Large room; private bath; one single room; parlor dining; references.

86TH, 120 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; electricity; excellent table; references.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.
Small room; southern exposure; running water.

86TH ST., (541 WEST END AV.)
Table guests; parlor dining; social parlors.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Large rooms; excellent meals properly served; select, homelike.

87TH, 21 WEST.—Large second, third floor rooms, bath; electricity; excellent table.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Two connecting rooms; in refined, small boarding house; running water; electricity; gentlemen; references. Riverside 8311.

91ST, 39 WEST.—Very desirable large single and double rooms, with adjoining baths, Jewish family; excellent cooking; congenial surroundings; reasonable rates.

92D, 48 WEST.—Large; smaller room; superior home table; parlor dining; reasonable; references.

96TH, 66 WEST.—Handsome, large, small rooms; suite, private bath; excellent table.

102D, 305 WEST.—(Riverside;) unusual opportunity; two gentlemen, or couple; in private, Christian, American family; front room; private bath.

107TH, 312 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence offers very large, steam-heated front room; also single room; really exceptional table; moderate terms.

108TH, 329 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, with, without private bath; cuisine, service unexcelled; only permanent guests considered; refined Hebrew surroundings.

113TH, 560 WEST. — Medium-sized room; southern exposure; excellent cuisine; near Broadway subway.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Large, double front parlor; first-class Jewish table. Morningside 2128.

124TH, 7 WEST.—Room, facing park; electricity; excellent table; Jewish family; moderate.

130TH, 247 WEST.—Large front room, neatly furnished; modern improvements; kosher table board.

141ST, 470 WEST.—Large rooms; private home; excellent cooking; telephone; table guests. Palmer.

149TH ST., 544 WEST, (Broadway Subway.) —Nicest, healthiest section; Audubon; new management; thoroughly renovated, bright rooms; suites, bath adjoining, $8-$12; singly, $15-$20, two, including meals. 2757 Audubon. Mrs. Mates.

REFINED Protestant American family would like paying guest, room, board, high-class apartment, two minutes 116th St. subway; gentleman preferred; references required. B 279 Times Downtown.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 158th St.—In private, refined home; high class, well heated apartment; sunny front room; twin beds; two closets; real home table; use living room, grand piano; accommodations for two. Telephone evenings, Audubon 8971.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (680 West 155th St.)—Large front parlor, bedroom connecting, nicely furnished, $12; double room, $4; board reasonable; elevator. Morningside 5060, Apartment 1.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147.—Attractive, large room, facing Drive, suitable gentlemen or couple, in exclusive boarding house. Schuyler 9957. Stein.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family offers superior accommodations; first-class board. Apartment 6B. Telephone 4570 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549. — Heated rooms, superior board, $10-$12. Morningside 4960. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (The Woodbury.) —Two blocks north 158th St. subway; wonderful grounds.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter House of Highest Standard. 20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c. Fifty Warm Rooms. Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Good Air, Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts. Weekly, $12-$24 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.
174 West 126th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 21.—Double, single rooms, private baths; facing park; table guests accommodated.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double rooms, private baths, meals optional; facing park; singles.

WEST END AV.—Private family offers large room to gentleman; electric light. Schuyler 6620.

Brooklyn.

PACIFIC ST., 1,265.
Extra large front room, dressing room, ample closets; suitable two young men or business women; excellent table; private family; previous occupants two years, now in service. Phone Bedford 5663J.

Out of Town.

A gentleman could be comfortably accommodated in select private family; choice surroundings; good table; home comforts extended. J., Post Office, New Rochelle. Phone 3121.

BOARD WANTED.

GENTLEMAN past middle age, of reliable social standing, literary position, simplest tastes and requirements, inoffensive and studious, seeks moderate home accommodations, convenient to 4th Av. subway; terms and conditions necessary to further communication. R 17, Times.

GENTLEMAN and daughter, (adult,) native Americans, best of references, wish large and small connecting rooms, with bath and board; moderate price; private family preferred; west side, below 110th St. Address, with full particulars, V. D., P. O. Box 553.

ROOM, private bath, with board, high-class only, wanted by young Jewish couple; 72d to 100th, West; state terms and particulars. Permanent, R 119 Times.

MOTHER with two well-trained children wishes room and board with Jewish family, elevator apartment, upper west side. L. G., stationery, 228 West 116th.

Two large rooms, bath, above West 72d, with board, four persons; $55; or small furnished apartment. P 376 Times Downtown.

TWO LADIES want room, board, not over one flight up; state price; must have warm room. S 100 Times.

BUSINESS WOMAN wants heated room and board in desirable house; moderate rate. H 163 Times.

Young Hebrew desires board with refined, sociable young people; moderate. B 210 Times Downtown.

Room and board wanted for Jewish couple in boarding house; moderate price. George W. Lewis, Endicott Hotel.

Gentleman wishes room and board with private family above 60th St. H 200 Times.

Gentleman desires board and room above 65th St. S 159 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Staten Island.

Wadsworth Hall, Arrochar, S. I.—Attractive and homelike; open all year; steam heated; good table and attendance; spacious grounds; accessible for commuters. Tel. 678 Tompkinsville.

Westchester County.

Refined private family in White Plains, choicest locality, will rent three attractively furnished rooms with private bath to two or three gentlemen or couple, rooms are warm and sunny, excellent table; no other boarders; reference required and given. H. 175 Times.

NURSE cares for convalescents at her home. Antoinette Adams, Hastings-on-Hudson.

NURSE cares for children at her home. Edith Morris, Hastings-on-Hudson.

New England.

ELDERLY COUPLE, or mother and daughter; private family; permanent; home comforts. Y 212 Times Annex.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL.
No Coal Shortage Here
43-45 South Walnut St.
East Orange, N. J.
A New York family hotel filled with New Yorkers. 30 minutes from Broadway.
Room, with private bath and first-class table board for two, $20 to $33.
Room, with private bath and first-class table board for one, $13 to $17.
Parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with table board for two, $30 to $40.
All rooms handsomely furnished. Special reduction to permanent guests.

Pennsylvania.

Refined home, steam heated, private bathrooms, sun parlor, porches; automobiles, horses, good food, large dairy, farm; moderate prices; booklet. Address Woodleigh, Towanda, Penn.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

10TH, 9 EAST.—Well furnished small rooms, bath, vicinity Washington Square. 1348 Stuyvesant.

11TH, 19 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Medium steam-heated room; electricity.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) Suite two rooms and bath.

30TH, 134 EAST.—For gentlemen, exceptionally nice, large south room; bath; telephone.

20TH, 43 EAST.—Attractive rooms; private bath, heat and fireplaces, kitchenette; excellent service.

28TH, 30 EAST, (near Madison Av.)—Desirable large room, adjoining bath; conveniences; gentleman.

37TH, 145 EAST.—French family; large room, with private bath; references.

53D, 59 EAST.—Two connecting, bedroom, den; twin beds; suitable 1-2 gentlemen, electricity; bath; references.

53D ST., 56 EAST.—Small, single room, $5. Telephone Plaza 2955.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Two large rooms, bath; private floor, single; French family.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Beautiful furnished room, private bath; electricity; large closets; gentlemen only.

66TH, 46 EAST.—Nicely furnished parlor floor; running water, open fireplace, piano; references.

76TH, 43 EAST.—Comfortably, neatly furnished rooms; homelike; all improvements; telephone.

80TH, 58 EAST.—Exceptional, desirable, large, small rooms, back parlor; excellent board.

92D, 123 EAST.—Large, warm room, bath; electricity; private; no other roomers.

94TH, 138 EAST.—Rooms; steam heat; elevator service; bath; board optional. Spencer.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.)—Very large front room; private bath; steam, electricity; board optional; also smaller room; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractively furnished room with bath; large unfurnished room; music allowed. Murray Hill 427.

MADISON AV., 238.—Furnished, unfurnished, large rooms, suites, floors, private bath; steam heat; parlor floor; business references.

MADISON AV., 537.—Single room, adjoining bath, $5; near 54th St.

TWO large rooms with bath, in private home; all modern conveniences; Murray Hill section; $20. Y 310 Times Annex.

TWO ROOMS, kitchen, bath; Washington Heights; state price. Hollingsworth, 523 West 138th St.

West Side.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Unusually large, attractive; en suite; private bath; steam, electricity; references.

11TH ST., 106 WEST.—Steam-heated furnished room.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Single room; private house; reference; gentleman.

28TH ST., 4 WEST.—Two elegantly furnished rooms with private family. Franco.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room for bachelor; small parlor, studio; references.

48TH, 32-34 WEST.—Two large rooms and bath, on parlor floor; refined home.

51ST ST., 70 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, $9 weekly, also single room.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Well-heated front room; running water; private house; $6; references.

54TH, 327 WEST.—Light bedroom and parlor for two men, Winter months; private family; all improvements; no running water in room; bath adjoining; $65 monthly; very best references given and required; Tuesday, 15th, afternoon. Green. Phone Columbus 8910.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; electric light; steam heat; running water.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large furnished room, running water, suitable for two people; all conveniences; 5th floor; elevator.

58TH, 101 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor and alcove; references. Apt. 20.

67TH, 1 WEST.—Four-room apartment, choicely furnished home, with club, hotel service; cooking free; $200; lease. Mrs. Hallam.

69TH, 143 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive suite; lavatory, steam, electricity; charming apartment; $12. Rouza.

70TH, 236 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor and bedroom, private apartment, bath; steam heat, electricity; no other roomers. Columbus 8843.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large room, electricity, hot, cold water, bath adjoining; references; gentlemen.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom adjoining, suitable two; also single; conveniences. Thomas.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Beautiful suite, two rooms, private bath; adults. Columbus 4237.

71ST, 155 WEST.—Attractive small rooms; steam, electricity, water; reasonable; owner's management.

71ST, 45 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, 'phone, electricity, running water; desirable location.

71ST, 206 WEST.—Nice back parlor; private bath, kitchenette; front room; twin beds.

71ST, 340 WEST. — Large, sunny, warm room; $8 weekly; private family.

302 WEST 72D ST.
Warm, attractive room, electricity; gentlemen preferred.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful warm front room, running water; near bath; quiet refinement.

72D ST. WEST.—Well-furnished room, with kitchen privileges, for married lady; no other boarders. R 32 Times.

73D, 273 WEST. — Nicely furnished large room, private bath; also medium-size rooms.

73D, 111 WEST.—Newly furnished two rooms with kitchenette; will rent separately.

73D, 271 WEST.—Large, attractive room, with bath; electricity; reference.

74TH, 57 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence; rooms with, without private baths; electricity. $4, $6, $8, $10.

74TH, 161 West.—Steam heated, single bachelor room, electric light, references.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Attractive large or small rooms, with baths.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.) —Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

75TH, 125 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; medium room; good locality. Schuyler 8617.

75TH, 120 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water, electricity. Phone Columbus 8265.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable room, running water, bath; convenient location; select residence; $8-$9.

75TH, 142 WEST.—Newly furnished, large room; private bath; also small room; electricity.

75TH St., 161 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished outside room; single or connecting; warm. Ross.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Warm, attractively furnished, electricity; adjoining bath; southern exposure.

75TH, 14 WEST.—Well-heated, large and medium rooms; electricity, lavatory, bath, telephone.

76TH, 138 WEST. — Immaculately clean, large, sunny front; electricity; private bath; kitchenette privileges.

76TH, 104 WEST.—Well heated newly furnished back parlor; private bath; kitchenette; electricity.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Attractive parlor floor; foyer, hall, gas, electricity, parquet; private bath; southern exposure; doctor; musician; business couple.

77TH, 110 WEST.—Large, warm room, southern exposure, kitchenette; bachelor, married couple.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Double room, private bath, with kitchenette; also small room.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Nice parlor; private bath; other rooms; conveniences; references.

77TH, 170 WEST.—New bachelor home; very warm; latest comforts; $50.

78TH, 107 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure, dressing room attached; reasonable.

78TH, 117 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated; gentlemen or couples; good heat; $6, $7.

78TH, 118 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, bright, sunny room; southern exposure; reasonable.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Large front room, with dressing room connecting; electricity, bath, telephone.

78TH, 108 WEST.—New Norece Hall Annex; large and single rooms; kitchenette optional.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Comfortable, large front, back sunny rooms; private bath; electricity; steam.

79TH ST., 212 WEST.—Magnificent second floor suite; private bath; comforts; reference required; private home.

79TH, 172 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished rooms, private elevator apartment. Taylor, Schuyler 7280.

79TH, 146 WEST.—Large, well heated, sunny room, with or without private bath.

80TH, 225 WEST.—High-class elevator; one room and bath. See phone operator.

80TH, 225 WEST, (Apt. 6 South.)—2 rooms, single, en suite; breakfast optional.

81ST, 203 WEST, (Barrington.)—Three rooms, handsomely furnished, lease. Morningside 1069.

81ST, 106 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, adjoining bath; convenient to "L"; references.

82D, 134 WEST. — Desirable room, private bath; southern exposure; single room; references.

82D, 53 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms, heated; gentlemen; business people preferred.

83D, 325 WEST.—Sunny rooms, steam heat, grate fire. Schuyler 4770. Apt. 5 West.

84TH, 115 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, comfortable room; running water; for gentlemen; private family. Meyer.

84TH, 208 WEST.—Elevator; sunny, outside room; conveniences; women or couple. Osborne.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Attractive room, southern exposure; running water, electricity; near bath; $5.50.

84TH, 16 WEST.—Attractive room, with private bath; southern exposure; hall room.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Large, light room, with or without kitchenette; reception parlor; telephone; continuous hot water.

84TH, 47 WEST. — Nicely furnished front room; private bath; twin beds; other rooms.

85TH, 30 WEST.—Comfortable, well-heated rooms; continuous hot water; congenial surroundings; electricity.

85TH, 300 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, en suite, single, tiled baths; board optional; references.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Two large connecting front rooms; smaller ones; elevator; conveniences. Bernstein.

85TH, 128 WEST.—Large sunny rooms, dressing room, lavatory, electricity, fireplace. Schuyler 4064.

85TH, 204 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Attractive single room, business people; well heated; $4.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Excellent home for refined young man, with private family; congenial surroundings; Pianola; $8; meals optional.

86TH, 206 WEST. — Newly furnished front suite; rooms well heated; elevator; references. King.

86TH, 204 WEST.—Large, light room; elevator apartment, private family, $8 weekly. Plato.

86TH, (533 West End Av.)—Attractive room, connecting bath; electricity; every convenience; references.

86TH, 23 WEST.
Medium, sunny rooms; high class.

86TH, 387 WEST.—Elegant large room, private bath; large front room, running water.

87TH, 205 WEST.—Suite (front) in private family; well appointed, well heated; suitable for one or two; references. Waetjen.

87TH, 209 WEST.—Large front room; electricity, telephone; home atmosphere, gentlemen. Crothers.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Handsome, well-heated parlor floor, 3 rooms and kitchenette; $110.

88TH, 344 WEST, (Riverside.)—Comfortably furnished small room; all conveniences; breakfast optional; references.

88TH, 335 WEST, (Droccam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; rooms $5 to $15; references.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Parlor, piano, bedroom, bath; also large front room; steam, electricity.

90TH, 255 WEST.—Large single rooms, high-class elevator apartment; references. Penny.

91ST, 215 WEST.—High-class, complete housekeeping apartment, four large, light rooms, bath; handsomely furnished; complete, $200. Apt. 87.

92D, 49 WEST.—Exclusive, artistic, clean room; all improvements, electricity, with young French couple; private house.

92D, 75 WEST.—Unusually attractive front suite; large living room, bedroom, bath; private entrance. Bocock, Riverside 7680.

92D, 60 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; private home; telephone.

93D, 253 WEST.—Private family will rent room, steam heat, continuous hot water; suitable for business persons; references.

93D, 115 WEST.—Large room, with alcove; southern exposure; small room; references; phone.

93D, 157 WEST.—Large room, near bath; electricity; private family; gentlemen; references.

93D, 270 WEST.—Warm parlor floor; private bath; furnished, unfurnished; service; telephone.

93D, (2,491 Broadway.)—Large, sunny front; gentleman or business woman. Wolf.

94TH, 65 WEST.—Large handsomely furnished sunny front room, with breakfast; references.

94TH, 319 WEST, (Apt. 30.)—Young couple have large single room in modern elevator apartment, near bath; references.

94TH, 55 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large, light room, bath; gentleman; conveniences; private house.

94TH, 70 WEST.—Beautiful room, distinctively homelike; warm; scrupulously clean; select house.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable rooms; continuous hot water; excellent meals.

95TH AND DRIVE.—Large, beautifully furnished room; steam heat, gas log; private family; elevator. Riverside 7140, mornings. Worrell.

96TH, 317 WEST.—Attractive front room, shower; references. Apt. 41.

96TH, 317 WEST.—Small, adjoining bath, shower; references. Apartment 41.

96TH, WEST, (Near Park.)—Floor in private residence, beautifully furnished 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, gentlemen. Phone Riverside 5415.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished room; private bath; telephone; gentlemen; $7.

97TH, 130 WEST.—Parlor with private bath; suitable for one or two gentlemen; furnished or unfurnished. Riverside 2172.

97TH, 308 WEST.—Large sleeping room, next bath; elevator apartment; southern exposure. Newman.

99TH, 306 WEST.—Nicely furnished, light, heated room; running water, bath; private family; near subway; elevator; fourth floor. Kear.

99TH, 206 WEST. — Attractively furnished front room in a comfortable home. Apt. 41.

101ST, 309 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Attractive, sunny suite, (or single;) every modern convenience; a real home; gentlemen, couple. Simmons.

101ST, 300 WEST.—Elegant room; high-class accommodations; strictly private; moderate; references.

103D AND BROADWAY.—A few single rooms in high-class hotel for rent to refined persons at reduced rates if taken permanently. Apply Hotel Marseilles.

103D, 2 WEST.—Beautiful large front room; steam; phone; $6. Robinson.

104TH, 115 WEST.—Cosy, electricity, elevator, phone; central; gentleman. Apt. 521. $4.

105TH, 230 WEST.—All large, outside, six rooms and two baths, apartment in new elevator building, well furnished in mahogany, complete and desirable in every detail, $225 for short lease; less for longer term. Phone Academy 5078.

106TH, 248 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.)—Attractive warm rooms, elevator apartment; home comforts. Kimear.

106TH, 58 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; housekeeping; phone, business people. Quinn.

106TH, WEST.—Nicely furnished room, $3.50 per week; electricity; gentleman. Academy 1693.

107TH ST., 250 WEST.—Small room, with running water, $3 per week. Apartment 25.

108TH, 361 WEST, (Corner B'way.)—Large outside room; superior furnishings; running water; in modern elevator apartment. 5B. Academy 3238.

108TH, 801 WEST.—Room, private bath, in private family. Apt. 1A.

109TH, 312 WEST. — Large, sunny, warm room; running water, adjoining bath; 7th floor.

111TH, 241 WEST.—Furnished room, electricity, telephone, elevator; gentleman preferred; reference. Apt. 18.

111TH, 521 WEST.—Small, large; running water; private family; elevator. Apt. 45.

112TH, 612 WEST.—Beautiful large, warm, front room, suitable 1 or 2; convenient transportation; references. Apt. 10, call mornings.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Elegantly appointed room in select neighborhood for gentleman; 1 minute from subway; bath and shower; $5 per week. C. M., Apartment 2.

113TH, 546 WEST.—Private house, double front room, running water, twin beds, all new furnishings; bath on floor; electricity, telephone; reasonable.

113TH ST., 535 WEST.—A large, newly furnished room, ajoining bath; high-class elevator apartment; no other roomers. Apartment 32. Telephone Morningside 4872.

113TH, 535 WEST.—Desirable room with lavatory; refined American family; references. Apartment 51.

113TH, 504 WEST.—Sunny, attractive room to refined woman; elevator apartment. Inquire Superintendent.

114TH, 514 WEST.—Gentleman share room, facing Columbia Campus; breakfast. Apartment 52.

115TH, 415 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Private, large light room; 2 closets; $6. Winans.

116TH, (Near Riverside and Columbia.)—Sunny front room. Telephone Morningside 6487.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Exceptionally furnished, large, suitable two, adjoining bath; elevator. Reynolds.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Warm attractive outside rooms; elevator; $5 up. Apt. 68.

119TH ST., 124 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath, telephone, electricity, heat; references required.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, southern exposure; suitable two; private house.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Warm, attractive, outside rooms; southern exposure; running water. Apartment 1B.

121ST, 525 WEST.—Desirable rooms; elevator apartment; reasonable rental. Mrs. Appleton.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Light, attractive rooms; modern apartment; $7, $6, $4. McCague.

121ST, 510 WEST.—Double and single outside rooms; southern exposure. Apartment 1-A.

122D, 118 WEST.—Newly furnished, heated, large rooms; hot water; reasonable; references.

122D, 530 WEST. — Three well-furnished double, single front; elevator. 5 F. W.

122D, 520 WEST.—Large light room, elevator. Apt. 6. F. W., Morningside 3345.

122D, 416 WEST, (Apt. 41.)—Elevator, rooms in refined home.

123D, 534 WEST.—Charming large front bedroom, two beds, piano; steam, electricity, telephone; bathroom; $6; second floor west.

123D, 102 WEST.—Single room for business woman, between 110th and 135th Sts., west side. Tamal.

124TH, 546 WEST.—Large, warm alcove room, fronting Broadway; $8. Apt. 25.

124TH, 541 WEST, (Apt. 15.)—Furnished parlor or bedroom; all modern conveniences.

124TH, 542 WEST.—Desirable room, elevator house; homelike; reasonable. Apt. 51.

127TH, 75 WEST.—Large room, all conveniences, warm and clean; near subway.

139TH ST., (61 Hamilton Place,) Apt. 42.—Hebrew-American family, three adults, will let large room in modern apartment; no other roomers.

142D, 547 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; private family; references. Apt. 12.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Attractive, warm, outside suite; handsome view; $50-$75. Turner.

147TH ST., 546 WEST.—Comfortable room; shower; elevator apartment; private family. Cushman.

150TH, 406 WEST.—Light, comfortably furnished single room, steam heated, $3 weekly; elevator; telephone; references. Apt. 72.

151ST, 605 WEST.—Outside room, in handsomely furnished apartment; private family. Westcott.

158D, 450 WEST.—Large furnished room; refined, private house; gentleman; references, $4.

160TH ST., WEST, (16 Jumel Terrace.)—Every convenience; adjoining bath; American family.

171ST, (285 Fort Washington Av.)—Comfortable, large size room, lavatory; gentleman. Towner.

177TH, 609 WEST.—Warm, sunny, south room for woman; kitchen privileges if desired; references. After 5, Apt. 41.

180TH, (4,241 Broadway.)—Large and single sunny rooms; high class; elevator; private family; business people only. Apt. 30.

180TH, 602 WEST.—(Apt. 43.)—Large, warm, neat room, kitchen privileges; all independent; comforts; breakfast.

180TH, 815 WEST.—Handsome room; private apartment; no other; breakfast optional. Warner.

181ST, 665 WEST.—Large outside room, convenient bath; two gentlemen, business women; elevator; subway. St. Nicholas 2812. Kellogg.

AMERICAN COUPLE, having elegantly appointed home, West End Av., near Ansonia, will sublet suite, library, bedroom, private bath; additional bedrooms if desired; congenial party granted privilege parlor floor, including handsomely furnished dining room for entertaining; moderate for superior accommodations accorded. Telephone Schuyler 1863.

ATTRACTIVE corner front parlor, Morningside Drive and park view, adjoining charming bedroom suite or single; high class apartment house; particulars; private. Phone Morningside 9035.

A YOUNG business woman, having attractive three-room apartment, will rent room to congenial business woman; home comforts; $6 weekly; unusual. Audubon 4960, Apt. 44.

BROADWAY, 2,788, (107th.)—Nicely furnished single rooms; electricity, running water, elevator. Harrington.

BROADWAY, (108th.)—Outside room, elevated people; gentleman; elevator; references. Telephone Academy 154.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.) — Desirable room; homelike, quiet. Telephone 3600 Morningside. Apartment 8.

BROADWAY, 2,469.—Desirable room, electricity, telephone, $3.50; gentleman. Apartment 27.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 448.—Attractive front room, modern apartment.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, (123d.)—Large and small rooms; reasonable prices. Apply to Superintendent.

CLAREMONT AV., 115.—Attractive two-room suite, front; elevator; private family. Apartment 24.

MANHATTAN AV., 365, (115th St.,) "The Columbia."—Large, well-heated room; telephone.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, (401 West 118th.) Apt. 31.—Warm, attractive; private lavatory, $5.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 47.—Warm south room, private apartment, to business woman. Apartment 56.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 50, (Apartment 4.)—Elegantly furnished, large, well-heated room for gentleman, with family of two.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 61.—Comfortable, attractive room, $3 to right party; references. Ford.

OVERLOOKING Riverside Drive, between 86th and 90th Sts.—Two furnished connecting rooms, with bath. Telephone Schuyler 6190.

BROADWAY, 2,507.—Homelike; girl student, business woman; near Drive, 93th. Write.

CLAREMONT AV., 160, (125th.) — Sunny; newly decorated; elevator; with business woman, $6; breakfast privileges. Phone Sunday and evenings, 6280 Morningside. Apartment 51.

QUIET, steam-heated room; running water; elevator; 103d subway. Acad. 1291. Lowe.

LADY wants mother and daughter, couple, or business woman to share apartment; moderate. E 16 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 816, (corner 158th.)—Attractively furnished large room overlooking Hudson; new modern apartment; exclusive family; gentlemen. Apt. 7-J.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (corner 94th St.)—Connecting sunny rooms; private bath; overlooking Hudson; one, two gentlemen; Apartment 73, 9881 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 76, (80th.)—Beautiful rooms, facing Drive; 8-room apartment; 2180 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE. — Desirable room in handsomely furnished apartment; first-class accommodation. Y 355 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 655, (144th.)—Cheerful sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 55.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—Attractive room, suite; large room, bath; smaller room. Cardosa.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 538.—Handsomely furnished, warm outside room; night service; gentleman; $4.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 600.—Attractive room, running water; private family; reasonable. Apt. 63.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Beautiful outside, southern suite; fireplace; reasonable. Apt. 61.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (135th St.)—Large room, southern exposure; running water. Apt. 51.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 600.—Pleasant, modern room; moderate price; private family. Apt. 23.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 67, (79th.)—Four rooms. Particulars, Meek, Apt. 82, Riverside 1322.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 294.—Comfortable furnished, light room.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102, (at 83d.)—Large front room; twin beds; private house.

ST. NICHOLAS TERRACE, 25.—Comfortable, warm room, bath adjoining; elevator; private family. Hawley.

Two charming bedrooms for gentlemen, in newly furnished high-class apt., near Broadway and 116th St. subway; small family; unusual opportunity for one or two desiring the best. H 426 Times Annex.

TWO LARGE, beautifully furnished front rooms, suitable for physician, dentist, or one or two business men; one block from 90th St. subway. Burke. Riverside 6212.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO HAVE AT MODERATE RENT CHARMING FOUR ROOMS, HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT, EXCEPTIONALLY WELL FURNISHED. A 686 TIMES HARLEM.

WADSWORTH AV., 220, (Washington Heights.)—Six sunny rooms, artistically furnished; elevator. Smith.

WASHINGTON SQUARE Section.—Two bedrooms, living room, bath, kitchenette, newly furnished, piano; sublease, $100 monthly, including electricity and gas. Douglas, 18 West 13th St.

WEST END AV., 455, (80th.)—Two attractive rooms, single or together, bath adjoining; suitable business woman or student; private residence.

WEST END AV., 519, (corner 86th.)—Beautifully furnished room, with kitchenette, in exclusive residence; heat guaranteed. Telephone Schuyler 5585.

WEST END AV., 611, (89th St.)—Handsome, large, warm front room; electricity, running water; select residence; reference required.

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WEST END AV., 838.—Superior bachelor accommodations, single or suite; bath; breakfast. 9050 Riverside.

WEST END AV. AND 80TH ST.—Perfectly appointed room in private family; sunny elevator apartment. Tel. Schuyler 6718.

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WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely furnished warm rooms; running water; twin beds.

WILL SHARE WITH YOUNG MEN, HIGH CLASS BACHELOR APARTMENT. COFFIN, SCHUYLER 8265.

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LAFAYETTE AV., 257, (Corner St. James Place.)—Heat, light, hot water. 1597 Prospect, first apartment.

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SPENCER PLACE, 16, attractive room, half block Franklin Avenue L. Decatur 4953.

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SECOND floor, private home; beautifully furnished, with use of kitchen and laundry; suburbs Newark, 35 minutes subway New York. Phone Branchbrook 3876. Write Y 296 Times Annex.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

FURNISHED room wanted, permanently, convenient to west side trains. Bachelor, E 66 Times.

Business man wants warm, light room with private or adjacent bath; congenial, homelike place. P 363 Times Downtown.

Front room; private bath; below 42d St.; bachelor apartment preferred. B 296 Times Downtown.

PHYSICIAN wishes accommodations in private house or apartment hotel. T 20 Times.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN, who will consider only first-class surroundings and refined atmosphere, requires room with private bath and ample closet room. Kindly give full particulars, with price and telephone number, making reply as brief as possible by eliminating non-essentials. P 341 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires room, with use of bath, in private family; location between 86th and 110th Sts. and west of Central Park; steam heat and electricity desired; references exchanged. M 309 Times Downtown.

WIDOW, with fifteen-months-old girl, wants room and board with refined private family where child can receive best care, or will share apartment; west side, above 30th St. [illegible] 109 Times.

[illegible] desires furnished room with private bath; breakfast; Washington Square section or Gramercy Park. J. G. B., P. O. Box 343.

YOUNG business man, Christian, desires room, including light breakfast, $3-$6, in strictly private family, below 125th. T 6 Times.

Widower desires room, strictly private family, (not rooming house.) West Side; state price and particulars; references. P 375 Times Downtown.

Two rooms for 3 adults with private family on west side, 80th to 100th St., with board preferred; references exchanged. A. B., P. O. Box 1,800, N. Y.

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69TH ST., 222 WEST.—Large, light room, with bath; heat, hot water, and all improvements; gentlemen only. Apply Sattler.

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These cars have been rebuilt and refinished and are just out of our shops.
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Five-passenger, fully equipped in every way; repainted, color Brewster green; condition guaranteed; bargain. E. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 3052.

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Seven-passenger, guaranteed. E. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 3052.

CADILLAC 1916 LIMOUSINE.
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Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 landaulet; condition perfect; new tires; many extras. Myers & Stark, 1,700 Broadway, Room 1616. Columbus 8063.

CADILLAC limousine, 1914; handsome appearance and in perfect condition; modern in every respect; $450. T 12 Times.

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CADILLAC 1917; used little; limousine; elegant bargain; perfect. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

CADILLAC, 1916, with landaulet-limousine; like new; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

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CADILLAC 1916 limousine, like new, $975; trade considered. Owner. Phone 422 Main.

CADILLAC limousine, like new, $900; electric starter; used private. 170 East 73d.

CASE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

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LIMOUSINE town car, absolutely new; contract valued $3,800; sacrifice for $2,750.
BROUGHAM, absolutely new; sacrifice $1,700.
SEDAN, practically new; big reduction.
CHUMMY roadster and other types.
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1916 SUPER SIX.
MILEAGE 4,500.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
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MARMON 1916 seven-passenger sedan. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car, guaranteed. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1917 Touring; also Roadster and Limousine; bargains. Cook - Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MAXWELL 1917 touring car; A1 mechanical condition; paint in first-class condition.
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MITCHELL TOURING, 7-PASSENGER, as good as new; make offer. 1,297 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

NATIONAL, late 1916, run 5,000 miles, in best mechanical condition, car cost $1,850 6 months ago. Price $775; bargain; trades considered. Bedford Used Car Exchange, 1,197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4466. Open Sundays and evenings.

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35 H. P. DE LUXE MODEL.
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LOCOMOBILE LANDAULET, 1917.
38 H. P.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
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OLDSMOBILE, 1917, "8" touring; Victoria top; wire wheels. Schoonmaker-Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

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ALSO 1915 Cadillac Limousine. 1915 and 1914 Fiat Touring, 5 pass. 1913 Renault collap. landau, overhauled.
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PACKARD. — Late model 6-48 Packard brougham, sedan; lately overhauled, rebuilt and painted at a cost of $1,000; all equipped; two extra new tires, lap robe, full set of tools; ready for the road, A1 condition; any demonstration; $1,000. AM. METER CO., 561 West 47th St.

PACKARD limousine, 3-38, for sale, in splendid condition, with touring body separate; can be seen Apthorp Garage. Telephone Owner, 624 Broad.

PACKARD 1916 1-35, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

PACKARD, 1916, 135, landaulet brougham, also touring; both like new and perfect. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

PEUGEOT SEDAN, 1915, 25 horse; overhauled; 90-day guarantee; electric lighting and starting. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way.

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1915. 38 H. P.
MILEAGE 2,500.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 FIFTH AV. PLAZA 4887.

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PIERCE "38" limousine brougham; late model; overhauled, repainted; guaranteed. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "66,"
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REO 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 7-passenger, with an extra touring body; can't be told from new; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 55th St.

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SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 COUPE.
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S. G. V. 1914 touring car; A1 condition; new shoes. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

S. G. V. beautiful town car, latest model; rare bargain. F. D. Homan, 211 West 58th.

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SIMPLEX 1914 Touring Car; perfect condition. Y 228 Times Annex.

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Most beautiful car in city; Fleetwood body, every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut paneling; cost $8,300; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6874 Riverside.

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STEARNS KNIGHT "8" touring, 1917; newly painted. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th.

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STUTZ 1917 TOURING.
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STUTZ RUNABOUT,
late model, fully equipped, newly painted; bargain. E. C. Darling, 411 West 55th. Telephone Columbus 3052.

STUTZ RUNABOUT, 1914, excellent condition; make offer. 1,297 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

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STUTZ 1917 Touring; 4-passenger, wire wheels; like new; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

STUTZ 1917 16-valve speedster; like new; $1,500. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

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WILLYS KNIGHT "84" coupe; wire wheels. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th St.

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WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 LIMOUSINE.
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MOTOR TRUCKS, new, 3½, 5, 7 tons, with military transport bodies, in export cases; discount. Columbus 9046. Room 60, 2 Columbus Circle.

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1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 PAIGE LIGHT "6" TOURING.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
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CHALMERS Light "6" Touring, $425.
HUDSON Super-Six, Winter Top; make offer.
1916 SAXON "6" ROADSTER.
HUPMOBILE Roadster, Winter Top; price $875.
OVERLAND Touring; Electric Starter; $350.
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Limousines, Landaulets, Sedans, Tourings, Speedsters and Runabouts.
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ALL GUARANTEED FOUR MONTHS.
PERFECT CONDITION.
Time payments. Trades considered.

"RIGHT PRICES."

1917 REO Three-Passenger Roadster.
1917 STEARNS "4-cyl." Limousine, (New.)
1917 CADILLAC Touring; very extra.
1917 DODGE Touring, (like new.)
1916 HUPMOBILE Runabout, Wire Wheels.
1916 CHANDLER Touring, Model 17.
1916 STUDEBAKER Touring; Model 17.
1916 REO Seven-Passenger.
1916 HUPMOBILE Touring; exceptional.
1916 NATIONAL Seven-Passenger.
1915 BUICK Small Touring.
1915 CADILLAC Brougham Town Car.
1914 PACKARD 3-48 Seven-Passenger.
1914 MERCER Touring.
All cars open to mechanical inspection and demonstration at any time.
THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the Trade.
1,077 Atlantic Av., Cor. Franklin Av.,
BROOKLYN.

2-35 Twin Six Packard, with 4-pass. Fleetwood body.
2-35 Twin Six Packard Touring.
1-35 Twin Six Packard Phaeton.
2-38 Six-cyl. Packard Touring.
1917 Chalmers Brougham.
Flat Touring.
1914 Simplex Touring.
1916 Stutz Touring.
Packard Motor Car Company, 1,861 Broadway, New York.

AUTOMOBILE Storage & Warehouse Co.
411 West 59th St. Bryant 3067.
Money loaned on cars in storage.
Unredeemed bargains in used cars.
Automobiles sold on 5 per cent. commission.
Highest prices paid for used cars.
Dead storage $5 per month.

REWARD for information relating to mink robe, sealskin scarf, fox muff, workbag containing knitting, velvet hat, and one tire with cover; auto stolen at Broadway and 49th, abandoned at St. Nicholas Av. and 165th. Telephone 8498 Plaza.

BEAR ROBES, (pair,) handsome; also two beautiful plush robes, gentleman's fur-lined overcoat; also chauffeur's fur coat; perfect condition; no cash offer refused. Private Stable, 148 East 89th St., near Lexington Av.

DEAD STORAGE FOR AUTOMOBILE BODIES, &c.; 20,000 SQUARE FEET; VERY MODERATE CHARGES. 410-12 WEST 42D ST. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 514.

1916 and 1917 5-passenger tourning; elegant condition; light, economical. Willys, Overland, Bedford Av. and Hancock St., Brooklyn. Telephone Bedford 5600.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars. Limousine bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

BEAUTIFUL S. G. V. Lancia, limousines, landaulets; ideal town cars; moderate rates. Kline Bros., 426 West 54th. Columbus 308.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED—Small passenger autos in exchange for 5,000 square feet of property facing on boardwalk, Long Beach, L. I.; property free and clear; located near Hotel Brighton; value of property, $10,000. Y 278 Times Annex.

SEDAN or Limousine, good condition; would allow seller use occasionally, would share car expenses; correspondence confidential. E 7 Times.

BUICK, 1917, Little Six Roadster wanted; state equipment, cash price. Y 246 Times Annex.

CHANDLER roadster wanted; will pay cash; state year, condition, price. A 354 Times Downtown.

Automobile for use two half days weekly, would be greatly appreciated by lady doing philanthropic work. E 45 Times.

WILL PAY CASH for high-class cars. Kars, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC, limousine for hire, hour, day, monthly preferred; owner drives. Harlem 3604.

FOR HIRE, limousine and touring car, by the month; reasonable. A. Troskorecky, 219 East 50th.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phone 4210-3580 Bryant.

PIERCE-ARROW, Packard limousine, beautifully equipped; desirable party $75 weekly. Circle 4213.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine; moderate rates; weekly, monthly. Economical Garage, Columbus 7261. Mulddon.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 50th St. Madison Square 836.

TRUCKS TO HIRE.
Day, week, month, year; various capacities; NEW TRUCKS; best service.
LAWRENCE CORP.,
Tel. Circle 190. 136 West 52d St.

Automobile Repairing.

WE REPAIR auto radiators, lamps, windshields, and fenders on all makes of cars. 1,650 Broadway, New York.

AUTOMOBILE painting, upholstering, repairing of all kinds. Elite Co., 136 West 52. Circle 6118.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD STORAGE, automobiles, $3 per month up. West Side Storage, 310-312 West 145th. Phone Audubon 3575.

DEAD STORAGE, automobiles, $3 month up. Matt Dwyer's, 311-319 West 140th. Audubon 1540-1.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 238 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Ship machinery designer wants partner to promote patented ship pump; 60% saving in space and cost; contracts and big returns assured; investigate. Address M. Sitney, 778 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PARTNER WITH $5,000 NEEDED; DOLL MANUFACTURER FOR PAST 8 YEARS; PLANT READY FOR BUSINESS; TAKEN ORDER FOR 1918. ADDRESS R. F., 366 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Garage, in profitable operation, for sale; 15 miles from New York; reasonable terms; owners have other business interests requiring undivided attention; details by appointment only. T 2 Times.

Auto supply and sporting goods store, located on main thoroughfare in town of 20,000; big gas trade; $8,000 yearly; selling account of draft. Solz, 118 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

Bakery, with rooms, rent $30; another store as butcher shop, rent $30; these stores are situated on Westchester Av., near an Atlantic and Pacific grocery doing fine business. John J. Paulsen, 2,411 Westchester Av.

Automobile truck proposition requires $10,000; splendid returns; equally divided; or will pay liberal commission for temporary loan; ample security; principals only. Truck, 410 Times.

Experienced man wants backing to start foundry business; no brokers. E 480 Times Annex.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

RETIRED BUSINESS MAN.

A successful corporation engaged in the manufacture of munitions and having contracts available which demand large and quick expansion of its capacity, has a highly profitable investment opportunity to present to men of affairs.

We require a man of strong personality and extensive acquaintance, who can either present our proposition direct or open the door for one of our officials.

To such a man we can offer big compensation, on commission basis only. S 186 Times.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY for party who can invest from $15,000 to $25,000 with others who are putting up a large amount of their own money for a new corporation to deal in merchandise specialties; parties interested thoroughly experienced and successful, business already in sight sufficient to show handsome earnings on entire capitalization; position of Vice President or Treasurer and active representative of controlling interest, with liberal salary, may be had by party who can invest above amount and become part and parcel of enterprise; success assured; business high grade; references exchanged; immediate action desired; principals only. Address E 47 Times.

A GOOD BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.
For sale, a nice department store in the City of Bethlehem, Pa., the greatest boomed city in the United States today. Inventory fifty to sixty thousand dollars, which can be reduced considerably if desired. Building can be bought or leased. For full particulars address Y 239 Times Annex.

Capitalists with surplus funds seeking unusual returns will do well to investigate our offerings. We handle nothing but first mortgage securities on real estate or old established industries. Long or short-time loans placed in any amount subject to your approval of the security. HORD & COMPANY, Inc., 100 Broadway, New York.

New York corporation, owners of valuable patent, (surgical and hospital articles,) desires to sell block of its stock, to procure additional capital for manufacturing purposes. Article is highly endorsed and superior to anything of its kind on the market. Big field. Government contracts expected. Only business man of good standing considered. Reply to M 332 Times Downtown.

Business man whose present line is curtailed on account of war conditions will invest moderate amount with services in some line not adversely affected by present conditions; must be going business with physical assets; no experiments or promotion schemes considered; to receive consideration replies must state nature of business and full details. Y 241 Times Annex.

ANILINE COLORS.—English firm with first-class connections amongst Dyers and Calico Printers, etc., themselves manufacturing a small range of colors, are open to represent for England, an American firm in colors and intermediate products. Replies to Box 2663, Haddon's Advertising Agency, Salisbury Square, London, E. C. 4, England.

A business man of experience, progressive, resourceful, a money maker, a clean record, will consider a proposition from an industrial plant that is now in successful operation; one wishing to expand preferred; I offer my valuable services either with or without a substantial amount of capital; give full particulars in strict confidence. Integrity, P 267 Times Downtown.

$3,500 secures substantial, successful business which has an old, established, steady trade; staple line; easily handled; yields good returns; excellent opportunity for party who can devote his entire time; fullest investigation accorded. M. M., 306 Times Downtown.

Unusual opportunity; excellent paying business, beauty parlor; established clientele; formulas and special instructions for the cure of all scalp diseases; will sacrifice account of illness. For full particulars, H 432 Times Annex.

A manufacturing company producing a staple article upon which there is an unlimited demand, having more orders than its capital will permit it to handle, desires $30,000; will pay well and give position. Y 301 Times Annex.

Corset or brassiere salesman or saleslady who has $3,000 to $5,000 to invest, with services, by up-to-the-minute designer and factory man who has opportunity to obtain a going plant at a bargain price. Quick action. G 358 Times Downtown.

Rubber concern with modern plant, specializing in rubber drug sundries, &c., seeks capital of $50,000 to run plant full capacity and to participate in present most excellent opportunities in this line; replies will be considered strictly confidential. Y 280 Times Annex.

FOR SALE TO EXPERT STENOGRAPHER.
Public stenographic office located in highest class office building in New York; completely equipped; first class in every particular. B 302 Times Downtown.

Import house, doing also domestic business with warehouse and offices downtown, having large orders on hand, is willing to amalgamate with another firm of good standing on account of credit facilities. S. K. 710, A 331 Times Downtown.

EXPORTER
seeks merchandise agency for Latin-American trade; commission basis only; makes personal tour of Cuba, Porto Rico, &c.; would undertake private missions. Address Agent, Suite 1111, 160 Broadway, New York.

A large industrial corporation of highest character invites public subscriptions of $250 and up; installments accepted; unusual opportunity and large profits; full particulars at interview. H 436 Times Annex.

Have perfect working snap-fastener machines in well-established specialty business; additional capital required for expansion; splendid opportunity for party with or without services; unlimited. 119 Times.

Manufacturer of profitable foundry products desires associate investing $10,000 upward and filling responsible position in company; highest references given and required. P 370 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER, 30, with capital, good clientele, 15 years' experience, desires arrangement with manufacturer to distribute products in New England; Boston office. P. O. Box 2118, Boston.

DO YOU REQUIRE CAPITAL?
A prominent New York realty firm will consider arranging finances for government contracts or large manufacturing or industrial propositions. M. S., 147 Times.

Realty expert, American, 35 years' experience, desires association on substantial basis with high-class concern handling large transactions; excellent references. Energetic, E 18 Times.

I am going back to Brazil, where I am well known, and I am seeking representation of a first-class line; I know the selling business from A to Z and buyers know me. H 190 Times.

Will finance the manufacturing end of some good repeat article which can made in a small machine shop; selling end must be taken care of. Hateman, Box 217, Bradford, Penn.

For sale, Plainfield, N. J., established men's clothing and furnishing business; desirable location; excellent opportunity; sales $30,000, inventory $8,500. Y 247 Times Annex.

Export.—Young man having well-established export business desires live partner with ample capital to extend into promising markets. B 257 Times Downtown.

Chain store grocer, twenty-five years' experience, would like to interest capitalist or jobber in the chain store proposition; replies strictly confidential. Y 260 Times Annex.

Wanted—Sailing vessels of about 650 tons net, suitable for lumber carrying on the Pacific. Principals only address P. M., 208 Times Downtown.

Desirable stores in new building, suitable dairy, laundry, stationery, &c. Inducements to proper parties. 790 Park Av., Owner, 74th St.

Lines wanted, commission basis; centrally located showroom; efficient sales force; responsible; references. Selrite Company, 1,150 Broadway, New York.

Manufacturer large production suitable Government, export, domestic markets, can secure services expert sales executive, organiser. Producer, E 17 Times.

Excellent opportunity for man or woman with $500 to $1,000 to buy interest in corporation and hold responsible position at good salary. Y 317 Times Annex.

Experienced business man will invest a few thousand dollars and services in good paying business. Write Box 47, 1,515 3d Av.

Thoroughly experienced sales organization wants agencies from manufacturers desiring local or national distribution. Efficiency, Box S 109 Times.

Finely equipped little factory making anything sheet metal; good business established; patented article; reasonable. Gaswell, 68 Summit St., Brooklyn.

Responsible New York house having their own office in Havana are desirous of securing agencies for Cuba; will help financially if necessary. B 350 Times Downtown.

Printing broker wants an office with a good-sized first-class printing concern; neighborhood of Times Square; can guarantee $1,000 actual labor per month. Address E 20 Times.

Lease—Elegantly furnished 16-room, steam-heated house, Riverside Drive; Winter coal in; net profit $300 monthly. Farrell, 1,482 Broadway, Room 302.

Partner wanted with $1,500 in established business; photographer preferred; exceptional opportunity. System Photo Co., 142 West 23d St.

We are in position to take orders for manufacturing articles of any description; mechanical line. Schuster Mfg. Co., 220 Centre St., city.

Loans made of $1,000-$5,000 at 6 per cent., secured by machinery, printing plants, warehoused goods; repayable in easy payments; write only. Hausen, 135 5th Av.

GARAGE, 175 cars; restricted section; most modern building; over $2,000 monthly profits; drafted; $15,000 required. M. B., 56 Times.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

An honest, upright, common-sense man with $25,000 wanted in an established business with 7,000 customers; now manufacturing a staple article; opportunities of the investment are positive; neither hot air nor a bubble. If you are the man or woman who has the money, reply to the advertisement. If not, do not waste any time doing so. Address Manufacturer, Box 178 Times.

CHILDREN'S MUSLIN UNDERWEAR BUSINESS
of
John Wiederhold & Co., Schenectady, N. Y., established forty years, with highest reputation, due to death of partner and change of business, good-will, accounts, cloth, trimmings, necessary equipment, with certain sewing machines, are offered for sale; no made-up stock or old goods of any kind. Address above or inquire at office, 47 West 34th St., Marbridge Building, New York.

CONTROLLING INTEREST IN A VERY PROSPEROUS MANUFACTURING CORPORATION, VICINITY NEW YORK CITY; ESTABLISHED OVER 30 YEARS; A SPECIALTY, HAVING LARGE FOREIGN TRADE ALL PARTS OF WORLD; SOME EXECUTIVE ABILITY AND $30,000 CASH REQUIRED; OWNER DESIRES TO RETIRE, ONLY REASON FOR SELLING. CONTROLLER, S 23 TIMES.

Get out of the crowd; locate beautiful country town on Conn. River; drug store and general goods for sale, $2,500; or will sell store building and seven-room flat above for $3,500 more—$6,000 for all; shows profit $3,000 per year; only drug store for 3,000 people; catering to large Summer resort and camp business. Write direct to principal. "Drug Store," East Haddam, Conn., Box 94.

Absolutely new household article has recently been placed on the market, with astounding results, mail order and retail; immense accessory feature; has received thousands of dollars of free advertising; largest merchandisers pronounce it having unlimited possibilities; wish to manufacture in large quantities and need ten to fifteen thousand dollars; article protected; strictest investigation desired; principals only. H 427 Times Annex.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL REQUIRED TO INCREASE MANUFACTURING FACILITIES OF UNIVERSALLY USED STAPLE ARTICLE; FACTORY NOW RUNNING FULL; BIG PROFITS; OWN BUILDING AND PLANT; HIGHEST COMMERCIAL RATING; RESPONSIBLE INVESTOR OR PROMOTER WANTED; REQUIRE ABOUT $200,000; INVESTIGATE. 2,914 3D AV.

Business and Plant for Sale.—Manufacturers of fur coats and fur-lined coats, one of the largest in New York City, doing half million dollar business, dissolving. One member of the firm, who is ill and is going away to recuperate, will do the buying and selling for the new firm without cost. Can guarantee business of a quarter of a million. E 40 Times.

Exceptional opportunity for man or woman with business ability and artistic tastes to secure an established paying art business located on 5th Av., New York; trade increasing and can be developed to any limit; favorable lease; only $3,500 required; best of reasons for selling; closest investigation invited. Wm. Mulveney, 1,405 Broadway. Telephone Greeley 2867.

To Manufacturer.—New device which will revolutionize the typewriter ribbon business and construction of typewriters; promising vast possibilities. H. Ohashi, 54 Leonard St., successful manufacturer of typewriter ribbons, requires services of few manufacturing and distributing men of proven executive ability, with substantial investment.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
Best located boarding house in Rockaway Park, directly on Ocean Boardwalk; established 9 years; 23 sleeping rooms, furnished; hot, cold water each room; large dining room, laundry, shower baths, bathhouses; to lease or for sale; terms on application. W. G. Rehbein, 440 7th Av., Brooklyn.

Partner wanted, active or silent, with $2,000, by manufacturer's exclusive distributor of writing inks, for promoting sales campaign in Greater New York; established repeat business; big possibilities for serious investor; highest references exchanged. B 283 Times Downtown.

Commission merchant ready to leave for Japan wants to establish connection with large and leading concern for soliciting, buying, and selling; excellent opportunity to establish direct connection with Japan through responsible party of high standing and capability; references exchanged. Y 290 Times Annex.

SOME LIVE MAN'S OPPORTUNITY.
$10,000 buys profitable realty enterprise in thriving suburban city, fifty minutes from Broadway; wonderful location, splendidly equipped; assets include real estate that will rent $1,000 annually; a dignified, congenial, healthful occupation. Owner, box 224, Summit, N. J.

A high-class Jewish gentleman, with capital and O. K. references, wishes office employment in an established profitable business, with guarantee of chance to purchase interest in same later; has business ability, knowledge of bookkeeping, correspondence, and successful selling experience. P 351 Times Downtown.

A POSITION AS TREASURER IS OPEN TO MAN WITH FINANCIAL CONNECTIONS AND $25,000 INVESTMENT. THE COMPANY IS OPENING THREE WAREHOUSES AND REQUIRES OFFICIAL TO TAKE CARE OF FINANCES. SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY. T 29 TIMES.

GARAGE OPPORTUNITY.
Will sell lease, good-will, and fixtures of an established business location, Washington Heights, new 2-story building, 75x100, capacity 100 cars; rent $7,000 per year; price $2,500. GOODWIN & GOODWIN, 148 West 57th St.

Established woodworking business for sale or amalgamation; modern plant, located New York; low rental; suitable manufacture phonograph cabinets, toys, or general wooden ware; experienced foreman willing to remain; owner's reason for sale, also credentials, unquestionable. H 411 Times Annex.

The office of Treasurer of a prominent, old-established concern is open to an energetic business man with $25,000. This is a splendid money-making proposition for a man of the right calibre. Bank references absolutely essential. Address President, 1,765 Broadway, New York.

Active, experienced business associate wanted in old-established manufacturing business, large stock; no liabilities; $12,000 secures controlling interest; satisfactory salary arranged; trial allowed; references exchanged. Edwards, 217 Times Downtown.

Progressive wholesale jewelers, well established, would like to sell out as a going business affording an excellent opportunity for a man of means; present owners will continue with business if so desired, exceptional. P 283 Times Downtown.

Tea house, gift and antique shop for sale; completely equipped, thoroughly established, centrally located on principal motor highway between New York and Boston; business growing beyond physical strength of owner. Tea House, Y 294 Times Annex.

$25,000
will purchase outright an established, well-rated wholesale automobile supply business with unlimited future prospects, or will sell half interest; most unusual opportunity; thorough investigation invited. S 88 Times.

From shoestring have built in two months automobile business of exceptional profit, with definite opportunity to create large business on small investment; will consider only party of ability and push, ready to work hard, as I am. Address O 156 Times.

MANUFACTURER'S AGENT.
Chicago and Middle West, new sales manager large corporation, will make change Feb. 1; clean and progressive record; age 34, married. H. E. Hoaglund, 5,914 Magnolia Av., Chicago, Ill.

TREASURER FOR AUTOMOBILE SPECIALTY COMPANY; INVESTMENT NECESSARY; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY; PRINCIPALS ONLY. M 347 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

AGENCY OR REPRESENTATIVE.
Active man, 34, would like represent New York house in Boston, any line; advertiser now in New York; highest New York-Boston references; interview desired. E 25 Times.

Will sell at cost, going doll and toy business; entire output can be sold; owner must devote his time to other business; if you can give your time to this business, possibilities of over $25,000 profits yearly; $5,000 required. H 194 Times.

Hotel Manager wanted; salary and share profits, if able to invest $5,000; money secured; lease given if one year's rental deposited as security; good opportunity to right man; references required. Owner, Box 827, Bridgeport, Conn.

HAVE YOU $5,000
to invest in an enterprise which offers tremendous returns upon your investment? Right party may serve as treasurer; particulars only by personal appointment. Address B 294 Times Downtown.

American business man of 17 years' experience desires service with progressive business where investment for part ownership can be made after both parties are satisfied. Address C. B., 3 525 Broadway.

Widow desires to sell good-will and stock of jewelry, silverware, and gift shop; established 18 years. Address C. L. White, corner Post Road and Greenwich Av., Greenwich, Conn.

Wanted—Several men to invest $1,000 each to finance formal Government test preliminary to securing large war contract; article unlimited commercial demand; money secured and refunded. S 187 Times.

Active partner wanted in well-known manufacturing business making attractive net earnings; investment required; rare opening for right man; highest references furnished. Y 319 Times Annex.

Partner with $5,000 to $10,000 take active part old-established metal manufacturing concern; extra capital to market article; great opportunity. H 424 Times Annex.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

UNUSUAL INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY.

A going business is forced by profitable orders to expand its manufacturing facilities to supply demand for its product; this equipment, fully covered by patents, is unlike anything else on the market; its worth has been fully proved during the last two years in stores and factories, particularly where plants are run twenty-four hours a day; while this equipment is virtually a necessity, it is free from price competition and the profits are large; complete investigation invited by a few investors. H 425 Times Annex.

A most profitable opening for BUSINESS EDITOR, or promotion and ADVERTISING MANAGER; congenial work; growing field; old class paper; fine service and record; needs to finance unusual opportunity; wants reasonable short-time loan or will sell interest to right man; rare chance for well-known and progressive publication manager or advertising director; must be under 40; thorough office training; college graduate preferred; references exchanged; no agents; give particulars for appointment. O 127 Times.

MAGAZINE FOR SALE.
Controlling interest for sale in publication devoted to home interests and the field of woman's activities; owners wish to sell because of other interests; the publication is issued monthly; established over five years; circulation 25,000, full paid; $2 per year; good advertising income. O 138 Times.

Man wanted with $10,000 to invest in profitable business; managerial ability required. Address Profitable, 1,364 Broadway.

Business man will invest mercantile line not burdened with debts, where Secretary or Treasurer is needed. A 352 Times Downtown.

Have some capital and service to invest, reliable business. Reply A 348 Times Downtown.

Capital found to enlarge established manufacturing business; no promoters. Lancaster, 4207 Broadway.

Stock salesman, wide experience, wants proposition of merit to finance. Y 287 Times Annex.

Active party will invest capital legitimate established business standing rigid investigation, state nature of offering. S 105 Times.

FOR SALE.
Well-furnished boarding house; lucrative; west side. Box D. Z., 1,364 Broadway.

TOY MANUFACTURER.
If you are desirous of adding another article to your line address H 423 Times Annex.

Caterer wanted in non-housekeeping apartment on Madison Av., southeast corner of 78th St.

Experienced man, well connected, would invest in a legitimate business. H 420 Times Annex.

Architect.—Expert in alteration work; preliminary sketches free. Room 1010, 38 Park Row.

Women's neckwear business, established 15 years; investment about $3,000; owner has other interest. S 191 Times.

Will invest $1,000 and services in established paying business or buy outright; particulars essential. S 173 Times.

Wanted—Capital to finance new meritorious automobile accessory; wonderful possibilities. A A 220 Times.

Coal mine for sale; $200,000 plus 1 per cent. commission; running; fully equipped; large profits yearly. S 172 Times.

BUYERS, SELLERS.
Anything you desire we will do; give full description. P 242 Times Downtown.

Wanted, partner with $1,500 for custom shirt business; good proposition for the right party. G 364 Times Downtown.

Silk mill in Paterson, has 50 looms and space for 100, in perfect running condition, for sale. W. H., 239 Times Downtown.

Advertising publication; has yielded good profits; unlimited possibilities; moderate price. H 435 Times Annex.

Stock salesman, clientele; can produce immediate results. Business, 165 Times Downtown.

For Sale.—11,000 names women mail-order buyers. "T.," Box 80, Station F.

Will sell to manufacturer exclusive patent rights on dress accessory. O 107 Times.

STOCK SALESMAN IS OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT. Y 311 TIMES ANNEX.

For Sale—Large manufacturing plant, fully equipped, in West Hoboken. S 97 Times.

Complete modern equipment men's belt plant for sale. Address H 91 Times.

School desires $2,500 to complete its equipment; good interest. Y 295 Times Annex.

I have $5,000 to $10,000 to invest in good business; hotel preferred. H 179 Times.

Stock.—I have many friends who will buy good industrial. A 401 Times Downtown.

Timber tract, with running sawmill, for sale; $15,000. S 170 Times.

Partner wanted for saw mill in full operation; $8,000. S 171 Times.

I loan money on machinery. Frutkin, 194 Bowery, Room 204. Spring 7061.

Partner wanted; large established paper box factory. E 73 Times.

Business Notices.

PATENTS.
Write for list of PATENT BUYERS and WHAT TO INVENT, with list of inventions wanted; $1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions; send sketch for free opinions as to patentability. Write for our FOUR GUIDE BOOKS, sent free upon request; patents advertised FREE.
VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
NEW YORK OFFICES, Dept. 89,
WOOLWORTH BLDG. Phone Barclay 6171.

CHARTER SERVICE.
Incorporate in Arizona, Delaware, South Dakota or any other State; service by wire; no delays; legality guaranteed; least cost; information free. CORPORATION SERVICE COMPANY, 111 Broadway. Phone Rector 7380.

PATENTS, TRADEMARKS, COPYRIGHTS.—Protect your ideas; four valuable books with list inventions wanted sent free. Phone Barclay 7394. Richard B. Owen, patent lawyer, 2d floor, Woolworth Bldg., or 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

MANUFACTURERS, TAKE NOTICE.—Traveler with offices in east of Canada is desirous of representing manufacturers in Canada on commission; excellent connection and references. Y 226 Times Annex.

BUSINESS FIRMS DESIRING REPRESENTATIVE in East who will conscientiously look after their interest, communicate with S M., 210 Times.

PATENTS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
PATENTS COMMERCIALIZED.
PARKS, 38 PARK ROW, CITY.

Patent office drawings prepared at reasonable rates. E. F. P., 514 West 114th.

SHAMROCK HOUSE AND WINDOW CLEANING CO. Phone Schuyler 1967.

FOR SALE.

WE MAKE AND SELL ONLY NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS AND CREDIT FILES.
LOWEST PRICES. SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS. NO INTEREST CHARGES. WRITTEN GUARANTEE. OLD REGISTERS REPAIRED, REBUILT, BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED.
THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., N. Y. OFFICE, 1,170 BROADWAY, N. Y. C. TEL. MAD. SQ. 6410. BROOKLYN OFFICE, 75 COURT ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y. TEL. MAIN 2317. JERSEY CITY OFFICE, 24 NEWARK AV., JERSEY CITY, N. J. TEL. MONTGOMERY 2611.

On account of removal, we must dispose of Bonnas borders, braiders, and beaders; also slide cord machine, winders, twisters, and Reese machines, shelving counter, all at very low prices. Make appointment to inspect at M. Sandheimer & Son, 334 4th Av.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

Mason retiring from business; planks, horses, steel tubs, wheelbarrows, tool houses, mortar mixers. Write Builder, 447 Tremont Av.

Counters, tables, time clock, Mosler Safe, platform truck, wall fixtures, traveling ladders, desks, &c. Store, 6 West 33d St.

Ten acres, orange and grapefruit grove, Lakeland, Florida; splendid income. Call for illustrated booklet, Hover, 212 B'way, N. Y.

Will sell cheap, 3 almost new inner tubes, 37x5, tire, chauffeur's coat, rim, and other accessories. 410 Riverside Drive, Apt. 103.

Furniture.

SUPERBLY HAND CARVED MAHOGANY DINING ROOM SET, 10 PIECES, COST $1,400; only used 5 months; will sell at considerable reduction; for war reasons, dismantling spacious country home; can be seen here. Phone Riverside 4456. No dealers need respond.

FURNISHINGS.—FOR SALE, ENTIRE CONTENTS OF PRIVATE HOUSE, 37 WEST 88TH ST. CARETAKER ON PREMISES. SUBMIT BIDS IN WRITING TO MR. LEO SONNEBORN, 168 WEST 77TH ST., CITY.

Bedroom set; twin beds, dull brass; mahogany princess dresser. Call immediately, 1,066 President St., Brooklyn. Shorthouse.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
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REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, JAN. 12.
With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

DIVISION ST, s s, 291.8 ft e of Catharine St, 25.3x69.8; Morris Funkelstein to Moses L. Spinner, 68 Division St, mtg $16,500, Jan. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

GOLD ST, 87, w s, 63.6 ft n of Spruce St, 23.8x78.9, foreclosure Dec. 14, 1917; James Dunne, referee, to Doherr, Grimm & Co., 87 Gold St, Jan. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$25,100

MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 108th St, 17.8x70; Max Langfan to Rubin Solove, 1,322 2d Av, Jan. 10.....$1

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 51, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x89.9, with all title to strip to n s of 8th St, 25x8; Gustav J. Dohrenwend, executor, &c., to Harry Goldsmith, 185 2d Av, mtg $17,000, Jan. 1; attorney, George Haas, 119 Nassau St.....$36,750

39TH ST, 210 East, s s, 185 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11, foreclosure Dec. 31, 1917; J. Campbell Thompson, referee, to New York Trust Co., 26 Broad St, Jan. 11; attorneys, Middlebrook & B., 46 Cedar St.....$13,500

101ST ST, 129 East, n s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x100.11, foreclosure Jan. 11, 1918; William H. Hopkins, referee, to Charles L. Sands, Clemens, N. Y., and William H. Sands, 27 East 47th St, trustees, Jan. 11; attorneys, Middlebrook & B., 46 Cedar St.....$14,000

136TH ST, 209 West, n s, 151 ft w of 7th Av, 17x99.11; Millie Levy to Margaret Brown, 242 West 124th St, mtg $8,750, Dec. 28; attorney, Frank Weiss, 63 Park Row..$100

138TH ST, 523 West, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Delta Holding Corporation to Landworth Co., Inc., 538 West 136th St; mtg $52,500, Dec. 31; attorneys, Hunt, Hill & Betts, 120 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

BROOK AV, n e corner of 139th St, runs n 25.1x e 100.1x s 25x w 97.1; Henry Morgenthau Co. to Utility Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, Jan. 11; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St.....$10

JACKSON AV, s w corner of 166th St, 22x100, also 165th St, 22.4 ft e of Forest Av, 18.7x71; Albert L. Maas et al. to Rose A. Maas, 3,268 Decatur Av, Oct. 20; attorney, Frederick Freeman, 64 William St.....$100

LOT 132, map of Octavia Moss; Ben Glassberg to Morris Greenberg, 256 Smith St, Perth Amboy, N. J., Jan. 7; attorney, David S. Goldstein, 51 Chambers St.....$100

LOT 958-3, map of Wakefield; Morris Frank, referee, to Peter Schweickert, 648 East 220th St, Jan. 10; attorney, Eugene L. Brisach, 391 East 149th St.....$500

LOTS 349 to 352, amended map of Ades Park; Max Gruberg to Pearl Niles, Union Hill, N. J., mtg $6,750, Jan. 8; attorney, Pearl Niles, Union, N. J.....$1

TIMPSON PL, 436, e s, 16.3x95.5x17.5x80.3; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Beka Rybakoff and another, 540 West 145th St, mtg $3,890, Jan. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

TOWNSEND AV, e s, being plot beginning at w and s side of Lot 82, map of Mount Eden, runs w 47.2 to w side of Townsend Av x n 65.7 to s side of 6th Av x s 80.1; Harold Swain to Louis Geil, 457 West 143d St, Jan. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

UNION AV, w s, 71.3 ft n of Home St, 91.5x47.9x91.2x43.7; William H. Kirchner to Wilker Realty Co., Inc., 1,281 Franklin Av, Jan. 28; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

WORTH ST, e s, at line between Lots 185 and 186 on map of Mount Hope, runs n 75 x w 25 x s 75 x e 25; William A. Cameron to Morris Appel, 565 West 144th St, Jan. 10; attorney, Morris Appel, 206 Washington St.....$1

3D AV, 3,590, e s, 28.3x93.1x25.4x105.8; Charles A. Hickey, referee, to Franklin Savings Bank, 656 8th Av, Jan. 10; attorney, Wilson M. Powell, 7 Wall St.....$12,000

3D AV, 4,058-60, e s, 33x100; also 3d Av, 4,062, e s, 32.8x100; 145½ East 49th St, Corporation to Christina W. McKenna, Rockville Centre, L. I., mtgs $32,000, Jan. 10; attorney, J. C. McEachern, 45 Broadway.....Exchange

168D ST, s w corner of Tiffany St, 60x100.4; Utility Realty Co. to Henry Morgenthau Co., 30 East 42d St, Jan. 10; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St.....$1

185TH ST, 771 to 775 East, n s, 80.10x130; also 185th St, n s, 94.11 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 in. x 32.11; William Prager to 1,447-1,451 Boston Road Realty Co., Inc., 350 Broadway, mtgs $61,000, Dec. 13; attorneys, Goldfein & W., 350 Broadway.....$100

185TH ST, 771 to 775 East, n s, 80.10x130; also strip, 185th St, n s, 94.11 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 in. x32.11; Isaac Lowenfeld et al., executors, to 1,447-1,451 Boston Road Realty Co., Inc., 350 Broadway, mtgs $61,500, Dec. 13, 1917; attorneys, Goldfein & W., 350 Broadway.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

DIVISION ST, s s, 291.8 ft e of Catherine St, 25.3x69.8, Jan. 10; Moses L. Spinner to Morris Funkelstein, 540 West 143d St, 6 years, 6 per cent., prior mtg $16,500; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$15,500

136TH ST, 209 West, n s, 151 ft w of 7th Av, 17x99.11, Jan. 11; Margaret Brown to Millie Levy, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $8,750; attorney, Abr. Levy, 55 Liberty St.....$2,000

138TH ST, 523 West, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11, Dec. 31; Landworth Co. to Delta Holding Corp., 217 Broadway, 3 years, 6 per cent., prior mtg $52,500; attorney, Julius H. Zieser, 217 Broadway.....$6,000

Bronx.

CATHERINE ST, e s, 176.8 ft s of De Milt Av, 37.4x—x—x107; Louise Nasold to Peter Ebert, 790 East 166th St, Jan. 11, 3 years 5½ p. c.; attorney, A. Bell, 391 East 149th St.....$2,500

HOFFMAN ST, e s, being lots J and K and s. 10 ft lot L, map Cedar Hill, plot 60x117.2; Hannah McCabe to Louise E. Camden, 2,789 Monroe Av, and another, Jan. 11, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

TIMPSON PLACE, 436, e s, 17.5x95.5; Beka Rybakoff and another to Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St, Jan. 11, due Oct. 1, 1922; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,440

TOWNSEND AV, e s, being plot begins at w and s lines lot 82, map Mt. Eden, runs w 47.2 to e s Townsend Av x n 65.7 to e s 6t hAv x s 80.1; Louis Geib to Harold Swain, 1,650 Concourse, Jan. 10, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,350

UNION AV, 1,165, w s, 45.9x91.1; Walker Realty Co. to Henry J. Raehl, 234 East 50th St, and another, Jan. 11, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$3,500

ZEREGA AV, n e corner of Westchester Av, 100x50; Charles F. Devermann to Pauline T. Weinecke, 2,218 Newbold Av, prior mt $12,000, Jan. 10, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. Raechler, 1,126 East Tremont Av..$3,000

3D AV, 4,058-60, e s, 33x100; Christina E. McKenna to 145 East 49th St, Corp., 124 Broadway, prior mtg. $21,000, Jan. 10, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lewis S. Marx, 128 Broadway.....$7,000

3D AV, 4,062, e s, 32.8x100; same to same, prior mtg. $31,000, Jan. 10, 3 years; same attorney.....$3,000

135TH ST, s s, 678 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x80; Swedish-Finnish Evangelical Church in New York, 695 East 150th St, Sept. 29, 1917, 5 years; attorney, Charles A. Ogren, 149 Broadway.....$4,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

1ST AV, 891, mtg $10,000; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Samuel Herrmann, 602 West 139th St.; address 176 Broadway.....$7,000

21ST ST, 534-540, mtg $3,000; Henry G. Mason to Dora Rosenthal, 301 West 21st St; attorney, Frederick A. Camp, 280 Broadway.....$1,500

39TH ST, 353 West; Joseph M. Adrian, exr., to Warwick Savings Bank of Warwick, N. Y.; attorney, Clifford S. Beattie, Warwick, N. Y.....$12,500

42D ST, 334 West; Lawyers Title and Trust Co. to James McG. Smith, 146 West 85th St, and another, exrs.; address 160 Broadway.....$23,000

60TH ST, 114 East; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Hy. Burden, Glen Cove, Cazenovia, N. Y., trustee; address 176 Broadway.....$6,000

84TH ST, 149-151 East, mtg $10,000; Samson Rosenfield to Hannah Kossmann, 220 Cathedral Parkway; attorneys, Myers & S., 299 Broadway.....$2,500

106TH ST, 115 West, mtg $22,500; 105th St, 225 West, mtg $22,000; Miles C. Macon to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, 2 assignments.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Lawyers Title and Trust Co. to Miles C. and Cora M. Macon, 452 Fort Washington Av.; address 160 Broadway, 2 assignments.....$1

162D ST, 442 West, mtg $10,000; Louis Gandolpfi to Alex Brough, 234 West 100d St; attorney, G. V. Grainger, 150 Nassau St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Alex Brough to Hy. M. Ahrens, 709 West 180th St; attorney, same.....$10,000

Bronx

CLAY AV, 1,043; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Margaretha Eckert, 1,428 Lexington Av; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,500

EDISON AV, w s, 100 ft s of Barkley Av.

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At lowest rates for high-grade, late models; free ribbons and repairs.
FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS,
$25 to $75.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Phone Barclay 4788.

Purchase and Exchange.

Wanted at once, 3 each, Brown & Sharpe, No. 00, 0, and 2, automatic screw machines in good condition; advise price, delivery, and where they can be examined. Y 318 Times Annex.

Wanted, second-hand card recording time clock, entirely automatic. Goodman Cellar Co., 96 Broadway, Brooklyn.

50x100; Estates Development Co. to Friedrich Wettingford, Ferry Point Road; attorney, R. C. Bergman, 148th St and 3d Av.....$3,500

FORDHAM ROAD, 628 to 632; Philip Mangone to Mae W. Romagna, 2,028 Grand Concourse; attorney, A. J. Romagna, 31 Liberty.....$1

SAME PROPERTY, same to same; attorney, same.....$1

FORDHAM AV, s e corner of Billar Place, 42x113.6; Friedrich Wettinfeld to Abraham Seh, 501 West 167th St; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.....$2,500

LOT 119, map in partition real estate William Adee; Emilie Barbier to Benjamin P. Wayne, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; attorney, C. W. H. Arnold, 54 Market St, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....$3,500

173D ST, n s, 50 ft e of Minford Place, —x—; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Ada C. McCoy, 63 Evergreen Place, East Orange, N. J.; attorney, Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St.....$24,500

176TH ST, s s, 38.10 ft e of Topping Av, —x—; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Karl Decker, 212 East 80th St; attorney, H. M. Holbert, 1,511 3d Av.....$4,000

RECORDED LEASE.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 2,834, s e corner of 110th St, part of 2d floor; Broadway Varieties Co. to David Chinn and A. Chin Tong, 2,842 Broadway, from Aug. 1, 1917, to April 30, 1927; attorney, Chas. H. Griffiths, 120 Broadway.....$4,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, whole front between 62d and 63d Sts, 200x200; Greenfield Iron Works, Inc., against New Theatre Co., owners; Abe L. Libman, contractor.....$1,075

5TH AV, 125; Berger Manufacturing Co. against E. de P. Livingston, Goodhue Livingston, owners; Boldtman Bros., owners and contractors.....$56

8TH AV, 890; National Iron Works against J. Maloney, owner; Century Construction Co., contractor.....$109

30TH ST, 318 East; P. Aguda Co. against Louisa Schafers, owner and contractor.....$200

57TH ST, 112 EAST; Peter Brown against Johanna Kramer, owner; Annie Lynch, contractor.....$991

57TH ST, 112 East; Hugh Greene against Johanna Kramer, owner; Annie Lynch, contractor.....$880

Bronx.

BARNES AV, s e corner of 214th St, 38.4x138.8; G. B. Raymond & Co. against Angelina Belotti, owner; Michael Belotti, contractor, renewal.....$241

UNIVERSITY AV, n w corner of 176th St, 105.8x200; Bronx Artificial Stone Works, Inc., against B. F. Construction Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$1,165

UNIVERSITY AV, w s, between 174th and 175th Sts.; Overhead Kitchen Clothes Dryer Co. against B. F. Construction Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$825

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Bronx.

CRESTON AV, 2,414; Lenox Sand and Gravel Co., Inc., against M. H. P. Building Corp. et al., June 22, 1917.....$687

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 16.9 ft s of 29th St, 18.3x81; Marjorie B. Caldwell against Stella Dobkiewicz, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Edwards & Bryan.

MANHATTAN AV, 88; Carrie R. Holden against Edw. Downey et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. M. Weis.

1ST AV, 2,016; Cornelia H. Hughes against Little Italy Realty Co. et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. D. Loughman.

40TH ST, 212 to 216 West; two actions; Greenwich Savings Bank against Realty Holding Co. et al., foreclosure of four mortgages; attorneys, Middleton & Borland.

40TH ST, 208 and 210 West; same against District Holding Corporation et al., two actions, foreclosure of four mortgages; attorneys, Middleton & Borland.

72D ST, 332 West; United States Trust Co. of N. Y. against William M. Sims et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Stewart & Shearer.

78TH ST, s s, between Avenue A and 1st Av, lot 31; Julius Previn against Nassau Beekman Investing Co., foreclosure of transfer of tax lien; attorney, I. Enselman.

Bronx.

DALY AV, w s, 555.6 ft s of 177th St, 116.8x212; Trustees of the estate and property of the Diocesan Convention of New York against Edmund Francis Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Offerings Scheduled at the Vesey Street and Bronx Salesrooms.

Monday, January 14.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Henry Brady.

3d Av, 3,810, e s, 115 ft n of 164th St, 16.6x irregular to Boston Road (397) x16.10x irregular, two two-story tenements and stores; Albert Manlock against Max Albert et al.; Samuel Bitterman, attorney; due, $1,148.57; taxes, &c., $250; subject to a first mortgage of $9,000.

By James J. Donovan.

Walkley Place, n s, block front from White Plains Road and Garden Place, 75x96.8x99.11x95; Eastchester Savings Bank against Louis Barnett et al.; O. D. Tompkins, attorney; due, $10,250.14; taxes, &c., $515.88.

Jackson Av, w s, 262.11 ft n of 161st St, 36.8x75, vacant; City of New York against C. E. Gleason et al.; tax lien; action 1; Lamar Harry, attorney; due, $4,[illegible]; taxes, &c., $875.59.

Jackson Av, e s, 262.11 ft n of 161st St, 36.8x175 to Forest Av, (905-907,) x36.8x175, vacant; same against same; action 2; same attorney; due, $10,523.96; taxes, &c., $1,588.63.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Glover St, e s, 250 ft n of Lyon Av, 50x125; John Twiname against M. D. Callahan et al.; Bergman & D., attorneys; due, $1,441.40; taxes, &c., $1,075.

Tuesday, January 15.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

Chrystie St, 168-170, e s, 150 ft s of Rivington St, 50x88, two-story tenements and stores; M. G. B. Aldrich et al. against Chrystie Realty Co. et al.; Harrison, E. & B., attorneys; due, $41,500.78; taxes, &c., $840.60.

130th St, 517 West, n s, about 165 ft e of Old Broadway, 26.2x78.8x irregular, two-story frame rear tenement; Bankers' Trust Co., trustee, against C. D. Orcutt et al.; White & C., attorneys; due, $5,450.06; taxes, &c., $880.25.

130th St, 120 West, s s, 226.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 14.6x99.11, three-story dwelling; Rutherford Realty Co. against L. B. Twisby et al.; Wells & S., attorneys; due, $8,013.86; taxes, &c., $500.45.

67th St, 758 East, s s, 248 ft w of Avenue D, 25x70, five-story tenement and stores; C. P. Buckley, trustee, against Kramer et al.; W. W. Buckley, attorney; due, $20,217.08; taxes, &c., $819.38.

By Henry Brady.

19th St, 257 West, n s, 170.10 ft e of 8th Av, 27.6x104.10x irregular; four-story tenement and stores and two-story rear stable; P. J. C. Ughetta against E. I. McMannus et al.; J. O. Miller, attorney; due, $11,074.01; taxes, &c., $942.60.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

Heath Av, 2,609, s w corner of 198, (200,) 25x100, two-story frame dwelling; L. E. Cramer et al., executors, against Robert Drennan et al.; Sullivan & C., attorneys; due, $6,708.54; taxes, &c., $368.90.

By James J. Donovan.

186th St, 426 East, s s, 240 ft e of Willis Av, 15x100, three-story dwelling; G. F. Langenbacher against C. J. Early et al.; Cary & Co., attorneys; due, $5,518.78; taxes, &c., $142.

Wednesday, Jan. 16.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Arthur C. Sheridan.

78th St, 440 East, s s, 110 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2, five-story tenement and stores; R. Lewis against Nassau Beekman Investing Co. et al.; Dean, T. & M., attorneys; due, $27,796.66.

Thursday, Jan. 17.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

24th St, 115 East, n s, 184 ft e of 4th Av, 20x98.9, three-story dwelling; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Annie Hutchinson et al.; R. & E. Gorman, attorneys; due, $18,093.75; taxes, &c., $365.90.

Madison Av, 1,659, e s, 75.10 ft s of 111th St, 25x85, five-story tenement and stores; M. M. Herrman, trustee, against Frances Bernstein et al.; Studin & S., attorneys; due, $22,449.14; taxes, &c., $619.76.

Broome St, 19 and 21, s w corner of Mangin St, (19 and 13,) 50x75, six-story tenement and stores; Excelsior Savings Bank against Spring Realty Co. et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $41,500.00; taxes, &c., $619.70.

101st St, 209 West, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement; E. Schulz against Andrew Brese et al.; McDonald, R. & M., attorneys; due, $26,[illegible]; taxes, &c., $1,470.

Amsterdam Av, 1,997, e s, 100 ft s of 159th St, 24.5x100, four-story tenement and stores; C. A. Briggs, Jr., executor, against Maxwell Kaltak et al.; F. L. Mayham, attorney; due, $26,455.87; taxes, &c., $767.10.

By Henry Brady.

8th Av, 415 to 419, s w corner of 31st St, 49.4x100, five-story tenements and stores on avenue; C. Warren et al. against Fay Realty Co. et al.; C. D. Ridgway, attorney; due, $82,011.90; taxes, &c., $5,033.04.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

Valentine Av, n w corner of 161st St, 183x62.10x185x62.2, five-story apartment house, with stores; Broadway Holding Corporation against Ensign Improvement Co. et al.; M. Bellinger, attorney; due, $54,248.00; taxes, &c., $239.51.

Friday, Jan. 18.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Henry Brady.

38th St, 223 to 231 West, n s, 237.7 ft w of 7th Av, 102.11x98.9, five four-story tenement and stores; Julius Mautner against Max Thorn et al.; Chedsey & [illegible], attorneys; due, $[illegible]; taxes, &c., $[illegible].

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc., will sell at auction

Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1918,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

Estate of Stuart Crockett, Dec'd,

Southwest Corner

Pinehurst Av. & W. 179th St.

Magnificent building plot, size 70x100.

70% on mtge., 2 years, at 5%

THEO. W. MORRIS, JR., Attorney.
2 REACTOR ST.

Same Day.

272 West 38th St.,

100 feet east of Eighth Av.

The four story and basement high stoop brick and stone dwelling, 25 rooms and 2 baths; size of plot 16.8x98.9.

60% may remain on mortgage.

Maps, &c., with attorneys or at Auctioneer's Office, 156 Broadway.

Arthur C. Sheridan, Auct'r,

will sell at auction by the order of

Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury, Referee,

Wednesday, Jan. 23d,

12 o'Clock, Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St.

64 EAST 104th ST.

The three-story and basement dwelling arranged for three families, 15 rooms, baths, steam heat, etc., on lot 18.9x100.5. Near subway station at Lex. Ave. & 106th St.

N. Y. Title & Mtge. Co., 135 B'way, will loan 2-3 of purchase price on mortgage at 5½ per cent. for 3 years up to $4,000.

Auctioneer's Offices, 140 Broadway, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Wanted—LONG Term Leases of LOFT BUILDINGS and APARTMENT HOUSES

for financially responsible tenant having efficient organization.

George Neiman, 437 5th Ave.

WANTED. — A gentleman's country place near New York; will give in payment a 7-story apartment with 6 stores fronting 3 streets; equity of $75,000; net income $7,000.

FRANK L. FISHER CO.,

50 EAST 42ND ST.

Westchester County Property

Wanted in trade

for N. Y. City Income.

George Neiman, 437 5th Av.

CITY HOUSES FOR SALE.

"Step Lively"

There is only one.

A COUNTRY HOME IN TOWN.

Such an opportunity only comes once in a lifetime.

A 30-foot Colonial Country House in the heart of New York at a low price. 10 large Rooms and 4 Baths.

Send for booklet and floor plans.

SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

BROOKLYN.

Dean St. near New York Ave.

Three-story American basement house, fully and finely furnished. COAL SUPPLY sufficient for Winter. Rent $100 per month. Apply

EDWARD LYONS,

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Phone Bedford 3000.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

11th Avenue Corner

100 x 100 in the Forties

Can be purchased at less than value of inside lots. Little cash required. Good location for warehouse or garage.

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Six-Story Loft Building

334 Stanton St.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
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BARGE BUILDING SITE,

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31 Acres, 1,500 Feet Frontage;
18 feet depth of water at low tide.
Substantial New Bulkhead.
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Pretty Brick Houses

$35—For Rent—$60

Seven rooms. Beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; new subway. Brooklyn R. Shelby, 317 B'way, N. Y. Barclay 4585.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale or Rent Unfurnished at

CHAPPAQUA

One Mile from Station.

Land comprises 4 acres with fine trees and garden. Remodeled Farm House, 11 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements; stable and garage. For further particulars apply R-690.

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

FOR RENT FURNISHED

NEW ROCHELLE.

Gentleman's superior home, completely and elaborately equipped with everything for immediate housekeeping—coal in cellar. 10 rooms, 2 baths, gas, electricity, hot water heat, large grounds, garage, etc.

REASONABLE RENT.

O'CONNOR REAL AGENCY

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Country Estates and Homes.

SALE OR RENT.

Kenneth Ives & Co.,

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FURNISHED

One of the smaller houses in Bronxville

Cheerful and sunny, near station, schools and stores; sufficient coal in cellar. Owner goes to Washington and will rent till October. Rent $75.00 month.

BURKE STONE, INC., BRONXVILLE.

SCARSDALE.

Prefer Sale, Will Rent Furnished.

Attractive stucco Dwelling, 14 rooms 4 baths; large garage; tennis court; four acres beautifully landscaped; vegetable garden; views.

FOX REALTY CO.,

51 East 42d St., New York.

SHOW PLACE AT SACRIFICE

Beautiful 30-acre estate, most desirably located; large modern residence, 6 master's bedrooms, 4 baths; everything new and fresh; attractive gardens; fruit; many huge trees; superb views; tennis court; cottage, garage, other buildings, the property can be bought much below value.

FOX REALTY CO.,

51 East 42d Street.

FOR SALE OR RENT

Dutch Colonial House, 8 rooms; all modern improvements; 30 minutes from Grand Central, Harlem Division; near station; large, well-kept grounds; garage. Apply to owner: H. E. Willson, Hotel St. George, Brooklyn.

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Thursday, January 24th

AT NOON AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK CITY

ABSOLUTE EXECUTORS' AND TRUSTEE'S SALES

Estate of PHOEBE F. STOUTENBURGH, Dec'd.

238 East 19th St.

(Bet. 2d & 3d Aves.)

A 3 story and basement brick Dwelling containing 12 rooms and bath. Size 20x84.

WILSON M. POWELL, Esq., Atty., 7 Wall St., N. Y. City.

Estate of DANIEL C. SANDS, Dec'd.

326 West 48th St.

(Bet. 8th & 9th Aves.)

A 3 story and basement brick Dwelling containing 12 rooms and bath. Size 20x92.

EXECUTORS' SALES

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(Bet. 5th & Madison Avenues)

A 4 story and basement brown stone and brick private dwelling, together with 3 story brick extension, containing 14 rooms and 2 baths; furnace heat, gas and electricity. Size 20x100.5.

126 East 54th St.

(Bet. Park & Lexington Avs.)

A 2 story brick garage building. Size 25x100.5.

1374 Pacific St.

(Bet. New York & Brooklyn Avs.)

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

A 3 story and basement frame dwelling containing 9 rooms and 1 bath. Size 16.8x100.

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A 5 story and cellar brick tenement, containing store on ground floor and 2 apartments on each of the 4 upper floors. Size 25x104 irreg.

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A large vacant plot, ready for immediate improvement. Size 70x192.

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(Bet. Willoughby Av. & Hart St.)

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

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A. E. KARELSEN, Esq., Atty., 87 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

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(Bet. Broadway & Amsterdam Avenue).

A 3½ story and cellar brick and brown stone dwelling, containing 11 rooms and 1 bath; steam heat and gas. Lot 19.8x99.11.

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(Between Aves. C & D.)

A 5 story and cellar tenement. Size 25x82.8

343 East 23d St.

(Bet. 1st & 2nd Aves.)

A 5 story brick tenement. Size 25x98.9.

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(Bet. 5th & Lenox Aves.)

A 3 story brownstone dwelling. Size 18x100.11.

189 St. Nicholas Av.

(Bet. 119th & 120th Sts.)

A 3 story and cellar brownstone apartment house. Size 82x105.3x irreg.

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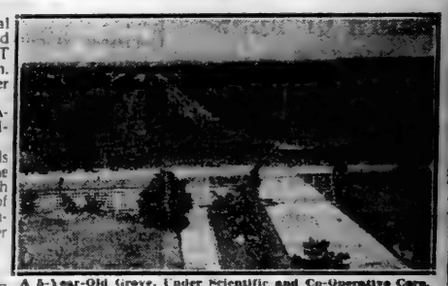

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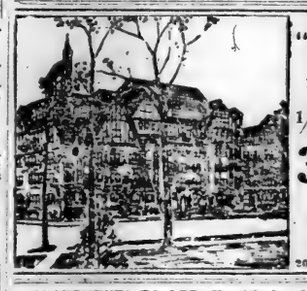

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High-class furnished apartments; latest improvements; one, two, and three rooms; $30 to $95, including maid service; references absolutely necessary; open evenings.

PARK AVENUE.

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6 ROOMS—3 BATHS.

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MISS LEWIS, 500 5th Avenue.

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

REVIEW OF REAL ESTATE MARKET

Good Demand for Small Investment Properties — Professional Buyers Still Active.

COMMENT AND OPINION

Wanderings in Realty Field Disclose Interesting Phases of the Week's Business.

The professional element was prominently identified with the business of the week, which concerned itself with moderate priced holdings in many sections of the city.

There was a brisk demand for dwellings and apartment houses that furnished considerable strength to the market. A leading deal concerned a row of eleven apartment houses in the Hunts Point section of the Bronx. Harlem multi-family buildings also claimed a fair amount of attention.

In the aggregate, the business of the week may be regarded as fairly satisfactory. The trading in small holdings by people with limited capital is perhaps the strongest element that can be possibly introduced into the market.

Echoes of the Grossmann Sale.

The Grossmann estate sale contributed an interesting commentary on the psychology of the auction buyer. Much has been said and written about the varied factors that influence and sway the individual who attends auction sales. The character of the offering, the size of the crowd, the tone of the bidding, the personality of the auctioneer, and the trend of prices all figure, of course, at the average sale.

It seems, however, that a new factor has been introduced with telling effect, and that is advertising, coupled with careful publicity.

The experience of recent Vesey Street transactions has been clearly divided along two well defined lines. The foreclosed properties have been in practically every instance taken over by parties in interest. The voluntary offerings, notably the big sales, have been, with few exceptions, absorbed by outside bidders.

Perhaps that is why the Grossmann sale was interesting in spite of the fact that the properties were taken over by interested heirs.

The sale was well advertised; the late owner's life read like "an Alger romance," in that he amassed a fortune on an initial capital of $2; his real estate investments were carefully chosen and represented substantial income-producing mediums; the executors offered liberal terms and no mortgage worries for three years; the auctioneer worked hard; the sale was fairly well attended—and yet outside buyers could not be interested.

Several weeks ago a big tract of non-income-producing Bronx lots was unloaded on a private market and every lot was sold. Soon after, a string of dilapidated holdings near Astor Place, in the same ownership since the Bowery was a pasture for Dutch cows, was also disposed of.

It would seem, in the light of these developments, that the Grossmann holdings would be eagerly gobbled up by investors. But they were not, and the sale passed into history as failing to release new capital into realty, despite the oft-created precedent.

Clear Them Out.

The most annoying incident at the sale was the incessant chatter in the rear of the salesroom, raised by the horde of habitués who frequent the place and carry their offices in their hats. The salesroom is a public place and they have a right to be there, but there is no justification for the steady buzz of conversation while a sale is in progress. At one particular time the auctioneer's voice could not be heard ten feet from the stand.

A Lost Opportunity.

Other interesting matters cropped up at this sale. The property at 80 to 82 Clinton Street and 97 to 103 Attorney Street is leased for $12,000 a year until Aug. 31, 1920, to an amusement company which had already spent $20,000 in remodeling it for theatre purposes and expects to spend more. The lessees have an option to buy, but not for less than $130,000. They could have bought the property at the sale for probably less, but permitted it to be knocked down for $130,000.

Operator on the Job.

On the other hand, Leonard Weill, the operator, availed himself of the excellent opportunities that present themselves in the salesroom by picking up a rare bargain at 143 Washington Street. This four-story tenement, assessed at $15,000, was sold for $8,600.

Shipbuilder Buying.

Charles E. Grommes, the shipbuilder, who bought heavily at the recent Hamilton Fish and Godwin estate sales, acquired a desirable business building at auction last week for $41,000. The property, 26 West Twenty-second Street, is assessed at $54,000.

Prices Versus Assessed Values.

The unmistakable evidence furnished in so many recent transactions of specific instances where real estate holdings in this city are overassessed presents the real problem to be confronted by the new Board of Tax Commissioners.

A sweeping reduction in assessed valuations all over the city is out of the question, since the city's borrowing capacity is based upon the assessed valuation of its real estate and a radical readjustment would affect the very foundation of the city's credit.

The task of the new board in working out an equitable solution that will be fair to the taxpayer and yet result in no embarrassment to the city's financial status is not an easy one. It becomes the bounden duty of every one identified with the real estate business to co-operate, whenever possible, with the new Commissioners.

Building Managers Elect.

The New York Building Managers' Association at its annual meeting last week elected the following officers for 1918: President, William P. Ropes, of Horace S. Ely & Co.; Vice President, Charles B. Best, of Van Beuren & Spinzler Estates; Secretary, Raymond P. Roberts, of Harris & Vaughan; Treasurer, Lee T. Smith, of Pease & Elliman. The Executive Committee elected to serve for three years are: Bernard E. Martin, Jerome G. Young, of Albert B. Ashforth, Inc.; J. Clydesdale Cushman, of Cushman & Wakefield; M. Sloman, of Bing & Bing, and R. W. Murray, of Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

ALIEN PROPERTY BUREAU.

Laurence McGuire and James R. Murphy Appointed by Government.

A. Mitchell Palmer, recently appointed by President Wilson to be Alien Property Custodian, has added to the strength of his organization by having enlisted the services of Laurence McGuire, President of the Real Estate Board of New York, and James R. Murphy, formerly General Manager for Joseph P. Day and for the last three years President of the Florida Farms and Homes, Inc.

Mr. McGuire, when interviewed regarding his appointment, stated that he considered it an honor and a patriotic duty at this time to render any and all service he possibly could to his country, regardless of the sacrifice to be made.

He was especially gratified at having been pledged the fullest co-operation and support of the real estate interests in every section of the United States, including the National Association of Real Estate Boards, having about 9,000 members representative of 120 real estate boards.

The duties of the Real Estate Bureau of the Alien Property Custodian include the handling of numerous parcels of real estate throughout the country owned by the enemy or its allies now residing within the enemy lines. Real estate problems of every known variety are involved, aggregating millions of dollars.

Mr. Palmer's assurances that Mr. McGuire might have Mr. Murphy's assistance really permitted Mr. McGuire to accept the appointment. Shortly after the declaration of war, Mr. Murphy, on his own initiative and at his own expense, conducted a widespread campaign of education and publicity in the interests of the Southern farmers, encouraging greater food production. He was also instrumental in perfecting a complete plan for the standardizing and marketing of Southern crops. This plan will be in operation shortly and will unquestionably prove of great benefit.

TORRENS TITLE LEAGUE.

New Organization Recently Formed Will Begin Active Campaign.

J. Clarence Davies, who was elected President of the newly organized Torrens Title League of the State of New York, announced that a big drive is to be made to obtain a workable Torrens law. Mr. Davies issued the following statement yesterday:

"The fight for a real Torrens law is a fight to save money, time and trouble for every home owner and every real estate owner in New York.

"What other countries now enjoy, we can have if we will. I was in Winnipeg last September and, with Mr. Day, sold a large tract of lots at auction. Manitoba has a real Torrens law, and, although I had heard of the advantages of the Torrens system, I was simply astounded at the speed and smoothness with which it worked.

"One purchaser bought lots amounting to $38,000 on Saturday afternoon. The public office had the transfer certificate ready the same day, the title was closed, the purchaser in possession of the property, and the money in the bank by 10 o'clock on the following Monday morning. The cost for the new certificate was only about $10. This included all search fees, (there being none,) filing fees, and guarantee of the Province. What was done there in an hour's time for a nominal fee would have cost $271 in New York for examination and guarantee of title alone and would have taken three or four weeks.

"With a Torrens certificate an owner can turn over his property with the same ease as he can bank stock. If he needs temporary money he can take his certificate to his banker, arrange his loan, and in an hour secure it by his certificate at a cost of $1. When he pays back the loan the lien can be canceled for $1 more. To get this for New York, our law must be changed to make it workable. The needed amendments are all ready, and have been introduced in the Senate by Senator Burlingame and in the Assembly by Assemblyman Youker.

"What do these amendments mean to an owner? Suppose your home is worth $5,000. To register it under the present faulty New York law, including your lawyer's fee, which would be at least $100, would cost you $163.50. Under the amended law, where all proceedings are official, the cost would be $41 for the first issue, a saving of $122.50. On a subsequent transfer the total cost would be $3 only, including the State guarantee, and for a mortgage $1 only.

"If your property is worth $50,000 your legal expense and fees for the first issue under the present cumbersome law would cost you approximately $350. With the amendments in force, the total expense would be $121, a saving of $410. On subsequent transfers the cost is the same, no matter what the value of the property is, namely, $3 for a transfer and $1 for a mortgage.

"The title companies, on the other hand, make a brand-new charge with every transfer, no matter if only a few days or weeks intervene. On a $5,000 piece of property the title company charges you $85 for the first issue and $51 for each subsequent issue, and $25 for a mortgage policy. They also charge you a quarter rate for extending a mortgage. All of this in addition to their commission charges for making a loan. The owner must also pay for his survey, and if any defect of title is disclosed—real or imaginary—an extra charge is made because of that. Not only that, but the title companies will take from ten days to a month to deliver a policy."

Passing of Old Mansions.

The old De Voe mansion at Sedgwick Avenue and 167th Street, which was recently sold by Arthur C. Sheridan for J. Frederick Kernochan to John H. Tripler, is to be razed by the new owner, who makes a specialty of buying up old structures and turning the well-seasoned lumber into building material.

The Claflin homestead at Sedgwick Avenue and Kingsbridge Road is another of the old-time mansions that have recently been demolished. A fire several weeks ago entirely destroyed the premises. The Godwin homestead at Broadway and 231st Street will soon meet the same fate, as the property has been sold. In recent years many other old mansions built from fifty to one hundred years ago by old New Yorkers have passed away. The Barretto, Faile, Tiffany, Pinkney, Van Cortlandt, Hutchins, Samler, Drake, Dyckman, and Ogden homesteads are among those in this section which have been demolished during the last ten years, due to the northward trend of the city's population.

HOW THE NEW INCOME TAX LAW AFFECTS REAL ESTATE OWNERS AND CORPORATIONS

Complex Provisions That Have Been the Source of Much Perplexity to Property Owners, Both Large and Small, Explained in Detail by Internal Revenue Collector Mark Eisner.

The complex provisions of the income tax law affecting the real estate owner and opegator were explained by Mark Eisner, Collector of Internal Revenue, at a meeting of the Real Estate Owners' Association held Friday evening at Turn Hall, Eighty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue.

In the course of his address Collector Eisner said:

"It would hardly be practicable, without the assistance of a blackboard for visual demonstration, to go into the questions arising through the preparation of returns. Besides that, I believe that it can safely be assumed that most owners of real estate have, in the past, prepared and filed returns.

"I have, therefore, decided to confine my remarks to a few questions which in the past seem to have troubled owners of real estate by presenting the official rulings on these matters to you as clearly as possible, to prevent a repetition of errors and inconveniences which result from an inadequate conception of the law. The subjects which have apparently been misconstrued more frequently than any others have been the computation of profits and losses, the deduction of interest, and the definition of depreciation and its calculation.

"With respect to the individual who owns or deals in real estate, the rules as to accounting for profits and deducting of losses apply with real estate as with other articles of commerce. You know if you buy and sell real estate as a side business only, and your transactions are incidental to your principal business, while you must account for all your gains, you cannot deduct your losses beyond an amount equal to your gains in side transactions.

"That is to say, if you are perhaps a manufacturer of clothing, and during the year made $5,000 in Wall Street, and lost $10,000 through the sale of a piece of real estate, you must account as income for the $5,000 that you made in Wall Street, and you can only deduct $5,000 out of the $10,000 loss in real estate.

"If, however, your principal business is buying and selling real estate, that is to say, that your money is invested in real estate to the extent that you devote your time and attention to that business, and does not represent merely a few isolated transactions on your part, then you would be deemed a dealer or trader in real estate, and you could deduct your full losses in real estate.

"But you must be certain that you would come clearly within the category of a real estate dealer before you could deduct your full losses in real estate, unless in other side transactions you made profits equal to the amount of your losses in real estate.

Profit and Loss.

"Now, as to the calculation of profits and losses arising out of the purchase and sale of real property. The calculation of your gains or losses will depend upon whether you purchased your property before March 1, 1913, or on that date, or after.

"If, for example, you purchased a piece of property in 1904, and sold it in 1917, you would calculate your profit or loss by arriving at the value of the property as of the first day of March, 1913, and, roughly speaking, the difference between the value of the property as of that date and the price which you obtained for it in 1917, when you sold it, will represent your profit or your loss, as the case may be.

"If, however, you purchased the property on March 1, 1913, or subsequent thereto, and sold it in 1917, then your gain or loss would be the difference between the purchase price and the selling price.

How Values Are Calculated.

"It might be difficult, of course, to calculate the value of property as of March 1, 1913. However, if you showed to the Treasury Department that at some time near March 1, 1913, you had a bona fide offer for the property, the department would accept the amount of that offer as evidence of the value of the property as of the 1st of March, 1913.

"Or if other property of a similar nature and in the neighborhood was sold on or about that time, the price obtained for such property would be considered good evidence of the value of your property as of March 1, 1913. Again, any appraisal by a standard real estate appraiser would be acceptable.

"It may interest you to know that by the cost of property purchased after March 1, 1913, you are not limited exclusively to the purchase price recited in the contract, in figuring your profit or loss on a subsequent sale of the property. You are permitted to add to the purchase price those expenses which you incurred, which were incident to the purchase; for example, a title policy, the expense of the search, and all other charges in connection therewith.

"You are also permitted to add the cost of permanent improvements and assessments paid for local benefits, less, however, amounts claimed as depreciation in return for 1917 or previous years. And in the case of certain corporations, carrying charges may be deducted in certain instances, which, however, have been so minutely limited that I would prefer to take up any individual instance which may be placed before me and rule particularly on that.

"I have just covered the ordinary case of profit and loss arising out of the sale of real estate. There are other losses, which you know are deductible in your income tax return, such as losses from fire, storm, or theft, which have not been fully compensated by insurance or otherwise, which are familiar enough to you without any necessity of further elucidation.

The Question of Interest.

"With respect to the treatment of interest there has been much confusion in the minds of corporation taxpayers. Many real estate owners have in recent years incorporated their holdings for one reason or another. They have then deducted from their income tax return the amount of interest which the corporation has paid upon mortgages on the property owned by them.

"Subsequently these taxpayers have been startled by receiving a letter from the Treasury Department disallowing them the interest paid on mortgages in part, and the department often experiences difficulty in convincing corporation taxpayers as to the propriety of the rulings. I shall endeavor to explain the rulings as simply as possible.

"The individual owner of real estate has always been permitted to deduct as interest the amount which he pays as such upon bond and mortgage. And when this owner incorporates his holdings he cannot understand why it is that his corporation is only allowed to deduct an amount as interest which is equal to the interest calculated upon one-half the sum of his outstanding interest-bearing indebtedness, plus its paid-up capital stock.

"That sum is the maximum principal on which deductible interest can be computed. Assuming, therefore, that a corporation had a capital stock, paid up, of $10,000 and had a bond secured by mortgage, amounting to $25,000, the principal upon which interest would be calculated would be $10,000, consisting of stocks, plus $12,500, being half the outstanding bonded indebtedness, making a total of $22,500.

Buying Corporations.

"However, we may have a case where a corporation is organized for the purpose of buying and selling and dealing in real estate generally. It other words, buying and selling property is the business of that company, and it does not own property merely as an incident to other business or as an investment pure and simple. It deals in property in the same way as a merchant deals in merchandise.

"Such a corporation is entitled to deduct all its interest, but not under the head of interest, but under the head of expense. The language of the law substantially says that in the case of corporations, interest on indebtedness wholly secured by collateral which is the subject of sale in the ordinary business of the corporation as a dealer only in the property constituting such collateral, may be deducted as an expense, but not in excess of an amount as principal of the value of the property.

"Stated more simply, where a corporation is a dealer in real estate and owns a piece of property worth $10,000 and has a mortgage on that property for $6,000, it may deduct all the interest paid on that mortgage under the head of expense. If, however, the mortgage was $6,000 and the property was only worth $5,000, then it could only take off the interest calculated upon a principal of $5,000.

"Therefore, it is essential when you incorporate your real estate holdings that your certificate of incorporation empowers you to buy and sell and otherwise deal in real property. But you must remember that even though your certificate does say that, unless you can establish clearly that the corporation does exist merely for the purpose of buying and selling and actually has conducted transactions along those lines as a dealer and not as an investor, you will not be permitted to deduct full interest.

Depreciation of Property.

"Now, as to depreciation. Probably no more vexatious question arises under the income tax law, so far as the real estate owner is concerned, than that involving the depreciation of property, and yet, in the end, it is not such a difficult matter.

"First of all, taxpayers should remember that the ground upon which a building stands never depreciates, and that in calculating depreciation the value of the building must be separated from the value of the land. In computing the value of the building, its rest is naturally the basic fact. Where the cost of the building cannot be arrived at through the actual expense of building, then any method which will be fairly indicative of the cost of putting up the building will be acceptable.

"Now, before going further into the subject of depreciation, it might be well to define what is meant by the term 'incidental repairs,' because these are deductible in an income tax return as expenses of operation and should be distinguished from the allowances made for depreciation.

"If you take, for example, an ordinary loft building, you may find it necessary to rebuild the stairways; then to put in new walls and possibly to change the entire framework of the structure. You may make other changes in the building which, if you kept on long enough, would result in your having a new building. These changes would be permanent improvements and could not be termed 'incidental repairs.'

"Where, on the other hand, you replace broken glass, repaper or repaint rooms, repair plumbing, but not to the extent of installing a new plumbing system, and otherwise make those minor repairs which do not permanently improve the property itself, the expense of such repairs will be considered allowable deduction under the head of expense of operation. On the other hand, where you have improvements as have just been mentioned, which will in the aggregate, when the property as a whole is worn out, replace it or return to you the capital which you have invested in it, such improvements are not allowable expense deduction, but will come under the head of depreciation.

Wear and Tear on Property.

"Therefore, depreciation should only be such an amount as will take care of the loss due to general wear and tear and which is not compensated by the expenditures made for incidental repairs.

"Wear and tear is the only determinative of depreciation. For example, if you owned a private house in a neighborhood which was being built up with apartment houses you would not be permitted to charge any depreciation because you had lost rental value arising from the conditions. How is depreciation to be calculated? You must figure on the number of years the building would be in condition to be habitable for the use for which it was constructed and used.

"By that is meant not the number of years it would stand without being condemned and torn down, but, just as I have stated, the number of years it would be in condition to be habitable for the use for which it was constructed. Having reached your conclusion as to that, you will then spread the cost of the property over the period of the life of the house ratively.

"Therefore, the annual depreciation would be the amount represented by the fraction having one for the numerator and the number of years representing the ascertained life of the building as the denominator. So that if a build ng may be deemed to continue habitable for the purpose for which built and used for fifty years, the annual depreciation would be 1-50th, or 2 per cent.

Obsolete Buildings.

"Akin to the subject of depreciation is that of obsolescence. Suppose a building becomes obsolete and absolutely worthless before the period of its final depreciation has been reached. For example, suppose you figure a building should exist for twenty-five years and that it became worthless in fifteen, how would you account for this situation in your return?

"The answer is comparatively simple. You add up the amounts previously charged up as depreciation, and you then subtract this amount from the cost of the property. The result itself may be charged off as a loss.

"This loss is subject to the rules respecting losses, namely, it may be deducted in full if you are a dealer in real estate, and if you are not a dealer in real estate it may be deducted to the extent that you have made gains in other side transactions.

"It is advisable always to enter the amount charged off to depreciation in your books and in every way to keep your records in such condition that the representatives of the Government may easily examine them."

NEW RESIDENTIAL AND SHOPPING CENTRE IN WEST BRONX

Notable among the new residential and high-class retail centres created in New York City within recent years is the district that has been built up in the neighborhood of Fordham Road and the Grand Boulevard and Concourse in the Bronx.

Even before the Jerome Avenue subway was put into operation the unusual opportunities which presented themselves for the residential expansion of the section had been impressed upon builders, and one of the most active buying and construction periods in the history of the borough was ushered in.

The result has been profitable to the builders who undertook original projects in the section. Not only have the new buildings been filled up with desirable tenants, who pay as high as $10 a room in walk-up apartment houses, but the steady influx of the new population has stimulated the demand for retail store space in the business thoroughfares.

The substantial character of the store development is illustrated by the type of establishments that have been opened on Fordham Road and on the Grand Boulevard and Concourse. They include not only the usual kinds of tradesmen that cater to the various immediate needs of the residents, but have also attracted classes of tenancies not usually associated with neighborhoods so far distant from the main shopping and business centres.

One of the most important retail accessions to the district has been the big department store opened by L. Wertheimer at the northwest corner of Fordham Road and the Concourse, a pretentious two-story structure which has been taken for fifteen years and returns an annual rental ranging from $17,000 to $20,000 for the term.

Further south, on the Concourse, a row of thriving automobile salesrooms has been established, a rather unusual development for a residential district, but one which perhaps better than any one other factor exemplifies the character of the residents that have been attracted into this part of the borough. Selling agencies have been established for such well-known automobiles as the Chandler, Hudson, Paige, Ford, National, Maxwell, and Chevrolet, besides a large number of garages, repair shops and dealers in automobile accessories and kindred products.

In spite of the fact that the general curtailment of building activity throughout the city has retarded the additional expansion of the Grand Boulevard and Grand Concourse section, it has already begun to reap the benefits of the increased transit facilities, so essential to the proper development of any residential community.

The Jersey Avenue extension of the new dual subway system has been in operation for some months and connects vast areas hitherto largely inaccessible, with the present West Farms line at Mott Avenue.

Prior to the opening of this line, the residents were dependent mainly upon the Jerome Avenue trolley line of the Union Railway system and the Sixth or Ninth Avenue elevated roads to reach the lower west side of the city, and the crosstown lines and the Second and Third Avenue elevated lines to reach the lower east side and other parts of the Bronx.

"Comparison of the present stage of development with conditions of a year or two ago will reveal startling and striking changes," declared William G. August of Wolfsohn & August, a local broker. "What was a year ago a village crossroad, improved with old-time frame or brick one-family houses, has been transformed into one of the finest apartment house neighborhoods in the city.

"The demand for store space came as a matter of course, and at the present time we have practically all lines of business represented. Stores with a frontage of eleven feet are returning about $100 a month in rent and doing a thriving business."

"The demand for apartment space in the section became marked even before the decline in building and before the opration of the new subway line," said Richard H. Scobie. "The houses that have been erected are modern in every respect, and have attracted highly desirable classes of tenants. The resident who can afford to pay $10 a room for an apartment represents a purchasing power and a standing in the community which are conducive to the creation of a fine residential centre, and this factor explains better than anything else the rapid growth of the retail store colony at Fordham Road and the high investment standard which the apartment houses themselves have reached.

"Lot prices will probably never again be as low as they are now," said H. A. Keibert, "and this factor in the situation should make every builder who has an eye to the future realize the splendid opportunities now available in this section of the Bronx. There is absolutely no doubt that as soon as building conditions are righted the construction movement initiated in the West Bronx a year and a half ago will be revived with even greater intensity.

"On the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, from 184th to 198th Street, lots measuring 25 by 100 feet may be purchased at prices ranging from $5,000 to $8,000 each, which in a few years will easily be worth from $12,000 to $15,000. There is still large plottage available even on this main thoroughfare.

"In the intersecting and surrounding avenues prices range lower, lots being available at prices from $3,000 to $4,000 each.

"Without becoming overoptimistic, it is my reasonable belief that now is the time for the speculative building element to come back into the market to the extent of acquiring building sites."

The local owners are confidently expecting that the Jerome Avenue subway will be operated even as far north as Woodlawn in the Spring of this year, and are expecting as a result additional benefits to the properties in their district. The recent purchase of a large plot at the northwest corner of Fordham Road and Valentine Avenue by interests identified with the B. F. Keith organization, which will be utilized for the construction of a theatre to seat 3,500 persons is being cited as an example of what big business thinks of the residential future of the West Bronx.

'OWN YOUR HOME' CAMPAIGN

Committee Appointed to Manage Big Advertising Program.

Permanent organization of the "Own Your Home" campaign was effected at the meeting on Thursday at the Waldorf-Astoria, which was attended by about 100 leading suburban developers, owners and brokers. The meeting was called to take action upon previous work done by a temporary committee, which has been at work for several weeks outlining the proposed program.

Upon the presentation of the report of this committee, a call was made for subscriptions to the $24,000 advertising fund to be raised, and which will be used to carry forth through the advertising columns of the newspapers the message of "Own Your Home." More than two-thirds of the required amount was subscribed and additional support was promised to insure the actual beginning of the advertising campaign during the first week in February.

The permanent committee appointed to manage the campaign consists of J. W. Doolittle, H. J. Hapgood, E. D. Paulin, Stephen Yates, Robert E. Farley, William C. Constant, Anning S. Prall, and Meade C. Dobson.

Water Rents.

Water rents became due and payable on Jan. 1 and are now a lien against real estate. If they are not paid before April 1, 5 per cent. will be charged against the bill.

MORTGAGE MORATORIUM.

Harlem Board of Commerce Considering Necessary Legislation.

A resolution calling for the establishment of a moratorium to prohibit, for the duration of the war, foreclosures of mortgages when the interest has been promptly paid was introduced at the annual meeting of the Harlem Board of Commerce last week.

The resolution, which was introduced by Charles M. Anderson, a former Vice President of the board, called for the appointment of a committee of two to "co-operate with other civic bodies to draw up a suitable bill and to work for its passage through the Legislature with all possible haste, prohibiting the foreclosure of real estate mortgages where the interest and taxes have been paid, through the duration of the war and for one year thereafter; the bill to provide for receivers with fixed rates and limited powers, and also to safeguard the interests of mortgagee as well as mortgagor."

The resolution as presented was referred without debate to the Committee on Legislation.

Realty War Relief Show.

Instead of an annual banquet, which would be the twenty-second, the Real Estate Board of New York will have a benefit performance at the New York Hippodrome on Sunday evening, March 3. The proceeds of the entertainment will be donated to the War Camp Community Service and the New York Auxiliary of the Navy Relief Society.

FUEL CONSERVATION.

Building Managers Obtain Ruling from Fuel Commissioner.

Some doubt has been created in the minds of a great many people as to whether the recent order issued by the Fuel Commissioner was really an order or only a recommendation.

In order to clarify the situation, the New York Building Managers' Association asked H. A. Wiggin, State Fuel Commissioner, for a ruling on the order. Mr. Wiggin made the following reply:

"I have your letter of today with reference to the order dated Jan. 2 affecting the reduction of light and heat in buildings. This order is not to be construed as a recommendation which may or may not be accepted by those to whom it is directed, but it is to be considered as an absolute order of the United States Fuel Administration, obedience to which is required. Of course, this does not mean, however, that there may not be exceptional circumstances or conditions under which the order may be deviated from.

"When such exceptional conditions or circumstances arise and it is desired not to comply with the order, appeal should be made for such authority, or the person disobeying the order must only do so with the assurance that he will be able to defend such action. In other words, if the party disobeying can make a case of such disobedience, of course no harm will result to him. You appreciate that the only way to cover this sort of a situation is by a general rule and you also appreciate that there are also circumstances to which no general rule can apply."

REALTY LEGISLATION.

Amendments to Real Property Law Made Necessary by War.

Important amendments to the real property law have been drafted by the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests through its Law Committee, Walter Lindner, Chairman. The bills covering these amendments have been sent to Albany for introduction.

First—Section 300 of Chapter 52 of the Laws of 1909 is amended by adding to the provision for acknowledgment and proofs in Porto Rico, the Philippines, Cuba, or any other place under American sovereignty, control or protection, provision for acknowledgment of conveyances by a person enlisted in the military or naval forces of the United States before an officer of the national army or National Guard or Marine Corps or Aviation Corps of the rank of Lieutenant or higher, as well as before any like officer of the regular army or volunteer service.

Second—Section 321 of the same act, as to recording a discharge of mortgage, is to be amended by adding a provision that, "If any mortgage, registered or recorded, is stated in the certificate to have been taken by the Alien Property Custodian under and pursuant to the Trading with the Enemy act, adopted by the United States Congress, and approved Oct. 6, 1917, such certificate may be signed by such Alien Property Custodian with like effect as if the same had been signed by the mortgagee, his personal representative or assignee. When so executed such certificate may be recorded and introduced in evidence in all courts of this State, without being acknowledged or proved."

Both of the above amendments are made necessary by the conditions existing as a result of the war, and the Advisory Council will urge their prompt enactment.

HARLEM RIVER CHANNEL.

Active Measures to be Taken to Eliminate Bend.

An important improvement on the Harlem River, designed to eliminate the double reverse curve at Spuyten Duyvil, near the Johnson Iron Works, is expected to follow in the near future as the result of a conference held on Monday afternoon, Jan. 7, at the rooms of the Bronx Board of Trade.

Chairman Olin J. Stephens, in opening the meeting, stated the conference had been called for the purpose of devising, if possible, some scheme that would hasten the elimination of the bad bend in the Harlem River at Spuyten Duyvil.

A general discussion followed, in which a number of engineers, State and city officials, and business men participated.

From the beginning it was made plain that no particular plan of improvement was favored, and that the procedure should be to determine the most feasible plan in the light of conditions affecting the situation, a plan that would allow of the necessary work at Spuyten Duyvil being done at the earliest possible date, so that the improvements of the balance of the channel, including the necessary alteration of the piers at Highbridge, which improvements have been made to change on the Johnson Iron Works curve proposition, may be put under way.

To that end a committee, consisting of the Hon. William J. Flynn, Chairman; the Hon. Joseph M. Callahan, Amos F. Schaeffer, J. W. F. Bennett, and Professor Alexander Haring, was appointed to look into all the questions involved and into the feasibility of the various improvement plans suggested, in addition to the one called for in the present improvement project, which includes the State's acquisition of a right of way through certain property held by the Johnson Iron Works, the negotiations for which right-of-way acquisition have to date come to naught.

This committee, after making its inquiries and investigations, which will include further land-purchase negotiations with the representatives of the Johnson Iron Works, will confer with the Canal Board, and prepare a report which will be considered at a future conference.

Special Sales Day.

Investment properties in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn are included in the special sale to be conducted by Joseph P. Day in the Vesey Street Exchange Salesroom on Jan. 24.

The properties to be offered include 402 East Tenth Street, 343 East Twenty-third Street, 180 St. Nicholas Avenue, 73 West 119th Street, 8 East Sixty-fourth Street, 525 West 142d Street, 258 East Nineteenth Street, 320 West Eighteenth Street, and 126 East Fifty-fourth Street, in Manhattan; also 366 St. Ann's Avenue, Bronx, and 1,374 Pacific Street, 619 and 621 Marcy Avenue, and the southeast corner of Eastern Parkway and Classon Avenue, Brooklyn.

Increase in Passengers.

On the elevated and subway trains crossing the East River bridge the daily average number of passengers carried in 1912 was 306,765; in 1913, 314,797; in 1914, 323,002; in 1915, 357,636; in 1916, 482,668, and in 1917, 622,508.

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Miss Laura Hoe Sells Her Interest in Broadway and Duane Street Building.

HEINZE RESIDENCE RESOLD

Operator in Two Washington Heights Deals—Sale of Old Beekman Place Dwelling.

The real estate market closed strong yesterday with the sale of undivided interests in two downtown commercial properties and the disposition of both private dwelling and apartment house holdings to investors.

Samuel Wacht, who has been an active operator for many years, bought from Miss Laura Hoe her undivided one-half interest in the twelve-story commercial building at 683 Broadway, on a plot 50 by 65, at the northwest corner of Third Street, which is assessed at $255,000; also her undivided one-half interest in the five-story building at 62 and 64 Duane Street, on a plot 49.4 by 79.6, assessed at $120,000.

Both properties are entirely rented. The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company negotiated the transaction.

Resale of the Former Otto Heinze Residence.

The United States Trust Company sold to an investing client of William B. May & Co., 14 East Seventy-second Street, a four-story American basement dwelling on a plot 27 by 100. Otto Heinze formerly owned and occupied the house.

Last December the same brokers sold the adjoining house at 16 East Seventy-second Street for the estate of Robert W. Taibr to Edmund L. Bayliss, who has modernized many houses in that vicinity.

The Heinze house was sold in foreclosure proceedings about a month ago and was taken over on a bid of the plaintiff, the United States Trust Company.

Sale of Beekman Place Dwelling.

The four-story dwelling at 8 Beekman Place, on a lot 19 by 100, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, was sold yesterday by the Barry estate to a client of Geodale, Perry & Dwight. The buyer will remodel the house into apartments.

The property was held at $42,000. It has been in the same ownership for thirty years.

Operator in Two Deals on the Heights.

Daniel H. Jackson, operator, purchased from Emma Meckert of Ossining, N. Y., 512 West 153d Street, a three-story flat on a lot 25 by 100. Mr. Jackson also sold for a client of E. H. Thompson, 524 West West 146th Street, a five-story new-law tenement on a plot 75.6 by 100.

Increases Greenwich Village Holdings.

William J. Farrell has increased his holdings on West Eleventh Street by the purchase of 110 from Henry M. Howell. The property consists of a four-story and basement dwelling on a lot 22.6 by 113. Mr. Farrell recently purchased 112 a similar house adjoining, and now controls a plot 45 by 113. Edward S. Foley & Co. negotiated both sales.

Brooklyn.

Green Brothers sold the bungalow, 519 East Sixteenth Street, Dimas Park, Flatbush, for Alfred R. Kirkus, to Mrs. Margaret C. Higgins for occupancy. The property was valued at $15,000.

James E. Fisher sold 515 East Sixteenth Street, in the Dimas Park section of Flatbush, a California type of bungalow, on plot 50 by 100 feet, for Florence E. Mulligan to Mary J. Baker for occupancy; also 478 Willoughby Avenue, a two and a half story and basement, brownstone residence, between Marcy and Nostrand Avenues, for Louise A. Bungey to a client for investment.

REINFORCED PLASTERING

A firmer bond is made with "PENCO" Metal Lath, due to its slanting strand, that imbeds into the plaster. "PENCO" Metal Lath insures reinforced plastering—more than a mere background.

Penco METAL LATH

makes permanent construction. The plaster holds tight, entirely surrounding the metal. Ask for "PENCO" always. All gauges, prompt deliveries. Wire or 'phone for prices, etc.

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Manufacturers of the famous "PENCO" Metal Corner Bead, Metal Stud, Metal Ceiling, and all forms of stamped steel, light or heavy, acetylene or spot welded. Sole distributors of HAMPTON METAL.

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Company

Estimates on window shades for apartments, office buildings, large edifices, etc., from the largest custom shade factory in N. Y. City. An inquiry will convince you of our personal expert service in all details.

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Section 4

TODAY'S ISSUE CONSISTS OF NINE SECTIONS:

Section 1. General News. 2. Editorial, Sports. 3. Classified Advertising. 4. Fashions, Society, Drama. Section 5. Business, Financial. 6. Book Review. 7. Rotogravure Magazine. 8. Rotogravure Picture, 1st Part. 9. Rotogravure Picture, 2d Part, (New York Times War Map)

The New York Times.

Music—Drama | Section 4

X JB SUNDAY, JANUARY 13, 1918. JB X

LACK OF HOUSING HINDERS WAR WORK

What Should Be Done to Meet Emergency —Shipbuilding Worst Affected; Other Industries Also Suffer.

FOR weeks there have been rumors that lack of houses for workers in shipbuilding and munition making was rising as an increasing obstacle in the immense production plans for prosecuting the war, but more predominant issues kept this problem in the background until last week, when it was forced on national attention as an emergency equal to any that face the country. This happened when President Ferguson of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, testifying before the Senate Commerce Committee, said flatly that the Government's program of 8,000,000 tons of shipping could not be carried out because housing facilities for shipyard workers were not available.

The problem divides itself into parts. What has been done toward its solution? What should be done? These questions were put yesterday to Gertrude Beeks Easley, Director of the Welfare Department of the National Civic Federation, who has had twenty years' experience in industrial housing. Mrs. Easley is also Secretary of the Executive Committee on Labor of the Council of National Defense and assistant to the Chairman of its Welfare Committee, which has been organized on a basis similar to that of the federation's Welfare Department, but she made it plain that in giving information and opinion she spoke as Director of the Civic Federation, and not in any sense as a representative of the Council of National Defense.

"When the facts, showing that the output of some of our shipbuilding and munition-making plants has been reduced 50 to 60 per cent. because of lack of housing accommodations are brought out, the President will have no difficulty in securing the enactment of the necessary revolutionary legislation providing funds to make possible required shelter for the workers," said Mrs. Easley.

"Samuel Gompers, Chairman of the Committee on Labor, instituted last June, through one of the sub-divisions of his Committee on Welfare Work, an investigation of housing conditions in munition-making and shipbuilding centres from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast. Information was brought to his attention of such a critical character that he was immediately impressed with the vital necessity of housing the workers in order to get out our ships, supplies, and ammunition.

"This was called to the attention of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense. Daniel Willard, the Chairman, considered the matter of such importance that, for the first time, an entire week was given to hearing witnesses from different parts of the country on the subject, and it resulted in a drastic recommendation to the Council of National Defense. These hearings, I may say in passing, have not yet been made public.

"The solution of the problem was developed by a committee of five, appointed by Secretary Baker, Chairman of the Council of National Defense, immediately thereafter. That committee was composed of Otto M. Eidlitz, Chairman, the most prominent building contractor in the United States; Gertrude Beeks Easley, Director Welfare Department, the National Civic Federation; Theodore W. Robinson, Vice President Illinois Steel Company; William J. Spencer, Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, and Charles G. du Bois of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

"There is no man in America so well equipped to handle the vast undertaking which faces us in providing necessary shelter as Mr. Otto M. Eidlitz, Chairman of the Committee on Housing of the Council of Defense. He is the most prominent contractor in the United States, and his reputation for honesty and ability is the highest.

"After the receipt of the report from the Committee on Housing, Otto M. Eidlitz was appointed by Secretary Baker as a Committee of One to negotiate with the three departments concerned—the army, navy, and Shipbuilding Board—with a view to securing, if possible, funds already available before December, when Congress convened, in order that it might not be necessary to await legislation to make a beginning in the matter of meeting this serious situation. Through his efforts certain preliminary steps have been taken, as is indicated by the appropriation by Mr. Hurley, to be used at once at such places as Sparrows Point, Md.; Newport News, Va., for the New York Shipbuilding Company, and elsewhere.

"The reason that we are in such a crucial condition at the moment is that contracts had to be let by the Government at points where there were plants and equipment, and this caused congestion. Furthermore, any sort of a housing proposition means the investment of at least $1,000,000, which is not always feasible.

"There is plenty of labor available," continued Mrs. Easley. "All contractors needing houses who have appeared at the various hearings, to which I have referred, stated that they could secure men, but as skilled workers are necessary and they cannot live, especially during such rigorous weather, in the discomfort which present conditions necessitate, it has been utterly impossible to retain those engaged.

"In one instance more than 10,000 men were engaged between Jan. 1 and Oct. 1, out of which the company in question was able to hold less than 400, because of the lack of housing; and in that place the company has long been known as having the best housing conditions for its employes. And it had gone so far as to develop a large tract in which it had tied up more than $1,000,000 of capital, having done the initial work of drainage with a view to providing adequate quarters for the war emergency, but, in this instance, as in others, the plan was abandoned because of the inability of the company to secure credit beyond that of its working capital.

"The reason is that the banks are unable to extend financial assistance beyond the enormous amounts required for the handling of the vast contracts which, of course, include the payroll and other expenses attendant upon munition making and shipbuilding. With our wonderful Federal Reserve system, it would seem incredible, but when one corporation, for example, has contracts covering $500,000,000, with its commercial business only $40,000,000, and another has for this year Government contracts covering $150,000,000, with its normal commercial business $10,000,000, it can readily be understood that local capital cannot go beyond the immediate necessities for running expenses.

"This does not apply to every location, nor to every industry. Several have been able to handle their own problems, but in many, where it had been supposed they would be able to do so, because of the enormous contracts which have been practically forced upon them by the Government and which the employers have been too patriotic to refuse, this acute condition has arisen. In Bridgeport, where from 50 to 60 per cent. of the munitions are made, despite the fact that a local housing association has built extensively to meet the needs of the workers, there is an urgent appeal for immediate relief. Assistance there cannot come too soon.

"In another centre, where men have been working in three eight-hour shifts, it is not too radical to state that one man literally has to push another out of bed, where they are also sleeping in three shifts. Men have been known to sleep on railway station platforms, in box cars, and under various uncomfortable conditions almost impossible to picture.

"Another illustration will show how vital has been this work. In one instance a shipbuilding company has the facilities to turn out twice as many ships as it is now able to produce. It can employ 3,500 more men for that purpose and can secure the skilled men, but has no place for them to lay their heads.

"The houses are needed at many of the Government arsenals and in the majority of naval bases, in all munition-making centres and in most of the places where other supplies are manufactured, including rubber and shoes.

"The proposition is to build brick houses for skilled workmen, first constructing barracks, in such a manner that they may readily be partitioned into separate houses later. Attention has been allied to the possibility of listing workers in the order of their desire to take their families to these centres and giving the first opportunities for family homes in the order that applications are made. Workingmen are as patriotic as any other citizens, but family life is essential to health. Home comforts and the provision of proper food are necessary to physical efficiency, and for that reason it will be vital to provide family quarters.

"Beginning with brick structures as barracks, it has been recommended that as rapidly as possible there be constructed also rows of separate family houses.

"We must have ships and we must send supplies to our boys. In order to do so we must speedily provide houses for the men. That necessitates barracks temporarily. But the Committee on Housing of the Council of National Defense believed that, by building good foundations and using brick which, as stated, is available, it would be possible to put up structures of a permanent character as quickly as could be built shacks which would menace our social life in the future by bringing to us slum districts.

"An enabling act was drawn up providing for the administrative agency to handle the housing problem for the Government, as it relates to shipbuilding and munition-making centres. This covers not only the Shipbuilding Board but the Army and Navy Departments. It relates in the army, through the Ordnance Department, to munitions and supplies, so that it is very far-reaching. This administrative agency, it is hoped, will be given an appropriation by Congress of not less than $100,000,000, to be loaned at a low rate of interest to contractors making ships and munitions for the Government, and he returned to the Government at the expiration of a given period of years. The details as to interest and the extension of time should be given out by the proper authorities when the bill is made public after its introduction.

"The advantage of lending money in this way is immediately evident. There will not be an avalanche of demands for gifts for housing on the part of contractors who might not be stimulated to develop local capital if such a restraining measure were not adopted by the Government; furthermore, the United States will inaugurate the unique plan on a strict business basis conceived by Mr. Eidlitz, under which practically all moneys will be returned to the Government. Of course, it will be necessary for the United States to make some expenditures itself where it has constructed shipbuilding or munition plants, and in those instances it will be the owner of the homes.

"The vast amount being asked for housing, although much of it will be returned to the Government, is infinitesimal as compared to the saving to the country in men and expenditures for munitions, because it is the most important factor on this side of the water, and essential to furnishing our allies and boys with supplies. It is just as important to maintain an adequate and skilled labor force to build ships and manufacture ammunition as it is to send our soldiers and sailors to meet the enemy. Even if every dollar were lost to the Government, the nation would gain by immediately appropriating the amount required at the moment.

"Not a moment should be lost in providing homes at Bridgeport, where 60 per cent. of the munitions are being made, and at Bethlehem, Penn., and Sparrows Point, Md., in addition to Newport News, Va.; Chester, Penn.; Wilmington, N. J.; Newport, R. I.; Newark, N. J.; Bristol, Penn.; Hog Island, Penn.; Quincy, Mass.; Rock Island, Ill., and others.

"The present inquiry doubtless will give the President the backing which he would need to prevent misunderstanding on the part of the public."

WURLITZER

WORLD-FAMED PIANISTS WILL PLAY FOR YOU

No contribution has been given to this wonderful musical age that is so truly marvelous as the reproducing Wurlitzer with Art Apollo. To think that such world-famed pianists as Godowski, Harold Bauer, Rudolph Ganz, Sturko-Ryder and Rudolph Friml would come to your own home and play for you at your own command each day, would a few years ago have been beyond your fondest hope or dream. For exclusive social functions or for the musical or educational advantages nothing will take the place of the Wurlitzer with Art Apollo.

Convenient payments if desired.

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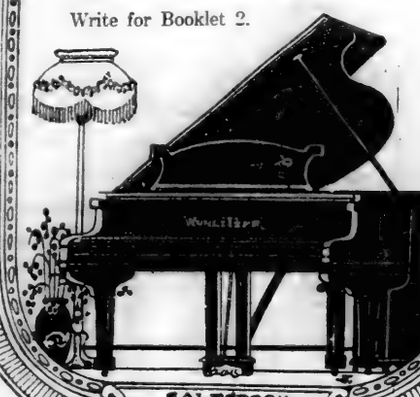

SALESROOM 115-119 W. 40th ANY East of Broadway

Brooklyn's Greatest Store — ABRAHAM AND STRAUS — The Store Accommodating

Store Opens at 9 A. M., Closes at 6 P. M. Telephone, 6100 Main The Weather Tomorrow: Fair and Colder.

The Abraham and Straus Private Subway Entrance at Hoyt Street is Conveniently Reached by All I. R. T. Brooklyn Express Trains.

Brooklyn Still Easier To Live In

From the City of Homes a new, long transit arm is thrown into Manhattan. It stretches, with the extending of the service of the Broadway Subway, into the important business district about Times Square, and brings it much closer to Brooklyn.

Now, one can get on a train, in the heart of this great, busy section, and for a single fare get home quickly to Brooklyn, and to all the advantages and comforts that a home in Brooklyn brings.

To wit:

Easier access—and for a *five-cent fare*—than is offered by any other residence section within equal distance from the centre of Manhattan.

Plenty of comfortable one and two-family houses, and plenty of attractive apartments, situated where there is an abundance of light and fresh air, and where, above all things, there is plenty of safe, healthy play-room for the children.

Lower rents—much lower—than Manhattan can ask for the same or fewer advantages.

And, if home and community life mean anything to you (the chances are that after living in the splendid isolation of Manhattan for a while you are sick and tired of its lonesomeness and its indifference)—you can get *both* in Brooklyn. For Brooklyn is peculiar and enviable in its strong quality of *neighborliness* such as you associate with a friendly smaller city; yet with all the practical advantages of being part of the greatest metropolis in the world.

Brooklyn is growing fast. Last year it built more new homes than any other borough in New York. To quote a daily newspaper:

"Brooklyn retains the lead as the main home centre, producing (in 1917) new structures for 27,738 persons at a cost of $11,994,200."

And Brooklyn will need all these new structures, and more, as each welcome new subway brings more fortunate, and wise, people into touch with the sensible comforts—yes, the luxuries—that it has to offer so economically!

One of the most important advantages of living in Brooklyn is the convenience of shopping in Brooklyn's Economy Store, with its enormous stocks of good merchandise, at prices which are just as much lower in proportion, as Brooklyn rents are lower than those of Manhattan.

Other Offerings For Monday

50 Women's Coats, Very Exceptional Values at $15.75.
Second floor, Central Bldg.

75 Women's Raincoats, Some Reduced from $16.50, at $10.98.
Second floor, Central Bldg.

60 Children's Coats Second floor, Central Bldg.

$14.98, at $7.50. Second floor, East Bldg.

Smart Ready-for-Wear "First" Coats, $2.95 and $3.95. Second floor, East Bldg.

300 Silk Blouses That Were $4.49, $5.98 and Higher, $3.79.
Second floor, East Bldg.

Lily of France, C. B. a la Sprite, Nemo Corsets, in Clearance at $1.98.
Second floor, East Bldg.

Women's Swiss Ribbed Vests, at 25c.
Street floor, Central Bldg.

1,800 Pairs of Sample Cotton and Lisle Stockings, at 19c Pair.
Second floor, East Bldg.

100 Women's Suits Radically Reduced to $14.75. Second floor, Central Bldg.

60 Misses' Coats That Were $22.98 to $33.50, at $18.50. Second floor, East Bldg.

Women's Evening Slippers That Were $5 to $7, at $3.95. Second floor, West Bldg.

Women's New Dresses in Serge or Silk, $15 and $17.98. Second floor, Central Bldg.

Men's Suits at About Today's Wholesale Cost—$16.75.
Second floor, Men's Shop, East Bldg.

Men's Shoes, $3.95 Pair, Reduced from $4.95. Third floor, Men's Shop, East Bldg.

Men's Cotton Socks, Very Good, at 15½c Pair. Street floor, East Bldg.

1,500 Men's Soft Shirts, Specially Made, at 85c. Street floor, East Bldg.

Boys' Sample Wash Suits, 3 3-8 to Save Less, $1.47. Second floor, West Bldg.

White Crochet and Satin-Finish Bed Spreads, Sale at $1.10 to $7.98.
Subway floor, West Bldg.

Table Cloths of Satin Damask, with Dozen Napkins, Were $31 and $33.98, Now $16.75 and $20.75.
Street floor, East Bldg.

White Silk Embroidered Shirting Flannel, 75c Yard. Subway floor, West Bldg.

"Sleepwell" Bleached Muslin Sheets and Pillowcases 1¾ Yds. x 2½ Yds., $1.10.
Street floor, Livingston St., East Bldg.

Ruffled Flouncings, Exceptional, at 50c Yard. Street floor, Central Bldg.

Satin Charmeuse from $2.25 to $3.50 Yard, at $1.44 Yard.
Street floor, West Bldg.

Half Silk Crepe de Chine at 39c Yard.
Subway floor, West Bldg.

A Sale of Loom Ends in Ribbons at 9c to 29c Yard.
Street floor, center, East Bldg.

Navy Blue Poplin, Reduced from $2.49 to $1.59 Yard. Street floor, West Bldg.

Sale of Stationery Offers Correspondence Cards at 10c Box.
Street floor, East Bldg.

A Sweeping Reduction Sale of Women's Fine Fur Coats

Here are facts that prove the wisdom of buying Fur Coats now. For women who feel they can, it is a paying investment.

Next year's fur prices are already established by the present market. Fur pelts of which these Coats are made are scarce, due to the trapping situation. THESE REDUCED PRICES ARE LOWER THAN NEXT YEAR'S WHOLESALE COST for equal grades.

Styles emphasize the smart slenderizing lines achieved in fur garments this season.

Here are the details:

Coats of Hudson Seal (*dyed muskrat*)

48-inch model, of fine skins, a plain model. Formerly $325, at $265

48-inch plain model, with wide edge of skunk on collar. Formerly $375, at $295

48-inch plain model, on handsomely fitting lines. Formerly $425, at $310

48-inch plain model, that may be used in coat or wrap style. Formerly $395, at $320

Extra Special!
15 Hudson Seal (*dyed muskrat*) **Coats**
45 inches long, handsome garments; finely lined.
$165

48-inch model, with large skunk collar, cuffs and border. Formerly $425, at $335

48-inch model, in luxurious wrap fashion. Formerly $475, at $395

50-inch model, with shoulders and collar of moleskin. Formerly $495, at $395

48-inch model, plain, on distinguished lines. Formerly $575, at $495

Caracul Coats

45 inches, with large collar, cuffs and border of skunk. Formerly $310, at $175

48 inches long, with skunk collar and cuffs. Formerly $425, at $250

Natural Raccoon Coat, 50 inches long. Reduced from $115 to $92.50

48 inches long, with large taupe fox collar and cuffs. Formerly $525, at $400

Persian Lamb Coat, 45 inches long, with skunk collar, cuffs and border. Formerly $475, at $290

Moleskin Coat, a plain, loose belted model. Formerly $595, at $425

Natural Nutria Coat, 3 handsome models, 48-inch lengths. Formerly $275, at $198.50

Natural Muskrat Coats, 45 inches long, with Hudson seal collar and cuffs. Formerly $135, at $98.50

Taupe Muskrat Coat, 45 inches long, in a very handsome model. Formerly $250, at $195

Second floor, Central Building.

The Annual January Sale of Stamped Patterns for Embroidering

Here is enough ammunition to keep the needles flying busily for a long time. It is the event in the Art Needlework Store to which hundreds of women look forward to every January; and we are able to make some very extraordinary offerings this time.

From makers, whose samples we bought; from our own stocks, which we have cleared sharply, come many wonderful lots of patterns, which can be made into delightful pieces of fancywork and dainty garments—many of them at prices that are less than the present-day cost of materials. First and foremost—an extraordinary group of

Stamped Linens for Solid and Eyelet Embroidery

Oval Tray Cloths, 6x10 in., 8c., from 15c.; 7x12 in., 8c., from 15c.; 9x15 in., 9c., from 19c.
Crash Doilies, 12 in., round, 4c., from 12c.
Round Centerpieces, 18 in., 19c., from 35c.; 22 in., 24c., from 45c.; 24 in., 29c., from 55c.; 27 in., 39c., from 75c.; 36 in., 59c., from $1.10.
Luncheon or Tea Cloths, 45 in., $1.25, from $2.25.
Luncheon Sets, 14 pieces; 20-inch Centerpiece, six 6-in. and six 9-in. Doilies, and 7x11-in. Oval Tray Cloth, $1.10, from $2.25.
Tween-meal Cloths, brown and tan linen, for French knot embroidery, 75c., from $1.49.
Linen Glass Towels, in blue or red checks, 29c., were 39c.
Linen Guest Towels, linen huckaback, many patterns, 35c., were 49c.
Odd lot of Huckaback Towels, regulation sizes, 18c., and 24c., were 29c. and 45c.
Doilies, oyster-white crash, blue shell edge, 9-in. round, and 6x12-in. oval, 8c., were 15c.

Embroidery Silks Reduced

Various shades and grades of Washable Embroidery Silks, discontinued from our regular stock, 25c. a dozen skeins, were 59c. dozen.

Third floor, Central Building.

Stamped Garments for Embroidering

Nainsook Nightgowns for solid and eyelet embroidery, with stamped scalloped edge at neck and sleeves, 75c., were 98c.
Envelope Chemises; very little work needed to complete the garment, 67c.
Lawn Dressing Sacques, 35c.
Basket Cloth Combing Jackets, 49c.

Stamped Garments for Children

Sizes 2 to 6 years

Dresses, 79c. to 98c. Pretty designs on pique, linon and Venise cloth, trimmed with braid or gingham; all splendid values.
Feeding Bibs, with nursery designs; for outlining; 16c., from 19c.

Miscellaneous Stamped Patterns

Pillow Cases, regulation size, with stamped scalloped edge; on excellent muslin; 65c. pair, were 89c.
Stamped Hemstitched Muslin Pillow Cases, with designs for eyelet and solid embroidery, 85c., from 98c.

Third floor, Central Building.

Brilliant Offerings for the Second Week of the January China Sale

From our generous stocks, replenished when prices were lower and china and glassware not so hard to get, come many splendid lots to add new interest to the January Sale.

It is certainly a time to fill not only your present needs of dinnerware, table glassware, and kitchen crockery, but to anticipate future ones—for who knows?

Dinner Sets—American, English, French, Japanese

All at special prices; some in designs which can be filled in as required.

American Porcelain Dinner Sets

100 pieces..... $9.89, from $12.98
100 pieces..... 12.98, from 18.89

English Porcelain Dinner Sets
Open Stock.

100 pieces..... $31.50, from $42.25
100 pieces..... 35.00, from 46.65
100 pieces..... 37.50, from 49.75

Limoges China Dinner Sets

100 pieces..... $21.98, from $29.75
108 pieces..... 24.75, from 34.75
100 pieces..... 27.50, from 39.75

98c. Fancy China at 69c.

Fruit Bowls	Chocolate Pots
Cake Plates	Celery Trays
Teapots	Jelly Sets
Mayonnaise Sets	Syrup Jugs
Bon Bon Dishes	Sugar and Cream Sets
Comb and Brush Trays	and Others

Beautiful Pieces of Cut Glass—Reduced

The famous Straus cut crystal, new and desirable in its designs; now at special prices:
Ice Cream Trays, $2.98, from $3.98.
Sugar and Cream Sets, $2.69, from $3.49.
Mayonnaise Sets, $1.98, from $2.98.
Celery Trays, $1.89, from $2.49.

Light Cut Crystal Table Glassware Special at 19c., 23c. and 35c.

In a pretty daisy and foliage design on a graceful shape; the pieces include Claret, Cocktail, Wine, Sherbet, Cordial and Iced Tea Glasses, and 3 to 14 oz. Tumblers.

Cooking Casseroles

Brown outside and white lined, 29c.

Cereal Sets, 15 Pieces, $3.75 Set

Containing 6 large Cereal Jars, 6 small Spice Jars, 1 Oil Bottle, 1 Vinegar Bottle and 1 Salt Box. Marked with the different names.

Subway floor, Central Building.

Fine Rugs at January Clearance Prices

In this radical cleaning up of our own surplus stocks of Rugs, as revealed by stock-taking, and the discontinued patterns of the leading Rug makers of America, are quantities of such Rug bargains as will hardly be matched again in a long time.

If you can figure out any present or future Rug needs for your Winter or Summer home, profit by these price-reductions NOW.

Sizes run from 22x36 in. to 11¼x15 ft., and there is no end of variety in color and pattern. Illustrations:

4½x7½ Ft. Rugs

	That Were	Now
Wiltons	$21.50 and $25.00	$17.50
Fine Wiltons	30.00	25.00

6x9 Ft. Rugs

	That Were	Now
Seamless Velvets	$19.50	$17.50
Wiltons	35.00	27.50
Wilton	$39.50 and 45.00	35.00
Fine Wiltons	55.00	45.00

9x9 Ft. Rugs

	That Were	Now
Axminsters	$37.50	$29.50

9x12 Ft. Rugs

	That Were	Now
Tapestry Brussels	$23.50	$16.50
Seamless Velvets	35.00	29.50
Japanese Jute	37.50	29.50
Worsted Wiltons	$55.00 and 62.50	45.00
Japanese Wool	49.50	39.50
Roubaix Wiltons	70.00	55.00
Fine Wiltons	$5.00 and 89.00	72.50

6¾x12 Ft. Rugs

	That Were	Now
Axminsters	$37.50	$29.50
Wiltons	55.25	45.00

8¼x10½ Ft. Rugs

	That Were	Now
Roxbury Tapestry Brussels	$29.50	$25.00
Seamless Velvets	31.50	27.50
Axminsters	35.00	29.50
Wilton Velvets	39.75	35.50
Wool Wiltons	45.50	39.50
Worsted Wiltons	$52.50 and 57.50	45.00
Fine Wiltons	79.50	67.50

10½x13½ Ft. Rugs

	That Were	Now
Axminsters	$65.00 and $70.00	$50.00
Japanese Jute	35.00	25.00
Japanese Wool	75.00	59.50
Wilton	90.00	75.00
Fine Wiltons	135.00	115.00

9x15 Ft. Rugs

	That Were	Now
Axminsters	$65.00	$50.50
Wool Wiltons	76.50	59.50
Worsted Wiltons	$85.00 and 92.00	75.00
Roumac and Saxony	104.00	75.00
Fine Wiltons	120.00	100.00

10½x12 Ft. Rugs

	That Were	Now
Axminsters	$62.50	$45.00

7½x9 Ft. Rugs

	That Were	Now
Tapestry Brussels	$16.00	$13.50
Seamless Velvets	26.00	23.50
Axminsters	$27.50 and 29.50	25.00

11¼x15 Ft. Rugs

	That Were	Now
Japanese Jute	$65.00	$50.00
Axminsters	78.50	65.00
Wool Wiltons	96.50	89.50
Worsted Wiltons	105.00	95.00
Fine Wiltons	150.00	125.00

Also hundreds of small Wilton Rugs, Washable Bath Rugs and Hall Runners, all sharply reduced. Third floor, East Building.

Get the Habit of Buying A THRIFT STAMP
Every Time You Come Into the Store

In order to assist the United States Government in the distribution of Thrift Stamps we shall hereafter sell them in a number of convenient places throughout the store, in addition to our Branch Post Office.

Remember to ask for a Thrift Stamp every time you come to the Store—SAVE and SERVE, and you'll help win the war!

Clearance Sale of Paintings

These Sales are events that a discriminating public always looks for—generally occurring about this time of the year. While on this occasion there is not a great quantity, the Paintings are choice and the reductions drastic.

Reductions Vary from 25 to 50 Per Cent.

"After the Rain," by M. Falanga; priced $65.00, reduced to $39.00
"Thoughts of Far Away," by Harry Roseland; priced $40.00, reduced to $23.00
"Recreation," by A. Ricci; priced $70.00, reduced to $40.00
"Barnegat Inlet, N. J.," and "Schooley Mountains," by Thomas B. Griffin; priced $32.00, reduced to $19.95
"Young Virtuoso," by Falanga; priced $42.00, reduced to $25.00
"Going Home," by M. Rousseau; priced $115.00, reduced to $75.00
"Summer Pastoral," by Thos. B. Craig; priced $155.00, reduced to $98.00
"October," by Walter Hartson; priced $88.00, reduced to $59.00
"The Bridge at New Hope," by Leith Ross; priced $45.00, reduced to $30.00
"The Red House," by E. H. Potthast, N.A.; priced $125.00, reduced to $79.00
And others.

Included in this Sale are a few of the better kind of water colors, by the artists—Derrick, Johnston, English, Claghorn, and others—that were $19.95 to $65.00, reduced to $11.95 to $39.00.

Fifth floor, Art Galleries, Central Building.

Imported Linen Cretonne, 98c Yd.

Artistically printed—bold flower effects and other striking modern patterns, in beautiful colorings, are the feature of these fine Cretonnes, which were imported to sell for nearly twice their present price.

They are especially appropriate for furniture slip-covers, as they are dust-proof and washable. The sale is especially important, owing to the scarcity of linens of all kinds.

Think now of your Spring refurnishing requirements.

Third floor, Central Building.

Many Dainty New Undermuslins in the Great White Sale

If it makes a difference to you what you spend on your Lingerie in your desire for goodness and that essential quality of dainty tastefulness that you insist upon, then Monday should see you here bright and early. For these specials are splendid!

Corset Covers at 19c.

Of soft nainsook, with dainty embroidery edge, ribbon run.
At 29c., 39c., 49c., 69c. to 94c., soft nainsook Corset Covers, trimmed charmingly with laces and embroideries.

Cambric Drawers at 29c.

Made with hemstitched and tucked ruffle.
At 49c., Drawers with deep ruffle of embroidery. At 59c., 69c. to 94c., splendid values in lace and embroidery-trimmed Drawers.

Nainsook Nightgowns at 66c.

Daintily made, with floral motif in hemstitching.
At 79c., crepe Nightgowns, with floral motif in color.

Batiste, Crepe, Nainsook Nightgowns at 94c.

Second floor, East Building.

NEW STYLES GIVE HINTS FOR SPRING

Hats of Oilcloth and Leather—Many Trimmed with Aigrettes—Spring Topcoats Soft and Light—Paris Creates a Quilted Gown.

A WEEK ago fashion seemed to have taken entirely to furs. There weren't even any faces to be seen for the puffiness of the furs that covered them. But during the last few days of slightly moderated temperature there have been glimpses of fresh midwinter clothes showing that the feminine gender craves novelty and excitement without any relation whatsoever to the change of the seasons.

At the fashionable tea places where the débutantes gather new suits have been seen that have decidedly different tendencies—different from the lines that marked the correct Winter suit. The coats are straight; and so are the skirts—no flaring peplums and no bulging tops to the skirts. When any fullness does make its appearance it is laid in flat and well pressed pleats, so that, at a moment's notice, it can fold together and pretend that it never meant to be fullness at all.

As for the dresses under those luxurious furs, they are mostly of a modified or frankly chemise character. In several instances it was noticed that the chemise overdress was slit at the sides, making the gown more of a panel arrangement, though again the chemise idea was carried out with full regard for its original plan, the length being either long or short. One black broadcloth skirt had a black satin chemise blouse, with a wide crushed girdle lined with cerise. The sleeves, which were open and cut square at the wrists, were also lined with cerise, as was the neck, which, by way of living up to the general scheme, was cut square.

Another chemise dress, really more of a panel arrangement, was of biscuit-colored broadcloth made over a purple satin skirt. The trimming on the broadcloth section consisted of simple stitches of purple wool and ball tassels, dropping from lacings at either side of the front.

The best way to rejuvenate a Winter costume that has become tired and almost ready to lay down its head for a long Summer's sleep is to wear with it a new hat. From observation at one of the smart hotels it was learned that this little idea had come to many women at the same moment. There were more new hats during the last week than at any other time since the season started. They were not straw hats—not on the smartest women—but made of midseason materials such as satin and silk and, sometimes a handful of maline.

Lines—all lines—are the new hats as they come along. More and more they cast aside all vestige of trimming. The materials from which they are constructed are a vastly important feature of the situation. Oilcloth and patent leather hats can be ultra smart—who would have dreamed in an earlier day that this particular material would make an acceptable hat? The smartest ones have some drapery used in their making, though there are those with the covering stretched on perfectly plain and smooth. The shapes are of the turban variety with brims that turn up in front and flare perceptibly. Trimming would be an outrage on these hats. They are perfect as they are.

Hats trimmed with aigrettes were numerous. One after another they trotted in to tea so that one could not help but notice them. They are the very latest thing from Paris. How did American women find it out so quickly and so numerously? And they have thick, bushy, high aigrettes, sticking straight up in front, the hats underneath them being mere settings for the beauty of the feathers. They do not all stick up front. One that was seen had the aigrette shooting off at an angle from the line of the left ear. This was all taupe-colored and a little strap of taupe velvet was looped under the chin to the sides of the short-brimmed hat. Still another one had a paradise aigrette twisted about the low, soft crown, and it curled and fell gracefully over one side of the tight coiffure.

Poke bonnets are having quite a vogue. They are modified poke bonnets, of course—no gingerbread trimmings as of old—but they have the decided poke shape and hold close to the head at back, where the brim is very much shortened. Just now they are usually seen made of satin, with more or less soft crowns, and have satin bows of inconspicuous shape about the crowns. They are most comfortable for wear with the high standing fur collars that are the thing of the moment, and the silhouette gained by the combination of the two is particularly pleasing.

At just this time of war work there is so much for women to do, and they are doing so much that if one would see the clothes of the more mature women one must go to the meetings of national committees and war workers' boards. There one sees dressing that is as plain as that of the humblest of working women. These business suits of society are extremely well tailored, and the business hats are poems in their way, but they do not supply a great deal to the imagination. They do not lead the way for any extremes in styles. One can only admire the faultlessness of the gloves and shoes and reiterate that simplicity is the smartest note of these war times.

The news of Spring is rushing headlong upon us, and if we would keep up with the steady stream we must watch the latest developments with the greatest care even though we shiver at the thought of anything light and airy to wear. The creations from Paris are arriving. They are not the last word from the openings, because the openings have not been, but they are designed for Spring and they tell the story very largely of what will be the general Spring tendencies. Therefore they deserve a place among us at this very moment. Plan ahead!—that is the slogan.

Among the gowns in a recent importation there was one of yellow printed chiffon that was lovely. The print on a yellow ground had tones of blue largely mixed in with the pattern, and the building of the gown was done entirely by draping, allowing the striking quality of the pattern to have full chance to shine. The collar was interestingly achieved. To begin with, the line was cut straight from shoulder bone to shoulder bone, showing but a small amount of throat at the front and turned over flat, both back and front, was a lacy collar about three inches in depth, made of cross-running strips of cream-colored insertion and mull.

The Spring topcoats in this same collection were singularly arresting. In the first place, the materials were soft and woolly and at the same time as light as a feather. There was one in particular that was made to slip on over the head, the neck opening extending far down, almost to the waistline. The lines of this putty-colored coat were perfectly straight and simple, a narrow soft belt of the same material confining the extra fullness around the waist. The cuffs were turned back and straight. The only divergence came in the collar. It was a tiny, straight sailor-shape, slightly rolled at the back of the neck, and it was of electric blue knitted angora wool.

There was another coat of almost this same material, though a trifle more brown in tone. It had a shallow yoke cut to come down over the shoulders. Then the fullness of the coat was attached to this yoke both at back and front by groups of cartridge tucks, and the collar, belt and cuffs were made from heavily knitted gray soldier yarn.

A Spring-like frock had combined with it a chiffon crêpe, both stuffs being a light coffee shade. The two contrasting pieces were joined together just below the hips by fitting long points one into the other, and the same plan was followed on the waist at yoke depth. In this way a chemise frock was achieved, with the crêpe for the middle portion. The tops of the sleeves were of crêpe and the high fitted cuffs of the wool.

The conservation frocks coming from Paris are made largely of combinations of silk and wool. There was one that had a Persian patterned silk printed in tones of dull red and green and blue on a black background. This was combined with a black French serge in much the same way as the dress just described. A fascinating touch was given by the addition of an insert of cerise grosgrain ribbon at the opening in front, making a sort of improvised waistcoat and giving just the needed accent of color to an otherwise sombre gown. The flaring ends of the sleeves, which were tightly fitting as far as the wrists, were faced with a repeating note of this same ribbon.

Quilting for hats has been wedging its way into the marts of feminine activity. From Paris comes now a gown that is quilted with silver threads. It is gray taffeta, slim and straight of line, and the bottom of the skirt actually has a slight padding for twelve or more inches from the hem which is stitched in quilting fashion. The same idea is carried out on the waist, the neckline being stitched on either side of the opening—for this, too, is a slip-on dress—and the sleeves are allowed their portion in bands between the wrists and elbows.

A military cape of white velour finally disposes of all prejudice against lines that are military. It is the most gracefully hanging circular wrap and as simple as can be. Openings are cut for the hands to peep through, and under these slashes are applied two big square pockets. The whole is lined with a soft white silk. It is admirably suited for a trip toward the sunny South.

The hats in one millinery importation were all decidedly Chinese in character and line. Why this should be is a mystery. One turban was turned up and round, with a peaked top. It was made of shining bronze satin with rows at all edges of crisp, fringed straw braid.

Another turban had a brim that slanted upward and met a crown of closely arranged red rosebuds—again Chinese in feeling. This one was completed by a flowing lace veil.

A rust-colored turban of fine straw was built high above the head. As a part of it, rather than its trimming, there was a band of darker rust-colored flowerlets. The whole, hat and flowers, was lacquered so that it glistened charmingly. Lacquering, indeed, was seen on many of the hats in this collection. It was a lacquer that left the hats soft and pliable, not stiff and unresisting as did the lacquer of some years ago.

There was one bunch of assorted flowers tightly gathered together that was waxed. Each flower had been carefully treated. The effect was very stunning, especially for a semi-tailored hat.

There is a continuation of a vastly popular Winter fashion in turbans—the one with the high standing ostrich feathers that meet in a point at the tips. The Spring revival is made of soft Milan straw—one model was of brown and yellow with two yellow plumes curling aloft and at the back of the hat, giving much the same effect as did the Winter model.

All together the Spring styles are absorbing. They cannot be called startlingly new, but they most certainly display new features that are far from stale. It is the details of the new styles that are most important.

High Black Straw Turban from Paris with a Bunch of Lacquered Roses on Its Side.

Military Cape of White Wool Velours with Brass Buttons.

THE FRENCH GIRL IN AMERICA

By LYMAN P. POWELL.

AMERICAN universities and colleges are opening their doors to young women students from France, and an organized movement to welcome them promises to yield wide results. On Feb. 1 one of the first groups is expected to arrive at the University of Cincinnati. Among the associations which are behind the plan are the French Protestant Society of Paris and the Society for the Education of Ministers' Daughters in the devastated region of Northern France.

The frightful toll the war has taken of the best young Frenchmen—that is well known. One may say that for the present generation of French girls, the career of wifehood and of motherhood is, in the main, closed.

It is well for us Americans to understand that the French young women whom war has shut out from a foyer of their own have made a sacrifice richer than the list of casualties ever indicates. For to the French the family is the social unit. They think of society merely as an aggregation of social units, each of which is in itself an organism, with its own customs and duties, its own indefinable charm, its own pervasive affection, its own kindliness and gayety and grace, evident even to those who may not be admitted to it.

Countless thousands of French girls to whom life has never held anything so dear as a foyer of their own have been turned by this cruel war toward what must seem to all who understand a cold career. They ask no favors. The smile enwreaths the face as in the days when they looked forward to their foyer. Even when they have to put on mourning they wear it with exquisite taste. They are getting ready to make a living for themselves, and when I hinted to a young Frenchwoman, studying now in our own country, that I hoped a way would soon be found for every French girl coming to our shores to earn a little pocket money, with characteristic French pride she wrote me: "I believe that many of the French girls who come over here to study would like to be provided with a few hours' tutoring a week to keep their expenses going, instead of pocket money, as you suggested. That might annoy them."

Since the war began the French universities, depleted of their men, have doubled their number of young Frenchwomen, making ready to take care of themselves, and in many cases to adopt war orphans. Study in a French university is far different for a woman from life in our colleges for women. We believe a woman's college should make of women something more than accurate scholars. We lay stress on social life, athletics, religious upbuilding, and those "side shows"—to quote our President's happy phrase—which in women's colleges have not diverted interest from the "main circus." We believe a woman must preserve, as President Seelye used to say, her womanliness, however much she learns. France is as insistent on the same idea, but the machinery of her universities is not so well contrived as ours to bring this good result.

We have a duty to Frenchwomen. We may well count it a joy to follow the example of Bryn Mawr, Cincinnati, Cornell, Alma, Hillsdale, Temple, Tusculum, Union, Peabody, Beloit, Wellesley, Goucher, Smith, and other institutions, and open wide our doors to them without capitulation of our academic standing. They can bring us much. We cannot give them overmuch. I learned in France last Summer that with the ravages of human life and property the war had made, the time had come for us to make it easy for French girls to come to us and study. To be sure, France runs great risk in letting them come overseas. American young men have hearts. French girls have no illusions. From childhood they are taught to be extremely practical, but they maintain an idealistic view of life America can never teach them. Emotion and sentiment are theirs, but the springs of life are never poisoned by a silly sentimentalism.

On the steamship coming over a few weeks ago, I became well acquainted with three young women from the University of Bordeaux, and two from the Sorbonne. They were on their way to Bryn Mawr, and were keen for the new life. The impressions which I got from them, supplemented those received in France itself, concerning the young women France is educating for the future. The three spoke freely of their plans. They approved with much enthusiasm my proposal that our women's colleges make French women welcome in increasing numbers. Nothing more impressed me than the large view which they took of the relationship of France and the United States.

I have at hand a letter lately written in which a young French woman, already here, says: "I think for French girls to come over and study in American colleges is one of the most charming ways to come to a closer understanding between the two nations. Youth is the time when a new country is fascinating; it is also the time when one makes friends, and the ties of affection are the strongest to bind you to a country for which one has already great esteem. Besides, I think all French girls have had three very serious and sad years since the war began. I do not think that even in peace time they ever had such a happy youth—especially those who study—as the American girls. * * * A year spent with your bright and lively students will be a ray of sunshine in their lives. They may also be able to teach their American friends the serious and grave aspects of the war which they have seen so near, aspects almost impossible to realize, so far from the war zone as America is.

"The French girls who may come over to the American colleges will be able on their going back to destroy the old impression that Americans live only for money. They will see centres of life devoted to study, to social help, to art, to religion—in fact, to all the nobler aims of mankind. They will appreciate the general activity and energy shown by every one. May they take it home with them! May they also forget our worn out conceptions of noble and menial work in seeing the nicest girls here do any kind of uninteresting job, like running errands, or mending clothes, or blacking boots, in order to buy Liberty bonds. Perhaps a little of our old-fashioned but really very nice civilisation will be enthused into your exuberant and generous new one."

There surely are few American women's colleges and few co-educational institutions which cannot offer generous scholarships to young women of France. In addition, at least in our great centres, groups of cultivated women will naturally gravitate together to assure these visitors the social life to which they are accustomed in their native country, and, with tact and discrimination, help them to work out a self-respecting plan to earn, especially by teaching French, a living while they are here. In Cincinnati several of the best families are counting it a joy to welcome into their homes for a year or more young women France will lend. Why not? French families bereft of their young men by war are ready—in Bordeaux 300—to make a real home for our young Americans. Noblesse oblige applies as well to us.

My suggestion is that every worthy college in the land open wide its doors for young French women properly prepared to come and study with us. The colleges are favorable to the plan. Besides those already named, others are awaiting official meetings of their boards to take formal action. Already the response is coming from many institutions of learning East and West.

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QUIET MIDWINTER SEASON

Sunday "At Homes" Growing in Favor—Lunching Out a Wartime Fad—Musicales and Lectures Main Attractions of the Week—War Weddings and Engagements.

INFORMALITY marks the midwinter season, with all the usual festivities abandoned. Yet with all the traditions awry, society manages to amuse itself in quiet, simpler ways. Sunday is forging ahead as a day for wartime social affairs. People are now making a practice of asking their friends in for afternoon tea, or evening supper. In several instances these Sunday entertainments have taken on the aspect of a real function.

Many of the women in the fashionable world have eliminated their weekday "at homes" owing to the demand of war relief work, hence the growing popularity of Sunday teas and suppers. According to reports, this new feature is being generally adopted in all of the large Eastern cities, just as the luncheon hour has become a fad, with the service uniform largely in evidence.

The scarcity of fuel is driving many from the country to the city. Some who had planned to keep their country places open all Winter, with the abandonment of all social demands in town, have found it next to impossible to keep their coal bins filled, and log fires, though cheerful, on a zero day are not conducive to comfort and health. In consequence the hotels are crowded with what might be termed fuel refugees.

Notable visitors are flocking to town. Of course the most important visitors in the East at this time are the Governor General of Canada, the Duke of Devonshire, and his wife, the Duchess of Devonshire, who are the guests of the British Ambassador and Lady Spring-Rice in Washington, and will later visit their son-in-law and daughter, Captain Mackintosh and Lady Maude Mackintosh, who are in their home at Chevy Chase after a long honeymoon trip. The Duke arrived in town on Friday, and the Duchess is expected to arrive here today.

The great change brought about by the war is brought home by the quiet, informal visit of the Duke and Duchess, when one recalls the festivities arranged for the entertainment of the late Duke and Duchess of Connaught and their daughter, the Princess Patricia, during their sojourn in town as the guests of the late Ambassador Whitelaw Reid some years ago.

Victor Christian William Cavendish, ninth Duke of Devonshire, came into the inheritance of a great tradition of democracy. For three centuries the Cavendishes have been banner bearers of constitutional monarchy, and the family has a fine record of fidelity to constitutional principles. They took sides with the Patriot Party in the Virginia Company, which granted a constitution to those early settlers of this country, and led the movement which resulted in the overthrow of the tyranny of the Stuarts.

It has been a family of great women as well as of distinguished men. Bess of Hardwick, who died in 1608, is rightly credited as the founder of its fortune. She was the third wife of Sir William Cavendish and bore him eight of his sixteen children. In her youth a gypsy told her that so long as she was building, she should not die, and the fortunes of her four husbands went into the building of great mansions. Her fourth husband was the sixth Earl of Shrewsbury, in whose care Mary Queen of Scots was for a time placed by Queen Elizabeth.

The present Duchess is the daughter of a former Governor General of Canada, the Marquis of Lansdowne. It was during the residence of the Marquis of Lansdowne that the last spike of the Canadian Pacific Railway was driven in British Columbia, in 1885, the Duchess being only a girl at the time.

The Marquis of Hartington, afterward the eighth Duke of Devonshire, came to this country in 1867, in the Great Eastern, to study conditions of the dislocation of industry resulting from the civil war, and was joined in New York by his brother, the father of the present Duke. It was this Marquis who electrified the House of Commons by yawning in the middle of his maiden speech. "He'll do," said Disraeli, who admired self-possession in others as well as in himself.

Americans abroad are familiar with the country residences of the Duke and Duchess—Lismore Castle in County Cork, Ireland, and Chatsworth, in Derbyshire. Devonshire House in London is one of the finest places in the West End. The late J. Pierpont Morgan paid $300,000 for Gainsborough's painting of Georgiana, first wife of the fifth Duke of Devonshire. The beautiful Georgiana was famous for her large hats, her costumes, her learning, and her charm. The Duchess of Gordon was one of her rivals in society, and is said to have helped the Duke, her husband, to raise the Gordon Highlanders by offering a kiss to each recruit.

Duchess of Devonshire.

AN interesting assembly listened last week to the Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, rector of Grace Church, Julien T. Davies, and David B. Ogden as they told of the atmosphere distinctly different from other parts of town that somehow exists within the environments of the Washington Arch. The occasion was the annual meeting of the Washington Square Association, of which Albert R. Shattuck is President, which has stood as a sentry for eleven years, guarding the welfare and upkeep of the neighborhood.

Although the north side of the square acted as a bulwark for the old Knickerbocker families for so many years against the uptown tendency of notable families, there is no other district in town that has upheld for so long the social traditions of the past. The palatial apartments of Park Avenue and the great stone mansions of upper Fifth Avenue stand in the light of a certain security against encroachment, but the older sections of town must of necessity be on their eternal guard.

The new zoning system is now in full operation, and the old residents of such neighborhoods as Washington Square now have something with which to protect their section and to keep their old homes in the proper environments.

Julien T. Davies, for many years a resident of the neighborhood, went back in his reminiscent talk to the days when the stages, in fact when all means of transportation from downtown, stopped at Bleecker Street. He was living then on Clinton Place, now Eighth Street, and this was so far uptown that his family were looked upon as suburbanites. The advance of the horse car drove the Davies family out of Clinton Place eventually. He also spoke of the French Hippodrome, which showed under canvas on the site of the old Fifth Avenue Hotel, Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue.

David B. Ogden, in drawing aside the curtains of the past, told how he had gradually migrated southward from West Twenty-ninth Street, where he was born, to East Tenth Street, and he, too, remembered the days of the French Hippodrome.

Among the men who are guarding the quiet and comfort of the neighborhood as officers and members of the Executive Committee of the association are Dr. Edward L. Partridge, Eugene Delano, Joseph A. S. Auerbach, Pierre Mali, the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, Edward R. Biddle, Dr. Edward H. Pendlee, Joseph L. Delafield, John G. Milburn, David B. Ogden, Clarkson Cowl, William Kitchell, Robert W. de Forest, Henry E. Coe, Ernest Collyer, and Harley L. Stowell.

Rhinebeck, N. Y., has the distinction of having the only Red Cross branch in the State with its executive head in France engaged in Red Cross work. This condition was brought about last week when Mrs. Vincent Astor was elected President of the Rhinebeck Branch of the American Red Cross. The Astor country estate is at Rhinebeck, and for a long time Mrs. Astor has been interested in local war relief work there. Mr. Astor, who is an Ensign in the navy, is now doing shore duty, and he and Mrs. Astor are residing at Bordeaux, France.

Reorganization of the Douglaston, L. I., Country Club is under way, to permit of wider activities by the club, whose membership includes some of the best known residents on the north shore of Long Island. The club is quartered in the former William P. Douglas manor.

The annual concert for the benefit of the New York Diet Kitchen Association will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Monday morning, Feb. 4. Jascha Heifetz, the young Russian violinist, who is the sensation of the present musical season, will appear, with other artists, in an unusual program. The proceeds of the concert will be devoted to furnishing good milk to babies and to helping the association maintain eight health stations where mothers are instructed in the care of themselves and their infants by physicians and nurses.

Tickets and boxes may be obtained from Mrs. Henry Villard, President of the association, at 525 Park Avenue.

The artists who will appear at Mr. Bagby's musicale morning tomorrow at the Waldorf-Astoria will be Miss Geraldine Farrar and Giuseppe de Luca.

A large and notable gathering will attend the lecture arranged by the Allied and Swiss Commission for the Relief of Allied Prisoners of War Interned in Switzerland, to be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock at Carnegie Hall. Dr. Henry van Dyke, former Minister to the Netherlands, is to preside, and the speakers will include Mme. Slavko Grouitch and Professor Robert McElroy. At the meeting it is hoped that funds will be raised to start workshops in Switzerland to provide occupation for the allied prisoners. The lecture will be illustrated by motion pictures and will reveal prisoner-of-war conditions in Germany as well as in the internment camps of Switzerland and Holland.

There are over 150 patronesses. Mrs. Henry P. Loomis of 26 West Forty-sixth Street is Chairman of the General Committees and Mrs. Lewis G. Morris of 1,015 Park Avenue and Mrs. Duncan Candler of 733 Fifth Avenue Secretaries, from whom free reserved seats may be obtained; also from Mrs. Adriaan van de Sande Bakhuyzen of 126 East Seventy-first Street.

Bronze portraits of the men in the service of the United States, by various artists, are on exhibition at the Hunt Studios, 489 Park Avenue, and may be seen until Jan. 25. While the exhibition is to aid the artists who have been hit by the war, it is a sort of memorial exhibit which will interest many. Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman are among the patronesses. An informal reception will be held on Wednesday afternoon at the studio by Mrs Frederic Esler.

LAST week experienced quite a slump in weddings and engagements, which have kept up with such rapid sequence since the war began. It would appear as if Hymen, the Grecian god of marriage, and Cupid, his ally, had grown weary.

Several interesting marriages have been announced from abroad. Miss Marion Barbara Carstairs, granddaughter of the late Jabez A. Bostwick of New York, and Mrs. Margarita A. A. Drexel, former wife of Anthony J. Drexel of Philadelphia, being among the brides.

Miss Carstairs was married in Paris on Monday to Lieutenant John De Pret of the First Life Guards, British Army. She is the stepdaughter and daughter of the Count and Countess Maurice de Perigny, and is 18 years old. Four years ago she came to New York, and was with her grandmother at her Fifth Avenue home, attending school at Stamford, Conn. She returned to Paris in June, 1916, and since then has been active with her mother in war relief work. Lieutenant De Pret is a son of Mrs. John Fowle, wife of Colonel Fowle, and a grandson of Count De Pret and Baron de Caters.

Mrs. Drexel, who was divorced last year, became the bride of Lieut. Col. Brinsley FitzGerald, who is private secretary to the Commander in Chief of the home forces in England. The ceremony was performed in London last Thursday. Mrs. FitzGerald was formerly Miss Margarita Armstrong of Baltimore, a famous beauty. Her eldest daughter was married to Viscount Maidstone, and her son, Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., married Miss Marjorie G. Gould. Another son is John Armstrong Drexel, an aviator. Mrs. Drexel, Jr., underwent a minor operation last week at the country home, Georgian Court, of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, at Lakewood, N. J., and is making satisfactory progress toward recovery.

William Minot Whitney, son of Mrs. Marsells Clark Parsons of Rye, N. Y., by a former marriage, and Miss Ruby Yoakum were married last Monday in the Highland Park Presbyterian Church in Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. Parsons and her daughter, Mrs. Robert Mallory, Jr., went on for the wedding. On the day preceding the wedding the father of the bride, Dr. F. Ewing Yoakum, feasted many of the poor and crippled of the city.

The wedding of Miss Anna Kirk Bridgman, daughter of General and Mrs. Oliver Bridgman, and Octave A. Alvarez, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Alvarez of Mobile, Ala., which was celebrated in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, was the important one of the midweek. The Rev. Herbert Shipman came from Camp Wadsworth to officiate. Mr. and Mrs. Alvarez will take possession of their new house in Mobile after the bridal journey.

Two weddings have just been reported, the announcement of both of which came as a surprise to many.

Miss Alice Liebert, daughter of Gaston Liebert, Consul General of France in this city, and Captain Maurice Neustadt, U. S. R., were married last August at the home of Mr. Liebert. Captain Neustadt has recently been assigned to duty in New York, coming from Columbia, S. C.

On Dec. 26 Miss Ruth A. Copley, daughter of Mrs. M. Antoinette Copley of 60 East Seventy-seventh Street, and Captain Francesco Bianchi Whittemore, U. S. R., were married in the Congregational Church, at Greenwich, Conn. Captain Whittemore is a second cousin of the Duke and Duchess de Croy of Belgium, the latter of whom was Miss Nancy Leishman, daughter of the former Ambassador to Germany.

Miss Dorothy Keene Taylor, who is to marry Valentino Molina, the artist, on Feb. 2, at the home of her mother, Mrs. Edward I. Frost, 863 Park Avenue, will have Mrs. Talbot J. Taylor, Jr., her sister-in-law, as her matron of honor, and young Miss Eleanor Brown of Baltimore, a cousin, for flower girl. Miss Taylor is a granddaughter of the late James R. Keene.

The marriage of Miss Aylliffe Malbone Blake, daughter of Colonel Edmund M. Blake, U. S. A., and Mrs. Blake, and Lieutenant Nicholas Van Slyck Mumford, O. O. R. C., took place on Jan. 5, at the Cathedral of the Incarnation, Garden City, L. I., the Very Rev. Dean Treder of the cathedral officiating.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Olivia Middleton Blake. Lieutenant Mumford had as his best man George W. Van Slyck, 2d, U. S. N.

After the ceremony, there was a small reception for the family and a few friends at the home of the bride's uncle, Godfrey Pearson Farley, Lieutenant and Mrs. Mumford will reside in Philadelphia, as he is stationed at the Frankford Arsenal.

AMONG the interesting engagements of the week was that announced by Mr. and Mrs. J. Sloat Fassett of 395 Park Avenue, formerly of Elmira, N. Y., of their daughter, Miss Jennie Fassett, to Ensign Ethelbert Paul Nevin, U. S. N. R., son of the late composer, Ethelbert Nevin, and Mrs. Nevin, who resides at 144 East Fortieth Street. Mr. Fassett was a former Congressman and a State Senator.

Miss Fassett attended the Cathedral School at Washington, D. C., at the same time as the sister of her fiancé, Miss Doris Nevin. Miss Nevin is in France, engaged in war relief activities, at present driving a motor in refugee work.

Mr. Nevin is a graduate of Princeton, and is now somewhere on a United States transport. His father died in 1901. Mrs. Nevin is well known in literary and musical circles.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Curtis Smith of New York and St. Albans, Vt., have announced the engagement of their niece, Miss Annette Christian Burnett MacKay of 24 East Ninety-fourth Street to Dr. Edwin Pyle, house surgeon of St. Luke's Hospital. Miss MacKay is the daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Donald Sage MacKay, formerly of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas. Dr. Pyle spent a year abroad in service, both in Serbia and in France.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Ten Broeck Jacquelin of Saddle Brook Park, Hoboken, N. J., and 1,155 Park Avenue, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eugenia Oakes Rand, to Lieutenant George Valentine Smith of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps and son of Mr. and Mrs. William Rudolph Smith of Philadelphia. Lieutenant Smith is now stationed at Kelley Field, Texas.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Marguerite Louise Small, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Small of 1,051 Prospect Place, to Herbert W. Ballantine. Mr. Ballantine, who is a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Herbert Ballantine of 550 Park Avenue, is waiting to be called for service in the United States Aviation Corps. Miss Small is a Brooklyn Heights Seminary girl.

UNDERFED CHILDREN GRAVE CITY PROBLEM

PROPER feeding of children is being neglected, according to Dr. Henry Dwight Chapin, head of the children's department at the Post-Graduate Hospital, who told the New York Academy of Medicine recently that 100,000 children in New York were not getting enough to eat. His estimate did not include infants or children under school age.

Some of the ill effects of war would be temporary, Dr. Chapin said, while others threatened to become permanent.

"Among the latter," he went on, "the influence of war upon children forms a most important factor. Already in European countries such conditions as a marked increase in illegitimacy, juvenile delinquency, and dependency are causing grave concern to thinking statesmen. The most immediate danger probably falls upon growing children, who, from actual poverty or scarcity of food, may fail to secure proper nourishment. Under-nourishment is here liable to result in an undevelopment that may be permanent. As the child is the best and most lasting asset of the State, this is unfortunate, both in time of peace and war. As for the latter, we must remember that children form the great second line of defense in case of future trouble. For all exigencies of life, strong, well-nourished children are required, and everything possible should be done to secure their normal development.

"In 1905 a Government official was reported to have said that 70,000 public school children in New York went breakfastless to school. This alarming statement created a sensation and was published through the country. A committee was formed to investigate conditions, and they made an intensive study of 1,400 school children. They found that over half of these children started the day with an inadequate meal. They discovered, however, that poverty alone was not responsible for the defective diet; ignorance played a large part.

"At the present time the rapidly mounting price of all kinds of food due to the war seems to be assuming a more important place in this problem and thus overtopping other factors. Ignorance may still be with us, but if to this is added an exorbitant rise in the price of food the outlook for the badly nourished child of the poor is indeed unfortunate.

"A glance at the extent of this rise, and then comparing it with the relative increase of wages, may throw some light on the present difficulty. The following has been estimated as the increase in price of common foods from 1916 to 1917: Beef, 48 per cent.; lard, 74 per cent.; cheese, 50 per cent.; peas, 104 per cent.; potatoes, 88 per cent.; beans, 55 per cent.; wheat, 76 per cent.

"The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has found that the actual daily expenditure for food for an adult now calls for 35 cents, with less for a child under 14 years. Their average expenditure at present prices for a family of two adults and three children amounts to $8.10 a week. The increase in the price of milk in the past year from 9 to 15 cents a quart has already had an influence on the nutrition of many poor children and will have still more effect in the future if steps are not taken to remedy this evil. Many families are forced to buy less milk than they need; many families have been forced to drop it entirely. According to an investigation of 2,200 families, it was found that 2,148 children under 6 years of age were drinking tea and coffee. It is not difficult to foretell what will happen to the nutrition of most of these children.

"Another way of approaching this question is to institute a comparison between the increase in the price of foods and the increase in wages during a series of years. In the ten years from 1907 to 1916 there was a gradual increase in wages amounting to 16 per cent. in 1916. In the same period there was an increase in the retail price of foods slow at first, but rapidly increasing to 19 per cent. in 1912, 25 per cent. in 1914, and up to 39 per cent. in 1916. In January, 1917, this increase had reached 56 per cent., and in February, 1917, 62 per cent.

"Whichever way we approach this question we are confronted by the great disparity between income and the increased cost of living. This is unfortunate for all, but bears especially hard on the growing child. We have found that more than 100,000 school children in New York are undernourished at the present time."

"What can be done about it?" Dr. Chapin was asked.

"I recommend," said Dr. Chapin, "an increase in school lunches, so that the children can be certain to get one good meal a day. In thirty public schools the School Lunch Committee serves lunches prepared at a central kitchen situated under the Williamsburg Bridge. Twelve per cent. of the children in these schools take the lunches at an average expenditure of 5 cents. At present prices a hearty dinner could not cost less than 15 cents. No doubt the school lunches as lunches are satisfactory—but they should be dinners. Children should have their largest meal in the middle of the day, anyway, and when it becomes almost the only meal, it is essential that it be more than a lunch."

"In the recent draft," continued Dr. Chapin, "over 30 per cent. were rejected for physical reasons. A large proportion was due to under-nourishment. An adult can recover from insufficient food. Food goes into a child's growth, so that if it is insufficient, the harm is permanent. They cannot compensate for malnutrition as the adult can."

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Wonderlift Nos. 553, 554, 555, 556, 557 and 558 Retail price now $5.00—will be $6.00
Self-Reducing Nos 402, 403 and 405 Retail price now $4.50—will be $5.00

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Give the "UNBROKEN LINE" of Fashion
All Good Stores—Various Models—
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for Southern and Summer Wear

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Gidding
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Clearance Sales involve still more Radical Reductions

All the beautiful styles of Winter—regardless of how much they cost or how desirable they are—must be closed out promptly.

Suits (WITH OR WITHOUT FUR TRIMMING)

Formerly $55 to $85
Of corduroy, velvet and velour—plain tailored and semi-dress styles. at $35

Formerly $95 to $125
Of velours and velvet, including fur-trimmed styles. at $55

Formerly $145 to $225
Handsome semi-dress models of chiffon velvet, kitten's ear, fine bolivias and velours trimmed with Mole, Seal, Kolinsky, Beaver, Lynx, Fox and other Fashionable Furs. at $95

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Dresses (FOR STREET, AFTERNOON AND EVENING)

Formerly $75 to $125
Broken lines in silk, serge, velvet and Georgette Crepe. at $45

Formerly $125 to $145
Afternoon, Dinner and Dance Dresses of serge, satin, tulle and velvet. at $65

Formerly $135 to $195
Unusually handsome styles for street, afternoon and reception wear, including rich fur-trimmed and embroidered effect. at $85

Wraps (FUR-TRIMMED)

Formerly $125 to $165
Of chiffon velvet and velveteen—the balance of many lines. at $85

Formerly $165 to $225
Of rich fabrics liberally trimmed with Mole, Japanese Sable, Kolinsky, Squirrel and Wolf. at $125

Coats (FOR STREET, MOTOR AND AFTERNOON)

Formerly $95 to $110
Fashionable models, with and without fur trimmings. at $55

Formerly $125 to $145
Of rich, soft materials combined with luxurious trimmings of rich furs. at $95

COATS OF MORE LUXURIOUS CHARACTER—FORMERLY TO $295—ARE GREATLY REDUCED—PRESENT PRICES RANGING TO $195.

Costume Blouses—Formerly $3.35–$15
Dressy effects in suit shades and light colors.

Wool Sweaters Formerly $20–$10

Hats Formerly $5 to $30 at $5 and $10
Clearance of Winter Styles.

Rich Furs at Reductions of 1/3 to 1/2

Fur Coats and Wraps
Of Sable, Ermine, Chinchilla, Mink, Mole and Hudson Seal.

Fur Sets—Novelty Pieces

Scarfs and Muffs
Of Silver Fox—Russian and Hudson Bay Sable—Ermine—Mink, Kolinsky, Mole, Hudson Seal and fashionable natural and dyed foxes.

HELPERS OF GERMANY IN OUR OWN MIDST

Ex-Chief Flynn Thinks They Number 250,000—Outline of the Work Still Being Done by Spies, Plotters, and Agents

It is estimated that the number of persons, men and women, who are now working in the United States in one way or another to help Germany and her allies exceeds 200,000.

"Two hundred and fifty thousand would sound more like it," said William J. Flynn, the recently resigned Chief of the United States Secret Service, when he was asked about it.

This does not mean that all the scores of thousands are actually employed by and in the pay of the great German spy organization, directed from Berlin, which has secret branches in every city of importance the world over. The number includes the entire body of commercial agents, propagandists, I. W. W. labor disturbers, whose agitations are of a pro-German kind, editors and writers for certain foreign-language newspapers, editors of out-and-out pro-German publications printed in English, and so-called pacifists engaged in agitating for a peace such as Berlin is said to favor.

In the Southern District of New York, which takes in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, in addition to the Hudson River counties, there are, according to the estimate of United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy, at least 80,000 German males above the age of 14 years, while in the metropolitan district, outside of Manhattan and the Bronx, are at least 75,000 more. In the entire United States the number of German male subjects of the age given is probably in excess of 500,000.

Included in this total are probably several hundred soldiers and sailors. The Government, as was announced several weeks ago, has been making a census of the cantonment populations, and it is understood that hundreds of soldiers have been reported to the War Department as men concerning whose loyalty there is grave doubt.

Some weeks ago a subcommissioned officer of the regular army was arrested at El Paso and ordered interned for the period of the war as "a dangerous enemy alien." Dispatches from Tacoma told of the arrest of a Sergeant Major in the headquarters of the Camp Lewis cantonment. Important papers are said to be missing from the Adjutant's office there, and it is reported that the noncommissioned officer is the son of a veteran soldier still serving in the armies of the Kaiser. Another case is that of a soldier in the Honolulu garrison sent to prison because of disloyal utterances. Recently a German, serving under an English name, was found in command of a United States submarine chaser and was arrested as a spy.

Under the law only male Germans of the age of 14 years or more can be interned as "dangerous enemy aliens." There is nothing in the law which gives the Government the right to intern a German woman who is suspected, but against whom there is no proof. In his speech to Congress urging war on Austria-Hungary, President Wilson referred to this fact and recommended the enactment of a law which will give the Government the right to treat female enemy aliens as the men are treated. In the opinion of the Secret Service officials some of the most active and intelligent German agents are women.

The law under which the President's enemy alien regulations are enforced is a little more than 120 years old. It is Section 4,067 of the Revised Statutes passed by the Congress in 1798, in the administration of President John Adams. Mr. Wilson's contention that the law should be superseded by another is shared by every official and agent of the Secret Service.

The persons now working in aid of the Teutonic cause in the United States may be divided into the following classes:

First—The active spy, the persons in the pay and acting under orders from the German espionage system. These obtain information regarding American army and navy movements. They direct and in some cases carry out plots which call for the destruction by fire or explosion of munition plants, ships, railway bridges, and other structures of vital importance in time of war. They also direct "publicity" work.

Second—The paid propagandists, who spread German-colored information from end to end of the country, exaggerate the strength of the German Army and paint gloomy pictures of the fate that awaits American troops. One of the most active of these propagandists was arrested a few weeks ago and interned on Ellis Island.

Third—The persons who are not paid, but who talk or write for Germany all the time—rumor spreaders, who circulate reports of disasters to American naval vessels and transports, of the coming to American waters of German submarines and airships, and reports tending to discredit the sincerity of the Government in the war.

Fourth—High class propagandists, among them bankers, lawyers, ministers, and professional pacifists, who plead the cause of the "good German people," and who never let an opportunity pass to urge consideration of a German brand of peace.

Fifth—Unscrupulous labor organizations not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, of which the I. W. W. is the best-known. This class also includes conspirators against the selective draft law, anarchists who are shouting for a Bolshevist Government in the United States, and certain kinds of Socialists who, in some instances, openly favor the German cause.

Sixth—Thousands of American citizens who, in most instances without realizing it, permit themselves to be duped into aiding the German propaganda.

Seventh—Publications printed in the German and Hungarian languages, already barred from the privileges of the mails, but still circulating and hampering the enforcement of the war laws.

Eighth—Publications printed in English, from which the mail privilege was withdrawn, but some of which are still published, with veiled pro-German views in every issue.

Ninth—So-called peace organizations which, under the guise of pacifism, are agitating from end to end of the United States in favor of a peace such as the German Government is said to be willing to negotiate. These are the people who want Alsace-Lorraine to remain under German domination, who want the German colonies returned, and who would deprive Belgium, France, and Serbia of indemnity for wrongs committed by the Germans.

Chief Flynn some months ago directed an investigation and discovered plots which called for the burning of Western wheat and corn crops, the fomenting of strikes in mining and oil regions of the West, and the commission of acts of sabotage in all kinds of factories engaged in the manufacture of war munitions for the United States and the Allies. It was a result of Flynn's work that more than 150 notorious I. W. W. leaders in the country were indicted for conspiracy to obstruct American war operations.

To watch the agents and helpers of Germany six different secret service agencies, each independent of the other and each responsible to its own independent chief, are operating for the Government:

United States Secret Service.
Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation.
Army Intelligence Service.
Naval Intelligence Service.
Postal Inspection Service.
Neutrality Squads of the Customs Service.

These organizations, the efficient operation of which is so vital to the defense of the nation, should be co-ordinated under a single responsible head, in the opinion of some of the ablest officers of the various services. They assert that until this is accomplished and these agencies, instead of working at cross-purposes, are co-ordinated into a single harmonious machine, the espionage system of the United States will not function properly.

"The head of the co-ordinated American secret service," said a man in close touch with the situation, "should be, as is the case in Germany, a man with the greatest possible authority, whose orders are final, and who should devote his entire time to the great problem. There is no greater problem in the United States at the present moment. The chief should preferably be a military man of high rank.

"In Germany the espionage system is under the absolute control of the military authorities, and the German system is the most efficient in the world. It goes without saying that it is directed by a single supreme head. We in America should put an end to duplication of effort, with the consequent quarreling and jealousy which have so often, since the beginning of the war, resulted in our bungling of important cases and in some instances the escape of important enemy agents.

"You cannot convict a man of treason in the United States unless you are lucky enough to catch the traitor, with witnesses to back you up, actually committing an overt act against the Government of the United States.

"The German spy system is older than the German Empire itself. It was organized under the personal direction of Frederick the Great, and from that day to this it has never ceased its activity. Every country in the world, in peace as well as war, has been and is now covered by the German spy organization.

"The German spy as the Allies know him is not only always an assassin and an incendiary, but a man who gets his tentacles into labor unions, foments strikes, keeps constantly in touch with anarchist activities and propaganda, and when necessary aids and abets the crimes they commit or plan.

"In this country there are German spies who devote themselves to more peaceful but equally harmful work than blowing up factories and killing innocent people. These are the persons who in peace make themselves very agreeable. They go everywhere and see everything. They know every angle of our banking system, they know every factory or other munition-making plant whose output will be of vital importance in the event of war, they know the nationality of the majority of persons employed in these plants, they go into cities and towns and find out all about the local political situation in each of them, they find out all about our crops, cotton, wheat, corn, and everything. In other words, they know more about our affairs than we do ourselves.

"When war came they were ready. They know what to do to stimulate unrest in every place. They know to whom to go and how to proceed to cause internal dissension. They are the worst kind of spies.

"All this devilry was planned, not after the war started, but when the United States was at peace with Germany. So it was that when Congress declared war Germany had a better index of our condition than even our best posted and most efficient public men and business men had, and German spies have, in thousands of instances, been able to bring, unknowingly, it is true, many loyal Americans into their service. Other so-called Americans have aided them knowingly, and not all of these creatures are German-Americans either.

"Not infrequently some one of our secret service officials receives information something like this: 'I am the head of a factory. We are making boots and shoes for the army and navy. I find in my town an I. W. W. organization. Through subterranean means they stimulate and foment strikes in my own and in the munition making plants of other companies. We have reason to believe enemy influences are behind these trouble makers. What can we do? Can you help us?'

"Now what has happened is generally this: The enemy gets the I. W. W. to work for him. The labor unions are loyal, and the only way the spies can get at the men is through the I. W. W. So the I. W. W. gets its tentacles into the mill and, by playing on the passions of the men employed, starts discussions which result in discontent and finally in a strike. The men who suffer are our soldiers and sailors who need the equipment. The beneficiary of it all is our enemy.

"As the situation now stands, the United States Government, unless it owns or directly controls that mill, cannot prevent the strike. Does it not seem reasonable that some sort of law should be passed to protect the country in cases like this, so as to make it possible to keep the machinery going in mills whose output is vitally necessary to the safety and health of our soldiers fighting overseas?

"There is still another method which the enemy agent sometimes employs to interfere with our war activities. Suppose a mill employs a majority of men of Irish blood. Through his dupes the German agent sees to it that those Irishmen are constantly reminded of the home rule and other questions which today agitate the Irish people. They are constantly reminded that England is responsible for all of Ireland's troubles and America is Enland's ally. Again, suppose the factory employs Scandinavians. The blockade and trade embargo, which the workers are led to believe are causing the starvation in their fatherlands, are played to the limit. So it goes on down the line. There is hardly a race to which some sort of telling appeal may not be made by the plot organizers.

"We should be able to handle promptly and efficiently all such cases as fast as they crop up. The Government should have the power to control absolutely the printed and other utterances of enemies within our gates; in cases of doubt the benefit of the doubt should be given to the United States and not to the enemy. We should be able to take care of the woman spy or agent just as we do the man spy when we catch him, and if it is necessary in order to restrain a single unidentified agent to intern 100 Germans, we should have the power to lock up all of them."

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GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES OF THE MUSICAL WORLD

Spain Sends New Choral Art and Folk Songs--Miracle and Nativity Pieces from Orfeo Catala.

SOME timely comment from overseas as to interesting Spanish choral music, new to New York, at the Schola Cantorum's coming concert, is issued here by way of introduction to an entire repertory of these Spanish pieces from the Orfeo Catala, which itself gave the more serious music of that peninsular people, old "Miracle" and "Nativity" songs of mediaeval Spain, and choral ballads of a new school of Catalonian composers, recently in the course of a European tour. Privately printed in America, the brief scores include two folios, free settings of the ancient airs, harmonized by Kurt Schindler for mixed chorus, with others by Lluis Romeu, Enric Morera, Felip Pedrell, Joan B. Lambert, A. Nicolau, a few of the last named ranging to paraphrases of melodies from Andalusia and the island of Majorca. In place of a publisher's imprint appears the name of the Schola Cantorum of New York.

The City of Barcelona in Spain has seen for twenty-five years the growth of one of the most remarkable choral organizations in the world. The Orfeo Catala is a proud token of musical renaissance in modern Spain; it is founded and fostered by the leading citizens of Barcelona; all the composers of Spain vie with each other to enrich and enlarge its répertoire, and a most enthusiastic and sagacious director, Don Lluis Millet, watches over its musical activities. More than this, it crystallizes in itself, as in a living symbol, the enthusiastic aspirations of modern Catalonia, with its differing customs, and its language, which is more closely related to the French Provencal than to the Castilian of Central Spain.

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When, by a unique manifestation of civic pride, the City of Barcelona sent the entire Orfeo in the Spring of 1914 to give performances of Spanish music in Paris and London, they were rewarded by "such triumphant receptions as were never accorded to choral singing before."

Thus wrote Emile Vuillermox, one of the leading French critics: "A most varied program showed all the resources of this miraculous instrument, which ravishes and at the same time humiliates us profoundly. The comparison of our most reputed French choruses with this splendid phalanx is singularly sad for our own pride. Never have we had a discipline in a group which unites voices of such quality. Now we have had the experience of what can be done. It is impossible to imagine the degree of technical perfection, of collective virtuosity, which human voices can attain, before one has heard the colossal living organ, with which Lluis Millet has presented Barcelona." Henry Quittard said in the Figaro: "We must confess that we have never heard anything that could approach this extraordinary ensemble." And The London Daily Telegraph commented: "The Orfeo Catala is quite unlike in nearly everything our English principal choruses. In point of finish it is magnificent, for it has been trained to a 'a hair,' as the phrase goes. Its command over every kind of nuance is complete."

Among the choral compositions on their program none received a greater tribute than the dramatic old Spanish romances and folk songs. The "Ballad of Montserrat," by A. Nicolau, with its choirs of monks and its transfiguration of a young infant prodigy, whose violin resounds from heaven, while the voices of the singers hush to long-drawn vibratos like choirs of violoncellos; Millet's "Song of the Birds Praising the Advent of the Saviour," with its curious Oriental intervals and harmonies; the legend of "Don Joan and Don Ramon, the Two Enemy Brothers," by F. Pedrell; Morera's Catalan folk song, "Under the Elm," with its dainty swing and dewy freshness—all these were singled out for special comment.

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No doubt much of this repertory would have been spread about and have become popular in other European countries had it not been for the outbreak of the great war. As it is, the performance by the Schola Cantorum of New York will be the first time when this new and original music will be rendered by other than a Spanish choir. The leader of the New York organization has had the advantage of being advised by Don Lluis Millet himself as to the choice of works for such an initial Spanish concert in America. The four works mentioned, as well as some smaller Catalonian and Andalusian folk songs and dances, will be presented here.

From a book of Millet on the subject of the sacred music of mediaeval Spain Mr. Schindler has prepared his choral settings of several fine specimens from the liturgical drama, as it was given by the Catholic Church in Spain throughout the Middle Ages on festival days: the "Miracle" of Saint Raymond crossing on his outspread mantle over the waters, and the story of how the little Christ-child on the Virgin's knee addressed and consoled a poor mother who implored Him for the sake of her sick babe. This collection should appeal not only to musicians, but also to lovers of mediaeval art and literature, who may find in these rare lyric pieces matter for comparison with the treasures of old Spanish painting and poetry.

Dramatic contrast and intensity, aristocratic refinement, a "sweet melancholy," tempered with charming simplicity, fresh "mauresque" melodic lines, which seem to transfer the style of the Alhambra from frozen architecture into living and vibrating tones; such are the chief characteristics of this real Spanish music, which is far from the stereotyped pattern so long familiar in music hall, theatre, and opera house, from the earliest imported dancers to the latest wartime invasion of the local stage.

ANOTHER CHORAL SOCIETY.

A chorus new in name, yet a majority of whose members are said to have sung often before the audiences at Carnegie Hall, will make its formal bow at the Brahms-Beethoven festival concerts of the Philharmonic Society within the coming week. The name of the new group of singers is not the Philharmonic Chorus, as once planned, but instead the New Choral Society of New York. It has rehearsed since its members started independently last Fall, under the leadership of Louis Koemmenich, not only for the preparation of these concerts but for its own first concert to be given in April.

Mr. Koemmenich was conductor of the veteran Oratorio Society from the season of 1912 until that of 1917. With the older organization he gave material assistance in the "Caliban" pageant, still remembered here, as well as some creditable performances of the "Elijah" and "St. Matthew Passion" in recent years. It is hoped that lovers of choral singing will find equally high standards in the festival this week and in the later concert of the chorus itself.

The Philharmonic Society will make the New Choral Society welcome on the present occasion by giving with its help the Ninth Symphony of Beethoven, which Mr. Stransky will conduct, preceded by the "Song of Fate" of Brahms, conducted by Mr. Koemmenich.

Mascagni's "Lodoletta" at the Metropolitan,- Geraldine Farrar as the "Little Skylark" in Dutch Wooden Shoes.

Mary Garden, to Sing Again in New York Next Week With Chicago Stars at the Lexington Opera House

Amparito Farrar, a California Soprano in Concert at Aeolian Hall.

Thamara Swirskaya, the Russian Dancer, in a Musical Matinee at the Comedy Theatre

PROGRAMS OF THE WEEK.

The Symphony Society today gives its tenth Aeolian concert before a fortnight afield in cities as far as Detroit and Baltimore. This matinée is a repetition, including Berlioz's "Harold in Italy," Bloch's "Trois Poemes Juifs," and Weber's "Freischuetz" overture. There are airs from Charpentier's "Louise" and the "Casta Diva" from Bellini's "Norma" for Claudia Muzio.

The Society of Friends of Music will hear at the Ritz-Carlton this afternoon a concerto grosso in F, by Handel; a symphony in D minor, (B. and H. 14,) by Haydn; four songs for women's voices, harp, and two horns, Op. 17, of Brahms, and a ballet, "Les Petits Riens," produced by Mozart at the Paris Opéra. The orchestra and singers are from the Metropolitan, led by Bodansky.

The Society of Ancient Instruments this afternoon at the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier will perform a "Petite Symphonie" of Marin Marais, a quartet by W. Nicoley, and "Les Plaisirs Champêtres" by Monteclair, with harpsichord solos of Bach and Scarlatti for Regina Patorni, and a sonata for quisition by Ariosti, played by Maurice Hewitt.

Elizabeth Gutman, soprano, will sing at the Princess Theatre this afternoon a number of new songs, among them Gustave Doret's "Les Feuilles Sont Mortes," Zarzycki's "Miedzi Nami" in Polish, two Yiddish folksongs, "Ani Hadal" and "L'Chaim Rebe," and a Russian peasant air, "Ot Polna."

Blanca Randall, soprano, has announced a second concert at the Cohan Theatre this evening, with another list of "songs that appeal to everybody," as well as the air from Glück's "Iphigenie," assisted by a pianist, Robert Braine.

Natalie Boshko, Frances Goldenthal, Mary Burrell, and Sara Gurowitsch appear tonight in the first of a series of Sunday concerts at the Greenwich Village Theatre.

Yolanda Mero, pianist, has a second recital at Aeolian Hall tomorrow afternoon, playing Bach's overture from the Church Cantata No. 29, arranged by Saint-Saëns; Beethoven's sonata, Op. 100; Schumann's "Kreisleriana," a Schubert-Liszt "Impromptu," and other pieces by Liszt.

Hartridge Whipp, a baritone from the West, gives his first recital in Aeolian Hall tomorrow evening, singing airs in English from Handel's "Scipio" and "Julius Caesar," and Mendelssohn's "Elijah," others in Italian by Caldara and Scarlatti, Hungarian folksongs after Korbay, Massenet's "Vision Fugutive," and lyrics of Treharne, Burleigh, Taylor, Kramer, Gilberte and Avery.

Leo Ornstein, the young Russian prodigy who has become a recognized artist in New York, is announced to give his first piano recital this season at Aeolian Hall on Tuesday afternoon, with a program of composers from Beethoven to Scriabine, Ravel, Chopin, Debussy, Albeniz, and Liszt.

The Schola Cantorum under Kurt Schindler, assisted by Mabel Garrison, soprano, and Carl Formes, baritone, will sing at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday evening two "Miracles" and three "Nativity Songs" of mediaeval Spain, a half dozen Spanish secular airs, Catalonian folksongs and gypsy pieces, and some Welsh folk and fighting songs, which open the concert. The Spanish novelties are described elsewhere on this page.

Willem Willeke, the 'cellist, for ten years a leading member of the Kneisel Quartet, will appear in solo recital at Aeolian Hall on Tuesday evening, when he will introduce compositions not before heard in this country, it is said, by Eccles, d'Albert, Jeral, Servais, Handel, Boccherini-Willeke, and Rubin Goldmark.

Oliver Denton, pianist, will play in Aeolian Hall on Wednesday afternoon Beethoven's C minor variations, a Schubert "Moment Musicale" and "Impromptu," Chopin's sonata in B minor, Albeniz's "Triana," Liszt's Rhapsody No. 8, and a manuscript suite by H. R. Shelley and a concert study by Fay Foster, both for the first time in New York.

Melanie Kurt, soprano, with Arthur Friedheim, piano, and Johannes Sembach, tenor, assisted by Hugo Troetschel, organ, and an orchestra under Max Bendix will appear at the German Press Club's concert Wednesday evening in Carnegie Hall, giving excerpts from "Tristan," "Lohengrin," "Meistersinger," and "Walkuere," concertos of Liszt and Bach, and "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The American String Quartet, founded by C. M. Loeffler, will be heard for the second time in New York on Thursday afternoon at the Princess Theatre. In addition to Haydn's quartet in B, they will play César Franck's quintet, with Heinrich Gebhard, who also appears with Gertrude Marshall, violin, in a new sonata by Debussy.

Theodore Spiering, violinist, will give his only recital at Aeolian Hall on Thursday afternoon, assisted by Richard Epstein. His program includes César Franck's sonata, Vieuxtempe's Fifth Concerto, Bach's chaconne for violin alone, and pieces by Pugnani-Kreisler, Arthur Hartmann, Cecil Burleigh, and Zarzycki.

The New Choral Society of New York, under Louis Koemmenich, will assist the orchestra of the Philharmonic Society, led by Josef Stransky, at Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening, with a repetition next Sunday afternoon, both presenting a gala program. The numbers enlisting the voices are Brahms's "Song of Fate" and Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. The soloists are Grace Kerns, Alma Beck, Arthur Hackett, and Arthur Middleton.

Rudolph Ganz will appear with the Philharmonic Society on Friday afternoon at Carnegie Hall in a complete change of bill from the previous evening, including Beethoven's Fifth symphony and the concerto for pianoforte in D minor, No. 1, of Brahms.

Thamara Swirskaya, the Russian dancer and pianist, is to give a performance at the Comedy Theatre, assisted by the Washington Square Players, on Friday afternoon.

Gabrielle Gills, soprano; Joseph Bonnet, organ, and the Society of Ancient Instruments are announced in a joint concert on Friday afternoon at the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier. Mr. Bonnet will play Handel's concerto in D, and Mme. Gilis will sing his "Larghetto de Suzanne" and Bach's "Allegretto de la Contata Nuptiale."

Amparito Farrar, soprano, will give her first recital in Aeolian Hall on Friday evening, with songs in French by Debussy, Faure, and Duparc, Russian airs by Arensky, Borodine, and Rachmaninoff, Irish country lyrics arranged by Herbert Hughes, and others of Liszt and Alexandre Georges.

The Philharmonic has a Tschaikowsky-Wagner program for the first of two extra concerts billed at Carnegie Hall, where next Saturday's matinee will include the symphony "Pathetique" and excerpts from "Meistersinger," "Tristan," and "Tannhauser," the latter group preceded by Wagner's "Faust" overture.

Jacques Thibaud, the French violinist, following his three chamber concerts with Harold Bauer and one with Robert Lortat, will give a solo recital in Aeolian Hall next Saturday afternoon from Bach, Schubert, Saint-Saëns, Wieniawski, Naches, Salmon, Spalding, Kreisler.

The Russian Symphony Society's program Saturday evening in Carnegie Hall will be nine parts new among eleven numbers. Jurassovsky's "The Phantoms," Spendiarow's "Sermon of Heda," sung by Sophie Braslau; Rachmaninoff's "Vocalise" and Rubinstein's staccato etude in C, arranged by Altschuler; Scriabine's "Poeme Exstase," Liadow's "Kikimora," Stravinsky's "Shepherdess and Faun," with Miss Braslau, and four excerpts from Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Golden Cockerel."

To end the Brahms-Beethoven cycle in Carnegie Hall next Sunday, the Philharmonic will repeat its festival program of Thursday, already printed above.

The Young Men's Symphony Orchestra, founded by Alfred Seligman and for sixteen years now conducted by Arnold Volpe, will play at Aeolian Hall next Sunday afternoon.

CALENDAR OF CONCERTS.

January.

13—Symphony Society, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
13—Society of Friends of Music, afternoon, Ritz-Carlton.
13—Society of Ancient Instruments, afternoon, Vieux Colombier.
13—Elizabeth Gutman, soprano, afternoon, Princess Theatre.
13—Blanca Randall, soprano, evening, George M. Cohan Theatre.
14—Yolanda Mero, piano, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
14—Hartridge Whipp, baritone, evening, Aeolian Hall.
15—Leo Ornstein, piano, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
15—Schola Cantorum, evening, Carnegie Hall.
15—Willem Willeke, 'cello, evening, Aeolian Hall.
16—Oliver Denton, piano, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
16—German Press Club, evening, Carnegie Hall.
17—American String Quartet, afternoon, Princess Theatre.
17—Theodore Spiering, violin, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
17—Philharmonic Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
18—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
18—Society of Ancient Instruments, afternoon, Vieux Colombier.
18—Amparito Farrar, soprano, evening, Aeolian Hall.
19—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
19—Jacques Thibaud, violin, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
19—Russian Symphony Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
20—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
20—Young Men's Symphony, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
20—Camp Upton benefit, afternoon and evening, Manhattan Opera House.
22—Flonzaley Quartet, evening, Aeolian Hall.
23—Marie Louise Wagner, soprano, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
24—Philharmonic Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
25—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
25—Julia Claussen, mezzo-soprano, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
26—Josef Hofmann, piano, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
26—Harold Bauer, piano, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
26—Philharmonic Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
26—Mana Zucca, songs, evening, Aeolian Hall.
27—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
27—Symphony Society, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
28—Elina Breeskin, violin, evening, Aeolian Hall.
29—Jessie Wyckoff, piano, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
29—Hulda Lashanska, soprano, evening, Aeolian Hall.
31—Symphony Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
31—Rosalie Miller, songs, evening, Aeolian Hall.

"ISABEAU" TO START CHICAGO OPERA HERE

Another Mascagni Work at Lexington on Heels of "Lodoletta"—Western Troupe Adds Hadley's "Azora."

NINE days from now Mascagni's "Isabeau," some years overdue, since it waited long at the doors of the New Theatre, once a second home of Metropolitan stars, will finally be produced at the Lexington, last of a dozen or more opera houses that Manhattan Island owes to Oscar Hammerstein. The enterprise in the present instance is that of the Chicago Opera Company, drawn originally from Hammerstein's Manhattan and Philadelphia troupe, and last heard here in 1914. The prime event is interesting, coming as it does close on the heels of the Metropolitan's latest Mascagni novelty, "Lodoletta." Incidentally, the Western invasion will combine with the Lexington Opera a series of four Sunday concerts at the Hippodrome.

The Chicago Opera Association will "inaugurate" then its first venture East since it ended by mutual consent the gentlemen's agreement, or interlocking directorate, of interests operatic allies in former years. On Tuesday evening, Jan. 22, it will open in New York with the novelty that led its Chicago season last November. Rosa Raisa will be now here in the title rôle of Isabeau, taken from England's famous Lady Godiva, and Giulio Crimi, tenor, as the husband who sent that heroine out to ride, clothed in not so much as a single fashion hint from Paris, while in other rôles will be Myrna Sharlow, Jeska Swarta, Carolina Lazzari, Alfred Maguenat, Constantin Nicolay, and George Baklanoff.

Director Campanini also plans on Wednesday, Jan. 23, to revive "Romeo and Juliet," with a French soprano, Geneviève Vix, recently heard out West; Lucien Muratore, who sang here once only in "Monna Vanna" before the war; Maguenat, Swartz, Louise Berat, Octave Dua, Hector Dufranne, Gustave Huberdeau, and Vittorio Arimondi. For Thursday there is "Thais," with Mary Garden, Charles Dalmores, Dufranne, Huberdeau, Berat, Sharlow, Swartz. Friday's opera is "The Jewels of the Madonna," sung by Raisa, Berat, Swartz, Marie Prusan, Alma Peterson, Annetta Paltrinieri, and Crimi, Giacomo Rimini, Francesco Daddi, Giordano Paltrinieri, Dua, and Rodolfo Fornari. The Saturday matinée is not "Manon," as previously announced, but "Monna Vanna," for Mary Garden.

The first New York hearing of Hadley's "Azora" is promised Saturday evening, Jan. 26, with Anna Fitziu in the soprano rôle of Azora, a Princess of old Mexico; Forrest Lamont, tenor, as Xalca; Cyrana van Gordon, contralto, as Papantzin; Arthur Middleton, baritone, as Ramatzin; Frank Preisch, bass, as Canek, and James Goddard, bass, as Montesuma. This all-American cast will appear, with the composer, Mr. Hadley, conducting. The other performances of the week will be divided as to leadership between Marcel Charlier and Cleofonte Campanini.

Among the stars announced for appearance in the second week at the Lexington are Mmes. Melba and Galli-Curci and Riccardo Stracciari. Behind that brief mention is a story, now familiar, of how Amelita Galli-Curci declared in Chicago last Sunday that she was "too tired to sing in New York." She rebelled at a contract, made two years ago and having two more seasons yet to run, under which she appears in opera for something less than the large sum she receives on her concert tours. That Campanini "had her by the throat" was a picturesque phrase in the prima donna's interview which led to misunderstanding. It was settled that she would rest a week and then sing.

Mme. Galli-Curci waved an olive branch of peace at the Auditorium last Tuesday, when after singing in "Dinorah," she told a caller in her dressing room, "The truth is this: I came here last season for two performances, $300; Maestro Campanini made with me a contract for six performances, $2,600 for all. In May my contract expired because he forgot to send me the renewal, and the Metropolitan Opera House in New York offered me much more, but I refused because I am true to Maestro Campanini and to Chicago. Then Campanini made a contract for $1,000 a performance, and that is what he now pays me. To say I am getting $300 would not be fair, and Campanini is a fair man. And besides, it is rather the ambition of a prima donna to say she gets more than she does." These were fair words, in place of the short and sharp ones that Galli-Curci denied she and her director had exchanged.

Some facts as to other singers and operas in which they will be heard are told in the prospectus. The novelty in English text, "Azora," is the work of an eminent American composer and conductor, Henry Hadley, whose score is fitted to a libretto by David Stevens, also a native of this country. Its three acts are laid in Mexico in the time of Montezuma II., whose daughter, Azora, is the central character. With the exception of the author's fictional love episode, the story is largely authentic, blending history and legend in a stirring romance, in which the coming of Cortes and of Christianity have important place.

Italian "Isabeau," pending today's verdict on another work, described as Pietro Mascagni's most successful composition since his "Cavalleria Rusticana" made him famous, was first produced in Milan in 1912. It has been performed in other European opera houses, and has been promised to America before, but each time its presentation in this country has been deferred. Consequently, its hearing in Chicago this season was the first on this side of the Atlantic, except for Buenos Aires. While "Isabeau" reveals to many the same Mascagni genius for dramatic and melodic invention which appeared in his first work, it is said to be more modern in treatment, including the employment of the whole tone scale, which abounds throughout the score.

Rosa Raisa, whom Chicago has praised as a dramatic soprano, was born in Russian Poland, where she received a common school education. She was obliged to flee Russia at the age of 14 because of her brother's activities with student revolutionists. After many hardships she reached Capri, where she was befriended by a philanthropic woman, who placed her under the vocal instruction of Mme. Marchesio. Mme. (Eva Tetrazzini) Campanini, wife of the conductor, heard Miss Raisa sing, and foresaw a future for her.

Mme. Campanini brought her husband's attention to the girl, and herself coached her in operatic rôles. Under this patronage Miss Raisa made her début in Campanini's opera house in his home city of Parma. Her success was such that he brought her to America for two seasons. Returning to Italy, she created the soprano rôle of Zandonai's "Francesca da Rimini." After singing at Buenos Aires and other South American cities, she returned to the Chicago organization two years ago.

Giulio Crimi, one of the youngest Italian tenors to sing leading rôles in opera houses of first rank, has had an extensive career in Europe, North and South America, although he is but 30 years old. In Italy he sang in Milan, Rome, Florence, and Palermo. After a season at the Theatre Sarah Bernhardt in Paris, he went to Covent Garden, London, where he was first to sing the tenor rôle in "L'Amore del Tre Re."

Geneviève Vix, born in Brittany, obtained her musical education at the Conservatory of Paris, where she took first prize for singing at her graduation. She made her début at the Opéra in 1909, and has appeared there and at the Opéra Comique in both lyric and dramatic rôles. Her career has been mainly confined to Paris, but she has also had several seasons at the Royal Opera of Madrid and one at the Colon in Buenos Aires. In Chicago she made her début early in December last.

Louise Berat, contralto, began her musical career as a pianist in Paris, her natal city. At recitals of her pupils she often sang, and friends persuaded her to develop her voice. After studying with M. Tequi of the Paris Opéra, she made her début at the Lyrique, where she remained for two years. She was the first to sing at Covent Garden, London, the rôles of the mother in "Louise" and Carmela in "The Jewels of the Madonna." Engaged for the Chicago Opera for two years, she returned to France in 1915 to enlist in the Red Cross service. Mme. Berat came back to America a year later on the liner Chicago, which took fire at sea, and she and other opera artists lost their entire wardrobes, luckily escaping with their lives.

Metropolitan Opera.

Mischa Elman will be among the stars at tonight's opera concert, with the orchestra under Richard Hageman.

The program includes Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole" for Elman, an air from "Herodiade," and songs by Alvarez and Sidney Homer, for Rafaelo Diaz, tenor, and the great contralto air from "Samson and Delilah," with others of Delibes and Rachmaninoff, for Sophie Braslau.

"Francesca da Rimini" will open the tenth week of the Metropolitan season tomorrow, with Alda, Martinelli, and Amato, Moranzoni leading.

"Thais" will be repeated Wednesday evening, with Farrar, Diaz, Whitehill, and the others recently heard in the French work, led by Monteux.

"L'Oracolo," with Easton, Scotti, and Didur, and "Pagliacci," with Caruso, Musio, and Amato, are the Thursday bill under Moranzoni.

"The Daughter of the Regiment" reaches a fourth hearing Friday night, with Hempel, Carpi, and Scotti as before, and Papi conducting.

"Boris Godunoff," for the fifth time, is next Saturday's matinée, Matzenauer and Didur heading the cast, and Papi at the baton.

"Faust," with Farrar, Martinelli, Chalmers, and Rothier, will be sung a fifth time Saturday night for the benefit of the French Hospital.

BROOKLYN MUSIC.

Caruso will sing in "Rigoletto" at the Brooklyn Academy on Tuesday evening with de Luca in the title rôle and Marie Conde as Gilda, her operatic début.

The Philharmonic Society presents Rachmaninoff's Second Symphony today at the Academy, with airs from "Freischuetz" and "Mirelle" for Anna Case.

OTHERS TO BE HEARD.

Eugene Ysaye, with Idelle Patterson and Paul Althouse, will appear at the sixth Friday morning musicale at the Biltmore.

Gilbert and Sullivan's "Mikado" in miniature is sung at the Strand this week by Irene Audrey, Marie Horan, Arthur Aldridge, and Robert Pitkin.

The Musical Clubs of New York University have a campus concert on Friday evening.

Carnegie Hall, Tuesday Evening, Jan. 15th.
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First Week: Tues., Night, New York Premiere, Mascagni's "ISABEAU," with Raisa, Crimi, Baklanoff. Wed. Night, "ROMEO AND JULIET," with Vix, Muratore, Maguenat. Thurs. Night, "THAIS," with Garden, Dufranne, Dalmores. Fri. Night, "JEWELS OF THE MADONNA," with Raisa, Crimi, Rimini. Sat. Mat., "MONNA VANNA," with Garden, Muratore, Maguenat. Sat. Night (Popular Prices, 75c to $3), New York Premiere, Hadley's "AZORA," with Fitziu, Lamont, Van Gordon, Middleton.
Prices $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3 and $6.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Mon. at 8, Francesca da Rimini. Alda, Sundelius; Martinelli, Amato, Bada Cond., Moranzoni.
Tues. at 8, Thais. Farrar, Howard; Diaz, Whitehill, Rothier. Cond., Monteux.
Thurs. at 8 (Double Bill). L'Oracolo, Easton, Braslau; Scotti, Althouse. Pelosi; Bada. Cond. Pagliacci, Musio; Caruso, Amato Cond., Moranzoni.
Fri. at 8:15, Daughter of the Regiment. Hempel, Matfield, Carpi, Scotti Cond., Papi.
Sat. at 2, Boris Godunoff. Matzenauer, Braslau, Perini; Didur, Althouse, Mardonia, Bada, Segurola, Reiss. Cond., Papi.
Sat. at 8, Special Performance. Faust. Farrar, Delaunois, Howard; Martinelli, Rothier, Chalmers, D'Angelo. Cond., Monteux.
Brooklyn Academy of Music.
Tues. at 8, Rigoletto. Ponselle, Perini; Caruso, De Luca Mardones, Rossi. Cond., Moranzoni.
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MORE NEW FARE FOR THE THEATREGOERS OF GOTHAM

THE DRAMA OF MANNERS

By JOHN CORBIN.

IF we have a Comedy of Manners, shall we not also have a Drama of Manners? Some such question must have occurred to Mr. Hartley of the same name. At any rate, he has given it to us. Also he has promised an explanatory piece, telling why it is thus. At the present writing this has not reached the copy boy. Like his plays, his critical lucubrations are written somewhat after the time when they go into rehearsal. So if the present interpretation departs from the authentic script; it may be corrected by reference to another and later page. It may be, but in the Drama of Manners only one thing is certain. It is progressively futuristic, and the time must come when it will not be written until after the first night. Thus his critical account of it may well be delayed until some subsequent Sunday.

The Drama of Hartley has two notable characteristics or stigmata. Primo it is written exclusively for Laurette. No other actress need apply, however ambitious of the best. Secundo, it is written in defiance of all the local ground rules. If you slice your ball into the goldenrod you don't even have to hunt for it. Drop another and deduct three from your score for the hole. The oftener you foozle the better for your rating. What has the ball to do with this sport, anyway? As Miss Taylor learnedly remarked in her curtain speech on the first night of "Happiness," the play's the thing. If Hamlet felt obliged to take a penalty for slicing into the goldenrod, so much the worse for him. It showed a lamentable lack of technical originality.

Barrie also may be cited as a champion of personal ground rules in the drama. In response to critics who objected that his offerings were "not plays," he asked just what were the requisite dimensions. Must "a play" be two-by-four, five-by-five, or one-by-twelve? Is it scantling, joist, or board? Barrie found but one test. A play may be anything so long as the audience is not one-by-twelve. And by this test it must be admitted that he is the originator and prime exponent of the Drama of Manners; for however thin may be the plays by Mr. Hartley of the same name, the audience is very seldom one-by-twelve.

That this is so, however, is little short of a marvel. The enthusiasm with which the critical chain gang fell upon "Peg o' My Heart" and tore it to pieces must still be a sore memory to many of them. For myself I can only raise thanksgivings that I had temporarily escaped the shackles. Year after year those poor convicts of the theatre had dragged their balls and chains from one "novelty" to another, in all of which the lowly heroine, in an orgy of self-sacrifice, took upon her pure self the guilt of the other lady, and thereby won the love of Sir Jasper, or whatever his high-born name may have been. Here it all was again, bare-faced and smiling. It will not do to say that the phenomenal success of "Peg" was due to Miss Taylor's acting, superlative as that was. The play was almost equally popular throughout the country with "second" companies. Even in London it prospered mightily with a substitute in Miss Taylor's part. No, it must be admitted, however reluctantly, that this Peg is a comedy character of the first water and that her story, though as old as "The Ugly Duckling," is as indestructibly popular.

And commonplace as "Peg" was technically, from the point of view of its successors it seems a masterpiece. The heroine was exhibited in a "struggle against her environment," quite as Ferdinand Brunetière would have had her. Her story progressed climacterically from "crisis" to "crisis," in the manner which William Archer designates as most essentially dramatic. And it abounds in the "contrasts" of character which Clayton Hamilton, in his "Problems of the Playwright," maintains to be the "differentia" of drama, the "one indispensable element to success on the stage." No personal ground rules, no profitable fooling in "Peg." It was, in fact, its excessive conventionality that distressed its first-night audience. But since "Peg," Ichabod! The Glory has departed.

"The Harp of Life" attempted not only a "dramatic struggle," but one that expounded and illustrated an idea. Technically that is the hardest kind of play to write. Mr. Manners devoted two acts to showing the enlightened principles according to which the heroine had brought up her son, and the beautiful relationship that resulted. In the third act the boy had fallen into the clutches of an adventuress in a manner so feeble and fatuous as to be incredible in any normal youth, even under the most old-fashioned upbringing. And the mother reclaimed him, not by means of any virtue she had bred in him, but by some shadowy and incomprehensible appeal to the adventuress, who compliantly released the boy. The play was not only illogical, it positively contradicted its ostensible meaning. The only fit "dénouement" for that young cub was a spanking like mother used to make.

"Out There" centred in one sort of a "struggle against environment." 'Aunted Annie did her best, assuredly, to get into the war. Her "If I go, will you go?" is one of the memorable things of the theatre. But it was a struggle without an antagonist and with no progressive development. It stood just where it had begun when, suddenly, Annie was shipped to the front by a doctor who happened in. Such development as came to the other characters resulted, not from Annie and her 'auntings, but from the experiences of wartime. Undoubtedly the play had an atmosphere of its own and breathed an inspiring influence, but instead of cumulative dramatic structure we had merely a succession of phases. Annie wanted to help in the war, became a hospital slavey, and finally a recruiting officer. All else was incidental merely. The last act, which is the crucial point in any real drama, was reduced to a tableau.

In "Happiness" this method of playmaking by "phases" is carried ad absurdum. We see Jenny as a dressmaker's errand girl; Jenny as ladies' companion; Jenny at home in Brooklyn, and Jenny married and living in her own shop. There is no struggle, no story. Jenny and her philosophy of cheery ambition are quite the same in the last act as in the first. It is true that two rich idlers are supposed to be regenerated by her example. But the play does not pause to show the why and how. The woman, played by Violet Kemble Cooper, is, one gathers, transformed in an instant, replacing a frown with a smile and callous severity with good works. The change in the man, played by O. P. Heggie, takes place between the acts. Somewhere and somehow he ceases to be bored and dabbles in lumber. In the descriptive term of the theatre all other parts are mere "feeders" for Jenny, whose part is proportionately "fattened."

The trouble with hand feeding in the drama is that it so often defeats its own end. A number of good "laughs" result, and a certain factitious prominence for the star. But what makes a part really prominent, a performance really enjoyable, is action, struggle, progress. The difference between static Jenny of the "phases" and struggling, suffering Peg is the difference between a Long Island duck and a canvasback. Tame and lymphatical fat is a poor substitute for wild, full-blooded vigor. Really, there should be a law to make actors and their dramatists Hooverize.

It has been reported that the "dramatic" element in "Peg"—the old self-sacrifice stuff—was put in as an afterthought at the insistence of the producing manager. Banal as it is, the result is a better play and a better character than Mr. Manners has since written. "Peg" had, moreover, the advantage of a preliminary run in Los Angeles and a road tryout on its way to New York. That is the way in which, characteristically, good plays have been produced. I am not arguing any mysterious virtue in the thing that is called "a play." That would be a hopeless pedantry. There are some forty theatres in New York, in each of which "plays" are produced with discomfiting rapidity. Other things being equal, there is nothing the weary playgoer would welcome more gladly than something that is not "a play." But other things are really not equal. It so happens in this curious vehicle of dramatic art, the theatre, that what is most precious in a playwright's inspiration takes on its finest lustre when developed to the full compass of the stage, addressed to all the quick instincta of an audience. A painter can give us "phases," but only a dramatist can show the soul growing, and giving growth to others, through a living struggle.

Mr. Manners has stuff in him that is worthy of the finest shaping, the most diligent process of perfection. The theme of "The Harp of Life" appealed to the finest sensibilities, the deepest intelligence; and Miss Taylor's character of the mother was for two acts a thing of subtle and consummate beauty. 'Aunted Annie was, both as a character and as an inspiration, quite equal to anything in the war plays of Barrie; and the scene in the hospital was the most genuine and moving episode from the front which has been seen on our stage. Even this Jenny in "Happiness" is, in her qualities of heart and humor, own sister to Peg. But all that is good in them exists in spite of Mr. Manners's impressionistic technique, and is diminished because of it. Barrie himself, in spite of the freedom with which he uses his medium, is a story teller of the first order, and most of his plays conform strictly, though perhaps unconsciously, to the intrinsic laws of dramatic structure.

One of Pinero's characters remarks that young painters are apt to lose their ardor for impressionism as soon as they learn to draw. Hatred for the conventional, "well-made" play does not preclude delight in plays that are better made.

A word may be said in behalf of Miss Taylor, or rather in behalf of what she might be and is not. She also needs the inspiration, the sustaining force, of the better-made play. Those who remember her little Kanaka girl in "The Bird of Paradise" know that she has resources in feminine allure, in poetic passion, and in exalted tragedy, which since then have lain dormant. At that time she aspired to do the heroines of Shakespeare, in comedy and even in tragedy. They are a long step beyond the wild little Bird of Paradise. To achieve them requires study and more than study—experience. Is it possible that a great talent and a high spirit is being subdued to the level of these theatric improvisations—probably the greatest talent, the highest spirit of our times?

"La Nouvelle Idole."

THE discoursive lengths of the new play at the Vieux Colombier, and its many wanderings into the fields of highly technical science, differentiate it sharply from the kind of French play that is viable on the English-speaking stage. It has, furthermore, no "great scenes" of drama, and none of those acting parts which champion histrions love to "grip their teeth in." But in its appeal to the intelligence and, above all, to the sense of things spiritual, it stands quite apart among plays imported from France. It may be doubted whether contemporary drama affords a fresher and finer contrast than the great scientist who gives his life for humanity and the little orphan whose whole heart is for the God of her convent. And the harmony existing between them is even finer than the contrast. No resolution of a dramatic theme is more touching than the quiet little scene in which they discover that in all the world they alone instinctively understand each other. He has inoculated her with a disease that means certain death, and in remorse has himself taken the virus. Yet she forgives him without question, recognizing that in reality their hearts are one in the love of truth and in the willingness to die for it. Few things have been more stimulating than the instinctive wave of response that swept over the audience. M. Copeau has given us many productions, many of an exquisite originality. Now he has roused his audience with a genuine inspiration.

As Jenny Wreay in the Newest Manners Comedy, "Happiness." This Play of Phases, as Mr. Manners Calls It, Is Beginning Its Career in a Way That Strongly Recalls "Peg o' My Heart."

THE FREEDOM OF THE DRAMATIST

A Defense and a Plea

By J. HARTLEY MANNERS.

AS an exception has been taken in certain quarters to the fact that I described "Out There" as a dramatic composition instead of as a play and that I have divided "Happiness" into phases instead of into acts, I have been asked to defend what some have designated the "formless" type of drama.

I will.

Hitherto dramatists for the most part have been dominated by their reviewers into classifying their work under the generic terms of drama, melodrama, tragedy, comedy, farce, with variations such as comedy-drama, farce-comedy, and so forth. All such labeling implied the play of "situation," whether dramatic, farcical, &c., until it became a tradition to write up to a big situation and down from it. To depart from that convention was to call down unlimited criticism on the dramatist. So the vogue developed into what was known for some years by that most opprobrious term, the "play with a punch."

To me character-drawing in a play is all-important, situation secondary. In the development of character lies, in my experience, the real joy of playwriting. A situation may come from a line, if it provokes laughter or a tear. To carefully and methodically build situations and then take your characters arbitrarily through them does not appeal to me. I hold that a playwright should be as free in his design as in his execution. He should not be hampered by tradition or convention. He may write from life as he sees it or as he imagines it might be. The theatre should do more than merely represent life. It is the natural home of the idealist, the poet, the visionary. Just as the artist is incomparably superior to the ablest photographer, so the dramatist of imagination and of vision is far in advance of one who only attempts to reproduce life just as it is. Standards of conduct, morality, and character form the greatest powers a writer can wield in the theatre. By creating people in his play who can entertainingly present such qualities he is doing immeasurable good. Even if such persons do not exist in his day, so imitative is human nature of certain ideals that the next generation may find such standards in common usage. Such is the potential power of the master playwright.

Reality is the curse of the modern theatre.

Imagination is its boon!

There is no more lamentable form of dramatic criticism than that which is based on only what the critic thinks could exist in character and situation. Such criticism was largely responsible for the plethora of crook dramas and indecent farces that deluged the American stage for years.

To defy a thief does not as test good drama to me.

Still less does the play of indecent suggestion, marital infidelity, and the exploiting of woman's frailty commend itself as delectable entertainment.

Playwrights who have been obsessed with that form of writing, at the request of managers, have enjoyed a certain vogue, and then found themselves bankrupt in reputation with the larger, healthy-minded public. With the advent of younger and more enterprising managers the dramatist of thought, fancy, and delicacy has at last achieved a hearing and a recognition, as has been abundantly proved in the last two seasons in New York. They have eschewed the conventions so long hindering the stage, and have given free rein to their invention.

Barrie's beautiful fantasies have carried joy with them around the world. Who that sees them is not the better for seeing? He cast aside tradition and brought a new breath of beauty to the theatre. The greater the honor and glory to him

In "Out There" I sought to typify patriotism. I went to the poor as my exemplar. In drawing Annie I tried to show the feeling in England as I knew it in the first year of the war. The well-endowed physically, mentally, and materially have always been foremost in that country in time of crisis.

But too little has been written and said of those who have only their lives to give.

In the raising of Kitchener's first citizen army the poor were the real recruiters. Never have I seen such unexampled patriotism as I did in that first call to arms.

There was no conscription.

Voluntarily they left factories, workshops, stores, and offices to offer up all they had on the altar of pure patriotism.

In Annie I endeavored to show that glowing feeling of sacrifice. One's country all, one's self nothing—except in the doing.

Believe me, it was the spirit of many "'aunted Annies" that raised a citizen army in the United Kingdom by voluntary enlistment of three and one-half millions, and that same spirit of holy endeavor in a rightful cause imbued the men who went to defend civilization against foul barbarity.

Every man in the hospital scene I knew personally. However sorely wounded, none complained. It was all in the day.

Yet, because in the last stage I showed the spiritual effect of the war beating through one lowly family, I was told it was impossible, and that it was one of my customary bad last acts.

Why?

Because those who condemned did not know.

There are thousands of such families who have found their souls through this horrible war.

Some day my critics may know from actual visualization.

I did not desire to call it a play.

It is not in the accepted term.

But I claim the right to present just such pictures of character, of life, and of patriotism in the theatre under whatever title I choose.

I decline to be hampered by either tradition or convention.

To me the stage is open to all, unrestricted to all to teach any lesson, show any standard, so long as they make for good.

"Out There" was a "composition" of spiritual and physical influences I had known, and its background was the most poignant drama.

In "Happiness" my object was to portray the "phases" through which a child of the people passes, and in passing her example and grip on the decent things of life, stimulating to effort those who have never known happiness, although provided with everything that is usually conceded to conduce to it.

The two real powers that make for happiness in life are effort and influence. In her humble way Jenny embodies both. Once again I threw away the accepted convention of the theatre. Once again I attempted to show the growth of character, extending over many years.

The divisions I do not consider acts. They are imperatively phases in a career.

That "Happiness" is formless I deny. It has the only real form I feel disposed to recognise in writing for the theatre—the consistent development of character. Let situation take care of itself. Character makes situation.

In conclusion, I would be more than churlish if I did not pay a wholehearted tribute to the creator of both Annie and Jenny, the artiste who put blood and spirit and imagination into both, who made of one the soul of patriotism, of the other the inspirer to effort—Laurette Taylor.

IN THE VARIETIES.

PALACE—Julian Eltinge, Robert Edeson in "Pearls," Stella Mayhew, Lew Dockstader, James C. Morton and Marie Diamond, Frances Kennedy, La Bermier Dancers.

COLONIAL—Eva Tanguay, "The Bonfire of Old Empires," Kimberly and Arnold, Nat Nazarro and company.

RIVERSIDE—Mollie King, Robert T. Haines in "The One Way Out," Frank Carter, Beatrice Herford.

ALHAMBRA—Gus Edwards's song revue, Mario Villani, Austin Webb and company in "Hit the Trail."

ROYAL—Gladys Hanson in "Liberty Aflame," Clark and Hamilton, Rooney and Bent.

THE STORY OF HARRY HOUDINI

WHATEVER the trick or tricks by which Harry Houdini has been deceiving the world at large for the last thirty-five years, his career stamps him as one of the greatest showmen of modern times. In his field Houdini stands alone. With a few minor exceptions he has invented one and all of the countless tricks and illusions of which he is master, and he has done his job so well that not even his fellow-conjurors are certain of his methods. There are, of course, certain well-established principles upon which rest the performance of a majority of tricks, but Houdini has invented principles of his own. The result is that he has no imitators. Some of his feats of extrication, of course, are attributable to the fact that he is a contortionist and an acrobat, and these, naturally, can be duplicated by others of equal physical dexterity. His more subtle effects, however, are known only to himself.

His trick of vanishing an elephant, which he performed at the Hippodrome for the first time last Monday, he declares to be based upon an entirely new principle, and not merely an enlargement of the familiar "cabinet trick." The management of the Hippodrome has no idea how the trick is worked; even the stage hands who draw out the cabinet have so far failed to get a clue. With Houdini, however, are four men of his own, men whom he carries with him in season and out, and these men know something, but not everything, of his methods. Not even the keeper who disappears with the elephant, declares Houdini, knows how it is done. The elephant and the keeper are done away with by different methods, both of which are so complicated—still according to Houdini—that the elephant has just as good a chance of understanding it as the keeper.

For his second Hippodrome stunt Houdini escapes from a packing box—a box tightly locked and bound—which is thrown into the Hippodrome tank. This is a trick which, owing to space limitations, he never has been able to perform before on a stage, but it is similar in principle to several other of his escapes. All of these things, together with his handcuff work, &c., Houdini attributes to an inborn mechanical genius which began to manifest itself long before he knew what it was. It is this genius which, coupled with his instinct for showmanship, has given him his present undisputed position in the amusement world.

His ability to do what he wanted with locks Houdini traces back to the age of 5, when the family preserve closet, located in Appleton, Wis., gave way readily before his very touch. Houdini, incidentally, was not his name at the time, (he adopted it legally about thirty years ago.) His first name was Eric; his second, for certain reasons, may not be here divulged. He was born—in Appleton, as aforesaid—on April 6, 1874. He cannot remember the time when he was not an acrobat and a contortionist. At the age of 7 he observed a travelling showman walk a tight rope in the main street of the town, varying this feat by hanging by his teeth from the cable. Not knowing that a special mouth-fitting contrivance is required for this trick, Houdini tried it in the backyard the same afternoon—and lost five teeth.

A year later, at the age of 8, he joined a five-cent circus which was showing in Appleton. At this time he was probably the mental equal of the average youth of 15 or 18. His first name, Eric, fitted a circus career so well that he retained it, calling himself, "Eric, Prince of the Air." His act, incidentally, he called "The Dead Man's Drop." At this time, it must be remembered, he was a contortionist, acrobat, wire walker, and sleight of hand performer, but as yet had not developed any of his other abilities professionally. One of his tricks at this time was a variant of the contortionistic trick of bending backward and picking up an article with his mouth. Houdini went the rest several better by picking up a pin with his eye.

At 9 he joined a traveling circus and toured the State as contortionist and trapeze performer. The world famous Davenport Brothers—Ira Erastus and John Henry Harrison—were then at the height of their fame, doing the first alleged spiritualistic work that the country had seen. One of their specialties was to ring bells inside a cabinet while they were bound hand and foot. They also contracted to effect an escape no matter how tightly they were bound. Houdini, hearing of their work, decided that any one physically deft could do something of the same sort, and he, accordingly, began to do rope escapes. Standing in the centre of the ring, he would invite any one in the audience to bind him, and would then free himself inside a cabinet.

When he began this work he was about 11. In the ring at Coffeyville, Kan., one night, it happened to be a Sheriff who tied him, and as he did so he pulled a pair of handcuffs from his pocket.

"If I put these on you you couldn't get loose," he remarked.

Houdini, remembering his early experiments at home, told him to go ahead and put them on. The Sheriff did so. Houdini freed himself, and his work as a handcuff expert was begun. From 1885 to 1900 he played in museums, music halls, circuses, and medicine shows all over the country, gradually improving his work and slowly discarding his purely contortionistic and acrobatic achievements. During the latter portion of this period he played many times in New York, but never attracted any particular attention. In fact, he never attracted any.

In 1900 he made his first trip abroad, purely on speculation. To interest Dundas Slater, then manager of the Alhambra, he gave a demonstration of escape from handcuffs at Scotland Yard, and succeeded in baffling the police so effectively that he was booked at the Alhambra for six months. It was at about this time that, in accordance with the custom of the times, Houdini began to call himself the Handcuff King, a phrase which afterward became world-famous. Today, in a less gaudy age, it has become a phrase which he is desperately trying to live down.

Houdini toured England and the Continent for six years, during which time he escaped from dozens of famous prisons. Cell-breaking, incidentally, had been made compulsory with him one day when he lost the key to his hotel room and was unable to open the door. The ridicule which this happening drew down upon him led him to make a thorough study of this form of lock, with the result that he can now open practically any door with but little effort. In 1902, one of his tricks having been doubted by the police of Cologne, he demanded an apology and remained in Cologne an entire year to fight the case in the courts. He felt at the time that his career was ruined unless he obtained the apology, and eventually he got it, "in the name of the Kaiser."

In 1901 he received a challenge from the workingmen of the Krupp plant at Essen and freed himself from specially constructed shackles before 70,000 people. He returned to America in 1905, bringing with him innumerable certificates and sworn statements from authorities all over Europe. He found America—amusement America—a vastly different country from the America that he had left. Vaudeville had been organized and was under a single head, and Houdini, who had previously worked one week out of three and received $30 for it, came into his own at last.

In this country he continued his cell escapes, in January of 1906 breaking out of Cell 2 in the United States Jail at Washington—the cell in which Guiteau had been confined. In 1908 he dropped the handcuff escapes for more dangerous feats, including an escape from an air-tight galvanized vessel, filled with water, which had been locked into an iron-bound chest. He also invented the so-called torture cell, in which he was bound and suspended head downward in a receptacle filled with water. This trick he still does upon occasions.

By this time he was sufficiently skilled to do many of his escapes without any concealing device and began to make his straitjacket escape in the open air, hanging head down from the roof of a building. This public display, of course, was designed merely to stimulate interest in his vaudeville appearances. During this period he issued a challenge to all who might think that they could invent devices to hold him, and as a result escaped from a series of plate-glass boxes, riveted iron boilers, paper bags, zinc-lined piano boxes, packing cases, padded cells, straitjackets, insane cribs, willow hampers, iron cages, burglar-proof safes, and a United States leather mail pouch.

In 1912 he first performed the submarine trick now used at the Hippodrome. Manacled and nailed in a wooden packing case, which was afterward burdened with iron weights and fastened with iron clamps, he was thrown into New York Harbor, just off Sandy Hook. It is more or less needless to add that he escaped.

Of his quartet of confidential retainers, one of them has been with him ten years, and two of the others for eight years. Another, a German, had been in his employ fourteen years, and a parting was then necessitated by this country's entrance into the war. All of his helpers are men whom he has picked up in machine shops and trained to suit his needs.

Since returning to America Houdini has made countless trips abroad, and has given shows and demonstrations in every part of Europe, Asia, and Africa. In 1910, while in Australia, he learned that the grave of John Henry Harrison Davenport, who had died in Australia, was badly kept. He saw to its rehabilitation, and upon his return to this country he was sought out by the surviving Davenport, Ira Erastus, who, in return for the good deed, gave him the secrets of their various rope tricks, some of which were still unknown to Houdini. "We started it," he told the younger man. "Now you finish it."

THE WEEK'S HAPPENINGS

THE week to come will usher in a pair of new attractions, both of a dramatic nature. Business in the theatres, while hardly up to standard, is sufficient to encourage managers in retaining their current programs, and it is unlikely that there will be any considerable changes in the Broadway map before next month.

THE HERITAGE.—*Tomorrow night at the Playhouse.*

This is the latest work of Eugene Walter, being the play which has hitherto been known as "The Assassin." The heritage in question is the desire to kill, and those upon whom it falls are a young Italian and his sister. The first act of the play passes in Italy, and the remaining three in New York.

Featured in the company will be Cyril Keightley and Lowell Sherman, and the cast will also include Madeline Delmar, Olive Oliver, Herman Lieb, Averill Harris, Franklin George, Gordon Burby, John Ward, George Burton, Howard Sydney, Antonio Salerno, Louise Seymour, Eleanor Williams, Alfred Noonan, Frank Grace, Frederick Beane, and Margaret Vaune. The play has been staged by the author.

SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE.—*Thursday night at the Park Theatre.*

"Seven Days' Leave," from all accounts, is a war melodrama somewhat akin spectacularly to the productions which were wont to be imported from Drury Lane, but finer grained as a play. In London it has been running with great success for eleven months. As played in London the piece is the work of Walter Howard; for American consumption the play has been worked over by Max Marcin, who, among other things, has made the hero an American instead of an Englishman. Among the scenes of the piece are the sinking of a submarine and the deck of a destroyer in action, and American soldiers and sailors will be used to heighten the illusion.

In the cast will be William J. Kelly, H. Cooper Cliffe, Frederick Perry, Percy Ames, Galwey Herbert, Edwin Forsberg, Elizabeth Risdon, Miriam Doyle, and Miriam O'Leary. The highest priced seats will retail for $1.50.

Gorky's drama, "Nachtasyl," will be produced by the German players at the Irving Place on Friday night.

"Everyman," which has not been acted here for several seasons, will be given two special performances this week with Edith Wynne Matthison again in the title rôle. The place will be the Century Theatre, and the time Friday afternoon and Saturday morning. Pedro de Cordoba will be among those in Miss Matthison's supporting cast.

A program which will enlist the services of a considerable array of stars will be given at the Belasco Theatre tomorrow afternoon for the benefit of the Militia of Mercy. A few of those who will appear will be Ethel Barrymore, in an act from "The Lady of the Camellias"; Lenore Ulric and others, in a one-act play; George M. Cohan, Nora Bayes, Maclyn Arbuckle, Elsie Ferguson, Julie Opp, Frances Starr, and Raymond Hitchcock.

Somewhere in Sixty-second Street, tomorrow night, another firm of managers, young and fearless, will undertake the huge task of making a winner of the Century. Comstock, Elliott & Gest will transfer their "Chu Chin Chow" from the Manhattan, where it has been flourishing these last weeks, to the Century—and let the chips fall where they may. The cast of "Chu Chin Chow" is the same as that which appeared in it here at the premiere, with the single exception that Henry E. Dixey was succeeded by Richie Ling about a week ago.

"The Land of Joy" is another attraction which will move tomorrow, packing up its señoras and señoritas and transporting them to the Knickerbocker, where they will continue for two weeks. The piece has come under American management, and another vigorous change has been made in the character of the American libretto.

Still another play seeking new quarters is Margaret Anglin's "Billeted," erstwhile of the Playhouse, which will continue its career tomorrow night at the Fulton, where Mr. Hitchcock's "Words and Music" lately wooed the fickle public in vain.

There will be no premiere at the Vieux Colombier this week, the program being as follows: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and saturday nights and Thursday and Saturday afternoons, "La Nouvelle Idole"; Wednesday and Friday nights, "La Nuit des Rois," ("Twelfth Night.")

A program of three pantomimes was given at the Neighborhood Playhouse, in Grand Street, last night, and will be repeated tonight. The pantomimes are "Puppets of Fate," "The Wedding Party," and "The Royal Flubdub."

The second of Burton Holmes's lectures will be given tonight and tomorrow afternoon at Carnegie Hall, with New Zealand and Tasmania as his subjects.

Elizabeth Risdon, Late of the Films and "Misalliance," Who Will Have the Leading Feminine Role in the War Melodrama, "Seven Days' Leave," at the Park.

NEWS AND GOSSIP OF THE STAGE AND STAGE FOLK

WHAT NEWS ON THE RIALTO?

BROADWAY, or that portion of it which draws its living from the theatres, has been thrown into something resembling consternation by the report that an order will be issued instructing the theatres to close at 10 o'clock as a fuel-saving measure. It was met by an avalanche of statements from the managerial offices, in which it was contended that the saving effected would be as nothing compared with the loss of revenue which the Government would suffer as a result of decreased attendance.

Such a move has already been ordered in Boston, and will go into effect tomorrow. It is claimed by local managers, however, that the theatrical situation in Boston greatly differs from that in New York. As a matter of fact, Boston theatres almost invariably begin their performances at 8 o'clock and have them over with at about 10:20, this arrangement being the result of an unbending suburban trolley schedule. Accordingly, it becomes merely a matter of advancing the time twenty or thirty minutes, which would be in no way revolutionary.

New York's greater distances were also advanced as a reason why a plan which might be successful in Boston would be ruinous in New York. In the case of a majority of persons it would be a virtual impossibility to go home for their dinners and be downtown for a theatrical performance at 7:15 or 7:30. To be sure, most of Gotham's theatregoers are either visitors or New Yorkers who may leave their businesses at whatever hour they desire, but it is nevertheless calculated by most managers that the effect of such an order on the theatres will be to put them out of business.

Hermann Bahr's play, "Josephine," which Arnold Daly and Virginia Harned are now rehearsing, differs in theme from other Napoleonic plays. Much of the piece is concerned with Napoleon's efforts to find a pose sufficiently striking in which to travel down to posterity, and in its original version the play ended with his discovery of the famous folded arms of steel engraving fame, the while Josephine enjoyed a quiet laugh. An adaptation of the play, however, has been made by Dr. Washburn Freudn, who also adopted "The Master," and it is understood that he has added an epilogue showing Napoleon's coronation.

The varieties are presently to be augmented by a trio of performers who have been elsewhere for the last few years. Louis Calvert, in the first place, will presently withdraw from the cast of "The Masquerader" to appear in vaudeville in "The Philosopher of Rutterbiggens," a posthumous one-act play by Harold Chapin, which has been hailed in London as the best of his writings. Blanche Ring, late of "What Next?" will also tread the variety boards again, and it is further reported that Marie Dressler, at present somewhere in the Goldwyn studios, will take her humor back to the two-a-day.

There is an echo of Beth Lydy's quarrel with the Shuberts in the announcement from Klaw & Erlanger that Miss Lydy will have the prima donna rôle in their forthcoming production of "The Rainbow Girl." Miss Lydy, it will be remembered, compelled an eleventh-hour postponement of "The Star Gazer" by refusing to play, a decision which, according to reports, was brought about by the distribution of dressing rooms and certain remarks made in connection therewith. Ergo, Miss Lydy joins K. and E.

David Graham Phillips's novel, "The Rise and Fall of Susan Lennox," is being dramatized by George V. Hobart, and will be produced by the Shuberts sooner or later.

Alan Dale's play, "The Madonna of the Future," has duly opened out of town, and probably will be the succeeding attraction at the Broadhurst when "Lord and Lady Algy" begins its tour.

One of the prize bon mots of the season is credited to Charles B. Dillingham, who, faced with the task of christening the Hippodrome's new disappearing elephant, called it "Miss 1917."

Maria Marco, One of the Spanish Troupe in "The Land of Joy," About to be Removed to the Knickerbocker.

Madeline Delmar, Remembered for Her Performance in "Erstwhile Susan," Will Play a Young Italian in Eugene Walter's "The Heritage" at the Playhouse Tomorrow.

"KAREN" AND THE CENSOR

IN the light of present-day standards, the turmoil raised by Hjalmar Bergstrom's "Karen" when an attempt was made to produce it in Denmark about ten years ago seems rather distant and unreal. On last Monday the play had its first American production at the Greenwich Village, and, far from drawing any police ban upon its head, it even failed to inspire any shocked comment among those present, a fact which, however, was doubtless attributable in part to the large percentage of Greenwichers in the audience.

The best account of the excitement caused by the play in Europe was written by the author and is contained in a letter to Edwin Bjorkman, his translator. The letter was written on Feb. 2, 1913, about a year before Bergstrom's death, and that part of it which refers specifically to "Karen" is as follows:

"In 'Karen Borneman,' as in 'Lyndgaard & Co.,' a social problem was used to start the action. In this particular play a moral conflict within the quiet home of Professor Borneman is the means of stirring souls violently. Two conflicts of a similar kind, both witnessed by myself in my early youth, had burned themselves into my memory, and now human beings I had known began to project themselves into my mind in this connection—and human beings that also were suitable as models because they belonged in an environment with which I was familiar and which suited the play.

"I worked out the general plan and the sequence of scenes in Florence in the Summer of 1906. The real work on the play was done in Paris during the following Winter, and it was finished in the Summer of 1907 at Barbizon, the little village on the edge of the Fontainebleau Forest. When it was ready I sent it to my theatrical manager, little suspecting what a pother this play was going to produce.

"At first I heard nothing but good—a letter from the manager to express his gratitude for the play and his pleasure at the thought of putting it on. One day shortly afterward I was sitting outside the Café de la Regence in Paris, when, to my consternation, I happened to read in a newspaper that the censor had prohibited the performance of 'Karen.' I could not believe my own eyes, but on my return to the hotel I found a telegram from my manager confirming the newspaper notice and informing me that he had appealed to the Minister of Justice.

"I packed my trunks at once and started for Copenhagen earlier than I intended in order to find out what had led to the prohibition. When I came home a tremendous newspaper battle was already raging, the greater part of the press siding with me against the censor and the Minister of Justice. This press war lasted very long and became very bitter. Every day the papers were full of diatribes against the censorship and its tools, but, of course, sharp attacks on me were not lacking in the administration.

"Several public mass meetings were also held in the same connection. The first one of these was a big meeting of protest held at the Hotel d'Angleterre, which the greater part of our literary world attended. On this occasion the play was read publicly for the first time, and the result was a strongly worded protest against the arbitrary interference of the censor. Personally, I remained apart from the struggle, but many of the foremost exponents of our intellectual life took part in it by means of articles and interviews. Among those who, at that time, lent me their valuable support were Georg Brandes and Professor Harald Hoffding. A whole pamphlet was issued against me by certain clerical elements, who not only represented my play as being highly immoral, but also reduced it to literary worthlessness. Finally the matter was made the basis of an interpellation in the Rigsdag, where the infamous Alberti undertook to protect public morality against my alleged onslaughts. It was not morality, however, that brought Alberti his subsequent world renown. (While serving as Minister of Justice in the Danish Cabinet, Alberti had to confess embezzlements amounting to something like $6,000,000—a scandal without precedent in Scandinavian history.)

"For the moment nothing could be done against the prohibition. This meant that 'Karen' could not be played in Denmark because the censor failed to understand what he read. One of the misunderstandings of this official was that, through the figure of Professor Borneman, I had tried to make public morality ridiculous, and that, for this reason, I had made him a ludicrous caricature! Any one knowing how to read will quickly discover that, on the contrary, I have portrayed him in a spirit of genuine sympathy—and wherever the play has been produced he has also been played by the foremost character actor as the sympathetic figure he is really meant to be.

"As far as Denmark was concerned, I had, then, to rest satisfied temporarily with having 'Karen' published in book form. Needless to say, this resulted in the quick sale of numerous editions as well as in much discussion of the play.

"The first performance of the play took place at Christiania, Norway, where it received a splendid interpretation with the famous Norwegian star, Ragna Wettergren, in the title part. The play proved a success and remained long on the program in spite of occasional virulent attacks in the press.

"Meanwhile, time and history pursued their course. The downfall of Alberti came, and with him fell the censor. A new Minister of Justice and a new censor set the play free, and since then it has formed a regular part of our Danish repertory—without any damage to our morality that I am aware of. Censorship is a remarkable thing, indeed. While 'Lyndgaard & Co.' was kept from the stage by the Russian censorship, and could be brought out only as a book over there, 'Karen' was played in several Russian cities without the least attempt at interference on the part of any censor."

Bergstrom was a school teacher in Copenhagen prior to his success as a playwright. As a teacher he wrote three novels and a number of short stories, none of which attracted much attention, but with his first play he was more fortunate. This was "Ida's Wedding," written in 1902. For some reason he did not write another play for four years, his letter giving 1906 as the year in which he began "Karen," (known abroad as "Karen Borneman.") Thereafter he wrote six others in more rapid succession—"Mint Street, 39," "Lyndgaard & Co.," "The Golden Fleece," "The Birthday Party," "In the Swim," and "The Way to God." All of these have been translated into English by Bjorkman. Bjorkman and Bergstrom never met, incidentally, their acquaintance having begun and developed through correspondence.

Referring to "Lyndgaard & Co.," and presumably also to "Karen," Bergstrom once wrote:

"The play had no particular tendency, so far as I was concerned in it. As an artist I am not interested in the solution of social problems, but in the characters introduced and their attitude to the issue under discussion."

At another time, anticipating the classification later imposed upon him, he wrote:

"If you should ask me to what literary school or tendency I give my allegiance, I could hardly answer at all. My generation of writers has not formed a school. Each of us has, so to speak, fought his own battle far apart from the rest. To ourselves we seem vastly differentiated—but I suppose the critics of a coming day will discover what we all have in common."

FLORENCE MOORE.

There is little suggestion of the Quaker or of the vilified Philadelphia of vaudeville about the comic methods of Florence Moore, as those who see "Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath" will testify. Yet Quaker and Philadelphia are both there, under forceful but temporary restraint.

Miss Moore, furthermore, claims the church choir as her humble beginning. Her early ambitions were far removed from the facts of her career. Having a really good voice, she decided upon the operatic stage as the proper place for self-expression. She still studies singing, incidentally, and boasts a fluent French, as the result of these sober early aspirations.

These same early aspirations took an early turn in another direction. Miss Moore's brother—the only other member of her family with a theatrical history—owned a stock company which produced such remote classics as "Camille," "Way Down East," "East Lynne," and others of that stirring school. When Miss Moore was 14 years old her mother took her to see the company, and the visit resulted in the young lady's enlistment under her brother's standard.

The demands upon the players were exacting. The company was small and the number of killings per tragedy was astounding. Miss Moore, therefore, learned to double and triple—three or four rôles in an evening was a fair average.

But she was intended neither for tragedy nor dense sentiment. She preferred to kill a villain by saying "Bang!" rather than by setting off a blank cartridge. When the mortgage was about to be foreclosed she leaned over the footlights and grew flippant and confidential with the leader of the orchestra, to the huge delight of the audience and the discomfiture of her brother.

The possibilities of these methods were not apparent to the brother-manager, who after some months of despair discharged the young culprit and told her she would never make an actress. So she went into vaudeville. Her history from that time on is the history of one of the most successful careers in the varieties. She organized the now famous team of Montgomery and Moore, and with enthusiastic audiences was enabled to indulge to the fullest her instinct for comic improvisation. That is her forte. She never wrote an act and never had one written for her, but trusted always to the unflagging inspiration of the moment to carry her through.

With the exception of several "fliers" into musical comedy, notably "Hanky-Panky" and "The Pleasure Seekers," Miss Moore's career has been entirely a vaudeville career. "Parlor, Bedroom and Bath" gives her the first legitimate rôle, although she had long desired such an opportunity. It is characteristic of her that she accepted her part on Mr. Woods's assurance that it fitted her, without first reading the play. She received a wire from Mr. Woods while she was playing in Montreal that he had a rôle that was ideal for her. She wired back "Great!" and signed the contract immediately on her return to New York, probably on the assumption that rôles, like cloth, could be made to fit in the proper hands. It is certain that the authors and her fellow-players are as often surprised as the audience. A startling measure of her work is extemporaneous.

Miss Moore's avocations are driving a motor, riding a horse, singing arias from "Traviata," and reverting to the Quaker habit of thought in the hours when the public is not with her.

CAMILLE TO CAMILLE.

Ethel Barrymore received a gift last week that will enter her cabinet of prized possessions, if she has one. It was a copy of a rare edition of "La Dame aux Camélias," and with it came a note from Mme. Bernhardt, which read:

"My Dear: I hear such beautiful things of your Marguerite that I wish I could come to see it, but that is impossible. I think this book, which Dumas once sent to me, ought now to be yours. Yours faithfully,

"SARAH BERNHARDT."

With the book came the following autograph letter from Dumas, written in 1884, after he had witnessed one of the great French actress's performances of his play:

"My Dear Sarah: Permit me to give you a copy of an edition of 'La Dame aux Camélias' which is now very rare. What makes this volume unique of its kind is the autographed letter you will find on page 212. This letter was written by the genuine Armand Duval about forty years ago. He was then the same age as your son. The letter is the only palpable thing that remains of the story. It seems to me that it belongs to you of right, since you have brought the dead man back to youth and life. Keep it, at all events, as a souvenir of the pleasant evening of Saturday last and as a feeble testimonial of my great admiration and profound gratitude. A. DUMAS, fils."

The letter on page 212 was as follows:

"To Marie Duplessis—

"My Dear Marie: I am not rich enough to love you the way I would wish, nor poor enough to be loved after your fashion. Let us forget, therefore, on your part, a name which must be somewhat indifferent to you, and, on my part, a happiness which becomes impossible. It is useless to tell you how sad I feel since you know already how much I love you. Farewell. You have too big a heart not to understand the significance of this letter, and too much intelligence not to pardon me for it. A thousand remembrances.

"ALEXANDRE DUMAS."

THE SUBWAY CIRCUIT.

STANDARD—John Drew and Margaret Illington in "The Gay Lord Quex."

BRONX OPERA HOUSE—"Pollyanna," with Patricia Collinge.

LOEW'S SEVENTH AVENUE—"Daddy Long-Legs."

THE DRAMA AT THE FRONT

NOT even so huge a thing as this war appears to be able to overcome man's primitive dramatic instincts. From France come accounts of the work which the Young Men's Christian Association is doing in the way of providing amusement for the men in the trenches, and the detailed stories indicate that it will require something more than a war to make it impossible for men to get their due share of drama.

The best story of this sort is contained in a recent issue of The London Chronicle, and was written by Cicely Hamilton. Under the heading "Drama Under Difficulties," it gives this account of what is being done at the front in a dramatic way:

"A few years ago the title 'Y. M. C. A. Theatre' would have sounded to many like a contradiction in terms; nowadays the theatre, like numerous other institutions, has come within the scope of the Red Triangle—which is purveyor of the drama in Somewhere in France as well as of cigarettes and tea. 'Concerts at the Front' has developed into 'Plays at the Front,' for which the Y. M. C. A. provides the setting. The dramatic companies at the Y. M. C. A. huts are part of the 'Concerts at the Front' work organized by Miss Lena Ashwell.

"The purveying is done under varied conditions in huts, in halls, in theatres. In its ambitious moments our repertory company performs on a real stage with scenery—in the town playhouse, which is hired for special occasions—but for more general purposes there are the hut platforms and a makeshift theatre of our own. This accommodates a hundred and fifty (with a squeeze) and is the scene of most of our 'productions.' Beginning as an artist's studio left derelict, it was taken over as a concert and lecture hall; now the stage has been raised and curtained, and the concerts and lectures are varied by frequent plays.

"The company, as far as the women are concerned, is professional; the men, for the most part, are amateurs, with occasionally an actor turned soldier and quartered within reach of the theatre. The needs of the army in these days come before the needs of the stage; hence the producer must always bear in mind the possibility of chances and changes amongst the male members of a cast. Removal, when it comes, will probably be sudden; indispensable actors may vanish without warning, and the 'Area' know them no more, leaving hapless stage managers with their plans upset and the realities of warfare brought home to them.

"The scenery and effects of our miniature theatre are simple, and its regular frequenters—some are very regular—must know by this time that when they see the two (shabby) brocaded chairs they are looking on the domicile of a well-to-do family; and that the two rush-buttoned ditto are a sign that the home is humble. This saves trouble, and, from the very rise of the curtain, induces a proper frame of mind. (It should here be explained that, owing to the limited dimensions of the stage, the presence of unnecessary furniture is not encouraged, and that only in cases of extreme urgency is an extra armchair permitted.) Luxurious surroundings and the open air are alike denoted by a curtain; hence, a distinct, if partially unconscious, predilection on the part of the company for plays which do not need either exterior scenes or settings of extreme magnificence. The curtain expedient by its very simplicity is dull; the preliminary joy of a production lies largely in the tinkering and arrangement of the stage, in the marshalling of our meagre resources in a desperate attempt at realism. All sorts and conditions of persons take part in this tinkering and marshalling; a French landscape painter was recently enlisted to smear color on a door manufactured by an architect turned carpenter.

"The costume difficulty is acutely felt on occasions. Not that our audience is greatly more exacting in the matter of costume than it is in the matter of scenery; but our wardrobe at present is limited, and the men are a real trouble. Where every male lives and moves in khaki it is no good sending your actor out to borrow garments from his friends; he might just as well stick to his own clothes—which will probably fit him better. Local theatrical costumer there is none, but the blank is in part filled by an amiable willingness on the part of the community to have its possessions commandeered in the important interests of the drama. This willingness may be, to a certain extent, accounted for by the fact that persons lending bedroom slippers, jewels, or other properties may be certain of having the best seats reserved for their use.

"So far we have no footlights, though the ambitious have been heard to hint at them; our lighting resources are a couple of gas brackets and three or four lamps burning oil and hung from the ceiling. The place has its defects, very surely, but it has this immeasurable compensation from the point of view of the actor—he has got to do his best and his utmost, since he gets little help from his surroundings. And the audience, which comes steadily, never grumbles at shortcomings; it does without scenery and effects, as it does without many other luxuries in these days of war and tumult. It accepts the one stage cloth and the two familiar chairs—and helps out the plays with make-believe.

"For the most part the audience in the little theatre is in khaki, with a plentiful sprinkling of nurses and V. A. D.'s in uniform, a smaller sprinkling of horizon blue, and here and there—very noticeable by contrast—the garb of the French civilian. The English-speaking French contingent is regular in its cult of the drama and—as is the way of the Frenchman—most gracefully appreciative of the actor's small service. In whatever garb it comes, we have no reason to be discontented with our audience, which is kindly, makes allowances, and obeys the injunction to economize paper by sharing its programs with its neighbors.

"Ruskin, I imagine, would approve of the manner in which our theatre is run, of the thorough-going initiation into every branch of the theatrical industry which is required of the members of the company. We are not merely actors—far from it. We do our own carpentering, we type our own programs, we draw up our own advertisements, we make our own raids on our neighbors' rooms, and bear off their furniture for the stage. There is no hard and fast division of labor. The leading lady will wrestle with the mechanism of a refractory curtain while the acting manager collects the properties and the comedian knocks in nails.

"One slight disadvantage the theatre possesses as a structure. The space at the back of the stage is extremely limited, and it is therefore necessary to dress for the performance elsewhere. Further, as the one and only exit to the rear is a window giving access to a river, it is necessary for the company, when dressed, to proceed through the front of the house. Disguised in overcoats, they scuttle up the gangway—to the gratification of early comers, who are rewarded for their punctuality by a foretaste of what is to come."

TO BE CONTINUED

Play	Playhouse	Premier
Oh, Boy!	Casino	Feb. 18
Business Before Pleasure	Eltinge	Aug. 15
Maytime	Shubert	Aug. 16
The Eyes of Youth	Maxine Elliott	Aug. 22
Cheer Up	Hippodrome	Aug. 23
A Tailor-Made Man	Cohan & Harris	Aug. 27
Leave It to Jane	Longacre	Aug. 28
The Masquerader	Booth	Sept. 3
Polly with a Past	Belasco	Sept. 6
Lombardi, Ltd.	Morosco	Sept. 24
Tiger Rose	Lyceum	Oct. 8
Jack o' Lantern	Globe	Oct. 16
Doing Our Bit	Winter Garden	Oct. 18
Chu Chin Chow	Century	Oct. 22
The Land of Joy	Knickerbocker	Nov. 1
The Pipes of Pan	Hudson	Nov. 6
The Naughty Wife	Harris	Nov. 17
Odds and Ends of 1917	Bijou	Nov. 19
The King	George M. Cohan	Nov. 20
Over the Top	44th Street Roof	Dec. 1
Washington Sq. Players (2d bill)	Comedy	Dec. 3
Blind Youth	39th Street	Dec. 3
The Gipsy Trail	Plymouth	Dec. 4
Flo-Flo	Cort	Dec. 20
Yes or No	48th Street	Dec. 20
Lord and Lady Algy	Broadhurst	Dec. 22
General Post	Gaiety	Dec. 24
The Lady of the Camellias	Empire	Dec. 24
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath	Republic	Dec. 24
Why Marry?	Astor	Dec. 25
Billeted	Fulton	Dec. 25
Going Up	Liberty	Dec. 25
The Cohan Revue 1918	New Amsterdam	Dec. 31
Happiness	Criterion	Dec. 31
Karen	Greenwich Village Theatre	Jan. 7

MOTION PICTURES.

A NATIONAL INSTITUTION
STRAND
THEATRE BROADWAY at 47TH ST.
Direction—Harold Edel
COMMENCING TO-DAY—GOLDWYN Presents
MAE MARSH
in "FIELDS OF HONOR"
By IRVIN S. COBB.
Condensed version of GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S Famous Comic Opera.
"THE MIKADO"
CAST.
NANKI POO — Irene Audrey
KATISHA — Arthur Aldridge
KOKO — Marie Morgan
Robert Pitkin
YUM YUM, PITTI SING, PEEP BO — Three Little Maids — Alice McComb, Elsa Maheespadt
MAGNIFICENTLY STAGED AND COSTUMED.
TO BE PRESENTED SHORTLY.—Condensed Versions of CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA, FAUST, PAGLIACCI, RIGOLETTO, DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT, TALES OF HOFFMAN, Etc.
POPULAR AFTERNOON CONCERTS
(DAILY AT 2:15, EXCEPTING SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS)
STRAND SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
OSCAR SPIRESCU, Conductor.
DITMAR'S ANIMALS IN MID-SUMMER. | Scenic Study in Natural Colors "YELLOWSTONE PARK" | COMEDY—REVIEW MERRY ZENTAY (Violinist)
Week of Jan. 20th, MARY PICKFORD in "STELLA MARIS."

RIALTO-RIVOLI
Broadway & 42d St. Broadway & 49th St.
Direction of S. L. ROTHAPFEL
COMMENCING TODAY—JESSE L. LASKY Presents
GEORGE BEBAN
in "JULES OF THE STRONG HEART."
A Paramount Picture.
The Height of Hilarity.
"THE KITCHEN LADY."
Paramount-Mack Sennett Comedy.
THE RIALTO ORCHESTRA
HUGO RIESENFELD Conducting.
In Selections from "LOHENGRIN" and "DAMNATION OF FAUST," Berlioz.
MLLE. D'ESPINOY (Soprano) | SIGNOR BONELLI (Tenor)
RIALTO ANIMATED MAGAZINE.
RIALTO MALE CHORUS.
FIRST DE LUXE PERFORMANCE 2:15.
DOORS OPEN AT 1 P. M. TODAY.
COMMENCING MONDAY—JESSE L. LASKY Presents
WALLACE REID
in "RIMROCK JONES,"
a Paramount Picture.
Scenically Superb.
"THE HOUND OF THE HILLS."
A Robert C. Bruce Feature.
THE RIVOLI ORCHESTRA
In Overture to "RAYMOND" and "SPINNING CHORUS"
ERNO RAPEE Conducting.
from The Flying Dutchman.
GLADYS RICE (Soprano) | A NEW DREW COMEDY.
RIVOLI ANIMATED PICTORIAL.
RIVOLI CHORUS.
FIRST DE LUXE PERFORMANCE 2:15.
DOORS OPEN AT 12 TODAY.

81ST ST. THEATRE
BROADWAY & 81ST ST. Phone SCHUYLER 3556.
MON., TUE., WED.
THE SPLENDID STAR BESSIE BARRISCALE
in a Gripping Picture of Suspense & Action "MADAME WHO"
NEXT THU., FRI., SAT., SUN.,
The SENSATIONAL 1st Screen Appearance
The Magnificent, World-Famed, Brilliant
MARY GARDEN
In a GORGEOUS Motion Picture,
"THAIS"
Also Greater VAUDEVILLE.
Mat. 15-20c., incl. tax. Eve. 20-30-55c., incl. tax

PLAZA Madison Av. & 58th St. Continuous from 1 to 11 P. M. Mats. 15c. Eves., 20c, incl. war tax
Today, Dorothy Dalton in "The Price Mark"
Mon., Tues., Wed., THOS. INCE'S Spectacle of Dash, Daring and Love, "THE ZEPPELIN'S LAST RAID." Thurs., Fri., Sat., DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in His Speedy Play, "REACHING FOR THE MOON."
Superb Plaza Orchestra and Organ.

WONDERFUL SIGHTS in PRIZMA NATURAL COLOR MOTION PICTURES
SEE FLAMING VOLCANOES OF MOLTEN LAVA
AMERICAN INDIANS IN THEIR NATIVE HAUNTS
★ ★ ★ OUR NAVY UP-TO-DATE SHOWING
THOUSANDS OF MEN—HUNDREDS OF BATTLESHIPS—FIRING HYDROPLANES—TORPEDOES—HUGE GUNS BELCHING FORTH FLAME—ALL IN STARTLING REALISM. SIGHTS YOU HAVE NEVER SEEN BEFORE. EVERY MAN, WOMAN & CHILD IN AMERICA SHOULD SEE THIS PICTURE.
44TH ST. THEATRE, TWICE DAILY, Inc. SUNDAY. POPULAR PRICES. RESERVED SEATS—BRYANT 7292—DELIGHTFUL MUSIC.
LAST WEEK OF THIS ENGAGEMENT

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC
Beginning today (Sunday, Jan. 13th) we will present for the First time on any screen (to replace "THE PHANTOM JUDGES") as advertised—the
Sensational Production
"BROADWAY LOVE"
The Soul of Broadway Laid Bare
Starring DOROTHY PHILLIPS—JUANITA HANSEN—WM. STOWELL and extraordinary cast—at the regular admission prices (no advance). Mat. 15c & 25c. Eves. 15c, 25c, 35c. Same Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays. Also the Universal Animated Weekly and other fine pictures. Symphony Orchestra. CONTINUOUS Noon to 11 P. M. Katharine Russell Bleecker, Mgr.
BROADWAY Theatre, at 41st St.

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF 10, 20, 30
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
VIOLA DANA, "The Winding Trail."

TONIGHT 8:30
ITS PUBLIC INTRODUCTION
TWICE DAILY THEREAFTER
For 2 Weeks Only
WILLIAM FOX Presents
The Spectacular Cine-Melodrama
Cheating the Public
The Drama of Life Today
Your wife, your family—you—are vitally interested. Deem it an imperative duty not to let cruel fortune cheat you of a view of its wonders.
LYRIC THEATRE, 42d, West of Broadway. Twice Daily, 2:30 and 8:30. Matinees 25c & 50c. Nights 25c to $1. All seats reserved.

MIRACLE PLAY SEEN AT METROPOLITAN

Joseph Urban Describes Producers' Task in "St. Elizabeth"—Liszt Oratorio in Living Pictures.

From Joseph Urban, among the group of men who placed Liszt's "St. Elizabeth" as an opera on the Metropolitan stage the other evening, and who first found time to talk of the work after all hands had finished and the première was over, the casual observer of cynical mood as to such "oratorio adaptation" to the dramatic stage might gain even today an insight into the spirit in which these unseen artists of the opera house approached their unusual task. Some of the ideas as to drama and ideals as to its musical expression, often existing as mere traces in Liszt's choral and orchestral score, perhaps otherwise designed by the Abbe himself, yet all patiently worked out in visible shape by his adapters, furnished the theme of Mr. Urban's talk on the artistic side of this new production.

"It is a very difficult task for craftsmen and stage managers," Mr. Urban said, "to find the arctic frame, background and plastic expression, for the wonderful, consecrated music of the Liszt oratorio of the legend of St. Elizabeth. Liszt's 'Holy Elizabeth' was written for the festival of the eight hundredth anniversary of the Wartburg and at the conclusion of the restoration of this historical building. Moritz von Schwind painted the legend of the Holy Elizabeth in a cycle of pictures, and the pictures are immortal. They are ever flowing with clearness, delicacy and sincerity.

"But Schwind's romantic time garnished the historical truth with a scene which was strange to the period when the Crusaders were living in the Wartburg. Exactly as strange is the architectural restoration. The year 1840 was not the period to make the eleventh century live again. The eleventh century was the time when the people believed in tales of dragons; when they built castles, forceful and scornful in their brutal beauty, dragon forms molded strangely together; a time when eagles were hunted with falcons, and eagles were symbols of wrath. That is the reason that the Wartburg, as it is today, cannot be a pattern of our 'Elizabeth.'

"A deep study of this time, with its simple, plain, ungarnished expressions in architecture, landscape, and costumes, gives the natural background for Liszt's music. Early interpreters of the score were living so close to Liszt and his memories that they had a sentimental drowsiness about his 'St. Elizabeth.' We are so far away from this atmosphere that we see clearly what we have to change to make out of Liszt's original oratorio a real stage adaptation.

"Our Bodanzky has made his own arrangement of 'St. Elizabeth,' which shows in its marked difference that he is free from the traditions. He has all but rewritten it for the stage of today. Moreover, the same weakness formerly was seen in the occasional versions abroad, the over-spectacular display, to please the eyes of the audiences used to elaborate, overdone stage pictures. Richard Ordynski develops the simplicity of the 'Legend,' to give the atmosphere of miraculous happenings.

"The plain people of this mediaeval time give the explanation of the actions and the simple movements which run parallel with the music. Miracles I can believe only when they happen a thousand years ago, in times when the surroundings were strange or weird enough for such wonders. The fortified castles of the early Middle Ages had many courtyards with bare, strong stone walls. When the enemies broke through the outer wall and came into these dangerous traps they were often defeated.

"In peaceful times tournaments and festivals were held, and here, therefore, we have our prologue—the marriage of Ludwig and Elizabeth. Nobility and the populace take their places in respectful distance, high up on the battlements. Between these battlements is an entrance, and there is built near at hand a canopy for Landgraf Hermann and his Court. There, high up on his throne, he receives the Hungarian delegations, and from there he blesses the childish bride and bridegroom.

"With Act. I. we are on the edge of a forest. The atmosphere and composition of lines in this landscape have to express the healthy, sturdy forest, where knights and their attendants hunt, and it has to be 'big' enough for the possibility of a 'Rose Miracle.'

"A mass of stones arching into a great door give the strength of Ludwig's castle in Act II. When he goes he feels sure that these walls will protect his loved ones. Landgraf Ludwig joins the Crusaders. The door is on this day wide open. Crusaders and more Crusaders pass by. Knights and soldiers of the Wartburg pour out of the castle and wait for Ludwig. He bids good-bye to his family and, high on horse, rides joyously forth to fight.

"In the Wartburg in Act III. the cold emptiness of the room gives the explanation for the brutality of the happenings in this scene of expulsion of the wife. The dowager, Landgravine Sophie, heartless, greedy for power, throws Elizabeth out of the castle in wind and weather. Eaglelike, she kills the falcon.

"The grandiose wood of Act IV., a refuge for noble deer, shows the sparse, stone-like old tree trunks, that carry an impenetrable dome or roof of the pine needles. Here Elizabeth is alone. Thousands of high glimmering stars, decorating the sky, forecast big happenings here. She dreams of her childhood. The stars send down golden greetings and she sees her children again. All the poor folk and beggars come to her, and in the arms of these people Elizabeth empires. The sky bleeds tears.

"As they bear her away, a pall of darkness falls on the wood. In this darkness you hear the heavens rejoice with the music. Slowly darkness clears to a vision: 'St. Elizabeth.'"

With no further word Mr. Urban ended his analysis at the apotheosis, the scene above all in which he had taken rare means, a great stone arch, to give mediaeval reality to the traditional saint's rapt vision.

How Liszt thought of "St. Elizabeth" as opera, if Wolzogen's novel "Florian Mayr," portrays him as fairly as James Huneker believes, was recalled recently by B. W. Huebsch, publisher of that book's American edition, by Edward Brook and Charles H. Genung. Wolzogen represented the Abbé as "thrown a little off his spiritual equilibrium" by the first performance of his "Legend" at Weimar. "A work of that kind has no place on the stage," the Liszt of fiction grumbled. "It's not done with my consent. One shouldn't stare at St. Elizabeth through an opera glass. But what can one do with these theatre intendants? They wish to do me honor—pchah! And since I yielded once to the wishes of your King Ludwig, of course I can't refuse our good Grand Duke. Well, now his intendant has once more proved to the world that Liszt cannot write an opera."

Thus spake Zarathustra; but the Metropolitan craftsmen have proved that he could write a "Miracle Play."

Adrienne Remenyi of this city has made a search of years for the original manuscript of Liszt's "St. Elizabeth," presented by the composer to her father, the late Eduard Remenyi, and bearing on its title page a dedication to the Hungarian violinist who toured America long ago. Mrs. Remenyi lent it to a famous Austrian pianist, who gave it to a Russian Prince, who passed it on to others, by whom it was never returned. The daughter of Remenyi, now the wife of Herwegh von Ende of this city, hopes through the wide publicity of the performance of "St. Elizabeth" on the Metropolitan opera stage to hear if any trace remains of the manuscript, and to secure its return.

"CAVALLERIA" 100 TIMES.

Its New York Record Recalled on Day of New Successor.

One hundred times, at lowest count, "Cavalleria" has been sung on the Metropolitan stage, and many more elsewhere in America. Besides all scattering performances, the opera that oftenest forms the first half of an Italian double bill occurs twenty-five times in the old seasons' records of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, to which Grau independently added fourteen more. Conried twelve, and the long term of Gatti no fewer than forty-five. Mascagni, in Italy, heard of his opera's prosperity over here. Wishing to share it, he in 1902 came, saw, but did not conquer; and still "Cavalleria" goes marching on.

A successor to "Cavalleria" has been long in coming, awaited not only by Mascagni's public, but wanted by the composer himself. His failures to supply it have been many, nor should the guess be lightly hazarded that he has the like guarantee of worldwide success in the present case. The turbulent thriller of Sicilian truckmen's amours so unfairly described as "Rustic Chivalry," had always a spark of life, of enduring vitality, as melodrama, and not alone contained in the musical "Intermezzo," with which he made its two scenes one and captured a Sonzogno prize.

New York heard Mascagni's first opera on Oct. 1, 1891, when two companies rushed the youthful work to rival theatres. In the afternoon of that day Rudolf Aronson at the Casino gave a performance staged by one Heinrich Conried, then unknown, and conducted by Gustave Kerker, the singers being Laura Bellini, Grace Golden, Helen von Doenhoff, Charles Bassett, and William Pruette. A few hours later, in the evening of the same day, Oscar Hammerstein brought about his production at Lenox Lyceum, sung by artists like Mme. Januschoffsky, Mrs. Pemberton Hincks, Mrs. Jennie Bohner, Payne Clarke, Herman Gerold, and led by Adolph Neuendorff.

Both these performances were "pitchforked on the stage," in the phrase of that time. Yet already, three weeks earlier, Gustave Hinrichs had given the actual première in Philadelphia; Minnie Hauk performed it in Chicago one night before New York, and Emma Juch was carrying the first "Cavalleria" to Boston at the same time.

In Italy, "Lodoletta" was said to be a return to Mascagni's simpler, lyrical style, from the lengthy, flamboyant "Parisina," or frankly music-drama form of "Isabeau," a pair he last wrote with an eye on allied France and certain other fighting nations. The composer meets his Italian critics half way by going back to something like his "Amico Fritz," genial, light, melodious, a work that directly followed his first opera, and that preceded "Iris," "Zanetto," and others, brought by Mascagni himself in 1902 to New York.

Striving on for nearly a generation since "Cavalleria Rusticana," in 1890, blazed its way around the world, Pietro Mascagni produced a real success in "Lodoletta," so the cables said, on April 30 of last year, at the Costanzi Theatre in Rome. The new opera was taken up in Naples and Milan; last Summer it fared afield to Buenos Aires.

Caruso as Flammen led the cast of "Lodoletta" at the Colon Theatre in the South American metropolis, as he now sings it here at the Metropolitan. Moranzoni has conducted the rehearsals, and Pietro Bianco, who painted last year's "Francesca," has likewise prepared the scenes for "Lodoletta." The Italian libretto is by G. Forzano.

Reports from abroad have told of the music in detail, praising a Dutch milkmaids' chorus. Finally, in Paris of the closing scene, many foreign hearers found a masterly description of the city's gayety, and a last "romance" for the hero on discovering the "Two Little Wooden Shoes" that gave title to Ouida's original story.

OPERA ENDING IN CHICAGO.

The Chicago opera is winding up its home season of ten weeks in the next fortnight. The only Chicago performance of "Carmen" took place last Friday week with Mary Garden in the leading rôle. It was Miss Garden's first appearance since a year ago in her former home town. She was also to sing in "Pelleas et Melisande," "Monna Vanna," and "Thais" in Chicago and will be heard in some of the same rôles here in New York.

Last Saturday afternoon was to have seen "Lo Sauteriot," the work of Sylvio Lazzari, in its world première by the Chicago company for the purpose of directing which the composer himself was in Chicago, having come from Paris several weeks ago. Owing to unforeseen delays in the rehearsals by Genevieve Vix, Caroline Lazzari, and Charles Dalmores, a postponement was necessary, and the published bills substituted "Pelleas et Melisande."

John McCormack was to journey to Chicago in order to sing in "Bohème" at the Auditorium this Sunday afternoon with Galli-Curci, who also was scheduled last Friday in a performance, announced as positively the last of "Romeo et Juliette." On Thursday of the last week Vix, Dalmores, and Dufranne were to give Chicago its first sight and hearing of Massenet's "Cleopatre."

AMPARITO FARRAR'S RISE.

When Amparito Farrar stepped from the chorus in "The Lilac Domino" she never lost sight of the fact that her European training was for the serious concert stage, where she will be heard this week. Driven home by the war, she had signed a modest contract with Arthur Hammerstein in another Broadway musical show. She became a star in one night, perfecting her part in three hours without a rehearsal. Miss Farrar studied in London and Berlin, where she was heard by Geraldine Farrar, and in Paris with Jean Perier of the Opera Comique. She was born in Oregon, but calls California her home. It was there her great-great-grandfather planted the first flag with the Spanish Fathers at the Dolores Mission in San Francisco, and from there her grandfather fought in the civil war.

ELIZABETH GUTMAN'S SONGS.

How Elizabeth Gutman became a pioneer in Russian and Yiddish folk songs has been told by the young American soprano, who some years ago met several Russians, one a political refugee now in the service of the United States. He had in his possession several volumes of rare old Russian melodies and a collection of Jewish songs now unobtainable. Miss Gutman was so impressed with these that she obtained permission to copy them. Herself a descendant of fourteen generations of rabbis and chasans, or cantors, in Hebrew synagogues, she immediately began the study of the Russian language, of which she is now a master. Many of the songs included in Miss Gutman's repertory are drawn from the original sources and cannot be procured on this side of the Atlantic.

This Week's Attractions in Theatre and Showplace

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. and LEE SHUBERT, Inc.

B'way & 50th St. Phone Circle 2330. Evenings at 8. **Winter Garden** Matinees Tues., Thurs. & Sat. at 2.

DOING OUR BIT

A Frolicsome Frivol by Harold Atteridge. Staged by J. C. Huffman.

With a Gigantic Gathering of Carefully Chosen Celebrities, including FRANK TINNEY, Henry Lewis, James J. Corbett, Charles Judels, Ada Lewis, Sam Ash, Duncan Sisters, Chilson Ohrman, Leah Norah, James Clemons, The Cansinos, Vera Roehm, Virginia Fissinger, Bud Murry, and 150 Others, not forgetting the Far Famed Winter Garden Beauty Brigade!

SUNDAY CONCERT TONIGHT SUNDAY CONCERT

"See 'Em at the Winter Garden First." The 3 Dooleys (Ray, Gordon & Wm.), Harry Carroll, Frank Fay, Lieut. R. V. Hilliam, Nat Carr, Boyle & Brazil, The Cansinos, Ma-Belle and Marie Eaton, Chilson Ohrman, Eva Shirley, Duncan Sisters, Beiger Bros., and, added attraction, Ed Wynn, Henry Lewis.

Playhouse 48th, E. of B'way. Phone 3858 Bryant. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Beginning TO-MORROW NIGHT At 8:15.

The MESSRS. SHUBERT Present

THE HERITAGE

An unusual play in four acts by EUGENE WALTER

Action laid in New York and Naples.

With Cyril Keightley—Lowell Sherman And a Company of Picked Players

44TH STREET ROOF THEATRE

TEL. BRYANT 61. EVS. 8:30. MAT. SAT. 2:30. LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MUSICAL TID-BIT,

OVER THE TOP

Ed. Wynn, Justine Johnstone, Craig Campbell, Laurie & Bronson, Five Dozen Justine Johnstone Girls in a series of marvelous and wonderful gowns.

No Smoking. Not a Restaurant. EXTRA MAT. WED., JAN. 16, AT 2:30 Benefit Stage Children's Fund.

The New Year Starts Well. It Still Finds Maytime at the Shubert Theatre with Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Eva Kerbs. Book & Lyrics by Rida Johnson Young. Music by Sigmund Romberg. 44TH ST. WEST of B'WAY. EVS. 8:30. MATS. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

LAST TWO WEEKS

WILLIAM FAVERSHAM, MAXINE ELLIOTT, IRENE FENWICK, MACLYN ARBUCKLE in LORD AND LADY ALGY

BROADHURST THEATRE, 44th W. of B'way. GEORGE BROADHURST, Director. MATS. TUES., THURS., SAT.

"Best American Play Written in Years." —Stephen Rathbun, Eve. Sun.

WHY MARRY?

A Comedy by JESSE LYNCH WILLIAMS Under the Direction of SELWYN & CO.

"The Cast:

Nat. C. Goodwin, Edmund Breese, Estelle Winwood, Shelley Hull, Ernest Lawford, Beatrice Beckley, Lotus Robb

Exceptionally well chosen and the comedy expertly acted in consequence." —Burns Mantle, Eve. Mail.

Seats for Lincoln's and Washington's Birthday Weeks on Sale. Extra matinees Lincoln's and Washington's Birthday.

William A. Brady's 48th ST. Thea., near B'way. Tel. 178 Bryant. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Thursday & Saturday, 2:20.

YES OR NO

Every Woman in New York Will See the Big Novel Comedy Drama.

"Greatest dramatic novelty since 'On Trial.'" —Eve. Sun.

NOTE:—Yes or No Moves to the Longacre Theatre Monday, Jan. 21.

7TH WEEK LOU TELLEGEN 7TH WEEK

39TH ST. THEA. W. OF B'WAY. EVES. 8:20 MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:20

IN HIS BRILLIANT SUCCESS "BLIND YOUTH"

OPENING THURS. JAN. 17 SEATS NOW

LONDON'S LATEST & GREATEST DRAMATIC SUCCESS

PARK 7 DAYS LEAVE

By WALTER HOWARD Staged by LAWRENCE WRENSTON A MILITARY COMEDY-DRAMA OF TO-DAY

WILLIAM J. KELLY, MIRIAM COLLINS, PERCY AMES, FRANK JAMIESON, ELISABETH RISDON, FREDERICK PERRY, ALICE BELMORE, GALWAY HERBERT, H. COOPER CLIFFE, EVELYN VARDEN, EDWIN FORSBERG AND 150 OTHERS INCLUDING AMERICAN AND BRITISH SOLDIERS, SAILORS and MARINES

PATRIOTIC PRICES 25c-50c-$1.00-$1.50 NO HIGHER ½ ORCHESTRA FLOOR AT $1.00

To Lose Gloom, Find Joy HIT "THE GIPSY TRAIL"

1918'S FRESHEST COMEDY

With ERNEST GLENDINNING, PHOEBE FOSTER, ROLAND YOUNG, EFFIE ELLSLER

POPULAR PERFORMANCES FIRST HALF OF WEEK

Plymouth Theatre 45th St., W. of B'way. Tel. Bryant 40 DIRECTION ARTHUR HOPKINS Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30

LAST WEEK OF THE BOOTH TARKINGTON'S "SEVENTEEN"

A PLAY OF YOUTH and LOVE AND SUMMERTIME

SEAT SALE THURSDAY

Booth THEA., 45th, W. of B'way. Phone 6100 Bryant. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:25.

165TH AND LAST TIME NEXT SAT. EVE.

RICHARD WALTON TULLY Presents GUY BATES POST in "The MASQUERADER"

By John Hunter Booth, and founded on the popular novel by Katherine Cecil Thurston.

BEGINNING MONDAY, JAN. 21

BOOTH TARKINGTON'S "SEVENTEEN"

A PLAY OF YOUTH and LOVE AND SUMMERTIME

SEAT SALE THURSDAY

LAST TWO WEEKS AT THIS THEATRE.

ODDS & ENDS OF 1917

REG. MAT. SAT. FOR MAT. WED. BIJOU 45TH ST. W. of B'WAY. —NOW

HARRY WATSON, JR. LILLIAN LORRAINE JACK NORWORTH

MOVES MON. JAN. 28 NORWORTH THEATRE West 48 St. Telephone Bryant 49.

COMEDY West 41st—Evs. 8:45. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:30.

HAVEN'T YOU SEEN "39 PLAYERS" WASHINGTON

Last Week This Bill: "The Neighbors." "Cribb's Comedy." "The Girl in the Coffin." "Yom Chapah." VARIETY QUALITY LAUGHTER THRILLS

NEW BILL JAN. 21.

CASINO Broadway and 39th Street. Phone 3846 Greeley. Evs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.

OH 2nd YEAR IN New York BOY"

SMARTEST OF MUSICAL COMEDIES. —Eve. Sun.

Prices 50-75c.-1.00-1.50-2.00. Pop. Price Mat. Wed. Reg. Mat. Sat.

CORT THEATRE 48TH ST. East of B'WAY. Phone Bryant 46 Evs 8:20 Mats Wed. (POP) & Sat. 2:20

2ND MONTH JOHN CORT'S ADVANCED FASHIONS IN MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

FLO-FLO

DISPLAYING THE FINEST LINE OF LAUGHS, LYRICS & LINGERIE ON BROADWAY WITH THE PERFECT 36 CHORUS

MOROSCO HAS THE HIT

45 St. W. of B'way. Phone Bryant 2:30 Evs 8:20 Mats. Wed (POP) & Sat. 2:20

5TH MONTH of the The Greatest Comedy Success of the Season

OLIVER MOROSCO'S LAUGHING SENSATION

Lombardi, Ltd.

by Frederic & Fanny Hatton with LEO CARRILLO and a Typical Morosco Cast

SEATS NOW 10 WEEKS AHEAD

Maxine Elliott's Thea., 39th St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30.

Matinees Wednesday & Saturday, 2:30. A. H. Woods presents (in conjunction with the Messrs. Shubert)

MARJORIE RAMBEAU

6th MONTH The Best Loved Star in the Most Appealing Play in Town.

IN EYES OF YOUTH

By Max Marcin & Chas. Guerney.

STANDARD Evs 8:15 Mats Tues & Thurs 2:15 Sat Mat 2:15 to 7:57

TOMORROW NIGHT at 8:20 JOHN D. WILLIAMS Presents JOHN DREW MARGARET WILLINGTON

IN PINERO'S GREATEST COMEDY "THE GAY LORD QUEX"

WEEK OF JAN 21ST—CHAUNCEY OLCOTT

CORT THEATRE. Special Mts.—Seats Now

Edith Wynne Matthison in Everyman Fri., Jan. 18, 3:30. Sat., Jan. 19, 10:30.

with Pedro de Cordoba, Charles R. Kennedy, Frank McKinlay, Adrienne Morrison, Wm. Raymond.

LOEW'S 7th Ave. 7th Ave. at 125th St.

Nights 25c to $1. Week Beginning Mats. Tues. and Thurs. 25c & 50c Sat. Mat. 25c to 75c.

TO-MORROW NIGHT HENRY MILLER Presents The World-Wide Comedy Success

DADDY LONG-LEGS

By JEAN WEBSTER.

Week Jan. 21—Emma Dunn, "Old Lady 31."

Longacre THEATRE, West 48th St. TEL. BRYANT 23.

LAST WEEK LEAVE IT TO JANE

LAST 2 MATS. WED. & SAT. LAST TIME SAT. EV., JAN. 19.

MONDAY, JAN. 21. The Great Popular Success "YES OR NO"

CENTURY THEATRE 62nd St., Near B'way.

Telephone Col. 8300. Evs 8. Mats Wed. & Sat. 2

Management William Elliott, F. Ray Comstock & Morris Gest.

THE WORLD'S MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAYHOUSE OPENING

TO-MORROW NIGHT

WITH THE WORLD'S MOST BEAUTIFUL PRODUCTION The Most Gorgeous, Gigantic, Colorful, Magnificent, Enthralling, Fascinating and Superb Spectacle Ever Known in the History of the English-Speaking Stage.

CHU CHIN CHOW

A Musical Tale of the East.

NOW IN ITS SECOND YEAR AT HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE, LONDON. CREATED AND WRITTEN BY OSCAR ASCHE.

MUSIC BY FREDERIC NORTON.

ENTIRE COMPANY OF 300 PEOPLE TRANSFERRED TO THE CENTURY THEATRE AFTER PLAYING NEARLY FOUR MONTHS AT THE MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE.

108TH TO 115TH TIMES

ECONOMIC PRICES

For the first time in the history of this theatre, we are going to present a great and magnificent production at a scale of prices simply staggering and overwhelming when you think of the brilliant cast, the gorgeous and beautiful production in 14 scenes, the gigantic company of 300 people. "Chu Chin Chow" is the greatest success of both London and New York today. It has been given 625 times in London, and more than 100 times in New York.

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FOR THE BEST SEATS:

Orchestra . . . $1.50, $2
Dress Circle $1.00
Balcony 75c, 50c
Family Circle . . 50c, 25c

Always 300 Orchestra Seats at $1.50.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES FOR SATURDAY NIGHTS. ALSO

For the first time in the history of the beautiful Century theatre

WED. MAT. 25c to $1.00

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE STARTING MONDAY, JANUARY 21

LIMITED ENGAGEMENT—THE MOST WONDERFUL PLAY IN AMERICA

EXPERIENCE

By GEORGE V. HOBART.

BOX OFFICE OPENS TO-MORROW—25c to $1.50—500 ORCH. SEATS $1.00.

Mat. Daily at 2 25, 50, 75c. 2,000 CHOICE SEATS, 50c. Except Sat. and Holidays.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE BROADWAY AND 47TH STREET

EVERY NIGHT 25,50,75c.$1.$1.50 1,000 ORCH. SEATS, $1.00 Except Sat., Sun. and Holidays.

TWO BIG CONCERTS SUNDAY, 2 & 8 P. M. Beginning Mon. Mat., Jan. 14.

ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED BECAUSE THE LINE AT THE BOX OFFICE EXTENDS AROUND THE BLOCK. WORLD'S GREATEST CAMOUFLAGE ARTIST DISGUISING HIMSELF IN DELICIOUS FEMININITY. SECOND WEEK OF THE RECORD-BREAKER.

JULIAN ELTINGE

His return to vaudeville has been marked by capacity houses and tremendous enthusiasm. There isn't room in the theatre to accommodate both his old and his new publics. MR. ELTINGE HAS NEW SONGS AND NEW FROCKS FOR THIS COMING WEEK.

EXTRA FEATURE. THE CHEERIEST COMEDIENNE, WHO BRIGHTENS LIGHTLESS NIGHTS AND MAKES ENTERTAINMENT WARMTH FOR THE COAL-LESS.

STELLA MAYHEW

IN A NEW PROGRAMME OF CHEERY SONGS, STORIES AND PATTER.

ADDED FEATURE. THE WORLD-FAMOUS HUMORIST. HE HAS MADE MORE AMERICANS LAUGH THAN ANY OTHER LIVING COMIC.

LEW DOCKSTADER

IN A SATIRICAL CHARACTERIZATION. "THE POLITICAL BOSS, OR THE POWER BEHIND THE THRONE."

EXTRA FEATURE. The Famous Comedian, JAS. C. MORTON Assisted by MAMIE DIAMOND in a comic travesty all his own.

ADDED ATTRACTION. FRANCES KENNEDY in a Programme of Exclusive Songs by Wm. S. Friedlander and Herbert Moore.

LA BERNICIA DANCERS. McMAHON, DIAMOND & CHAPLOW.

BOWERS, WALTER & CROOKER. PALACE NEWS PICTORIAL.

EXTRA ADDED FEATURE. THE POPULAR AMERICAN DRAMATIC STAR IN A ROLE THAT FITS HIM TO PERFECTION.

ROBERT EDESON

In "PEARLS," a playlet with a punch, suspense, love, surprise finish, and all the fixings that make a snappy dramatic entertainment, in tabloid form.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW

"You will want to see it all over again" Telegram

Cheer Up! AT THE HIPPODROME

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"The Pageant of 1000 Wonders"

BIGGEST SHOW LOWEST PRICES

World's Premiere Equestrienne

The Incomparable MAY WIRTH and the famous WIRTH FAMILY

"A Miracle" World HOUDINI'S Greatest Sensation! THE VANISHING ELEPHANT

Staged by R. H. Buensside

MATINEE DAILY

F. F. PROCTOR'S BIG VAUDEVILLE CONCERTS.

125th St. Park & Lex. Av. | Elsie Fay & Eleanor Kent, Hills Comedy Circus, "Hello, Egypt," Black & White, Manning, Denny & Knole, othe. Cont. 1 to 11.

58th St. At 5th Av. | The Beauty Fountain, McDevitt, Kelly & Lucey, Charles F. Gunn, Corinne, Deisel & Carroll, Elizabeth Mayne, othe. Cont. 1 to 11.

23d St. Near 6th Av. | TEN GREAT FEATURES. VAUDEVILLE & PHOTOPLAYS. All New Every Mon. & Thurs. Prices 10c, 15c, 25c.

5th Ave. B'way & 28th. | "Over Here," Swift & Kelley, Charles Irwin, John & Winnie Henning, Valerie Sisters, Corbett, Shepard & Dunn, and others.

BROOKLYN.

MONTAUK

Evgs. & Sat. Mat., 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00. Wed. Matinee, 25c, 35c, 50c. Beginning Monday Evening, KLAW & ERLANGER and GEO. C. TYLER Present

ALEXANDRA CARLISLE —IN— The COUNTRY COUSIN

Booth Tarkington and Julian Street's Comedy. Direct from Four Months at the Gaiety, N. Y.

BURTON HOLMES HIMSELF

CARNEGIE HALL TO-NIGHT at 8:30—also TO-MORROW (MONDAY MATINEE) at 3

NEW ZEALAND

POPULAR PRICES Eve. 50c to $1.50 Mat. 25c to $1.00

BROOKLYN.

B. F. KEITH'S ORPHEUM

Concert Run., 2:15 & 8:15. Week of Jan. 14.

EXCLUSIVE BROOKLYN APPEARANCES

GREATEST ENGAGEMENT POSSIBLE FAREWELL FOREVER WORLD'S GREATEST ACTRESS AND GREATEST WOMAN

MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT

IN THAT SUPREME EPISODE OF THE GREAT WAR, "FROM THE THEATRE TO THE FIELD OF HONOR"

WRITTEN BY A FRENCH OFFICER, AND GIVING HER A ROLE OF SPLENDID DRAMA AND FIERY SPEECHES EXPRESSING THE SOUL OF FRANCE; SUPERB SUPPORTING COMPANY AND VAUDEVILLE BILL OF KEITH STARS.

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CUMMINGS & MITCHEL | CHILDREN OF CONFUCIUS
SYLVIA CLARK | CARLISLE & ROMER
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BROADWAY AND 47TH ST. "The home of burlesque de luxe."—N. Y. Times. Entire Change of Show Every Week.

Now Starting the 9th Year of Burlesque on Broadway, and with a Record of Success Unequalled in the History of American Theatricals. Still Crowded to the Doors Always!

2 BIG CONCERTS TODAY at 2:15, 25c to 50c. at 8:15, 25c to $1. Commencing TOMORROW AFTERNOON

JEAN BEDINI AND CO. IN PUSS PUSS

Two Snappy One-Act Burlesques—An Exceptional Program of Vaudeville Specialties. Great Company of Comedians, Singers and Dancers. Stunning Broadway Chorus de Luxe

Twice Daily | Smoking Permitted | Moderate Prices

Week Jan. 21—The Sightseers—Seats Now.

COMEDY FRIDAY AFT., 2:30 JAN. 18

THAMARA SWIRSKAYA

Dance Plays and Interpretative Pantomimes, assisted by Mr. Stanislaw Potapovitch and Washington Square Players. Seats Now. Comedy Theatre Box Office and Mrs. Herman Lewis, Aeolian Hall. Prices $2, $3, $5

Loew's American Roof 42 St. W. of B'way. Every Eve at 8:15.

BEGINNING TOMORROW (MON.) EVE. HARRY DELF, Down Home All Seats Two. "Money or Your Life." Reserved Lipton's Monkeys, 8 others. $3, $4, $5

RIVERSIDE B'WAY at 96th St.

B. F. KEITH'S

Two Big Sunday Concerts. Week Jan. 14th.

FEATURE EXTRAORDINARY! 1st Vaudeville Appearance in 3 Years. The Delightful, Adorable Screen Favorite Herself.

MOLLIE KING

The Real Star in Real Life. Offering Several Smart Little Songs, a Few Imitations and a Bit of Chatter.

Jolley, Talma & Bosco | Thomas Swift & Marie Kelley, James Dutton & Co.

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Fox & Ingraham | The Eddy Duo

ROBERT T. HAINES & CO. | BEATRICE HERFORD

MAJESTIC Mats. Wed. & Sat.

Week Starting Monday Night.

EMMA DUNN

In the 306 Laugh Comedy Success

"Old Lady 31"

Entire Orchestra $1 Monday to Friday.

2:15—Keith Concerts Today—8:15

Week Jan. 21—GUY BATES POST in "The Masquerader." Direct from the Booth Theatre.

NEVIN'S WARTIME OPERA.

"Daughter of the Forest" a Girl Left Behind in '61.

Arthur Nevin in khaki, his uniform as a Government song leader at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., conducted the first performance on any stage of his one-act opera, "A Daughter of the Forest," on Saturday, Jan. 5, at the Chicago Opera House, better known as the Auditorium Theatre, and at the close of the brief work he was called repeatedly before the curtain to acknowledge much patriotic applause. His work was frankly a forest idyl, with a wartime flavor in its setting, somewhere back among the boys of '61, and its heroine answering perhaps to the lines in an old song of "The Girl I Left Behind Me." Mr. Nevin is a brother of the late Ethelbert Nevin, who wrote "Narcissus" and "The Rosary."

Briefly, the story of the new American opera, as recounted by Felix Borowski in a review published next morning, tells of a young girl who has been brought up by her father, a woodsman, to worship nature. Mr. Borowski objected that the philosophy of nature worship was picturesque enough in the green and bosky stretches of the forest, "but there are other things in nature than trees and flowers and the caroling of happy birds." Into the girl's life comes a man, a lover, with whom she wanders into the quiet places of the woods, as the note of tragedy begin to sound. The boy hears the call of the battlefield.

The orchestra, that had rustled with forest murmurs, resounds to a drum-beat of the civil war, and when the lad goes to fight the girl is left to bear future trouble alone. A parent, said the critic, who babbles continually about nature worship, is not of much use to a daughter who is faced with the stern facts of birth and life. So the heroine takes a revolver with her into the forest and solves a difficult problem in her own way. By one of those coincidences not rare in opera, the boy comes home from war to find the body of his victim lying on the grassy mound. The father stumbles upon it next, and the curtain goes down as the youth is returning to the din of battle.

The drums and the soldiers with their flags, marching along the dusty lanes to death and glory, and the poor, ruined maiden, wan of face and wild of eye, watching the drama of death lit by the torch of life—that could have made a picture which would have remained in the memories of men. But that, too, eluded them. Nothing was said of the English language used, Chicago having had a try-out of that the week previous in Hadley's "Azora."

Another writer found in the music an opening song of lilting measure, and later two duets that reached a telling climax, while the pleasant patter of the orchestra at the beginning of the second "picture" made a good contrast. The composer was at his best when tragedy was imminent; where a note of cheerfulness was to be emphasized his resort to rhythmic simplicity was commonplace by comparison.

Possibly there had been those whose memories took them back to the year 1910, in which Mr. Nevin's "Poia" was brought out at the Royal Opera in Berlin.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE TRENCHES
LECTURE ON PRISONERS OF WAR INTERNED IN SWITZERLAND.
ILLUSTRATED BY MOVING PICTURES.
DR. HENRY VAN DYKE Presiding
Carnegie Hall, Sun. Aft., 3 o'clock
Free Reserved Seats. Tel. Rhinelander 2226.

VIEUX COLOMBIER
65 W. 55th. Circle 1322.
Mon., Tues., Thurs., Sat. Eves., 8:30.
Wed. and Thurs. and Sat. Mats. 2:30
Mon. & Sat. Sat. Mats. 2:30
Nights, Wed. and Friday
Reg. Prices Evenings 8:30.
La Nouvelle Idole
Twelfth Night

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Eves. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
2ND MONTH ETHEL BARRYMORE 2ND MONTH
In Her Sensational Success
THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS
By Alexandre Dumas, fils.

LAURETTE TAYLOR
in J. Hartley Manners' New Comedy
"Happiness"
Criterion B'way & 44th St. James K. Hackett, Lessee & Mgr.
Eves. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
POP. MAT WED., 50c. to $1.50.

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Eves 8.20 Mats Wed & Sat. 2.20
Wm. COURTENAY
THOMAS A. WISE
in
"GENERAL POST"
A Comedy By J. E. Harold Terry
MOSTLY LAUGHS AND LOVE SCENES

BELASCO 44 St. near B'way. Eves at 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
159TH TO 166TH TIMES
DAVID BELASCO Presents
POLLY WITH A PAST
INA CLAIRE, CYRIL SCOTT, ANNE MEREDITH, H. REEVES-SMITH, LOUISE GALLOWAY, WILLIAM SAMPSON, WINIFRED FRASER, HERBERT YOST, ROBERT FISCHER, GEORGE CHRISTIE, THOMAS REYNOLDS.
BELASCO THEATRE ..... SPECIAL TO-MORROW (MON.) MATINEE at 2.
The Militia of Mercy Benefit
Geo. M. Cohan, Raymond Hitchcock, Ethel Barrymore & Co., Nora Bayes and Irving Fisher, Rieie Ferguson, Julia Opp, Marilyn Arbuckle, Yvonne Garrick, Sacha Votichenko, Mme Carrie Bridewell, and a new one-act play by Ethelyn Brewer DeFoe
"THE WEAKER SEX."
With Lenore Ulric, Alice Fischer, Calvin Thomas, Geo. Le Guere, Wm. K. Harcourt & others.
Seats on Sale at Box Office.

THE COMEDY THAT CHEERS AND CHARMS
THE PIPES of PAN
with NORMAN TREVOR and JANET BEECHER
HUDSON THEATRE West 44th St. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30

THE GREEKS Fought Ten Years for Helen of Troy, but They Would Have Been Fighting Yet for
THE Naughty Wife
By FRED JACKSON
SELWYN & CO.'S ANNUAL LAUGH FESTIVAL
HARRIS THEATRE, W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30 Matinee Wed. & Sat. 2:30

125TH TO 132D TIMES
TIGER ROSE
By WILLARD MACK.
Presented by DAVID BELASCO
—AT THE—
LYCEUM W. 45 St. Nr. B'way. Evs. 8.30.
Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2.30.
CAST INCLUDES: LENORE ULRIC, WILLIAM COURTLEIGH, WILLARD MACK, THOMAS FINDLAY, PEDRO de CORDOBA, EDWIN HOLT, CALVIN THOMAS, FULLER MELLISH, ARTHUR J. WOOD, EDWARD MACK, JEAN FERRELL.

FUNNIEST AMERICAN COMEDY OF RECENT YEARS
CAPTURES ALL HEARTS
A TAILOR MADE MAN
by HARRY JAMES SMITH
COHAN & HARRIS THEATRE
Evs. at 8:30 Wed & Sat Matinee 2:30
Call Bryant 6344
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FRED STONE
AT THE GLOBE

LIBERTY W. 42d Street Klaw & Erlanger Mgrs
Evs. 8.20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.20
Prices 50c to $2.00 POP MATS WED
THE Cohan & Harris Present
MUSICAL COMEDY SENSATION
GOING UP
Book By OTTO HARBACH and JAMES MONTGOMERY
MUSIC By LOUIS A. HIRSCH
"A Knockout"—Herald. "A Sky scraping hit"—Eve World "Full of melody and pep"—World
EVERYBODY OUGHT TO KNOW HOW TO DO THE "TICKLE—TOE" NEW SOCIETY DANCE

GEO. M. COHAN THEATRE 43rd St. Bwy
Klaw & Erlanger Mgrs
Evs. 8.50 Mats Wed & Sat 2.50
POP 50c to $1.50 Mat Wed
Cohan & Harris Present
Mr. LEO DITRICHSTEIN
IN THE REIGNING COMEDY TRIUMPH
"THE KING"
By GUILBERT de VOLIS and ARENE
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS AHEAD

Beginning TOMORROW NIGHT
MARGARET ANGLIN
IN THE COMEDY TRIUMPH
"BILLETED"
AT THE FULTON THEATRE, WEST 46TH ST. MATS WED. AND SAT.
EXTRA MATINEE FRIDAY.

TEACHING REGGIE THE RULES in
Parlor Bedroom and Bath
The mad, glad farce frolic with Florence Moore and John Cumberland
More fizz than Paris and Warmer Tribune
REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Mats Wed & Sat at 2.30

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St.
KLAW & ERLANGER Managers
Evs. 8.10 Mats Wed & Sat. 2.10
Cohan & Harris present
THE COHAN REVUE 1918
Greatest Musical Show on Earth
Book by Geo. M. COHAN
ALL THE HITS IN ONE
Music by Irving Berlin & Geo. M. Cohan
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS AHEAD

"I'm glad you asked me"
ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC
The Best Show in town presented under the most novel conditions
30 MOST CHARMING GIRLS IN AMERICA
on the new telescope Stage
All tickets at box-office
Atop NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Klaw & Erlanger Managers
2 WEEKS ONLY STARTING TOMORROW
PRICES 50c to $2.00 POP WED MAT 50c & $1.50
Wm. MORRIS Presents
VELASCO BROS Production of VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW
THE LAND OF JOY
12TH BIG WEEK
with ALL OF THE POPULAR FEATURES from "THE LAND of JOY" and "A NIGHT IN SPAIN" which started NEW YORK on A SPANISH DANCE CRAZE

ELTINGE THEA. W. 42d St. Evs. 8.30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.30
POP. MAT. WED., 50c to $1.50
A. H. WOODS Presents
180 PERFORMANCES
BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE
By Montague Glass & Jules Eckert Goodman
with
Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr.

Hotels and Restaurants

Hotel Bretton Hall
Broadway, 85th to 86th St.
Subway station at 86th St. corner
NEW YORK

Largest and Most Attractive Transient Midtown Hotel
Convenient to All Shops and Theatres.
TRANSIENT RATES
For Either One or Two Persons
Room & Private Bath, $3 to $4 Per Day
Parlor, Bedroom, Bath, $4 to $7.50 Per Day
Special Rates, Week, Season or Year.
RESTAURANT OF HIGHEST STANDARDS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Hotel La Salle
30 East 60th Street
Between Madison and Park Ave.
Under management of M. E. Sniffen, of Millbrook Inn, formerly of Hotel Hawthorne.
Suites of from one to three rooms, with one and two baths, furnished or unfurnished, by the year, season or month. Dining room American or European plan.
Telephone Plaza 9900

Hotel THERESA
7th Ave., 124th to 125th Sts.
One block from L & Subway Sta
Surface cars and bus line to all points at door.
A Refined Family and Transient Fireproof Hotel.
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS. ATTRACTIVE ACCOMMODATIONS AT MODERATE RATES. Dining room on twelfth floor. Overlooking the Recreation Excellent cuisine. Perfect service.
Breakfast, 50c; Lunch, 60c; Dinner, $1.
H. P. Leube, Mgr. Tel. 7600 Morn.

Hotel Arlington
18 West 25th St.
2 Room Suite, including meals for 2 persons, $35 weekly. Also rooms and suites without meals.
Centrally located, adjoining Madison Square, just off Broadway.
E. D. FOWLER, Manager.

Fourteen East Sixtieth Street
A LUXURIOUS residential HOTEL, affording the exclusiveness of a private residence. Opposite the Metropolitan Club and the Fifth Avenue Entrance to Central Park.
Apartments, single or en suite, for any desired period
EAGER and BABCOCK

MONTICELLO
55-57 West 64th St., N. Y.
Between Broadway and Central Park
A QUIET FAMILY HOTEL.
ALL ROOMS WITH BATH AND SHOWERS
Day. Weekly.
Bachelor Rooms.... $1.50 $9, $10
Large Rooms.... $2-$3 $14 to $18
2-Room Suite, 2 persons, $3 to $3.50 $18 to $23
Parlor & 2 bedrooms, $5.00 $30 to $35
Restaurant, Club, a la Carte or TABLE D'HOTE. Moderate prices. Phone Columbus 1390. J. A. JEFFRON.

Hotel Webster
40 West Forty-fifth Street, Near Fifth Ave.
Just off Fifth Avenue, on one of the city's quietest streets, and within five minutes' walk of 40 theatres and all the principal shops.
Newly Decorated and Completely Refurnished.
Apartments of any number of rooms with one to three baths.
For permanent or transient occupancy.
W. Johnson Quinn, Proprietor.

New Weston HOTEL
Madison Ave., at 49th St.
Unfurnished Apartments on yearly lease.
Furnished Apartments by the year or season.
Restaurant a la carte.
S. G. CLAYTON, President.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL
Newly and unusually furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views, three exposures to each suite. Rates, $80 monthly and up per suite of two rooms and bath; also weekly, $20 per suite and up. Restaurant a la carte. Breakfast and dinner, $9 weekly (both optional). The comforts of home with every city advantage.
Hotel Nobleton, 126 W. 73d St.
CHARLES MORTON BELLAK, Mgr.-Dir.
Block from subway express & elevated sta. 5 Bell cars and bus lines.

HOTEL IRVING
26 GRAMERCY PARK SOUTH.
DAVID AND WILLIAM J. KNOTT, PROPRIETORS.
SPECIAL—Parlor, bedroom and bath, with meals for two, $40 week and up.
C. E. McOMN, Manager.
Facing only Private Park in N. Y.

Select Restaurant
Popular Prices
ROMA
Table d'Hote
9th Ave., bet. 49-50 Sts.
Tel. Circle 2985

ALLONS!!
Let's Go To-Night
THE SENSATIONAL SKATING PANTOMIME
THE APACHE DANCE
BY ELSIE AND PAULSEN
INTERSPERSED WITH
The Ice Show
THE MUSICAL COMEDY
'On the Carpet'
WITH HELEN HARDICK AND THE BRILLIANT
"White Huzzars"

AND THE WORLD'S CHAMPION SKATERS IN THE NEW
Winter Ice Show IN THE Golden Glades
That Zip-Zingy Dinner Show at 7:15
That Snappy After-Theatre Supper at 11:30
DANCING BALCONADES BALLROOM 8 O'CLOCK NIGHTLY.
AFTERNOON TEAS WITH DANCING. MAIN RESTAURANT, 3 to 6 DAILY.
RESERVE TABLES
Thomas Healy's Broadway & 66th St., N.Y.
PHONE COLUMBUS 9900

SAVOY
BOSTON, MASS.
455 COLUMBUS AVENUE, Corner
Pembroke Street and Columbus Square.
European Plan. SAVOY COMPANY, Inc., Lessees.
FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT, moderate prices; a la carte; also club breakfasts, 25 to 60 cts. A $5 coupon book sold for $4.50. Ladies' orchestra.
80 SINGLE ROOMS, with private connecting bathrooms, $1 per day.
LARGE ROOMS, with private connecting bathrooms, some with parlor, for 2 persons, $1 per day each person.
200 ROOMS and suites, all with private connecting bathrooms.
Electric cars pass the house for all R. R. stations, theatres, dry goods stores and steamboat landings.
Long Distance and inter-communicating telephone in every room.
TEMPERANCE house, no liquors sold on premises, no billiard or pool room.
THE BASIS of all our rates is one dollar per day for each person, with private connecting bathroom. Children under 5 free; over 5 and under 12 years of age, 50c., when occupying same suite or room with adults. Guests remaining seven days or more—every seventh day free.
FIRST CLASS GARAGE ACCOMMODATIONS WITHIN ONE BLOCK.
WILLIAM O. MORIN, Manager. Telephone, Back Bay—5043.
Illustrated Booklet Sent Free Upon Request.
EVERY ROOM HAS A PRIVATE BATHROOM

"Known the World Over" Rector's 48th St. and Broadway
To Attain the "Rector Standard" of Food, Service and Entertainment Is the Ambition of Every High Class Restaurateur in the World.
The Supreme Table d'Hote Dinner $1.50
EVERY EVENING IN THE FUTURIST BALLROOM
A LA CARTE SERVICE IN MAIN DINING ROOM
AT 7.30 "The Rector Girl" AT 11.30
The Cleverest and Prettiest Entertainers in Town
Afternoon Tea Dansant
Main Dining Room, 3 to 6

Hotel Ansonia
73rd STREET
BROADWAY
74th STREET
Dinner Served Every Sunday Evening from 7 P. M.
AT A FIXED PRICE, $1.50 PER COVER
This dinner will appeal to those who enjoy real Home Cooking amidst refined surroundings. Hazy Natzy Orchestra.
DANCING IN RESTAURANT EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON IN FOUNTAIN ROOM.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—To those who have homes or live in suburban towns, on account of the reducing of train service and the scarcity of fuel, we wish to call special attention to a number of Suites and Single Rooms which can be had for long or short periods at attractive rentals.
Room & Bath for 2 persons, $100 per mo. up
Suites of 2 & 3 Rooms at proportionate rates
GEORGE W. SWEENEY, Managing Director

HOTEL WALLICK
Broadway and 43d St.
ANNOUNCEMENT
ORIGINAL "IDEAL" MARIMBA BAND
DIRECT FROM GUATEMALA.
PLAYING CONCERT SELECTIONS DURING DINNER AND BEAUTIFUL SWINGY MUSIC FOR THE DANCING after 9:30 P. M.
TED and KATHERINE ANDREWS, the wonderful and refined dancers. The BROADWAY SENSATION.
THE NEW "VIOLET ROOM" NOW OPEN FOR TEA, DINNER, SUPPER. Mrs. Magill, Boston.

EXCELLENT SUNDAY DINNER Commencing At Noon
AT THE FAMOUS HOFBRAU
Janssen wants to see you
30TH STREET & BROADWAY
DELICIOUS SOUTHERN CHICKEN DINNER
Beautiful Music. Dancing After 8 Until Closing.

Pelham Heath Inn - Blossom Heath Inn
Pelham Parkway and Eastchester Road. OPEN ALL YEAR Merrick Road, Lynbrook, L. I.
New York's Smartest Motor Resorts.
Foremost in Cuisine—Appointment—Decoration.
DANCING Under direction of H. & J. SUSSKIND. OUT-DOOR SKATING

Rooms, single or en suite, with private bath.
Hotel Lenox 149 West 44th St.
Heart of shopping & theatrical district.
Ownership Management

HOTEL BRISTOL
129-135 West 48th St.
NEW YORK'S NEWEST HOTEL.
European and American Plan.
T. ELLIOTT TOLSON.
Auto Road Map Free
Mailed on Request.
HOTEL ADELPHIA
Chestnut, at 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
400 Rooms—400 Baths

Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

BRONX OPERA HOUSE
149TH ST EAST OF 3D AVE.
PHONE MELROSE 3230
NIGHTS 25 TO 1.00
MATS WED. & SAT. 25¢ 35¢ & 50
STARTING TOMORROW NIGHT.
THE GLAD PLAY THAT PUTS JOY INTO LIVING.
POLLYANNA
with PATRICIA COLLINGE
AND THE ORIGINAL COMPANY
WEEK JAN. 21st FISKE O'HARA in "THE MAN FROM WICKLOW."
Mail Orders Our Long Suit. Write for seats and we'll send them to you.

OUTDOOR TODAY
Ice Skating
NOTLEK RINK, 119th St.—Riv. Drive. VAN KELTON Stadium, 57th St., 8th Av.
ADMISSION 25c—MUSIC
SKATES FOR RENT AND FOR SALE

Parkside Hotel
31 West 71st Street.
1, 2, 3 and 4 Rooms.
With Baths and Showers.
$40 up a month per room, Unfurnished.
$45 up a month per room, Furnished
Superior Restaurant.
Tel. Col. 9780 Wm. H. Fletcher, Mgr

BROOKLYN.

Hotel Margaret
Brooklyn
Offers
Quick transit to men in lower Manhattan.
Lower prices for rooms and suites and restaurant tariff than other high class hotels. (European and American Plans.)
Highest point of land, affording a delightful view of New York harbor from most windows.
Heated lounge room on roof, glass enclosed.
Situated at 97 Columbia Heights, 3 blocks from end of Brooklyn Bridge trolley. E. D. DE PUY.

24 Years at This Address Means Something
REMEY SCHOOL FOR DANCING
911 8th Avenue. Tel. Col. 4684.
Send for Free Illustrated Booklet.
OPEN DAILY 10 A. M. TO 11 P. M.

1917 Records

New York Morning Newspapers

CLASSIFICATION	TIMES Agate Lines	World Agate Lines	American Agate Lines	Herald Agate Lines	Tribune Agate Lines	Sun Agate Lines
Dry Goods and Specialty Shops..	3,198,348	2,446,585	2,249,098	1,688,363	1,232,595	733,952
Financial	1,216,583	419,968	400,437	447,435	453,236	471,761
Real Estate and Bldg. Material...	1,207,670	851,802	423,478	983,095	105,456	245,847
Automobiles	975,827	444,991	610,772	451,298	237,413	643,073
Publications	619,708	176,023	84,484	33,712	212,207	200,337
Resorts, Hotels and Restaurants..	495,373	349,707	199,514	351,906	204,921	164,157
Men's Furnishings	353,084	263,845	194,353	59,374	271,069	66,843
Miscellaneous Display	336,940	247,706	204,761	148,680	196,601	201,630
Musical Instruments	305,653	200,701	253,127	34,909	171,071	99,062
Transportation	241,746	154,551	127,985	160,959	55,288	147,764
Foodstuffs and Confections	177,126	82,478	114,063	31,969	75,893	27,019
Schools	165,155	140,944	74,846	41,830	86,380	113,033
Office Appliances	150,107	25,992	6,003	4,372	47,910	16,131
Boots and Shoes	130,129	70,931	87,829	23,303	21,105	21,350
Tobacco	121,928	97,468	120,423	5,466	70,410	55,221
Charity and Religion	85,164	63,954	47,296	63,674	64,115	31,283
Beverages	84,564	70,013	49,692	32,030	29,355	31,184
Public Service	61,998	41,141	42,519	41,431	11,075	60,152
Total Agate Lines	**9,927,103**	**6,148,770**	**5,290,680**	**4,603,806**	**3,607,000**	**3,330,426**
Other Classifications	2,482,484	7,592,275	4,009,992	2,705,482	1,037,931	783,273
Complete Total Agate Lines	**12,409,587**	**13,741,045**	**9,300,672**	**7,309,288**	**4,644,931**	**4,113,699**
Less Help and Situation Wanted Advertisements	718,517	5,111,098	1,317,524	1,495,930	58,965	14,506
Total Agate Lines, Less Help and Situation Wanted	**11,691,070**	**8,629,947**	**7,983,148**	**5,813,358**	**4,585,966**	**4,099,193**

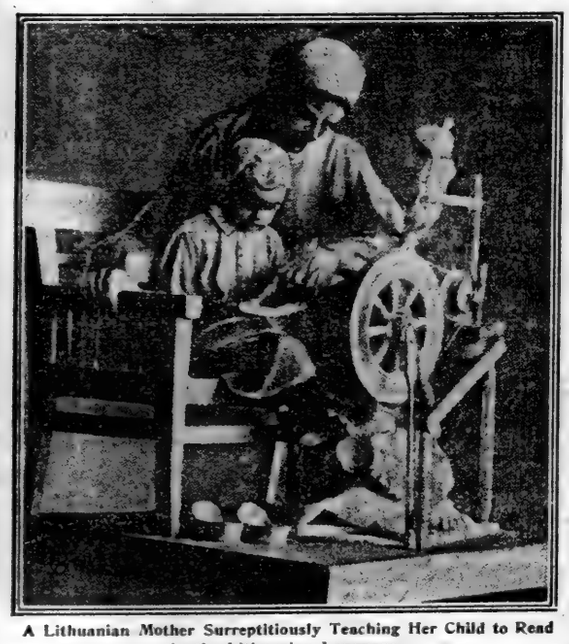
In November and December, 1917, The New York Times published a greater total volume of advertising than any other New York newspaper—2,276,134 agate lines (7,689 columns).

The Average Daily and Sunday Net Paid Sale of The New York Times for Six Months Ended September 30, 1917, was 357,225.

LITHUANIA DECLARES ITS INDEPENDENCE

Not Only Russian Territory but Part of Prussia, Including Koenigsberg, Claimed for New State in Eastern Europe.

LITHUANIA formally declared her independence of Russia last Tuesday, Jan. 8, according to a cablegram received by Lithuanians in this city from Dr. J. Saulpas of Scranton, Penn., who presided at a conference of Lithuanian delegates held in Stockholm, beginning Jan. 5, at which the declaration was made. This conference followed one held at the end of last October in Vilna, which was attended by 250 delegates from all parts of Lithuania. They unanimously adopted a resolution favoring independence for Lithuania and its ing independence for Lithuania and its union with Lettland. If the declaration of independence becomes effective, it will add to the nations of Europe one whose inhabitants have proudly preserved their purity of stock for centuries, resisting alike assimilation by Teutons and Slavs, and continuing, in spite of persecution, to speak a tongue closely akin to Sanskrit, into which savants delve when making a study of that language of our remote ancestors.



A Lithuanian Mother Surreptitiously Teaching Her Child to Read in the Lithuanian Language.

For hundreds of years the history of Lithuania was intertwined with that of Poland, with which it long maintained a loose sort of union. At the time of the dismemberment of Poland it went for the most part to Russia. Lithuania now comprises the Russian "Governments" of Kovno, Vilna, Grodno, Vitebsk, Minsk, Mogilev, and Suwalki, (the last a part of Russian Poland.) This territory is almost entirely occupied just now by the Germans, who swept over it in their campaign of 1915 against the Russians. In the heyday of the Lithuanians the dominions of their princes extended, however, far beyond the limits of today, reaching even the shores of the Black Sea, and embracing districts now included in Ukraine, Poland, and other parts of Russia.

A most interesting point about the claims of those who have brought about the Lithuanian declaration of independence is that, in their extreme form, they contemplate not only the separation of Lithuania from Russia but also the incorporation into the new State of German territory which centuries ago formed part of Lithuania. This district includes the important city of Königsberg, in what is now East Prussia, as well as Tilsit and other towns. If this district should form part of the new Lithuania, and if an independent Poland should have free access to the sea after the war through the seaport of Danzig, formerly Polish and now German, there would be a small wedge of German territory, isolated from the rest of the empire, between Polish Danzig and Lithuanian Königsberg. The Lithuanians reinforce their claims to Königsberg and other cities now under German or Russian rule by pointing to the fact that they have names for them in the Lithuanian language which the cities bore in the old days before they were seized by Teutons or Slavs.

If the federation with Lettland, desired by the Lithuanians, should be consummated, the new Lithuanian State would have within its boundaries the City of Riga, wrested a few months ago from the Russians by the Germans. Thus Lithuania would have on the Baltic two great seaports, Königsberg and Riga, as well as a third port, Memel, now German, together with a seacoast many miles long.

Much of the early history of Lithuania, including that of the period when the Lithuanians are said to have ruled over territories from the Baltic to the Black Sea, is inextricably bound up with legend. A survey of it, together with interesting sidelights on the country and its people, was given the other day by A. M. Martus, a Lithuanian residing in this city, immediately after the news of the Lithuanian declaration of independence at Stockholm had reached him.

"The Lithuanian nation in the fourth century of our era," he said, "was living along the coast of the Baltic Sea between Riga and Königsberg, which we call in Lithuanian Karaliauchus.

"From the tenth to the sixteenth century the Lithuanian principality extended from the Baltic to the Black Sea. In that territory were White Russians and Ukrainians or Little Russians. White Russians are mostly of Lithuanian stock, Russianized in earlier centuries. Whoever goes from Lithuania to White Russia soon notices that the same types, customs and festivities exist there. The language of White Russia is 25 per cent. Lithuanian, and the attitude of the people toward the Lithuanians is very friendly.

"Letts and Lithuanians come from the same stock, but, separated by historical events, their national lives were shaped along different lines. The Letts came under the domination and influence of Teutons, the Lithuanians under those of the Slavs, (Russians and Poles.) Now the Letts and the Lithuanians are trying to throw in their lot together.

"The northeastern part of East Prussia is Lithuanian. Königsberg was taken by the Teutons from Lithuania in A. D. 1263. During my last visit to Königsberg, (which is still called Karaliauchus by Lithuanians,) in 1914, I found Lithuanian spoken very little in the city itself, but in the surrounding villages plain Lithuanian is spoken. Therefore, Lithuanians justly demand that this part of Prussia be added to the rest of Lithuania.

"The Lithuanians are Indo-Aryans, fair, light-haired, blue-eyed, tall, and strong. They are in no way related to the Slav or Teuton. They are said to have crossed from Asia to Europe about 2,000 B. C. They settled along the Black Sea, near the mouth of the Danube. Gradually they were driven by other races until they came to the shores of the Baltic, where they finally settled. Here Lithuanians grew and prospered. They were peaceful folk, never fighting unless attacked, busy with agricultural pursuits, and a few with hunting and fishing. As a nation they were prevented from going into manufacturing or into commerce by physical surroundings, but some of the more venturesome made trips to Roman territory with cargoes of amber and various products of their country.

"The language of the Lithuanians has been preserved to this day. Some even say that it is the oldest language in use. It closely resembles the Sanskrit and, in many cases of research work, is the key to it.

"The Lithuanians lived in clans until the thirteenth century, when, because of national danger, they banded together. They chose Ringaudas as the first Grand Duke of Lithuania, and he soon collected a large army. He defeated the Germans and stopped the western advance of the Mongolians. He likewise defeated the Russians and increased the territory of Lithuania considerably.

"Mindaugis, the next Grand Duke, a capable organizer and administrator, continued the work successfully. Gedeminas, a shrewd diplomat, as is shown in his correspondence with the Popes of Rome and the Teutonic Order, was the next Grand Duke of note. He established the Grand Duchy of Lithuania on a firm basis, vanquished the Russians, Teutons, and especially the Tartars, and so helped save Europe from the greatest disaster that could have befallen it—invasion and occupation by Mongolians. At this time Lithuania extended from the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea. After the death of Gedeminas, his two sons, Algirdas and Keistutis, reigned, and waged great battles with Teutons and Slavs.

"Yagello, son of Algirdas, married Hedwig, Queen of Poland, in 1386. This brought Poland and Lithuania into closer relationship, but did not end the individuality of Lithuania. Yagello left the Lithuanian throne to his cousin Vytautas, who tried to establish a united Lithuanian kingdom, free from Polish interference. His death, however, prevented him from carrying out his plans and being crowned King of Lithuania.

"In 1569 a sort of dual Polish-Lithuanian Government was adopted. Even then, Lithuania kept its independence, having a separate administration, army, and currency, though, later, all this was gradually taken away by the Poles. After Lithuania opened her doors to the Poles absorption of much of her individuality was inevitable. Finally, the nobility adopted Polish customs and language, and soon became "Poles." But the majority of the people and the nobility in the district of Samogitia remained true Lithuanians.

"Diets and edicts soon became the vogue and, as a result, anarchy ensued. The nobles tried to weaken the monarchy and kept their own standing armies. To support these they levied taxes upon the people. This kept on until 1763, when the factions appealed to Maria Theresa of Austria and Catherine of Russia to help settle their differences.

"Frederick the Great of Germany, seeing his opportunity, persuaded Catherine and Maria Theresa to join him. When their armies overran the country Lithuania and Poland were powerless and had to submit. In the three partitions of Poland that ensued the major part of Lithuania was annexed by Russia and the smaller by Germany. Thus Lithuania was removed from the map of the world.

"The people were forbidden to use the Lithuanian language, and the possession of any Lithuanian books, even prayer books, was considered a political crime, and schools teaching Lithuanian were closed. The Russian Government prohibited the use of any type in print but the Russian. The people, as a result, smuggled in books and newspapers printed in Latin type, from Germany. Eventually the imperial order was revoked and the use of Latin type reestablished. From that time on Lithuanian literature has flourished, many newspapers having been published and many books printed.

"There are probably about 7,500,000 persons of genuine Lithuanian stock. In addition to these, the Lithuanian State would include 1,500,000 Poles, Jews, Russians, and Germans, making a total of 9,000,000 for Lithuania proper. If Lettland should be united with Lithuania it would add 2,500,000 Letts, making a grand total population of 11,500,000 for the new nation.

"There are about 750,000 Lithuanians in the United States and Canada, considerable colonies in the Argentine and South Africa, and 50,000 in England. Most of the Lithuanians who emigrated from their native land did so because they could not better themselves there and hoped to find in other countries markets for their brains, inventive talent and strength. Many of them have become influential citizens of the communities where they have found new homes."

Upper Shaded Area Shows Territory for Which Independence Is Desired. "Historic Lithuania" Covers Maximum Extent of Lithuania Nation at the Time of Its Greatest Development.

MOVING PICTURE X-RAYS NEW AID TO MEDICAL MEN

Invention Will Enable Radiologists to Take Pictures Showing Continuous Movement of Parts of the Human Body Under Their Observation.

THE moving picture X-ray is the new offering of science. Upon seeing it, one wonders why somebody did not think of it sooner, so easily does it fit in with the progress that has been made from the ordinary still-life picture to the cinema. Dr. E. L. Crucius of the New York X-Ray Laboratories, its inventor, says that the problem that had to be solved was the one of discovering some substance which could be put between the fluoroscope and the camera in order to intercept the rays.

What the new invention will mean to the scientific world can readily be appreciated. At the present time, when an X-ray is taken of a muscle or joint, the radiologist must confine himself to the taking of a picture of the part under observation while it is at rest. In the case of a joint, two views are usually taken. For instance, if a person's knee cap is injured, an X-ray exposure is made of the top of the cap and the side of the cap. To insure better analysis, views are taken of the knee in a flexed and reflexed position. The radiologist, while making the X-ray examination, can see, on looking at the screen upon which the image is formed, the actual motion of the joint and the muscles attached to it. He can see by the way the X-rayed muscle draws and contracts how the patient was injured, how the parts have been affected, and how they react when in motion. This, however, is visible to his eye only during the short space of time that the injured part is under observation. In order to report the nature of the case, he is forced to photograph those positions of the joints which can best depict the condition of the injury. The resultant picture is then passed on to the physician or physicians interested in the case, and they draw their conclusions from the views given. But unless they are present at the examination, they are handicapped in making a complete or positive diagnosis, for they have not seen the X-ray of the injured part as it would be in a normal, active state.

This drawback can more readily be appreciated when one considers the taking of a heart X-ray. Although Dr. Crucius has thus far only completed his equipment for taking muscle and joint moving picture X-rays, he expects to have facilities for all types of X-rays ready within the next three or four months. A physician desiring to have the heart of his patient tested sends him to a radiologist to have an X-ray taken. The picture can show the size, position, and appearance of the organ, but it cannot show the rising and falling of the heart beat. Again, the radiologist, during the examination, can take note of the manner of the beat, but he cannot pass his observation on in its actual form. The same is true of X-rays of the lungs, stomach, intestines and other organs; they cannot be shown functioning.

Through the use of the new machine radiologists will be enabled to take pictures showing the actual continuous movement of the part of the body under observation. Dr. Crucius has already had pictures taken of the movement of the elbow joint, the knee, the ankle, the jaw, and the foot in walking. As soon as the invention is completed he expects to offer it to the Government, which might use it for examining soldiers before entering the service and for examining wounded soldiers so as to ascertain the full extent and degree of their injuries.

Another phase of the motion picture X-ray is the part it may play in the educational world. Through it a motion picture can be taken, for instance, of the path followed by a swallow of water or a mouthful of solid matter. It will present to view to the student and ordinary practitioner what up to the present time has been visible only to the eyes of the Roentgen-ray specialist.

CACTUS CATTLE GUARD.

Ingenious Device Successfully Operated in Arizona.

An ingenious foreman on an Arizona railroad recently conceived the idea of using the cactus plant as a cattle guard at railroad crossings. The first, which was planted a few months ago, has proved an unqualified success. Not a single animal has attempted to cross it. As a matter of fact, both horses and cattle are thoroughly familiar with the species of cactus used, and fight shy of it as they would of a rattlesnake.

A frame of two-inch by six-inch timbers was placed on edge and fitted between the tracks. In the bottom of this structure are a few inches of sand and gravel in which the cactus plants were placed. The cactus is very long-lived, but as it grows in abundance along the railroad, it can be renewed if necessary. As the thorns will pierce an ordinary boot or shoe, it was necessary to place a piece of timber along the bottom bar of the fence to allow employes to cross.

This is by far the cheapest form of cattle guard in use on any railroad. —Popular Science Monthly.

Koch Prices Make Downtown Shopping an Extravagance

Established 1860

H. C. F. KOCH & CO. INC.

125TH STREET WEST

Beginning Monday, January 14,

January Sale of Silks

No need to tell the women of New York what these Koch Silk Sales mean. No need to point out the exceptional character of this annual event.

PRICES DO THE TALKING.

The Koch High Quality Standards and Low Price Policy will be found amply sustained in Monday's sale.

Fashionable Silks in Rich Evening Shades

$1.39 Satin Messaline, 36 in., yd..... $1.05
$1.79 Satin Charmeuse, 40 in., colors and black, yd..... $1.39
$2.00 Fancy Striped Taffeta; 36 in., yd... $1.59
$2.25 Dress Satin, 40 in., colors and black; yd.. $1.69
$1.50 Dress Taffeta, 36 in.; colors and black; yd..... $1.19
$1.59 Crepe de Chine, 40 in., colors and black, yd..... $1.29
$2.00 Figured Foulards; a superior quality, 36 inch, yd..... $1.59
89c Imported Natural Pongee; 33 in.; yd... 69c
$1.25 and $1.50 Imported Natural Pongee, 33 inch, yd.. $1.00 & $1.25
$1.69 Imported Natural Pongee; 33 in.; yd... $1.39
$1.00 Shirting Tub Silks, 36 inches, yd..... 89c

Staple Black Silks—Splendid Choice

$1.19 Black Messaline, 35 in. wide; yd..... $1.00
$1.39 Black Satin Duchess, 36 in.; yd.. $1.19
$3.50 Black Imported Satin, 40 in.; yd..... $2.89
$2.00 Satin Duchess, 36 in.; yd..... $1.59
$3.25 Imported Satin, 40 in.; yd..... $2.69
$1.39 Black Dress Taffeta, 35 in.; yd..... $1.19
$1.50 Black Dress Taffeta, 35 in.; yd..... $1.39
$1.75 Black Dress Taffeta, lustrous quality, 40 inch, yd..... $1.59

$10 Fur Fabrics, 50 in. Wide $7.25 yard

$5.00 Black Velour Coating $3.95 yard

H. C. F. KOCH & CO., Inc., 125th St., West

More Bamberger January Sale Episodes

NEWARK, N. J. | Store Hours: 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. Saturdays close at 6 P. M. | NEWARK, N. J.

Buy "Thrift Stamps"

"Many a mickle makes a muckle."

Save your quarters systematically by buying Thrift Stamps, and with them in turn securing War Saving Certificates.

Help the Government win the war by lending it your money. A quarter a day, a quarter or two a week, when saved by millions of people mounts up to a great sum in the year.

Begin today to save Thrift Stamps. Above we reproduce on the left a "Thrift Card" used for your convenience in saving Thrift Stamps. On the right we illustrate a War Saving Certificate folder, used for holding your "Certificate Stamps."

January Silk Sale Calls For Prompt Attendance

Five items of unusual importance, offering you the very silks you want at prices away below regular. In some instances quantities are not large, but in the beginning there will be a wide range of the preferred colors.

2.00 40-inch. All-Silk Satin Charmeuse at 1.39 yard

This is our new Spring silk, soft, lustrous, in the correct Spring weight. Firm and serviceable for developing smart street and afternoon gowns. It will drape exquisitely. Every yard is perfect.

White Black Taupe
Gray Plum Russian Green
Brown Tan Copenhagen
Navy Dark Navy Deep Blue

2.50 40-inch Crepe de Chine at 1.39 yard

A wonderful offer. White and flesh color crepe de chine, imported from France and made to sell for 2.50 the yard. Adapted for making blouses, frocks and lingerie. Firmly woven. Only 300 yards in all. While it lasts, 1.39.

2.00 35-inch Black Silk Duchess Satin at 1.49 yard

Duchess satin is used for making very fashionable separate skirts in bustle, plaited and draped styles, and for entire dresses. This is an excellent quality, firmly woven, with rich, jetty luster. We have about 250 yards, regularly 2.00, on sale while it lasts, 1.49 the yard.

1.25 Tub Shirting and Dress Silk at 98c yard

32 inches wide. All-silk of excellent quality, featuring attractive color stripes in plain and satin-stripe effects on white grounds. Violet, rose, gold, green, blue and other effects. Very desirable. Only 500 yards. While it lasts, 98c yard.

Remarkable Sale of Silk Shantung—Made in Japan

Natural-colored shantung, famous for its wearing qualities and highly in vogue for making waists, dresses, summer suits and men's shirts. The coolest of all the warm weather silks.

32-inch, regularly 1.25, at 1.09
32-inch, regularly 1.50, at 1.29

Bamberger's—Second Floor.

Another Great Annual January Sale of Rugs

Our stock right now is more extensive than ever before—because months ago we foresaw present conditions and bought very heavily. We knew that if we waited we would find very high prices on everything connected with floor coverings—during this sale you may take advantage of this foresight. The offerings are more attractive, more varied, and the SAVINGS GREATER than ever before, because all of our new Spring merchandise is ALSO REDUCED for the month of January only.

Hundreds of beautiful Rugs in the freshest and newest patterns and colorings. Advance Spring designs.

89.00 Royal Wilton Rugs at 72.50

The Finest Rugs made in America—beautiful, lustrous, exquisitely patterned, newest designs.

Specially Featured—63.50 Royal Wiltons at only 49.75

A splendid opportunity. This entire line of beautiful patterns in very high grade weave is made up of Spring merchandise. Size 9x12.

The same Rugs, size 8.3x10.6, regularly 59.50, on sale at 48.50

43.50 9x12 Axminsters, at 37.50

Seamed and seamless, in a fine variety of designs and colors. High grade Rugs for living rooms.

8.3x10.6 size, regularly 41.00, at 36.50

57.50 Royal Wiltons, 9x12, at 47.75

Extra heavy quality Wilton Rugs—a wide line of new, attractive designs and color combinations.

8.3x10.6 size, regularly 55.00, at 45.50

43.00 Body Brussels, 9x12, at 38.75

Finest quality Body Brussels Rugs for Dining, Living and Bed Rooms. All new and perfect goods. Spring patterns.

8.3x10.6 size, regularly 41.00, at 36.50

36.00 Seamless Velvets, 9x12, at 31.75

Woven in one piece. New patterns in small allover designs, suitable for any room. Heavy quality, very good looking Rugs.

8.3x10.6 size, regularly 33.00, at 29.75

20.00 Art Rugs, Size 9x12, at 17.50

Perfectly reversible. A very durable Rug for Dining Rooms and Living Rooms. Our entire group on sale at 17.50.

7.6x10.6 size, regularly 15.50, at 14.00

34.75 Wilton Rugs, 6x9, at 30.00

A fine selection in this desirable size, for Halls and Small Rooms. Oriental designs, all new.

13.75 Axminsters, 4-6x6-6, at 12.00

Most suitable for Halls and Dens. All new Oriental patterns.

11.25 Throw Size Rugs, 36x63, at 7.50

A choice lot of plain colors and fancy borders. All new Spring styles.

6.25 Fine Axminsters, 36x70, at 5.50

Fine Rugs for any room. All new designs and colors. Will fit in doorways, etc.

3.75 Axminster Rugs at 3.00

A good selection of allover designs in new color effects, for doorways and halls.

L. BAMBERGER & CO. NEWARK N J

The Half-Yearly Sale of Lingerie Offers Exceptional Opportunities for Money-Saving.

Golf School Opens

Monday January 21st

The mid-winter golf school at Bamberger's, in the sporting goods division, opens next week, under the direction, as usual, of Mr. William Scott, professional of the Montclair Golf Club.

Whether you are a skilled player or a beginner these lessons, and particularly the practice, will be of immeasurable value to you.

Applications received now. Address Golf Secretary, sixth floor. Clubs and balls furnished gratis to players.

Third Week of the Sale of

LINENS

Beautiful linens—lots which we secured two and three years ago, and which are not to be had today, offered at prices FAR BELOW today's wholesale figures. No retail prices in the state to compare with ours.

Sheets, Cases, Etc.

deeply cut in price, the result of advance purchases which brought us the merchandise at old-time prices. Compare our figures with announcements elsewhere, and note their remarkable lowness.

You will find White fabrics also in third week of sale.

Bamberger's—First Floor.

Section 5

TODAY'S ISSUE CONSISTS OF NINE SECTIONS:

Section 1. General News
Section 2. Editorial, Sports
Section 3. Classified Advertising
Section 4. Fashions, Society, Drama
Section 5. Business, Financial
Section 6. Book Review
Section 7. Rotogravure Magazine
Section 8. Rotogravure Picture, 1st Part
Section 9. Rotogravure Picture, 2d Part, (New York Times War Map)

The New York Times.

Business—Financial Section 5

XX SUNDAY, JANUARY 13, 1918. XX

MILITARY CRITIC'S REVIEW

Germany Will Probably Make a Great Attack on the Western Front, Which Allies Await Without Misgiving.

By a Military Expert.

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THE last week has been one of anxiety among the Allies rather than one of positive military action. This was caused by uncertainty as to Germany's plans.

There is a firm belief founded on almost unanswerable argument that Germany is preparing a tremendous blow to be delivered against some part of the western front. The British Intelligence Department has ascertained positively that the Germans have and still are transferring considerable forces from the Russian front to France and Flanders. In some cases complete divisions have been sent westward; in others the men on the Russian front have been carefully sorted out and the physically fit selected to replace the casualties among the old western divisions. With this greatly increased strength, the time cannot be far distant when it may be expected that the attack forecast in these columns some weeks ago will be launched.

This attack, its nature and its probable location, with the probable chances of success or failure, have all been discussed in previous issues. But it is well to consider the political situation at the present time in connection with the military situation and contrast it with that which existed immediately before each of the other great German efforts.

THE DUNAJEC AND SERBIA.

For a time preceding the Russian defeat on the Dunajec, which brought about the great Russian retreat, Germany had nothing to her credit. Just before the defeat on the Marne she had won a victory in the battle of Tannenberg, but thereafter there was a period of heavy fighting in Russian Poland which was absolutely unproductive of results. On the other hand, the Russians in the south had had a series of successes against Austria which precipitated the battle of the Carpathians, line, was essentially political, both because of the effect on the people at home and because, through the occupation of Macedonia, it served to bind Bulgaria more closely to the Triple Alliance.

Then came a long period of inactivity. The privations of those behind the lines increased the unrest. Germany was at a loss where to strike. This time there were no more small nations with which to gorge the German Moloch. Moreover, because of the rising tide of Germany's enemies, it seemed that the time had come to make another bid for final victory.

The attack at Verdun was the result. This sanguinary German defeat, followed by the series of defeats on the Somme, seriously embarrassed the relations between the German leaders and the civilian population. But at the crucial moment Rumania offered an opportunity for a new victory to still all fears. Accordingly, every other plan was subordinated to the defeat of Rumania, which was accomplished in a most thorough manner.

GERMANY'S DILEMMA.

But Germany has reached the stage in the war where the population no longer want nor allow themselves to be blinded by political victories. No victory in any other theatre can alter the situation in the west, can satisfy the German people or can bring the Allies to discuss a compromise peace. If Germany had any doubts on this score the peace aims of the Allies as recently expressed by both Lloyd George and President Wilson must have stilled them. Germany knows she must fight, and fight to a finish, or else consent now to a peace which will strip her of her ill-gotten gains and reduce her to a state of military innocuousness. Fully cognizant of the crimes she has committed against the civilized world, she knows that her word is worthless and will not be accepted; that no nation will accept as a pledge of good behavior or of intention to keep the peace a paper with the seal of the German State. In other words, Germany realizes that the only guarantees that the world will consent to must be backed up by the permanent destruction of her ability to wage war. The world must be assured that she will keep her word British, at least, and probably also on the part of the French, that the Germans may follow this plan. The future length of the war, it is argued, will depend on how fast the Allies can kill Germans, and they can be killed much more quickly when attacking than under any other conditions. Also it is realized that, if Germany can be spurred into one more effort on the western front and it should fail, Germany is done for. She will have made her last effort and must collapse.

The gamble is great, but Germany cannot elect whether or not she shall make it. The decision was taken from her when the United States declared war. She must take the initiative; there is no alternative. The initiative, it must be admitted, has certain advantages. But these are short lived. After the first week of any battle, when the defense has time to perfect its positions and accumulate a concentration of supplies, it is not material where the initiative lies.

RAIDS BY THE FRENCH.

The French, during the past week, have given evidence of the tension under which they are laboring, in the numerous raids at various sections of the line, with the object, of course, of ascertaining the strength and composition of the forces against them. The largest of these raids was against the line in the vicinity of St. Mihiel. The salient at this point was somewhat widened by the retirement of the line from the plains to the heights of the Woevre, a move which was made in 1916 during the battle of Verdun. Since that time this angle has been left untouched. It is possible that, in the event of the Germans attacking west of Verdun, between the forest of Argonne and Rheims, the French, if not too hard pressed, may counter with an attack against this salient from either the heights of the Woevre or from the vicinity of Pont-à-Mousson, where the French hold the heights of Lorraine, overlooking the valley of Metz. Such a move has been in contemplation for a long time, but conditions have not been ripe for an attack. It is, however, much more probable that the French raid was but a reconnoissance in force to ascertain the German strength. On the rest of the front in France there has been almost complete quiet.

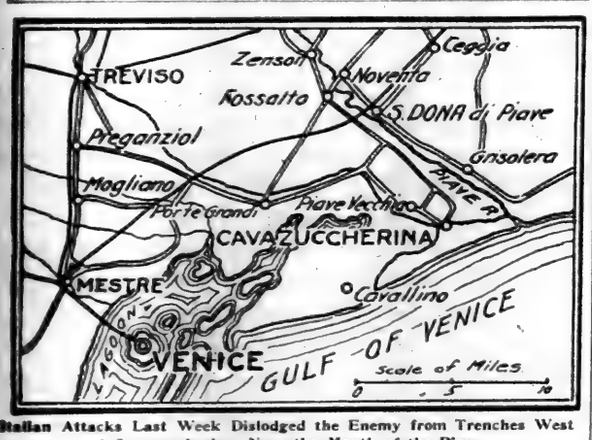
French Forces Carried Out Successful Raids Last Week in the Woevre Region and Near Seycheprey.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

On the Italian front the situation, in so far as the location of the battle lines is concerned, is just the same as it was last week. Along the Piave there have been minor engagements, among which was a raid by the British across the river against the Teutons' positions on the east bank. The actions here, however, do not seem to have any special significance. In some quarters the British activity was interpreted as being preliminary to an attack in force. But it does not appear likely that such a move will be made for some time to come.

The Teutons have a very great advantage in position by reason of the fact that their line is concave toward the Italians, so that any allied success that might be obtained at any point could only have the effect of straightening the Teuton line out without involving any part of it—unless a complete breach were effected—other than the front directly attacked. The chances of success at this stage do not appear great, and it seems much more probable that the Allies will wait for the Teutons to attack, which they may do on the Piave sector before long.

Reports of weather conditions in the Carnic Alps continue to tell of heavy snowfalls. It is estimated that the snow is three feet deep on the mountain tops, while in the passes and smaller valleys it has drifted to fifteen feet in depth. As all of the lines of supply to the Carnic Alps are through mountain passes, the transport problem of the Teutons is becoming increasingly difficult. This problem would by no means be solved even if the two railroads—one down the Piave and the other down the Brenta—should be kept open. Between the two rivers reliance must be placed solely upon mountain roads, which naturally are more subject to being blocked than are the railroads. With the situation thus complicated, the Teutons will do well if they succeed in keeping their troops supplied with food. The transport of munitions in sufficient quantity to keep up the attacks on the same scale as during the past few weeks appears impossible. The Italian situation, therefore, seems to present no cause for alarm.



Italian Attacks Last Week Dislodged the Enemy from Trenches West of Cavazuccherina, Near the Mouth of the Piave.

Partly to satisfy the doubt at home, which had already begun to creep into the civilian population, and partly to dispose of the Russian menace, Germany concentrated along the Dunajec, broke through the Russian lines, and rolled the Russian Army back to the banks of the Dwina River, where they took refuge behind the great Tirul marsh. Here they held, and the great victory which it was hoped would force Russia into a separate peace signally failed to materialize. After fruitless hammering at the new Russian positions, the Germans finally abandoned the attempt to go further and settled down into trenches, creating the same situation in the east as that which, since the battle of the Aisné, had existed in the west.

But this was not particularly satisfying to the German people. They had been told time and again that the war would be short lived and that Germany would surely emerge the victor, and they believed it. Germany existed almost solely as a result of profitable wars, and there seemed reason to believe that history would be repeated. Delay created restlessness.

We, therefore, saw the attack on Serbia planned and carried out in a fashion which we came to regard as quite characteristic of Germany's methods in dealing with weaker nations. This campaign, after the armies had passed the Belgrade-Nish through sheer inability to do otherwise. There is but one escape from such a conclusion—a victory on the battlefield—for, unless the Allies win, the peace that is made will be a German victory.

ALLIES NOT ALARMED.

Therefore, Germany will fight as long as there is hope, and in fighting will fight for victory. Nothing else will do now. Neither Egypt nor the Near East nor Saloniki will divert the Allies from their purpose. Whatever vaporings the German press may indulge in, official Germany is not blind to America. We have been needlessly, inexcusably slow, but our strength is mounting steadily. Before it reaches its apex Germany must have won the war or it will be absolutely lost to her. And all our strength will be exerted on the one front where victory is possible—the front in the west. For Germany to fritter away in minor inconclusive theatres the strength that she will need so sorely in the decisive theatre would be a waste and a military blunder which it is difficult to believe the German high command could make. And as time passes and the German strength in the west continues to grow through accretions from the Russian front, the conclusion becomes more and more inescapable that the Germans mean to attack in the west, and once more against France, with probably a subsidiary attack, perhaps two, against the British for the purpose of diversion.

This belief is widely current in Europe, particularly among the allied leaders. This is the cause of the anxiety which exists. It is, however, an anxiety unaccompanied by the slightest fear of the outcome. In fact, there is the positive wish on the part of the

The Phonograph made by the World's Greatest Music House

The AEOLIAN-VOCALION

WHEN the Aeolian Company decided to build a phonograph, it brought to the problems involved, an experience and resources unparalleled in the music industry.

This Company, through its genius in developing new musical instruments, and its success in raising the standard of those already established, had assumed a position of unequivocal leadership in the music industry.

It had become the largest manufacturer of musical instruments in the world with 14 factories in America and Europe and branches and representatives in all the world's important cities.

It had originated the Pianola, the first and most widely known of the modern instruments called "player-pianos" and the one that has always been recognized as the standard of all instruments of this type.

It had developed the modern residence pipe-organ and had become the largest manufacturer of these costly and magnificent instruments.

It was responsible for the greatest of all pianofortes—the Steinway, the Weber and the Steck Grand Duo-Art Pianos.

And it was credited with having done more towards raising the standard of piano-tone and quality, than had ever before been accomplished by any single manufacturer.

The Tonal Superiority of the Aeolian-Vocalion

It was this imposing and successful music-house from which the new type of phonograph—the Aeolian-Vocalion—sprung.

With The Aeolian Company's knowledge of tone-production through various mediums—strings, pipes, sound-chambers and resonant surfaces—this Company experienced little difficulty in improving the phonograph tonally.

Faults, which others with less knowledge and experience in acoustics, had been unable to remedy, were wholly or in great part, overcome.

In the Aeolian-Vocalion, stridency or muffling of tone were absent, surface scratch was almost eliminated, depth and free natural tones of correct timber were secured.

The Graduola Makes the Phonograph a Real Musical Instrument

Important as was the tonal development of the Aeolian-Vocalion, however, this instrument represented in another way a still greater advance in phonograph development.

Tone—or expression control, as offered by its new and exclusive feature—the Graduola—is what essentially makes the Aeolian-Vocalion the phonograph of ultimate type toward which progress has been tending.

No music-producing means ever devised, that did not afford opportunity for spontaneous and artistic expression control, has been seriously considered by musicians or taken a permanent place in the music-world.

This opportunity, for the first time in a phonograph, is offered by the Aeolian-Vocalion.

How vastly it improves the phonograph, how much more interesting it makes both the instrument and its records, and how satisfactorily it meets the desire that practically all human beings feel, for some way to express their music-thought, is written in the wonderful success that has been so quickly achieved by the Aeolian-Vocalion.

The Phonograph You Will Want In Your Home

The Aeolian-Vocalion is the ultimate phonograph. Actually it would be difficult for imagination to picture a more completely satisfying instrument.

In addition to its tonal superiority and the new and wonderful privilege it offers for playing and coloring its music with your own feeling, it offers the great advantage of playing *all* records, thus making the performances of not one group, but practically all the world's best musicians available to the owner of an Aeolian-Vocalion, while its cases are far more attractive than any phonographs have hitherto possessed

Vocalion Prices are—Conventional Models, $45 to $375; with Graduola, from $110. Beautiful Models in Prevailing Period Styles

Catalog and complete information sent upon request

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

AEOLIAN HALL *In* MANHATTAN 29 West 42nd Street

AEOLIAN HALL *In* BROOKLYN 11 Flatbush Avenue

AEOLIAN HALL *In* THE BRONX 367 East 149th Street

AEOLIAN HALL *In* NEWARK 895 Broad Street

MOTOR TRUCK LAWS IN CHAOTIC SHAPE

Reasonable Legislation Urged as Vitally Important to Transportation Interests of the Country.

Responsibility for reasonable motor truck legislation throughout the country was put directly up to the manufacturers and operators of commercial motor vehicles by Windsor T. White, Chairman of the Commercial Vehicle Committee of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, at the meeting last week of over 100 representatives of motor truck makers. The conference, held at the rooms of the National Chamber, was one of the most important events of the many interesting features connected with the Automobile Show. Although no commercial features were exhibited at the show the influence of the motor truck and its future expansion was distinctly felt, and this phase of the industry was characterised by a larger number of individual motor truck exhibits in hotels and salesrooms than has ever been seen before during New York show week.

What the war owes to the motor truck has been told many times, and it is a noteworthy fact that the recognition of the value of the motor-driven vehicle for various war purposes has imparted the greatest stimulus to a popular appreciation of its transportation facilities ever experienced by the industry. The arrival, for instance, in the city last week of forty-six army transport trucks, after an overland journey from the Pierce-Arrow factory at Buffalo, en route for another destination for shipment abroad, attracted little notice, due to Government wishes. It had the distinction of being the largest train of heavy trucks ever driven over the highways of America as a unit. The 438-mile trip, despite snow and severe cold in the upper part of the State, was made without the slightest accident.

Motor trucks, generally speaking, are comparatively a new thing to the country at large, and especially so to the State Legislatures with perhaps one or two exceptions. If the motor truck is to be of any value to the public as a transportation factor, and do its proper share in relieving railroad congestion of the greater part of its short haulage, at least, it is absolutely necessary that no onerous restrictions should be placed upon this transportation medium, such as would limit its usefulness.

Mr. White, in his address, emphasized the primal need of uniformity in State laws regulating motor truck use. At present the laws are in a miserable state of chaos. Mr. White suggested that the time had arrived for the motor truck manufacturers to form a national organization of their own to take general charge of all important matters affecting that phase of the industry, and especially legislation. The direct work would be done by State organizations.

"One of the principal difficulties which must be met at the outset in handling a proposition of this kind," said Mr. White, "is that every State has its own laws under which motor truck legislation must be obtained. The matter may be handled successfully by State organizations and it ought to be a comparatively simple task to have the motor truck laws of the various States made uniform through such State organizations controlled and directed by a national organization. The general public does not realize how vital the motor truck industry is to our prosperity and legislators do not appreciate the utility of motor trucks.

"Regardless of whether the operation of motor trucks injures the highways more than heavy wagons by reason of their weight and speed, or not, they certainly have increased traffic on the highways, resulting in their more rapid deterioration by reason of their antiquated construction, and it is daily becoming more apparent that the motorizing of hauling equipment is still in its infancy, and that traffic on highways will continue to increase.

"First of all, it is apparent that the motor industry cannot oppose legislation of every character tending to regulate the operation of motor vehicles, or roads will be destroyed and motor trucks cannot operate over them economically. The industry must sponsor reasonable legislation. In order that legislation may be reasonable I submit that it should, first, be definite and not be subject to interpretation of every petty township official in the State. Second, it should permit the hauling of loads of such reasonable weights as are required for the economical operation of motor trucks on reasonable size tires and at reasonable speed, and third, it should be uniform in its operation, making no distinction between seasons of the year.

"The diversity of laws regarding the hauling of reasonable size loads on adequate rubber tires at reasonable rates of speed is amazing. In Vermont you cannot haul over five tons gross weight without a special permit. In Massachusetts and Maryland you may haul fourteen tons gross weight. New York, Pennsylvania, Washington, and Ohio permit a gross weight load of twelve tons. In a number of States the weight of load which may be carried ranges from 200 pounds per lineal inch of width of tire in the State of Washington to 800 pounds per inch in the State of Maine. Speeds allowed vary similarly in the different States.

"It is therefore apparent that in a great number of States motor truck legislation is indefinite, unreasonable, and not uniform in its application, and that the motor truck manufacturers and operators must protect themselves against this brand of legislation. The time for some concerted action in this respect is particularly auspicious, in view of the extended use of the highways being made at the present time by the different departments of the Federal Government, such as the War Department in handling trucks and equipment overland, and the recommendations of the Highways Transport Committee on motorizing hauling equipment at the railway terminals to relieve freight car congestion and the proposed motorizing by the Federal Government of its parcel post delivery service."

CARRIED ONE-TON LOAD 1,000 MILES.

The Maxwell one-ton truck which recently carried a supply of groceries from New York to Atlanta. Wheelbase 124 inches, price of chassis, $985; with top, $1,080.

AUTO NOTES.

Benjamin Gotfredson was elected President of the Saxon Motor Car Corporation last week at a meeting of the Board of Directors. He is a resident of Detroit, and has been interested in the Saxon Motor Car Corporation since its inception.

At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Olympian Motors Company, held in Pontiac, Mich., Jan. 8, the following officers and Directors were elected: Fred K. Parke, President; William Passmore, Vice President and Treasurer; C. B. Callender, Secretary; L. P. Helm, Production Manager; St. Clair Cessana, Director of Sales and Advertising.

When John N. Willys began building Overland cars in Toledo, in 1908, the factory contained 300,000 square feet of floor space. Today the floor space is about 3,002,960 square feet, or 114¾ acres, fifteen times as great as it was nine years ago.

Prices for the eight-cylinder King product have been announced as follows: Seven-passenger touring car or three-passenger roadster, $2,150; four-passenger foursome, $2,350, and seven-passenger convertible sedan, $2,950. Wire wheels are extra, except on the foursome.

The H. A. Sanders Motors Corporation, 1,976 Broadway, has closed a contract for the complete line of Case motor cars made by the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, whose name for seventy-six years has been known in the mechanical world. The Case automobiles attracted keen interest in the show last week.

The Motor Dictograph appeared last week as standard equipment in the Packard, Pierce-Arrow, Chalmers, Willys, Hudson, Cadillac, King, McFarland, Jordan, Owen-Magnetic, Milburn, Cole, and Winton closed car exhibits at the Palace show.

Ten months of steady work without accident for repairs is the record made by a Master two-ton truck in the service of the Shackleford Brick Company, Des Moines, Iowa.

S. Midzuhima, a Japanese importer, has purchased within a few months nearly 100 Moon chassis of the $1,000 car for shipment to Tokio.

J. C. Matlack, who recently resigned as Secretary and General Manager of the Ajax Rubber Company, has accepted the Presidency and general management of the Globe Rubber Tire Manufacturing Company, 1,851 Broadway, New York City.

A school to teach women the mechanical side of the motor car in many of the larger cities is planned by the Mitchell Motors Company, Inc., of Racine, Wis. It has been tried out successfully at Columbus, Ohio.

The cantonment contractor camp Jacksonville, Fla., selected six Maxwell trucks to haul lumber and supplies to the army camp while building the barrack houses.

SOUTHERN TOURING.

Road Conditions Good Provided Weather Is Good Says Investigator.

An extended automobile trip through the Southern States recently made by James A. Hemstreet, manager of the Touring Bureau of the American Automobile Association, demonstrates, he says, the practicability of midwinter touring in the South. He motored over the trunk routes to Atlanta and Jacksonville and found a high average of good road conditions.

The Carolinas, Virginia, and Georgia are still somewhat backward, he reports, but a gratifying spirit of progressiveness is being shown. Experiment has demonstrated that a sand-clay surface is best adapted to the needs of these States. Both clay and sand are present in abundance through many sections of the South, and the process of mixing them in proper proportions and spreading the resulting mixture on the road surface involves a minimum of labor and expense.

Thus it is that sand-clay roads will be found in practically uninterrupted continuity throughout the greater part of the route from Washington to Florida. Of course, occasional stretches of unimproved clay or sand roads will be encountered, notably the short but exceedingly rough stretch between Agnewville and Dumfries on the road from Washington to Fredericksburg, as well as several poor stretches of dirt and sand roads between Savannah and Jacksonville.

Macadam is conspicuous by its absence in all of the Southern States, but occasionally short sections of road will be encountered which have been improved in this manner. There is a five-mile stretch leading south from Clarksville, Va., to the North Carolina State line, and other short sections are in the vicinity of Pinehurst and Augusta.

Natural gravel is found in some places along the main highway and has been made use of to some extent for road surfacing. Like sand-clay this type of surface is passable even in very wet weather provided there is proper drainage.

From Jacksonville there is an excellent brick road to St. Augustine, with shell and coquina-rock roads throughout most of the remainder from that point to Palm Beach and Miami.

Good conditions apply only during normal weather. A hard rain or heavy fall of snow may present unforeseen difficulties, but, barring such, the intending tourist need have no hesitation in setting forth, provided that his car is properly equipped with chains and a tow-rope to guard against possible contingencies.

Lincoln Highway Road Guide.

Motorists contemplating the Lincoln Highway drive in 1918 will find available for their use a complete road guide. The book is the third edition of the official Road Guide of the Lincoln Highway and is being published by the Lincoln Highway Association.

FEDERAL AID FOR NEW YORK HIGHWAYS

Will Be Used in Enlarging Long Island and Hudson River Systems—State Line Connections.

By EDWIN DUFFEY,
Commissioner of Highways, New York State.

The year 1917 has been the most extraordinary year since the State Highway Department was organized, nearly ten years ago. Because of the war and the unusual economic conditions no new highway construction was begun, but the work of the department was devoted to the completion of outstanding contracts for the construction of State and county highways on the one hand, and the necessary maintenance of such highways already built on the other. Notwithstanding the difficulties encountered, over 400 miles of highways were completed.

In 1916 the Federal Congress passed an act providing for the expenditure on the part of the Federal Government of the sum of $75,000,000 for highway construction in the various States. Under the distribution New York State's share of this sum was a little less than $4,000,000. The Federal act provided that the distribution among the States should be conditional upon an appropriation by the States of a sum equaling the Federal appropriation and, provided that if any State failed to make such appropriation, its share would revert to the other States. A study of the needs of the State showed clearly that after the expenditure of all moneys yet to be expended out of the last $50,000,000 bond issue, authorized in 1912, the State's system would be, to a considerable extent, left in a disconnected condition. It was seen that this condition could be almost wholly remedied provided New York State accepted the Federal appropriation and expended it for the completion of unfinished links in the system.

Federal aid made it possible to provide an adequate route to enter the State from the west, in the improvement of some thirty-four miles along the shore of Lake Erie, and also by the readjustment of the systems of several counties, a connected system was made possible in the Adirondacks, giving an entrance to these mountains from the west.

Until Federal aid came to the rescue there was no prospect of completing the highway system of Long Island, or that of the west side of the Hudson River. Under the present plan there will be an improved highway for the entire length of Long Island on both the north and south shores with five cross island connecting routes. This required co-operation on the part of the County of Suffolk, and the various towns through which the proposed new highways are to be built. Plans have been practically agreed upon, providing for the construction of a high type of pavement with a minimum width of twenty feet for the entire circuit of the island.

On the Hudson route it was found that a considerable mileage of unbuilt road lay in the County of Rockland, and no moneys were available for the construction of this important gap. It was determined to fill it with Federal aid, and it is expected that the first construction of Federal aid roads in this State will be on this route.

The Palisades Park Commission has built an excellent system of improved roads within the boundaries of the park, but, up to the present time, it is not possible to reach the park by the west river route upon improved highway. The Palisades Park Commission, and the towns and counties in the region, have co-operated with the Highway Department and, as a result, a high type of extra width highway will be provided at the earliest possible date throughout the entire region. This includes the completion of a few short gaps to the north of Bear Mountain and the Palisades Park, so as to make possible a complete route by way of Storm King to Newburgh.

Arrangements will be made with New Jersey so that this main river artery will be built in that State as well as to the necessary points opposite New York City.

In connection with the construction of this west river route it has been necessary to provide in a similar way for the gaps to the north of Newburgh, and the plans of the department provide for the completion of the entire highway on the west side of the river from New York to Albany. A contract for the construction of a highway around Crow's Nest and Storm King in the region of the Highlands of the Hudson River has been in course of execution during the last two seasons, and work is now proceeding. It will be completed before the close of the present year.

The gaps in the routes through the Catskill Mountains are provided for with connections to the Ashokan Reservoir region, around which the City of New York has constructed one of the finest highways in the country. The gaps in the route leading north from New York, near the Connecticut and Massachusetts lines, have been filled, and a new route is provided through to Albany or the Berkshire region in Massachusetts.

BIG ROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

Lincoln Highway Official Tells of This Year's Plans.

"The coming year will witness the largest improvement in main transcontinental roads that this country has ever seen," said A. F. Hement, Secretary of the Lincoln Highway Association, yesterday. "In Illinois plans have been made for the completion of the permanent improvement of the Lincoln Highway from the Indiana State line to the Mississippi River, at an expense of over $2,000,000, which, with the work to be accomplished in Ohio and Pennsylvania, will practically complete a permanent, improved highway from the Hudson to the Mississippi, about 1,000 miles. Its extension across Iowa is only a matter of time. From Omaha west to the California line, on the Lincoln Highway, Federal assistance will be needed in a great degree.

"The Government is hauling supplies from manufacturing plants by motor trucks to Atlantic ports from points as far as 800 miles inland. The Council of National Defense has urged upon every State through which the Lincoln Highway passes the rapid improvement of that route. The next few years will see a tremendously increased Federal interest and assistance to the interstate routes of transportation.

"Developments in the last year have shown that organizations such as the Lincoln Highway Association, working toward the improvement of through American highways, have not been working in vain. They have been laying the foundations of public sentiment and proper understanding of highway needs and mapping out the main line routes, which will be of great value to the Government.

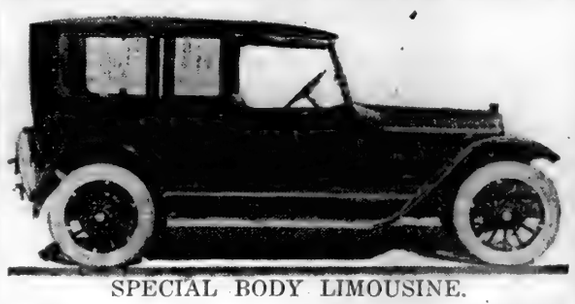
"Improvements on the Lincoln Highway in 1917 represented more than $2,250,000, a noteworthy record when the handicap of labor shortage and lack of material is considered."

New Edition of Gasoline Automobile.

The 1918 revised edition of the modern gasoline automobile by Victor W. Page, a member of the Society of Automobile Engineers, has just been published by the Norman W. Henley Publishing Company, with its 1,000 illustrations and a larger amount of technical information on everything pertaining to the motor vehicle than in previous editions. It is a valuable guide for serious motor students. The book contains 1,032 pages and sells for $3.

NEW AIR-COOLED CAR.

Sedan model of the Holmes automobile shown for the first time last week. One of the new cars made the run to New York from the factory at Canton, Ohio, 594 miles, on a forty-six-gallon gasoline supply, averaging thirteen miles to the gallon.



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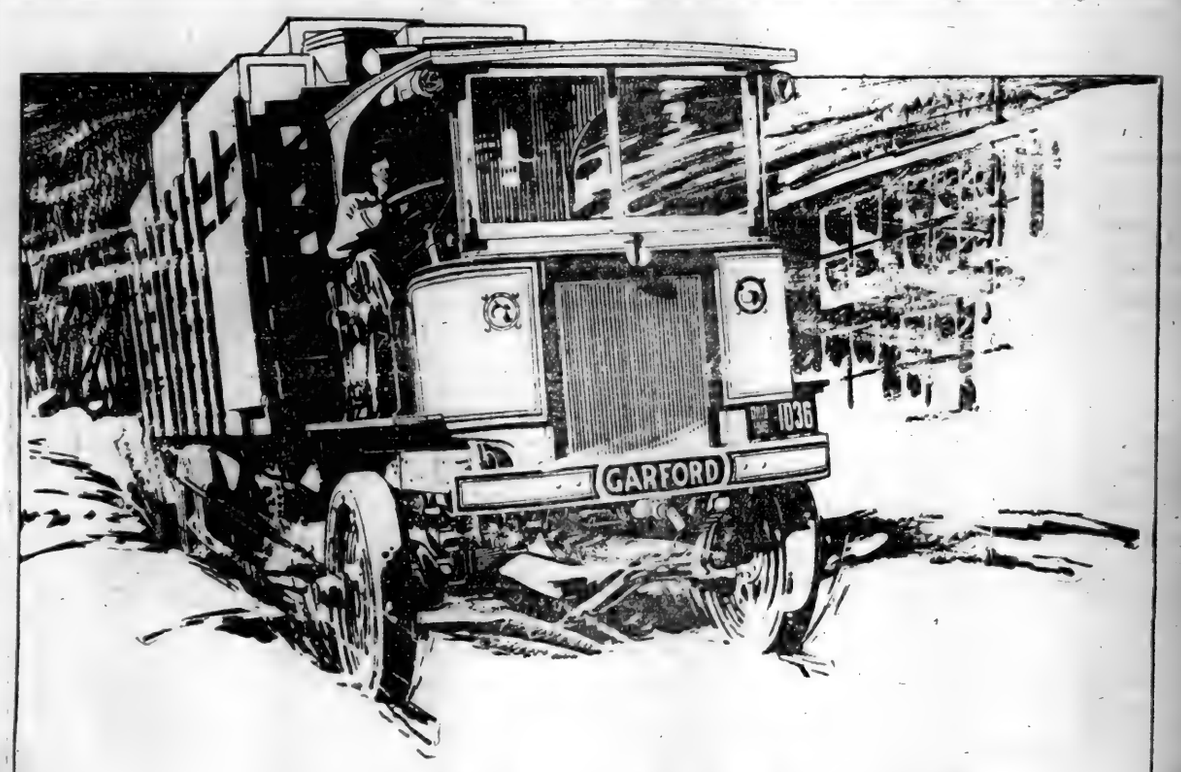

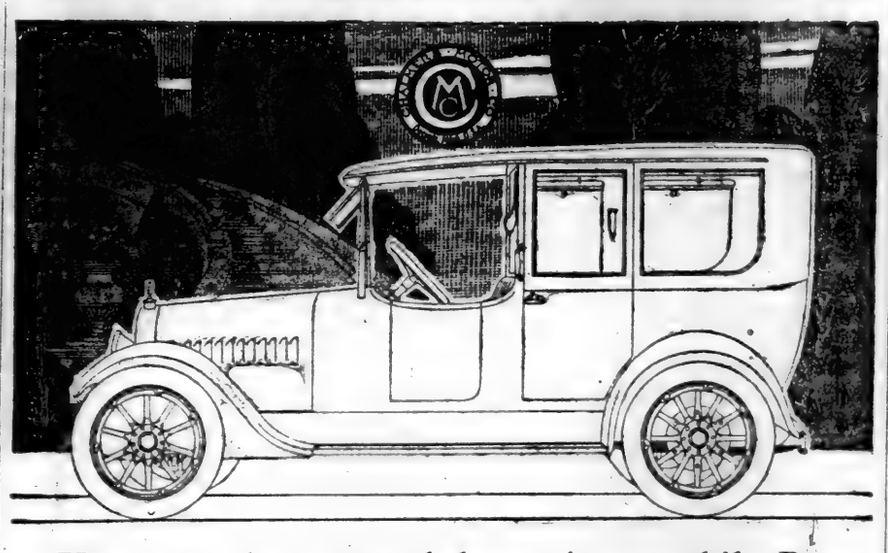

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MOBILIZING NATION'S INDUSTRIAL ARMY

President's Drastic Action in Reorganization of Labor Department Is a Step Long Desired, Says Adolph Lewisohn.

By RICHARD BARRY.

IT happened that within twenty-four hours of ripping the lining out of the Labor Department and putting new works in the old machine the President suddenly called Congress together and read his most famous manifesto, outlining the terms on which the Allies would make peace. Whereupon most people talked about war aims and peace possibilities—and forgot labor, though for the first time that vital department of the governmental activities was on a war basis.

Those who were concerned with the labor situation, however, did not stop discussing why the country had wasted almost a year in getting down to business in the organization of labor. Why had chaos continued to exist so long in the labor market? Why had we been hearing employers complain of a shortage of labor at the same time that we heard labor heads declare there was plenty of it?

Adolph Lewisohn was sought for an elucidation of the current conditions and the prospect of relief. As Treasurer of the American Association for Labor Legislation he comes in contact with all phases of the problem, in which he has specialized for thirty years, having held many important offices as a mediator in labor troubles, and once having been appointed by President Taft on a national commission to investigate such problems.

"The President's act is undoubtedly the greatest step the country has yet taken for intelligent 'spreading' of the labor supply," said Mr. Lewisohn. "We ought to mobilize our labor forces almost as effectively as our military forces, in view of the fact that modern warfare depends as much on industrial efficiency as on military achievements, but we have not done so. Nine months have gone by before we have seriously undertaken to build a machine for doing it. See how quickly (comparatively) we made an army. That was because Congress provided the machinery. But the labor army—fully as essential as the military one—is still to be organized, because this country has failed to equip itself with an adequate system of labor placement."

"What is the effect of the President's order?"

"It will be the means of furnishing an adequate and stable supply of labor to war industries. This will include a satisfactory system of labor exchanges, a method and administration for the training of workers, an agency for determining the priority of labor demand, and agencies for the dilution of skilled labor. It will provide for immediate adjustment of all differences between capital and labor, and this machinery of adjustment will adjudicate all differences about wages, shop conditions, hours. It takes a lot of red tape out of bureaucratic Washington, and gives both power and responsibility to the new director of this vastly important service. Secretary Wilson has already appointed him in the person of John B. Densmore."

"Is that what you mean by an adequate system of labor placement?"

"Yes. The country is like a man with a dozen sons anxious to help him, with work for perhaps ten and yet with only half a dozen within sound of his voice. Take the Government shipyards. Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board recently reported that some of the yards had only 50 per cent. of the men needed. At the same time it has been officially reported that certain big yards are actually turning men away? At the same time it is said that house carpenters, many of whom cannot find work in the big cities, can be made into ship carpenters in a few weeks. With the new bureau such discrepancies can be adjusted.

"The seriousness of this maladjustment was made strikingly apparent the other day when 30,000 needle women in New York were idle, while at the same time the Government was bending every effort to have uniforms made to meet the army demands and the men in the new cantonments were suffering with the cold through lack of suitable clothing.

"Scores of skilled mechanics were recently reported on their way from the Pacific to the Atlantic Coast at a time when such workmen were as much needed in the Seattle shipyards as they were in Wilmington, Del.

"Transportation is a vital factor in moving men and materials where they can be put into war service, but railroad officials complain that the draft and the inducements of munition plants have crippled their man power. Farmers wish to increase production, but say they cannot find help. Food supplies, produced last Summer as a patriotic service, have, in some instances, been freezing and spoiling because the necessary labor was not forthcoming to get them into the hands of consumers and into the supply ships for the Allies. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States in its review of conditions just published, said: 'Labor shortage is everywhere marked. In mines and the lumber business, in manufacturing and in every phase of distribution.'

"But the labor exchanges report thousands of men in search of employment, do they not?"

"Yes. That is the anomaly of the situation. In some industries there is a dearth of labor and in others an oversupply. That causes all the trouble. Personally, I do not believe there is an absolute labor shortage; not yet. That may develop as the war goes on, but it is not yet proved."

"How can this be true in view of the repeated assertions of such men as Mr. Hurley of the Shipping Board and Mr. Rea of the Pennsylvania, for instance, that they can't find men to do their work?"

"Here is some testimony on the other side," answered Mr. Lewisohn. "Look at the report of Mr. Henry D. Sayer of the New York State Industrial Commission, in which he declares that, after thorough investigation, he is positive there are plenty of workers at the present time to meet, with rare exceptions, all essential requirements. Or the statement of Secretary of Labor Wilson that there is an ample supply of labor both for the army and for industry, and that the problem is one of proper adjustment. Or take this excerpt from a speech delivered on Dec. 28 in Philadelphia by Mr. E. V. Wilcox of the United States Department of Agriculture, Division of Farm Management: 'The chief difficulty to date has not been an actual shortage of labor, but a dislocation and improper distribution. Workers skilled in farm labor have been drawn to towns to work for which they were not skilled. Shop workers have been congested in towns where war work was especially heavy. There is no evidence of a real shortage in farm labor, though there is undoubtedly need of a better system of distribution.' Then add this from Samuel Gompers in the American Federationist for January, 1918: 'Proper distribution of workers is not only necessary but vital for carrying on of the war. It is the feeling of organized labor that the so-called shortage of workers has not yet been shown to have a basis; in fact, that what appears in some sections to be a shortage is the result not of scarcity of workers but of maladjustment.' If anything is needed to add to the testimony of Mr. Gompers, you can find it from nearly all the Labor Commissioners from practically all the States.

"It is to reconcile these differences that the President has developed the new service. First it will investigate the actual needs. Then it will adjust supply and demand."

"Is it true that the President is modeling his scheme on that now working in England?"

"Perhaps, to a certain extent. He may recognize the truth in a recent saying of Professor Hammond of the Ohio State University to the effect that when a review of the war is possible he predicts that no piece of pre-war administrative machinery will have proved more valuable to Great Britain than her system of labor exchanges. It is only in such a nation-wide system that labor can be, quickly, intelligently, and effectively mobilized.

"Look at what we have had here—no co-ordination. Since the beginning of the war the Departments of Labor and Agriculture, of War, of Navy, the Council of National Defense, the Shipping Board, the Food and the Fuel Dictators have each and all organized Labor Committees to meet the need of prompt mobilization of the man and woman power of the nation. While they were all busy, all vigorous, all determined, there has been insufficient co-ordination, either within the National Government or between the Federal and local bureaus. The problem has become ever increasingly acute. Even within the Department of Labor there were two rival employment services, Caminetti's and the United States Public Reserve Service.

"Compare this with England's foresightedness, and you will see the weak and dangerous spot in our earlier program. When the British Munitions Board visited this country, it announced that England—already possessing a comprehensive labor exchange system—was planning to increase the number of her public employment bureaus from 400 to 2,000, ten times as many as there are in the United States, with twice England's population.

"England is so far ahead of us because her organization antedates the war. Now necessity and her example have pointed the way to us. Three years ago our association (that for labor legislation) called the first national conference on unemployment. It was held here in New York. Business, labor and the public were aroused. A resolution was adopted at that conference calling for a national system of exchanges along the line of the Robinson-Keating bill now pending in Congress.

"We have accomplished much in three years, much that the President may now find useful in his new Federal organization. In the last year, as our annual summary shows, public employment agencies were provided in Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, New Hampshire, North Carolina, South Dakota, and Utah—an imposing addition to the existing provisions. Systems already in operation in other States were expanded. Four States authorized the co-operation of State and Federal authorities. On Jan. 8 Governor Edge of New Jersey, in his annual message, urged legislation to make ample provision for the extension of the State's employment service, and also urged licensing of private agencies. This development of city and State service has made even more necessary the development of Federal co-ordination. Labor exchange is no longer a local affair. It is as comprehensive as the nation itself."

"Then the Robinson-Keating bill, in a measure, anticipated this order of the President, did it not?"

"The President merely took the short cut afforded him by his war authority to accomplish this purpose without legislation and for the period of the war only."

"What is the Robinson-Keating bill?"

"It is a measure introduced by the Association for Labor Legislation at the official request of the National Association of Public Employment Offices. Our association had this bill introduced in Congress on Dec. 7. It extends and unifies all labor exchange activities of the Government, placing them on an independent basis in the Department of Labor. It also provides an inducement for improved service by granting financial aid to State and city employment bureaus co-operating with the Federal service, and making its standards of efficiency conform to those prescribed by the Federal service.

"For the past month, or since the introduction of this bill, there have been many conferences of the representatives of those most vitally concerned, both in the Government service and in the labor federation. These conferences served to bring the proposal to a focus. A welcome result was the President's order immediately unifying on a war basis all Federal labor exchange activities."

"Then is your association satisfied with a work well done?"

"By no means. The Presidential order is all very well as a war measure, but unless we are to be as badly off after the war as we were at its beginning, there must be Congressional action along the lines of the Robinson-Keating bill, so that the Federal employment service may be made permanent. The emergency bureau just created, without waiting for Congress to pass the bill, does not extend financial aid to city and State bureaus co-operating with the Government service. It is probable that, when Congress takes hold of this important measure, provision will be made for just such financial assistance.

"The President's action is a greatly needed and important step forward. It will doubtless stimulate the progress of legislation which will serve the nation's industrial needs and bring to the highest state of efficiency all of the man power and woman power of the nation, not only to meet the strain of war, but also to assist in the reabsorption of the fighting men into industry with intelligent placement and without chaos, and finally to bring about the continued stabilization of the labor supply to meet the growing industrial requirements of the future.

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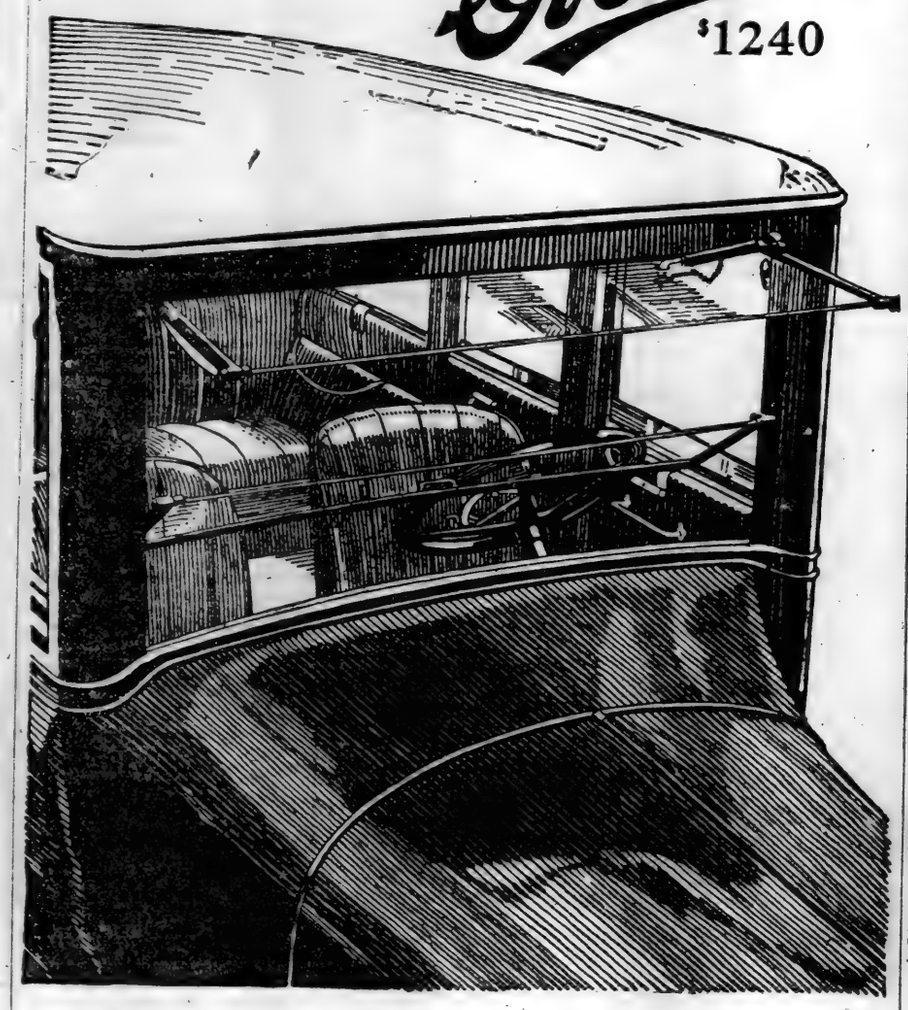

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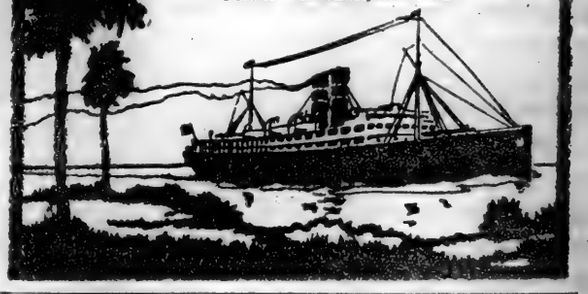

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STAPLE FOODS WILL BE LABELED

New Law Affecting Grocers to be Systematically Enforced by State Food Commission.

HOUSEWIVES CAN HELP

Their Co-operation Will Greatly Facilitate the Work of Standardizing Retail Prices of Foodstuffs.

THE State Food Commission has taken a new step toward the control of retail food conditions. Staple groceries must now be labeled as to price, variety, and grade. In a short time the commission expects to demand the labeling of meats and fish as well. The State food law compelling the marking of certain food commodities went into effect here last Thursday, but the process at the present moment has only reached the stage of official notification to all grocers that they must label their staple goods. It will probably be a week or two before we can expect to see labels everywhere.

The new rule places the matter of food control more definitely than ever in the hands of the housewife herself. The Food Commission has no power to fix retail prices. It can ascertain and publish a "standard" retail price. It can demand that each grocer mark his staple goods with the price he charges and the quality of the article. It can arrest a retailer who does not comply with this regulation, and it can also arrest a man who "hoards" or "profiteers"—that is, a retailer who charges an absolutely undue and extortionate amount for any staple article. But it cannot say what the price of any foodstuff shall be, and the "control" which it exercises must be in large measure assisted by the housewife herself.

Provision for the enforcement of the new rule has been thoroughly systematized. It was stated at the office of the Food Commission that, although the achievement of the food "controllers" in the matter of prices had been largely preventive, there had been some definite decrease in the price of food.

The new law demands that fifteen articles bear labels, or be placarded, with a statement of the article, kind, grade, and price at which the grocer sells them. The grocer must also keep displayed in his store a copy of the labeling rule. In every Assembly district in the State women are organized to place in the hands of every grocer in the district a printed copy of the rule, which they explain to him if he does not understand it. Every grocer must not only receive a copy of the rule, but must sign a receipt for it. The rule had been published in newspapers for the ten days prior to Jan. 10. After the grocers have been notified of the new regulation, the women will act as voluntary inspectors to see that the rule is obeyed. If it is not, the State Food Commission will act on the power given it in the law, and offenders will be prosecuted. More than 10,000 women in New York City, members of the Federal Food Council, have pledged themselves to the work here.

The labeling rule is as follows:

1. Every retailer in New York County dealing in bread, butter, American cheese, cabbage, cornmeal, dried beans, eggs, macaroni, milk, oatmeal, onions, prunes, potatoes, sugar, and wheat flour, during the whole of the time such foods are exposed for sale in a retail store or market, shall affix a sign to them or place a sign near them, as follows:

Where such food is exposed for sale in a container, and the container is sold with the food, a sign stating the kind, grade, and retail price of the contents shall be affixed to, or exhibited as near to, the food as possible.

Where such food is exposed for sale in a container, but the container is not sold with the food, a sign shall be affixed to the container stating the kind, grade, and retail price for a definite weight, measure or numerical count at which the food will be sold.

Where such food is neither kept nor sold in a container, a sign stating the kind, grade, and retail price for a definite weight, measure, or numerical count at which the food will be sold shall be affixed to the food, where exhibited, or shown at the part of the store or market where the food is exposed for sale, and as near to the food as possible.

The term "grade" as herein used shall mean the grade under which the food was bought by the retail dealer. A statement of such grade will comply with this rule, if made in good faith.

Such signs may be written or printed plainly in the English language, in letters large enough so they may be read ten feet away, and placed where they may be seen easily by the buyer. If one-third or more of the retail dealer's customers speak a foreign language, such signs may be written or printed plainly in that language also.

2. It shall be a violation of law to sell said foods in a retail store or market unless the dealer has complied with this rule.

3. All retailers will be furnished upon request with a copy of this rule, and must keep it posted in their stores, where the public can see it.

4. This rule takes effect on Jan. 10, 1918.

5. Any violation of this rule will be prosecuted according to law.

NEW YORK STATE FOOD COMMISSION.

The rule is the same throughout the State, but will go into effect on different dates.

On the Food Board's price list and the housewife's comparison of it with the labeled prices of the retail grocer, Cyrus C. Miller, Director of Transportation and Distribution of the Federal Food Board, made the following statement:

"The object of suggesting food prices is to inform the housewife of the fair price that she should pay for the articles named on cash and carry sales. This is ascertained by finding out the wholesale price for the article, the selling price among a large number of retailers of the same article, and checking up the prices thus obtained with the conditions in the wholesale market and the overhead expenses of the retail dealers; also by getting the advice of representative men of the trade as to what are fair prices.

"In this way it is thought that fair prices may be suggested for 'cash and carry' sales. Sales on credit and delivery must be higher in price. It does not mean, necessarily, that the price quoted is the price at which all retailers are selling the articles. It may be below or above the prices of some retailers. All retail dealers do not sell even the same article for the same price. Some dealers will sell one article at a low price to attract customers, and other dealers will sell the same article for a higher price. If twenty-five retailers bought the same thing at the same price in the wholesale market, they might fix twenty-five different retail prices for it. It is on the average of the retail dealer's sales of many articles that he bases his profits.

"The housewife should object to paying more than the suggested price. If that price is fair, the wise dealer will try to adopt it. If the housewife practices shopping and cannot get the article from her regular dealer at the price suggested, she may go to another. The constant tendency will be toward approaching the prices suggested by the Food Board. In many cases the dealer can rearrange his sales so as to come nearer to the suggested prices than he does now.

"So long as the housewife is notified of the price that she should pay, she will urge the dealer to sell for that price. The final result of such pressure will be toward co-operation between the Food Board and the retail dealers, and the adoption by the trade of the prices suggested by the Food Board.

"The co-operation of the housewife is necessary for the success of the work. If she pays any price she is asked to pay, without regard to how much it is, the Food Board can do little for her. We are trying mainly to help the housewife of small means, to whom a difference of a few cents on an article is a matter of importance.

"We have noticed a great difference already," Mr. Miller added, "in the tendency toward the equalizing of prices in different neighborhoods. Discrepancies that formerly existed between prices of the same quality of goods in different parts of the city are growing much smaller."

Robert E. Driscoll, Market Inspector of the Federal Food Board, pointed out that the labeling, by "establishing a policy whereby the housewife can see plainly what she is buying and the price she is buying it at," was a step forward in the process of "standardization."

"Mr. Hoover and his department have already educated the consumer as to the proper prices that should be paid for food," he added, "and have conspicuously pointed out the merchants charging excessive prices. Previous to Mr. Hoover's investigation, flour was sold for $16.35, with a prospect of going still higher. Sugar would have reached $20 per hundredweight by now, and all other food commodities would have advanced likewise."

Mr. Miller has made several suggestions for State legislation to President John Mitchell of the State Food Commission and the Federal Food Board, regarding standards and grades of foods, containers, farm help, and the licensing of retailers.

FOOD BOARD'S SUGGESTED LIST OF PRICES.

Standard prices as suggested by the Food Board for purchases of Friday, Jan. 11, were as follows—the quotation is from the Food Board's daily bulletin:

The following prices are suggested by the Federal Food Board of New York as representative of what these goods should be purchased for on a cash and carry basis in the retail stores of Greater New York. The range in prices depends upon the length of the cartage from the wholesaler to the retailer, and upon the purchase by the retailer in original whole packages or broken packages.

Article, Kind.	Grade.	Retailer Pays, Cents, Per Lb.	Consumer Should Pay, Cents, Per Lb.
Beans:			
Lima	Domestic	14½ — 15½	17½ — 18½
White small	Domestic	14½ — 15½	17½ — 18½
White	Choice imp.	14½ — 15½	17½ — 18½
Kindney	Red domestic	16½ — 17½	19½ — 20½
Kintoki	Red imported	9½ — 10½	12½ — 13½
Rice:			
Bulk	Whole head	9¾ — 10¾	11¾ — 12¾
Bulk	Blue Rose	8¾ — 9¾	10¾ — 11¾
Bulk	Broken	7½ — 8	9½ — 10
Oats:			
Bulk	Rolled	5¾ — 6½	7¾ — 8½
Cornmeal:			
Yellow	Granulated	6¼ — 6¾	8¼ — 8¾
White Southern	Fine	6 — 6½	8 — 8½
Raisins:			
Seeded, 15 oz. pkg.	Fancy	12 — 12½	14½ — 15
Seeded, 15 oz. pkg.	Choice	11 — 11½	13½ — 14
Prunes:	40—50	14 — 14½	18 — 18½
California	70—80	9¾ — 10¼	12¾ — 13¼
California	100—120	8¼ — 8¾	11¼ — 11¾
California	30—40	15 — 15½	19 — 19½
Oregon	40—50	13½ — 14	17½ — 18
Macaroni, Spaghetti:			
Bulk	Domestic	11 — 11½	14 — 14½
Flour:			
Wheat	Spring wheat	6 — 6¼	7 — 7¼
Wheat	Winter wheat	6 — 6¼	7 — 7¼
Sugar:			
Granulated		8.6	9½
Bread:			
Factory wrapped	16 ounces	7½	8 — 9
Store wrapped	16 ounces	7	8
Milk:			
Loose, dipper	"B"	*10½	*11
Bottle	"B"	*13½	*14
Butter:			
Storage	Best	46 — 48	51 — 53
Cheese:			
American	Whole milk	26½ — 29	32½ — 35
Eggs:			
Candled Storage	No. 1	47 — †49	52 — †54
Potatoes:			
White	U. S. No. 1	3	4
Onions:			
Red	Fancy	3	5

*Per quart. †Per dozen.

Note.—Prices quoted in fractions will cost the consumer the full cent if pound purchases are made. Purchases of more than one pound will include the sum of the fractions.

Article. Kind.	Retailer Pays, Cents, Per Lb.	Consumer Should Pay: Medium Rental Neighborhoods, Cents, Per Lb.	Consumer Should Pay: Low Rental Neighborhood, Cents, Per Lb.
*Fish (Frozen):			
Whiting	4	8	8
Native Mackeral	15	23	22
Smelts, No. 1	18	24	24
Butterfish	10	16	16
Halibut	20	32	31
Sea Bass	15	20	20
Weakfish	12	..	19
(Fresh):			
Spanish Mackeral	23 — 27	30	28
Smelts, No. 1	18 — 25	27	27
Flounder	15 — 16	20	19
Steak Cod	18 — 22	24	24
Carp	15	21	19
Perch (Yellow)	10 — 18	23	18

*The supply of fish in the salt and fresh water markets was extremely light today, high prices generally prevailing.

Note.—The Ciscoe, a common lake fish of fine edible quality, is now in great abundance in the New York wholesale market. In taste and flavor it is very pleasing and deserves much more attention from the consumer than it has received. This fish at present is selling at a wholesale price of 10 to 12 cents per pound, and in the future the Federal Food Board will quote Ciscoe prices in its regular bulletins.

STEAMBOATS.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.

BOSTON $2.95

PROVIDENCE Boat Direct **$1.90**

COLONIAL LINE

ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3. Week Days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

FALL RIVER LINE

TO BOSTON $4.00

Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5 P. M. Music.

NEW LONDON (NORWICH LINE.) Str. lvs. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., wk. days, 5:30 P. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., 22d St., 6 P. M. BRIDGEPORT LINE. Str. lvs. Pier 27, E. R., wk. days, 1.00 P. M.

Hudson River Day Line

Service will be resumed in May.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS PRISONERS OF GERMANS

SINKING OF GERMAN U-BOAT BY U. S. DESTROYER

GRAVES OF OUR HEROES IN FRANCE

A FEW OF THE REMARKABLE 24 PAGES OF ROTOGRAVURE ETCHINGS IN THE ISSUE OF JAN. 10.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

10 CENTS A COPY — $5.00 A YEAR

ALL NEWS STANDS

PLAN FINANCIAL AID FOR FUTURE TRADE

British Government Names a Committee to Prepare for Conditions After War.

PREPARE FOR EMERGENCY

Would Facilitate Conversion of Plants Working for Government to Normal Production.

In England the Government is not only concerned with current financial problems, but it is looking to the future, and, in connection with the work of the Minister of Reconstruction, the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have appointed a Committee on Financial Facilities After the War. This committee is to report whether the normal arrangements for the provision of financial facilities for trade by means of existing banking and other financial institutions will be adequate to meet the needs of British industry during the period immediately following the termination of the war, and, if not, by what emergency arrangement they should be supplemented, regard being had in particular to the special assistance which may be necessary: (1) to facilitate the conversion of works and factories now engaged upon war work to normal production; and (2) to meet the exceptional demands for raw materials arising from the depletion of stocks.

The committee is composed of Sir Richard V. Vassar-Smith, Chairman of Lloyds Bank, (Chairman;) Sir John Bradbury of the British Treasury, A. E. L. Chorlton Ruston, of Ruston, Proctor & Co., Ltd., agricultural machinery manufacturers; M. Brocklehurst Fielden, Sir Algernon Firth, Robert Fleming, A. C. D. Gairdner, Managing Director of the Union Bank of Scotland, Frederick C. Goodenough of Barclay & Co., Sir Alexander Roger of the Ministry of Reconstruction, Sir Alex McDowell of Belfast, John Sampson and A. W. Tait, member of G. A. Touche & Co., chartered accountants.

Discussing the appointment of the committee, The Financial News of London says:

"Its duty, put broadly, will be to foresee difficulties of finance that are likely to beset the commerce and industry of the nation at the close of the war and to devise safeguards against them. It is abundantly clear that the period of transition from war conditions to those of peace must prove a critical time, financially, for commercial and industrial undertakings.

"Thousands of works and factories now engaged upon war work—there are 5,000 factories now working upon munitions alone—will be returning to their peacetime work, and no matter how skillfully and speedily they may readjust themselves, it seems inevitable that there should be at least some intervening period of unproductiveness. The cost of this reconversion, moreover, will have to be faced.

"There is a further factor to increase the financial strain at this time. Most branches of the nation's trade, commerce and industry alike will be faced with the necessity for greatly increased capital outlay in other directions. Raw materials will have much increased in price as compared with pre-war days, wage rates to be paid will be higher and values of stocks in hand and of stocks out on credit will be greater. It may even be that longer credit—especially in some branches of overseas trade—will be necessary.

"These causes, which are a few of many, will combine to make much larger demands than formerly upon the working capital of business firms of almost every kind and to keep it locked up for longer periods. To what extent will the banks and other institutions that now exist for financing the trade and commerce of the nation be in a position to meet this increased demand? And in the event of their not being in this happy position, what alternative source of credit for essential commerce and industry can be made available? In the event of shortage how shall the best allocation be made of such capital as is available?

"It is to assure the best possible answers being given to these and similar important questions that Dr. Addison has convened a committee of experts to go thoroughly into the matter and give the nation and the Government the benefit of their considered view after all procurable evidence has been sifted. The names and positions of the members of the committee indicate the breadth of the views they will represent. They are direct representatives of the financial interests, banking, commercial and industrial, most concerned in the results of the inquiry, and they are drawn from many areas."

MOTOR INDUSTRY AS HELP IN WAR

Manufacturers Say Automobiles Help Solve Transportation Problems.

New York's first national wartime automobile show closed last night in the Grand Central Palace. The attendance throughout the week was much larger than many of the most sanguine exhibitors had expected, in view of the unsettled conditions in the country, and a very satisfactory volume of real business was done which assures, at this early date, the sale of the larger proportion of all the motor vehicles which the big plants will be able to produce this year.

"The present show has revealed to a greater extent than any of its predecessors," said Alfred Reeves, general manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, under whose auspices the exhibit was held, "the widespread recognition of the value of the motor car as a means of solving many of our difficult transportation problems. In this connection especially the result has been a great tribute to the industry, which, besides being of importance [illegible] in making airplane [illegible] and war munitions [illegible] to serve the [illegible] gasoline [illegible] men and materials [illegible] the coal and [illegible]

[illegible] who visited the show without the intention of buying [illegible] A. Miles, manager of [illegible] "a large proportion were [illegible] while they may defer the [illegible] new car owing to war conditions, it was clear that their interest in [illegible] improvements was as keen [illegible]

One of the [illegible] visitors during the day was Arthur Bjerke, an electrical engineer from Christiania, Norway, who is the [illegible] company recently capitalized [illegible] than $150,000 to [illegible] He closed [illegible] with the [illegible] of Toledo for 125 [illegible] representing an [illegible] Mr. Bjerke [illegible] with the Government [illegible] export shipping [illegible] allow the first [illegible] cars to be sent to Norway [illegible] the year. Electricity [illegible] thing in Norway, he said [illegible] an electric car being [illegible] against the usual [illegible] $17. Several [illegible] automobiles could [illegible] he added, if they could be shipped there.

Manufacturers and dealers yesterday were agreed that the most important factor of the show was the stiffening of confidence in all branches of the industry for the future. W. C. Sills of the Chevrolet [illegible] said:

"With [illegible] of freight cars, with the [illegible] of so many passenger trains [illegible] of the automobile [illegible] car has new [illegible] to perform. The commercial [illegible] a freight train of its own. Both types of cars are therefore important factors of present [illegible]

[illegible] President of the [illegible] company, said: "I [illegible] eighteen shows in New York and never before have I felt [illegible] future of the [illegible] may be [illegible] I know that the American [illegible] is beyond the range of the [illegible]

J. A. Kline of the Kline car, which is made in Richmond, Va., and other southern dealers said the demand for [illegible]

[illegible] were William L. [illegible] for the Willys [illegible] representing the [illegible] B. Van Alstyne, [illegible] Stanley, Glen [illegible] T. Porter, [illegible] A. Dalton, Reo, and Fred [illegible] President of the Oakland [illegible]

Many of the finest cars in the show [illegible] at once to Chicago for the [illegible] exhibit there during the week [illegible] Jan. 26.

Organize War Service Committee.

A War Service Committee of the wool manufacturing industry has been organized to co-operate with the Government officials in every way relating to the industry, and with the War Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the Council of National Defense. Frederic S. Clark, [illegible] National Association of Wool Manufacturers, is the chairman of the committee and Herbert E. Peabody, president of the American Association of Woolen and Worsted [illegible] vice chairman and [illegible] secretary.

HARDWARE TRADE PLAN.

Method Under Which War Requirements Will Be Looked After.

In order that the industry may best do the work required of it for a successful prosecution of the war, the War Service Committee of the American Hardware Manufacturers Association has prepared a chart showing in detail a plan for organizing the trade which is thought will best meet the demands made on it. One of the primary steps has been to divide the industry into these nine sections: A, wire and heavy hardware; B, builders' hardware and castings, C, sheet metal work; D, tools for woodworking; E, tools for metal working and cutlery; F, agricultural tools; G, auto-motive and sporting goods; H, general supplies, and I, miscellaneous.

Each of these sections will have a Section Committee, as well as Division Committees and delegates that will be under the jurisdiction of the former. The sections will be responsible to the War Service Committee and the latter to the President. An executive manager will be located at Washington, according to the plan, and he also will be responsible to the War Service Committee.

The Division Committees, which are made up of closely allied branches of each section of the trade, as outlined above, will each elect a delegate to the Section Committee. The Section Committees will distribute orders which members of one division cannot fill or which require equipment not possessed by any one division. They must also decide between conflicting interests of divisions and take up with the executive manager all questions that affect the whole section.

The executive manager will consolidate requirements of the Government and find sources of supply through the division delegate and Section Committee. He will also obtain priority for or prevent discrimination against, as non-essential, supplies for producers and shipments of products. He will advise the War Service Committee of developments of or changes in Government policy affecting the hardware industry, including prospective increases in general requirements, labor control or supply, general increase in production required and taxation. He will further assist and advise the War Service Committee in presenting to various Government agencies proposals affecting the hardware industry and also advise and assist delegates or Division Committees regarding matters affecting divisions or sections. He will have on file catalogues, price lists, and reports showing maximum current production of members. Sources of information with which he must keep in touch also are given in the explanation of the chart.

The War Service Committee will determine the policy of organization, direct the activities of the executive manager, direct the activities and spur on Section Committees, decide between conflicting interests of sections, and take up questions affecting more than one section.

LEGAL COLLECTION FEES.

Credit Men's Association Has Not Indorsed New Schedule.

The January letter of the National Association of Credit Men says that the recent advances in collection and suit fees advocated by the Commercial Law League of America and members of the commercial bar generally have been made the subject of careful consideration by credit men.

"Owing to some statements brought to our attention," the letter goes on in part, "we want to say that the new schedule of fees has not been indorsed in any manner by the National Association of Credit Men or by any committee representing the association. We want to add, however, that it has been our desire to consider the claims of commercial attorneys with perfect fairness and to concede their points so far as it can justly be done. We concede that the attorney has larger overhead expenses than in former years, but to work merely on the general basis that an advance is necessary does not do this subject entire justice. In this matter a rule will prevail, based upon the real entitlement of an attorney to the advance from the character of the service he has rendered."

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	97	4s, registered, 1925	104½	105½
2s, coupon, 1930	..	97½	4s, coupon, 1925	104½	105½
2s, registered, 1918	99	100	2s, coupon, '38, reg	96	97
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	97
3s registered, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	88
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	88
3s, conversion, 1947	84	88			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Friday Bid.		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Friday Bid.
4½s July, 1967	95½	96	95½	3½s Nov., 1954	..	80	..
4½s June, 1965	95½	96	95½	3½s May, 1954	77	80	77
4½s Mar., 1963	95½	96	95½	3½s Nov., 1955	..	80	..
4½s Nov., 1957	95½	96	95½	The following are quoted on a percentage basis.			
4½s May, 1957	95½	96	95½	4½s 1918-1928	5.00	4.70	5.00
4½s Mar., 1960	89¾	90	89¾	4½s 1924-1931	5.00	4.70	5.00
4½s April, 1966	89¾	90	89¾	4½s 1921-1923	5.00	4.70	5.00
4½s Mar., 1964	89¾	90	89¾	4½s April, 1920	5.00	4.70	5.00
4½s Mar., 1962	89¾	90	89¾	4½s 1918-1919	5.00	..	5.00
4½s Sept., 1960	89¾	90	89¾	3½s 1940-1953	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s May, 1959	86	86¾	85½	3½s 1930-1939	5.00	4.75	5.00
4s Nov., 1958	86	86¾	85½	3½s 1922-1929	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s May, 1957	86	86¾	85½	3½s 1919-1921	5.00	4.70	4.90
4s Nov., 1956	84½	86	84	3s 1940-1958	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s Nov., 1955	84½	86	84	3s 1926-1930	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s Nov., 1936	89	..	..	3s 1918-1925	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s May, 1919	98¼	..	98¼				
4s Nov., 1918	99	..	[illegible]				

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	11	13	Interstate Electric pf.	90	95
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	65	70	Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Am. Gas & Electric	88	91	Miss. River Power	9	12
Am. Gas & Electric pf.	40	42	Miss. River Power pf.	33	39
Am. Light & Traction	210	215	Northern Ohio Electric	25	30
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	90	95	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	65	70
Am. Power & Light	45	50	North. Ont. L. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Power & Light pf.	70	75	North. On. L. & P. pf	24	..
Am. Public Utilities	25	30	Northern States Power	61	63
Am. Pub Utilities pf.	58	63	North. States Pow. pf.	86	88
Am. Water W. & Elec.	4½	5½	Northern Texas Electric	47	52
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	60	62	Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	70	75
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	9	12	Ozark Power & Water	35	48
Carolina Power & Light	26	27	Pacific Gas & Electric	35	37
Carolina P. & L. pf.	89	93	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	81	83
Cities Service	213	217	Pine Bluff 7% pf.	96	98
Cities Service pf.	74½	76	Pub. Service Sec. pf.	70	75
Colorado Power	22	24	Puget S. T., L. & P.	..	12
Colorado Power pf.	95	100	Puget Sd. T., L. & P. pf.	40	45
Columbus Electric pf.	75	80	Ry. & L. Secur. pf.	80	85
Com. Power, Ry. & L.	31	33	Republic Ry. & Light	21½	23
Com. Pow., Ry. & L. pf	62	64	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	54	57
Conn. Power pf.	85	90	Sierra Pac. El. pf.	59	64
Consumers' Power pf.	80	90	Southern Cal. Edison	80	82
Dayton Power & L. pf.	73	78	South. Cal. Edison pf.	93	96
Duluth Edison	75	80	Standard Gas & Elec.	..	5½
Eastern Texas Electric	50	55	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	22	23
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	75	80	Tampa Electric	102	..
El Paso Electric	93	97	Tenn. Ry., L. & Pow.	2	3
El Paso Electric pf.	87	92	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	10	12
Electric B. & S. pf.	88	91	Texas Power & L. pf.	97	100
Electric Properties	55	60	Tri-City Ry. & L. pf.	82½	85
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	64	69	U. G. Improvement	80	[illegible]
Federal Light & Trac.	5	10	United Light & Rys.	28	30
Federal L. & Trac. pf.	..	40	United L. & Rys. pf.	61	63
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	16	..	Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf.	82	84
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	..	65	West. P. Ter. & W. P.	10	15
Gas & Elec. Securities	280	300	W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf.	80	88
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	88	94	West. Penn. P. pf.	95	100
Idaho Power 7% pf.	93	100	Western Power	9	11
Int. W. Ry., L. & P. pf.	95	98	Western Power pf.	40	45
Interstate Electric	35	40	Yadkin Riv. Power pf.	95	100

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alabama Water 6s, '20	97	98½	Miss. R. Power 1st 5s	67	70
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s.	61	65	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	80	85
Appa. Power 5s, 1941	70	75	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	84	86
Caro'lina P. & L. 5s	89	92	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '21	75	80
Central P. & L. 1st 6s.	96	98	Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	90	94
Central Ill. Light 5s	96	98	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	87	87½
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	90	95	Nor. Texas Elec. col. 5s	82	87
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	65	70	Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1939	100½	102
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	Omaha & C. B. 5s	[illegible]	90
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	85	90	P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	90	93	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s.	99	101
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s.	100½	101½	Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P. 6s, 1919	97	98½
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	90	92½	Roanoke W. W. 5s, '10.	95	98½
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s.	85	90	Std. Gas of N. J. 5s, '45	94	96
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s.	95	100	So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39.	89	92
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	85	90	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	85	92
El Paso Elec. col. 5s.	87	93	U. S. R., R. & M. 6s, 25.	111	113
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46.	74	76	Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32.	73	78
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25.	[illegible]	95	Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	93	96
Int.-M. R., L. & P. 6s.	97	100	United Util. cv. 6s, '43.	93	98
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s '44.	93	96	Utah Securities 6s	83½	84½
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '33.	80	90	Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s.	93	96
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99	Western Power 1st 5s.	[illegible]	95
Middle West U. 6s, '25.	..	99	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s.	99½	100	West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46.	90	92
			Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	90	93

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Weakness showed in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The action of the steel industrials especially early attracted attention. The decline in United States Steel common tended to influence the general list adversely. Gradually the weakness extended to the railroad group and to the other divisions of the market. There was no outstanding bad news to account for the renewal of selling. The International Mercantile Marine issues stood out against the general trend of prices. They early displayed exceptional strength.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
680	Am. Can.	36⅝	35½	36⅝	10	Nor. Pacific.	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
20	Am. C. & F.	68¾	68¾	68¾	40	Pennsylvania	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
20	Am. Linseed	29¾	29¾	29¾	20	Ray Copper.	23	23	23
100	Am. Loco.	55⅛	54⅛	54⅛	950	Reading	73⅝	72⅝	72⅝
100	Am. S. & R.	78¾	77⅝	78⅛	230	Rep. I. & S.	76⅜	75⅜	75⅜
60	Am. Su. Tob.	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	10	So. Pacific.	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
30	Am. T. & T.	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	100	So. Railway.	23	23⅜	23⅜
450	Anac. Cop.	61⅝	61⅛	61⅝	250	Studebaker.	50	49⅝	49⅝
220	Bald. Loco.	58⅝	58⅛	58⅛	30	Tenn. Cop.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
50	Balt. & Ohio	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	20	Tob. Prod.	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
1,000	Beth. St'l B.	75⅝	74⅝	75⅝	500	Union Pac.	113⅝	112⅝	112⅝
10	Cal. Petrol.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	10	U. S. Ind. A.	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
20	Cent. Leather	63⅝	62⅝	63⅝	10	U. S. Rubber	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
50	Ches. & Ohio	51⅝	51⅛	51⅛	31,950	U. S. Steel.	93⅝	91⅝	92⅝
160	C. M. & St. P.	45⅝	45	45	50	Utah Copper	80	79⅝	79⅝
250	Corn Prod.	31⅛	30⅞	31	535	Willys-Over.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
450	Crucible St'l	52⅝	52⅛	52⅝					
430	Dist. Secur.	36⅝	34⅝	36⅝					
270	Erie	15⅛	15	15					
180	Gen. Motors.	113⅝	112	112					
20	Gt. Nor. pf.	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝					
60	Inspir. Cop.	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝					
300	Int. Mer. M.	24	23⅝	23⅝					
2,080	Do pf.	92⅝	90	91⅝					
40	Kenne. Cop.	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛					
500	Mex. Petrol.	83⅝	82⅝	82⅝					
10	Miami Cop.	31	31	31					
290	Midvale Steel	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝					
200	Mo. Pacific.	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝					
30	N. Y. Cent.	70	69⅝	70					
30	N. Y., N. H. & H.	29¼	29¼	29¼					

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,250	Liberty 3½s.	98.70	98.70	98.70
1,650	Do 1st 4s.	97.90	97.90	97.90
3,550	Do 2d 4s.	96.90	96.84	96.86

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,800	Atlanta	.09¼	.09	.09¼
400	Gold. Con.	.43	.43	.43
100	Gold. Cycle.	1.80	1.80	1.80
500	Isabella	.08⅛	.08⅛	.08⅛
500	Jumbo Ex.	.19	.19	.19
510	Ton. Ext.	1.75	1.70	1.75
800	Portland	1.07½	1.07½	1.07½
500	White Caps	.50	.50	.50

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4,500	‡Aetna Expl.	7⅝	6⅞	7⅝	250	‡Prod. Pict.	6⅛	6	6⅛
200	‡Car L. & P.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	1,900	Smith M. T.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,800	Chev. Motor.	112	109	110	400	‡Stand. Mot.	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
800	‡Cuprite Sul.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1,200	Submar. Bt., v. t. ctfs.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
500	‡Elec. Gun.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	Triangle Film, v. t. ctfs.	1	1	1
100	Emer. Phon.	4¼	4¼	4¼	500	U. S. S'hip.	5	4⅞	4⅞
100	‡Int. Lube Ch.	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	6,000	‡Un. Motors.	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛
100	Key. T. & R.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	800	‡Wright-Mar. Aircraft	7⅛	7	7⅛
3,000	‡Maxim Mu.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					
200	N. A. P. & P.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝					
100	N. Y. Trans.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝					
1,000	Peer. T. & M.	17	15⅝	17					

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	‡‡Am. Oil	19	19	19	5,000	‡‡Mid. Oil	112	108	108
11,500	‡‡Am. V. Oil	9	8	9	2,000	‡Do pf.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	‡Bar. O. & G	1⅛	1	1⅛	850	‡Midwest R.	109	108	108
2,000	‡‡B.-Wyo. O.	25	25	25	1,300	‡N. K.-Ok. O	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
500	‡Cos. & Co.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	1,000	‡‡N. W. Oil.	62	60	60
14,500	‡Crown Oil.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	2,000	Okla. P. & R	7⅛	6⅞	7
4,100	Cum. P. & R	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	3,800	‡O'r O. & G.	36	33	35
500	‡Elk B. Pet.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	400	‡Pa.-Ky. Oil.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1,000	‡Federal Oil	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	7,500	‡Red R'k Oil & Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
500	‡H. O. & R.	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	3,100	‡Rice Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,200	‡Houston Oil	47⅝	44⅝	47	200	‡Sap. O. & R.	9⅜	9	9⅜
1,800	‡Int. Pet'm.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	400	Seq. O. & R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9,500	‡I'd O. & T.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	500	‡Stanton Oil.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,800	Ken's Oil, (a pros.)	[illegible]	..	..	500	‡Victoria Oil, new stock.	4	3⅞	4
3,000	Met. Pet'm.	[illegible]	..	..					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	Alaska-Brit. Col. Metals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	Josevig-Ken., (a pros.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,700	‡‡Atlanta	9⅛	9	9	1,700	‡Jumbo Ext.	20	19	19
800	Big Ledge	1⅛	1	1⅛	1,000	‡Kirk. Porph.	50	50	50
400	‡‡Booth	4	4	4	1,000	La. Con.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,000	‡Hoe. & Mon.	48	45	47	300	Magma Cop.	39	38	39
1,500	Butte Cop. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	500	Mason Val.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
5,000	Butte-Det.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,000	‡Monster Ch.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,500	‡‡Caledonia	54	53	53	1,600	‡‡Moth. Lode	26	26	26
1,500	‡Calu. & Jer.	1⅛	1	1⅛	7,000	‡‡Nat. Leas.	6	5	6
500	Canada Cop.	2⅛	2	2	3,500	‡‡Nat. Z. & L.	25	24	24
700	‡Cashboy	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	2,700	‡Nev. Oph. M.	20	19	20
40,000	‡‡Cerbat Sil. (a pros.)	68	62	65	500	‡New Corn.	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
200	‡Coco River.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	1,800	‡Nicklas M.	42	41	42
1,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	2	1⅞	2	850	‡Nixon Nev.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
500	‡Con.-H'st'd.	25	25	25	1,500	‡‡Pole St. C.	23	22	23
325	‡Copper Val.	1	1	1	1,900	‡Port. Con. C.	24	23	24
700	Cresson Con.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	2,000	‡‡Prov. M. C.	48	47	47
4,000	‡Emma Con.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	200	‡Ray Her. M.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
500	First Nat.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	465	Sil. Kg. Cons. of Utah	3⅛	3	3⅛
1,200	‡‡Fortu. Con.	40	39	40	1,500	‡‡Silver Pick	5	5	5
975	‡Gibson Cop.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	100	Std. Sil.-Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,500	‡Globe Dom.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,500	‡Success M.	8⅛	8	8⅛
400	‡Green Monst.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	700	Ton. Exten.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
520	Hecla Min.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	1,800	Tri-Bullion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4,500	‡‡Int. Mines.	10	10	10	200	Unity G. M.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2,500	‡Jer. Verde. (a pros.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,800	‡‡Utica Min.	11	10	11
900	‡Jer.-Presc't	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	800	W. Caps M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
					200	‡W. Caps Ex., (a pros.)	12	12	12

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$50,000	‡A. T. & T. 1-yr. 6s, w. i.	99¼	99	99¼
5,000	‡Can. Gov. 5s	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
$7,000	‡Gen. El. 6s, 2-yr. nts. '19	99¼	99¼	99¼

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Friday Bid.	Friday Ask.
Air Reduct'n.	70	76	70	76
Am.-Brit. Mfg.	2	5	2	5
Do pf.	25	35	25	35
Am. Writ. P.	1½	2½	1½	2½
Blumenthal	95	102½	90	100
Do pf.	90	95	85	100
Br.-Am. Tob., registered	15½	16½	15½	16½
Do coupon	17	18	17	18
But'w'th-Jud.	42	45	42	45
Can. C. & Fy.	15	25	15	25
Do pf.	45	50	45	50
Can. Nat. G.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carbon Steel.	78	82	78	82
Carwen Steel.	8	9	8	9
Chal. Mot. pf.	..	50	..	50
Chalm. Motors	4½	5	4½	5
Char. Iron	7½	8	7½	8
Char. Iron pf.	5½	6½	5½	6½
Cities Serv.	212	217	212	217
Do pf.	73	75	73	75
Curtiss Aero.	25	27	25	27
Curtiss A. pf.	50	75	50	75
Cramp Shipb.	69	72	69	72
Ev. Heaney	20½	21½	20½	21½
Free. Texas	38	41	39	41
Hall Signal	4½	6	4½	6
Hall Sig. pf.	12	16	12	16
Havana Tob.	½	1	½	1
Hav. Tob. pf.	2	5	2	5
Holly Sugar	38	45	35	45
Do pf.	93	95	93	95
Hupp. Motor.	2	2½	2	2½
Int. Mangan.	8½	9	8½	9
Int. Motors	10	14	10	14
Int. Mot. 2d pf.	15	17	15	17
Int. Rubber	9½	10½	9½	10½
Int. Trad. pf.	55	75	55	75
K. T. & R. pf	11½	13½	11½	13½
Kresge	70	75	70	75
Kresge pf.	95	105	95	105
Lake T. Boat.	3	3½	3	3½
Do 1st pf.	2	6	3	6
L. Val. C. S.	70	75	70	75
Lima Loco.	44	50	44	50
Lukens Steel.	40	45	40	45
Do 1st pf.	101	105	101	105
Mar. of Am.	3½	3½	3½	3½
Marlin Arms.	75	85	75	85
Man. Transit.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mitchell Mot	35	40	35	40
Nash. Motors.	75	85	75	85
Nat. Motors.	11	13	11	13
N. Y. Ship.	38	40	38	40
P. Log. Coal.	3	3½	3	3½
Poole E. & M	50	60	50	60
Rep. Truck	38	48	38	48
St. L., R. M. & P.	31	35	31	35

INDUSTRIALS. Continued.

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Friday Bid.	Friday Ask.
Std. Motors.	9	10	9	10
Smith, (A. O.)	10	30	10	30
Do pf.	85	90	85	90
St. Jos. Lead	14½	15	14½	15
Todd Ship	72	75	72	75
Un. Zinc Sm.	1½	1½	1½	1½
U. S. L. & H.	1½	1½	1½	1½
Do pf.	1½	2½	1½	2½
World Film	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
OIL STOCKS.				
Allen Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beth. O. & G.	9½	10½	9½	10½
Cos. & Co. pf.	3½	3½	3½	3½
Elk. O. & G.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Esmer's Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friar Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glenrock Oil.	3½	3½	3½	3½
Hous. Oil pf.	64	67	64	67
Humble Goose	4	4½	4	4½
Ky. Petrol.	6	6½	6	6½
[illegible] Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merritt Oil	22½	23	22½	23
Min. W. Pet.	1½	1½	1½	1½
Okla. Oil pf.	14	15	14	15
Pan Am. Pet.	40	42	40	42
Pierce Oil	9½	10½	9½	10½
Pa. Gasoline	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savoy Oil	9	9½	9	9½
Sinclair Gulf.	16	18	16	18
United West.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Victor Oil	60	62	60	62
Way. O. & G.	3½	3½	3½	3½
MINING STOCKS.				
Brad. Copper.	1½	1½	1½	1½
Butte-N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Con. Copper.	5½	[illegible]	5½	[illegible]
Goldfield Con.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold. Merger.	3	[illegible]	3	[illegible]
Iron Blossom.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jim Butler	84	86	84	86
Kewanas	7	9	7	9
La Rose	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Magma Chief.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marsh Min'g.	5	6	5	6
N. Y. & H. R	12½	13½	12½	13½
Nip. Mines	8½	8½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rex Con.	9½	10½	9½	10½
Roch. Mines.	29	30	28	30
St. N. Zinc.	3	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
San Toy	12	14	12	14
S. K. (Ariz.).	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stewart	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Superior Cop.	2	2½	2	2½
Troy Arizona.	11	16	11	16
United East.	3½	4	3½	4
West E. Con.	66	69	66	69
BOND.				
Pierce Oil 6s.	70	74	70	74

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat situation remains unchanged, the principal factor of interest being a proposal by the Food Administration to increase the allotment of wheat for export. It was said, however, that shipments will be confined to domestic savings, and that home requirements will not be jeopardized. The big blizzard over the West was looked upon in a favorable light, as heavy snows have fallen over a large part of the West and the drought in the Southwest has been at least partially relieved.

Rye market firm; No. 2 Western, $1.94, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

The whole grain industry of the country was badly crippled on Saturday by the big blizzard over the West, where temperatures ranged from 8 to 22 degrees below zero, with quite extensive snowfall. It was apparent that the movement of corn will be badly hampered for a few days at least, and in consequence prices were firm, closing with net gains of ½c to ¾c. The local cash market was nominal, but prices were firm, with kiln dried No. 3 yellow quoted at $1.81, and No. 3 mixed $1.76, cost and freight, prompt shipment from the West, subject to embargoes; Argentine corn, $2, cost and freight New York, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	1.27½	1.27½	1.27½	1.27¼	..
May	1.25¼	1.25	1.25¼	1.25¼	98½

OATS.

The oats market was in much the same condition as corn, owing to the prospects of very small receipts as a result of the storm. Prices were firmer in the West, closing with net gains of ½@¾c. The local cash position was very strong on account of the embargo against shipments to the East and of the light stocks here. Quotations remain nominally unchanged, however, with standard quoted at 97@97½c; No. 2 white, 97½c; No. 3 white, 96½@97½c; No. 4 white, 96½@96½c; fancy clipped white, 98c@$1; ordinary clipped white, 97@98c; all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	80¾	80¼	80¾	79⅞	..
March	79⅛	78⅝	78⅞	78⅛	..
May	77⅛	77	77⅛	76⅞	56⅞

PROVISIONS.

Owing to the fact that the hog movement was badly interrupted by the Western blizzard, the provision market was dull and in a waiting position. Operations were confined principally to lard and values were slightly higher. Hog receipts at Chicago were estimated at 5,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	....	....	24.35	24.30	[illegible]
May	24.82	24.77	24.80	24.77	16.05
Ribs—					
January	24.07	24.07	24.07	24.00	14.77
May	24.42	24.40	24.42	24.42	15.15
Pork—					
January	....	....	46.40	46.40	30.20
May	....	....	45.75	45.75	28.67

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was again entirely nominal owing to the lack of offers and the restrictions surrounding trading operations. The undertone was firm, however, and apparently the demand was somewhat in excess of the amount of oil available. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	....	19.70
January	..	..	19.60@20.00	....
February	..	..	19.60@	....
March	..	..	20.00@	19.95
April	..	..	19.99@	19.90
May	..	..	20.15@	19.90

COFFEE.

The market for coffee futures was much less active on Saturday, with fluctuations irregular. At the opening there was scattered liquidation [illegible] starting at a decline of 1 to 5 [illegible] rallied on covering, and a mo[illegible] from brokers with Wall Street [illegible] trade connections. May sold up from 8.25 to 8.35c and September from 8.62 to 8.75c, with the close showing a net advance of 5 to 10 points. The local spot market was quiet at 8½c for Rio 7s and 10⅛c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	....	....	7.80@7.95	7.70
February	....	....	8.00@8.05	7.90
March	8.15	8.00	8.17@8.19	8.12
April	....	....	8.26@8.27	8.21
May	8.35	8.25	8.35@8.36	8.28
June	....	....	8.45@8.46	8.38
July	8.48	8.45	8.57@8.58	8.47
August	....	....	8.64@8.65	8.57
September	8.75	8.62	8.71@8.73	8.67
October	....	....	8.81@8.82	8.74
November	....	....	8.88@8.89	8.81
December	8.87	8.83	8.95@8.97	8.87

SUGAR.

Sales of raw sugar during the week to the International Committee totaled over 700,000 bags, all at the equivalent of 6.005c [illegible] New York. With increasing receipts at U. S. Atlantic ports, the future [illegible] brighter, and several refiners are preparing to reopen their plants. Howell's, Arbuckle, and the American continue to take a small business for the nearby trade at 7.45c less 2 per cent. for cash.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,940 packages. Prices firmly maintained on the choice and fancy grades of fresh creamery, with moderate offerings and fair trade. Medium [illegible] Renovated in seller's favor [illegible] packing stock firm. [illegible] Creamery, higher scoring than extras [illegible] lb, 52@52½c; extras, (92 score,) 51½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 47½@51c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 44@47c; thirds, 41@43c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 54@54½c; extras, 53@53½c; firsts, 49@52½c; seconds, 45@48c; creamery, held, extras, 46c; firsts, 45½@46c; seconds, 43@45c; thirds, 40@42c; State, dairy, tubs, finest, 50½@51c; good to prime, 47@50c; common to fair, 40@46c; renovated, extras, 43@43½c; firsts, 41@42c; lower grades, 39@40c; ladies, current make, firsts, 35½@39c; seconds, 37½@38c; lower grades, 36@37c; [illegible] current make, No. 1, 37½@[illegible] No. 2, [illegible] lower grades, 34@35½c.

[illegible] and such sells at a wide range of prices. Market for storage eggs [illegible] is unsettled and in a very uncer[illegible] condition. Owing to [illegible] Administration [illegible] are refusing to [illegible] less than the [illegible] and at the same time [illegible] at a higher [illegible] however, [illegible] stock at quotations given, and [illegible] is greater than the supply available [illegible] white eggs continue dull, with [illegible] on hand. Only [illegible] reach our [illegible] the greater part of the supply [illegible] Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 67@68c; extra [illegible] good to [illegible] and poorer [illegible] frozen [illegible] lower grades [illegible] checks from [illegible] to good, 65@70c; [illegible] whites, gathered whites, Western and southern, gathered whites, 64@71c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 67@71c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 63@68c.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—Trading on the Bourse was quiet today. Three per cent. rentes, 58 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 45 centimes.

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
28	Balt. Tube	80	80	80	20	Do pf.	69	69	69
17	Con. Power	99	99	99	8	Md. Casualty	75	75	75
150	Con. Coal	104½	104	104½	16	Mt. Vernon.	16	16	16
706	Cosden	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	106	M. & M. Tr.	69⅛	68⅛	68⅛
10	Do pf.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	20	North. Cent.	71½	71½	71½
20	Dav. Chem.	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	10	Pa. Wat. P.	63	63	63
10	Elkhorn	25	25	25	10	United Ry.	23½	23½	23½
332	Houston Oil.	48	45	47					

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,500	A. C. L. cv. 4s.	76	76	76	$1,000	Cen. R. con. 5s	98½	98½	98½
2,500	B. C. 5s, '68	93¼	93¼	93¼	1,000	Cha's't'n Cy. Ry. 5s	96	96	96
1,000	Con. C. refg. 5s	82½	82½	82½	1,000	Elkhorn 6s.	97½	97½	97½
4,000	Do 6s	102½	102½	102½					

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
107	Am. Zinc	13½	13½	13½	56	North Butte.	15	15	15
25	Anaconda	61½	61	61	16	Old Dom'n.	44	44	44
200	Butte & Bal.	30	[illegible]	30	30	Pond Creek.	18¼	17¼	17¼
15	Cal. & Ariz.	64½	63¾	63¾	10	Quincy	75	74½	74½
85	Cop. Range.	[illegible]	45½	45½	85	Ray Con.	22½	22½	22½
400	Davis-Daly	5½	5½	5½	140	Shannon	5½	5½	5½
60	East Butte.	10½	9¾	9¾	100	South Utah.	14c	14c	14c
420	Island Creek.	53	52	53	11	St. M. Land.	52	52	52
40	Lake	6½	6½	6½	20	U. S. Sm. pf.	44½	44½	44½
25	La Salle	2½	2½	2½	50	Winona	2	1½	2
20	Mohawk	[illegible]	59	59					

Railroads.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Boston Elev.	38½	38½	38½	100	Mass. Elec.	2	2	2
200	Boston & M.	22	21½	21½	200	New Haven.	29	29	29

Miscellaneous.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Agr. C.	80	80	80	4	Gen. Elec.	132½	132½	132½
25	Do pf.	90½	90½	90½	10	Int. P. C. pf	13	13	13
100	Am. Can.	36	36	36	5	Mass. Gas	81	81	81
40	Amoskeag pf	77	77	77	10	N. E. Tel.	98	98	98
5	Am. Sugar	101	101	101	89	Swift	130½	129½	130½
82	Do pf.	108	108	108	25	Torrington	40	40	40
23	Am. W'n pf.	92½	92½	92½	34	Un. D. 1st pf	50	50	50
828	Am. T. & T.	104½	102½	103½	31	United Fruit.	119½	119	119
10	Cuban Cem't	18	18	18	55	United Shoe.	41½	41½	41½
10	Edison	147	147	147					

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$16,000	C., B. & Q. 4s	93¼	93¼	93¼	$1,400	Liberty 3½s.	98.70	98.20	98.20
1,000	N. E. T. 5s.	99¼	99¼	99¼	8,000	Do conv 4s.	97.00	97.00	97.00
1,000	Un. F. 4½s.	93	93	93	2,600	Do 2d 4s.	97.00	96.30	96.90

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
8	Am. Gas	86½	86½	86½	16	Penn. Salt.	82	82	82
2	Buf. & Sus. pf.	46	46	46	805	Phil. R. T. t. c.	29	28⅜	28⅜
100	Keyst'e Tel.	8½	8½	8½	100	Tono. Belm't	3½	3½	3½
210	Lake Super.	12½	12½	12½	3	Tono. Mining	4	4	4
30	Lehigh Nav.	62½	62½	62½	1	Union Trac	42	42	42
2	Lehigh Val.	57½	57½	57½	5	W. J. & S. S.	43	43	43
54	Pennsylvania	46½	46½	46½	10	Wm. Cramp.	79½	79½	79½
228	Phila. Elec.	25½	25½	25½	200	York Rys. pf.	32	32	32

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Intst. Rys. 4s	42	42	42	$5,000	Penn. & Md. Steel 6s	103	103	103
1,000	Lib. 1st 3½s.	98.40	98.40	98.40	5,000	Phila. Elec. 5s	95½	95½	95½
1,000	Do 2d 4s.	96.60	96.60	96.60	3,000	Read. gen. 4s	83½	83½	83½
2,000	Penn. 4½s.	91½	91½	91½					

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Friday Bid.		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Friday Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	17	18	17	Penn.-Mex. Fuel	43	48	43
Atlantic Refining	900	925	900	Prairie Oil & Gas	430	440	435
Borne-Scrymser	450	475	450	Prairie Pipe Line	245	255	245
Buckeye Pipe Line	93	97	93	Solar Refining	290	310	290
Cheesebrough Mfg.	325	350	325	Southern Pipe L.	170	180	170
Colonial Oil	10	15	10	South. Penn. Oil	275	285	280
Continental Oil	465	495	475	S. W. Penn	95	105	95
Crescent Pipe Line	33	37	33	Stand. Oil of Cal.	225	230	225
Cumberland P. L.	120	130	120	Stand. Oil of Ind.	610	630	620
Eureka Pipe Line	195	205	195	Stand. Oil of Kan.	450	490	460
Galena Signal Oil	130	138	130	Stand. Oil of Ky.	310	325	310
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	120	130	120	Stand. Oil of Neb.	485	515	485
Illinois Pipe Line	180	190	180	Stand. Oil of N. J.	525	535	530
Indiana Pipe Line	97	100	97	Stand. Oil of N. Y.	250	260	255
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13½	13½	13½	Stand. Oil of Ohio	415	440	415
National Transit	180	190	180	Swan & Finch	100	105	100
N. Y. Transit	12½	13½	12½	Union Tank	85	86	83
Northern Pipe L.	95	100	95	Vacuum Oil	360	[illegible]	355
Ohio Oil	315	325	325	Washington Oil	37	[illegible]	37

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Friday Bid.		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Friday Bid.
Aetna pf.	44	47	44	Can. Found's F.	125	130	..
American Brass	220	222	220	Colt's Arms	56	58	..
Atlas Powder	155	160	147	Du Pont	237	240	[illegible]
Do pf.	95	97	94	Hercules	237	244	[illegible]
Babcock & Wilcox	109	112	104	Do pf.	110	113	[illegible]
Bliss	..	450	325	Niles-Bem't-Pond	112	117	112
Do pf.	75	83	75	Scovill Mfg.	425	450	405
Canadian Explos.	235	335	235	Winchester Arms	..	700	..
Do pf.	104	110	104				

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Friday Bid.		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Friday Bid.
American Cigar	87	95	87	Do pf.	93	98	93
Do pf.	85	95	85	P. R.-Am. Tobacco	155	175	155
Conley Foil	200	250	200	Do scrip	115	125	115
J. S. Young	130	150	130	R. J. Reynolds	375	425	375
Do pf.	100	106	100	Do pf.	100	106	100
MacAndrews & F.	175	180	175				

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS

Baldwin Locomotive

Its market position discussed in our Special Letter.

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UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.
The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all news stands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Adv.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Yield, with Steel at Lowest Point for the Week—Surplus Reserve Up.

A further reaction was brought about in the stock market yesterday on moderate dealings, with considerable pressure applied at one time to the steel issues. A partial recovery occurred shortly before the close, but most issues ended the short session with losses from closing prices of the previous day. An outstanding exception to the general behavior of the list was International Mercantile Marine, which advanced on heavy buying. Steel common touched 91½ shortly before the close, representing a decline of 5¼ points from the best price of the week. The selling was mostly on behalf of traders, almost complete interruption to Western wire service shutting off most important branch offices.

The weekly bank statement showed a substantial recovery in excess reserve. There was an increase in demand and time deposits of approximately $103,000,000, but a contraction of $30,000,000 in loans, with an increase of $35,000,000 in cash carried in the banks' vaults and with the Federal Reserve Bank, left an increase of $17,000,000 in surplus reserve.

Announcement yesterday of plans for the institution of Government control over the issuance of new securities created no surprise. The establishment of a priority board authorized to pass upon applications for new capital was in fact suggested three months ago by New York banks, and since that time a certain measure of control has been exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury. No new issues have been since brought out until notice of the borrower's intentions has been filed with the Treasury Department, to allow authorities an opportunity to object if it was thought that the new financing might interfere in any way with the Government's own needs.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	3½	Renewals	3½
Low	3½	Last	3½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¼@5¾	Sixty days	5¼@5¾
Ninety days	5¼@5¾	Ninety days	5¼@5¾
Four months	5¾	Four months	5¾
Five months	5¾	Five months	5¾
Six months	5¾	Six months	5¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ......3⅜@4

Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ......4 @4¼

Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ......5 @5¼

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days 5½

4 to 6 months 5¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months 6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.75½	$4.75½	$4.75½	..
Cables	4.76⁷⁄₁₆	4.76⁷⁄₁₆	4.76⁷⁄₁₆	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.72½	5.72½	5.72½	—.00½
Cables	5.70½	5.70½	5.70½	..
Rubles—				
Demand	13.00	13.00	13.00	..
Cables	13.25	13.25	13.25	..

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.		—Yesterday's Close.— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.75½	$4.76⁷⁄₁₆
5.1826	Paris	5.72½	5.70½
	China—		
	Hongkong	73.00	73.25
	Peking	114.00	114.25
	Shanghai	107.00	107.25
19.30	Greece	19.40	19.45
40.20	Holland	42.75	43.25
[illegible]	India—		
	Bombay	35.00	35.50
	Calcutta	35.00	35.50
5.1826	Italy	8.33	8.32
49.85	Japan—		
	Kobe	51.75	52.00
	Yokohama	51.75	52.00
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	50.00	50.125
51.46	Russia	13.25	13.50
26.80	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	33.50	34.00
	Copenhagen	32.00	32.50
	Christiania	33.00	33.50
19.30	Spain	24.32	24.40
	South America—		
32.42	Rio	26.98	27.06
42.44	Buenos Aires	45.02	45.12
5.1826	Switzerland	4.49	4.47

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.—		—Commercial.—	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.71½	$4.69½

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $581,457,656; balance, $57,221,090; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,620,310; Federal Reserve credit balance, $25,409,900.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $9.6875.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 45¼d, unchanged; in New York, 90⅝c, unchanged; Mexican dolars, 73c.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

The following companies announced dividends during the last week:

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Books Close.
STEAM RAILROADS.				
A., T. & S. F.	1½	Q	Mar. 1	Jan. 31
N., C. & St. L.	3½	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
Rutland pf	2	—	Jan. 23	Jan. 11
STREET RAILWAYS.				
Conn.R. & L.pf.	1½	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Mil. El. Ry. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 31	*Jan. 21
FIRE INSURANCE.				
Am. Alliance	6	—	Jan. 15	Jan. 8
Gt. American	15	—	Jan. 15	Jan. 3
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS				
A. Sewer Pipe	½	Q	Mar. 1	......
Am. W. Glass Mach. pf.	14⅝	Acc.	Jan. 19	Jan. 11
Atlas Powd. pf.	1½	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
Brill (J.G.) pf.	1	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 24
Br.-Am. Tob.	6	Fin.	Jan. 31	......
Br.-Am. Tob.	6	Int.	Jan. 31	......
Burns Bros.	1½	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Burns Bros.	1	Stk.	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Can. Convert.	1	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Can. Fonks.-M. pf.	3	—	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Cent. Sugar pf.	1¾	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Cert.-Teed Pr.	4	—	Jan. 28	Jan. 17
Chev. Motor	3	eQ	Feb. 1	Jan. 18
Clu.-Peabody	1½	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
Col. F. & I. pf.	2	Q	Jan. 25	*Jan. 15
Crock.-Wheeler	2	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 5
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 5
Dom. Coal pf.	3½	—	Feb. 1	Jan. 12
Dom. Steel pf.	1½	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Ed.E.I. Boston	3	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Eisenlohr (Otto) & Bros.	1	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
El. Bd. & Sh.	2	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 14
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 18
Elgin Nat. W.	2	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 24
Elk. Bas. Pet.	12½c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Fajardo Sugar	2½	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
Fed. Sug.R. pf.	1¾	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
First Nat. Cop.	15c	Q	Feb. 25	Feb. 5
Gen. Motors	3	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 18
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 18
Int. Nickel pf.	1½	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Kaminis. Pwr.	2	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Kelsey Wh. pf.	1¾	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
Kerr Lake M.	25c	Q	Mar. 15	*Mar. 1
Key. Tel. pf.	$1.25	—	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
Lindsay Light	5	Q	Feb. 28	Feb. 1
Lindsay Light	15	Ex.	Feb. 28	Feb. 1
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb. 28	Feb. 1
Miami Cop.	$1.50	Q	Feb. 15	*Feb. 1
Nash Motors	$6	—	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
Ohio Cit. Gas	$1.25	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Pacific Coast	1	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 25
Do 1st pf.	1¼	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 25
Do 2d pf.	1	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 23
Penn Traffic	3½	—	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Penn. Traffic	2½	Ex.	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Royal Dutch	15c	—	Jan. 15	......
Sapulpa Refin.	30c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Sierra P. El.pf.	1¾	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
St. Motor Con.	$2	Ex.	Feb. 7	Jan. 7
St. Oil of Cal.	2½	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
Union B. & P.	†2	Ex.	Jan. 25	Jan. 15
Un. Dyew'd pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 15
Woolworth (F. W.) Co.	2	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 9

*Holders of record; books do not close.
†Payable in 4 per cent. Liberty bonds.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, JAN. 12, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	368,930	217,576	405,017
Year to date	7,033,100	8,648,427	8,545,201

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
2	2¼	500	Alaska Gold Mines	2¼	2¼	2	2	— ¼
2½	3	3,400	Alaska Juneau	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	— ¼
73	74⅝	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½	—2¼
36½	37	2,400	American Can	36¾	36¾	35⅞	36⅞	+ ⅛
68¼	69	400	Am. Car & F'dry	69	69	68½	68½	—1
55¼	56	100	Am. International	55½	55½	55½	55½	— ¼
29¾	30¼	3,800	American Linseed	30½	30½	29½	30	...
70½	71½	200	Am. Linseed pf.	71	71	71	71	— ½
54½	55	1,000	Am. Locomotive	55½	55½	54½	54½	—1⅛
10	10½	100	Am. Malting	10	10	10	10	— ½
78½	78¾	2,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	78⅝	78⅝	78	78½	— ¼
104½	105½	200	Am. Sm. & Ref pf.	105	105	104⅝	104⅝	— ½
59	59½	300	Am. Steel F'dries	59½	59½	59	59	—1
100	101	100	Am. Sugar Ref.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	—1½
107½	109	100	Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	109	109	109	109	—1½
64½	65	400	Am. Sumatra Tob.	64½	65	64½	65	+ ¾
103½	103¾	1,100	Am. Tel. & Teleg.	102⅞	103½	102½	103	+ ⅜
160	161	600	American Tobacco	160	160	159½	159½	+ ½
21½	22½	100	Am. Wr. Paper pf.	22	22	22	22	+ ¼
12¾	13½	400	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	13¼	13¼	13	13	— ⅜
61½	61¾	2,900	Anaconda Copper	61⅝	61⅝	61⅛	61⅛	— ½
84⅝	84¾	600	At., Top. & S. F.	84⅝	84⅞	84⅝	84⅝	— ⅜
8	8½	100	Atl., Birm. & At.	8½	8½	8½	8½	— ¾
89⅞	91	100	Atl. Coast Line	90	90	90	90	— ½
99	100	800	Atl. Gulf & W. I.	99¾	100½	99¼	99¼	— ⅜
58¾	58½	2,100	Baldwin Locomot.	59	59	58¼	58¼	— ¾
51½	52	2,800	Baltimore & Ohio	51⅞	51⅞	51½	51⅞	— ⅜
..	..	10	Bank of Commerce	175	175	175	175	...
76½	77⅜	800	Bethlehem Steel	77	77	76	76½	— ½
75½	75¾	21,500	Beth. St. Cl. B t. c.	76	76	74⅝	75⅜	...
97⅞	98	800	B.S. pf. sub.rcts.f.p.	98½	98½	98½	98½	—1
6	7½	100	Brunsw. T.&R. Sec.	6½	6½	6½	6½	...
18⅛	19	100	Butte & Superior	18½	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
13	14	100	Cal. Petroleum	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ½
137⅝	138	1,400	Canadian Pacific	138	138¼	137½	138	— ¼
33	34½	100	Central Foundry	33½	33½	33½	33½	— ¼
62⅞	63½	1,000	Cent. Leather Co.	63¼	63¼	62¾	63	— ¼
71	73	100	Chandler Motor	72	72	72	72	— ⅜
51½	51¾	1,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	52⅜	52⅜	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅝
21	22	100	Chi., Gt. West. pf.	22	22	22	22	—1
44½	45	1,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	45¼	45¼	45	45	— ¼
77	77½	400	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	78⅛	78⅛	77⅞	77⅞	— ½
93	94	100	Chi. & Northwest	93½	93½	93½	93½	...
48	49	600	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	48¼	48¼	48	48	—1
59¼	59½	800	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	59½	59½	59½	59½	— ⅜
15⅜	16	100	Chile Copper	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
41	41½	200	Chino Copper	42	42	41½	41½	— ⅜
31⅝	32⅜	300	Colum. Gas & Elec.	32	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅜
86	88	100	Consolidated Gas	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	— ⅜
47	55	50	Continental Ins.	48	48	48	48	...
31	31¼	8,200	Corn Products Ref.	31½	31½	30⅞	31½	— ¼
52⅝	52⅞	700	Crucible Steel	52⅝	52⅝	52	52⅝	— ⅜
29½	30	400	Cuba Cane Sugar	29⅝	30	29¼	30	— ½
78¾	79½	100	Cuba Cane Sug. pf.	79	79	79	79	—1
105⅝	106½	700	Delaware & Hud.	106	106¼	105⅝	106¼	— ⅛
8½	9½	100	Denver & Rio G.	8½	8½	8½	8½	...
36	36¼	4,700	Distillers Securities	34¼	36⅝	34¼	36	+1
8⅝	9	600	Dome Mines	9	9	9	9	— ⅜
..	..	100	Elk Horn Coal	23½	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
15	15¼	700	Erie	15¼	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
25	25½	300	Erie 1st pf.	25	25	25	25	— ½
132½	133	1,100	General Electric	132⅝	132⅝	132	132⅝	— ½
..	..	1,000	Gen. Elec. rights	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
112⅜	113	2,300	General Motors	114	114	111⅞	113	—1⅞
75½	78	200	Granby Consol.	78	78	78	78	...
87⅞	88⅛	200	Great Northern pf.	88⅝	88⅝	88	88⅛	— ½
88	90	200	Gulf States Steel	90	90	88½	88⅝	—2
43	47	100	Hartman Corp.	44	44	44	44	—4
34	35	100	Haskell & Barker	34½	34½	34½	34½	+2
44¼	45	400	Inspiration Copper	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	—1
7⅝	8¼	300	Interboro Consol.	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
44⅝	46	100	Interboro Cons. pf.	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	—1
62	75	100	Inter. Harv. Corp.	65	65	65	65	...
23⅝	23⅞	12,900	Inter. Mer. Marine	23⅝	23⅞	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅝
91½	91¾	79,000	Inter. Mer. Mar. pf.	90⅜	92⅜	90⅛	91⅞	+2¾
28⅛	28¼	600	Inter. Nickel	28⅜	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	...
27⅛	27⅝	200	Inter. Paper	27⅝	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
44	45	100	Kelly Sprinf. Tire	45	45	45	45	...
31½	32	300	Kennecott Copper	32	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅜
92	95	25	Kings Co. E.L. & P.	95	95	95	95	...
74	74½	600	Lackawanna Steel	75	75	73⅝	74	—2¼
97¾	100	25	Manhattan Elev.	99½	99½	99½	99½	— ½
56½	57½	200	Maxwell M. 1st pf.	57	57	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅜
20½	21	200	Do 2d pf.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
82½	83	7,000	Mexican Petroleum	83⅜	83⅜	82⅛	82⅝	—1⅛
31	31½	200	Miami Copper	31½	31½	31⅛	31⅛	...
46	46½	5,000	Midvale Steel	46	46⅜	45⅞	46	— ⅛
21⅝	22	2,100	Mo. Pacific tr. ctfs	22	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
42	43	700	Do pf.	42⅜	42⅝	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅜
26½	28	400	National Acme	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅝
15½	16	100	Nat. C. & Cable	15½	15½	15½	15½	—1
40	40½	700	Nat. Enam. & S.	40½	40½	40	40	— ⅜
117	119½	300	N. Y. Air Brake	117½	119½	117½	119½	—1½
69⅝	70	2,200	New York Central	70	70	69½	70	— ⅛
29	30	400	N. Y., N. H. & H.	29½	29½	29	29	— ½
103	103½	100	Norfolk & Western	103	103	103	103	— ⅛
83⅞	84	300	Northern Pacific	84¼	84¼	84	84	— ½
37¾	38	800	Ohio Cities Gas	38¼	38¼	37⅞	38	— ⅛
44⅝	44⅞	100	Ohio Fuel Supply	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+ ½
46⅛	46⅜	800	Pennsylvania R. R.	46⅛	46⅝	46⅛	46⅛	...
26⅛	27½	100	Philadelphia Co.	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
24	24½	1,000	Pittsburgh & W. Va.	24¼	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
109	112	100	Pullman Co.	109	109	109	109	—1
48½	50	600	Ry. Steel Spring	49¼	49¼	49	49	—1
22½	22¾	100	Ray Consol. Copper	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
72	72½	9,400	Reading	73⅝	73⅝	71⅝	72	—1⅜
35	40	100	Do 1st pf.	35	35	35	35	—1
75⅝	75½	2,900	Republic Iron & S.	77	77	75⅛	75⅝	—1⅜
74	74½	500	Royal Dutch ctfs.	74¼	74¼	74	74	—1⅛
17	17½	100	Seaboard Air L. pf.	17	17	17	17	...
16½	17	100	Shattuck-Arizona	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅜
30½	30⅝	300	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	31	31	30½	30⅝	— ⅜
82	83⅜	600	Southern Pacific	83	83	82⅜	82⅜	— ⅜
22⅝	23	900	Southern Railway	23	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
58½	58¾	300	Do pf.	58⅝	58⅝	58	58½	— ¾
49⅝	50	1,300	Studebaker Co.	50	50	49½	49⅝	— ⅝
36½	37½	100	Superior Steel	37	37	37	37	+ ⅝
13¼	13¾	600	Tenn. Cop. & Chem.	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ½
140	141	2,200	Texas Co.	140	140	139	140	— ½
50½	50⅝	1,000	Tobacco Products	51⅛	51⅛	50¼	50½	—1⅜
108⅝	112	20	Underwood T. pf.	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	...
112⅛	112⅜	8,800	Union Pacific	113⅝	113⅝	112	112⅛	— ⅝
92½	93	700	United Cigar Stores	93⅝	93⅝	92½	92½	— ⅝
68½	71	100	United Drug	69½	69½	69½	69½	— ⅛
117½	118½	200	United Fruit	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	— ⅝
5	6	300	United Rys. Invest.	6	6	5½	5½	— ½
12½	14	200	Do pf.	13	13	13	13	+1
116⅛	118	600	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	117	117	116⅛	116⅛	—3⅝
52½	53½	100	U. S. Rubber	53	53	53	53	— ½
92	92⅛	133,800	U. S. Steel	93⅛	93⅝	91½	92⅛	—1⅝
108⅝	109	400	Do pf.	109	109	108⅝	109	...
79½	80	900	Utah Copper	80	80	79½	80	...
37⅜	38	400	Va.-Carolina Chem.	37⅝	38	37⅝	38	+ ⅛
8	8½	100	Wabash	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
40⅛	41	200	Do pf., A	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
81⅜	85	300	Wells-Fargo Exp.	81	81½	81	81½	+ ½
49	50	100	Western Pac. pf.	49½	49½	49½	49½	— ½
39⅞	40	500	West'gh'se E. & M.	39½	39⅞	39⅜	39⅞	— ⅛
38⅞	39	100	White Motors	39	39	39	39	— ⅛
48	49	100	Wilson & Co.	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	—1⅛
17	17¼	9,400	Willys-Overland	17⅝	17⅝	17	17	— ⅝
78	..	100	Do pf.	78	78	78	78	...

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	58.47	58.18	58.26	— .41
25 industrials	73.55	72.81	73.19	— .53
50 stocks	66.01	65.49	65.72	— .47

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Jan. 12	66.01	65.49	65.72	— .47
Jan. 11	66.30	65.65	66.19	— .83
Jan. 10	67.15	66.14	66.87	+ .24
Jan. 9	67.15	66.28	66.63	+ .79
Jan. 8	67.27	65.74	65.84	— .17
Jan. 7	66.27	65.11	66.01	+ .66
Jan. 5	66.49	65.25	65.38	—1.37
Jan. 4	67.79	66.64	66.75	— .24

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1918	68.37	Jan. 3	65.11	Jan. 7	65.72
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	84.71	Jan. 31	85.21
1916	91.45	Jan. 3	84.47	Jan. 31	85.17
1915	64.68	Jan. 23	60.07	Jan. 2	62.27
1914	73.30	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3	72.97
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	75.00	Jan. 17	77.23
1912	78.63	Jan. 3	75.66	Jan. 31	76.62
1911	81.10	Jan. 31	77.37	Jan. 3	80.99

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1918	68.37	Jan. 3	65.11	Jan. 7	65.72
†1917	90.46	Jan. 4	85.99	Jan. 11	86.55
Full Years.					
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	57.44	Dec. 20	65.56
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.99
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.00
1914	73.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	61.99
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	69.09
1912	85.83	Sep. 30	75.34	Feb. 1	79.29
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.99

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Jan. 12	77.13 —.03	Jan. 4	77.16 —.10
Jan. 11	77.16 +.18	Jan. 3	77.26 +.14
Jan. 10	76.98 —	Jan. 2	77.12 +.33
Jan. 9	76.98 +.18	Jan. 1	Holiday.
Jan. 8	76.80 —.14	Dec. 31	76.80 +.74
Jan. 7	76.94 —.14	Dec. 29	76.06 +.36
Jan. 5	77.08 —.08	Dec. 28	75.70 +.24

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1918	77.26	Jan. 3	76.80	Jan. 8	77.13
†1917	89.23	Jan. 12	88.63	Jan. 2	89.28
Full Years.					
1917	89.48	Jan. 20	74.94	Dec. 20	76.80
1916	88.18	Nov. 27	85.19	Apr. 23	88.64
1915	87.62	Mar. 24	81.52	Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.43	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.81	Jan. 10	83.45	Dec. 18	86.84

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Storm Limits Business in Stocks.

The great snow storm in the Middle West curtailed telegraphic communication from many brokerage offices to cities of the interior yesterday, and apparently had considerable effect in reducing business on the Stock Exchange and the Curb. One house which has been handling a substantial volume of transactions daily of late for clients in Chicago and Cincinnati, did not receive a single order over the wire. The opinion was expressed in brokerage houses that the practical elimination of Western business had helped weaken the market tone, as speculators who ordinarily trade in wheat have turned their attention to securities and have been buying on balance lately.

The Marine Stock Appeal.

The stock market acted in unusual fashion in some respects for a Saturday. While the general trend was toward lower prices, with what looked like considerable bear selling in evidence, the Mercantile Marine issues displayed much strength. The preferred at the best quotation of the session stood 3¼ points above Friday's final level, and the net gain of 2¾ stood in marked contrast with the rest of the list. The speculative flavor of this stock continues unimpaired by the declaration of the 10 per cent. dividend a few weeks ago. The appeal of the remaining 72 per cent. of payments in arrears is strong, even in the face of frequent predictions in the Street that further payments should not be looked for in the near future.

Clearing House Bank Statement.

Yesterday's bank statement showed an increase of $17,302,000 in surplus reserves, a contraction of nearly $30,000,000 in loans, and an increase of $103,500,000 in demand and time deposits, although the deposits of Government funds, against which no reserve is carried, decreased about $115,000,000. The surplus reserves stand now at $78,573,000, or less than half of the total a year ago, when $181,468,000 was reported.

Reserve Bank Acquires U. S. Notes.

The feature of the weekly statement of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was a $36,000,000 increase in investments of United States Government obligations, the increase for the fortnight amounting to more than $63,000,000. Although the report does not clearly indicate it, the understanding is that the bank has been buying Treasury certificates of indebtedness which mature on June 25. For the week discounts declined $10,000,000, and the holdings of acceptances decreased about $2,000,000. The deposits of member and non-member banks increased $48,000,000, while Government deposits were reduced by $9,000,000 to $12,000,000. An interesting fact revealed by the weekly report is that the amount of Federal Reserve notes outstanding had been decreased by about $3,500,000. In recent months the weekly expansion has ranged from $7,000,000 to $28,000,000. But despite the decrease in the amount of notes outstanding, the reserve agent's gold fund supporting the notes was diminished by $23,600,000.

Railroad Discipline.

A man prominent in railroads in the far West, who is now in New York, having crossed the continent since the Government took over the roads, remarked yesterday that he was not so much concerned with the effect of the measure on the financial state of the properties as upon their operating efficiency, and this almost entirely because of the psychological effect upon the employes of the railroads. "It has pretty near ruined discipline and demoralized the men of some of the finest railroads in the country," he said. "You can see it in the attitude of the men and in the way they handle trains. They yank the finest through passenger trains around like freight cars, slap on the air brakes without regard to flat wheels, and as for schedules, they don't care whether they get in on time or not. Ask any of them why they are getting so slack, and they say they're not working for the X. Y. Z. now, they're working for the Government, and they don't care."

The Practical Question.

On the financial side, one of the most eagerly-discussed problems connected with Government control of the railroads just now, is that of the terms on which the Government, in the interests of operating efficiency, will put its credit behind the roads. For instance, suppose a railroad which needs, say, $20,000,000, during the current year, to meet maturing obligations and for maintenance and equipment. In the present state of the money market, this road might consider itself lucky if, by borrowing on its own credit, it could get the money for 7 or 8 per cent. But the Government was recently able to borrow several billions at 4 per cent. Will the stockholders benefit by this superiority of the Government's credit facilities, or will the Government?

Government Finance and the Railroads.

Most bankers appear to believe that the railroads will benefit by the extension of the Government's credit to them; that is, that the Government will charge them nothing for its advances of capital beyond the actual cost to itself. They point out that if the Government has loaned billions to the Allies practically at cost, although their credit in this market was not as good as its own, it ought not to try to profit by the necessities of American corporations. Of course the main reason for getting behind the Allies was not mere friendship, but the need of maintaining their fighting efficiency, but the same reason, it is pointed out, applies to the railroads.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, JAN. 12, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	$3,225,002	$2,746,500	$4,687,500
Year to date	42,159,000	58,240,800	62,339,500

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U S Liberty 3½s, int ctfs, full paid
$5000......98.70
29000......98.64
10000......98.60
10000......98.64
155000......98.60
1000......98.58
52000......98.60
19000......98.58
20000......98.60
27000......98.58
8000......98.60
12000......98.58
$345000

U S Liberty 1st cv 4s
$6000......97.90
2000......97.92
1000......97.90
$9000

U S Liberty 2d 4s
$51000......96.56
69000......96.54
5000......96.56
80000......96.54
29000......96.50
2000......96.58
10000......96.56
51000......96.60
10000......96.62
961000......96.60
1000......96.58
71000......96.60
7000......96.62
70000......96.60
1000......96.56
28000......96.58
18000......96.60
25000......96.58
30000......96.60
500......96.70
500......96.70
500......96.70
500......96.70
500......96.70
500......96.70
3000......96.58
30000......96.54
3000......96.54
5000......96.56
17000......96.58
12000......96.56
22000......96.5[illegible]
9000......96.56
60000......96.54
$1896500

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION BONDS.

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000:

Am For Sec 5s
10......96
21......95⅞
2......95⅞
Anglo-Fr 5s
1......89⅞
5......89⅞
½......89½
½......89⅞
14......89⅞
½......89⅞
123......89⅞
½......89⅞
½......89½
½......89½
1......89
4......89⅞
ArgenGovt5s
1......80
CityofBord6s
1......85½
15......85½
4......85½
5......85⅞
CityofLyons6s
5......85½
CityofMars6s
5......85½
5......85½
1......85⅞
CityofParis6s
2......88
3......84⅞
French Govt temp 5½s
10......96⅞
UnKingofGt Br & Ire 5s
20......98
12......97⅞
5......98
5½s, 1918
5......99⅛
5½s, 1919
1......96
new
8......99
10......99½
10......99½
7......99½
57......99
5½s, 1921
12......98⅞
2......98⅞
AmAgChdeb5s
1......91⅛
AmSm&Ref temp 1st 5s
1......87⅞
AmT&Tcoltr5s
3......91
9......90⅞
conv 4½s
2......87
At.Top&SFe gen 4s
1......84
2......83⅞
adj 4s
4......73
stamped
2......75
A C L 1st 4s
1......83½
L & N col 4s
1......70⅛
B & O cv 4½s
3......77⅛
ref 5s
1......82⅛
1......82⅛
Buff & Susq Iron deb 5s
5......85
BRT5s,1918
5......97
5......96⅞
1......97
5......96⅞
BushTerBldgs gtd 5s
1......75
CalGas&El5s
2......92¼
CentDistTel5s
1......95⅛
CentLeath5s
1......95⅛
CentPacgtd4s
5......75⅛
C & O gen 4½s
1......74
conv 4½s
7......69
conv 5s
11......77⅞
6......77⅞
1......77⅛
C,B&Qgen4s
9......88⅛
joint 4s
11......93⅞
1......93⅛
7......93⅛
15......93⅛
ChiGtWest4s
2......58⅞
Chi,Mil&StP 4s, 1925
5......77⅛
ref 4½s
1......67⅛
2......67
Chi,RI&PRy ref 4s
8......66
Chile Cop 7s
1......103
C,C C&StL deb 4½s
23......70½
Col & So ref & ext 4½s
7......69
Con Gas cv 6s
2......100⅛
2......101
D & H 1st & ref 4s
1......87
DistSecCorp5s
128......76
1......76⅛
5......76⅛
13......76⅛
1......77
Erie cv 4s, B
2......44⅞
Hud&Man1st & ref 5s, A
10......50½
IllCent4s,1951
1......86
Ill Steel 4½s
9......82⅛
IRT1st&ref5s
3......81⅛
4......81
1......81⅛
IntMerMar1st6s
50......93⅛
10......93⅞
35......94
2......94⅞
313......94
KanCitySo5s
1......75
KanCityTer4s
1......76⅛
LackSt15s,1923
2......94⅞
LakeS&MichS 4s, 1931
9......84⅛
Ligg & M 5s
1......88⅛
Manhat con 4s
4......79
tax exempt
4......78
MichCentdeb4s
1......80
MoPacgen4s
13......56
5......55⅛
12......55⅛
21......55⅛
2......55⅛
MonPower5s, Ser A
1......89
NYAirBrake 1st conv 6s
5......96⅞
NYCentdeb6s
18......93⅞
5......93½
deb 4s, 1934
6......79
NY,NH&Hcv deb 6s
1......85
NY,O&Wref4s
2......64
N Y Tel 4½s
1......86
Nor Pac 4s
1¼......84
Nor Pac 3s
10......59⅞
Penn 4s, 1948
1......89
PRRcon4½s
4......98
StL,IrM&So unify&ref4s
1......74⅛
River&G4s
4......71
StL&SFprlin 4s, Ser A
5......57⅛
2......57⅛
prlien5s,B
2......68⅛
adj 6s
4......62½
10......62
11......61⅛
10......61⅛
2......61⅞
5......62
StLSW1st4s
1......68⅛
S A L ref 4s
4......85⅛
adj 5s
2......53⅞
So Pac col 4s
1......75¼
conv 4s
1......76⅞
1......76⅛
15......76
conv 5s
6......87½
1st ref 4s
2......80
SouthnRy1st5s
1......92⅛
gen 4s
4......59
1......59⅞
1......59
TexasCo6s
1......101
ThirdAvadj5s
6......25
2......24⅞
1......24⅛
Tri-City 5s
10......92
Un Pac 1st 4s
1......86⅞
1st & ref 4s
5......77
U S Rubber 6s
1......100
1st & ref 5s
10......78
11......77⅞
USSm,Ref&M cv 6% notes
2......94⅞
USStlCorp5s
1......98⅛
25......98⅞
1......98⅛
1......99
2......98⅞
Va-CarChl5s
1......91⅞
WUTel4½s
8......92⅞

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	96½	97½	Pan 2s, r, 1936	[illegible]	..
2s, c, 1930	96½	..			
3s, r, 1918	99	99⅞	Pan 2s, c, 1938	96	..
3s, c, 1918	99	99⅞			
3s, r, 1946	80	..	Pan 3s, r, 1961	80	..
3s, c, 1946	80	..			
4s, r, 1925	104⅛	105	Pan 3s, c, 1961	80	..
4s, c, 1925	104⅛	105			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	75	85
Ad Rumely	11	12
Do pf.	25½	27½
Allis-Ch M.	18⅛	19
Am Ag Ch.	81	82
Do pf.	89	91
Am B N.	30	35
Do pf.	42	45
Am B Sug.	73½	74
Do pf.	80	88
Am B S & Fdy	..	88
Do pf.	151	175
Am C pf.	90	91
Am C & F pf.	106	110
Am Cit pf.	..	20
Am Coal	41	..
Am Cot O.	26	27
Do pf.	70	80
Am Exp.	80	82
Am H & L	11⅝	12⅝
Do pf.	50	53⅛
Am Ice	10⅛	12⅛
Do pf.	40	41⅛
Am Loc pf.	95	96
Am M 1st pf.	54	55⅞
Am Sm pf. A	92⅛	93⅛
Am Snuff	90	110
Do pf.	93	100
Am Shipb.	87	93⅛
Do pf.	..	87⅛
Am S Tob pf.	86	88
Am T & C	51	60
Am Tob pf.	96	98
Am Wool	44⅛	46
Do pf.	92⅛	95
Am Z pf.	42	50
Assets R.	⅞	1⅛
Asso D G.	10	13
Do 1st pf	..	54
Do 2d pf.	36	34⅞
Assoc Oil	56	59
Do pf.	81	82
A. G & W I pf.	55	60
Bald L pf.	96	98
B & O pf.	56⅛	57⅛
Barrett Co.	86	87⅛
Do pf.	100	101
Batop M.	1	1⅛
B'ch Cr'k	..	60
B R T	42	43
B Un Gas.	75	85
Brown Sh.	60	68
Do pf.	95	100
B, R & P.	80	100
Do pf.	85	110
Burns Br.	110⅛	112⅛
Do pf.	105	116⅛
Bush Ter.	..	97
But'k Co.	10⅛	16
Cal Pack.	36	38
Cal Pet pf.	38	38⅛
Can So.	..	54
C. C & O.	..	20
Do pf.	..	50
Case (J I) pf.	76	80
C. C & O.	..	[illegible]
Cent Fdy pf	45	47
Cent L pf.	102⅛	105
C R R of N J	200	235
C & S A T.	101	104
Cerro de P.	30	31
Chi & Alt.	10	11½
Do pf.	..	25
C & E Ill pf.	..	5
Chi Gt W.	7	8
C & N W pf.	120	140
C, R I & P	19⅛	20
Chi, St P, M & Om.	70	80
Do pf.	100	130
C, C, C & St L	25	28
Do pf.	..	74
Cl & Pitts.	..	83⅞
Clu-Peab.	47⅛	50
Do pf.	95	104
Col F & I	35	36⅛
Col & So.	19⅛	20
Do 1st pf.	47	50
Do 2d pf.	40	51
Comp T R.	30⅛	33
Con G, E.	97	104
C I C M.	10	10⅛
Cent Can.	80	85
Do pf.	97	110
Corn P R pf.	90	92
Crex Carp.	36	45
Crip C C.	..	30
Do pf.	..	80
Cuc S pf.	82⅞	87
C Am Sug.	141	155
Do pf.	95	100
D & Co pf.	95	97
D, L & W.	173	180
D & R G.	3⅛	6
Det Ed.	98	100
Det U Ry.	..	90
D, S S & A	2⅛	3
Do pf.	..	5⅛
Elec S B.	48	53
Erie 2d pf.	18⅛	19⅞
Erie & P.	..	70
F M & S.	8⅛	9⅛
Do pf.	28	30
Fisher Bdy	28	30
Do pf.	71	80
G. W & W.	34⅛	34⅛
Gen Chem.	165	180
Do pf.	100	104
Gen Cigar	34	39
Do pf.	90	100
Gen M pf.	80	82⅛
Goodrich	39⅛	40⅞
Do pf.	94	98
Gt N Ore.	26⅛	26⅛
Greene-C.	39	40
Gulf S S 1st pf.	86	..
G, M & N.	9	13
Do pf.	28	43
Homestake	..	85
Ill Cent.	92⅛	95
Int Agric.	12⅛	13⅛
Do pf.	44⅛	45
I H. N J.	111	116
Do pf.	107	110
Int H Cor pf.	95	..
Int N pf.	92	99
Int Pa pf.	75	95
Do pf sta	61	64
Int Salt	54⅛	56
Iowa Cent.	2	5
Jel C Coal	..	75
Jewel Tea.	35	40
Do pf.	94	100
K C, Ft S & M pf.	..	68
Kan C So.	16	16⅛
Do pf.	47	48
Kelly S T pf.	75	85
Kelsey Wh.	23	29
Do pf.	80	90
K & D M.	2	7
Do pf.	..	80
Lacl Gas.	..	85
L, E & W.	9	9⅛
Do pf.	20	25
L R & T.	14	14⅛
Leh Val.	55	56
Ligg & M.	190	209
Do pf.	103⅛	107
L-W Bisc.	17	20
Do 1st pf	80	85
Do 2d pf.	50	64
Lorill'd Co.	100	155
Do pf.	95	115
Louis & N.	118⅛	115
M'kay Cos.	69⅛	75⅛
Do pf.	57	59
Man B'ch.	⅛	3
Max Mot.	25	25⅛
M Dep Sta.	46	50
Do pf.	100	111
Mex P pf.	87	90
Mich Cent.	..	109
M & St L.	8⅛	9⅛
M, St P & S S M.	55	67
Do pf.	101	115
Do l l.	60	70
M, K & T.	4⅛	5⅛
Do pf.	9⅛	9⅞
Mon Pow.	67	69⅛
Do pf.	..	100⅛
Mor & Es.	..	80
N. C & St L.	110	120
Nat Bisc.	94	100
Do pf.	110	130
Nat C & S.	56⅛	65
Do pf.	..	105
Nat En pf.	94	100
Nat Lead.	44	45
Do pf.	99	103
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	..	21
Do 2d pf.	4⅛	8
Nev Cons.	18⅛	18⅞
N. O. T & Mex	19	20
N. Y. C & St L.	14	18⅛
Do 1st pf	50	67
Do 2d pf.	42	46
N Y Dock.	16	19
Do pf.	37	44
N. Y., L & West	..	123
N. Y., O & West	19	20
Norf South.	20	24
Norf & Wn pf.	77	85
North Am.	44	45
N W Tel.	..	90
Nova S S.	..	65
Ont Minnig	4⅛	5⅛
Owens B M	61	69
Do pf.	105	..
Pac Coast.	40	45⅛
Do 1st pf	68	80
Do 2d pf.	58	60
Pac Mail.	23⅛	25
Do pf.	97	120
P T & Tel.	15	19
Do pf.	..	86
Pan-Am P & T pf.	87	88
Peo G, C.	43⅛	44⅛
Peo & E.	5	8
Pere Marq.	12	13
Do pr pf.	50	57
Do pf.	35	37
Pett-Mull.	20	20
Do 1st pf	95	100
Pierce-Ar.	34	35
Do pf.	90	91
P, C, C & St L.	50	63
Pitts Coal.	44	45⅛
Do pf.	76⅛	80
P, Ft W & C	117⅛	159½
Pitts S pf.	90	98
P & W Va pf.	61⅛	65⅛
Pond C C.	17⅛	20
Pr Stl Car.	60⅛	61⅛
Do pf.	95	96
P S, N J.	90	104⅛
Ry Stl Spr pf.	90	96
Rdg 2d pf.	34⅛	40
Rep I & S pf.	95	96⅛
St L & S F.	11	11⅛
Do pf.	23	28
St L S W.	20	25
Do pf.	35	40⅛
Sav Arms.	56	60
Saxon Mtr.	8	9
Seab A L.	7⅛	7⅛
Sears-R.	147	148
Do pf.	117	118
S-S S & I.	38	42
So P R S.	155	180
Do pf.	103	112
St'd Mill.	82	90
Do pf.	78	83
Studeb Co pf.	91⅛	96
Stutz Mtr.	39⅛	40⅛
Sup Stl 1st pf.	96	98⅛
Tex Pac.	15⅛	16⅛
T P L Tr.	125	168
Third Av.	16	19
Tide W O.	170	190
Tob P pf.	83	90
T, St L & West	2	10
Do ctfs.	4	7
Do pf.	5	11
Do pf. c.	8	14
Tran & W.	35⅛	41⅛
T C R T.	62⅛	67
Do pf.	..	125
Und Type.	91	103
U R & P.	67	68⅛
U Pac pf.	69⅛	71⅛
U Alloy S.	37	38
U Cig Sts pf.	101⅛	110
U Drug 1st pf.	47	50
Do 2d pf.	75	78
U P'board.	14	18
U S C I P.	11⅛	13⅛
Do pf.	42	48⅛
U S Exp.	16	18
U S Ind A pf.	92	97
U S R & I	11	18
U S R 1st pf.	97⅛	98
U S Smelt.	43	44⅛
Do pf.	43⅛	45
Utah Sec.	12	14
Va-Car Ch pf.	100	110
Va I, C & Coke	52⅛	54
Wab pf. B.	21⅛	22
West Md.	13	14
Do 2d pf.	20	30
West Pac.	13	14
West U T.	85⅛	86
W E & M 1st pf.	55	60
W & L E.	9	9⅛
Do pf.	19	21
W & Co pf.	90	99
Wis Cent.	36	40
W'w'th (F W)	114	116
Do pf.	113⅛	..
Wor Pump.	33⅛	35
Do pf. A.	85	88
Do pf. B.	57⅛	60⅛

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	96	96⅛	8.00
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15, '20	94	95	7.85
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	98⅛	99⅛	6.80
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	92	96	6.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	96⅛	96⅛	8.00
Fr'ch Gov.con.	5½	Apr., 1919	95⅛	96⅛	8.25
Gov of N. F.	5	July, 1919	90	96	7.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	100	104	4.00
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	92	96	6.50
Russian Gov.	6½	July, 1919	50	52	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	42	46	..
Do rubles.	5½	Feb. 15, '26	33	36	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅛	100	5.00
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	96	7.60
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1919	99	99⅛	6.85
Am. Thread	6	Jan., 1919	96⅛	97	5.65
Ark. Val. Ry. L. & P.	6	July, 1919	95	98	7.60
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1918	99⅛	99⅛	5.40
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	97⅛	98⅛	6.25
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb. 15, '19	97	97⅛	8.10
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	96⅛	97⅛	10.50
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	93⅛	94	5.80
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1918	98	96⅛	8.00
Can Northern	6	Sep. 2, '18	96	99⅛	7.00
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2, '24	97⅛	98	6.40
Cub.-Am.Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	99⅛	100⅛	5.35
Curt. A. & M.	6	Jan., '18.22	90	96	..
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	97	97⅛	6.00
East. P. & L.	6	Mar. 1, '18	..	99⅛	5.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	94	95	..
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	92	96	7.10
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	Dec., 1919	99⅛	99⅛	6.25
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1920	99⅛	99⅛	6.25
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	97	97⅛	7.60
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	96	100	6.00
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	98	99	6.20
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	97	97⅛	6.00
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1918	99⅛	99⅛	6.80
Int. Harvest.	..	Feb. 15, '18	99⅛	100⅛	4.15
Kan. C. Ry.	5½	July, 1918	97	99	7.80
K. C. Ter.Ry.	4½	Nov. 15, '18	97	98⅛	5.30
K. C. Ter.Ry.	4½	July 15, '21	94	95	5.00
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	99	100	6.00
Mich. C. R.R.	5	May, 1918	99⅛	99⅛	5.75
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	..	99	..
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	98⅛	100⅛	4.80
N. Y. C. R. R.	5	Sep., 1919	96⅛	97⅛	7.15
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	Apr. 15, '18	95⅛	96	..
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	95⅛	96⅛	6.10
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	96⅛	97	8.70
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	91	93	..
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2, '19	97	97⅛	8.25
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	99⅛	100	5.00
Utah Sec. Cor.	6	Sep. 15, '22	83	85	10.50
Win. R.Arms.	5	May, 1918	97	98	17.00
W. V. T. & E.	6	May, 1919	98⅛	98⅛	6.75
Win. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	..	100	6.00

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Memberships Posted for Transfer—

Stewart Barr, deceased, to Max Siegel; sponsors: John M. Shaw, Henry H. Elias.

Thomas F. Baxter to Henry C. Jenssen; sponsors: L. W. T. Coleman, Tom C. Watkins.

Robert W. Morgan to Edward F. Hutton; sponsors: Gerald V. Hollins, George A. Huhn, Jr.

The Committee on Admissions has authorized the following partner of a member to exercise the privilege of transacting business upon the floor of the Exchange, for account of his firm, subject to the revocation of such privilege by said committee, under Section 6, Article XIII, of the Constitution: Substitute, Beverley Robinson; member, James B. Taller; firm, Taller & Robinson.

Dissolution of Partnership—

On Dec. 28, 1917, Potter, Choate & Prentice.

New Partnership—

Potter, Choate & Prentice, Dec. 28, 1917, 3 Nassau Street. Eliphalet N. Potter, A. O. Choate, Thomas H. Frothingham, Fuller Potter, John H. Prentice.

Change of Name—

Lucius Oppenheim to Lucius Greve.

Change in Firms—

William Morris Imbrie & Co., John K. Dodge, retired.

William Morris Imbrie & Co., Charles A. Dana, admitted.

Goldman, Sachs & Co., Henry Goldman, retired.

Goldman, Sachs & Co., Waddill Catchings, admitted.

Charles H. Bean & Co., George E. Bean, deceased, interest ceased.

Branch Office—

E. W. Wagner & Co., Paxton, Ill., discontinued.

MEETINGS CALLED.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date of Meeting.
American Can Co.	Jan. 23	....	Feb 13
Baldwin Loco Wks.	Feb. 2	....	Mar. 7
Bklyn R. T. Co.	Jan. 10	Jan. 26	Jan. 25
Cent. Coal & Coke	Jan. 6	....	Feb 6
Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y.	Jan. 12	Jan. 23	Jan. 21
Consolid. Interstate-Callahan Mining	Jan. 15	....	Feb.
Corn Exchange Bk.	....	....	Jan. 15
Cuba Cane Sugar Corp	....	....	Jan. 14
Detroit Edison Co.	Jan. 24	Feb. 5	Feb. 4
Detroit United Ry.	Jan. 10	Feb. 6	Feb. 5
Duluth-Sup. Trac.	Jan. 8	....	Jan. 28
Erie & Pitts. R. R.	Nov. 15	....	Jan. 14
H.-Walker Refractories Co.	Dec. 31	....	Jan. 21
Interb. Cons. Corp.	Jan. 3	Jan. 24	Jan. 23
Int'l Agri. Corp.	Jan. 16	....	Jan. 22
Laclede Gas Light Co.	Jan. 19	Feb. 20	Feb. 19
Lehigh Valley R. R.	Nov. 15	....	Jan. 15
Manhattan Shirt Co.	Dec. 31	....	Jan. 28
Nash., Chat. & St. L. Ry. Co.	Jan. 9	....	Apr. 3
National Acme Co.	Jan. 9	....	Jan. 24
National Surety Co.	Jan. 4	Jan. 16	Jan. 15
N. Y. Cent. R.R.Co.	Jan. 8	Jan. 24	Jan. 23
Northern Central Ry. Co.	Dec. 29	....	Feb. 28
Old Dominion Co.	Jan. 17	Jan. 31	Jan. 30
Pennsylvania R. R.	Jan. 12	....	Mar. 12
People's Gas Light & Coke Co.	Jan. 19	Feb. 13	Feb. 11
Pittsburgh Coal Co. of Pennsylvania	Feb. 20	....	Mar. 13
Shattuck Arizona Copper Co.	Jan. 26	....	Feb. 18
Sixth Av. R. R. Co.	Jan. 4	Jan. 16	Jan. 15
Tol. Rys. & Lt. Co.	....	....	Jan. 17
Transue & Williams Steel Forg. Corp.	Dec. 31	....	Feb. 5
Union Trust Co.	Jan. 15	Jan. 17	Jan. 16
Twin City Rapid Transit Co.	Jan. 2	....	Jan. 23

For Rights.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Settlement Day.	Privilege Expires.
Det. Edison	Dec. 18	..	Dec. 27	Jan. 1
Gen. Electric Co	Jan. 14	Jan. 25	Feb. 5	Feb. 15

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Ruling.		High.	Low.	Ruling.
1918	4	2½	3½	1912	2¾	2	2¾
1917	2	1¾	2	1911	4	2¼	2½
1916	2	1¾	1¾	1910	6	3	5
1915	2½	1¾	2¼	1909	2	1½	1¾
1914	5	2	3½	1908	9	2	6
1913	3¾	2½	2¾	1907	15	3	6

WEEKLY BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings of the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York.	Total U. S.
1918.		
Jan. 12	$3,486,340,122	$5,891,116,446
Jan. 5	*3,500,905,555	6,087,121,777
1917.		
Dec. 29	2,816,950,899	5,115,920,970
Dec. 22	3,469,327,197	6,306,064,353
1917.		
Jan. 13	$3,547,653,842	$5,952,095,276
Jan. 6	3,448,764,039	5,772,923,835
1916.		
Dec. 30	3,074,177,744	5,050,243,854
Dec. 23	3,920,631,246	6,238,514,852

*Five days.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.15	5.75
Buff., R. & Pitts.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.75	5.25
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.30	5.90
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.10	5.60
Chicago & N. W.	1918-'23	4½	5.80	5.00
C., R. I. & Pac.	1918-'27	4½@5	6.90	5.90
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	6.00	5.23
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'20	5	6.40	5.90
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.00	5.50
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½@5	6.75	5.75
Illinois Central	1918-'30	4½@5	5.85	5.25
Louis. & Nash.	1918-'23	5	5.85	5.25
Michigan Central	1918-'30	5	6.10	5.50
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1918-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½@5	6.50	5.90
N. Y. Central	1918-'32	4½@5	6.25	5.50
Norfolk & West.	1918-'24	4½	5.75	5.50
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½@6	7.00	6.00
Penn. Gen. Frgt.	1918-'27	4 @4½	5.75	5.00
St. Louis S. W.	1918-'26	4½@5	6.75	6.00
Seaboard Air Line	1918-'26	5 @6	7.00	6.25
Southern Pacific	1918-'26	4½	6.00	5.90
Southern Ry.	1918-'26	4½@5	6.25	5.75

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL for December—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Dec. gross rev.	$7,119,876	$6,703,848	$416,328

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Nov. gross	642,941	535,260	107,681
Net aft. tax.	125,790	143,595	*17,805
Bal. for int.	87,794	105,156	*17,362
11 mo. gross	6,525,551	5,466,214	1,059,337
Net aft. tax.	1,685,423	1,742,565	*57,142
Bal. for int.	1,235,818	1,376,751	*140,933

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI for December—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Dec. gross rev.	1,759,111	1,697,264	61,847

Public Utilities.

WEST PENN. POWER, (including subsidiaries)—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Nov. gross	$365,238	$297,012	$68,226
Net aft. tax.	110,313	129,828	*19,515
Bal. aft. chgs & pf div.	45,853	78,762	*32,909
11 mo. gross	3,576,572	2,706,802	869,770
Net aft. tax.	1,160,186	1,219,131	*58,945
Bal. aft. chgs & pf div.	560,791	695,783	*134,992

WEST PENN. RAILWAYS, (including subsidiaries)—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Nov. gross	672,613	568,381	104,232
Net aft. tax.	235,941	252,188	*16,247
Sur. aft. tax.	78,908	79,090	*82
11 mo. gross	6,984,869	5,705,741	1,279,128
Net aft. tax.	2,766,545	2,699,043	67,502
Sur. aft. chgs.	986,173	823,230	162,923

*Decrease.

The German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, Jan. 12, (via London.)—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany issued Jan. 7 shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Gold increased	214,000
Treasury notes increased	34,243,000
Notes increased	4,423,000
Advances increased	1,582,000
Other securities increased	19,800,000
Total coin and bullion decreased	70,373,000
Bills discounted decreased	1,429,658,000
Investments decreased	1,877,000
Notes in circulation decreased	174,424,000
Deposits decreased	1,219,874,000
Liabilities decreased	97,583,000

Total gold holdings amounted to 2,405,804,000 marks.

Government Railroad Plan Analyzed

We have ready for distribution a comprehensive analysis of the Government's plan supplemented by an exhaustive table comparing the net amount earned per share on prominent railroad issues averaged for the three fiscal years 1915-1916-1917, and other statistical information of value to investors.

Special Analysis A-14 Sent on Request.

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age 40; dividends reduce this cost after 1st year; organized 1847; assets 175 millions. Write for specimen policy at your age. Joseph A. Eckenrode, Gen'l Ag't, 371 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

LUMBERMENS National Bank of Portland, located at Portland, in the State of Oregon, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

E. G. CRAWFORD, President.

THE ST. CLAIR NATIONAL BANK, located at Freedom, in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment. H. R. ROSS, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK
130 EAST 15TH STREET
January 2, 1918

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office MONDAY, January 21, 1918. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 12, 1918, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 22, 1918. R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

The Lake Torpedo Boat Co.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of Andrews & Nelson, Augusta, Me., on the seventh day of February, 1918, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and a Clerk and receiving and acting upon the reports of the officers and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

In accordance with the bylaws of the corporation no stock can be voted on which has been transferred on the books of the Company within 20 days next preceding this election. C. E. ADAMS, Secretary.

Bridgeport, Conn., January 9, 1918.

NOTICE

GLOBE RUBBER TIRE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Annual Stockholders Meeting and election will be held at the office of the Corporation Trust Company of America, Wilmington, Delaware, on Tuesday, February 5th, 1918, at 11 A. M.

J. B. LINERD, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF TWENTY MANAGERS of the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind, and of three Inspectors of Election will be held at the Institute, 9th Av. and 34th St., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1918.

LINZEE BLAGDEN, Sec.

AGITATION IMPERILS SUGAR AGREEMENT

Beet Growers Are Opposed to Further Federal Investigation of Industry.

MAY PLANT WHEAT INSTEAD

Head of Refining Company Tells of Reduction in Acreage in His Territory.

As a result of agitation for a Federal investigation into the beet-sugar industry, centring in Southern California, according to advices reaching men financially interested in that industry in New York, there is serious danger of upsetting the voluntary agreement entered into, some months ago, with the United States Food Administration, by the leading beet-sugar manufacturers of the country, and in consequence serious disorganization of the whole system of domestic sugar production in the United States.

The situation, as stated by leading beet-sugar men in New York, is this: At the present season the beet-sugar refiners ordinarily make their contracts with the growers for next year's beet crop, and settle on the price which they will pay for beets at the factory. This year the manufacturers have already been greatly handicapped in their negotiations by their agreement with Mr. Hoover, by which they pledged themselves not to ask more than $7.25 a hundredweight for refined sugar, anywhere in the United States, while they have been compelled to make a minimum price with the grower.

Negotiations with the growers had reached the point where a price of $9.75 a ton for beets had been tentatively agreed on for most of Southern California, and practically the same price, or a trifle lower, for Colorado and the other sugar-beet growing regions of the West. This price is rather more than double the pre-war price for beets at the factory. The manufacturers, moreover, have been compelled, because of the competition of Government-made wheat prices, to agree that this price shall be considered a minimum, and that for any increase in the selling price of the refined sugar, the price of beets shall increase in proportion. If refined sugar goes down, however, the manufacturer must stand the loss. As the Government has fixed the maximum price for refined sugar, the beet-sugar manufacturer can only lose, and cannot possibly gain anything.

Even with this agreement, however, an agitation has started for a Federal investigation, and demands for a hearing have been served on Mr. Hoover by various men who assert that the beet-grower is being exploited. The result has been to delay the making of contracts, but an even more serious result is the almost certain reduction in the acreage of beets planted in the Spring, with consequent serious loss in the production, because growers, if they once get the idea that they are being exploited by the refiners, are planning to put in wheat at a guaranteed minimum of $2 a bushel in preference to beets at $9.75 a ton.

The head of one big beet-sugar refining company, now in the East, states that already the predicted acreage in his territory has been reduced so that his refinery next year will be able to run at only 75 per cent. of its capacity, which will mean not only a great decrease in sugar production, but a great increase in production cost. The refiners say that they are "between the upper and lower millstones," but that the appeal which they are making to Mr. Hoover is not based on their own difficulties, but on the danger which they foresee of an even more serious sugar shortage next year if the situation is not met.

With regard to an investigation beet sugar men point out that their industry was the subject of an exhaustive inquiry by the Federal Trade Commission less than a year ago, and that the commission's report on the subject, dated May 17, is available to any person desirous of informing himself as to any detail of their business. They also point out that the expert sugar men with whom Mr. Hoover has surrounded himself are cane sugar producers, and consequently are not qualified to judge fairly of conditions in the beet industry, where labor conditions, because of the greater amount and higher cost of labor required, are far more serious in the present labor shortage than those in the cane sugar industry.

WESTINGHOUSE NOTE SALE.

Disposes of $15,000,000 to a Syndicate at 98.

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company has sold to a syndicate headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the Chase Securities Corporation $15,000,000 of its one-year 6 per cent. notes. The price to the syndicate was 98. The notes will be offered to banks at 98½ and to the public at 99, the yield at the latter figure being a little better than 7 per cent.

In announcing the financing, the bankers stated that the company had advised the Federal Reserve Board of its intention to issue the notes, and that the board had advised that it had no objection to the flotation. In this instance, as in the case of most recent bond and note issues, the Government was consulted, although thus far no legislation or regulation has been adopted requiring such a course.

The purpose of the Westinghouse issue is to insure to the company for a fixed period working capital temporarily required to carry the large inventories which it is essential that the company should have under present conditions. The issue will not increase the current liabilities of the company, as the proceeds thereof will be applied to the payment of outstanding notes.

On Dec. 1 the company's current assets amounted to more than $71,000,000 while its current liabilities amounted to less than $21,000,000. The funded debt of the company, consisting almost entirely of the Westinghouse Machine Company first and refunding mortgage bonds, due 1940, amounts to about $6,000,000, and capital stock, now paying 7 per cent. dividends per annum, amounts to $74,812,650, and has a present market value of more than $80,000,000. The net earnings of the company for the eight months ended Nov. 30, 1917, after deducting all interest charges and setting aside a maximum reserve for all income and excess profits taxes, amounted to $9,652,823 which is only $582,101 less than for the same period of the previous fiscal year, when there were no war income or excess profits taxes deductable. On Jan. 1 the company had on hand unfilled orders amounting to more than $130,000,000 exclusive of contracts for rifles.

The notes will be dated Feb. 1.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$2,764,025	$47,563,349
Internal revenue:		
Corporation income	[illegible]	26,242,540
Individual income	747,181	13,987,135
Excess profits	144,071	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	26,305,852	154,947,779
Miscellaneous rev.	4,589,979	112,401,507
Total receipts	36,572,142	665,982,921
Excess of ord. disburse over ord. receipts	198,168,558	2,052,402,955
Excess of total disburse over total receipts	110,084,910	425,122,618
Expenditures	235,040,701	2,350,395,859

BANK AND CORPORATION NEWS

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

For Week Ended Saturday, Jan. 12, 1918

AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.	*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Loans, Dis's, Inv'm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	Nat. Bank and Fed. Res. Notes.	Res. with Legal Depositaries.	Add. Deposits with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N.Y., N.B.A.	$2,000,000	$5,407,000	$45,107,000	$36,000	$182,000	$204,000	$144,000	$5,380,000	......	$35,701,000	$1,407,000	$788,000
Bank of the Man. Co.	2,050,000	5,221,200	38,583,000	1,498,000	301,000	448,000	504,000	7,688,000	......	41,087,000	2,000,000	......
Merchants' National	2,000,000	2,309,200	21,365,000	134,000	140,000	561,000	70,000	2,421,000	......	17,119,000	733,000	1,887,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	6,000,000	10,257,500	157,017,000	8,610,000	350,000	2,501,000	540,000	31,691,000	......	151,168,000	20,148,000	3,784,000
Bank of America	1,500,000	6,372,500	32,828,000	388,000	320,000	426,000	196,000	3,777,000	......	30,917,000	......	......
National City	25,000,000	†47,731,000	547,880,000	8,120,000	3,098,000	1,674,000	2,129,000	93,740,000	......	563,728,000	13,711,000	1,786,000
Chemical National	3,000,000	8,362,900	64,450,000	181,000	236,000	730,000	623,000	8,851,000	......	65,503,000	3,075,000	445,000
Atlantic National	1,000,000	833,500	13,912,000	47,000	141,000	390,000	206,000	2,876,000	......	14,353,000	638,000	180,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov.	300,000	78,900	2,218,000	28,000	43,000	60,000	9,000	352,000	......	2,098,000	......	48,000
American Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5,275,200	101,258,000	838,000	462,000	778,000	880,000	15,275,000	......	91,471,000	7,337,000	4,906,000
Nat. Bank of Com.	25,000,000	20,880,400	304,146,000	163,000	2,619,000	1,048,000	914,000	35,400,000	......	277,267,000	4,971,000	......
Pacific	500,000	1,002,800	10,266,000	56,000	390,000	352,000	362,000	1,316,000	......	10,784,000	186,000	......
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	3,500,000	2,174,200	71,497,000	1,300,000	608,000	1,518,000	1,955,000	9,320,000	......	66,241,000	6,980,000	1,878,000
Hanover National	3,000,000	16,580,600	143,134,000	7,328,000	438,000	2,817,000	165,000	19,258,000	......	147,296,000	......	280,000
Citizens' National	2,550,000	2,761,700	34,179,000	139,000	30,000	1,201,000	195,000	4,395,000	......	30,908,000	286,000	1,053,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	1,000,000	2,102,500	9,973,000	187,000	52,000	384,000	422,000	2,473,000	......	11,884,000	......	80,000
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2,128,600	21,347,000	625,000	293,000	618,000	463,000	2,685,000	......	21,722,000	......	......
Corn Exchange	3,500,000	7,510,200	102,087,000	800,000	329,000	2,174,000	3,478,000	12,785,000	......	109,082,000	......	......
Import. & Trad. Nat.	1,500,000	7,673,400	33,300,000	73,000	995,000	39,000	444,000	4,081,000	......	28,700,000	300,000	51,000
National Park	5,000,000	17,063,500	182,318,000	86,000	977,000	729,000	1,431,000	21,361,000	......	162,342,000	3,704,000	4,110,000
East River National	250,000	84,400	2,834,000	11,000	16,000	200,000	17,000	322,000	......	3,283,000	......	50,000
Second National	1,000,000	3,738,000	20,081,000	38,000	85,000	415,000	489,000	2,320,000	......	17,341,000	......	648,000
First National	10,000,000	28,321,600	231,217,000	61,000	962,000	1,508,000	30,000	19,700,000	......	161,552,000	1,384,000	6,732,000
Irving National	4,500,000	5,304,900	86,752,000	2,382,000	428,000	3,361,000	395,000	15,978,000	......	94,908,000	433,000	640,000
N. Y. County Nat.	500,000	330,200	8,638,000	152,000	98,000	277,000	433,000	1,672,000	......	9,930,000	......	199,000
German-American	750,000	883,900	6,015,000	58,000	21,000	22,000	61,000	723,000	......	5,128,000	......	......
Chase National	10,000,000	13,126,300	306,903,000	3,824,000	2,649,000	1,318,000	524,000	40,283,000	......	259,184,000	18,094,000	1,300,000
Germania	400,000	816,400	6,101,000	73,000	80,000	292,000	90,000	974,000	......	6,348,000	......	......
Lincoln National	1,000,000	2,003,300	15,728,000	204,000	328,000	119,000	188,000	4,350,000	......	16,778,000	1,000	898,000
Garfield National	1,000,000	1,282,200	10,713,000	74,000	80,000	282,000	286,000	1,767,000	......	9,967,000	120,000	399,000
Fifth National	250,000	437,000	7,050,000	64,000	111,000	304,000	59,000	710,000	......	5,919,000	301,000	246,000
Seaboard National	1,000,000	3,424,000	50,028,000	366,000	219,000	648,000	808,000	8,033,000	......	52,425,000	......	70,000
Liberty National	3,000,000	4,256,500	78,164,000	150,000	29,000	708,000	753,000	11,226,000	......	62,948,000	2,987,000	835,000
Coal & Iron National	1,000,000	885,100	12,302,000	15,000	38,000	112,000	886,000	1,430,000	......	10,748,000	441,000	411,000
Union Exch. National	1,000,000	1,183,300	12,224,000	5,000	68,000	220,000	180,000	1,700,000	......	12,093,000	450,000	398,000
Brooklyn Trust	1,500,000	2,135,400	31,169,000	145,000	16,000	108,000	318,000	4,170,000	......	28,693,000	4,783,000	......
Bankers Trust	11,250,000	12,980,400	263,808,000	627,000	75,000	204,000	600,000	33,276,000	......	227,539,000	32,064,000	......
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	2,000,000	4,491,500	62,332,000	391,000	89,000	181,000	300,000	6,703,000	......	54,425,000	7,064,000	......
Guaranty Trust	25,000,000	26,125,400	448,272,000	2,853,000	89,000	584,000	943,000	54,326,000	......	365,558,000	37,246,000	......
Fidelity Trust	1,000,000	1,213,200	11,007,000	94,000	50,000	78,000	128,000	1,378,000	......	8,236,000	1,072,000	......
Columbia Trust	5,000,000	6,310,700	80,943,000	310,000	164,000	580,000	547,000	9,471,000	......	71,268,000	10,258,000	......
People's Trust	1,000,000	1,331,900	22,857,000	80,000	90,000	311,000	419,000	2,291,000	......	21,296,000	1,480,000	......
New York Trust	3,000,000	11,032,700	82,173,000	51,000	23,000	9,000	148,000	8,032,000	......	61,534,000	6,304,000	......
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	1,164,700	18,072,000	176,000	88,000	168,000	282,000	2,325,000	......	16,531,000	764,000	......
Metropolitan Trust	2,000,000	4,070,900	52,506,000	157,000	31,000	90,000	241,000	6,484,000	......	43,122,000	1,511,000	......
Nassau Nat., B'klyn	1,000,000	1,121,200	12,818,000	20,000	97,000	283,000	92,000	1,317,000	......	9,803,000	483,000	50,000
Irving Trust	1,300,000	1,052,200	26,273,000	42,000	143,000	511,000	857,000	3,215,000	......	23,045,000	1,247,000	......
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.												
Greenwich	500,000	1,772,700	13,029,000	1,013,000	200,000	581,000	520,000	744,000	......	14,203,000	15,000	......
People's	200,000	563,400	3,235,000	44,000	34,000	111,000	200,000	209,000	$394,000	3,476,000	30,000	......
Bowery	250,000	812,900	4,243,000	287,000	12,000	34,000	100,000	228,000	889,000	3,807,000	......	......
Fifth Avenue	100,000	2,300,200	17,801,000	1,170,000	120,000	1,149,000	744,000	860,000	......	18,712,000	......	......
German Exchange	200,000	868,300	6,045,000	300,000	89,000	156,000	300,000	348,000	178,000	6,802,000	......	......
Bank of the Met.	1,000,000	2,383,000	14,390,000	372,000	323,000	409,000	592,000	806,000	8,101,000	11,468,000	......	......
West Side	328,000	38,000	2,937,000	224,000	123,000	101,000	37,000	228,000	131,000	3,962,000	......	......
N. Y. Produce Exch.	1,000,000	1,014,100	18,773,000	921,000	611,000	812,000	208,000	1,266,000	1,010,000	20,137,000	......	......
State	1,500,000	634,100	24,405,000	2,511,000	255,000	533,000	335,000	1,342,000	3,600	26,938,000	35,000	......
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.												
Title Guar. & Trust	5,000,000	11,708,300	39,593,000	1,563,000	178,000	205,000	428,000	1,182,000	1,854,000	23,630,000	1,382,000	......
Lawyers Title & T.	4,000,000	5,184,000	23,420,000	684,000	101,000	28,000	148,000	1,234,000	185,000	14,708,000	845,000	......
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	[illegible]	14,432,000	583,000	178,000	340,000	250,000	[illegible]	89,000	13,780,000	1,343,000	......
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank	$186,300,000	$311,637,700	$3,907,418,000	(1)$42,630,000	(2)$18,102,000	(3)$31,177,000	(4)$34,765,000	$832,084,000	......	$3,537,226,000	$194,563,000	$34,061,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	5,076,000	9,233,300	105,968,000	6,915,000	1,867,000	3,846,000	3,312,000	5,849,000	$5,341,000	110,528,000	80,000	......
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	10,000,000	17,458,300	77,451,000	2,730,000	547,000	583,000	865,000	3,105,000	2,128,000	53,185,000	3,270,000	......
Agg., 59 members	$201,376,000	$338,029,300	$4,090,837,000	$52,276,000	$20,516,000	$35,306,000	$39,942,000	$840,068,000	$7,469,000	a$3,680,931,000	$197,913,000	$34,061,000
Change			39,100,000	143,000	+1,176,000	+2,075,000	+1,004,000	+9,026,000	+799,000	+88,727,000	+6,000,000	+11,000

ACTUAL CONDITION

	Loans, Dis's, Inv'm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	Nat. Bank and Fed. Res. Notes.	Res. with Legal Depositaries.	Add. Deposits with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$3,883,082,000	(5)$42,674,000	(6)$18,550,000	(7)$31,498,000	(8)$26,869,000	$548,771,000		$3,579,822,000	$193,947,000	$34,114,000
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	107,018,000	6,929,000	1,688,000	3,844,000	3,006,000	5,618,000	$4,575,000	111,819,000	81,000	......
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	77,362,000	2,922,000	576,000	536,000	828,000	2,983,000	1,137,000	52,102,000	3,168,000	......
Aggregate, 59 members	$4,067,462,000	$52,525,000	$20,814,000	$35,878,000	$29,401,000	$557,372,000	$5,712,000	b$3,744,848,000	$196,894,000	$34,114,000
Change	-49,971,000	+835,000	+732,000	+2,535,000	+787,000	+29,817,000	-4,196,000	+97,599,000	+3,733,000	+98,000

*As per official reports: 29 national, Nov. 20, 1917; 16 State, Nov. 14, 1917, 14 trust companies, Nov. 14, 1917.
†Includes capital set aside for foreign branches, $6,000,000.
(1) (2) (3) (4)—Cash in vault of members of Federal Reserve Bank not counted as reserve, $116,674,000.
(5) (6) (7) (8)—Cash in vault of members of Federal Reserve Bank not counted as reserve, $117,200,000.
a—United States deposits deducted, $178,238,000. b—United States deposits deducted, $126,249,000.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

Reserve required on:
Net demand deposits $458,539,380
Net time deposits 5,836,800

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in De-positaries			Excess.	Changes.
Members Federal Reserve Bank		$532,034,000	Net demand and time dep.	$464,376,270	$67,657,730	-$2,335,790
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	$15,640,000	5,849,000	Net demand deposits	19,893,600	1,556,400	+21,840
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	4,725,000	3,105,000	Net demand deposits	7,827,750	2,250	-55,650
Total	$20,365,000	$540,988,000	Total net deposits	$492,097,620	$69,235,380	-$2,369,600

Actual Figures

Net demand deposits $465,389,860
Net time deposits 5,809,410

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in De-positaries			Excess.	Changes.
Members Federal Reserve Bank		$548,771,000	Net demand and time dep.	$471,199,270	$77,571,730	+$18,207,620
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	$15,556,000	5,618,000	Net demand deposits	20,127,420	1,046,580	-916,080
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	4,862,000	2,983,000	Net demand deposits	7,890,300	†45,300	+16,860
Total	$20,418,000	$557,372,000	Total net deposits	$499,216,990	$78,573,010	+$17,802,400

†Deficit.

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES

For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, Jan. 12, 1918.

Institutions Clearing Through Members.

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Bat. Pk. Nat	5,911,300	13,800	199,100	958,400	508,200	7,610,000
Colonial	9,071,000	781,000	555,600	1,245,500	87,000	10,957,100
Columbia	11,157,000	642,000	603,000	1,289,000	17,000	13,500,000
Grace & Co. (W. R.)	2,083,000	1,000	2,000	393,000	1,400,000	3,800,000
Inter. Bank	4,375,100	174,100	330,300	758,100	8,400	5,494,400
Mutual	8,386,000	467,000	338,000	690,000	......	9,310,000
New Neth.	3,901,000	191,000	425,000	234,000	45,000	4,865,000
Wash. Hgts.	2,477,000	105,000	148,000	129,000	......	2,297,000
Yorkville	6,505,300	328,900	419,300	864,500	24,100	8,109,900
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat.	6,094,000	22,300	211,800	498,300	805,000	6,704,000
Mechanics'	18,944,600	945,500	1,314,700	3,945,000	39,800	27,483,600
Nat. City	6,309,000	29,000	198,000	552,100	737,000	7,377,000
North Side	4,315,981	149,543	424,068	571,887	7,888	5,731,259
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat.	6,238,000	221,000	718,000	4,485,000	286,000	11,638,000
Hudson Co.	4,558,446	93,821	246,448	1,802,502	56,180	5,735,300
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat.	6,700,300	18,200	279,000	1,147,800	85,900	7,278,700
Second Nat.	5,509,011	38,975	107,723	708,193	79,473	5,871,175

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Hamilton	8,700,000	586,000	1,279,000	......	8,989,000
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics'	7,921,421	292,970	717,288	318,686	8,881,770

Institutions Not in the Clearing House.

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Bk. of Cuba	[illegible]	80,500	16,379	184,012	......	808,132
Bk. of Euro.	2,438,000	264,500	88,200	198,100	......	3,033,300
B'way Cent.	1,241,800	104,000	65,185	277,965	5,800	1,468,600
Bronx Boro.	1,892,496	53,615	129,784	80,522	40,396	2,184,141
Bryant Park	1,696,000	67,700	153,300	233,800	......	1,989,800
Chel. Exch.	4,289,000	......	431,600	512,000	276,000	3,989,000
Gotham Nat.	4,632,157	1,256	301,750	609,580	182,490	5,956,000
Harriman N.	23,107,100	224,900	586,000	......	639,900	22,183,700
Public Nat.	19,415,800	42,000	694,000	1,555,000	1,420,000	20,377,000
Sherman	4,142,800	65,000	161,300	704,500	480,100	5,298,700
23d Ward	2,660,800	84,500	311,800	832,900	32,400	3,832,900
W'chester Av	1,509,800	54,400	57,100	138,400	3,800	1,532,700
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. I.	1,086,100	40,000	66,900	48,700	......	979,500
Bk. Flatbush	1,455,000	90,000	100,000	175,000	......	1,695,000
Homestead	1,017,100	79,000	50,200	137,300	......	1,129,400
Montauk	722,800	52,500	48,700	22,500	......	805,700
Peoples Nat.	2,285,000	30,000	119,030	255,000	486,000	2,840,000

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.					
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Central	152,979,739	‡21,677,908	5,917,291	2,606,855	154,214,169
Empire	35,743,700	2,284,500	8,752,700	2,431,600	44,807,200
Equitable	143,968,000	†20,294,000	5,823,000	38,872,000	184,767,000
Farm. Loan	131,769,700	13,148,100	13,997,600	15,606,000	163,450,400
Fulton	7,786,500	717,900	1,201,300	......	8,333,000
Hudson	5,071,600	416,000	1,083,000	......	5,865,300
Mercantile	7,442,100	48,800	1,045,800	427,700	6,864,000
N. Y. L. Ins.	31,282,000	2,111,000	818,000	......	26,230,000
Scandinavian	13,380,175	157,004	3,951,431	152,331	13,122,129
Transatlantic	4,509,600	239,000	252,200	2,862,300	6,506,900
Union	62,661,219	1,507,808	*14,019,657	406,182	74,080,580
United States	62,324,700	3,600,000	6,129,300	......	60,826,300
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Kings County	22,976,846	1,788,775	2,937,900	......	24,853,281
M'facturers'	12,581,100	669,000	2,632,400	......	13,906,300

*Includes $8,733,754 due from Federal Reserve Bank.
†Includes $20,570,830 at Federal Reserve Bank.
‡Includes $19,285,000 gold on hand and with Federal Reserve Bank.

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits, which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.	Trust Co.	Deposits.
Bankers	$299,527,000	Metropolitan	$48,089,800
Brooklyn	33,921,000	New York	75,640,000
Columbia	90,838,897	Peoples	25,677,900
Fidelity	13,080,000	Title Guarantee	30,903,000
Franklin	20,140,200	United States Mortgage	69,766,000
Guaranty	507,118,000		
Irving	28,824,600	Total	$1,276,310,697
Lawyers Title	16,410,900	Change	-12,470,427
Lincoln	16,190,100		

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

Federal Reserve Bank of New York at Close of Business Jan. 11, 1918.

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and gold certificates:	
Gold settlement fund	$43,519,000.00
Gold in vaults	312,564,328.43
Gold with foreign agencies	18,112,500.00
Gold with Federal Reserve agent and in redemption fund—Fed. Res. notes	237,052,080.00
Total gold reserve	$611,247,908.43
Legal tender notes, silver certificates, and subsidiary coin	36,346,413.90
Total reserve	$647,594,322.33
Bills discounted and bought:	
Commercial paper	232,430,296.10
Acceptances	150,982,215.89
Total	383,412,511.99
Investments:	
U. S. bonds	73,204,999.64
Municipal warrants	510,701.32
Total	$73,775,700.96
Total resources	$1,104,782,538.28

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$16,717,850.00
Member banks deposits, net	659,001,479.40
Non-member banks deposits, net	3,337,473.32
Government deposits	12,003,486.49
Due to other Federal Reserve Banks, net	7,084,371.91
Federal Reserve notes, net	394,403,295.00
All other liabilities	3,348,433.03
Total liabilities	$1,104,782,538.28
Federal Reserve notes outstanding	$470,995,115.00
Against which there is deposited with Federal Reserve Agent	
Gold and lawful money	227,052,080.00
Commercial paper	251,518,7[illegible]

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK NOT INCLUDED IN THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE.

		Changes.
Loans, discounts, investments, &c.	$802,055,400	-$12,498,400
Specie	17,155,000	-1,202,500
Legal tenders	77,780,200	+847,000
Total deposits	925,040,100	-35,450,900
Total deposits, eliminating amounts due from Reserve Depositories and from other banks and trust companies in New York City and U. S. deposits	816,493,800	-6,101,590

RESERVE—STATE BANKS.		P. C.
Cash in vault	$12,704,800	11.10
Deposits in banks and trust companies	15,473,700	13.53
Total	$28,178,500	24.63
RESERVE—TRUST COMPANIES.		
Cash in vault	$82,240,400	13.34
Deposits in banks and trust companies	56,910,900	9.23
Total	$139,151,300	22.57

Aggregate reserve on deposits, $167,339,800; decrease, $13,977,700, per cent. of legal reserve, 21.50.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF STATE BANKS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

		Change.
Loans & investm'ts	$428,623,500	-$3,530,000
Gold	18,427,000	-224,700
Curr'cy & bank notes	24,361,300	-102,000
Deposits with the Fed. Res. Bank of N. Y.	32,977,400	-6,548,400
Deposits	550,894,300	-19,002,000
Reserve on deposits	107,029,800	-3,706,300
Percentage of reserve, 24.2		

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

		Change.
Loans & investm'ts	$1,847,021,700	-$15,718,200
Gold	19,326,100	-1,245,100
Currency and bank bills	15,073,500	-198,200
Deposits with Fed. Res. B'k of N. Y.	198,079,200	+3,880,300
Deposits	2,039,824,200	-37,660,000
Reserve on deposits	529,209,300	-9,045,200
Percentage of reserve, 20.2.		

THE COTTON MARKET

Prices Break on News of a Bill in Congress to Restrict Future Trading.

Cotton prices broke yesterday on the news from Washington that a bill to restrict business in cotton futures had been introduced in Congress. It was noteworthy that the trade continued, as for weeks past, with good buying, as soon as the market had gone off, and as a result there was a slight rally, and the close was steady at a net decline of from 8 to 28 points.

The full text of the bill to restrict futures trading had not reached cotton men yesterday morning and, as a result, discussion of its possibilities was cautious. Some expressions of opinion, based upon the brief reports, were that the bill might have no real effect, as its outstanding features might prove to be already covered by the stringent rules of the Cotton Exchange, which allows no sales of futures, except for actual delivery.

The market opened 11 to 20 points under Friday's close, and the rush to sell carried prices down some 40 points lower before the market righted itself, coming back strong in the last hour and closing steady. There was little news from the South, owing to the storm. As a result of the lack of news the market was almost exclusively local, and this contributed to the rapidity of both the slump and the recovery in prices.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday.
Jan	31.00	31.64	31.35	31.60@31.61	31.77
Feb				31.23 bid	31.49
March	31.30	31.31	30.90	31.18@31.20	31.44
April				30.88 bid	31.14
May	30.70	30.98	30.45	30.85@30.84	31.09
June				30.61 bid	30.87
July	30.40	30.67	30.15	30.54@30.55	30.82
Aug	29.98	29.98	29.98	30.29 bid	30.57
Oct	29.30	29.50	28.98	29.33@29.40	29.53
Dec	29.19	29.19	29.19	29.22 bid	29.50

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and five points higher at 32.65 for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 31.63; Augusta, 31.50; Houston 31.75. Reports from other markets not available.

The following table, compiled by The Financial Chronicle, shows the statistical position of the cotton trade as figured up to yesterday morning:

	Last Wk. Bales.	Prev. Wk. Bales.	Last Yr. Bales.
Port receipts	143,526	139,294	125,848
Since Aug. 1	3,719,870	3,596,344	4,880,793
Port stocks	1,341,109	1,325,871	1,458,137
Interior receipts	156,722	203,818	115,014
Since Aug. 1	5,180,880	4,993,564	4,171,101
Interior shipments	192,915	201,230	164,785
Interior stocks	1,297,987	1,304,120	1,302,513
Amt. br. into sight	238,739	261,272	205,712
Since Aug. 1	7,431,450	7,164,723	8,889,977
Nor. spin'rs' tak'gs	73,770	57,120	53,912
Since Aug. 1	1,311,488	1,238,719	1,091,810
South. consumpt'n	81,000	81,000	81,000
Since Aug. 1	1,978,000	1,897,000	1,571,000
Exports to Gt. Br.	60,640	49,772	67,620
Since Aug. 1	1,381,534	1,311,894	1,732,034
Exports to France	8,505	15,268	8,423
Since Aug. 1	340,347	338,842	466,197
Exports to Continent	23,335	37,888	62,205
Since Aug. 1	652,831	629,996	1,197,800
Total w'ks exports	96,480	102,928	135,650
Total exports since Aug. 1	2,374,712	2,227,232	3,392,711
World's visible supply	4,610,582	4,624,565	5,716,813
Of which Amer.	3,400,582	3,370,565	4,531,813
Liverpool stocks	471,000	471,000	858,000
Continental stocks	210,000	235,000	386,000
New York stocks	111,301	117,081	152,967
New Orleans stks	381,516	365,539	401,917
On shipboard waiting clearance	112,880	110,157	168,915

WEST COAST PILFERING.

Former Resident of Peru Relates Some Details of This.

Apropos of the recent publication in the Business Page of THE SUNDAY TIMES of an account of pilfering of goods en route to the West Coast of South America, a letter has been received from an authority on export matters who lived for several years in Peru and who had the opportunity of studying the conditions in question at first hand. The letter says, in part:

"At the ports, notably Salaverry, Callao, Mollendo, and Antofagasta, the 'hooligan' element is apparent. At each place double the required number of dock and lightermen are on hand. The result is that when some are working others are robbing, and at night these latter are strong enough to overpower the weak guards put on quays and closed and open lighters. For political reasons the Government is unable to display much severity, because the opposition parties would then get the votes of these thieves and might upset the Government. There are shops at the ports which almost entirely live from the sale of stolen goods, and their owners, mostly Dalmatians and Greeks, naturally back up the thieves.

"The above accounts for half of the robberies. The other half is done on the coast steamers of certain companies, and high officials on board are often implicated. From the manifests they know what packages are most worth opening and give preference to American boots and shoes, European silks and woolens, and good liquors. Often they deliver the small valuable goods to the ship's barber, as he can most easily get around customs difficulties, although I think the delinquents have friends at court with the minor customs officials.

"The steamer companies all repudiate responsibility, saying that robbery is treated in South America as a minor offense and that all their efforts to get thieves punished involve great loss of time for almost no result. A prominent South American lately said: 'Would that it were possible for us to punish robbery.'"

SALES OF HORSE TRAPPINGS

Decrease of Them Is Due to Gre Use of Automobiles.

Not only has the growing use of automobiles greatly decreased the use of saddlery and harness fixings of all descriptions, but it has likewise greatly altered the general nature of the horse trappings that still are sold. For instance, nearly all of the handmade fine harness, formerly made, was used in the large cities on the high-stepping teams of rich people. Now all these rich people ride in automobiles, so that high-priced, handmade harness has practically gone out of existence.

While there is still much saddlery and harness sold, it is all of either medium or cheap grades. So, in another direction, the fact that such horses as are used in the city are mostly for draught purposes, means that horse clippers do not sell nearly as well as previously, since there is not the same close attention paid to the appearance of draught horses now as of fine carriage horses formerly. Also what were known as "City Pattern" horseshoe nails are practically out of use.

Riding horseback used to be a favorite sport with many city people, but automobiles have greatly restricted this recreation, with the consequent falling off in the sales of fine saddles, bridles, and all the trappings of the riding horse.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

J. S. Bache & Co. have published an analysis of the probable returns on leading railroad stocks under Government control.

John Muir, author of "The Birth of American Thrift," has published a pamphlet entitled "The Spread of American Thrift."

M. Jones, formerly a newspaper man, has joined Rudolph Guenther, Inc., advertising agents.

THE BRONX EXPOSITION.

Governors and Others Associated in an Advisory Capacity.

The management of the New York Permanent International Industrial Exposition, which opens in the Bronx next Memorial Day, has announced the association with the project in an honorary advisory capacity, of the Governors of a score of States, United States Senators, members of Congress, Mayors of many large cities, and men prominent in financial and commercial affairs throughout the country. The Chairman of the committee is Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York.

Invitations to join the committee and to assist in the effort of the Exposition management to establish in New York a permanent nation-wide market place have been extended to the Governors of additional States and the Mayors of the larger municipalities. It is hoped that in this manner the manufacturing interests throughout the entire country will be interested in joining in a concerted effort to expand American trade in foreign lands, especially South America, and in the education of the masses of the people along the lines of thrift and conservation, now being so ardently advocated by the officials of the State and Federal Governments.

COAT AND SUIT TRADE.

Spring Business Is More Active Than Usual at This Time.

Spring business in popular-priced coats and suits is said by local manufacturers to be unusually active for this time of the year. A considerable volume of orders has already been placed and all indications point to one of the best seasons for some time in these particular lines.

Buyers do not seem to hesitate at the comparatively high prices prevailing where they see the merchandise they want, and manufacturers are more concerned over the cloth situation than they are with the problem of selling what they have on hand. They are said to have experienced considerable difficulty in getting some wool fabrics in sufficient quantities to take care of their trade.

In coats it is said that wool velours and serges are the most in demand, and for suits serge seems to be the leader. Fancy styles have been more or less neglected by buyers in favor of the plainer and simpler creations which it is thought are more in keeping with present war conditions.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Twenty-six new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $814,000, were chartered today. They include:

Dex-Car Trading Co., Manhattan, commission merchants; $10,000; E. C. Wright, G. M. Dexter, W. H. Carpenter, 302 West 86th St.

Occidental Traders Corp., Manhattan, woolen wares, $15,000; G. B. Levy, F. E. Silverman, 167 West 161st St.

The J. H. Johnson Hat Co., Binghamton, $5,000; J. H. Johnson, J. C. Hover, W. F. Donley, Binghamton.

Glass, Inc., Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $6,000; S. R. Gerstein, I. E. Schlesinger, H. J. Krinsky, 299 Broadway.

Fastener Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $5,000; M. H. Levin, A. H. Friedman, S. Rubin, 5 Beekman St., Buffalo.

International Securities Corp. of N. Y., $100,000; W. F. MacGlashan, W. E. Marcy, J. F. Carp, Buffalo.

Guinet Realty Co., Manhattan, $10,000; D. R. Gardner, D. Cabart, G. W. Haas, 447 Evergreen Av., Brooklyn.

Margaret Ship Co., Manhattan, $400,000; E. T. Wrack, J. B. Downes, A. Begg, 32 Broadway.

Irving P. Favor, Poughkeepsie, china and glassware, $15,000; T. C. Young, E. S. and I. P. Favor, Poughkeepsie.

The National Wire Die Co., Manhattan, $10,000; H. A. Villareth, W. and T. H. Quigley, 136 Manhattan Av.

The Parr-Cohan Co., Bronx, mineral and seltzer water, $5,000; I. Cohan, S. and A. C. Parr, 524 East 135th St.

Harlise Clothiers, Manhattan, $100,000, A. Mayer, L. Camidner, E. Hart, 220 West 98th St.

The C. E. Ising Corp., Manhattan, chemicals, drugs, and medicines, $100,000; C. P. and C. T. Johnson, F. W. Baer, 530 West 172d St.

The Love Nill Corp., Manhattan, motion pictures and theatrical, $5,000; M. D. Josephson, A. S. Levy, M. Freedman, 233 Broadway.

Ubique Industries Export Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; G. S. Barounie, E. M. Fenichel, J. G. Pearse, 79 Wall St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Mutual Export and Import, Manhattan, $75,000 to $150,000.

Edward Hart Realty Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $80,000.

Middleport Gas and Electric Co., Middleport, $30,000 to $50,000.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Grisler & Goldberg, Manhattan.
A. E. Johnston Co., Manhattan.
Anderson & Mackenzie Co., Manhattan.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
American Oil	17	18	Humboldt	60	75
Bay State Gas	7	10	Iron Blossom	45	50
Begole	50	75	Iron Cap	18½	19¾
Bingham Min	9⅞	10	Jerome Verde	70	80
Boston Ely	60	75	La Rose	35	38
Bost. & Mont.	44	46	Majestic	25	29
Butte & Lon.	11½	14	Mex. Metals	30	33¾
Butte & Det.	18	22	Mojave Tung.	11	15
Bost. & Ariz.	1	2	New Baltic	90	1⅛
Calaveras	1	1¼	Nat. Z. & L.	21	23
Crown Res.	18	33	New Cornelia	18¼	19½
Con. Arizona	1¼	2	Nevada Doug.	1	1⅛
Cortez	5	15	Nixon Nevada	3	[illegible]
Champ. Cop.	7	9	Oneco	30	40
Chief Cons.	1½	2	Onondaga	20	30
Eagle & B. B.	2	2¼	Ray Hercules	3½	4
Earl-Eagle	5	7	Rilla	1½	2
Fortuna	5	7	S. W. M. p.	1	1¼
Gold Lake	4	6	S. W. M. f. p.	75	1
Gila Cop. Sul.	17	17½	Un. Verde Ex.	36	37
Houghton	50	75	Victoria Min.	1½	2
Hema Oil	90c	65	Yukon Gold	1⅛	2

FUEL CONSERVATION

Doble-Detroit STEAM CAR

From the President's letter, copies of which may be seen at our office, we summarise the following:

ECONOMY OF OPERATION: The fuel used is kerosene. Lower grade fuels will be used when desired. The mileage per gallon of kerosene compares favorably with the mileage obtained by the best gas cars of like weight, size and power. The use of lubricating oil has been reduced to a minimum and unusually long mileage has been obtained from the use of a single gallon. One filling of the water tank, under favorable driving conditions, will last for several hundreds of miles, but even under unfavorable conditions will last more than the longest ordinary continuous run.

Only 22 Moving Units in the DOBLE-DETROIT STEAM CAR, of which but 11 are in the engine. There is NO Gear Shift, Clutch or Drive Shaft.

DOBLE-DETROIT STEAM MOTORS CO. Common Stock

We offer this stock subject to prior sale at

$12 Per Share

For further information about the CAR, the COMPANY and this STOCK, write for Complete Descriptive Circular.

W. E. Hutton & Co. — *Members New York Stock Exchange* — 60 Broadway, New York
Fisher Johnson — *Investments* — Penobscot Bldg., Detroit.

Connecticut Brass & Manufacturing Corp.

Plants at Waterbury and West Cheshire, Conn.

Subject to Prior Sale and Advance in Price Without Notice, We Offer a Limited Allotment of the Common Stock of the Connecticut Brass and Manufacturing Corporation at $8.50 per share (Par $10).

Net earnings for 12 months ending September 30, 1917, over $579,000. Extensions and improvements now nearing completion expected to substantially increase earnings in 1918.

Descriptive Circular and Booklet on Request

E. Bunge & Company

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

44 BROAD ST., New York. — 95 PEARL ST., Hartford, Conn.

IN the minds of many, our present unprecedented and extraordinary expenditures, considered in conjunction with the natural increase in the cost involved in the function of Governmental Administration, suggest the advisability of the adoption of a

National Budget System

We have prepared a review of the subject and will be pleased to send it to anyone interested.

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

New York, 8th January, 1918.

We, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership to carry on the business of CATLIN & CO., to commence upon the expiration of the present firm June 1st, 1918, and to continue thereafter until January 1st, 1922.

CHARLES E. SAMPSON,
SAMUEL S. WIDGER,
ARTHUR L. CUMNOCK,
JOHN W. BLODGETT.

The following will have an interest in our business.

FREDERICK H. GEDNEY,
LOTT B. MALONE,
HENRY S. KEEN,
JOHN E. SULLIVAN.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE

The Farmers National Bank, located at Virginia, in the State of Illinois, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

V. E. ROBERTSON, President.

Dated January 8, 1918.

WANTED.—MAN WITH COUPON, TRANSFER AND GENERAL SECURITIES EXPERIENCE FOR EXECUTIVE POSITION IN SECURITIES DEPARTMENT OF LONG ESTABLISHED BANKING HOUSE. GOOD CHANCE OF ADVANCEMENT. ADDRESS A GOOD CORRESPONDENT. "BANKING HOUSE," P. O. BOX [illegible], NEW YORK CITY.

DIVIDENDS.

WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY.

New York, December [illegible], 1917.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of this Company have today declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. on its Profit Sharing Preferred Stock A, payable on and after January 31, 1918, to stockholders of record of January 11, 1918.

J. C. OTTESON, Assistant Treasurer.

The New York Times will open a new Harlem office today at 2,100 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street. Telephone Bryant 1000.—Advt.

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

Several things which came to the fore during the past week served as reminders to the conductors of business that conditions require alterations in ways and methods. They mark the gradual but inevitable change from the normal routine made necessary by the existence of a state of war. It is more than half a century since such a radical departure from accustomed ways has been imperative to the people of the whole country, and so the experience is a novel one to the great bulk of them. The war with Spain was so trifling that it made but a ripple on the surface of things. The one in progress has stirred up the depths and has profoundly affected the callings, the habits, and the lives of all people in all directions. In the three great essentials of food, clothing, and fuel the influence of the war has been and is most marked, and it promises to be even more so before the end comes. It is a recognition of the fact that extraordinary measures are needed in such an emergency which secures willing compliance with edicts and regulations that would otherwise provoke the strongest of protests and resistance.

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Conserving Fuel Supply.

Yet there are signs that, while every effort to win the war is the main thing considered, it is still borne in mind that this does not imply or require that every industry not directly concerned in war preparations is to be crippled or suppressed. It is true that, some time ago, it was hinted or suggested, apparently by authority, that fuel was to be withheld from factories making so-called nonessentials, and that the products of such concerns were not to be transported over the railways or be put aboard ships for export. But, once attention was called to the futility of such a proceeding and the injury it would cause, it was abandoned. Instead, during the last week, a conference was held between representatives of various industries and governmental authorities which resulted in the formulation of a plan for making the best use possible of the country's fuel resources. As near as can be ascertained, the needs are for about 50,000,000 tons of coal more than what the production is likely to be. The problem is very similar to the one regarding the wheat supply. It resolves itself down to the matter of husbanding what resources there are and making them go as far as possible. Saving of fuel in many industries ought not to be so difficult a matter. The usual estimate has been that about four-fifths of all the energy derived from the combustion of coal goes up the chimneys. If only a tithe of this lost power is saved, the problem of having enough fuel will not only be solved, but the resultant economy will be of inestimable value to the country in the future, when its industries will have to meet a possibly greater competition than heretofore. Then, too, the utilizing of electric power derived from waterfalls to a greater extent than at present will be another aid in the same direction. One important result that will be achieved will be in dropping efforts to draw a hard and fast line between essential and nonessential industries.

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Keeping Freight Moving.

On a par in importance with this matter of fuel is that of transportation. Now that the Government has taken charge of the railways, the effort is being made to make use of what are confessedly inadequate facilities. The first step was taken the other day, in increasing the cost of demurrage so as to cause quicker unloading of cars. This hardly went far enough. A great deal of the congestion at terminals seems to be due to the fact that ships are not available, for one reason or another, into which the contents of the cars can be placed. When it comes to strictly domestic shipments, the slight additional demurrage charges will not hurry along consignees, who find it to their advantage to make use of the cars as storage warehouses. This was shown to be particularly true in cases where consignees have kept vegetables and other foodstuffs in cars and have thus created an artificial scarcity, with consequent high prices. Instances of this kind have added to the congestion in railway yards. The need of further measures was recognized by the adoption of the plan, on Friday night, for an embargo on all except a few kinds of freight, with exceptions to be made by special permits. This ought to help, though its operation will be attended with difficulties. A better method would be to have a condition in the bill of lading providing that the goods shipped must be unloaded within, say, twenty-four hours after notice of their arrival at the point of destination unless specific permission were given for delay. The alternative should be the unloading of the car by the railway people and the storage of its contents at the expense of the consignee, or, in the case of perishable goods, their sale at auction for the account of the consignee. Business would soon accommodate itself to the changes, and more cars would be moving instead of being held at terminals.

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Foreign Industrial Conditions.

One of the great tasks to which the Tariff Commission is devoting itself is the gathering of data about industrial conditions in foreign countries, with special reference to the kind of trade competition that may be expected a year or two after the war ends. It seems to be conceded that there will be virtually no competition until then. As William M. Wood, President of the American Woolen Company, expressed it the other day: "We can even look to the day of peace with a confident expectation that for a year at least the depleted supplies of Europe must be cared for out of the surplus of England and America." This is true not only as to woolens, but also as to practically everything else, with the possible exception of certain dyes and chemicals and glass and earthenware. For some years also the foreign trade of the Central Powers with all parts of the world will remain disrupted, not only because of a lack of the raw materials of industries, but also because the trade organizations have been completely broken up. Then, too, the high taxation of industries due to the need of providing for interest on huge war debts and the greatly added labor cost will make it impossible for Germany or Austria to get out goods cheaply. This is puzzling them in Germany much just now, as appears every once in a while from some admission which is accidentally disclosed. A recent instance was afforded with regard to the cost of shipbuilding. It is, according to the Hamburger Fremdenblatt, the ignorance of what labor costs will be after the war that causes German shipbuilding yards to refuse to take contracts for new tonnage at fixed prices. Their dictum is that eventual prices must be made dependent on the cost of wages and materials after the war. In view of facts of this kind, it is interesting to note that a propaganda is in full tilt in this country for the enactment immediately of a high tariff to guard against supposititious perils from abroad.

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More High Tariff Rubbish.

In pursuance of this movement persons all over the country are being urged to write to their Congressmen and Senators asking them to support a resolution introduced by Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire last month. This recites that in the ten months before the war, while the present tariff was in operation, the balance of trade was reduced by $260,866,122, and that this, if continued, "would have destroyed our industrial system." It also recites that the total imports during the fiscal year 1917 were over $850,000,000 greater than for 1913, while the revenue was $92,000,000 less, which, it asserts, "utterly fails to adequately protect either American industry or American labor." The resolution calls for a high tariff "without delay or hesitation," so as to protect all classes "from the disastrous effects of an inundation of foreign-made goods and products." This is a queer distortion of the facts. The unfavorable "balance of trade" in the months before the war was, as is well known, caused in great measure by the failure of the corn crop, with consequently decreased exports, and by the bad financial conditions in Argentina and elsewhere, to which American exports also dropped. As for the huge imports in the fiscal year 1917, these were mostly of raw materials, which enabled domestic industries to expand hugely and provide the finished products which made the year a record one for exports. The wonder is that the childish kind of rubbish referred to is still in use and is called argument.

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Cotton and its Fabrics.

In cotton the upward trend of the quotations has been kept up. The bulls found ground for their beliefs in the ginning figures and in the various rumors about a speedy peace. But the sensitiveness of the market was shown in several violent fluctuations. It seems to be taken for granted, however, by those who actually have to buy cotton that there is little, if any, chance for lower figures, and that even 32 cents a pound may look cheap before the next crop comes in. Meanwhile, there is a strong undercurrent in favor of price-fixing by the Government in the future, which will be difficult to overcome should this be done with regard to wool, as now seems likely. The goods market has reflected the rising price of the raw material, and there has come more of a disposition to hold fabrics at value. This applies to all kinds of cloths, and in face of a demand which is stimulated by the fear on the part of buyers that the mills will not be able to work to capacity by lack of fuel and of raw cotton, and that railway congestion may prevent their receiving goods on time. In certain lines mills have notified buyers that only a portion of their orders will be filled. The knit goods situation remains unchanged. In this it is wholly a question as to how much the mills can supply.

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Disclosures as to Wool.

The public has received much information on the subject of wool from the testimony before the Senate committee now in session. One thing that has been satisfactorily shown is that there is not now, nor is there likely to be for the remainder of the year, any scarcity of the article. Some notions also on the subject of the amount of wool required for an army appear to need revision. Counting shoddy, or reworked wool, the quantity used for British troops is figured at 70 pounds per man a year, and it is nowhere contended that they are not well clad. This, on the basis in use here, would call for not over 50 pounds per man of new wool, or not more than 100,000,000 pounds for an army of 2,000,000. To set aside this much for the purpose will not make necessary any especial skimping for civilian uses, either domestic or export. There is a difference of opinion as to the advisability of using other than new wool for military purposes, and the Navy Department has managed to get along without using any other. What will restrict the use of wool in civilian trade is its high cost rather than its scarcity, but this may be overcome if the Government starts to fix maximum prices. That this may happen is believed in certain Western States. In Idaho, for example, wool buyers have not put in an appearance, although last year they were very active about this time. This is taken as an indication that prices are to be fixed officially. Incidentally, the Idaho wool growers are resenting the notion that they did profiteering, and show that the average price they received for last year's clip was a shade under 40 cents a pound laid down in Boston. They say the speculators made 20 cents a pound on it. In the goods market there is little doing just now. Buyers are awaiting the openings of woolen Fall suitings, and dress goods will probably be shown this week to the jobbers who will be here.

MAKING STANDARD SHADES OF COLOR

Canadian Store's Idea of Having Its Own Special Hues Not Well Regarded.

Commercial efficiency, as typified in the big retail stores of the country, is fast putting an end to the department store as a source of ideas for the cartoonist and professional jokesmith. For some time now there has been little or nothing said or shown about the poor, bewildered male who used to compete in those alleged feminine pastimes known as bargain counter rushes. Jokes having to do with purchases of gloves or hosiery at the request of wives et al. similarly have gone by the board. And now one of the choicest tidbits of all is on the way to limbo—the struggles of the poor chap who has been prevailed upon to match something or other with something else.

In other words, new steps are being taken to standardize the color situation. One of the best known of the Canadian stores has adopted a color card of its own compilation which will govern the hues of Spring purchases in all departments of the store in which the question of color is an important factor. This card is the outgrowth of a meeting of buyers for all departments having to do with style and color, such as ready-to-wear, millinery, neckwear, veilings, and so on. At this meeting opinions regarding the stylishness and salability of various colors were taken up, and after pros and cons had all been heard the shades not thought to be essential were eliminated. The card made up of the colors that came through the meeting successfully will govern all Spring purchases.

There appear to be at least two basic ideas in the selection of the colors in question. The chief one is to co-ordinate the various departments in the matter of colors and to produce harmony throughout the various lines of merchandise sold by the store. It will prevent, for instance, the selling of one standard shade of pink in the silk department and another one in the ribbons. Incidentally, it is expected that the idea will lead to bigger business by saving the time of both the salespeople and the customers when the latter are seeking to match things of one kind or another. The colors are to bear the names given them by the store in question, rather than designations known in the general trade. Buyers, in ordering goods, will work from sample swatches containing the "official" hues.

Whether the filing of individual color cards by other stores will follow the action of the Canadian establishment is a question. Among wholesalers and retailers here there is little division of opinion regarding the need of standardizing colors in every store and between stores. Instances were cited to show the need of it, including the offering some years ago of the well-known "Alice blue," which was named for Alice Roosevelt, and which ranged in hue, according to the store claiming to show the correct shade, from Copenhagen to navy. A similar thing happened when "Helen pink," named for the daughter of ex-President Taft, was marketed. The range in this case was all the way from coral to a very deep shade of rose. Other named colors have met a similar fate.

But, while there is not much division of opinion regarding the need of a general standardization of colors, the question came up very strongly as to whether this could be brought about satisfactorily if each store were to compile its own card. Concretely, it is wonderful if the store mentioned did not take the long way around in order to achieve the desired results. With well-established general color cards of both European and American origin already in the field for exactly that purpose, the need of any store's going to the trouble of working out its own is regarded as open to question. The opinion exists that the point might have been gained by adopting one of the established cards as the store's guide, and requiring all buyers to work from it.

As to the advisability of other stores making up their own cards, there is a rather strong contrary opinion. It is pointed out, for instance, that if many of the big retail establishments of this country were to do it, there would doubtless be a wide divergence of ideas concerning what was what. This, it is contended, would put a burden on the dyeing establishments of the country at this time that they might not be able to meet, or which, if they could meet, would hamper the output of the plants to such an extent that the cost of dyeing would necessarily be advanced above its present high rates. It would mean putting the raw materials through the plants in smaller and more numerous lots, and might well lead to delays in production that would have serious results for the fabric manufacturers and their customers.

The burden that a general following of the Canadian plan would put upon the fabric and ready-to-wear manufacturers is said to be enormous. If a considerable number of big stores were to adopt their own color cards, the resultant variances would have the same effect on the cutting-up trade as the demands of the piece goods makers would have on the dyers. If buyers of dresses for these stores were, for instance, to order blue dresses according to their own ideas of the proper shade of blue, instead of the shades the manufacturers had ordered from the fabric makers months before, it would bring about a serious condition among cutters who ordinarily do a large business from stock and make up thousands of garments in order to have these stocks as complete as possible. Because these cutters would have no established basis to work on, but would have to supply a dozen and one shades of a given color to meet the ideas of as many buyers, they would have to make a much larger percentage of their goods up on order. This, again, would lead to lessened production and a consequent advance in manufacturing costs that would be felt all the way to the consumer. About the only alternative, it is said, would be to make stock goods up in two or three absolutely staple shades, which obviously would put a check on sales by stock houses.

The question is also raised as to the possibility of the buyers for the store in question getting exactly what their color card calls for. When there are variances in shade in such staple colors as navy blue and black it is asked what would be the result when the daintier and more difficult colors came up. Unless it were possible to confine purchases to as few sources as possible, it is held to be inevitable that there would be considerable variation in tones of different colors in the goods bought. Even if this were done, it would not prove an absolute guarantee against variations as between dresses, silks, ribbons, &c., coming from different sources. Nor would there be any real guarantee of exact matches in the case of re-orders.

What is true of the fabric and cutting-up industries would be true of every other industry in which color is an important factor if any number of private cards or swatches were to be made up. The easiest way out of the whole problem would be the country-wide adoption of one of the well-established general color cards, if such a thing were possible. This would not only tend to do away with variances in colors as between different departments in the same store, but between stores in general. As a kind of wartime economy, it is contended, this might not be a bad thing to try out at this time.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Conditions Unsettled Due to Shortage of Coal and Cotton.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Jan. 12.—Sales for the week in the printcloth market are estimated at 120,000 pieces, of which 25,000 are spots. Trading has been somewhat quiet, due to the unsettled conditions because of the shortage of coal and cotton. Prices have remained firm, and slight advances were noted in some styles.

The new year is usually marked by quiet conditions in the printcloth market. Many buyers are out of the market and more or less of the lack of interest is due to the stock-taking period. The strengthening of the cotton market has also had some effect and further advances in prices are considered likely to be precipitated with any resumption of active trading in the near future.

What trading has been put through was largely for the 36-inch goods. These have had the call for many weeks over other staples. Contracts have been placed as far ahead as four months, and there have been little available spots. Narrow goods in printers' styles have attracted some inquiry, but not many sales have been reported.

Despite the fact that sales for the last four or five weeks have run less than an average of 125,000 pieces, there has been no accumulation with the printcloth mills. Such trading has pretty well kept up the curtailed output, due not only to the failure of the mills to get out full production, but also to the fact that many looms are engaged in Government work.

Fine goods trading has continued dull with prices holding firm. More and more are the mills going into the medium fine and coarse goods business, although handicapped by lack of suitable equipment. They are, however, reaping some of the profits.

RAW SILK MARKETS.

Prices Unchanged at Yokohama but Higher at the Others.

The Japanese raw silk market continues unchanged as to prices, but there has been considerably more business in the last week. On Jan. 7 alone there were sales of 2,800 bales for American account, according to A. P. Villa & Bros., Inc., of this city, the cables saying that as a result of this activity prospects of higher prices are brighter. The visible stock at Yokohama is placed at about 27,600 bales.

Reports from Canton tell of continued quiet there, with no buying by American interests. Dealers appear to be entirely indifferent, however, apparently expecting a more active market soon. There are prospects that their hopes will be realized. Exchange is firm and advancing. At Shanghai there has been very little change in conditions in the last week. The buying has been limited to trassahs, which are holding firm at an advanced price.

The Italian market has gone up 30 cents a pound in the last week, but the laid-down cost is too high to interest American buyers. Most of the business being done there now is with the French manufacturers. In this market a better tone is in evidence, and manufacturers are sending out more inquiries. In some instances they are placing orders ahead. The only damper on the situation is the coal question, which is seriously affecting the New Jersey silk mills.

INQUIRIES FOR GRAY GOODS.

Figures Showing Increases in Prices Over Last Year's.

Despite the short business day, there were plenty of inquiries for gray goods in this market yesterday. Sales were very badly curtailed, however, by the action of many of the larger concerns in withdrawing their goods for the time being. In some cases it was said to be possible to get out fair lots of cloths for shipment up to July, but this appeared to be the exception rather than the rule.

In the sheetings more actual business apparently was done than in printcloths. Spot sales of 31-inch, five-yard sheetings were put through at 12¾ cents, while four-yard, 48-squares sold for June-July delivery at 15½ cents. For 5.50s a bid of anything less than 11¼ cents was almost regarded as an insult.

Comparison of yesterday's prices with those for similar constructions a year ago on Jan. 12—the 1917 figures being taken from a daily print chart checked by C. H. Pope & Co. of this city—show some interesting advances. They follow:

PRINTCLOTHS.	1918. Cents.	1917. Cents.
39-inch, 80-80s	14	10¼
39-inch, 72-76s	15	9¾
39-inch, 68-72s	14½	8¾
38½-inch, 64-60s	12¾	7⅝
38½-inch, 60-48s	10¾	6½
27-inch, 64-60s	9	5¾
SHEETINGS.		
4-yard, 48-44s	*15.a	9
Spot cotton	32.63	18.15

*Contracts.

Fancy Underwear Selling.

The local market for fancy underwear for women is said to be fairly active. Spring buying, it seems, has taken on a new impetus during the last week or so, and reports from men out on the road since the first of the year indicate good business generally. In the Spring buying, glove silk undergarments seem to be very much in demand. Simplicity in design and trimmings, however, is the keynote in this business. Though crepe de chine and washable satin as usual are among the leading fabrics, there is reported also a good demand for nainsook, silk mull, mousseline, and batiste. Lace, embroidery, and ribbons are appropriately used for trimmings on envelope chemises and camisoles, though perhaps in less profusion than in former years.

STICKING WELL TO LOWER DISCOUNTS

Plan Adopted by Makers of Women's Wear and the Retailers Is Adhered To.

There seems to be little foundation for the fear lately expressed that the question of discounts in the women's ready-to-wear industry is again to come up for discussion in the near future between retailers and manufacturers. According to reports from authorities in the local trade it is very generally agreed among those in both branches of the industry that the resignation from the National Garment Retailers' Association of one of the large Cleveland merchants so that he may not be bound by the discount agreement entered into last Summer by that association is an isolated case of discontent with the compromise rather than any indication of the universal feeling on the subject among either retailers or manufacturers.

"Since the agreement was reached in the middle of last Summer," said one prominent manufacturer who is in close touch with the whole situation and in a position to speak authoritatively for his branch of the industry, "our experience has been that the retailers of the country have adhered with perfect good faith to the letter and spirit of the compromise. It has been particularly gratifying to us that so few disputes should have arisen on this point, and this fact is a concrete refutation of the age-old theory still held in some quarters that many retailers are inclined to high-handed practices in their purchases of merchandise. Retailers and manufacturers alike should be given credit for their upright dealings in a situation which at best offered many temptations to both.

"There are only two retailers of any importance or prominence who, to my positive knowledge, have attempted to force an additional 2 per cent. discount on their purchases from the smaller manufacturers, and even from some of the large ones as well. One of these merchants, not being a member of any of the trade associations, was not a party to the agreement reached last Summer, and therefore was not bound by it. The other retailer, however, not only was a party to the agreement, but was one of the originators and leading spirits in the movement to compromise on 8-10-60 as the standard terms on which all business was to be transacted henceforth.

"One of the methods employed by these merchants to 'extract' an additional discount from small manufacturers was to place their orders on the agreed terms of 8-10-60, and then subsequently to make their remittances on a 10-10-60 figuring. Such tactics as these are highly reprehensible, especially when practiced by houses which are looked up to in the community as the acme of honesty and square dealing. The manufacturers thus dealt with were forced to make a long and tedious fight for the additional 2 per cent. which was their due, and in a great many cases has resulted in a closing out of the account.

"In this manner a number of manufacturers have lost some business, but they have more than made up for it in other ways. The assertion emanating from Cleveland that there are a large number of manufacturers who, while they are refusing to sell retailers that are association members on better than an 8-10-60 basis, are still selling to non-association merchants on a 10-10-60 basis is wholly unjustified and has no foundation whatever in fact."

While there are some retailers in this city who feel that the compromise terms have resulted simply in their having to pay 2 per cent. more for their merchandise of this sort than they formerly did, practically all of them are no less emphatic than the manufacturers in condemning the action of one or two out-of-town merchants in their efforts to cause a reopening of the discount question by means of repudiating the agreement. It is generally felt among these merchants that there is no reason whatever to believe other than that the manufacturers have adhered as rigidly to the compromise as the bulk of the retailers have.

"The attempt to put the settlement reached last Summer at naught," said one of the largest retail merchants in this city, "and to bring back into being the chaotic conditions in the industry which prevailed before that settlement was made, should not be looked upon by retailers generally with favor. However we may feel as to the working out of the agreement, we have pledged ourselves to 8-10-60 terms, and there can be no excuse for violating that pledge so long as it is in force and so long as the manufacturers live up to their end of the bargain. And, thus far, there is no indication that they have not lived up to their pledge, except, perhaps, in an isolated case here and there. I know of several instances where manufacturers have allowed a large account to be closed out rather than give terms better than 8-10-60. Usually, however, such accounts have been reopened after some discussion, and business transacted on the stipulated 8-10-60 basis. It simply comes down to this, that if the goods are right the manufacturer can sell them and he can get within reason whatever terms he likes.

"If dissatisfaction should develop among either retailers or manufacturers over the working out of the agreement as it stands, the way to correct the cause for complaint is not arbitrarily to repudiate pledges and tear up agreements. If just cause for dissatisfaction should develop it will immediately become apparent to every one in the industry, and the whole question would then very naturally come up for reconsideration by the entire trade. Until this happens, however, manufacturers and retailers everywhere who are bound by the compromise agreement will, I am very confident, abide by it in fact as well as in spirit."

Revival in Waist Trade.

The apathy in the waist industry of this city seems to have been entirely dispelled. The dullness of the late Fall and early Winter has been replaced, according to reports, by active buying on the part of retailers in many sections. It is said that the unusually early arrival of buyers in town this year in search of Spring merchandise was due in great part to the railroad situation. Many retailers, it seems, felt apprehensive lest they be left without goods, due to slow transportation, if they waited until the usual time to buy. Their stocks are apparently very low, little having been bought during the Fall, and consequently the orders now being placed are for liberal quantities.

MACHINE SHOPS—ATTENTION

We are in urgent need of plants with large capacity (or capable of being increased immediately) to make large and small metal parts. Speed is essential and urgency great. Blue prints are on file. Quick answer is necessary. Phone Rector 6596, or write MACHINE PARTS, care of Kiernan Adv. Agency, 135 Broadway, New York.

ACTIVITY IN BROAD SILKS.

Novelty and Fancy Weaves Said to be Taken by Cutters.

With the Spring buying of silks fairly under way, and considerably more active than for some time past, there are growing indications that the season's business is not to be confined to staple weaves and colors. Novelty silks and fancy weaves are said to have been among the best sellers of the week just past, with many bright combinations of colors predominating. The bulk of this buying, according to several authorities in the trade, has been from cutters, who are using more of this class of goods in their garments this year than ever before.

In orders from the retail trade, taffetas, which are more or less staple, have been the most frequently mentioned. They have been taken in colors which are far from conventional. Many fancy and brilliant shades have been bought in fairly large quantities. Messalines have also been taken for this trade, usually in such shades as blue, brown, green and a wide variety of tans.

There has been some slight advancing of prices on several of the more popular weaves during the past few days by some houses. Plain taffetas are quoted around $1.15 now, and some fancy taffetas have been advanced to $1.15. Buyers, however, do not seem to mind the prices so long as the merchandise is what they want. There seems to be a feeling among retailers that higher prices may be expected very soon, and they are evidently going after the lines they need before these advances go into effect.

Reports from roadmen have been particularly favorable. In many instances they are sending in larger orders than they have ever done before at this time of the year. One house reports that it has already sold as much merchandise for Spring delivery as it did during the whole season last year.

A New Way of Providing Trains.

Something new in the way of providing special trains has been done by the Eastern agent of Funsten Bros. & Co. of St. Louis, in order to provide transit facilities for buyers in this part of the country who are planning to attend the forthcoming auction sale of furs in that city. Finding that none of the railroads would take or make Pullman reservations, the Funsten agent bought outright enough Pullman cars to assure the special's being provided as usual. The sale at St. Louis will begin on Jan. 21, and the special will be run over the Pennsylvania Railroad, leaving as a separate and private section of the train known as the St. Louisan, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, 6:02 P. M., from the Pennsylvania Station here. Reservations must be made directly with the G. B. Hertig Company, 39 West Twenty-ninth Street, this city.

Paris Reports on Millinery.

Toques, sailors and various sport shapes in satin are all finished so as to give the hats a hand-made, soft effect, according to advices received from Paris by the Retail Millinery Association of America. Shapes are of medium size and have large soft, swathed brims with voluminous crowns. These hats are made also in satin and taffeta. Nutrin (beige) is a popular shade used for both dress and sport wear in Paris. Turquois blue is a very popular shade in satin, and is used in facings and trims. Bright yellow is largely seen in straw hats. Geranium rose and Erin green, in fact all bright colors, are being shown for both sport and dress wear.

For Farm Implements in Mexico.

Vice Consul L. K. Zabriskie, who is stationed at Mexico City, reports to the Department of Commerce that with the sanction of the President, the Mexican Department of Agriculture will assume the general agency for the entire Republic of a large American firm engaged in the manufacture of agricultural machinery. This action has been taken so that the smaller landowners may purchase tractors, machinery and other farming implements at the lowest possible cost.

DOUBLE-BREASTED COATS.

A Plea to Stop Making Them in Order to Conserve Wool.

Following a general discussion on wool conservation at yesterday's session of the sixteenth semi-annual convention of the National Association of Clothing Designers in the Hotel McAlpin, a resolution was adopted providing that a committee be appointed to be known as the War Service Committee to act in conjunction with the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense in effecting a saving of wool in the clothing industry. The motion embodying the proposal was made by Irving L. Frankel, President of the association.

The general discussion preceding the adoption of this resolution centred around the double-breasted coat. Mr. Frankel said that in the opinion of the association the advantages to be gained by the elimination of this type of garment did not appear to offset the disadvantages. "Our patriotism," he continued, "is beyond question. We will support anything that the Government asks of us, and shows us that there is need for such action. But information on the wool situation has been very vague. Conflicting statements have led us to wonder what the real situation is." Mr. Frankel further urged that, if domestic manufacturers are to be restricted in the matter of styles, steps should be taken to prevent the importation of garments made without these restrictions.

Henry S. Dennison, representing the Commercial Economy Board, replied that this matter had already been taken up with the British Embassy in Washington and the desired result would be obtained. He then emphasized the "terrible vital need for wool conservation," and urged that the double-breasted coat be eliminated. He contended that a greater saving would result from this action than from almost any other single feature eliminated.

It was finally decided that the association continue its discussion in a later session and that its recommendations be immediately forwarded to the Commercial Economy Board in Washington.

Women's Neckwear for Spring.

The features which are attracting most attention in the Spring trade in neckwear for women are said to be organdies and piques made up in separate high collars and Ascots. Collars of the Buster Brown type in pique are also very much in demand. Other stand up bands with oddly cut turnovers sticking out are also taken. Some of these are attractively laced with ties of crep de chine, which is also extensively employed in other models. In the silk shapes, satin is used a great deal, though crepe de chine, alone and combined with Georgette, is also well sought.

Dealing in Coffee Prohibited.

All coffee transactions on the Havre Bourse have been prohibited by French Ministerial decree dated Jan. 8 and effective the following day, according to a cablegram from the American Consul General at Paris. The same decree prohibits, temporarily, all quotations concerning coffee transactions. It followed the recommendation of the Minister of Commerce and Industry that all imports of coffee into France be stopped.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Pennsylvania Corset Club will hold its annual meeting at the Adelphia Hotel, Philadelphia, on Feb. 9 at 11 A. M. The annual dinner of the club will follow. According to Secretary Jack Hogan, a large attendance is assured.

Adolph Strauss & Co., importers and commission merchants, for several years at 678 Broadway, are taking new and larger quarters at 800-802 Broadway.

Montgomery Ward & Co. of Chicago have moved their local offices from 43 West Twenty-third Street to 300 Sixth Avenue.

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ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. W. Levy & Co.; Miss A. Wallace, cloaks, children's wear; Grand.
BALTIMORE—S. J. Murphy, furniture, carpets; Longacre.
BRISTOL, Tenn.—Wood, Nickels Co.; J. B. Nickels, general merchandise; Aberdeen.
CHICAGO—Feldman Bros.; A. L. Weidman, sleeve goods, men's clothing; McAlpin.
CHICAGO—H. H. Heyman Co.; C. B. Oppenheimer, mfrs. women's hats; Imperial.
CHICAGO—C. Levy Co.; C. A. Levy, mfrs. vests; Herald Square.
CHICAGO—L. Kertin, men's furn. goods, hats; Aberdeen.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. T. Smith, men's neckwear, hosiery; 1,107 Broadway, Empire.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; H. M. Kelso, rugs, 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Winthrop, Ives Co.; J. J. Cohen, general merchandise; McAlpin.
EASTON—Rose Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.
JACKSON, Tenn.—G. H. Robertson Co.; G. H. Robertson, dry goods; Herald Square.
LOS ANGELES—Bullock's; Miss M. Essington, misses' ready-to-wear; 95 Madison Av.
MOBILE, Ala.—L. Hammel D. G. Co.; B. Baum, men's clothing; 1,160 Broadway, Wallick.
PHILADELPHIA—Rose Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.
ROCKFORD, Ill.—Ashton D. G. Co.; K. Leftwich, ready-to-wear; 263 4th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; J. J. Milburn, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.; Mrs. Fall, coats, suits, dresses, gowns, petticoats; 114 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; J. Jones, men's, boys' hats, caps; 37 W. 26th, Wallick.
TRENTON—Rose Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.
WILMINGTON, Del.—M. Megary & Son Co.; H. T. Graham, furniture; Continental.
WINSTON, N. C.—Fairview Dept. Store; S. L. Jenkins, general merchandise; Broadway Central.

Italian Government to Sell Shoes.

The Italian Government is preparing for the sale of shoes to the public, Consul North Winship reports from Milan. The plans provide for the opening of stores in the principal Italian cities to sell national shoes exclusively. These stores are to be controlled by the Government authorities. It is likely, he says, that buyers will have to obtain cards.

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The New York Times
Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

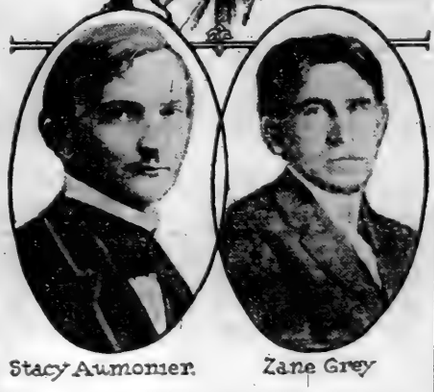
Section 6

EIGHT PAGES — NEW YORK, JANUARY 13, 1918

WAR BOOKS IN THE LEAD THIS SEASON

Plans of Publishers Show a Change in Popular Taste for Literature—Important Forthcoming Books in Fiction

Baroness Von Hutten. William Allen White. Richard Le Gallienne. Joseph Louis Vance. H. de Vere Stacpoole.



Stacy Aumonier. Zane Grey

THE publishers have been "speeding up," along with all the rest of the country, and as the first year rounds out of our participation in the war, a year of herculean endeavor and huge achievement along many lines, they step forward with their plans practically complete for the coming season long in advance of their usual time. Publication of the Spring books is already beginning and by the end of this month it will be well under way, a full month, or even longer, before there is usually much activity in the publishing world.

Nor is this early start of the Spring publishing season its only striking feature. Of equal importance as an innovation and as a feature of interest is the dominance of the war book over other classes of literature. Ordinarily in the Spring season fiction easily holds the most important place in the plans of the publishers. This Spring there are a few famous names and a few important novels represented in the dwindling list of fiction titles, although some of these also are more or less tinged with war interest. But there are not as many of these as a Spring season usually affords, and there is a very marked decrease in the number of novels by less important and by new authors.

Study of the publishers' lists shows at once that if they have rightly felt the public pulse the one thing above all others the American people are now interested in is the war. And the publishers will have ready for them every kind of war book they can desire. The book by the war correspondent, which was prominent during the first two years or more of the war, is now much less in evidence, while the books written by men and women who have been actual participants either in the fighting or in the work of assistance or relief close behind the lines are now the ones that seem to be most in demand. And this Spring a goodly number of these will deal with our own troops, either at their work of intensive training abroad or with their earlier preparations in the huge cantonments at home. There will also be many manuals for the use of the specialized groups of fighters, which, if the experience of the publishers during the last six months with similar handbooks is a criterion, will be bought in large numbers. Altogether, it is not too much to say that an average of at least one-third of the titles of the important volumes for Spring publication have to do in some way with the war. And out of fifty titles of novels listed by the publishers as their most important fiction thirteen, or one in four, are concerned in one way or another with the great conflict.

It is possible in so brief a survey as this merely to glance at a few of the most outstanding titles. Among books of fiction the Macmillan Company will have a new novel by May Sinclair, "The Tree of Heaven," with a strong war interest; the first long novel by William Allen White since his "Certain Rich Man," to be called "In the Heart of a Fool"; and new novels by Ernest Poole and Mary S. Watts, the former to be called "His Second Wife" and Mrs. Watts's having the title "The Boardman Family." Alice Brown will have a volume of short stories, "The Flying Teuton." The Frederick A. Stokes Company announces for early issue Gertrude Atherton's "The White Morning," a story of Germany under war sufferings so great that they induce a revolt among the women—a sort of imagined prediction of a possible outcome of the war. The Stokes Company will have also "Mistress of Men," a new story of ancient India by Flora Annie Steel.

Among the Harper fiction are Zane Grey's "The U. P. Trail," in which he tells one of his vivid and stirring Western stories, this time dealing with the romance of the building of the first railroad across the continent; "The O'New Yorks," a volume of short stories by Rupert Hughes dealing with the Irish-American in New York, and "Business as Usual," in which Montague Glass has his Potash and Perlmutter prepared to discount the war. "Just Outside," by Stacy Aumonier, which the Century Company will publish, will be the story of a man of temperament endeavoring to adjust himself to his environment, while "Comrades," by Mary Dillon, is a love story with the war as a background, and "The Return of the Soldier," by Rebecca West, deals with a new situation in literature arising out of the war.

From the Houghton Mifflin Company will come "Oh, Money! Money!" by Eleanor H. Porter, who tells in it what happened to a multi-millionaire who tried to test the fitness of his relatives to inherit his fortune; "Mary Regan," by Leroy Scott, a tale of hotel and restaurant and underworld life in New York, and "The Sheriff's Son," by MacLeod Raine, a story of the active and vigorous West. E. P. Dutton & Co. announce "The Unwilling Virgin," a story of ancient Rome and the Vestal Virgins, by Edward Lucas White, whose "El Supremo" has been widely read; "To Arms!" a translation by Miss Lucy Humphrey of Marcelle Tinayre's story depicting how France faced the war, and "The Fighting Fool," by Dan Coolidge, a story of the Southwest a generation ago. John Galsworthy appears on the list of Charles Scribner's Sons with a collection of "Five Tales," depicting types of character, while Arthur Train offers a novel of the day and the hour and the war in "The Earthquake," which tells how the war came to an average American family. The George H. Doran Company's fiction will include a whimsical book by J. D. Beresford and Kenneth Richmond called "W. E. Ford, a Biography." Several novels will come from Dodd, Mead & Co., of which the principal ones will be "The Ne'er Do Much," by Eleanor H. Abbott; "All Roads Lead to Calvary," by Jerome K. Jerome; "The Graftons," by Archibald Marshall, whose realistic tales of English have been favorably compared with the novels of Trollope, and "Gudrid the Fair," another of Maurice Hewlett's Icelandic tales.

Ethel M. Dell has written another of her dramatic tales, which G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish under the title "Greatheart," telling of the conflict that arose between two men over a maid whom one wished to dominate and the other to serve. The Putnams will have also "Eastern Red," by Helen Huntington, a story of present-day unrest, and "The Mystery of the Marne," a tale of fighting France, translated from the French of Marcel Berger, whose "Ordeal by Fire" inspired wide interest, and Maud Berger. Three stirring tales are promised by the John Lane Company. In "The Man Who Lost Himself" H. de Vere Stacpoole writes of the adventures enjoyed by a plain American busines man who had suddenly to transform himself into an English Duke; J. A. Ferguson in his "Stealthy Terror" tells a story of the detective type dealing with the war and a German plan for the invasion of England, while Muriel Hine has written in "The Best in Life" a love story about an English dressmaker's mannequin having possibilities and ambitions.

"After," by Frederic P. Ladd, which Duffield & Co. will publish, tells a story about a young French boy in which America can see some of the things she must learn from France. This house will have, also, "Drift," by Mary Aldis, in which are depicted social and industrial conditions in American life. Among the Lippincott fiction will be "The Appletree Girl," another amusing tale by George Weston, whose "Oh, Mary, Be Careful," delighted many readers, and another detective story by Carolyn Wells called "Vicky Van," in which her Fleming Stone outdoes his previous achievements.

D. Appleton & Co. will offer a variety of fiction, including "The Bag of Saffron," by the Baroness von Hutten, a story of the smart set in English society; "The Restless Sex," in which Robert W. Chambers tells one of his vivacious stories of New York society; "The Way Out," a tale of the struggle for education by Kentucky mountaineers, among whom Emerson Hough, the author, has spent much time; "An Orkney Maid," a love story of Scotland, by that veteran author, Amelia E. Barr, in which the war plays a great part; "The Moving Finger," one of Natalie Sumner Lincoln's mystery and detective stories of Washington society, and "The Lucky Seven," a group of short stories by John Taintor Foote.

James Lane Allen comes forward again with one of his beautiful Kentucky tales, "The Kentucky Warbler," the story of a search for self-understanding, to be published soon by Doubleday, Page & Co. This house announces also Selma Lagerlöf's "The Holy City," an independent story, but a continuation of her epic "Jerusalem." Among their other fiction will be "The False Faces," a story with a war setting in which Louis Joseph Vance brings forward again his "Lone Wolf"; "Making Her His Wife," a story of a drowsy Southern town by Corra Harris; "The Full Measure of Devotion," by Dana Gatlin, a tale of how the war came to a little town in the Middle West, and "Pieces of Eight," Richard Le Gallienne's first long novel, a story of pirates and buried treasure in the West Indies.

Among the books concerned with the war the John Lane Company promises a new one, "The Glory of the Trenches," by Coningsby Dawson, whose "Carry On" had so warm a welcome. In this new book the author studies the men in the trenches and works out an interesting theory of the inspiration which drives on the fighting men. The news has just come from England also that Lieu-

(Continued on Page 15)

JAPAN AS SEEN BY MODERN TRAVELERS

JAPAN AT THE CROSS ROADS. By A. M. Pooley. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.50.

OVER JAPAN WAY. By Alfred M. Hitchcock. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.

ROMANCE OF OLD JAPAN. By Elisabeth W. Champney and Frere Champney. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

MR. A. M. POOLEY, formerly Reuter's correspondent in Tokio, has the journalist's interest in news, and agreeably combines with it the scholar's interest in causes. His thick volume is at once a history of the development of Japan from an isolated feudal State to a would-be world power, a biography of her leading statesmen, and an inquiry into her economic and social conditions. The author has a fund of intimate knowledge on which to draw, but though his analyses are sometimes too detailed to be engaging, he is an impartial observer and a lucid writer. The book would gain somewhat if the author conceded more frequent summaries of his facts and more emphatic statements of his conclusions; these the reader must carefully elicit for himself. So comprehensive a study should have an index appended. But these minor faults are insignificant in Mr. Pooley's illuminating achievement: the presentment of contemporary Japan in her political, financial, and social aspects.

Especially interesting is the author's examination of the Yellow Peril. Mr. Pooley declares that Japan's ambition is to enjoy commercial predominance in the East, and she is not unready to take such Western trade as she can get. China is becoming her greatest market, whence she draws quantities of raw material, and trouble there depends on Japan alone. Moreover, she is absolutely dependent on the Anglo-Saxon races for existence. The fear of a guerre de revanche by Russia has been eliminated, but it is equally foolish to talk of war with America. It would spell ruin for Japan, since but one of its effects would be to turn half a million silk weavers idle. England is her greatest commercial ally. "If America and Great Britain were to break off commercial relations with Japan that country would be converted almost instantaneously into a huge workhouse." Mr. Pooley finally concludes that the Yellow Peril is to be feared only if "the tacit acquiescence of England and the active support of Russia and France" are given to "Japan's aggressive policy against China."

Despite the progress of her shipping interests and the new markets which the war has given Japan, it is imperative for her to develop productive industries. Cotton, coal, and silk are her main interests, and in the two former fields China is apt to become a dangerous rival. The present financial crisis is due to the demands of the army and navy. If these could be reduced "Japan could remit taxation and start a real redemption of the national debt." Mr. Pooley traces Japan's economic difficulties to the bureaucratic system, and he compares her procrastinating thinkers with the Greek hetaira "who daily visited the temples and prayed, 'May the good gods make me chaste • • • but not yet.'" Their Constitution, a Prussian importation, is "a bone without a marrow," under which "the principle duty of the Japanese people is to elect representatives to say 'Yes' to the Government." Moreover, "• • • Japan has adopted, with Western improvements, also that organized intimacy betwen privileged business and politics which is so prominent a canker in modern civilization." Obviously this potential power presents a variety of complex problems, and while Mr. Pooley offers no elaborated solutions, his clear, intensive, and fascinating account of conditions helps the reader to an intelligent approach.

A much more superficial and casual volume is Alfred M. Hitchcock's "Over Japan Way." He presents the country as it was presented to him, from the angle of the American tourist. He is less interested in politics and finance than in comparing American hotels with Japanese inns; in observing the Japanese ménage, the shops, the schools, and the theatres as these appear to a genial traveler, whose "sole vocabulary of Japanese is one word." Despite obvious drawbacks, the author conveys a distinct and convincing impression of the Japanese scene. His final "appraisals, first and second hand," put forward Japan as

> a baffling compound of East and West. Primitive plows turn up the fields on the outskirts of cities whose factories are equipped with the best of modern machinery. Bedragoned lanterns hang in her temples, electricity lights her streets. A Parliament administers the nation's affairs, yet her party government is more than tinged by feudalism.

The author is frankly an outsider and gives his views with some humor, appreciating that his sincerity is not to be confounded with the profundity of the research student. The book is significantly illustrated with photographs which contribute distinction and beauty to the larger picture given by the text.

The myths and stories of Japan have been gathered into an attractive volume by Elisabeth W. Champney and Frère Champney. It is not a scholarly work in any sense. The authors are careless of or indifferent to sources, and they handle their material with a romantic disregard for anything save its lurking charm. To this uncritical attitude is attached the further fault of a too unselective catholicity. Thomas Bailey Aldrich jostles Yoni Noguchi in the scattered verse, and the illustrations vary from ordinary photographs to reproductions of pictures by such widely different artists as Hokusai, Frère Champney, and Hiroshige.

Three more various attitudes could not be defined than those of the authors of these three volumes on Japan. They are all complementary. But the book which will give the interested student of foreign affairs the most vivid picture of Japan, especially in relation to the Occident, is Mr. Pooley's volume. The other two books are at the crossroads between romance and reality; he chooses the rougher and more interesting path, and points the forward way.

THE ADIRONDACKS

THE ADIRONDACKS. By T. Morris Longstreth. Illustrated by Photographs and Maps. New York: The Century Company. $2.50.

THE State Park of the Adirondacks is larger than Yellowstone Park, a great forest region—"lake-starred," the author of the present volume calls it, in the happiest possible phrase—full of many kinds of beauty, of interest, of romance. But for the general reader almost nothing has been written about it—a few essays here and there, a reference of two in casual connection with something else. Certainly the public, for whose use, in the words of the law, the great North Woods "shall be forever reserved and maintained," has no book quite like this. And before we make specific comment upon the style and the content of "The Adirondacks," we should express gratitude for its mere existence. A book on the Adirondacks! It is something to be welcomed indeed.

And—here we became specific—it is an excellent book. Mr. Longstreth is a schoolmaster who has occupied his holiday time for many seasons in open-air living and journeying. He has tramped and camped through the magnificent mountain and forest lands of the West. And he has spent more than one Summer in the Adirondacks. In this book he takes the reader with him on a long trip through the North Woods. Two friends, a western pack-horse, the minimum of luggage for comfortable camping, good maps—that was the "party." The result is a book that is at once the record of a jolly Summer, a history and description of the Adirondacks, and a succinct guide to those who would learn of its beauties and enjoyments at first hand. And at the book's end one knows, to quote the author in writing of himself and his companion, "why Lynn and I, having seen some of the West's best wonders, came to love this lake-starred balsam forest better than that dazzling land nearer the setting sun."

The book begins with a short history of the Adirondacks—geology, exploration, settlement, exploitation, and preservation for "the people, forever" by the law of the State of New York. After that the author proceeds in a leisurely course, commencing the narrative with his Summer's beginning, wandering on through the forest, climbing mountains, fishing, meeting interesting lovers of the woods, coming upon a curious bit of history, a strange rock formation, telling the reader about it in the pleasantest, friendliest way. He interrupts his narrative for a delightful chapter on the animals of the Adirondacks. He tells the story of that famous guide, Paul Smith, and then of the "Beloved Physician" who found his first approach to health under Paul Smith's roof and built his own great sanitarium in the mountains out of his determination and his steadfast dreams. He has a passing reference to R. L. S. at Saranac, and he tells in detail of the fulfillment of another dream—that of Melvil Dewey in the Lake Placid Club. There are other stories of the North Woods, and of men who have left some token of remembrance in the Adirondack Forest. And there is much word picturing of the differing beauties of the wilderness. For example:

> Nameless Creek is an artist's lure. At twilight it winds in blackness of shadow between skeletons of drowned trees. The darkness and silence of the forest were heavy. One is almost glad to get back to a fire from so eerie and lonesome a lagoon. But in the sunlight it is enchanting. Spruce flies a-mist in along the sides. There is often the flur of some kingfisher, and the rounded clouds float flawless beneath you. There are two skies.
>
> Such a place demands comradeship. It is an easy pleasure to spend the day fishing down a mountain brook alone. But Nameless is too aloof, the gaunt and naked trees too taciturn • • • To call the place "Nameless" was an inspiration.

Mr. Longstreth has, too, his word of tribute for the Park's preservation:

> It has remained for New York State to set aside more than a tithe of its total area where men and women can seek sanctuary from cities and heat and the everlasting press of things. And New York State has done more • • • She has made trails through the mountains, has stocked the streams and lakes, and is doing her best to preserve the forest. The citizens of the State pay for this, and anybody can enjoy their gift for a thank-you. All that they request is care in the enjoyment. • • • I hope with a greedy energy that some day New York's sister Commonwealths, though less richly endowed, will each set aside substantial amounts of their forest land, their mountains, and their streams for human sanctuary. • • • Each of the Appalachian States could own some park whose streams might be stocked and whose woods and defiles might furnish camp sites for its people. And well they might. For that way gladness lies: in health and the exercise of liberty which is the spirit of all parks.

Mr. Longstreth's leisurely style has real charm—a quality not always to be found in a book so full of information as this. And no review of "The Adirondacks" is complete that does not mention the beauty of the photographs which illustrate it, and the effective and tasteful form which the publishers have given to the book.

PRINTING FOR PROFIT

PRINTING FOR PROFIT. By Charles Francis. Illustrated. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

WHEN you find a man who honors his profession or his trade and thinks it the best and most interesting and most useful work in the world you are pretty sure to find in him a man who has won success. For the man who loves and enjoys his work is the man who does it well. These facts lie behind the title of Mr. Francis's unique and very useful book. The title itself is a protest, from the bottom of the author's heart, against those members of any branch of the printing business who complain about it and revile it as a business which yields little profit, no pleasure, and less honor. Right sturdily in the preface he sings the praises of the business and tells the grumblers that it is just as possible to make money, win regard, and have much enjoyment in this as in any other occupation. But it is evident from the way he writes that the point of view from which he has approached his vocation and the spirit in which he has done his work are of the sort that a man must have who wishes to succeed and be happy in any work. They exemplify what Kipling has called in happy and forceful phrase "the holy spirit of man at his job." It is the spirit of the good workman, whether he be sweeping the street, guiding a ship, running a printing press, playing a piano, or governing a nation—the spirit that is concerned chiefly with doing the work well, the very best that is in him, and very little with his reward.

So, it is evident, Mr. Francis has worked through the fifty years in which he has followed the printing business on three continents. And, having always had much pleasure in his work, found many friends in it, and taken ample profits out of it, he has written this volume to tell something of his experience, which has been varied and instructive, to trace the development of printing methods and processes during the last half century and to suggest to others in the business how they can make it yield an equal satisfaction. He tells something of his own career, which began in New Zealand, took him to England, and finally brought him to New York, where he has been for many years the proprietor of a large printing establishment. One chapter, written by Spencer Lathrop, tells the story of how he rehabilitated that establishment and made it successful. One section contains suggestions from the heads of a large number of printing houses about the conduct of their business. There are chapters on the development of periodicals in America, the making of a magazine, the problems of the large, the small, and the medium plant, office management, how to secure profit in presswork, the printer as a business man, managing a composing room, customs of the trade, problems in salesmanship, and other phases of the business, the whole making a very comprehensive discussion of all the factors in the printing business. And, finally, there is a chapter on the ethical problems of the printer, which comes to the conclusion that "there simply is no business in which it pays to do unethical things."

Mr. Francis aims to make clear the present-day conditions of printing as a big manufacturing industry, to show how important it is in the progress of civilization, and, therefore, how equally important it is for those who engage in it to press forward with high standards of work and character. "This is primarily," he says, "a business book, but I have tried to present everything from a standpoint higher than the mere coining of dollars." Among the illustrations are many from old prints that show the processes in printing of many years ago.

Potterat and the War

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NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

AN AMERICAN IN THE MAKING. By M. E. Ravage. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.40.

MR. RAVAGE'S book is timely indeed. And it is also not a little astonishing—disconcerting, we had almost said. Certainly, if that word is too strong, we may find the self-complacency of our "Americanization" in a recent past a bit shaken at least. We are working harder at "Americanization" in New York now, (it is in New York that the author found his disillusionments;) perhaps we are doing it a great deal better. At any rate, "An American in the Making" is a good thing for us all to read.

But—let there be no misunderstanding—the writer's experiences as an immigrant were not all disappointing. And through the difficulties and well-nigh appalling surprises of the new life he refused to leave the New World. He came very near to starvation; but he would not accept the help that would have sent him back to his village home in Rumania. And this was not all pride; chiefly it was the conviction that America was, after all, the place in which to stay. It was not what he had expected. But it held a promise none the less. If he held on that promise must be fulfilled. It was.

At sixteen "Max" Ravage came to America because he wished greater educational opportunities than were possible in Rumania to a boy who was poor, a villager, and a Jew. He wanted to be a doctor. He came to America and peddled candy on Rivington Street. After a while he became a tap-boy in an east side saloon. From that he went to comparative prosperity as a "sleever" in a "sweatshop." But in America he did find, at last, the education that he had longed for. He did become an American, in a real sense. And he was glad.

Yet the first effect of the new country, as he saw it, upon his fellow-countrymen was one of miserable deterioration. In being, as they themselves said, "Americanized," they lost the stable virtues of the old land and gained nothing good in their place. It was not a matter of poverty. As the author says, in a sentence that it would be well for many of us to remember, "Poverty and hard toil are not tragic things." It was something else.

The immigrant's first experiences were not with "America of the Americans." They were with the "Little Rumania" of New York. He writes:

> The incredible thing is that my problem was to fit myself in with the people of Vasiul and Rumania, my erstwhile fellow-townsmen and fellow-countrymen. It was not America in the large sense but the east side ghetto that upset all my calculations, reversed all my values, and set my head swimming. New York at first sight was, after all, not so very unlike many other large cities that I had traveled through. * * * But I have not forgotten and I never can forget that first pungent breath of the slums which were to become my home for the next five years. * * * I know that the idea prevalent among Americans is that the alien imports his slums with him to the detriment of his adopted country, that the squalor and misery and the filth of the foreign quarters in the large cities of the United States are characteristic of the native life of the peoples who live in those quarters. But that is an error and a slander. The slums are emphatically not of our making. So far is the immigrant from being accustomed to such living conditions that the first thing that repels him on his arrival in New York is the realization of the dreadful level of life to which his fellows have sunk. And when by sheer use he comes to accept these conditions himself, it is with something of a fatalistic resignation to the idea that such is America. * * * With every day that passed I became more and more overwhelmed at the degeneration of my fellow-countrymen in this new home of theirs. * * * It pervaded every chamber of their life. Cut adrift suddenly from their ancient moorings, they were floundering in a sort of moral void. Good manners and good conduct, reverence and religion, had all gone by the board, and the reason was that these things were not American. A grossness of behavior, a loudness of speech, a certain repellent "American" smartness in intercourse were thought necessary if one did not want to be taken for a greenhorn or a boor. * * * Whence had my countrymen got their sickening habits of carelessness and downright filthiness?

The picture that Mr. Ravage draws of extravagance, dirt, moral looseness, among the newly arrived immigrants, is sad enough. But he sketches, too, the persistence of certain picturesque national fashions, such as the social pastry shop. And much of his information is neither pleasant nor discouraging, but simply interesting.

For himself, he found his first aid to a better "Americanization" in a saloon. He tells of the disadvantages of his work as a tap-boy, and adds:

> And yet I would not have you carry away the impression that the part played by the saloon in my evolution was merely harmful or negative. Quite the contrary. The lessons I learned while standing behind the bar or while pouring out miscellaneous drinks to the people at the card tables have instilled into me more of the rich wisdom of life than I got out of all the labeled and classified knowledge imparted to me afterward in my three universities—and this is no dubious praise for the universities.

In the saloon the boy got his first conception of possible opportunity. And in the sweatshop, to which he next went, he took his real intellectual "start." For there he fell in with ambitious young immigrants who went to lectures, frequented the public libraries, attended night school, patronized the keenly intellectual Yiddish theatres and educational clubs, and always discussed and discussed. He has a surprising comparison of the life in the "human" old sweatshops and in the new "palatial prisons that conform to the factory laws." He goes on:

> For me the sweatshop was the cradle of liberty. It was more—it was my first university. I was not long there before I discovered that there were better things to do with my free evenings than to frequent the cozy hangouts of my fellow-countrymen. When I overheard a dispute between the young buttonhole maker and the cadaverous, curly haired closer on the respective merits of the stories of Tchekov and Maupassant; and when, another day, the little black-eyed Russian girl who was receiving 2 cents per dozen shirts as a finisher boldly asserted that evolution pointed the way to anarchism and not to socialism, and cited the fact that Spencer himself was an anarchist, my eyes were opened and I felt ashamed of my ignorance. * * * I observed that nearly all of them brought books with them to work. * * * I saw more good literature on the stage while I was sewing sleeves into shirts than I saw in all my subsequent career.

The author tells of these keen young radical days with the utmost interest for his readers. But his real "Americanization" was not yet. He went to evening school and prepared himself for college, but always with other immigrants, living in the queer compromise fashion that was not Rumanian and not American. And then, when he was ready for college and the way was reasonably clear, he took it into his head to go, not to one of the New York City institutions, (he had just failed to get a scholarship to Cornell,) but to the University of Missouri. And it was not New York finally that made him an American. It was the Middle West. His life there, which he records in a good deal of detail, was an American life. He saw wherein he was not yet an American; gradually he became one. And when he went back to spend the Summer with his family in the east side ghetto, he found life there the life of foreigners.

There is food for much thought in "An American in the Making." And always there is keen interest.

PAN TADEUSZ

PAN TADEUSZ, OR THE LAST FORAY IN LITHUANIA. By Adam Mickiewicz. Translated from the Polish by George Rapall Noyes. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.25.

GEORG BRANDES has said of "Pan Tadeusz" that it is the only successful epic the nineteenth century produced. In translation it has been made familiar in some of the countries of Europe, while among Polish speaking people the world over it is read and loved as a precious creation of their race with even more of the passionate possessory feeling than English speaking peoples have for the plays of Shakespeare. This new translation is of particular interest to American readers, since it brings the famous classic for the first time directly to their attention, for the translator, Mr. Noyes, is an American and a member of the Faculty of the University of California.

In the original, "Pan Tadeusz" is an epic poem which presents the life of the gentry of Lithuania in the early years of the nineteenth century. Its theme covers all the usual phases of country life, but a political and historical background is furnished by the invasion of Russia by Napoleon, while the whole of it is imbued with the national fervor that during those days thrilled and inspired the Polish people because of their conviction that Napoleon would free them of the Russian yoke and help them to become once more a united and self-governing nation. Mr. Noyes has translated the poem into English prose, perhaps gaining for it thereby something in story interest while, except in form, he has lost little of its poetic values. His work has been done with admirable care and spirit, and with signal success. The pictures of life reproduce with appealing fidelity the simple, tenderly protrayed details of the original, and also its intense feeling and quiet humor, and even the lyric fervors to which Mickiewicz frequently arose, especially when describing the beauties of his native land. The work is said to be very faithful to life in its portrayal of manners and customs, while the author is believed to have reproduced recollections of his own youth in many of the characters, incidents, and minor details.

The volume is very satisfactory in the helps it provides for the reader's clear understanding of the text. Mr. Noyes's ten-page introduction contains an outline of the life of Mickiewicz, with a brief account of how and why he wrote "Pan Tadeusz," and some reference to his other important works. A short section explains the principles of Polish pronunciation and represents phonetically the pronunciation of the names of all the principal characters in the tale. Twenty pages of notes give explanations of all obscure references in the text to details of Polish life, an outline of Polish history, and comments upon Polish manners and customs.

Something, a good deal indeed, may doubtless be granted to the pride of race in the fervid praise of "Pan Tadeusz" quoted by the translator from some of the author's compatriots. But it surely has that vital quality that makes a literary masterpiece in any tongue immortal—it has the absorbing story interest that makes of great fiction a human document, and it has that always appealing quality, the appearance of being a faithful picture of a quaint, picturesque, delightful phase of human life.

OUR HAWAII

OUR HAWAII. By Charmian Kittredge London (Mrs. Jack London.). Illustrated from photographs. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.25.

THE Londons knew Hawaii as, it is probable, few Americans have known it. And they loved it from the time when, in 1907, they first set foot upon its witching shore. The greater part of this book is taken up with the experiences and impressions of that first visit—a part of the journey of Jack London's little boat, the Snark. But there were two returns to the loved islands, and the record of them, too, is here. When Mrs. London was preparing the manuscript of the first part of the book her husband advised her to "blue pencil" a great many personal items about him. The volume, as first planned, was to be a travel book—personal only as a record of one's own travels must needs be. But Jack London's death between the book's inception and its appearance completely changed the plan of "Our Hawaii." The blue-penciled paragraphs went back and more of the same kind were added. And the book as it is published—although it remains essentially a travel book,

(Continued on Page 14)

Today's New Books

By B. M. Bower — *$1.35 net*

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Too much monotony, and mother-in-law plunge Bud Moore into a sea of trouble, and in the guise of a prospector he seeks and finds adventure and finally happiness on a mining claim in the mountains. A book of the kind that has made this author famous.

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A study of 500 cases, together with international statistics on the futility of the present treatment of illegitimacy. Authorized by the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology.

Publishers — LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY — Boston

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Captain Bairnsfather's sketches from the front set all England crackling when they first appeared, and have met with as hearty a welcome from Americans lucky enough to see them. They have made the war-fed "Tommies" rock with laughter, amused and cheered the people at home, even made German prisoners forget to "strafe." They are humorous, human documents, calculated to take a deal of the bitterness out of war.

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A CRUSADER OF FRANCE

Translated from the French of Captain Ferdinand Belmont.

Introduction by Henry Bordeaux.

Miss Katharine Lee Bates in a letter to the publisher says: "I have read every word of 'A Crusader of France,' moved to the depths of my soul by its poignant spiritual beauty. It gives, too, the clearest picture of actual war conditions, day after day, and week after week, and month after month, that I have seen."

Price, Net, $1.50. *Postage Extra.* *At All Bookstores.*

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

..... JANUARY 13, 1918.

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FICTION AND WAR BOOKS

FOR the first time in a publishing season fiction, judged by the number of titles, seems destined to give way to what is usually classified as the serious book. From an analysis of the preliminary announcements of the publishers appearing in a special article in this number of THE NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS it appears that something like one-third of the titles of the important volumes promised for Spring publication have to do with the war. And, among new works of fiction, "out of fifty titles of novels listed by the publishers as their most important fiction thirteen, or one in four, are concerned, in one way or another, with the great conflict." This, of course, marks a radical change in the kind of books judged by the publishers to be most in demand. The tendency in the present direction was sufficiently obvious in the books of last Autumn, but in the forthcoming season, apparently, the full effect upon current literature of the entrance of the United States into the war will be shown. Of course, this does not mean that war books will so overshadow other publications that the reading public will have little to choose from. On the contrary, these preliminary Spring announcements seem to be particularly rich in important books in a variety of departments. Emphasis should be placed on "important," for publishers have determined, apparently, to bring out fewer books than was their former custom in the Spring and to be more rigorously critical in the selection of the books that they do publish. This commendable decision is especially evident in the announcement of Spring fiction contained in the article to which we have already referred. There are certainly fewer novels promised for the Spring season than there were a year ago, but those scheduled for publication bid fair to be particularly worth while.

AMONG forthcoming war books there seems to be a preponderance of the kind that describes, in his own words, the experiences of the man in the trenches. The time has gone by for books reviewing the causes of the war, and there seems to be less interest also than at first in books on the war written by war correspondents. But the vivid pictures drawn by the men who are doing the actual fighting make up quite the most popular branch, just now at least, in our growing war literature. The phenomenal success during the last six months of such books as EMPEY'S "Over the Top" and DAWSON'S "Carry On" indicates the type of war books in demand. At the front there are an unusual number of men who can write, and from them we will undoubtedly have some of the great, lasting books of the war. Lieutenant DAWSON, for instance, is a trained writer and observer, and we have had occasion before now to point out the excellent work he has done in giving to the world a comprehensive picture of life in the trenches. So many writers stress the horrors of war and neglect its glories and heroisms that the man who takes the complete, all-around view that Lieutenant DAWSON does is really very much needed and can perform a great service. In this connection it is interesting to learn that the English Government has just sent Lieutenant DAWSON to France again, commissioned to study the American Army there in order to gather material for a book of his observations of the preparations that our men are making, their spirit, their bearing as soldiers, &c. Judging by what he has already done in this field, one can easily foresee the value of such a work from this young writer. The interesting news suggests, also, that books on the war destined to enjoy an abiding popularity will be those describing, at first hand, the life and achievements of our our men at the front. But for the writing of this type of war books the time has not yet come.

THERE could not be a more interesting and appropriate way of commemorating their centennial than the publication by Harper & Brothers of an edition, limited to 750 copies, of "Seneca's Morals," the book which in August, 1817, marked their advent in publishing. This first Harper edition of "Seneca's Morals" published a century ago has long since become a rarity coveted by book collectors. A copy sold for $400 at a recent sale in Philadelphia. The edition, of 2,000 copies, was published by J. & J. Harper, "printers and compositors," for the elder DUYCKINCK, the well-known American book dealer. In the new centennial edition of the book facsimile pages of the original edition are given—and it is of interest to note the kinship in typographical style, presswork, &c., that links this first with the latest publication of the House of Harper. But of course the Centennial Edition of the "Morals" is quite beyond the reach of anything in the way of book-making that New York could have produced a hundred years ago, and so fitly symbolizes the progress made during the century of the publishing house whose emblem is the torch that bears the light of truth from the hands of one generation to another.

IT seems a long time since we have heard of the awarding of a Nobel Prize in literature. And the latest award, to two Danish novelists, HENRIK PONTOPPIDAN and KARL GJELLERUP, tells us really very little. For neither of these novelists is known to the American public. Yet, we understand, they are "the two most popular Danish novelists who survive from the earlier generation." The prize was originally divided between both novelists. And then, it appears, that PONTOPPIDAN refused to take his share, so that the prize, with its honor and its very real emoluments, went to GJELLERUP. Of the latter it is interesting to learn that, after some unsuccessful attempts in literature, he took up the study of SWINBURNE'S "Songs Before Sunrise," followed by the poetry of SHELLEY, and, with the enthusiasm engendered from these studies, has become, after marrying a German woman and settling down in Dresden, practically a German writer. His career since he left his native Denmark is thus described:

> Although GJELLERUP has been practically a German for the last thirty years, he has not ceased to look to Denmark for his chief audience. He has been a laborious and persistent writer of novels, plays, and poems. His romances are sentimental portraits of modern life in Germany or Denmark, and he is fond of introducing a considerable number of poems into his prose text. He has improved in versification as time went by, but he will never be an easy or an inspired metrist. If his apprenticeship to SHELLEY and SWINBURNE did him good, it was not extended far enough to modify his native harshness. His prose is better than his verse; in the long line of his novels, two may be commended to the curious reader. These are "Minna," 1880, and "The Mill," ("Möllen,") 1896. In spite of his exotic sympathies, he has enjoyed, and still enjoys, considerable popularity in his native country.

HENRIK PONTOPPIDAN is generally considered Denmark's leading living novelist. Unlike his rival, GJELLERUP, he has shown a marked independence of foreign literary models. His principal novel, "Lykke Per," reminds one of "Jean Christophe," since it has already filled nine volumes, and thus promises to exceed ROLLAND'S prose epic in length. The hero, a Danish priest's son, comes into contact with every section of country and town life in the Denmark of the last century.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended Jan. 9
Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

MEMORIES OF ETON SIXTY YEARS AGO. By Arthur Campbell Ainger. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50.
Covers a period marking the end of the old order of things and the beginning of modern Etons.

THE LIFE OF LIEUT. GEN. CHAFFEE. By William Harding Carter. 8vo. Chicago, Ill.: The University of Chicago Press. $2.50.
The biography extends from the birth of General Chaffee, in 1842, until his death, in 1914.

ACTIVE SERVICE. By John B. Castleman. 8vo. Louisville, Ky.: Courier-Journal Job Printing Company.
Memoirs of a Major in the Confederate Army and Brigadier General, U. S. A.

LIFE AND LETTERS OF THOMAS HODGKIN. By Louise Creighton. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.
Hodgkin was Fellow of University College, Oxford and Durham.

ALICE GORDON GULICK. By Elizabeth Putnam Gordon. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.
Life and work of this Christian educator in Spain.

NEW AMERICAN HISTORY. By Albert Bushnell Hart. 12mo. New York: American Book Company.
Prepared with a view to a simple system of study and teaching.

FIFTY YEARS OF AMERICAN EDUCATION. By Ernest Carroll Moore. 12mo. New York: Ginn & Co.
A sketch from 1867 to 1917.

CORRESPONDENCE OF JOHN HENRY NEWMAN WITH JOHN KEBLE AND OTHERS, 1839-1845. Edited by the Birmingham Oratory. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4.
A supplementary selection following the volumes of correspondence edited by Cardinal Newman's sister-in-law, Miss Anne Mozley.

Poetry

SHE PLANTED A GARDEN. By Albert L. Berry. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.
Collection of short poems.

PRUDENCE: HER BOOK. By Prudence Kelsey Jamieson. 8vo. Lawrenceville, N. J.: Privately printed.
Collection of short poems.

AMERICA YESTERDAY AND TODAY. By Nina B. Lamkin. 12mo. Chicago: T. S. Denison & Co. 50 cents.
A pageant.

THE RUNES OF VIRGINIA THE VALA. 12mo. Boston: Christopher Publishing Company.
Collection of short poems.

THE POTTER'S CLAY. By Marie Tudor. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.
A collection of poems.

Essays

REALITY AND TRUTH. By J. G. Vance. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.
Critical and constructive essay on knowledge, certainty, and truth.

War Books

THE UNITED STATES AND PAN GERMANIA. By Andre Cheradame. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.
A warning to America. Contains a revelation of Germany's plan for the mastery of the world.

FACING THE HINDENBURG LINE. By Burris A. Jenkins. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.
Personal observations at the fronts and in the camps of the British, French, Americans, and Italians during the campaigns of 1917.

THE WAYS OF WAR. By Professor T. M. Kettle. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.
Letters by the late Lieutenant, 2d Dublin Fusiliers, with a memoir by his wife.

DIARY OF A FRENCH ARMY CHAPLAIN. By Abbe Felix Klein. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.
The diary covers the first six months of the war.

A CRUSADER IN FRANCE. Translated from the French by G. Frederic Lees. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.
Letters of Captain Ferdinand Belmont, killed in action 1915.

THE HIGH CALL. By Ernest M. Stires. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.
Sermons on the war by the rector of St. Thomas's Church, New York.

Science

PSYCHOLOGY. By Burtis Burr Breese. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.
Gives comprehensive view of facts, principles, and theories of human psychology.

THE UNMARRIED MOTHER. By Percy Gamble Kammerer. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $3.
A study of 500 cases.

Fiction

THE OLD COBBLESTONE HOUSE. By Charlotte Curtis Smith. 12mo. Rochester, N. Y.: The Craftsman Press.
A ghost story.

THE FLAMINGO'S NEST. By Roger Sprague. 12mo. Berkeley, Cal.: Lederer, Street & Zeus. $1.35.
A story of Honolulu.

Philosophy

THE HEROIC DEAD. By F. H. Dudden. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.
Collection of war sermons.

THE KINGDOM OF GOD. By Charles Wesley Eakeley. 12mo. Newark, N. J.: Privately printed.
"The fifth and last world empire now being set up."

THE CHURCH AND THE CROWD. By Richard Wallace Hogue. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 60 cents.
An interpretation of the answer of the Church to the challenge of the day.

THE PROGRESS OF CHURCH FEDERATION. By Charles S. Macfarland. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.
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A collection of sermons by the author of "Children's Story Sermons."

PAUL'S JOY IN CHRIST. By A. T. Robertson. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.
Studies in Philippians.

STUDIES IN THE FOUR GOSPELS. By H. P. Sell. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company.
One of a series of Bible Study textbooks.

New Editions

MODERN AUCTION IN TEN LESSONS, 1918. By Grace Montgomery. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.
Revised edition, including the latest laws and decisions of the Whist Club of New York.

Miscellaneous

STATISTICS. By William B. Bailey and John Cummings. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 50 cents.
Tells how to gather, tabulate, and rightly interpret statistical information.

EVERYDAY ENGLISH, COMPOSITION. By Emma Miller Bolenius. 12mo. New York: American Book Company.
School textbook.

DISASTERS AND THE AMERICAN RED CROSS IN DISASTER RELIEF. By J. Byron Deacon. 12mo. New York: Russell Sage Foundation. 75 cents.
The experiences, of which an account is given, started with the San Francisco earthquake in 1906.

HAMILTON'S STANDARD ARITHMETIC. By Samuel Hamilton. 12mo. New York: American Book Company. (Books I., II., and III.)
Primary school textbook.

THE SCIENCE AND THE ART OF TEACHING. By Daniel Wolford LaRue. 12mo. New York: American Book Company.
A textbook for students.

THE COMING GOLDEN AGE. By Frank Rosewater. 12mo. Published by the author. $1.
A study of our industrial system.

OLD-TIME SHIPS OF SALEM. 8vo. Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute.
Sketches of famous ships, with full-page color plates.

AMERICANIZATION. Compiled by Winthrop Talbot. 12mo. New York: The H. W. Wilson Company. $1.50.
Shows methods of Americanization and points to the part Americans and American emigrants are taking in the democratization of the world.

WAR POETRY

A TREASURY OF WAR POETRY: British and American Poems of the World War, 1914-1917. Edited, with Introduction and notes, by George Herbert Clarke. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.

MR. CLARKE, who is Professor of English in the University of Tennessee, has done excellently well a thing that was well worth doing. So much mediocre verse has been inspired by the war and has been so much in evidence during the last three years that it is a surprise to find, when it is brought together, how much war poetry has been written that is exalted in feeling and fine in diction. More than a hundred British, American, and Canadian authors are represented by a hundred and fifty poems. Mr. Clarke's editorial policy has been, as he tactfully says, "humanly hospitable rather than academically critical," and therefore many of the poems he has included are interesting because of the experience they portray, the angle at which they envisage the war, the truthful report they bring of things seen and felt, rather than by reason of poetic quality. But practically all of the best and finest things the war has inspired are included in the collection, and that means at least a little of the finest verse that has been written in English for some years.

Here, for instance, is Rupert Brooke's splendid sonnet, which already ranks among the great sonnets of the English language, beginning, "If I should die think only this of me." Alfred Noyes's gravely majestic "The Searchlights" finds a place, as does also Percy MacKaye's sonnet, "Christmas, 1915," notable for its depth of restrained feeling. Alan Seeger's "I Have a Rendezvous with Death," which perhaps has become as widely known as any poem of the war, at once attracts attention, and also Winifred M. Letts's simple and beautiful "Spires of Oxford." It is impossible to mention by title all those which have already become well known, but as one glances through the volume the eye notes such fine things as Henry van Dyke's "The Name of France," Theodosia Garrison's "The Soul of Jeanne d'Arc," Alfred Noyes's "Princeton, May, 1917," Kipling's "For All We Have and Are," Wilfred Campbell's "Ballad of Langemarck," George Edward Woodberry's sequence of seven "Sonnets Written in the Fall of 1914," F. W. Bourdillon's "The Debt Unpayable."

The poems are arranged in sections, which classify them according to the countries or places with which they deal, or according to their theme and mood. The indexes are so well contrived that they deserve a word of praise. There is an index of first lines, an index of titles, and another of authors. A few pages of brief notes throw light on the personalities and achievements of the authors.

THE LIFE OF A FAMOUS THEATRICAL MANAGER

THE LIFE OF AUGUSTIN DALY. By Joseph Francis Daly. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company. $4.

AUGUSTIN DALY'S life had so much in it of effort, ambition, achievement, of varied activities, many-sided interests, and multifarious acquaintance that it was no small task to gather up all their threads and weave them into a complete and comprehensive fabric of biography. But his brother accomplished the task with signal success, not only telling the story of the famous theatrical manager's life but portraying also its background of social and theatrical conditions and bringing out his relation to his times and his influence upon theatrical development in this country. So broad, indeed, is the book's scope that it becomes almost a history of the New York stage through the middle and later decades of the nineteenth century, because of its accounts of the work and successes of so many of the men and women of the theatre through those years, the letters and anecdotes and information that it reproduces.

It will always be one of the brightest stars in Augustin Daly's renown that he was able, in very truth, to "uplift" the theatre in New York, to set it on a much higher level of moral significance and literary worth. He had confidence that the public would welcome the best he could give it and that it would be both better and wiser to invite it to rise to his ideals than to pander to its grosser and cruder phrases. And thirty successful years proved that he was right.

The instinct for theatrical management appears to have been a part of his native endowment, although in his ancestry there had been no connection with the stage. He was, says his brother, writing of their boyhood, entirely without ambition to act, but even in his early teens he began the organization of theatrical enterprises among his playmates, which were staged in the backyard of his home. At 18 he organized, produced, and managed a one-night performance in Brooklyn which included a farce, an act from "Macbeth," a comic song, and a two-act comedy—and all without any money except that which came through the box office. It is an amusing incident, as related by his biographer, and prophetic of some of those characteristics which were to bring success to its moving spirit. It was thirteen years later when, in 1869, he leased the Fifth Avenue Theatre from James Fisk, Jr., and without financial backing entered upon his managerial career. In the meantime he had won much professional and popular attention by his ten years or more of work as a dramatic critic and as a playwright. His plays, "Leah, the Forsaken," adapted from the German; his dramatization of Charles Reade's "Griffith Gaunt," and his melodrama "Under the Gaslight" held the stage in this and other countries for decades.

In Augustin Daly's youth the theatre in New York was none too reputable and deserved the disfavor with which it was considered. Says Mr. Daly upon this subject and his brother's part in reforming conditions:

> The playhouse deserved the bad things that were said about it. In every theatre there was an upper tier with a bar, where strong drinks were supplied and (in some houses) where the profligate of both sexes resorted. * * * The actor shared the uncertainties of the manager; salaries were small and sometimes irregular. And the player was too often more convivial than ambitious. Several causes combined to lower his self-respect, and it was not increased by the public sentiment that condoned his failings and tolerated the upper circle of the playhouse with its bar. * * * It was owing to the impression made upon my brother's mind by the conditions existing in his youth that he instituted reforms in every direction when he opened his first theatre. Led by his forceful spirit, a succession of laudable followers helped to preserve his standards for the playhouse and the profession.

It is a bold, adventurous, highly visioning spirit whose progress through thirty years of theatrical management is narrated in this volume. He was constantly experimenting with the temper of the public and with its willingness to respond to the finest and highest of theatrical ideals. The book, with its massed records of three decades of experiment, endeavor, and success, is a wonderful reassurance as to the sanity, the discrimination, the wholesomeness, and the artistic soundness of the great theatre-going public when those who provide its amusements have confidence in its mind and heart. Nor was Mr. Daly lacking in support elsewhere. For the novelists, playwrights, and poets of America and England, from Tennyson down to the ambitious beginner, were anxious to write plays for Augustin Daly's theatres.

Within his theatrical organizations his methods were leavening, democratising, inspiring, bent always toward the end of allowing no one to sink into a rut of any kind and of preserving enthusiasm, co-operative spirit, freshness of feeling, teamwork. So fruitful were his methods and so pervasive the influence of his own personality that his theatre became one of the most important schools of acting this country has ever had. And a person so genuine has much to give for them, were his devoted and loyal friends.

The volume overflows with interesting material about the famous productions of his career, the actors who played in them, and the authors who wrote the plays. And there are numbers of photographs of the stars of the seventies, eighties, and nineties, pictures which will arouse a flood of recollections in the breasts of middle-aged theatregoers.

Among the varied material is a letter not heretofore published which throws a little light on that ever fascinating mystery, what Dickens meant to do with his characters in his unfinished novel of "Edwin Drood." Early in his career as a manager Daly had in hand a project to compose and produce a dramatization of that novel and endeavored by correspondence with some of Dickens's relatives and associates to find out if the author had left any clue to the "mystery." Dickens's son-in-law, Charles Collins, the artist who had designed the cover, gave him information as to a few general outlines of the story, as Dickens had planned them. Edwin Drood was never to reappear, as he had been murdered by Jasper. Jasper should urge on the search after Drood and the pursuit of his murderer, trying to divert suspicion from himself, and in the end was to die, either by falling into the hands of justice, or by suicide, or, as Mr. Collins thought most likely, through an overdose of opium. Rosa Budd, he believed, was not to lament Drood's loss very long, and was eventually to marry the sailor, Mr. Tartar. Mr. Daly finally laid aside his plans for a dramatisation of the unfinished story, and never took them up again.

THE IRISH ISSUE

THE IRISH ISSUE IN ITS AMERICAN ASPECT: A Contribution to the Settlement of Anglo-American Relations During and After the Great War. By Shane Leslie. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

IRELAND, says Mr. Leslie, is the spectre of the British Empire. She seems likely sometimes, he says, to become America's family ghost as well. He adds:

> Socially and domestically the Irish have done for the United States what no other race could have achieved. Martially and politically, also, they have rendered Celtic service. But they have complicated the foreign relations of the country in one important aspect. They have kept and still keep England and America apart. * * * Ireland has stood not merely geographically but politically between England and America. In the world's great changing times when alliances are shuffled like cards and the traditional emotions of people are thrown into new shapes, has not a time come for the reconstruction of the relations affecting Ireland, England, and America?

This is, indeed, by way of preface to an interesting book. But Mr. Leslie's "contribution to the settlement of Anglo-American relations" proceeds, not by means of argument, but of sketches, stories of people and events, brisk comment. He does not set forth one thesis and carry it through. He gives us, instead, a number of interesting bits of Irish history and biography, with references to the relations of Ireland to England and to America.

He tells, for example, of the life, work, and character of Charles Stewart Parnell, and he tells it very graphically, putting a great deal of interesting information and portraiture into a few pages. Parnell, he says, "for about ten years was the history of Ireland," and he "faced the English like an Englishman."

Coming down to the present day, Mr. Leslie writes of Sir Edward Carson and of Sir Roger Casement, of Padraic H. Pearse and Tom Kettle, of Sinn Fein, of Irish-American feeling. He has an interesting chapter on the Redmonds, in which he says that John Redmond will one day live as a statesman with Venizelos and Liebknecht,

> the prototypes of a new era when leaders shall have learnt to sacrifice themselves rather than pass over the infringement of the higher law. Ireland has wished to forget John Redmond. The day will come when the Irish will find his name as great a slogan upon their lips as "Remember Limerick," the city of the broken treaty.

The book is interesting throughout, and the author's style is terse and pleasing.

THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

THE FIGHT FOR THE REPUBLIC IN CHINA. By B. L. Putnam Weale. With Illustrations. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.50.

ANY one who wishes to realise the vitality of the Chinese question should read this careful conspectus by an official at Peking. It is not only an important addition to our positive knowledge but a valuable contribution to political literature. It is of unique interest in that the case for the republic developed in the narrative is supported by official and semi-official documentary evidence. Undoubtedly the most striking feature is a collection of documents sent to the author anonymously during the negotiations for the twenty-one demands, and which proved to be a memorandum of the Black Dragon Society, the Japanese secret society. It explains the origin of the demands and throws a strong light on the mental attitude of the Japanese toward the world issue. Among the other documents treated in the text are the pamphlet of Yang Tu in defense of the monarchical movement, the appeal of the scholar Liang Ch'i-ch'ao, the spokesman of Chinese liberalism, and the code telegrams sent from Peking to prepare the provinces for the election of Yuan Chih-kai as Emperor.

The first point which this book impresses upon the reader is that absolutism in China was a fiction accepted as a fact by the foreign powers, and that there was not any true Government, but only a system of economic control which derived its working efficiency from the fact of distance. The Peking system, the author points out, was not in itself a bad system: "Its fatal quality lay in its woodenness, its lack of adaptability, and in its growing weakness in the face of foreign competition which could never understand." Thus, the revolution of 1911 was in its essence a necessity, the political manifestation of the socio-economic catastrophe that was clearly inevitable from the moment when modern commercialism forced the principle of extraterritoriality upon China. What was needed was not a new monarchical system but a new conception of government; but the foreign Governments, having accepted the false idea of Peking absolutism, refused to understand that the idea of a Chinese republic was founded in political reality. They prepared the way for much of the disaster of the past six years by supporting Yuan Shih-kai in his address to traditional policies:

> Not one trace of genuine statesmanship, not one flash of altruism, was ever seen save the American flash in the pan when President Wilson refused to allow American participation in the great reorganization loan because he held that the terms on which it was to be granted infringed upon China's sovereign rights.

The author believes that a united government will ultimately be established in China and that that government will be entirely successful if America and England understand the internal problem and co-operate with the Chinese Parliament in the work of remodeling the politico-economic relationship between the republic and the world. His sober analysis of the factor of Japan should be read by every intelligent citizen for the understanding it gives that the Japanese policy toward China is not an Eastern Monroe Doctrine.

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NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

(Continued from Page 11)

and a fascinating one at that—lays a new claim to our interest for its pertinent bits about Jack London himself.

"Come tread with me," Mrs. London begins, "a little space of Paradise." It was May when the Snark first anchored in Pearl Harbor, in Oahu, and Mr. and Mrs. London went ashore to make themselves literally at home in the bungalow by the sea that friends had left for their inhabiting. The record goes on:

> Many pleasant acres have I trod hitherto, but never an acre like this. It is so beautiful and restful and green. Green upon green. With blue-depthed shadows imposed from green-depthed foliage of great trees upon thick, deep lawn that cushions under foot. * * * The street is a mere white, meandering, coral-powdered by-way; no thing less inquisitive than the birds abides in the adjoining garden, where a rustic dwelling shows but vaguely amidst a riot of foliage; and on our southern boundary is a tropic tangle of uninhabited wildwood, fronting upon a native fishpond—an elongated bit of bay enclosed by a low wall of masonry of such antiquity that no tradition of Hawaii can place its origin.
>
> Bayward the outlook is a rosy coral reef, swept by tepid pea-green tides; and to its outer rim extends a slender wooden jetty, at the end of which our ship's boat can lie even at low tide.

Much of the visitors' time was spent on the shore and in the country itself. They had many friends, who lived in picturesque bungalows and accompanied them on beautiful—and not always unexciting—horseback rides. But they saw "the city," too. Of Honolulu Mrs. London writes:

> The name Honolulu is said to mean "the sheltered," and it would not inaptly refer to the population of far-drifted nationalities that shelters in its sweetly hospitable confines. * * * Little as I really saw of Honolulu on this (first) flying trip, enough it was to fill my head to overflowing with pictures; while that resplendent garden of "flamboyante" and bougainvillea and orchids and golden guavas stays with me like a dream.

Exquisite as is the tropic beauty of which the author writes, "Our Hawaii" contains, as well, interesting portraits of people. There is a graphic picture of the late Queen Liliuokalani, a woman of thin, strong, refined face, whose "narrow black eyes" were "implacably savage in their cold hatred of everything American." Another vivid sketch is that of the Princess Elizabeth, a pure-blooded Hawaiian, wife of Prince Jonah Kuhio Kalanianaole, the Congressional Delegate. The pictures of Hawaiian life are as interesting as those of the country. A charming narrative is included, for example, of a Hawaiian "party."

The casual items about Jack London himself offer, when the book is read, a bright and living personal sketch that is far more readable than a studied description. There are several reasons why "Our Hawaii" is an exceedingly interesting book.

THREE GERMAN EMPERORS

GERMANY UNDER THREE EMPERORS. By Princess Catherine Radziwill. (Catherine Kolb-Danvin.) Illustrated. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $4.

THE three emperors are, of course, William I., Frederick III., and William II. They serve well for titular purposes, but the author in her actual treatment of her theme uses them more as figureheads, or media infused with the spirit and purposes of a powerful personality which through them ruled and still rules Germany. It is, in fact, Germany under Bismarck of which she writes. The book is entirely a political history, chiefly concerned, aside from the creation and consolidating of the empire, with the international relations of the nation—that is, with its using of other nations to serve its own purpose. It is written from the point of view of the old-school writers of history, for whom the whole matter resolved itself into the doings of courts and sovereigns and ruling classes, and the intrigues of international diplomacy. The method is outworn, but Princess Radziwill puts it to good use and makes an interesting volume which not only adds something to our knowledge of Germany and German political development, but makes a very striking and forcible marshaling of facts to show the extent and power of the influence wielded by Bismarck.

The author makes her story coterminous with Bismarck's political career, beginning it, after an introductory chapter, with his political début in 1850, and ending it with his death forty-eight years later. Princess Radziwill is by birth a Russian and, after her marriage to a Pole, she lived much in Berlin. In both countries her associations were with the Court and diplomatic circles, and she knew personally many of the men and women who made the history of Europe during Bismarck's half century of public life. Her book, however, is in no sense the gossipy chronicle which that fact might imply, but a very capable getting together and interesting arrangement of the facts of Germany's political history since the middle of the last century, told with the vivifying touch of personal contact. The sum and message of it is that Bismarck's is the spirit that not only made possible the empire, but inspired all its subsequent development, Bismarck's the voice that continues to speak through William II., Bismarck's the policy, in most respects, that has controlled Germany. Bismarck's morality blind ideals of blood and iron, of might making right, those that have been the guiding ideas of the German ruling class and Imperial Government since the death of Frederick III. The author regards the Germany of recent years as being as much the creation of Bismarck as was the Germany of the 70s and 80s in the last century.

One of the most interesting features of the volume is the account of the organization and development of the German Secret Service System under Baron von Holstein. This bureau of espionage, of which the world during recent years has had such appalling knowledge, had its origin, Princess Radziwill says, at Versailles during the last days of the war with France. Bismarck wanted some means of adding to the power of the Foreign Office, and Baron von Holstein, who had already been of service to him in underground negotiations, worked out this plan of universal spying. Bismarck saw at once what a powerful instrument it might be made and established the department, with Holstein at its head. "Not only Berlin and its society," says the author, "but in a certain sense the whole of Europe was subjected to an inquisition that left them absolutely no loophole of escape. Bismarck knew everything, heard everything."

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

THE SOUL OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION. By Moissaye J. Olgin. Introduction by Vladimir G. Simkhovitch. Illustrated. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.50.

MILLIONS of people in Europe and America have their eyes bent with tensest interest upon Russia, blindly wondering, yet trying to foresee, what next will happen in that country of enigmas. And out of all those millions it is doubtful if more than a small handful feel that they possess sufficient knowledge of the Russian people to make a safe basis for any forecast as to what a day may bring forth among them. In the face of this universal ignorance any presentation of events, facts, forces, tendencies, which will help to throw light on that which is to all other nations so far an unsolvable problem deserves an eager welcome. There have been many books about Russia during the last year, but they have shown a deplorable tendency to be superficial or undiscriminating, to be unable to explain why events there take such "through a looking glass" developments, to make any more comprehensible the unfolding story of a nation's shame and misery. Therefore, it is a treat indeed to come across a book like this by Mr. Olgin, who is a Russian journalist of ability and experience, who has known from the inside the revolutionary developments of the last seventeen years and is now resident in the United States. He does not, to be sure, tell us nearly all that we want to know, does not even touch upon the things that just now we particularly want to know. But he does throw a great deal of welcome light upon the significance of events that to lookers on from another hemisphere were merely events and upon the influences and the causes that led up to the revolution of last March.

In his preface Mr. Olgin explains that the Russian revolution "is more than a change in the forms of government or in the civic rights of the people," and points out that it is the awakening to self-consciousness of a great nation shaken to its foundations, the groping of vast masses toward a new social, political, and spiritual freedom far exceeding that contained in revolutionary programs." Mr. Olgin has succeeded wonderfully well in clarifying and defining for American readers, who really know very little about any other than superficial aspects of Russian affairs, the origin and significance of the many varied currents of influence and tendency that led revolutionward. His effort has been to separate and identify the moving spirit of all the widely varying manifestations and so to make comprehensible the one unvarying soul of the whole vast movement. He has approached his protean and difficult task from four different angles. First, he surveys the course of Russian development along social and economic lines previous to that still-born revolution of 1905 and 1906, constantly illuminating and interpreting the phases and steps of development by setting his facts against their proper background and giving to them their true colors of national spirit and feeling. Next, he narrates in a graphic style, here, also, interpreting events by explaining their meaning and showing them as outgrowths of the spirit of the people, the actual conflicts and upheaval of 1905 and 1906.

In the third section Mr. Olgin does something that all readers of Russian literature will thank him for and makes a novel attempt to link Russian literature and Russian life. He takes up parts of the works of a number of Russian authors and shows how these men have interpreted Russian life and character and pictured them and the course of Russian events with truth. Incidentally and in the most casual way he explains the phenomenal development of Russian literature as having been due to the fact that the Russian genius was deprived of freedom to develop in any other direction and so concentrated itself on literature, making it, he says, "infinitely more than 'reading matter,' elevating it to the height of a national sanctuary." The last part of the volume follows the course of events during the last ten years, constantly explaining, backgrounding, and illuminating them with his intimate knowledge and the vitality of his understanding as a Russian. The author ends with the overthrow of the dynasty and the apparent success of the revolution of last March.

So far, American readers will follow him with understanding, sympathy, and much enlightenment. But what they would like to have still more would be some comprehensible explanation of the things that have been happening since then, of the seeming willingness of all the people of all grades of life in Russia to submit like sheep to the usurpation, the treachery, the tyrannical oppressions, the class hatreds, the frankly announced program of expropriation, the unchecked looting of the present régime. If he or any other Russian can explain why all Russia takes these things lying down he will perform a much-needed service.

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WAR BOOKS IN THE LEAD THIS SEASON

(Continued from Page 9)

tenant Dawson has been sent by the English Government to France to make a study of the American Army over there, now almost ready for its plunge into the midst of war, and to write a book about its preparations, its soldierly form, its readiness, and its spirit. Among the other war books of the John Lane Company will be one on "The Father of a Soldier," which will have its special appeal for the many thousands of American parents who are sending their sons to fight the battles of democracy. It is by W. J. Dawson, father of the author of "The Glory of the Trenches." Entirely practical is Isaac F. Marcosson's "The Business of War," which tells the story of all the vast procedures behind the fighting lines necessary to keep them going, the production, transportation, and distribution of food, munitions, and other supplies. The Lanes will have also "Rasputin and the Russian Revolution," in which Princess Catherine Radziwill tells the full story of Rasputin and his connection with the intrigues of the pro-German party in Russia.

Arthur Guy Empey, whose "Over the Top" has been one of the most widely read of the war books of the last year, has written "First Call," (G. P. Putnam's Sons,) whose several chapters will give a graphic picture of the duties and activities of our soldier boys every hour of the day from the time they go to their cantonment training, through their voyage on the transports, in the training camps in France, and finally in the trenches. Two books treating of the grim business of making war scientifically which the Putnams will publish are "Tactics and Duties for Trench Fighting," by Captain George Bertrand of the French Army and Major Oscar N. Solbert of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., a book of prime importance to those who are carrying on the war, and "The Making of a Modern Army in the Field," by General Rene Radiguet of the French Army, the purpose of which is to show how a large army in active service is made up.

Of deep significance for American readers will be Frazier Hunt's "Blown In by the Draft," a study of the spirit and the body of our new, great national army, made by the author in the course of his own observations in the cantonments. It will be published by Doubleday, Page & Co., who will have, also, among their war books "The Flying Ace," an account of the war carried on in the air, by Captain Alan Bott, one of the daring English aviators, and "Comrades in Courage," a translation by Mrs. Philip Duncan Wilson of Lieutenant Antoine Redier's inspirational book about the men in the trenches which has been widely read in France.

Andre Cheradame's "The United States and Pangermania" (Charles Scribner's Sons) follows up that author's "The Pangerman Plot Unmasked," with a study of the situation at the present time, showing how much of her original scheme Germany has already realized and how much of her plot she has woven around the United States. Another Scribner war book is "Credit of the Nations," by J. Laurence Laughlin, who makes an impressive study of war finance, that basic factor which the general public is prone to ignore. D. Appleton & Co. have on their Spring list a number of war books, among which are "Under Four Flags for France," by George Clarke Musgrave, telling the story of the fighting that has been done on the western front and something of the task that awaits America; "Out There," by Charles W. Whitehair, who describes the life of the man in the trenches and also his days of furlough behind the lines; "American Women and the World War," by Ida Clyde Clarke, a national service handbook for women. Two war books to be offered by E. P. Dutton & Co. are "A Crusader of France," by Captain Ferdinand Belmont, with an introduction by Henri Bordeau, the letters written home by a fine young Frenchman during seventeen months of the war, and "Marching on Tanga," by Captain Francis Brett Young, the story of a British campaign in German East Africa.

Houghton Mifflin Company have on their list, "The Warfare of Today," by Lieut. Col. Paul Azan, an authoritative book on modern warfare by the man who as the head of the French Military Commission has been training many young American officers, and "Campaigns and Intervals," by Lieutenant Jean Giraudoux, which tells the story of the author's experiences during campaigns on five fronts. Joseph Pennell's "Pictures of War Work in America," a series of thirty-five lithographic plates, and "Leadership and Military Training," by Colonel Lincoln C. Andrews, who endeavors to tell young soldiers how to become good officers, are two of the war books offered by J. B. Lippincott Company.

"The New Spirit of the New Army," by Dr. Joseph H. Odell, deals with life in the American military camps. It is to be published by Fleming H. Revell Company, who will have also "Taps," written especially for the young American soldier by Dr. J. Gregory Mantle. "Camion Letters," which Henry Holt & Co. will publish, is a volume of fine-spirited, boyish letters written by young Americans driving motor transports for the French Army. Dodd, Mead & Co. will have "Conscript 2260," written by a member of the new national army; "Diary of the Russian Revolution," by James L. Houghtaling, and "The Latin at War," by Guglielmo Ferrero. The Century Company add C. Thompson, who as newspaper photographer and moving-picture man spent many months among the Russian armies and in Petrograd during the revolution, and "The Mad Monk Rieder," an autobiography of the man who was for a long time the intimate friend of Rasputin. The Macmillans will bring out an anonymous "War Nurse's Diary," Professor R. L. Gray's "Wartime Control of Industry," "Every-Day Foods in Wartime," by Mary Swartz Rose; a new book by Robert Herrick called "Tomorrow, the Will of the World," and a book on Russia by Ernest Poole, entitled "The Dark People."

Harper & Brothers head their list of war books with "In Our First Year of War," a collection of President Wilson's messages and addresses to the Congress and the American people from March 5 to Dec. 31, 1917. They follow it with "The Winning of the War," by Roland G. Usher; "The Real Front," by Arthur Hunt Chute, dealing with life at the front as a Canadian soldier experienced it, and "The Iron Ration," by George Abel Schreiner, an account by an Associated Press correspondent of his three years of service since the war began in Germany, Austria, and Turkey.

The George H. Doran Company has a long list of war books of which the most important are Patrick MacGill's "The Brown Brethren," which will tell of the exploits of the London Irish in France; "The World's Debate," by Mgr. William Barry, a historical defense of the Allies; "Naval Power in the War," by Lieut. Commander Charles Clifford Gill, U. S. N., a record of the naval grand tactics of the war and their results, and "Two War Years in Constantinople," by Harry Stuermer, a German ex-army officer and correspondent who was moved to scathing denunciation of his country by what he learned in Constantinople. "Letters to the Mothers of Soldiers," by Richardson Wright, and "Stepsons of France," true stories of the famous Foreign Legion, will be published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company.

In other classifications, sociology, poetry, drama, nature, essays, and other divisions of literature, the books offered are more numerous than usual in a Spring season, and among them are many attractive titles of which it is possible to mention only an occasional one. That ever-interesting question of municipal government receives discussion by Morris Llewellyn Cooke in "Our Cities Awake," which Doubleday, Page & Co. will publish. Appletons will have "Principles of Ocean Transportation," by Emory R. Johnson and George G. Huebner, which embodies all the recent changes in these matters. Lippincotts will present Richard C. Cabot's "Training and Rewards of the Physician." A thorough survey, discussion, and bibliography of "The Negro in Literature and Art" will be made by Benjamin Brawley, whose book is to be published by Duffield & Co., who will have also a biographical and critical study of "Tolstoy," by George Rapall Noyes. Houghton Mifflin Company announce "The Door of Dreams," a book of love poems by Jessie B. Rittenhouse, and "Tenting Tonight," in which Mary Roberts Rinehart writes an account of hunting, fishing, and camping in the Glacier National Park. "The Life of John Cardinal McCloskey" has been written by Cardinal Farley and will be published by Longmans, Green & Co. Henry Holt & Co. promise "The Reminiscences of Raphael Pumpelly," who tells about his years of adventure in many regions, his career as an authority on economic geology and his long membership in the Faculty of Harvard University. The Holts will have also a volume by Helen Thomas Follett and Wilson Follett, "Some Modern Novelists," in which they discuss many modern writers of fiction.

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He had acquired this gift—and yet he was a busy man. How had he done it? "All in less than five minutes a day," he admitted once when I finally cornered him, wondering how he ever found time to read—with a business to care for day by day and engagements every evening. "I joined the Mentor Association some time ago. That solved the problem of finding time to keep up with the finer things in life. I had only a common school education. I have not read very extensively. But that brings me the fruits of arduous study. Others have delved and I profit by their knowledge.

"To me it means daily pleasure. But much more! The ability I once craved to make friends I now possess. I used to be miserably shy—never knew what to say. Now I am at ease wherever I go. I have simply found the easiest way in the world to make friends.

The Money Value

"I used to think that business and culture couldn't be combined," he went on, "but to my amazement I found that the new power brought to me through The Mentor Association was the most valuable business asset I had. With the new confidence it brought me I could go out and meet men in all walks of life. I had ability to get business that I never had before.

"New opportunities opened up. I formed valuable connections. My business is growing. I tell you it is personality that counts more than anything else. That is the first essential to success. The Mentor Association changed me from an office 'grind' to a man with ability to create business. I could not give better advice to any young man I know than to join that organization."

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Painters of Western Life
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William M. Thackeray
The Holy Land
John Milton
Joan of Arc
The Yosemite Valley
Precious Gems
The Madonna in Art
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Ancient Athens
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The Mentor Association is a national institution made up of a group of men and women, now numbering more than a hundred thousand, who have determined to learn just one new worthwhile thing every day. It is a wonderful idea—to learn one new thing—a really important thing—each day, instead of trying to cram their heads full and learning practically nothing worthwhile.

And it is really marvelous, the ground that can be covered in this way in just a few minutes each evening. Had I not seen an example of what can be learned, and heard the story from his own lips, I would never have believed it. All this man's appreciation and knowledge of the great works of the big masters in all the fields of art and literature, his wonderfully interesting viewpoint on travel and science, had come from his membership in The Mentor Association—by learning one new thing each day.

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The New York Times

MAGAZINE SECTION

Section 7

SUNDAY, JANUARY 13, 1918.

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SIXTEEN PAGES

Battleship Ajax, of Which the Dummy Fleet's Flagship Was an Exact Duplicate.

Underwood & Underwood.

WAR'S BIGGEST TRICK: "THE SUICIDE FLEET"

British Squadron of Fourteen Wooden Ships, with Wooden Guns, Deceived Germans for Months and Decoyed Them Into the Dogger Bank Disaster

By an Officer of the Royal Naval Reserve

Transcribed by Henry Clay Foster

British censors kept the secret of the dummy fleet until a few days ago, when a cablegram brought word that the Admiralty no longer objected to publication of the facts.

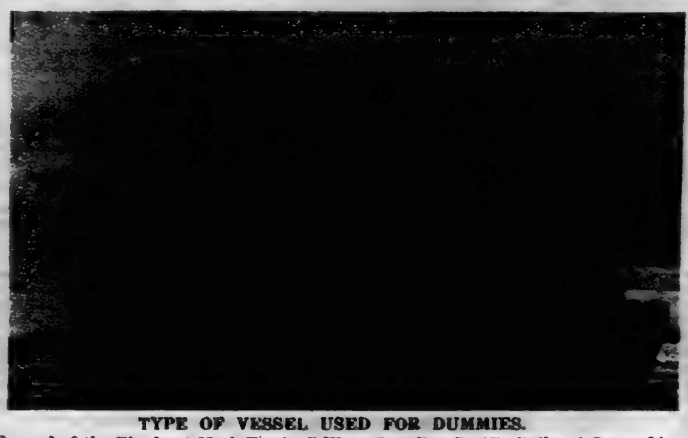
FROM a White Star liner to the flagship of the British "suicide squadron" — the gray armada which never mounted a single gun nor fired a shot, yet patrolled the North Sea, keeping the German Navy huddled behind its mine fields, and played an important rôle in the battle of Dogger Bank—was my experience in doing my bit for the Allies.

No such colossal war jest had been played upon an enemy since the days of the Trojan horse. The British Admiralty tantalized the German Navy with mysterious manœuvres of a wooden squadron, some of the vessels made of barn lumber, and the Germans were completely baffled for months by the unexpected number of their enemies.

The wooden ships, without a single real weapon aboard—British Navy men called them "mock turtles"—helped Britannia rule the waves during the first year of the war, and the Germans never once suspected that they were aught but what they seemed. The foe did not catch on to the joke even when one of their submarines sank a dummy at the Dardanelles, where it was serving as a mail-ship for the allied fleets. They announced and rejoiced that "a British battleship of the —— class was sunk by one of our submarines," although the huge guns and turrets of the dreadnought floated for days about the entrance to Stamboul!

When tales of a mysterious "special service squadron" of the British Navy were whispered among the seamen of my port, keen interest took possession of all of us, and many and varied were the conjectures we ventured as to its structure and purposes. At that time the fascination of these unknown units of our Grand Fleet was my only thought in regard to them, and I never dreamed that I was soon to serve on the flagship of the squadron.

The whole secret came to me through the company depot steward when he offered to transfer me to that service. The work was patriotic, and the pay was much higher. I accepted, and after becoming a member of the Royal Naval Reserve was ordered to report for duty at a tiny Scotch town on the North Sea.



TYPE OF VESSEL USED FOR DUMMIES.
Several of the Wooden "Mock Turtles" Were Canadian Pacific Railroad Steamships Before Their Transformation Into Imitation Warcraft.

Its name or location I will not make public even now, as it is still probably in use by the naval forces of Great Britain, although for two years the fleet of dummies has ceased to haunt its waters.

The "special service squadron" made an appalling show of fighting strength as it lay at anchor within the little land-locked harbor which was its base. The ships seemed in trim for any daring venture that the sea in wartime could afford, and I wondered if the tale that they were dummies were not a farce for the consumption of spies. Never have I seen warships with appearance more genuine. Huge gray monsters they were, with double turrets fore and aft, from which great guns protruded; wicker masts with crow's nests and gaunt naval bridges towered above decks stripped for action, and anti-aircraft guns and range-finders pointed in every direction. All of them had steam up as if ready to dash to sea and engage a prowling enemy at any moment. Not in my twenty years at sea, in which time I have seen the navies of all the powers, have I gazed upon a more formidable squadron, if the eye alone were judge.

But on board the joke was evident at a glance. The fighting turrets were little wooden barns, with bare rafters inside. The great guns were logs, graduated from a sawmill, tapered and bored in exact imitation of naval cannon. Not

a single real gun aboard! We could not have sunk a rowboat!

The deck was covered with tightly stretched canvas, painted gray to represent the smooth steel deck of a man-of-war, so that reconnoitring airplanes would be deceived. A dummy smokestack aft made the ship look more like a war vessel and less like the merchantman she had been before donning this disguise. The bridge was no longer that of a liner, but an exact duplicate of those on battleships. Below deck, all fixtures had been removed save those of absolute important to the ship in its new rôle. A dining saloon and drawing room adjoined the officers' quarters; below them the crew's quarters, storerooms, galley, and engines—otherwise the hold was vacant except for chunks of concrete used as ballast.

Antiquated merchantmen of about 9,000 tons burden, unfit for sea traffic in ordinary times, were the material out of which the Admiralty constructed the squadron. Some of the old tubs had been in the Canadian Pacific service prior to 1914, carrying third-class passengers across the Atlantic. The flagship, however, was a better bottom than the others. The ironical part of her history was that she was a German boat, and in her best days had been a pioneer in the Kaiser's merchant marine, known in every important port in the world. Previous to the war the Kronprinzessin Cecilie had been serving Germany in the Mediterranean trade; and among the vicissitudes which overtake men and ships alike in war, she was captured during the first week of the struggle, and became the leader of British imposters to frighten her former consorts off the seas.

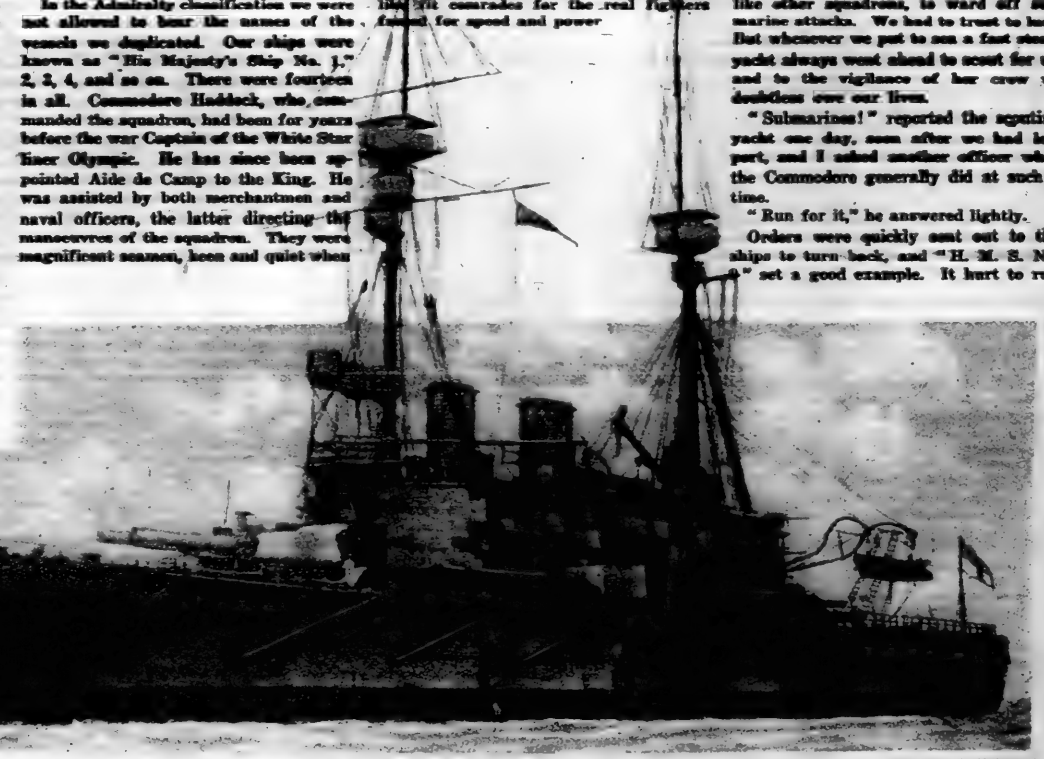
The dummies were an "Irish joke," according to our chef, who hailed from Belfast, where the ships had been fitted out in garb of war. And it seemed that the Celtic port officials were proud of us, for they continued to send us our supplies in spite of the distance. A small fast boat used to make the trip through the Irish Sea, English Channel, and North Sea every month to bring what we needed.

The Admiralty took few chances of the ruse being discovered, as we ourselves knew precious little of the schemes of the squadron in their entirety. During my whole term of service I never learned what vessels the other dummies represented. Both officers and men were almost prisoners, being allowed shore leave only at the little home port, where no one was allowed outside the reservation. It was a tiny town of ten houses, all inhabited by McKenzies, and there was a little hundred-year-old cemetery at the foot of the hill full of previous McKenzies. Our neighbors were Scotch folk, with countless little provincialisms. They seemed to possess an optimism about their weather that was the marvel of even our hardened tars. For, though it might be raining "cats and dogs," they would greet us on the street with a cheery "Foine marnin'," and in time we learned to assent without debate.

But serving on dummy warships did not mean that our duties and discipline were shams likewise. Sinecures do not exist in the British Navy, and we were part of it. The same rigid system prevailed as upon the vessels we were made to libel. Gun drills were our only immunity. The men had to drill with lifeboats and race with the crews of other ships when in port. At specified intervals we all had to effect a landing on a supposedly hostile shore and charge up a hill in life belt and collar. Incumbered with the heavy equipment, we fat fellows had a tough time of it, always reaching the top too jaded to hurt a toad and too late to serve even as reinforcements to our comrades.

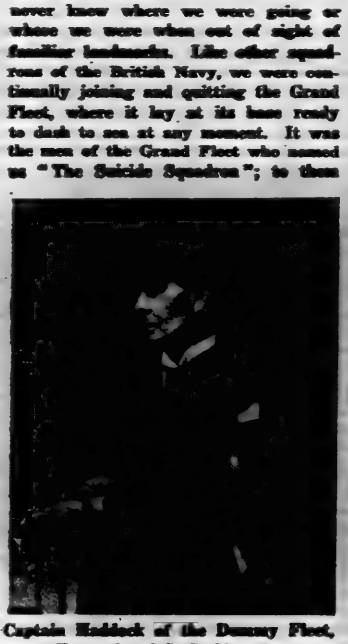
In the Admiralty classification we were not allowed to bear the names of the vessels we duplicated. Our ships were known as "His Majesty's Ship No. 1," 2, 3, 4, and so on. There were fourteen in all. Commodore Haddock, who commanded the squadron, had been for years before the war Captain of the White Star liner Olympic. He has since been appointed Aide de Camp to the King. He was assisted by both merchantmen and naval officers, the latter directing the manœuvres of the squadron. They were magnificent seamen, keen and quiet when on duty, but they possessed the most marvelous store of oaths I have ever heard. They could make the best talent in the merchant fleet sound like novices, and their accomplishments were the wonder of all on board.

"Destination unknown" is always exciting, and with men in most branches of the service it happens but seldom. With us it was the constant state. We never knew where we were going or whose we were when out of sight of familiar landmarks. Like other squadrons of the British Navy, we were continually joining and quitting the Grand Fleet, where it lay at its base ready to dash to sea at any moment. It was the men of the Grand Fleet who named us "The Suicide Squadron"; to them it was no small thing to venture out upon the sea unarmed and defenseless in the garb of the submarines' legitimate prey. Sometimes, upon quitting the main fleet, we left one or more of our own squadron and brought out an equal number of the "real boys" exactly like them. During the cruise they would leave us to go on some business that was none of ours, and we would return without them for our customary pals in port.



Underwood & Underwood.

British Battleship Agamemnon, Which the Germans Said They Sunk in the Dardanelles. It Is Possible That They Made Their Report in Good Faith After Torpedoing the Wooden Dummy Ship "Number 14."



Captain Haddock of the Dummy Fleet, Formerly of S. S. Olympic.

At the base of the Grand Fleet we had an assigned anchorage, and in the great panorama of fighting monsters, eternally belching forth clouds of smoke, we felt like the frauds we really were. But even here the dummies held their own. Their disguise was perfect. From our deck the other ships of our squadron looked like fit comrades for the real fighters famed for speed and power and it was an imposing show of fighting strength we made. On the aft deck of the flagship it was difficult to repress a feeling of power and exultation at the sight, as if we were the real rulers of the seas. One could hardly realise that we were the most harmless ships afloat in these troubled times and that the effective weapons aboard the leader of the battle line consisted of two toy rifles, which their owners kept for sea birds!

We did not have an escort of destroyers, like other squadrons, to ward off submarine attacks. We had to trust to luck. But whenever we put to sea a fast steam yacht always went ahead to scout for us, and to the vigilance of her crew we doubtless owe our lives.

"Submarines!" reported the scouting yacht one day, soon after we had left port, and I asked another officer what the Commodore generally did at such a time.

"Run for it," he answered lightly.

Orders were quickly sent out to the ships to turn back, and "H. M. S. No. 9" set a good example. It hurt to run from the Germans, but there was nothing else to do. And I soon found myself scanning the water for a periscope. None of the men exhibited any real fear, but I well remember the furtive glances cast out over the sea in all directions by every one on deck as our vessel steamed back to port with all the speed she and her slower consorts could command. I recall taking an extra glance at the lifeboats to make sure that they, too, were not dummies, and felt relieved to note their solid appearance.

For German U-boats or raiders were not our choice for boon companions on the high seas, or even chance acquaintances, with our wooden guns, lack of armor, and zero powers of defense. And from the high command down to the humblest sailor, I am sure none of us was anxious to get into a fight that would not be a fight after all, although there was none who would not have welcomed a brush on equal terms, could we have found a German squadron as lightly armed as we.

Many times during the seven months in which I served on the dummy fleet we had submarine alarms from the scout, but never a close call, thanks to the activity of the chasers along shore. Often, after returning to port, we heard that the motor-boat boys had bagged the submarine. According to the policy of the Admiralty, these incidents did not find their way into the newspapers.

But some of our movements were reported in Berlin, although our identity or fraudulent appearance was not known or disclosed. German official communiqués, containing only victories and hops to German national vanity, have become proverbial for their usual manipulation of facts to these ends. So, when the German Admiralty frequently announced during the Summer of 1915, "Our naval scouts sighted a squadron of British warships which fled at our approach," the Grand Admiral of the British Navy on board a dummy flagship sounds like German satire, but it was a fact on one occasion. When we learned that Sir John Jellicoe was coming with his steel marvel of a flagship to inspect our poor, benighted dummy, we grinned. But we were eager to make a good showing because we had heard that Jellicoe objected to the dummies, when proposed, asserting that good men could not be found to man them. We though it a good chance to show him his mistake, as we were sure he was wrong. In our preparations for the visit we had very little steel or brass to shine, but we tidied up the old hull as best we could and waited for the signal.

The entire crew was drawn up at attention on deck when the Admiral's launch touched at our companionway. A second later Sir John bounded lightly up the steps, followed by members of his staff. He seemed to take in everything with his ruthless eye as he passed before the ranks of the crew. On the aft deck he stopped and turned to the group of officers behind him, addressing our Commodore. "What ship do you represent, Sir?" he asked quickly.

"The Ajax, Sir," replied Haddock.

"Then that boat doesn't belong there, Sir," returned Jellicoe, pointing to a small skiff suspended amidships.

In some embarrassment the Commodore ordered it removed immediately. Jellicoe turned his attention elsewhere, as though the incident which displayed his marvelous familiarity with every ship in his fleet were already dismissed and forgotten. In the same businesslike manner he expressed approval of the dummy as a whole, and departed. We never saw the Grand Admiral after that.

Our cruises often carried us nosing in and out along the coast of Great Britain, as if we were simulating an ambuscade, or seeking to be as inconspicuous as possible for some other reason. But sometimes we steamed out in line of battle,

(Continued on Page 14)

DEFECTS OF THE U. S. WAR MACHINE

Business Men's Criticisms and the Answer Given by Friends of the Administration—Munitions Department as a Remedy

ONE of the great needs of the Government in the work of producing aircraft is an abundant supply of spruce lumber of the right sort. The sources of the supply are the forests of Oregon and Washington. Colonel Disque of the army is on the Pacific Coast to look after that one of many ends of only one of many war activities.

Colonel Disque has full authority to look at the trees and to talk to the men who own the lumber and to ascertain their prices. But his authority ends there. He cannot act, and there is occasion every day for him to act on his own responsibility, without consulting a multiplicity of agencies three thousand miles away, if the production of aircraft is to proceed as it should. The other day he sent an eight-thousand word telegram to Washington, D. C., in a frantic effort to get action on a big lumber contract that would have been of great advantage to the country. But no single individual in Washington, after reading the eight-thousand words, has absolute power and authority to say "yes" or "no" in the matter.

This article is not written to set forth the troubles of Colonel Disque alone, or the delays of the Aircraft Board and the aviation section of the army. Disque and his troubles are only illustrative and symbolic of the plight of the entire war-making machinery of the United States.

The war machinery of the country is "overwhelmed by emergency and clogged by routine," to quote a report on the condition of England in its first ten months of war, before she straightened herself out by establishing the Ministry of Munitions in June of 1915. Disque is only one of many illustrations.

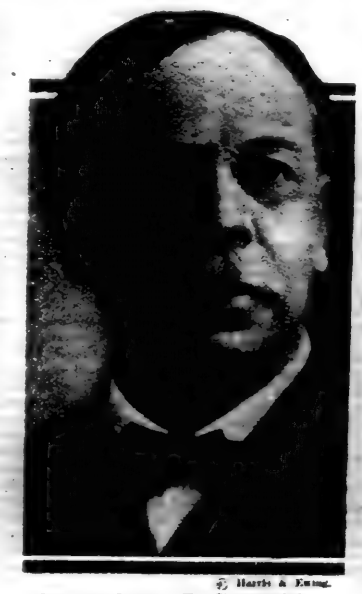
There is, for further example, the case of a telegram requiring two days to get from one office in the War Department across the corridor to another bureau directly opposite. In the course of forty-eight hours the telegram had traveled up and down several corridors, in and out of many offices, before it finally got decisive action in the only office where decisive action was possible—directly across the hall from the office in which the message had been first received. The telegram contained an urgent demand for greatly needed supplies for troops.

Also there is the case of another request from a division commander of the national army for supplies which he needed immediately. The supplies were stored and ready for shipment in one of the Quartermaster depots near the cantonment where they were needed. But the request of the commanding General followed a course which resulted in its getting marked up with twenty-one separate indorsements of subsidiary department heads before it made actual contact with the one man who had final authority to start the needed goods on their journey to the men in barracks.

The indirect cause of much of the delay and difficulty which have been disclosed by army men, under examination before the military committees of the Senate and House in the last month, could be found in large part in the multiplicity of such incidents as these. Of course, the real direct cause is the system, or lack of system, that makes these things not only possible but inevitable. The military committees might sit day and night throughout the session and then hear only a small fraction of the evidence that could be brought against the flaws in the machinery.

Hardly one of the dollar-a-year captains of industry aiding the Government in Washington could not add something to the adverse testimony, if he would. And the burden of the complaint of these men of big industrial and commercial affairs would be that they are not allowed to do for the country what they have been trained to do in their own enterprises. It was because of their success in these enterprises that they were called by the Government to help. But, they say, they are not allowed to apply to the war work the same methods and principles that have made them successful elsewhere.

The words these men have conjured with in the past have been "yes" and "no" and "carte blanche." Those words are not in the working vocabulary of the United States Government. Until they are put there war performance is bound to lag behind the war promise of last April. Of course they will be put there eventually, and there is considerable promise of its being done soon by the enactment of the Chamberlain bill to create a Cabinet Department of Munitions and put all of the many activities now split up among a score of boards without adequate powers to act under the direct control of a Secretary of Munitions with absolute authority. That is what England did after she had been at war about as long as we have now been at war. And England seems to be the model and guide for America in this whole enterprise, both in her mistakes and her successes. (In some good things, however, notably conscription, we are far ahead of England in point of time required to get them.)



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Senator George E. Chamberlain, Who Introduced Munitions Department Bill Without the Knowledge of President Wilson or Secretary Baker.

It is a digression, but an interesting bit of legislative history, that, although the Chamberlain bill is intended to add another member to President Wilson's Cabinet, it is in no sense an Administration bill. The idea did not originate in the White House or the War Department. Neither the President nor the Secretary of War knew anything about the measure until it was formally introduced by the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

To return to the haphazard condition this bill is hoped to remedy: There is one other unfortunate respect in which the business leaders at Washington say we follow England too closely and where we would be better off in wartime if we adopted something of the German method, both in her civil and her military affairs. We do not scrap men or things which have proved useless. England did not at first. A Jellicoe fails and is promoted. In America a Crozier or a Sharpe fails and is placed on a new board, which, so far as the public knows, serves no other purpose than that of a refuge. If a board or a bureau fails it is called by a new name and put into some new combination with other boards, or split up or shifted from one department to another. By such process coordination is made more impossible than before. Everybody goes on working a little harder than before to catch up in the increasingly difficult hunt for a man with real authority.

Who is to blame? Nobody officially blames anybody. It is, of course, as hard to find the man responsible for this or that thing not being done as it is to find the man with quick and absolute authority to have it done without endless rigmarole. General Crozier, when in an embarrassing corner before the Senate committee, said that Secretary Baker was to blame for some phase of the ordnance delay. Secretary Baker, in a spirit of sportmanship, accepted the buck that was passed to him without handing it on to somebody else. But nobody thinks of holding Secretary Baker personally responsible for all the defects of the situation.

Naturally there is a tendency to look to the President, the only man in the Government whose authority is not clogged with routine, to see if the trouble begins with him. There are those who say that the President tries to do too much himself, that he will not delegate enough of his full power to get things done quickly. This is the complaint of some of the men who say that they are not allowed to do the big war business of the nation in the same direct, effective way that they do the big business of their own corporations, in which chiefs of departments are told to go ahead and get results in their own way and on their own authority, with the understanding that they will be removed if they do not get results.

These critics—many of them, at least—acknowledge the superiority of the President to themselves in everything but the executive quality. Their contention is that he is primarily a philosopher, and not an executive. Even if they admit that he knows better than anybody else what the country needs, that he can give forth a great message which all the world accepts as the last word on the subject under consideration, they say that some piece of the war business in the meantime is halted for lack of authority to go on with it, because nobody wants to interrupt the President at the moment.

Such criticism of the President or explanation of the difficulty sounds plausible, but it may not be justified. According to the men who are in closer touch with Mr. Wilson than the men who say that he tries to do too many things himself and delegates too little full authority the criticism is misdirected.

It is true that autocratic power has been placed in the hands of the President personally by nearly every great war act passed by Congress. But it is equally true that the President has delegated that power to his subordinates. The difficulty, according to those close to the White House, lies in the second and subsequent subdivisions and delegations of power. As it passes down through the several departments it gets tangled up with restrictions and qualifications, until the bureau chief or sub-department head who gets his piece of authority finds that he cannot use it without approval of various other officials and bureaus. The fault, according to men in touch with the Administration, is in these dozens and scores of places rather than in the high source of the authority.

President Wilson expects Hoover to get results, but it is asserted that he does not interfere with the details of the Food Administration. The same is said to be true of Garfield and coal control. The President tells Baker and Daniels and the Council of National Defense to win the war, but gives them a rather free rein except in matters of big policy. He does not interfere with McAdoo, according to those who should know. Except in the matter of the Federal Reserve, the idea of which originated with Colonel E. M. House and was passed on to Mr. McAdoo through the President, the Secretary of the Treasury has received little direction and advice from his chief. Our financing of the Allies was, of course, a matter of great national policy put into force by act of Congress, but the President left the administrative work of the undertaking to the Secretary of the Treasury. And the same is true all through the departments of the Government, unless those who speak as friends of the Administration are woefully mistaken.

If any part of the country's delay and difficulty in getting ready for war is attributable to the President, they insist, it is not because of his unwillingness to delegate power, but because of a perhaps too great patience with the men to whom he does delegate it, a failure to follow it up to see whether it is used to its full force and effect, and a temperamental lack of capacity to receive disinterested criticism on the way things are going. There are those who wish he would confer and consult more, rather than less, and that Cabinet meetings were more vital in the affairs of the nation than they are, more productive of conclusions as the result of opinions and evidence brought in from all the executive departments of the Government.

There is no room in the Cabinet for criticism, let alone aggressiveness. The case of Garrison, the President's first Secretary of War, sufficiently demonstrated that. Mr. Garrison never had worked under anybody; he never had known what it was not to have his own way. He not only differed with the President on a matter of military policy, but his psychology and that of the President never could survive a difference of opinion. They used to say of President Taft that he was a perfectly good man entirely surrounded by men who knew exactly what they wanted. President Wilson is described by an admirer as a great man surrounded by good men who are trying to learn exactly what he wants.

The Administration's friends declare that no criticism of the faults, not even criticism of the delay in getting guns for the troops and proper Winter clothing before cold weather began, is fair or justifiable if it does not take into consideration what has been accomplished, as well as that which has been left undone. The tremendous things done, and well done, in an incredibly short time make the big picture. The other things, as bad as they are, are only blots upon it here and there. Furthermore, the makers of the big design say they know that the blemishes are there, but have not yet devised a way of getting rid of them.

It is not considered fair in Washington official circles to say that no big business ever succeeded by the present Governmental methods, unless the person making the criticism can cite the example of some big business that has multiplied itself twenty times in ten months successfully and has taken on a score of entirely new enterprises and activities in that period, any one of which involves more money than the whole establishment called for before the period of expansion began. That is what the United States has done since declaring war on Germany last April.

(Continued on Page 14)

RUSSIA, THE LAND OF DISORDER

Where Few Work, Many Loot, and All Suffer Under the Tyranny of Mob Rule—Daily Scenes of Violence and Pillage

There have been many narratives of experiences in disorganized Russia, but few recent travelers report so wide a range of observations as the young business man whose story appears herewith.

He describes the conditions of everyday life among a people bewildered by the sudden lifting of restraint. License and anarchy have resulted from a search for freedom. Work stands still. Food rots because nobody will move it. Transportation is paralyzed. Bribery pervades. Prostitution is a business conducted openly. Drinking is widespread, though vodka is absent.

A mania for unions, strikes, and purposeless meetings has spread over the land. The people talk, talk, talk. Yet freedom of speech is a myth. Violence is everywhere. One man is shot for pocketpicking on a car; another thief goes scot free. Soldiers do everything but fight; they pillage without restraint and wrap their feet in stolen silks or satins. The only law in Petrograd is lynch law. Business has been seized and ruined by the mob.

Yet the traveler sees light in the future and urges that succor be sent from America to the troubled people.

NEWSPAPER correspondents, through the multitudinous changes in Russia during the last ten months, have now and then sent cablegrams lamenting their inability to describe the strange phenomena of social and political revolution. If they cannot be described, however, some idea of them may be gained from significant instances, and a remarkable view of the changes in certain features of at least the surface of Russian life is afforded by the observations of Samuel Lovich, a graduate of the Columbia class of 1917, who has just returned from a trip through Russia for a syndicate of New York exporters. Mr. Lovich entered Manchuria from China in July and traveled from Harbin across Siberia and into European Russia. He covered the territory in Russia as far south as Odessa and as far north as Archangel, from which port he sailed just before it was frozen up. He spent some time in Moscow and was in Petrograd during the November revolt which finally put the Lenine-Trotzky group in power. His observations, therefore, present a fairly wide view of Russian life during the months leading up to the final collapse of the Kerensky régime.

"It is a fair generalization," he began, "to say that nobody is working in Russia but Austrian and German prisoners. And the sort of work they are doing is not confined to manual labor. For instance, in a village near Krasnoyarsk, in Siberia, one of the results of the revolution was the deposition of the County Clerk for embezzling 250 rubles. When the question of electing a successor came up for public discussion it was found that none of the residents would trust each other, and that the only man in whom there was general confidence was an Austrian prisoner. He was accordingly chosen, appointed another prisoner as his deputy, and when last heard from was filling the office to the general satisfaction.

"Conditions in Siberia are much better than in the rest of Russia, or at least were last Summer. Plenty of food was to be had at normal prices, and there was plenty of coin, while European Russia had nothing but paper money. Most Siberians are very conservative, corresponding more nearly to the old type of Russian farmer than the younger Europeans who have absorbed socialist ideas from Western Europe, and many of them desire stable government, irrespective of the form.

"In Petrograd, contrasting with this abundance of food, nobody can have more than half a pound of black bread a day; and this is sold while still wet, so as to weigh more. The only reason for this is the disorganization of the railroad service. Even so, 4,000 carloads of food were rotting in the Petrograd railroad yards in October—some of them had been there since August—because there was no one to unload them.

"At present Petrograd has a population of about 3,500,000, nearly double the normal figure. Many thousands of soldiers, deserted from the front, have been added to the thousands of refugees, and old revolutionists have swarmed in from all over Russia to the city, where they hope to make their careers. In the old days they called Petrograd the hydra of Russia, sucking the life from the rest of the country and giving nothing back; it is still the same.

"But its appearance is not the same. Since the revolution little attention has been paid to the looks of the city. The beautiful homes and public buildings have been covered with posters, for since the suppression of most of the newspapers this is a favorite method of political parties for putting news favorable to their side before the public. All the imperial seals have been torn off the public buildings, leaving ugly blemishes that have not been smoothed over, and in the upraised hand of the famous statue of Catherine the Great on the Nevsky a red flag has been thrust. But the thing that strikes the observer most is the posters and signs plastered over the houses. Petrograd was famous as one of the beauty spots of Europe, but three years of warfare have changed it.

"The mania for unions is universal. There is a union of housemaids, a union of janitors, a union of assistant janitors, a union of porters. In each apartment house the tenants form a union against the landlord and strike when he raises the rent. When I say there is a union of janitors, I should qualify it by saying that in Odessa, where this union went on a strike, one of the demands which they obtained was that they should no longer be called janitors, but 'inspectors of homes.'

"Strikes are one of the favorite amusements. The employes of a locomotive repair shop struck because they no longer wanted to repair locomotives whose only function, as they saw it, was to facilitate the travelings of the bourgeoisie. The druggists' clerks went on strike in Petrograd. High school students formed a union in Saratoff and struck, demanding representation on the academic council of teachers. When their demand was granted the janitors of school buildings also struck for representation on the academic council, and got it.

"Petrograd is full of soldiers who do everything but fight. You will see them selling matches, cigarettes, fruit, even selling Government goods plundered from Quartermasters' stores, in the curbstone markets. So many of them have become baggage smashers that you will see signs in the stations reading: 'Do not give your baggage to soldiers; they are not responsible.' Most of all, you will see them in the street cars, in which soldiers from the country districts will ride all day long—naturally, without paying any fares—for the pleasure of riding. Street cars, by the way, give you an excellent cross-section of Russia at present, for the passengers usually no sooner get aboard than they engage in political arguments, which frequently end in a general fight.

"Paper money is plentiful, common laborers are earning more than ever before, and many of them don't know what to do with their money. Consequently, most of them spend a great deal for drink. Vodka it is still impossible to obtain, but those who yearn for a stronger stimulant than malted hops have taken to denatured alcohol, paints, turpentine—anything that contains alcohol. These are scarce and are frequently diluted with kerosene. Ladies who possess bottles of eau de cologne have to hide them carefully from the servants.

"Lynch law is the only law in Petrograd today, but it is not called by that name. The old distrust of courts, engendered by abuses under the Czars, persists. The Russians have coined the word samosude, meaning self-court, to denote the improvised tribunals of bystanders which pass on most crimes. Here is one instance which I saw with my own eyes: A soldier in uniform, entering a street car, picked a woman's pocket. At once the car was stopped, and the passengers, aided by a crowd that gathered from the street, set upon him and beat and kicked him furiously for several minutes. At last, as they were still kicking his senseless form, a sailor ran up, crying 'enough of this nonsense,' and fired ten shots into him from an automatic pistol.

"A woman inside the car covered her face and shrieked 'savages!' At once the crowd started a debate as to whether she should not be killed, too, for siding with the thief. Advocates of milder measures prevailed, but it was decided that she should not be let off without punishment. Some one proposed to send her to a police station, but another pointed out that the police were all thieves and that this was only sending her back to her own kind. So eventually she was allowed to go free.

"There is also a mania for meetings, an English word which has been taken into the Russian language. These meetings are distinguished by the fact that everybody wants to talk and nobody will listen. The Russian language lends itself easily to oratory, which explains the rise of Leon Trotzky. His marvelous eloquence has made him. In general it may be said that the dirtier you are the better your chances for political preferment at present. A man with a white collar has no chance at all. A criminal record is also a great advantage. The Chairman of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council at Tamboff was a lifetermer returned from Siberia, where he had been sent for twenty-two killings. He admitted them, and was generally justified in popular opinion, since the victims had been bourgeois.

"There were nineteen Socialist parties in the Fall elections, most of them separated from each other by a comma or a semicolon. At the Parliament in Petrograd in October Kerensky's Advisory Council was to report on a plan of national defense. There was no majority report; each member reported his own plan as an individual minority.

"Railroad travel is anything but comfortable. To begin with, the cars are terribly overcrowded. Then to buy a ticket you have to get it from a speculator, and pay him a fee often four or five times the price of a ticket. If you buy a first-class ticket you will not ride very long in a first-class compartment, for a group of tavarishchi, (soldiers,) riding free, will put you out into a third-class compartment and take yours for themselves. The plush which used to cover the first-class seats, by the way, is about all gone; the soldiers have torn it off to wrap about their feet and shins.

"I came through Siberia on an express train. At Irkutsk it was stopped by a committee from the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council, which had decided that, as it was an express, it was probably carrying bourgeois, and their baggage ought to be examined. So they held us up six hours while they looked over our baggage, and finally decided that we

Austrian and German Prisoners, Unaffected by Bolshevist Doctrines, Continue Their Work on Railways in Siberia

Russian Soldiers in Petrograd Sell Government Supplies to the Public for Their Own Personal Profit.

were carrying too much. It was voted, over the veto of the station master, that each passenger should pay a fine of 96 rubles per poud (thirty-six pounds) of baggage; and we were ordered to go into the station and pay the fine to the committee. Most of the passengers did so, but I decided that they would have to come and get me. So I stayed on the platform and got off without payment.

"Soldiers frequently get aboard trains at stations and throw off all the baggage, which they pillage after the train has started again. Travel is impossible without bribery; but, then, with 'bucksheesh' you can do anything in Russia just now. Another great advantage is the ignorance and often the listlessness of the officials of the moment. For example, permits are necessary to enter or leave Petrograd or Moscow, to take certain journeys, to enter certain buildings, and it is worse than under the old régime. I had to wait a month and spend a good deal of money to get a permit to go to Archangel; but after I had it nobody ever looked at it. Another advantage is that many of the guards and inspectors cannot read. However, showing my passport and stating that I was an American citizen passed me nearly always with the same answer, 'Pzalysta,' meaning 'please.' On the way to Odessa I was examined by soldiers of the 'Savage Division,' men chosen for work not at all adapted to their abilities.

"Prostitution is rampant in Petrograd; young girls quite shamelessly walk the Nevsky and thinly disguised advertisements of loose women are common in the papers. The cafés are only meeting houses of soldiers and prostitutes; no respectable woman is safe on the streets after dark. A girl of good family whom I knew personally had to be on a street alone at night, and was stopped by a soldier who ordered her to take off her shoes and give them to the woman who was with him. Then, presumably feeling sorry for her, he told her that if the soldier a block down the street stopped her she should tell him that she had already been robbed by his partner, Michael, and he would let her go without molestation.

"The real 'bourgeois,' which in current Russian is synonymous with capitalist, is now the proletarian. Many factories have been seized by the laborers, who voted themselves wages running from 200 rubles a month for the errand boy to 800 for the foreman. (Previously they had been getting from 10 to 80.) You can see peasant women on the streets wearing karakul coats worth 3,000 rubles. Theatres are crowded, for though the prices are high there is plenty of paper money; unhappily, most of them, from the opera house down, are disfigured by the sunflower seeds on the floor, dropped by the populace, which eats them as a great delicacy. Nobody ever seems to think of sweeping them up. Workmen and peasants buy a great deal of jewelry despite the increase of price, but salaried middle class men, whose incomes have not increased as have those of the laborers, are at a great disadvantage.

"I was an eyewitness of many of the events of the revolution of Oct. 24 (Old Style) which resulted in the overthrow of the Kerensky Government. The Nevsky on the night of Oct. 25 looked like a bivouac, with soldiers squatting around watchfires at every corner. I was eventually stopped while trying to cross the Moika by a patrol of soldiers, but when I began to be angry by their prolonged questioning and refusal to recognize my American passport—which of course they couldn't read—the commander said: 'There, there, don't make a noise,' and gave me an escort of soldiers to the hotel where I was going.

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"I walked past the Winter Palace on the morning after it was stormed by Bolshevist troops and saw many soldiers lying dead drunk in front of the building, their feet and shins wrapped with costly silks and satins that had been portières in the palace, and I heard of a soldier offering to sell the fur coat of Alexander III. for 200 rubles.

"In Moscow, where I was a little later, much more damage was done in this fighting than in Petrograd. The Bolsheviki fired on the military cadets with 6-inch guns, destroying the famous chapel of St. Basil in the Kremlin and leveling whole blocks of houses.

"But in spite of all this Russia is going to be the leading nation of the future. At present an abnormal situation exists. A people who have been practically slaves for many years have suddenly become free and are in a state of mental intoxication. But this is only temporary. The above merely illustrates what irresponsible leaders can do with people who are by nature conservative, and it is only a matter of days before Russia will be itself again and play its proper rôle in history. The Russian as a rule is a conservative, industrious person, and you need go no further than the coal fields of Pennsylvania, the stockyards of Chicago, and the wheat fields of Western Canada to seek examples. Due to three years of exhausting war Russia is on the verge of economic bankruptcy. The Russians look to us in hope and expect our capital and engineers to develop their untold wealth.

"We can bind ourselves much more intimately with them, not through political missions, Red Cross agents, or publicists, but by sending them what they actually need. The average Russian knows America better through the good American shoes which many of them are wearing, the canned milk which has saved the lives of thousands of infants, than through her public men. Now is the time to send more shoes and clothing. The Russians, save those who deliberately mislead and a few who are misled, regard America as actuated in this war by high ideals. Let us make the most of the situation and remember that the present political representatives of Russia are merely ultra-radicals, many of whom have spent most of their lives outside of Russia and are not acquainted with the typical Russian of today."

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After twenty-odd years of effort in this field he again took up his favorite experiment in aerial navigation. Since then he has devoted much of his time and has spent several hundred thousand dollars on the construction of dirigibles. The first of these, designed in 1901, he christened with the name of Leonardo da Vinci, the great Italian who in the fifteenth century foresaw the possibilities of aerial navigation. But not till 1909 was the "Leonardo" finished; nor was it all that its creator wanted it to be. He built a second and improved type, which he launched in 1912 under the name of "Città di Milano" in honor of his native city. Then the Italian Navy wanted one, and this resulted in the "Forlanini," third type, for short, F-3. The F-4 appeared in 1916, the F-5 in 1917, and what is forthcoming in 1918 may not be told.

The great difference between the German and the Italian type is that the Zeppelin is a rigid airship, while the Forlanini is flexible, or rather semi-flexible, and although the perfect and efficient all-round dirigible is still a thing of the future, possibly not of the near future because of the difficulty of the problems and the great cost of construction of the successive types, still it is asserted by those familiar with the Italian type that it is the nearest approach to a completely successful airship. The Forlanini, according to reports, is capable of flying sixty miles an hour, of carrying a full defensive equipment, with the appointed quantity of bombs, [measured in tons,] and traveling at an altitude of 20,000 feet.

The Italian dirigible is light in construction in proportion to its size, another advantage over the Zeppelin, as the light weight results in efficiency of climbing. The Forlanini is compact in construction, since the nacelle is not suspended but firmly attached to the body of the ship; it offers the least resistance to the air because of the arrangement of its propelling and governing system.

The F-5 type, in volume, is 700,000 cubic feet; the length, 300 feet; maximum width, 66 feet. There are twelve airtight compartments for the gas. Total weight, 22,000 pounds. The F-5 carries 22,000 pounds at the start. At an altitude of 13,000 feet, where the air is two-thirds rarefied, and the climbing power of the airship consequently reduced, the dirigible can lift 8,000 pounds, while it can lift 13,000 pounds at an elevation of 7,000 feet.

These figures are interesting when considered in connection with the weight of the crew, consisting of one commander, two officers, and two mechanicians, and to that of the fuel. The surplus carrying power, it is perceived, is available in time of war for fighting equipment; in time of peace, for passengers.

Green Cross Nurses and Red

MANY bearing the name Green Cross Nurses wonder what the relation this organization has to the Red Cross and to general relief work. The Green Cross Nurses is an auxiliary of the Home Defense League organized last April by Mrs. Arthur J. Hanford of 601 West 174th Street, whose husband is the Captain of the Home Defense League of the Forty-second Precinct, which covers the northwestern part of Manhattan. There are now more than 100 members, and branches are being started in other precincts. Besides knitting for soldiers they look out both for the families of conscripts in the league and for those in the neighborhood who may need help or encouragement. The garments made are turned over to the Red Cross.

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Keeping Civil Disputes Out of the Courts

New Methods of Settling Litigation Have Been Adopted by the New York Municipal Judges—A Reform That May Be Widely Extended

By EDGAR J. LAUER,
Justice of the Municipal Court of New York City and Chairman of the Court's Committee on General Welfare.

OUR newspapers are filled daily with the record of the war that is engrossing the attention of the world. We read each day the accounts of combat and battles. The cry of peace, is, however, repeatedly and insistently heard. Soon or later peace must come. It may come only after the nations now at war are exhausted and their physical, moral, and financial assets dissipated. Would that some method had been in vogue which would have made possible a peaceful adjustment of such differences as existed!

In its final analysis, a contested litigation is war between the contending parties. A court trial is a battle. The parties are pitted against each other to secure every possible advantage. People who fight are apt to get hurt. This is true whether the fight be on the battlefield or in court. Appreciating this situation, the Municipal Court of the City of New York, the most important court in the United States if the number of people who seek relief be regarded as the proper criterion, has recently adopted a system for the peaceful settlement of disputes between contending parties. The Judges of the Municipal Court of the City of New York have realized that as a people we have entered upon a new economic era. It was necessary to secure a new method of disposing of the great mass of disputes and contentions that ordinarily were brought to court. The result was that rules providing for conciliation and arbitration were adopted recently, pursuant to authority vested in the Justices of the court by the Legislature of the State.

The public, however, is not as yet acquainted with the advantages of the new methods nor of the manner in which they may employ them. I believe the ultimate effect of these new methods in lessening litigation will be appreciable and the example the Municipal Court of the City of New York has established will be generally followed in other jurisdictions.

It may be well to point out the distinction between conciliation and arbitration inasmuch as separate rules have been adopted to cover each of these subjects. Conciliation can occur only where parties, through the mediation of a third party designated a conciliator, voluntarily reach an agreement in respect to their dispute. The conciliator seeks to bring the parties into an accord. He may make suggestions, but the parties themselves must finally agree upon the settlement of the dispute. If they fail to agree, the conciliation proceedings fail. A party cannot be forced to accept the suggestion of the conciliator. He is free to litigate his dispute in the courts in the regular way, or he may consent to an arbitration. In an arbitration proceeding, however, the parties agree in advance to submit their dispute to a third party designated the arbitrator and to be bound by the decision of the arbitrator. The decision of the arbitrator does not depend for its enforcement upon the accord of both parties, once the proceeding is under way. Both parties are bound by the decision of the arbitrator, even though it radically differs from the contention of one of the parties and is in fact displeasing to that party.

Under the rules for conciliation which have recently been adopted by the Board of Justices of the Municipal Court of the City of New York, any person having a claim may apply to the clerk in any district for the issuance of a notice of conciliation. This notice is addressed to the party against whom the claim is asserted and is to the following effect:

> John Doe, residing at ——, having presented a claim against you for (may, money loaned,) amounting to —— dollars, you are hereby requested to appear before a Justice of this court at the Court House of the district, Borough of ——, situated at ——, on the —— day of ——, 19—, at —— o'clock, for the purpose of an amicable adjustment of the controversy.

The clerk immediately fixes a date for the hearing and informs the applicant of the date and at once mails notice to the adverse party at the address given by the applicant. At the appointed time the parties are received by the Justice in his private office. The parties are heard informally by the Judge, who endeavors to effect an amicable and equitable settlement of the dispute. Frequently the parties do not know the law which is applicable to their dispute. The Justice may tell them what the law is or perhaps he may make a suggestion for a settlement which may not be in accord with strict rules of law. In taking the statements of parties the Justice is not bound by the rules of evidence which apply in court. He may receive any evidence that seems to him proper. If the parties agree, the Justice notifies the clerk what the terms of the settlement are. The clerk makes a record thereof, but no judgment is entered. It rests with the parties to live up to the agreement of settlement which they have made.

Under the arbitration rules adopted, parties may submit for arbitration any controversy which exists between them, either to a Justice of the court or to any other person upon whom they may agree. Agreements to arbitrate are not at all a novelty. In fact, in England almost all disputes arising out of contracts or between merchants must be submitted to arbitration. This is so, because in the vast majority of written contracts there is included a clause that, before commencing litigation, the parties will submit any dispute arising on the instrument to arbitration. In this country, our courts have held that such a clause is opposed to public policy in that it is not in the public's interests to recognize agreements which tend to prevent a party from having free recourse to the courts. In England, however, the courts have taken a contrary view. It is there held that such a clause is valid and enforceable, and that where a contract contains a clause that before an action may be instituted any dispute arising between the parties must be submitted to arbitration, a party will be defeated who commences a suit without first offering to arbitrate. It may be that the day is not far distant when our courts will follow what I regard as the more progressive view taken by the English courts in regard to the enforcement of this arbitration clause in contracts.

The procedure in the Municipal Court which permits a dispute to be submitted for arbitration to a Justice of the court is a novel one. It overcomes one of the objections which has been urged against the system of enforcing arbitration clauses which require disputes to be arbitrated by a man who perhaps may be inexperienced in that character of work. Thus it has been said that men have greater faith in Judges with their long training in the settlement of disputes and the conduct of hearings thereon than in merchants who bring no such qualification to the task, and that no arbitrator other than a Judge can command the same confidence and respect that a Judge who is known to be independent of the parties does. If parties, however, prefer to have their disputes settled by some other person upon whom they agree, they are permitted to do so under the liberal rules just adopted. Parties having confidence in one Judge rather than in another may submit their dispute to the Judge in whom they have confidence. They are privileged to choose the Judge whom they desire to have pass upon their dispute.

The arbitrator must forthwith proceed to hear the controversy. He is not bound by rules of evidence. He may receive any evidence which seems to him equitable and proper. Either party may be represented by counsel. The rules provide that no record shall be kept of the proceedings before the arbitrator, but this may be waived, and, if the parties prefer, a record may be made by the court stenographer if the proceedings are had before a Judge. If a Justice of the court is arbitrator, the proceedings are absolutely without cost to any party, the rules specifically providing that no expense shall be incurred except upon consent in writing of the parties. The arbitration proceedings in the Municipal Court are in this respect much more advantageous than any arbitration which now exists. In the Supreme Court of New York controversies in dispute may be submitted to an agreed person other than a Justice of the court. A record of the proceedings must, however, be taken by a stenographer employed for that purpose, and the arbitrator is paid $10 for each hearing.

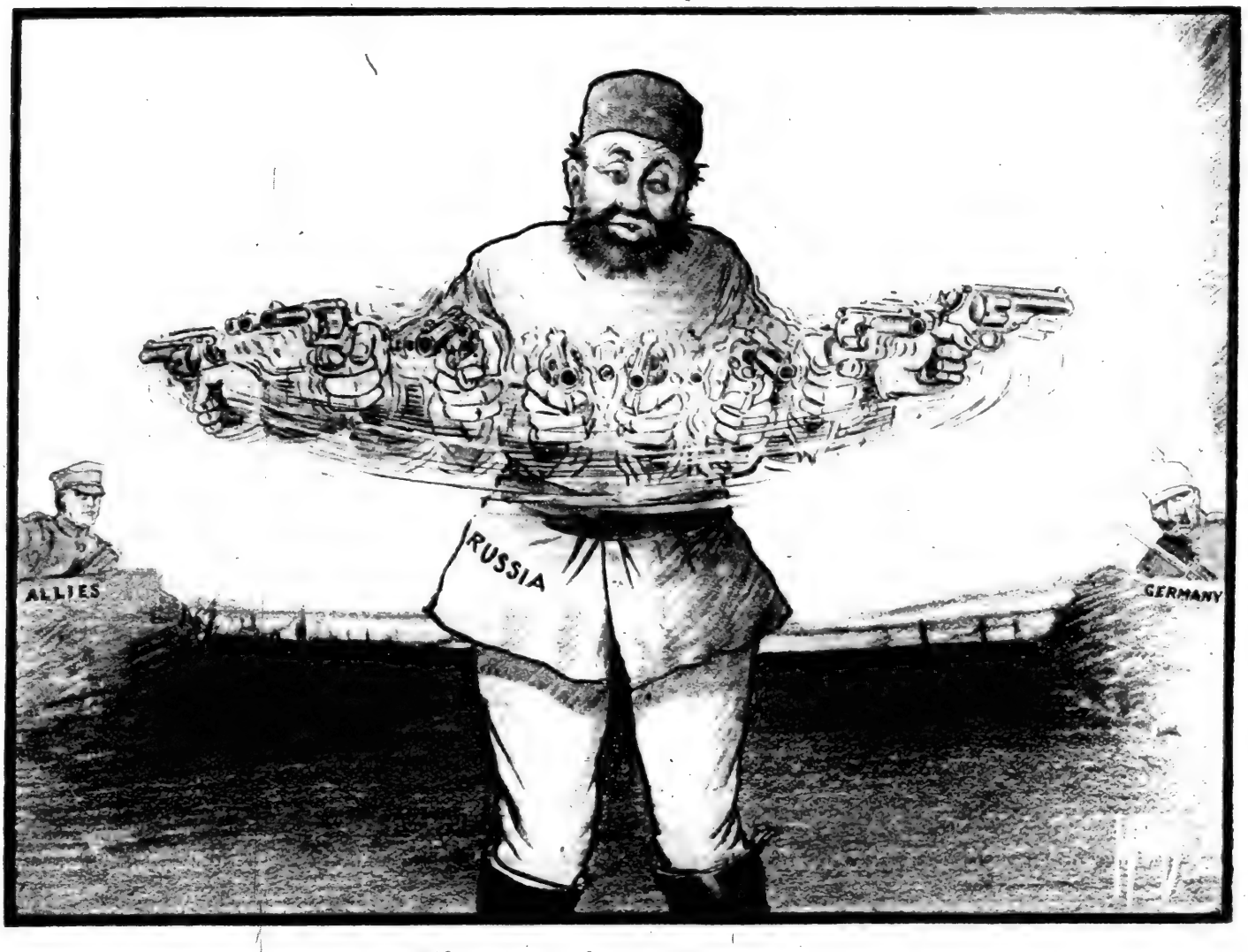
Another and most important rule which has been adopted provides that after the first hearing neither party may withdraw from the arbitration unless both parties consent or the arbitrator directs a discontinuance of the proceedings. One of the greatest defects which now exists in the arbitration proceedings in the Supreme Court is that if the arbitrator at any time indicates an opinion which seems to be adverse to one of the parties to the controversy, that party may as a matter of right terminate the arbitration proceedings by withdrawing from it. Many hearings may have been had and much expense incurred and all for naught if one of the parties chooses to terminate the proceedings. A change has been brought about in this respect by the rule just mentioned. After the hearings are concluded the arbitrator makes his decision in writing and files it, together with any opinion he may render, with the Clerk in the proper district. The Clerk thereafter enters the judgment on this award of the arbitrator, unless the parties agree that no judgment shall be entered.

We have created a new method to make the advice of Abraham Lincoln effective: "Discourage litigation. Persuade your neighbors to compromise whenever you can. Point out to them how the nominal winner is often a real loser—in fees, expenses, and waste of time."

The contested court trial almost invariably leaves one of the parties dissatisfied. Almost without fail the parties to the controversy become and remain enemies. The resumption of friendly relationship rarely occurs. A spirit of animosity and hate is engendered which, as a rule, not even time overcomes. The result of a conciliation or arbitration proceeding is far different. The proceedings are conducted in an impersonal manner conducive to the resumption of friendly relations after the disposal of the dispute. There remains none of the bitterness of a hotly contested trial. The atmosphere of a fight is absent. Relationships suspended by the dispute may very likely be resumed. The dispute may be merely the result of a misunderstanding which a frank and open statement of the parties promptly clears away. Experience in other jurisdictions has demonstrated that a discharged employe may be re-employed or an interrupted business relationship may be resumed where a dispute is adjusted without the bitterness left by a fight in court. A spirit of good-will and friendliness is encouraged in place of a spirit of hostility and enmity.

When Coal Shortage Hits Schoolboy

THERE were many effects of the recent extremely cold weather in New York, some of which, though they affected large numbers, hardly received any mention. One of these was the effect on student life. Many of the rooms occupied by students are lighted by gas. When the zero weather cut off this supply in certain sections of the city, they had to turn to candles and, bundled up to keep warm, they had a lesson in some of the minor difficulties their grandfathers had to contend with in acquiring an education. In the above picture a memento of that unusual experience for a New York student in the year 1918 is preserved. The sketch is by George C. Williamson, a student of Pratt Institute, with his room mate as model.



The Russian War Aims

Maryland Law Which Makes Everybody Work

Conscription of the Unemployed Rich and Poor Has Begun in One State, and Congress Has Before It a Similar Plan for the Nation

by PHILIP B. PERLMAN,
Assistant to the Attorney General of Maryland.

THE report from Washington that a bill compelling all able-bodied citizens of the United States to be regularly employed will be introduced in Congress and the similar proposal just made in New York State call attention to the Maryland compulsory work law, the first piece of legislation of its kind enacted in this country.

Men are actually being fined or jailed in Maryland for failing to work—and being punished regardless of whether they have the means to support themselves or are being supported by others. For whether an idler is or will become a burden on the community is no longer the test in Maryland—the question, and the only question, is whether the person accused has a job at which he is "regularly and continuously" employed.

It is so short a time, as the world goes, since the supply of labor was so much greater than the demand as to cause nation-wide distress that it may be a little hard to realize that the Legislatures of at least two States have made deliberate idleness a crime, irrespective of means or station in life of the idler, and that steps are being taken for similar legislation by other States, as well as by the national lawmaking body.

Maryland has even gone so far as to adopt a species of civil conscription by which the unemployed are registered and assigned to work, either for the State or for private employers under State supervision. Failure to register is a misdemeanor, and failure to do the work assigned subjects the offender, if he does not become employed elsewhere, to a more severe penalty than for violating the registration provisions.

The law has been in operation since last August, and while the number of persons at work under assignment is nominal, yet the number of those who have been driven into jobs by fear of the penalties provided is large enough to justify the statement that the measure is a success and is fully worth the time, labor, and expense which the State has given in enacting it into law and enforcing its provisions.

Reports received from the State's Attorneys and other public officials of various counties of the State are practically unanimous to the effect that the compulsory work law has decreased idleness in their communities and has done something toward increasing the none too ample supply of labor. A sweep of Baltimore, the largest city in the State, by the Police Department, resulted in the voluntary and involuntary registration of hundreds of idlers, and there was a scramble for available jobs by the leisurely inclined.

In past years farmers have had a great deal of trouble with colored laborers, most of whom seem to have acquired the habit of working for a day or two and then taking a vacation until the money earned is exhausted. Of course, this situation greatly hampered the farmers and interfered with the proper care and harvesting of crops. Those in charge of the enforcement of the law paid special attention to the needs of the farmers, and their efforts met with as much success as could reasonably be expected. For instance, a county Magistrate complained that there were about twenty-five idlers in his town, the arrest of whom would have crowded the county jail and imposed a severe financial burden on the taxpayers. He was instructed to order the arrest of several of the offenders and to await further developments. Two were arrested on the charge of failing to register. They were convicted and fined. After paying their fines they hustled from the courtroom and sought jobs. That same day the other idlers were no longer to be found at their accustomed haunts. *They had voluntarily gone to work.*

The Maryland law, the constitutionality of which is shortly to be tested in the courts, was drafted by Attorney General Albert C. Ritchie, after he and his assistants had made a rather lengthy investigation of the subject at the request of the Maryland Preparedness and Survey Commission, now the Maryland Council of Defense. That body until recently was headed by Carl R. Gray, President of the Western Maryland Railway and member of the Railroad General Operating Committee.

Last June the Governor of Maryland convened a special session of the Legislature to consider a program of legislation, included in which was what is now the Maryland compulsory work law. All the bills in that program were drafted by Attorney General Ritchie and approved by the Maryland Council of Defense as measures needed by the State to meet the emergencies growing out of the declaration of war.

In working out the details of the compulsory work law Mr. Ritchie had the benefit of suggestions made by Dr. Frank J. Goodnow, President of Johns Hopkins University, a recognized authority on constitutional questions and former constitutional adviser to the President of the Chinese Republic.

The law is a war measure pure and simple. It provides that whenever, because of the existence of a state of war, the Governor "determines that it is necessary, for the protection and welfare of the people of the State," that all able-bodied male persons between 18 and 50 years of age, inclusive, be employed in occupations carried on by the State, the counties or the City of Baltimore,

or any of their agencies, or be employed in occupations carried on by private persons, firms or corporations, and further finds that such occupations are essential for the welfare of the people of the State and the United States, and that they cannot be carried on without resort to the act, then the Governor is authorized to issue a proclamation putting the law into operation.

The proclamation requires every able-bodied male person between 18 and 50 years, inclusive, within the State, "not then or thereafter regularly or continuously employed or engaged in any lawful or useful business, trade, occupation, or profession of any kind," to register before Clerks of the Courts. If a Baltimore City, the registration is made before the Clerk of the Superior Court, and if in the counties, before the Clerks of the Circuit Courts. In registering the unemployed are required to give the name, address, age, and any other information which the Governor may call for.

It is the duty of the Clerks to transmit all information so received to the Governor, who thereupon causes those registered to be assigned to the occupations designated in his proclamation. An assignment to a particular employment cannot last more than six months at any one time. Persons assigned to work must be physically able to perform the work, and the law provides that, in fixing the period of work and determining its nature, the age, physical condition and other appropriate circumstances of the persons assigned shall be taken into consideration. The Governor is also required to prepare and publish rules and regulations governing the assignment of persons to work, so as to assume that persons similarly circumstanced shall be treated alike.

The law allows persons assigned to a particular employment to treat that employment the same as if it had been obtained voluntarily, for any one may give up the work at any time, provided only that he obtains work elsewhere. Those failing or refusing to do the work assigned and who do not become regularly or continuously employed elsewhere are subject to a fine of not more than $500 or imprisonment for not more than six months. This penalty has been applied several times in Baltimore, where jail sentences have been meted out to persons failing to take the work assigned. Those failing to register are subject to a fine of not more than $50. After a person has been convicted for failing to register he is registered by the magistrate, who thereupon transmits the information to the Clerk of Court.

One of the sections of the compulsory work law provides that persons working under assignment shall not receive less than the average wage or salary paid to others engaged in the same nature of work. The State binds itself to compensate those assigned to private employers in case any of the private employers fails to pay. All private employers are required, at the time they accept the services of assigned persons, to execute a bond conditioned to guarantee the payment of compensation to assigned employes as it becomes due. No person can be required to work any greater number of hours per day than lawfully constitutes a day's work in the occupation to which he is assigned.

The provision which has occasioned the greatest amount of comment is contained in Section 2 of the law, which reads as follows:

> All persons able to support themselves by reason of ownership of property or income and those supported by others shall be included among those required to register under this act. All students and all persons fitting themselves to engage in trade or industrial pursuits shall not be included within the provisions of the act.

This section, of course, speaks for itself. It was the first attempt to wake the idle rich up to the necessity of putting their shoulders to the wheel and helping to produce something of value to their country in the time of national emergency.

When the bill was before the Legislature it was feared by the labor leaders that it might be used as a weapon to break up strikes, and might interfere with those engaged in seasonal employments in industrial centres. To meet these objections sections were inserted to provide that the act shall not apply to persons temporarily unemployed by reason of differences with their employers or to persons engaged or employed in any seasonal business, trade, or occupation in Baltimore City or Allegany County, the two main industrial centres of the State.

Under the section authorizing the Governor to employ such assistants as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the act, what is known as the Compulsory Work Bureau was created. This bureau, which has charge of the enforcement of the law, is headed by George A. Mahone, formerly director of the Federal Employment Bureau in Baltimore. Mr. Mahone has four assistants who, under his direction, travel about the State studying conditions and seeing to it that the unemployed are registering and are assigned to work. They investigate all cases to determine whether assignments are carried out or work is obtained elsewhere, and assist in prosecutions against those accused of violating the law.

Mr. Mahone is a live wire who thoroughly understands his job, having the benefit of long experience in employment problems under the Federal Government. He combined ability with enthusiasm when he was called on by the Governor to undertake the task of putting the first real compulsory work law in this country into operation, and he has succeeded so far remarkably well. The practical result of the creation of the bureau is that it takes the burden of applying and enforcing the details of the act from the shoulders of the Governor. The Director, acting for the Governor, receives the registration cards from the clerks and makes the assignments.

When the act went into effect, the rules and regulations affecting the manner of its enforcement were drawn up by Attorney General Ritchie. Forms of registration cards and bonds were also framed and distributed to the proper officials throughout the State.

The Governor's proclamation of Aug. 9 last named the following occupations to which persons could be assigned:

1. Agricultural and horticultural work of all kinds.
2. Cannery work of all kinds.
3. State, county, and Baltimore City road and street work of all kinds.

A recent proclamation added the following occupations to the list:

4. Work of all kinds done in hospitals.
5. Work of all kinds done in box factories.
6. Work of all kinds done in shipyards.
7. Work of all kinds done in the State of Maryland by or in behalf of the United States in connection with prosecution of the present war.
8. Work of all kinds done by or in behalf of the State of Maryland in connection with the prosecution of the present war.

The difference between the Maryland law and the vagrant statutes in force in that State, as well as nearly every other State in the Union, is that the vagrant statutes make it a crime to be idle without any visible means of support, while the Maryland law simply says to the idler, "You must seek work or we'll find work for you." It is the failure to disclose the fact of unemployment and the failure to do the work assigned, if no other job is obtained, that violate the Maryland law. And the fact that a person has visible or any other kind of means of support has nothing to do with the matter. So long as there is a demand for labor in occupations necessary for the welfare of the State, he must work.

West Virginia has enacted what may be termed a glorified vagrant statute. It provides that all able-bodied residents between 16 and 30, except bona fide students during school term, must regularly engage in some lawful business, profession, occupation, or employment for at least thirty-six hours per week, whereby he may earn sufficient to support himself and those legally dependent upon him. Those violating the law are deemed vagrants and guilty of committing a misdemeanor. The penalty is a sentence of sixty days' work on the roads or streets. The West Virginia law marked a long step from the ordinary vagrant statute, but the Maryland law goes much further in that it supplies the machinery for finding work for the unemployed.

The contest over the constitutionality of the compulsory work law will doubtless prove of great interest, but it seems reasonable to assume that if counties can require residents to work on roads for a short period every year or pay for failure to work, as has been done many times in different States, and if the State can say to its citizens that they must perform military duty or jury duty, or any other of a number of like services necessary for the proper and successful conduct of the Government, then it can also demand of them that they must be regularly and continuously employed during a period when a plentiful supply of labor is vital to the very existence, not only of the State but also of the Union of which it is a member.

New Inn for Officers' Hospital

THE almost completed Kenilworth Inn at Asheville, N. C., will be taken by the War Department March 1 as a hospital for wounded officers. The department has also tentatively closed a lease for land six miles from Asheville, where a sanitarium for the treatment of tubercular soldiers will be established. It is planned to provide at first for 500 patients, who will be housed in one-story wooden buildings, each 24 by 160 feet in size.

Kenilworth Inn is a three-story, brick and tile hotel crowning a hill overlooking Biltmore Village and the entrance to the noted estate of Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt. It has 200 bedrooms, besides ballroom, lobbies, sun parlor and glass-inclosed verandas. Intended to be the last word in resort hotels, it had been advertised to open March 1 for guests.

The sanitarium grounds are situated on the rushing Swannanoa River, commanding a far-reaching view of high mountains. They will be served by Asheville city water, and are reached from Asheville by an asphalt highway.

Hawaii's Famous Royal Feathers Seen at Queen's Funeral

HAWAII'S famous royal standards and robes of feathers made probably their last appearance in a public ceremony at the recent burial of ex-Queen Liliuokalani in Honolulu. The feather relics, regarded by the natives as sacred, are kept in the Bishop Museum, founded in memory of Mrs. Charles R. Bishop, who was the Princess Bernice Pauahi, last in direct line of the descendants of Kamehameha, a King whose name his people pronounced with accent on the second "meh." The most valuable of the feather pieces is, of course, the royal robe of Kamehameha the Great, for which the gathering of the feathers alone is said to have taken 100 years and to have cost $1,000,000. This mantle was last worn by Kamehameha II. and later, on state occasions, was placed over the throne.

The feathers, yellow and scarlet, were found on the so-called "mamo" and "oo" birds, species nesting in high, rocky places, so that their capture was attended with danger to the climbers. But success meant so much honor that it became a favorite pursuit, and the birds were fast being exterminated when Kamehameha I. made the killing of them a crime. He ordered but two feathers annually to be removed from each bird. It is a popular belief of the Hawaiians today that only two of the brilliant feathers were contained in a bird's plumage, those two being found under the wings, but authorities say there were really twelve. Hundreds of thousands of the birds must have been slaughtered to obtain the masses shown.

In addition to many feather capes, there were Hawaiian "leis" or wreathes and necklaces of the same gay colors, and "kahilis," or royal standards, resembling giant featherdusters, dating from Kamehameha I. down to more recent times. Queen Liliuokalani had a pure white "kahili" made for the peaceful funeral of the late Mrs. Bishop. Some of the older ones had poles inlaid with tortoise shell or, more barbarically, with bits of leg and arm bones of Kings and chiefs who fell in the battle of Nuuanu, when the conquering Kamehameha drove 3,000 resisting natives up the mountains and off a cliff overlooking the ocean.

The kahilis were made of large feathers of many colors, wired in circles and attached to polished poles about ten feet long. On a King's death, while the body lay in state, these kahili poles were set up around the bier during the watch kept by twenty chiefs of the Hawaiians, who chanted hymns written at the birth of the sovereign they mourned.

Boston's Novel Red Cross Appeal

BOSTON has employed a novel appeal in her campaign for Red Cross membership. A gigantic wooden soldier, fifteen feet high, with blood-stained bandages wrapped around his head, neck, and one arm, is leaning for support on an equally wooden and equally altitudinous Red Cross nurse. This pair of statues is making the journey up Tremont Street, from Boylston to Park, and is moved forward forty-five feet for each 10,000 added to the membership.

Rosy-cheeked girls in Red Cross uniforms are stationed here and there along the route to present the appeal for membership to passersby.

The locale for this demonstration was undoubtedly chosen with craft. Whoever fights his way up Tremont Street, or down it for that matter, in the face of a Winter wind realizes the agonies of exposure to the elements so keenly that he is apt to let go of a large share of his possessions to aid our troops in France.

Maimed Poilus' Work vs. "Made in Germany"

Government Supports Woman's Plan of Educating Wounded Soldiers to Turn Out Salable Articles for Export, Especially to America

THE maimed and mutilated war victims of France may prove the instrument of Germany's commercial undoing after the war. A woman has conceived a plan whereby this may be brought about, and she already has the indorsement of President Poincaré of France and the American Ambassador in Paris. If her undertaking proves successful, not only will the ever more acute problem of caring for the derelicts of war have been solved in large measure for France, but those markets in this country which have been starved for lack of their wonted "Made in Germany" supplies will be nourished by an abundance of goods from a more welcome source.

Mrs. Lucile Cram, born in France, who married an American and now lives in Baltimore, undertook the work after her own practical experience in aiding the wounded poilu taught her that efficient rehabilitation must be substituted for haphazard charity.

Mrs. Cram participated in bazaars and the like designed to aid crippled Frenchmen; she sold trinkets, the sole value of which lay in the fact that they had been fashioned by war sufferers. She was impressed with the uselessness of the wares thus marketed and depressed at the thought of how the first faltering labors of those who were learning to work anew were being wasted. At the same time she was sufficiently conversant with current business affairs in her adopted country to realize that there was real famine here in many things hitherto manufactured in Germany, and now to a considerable extent not made at all.

She put two and two together and evolved her scheme; then went across the ocean and dared propose to war-ridden officials, already beset with a myriad of panaceas, that she be not only allowed, but helped, to carry out her plan.

France listened—and heeded. Mrs. Cram insisted that, if the energies of the reclaimed could but be guided into commercially sensible channels, therein would lie the beginning of a French replacement of Germany in American markets which might prove almost unlimited in post-war days of world-wide commercial reconstruction. She pointed out that business based upon sentiment could not be expected to endure, once the cold-blooded commercial war was under way. She argued that now, while the French were being taught to produce and the Americans to buy, was the time to direct this new association of the two countries along sane, practical lines offering genuine possibilities of huge development and mutual advantage.

So impressed were the officials in Paris who heard her that they gave her the "carnet rouge," the precious red passport which permits its holder to pass all lines and cross all barriers throughout France. Thus, she was free to come and go as she pleased, and she made the best of her opportunity.

Her travels, which took her several times to the firing line, were filled with adventures. In Nancy she was exposed to the horrors of a German air raid. On the Aisne battlefield, where she saw the latest French drive against the Germans, she witnessed the sad spectacle of the wounded men being brought in. She interviewed many of these same men after they were discharged from the hospital, discussing with them the details of her plan. From them she got the encouragement which carried her over every obstacle.

Outlining her work, just after her return to America a few days ago, Mrs. Cram told what she had been able to accomplish. The first thing she did was to organize a committee in Paris which is known as the Travail Franco-American Committee. A sister committee is to be organized at once with headquarters in New York, the American Committee to be called the French Craft Society. Under the general supervision of these two committees the mass of the work which a successful completion of Mrs. Cram's plan calls for will be carried out. The initial object in France is to get before the people the commercial needs of this country.

"I am a Frenchwoman," said Mrs. Cram, in describing how her plan had been born, "but I am now an American citizen. I feel that I know both the French and American people, and, therefore, have a little broader viewpoint than the average on the troubles besetting both nations in the efforts to get together."

"France," she continued proudly, "does not need charity from anybody. She does not ask it, nor does she desire it. Her people are efficient and energetic, and once they get started on the right track they will, I believe, do better in manufacturing little knickknacks than Germany ever did. Knowing this, I tell you it hurt me to see the work done by my people bought by kindly Americans out of a sense of charity.

"So I went to Paris. Some of the people over there who were kind enough to take an interest in my work were Mrs. Poincaré, the French President's wife; Mrs. Sharp, the wife of our Ambassador; General Malleterre, and others. I traveled from one end of France to the other. Everywhere I heard the same thing: 'If America will really buy our goods we will make them.'

"One man, a wounded soldier, a lace maker in Northern France, whose house and little shop had been burned during a German air raid, said to me: 'Ah, Madame, you tell me America will help me. Then I will make every effort to build once more my factory. I will build it back of the lines somewhere. I have friends who will lend me the money.' And that is the spirit throughout France. A message of inspiration and a little practical suggestion is all that is needed.

"There is a special class, about which you hear nothing in this country, that needs assistance and advice really worse than the soldiers. I mean those persons who are being helped by what is called in France 'The Discreet Aid.' They are the gentlewomen who have lost everything in the war and have to work. They go to certain depots and get work to do, knitting, &c., and take it home. Their names never appear in the transactions.

"I told these people that they must stop making foolish, useless things, such as baskets, imitations of antique articles, &c. I told them America needed certain things that they could make, and that America would buy those things, and would keep on buying after the war as long as the makers were able to fill the commercial demands.

"I told the larger manufacturers in Paris and elsewhere the same thing. I also told them they ought to see to it that what they manufactured was put on the market, not at souvenir prices, but for what it was intrinsically worth. I assured them that we in America were anxious to help, but that it was up to them to start. They must send over, I warned them, such things as could be sold here at a moderate price, which would at the same time profit the dealers."

Mrs. Cram has brought back with her a trunk full of samples of such articles as the French war victims are making. Those proving acceptable to dealers will be ordered in quantities, and the men making them asked to increase the production. Among the things in her sample list are pottery, knives, dolls, lamp shades, hand-painted post cards, hair brushes, and a most interesting assortment of toys.

A particularly striking item on the list is a collection of paintings made by a wounded French soldier portraying the devastated cities in France and Belgium. This soldier, Charles Bertrand, drew scenes, which, he told Mrs. Cram, he could never forget. Rheims, Senlis, and many other ravaged places appear in his collection. The French Government lent him the money to publish his pictures and to arrange for selling them.

One of Mrs. Cram's pet schemes is in regard to the toy trade. She is convinced that France will drive Germany out of the field of toy selling, at least so far as this country is concerned. And she is anxious to have the wounded and invalided French soldiers allowed by their Government to establish a monopoly in that trade.

Mrs. Cram said that the two central committees and their various staffs would serve without profit. Their business will be to see that markets are provided for the goods in America as well as that practical articles are manufactured in France. These committees also are to take care of the interests of the workmen and see that fair wages and sanitary living conditions are maintained.

"Since 1870," said Mrs. Cram, "Germany has flooded the markets of the world with 'Made in Germany' goods. I think that, for America and France after the war, goods made with a label reading 'Made in France' or 'Made in America' will be sufficient. The campaign has been started among the wounded. It will spread, I hope, until the commerce of both France and America will be changed materially, for the mutual benefit of each nation."

The Martyred City of Rheims, a Painting by One of the Wounded French Soldiers Who Are to be Trained for Profitable Work After the War.

"Our Orders"

A poem by Julia Ward Howe, published in The Atlantic Monthly for July, 1861, seven months before the "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

WEAVE no more silks, ye Lyons looms,
To deck our girls for gay delights;
For the red flower of battle blooms,
And solemn marches fill the nights.

Weave but the Flag whose bars today
Droop heavy o'er our early dead,
And sombre garments, coarse and gray,
For orphans that must earn their bread.

Keep back your tunes, ye viols sweet,
That pour delights from other lands;
Rouse there the dancer's restless feet—
The trumpet leads our warrior bands.

And ye that urge the war of words
With mystic fame and subtle power,
Go, chatter to the idle birds,
Or teach the lesson of the hour!

Ye Sibyl Arts, in one stern knot
Be all your offices combined;
Stand close, while Courage draws the lot,
The destiny of humankind!

And if that destiny could fail,
The sun should darken in the sky;
The eternal bloom of Nature fail,
And God, and Truth, and Freedom, die!

Westerners in Khaki Don't Like Broadway

People of the Strange East Are All Right, but They Have No Cities Like Portland, Oregon, Where "the Rose Petals Are So Thick That You Trip on 'Em"

"THE people here sure are giving us a fine time," said Private J. E. Nielson of Colorado, pausing in the composition of his letter home in the Y. M. C. A. hut at Camp Merritt, near Tenafly, N. J., "but I don't like the place."

"The place?"

"New York; the East; I don't like it." Private Nielson stretched his long legs under the table and shifted his position to one better suited for conversation—a signal that the writing was at an end for a time.

"It's funny," he reflected, "I can't say just why I don't like it, but I don't; I'm disappointed. Some of us from Colorado were talking about it last night. We all felt the same way. We're having a fine time, because the people are so wonderful to us. But it's all the people. We don't like the East.

"One of the reasons is that when you're in what they call the country here you just walk right out of one town into another. I guess that's our main objection. At home you can leave one town and you get out in the country, and you can ride fifty miles before you get to another town. In the fifty miles you see something! There's nothing to see here.

"And talk about riding! Why, nobody rides here at all! I haven't seen a saddle horse since I came East. I haven't even"—he smiled, but his soft drawl and the expression of his big brown eyes made the sentence seem absurdly wistful—"I haven't even seen a cow!"

"But the city?" the visitor pressed him. "Don't you like New York?"

"Oh, New York!" he paused for thought, obviously anxious to be altogether fair. He did not want to make snap judgments. But it was useless. The sentence that had been hovering on his tongue came out, slowly, kindly, but with an effect of mature deliberation. "I sure am disappointed in New York," he said. "It's so dark," he added. "You know, I don't know just what I did expect, but it wasn't what I found. I guess I expected something pretty grand. But I knew I pictured Broadway with quite a lot of lights. When I saw it, it was like a cellar."

"It must have been one of the lightless nights," the visitor commented, but the Westerner shook his head.

"No," he said, politely but firmly, "the lights were all on. That was the Great White Way I'd always heard about. It was an awful disappointment. You see, I thought New York City would be something grand. It's just like any other town, except that it's got more bricks!

"It's a funny place," he continued. "People don't seem to know where they live. Some of us went over to Brooklyn one day, and we got lost. We couldn't find the place we were bound for, and we had to ask people where it was. We asked six different people, and every single person told us a different place!"

"Well, then," was the next question, "what really has impressed you most in the East?"

The answer came quick as a flash, but with a hint of surprise that any one should need to be told. Private Nielson's whole manner changed.

"Oh," he said, "the people! I am having the best time I ever had in my life, so far as the people are concerned. Why, I never dreamed of people being so nice to anybody as these people are here. The girls are lots easier to get acquainted with than the Western girls.

"In the West we're always hearing about Western hospitality. We think we're strong on hospitality in the West. But, shucks, the East has got us beaten to death. The best time I've had since I've been East was on Thanksgiving Day. Two of us were invited into the city to spend the day with a family on West Seventy-eighth Street. We stayed all afternoon and evening. Those people were just the finest people I ever met in my life. We had a grand big dinner, and then we just sat around and smoked and talked. They didn't have any big stunts to entertain us. They just made us feel at home. I'll never forget that day! And I'd never seen them before!

"But, he said again, "I've got no use for the place at all!"

"Not even the theatres?"

"Not even the theatres!" he replied. "I miss the mountains. At home, we live right up against Pike's Peak. Funny, isn't it? In the West, we're always hearing about what a fine place New York is, and how wonderful things are in the East; and we think of the Eastern people as being kind of stiff and hard to get acquainted with. And now we come East, and the people are the most hospitable people we've ever met—but we've got no use for the place."

Whether or not it was "funny," Private Nielson's judgment appeared to be general among the Western soldiers at Camp Merritt. The visitor, spending the day at the camp, talking with men from Oregon, Wyoming, New Mexico, Colorado, and Washington, heard a unanimous verdict: These Western boys had been swept off their feet by the hospitality of the people of New York and the country roundabout; but they didn't like the place. By "the place," one must add for fear of any possible misconception, they do not mean Camp Merritt. They like Camp Merritt.

It was on one of the recent zero days that the stranger dropped into the camp. The soldiers, sitting before the roaring wood fire in the Y. M. C. A. hut, or making themselves comfortable in the well-heated brigade headquarters, were of one voice in their expression of complete satisfaction with camp life at Tenafly. They do not object to the camp, or to the army. They just don't like the East. And most of all, they are profoundly disappointed in New York. Some of them are impressed by one thing or another in the city. Some of them admit that they might possibly come to like it if they stayed long enough. A few of them add that they want to stop off for a week or so on the way home. But these concessions only temper the verdict of Western disapproval.

In their brigade headquarters at an idle hour a group of Western boys, most of them from Oregon, discussed the matter—not without a good deal of friendly chaffing, by the way.

"I've had a swell time," said Private Raymond Van Atta, from Vancouver, Wash. "I'm not here about the East, you know, but I've had a swell time."

"Oh, yes," admitted Private Lawrence Driscoll. "Of course we've had a fine time, because the people are so good to us. But I tell you, when I get back from France I'm going to stay in New York City just exactly long enough to catch a train to Portland, Ore.! What have they got here that we haven't got in the West? Nothing! The only difference is that here everything's bigger. And I don't like it bigger. It's too big. In New York everything is on a large scale. But it isn't any better. And it's too hustling and independent. You feel as if every fellow was just fighting for himself all the time.

"I was disappointed in your city," he went on. "I'd heard about Broadway all my life. I was crazy to see Broadway. I thought it was going to be a real street. Just look at it? Why, Broadway isn't a street at all! You ought to see Market Street in Frisco, if you want to see a street. That's a real street, that is!"

"Well," put in Sergeant Oscar Samelson, who lives in New Mexico, and whose drawl is in contrast to the brisk utterance of his comrades from the Pacific Coast, "when I get home I'm going to put in a subway!"

"Subway!" snorted Private Driscoll. "They talk a lot about that subway. Do you know how many times I've been on their subway? Just once! I wouldn't take the trouble to look at that subway!"

"Then it was the subway that impressed you most?" the visitor asked Sergeant Samelson.

"Oh, no!" the answer came quickly. "I think the subway's interesting, but what impresses me is the hospitality of the people. Nobody could ever have treated anybody better than we've been treated here."

"That's us," assented the home-loving Mr. Driscoll. "The people are fine. And the Red Cross, and the people, whoever they are, that give those dances in the Grand Central Palace—they have dances for us and skating, and everything. It's great. I'm going in to the next one if I can get off."

"And everywhere you go, it's like that," put in Private Leland Seufert, from Oregon. "I've got a lot of relatives in New York City, and I've been here before. So I don't know so much about the way strangers entertain you in their homes—though all the chaps I know say they've had wonderful times. But I've noticed the way people talk to us in the stations, and on the trains, and everywhere. They're cordial and friendly. They make one feel comfortable right away."

"I've been entertained by strangers, and I've had a wonderful time," remarked Private Paul Polquet. "I've been invited out every Sunday."

"That's all right," admitted Mr. Dris-

(Continued on Page 15)

"I feel as if I hadn't any air to breathe when I'm in New York."

The New York Times Magazine, January 13, 1918

Immediate Universal Training Law Advocated

Congressman Richard Olney, 2d, Says the Right Time Is Now, When the Country Realizes What Lack of Preparedness Has Cost

THE clearly announced attitude of the Secretary of War and the supposed similar attitude of President Wilson in opposition to compulsory universal training and service as a permanent part of the military policy of the United States after the present war is not acceptable to many members of Congress, and it is altogether likely that legislation will be undertaken at this session to provide for such training and service, to continue from the time when the present emergency war legislation will cease to operate—that is, with the end of hostilities.

In the opinion of Richard Olney, 2d, Representative of the Fourteenth Congress District of Massachusetts and a member of the House Committee on Military Affairs, the time to formulate and adopt the country's permanent military policy will be immediately after the passage of the Army Appropriation bill, which calls for $8,000,000,000, now pending in committee. That, it is expected, will be some time next month.

Representative Olney, who was one of the "willful eight" who began the fight for conscription long before the rest of the committee were willing to indorse it and make it the law of the nation for this war, fears that unless something definite is done before peace is declared the country will drop back into the old plight of unpreparedness, and again find itself with nothing but the discredited volunteer system to depend upon.

"With the present army appropriation bill for the financing of our immediate military needs out of the way," said Mr. Olney in the course of a recent interview, "the next big piece of military legislation of Congress should be for the future. Nothing could be more futile in a matter of this importance, especially in a matter of this kind, than to let the future take care of itself. The country will be in no mood to take care of itself in a military way at the end of this war. We must do the right thing now for the very simple reason that we will not do it then.

"That is why the present Congress should enact the laws that will put into force and effect a real military policy for the United States in the future. The bill should contain an enacting clause that the measure is to go into effect immediately after the declaration of peace, but not before. Our present conscription law affords us ample machinery for the raising and training of troops in the present emergency. It would only create confusion to have a permanent law intended for future protection in operation at the present time.

"But it bears repeating that it would be a very dangerous thing to wait till after the struggle in Europe is over before we make provision for the time to follow. By the time we reach peace this country will be war weary, war sick. It will want to have nothing whatever to do at that time with any sort of a military policy. Some of the very men in this Congress who are working day and night to perfect present war legislation, men who now bitterly regret our previous lack of preparation, will be caught in the reaction that is bound to come with peace, and succumb to it.

"This war weariness will completely blind the American public to its future needs and dangers. It will be in a state of mind to prefer neglecting the needs and risking the dangers to taking any thought of creating an army or putting itself in readiness for another war. The Senator or Representative who, at that time of the new peace in the future, should undertake the first steps of getting a universal service law on the Federal statute books would be about as unpopular as the disloyal obstructionist or pacifist of today.

"So we should get such a law on the books today, before the great war weariness comes, and when the whole country is just awakening to an appreciation of our past mistake in not being prepared, in being totally unprepared in absolutely everything that pertains to war and security. As I have said, our present war machinery is adequate, and in its main purpose of getting men into service it is working without a hitch, but it is altogether a temporary device, without one iota of assurance for our future protection. With the end of the war this great army, these great armies, rather, which we are now raising and training, will disband automatically, and we shall be left with nothing but our own pitifully small and inadequate regular army of the past to depend upon in case of further danger and emergency.

Richard Olney, 2d, Representative from Massachusetts.

"I fully realize that there is a fond hope in the world at large that this is to be the last war, that England and France and Italy and the United States are going to fight till there is nothing left of the menace of Prussianism and militarism, and that when they fire the last shot at Germany's retreating troops that will be the signal to mark the beginning of permanent, universal peace. I fear that is Utopian. Of course, I also have hope, but not the expectation that should go with it to make it a reasonable basis for action or inaction.

"But suppose that this best of hopes is fully realized, that with the end of this war we are all actually convinced that there is to be no future war, what then? It will be the simplest thing in the world to repeal a law for universal training and service if everybody realizes its uselessness. It will cost nothing to repeal the law; it can be done before the army which it authorizes has been created. There will be nothing to undo or set aside or tear up except the piece of paper upon which the law itself is printed. The law I have in mind for present enactment, when the country is in the mood for it, will give us nothing but the authority to create something later on if it is needed. It will be an easy matter then to repeal the law if that which it authorizes is not needed. But, I repeat again, it will be practically impossible then to get the authority, no matter how urgent the need may be.

"Such a measure would simply give to the country, without cost, adequate safeguard and insurance against its own weariness and reaction after the war, against the danger of mistaking a temporary peace for a permanent one, against the utter folly of its blind faith of the fact that a million men will spring to arms over night if they are needed.

"We have made one great gain so far as the mental attitude of the country toward war is concerned. We are pretty generally convinced after a century and a half of foolish faith that the volunteer system will not do. The thing that was condemned by every General from Washington down, the thing that failed us in every war before this one, is now rated at its true value by the public as well as by the experts. As a nation we are converted to conscription or compulsory service in case of great emergency. That is a tremendous gain, but it does not carry us as far as we should go.

"The next step must be compulsory service at all times, emergency or no emergency. We have put the notion of the 'million volunteers over night' into the discard of wickedly useless and dangerous theories. It will be only a little less dangerous to say in the future 'We can pass another conscription law over night and compel a million men to enlist when they are needed.'

"Of course, under some future stress, such as prevailed last April, we would be able to enact another conscription law and bring into service another army of absolutely green men with no adequate provision for their immediate equipment and training. But why make that mistake and run that risk even a second time, simply because we made the mistake of depending on the volunteer system six times?

"There is the best of expert military evidence to show that months and years of hostilities, thousands of lives and millions of dollars would have been saved to this country, in the aggregate of all its previous wars, if it had entered upon each of them with trained armies of men serving under a compulsory system instead of going in with green volunteers on short-term enlistments. Very well, the same argument applies to the difference between having an occasional spasmodic conscription under stress of actual war, without training, and having compulsory service with training as a continuing policy in which there are no peace-time interruptions, no opportunities for sinking back into a state of criminal negligence and absolute unpreparedness.

"If it is true, and I have no doubt of it, that Washington could have won the Revolutionary War in three years instead of seven if the Government had provided the right sort of troops, it is equally true that if this country had adopted universal training and service as its fixed military policy several years ago it would have its million or more men equipped and trained and on the firing line in France right now, instead of being in the throes of preparation, with its full participation still a year off. That is only another way of saying, what I have already said, that American preparation for this war long before we entered it would have saved us thousands of lives, saved thousands of European lives, and brought peace much nearer than it now seems to be.

"I cannot agree with Secretary of War Baker, who has recently declared his opposition to compulsory training and service as the permanent military policy of the United States. For the emergency of the present war he is doing splendid work. He knows his big job through and through. The short, quick, and decisive answers he has given when appearing before the House Committee on Military Affairs have made a most favorable impression upon all of us and convinced us that he measures up to his task. But it is to be regretted that Mr. Baker is not interested in the matter of preserving for the country for all time something of the splendid defensive machinery which he himself is building up.

"The details of a bill for a permanent training and service system are already familiar to the country. There isn't much necessity for protracted debate. The Chamberlain bill or some similar measure, with such modifications as may be suggested by our war preparation experience of the last ten months, will serve the purpose amply. The main thing is to provide for the training and service of every young man in the country for one year, optional with himself, between the ages of 18 and 22. Training in a private or public school or college will not do. There must be training and service in the army of the Government itself, and that army must be as thoroughly democratic as our new national army of today, into which all young men of the draft are being put without the slightest trace of class distinction or exemption.

"Such a system will give us a million men under arms at all times and a constantly increasing reserve of trained men. Furthermore, it will give us the civil and departmental machinery for supplying and financing and transporting such an army. It will give us such machinery, as a matter of course, and a smoothly working department equal to any emergency, in place of the makeshift, unco-ordinated groupings of civilians and army men with which we are struggling at the present moment to get into the real stride of war."

Spanish Congregation in New York

IF one should, of a Sunday afternoon, be desirous to do something interesting, let him or her walk into the church on the corner of Twenty-first Street and Fourth Avenue. Gathered there is a congregation of some twenty or thirty Spanish-speaking people—Cubans, Central and South Americans, and several Spaniards who come to worship in their own tongue under the partial guidance of a young American.

The church is the Calvary Episcopal, and the Rev. A. V. Tuzzio is in charge of the Spanish and Italian work of the parish. Mr. Tuzzio is a young Cuban of Italian extraction. The young American, a Princeton graduate, helps conduct the service. It consist, first of all, in evening prayer, during which the Spanish edition of the Book of Common Prayer of the American Episcopal Church is used. This is followed by the sermons, hymns, and short sermons, all in Spanish.

It is at the end, however, that the real charm of the service presents itself. A chorister, accompanied by two diminutive assistants, solemnly and ceremoniously brings in an American flag, which is held up high in front of the altar, so that all may see it. The congregation then sings the hymn "America" in Spanish.

The effect both artistically and emotionally is fine—a real show of Americanization and patriotism portrayed in a way that carries meaning to the participants. Here is a body, speaking a foreign language given opportunity to express itself patriotically. Too often social workers make the mistake of believing their communities Americanized, because their people sing the national hymns of the country, when in nine cases out of ten the words are meaningless and the spirit equally so.

Strongly Contrasted Art Exhibitions Now Open

Art at Home and Abroad

"The Knitters: High Bridge Park: Winter," by George Luks. (In Exhibition of Recent Paintings by the Artist at the Kraushaar Galleries.)

THE wit and humor of an art season lies in the contrasts and lively incongruities provided for the gallery visitor by the exhibitions opening at the same moment. The great New York stage is adapted to the simultaneous production of almost innumerable entertainments, and the January bill is widely diversified.

At the National Arts Club is the annual exhibition of the painter and sculptor members. The jury of selection was chosen by ballot at the dinner given last month to the life members of the club and their work has been done with discrimination and good judgment. The sculpture forms but a small part of the exhibition. Mr. Ruckstuhl's "Lincoln," previously exhibited at the Union League Club, is here, a blending of realism and symbol that has been popular with the public of many ages, but that requires a more vital treatment to satisfy the imagination. J. Massey Rhind's portrait busts make no compromises. They are essentially realistic and direct. In the bust of Mr. Frick, designed to occupy a place in the gallery when the great Frick collection is given to the public, the sculptor has succeeded admirably in bringing out the strong personality of his subject without departing from the conventionalism inseparable from any truthful rendering of the external features. The compact form and restrained modeling are in striking opposition to the work on the bust of Theodore Roosevelt, whose aggressive physiognomy is insisted upon with a straightforward manner of working and a keen insight into character. Opposite Mr. Frick's bust is one of Judge Gary, and the two appropriately serve as guardians to the large gallery at the rear. The narrow front gallery entrance is flanked by the busts of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. George F. Baker.

A portrait plaque by Victor Brenner of Lyman Abbott, seated under a pine tree writing in a notebook, is an interesting performance. The natural setting is peculiarly appropriate to the quiet figure with its long beard, its withdrawn look, its general aspect of sage and teacher. On the margin of the plaque above the figure is one of the sentences spoken by Dr. Abbott and applying to the particular problems of the present moment: "The cure for the evils of democracy is more democracy."

Among the paintings few saliently project themselves into your consciousness. The collection wears, on the whole, a curious air of depression. The general tone of the color lacks vivacity. There is little incisive line and less still that is impressive in the massing of light and shade. It is a friendly, companionable little exhibition, nevertheless, in which one may take one's pleasure without effort, and there are instances of distinction. Ernest L. Ipsen's "Portrait of a Lady in Black" is one. By research the artist arrives at an elegant simplicity which is rendered with a stipple brush. One has only to observe the delicacy of the features in this charming portrait, a delicacy not confined to the typical lines, but sensitively defining the rather enigmatic individuality of the sitter, to see how research counts in such an adventure. Portraits by the score are right in a general way. It is reserved for the one or two to be particularly right. Even the drawing of the arm with its three lovely accents has much to say of the artist's selective genius.

Harriet W. Titlow shows a portrait head of an old lady that has something also of this wise restraint in suggesting features. Most features are over painted, over insisted upon in their separate class. Mouths are too mouthy, there is an undue quantity of nose and ear and chin, each, as a rule, in its separate plane. Miss Titlow treats her features as incidents in the architecture of the face, which is, however, too strictly façade and too little concerned with the solid substance of the structure.

Other portraits in the collection are "Renie," by Louis Betts, one of his gentlest versions of childhood; a large water color portrait by Elizabeth Gowdy Baker, Ibbie Raymond's "Little Miss C.," a half length portrait of a woman by Ella Condie Lamb, and portraits by Otto Beck and Susan Ricker Knox.

The figure subjects are few in comparison with the landscapes. Conspicuous among them is Oscar Fehrer's "Trying on Her Glove," a clever and vivacious presentation of a pretty girl in a gown of extraordinarily good pink, silvery and gay, with none of the crass quality nearly always associated with pink at rest. This pink leaps and bounds like a kitten through all degrees of gradation, and the weaving stroke of the artist's brush helps the brilliancy of the effect. A silver dish, a blue curtain, and a little gold-framed mirror back of the jaunty head are the other properties, tactfully chosen to enhance the charm of the composition. Douglas Volk's black-haired "Hopi Maiden" is the shadow to Mr. Fehrer's sunshine. The bland modeling, the unified surfaces, the tender color and the flowing contours make it an excellent illustration of the refinement and grace of the artist's habitual style. It is a work of remarkable beauty. Ernest L. Blumenschein in his "Taos Entertains the Cheyennes" shows an Indian dance in progress before a stern row of stately spectators. The contrast between the static poses of the latter and the violent rhythms of the dance is emphasized, and the picture is one not easily forgotten. There are several Indian subjects. Cyrus E. Dallin contributes to the section of sculpture his "On the Warpath"; Harriet S. Phillips paints an Indian camp; E. Irving Couse has a large figure composition, "The Water Carrier," in which the patterns on blanket and waterjugs play a conspicuous part; a number of the landscapes commemorate the natural features of the Western country; "Pack Horses," by Carl Rungius; "The Gunsight Pass," by Arthur J. E. Powell, &c.

Ivan G. Olinsky's "In the Shade," a young girl reading to a child who lies prone under a tree, is a remarkably good example of his work and a successful evocation of a Summer mood. A more subtle effort in the same direction is R. Sloan Bredin's "Quietude," the quintessence of the brooding magic that holds a Summer afternoon in thrall.

The landscapes show the same scrupulous rendering of character independent of emotional interpretation that characterizes our landscape painters in all exhibitions. Nature to them is an open book—to be read, not to be written. The result is delightful portraiture innocent of passion and perversity. Gifford Beal's landscape, "The Blue Pool," full of energy and color, takes the $1,000 prize.

If we go from the National Arts Club to the Knoedler Galleries we find an entertainment at the opposite pole from the quiet drama we have left. Here is the sprightliest of light comedies—a collection of drawings that ranges from Cabanel to Guys, from Delaroix to Whistler, from Le Sidaner to Pascin, and not a dull note in the whole collection.

The small group of French drawings lent by Miss Lillie Lawlor, diversified as it is, shows throughout the French scruple in favor of finished workmanship. There are no loose threads or rough edges in these drawings, however slightly they are thrown together. The full, flat modeling of Boulanger's nude differs, for example, as day from night from the full flat modeling of the nude by William Orpen. Boulanger makes his point with admirable clarity. Under the heavy mask of flesh the muscles and bony skeleton are playing their parts, letter perfect and in the spirit of life. There is nothing to question if, also, there is nothing to stimulate imagination. In Orpen's lumpy little figure the lumps call for instant explanation, as many of

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them have no vestige of structural significance.

One of the liveliest examples of extreme contrast is seen in the two nudes by Paul Burlin and Pascin hanging in close juxtaposition. Mr. Burlin's drawing is an "academy," to use the old slang, in the newer style, but none the less purely a studio product. Pascin's lass with the impudent air is the gayest badinage of the point, the issue of a mind so fully in possession of all technicalities and preliminaries that no further experimentation is needed. The figure, bent to fasten on a sandal or a shoe, is tingling with life as no little model on her stand was ever known to tingle. The Rodin drawings in comparison impress one as studies of motion rather than life; the gliding, bending, stretching figures are beautiful machines working flawlessly through some motive power contributed from without. John Sloan is altogether the most vivacious of the Americans, and Augustus John, in his more modern manner, is the liveliest of the Englishmen, but his long decorative women are creatures of substance, they move little and are clumsy in gesture. Just the opposite note is struck in Hunt Diederich's attenuated forms. Even his hens and cock in the drawing of poultry are Spanish grandees in their exaggerated length and pride; and the plunging horse, ridden by his cowboy, is of the same type.

The technical contrasts in the collection are no less salient. From Millet's "Flight into Egypt," (lent by Herbert L. Satterlee,) a softly graduated mass of darks pricked into vitality with a sharp crayon accenting outlines and playing over the misty forms, to the clean-cut line of Ingres in his "Sketch for a Group Picture"; from the dim delights of Le Sidaner's "In the Artist's Garden" to the sharp telegraphic dashes and dots of Ernest Peixotto's "A Castle in Spain" or "Le Bel Attelage" by Constantin Guys, is a long, long road, to traverse which affords innumerable satisfactions.

To the primitives at the Ehrich Gallery is a still longer road which leads to a field in which attribution is uncertain, but not the enjoyment to be gained from naive thought and scrupulous execution.

The fourteen examples include a very curious version of the martyrdom of the Seven Maccabees with their Mother, the tortured saints submitting to the most terrible acts of frightfulness in a spirit of meek placidity, suffering having been rubbed of its sting in their behalf. The panel is given to Barthel Bruyn the Elder, on Dr. Friedlander's authority, and, although the character of the subject and certain details of the painting point to an earlier artist, the types of saints and donor and the manner in which the crucifix in the background is painted support the attribution. A "Descent from the Cross" given simply to the German school is as emotional as the other is serene, the realism in the face of Mary, distorted by weeping, showing a remarkable command of expressive draftsmanship. The child in the "Madonna and Child" by Basaiti, monumental and beautiful, goes far to redeem the stiff little Madonna; the Child and the background with its musical angels in the "Holy Family" by Mabuse again are far more interesting than the Madonna, whose rather insipid head seems to have undergone some drastic process of restoration; there is a lovely example of the Master of Frankfort, and a tender and gracious Ambrogio de Predis. A "Madonna and Child" by Bartolomeo Vivarini shows a robust and muscular art concerned with anatomical problems. In leaving the little collection one realises how obsolete is the term "Primitive" as applied to this well-developed, self-possessed, and technically expert art. It is the very flower of a civilization about to pass, and its beauty and fragrance is that of Church ritual, not of first gropings toward religious expression. We all know this but cling to our terminology.

Mr. Luks has an exhibition at the Kraushaar Galleries that fully sustains his well-established reputation for sound workmanship and originality of vision. His picture of women knitting in High Bridge Park while the babies sleep in their carriages and the sun casts blue shadows over the snow and splashes the tree trunks with orange lights is a fine example of his sane and vigorous temper. He has used the brilliant notes of color provided by the modern "sweater" to enliven an otherwise grave palette, and the strength and swiftness of his line will prevent future art experts from mixing his work up with that of his followers. Two products of the same age and the same country hardly could be further apart in their use of form and color vocabulary than Mr. Luks and Mr. Davies, and yet a scientific mind undoubtedly could trace in their work the characteristics expressive of this epoch and civilization after it had eliminated the special variations belonging to the individual.

At the Daniel Galleries is Samuel Halpert, a painter who is more of tomorrow than today, who has passed through his naturalistic stage, submitted to geometric influences and schematic tendencies, and come out triumphantly with all these tendencies and influences fused in his work, and a strong control of his artistic idea apparent in all that he does. The material substance of his fruits and dishes in his still-life subjects, the organic spring of his lines, and the health and beauty of his color are inspiring enough, and when he puts a bowl of flowers or fruit on a table covered with a checkered cloth and lets you see through the window the firm lines and severe angles of a row of common buildings, he tells you all you need to know about the value of contrast in the construction of a work of art.

A French Critic on German Art.

The labor of dismantling the German structure of intellectual prestige has now at last reached also the Teutonic tower of art, as is evidenced by an interesting volume recently published in Paris—"L'Art Allemand et L'Art Français du Moyen Age," by Emile Mâle.

It is M. Mâle's object, he says, to show that Germany has no claim to a place among the great artistic nations, and he supports his assertions with a wealth of citations and proofs, some of them, incidentally, from German savants themselves. M. Mâle holds that "as soon as the Germans appear in the history of art, they appear as imitators, and throughout the centuries this will remain their indelible character." He mentions a mosaic in the Louvre, dating from about 1296, in which a group of figures personifies the leaders in art among the modern nations—Flanders, Italy, France, and Germany. In this mosaic France is shown bearing a plaque of Limoges enamel, but to Germany is given the glory of the cathedral. This is a claim which M. Mâle takes particular pleasure in demolishing, by showing how the origins of German cathedral architecture can be traced elsewhere.

Among the theses which M. Mâle maintains is that Germany was by no means a creative and originating force in "primitive" art. He similarly overthrows Teuton claims in the fields of Romanesque and Gothic architecture, in sculpture, and in early wood-engraving. He points out that the motives of the Visigothic goldsmiths were borrowed from Persian traditions, that the sculpture of Bamberg owed much to Rheims. Wherever Germany has borrowed, moreover, it has attempted to better, and thereby has spoiled—a fact of which M. Mâle gives some piquant examples. The latter sections of his book are devoted to an examination of the damage which the Huns have inflicted on the cathedrals at Rheims and Soissons.

The Coming Ryder Exhibition

Plans for the exhibition of Albert P. Ryder's works at the Metropolitan Museum are now well defined. The exhibition will last about six weeks, opening on March 11th, and will consist of about forty-five pictures lent by a number of owners.

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War's Biggest Trick: "The Suicide Fleet"

(Continued from Page 2)

neutral world, well knowing the British naval traditions, smiled at Teutonic simplicity. This tale was regarded as merely one of the many circulated by official Germany for home consumption. But it was probably true, although the Germans themselves knew no more than the rest of the world, that those British vessels declined battle because they couldn't fight, and were "warships" only to the eye.

We on the dummy fleet felt amply justified in our rough handling of the naval tradition for reasons more obvious to ourselves than to the Germans. Our Commodore undoubtedly had orders to that effect. When we saw smoke on the horizon we took no chances and went about our business with "full steam ahead." But this wariness was not the sole reason why we had no hairbreadth escapes from hostile squadrons. The Germans themselves, for all their real guns and fast ships, evidently did not feel comfortable out in the North Sea, the domain of the Grand Fleet. At least they were content to let us withdraw at our best speed, which was only half their own.

No doubt they enjoyed the belief that one of England's finest squadrons (for so we seemed) was afraid to face them. For them it was an easy victory, and to us not a very serious defeat; and the prospect of a closer acquaintance with our flag evidently did not appeal to them, especially after an exchange of courtesies with David Beatty.

In the battle of Dogger Bank we did not take a very heroic part, so our deeds were not included in the Admiralty report of the engagement. In fact, we ourselves did not learn of our participation until afterward. And, needless to say, we all felt very proud, and tried to feel like real victors, but the earmarks of victory were lacking. We had not a single honorable scar to show for our services to King and country.

It took the Admiralty experts themselves to discover what we really did in the spanking of Germany's prize squadron. David Beatty's famous squadron of battle cruisers, led by the Lion, at that time the last word in naval achievement, was inside Harwich or thereabout, and not discernible to scouts in or over the North Sea. The dummy fleet was manoeuvring about one hundred miles north of that point, in easy view, and experts deduce that the German scouts saw us and reported the way clear for another raid on the English coast. When the Germans came out Beatty appeared at uncomfortably close quarters and offered them a better sport, for which they seemed to have little relish. In the running fight that followed the Blücher made port in Davy Jones's locker before the discomfited visitors reached their mine fields. That was the German Navy's last experiment at raiding the English coast, but the Germans did not know that wooden warships helped make it so.

Two of our dummies attained world notice, and even then nobody guessed that they were not real ironclads. One was detached for foreign service, and, with one small gun set up on her deck, was ordered to relieve a cruiser then hanging off Nantucket. The real war vessel was sent away upon business that evidently required real guns.

The dummy took her place off Nantucket, and her commander must have been anxious to use his single tiny gun, for he kept such a sharp watch on the Boston ship lane for German ships that he ruffled Uncle Sam. The United States Government protested to the British Government that "a British war vessel" was hanging too close to neutral shores and making itself obnoxious to neutral commerce. The old tub was so slow it couldn't have caught any ship that entered that harbor if a chase had materialized. It had to get close to shore to make sure that no fast German merchantman should escape. Fifteen knots would have jerked its old engines to junk, and there were ships interned at Boston that could steam rings around it at that. The officials of the British Admiralty must have grinned when they received Uncle Sam's protest about the menace to neutrality. And no apology was ever given more willingly, probably, than their reply.

When at last the dummy came back to us her crew were in rags. They looked like men rescued from a desert island. During the long duty off Nantucket, three thousand miles from their base of supplies, they had exhausted their small reserve of clothing. They got food from Canada, fresh air from neutral shores, and clothes from nowhere. Some of them wore trousers ragged almost to their knees. The hardships aboard the old empty hull, with none of the appointments of a real warship, made them jolly glad to leave the actual war duty and get back to shamming with the special service squadron. They didn't even brag about their real gun.

Another dummy was sunk, and thus inadvertently gave "comfort to the enemy," although her loss hardly affected the odds on the sea. It was after the special service squadron had been discontinued that "No. 14" came to grief. The remainder of her consorts had been permanently interned at Belfast. What became of the old boats I do not know, except that there was talk of making "No. 9" into a mothership for hydroplanes. But save for "No. 14," Sept. 15, 1915, saw them all lying at Belfast deserted by their crews, who went to other duties in their country's cause. Before disbanding, however, we were told that the Admiralty considered the dummy fleet a success, inasmuch as the Dogger Bank episode was in part our achievement.

The last of the dummies met her fate in the same theatre of war in which I served after quitting the squadron. The Dardanelles campaign—the attempt by land—was in progress, and I was assigned to the transport Olympic, which carried troops to storm Gallipoli.

These volunteers were a remarkable set of men, young and clean cut, the flower of British youth of the better classes. The enlisted men, as well as the officers, displayed a lofty patriotism and self-sacrifice in keeping with the best traditions of British gentry. They were gay and eager to take part in the campaign in which so many were to lay down their lives.

It will be remembered that Lemnos was our base, and the allied fleets, with their transports and supply ships, made the Eastern Mediterranean a busy scene. It was during these operations that the dummy, old "H. M. S. No. 14," that had once been the Marion of the Dominion Line, was sunk by a submarine. Several submarine raids were more or less successful among the large number of ships assembled there, and the enemy announced the sinking of several British men-of-war, all of which our War Office admitted save one. That one was the dummy, the last of the old scarecrows, and its loss caused no gray hairs at the Admiralty.

"No. 14" was serving as a mail carrier to the men of the fleet, and was sunk well back of the scene of operations. Everybody there knew she was a fake, couldn't help knowing it, when word came that her big guns and turrets were floating for days near the spot where she went down. But the submarine had gone with its glory, and the Germans at Constantinople heard of a real warship sunk, although it was said that some of the Turks on shore near the scene saw the floating wooden guns and were filled with wonderment. "No. 14's" crew was saved, but the mail she carried went down with her. It was the only actual loss; the men missed their letters from home, but the floating guns furnished them with a joke that compensated in part at least.

Though there is no official authority for the theory, it is possible that the Germans, when they reported having sunk the British battleship Agamemnon, referred to the dummy ship "No. 14." At any rate, the sinking of the Agamemnon was denied by the British, and the Germans undoubtedly thought "No. 14" was a real war vessel—at least for a day or so after they torpedoed her.

When the British troops made their landing at Gallipoli I was an eyewitness from the deck of the Olympic. I shall never forget the sight of those lion-hearted boys charging across the open beach swept by a murderous fire from Turkish machine guns. Whole battalions fell in lines, but their comrades went on and came to grips with the enemy. It turned one's heart sick to see the fine boys we had learned to admire while they were our passengers, struggling and dying like flies on that beach a mile away. I turned my back as I saw others essay the tall cliffs beyond, with Turkish riflemen and machine gunners on every ledge above them. But on they went till they fell, and their comrades behind kept up the advance, finally planting their country's flag on the topmost heights. We could hear their cheers faintly, and we answered with hearts heavy for the heaps of writhing bodies upon the beach between.

But these are well-known events of the war. Every phase of that ill-fated Gallipoli expedition to relieve the Muscovite has been uncovered by press correspondence or Government inquiry, save the incident of the floating turrets of the dummy. This, like every other part of the history of the special service squadron of fake warships, was kept a secret in the inner shrine of British shipping circles. Except for vague rumors, the British public has known nothing of the war's greatest ruse.

Defects of the U. S. War Machine

(Continued from Page 3)

Before we entered the war, the sum of $1,500,000,000 was the record figure for the entire Federal business for one year. The figure has shot up to $21,000,000,000 for the first year of the war. The money involved in our present shipping enterprises alone is $1,900,000,000, or half a billion more than we formerly used in the entire Government. And so on through the list of tremendous single items—$9,000,000,000 for the War Department and the sub items under that for ordnance and aviation and some other things, the equivalents of the total expenditures of the nation in time of peace.

Has any corporation expanded itself to that extent and begun at the same time a dozen different kinds of corporation without missing a dividend or going through many reorganizations?

As a matter of fact, the chief delays of the Government have been in buying things from and getting things done by civilian concerns. They have been delays, due for the most part to the belief that all sorts of checks and precautions must be used to protect the Government against being robbed. Now, if every civilian concern, every individual dealer and contractor, every labor organization, every individual laborer, gave convincing evidence that such precautions were not necessary; if, in short, we were all patriots and lived up to all the badges and buttons and loyalty cards which we stick on our coats and in our windows to advertise the patriotism we like to think we have, the getting ready for war would be much further along than it is.

Of course, there is that other criticism which will never down, that we should have begun preparing for this war long before we did, and that, if we had done so, we would not be having our present troubles. But friends of the Administration in Washington—those who believe that the Administration has been right from its start in 1912—find something of an answer, even to that criticism, in the magnitude of the figures alluded to above as showing the amounts involved in present war plans. The most ambitious scheme of the most insistent advocates of preparedness before the war called for an expenditure of about $500,000,000. That is about a quarter of what we are now going to spend for shipping alone. It is an eighteenth part of the first war year's expenditure on the War Department. And, say the friends of the Administration, the handicap of an inch doesn't count for very much when you are going to run a mile.

But to come back to the first point: There are grave defects in the present system of getting supplies of all sorts; and they are due to lack of co-ordination and lack of authority to do things quickly, to the lack of a spirit of carte blanche, and a capacity for decisiveness, and also to a lack of legislation whereby the power delegated by the President may be still further delegated in various directions without losing all of its original strength.

It appears to be the rather general opinion in Washington that the only remedy in sight is the Chamberlain bill for creating a Department of Munitions, with full authority in the matter of all supplies of war for both army and navy. Such a measure has done wonders for England. England could not begin to fight until Lloyd George had forced the issue of supplies, exposed the weaknesses of the Asquith Ministry in this respect, (when Asquith was saying that the supplies were ample,) and become the first Minister of Munitions, on his way to the Premiership. Advocates of the Chamberlain bill say there is no reason for believing that the same thing will not have the same effect in America.

Before framing his bill, Mr. Chamberlain made a close study of the entire history of munitions in both France and England. The bill is almost exactly the same as that of the English measure, save for such slight modifications as were necessary because of the difference between the forms of government of the two countries.

"We will not be swapping horses while crossing a bridge in creating this new Department of Munitions," said Senator Chamberlain the other day. "We will simply be providing a man with the power to drive the horses we have got and get them over the bridge.

"This act will give the Secretary of Munitions and his representatives full power to decide on every question immediately. It gives him power to take over any or all or none of the existing machinery in the War and Navy Departments. If any of the existing agencies, civil or military, are useless and do not fit into a well co-ordinated plan, they may be set aside where they will cease to incumber the war business of the country. If they do fit into such a co-ordinated plan, well and good, they will become a part of it, and the Government will lose nothing that is worth keeping. It will get something that we must have in place of the present haphazard makeshifts, if we are going to supply our troops with the things they need to make them effective in America and in France."

Why British Labor Supports War—By J. A. Seddon

Mr. Seddon is one of the most influential British labor leaders. From 1906 to 1910 he was Labor Member of Parliament for the Newton Division of Lancashire. Before the war he was an outspoken opponent of militarism in any form. He wrote this article for the National Security League in connection with its campaign of "Patriotism Through Education."

BEFORE the outbreak of the great war, organized British labor was wholly pacifist. We were opposed to militarism in every shape and form. We fought the measure of armaments. We did our best to allay anything which might be likely to promote the growth of the fighting spirit among our people. We looked to see the spirit of international friendship spread till all nations were united in world peace.

We believe that the burden of war falls most heavily on the worker. The Trade Union Congress, the Parliament of British Labor, representing close on three millions of organized toilers, had not so much as a trace of a militarist party in it. This was as true of the last annual gathering of the congress before the outbreak of war as it was of any congress for years before. It was true of the Parliamentary Committee of the congress, its executive and administration body. I can speak on that point with some authority, for I was Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee. The congress was anti-war. My colleagues on the committee were anti-war. I was anti-war.

Today British labor whole-heartedly supports the war against Germany. My same colleagues, who, before August, 1914, were teaching peace, are now working to the utmost of their power to help in the great fight. In order to help on the war and to bring victory, our trade unions have sacrificed, for the time, many jealously guarded rights.

Men who led the campaign for short hours of work are now themselves working long hours on war tasks. The trade unions have permitted the dilution of labor, the introduction of women and semi-skilled men in what were solely skilled men's tasks. Many trade union regulations have been wiped out for the time by the trade unions themselves. The unions have passed self-denying ordinances against strikes. Disputes that once would have made fifty thousand men lay down their tools in an hour are now endured until opportunity comes to get them put right.

We have learned that Prussian militarism must be destroyed, root and branch, and the only way to destroy it is to fight it.

In my own case, my official position made it necessary for me, when the war broke out, to consider all the facts of the situation, not merely from my personal point of view, but as a representative of labor. Accordingly, I studied the State papers issued by the different Governments, by Germany and Austria, as well as by England, France, and Russia. To me the evidence in these documents was unmistakable. Germany had first brought about the situation leading up to the war, and then had forced the war on Europe.

British labor was opposed to war. But British labor was and is infinitely more opposed to the establishment of a system that would place the nations at the mercy of Prussian bureaucracy. Better many years of war than this. We realized that Prussianism and freedom cannot exist side by side.

When accounts came to England of outrages committed by German troops against Belgian civilians, most of us at first did not believe them. Even though the Germans were our enemies, we refused to credit them with actions so vile. But before long we had to believe.

The revelations acted as a flame to a torch. British labor made up its mind that no struggle was too long, no effort too mighty to settle this menace to the world. Everything that has happened since has strengthened our conviction. Prussian militarism must go, or freedom must go.

The course of the war is bringing about far-reaching changes in British labor, changes the full effects of which are as yet scarcely realized. All classes have commingled in the trenches, and have perhaps learned to understand one another better. The men of the overseas forces, who have come among us in their hundred thousands, have helped the British workers to realize the empire. Men born in Toronto and Melbourne have fought side by side with men born in Liverpool and Sheffield.

The progress of the war and my experiences during a visit to France have helped to convince me that until international disarmament comes and the character of the German is transformed, we must guard ourselves by national service against future dangers. The so-called voluntary system cost us dearly. Witness the destruction of so many of our first expeditionary force in France, because we had not the trained men to send to their support. I believe that the nation must create a system which will give us security for the future, and that such a system can be established without dislocating the industry of the country. We cannot risk the repetition of 1914.

The coming of America into the war has brought fresh hope and encouragement. I never had any doubt of the sympathy of vast masses of American people. I saw much of them in the early days of the war. I have heard much from them since. Now that America is by our side, the sympathy and friendship between the workers of our two lands will be closer than ever. For our aims are one.

Westerners in Khaki Don't Like Broadway

(Continued from Page 10)

coll. "But just tell us what you think is the finest town in the world!"

"San Mala, France!" replied Private Folquet, explaining that he had been born a Frenchman.

"What's the finest town in the United States?"

"Portland, Ore."

"The trouble in the East is that the people don't know how to enjoy life," he observed. "They coop themselves up in houses all the time. They don't have any outdoor life or any country life. Everything is all jammed up together. Now, how can any one enjoy living like that?"

"I feel as if I hadn't any air to breathe, when I'm in New York," said Private Cecil Oliver. "As far as the people are concerned, I'd like to live the last three weeks over! But the East to live in for good! Not for me!"

Said Private K. P. Morrison: "I've made some splendid friends, and I like it here, and I want to stop off on my way home after the war. But I think they put it on for us, you know, to give us a good time."

"He is a regular Beau Brummell, he is," remarked Mr. Driscoll. "He just rushes around and meets girls and is entertained by delightful families on Long Island, and has the time of his life, and that's all he thinks about. They ought to put it in the home paper: 'Mr. K. P. Morrison is making an extended visit in the East!'"

Mr. Morrison paid no attention to this sally. "The only trouble with the people in the East," he said, "is that they are so ignorant about the West. I told some one the other day that I was from Oregon, and he said, 'How large is your ranch?' I've lived in Portland all my life!"

"Oh, that's nothing," Private Oliver said. "I told a girl I lived in Oregon, and she said, 'Is that far from here?' Somebody else told one of the boys the other day that he must know his uncle in Oregon. 'You probably remember him,' said the Eastern chap, 'because he's got a wooden leg.'"

"What strikes me most about New York City," said Private Morrison, "is the way things move. So fast! In the West, if your motor car goes at fifteen miles an hour they arrest you for speeding. If you go fifteen miles an hour on Fifth Avenue, they arrest you for blocking traffic!"

"What I like best," put in another, "is the shows."

"I like the cabarets," said another.

"I think it's wonderful the way some of the shows give you tickets," said Private Folquet.

"The shows are the only things you've got in the East that aren't quite the same in the West," Mr. Driscoll announced. "The same shows go West, but they're not on the same scale."

"It's worth while even to see the houses the shows are in," said Private Van Atta.

"Yes," Private Driscoll summed up judicially, "the shows are good. And the people are fine. And the dances are great. And things are on a larger scale than in the West. And it's nice to see New York because we've heard about it so much. But as for staying in this place! There's no place like the finest little town in the world—Portland, Ore.! Look at Broadway—dark, ugly, torn-up little street. Why, when you walk along the street in Portland, Ore., the rose petals are so thick that you trip on 'em!"

"When I go to the movies, and they put on something from the West, it makes me homesick," said Corporal Frank Walling, who lives on a Wyoming ranch. "I can't say much for New York, or New Jersey either, as far as the place goes. I prefer Wyoming. I tell you, when I'm walking around those city streets, sometimes I just long for the range!"

A group of boys from Oregon who were writing letters in the Y. M. C. A. hut explained courteously that they might possibly come to like New York if they knew it better, but that their first impression of the city was one of profound disappointment.

"On election night," said Private Walter Haynes, "I thought it would be exciting. I made a special trip in to see the crowds, and there wasn't anything worth seeing at all."

Private Thomas Richardson said he liked to look upon the big stores he had heard about all his life.

"But some of those stores aren't so big and imposing as the ones in Portland," interposed Private Fred Hays.

"Fifth Avenue is a fine street," said Private Richardson, "but Broadway is awful. It's so dark. I thought I'd be able to read fine print by the Broadway lights. But I'll tell you what impresses me. It's the way they handle the transportation. People can go such distances in such a short time. And the crowds! Why, I've been at the rose festival at Portland, and I thought there were crowds there, but I never saw anything like the crowds at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue at 6 o'clock!"

"Did you ever try to buck it?" murmured Private Haynes. "I went down from Brooklyn Bridge to Wall Street once, when the crowd was coming up! It was like going into a funnel! What impressed me most," he added, "is the way the women dress, on Fifth Avenue. Such styles! And every one walks so fast. At home they think I am a fast walker. I pass everybody. But here everybody passes me!"

Nowhere among the soldiers at Camp Merritt was there the slightest hint that the hospitality in the East savored of "patronage," or that the boys from the Far West had felt ill at ease among the strangers who were entertaining them. The verdict was that they had "had a good time."

Yet they "don't like the place."

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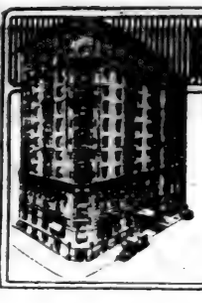

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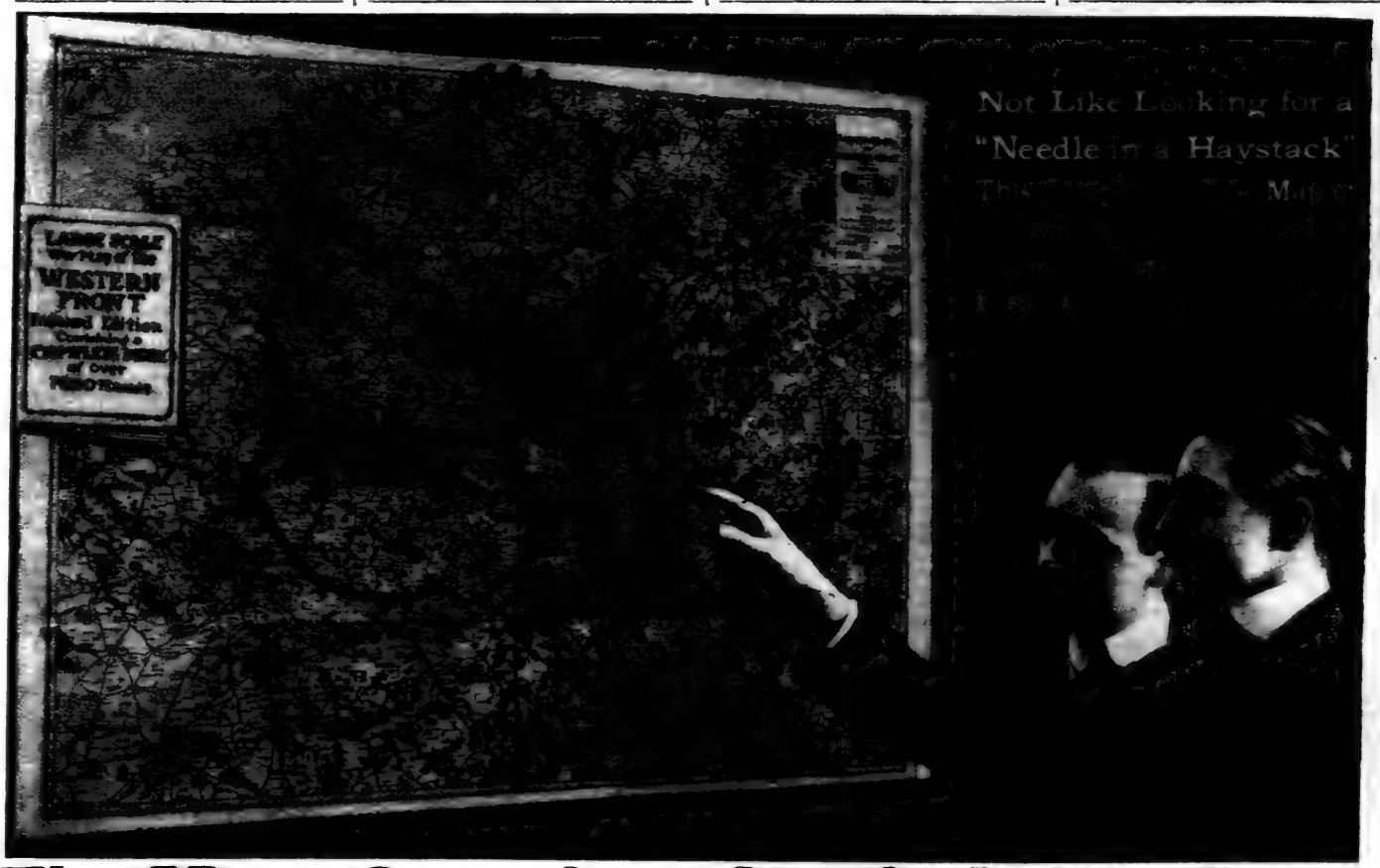

The Most Complete Single *Indexed* Map of the Western Front!

Printed in Colors

Folds Into Handy Size

THE photograph above is a reproduction of the most complete single *indexed* map of the Western Front ever published. It is 28x36 inches in size, *but folds into a convenient cover, 5½x7½ inches,* just right to be carried conveniently in the pocket for frequent consultation. It is printed on excellent paper, *in colors,* and can be had mounted on cloth, if desired, at slight extra cost.

Most existing maps of the Western Front are valueless *because they are not indexed.* Nothing is more annoying than to look for a place which may or may not appear on the map—or may be extremely difficult to find, if there.

SHOWS OVER 7,000 VILLAGES, TOWNS AND HAMLETS

On this new map there are shown more than 7,000 places completely indexed. The State of Illinois contains about the same number of square miles as shown on this map, and in Illinois there are less than 1,700 places of 100 or more inhabitants.

The scale of the map is *10 miles to the inch.* It extends west to Ashford, England; north to Antwerp, Belgium; east to Frankfort, Germany; and south to Orleans, France.

It shows for comparison, the *battle line of 1914,* when the Germans were *almost at the gates of Paris. The ground gained by the Allies,* [illegible] may be plainly seen.

It is without exception the most satisfactory map of the Western Front which has been engraved. It has been prepared especially to throw light on movements as they occur. It may be examined with ease, for the type is bold and clear cut.

...ries, aircraft depots, railroad stations, etc., are indicated in green, giving the map an added ...ance, and adding a strategical feature of importance.

Complete Index Makes It Easy to Locate Places

An index of towns and villages accompanying a map of this kind has been proven *an absolute necessity.* The smaller towns are the ones usually mentioned in the news dispatches. They are not to be found *on ordinary maps,* and the locations of most of them were, and still are, utterly unknown to the general public, but *unless their locations are known* their strategical importance cannot be grasped.

However, the loss of time, and the annoyance incident to searching all over the map for a small place that may and may not appear upon it *is now at an end,* for the *index which accompanies this map* makes it *vastly more useful and valuable* than any map in the world which does not contain an index. A complete map without an index is like a watch without hands! The index sent with this complete map of the Western Front contains over 7,000 names. An idea of the importance of this statement may be gained from the fact that 90 per cent. of the war maps available today contain less than 500 names or are not indexed. This index is bound in with the map and enables one to locate *instantly,* any one of the 7,000 places mentioned

EXAMINE IT FREE! SEND NO MONEY

The great value of this map is so apparent that a copy will be sent on approval, without a penny in advance. If, after examining this map, you decide to keep it, send only $1.00 for the plain, or $2.00 for the cloth-backed map. If not delighted with the map and index, simply return it and you will owe nothing. With America actively engaged in the war—with American troops already in France and thousands more going, interest in the Great War is more vital than ever, and Americans will want to follow every change in the situation from day to day. To intelligently read your newspaper, *you must know the location of the various towns, vantage points and other places mentioned.* Remember, no matter what maps you may have, you must have a *completely indexed map* in order to find the places mentioned in your newspaper and magazine. This map will return to you many times its cost in your clearer understanding of conditions, because it will enable you to *instantly* locate the places you want to find! *Every real American will have constant use of this map during the coming months.*

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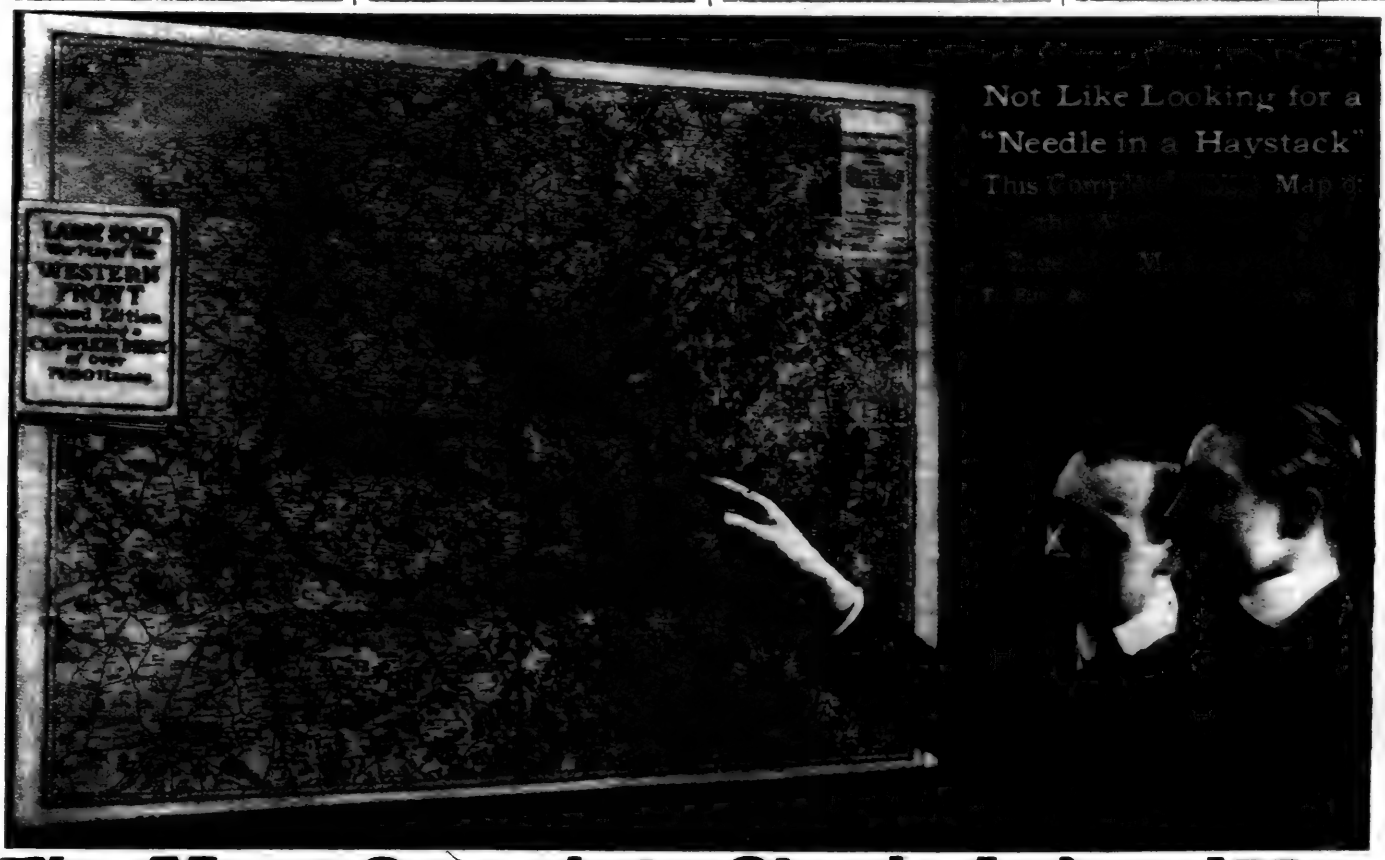

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In addition to over 7,000 towns, villages and hamlets, this new map gives all woods, fortresses, fortified towns, naval arsenals, forts, redoubts, batteries, aircraft depots, wireless stations and railways. *The forests and woods are indicated in green, giving the map an attractive appearance, and adding a strategical feature of importance.*

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If you want the map mounted on cloth, greatly increasing its durability, at the special price of $2.00 if it suits you, write "yes" he—

The great value of this map is so apparent that a copy will be sent on approval, without a penny in advance. If, after examining this map, you decide to keep it, send only $1.00 for the plain, or $2.00 for the cloth-backed map. If not delighted with the map and index, simply return it and you will owe nothing. With America actively engaged in the war—with American troops already in France and thousands more going, interest in the Great War is more vital than ever, and Americans will want to follow every change in the situation from day to day. To intelligently read your newspaper, *you must know the location of the various towns, vantage points and other places mentioned.* Remember, no matter what maps you may have, you must have a completely *indexed* map in order to find the places mentioned in your newspaper and magazine. This map will return to you many times its cost in your clearer understanding of conditions, because it will enable you to *instantly locate* the places you want to find! *Every real American will have constant use of this map during the coming months.*

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NELSON DOUBLEDAY, Dept. 81, OYSTER BAY, N. Y.

Sunday,
January 13, 1918

The New York Times.

Rotogravure
Picture Section,
In Two Parts
8

Battle and After-Battle Scenes on the Cambrai Front

GERMAN PRISONERS CAPTURED ON THE CAMBRAI FRONT OPERATING A WINDLASS FOR HAULING UP BRITISH WOUNDED WHO HAVE RECEIVED "FIRST AID" AT AN ADVANCED UNDERGROUND DRESSING STATION OF A HIGHLAND BATTALION.
(Underwood & Underwood.)

BRITISH EAST COUNTY TROOPS OCCUPY A GERMAN SECOND-LINE TRENCH BEFORE CAMBRAI, MOUNTING THEIR MACHINE GUNS JUST BEYOND IT.
(Underwood & Underwood.)

"HOBEY" BAKER,
Former Princeton Football Captain, Now a Lieutenant in the American Flying Corps in France, Who Has Scored His First "Down" Against German Airmen.
(C. Western Newspaper Union.)

GERMAN PRISONERS CAPTURED AT CAMBRAI BRINGING IN ONE OF THEIR OWN WOUNDED OVER THE DUCK-BOARD TRACK WHICH HERE BRIDGES A SHELL-DESTROYED TREE.
(Underwood & Underwood.)

LEE DE FOREST,
WIRELESS INVENTOR,
AND MISS NANCY MAYO,
Crossing the Hudson Opposite 230th Street, New York City, Which Is Said to be the Lowest Point on the Hudson at Which the River Has Been Frozen Across in Many Years Sufficiently Hard to Bear a Man's Weight.
(Paul Thompson.)

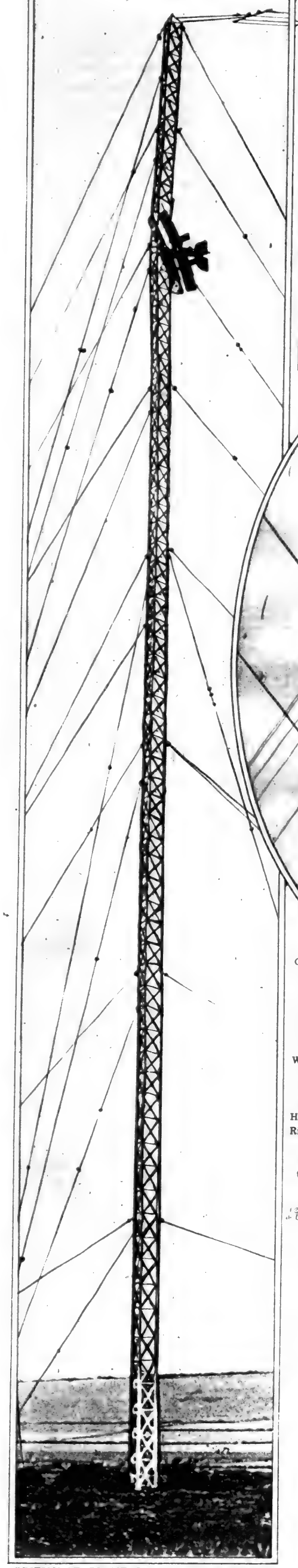
TREES OF GREAT SIZE, AS MAY BE SEEN BY COMPARISON WITH THE FIGURE SHOWN IN THE LEFT FOREGROUND, CUT DOWN BY THE GERMANS ON THE ROAD TO CAMBRAI TO HINDER THE BRITISH ADVANCE.
(Underwood & Underwood.)

MALCOLM SCHLOSS,
City College '16, Who Has Won for the City College Ambulance, Which He Drives in France, Its Right to Bear the French Cross of War.
(Bain News Service.)

LADY READING,
WIFE OF LORD READING, THE NEW BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER AND SPECIAL AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES
(Western Newspaper Union.)

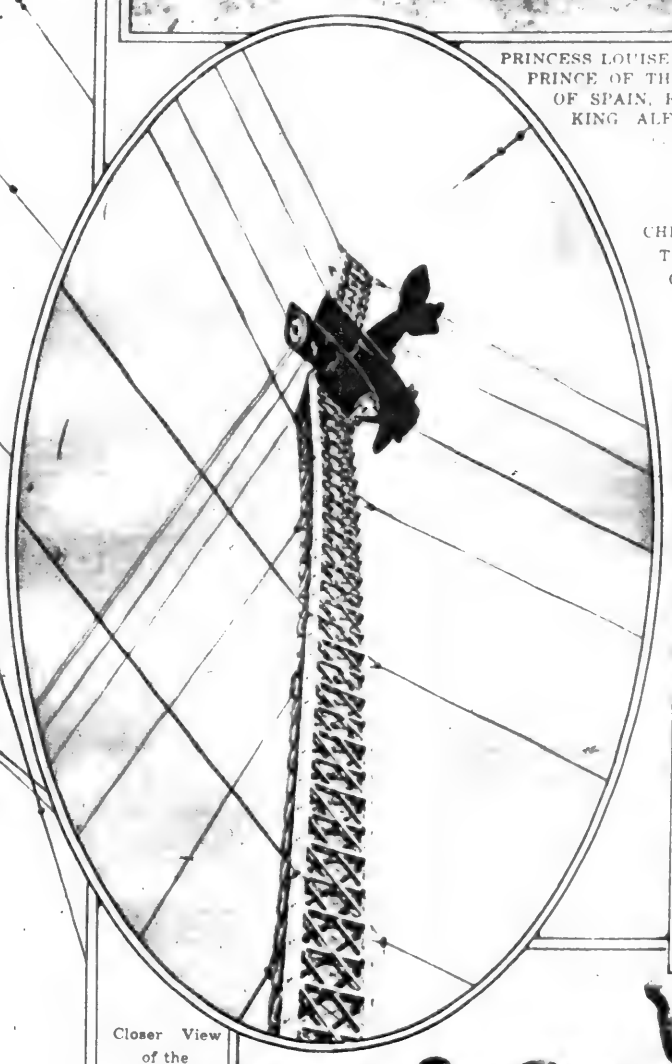
PRINCESS LOUISE AND THE INFANT ALFONSO, PRINCE OF THE ASTURIAS, CROWN PRINCE OF SPAIN, RIDING TO THE HARRIERS ON KING ALFONSO'S HUNTING PRESERVES.
(Underwood & Underwood.)

CHILDREN OF MAJOR AND MRS. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, JR., AND GRANDCHILDREN OF COLONEL ROOSEVELT.
They Are, Left to Right: Theodore Roosevelt, 3d, Grace, and Cornelius Roosevelt.
(Walter Scott Sloan.)



BRITISH SEAPLANE, FLYING AT TOP SPEED, DASHES FROM A CLOUD INTO A 350-FOOT LATTICED STEEL MAST OF A SHORE WIRELESS STATION, THE PLANE'S ENGINES BEING JAMMED FAST INTO THE INTERSTICES OF THE GIRDERS.

The Pilot Was Thrown Unconscious to One of the Planes, Where He Lay, 300 Feet Above the Ground, Until Rescued by Three British Bluejackets Who Climbed Up Inside the Mast, Fastened a Rope Around His Body, and Lowered Him to Safety, Each Sailor Receiving Therefor the Albert Medal.
(Underwood & Underwood.)



Closer View of the Entrapped Seaplane, Giving an Idea of the Impact, Which Badly Damaged the Steel Mast and Held Fast at Right Angles to It the Body of the Plane.

(Underwood & Underwood.)

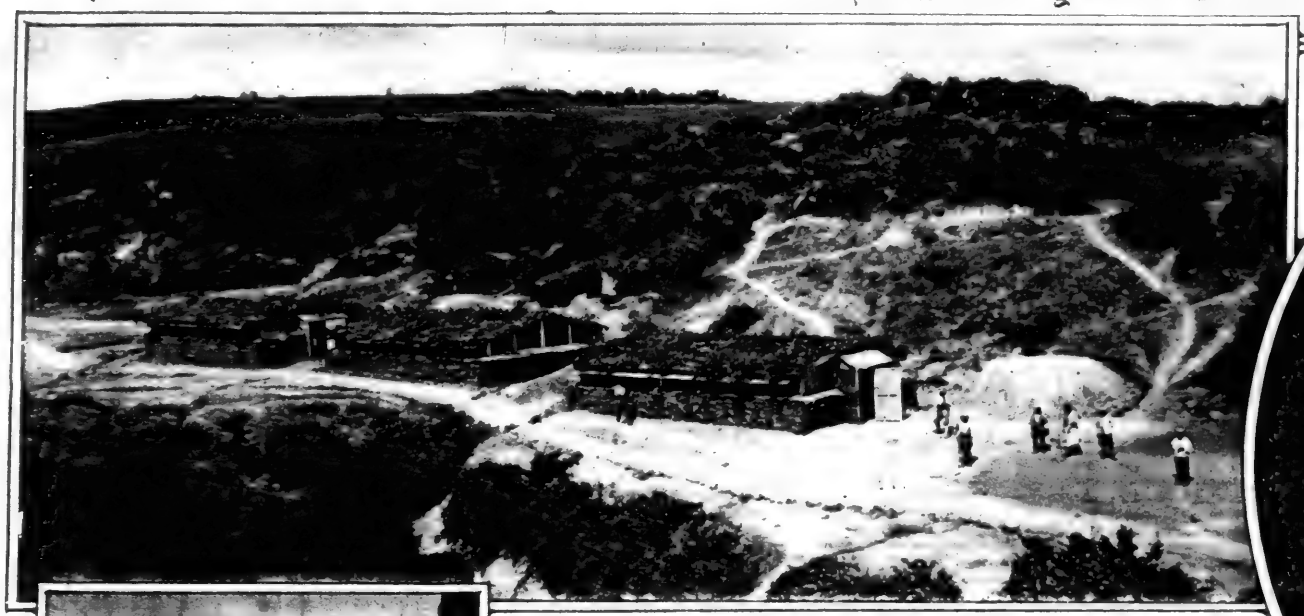
YOUNG MASCOT OF A RUMANIAN REGIMENT DELIVERING AN ADDRESS BEFORE THE RUMANIAN KING AND QUEEN, HIGH OFFICIALS OF STATE, AND COMMANDERS OF RUMANIAN TROOPS

MEMBERS OF THE SPANISH ROYAL FAMILY ATTENDING THE ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF CLOTHING TO THE POOR OF MADRID.
In the Foreground Are: Maria Christine, Queen Mother of Spain, Princess Maria Isabella, and the Little Princesses Beatrice and Christine; in the Background, Queen Victoria Eugenia and the Bishops of Madrid — Alcala, Toledo, and Nonce.

(Underwood & Underwood.)

GERALDINE FARRAR CALLING ON MARY GARDEN, WHO IS WEARING A COSTUME OF THAIS IN WHICH SHE MADE HER SCREEN DEBUT.

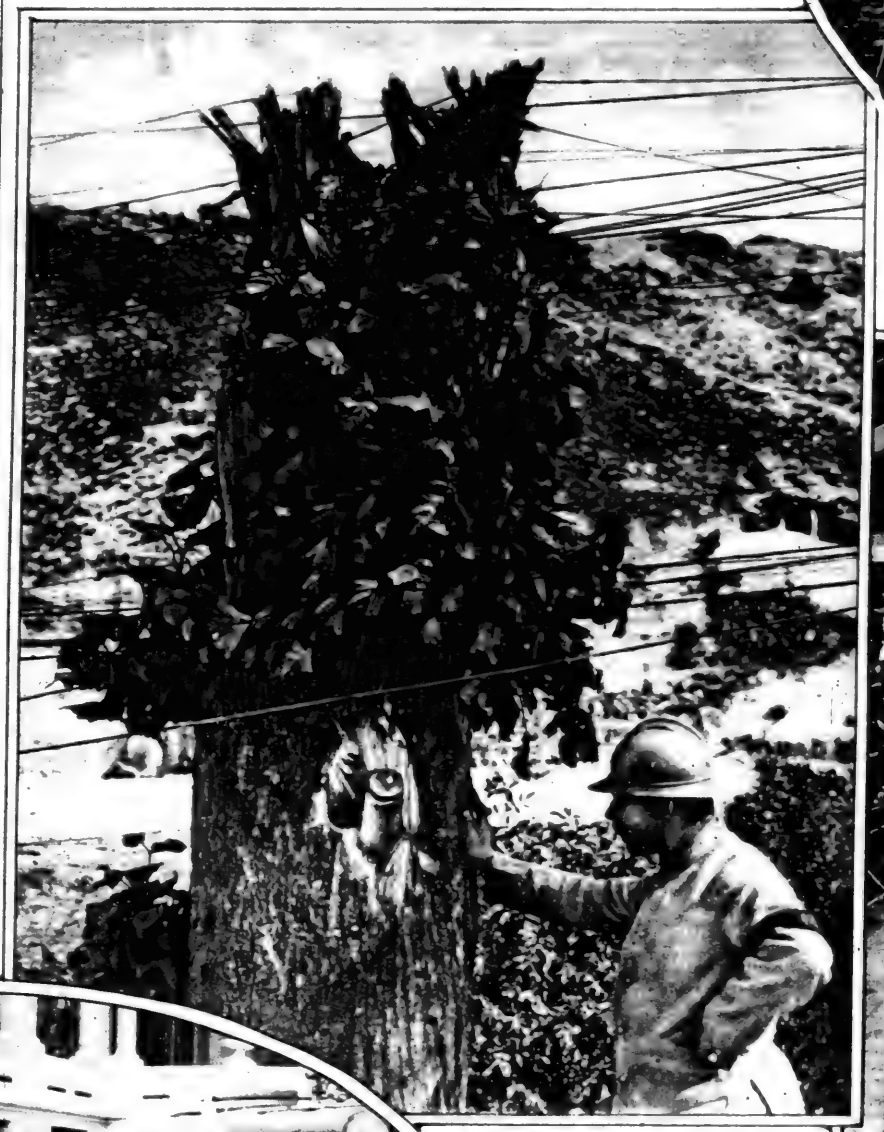
FRANCES ALDA, OF THE METROPOLITAN OPERA COMPANY.
From a New Photograph Taken at Her Home.
(Walter Scott Sloan.)



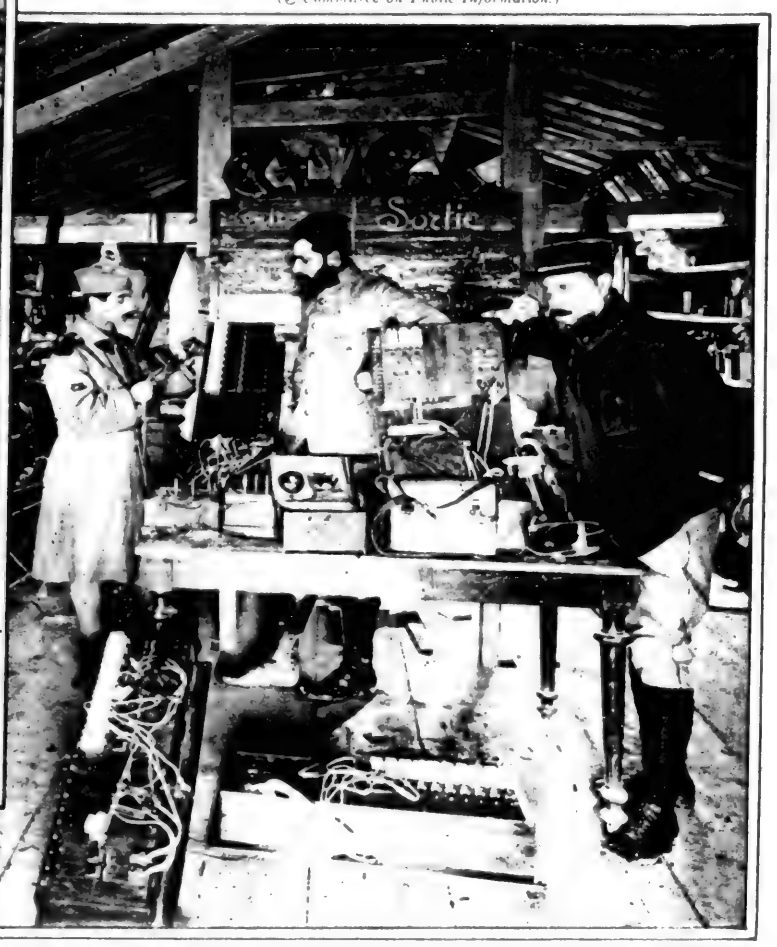
CAMOUFLAGED FRENCH HOSPITALS UNDER A HILL WHICH SEPARATES THEM FROM FRONTLINE TRENCHES.

GENERAL ANTHOINE DECORATING FRENCH, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH SOLDIERS TO WHOM THE FRENCH WAR CROSS WAS AWARDED FOR RECENT HEROIC SERVICE ON THE BELGIAN FRONT.
(© Committee on Public Information.)

CORPORAL PACCINI,
Who Received the Insignia of the Legion of Honor for Having Captured Single-handed a German "Pill-Box" Containing Twelve Soldiers, Everyone of His Own Squad of Five Men Having Been Killed by German Rapid Fire Guns Before the Block House Was Reached.
(French Pictorial Service.)



GERMANS GET THE RANGE OF A SHELL-TORN TREE ON WHICH THE FRENCH HAVE STRUNG THEIR TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE WIRES.

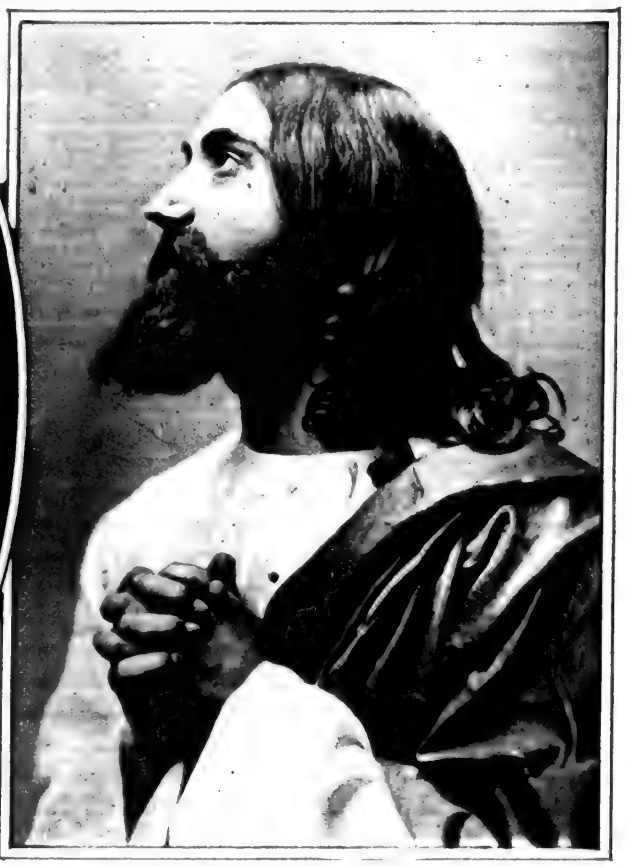


VIEW WITHIN A FRENCH MILITARY TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH HEADQUARTERS.

FRENCH WOMEN AND CHILDREN RECEIVING PRESENTS OF FOOD AND CLOTHING BROUGHT AMONG THEM BY AMERICAN RED CROSS MOTOR CARS.
(Photos by French Pictorial Service.)

FRENCH SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS HOLDING MEMORIAL EXERCISES IN THE MILITARY CEMETERY AT CHALONS-SUR-MARNE IN HONOR OF THE FRENCH WHO FELL IN THE DEFENSE OF VERDUN AND THE MARNE.
(© Committee on Public Information.)

EDITH WYNNE MATTHISON,
Soon to Appear at the Cort Theatre in Revivals of "Everyman" and of "The Merchant of Venice."
(© Dover Street Studios.)

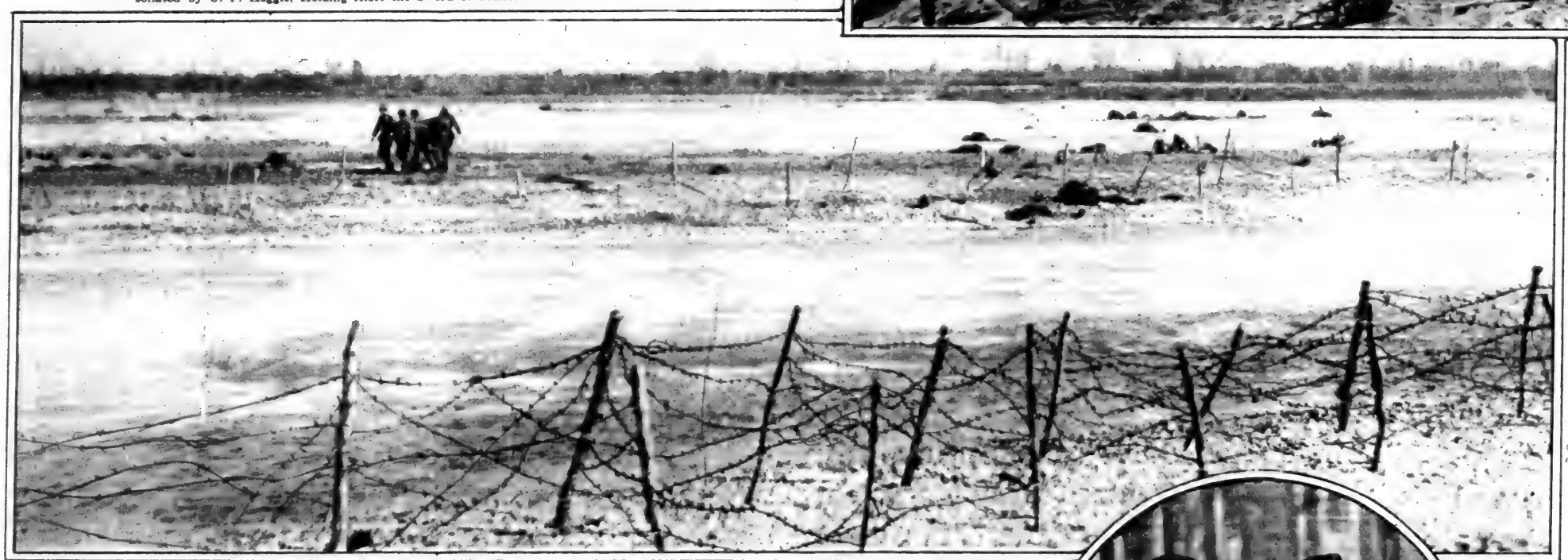


JOSEPH HALSCH AS THE CHRIST
in the Passion Play, "Veronica's Veil," to Be Presented in St. Joseph's Auditorium, West Hoboken, N. J., throughout Lent
(© Father Conrad.)

SCENE FROM THE TABLEAUX VIVANT OF THE LIFE OF JOAN OF ARC,
Given in the Theatre of St. Francis Xavier's College in Celebration of the 505th Anniversary of the Birth of the "Maid of Orleans," with Laurette Taylor as Joan Inspired by a Vision of St. Michael, Impersonated by O. P. Heggie, Holding Aloft the Sword of France.

(Times Photo Service.)

ITALIAN OFFICER WHO HAS LOST HIS RIGHT HAND IN BATTLE ADDRESSING WORDS OF COURAGE TO HIS FELLOW SOLDIERS AT FAGARE, ON THE PIAVE.
From an Italian Official Photograph.
(Central News Photo Service.)



A TURKISH "BOOBY" TRAP.
Found by the British Near the Ancient Town of Gaza, Palestine, the Spread Table Intended to Tempt the Unwary. The Turks Already Had the Range of the Spot and Expected to Blow It Sky High If the Invitation Had Been Accepted.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

LADY BLANCHE CAVENDISH,
Daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, on the Private Rink at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, the Official Residence of Her Father, the Governor-General of Canada.
(British & Colonial Press.)

ITALIAN RED CROSS STRETCHER BEARERS BRINGING IN TO FIRST AID STATIONS WOUNDED AUSTRIAN SOLDIERS WHO HAVE FALLEN ON THE ISLAND OF FAGARE, PIAVE RIVER.
A Part of the Field Has Already Been Cleared, But in the Right Background the Dead and Wounded Still Lie Quite Thickly.
(Western Newspaper Union.)

DR. KARL IGNATIUS,
Commissioner from Finland, Now in This Country, Who Has Been Authorized to Seek American Recognition of Finland's Independence.
(© Harris & Ewing from Paul Thompson.)

EARL READING,
LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND, WHO BECOMES THE NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.
(Central News Service.)

MR. AND MRS. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., Returning After a Sleigh Ride to Pocantico Hills, the Home of John D. Rockefeller, Sr., to Which They Had Taken Refuge When Driven from Their New York Residence by the Coal Famine.
(© Central News Service.)

LIEUTENANT BELSEY,
First of the Americans Wounded in the General Offensive at Cambrai to Arrive in England, Receiving Treatment in a London Hospital. (© Underwood & Underwood.)

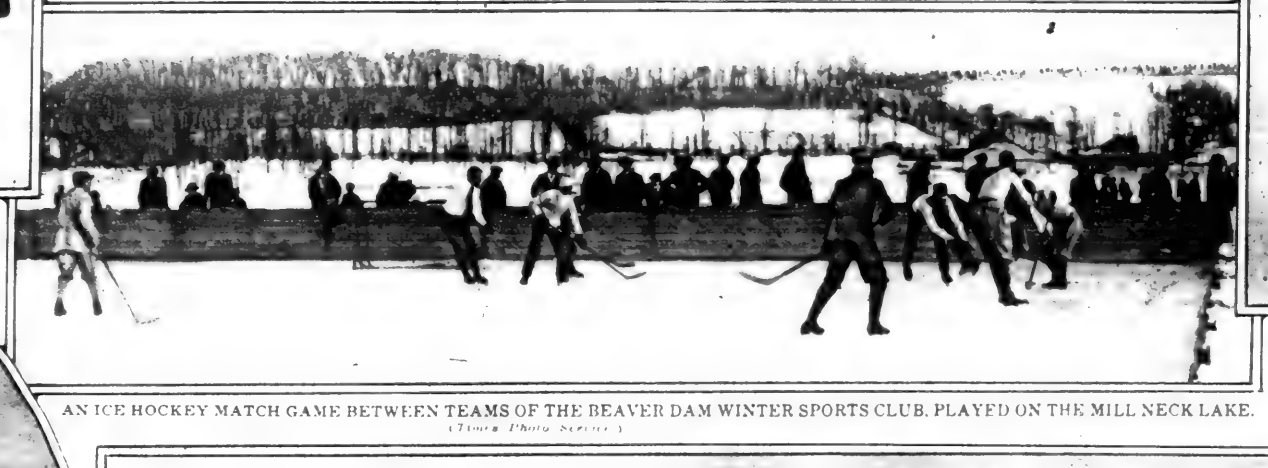
MEMBERS OF THE BEAVER DAM WINTER SPORTS CLUB, MILL NECK, L. I., THE WINTER MECCA FOR LONG ISLAND SOCIETY FOLK, GIVING AN EXHIBITION OF FANCY SKATING.
(Times Photo Service.)

CONGRESSMAN ROYALL C. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Leaving Washington for Camp Meade, Md., Where He Has Enlisted in the New National Army as a Private.
(International Film Service.)

MISS LOLA ANDERSON
of Denver, Col., First Woman to Become a Deputy United States Marshal.
(Press Illustrating Service.)

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM HALSTED VAN DER POEL and Their Son, Halsted Billings Van der Poel, on the Ice at Mill Neck, L. I.
(Times Photo Service.)

E. TUNICLIFF FOX
of the St. Nicholas Hockey Team for 1915, Who Has Just Enlisted in the United States Navy, Testing His Nerve by a High Jump on Skates.
(Times Photo Service.)



AN ICE HOCKEY MATCH GAME BETWEEN TEAMS OF THE BEAVER DAM WINTER SPORTS CLUB, PLAYED ON THE MILL NECK LAKE.
(Times Photo Service.)

MAJOR GEN.
HUGH L. SCOTT,
New Commander of Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J., Viewing His Men at Work from the Balcony of His Headquarters.
(Times Photo Service.)

BARGES, COAL-LADEN FOR SHIVERING NEW YORK, FIGHTING THEIR WAY TO PIERS THROUGH THE ICE-CHOKED HARBOR.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

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Use Pond's Cold Cream at night. It is an oil cream and was prepared especially for cleansing and massage

Inside floor of N. Y. fashionable skating club

Use Pond's Vanishing Cream just before you go out, to keep your skin from chapping. It is invisible, vanishes completely the moment you apply it

In Winter Especially your skin needs two creams

IT is during cold, wintry weather that your complexion suffers the greatest injury—an injury often so serious that you can never restore the smoothness and pliancy of your skin.

Especially in winter, every skin needs two creams—a vanishing or greaseless cream to keep the skin pliant, fresh-looking and delicately colored; it also needs a cold cream (an oil cream) for cleansing and massage.

What Pond's Vanishing Cream does for your skin

Before you go out, use Pond's Vanishing Cream—rub it lightly into your skin—at once it disappears; leaves no trace—no oily shine. With this protection you can keep your complexion soft, smooth—free from attack by wind and cold—free from redness, roughness and chapping.

If your skin is already rough or reddened; if it is not perfectly soft and clear, apply a little Pond's Vanishing Cream. You can actually see the improvement after *one* application. The immediate relief it brings to rough, dry or chapped skin is so noticeable that every woman comments on it after the first trial.

In preparing this cream, the formula was based on an ingredient which doctors have chosen for years as the most valuable aid in overcoming all dryness of the skin and in restoring its pliancy. A single application will show you how much it benefits your skin.

(Photo Reno, N. Y.)
Marian Davies, starring in "Runaway Romany," says: "I don't see how I ever got along without Pond's Vanishing Cream. Nothing else keeps my skin so fresh-looking"

(Photo Moore, N. Y.)
Hazel Dawn says: "It is necessary to have my skin always clear, smooth and fresh. This would be doubly difficult without Pond's Vanishing Cream"

Pond's *Cold* Cream is an *oil* cream. It will give you a new idea of how soft and delicate a cold cream can be.

For cleansing and massage you need an *oil* cream

Much of the value of a cleansing and massage cream depends on its consistency—unless it is easy to work into the pores, it does not thoroughly benefit the skin. The moment you use Pond's Cold Cream for massage, you will exclaim at its delightful softness and smoothness. It has exactly the consistency demanded by the best known masseurs for a massage cream.

For cleansing the skin, give Pond's Cold Cream the hardest test. Use it at night when your pores are filled with dust and dirt. See how completely it removes all trace of grime without irritating even the most tender skin.

You may use either Pond's Vanishing Cream or Pond's Cold Cream with the assurance that neither will cause the growth of hair or down. You will find both creams in all drug stores and at the toilet counters of department stores, in tubes or in jars. Try them today. See how their use will improve your skin.

Free samples! Send for yours today

Tear out and mail the coupon before you turn the page. Get a sample tube of both Pond's Vanishing Cream and Pond's Cold Cream, *free*. Or send 8c for them and we will send you tubes of each cream, large enough to last two weeks. Send for them today. Address, Pond's Extract Co., 172 Hudson St., New York City.

Wonderful for chapped skin Pond's Vanishing Cream has an immediate effect on chapped skin. If your skin has become roughened, get a jar and try it now. The very first time you use it, you will find relief. To *keep* your skin from chapping, to protect it from the raw winds which dry out and roughen it, use Pond's Vanishing Cream. Compare the soft, fresh condition in which it keeps your skin with the drawn, dry feeling that generally follows exposure to the wintry weather.

Whenever you want your skin to look its loveliest After washing and while dressing, apply a little Vanishing Cream. It is instantly absorbed by the skin and cannot reappear to make the face shiny. Will not stain gloves, veil or clothing. It makes such an excellent base for powder, that one powdering is sufficient for a whole evening. Notice how wonderfully refreshed it keeps your skin looking—how it imparts the softly transparent, natural coloring that every woman longs for.

People with oily skins should use *only* Vanishing Cream "Persons with coarse pores and large fat glands should avoid fatty toilet preparations," says the famous skin specialist, William Allen Pusey, A. M., M. D. If your skin is coarse-pored and too oily, Pond's Vanishing Cream is just what you should use. Having no oil in it, it can add none to your skin. It vanishes the moment you apply it—does not fill up the already distended pores. Used regularly, Pond's Vanishing Cream will improve the quality of any skin—make it finer in texture—more beautiful.

When to use Pond's *Cold* Cream No matter how sensitive the grit and grime of dust have made your skin, with Pond's Cold Cream you can thoroughly cleanse it without injuring its delicate texture or creating the least irritation.

You will find Pond's Cold Cream delightful also for massage. It is so smooth and soft, it actually seems to melt on the skin, yet it has enough "body" to make it easily workable.

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

POND'S EXTRACT CO.
172 Hudson St., N. Y. City

Please send me free the items checked:

☐ A free sample of Pond's Vanishing Cream
☐ A free sample of Pond's Cold Cream

Instead of the free samples, I desire the items checked below for which I enclose the required amount:

☐ A 4c sample of Pond's Vanishing Cream
☐ A 4c sample of Pond's Cold Cream

Name .....
Street .....
City ..... State .....

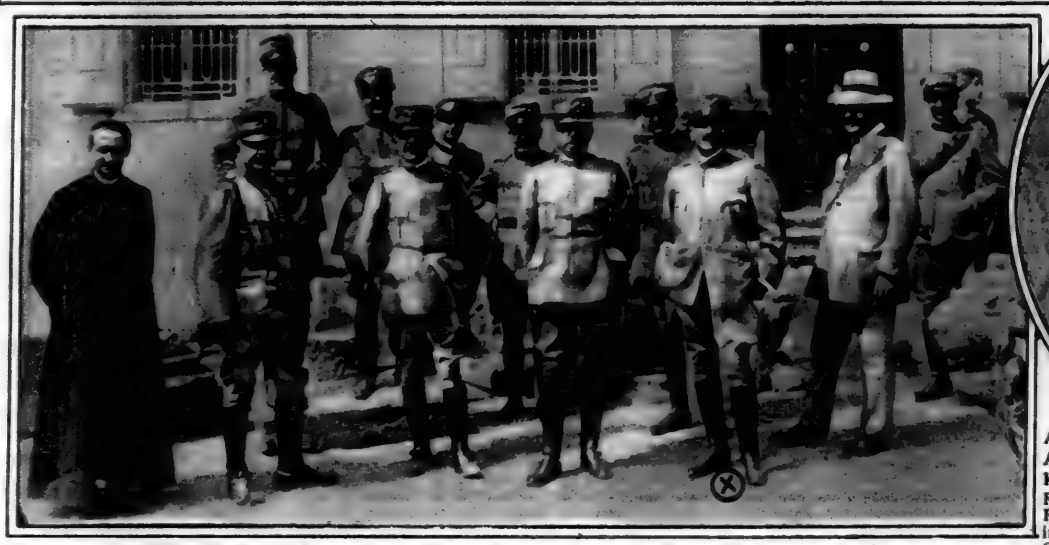
Sunday.
January 13, 1918

The New York Times

Rotogravure
Picture Section.
In Two Parts

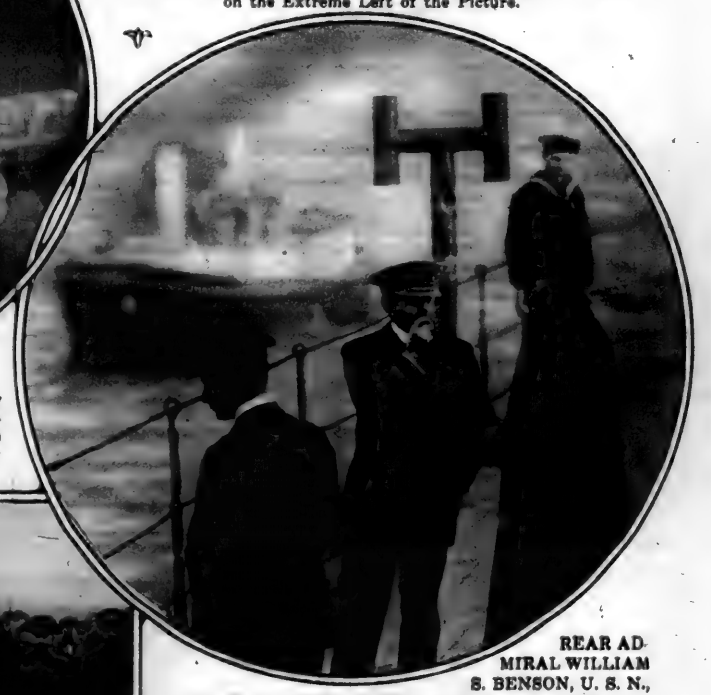
9

NIKOLAI LENINE, PRIME MINISTER AND HEAD OF THE BOLSHEVIST GOVERNMENT, ADDRESSING RUSSIAN SOLDIERS AND WORKINGMEN IN FRONT OF THE WINTER PALACE, PETROGRAD.
The Stand from Which Premier Lenine Is Speaking Can Be Seen on the Extreme Left of the Picture.



GENERAL ARMANDO DIAZ, (X,) NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ITALIAN ARMIES, WITH HIS STAFF.
(International Film Service.)

ALEXANDER F. KERENSKY,
Former Head of the Provisional Government of Russia, Variously Reported from Petrograd as Having Been Elected Minister of Justice in the Coalition Cabinet of the New Temporary Independent Government of Siberia and as Desperately Ill.



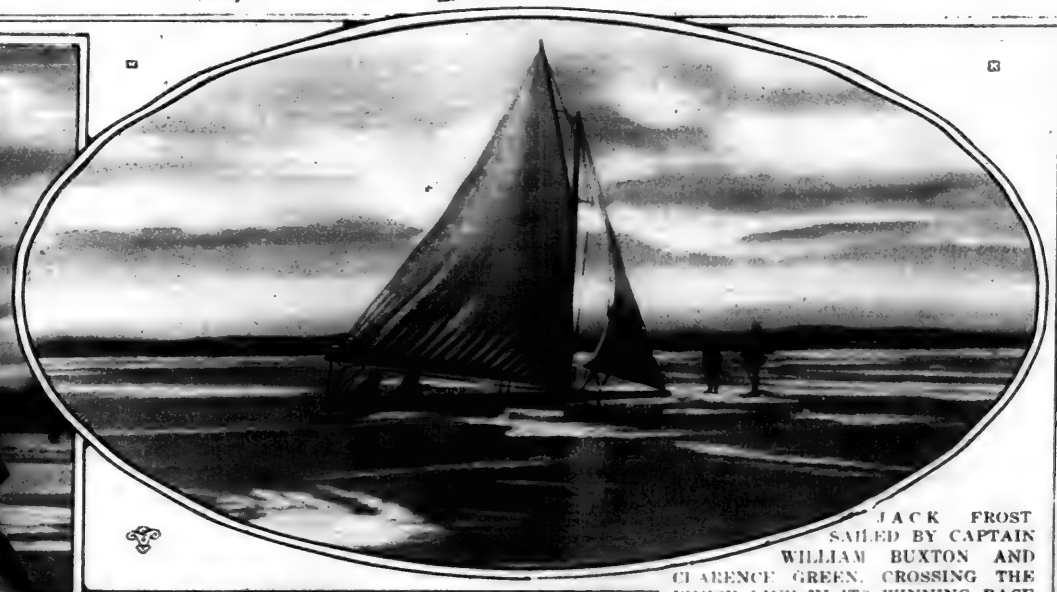
REAR ADMIRAL WILLIAM S. BENSON, U. S. N.,
CHATTING WITH ADMIRAL SIR DAVID BEATTY,
Commander of the British Grand Fleet, During the Recent Conferences Held by Officers Commanding the British and American Naval Forces in British Waters.
(© Committee on Public Information.)

RUSSIAN ARMORED CARS WHICH HAVE BEEN EFFECTIVELY USED BY THE BOLSHEVIST FORCES TO OBTAIN A SUPREMACY OVER OPPOSING POLITICAL AND MILITARY FACTIONS IN THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL.

DRIVERS OF AMERICAN RED CROSS AMBULANCES, RUSHED INTO ITALY AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER THE TEUTONIC DRIVE, ARE REVIEWED IN MILAN BY COUNT OLGIATI, PREFECT OF THE CITY, GENERAL CASTALDELLO, AND CAPTAIN B. PRENTICE, IN COMMAND OF THE AMERICANS.
(© Kadel & Herbert.)

GROUP OF AMERICAN RED CROSS AMBULANCE DRIVERS,
Some of Them Heavily Fur-Coated Against the Bitter Winter Winds of Northern Italy, Ready to Leave Their Milan Headquarters for the Piave Front.
(© Kadel & Herbert.)

THE KNITTING POCKET EMBODIED IN THIS NEW WAR-TIME EVENING GOWN.
(Central News Service.)



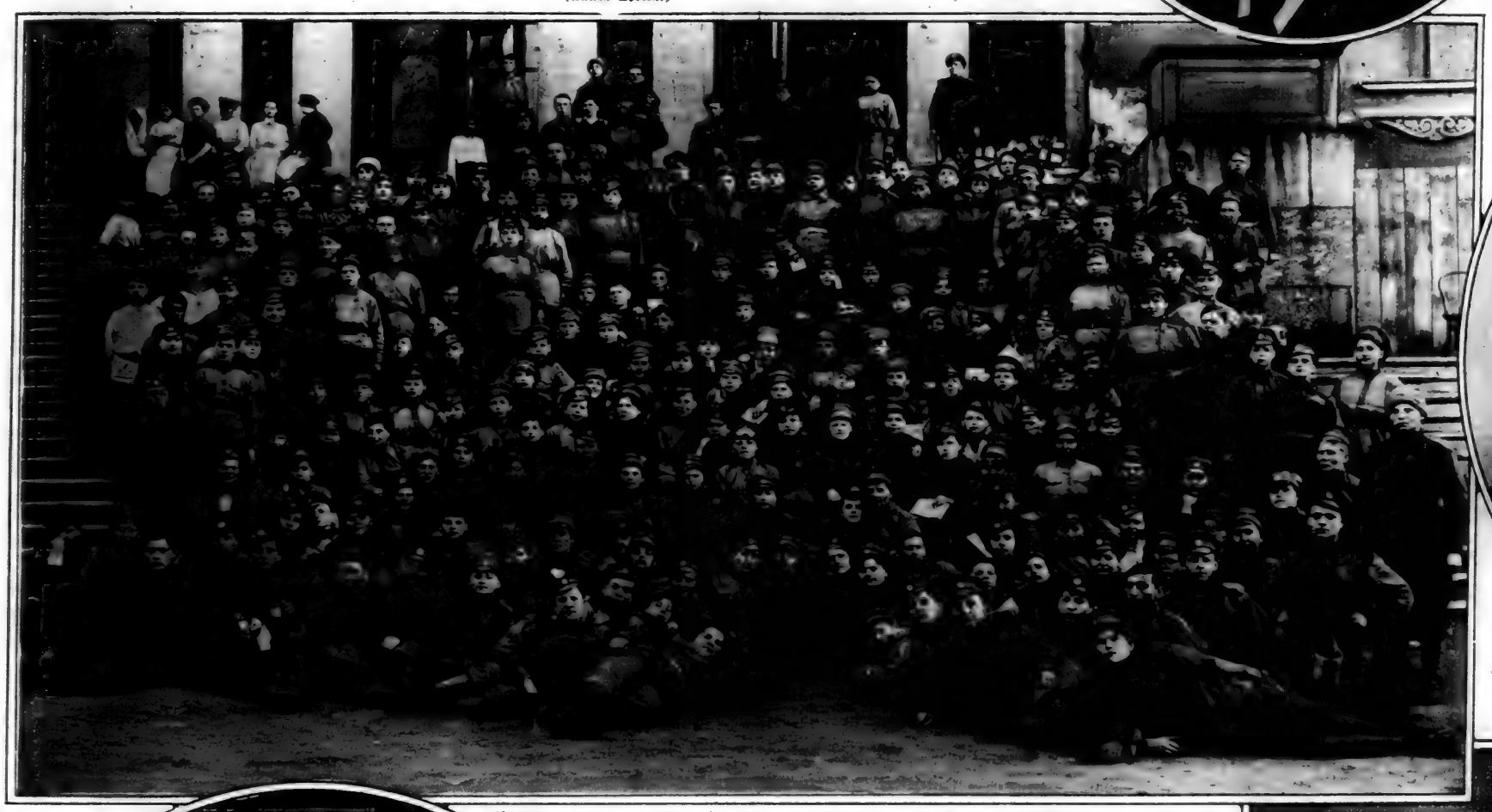
JACK FROST SAILED BY CAPTAIN WILLIAM BUXTON AND CLARENCE GREEN, CROSSING THE FINISH LINE IN ITS WINNING RACE ON THE SHREWSBURY RIVER WITH THE X. L. N. C. AND THE PRINCETON. (Edwin Levick.)

British Gunner, on the Cambrai Front, Manning an American Lewis Rapid Fire Gun, Mounted on Wheel and Swivel So That It Can Be Readily Brought Into Range Against Enemy Aircraft. (© Underwood & Underwood.)

THE GULL, OPERATED BY ROBERT S. JOHNSON, GOING AT FULL SPEED ON THE SHREWSBURY. (Edwin Levick.)

WILLIAM H. NICHOLS, JR. AND RAY MORRIS LEAVING THE NASSAU COUNTRY CLUB IN THEIR CROSS-COUNTRY GOLF TOURNAMENT OVER SNOW AND ICE TO THE PIPING ROCK CLUB, NEARLY FOUR MILES AWAY. (Edwin Levick.)

COLONEL SAMUEL McROBERTS, Former Executive Manager of the National City Bank, Who Becomes the Head of the Procurement Division of the Reorganized United States Ordnance Department. (Press Illustrating Service.)



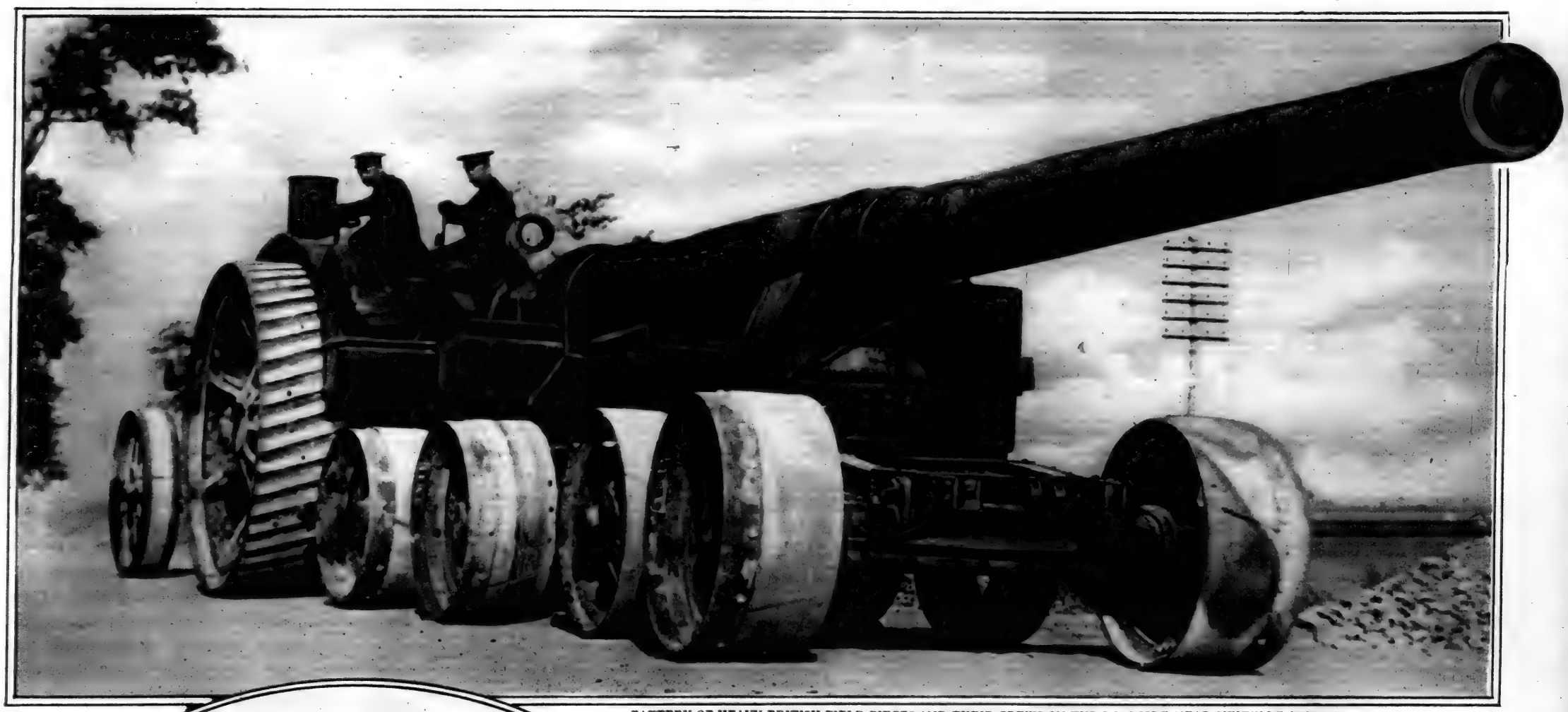
PRESIDENT ALFRED H. SMITH, Of the New York Central Lines, Appointed Assistant Director General of the Railroads in Charge of the Trunk Lines East of Chicago and North of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers. (Central News.)

RUSSIAN GIRL SOLDIERS OF THE "BATTALION OF DEATH" ASSEMBLED IN FRONT OF THEIR BARRACKS AT TSARSKOE SELO, FIFTEEN MILES SOUTH OF PETROGRAD, THE SEAT OF TWO FORMER IMPERIAL PALACES.
The "Battalion of Death" Remained Loyal to the Last to the Kerensky Provisional Government and the Allies, Has Never Been Disbanded, and Is Still Counted as an Effective Military Unit.

BRITISH SOLDIERS, DURING THE BATTLE OF FLANDERS, OPERATING A FLASHLIGHT SIGNAL BETWEEN THE SUPPORT AND THE FRONT LINES. (© Underwood & Underwood.)

MAJOR PRINCE AMORADHAT, OF SIAM, WITH AMERICAN, PORTUGUESE, FRENCH, RUMANIAN, BRITISH, AND CANADIAN OFFICERS, OBSERVING A CANADIAN ARTILLERY ASSAULT NEAR LENS.
The Siamese Prince, Standing Between the British and American Officers, Is Easily Distinguishable on Account of His Light Coat. (Western Newspaper Union.)

MARY MANNERING, In Private Life, Mrs. Frederick Wadsworth, Who Has Been Chosen Chairman of the Detroit Branch of the Stage Women's War Relief. (Marceau.)

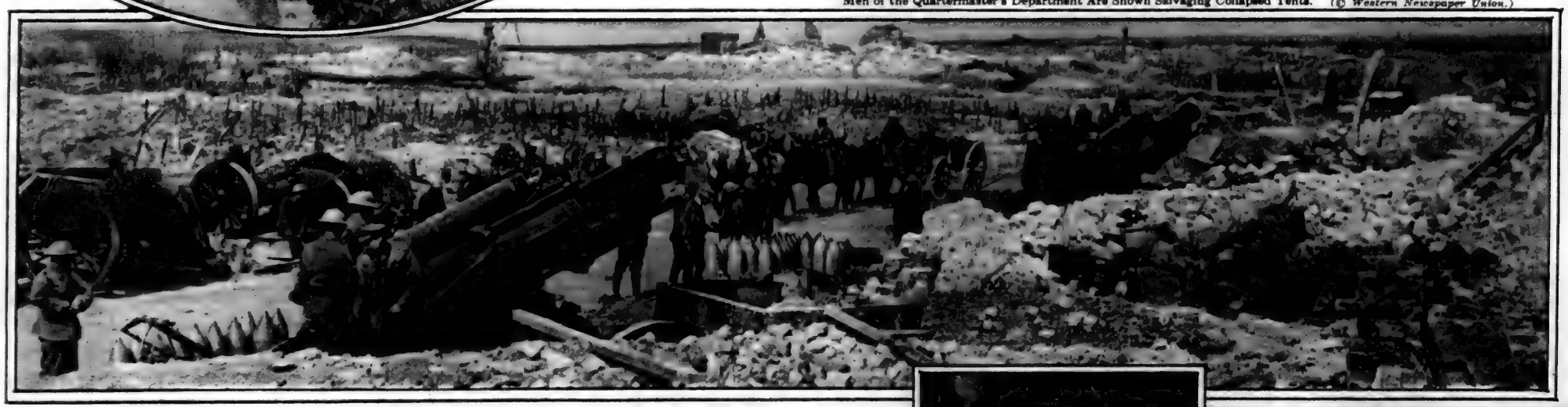


BATTERY OF HEAVY BRITISH FIELD PIECES AND THEIR CREWS ON THE ROADSIDE NEAR NEUVILLE VITASSE, BRITISH WEST FRONT. (© Underwood & Underwood.)

British Engineers On the Cambrai Front Clearing Up the Canal Du Nord After Its Recent Capture.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

CAMP MILLS, MINEOLA, L. I., WHERE THE RAINBOW DIVISION WENT INTO TRAINING PRIOR TO ITS DEPARTURE FOR FRANCE, ALMOST TOTALLY WRECKED BY WIND AND SNOW STORMS.
Men of the Quartermaster's Department Are Shown Salvaging Collapsed Tents. (© Western Newspaper Union.)

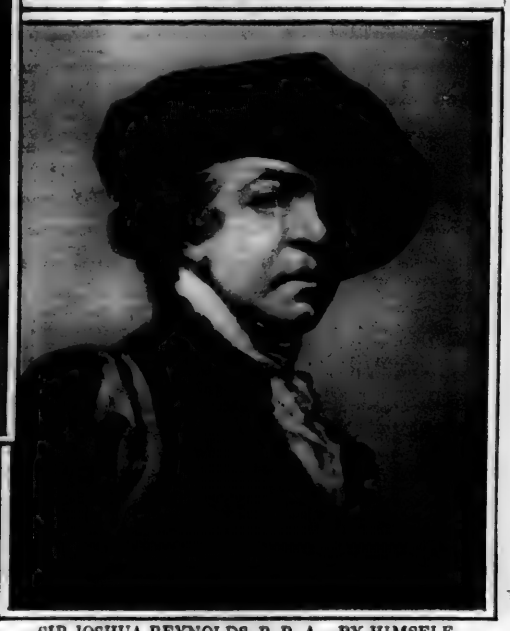


MONSTER BRITISH FIELD PIECE GOING FORWARD TO ITS POSITION ON THE FLANDERS FRONT.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

THE NEW BOARD OF EDUCATION OF SEVEN MEMBERS WHICH SUCCEEDS THE FORMER BOARD OF FORTY-SIX MEMBERS.
Seated, Left to Right, Are: Joseph Yeska, Manhattan, Mrs. Isaac F. Russell, Brooklyn, Arthur S. Somers, Brooklyn, President of the Board; Mrs. Emma L. Murray, Manhattan, and George J. Ryan of Queens: Standing: Anning S. Prall, Richmond, and Frank D. Wilsey, Bronx.
(© International Film Service.)

JUSTICE JACOB PANKEN,
First Socialist Jurist to be Elected in New York City, Takes His Seat on the Municipal Court Bench.
(© International Film Service.)

RICHARD MEAD ATWATER III.,
of Scarsdale, N. Y., Youngest Member of the Rocky Mountain Club, Who Won the French War Cross for "Unswerving Devotion to Duty Under the Heaviest Shell Fire and Gas Attacks," Before He Was 17 Years Old, and Is Said to be the Youngest Person of Any Nationality to Whom the War Cross Has Been Awarded. Disqualified by Reason of His Youth from Enlisting in the United States Army, He Has Joined the Royal Flying Corps, Canadian Division, and Is Now Training at Camp Borden, Ontario.
(Almon & Company.)



SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS, P. R. A.—BY HIMSELF
To Be Shown in the Coming Exhibition at the American Art Galleries of the Kleinberger Galleries Collection of Old Masters. (Lawrence X. Champeau.)

This map is drawn so that it can be put together with other sections to appear hereafter and to make a map 51x66 inches.

THE THIRD OF FIVE SECTIONS MAKING

The New York Times WAR MAP

The Western Front in FRANCE AND BELGIUM

IN FIVE SECTIONS

Section 4 5 3 2 1 **Three**

EXPLANATION

SCALE: 5 miles to one inch (1-316,800)

0 5 10 15 Miles

Railways
Boundaries of Countries
Altitudes in Feet — 7225
Principal Wireless Stations
Principal Highways
Furthest Advance of the German Army
Canals
Aircraft Depots
Forts and Redoubts
Fortresses, Fortified Towns and Naval Arsenals
Battle Line of December 31, 1917

Prepared for The New York Times
By C. S. Hammond & Co., 30 Church St., New York.
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Section One ..... Published December 30, 1917
Section Two ..... Published January 15, 1918
Section Three ..... Published January 25, 1918
Section Four ..... Published January 30, 1918
Section Five ..... Published January 25, 1918

THE NEW YORK TIMES WAR MAP

JESKA SWARTZ AS SIEBEL IN "FAUST," TO BE SUNG AT THE LEXINGTON THEATRE BY THE CHICAGO OPERA COMPANY.

(© Mutcene.)

MARJORIE RAMBEAU IN "EYES OF YOUTH," AT MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE. (Abbe.)

GENIVIEVE VIX, With the Chicago Opera Company, Which Opens Its New York Season at the Lexington Theatre the Latter Part of This Month.

"THE WHITE LADY"—BY JAMES McNEILL WHISTLER, Which Has Just Been Acquired by an American Collector From the Kraushaar Galleries.

OLIVE TELL AND WILLIAM COURTENAY IN "GENERAL POST," AT THE GAIETY THEATRE. (White.)

WILLIAM FAVERSHAM AND MAXINE ELLIOTT, in "Lord and Lady Algy," at the Broadhurst Theatre. (White.)

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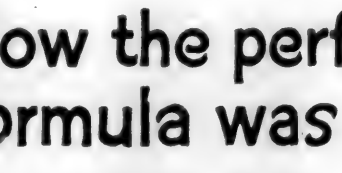

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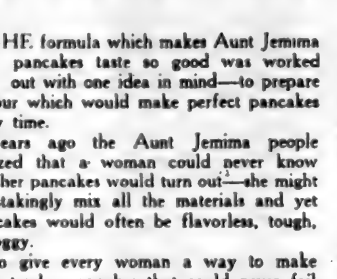

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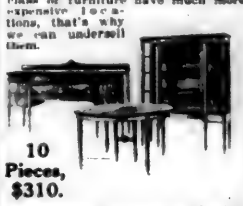

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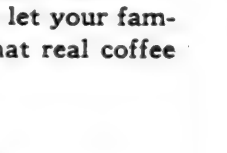

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The Antiseptic Powder to Shake Into Your Shoes

And sprinkle in the Foot-Bath. One war relief committee reports, that of all the things sent out last year in their Comfort Bags or "Kits," Allen's Foot-Ease received the most praise from the soldiers. The American, British and French troops use it, because it takes the friction from the shoe and freshens the feet. The Plattsburg Camp Manual advises men in training to shake Foot-Ease in their shoes each morning. Why not order a dozen packages to-day from your dealer to mail to your soldier friends in training camps and in the army and navy. Sold by Druggists and Dept. stores everywhere, 25 cts.

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Sizes 8 to 11 ..... 5.50
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Avoid Hurtful Foot Crowding

The children get as much toe freedom in Blyn Plan Shoes as if they were barefoot — and they get, in addition, the foot protection of a scientifically constructed shoe.

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Exclusive Agency for New York, Brooklyn, Newark

Combination Shoe

Style 845½

Made to fit the normal foot across vamp—cut narrower at heel and instep to give arch snugness and support.

They save many women the expense and annoyance of having shoes made to order.

For slender feet and low instep.

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Glazed kid with kid or patent colt tips; Military heels and the famous Red Cross flexible soles. Lace and button.

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Widths AAAA, AAA, AA & A. All sizes including 81, 9, 9½ & 10

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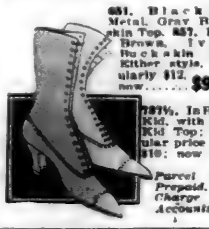

681. Black Gun Metal, Gray Buckskin Top. 857. Dark Brown, Ivory Buckskin Top. Either style, regularly $12, now $9.60

787½, In Black Kid, with Dull Kid Top; regular price $10; now $8

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is the ONLY one built for the true maternity figure.

Retains Stylish Figure; Preserves Health; Relieves Fatigue.

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ACHFELDT'S METAPAD
— Supports and Binds —

FOR ALL Metatarsal Arch Affections. Morton Toe, cramping of toes, enlarged little toe joints, sole sallowness and spreading of toes. Worn in shoe. Any other foot troubles? Write or call.

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Improve Your Appearance

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Is it yet on your dressing table?

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Made in France only

TALC 30¢

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and warmer today; Tuesday, greater cloudiness, probably snow.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,905. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1918.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

BERLIN VERSION OF PEACE PARLEY MADE TO MISLEAD

Important Pronouncements by Trotzky Omitted or Deliberately Garbled.

OVERTURES TO PEOPLE OUT

Sympathies of Russians for the Teuton Working Classes Were Expressed.

FIRM ON SELF-EXPRESSION

Peace "Without Violence to Poles, Letts, and Armenians" Insisted Upon by Bolsheviki.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The Russian account of the session of the peace conference at Brest-Litovsk shows a considerable variance from the German version transmitted by the Wolff Bureau Saturday. The Russian version pictures the Russian delegates as acting throughout with more than a suspicion—rather an actual conviction—that the German delegates were virtually agents of the military and annexationist groups. One passage of Trotzky's speech which the Wolff Bureau omits follows:

"The sincerity of our aspirations for peace are sufficiently proved by our attitude regarding the free right of development of Finland, Armenia, and Ukrainia. The other side has only to show an analogous attitude regarding the regions occupied by it."

Referring to an early part of Trotzky's speech, the German version speaks of a certain telegram about which it says M. Trotzky expressed regrets. The Russian version says nothing about regrets, but introduces a fiery passage asserting that the German viewpoint regarding reoccupied territory is merely that the will of the people should be replaced by the will of a privileged group.

Another Instance of Distortion.

Near the close is a passage which the German version gives thus:

"The Russian Government, however, wrote at the head of its program a world peace. The great sympathies of the Russian people for the peoples of the allies strengthen it in its desire to attain the speediest peace based on understanding among the peoples."

The Russian account says: "Our Government placed at the head of its program a world peace, but it promised the people to sign only a democratic and just peace. The sympathies of the Russian people are with the working classes of Germany and her allies. Years of war have not hardened the hearts of the Russian soldiers, who stretch forth their hands to the people on the other side."

Regarding the proposal to remove the negotiations to Stockholm, the Russian version says in part:

"The refusal of the Central Powers to transfer the conference to a neutral site is only explicable by the desire of their Governments and powerful annexationist groups to base their dealings not on reconciliation of peoples, but on the war map. But war maps disappear while peoples remain. We regarded as idle the assertions of the German press that refusal to transfer the conference was in the nature of an ultimatum. We were wrong. An ultimatum was delivered—parleys at Brest-Litovsk or none.

"The German annexationists regard the rupture of negotiations as preferable to a conciliatory settlement of the future of Poland, Lithuania, Courland, and Armenia. Semi-official annexationist agitators in the central countries are trying to persuade the German people that behind the open and frank policy of Russia is a British or other stage manager. Therefore, we decided to remain at Brest-Litovsk, so that the slightest possibility of peace may not be lost; so that it may be established whether peace is possible with the Central Powers without violence to the Poles, Letts, Armenians, and all other nationalities to which the Russian revolution assures full right of development, without reservation or restriction."

Text of Wolff Bureau Report.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 13.—The report of the Wolff Bureau, the German semi-official news agency, on Saturday's deliberations at the Brest-Litovsk peace conference, says that at the opening of the sitting Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, announced that the Central Powers recognized the Ukraine delegation as "an independent delegation representing the Ukraine Republic," but that formal recognition of the Ukrainian Republic as an independent State would be reserved for the peace treaty.

M. Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, followed Count Czernin, say-

Continued on Page Three.

Francis Warns Russians of Danger in Separate Peace

PETROGRAD, Jan. 13.—In the course of a New Year's message to the Russian people David R. Francis, the American Ambassador, says:

"The Russian people cannot too often be reminded and too deeply impressed by the fact that their hard-earned freedom is jeopardized by negotiations for a separate peace, nor that if Germany dominates Russia their liberty and the fruits of the revolution will be sacrificed."

Chu Chin Chow Opens at the Century Theatre Tonight. New York's Biggest Success.—Advt.

Hohenlohe Says Wilson Opens the Way to Peace

BERNE, Jan. 13.—Commenting on President Wilson's address to Congress, Prince Alexander von Hohenlohe, who was among the German representatives at the pacifist congress held at Berne last November, writes in the Neue Zürcher Zeitung as follows:

"Every unprejudiced leader must admit that President Wilson's new message can become a way toward peace. But for that it will be necessary that the German people disengage itself from the fixed idea that America entered the war only for selfish and material interests.

"The truth is that President Wilson, in declaring war on Germany, followed the pressure of the overwhelming majority of the American people and that every American soldier sailing for Europe goes in the firm conviction that he is to fight for the threatened freedom and justice of the world."

PRESIDENTS TO ASK RAILROADS' FATE

Seventy of Them Want to Know How Long the Government Will Hold Them.

FEAR SOCIALISTS' POWER

Growth of Suffrage, Too, May Guide Congress When the War Is Over.

Seventy railroad Presidents, representing 177 railroads with ninety per cent. of the 200,000 miles of railway in the United States, met at the Grand Central Terminal yesterday and decided to make strong representations to Washington that the railroads in general, and owners of railroad securities in particular, had a right to some statement by Congress as to the period for which the railroads have been taken over for Government operation. It was said at the meeting that while the President's proclamation of Dec. 26 said that the railroads had been taken over as a war measure and while Director General McAdoo had stated as much, and while it was the general belief that this was the case, yet the Administration bill pending before Congress said that the roads should continue under Government operation until Congress should otherwise enact.

Attention was called to the changes which have taken place in the governmental machinery of other nations due to the war and the fear was expressed that the Congress upon which might fall the task of making the decision as to the action to be taken toward the railroads at the end of the war might be of a different disposition than the present Congress and the Washington Administration might be one not to be of the same mind as that headed by President Wilson. It was argued that the further enfranchisement of women, and other causes, might bring a change in the attitude of the National Legislature.

Because of this and other considerations it was voted to have the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee endeavor to have Congress declare that the railroads were taken over for the duration of the war, and that they should return to their owners at the end of the war, or as soon thereafter as practicable. If would not be straining the truth to say that the railroad Presidents took action to prevent Government war operation of the railroads from leading to Government ownership.

It was the first big meeting of railroad executives since the Government took over the railroads and a part of the gathering was turned into an experience meeting of men who told how Government operation had worked out in all sections of the country. While it was said that in some respects Government operation had increased efficiency in a number of directions, it was the general opinion that it was too soon to express a definite opinion as to whether operation by the Director General was a marked improvement over operation by the Railroads' War Board.

The meeting was called by Frank Trumbull, chairman of the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee, and one of the matters before the Presidents was the future of the committee in view of the Government operation of the roads. The duty of the committee has been to represent the railroads in all matters dealing with relations with the Government. It was voted to have the committee continue its work and the carrying out of the decisions reached yesterday will be in its hands. Mr. Trumbull presented to the Presidents a tabulation of what the guarantees of the three-year average earning, recommended by President Wilson, would mean to the individual roads of the country. For 86 per cent. of the roads of the country it was shown they would receive a return of $868,214,884, or 5.22 per cent., a year.

The meeting was an executive one and lasted for many hours. Samuel M. Felton, Director General of War Zone Transportation, laid before the Presidents the needs in France both of men and of railroad materials. Of the two, men was said to be the more important. While the opinion was expressed that America should do all in her power to aid France and to guarantee efficient transportation for the American troops there, attention was called to the fact that the railroads in this country are a "first line of de-

Continued on Page Fifteen.

Don't Miss Freight Embargo Shoe Sale ALL AMERICAN ASSOCIATION, Inc., 21 B'way. See Evening Journal Advertisement Today.—Advt.

MOVE TO DEMAND FREE GERMANY OR A TRADE BOYCOTT

Chamber of Commerce Members Voting on a Proposed Message to Teutons.

WANT TO AVERT NEW WAR

Threat to Hamper Expected Schemes of Junkers by Withholding Raw Materials.

PRIVATE BAN CALLED FOR

Only a People's Government in Germany Can Be Trusted, Business Men Urge.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Five hundred thousand American business men are voting through their commercial organizations on the question of notifying the business men of Germany that they will not re-establish trade relations with Germany unless a Government responsible to the people is given power there. The message is contained in a referendum submitted to its membership by the United States Chamber of Commerce today.

The proposed action, it was explained, involved "no thought of revenge or punishment, but is based upon the logic that only through industrial intercourse with the United States can the military party of Germany get the sinews with which to precipitate a second great world war."

The message as framed reads:

Whereas, The size of Germany's present armament and her militaristic attitude have been due to the fact that her Government is a military autocracy, not responsible to the German people; and

Whereas, The size of the German armament after the war will be the measure of the greatness of the armament forced on all nations; and

Whereas, Careful analysis of economic conditions shows that the size of Germany's future armament will fundamentally depend on her after-war receipts of raw materials and profits from her foreign trade; and

Whereas, In our opinion the American people for the purpose of preventing an excessive armament will assuredly enter an economic combination against Germany if governmental conditions in Germany make it necessary for self-defense; and

Whereas, We believe the American people will not join in discrimination against German goods after the war if the danger of excessive armament has been removed by the fact that the German Government has in reality become a responsible instrument controlled by the German people; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America earnestly calls the attention of the business men of Germany to these conditions and urges them also to study this situation and to cooperate to the end that a disastrous economic war may be averted and that a lasting peace may be made more certain.

Confident of Plan's Potency.

The Chamber of Commerce authorized a statement regarding its action, saying:

"If the proposed action carries, the industrial leaders of Germany, who with the military party constitute the most powerful caste in Germany, will be bluntly told that Germany must choose a responsible Government to conclude a just peace or suffer the consequences of an outlaw after the war.

"She will be denied economic intercourse with her best customer—the United States. The message cannot fail of its purpose, as Germany cannot hope for years to come to re-establish satisfactory trade relations with Great Britain, Italy, or France.

"No single action by the United States can be calculated to go further than this proposed action of America's business men. It is more potent in its authority, perhaps, than any similar warning coming from official sources. The difference lies in the fact that Germany might doubt whether Congress would sanction a treaty with the Allies for a trade boycott on Germany, or that the people would abide by such a treaty were it made. This, on the other hand, would be direct notice to German business men that the business men of America have taken a concerted stand to close trade to Germany as long as it remains an outlaw.

"The further fact should be borne in mind that the proposal to discriminate against German trade after the war is not at variance with the President's announced policy not to continue after the war policies which would engender hatred among the nations. Quite the contrary, it might be said to constitute the second great drive to compel responsible government in Germany, the first being directed to the Constitutionalists within the Empire.

"One paragraph in the President's recent statement of war aims—a paragraph in which, by the way, while it was not understood in this country, will be appreciated in Berlin—indicates that the President's thought is along similar lines to the views expressed in the referendum. This paragraph follows:

III. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the

Continued on Page Eight.

VENUS PENCILS—For exacting, difficult work VENUS PERFECT pencils are a necessity—Advt.

Stockholm's Cost of Living Raised 110 Per Cent. by War

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 13.—Official statistics on the cost of the necessaries of life in Stockholm during December show an increase of 17 per cent. over November and 110 per cent. as compared with July, 1914. The municipality is granting a war bonus of 67 per cent. of present wages for municipal laborers.

The city's milk supply is diminishing. There has been no butter here since Jan. 3.

PRAISES BUREAU OF NAVY ORDNANCE

Congress Committee Finds It Has Equipped More Than 1,100 Vessels.

MARINES USING LEWIS GUN

Annual Outlay of $3,000,000 Now Raised to $560,000,000, Summary Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The war activities of the Navy Department, especially the preparations made by the Ordnance Bureau, under Rear Admiral Ralph Earle, are told in detail, so far as is consistent with military policy, in a statement made tonight by Representative William B. Oliver, Chairman of the special committee investigating the work done by the navy in the war. The statement is based to a great extent on the testimony given before the committee in executive session by Rear Admiral Earle and Commander Thomas A. Kearney, assistant chief of the bureau.

Representative Oliver prefaced his summary of the accomplishments of the Navy Department with the statement that the committee had been so impressed by the activities of the Ordnance Bureau that it had directed him to make a summary of what had been ascertained in the hearings, most of which were held behind closed doors.

Increase in Expenditures.

Since the war began the expenditures of the bureau have increased from $3,000,000 a year to more than $560,000,000, and the experts have been called upon to develop new materials and inventions. More than 1,100 vessels, the statement says, have been equipped with armor and armament since the fitting out of the Campana, on March 14, 1917.

While the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department refused to approve the Lewis gun, the navy's Ordnance Bureau conducted a test of this weapon in April, 1917, and as a result ordered several thousand of these guns. The second detachment of marines which left for Europe was entirely outfitted with the Lewis gun, and "recent reports from the war zone indicate that this gun is giving entire satisfaction."

Representative Oliver's summary of the important activities of the navy follows:

The importance of the readiness and adequacy of the navy's ordnance cannot be overemphasized. Upon this efficiency depends the success of our overseas operations. Guns that will shoot straight, shells that will penetrate the thickest armor, powder that is dependable, are the essential requisites of naval supremacy. Ships and men without guns and ammunition are useless.

Demands Fully Satisfied.

The bureau, so far as could be learned, has fully satisfied the demands made upon it by the vessels operating in European waters. A letter from Vice Admiral Sims compliments the work and spirit of the Ordnance Department. Other officers in the war zone, writing in similar vein, have given like testimony.

As a preliminary to its hearings, the committee visited the offices of the Bureau of Ordnance and personally examined into the organization and operation of the bureau's administrative details. The committee was most favor-

Continued on Page Six.

SHIP BOARD WILL WORK WITH ALLIES TO MOVE VESSELS

Operating Expansion Planned, with Agents Abroad and Along Atlantic Coast.

CONTROLLER IN NEW YORK

Will Render Quick Decisions to Prevent Any Tonnage from Remaining Idle.

RESULT OF PARIS MEETING

War Conference Started Co-operation—Building Ships Faster, Hurley Says.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Definite steps to bring about complete co-ordination of effort to obtain the highest efficiency from the shipping of America and its allies were announced tonight by the United States Shipping Board.

While no formal pooling agreement will be entered into which would control freight rates, headquarters will be opened in London, Paris, and Rome, and the experts of these nations will be in constant touch with the American officials.

A Controller of Shipping will be stationed in New York City to cooperate with the representatives of the Allies there to hasten loading and unloading and the routing of all shipping, without regard to ownership. There will be branch offices in all of the larger port cities.

There has been much delay in the past because of the division of authority, and the subject was taken up at the interallied conference in Paris. The largest problem to hasten the movement of shipping is centred in New York. It has been estimated that at least 30 per cent. added efficiency could be obtained by the allied fleets by co-ordination such as is now proposed.

Chairman Hurley also announced that the country's shipyards were speeding up faster and producing tonnage in a greater measure than ever before thought possible. Eighteen vessels requisitioned on the stocks, of 145,001 deadweight tonnage, will be completed this month, he said, and during February twenty-three ships of 152,000 tons, will be turned out. Twenty-five of the forty-one vessels are building on the Pacific Coast.

In a statement Mr. Hurley said:

"Upon the recommendation of Edward F. Carry, Director of Operations, there is to be an expansion of the operating department to meet the growing needs of our shipping situation. The expansion is one of the direct results of the interallied conference in Paris, at which conference the Shipping Board was represented by Commissioner Edmonde Colby.

"In order that there may be complete and immediate co-operation, the Director of Operations will have a representative in London, one in Paris, and one in Rome. This will insure the maximum use and efficiency of American and allied shipping.

"So that every ship will be loaded promptly and moved without delay or confusion, the Director of Operations will have in New York a Controller of Shipping, who will be on the ground to co-operate with the War Port Board and the War Department, giving quick decisions and seeing to it that no ship remains idle unless in case of necessity. The Controller, working under Mr. Carry, will have complete charge of the New York shipping offices and the transatlantic service, and will also be in charge of the pooling plans to facilitate and expedite our shipping in connection with that of England, France, Italy, and Russia. Questions of organization and policy, as worked out by Director Carry, will be applied by the Controller on the scene of action.

"These plans call for the creation of a separate transportation branch, where all matters concerning the movement of ships will be handled; a marine branch, where crews, repairs to ships, supplies, &c., will be provided; a chartering branch, a ratemaking branch, and a claim department.

"As a further means of expediting shipping, there will be established, in addition to the branch in San Francisco, other branch offices in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, Jacksonville, Mobile, New Orleans, and Galveston. Experienced shipping men will be placed in charge of the various offices."

Four Admirals and 56 Other Officers Slain In Revolt of Black Sea Fleet at Sebastopol

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ODESSA, Jan. 11, (Dispatch to The London Times.) — According to details now received, the horrors of Kronstadt have been re-enacted at Sebastopol, which witnessed two day's butchery of naval officers by sailors of the Bolshevist camp. Sixty officers are reported to have been killed, the list containing the names of four Admirals and one General, the rest of the victims being lieutenants and men of lower rank.

Most of those killed were members of the committee which held an inquiry in 1912, under the old régime, into the rebellious sailors' "revolutionary union," which resulted in the conviction of seventeen, the execution of many, and the exile of the rest. Although the affair was hushed up at the time the incident was brought up against them now and they were held to have merited death. The majority of the murdered officers of higher rank were experienced sailors, in whom the fleet expressed confidence since the revolution and who well merited such confidence. Ah officers in one ship were taken to Malakoff Tower, famous in history, and there shot.

The population of Sebastopol is in a very nervous and excited state. Admiral Nemetz, commanding the Black Sea fleet, has resigned in consequence of the outrages.

The Russian Christmas holidays, which are just over, passed fairly quietly here. There was a good deal of firing, but no casualties.

The town of Kilia, a place of 20,000 inhabitants, at the mouth of the Danube, known as the Russian Venice, underwent a very different experience during the holidays. During the first two days of the Christmas season the town was at the mercy of plunderers, looters, and incendiaries. A considerable part of the town was razed to the ground, some few relics only remaining. The destruction was carried out chiefly by soldiers of the regiment quartered there, assisted by hooligans and the riffraff of the port, with the aid of the outsiders attracted by the prospect of looting.

That the outbreak was undoubtedly prepared for is shown by the fact that the regiment obtained a few days beforehand large quantities of petroleum and benzine for the purpose of firing the town. The population fled in terror, some into Rumania, others to the shores of the Danube or into the surrounding country in a destitute state. A number of refugees also arrived at Odessa by steamer. It is noteworthy that the perpetrators of the outrage managed to escape by the steamer Rus and landed at Odessa unmolested owing to the belated reception of the order to detain them. The headquarters of the Bolshevist organization at Kilia remained intact.

Chu Chin Chow Opens at the Century Theatre Tonight. New York's Biggest Success.—Advt.

AMPLE COAL FOR CITY'S NEEDS AWAITS FUEL ADMINISTRATORS ON JERSEY SHORE; RAILROADS REOPENING WESTERN LINES

Theatrical Men Retain Jerome To Halt Efforts to Close Their Houses

The affiliated theatrical interests of New York City retained William Travers Jerome last night as counsel in opposition to the proposal to close theatres and amusement places to save coal. This morning the vaudeville and motion picture managers, together with the Shuberts and William A. Brady, will submit to Mr. Wiggin a petition in which it will be argued that the saving of coal to be effected by closing the theatres three nights a week will not compensate for the Government's loss of revenue through taxes, the throwing out of employment of many thousands of persons, and the general inconveniencing of others.

A copy of this petition was sent last night to Dr. Garfield, National Fuel Administrator, and a telegram was also sent to Secretary McAdoo, in which the certainty of decreased taxes was pointed out. In addition, telegrams were sent to the New York Senators and to Congressmen from this district, asking them to urge upon the Fuel Administrator the advisability of an investigation.

Accompanying the petition to Administrator Wiggin is a detailed estimate of the actual amount of coal to be saved by running the theatres on part time. These figures, Mr. Jerome said last night, were made on the basis of 118 houses, which is the number of theatres in New York City seating 600 persons or more. Taking various matters into consideration, (as, for example, the fact that in the case of many houses the heat cannot be turned off even though the theatres are closed, owing to the fact that there are stores and offices in the same building,) it was estimated that the daily saving in coal would be 163 tons. The monetary saving, figuring coal at $9 a ton, would be $1,467.

A representative of the Shuberts called on Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, at the Hotel Knickerbocker last night and explained the theatrical men's attitude toward the fuel situation.

REOPEN TRAFFIC TO CENTRAL WEST

Crippled Railroads, Recovering from Storm Conditions, to Resume Schedules.

WEATHER BLOCKS FREIGHT

Hampers Plans for Lessening Congestion—Smith Urges Appeals to Consignees.

Notwithstanding the paralysis of railroad traffic in Chicago and at Pittsburgh on Saturday, due to the blizzard and the continuance of the tieup yesterday, railroad men expressed the hope last night that the work to be done in "Freight Moving Week," which begins today, would at least leave the situation as good as it was when the blizzard began to interrupt traffic at the Pittsburgh and Chicago gateways. It was reported last night that some slight movement had been effected at Chicago and, in the hope that conditions there would improve, passenger schedules which were abandoned from New York and to the West on Saturday were resumed in part last night.

Emphasizing the seriousness of conditions, Mr. Smith showed a report to him from Chicago which said, "Stoppage of all traffic on all railroads in Chicago." The report said that the temperature was 12 degrees below zero in the city and from 12 to 25 degrees below outside the city. The report said that freight traffic would be suspended until today, and that all east-bound passenger traffic had been suspended until the blizzard abated. A later report said that strenuous efforts were being made to open the main freight line eastward from Chicago, and that it was hoped to accomplish it by midnight.

The slight gain at Chicago was in danger of being offset last night by the arrival of the blizzard at Buffalo, and the consequent crippling of traffic there. The fall of temperature at New York, with the increase in ice and labor troubles attending it, promised difficulties in starting the freight cleanup today. Reports made last night to A. H. Smith, Assistant Director General of Railroads, were to the effect that in the Middle Western cities there was little prospect of getting traffic under way in any volume within twenty-four hours. Mr. Smith spent the day at Grand Central Terminal trying to get things moving in order to prevent the worst freight tieup that has threatened since this country entered the war. He said that not in twenty-five years had there been such difficult conditions to contend with.

A report from Indianapolis said that the railroads in that district were tied up by the storm and blizzard weather, with an average temperature of 19 degrees below zero. It was said that there was no indication of more moderate weather. Cincinnati reported the general situation bad, with high winds and twelve inches of snow. Columbus reported 10 degrees below zero, with freight movements four days behind and general suspension of all railroad movements. Detroit reported temperature 20 degrees below zero, with no sign of abatement of the blizzard. Cleveland reported "transportation situation serious" and poor prospect of improvement in twenty-four hours. The report from Pittsburgh said the temperature was 30 degrees below zero with conditions becoming worse. Buffalo reported considerable movement yesterday morning, but the blizzard arrived in the afternoon.

The Pennsylvania Railroad issued the following statement last night:

"Passenger train service from East-

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GARFIELD TO CUT COAL TO NEEDS

Only Homes and Essential Industries Will Receive Supplies if Shortage Lasts.

WAIT ON BOSTON REPORT

Garfield Sends Noyes to Study Requirements of New England in Relation to This City.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Federal agents of the Fuel Administration in the New York district have received full authority to employ every facility at their command to move coal from the New Jersey terminals to Manhattan. Officials here said tonight, when told that there would be 262,000 tons available tomorrow morning, and that only 20,000 tons would be moved, that the unusual weather conditions alone were responsible for the fact that New York was not getting a supply sufficient to provide for all its requirements.

Director General McAdoo has urged the railroads to use their water carriers to full capacity, and has asked the Navy Department to help in breaking the ice pack in the harbor. The railroad executives also have been asked to employ all labor available for unloading cars.

Plans have been discussed for further use of the Pennsylvania tubes for the transportation of coal, but a complete suspension of that route for passenger traffic to give right of way to coal has not up to this time been considered practicable. It would call for the suspension of commutation trains, and there is a serious question as to the relief that could be given to Manhattan even by such an extreme ruling.

Dr. H. A. Garfield, National Fuel Administrator, is prepared to direct that drastic steps be taken to supply coal to householders, public utilities, and munition factories in preference to all other consumers. He has refused so far to issue a drastic order cutting off all supplies to theatres and other places of amusement, but that step may be taken at any time if such action is considered essential.

Dr. Garfield talked by telephone today with P. B. Noyes, head of the conservation division, whom he sent to New York to confer with officials there. He announced that he had sent Mr. Noyes on to Boston to obtain first-hand information concerning the situation in the New England States and expected him to return by Tuesday morning. Until that time, Dr. Garfield said, he would leave the conservation measures in the hands of the local officials, unless a new emergency arose. It is probable that a sweeping official order which may affect industries and amusement places throughout the eastern part of the country will be promulgated on Tuesday night or on Wednesday.

Hundreds of messages telling of coal shortage and suffering at many places in the East and Middle West were received today at the offices of the Director General of Railroads, and a report from A. H. Smith, Mr. McAdoo's assistant in the East, told of what practically amounted to a temporary paralysis of traffic. Mr. McAdoo sent this message, removing all restrictive orders, to Mr. Smith at New York and to R. H. Aishton in Chicago:

"I am very much distressed at the inconvenience and suffering the blizzard has brought to the people in the West and Central West. The paralysis of railroad service is inevitable, but I should like you to use every possible means to overcome the situation and

Continued on Page Two.

Chu Chin Chow Opens at the Century Theatre Tonight. New York's Biggest Success.—Advt.

74,150 TONS ON BARGES

Railways Promise More Fuel as Fast as It Is Taken from Piers.

STILL LAY FAMINE TO ICE

Schley Also Says Government Has Taken Many Tugs Needed in Harbor.

SAVING PLANS DISCUSSED

Garfield's Representative Here —Order as to Non-Essentials Expected Soon.

The daily reports of coal-carrying railroads made yesterday to A. H. Smith, Assistant Director General of Railroads, showed that in the preceding twenty-four hours there had been dumped from cars at New Jersey ports 83,000 tons of coal; that there was in barges waiting to be towed 74,150 tons; that there was in cars at tidewater 190,150 tons, and that 106,200 tons would reach tidewater this morning. This, according to the railroads' report, means 462,300 tons of coal available at tidewater today. Three-fourths of this coal is for New York City.

These figures were read last night to Reeve Schley, New York County Fuel Administrator, and he was asked why the Fuel Administrators feared an acute coal crisis in the next few days. He replied that he did not contest the figures of the railroads showing that there was considerable coal at tidewater, but that nevertheless only about 20,000 to 30,000 tons a day was being brought to New York City. The Fuel Administrators intimate that this is only half enough. Mr. Schley said the figures given by the railroads as to coal dumped into barges waiting to be moved were those which reflected accurately the supply immediately available. When asked why the 74,150 tons of coal in barges was not towed to New York yesterday, Mr. Schley replied that the high winds and the ice in the harbor had made towing conditions unfavorable. Another reason, he said, why coal is not being moved faster was lack of tugs. Many railroad and private tugs have been put out of operation by breaking propellors on ice floes.

Margin of Coal at Tidewater.

Mr. Schley laid emphasis on his statement that the coal came into the possession of the Fuel Administrators only after it had been dumped into barges. It has been the contention of the railroads all along that they were not to be held responsible for getting the coal into New York City, after they had delivered it at tidewater.

The railroads' figures for the last ten days show that there has been at all times a substantial margin of coal at tidewater. The same figures have shown from day to day that more coal has been dumped into barges than the Fuel Administration figures have shown delivered to New York. With coal at tidewater, the Fuel Administrators have not succeeded in distributing the fuel in the city.

Mr. Schley said last night that improvement in towing arrangements had been made, and that he expected 20,000 tons of coal to be at New York piers this morning, with more arriving during the day.

With the ice presenting, according to both the railroads and the Fuel Administrators, the greatest barrier to a better coal supply for New York, it was suggested by a railroad President yesterday, who did not wish to be put in the public position of criticising Washington, that inasmuch as the Government exercised jurisdiction over New York Harbor, it was the Government's duty to keep the harbor free of ice. He pointed out that there were warships at American navy yards not in active use heavy enough to break the ice, and that warships were being used to clear Chesapeake Bay and Delaware River.

"It is all wrong to talk about the railroads not bringing coal to New York," he said. "The railroads' answer is that they have at all times recently had more coal at tidewater than the Fuel Administrators took away. They will keep up to all acceptances made at tidewater ports. The railroads are not putting coal into New York cellars. They are through with their duty, when they haul the coal to their terminals. Neither is it the job of the railroads to keep the harbor clear of ice. If the coal situation at New York is such a danger as Washington says it is, why doesn't Washington do something practical and clear the ice from the harbor channels. It clears the channels at other times, why not when it is most needed?

Doing More Than Duty.

"Although it is not a part of the real duty of the railroads to keep the harbor clear of ice or to tow coal here, they have been doing that to the neglect of other business. I don't know how many tugs have been laid up because they tried to break ice last week, which they were never built to break. They have also towed a large amount of coal. I admit that the ordinary harbor tugs which tow coal can-

...eet deal with the ice. Neither can the railroad tugs, if they are to be saved for ordinary service, now much needed. If the Government will attend to the ice, coal deliveries will be much larger."

The cold wave that came out of the West in the wake of the blizzard that put an embargo on Eastern freight, disorganized business, and threatened the city's meagre coal supply reached its height here yesterday, the Weather Bureau reported. The lowest temperature recorded was 5 degrees above zero at 8 o'clock in the morning and the highest was at 7:30 P. M., when the mercury got to 15. What brought real discomfort and interfered with the towing of barges was the West wind. It attained a velocity of 48 miles an hour and most of the day it hovered about 40 miles.

Following is the hourly temperature record, all above zero:

Midnight	17	1 P. M.	10
1 A. M.	13	2 P. M.	11
2 A. M.	12	3 P. M.	12
3 A. M.	10	4 P. M.	11
4 A. M.	9	5 P. M.	13
5 A. M.	8	6 P. M.	12
6 A. M.	7	7 P. M.	11
7 A. M.	6	8 P. M.	11
8 A. M.	5	9 P. M.	11
9 A. M.	5	10 P. M.	11
10 A. M.	6	11 P. M.	11
11 A. M.	7	*Midnight	11
Noon	9		

*Unofficial.

The forecast is fair and not quite so cold today. Tomorrow it will be cloudy, probably with snow at night. The wind will diminish.

Channel Broken to Newark.

The coal ports were practically free yesterday morning of virgin ice, although at South Amboy ice floes began to pile up again because of the wind sweeping them down from the upper harbor. Most of the channels broken Saturday by the Florizel were still open yesterday afternoon. The Lehigh Valley ocean-going tug Aurora, which Mr. Smith asked the Navy Department to release to him several days ago, reached New York yesterday from naval duty and was assigned to break a channel up Newark Bay to Newark. Late yesterday afternoon she reported that she had broken through to the Pennsylvania Bridge. If this channel can be kept open, the coal scarcity in Newark will be much relieved. The Aurora will be kept at ice breaking here until the Navy Department takes her away.

While the Fuel Administrators have made much of the point that New England enjoys an unfair advantage over New York in that New England has a priority order from National Fuel Administrator Garfield for 500 cars of coal a day, it was pointed out yesterday at Mr. Smith's office that much of the coal for New England does not come to New York tidewater, but goes by way of Maybrook junction over the Poughkeepsie Bridge. Some of it goes by way of the new Hell Gate freight route from Bay Ridge.

Day's Coal Statistics.

The railroads' report yesterday showed that in the preceding twenty-four hours there was delivered into New England by all rail 370 cars, and that there was in transit to New England connections 505 cars. The amount of coal here for New England in barges waiting to be towed was 233 cars.

The cold weather and consequent difficulty in getting fuel crews may further hamper the coaling of ships at this port. There are 125 waiting for fuel. Twenty-four received coal on Saturday, and it is expected that a like number will be coaled today. Some [illegible] tons of bituminous coal was dumped yesterday.

The railroads' daily report yesterday showed:

	Anthracite.	Bituminous.	Total.
Dumped	[illegible]	85,100	85,000
In barges	[illegible]	41,600	74,150
In cars	140,150	50,000	190,150

...to be coaled within twenty-four hours at 6 A. M. yesterday, 2,124 cars with 106,200 tons, and within forty-eight hours, an additional 1,316 cars with 65,800 tons.

...showed some improvement over [illegible] report, which gave these figures: Dumped, 82,500 tons; in barges, [illegible] tons, in cars at tidewater, [illegible].

... Smith and officials of the Fuel Administration met yesterday afternoon with the Grand Central Terminal and discussed the coal outlook with especial reference to harbor deliveries, and an effort to get to the consumers more of the coal reaching tidewater. Following the meeting, a Fuel Administrator A. H. Wiggin said there was danger that some New York industries would close in the next twenty-four hours, not through action of the Fuel Administrators, but because they might run out of fuel. He said it was probable that the hospitals and public utilities would be kept supplied. He did not believe there would be any card system for the delivery of coal, but that it would be left to the coal dealers who were the best judges of the situation. Mr. Wiggin said he wanted it made clear that industries here would not be closed by any order of local Fuel Administrators, who have left the whole matter of non-essential industries with Washington.

P. B. Noyes, Chairman of the National Coal Conservation Committee, who is here as the personal representative of Dr. Garfield, attended the conference. He left for Boston last night to talk with Fuel Administrators there regarding the orders closing "non-essentials" that have been issued in Massachusetts. Mr. Wiggin has complained that unless non-essential closing orders were made national, the Administration would have different rules governing different communities which might result in unfairness.

Only One Way to Get Soldiers.

When Mr. Wiggin spoke of the shortage of labor he was reminded that there had been a suggestion that soldiers be used to handle coal in New York. He said that was one of the matters discussed at the conference, and that the suggestion had been made to Mr. McAdoo.

"It must be remembered that no one outside of the War Department has power to call upon the soldiers for any duty," he said. "There is no doubt that the employment of soldiers at the coal ports would be a relief and materially increase the coal supply available for this city."

Speaking of the necessity for uniform orders for the closing of non-essential industries, Mr. Schley said last night:

"We do not purpose to have New York City discriminated against nor to have New York bear the burden of the nation, just because New York is supplying 15,000 tons of bunker coal a day for allied ships. This is no reason why New York should close down its industries when other coast cities are not forced to do so. We do not think that New England needs the priority order any more than New York."

The Fuel Administrators repeated, after the meeting, their declaration of Saturday that orders for the restriction of industries must come from Washington. This proposal was not discussed in public by Mr. Noyes, who is to take the matter up with Dr. Garfield when he gets back to Washington. Neither Mr. Wiggin nor Mr. Schley believes any great good will be accomplished by shutting up the theatres. They hold that, with the country at war, it is well to have the amusement places open for the recreation of the people.

Piads Bituminous Scarce.

Frederic Gunnison, Fuel Administrator for Brooklyn, declared yesterday that the greatest difficulty in the coal situation at present was the scarcity of soft coal, and asserted that the possibility of shutting down industrial concerns in the borough had been discussed.

"The feasibility of closing down some industrial concerns for two or three days a week has been discussed," said Mr. Gunnison, "but nothing definite has been decided upon. In my judgment, better relief would come from shutting down these concerns for two or three weeks. This would also help to clear up the freight situation."

Mr. Gunnison said that coal for the use of householders still continued to arrive very slowly in Brooklyn, but that the situation was better than it had been for several weeks. With good weather Mr. Gunnison was confident that the situation would be almost normal within a short time.

Children in the higher grades of the elementary schools in Brooklyn, beginning today, are to be concentrated in the forty-four schoolhouses in the borough that have coal. The pupils of the lower grades will have a vacation until Feb. 4, the beginning of the new term. If the coal situation clears the vacation will be shortened.

Dr. Frank Hill, head of the Brooklyn Public Library, has suggested to the Board of Education that the library buildings be used for school purposes. The buildings can house 6,000 children. Mr. Hill offered the use of the buildings between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., when the regular business of the library would be suspended. After the pupils left the building they could be used for library purposes until the regular closing time in the evening.

The Society of Restauranteurs went on record yesterday as opposed to closing restaurants at 10 o'clock at night. At a special meeting held at Reisenweber's, at which John J. Cavanaugh presided, the society adopted resolutions requesting the Government not to close them at 10 o'clock and pointing out that little coal would be saved by such action. A committee was appointed with James Churchill as chairman to confer with the Fuel Administrators on the early closing plan and to point out the far-reaching effect of such an order to the restaurants.

Three hundred tons of coal in two barges came alongside the pier at Bellevue Hospital yesterday and within a few minutes Superintendent O'Hanlon had men unloading it. At the Municipal Lodging House it was said that there was coal for immediate needs.

The difficulties of harbor transportation were shown in a report made yesterday afternoon by the Captain in charge of the Police Department steamer Patrol. In response to an urgent call for help the Patrol went to the rescue of a tow of six loaded coal barges caught in an ice floe in the North River. The barges, containing coal consigned to the Federal Sugar Company at Yonkers, were in tow of the tugs Vivian and Hercules of the Cornell Towing Company. When in twenty-five feet of water, 300 feet from the Dyckman Street ferry slip, one of the barges sprung a leak, because of the pounding of the ice. The tow boats cut loose from the other barges and endeavored to get the sinking craft to shore. While they were engaged in this work, the Hercules sprang a leak, and the other vessel had to take her to Jersey City. The leaking barge sank. The other five were rescued from the ice by the Patrol and taken in at 104th Street. Each barge contained 300 tons of soft coal.

J. P. O'Connor of the Penn Fuel Company, 1 Broadway, took strong exception last night to the suggestion made by City Chamberlain Johnson in a letter to Mayor Hylan on Saturday that the Mayor call to the attention of the Department of Public Charities and the Department of Correction the offer of the Consolidated Gas Company to supply coal for city institutions from its reserve.

"My company has the contract, with a $100,000 bond, to supply fuel to the institutions of the Department of Correction," said Mr. O'Connor, "and at no time have any of those institutions been without a full month's supply of coal. The inference contained in Mr. Johnson's letter is most unjust to my company."

DISCUSS CLUB CLOSING IN COAL SAVING PLANS

Non-essential Rooms at Least Should Not Be Heated, Members Say.

A proposal to close all clubhouses as part of the plan to save coal, so that essential industries may have additional fuel, has been suggested to the Fuel Administrators here and many of the club members said last night that the voluntary closing of clubhouses, or at least the nonessential parts of them, such as billiard rooms, picture galleries, and card rooms, probably would be considered by the officers of the clubs without any request from the Administrators.

Albert H. Wiggin, State Fuel Administrator, said last night that he had heard of the suggestion of club members, and expressed the opinion that the voluntary action of the Boards of Governors would be a good thing for the conservation movement. He pointed out that many clubs had living quarters that would have to be kept warm, just as if the buildings were hotels, but he added that some parts of clubhouses might be closed during the fuel shortage. Mr. Wiggin is a member of several clubs, among them being the Metropolitan, the Union League, the Automobile Club of America, the Racquet and Tennis, the Century Association, and the Union Club.

Several men who are members of more than one of the best uptown clubs said last night that they favored the closing of all non-essential rooms in buildings of all kinds, but they pointed out that the dining rooms and the living quarters of members in the houses ought to be considered in the class with hotels or private houses. They said, however, that most of the members who used the clubhouses had other homes that they could use if the clubs were closed, and many of the members might go to public places or to their homes for meals ordinarily eaten at the club.

Most of the clubs have plans for the conservation of fuel by requesting all members to use as little electricity as possible, and in several clubs some rooms have been closed because of the shortage of fuel. It is estimated that there are about fifty uptown clubs that might aid in the conservation of fuel by closing parts of their houses.

"I believe in closing the clubhouse before we touch the factory or the essential industries," said one club member. "Most of us have other homes, and use the club only as a luxury. If it would work too great a hardship to close the entire house, I think all members would be willing to give up the playing of billiards or the use of other rooms not essential during the fuel shortage."

Henry Osborn Taylor, formerly Secretary of the Century Association, at 7 West Forty-third Street, said he thought it would be possible to close the picture gallery, the billiard rooms, and perhaps some other parts of the clubhouse. He said he thought the closing of the entire house would cause a great hardship to many business men who used the club not only as a restaurant, but almost as a home.

Phoenix Ingraham, a member of the House Committee of the Manhattan Club, at 32 East Twenty-sixth Street, expressed a similar opinion. He said that orders had been given for the saving of fuel as far as possible and added that some of the nonessential rooms had been closed. About twenty members of the Manhattan Club live in the house, and many members of the Metropolitan Club, at Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street, also live in the clubhouse.

REOPEN TRAFFIC TO CENTRAL WEST

Continued from Page One.

ern points to Chicago, which was discontinued on Saturday owing to the storms in the Middle West, will be resumed tonight with the operation of Train 19—the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago Express—which will leave New York at 8:30 P. M. for the West. Tomorrow the full schedule will be operated and tickets will be sold from New York and other Eastern cities to Chicago, subject to slight delay.

"With the restoration of passenger train service to Chicago the transportation of the mails will be resumed, but express service will continue under embargo for all points between Pittsburgh and Chicago on the Fort Wayne route until further notice.

"The trains between New York and Chicago which were annulled temporarily on account of the storm were as follows: Westbound—No. 5, Pennsylvania Limited, leaving New York at 11:04 A. M.; No. 23, Manhattan Limited, leaving New York at 5:04 P. M.; No. 7, Mercantile Express, leaving New York at 5:30 P. M. Eastbound—No. 40, Metropolitan Express, leaving Chicago at 8:45 A. M.; No. 34, Seaboard Express, leaving Chicago at 10 A. M.; No. 22, Manhattan Limited, leaving Chicago at 10:30 A. M.; No. 2, Pennsylvania Limited, leaving Chicago at 5:30 P. M.

"All of the trains which were temporarily lost in the storm between Pittsburgh and Chicago and Pittsburgh and St. Louis have now been located with the exception of No. 20, which is believed to be near Indianapolis, Ind., on the Pan Handle Route. This train, the Keystone Express, left St. Louis Saturday at 8:44 A. M. for the East."

From the reports of its agents the Pennsylvania last night made the following review of the blizzard conditions:

"Weather conditions prevailing in the last forty-eight hours in the Middle West have been of unprecedented severity in their effect upon railroad operation. From fourteen to twenty inches of snow fell in Indiana and Illinois, with temperatures ranging from zero down and the wind velocity reaching sixty miles per hour, causing impassable drifts at many points. For a time no trains were operated in or out of Chicago.

"East of Pittsburgh, where there has been little snow on the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad, extremely low temperatures prevailed yesterday and today, together with high winds. At some points in the mountains 15 below zero was recorded, and on the Allegheny and Buffalo divisions 10 below zero. The full train service between Pittsburgh and New York, with the exception of the through passenger trains which were annulled, was operated, but with unusual delays in most cases. Between New York, Philadelphia, and Washington the full schedule was represented, with some delays to all trains. The usual local service was furnished without great delays.

"Freight movement on all points of the Pennsylvania system has been greatly hampered. On portions of the Western lines, where operation was at all possible, all efforts were centred on the movement of coal. East of Pittsburgh the movement was greatly slowed down as a consequence of low boiler pressure in locomotives, frozen switches, and congealed lubricants on car axles. Very serious wire trouble, both on telegraph and telephone, has been experienced all over the Pennsylvania Railroad system. Some divisions have been cut off completely from communication, and this has greatly added to the difficulty in maintaining train operations."

The bulletin board in the Grand Central Terminal yesterday informed hundreds of travelers that "trains are delayed owing to the severe weather." The Twentieth Century Limited, which should have arrived in Chicago Saturday, did not reach its destination until last night. The Lake Shore Limited, due to arrive here yesterday, was annulled. Train 6, due at 9:21 yesterday morning, got in at 5:25 in the afternoon.

The New York Central ran all of its trains yesterday leaving New York for Chicago. They were on much delayed schedules last night, having encountered the blizzard at Buffalo. None of the New York Central trains was run from Chicago on Saturday night.

Trains on the New Haven ran from one to three hours late coming from Boston.

Weather Handicaps Freight Moving.

Facing great handicaps due to the weather, the work of "Freight Moving Week" will start this morning, with prospects of little progress today, but the extra work will aid the situation as soon as the blizzard abates in the Middle West. There are 11,500 cars of domestic freight at New York terminals, much of which can be moved if the weather moderates slightly.

Mr. Smith has asked the railroads to have their soliciting forces canvass consignees who have cars at terminals here. Tomorrow the permit-embargo regulations go into effect. They are expected to be an important affect on the general situation aside from the delays due to the weather. Under the new plan no domestic freight in carload lots may be shipped to New York until the consignee obtains a permit from the Traffic Freight Committee, North Atlantic Ports, or from its subcommittees.

The Long Island Railroad announced last night that it had completed its plans for effective work during "Freight Moving Week."

"The Long Island Railroad," said Donald Wilson, General Freight Agent, "is prepared to lend every assistance to this nation-wide campaign to eliminate congestion, to keep the tracks open, and to get the greatest possible use of every freight car. To accomplish this goal it is essential that the carriers receive the support of shippers and consignees."

The Pennsylvania Railroad, which handles much of the freight for New York, announced last night that all division freight officers and all freight representatives of the company had been ordered to drop all other work this week and devote themselves to getting cars unloaded. The following general instructions were issued last night by Robert C. Wright, Traffic Manager of the system:

"In connection with the appeal of the Director General of Railroads to the people of the United States to observe the week beginning Jan. 14 as 'Freight Moving Week,' I wish you would immediately instruct all of our division freight officers and representatives in the field to give their entire attention and effort during this week to working with consignees for the unloading, hauling, and otherwise disposing of freight at our stations and terminals.

"I am aware, of course, that our representatives are already occupied in this direction, but I wish you to stimulate their efforts still further during this particular week with a view to doing everything in our power to produce the desired effect.

"You will, of course, work with our operating department in locating any accumulations of freight for different consignees, and I would suggest that you ask the Passenger Department for any men that it can spare to assist you in this work so that the strength of our whole force may be thrown into this endeavor."

The list of consignees who have delayed unloading freight cars contains the names of some of the most prominent business firms in this city, according to an appeal made by the Merchants' Association yesterday to its members to aid "Freight Moving Week."

"The list of delinquents as supplied the Traffic Bureau," the appeal said, "embraces a very large number of the most prominent shippers and receivers in the Metropolitan district, many of whom we know to be loyal and enthusiastic supporters of the Government, contributing alike their time and money.

"We are sure that, both as loyal Americans and citizens, they would not knowingly do anything to jeopardize the trade and welfare of New York, and we are sure they will do their part toward relieving the congestion and removing the broadcast intimations that the Port of New York should be avoided."

COLD WAVE HITS BOSTON.

Speeding Up of Shipments Improves Coal Situation.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—Although Boston had escaped up to tonight the full effects of the cold wave which has been rushing eastward, a sharp drop in temperature and a high northwest wind caused much discomfort today. Yesterday, the warmest day since the middle of November, the Weather Bureau thermometer recorded a maximum of 54 degrees. By midnight the temperature had dropped to 31, and during the early hours today it hovered about 12. There was only a slight rise in the middle of the day, and tonight the downward course was resumed.

The speeding up of coal trains and the release of barges from ice-bound harbors as a result of the warm weather which prevailed for several days up to last night, have appreciably improved the fuel situation in this city, but there is no immediate prospect of permanent relief. The arrival of 10,000 tons of anthracite coal yesterday enabled dealers to cover the bottoms of their bins in preparation for the great demand assured during the next few days from householders who have had their coal doled out to them in small lots ranging from 100 pounds to half a ton. Receipts of bituminous coal are still wholly inadequate for the needs of public, business, and industrial buildings.

Some of the public schools will be reopened tomorrow after a vacation since three days before Christmas. Others will remain closed, either because of lack of coal or because the plumbing and heating systems were disabled by the freezing of pipes in the cold wave at the beginning of this month, while the buildings were unheated. The new municipal stations for the distribution of coal in small lots to the poor will be opened this week.

BLIZZARD ABATES; BLOCKADE BROKEN

Hundreds of Thousands of Volunteers Dig Paths Through Snow in the West.

WARMER, WITH CLEAR SKIES

Chicago Trains Resume Partial Operations and Food and Fuel Situation Improves.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13. — Picks and shovels, wielded by hundreds of thousand of volunteer workers and tens of thousands of municipal and railway employes, today succeeded in breaking the absolute traffic tie-up in Chicago and the Middle West which had been caused by the blizzard that swept over this region Friday and Saturday.

Men, women, and children bent willingly to the task of breaking traffic ways through the deep snow, while sunshine from a cloudless sky enabled them to make such progress that tonight railroads entering Chicago operated the first outgoing trains since yesterday afternoon, and from many cities came reports that the volunteer workers had so opened streets and roads that delivery traffic was able to pentrate the storm-swept district, thereby ameliorating conditions which had threatened fuel and food shortages.

No railway schedules were formed, but practically every road operating from here managed to send out at least one train. Reports from outlying territory indicated that a majority of the scores of trains stalled in the snow drifts yesterday gradually were proceeding toward their destinations and that by tomorrow, with the present clear weather prevailing, all lines would be open. Several through trains from the East and a few from the West arrived today, twenty-four to thirty-six hours late.

Stock Trains Rescued.

The Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy closed all local freight yards, so as to release the men for work in clearing the tracks. The Chicago switch yards were opened, and scores of freight stock trains blocked on the outskirts of the city were brought in today.

Railroad officials announced that the usual number of trains could not be operated before tomorrow night. The ones sent out tonight were made up late in the afternoon and sent out whenever it was thought there was a chance for them to get through. No effort was made to arrange a schedule.

The Twentieth Century Limited from New York, due yesterday, arrived late tonight, carrying a special party of New York bankers, including Otto H. Kahn, who was to have addressed a bankers' meeting in Milwaukee tonight.

In Chicago the situation, although improving, was still forbidding. It is still impossible to make deliveries of provisions in many districts. The city had been practically without milk since yesterday, and dairies reported today that only preferred deliveries to hospitals and to houses where there were children, would be made tomorrow.

Heading many of the volunteer digging brigades today were women—some clad in bloomers or overalls. In some districts the women were out at 4 o'clock in the morning. They were assisted by thousands of children. Schools will be closed this week until the streets are cleared. Releasing some 60,000 children for work in shoveling snow.

Though many apartment houses are without coal, it is thought that tomorrow night will see a danger of a serious coal famine averted. Many cars of coal were brought in from the outskirts of the city today and there is no shortage in the supply. The difficulty in making deliveries is the only danger.

Fire Warnings Issued.

City officials tonight issued another warning of the danger of fire, because of the inability of the fire wagons to get through many streets, and volunteer bucket brigades have been formed. Police today made a house-to-house canvass, warning every one to keep buckets of water handy, and seeing to the enforcement of the city ordinances regarding clearing sidewalks.

Eighteen deaths in this territory are known to have resulted from the storm. The temperature has been rising slowly throughout the district since Saturday afternoon, the wind has died down, and indications are that there will be nothing of consequence to handicap the workers immediately, according to the Weather Bureau.

SHIPPING STILL HELD UP.

More Steamships Arrive Than Are Coaled and Sent to Sea.

Although two large steamships got away from an Atlantic port last week, shipping men said yesterday that the lack of bunker coal was still holding up shipping here. The Fuel Administration is using every endeavor to fill the bunkers of the hundred or more vessels now in this harbor, but the shipping has been little improved. This is because every day brings more vessels in, and these do not carry enough coal for return trips.

The scarcity of coal has lengthened the time of a voyage. The manager of a large steamship line said that the vessels of his company require sometimes more than two weeks longer for a round trip then when they could coal here without delay. This, he said, meant a slower movement of needed goods to our allies, but as yet there had been no delay in getting food and munitions to the fighting men in France.

Several coastal vessels have arrived with bunkers empty, their furnaces having been fed for the last few miles of the trip with tables, chairs, and woodwork.

BLIZZARD STRIKES UP-STATE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Dispatches from northern New York indicate that the blizzard from the West has struck that region with full force.

Ogdensburg is practically isolated. Inbound trains are stuck in snowdrifts and in the main streets of that city the snow has reached a depth of 18 inches, with no signs of abatement tonight. The thermometer registers 20 below zero. Similar conditions are reported from Potsdam and northern Adirondack districts.

Central New York has thus far escaped the snow, though zero weather prevails.

Discontinues Eighty Trains.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—Approximately eighty passenger trains were dropped at midnight by the Philadelphia & Reading Railway, the purpose of which, it is announced, is the conservation of men, motive power, and fuel.

GARFIELD TO CUT COAL TO NEEDS

Continued from Page One.

restore railroad service at the earliest possible moment.

The most hopeful note in the report by Mr. Smith was that a channel had been smashed through the ice in Newark Bay and Passaic River to Newark. Of the general situation he said:

"Snow and high winds, with temperatures ranging from 10 to 25 degrees below zero, extending west of Pittsburgh and Buffalo to Chicago and south to the Ohio River, with drifts, have practically paralyzed the entire railroad operations.

"All passenger trains were abandoned, some few local movements made. Practically all switching was stopped and all freight movement east of Buffalo and Pittsburgh. The temperature is 0 below to 10 above. The wires are all down and am unable to compile figures as to cars on hand above normal.

"The storm is so extensive that it will cause a material setback in our efforts. At noon today it had moderated slightly, although the cold weather is expected to continue until tomorrow, at least, everywhere. Wherever anything can be accomplished in the way of clearing for movement, the effort is being made. Along the Atlantic Coast it is clear and cold. We are doing a fair day's work and getting a fair movement into New England. Labor shortage continues.

"We have been delayed in opening up Newark Bay and Passaic River because the two tugs that were obtained from the Navy Department were not strong enough to go through the thick ice and big boats would not clear the bridge. We finally succeeded in getting the Navy Department to give us the seagoing tug Aurora, and am glad to advise that we have broken a channel through the Newark Bay and Passaic River to Newark.

There was little hope expressed in any quarter that relief of a substantial nature could be expected for the next forty-eight hours, and then only if the extreme cold weather abated. The situation is frankly admitted by members of the railroad administration to be worse than was expected last night.

While the railroad administration is prepared to go to any lengths to aid in moving coal at the Jersey terminals, although its jurisdiction does not extend to that feature of the fight, it has been unable to obtain sufficient labor even for the handling of its admitted transportation problems.

Mr. Smith's report indicated that the Navy Department might be called upon for further aid in breaking up the ice jam in the vicinity of New York Harbor and this matter will receive immediate attention by the officials here, it is understood. The Fuel Administration has given assurance that sufficient coal can be supplied for shipment to New York to prevent actual suffering if the transportation facilities and the men to unload it at terminals are provided, and there will be another drive to obtain relief in those quarters tomorrow.

Director General McAdoo had planned to concentrate efforts on a "freight moving" week, beginning tomorrow, and that campaign will not be dropped. On the other hand, the railroad administration does not attempt to deny that on the eve of this effort to clear the terminals the Government is facing the worst conditions since it took control of the railroads. In fact, the unusual weather conditions, described by many railroad men as the worst in twenty years, have practically undone for the time all that had been accomplished.

That there will have to be an introduction of extreme coal conservation measures in New York City and other large communities appeared to be inevitable tonight, and the United States Fuel Administration is simply awaiting a detailed report before taking action.

Dr. Garfield still hopes to provide sufficient coal to keep the industries essential to the war working on full time, but the developments of the last two days have made such a plan seem out of the question of accomplishment. It is not believed, however, that any of them will be forced to shut down completely or that the war program of the Government will be seriously curtailed.

The latest storm to precipitate the blizzard conditions are experienced in the East within the next two or three days as has been predicted. Dr. Garfield has stated that households will be supplied no matter how far restrictions in other directions must go.

Production of bituminous coal in the first week of January returned almost to the level of early December before the severest weather began to impede operations. The week's daily production was 1,847,000 tons, according to the United States Geological Survey. Production of beehive coke amounted to 515,000 tons. Losses in the anthracite industry were far less than in either soft coal or coke, the week's shipments amounting to only 27,517 cars.

General improvement in working conditions was reported from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Kentucky. In Virginia, Alabama, Iowa, Arkansas, and the West Virginia Panhandle losses due to labor shortage increased.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—The shipments of anthracite in December as reported to the Anthracite Bureau of Information amounted to 5,598,045 tons. This is said by officials to be a remarkable showing for December, when the difficulties encountered as a result of the recent unusually severe cold weather are considered. Despite handicaps the December shipments were 116,108 tons more than in December, 1916.

The total shipments for 1917 amounted to 77,183,985 tons, an increase of 9,756,941 tons, or more than 14 per cent. over the amount sent to market in 1916. The 1917 figures exceed those of the previous record year (1911) by 7,179,000 tons.

ADVERTISEMENT.

6 BELL-ANS Hot water Quick Relief

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

the remarkable spread of business reading

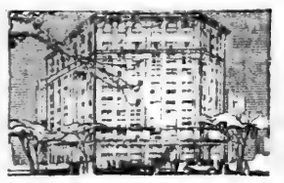
The habit of business reading has spread among Americans. Today it is estimated that not more than 10% of the better class of business men neglect utilitarian literature.

An article in *Publishers' Weekly* shows that J. P. Morgan & Company has a library of 6,000 business books; the National City Bank 20,000 volumes and 400,000 indexed pamphlets of commercial lore; the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company 10,000 such works. Brentano's issues a 128-page catalog of business books. The literature is so voluminous that, like law matter, it has its current digest, published at frequent intervals by the Cumulative Digest Corporation of New York. The chief topic of discussion at the recent national convention of librarians in Louisville was keeping up with the big demand for business books.

The successful business man of 1890 was "too busy" to bother with commercial reading. Now he cannot afford to slight it.

The A. W. Shaw Company is the largest publisher of this type of reading in the world. It has distributed over two million volumes. It has 41 new books in preparation, employing a small brigade of authors, investigators, statisticians, field men, and an ultra-"finicky" breed of proofreader this labor develops. The company publishes, in addition, four business magazines: SYSTEM, British SYSTEM, SYSTEM ON THE FARM, and FACTORY.

Advertising in the A. W. Shaw Company's magazines reaches men who mix brains with business



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Broadway and Fifth Avenue at Madison Square

EIGHT nearby transit lines bring 20,000 visitors daily to the 600 tenants of the Fifth Avenue Building. It pays to have an office in a building so accessible to so many patrons of firms of national reputation and financial prestige.

For INDIGESTION USE VICHY FRUTI

Vichy Springs Salts guaranteed by the French Gov't, with pure fruit juices. Excellent for SOUR STOMACH BILIOUSNESS HEARTBURN

Mildly laxative

Dissolve tablets in water or put tablet on tongue. At best druggists

Window Shades

For private and public buildings. We seek competition, as only by competition can our shades be appreciated. Well made and installed by experts.

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Telephone Vanderbilt 3250

AEOLIAN HALL

ASSOCIATION with achievement is often a vital factor of success. So Aeolian Hall with its national prestige and list of distinguished tenants may give your business that added "punch" which makes for prosperity.

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Agents for Aeolian Hall
Telephone Vanderbilt 397

Advertising Record.

In 1917 The New York Times published 12,025,896 agate lines of advertisements, in 1916 11,825,496 lines, in 1915 9,622,562 lines, and in 1914 9,164,927 lines. The Times publishes a greater volume of advertisements (Help and Situation Wanted advertisements excepted) than any other New York newspaper.—Advt.

THE MADISON AVENUE OFFICE OF THE GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Uptown Convenience and Downtown Facilities

A checking account at either of our uptown offices brings to the depositor a two-fold advantage—convenient location, and command of the company's complete facilities, downtown as well as uptown.

CHECKS CAN BE CASHED AND DEPOSITS MADE at any of our city offices by arrangement.

THE BANKING HOURS at the uptown offices are very convenient—9 to 4 (Saturdays, 9 to 1).

INTEREST is paid on daily balances subject to check.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS at both uptown offices are open from 9 to 6 (Saturdays, 9 to 1).

Our Madison Avenue Office, recently opened, is a completely equipped and appointed banking institution. You are cordially invited to inspect it.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway

Fifth Ave. Office	Madison Ave. Office	London Office	Paris Office
Fifth Ave. & 43rd St.	Madison Ave. & 60th St.	32 Lombard St., E. C.	Rue des Italiens, 1 & 3

Capital and Surplus - - - - $50,000,000
Resources more than - - - - $600,000,000

BOLSHEVIKI SPLIT ON WILSON SPEECH

Official Organ Hopes to Find America an Ally for Democratic Peace.

ANOTHER PAPER IS HOSTILE

Calls Him Representative of Capitalists—Address Rushed to Trotzky by Lenine.

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 12.—President Wilson's speech is printed in full in today's official Isvestia, together with the following comment:

"The conditions laid down by President Wilson represent a great victory in the great struggle for democratic peace, and we may hope to find in the American people an actual ally in that struggle."

The Bolsheviki regard President Wilson's statement as a possible actual help in their present single-handed struggle with the German diplomats, and on Lenine's personal orders the full text of the speech was immediately telegraphed to Trotzky at Brest-Litovsk. A copy was also sent by special courier.

On the other hand, Lloyd George's speech as given in big type headlines by an anti-Bolshevist paper "leaves Russia to her fate."

A significant point in the latest report from Brest is the Russian reply to the German refusal to shift the negotiations to Stockholm. This refusal was put almost in the form of an ultimatum, and many of the Bolsheviki were prepared to take it as such and to break off negotiations. Finally Trotzky played a cleverer game.

He saw the Germans wished the negotiations to be broken off on some such irrelevant question which would cloud the issue before the German people. He on the other hand is determined that if there is to be a final rupture it shall come on a point on which the German and Russian people could stand together against the German Government. He therefore took the line that the Russians were ready to fight on the question of self-definition of Poland, Courland, &c., but not on a technical issue of minor importance. In making this statement he carefully exposed the plans of the German militarists before the whole world. The negotiations, therefore, proceed, but the final rupture may be expected at any moment, if, as seems probable, the German militarists continue to impose their policy on their delegates.

Meanwhile the Germans are taking every means for stopping fraternization on the front. This means that the Bolshevist propaganda is having its effect among the German soldiers. The Germans confiscate all copies of a "faked" German paper containing a full account of the peace negotiations and other Bolshevist literature which is being distributed by the Russians. In spite of this, the German soldiers crawl across every night to obtain copies secretly.

A general meeting of the Soviet is to be held tonight to discuss the raising of a Socialist army.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 13, (Associated Press.)—President Wilson's address has been widely printed and commented on by Petrograd newspapers. The Bolshevist newspapers are divided in their opinion. Isvestia says:

"The contentions for peace advanced by President Wilson are a great victory on the way of obtaining a democratic peace. We shall hope that in the American nation we will find a real ally in the struggle for general democratic peace."

The Pravda deprecates President Wilson's address, and denounces the President as a representative of American capital. Pravda says the speech masks old formulas of war.

Delo Nargda the leading Social Revolutionist paper, says that Mr. Wilson's address shows that he has made great progress since his reply to the Pope's peace proposals. It adds:

"In their present form the American conditions may be regarded as the basis of peace negotiations, and if the Bolsheviki had not by their policy strengthened the military annexationist groups in Germany these conditions would already have been adopted as the basis of such negotiations."

"In President Wilson's speech we must note the moral victory for the peace policy of the Council of National Commissaries," says the Isvestia. "This is the first formal reply of the Allies to the proposal of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates that they participate in peace negotiations. In various parts of the address, where President Wilson talks of the action of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Government and the Russian peace delegation, his recognition of their services in the struggle for peace is clearly seen. Every one who reads President Wilson's speech may see the friendly tone in which the American President speaks in the face of the whole world of the actions of the Russian Workmen's and Peasants' Government regarding the obtaining of peace.

"What now can the miserable compromisers say who continue to prevent a conclusion of peace. Will they continue to declare that the present Government has ended the possibility of peace, that it has sold itself to the Germans, that it has made a shameful peace, and that it has isolated Russia from the entire world? President Wilson's speech is a conscientious valuation of the actions of the Bolshevist power and a well deserved slap to the liars and calumniators of our bourgeoisie and the pretending socialistic press."

The Pravda says:

"President Wilson's confession indicates that the American Bourse found it necessary not only to reckon with the Bolshevist authority, but to make its curtsey to it. Of course this will not prevent the American Ambassador, perhaps tomorrow, from giving sanction to the participation of the American Military Mission in secret counter-revolutionary plots against the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. We do not doubt the real meaning of these compliments of the representative of the American Bourse.

"We do not believe in the friendship or nobility of feelings of the servant of American capital, who in the name of peace during three years has supplied Europe with means necessary for war and the destruction of humanity. We know that President Wilson represents the American imperial dictatorship.

"In the words of this well-known diplomatic equilibrist, there is no difficulty in finding the old motto of war to the end, of plundering under the mask of self-definition of nations and the hidden demands of contributions."

The Pravda concludes with the statement that America will not permit Great Britain and Japan to grow too strong and that President Wilson's address was designed to curtail their appetites.

SAYS AUSTRIA ALSO SOUGHT PEACE TERMS

Imprisoned Provisional Government Official Asserts Revolution Stopped Overtures.

OTHER ALLIES WILLING

Banks in Petrograd Still Closed, and Payment of Dividends and Interest to be Prohibited.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 12.—The extraordinary evasiveness of actual peace is illustrated by an interview published today with M. Bourtsev, who is still imprisoned in the St. Peter and St. Paul fortress on no particular charge.

Bourtsev, who was in the confidence of the Provisional Government, states that one week before the Bolshevist revolution Austria declared through its legation at Berne its willingness to make peace, and this step was perfectly well known here. Turkey and Bulgaria had already expressed their complete willingness to act similarly. A few weeks longer and Germany might well have been isolated.

The most serious danger that has threatened is starvation. It is unlikely, however, as some optimistists hope, that an anti-Bolshevist reaction will set in as the result of the shortage. The local Food Controller, Schlichter, is doing very well, notwithstanding his endless difficulties.

When the November revolution occurred, the whole staff of the Food Ministry, numbering 1,500, struck, and has remained on strike ever since. Moreover, the officials removed quantities of documents with them, and the Bolsheviki were practically compelled to improvise a personnel and system by telephoning to the Omsk, Siberia, Committee of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

Schlichter was able to arrange for the daily dispatch westward of 200 truckloads of corn. Kursk, in southern Russia, is now exporting foodstuffs for the first time since the revolution. There is no doubt that many officials retained under the Provisional Government did their utmost to hinder matters in order to produce a reaction in favor of the autocracy.

Such officials are not tolerated by the Bolsheviki, hence there is actually greater efficiency now notwithstanding the fact that there are fewer officials.

The capitalist has a bad time here nowadays. Lenine's latest decree prohibits, in view of forthcoming nationalization of industry, the payment of dividends and interest on investments. The sale of stocks and bonds is forbidden. The banks are still virtually closed.

From Jan. 15 depositors will apparently be allowed to withdraw a maximum of 875 weekly. Private safes and strong boxes are being opened and their contents confiscated. We expect shortly to hear that all except the smallest deposits will be formally declared State property and that all State debts will be repudiated.

The forthcoming conferences are now the chief subjects of conjecture. On Jan. 18 the Constituent Assembly meets, or at any rate such of its elected members as are prepared to recognize the Bolshevist Commissary to the extent of registering with him. Three days later there takes place the third of the all-Russian Conferences of Soviets, the membership of which will consist almost exclusively of Bolsheviki and their supporters. On Jan. 28 the Peasants' Conference and also the Bolshevist body will assemble.

It is expected that the Constituent Assembly will only sit for a few days to ratify Lenine's legislation, declare the soviets the sovereign power, and dissolve itself. From the Bolshevist point of view, if the Constituent Assembly hands over the sovereign power to the Soviets, then it is unnecessary. If it refuses, then it is both unnecessary and dangerous.

The news from the South makes it difficult to determine the sphere of influence of the Rada Kharkov, which was recently a strong Ukrainian centre, but is now in the hands of the Bolsheviki. Both sides are disarming each other and occasionally guerrilla fighting occurs. Theoretically an agreement has been reached between the Smolney Institute and the Rada.

Reports That Turks Have Broken the Armistice

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 13.—A telegram from Kuban states that the Turks have already broken the armistice by landing 20,000 troops between Trebizond and Rize and that a submarine has sunk a Russian transport.

The evening papers print a rumor that negotiations are to be transferred to Warsaw.

GET KALEDINE'S CAPITAL.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 12.—A dispatch received by the semi-official news agency from Novo-Tcherkassk, capital of the Province of the Don Cossacks and headquarters of General Kaledine, the Hetman of the Cossacks, reports that the Bolshiviki have succeeded in assuming all authority there.

PICTURE TALES FOR TROOPS

Patriotic Societies Arrange to Furnish 900 Stereoptican Lectures.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jans. 13.—The National Committee of Patriotic Societies is making arrangements at the request of the Y. M. C. A. to furnish 900 picture talks for American soldiers in the United States and in France. The talks will have to do with the war and the activities of the nation in wartime. Each address will be illustrated by forty colored stereopticon slides, and will be read by the Y. M. C. A. Secretaries to the men. Eight copies of each talk and set of slides will be made, so that out of th total of 900 there will be 100 different lectures.

Edward Harding, Chairman of the Executive Board of the National Committee, and William Mather Lewis, Executive Secretary, have completed two sets of talks, entitled "Wartime Washington" and "The American Navy." Among the societies represented in the National Committee, which is preparing other talks, are the National Security League, the League to Enforce Peace, and the Boy Scouts.

Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin

The One Genuine Aspirin has been made in America for more than ten years. See that you get the true product which you may always identify by

"The Bayer Cross" — "Your Guarantee of Purity"

The trade-mark "Aspirin" (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) is a guarantee that the monoaceticacidester of salicylicacid in these tablets is of the reliable Bayer manufacture.

BRITISH ADMIRALTY CHANGE

How Work Will Be Divided Among the New Members.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Admiralty last night issued a statement explaining the changes in the personnel in the Board of Admiralty and indicating alterations in the organization that have been decided upon. Among the most interesting appointments now announced are those of a group of brilliant young Captains to be directors of naval staff divisions. Two important new posts also are created—that of Civil Engineer in Chief and Director of Experiments and Research.

The board is divided under two heads, operations and maintenance, thus carrying further the principle of isolating the work of planning and directing the naval war operations from the other work.

The members of the new board are grouped as follows:

Operation:—First Sea Lord, Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss; Deputy Chief of Naval Staff, Rear Admiral S. R. Fremantle; Assistant Chief of Naval Staff, Rear Admiral A. L. Duff; Deputy First Sea Lord, Rear Admiral G. P. W. Sope; Finance Secretary, Dr. McNamara; Permanent Secretary, Sir O. Murray.

Maintenance:—Second Sea Lord, Vice Admiral Sir H. L. Heath; Third Sea Lord, Rear Admiral L. Halsey; Fourth Sea Lord, Rear Admiral H. H. D. Tothill; Civil Lord, Mr. Pretyman; Controller, Sir A. G. Anderson; Second Civil Lord, Mr. A. F. Pease.

In the future the general distribution of duties between the members of the board belonging to the Naval Staff will be as follows: First Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff, naval policy and general direction of operations; Deputy Chief of Naval Staff, war operations in home waters; Assistant Chief of Naval Staff, trade protection and anti-submarine operations; Deputy First Sea Lord, general policy and operations outside home waters.

An important feature is the formation of an anti-submarine staff under the direction of Rear Admiral Duff.

TONNAGE OF 327,152 TO BE READY BY MARCH

Unexpected Progress on Requisitioned Ships—18 Will be Finished This Month.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Forty-one cargo vessels and tankers, aggregating 327,152 tons dead weight, which were requisitioned while under construction by the United States Shipping Board, will be completed and put into service in January and February.

Reports received by the officials here within the last few days, it was stated tonight, showed that the shipyards were making far better progress on this work than had been expected. Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board announced that, according to the present estimates, eighteen of the vessels with a tonnage of 145,001 tons would be ready for overseas service this month.

Cargo ships will be launched at these points:

Portland, Ore., five; Newport News, Va., one; Quincy, Mass., two; Philadelphia, one; Seattle, six; Port Richmond, N. Y., one; San Francisco, one; Columbia River or Puget Sound, five; Oakland, Cal., three; port of New York, two; Baltimore, two; Delaware River, one; Long Beach, Cal., one; Wilmington, Del., one; total number of cargo ships, thirty-two.

Tankers will be turned out at these points:

Newport News, one; Seattle, one; Gloucester, N. J., two; San Francisco, three; Delaware River, one; Camden, N. J., one; total number of tankers, nine.

260

Question

What are some of the intricate duties involved in settling an Estate?

Answer

(1) To keep careful records of the assets to safeguard against loss.

(2) To collect notes and accounts receivable and rents, coupons and dividends due the Estate, so that nothing shall be overlooked or lost by delay.

(3) To provide for the prompt payment of legacies.

Wouldn't you like to know in detail what the duties of an Executor of a Will are? Our new booklet, *"What Every Foresighted Business Man Should Know,"* will tell you.

Our nearest office will furnish you with a copy.

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT 60 Broadway — IN HARLEM 125th St & Lenox Ave. — COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY — IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave & 34th St. — IN THE BRONX 149th St. & Third Ave.

Member of Federal Reserve System

BERLIN PEACE TALK VERSION MISLEADS

Continued from Page One.

ing that such conflicts as had occurred between the Russian Government and the Ukraine "have had no connection with the question of the self-determination of the Ukraine, concerning which there is no room for conflict between the two sister republics."

M. Bolubowysch, the Ukrainian Secretary of State, accepted the statements of Count Czernin and M. Trotzky and announced that his delegates would participate in the peace negotiations on that basis.

Later in the session the delegates discussed the German claim that the Russian wireless statements issued during the recess constituted a transgression of the spirit of the armistice. M. Trotzky desired to know in what particular the spirit of the armistice had been transgressed by the communications, and General Hoffmann of the German delegation replied:

"At the head of the armistice treaty stood the words 'bring about a lasting peace.' Your Russian propaganda transgressed this intention because it did not strive after a lasting peace, but to carry the resolutions concerning civil war into the countries of the Central Powers."

M. Trotzky answered General Hoffmann, pointing out that all the German newspapers were being freely admitted into Russia, even newspapers which were supporting the views of the extreme Russian reactionaries. Complete equality had been observed in this respect, and it had nothing to do with the armistice treaty. General Hoffmann retorted that his protest was not directed against the Russian press, but against official Government statements and statements which bore the signature of Ensign Krylenko, Commander in Chief of the Bolshevist forces.

To this statement M. Trotzky replied that the treaty contained no restrictions or expressions of opinion by citizens of the Russian Republic or their governing officials. Dr. Richard von Kühlmann, the German Foreign Minister, interrupted M. Trotzky, saying:

"Noninterference in Russian affairs is the fixed principle of the German Government, but the Government has the right to demand reciprocity in this respect."

Answering Dr. von Kühlmann, M. Trotzky replied:

"On the other hand, the Russians will recognize it as a step forward if the Germans freely and frankly express their views regarding internal conditions in Russia as far as they think it necessary."

Petrograd Negotiations Hang Fire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 12.—The negotiations with the Central Powers concerning economic questions and the exchange of certain classes of prisoners which are being carried on at Petrograd testify to an inclination of both sides to prolong matters to the utmost in the hope of obtaining the adhesion of the remaining belligerents.

The delegations here at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are spending some hours every day arguing over conditions of the renewal of postal and telegraphic communications between Russia and the Central Empires and discussion of the most convenient points along the front for an exchange of prisoners. The meetings occupy comparatively all the enemy delegation's time.

It is impossible now to walk down the Novsky Prospect without seeing a few uniformed Austrian or German officers, let alone a considerable number of privates. Petrograd behaves politely toward the newcomers. Some days ago, it is true, a group of students surrounded and began to boo an officer in a strange uniform and vanished suddenly on discovering he was English.

Petrograd is considerably perturbed at Sir George Buchanan's departure and is wondering if it indicates a change somehow in the British Government's policy toward Russia. A surprising number of persons appear to believe that the Ambassador's illness is purely diplomatic. It is generally taken for granted that his successor will be Henderson.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 13. (Associated Press.)—M. Ungern, former Chargé d'Affaires at Lisbon, and the first diplomat of the old régime to recognize the Government of the Smolny Institute, has requested permission to open negotiations with the National Commissionaries. He was told that he first must publicly acknowledge his recognition of the Bolsheviki.

ODESSA, Jan. 12.—The Russo-German Commission, which has come here to discuss questions concerning the Black Sea, has arranged a meeting for consideration of conditions under which interned civilians may be repatriated. The commission consists of eighteen delegates under the Presidency of a German Admiral. The chief Russian delegate is a sailor from the Black Sea fleet.

FEAR NEW COMPLICATIONS.

German and Austrian Papers See Trouble from Russian States.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 13.—Though the Pan Germans continue their raging, tearing campaign against the Brest-Litovsk conference, most of the Conservative journals express delight at the resumption of the negotiations.

The Vorwärts thinks new incidents will arise, and the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung is of the opinion that trouble will appear on account of Count Czernin's wish that the Poles should elect Kaiser Charles as King of Poland. The paper points out that if Austria unites the Polish State with her by means of a "personal union" Germany will with difficulty be persuaded to go away empty-handed.

The Vorwarts grounds its fears of further complications on the basis of the assertion that among the German ruling caste "one side desires annexation, without regard for national considerations, in the Russian provinces so that Germany may obtain military safety and the Polish coal region in addition, while on the other side the diplomats hope by a more or less contestable degree of self-determination for the occupied regions to achieve an appreciable increase of power in the east."

The same journal attributes great importance to German recognition of the Ukraine as an independent negotiating power, and says this will produce a very important change. With regard to the Polish problem, it publishes a telegram saying the Ukraine delegates were instructed to support the creation of an independent Poland on an ethnographical basis. They are to demand that the Ukrainian regions of Cholm, Podalia and Volhynia, occupied by the Central Powers, be included in Ukrainia and that if Galicia is separated from Austria then the grand duchies of Auschwitz and Zator must fall to Poland and the kingdom of Galicia must be included in Ukrainia.

The Vorwärts adds that the Ukrainians therefore lay claim to the broad regions which the Poles regard as Polish. From the south the Ukrainians and from the north the Lithuanians dispute as to their frontiers with the Poles, and the Socialist journal doubts if our dullest application of the right of self-determination can settle such complicated national claims in a comparatively restricted area.

The best method to settle things, it thinks, is a full and lasting Russo-German understanding; otherwise Western Russia "will develop like the Balkans, and every little State calling in the help of the great nations, a new fireplace will be created for European conflagrations."

LENINE FIRM IN SADDLE.

Cannot Be Overthrown at Present, Sir George Buchanan Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 13.—Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador to Petrograd, who arrived here, says in an interview that, in his opinion, the Bolsheviki have attained such a position that at present nobody can overthrow them. Their trump cards are peace and the general warweariness, and as long as it is not stated that they cannot realize their promises to the people they will remain in power.

To a question whether the Allies would now recognize the Bolshevist Government, Sir George Buchanan answered that the Bolsheviki could not be regarded as representative of the whole of Russia. South Russia went its own way, and as long as there was not a Government representing the whole of Russia one could not regard it as the real governing power.

Asked for his opinion on the future development of events, Sir George answered:

"The Bolsheviki have now summoned the Constituent Assembly, but in my opinion the Soviets will still be the real holders of power. What the result will be of the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk nobody knows. Trotzky seems to be trying by all means to establish a separate peace. At the same time he fights the Germans with their own weapons and carries on propaganda in their eastern armies. In Petrograd I learned this propaganda has had some results."

Of Kaledine, Kerensky, and Korniloff Sir George Buchanan had no news, but he thought they were waiting their time in the hope of getting a chance to bring about order in Russia. In external politics he thought no change was to be expected in the reasonably near future. Russia had finished her rôle as an active power in the war.

SEES A UNITED RUSSIA.

Envoy in Paris Now Inclined to Take Optimistic View.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—M. Maklaroff, former Premier Kerensky's Ambassador to France, whose silence since being "removed" by M. Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, has been puzzling both the Russian colony and French diplomatic circles, has made a declaration which somewhat clears away the vagueness surrounding the nature of his position. He said:

"I do not despair about my country. I do not doubt that Russia, with the exception of Finland, on which I reserve my opinion, will stay one and indivisible. The present very pronounced separatist movement is the result of two facts: First, of a natural desire to be independent of the present Maximalist Government which risks leading Russia to her ruin; secondly, a natural reaction against the excess of centralization from which Russia suffered during the former régime. But surely there can be no separate financial systems, no foreign affairs or individual armies for each of these newly created republics.

"You wan to know what I think of Lenine and Trotzky. I do not know them personally, but, judging from the information I have, Trotzky is the more active. Remember that at the time of the French Revolution it was said: 'Duport thinks it, Barnave speaks it, Lameth does it.' Well, in Russia Lenine thinks it and Trotzky speaks it and does it. Perhaps they are in accord. Perhaps Lenine is eclipsed by Trotzky, but from what I know of their characters, Lenine is the brains of the outfit and Trotzky the arm.

"You ask my opinion about the rupture of the pourparlers at Brest-Litovsk. I have never believed in separate peace, because a separate peace concluded by the Bolsheviki with the Kaiser would be Russia's suicide. The aim of the Bolsheviki has been a general peace, and to stir up a revolution in Germany. Perhaps they are capable of treason to the interests of Russia, but they cannot be traitors to those of the revolution. They will break off further peace pourparlers when they see the utter aimlessness of rousing Germany to revolution, and when they finally discover that it is impossible to treat with Liebknecht instead of with the junkers.

"Germany is now obliged to retain the greater part of her army on the east front for three reasons: First, because there is still a unity of Russian troops who continue to guard their country's borders from enemy invasion; second, the united actions of the soldiers constitute a grave danger to Germany in the event of a sudden change in the peace negotiations, and, third, because Russia is at present an anarchistic and revolutionary breeding centre, and very contagious for Germany. Finally, bear in mind that the Brest-Litovsk pourparlers had their verberation in Germany."

These declarations, said to be much in opposition to his former views, mark a certain evolution in the Russian Ambassador. Thus far the work of the embassy is continuing as before. The appointments of Russian Bolsheviki to the ambassadorial posts in London, Berlin, Geneva, and not in Paris have led to speculation as to whether M. Maklakoff will be retained as the envoy of the People's Commissaries. In such an event it is believed M. Maklakoff would refuse to accept. In radical Russian circles, however, it is rumored that Trotzky will soon appoint another Ambassador in the person of a former crony—a chess partner at a notorious cheap café.

GREAT FOOD STORES NOW FOR PETROGRAD

Unlimited Supply as Result of Reconciliation Between Bolsheviki and Ukraine.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 13.—The threatened food shortage in north Russia promises to be prevented through the reconciliation of the Bolsheviki and the Ukraine.

M. Barikoff, member of the Petrograd Food Supply Committee, has just returned from Kiev, where he conferred with the Ukrainian authorities, who say that they are willing now to provide Petrograd with an unlimited supply of breadstuffs on a basis of half cash and half merchandise. M. Barikoff says that the Ukraine guarantees to supply 3,000,000,000 pounds of bread within sixty days, and will still have available portions of the 1915 and 1916 crops.

The Bolshevist authorities also are sending commissioners to Siberia to induce the farmers there to release more wheat to Petrograd.

Sixty-seven cars of sugar arrived in Petrograd on Thursday, insuring the city's supply for one month.

A decree was published today giving to local councils of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates the right to hold new elections to replace delegates to the Constituent Assembly who are deemed not to represent the views of the masses of workmen or peasants. This step was taken as the best means of combating the political elements which hope to use the Constituent Assembly as a weapon against the Bolshevist Government. (This evidently means another delay in the opening of the Constituent Assembly, the meeting of which had been fixed for Jan. 18, provided a quorum were present. The latest returns showed the Bolsheviki to have only a minority representation with 158 out of 610 delegates.)

The Executive Committee of the peasants' deputies has passed a resolution urging the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates to order the removal of former Emperor Nicholas and his family from Tobolsk to Petrograd or Kronstadt. The council be asked to place the former imperial family on trial before a revolutionary tribunal at either of these cities.

GERMAN FUNDS FOR FINNS.

52,000,000 Marks Seized at Beginning of War to be Released.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 13.—Recognition of the independence of Finland by Germany will have important consequences financially for Finland, the Frankfurter Zeitung says.

In German banks 52,000,000 marks stand to Finland's credit. This sum, which was seized at the beginning of the war, will now be released.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 12.—Dispatches received here from Haparanda indicate that a clash is impending between the Finnish Red Guard and Russian soldiers at Tornea, on the Norwegian-Finnish frontier, owing to the ill-treatment of travelers by the Russians. It is reported that the Russian soldiers are confiscating money belonging to the travelers crossing the border and dividing it among themselves.

It is stated also that the Finnish population along the border are afraid to leave their homes in fear of roving bands of Bolshevist soldiers. The Finnish officials have appealed to the Government for protection, and a detachment of armed Finns may be sent to Tornea.

Weber and Heilbroner

Lay Particular Stress Upon the Conditions in the Woolen Market Which Make This Far Their Most Important

Annual Sale of Fall and Winter Suits

The rapidly decreasing supply of woolens—the rapidly increasing demands of the Government—the restricted amount of machinery available—and the impossibility of the woolen mills securing additional machinery—are the *extra and unusual reasons* for emphasizing the importance of this present sale.

It is a certainty that suits of *equal quality* can not again be offered at such prices, for a considerable period of time.

The advisability of buying for both present and future needs is apparent. Many of the suits are of medium, year-round weights.

Reductions:

$27.50, $25 and $20 Fancy Suits	$17.50
$30, $27.50 and $25 Fancy Suits	21.50
$35, $30, $28 and $27.50 Fancy Suits	24.50
$40, $35 and $33 Fancy Suits	28.50
$42.50, $40 and $37.50 Fancy Suits	33.50
$52.50, $50 and $47.50 Fancy Suits	42.50

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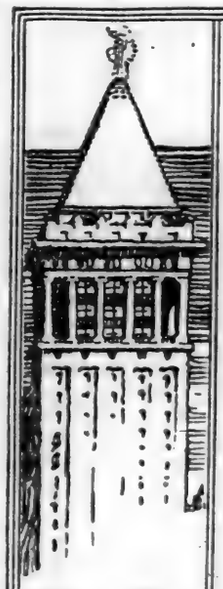
Five Clothing Stores

90 Broad — 241 Broadway — 1185 Broadway — 44th and Broadway — 42d and Fifth Avenue



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The business man who made the investigation was so strongly impressed by the soundness of our methods that he notified us he had appointed this Company in his will as co-executor and co-trustee with his wife. He wished to give his estate the benefit of our experience and methods and to relieve his wife of anxiety and responsibility.

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BOLSHEVIKI SPLIT ON WILSON SPEECH

Official Organ Hopes to Find America an Ally for Democratic Peace.

ANOTHER PAPER IS HOSTILE

Calls Him Representative of Capitalists—Address Rushed to Trotzky by Lenine.

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 12.—President Wilson's speech is printed in full in today's official Izvestia, together with the following comment:

"The conditions laid down by President Wilson represent a great victory in the great struggle for democratic peace, and we may hope to find in the American people an actual ally in that struggle."

The Bolsheviki regard President Wilson's statement as a possible actual help in their present single-handed struggle with the German diplomats, and on Lenine's personal orders the full text of the speech was immediately telegraphed to Trotzky at Brest-Litovsk. A copy was also sent by special courier.

On the other hand, Lloyd George's speech as given in big type headlines by an anti-Bolshevist paper "leaves Russia to her fate."

A significant point in the latest report from Brest is the Russian reply to the German refusal to shift the negotiations to Stockholm. This refusal was put almost in the form of an ultimatum, and many of the Bolsheviki were prepared to take it as such and to break off negotiations. Finally Trotzky played a cleverer game.

He saw the Germans wished the negotiations to be broken off on some such irrelevant question which would cloud the issue before the German people. He on the other hand is determined that if there is to be a final rupture it shall come on a point on which the German and Russian people could stand together against the German Government. He therefore took the line that the Russians were ready to fight on the question of self-definition of Poland, Courland, &c., but not on a technical issue of minor importance. In making this statement he carefully exposed the plans of the German militarists before the whole world. The negotiations, therefore, proceed, but the final rupture may be expected at any moment, if, as seems probable, the German militarists continue to impose their policy on their delegates.

Meanwhile the Germans are taking every means for stopping fraternization on the front. This means that the Bolshevist propaganda is having its effect among the German soldiers. The Germans confiscate all copies of a "faked" German paper containing a full account of the peace negotiations and other Bolshevist literature which is being distributed by the Russians. In spite of this, the German soldiers crawl across every night to obtain copies secretly.

A general meeting of the Soviet is to be held tonight to discuss the raising of a Socialist army.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 13, (Associated Press.)—President Wilson's address has been widely printed and commented on by Petrograd newspapers. The Bolshevist newspapers are divided in their opinion. Izvestia says:

"The contentions for peace advanced by President Wilson are a great victory on the way of obtaining a democratic peace. We shall hope that in the American nation we will find a real ally in the struggle for general democratic peace."

The Pravda deprecates President Wilson's address, and denounces the President as a representative of American capital. Pravda says the speech masks old formulas of war.

Delo Nargda the leading Social Revolutionist paper, says that Mr. Wilson's address shows that he has made great progress since his reply to the Pope's peace proposals. It adds:

"In their present form the American conditions may be regarded as the basis of peace negotiations, and if the Bolsheviki had not by their policy strengthened the military annexationist groups in Germany these conditions would already have been adopted as the basis of such negotiations."

"In President Wilson's speech we must note the moral victory for the peace policy of the Council of National Commissaries," says the Izvestia. "This is the first formal reply of the Allies to the proposal of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates that they participate in peace negotiations. In various parts of the address, where President Wilson talks of the action of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Government and the Russian peace delegation, his recognition of their services in the struggle for peace is clearly seen. Every one who reads President Wilson's speech may see the friendly tone in which the American President speaks in the face of the whole world of the actions of the Russian Workmen's and Peasants' Government regarding the obtaining of peace.

"What now can the miserable compromisers say who continue to prevent a conclusion of peace. Will they continue to declare that the present Government has ended the possibility of peace, that it has sold itself to the Germans, that it has made a shameful peace, and that it has isolated Russia from the entire world? President Wilson's speech is a conscientious valuation of the actions of the Bolshevist power and a well deserved slap to the liars and calumniators of our bourgeoisie and the pretending socialistic press."

The Pravda says:

"President Wilson's confession indicates that the American Bourse found it necessary not only to reckon with the Bolshevist authority, but to make its curtsey to it. Of course this will not prevent the American Ambassador, perhaps tomorrow, from giving sanction to the participation of the American Military Mission in secret counter-revolutionary plots against the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. We do not doubt the real meaning of these compliments of the representative of the American Bourse.

"We do not believe in the friendship or nobility of feelings of the servant of American capital, who in the name of peace during three years has supplied Europe with means necessary for war and the destruction of humanity. We know that President Wilson represents the American imperial dictatorship.

"In the words of this well-known diplomatic equilibrist, there is no difficulty in finding the old motto of war to the end, of plundering under the mask of self-definition of nations and the hidden demands of contributions."

The Pravda concludes with the statement that America will not permit Great Britain and Japan to grow too strong and that President Wilson's address was designed to curtail their appetites.

SAYS AUSTRIA ALSO SOUGHT PEACE TERMS

Imprisoned Provisional Government Official Asserts Revolution Stopped Overtures.

OTHER ALLIES WILLING

Banks in Petrograd Still Closed, and Payment of Dividends and Interest to be Prohibited.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 12.—The extraordinary evasiveness of actual peace is illustrated by an interview published today with M. Bourtsev, who is still imprisoned in the St. Peter and St. Paul fortress on no particular charge.

Bourtsev, who was in the confidence of the Provisional Government, states that one week before the Bolshevist revolution Austria declared through its legation at Berne its willingness to make peace, and this step was perfectly well known here. Turkey and Bulgaria had already expressed their complete willingness to act similarly. A few weeks longer and Germany might well have been isolated.

The most serious danger that has threatened is starvation. It is unlikely, however, as some optimistists hope, that an anti-Bolshevist reaction will set in as the result of the shortage. The local Food Controller, Schlichter, is doing very well, notwithstanding his endless difficulties.

When the November revolution occurred, the whole staff of the Food Ministry, numbering 1,500, struck, and has remained on strike ever since. Moreover, the officials removed quantities of documents with them, and the Bolsheviki were practically compelled to improvise a personnel and system by telephoning to the Omsk, Siberia, Committee of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

Schlichter was able to arrange for the daily dispatch westward of 200 truckloads of corn. Kursk, in southern Russia, is now exporting foodstuffs for the first time since the revolution. There is no doubt that many officials retained under the Provisional Government did their utmost to hinder matters in order to produce a reaction in favor of the autocracy.

Such officials are not tolerated by the Bolsheviki, hence there is actually greater efficiency now notwithstanding the fact that there are fewer officials.

The capitalist has a bad time here nowadays. Lenine's latest decree prohibits, in view of forthcoming nationalization of industry, the payment of dividends and interest on investments. The sale of stocks and bonds is forbidden. The banks are still virtually closed.

From Jan. 15 depositors will apparently be allowed to withdraw a maximum of $75 weekly. Private safes and strong boxes are being opened and their contents confiscated. We expect shortly to hear that all except the smallest deposits will be formally declared State property and that all State debts will be repudiated.

The forthcoming conferences are now the chief subjects of conjecture. On Jan. 18 the Constituent Assemoly meets, or at any rate such of its elected members as are prepared to recognize the Bolshevist Commissary to the extent of registering with him. Three days later there takes place the third of the all-Russian Conference of Soviets, the membership of which will consist almost exclusively of Bolsheviki and their supporters. On Jan. 28 the Peasants' Conference and also the Bolshevist body will assemble.

It is expected that the Constituent Assembly will only sit for a few days to ratify Lenine's legislation, declare the Soviets the sovereign power, and dissolve itself. From the Bolshevist point of view, if the Constituent Assembly hands over the sovereign power to the Soviets, then it is unnecessary. If it refuses, then it is both unnecessary and dangerous.

The news from the South makes it difficult to determine the sphere of influence of the Rada Kharkov, which was recently a strong Ukrainian centre, but is now in the hands of the Bolsheviki. Both sides are disarming each other and occasionally guerrilla fighting occurs. Theoretically an agreement has been reached between the Smolney Institute and the Rada.

Reports That Turks Have Broken the Armistice

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 13.—A telegram from Kuban states that the Turks have already broken the armistice by landing 20,000 troops between Trebizond and Rize and that a submarine has sunk a Russian transport.

The evening papers print a rumor that negotiations are to be transferred to Warsaw.

GET KALEDINE'S CAPITAL.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 12.—A dispatch received by the semi-official news agency from Novo-Tcherkask, capital of the Province of the Don Cossacks and headquarters of General Kaledine, the Hetman of the Cossacks, reports that the Bolsheviki have succeeded in assuming all authority there.

PICTURE TALES FOR TROOPS

Patriotic Societies Arrange to Furnish 900 Stereoptican Lectures.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jana. 13.—The National Committee of Patriotic Societies is making arrangements at the request of the Y. M. C. A. to furnish 900 picture talks for American soldiers in the United States and in France. The talks will have to do with the war and the activities of the nation in wartime. Each address will be illustrated by forty colored stereopticon slides, and will be read by the Y. M. C. A. Secretaries to the men. Eight copies of each talk and set of slides will be made, so that out of the total of 900 there will be 100 different lectures.

Edward Harding, Chairman of the Executive Board of the National Committee, and William Mather Lewis, Executive Secretary, have completed two sets of talks, entitled "Wartime Washington" and "The American Navy." Among the societies represented in the National Committee, which is preparing other talks, are the National Security League, the League to Enforce Peace, and the Boy Scouts.

BRITISH ADMIRALTY CHANGE

How Work Will Be Divided Among the New Members.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Admiralty last night issued a statement explaining the changes in the personnel in the Board of Admiralty and indicating alterations in the organization that have been decided upon. Among the most interesting appointments now announced are those of a group of brilliant young Captains to be directors of naval staff divisions. Two important new posts also are created—that of Civil Engineer in Chief and Director of Experiments and Research.

The board is divided under two heads, operations and maintenance, thus carrying further the principle of isolating the work of planning and directing the naval war operations from the other work.

The members of the new board are grouped as follows:

Operation:—First Sea Lord, Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss; Deputy Chief of Naval Staff, Rear Admiral R. R. Fremantle; Assistant Chief of Naval Staff, Rear Admiral A. L. Duff; Deputy First Sea Lord, Rear Admiral G. F. W. Sope; Finance Secretary, Dr. McNamara; Permanent Secretary, Sir O. Murray.

Maintenance:—Second Sea Lord, Vice Admiral Sir H. L. Heath; Third Sea Lord, Rear Admiral L. Halsey; Fourth Sea Lord, Rear Admiral H. H. D. Tothill; Civil Lord, Mr. Pretyman; Controller, Sir A. G. Anderson; Second Civil Lord, Mr. A. F. Pease.

In the future the general distribution of duties between the members of the board belonging to the Naval Staff will be as follows: First Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff, naval policy and general direction of operations; Deputy Chief of Naval Staff, war operations in home waters; Assistant Chief of Naval Staff, trade protection and anti-submarine operations; Deputy First Sea Lord, general policy and operations outside home waters.

An important feature is the formation of an anti-submarine staff under the direction of Rear Admiral Duff.

TONNAGE OF 327,152 TO BE READY BY MARCH

Unexpected Progress on Requisitioned Ships—18 Will be Finished This Month.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Forty-one cargo vessels and tankers, aggregating 327,152 tons dead weight, which were requisitioned while under construction by the United States Shipping Board, will be completed and put into service in January and February.

Reports received by the officials here within the last few days, it was stated tonight, showed that the shipyards were making far better progress on this work than had been expected. Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board announced that, according to the present estimates, eighteen of the vessels with a tonnage of 145,091 tons would be ready for overseas service this month.

Cargo ships will be launched at these points:

Portland, Ore., five; Newport News, Va., one; Quincy, Mass., two; Philadelphia, one; Seattle, six; Port Richmond, N. Y., one; San Francisco, one; Columbia River or Puget Sound, five; Oakland, Cal., three; port of New York, two; Baltimore, two; Delaware River, one; Long Beach, Cal., one; Wilmington, Del., one; total number of cargo ships, thirty-two.

Tankers will be turned out at these points:

Newport News, one; Seattle, one; Gloucester, N. J., two; San Francisco, three; Delaware River, one; Camden, N. J., one; total number of tankers, nine.

260

Question

What are some of the intricate duties involved in settling an Estate?

Answer

(1) To keep careful records of the assets to safeguard against loss.

(2) To collect notes and accounts receivable and rents, coupons and dividends due the Estate, so that nothing shall be overlooked or lost by delay.

(3) To provide for the prompt payment of legacies.

Wouldn't you like to know in detail what the duties of an Executor of a Will are? Our new booklet, *"What Every Foresighted Business Man Should Know,"* will tell you.

Our nearest office will furnish you with a copy.

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BERLIN PEACE TALK VERSION MISLEADS

Continued from Page One.

ing that such conflicts as had occurred between the Russian Government and the Ukraine" have had no connection with the question of the self-determination of the Ukraine, concerning which there is no room for conflict between the two sister republics."

M. Bolubowych, the Ukrainian Secretary of State, accepted the statements of Count Czernin and M. Trotzky and announced that his delegates would participate in the peace negotiations on that basis.

Later in the session the delegates discussed the German claim that the Russian wireless statements issued during the recess constituted a transgression of the spirit of the armistice. M. Trotzky desired to know in what particular the spirit of the armistice had been transgressed by the communications, and General Hoffmann of the German delegation replied:

"At the head of the armistice treaty stood the words 'bring about a lasting peace.' Your Russian propaganda transgressed this intention because it did not strive after a lasting peace, but to carry the resolutions concerning civil war into the countries of the Central Powers."

M. Trotzky answered General Hoffmann, pointing out that all the German newspapers were being freely admitted into Russia, even newspapers which were supporting the views of the extreme Russian reactionaries. Complete equality had been observed in this respect, and it had nothing to do with the armistice treaty. General Hoffmann retorted that his protest was not directed against the Russian press, but against official Government statements and statements which bore the signature of Ensign Krylenko, Commander in Chief of the Bolshevist forces.

To this statement M. Trotzky replied that the treaty contained no restrictions or expressions of opinion by citizens of the Russian Republic or their governing officials. Dr. Richard von Kühlmann, the German Foreign Minister, interrupted M. Trotzky, saying:

"Noninterference in Russian affairs is the fixed principle of the German Government, but the Government has the right to demand reciprocity in this respect."

Answering Dr. von Kühlmann, M. Trotzky replied:

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 12.—The negotiations with the Central Powers concerning economic questions and the exchange of certain classes of prisoners which are being carried on at Petrograd testify to an inclination of both sides to prolong matters to the utmost in the hope of obtaining the adhesion of the remaining belligerents.

The delegations here at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are spending some hours every day arguing over conditions of the renewal of postal and telegraphic communications between Russia and the Central Empires and discussion of the most convenient points along the front for an exchange of prisoners. The meetings occupy comparatively all the enemy delegation's time.

It is impossible now to walk down the Novsky Prospect without seeing a few uniformed Austrian or German officers, let alone a considerable number of privates. Petrograd behaves politely toward the newcomers. Some days ago, it is true, a group of students surrounded and began to boo an officer in a strange uniform and vanished suddenly on discovering he was English.

Petrograd is considerably perturbed at Sir George Buchanan's departure and is wondering if it indicates a change somehow in the British Government's policy toward Russia. A surprising number of persons appear to believe that the Ambassador's illness is purely diplomatic. It is generally taken for granted that his successor will be Henderson.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 13. (Associated Press.)—M. Ungern, former Chargé d'Affaires at Lisbon, and the first diplomat of the old régime to recognize the Government of the Smolny Institute, has requested permission to open negotiations with the National Commissionaries. He was told that he first must publicly acknowledge his recognition of the Bolsheviki.

ODESSA, Jan. 12.—The Russo-German Commission, which has come here to discuss questions concerning the Black Sea, has arranged a meeting for consideration of conditions under which interned civilians may be repatriated. The commission consists of eighteen delegates under the Presidency of a German Admiral. The chief Russian delegate is a sailor from the Black Sea fleet.

FEAR NEW COMPLICATIONS.

German and Austrian Papers See Trouble from Russian States.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 13.—Though the Pan Germans continue their raging, fearing campaign against the Brest-Litovsk conference, most of the Conservative journals express delight at the resumption of the negotiations.

The Vorwärts thinks new incidents will arise, and the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung is of the opinion that trouble will appear on account of Count Czernin's wish that the Poles should elect Kaiser Charles as King of Poland. The paper points out that if Austria unites the Polish State with her by means of a "personal union" Germany will with difficulty be persuaded to go away empty-handed.

The Vorwarts grounds its fears of further complications on the basis of the assertion that among the German ruling caste "one side desires annexation, without regard for national considerations, in the Russian provinces so that Germany may obtain military safety and the Polish coal region in addition, while on the other side the diplomats hope by a more or less contestable degree of self-determination for the occupied regions to achieve an appreciable increase of power in the east."

The same journal attributes great importance to German recognition of the Ukraine as an independent negotiating power, and says this will produce a very important change. With regard to the Polish problem, it publishes a telegram saying the Ukraine delegates were instructed to support the creation of an independent Poland on an ethnographical basis. They are to demand that the Ukrainian regions of Cholm, Podalia and Volhynia, occupied by the Central Powers, be included in Ukrainia and that if Galicia is separated from Austria then the grand duchies of Auschwitz and Zator must fall to Poland and the kingdom of Galicia must be included in Ukrainia.

The Vorwärts adds that the Ukrainians therefore lay claim to the broad regions which the Poles regard as Polish. From the south the Ukrainians and from the north the Lithuanians dispute as to their frontiers with the Poles, and the Socialist journal doubts if our dullest application of the right of self-determination can settle such complicated national claims in a comparatively restricted area.

The best method to settle things, it thinks, is a full and lasting Russo-German understanding; otherwise Western Russia "will develop like the Balkans, and every little State calling in the help of the great nations, a new fireplace will be created for European conflagrations."

LENINE FIRM IN SADDLE.

Cannot Be Overthrown at Present, Sir George Buchanan Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 13.—Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador to Petrograd, who arrived here, says in an interview that, in his opinion, the Bolsheviki have attained such a position that at present nobody can overthrow them. Their trump cards are peace and the general warweariness, and as long as it is not stated that they cannot realize their promises to the people they will remain in power.

To a question whether the Allies would now recognize the Bolshevist Government, Sir George Buchanan answered that the Bolsheviki could not be regarded as representative of the whole of Russia. South Russia went its own way, and as long as there was not a Government representing the whole of Russia one could not regard it as the real governing power.

Asked for his opinion on the future development of events, Sir George answered:

"The Bolsheviki have now summoned the Constituent Assembly, but in my opinion the Soviets will still be the real holders of power. What the result will be of the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk nobody knows. Trotzky seems to be trying by all means to establish a separate peace. At the same time he fights the Germans with their own weapons and carries on propaganda in their eastern armies. In Petrograd I learned this propaganda has had some results."

Of Kaledine, Kerensky, and Kornilloff Sir George Buchanan had no news, but he thought they were waiting their time in the hope of getting a chance to bring about order in Russia. In external politics he thought no change was to be expected in the reasonably near future. Russia had finished her rôle as an active power in the war.

SEES A UNITED RUSSIA.

Envoy in Paris Now Inclined to Take Optimistic View.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—M. Maklaroff, former Premier Kerensky's Ambassador to France, whose silence since being "removed" by M. Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, has been puzzling both the Russian colony and French diplomatic circles, has made a declaration which somewhat clears away the vagueness surrounding the nature of his position. He said:

"I do not despair about my country. I do not doubt that Russia, with the exception of Finland, on which I reserve my opinion, will stay one and indivisible. The present very pronounced separatist movement is the result of two facts: First, of a natural desire to be independent of the present Maximalist Government which risks leading Russia to her ruin; secondly, a natural reaction against the excess of centralization from which Russia suffered during the former régime. But surely there can be no separate financial systems, no foreign affairs or individual armies for each of these newly created republics.

"You wan to know what I think of Lenine and Trotzky. I do not know them personally, but, judging from the information I have, Trotzky is the more active. Remember that at the time of the French Revolution it was said: 'Duport thinks it, Barnave speaks it, Lameth does it.' Well, in Russia Lenine thinks it and Trotzky speaks it and does it. Perhaps they are in accord. Perhaps Lenine is eclipsed by Trotzky, but from what I know of their characters, Lenine is the brains of the outfit and Trotzky the arm.

"You ask my opinion about the rupture of the pourparlers at Brest-Litovsk. I have never believed in separate peace, because a separate peace concluded by the Bolsheviki with the Kaiser would be Russia's suicide. The aim of the Bolsheviki has been a general peace, and to stir up a revolution in Germany. Perhaps they are capable of treason to the interests of Russia, but they cannot be traitors to those of the revolution. They will break off further peace pourparlers when they see the utter aimlessness of rousing Germany to revolution, and when they finally discover that it is impossible to treat with Liebknecht instead of with the junkers.

"Germany is now obliged to retain the greater part of her army on the east front, for three reasons. First, because there is still a unity of Russian troops who continue to guard their country's borders from enemy invasion; second, the united actions of the soldiers constitute a grave danger to Germany in the event of a sudden change in the peace negotiations, and, third, because Russia is at present an anarchistic and revolutionary breeding centre, and very contagious for Germany. Finally, bear in mind that the Brest-Litovsk pourparlers had their verberation in Germany."

These declarations, said to be much in opposition to his former views, mark a certain evolution in the Russian Ambassador. Thus far the work of the embassy is continuing as before. The appointments of Russian Bolshevist to the embassadorial posts in London, Berlin, Geneva, and not in Paris have led to speculation as to whether M. Maklakoff will be retained as the envoy of the People's Commissaries. In such an event it is believed M. Maklakoff would refuse to accept. In radical Russian circles, however, it is rumored that Trotzky will soon appoint another Ambassador in the person of a former crony—a chess partner at a notorious cheap café.

GREAT FOOD STORES NOW FOR PETROGRAD

Unlimited Supply as Result of Reconciliation Between Bolsheviki and Ukraine.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 13.—The threatened food shortage in north Russia promises to be prevented through the reconciliation of the Bolsheviki and the Ukraine.

M. Barikoff, member of the Petrograd Food Supply Committee, has just returned from Kiev, where he conferred with the Ukrainian authorities, who say that they are willing now to provide Petrograd with an unlimited supply of breadstuffs on a basis of half cash and half merchandise. M. Barikoff says that the Ukraine guarantees to supply 3,000,000,000 pounds of bread within sixty days, and will still have available portions of the 1915 and 1916 crops.

The Bolshevist authorities also are sending commissioners to Siberia to induce the farmers there to release more wheat to Petrograd.

Sixty-seven cars of sugar arrived in Petrograd on Thursday, insuring the city's supply for one month.

A decree was published today giving to local councils of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates the right to hold new elections to replace delegates to the Constituent Assembly who are deemed not to represent the interests of the masses of workmen or peasants. This step was taken as the best means of combating the political elements which hope to use the Constituent Assembly as a weapon against the Bolshevist Government. (This evidently means another delay in the opening of the Constituent Assembly, the meeting of which had been fixed for Jan. 18, provided a quorum were present. The latest returns showed the Bolsheviki to have only a minority representation with 158 out of 510 delegates.)

The Executive Committee of the peasants' deputies has passed a resolution urging the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates to order the removal of former Emperor Nicholas and his family from Tobolsk to Petrograd or Kronstadt. The council is asked to place the former imperial family on trial before a revolutionary tribunal at either of these cities.

GERMAN FUNDS FOR FINNS.

$3,000,000 Marks Seized at Beginning of War to be Released.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 13.—Recognition of the independence of Finland by Germany will have important consequences financially for Finland, the Frankfurter Zeitung says.

In German banks 52,000,000 marks stand to Finland's credit. This sum, which was seized at the beginning of the war, will now be released.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 12.—Dispatches received here from Haparanda indicate that a clash is impending between the Finnish Red Guard and Russian soldiers at Tornea, on the Norwegian-Finnish frontier, owing to the ill-treatment of travelers by the Russians. It is reported that the Russian soldiers are confiscating money belonging to the travelers crossing the border and dividing it among themselves.

It is stated also that the Finnish population along the border are afraid to leave their homes in fear of roving bands of Bolshevist soldiers. The Finnish officials have appealed to the Government for protection, and a detachment of armed Finns may be sent to Tornea.

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$40, $35 and $33 Fancy Suits	28.50
$42.50, $40 and $37.50 Fancy Suits	33.50
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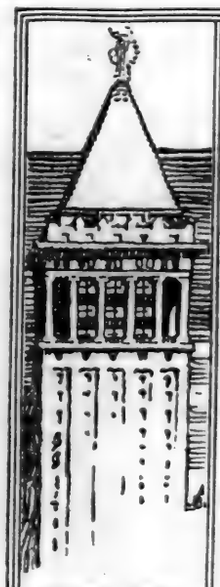

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MOVE TO RECOGNIZE THE BOLSHEVIKI?

Suspicion That the Russian Situation Is Being Turned Here to Pacifist Account.

WILSON MISREPRESENTED

Attempt to Translate His Peace Terms Into Bolshevism and to Displace Ambassador Francis.

By WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING.

Since the President's declaration of Jan. 8, efforts have been made in many quarters to interpret it as indorsing the Bolsheviki and the Bolshevist peace terms. These strangely concerted efforts have come not alone from the Socialists the pacifists and extremists, but also from certain sources that claim to be close to the administration. The reasons asserted for this statement that the President intends to work with the Bolsheviki are most ably and fully stated by Herbert Bayard Swope, formerly one of the leading American correspondents in Germany and now an editor of The World. Telegraphing from Washington on Jan. 11, Mr. Swope makes the following assertions.

1. That America has expressed her willingness to allign herself with the Bolshevist Government in Petrograd.

2. That the American Government has discovered that no sinister German influence lay behind the Bolshevist program.

3. That America's new attitude of friendship to the Bolsheviki means that we have arrived at a period in the war "in which political strategy is of greater weight than military tactics and the world is more amenable to words than to bullets."

In other words we have reached a time when the German idea of peace "negotiations" is taking precedence over the necessity of defeating the German armies! Mr. Swope adds that we must go on fighting, but this qualifying statement is also used by nearly all the pacifists arguing for an early peace by negotiation or compromise.

All these assertions, however sincerely believed and well intended, are in direct contradiction to the facts. The World is by no means alone in giving publicity to this view. Therefore I am at liberty to consider this momentous and extremely sensational article without any personal reflections on any one. The statement that America has expressed her willingness in the President's recent declaration to align herself with the Bolshevist Government is entirely unfounded. The President expressed his willingness to work with the Bolsheviki only in so far as the Bolsheviki showed themselves in the future willing to work with us. In the past they have shown no such willingness. This is clearly but politely implied in the President's remark: "Whether *their present leaders* believe it or not, it is our heartfelt desire and hope that some way may be opened whereby we may be privileged to assist the people of Russia to attain their utmost hope of liberty and ordered peace."

This remark of the President's is a public recognition of the fact that the Bolshevist leaders have not trusted the American Government or accepted it as representing the American people—a notorious fact, as shown on innumerable occasions in the speeches of Trotsky and Lenine in their official newspaper organs and even in the official declarations of the so-called Bolshevist Government. Besides, in this same remark the President clearly draws a line between the Bolsheviki, the "present leaders" of Russia, and the Russian people. In other parts of the declaration the President also clearly discriminates, referring to the Russian people in some cases and to the Russian representatives in another.

President Wilson is fully aware that there are half a dozen or more "Governments" throughout Russia which do not recognize the Bolsheviki in their territories. He is also aware that the Bolsheviki obtain their present position in Moscow, Petrograd, and on the northwestern army front largely by violence. He knows that the elected members of the Constitutional Assembly have shown a non-Bolshevist majority, in spite of the fact that the Bolsheviki have imprisoned representatives whom they did not like and ousted others. He knows that the peasant congress was anti-Bolshevist and that Trotzky and Lenine have therefore decided to organise a Congress to suit themselves. He knows that, even as late as the Fall, nearly all the municipal elections gave anti-Bolshevist majorities, which caused Lenine and Trotzky to dissolve the municipal constitution when they came into power. He knows that the railway union failed to recognize the Bolsheviki, until it was reorganized by Lenine and Trotzky. He knows that, of the twenty important Socialist newspapers in Russia, only two support the Bolsheviki and that most of the others have been suppressed. Even Gorky's Bolshevist paper refuses to give its support to the Lenine and Trotzky separate peace negotiations.

The President also knows that all the world-famed Russian Socialist leaders except Lenine and Trotzky have either been persecuted or imprisoned so as to deprive the Russian masses of their natural and chosen leaders—some of whom have served in and out of prison for half a century. It is only necessary to mention Breschkovsky, Kropotkin, Plechanoff, Aksentieff, Gotz, Tserelli, Tchernoff and Dan. The Bolsheviki are only one of three chief Socialist factions in Russia. The above leaders represent the other two factions, and all elections have shown that their following outnumbers that of the Bolsheviki almost two to one—without mentioning the Constitutional Democrats, the so-called "bourgeois" party, which alone is almost as numerically important in some of the large cities as the Bolsheviki themselves. Moreover, these parties have been more friendly to the Entente than to the Germans. The Bolsheviki, on the contrary, have been steadily Germanophile and hostile to the Entente. They are not pro-German in the sense of being pro-Kaiserists, but they are pro-German in the sense of being pro-German Socialists. This is almost as dangerous, for, while they accept the leadership of the German Socialists, (who themselves are in varying degrees under the influence of the German Government,) these same Bolsheviki repudiate utterly all the representative labor organizations of Great Britain, America and France! The Bolsheviki régime has been a reign of violence, not to say a reign of terror. It is utterly impossible that it should be recognized by America or any democratic Government.

Mr. Swope and others assert that the American Government has discovered "that no sinister German influence lay behind the Bolshevist program." While it is true that the Bolsheviki are not pro-Kaiser and have received none of the Kaiser's money, it is equally certain—and perfectly well known to the American Government—that all the vast machinery of the German propaganda in Russia with its hundred thousand agents was used for the purpose of overthrowing the Kerensky Government and establishing the Government of Trotsky. There can be no question that the overthrow of the genuine and constructive democracy of Russia was accomplished solely because of the aid of this vast German propaganda machine. The Kaiser, then, has steadily been pro-Bolshevist. Of course he intends merely to use the Bolsheviki for his own purposes. This, perhaps, was first to bring Russia to chaos and utterly to disorganize her army. This purpose has already been largely accomplished. A second hope no doubt has been to so torture all the middle classes of Russia, including all persons even with a small education or with a small amount of property, as to drive them as the last resort to welcome the intervention of the Kaiser himself in Russian politics. If the Bolsheviki continue in power another six months this purpose will also doubtless be accomplished.

In the third place, Germany has a dozen different economic objects in order to negotiate with Russia. Even if there is no separate peace, even if the Bolsheviki refuse to grant Germany's economic demands as a whole, there is another immediate danger almost as serious to the military successes of the Allies. What is to prevent *an economic armistice*, even if Germany cannot secure all the supplies she desires? Why cpuld she not enter into a period of barter with the needy Russians, supplying herself, for example, with such dire necessities as fats, copper, &c.? Further, if Trotsky will not release the German and Austrian prisoners for war purposes, will he not perhaps release a part of them, in exchange for Russians for the purpose of working in Germany's fields and factories?

It is absurd to suppose that the Bolsheviki will suddenly change their nature and cease to be Germanophile and become friendly to the Western "capitalistic and bourgeois nations." For twenty-five years Lenine and Trotzky not only have been preaching their doctrine in Russia, but trying to spread it over the world. They are encouraged at the present moment in a propaganda to convert the Western democracies to Bolshevism. The supposition that we can turn them around and convert such fanatics to democracy is absurd. On the other hand, the Entente has millions of friends in Russia who are today sacrificing their lives and property—everything—in the hope of resuming the war against Germany. They make one condition, and one alone, that the Western democracies do not recognize the Bolsheviki or compromise with them.

Nothing could be more fatal at the present moment than to recognize the Bolsheviki, for it would be regarded as an act of treachery by all the parties in Russia who have made such vast sacrifice in the past on behalf of the Entente. Indeed, if such a policy of friendliness were long continued it would be certain to drive these parties into the armies of the Kaiser. America would have sacrificed her friends among the middle classes and intelligent working class and peasantry of Russia in exchange for a wholly imaginary understanding with utterly unreliable anarchistic Socialists.

There is no time for delay. Apparently the move is already on foot to recall Ambassador Francis, who, as Mr. Swope asserts, "accepted the belief that the Bolsheviki were moving toward a separate peace which would have been a German peace." This is not a belief on the part of Ambassador Francis. It is an absolutely established fact. It is established by the separate peace negotiations of the Bolsheviki, by the assertions of their leaders, and, above all, by their declared peace program. While they were not willing to accept a German peace as far as Russia is concerned, there has been no indication whatever that they were unwilling to accept a German peace as regards those "capitalistic and imperialist nations," America, France, Great Britain, and Italy.

What an extraordinary scene was that in the House of Representatives on the 11th, when Congressmen sat calmly and listened to a diatribe of Meyer London in which he stated that the peace terms of President Wilson and those of the Bolsheviki were practically identical!

The purpose of the President's recent message is to point out the similarity in spirit between our aims and those of the Bolsheviki, now in separate negotiations with the Kaiser, especially the differences in conclusions as to concrete peace terms.

The President has done this by stating our terms—assuming that the public still holds in mind the statement of the Bolshevist terms since they have been in control at Petrograd. However, it is almost certain that the American people have forgotten the Bolshevist attitude point by point. The Soviet or Council of Workmen and Soldiers fully defined its peace terms on every issue late in October and the Bolshevist statements have since repeated these points with certain minor variations.

Let us then compare the American and the Bolshevist programs.

1. President Wilson demands indemnities or "restoration" for Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro, Rumania, and Northern France. The Bolsheviki demand that there shall be "no indemnities." They propose, on the contrary, that the territories laid waste by Germany shall be restored from an international fund and not by Germany.

2. The President proposes in regard to Alsace-Lorraine "that the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 should be righted." The Bolsheviki do not regard this as a wrong to be righted. They demand a plebiscite in which all the Germans who have been imported into Alsace-Lorraine up to the war should have a vote and all the French expelled from this province up to that moment should be deprived of a vote.

3. President Wilson demands an independent Polish State, including "all territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations." The Russian Soviet demands an independent Poland, but it does not insist upon the inclusion of any of the territory of Austrian or German Poland.

4. President Wilson demands for the Italians of Austria that the Italian districts should go to Italy. The plebiscite demanded by the Bolsheviki, being undefined, leaves us to suppose that it would be on similar terms as to that proposed for Alsace-Lorraine.

5. President Wilson demands for the subject peoples of Austria-Hungary and Turkey an "opportunity for autonomous development"—"the freest opportunity" in the former case and "an absolutely unmolested opportunity" in the latter instance. These expressions mean something more than mere autonomy; they leave the door open to independence or a protectorate under an authority other than Turkey, perhaps international.

The Bolsheviki, at Brest-Litovsk, did not demand even bare autonomy for any nationality of Austria-Hungary except the Bosnians, nor for any of the oppressed peoples of Turkey except the Armenians—whom they proposed to hand back to the Turks with no other protection. The several Slavic races of Austria-Hungary, the Rumanians, the Jews of Palestine, the Syrians, and the Arabs are not even offered the protection of this word against future massacre.

6. President Wilson demands that in deciding the question of the German colonies "equal weight be given to the interests of the populations concerned and to the equitable claims of the Government whose title is to be determined."

The Bolsheviki demand the restoration of the colonies to Germany.

Does not this program demonstrate that Ambassador Francis was right in his "belief that the Bolsheviki were moving toward a separate peace, which would have been a German peace"? But Mr. Swope and the others who are taking a position against Francis reach the contrary conclusion. All our information about Russia, it seems, was wrong, until the refusal of the Bolsheviki to give up Russian territory to Germany shed a great white light on the situation. Even those correspondents who were fully sympathetic with the Kerensky Government and the non-Bolshevist Socialists of Russia were totally unreliable. The intelligent and courageous revolutionists in Russia of all parties—from Social Revolutionists and Mensheviki to Constitutional Democrats—are now cast into outer darkness. They did not understand the sincerity, idealism, and intelligence of the Bolsheviki! Swope and the others now confound all the correspondents and governmental emissaries who supported Kerensky with the handful of reactionary newspaper men, mostly British, who supported Russian monarchism! Swope writes:

> The recognition Russia has received is an admission of how complete was the misrepresentation of the changes now going on in the Slav nation. How much of this misrepresentation was deliberate and how much was unintentional is difficult to say. Reactionary influences in Britain and France, as well as America, contributed their share to painting the Russian picture in false colors.

Enlightenment came from new and more veracious quarters. It cannot be said that much help in gaining the true perspective was received from the American Ambassador at Petrograd, David R. Francis. There are those in Washington who believe Francis may be the best to quit a scene in which the actors speak lines seemingly beyond his ability to interpret. It must be said that most of the news given correspondents found the same difficulty, two exceptions being Arno Dosch Fleurot of The World and Ransome of The London Daily News.

We need not dwell on Ransome and Dosch Fleurot. Ransome is a new light and has frankly taken the entire Bolshevist position from the beginning. Dosch Fleurot, on the contrary, was pro-Kerensky until a short time ago, when he became a part of the new pro-Bolshevist movement.

We need not concern ourselves with these two correspondents, because Mr. Swope gives a clue to the real source of the extraordinary and dangerous change that is now proposed in our Russian policy. The real source of the pro-Bolshevist and anti-Francis agitation is, it seems, in some emissary of emissaries of the Committee on Public Information.

The representatives of the Committee on Public Information sent to Russia to carry the message of America there, and to report back how Russia received it, helped much to improve the misunderstanding.

These men saw that the Bolsheviki were seeking, perhaps crudely and too quickly to realise and apply to Russia, Lincoln's "government of the people, by the people, and for the people." They saw that the Bolsheviki were not merely political revolutionaries, but social as well. They saw that the Bolsheviki sought after laws for all, and did not desire to abandon all laws. They saw that the Bolsheviki were not anarchists, as had been said, and that the leaders of the new Government were spreading a sentiment strong enough not only to inspire Russia, but to stimulate the whole world.

And they brought these reports back to the President.

Here is an amazing statement. An official representative of the United States Government assures us that there is nothing anarchistic about the frequently and publicly published doctrines of Trotzky and Lenine! Yet, in all their recent writings, Trotzky and Lenine have asserted that they opposed political democracy and refused to accept a government of parliamentary majorities since the beginning of the revolution they have stated that "the Soviets, or Council of Workmen and Soldiers, must control Russia—and not the Constitutional Assembly." As is well known, they have taken measures to overthrow the assembly if the majority does not satisfy them. Has the Government of the United States anything in common with people of this character and can it accept the statement of its minor agents that their conduct is not anarchistic? For twenty-five years Lenine has preached a revolution conducted by a highly centralized revolutionary minority. After the beginning of the present revolution he and Trotzky added to this the idea of "a civil war" in Russia or revolution "en permanence." To be sure, this is not the conventional anarchistic thought, and it has elements of Marxian socialism mixed up in it. But nothing could be more untrue and dangerous than to exonerate the Bolsheviki of the anarchistic taint. Their doctrine in reality is rather a socialistic anarchism than an anarchistic socialism—and it does not need expert evidence or analysis to recognize this fact.

It is highly improbable that the Committee on Public Information has any idea of the fearful misrepresentation of Russian conditions made by its agent or agents—misrepresentations which can be explained only on the supposition that one or more of these agents is himself involved with the anarchists or Bolsheviki.

And finally, it is certain from the President's declaration of Jan. 8 that he is in sympathy neither with the Bolshevist international policy nor with their anarchistic home policy. The purpose of his statement was not to declare himself in accord with the Bolsheviki, but by addressing the Bolsheviki to appeal over their heads to the Russian people to accept the genuinely democratic peace terms of world democracy.

"The Russian people," Mr. Wilson says, "I call to us to say what it is that we desire, in what, if in anything, our purpose and our spirit differ from theirs. And I believe that the people of the United States would wish me to respond with utter simplicity and frankness."

To distort a declaration of which this is the keynote into an indorsement of the Bolsheviki and a desertion of the Entente Socialists of Russia is an amazing feat. It is incredible that either President Wilson or the Committee on Public Information will allow this effort to misinterpret the Government policy, however well intended this effort may be, to go uncontradicted.

SURE THEY CAN SMASH A GERMAN OFFENSIVE

British at the Front View the Threatened Assault with Cool Confidence.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Jan. 13.—Yesterday I met the Gordons in their billets and took tea in their mess with a score or so of officers at a long table in an old house which stands undamaged in a ruined town.

The officers of the Scottish archers, who were the bodyguard of Louis XI., might have sat in such a room as this in this very town, and I think the faces of these mediaeval soldiers would have been like those I saw round the table yesterday—clean-cut, brown, and hard, with that steady look in the eyes which comes to men who have stared into the face of death.

"What do you think of the prospects?" I asked honest John, who has got wisdom in his hard pate.

"We're waiting for the Boche to show his hand," he said, "and we're ready for him. It seems likely he will try to break our lines: but if he couldn't do it before, when he had ten to one, how can he hope to do it now, when it will be man for man and gun for gun? We shall hold him, all right."

That is the faith of all the fighting men. They are not afraid of this menace of masses of men and guns which may be brought against them if the enemy's threat is fulfilled. They are sure of their defensive strength, sure of their artillery, sure of their own courage, and they believe that, however great the enemy's assault, it will be smashed with great slaughter.

So their faith is not shaken, although they know better than all others that when this year's fighting begins it will be ferocious. They are waiting for the enemy's great challenge to a struggle which may decide the fate of the world. They are waiting now for the arena to be cleared of snow and for the roads leading up to it to harden after the thaw that has now set in.

For a few days they looked to the likelihood of some other kind of settlement by statesmen rather than by soldiers; by ideas rather than by high explosives; but now the enemy seems to want war again instead of peace, and they are ready to give him all he wants, if it is for slaughter he asks. If the enemy presses his challenge on this western front I believe there will be greater slaughter than there has ever been in this war, though blood has flowed in rivers.

GUNFIRE ON FRENCH FRONT.

Artillery Actions on the Alan and in the Vosges.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The report from the War Office tonight says:

The artillery action was quite violent in the region of Pinon and north of Braye-en-Laonnois. Calm prevailed everywhere else.

The afternoon report is as follows:

There was nothing to report during the night except the usual cannonading.

In addition to the fifteen German airplanes and one captive balloon previously reported as having been destroyed between Jan. 1 and Jan. 10, French pilots brought down in the enemy lines twelve machines which probably were destroyed, although it was not possible to confirm this.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—"Patrol encounters took place during the night southeast of Armentières," says this afternoon's War Office communication. "Otherwise there is nothing to report.

The War Office communication issued tonight says:

An enemy raid attempted under cover of a heavy artillery barrage east of Monchy during the night was repulsed by rifle and machine gun fire.

The enemy's artillery was active today east of Ypres and in the neighborhood of Messines and the River Scarpe.

BERLIN, Jan. 13, (via London.)—"On the heights of the Meuse and in the central Vosges there was increased artillery firing at times," says this afternoon's official report.

"There were numerous aerial encounters yesterday. Six enemy airplanes and three balloons were shot down."

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Actually Aged
Triumphantly Superior to the traditions of the imported
MADE WITH CLYSMIC
SPARKLING TABLE WATER

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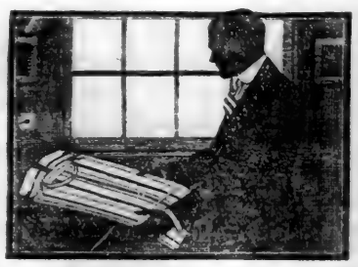
At These Prices It Will Be Real Economy to Purchase a Supply Sufficient for a Year.

Madras, Percale and Mercerized Shirts
$1.00
A large assortment of neat and fancy stripes in all the desirable colors; soft negligees, with soft French cuffs.



Fine Madras and Mercerized Shirts
$1.65
A complete range of candy stripes in all colors; also a choice collection of plain and novelty stripes; soft French or stiff cuffs.

Heavy Tub or Fibre Silk Shirts
$3.25
A comprehensive variety of plain and fancy stripes in the season's newest colorings.

Silk and Silk Crepe Shirts
$5.45
Heavy weight silk and silk crepes in unusually smart patterns and colorings.

Ground Floor.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Lawyers Mortgage Company

RICHARD M. HURD, President

JANUARY 1, 1918.

One event of surpassing importance stands out in 1917—the entry of the United States into the European War. So great is the war task before the American people that widespread effects are inevitable throughout the economic and financial structure.

Despite the resulting dullness in the mortgage field, the Lawyers Mortgage Company has sold during the past year $40,027,251 of guaranteed mortgages, including extensions and has now a total of Guaranteed Mortgages outstanding of $146,669,302.

There never has been a safer time to invest in New York City Mortgages than the present. The period of depression in New York City Real Estate, covering the past four years, has scaled down values so that Mortgage Loans now being made are on an especially conservative basis.

The Company continues to make strength, and not profit, its first consideration, by maintaining large amounts of cash in various banks and trust companies, by lending most conservatively and by requiring reductions of maturing mortgages. The Company has collected during the past six years reductions of $8,337,372 and has required borrowers to obligate themselves to pay $2,056,228 during the life of their present loans. Despite the shrinkage in New York City real estate, only 1½ per cent. of our outstanding mortgages are now included in the foreclosures and real estate. The total of real estate and mortgages in foreclosure on January 1, 1918, as compared with two years ago is smaller by $1,787,000.

EARNINGS

	1917	1916	1915
Premiums for Guarantees	$684,542	$684,030	$672,919
Interest on Mortgages	266,445	254,893	251,052
Fees, etc	125,920	166,081	139,647
Gross Earnings	$1,077,307	$1,105,004	$1,063,619
EXPENSES			
Operating Expenses, incl. Taxes	$341,550	$312,975	$296,287
	735,757	792,029	767,332
Loss on Real Estate	215,609	69,635	542
Net Earnings	$520,148	$722,394	$766,790

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
N. Y. City Mtges.	$6,795,146.14	Capital	$6,000,000.00
Accd. Int. Receivable	331,307.68	Surplus	2,750,000.00
Co.'s Pblyn Bldg. cost	178,000.00	Und'l'd Profits	281,618.85
Real Estate	1,116,791.59	Mtges. sold, not del.	213,692.50
Cash	1,381,120.15	Res. for Prems., etc.	53,854.00
	$9,799,365.56		$9,299,365.56

The Assets and Liabilities of the Company have been verified and the Company's accounts certified as of December 31, 1917, by The Audit Company of New York.

The Outstanding Guaranteed Mortgages of the Company are divided among the customers of the Company as follows:

48 Savings Banks	$15,975,175
1601 Trustees	26,894,930
4530 Individuals	65,858,076
242 Charitable Institutions	12,677,167
18 Insurance Companies	7,112,365
30 Trust Companies	8,251,589
6363	$146,669,302

The Company now has under foreclosure 45 mortgages amounting to $769,450, some of which will probably be settled prior to sale. The foreclosed real estate owned by the Company on Jan. 1, 1917, amounted to $1,828,716 and since then real estate amounting to $1,437,397 has been added, making a total of $3,266,113. From this, during the past year, the Company has made sales amounting to $2,149,221, so that the amount now stands at $1,116,792. In addition the Elemco Realty Co. owns real estate on which the mortgages held by assignees amount to $194,746. The amount of interest delinquent for more than one month is $26,932.

Since December 12, 1894, when the Company began business, 17,713 mortgage loans have been made, aggregating, including extensions, $508,000,000, without loss of a dollar to any of our investors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

THEODORE C. CAMP	JULIAN P. FAIRCHILD	A. HENRY MOSLE
GUY CARY	ROBERT WALTON GOELET	ROBERT L. PIERREPONT
EDWARD DE WITT	CHARLES P. HOWLAND	THOS. N. ROSENLANDER
WILLIAM J. DUANE	GEORGE A. HURD	SAMUEL RIKER, JR.
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This report in pamphlet form mailed on request.

59 Liberty Street, New York

Aviation—

The Industry of the Future

Enormous Demand for Airplane Mechanics and Aviators

AVIATORS are the men of the hour.

Aviators will win the war and, after the war, aviators will continue to be most important factors in the world's progress, for aviation is in comparative infancy at present despite the wonderful strides already made in the mastery of the air.

It is only natural that the Government should seek men specially equipped to carry out various lines of work.

The man who is taken in the draft has a very much better chance of advancement and preferred work if he is equipped with a knowledge of airplane mechanics, and in this respect the Eagle Aviation School is prepared to render valuable assistance.

This is the great period of preparation for the future of aeronautic progress, and the young men who master aviation and aero mechanics now will be ready to reap the harvest that awaits them.

Men Prepared for U. S. Army, Navy and Aircraft Industry

Last Day For Enrolment Closes Wednesday, Jan. 16th

Instruction given in airplane mechanics and aero-dynamics under former aviation officer who has had active service in France.

Complete Five Weeks' Airplane Mechanics Course $75

Course of Instruction:

Armament, Aero-dynamics and Design

1. Types of aeroplanes, fighters, bombers, reconnaissance and photography, training machines, requirements of each type.
2. Theory of flight.
3. Stream line—aerofolia.
4. Active and passive resistance. How to calculate lift to drift ratios.
5. Stability, torque, thrust.
6. Inherent stability.
7. Item weights.
8. Engines, various types now in use. Weights, horsepower, R. M. P.
9. Revision.
10. Oil and gas consumption.

Engine

1. General of internal combustion or hydrocarbon engines—explanation and working of parts—4 and 2 stroke.
2. Special requirements for aero engines.
3. Valves — timing, grinding, setting.
4. Lubrication—circulation of oil, types of pumps, suitable and unsuitable oils.
5. Cooling—air and water-cooled engines—pump and thermo syphon systems—radiation.
6. Principles of high-tension magneto—elementary electricity and various types of ignition.
7. Magneto—timing and adjusting. Spark-plugs, wiring, gap.
8. Pistons—rings, connecting rods, adjustments.
9. Crank shaft, cam shaft, bearings—alignment.
10. Principles of carburetors, vaporization, and atomization types, adjustment, cleaning and care of, petrol tanks, pressure and gravity.
11. Introduction to various metals and metal work.
12. Brazing, welding and soldering. Use of blow-lamps.
13. Bench work.
14. How to test gas.
15. Self starters—electric and compressed air.
16. Engine bearers stress and strain—mounting engine.
17. Taking down and assembling engine.
18. Testing engines—locating troubles.

Plane Division

1. Explanation of various parts of an aeroplane.
2. Materials used in construction.
3. Adjustment of wires and turnbuckles. Splicing of wires.
4. Construction of fuselage. Truing-up, and adjustment of fuselage.
5. Wings — construction and attachment of wings to the fuselage.
6. Landing chassis — wheels, struts, shock absorbers.
7. Tails (or empinage).
8. Elevators, stabilizer, rudder, fin.
9. Controls—airlerons. Wiring, dep and stick control
10. Truing-up aeroplane.
11. Hydroplanes — construction and care of pontoons.
12. Fabric — stretching, patching, doping and varnishing.
13. Installation of engine. Connecting petrol, water and oil tanks, radiator, etc.
14. Assembling and taking down complete aeroplane.
15. Packing for transport or shipment.
16. Inspection.

Eagle Aviation School

Daily lessons, (3 hours) morning, afternoon or evening.

Last Day For Enrolment Closes Wednesday, Jan. 16th

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Fees upon application. Call or write for booklet.

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GERMANS SCOLD BRITISH SPOKESMEN

Reventlow Assails Balfour for His Declarations on Alsace and Poland.

CHURCHILL CALLED TIMID

Crown Council Again Summoned in Berlin—Hope of Diversion of Our Troops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 13.—This morning's issue of Vorwärts states that the meeting of the Main Committee of the Reichstag will take place Wednesday, not Tuesday. The Chancellor will then make a statement on President Wilson's address to Congress and the general political situation will again be discussed.

Commenting on Churchill's and Balfour's recent speeches, Count von Reventlow, in the Deutsche Tageszeitung, jeers at what he calls Balfour's naïvete in trying to persuade the people of Germany and Austria "to right the wrong of 1871, restore Belgium and revise the partition of Poland." He says: "These things may be a great wrong and danger to the existence of Germany and to the Flemings."

The Lokal-Anzeiger comments on Churchill's speech as follows:

"It is the best proof of how bad things have become in that quarter. Evidently he does not use arguments well chosen to influence people with an international conscience. We, however, see clearer the longer the war lasts that Belgium was served right. It was not Germany which broke the peace, but Belgium, in close understanding with her allies, and her restitution should be expected much more of poor exhausted France.

"Despite all the boasts regarding the equipment of the English forces, Churchill must implore America to help Britain on credit with the finished products of her war industry, as otherwise England will be unable to keep her national power in the necessary state, and this despite the repeated regrouping of her industrial forces.

"And now he talks of American military aid in his deadly serious speech. He speaks of it as a negligible matter, but that is intelligible enough if we remember that only yesterday Reuter reported from Washington that some members of the American Government are of the opinion that the Allies at present would prefer shiploads of provisions rather than American troops.

"They cannot deny that our U-boat war has reduced tonnage to the extent that America is no longer in a position to send supplies and troops at the same time and maintain the latter in France. Churchill implores the Entente nations to be strictly economical with tonnage, but we doubt that it will help much.

"He weakly assures the Entente that it can win. He no longer says it will win if it makes use of all the means at its disposal. Churchill uses so many 'ifs' that he does not impress one as believing in his own words. He no longer displays impertinent confidence. Deadly fear whips him onward and is to do the same for the English people. Thus England will go to the final battle."

New Summons to Crown Council.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 13.—According to the Lokal-Anzeiger of Berlin, a meeting of the Crown Council was to be held in Berlin today, in which Field Marshal von Hindenburg, General von Ludendorff, and the German Crown Prince were to take part.

The semi-official Norrdeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Berlin publishes a report from Washington that the United States is sending 50,000,000 bushels of wheat to Europe, and adds:

"This is a heavy blow to the Entente cause. Shorn of rhetorical flourishes, it means that America has decided not to appear on the European battlefield for an indefinite time. What moved President Wilson to this change of front, which is the most important development in American war policy?"

The newspaper attributes it partly to the achievements of the German submarines, partly to internal causes, and especially to growing pacifism and friction with Japan. It continues:

"The last hope of the Entente has gone. It will inevitably cause deep depression in France, whose bread ration may be increased slightly, but for whose war-weary troops there is now no hope of relief."

NO FEAR OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Its Spread in Army Exaggerated, Say Medical Corps Officers.

The spread of tuberculosis in the French army and the danger of it to the American army have been greatly exaggerated, according to medical corps officers who spoke yesterday at the conference on tuberculosis and the war, held at the Hotel Savoy. The morning session was devoted to the business affairs of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives at Denver.

Colonel C. U. Dercle, of the French army medical corps said the alarming reports spread abroad of the prevalence of tuberculosis in the French army had been based on the statement by Professor Landouzy, Dean of the Academy of Medicine, in December, 1915, to the effect that 88,000 men had been discharged from the French army in the first year of the war for this reason. This figure, he said, had been based on mistaken diagnosis, and upon re-examination by specialists it had been found that only 34,500 actually had the disease, and a large number of these had it in only its mild form and had since been reincorporated as cured. More recently, he said, the discharges for this disease had amounted to only about 6,000 in a year, including many men who got it in German prison camps. He declared that there was no danger of a serious spread of tuberculosis among the civilian population.

Colonel George F. Bushnell of the medical corps of the United States army said that available figures covering the physical examination of [illegible] men showed that less than 1 per cent. had tuberculosis, and that the men who had it were carefully weeded out both before being sent to cantonments and by re-examination afterward.

"The army is no more tuberculous than it was before the war," he declared. "Army life usually hardens men and makes them more able to resist infection and disease, and our army is the best cared for in the world. The propaganda of fear of disease is untrue and misleading and is unfair to our soldiers. It puts imaginary evil before their eyes."

Jane Addams declared that fatigue, worry, and poverty were principally responsible for tuberculosis and told of the progress being made in international movements to remove the causes, particularly by conserving and properly distributing the food supply. Other speakers were Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, State Health Commissioner, and Dr. Chas. J. Hatfield.

About 250 leaders of the Jewish community of New York attended a luncheon, at which Benjamin Altheimer presided. Among the speakers were Lillian D. Wald and Dr. Henry Moskowitz.

Buffalo Limited

Leave New York 3:30 P. M.
Arrive Buffalo 7:30 A. M.

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" Park Pl.
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GERMAN TROOPS SURE AMERICA IS AT PEACE

Former Biltmore Employe Tells How Prisoners Refused to Believe United States Is in War.

In honor of the boys who have gone to the front from among the employes of the Hotel Biltmore, a bronze tablet containing their names was yesterday placed in the marble column facing the front desk. Almost simultaneously, Eugene Miller, Treasurer of the hotel, received a letter from one of them, E. B. Jouffret, formerly a room clerk, who is now attached to an American base hospital. After describing the work of caring for the French wounded, he wrote:

"Strange though it may seem, it is a fact that many of the German soldiers do not know that America is at war with Germany. I was talking in French to some German prisoners who were taken on the Verdun front and neither I nor anyone else could convince them that we were Americans. They said we were English dressed in American uniforms. Even when they saw our American ambulances they said the same thing of them. When told they would be sent off the next day to a French port to be sent to another location, they laughed and said there wasn't a ship leaving a French port. Think how clever those Germans are to keep the news of the outside world from getting to them.

"The Germans have a new gas now which they throw in a shell. It is invisible and settles on one's clothes, but does not do any damage until the clothes become damp. Then it penetrates through and burns the skin like sunburn, only a hundred times as bad. Our only chance to bring in the wounded is at night—in fact, everything of importance is done at night, such as bringing up ammunition supplies, movement of troops, &c.

"On Oct. 19, the day the French brought down a number of Zeppelins, I was at my base. At 8:30 A. M. General Pershing's headquarters telephoned that there were several Zeppelins headed our way. Great activity followed, for the Germans had made several attempts with their airplanes to get us, because there is a large bridge near here, over which one of the most important railroads runs to Paris. Our marines got out their anti-aircraft guns and made ready to receive the raiders, but they did not appear. We were all disappointed, as we had never seen a Zeppelin, only airplanes. In the afternoon word came that they had all been brought down except one, which escaped. The 1,-40, which was brought down intact, and from which eighteen Germans were captured, was only twenty miles from here, and I had the good fortune to see it the next day. It was a wonderful piece of work."

KING HONORS AMERICAN.

Distinguished Service Order Conferred Upon Lieut. Col. Elkins.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 13.—Word has been received in East Orange that the Distinguished Service Order was conferred New Year's Day on Lieut. Col. William Elkins, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Elkins of that city, by King George of England. The officer had been in service in France since September, 1914, but his parents have not yet learned how he earned the honors.

He was born in Canada, where he spent most of his life, and was commissioned in 1906 as a lieutenant following graduation from the Royal Military College, Kingston. He is now serving with the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.

ITALIANS BOMBARD INVADERS' SKI FORCES

British Shell Piave Emplacements —French Artillery Active on the River.

ROME, Jan. 13.—"There were patrol encounters and active artillery fighting at various places," the War Office reports. "Italian artillery shelled enemy forces on skis east of Tonale. British batteries made direct hits on enemy emplacements on the east bank of the Piave. French artillery was active along the Middle Piave.

"Italian airplanes dropped one and one-half tons of explosives on enemy magazines and encampments and brought down two enemy machines. British airmen brought down one enemy airplane."

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NOTHERN ITALY, Jan. 13, (Associated Press.)—Italian aviators have carried out a successful bombing expedition against Primolano, an important railway terminus constituting the enemy's lines of communication for troop supplies to the fighting front. Two tons of bombs were dropped on extensive storehouses and encampments around the terminus and caused serious damage, further interrupting the enemy's lines of communication, already seriously affected by the mountain snows.

In the course of the raid the Italian aviators saw enemy troops compelled to resort to skis to get over the deep drifts.

FRENCH TOWN READY FOR AMERICAN FORCE

Rush Work to Provide for Officers and Men of Communications Department.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN ARMY IN CENTRAL FRANCE, Jan. 13, (Associated Press.)—Everything is now in readiness for the "American invasion," which begins this afternoon, when the advance guard of officers and men of the Lines of Communication Department will arrive from Paris. The problem of housing each of the hundreds of men adequately, while probably not completely solved, nevertheless has been arranged provisionally, and it is estimated that a very few days will suffice for the few changes which will be necessary.

The finding of quarters for even the highest officer has been child's play for the Major and his assistants as compared with the trouble they have had and still are having to arrange satisfactorily for approximately 100 young French women who are coming here to continue their work as clerks and stenographers. An entire hotel probably will be reserved for them, and here they will live with the officers of the Young Women's Christian Association as chaperons and companions. The parents of these young women were loath to allow them to leave Paris until they were absolutely satisfied they would be given the fullest protection and care.

Representatives of the Young Women's Christian Association arrived here yesterday evening to investigate conditions and make arrangements for the [illegible] to the conclusion that it would be too great a financial burden to charter, equip and operate the hotel, which would undoubtedly be run at a loss, as the girl clerks are not earning enough to enable them ordinarily to live away from home.

Consequently the Young Men's Christian Association was appealed to, and, though its work does not comprise assistance to women, its representatives here wired to Paris for authority to proceed along the novel line of opprating a hotel for girls.

The Y. M. C. A. is far advanced with its plans for the entertainment and comforth both of officers and men. The officers will be able to enjoy the benefits of an entire hotel which has been rented by the Y. M. C. A. officials. The soldiers will have "huts" at the aviation field barracks on the outskirts of the city, and at still another French barracks that will be used to accommodate the unusual influx.

In addition the association has leased a huge café with a garden and auditorium, where the soldiers can find refreshment and where nightly entertainments, such as motion pictures, lectures, and religious meetings will be given.

The first hut, which will be opened and ready for use by the time the first newcomers arrive, will be called "Billy Meeker Memorial," in memory of Corporal William Henry Meeker of New York, a member of the Lafayette Flying Squadron who was killed in an airplane accident at Pau last fall.

DOLLARS

like people, must work this year, not play. Put your January dividends right back into investment—and a part of them into our 5% Guaranteed Mortgages.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY

160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
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367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

The Harlem office of The New York Times, 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street, is now open. Telephone Bryant 1000.—Advt.

Broadway at 34th Street — **Saks & Company** — 'Phone Greeley 2626

150 Women's Beaded Bags

Regularly $25, $20, $18.50, $16.50

Special at $12.50

Beautiful solid beaded bags with beaded frames, in a large variety of exquisite designs and colorings. Every bag in the lot is in perfect condition, and is an absolute bargain.

Main Floor.

Fur Coats, Scarfs and Muffs Greatly Reduced

Only Furs of the highest quality included

1 Natural Mink Coat in one of the newest models. Formerly $495	Now $395
1 Natural Mink Coat in exclusive model. Formerly $1,000	Now $750
1 Nutria Coat with Kolinsky-dyed Japanese Mink collar and cuffs. Formerly $315	Now $265
Natural Muskrat Coats. Were $95	Now $82.50
Caracul Coats. Formerly $250 to $425	Now $195 to $350
Hudson Seal Coats, were $160	Now $135
Hudson Seal Coats, were $195	Now $175
Hudson Seal Coats, were $265 to $295	Now $245
Skunk Scarfs. Were $37.50	Now $30.00
Skunk Muffs. Were $35	Now $29.50
Hudson Seal Scarfs. Were $37.50 to $75.	Now $30 to $62.50
Hudson Seal Scarfs. Were $22.50	Now $18.50
Hudson Seal Muffs. Were $17.50	Now $13.50
Beaver Muffs. Were $27.50	Now $24.50
Black Lynx Scarfs. Were $42.50	Now $37.50
Black Lynx Muffs. Were $32.50	Now $27.50
Wolf Scarfs. Were $25	Now $19.50
Wolf Sets. Were $65	Now $47.50
Kolinsky Scarfs. Were $95 to $195.	Now $85 to $165

None sent C. O. D., Exchanged or on approval.

Furs listed as Hudson Seal are dyed Muskrat.

The New Binner Corsets

are now being ably demonstrated by a well-known corsetiere in the Saks' Corset Department. All the new models are on sale and display, made of Fancy Broche, Coutil or Satin, beautifully trimmed. Prices range from $5 to $22.50. Extra sizes $6 to $25.

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY ONLY:

C. B. Corsets Special $1.75

Reg. $3 to $5

Low and medium top models for almost every type of figure. Flesh color and White.

Regaliste Corsets, $2.95

Reg. $6 to $8

For regular, medium and large figures. Low and medium bust models, in Flesh color and White.

Several other well-known makes also included.

An Important Mid-Winter Reduction Sale of Women's Coats

at big savings on regular prices

The models are very cleverly developed in Baffin Seal, Velour de Nord, Plush, Arcadian Lamb, Bolivia, Wool Velour, Broadcloth, Burella and waterproof Tweeds, trimmed with the most wanted furs or self material.

Coats	Formerly $19.50 to $25	Now $15.00
Coats	Formerly $25 to $29.50	Now $19.50
Coats	Formerly $35 and $39.50	Now $25.00
Coats	Formerly $39.50 to $45	Now $29.50
Coats	Formerly $50 to $59.50	Now $39.50
Coats	Formerly $65 to $75	Now $49.50

Advance Spring Models in

Women's Afternoon Dresses at $29.50

—developed in materials for immediate wear

Charming frocks for afternoon, matinee and all informal occasions, fashioned of Georgette Crepe, Silk lined; lustrous Chiffon Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, or combinations of lustrous Taffeta and Georgette Crepe, beautifully beaded, hand embroidered or trimmed with Soutache Braid. Obtainable in

Silver Grey, Beige, Rookie, Wisteria, Rose, Blue, Flesh, Pink or White. Sizes 34 to 44.

Women's Winter Dresses at Radically Reduced Prices

Dresses that were $85 and $89.50	$39.50
Dresses that were $50 and $55	$35.00
Dresses that were $35	$25.00
Dresses that were $25 and $29.50	$18.50
Evening Gowns that were $95	$69.50
Evening Gowns that were $49.50 to $55	$39.50
Evening Gowns that were $25	$14.50

Women's Fashionable Sweaters

In an important offering Monday

At $5—**Pure Zephyr Wool Sweaters** with large sailor collar, full belt and patch pockets. Colors: Rose, Copenhagen Blue, Purple, Green. One of our best models.

At $8—**Smart Sweaters of Brushed Wool,** in shawl collar model with full belt and patch pockets. To be had in Copenhagen Blue, Brown, Purple, Rose and Heather mixtures.

At $12.50—**Stunning Brushed Wool Sweaters** with Alpaca collar and cuffs. To be had in Rose with White, Nile Green with White, Pink with White, and Corn with White. Splendid for sports and general wear.

Also—Cap and Scarf Sets, in good colors at $1.65.

All of the above will cost half as much again in the near future. Buy now, and effect a substantial saving.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th St.

Announce a Most Remarkable Special

Sale of 675 Men's Velour Hats at $3.95

Reg. $6 and $8

¶ Genuine Velour hats of a fine silky finish, offered in this sale at the price of a good felt hat.

¶ They are all lined with heavy Satin in color to match. The styles are the best we have seen in Velours this season, and every hat in the lot will stand the most minute inspection as to make and finish.

None C. O. D., Exchanged or on Approval

COLORS:
Black,
Brown,
Green

B. Altman & Co.

An Extraordinary Offering of

American Wilton Rugs

of fine quality

Sizes 8.3x10.6 and 9x12 feet

at $39.00 each

will take place to-day (Monday) in the American-made Rug section of the Department on the Fifth Floor.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets — New York

Special Sale Men's Shirts at McCutcheon's

Reg. Trade Mark

This sale includes Manhattan and McCutcheon's Own Label Shirts, and presents a favorable opportunity to secure excellent quality goods at favorable prices, as follows:

Sale price	$1.35	$1.65	$1.85	$2.15	
Former price	1.75	2.00	2.50	3.00	
Sale price	2.85	3.15	3.85	4.85	6.35	7.65
Former price	3.50	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.50	10.00

This sale also includes very special values in the following lines:

Neckwear and Gloves
Underwear and Hosiery
Sweaters
Wool Vests and Reefers
Silk, Cotton and Flannel Pajamas
Imported Wool Dressing Gowns

unlined, ***Moire Silk Dressing Gowns*** reduced to $15.00.

Fifth Ave., 34th & 33d Streets

Macy's — Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St. — Attractions Are Reliable—Quality—Service.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Drive Away The Evil of Extravagance

This is no time for needless, wasteful spending—neither is it a time for uneconomical hoarding. There is a mid-way path for everyone who believes in true war-time thrift.

The path leads through the Depositors' Account (D. A.) to this cash store where for sixty years merchandise of dependability and quality has been purchased for cash—and sold for cash at prices lower than elsewhere.

The D. A. extends to all every convenience of a charge account with none of its disadvantages or extravagances.

The D. A. gives your money an opportunity to earn money. While it is on deposit it draws interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum. Of course, you are free to withdraw part or all of your balance at any time you choose.

The D. A. is the friend of city and suburban folks alike—for while it makes personal shopping so much more pleasant, it also makes shopping by phone or mail so much easier.

The D. A. sends you each month a statement showing your expenditures and your balance still on deposit—a bright spot in the usual first of the month mail.

Open a D. A. today and watch how your extravagances will decrease—how you will make each dollar you spend bring back maximum returns.

The process is simple. Deposit any sum you desire. Sign a signature card and receive a D. A. Number to make shopping easy.

Then shop as you always have—giving your name and D. A. Number to the salesperson who attends you.

Get Your Number Today.

R. H. Macy & Co. Depositors' Account Dept., Private Bankers, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th St.

For Your Convenience

Our Public Service Bureau provides a Post Office, a Telegraph Office, a Travel Service, and a Theatre Ticket Office where box office prices prevail. It is maintained for your convenience. Call upon it whenever you like—as often as you like.

Macy's—Main Floor, Balcony, 34th St.

ARMY TRAINS NOW UNDER ONE HEAD

General Morrison, Back from France, to Direct Preparation in All the Camps.

WAR LESSONS TO COLONELS

Regimental and Field Commanders of Guard Are Put Under Instruction.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Army officers and others who have been keenly interested in perfecting the arrangements for putting the army into shape are gratified over an announcement today of the appointment of Major Gen. John F. Morrison of the regular army as director of training for the military forces. General Morrison is recognized as one of the most progressive officers and a consistent advocate of constant and systematic military training for men capable of becoming officers. He was in command of the Thirteenth Division, a National Guard unit, and has recently returned from a tour of observation and inspection in France.

The appointment of General Morrison to the newly created office of Director of Training is believed in the best informed circles to give assurance that at last, after the nation has been in the war for nine months, a plan is to be devised that will produce a system capable of bringing the best results throughout the entire army. Up to this time there has been no systematic harmonious plan of training the several branches of the military forces—regular army, National Guard, and national army—and as a result much of the specialized instruction given to officers, particularly those graduated from the series of military training camps, has gone for nothing.

The War Department has never seemed to have any policy for the utilization of the services of officers appointed to the Reserve Corps after their graduation from training camps.

Many Failed in Camps.

Not long prior to the entrance of the United States into the war the cry went up that officers were needed badly and there was a feeling that enough officers could not be obtained to command the large army that was to be called into service in the event of war. As a result of this state of feeling many young men were commissioned in the Reserve who failed to make good in training camps after war was begun and were discharged or transferred to other than line branches of the service. When the first series of military training camps had ended the graduates were sent to cantonments prior to the arrival of the men chosen in the first contingent of the selective draft, but shortly thereafter the War Department ordered about 200 from each cantonment to report to commanders of National Guard divisions for duty. Just what these Reserve officers were to do at the National Guard camps or what their status would be was not clearly defined.

It was said at the time that Major Gen. O'Ryan, commander of the New York National Guard division at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., was not even notified that 200 Reserve officers had been assigned to his division, and as a result no provision was made for their accommodation and they were obliged to obtain quarters at Spartanburg hotels, where they found themselves forced to pay $7 and $8 a day for room and board.

The impression was obtained by this treatment of Reserve officers that the War Department did not know what to do with them, and had assigned them to National Guard divisions merely to get them away from the national army cantonments, where the delay in the arrival of recruits left a surplus of officers.

This impression was heightened by the failure of the department to define the status of the Reserve officers, most of whom remained with the National Guard, attached but not assigned, and with no knowledge on the part of their new superiors as to what they could do or were expected to do. In some of the National Guard camps officers and noncommissioned officers of the guard resented the presence of these officers, and made things unpleasant for them. In other camps the Reserve officers were treated with the greatest courtesy, and when the opportunity came applied for transfer to National Guard units.

No Chance of Advancement.

Recently the War Department, after considerable delay, issued an order that no reserve officer attached to a National Guard contingent would be considered for promotion until all surplus National Guard officers of that contingent had been provided for. As the consolidation of National Guard regiments had left many officers without assignments, this meant that the reserve officers would not have any chance for advancement. The order provided also that reserve officers might transfer into the National Guard, but if they did so they would lose the status in the Reserve Corps which they had won through competition at the training camps. Officers of the reserve who declined to transfer into the National Guard were subsequently sent to national army cantonments, those who had been with the New York National Guard division at Spartanburg being sent to Camp Sherman, at Chillicothe, Ohio.

Some reserve officers regarded as specially competent were detailed as instructors at the second training camps, and when this course was completed, found themselves transferred to national army cantonments, where other reserve officers had been doing duty with troops for months for such service the divisional commandants could find for them. It is contended that reserve officers who were at the Harvard school of trench warfare, where they were specially trained under French officers, were sent to cantonments and had no opportunity to impart their knowledge of trench fighting to troops or other officers.

Upon the completion of the course at the second series of training camps, the War Department announced that most of the graduates would be placed on the inactive list and kept there until there was need for their services. This caused much indignation, particularly in army circles, where it was contended that thousands of officers were needed for the regular army, that many of the graduates had given up good positions in the assurance that they would obtain commissions, and that if the graduates were placed on the inactive list, they would grow stale and would not be up to date or properly efficient if they were called into active service. As a result of these protests, Secretary Baker modified his order so as to provide for the assignment of all, or nearly all, the graduates from the second series of camps.

Training Guard Commanders Now.

Very recently commanding officers of National Guard regiments have been detached from their commands and sent to training camps for field officers. The course at these camps will be three months, and while it is in progress regular army officers will command the National Guard regiments. It is supposed that the National Guard officers will resume command of their regiments when the course is completed and the regular officers will return to the depot regiments of the national army from which they were taken.

Why the War Department should have waited so long before undertaking the training of National Guard regimental commanders has not been explained. Many of the National Guard commands have been in the Federal service since the Mexican outbreak in the Summer of 1916, but until within the last few weeks their field officers have not received the intensive training which the War Department now regards as necessary to fit them for commanding large units.

In addition to this lack of a consistent plan with respect to utilizing the services of officers, there apparently has been no program adopted for training all troops along common lines.

Suggestions made by General Pershing as a result of his experiences and observances in France have been sent to camps and cantonments, and probably have been put into practice, but, on the whole, methods of training seem to have been left largely to the determination and individual preference of divisional commanders. It is the purpose to have General Morrison undertake to bring about a reform based on his study of military conditions and his knowledge gained at first hand from his tour of inspection on the French front.

Up to this time the direction of the new army has been in the hands of the army General Staff. Some of its high ranking officers have been in France and have gained a knowledge of conditions there that have influenced the plans drawn by the General Staff in Washington.

There is a strong feeling in military circles, however, that the General Staff would be of greater value if its activities were transferred to the fighting front. Already there are indications that the War Department is beginning to see the wisdom of this view. Should the General Staff of the United States Army be transferred to the theatre of war this Government would be following the practice of European Governments.

ORDNANCE CHIEF ENLISTS EXPERTS

McRoberts and Tripp to Have Charge of Production of Army Munitions.

BOTH KNOW THE BUSINESS

Black and Crews Will Co-operate with Them—Other Civilian Executives to be Engaged.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—What is accepted as a long step toward productive efficiency in the Ordnance Department of the army has been taken by General Wheeler, who succeeded General Crozier as active chief of the department. General Wheeler is surrounding himself with men who have had great executive experience in civil life and who are accustomed to getting results. It is his purpose to place these men in charge of different divisions, to have them create organizations which will assure the greatest efficiency, and to bring about the manufacture of adequate army supplies.

Four men of long business and executive experience have been selected by General Wheeler. They are Samuel McRoberts, ex-Executive Manager of the National City Bank of New York; Guy E. Tripp, ex-Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Westinghouse Electric Company; E. N. Black of New York, a well-known engineer, and Ralph Crews, one of the foremost business lawyers of Chicago.

By reason of his financial position, Mr. McRoberts came in touch with a great deal of the ordnance operations of the Allies prior to America's entrance into the war. He knows the men engaged in ordnance work, what their plants are capable of doing, and the costs of production. It is contended that with his executive experience this knowledge will be of immense value to the Government.

Like all other men accepting commissions in the Ordnance Department, Mr. McRoberts has resigned all his bank and business connections. To him has been given the rank of Colonel. He will have charge of the procurement division, a consolidation of various sections of the Ordnance Department. Competent men, it is said, have been placed in charge of the several sections of the new division.

Mr. Tripp was selected because of his experience in the manufacture of munitions of all kinds. Immediately upon the outbreak of the European war the Westinghouse Company obtained large contracts from the British and Russian Governments, and its large facilities have been principally occupied since that time in the manufacture of munitions. Mr. Tripp is credited with bringing to the department the highest obtainable type of experience and ability required to insure speedy and careful production of munitions. He will have charge of this very important work and will organize his division at once. He will call into his division a number of experienced business executives to take charge of the various sections. Further announcement as to the personnel of his organization may be expected shortly.

Mr. Black and Mr. Crews will cooperate with Colonel McRoberts and Mr. Tripp. Mr. Black was formerly a member of the engineering firm of Ford, Nacon & Davis. He stands high in the engineering world. Mr. Crews has been engaged in the development of munitions business organizations along legal lines, and, besides aiding in the organization of the new department, is expected to safeguard the Government against legal tangles.

GERMANS MINIMIZE SUFFRAGE VICTORIES

Gains Here and in England Almost Unnoticed, as Empire Opposes Votes for Women.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 13.—The German press passed practically unnoticed the momentous parliamentary decisions in London and Washington in favor of women's franchise. Even the Socialist organs consign these events to small paragraphs, giving the news in out-of-the-way corners.

When the Prussian Franchise Reform bill was announced, and it was seen that votes for women were not included, few were the protests raised, and one of the biggest anti-societies seems determined to preserve this state of indifference. It has just issued a book giving the views of a large number of well-known people, who condemn women's franchise as a policy of disaster.

The volume is gladly welcomed by Reventlow in the Deutsche Tageszeitung. He holds that votes for women would, owing to their political ignorance, bring about the complete ruin of Germany.

The Berliner Tageblatt does not believe that women's franchise will be introduced into Germany for years yet, as the friendliness of various parties toward it is merely platonic. The paper maintains, however, that votes for women would assist greatly in the national development, but it adds: "Even the very foundation of this reform does not exist in the Fatherland." All sentimentality, it says, must be put aside, yet it must not be forgotten that "the next decade will very largely be that of the woman, who will do so much to set up the coming generation on the ruins of European humanity."

Premier Hughes to Consult on War.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 13.—The Sydney Sunday Times announces that Premier William Morris Hughes will go to England in March to consult Prime Minister Lloyd George and the allied Governments on war problems and post-war questions. He will act as plenipotentiary and will be able to speak officially for the Commonwealth.

PRAISES BUREAU OF NAVY ORDNANCE

Continued from Page One.

ably impressed with the business organization, capacity, and capabilities of the bureau to handle expeditiously and efficiently the important war work that comes under its immediate cognizance—the procurement of guns, mounts, shell, powder, fire control instruments, and the numerous accessories required in the arming of our naval force.

The organization of the bureau in time of peace had been developed so as to make it an organization for war, with the result that, notwithstanding the enormously increased demands and responsibilities recently placed upon it, that organization is working smoothly and efficiently, notwithstanding the fact that the expenditures have increased from about $3,000,000 to more than $40,000,000. It has gradually been augmented by taking into it retired officers, officers of the naval militia, officers of the coast guard service, former graduates from Annapolis, and able men from civilian life as needed.

Despite the pressure placed upon the bureau by the demands for more ordnance material of standard type, it has been able to develop much new material, including large depth charges, new submarine bombs, non-ricochet shells, bomb-dropping sights, howitzers, guns for throwing depth charges, smoke screen apparatus, heavier ordnance on aircraft, and many other important designs which the bureau feel it unwise to disclose, and made much progress on essential articles of lesser importance.

New Sources of Supply.

Where there were shortages in the market of various materials, the bureau took steps immediately to develop new sources of supply. It placed contracts rapidly, and the committee is confident that the navy's needs for ordnance during this war are fully covered by existing contracts and with the capacity now under its control.

Over 1,100 vessels have been furnished and equipped with guns, ammunition, spare parts, and all their auxiliaries since the fitting out of the Campana, the first ship to be so fitted out, on March 14, 1917.

Reserves of ammunition and shell have been acquired, and money placed at the disposal of the Bureau of Ordnance, the committee finds, has been spent wisely and has been obligated practically as soon as it became available. The testimony convinced the committee that the prevalent belief and opinion as to the navy's readiness was well founded. The Bureau of Ordnance had five years been preparing for war.

Guns, mounts, shell, powder, and ordnance equipment in large quantities had been manufactured and held in readiness for eventual use. With the declaration of armed neutrality, guns and ammunition were promptly placed on the merchant ships of the United States. Upon the declaration of war, telegrams long held in readiness were put on the wire and the wheels were in motion—without a jar the machinery took up the load placed upon it. There has been no breakdown, no let-up. On the contrary there has been increasing speed and greater momentum.

Commercial Firms Employed.

New capacities have been developed for the production of gun forgings and the larger types of broadside gun mounts; firms that prior to the declaration of war had been engaged solely in commercial work have been induced to specialize in ordnance production with most gratifying results. Practically all the contracts made by the Bureau of Ordnance have been on a fixed price basis as the result of competitive bidding, less than 10 per cent. being on a cost plus a fixed profit basis; cost being as defined by the internal revenue act, and the profit being per pound of gun forgings, or per gun, or per mount.

The navy's industrial ordnance plants have been and are being expanded as rapidly as practicable without interfering with their production. The results of much of this expansion will be felt this Spring in the increased deliveries of all types of ordnance material. Without direct control of the gun factory, torpedo station, naval proving ground, powder factory, and ammunition depots, the work accomplished would have been impossible.

It may be pertinent to here state that the bureau has furnished in appreciable quantities the Governments of England, France, and Italy with guns from the largest to the smallest calibre, together with proper supplies of ammunition therefor, and is continuing the supply of such munitions to our Allies. In addition to vessels of the regular navy of our Allies, it has armed a considerable number of their merchantmen.

Anticipating the needs of the naval service and Marine Corps for additional machine guns, the bureau wisely conducted a test of the Lewis machine gun early in April, 1917, with a view to definitely determining its serviceability when using the United States small arms ammunition, and as a result of this test, placed an order for the manufacture of several thousand of the guns. Each company of marines leaving for foreign service has been provided with its proper quota of machine guns, the second detachment being entirely outfitted with the Lewis infantry machine gun, and recent reports from the war zone indicate that this gun is giving entire satisfaction.

Depth charges, which the committee thinks may be properly termed "the terror of the submarine," have been produced in quantity, and are in use by our destroyers and submarine chasers. An adequate reserve of ammunition for all classes of guns has been accumulated, and is held in storage ready for the use of the fleet.

It was specially gratifying to note that the skill, ingenuity, and inventive resources of the bureau have been productive of new designs demanded by the present methods of modern warfare. Advantage has been taken of every suggestion, irrespective of its source. Intimate contact has been established and maintained with the Ordnance Bureaus and fleets of the allied nations, the greatest freedom of interchange of information and material being the order of the day. The relationship with army ordnance, Signal Service, Aircraft Production Board, and the Shipping Board has been most intimate and cordial.

The committee was gratified at the executive ability shown by naval officers placed in charge of industrial work. As an illustration, the bureau found it necessary to commandeer a plant producing binoculars and other optical instruments for the navy. Under the former management this plant produced but 168 standard binoculars in two months, whereas during the first two weeks of operation under navy management it has produced 600 satisfactory binoculars for the use of lookouts and for spotters.

The committee made special inquiry as to the damage done to torpedoes at the Bliss works. It ascertained that no torpedoes or damaged parts had found their way into service, that spare parts for torpedoes, such as gyro wheels, had been tampered with, but this was promptly detected by the Naval Inspector of Ordnance and a close watch was maintained upon these articles, with the result that the perpetrator of the damage, one Paul Charles Hennig, a native of Leipsic, Germany, who had been in this country since 1908, has been arrested and is now awaiting trial.

Slight cuts by files had been made in the glass hardened steel bearings for gyro wheels, and in other cases emery had been placed in bearings and bearing cups. Some fifteen gyro wheels in all were damaged. Exhaustive inspections were made of naval torpedo material, with the result that none of the damaged parts are in any completed torpedoes, either in storage or on board ship.

The committee found that, despite the necessity of placing large emergency orders for material, every effort has been made to insure reasonable prices.

The committee was supplied with full information of how many attacks of submarines upon armed merchantmen had been warded off by the ships' gun crews using the battery with bravery and skill and was given the details of certain engagements of special interest.

"VICTORY"
KNITTING YARNS
Strictly All Wool
Gray and Khaki Colors

THESE yarns, now so much in demand for sweaters, wristlets, helmets, socks, etc., are the product of the mills for which we are Sole Selling Agents.
They are in stock ready for immediate delivery.

WOOL YARN.....$ .75 PER HANK
WORSTED YARN.....1.00 " "

W. & J. SLOANE
FIFTH AVENUE & 47th STREET, NEW YORK

Paris — Best & Co. — London
Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Established 1879

January Clearance Sale
of
Quality Furs

Featuring an assortment of fine matched sets, separate scarfs and muffs, capes and coatees.

Presenting an unusual opportunity to acquire furs of exceptional quality at unusually low prices.

CAPES AND COATEES

Regularly	Sale Price
$35.00 Muskrat and Ermine Cape	$25.00
$50.00 Hudson Seal & Lynx Cape	$37.50
$65.00 Hudson Seal Cape	$50.00
$75.00 Hudson Seal & Skunk Cape	$55.00
$95.00 Hudson Seal Cape	$75.00
$110.00 Kolinsky Squirrel & Ermine Cape	$85.00
$150.00 Hudson Seal & Kolinsky Coatee	$95.00
$195.00 Hudson Seal & Kolinsky Coatee	$125.00
$175.00 Hudson Seal & Chinola Coatee	$110.00
$250.00 Kolinsky Coatee	$175.00

SETS

Regularly	Sale Price
$150.00 Rose Fox	$95.00
$150.00 Gray Fox	$95.00
$165.00 Blue dyed Fox	$95.00
$225.00 Fisher	$165.00
$300.00 Mink	$225.00
$145.00 Chinchilla Squirrel	$95.00
$195.00 Pointed Fox	$145.00
$225.00 Cross Fox	$145.00
$300.00 Kolinsky	$245.00
$450.00 Ermine	$295.00

MUFFS

Regularly	Sale Price
$25.00 Hudson Seal	$16.50
$18.50 Natural Raccoon	$14.50
$25.00 Skunk	$20.00
$25.00 Beaver	$20.00
$15.00 Nutria	$12.50
$35.00 Black Lynx	$25.00

SCARFS

Regularly	Sale Price
$16.50 Natural Raccoon	$12.50
$25.00 Skunk	$20.00
$25.00 Beaver	$20.00
$16.50 Nutria	$12.50
$37.50 Taupe Fox	$30.00

Furs Listed as Hudson Seal are choice Seal dyed muskrat.

These Furs Not On Sale To-day

Franklin Simon & Co.
A Store of Individual Shops
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

To-morrow (Tuesday), January Fifteenth

January Clearance Sale
Women's High Class Furs
At Important Price Reductions

HUDSON SEAL COATS—(*Dyed Muskrat*)

Hudson Seal Coats
42-inch length (*Dyed Muskrat*), convertible collar and deep cuffs of Hudson seal.
Reduced from $125.00 87.00

Hudson Seal Coats
Belted model (*Dyed Muskrat*), 45 inches long; collar and cuffs of real skunk fur.
Reduced from $165.00 145.00

Hudson Seal Coats
Of all seal (*Dyed Muskrat*), or with collar, cuffs and border of dyed skunk fur.
Reduced from $195.00 165.00

Hudson Seal Coats
Belted or loose model (*Dyed Muskrat*), cape collar and cuffs of self or skunk fur.
Reduced from $235.00 195.00

Hudson Seal Coats
Belted or loose model (*Dyed Muskrat*), trimmed with real skunk fur.
Reduced from $265.00 235.00

Hudson Seal Coats
Full-length model (*Dyed Muskrat*), collar and cuffs of self or real skunk fur.
Reduced from $285.00 250.00

Hudson Seal Coats
Full-length model (*Dyed Muskrat*), collar and cuffs of real skunk or kolinsky fur.
Reduced from $295.00 265.00

Hudson Seal Coats
Belted or loose model, trimmed with real skunk or kolinsky fur.
Reduced from $325.00 285.00

REAL SCOTCH MOLE or CARACUL COATS

Real Scotch Mole Coats
Full-length model; large collar of mole or taupe fox fur.
Reduced from $575.00 495.00

Real Scotch Mole Coats
Full-length models; trimmed ermine or taupe fox fur.
Reduced from $675.00 575.00

Moire Caracul Coats
Full-length model; trimmed with real skunk fur.
Reduced from $295.00 275.00

Moire Caracul Coats
Full-length model; collar and cuffs of skunk fur.
Reduced from $398.00 375.00

Fur Muffs and Neckpieces

Fur Muffs			*Fur Neckpieces*	
9.00	Heretofore $15.00	Natural Nutria	Heretofore $16.00	11.00
12.50	Heretofore $18.50	Natural Raccoon	Heretofore $18.50	12.50
11.50	Heretofore $18.50	Hudson Seal (*Dyed Muskrat*)	Heretofore $26.00	18.00
19.00	Heretofore $28.50	Natural Beaver	Heretofore $25.00	17.50
24.00	Heretofore $29.50	Dyed Black Fox	Heretofore $29.50	24.00
25.00	Heretofore $32.50	Real Skunk	Heretofore $28.00	21.00
25.00	Heretofore $35.00	Black Lynx	Heretofore $35.00	25.00
26.00	Heretofore $35.00	Real Scotch Mole	Heretofore $50.00	38.00

Season's Largest Price Reductions

WOMEN'S PARIS MODEL FUR COATS

Original Models of Choicest Selected Pelts

Full Length Broadtail Coat
Of highest grade, well matched baby broadtail skins.
Reduced from $2,800.00 1,500.00

Broadtail Caracul Coat
Full length tunic model, combined with Hudson seal fur.
Reduced from $1,250.00 500.00

Ermine and Kolinsky Wrap
Full length, upper part ermine, lower part of Kolinsky.
Reduced from $3,500.00 1,350.00

Full Length Mole Coat-Wrap
Trimmed with seven wide bands of Kolinsky squirrel fur.
Reduced from $1,850.00 850.00

WOMAN SHIELDED IN BANK TRAGEDY

Camp Funston Officers Refuse to Tell Name of Girl to Whom Whisler Wrote Suicide Note.

WORNALL IDENTIFIES BODY

Wounded Cashier Recognizes Murderer's Face — Thought Captain Jesting When He Entered Bank.

CAMP FUNSTON, Kan., Jan. 13.—Details of the manner in which Captain Lewis J. Whisler robbed the bank at the army cantonment here, and killed with a hand-ax four of five men who were in the building, were obtained by army officers today from Kearney Wornall, who is the only survivor of the tragedy.

Wornall is seriously wounded and for forty-eight hours he hovered between life and death. But today his progress was so satisfactory to the army physicians that they permitted him to tell the full story of the tragedy, which ended with the suicide of Captain Whisler at the moment of detection yesterday.

In the meantime a systematic search of the cantonment has failed to reveal any money which was stolen from the bank by Captain Whisler. Federal bank examiners today began checking the bank's accounts, but the interior of the building is in such a chaotic condition that it is expected that no statement will be made for two or three days.

Woman's Name Kept Secret.

It transpired today that a note Captain Whisler wrote after he had decided to kill himself was addressed to a young woman at Ottawa, Kan., but army officers are making every effort to keep secret both her name and possible relation to Whisler.

Wornall's story today differed slightly from that which had previously been pieced together, as army officers had questioned him during his infrequent intervals of consciousness. Today Wornall, who was the cashier, said he was in the bank with C. Fuller Winters, Vice-President of the National Reserve Bank of Kansas City, Mo.; John W. Jewell, editor of the Camp Funston paper; Carl Gleason of Kansas City, and O. M. Hill, a clerk in the bank, when Captain Whisler came to the door.

It was about 7:30 o'clock Friday evening. The door was unlocked and Whisler easily gained entrance to the building. Walking around the counter, he drew an automatic pistol and told the men he was "short in his accounts" and believed that this was the "best bet" to remedy it. Wornall says that the officer's remarks were treated as a joke until he took an ax from under his overcoat and struck Mr. Winters with its flat side. All of the men then were forced to lie face down on the floor, while Whisler selected money, mostly bills of large denomination, and threw them into a sack. Wornall says he then was forced to get up and bind the other men. His own hands then were tied by the officer, and all of the five men were gagged.

Here, says the staff officer who reported Wornall's statement, the cashier's mind is blank, and he recalls nothing that happened until he became conscious in an ambulance on the way to the hospital.

Wornall had been found by a sentry wandering outside the bank about an hour after the crime was committed. He could not answer questions, but mumbled unintelligibly, according to the sentry. "Don't strike him again. Are you a fiend?" and finally murmured "Bank robber." Then the alarm was given.

Confronted by Murderer's Face.

That Wornall knew perfectly what he was doing last night, when he positively identified the body of Captain Whisler as that of the robber, was attested today by a staff officer who was present at the identification. Before the body of the army officer was wheeled into Wornall's presence, the wounded cashier was required to read from a magazine to show that he could see and understand. Then Whisler's body, dressed in his olive-drab campaign uniform and upright in a chair, was wheeled into the ward and placed directly before Wornall.

"That's the man, that's the Captain," exclaimed Wornall. He then made a sworn statement that Whisler was the man who had robbed the bank and committed the murders.

After the crime, it now has been established, Whisler went to the Quartermaster's office, where he removed the blood-stains from his hands and garments. He then proceeded to a class in French. When an order came from headquarters for a report from all company commanders yesterday, the Captain seemed to know that detection was at hand. It was then that he shot himself to death.

Captain Whisler recently took out a Government insurance policy for $10,000. It was made payable to his fourteen-year-old son, Duane, of Salina, Kan., which was Whisler's home. In case of the son's death the policy is payable to Whisler's father.

Captain Whisler, who was thirty-six years old, was divorced about a year ago.

AGAIN ACCUSE IDA CLAUSSEN

Woman Alleged to Have Threatened to Kill Member of Jury.

Allegations that Mrs. Ida Claussen Dona wrote a letter to Charles M. Higgins of the Standard Oil Company threatening to kill him while Mr. Higgins was a member of a Sheriff's Jury hearing an application by Mrs. Dona to be declared sane and to have her property restored to her, if Mr. Higgins did not vote in favor of Mrs. Dona, have been made in affidavits submitted to Supreme Court Justice Bijur.

The charges that Mrs. Dona has again been guilty of an act which caused her conviction once before for writing to Charles Strauss, Chairman of the Board of Water Supply, were denied both by Mrs. Dona and her husband, Francis A. Dona, who was an attendant in an insane hospital when he married Mrs. Claussen two years ago.

Dona asked Justice Bijur to have the lunacy proceedings heard before a new jury, because he believes the present jury is prejudiced against Mrs. Dona on account of the letter.

Justice Bijur denied the application.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Laboratory Assistant

(Pathology)

Salary $720 (with Maintenance)

Candidates must be at least 18 years of age and have at least six months' experience in a hospital or research laboratory where the work includes the preparation of bacteriological media, of tissues for microscopical examination, and other serological tests.

Subjects and Weights: Experience, 4; Practical Test, 5. Applications received at Room 1400 Municipal Building, Manhattan, until JAN. 16TH, AT 4 P. M. For further particulars see CITY RECORD, or apply to

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

LAUDS WORK OF Y. W. C. A.

French Government Has Been Aided, Whitmore Asserts.

Speaking yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Y. W. C. A. at the Colony Club, Park Avenue and Sixty-second Street, J. A. Whitmore, Secretary for France of the Y. M. C. A., told of the "Woman's Half of War Work."

"He said that the Y. W. C. A. had been of great service to the French Government by providing houses for the women and girls working in the large munition plants in France. The Y. W. C. A., he said, had also provided amusement "huts" and cafeterias for the Red Cross nurses behind the trenches.

Miss Harriet Taylor, National Secretary, said that the Y. W. C. A. had built fifty-seven "hostess huts" at the training camps in this country. Miss Sarah C. Wells, General Secretary of the Central Branch, told of the work that the Y. W. C. A. was doing in this city.

Today is the last day of the drive for $3,750,000 conducted by the Y. W. C. A., and is is expected that the enthusiasm aroused at the meeting yesterday will help in obtaining the required amount. Already $1,317,705 has been contributed, but more than $425,000 must be contributed by tonight to obtain the full amount.

BOYS OF N. Y. STATE TO FORM 19 REGIMENTS

Col. Chapin Issues First Call for Organization of 25,465 Youths for Military Training.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—Regimental organization of the boys of the State subject to compulsory military training is provided in orders issued tonight by Colonel William H. Chapin of the Military Training Commission. The orders carry authority for the appointment of commissioned and non-commissioned cadet officers, the first of their kind to be issued, and regimental organization of the 25,465 enrolled cadets of the State. This number will provide for at least nineteen regiments.

Six military training zones have been created and numerical designations have been assigned for four possible regiments in each zone. These zones are: New York, Long Island, Hudson Valley, East Central, West Central, and Western. The New York zone consists of New York, Bronx, Richmond, and Westchester Counties. The Long Island zone includes the counties of Kings, Queens, Nassau, and Suffolk.

To New York zone is to have the first, seventh, thirteenth, and nineteenth regiments. The regiments of the Long Island zone will be the second, eighth, fourteenth, and twentieth. A company is to consist of 110 cadets. Four companies will make a battalion and three battalions a regiment. Non-commissioned officers are to be selected from among the cadets and examinations are to be held to determine the appointments.

The 25,465 enrolled cadets are divided among the six zones as follows: New York zone, 8,324; Long Island zone, 5,862; Hudson Valley zone, 3,092; East Central zone, 2,838; West Central zone, 2,574; Western zone, 2,769. The regimental designation of the boy soldiers will be indicated, for example, as follows: First Regiment Infantry, Corps of Cadets, State of New York.

NAME CAMP SECRETARIES.

Episcopal Church Enrolls Prominent Laymen for War Work.

Forty prominent laymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church have been enrolled as camp secretaries under the auspices of the Army and Navy Department of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew. G. Frank Shelby is directing the campaign.

The camp secretaries will interest men in the national army in organizing groups which will work for the moral and the religious uplift of themselves and their comrades. They will cooperate with the chaplains and with the Y. M. C. A. secretaries in all religious activities. Franklin H. Edmonds of Philadelphia, General Secretary of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, has gone to France to arrange for the work of the secretaries.

TIFFANY & Co.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS
WATCHES, CHINA, STATIONERY

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

Newspaper trains now leave earlier in obedience to orders of the Government. Advertising copy for insertion in The New York Times must be in The Times Building by 6 P. M. day previous to publication; otherwise advertisements may be omitted.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Announce an Important Special

Clearance of Men's Cravats
At Radically Reduced Prices

¶ These scarfs are all in excellent condition, but the lots are broken. We have reduced them to the following low prices for immediate disposal.

55c Neckwear	Reduced to	29c
75c Neckwear	Reduced to	55c
$1 and $1.35 Neckwear	Reduced to	75c
$1.50 and $1.65 Neckwear	Reduced to	95c
$2 Neckwear	Reduced to	$1.35
$2.50 Neckwear	Reduced to	$1.65
$3 Neckwear	Reduced to	$1.95
$3.50 and $4 Neckwear	Reduced to	$2.35

And a Special Collection 1,200 Knitted Scarfs Will Be Offered at 29c

Men's Phoenix Knitted Reefers Reduced

Made of fibre Silk, in a great variety of plain colorings.

Regularly 50c	Reduced to	29c
Regularly $1	Reduced to	79c

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Plenty of Electric, Gas and
Big Oil Heaters
at Reasonable Prices

The BIG Oil Heater that really heats. Keeps a large room or an office comfortable. Makes you independent of coal shortage and thermometer.

Exceptionally good heaters for the money. Should not be confused with small, cheaply made heaters that do not compare with them. 25 inches high; hold 3 quarts; take 8-inch round wick.

Ready to Carry Home

Continental Window Ventilators

Admit fresh air. Prevent drafts. Keep out dust, And dirt. And rain. And snow. Their perfect circulation earns the endorsement of noted health authorities.

The Combination—

A heater to warm you. Continental Ventilators to keep the air you breathe fresh and pure. Get one or both and ENJOY the cold weather!

Prices: 9 inches high, 38c, 48c, 55c (according to width). 15 inches high, 50c and 58c. All sizes adjustable.

A Sale and Demonstration Now On in Gimbels New Kind of House-furnishing Store

Fifth Floor

FUR
Clearance Sale
¼ to ⅓
off Regular Prices

Fur Coats
Scarfs & Muffs
Cloth Coats
Evening Wraps
Fur trimmed

Clark & Weinberg
634 Fifth Ave. near 51st Street

Established 1723

Revillon Frères

FUR SALE

ENTIRE REMAINING STOCK

AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES

The articles in this sale are the balance of our regular stock, all made in Revillon workshops. Limited quantities as follows:

WOMEN'S PRACTICAL FUR COATS

Odd Motor and Traveling Coats in Natural Muskrat, Dyed Raccoon and Natural Raccoon,
from $65

Dyed Muskrat (Hudson Seal) Coats,
from $165

COATEES

in Dyed Muskrat (Hudson Seal), Nutria, Mole and combinations of furs suitable for Spring and Southern Wear,
from $125

Plain Mole Coats, and Mole Coats trimmed with contrasting furs,
from $375

SMALL FURS

Black and Battleship Gray Fox sets, $45, $55 and up.
Odd Scarfs and Muffs, from $9
Skunk Muffs from $20 Hudson Seal Muffs from $20

We have also a few very high grade furs, usually only one article of a kind, which have been re-priced to afford very unusual values

Natural Dark Sable Motor Robe, $2750 Ermine Coat, $1000
Kolinsky Coat, $775 Alaska Seal Coat, Hudson Bay Sable Collar, $1200
Hudson Bay Sable Coat, full length, $2250
Two Mink Coats at $475 and $675
One Mink Coat, long and handsome, $1300
Capes, Stoles and Sets in Natural and Dyed Hudson Bay Sable, Silver Fox and Ermine at $250 to $800

MEN'S FUR AND FUR LINED COATS

Cloth Coats, Muskrat linings, Collars of various furs, from $95
Men's Raccoon Coats from $95 Motor Robes from $50

Fifth Avenue at 53d Street, New York

1723 1918

TO IMPROVE
OR TO IMPAIR

An Owner may improve his property by putting a building on it, and, unfortunately, he may impair his property by hiring the wrong contractor to improve it.

Present Company excepted.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Buy Her Bloomers Just Like These

—full, but not baggy, properly reinforced and good-wearing.

Sateen 98c
Half Wool Serges $2.98
All Wool Serges $3.98
Black or Navy—Sizes 8 to 20.
Main Floor
ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
BloomingdaleS
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Ave.

Skin Troubles

Quickly relieved by Cuticura even when all else seems to fail. The Soap cleanses and purifies, the Ointment helps to soothe and heal

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. book on the skin. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 6M, Boston." Sold everywhere.

Protects your automobile from damage.

"ON GUARD!"
Protects it from strain and you from disagreeable bumps. The
Hartford Shock Absorber
is deservedly known as
"The National Guard for Motor Cars"

Veterinarian
Salary $1200 to $1320

Candidates must be at least 21 years old and present a license to practice veterinary science issued by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. Applications received at Room 1400 Municipal Building, Manhattan, until JAN. 18TH, at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Experience, 4; Technical, 3; Practical Test, 3. For further particulars see CITY RECORD or apply to

Municipal Civil Service Commission.

CERVA
The Worlds Best Beverage
Non-intoxicating. Pure. Helps digestion.
At grocers', at druggists', in fact at all places where good drinks are sold.
LEMP, Manufacturers
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CHILDREN hate medicine. They love candy. They love FRUIT. They usually like Boal's Laxative Fruit Rolls. They may eat more than needed; if you let them. The action is gentle, natural, easy. Boal's Laxative Fruit Rolls solve the "question" for children, 6 rolls 10c, druggists'.

KAHN SEES HOPE IN WILSON'S WORDS

Banker, in Speech at Milwaukee, Says Message Is Lesson to German People.

MUST HEED IT TO BE SAVED

Calls on German-Americans to Voice Their "Inflexible Loyalty" to America's Cause.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 13.—Otto H. Kahn, the New York banker, addressed a mass meeting at the Auditorium here tonight on "The Duty and Opportunity of German-Americans." He said, in part:

"The speech I am about to make is attuned to the spirit and the fact of war. A few days ago, as you all know, President Wilson once more spoke to this nation and to the world in a great and noble message of splendid vision, rightly termed an international Magna Charta—holding up a veritable beacon light of right and justice for all peoples.

"We all pray with eager and earnest hope that the German people will recognise the spirit and meaning of that lofty utterance and that, casting aside the leadership of the militarists, they will grasp the hand stretched out to them in such generous and unselfish meaning.

"Even as I speak the leaven of that great message may be working in Germany with potent effect. I have no information other than that you all have, but I hope I am not oversanguine in giving heed to a feeling that some parts of what I am going to say may be perhaps in process of being superseded by events that may be forming.

"Let us all trust that it be so and that we may soon be enabled to substitute for the harsh accents of arraignment and enmity the feelings and the language of reconciliation and of that new relationship which the President's leadership is seeking to bring about amongst all the nations.

A Blow at the World.

"The world has been hurt within these last three years as it was never hurt before. In the gloomy and accusing procession of infinite sorrow and pain which was started on that thrice accursed day of July, 1914, the hurt inflicted on Americans of German descent takes its tragically rightful place. The iron has entered our souls.

"We have been wantonly robbed of invaluable possessions, which have come down to us through the centuries. We have been rendered ashamed of that in which we took pride; we have been made the enemies of those of our own blood; our very names carry the sound of a challenge to the world. Surely we have all too valid a title to rank amongst those most bitterly aggrieved by Prussianism, and to align ourselves in the very forefront of those who in word and deed are fighting to rid the world forever of that malignant growth.

"Heaven knows, I do not want, by anything I may be saying or doing, to add one ounce to the burden of the world's execration which rests already with crushing weight upon the rulers of Germany and their misguided people. Nor do I seek forgiveness for my German birth by demonstrative zeal in action or speech. I was and am proud of the great inheritance which came to me as a birthright, and of the illustrious contributions which the German people have made to the imperishable assets of the world.

"Until the outbreak of the war, in 1914, I maintained close and active personal and business relations with Germany. I was well acquainted with some of the leading personages of the country. I served in the German Army thirty years ago. I took an active interest in furthering German art in America.

Poison of Prussianism.

"I do not apologize for, nor am I ashamed of, my German birth. But I am ashamed—bitterly and grievously ashamed—of the Germany which stands convicted before the high tribunal of the world's public opinion of having planned and willed war, of the revolting deeds committed in Belgium and northern France, of the infamy of the Lusitania murders, of innumerable violations of The Hague conventions and the law of nations, of abominable and perfidious plotting in friendly countries and shameless abuse of their hospitality, of crime heaped upon crime in hideous defiance of the laws of God and men.

"I cherish the memories of my youth, but these very memories make me cry out in pain and wrath against those who have befouled and discredited the spiritual soil of the old Germany in which they were rooted.

"Long before the war I had come to look upon Prussianism as among the deadliest poison growths that ever sprang from the soil of the spirit of man.

"Now, America, the never-defeated, has thrown her sword into the scale, because to do so was indispensable for our honor and our safety, the preservation of our institutions and our very destiny. To co-operate towards the successful conclusion of the war is the one and supreme duty of every American, regardless of birth, of sympathies, and of political views.

"The American of German descent who, at this time of test and trial, does not serve the land of his adoption with the utmost measure of single-minded devotion and with every ounce of his power, perjured himself when he took his oath of allegiance and proves himself guilty of treacherous duplicity. Thank Heaven, the number of those lukewarm in their patriotism or failing in loyalty is very small, indeed, far too small to affect the record of Americans of German birth for good citizenship and service to the country in peace and war.

"There is abundant evidence that the overwhelming majority, indeed, all but an insignificant minority, meant what they said when they swore full and sole allegiance to America, that they will prove themselves wholly worthy of the high privilege of citizenship and of the generous trust of their native fellow citizens, and that they will not fail or falter under any test whatsoever. They will not permit the blood in their veins to drown the conscience in their breasts. They will heed the call of honor beyond the call of race. They will wear as a badge of honor—as I do—the abuse and spite of those few in this country who love Germany better than they love America.

"Yet it is not enough for us Americans of German descent to do our duty by our country and fellow citizens, however fully and unreservedly, if we do it in resigned and oppressed silence. I believe we should speak out. We give voice to our inflexible loyalty and to our deep conviction of the justice of America's cause.

"I believe that we should speak out, because our voices may reach the ear and the conscience of the German people when no other voices can, and because they will reach the ear of its rulers. These, I know, counted upon the moral, if not the actual, support of the German-born in America, to the extent at least of preventing our joining in the war, and now, when we have joined, they count upon that support to agitate for an inconclusive and unrighteous peace.

"I believe that we should speak out, to convince our native-born fellow citizens that our fundamental conceptions of right and wrong are like theirs, that the taint of Germany is not in the blood, but in the system of rulership, that we are with them and of them wholeheartedly, singleminedly, and unreservedly; because if we failed in conveying to them that conviction in the hour of our common country's stress and trial there would ensue the calamity of a spiritual, if not an actual, breach between them and us which it would take a generation to heal.

Not the Germany of Old.

"There are some of you, probably, who will still find it hard to believe that the Germany you knew can be guilty of the crimes which have made it an outlaw among the nations.

"But do you know modern Germany? Unless you have been there within the last twenty-five years, not once or twice, but at regular intervals, unless you have looked below the glittering surface of the marvellous material progress and achievement and seen how the soul of Germany was being eaten away by the virulent poison of Prussianism; unless you have watched and followed the appalling transformation of German mentality and morality under the nefarious and puissant influence of the priesthood of power worship, you do not know the Germany of this day, and generously it is not the Germany of old, the land of our affectionate remembrance.

"The Germany which brought upon the world the immeasurable disaster of this war, and at whose monstrous deeds and doctrines the civilized nations of the earth stand aghast, started into definite being less than thirty years ago. I can almost lay my finger upon the date and circumstances of its ill-omened advent.

Beginning of the Path of Error.

"Less than thirty years ago a 'new course' was flamboyantly proclaimed by those in authority. The term 'new course' became the order of the day. With it and from it there came a truly marvelous quickening of the energies and creative abilities of the nation, a period of material achievement and of social progress; in short, a national forward movement almost unequaled in history. The world looked on in admiration, perhaps not entirely free from a tinge of envy, as Germany was conquering the earth by peaceful penetration.

"And no one stood in its way. It had free access to all the seas and all the lands.

"But with that 'new course' and from it there also came a new god, a false and evil god. He exacted as sacrifices for his altars the time-honored ideals of the fathers, and other high and noble things, and his commands were obeyed.

"There came upon the German people a whole train of new and baneful influences and impulses, formidably stimulating as a powerful drug. There came, among other evils, materialism and covetousness and irreligion; overweening arrogance, an impatient contempt for the rights of the weak, a mania for world dominion, and a veritable lunacy of power worship.

"Truly, history affords no parallel to the spiritual poisoning and the resulting horrible transmutation of a whole people such as Prussianism wrought in the incredibly short period of one generation. Nor would I believe that such a dreadful phenomenon could possibly take place were it not for the evidence of my own eyes and my own ears.

"To deceive the German people, and steel them to patriotic determination and sacrifice, the Prussian rulers and their spokesmen affirmed at the beginning of the war, and have kept reaffirming ever since with nauseating reiteration and disgusting hypocrisy, that theirs was a defensive war, forced upon them by wicked and envious neighbors. A defensive war indeed!"

Mr. Kahn then reviewed conditions leading up to the war, detailing the false philosophy and unscrupulous methods adopted by the "camarilla of war lords" to prepare the people for the struggle.

Prussianism Must Go.

He closed by saying:

"The spirit of Prussianism and the spirit of Americanism cannot live in the same world. One or the other must conquer. In the mad pride of its contempt for democracy, Prussianism has thrown down the gauntlet to us.

"We have taken up the challenge and now stand arrayed by the side of the other freedom-loving nations of the world, giving our fresh strength and our boundless resources to them who, heroically striving, have borne the heat and burden of a dreadfully long and exhausting struggle, yet stand unwearied, erect and resolute."

DEMAND TRADE BAN OR A FREE GERMANY

Continued from Page One.

Defended on Business Grounds.

"German business men are to be told in so many words that America, in common with other nations, supplied Germany with the raw materials and the sinews with which she made herself ready to turn these assets against the world that had supplied her. It would be poor business not to profit by this experience. If Germany wants the trade of the United States she can have it, but only upon these terms—a stable Government in Germany to guarantee the future peace of the world.

"The referendum is the suggestion of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. After listening to the recommendations, the Directors of the national body decided that this was a question for the whole country to pass upon.

"The difficulty of getting such a report into the hands of the German business men is real, but not insuperable. The National Chamber points out the following possibilities.

"1. In spite of rigid censorship, a great deal of news is getting into Germany from the nearby neutral press. The papers of Switzerland, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, and other neutral countries are getting into Germany constantly. With this resolution published in Switzerland alone, we could be practically sure of its getting into the hands of German business men.

"2. There are throughout the neutral countries business men, members of the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce and otherwise, who, if this resolution were placed in their hands, would have many opportunities to discuss the matter with individual business men of Germany upon their frequent visits to these neutral countries. German business men are visiting Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and other neutral countries constantly. This word-of-mouth communication of the report would spread the idea widely. Our personal correspondence with these neutral business men would help greatly.

"It is thought that this blow directed by American business at German business will supplement the step already taken to bring home to the different classes in Germany the purpose and will of America to establish conditions which will eliminate as far as possible factors which will disturb again the peace of the world."

Hope of Saving Steamer Olivette.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Jan. 13.—Abatement of the heavy seas gives hope that the steamer Olivette, wrecked near Havana yesterday morning, may be saved. Efforts to recover 700 bags of mail have been unsuccessful so far, but success is hoped for tomorrow. Captain Sharpley and several sailors who were forced to abandon the ship have returned to her.

FOUR RESCUED FROM FIRE.

Babies and Women, Trapped in Building, Saved by Firemen.

Two babies and two women who were trapped on the fourth floor of a burning building at 304 Grand Street, near Essex Street, last night, were rescued by firemen while 2,000 persons in the streets applauded their work. The women and children were unconscious when the firemen reached them. Five minutes after firemen, carried the women down a ladder the building collapsed.

When the apparatus reached the fire a man who was watching the flames mount through the four floors of the building said that he had seen a woman fall backward from one of the windows on the fourth floor. Before the ladders on Truck Company 6 could be raised to the window Fireman O'Leary of Engine Company 15 ran to the fourth floor of an adjoining building and swung himself along the ledges to the window where the woman was seen. There he found the wife and two children of J. Smith, a tailor, who occupied the building, and a woman thought to be the sister of Mrs. Smith. All were unconscious.

O'Leary ran back to the window and called for a ladder, but the firemen were unable to make the extensions reach to the ledge. Meantime other firemen had reached the open windows of the adjoining building, and O'Leary tossed the unconscious babies to them across a space of about six feet. Women in the crowd screamed when they saw a piece of clothing fall as one of the babies was tossed to the firemen. Then the firemen managed to get their ladders to the window, and O'Leary and Fireman Roberts of Truck 6 carried the unconscious women to the street.

BIG INDUSTRIAL FIRE LAID TO INCENDIARIES

Million Dollars' Loss in Indianapolis Building Which Housed Thirty Manufacturing Firms.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 13.—Fire started in the Industrial Building, which housed twenty-three manufacturing concerns, tonight and destroyed the building and adjoining property, causing a loss estimated at $1,000,000.

Fire Chief Loucks said he believed that the fire was of incendiary origin. Several of the manufacturing companies were making machinery for the Government under war contracts.

Five dwellings, a church, grocery and saloon also were burned. No lives were lost, although falling walls placed firemen in great danger and hindered them in their work by cutting line after line of hose. The flames spread rapidly, fanned by a high wind, which sent showers of sparks throughout the neighborhood.

The Industrial building, 185 by 200 feet, consisted of four stories and a basement, all occupied. The structure was of brick, built in five sections, and one of the biggest plants of its kind in the city. It was owned by local capitalists. Insurance on the building was said to be $300,000 and on the contents at $500,000 to $700,000.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 13.—The Hawkins block, a six-story office building, was destroyed and two other big buildings adjoining were damaged by a fire of undetermined origin tonight. Almost impassable drifts of snow impeded the firemen in their efforts to control the flames.

ROCKEFELLER, JR., IN CAMP.

Teaches Bible Class, Addresses Negro Soldiers, and Sells Goods.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP DIX, Wrightstown, N. J., Jan. 13.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who is a Y. M. C. A. secretary, visited Camp Dix today. He taught a Bible class this morning, addressed 5000 negro soldiers later, spoke in the afternoon to a gathering of physicians at the base hospital, and addressed another big audience in the evening. Last night he tended the counter at one of the "huts." At the Bible class meeting, he said that he had been so timid as a boy, that he could not be made to attend a Bible class until his mother organized one. He continued:

"Later I went into a class taught by ex-Justice Hughes of the Supreme Court. Then I was given the class when he could no longer find time to conduct it. When I told my father, he said: 'It's a fine thing for you, my boy, but tough on those who have to listen to you.'"

It is expected by army doctors that the strict quarantine, which becomes effective tomorrow, will put a speedy end to the danger of an epidemic of measles. There are now sixty cases in camp.

Berkeley

Of course there is no manufacturing of any description in the Berkeley Building. But the highest grade of manufacturers whose factories are situated elsewhere have found this building splendidly adapted to display rooms. Some space for offices and display rooms is still available.
BERKELEY ARCADE CORPORATION
19-25 WEST 44TH ST.
18-22 WEST 45TH ST.
TELEPHONE M. H. 1151.

Building

The Harlem office of The New York Times, 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street, is now open. Telephone Bryant 1000.—Advt.

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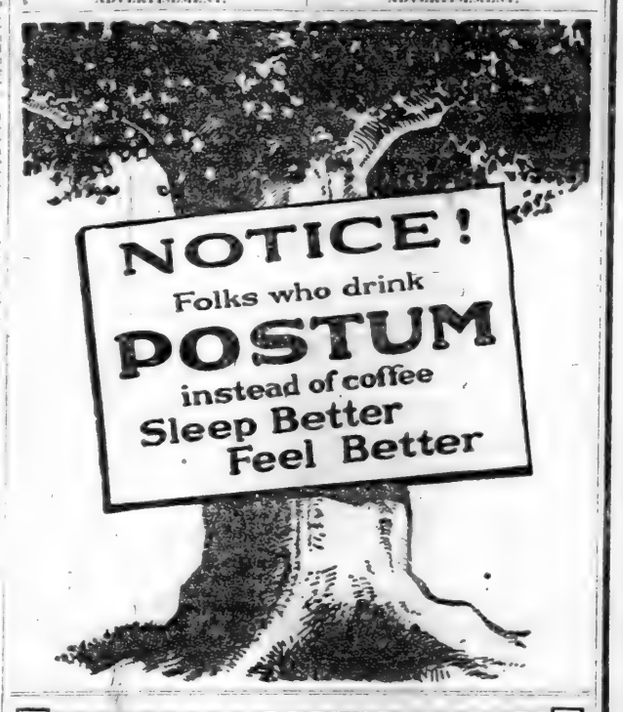

McGibbon & Co.
Two weeks longer of our January
"Bona Fide" 10% Discount Sale
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Here's the longest, most impressive list of writers and artists that you ever saw between the covers of a magazine:

Booth Tarkington	*Elizabeth Robins*	*John T. McCutcheon*
Owen Johnson	*George Randolph Chester*	*Stockton Mulford*
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John Galsworthy	*Lillie Langtry*	*Worth Brehm*
Samuel Merwin	*Herbert Kaufman*	*George Gibbs*
Rex Beach	*Ella Wheeler Wilcox*	*Edward L. Chase*
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Robert W. Chambers	*W. T. Benda*	*Alonzo Kimball*

February
Cosmopolitan
Out Today — Take it Home Tonight

TELLS OF SUFFERING IN GERMAN CAMPS

Dr. van Dyke Praises England's Care of Prisoners and Condemns Germany's.

HOLLAND FURNISHES MODEL

Englishmen Are Sent Home, He Says, Insane, Tubercular, and Crippled by Hardships.

Dr. Henry van Dyke, former Minister to the Netherlands and now Chaplain van Dyke, U. S. N., presided at a meeting which packed Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon, the purpose of the gathering being to hear the story of the prison camps of Germany and the internment camps of Switzerland and other European neutrals. Besides Dr. van Dyke, the speakers were Dr. Robert McElroy, Professor of History at Princeton, and Mme. Slavko Grouitch, wife of the Serbian Minister to Switzerland. Dr. van Dyke, wearing the uniform of a Chaplain Lieutenant Commander, opened the meeting with a reference to the "Potsdam gang" of the German Government, the crowd, he said, "which planned, plotted, chose, and forced the world war."

"In the world tormented by this abominable war made in Germany," Dr. van Dyke added, "there are now several million prisoners of war. They are all sufferers. They are torn from home and friends and familiar habits of life and labor. They are under restraint and compulsion. They are uprooted and dislocated human beings." Dr. van Dyke referred to the internment camps in Holland where 30,000 Belgians, 2,000 British, and about 100 Germans are interned. He pictured the model camps where these men live, and added that while "some people may doubt whether modern Holland is heroic, no one can deny that she is patient and kind."

"Of actual prisoners," added Dr. van Dyke, "I saw something in the exchanges between Germany and Great Britain of men incapacitated for further military service. All these exchanges took place through Holland, and as American Minister I was the medium of communication. Among the prisoners returned to Germany from England I saw none who did not appear to have been well cared for and well fed. But among the British prisoners coming from Germany there were many who were insane or infected with tuberculosis, or otherwise crippled by the hardships they had endured. They all said the same thing. There was a vast difference in German prison camps. Some were as good as conditions would permit. Others were bad, indescribably, inexcusably, vindictively bad.

"One more glimpse of war prisoners and I have done. On the roads well back of Verdun I saw men working, three or four hundred in a gang. They looked robust and well fed.

"'Who are these men?' I asked.

"'German prisoners,' answered the French Captain who was my escort.

"'But where are their guards?' I asked. 'I see only two or three men with rifles among them.'

"'No need of guards,' answered my Captain. 'You couldn't drive those fellows back to the German lines with bayonets. They are too well off here.'"

Professor McElroy, after referring to the recent speeches of President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George, in which they stated the war aims of the Allies, continued:

"Contrast those sentiments with those expressed by the Kaiser: 'We Hohenzollerns take our crown from God alone. On me the spirit of God has descended * * * Who opposes me I shall crush. * * * He who listens to public opinion runs a danger of inflicting immense harm on the State.' This was the Kaiser's warning. Autocracy has failed, but democracy is still on trial, and the day of its testing is now, now while the flags which once faced one another at Bunker Hill and Yorktown float together upon every Government building in England and America, in token of a common aim, not for America and England alone, but for all the peoples who have resolved that the world shall not be Prussianized by force of arms."

Mme. Grouitch, who recently arrived in this country from Switzerland, told in detail of the work that is being done in Switzerland in behalf of war prisoners, who are exchanged by the warring nations and brought into the mountain republic to recuperate. In August last there was organized a commission in Switzerland to aid these men through work, the organization being known as the Swiss-American Commission for the Relief of Allied Prisoners Interned in Switzerland. The President of the commission is Mrs. Stovall, wife of the American Minister at Berne.

HOLLAND STILL OBDURATE.

Continues to Regard Armed British Merchantmen as Warships.

Certain quarters in London regard Mr. Balfour's note of Nov. 14, concerning armed merchantmen being held as warships by Holland, as an ultimatum.

Ever since Aug. 8, 1914, there has been proceeding a lively correspondence between the Dutch and British Governments as to the status of armed British merchantmen. The position from first to last taken by the Dutch Government has been that an armed merchantman was an auxiliary cruiser, and hence subject to the law regarding belligerent warships. The British Government has contended that as the merchantmen are armed for defensive purposes only they should not come under that law, while German ships should be interned unless the neutral country whence they sail is prepared to assume the responsibility that they will not be converted into auxiliary cruisers at sea, which has often taken place.

The correspondence on the matter down to Nov. 14, 1917, now forms a Parliamentary White Paper. In his last note Mr. Balfour suggests that the Netherlands adopt the doctrine and policy of the United States when a neutral. Other countries have done so, with the doubtful exception of Mexico.

The British Government has repeatedly stated, with examples taken from the practice of other neutrals than the Netherlands, that ships armed for defense should not be interned. Just as repeatedly the Dutch Government has replied that it is a breach of neutrality for a neutral power to admit armed merchant ships of a belligerent power within its territorial waters.

Mr. Balfour's final reply, which in certain quarters is considered in the light of an ultimatum—The Saturday Evening Review so regards it—declares that the Dutch attitude is both "unnecessary and unneutral on its part."

"Will it be war or armed neutrality?" asks The Review. "We should have thought that British merchantmen, armed or not, were only in Dutch waters for the purpose of bringing goods which Holland had purchased."

BRITISH RAID BULGAR LINES.

Their Aviators Also Bomb the Railway Station at Cestova.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The official report of allied operations in the Balkans, issued tonight, says:

West of Lake Doiran British troops successfully raided the enemy lines. There was reciprocal artillery activity in the region of Glevghell and the Cerna bend. British airplanes bombed the Cestova railway station.

Lack of Coal Closes Crematories.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 13.—The Bavarian Legislature has ordered the closing of crematories on account of the scarcity of coal.

SAYS MORE QUESTIONS ON TAX MUST BE MET

Banker Holds Court Did Not Deal With Fundamental Problem in Dividend Decision.

The status of the stock dividend as the subject of income tax imposts has been discussed widely since the Supreme Court's decision was returned last Monday, and various views have been heard in the financial district. The Court's findings were taken by many as finally deciding that such dividends are not subject to the income tax, but the Department of Internal Revenue has taken a different attitude toward the problem.

"The Court's decision is, in a sense, on a technical point," said Robert R. Reed, counsel for the Investment Bankers' Association, yesterday, "and does not reach the underlying question that will presumably have to be met in whatever legislation is attempted to tax the so-called accumulated earnings of corporations.

"Fundamentally the income earned by a company belongs to its stockholders during the period during which it is earned. They may not receive this income, but they can sell the right to it with their stock. If a stockholder sells his stock at an enhanced price the tax which he pays on a profit due to accumulated earnings is pro tanto the Government's tax on those earnings.

"The price paid by the vendee is his capital and is invested in the accumulated earnings on which his vendor presumably pays the tax. If A bought 250 shares of stock in 1913 for $10,000 and sold them to B in 1917 for $50,000, A pays a tax on $40,000. If the Company then declares a 100 per cent. dividend stock or cash, B receives back $25,000 of his capital in stock or cash. A tax upon it deprives him of his capital not of his income. It taxes him again on the profit made by A.

"The point is that the Government has already received in fact a very large part of the tax which it aims to get by the taxation of stock dividends. The Court has not as yet had to deal with this fundamental problem. It has simply held what should hardly have needed an argument to prove, that to change a $100 bill for two $50 bills does not create income.

"A stock dividend if anything diminishes the legal rights of the stockholder as it deprives him of whatever possible power he might have had to enforce a cash distribution of the accumulated surplus. The Government's intention to enforce the tax for 1917 is necessarily subject to such legislation as may be enacted to meet the underlying problem."

MORE INCOME TAX BOOTHS.

Quarters for Deputies of Brooklyn District Designated.

Harry P. Keith, Collector of the First or Brooklyn Internal Revenue District, which covers Long Island and Staten Island, has completed a list of places in his district where so-called deputy informers will be stationed to assist the public in making out Federal income tax returns. The Brooklyn deputies, as well as those in Manhattan and the Bronx, start work today.

The stations of the deputies in the First District are as follows:

Brooklyn Civic Club, 127 Remsen St.
Hamilton Club, Clinton Av.
Unity Club, Grant Square.
Abraham & Straus, 420 Fulton St.
The Berlin, 1,013 Broadway.
H. Batterman Co., B'way and Graham Av.
Frederick Loeser & Co., 484 Fulton St.
A. I. Namm & Son, 452 Fulton St.
Arbuckle Building, 371 Fulton St.
Garfield Building, 26 Court St.
Offerman Building, 503 Fulton St.
Temple Bar Building, 44 Court St.
Bossert, Montague and Hicks Sts.
Clarendon, Washington and Johnson Sts.
St. George Hotel, 51 Clark St.
Mechanics' Bank, 356 Fulton St.
National City Bank, 350 Fulton St.
Kings County Trust Co., 342 Fulton St.
Germania Savings Bank, 375 Fulton St.
Nassau National Bank, 50 Court St.
Corn Exchange Bank, 44 Court St.
Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 44 Court St.
Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 188 Montague St.
Franklin Trust Co., 166 Montague St.
Brooklyn Trust Co., 177 Montague St.
People's Trust Co., 181 Montague St.
Hamilton Trust Co., 189 Montague St.
Mechanics' Bank, 215 Montague St.
Brooklyn Savings Bank, Pierrepont and Clinton Sts.
South Brooklyn Savings Bank, 160 Atlantic Av.
Sumner Savings Bank, 12 Graham Av.
State Bank of Williamsburgh, 60 Graham Av.
Public National Bank of New York, 87 Graham Av.
German Savings Bank of Brooklyn, 851 Broadway and Boerum St.
North Side Bank, 710 Grand St.
Bushwick Savings Bank, 726 Grand St.
Manufacturers Trust Company, Broadway and Berry St.
Mechanics Bank, 136 Broadway and Bedford Av.
Kings County Savings Bank, Broadway and Bedford Av.
Williamsburgh Savings Bank, Broadway and Driggs Av.
First National Bank, Broadway and Havemeyer St.
North Side Bank, 225 Havemeyer St.
Dime Savings Bank of Williamsburgh, Havemeyer and South Fifth Sts.
North Side Bank, 33 Grand St.
Dime Savings Bank, De Kalb Av. and Gold.
Franklin Trust Co., 569 Fulton St.
Corn Exchange Bank, 19 Flatbush Av.
Peoples Trust Co., 1 Lafayette Av.
Mechanics Bank, 10 Third St.
Manufacturers Trust Co., Myrtle Av. and Bleecker St.
Hamburgh Savings Bank, Myrtle Av. and Bleecker St.
Ridgewood National Bank, Myrtle and Cypress Avs., Ridgewood.
Bank of Long Island, Myrtle and Seneca Avs., Ridgewood.
Franklin Trust Co., Flushing and Washington Avs.
People's Trust, Myrtle and Clinton Avs.
East Brooklyn Savings Bank, Myrtle and Franklin Avs.
Manufacturers' Trust Co., 744 Broadway and Sumner Av.
Corn Exchange Bank, Broadway and Myrtle Av.
Prudential Savings Bank, Stuyvesant and Vernon Avs.
People's National Bank, 1,336 Broadway.
Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 1,334 Broadway.
Mechanics' Bank, 1,365 Broadway.
Eastern District Savings Bank, 1,024 Gates Av.
Corn Exchange Bank, Greenpoint and Manhattan Avs.
Greenpoint National Bank, 140 Greenpoint Av.
Greenpoint Savings Bank, 807 Manhattan Av.
Home Savings Bank, 804 Manhattan Av.
East New York Savings Bank, 2,644 Atlantic Av.
Homestead Bank, 141 Pennsylvania Av.
Mechanics' Bank, 2,590 Atlantic Av.
People's National Bank, 1,736 Pitkin Av.
State Bank, 563 Stone Av.
Bay Ridge Savings Bank, 5,317 Fifth Av.
Mechanics' Bank, 3,101 Third Av.
People's Trust Co., 5,324 Fifth Av.
Corn Exchange Bank, 79 Hamilton Avenue.
Brooklyn Trust Company, 1,205 Fulton Street.
Brevoort Savings Bank, 522 Nostrand Avenue.
Peoples Trust Company, 536 Nostrand Avenue.
Irving Trust Company, 5,328 New Utrecht Avenue.
Bank of Coney Island, Surf Avenue.
Greater New York Savings Bank, 498 Fifth Avenue.
Mechanics Bank, Fifth Avenue and Ninth Street.
Montauk Bank, 207 Fifth Avenue.
South Brooklyn Savings and Loan Association, 565 Fifth Avenue.
Bank of Flatbush, 885 Flatbush Avenue.

All information given to the deputy informers will be held strictly confidential and their aid is free of charge.

Rector's to Open in Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 13.—For several days there have been rumors that prominent New York hotel and restaurant proprietors had been negotiating for Boardwalk establishments. This afternoon it was learned that the Isleworth Café, one of the largest on the beach front, had been leased by Rector's.

CONCERT GOERS HEAR MUSIC OF OTHER DAYS

Ancient Instruments at French Theatre—Bodanzky Plays to Friends of Music.

Music of old composers, played in the manner of their time, as it is fitting such music should be, gave entertainment of novel quality and much serious interest at more than one of yesterday's crowded concerts of a busy Sunday. In the new French playhouse, the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier, the Society of Ancient Instruments made its second appearance, performing on a quartet of antique viols and a clavecin, or harpsichord, the "Petite Symphonie" of Marin Marais, who was born a generation before Bach. There were Bach solos, and a sonatina of Scarlatti, played by Mme. Patorni; a sonata for quinton by Ariosti, for Maurice Hewitt, and for Mr. Casadesus and the ensemble a quartet by Nicoley, and a final set of dances, "Les Plaisirs Champêtres," by Montéclair.

Artur Bodansky and thirty of the Metropolitan Opera orchestra, as well as thirty of Mr. Setti's chorus, assisted in a program of the Society of Friends of Music yesterday afternoon at the Ritz-Carlton. Just as Dr. Muck and the Boston Symphony men had done recently, with a difference in number and character of instruments, however, Mr. Bodansky presented an example—that in F major—of the Concerti Grossi of Handel, concerning which Romain Rolland wrote that "none of his works are more celebrated and less understood," or again that they are musical "pictures translated into form." Mr. Bodansky played the harpsichord, where Dr. Muck had used a grand piano. A small orchestra in a ballroom further reproduced the proper setting of Handel's airs. Besides Haydn's symphony in D and Mozart's ballet, "Les Petits Riens," there were songs of Brahms, Opus 17, for women's voices.

The Symphony Society repeated at its tenth subscription yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall a program previously given elsewhere, including Berlioz's symphony, "Harold in Italy," and Weber's overture to "Freischuetz," with solos for Claudia Muzio of the opera, and a first hearing in this series of the "Trois Poemes Juifs" of Ernest Bloch. Miss Muzio, adapting herself to a smaller hall than the Metropolitan or Carnegie, was heard to advantage in the "Casta Diva" from Bellini's "Norma" and "Depuis le Jour" from Charpentier's "Louise."

Mr. Damrosch gave a central place of honor to the "Poemes," of which Mr. Bloch has said that they are not a "reconstitution" of Jewish music, not "authentic melodies," but an attempt to portray "the Jewish soul." Again there was evident the sincere and stirring expressiveness of Bloch's themes, certain intervals and melodic forms recognized as Oriental, combined with a fine command of orchestral technique and modern harmony. The titles, which, the composer suggested, "should sufficiently inform the hearer" of his music's content, were respectively a "Danse," "Rite," and "Cortège Funebre."

Elisabeth Gutman gave a song recital yesterday afternoon at the Princess Theatre, which included an unusual and interesting collection of Russian and Yiddish folk songs. Two were songs of the Ukraine, where the people have recently asserted their desire for separation from the old Russia, and two were Russian gypsy songs. The Jewish songs included one in Hebrew. Miss Gutman's program also included a group of Russian songs—Moussorgsky's "Magpie" and Rachmaninoff's "Floods of Spring"—and a French and English group. Lawrence Goodman played the accompaniments.

Mischa Elman played till midnight to a large audience at the Metropolitan last evening, when he chose for his chief number Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole," and later a Chopin nocturne arranged by Sarasate as well as one of Paganini's caprices edited by Auer, this last recalling a similar one played the night before in Carnegie Hall by another of the Russian master's pupils, Max Rosen. From the opera company itself, Rafaelo Diaz sang a tenor air from Massenet's "Herodiade," a Spanish song by Alvarez, Sidney Homer's "Dearest" and Fay Foster's "Springtide." Sophie Braslau was warmly greeted in the contralto air from Saint-Saëns's "Samson et Dalila," later adding Bizet's "Habanera," from "Carmen," and a Russian harvest song by Rachmaninoff.

Bianca Randall, soprano, gave a second Sunday night recital at the George M. Cohan Theatre with a group of negro melodies arranged by Hamilton Reynolds, including "Mammy's Lullaby," written for Miss Randall and sung for the first time last evening.

The Russian String Quartet, a new organization including Natalie Boshko and Frances Goldenthal, violins, with Mary Burrell, viola, and Sara Gurowitsch, 'cello, had a first appearance last evening at the series of concerts directed by W. Franke Harling at the Greenwich Village Theatre. Others on the program were Wilfred Glenn, bass, and several of the Greenwich Village Players.

LOCKED UP AFTER 6 YEARS.

Todaro, Charged with Homicide, Vainly Fought to Stay in Uruguay.

After a six years' search for Alfredo Todaro, wanted on a charge of homicide, a detective from the Homicide Bureau returned from Montevideo, Uruguay, last night with his prisoner, who is locked up at Police Headquarters. Extradition was granted only after a ten months' fight against it that was carried to the Supreme Court in Uruguay.

In June, 1911, Todaro, who had a saloon at 312 East 107th Street, had a quarrel with his wife over a proposed trip to Italy, and she fled from the house. When he sought her the next day his partner, Benedetto Novoso, interfered. Todaro shot Novoso and fled before Novoso died in the hospital.

Detectives cultivated the friendship of Todaro's relatives in Passaic, N. J., and learned that he had gone to Rochester. Before they could arrest him Todaro obtained a passport made out in the name of a friend and fled to South America. Through the relatives the detectives learned that Todaro was receiving mail in Montevideo under another name, and the arrest was made by the Montevideo police.

Henry P. Oswald of 43 Delap Avenue, Jamaica, a detective who worked on the case, was sent to South America last February for the prisoner.

SEE PEACE WITH MURPHY.

Benninger, New Park Head in Queens, Is Connolly Man.

The appointment of Albert C. Benninger of Ridgewood, as Park Commissioner of Queens by Mayor Hylan was regarded in political circles yesterday as an indication of the fact that peace has been arranged between Charles F. Murphy and Borough President Maurice E. Connolly of Queens. Benninger is an out and out Connollyite. He succeeds John E. Weier of Flushing.

One of the candidates for this position was Mrs. Alfred J. Eno of Jamaica, for years head of the woman's suffrage organization of Queens. For years she has made a study of parks and playgrounds throughout the country and it was urged by many of her advocates that she was ideally fitted for the position.

CITY BREVITIES.

The first lecture of the Wartime Training Course for Volunteer Social Workers, under the direction of Columbia University and the Committee on Social Welfare, will be given at the Biltmore at 2:30 tomorrow afternoon. Miss Mary Richmond of the Russell Sage Foundation will be the speaker.

Dr. Nathan Peyser will give the first lecture in the second series of the City College's course on social welfare at 4:30 Wednesday afternoon at the Hebrew Technical Institute.

OPERA RIVALS NEXT WEEK.

Caruso to Sing Three Times While Chicago Changes Schedule.

The Metropolitan made public last night its list of operas for the season's eleventh week on Broadway, which also will be the first of the coming Chicago invasion at the Lexington. Caruso will sing three times in the home series, as compared with his single appearance of the current week in Manhattan. The Western company will present its rival performances at the same time in a somewhat revised order, as also decided last evening.

Director Gatti-Casazza's weekly announcement was issued two days earlier than usual, and included the following operas and casts: Next Monday, Mascagni's "Lodoletta," with Farrar and Caruso; Wednesday, "Samson et Dalila," Caruso and Matzenauer; Thursday, "Trovatore," Muzio, Martinelli, De Luca; Friday, "Madama Butterfly," Farrar, Althouse, and Scotti; Saturday matinee, Caruso in "Pagliacci," preceded by "L'Oracolo"; and Saturday night, Jan. 26, Rappold, Kingston, Chalmers, and others in "Aida."

Director Campanini of the Chicago Opera, through his local representative, John Brown, sent out his revised order of his company's first appearances: Tuesday, Jan. 22, "Monna Vanna," with Mary Garden, Muratore, and Baklanoff; Wednesday, "Jewels of the Madonna," Rosa Raisa, Giulio Crimi, Giacomo Rimini; Thursday, "Thais," Garden, Dalmores, Dufranne; Friday, Mascagni's "Isabeau," a novelty, with Raisa, Crimi, and Rimini; Saturday matinee, "Romeo and Juliet," Geneviève Vix and Muratore; and Saturday evening, Hadley's "Azora," sung by Anna Fitziu, Cyrena Van Gordon, Forest Lamont, and Arthur Middleton, and conducted by the composer.

Galli-Curci will appear Monday, Jan. 28, in Meyerbeer's "Dinorah." The new Italian prima donna telegraphed to Charles Wagner, her concert manager here, explaining her recent refusal to sing in New York and subsequent decision to do so. Madame's message read: "In spite of fact that Campanini released me verbally, I will come to New York and sing. Will open in 'Dinorah' Jan. 28, after two weeks' rest. Glad not to disappoint public of New York.—Galli-Curci."

WORKING ON CAMPAIGN ACT.

Swann Expects Bill for Legislature Will Be Ready Soon.

District Attorney Swann said last night that suggestions for legislation to provide a remedy for conditions disclosed in the investigation of the Fusion campaign fund were being worked out from State laws covered by the corrupt practices acts. He expected that his office would complete the work within a week and said the report would be sent to Albany in care of Senator Wagner, who would present it to the Assembly. "In considering this subject, we have tried to get the best legal provisions to be obtained," said Mr. Swann. "A careful examination has been made of corrupt practices acts pertaining to election matters in London and New England, as well as in many States in this country. This is not a partisan matter, as it affects our political life without regard to parties."

SWANN ANSWERS MR. FISH.

Assures Him Son's Honesty of Purpose Is Not Questioned.

District Attorney Swann said last night he had replied to the letter of Hamilton Fish, Sr., who wrote defending his son's activities as President of the American Ambulance in Russia, which has been under investigation at the District Attorney's office at the request of Mr. Fish. In a copy of this letter, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, Mr. Fish questioned the accuracy of Mr. Swann's statement regarding the total contributions and the assertion that 80 per cent. of the funds had been destroyed by attrition.

"In my reply to Mr. Fish," said Mr. Swann, "I wrote him that no question of the honesty of purpose of his son had ever been made or intended. I assured him that the name of Hamilton Fish stood so high and was so well and honorably known in this community that no question could be raised about the personal integrity of any one connected with that family. If I should be called upon to make any comment on his son's connection with the organization, I told Mr. Fish, all that I could say was that he may have been careless in depending upon others who had failed to obey his orders properly."

Captain Hamilton Fish, Jr., who is now with his regiment in France, left the affairs of the American Ambulance in charge of other officers when he went to a training camp in May, 1917. Mr. Swann said witnesses had told how Mr. Fish would hurry into the office, put down a number of checks received and order them to be listed and entered in the books.

"We find that his orders were frequently ignored in this respect," continued Mr. Swann. "In fact, we have not been able to get exact accounts to show contributions other than a statement of witnesses that the totals reached approximately $207,000. From these and other sources we have estimated the total contributions to be about $240,000."

FIVE MEN HOLD UP CAFE.

Take $400 from Four Men and Beat Fifth, Who Had Only $2.

Five men, each flourishing two revolvers, entered the café at 78 Sullivan Street last night and backed all the patrons with their hands up against the wall. From Frank Serio, the proprietor, they took $90, and from a second man $150 and a gold watch. A third yielded $110 and a watch, and a fourth $50.

The hold-up men suffered a bitter disappointment when the fifth man—the only other one present—was searched, for all they found on him was $2. Returning the $2 to him, one of the robbers punched him in the eye and warned him never to frequent the place again.

Several minutes after the robbers left the place their victims went to Police Headquarters and told their story. Detectives Barbieri and Cassetti went to a place in Chrystie Street and took three men into custody. As the victims could not identify them, two were released, but the third was held because the detectives said they found a revolver in his possession.

Son Born to Mr. and Mrs. Martinelli

Giovanni Martinelli, the Metropolitan tenor, has a son, born yesterday at the home of the singer and his wife in the Dorilton Apartments. The baby is a fine ten-pound boy, and it was announced last night that both the mother and child were doing well. The Martinellis have a two-year-old daughter, Benedetta, who was also born in New York. It has been decided to name the new arrival Antonio, and his birthday, the thirteenth, is reckoned a "lucky number," it is said by the Italians.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Century Theatre will be reopened under the management of Comstock, Elliott & Gest tonight, when that firm's production of "Chu Chin Chow" will be transferred from the Manhattan Opera House.

Ed Wynn, who has been appearing in the Winter Garden show, will replace T. Roy Barnes tonight in "Over the Top," on the Forty-fourth Street Theatre roof.

"Leave It to Jane," at the end of its run at the Longacre this week, will be taken to Chicago. "Yes or No" will be transferred to the Longacre from the Forty-eighth Street.

Andrew Tombes, recently seen at the Century, will make his appearance tonight in "Flo-Flo," at the Cort. An additional company is being formed to play the piece in Chicago.

Lessons in Spanish dancing will be given by the principals of "The Land of Joy" after the matinees at the Knickerbocker during the next two weeks.

Warren Hill has been added to the cast of "Seven Days' Leave," which will have its first performance at the Park on Thursday night.

Tomorrow night's performance of "The Gypsy Trail," at the Plymouth, will be a benefit for St. Joseph's Day Nursery.

Cecil Lean and Cleo Mayfield, who appeared at the Century in "Miss 1917," have returned to vaudeville.

FALLING OFF IN NEW FILMS.

Board of Review Attributes Decrease to the War.

Figures made public yesterday by the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures indicate a marked falling off in the number of films released during the past year as contrasted with 1916. During the past year 8,430 pictures were passed upon by the board, as compared with 9,180 the year before. The decrease is attributed to the war, as the two months following this country's entrance into the struggle showed the lowest figures.

The number of subjects treated also showed a decline, going from 4,113 to 3,114, due to the fact that some phase of the war is now a part of an increasing number of films. The board also reports that the number of one-reel films is falling off rapidly, with a corresponding increase in pictures of five-reel length.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Eve. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Greatest Musical Show on Earth. COHAN & HARRIS present The Cohan Revue 1918 "ALL THE HITS IN ONE."

ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC. STARTS 11:30. ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Eves. at 8. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2. ETHEL BARRYMORE THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Eves. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. Laurette Taylor in a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners, "HAPPINESS"

LIBERTY W. 42 St. Eve. 8:20 Evenings. Mats. Wed. & Mat. 50c to $2. Pop. 50c to $1.50 Mat. Wed. COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT THE MUSICAL COMEDY CLASSIC "GOING UP" "The most charming comedy act in music New York has ever seen."

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Eves. at 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. GENERAL POST. WM COURTENAY THOMAS A WISE. A love comedy by J. E. Harold Terry.

GEO. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Eve 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. POP. 50c to $1.50 MAT. WED. Mr. Leo DITRICHSTEIN in the Greatest Comedy Hit in Years "THE KING"

FULTON W. 46 St. Tel. Bry. 700. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Wed., FRIDAY & Sat. 2:30. Margaret ANGLIN in a new comedy called "BILLETED." EXTRA MATINEE FRIDAY.

THE Naughty Wife HARRIS W. 42d St. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Eve. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. Parlor, Bedroom & Bath with Florence Moore & John Cumberland.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30. The PIPES of PAN

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. POP. 50c to $1.50 MAT. WED. Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years. A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. 125TH TIME TONIGHT. DAVID BELASCO Presents TIGER ROSE

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Eves. 8:15. Matinees Wed. (POP.) and Sat. at 2:15. 2 WEEKS ONLY—BEGINNING TONIGHT. VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW THE LAND OF JOY. Greatest Dancing Show in the World.

BELASCO W. 44 St., nr. B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. 159TH TIME TONIGHT. DAVID BELASCO presents POLLY With a Past

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ELTINGE West 42d St. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop. 50c-$1.50) & Sat. 2:30. Business Before Pleasure With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr

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CENTURY THEATRE 62nd St., near B'way. Tel. 8800 Col. MANAGEMENT WILLIAM ELLIOTT, F. RAY COMSTOCK & MORRIS GEST. Eves. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. OPENING TO-NIGHT. The Most Gorgeous, Gigantic, Colorful, Magnificent, Enthralling, Fascinating and Superb Spectacle Ever Known in the History of the English-Speaking Stage. CHU CHIN CHOW. A MUSICAL TALE OF THE EAST. Now in its Second Year at His Majesty's Theatre, London. Entire Company of 300 People Transferred to Century Theatre After Playing Nearly Four Months at the Manhattan Opera House. ECONOMIC PRICES. ORCHESTRA $1.50, $2. DRESS CIRCLE $1.00. BALCONY 75c, 50c. FAMILY CIRCLE 50c, 25c. Always 300 Orchestra Seats at $1.50. Wednesday Matinee, 25c to $1.00

MANHATTAN OP. HO. Beg'g Mon., Jan. 21. 3 Weeks Only. Seats Now on Sale. EXPERIENCE. The Most Wonderful Play in America.

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PLAYHOUSE West 48th Street. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. TONIGHT AT 8:15 SHARP. THE HERITAGE. An unusual play by Eugene Walter. With Cyril Keightley—Lowell Sherman.

PARK Thea., 59th St. & Columbus Circle. Beginning THURSDAY, JAN. 17. Military Comedy-Drama of Today SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

SHUBERT 44th, west of Broadway. Eves. 8. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2. LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION MAYTIME. THE LONGEST RUN IN NEW YORK THIS SEASON. Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

Broadhurst 44th, W. B'way. Last 2 Weeks. MAT. TOMORROW & THURS. EVES. 8:20. WILLIAM Faversham MAXINE Elliott IRENE Fenwick MACLYN Arbuckle in "LORD AND LADY ALGY."

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Eves. 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:15. SMARTEST OF MUSICAL COMEDIES OH, BOY! Prices: 50c, 75c, $1.50, $2. POP. MAT. WED. REG. MAT. SAT.

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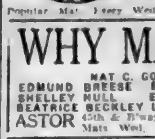

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48th St. Theatre, near B'way. Eves. at 8:20. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:20. A PLAY OF WOMEN AND THEIR HOMES YES OR NO. MOVES TO LONGACRE THEATRE MONDAY, JAN. 21.

CORT 48th St. E. of B'way. Eves. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:20. FLO-FLO. Finest Line of Laughs, Lyrics and Lingerie.

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LONGACRE WEST 48 St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15. LAST 6 NIGHTS. LAST 2 MATS. LEAVE IT TO JANE. Next Monday Night, "YES OR NO."

BOOTH 45 St., W. of B'way. Eve. 8:25. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:25. GUY BATES POST IN THE MASQUERADER

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. MARJORIE RAMBEAU in "EYES OF YOUTH"

BIJOU. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. ODDS AND ENDS OF 1917

COMEDY W. 41st St. Eves. 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. Washington Square Players in Their FOUR BEST PLAYS. Last 8 Times of this Bill. New Bill opening Mon., Jan. 21.

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Eves. 25c & $1. Mat. Tomorrow, 25c & 50c. JOHN DREW MARGARET ILLINGTON "THE GAY LORD QUEX."

Loew's 7th Ave. at 125th St. Eve. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow, 25c & 50. HENRY MILLER Presents 'DADDY LONG-LEGS'

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PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY......CONDUCTOR. CARNEGIE HALL. BEETHOVEN - BRAHMS FESTIVAL. Thurs. Eve., Jan'y 17, at 8:30. Sun. Aft., Jan'y 20, at 3. BEETHOVEN NINTH SYMPHONY with Co-operation of The New Choral Society of New York. Louis Koemmenich, Conductor. Friday Aft., Jan'y 18, at 2:30. Soloist Rudolph GANZ. Beethoven 5th Symphony. Brahms Piano Concerto No. 1. Saturday Aft., Jan'y 19, at 3. Special Matinee WAGNER-TCHAIKOVSKY Pathetique Symphony. Prelude Love Death, "Tristan and Isolde." Prelude, "Meistersinger," etc. Saturday Eve., Jan'y 26, at 8:30. GALA PERFORMANCE Bethlehem Bach Choir. Bach Mass, Chorales and PARSIFAL. Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

SIXTH BILTMORE FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE. Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore, Jan. 18, at 11. EUGEN YSAYE. IDELLE PATTERSON. PAUL ALTHOUSE. Tickets Now on Sale at Biltmore Box Office. Mgt. R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

CARNEGIE HALL Monday Evening, JANUARY 21. Violin Recital—Max ROSEN. Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, SUN. AFT., JAN. 20, at 3. Violin Recital by MISCHA ELMAN. CARNEGIE HALL Fri. Eve., Feb. 1, at 8:15. Violin Recital by MISCHA ELMAN. Seat Sale Now. 50c to $2.

OUTDOOR TODAY Ice Skating. NOTLEK RINK, 119th St.—Riv. Drive. VAN KELTON Stadium, 57th St., 8th Av. ADMISSION 25c—MUSIC. SKATES FOR RENT AND FOR SALE.

AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Aft., Jan. 18, at 3. MME. GILLS—JOSEPH BONNET AND THE Societe des Instruments Anciens. 50c to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Jan. 19. Recital by Jacques THIBAUD. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tomorrow Aft. at 3. Piano Recital (KNABE) LEO ORNSTEIN. Seats now at Box Office. Mgt. M. H. Hanson.

Aeolian Hall, Tom'w (Tues.) Evg. at 8:30. 'CELLO RECITAL WILLEM WILLEKE. Tickets 50 cts. to $2, at Box Office. Mason & Hamlin Piano. Mgt. John W. Frothingham, Inc.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily. 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices. JEAN BEDINI & Co. in PUSS PUSS.

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Repertoire for Next Week: Mon. at 8:15, Lodoletta. Farrar; Caruso, Amato, Didur, Segurola. Cond., Moranzoni. Wed. at 8, Samson et Dalila. Matzenauer; Caruso, Whitehill, Rothier. Cond., Monteux. Thurs. at 8, Trovatore. Muzio, Matzenauer; Martinelli, De Luca, Rothier. Cond., Papi. Fri. at 8:15. Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Althouse, Scotti, Reiss. Cond., Moranzoni. Sat., Mat. Double Bill. L'Oracolo. Easton, Braslau; Scotti, Althouse, Didur. Pagliacci. Muzio; Caruso, Amato, Bada. Cond., Moranzoni. Sat. Eve. (75c to $3). Aida. Rappold, Matzenauer; Kingston, Chalmers, Mardones. Cond. Papi. Seats for All performances announced will be ON SALE TOMORROW, 9 A. M.

Brooklyn Academy of Music. Tom'w Eve. at 8, Rigoletto. Conde, Perini; Caruso, De Luca, Mardones, Rossi. Cond., Moranzoni. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

AMY GRANT'S OPERA RECITALS, Hotel Plaza, Tuesdays, 3:30. Tel. Circle 3140. Jan. 15th, St. Elizabeth, Thais.

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OPERA TICKETS PHONES: Bryant 4106-9732. SEATS FOR TO-NIGHT AT BOX OFFICE PRICES. NEW TICKET EXCHANGE 1416 B'way, opp. Met. Op. House.

CHICAGO GRAND OPERA. LEXINGTON THEATRE 51st St. & Lex. Ave. 4 WEEKS Beginning TUES., JAN. 22. First Week: Tues., "MONNA VANNA," Garden, Muratore, Baklanoff, Huberdeau. Wed., "JEWELS OF THE MADONNA," Raisa, Crimi, Rimini. Thurs., "THAIS," Garden, Dalmores. Fri., "ISABEAU," Raisa, Crimi, Baklanoff. Sat. Mat., "ROMEO & JULIET," Vix, Muratore, Maguenat. Sat. Night (Popular Prices, 75c to $3.) "AZORA," Fitziu, Lamont, Van Gordon, Middleton. Mon. day, Jan. 28, "DINORAH," with Galli-Curci (debut), Rimini, Huberdeau. BOX OFFICE SALE BEGINS WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16, AT 9 A. M. PRICES: $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3 & $6.

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BROADWAY Theatre, Broadway at 41st St. 'BROADWAY LOVE' Noon to 11 P.M. 15-25c. Mat. 15-25-35c Eves., also Saturday, Sunday and Holidays.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Mae Marsh in "Fields of Honor" (condensed version), "The Mikado." Daily Afternoon Concerts STRAND SYMPHONY ORCH.

RIVOLI B'way, 49th. 20-30-60. Loges $1. WALLACE REID in "Rimrock Jones." Soloists, Review and RIVOLI ORCHESTRA.

RIALTO Times Square. 20-30-60. GEORGE BEBAN in "Jules of the Strong Heart." Soloists, Comedy and RIALTO ORCHESTRA.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 14, 1918.

"ONE STRONG MAN TO DRIVE THINGS."

Secretary BAKER has not convinced the members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs that his complacent satisfaction with the present conditions and management of War Department business is warranted by the facts. The committee fears that the Secretary's testimony has given the country a false impression of the efficiency of department methods and of the degree of success attained in supplying the army with clothing and munitions.

The country has sources of information quite apart from the Secretary's statements before the committee. Men of affairs who have spent weary weeks in Washington trying to do business with the Government, official and volunteer workers in war service, persons having knowledge of conditions at Washington and in the camps, do not share Mr. BAKER'S contented optimism. There are reports of a feeling of gloom and apprehension at the capital, of a feeling that the business of preparing for war is not under competent management and direction; and there is a pervading fear that calamities and national humiliation will be the penalties of administrative incapacity to make good and effective use of the vast sums Congress and the people have provided.

Senator MCKELLAR asked Secretary BAKER on Saturday whether he would not favor "one strong man to drive things, to conduct the purchases and see that equipment was provided." This was the Secretary's reply: "If you are omniscient and have an omnipotent man to run things, you have the ideal." This answer might be objected to as not responsive and not informing, but it was characteristic. The matter is not to be passed thus lightly by. It is a grave one, grave beyond measure, for it involves the safety and effectiveness of American armies in the field, it involves the honor and good name of the country, whose resources of men and money have been pledged by the President to the support of the cause we are fighting for. We have promised our aid to countries already employing all their resources and under a strain of giant effort and sacrifice we have not yet been called to bear. We can fail them, we can fall short, only at the cost of such shame and humiliation as the American people are not used to endure. Our resources are very great, of men we have millions, but what does all that avail if our money is not spent to make soldiers of our men? The need presses, the war will not wait. There is a new and unmistakable anxiety in the words and the tones of our allies as they beckon to us for the promised help of which the necessity has become newly urgent.

The atmosphere of self-satisfaction with which authority at Washington surrounds itself does not extend over the whole country. The people are anxious, growing more anxious. They are not to be put off with the easy insolence of observations about omniscience and omnipotence. There will be an awakening at the capital when they begin to ask, "Why, in all these months and with all this money, have you not made us ready for war?" They will demand an answer. What stands in the way of the naming of the "one strong man to drive things"? Not the national welfare and honor, not the need and interest of the cause we serve.

A GERMAN THREAT.

According to The London Chronicle, the German Government has notified the Allies, through the Swiss Government, that the pilots of airplanes dropping allied propaganda on German soil will be shot as spies if taken. That is a genuine German threat. No doubt it will be fulfilled with genuine German thoroughness if the allied couriers of the air venture to disregard it. Nor is there anything inconsistent, to the curious mechanical, dulled German mind, in this outlawing of hostile propaganda by the most inveterate, versatile, and industrious of propagandists. By many means, including the forgery of Italian newspapers, Germany conducted in Italy a missionary service, disastrous to the Italians for a time. In every country, from China to Peru, before the war and since, Germany has carried on a propaganda to strengthen herself and to sow dissension, rebellion, treason against her rivals and enemies.

In the United States, as elsewhere, German diplomacy and German business worked hand in hand. The agents of that insidious and murderous diplomacy, which stops at nothing and knows no law but the interest of Germany, are still at work. The scattering of copies of Mr. WILSON'S latest address from the air is to be punishable with death by the Government whose expert sabotage corps has blown up our ships and munition factories, incited strikes from one coast to the other, been continually active with torch and bomb. Peace movements, Sinn Fein sedition, a great network and succession of German-directed societies of many names, spies of many nationalities, fomenters of discontent and disorder—what subtlety of invention or brutality of execution has been wanting to the German propaganda here, long notoriously patent, now latent, dangerous, revealed in some new or familiar activity almost every day?

The propaganda of opinion from the outside, the mere distribution in Germany of Mr. WILSON'S address to Congress, it may be by American aviators, is to be punished with death. This country is full of Germans and German agents whose labors go far beyond the attempts, numerous as they are, to sophisticate or manufacture public opinion. Considering their number and their crimes, will it be wise for Germany to invite reprisals? Does she expect to keep on with her cruelty and her terror without bringing to her too generously, too easily treated spies and assassins something of a just and lawful severity? Is it likely that the United States will be permanently clement to her propagandists of falsehood, treachery, and destruction in America?

THE COMING GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

The heralded German offensive to break through on the road to Paris and decide the war in one irresistible onslaught must have been in Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S thoughts when he called upon the United States to send "over its fighting men" week by week, month by month, the grandsons of the men who fought for "GRANT and SHERIDAN and with "JACKSON and LEE." The United States is doing a great deal more than that: its army includes soldiers of all races, immigrants and their sons, as well as the grandsons of veterans of the civil war, a host of democracy such as the world never saw in arms before.

WINSTON CHURCHILL, therefore, is not as eloquent as he might have been, and he repeats what LLOYD GEORGE said in November, also the moving appeal of General PETAIN to American Members of Congress when they visited the western front. But the need of reinforcements grows ever more urgent, for the shadow of a supreme attack with all the might and resources that Germany can assemble is falling over France. Germany does not fear her fate too much and is willing to stake all on a final throw. She may put into the line Turks and Bulgarians as well as Austrians and Germans. To make a breach on a wide front and follow those tactics so much in evidence in the invasion of Belgium of outflanking the broken parts of the enemy's line, Germany must have a preponderance in numbers. Therefore, drafts may be made from the armies of all her allies. Both Bulgaria and Turkey have veteran troops that could be utilized, unless the Entente Allies are prepared to make a vigorous offensive in the Balkans in the Spring. Hitherto they have done little more than mark time in that part of the world. The appointment of General GUILLEMET to succeed SARRAIL in command of the allied forces in Macedonia may portend active operations there.

It is characteristic of Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL to sound alarms, but in this case he must be taken seriously. The war may be won or lost in 1918. America and her allies must stand in the breach to prevent the triumph now planned on the western front by the Teutonic Powers. Even if they are frustrated, the war may go on for another year or longer. It should be understood that Germany will leave nothing undone to end the conflict on the battlefield in the coming Spring or Summer. The failure of the submarine campaign has not yet been proved, but faith in it is shaken. It is the sword, and not the torpedo, that Germany now depends upon, and her hope is that American reinforcements will come too late.

For the present no offensive can be undertaken with even a fair chance of success on the western front. Germany is not ready; moreover, weather conditions are not propitious. As in the first and second Winters of the war, the season is cold, with deep snows. Unless the Spring sets in early the German plans will have to be suspended, and a wet Spring may still have to be reckoned with: the mud in Flanders, Picardy, and even in Champagne is a snare for mobile artillery. It is a fair presumption that the United States will have three months more to dispatch troops to France before the enemy can strike on any extensive scale. There is already a "substantial" American army in France: that is the official statement. The initiated know what it means. By the middle of April several new divisions will be conveyed across.

If our allies can "hold the fort" until midsummer the American army in France will be of formidable size. When it is considered that General HAIG began the battle of the Somme with an army not quite ready, and that, nevertheless, the German defenses were carried and the British colors were advanced mile after mile, there should be no misgiving about the part that American soldiers will be capable of playing in resisting a German offensive while fighting in the line with French and British divisions. General HAIG'S report, which has been reprinted with accounts of the battle of the Somme, discloses that he would have liked more time to complete his arrangements for the offensive in co-operation with the French command. So it would be finical to speculate about the unfitness of PERSHING'S army to render a good account of itself when it takes over a section of the western front, or is called upon to go "over the top." In the latter case, the French and British will make up deficiencies in artillery to destroy the German works before an advance is ordered. The stout heart can harbor no doubt that the charging American line will not be denied with bomb and bayonet. In rivalry with their comrades under the Tricolor and the "meteor flag of England" they will not be denied.

As Minister of Munitions Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL states that the British army of 1918 will have an even better equipment than it had in previous campaigns, and he pledges his word that there will be a surplus for several hundred thousand American soldiers if they can be landed in France in time. This means that unavoidable lacks in equipment, particularly in guns and ammunition, will be made up. The assurance is heartening, although it does not discharge our War Department from the duty of rushing supplies.

When the Germans, defeated in the battle of the Marne, fought for two months with desperation to retrieve their disaster the allied line "stood secure from the Oise to the sea"; month after month the French at Verdun refused to let the Germans pass, inflicting terrible casualties upon the enemy's masses. Looking back upon the splendid defense made by the Allies in years when the British were weak in numbers and short of ammunition, and bearing in mind that the enemy has never recovered the offensive he lost at the battle of the Somme in 1916, what ground is there now for apprehension that France, England, and America, assembled in battle line, must let the Germans pass when they make their final assault?

AN INSPIRED PRESS.

The German Government, by means of its Post Office Department, kindly encourages the newspapers and takes subscriptions for them. Thereby it helps itself. The principal press association, Wolff's Telegraphic Bureau, is a Government concern. The Government edits the news, and to a considerable extent, in time of peace, directs editorial comment and manipulates public opinion, so far as that can be said to exist in Germany.

A batch of secret telegrams of instruction to the press by the Berlin official censorship, made public by the State Department last week, showed the official hand, dictating what news should be printed or suppressed, what sort of editorial comment should be made, if any was permitted; showed the Government suppressing, magnifying, or minimizing news, ordering the press what to say and what to be silent about, and keeping control of the German mind. The Government hold on the press is one of its mightiest powers. It is using it effectively to create opinion as to Mr. LLOYD GEORGE'S speech and Mr. WILSON'S.

Especially instructive is the doctrine of the Cologne Volkszeitung. This happens to be one of several German journals which, at least in matters of art and science and literature, refutes SCHOPENHAUER'S famous saying about "pig German, pardon me, newspaper German." This paper, which, before the war, spread before its readers a rich and multifarious collection of matter which in the United States would appear in magazines or specialist publications, was short only in what Americans regard as news. Its present official view of the danger of news to the innocent German mind is not without relation to its uninspired and habitual attitude. "In the interest of our readers, we do not give a full report" of Mr. WILSON'S speech on war aims. "We do not consider it the duty of the German press to print conscientiously every word that comes from the mouth of that bloated individual."

The amenity of the phrase is as noticeable as the tenderness for the interest of "our readers." They must not know the truth. The press is a child in the hands of the Government. The reader is a child who must be kept in the dark by the press. The new message "contains insinuations that do not possess the slightest value," but the reader is not allowed to see the full text and draw his own conclusions, provided he is capable of doing so without instructions from the authorities. The Volkszeitung characterizes as silly Mr. WILSON'S question as to whom the delegates of the Central Powers represent. "Why," it says with a fine air of superiority, "they represent the Central Powers, of course. Every child knows that. It remains for an American professor to ask such pert questions." The pert question which the American professor asked, and the German people, protected against information, are not allowed to read, was this:

For whom are the representatives of the Central Powers speaking? Are they speaking for the majorities of their respective Parliaments, or are they speaking for the minority parties, that militaristic and imperialistic minority which has so far dominated their whole policy and controlled the affairs of Turkey and the Balkan States, which have felt obliged to become their associates in this war.

The militarist minority will not let that pertinent question be asked in Germany. The Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung, voice of the Krupp establishments, making opinion as well as guns and munitions, is a curious spokesman of "the German people" who "will not go in WILSON'S path." Particularly edifying from this source is an attack on Mr. WILSON for providing "our enemies with cannon and munitions, with raw materials and foodstuffs." His "hate, directed toward the annihilation of the German people and their commerce," is dwelt on. The Pan Germanists are making a tremendous clatter. The press is foaming at the mouth in pretended rage. The devil thinks he is no longer sick, and "only the sword" can answer the hypocrites and busybodies of America and Great Britain. This calculated frenzy and pretended confidence must sound hollow, one suspects. Can even Germans be fooled all the time?

SPEED AVIATION.

Is the United States Government to be enmeshed and impeded in the spending of its enormous appropriations for war? We have the men, we have the materials, and we make plans that are excellent on paper for scope and detail, promising adequate results; but we move at a pace more pleasing to the enemy than to our allies. If the war is to last for years this tortoise progress will save democracy no doubt, but it must not be said that we struck too late.

These reflections are prompted by what Mr. R. R. HEARNE, the British expert, has to say about the energetic preparations of Germany to command supremacy in the air during the present year in spite of the elaborate plans of the United States to mass so many planes in France that the eyes of the German Army will be put out and its bases and depots dismantled, so that it will be rendered incapable of resistance to a well-timed offensive by France, Great Britain, and the United States. Mr. HEARNE speaks with enthusiasm about America's contribution to the air fleet of the Allies that cannot fail to end the war by shattering "the gigantic bundle of nerves known as the German railway system" and breaking down "the will of the governing classes who carry on the war":

It is in this matter of smashing Germany's nerves that America will bring invaluable aid to the Entente Powers by her thousands of airplanes this year. American experts showed great intelligence when they pronounced in favor of a gigantic air program, and if the United States delivers the goods, as I feel sure will be done, we shall have the most important instrument of victory against Germany.

Mr. HEARNE'S confidence in the ability of America to deliver the goods is flattering to our self-esteem, but it is patent that Germany counts upon our failure to build the airplanes and train the men to fly them in time for a great allied offensive in 1918. There is an impression abroad that we are making haste slowly. It seems to be justified by the generalities of the report of General SQUIERS and the reticence of those who would be prone to exult if big things were being done in better than record time. Making haste slowly will not win the war in the air.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Concerning Recipes for Dyes.

When there came over from London, the other day, a dispatch announcing in a tone approaching exultation that somebody in Switzerland had secured the "recipes" used by the Germans in making dyes and had turned them over to English manufacturers, there was some difficulty in understanding just what had happened or why the Britons were rejoicing. Of course, it would be a great thing for them to find out exactly the methods followed by the Germans in carrying out an enormously profitable industry, but it was not "recipes" or formulae that have been lacking in the past, for they are in the British Patent Office, and what the British manufacturer needed was not knowledge as to the constituents of the German dyes but the right to use the knowledge, and that the war has given him.

A later dispatch, for these reasons, presumably, declared of no particular importance, even if true, the announcement from Switzerland, but whether it was or not depends on whether the formulae there obtained are those disclosed when the Germans take out a foreign patent or whether they are those really used by them in making dyes. For it has long been known among chemists everywhere that when they follow the Patent Office formulae they do not get the German results, and they have found out why they do not. It is because those formulae are next to always imperfect in that included in each of them is at least one ingredient that shouldn't be there. It is a peculiarity of organic substances that when combined the result is not a 100 per cent. mixture, but one varying from 90 to 80 per cent. of the whole. The remainder is waste to an extent that turns profit into loss. In the German formulae disclosed in patents there will usually be found some ingredient not merely superfluous, but actually harmful, something that tends to lower materially the percentage of effective production. In German dye works, of course, the true formulae are used.

Thus has the wily Teuton guarded his monopoly—a monopoly, by the way, of the fruits of discoveries as to the possibilities of coal tar that were made, not in Germany, but in England. Possibly he has lost even the remnant of it, now.

Vigorous Action Purposed.

A report which ought to be true, whether it is or not, announces that the Federal authorities are going to utilize the opportunity created by the registering and finger-printing of German aliens either to end or strictly to regulate activities too long tolerated and now recognized as potentially dangerous. Special attention, it is said, will be paid to the clubs in which the foreigners of this class have been wont to gather and to encourage each other in the expression of love for their Fatherland and of hostility to the one of which they are the ungrateful and hostile guests.

To such assemblages as point of origin not a few of the recently discovered plots have been traced, and the members of them, thanks to the leniency with which they were treated hitherto, have acquired, naturally enough, the feeling that they are too strong to be subjected to effective interference, no matter what they do or say.

Of course, nobody in the United States expects or wants the starting of a persecution of Germans, as such, but their position here is a delicate one at best, and they have made it more so by many tactless utterances and not a few overt manifestations of the will to injure the Government under which, by the chances of war, they are compelled to live. There is no thought or demand that they be treated with a severity even equaling the measures taken in Germany against foreigners in a like position, but it is entirely proper that they should be forced to realize their obligation to make and keep clear their submission to our laws and their respect for our policies and sentiments.

The more they do that, the less likely will there be episodes to record like the sound beating in the Grand Central Station, the other day, of a man who ventured to insult and threaten passing soldiers. That man, it seems, after he had been rescued from his assailants and put under arrest, was set free for the very poor reason that he was a naturalized citizen. That made his offense the greater, not the less, and his escape from the punishment he had earned will explain, even if it does not quite excuse, more violent measures the next time private citizens are moved to show that they resent sedition with promptness and vigor, even if the representatives of the law do not.

A Monstrous Appeal to Court.

It is hard to believe that anybody with enough of intelligence and patriotism to join the Red Cross would object to the appropriation by that organization of a reasonable amount of money to be used in research work by the men who are protecting the health of our soldiers in France and preparing to take care of them when wounded. That the Red Cross really is afflicted by the existence among its members of persons so lost to reason has been made lamentably evident, however, by an application that has been made in the Federal District Court for an injunction restraining the Red Cross from using money for what they describe as "a laboratory for experiments in vivisection."

Such an expenditure—the amount involved is $100,000—they say will disrupt the Red Cross! If true, the injunction should issue and be made permanent, but surely not many members of the Red Cross are suffering from this form of madness, and it seems impossible that any court would interfere with the carrying out of a plan that has, as HENRY P. DAVISON, Chairman of the Red Cross War Council, has patiently explained, the explicit and enthusiastic indorsement of all the medical authorities whose personal knowledge of conditions and needs in France gives them a right to speak on the subject.

They include Dr. JOSEPH A. BLAKE, the head of the Advisory Medical Board of the Red Cross in that country; Colonel IRELAND of General PERSHING'S staff, Dr. LIVINGSTON FARRAND, President of the University of Colorado; Dr. ALEXANDER LAMBERT of the Cornell Medical School, Dr. JOHN M. FINNEY of Johns Hopkins University, Drs. R. P. STRONG and W. B. CANNON of Harvard, Major GEORGE W. CRILE, head of the Cleveland Base Hospital Unit, and Dr. H. H. YOUNG, also of Johns Hopkins. These men and others like them are to be prevented, if the anti-vivisectionists prevent them, from taking what they consider necessary measures for minimizing the sufferings of our troops abroad!

The Grim Business at Hand.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While our general and conclusive war aims have been given authoritatively and clearly, we have not stated our particular and present war aims.

We all know them, all of us Americans, barring our idiots, anarchists, and literati.

Why, then, try to camouflage these aims from ourselves under our enormous daily output of word-tinkering drizzle and phrase-carpentering drivel? Why not state them to the Huns themselves, since they affect not to know these aims?

Our present war aims are to make dead Germans or unarmed Germans of all armed Germans found in France or Belgium.

The impossibility of stating our peace terms at present rests upon the patent fact that the words "terms" and "peace" can have absolutely no meaning for us so long as an armed German remains alive on French or Belgian soil. AMERICAN.

New York, Jan. 10, 1918.

THEY ALSO SERVE.

He wears no medals on his breast
Nor in crisp khaki is he dressed
Nor rises to no reveille
Nor sails across the sullen Sea:
He merely works—works long and late,
Then starts afresh each day at eight!

He has no Governmental rank,
He merely runs a little bank.
His family has gone to France,
His daughter drives an ambulance,
His sons are fighting to be free
On Flanders field—in Italy;
His wife has had the training, so
As Special Nurse she, too, must go:
He spreads their going, pays their bills,
For war or peace, for crape or frills.

With steady effort he keeps trim
By working Sundays at the Gym,
For well he knows he must stay fit
To do his loyal, necessary bit—
A proxy part, mere dull finance,
While all the others get to France!

But when this War is fought and won,
When stilled at last is every gun,
When battered, crippled sons come home,
Weary and spent, no more to roam,
Or, quiet, lie beneath the grass
That trembles as young lovers pass,
Methinks some wise Historian,
Telling the tale as best he can,
May write:
"Such Armies could not fail!
And in that hour we tipped the scale.
Since Wars, at last, are always won,
Not only by grenade and gun,
But by each steadfast, plodding Dad
Who has the grit to give his lad,
And who, at home, shames every shirk
By vital, virile, tireless work!"

ELIZABETH NEWPORT HEPBURN.

ALIEN WOMEN'S VOTES.

Some Difficulties in the Way of Miss Rankin's Proposal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A better proof of the incompetence of women to deal in a logical way with legal and political questions than Miss Rankin's pronunciamento in regard to the citizenship of American women married to aliens it would be hard to find. She says:

There is urgent need for legislation of this character. It will have to be done to protect the franchise. The situation is anomalous, to say the least. Under the present law when an American woman marries a foreigner she takes the nationality of her husband, and thereupon loses her right to vote. On the other hand, when a foreign-born man who has come to this country and becomes a citizen sends for his wife, she acquires the right to vote as soon as she arrives.

What "anomalous" there is in this situation it certainly takes a female to find. On the one hand a woman's citizenship follows her husband's; on the other hand it does exactly the same thing. This is the invariable rule in all civilized countries.

Before this country was "blessed" with woman suffrage this was not a matter of very great importance. Now it is different. But the important thing to take into consideration is certainly not the fact that a few American born women who had greater love for an alien than they had for their American citizenship cannot vote. What or who loses anything by that?

The important fact is that thousands of foreign born women now can claim the right to vote, and the problem that must be solved, before too much harm is done, is how to protect American institutions from these "voters."

The situation is, however, not quite as bad as Miss Rankin, in evident ignorance of the laws she desires to change, is making it. No alien woman married to an American citizen gets the right to vote "as soon as she arrives." The election laws of all the States have definite requirements in regard to residence in State and election district.

The best protection against these women is, however, to be found in the Federal naturalization law itself. Its provisions in regard to alien women married to American citizens are as follows:

"Any woman who is married to a citizen, and who might herself be lawfully naturalized, shall be deemed a citizen."

Now, if this clause means anything, and it supposedly does, it must mean this:

If, and as soon as, an alien woman married to a citizen fulfills the conditions for lawful naturalization she shall herself be deemed a citizen without actual naturalization taking place; but, on the other hand, if, and as long as, an alien woman married to a citizen does not fulfill such conditions she shall not herself be deemed a citizen.

What then are these conditions. Only three need to be mentioned. No person can be lawfully naturalized who has not been a resident of the United States continuously for at least the last five years, who, if physically capable, cannot speak the English language, or who is a Mongolian.

The only logical conclusion to be drawn from these facts must be that no woman of a Mongolian race can ever be deemed a citizen, married to a citizen or not, and that no alien woman married to a citizen can be herself deemed a citizen before she has resided in the United States at least five years and before she can speak the English language.

That there should be any difficulty in the way of letting an American woman married to an alien continue as an American citizen is inconceivable to minds of the type of Miss Rankin's. These women desire that it shall be so; and for what are the desires of women except to be gratified?

Any man, however, can easily see how hopelessly impossible Miss Rankin's proposition is. One country alone cannot, without very great trouble, alter conditions that are general all over the world.

It would, for example, be impossible for us to say that an American woman who married a German should still be an American without negotiating a treaty with Germany by which German women married to American men could keep their German citizenship. We alone could just as little change the fundamental international conditions governing citizenship as we could by ourselves change the conditions governing the international mail service or the conditions governing international banking.

Most sensible people will no doubt feel that any woman who marries an alien can afford to wait for the vote until her husband has become naturalized, and that no woman who either cannot or will not persuade her alien husband to become an American is a desirable voter.

It is seriously to be hoped that there will be found a sufficient number of men in Congress to prevent that body from making woman's whim the highest law of the land. PETER LANGE.

New York, Jan. 12, 1918.

Future Relations with Mexico.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many Americans and Mexicans will dissent from the conclusions of "American Jurist" about Mexico.

The duty of the United States is not to "undertake the pacification and reorganization of Mexico." Such views sound strangely Prussian. The first duty of the United States is to see that her citizens keep the laws and let Mexico alone to reorganize her own life.

The implication that it is the duty of this country to oversee, play "big brother" or general uplifter toward Mexico is treated with scorn across the Rio Grande. "What do you Mexicans want, anyway?" I asked one of their officials. "To be left alone to manage our own affairs," he replied.

Contrasting Cuba and Mexico is unfair. Cuba is an island, and was a colony of Spain. Mexico is a republic on the mainland, and a sovereign State. An overt act was committed by some one hostile to the United States in Cuban waters, thus precipitating war, and Cuban independence followed. Nothing like that has happened. Border raids are lawless, sordid affairs, as remote from the Mexican question as New York is from Texas.

After the war is closed America must seek to establish better relations with Mexico, banish the "big brother" idea, forsake the patronizing, "reorganizing and pacification spirit," and establish an equitable and an ethical friendship with Mexico. Our influence on this hemisphere depends on our ability to establish confidence and mutual respect with Mexico.

Twenty-five years' knowledge of South American countries and several years' residence convince me that interference in Mexico after the war and any idea of "pacifying or organizing Mexico" would unite Latin America against the United States. As one of the republics in America she would have great influence; as self-constituted censor or guardian all of them would be united against her. Mexico prefers being mistress in her own unruly, untidy house rather than being a daughter in the well-kept home of Uncle Sam.

GEORGE MCPHERSON HUNTER.

Dover, N. J., Jan. 12, 1918.

America After the War

The Future of the "American Mediterranean"—Continued Possession of the West Indies by European Powers Contrary to American Interests.

By AN AMERICAN JURIST.

CHAPTER VII.—THE WEST INDIES.

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THE group of islands between Florida and South America are collectively designated, in common parlance, the West Indies. These islands are all directly within the proper sphere of American influence and not within the proper sphere of influence of Europe. In all these islands America has a most direct interest, that they shall not be utilized as the future bases of hostilities directed against either North or South America. As the islands lie directly in the trade routes of the American hemisphere it cannot be claimed with justice that either Europe or Asia has an equal commercial interest in them. American interests of all kinds in the West Indies are plainly paramount to the interests of all other powers. Consequently most of the larger islands in the West Indies have already passed under the control of America, and the rest in course of due time bid fair to follow.

Any examination of the personal interests of the West Indian Islands will disclose that economic influences prompt them to seek incorporation with America. In those of the islands which have already come under American domination, the agriculture and the other island resources quickly revived, whereas under European domination they languished or disappeared. In the process of extinguishing the proprietorship of Europe in the West Indies all the economic conditions are aiding America. The islands of the Atlantic stand in a peculiarly close relation to America. On the mainland of Europe, Africa, and Asia, America has no colonial possessions, and it would be highly impolitic for America to accept any colonial jurisdiction in any part of Europe, Africa, or on the mainland of Asia. If territories in those quarters of the world were presented to America it would be the act of the enemies rather than the act of the friends of America. In all the Americas and their adjacent seas lie all the best interests of America. The West Indies are directly within the American sphere of interest.

The islands of the Pacific other than those belonging to the great powers, including Japan, do not occupy the same relation to America as the Asiatic mainland. America has already acquired large and important island possessions in the Pacific, and her tenure of these is morally superior to that of any of the other great powers, exclusive of China and Japan. As one of the leading countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean, America has the most direct concern in the islands of the Pacific. The economic interests of the rapidly developing section of the United States lying west of the Rocky Mountains, in the trade of the Pacific, is already so extensive that the general Government cannot ignore it. The Pacific States of America would not long tolerate governmental indifference to their paramount interests. The trade and commerce of the Pacific are most important for the long future of the Western United States. The proximity of the cities of San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma, and Seattle to the Pacific Ocean tends to develop certain characteristics peculiar to all the Pacific. The trade intercourse between the Atlantic States of America and the West Indies creates a very close bond.

The facilities of intercourse between countries bordering on the same seas always create common interests in all the peoples of the seaboard districts. Their daily intercourse tends to produce a certain uniformity of temperament, manners and culture in the populations of coast towns lying on the same seas, without much regard to their respective nationalities. All the peoples living on the Mediterranean show marked similarities, and to acute observers they are distinguishable from their countrymen living remote from the Mediterranean. So the peoples living on the sea coast of the North Atlantic basin are much influenced by certain common forces not felt by their countrymen of the interior. The inhabitants of New York and Boston are, for instance, in closer touch with the thought and interests of London and Bordeaux than are the inhabitants of the cities in the middle States of America. It is obvious that the thought of London, New York and Boston is greatly affected by common interests and by the facility of their intercourse by daily and hourly the ships come and go between them with peculiar messages for themselves only. In the great towns of middle America the thought of London and Bordeaux has little or no direct influence.

The immense mass and weight of America are already exercising an irresistible force in attracting the West Indies to it. As President John Adams said, "There are laws of political as well as of physical gravitation." This force is now almost irresistible in the West Indies. It has been sought in vain to counteract it by subsidies to the islands from European Governments, or by the special privileges called reciprocities. Notwithstanding these encouragements, the trade of the West Indies continues to seek its natural American channels. This invariable tendency of trade is observable even in the distant North Atlantic island of Bermuda, where the flag alone continues British, and this only because the flagstaff is of good English oak.

Except as coaling ports and dockyards the West Indies are now of very little importance to the European powers. From the economic point of view the West Indian Islands still retained by Europe are positively disadvantageous to Europeans, and their longer retention is prompted only by motives of ambition or sentiment. That the European powers could continue to hold their West Indian possessions during a war with America is unlikely. That it would be an indication of friendliness on the part of Europe to follow the example of Denmark and cede all the West Indies to America is not doubtful. Their usefulness to Europe as coaling stations will cease with scientific changes in the nature of the methods of propulsion, and as dockyards their importance will decrease with the increasing radius of commercial vessels. Any necessary European user of the islands could be better provided for by stipulation in the acts of cession to the United States.

Owing to its fertility, its temperate climate, and the abundance of its food supply, the population of America is bound to increase after the war with leaps and bounds. The United States is as large as China and Europe combined, and yet its continental population is only about a hundred millions at present. It will in time readily support and maintain more than seven hundred millions. That it is destined to be densely populated and highly developed is as certain as that ante domini Europe would be densely populated and highly developed. When America is in the condition of Europe as regards density of population and internal development, the West Indies will belong exclusively to America. The Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico will be what they now are, the American Mediterranean, but with this difference, that they will be, as they should be, exclusively under American domination.

In the general peace to follow the present world war the Entente statesmen could do much toward the better definition and limitation of the American spheres of influence in the West Indies. That they will not neglect this Americans feel confident, despite unofficial declaimers that no advantage whatever for America is sought by the war. It would be detrimental to Americans if the public authorities should neglect the real interests of America at a time when the foreign powers are in the mood to make concessions of things of no value to them from any point of view. If the European powers attached any real value to their empty titles of sovereignty in the West Indies, the case would be different. The continuation of Europe in the West Indies can have no adequate moral foundation, while it is and ought to be, displeasing to America.

By reason of the mere co-operation of America with England in the present great war England's precarious tenure of her widely extended empire has already been assured for an indefinite period beyond her reasonable hopes. If England does not recognize this fact her statesmen do, and it is her statesmen who control the immediate future of the British West Indies. That the peace negotiations could be made the means of transferring Jamaica and Nassau, for example, from England to America is not doubtful if English statesmen were willing to consent. They certainly will not consent if they are not asked by America to consent.

When America is as densely populated as its resources and situation promise, the now potential resources of the West Indies will not fail to be utilized on the mainland. With "la petite culture," or intensive cultivation by small proprietors, the production of food in the West Indies may be made almost unlimited. Charles Kingsley in his charming sketch of the West Indies, fifty years ago, pointed out that the same space of ground in the West Indies is capable of producing 133 times the amount of food producible in the wheat-growing areas of America. The food supply of the nation in the last analysis is the fundamental purpose of government. Without an abundance of food the progress of a nation is seriously hampered. Its limit of development is determined only by the limitation of its own natural food-giving areas. A nation dependent on another nation for food is at all times in a more or less dangerous position. That the United States will not in the end be indifferent to the food areas of the West Indies is certain.

The completion of the Panama Canal by the United States and the importance to America of keeping it open at all times for the coastwise commerce of the United States give a new strategic importance to the possession of the West Indies by the United States. In the possession of a European power the West Indian Islands are a menace to the peace of America. They can be retained by Europe only with some latent design hostile to America. In a war exclusively between European or Asiatic powers their custody has only some remote significance. The retention of the West Indies by Europe, because it promotes its world commerce, would justify its possession of the shores of all parts of the world. It is an argument the validity of which cannot be admitted in America. World commerce in the end must be regulated by a superior and binding law of nations and not by hostile and armed citadels seated in foreign countries or at points immediately adjacent to them.

FOR A SUFFRAGE REPEAL.

Position of the Women Who Demand Reconsideration of State Amendment

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The uprising of women against women in politics at the Statewide meeting at Albany yesterday was as sudden as it was surprising.

The meeting was the result of no effort on the part of the State Association. It was a spontaneous movement of local organizations throughout the State, and far more significant than a directed policy.

Protests centred in Albany, and at the call for a conference there was a response from all over the State. Twenty-six counties were represented by about 300 delegates on twenty-four hours' notice.

Aroused by the methods and policy of the suffrage party, these enfranchised women demand resubmission of woman suffrage in order that they themselves may vote upon the measure, and they intend to organize and work as they never organized and worked before. They are doing this for two reasons: First, in the interest of democracy—that much-abused word the form of democracy we have in the United States: rule by the people through their representatives, now threatened by a nonpartisan female machine. Representative government is being wrecked. There is not a moment to lose. Every moment that we hesitate we are fastening more firmly on our State and on the nation a system of organized and avowed political coercion. The people's representatives must be steadied. What threatens to become a rout, a stampede, of the people's representatives by women politicians must be checked. Representatives must be made to realize that the suffrage party is only part of the female electorate, that there is a more numerous body of women who as a civic duty in this crisis will fight to free politics from this danger.

Secondly, they demand the repeal of woman suffrage as a war measure. Suffragists were carried to victory on two great tidal waves of popular emotion—patriotism and socialism—which they exploited with impartiality for their propaganda. Far from stopping their campaign during the war, as anti-suffragists proposed, they have used the war as their opportunity. In the campaign manual by Mrs. Laidlaw, published by the National Woman's Suffrage Publishing Company, under the heading "Propaganda" occurs this advice: "Any unusual occasion • • • a tragedy, or a crisis should be seized upon by suffragists to drive home the suffrage lesson." A time when the nation should be steadied is the hour seized upon for an eruption of female agitation.

To those who believe that the morale of the civil population behind the lines is as direct a war asset as troops and munitions, (and who can doubt it who has watched Russia?) the necessity of ridding our harassed Government of this menace to our national integrity is an immediate civic duty.

M. G. KILBRETH.

Temporary President New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

New York, Jan. 9, 1918.

TAKES UP CHARGE OF ARMY DRINKING

Flushing Pastor Says Temperance Society's Stand Should Cause Investigation.

DR. TUPPER PRAISES CAMPS

Dr. Reisner Warns Women Not to Neglect Their Homes Because of the Ballot.

The war and the situation of America's troops abroad and in cantonments in this country were the topics with which New York ministers dealt yesterday. In a sermon delivered before the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Flushing, on the subject "Drunkenness Among United States Soldiers in France," the Rev. Lincoln H. Caswell, pastor of the church, upheld the stand taken by the Methodist Society in its allegations of widespread intoxication among our troops abroad.

"I hold no brief for the Methodist Temperance Society and I am not championing their cause simply because they are Methodists," said Mr. Caswell, "but there has been a good deal of unwarranted and hasty criticism heaped upon the society by the press of the country, all of which should have been withheld until proofs could have been given in support of the criticism. Secretary Baker dismissed the matter by saying that no positive reports have reached him. Caspar Whitney contradicts the charges of drunkenness, but admits that he did not go to the front. Congressman McCormick says that his opportunities were limited for finding out the facts, though he is surprised at the charges. Raymond B. Fosdick calls the charges unwarranted and then adds that he is not well enough acquainted with the conditions in France to know.

"The Methodist Temperance Society declares that one of the sons of Colonel Roosevelt in writing home said, 'Conditions are horrible and have made me a prohibitionist for life.' and Colonel Roosevelt has confirmed this though the word 'horrible' has not been mentioned by the Colonel, yet it may have been in the letter. The fact that this son of Theodore Roosevelt has been made a prohibitionist for life by conditions in the American Army in France is in itself a fact that ought to cause instant and thorough investigation. The assumption is that much should be done to make the conditions safe for the morals of the American Army in France. It is also admitted that a second Roosevelt son has written that conditions over there have made him converted to prohibition for the period of the war.

"General Pershing does not evidently consider these conditions which the Methodist Temperance Society has called attention to as trivial, for he has since issued special and sweeping orders regulating the use of liquors by the American forces in France."

Myron T. Herrick, ex-Ambassador to France, at the First Congregational Church of Flushing last night, declared Germany had really met her defeat at the Marne. He asserted that the war would not last longer than two years at the outside.

At the Calvary Baptist Church Dr. Henry Allen Tupper, who has just returned from an extended visit to the Southern and Western cantonments, praised conditions as he found them in the cantonments. He asserted that, notwithstanding the criticism leveled at the War Department, the men were comfortably clothed and housed, and that astonishing results had been accomplished within a short period of time.

Dr. Christian F. Reisner of the Grace Methodist Church delivered in his evening sermon a word of warning to the women just given the vote. He asserted that if she neglects her home in the "craze to fill man's shoes and to get the vote, she will lose her God-given ability and prerogative to make a real home." Without homes, said Dr. Reisner, there will be nothing to fight for, and no place to "grow stalwart men and women."

WAR PHOTO SCHOOL READY.

Training of 100 Students Begins at Columbia This Week.

The first of one hundred students for the Government School of Military Cinematography, which has been established at Columbia University for the training of official war photographers, are expected to arrive on the campus early this week. University authorities believe that all the students will be men drafted into the National Army who have had experience in photography.

Columbia has given space in one of her buildings for the accommodation of the photographers, who will live in barracks on the ground floor. Military regulations will prevail and no student will be permitted to leave the campus without a pass. Instruction will be given by experts from several of the largest photographic houses in the country. The commandant will be a Captain.

The school at Columbia is the only one of its kind in the United States.

NO GIRLS FOR MESSENGERS.

Women's Trade Unions Declare Only Women Should Be Employed.

At a meeting of the Women's Trade Unions of New York, held yesterday morning at the People's House, 7 East Fifteenth Street, to discuss "How Can Labor Standards Be Maintained," a resolution was passed declaring that the organization believed that no girls and only women more than 25 years old should be employed as messengers. The resolution stated that the morals of young girls were endangered in the messenger service.

Miss Hilda Swenson, President of the Women's Trade Unions, suggested that the age limit be made 30 instead of 25 years. She said that the messenger service could be performed by old men, many of whom were available.

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BIGELOW TELLS OF BEATING

Mob Victim Denies Expressing Anti-American Sentiments.

Liberty Theatre was crowded last night at the mass meeting held under the auspices of the National Civil Liberties Bureau to discuss the general topic, "American Liberties in War-time." Most of the people present apparently were in hearty disagreement with the Government's ban on seditious criticism of the war. It cheered to the echo a remark made by one of the speakers, Lincoln Steffens, who declared that the "Kaiser did not start the war."

"The world has been just like America. The war began and people immediately said, 'Let's kill somebody.' They were like the patriots and traitors who beat Herbert Bigelow of Cincinnati."

Herbert S. Bigelow, the Cincinnati minister who was beaten by a masked mob last October for his alleged anti-American tendencies, described the circumstances of the assault on him, quoting from remarks made by him at the time of the entrance of the United States into the conflict that he was not "anti-American."

"I disagreed with the country's going to war," said Mr. Bigelow. "I believed the matter should have been settled by a referendum of the people. But when we were once in the fight I have considered it my duty, and I have so informed my friends, that we should stand by our country right or wrong."

The speaker asserted that the attack on him was due to his successful fight against "big business" in Cincinnati, which he had been waging ever since 1912.

QUIET BIRTHDAY FOR KAISER

Will Be 59 Years Old Jan. 27—May Honor ex-Premiers.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—A dispatch to The Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says that Emperor William has ordered that his birthday, which falls on Jan. 27, be celebrated in a quiet manner. The dispatch adds that the Emperor is expected to appoint a number of politicians, including Dr. Georg Michaelis and Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, former Chancellors, and Dr. Johannes Kaempf, Speaker of the Reichstag, as members of the Prussian Upper House in order to secure a majority for the Prussian Franchise bill.

"Vorwärts, the German Socialist organ," the dispatch continues, "declares that the Ukrainian delegation at Brest-Litovsk, unlike the Bolshevist delegation, has national aspirations and is likely largely to influence the Polish problem. The Lithuanians likewise are trying to secure Polish territory and, without a formal understanding between Russia and Germany, Western Russia may become a second Balkans."

PLAN TO AID AERO WORK.

Club Suggests Way to Increase Production of Spruce.

A special committee of the Aero Club through Alan R. Hawley, President of the club, has sent a letter to Howard E. Coffin, Chairman of the Aircraft Board, urging the immediate adoption of the cost plus 10 per cent. plan to avoid further delay in the production of spruce needed for airplanes. The committee, it was announced yesterday, had completed a study of the situation and found that the principal causes behind the delay in the production of spruce was mainly an economic one. The gravity of the situation can be estimated by the committee's statement that the entire aircraft production program has been delayed by the failure to obtain spruce. The committee finds that the lumbermen cannot produce this wood at the price set by the Government.

Mr. Hawley in his letter quotes Colonel Disque in effect that the army needs 11,000,000 feet of spruce a month, but is only getting 3,000,000. The report of the committee says in part: "Western lumbermen say they cannot cut the lumber at the price offered by the Government Spruce Production Bureau, because the quality scheduled and standard of inspection have been raised since they agreed to furnish the lumber at a price of $105 per 1,000 feet, and they can only meet the new schedule at a financial loss.

The report asserts that the adoption of the cost plus 10 per cent. plan will solve the problem.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Miss Helen Wortendyke Babcock to Wed J. I. Van Iderstine.

Mr. and Mrs. De Witt C. Baker of Neptune Avenue, New Rochelle, and the Hotel Lucerne, this city, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marie Baker, to Lieutenant Roger F. Armstrong, U. S. N., son of Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Armstrong of Bristol, Tenn. Lieutenant Armstrong was graduated from Annapolis in 1916.

Mr. and Mrs. Hardy Murfree Banks of Mountain Road, Englewood, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marjorie Murfree Banks, to Louis Patterson Bristol of Stratford, Conn., and New York. Mr. Bristol was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, in 1915, and is a civil engineer.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lyndo Babcock of 367 First Street, Brooklyn, and Wortendyke, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Wortendyke Babcock, a grand-daughter of the late Cornelius Wortendyke, for whom the town of Wortendyke was named, to John I. Van Iderstine, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Van Iderstine of 380 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, and Northport, L. I. He is a grandson of John Ireland of Brooklyn and of the late Peter Van Iderstine, and is a member of the 306th Infantry, stationed at Camp Upton, L. I.

The engagement of Miss Mae Marnell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Marnell of 68 Columbia Terrace, Weehawken, N. J., to Edward D. Grosso, son of Mr. and Mrs. Delfus Grosso of South Orange, N. J., is announced. Mr. Grosso is a graduate of the Stevens School of Technology.

The engagement is announced of Miss Barbara Benedict of 3,500 Broadway, New York, but formerly of Montclair, N. J., to Cadet Elmer Quellen Oliphant of West Point.

The engagement is announced of Miss May Ramsey, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Ramsay of Undercliff Road, Montclair, to James Royal Moore of the Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. William Cruger Cushman, also of Montclair, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Constance S. Cushman, to Lieutenant Richard E. Bradley, U. S. R., of New Haven, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Drucklieb of Montclair have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elsa Drucklieb, to Fritz C. Nyland, a son of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. H. Nyland of Glen Ridge, N. J. Mr. Nyland was graduated from Columbia in the class of 1916. He is an ensign in the United States Naval Reserve.

Miss Mattes to Wed Jan. 16.

The marriage of Miss Emilie Anna Mattes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Max Mattes, of 124 West 122d Street, and Nelson Cunningham Dennis, will take place at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening, Jan. 16, at the Hotel Savoy, and will be followed by a dinner and dance. Miss Minnie I. Mattes is to be her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be the Misses Wilhelmina Mahr and Anna I. Mattes. James Barron is to be the best man, and Harry H. Galbraith, Wendell C. Lewis, and Edmund Church are to be the ushers.

GIBBONS URGES ALL TO BUY WAR STAMPS

Cardinal Commends the Opportunity for Universal Patriotic Service.

CALLS WASTE DISLOYALTY

Asks Clergy and Schools to Aid the Movement for the Promotion of Thrift.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.—Cardinal Gibbons issued the following statement urging all to purchase the war savings stamps:

"To my fellow-countrymen:

"The door of opportunity to serve our country is flung wide open for practically every man, woman, and child by the sale of war savings stamps. This is the most impressive thing about the movement which is being undertaken by the National War Savings Committee. There can be few people whose circumstances will not permit them to buy at intervals the 25-cent thrift stamp, and with each purchase gain step by step possession of the war savings stamp, for each one of which the credit and resources of the United States are pledged to return $5 for what now costs $4.12.

"Such a return being produced by the process of compound interest carries the lesson of thrift in a practical and convincing way. I earnestly commend to young and old, and more particularly to parents this simple and easy method of acquiring the habit of thrift. Many sorrows are avoided, and much happiness is to be gained by the timely application of the principles of thrift to the building of character. It brings profitable acquaintance with self-denial and self-reliance. It is a valuable aid to good citizenship and a blessing that, once properly grounded, is a faithful companion through life.

"We have reached a time in our national life when no loyal citizen of this country can afford to spend a dollar for wasteful luxuries. Such an expenditure resolves itself into a disloyal act.

"Welcome indeed, therefore, is the opportunity offered through the sale of these war savings stamps to promote the cultivation of thrift and at the same time to serve one's country by lending to it in such small sums the price of the first step: the 25-cent thrift stamp.

"Such is not only a privilege, but it is the clear duty of every American citizen, young and old. I urge upon our clergy and upon our parochial schools to aid in every way in promoting thrift through the purchase of war savings stamps.

"For the help it gives to our country's cause, for the good it will do those who take such steps, may this movement carry its patriotic and practical mission to every nook and corner of the nation. Most faithfully yours,

"J. CARD. GIBBONS."

TO AID FRENCH AFTER WAR.

Committee Plans Help for Wounded Widows, and Orphans.

For the purpose of supervising the work of injured French soldiers and the widows and orphans of French soldiers killed in battle, so that after the war they may have occupations removed from any taint of charity, Mrs. Lucille Cram, a Frenchwoman and wife of an American engineer, who returned recently from Paris, is organizing an American Executive Committee of the Arts and Metiers Français, (Travail Franco-American.) Headquarters for the committee will be opened this week at 22 East Forty-second Street.

Mrs. Cram said yesterday the object of the committee was to see that the French wounded and the widows and orphans engage in the manufacture of articles that have a real commercial value and which would be purchased by Americans for what they are worth, and not because of a desire to extend charity. An effort will be made to revive the old French arts and crafts, and among the articles to be sold will be laces, embroideries, toys, and ladies' bags.

Mrs. W. G. Sharp, wife of Ambassador Sharp, is Honorary President of the French Executive Committee, and Mrs. Cram holds a similar position in the American Executive Committee. George M. Clark is Vice President, A. Leo Everett is Treasurer, and H. P. Roche of the Tardieu Mission is Secretary.

The French Executive Committee will try to make as practicable as possible American commercial initiative in the work. The men and women engaged in the enterprise are contributing their time freely, so that all the product of the labors of the workers will be returned to them. The officers will see that reasonable prices are established, insuring the workers a fair, normal salary.

NEED 10,000 FOR U. S. GUARD

Recruiting to Begin at Once, Says Mayor's Defense Committee.

The recruiting of 10,000 men for the newly authorized United States Guard is to begin at once in the Eastern Department, and so far as possible the men who enter the new branch of the army will be stationed in or near their home towns or cities. This announcement was made last night at the request of the War Department by the Mayor's Committee on National Defense.

"For instance," the announcement states, "New Yorkers will do duty on the waterfront, about factories, and in the freight yards and terminals of New York city. Only picked men of absolute responsibility and above the draft age of thirty-one years will be enlisted in this service, the pay of which will be the same as that of the Regular Army. Married men will be accepted. Chances for qualified men to become non-commissioned officers are many."

Further information may be had from the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, the offices of which are on the sixth floor of the Hall of Records.

TWO KILLED IN GANG FIGHT.

Police Warned of Outbreak, but Could Not Prevent Shooting.

In a fight between two rival gangs in Eleventh Avenue, near Fifty-seventh Street, early yesterday morning two men were killed and several windows in the neighborhood shattered with bullets. Both men were identified by the police as members of "the West Side Butchers." The killing had been done by "the San Juan Hill gang," according to the police. The dead men were William Reddington, who lived in Fifty-sixth Street, near Eleventh Avenue, and Nicholas Moore of 44 Amsterdam Avenue. Both had been shot through the heart.

Detective Flood of the Second Branch identified both men. He said that the police had been expecting an outbreak and Saturday night they visited a number of saloons but found no revolvers on the men they searched, nor were any found on the dead men. No arrests were made.

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Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

SENATOR J. H. BRADY DEAD.

Fails to Rally from Heart Attack Suffered on a Train.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Senator James H. Brady of Idaho died at his home here tonight from heart disease. He suffered an acute attack a week ago yesterday while on a train returning to Washington from Idaho.

Senator Brady was born in Indiana County, Penn., June 12, 1862, the son of John and Catherine Lee Brady. He was descended from Hugh Brady, who is said to have come to this country about the time of the Revolution. Two of the sons of the emigrant, Captain Samuel Brady and General Hugh Brady, distinguished themselves as soldiers, the former as an Indian fighter and the latter as a Colonel in the War of 1812.

Senator Brady attended the public schools of the district in Kansas where he had been taken by his father, John Brady, at an early age. He also attended the Leavenworth Normal College, and after teaching school three years after he was graduated he was admitted to the bar, having studied law in conjunction with his other work. He edited a semi-weekly newspaper for two years and then went into the real estate business in St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, and Houston, Texas. He settled in Idaho in 1895.

He was identified with the development of the Snake River Valley, which included the construction of the Idaho Canal, the Marysville Canal, and the Fort Hall Indian Reservation Canal.

Senator Brady became active in Republican politics in Idaho and was appointed a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1900, and was Chairman of the Idaho delegation to the Republican Convention in 1908. He had been President of the National Irrigation Congress from 1896 to 1898 and a member of the Executive Committee from 1900 to 1904.

As Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Idaho in 1904 and 1906 he was the leader of the party in the State and he was nominated by acclamation for Governor in 1908. He was elected to the Senate by the Legislature of Idaho Jan. 24, 1913, and was re-elected by the direct vote of the people Nov. 3, 1914. His term would have expired on March 3, 1921.

Senator Brady had been ill for more than a year. Last January the Idaho Legislature, advised of his precarious condition, passed an emergency law empowering the Governor to fill by appointment any vacancy in the office of United States Senator, the appointee to hold office until the State election next November.

FUNERAL OF S. M. SCHAFER.

Dr. Silverman Pays Eulogy at Bier of Wall Street Banker.

Funeral services for Samuel M. Schafer, who died on Thursday in the house at 52 West Forty-sixth Street, which had been his home for more than fifty years, and where he and his wife had celebrated two years ago the golden anniversary of their wedding day, took place at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, in a brief eulogy, told of Mr. Schafer's many acts of benevolence, his civic services and of his business life of half a century in Wall Street.

Joining with the congregation in a tribute to Mr. Schafer's memory were representatives of every Jewish charitable organization in Manhattan, and more than 300 of his personal friends. He was one of the oldest members of the New York Stock Exchange, and a delegation was present from the Exchange. Others were there from hospitals for which he had given many years of service and material aid, and from the German-American Bank, of which he was long a Director, the Bank of New York, and from the National City Bank and other financial institutions.

The honorary pallbearers were Jacob H. Schiff, Louis Marshall, Daniel Guggenheim, David Leventritt, Captain Edwin Sternberger, Major Edward Beer, Adolph Lewisohn, Joseph Andrews, Walter H. Tappan, M. H. Moses, Henry Sidenberg, J. F. Fredericks, A. J. Dittenhoefer, Emanuel Moses, DeWitt Cohn, Kalman Haas, and William Gibson, who had been in Mr. Schafer's employ fifty-two years.

EDWARD E. ROBERTS DEAD.

Inventor Served in Civil War Under Farragut and Porter.

Edward Everett Roberts, inventor of the Roberts Marine Water Tube Boiler, and President of the Roberts Boiler Company, of Red Bank, N. J., died on Saturday at his home, 268 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn. He was a veteran of the United States Navy, having served in the civil war with Admiral Farragut in the West Gulf Squadron, and with Admiral David Porter in the South Atlantic Squadron. He was in his seventy-sixth year.

Mr. Roberts served three years as engineer officer on the United States gunboat Kenebeck and took part in all of Farragut's battles in the lower Mississippi, including the battles of New Orleans, Baton Rouge, and Vicksburg. For his service in the capture of the blockade runners Gray Jacket and Fort Fisher, while Captain of Admiral Porter's flagship Colorado, Mr. Roberts received a medal voted to him by Congress. He was a member of the Loyal Legion and other organizations.

Mr. Roberts is survived by a widow and one son, Elbridge Gerry Roberts of Red Bank, N. J. Interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery tomorrow.

JUNIE McCREE DIES.

Actor and Writer of Lyrics Expires Suddenly in His Home Here.

Junie McCree, actor, writer of lyrics, and the originator of the vaudeville act, "The Dope Fiend," in which he appeared in the title rôle, died suddenly last night at his home, 270 Convent Avenue, in his fifty-third year. Mr. McCree had been President of the White Rats from 1909 to 1913. He was born in Toledo, and at an early age joined a circus. Then he appeared at stock theatres in San Francisco, and at the same time wrote lyrics for the musical plays which the company produced.

Mr. McCree was the author of the lyrics of "The Happiest Night of His Life," "The Loveliest Liar" and other plays. As an actor he appeared in "The Wild Rose," "The Time, the Place, and the Girl," "The Girl Question," "The Southerners," "Cupid," "Sergeant Kitty," and "Babes in the Wood," an English pantomime play produced some years ago. He was a member of the White Rats, the Chicago Press Club, and the Authors' League.

Grant Notman, Lawyer, Dies.

Grant Notman, a prominent lawyer of Brooklyn and a member of the Auxiliary Advisory Board for drafted men of that borough, died on Saturday at his home, 149 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. He was 53 years old. He was graduated from the law school of Columbia University in 1886 and was for a time connected with the old law firm of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse. Mr. Notman was a breeder of French bulldogs, and his entries at the dog shows won many prizes.

Charles Elliott Fitch.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 13.—Charles Elliott Fitch, 83 years old, editor of The Syracuse Standard, from 1866 to 1873, later editor of The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, for seventeen years connected with the State Educational Department, died suddenly today at his home in Skaneateles. He wrote or edited "The Recollections of Abraham Lincoln," "Political New York from Cleveland to Hughes," "New York—Political and Governmental," and an Encyclopedia of Biography.

Dr. Thomas D. Crothers.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 13.—As the result of a cold contracted during the recent zero weather, Dr. Thomas D. Crothers, famed as an expert in the care of diseases caused by inebriety and drugs, died at the Walnut Park Hospital here tonight. Dr. Crothers was a native of New York State, where he was born in 1842, and was a descendant of several noted doctors and surgeons. Since 1875 he had been Secretary of the Association for the Study and Care of Inebriates, and he was also editor of The Journal of Inebriety.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

ALEXANDER.—Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Alexander (nee Lee Kamholz) of 1,801 Marmion Av. announce the birth of a daughter, Jan. 13.

PILLER.—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Piller, 1,864 7th Av., announce the birth of a son on Jan. 12.

MOSES.—Jan. 11, Bruno's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. Irwin G. Moses, a daughter.

ORKIN.—Jan. 12, 202 Riverside Drive, to Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Orkin, a son.

ROEDER.—Jan. 7, 427 Fort Washington Av., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Roeder, a daughter.

TREEGER.—Jan. 8, Medical College Hospital for Women, to Mr. and Mrs. G. Treeger, a son.

Engaged.

McAME—ROBINSON.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Robinson, Yonkers, announce the engagement of their daughter, Eleanor, to Lieutenant Rowe McAme, Ord. R. C. of Vancouver, British Columbia, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. McAme, 123 East 65th St.

BREGSTEIN—GANS.—Rose Gans to Benjamin Bergstein.

COHN—COHN.—Rose Cohn to Abraham Cohn.

CYPRESS—POMMER.—Ruth Pommer to Herman Cypress.

FEIG—STAHL.—Pearl Stahl to Charles Feig.

GILLETTE—BECK.—Mayme Beck to Murray Gillette.

GLUCK—ROSENBAUM.—Amalia Rosenbaum to Maurice B. Gluck.

KRAMER—ALTON.—Gertrude J. Alton to Samuel Kramer.

LACAZETTE—CENDOYA.—Maria Cendoya to Alfred A. Lacazette.

LIEBLICH—BAUM.—Rose M. Baum to Harry H. Lieblich.

MICHAEL—LOEBL.—Jeannette Loebl to Louis Michael.

Married.

COLT—MASON.—On Saturday, Jan. 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, 824 5th Av., by the Rev. Robert S. W. Wood, Margaret Van Buren, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Grant Mason, to Lieutenant Samuel Sloan Colt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Colt.

IMBRIE—WELSH.—On Saturday, Jan. 12, 1918, at St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, by the Rev. John W. Walker, Dorothy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Welsh of Germantown, Penn., to Andrew Clerk Imbrie of this city.

LYON—COUSE.—On Saturday, Jan. 12, in Bridgeport, Conn., at the United Church, by the Rev. William Horace Hay, Susan Rossiter Couse to William Kellog Lyon.

STRAUSS—SILVERMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Silverman of 2,880 Jerome Av. announce the marriage of their daughter Hortense to Mr. Simon Strauss, Jan. 13, by the Rev. Dr. Clifton H. Levy.

COHEN—MAYER.—Jan. 8, Sarah Mayer to Mark H. Cohen.

HEEREN—AMEND.—Jan. 10, Frida M. Amend to Reinhard L. Heeren.

McGARRY—GATES.—Jan. 10, Eva Gates to T. F. McGarry.

REIN—FREEMAN.—Jan. 8, Alda Freeman to Harry Rein.

SCHATTMAN—FRIEND.—Jan. 10, Beatrice Friend to Beverly B. Schattman.

Died.

ALEXANDER.—On Sunday, Jan. 13, 1918, Kate C., widow of Thomas R. Alexander and daughter of Nathan L. and Maria G. Keyser of Philadelphia, Penn. Funeral services will be held at her home, 505 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1918, at 10 A. M. Interment at Philadelphia.

ANDERSON.—At Locarno, Switzerland, on Thursday, Jan. 10, Hamlet Anderson, beloved nephew of George and Jane A. Harris, in his 44th year.

BALLENBERG.—Adolph, aged 66, Jan. 13, 1918, beloved husband of Fanny and father of Mrs. Sidney M. Cohen of Milwaukee, Mrs. S. B. Morse, Mrs. Jesse L. Straus, William, and Charles Ballenberg. Funeral from his late residence, Broadway and 28th St., Flushing, L. I., Wednesday, at 10:30 A. M. Chicago and Milwaukee papers please copy.

BELL.—On Sunday, Jan. 13, 1918, David Bell. Funeral services will be held from his late residence, 107 West 78th St., on Tuesday, Jan. 15, at 8 P. M.

CITRON.—On Sunday, Jan. 13, 1918, in her 84th year, Nannie Citron, beloved mother of Mrs. Louis Rothenberg, Mrs. Rose Simon, Mrs. Maurice Wolfram, and Emil Citron. Funeral from her late residence, 711 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 15, at 10:30 o'clock.

CLARK.—At St. John's Hospital, Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1918, Helen Douglas, widow of Floyd C. Clark, in her 72d year. Funeral at St. John's Episcopal Church, Getty Square, Yonkers, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1918, 12 noon. Oswego, N. Y., papers please copy.

DAVIS.—At Rye, N. Y., on Jan. 13, 1918, Henry Brooks Davis, beloved husband of Grace Stanley Parsons Davis, in the 51st year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 15, on arrival of the train leaving Grand Central Station 2:15. Carriages will meet train at Rye station.

DAVIS.—Sunday, Jan. 13, at his residence, Hotel Ansonia, Samuel I. Davis, beloved husband of Elizabeth (nee Atohlot,) father of Herbert L., Elvira, Lenora D., Lewis, Ethel D. Deichman, and brother of Frederick I. Davis. Funeral at convenience of family. Savannah (Ga.) papers please copy.

DEMOREST.—In St. Augustine, Fla., Jan. 12, 1918, Albert H., beloved husband of Wilhelmine Miller Demorest. Funeral notice later.

DEVLIN.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Jan. 13, at her residence, 61 Bay State Road, Boston, Mass., Mary E., widow of the late John E. Devlin and sister of Mrs. Frank Hall Scott and David D. Davis. Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 16, at King's Chapel, at 11 o'clock.

FELLEMAN.—Charles, beloved husband of Ray, (nee Russ,) and father of Irving and Terese, after a lingering illness, on Saturday, Jan. 12. Funeral from his late residence, 886 Fox St., Bronx, on Tuesday, Jan. 15, at 11 o'clock.

FELLEMAN.—Charles. The members of Seventh Avenue Temple Sisterhood (Anshe Chesed) are requested to attend the funeral of Charles Felleman, husband of our chaplain, at 886 Fox St., Bronx, on Tuesday, 11 A. M.

Mrs. B. HEINE, President.

FULLER.—At Hempstead, N. Y., Jan. 13, Dudley B. Funeral services at his late residence, Phoenix St., Hempstead, Tuesday, Jan. 15, at 3:15 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

GALLAND.—Fannie, (Israel,) Jan. 12, at 10 P. M., at 91 2d Av., New York City.

GEIST.—Sophia Marie Wolters, age 52, widow of Frederick A. Geist, Friday, Jan. 11. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,965 Morris Av., Bronx, on Monday, Jan. 14, 8 P. M. Interment private.

GRIFFITHS.—On Friday, Jan. 11, 1918, John, eldest son of the late Benjamin and Mary Griffiths, aged 76 years. Funeral service at Lyon Funeral Parlor, 60 East 125th St., on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. Burial in family plot.

HAGUE.—Lieut. William Hague, in Paris, Jan. 1. Burial took place at Ivry Cemetery, Jan. 3. Memorial service will be held at Calvary Church, 21st St. and 4th Av., on Tuesday, Jan. 15, at 5 P. M.

HARRIS.—Sophia Rachael, (nee Greenberg,) Sunday, Jan. 13, 1918, mother of Mrs. Louise Edlitz, Mrs. Anna Goldberg, Morris H. Harris, and wife of Isaac Harris, in her 68th year of age. Funeral services from her late residence, 97 Meserole St., Brooklyn, Monday, at 2 P. M. Interment Washington Cemetery.

HENSEL.—On Jan. 12, Carolyn. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 B'way, (Campbell Building,) Tuesday evening, 8:30 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn.

HERTZ.—On Friday, Jan. 11, Isaac H., beloved husband of Flora Stiner Hertz, in his 70th year. Funeral service will be held at the chapel of Salem Fields Cemetery, on Monday morning, Jan. 14, at 11 o'clock.

HOWELL.—At St. Luke's Hospital on Jan. 13, 1918, Walter L., beloved husband of Georgia T. and father of Clifford Howell. Funeral services at his late residence, 55 East 121st St., Tuesday, 8:15 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

HYMAN.—On Jan. 12, Michael, beloved husband of Fannie Hyman, and father of Joseph M. and Edwin C. Funeral from his late residence, 251 West 92d St., on Monday morning, the 14th, at 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

KNAUSE.—Mrs. Marguerite Knause, wife of Dr. Frank Knause, Sunday, Jan. 13, 1918. Services Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock, at 18 Palmetto St., Brooklyn. Interment at Greenwood. Funeral private.

McCLEMENT.—Suddenly, on Jan. 13, Robert J., beloved husband of Emily M. McClement. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MAYHER.—At her home, 93 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 13, 1918, Mary Mayher. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MILNE.—On Jan. 12, 1918, Charles Milne, husband of Ethel C. Palmer, in his 39th year. Funeral services at 31 South Clinton St., East Orange, N. J., Monday, Jan. 14, at 3:30 P. M.

MULLANY.—At East Orange, N. J., Jan. 12, 1918, John J., husband of Alice Mullany, formerly of Jersey City, aged 58 years. Funeral services at his home, 248 North 20th St., on Monday evening, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock. Interment at New York Bay Cemetery. Lackawanna R. R., Hoboken to Ampere station.

NORRIS.—Suddenly, in Philadelphia, on Thursday, Jan. 10, 1918, of heart disease, Dorothea Clapier, daughter of the late Joseph P. and Frances A. Norris. Funeral services at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Monday, Jan. 14, at 10 A. M. Philadelphia and Boston papers please copy.

NOTMAN.—On Jan. 12, at his residence, 149 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, Grant Notman, son of the late Peter and Jane C. Notman, in his 53d year. Services at his late residence on Tuesday morning, Jan. 15, at 10 o'clock. Please do not send flowers.

PELL.—Josephine Delano, wife of the late Charles E. Pell, suddenly, on Jan. 11, at her residence, 404 West 115th St. Funeral services on Monday, Jan. 14, at 10:30 A. M., at Broadway Presbyterian Church, Broadway and 114th St. Interment private.

Died.

PLUME.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 12, Joseph Williams Plume, in his 79th year. Funeral will be held on Tuesday, Jan. 15, at Park Presbyterian Church, Belleville Av. and Kearny's St., Newark, N. J., at 2:30 P. M., at which his relatives and friends are invited.

ROBERTS.—Edward Everett, on Jan. 12, beloved husband of Martha Elizabeth Strong. Funeral services Tuesday, Jan. 15, at 12 o'clock noon, at his late residence, 268 6th Av., Brooklyn.

ROGAN.—Jan. 11, Charles, son of the late John and Margaret Rogan. Funeral Monday, at 10 A. M., from Funeral Parlor of James E. McLarney & Son, Lexington Av. and 65th St. Requiem mass at St. Vincent Ferrer's Church, at 10:30 A. M.

ROSENBERG.—Bertha, beloved wife of Jacob Rosenberg, 804 East 175th St., Bronx. Funeral at Stamford, Conn., Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1918.

ROTHSCHILD.—Suddenly, Jan. 12, Moses L. Rothschild, beloved husband of Fannie, (nee Upper,) devoted father of Leo, Elsie and Louise. Funeral Monday, Jan. 14, at 10 A. M., residence, 306 West 99th St.

SACKERSDORF.—Jan. 13, Otto Sackersdorf, beloved husband of Christinia Sackersdorf. Funeral notice hereafter.

SAYER.—On Saturday, Jan. 12, 1918, George Owen Sayer, beloved husband of Hannah Young. Funeral from his late residence, 1,744 West 9th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 14, at 8 P. M. Services repeated at Westtown, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 16, at 2 P. M. Interment at Westtown, N. Y.

SCHENCK.—On Jan. 12, 1918, Elizabeth Ditmars, beloved wife of Willard P. Schenck. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 209 East 19th St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 15, at 2 P. M.

SCHENCK.—On Jan. 13, Mary Elizabeth, (nee Bush,) at her residence, 411 West End Av., widow of the late Dr. John P. Schenck. Funeral services on Tuesday, Jan. 15, at her residence, at 3 P. M. Interment on Wednesday, at Fishkill, N. Y., at 1:30 P. M. Beacon papers please copy.

SCHRENKEISEN.—At his residence, New York City, on Jan. 12, 1918, Henry G. Schrenkeisen, in his 68th year. Services will be held at his late residence, 101 East Tremont Av., on Monday, Jan. 14, at 8:45 P. M. Interment private. Honesdale, Penn., papers please copy.

SHEEHAN.—Daniel F., at his residence, 334 West 47th St., in his 74th year. Funeral Monday, Jan. 14, at 10:45 A. M. Thence to Church of St. Malachy, 241 West 49th St. Interment Calvary.

SHELTON.—On Sunday, Jan. 13, Henriette Edwards Shelton, widow of Henry Wright Shelton and daughter of the late William Smith and Frances Ogden Edwards Hoyt. Funeral services at St. George's Chapel, Stuyvesant Square and 16th St., (east of 3d Av.,) on Tuesday, Jan. 15, at 10 o'clock.

SOLOMON.—Max Solomon, beloved husband of Lena and beloved father of Mrs. Jennie Altman, Mrs. Sara Pearlman, Mrs. Evelyn Epstein, Samuel, and Lillian. Funeral Monday, from his home, 1,424 49th St., Brooklyn.

SULZBERGER.—The Board of Directors of the Educational Alliance records its deep sorrow at the passing of a former colleague, Solomon Sulzberger. Throughout his long life he was untiring in his efforts on behalf of the poor and helpless. His love for humanity was universal. As a fellow-worker for the betterment of the Jewish people in this city he gave his heartfelt service, which was invaluable in the labors of the Educational Alliance. The Directors extend to the family of our departed their profound sympathy, with the hope that their grief may be assuaged by the recollection of the meritorious deeds of his beautiful life.

SAMUEL GREENBAUM, President.
BERNARD M. L. ERNST, Secretary.

TALLMAN.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Jan. 12, 1918, J. Frank Tallman, in his 63d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 711 Park Place, Brooklyn, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment Poughkeepsie.

TAPPEN.—Jan. 13, 1918, at his residence, 143 Edgecombe Av., Edward M., in his 70th year. Friends, relatives, and members of the Fifth N. Y. Volunteers, (Duryea's Zouaves,) and Sumner Post 24, G. A. R., are invited to attend his funeral service at Stephen Merritt's Harlem Chapel, 304 West 126th St., Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock.

TEN EYCK.—At Douglas, Ariz., Jan. 10, 1918, Lieutenant Cabell Breckinridge Ten Eyck, 11th Field Artillery, U. S. A., aged 22 years, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Ten Eyck of 19 Belmont Terrace, Yonkers, N. Y. Funeral postponed. Time and place later.

TOEPLITZ.—On Jan. 12, 1918, Dr. Max Toeplitz, husband of Martha Toeplitz and father of Richard and Jeannette Toeplitz. Interment private.

TREAT.—At Maplewood, N. J., Jan. 12, Horace Edward, Jr., only son of Horace Edward and Maude Kennedy Treat, aged 2 years and 8 months. Interment private.

WALSH.—Wednesday, Jan. 9, at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., Private John Walsh, Co. D, 109th U. S. Infantry. Funeral Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, from funeral parlors of R. F. Torpey, 206 West 132d St.

WERTHEIMER.—On Jan. 12, aged 65 years, Sarah, beloved widow of Louis Wertheimer and devoted mother of Bella Mendel, Ray Rothschild, Leo L., Rose Lafleur, and Mabel. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 445 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 15, at 10:30 A. M. Albany (N. Y.) and San Francisco (Cal.) papers please copy.

WETMORE.—At Brighton, England, Jan. 12, Anna C. Wetmore, widow of W. Shepard Wetmore and daughter of the late John and Mary Wetmore Cryder.

WILTSE.—Simeon. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, (Campbell's,) Tuesday, 11 A. M. Auspices Actors' Fund.

WOLTERS.—John H., suddenly, Jan. 13, aged 60. Funeral services Tuesday, Jan. 15, at James Convoy's undertaking establishment, 2,160 8th Av., at 8 P. M. Funeral private.

BAYER.—Amelia, 1,139 Forest Av., Bronx, Jan. 12, aged 69.

BRACKEN.—Rose, Jan. 11. Funeral 504 East 14th St., today, 2 P. M.

BRENNAN.—Emma E., 117 East 91st St., Jan. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

BURMINGHAM.—James D., Jan. 12, aged 73. Funeral 101 8th Av.

BURNS.—Michael, 301 East 120th St., Jan. 12. Funeral notice later.

CASEY.—Frank, 206 West 67th St., Jan. 12, aged 47. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

COHALAN.—Daniel F., 2,094 Madison Av., Jan. 12.

DUNN.—Frank A., Jr., 115 West 96th St., Jan. 12, aged 21. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DYER.—George H., 782 Fairmount Av., Bronx, Jan. 11, aged 77. Funeral private.

HUGHES.—Nellie, 501 West 47th St., Jan. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

HUMANN.—George, 442 Ayres Place, Bronx, Jan. 12. Funeral private.

JANIKE.—Ellen M., 4,565 Broadway, Jan. 12, aged 56. Funeral today.

JORDAN.—Mary C., Jan. 11. Funeral 130 Greenwich Av. today.

KEELER.—Almira, 329 West 50th St., Jan. 12. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

LADEWICH.—Caroline A., 1,712 Van Buren St., Jan. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

McGUIRE.—Sarah A., 219 East 69th St., Jan. 12.

MEYER.—David, 100 St. Nicholas Av., Jan. 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MORTELL.—Patrick C., Jan. 11. Funeral 504 East 14th St.

NOLAN.—Rose, 508 West 49th St., Jan. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 8.30 A. M.

O'ROURKE.—John, 785 Home St., Bronx, Jan. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

ROBINSON.—Thomas, 216 East 83d St., Jan. 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

RUCKOLDT.—Almira, 1,628 University Av., Bronx, Jan. 12. Funeral private, tomorrow.

RYAN.—Nellie K., 445 East 86th St., Jan. 12. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

SCHMECKEBIER.—John H., 856 Prospect Av., Bronx, Jan. 12, aged 27. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

SCOTT.—Joseph, Jan. 11. Funeral 216 East 65th St. today, 1:30 P. M.

SHIELDS.—Terence M., 160 West 20th St., Jan. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

WOLFORT.—Katherine, 1,132 Forest Av., Bronx, Jan. 11. Funeral today, 10:15 A. M.

Brooklyn.

ALEXANDER.—Malcolm, 119 Sands St., Jan. 11, aged 58.

ANASTASIO.—Anna, 251 15th St., Jan. 11. Funeral service today.

APEL.—Christina, 694 Bedford Av., Jan. 12, aged 58. Funeral tomorrow.

BETZ.—Jacob H., 2 Moore St., Jan. 11, aged 63. Funeral service tomorrow.

BROWN.—James, 334 Myrtle Av., Jan. 12, aged 63.

CONLOGUE.—Mary T., 361 12th St., Jan. 12. Funeral notice later.

FLOOD.—Helen R., 35 Kosciusko St., Jan. 11. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

GALLAGHER.—Michael, 136 Court St., Jan. 11, aged 72. Funeral today.

HODGKINS.—James J., Jan. 12. Funeral service 39 6th Av. today.

HOHAUS.—Elizabeth, 320 8th St., Jan. 12. Funeral tomorrow.

JENSEN.—Captain Johan, 556 77th St., Jan. 12. Funeral service tomorrow.

KELCHBURGER.—Frances, Jan. 11, aged 11. Funeral 130 Washington Av. today, 1:30 P. M.

McFARLAND.—Sabina, 522 58th St., Jan. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

MAHONEY.—Mary, 46 3d Av., Jan. 12. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MEEHAN.—Ellen, 12 Kenmore Place, Jan. 11.

METLER.—Conrad, 1,260 Decatur St., Jan. 11, aged 76. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

PARDO.—Lillian R., 651 Marcy Av., Jan. 12.

PHILLIPS.—Edward, 2,024 Flatbush Av., Jan. 11, aged 57. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

QUINN.—Peter, 175 Wyckoff St., Jan. 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

REID.—Edward, 1,345 Hancock St., Jan. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

REILLY.—Catherine, 54 State St., Jan. 11. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

TEMPLETON.—Archibald G., 737 Nostrand Av., Jan. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 11 A. M.

TOWLE.—Mary F. P., 201 Lincoln Road, Jan. 11.

TYSON.—Lillian B., 520 Evergreen Av., Jan. 11, aged 50. Funeral service today.

WEBB.—Albert R., 245 Greene Av., Jan. 12. Funeral private.

WENDT.—Henry, 672 Lexington Av., Jan. 12, aged 81.

WHEELER.—Patrick, 639 20th St., Jan. 11, aged 76.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BOWMAN.—Mary J., 107 Astor Place, Jersey City, Jan. 12.

Died.

BRESLIN.—James H., 378 Ogden Av., Jersey City, Jan. 11. Funeral tomorrow.

CARROLL.—Joseph J., 280 Central Av., West Hoboken, Jan. 12. Funeral Jan. 16.

DALY.—Patrick A., 305 Verona Av., Newark, Jan. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

DONOHUE.—Patrick H., 122 Maple St., Jersey City, Jan. 11. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

LILLIS.—Patrick J., 71 Sussex St., Jersey City, Jan. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

LINDLEY.—Adelaide, 60 Grant Av., Jersey City, Jan. 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McCAFFERY.—Thomas, 7 Prior St., Jersey City, Jan. 12.

McCORMICK.—Esther M., 752 Newark Av., Jersey City, Jan. 11, aged 19. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

McKEEVER.—Mary, 81 Giles Av., Jersey City, Jan. 11.

MOOS.—Solomon, 278 Spring St., West Hoboken, Jan. 12.

Long Island.

CRAVEN-OLVEIRA.—Jane, Rockaway Park, Jan. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

DRISCOLL.—Sadie S., Woodhaven, Jan. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

FLANAGAN.—Charles A., Long Island City, Jan. 11, aged 66. Funeral today.

HIGGINS.—Grace, Richmond Hill, Jan. 11, aged 30 years. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

KIENLE.—Marie, Union Course, Jan. 11. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MULLER.—Dora, Woodhaven, Jan. 9, aged 77.

SMITH.—George S., Richmond Hill, Jan. 11. Funeral service today.

THEOFEL.—John, Flushing, Jan. 12, aged 82. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

In Memoriam.

BLAZNIK.—A solemn mass of requiem will be offered on Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1918, at 11 A. M., at St. Mary's Church, Haverstraw, N. Y., for Aloysia Pettaur Blaznik, beloved mother of the Rev. A. L. Blaznik. Train leaves West 42d St. at 9:15.

DONOHUE.—In sad and loving memory of a dear husband and father. Anniversary mass Ascension Church, West 107th St., Tuesday, Jan. 15, 9 A. M.

WIFE AND CHILDREN.

HUGHES.—In loving memory of our dear son and brother, the Rev. James T. Hughes, who departed this life Jan. 14, 1917.

A happy home I once enjoyed,
How sweet the memory still,
But death has left a lonesomeness
The world can never fill.

Loving Father, Brother John, and Wife Jerome; Mary, Julia, Stephen, Patrick.

VASSAR.—In dearest memory of our grandfather, George Vassar; died Jan. 14, 1917. Florence and Natalie.

ACKERLY.—Vera, mass Ascension Church, Jan. 18, 9 A. M.

BOETTGER.—Gustave, in memory of; died Jan. 14, 1916.

CUNNINGHAM.—Josephine E., mass St. Mary's Church, Jersey City, today.

DELAY.—Johanna, in memory of; died Jan. 15, 1909.

DONNELLY.—Thomas, mass St. Anne's Church, Brooklyn, today, 10:30 A. M.

DOOLING.—Edwin, mass St. Michael's Church, Jersey City, today, 8 A. M.

ELLERN.—Alfred, in memory of; died Jan. 17, 1916.

HANIGAN.—Mary, mass Holy Name Church tomorrow, 8 A. M.

HARRIS.—Caroline, in memory of; died Jan. 15, 1917.

JAEGER.—Catherine, mass St. Paul's Church, Jersey City, today, 8 A. M.

KING.—Robert J., in memory of; died Jan. 15, 1908.

LYNCH.—Mary E., in memory of; died Jan. 14, 1912.

MacADAM.—Helen A., mass St. Gabriel's Church, Jan. 17.

McKEE.—Catherine, in memory of; died Jan. 18, 1917.

McLAUGHLIN.—Ida E., mass Sacred Heart Church, Brooklyn, today, 7:30 A. M.

McNEELEY.—Ann, mass St. Joseph's Church, Brooklyn, Jan. 19, 7:45 A. M.

MAHER.—John J., mass St. Agnes's Church, Brooklyn, Jan. 17, 8 A. M.

ROTHSCHILD.—Gretchen, unveiling monument Macpelah Cemetery, Jan. 20, 2 P. M.

ROWAN.—Adele R., mass Church of St. Catharine of Genoa today, 9 A. M.

SHEEHY.—Edward C., mass Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Jan. 17, 9 A. M.

STONE.—Mary J., mass St. Aloysius's Church, Jersey City, today, 9 A. M.

Obituary Notes.

DUDLEY B. FULLER, a retired banker of this city, died yesterday at his home in Hempstead, L. I. He was 69 years old.

RICHARD A. ROSS, 76 years old, former Postmaster of South Bound Brook, N. J., died yesterday at his home in that place.

THOMAS ANDERSON, 45 years old, tea merchant, died on Friday at his home, 2,111 Honeywell Avenue, the Bronx. He was 79 years old.

Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH SCHENCK, widow of Dr. John P. Schenck of Beacon, N. Y., died yesterday at her home, 411 West End Avenue.

HENRY J. NISCHWITZ, 58 years old, Treasurer of the Union Grain Company of Plainfield, N. J., died at his home there on Saturday night.

EUSTIS W. CLARK, 80 years old, Town Clerk, Tax Collector, and Registrar of Gardner, Mass., was found dead at his home there yesterday.

ROBERT J. McCLEMENT, who formerly owned several hotels in this city, died yesterday at his home, 245 West Fiftieth Street, in his thirty-eighth year.

WILLIAM SADLER, an employe of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, died on Saturday at his home, 171 Johnson Street, Brooklyn, aged 70 years.

GEORGE W. ROWLAND, a retired sea Captain and one of the oldest citizens of Port Jefferson, L. I., died at his home there on Friday. He was in his seventy-ninth year.

MICHAEL GALLAGHER died suddenly on Friday at his home, 136 Court Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-second year. He was for many years in the livery business in Brooklyn.

JACOB H. BITZ, a wholesale liquor dealer and a member of the Aurora Singing Society, died on Friday at his home, 2 Moore Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Germany on July 16, 1854.

SOLOMON WRONKER, a pioneer wholesale clothing merchant of this city, died on Friday, in his seventy-first year. Recently he became President of the firm of Wolff Brothers & Co., leather goods manufacturers.

GEORGE W. BASTEDO, a former resident of Brooklyn and for thirty years employed by the Gould Transportation Company, is dead at his home, 47 Melrose Street, Ridgewood, N. J., aged 50 years.

ADOLPH BALLENBERG, a member of the firm of Burns & Bassick of Bridgeport and this city, manufacturers of hardware specialties, died yesterday at his home, Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street, Flushing. He was 66 years old.

THOMAS DAVIES, a builder and contractor and a resident of Brooklyn since he was a boy, died suddenly on Friday at his home, 242 McDonough Street, Brooklyn. He was 78 years old, and is survived by a wife, one son, and a daughter.

The Rev. JAMES FREDERICK BARKER, 71 years old, retired minister of the Baptist Church, and father of Dr. Llewellyn F. Barker of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, died at the home of his son in Baltimore last night of pneumonia. Mr. Barker was a Canadian by birth, and lived mostly in Ontario.

Dr. THEODORE COOKE, Sr., a prominent physician of Baltimore, died yesterday in that city from injuries received when his automobile was struck by an electric car. He was a member of the American and Baltimore Medical Associations, the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and the Alumni Association of the University of Maryland. He was 80 years old.

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The Woman Voter

How Campaigns Are Fought and Why Corruption in Elections Is Practically Non-existent—Shady Contests of the Past.

THIRTEENTH ARTICLE—SHE LEARNS HOW CAMPAIGNS ARE MANAGED.

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"I understand what a slush fund is now," mused the Business Woman. "And what's a campaign fund? Is it a slush fund under another name?"

"Sometimes," laughed the Correspondent, but the Politician looked disturbed.

"Lord, no," he said hastily. "A slush fund is a fund for bribery. A campaign fund is the money raised for the expenses of a campaign. If the people who spend it use it to bribe voters, it's a slush fund, just as it would be if it were used to bribe a Legislature. But in the most honestly conducted campaign there has got to be a fund to pay legitimate expenses."

"What legitimate expenses?" asked the Business Woman.

"Oh, there are a lot of them. For instance, you've been to a mass meeting, haven't you? Well, did you suppose that the people who owned the hall gave the use of it free? Certainly not; it had to be rented. You've seen campaign banners; don't you imagine they cost money? Then those neat little printed circulars that your men folks get just before election reminding them to be sure and vote for Einstein for Municipal Court Judge; they have to be printed, addressed, put in envelopes, and mailed, and that means not only a printer's bill but salaries to the clerks who do the addressing."

"I've often wondered where they came from," said Jane. "Tom gets a perfect flood of them at every election."

"Well, if you traced them to their source you would find a suite of rooms full of busy clerks, all working, not only at addressing envelopes, but at countless other routine things. The rooms they work in are called headquarters. Not only do they get salaries, but the headquarters are not rent free. In addition to the circulars there are orators, young men who get up what is called for what reason I know not, 'literature' that is, they select speeches, newspaper articles, and anything else that is likely to convince the voter, have them printed and send them out.

"Many speakers do not give their services free, either, and when an orator charges money he generally charges real money. In a State campaign there are telegraph bills, traveling expenses of political agents, and any quantity of real and perfectly honest expenses. It would be impossible to run a campaign without money, and every cent of it may be honestly spent."

"In a national campaign the expenses reach out all over the country. Running a national campaign is a regular business, and the committee"

"Ah," the committee," interrupted the Business Woman. "I was just going to ask you who runs the campaigns. What committee is it, and how does it run it?"

"There are National, State, and County committees, to run the different kinds of campaigns. In the State each district is represented on the committee; in the nation each State is represented on the National Committee. In the State the districts elect their committeemen at the primaries. That is what I meant when I told you, some time ago, that if you didn't like your Boss you could overthrow him by voting at the primaries against his candidates for State and County Committeemen."

"Just a minute, please," struck in the Business Woman. "When you told me that, there was one thing I didn't understand about it. How are you going to know who his candidates are?"

"The organization usually announces its candidates, the newspapers print their names, and if the organization is run by a Boss you will know that the organization's candidates are his. Candidates for all the offices except the biggest, and sometimes for them, are named—'designated' is the word officially used—by party committees. They can't be put on the ballot that you get at the primary without a petition having been circulated containing the requisite number of signatures, which varies according to the office; but the machine, having 'designated' its candidates, can easily get enough signatures."

"And then how do I go about beating the Boss's candidates?"

"In the same way that the machine goes about nominating them. You haven't any committee to 'designate' the men you want nominated, but you don't need any. You circulate a petition, calling for the placing of these names on the ballot, and when you get the legal number of signatures—which, as I said, varies according to the office to be filled—you file your petition with the Secretary of State and the Board of Elections. Then those names have to be printed on the ballot along with the names of the Boss's candidates, and you and your friends and those who want the Boss overthrown vote for them instead of for the men designated by the committees. Is that all clear?"

The Business Woman said it was, and the Politician went on:

"Now you asked how the committees run the campaigns. In a national campaign the membership of the Republican and Democratic Committees is announced at their respective national conventions, which have met to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. As soon as the convention has adjourned, or even before, the committee meets and organizes. It consists, as I told you, of one member from each State, and the State selects its member, electing him by vote of its delegates to the convention.

"The committee then takes headquarters, usually establishing them both in New York and Chicago. It establishes them usually in an office building, and it looks like a life insurance company or the entrance to a bank. If you have an idea that a headquarters is a little nook where politicians confer in whispers and whisk in through back doors, it would do you good to take a look at one of these campaign headquarters, which may occupy a whole floor, with names painted on the doors and a busy staff of stenographers, clerks, and messengers in nearly every room.

"This committee takes on itself the direction of the whole campaign. It sends out speakers. The local committees arrange mass meetings and ask the National Committee to send them a speaker of national reputation, and the National Committee arranges his itinerary and fixes his dates. If the candidate for President takes the stump, the National Committee takes entire charge of him and arranges his movements throughout the whole campaign, deciding where he shall speak and even making up his train schedule for him.

"Through the local political leader it keeps in touch with conditions in all the districts, and decides from their reports whether things look good or bad in each. If some district appears to be shaky, the National Committee concentrates efforts there, sends its best speakers, sidetracks them from other districts in spite of any protests, floods the district with the thing it calls 'literature.'" He pronounced the word with a wry face.

"It has a large staff employed on this 'literature,' which is one of the most important items in carrying on a campaign. The staff gleans from every available source those arguments or that information which may be expected to impress the voter, has it printed, and sends it broadcast. It employs press agents, whose duty is the same as that of a theatrical press agent—to get matter favorable to the enterprise printed in the newspapers, without regard to party.

"I don't mean opinions or arguments, but news. The papers naturally want all that is going in the way of news about the campaign, and the press agents, in supplying that want, put their party's best foot foremost. As for opinions, there are small country papers which are glad enough to have editorial articles supplied to them, and for that purpose the National Committee employs men to write editorials which are shipped to such papers on request.

"The committee gets information from every quarter about the way the campaign is going in different localities, about where the weak spots are. It finds out how the issues are affecting the people, and decides which issue to play up and which issue to put the soft pedal on, and issues instructions to speakers and workers accordingly.

"Of course a corrupt National Committee will be under the temptation, when it finds a district that is obviously 'weak,' to spend money illegitimately to strengthen it. But there have been no scandals of that kind for many years. The secret ballot discouraged them, by making it impossible to find out whether a bribed voter had stayed put. There is still bribery by local corruptionists, but no National Committee in recent years has felt like taking the risk of spending a lot of money corruptly without knowing whether it got any results or not. Besides, the general character of men on the National Committees has been higher of late years—for honesty, if not for intelligence," he added with a grin.

"In the days of 'The Gilded Age,' it was almost a matter of assumption that the National Committee would spend a good part of the campaign fund in corrupting voters in districts that looked dangerous. The doubtful States became a market"

"Just a minute, please," broke in Jane. "What is meant by 'doubtful states'?"

"There are certain States that always go Republican and others that always go Democratic. The rest are doubtful. The last two Presidential elections rather encourage the belief that there is no longer such a thing as a sure State, in the North at least. But after the War of Secession, party lines were tightly drawn, and it was taken as a foregone conclusion that the Southern States would always go Democratic and the Northern States Republican, except for certain doubtful Northern States, of which the chief were New York and Indiana. These doubtful States sometimes voted one way and sometimes another, and they had large electoral votes, so that the result of the election hung on the way they might decide.

"The South did not become solidly Democratic until after 1876, because for some years after the war many white Southerners were practically disfranchised, while the negroes, who were solidly Republican, all voted, and there was in addition an influx of Northern Republicans called 'carpet-baggers.' They were helped out, too, by renegade Democrats called 'scalawags.'

"But this was only possible because the North still kept the regular army in the South, and the soldiers guarded the polls. President Hayes, though a Republican, withdrew the troops, and as soon as the South was left to itself it disfranchised the negro. The carpet-baggers and scalawags disappeared, and the white men of the South, who do practically all the voting there, have ever since kept their States solidly Democratic. That is why it is called 'the solid South.'

"The year 1876 was the last in which the Southern States were doubtful, and in that year there was every sort of criminality, from bribery to bulldozing. In a subsequent investigation a communication from one eminent Democrat on the National Committee to an agent of the committee came to light, containing this direction: 'You may buy more mules.' The phrase became historic, and 'mules' was a name for bribery until it was displaced by another in the next election.

"That was 1880, when New York, Ohio, and Indiana all seemed on the verge of going Democratic until near election. The Republican National Committee put forth herculean efforts, and when November came they all went Republican, and the Republican candidates for President and Vice President were elected. At a dinner given to celebrate the victory the successful candidate for Vice President, Chester A. Arthur, told how black the outlook had seemed in those States, and how they had been carried finally by the use of—

"Before he could finish the sentence some one called out, 'Soap,' and the diners were convulsed. The word instantly took a place in the political dictionary, and 'mules' was forgotten. The Republican Party did not appear to feel keenly the general belief that it had won by bribery, and the Democratic indignation was only perfunctory. Americans were still living in the gilded age, you see; the country was still on a spree, and its conscience was not very acute.

"In 1884 a letter to an agent of the Republican National Committee, sent by Colonel W. W. Dudley, directed him how to proceed in the still doubtful State of Indiana. It recommended him to 'buy up floaters in blocks of five.' That expression, too, became historic. It showed now the Republican campaign fund was probably being distributed. At the same time another letter threw light on the way it was being raised; a letter urging that the recipient should 'try the fish out of the manufacturers.' 'Fat frying,' and 'floaters' long remained expressive and significant words in the American political vocabulary.

"But there has been nothing of the kind since 1884, and the date is important. By the time the next national election was held—1888—the secret ballot was in force over nearly all the country. It was in an experimental and unfinished stage, indeed. We have not got through monkeying with the form of the ballot yet. It has gone through an infinite number of changes and improvements since 1890. But its adoption in any form was a discouragement to wholesale bribery.

"In 1896 Mark Hanna raised an enormous campaign fund to elect McKinley and defeat Bryan, and the Democrats have complained of it ever since. But there has never been any proof that it was spent illegitimately. It was like the Mitchel campaign fund in the last election in New York; it horrified people by its size rather than its expenditure. The size of a campaign fund is no proof of corruption; it is quite possible to bribe voters with a fund of only $10,000 or to spend one of $1,000,000 foolishly without bribing anybody."

"Where do they get all that money?" asked Anna.

The next article in this series will be published in tomorrow's issue.

OBJECTS TO PLANS FOR WAR HOMES

F. L. Ackerman Says System Proposed Here Has Been Discarded in England.

HOUSING PROBLEM OPEN

Architect Who Studied Conditions Abroad Asserts Council of National Defense Has Been Badly Advised.

Frederick L. Ackerman, an architect, who made a trip to England to study methods for the housing of workers suddenly concentrated in great numbers at munition factories in towns of small populations, asserted yesterday that the plans proposed by Otto M. Eidlitz of the Committee on Housing of the Council of National Defense for meeting the problem here are the very ones which were tried and discarded as a failure in England at the beginning of the war.

The plans, which were detailed in an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, provided that the Government appropriate $100,000,000 to lend at low rates of interest to contractors building ships and manufacturing munitions to provide housing facilities for workmen, the lack of which is generally admitted to have been the greatest cause of delay in putting through the shipbuilding program. Advantages claimed for this scheme are that it would place the responsibility for the expenditure of the money on the contractors, would tend to interest local capital, and would excuse the Government from the necessity for determining the needs in particular cases, since the liability placed on the contractor would be expected to prevent automatically any reckless or extravagant building. Regarding this plan Mr. Ackerman said:

"I charge that this is the unimaginative way, the indirect way, the ineffective way to attack the problem. I say this for the following reasons:

"1. It is precisely the method which failed in Great Britain, where the Government, in addition to the loan, gave outright a substantial subsidy.

"2. It means long delays in the taking of land and in arriving at the terms of agreement between the Government and the corporations. As proof of this, I call to witness the present situation where such loans have been tentatively offered to munitions making corporations; also the testimony of men in the British Ministry of Munitions.

"3. If the financial responsibility for these investments be placed upon the corporations, they will seek to reduce that responsibility to the limit. The absolute minimum of conveniences and stabilizing elements will be introduced. Why use a boomerang when you can use a gun?

"4. The argument regarding the advantage of the proposed method of stemming 'the avalanche of demands for gifts for housing,' &c., has no value. It is the Government's duty to know where these are imperative needs—there and there only should the Government provide the necessary accommodations. This quoted phrase expresses vividly the idea that the Government looks upon this phase of war from a narrow financial angle. It discloses a policy to bargain, rather than to act in this grave emergency.

"5. Owing to endlessly varying conditions, we will erect temporary, semi-permanent, and permanent structures. Some will appreciate in value. Others will become worthless and should be destroyed. The time to adjust values, negotiate terms of transfer or sale, and establish that loss which belongs to war is after the war, when all the cards can be placed face up on the table.

"6. In communities such as Bridgeport or Newark, what relation has the house to the factory? A house is something needed equally by the man who makes guns and the man who makes bullets. In these complex communities, why break the problem up in little competing units? Homes are what is needed.

"7. One hundred twenty-five million dollars representing the $100,000,000 to be given by the Government and the $25,000,000 of local capital which it is expected to raise, is utterly inadequate to meet the imperative needs now disclosed along the seaboard.

"8. No one knows how long the war will last, nor the demands to be made upon us, nor to what extent these plants will expand, nor to what extent women will enter industry. Our policy should be flexible, so that it may be instantly adapted to changing conditions. The policy proposed is not.

"With this bickering, bargaining policy, we have consumed many precious months. Our army is going to France. It must have munitions. Our Allies must be fed."

TO TEACH WOMEN CITIZENS.

Board of Regents Names Committee to Work with Suffragists.

The Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York has appointed a committee, consisting of Abram I. Elkus, Dr. John H. Finley, Chester Ford, Adelpert Moot, Charles B Alexander, Herbert L. Bridgman, and Walter Guest Kellogg, to co-operate with the Americanization Committee of the New York State Woman's Suffrage Party in the work of educating for citizenship immigrant women who become citizens by the naturalization of their husbands. The first joint meeting will be held this week.

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, who will act as Chairman of the Suffrage Party during the absence of Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse in Europe, said the first matter to be taken up would be the possibility of establishing under the State Department of Education a large number of domestic instructors to go into the homes of immigrant women, and, by showing them better methods of housework, to enlist their interest in learning the language and becoming Americanized. This plan has been tried with notable success in California.

Revised Suffrage Vote in Congress.

In the table showing the distribution of the Congressional vote on the suffrage amendment THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday gave the grand total of votes as 274 for and 136 against with one affirmative and one negative vote missing. The vote as shown in the official report is complete by adding to the Republicans voting for the resolution Representative Mann of Illinois and adding to the Democrats opposing the resolution, the name of Representative Lee of Georgia.

ORDAINED AT CATHEDRAL.

Ten Are Inducted Into Orders by Bishop Greer.

Four men were ordained as deacons and six as priests by Bishop David H Greer of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York in the church of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine yesterday. Those who were made deacons were Acton Griscom, Leonard Twineus, Dr. Leighton Williams, and Gustave Jenars d'Anchiac. The priests were the Rev. Harold Allan Ernest McLean, Albert James Montgomery Wilson, Lindley Hoffman Miller, Kenneth Romaine Buchanan, Harold O. Boon, and Kenneth Ives Rice.

The Very Rev. Dean H. E. W. Fosbroke of the General Theological Seminary preached the ordination sermon. Following the sermon, the candidates were duly inducted into orders by the Bishop.

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—of our own beautiful gloves from our Grenoble, France, factory. War and lack of ships have made imported gloves scarce, but here, at a *genuine bargain price* is a real selection of—

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An Appeal To Jews In the Name Of the Helpless Of Our Faith

In the name of the thousands of little orphaned children, aged poor, and physically and mentally stricken, who are being cared for by the 89 Jewish philanthropic societies of Manhattan and The Bronx, I appeal to you most earnestly for help in their behalf.

I know that the cry of the distressed never fell unheeded on Jewish ears; but perhaps you do not know that the local Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, which collects and distributes all Jewish charitable funds in this city, is in the most urgent need of a great volume of support. It requires, *this week, 50,000 new* members.

Any Jew can become a member for $10, paid in one sum or half yearly or quarterly. Those who are under 18 are admitted to membership at $5.

Please become a member. Not "later," but today. The need for your help is very great and urgent. In giving it you will find overflowing recompense in your own conscience.

Fill out the appended blank and mail it at once to William Fox, Suite 312, Claridge Hotel, New York City.

WILLIAM FOX,
Colonel of Division, Jewish Federation.

COL. WILLIAM FOX, Suite 312,
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War and Sugar

Before the war, England imported practically all of its sugar from Germany, Austria and far-away Java. France produced all the sugar it needed, and had some to export. Italy supplied itself.

The war abruptly shut off England's supply of sugar from Central Europe. The armies of Europe have overrun the beet fields of Northern France, Belgium, Poland and Russia. Today the battle lines encircle the vast sugar beet area of the Central Powers. About one-third of the world's former production is unavailable to the European Allies.

The main sources of available sugar for the United States and the Allies are narrowed down to the West Indies (principally Cuba), Hawaii, the Philippines, Louisiana, and the sugar-beet fields of the Middle West.

Cuba has now increased its production of sugar cane, but England, France and other foreign countries perforce have increased their importations of sugar from Cuba.

There is an abundance of sugar in far-away Java. It is as useless to the world as unmined gold, because no nation can spare the ships to carry it.

This country and Europe could only procure sugar from Java by using ships badly needed to carry American troops and supplies to France.

It takes 150 days for a cargo ship traveling at the rate of 200 miles a day to go from England to Java and return, counting in the loading and discharging at both ends. The same ship traveling between New York and France takes 50 days for a round trip.

Therefore the same ship can make three round trips between New York and France while it is making one round trip between England and Java.

The competition among nations for Cuban raw sugar has forced up its price, with a necessary corresponding increase in the cost of refined sugar. This competition has now been overcome by the combined efforts of the United States Food Administration, the Allied Governments, and all elements of the sugar industry.

In the midst of such abnormal conditions, this Company has done everything within its power, in co-operation with the Government, to provide an even distribution of sugar to consumers at the lowest possible price.

In constant effort to stabilize the price, we have even sold sugar at less than market prices—for some time at a full cent a pound below the market.

Last February and March there were severe strikes in the refineries of this and other companies. But in the face of the new problems thus created, we were able to deliver a normal amount of sugar every day.

The supply of raw sugar in the early summer gave evidence of being enough for all needs.

But the rate of consumption had increased. An extra 450,000,000 pounds were required to meet the needs of the people from June up to November.

"You can't eat your cake and have it too."

A part of this increased demand for sugar was due to the nation-wide save the fruit crop movement. The sugar thus used is not gone. It is saved. It is simply in the fruit and jam jar instead of the sugar bowl.

Sugar has sold in the United States throughout the war at an average price lower than in any other country. It is one of the cheapest foods the nation has.

Admittedly one of the reasons for this brilliant showing, in view of changed world conditions, has been the fact that the domestic cane refining industry is in large units.

It is a noteworthy tribute to the domestic refining industry which will be better appreciated the more the events of the last two years are studied.

Domino Package Sugars have been of great value in the wider and more even distribution of sugar.

A barrel holds 350 pounds of loose sugar, all of which usually goes to one grocer. It has been possible to ship practically the same amount of package sugar in three 120-pound cases to three different grocers.

The grocer has been able to handle these Domino Cane Sugars already packaged in cartons and small cotton bags, thus tending to check hoarding.

It will be necessary for grocers and consumers to watch carefully their distribution and purchases during the approaching period of readjustment.

Housewives can co-operate with this plan by buying Domino Package Sugars.

The refineries are now starting up and supplies of raw sugar coming forward, but it will take weeks, and possibly months, for the return of normal conditions.

In war time and at all times it is our aim to safeguard the interests of the public we serve.

American Sugar Refining Company

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

CLAIMS OF FEDERAL LEAGUE OWNERS TO BE SETTLED BY ORGANIZED BASEBALL

ORGANIZED BALL TO PAY FEDERAL DEBTS

Backers of Defunct League to Get Money Guaranteed in Peace Compact.

SUIT HELD UP SETTLEMENT

Baltimore Club Prevented Early Adjustment of Troubles by Demanding Franchise.

The final settlement of the peace compact between the major leagues and the Federal League, which was drawn up early in the Spring of 1916, is expected to be effected within a short time. The matter was left in the hands of Presidents John K. Tener and Ban Johnson for adjustment, and at the recent meeting of the National Commission in Cincinnati it was announced that an agreement had been reached whereby the long standing trouble would be ended.

When the Federal League war was ended two years ago, the major leagues agreed to reimburse Harry F. Sinclair, who owned the Newark Club; the Wards, who owned the Brooklyn Club, and Edward Gwinner, owner of the Pittsburgh Federal League club, in part, for the big investments they had made in the disastrous venture. The Federal League at the time had taken over more than fifty of the players of the two major league organizations, and had invaded the minor leagues to such an extent that several of them were on the verge of disbanding. So organized ball decided to buy off the invaders.

The Federal League owners agreed to allow those who had put up most of the financial backing to get the spoils of the settlement. Weeghman of Chicago was allowed to buy out the Cubs, while Phil Ball and Otto Steifel of St. Louis bought the St. Louis Browns. This left Sinclair, the Wards and Gwinner to be taken care of. After this arrangement was agreed upon, the Baltimore Federal League Club halted the negotiations by bringing a $600,000 suit, alleging that organized ball was conducted in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. As one of the terms of the pease pact had been that all litigation was to end, legal counsel for organized baseball took the stand that the Federal League had failed to carry out its part of the settlement, so the payments to Sinclair, the Wards, and Gwinner were withheld.

Second Suit Is Filed.

After the Baltimore Federal League suit had been under way in the courts for a few days it was withdrawn by the plaintiffs, and once more organized ball was ready to pay over to the invaders the amount agreed upon. Just as this was about to be done, the Baltimore club brought another suit similar to the one which they had voluntarily withdrawn.

The terms under which organized ball has agreed to settle their obligations have just become known. With the Baltimore club's second suit still pending, it is understood that the Sinclair, Wards, and Gwinner interests have consented to put up a bond indemnifying the major leagues for all or any losses which may result from this second suit of the Baltimore Feds.

At first the Newark, Brooklyn, and Pittsburgh Federal League men refused to give such a bond, but the fact that the commission has announced that organized ball is about to pay its obligations to the Federal Leaguers is taken by baseball men to mean that the bond has been presented, and that, most important of all, the Baltimore club has decided to withdraw its suit. It is not likely that these Federal Leaguers would insure the major leagues from any possible menace as a result of the Baltimore suit if the Baltimore backers were resolved to carry the suit further.

By the terms of the settlement, it is understood that the Wards of Brooklyn will receive $20,000 a year for twenty years, or $400,000 for the Washington Park property. Sinclair is to receive $600,000 for the Federal League Park in Newark, and the same is to be paid to the Pittsburgh promoter. Under the agreement none of these parks can again be used by baseball clubs without the united consent of the major leagues. With these baseball establishments in the control of organized ball, there is little likelihood of any future invasion from new leagues.

Baseball War Costly.

The decision of the major leagues to pay its obligation to the Federal League ends the most costly baseball war in which the game has ever been involved. The amount spent by organized ball in fighting the Feds while they were operating, threatening the major leagues, and, later, the vast amount spent in legal talent to fight the legal litigations, to say nothing of the money which had to be paid out by organized ball for the players who had jumped to the outlaws, reaches a total which would be staggering if the exact figures were known.

The one idea back of the Baltimore club's attitude throughout the controversy was that the city should be taken into the major league circuit. That the Baltimore club is said to be ready to withdraw its suit gives an indication that this wish of the Baltimore Feds may at last be granted. The recent actions of the Philadelphia Athletics in calling down upon their own heads the ire of the Philadelphia fans by practically disposing of its entire club to the Boston Red Sox leads many baseball sharps to think that before many months the Philadelphia franchise may be transferred to Baltimore. It is pretty certain that the Athletics will not be a paying proposition in Philadelphia during the coming season. If the season proves disastrous, it is believed that organized ball will stand ready to try the Baltimore experiment.

The last record of any connection between the Players' Fraternity and organized baseball has been eliminated from the new form of contract which was adopted by the National Commission at its meeting in Cincinnati last week. In the new document, although the players receive the same concessions they had in the old contract, there is no reference whatever to the players' union or its agreement which was sanctioned by the National Commission some time ago.

The first players to sign the new contracts were Rube Marquard and John Armstrong Russell, Brooklyn's oldest and newest southpaw pitchers. They have sent the signed papers to President Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club voluntarily, not taking advantage of the time limit of March 1. Russell is looked upon by Manager Robinson as a comer, and he will be one of the first to report for Spring practice at Hot Springs, Ark., in March.

One of the new features of the baseball contract is that the players are held for the playing season instead of for a period of six months as formerly. This releases the players after the last championship game of the season has been played. The National Commission has somewhat changed its attitude on the "farmstorming" of the players after the finish of the season. Aside from the two clubs taking part in the World's Series, the players of the other clubs will be permitted to play in exhibition games if they have the sanction of their club Presidents.

The New York Club, which sent out its contracts before any changes were made by the National Commission, is satisfied with the form of contract which was used last season. The Giant players are evidently satisfied with the contracts which have been offered them and they are coming in gradually.

Secretary Foster received a call from Rube Benton, one of the Giants' left-handers, who is in New York on a business trip. While he was at headquarters, Benton signed his contract for the coming season. The contract of Jimmy Smith was received from Pittsburgh. Smith is the utility second baseman who jumped into Charley Herzog's position at second base last Summer and was holding down that important assignment when the Giants finally clinched the pennant.

Smith is a fielder of unusual grace and skill, and while he has not attained as high a standard as a batsman, Manager McGraw expects that the youngster will show an improvement in stickwork during the coming Summer. If Manager McGraw decides to make an outfielder of Ross Young, Smith will probably be delegated to the position of first aid to the veteran Larry Doyle.

MISS BALLIN NET VICTOR.

Local Player on Winning Side in Three Pinehurst Events.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 13.—Christian Mack of Ann Arbor won a leg on the mid-Winter Challenge Cup, at Pinehurst today, by defeating Hugh G. Whitehead of Norfolk, in the tennis final, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4. Whitehead won in the mixed doubles with Miss Florence Ballin, winner of the women's singles, against Miss Caroline Bogart of Elizabeth, and Charles Horton of Rye, at 6—3, 6—0.

In the women's doubles, the trophies went to Miss Ballin and Miss Louise Patterson, who defeated Miss Edith Sise and Miss Eleanor Abbe in the semi-finals and Mrs. Jay V. Hall and Miss Esther Tufts in the final, at 6—2, 6—3.

CHAMPION WILL STAY HERE.

Miss Bjurstedt Denies Reports of Trip to Norway.

Reports that Miss Molla Bjurstedt contemplates a trip to her home in Norway this Winter have been vigorously denied by the Nerse girl, who holds the women's national singles championship of the United States. Miss Bjurstedt is planning a Winter campaign of tennis in this country and is at present working to insure the success of the annual invitation women's tennis tournament at the Heights Casino, in Brooklyn, which starts early in March.

Miss Bjurstedt has made no announcement as to her intentions with regard to the women's indoor national championship, played annually on the courts of the 7th Regiment Armory. It is expected, however, that she will compete. Miss Mary Wagner is the present holder of the title, Miss Bjurstedt not having competed last year because of a trip to California, when she played Miss Mary K. Browne and Mrs. May Sutton Bundy during the last East vs. West matches.

MISS FREEMAN IN RACE.

Will Compete in 200-Yard Intercity Event at Brighton.

Lucy Freeman has entered the 200-yard race and the plunge for distance event in the inter-city meet at the Winter Pool, Brighton Beach, on Jan. 19, in which seven members of the First Regiment Swimming Team of Philadelphia will compete against local stars. Miss Freeman achieved considerable prominence last September when she swam the Hudson River from Spuyten Duyvil Bridge to Pier A at the Battery, the entire length of Manhattan Island, in 3 hours 30 minutes.

Miss Freeman is primarily a long distance, deep water swimmer, but has recently been training for the sprints and perfecting herself in the touchoff turns essential in tank swimming, and now feels confident that she can duplicate her outdoor successes in the natatoriums.

MAY HELP WOMEN NATATORS

N. Y. A. C. Considers Holding Meets for Fair Swimmers.

It became known yesterday that the Board of Governors of the New York Athletic Club is considering the advisability of promoting swimming events for women natators in the Winged Foot pool during the coming season. The suggestion which has been made to the Mercury Foot Board of Governors is that they add events for the female swimmers to the club's program held monthly. It is expected that a decision, probably favorable, will be forthcoming within a few days.

Miss Hyde Expert with Rifle.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 13.—Miss Marion Hyde of Chicago was awarded the prize for the best rifle score made by a woman shooter at Pinehurst during the past week. Miss Hyde's score, 141 out of a possible 150, was the best record here this season. All 150 shots were within the black at fifty feet.

INCHES SEPARATE ATHLETES IN RACE

M. Levine Leads R. Stein in Yorkville A. L. Run by a Fifth of a Second.

M. Levine of the Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., yesterday succeeded in winning the open A. A. U. novice road race held under the auspices of the Yorkville Athletic League. He defeated R. Stein, a clubmate, by a matter of inches, the difference in time being only one-fifth of a second.

The cold threatened for a time to cause a postponement of the event, but after a delay of about one and one-half hours, the officials finally decided to permit the eager athletes to start. They were garbed in all sorts of unusual clothing when they faced the starter, Alderman Thomas M. Farley of the Fourteenth District, each man having his own idea as to what to wear to keep warm while on the journey.

Nineteen harriers got away with the report of the pistol—a small number considering the fact that twenty prizes were offered—and every one of the nineteen was checked up at the finish line. The race was originally scheduled for four miles, but because of the conditions it was decided at the last moment to lower the distance to three miles.

The early pacemaking was practically all done by T. O'Connor of the St Anselm's A. C. and G. Gataky, a Greek-American A. C. runner. Those two sturdy harriers went to the head of the field shortly after the start and remained there for about two miles. At this point Levine and Stein worked their way through the field to the leading positions, and furnished a stirring race for first prize right up to the finish line. First one had the lead, and then the other. Levine fairly threw himself over the mark to gain the victory. His time was 20:45 and Stein's was 20:45 1-5.

The order of finish follows:

Pos.	Name and Club.	Time
1—M. Levine, 92d Street Y. M. H. A.		20:45
2—R. Stein, 92d St. Y. M. H. A.		20:45 1-5
3—G. Gataky, Greek American A. C.		21:24
4—T. O'Connor, St. Anselm's A. C.		21:30
5—D. O'Connell, St. John's Club		21:40
6—J. Harrington, Cranaan A. A.		21:46
7—B. Bernstein, Hungarian-Am. A. C.		21:52
8—R. Grossfield, Wash. H. Y. M. H. A.		22:15
9—C. Gurber, Camp Upton		22:37
10—E. Fehrer, Hungarian-Am. A. C.		22:37
11—T. Ruffino, Cranaan A. A.		22:47
12—H. Schefelbach, Bronx C. H. A. C.		22:48
13—Frank Caso, Pennant A. C.		22:53
14—M. Greenburg, Mohawk A. C.		23:26
15—J. Weiss, Hungarian-American A. C.		24:00
16—J. E. Walsh, Swedish-Amer. A. C.		24:38
17—George Toborosky, unattached		24:45
18—W. Garrison, U. S. Naval Reserve		24:57
19—T. Mulhearn, St. John's Club		24:00

FORDHAM LOSES A CAPTAIN.

Track Leader Dale Leaves College to Join Naval Reserves.

Fordham University lost another good athlete yesterday when Edmund J. Dale, captain of this year's track team, resigned and left college in answer to a call to the colors from the United States Naval Reserve. Edlie is a former Mason basket ball captain, and has played in the outfield and twirled on the nine. Last year he came out for the track team and ran a fine race for Fordham in the annual relay carnival of the University of Pennsylvania.

Dale is the third Fordham athletic captain of a major sport for this year to get into the "big game." Bull Lowe, who had been elected captain of the 1917 eleven, has been on the firing line for several months with the Fordham University ambulance unit, and Dick McGlinn, captain-elect of the 1918 nine, is now stationed at the Charlestown Navy Yard as a member of the United States Naval Reserve.

BERNHARDT OFFERS PRIZE.

Will Give Trophy for Best Dog in Yorkshire Terrier Show.

There will be a sentimental value to the honor of capturing the prize for best dog in the show at the specialty show of the Yorkshire Terrier Club at the Park Avenue Hotel on Lincoln's Birthday. The prize for the special, which carries with it the best in the show, has been offered by Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, who is a dog lover and particularly interested in the breed.

This will be the first show of the club, and will bring another hostelry into the field for exhibitions, as it will be the first dog show in the old-fashioned Park Avenue Hotel.

GALE DRIVES O U TO YACHT VICTORY

C. H. Page's Iceboat Takes Initial Brush for Straus Cup at Red Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 13.—In a sixty-mile-an-hour gale and near zero weather the trim, little craft O. U., owned by C. H. Page of Newark, captured the initial race held by the Independent Ice Yacht Club today, for the I. T. Straus Cup. It sailed ten miles over the triangular course in the fast time of 27 minutes.

Chester A. Minton, on a short furlough from the United States submarine chaser Pattina, was at the tiller and the owner tended sheet. Although double reefed and heavily weighted the O U was up in the air often. Let's Go, owned and sailed by R. G. McDermott of East Orange, finished second. These were the only boats of five starters that finished.

The Banshee II, owned and sailed by Clarence E. Fisher of Newark, tore her sail just before the start. The Little Imp, owned by Mrs. I. T. Straus, sailed by Ralph B. Sickels, met with a similar mishap while racing. The Invincible and Wasp of the Fair Haven Club, were unable to finish, the former running into a mussel bed while leading, and the latter being blown backwards down the river toward Fair Haven, where she came from. A crowd at the clubhouse was treated to many thrills as the boats slatted and were spun around like tops in the gale.

Among those out enjoying the sport were Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Straus, Mr. and Mrs. Frank, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wallace of Montclair, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Chisholm of Forest Hills, Howard Allsopp of South Orange, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence E. Fisher, Miss Isabelle Mulvey and C. H. Page of Newark, and Clarence Green, skipper of the Princeton.

With the State championship pennant tucked away for another season, the North Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club will hold trial races beginning tomorrow to pick defenders of the North American pennant against the Imp and another yacht of the challenging Independent Club. The Red Hoverer, and Mattie, and Arnti, owned by John J. Gibbons of New York, will be among the boats tried out for the first time. Much interest is attached to these club trials, since some of the boats may be picked as defenders.

ADVERTISING MEN ON LINKS.

Advance Guard at Pinehurst Prepares for Annual Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 13.—Members of the Winter golf league of advertising interests are arriving at Pinehurst by every train, and those who had already reached here this morning took part in the scheduled best-ball handicap foursome on the No. 2 course. The best round of the day was an 87 gross for George C. Dutton and Murray Purves of Boston, whose handicap of 1 stroke gave them a net 86.

The second prize went to W. M. McCord of Norwood and Lorenzo Daniels, Richmond County, who finished in 94—5, 89. The qualifying round of the main tournament will be played tomorrow.

The leading pairs:

George C. Dutton, Woodland, and Murray Purves, Woodland, 87, 1—86; William McCord, Norwood, and Lorenzo Daniels, Richmond County, 94, 5—89; Colonel H. H. Tredwell, Dunwoodie, and W. W. Manning, Montclair, 96, 5—91; James Barber and E. Barker, Englewood, 101, 9—92; J. E. Plummer, Springfield, and W. R. Hotchkin, Montclair, 99, 5—94; P. G. Stevens, Siwanoy, and W. W. Arnheim, Norwood, 102, 7—95; E. T. Manson, Framingham, and Marshall Whitlock, C. C. of Richmond, 96, 0—96; John O. Wright, Maidstone and Field, and William Campbell, Detroit, 101, 5—96.

DE ORO WINS BY ONE POINT.

Retains Three-Cushion Billiard Title by Defeating Otis 150 to 149.

HAVANA, Cuba, Jan. 13.—One point separated Alfredo De Oro and Chesebrough S. Otis at the conclusion of the world's three-cushion billiard championship event early this morning, the Cuban retaining his title by a score of 150 to 149. This is one of the closest matches ever played for the title, and Otis almost earned the victory by his remarkably clever execution in the final nights' play.

After the first two blocks of the match De Oro was leading his rival by 100 to 90. Starting the final block under this handicap of 10 points, Otis played a brilliant game that gradually cut down the lead of the Cuban, and as the later stages of the match were reached Otis was leading by a score of 149 to 147, and seemed on the verge of securing the victory he coveted. It may have been his very eagerness to win which caused the downfall of Otis.

De Oro, who saw his championship slipping away, ran two, bringing the score even, and then missed. This was the opportunity for Otis, but he was nervous and failed to count on a difficult shot left by his opponent. De Oro then made the single point necessary to retain the title.

Otis actually outplayed De Oro in the last block by a score of 50 to 50.

ED THORP MADE DIRECTOR.

Will Be in Charge of Athletics at Cape May Naval Station.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 13.—The appointment was announced tonight of Edward Thorp of New York as Director of Athletics at the Cape May (N. J.) Naval Station, and of Franklin T. McCracken of Philadelphia as Director at League Island, Philadelphia. They were chosen by Walter Camp, who is a commissioner of athletics on the United States Navy Commission on Training Camp Activities. The appointees will immediately begin the task of organizing the Winter sports which have been begun at the two naval stations.

Their appointment nearly completes the task of Mr. Camp in providing the naval stations of the country with Directors. The list already named by him is as follows:

Boston, George V. Brown; Newport, Dr. William H. Bull, Pelham Bay, Pelham, N. Y., Frank Bergin; Norfolk, Dr. Charles N. Wharton; Great Lakes, Ill., Herman P. Olcott; Puget Sound Station, Bremerton, Wash., Arthur C. Woodward.

All the directors are experienced in organization athletic work. Mr. Brown was connected with the Boston Athletic Association for years; Billy Bull was All-American football coach, and was Medical Director of the Yale gymnasium; Frank Bergin was Princeton's quarterback and track athlete; Dr. Wharton was active for many years in the conduct of athletics at the University of Pennsylvania; Olcott, who was formerly a Yale centre, later an Annapolis coach, and was last Fall Director of Athletics at Kansas University; Woodward made a wide reputation as athletic director at the Spokane High School, Washington.

OCEAN HILL CHESS VICTOR.

Brooklyn Team Defeats Staten Island in Metropolitan Series.

The first real surprise in the championship series of the Metropolitan Chess League was furnished by the team of the Ocean Hill Chess Club of Brooklyn when it defeated the Staten Island Chess Club, the most dangerous rival of the champion Rice Progressive team. In a postponed match from the fifth round, the Ocean Hill Club won by the score of 5 to 3 at the rooms of the Staten Island Chess Club at Stapleton.

Eight players started in the annual championship tournament of the Manhattan Chess Club yesterday, including O. Chajes, G. E. Northrup, O. W. Field, A. Ettlinger, W. Halowan, A. Hallgarten, Major J. R. Hicks, and H. I. Ladd. In the opening rounds the following results were recorded: Northrup, 1, Field, 0; Ettlinger, 1, Halowan, 0; Field, 1, Hallgarten, 0; Ettlinger, 1, Field, 0; Halowan, ½, Hallgarten, ½. Ettlinger, one of the charter members of the club, took the lead with two straight wins to his credit.

GERRARD WINS CUP BY SKILL AT TRAPS

Is High Scratch and High Handicap Gun at the New Rochelle Y. C.

Twenty-one gunners were on the firing line at the traps of the New Rochelle Yacht Club yesterday. Despite a stinging cold wind, a number of good scores were returned. The main clubhouse was closed to the gunners for the first time this season. In order to conserve fuel a smaller building was used instead.

A. J. Gerrard carried off the individual honors, winning the take-home trophy, legs on the January and Accumulation cups, and the prize for the highest scratch score. In the last-named event Gerrard was tied with R. Greeg, at 93, but the former won the shootoff. In gaining his leg on the January Cup Gerrard returned the only straight string of twenty-five birds for this event. The day's high handicap laurels fell to R. R. Stoddard, who had a 93. He also won legs on the January and Accumulation cups.

In the handicap shoot the best scores were made by Ralph L. Spotts and Gerrard, both having 100. A rule of the shoot, however, kept Gerrard from winning both the scratch and handicap honors, and as Spotts never accepts a handicap prize in club shoots, the trophy fell to A. B. Stoddard.

Spotts started the day in excellent form, winning the first two events, one at ten birds scratch and the other at fifteen birds scratch. He had a perfect score in each.

Ten summaries:

Name.	Jan. T.	H.	Jan. A.	Handicap and Total.
R. Green	1 24	1 23	0 25	93. 5 98
M. McVoy, Jr.	3 24	2 25	0 24	89. 9 98
M. Wilson	3 24	1 22	0 24	91. 7 98
F. J. Ham, Jr.	1 22	1 23	0 19	86. 4—90
R. R. Stoddard	3 25	3 25	3 21	93. 3—96
J. P. Donovan	1 20	1 22	0 23	89. 4—93
R. R. Stoddard	0 23	0 19	0 21	81. 0—81
E. H. Jones	4 23	3 22	3 18	70. 13 93
O. Fisher	0 19	0 20	0 22	79. 0 79
J. Fanning (pro.)	0 23	0 24	0 22	90. 0 90
A. J. Gerrard	3 25	2 25	2 25	93. 10—103
C. A. Kyle	3 22	5 25	3 19	66. 24—90
J. G. Bauer	0 22	0 22	0 23	85. 0—85
Z. Rogers	1 23	0 23	0 24	90. 2—92
M. Murphy	0 22	0 21	0 20	86. 0—86
A. Pillot	0 22	0 21	0 23	90. 0—90
R. L. Spotts	2 25	2 23	0 25	95. 5—100
W. Schaefer	0 24	0 18	0 24	90. 14—104
H Winchesterpipe	0 20	0 17	0 24	82. 2—84
D. R. McMahon	0 19			
Dr. Short	0 14			

WINNERS.

Ten Birds (Scratch)—Won by R. L. Spotts with a straight string.

Fifteen Birds (Scratch)—Won by R. L. Spotts with a straight string.

Take Home Trophy—Won by A. J. Gerrard on shootoff.

January Cup—Legs won by M. McVoy, Jr., R. R. Stoddard, A. J. Gerrard, and C. A. Kyle.

Accumulation Cup—Legs won by R. Green, A. J. Gerrard, and S. W. Fullerton.

High Scratch Gun—A. J. Gerrard.

High Handicap Gun—R. R. Stoddard.

DWYER IS FIRST HOME.

Mohawk A. C. Athlete Has Big Lead in Bronx Race.

Mohawk Athletic Club harriers had a field day yesterday in the weekly scratch road race of the Bronx Athletic League, held from the St. Jerome's Catholic Club. The wearers of the old Bronx club's emblem finished in first, second, third, and fourth positions, monopolizing the honors of the race.

The winner was M. Dwyer. His time was 24:15. Thirteen harriers braved the severe weather and all finished.

The order of finish follows:

M. Dwyer, Mohawk A. C., 24:15; W. Bonk, Mohawk A. C., 24:48; W. Franz, Mohawk A. C., 24:48; P. Smeriglio, Mohawk A. C., 25:05; T. Gregory, Pennant A. C., 25:20; E. McLoughlin, St. Jerome's C. C., 25:35; P. O'Brien, St. Jerome's C. C., 26:00; T. Birch, St. Jerome's C. C., 26:01; J. McLoughlin, St. Jerome's C. C., 26:20; J. Kurtzo, Pennant A. C., 26:55; W. J. Hannon, St. Anselm's A. C., 27:25; H. Elias, Pennant A. C., 27:50; L. Constantine, St. Anselm's A. C., 27:38.

BROTHERS LEAD HARRIERS.

E. and I. Lehman Finish One-Two in Morningside A. C. Event.

Two brothers, E. and I. Lehman, members of the Morningside A. C., shared the laurels of the invitation road race held by the Morningside A. C. over a course of about four and one-half miles yesterday. First prize went to I. Lehman, who led his brother to the finish line after a decidedly stiff journey, by about 100 yards. The victorious Lehman's time was 25:05 and I. Lehman was credited with 25:45.

The run was originally scheduled as a weekly chase in the Harlem Athletic League, but, because of some confusion in the point from which the run should be started, the Morningside officials took over the race and held it as an invitation run.

The order of finish follows:

E. Lehman, Morningside A. C., 25:05; I. Lehman, Morningside A. C., 25:45; H. Lown, Harbrook A. C., 25:47; H. Spies, Morningside A. C., 26:07; M. Orlington, Harbrook A. C., 27:00; J. Sherman, Morningside A. C., 27:10; W. Gunning, Morningside A. C., 27:15; F. Centrell, Morningside A. C., 27:19; P. Wilson, Harbrook A. C., 27:35; J. Orlington, Harbrook A. C., 27:50; E. Flynn, Camp Upton, 27:57; J. Davidson, Harbrook A. C., 28:10; H. Larsen, Pelham Bay Naval Reserve Training Station, 28:27; G. Bowes, Harbrook A. C., 28:30; E. Shelvey, Harbrook A. C., 28:32.

It has been suggested that a frank word about clothing mark-downs would be appreciated by men who look for Sales this time of year.

Well, to quote the small boy who was asked by his chum for the core of his apple, "there ain't goin' to be none."

To go straight to the facts:

(1) We all know that good clothing costs more than it used to.

(2) We also realize it's going to cost still more before it costs less.

(3) There's been practically no falling off in the demand for the better sort of merchandise; in spite of the forced rise in price. People have learned the economy of buying good things.

As to revisions, that's another story!

Right now, the opportunity to pick up "extra value" offers special inducement to men who, earlier in the season, yearned for better value than the raw costs of material and making would permit us to sell at regular price—this, notwithstanding that most of the woolens involved were purchased the previous year.

True, a few thousand suits by themselves are relatively a small quantity alongside our annual volume, but reduced to $25, they constitute a mighty decent showing.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that ACTIESELSKABET CHRISTIANSAND, owner of the bark Stiffinder, her tackle, etc., has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury arising out of the collision between the Steamship Belle and the Bark Stiffinder on or about the 24th day of May, 1917, or out of any other matter or thing occurring on the voyage on which the Stiffinder was then engaged. Appraised value of vessel and freight $322,586.46, with interest from June 2, 1917. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., at his office, Room 349, Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before March 11, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and file their answers to the petition herein or be defaulted,

Dated, New York, December 10, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

HAIGHT, SANDFORD & SMITH, Proctors for Petitioner.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that JAMES BROOKS, owner of the steam tug WESLEY A. GOVE, filed his petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury from said vessel on March 22nd, 1917. Value of vessel and freight as per order of Court $4,725.00. All persons claiming damage because of said loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before E. Wright Wilson, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, 141 Broadway, New York City, on or before March 18th, 1918, or be defaulted.

Dated New York, December 14th, 1917.

[Seal.] THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

FOLEY & MARTIN, Proctors for Petitioner, 64 Wall Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is given that the Shamrock Towing Co., owner of the steaming "Robert J. McGuirl," has filed its petition for the limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury from said vessel on the 23rd day of March, 1917. Value of vessel and freight Twenty-five hundred ($2,500) Dollars. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury, must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at his office in Room 349, U. S. Court and Post-Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 11th day of March, 1918, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

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Secured Gold Notes

To Yield About

7½%

The direct obligation of a Company which owns and controls valuable hydro-electric properties, the earnings of which are largely in excess of all fixed charges. The present installed capacity of the plants is over 58,000 horse power, of which 47,000 horse power is hydro-electric and the balance generated by oil-burning engines.

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New Income Tax Law
With Explanatory Analysis

We have prepared for distribution the fourth edition of our Income Tax booklet. This booklet contains an explanatory analysis of the new Federal Income Tax law, together with the full text of that statute, and charts which show graphically the operation of the law. We shall be glad to send a copy of this booklet to investors upon request.

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Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

W. C. Langley & Co
Investments
115 Broadway, New York City

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Giving the Federal Government Priority

There was a much calmer tone in the stock market last week, with a contraction of about 37 per cent. in activity from the week before. Most issues made a little headway during the week, but much less than they would have shown in the early part, reactions in the last three days having carried prices of many issues back to the previous week's final levels. While storms put wires out of service and so narrowed the field of speculative operations, there was less reason for a spirited market owing to the opening of new uncertainties over the possibility of an understanding between the Allies and their enemies for the cessation of war. The peculiar developments that arose out of the exchange of views between the negotiators at Brest-Litovsk served further to confuse an already difficult situation, and the reported manner in which the President's war aims were received in Germany indicates that the process of wearing down the enemies' strength must be carried on vigorously for some months at least before peace can be considered near.

Announcement last week of short-term financing by the American Can Company, the Westinghouse Electric Company, and other smaller borrowers emphasizes the need for the early adoption of a plan for Government control of all financing. It was obvious from the initiation of the first Liberty Loan campaign that municipalities and private corporations could not be allowed to proceed with their financing plans independently of the needs of the Treasury Department. Of course, no responsible banking house would attempt to float any issue at a season when its appeal to capital might in any way interfere with subscriptions to a Government loan offering, in all likelihood a lower yield. At the same time the necessities of many corporations are so real that they have been forced to appear in the investment market at the first chance given them after the closing of a Liberty Loan campaign. The situation has already reached the stage where borrowers are compelled by the competition for funds to pay dearly for loans made on the best of security, and the applicants with less attractive offerings have been discouraged. Especially has it been difficult in providing for the legitimate needs of municipalities, which have little latitude in choosing the time at which they will float new issues. So far there has been perhaps no public offering of an issue which would not have been approved by a priority board, had one been in existence. Nevertheless, the need for such a body has been keenly felt, not only for the purpose of advising for or against proposed issues, but to supply advances from the Federal Treasury where necessary in order to delay the corporation financing until the most favorable opportunity. President Sabin of the Guaranty Trust Company proposed the creation of a priority board in Washington some months ago, and Secretary McAdoo voiced his approval of the idea in addressing bankers at Atlantic City. It is to be hoped that a new arrangement can be made effective without calling too often upon Governmen funds for the meeting of maturities or to supply pressing requirements for additional capital. A careful survey of the situation, giving Government loans their proper leeway, should make it possible to so time approved corporation and municipal flotations as to enable private investors to supply most of the funds that should properly be raised.

All national economic activities are so closely interrelated that some strange phenomena crop out in unexpected places when unnatural obstacles are put in the way of the ordinary movements of trade. Diversion of a single carload of coal at the mouth of the mine may be followed three weeks later by the closing down of a small industrial plant in another part of the country to which that particular car was consigned. Public utility corporations which have for years done everything in their power to encourage the freest use of gas and electricity are forced, in some localities, to appeal to consumers to be as sparing as possible in their calls for the service hitherto so liberally drawn upon. In Paterson some of the mills dependent upon electric power have been forced to accept a schedule of alternate working days. Lack of fuel has resulted in a scarcity of water where consumers have been unable to heat their houses and have let water go to waste rather than risk frozen pipes. Many of the peculiar evidences of interruption to the ordinary movement of supplies have resulted from the attempt to give priority to certain articles consigned to the railways. The line between essential and nonessential industries, always hard to define, may have to be drawn by the Federal Fuel Administrator or his aids to make the insufficient receipts of coal cover the more urgent requirements. The country has accepted discomforts and monetary losses with little grumbling, which indicates that the realization of war's prior claim upon all citizens is rapidly spreading.

An interesting point has been raised by a financier of national reputation in connection with the vigorous campaign for saving being carried on as a part of the distribution of thrift stamps. He suggests that the shortcomings of the United States, both military and industrial, have been so strongly impressed upon people as to accomplish the direct opposite of the results hoped for, by making many persons believe that the situation is so nearly hopeless that they can do nothing to remedy it. The suggestion is made that sentiment is being depressed to a point that will be inimical to the further sale of Liberty bonds. It is, of course, true that the mental attitude of a nation at war is an important influence upon the enemy. There is no question that labor and capital in the United States must be diverted from some nonessential industries to supply the vast quantities of war materials needed at an early date. At the same time it is highly desirable that the shifting be accomplished with as little disturbance as possible. Every person must decide for himself or herself to what extent economies must be adopted to increase the supplies at the service of the nation. The business structure is so dependent upon its old foundations that it cannot be torn down and rebuilt in a short time without a great loss in effectiveness. The task that confronts the nation is too serious to be belittled, but more progress will be made in mobilizing the country's resources if the business interests of the country go at it cheerfully than can possibly be obtained if they are first convinced that Germany is almost invincible and that all expenditures not absolutely required must be stopped forthwith. The suggestions that banks cease making loans to nonessential industries and that the Government deny them fuel are of questionable value. The public will attain the desired result by individual decision and without serious derangement as its education in the economies of war proceeds.

MONEY RATES

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Jan. 7	4	2¾	3	4
Jan. 8	4	3	3½	3
Jan. 9	4	3¾	4	4
Jan. 10	4	3	4	3
Jan. 11	4	3	3½	3½
Jan. 12	3½	3½	3½	3½
Week's range—High			4	4
Low			2¾	3
Same week last year—High			2½	2½
Low			1¾	1¾
Year to date—High			5	5
Low			2¾	3
Same period last year—High			3	2½
Low			1¾	1¾

On Time.	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Jan. 7	5¾@6	5¾@6	6
Jan. 8	5½@5¾	5½@5¾	5¾@6
Jan. 9	5¾	5¾	5¾@6
Jan. 10	5¼@5½	5¼@5½	5½@5¾
Jan. 11	5½@5¾	5½@5¾	5¾
Jan. 12	5½@5¾	5½@5¾	5¾
Week's range—High	6	6	6
Low	5¼	5¼	5¼
Same week last year—High	3½	3½	3½
Low	3	3	3¼
Year to date—High	6	6	6
Low	5¼	5¼	5¼
Same period last year—High	4	4	4
Low	2¾	3	3¼

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	3¼@4
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4 @4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5 @5¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.	
30 to 60 days	5¾
4 to 6 months	5¾
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	6

DISCOUNT RATES—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Days.	15 or Less.	Over 15, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	*4	†4½	4½	4½
New York	3½	4½	4½	4½
Philadelphia	4	4½	4½	4½
Cleveland	4	4½	4½	4½
Richmond	4	4½	4½	4½
Atlanta	4	4½	4½	4½
Chicago	4	4½	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4½	4½	4½
Minneapolis	4	4½	4½	5
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4½	4½	4½
S. Francisco	4	4½	4½	4½

Trade Acceptances.	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	4	4	4
New York	5	4	4	4
Philadelphia	5	4	4	4
Cleveland	5	4	4	4
Richmond	4½	4	4	4
Atlanta	5	4	4	4
Chicago	5½	3½	3½	4
St. Louis	5½	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	5½	4	4	4
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	5	3½	4	4
S. Francisco	5½	4	4	4

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Jan. 7	Par	†5c	†10c@Par	Par
Jan. 8	Par	†5c	†10c@Par	Par
Jan. 9	Par	†5c	†10c@Par	Par
Jan. 10	Par	†5c	†10c@Par	Par
Jan. 11	Par	†5c	†10c@Par	Par
Jan. 12	Par	†5c	†10c@Par	Par

†Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts. Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Jan. 7	3½	[illegible]	[illegible]	27f 21c
Jan. 8	3½	[illegible]	[illegible]	27f 20c
Jan. 9	3½	[illegible]	[illegible]	27f 20½c
Jan. 10	3½	[illegible]	[illegible]	27f 18c
Jan. 11	3½	[illegible]	[illegible]	27f 18½c
Jan. 12	3½	[illegible]	[illegible]	27f 18½c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols, London.	British 4½%.	Rentes, Paris.
Jan. 7	55¼	90¾	58f 50c
Jan. 8	55¼	90¾	58f 25c
Jan. 9	55¼	90¾	58f 25c
Jan. 10	55¼	90¾	58f 25c
Jan. 11	55¼	90¾	58f 25c
Jan. 12	55¼	90¾	58f 25c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Jan. 7	43½d	90½c
Jan. 8	43½d	90½c
Jan. 9	43½d	90½c
Jan. 10	43½d	90½c
Jan. 11	43½d	90½c
Jan. 12	43½d	90½c

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all news stands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York—Advt.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JAN. 12, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	3,100,552	7,033,100
Same period a year ago	3,866,801	8,648,427

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 50 stocks	67.27	65.11	68.37	65.11
Same period a year ago	88.53	85.99	90.46	85.99

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	ADAMS EXPRESS	80	80	80	+ 5
600	Advance Rumely	11	11	11	— 1
300	Advance Rumely pf.	27	26½	26½	— 1⅝
600	Ajax Rubber	49⅝	49	49⅝	— ⅛
6,250	Alaska Gold Mines	2⅛	1⅝	2	+ ⅛
24,000	Alaska Juneau	3½	2½	3	+ ⅜
4,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	20½	18⅝	19	+ ¼
600	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf.	76	73½	73½	..
600	Am. Agricul. Chem.	82	80	82	+ 2
100	Am. Bank Note	32	32	32	+ 3
3,400	Am. Beet Sugar	75¼	73	73½	+ 3
100	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	84	84	84	— 1
22,500	Am. Can	39½	35¾	36⅝	— 1
300	Am. Can pf.	90⅛	90	90	..
6,850	Am. Car & Fdy.	70⅞	68½	68½	.. ½
100	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	100	100	100	+ 2
600	Am. Cotton Oil	27⅝	27	27½	+ ½
200	Am. Hide & Leather.	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
800	Am. Hide & L. pf.	53½	52	52	+ 1½
375	Am. Ice	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅝
498	Am. Ice pf.	41⅞	41	41⅞	+ ⅝
7,600	Am. International	57	55	55¼	..
26,000	Am. Linseed	30⅝	27½	30	+ 2⅝
2,700	Am. Linseed pf.	71⅞	69¼	71	+ 1½
8,400	Am. Locomotive	57	54¼	54⅝	— ⅝
130	Am. Locomotive pf.	96	96	96	+ 1
300	Am. Malting	10¼	9½	10	+ ⅝
100	Am. Malting 1st pf.	55½	55½	55½	+ 2½
31,700	Am. Smelt & Ref.	80¾	77¼	78¼	+ 1⅝
800	Am. Smelt & Ref. pf.	105⅛	104	104⅝	+ ⅝
3,100	Am. Steel Fdys.	62	59	59	— 2⅝
2,300	Am. Sugar Ref.	101⅞	99	99⅝	..
100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	109	109	109	— 1½
14,600	Am. Sumatra Tob.	65⅝	61½	65	+ 3½
400	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf.	88	87	87½	— ½
230	Am. Tel. & Cable	53½	53½	53½	— 3
11,315	Am. Tel. & Tel.	108	101	103	+ 1½
25,800	Am. Tobacco	165	142	159⅞	+19⅞
100	Am. Tob. pf., new	95¼	95¼	95¼	+ 3¼
1,200	Am. Woolen	46⅞	45	45	..
900	Am. Woolen pf.	93	92	93	+ 1
200	Am. Writing P. pf.	22	21½	22	.. 1
1,300	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	15	13	13	— 1½
100	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf.	44	44	44	— ½
44,100	Anaconda Copper	63⅜	60⅞	61½	+ 1
200	Associated Oil	59½	58	59½	+ 2½
3,300	Atch., Top. & S. F.	86⅝	84½	84½	— 1⅛
1,075	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	82	81	81¼	— ⅛
100	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	8½	8½	8½	— ½
2,300	Atlantic Coast Line	91⅛	89½	90	— 1⅛
21,600	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	102⅛	98	99¼	+ 1½
100	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf.	60	60	60	+ 2
25,500	BALDWIN LOCO.	60½	57⅞	58⅛	+ ¼
100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	97	97	97	+ 1
10,600	Baltimore & Ohio	54⅛	51½	51⅞	— 1⅝
400	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	57½	57	57½	+ 1½
100	Barrett Co.	88	88	88	..
300	Barrett Co. pf.	100	100	100	
100	Batopilas Mining	1	1	1	..
5,900	Bethlehem Steel	82¼	76	76½	— 3¾
245,500	Bethlehem Steel, Class B, t. c.	82⅛	74⅝	75⅝	— 1⅝
700	Bethlehem Steel pf.	90½	90	90½	+ ½
5,000	Bethlehem Steel pf. sub. rcts. f. p.	99¼	97½	97½	— 1
2,300	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	44	41½	42⅛	— 1⅝
100	Brown Shoe	62½	62½	62½	— 2½
200	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
10	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	110	110	110	..
200	Burns Brothers	113½	112	112	..
3,100	Butte & Superior	20⅜	18	18⅛	— ⅝
200	CAL. PACKING	39	38	39	+ 2½
1,900	Cal. Petroleum	13¾	12	13⅝	+ ⅞
725	Cal. Petroleum pf.	38	37	37½	+ 1½
21,000	Canadian Pacific	139¾	135½	138	+ 2½
400	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	75	73	75	+ 1
400	Central Foundry	33	33½	33¼	— 1⅛
400	Central Foundry pf.	46	45	45	— 1
24,800	Central Leather Co.	67	62½	*63	+ ¾
100	Central Leather Co. pf	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	+ ⅜
1,000	Cerro de Pasco	31	30	30¼	— ¼
1,700	Chandler Motor	74	71½	72	+ 2¼
10,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	54	51½	51⅜	— 1⅝
100	Chi. & E. Ill. pf. eq. t. r.	5	5	5	+ ⅝
200	Chi. Great Western	7	7	7	— ¼
500	Chi. Great Western pf	23¾	22	22	— 2
5,820	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	46½	45	45	— ⅛
3,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	79	77¾	77¾	— ⅝
700	Chi. & Northwestern	94⅜	93½	93½	— ½
7,900	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	20¾	19	19¼	+ ¼
4,100	Chi., R. I. & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	61¼	59	59⅝	— ⅝
5,500	Chi., R. I. & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	52	48	48	— 4
4,300	Chile Copper	16½	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
5,400	Chino Copper	46¼	41⅝	41½	— ⅛
200	C., C., C. & St. L.	28¾	28	28	— 2
150	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	61	61	61	— ¾
1,620	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	36½	35¼	*35⅝	+ ⅜
1,300	Columbia Gas & Elec.	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅝
100	Comput'g Tab Record.	30	30	30	— 2
800	Consolidated Gas	88½	84½	87½	+ 3⅝
100	Consol. Gas, Balt.	98	98	98	+ 3
800	Continental Can	87	85⅜	87	+ 2¼
150	Continental Insurance	45	45	45	+ 7
28,300	Corn Products Ref.	33	30⅝	31¼	— ⅛
650	Corn Products Ref. pf	91	90	*90½	+ ⅛
27,400	Crucible Steel	56½	52	52¾	— ⅛
15,900	Cuba Cane Sugar	31⅛	29⅞	30	+ ⅝
1,600	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	80⅛	79	79	— 1
3,900	DEL. & HUDSON	109	105¾	106¼	— 1⅛
400	Del., Lack. & West'n.	179½	170	179½	+ 4½
1,900	Den. & Rio Grande pf	9¾	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
41,700	Distillers Securities	38¾	33	38	+ 2⅜
2,300	Dome Mines	9½	8¾	9	..
1,500	ELK HORN COAL	24⅝	22	23⅛	+ 1
13,200	Erie	16⅞	15	15	— 1⅛
3,300	Erie 1st pf.	27	25	25	— 1⅛
300	Erie 2d pf.	20⅜	20	20	..
100	FEDERAL M. & S.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— 2⅛
700	Federal M. & S. pf.	33⅜	27	28	— 5⅜
1,700	GASTON, WM. & W.	35	34	35	+ 1
220	General Chemical	175	175	175	+20
10	General Chemical pf.	103½	103½	103½	..
24,150	General Electric	136	127¾	132¾	+ 1⅝
4,300	General Electric rts.	2¾	2⅜	2¾	
37,600	General Motors	120	111¾	113	— ⅞
900	General Motors pf.	82½	82⅛	82¼	+ ½
5,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	42	39	41	+ 1⅛
200	Goodrich pf.	97	96	97	..
1,300	Granby Consol.	77¼	76	76	— 1
4,100	Great Northern pf.	90¼	88	88	— 1½
6,000	Great Northern Certs. for Ore Properties	27¾	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅝
600	Greene-Cananea Cop.	39¾	39	39¼	+ ¼
300	Gulf States Steel	92½	89½	89½	— 2½
100	Gulf States S. 1st pf.	102	102	102	+ ½
100	HARTMAN CORP.	44	44	44	+ 2
1,900	Haskell & Barker	35⅜	34½	35⅛	+ 1⅛
100	Homestake Mining	89	89	89	— 4
700	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	94	92	94	+ ⅛
13,700	Inspiration Copper	47⅞	44⅛	*44⅛	+ ⅜
1,000	Interboro Con.	9	8	8	— ⅛
100	Interboro Con. pf.	46½	44½	45½	+ ½
1,900	Inter. Agricultural	13¼	10	12½	+ ⅜
3,900	Inter. Agricultural pf.	45¾	39¼	44½	+ 3⅛
200	Inter. Harv., N. J.	118	116	118	+ 2¼
200	Inter. Harv., N. J. pf	109½	109½	109½	+ 2
300	Inter. Harv. Corp.	65	65	65	+ 3
35,900	Inter. Mer. Marine	23¾	21⅝	23½	+ 1⅛
236,900	Inter. Mer. Marine pf	92¾	86¼	91½	+ 8
8,000	Inter. Nickel	29⅜	27⅞	28⅝	+ ⅝
7,000	Inter. Paper	29	26½	27½	+ 1
100	Iowa Central	4	4	4	+ 1⅜
1,000	KAN. CITY SO.	17	16⅛	17	— ⅝
300	Kan. City South'n pf.	48¼	47	47¼	+ 2½
2,800	Kelly Springf'd Tire	47¼	43	45	+ 1⅝
15,300	Kennecott Copper	32⅞	31½	31⅝	+ ½
25	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	95	95	95	
5,500	LACK. STEEL	78⅝	73¼	74	— ⅝
100	Laclede Gas	85	85	85	..
400	Lake Erie & West'n	10½	10¼	10½	— ½
100	Lee Rubber & Tire	14½	14½	14½	— ½
1,400	Lehigh Valley	58	56¼	56¼	— 1½
100	Liggett & Myers	185	185	185	+25
100	Liggett & Myers pf.	103	103	103	+ 2
400	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	19⅝	17½	19⅝	+ ⅜
700	Louis. & Nash.	114½	111⅝	114½	+ 2⅝
365	MANHAT'N ELEV.	97	97	97	— 1
1,600	Maxwell Motors	26⅝	25¼	25⅝	— ⅝
1,400	Maxwell M. 1st pf.	58	56⅝	56⅝	— 1⅝
1,100	Maxwell M. 2d pf.	22	20	20⅛	— ⅞
100	May Dept. Stores	47½	47½	47½	..
73,000	Mexican Petroleum	86¼	79	82½	+ 3⅝
200	Mexican Petrol. pf.	88	87½	88	— 1
8,200	Miami Copper	31⅝	29¾	31¼	+ 1⅜
38,300	Midvale Steel	48	45½	46	— ½
300	Minn. & St. L., new	10	9½	9½	— ½
500	Minn., St. P. & S.S.M.	88½	86½	87½	— ½
300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5¼	4½	4½	+ ¼
300	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅜
9,900	Mo. Pac. tr. cfs.	23⅝	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅞
1,300	Mo. Pac. pf. tr. cfs.	44	42⅛	42⅜	— ⅛
400	Montana Power	70	69½	69½	..
1,500	NATIONAL ACME	27½	26⅝	27½	+ ⅛
200	Nat. Cloak & Suit pf.	100	100	100	..
2,100	Nat. Conduit & Cable	16¼	15⅞	15½	— ⅝
19,500	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	42½	37¼	40	+ 2
400	Nat. Lead	44½	43¼	44	+ ½
125	Nat. Lead pf.	104	104	104	+ 5
2,700	Nevada Consol. Cop.	18⅝	18½	18¼	+ ⅛
200	New Orl., Tex. & M.	20	20	20	— 1
1,200	New York Air Brake.	121	117½	119½	+ 1½
12,100	New York Central	71⅜	69½	69⅜	— ⅜
200	New York Dock	19⅛	18½	18½	+ 2½
14	New York Dock pf.	38	38	38	..
3,600	N. Y., N. H. & H.	30¼	29	29	— 1½
1,150	N. Y., Ont. & W.	20½	19	19	— 1¼
1,900	Norfolk & Western	103½	102⅞	103	— 1
300	North American	44½	44¼	44¼	— ¼
4,113	Northern Pacific	85¾	83½	84	— ⅜
15,400	OHIO CITIES GAS	39⅝	37	38	+ 1
5,900	Ohio Fuel Supply	44⅝	42¾	44⅜	+ 1⅞
400	Owen Bottle Mach.	60	57	60	+ 1½
100	PACIFIC MAIL	24	24	24	— 1½
500	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf	88	86	88	+ 1
8,210	Pennsylvania R. R.	46⅛	45½	46¼	+ ⅜
3,200	People's Gas, Chicago	41½	41¾	44⅛	— 2⅝
100	Peoria & Eastern	6	6	6	— ½
100	Pere Marquette	12½	12½	12½	— ⅝
100	Pere Mar. prior pf.	55	55	55	..
350	Pere Marquette pf.	37	36	37	— ½
100	Pettibone, Mulliken & Co.	32	32	32	+ 3
600	Philadelphia Co.	27¼	26½	26½	— ⅛
100	Pierce-Arrow	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ½
200	Pierce-Arrow pf.	91	91	91	— 1
1,100	Pitts. Coal	46¼	45	45⅛	— ⅝
100	Pitts. Coal pf.	90	90	90	..
200	Pitts. Steel pf.	98	96½	98	+ 3
8,800	Pitts. & West Va.	25	22⅞	24½	+ 1⅝
1,000	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	63½	61	63⅝	+ 1⅝
1,700	Pressed Steel Car	61⅞	60	61	+ 2
7,650	Pullman Co.	110	106¼	109	+ 2½
11,270	RY. STEEL SPRING	50¼	45½	49	+ 2
7,400	Ray Con. Copper	23¾	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
93,220	Reading	76	71⅞	72⅛	— 1¼
200	Reading 1st pf.	36	35	35	..
19,500	Republic Iron & Steel	79⅝	75½	77¼	— ¼
770	Republic Iron & S. pf.	95	94⅛	94⅛	+ ⅝
5,500	Royal Dutch t. r.	76⅝	73¼	74	+ 1
1,600	ST. L.-SAN FRAN.	12	11	11¼	— 1⅛
100	St. L.-San Fran. pf.	28	28	28	— 1½
100	St. L. Southwestern	23	23	23	— 2
700	Savage Arms	56	53½	55¼	+ 2¼
1,000	Saxon Motor	9	7⅝	8½	— ⅛
900	Seaboard Air Line	8	7½	8	— ¼
800	Seaboard Air Line pf.	18	17	17	— 1
3,310	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	151¼	139¾	150	+10
20	Sears, Roeb'k & Co. pf	117	117	117	..
900	Shattuck-Arizona	16⅞	16	16⅞	+ ⅛
8,500	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	33¾	29⅞	30⅝	+ ⅜
1,400	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	41½	40	41	— ½
5,300	Southern Pacific	84¼	82⅜	82¾	— ½
270	South Porto Rico S.	162	158	162	+27
12,500	Southern Ry	24	22⅞	22½	— ⅛
650	Southern Ry. pf.	58¾	58	58¾	..
100	Standard Milling	84	84	84	..
56,500	Studebaker Co.	53	48⅞	49½	+ 3⅝
200	Studebaker pf.	94	94	94	+ 3
600	Stutz Motor	40½	39⅝	40½	+ ⅝
3,500	Superior Steel	38¼	36⅞	37	— ⅞
2,000	TENN. COP. & C.	13¾	13	13¼	+ ¼
17,075	Texas Co.	146½	136½	140	+ 2½
500	Texas & Pacific	17	16	17	..
300	Third Avenue	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ 3⅜
26,400	Tobacco Products	53¼	49⅛	50⅞	+ 1¼
100	Twin City Rap. Tran.	65	65	65	..
20	UNDER. TYPE. pf.	108¼	108¼	108¼	..
100	Union Bag & Paper	67¼	67½	67¼	+ 5½
28,100	Union Pacific	116¼	112	112¾	— 1⅝
900	Union Pacific	70	69	69¾	— ⅜
600	United Alloy Steel	39	37⅜	*38	+ 1¼
13,300	United Cigar Stores	93¾	90	93	+ 3
400	United Drug	70	69½	69¼	— ½
2,700	United Fruit	120¾	117½	118¾	+ 1¼
500	United Rys. Inv.	6	5	5½	— 1½
300	United Rys. Inv. pf.	13	12	13	..
300	U. S. Cast I. P. & F.	12½	11⅞	12¼	— ¼
8,400	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	121	115	116¾	+ 3¾
100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf.	95	95	95	+ 8⅛
2,900	U. S. Rubber	54⅞	51¾	53	+ 1⅛
2,900	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	98¼	97⅝	98	..
1,000	U. S. Sm., Ref. & M.	46	44½	44¾	— ½
200	U. S. Sm., R. & M. pf.	44½	44	44½	— ½
1,068,800	U. S. Steel	97⅝	91½	92¼	— ¼
2,100	U. S. Steel pf.	109⅜	108½	109	..
17,500	Utah Copper	82⅞	79	80	..
400	Utah Securities	12½	12	12⅝	..
3,600	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	38½	36	38	+ 3¼
200	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	53½	53	53¼	+ 3¼
500	WABASH	8½	8	8	— ½
4,800	Wabash pf. A	43¾	40½	*40½	— ¾
1,100	Wabash pf. B	22	21¼	21¼	— ⅞
800	Wells-Fargo Exp.	81½	75	81½	+ 2½
900	Western Maryland	13½	13¼	13⅝	— ⅜
1,100	Western Pacific	15	13⅞	14	— 1
1,400	Western Pacific pf.	50	48½	49¾	+ 2
1,100	Western Union Tel	89½	87¼	89	..
10,455	Westinghouse E. & M	41¼	39⅝	39¾	— ⅝
200	Westinghouse 1st pf.	59	59	59	— 1¼
150	Wheel. & Lake Erie	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
300	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅞
820	White Motors	39¼	38	39	+ 1
2,700	Wilson & Co.	50	46	48½	+ 2¼
135,200	Willys-Overland	19	17	17	— 1⅛
900	Willys-Overland pf.	78	76¼	78	+ 1
300	Wisconsin Central	38⅛	37	38⅜	+ ⅛
600	Woolworth (F. W.) Co	115	114	114	— 1

*Ex dividend.

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Seaboard National Bank

New York, January 10, 1918.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors, held on January 8, 1918, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected to serve for the ensuing year:

Samuel G. Bayne,	Edward H. R. Green,
William K. Cleverley,	David H. E. Jones,
Edward J. Cornish,	Peter McDonnell,
Michael J. Degnon,	Joseph Seep,
Henry C. Folger,	Charles C. Thompson,
Bennett L. Gill,	William H. Woodin.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day the following officers were unanimously elected:

S. G. Bayne, President.

C. C. Thompson, Vice President.	O. M. Jefferds, Asst. Cashier.
B. L. Gill, Vice President.	C. C. Fisher, Asst. Cashier.
W. K. Cleverley, Vice President.	J. D. Smith, Asst. Cashier.
L. N. De Vausney, Vice President.	B. L. Dadson, Asst. Cashier.
H. W. Donovan, Cashier.	J. E. Orr, Asst. Cashier.

H. W. DONOVAN, Cashier.

LINDSLEY, DESMOND & CO., INCORPORATED.—NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of LINDSLEY, DESMOND & CO., INCORPORATED, will be held at the office of the Corporation, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on the 17th day of January, 1918, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that such Corporation be forthwith dissolved, and if two-thirds in amount of the stock of said Corporation then outstanding shall vote in favor of such proposition, to take such other and further action as may be necessary or proper to dissolve such Corporation in accordance with the provisions of the statutes of the State of New York in such case made and provided. Said meeting of Stockholders was called by resolution of the Board of Directors of the Corporation adopted by a vote of a majority of the whole Board.

ALFRED GREGORY, Secretary.

Office of
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY,
City of New York,
Borough of Brooklyn, December 26, 1917.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the election of five (5) Directors to serve three (3) years, and of three (3) inspectors of election to serve at the next succeeding annual meeting and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may be duly brought before the meeting, will be held at twelve o'clock noon on Friday, January 25, 1918, at the office of the Company, 85 Clinton Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. The polls will remain open for one hour. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on January 10, 1918, and will remain closed until 10 o'clock A. M. on the day immediately succeeding said stockholders' meeting.

J. H. BENNINGTON, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK
130 EAST 15TH STREET
January 2, 1918

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office MONDAY, January 21, 1918. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 12, 1918, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 22, 1918.

R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

Hooker Electrochemical Company.
Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on Monday, the 21st day of January, 1918, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the company, No. 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, ratifying, if found expedient, the actions of the Board of Directors taken since the last Annual Meeting as set forth in the Minute Book of their proceedings, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

E. H. HOOKER, President.
L. A. WARD, Secretary.
Dated, New York, January 7, 1918.

Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of ten Directors will be held at the office of the Company, 60 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon on the sixteenth day of January, 1918. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., January 4th, and reopened at 10 A. M., January 17, 1918.

GEORGE N. HARTMANN, Secretary.
New York, January 5th, 1918.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of VAPOR CAR HEATING COMPANY, INC., a corporation of the State of New York, will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 30 Church Street, New York City, on Tuesday the 22nd day of January, 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the transaction of any and all business that may come before the meeting, including the election of a Board of Directors to hold office for the ensuing year.

A. D. BRUCE, Secretary.
Dated December 27, 1917.

CHARLES W. LYFORD & SON, 912-920 Broadway, New York. The annual meeting of the stockholders of this corporation for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, Tuesday, January 15th, 1918, at 1 o'clock.

M. H. STIEG, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY
Preferred Stock Dividend

A semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the Preferred Stock has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable February 1st, 1918, to Stockholders of record at the close of business January 10th, 1918. Checks will be mailed.

H. G. PHILIPS, Treasurer.

To the Holders of Stock Trust Certificates for Preferred Stock of the INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

Notice is hereby given to holders of outstanding stock trust certificates for Preferred Stock of the International Mercantile Marine Company to present their certificates at the Agency of the Voting Trustees, 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, N. J., to be exchanged for definitive stock of the Company. Pursuant to the foregoing notice the undersigned, as Agents for the Voting Trustees, will be prepared, on and after February 1st, 1918, to distribute the dividend of 3% to holders of Preferred Stock issued in exchange for Stock Trust Certificates.

THE NEW YORK TRUST CO.
For Voting Trustees.
New York, December 20, 1917.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY
Baltimore, Md., January 11th, 1918.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of One and a Half Dollars ($1.50) per share on its Capital Stock payable January 31st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 22nd, 1918; also an extra cash dividend of Three Dollars ($3.00) per share on its Capital Stock payable February 11th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 1st, 1918. In the case of both dividends the transfer books will remain open. Dividend checks will be mailed.

T. K. STUART,
Assistant Treasurer.

ANACONDA COPPER MINING CO.
42 Broadway, New York, Dec. 24, 1917.

The Board of Directors of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company has declared a dividend of Two Dollars ($2.00) per share upon its Capital Stock of the par value of $50 per share, payable February 25, 1918, to holders of such shares of record at the close of business at 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, January 19, 1918.

The dividend is payable only upon the $50 shares into which the Capital Stock is now divided.

All stockholders who have not converted their holdings into shares of $50 par value should do so without delay in order that they may receive their dividend promptly.

A. H. MELIN, Secretary.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION,
43 Exchange Place, New York,
MANAGERS
CENTRAL SUGAR CORPORATION.

The Board of Directors of CENTRAL SUGAR CORPORATION has declared a dividend of One Dollar and Seventy-five cents ($1.75) per share, being at the rate of seven per cent. (7%) per annum, on the outstanding preferred stock of the Corporation for the three months ending January 31, 1918, payable Friday, February 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business, Tuesday, January 15, 1918.

T. W. MOFFAT, Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 74.

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on January 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 20, 1917.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 25 Broad St., New York, Dec. 18, 1917.

A quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, from surplus earnings of the current fiscal year, payable January 15, 1918.

Checks in payment of the dividend will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses last furnished to the Transfer Agent.

G. C. HAND, Secretary.

The International Nickel Co.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock has been declared this day, payable February 1, 1918, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business January 15, 1918.

James L. Ashley,
Sec'y & Treas.
New York, January 7, 1918.

THE MIDWEST REFINING COMPANY
Dividend No. 13.

A dividend of $1.00 per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company has been declared, payable February 1, 1918, to stockholders of record on January 15, 1918. The stock transfer books do not close.

CLARENCE E. TITUS, Secretary.
Denver, Colorado.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Dexter Folder Company will be held at the office of the Company, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1918, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated New York, January 14th, 1918.
G. B. WING, Secretary.

RESENTS CRITICISM OF DELAY IN MAILS

Railroad Congestion to Blame in Every Case, Post Office Department Asserts.

CALLS 1917 BANNER YEAR

Says Efficiency Attained Was Marvelous, Despite Economies That Produced $9,000,000 Surplus.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Answering criticism, the Post Office Department issued a statement today in which it admitted delay in the mails, but asserted that in every case the delay was caused by the breakdown in the railway service of the country. The statement follows, in part:

"Newspapers complaining editorially of delay in the mail associate this with the fact that under the administration of Mr. Burleson the postal service has been economically administered and a large surplus of postal revenues has been turned into the general fund of the Treasury. In effect the criticisms are aimed at the policy of economical administration and are citations in support of antagonism to the curtailment of unnecessary and extravagant expenditures.

"That there has been delay, some times quite serious, in the transmission of the mails is a matter of public knowledge not disputed by the department. But this is no more due to the inefficiency in the administration of the postal service than is delay, which is much greater than that of the mails, in the delivery of freight and express carrying the necessities of life to merchants for distribution.

"The Post Office Department has regularly received telegraphic reports from all branches of the service, and these reports show that, notwithstanding an increase of above 25 per cent. in first-class matter and approximately 40 per cent. in parcel post, there was a marked improvement in the service during 1917 as compared with that of other years. A large volume of packages heretofore handled by express companies has been diverted to parcel post by the public to facilitate its delivery. The reports on the holiday season show that with this enormous increase in the volume of mail, the only point where a congestion occurred in a Post Office was at Washington, D. C., and the congestion there was due to failure on the part of the railroads to furnish sufficient cars, the mail matter through this office, by reason of its being the gateway to army cantonments and mobilization camps, having been increased to at least ten times the normal amount.

"The delay in the transmission of the mail, like that of freight, express, and passenger service, is due to the congestion of the railroad system. During November, 1917, there were 86,712 failures of mail trains to make their scheduled connections. One of the most important mail trains, carrying mail of Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and points west, failed fully 70 per cent. of the time during the last four months, and the principal train between New York and Chicago failed 71 times of its southwest connection during three months and 37 times of its northwest connection.

"As rapidly as the mail has been delivered to the Post Offices by the railroads it has been distributed and delivered at its destination. The department is not criticising the railroads for the existence of conditions, but in all fairness, it is felt by the department it should be known by the public that the delay in mails is due entirely to railroad congestion, and should be measured up against the delay in other railroad traffic. The result of such a comparison would disclose marvelous efficiency on the part of the postal service. The postal service has delivered its mail as rapidly as it received it, and made a better record in 1917, under more adverse conditions, than any previous year.

"The fact that in addition to improving the service, $9,000,000 has been paid into the general fund of the Treasury by the Post Office Department, should not be made the subject of complaint. Nor should inconvenience to the public resulting from war conditions, which are felt with respect to all forms of traffic, be made an excuse for demanding the unnecessary expenditure of postal service revenues, when benefit would not result from such additional expenditure."

FATE OF RAILROADS WORRIES PRESIDENTS

Continued from Page One.

fense" and that something had to be done to meet the acute labor shortage on American carriers. While the Presidents did not believe that it would be wise to ask that railroad trainmen be exempted from the next draft, they will probably present to Washington a request that drafted trainmen be allotted to railroad duty rather than to military duty. The railroads, so far, have lost more than 70,000 men to the army and navy. A like loss through the second draft would much aggravate the labor shortage conditions.

Among the Presidents at the meeting were Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio and head of the War Industries Board; Samuel Rea of the Pennsylvania, a member of the Railroads War Board; Judge R. S. Lovett of the Union Pacific and Priority Director, and other executives who are serving the Government. They served to accommodate the requirements of the Government to the railroad men's belief in their rights.

While the railroad Presidents expressed their willingness and their desire to do everything in their power to make the war operation of the roads by the Government a success, they were unanimous in expressing their belief that it would be only a square deal to the railroads to promise them that they would revert to their owners at the end of the war. It is the belief of railroad men that the transportation situation will never go back to what it was before the war. They hope for a different form of unified and exclusive Federal control, with the railroads back in the hands of those who had them before they were taken over by the President.

The belief was expressed that President Wilson and the present Congress had no purpose to effect Government ownership, and that President Wilson expected to return the roads after the war. But it was contended that owners of railroad securities should not be left in the dark and at the mercy of a National Administration or a Congress which should not wish to give the roads back. It was pointed out that the Government guarantee of a three-year average return was something which would lose justice after several years. The railroad agreement means that some roads are guaranteed, practically speaking, a deficit, and that those which did not pay dividends in the three years up to June 30, 1917, will not be able to pay dividends under the agreement. It was the hope of those in control of some of the roads that have not been making money to place them back where they will be able to make money. This, of course, cannot be done so long as the present proposed financial arrangement obtains.

The statement made in Washington last week by those responsible for the framing of the pending bill to the effect that the Government operation would mean more wear and tear on some roads than others and that it would not be fair to turn the roads back immediately peace was arranged, did not get an enthusiastic consideration. It was pointed out that under the President's plan there is provision made for this, in that the President said that the roads should be in as good a condition when surrendered as when taken over. It was said by the President that this point could be met by letting the Government furnish the money for the needed extra repairs and that the railroads affected would attend to the job.

The Presidents foresaw that if the Government operation of the roads during the war was a success, there would be considerable demand that the Government keep them. It was pointed out that such demand might have its effect on politicians, and thus the believed intention of the present Congress might not be the guiding spirit of the Congress which will be called on to act upon the fate of the roads after the war. Changes in the Government due to war, growth of woman suffrage, and increase of Socialist power—all these factors were taken into consideration in arriving at the conclusion that every effort must be made to get the Congress to give some flat assurance of what the status of the railroads is, some assurance that they will be able to get from under the wing of Government dictation when the war emergency, for which they were taken over, is past.

A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central, Assistant Director General of Railroads, told the Presidents of some of the aims of the National Railroad Administration, and asked for their co-operation, of which he was assured.

Mr. Trumbull reported that there had been filed with the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee last week a compilation of what the guarantees provided in the pending railroad bill would mean to all the roads. This compilation as prepared by the Bureau of Railway Economics, showed that based on the average operating income of the roads up to June 30, 1917, and on the average investment of three years, the proposed arrangement gave the roads a return, on an investment of $16,597,545,176, an annual earnings return of $806,214,884, or 5.22 per cent. These figures were for 86 per cent. of the railroad mileage.

The railroads submitted a supplemental statement showing that while the average investment for the three years ended June 30, 1917, was $16,597,545,176, the investment as of June 30, 1917, was $16,965,258,001, and that on this investment the proposed Government guarantee would mean a return of 5.11 per cent. It was also stated that the investment on Dec. 31, 1917, when the Government took over the roads, was $17,203,000,000, and that the guarantee would mean 5.04 per cent. return on this investment. It was also shown that if the Government gave the carriers a return of the same percentage as of the three-year earnings, but based on the investment as of Dec. 31, it would guarantee $885,405,378 instead of $866,214,884, an extra guarantee of $19,190,689.

The railroads' statement showed that the Southern district had for the three years prior to June 30, 1917, earned the highest rate. Its average rate was 5.50 per cent., while that of the Eastern territory was 5.23 per cent., and that of the Western territory 5.14 per cent. The 1915 earnings were consistently far below those of 1916, and the 1917 figures generally less than those of 1916. The Baltimore & Ohio earned in 1915, 4.63 per cent.; in 1916, 4.95 per cent., and in 1917 4.65 per cent. The New York Central earned in 1915, 4.72 per cent.; in 1916, 7.31 per cent., and in 1917, 6.82 per cent. These figures are, of course, on the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.

The highest percentage guaranteed to any road is to the Bingham & Garfield, a Western road, operating thirty-six miles, whose average three-year earnings are put at 17.56 per cent. Some of the roads, technically speaking, are guaranteed a deficit. The Trinity & Brazos Valley is one of these; the St. Louis, San Francisco & Texas is another.

The Interstate Commerce Commission also submitted a statement to Congress showing for 95.87 per cent. of the mileage an investment of $16,873,832,797, three year average returns of $896,250,264, or 5.31 per cent. The Interstate Commerce Commission figures were larger because of the inclusion of a greater percentage of roads. Nevertheless, the average return of 5.31 per cent. is larger than the 5.22 per cent. shown in the railroads' figures. The Interstate Commerce Commission estimated that the average return of all the roads would be $925,000,000. This does not include express companies, the Pullman Company, or private car lines. The Interstate Commerce Commission figures fix the present investment of the roads at $17,250,000,000, which corresponds closely to the railroads' figures of $17,203,000,000. The commission also furnished earnings figures back to 1912.

The accompanying tables give a summary of the statements submitted by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the railroads, with statements of the guarantees, according to the railroads' figures, to roads operating more than 500 miles of track.

BUREAU OF RAILWAY ECONOMICS STATEMENT.

Rate of return of average net operating income for three years, 1915 to 1917, computed on the basis of:

District.	Aver. Property Investment, Three Years. a	Average Net Oper. Income, Three Years. b	Rate of Return. c=b/a
Eastern District	$6,708,489,504	$335,402,491	5.23
Southern District	1,094,908,353	100,739,400	5.50
Western District	7,804,067,319	401,072,983	5.14
All roads	$16,597,545,176	$866,214,884	5.22

MILEAGE REPRESENTED.

58,970.57 of a total of 64,750 miles in the Eastern District, or approximately 91.1%
32,083.19 of a total of 50,500 miles in the Southern District, or approximately 64.7%
130,249.88 of a total of 142,750 miles in the Western District, or approximately 91.2%
221,922.64 of a total of 258,000 miles in the United States, or approximately 86.0%

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Net operating income and rate of return on investment years ended June 30, 1915, 1916, and 1917, and three-year average.

(Net operating income—operating revenues less operating expenses, taxes, and net balances of equipment, joint facilities, and miscellaneous rents.)

Road.	Mileage Op. June 30, 1917.	Net Operating Income. 3-Yr. Avg. 1915-16-17.	Property Investment. 3-Year Ave. 1915-16-17.	Rate of Return %. 1917.	1916.	1915.	3-Year Ave. 1915-16-17.
Baltimore & Ohio	4,546.23	25,348,113	547,842,127	4.63	4.95	4.28	4.63
Bangor & Aroostook	632.07	1,564,778	29,591,332	5.91	5.00	4.93	5.29
Boston & Maine	2,305.49	9,820,057	204,413,544	4.72	5.89	3.80	4.80
Buf., Roch. & Pitts.	580.65	3,275,017	59,535,704	5.81	6.20	4.48	5.50
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	683.75	9,397,248	132,777,068	7.00	7.03	6.40	7.06
Chicago & East. Ill.	1,131.39	3,001,026	80,749,949	5.01	4.29	1.86	3.72
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	638.39	1,032,272	39,925,179	5.06	4.48	2.70	4.09
C., H. & D. (inc. C. I. & W.)	943.21	1,082,550	55,238,687	3.01	3.00	*0.08	1.96
C., C., C. & St. L.	2,386.91	9,995,008	190,016,524	6.07	6.48	3.20	5.26
Delaware & Hudson	878.96	7,326,201	103,022,797	6.08	8.46	7.48	7.81
Del., Lacka. & W.	955.13	15,949,815	212,083,142	7.49	8.06	7.01	7.51
Elgin, Joliet & East.	800.59	2,732,637	41,090,323	5.13	9.33	4.95	6.51
Erie System	2,542.75	16,874,521	472,570,900	2.88	4.86	2.97	3.37
Grand Rapids & Ind.	575.03	944,743	23,113,776	4.01	4.62	3.63	4.09
Lake Erie & West.	900.08	1,678,807	43,680,573	4.58	4.52	2.42	3.84
Lehigh Valley	1,443.18	10,535,073	204,188,111	4.77	5.43	5.30	5.16
Maine Central	1,219.53	2,934,685	57,715,375	5.60	5.40	4.39	5.12
Michigan Central	1,861.77	8,073,874	146,135,571	5.67	6.95	3.93	5.52
N. Y. Central	6,082.76	55,972,807	919,302,504	6.82	7.31	4.72	6.09
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	523.02	2,134,612	60,965,760	2.65	5.15	1.76	3.19
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1,997.30	17,499,450	291,143,332	6.31	6.11	5.60	6.01
N. Y., Ont. & W.	[illegible]	2,099,909	90,469,116	2.36	2.50	2.10	2.32
Penn. Company	1,754.67	14,814,421	236,489,892	5.61	[illegible]	4.47	6.26
Penn. Railroad	4,536.00	46,342,832	846,823,658	5.37	6.68	4.45	5.48
Pere Marquette	2,250.09	3,738,969	91,618,914	4.20	5.12	2.90	4.10
Phila. & Reading	1,127.22	16,042,462	195,345,644	8.59	9.64	6.08	8.21
Phila., Balt. & W.	718.00	5,787,440	75,115,111	5.76	6.37	*2.88	5.04
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. (inc. Vand.)	2,306.94	11,375,084	224,457,345	5.81	5.71	3.64	5.07
Wabash	2,519.04	5,804,031	200,032,151	3.88	3.55	1.20	2.90
Western Maryland	775.43	3,090,247	119,767,915	2.92	2.37	1.76	2.58
Wheeling & L. E.	512.13	1,605,996	69,028,321	2.41	3.34	1.16	2.31

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Road.	Mileage Op. June 30, 1917.	Net Operating Income. 3-Yr. Avg.	Property Investment. 3-Year Ave.	1917.	1916.	1915.	3-Year Ave.
A., T. & S. F. Sys.	11,270.17	42,396,608	658,749,893	7.02	6.30	5.13	6.16
Chicago & Alton	1,052.65	3,211,451	121,610,372	3.41	2.91	1.60	2.64
Chicago & N. W.	8,107.92	23,405,992	381,542,055	6.67	6.48	5.22	6.13
Chi., Bur. & Q.	9,372.21	34,008,645	484,507,931	8.11	7.49	5.42	7.02
Chicago Gt. W.	1,496.06	2,976,671	167,836,512	2.06	1.90	1.36	1.77
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	10,216.20	27,343,508	580,348,423	4.71	5.12	4.29	4.71
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	7,645.30	15,074,272	319,161,430	5.66	4.75	3.52	4.72
C., St. P., M. & O.	1,752.81	4,970,796	76,267,074	7.02	6.72	5.79	6.52
Col. & Southern	1,102.60	2,502,493	82,238,700	4.10	3.02	2.01	3.04
Denver & R. Grande	2,577.73	8,351,140	173,913,464	5.26	5.25	3.71	4.75
Dul., S. S. & At.	600.35	504,780	46,349,334	1.18	1.54	0.68	1.23
El Paso & S. W.	1,029.44	4,237,117	52,853,436	-11.32	7.81	4.84	8.02
Great Northern	8,172.69	29,068,529	433,309,201	6.60	7.50	6.00	6.70
Internat. & Gt. Nor.	1,159.50	1,423,702	39,400,201	6.99	2.92	0.69	3.61
Kan. City Southern	836.51	3,546,351	81,195,069	5.18	4.32	3.58	4.37
Los Ang. & S. Lake	1,154.17	3,414,343	77,693,910	5.12	4.79	3.25	4.39
Minn. & St. Louis	1,646.75	2,642,611	67,879,614	4.02	4.18	3.47	3.90
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	4,227.81	10,445,395	182,018,693	6.00	7.00	4.02	5.74
Mo., Kan. & Texas	1,744.30	5,889,730	170,368,565	3.93	2.60	3.76	3.46
Mo., K. & T. of Tex.	1,791.98	619,678	65,485,795	0.87	*0.14	2.14	0.95
Mo. Pacific	7,433.69	14,346,131	324,296,633	5.81	3.70	3.71	4.42
Northern Pacific	6,514.23	30,690,489	489,457,224	7.17	6.70	4.93	6.27
Northwestern Pacific	507.29	1,224,164	60,905,811	2.20	2.12	1.61	2.01
St. L., Br. & Mex.	548.18	993,246	15,544,732	18.15	3.45	2.54	6.39
St. Louis-San Fran.	4,778.21	13,453,878	286,113,393	5.14	4.87	4.06	4.70
St. Louis S. W.	945.10	3,398,024	70,950,212	6.68	4.62	3.06	4.79
St. L., S. W. of Tex.	810.50	561,341	30,029,113	3.09	1.68	0.18	1.87
San A. & Ar. Pass.	723.60	378,125	24,212,173	3.20	1.30	0.11	1.54
S. Pac. & Prop. Cos.	11,065.50	47,938,198	956,211,005	6.17	4.95	3.86	5.01
Spok., Por. & Seattle	554.73	1,840,691	61,125,699	4.01	2.97	2.06	3.01
Texas & Pacific	1,944.07	4,138,784	110,182,255	5.11	3.59	2.52	3.76
Union Pac. System	7,982.00	38,507,303	575,885,057	7.67	7.16	5.31	6.72
Western Pacific	950.41	1,897,506	63,078,292	3.61	2.41	0.76	2.28

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Road.	Mileage Op. June 30, 1917.	Net Operating Income. 3-Yr. Avg.	Property Investment. 3-Year Ave.	1917.	1916.	1915.	3-Year Ave.
Atlanta, Bir. & At.	640.42	358,876	38,467,091	1.73	1.04	0.03	0.93
Atlantic Coast Line	4,764.37	10,351,243	179,819,029	6.98	5.80	4.30	5.76
Cent. of Georgia	1,918.74	3,386,224	68,954,256	6.10	4.77	3.85	4.92
Chesapeake & Ohio	2,379.55	12,268,006	231,543,982	6.54	6.22	4.37	5.73
Florida East Coast	758.02	2,338,885	47,426,901	6.47	4.40	3.68	4.92
Illinois Central	4,760.29	16,849,390	301,361,500	7.08	5.32	4.00	5.49
Louisville & Nash.	5,070.50	17,810,665	278,070,532	7.57	6.99	5.89	6.23
Nash., Chat. & St. L.	1,236.53	3,212,821	87,383,962	11.21	8.86	5.25	8.55
Nor. & Western	2,065.22	20,818,830	264,792,196	8.87	9.12	5.61	7.90
Norfolk Southern	907.71	1,176,171	31,023,401	4.62	4.28	2.47	3.80
Seaboard Air Line	3,458.00	6,434,649	170,528,516	3.93	3.53	3.19	3.66
Virginian	512.62	3,270,017	87,747,661	4.84	3.79	2.51	[illegible]
Yazoo & Miss. Val.	1,382.04	3,900,363	62,804,315	7.83	6.23	4.45	6.20

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION STATEMENT.

Statement of income and reported investment in road and equipment of steam roads having annual operating revenues of more than $1,000,000, excluding switching and terminal companies, 1912-1917. Compiled from reports made to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Year June 30.	‡Net Railway Operating Income as Defined Below.	§Investment in Road and Equipment—Book Value.	Ratio of Earnings to Investment. P.C.
*1917	$1,020,800,000	$17,250,000,000	5.91
1916	984,872,959	16,872,373,300	5.84
1915	683,104,833	16,400,124,491	4.14
1914	681,018,147	16,077,330,839	4.11
1913	787,010,435	15,553,330,003	5.06
1912	708,484,283	15,018,762,058	4.72
†Average	896,250,264	16,873,832,000	5.31

*Estimated figures are used for the year 1917. †Three years, 1915, 1916, 1917. ‡"Net railway operating income" is the basis for the "standard return" proposed in pending bill, being railway operating income modified by debits and credits arising from equipment and joint facility rents, but not including debits and credits from leased road and miscellaneous rents. §Road and equipment account of Class I. operating roads plus road and equipment account of all non-operating subsidiaries. Probably includes some duplication. Reserve for accrued depreciation not deducted.

Seek Cause of Mail Delay.

The Merchants' Association, which has been investigating mail delays and their causes both within and outside of the postal district of New York City, has refused a request made by Postmaster General Burleson to turn over to the department the complaints and the results of the investigation. In refusing this request the association promised to let him have full details when the investigation is completed.

The letter said that some causes for delay had been removed already by the department, but that in other cases the blame had been laid on the failure of trains to move on schedule time.

WAR SAVINGS PLATFORM.

Directors Frederic W. Allen Announces Planks on Which to Win.

Frederic W. Allen, State Director of the National War Savings Committee, announced yesterday the four planks of the platform on which the organization is settling down to the long stretch of its campaign after a month of preliminary work. They are:

"1. We want to visualize for each individual the figures $4.12 now and $5 in 1923.

"2. When individuals buy these stamps they enlist in the Production Division of the United States Army, formed to support and back up the Fighting Division in France and on the seas. This Production Division pledges itself to stop competing with the Government for labor and goods.

"3. This movement will in no way endanger the general business activity which must go on through the war. There will be plenty of work and ample returns for every one.

"4. We believe in emphasizing as far as possible the cheerful side of this campaign; in working hard to win the war, and doing it with enthusiasm, and coming out of the war a stronger, better, and more independent people, with many individuals having an anchor to windward."

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JAN. 12, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$26,220,000	$42,159,000
Same period last year	32,401,500	58,240,800

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	77.16	76.80	77.26	76.80
Same period a year ago	89.28	89.00	89.28	88.68

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ALASKA GOLD cv. 6s	20½	20½	20½	2
Alaska Gold cv. 6s, Series B	21	19¾	21	6
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	74½	74	74	4
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	91¼	91	91¼	15
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	92½	92½	92½	1
Am. H. & L. 6s	98½	98½	98½	8
Am. Sm. & R. 1st 5s	87½	87	87½	30
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	82¾	82	82½	39
A. T. & T. col. tr. 5s	91	90½	90½	116
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	87	87	87	2
Am. Wr. Paper 5s	80	80	80	5
Ann Arbor 4s	56	56	56	1
Armour & Co. 4½s	84¼	84	84½	31
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	84	82½	83¼	129
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	73	73	73	1
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	75	74½	75	6
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1960	86	84	86	6
A., T. & S. F., Tr. S. L. 4s	80½	80	80½	7
Atl. & Char. A. L. 1st 5s	92	91	92	12
Atl. Coast L. 1st 4s	83¾	81½	83½	17
Atl. Coast L., L. & N. col. 4s	71¾	70¾	70¾	3
Atl. C. L. unif. 4½s	82	82	82	2
BALT. & O. P. L. 3½s	89	89	89	8
Balt. & O. gold 4s	78	77	78	61
Balt. & O. ref. 5s	82½	82	82½	39
Balt. & O. cv. 4½s	78	77	77¾	57
B. & O., S. W. D. 3½s	85	85	85	1
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	98½	98	98	32
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	88½	88	88½	9
Beth. Steel p. m. 5s	81½	80	81½	13
Braden Copper 6s	92	90½	92	17
B. R. T. g. 5s	81½	81½	81½	4
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	97½	95	96¾	228
Brooklyn Un. El. 5s	86	85	85	11
Buf. & S. Iron deb. 5s	85	85	85	1
Bush Term. 5s	84½	84½	84½	1
Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s	75	75	75	3
CAL. G. & EL. 5s	92¾	92	92½	8
Carolina Central 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s	98¼	98	98	[illegible]
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	90	89	89½	22
Central Leather 5s	93½	93	93½	14
Central Pacific 4s	79	79½	79½	11
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	90	90	90	3
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	74	72¾	74	19
Ches. & O. cv. 5s	79¾	77	[illegible]	210
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	69½	68½	69	100
Chicago & Alton 3½s	47¼	46	46	21
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	83½	82½	83½	17
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	94	93½	93½	144
C., B. & Q. Ill. 4s, reg.	93½	93½	93½	1
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	84	84	84	3
Chi. & Ill. ref. 4s	80	80	80	1
Chi. G. W. 1st 4s	59	58½	58½	32
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25	79	77½	77½	17
C., M. & S. P. ref. 4½s	67½	66½	67	35
C., M. & S. P. cv. 5s	80	78½	80	24
C., M. & S. P. gen. 4½s	84½	84½	84½	1
C., M. & S. P. cv. 4½s	75	71½	74½	22
C., M. & S. P., C. & P. W. 5s	98	97	97	19
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	71½	71½	71½	3
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	82½	82½	82½	1
C. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1921, reg.	100	100	100	10
Chi. Rys. 5s	82	82	82	1
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	66	65	66	68
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	74¾	74½	74½	10
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s	66	65	66	11
Chile Copper 7s	104	103	103	17
Chile C. 6s, rcts. p. pd.	77½	76	76	75
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	65½	63	63½	14
C., C., C. & St. L. deb. 4½s	70½	70½	70½	55
Cleve. Sh. Line 4½s	90	90	90	2
Col. Industrial 5s	73½	73½	73½	6
Col. Midland 1st 4s	8	8	8	2
Col. & Southn. 1st 4s	84	84	84	1
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	70½	69	69	398
Col. Gas & El. 1st 5s	73½	73½	73½	3
Con. Gas conv. 6s	101	100½	101	31
C. Am. Sug. col. t. 6s	100	99½	99½	8
Cumberland Tel. 5s	90	90	90	2
DEL. & H. conv. 5s	90	89½	90	18
D. & H. 1st & ref. 4s	87	87	87	1
D. & R. G. con. 4s	65	63¾	63¾	15
D. & R. G. 1st & ref. 5s	51	50½	51	9
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	68	68	68	2
Det. United 4½s	72	72	72	1
Dist. Securities 5s	77	75	77	221
ERIE gen. 4s	52½	51½	52	160
Erie con. 4s	68½	67½	68½	8
Erie cv. 4s, Series A	46	45	45	7
Erie cv. 4s, Series B	46	44	45½	45
Erie cv. 4s, Series D	51½	50	51½	39
FT. W. & D. C. 6s	96	96	96	1
GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	97	94½	96	19
Granby Cons. Co. 6s	97	97	97	1
Gulf & Shi. Isl. 5s	83	83	83	11
HOCKING VAL. 4½s	77½	75½	75½	8
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	51	50½	50½	45
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	14½	14½	14½	50
ILL. CENT. 4s, 1951	95	95	95	1
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	74½	74	74½	18
I. C., C., St. L. & N. O. joint 5s	90½	90½	90½	4
Illinois Steel 4½s	82½	81½	82½	13
Indiana Steel 5s	96½	96½	96½	4
Inter.-Met. 4½s	56	55½	55½	13
Int. Rap. Trans. 5s	82	81	81½	236
Int. M. M. s. f. 6s	94½	91½	94	544
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	46½	45½	45½	2
KAN. C., FT. S. & M. 4s	69	68½	69	16
Kan. City & Pac. 4s	58	58	58	1
Kansas City So. 5s	75	74½	75	20
Kansas City So. 3s	59	59	59	1
Kan. City Term. 4s	77	76½	76½	11
LACK. ST'L. 5s, '23	95½	94½	94½	12
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	90½	89½	89½	11
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	98	97½	97½	3
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	84	84	84	1
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	84¾	84½	84½	22
Lake Shore 3½s	73½	73½	73½	11
Lex. & Eastern 1st 5s	92½	91¾	92½	3
Liggett & Myers 7s	114	114	114	3
Liggett & Myers 5s	88¾	88	88¾	11
Long Isl. deb. 5s, '37	75	75	75	1
Long Isl. deb. 5s, '34	97	97	97	1
Long Island gen'l 4s	94¼	94¼	94¼	2
Lorillard 7s	113½	111	111	6
Lorillard 5s	88	87½	88	41
Lou. & Nash. gen. 6s	100½	100½	100½	2
Lou. & Nash. unif. 4s	86½	86½	86½	2
Lou. & Nash. gold 5s	98½	98½	98½	1
L. & N., S. & N. Ala. 5s, 1963	93½	93½	93½	5
MANHAT'N CON. 4s	79	79	79	4
Man. con. 4s, tax ex.	78	78	78	2
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	80½	80½	80½	1
Midvale Steel 5s	82½	81½	81¾	37
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	44½	44½	44½	2
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	62½	60¾	60¾	8
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	34	34	34	1
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s, t. r.	32	30	32	6
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	56½	56½	56½	1
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	93½	93½	93½	1
Mo. Pacific gen. 4s	57½	55½	55½	300
Mo. P. 1st & ref. 5s, 1926	89¾	89¾	89¾	1
Mo. P. 1st & ref. 5s, 1923	90½	90½	90½	1
Mo. P. 1st & ref. 5s, 1965	86	86	86	1
Montana Power 5s	89	88	89	16
NAT. STARCH deb. 5s	91¼	91¼	91¼	1
Nat. Tube 5s	94½	94½	94½	1
New Or. Term. 4s	63	62½	62½	10
N. O., T. & M. inc. 5s	40½	40	40	8
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	100	99½	99½	5
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	74½	72½	74	55
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	94	93	93½	210
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	79	78½	79	15
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	82	80½	81½	38
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st 4s	82	82	82	1
N. Y. C. & St. L. deb. 4s	61½	61½	61½	1
N. Y. Cons. R. R. 4½s	87	87	87	3
N. Y. & Erie 3d ext. 4½s	95	93½	93½	6
N. Y. G. E. L., H. & P. 4s	73	73	73	3
N. Y., L. & W. term. & imp. 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	85	85	85	3
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	64	64	64	8
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	50½	50	50	2
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	19½	18½	19½	8
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	87	86	86	64
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	49	45	48	21
Norf. & So. 1st & ref. 5s	61	61	61	1
Norf. & W. con. 4s	85	85	85	8
N. & W., Poca. C. & C. 4s	83½	83½	83½	1
Nor. Pacific 4s	84½	83½	84	66
Nor. Pacific 3s	60½	59½	59½	65
Nor. Pac. ref. & imp. 4½s	85½	85½	85½	2
Nor. States Pow. 5s	87½	86	86	12
ORE. R. R. & NAV. c. 4s	80½	80	80½	8
Ore. Sh. Line ref. 4s	84½	82½	84½	94
Ore. Wash. 1st & ref. 4s	73½	73½	73½	18
PAC. GAS & EL. 5s	80	79½	79½	8
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	91	90½	90½	8
Penn. con. 4½s	98	98	98	23
Penn. gen. 4½s	92	91½	91½	146
Penn. 4s, 1948	89	88½	89	14
Penn. gtd. 4½s	97	97	97	2
Peoria & E. 1st 4s	51½	51	51½	10
Pere Marq. 1st 5s	82	81½	81½	12
Public Service 5s	75½	74	75	14
Reading gen. 4s	83½	83	83	8
Rep. Iron & Steel 5s	93½	93½	93½	12
Rio G. West. 1st 4s	67½	67½	67½	3
Rio G. W. col. tr. 4s	52	52	52	4
ST. L., I. M. & SO. gen'l 5s	92	91	92	7
St. L., I. M. & So. unif. & ref. 4s	74½	74½	74½	1
St. L., I. M. & So., R. & G. 4s	71	71	71	4
St. L. & San Fran. prior lien 4s, A	58½	57	57½	748
St. L. & San Fran. prior lien 5s, B	70½	68½	68½	163
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	62½	61½	62	172
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	48	48	48½	15
St. L. & S. W. 1st 4s	68½	67½	68½	2
S. L. & S. W. Term. 1st 5s	57½	57½	57½	14
St. P., M. & M. 4½s	94	94	94	5
Seab. Air L. adj. 5s	54	53	53½	43
Seab. Air L. ref. 4s	55½	55	55½	9
Sinclair Oil 7s	84½	84½	84½	1
Sincl. Oil 7s, with war.	88½	86	88½	85
So. Bell Tel. 5s	91	91	91	4
So. Pac. conv. 5s	88½	87½	87½	161
So. Pac. conv. 4s	77	75½	76	288
So. Pac. ref. 4s	80	79½	80	20
So. Pac., S. F. Term. 4s	79	79	79	1
So. Pac. col. 4s	72½	72½	72½	15
Southern Ry. 5s	93	91½	92½	44
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	59½	59	59	290
So. Ry., St. L. Div. 4s	69½	67½	69½	4
TENN. C. & I. gen. 5s	95	95	95	2
Tenn. Copper cv. 6s	88½	88	88½	5
Term. of St. L. ref. 4s	82	82	82	1
Texas Co. deb. 6s	101½	99½	101	23
Third Av. adj. 5s	36	34	34½	85
Tol. & O. C. 1st 5s	93	93	93	2
Tri-City 5s	92	92	92	10
UNION PAC. 1st 4s	88½	88½	88½	37
Union Pac. ref. 4s	77½	77	77	76
Union Pac. conv. 4s	85½	84	84	25
United Fuel Gas 6s	97½	97½	97½	1
U. S. Rubber 6s	100	100	100	1
U. S. Rubber ref. 5s	78½	77½	77½	214½
U. S. Sm., R. & M. 6s	95½	94½	94½	7
U. S. Steel 5s	99½	98½	99	169
Utah Power & Lt. 5s	83	83	83	2
VA.-CAR. CH. 1st 5s	98	91½	91½	15
Va.-Car. Ch. cv. 6s	95	95	95	3
Vt. Ry. 1st 5s	93	91½	93	35
Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	84	84	84	6
Va. Ry. & Power 5s	80½	80	80	2
WABASH 1st 5s	94	93½	93½	8
Western Electric 5s	97½	97	97	19
Western Pacific 5s	84	82½	82	20
Western Maryland 4s	60½	59½	60½	14
West Shore 4s	80	80	80	3
West. Un. col. tr. 5s	93	92½	92½	21
West. Un. R. E. 4½s	88	87½	87½	3
Wilson & Co. 6s	95½	94½	95½	18
Wisconsin Central 4s	72	72	72	38
Total sales				$7,890,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. Liberty 3½s	98.88	98.50	98.88	2341
U. S. Lib. 1st cv. 4s	98.04	97.64	97.90	487
U. S. Liberty 2d 4s	96.80	96.26	96.54	8735
Am. For. Secur. 5s	96	95½	95½	27
Anglo-French 5s	86½	85½	86¼	1441
Argentine 5s	80	78	80	5
City of Bordeaux 6s	86½	84½	85½	263
City of Lyons 6s	86½	84½	85½	164
City of Marseilles 6s	86½	84½	85½	273
City of Paris 6s	86½	82½	84½	306½
City of Tokio 5s	80	80	80	1
Dom. of Can. 5s, '21	95½	94½	95½	14
Dom. of Can. 5s, '26	95	95	95	1
Dom. of Can. 5s, '31	91½	91½	91½	2
French Govt. 5½s	94¾	94½	94¾	730
Japanese 4½s	80½	80½	80½	18
Jap. 4½s, 2d series	80½	80	80½	27
Jap. 4½s, 2d series, German stamp	80¼	78	80	61
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '04	91	90¼	90¼	8
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '14	92¼	92¼	92¼	1
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5s	98½	97½	98	[illegible]
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1968	100	99½	99½	[illegible]
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919	96	95½	96	71
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new	99¼	98½	99	547
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1921	93½	92	93½	257
U. S. of Mexico 5s	42½	42½	42½	1
Total sales				$18,181,500

STATE BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. State 4½s	104½	104½	104½	2
N. Y. Canal 4½s	105	105	105	4
Total sales				$7,000

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
4s, 1956, reg.	85½	85½	85½	1
3½s, Nov., 1954	78	78	78	1
4s, 1955, reg.	84½	84½	84½	1
4s, 1957	86½	86½	86½	1
4s, 1958	86½	86½	86½	3
4s, 1959	86½	86½	86½	1
4½s, 1966	88½	88½	88½	1
4½s, May, 1957	95½	95	95	12
4½s, Nov., 1957	95½	95	95½	72
4½s, 1963	95½	95	95½	8
4½s, 1965	96½	95	95½	84
Total sales				$132,000
Grand total				$26,220,000

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	50,002	96,330	116,980	$174,000
Tuesday	80,025	126,285	120,835	249,000
Wednesday	31,658	124,715	104,425	150,000
Thursday	40,520	187,242	180,880	183,000
Friday	39,665	132,350	169,900	89,000
Saturday	24,370	84,750	117,735	62,000
Total	257,540	701,672	814,955	$907,000

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
20,800	*Aetna Explos.	7½	6¾	7½	[illegible]
350	*Aetna Explos. pf., w. i.	47	41½	41½	— 3½
754	*Air Reduc.	76½	73	74	+ ½
288	*F. B'thal	100	99	100	
140	*F. B'thal pf.	90	86	90	
300	B.-A. Tob. cp.	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ½
1,400	*C., Lt. & P.	2½	2¼	2¼	
50	*Carbon Steel	80	80	80	
215	Carwen Steel	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1,400	*Chalmers M. w. i.	4½	4½	4½	
300	Charc. Iron	7½	7½	7½	
20,300	Chev. M. C. w. i.	120	110	110	[illegible]
900	*City Ser. pf.	74	70½	74	[illegible]
1,670	*City Ser. old	219	215	215	+ 1
900	Curtiss Aero.	26½	26	26	— 1
2,610	Cuprite Sulp.	1½	1½	1½	
2,175	*Electric Gun.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
840	Emer. Phono.	4½	3¾	4¼	[illegible]
300	Ev. Hean. Inc.	21	21	21	
800	*Hall Signal	5	4½	4½	[illegible]
300	*Hall Sig. pf.	15	13	15	+ 2
500	*In.-L. Chem.	2½	2½	2½	
550	In. Man. Chem.	8½	7½	[illegible]	
2,250	Int. Rubber	11	10	10	— 1
400	Key. T. & R.	13½	13½	13½	[illegible]
60	*S. S. Kresge	72	70	72	+ 2
800	Lake Tor. Bt.	3½	3	3¼	[illegible]
2,000	*Man. Transit.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8,700	Marconi of A.	3½	3½	3½	[illegible]
11,000	*Maxim Mun.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	*Nash Motors	85	80	85	+ 5
2,400	*Nat. Motors	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,700	N. Y. Transp.	18	16½	17½	[illegible]
900	N. A. P. & P.	3	2¾	2¾	[illegible]
6,500	P. Tr. & Mot.	17	14	17	+ 4½
500	*Poc.-L. Coal	3½	3½	3½	[illegible]
7,000	*Prud. Pict.	6½	6	6½	[illegible]
88,000	*Smith Mot. T.	1½	1½	1½	[illegible]
15	A. O. Sm. pf.	86	86	86	— 1
8,200	*Stand. Motor	11½	9½	9½	[illegible]
4,200	Submar. Bt.	14	12	13½	+ 1½
4,900	Triangle F.	1	[illegible]	1	[illegible]
65,000	*United Mot.	25½	21	22½	[illegible]
[illegible]	*U. S. L. & H. pf.	1½	1½	1½	[illegible]
8,450	U. S. SS. Co.	5½	4½	4½	[illegible]
200	World Film	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28,300	*W. M. A. C.	7½	6¾	7¼	+ 1

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
500	A.-A. Oil rts.	3	3	3	
15	Buckeye P. L.	95	95	95	+10
100	Ohio Oil	365	345	350	+40
50	S. Penn. Oil	290	290	290	+45
635	St. Oil of N. J.	552	520	545	+18
982	St. Oil of N. Y.	284	252	280	+ 3

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
2,860	*Allen Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12,000	*Am. Oil	20	17	19	
56,800	*Am. Ventura	10	7	9	
1,980	*Bar. O. & G.	1½	1	1½	[illegible]
86,000	*Boston-Wyo.	28	24	25	— 3
21,500	*Cosden	8	7½	7¾	[illegible]
1,100	*Cosden pf.	3½	3½	3½	[illegible]
85,000	*Crown Oil	1	1	1½	[illegible]
25,200	Cum. P. & R.	1½	1½	1½	[illegible]
4,600	*Elk Basin P.	6½	6½	6½	[illegible]
15,200	*Elk. O. & G.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8,100	*Esmeralda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7,400	*Federal	2½	[illegible]	2½	[illegible]
8,600	*Glenrock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,900	*H'over O. & R.	7½	[illegible]	7½	+ 1½
13,650	*Houston	47½	43	47	+ 5
2,100	*H. G. C. O. & R.	4½	[illegible]	4½	[illegible]
3,000	*Inter. Pet.	13½	13½	13½	[illegible]
20,100	*Island O. & T.	2½	1½	2½	[illegible]
31,200	Kenova	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8,200	*Merritt	24½	22½	23	+ 1
14,600	Met. Pet.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50,000	*Midwest	118	100	100	+ 7
8,500	*Midwest pf.	1½	1½	1½	[illegible]
7,450	*Midwest Ref.	115	103	108	+ 3
5,600	M. Wells Pet.	1½	1½	1½	[illegible]
6,700	*N. Y.-Okla.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11,700	*Northwest	66	59	60	— 3
32,000	*Oklahoma	5	4	4½	
3,300	*Okla. pf.	15	14	15	+ 1
13,600	Okla. P. & R.	7½	7	7	[illegible]
20,500	Omar O. & G.	38	32	35	— 3
500	*Pan-Am. Pet.	42	40	40½	[illegible]
3,000	*Penn. Ken.	5½	[illegible]	5½	[illegible]
31,300	*R. R. O. & G.	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30,300	*Rice	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,100	*Sapul. O. & R.	10	9	9½	[illegible]
4,300	Seq. O. & R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,300	*Sinclair Gulf	17	16	16½	— 1
500	*Stanton	1½	1½	1½	[illegible]
17,500	*Utah Pet.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,050	*Way. O. & G.	4	3½	4	[illegible]

MINING STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
5,670	Al.-Br. C. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20,000	Atlanta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13,800	Big Ledge C.	1½	1	1½	[illegible]
2,100	Booth	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26,700	Bos. Mon.	154	45	47	[illegible]
3,000	Brad. Copper	1½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Butte C. & Z.	8½	7½	7½	[illegible]
27,500	Butte Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Butte N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21,000	Caledonia M.	158	47	53	+ 6
13,100	Calumet & J.	1½	1½	1½	[illegible]
5,700	Canada Cop.	2½	1½	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,700	Cashboy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
105,000	Cer. S. M. M.	169	42	65	[illegible]
500	Cerro G. M.	1½	1½	1½	
1,000	Coco R. Min.	2½	2½	2½	
20,300	Con. Ar. Sm.	2½	1½	2½	
10,500	Cons. Cop. M.	6½	5¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,300	Cons. Homes.	28	25	25	
3,755	Copper Valley	1½	1	1	
4,000	Cresson Gold.	5½	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
24,985	Emma Copper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,480	First Nat. C.	2½	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
9,700	Fortuna Cons.	140	35	40	[illegible]
8,975	Gibson C. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22,300	Globe D. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4,000	Gold Hill	14	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,100	Goldfield C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,400	Goldfield M.	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,400	Great Bend	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9,240	Gt. V. Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8,400	Green M. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8,425	Hecla Mining	4½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18,500	Int. Mines	14	10	10	— 4
7,250	Iron Blossom	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10,000	Jerome Verde	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7,900	Jer. Pres. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8,500	Jim Butler	190	79	85	+ 6
13,000	Josevig-Ken.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,050	Jumbo Ext.	120	17	19	+ 3
800	Kerr Lake	5¾	5	5¼	[illegible]
4,500	Kewanas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8,000	Kir. P. G. M.	150	50	50	[illegible]
1,300	La Rose Con.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,500	Lavelle Gold	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,300	Louisiana C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	*McKin.-Dar.	60	60	60	
2,400	Magma Ch.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
80	Magma Cop.	40	38	39	[illegible]
10,500	*†Marsh Min.	6	5	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,200	Mason Val.	5½	5	5	[illegible]
4,201	†Mogul Min.	35	33	33	— 7
10,900	*Monster Ch.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10,500	*†Mother Lode	27	26	26	— 1
41,500	*†Natl. Leas.	6	1	3	[illegible]
19,000	*†Nat. Z. & L.	28	24	24	— 3
6,100	†Nev. Op. M.	20	20	20	
2,900	*New Corn.	16¾	15½	16¾	[illegible]
700	N. Y. & Hon. R. C. M.	13½	12½	13½	[illegible]
11,400	*Nicklas Min.	42	[illegible]	42	[illegible]
2,750	Nipissing	8½	8½	8½	[illegible]
3,050	*Nixon Nev.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,800	*Oh. C. m. w. i.	1	[illegible]	1	[illegible]
11,775	*†Pole Star C.	23	20	23	+ 2
15,900	†Port. Con. C.	31	31	31	[illegible]
13,510	*†Prov. Mine.	51	47	47	— 1
3,500	*Rawley Min.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,200	*Ray Herc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9,001	*Rex. Con. M.	10½	9½	10	
4,850	†Roch. Mines	30	29	29	
2,500	†San Toy	13	12	13	+ 2
89,050	Silver King of Arizona	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,663	S. K. C. of Utah	3½	3	3½	[illegible]
3,500	*†Silver Pick.	5	5	5	
4,000	*†St. Nich. Z.	6	6	6	
1,900	Std. Sil. Lead	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,300	Stewart	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10,000	†Success Min.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,500	Sup. Copper	2½	2¼	2¼	[illegible]
4,750	Tonopah Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12,000	Tri-Bullion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,500	*†Troy-Ariz.	16	18	18	— 3
1,200	Un. Eastern	4	3½	3½	[illegible]
800	Unity Gold	4	3½	3½	[illegible]
6,000	*†Utica Mines	11	10	11	
5,500	†W. End Con.	69	68	69	+ 3
5,050	Wh. Caps M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,200	†Wh. Caps Ex.	12	10	12	+ 2
4,000	†Wilbert Cop.	16	15	16	

BONDS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
$767,000	*Am. T. & T. 1-yr. 6s, w. i.	99½	99½	99½	..
59,000	*Beth. St. 5s, 2-yr. n.	97½	96½	97½	+ 1½
227,000	*Can. Gov. 5s	95½	95½	95½	[illegible]
46,000	*Gen. El. 6% n.	99½	99½	99½	[illegible]
58,000	*Gen. El. 6%, 2-yr. n.	99½	99½	99½	+ ½
52,000	*Gt. Nor. 5-yr. 5%	97½	97	97	
38,000	*Rus. Gov. new 5½s	52	43	43	— 2
127,000	*Rus. Gov. 6½s	58	48	50	+ 4

*Unlisted. †Cents per share.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

AN ELECTION OF TWENTY MANAGERS of the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind, and of three Inspectors of Election will be held at the Institute, 9th Av. and 34th St., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1918.

LINZEE BLAGDEN, Sec.

Income Tax at a Glance

IF your net income is in excess of $1,000 for the year 1917, you must render a return to the Government, and in all likelihood you must pay an income tax. Do you understand the law as you should?

OUR Income Tax Book explains the law in such clear, simple language, that no one can fail to comprehend it. It is written especially for bondholders, and every buyer of bonds should have a copy. Write for the Straus Income Tax Book, and, if you are interested in sound 6% bonds free from Normal Federal income tax, ask for

Circular No. A-130.

S.W. STRAUS & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1882 INCORPORATED
150 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
36 Years Without Loss to Any Investor.

Inheritance Tax

The Bank deposits of a non-resident are not taxable under the inheritance tax laws of New Jersey, and a Safe Deposit Box rented in the name of a non-resident is accessible to representatives of his estate without notice to or consent of the State.

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ESTABLISHED 1886.
Only Trust Company in New Jersey That Clears Through the New York Clearing House.
19 WEST 8TH STREET, BAYONNE, N. J. OPP. R. R. STATION.

STANDARD OIL ISSUES
WEEKLY SUMMARY ON STANDARD OIL ISSUES WILL BE MAILED TO INVESTORS ON REQUEST
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

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New York City.

New Jersey Securities
Outwater & Wells
15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. [illegible] Montgomery

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
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Send for letter S-2 describing our special service department, which watches the equity behind our clients' bonds.
J. R. Bridgeford & Co.
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Guaranteed First Mortgages and Certificates
$25 and upwards
Write for Booklet "A"
FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Bridge Plaza N., L. I. City, N. Y.

Municipal Bonds
4½% to 5½%
PRUDDEN & CO.
Successors to Cummings, Prudden & Co.
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Telephone Cortlandt 3964.

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American Brass Texas & Pacific Coal
D. L. & W. Coal Niles-Bement-Pond
Telephone 1111 Broad

The Spread of American Thrift

John Muir

To his original study of public participation in the First Liberty Loan Mr. Muir has added a sequel which tells of the way in which the Thrift base was broadened in the Second Liberty Loan.

"The Spread of American Thrift" shows how in the Second Loan the number of those who subscribed "a dollar down, a dollar a week" was increased through the general use of methods which were tested out in the first campaign.

A comparison of popular participation in the two Loans based on reports from several hundred of the leading corporations of the country; a study of the manner in which subsequent liquidation was cared for; analysis of the reasons why The Partial Payment Plan was instrumental in enrolling most of the 12,000,000 participants, with an estimate of the possibilities of national saving as the war continues—these are some of the features which make "The Spread of American Thrift" timely.

The human side of the great tasks of war finance is given attention by Mr. Muir, who cites some of the most humorous incidents developed through hurry or enthusiasm.

For the general public, for that large section of it which subscribed for Liberty Loan Bonds, and especially for all who realize the patriotic spur which the war has given to Thrift, this publication will be intensely interesting.

Single copies can be obtained at a nominal cost of ten cents.

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Guaranteed as to Principal and Interest by the
New York Title and Mortgage Company
Capital and Surplus over $3,000,000.
EQUITABLE TRUST CO. OF N. Y., Depositary
Free from personal property taxes in the State of New York; the Normal Federal Income Tax of 2 per cent. will be repaid by the Guarantor.

SERIAL MATURITIES:

$12,500	July 1, 1918	$12,500	January 1, 1919
12,500	July 1, 1919	12,500	January 1, 1920
12,500	July 1, 1920	12,500	January 1, 1921
12,500	July 1, 1921	12,500	January 1, 1922
12,500	July 1, 1922	137,500	January 1, 1923

Total Loan, $250,000. Valuation of direct security, $660,000.

The valuation of the direct security is over two and one-half times the amount of the loan.

The building is a fireproof structure erected for a milk pasteurization, bottling and ice plant. It is designed to be the world's largest, most modern and best equipped milk pasteurization plant.

The mortgage is a first lien on both land and building. The loan is further secured by an assignment of a ten-year lease executed by the Sheffield Farms Company, Inc., for an aggregate net rental of $400,000, at the uniform rate of $40,000 per annum, thus providing unusually strong commercial backing for the loan.

The Sheffield Farms Company, Inc., is an old-established, successful business, well known in New York. Its average annual sales for the past three years were $11,900,285.02. Its average net earnings, after depreciation, for the same period, were $472,887.04 per annum, an amount nearly twelve times the sum annually due on the lease.

The mortgage is held by the Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Depositary. Authentication of the Depositary will be endorsed on each mortgage certificate.

We offer at par the unsold balance of these 5½ per cent. first mortgage certificates with our guarantee of principal and interest. Denominations of $100 or multiples thereof in various maturities, as above listed.

Write for Circular.

New York Title and Mortgage Company
135 BROADWAY, MANHATTAN. Telephone Cortlandt 6880
203 MONTAGUE STREET, BROOKLYN. Telephone Main 7160

Connecticut Brass & Manufacturing Corp.
Plants at Waterbury and West Cheshire, Conn.
Subject to Prior Sale and Advance in Price Without Notice, We Offer a Limited Allotment of the Common Stock of the Connecticut Brass and Manufacturing Corporation at $8.50 per share (Par $10).
Net earnings for 12 months ending September 30, 1917, over $579,000. Extensions and improvements now nearing completion expected to substantially increase earnings in 1918.
Descriptive Circular and Booklet on Request
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95 PEARL ST., Hartford, Conn.

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Common & Preferred
Trading Department.
John Nickerson, Jr.
61 Broadway, New York
Telephone Rector 5412

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Union Trust Co. of New York
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ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
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This rate has been paid many years by the conservatively managed
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FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
Ask for pamphlet, "The Proverbs of Franklin"—Mailed Free.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all news stands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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Dayton Power & Light Pfd.
Hale & Kilburn Pfd.
Int'l Motor Truck Stocks
National Sugar Refining
Chas. H. Jones & Co.
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Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

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Specialist in Powders
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5 Winchester Arms @ $605
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WEBB & CO.
43 EXCHANGE PL., NEW YORK.
Phone Hanover 1645-7

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell
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E. W. Bliss
Guaranty Trust Stock
Kirby Lumber
National Surety
National Sugar
Penn Coal & Coke
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Phones 4000 to 4010 John 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Amer. Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Colorado Power Com.
Carolina Pr. & Light Com. & Pfd.
Electric Bond & Share Pfd.
Northern Ohio Electric Pfd.
Northern States Pr. Com., Pfd. & War.
Pacific Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Standard Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Western Power Com. & Pfd.
Kiely & Horton
39 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

Amer. Sleeve-Valve Motor
Cuban Ports Co.
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C. W. Pope & Co.
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15M Ohio Utilities 6% 1948 @ 92 and int.
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5M UtahVal. Gas&C. 6% 1935 @ 92 and int.
Salisbury & van der Kieft,
45 Pine St., N. Y. Phone John 1646

Russian Gov't
INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL ISSUES
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56 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. Hanover 4516.

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Bought & Sold.
Anderson, Colby & Koellner
60 Broadway. Tel. Rector 3250-3251

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells Flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Jan. 12, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	70	80
Am. W. W. & E., '34	5	Apr. & Oct.	61	65
Anac. & Pot., '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	..	90
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	..	June & Dec.	70	75
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	85	90
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	93
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	55	65
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	..	97
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	90	96
Buffalo Traction, '48	5	June & Dec.	100	102
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	..	91½
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	82	87
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	98	99
C. & P. Tel. cons., '29	5	Jan. & July	99½	101
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	95	97
Do '23	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	89	92
C. Buck. L. & N Tr., '21	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	95
Colo. Power 1st, '33	5	May & Nov.	82	88
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	..	93
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	90
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd. 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	85	93
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	85	93
Cons. Gas. (Balt.) '39	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Do '54	4½	Jan. & July	83½	85½
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	79	82
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	93	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	95
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	93	..
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	93	100
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	85	93
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	97½	98½
Dallas Elec 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	94
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June & Dec.	87	95
Eliz. & Tr. R.R., '62	5	Apr. & Oct.	..	87
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	87	93
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	78	82
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	80	85
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	93	..
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	..	70
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	74	76
Hackensack Wtr., '52	4	Jan. & July	74	78
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	96	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	92	95
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May & Nov.	95	96
Hoboken Ferry, '46	5	May & Nov.	94¼	..
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jan. & July	50	52
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	67	70
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	88	90
K. C. L. & P. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	80	85
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	79	84
K. C. Long D. T., '25	5	Jan. & July	88	90
Kan. C. Rys. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	79	83
Do 2d, '44	5	Jan. & July	73	77
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	79	84
Knoxville Trac., '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	100
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '20	5	Jan. & July	..	96
Louis. G. & E. ref., '18	6	Jan. & July	99	100
Middle West Util., '25	6	Jan. & July	..	99
Miss R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	67	70
Middlesex & S. T., '50	5	Jan. & July	..	87
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '28	5	June & Dec.	93	98
Nash. R. & L. 1st con., '53	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	70	75
Nev.-Cal. E. 1st in., '46	6	Jan. & July	94	99
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	98	100
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	96	100
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	68	70
N.J. & H.R.R. & F., '50	4	Mar. & Sept.	72	75
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	54	64
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	95½	96½
Do ref., '32	6	Apr. & Oct.	98	..
Norf. & Portsmouth, '36	5	June & Dec.	80	83
Norf. R. & Lt. con., '49	5	May & Nov.	90	95
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	75	80
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	87	87½
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	82	87
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	89½	90
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	75	80
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	87
Do deb., '21	6	Jan. & July	95	97
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	93	97
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	95	100
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	100	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	86
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	70	75
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	..	100
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	94	..
Riverside Trac., '60	5	June & Dec.	..	80
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	75
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	80	90
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '34	6	Feb. & Aug.	84	85
San Diego Gas & E. deb., '22	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	91
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	80	82
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	90	92
S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '43	5	June & Dec.	80	87
Stand. Gas & El., '35	6	Apr. & Oct.	85	94
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May & Dec	72	82
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	Jan. & July	72	77
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	82	90
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	89	93
Twin S. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Apr. & Oct.	88	92
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	73	75
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	73	78
Do deb., '26	6	May & Nov.	93	99
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	74	76
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	56	58
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	85	90
United Util. conv., '43	6	Jan. & July	93	98
Wash., Balt. & A., '41	5	Mar. & Sep.	82½	84
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	95	100
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	70	75
W. States G. & E., '27	6	June & Dec.	93	98
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	85	95
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar. & Sep.	90	93

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Graphophone, '30	6	June & Dec.	..	95
K. C. Stk. Y. deb., '30	5	Feb. & Aug.	98	100
Lima Locomotive, '31	6	May & Nov.	86	94
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	54	64
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '34	5	Jan. & July	84¾	90
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	..	90

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 12, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec Pwr.	..	..	..	10	13
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 31, 17	60	68
Am Gas & El. ($50)	2½	Q	Jan 2, 18	88	91
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	40	41
Am. Light & Trac.	b5	Q	Nov 1, 17	212	213
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	90	92
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Dec 1, 17	47	50
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	71	75
Am. Public Utilities	¾	..	July 1, 14	25	30
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	58	63
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	..	..	..	4⅞	5⅞
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 26, 17	60	62
Do participating pf.	..	..	..	9½	11½
Bat. Rouge El. cum. pf.	3	S	Dec 1, 17	75	80
Buffalo Gen. Electric	1¾	Q	Dec 31, 17	97	98
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	85	93
Capital Traction	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 18	75	79
Car. Power & Light	¼	Q	Nov 1, 17	25	27
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	90	93
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf	1½	Q	Dec 1, 17	..	..
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50)	..	..	..	45	50
Cities Service	*½	M	Jan 1, 18	212	217
Do pf.	½	M	Jan 1, 18	74½	76
Colorado Power	½	Q	Oct 15, 17	22	24
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 15, 17	95	100
Columbus Elec. pf.	3	S	Jul 17, 17	75	85
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	Q	Nov 1, 17	33	34
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	63	64
Conn. Power pf.	1½	Q	Dec 1, 17	85	90
Con. Trac. of N. J.	2	S	Jul 16, 17	64	..
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	S	Jan 2, 18	50	55
Do pf.	3	S	Jan 2, 18	75	80
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	98	100
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Dec 15, 17	93	97
Essex & Hudson Gas	4	S	Dec 1, 17	120	124
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..	..	5	8
Do pf.	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	24	30
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	3	S	Sep 15, 17	..	68
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	..	..	..	75	80
Hudson County Gas	4	S	Dec 1, 17	118	123
Illum. & Pr. Sec.	..	..	..	15	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 15, 17	62	68
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 18	93	100
Kan. City Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	..	30	..
Do pf.	..	..	..	..	..
Kansas City Rys.	..	..	..	..	..
Do pf.	..	..	..	..	..
Middle West Util. pf.	1½	Q	Dec 1, 17	55	60
Miss. River Pr. pf.	3	S	J. & J.	33	36
Mobile Electric	1¾	Q	Nov 15, 17	85	91
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1½	Q	Dec 15, 17	85	93
Nashville R. & L. pf.	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 18	80	73
Newark Con. Gas	2½	Q	Jan 1, 18	85	90
Niagara Falls Power	2	Q	Oct 15, 17	150	160
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.	..	..	..	11	15
Do pf.	3	S	Jul 15, 17	54	59
No. States Power	1¾	Q	Oct 20, 17	60	63
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	86	88
Nor. Texas Electric	1	Q	Dec 1, 17	47	52
Do pf.	3	S	Sep 1, 17	70	75
Pacific Gas & Electric	1¼	Q	Oct 15, 17	36	39
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 15, 17	82	84
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1¾	Q	Oct 10, 17	85	90
Republic Ry. & Light	1	Q	Oct 15, 17	22	23
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 15, 17	55	57
Southern Cal. Edison	1¾	Q	Nov 15, 17	79	82
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	93	98
Som., U. & Middle	..	..	..	65	70
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Dec 1, 17	115	120
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 17	93	100
Standard Gas & Elec.	..	..	..	6	7
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 15, 17	22	23
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	Nov 15, 17	102	..
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	..	..	3
Do pf.	..	..	..	10	12
Texas Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 17	90	100
Tri-City R. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 18	82	84
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	Jan 2, 18	26	29
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	61	65
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.)	50c	Q	Oct 15, 17	23	24
United Utilities	..	..	..	20	25
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	52	58
Washington Gas	$1.20	Q	Nov 1, 17	50	55
Wash. Ry. & Electric	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 17	50	60
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 17	65	70
Western Power	..	..	..	10	11
Do pf.	$1.18	Q	Oct 15, 17	42	45
West. States Gas & E.	1¾	Q	Nov 15, 17	25	30
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	85	92
Wisconsin Edison	$1.50	S	Dec 31, 17	35	40

b—2½% payable in com. stock. *½ payable in com. stock.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	*1½	Q	Nov 15, 17	224	227
American Chicle	1½	..	Jan 20, 16	34	35
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	63	66
Amer. Graphophone	1¾	Q	Dec 31, 17	66	67
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 15, 17	68	70
Amer. Typefounders	1	Q	Oct 15, 17	34	37
Atlas Powder	d10	Q	Dec 10, 17	158	160
Atlas Powder pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	96	99
Babcock & Wilcox	2	Q	Jan 3, 18	109	111
Bord. Cond. Milk	4	S	Aug 15, 17	94	97
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 15, 17	90	92
By Products Coke	5	A	..	..	..
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	4	S	Sep 28, 17	86	88
Cardenas-Am. Sugar	..	..	..	15	20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	80	90
Celluloid	†4	Q	Dec 31, 17	145	155
Central Aguirre Sugar	2½	Q	Jan 2, 18	135	162
Certainteed Products	..	..	..	47½	49
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	..	89½
Do 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	85	88
Childs	1½	Q	Dec 10, 17	68½	71
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 10, 17	88	90
Crocker-Wheeler	g3	Q	Oct 15, 17	95	100
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	101	103
Del., Lack. & W. Coal	$20	Sp.	Dec 28, 17	167	170
Eastern Steel	2½	Q	Oct 15, 17	88	92
Eastman Kodak	2½	Q	Jan 2, 18	410	435
Federal Sugar	1¾	Q	Dec 15, 17	77	80
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 29, 17	85	93
Great Western pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	104	107
Guantanamo Sugar	$1.25	Q	Jan 2, 18	47½	49
Hercules Powder	m10	Q	Dec 24, 17	243	244
Holly Sugar	..	..	..	35	42
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 17	94	98
Int. Silver	..	..	..	40	50
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	80	85
Kan. C. Stock Yards	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 17	90	96
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Nov 1, 17	78½	80
Lanston Monotype	1½	Q	Nov 30, 17	60	70
Manati Sugar	2½	Q	Dec 1, 17	100	105
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	92	96
Matanzas-Am.	..	..	..	8	15
Do pf	..	..	..	72	78
Merg. Linotype	a5	Q	Dec 31, 17	120	121¾
Michigan Sugar	2	Q	Dec 1, 17	69	71
Midwest Refining	$1	Q	Nov 1, 17	107	109
Nat. Sugar Refining	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	97	98
New Jersey Zinc	4	Q	Nov 10, 17	233	236
New Niquero Sugar	3½	Q	Dec 1, 17	170	190
Niles-Bement-Pond	3	Q	Dec 20, 17	115	117
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 20, 17	100	105
Nipe Bay Sugar	2	Q	Oct 15, 17	115	125
Otis Elevator	1¼	Q	Oct 15, 17	56	58
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 15, 17	66	68
Procter & Gamble	5	Q	Nov 15, 17	640	680
Remington Typewriter	..	..	..	14	15
Do 1st pf.	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	61	62
Do 2d pf.	2	..	Oct 1, 14	41	43
Royal Baking Powder	†4	Q	Dec 31, 17	122	125
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 31, 17	85	87
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	1½	Q	Dec 24, 17	55	58
Santa Cecilia Sugar	..	..	..	14½	16
Do pf.	..	..	..	43	44
Shredded Wheat	s2½	Q	Jan 1, 18	..	112
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	..	95
Singer Sew. Machine	2½	Q	Dec 31, 17	173	175
Union Ferry	2	S	J. & J.	36	40
Warner Sugar	1¾	..	Dec 15, 17	100	110
Yale & Towne Mfg.	2½	Q	Jan 2, 18	190	200

*And 4½% extra. †Incl. 2% extra. d—Incl. 8% extra. g—Incl. 1% extra. m—Incl. 8% extra. s—Incl. 2½% extra.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 12, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 18	475	500
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	6	S	Nov 1, 17	205	215
Atlantic ($100)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 18	165	180
Bk. of Cuba	100,000	5	S	Jan 2, 18	175	..
Bat'y Pk. N.	400,000	3	S	Jan 2, 18	175	..
Bowery	250,000	6	Q	Nov 1, 17	390	420
B'w'y Cent'l	100,000	..	..	..	140	150
Bronx Nat.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 18	150	175
Bronx Boro.	150,000	..	..	..	..	150
Bryant Park	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 18	100	170
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	July 1, 15	..	95
Chase Nat'l	10,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 18	310	320
Ch.-P. Nat.	3,500,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	202	210
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 17	..	110
Chemic Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Jan 2, 18	370	390
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	a4½	Q	Jan 2, 18	205	210
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 17	385	395
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	205	215
Colonial	500,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 18	400	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Dec 31, 17	315	325
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	a4½	Q	Jan 2, 18	173	178
Corn. Exch.	3,500,000	4	Sp.	Jan 7, 18	297	..
E.R.Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	..	Jun 1, 16	..	18
Europe	150,000	5	..	Jan 13, 17	110	130
Fifth Av.	100,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 18	..	4,200
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 18	200	225
First Nat.	10,000,000	*10	Q	Jan 2, 18	850	900
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 17	175	185
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	†4	S	Aug 1, 17	137	144
Comm'c'l Ex.	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 18	375	390
G'mania, new	400,000	5	S	Nov 1, 17	185	195
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 18	200	..
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	330	350
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	a8	Q	Jan 2, 18	625	640
Harriman N.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 4, 18	240	250
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	Q	Jan 2, 18	485	495
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	285	290
Liberty Nat.	3,000,000	4½	Q	Jan 2, 18	370	400
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 1, 17	290	310
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	$4	S	Jan 2, 18	305	310
M. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	250	..
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	4	Q	Nov 13, 17	280	285
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	$2	S	Jan 2, 18	265	280
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 18	270	290
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 18	165	175
Mutual	200,000	7	S	Jan 2, 18	375	..
N. Netherl'd	200,000	4	S	Oct 1, 17	200	215
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	a10	S	Jan 2, 18	415	..
N.Y. Co. Nat.	300,000	10	..	Jan 2, 17	..	142
Pacific ($50)	500,000	$1	Q	Nov 1, 17	250	..
Public	750,000	2½	Q	Dec 31, 17	210	230
Park Nat.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 18	475	..
People's ($25)	200,000	$1.25	S	Jan 2, 18	200	220
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	420	445
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	395	425
Sherman Nat	200,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	110	125
State	1,500,000	3	S	Jan 2, 18	100	110
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 17	100	115
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31, 17	140	150
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	6	Q	Jan 1, 18	200	250
West Side	200,000	6	Q	Jan 1, 17	190	210
Yorkville	100,000	6	Q	Dec 31, 17	550	600

*Incl. 1% extra. †Incl. 3% extra. ‡And 3% extra. ‡And 10% of First Security Co. a—Incl. 2% extra. b—And 10% special.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Dec 29, 17	365	372
Brooklyn	1,500,000	†10	Q	Jan 2, 18	..	570
Central	*5,000,000	†6	Q	Jan 2, 18	700	715
Columbia	5,000,000	3½	Q	Dec 31, 17	242	248
Commercial	500,000	..	..	..	100	120
Empire	1,500,000	4	Q	Dec 31, 17	290	300
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31, 17	317	322
Far. L. & T.	5,000,000	4½	Q	Nov 1, 17	405	425
Fidelity	1,000,000	*4	Q	Jan 2, 18	208	213
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 17	245	255
Fulton	500,000	*7	S	Jan 2, 18	250	270
Guaranty	25,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31, 17	325	327
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Nov 1, 17	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	2	Q	Dec 31, 17	142	145
Kings Co.	500,000	6	Q	Nov 1, 17	640	660
Law. Title & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	90	100
Lincoln	1,000,000	1	Q	Nov 1, 17	94	98
Manufact'rs	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	130	145
Mercantile	1,000,000	..	..	..	198	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31, 17	335	345
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Jan 2, 18	580	600
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 10, 17	925	950
People's Tr.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Dec 31, 17	265	285
Q. Co., Jama.	600,000	..	..	..	70	80
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31, 17	280	290
Transatlantic	700,000	3	S	Jan 2, 18	100	..
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 18	350	..
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 18	875	910
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31, 17	395	402

*Incl. 2% extra. †Incl. 5% extra. ‡And 16% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety	$5,000,000	*75c	Q	Dec 31, 17	108	109
Bd. & Mtg. G.	5,000,000	6	Q	Nov 15, 17	169	175
City of N. Y.	583,000	2	..	July 1, 13	85	100
Commonw'lth	500,000	10	A	..	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	1.50	S	Jan 8, 18	845	860
Fidel. Phenix	2,500,000	10	S	Jan 8, 18	255	265
Am. Alliance	1,000,000	5	..	Jul 16, 17	135	145
Great Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	Jul 16, 17	447	460
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	11	S	J. & J.	295	325
Globe & Rut.	700,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 18	700	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	$1.25	Q	Jan 2, 18	78	86
Home Fire	6,000,000	12½	S	J. & J.	400	405
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 18	90	93
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec 31, 17	82	90
Nat. Surety	4,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	173	175
N.Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	50	60
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	170	180
No. River ($25)	600,000	5	S	Oct 10, 17	160	175
Pacific	400,000	5	S	Jul 17, 17	130	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 14, 17	70	80
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	3	..	Jan 1, 17	..	70
Westc'r ($10)	500,000	10	Q	Nov 1, 17	..	32

*And $1 extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St & Fl Ferry stock	$900,000	⅝	S	J. & J.	20	..
B'way & 7th Av	2,100,000	2½	Q	Oct 15, 17	120	140
Bl'n'C.R. ($10)	12,000,000	25c	Q	Oct 15, 17	140	150
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J.A.J.O	100	110
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J.A.J.O	225	260
42d St & G.St	748,000	4½	Q	F.M.A.N	200	240
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 18	130	150
8th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F.M.A.N	100	110

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON.

	Demand High.	Low.	Last.	Cables High.	Low.	Last.
Jan. 7	4.7530	4.7530	4.7530	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Jan. 8	4.75½	4.75½	4.75½	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Jan. 9	4.75½	4.75½	4.75½	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Jan. 10	4.75½	4.75½	4.75½	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Jan. 11	4.75½	4.75½	4.75½	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Jan. 12	4.75½	4.75½	4.75½	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16

	Demand	Cables
Week's range—High	4.7530	4.76 7/16
Low	4.75½	4.76 7/16
Same week last year—High	4.7585	4.76 7/16
Low	4.75½	4.76 7/16
Year to date—High	4.7530	4.76 7/16
Low	4.75½	4.76 7/16
Same period last year—High	4.7585	4.76 7/16
Low	4.75½	4.76 7/16

PARIS.	Demand High.	Low.	Last.	Cables High.	Low.	Last.
Jan. 7	5.73½	5.73½	5.73½	5.71½	5.71½	5.71½
Jan. 8	5.73¾	5.73¾	5.73¾	5.71½	5.71½	5.71½
Jan. 9	5.73	5.73	5.73	5.71	5.71	5.71
Jan. 10	5.73	5.73	5.73	5.70½	5.70½	5.70½
Jan. 11	5.72¾	5.72¾	5.72¾	5.70¾	5.70¾	5.70¾
Jan. 12	5.72¾	5.72¾	5.72¾	5.70¾	5.70¾	5.70¾

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—High	5.72¾	5.70¾
Low	5.73¾	5.71½
Same week last year—High	5.84½	5.83½
Low	5.84¾	5.83¾
Year to date—High	5.72¾	5.70¾
Low	5.73¾	5.71½
Same period last year—High	5.84½	5.83½
Low	5.84¾	5.83¾

	Switzerland Dem.	Cables.	Holland Dem.	Cables.	Italy Dem.	Cables.
Jan. 7	4.48	4.46	43.50	43.87½	8.46	8.45
Jan. 8	4.46	4.43½	43.12½	43.62½	8.46	8.45
Jan. 9	4.51½	4.49½	43.12½	43.62½	8.37	8.36
Jan. 10	4.49	4.48½	42.87½	43.25	8.40	8.39
Jan. 11	4.49	4.47	42.87½	43.25	8.36½	8.35½
Jan. 12	4.49	4.47	42.75	43.25	8.33	8.32
Week's range—High	4.46	4.43½	43.50	43.87½	8.33	8.32
Low	4.51½	4.49½	42.75	43.25	8.46	8.45
Same week last year—High	5.02	5.00	40.81¼	40.87½	6.89	6.88½
Low	5.03¾	5.02	40.81¾	40.87½	6.93⅜	6.93
Year to date—High	4.36½	4.34½	43.62½	43.87½	8.36½	8.35½
Low	4.51½	4.49½	42.87½	43.25	8.46	8.45
Same period last year—High	5.02	5.00	40.81¼	40.87½	6.88½	6.87½
Low	5.06	5.06	40.81¾	40.87½	6.93½	6.93

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen Dem.	Cables.	Stockholm Dem.	Cables.	Christiania Dem.	Cables.
Jan. 7	30.00	30.50	32.50	33.00	31.75	32.25
Jan. 8	30.00	30.50	32.25	32.75	31.75	32.25
Jan. 9	30.00	30.50	32.25	32.75	31.25	31.75
Jan. 10	30.25	30.50	32.25	32.75	31.25	31.75
Jan. 11	30.50	31.00	32.50	32.75	31.75	32.25
Jan. 12	32.00	32.50	33.50	34.00	33.00	33.50
Week's range—High	32.00	32.50	33.50	34.00	33.00	33.50
Low	30.00	30.50	32.25	32.75	31.25	31.75
Same week last year—High	27.40	27.50	29.60	29.70	28.00	28.10
Low	27.25	27.35	29.35	29.45	27.95	28.05
Year to date—High	31.50	32.00	33.50	34.00	32.75	33.25
Low	30.00	30.50	32.00	32.50	31.25	31.75
Same period last year—High	27.40	27.50	29.60	29.70	28.00	28.10
Low	27.05	27.12	29.35	29.45	27.80	27.90

	Greece Dem.	Cables.	Russia *Dem.	*Cables.
Jan. 7	19.40	19.45	12.75	13.00
Jan. 8	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
Jan. 9	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
Jan. 10	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
Jan. 11	19.40	19.45	13.25	13.50
Jan. 12	19.40	19.45	13.25	13.50
Week's range—High	19.40	19.45	13.25	13.50
Low	19.40	19.45	12.75	13.00
Same week last year—High	20.00	20.05	29.35	29.45
Low	19.70	19.75	29.25	29.30
Year to date—High	19.40	19.45	13.25	13.50
Low	19.40	19.45	12.50	12.75
Same period last year—High	20.00	20.05	29.90	29.95
Low	19.70	19.75	29.25	29.30

*Closing price.

CHINA.

	Hongkong Dem.	Cables.	Peking Dem.	Cables.	Shanghai Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—High	77.00	77.25	113.00	113.25	108.00	108.25
Low	75.00	75.25	114.00	114.25	107.00	107.25
Same week last year—High	56.75	56.85	89.00	89.125	84.00	84.125
Low	56.50	56.70	89.00	89.125	84.00	84.125
Year to date—High	77.00	77.25	115.00	115.25	108.00	108.25
Low	73.50	73.75	113.00	113.25	106.00	106.25
Same period last year—High	57.50	57.60	91.00	91.125	86.00	86.125
Low	56.50	56.70	89.00	89.125	84.00	84.125

	INDIA Bombay Dem.	Cab's.	Calcutta Dem.	Cab's.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS Manila Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range—High	35.00	35.50	35.00	35.50	50.00	50.125
Low	34.50	34.75	34.50	34.75	50.00	50.125
Same week last year—High	32.25	32.375	32.25	32.375	50.125	50.25
Low	32.25	32.375	32.25	32.375	50.125	50.25
Year to date—High	35.00	35.50	35.00	35.50	50.00	50.125
Low	34.50	34.75	34.50	34.75	50.00	50.125
Same period last year—High	32.25	32.375	32.25	32.375	50.122	50.25
Low	32.25	32.375	32.25	32.375	50.122	50.25

	SPAIN Dem.	Cab's.	JAPAN Kobe Dem.	Cab's.	Yokohama Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range—High	24.32	24.40	51.75	52.00	51.75	52.00
Low	24.20	24.30	51.75	52.00	51.75	52.00
Same week last year—High	21.20	21.40	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Low	21.20	21.40	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Year to date—High	24.45	24.50	51.75	52.00	51.75	52.00
Low	24.20	24.30	51.75	52.00	51.75	52.00
Same period last year—High	21.20	21.40	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Low	21.05	21.25	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires Demand.	Cables.	Rio Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—High	45.98	45.98	27.04	27.14
Low	45.64	45.74	26.93	27.03
Same week last year—High	44.62½	44.87½	23.75	23.87½
Low	44.50	44.75	23.75	23.87½
Year to date—High	46.21	46.31	27.04	27.14
Low	45.50	45.60	26.70	26.80
Same week last year—High	44.62½	44.87½	23.75	23.87½
Low	44.50	44.75	23.50	23.60

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

CORN.	Jan. High.	Low.	May High.	Low.
Jan. 7	1.27½	1.27½	1.25⅞	1.25½
Jan. 8	1.27¾	1.27¾	1.25⅝	1.25
Jan. 9	1.27¾	1.27⅝	1.25⅞	1.25
Jan. 10	1.27½	1.27⅜	1.25½	1.24½
Jan. 11	1.27⅝	1.27⅜	1.25⅛	1.24¼
Jan. 12	1.27½	1.27⅜	1.25	1.25
Week's range	1.27½	1.27⅜	1.25⅞	1.24¼

OATS.	Jan. High.	Low.	March High.	Low.	May High.	Low.
Jan. 7	80⅛	79⅝	79⅞	79⅝	77⅞	76⅞
Jan. 8	80⅛	78	79⅞	77	77⅜	76⅞
Jan. 9	79½	78¼	79	77½	77	76
Jan. 10	80⅜	78	79⅝	77⅛	77⅛	75⅞
Jan. 11	79⅞	78⅝	79⅛	77⅛	76⅞	75⅞
Jan. 12	80⅛	80⅛	79⅝	77⅞	77⅜	77
W'k's r'ge	80⅛	78	79⅞	77	77⅞	75⅞

Provisions.

LARD.	Jan. High.	Low.	May High.	Low.
Jan. 7	24.00	23.80	24.40	24.25
Jan. 8	24.00	23.90	24.37	24.25
Jan. 9	24.12	24.00	24.50	24.32
Jan. 10	24.37	24.10	24.80	24.55
Jan. 11	24.30	24.17	24.80	24.32
Jan. 12	..	..	24.82	24.77
Week's range	24.37	23.90	24.82	24.25

RIBS.	Jan. High.	Low.	May High.	Low.
Jan. 7	23.77	23.57	24.30	24.02
Jan. 8	..	..	24.12	24.00
Jan. 9	23.67	23.55	24.15	24.02
Jan. 10	23.90	23.50	24.40	24.00
Jan. 11	24.00	23.75	24.42	24.15
Jan. 12	24.07	24.07	24.42	24.40
Week's range	24.07	23.50	24.42	24.00

PORK.	Jan. High.	Low.	May High.	Low.
Jan. 7	45.80	45.50	45.57	44.90
Jan. 8	45.80	45.50	45.25	44.90
Jan. 9	..	..	45.22	45.00
Jan. 10	46.10	45.75	45.50	45.12
Jan. 11	..	..	45.75	45.25
Week's range	46.10	45.50	45.75	44.90

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Jan. High.	Low.	March High.	Low.
Jan. 7	31.66	31.39	31.20	30.90
Jan. 8	32.10	31.66	31.80	31.18
Jan. 9	32.44	31.95	31.97	31.40
Jan. 10	32.40	32.00	31.95	31.40
Jan. 11	32.05	31.54	31.73	31.18
Jan. 12	31.64	31.55	31.31	30.90
Week's range	32.44	31.55	31.97	30.90

	May High.	Low.	July High.	Low.	Oct. High.	Low.
Jan. 7	30.84	30.57	30.53	30.32	29.62	29.41
Jan. 8	31.30	30.79	30.93	30.48	29.95	29.50
Jan. 9	31.58	31.04	31.24	30.67	30.16	29.55
Jan. 10	31.59	31.06	31.30	30.75	30.00	29.60
Jan. 11	31.43	30.78	31.10	30.51	29.95	29.30
Jan. 12	30.98	30.45	30.67	30.18	29.50	28.98
Week's range	31.59	30.45	31.30	30.18	30.16	28.98

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Jan. 12, 1918.

STOCKS (SHARES.)	1918.	1917.	1916.
Monday	516,220	588,850	672,301
Tuesday	775,009	611,142	831,906
Wednesday	459,161	816,299	705,462
Thursday	515,352	1,005,393	585,987
Friday	467,380	627,232	484,348
Saturday	368,930	217,376	405,017
Total w'k	3,100,552	3,860,801	3,903,111
Year to date	7,083,100	8,648,427	8,545,201

BONDS (PAR VALUE.)	1918.	1917.	1916.
Monday	$4,248,500	$4,689,000	$5,015,500
Tuesday	4,694,000	7,254,000	6,244,500
Wednesday	4,139,500	6,875,500	6,056,500
Thursday	4,643,500	5,724,000	4,480,000
Friday	5,279,500	5,112,500	6,584,000
Saturday	3,225,000	2,746,500	4,687,500
Total w'k	$26,229,000	$32,401,500	$33,067,000
Year to date	42,159,000	58,240,800	62,339,500

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

BONDS.	Jan. 12, '18.	Jan. 13, '17.	Decrease.
R. R. & mis.	$7,906,500	$21,746,000	$13,846,500
Government	18,181,500	10,093,500	*7,878,000
State	7,000	84,000	77,000
City	132,000	208,000	136,000
Total all	$26,220,000	$32,401,500	$6,181,500

*Increase.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

BALTIMORE TUBE COMPANY, INCORPORATED

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Baltimore Tube Company, Incorporated, will be held at the office of the Company at Alexandria, Virginia, on the fifth day of February, 1918, at two o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The stock transfer books will be closed from the close of business January 16th, 1918, until the opening of business on February 6th, 1918.

(Signed) ROBERT S. STRINGER, Secretary.

Baltimore, Maryland, January 11th, 1918.

COMMERCIAL SECURITY COMPANY, Inc. 501 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, 501 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, Monday, the 28th day of January, 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing five (5) Directors for the ensuing year, and two (2) Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open one hour. Transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon on January 12th and will remain closed until 3 o'clock P. M. on January 28th.

New York, January 12th, 1918.

B. J. PETERS, Asst. Secretary.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the WOMEN'S HOTEL COMPANY for the election of Directors in the place of those whose terms of office then expire, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the HOTEL MARTHA WASHINGTON, in the City of New York, on Monday, the 28th of January, 1918, at 4 o'clock P. M.

LANSING P. WOOD, Secretary.

New York, January 10th, 1918.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE EAST RIVER GAS COMPANY OF LONG ISLAND CITY.

New York, January 14th, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the purpose of electing eleven directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Webster and Vernon Avenues, Long Island City, on the 28th day of January, 1918, at eleven o'clock A. M.

M. M. GRAHAM, Secretary.

COLLECT ON BONDS TODAY.

Final Installment Due on Second Liberty Loan.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Banks throughout the country tomorrow will collect the final 40 per cent. installment on the second Liberty Loan, although payments are not due at Federal Reserve Banks and other Treasury agencies until Tuesday. Large overpayments on previous installment collection dates have left only $455,000,000 to be paid in tomorrow and Tuesday. Total collections from the second Liberty Loan have been $3,453,000,000.

Tuesday also is the final day for receipt of payments on the latest issue of Treasury certificates of indebtedness arranged in anticipation of big tax collections next June. This issue is still open for subscriptions.

At a meeting of the Directors held in London January 10, 1918, it was decided to recommend to the shareholders at the annual meeting fixed to be held January 24, 1918, payment on January 31, 1918, of final dividend of 6 per cent. free of British Income Tax upon the Ordinary Shares, making with the interim dividends already paid 30 per cent. for the year ended September 30, 1917, as against 30 per cent. for the year ended September 30, 1916.

In their annual report the Directors say that during the year the factories in England have been largely employed in supplies for troops abroad at reduced rate of profit. Having regard to possibility of the war being prolonged the Directors at an early stage made arrangements for large increase in output at American factories. Such output has during the past year been over three times that of prewar year, and has enabled sales of the Company's goods to be substantially increased over that of the year ended September 30, 1916. Even with increased output the Company is unable to fill all the orders for its goods. In consequence of substantially increased cost of leaf and other materials, it is necessary to employ much larger working capital. Supplies of many materials difficult to obtain and transport facilities are much more limited.

Net profits for the year after deducting all charges and expenses for management, etc., and providing for Income Tax for the year, and Excess Profits duty for year ended September 30, 1916, are £3,105,002, as against £2,733,361 for the previous year. After paying final dividend of 6 per cent. and transferring £275,228 to Special Reserve, Carry Forward will be £2,526,689 subject to Excess Profits duty for the year. Directors have also decided to pay on January 31, 1918, with final dividend for the past year, an interim dividend of 6 per cent. for the year 1917-1918 on the Ordinary Shares of the Company, free of British Income Tax.

Transfers received in order at the Registered Office of the Company in London up to January 14, 1918, will be in time to be passed for payment of dividends to transferees.

January 11, 1918.

BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED.

TO THE HOLDERS OF 5% FIRST MORTGAGE 20-YEAR SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE CANADIAN NORTHERN COAL & ORE DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, DUE JANUARY 1st, 1936:

Notice is hereby given that (in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage from said Company to Columbia Trust Company, and National Trust Company, Limited, Trustees) sealed tenders of bonds of the above described issue for account of the Sinking Fund, to an amount sufficient to exhaust the sum of Thirty-seven Thousand Three Hundred Thirty-eight dollars and Twenty-three cents ($37,338.23) are hereby called for, and will be received at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, not later than **January 23rd, 1918, at twelve o'clock noon.**

The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all tenders.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

By GEORGE E. WARREN, Vice-President.

Dated, January 2nd, 1918.

PITTSFORD POWER COMPANY

First Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, under the mortgage of the Pittsford Power Company, dated January 1, 1914, hereby invites offerings for the sale to it of as many bonds issued thereunder as will exhaust the sum of Three Thousand and twenty-four 68/100 ($3,024.68) at a price not to exceed 105% and accrued interest. Sealed offers will be opened at the office of the undersigned Trustee, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, January 23, 1918, on and within thirty days after which date the holders of bonds whose offers are accepted must present their bonds to the Trustee for payment. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

Dated New York, N. Y., January 7, 1918.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice-President.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has made application for the renewal of Certificate No. 119422 for 100 shares of Common stock of Reading Company, issued to Joel Jacobs and dated the 19th day of October, 1917, the same having been lost or destroyed.

Finder will please return to 1877 Broadway, N. Y.

JOEL JACOBS,
1877 Broadway, New York City.

THE ST. CLAIR NATIONAL BANK, located at Freedom, in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

H. R. ROSS, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the stockholders of SCANDINAVIAN AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, Room No. 802, New York Produce Exchange Building, Nos. 2, 4, 6, and 8 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City, New York, on the 21st day of January, 1918, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing three directors for the ensuing year, and two inspectors of election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, January 4, 1918.

O. HYLIN, Secretary.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company

First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 3d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1917, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,250.26, in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the fifth day of February, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be endorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.

Dated January 3, 1918.

THE TRI-CITY RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY

5% Collateral Trust First Lien Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

The undersigned, as Trustee under the Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust First Lien Mortgage of the Tri-City Railway & Light Company, dated April 1st, 1906, will receive sealed tenders up to 3:00 P. M. on February 11th, 1918, for the sale to it of $250,000 face value of bonds issued thereunder, for account of the Sinking Fund, at a price not exceeding 105% and accrued interest. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.

Dated, New York, January 14, 1918.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

GUARANTY SECURITIES CORPORATION

January 7, 1918.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF Guaranty Securities Corporation:

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Guaranty Securities Corporation will be held, in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws of said corporation, at its office, 244 Madison Avenue, New York City, January twenty-eighth, Nineteen hundred eighteen, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Directors to fill the places of those whose terms will expire, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

H. M. BENSON, Secretary.

PEORIA AND EASTERN RAILWAY CO.

Danville, Ill., January 12, 1918.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Peoria and Eastern Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company in Danville, Illinois, on Wednesday, the 13th day of February, 1918, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., on Friday, the 25th day of January, 1918, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, the 14th day of February, 1918.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

J. L. & D. S. RIKER, INC.
19 Cedar Street,
New York, Jan. 14th, 1918.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly be transacted will be held at No. 19 Cedar St., New York City, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of Monday, January 28th, 1918.

E. P. FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

NOTICE.

GLOBE RUBBER TIRE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting and election will be held at the office of the Corporation Trust Company of America, Wilmington, Delaware, on Tuesday, February 5th, 1918, at 11 A. M.

J. B. LINERD, Secretary.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT THE Annual Meeting of the American Waldensian Aid Society will be held on Wednesday afternoon, January 16th, 1918, at the residence of Mr. Gilbert Colgate, 306 West 76th Street, at four o'clock, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

ANNA MOORE, Recording Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE NEW YORK DISPENSARY for the purpose of electing five trustees will be held at the DISPENSARY BUILDING, 34 SPRING STREET, on January 14, 1918. Polls will be open from four to five P. M.

DAVID A. CLARKSON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of GEORGE A. HAWS, INC., will be held at the offices of the company, 185 FRONT ST., NEW YORK CITY, on Monday, Jan. 28th, 1918, at 2:30 P. M.

S. BANDMAN, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The New York Times Co. will be held at the office of the company on Wednesday, January 16, at 11 o'clock A. M.

BEN C. FRANCK, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR RAILROAD TRACK scale; pressure gauges, marine clock, revolution counter, thermometers, steam traps, air compressor tandem, link pins, cable clips, hinges, pipe fittings (black, galvanized, and brass), ball cocks, bibb cocks, steam cocks, stop cocks, valves, and water-closet seats. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10.30 A. M., February 2, 1918, at which time they will be opened in public for furnishing the above-mentioned articles. Blanks and information relating to this circular (1195) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agents, 24 State Street, New York City; Audubon Building, New Orleans, La.; and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal., also from the United States Engineer offices in the principal cities throughout the United States. —A. L. Flint, General Purchasing Officer.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is given that EGERTON TOWING COMPANY, owner of the Steamtug "EGERTON," filed its Petition for Limitation of Liability for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury from said vessel on July 20, 1917. Value of vessel and freight as per order, $14,000. All persons claiming damage because of said loss, destruction, damage or injury, must prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, on or before April 8th, 1918, or be defaulted.

Dated, January 3, 1918.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

FOLEY & MARTIN, Proctors for Petitioner, No. 64 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

HENRY HARDY

Sheriff's Auctioneer sells this day, Monday, January 14th, 1918, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at No. 336 E. 92d Street, by order of Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, a Justice of the Supreme Court; 22 horses, two trucks, 7 wagons, 6 sets of double harness, 1 set of single harness, lease office furniture, appurtenances and personal property used in the conduct of the express business now owned and conducted by it (Heins Express Co., Inc.), 336 E. 92d Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. Terms of sale all cash. Property must be removed immediately after the sale.

DAVID H. KNOTT, Sheriff.
THOS. F. WINTERS, Deputy Sheriff.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on January 9, 1918, W. Freeland Dalzell et al. filed their petition praying for limitation of liability as owners of the tug C. P. RAYMOND, for any loss, damage or injury arising out of an accident which occurred on or about July 23, 1917, when the barge P. B. No. 8 collided with the steamship SAN GIOVANNI near Pier 22, Brooklyn, in consequence of which said SS. SAN GIOVANNI and said barge P. B. No. 8 are alleged to have sustained damage. The petitioners have stipulated to pay into this court the value of said tug C. P. RAYMOND and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $20,000 with lawful interest according to law. All persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of April, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. And that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section III., Paragraph H and Paragraph 642, Tariff Act, October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold 1 costume, black lace over white satin; 1 costume, black satin and jet beads; 1 costume, black satin, gold embroidery; 1 costume, brown tulle, coral and gold embroidery; 1 costume, white net, spangled over white satin. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 21, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated December 31, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—N. V. Maats. Stoomschip Barendrecht (Ph. Van Ommeren) against a Cargo of 4100 Tons of Petroleum, lately loaded and now on board the steamship Barendrecht, and against Societe Espagnole d'Achats and d'Affretements. Notice I have arrested the foregoing petroleum upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for damages on contract $240,000. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court, on January 21, 1918, in U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated New York, January 14, 1918.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

BURLINGHAM, VEEDER, MASTEN & FEARY, Procs. for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sec. 2802 R. S. U. S., and Section 3, Paragraph H, Act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold three large diamonds set in one platinum lavalier.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 28, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated January 10, 1918.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section 3082 R. S. U. S., and Act of Congress approved July 31, 1912, I have seized and hold Two pieces Film depicting prizefight.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 28, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated January 10, 1918.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sections 1 and 2, Title VII, Act of Congress approved June 15, 1917, I have seized and hold Eight packages Tungsten.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 28, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated January 10, 1918.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Paragraph H of Section III of the Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold Three "Dent" Chronographs and two "Frodsham" Chronographs. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 28, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated, January 5, 1918.

FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the STANDARD ACETYLENE APPLIANCE COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 2d day of January, 1918, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City [L. S.] of Albany, this second day of January, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

A. B. PARKIN,
Deputy Secretary of State.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between JACOB COHEN, HARRY COHEN, JOS. D. COHEN, PETER COHEN, and MAURICE PARKER, all of the city of New York, under the firm of JACOB COHEN SONS & CO., was dissolved on the 20th day of December, 1917, by mutual consent. All debts due said partnership and those due by said partnership will be settled and paid with and by the remaining partners, JACOB COHEN, HARRY COHEN, JOS. D. COHEN, and PETER COHEN, who will continue the business as heretofore.

Dated New York, December 20, 1917.

JACOB COHEN,
HARRY COHEN,
JOS. D. COHEN,
PETER COHEN,
MAURICE PARKER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name and style of ZINN, LEBOWITZ & KAYSER at 27 W. 24th Street, New York City, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated New York, January 9th, 1918.

HARRY ZINN,
ISIDOR LEBOWITZ,
OTTO KAYSER.

NOTICE.

The Farmers National Bank, located at Virginia, in the State of Illinois, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

V. E. ROBERTSON, President.

Dated January 8, 1918.

Issue of Jan. 15

The SPUR

Profusely Illustrated

425 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

A special **FINANCIAL** edition to which the following financial authorities contribute:

CHARLES H. SABIN, President Guaranty Trust Company of New York. — **The Federal Reserve System**

HENRY P. DAVISON, J. P. Morgan & Company — **The Work of the American Red Cross**

HENRY L. DOHERTY, Henry L. Doherty & Company. — **Public Utilities and the War**

M. L. FARRELL, F. S. Smithers & Company. — **Bank and Bankers' Acceptances**

JULES S. BACHE, J. S. Bache & Company. — **The Problem of Investments**

Also sketch of **WALTER C. TEAGLE**, the new president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. — **Standard Oil Company's New Head**

The above special articles are in addition to the regular financial editorial of Mr. M. J. Woodworth, Financial Editor of The Spur.

Each article is alive with interest and reflects the thoughts of America's captains of finance and industry.

A semi-monthly publication for people worth while.

Thirty-five cents a copy at better class news stands.

IMPEDE PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL

Railway Embargoes Stop Nearly All Shipments in Pittsburgh and Valley Districts.

IRON ORE SUPPLY ADEQUATE

Market Conditions for Six Months Will Depend Chiefly on Transportation Situation.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 12.—Operations in the iron and steel industry have been handicapped in the last few days, railroads having placed embargoes that shut off the shipment of nearly all the product of the furnaces and mills in the Pittsburgh and Valley districts. The placing of these embargoes began about ten days ago, and by the fore part of this week they covered almost every movement. In most branches of the finished steel trade the storage capacity of the mills is limited, and if the embargoes are continued any length of time production will have to be curtailed.

The shortage of coke has been felt chiefly by furnaces depending on the Connellsville region, but has been so severe that the pig iron production of the country was reduced in December to an average rate of 34,300,000 tons a year, against a rate of about 39,400,000 tons in November. The year's production is estimated at 38,600,000 tons, or 800,000 tons less than was produced in 1916 with less blast furnace capacity.

The annual review of the Connellsville coke industry by The Courier shows shipments from the Connellsville and Lower Connellsville regions in 1917 of 17,506,181 tons, or 18 per cent. less than was shipped in 1916. The poorest quarter in 1917 was the fourth, while the best quarter of 1916 was the second. Comparing these periods, the shipments last quarter were nearly 30 per cent. below the record. A part of the deficiency was made up by the fact that meanwhile some additional by-product coke plants had been put in operation at blast furnace plants.

Lake Superior iron ore shipments by water in 1917 totalled 62,498,901 tons, against 64,734,198 tons in 1916. Apart from these water shipments, about 1,700,000 tons in 1916 and about 2,000,000 tons in 1917 were moved by all-rail routes. If the blast furnaces were able to operate at capacity an iron ore shortage would be facing the trade, but as conditions are there will be an ample supply of ore at the lower end of the lakes to carry the furnaces to the opening of navigation next Spring.

Steel Corporation's Surprise.

The increase of 494,612 tons in the United States Steel Corporation's unfilled obligations in December, just reported, surprised the trade, as a decrease had been expected, corresponding to the experience of the seven months preceding December. Shipments in that month were probably about 125,000 tons less than in November, while there were heavy bookings of Government orders. Of ordinary commercial buying there was very little in December, the market having been stagnant, as it has been thus far this month.

Iron and steel exports in November totalled 473,929 gross tons, against 371,868 tons in October. The record month thus far has been September, 1916, with 643,?67 tons, the next best month being last June, with 631,606 tons. By practically all the comparisons that can be made iron and steel exports have not decreased since the campaign of unrestricted destruction of merchant shipping by submarines went into operation nearly a year ago. The decrease in exports in November is attributed to the export embargoes.

The further restriction in iron and steel production and the still greater restriction in shipments have increased the scarcity in material from the buyer's standpoint, but on the whole there is hardly as much pressure for deliveries as would be expected in the circumstances. Market conditions in the next few months will depend chiefly upon transportation conditions. If shipments continue to be restricted, steel will be scarcer when the Spring demand comes, while if production can be increased to the capacity of the industry steel will probably become more plentiful.

The general market in pig iron and steel products remains quiet, as buyers are mainly interested in year-end adjustments and other accounting matters. When that is all done the market may clear up a little, but of course the great market factor is whether railroad conditions will be such as to permit full operation of blast furnaces and steel plants. Should that occur, it would probably establish a definite pace for the market. Coal operators in the Pittsburgh district contended last Friday that a local fuel famine was imminent if the officials of the National Fuel Administration in Washington did not rescind a number of orders recently given producers in this region to ship into New England, parts of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York States, where there is a shortage of coal.

Unless local munition and other plants with Government contracts are supplied with fuel in the next four or five days, a number of them will be forced to shut down, notwithstanding the tremendous efforts of the Fuel Administration officials to keep them going, as orders from Washington are very urgent for war supplies. The McKeesport Tin Plate Company was forced to shut down Friday, throwing 2,500 men idle just at a time when every pound of product is needed. This plant has been depending on river shipments for coal, but the rivers are frozen solid and coal transportation is at a standstill on that account. It will take a week or ten days, even with good weather, to resume operations, and meantime the war orders are piling up on the mills.

Coal Movement Blocked.

The railroads have practically abandoned, for the time being, the movement of coal from many of the mines in this district in order that their distribution and classification yards may be cleared. This action is causing strenuous protests from operators, because their loaded coal is simply being moved onto switches and not taken to the yards for distribution. Larger coal operators have been called upon by the Interstate Commerce Commission to answer questionnaires concerning their private cars. Railroads have also been asked to forward statements in this survey, in order that the commission may get an adequate report of American rolling stock, orders on which are looked for from Washington at any time.

Conditions as to coke deliveries are showing a very slight improvement from day to day, but at this rate it would be a long time before the blast furnaces and steel works were operating full. The more the coke traffic situation is studied by men who are obliged to keep posted on it as part of their business, the more firmly do they become convinced that the big thing to bring about an actual and real improvement—not hoped for or imaginary—is a pooling of cars and an elimination of cross hauls. The shipments were wholly by rail last week, the Monongahela River remaining ice bound. The movement passing the scales aggregated 6,0?? cars, carrying 215,865 tons, a falling off from the previous week of 39,414 tons. The Lower Connellsville region, which has suffered heaviest from the "holdover" car annoyance, lost 38,808 tons in its shipments, against a loss of 6,106 tons in the Connellsville region.

CUBA TO RAISE WHEAT.

Our Restriction of Exports Stimulates a Self-Supporting Food Policy.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Jan. 3.—The restriction on the part of the United States of food exports to Cuba gives every indication of being a blessing in disguise, however hard it may be for the Cubans to see it in that light now. From time immemorial Cuba has produced, practically speaking, only two crops—sugar and tobacco. These two staples paid so well that the Cubans gave little thought to the raising of foodstuffs, contenting themselves with importing the greater part of what they ate, utterly regardless of the fact that on Cuba's rich soil there could be produced almost everything that any one could desire, and certainly all that one could need.

Now the Cubans are face to face with the fact that they will have to raise a large part of their foodstuffs. Breadless days, because of the lack of flour, have made them realize the possibilities of greater hardships, and now they find that Egyptian wheat can be grown here with as much ease as anywhere, and that from it can be milled a flour which, while it is not so white as that made from the Northern variety, is fully as nutritious and almost as palatable. The Government is therefore distributing Egyptian wheat for seed, and giving the farmers every encouragement in the growing of it.

Lardless days are also showing the Cubans that they can no longer depend upon the great American packing houses to supply their wants, and that it will pay them to devote a portion of their pastures to the raising of hogs, and they are going in for that on a far larger scale than they ever did before. The same is also true of beef cattle and food of all kinds.

The banks are realizing the importance of Cuba growing everything that she needs in the way of food, and one of the most prominent financial institutions on the island has called a meeting of planters and, after consultation with Government officials, is preparing to finance a great agricultural enterprise, nation-wide in extent, that will go far toward solving this country's food problem and thereby rendering it possible for the United States to increase the supplies needed for the European Allies.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Forecast:

N. C.—Fair, not so cold Mon.; rain in e.; rain or snow in w. at night or Tues.; warmer; moderate s. winds, increasing Tues.

S. C.—Fair, not so cold Mon. Tues. rain, warmer; s. winds, increasing Mon. night.

Ga.—S. winds, increasing by Mon. night.

Fla.—Fair Mon., warmer in n. and e.; rain Mon. night and Tues. in n. w. and on Tues. in c. and n. e.; fair s.; warmer Tues. on Peninsula; moderate n. e. to s. e. winds, except s. e. over n. w., becoming fresh to moderately strong.

Ala.—Cloudy and warmer Mon., followed by rain. Tues. rain and slightly colder; fresh to moderately strong s. winds on coast, shifting to w.

Miss.—Rain and warmer Mon. Tues. clearing and somewhat colder; fresh to moderately strong s. winds, shifting to w.

Tenn.—Snow and warmer Mon. Tues. rain or snow.

Ky. and Ind.—Snow and somewhat warmer Mon. Tues. snow.

Lower Mich.—Fair Mon. Tues. snow; little change in temp.

Upper Mich.—Fair Mon. Tues. cloudy; little change in temp.

Ohio—Cloudy Mon., followed by snow; warmer. Tues. probably snow.

Ill.—Snow and not so cold Mon.; Tues. probably unsettled.

Mo.—Snow Mon.; not so cold in e.; Tues. unsettled; probably snow.

Wis.—Cloudy in n. and w., probably snow in s. e. Mon.; not so cold in e.; Tues. probably unsettled.

Minn.—Fair Mon.; Tues. increasing cloudiness; probably snow in w. and s.; not much change in temperatures.

Iowa—Fair in w., probably snow in e. and c. Mon.; not so cold in e.; Tues. unsettled; probably snow.

N. and S. Dak and Neb.—Fair and continued cold Mon.; Tues. snow.

Kan.—Clearing in w., probably snow in e. Mon. Tues. snow; no decided change in temperature.

La.—Mon. cloudy and warmer. Tues. rain.

Ark.—Mon. rain or snow; warmer. Tues. rain; colder in w.

Okla.—Mon. rain or snow; colder in n. w. Tues. probably fair; colder.

E. Tex.—Mon. rain. Tues. probably fair in w.; rain in e.; colder in n. and w.

W. Tex.—Mon. rain or snow in n.; rain in s.; colder in n. and w. Tues. probably fair.

URGES PROTECTION OF NATION'S CREDIT

Pronouncement to Wilson Asks Government to Pay Its Obligations Promptly.

SHOWS SPECULATING PERIL

Credit Men's Defense Body Points to Need of Uniform and Adequate System in Departments.

The Credit Defense Committee of the National Association of Credit Men has addressed a pronouncement to President Wilson, members of the Cabinet, and the Council of National Defense, declaring that in order to protect the credit of the country the Government must ask and expect no better position than that of the small buyers in the payment of obligations incurred for delivery of supplies. The pronouncement points out the necessity for the Government to have in all its departments uniform and adequate systems that will permit prompt payment of all obligations to private concerns for war contracts.

"The protection and preservation of the credit system places upon every one and on the Government itself certain obligations," says the pronouncement. "No greater obligation rests upon the Government, the commercial and individual citizenship of the nation than to know and observe the principles which will maintain the soundness and stability of the credit system. No obligation more paramount and patriotic rests upon those at home, from the smallest to the greatest.

"The Government, as our largest borrower and buyer of merchandise, has a big part to play in the preservation of the credit system and must observe these principles: Not to strain the abilities of contractors for supplies because reason dictates that if a contractor undertakes to manufacture a product many times the extent of his capital he is speculating, and credit thereby used is possibly imperiled and ought not to be delivered out of safe channels.

Prompt Payment Asked.

"The financial abilities, as well as the character and business abilities of the contractor, should be investigated and nothing encouraged or permitted by the Government in any of its departments of a purely speculative character. The payment of obligations incurred for the purchase and delivery of supplies should be uniform and prompt in all departments. Insufficiency of clerical help, office system, or anything whatsoever should not be allowed or used as an explanation for delay in meeting obligations in strict agreement for the sale terms.

"In this feature the Government must ask and expect no better position than that of the smaller buyers. The principle is the same, and the offense with the larger buyer more embarrassing and distressing. Therefore, the necessity is all the greater for the Government in all of its departments to have uniform and adequate systems that will permit the prompt and orderly payment of its obligations.

"To suspend the payment of accounts for supplies delivered because an entire contract has not been fulfilled, when the failure is beyond the abilities of the contractor to prevent or remedy is a hardship and a strain on the credit system. The contractor under such a condition may be compelled to keep his own creditors waiting and possibly may fail entirely for the reason of the unpaid obligation. No condition should be attached to contracts entered into by the Government for supplies which would throw a greater risk on the contractor, and in the event that the condition is exercised might occasion a loss and perhaps an entire suspension of his abilities to pay. This is obviously a risk to the credit system.

"The credit system is the nation's chief weapon for the preservation of her commerce; the obtaining of supplies necessary for the successful conduct of the war, and is so intertwined into human affairs that any disturbance of it will spell distress. But its soundness and stability will give confidence and courage.

"The individual for his home and personal supplies should use but little credit. Purchases should be made on a cash or a nearly cash basis, because tying up credit for personal supplies is using that part which should be available for the nation and its business. The seller and buyer of merchandise and the borrower and lender of money should make and keep short terms and just as nearly as possible put the credit into a self-liquidating form.

Should Avoid Injury.

"Conditions should be known and avoided that would cause this injury; for, if sufficiently extensive or persisted in long enough, conditions unfavorable to the credit system might result in breaking it down completely, which means that no greater disaster could happen to the nation.

"There are two conditions or tendencies which principally must be prevented by prudent and intelligent practices. These are overstrain and loss of confidence. Overstrain is a condition resulting from too large a withdrawal of the available credit supply or by using too large a part of the available supply for obligations that are of too long a duration for speculation and unwise enterprises, or are not in a self-liquidating form.

"Overstrain can be avoided in two general ways: First, by using the available credit only as it is necessary for legitimate and well-conducted enterprises, and there is no more dangerous germ bred by war conditions than that of speculation. The sound use of credit for well organized purposes will save the soundness and stability of the credit system. Second, by keeping credit liquid. The very nature of credit indicates that it should not have too long a duration, but should be liquidated within a reasonable time and in an orderly fashion. A prompt and orderly liquidation keeps credit in a circulating condition and a supply sufficient for the proper and normal needs of business.

"War is now the nation's chief business. The way should be clear for a prompt and complete winning of the war, and everything necessary to that end should be arranged and given within the best and unselfish powers of the entire people."

Auctions. **Auctions.**

NOW ON VIEW, UNTIL DATE OF SALE.

In Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries
Silo Building, 546 Fifth Av. and 1 West 45th St.
James P. Silo & Son, Auctioneers.

NOTABLE ART COLLECTION
Removed from a Chateau in Southern France

Rare Flemish Tapestries
Textiles, Hangings & Embroideries

Examples of Early English, Italian, Spanish and French Cabinetry,

Old Sicilian Stalls, Refectory Tables, Gigantic Carved Wood Figures, Garden Marbles & Gates.

Objects de Vertu of the 16th, 17th and 18th Centuries, Della Robbias, Porcelains, Bronzes, Paintings, &c.

Sales Days Friday and Saturday, Jan. 18th and 19th, at 2:30 P. M. Each Day.

CATALOGUES UPON REQUEST.

Auctions.

Ontario National Brick Co., Ltd., in Liquidation

The assets of the Company in Liquidation, including complete plant for the manufacture of bricks, situate at Cooksville, in the Province of Ontario, will be sold by auction to the highest bidder on the 22nd day of January, 1918, at three of the clock in the afternoon. The sale will be held at Cooksville.

The capacity is an annual production of 50 million bricks.

Situation—about 14 miles from Toronto. Hydro-electric power available.

The Plant is of modern gas burning equipment.

The Shale is a deposit of superior quality, with light over-burden of earth.

Full particulars thereof can be had upon application to E. A. Wright, Liquidator, 711 Transportation Building, Montreal, and to Ward Price, Limited, Auctioneers, 23 Wellington St., East, Toronto.

Public Sale.—Air compressors, two, 1,160 cubic feet each; Chicago pneumatic, two, large receivers, Monday, noon, Jan. 14, Broadway and 223d St. Rock Tunneling Machine Co.

Auctioneers.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.,
333-341 Fourth Avenue, at 25th St.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery. Fixtures.
Van Praag & Co. 537 Broadway. Spring 2345.

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AMERICAN wanted, 670½, 104 Whitman, and similar. Excelio, 142 West 24th St.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash, better grade suits, coats, waists, dresses. National. Franklin 2412.

BROADCLOTH OR FLANNEL Wanted.—Pearl gray, Copenhagen, tan. Soloff, 244 5th Av.

CAMBRIC and MUSLIN Wanted.—Open for quantity; cheap grades. Halpern, 111 West 25th St.

CLOTH BURELLA Wanted.—Open to buy all shades 711 for cash. L. Hochstein, 122 West 26th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at medium-sized, junior and ladies' Spring Coats, will furnish our own material if necessary. American Maid Coat Company, 37 West 26th.

COATS, SUITS, AND DRESSES, Job, Wanted.—Placing orders on coats, suits, and tailored dresses, better grade. Call all week, 12 West 27th, 17th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders on coats and dresses of the better kind., 37 West 28th, 8th floor. Please use freight elevator.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at better grade of ladies' coats; placing stock orders. Avon Cloak Co., 126 West 26th St.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing stock orders, medium and better grades. Call mornings, 4th floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders; snappy styles; better kinds. Gottlieb, 10 West 32d St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 821 Broadway. Saul Durst.

COATS AND DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs, cash. Fourth floor, 41 West 27th. Farragut 5154.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Placing orders on snappy styles. 11 West 25th, 3d floor.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Georgette and taffetas; open for large quantity. Nathan Nathanson & Co., 148 West 23d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders on dresses and coats of better kind., 37 West 28th, 8th floor. Please use freight elevator.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders for snappy Spring dresses. Call Spiro & Kutner, 279 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy styles in serge. 1st floor, 13 West 26th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for serge and silks for cash. Madison Square 6050.

FUR TUNICS Wanted.—Open to buy large quantities of cheap fur edgings for cash. Megrin Bros., 164 West 25th St.

GABARDINE Wanted.—Garfield's 4978, 423 or other mills, rookie color. Telephone Gramercy 2929.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—In plaid effects; also changeable mulls. M. Weisman & Son, 118 West 22d.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—All weights and colors. Jonas Finger, 141 West 25th St.

LADIES' NECKWEAR Wanted.—Will look at manufacturers' samples for export; millinery goods, tea aprons, boudoir caps, handbags, waists, knit goods, infants' wear, camisoles. Apply, letter only, M. J. Teller, Hotel McAlpin.

PAISLEYS Wanted.—Open for large quantity paisleys. P. Halpern, 111 West 25th St.

POIRET TWILLS Wanted.—Heit & Sons are in the market for taupe poiret twills. 99 Madison Avenue.

POM POM Wanted, and kersey 15020, 0350, 11050, 544, 13046, 13045; spot cash. Madison Square 3121.

POPLIN Wanted.—Saxonia 8124, all colors, any quantity, for cash. Write or wire to Morris Polin, 1,030 Arch St., Philadelphia.

POPLIN Wanted.—American 090610, all colors; any quantity for cash. Greeley 4321.

RATINES Wanted.—Fancy preferred to solid colors, any quantity, to close at a price. G. Mehringer & Co., Inc., 352 4th Av.

SERGE Wanted.—Open for quantities; 11433, 54289, 7120, 104, 7301, S. B. G. L.; also heavy cloths. Hydol, 4,254 Madison Sq.

SERGES Wanted.—54-inch, French; open for quantity; spot cash. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway. Use 31st St. entrance.

SERGE Wanted.—Copen, for cash, or exchange for navy. J. Wasserman, 30 West 21st St.

SERGE Wanted.—Botany 780, green; will exchange for black. Phone Farragut 3233.

SERGE Wanted.—Amoskeag 7301; large quantity; spot cash. Call Gramercy 1077.

SERGES AND POPLINS Wanted.—We pay cash for all colors. Chelsea 9156.

SERGE Wanted.—U. S. 235, duvet de laine 7575; all colors. Farragut 2616.

SILKS Wanted.—In stripes and plains, odd lots and jobs only; spot cash. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 23d.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Open for Silvertones, all makes and shades; Buckley & Cohen burella, Spring shades. Farragut 6264.

SUITS, COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for snappy styles of better grades. 1st floor, 15 West 26th St.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Open for quantity Garfield styles 4718 and 5010; black, navy, and taupe. Phone 3441 Madison Square.

VELOURS Wanted.—Spot cash; 11050, 544, 13046, all shades; Kersey 15020, all shades; poplins, serges, all shades, also broadcloths. Telephone Farragut 3685.

VELOUR Wanted.—Buckley & Cohen 711, all shades, any quantity, $1.85 net cash. Farragut 3290.

VELOURS Wanted.—Heavy weight coating, any quality or quantity, cash. Farragut 2357.

VELOURS Wanted.—11050, 544, Wyandotte. Henry L. Bunin, 348 4th Av., Mad. Sq. 2428.

VELOUR Wanted.—U. S. 153, American 15020; Kersey; all colors. Farragut 2616.

VELOUR CHECK Wanted.—Black and white. Farragut 3073.

WAISTS Wanted.—Jobs high-grade Georgettes and silks; open for large quantity at low price. The Fair, 225 4th Av.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Will buy for cash quantity of Beach cloth; also Sicilian in all colors and quantities. T. Posner & Brother, 114 West 27th St.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Odd lots Winter woolens. Julius L. Goldstein, 133 West 23d.

Contracts Wanted.

GOVERNMENT Contract Work Wanted.—Have fully equipped sewing machine plant; leather goods. M 296 Times Downtown.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH.—White broadcloth, botany; 50 inches; $2.90 net cash. Brustein & Butler, 404 4th Av.

CLOAKINGS.—½ meltons and thibets. Kaplan, 20 West 22d. Gramercy 1515.

COATS.—Fur trimmed and plain velours; handsome lot to close out; exceptional values. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 West 32d.

COATS.—Wonderful styles and values, junior, misses, and ladies, $3.75-$21.50. I. Novick & Co., 40 West 28th.

COATS.—Velour, plush, fur trimmed, and plain, children's coats, January sale. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Plush, will close out 2,000 plush coats at a price. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Fine selection for Spring. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th St.

COATS.—500 velours, plushes, poplins, to close out; last lot; moving. Ulin Bros., 58 East 11th.

COATS.—300, cloth and pile fabrics; sacrifice prices. Greenberg & Co., 137 West 25th St.

COATS.—Jobs, juniors', misses', and ladies' to close out. Finkelstein, 22 West 22d St.

COATS.—Ladies', children's, and infants'; January sales. Michael Bros., 118 West 29th.

COATS.—Serges, poplins, $6 up; suits, $8.50 up. Schoen, Weissman, 53 West 24th.

COATS.—300 wool plaid sport coats at $2.62½. Ninth floor, 51 West 24th Street.

COATS.—Girls' Winter coats, velours, 8-16. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 23d.

COATS.—Better grade plush coats. N. Hurwitz, 109 West 26th St.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Georgette, taffeta, satin duchess, all colors; for immediate delivery. Markheim & Boosin, 44 East 23d. Gramercy 6480.

CREPE DE CHINE, georgette, taffeta of the better kind. Special offerings. S. J. Ronsheim, 236 5th Av. Madison Sq. 1689.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Eagle's, 815, ivory and flesh, 92½ cents net cash. Madison Square 7715.

CREPE METEOR.—All colors; immediate delivery, $1.25, M. Marks Co., Mad. Sq. 9180.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, 90c.; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

DRESSES.—Serges and silks; wonderful values and styles; immediate shipments. Nathan Nathanson Co., 148 West 23d Street.

DRESSES.—Special value in serge dresses from $6.75 up for immediate deliveries. Princess Dress House, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Silk, serge, and party dresses, to close out, at reductions. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Serge dresses, $3.50; snappy models; to close out. Sylvia Dress House, 1?9 West 25th St. Farragut 9089.

DRESSES.—Silks, serges, Jerseys, evening dresses; immediate delivery. Glockner Dress, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Serges, 500 immediate delivery, $7.50-$12.50, also $3.75-$15. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk dresses; close out very reasonable. Seid, 145 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Lot of Taffeta dresses at sacrifice. 145 West 28th, 11th floor.

DURA SATIN.—200 pieces black, 55 cents yard, 2 per cent. for cash. Chelsea 8870.

EAR MUFFS, head shields; immediate delivery. The Randolph Co., 21 West 21st St. Gramercy 5510.

GABARDINE.—Lorraine, navy and black, No. 3617, for immediate delivery. Bedford Woolen Co., 2195 Madison Square.

GEORGETTES.—Manufacturer of georgettes exclusively, all colors, $1.12½; immediate delivery. Lyonette Silks, 25 West 33d St. Greeley 37.

GEORGETTES.—All colors; immediate delivery; $1.15. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

GINGHAM.—Amoskeag 19000, rouge stripes, checks, plaids; immediate delivery. Gramercy 4430.

GOWNS AND BLOUSES.—An exclusive shop of ladies' gowns and blouses would now like to sell all its left-over stock in bulk. Y 306 Times Annex.

JAPANESE GOODS.—Closing out; immediate delivery; sacrifice Japanese padded jackets, bathing robes, kimonos, art table linens, cotton crepe, Habutai silks. Phone Madison Square 449.

LEATHER.—Quantity imported novelty leather; seven designs, suitable bags, novelties. Vanderbilt 3240.

LINENS.—Imported mercerized, 36 inch, in all colors. Madison Square 7296.

MACHINES.—12 Singer hemstitching, 2 buttonhole, 3 button sewers, 4 Metropolitan binders, 200 power tables, 15 cloth cutting machines, 20 motors. Madison Square 3077.

NECKWEAR.—Closing out big surplus stock; cash buyers call. Gold, 703 Broadway.

PLUSH.—100 peerless 50, peco 50, esquimette 50, baffineal; reasonable. Greeley 4378.

POPLINS.—Will exchange three pieces of Copen poplin, Stevens for gray. 9 West 31st, Henry Leavy & Son. Madison Square 1921.

POPLINS AND VELOURS.—American 06077 and 0360; all shades, any quantity; seasonable price. Telephone Spring 6692.

POPLINS.—American 06077, serges, Huebahman 41-193, and plushes to be sold at reasonable prices. Farragut 2648.

POPLINS AND PANAMAS.—8158, 6709½, 227, 223, and B. P. N. L. Sherman and Shagam, 215 4th Av.

POPLINS AMERICAN 06077.—Pekin tan, Copen, 90610, navy and black. Madison Square 448.

POPLINS.—Susquehanna, silk, fancy, flowered, colored, cheap, small, job, lining. Greeley 4376.

POPLINS.—Silk, wool, $1.35-$2.25; colors; imm. del. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

POPLINS, 90610, 6077, also Scotia cotton warp poplins. 4475 Gramercy.

RAINCOATS.—Rubberized woven shepherd checks, best quality, 30c. a yard; also double texture bombazine and oxford prints. Merit, 57 Hope St., Brooklyn. Phone Stagg 67.

SERGES AND PANAMAS.—All wool and cotton warp, American 6234, 0836, 6055, 600, 612, 9811, U. S. 849, Whitman's 9 and 90, Cleveland 0204, in navy and tan; Juilliard's 54289, 47116, 4421; W. F. X., W. T., C. F. S., C. S., V. S. L., 4040; C. S. G., W. S. G., 1210, 2650, 2654; chiffon panamas, P. N. A., 228; L. P. A., S. P. A., also American burella, trico cloth, and delhi. Telephone Gramercy 2901-2.

SERGES.—7120, 104, 1464, 7301, 6234, Walworth, Newport's, Dunmore's, Stevens's 777, poplins. Henry L. Bunin, 348 Fourth Avenue. Madison Square 2426.

SERGES—Arlington 80, 166; Wonskuk 563; Amoskeag 6002, 7120; Gera 10715; Dunmor 0860, 0810, 0422; American D6234, 234. Madison Square 3121.

SERGES.—K. S. 38¼, 1717 42¼, 1209 46½, 1210 48½, 2654 72½, fastolite 54 inches 1.17½. D. and S. Woolen Exchange, Madison Square 1872.

SERGES.—1210, 6120, 7120, 7301, 54289, 11433, 519 C. F. L. and S. P. A. Israel Cummings & Bro., 28 West 25th. Farragut 3454.

SERGE.—Broadhead worsted, No. 500, navy, for immediate delivery. Bedford Woolen Co., 2195 Madison Square.

SERGES in quantities, 1658, 54289, 7122, 528, 0936, 4040, 5300, C. S. G. 1210, 7614 S. B. G. L. 4476 Gramercy.

SERGE.—Arthur Joel's 9058 navy, American 6234 navy, Garfield 519, all shades. Telephone Farragut 9975.

SERGES.—150 pieces mannish, 36-inch, cotton warp, navy, black, Copenhagen; cheap. Greeley 4376.

SERGES.—800, 730, 104, 6301 poplin, 167. assorted colors. Phone 493 Chelsea.

SERGE.—Botany 11854, 16 pieces to close; navy and colors. Orchard 2749.

SERGE.—100 pieces of No. 6301 serge, $1.30 net. Telephone Greeley 2927.

SERGES.—4408; all colors. Franklin 1268.

SILKS.—Small quantities of satins and taffetas to close out cheap. 1,123 Broadway, Room 821.

SILKS.—For every trade; prices right. Kinstler & Co., 440 Fourth Avenue.

SILVERTONES.—All colors, prompt deliveries; serges, poplins, panamas, &c. Salembier, Levin & Co., 334 4th Av. Madison Square 9600.

SKIRTS.—350 discarded samples, serges, poplins, silks, plaids, and stripes; this season's models at $2 each; also 500 assorted materials, at $1.50 each. Barash, 36 West 20th St. Chelsea 7903.

SKIRTS.—Jobs in poplins, serges, $3.25; jobs for basement always on hand. Asner & Matzkin, 70 East Broadway.

SKIRTS.—The hit of the season, our Spring line; see it. Albert Skirt Co., 110 West 26th St.

SNAP FASTENERS, patent spring, for sale; sell patent, dies, machinery. Y 364 Times Annex.

SUITS.—Misses' snappiest chicken models in town. Lee Hepter & Co., 7 East 16th St.

SYLPH SATIN.—300 pieces black, 36 inch, at 55 cents yard; 500 pieces black, 32 inch, 47½ cents yard. Halpern, 111 West 25th St.

TAFFETAS, Georgettes, crepe de chines, and crepe meteors, all colors, immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 3445-6.

TAFFETAS, wash satins, 36 inch, 40 inch, for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 257 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 1240.

TAFFETA.—Double dye, black; better quality; suitable for coats, skirts, and dresses. Telephone Madison Square 5045.

UMBRELLAS.—For department store special sale; immediate delivery; big values. Hulse Bros. & Daniel Co., 16 West 22d St.

VAL LACES.—Special assortments of Val laces and embroideries to close out. The Dry Goods Clearing House, 62 White St.

WAISTS.—200 dozen Georgette, and crepe de chine, to close out at a sacrifice. Original Supreme Waist Co., 114 West 29th.

WOOLENS.—Quantity Spring velours and black worsted whip cord. Call Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th.

WOOL JERSEYS.—All high shades for delivery. Brunswick Woolen Mills, 334 4th Av. Telephone Mad. Sq. 7745.

WOOL JERSEY, lightweight; all colors. Wilkin & Adler, 11 East 26th St.

YARN.—Hand-knitting wool and worsted; immediate delivery; Mishell, 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 1329.

YARNS.—Hand knitting, wool and worsted, also sock yarns; immediate delivery. Bond, 13 East 22d Street.

YARN.—Navy blue, four-ply, all wool, 5,000 to 6,000 lbs.; immediate delivery. Bond, 15 East 22d St.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS wanted on silk underwear. Butterfly Undergarment Co., 114 West 27th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders with contractors. 38 West 32d St, Room [illegible].

Help Wanted.

ASSISTANT BUYER, specialty cloak and suit establishment; one having experience with high-class concern. Y 348 Times Annex.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

Help Wanted.

SALESMAN for city to call on office trade with popular-priced line of coats and suits; one with good references only; also city man to call on jobbers' trade; all communications treated in strict confidence; strict commission basis. O 28 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man experienced in veiling and netting line to call on small retail trade in and about New York; salary. O 109 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced on silk skirts, Southern territory; commission basis. Milton Skirt Co., 450 4th Av. Madison Square [illegible]76.

SALESMAN wanted, visiting army cantonments, to handle quick-selling novelties. Address P. O. Box 416, Savannah, Ga.

Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN, thorough acquaintance with cloak, suit, dress cutting-up trade; at present connected with large woolen mill, wishes to make a change. T 13 Times.

SALESWOMAN, experienced, wants position in wholesale dresses, waists; highest references. H 176 Times.

ASK ICE HARVEST BY STATE.

Federation of Independent Voters Calls for $25,000 Appropriation.

The Executive Committee of the Federation of Independent Voters at a meeting in the Park Avenue Hotel yesterday requested Senator Robert Wagner to introduce bills in the Legislature authorizing an appropriation of $25,000 for harvesting Hudson River ice and selling it under State control at cost for the benefit of the poor.

It is claimed by the federation, which is said to include in its membership some twenty-eight civic organizations, that the harvesting of the ice will conserve the coal supply, which otherwise would be used for making artificial ice.

BUSINESS RECORDS.

In Town.

RICHMOND BRICK CO. of 50 Church Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this company by these creditors: Lovell & Sheldon, $17,848, on notes for coal; Adam C. Keckeissen, $3,055, notes for coal, and Kings Transportation & Supply Co. $3,288, notes. It was alleged that the company permitted the Gaddy Belting Co. to obtain a preference by legal proceeding, by which a City Marshal levied on the company's office at 50 Church Street and advertised a sale for Jan. 14.

ARNOLD A. LEWIS, a clerk at 2,085 Lexington Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $13,797 and no assets. He has only one creditor, the estate of Israel Meinhard.

SOPHIA JERCHOWER, trading as the Manhattan 5, 10, and 19 cents store at 371 Eighth Avenue, has made an assignment to Morris Streusand.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Jan. 12.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed in the United States District Court by Louis E. Le Winn, a jeweler and watch repairer at 305 Asylum Street, this city. The schedules show liabilities of $11,141 and assets consist of stock in trade valued at $1,000, machinery and tools $800, and one share of New England Protective Association $25.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 12.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed against the Unitube Auto Radiator Company today. About $20,000 in claims is involved. The assets will total less than half that sum.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

Ayers, Raymond F.—H. P. Michaelis..$5,411.06
Byrd, J. Hunter—G. A. Shears.......1,058.83
Bullard, Albert H.—J. C. Wright.......4,321.42
Black, Henry M. (Henry M. Black & Co.)—F. Aaron.......109.45
Callaway, Mary—Gramway Co.......415.50
Craft, Pliny P.—C. L. Case.......1,197.88
Deane, Zoe O.—John Wanamaker, New York.......458.84
Demnitzer, Louis and Emma—A. Tuna.......3,176.87
Estee's Studios Laboratories—A. Tish.......11,757.12
Greenblatt, Harry—Joseph Stern & Son..307.43
Grubman, Israel—W. Cohen.......210.15
Har Moriah Hospital of the Galician and Bucovinean Federation and Adolph Schoenholtz—Chatham and Phenix National Bank of City of New York.......222.50
Har Moriah Hospital of the Galician and Bucovinean Federation and Moses Hauben—Same.......221.50
Har Moriah Hospital of the Galician and Bucovinean Federation and Adolph Spiegel—Same.......228.50
Har Moriah Hospital of the Galician and Bucovinean Federation and Adolph Leiman—Same.......222.50
Katzman, Elsa—Cosmopolitan Bank...139.89
Miller, John H.—Weaver Ebling Automobile Co.......182.61
McKeon Realty Co.—Automatic Fire Alarm Co.......680.89
Maron, Frank A.—Lincoln Merchandise Co.......167.90
Neeman, Edward—H. Cohen.......222.40
Perolin, Nomordust Co.—John A. Crowley Co., costs.......109.35
Philippi, Adelbert—F. MacMonnies...2,029.27
Quigley, John J.—M. Silver.......155.00
Rosenthal, Jacob S.—M. Rosenthal.....5,047.23
Rosenthal, Alex. S.—Forbes & Co.......182.00
Rosenkrans, Max—Eagle Savings and Loan Co., costs.......298.56
Schnell, Joseph C.—Winner Waist Co..369.31
Sturm, Sarah and Simon—New York Trust Co.......1,200.48
Sains, Louis, and Sadie Witriol—A. J. Katz.......121.6?
Volinetz, Max—H. Nathan et al.......115.68
Turner, Charles W.—Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.......[illegible]
Watkins, J. L., Jr.—Western Union Telegraph Co.......151.05
Weiss, Frances—L. Price, costs.......109.98

In Bronx County.

Adler, Otto—Mansfield Piano Co.......$196.62
Alliagro & Marrizzi Corp.—N. Y. Lub. Oil Co.......68.88
Bronx Realty Co.—A. H. Justa.......552.67
Same—Same.......19.91
Same—Same.......552.67
Chapman, Charles J.—G. P. Anger.......69.16
Forbes, Samuel—E. Smith, as executor..188.22
Gershbein, Benjamin—H. Brout.......158.41
Heidenreich, Maurice—A. Hollander Embroidery Co.......217.42
Lang, Charles—Strathmore Worsted Mills.......141.79
Lertora, Joseph—S. Lumiere.......44.72
Mullen, Harry—M. Kurtin et al.......352.35
Metropolitan Motors Co.—Republic Rubber Co.......60.00
Tutt Charles C.—E. V. Tutt.......252.00
Lynch, John—F. Dunne.......477.77

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Boyd, Sarah, gdn.—S. Birnbaum, Dec. 11, 1917.......$109.20
Leland, Francis and Frank R.—H. A. R. Mills, July 12, 1912.......189.59
Meyer, Chas. L.—Harvey Realty Co., Jan. 18, 1916.......119.15
A. Bussing, Jan. 27, 1916.......221.16

PUT SOLDIERS ON FARMS.

Australia's Plan to Aid Men Returned from the War.

The work of re-establishment in civil life of men returned from the war, as carried on in Australia, was explained yesterday at the Harvard Club by Crawford Vaughan, ex-Premier of Southern Australia.

"The principal problem," he said, "is concerned with the psychological effect of the open-air life of the trenches on men who have been used to indoor occupations. Many of them are reluctant to follow their old callings, which is not regarded as an unmixed evil since it does not necessitate such wholesale discharge of temporary workers as would otherwise be the case. Something like fifty per cent. of the men enlisted in South Australia have expressed their desire to settle on the land upon return. My Government decided that it was unwise to allot large blocks of land to inexperienced men so we established soldier training farms, where discharged soldiers are given free tuition for four or six months.

"Men are paid the same wages as they received when in military camp, with quarters and rations, these latter being doubled for married men. The best experts of the State agricultural departments are available, and at the end of the period the men are allotted blocks of land, either in irrigation areas or in general farming areas, varying from 20 to 500 acres according to the nature of the soil. A house and eight cows are given to each man. All this is in the way of advance, the maximum being $2,500, repayable in instalments at low rates of interest. The period of repayment extends over forty-two years.

"At present a number of discharged soldiers have been settled on the land and are making good. The privileges granted to Australian soldiers are given to British also, and while the State is responsible for expenditures, the commonwealth advances the money to the State. The case of men who desire to set up in business is met by a special repatriation board, which investigates each man's claim and is authorized to make advances as it sees fit. Out of funds provided by private subscription each married soldier is entitled to 125 worth of furniture.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ABERDEEN, Miss.—A. & J. Rubel Co.; A. Rubel, Jr., dry goods, furn. goods; McAlpin.

ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; M. Ellis, millinery; 1,150 Broadway.

ALTOONA, Penn.—Louis Bergman, Spring suits and Spring silk and serge dresses; 72 Madison Av.

BALTIMORE—L. Greif & Bro.; D. L. Greif, woolens; 200 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Bertheimer Bros.; L. Michelson, millinery; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—The Leo Co.; B. W. Cohen, ready-to-wear, Spring; Marlborough.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. German, neckwear, umbrellas; 354 4th Av.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Hirsch Millinery Co.; A. Hirsch, Mrs. Carney, Mrs. Krutsky, millinery; Park Av.

BOISE, Idaho—C. C. Anderson & Co.; W. M. Morris, ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d.

BOISE, Idaho—C. C. Anderson & Co.; W. M. Morris, ladies' garments; 116 West 32d.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss Henry, cotton waists; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; S. A. Campbell, hdfs.; 432 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Glick Bros.; S. Glick, woolens, Aberdeen.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros; E. N. Beals, silks; 13 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Hillman's; H. Kassokoff, ribbons, umbrellas; 105 Grand.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; F. L. Millington, curtains, upholstery goods; 44 E. 23d.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; J. Enright, silks, dress goods, velvets; 470 4th Av.

CHICAGO—The Fair; A. Proffitt, millinery; Miss Beatty, children's, juniors' coats, suits, dresses; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; E. C. Hutchings, laces, neckwear, notions; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Mrs. F. R. Tryon, ready-to-wear; H. Simon, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Rosenthal, notions; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; W. L. Pearson, J. J. Rogers, youths', boys' clothing; J. H. Hawkins, D. R. Jenkins, hosiery, underwear, knit goods; G. J. Smith, dry goods; 309 6th Av.

CINCINNATI—The Fair Store Co.; B. H. Sheuman, millinery; 23 East 26th.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Bailey Co.; J. R. Tyroler, general mdse.; 72 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Mrs. Moscovics, Spring suits; Mr. Altfeld, Spring silk, serge dresses; 72 Madison Av.

DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; Mr. Hill, shoes; 19 East 24th.

DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; J. R. Hill, shoes; 19 E. 24th; Latham.

DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; E. Stern, notions, fancy goods; 19 East 24th.

DALLAS, Texas—W. A. Green & Co.; R. H. Green, shoes; 1,150 B'way; Latham.

DALLAS—Lorch Mfg. Co.; A. Lorch, spring suits, dresses, jobs women's, juniors' Fall coats; Room 1,013, 1,150 B'way.

DENVER—Golden Eagle D. G. Co.; H. S. Bauman, ready-to-wear; 44 East 23d.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Lederer, Strauss & Co.; M. Shioss, silks, ribbons; M. Samish, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.

DETROIT—The Emporium; R. H. Bessiere, draperies; 116 West 32d.

DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; H. H. Spring, men's, women's flannelette night gowns, pajamas; 200 5th Av.

EASTON—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.

EASTON, Penn.—Rader & Bro.; R. K. Simonson, carpets, ready-to-wear; 44 E. 23d; Latham.

EL PASO—H. Krupp & Co.; H. Krupp, dry goods; 395 Broadway.

FINDLAY, Ohio—Charles D. Levy; Mr. Levy, Spring suits and Spring silk and serge dresses; 72 Madison Av.

GRAND RAPIDS—Hill's, Inc.; B. Volen, ready-to-wear; Claridge.

GRAND RAPIDS—The Stern Co.; A. Friedman, waists, petticoats, children's wear; 470 4th Av.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann's Underselling Store; D. Kaufmann, dry goods; 73 Madison Av.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufman's Underselling Store; Mr. Lloyd, jobs of coats, silk and serge dresses, children's coats and skirts; 72 Madison Av.

HOUSTON—Flaxman D. G. and Notion Co., Inc.; T. Flaxman, dry goods, notions, furn. goods, ready-to-wear; 43 Leonard.

INDIANAPOLIS—Rink Cloak House; J. A. Rink, jobs coats; 470 4th Av.

JOHNSON CITY, Tenn.—Weinberg Bros.; J. Gilbert Brothers, merchandise manager, jobs ready-to-wear for men, women; McAlpin.

JOLIET, Ill.—Geo. A. Ducker Co.; J. S. Botts, jewelry, crockery; Grand.

KANSAS CITY—Montgomery Ward & Co.; F. J. Deyo, hosiery, underwear, knit goods; 309 6th Av.

KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; F. L. Woosley, men's, boys' clothing; A. P. Dupuis, jewelry; 25 Madison Av.

KOKOMO—McDermitt, Dunn & Co.; W. J. Dunn, ready-to-wear; 1170 B'way.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; R. C. Masterson, gloves, hdkfs., leather goods; 404 4th Av.

LIBERTY, N. Y.—H. J. Sarles & Co.; H. J. Sarles, general mdse.; 105 Grand.

LOUISVILLE—Gibson Suit & Cloak Co.; M. I. Greenstein, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

MADISON, Wis.—Hill's, Inc.; B. Volen, coats, suits, dresses, waists, skirts; Claridge.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; L. Ottenheimer, domestics; 1,150 B'way; Broztell.

MINNEAPOLIS—John W. Thomas & Co.; Miss H. M. Chapman, millinery; Holland House.

MINNEAPOLIS—The Leader Mercantile Co.; H. M. Higgins, jobs silk, serge dresses, furs, waists; Room 1500, 38 West 32d.

NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoades & Swartz; Miss Grapes, ladies' wear; 1,269 B'way; Gregorian.

OGDEN—J. Scowcroft & Sons Co.; W. Douglas, notions; 256 Church.

OGDEN, Utah—John Scowcroft & Sons Co.; J. Scowcroft, dry goods; 258 Church.

OMAHA—M. E. Smith & Co.; W. M. Burgess, mdse mgr.; 200 5th Av.

OMAHA—Burgess-Nash Co.; L. C. Nash, mdse. manager; Miss Gale, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Miss Michaels, dresses, waists; Miss Durr, coats, suits, skirts; 200 5th Av.

OMAHA, Neb.—J. L. Brandeis & Sons; Mrs. Archer, coats, dresses; 1,261 B'way.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Lynch & Murphy; J. H. Durgin, women's ready-to-wear; York.

PHILADELPHIA—Lit Bros.; M. Feldman, jobs coats; 1,261 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann's Dept. Store; C. Kline, domestics; 1,261 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann's Dept. Store; G. Kerngood, millinery; 1,261 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; H. Heyman, misses' coats, suits; 1,261 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; C. H. Gilman, mfg. dept. women's neckwear; 48 Leonard.

PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; Miss J. Cronin, children's wear; 432 4th Av.

RICHMOND, Va.—J. B. Mosby & Co.; Miss C. Cunningham, millinery; 1,150 B'way.

ROCKFORD, Ill.—Hill's, Inc.; B. Volen, ready-to-wear; Claridge.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—H. C. Cohn & Co.; H. M. Cohn, tie silks; 200 5th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—E. W. Edwards & Son; Mrs M. Reynolds, art goods; Breslin.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; W. P. Briggs, crockery; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; F. S. Austin, wholesale toys; 432 4th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—S. N. Wood & Co.; A. Livingston, cloths; 43 West 16th.

SAN FRANCISCO—Levi Strauss & Co.; N. L. La son, men's furn. goods; 377 B'way.

SAN FRANCISCO—H. L. Jackson Co.; H. L. Jackson, women's ready-to-wear; Algonquin.

SAN FRANCISCO—Bauer Bros. & Co.; C. J. Bauer, waist, wrapper materials; 48 Leonard.

SAN FRANCISCO—Zobel Millinery Co.; J. W. Wolf, Miss Bissonette, millinery, silks, ribbons; Great Northern.

SAN FRANCISCO—L. Dinkelspiel Co.; S. Dinkelspiel, silks, cotton, dress goods, robes, blankets; 377 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO—W. N. Moore D. G. Co.; A. A. Seitz, notions; M. O'Shaughnessy, hosiery, underwear; 72 Leonard.

SCRANTON, Penn.—Scranton D. G. Co.; H. D. Ehrlich, jobs Winter coats; 72 Madison Av.

SIOUX CITY—Hicks-Fuller-Pierson Co.; A. G. Ferguson, dress goods; 358 B'way.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Davidson Bros. Co.; L. Davidson, dry goods; Miss Weber, fancy goods; 1,261 B'way.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—H. F. McGee, dry goods; Collingwood.

SPOKANE.—Culbertson-Grote-Rankin Co.; W. H. Gray, Miss M. Westervelt, coats, suits, dresses, skirts; 116 West 32d.

ST. LOUIS—L. Herzog & Bro. D. G. Co.; B. Herzog, silk, cotton goods; 874 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Carleton D. G. Co.; A. K. Miller, shirts, working clothing; 386 B'way; Great Northern.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—E. W. Edwards & Son; Miss M. Reid, fancy goods; Breslin.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse D. G. Co.; J. A. Marbes, gloves, furn. goods; 320 B'way; Herald Square.

TERRE HAUTE—P. Silver; ready-to-wear; Room 616, 1,269 B'way.

TORONTO, Ont.—Novelty Lace and Veiling Co.; M. J. Teller, wholesale neckwear, fancy goods, millinery; McAlpin.

TRENTON—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.

UTICA, N. Y.—Rathbun & Co.; V. J. Crowner, hosiery, underwear; F. B. Rathbun, domestics, dress goods; 60 Worth.

WACO—Sanger Bros.; H. Wheeler, shoes; 19 East 24th.

WACO, Texas—Sanger Bros.; H. Wheeler, shoes; 19 E. 24th; Latham.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Sons & Co.; H. H. Miller, carpets; 432 4th Av.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Co.; F. A. Krim, ready-to-wear; 230 5th Av.

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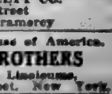
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95 MADISON AVENUE - - - NEW YORK

MATERIALS ADVANCE ON SPRING INQUIRY

Sand Up 60%, Common Brick 8 to 10%, Cement 3 Cents, and Hollow Tile Lists Withdrawn.

WINDOW GLASS UP, TOO

Steel Slowly Coming In Now—War Needs Stir Inquiry for Near Future Construction.

Sharp advances will be made today in practically all branches of the basic building material market.

As early as last September builders contemplating Spring building were advised to place their orders before the turn of the year, when the normal Spring inquiry gets under way, because prices on basic materials were sure to advance.

With the opening of this week prospective builders will find sand advanced 60 per cent., Hudson common brick 8 to 10 per cent., Portland cement up 3 cents a barrel in New York, hollow tile prices entirely withdrawn and window glass discounts shrunk to make a slight increase in price.

The most radical advance is in building sand. The quotation that has ruled with not more than 5-cent fluctuations for more than ten years has gone up to $1.25 a yard, wholesale, alongside of dock, New York, in 500-yard lots, from 50 cents.

This quotation covers delivery only up to and including March 15. Quotations are being made only on direct mail inquiry for actual purchases on delivery after that date. Hudson common brick, which has been held at $8 to $8.25, is now quoted at $9.

There is ample brick in the market for current needs, which are more or less restricted by weather conditions, but the river is frozen to Haverstraw and beyond, and manufacturers are not inclined to quote far into the future.

Raritan brick is not coming into the market. Long Island brick probably will reflect this new level, although very little of that brick is coming into the Bronx, Manhattan, or Brooklyn at the present time.

Large quantities of Long Island brick are to be specified in the Farmingdale industrial centre, of which J. B. Woodward of the Long Island Railroad is head, involving a new type of mill standardized dwellings to meet the present industrial housing problem.

In Newark cartage rates on brick have been advanced 25 per cent., and on all barreled goods the cost of cartage has advanced 3 cents a barrel. Newark, however, is not affected by the three-cent advance in the price of Portland cement quoted here, because the higher New York price is due to the allowance made recently to towing and lighterage companies operating in New York Harbor.

Sales departments of the hollow tile companies supplying the metropolitan district reveal the effect of the heavy midwinter Government requisitions against moderate reserves. One company, in canceling previous quotations, advises the trade that:

"Owing to the uncertainty of the fuel supply and delays in transportation it is necessary that we have full information as to the quantities of hollow tile required, date of shipment desired, &c., before naming a price.

"Quoting a price implies a promise of shipment which we are not willing to make unless we know that we have the tile required in stock or can substitute other tile which could be used for the same purpose.

"Will you kindly be governed accordingly, communicating with us before quoting, as upon some of our products the prices have increased?"

In some sizes Government orders on hollow tile have absorbed all available stocks, and scarcity of fuel and labor is making it impossible to replace it. Other sizes are available to builders, however, and it is with the idea of co-operating with architects and others specifying fireproofing material that the companies have sent out the notices.

In the sand department the jump from 50 cents a yard to $1.25 means that the wholesale cost of this material on the cart at dock is about $1.50, making the cost delivered, including cartage, haulage and 10 per cent. around $2.25, depending upon distance of job from dock.

The following authorized statement appears in The Dow Service Daily Building Reports today:

"The increase in the price of building sand at this time is due to the fact that this is practically the only building commodity the price of which has not been advanced since the beginning of the European war, while every other material has gone up by leaps and bounds until the cost of procuring sand and delivering it to the New York market has become such that the producers find it necessary to make the increase which has just been announced. The unusual severity of the weather has made the operation of the floating equipment almost impossible and, where conducted, it is done under most extraordinary expense. The price of labor in the sand banks is no exception to the rule which marks a considerable advance in all lines of building material."

Inquiries on building work necessary to the prosecution of the war are looming large upon the Spring horizon and account for the early inquiry. Generally the Spring price situation does not reflect heavy inquiry until about the middle of February or the early part of March, but calls for prices for commercial industrial plant expansion in a market already being depleted by Government building material requirements, are establishing another of the many precedents that have featured the building material market since the country went to war.

Structural steel is beginning to come into the market in moderate quantities, and there are evidences that under Government control the building industry is not to be ruinously curtailed.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INTERSTATE CHEMICAL CORPORATION. *Notice of Sale.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the sale heretofore advertised in this newspaper, to be held on January 14th, 1918, pursuant to a decree of foreclosure and sale entered in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of South Carolina, on November 3, 1917, in an equity cause therein pending between The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, etc., as complainant, and Interstate Chemical Corporation and others, as defendants, (said decree having been approved and confirmed by decree entered in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, in the ancillary cause therein pending between the same complainant and said Interstate Chemical Corporation and others, as defendants) will be adjourned and postponed from the date originally appointed, to wit, January 14th, 1918, to February 1, 1918, at eleven o'clock A. M., at the same place, to wit, the main entrance of the County Court House, in the City and County of Charleston, State of South Carolina. For full terms of sale and a description of the property to be sold reference is made to said decree and said former advertisement, and any further information desired will be furnished by the undersigned Special Master.
January 2, 1918.
B. A. HAGOOD, Special Master, Charleston, S. C.
MURRAY, PRENTICE & HOWLAND, Solicitors for Complainant, 37 Wall Street, New York.
SHATTUCK, GLENN, HUSE & GANTER, Solicitors for Bondholders' Committee, and for Mortgage Receivers, 26 Exchange Place, New York.
MITCHELL & SMITH, Solicitors for Defendant Receivers, Charleston, S. C.
ARTHUR R. YOUNG, Solicitor for Defendant Company, Charleston, S. C.
KAY, ADAMS & RAGLAND, Solicitors for Complainant in Ancillary Cause, Consolidated Building, Jacksonville, Fla.

THE CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S EAST SIDE Free School, 157 Henry Street, was established in 1900 to provide education and vocational training for poor crippled boys and girls. The organization has been successful in its efforts to help unfortunate children to help themselves, which is being accomplished by teaching the girls fine sewing and embroidery and the boys the better sort of card boxmaking. What is asked for is more employment for these young people. The School is ready to execute orders, and those who give the boys and girls the opportunity to earn their bread and butter at the same time prevent deficits in the working expenses of the organization, and will be thoroughly satisfied with the work done. Communications should be addressed to the Junior Workers' Committee, 157 Henry Street.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW
(<) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.
Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—SECOND CIRCUIT—Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 435, Post Office Building.—General calendar.
Hudson Co<Barge Rebecca.
Taylor<Fram.
Re NY & Porto Rico.
Mayer<Mutschler.
3d Av Ry<Mills.
Aktieselskabet<Atlanten.
Daecho<US.
Stodart<Mutual Film.
Shredded Wheat Co<Humphrey Cornell.
Penn RR<Rosenfeld.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Hanbury<Hotel Op Co.
Roberts<Cia.
Bealonowski<Erie RR.
Greenameyer<Marden, Orth & H Co.
Graham<Scandinavian-Am Line.
Lederer<Kessler.
Allann<Druid SS Co.
US<NY C RR. (3.)
Dudick<Leh Val RR.
Nelson<Standard Film Industries.
Lewis<Notman.
Proctor<NY C RR.
Jaderaczak<N Y C & H R RR.
Bentham<Zell.
Carroll<US & Australasia SS Co.
Gavin<Moses.
Longo<Edison Storage Battery Co.
Holden<United Fruit.
US<Goldstein.
Stupel<Marden, Orth & Hastings Co.
Smith<Standard Sanitary Mfg Co.
Wright<Clyde SS Co
Tompkins<NY, N H & H RR.
Selden<CNY.
Thompson<NY C RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Bankruptcy Discharges.
Myna Wightman.
Peter A Hartigan.
Boris Karush.
Ferdinand Witt.
Baumeister & Froelich.
Esther Kaplan.
Hyman B Elster.
Robert K Mickey.
Fannie E Friedman.
Morris Jupiter.
Wm M Butler.
Henry E Bodenstein
Under objections:
Cooper & Lipchausky.
Melodograph Corp.
Adjourned cases.
Moses Akelmacher.
Peter Mulvey.
H & L Fishgold.
Friedberg & Jaffe.
Motions:
Andrew Bross.
Joe I Frank.
Jewett Bros. (3.)
Earnest & Kling.
David Zigmar.
J Heichel.
A & H Weinreb.
Youdelman & Levi.
Frederick Stienen.
Joseph Landesberg.
David Siegel.
Triton Phonograph.
I & L Novick.
Sellwell Dress Co.
Israel Friedman.
De Meth Co.
Loretta Corp.
Walls Nail Poster Service.
Henry Seltzer.
Friedman & Bros.
Louis Diemstag.
Bernard & Riegel.
Jewett Bros. (4.)
Kerr & Co.
Weiss & Litman

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 324, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.
Criminal calendar:
Michael Nardillo.
Phillips & Tworger. (2.)
Hamann & Tworger.
McLaughlin & Tworger.
Lewis & Tworger.
Tommaso Cambello.
John W Weifenbach.
John Stabwarsir.
Harold Kronhoff.
Michael Imbriale.
Ella Zarza.
August Boettler.
Mikito Ponosuk.
Henry Newman.
Joseph Dondero.
John Heitrich.
John Rudolf.
Geo C Goodman et al. (2.)
Loretto Decreny.
George Kershaw.
Paul Hennig.

STATE.
Court of Appeals.

Cramer et al<Grand Rapids Show Case.
Race<Krum.
Kavanaugh<Gould et al
Vogel<Int Ry Co.
Pharson as chief, &c<Cennon et al.
Clarke<42d St, Manh & St Nicholas Ry.
Hitchings<NY, Bklyn & Manh Beach Ry.
Prev<Regnsburg & Sons.

NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM.—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Shallenberger<Porter et al.
Gen Rubber Co<US Fidelity & Guar Co.
United Distillers<Bright.
Dibble<Zimmerman.
Victor Flag Co<Artistic Dyeing Co.
Schiarone<Edelman
Mirsky<M C D Borden & Sons
Landau<Landau.
Langsam<Neuburg
Menasha Woodenware<Landock. (2.)
Douglas<Boston Transcript Co.
Flournoy<same.
Vetter<Ernst
Letterman<Theo Teedeman Co.
Malone<McCarthy.
Leone<Linch.
Vorisek<Vorisek.
Italian Imp Co<Bertoli.
Moskowitz<Moskowitz.
Am Exchange Nat Bk<Equitable Bldg.
Re Bernzweigs Hygrade Button Wks.
Wakefield Mills<Whitman Mills.
Collins<Gubelman.
Randolph<Beanley.
Watson<Paulson.
Hermes<Crowe.
People ex rel Rofrano<Murphy.
Morris<Morris.
Re Stark & Co.
Sidney Blumenthal & Co<Archer.
Vulcanite Portland Cement Co<Hedden.
Fousek<Pohemian Arms Co.
Re Georgeopoulos.
Knudsen<Macallery Merchants, Inc.
Kellogg<Rosenstock
Burden<Tanz.
Consalus<Robt Hay Cont Co.
De Beers<US Fidelity & Guar Co.
Levine<Levine.
Re Abrahams.
Burroughs<Mussaro Macaroni Co.
Stein<A Klinstein
Same<Giesel & Co.
Liederman<Peiler
Friedlander<Hardie.
Rothschild<Rothschild.
Broadway ... Inc<Brick.
Dulet<Galedi.
Sachs<Gordon.
Partola Mfg<Lecours.
Rothman<Goeler.
Swechulis<Leh Val Coal Co.
Rochman<Goelet.
US Trust<Peerless Holding Co.
Bierman<Hartman.
Re Mary Anderson Candy Shops.
Harris<Hulton.
Dour<Met Mirror Works.
Yacyk<Lehigh Valley RR Co.
Romanowsky<Lehigh Valley R R.
Re Moghabghab.
Gabovitz<C I & Bklyn R R.
Chamberlain<Fagan.
Tucker<Weeks.
Stenning's Bk<Cent Bldg Imp & Inv.
Waxman<Curtis.
Lowther<Plumenkron
Delanne<Seeheatower.
Scott-Lebourg<Manilla Anchor Brewing Co.
Hetea<Rathbone.
Farmers Loan & Trust Co<Wagstaff.
Joudert<Campbell.
Knopf<Sherry.
NY County Nat Bk<Herrman.
Re Flaharty.
Burns, J<Boeger
Meyer Mach & Tool
McKee<Jenkins.
Knopf<Sherry.
Mitro<Lehigh Valley R R.
Sorace<Sorace.
Sun Printing & Pub<Int Paper Co.
Re Friedman.
Hartnett<De Jong.
Cont Varnish<Carr.
Halloway<Gulle.
Kingsland<Weil.
People<Bacola.
Beach<Aetna Life Ins.
Re Sjoo
Harney Shoe<A H Ginzberg & Gordon.
Greenhut<Rotoprint Gravure Co.
Abcall.
Bk for Sav<Schrenkeisen.
Cohen<Crossman Sherman & Co.
McManus<Granby Cor.
Mitchell H Mark Rlty<Hirsch.
Rosenberg<Zimmermann.
Halbrecht<Reitzfeld.
Same<Newman.
Greenwald<Greenwald
Leighton<Leighton (3)
Solomon<Solomon.
Re Maltble.
Vlasto<Enossis Pub Co. (3)
Kobre<Travelers Ins.
Birnbaum<Weintraub
Mandelbaum<Hafter.
NY Trust<Kahrs.
Landley<Camp
Block<Kochler.
Ass<Ass.
Moses<Martin.
Northwestern Terra Cotta<Starkey Co.
Wallach<Brenner.
De Sherbinin<Brener & Woltz Co.
Sofer<Herd.
Barina<Christman Piano Co.
Anderson<Anderson.
Tashjian Carpet Cleaning Co<Warny.
Simpson<Simpson.
Jasper<Pozinski.
Grebner<Grebner.
Cole<Burno.
Farmers Loan & Trust<Wagstaff.
Rogers<Schroeder.
Re Keeveney.
Tanara<Fortino.
Rose Waist Co<Dearman & Schwartz Co.

PART II.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
Rogers<Schenk.
Ginsberg<Bruckenfeld.
Towles<Towler.
Smith<Chichester.
Hazelton<Whitney Yeast C.
Cavanagh<Cartacoli & Co.
Krohnthal<Ranger.
NY Trust Co<Colne
Factors Fire Ins Co<Weilden.
Miller<Miller.
Forte<Forte.
Geoghegan<Phell.
Demurrer:
Grossman<Grossman (3.)
Preferred causes:
Somberg<45th St Rty.
Kirshbaum<Prager.
Same<Leon.
Vitagraph Co of Am<Stewart.
General calendar:
Lardizabal<Valentine.
Schuessler<Riedinger.
Fasske<Cole.
Evers<Schutz.
Kruger<Kruger.
Moler<Moler.
Hercules Talk Mach<Extensive Mfg Co
Marx<Marx.
Bordenstein<Oppenheim.
Gagliardi<H. P. Rose.
Radin<Nat Surety Co.
Schmidt<Schmidt.
Weiserbs<Weiserbs.
Stevenson<O'Conner.
Kroywen Rty Co<Wheeler-McD Elev Co. (2.)
Jones<Corn Exch Bk.
McMaster<Gould.
Sawilson<Sawilson.
Lawyers Adv Co<Bronx Star Pub Co.
Clevenger<Marshall.
Roch<Koch.
Nichols<Dev.
Mallach<Mallach.
Brenon Film Corp<Fox Film Corp.
Fox Film Corp<Brenon Film Corp.
Brenon<Fox Film Cor.
Sondheim<Aletra Amus Co.
Goldberg<Scharf.
D'Alessio<Altoria Rty & Con Co.
P G Tilling & Con Co<Leslie.
Prespricht<Queal.
Kobre<Kobre Assets Corp. (2.)
Ell<Fuchsman.
Eckert<Polhemus.
Koppelman<Koppelman.
Tucker<Phil T & T Co.
Baum<Stockwell.
Keppler<Keppler.
Lajoie<Lafitte.
Pleger<Rieger.
Gnus<Gnus.
Clemente<Clemente.
Stromberg Exo & Imp Co<Stromberg.
Rogers<Rogers.
K & R Film Co<Carson.
Brody<Freeman.
Josephowitz<Josephowitz.
Palmquist<Williston.
Kobre Assets Corp<Baker.
... & Judy Theatre<Sayre.
Mann<Mann.
Gross<Gross.
Kahn<Saperstein. (2.)
Am Wet Wash Ldry<Richter.
Lewis<Fortale.
Nagle<Nagle.
Katzman<Katzman.
Heindmann<Queens Land & T Co.
Buch<Buch.
Sherwood<Sinclair.
Forelle<Forelle.
Kings Co Lgt Co<Woodbury.
Canadian Agency<Assets Realiz'n Co.
Zinc Corp<same
Brenfell<same.
Thatter Trust & Agcy Co<same.
Brit-Can Gen Inv Co<same.
Id Indust Trust<same.
Indust & Gen Tr<same
Ivanhoe Gold Corp<same.
Trus, Exrs, & Secur Ins Corp<same.
Sproessig<Sproessig.
Tun<Tun.
Bonnefond<Bonnefond.
Blauman<Blauman.
Timmer<Timmer.
Stone<Town & Co Est
Openheim<Lowe.
Rosenberg<Internat'l Ladies' Gar, &c, Un.
Dickerson<Menschel.
Muller<Muller.
Soltzman<Chapkewitz.
Fitzgerald<Fitzgerald.
Albano<Serner & K.
Beltner<Hydro Bend Mfg Co.
Schneider<Frankel.
Soussig<Oppenheim.
Mendelson<Rosen
Taylor<Kalter Merc.
Bleiman<Liebman Rty
Am & Brit Mfg Co<Hoadley.
Flanagan<Flanagan.
Lavigne<Greenwich Sav Bank.
Same<NY Sav Bk.
Same<German Sav Bk
Same<Harlem Sav Bk.
Same<Dry Dk Sav Ins
Same<Franklin Sav Bk
Same<Bowery Sav Bk.
Anteo<Friedman.
Alexander & Reid Co<Cilod.
McIntosh<Wiley.
Kanel<Rubin.
Case on.
PART IV.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.
PART VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Aetna Hosiery<Gallo.
Weene<Levine.
Bonfield<Rase.
Klinefelter<Stevenson
Cohen<Wishkowsky.
Ferguson<Leveen.
Silver<Grand Tool & Machine Wks.
Firemen's Fund Ins Co of San F<Tobin.
Suss Silk Mills<Jacobson.
Jones<White.
Clear.
PART III.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.
Inq—Bernhardt<Corduke.
Inq—Feld<Strathman (2.)
Inq—Montgomery<Davalos.
Inq—Townsend<Rafferty Cont
Inq—Lanzareno<Barbara.
Inq—Malach<Pitkin Auto.
Inq—Smith<Nigro.
Hamilton Bldg<Rapid Transit Sub Const.
Cleary<Greenbaum Co.
Goldberg<Fogel.
Potozky<G Liss & Co.
Mekey<Peck Slip Auto, &c, Co.
Cohen<Sharfin (2.)
Karagazian<Regan.
Selig<5th Av Coach.
Dal<Wolf.
Acker<NY Rys.
Perlman<Kellogg.
Font<Schoenfeld.
Castringno<Jacks.
Kozloff<Angorge. (2.)
Freeman<Stolzer.
Wishnak<Seabury Elevator Co, Inc.
Brady<CNY.
Twomey<Stand Arch.
A Strigan<NY & Q C RR.
O Strigan<same.
E Strigan<same.
Stigman<NY Rys.
Farrely<Corse.
Murphy<NY Rys.
Milonas<same.
Sauren<Becker's Ani Dye & Chem Wks.
Pirea<Fowler.
Mayer<Matheney & CNY.
Gomes<CNY.
A Cohen<CNY.
H Cohen<same.
D'Allessandro<Kimmerman (2.)
Delan<Barrett
Keller<Pick.
Rothkoff<W Leiman.
Same<A Leiman.
T Foster<Fioretti.
T & K Foster<same.
W Fleischmann<Baskin.
R Fleischmann<same.
Kravitz<Fleischmann.
Tesoriere<Bush
Tesoriere, admr<same.
Murphy<McMahon.
Markowitz<NY Rys.
Marks<Daniels.
Hallzger<Hensle Const
Steeler<CNY.
Demaris<Whiteridge.
Robertson<L I RR.
Pelzerman<Strumpf.
Corso<Steiner.
Spinelli<CNY and 2d Av Ry.
Meskill<Pastor.
Donovan<Bisen.
Wiener<Frank
Everett<Saugerties & NY Steamboat Co.
McTiernan<NY Rys.
Korn<Garland Refrigerator Co.
Sokoloff<Rosenberg.
Wachtinsky<Singer Sewing Machine Co.
Sullivan<Rivers.
Tilton<Brown.
Canfield<CNY.
Gavovitz<C I & Bklyn RR (2.)
Liston<Ligget.
Gubitosa<Staf.
Castelli<Hupfel's Sons
Brown<Forward Association.
Zack<Powers.
Redmond<Stowe Const
Nunes<Holding.
Migliaccio<Lord & Taylor.
Perkins<Collins.
Mead<Moran Towing & Transp.
Weigert<Stark.
Nevins<Moore Bros.
Konis<NY Rys.
Bernheimer<Bergen.
Seal<Standard Arch.
Blumenreich<Klein's Brooklyn Express.
Larson<Martin.
Murtagh<Bedell Co
Finn<Man Av Holding (2.)
Brand<Werner
Porter<Bklyn H RR.
Dewey<Rivers.
Marley<Jacoby.
Friedman<Reba
Posner<Sarnoff.
Goff<Gottfried.
Stromfeld<Staubach
Norwood<CNY
McIlvaine<Goldberg Furn & Carpet Co.
Payn<Claredon Auto Service, Inc.
Burn<Cone Gas
Lombardo<Leander Realty Co.
Solomon<Star Co.
Rosenblum<Oltroege Corp
Liebowitz<Leeter.
Gifford<Sesholtz.
Garcia<Ocean SS Co of Savannah.
Ziener<Seman.
Cohen<Low.
Berkowsky<B Fuch and S Green
Courture<H Horton and M Lewis.
Ready<NY Rys.
Miller<Linch
Schechter<F & M Schaefer Brew Co.
Robinson<50 E 58 St.
Washburk<Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal.
Wincey<Mercantile Real Estate Co.
S Shapiro<Grand Delancey Co.
L Shapiro<same.
Cohen<Thayer
Kotkin<Handy.
Barina<Christman Piano Co.
Same<Maxwell Eng.
Beskowitz<Kresky.
I Weinblatt<Strauss.
H Weinblatt<same.
Sigman<Klock Cont.
Klaw<Kahan.
Case on
PART XIV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Prescott<O'Donohue.
Brown<H M Goldstein Co, Inc.
Stutz<Diamond Silk
Prill<Friedhof.
Farquharson<Roxland.
Alberti<Helneman.
John Monks & Sons<Reynolds
Reynolds<John Monks & Sons.
Fritz<Smith-Worthington Co.
Sanguinetti<Wills.
Towne<Durkin.
Horowitz<Sekoson.
Postal Tel Cable Co<Assoc Press. (5.)
Katz<Alson.
Fid & Dep Co of Md<M & S Cont Co.
Postal Tel Cable Co<Associated Press.
Berger<Wiener.
Wollenberg<Shetland.
Same<Met Bldg Co.
Pitt<Reliance Ball Bearing Door Co.
Blossom<Chisholm.
Lanshein Bauman<Blue Ridge Furn Co.
Whilden & Hancock<Pac Coast Casualty.
Neville<Phillips.
Start Bank<Aachen & Munich Fire Ins.
Goodwin<Mirror Films, Inc.
Egger<Trendel.
People, &c<Lowenstein.
Same<Reikin.
Same<Shernoff.
Paul Gerli & Co, Inc<Talcott, Inc.
Pinkerton<Hopkins.
Rosenberg<Am Burlesque Assn.
Krischer<Schwartz
Herrman Steel Wks
Stein<Giesel & Co.
Ruppert<Galasso.
Loose & Wiles Bis<Washburn.
Thomas<Butterworth Judson Co, Inc.
Almirall<CNY.
Otto & Sons, Inc<Elco Co.
Mitchell<O & C CO Corp.
Manzolino<Cotton.
Berman<Gen Acc, Fire & Life Assn.
Case on.
TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term rules.
PART III.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.
McGuire<A A Volk.
PART IV.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.
Swift & Co<3d Av RR. (2.)
PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART IX.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M.
Brukner<Kennedy.
PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.
Margulies<N Y C Int Ry.
Grossfeld<Seidman.
PART XII.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART XIII.—No day calendar.
PART XIV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.
Queens Co Water Co<CNY.
Smith<Chapin Home for the Aged.
PART XVI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.
Sisson<Victor Hotel.
Same<Garthe.
PART XVIII.—Dudley, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estate:
Meyer Borut.
Wills for probate:
Henrietta Low King.
Charles Holsher.
James A J O'Brien.
Sarah E Jackson.
Solon Berrick.
Herman Jacob.
Solon Berrick.
Herman Jacob.
Ramon Guiteras.
Ernestine Bluhm.
Charles P Rogers.
Joseph G Hill.
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estate.
Jacob Appell.
Contested wills:
William Marshall.
Bridget O'Sullivan.
Katherine F Lindemann.
John Doran.
Charles J Brounley.
Mary C Hossack.
Bridget Henley.
George L Davidson.
Philip Daly

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions
Livingston Radiator Mfg Co<Chinitz.
De Salva<Bernstein.
Silverberg<Weinstein.
Fishman<Alter.
Grossman<Braus.
Kennedy & Co<Gilligan.
Jaffe<Auslander.
Economo Ritsos Co<A Rosalsky & Bro.
Schlesinger<Colanella.
Goldblatt<Longuere Const Co.
Tappenbeck<Sparks.
Wittenstein<McManus.
Swift<Martini.
Squire<Int Brewing.
Wilson Corp<Halco Bldg.
Starg<Hirsch & Wadro.
Garfinkel<Read
Katz<Goodman.
Griffie<Maher.
Fickerstaff<Rosen.
Federal Parquetry Mfg<Hallenbeck.
Silver<Seidel (2.)
Hammond<Dailey & Ivins.
Quinn<Oceanside Imp.
Posner<Goldstein.
Jos Stern & Sons, Inc<Farber
Robbins Mfg<Carey.
Gingold<Gottfried.
Groller Socy of London<Pearl
Garcia<Koller's Hotel.
Gimbel Bros<Levy.
Winkler<Hayner.
Chapman<Weiss.
Goldman<Penn RR.
Wells<Alpers.
Bianco<A & L Realty & Const Co.
Stow<Stow.
Saxe<Bogert.
Seidman<Butchik.
Posner<State Bank.
PART II.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M., ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Kelner<Green.
De Susta<NY Rys
Pfeiffer<N Y, O & W RR. (2.)
Zimberg<Etagloe Holding Co.
Gardner<42d St &c Ry.
Goodman<same.
Bobbe<same.
Biblowitz<Isaac. (3.)
Kamis<Stonemor Rty.
Kierzrkoff<Dry Dock & B'way B RR.
Rothkopf<NY Rys.
Bickel<Quick Service Wet Wash Laundry.
Abney<Algonquin Hotel Co.
Hookstaver<Ford Motor Co.
Blank<N Y Rys.
Getter<same.
Giblin<Fielt.
Mitchell<Musical M P Union.
Orange<N Y Rys.
Schwartz<same.
Greenberg<same.
Oklaves<Frederick.
Grossman<Fleissler.
Rothbardt<Orkin.
Storz<N Y Rys.
Ahearn<Ratz.
Sarner<N Y Rys.
Klang<same
Rock<Leventhal Co.
Jochum<McHann.
Jackofsky<Gordon.
Kronuk<D. Stevenson Brew Co
Bruno<Fine.
Weiss<N Y Rys.
Mittman<Reich
Healy<Adler.
Bond<Prescott
Goldberg<Swan.
Shaff<Brenner.
Lobschitz<Kahn.
Cohen<Friedman
Greenberg<Kips Bay Brew & Malt Co.
Lax<NY Rys.
Marcovitz<H O H Co.
Nieberg<Adrian.
Dorfman<Lion Brew of NYC.
Lynch<Ginsberg.
Tolle<Hansburg.
Samuels<Sipkin.
Helleman<Francini.
Buckner<Stand Arch.
Aronson<Crone.
Jacobs<Muller & Co.
Grossman<NY Rys.
Krauss<Laig.
George Backer Const Co<Wightman.
Wollins<Wilton Mfg.
Epstein<NY Rys.
Rottenberg<Madero Bros, Inc.
Keegins<Wilson.
Glummule<NY Rys.
SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Michelson<Sommer.
Schwartzreich<Baumont-Bash.
Vought<Pedell Co.
Wentworth<Reisenweber.
Messner<Clendenning.
Ledlver<Park.
Higgins<Silverman.
Clear.
PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART III.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Silber<Normandy Valt Co.
H & T Const Co<170 Bldg Co.
Smith<H. A. Roman & Co.
Lightner<Hartmann Blanchard Co.
Standard Underwear Co<Nat Surety Co.
Cohen<Kunstreich.
Martin<Ship Const & Trading Co.
Tone<Same
Wiesenberg<Standard Market Co.
Hopf & Daxon, Inc<Shenfeld.
Bauer<Sheppard Co.
Finkelstein<Syken.
Friedland<White.
Morgan<Sagamore Water Co.
Woodruff<Lembeck & Betz Eagle Brew.
Canfield<Jochen.
Cohen<Scheckert.
Vogue Silk Co<Majestic Mfg Co.
Elkind<Hill Bros, Inc
Shilvek<Siegelstein.
Tergowinck<Levine.
Federal Parquetry Mfg Co<Hallenbeck.
Rosenbaum<Eisner (2)
Liebling, Inc<Barrett
Sternberg<Schein
Mulchnick<Meyerowitz
Clear.
PART IV.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VI.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VIII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Toole<Gross—A Walker Otis.

BRONX COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Mitchell, J.—Motion calendar.
Steinhoff<Backer.
McSorley<D'Auria Const Co.
German Hosp<Hart.
Cramer<Erickson.
Same<Fordham Rlty
Edgar<Barron.
Diener<Cerf.
Stewart<Stewart.
Thebault<Potter.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mitchell, J.
Belmer<Belmer.
Re CNY.
Mahoney<Schulz.
Cosby<Schoen.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Delehanty, J.
Lynch<Union Ry.
Shields<Int R T. (2.)
Weiss<Goldstein.
Crystal<Germansky.
Fox<Nat Hid Co. (2.)
Same<McOwen.
Zarefsky<Daly
Richer<Ruppert.
Legedino<Stubenvoll Bros.
Levy<Mass Bonding & Ins Co.
Goodman<Int R T.
Goldryer<Murphy.
Schwartz<Young. (2.)
White<NYC Int R T.
Simpkins<Batrick Pub
Clark<Terwilliger.
Scarariotte<Cabrelli.
Conway<Union Ry.
Seely<Alkoff.
Carlyle<Union Ry.
Golding<Gibson, Inc.
Dorfman<B H R R (2)
Armstrong<Gerken.
Herzog<Levy.
Czech<Inter R T Co.
McGuirk<Union Ry.
Winship<Lehigh Val. R R (2).
Greenberg<Inter R T
Soslovsky<Richards.
Harrington<3d Av RR
Lazar<Inter R T Co.
Santoro<St Constantones G O Church.
Vogel<Puritan Steam Laundry.
Mahr<Loeb
Levy<Inter R T Co.
Opperman<Parks & Co
Rose<Lefeber.
Hell<Hillman.
Scala<NY Rys.
Flood<CNY.
Dunn<N Y Rys.
Herter<Title G & T
Smoleroff<Jackson Const Co.
Rishin<So Blvd R R.
Friedland<Glonnem.
Shandley<Colt-Stratton Co., Inc.
Gordon<Adams.
Ferrara<Rex Baking.
Kaler<CNY.
Stern<Bing, Jr.
Lang<Gormley
Frankel<Inter R T Co.
Mulligan<Union Ry.
Hornstein<same.
Osenshon<L I R R.
Sacks<Adler.
Aranowitz<Goldstein.
Danzig<Litwin.
Baar<H J & S, Inc.
Ward<Dengler Bros.
Dunn<Ritley & Sons Trucking Co.
Cosmopolitan Bk<Weyand.
Greene<N Y Rys
Doyle<Conohan.
Marks<Moe.
Sidelnick<Karp.
Menaker<Union Ry.
Ward<Fengler Bros.
Trebor<NY Cent R R.
Heuerman<Haney.
Album<West El R R.
Smith<Ruppert (2).
Wenk<Morgenstern.
Tauen<Cosmopolitan Bank.
Farrell<N Y Tel Co.
Speyer<Trask Bldg Co.
McGuirk<Union Ry.
Nariaco<Lebanon Hosp
Reichchott<Union Ry. (2.)
Conlan<same.
Berman<Bandes
Smoleroff<Johnson.
Newman<Eureka Rlty
Poulsen<Mangels (2).
Weiner<Union Ry.
Torpey<same (2).
Lohaime<Page.
Jacobehunas<Apmann
Miller<Met Distrib.
McCormick<Inter R T
Breinin<Woolworth Co
Fitzgerald<Sherman
Mulligan<Inter R T
Weller, Jr<A Larson & Sons
Mulligan<Terry.
Korendwitz<Kirsch.
Illich, Jr<3d Av R R
Korendowitz<Kirsch.
Kiney<N Y Rys Co.
Highest number reached in regular order 1,317.
PART II.—Mitchell, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—Erlanger, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
Case on—Corbett<Corbett.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.
Motions Estates of:
Edward C Brennan,
William Simpson,
Anna Indorf,
Elizabeth Walker,
Wills for probate:
David Wolf Rosenfeld.
Lena Arnold,
Josephine Ast.
Accountings—Estates of:
Nellie McCloskey or Ellen McCloskey
Maurice Nemeroff.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Putnam, Rich, Blackmar, Kelly, JJ.—Motion calendar at 1 P. M.
Heinze, &c<Fullerton, &c.
Enumerated day calendar.
Titus<Rassl.
Re Titus.
Meyer<United Beef Co
Re Housman.
Tranl<Gerard.
Snyder<Snyder.
Kearns<NY, NH & H RR.
Carney<Penn Realty.
Campbell<Pullman Co
Vil of Peekskill<Putnam Traction Co.
People<Pellegrino.
McGarry<O'Connell.
Nitch<McCann.
Fuller<Bradley Co
Halsko<Leh Coal Co.
Roseff<Beals.
Schrader<Schrader.
Blenis<Freeman.
Swift<Eagle Loan Co.
Dunn<same.
Koerzenasz<Lehigh Cement Co.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—At 10 A. M.
Weller<Weller.
Weinstein<Clark.
Rogafsky<Anderson.
Hedges<Pioneer Iron Works.
D Rush<Nass El RR.
J T Rush<same.
Grandlun<same.
Casello<NY Cons RR.
Otto<B H RR.
Willett<same.
Cameron<Bklyn Union Pub Co.
Frankenthaler<Horsehead Shoe Co, Inc.
Lacentria<American Sugar Refining Co.
Abrams<Cherey.
Schneider<F & M Const Co.
Susskind<Susskind.
Re Montonya.
US Fid & Guar<Paino.
Storey<Storey.
Wadler<Markoff.
Gains<Huyler.
Waldron<Waldron.
Moody<Meyer.
Sheridan<Sheridan.
M H Day<Kastenhuber.
M E Day<same.
Pern<Harris H Uris Iron Works.
Combert<Tankoos.
Leavitt<Leavitt.
Kerr<NY &, Q C Ry.
Flatbush Boys' Club<Controller NY City.
Heyderman<Rothstein.
Rosenberg & Salny.
Re E 7th St. (New Era Homes Corp.)
Re E 26th St. (Colonial Imp & Exp Co)
Balzer<Balzer
Howard<Howard.
Krause<Krisler.
A W Hard, Jr<E W Hard.
Same<E E Hard.
Hundemann<Hundemann.
Church<Gordan.
Foreman<Guedalla & Co.
Hagenaers<Gross.
Boro Bank<Williams.
Friedlander<Potts.
Henderson<Henderson.
Hamilton Trust Co<Seldnan.
Block<Block.
Seitz<Gibbs.
Same<Elchorn.
Eisenberg<Lehrfeld.
Wistenitz<Goldman.
Re Herscowitz, (Spiegel.)
PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
PART III.—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Ballunas<Ballunas.
Palagonia<CNY.
Olsen<Eagle Savs & L Co.
Rosen<Turner.
Fevola<Fevola.
Simon<Himmelstein.
Gately<Gately.
Consumers Coal & Ice Co<CNY.
Pure Oil Co<Reichelson.
Audley Clark Co<W F Plass & Bro.
Epstein<Werbelowsky.
Schweitzer<Voight.
Katoo (and 34 other cases)<Eagle Sav & L Co.
Averall<Gibraltar Const Co.
Matras<Matras.
Spaulding<Stolowitz.
O'Brien<O'Brien.
Healey<Healey.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 585.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Jaycox, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part III., Scudder, J.; Part IV., Lazansky, J.; Part V., Benedict, J.
Matheson<B H RR.
Sugarman et al<Elmhurst Manor.
Holmes<C I & B RR.
Kwasniewski<Kell.
Barnett<Steeplechase Park Co.
Pollshook<B H RR.
Moehring<Olace.
Zittlosen<B H RR.
Bernaschoff Bldg Co<Ohio Farmers' Co.
Yglesia<Loew's Enterprises.
Reil<N Y Cons RR.
Seech<Heister.
Zubrickie<Phil & R Coal Co.
Dalton<CNY.
Stanhope Const Co<CNY.
Johnson<Bogel.
Ulm<Judltsky.
Caspin<Stillman Delehanty Ferris Co.
Rose<Mentleon.
Goldberg<Nassau RR.
Pehan<N Y Cons RR.
Kitvan<Diamond Dairy Co.
Alexis<Antonopulos.
Sweeney<Weiner.
Ryder<B, Q Co & Sub RR
Leighton<B H RR.
Anderson<Nassau RR.
McCambridge<Appel.
Finkelstein<Sudman.
Waitkus<Leh Val Coal
Jeffrey<Miller.
Diahy<Saba & ano.
Stonaitis<Bennett.
Glaser<C I & B RR.
Baker<B H RR
Samuels<Eagle Iron Works & ano.
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.
Crealey<Whitridge.
Peiss<Stout.
Cade<Engels & ano.
Fleischman<Nass RR.
Monash<Rlty Assoc.
Mason<Transit Dev.
Bell<Lepreatre, Miller & Co.
Klein<Williams et al.
Grothe<Nass RR.
Eckhardt<same.
Ahrens<Ed El Ill Co.
Cahill<N Y Rys.
Goldstein<Myer.
Bernstein<C I & B RR
Young<Sachs.
Siskind<N Y Cons RR.
Hiller<Shapiro.
Rezona<L I RR.
Krebs<Mfrs Trust Co.
Fay & ano<Liberty Nat Bk of N Y.
Springfield Nat Bk<Breitung et al.
Rothman<Willmont Rty Co.
Schwarting<Staten Isl Midl Ry.
Wolfson<Peterson.
Olsen<Stand Oil Co.
Lonzo<B H RR.
Savarese<Bernstein & ano.
McConnell<Star Co.
Wimbgs Scrap Plumbrs Co<McLaughlin.
Messmer<Caribbean Shipping Co.
Donovan<Cameron.
Brody<Eiseman et al.
De Luca<Bkl Un Gas.
Todaro<same.
Brand<Meyer Co. & ano.
Duffy<Enger.
Hulsking<Rottenberg.
Betzel<B H RR.
Highest number reached on regular call, 3272.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of
Della Deerall.
Mary Williams.
Henry Green.
Kathryne Heed.
Charles Gregory.
Thomas Garvey.
George W Campbell.
G W Magee.
Accounting of
Maria Gelston.
Anna A Driggs.
Phoebe R Bergen.
William Rowan.
I Mounsant.
Jeronemus Underhill.
John Adams.
Emma Wilbur.
Hazeldine Hamilton.
Henry O Hoffman.
Horatio M Stratton.
William Kassick.
James Tedford.
Margaret Brancaleoni
Ellen Clair.
Catherine Dubos.
J D Carey.
Herman Rubsanan.
Estates of
Sarah Shermauser.
Charlotte Kelley.
Zaeditl infants.
Louis Diemer.
Mannix infants.
Louis A Arnoff.
Contested calendar:
Mary C Dugan.

County Court.

PART V.—Roy, J.
Carrington<Israel.
Ergenzinger<N Y Cons RR.
Stonaitis<C I & B RR.
Lally<Diamond Dairy.
Gugliucci<McCafferty & Sons.
Kuchenbecker<B H RR & ano.
Webb<Nassau El RR.
Gordon<same.
Gottesfield<McDermott
Young<B H RR.
Saccal<Braunck.
Landsberg<Feld.
Auditore<Muldoon.
Wallace<B H RR.
Testa<Bklyn Union Gas Co.
Highest number reached on regular calendar, 629.

QUEENS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Kelby, J., at 10 A. M.
Glasser<Loughran.
Lewis<Connors Bros Co et al.
Whitney Hotel<John Auer & Sons.
Butterworth<Butterworth.
1st Young Men's Cracow Benev As No 1<Rubenstein.
Ocean El Ry Co<Connolly as Pres of Queens & CNY.
Kohdiek<Meale et al.
Wadler<Kleinman et al.
Seitz<Bossard et al.
Same<Loulco et al.
Berchansky<Asinoff.
Coopersmith<Coopersmith.
Trent<Truett & ano.
Wren, as trustee<Worrall & ano.
Gertler<Sack & ano.
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call.
Trent<Truett & ano.
Havens<Hanford et al
Ungerland<Ungerland.
Wadler<Markoff et al.
Josias<Schwed.
Fromi<Kaminski.
CNY<Stratton & ano.
Phillips<Phillips et al.
Roberts<Rein & ano.
Conlias<CNY et al.
Glaser<Glaser.
Raphael<Raphael.
Kruger<20th Av Rlty Corp & ano.
Wadsworth<Wadsworth.
Loees<Loees
Ferguson<Ferguson.
Kopelman & ano<Aronoff & ano.
Mona<Mona.
Baer<Baer.
Soffel<Soffel.
Bechamps<Bechamps et al.
Case, as admr<Zechow et al.
Kambourian, an infant<Kambourian.
Healy<Healy et al.
Bull<Bull.
Hosking, an infant<Hosking.
Davis<Molle & ano.
Fox Film Corp<Hirschman et al.
Levin<Wilmap Bldg Corp et al.
Zunino<De Luca et al.
Wadler<Rumore et al.
Ntnl Enamel & Stamp Co<Purdy et al.
Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co<Ahern.
Zunino<De Luca et al.
Solot<Solot
US Drainage & Ir<Degnon Cont Co.
Clay<Clay.
Cummings<Gold Theatre Corp et al
Soderberry<Laurelton Land Co.
Schultheis, as admx<Bauerdorf.
Dooley<Dooley.
Highest number is 585.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Van Siclen, J.; Part II., Callaghan, J.
Wildenberger<Ridgewood Nat Bank.
McMahon<Christian.
Ellerman<Mack & ano
Henry, as admx<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Sieber, an inf<Jenner.
Stein<NY Cons RR.
Bilowit<same.
Deutsch<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Murphy<Postal Transfer Service, Inc.
Behrman<Green.
Sheputis, an inf<Hecht
Lorenzo, as admr<Manhat Stm Bakery & ano.
Danell, as extrx<Clifton Con Co.
Rosner<I R T.
Kempler<same.
Polirka<B H RR et al.
Anderson<Kirkpatrick
Greenhill<Foster & Stewart Co, Inc.
Broderick<B, Q Co & Sub RR & ano.
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day on this call:
Crosthwaite<So Surety.
Marcus<B, Q Co & Sub RR et al.
Flammia<Tontoff & Karp.
Oppermann<Evers Rehm Co, Inc.
Applecella<Dinn & ano
Flahive, as admx<L I RR.
Ripinsky<Knott.
Tilton<Leviton & ano.
Mignon<M Baird Cont Co.
Coyle<NY Cons RR.
Clifford<B H RR.
Oppermann<Evers Rehm Co.
Doley, an infant<B H RR Co.
Beatty, as admx<Beatty et al
Chopping<Vallin.
Fream<Cranford Co.
Jamaica Water Supply Co<N Y Mun Ry Co et al.
Morris<Smith.
Leavy, an infant<Greilich
Schwab<Thompson & ano.
Paszka<Knabbe.
Donowski<Pullman Co
Gliemann<CNY.
Johann & Sons Co<Linch.
Friel, an inf<Pippitone
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2127.
TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Ernst<B H RR. (2.)
Herchenroeder<L I RR
Lee<Ott.
Duspiva<B H RR.
Engel<same.
Butterfield<same.
Pfirrmann<same.
Curran<same.
Skeuse<Lewis.
Moore<B, Q Co & S Ry
Motions:
Pfirrmann<B H RR.
Curran<same.
Butterfield<same.

RICHMOND COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

EQUITY CALENDAR—Clark, J.
CNY<N Y & Rich Gas
Schneider<Schneider.
Kling<Kling.
Cronn Lands Corp of S I<Rourke, McKeon & Am Title & Trust.
O'Connor<Lanigan.
Hutter<Bendus.
Horner<Bethlehem Orphan & Hall Orphan Asylum.
Schneider<Sun Fireproof Sash & Door Co.
Eadie & Comtors<Monahan & Licurst.
Baker<Farm House Corp.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GORDON DETWILER INSTITUTE OF NEW YORK, INC.—Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Jan. 14, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 154 Nassau St., Tribune Building, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of about 40,000 soldiers' books of French instruction, also copyright of same; charts of instruction in French and Spanish, 20 mahogany desks, 600 auditorium chairs, revolving chairs, and other office furniture, safe, and a very fine cash register.
RICHARD J. D. KEATING, Receiver.
ARTHUR FRANK, Attorney for Receiver, 2 Rector Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES S. POST and BENJAMIN WIGDEROWITZ, individually and as co-partners trading as "Broadway Dress Co.," Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Jan. 21, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 107 Bleecker St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of dresses, coats, piece goods, linings, trimmings, machines, furniture, safe, fixtures, &c.
H. A. HEROLD, Receiver.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN FOX, Bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at Knickerbocker Storage Warehouse Co., 4 First Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of general line of household furniture, comprising buffets, dressers, chiffoniers, china closets, tables, chairs, beds, &c.
GEORGE E. WELLER, Receiver.
ALEXANDER LEVINE, Attorney for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LANCASTER BUTTER SEPARATOR CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Jan. 14, 1918, by order of the Court, at 2:00 P. M., at Innovation Trunk Co., 5 Canal Place, Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Separators, Churns, Cartons, Containers, Ice Boxes, Office Furniture, Fixtures, &c.
OLIVER L. GOLDSMITH, Receiver
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.
Above sale adjourned until further notice.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LIZZIE CUMMINS, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Jan. 14, 1918, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 557 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of hats, dresses, robes, fixtures, &c., also the Receiver's right, title, and interest in and to the lease of said premises.
JOHN V. COGGEY, Receiver
SIEGEL, CORN & SIEGEL, Attorneys for Receiver, 51 Chambers Street, New York

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HAMILTON H. SALMON & CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Jan 14, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 389 Broadway, and immediately thereafter at 89 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Straw Braids, Office Furniture, Fixtures, &c.
H. C. TURNER, Trustee
WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE, Attorneys for Trustee, 55 John St., New York.
Above sale adjourned until Friday, January 18th, same time and place.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX SOHN.—Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, Jan. 21, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 218 Ninth Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a large stock of household furniture, tables, chairs, beds, mirrors, sideboards, fixtures, etc.
ALEXANDER LEVINE, Receiver.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pretty Brick Houses
$35—For Rent—$60
Seven rooms. Beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; new subway, Brooklyn. B. Silsby, 217 B'way, N. Y. Barclay 4585.

Healthful Mountain Air. Established, Select Community.
800 Feet Elevation. Two Picturesque Lakes. 350 Homes.
Golf and Country Clubs—Ideal Year Round Climate.
EASY COMMUTATION. FINEST EXPRESS SERVICE.

THIS WEEK'S BARGAIN.
PLOT 100X120 FT
PRICE $8,000. LITTLE CASH.
BALANCE ON VERY EASY TERMS
NO MORE THAN RENT
Charming 11-room house, with 3 tiled baths; huge living room, 28 ft. long, with beautiful old-fashioned open fireplaces, and spacious balconies are features. Everything modern and new—electric light, steam heat, parquet floors; all conveniences. Compare with any $12,500 house anywhere.
Photos of this and other houses on request. MOUNTAIN LAKES, Sec'y 170 Broadway. Tel. 1521 Cort.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Six-Story Loft Building
334 Stanton St.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
WILL ASSIST IN IMPROVING.
A. L. LIBMAN,
112 W. 40th St. Phone 4612 Bryant.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT
PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.
BROOKLYN.

Dean St. near New York Ave.
Three-story American basement house, fully and finely furnished. COAL SUPPLY sufficient for Winter. Rent $100 per month. Apply
EDWARD LYONS,
331 NOSTRAND AV., BROOKLYN.
Phone Bedford 3000.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

B'WAY CORNER STORE
FOR RENT.
No. 1651, N. W. Cor. of 51st St.
TERMS ATTRACTIVE.
WM. B. MAY & CO.,
717 Fifth Avenue,
Near 56th St. 'Phone Plaza 270.

LOFT Exceptional Light, permanent 3 sides. MODERATE Rent
11 West 25th St. Adjacent to 5th Ave.
Pinehurst Holding Co. 302 W. 131st St. Nich. 9889

Store, Basement & Lofts
100x100. Fireproof Sprinkler.
27 to 35 West 24th St.
A. J. Kerwin Co., 1133 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
Two large rooms, kitchenette and bath; all improvements, convenient to all car lines; lease to responsible tenants only; $30 up. Apply 345 Lenox Av., or H. BIERHOFF, 2,050 5th Av.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

NEW, WARM, LIGHT
UNUSUAL ELEVATOR APARTMENT
1, 2 or 3 Rooms and Bath.
42 E. 78TH ST.
S. E. Corner of Madison Ave.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

166 West 72d St.
An Apartment of FOUR ROOMS all outside, consisting of large living room, 24x15.6; bedroom, 19.6x13.6; also dining room; tiled kitchen, with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bathroom, with alcove shower and needle bath; if two bedrooms are required, the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room; this apartment is sumptuously furnished, and will be leased at $225 per month.
Maid Service will be supplied if desired.
APPLY TO MANAGER, ON PREMISES.
Telephone 7640—Columbus.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.
Manhattan.

71ST, 250 WEST.—DOCTOR'S HOUSE, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.
Manhattan.

93D, 257 WEST.—FIVE-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT; 3 BATHS. CARETAKER.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

An entire floor in the NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL BUILDING, 174 Fulton St., Near Broadway and Hudson Terminal; Suitable for offices; exceptional light. WARREN & SKILLIN, Agents, on premises.

Will sublet part of high-class gown shop on West 57th St., near 5th Av., for underwear, suit, waist, or any other kindred departments. Mr. Rogers, care Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. Telephone Murray Hill 6200.

GARAGE TO LEASE, 253 WEST 60TH ST.; ACCOMMODATES 20 CARS; ALL CONVENIENCES. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 4772.

Loft, light, airy, steam heat, freight elevator; also power; near all bridges, ferries, and railroads; 7,000 sq. ft.; rent reasonable. Century Fireproof Door Co., 300 Richardson St., Brooklyn. 4671 Greenpoint.

FOUR light floors to let in loft building, steam heat and elevator; apply on premises, 214 Fulton St., N. Y. C. Telephone 521 Cortlandt. Weline & Bull, Inc.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE.—Every facility; rent $23.50 per month; no lease required; also desk room, $10.50 per month. Duane, 309 Broadway, Room 807.

Lofts to let, 8,000 or 16,000 square feet, up-to-date factory, all improvements; good help centre. L. Druckerman, Woodhaven, N. Y. Tel. 2800 Richmond Hill.

Desk room in newly furnished office, stenographic, telephone service included; references exchanged. Apply Merton G. Gordon, Singer Bldg.

Newly furnished private office; every facility, high class building, 5th Av., 24th St. O 139 Times.

Light loft, 60x100, for manufacturing purposes; steam heat; electric elevator. Twinem, 736 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

SMALL LOFT, 71 GOLD ST., with power hoist; rent $35. A. H. MATHEWS, 181 Broadway.

Lofts to sublease at 164 5th Av.; ideal for show or stock room. Inquire Boniger, 78 5th Av., or your own broker.

Desk room; use telephone and warehouse; suitable for Custom House broker, lawyer, or forwarding agent. Suite 20, 116 Broad St.

At 487 5th Av., private office; light, heat, service; sign priv.; anteroom furnished, ideal location. Room 901.

Loft, 401-405 East 91st St., light four sides, 75 by 98. Inquire premises. 2180 Lenox.

Attractive offices to sublet; central location. Brett, 301 5th Av., Room 1115.

Accountants.—Deskroom to let in Flatiron Building, Room 2002. Gramercy 2076.

Lofts, 44x77; steam heat; elevator. 630 1st Av. Telephone 3015 Morningside.

Store, two large show windows. 101 East 16th St., near 4th Av.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 23,316.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH and RAY FREEMAN, Bankrupts.
Creditors of said bankrupts are given notice that, on January 2d, 1918, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., January 24th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

REAL ESTATE.

FACTORY FOR SALE.
Three-story and basement, about 45,000 square feet, equipped with power plant, 150 H. P.; best location Brooklyn for obtaining help and shipping facilities; also five-story and basement modern loft building. Inquire Victor Mirsky, 60 Graham Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 656 Stagg.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

FACTORY FOR SALE.
Three-story and basement, about 45,000 square feet, equipped with power plant, 150 H. P.; best location Brooklyn for obtaining help and shipping facilities; also five-story and basement modern loft building. Inquire Victor Mirsky, 60 Graham Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 656 Stagg.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Your rent buys 6 rooms, bath, all improved dwelling, half hour Erie. For particulars, W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Manhattan.

Furnished-room house for sale; electricity, parquet floor; net profit $165. 54 West 75th St.

New Jersey.

I have a quaint, delightful, year-round home of 9 rooms, beautifully decorated inside and out, located close to D., L. & W. R.R. Sta., in exclusive Montclair-Morristown section, very convenient; commuting to N. Y. C.; ready to occupy; for sale at $2,000 on easy terms and $5,000 on first mortgage. It has 9 rooms and 2 baths, and overlooks 2 beautiful lakes nearby.
Personal, P. O. Box 529, N. Y. C.

TELEPHONE ME NOW—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Furnished—East Side.

45TH ST., 2 EAST. (Hotel Lorraine.)—To sublet, small furnished apartment, very attractive.

50TH ST., 44 WEST.—Parlor floor; electric lights; business or living.

78TH ST., 42 East, corner Madison Av.—New, light, elevator apartment; 1, 2 or 3 rooms and bath.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished, unfurnished; 3 to 12 rooms, $200 monthly up; most desirable location, appointments. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone 8300 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED
Choice localities; long, short leases.
4 to 12 rooms, East, West Side.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION:—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

MADISON AV., 543.—Nicely furnished apartments, two rooms, private bath; elevator service.

MADISON AV., 220, (38th.)—Large-sized, attractively furnished three-room apartment. Murray Hill 427.

MADISON AV., 1,219.—5 rooms, completely furnished; $70 monthly; immediate possession. Lenox 6431.

Furnished—West Side.

12TH ST., (Washington Square.)—Handsomely furnished elevator apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths; piano; $175. Elberson, 25 W. 42d.

45TH, 341 WEST. (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $30 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

48TH, 67 WEST.—Attractive non-housekeeping apartment, one reception, two bedrooms, and bath, suitable for bachelors. Telephone Bryant 6488.

51ST ST., 70 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, $9 weekly; also single room.

51ST, (near 5th Av.)—Desirable two rooms, bath; electricity; service; $90. Circle 2883.

56TH, 342 WEST.—Sublet front elevator apartment 3 rooms, kitchenette, exquisitely furnished in mahogany, Chickering baby grand; lease until October, $100, responsible party. Mason.

58TH, 152 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette and bath, with maid, for six weeks or two months; suitable for one person. Apt. 4C. Circle 3593.

58TH, (near 5th Av.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, three large rooms, kitchen, bath; $175. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

58TH, 57 WEST.—Sell or sublet beautiful 6-room, 2-bath, first-class apartment. Plaza 1848. La Mar.

67TH, 1 WEST, Duplex Apartment No. 318.—Three rooms, kitchenette; cooking free; club privileges in restaurant. Superintendent.

69TH, 243-245 WEST, (The New West End.)—Two, three room apartments, bath, kitchenette, $55 to $90; completely furnished; satisfactory references necessary; open evenings.

71ST, 10 WEST.—Studio, 2 beautifully furnished rooms and bath; open fireplace; maid service; breakfast optional; gentlemen. Columbus 8415.

72D ST., 240 WEST.—Beautiful one or two room apartments, furnished or unfurnished; gentlemen preferred; references. Columbus 366.

72D ST., (near West End Av.)—An exceptionally attractive five-room apartment, completely furnished. Telephone Columbus 5525.

81ST, 203 WEST.—Four-room, furnished, complete; gas and heat. Schuyler 5530. Martin.

89TH, 305 WEST.—Exclusive private house, entire floors, 3-6 large sunny rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity; service; $110-$150.

91ST, 215 WEST.—High-class, complete housekeeping apartment, four large, light rooms, bath; handsomely furnished; complete, $200. Apt. 87.

92D ST., West.—Handsomely furnished apartment, five rooms, bath; all light; piano; sacrifice $125. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

96TH, WEST, (Near Park.)—Floor in private residence, beautifully furnished 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, gentlemen. Phone Riverside 5413.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Beautifully furnished eight rooms, bath; running water in bedrooms; silver, linen, piano, large Victrola. Apt. 8.

103D ST. & BROADWAY, (Hotel Marseilles.)—Suites of 2 and 3 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, at reduced rentals.

108TH ST., 238 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—A very beautiful 7-room apartment in high-class elevator house. Inquire Larkin, on premises.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates $80 monthly and up; weekly rates; breakfast and dinner, $9 weekly, (optional.)
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST., one block from subway express and elevated. All cars, bus lines. C. M. Bellak, Mgr. Dir.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; long, short subleases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3074.

BROADWAY, 3,671, (Apartment 46.)—Sublet immediately, six rooms, furnished; exclusive elevator apartment.

CONVENIENTLY LOCATED, well furnished elevator apartments; the kind that appeal to persons of discriminating tastes; $125 up. Robert A. Martin, Times Bldg. Bryant 3253.

FIFTIETH.—Beautifully furnished 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; apartment sublet, $100. Columbus 6186.

FIVE ROOMS of my fully equipped, refined home, living, dining room, kitchen, bedrooms, exclusive apartment; $125. O 74 Times.

FROM Jan. 25, completely and handsomely furnished 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; 10th floor; overlooking Park. Phone Plaza 6958.

Handsomely furnished corner apartment to sublet cheap; Madison Av., in the 90s; eight sunny rooms, perfectly heated, 3 months, $1,000; $1,500 per year. Telephone Lenox 3223.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent very reasonable; season or longer. Apply SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Furnished—West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—Well furnished five-room apartment, Winter months or longer. Phone Bryant 8745, between 11 and 5, Audubon 3902 after 5.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 328.—Handsomely furnished 3-room apartment, facing Hudson; $15. Immediately.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—Large, light apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, to sublet. Cardoza.

Unfurnished—East Side.

PARK AV., 446.—Two rooms and bath; parlor floor; reasonable rent. Plaza 616.

Unfurnished—West Side.

12TH, 49 WEST.—Single room apartment; electric light, steam heat, open fireplace; southern exposure; French windows; $60 monthly; also large ground-floor studio with skylight, $100 monthly. Chelsea 8272.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

53D, 46 WEST.—Two-room apartment; kitchenette; steam heat, electricity; $150; references.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 25x30. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

81ST, 204 WEST.—Beautiful 4-room apartment, new, well heated, modern house, $65, ready immediate occupancy. Circle 811.

90TH, 49 WEST.—Two large rooms, kitchenette, and bath; entire floor; service optional.

111TH, 501 WEST.—Elevator apartment, 4 rooms; $60; facing Cathedral St. John.

FOR RENT.—New studio apartment, never been occupied; 3 rooms, kitchenette; located Central Park South. Terms and particulars, O 58 Times.

TO SUBLET.—Choice apartment of two desirable rooms and bath, unfurnished; attractive terms. HOTEL ALEXANDRIA, the newest large apartment hotel on upper west side. 250 West 103d St., half block from subway express station.

APARTMENTS WANTED.
Furnished.

Painter's large studio, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; sublet furnished; six months. H 123 Times.

HAVE EXCEPTIONAL TENANT, 4-6 rooms, elevator, south of 110th; $125-$150. Martin Agency, Bryant 3233.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Unfurnished.

THREE or four room, modern, below 59th St.; state floor, price, exposure, service. Ritch, 109 Leroy St.

Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; modern; preferably 23d-60th Sts., Lexington; reference. H 172 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
East Side.

30TH, 124 EAST.—For gentlemen, exceptionally nice, large south room; bath; telephone.

30TH, 45 EAST.—Attractive rooms; private bath, heat and fireplaces, kitchenette; excellent service.

36TH, 83 EAST.—Two large rooms, bath; private floor, single; French family.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Beautiful furnished room, private bath; electricity; large closets; gentlemen only.

76TH, 43 EAST.—Comfortably, neatly furnished rooms; homelike; all improvements; telephone.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.)—Very large front room; private bath; steam, electricity; board optional; also smaller room; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractively furnished room with bath; large unfurnished room; music allowed. Murray Hill 427.

MADISON AV., 337.—Single room, adjoining bath, $5; near 54th St.

PARK AV., 70, (38th.)—Large, handsome room, bath; one flight; gentleman; $11.

West Side.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Unusually large, attractive; en suite; private bath; steam, electricity; references.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Single room; private house; reference; gentleman.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room, for bachelor; small parlor, studio, reference.

52D, 236 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large, front room; piano; warm, homelike.

53D, 46 WEST.—Single room, southern exposure, steam heat, electricity; $8 weekly; references.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; electric light; steam heat; running water.

57TH ST., 130 WEST.—BACHELOR APARTMENT, 2 ROOMS AND BATH, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED. H. HAYES, 990 CIRCLE, OR INQUIRE SUPERINTENDENT.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Large furnished room, running water, suitable for two people; all conveniences; 5th floor; elevator.

58TH, 101 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor and alcove; references. Apt. 20.

70TH, 286 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor and bedroom, private apartment, bath; steam heat, electricity; no other roomers. Columbus 8843.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large room, electricity, hot, cold water, bath adjoining; references; gentlemen.

71ST, 135 WEST.—Attractive small rooms; steam, electricity, water; reasonable; owner's management.

71ST, 45 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, 'phone, electricity, running water; desirable location.

71ST, 206 WEST.—Nice back parlor; private bath, kitchenette; front room; twin beds.

302 WEST 72D ST.
Warm, attractive room, electricity; gentlemen preferred.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, private bath; also medium-size rooms.

73D, 271 WEST.—Large, attractive room, with bath; electricity; reference.

74TH, 57 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence; rooms with, without private baths; electricity; $4, $6, $8, $10.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Attractive large or small rooms, with baths.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

75TH, 126 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water, electricity. Phone Columbus 8265.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable room, running water, bath; convenient location; select residence; $8-$9.

75TH, 142 WEST.—Newly furnished, large room; private bath; also small room; electricity.

75TH St., 181 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished outside room; single or connecting; warm. Ross.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean, large, sunny front; electricity; private bath; kitchenette privileges.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Attractive parlor floor; foyer, hall, gas, electricity, parquet; private bath; southern exposure; doctor, musician; business couple.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Double room, private bath, with kitchenette; also small room.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Nice parlor; private bath; other rooms; conveniences; references.

78TH, 117 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated; gentlemen or couples; good heat; $4-$7.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Large front room, with dressing room connecting; electricity, bath, telephone.

78TH, 108 WEST.—New Ncrece Hall Annex; large and single rooms; kitchenette optional.

78TH, 173 WEST.—Sunny, absolutely clean, two front rooms, bat., $8. Welch.

79TH ST., 212 WEST.—Magnificent second floor suite; private bath; comforts; [illegible]ence required; private home.

79TH, 172 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished rooms, private elevator apartment. Taylor, Schuyler 7280.

80TH, 225 WEST.—High-class elevator; one room and bath. See phone operator.

80TH, 223 WEST, (Apt. 6 South.)—2 rooms, single, en suite; breakfast optional.

81ST, 166 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, adjoining bath; convenient to "L"; references.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Nicely furnished small room; running hot, cold water; $2.50.

82D, 134 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; southern exposure; single rooms; references.

82D, 53 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms, heated; gentlemen; business people preferred.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Large, light room, kitchenette, reception parlor; telephone; continuous hot water.

85TH, 30 WEST.—Comfortable, well-heated rooms; continuous hot water; congenial surroundings; electricity.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Excellent home for refined young man, with private family; congenial surroundings; Pianola; $8; meals optional.

86TH, 204 WEST.—Large, light room; elevator apartment; private family; $8 weekly. Flato.

86TH, (333 West End Av.)—Attractive room, connecting bath; electricity; every convenience; references.

86TH, 23 WEST.
Medium, sunny rooms; high class.

87TH, 203 WEST.—Suite (front) in private family; well appointed, well heated; suitable for one or two; references. Wastjen.

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

Count six average words to a line.

Telephone Bryant 1000	Per Agate Line
Agents Wanted	30c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	4?c
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Country Board	40c
Employment Agencies	50c
Farms	42c
For Sale	50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	30c
Help Wanted	30c
Lost and Found	50c
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Real Estate and Houses to Let	42c
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FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

58TH, 235 WEST, (Droccam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; rooms $5 to $15; references.

59TH, 330 WEST.—Parlor, piano, bedroom, bath; also large front room; steam, electricity.

93D, 258 WEST.—Private family will rent room, steam heat, continuous hot water; suitable for business persons; references.

93D, 270 WEST.—Warm parlor floor; private bath; furnished, unfurnished; service; telephone.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Comfortable, large, warm, sunny room; private bath, hot water; telephone; kitchenette; residence.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished room; private bath; telephone; gentlemen; $7.

103D AND BROADWAY.—A few single rooms in high-class hotel for rent to refined persons at reduced rates if taken permanently. Apply Hotel Marseilles.

106TH, WEST.—Nicely furnished room, $3.50 per week; electricity; gentleman. Academy 1???.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Large, sunny, warm room; running water, adjoining bath; 7th floor.

111TH, 241 WEST.—Furnished room, electricity, telephone, elevator; gentleman preferred; reference. Apt. 18.

112TH, 612 WEST.—Beautiful large, warm, front room, suitable 1 or 2; convenient transportation; references. Apt. 10, call mornings.

114TH, 560 WEST, (facing Columbia Campus.)—Furnished room; private adult family. Graham.

116TH, (Near Riverside and Columbia.)—Sunny front room. Telephone Morningside 6???.

119TH ST., 124 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath, telephone, electricity, heat; references required.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Large sunny front room, southern exposure; suitable two; private house.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Warm, attractive, outside rooms; southern exposure; running water. Apartment 1B.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Light, attractive rooms; modern apartment; $7, $6, $4. McCague.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Double and single outside rooms; southern exposure. Apartment 1-A.

122D, 520 WEST.—Three well-furnished double, single front, elevator, 5 F. W.

127TH, 226 WEST.—Front room, heated, water, telephone; private residence, reference exchanged.

127TH, 76 WEST.—Large room, all conveniences, warm and clean; near subway.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Attractive, warm, outside suite; handsome view; $50-$75. Turner.

BROADWAY, 2,753, (107th.)—Nicely furnished single rooms; electricity, running water, elevator. Harrington.

BROADWAY, 2,469.—Desirable room; electricity, telephone; $3.50; gentleman. Call evenings, Apartment 27.

BROADWAY, 3,544, (145th.)—Bachelor quarters; large outside room; all modern conveniences. Mayer.

CLAREMONT AV., 195.—Attractive two-room suite, front; elevator; private family. Apartment 26.

MANHATTAN AV., 365, (115th St.) "The Columbia."—Large, well-heated room; telephone.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 50, (Apartment 4.)—Elegantly furnished, large, well-heated room for gentleman, with family of two.

REFINED private family, having beautifully appointed apartment on Central Park West, offers large front room, unexcelled view, all modern conveniences, elevator; $8 to permanent gentleman. Telephone Riverside 3245.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 76, (80th.)—Beautiful rooms, facing Drive; 3-room apartment. 2130 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 33.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—Attractive 2-room suite; large room, bath; smaller room. Cardoza.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 388.—Beautiful outside, southern suite; fireplace; reasonable. Apt. 61.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102, (at 82d.)—Large front room, twin beds, private house.

ST. NICHOLAS TERRACE, 25.—Comfortable, warm room, bath adjoining; elevator; private family. Hawley.

Two charming bedrooms for gentlemen, in newly furnished high-class apt., near Broadway and 116th St. subway; small family; unusual opportunity for one or two desiring the best. H 426 Times Annex.

TWO LARGE, beautifully furnished front rooms, suitable for physician, dentist, or one or two business men; one block from 96th St. subway. Burke. Riverside 6212.

WEST END AV., 433, (80th.)—Two attractive rooms, single or together, bath adjoining; suitable business woman or student; private residence.

WEST END AV., 519, (corner 85th.)—Beautifully furnished room, with kitchenette, in exclusive residence; heat guaranteed. Telephone Schuyler 2538.

WEST END AV., 410.—Three desirable rooms, single or en suite. Apartment 5N. Schuyler 3283.

WEST END AV. AND 80TH ST.—Perfectly appointed room in private family; exclusive elevator apartment. Tel. Schuyler 6718.

WEST END AV., 836.—Superior suite for cultured gentleman; references; breakfast optional. Riverside 3050.

WEST END AV. 884.—Handsomely furnished warm rooms; running water; twin beds.

WILL SHARE WITH YOUNG MEN, HIGH-CLASS BACHELOR APARTMENT. COFFIN, SCHUYLER 8265.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST, 149, (Borough Hall.)—Business people; large, attractive room; references. Main 753.

SPENCER PLACE, 18, attractive room, half block Franklin Avenue L. Decatur 4952.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Room and bath within easy walking distance of Times Square wanted in private family with no other lodger, by man who can furnish, and requires, satisfactory references. Write, stating price and location, to Y 276 Times Annex.

Young man, room, breakfast, small private family, Washington Square, Chelsea; terms. T 89 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

69TH, 56 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished, private bath; electric light, plenty heat, hot water; suit particular people; Southern cooking.

72D, 228 WEST.—Steam heat, elevator, electricity; sunny room; table guests accommodated.

78TH, 139 WEST.—Refined home, second floor front; large and hall rooms, with board; references.

78TH, (344 West End Av.)—Select accommodation, beautiful second floor suite, private bath; other rooms; excellent home table; steam, electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—Attractive rooms; good home cooking; special to permanent.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

85TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; electricity; excellent table; references.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.

Small room; southern exposure; running water.

88TH, 125 WEST.—Large room; private bath; one single room; parlor dining; references.

?6TH ST., (341 WEST END AV.)

Table guests; parlor dining; social parlors.

97TH, 21 WEST.—Large second, third floor rooms, bath; electricity; excellent table.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence offers very large, steam-heated front room; also single room, really exceptional table; moderate terms.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Medium-sized room; southern exposure; excellent cuisine; near Broadway subway.

120TH, 247 WEST.—Large front room, neatly furnished; modern improvements; kosher table board.

141ST, 476 WEST.—Large rooms; private home; excellent cooking; telephone; table guests. Palmer.

146TH ST., 544 WEST, (Broadway Subway.)—Nicest, healthiest section; Audubon; new management; thoroughly renovated, bright rooms, suites, bath adjoining, $8-$12; singly, $15-$20, two, including meals. 2757 Audubon. Mrs. Mates.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 355, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks north 158th St. subway; wonderful grounds.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV

174 West 1??th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double rooms, private baths, meals optional; facing park; singles.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BROUGHAM Town Car, 1916; cost $5,000; our price, $1,850. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

BUICK BARGAINS LIKE NEW.

Sedans, [illegible] Broadway

BUICK 1917 TOURING, $750. [illegible] Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1915 SEDAN.

Five-passenger, fully equipped in every way; repainted, color Brewster green; condition guaranteed; bargain. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC 1916 LIMOUSINE.

Fully equipped; perfect condition. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th. Telephone Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC touring, purchased September, 1917; perfect condition; many extras; bargain; going to France. Phone Mr. Seeley, John 5575.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING.

Seven-passenger, guaranteed. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC 1916 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 landaulet; condition perfect; new tires; many extras. Myers & Stark, 1,790 Broadway, Room 1016. Columbus 5968.

CADILLAC, 1917, coupe, 4-passenger, guaranteed. J. G. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1917 touring, also runabout and landaulet; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 limousine, like new, $975; trade considered. Owner. Phone 422 Main.

CASE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

CHALMERS SPECIAL, almost new, Model 35-B; same as sold at Automobile Show; two spare tires; many extras; must sell. Call Owner, Prospect 3121.

CHANDLER limousine; very fine shape; $900. R. S. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

CHUMMY Roadster, 1917; wire wheels; in fine shape. Willys-Overland, Bedford Av. and Hancock St., Brooklyn. Telephone Bedford 8800.

COLE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

CONVERTIBLE SEDAN, new paint, up to the minute. Willys-Overland, Bedford Av. and Hancock St., Brooklyn. Bedford 8800.

DANIELS BROUGHAM, late 1916, wire wheels, in beautiful condition. 1,297 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

DODGE touring, elegant condition; good chance. Willys-Overland, Bedford Av. and Hancock St., Brooklyn. Telephone Bedford 8800.

FIAT 1915 "55" touring, Summer and Winter tops; bargain. T. N., 1,909 Foster Av., Brooklyn.

FIAT "50," Fleetwood touring; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 TOURING.
HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1917 town car; newly painted; cheap. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th.

HUPMOBILE, 1917, Sedan; bargain; first class condition; guaranteed service. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1917, 5-passenger; wonderful car; fine tires. Lexington Motors, Circle 1872.

JEFFREYS 5-passenger Sedan, $750. R. S. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

LANCIA 1916 Special 4-pass. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE "6-38" landaulet; like new; $2,250. R. S. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 landau, brougham, guaranteed. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger sedan. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car, guaranteed. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1917 touring, also roadster and limousine; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MERCER Brougham Sport 5-passenger closed body, cost $2,000, practically new; will sacrifice. Can be seen at Miller, Hicks & Hewitt, 509 West 56th, or telephone H. B. Day, Franklin 6170.

MITCHELL TOURING, 7-PASSENGER, as good as new; make offer. 1,297 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

NATIONAL, late 1916, run 5,000 miles, in best mechanical condition; car cost $1,850 six months ago; price $775; this is a bargain; trades considered. BEDFORD USED CAR EXCHANGE, 1,197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone Decatur—4636. Open Sundays and evenings.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 brougham, like new; run less than 2,500 miles. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

OLDSMOBILE, 1917, "8" touring; Victoria top; wire wheels. Schoonmaker-Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

PACKARD.—Late model 6-48 Packard brougham, sedan; lately overhauled, rebuilt and painted at a cost of $1,000; all equipped; two extra new tires, lap robe, full set of tools; ready for the road, A1 condition; any demonstration; $1,000. AM. METER CO., 561 West 47th St.

PACKARD limousine, 3-38, for sale, in splendid condition, with touring body separate; can be seen Apthorp Garage. Telephone Owner, 624 Broad.

PACKARD 1916 1-35, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

PIERCE-ARROW (1918) limousine, 38 H. P.
PIERCE-ARROW (1917 landaulet, 48 H. P.
F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "66,"
4 pass. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 B'way.

REO 1916 LIMOUSINE.

Beautiful 7-passenger, with an extra touring body; can't be told from new; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 53th St.

REO 1917, 5-passenger, with Winter top, convertible into sedan; mechanically perfect; any reasonable offer accepted. Gramercy 4624.

REO 1916, 4-cylinder, 5-passenger; quick, $475. Lexington Motors, Circle 1872.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 4 passenger, 1917 model; owner will sacrifice for quick sale account leaving city. Phone Holland House, Room 316, Sunday or Monday.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1917, 8-cylinder, 4-passenger; used 3 months; owner leaving city; sacrifice for less than half cost. Phone Holland House, Room 316.

SCRIPPS BOOTH, 1916, newly painted; bargain; $375. Alexander G. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 COUPE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

S. G. V. 1914 touring car; A1 condition; new shoes. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

S. G. V. beautiful town car, latest model; rare bargain. F. D. Homan, 211 West 55th.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.

Most beautiful car in city; Fleetwood body, every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut paneling; cost $3,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 232 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STEARNS 1916 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 8-cyl. brougham landaulet, Fleetwood body, all 1917 improvements. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 4-cylinder, 1917, 4-passenger coupe, painted Rolls-Royce blue; practically new; sacrifice. Dr. Lunenfeld, 507 5th Av. Murray Hill 9851.

STEARNS TOURING 1917, 4-cylinder, good as new, make offer. 1,297 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

STEARNS KNIGHT "8" touring, 1917; newly painted. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th.

STEARNS-Knight Touring, 1917, "Light 4" model; the most desirable and economical high-class light car; overhauled and newly refinished; manufacturer's equipment and BINDING MECHANICAL GUARANTEE. Stearns Company, 417 West 53th St. Telephone Columbus 7000.

STUTZ 1916 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ RUNABOUT,

late model, fully equipped, newly painted; bargain. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th. Telephone Columbus 5052.

STUTZ RUNABOUT, 1914, excellent condition; make offer. 1,297 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

STUTZ 1917 16-valve speedster; like new; $1,?00. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

"WHITE" USED CARS, also other makes touring cars and taxicabs.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WILLYS KNIGHT "84" coupe; wire wheels. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th St.

WILLYS KNIGHT "88" Sedan 1917. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th St.

WILLYS KNIGHT 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
1917 STUTZ "16" Valve Speedster.
1917 HUDSON SEDAN.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STUTZ TOURING, like new.
HUDSON LIMOUSINE.
SERIES 1? STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1917 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 PAIGE LIGHT "6" TOURING.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
CHALMERS Light "6" Touring, $425.
HUDSON Super-Six, Winter Top; make offer.
1916 SAXON "6" ROADSTER.
HUPMOBILE Roadster, Winter Top, [illegible]
OVERLAND Touring, Electric Starter, [illegible]
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

"RIGHT PRICES."
1917 REO Three-Passenger Roadster.
1917 STEARNS "4-cyl." Limousine, (New.)
1917 CADILLAC Touring, very extra.
1917 DODGE Touring, (like new.)
1916 HUPMOBILE Runabout, Wire Wheels.
1916 CHANDLER Touring, Model 17.
1916 STUDEBAKER Touring; Model 17.
1916 REO Seven-Passenger.
1916 HUPMOBILE Touring; exceptional.
1916 NATIONAL Seven-Passenger.
1915 BUICK Small Touring.
1915 CADILLAC Brougham Town Car.
1914 PACKARD 3-48 Seven-Passenger.
1914 MERCER Touring.
All cars open to mechanical inspection and demonstration at any time.
THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the Trade.
1,077 Atlantic Av., Cor. Franklin Av.,
BROOKLYN.

1916 and 1917 5-passenger tourning; elegant condition; light, economical. Willys, Overland, Bedford Av. and Hancock St., Brooklyn. Telephone Bedford 8800.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars. Limousine bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

Automobiles Wanted.

WILL PAY CASH for high-class cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 3322.

Motor Trucks.

AUTO trucking; trucks to hire, day and night. Telephone Canal—3920.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC, limousine, for hire, hour, day; monthly preferred; owner drives. Harlem 8698.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PIERCE-ARROW, Packard limousine, beautifully equipped; desirable party $75 weekly. Circle 4215.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine; moderate rates; weekly, monthly. Economical Garage, Columbus 7261. Muldoon.

Automobile Repairing.

Automobiles japanned, 7 days; radio process; japanning every character. Astoria 1475. Fickling Enameling Corp., Long Island City.

AUTOMOBILE painting, upholstering, repairing of all kinds. Elite Co., 136 West 52. Circle 6118.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD STORAGE, automobiles, $5 per month up. West Side Storage, 310-312 West 143d. Phone Audubon 3575.

DEAD STORAGE, automobiles, $5 month up. Matt Dwyer's, 311-319 West 140th. Audubon 1540-1.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

A CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN, earning $20 per week, wishes to make a change for advancement; experienced bookkeeper, correspondent, stenographer; possessing ability and initiative. Address J. G., care Brandmark, 217 East 22d St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced; above average; correspondent, secretary; well educated; moderate. H 440 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS, 21, French Parisian, educated musician, no English, would like situation in good family; best references. B 78 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, six years' experience, typist, capable of taking full charge, desires position with reputable concern. E 76 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, capable, willing worker; experienced; understands double entry system. P 201 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, experienced double entry, controlling accounts. B 210 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; highly recommended; $20. T 15 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, experienced double entry; capable and willing worker. P 202 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS.—French teacher, highly educated; best references as visiting governess. E 77 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, knows business thoroughly, desires responsible position; credits, collections; $20. E 42 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, experienced; capable of taking charge of office; $20. E 82 Times.

COOK, first class. Call 20 West 99th St. Tel. River. 8500, care Dawkins.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic, expert fitter, street, dinner, dancing frocks; remodeling, out; home preferred. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Circle 1158.

EXPERIENCED WORKER, highest references, wants position demanding efficiency and executive ability; familiar with magazine and book publishing. Miss V. Doane, 341 West 51st St.

FILE CLERK AND OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Thorough knowledge of all systems; neat appearance; best references; moderate salary. G 369 Times Downtown.

FINNISH GIRL wants position, laundress, private family; references. Janitor, 54 West 103d St.

GOOD SERVANT, 22, desires place, New York, maid, waitress, nurse, or general servant small family; best of references. Write 152 Church St., Asheville, N. C.

GRADUATE TUTOR, English subjects, Latin, French school; college preparation. Phone 3689 Bryant.

HOUSEWORKER.—Irish Protestant wants day's work cleaning, (no washing,) regularly. Telephone 694 Academy.

HOUSEWORK.—Spanish girl for general housework; little English; good reference. J. Pendas, 676 2d Av.

NURSE.—Trained infants' nurse; English; age 40; write C. D., Y. W. C. A. Bldg., Yonkers.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Want opportunity to work with BIG PEOPLE; have ability, energy, and application and can qualify as office manager, have experience in newspaper work, also printing. P 381 Times Downtown.

RESPECTABLE GIRL to assist in house work; can remodel and make new dresses. David, 418 East 84th St.

STENOGRAPHER, Italian, graduate of stenographic department and model office of Eastman School; one trial will demonstrate my ability and willingness to work; good references; will start at $10. Miss S., 36 West 12?d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—5 years' experience brokerage and commercial, familiar with all office details; willing and efficient; $18-$20; A1 references. Box 31, 3,013 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, Christian, of good address; college graduate, technical and financial; first-class references; $22. P 353 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, high school graduate, 6 years' experience; general commercial lines; unusually competent; A1 references; $20. B 276 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Four years' experience; thoroughly competent; best references; $18. J 200 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Seven years' practical experience; thorough knowledge office work; $18-$20. A 400 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, 20; 3 years' experience, efficient, willing worker; references. B 280 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' experience; thoroughly competent; high school graduate; $18. P 311 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 6 years' experience; rapid, accurate, efficient; references; salary $18. B 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist desires evening position; technical and mercantile experience. P 206 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight years' experience; college education; $18. Telephone Morningside 2596, Apartment 22.

STENOGRAPHER.—2 years' practical experience; willing worker; references; $12. P 289 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; rapid worker; references; American; $15. B 236 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER, Typist, Switchboard Operator, thorough knowledge of office routine, and experienced, accurate; not afraid of work. B. B. Scheiber, 263 Henry St., New York.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years with expert firm; competent, conscientious; desires change. P 308 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, thoroughly efficient, desires position requiring brains and ability; best references. S 176 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; Wadleigh graduate; rapid; accurate; excellent references; $15. S 180 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 9 years' experience; initiative; highest credentials; $25. [illegible]

TEACHER.—College graduate; public school methods; all branches coaching. Expert. [illegible]

Employment Agencies.

[illegible] Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls; excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 229 West 59th.

BERTA CARLSON Swedish Agency.—First-class servants; 2,415 Broadway, (89th.) Riverside 9408.

COLORED help, city, country; references. Hope Agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man, (25,) university graduate, married, 1½ years' public accountancy experience, doing junior and senior work, desires to connect with permanent staff of C. P. A. firm. E 4 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, Auditor, Office Manager.—Financial and cost statistician with an analytical mind desires position; draft exempt; unusual qualifications and references; salary $30. G 367 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man, 23, draft exempt, three years' practical bookkeeping and auditing experience, desires position as junior accountant. J. Optricher, 346 East 87th St.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5455.

ACCOUNTANT.—Periodical audits; books opened, closed, and written up; trial balances, financial statements, &c.; moderate terms. R 38 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104. Telephone Cortlandt 6088.

AMERICAN, 25, exempted, desires position where he can earn living, learn business, and prove his value. P 300 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER or credit man's assistant, young man, 18, educated. P 382 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, cost accountant, age 28; married; thoroughly competent; modern methods; controlling accounts, trial balance, financial statements. E 88 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (32,) U. S. Army honorable discharge; high school graduate; accustomed to responsibility; $32. P 391 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, 24; 7 years' experience; excellent references; employed at present with large auto company; salary $25-$27. H 119 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, beginner, young man, 18, wishes position with advancement. T 355 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, high school graduate, accountancy student, desires position. G 370 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant; double entry; experienced; references; accounting student. Delli, 138 East 117th.

BOOKKEEPER, 20; double entry, controlling accounts, trial balances; best references. P 286 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and assistant, young man, 17, present employed; excellent references. T 40 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 28, exempt; competent, reliable; double entry; best reference; $22. S 96 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (32,) eleven years trial balances, cashier, credits; start $25. T 1 Times.

BUYER'S ASSISTANT, &c.—YOUNG MAN, 22, EIGHT YEARS' EXPERIENCE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS, DESIRES RESPONSIBLE POSITION AS ASSISTANT BUYER OR OTHERWISE; KNOWLEDGE OF SPANISH. P 301 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau, Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Owner giving up car seeks position for chauffeur; very careful driver, mechanic; absolutely honest and reliable; colored; smart; $25. Phone Murray Hill 6155.

CHAUFFEUR, single, experienced, 6 years as mechanic, 3 years in garage; careful driver, willing to go anywhere; free from draft. Macks, 152 West 129th.

CHAUFFEUR.—English, 26, exempt; safe driver; mechanical experience; 5 years' private references; willing. H. Braden, 10 West 64th St., New York.

CHAUFFEUR, Swiss, (33,) wishes position, private family; best city references. Rhinelander 4165.

COUPLE, young, South German, wish position small family or bachelor; only country; excellent cook, butler. Meder, 219 East 81st.

ESTIMATOR AND GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

General utility man, age 39, large practical experience; good draftsman, quantity surveyor; salary according to ability. S 131 Times.

GARDENER, (47,) married, no children; experienced in all branches; first-class references. Address Charles Smith, care of Madley & Smythe, 401 5th Av.

GENTLEMAN of unquestioned capacity, integrity, and intellect desires to represent A1 concern where his extended acquaintance with trade in Baltimore and Maryland will be considered an asset. Y 284 Times Annex.

HAVE sound business training; age 35; married; university education; sober and athletic; accustomed meeting and serving executives; have secretarial and traffic experience; seek opportunity where initiative, loyalty, and ambition to climb are factors toward success rather than nepotism; excellent references. S 135 Times.

MAN of 40, that has had much experience as an organizer, is desirous of becoming identified with business where industry and application will count; can handle correspondence; highest references, steady habits. S 81 Times.

MAN, 38, executive ability, desiresp position bookkeeper, cashier, correspondent, salesman. B 203 Times Downtown.

MANAGER, STOCKROOM, experienced, A1 references, wishes a steady position. P 313 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—College man, 27, good appearance, exempt, connected with leading wine importing house for five years, wishes position as salesman; moderate salary to start, highest references. H 122 Times.

SALESMAN wishes to connect with manufacturers or brokers of hosiery, underwear, shirts, and kindred lines; age 32; married; references. P. Arnold, General Delivery, Providence, R. I.

SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED, SEEKS CONNECTION WITH HIGH-CLASS CONCERN; 32 YEARS OLD, MARRIED, COLLEGE EDUCATION; SALARY. S 133 TIMES.

SALESMAN, thorough acquaintance with cloak, suit, dress cutting-up trade, at present connected with large woolen mill, wishes to make a change. T 13 Times.

SALESMAN, traveling Pennsylvania and Connecticut, wants side line in ladies' wear or shirt waists. Address Halle, 506 West 177th St.

SALESMAN, experienced infants' wear, city, vicinity, seeks connection. Flur, 10 West 118th St.

SALESMAN, experienced, city and road; first-class man; exempt. E. E., 180 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, EXPORT.—Young man, intelligent, experienced in all office routine, desires position where hard work and good results are appreciated; export shipping clerk preferred. E 81 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK and packer, experienced, good worker, desires position. E 18 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 10 years' experience, thoroughly competent, desires position with advancement; $25-$28. P 331 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-CORRESPONDENT, university graduate, tactful, energetic, desires position with opportunity. B 296 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, competent, knowledge of bookkeeping; high school graduate; salary $20. B 306 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; competent; knowledge bookkeeping Spanish. B. London, 568 Ralph Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, one year's experience; rapid typewriter; also knowledge of bookkeeping. H 151 Times.

STENOGRAPHER or clerical work, afternoons; man past draft age. B 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish-English, desires work evenings. J. M. Ruiz, 262 West 121st St.

SUPERINTENDENT, engineer high-class apartment; good presence; excellent mechanic; no incumbrances. Phone 6805 Schuyler.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Three years' commercial-central office experience; busy board preferred. G 362 Times Downtown.

TYPEWRITING.

Experienced operators will consider evening work, any quantity; results guaranteed. P 260 Times Downtown.

VALET, butler, cook; work half day, experienced; Japanese student. 330 East 57th.

YOUNG MAN, 20, experienced as salesman, desires position with future. P 305 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG BRAZILIAN GENTLEMAN, (26,) married, just arrived from Brazil, speaks, writes French, Portuguese, Spanish, and some English, too, would like position in this city or outside; knows very well the principal commercial centres of Brazil. Address letters, M. Motta, 61 West 96th St., N. Y. City.

YOUNG MAN, (27,) exempt, desires position with reliable concern; has traveled extensively throughout Brazil and Argentina; speaks and writes Portuguese, English, Bohemian; A1 references; can operate typewriter. A. Fisner, 1,313 Avenue A.

YOUNG MAN, 1?, American desires position with commercial house, with advancement; [illegible] Place, Bronx. Tel. [illegible] Tremont.

YOUNG MAN, [illegible] four years' business [illegible] seeks position where active work will bring advancement. Address Max Harris, 914 Simpson St., Bronx, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, 22, High School of Commerce graduate, experienced in silk underwear, desires position with advancement. Gabriel Bickart, 109 West 53d St.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) exempt, fourth year mech. engineering, drawing acquaintance, start drawing engineering line. S. Schatz, 1,061 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 19 desires to connect with commercial establishment, where ability is appreciated; $12. Salzman, 400 South 4th St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 24, exempt, initiative, ambitious, desires to connect with progressive concern; executive and selling experience. P 297 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, refined, educated, office routine, correspondence and sales experience, desires position offering advancement. H 177 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, American, desires clerical position with reliable concern. P 296 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, exempt from draft, familiar with every detail of office routine, wishes position. E 84 Times.

YOUNG MAN, with salesmanship experience, desires position with reliable concern. S 126 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, college education, bookkeeping knowledge, desires reliable position. P 204 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24; salesman, executive ability, initiative, tact; highest credentials. S 129 Times.

YOUNG MAN, well educated, draft exempt; drafting knowledge; also business experience; salary $15. L. A., Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 19, honest, desires position with advancement; excellent references. B 217 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (18) wishes position with firm where advancement is assured. Benjamin Katcher, 103 Debevoise St.

YOUNG MAN, 24, 7 years' business experience, desires position with reliable concern. J., 2,087 8th Av., store.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) desires position, commercial house; experienced. Mittleman, 1,579 Madison Av.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) experienced bookkeeper, typist, advancing position. 137 Goerck St., Klein.

YOUNG MAN, 18, desires position salesman's assistant, city or outside. S 110 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, desires position with advancement; knows bookkeeping. P 239 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 123d St. Morn. 6916.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSERS.—Must write exceptionally good hand, verticle style preferred; $2 per thousand; give sample of writing. T 41 Times.

AGENCY MANAGER.—Large clothing house wants to engage bright woman to take entire charge of selling agency, must be capable of answering and attending to all salesmen's correspondence and records; woman familiar with territory preferred. O 163 Times.

BILL AND ORDER CLERK, ELLIOT FISCHER OPERATOR; PERMANENT. 270 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert double entry, capable taking full charge of large active office in silk business; high salary to right party. Soloff, 244 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady understanding controlling accounts; must be accurate and quick at figures; state full particulars. A. B. 210 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; numerous unfilled positions; register fee. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Former experience; state full experience, reference, and salary. M 376 Times Downtown.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Girl wanted for chamber and parlor work in small private family; must sleep at home. 163 East 37th St.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, with knowledge of household management, to work with children in Jewish orphanage out of town; full maintenance and $40 monthly to start; advancement. Optical store, 2 West 125th St., 9:30 A. M.

COLORISTS.—Air brush artists; only those experienced on pictures need apply. Retograph Co., 512 West 41st St.

COOK.—Girl wanted for good plain cooking in small private family; must do the laundry. 163 East 87th St.

EXECUTIVE
TO TAKE CHARGE OF OFFICE OF 60 CLERKS FOR OLD-ESTABLISHED PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURER. SHOULD BE FULLY CAPABLE OF HANDLING BILLING, COSTS, PAYROLL, ORDERS, AND STATISTICS. NEW ADMINISTRATION BUILDING; MODERN EQUIPMENT; EXCELLENT WORKING CONDITIONS. CALL MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 14, AT 8 P. M., AT THE MARTINIQUE HOTEL AND ASK FOR MR. A. C. JACKSON.

GLASS WORKERS.
STEM MAKERS AND HAND SEALERS-IN, EXPERTS CAN MAKE $20 WEEK, WITH OVERTIME AND BONUS.
CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

HAND SEWERS.—Steady work. Haas Soeurs, 646 Madison Av.

LABORATORIES
of the American Druggists' Syndicate have good, permanent positions open for girls and women, excellent working conditions; restaurant; salary $7; piece work after two weeks; competent women earning $12 weekly. Apply American Druggists' Syndicate, Borden and Van Alst Avs., Long Island City.

MILLINERS, trimmers, preparers; long season; large, airy workroom. Haas Soeurs, 646 Madison Av.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Leading Jewish periodical offers fine opportunity to capable, energetic subscription producer; experience not essential; salary and commission. Address, stating qualifications and references, T 38 Times.

REPRESENTATIVES, thoroughly experienced, for out-of-town positions to represent high-class toilet goods line; salary and commission. Call between 11 and 1. Aubry Sisters, Inc., 104 East 25th.

SALESLADY.—Refined young woman, attractive personality; experience unnecessary; high-class, dignified position, paying big returns; excellent future; salary or commission. Room 1618, 220 West 42d St.

SALESLADIES for needlework store, experienced in this line; state particulars about previous positions and age. F. K., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for private office; about three years' experience; must be accurate; state experience, age, nationality of parents, salary required. Apply by letter only Byrne, 150 Metropolitan Tower.

STENOGRAPHER, for permanent position by a reliable concern in Jersey City; must be at least 22 years, capable, and have had two years' experience; state age, race, education, stenographic experience, and salary expected. Address 28 Bostwick Av., Jersey City, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER, filing clerk, and office assistant; must be experienced, accurate at figures, reside in Brooklyn. Charles Fischer Spring Co., 473 Kent Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, industrious; splendid opportunity for advancement; large publishing house; $12 to start, apply early. Broadway Music Corporation, 145 W. 45th St.

STENOGRAPHER; Royal typewriter; make herself generally useful in garment showroom; neat appearance. S. R. Kahn, 1,123 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Assist clerical work; good handwriting. Seidemann Insurance, 1,515 3d Av., (85th.)

THE AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING CO. CAN OFFER DESIRABLE POSITIONS TO A NUMBER OF GIRLS OVER 17 YEARS OF AGE; EXCELLENT WORKING CONDITIONS, LUNCHROOM, REST ROOMS, HYGIENIC CONDITIONS THROUGHOUT; PROMOTIONS RAPID TO AMBITIOUS EMPLOYES; BONUS PAID FOR GOOD SERVICE. APPLY JERSEY CITY REFINERY, WASHINGTON AND ESSEX STS., JERSEY CITY; BROOKLYN REFINERY, KENT AV. AND SOUTH 2D ST., BROOKLYN.

TYPIST, &c.—Young lady, 20 to 25, as record clerk, typist, one with some previous experience preferred. E 79 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

ACCOUNTANT or ASSISTANT, English-Spanish, for railroad in Santo Domingo, $150 monthly; English stenographer, $16; Spanish stenographer, $20; English-Spanish stenographer, $25-$30; governess for Cuba, $45-$50; also French governess; other positions open. The Beers Agency, 401 Flatiron Bldg., New York City.

STENOGRAPHERS, Office Assistants, Typists, Bookkeepers.—Good openings for educated, refined Americans. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Cortlandt 4249.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, clerical, switchboard; many openings. Call immediately, Lang Agency, 120 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, dictaphone, typists, free registration. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau, also 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHERS [illegible] Miss Lynch Agency, 303 5th Av. [illegible]

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.

The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllabic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 567 West 181st St., New York, and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.

PRATT SCHOOL, 34 West 45th St.

Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation; 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

HELP WANTED—Male.

AIRPLANE MECHANIC as instructor for aviation school in New York City; thorough knowledge of airplane construction, planes, fuselage, landing, chassis, wiring, truing up, controls, etc. Write full experience and salary required, Box O 35 Times.

AMERICAN young man wanted; knowledge bookkeeping; chance to advance; first-class house. P 288 Times Downtown.

ASSEMBLERS ON INSTRUMENTS; CAPABLE MEN ONLY; REFERENCES REQUIRED. J. K., 110 TIMES.

A VERY responsible and long-established out of town firm desires the services of a man thoroughly experienced in the laboratory supply business; one who is competent to make estimates on chemicals and chemical apparatus, answer correspondence, and act as general assistant to the manager; the position is permanent; a very liberal salary will be paid to start, and this opening will give the right man an almost unlimited opportunity for advancement; applications, to be considered, must give full information regarding qualifications, age, character, and experience; all applications held strictly confidential. Address Y 223 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—One who understands typewriting and profit and loss account; apply by letter, stating salary and experience. R. D. Borgmann, 1,269 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced manufacturing; knowledge costs, auto body manufacturing preferred; salary $25. H 439 Times Annex.

BOYS WANTED.

Boys to start at bottom in large insurance company; exceptional opportunity for advancement to the right boys; ability will be recognized and every chance given to improve position and salary; experience unnecessary, but high school education preferred; must be energetic, clean cut, and willing; applications must be made in own handwriting, giving age, nationality, education, and previous experience, if any. O 137 Times.

BOY

wanted for office work; beginner no objection. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, education, and references, to S. J. T., Room 301, 16 Broadway, New York.

BOY.—Messenger and office boy in large publishing house; hours 11 A. M. to 7 P. M.; good chance for advancement; salary $7 to start. Call Buhre, 229 West 43d St., third floor.

BOY.—Bright boy to start at the bottom and work for advancement. Apply, stating age and qualifications, to P. O. Box 748, New York.

BOY, 14-16 years, in office of a large importing and manufacturing house; excellent chance for future advancement. Address T. L. W., P. O. Box 780, New York.

BOY.

Order department; good wages; excellent prospects for advancement; steady employment. E. C. Fuller Co., 28 Reade St.

BOYS wanted to assist in our office and make themselves generally useful. Call at Jaburg Bros., 10 Leonard St.

BOY wanted as messenger by a downtown banking house; must come well recommended. B 212 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Large corporation offers splendid opportunity for bright boy; good advancement. J. D., P. O. Box 70, Station D.

BOY in law office; willing and industrious; $6 or $7. Call 111 Broadway, Room 1601, at 9:30.

BOY wanted, to run errands and make himself useful. Froman & Hacker, 406 West 31st.

BOYS, 14-16, for office and stock. Apply Cashier, P. O. Box 105, Station F.

BUTLER.—Small family wintering at Palm Beach wants well-trained butler, not over 40; industrious and with good habits and personal references. Apply 115 East 29th, between 10 and 12.

CASHIER IN LIFE INSURANCE AGENCY; MAN WITH CLERICAL EXPERIENCE AND SOME EXECUTIVE ABILITY. A 857 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CASHIER IN LIFE INSURANCE AGENCY; MAN WITH CLERICAL EXPERIENCE AND SOME EXECUTIVE ABILITY. BOX A 857 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERK.—Young man, about 20, with office experience; must have good references. Call Partola Manufacturing Co., 160 2d Av.

CLERK familiar with cost, payroll, and general office work. W. F. Meyers Machine Co., 614 Hamilton St., Long Island City.

CORRESPONDENT familiar with adjustments of merchants' complaints by mail and the handling and filing of transportation claims, wanted by large wholesale mercantile house; state experience and salary. M 377 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNTANT wanted to take charge of cost and general accounting in large chocolate works located near Syracuse, N. Y.; state age, salary, &c. M 361 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN, experienced in design of tools, jigs, fixtures, as related to productions of medium-weight machinery on ordnance work; desirable openings for capable men; in answering outline general experience, state age, compensation expected, nationality, and when available. J. D., 150 Times.

DRAFTSMEN of ability wanted, capable of doing jig and fixture, tool, and gauge work; references required. Marlin-Rockwell Corp., Norwich, Conn.

ENGINEERING SECRETARY.

Wanted at once, young man, 25 to 35 years old, experienced in compiling reports, data, and general clerical work in connection with large industrial plant, construction and equipment work; must be A1 stenographer and typist; position in State of Alabama; good salary and all transportation expenses paid; preferably exempt from draft. Call or write 11th floor, 360 Madison Av.

HEARN,
14TH ST., WEST OF FIFTH AV.,
requires
tall, bright young men over 18 years of age as
WAGON BOYS.
Good pay, permanent positions, quick advancement.

HEARN,
14TH ST., WEST OF FIFTH AV.,
requires
EXPERIENCED DRIVERS.
Apply 4th floor, 9 A. M.

JOINERS, on ladies' silk dresses, steady position. Max B. Nonas, 18 West 21st.

MACHINIST.—All-around, capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent; traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. Y 242 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS and toolmakers wanted, qualified to do jig and fixture work; references required. Marlin-Rockwell Corp., Norwich, Conn.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ORphans' Home and Asylum will be held at the home, Convent Av. and 135th St., on Monday, Jan. 14th, 1918, at 1 o'clock.

JOHN McMURRON.—RELATIVES OF JOHN McMurron, deceased, please communicate with L. R. Grabill, Room 414, District Building, Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MAN wanted, first-class; one acquainted coffee shipping details preferred; must have good references. P 352 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN with experience on electrical apparatus, particularly switchboards, circuit breakers, and controllers; permanent positions and every chance for advancement offered to the right men. Address Chief Clerk, Engineering Dept., Westinghouse Elec. and Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.

MILLWRIGHT.—Capable men able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position, answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 241 Times Downtown.

MOLDERS, in stove foundry; non-union; steady work; good pay; no labor trouble. Manufacturers' Foundry Co., Sinking Spring, Penn.

PIPE MEN.—Capable men, able to describe, estimate, or inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own hand writing, giving all details, salary, &c. Y 253 Times Annex.

PORTER WANTED FOR WORK IN A TEA PACKING PLANT; GOOD PLACE FOR RIGHT MAN. APPLY A. SANDERS, 483 GREENWICH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

REPRESENTATIVE for local territory; must be thoroughly familiar with brass lines; commission basis. Y 233 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, first class; good established trade for Western territory; handle popular line misses' cloaks, suits; commission basis. Leipzig & Rosenberg, 34 West 27th.

SALESMEN WANTED.

We want men who are anxious to better themselves to join our city and our outside sales force at once; we need for development honest, ambitious men to whom we will give ample training and guaranteed drawing account while fitting themselves for a position which now pays men $100 and more per week. This organization gives you a square deal. Our Jan. 1 campaign is unique and a hustler can fit himself to make big money by getting into communication with us at once. H. A. Yost, 286 4th Av., 14th floor, (near 22d St.)

SALESMAN WANTED

for sales department in gas company; hustlers can earn big money; commission and bonus; excellent opportunity for prominent position at good salary; character references required. Apply Room 38, Central Union Gas Company, 148th St. and Courtlandt Av., Bronx. Take Bronx Park subway express to 149th St. and 3d Av.

SALESMEN (2) OF EDUCATION AND LARGE VARIED EXPERIENCE FOR PERMANENT $10,000 A YEAR (AND ADVANCEMENT) POSITIONS VACANT OWING TO WAR; SOME TEACHING EXPERIENCE REQUIRED, DRAWING ACCOUNT, COMMISSION, REPLIES GIVING EXPERIENCE AND AGE CONSIDERED ONLY. H 160 TIMES.

SALESMEN (2) of education and large, varied experience for permanent $10,000-a-year (and advancement) positions, vacant owing to war; some teaching experience required; drawing account, commission; replies giving experience and age considered only. H 161 Times.

SALESMAN for city to call on office trade with popular-priced line of coats and suits; one with good references only; also city man to call on jobbers' trade; all communications treated in strict confidence; strict commission basis. O 98 Times.

SALESMAN.—A salesman of force, energy, and character, with a proven selling record, for a position where ability to sell will lead to rapid promotion; drawing account against commission. Address in confidence, A. B., 58 Times.

SALESMEN.—Now is the time to make connections with a corporation of international reputation handling a staple article which is in great demand; drawing account against commission and transportation paid. M. A., [illegible]

SALESMEN for high-grade specialty; exclusive territory, city or country; can make big money; commission basis. Call in person, mornings, American Slicing Machine Co., 9 West 14th St., New York.

SALESMAN wanted to carry a line of infants' dresses and coats, to call on infant stores for New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey; commission basis. Koch & Jacobs, 100 Grand St.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced, to call upon out-of-town buyers of Western territory for toilet and notion goods; commission basis. Reply O 102 Times.

SALESMAN, automobile, with wholesale experience; only those with good, successful records need apply; salary and commission. O 92 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced on silk skirts, Southern territory; commission basis. Milton Skirt Co., 450 4th Av. Madison Square [illegible].

SALESMEN wanted to sell a 7 per cent. preferred stock of operating company; commission basis only. Y 292 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Possessing real selling ability and good, clean record. Wilke's retail cigar and pipe store, 297 Broadway.

SALES PROMOTION MEN WANTED.—By manufacturer of nationally known high-class building equipment to enter class for technical road training and qualify for regular sales positions; pay begins immediately; offers excellent advancement for men of good education, not subject to military service. Give references and write for full particulars to IRON 48 Times.

SHEET METAL SALESMAN.

Only first-class man who has an established business in Manhattan; state salary expected and detail experience in full; all applications strictly confidential. Y 325 Times Annex.

STOCK CLERKS.—Young men with stationery experience; good salary; permanent position; rapid advancement. Apply by letter or after 11 A. M., Goldsmith Bros., The Big Stationery Store, 77 Nassau St.

STOCK CLERK.—Experienced in muslin underwear factory; references required. Apt & Zuckerman, 37 West 20th.

TEXTILE SALESMAN REQUIRED FOR Calcutta; must have thorough knowledge of textiles, also experience in British India; age over 31, preferably without incumbrances; salary and probably commission; state fullest particulars in first letter; only first-class applications considered. F 816 Times Downtown.

THE
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
HAVE THE FOLLOWING OPENINGS
IN THEIR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:

ASSEMBLERS AND BENCH HANDS.
First-class men, experienced in blue-print and micrometer work.

BOYS.
Must be 16, for mail and messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement.

DRAFTSMEN.
High-class men, experienced in the designing and drafting of small machines and apparatus; steady position and excellent opportunity for advancement along engineering lines. Call or write.

GLASSWORKERS.
Men who have had experience at making surgical glass apparatus or similar work; good pay for good men; overtime if you want it at time and a half; double time if you work Sunday.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS
and model makers; high-class men on small electrical and mechanical apparatus; must be accustomed to using blueprints, micrometers; steady positions; advancement.

LABORATORY ASSISTANTS.
Cooper Union or Pratt Institute night students in electrical engineering or allied subjects, with a knowledge of physics or chemistry.

YOUNG MEN
for telephone inspection work; draft exempt and knowledge of electrical parts.

YOUNG MEN
with high school education; $8-$9 start; excellent opportunity to advance along engineering lines.

CALL
57 BETHUNE STREET,
NEAR WEST ST.,
6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Although temperatures are still much below the seasonal average east of the Rocky Mountains, they are considerably higher than on Saturday, except in New England and along the Middle and South Atlantic Coasts. In the Far West temperatures remain nearly normal.

Pressure is again low throughout the Rocky Mountain region and the districts to the westward, with quite general snow and rain, and there was also some snow in Arkansas, Missouri, Southern Illinois, the west portions of Kentucky and Tennessee, and in the lake region and the St. Lawrence Valley. Elsewhere the weather was generally fair.

The southern section of the Rocky Mountain disturbance will move eastward, attended by [illegible] in the Gulf States and snow in Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, continuing Tuesday east of the Mississippi River and extending into the lake region and the Middle and South Atlantic States, with rain in the lower district.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic—fresh to strong west, becoming variable; Middle Atlantic—moderate west, becoming variable; South Atlantic—gentle to moderate, shifting, becoming southeast Monday night.

FORECASTS TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, not so cold Monday. Tuesday increasing cloudiness, probably snow by night.

Southern New England—Fair Monday, slightly warmer. Tuesday increasing cloudiness and warmer.

Western Pennsylvania—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Monday. Tuesday snow.

Western New York—Generally fair and slightly warmer Monday. Tuesday cloudy, probably snow in west.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1918.	1917.		1918.	1917.
3 A. M.	10	20	4 P. M.	11	25
6 A. M.	7	23	6 P. M.	12	2?
9 A. M.	5	27	9 P. M.	11	3?
12 M.	9	32	11 P. M.	13	42

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 10; for the corresponding date last year it was 30; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 5; at 8 P. M. it was 11. Maximum temperature, 13 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 5 degrees at 8 A. M. Humidity, 57 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 50 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.79 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.97 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..7:19 | Sun sets..4:51 | Moon sets..7:19

THE TIDES.

	High Water A.M.	High Water P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:30	9:04	2:29	3:0?
Governors Island	8:44	9:19	2:46	3:3?
Hell Gate	10:32	11:04	4:36	5:07

Official Shipping List.

Arrival of vessels from foreign countries at Atlantic Coast and Gulf ports in the twenty-four hours ended Jan. 12:

STEAMSHIPS.

Atland, (Sw.)	Pinemore, (Br.)
Crofton Hall, (Br.)	Pearl Shell, (Am.)
Gen. H. F. Hodges, (Am.)	Prince George, (Br.)
Mielero, (Am.)	Turcoman, (Br.)

Fire Record.

A. M.	Loss.
7:40—639 6 St.; Max Tebeler	Slight
8:35—789 Broadway; E. E. Goldberg	Slight
9:30—46 St., East River, (scow)	Slight
11:05—35 Essex St.; Eva Wolfphal	Slight
11:50—466 W. 22 St.; Mrs. Bruce	Slight
P. M.	
1:30—137 E. 65 St.; Dr. McMillan	Slight
2:25—19 E. 71 St.; Geo. Richardson	Slight
2:25—455 E. 182 St.; Frank Richter	Slight
2:45—513 E. 83 St.; Mamie Mulcahey	Slight
3:55—119 W. 25 St.; Abraham Bauman	Slight
4:15—290 Brook Av.; Philip Levine	Slight
4:30—252 W. 74 St.; Thos. Buddington	Slight
5:30—230 E. 99 St.; New York Clothing Supply Co.	Slight
5:35—90 Gansevoort St.; Manhattan Refrigerator Co.	Slight
8:30—17-20 Fulton Av.; M. Margolas	Slight
9:00—364 Grand St.; Jacob Smith	$1,500
9:15—116 W. 133 St.; Grace Campbell	Slight
11:?0—289 E. 112 St.; Thomas Cambela	Slight

HELP WANTED—Male.

THE AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY CAN ADD THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF EMPLOYES TO ITS FORCES: COPPERSMITHS, SHEET METAL WORKERS, MACHINISTS, RIGGERS, CHAUFFEURS, ELEVATOR OPERATORS, SUGAR BOILERS, WATER TENDERS, FIREMEN, CARPENTERS, PIPE FITTERS, HELPERS TO THE ABOVE, ALSO LABORERS; BONUS PAID FOR GOOD SERVICE. APPLY JERSEY CITY REFINERY, WASHINGTON AND ESSEX STS., JERSEY CITY; BROOKLYN REFINERY, KENT AV. AND SOUTH 2D ST., BROOKLYN.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.

Apply to W. A. Raser, chief train dispatcher, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Harlem River, 132d St., Willis Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, bright, ambitious; knowledge of prices in hardware and mill supply business; good opportunity; state experience and salary desired. W. B., 358 Times Downtown.

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For Washington; unusual opportunity; no salary limit; only clean-cut and capable young men need apply. Call Monday, Co-operative Agency, 25 Beaver St.

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AMBITIOUS MEN AND WOMEN EARN $5,000 yearly as drugless practioners; chiropractic is the science of eliminating disease without drugs; day or evening classes now forming; both sexes; moderate tuition, terms; particulars on request. AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHIROPRACTIC. Now consolidated with the New Jersey College of Chiropractic operating the largest and best equipped Chiropractic School, Laboratory and Clinic in the East. Classes now forming. 46 West 84th. Suite 1022. Phone Greeley 1166.

ACCOUNTANTS are needed—men trained to audit expenditures, calculate cost-plus prices, prepare tax returns, devise office procedures, systematize, organize, supervise; write for outline of training needed and details of instruction being given to groups after business hours; ask for Bulletin 23. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A. 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PARTNER WITH $5,000 NEEDED; DOLL MANUFACTURER FOR PAST 8 YEARS; PLANT READY FOR BUSINESS; TAKEN ORDER FOR 1918. ADDRESS R. F., 366 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Well-established business, dyeing, cleaning; excellent reasons for disposing of same; price $17,500; terms reasonable. R. R., 85 Times.

Silk mill in Paterson, has 50 looms and space for 100, in perfect running condition, for sale. W. H., 220 Times Downtown.

Caterer wanted in non-housekeeping apartment on Madison Av., southeast corner of 78th St.

FOR SALE.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 468 Broadway.

Counters, tables, time clock, Mosler Safe, platform truck, wall fixtures, traveling ladders, desks, &c. Store, 6 West 23d St.

Purchase and Exchange.

Wanted, second-hand card recording time clock, entirely automatic. Goodman Collar Co., 80 Broadway, Brooklyn.

TWELVE AND A HALF MILLIONS.

In 1917 The New York Times published 12,525,898 agate lines of paid advertisements—a gain over 1916 of 873,402 agate lines—a greater volume (Help and Situation Wanted advertisements excepted) and a greater gain than any other New York newspaper.—Advt.

BEGIN JEWISH DRIVE AMID ENTHUSIASM

Three Big Meetings Mark Opening of Campaign for Relief of the Needy.

NOW SEE 100,000 MEMBERS

Felix M. Warburg Gives Credit to Manny Strauss as Originator of the Federation.

Three large halls were required last night to hold the outpouring of Jewish men and women who met to lay the foundation of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, which entered upon its campaign for 50,000 members.

It was originally planned to give a dinner at the Hotel Biltmore, but the enthusiasm aroused by the purposes of the federation produced such a response from Jews that two other gatherings were necessary. The speakers first addressed an enthusiastic assemblage of 1,100 persons on the nineteenth floor of the Hotel Biltmore. They next spoke to 800 on another floor of the Biltmore and to 300 at the Ritz-Carlton. It was said that the total of 2,100 in the three places was larger than the attendance at any dinner ever held by Jews anywhere.

The numbers and enthusiasm encouraged the leaders of the movement to predict that, instead of 50,000, at least 100,000 members would be brought into the federation. It was pointed out in a stirring address by Dr. Stephen S. Wise that the size, personnel, and spirit of the three gatherings formed the answer for those who had predicted there was danger that, if all the Jews formed an organization to support all of their charities, they might lose personal interest and give perfunctory support to their philanthropies.

Dr. Wise struck a patriotic note when he said that he saw in the popularity and support which the idea of the federation had aroused, evidence of a world-wide movement. He said that it meant not only that the Jews of New York recognized the merit of a great idea, but that they had caught the spirit of President Wilson and other great leaders, who were calling on America to wage a war for freedom and justice for the world. Justice and freedom for all nations, which was the aim of America in the war, was being translated in this campaign, he said, to a movement for freedom, independence, and democracy for all Jews.

"The federation of our charities will make possible at last the beginning of a mighty, resistless war against the preventable, curable evil of poverty in the world. The Jews of New York tonight are unitedly and whole-heartedly under the generalship of the men in command of this campaign."

Pointing out that all classes of Jews, reformers, radical, orthodox, Zionists, nationalists, and internationalists, were united to make Jewish charity their common cause, Rabbi Wise said that for once all the Jews at the meeting were Jews without the need of any further descriptive adjective.

Give Credit to Warburg.

H. B. Rosen, Abram Elkus, and other speakers gave the chief credit for the federation, whose success was looked upon as an established fact, to Felix M. Warburg, who presided at the principal section of the dinner. They told how he had gathered hundreds of Jews together at conference after conference and had stirred them so that the majority of the Jewish men of large affairs, as well as thousands of Jews of all classes, were now devoting all their time and energy to making a great achievement of the proposed organization, which will furnish the means of existence in whole or in part to 9-4-4 Jewish charitable organizations and institutions.

Mr. Warburg named Manny Strauss as the originator of the movement, and also said that Mr. Strauss was the father of war savings stamps and thrift stamps.

"I am going to take the liberty of mentioning one who usually objects to having us do so," said Mr. Warburg. "I mean Manny Strauss of the Executive Membership Council, who has done more than any other person to stimulate the social conscience of this city and of this country. For this and for his foresight and organization ability the Jewish community owes to him a deep debt of gratitude.

"I remember two years ago when he came here a perfect stranger, he told us at the Jewish War Relief meeting that $5,000,000 would be raised the first year, $10,000,000 the second year. That his predictions were fulfilled you all know.

"When we started very few of you knew what part he took in the last year's campaign, but the man who came to the office knew a great deal. It was many months before the war when he came to me with another proposition. By that time I got used to hearing his plans and seeing one after another come true, and some of us became interested. When war was declared, in the same way he did not hesitate to give his ideas, his plans, and his detailed report to the Government, and today many of you are seeing war savings stamps and thrift stamps. Many of the fundamental principles in it are his. I consider that we are fortunate to have the benefit of his advice.

"Everybody has seen statements of our small beginning, our growth in institutions from twenty-one to nearly a hundred, and also the growth in demands by those institutions to $5,041,828.41 for 1918.

"Last year we asked for $2,000,000 and 9,000 people furnished $2,100,000. Since then we have increased to 21,000 members and subscribers. You have seen the newspaper statements that the institutions are asking for $5,041,828.41. Of this our present 21,000 members and subscribers may be expected to give $2,-014,837.72. The institutions expect from city subsidies and other sources $1,986,-438.91, leaving uncovered about $500,-000, which we hope to get in new and increased membership."

Means Much to the Sick.

Jacob Wertheim said that the meeting was the first real step ever taken toward welding all Jews into a body animated by the same spirit, and that it meant much to the sick and suffering of their race, because they would receive help in the future not from large givers only, but from the rank and file of New York Jews.

There was much applause when Mr. Wertheim, in speaking of the world-wide activities of the Jews, said:

"And England is sending to this country Lord Reading, that great Jew."

Jacob H. Schiff, who was reported to have left his home in spite of being ill to attend the meeting was received with cheers and the diners stood up when he walked through the hall to his seat. When he was called on later in the evening, he said:

"Just think of it. Four weeks ago yesterday the Jews of New York successfully ended the drive for $5,000,000, and now the Jews of New York, under the leadership of Mr. Warburg, start another drive for 50,000 members.

"But what is 50,000 members? If you had said 100,000 members, I would have said that that at least was something worth while, but 50,000 is nothing. See what the Jews in New York have gone through. See what they have done See what they can do, if they are united and drive together for one cause. I know this will end like our drive for relief, in a blessing. I wish you success."

Speeches of four minutes were made by heads of large institutions, which will be supported by the Federation, and by other leaders of the membership campaign. Those who are working for membership were told that the campaign was strictly for members, and that gifts of money were not to be asked.

SEVEN AMERICANS WIN HONORS FOR HEROISM

Six Receive French War Cross and Another, Already Decorated, Is Severely Wounded.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT, Jan. 11.—Among the military decorations awarded today to airmen of a famous French "groupe de combat" was a War Cross for Corporal Benjamin Stuart Walcott of Washington, who has been missing since Dec. 12. The medal was received on his behalf by members of his squadron, and will be sent to his father. The citation accompanying the medal reads:

"Corporal Walcott, an American who volunteered for the duration of the war, and a young pilot of admirable spirit and courage, on Dec. 12, 1917, attacked an enemy airplane. He pursued it four kilometers behind the German lines, where he brought it down. He was in turn attacked by three other monoplanes, and was driven down."

Corporal Walcott had been at the front only a few weeks when the fight took place. He was regarded as an excellent pilot. No news of his fate has been received.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—In the attack carried out last week by the Foreign Legion in the neighborhood of Flirey, in which the German positions were penetrated to a depth of half a mile along a section of a mile, Grenadier Ivan Nock, one of the few Americans remaining in the Legion, was wounded severely in the right arm. Amputation of the arm probably will be necessary. A Hollander, who is a fellow member of the Legion, writes:

"Needless to say, Nock fought like a hero. All the Americans I have known in the Legion are extraordinary fighters."

Grenadier Nock is a young engineer from Baltimore. He was wounded several times previously, winning the War Cross and two citations. After being wounded the time before the last he attempted unsuccessfully to enter the American Army in France.

The American Field Service has just received word that War Crosses have been awarded by the French Army of the Orient to five members of the section which recently returned from the Balkans. The men are William Emerson, Henry B. Palmer, and Marquand Walker, all Harvard students and residents of New York; Edwin H. English of New Haven, Conn., a Yale student, and Jacques Magnini of the University of Paris.

The medals were awarded for courageous action in removing wounded men in the region of Monastir between December, 1916, and October, 1917, and especially in the period of heavy bombardment between March and August of last year.

MINE EXPLOSION KILLS MANY

23 Bodies Recovered from British Coal Pit—137 Still Entombed.

HALMEREND, England, Jan. 13.—The latest reports from official sources show that many perished in the explosion which occurred in a mine pit here yesterday morning. Of the 247 workers in the pit at the time of the disaster, eighty-seven have been rescued alive, and twenty-three bodies have been found. There is only a slender hope that any of those still entombed can survive.

Rescue brigades have been working incessantly in relays day and night with oxygen supplies, but the various passages are everywhere blocked with wreckage. Nearly all the victims were young men and boys.

HELD FOR SELLING LIQUOR.

Former New Rochelle Saloon Keeper, Once Raided, Accused by Soldier.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 13.—William Barr, who at the time Marshal McCarthy raided saloons here several weeks ago conducted a saloon at 79 Drake Avenue, and who was one of those arrested by the Marshal, was arrested again today charged with selling liquor to a soldier in violation of the proclamation of President Wilson. Since New Rochelle was ordered "dry" Barr's place has changed its name, and is now known as the Neptune Lunch Room. Private Greathouse of Fort Slocum says he went into Barr's lunch room and bought liquor. He then caused the arrest of the proprietor, who was arraigned before Judge Swinburne and held for examination tomorrow.

SOCIALISTS FIGHT STATE WAR LAWS

Ten Members at Albany to Work for Repeal of Local Conscription.

OPPOSE DRILL IN SCHOOLS

"We Are Neutral in This War on General Principes," Says Leader Shiplacoff.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—Assemblyman Abraham I. Shiplacoff of Kings, Socialist leader in the Lower House, let it be known today that the Socialist delegation in the Assembly intends to work for the repeal of the State conscription law, the Welsh-Slater act making military training in the schools compulsory, and the Brown act permitting the employment of children of school age on farms in this State during the war.

These laws are among the big war measures to which the Whitman Administration "points with pride." The Socialist leader of the Assembly, talking to a correspondent for THE NEW YORK TIMES, pronounced all of them unnecessary and unwise legislation.

"I want to deny that any of the ten Socialists in the Assembly are pro-German," said Mr. Shiplacoff. "We are for peace—no, not peace at any cost—but for peace, and on general principles we are neutral in this world war. To glance at the laws placed on the statute books of this State during the last two years one would think that the Republican Administration at Albany was presuming to teach the Democratic Administration at Washington how to conduct the war.

"The conscription law enacted in the last hours of the Legislature of 1916 is absolutely unnecessary. It has never been applied so far. At best, conscription is a Federal function.

"We are going to ask for the repeal of the military training law, because we do not believe military ideas ought to be instilled into the minds of the youth in our public schools. We are going to demand the repeal of the Brown law, because we do not believe that the school children of the State should be made victims of this war."

Frequent Socialist Conferences.

Mr. Shiplacoff and his nine colleagues are located in comfortable leased quarters in an apartment house on Elm Street, directly opposite the Executive Mansion. Here the Socialists hold daily conferences and keep in touch with Socialists throughout the State. Mr. Shiplacoff asserted that the Socialist Party had won many new adherents during the last year, and he did not hesitate to say that it was largely due to the stand the Socialists had taken in relation to war legislation.

Mr. Shiplacoff, who has served in the Assembly two years, represents the Twenty-third District of Kings. With him in the Assembly are two other members from Kings, four from New York, and three from Bronx. The two from Kings are William M. Figenbaum, who is listed in the legislative manual as a "statistician and journalist," and Joseph A. Whitehorn, a lawyer, who has had one year's service in the lower house. The members from New York are William Karlin, lawyer; Elmer Rosenberg, coat cutter; Louis Waldman, civil engineer, and August Claessens, teacher. The Socialist Assemblymen from Bronx are Samuel Orr, lawyer; Benjamin Zitlow, storekeeper, and Charles B. Clarfinkel, salesman.

Here is a survey of the legislation the Socialists intend to father at the present session:

Repeal of war measures.
Repeal of State constabulary law.
Elimination of night work by bakers.
Abolition of capital punishment.
Bill providing half fare on street cars and subway for school children.
Abolition of the present State Food Commission and creation of a new commission, to be composed of members appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate.
Municipal ownership of public utilities in first and second class cities
Initiative, referendum, and recall.
Prevention of occupational diseases.

Mr. Shiplacoff was asked if there was any significance in the selection of a Socialist community house so close to the Governor's palatial abode.

"No," said the Socialist leader as he looked out through the window into the spacious grounds surrounding the mansion. "There is no danger of any of our boys becoming regular visitors over there, or even going across the street, unless we are sent for. You never can tell what may happen, though."

Claims "Negative Gains."

In the two years he has served in the Assembly Mr. Shiplacoff has been successful in pressing to final passage but one bill. This as a measure to do away with the "third degree," and found favor with the Democrats.

"I don't suppose that can be called positive progress," said the Socialist leader. "But I have made some 'negative gains.'"

Mr. Shiplacoff smiled when reference was made to the obvious determination of the Republican majority to put a curb on any demand the Socialists might make for "aye and nay roll calls" with a view of placing their colleagues of other party faiths on record in votes on social welfare measures.

"We do not come here to obstruct or impede legislation," he said. "We come here to co-operate whenever possible, and to do something for the State."

The ten Socialists sat silent in their seats the other evening when the Assembly adopted a resolution indorsing President Wilson's war aims. When Mr. Shiplacoff was told that Assemblyman Frederick A. Wells of Kings, the scrappy Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Military Affairs, kept his eyes on them as the vote was taken, he merely smiled and said something about Wells being about as "narrow-minded as a soldier."

SAVED U-BOAT CHASER.

Daniels Commends Bravery of a Seaman—Jacob Jones Men Honored.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Secretary Daniels has commended Frank Marsh, a machinist's mate, of the Naval Reserve, for courageous action in extinguishing a fire on a submarine chaser which threatened to destroy the vessel and other craft lying alongside.

After the engine-room force had been driven out by gas fumes, Marsh descended to the engine-room and threw on the fire several cans of an extinguishing preparation. A little later volumes of dense black smoke arose, caused by burning oil in the base of the starboard engine. This fire could not be reached from the port holes or skylights, and Marsh again descended to the engine-room with a salt water hose and extinguished the flames.

Marsh enlisted at Boston on Oct. 19, 1917, giving as his next of kin his wife, Mrs. Mary Marsh, Winthrop, Mass.

Secretary Daniels has also sent letters of commendation to the following enlisted men of the Jacob Jones for heroism following the torpedoing of that vessel on Dec. 6:

Charles Charlesworth, boatswain's mate, first-class; wife, Anna C. Charlesworth, 401 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York.

Philip J. Burger, seaman, second class; mother, Elizabeth Burger, 28 Eleventh Street, Lansinghburgh, N. Y.

L. J. Kelly, chief electrician, home address not given.

Howard U. Chase, Quartermaster, third class; father, George C. Chase, 63 Centre Street, Nantucket, Mass.

Harry L. Gibson, chief boatswain's mate; wife, Susan G. Gibson, 5,911 Market Street, Philadelphia.

Edward Meier, water tender, next of kin, Mrs. Mary Meier, 205 North Monroe Street, Bay City, Mich.

CAN'T "CUSS" ARMY MULES.

Drivers in France Must Relinquish Their Traditional Vocabulary.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Jan. 13, (Associated Press.)—Pity the poor mule-skinner! He is now prevented by a general order just issued from swearing at those Missouri products which the soldier knows as "hay burners," and it is hard, according to the drivers—very hard.

The order does not provide severe punishment for muleteers breaking it, and it does not make it absolutely necessary for them to coax a mule with soft caresses instead of harsh language such as army drivers say the animals understand. It merely suggests, in effect, that mules, like horses, will respond better to kindness than to "cusses."

"I am now treating this mule like he was a brother," said a red-faced "skinner" today. "But I know it's no good. I believe in living up to orders and suggestions to the letter, but I'm from Missouri. I've been around mules all my life, and I never saw one that didn't like to be cussed at. Old Aristides there has been cocking his ears at me for three days because the worst I have said to him has been d——."

DUTCH ENVOY'S BIG TASK.

He Must Repair Diplomatic Errors Here, Says Prof. van Hamel.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 13.—The new Dutch Minister to the United States, Augustus Phillips, who is soon to sail on his mission, is receiving a great deal of advice and many suggestions and requests from individuals and mercantile institutions with interests in America.

"The new Minister goes to confront an onerous and somewhat thankless task," says Professor J. A. van Hamel, a legal authority, in the Amsterdammer Weekblad. "It will tax severely his capabilities as a negotiator. There has been much bungling in America on account of our clumsy and flaccid diplomacy, and we are reaping the bitter fruits of the total neglect of American public opinion."

The writer advises the Minister to make a tour of the United States to acquaint the people with Holland's position.

Queen Wilhelmina received the Minister in audience the other day, and he has been the guest of honor at various farewell banquets. He will sail on the steamship Nieuw Amsterdam on Wednesday.

13 AIR RAIDS ON GERMANY.

Teuton Agency Reports Insignificant Results for December.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 13.—The official German news agency says that Entente aviators made thirteen air raids on Germany in December, six on industrial districts of Lorraine and Luxemburg, and seven on Freiburg, Baden, Mannheim, Saarbrucken, and Zweibrucken.

Except the interruption of operations at an iron works, caused by the dropping of a bomb on a gas tank, the results are said to have been insignificant. Seven persons were killed and thirty-one injured, including several French prisoners of war. One of the raiders was brought down.

WARNS LIVE STOCK OWNERS

Houston Forbids Sale of Grazing Permits in National Forests.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Secretary Houston is notifying all holders of permits for grazing live stock on the national forests that the payment of any bonus or allowance for waiver of the grazing privilege in connection with sales of livestock or ranch properties will be cause for revocation of the permit.

A regulation governing the use of the national forests for grazing privileges provides that permits will be granted only for the exclusive use and benefit of the owners of the stock, and will be forfeited if sold or transferred in any manner or for any consideration. To protect permittees who may wish to dispose of their property against the losses which sacrifice sales would involve it has been customary to allow continued use of the national forest ranges by the new owners.

Without some provision for this, the Forest Service grazing officials point out, holders of permits who wish to go out of business, would not be able to obtain a fair value for their property. But the procedure has aimed throughout at such a safeguarding of the situation as would prevent the acquisition of anything approaching vested rights in the public property by private individuals or companies.

Owing to the great and ever-growing demand for use of the forest ranges, which is now in most regions far beyond their capacity, the grazing privilege is of large value. Upon the national forests the Government applies a system of regulated use designed to encourage production, promote the upbuilding of the country along healthy lines, and give the greatest good to the greatest number, but makes only a moderate charge for the grazing permits.

Secretary Houston says, in warning the range users, that the payment of bonuses or the giving of any consideration to procure the filing of a waiver of the grazing privilege is prohibited, that "such a payment would be a consideration for a privilege the granting of which is wholly within the discretion of the Government, and for which no one is entitled to receive compensation." Therefore, any such payment will be "sufficient cause for the revocation of permit or forfeiture of all grazing preferences based upon the purchase of permitted stock."

MEXICAN MISSION ARRESTED IN BRAZIL

Authorities Decided That Delegates Were More German Than Mexican.

HAD NOTICE NOT TO COME

Proposed Latin American Congress Had Been Called Off—Another Mission Off to Japan.

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 13.—The Foreign Office intimates that the Mexican delegation, consisting largely of military men, aviators and newspaper correspondents, which came to Argentina ostensibly to attend the proposed congress of neutral Latin-American nations, must have a secret mission, which is unknown even at the Foreign Office. It is said that ample notification was given of the postponement of the congress. Several of the Mexicans are openly pro-German.

Passengers on the ship on which the Mexicans came say that the delegates were placed under arrest at Bahia and were denied entrance to other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian authorities taking the ground that the mission was more German than Mexican.

As the invitation was withdrawn when the neutral congress was postponed, it is said that the Mexicans probably will not be treated as guests of the Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Luis Cabrera, former Minister of Finance in the Carranza Cabinet, heads the Mexican delegation now at Buenos Aires. His departure for Argentina was followed closely by publication of the Luxburg cable dispatches, in one of which the German Chargé at Buenos Aires reported to Berlin that the Argentine President had agreed to seek an anti-North American alliance with other Latin American countries.

Cabrera came to Washington last month to negotiate for a relaxation of the American export embargoes to let foodstuffs go into Mexico. When he found that he would have to deal with the War Trade Board instead of having his negotiations directly with Secretary Lansing, he was greatly incensed, and left Washington without the formality of good-byes to the State Department. Shortly afterward it was learned that he was sailing from New York for Buenos Aires.

Little is known here about the proposed Latin American Congress, now postponed. Diplomatic observers have attributed the project to the activities of Luxburg in Argentina and the notorious Eckhart, German Minister at Mexico City.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 12.—Numbers of military and political leaders are gathering in Mexico City. Alfonso Siller, former sub-Secretary of Foreign Relations, who went abroad last February to reorganize the Mexican consulates in Germany and Austria, arrived today. General Francisco Murguia, Military Commander of the Northern district; General Salvador Alvarado from Yucatan, General Juan Mendez from Oaxaca, General Amaro from Durango, and Governor Arnulfo Gonsales from Chihuahua are either here or on the way.

President Carranza remains at his headquarters at Pachuca, whence he makes short trips. The time of his return to the capital is uncertain.

A PACIFIC PORT, Jan. 13.—A mission said to have been appointed by General Carranza to go to Japan to purchase arms and munitions for Mexico, conclude a loan and to negotiate a treaty between the two nations, sailed from here today.

The mission is headed by General Benjamin Bouches, former Chief of Staff of the Mexican Army, and Juan T. Burns, formerly Mexican Consul General in New York. Burns is said to be under a $10,000 bond to the United States in connection with the alleged violation of an embargo on the shipment of arms into Mexico.

NAVY ORDERS SMOKE BOXES

Urges Merchantmen to Buy Anti-Submarine Apparatus from du Ponts

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department is having manufactured by the du Pont Company smoke boxes suitable for use by merchant vessels as a means of escape from attacking submarines. Merchant vessels desiring to procure these smoke boxes may obtain them from the du Pont Company. The cost will be approximately as follows:

Smoke funnels, $425 each; phosphorus, $1.75 a pound; smoke boxes, $25 each.

The smoke funnel is for the production of smoke on board the vessel, and requires only the fuel for its continued use. The smoke boxes are for throwing overboard, and, once used, cannot be recovered.

The Navy Department is preparing to issue smoke boxes to all vessels carrying armed guards, and has announced its policy that smoke producing apparatus for the use of merchant vessels should be available for every vessel desiring to purchase it. It is urged that merchant vessels give prompt and favorable consideration to the desirability of purchasing smoke-producing apparatus.

The war instructions for merchant vessels of the United States, issued by the Navy Department, contain directions for the use of smoke-producing apparatus, and the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department issues a pamphlet dealing with the particular type of smoke-producing apparatus manufactured by the du Pont Company.

RESENTS BUENZ CONVICTION

Koelnische Zeitung Says He is a Victim of Wilsonian Neutrality!

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 13.—Referring to the affirmation of the conviction of Karl Buens, former managing director in America of the Hamburg-American Line, the Kölnische Zeitung says that he is only another victim of "Wilsonian neutrality," remarking that from the scanty report received in Germany it is not possible to ascertain of what crime Buens and his three companions were guilty. It argues that if such serious punishment is merely inflicted for provisioning German cruisers the public should be reminded of the report of "a certain harbor master of New York."

The Zeitung then refers to the report of Dudley Field Malone, former Collector of the Port of New York, who asserted that British cruisers were receiving provisions from boats sent out from New York Harbor. The American Government, says the paper, ignored these reports, and the press threw them into the wastepaper basket, only the then anti-British Washington Post publishing them.

"Mr. Wilson's American neutrality is wonderful!" says the editor. "There will probably be an opportunity to discuss this later."

29 NEW NAVY OFFICERS.

Daniels Announces Selection of Assistant Engineers by Competition

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Secretary Daniels announced tonight that twenty-nine candidates who passed a recent examination had been appointed to fill nine vacancies and twenty temporary places in the grade of assistant civil engineers in the navy. They have the rank of Lieutenant. The 233 candidates who took the preliminary examination represented 65 colleges, universities, and technical schools, coming from 37 States and from England, Canada, Russia, France, Switzerland, and the territory of Hawaii. Of this number 80 passed the preliminary examination and were authorized to appear at Washington for the final. Out of the 73 reporting 23 failed to qualify physically, leaving 50 to compete in the written examination.

Twenty-nine of these, representing nineteen colleges and coming from twelve States, qualified in this final test. The permanent appointees are:

Mack, William Angas, Baltimore.
Combs, Lewis Barton, Rensselaer, N. Y.
Dunlap, Vernon Rea, Philadelphia
ing 23 failed to qualify physically, leav-
Horsley, George William, Cleveland.
Manning, John Joseph, Troy, N. Y.
McManus, Valentine Joseph, Troy, N. Y.
Nelson, Arthur Lindsay, Boston.
Pollard, William A., Jr., East Orange, N. J.

The temporary appointees are:

Addicks, Frank Floris, Bronx.
Bear, Herbert Stanley, Columbus, Ohio.
Bisset, Andrew Gustave, Washington, D. C.
Birkhimeyer, Henry, Jr., Prescott, Ariz.
Cotter, Carl Henry, Flint, Mich.
Eberhard, Arthur Charles, Allentown, Penn.
Fritch, Carl Fowler, Brooklyn.
Griffen, Ira Purdy, Mason City, Iowa.
Hartung, Theron Abbott, Detroit.
Hyde, Louis Brosey, Quantico, Va.
Johnson, Charles Reid, Washington, D. C.
Johnson, Harold West, Geneva, N. Y.
McLellan, Robert Leeton, Dorchester, Mass.
McTigue, John Burtinson, Washington, D.C.
Moeller, Lewis Nicholas, New York.
Nyland, Fritz Charles, U. S. S. Isis.
Overeach, Henry B., Jr., Lafayette, Ind.
Prager, Emil, Brooklyn.
Riddle, Charles Douglas, Electric, N. C.
Thornburg, Lewis, South Bethlehem, Penn.

EXPECT AMERICAN GRAIN.

Swiss Declined Offer of Help from the Teutons.

BERNE, Jan. 13.—According to recent messages received here, the first consignment of American grain for Switzerland has been forwarded and it is expected with impatience.

Already some disappointment has been expressed, Swiss newspapers stating that Germany and Austria offered five thousand wagon loads of grain to break the shortage, but that the Swiss Government declined the offer because of the American shipment.

$126,572 IN TRAFFIC FINES.

11,906 Persons Arraigned in Court in 1917 for Violations.

Magistrate House yesterday made public Traffic Court figures for 1917, which showed that a total of $126,572 in fines were collected and 11,906 arraignments took place during the year. Three hundred and sixty-two offenders received prison sentences without the alternative of a fine. In December $8,007 in fines were collected and 838 cases handled, 100 were committed in default of payment of fines, 20 imprisoned for non-payment of fines, and 14 without the alternative of fines.

During December there were 173 first, 16 second, and 1 third offender of speeding, 46 violations of overtaking street cars as a first offense and one as a second offense, 32 reckless drivers, 52 smoking motor vehicles, 17 unlicensed chauffeurs, 47 automobiles with improper number plates, and 3 felony cases.

Strikes Cause Disorder in Colombia.

BOTOGA, Colombia, Jan. 13.—Martial law has been declared in the departments on the Atlantic Coast on account of strikes. The Government is confident that order will be restored soon. The strikes have no political significance, and the remainder of the country is quiet.

The MERCANTILE Safe Deposit Company

115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Established 1870

TRUSTEES

James S. Alexander — Samuel L. Fuller
Louis V. Bright — William Giblin
Anson W. Burchard — Clarence H. Kelsey
Lewis L. Clarke — Seward Prosser
Allen B. Forbes — Charles H. Sabin
Philip A. S. Franklin — Frank A. Vanderlip
Albert H. Wiggin

EARLY ADVERTISING COPY.

Alteration made by the United States Government in the times of the departure of early morning mail and express trains necessitates the dispatch of copies of The New York Times one hour in advance of previous schedules, and therefore advertisers and agents are urged to send in copy by 6 P. M. daily. Disappointment will be the result of delay.

N-O-W Now!!

Most of the clothing merchants are telling you that prices are going up—that it's good business to buy *NOW*—at present prices, even when no reductions have been made.

And it's all true.

But even the professional clothing buyer gets a shock when the situation is brought home to him in concrete figures.

The other morning one of our Overcoat lines was getting badly broken in sizes—Overcoats that we reduced to $33—and which were $35 and $40 before this Sale started.

So we tried to fill in from Hart Schaffner & Marx.

But we didn't! For we couldn't get a coat of this kind and quality that we could sell short of $48.

So there you are. The $33 line is still short in some sizes—but a great variety at this price is here still.

And at $19.50, $23, $28, $38 and $43 there are proportionate values.

Yes—it's good business to buy *NOW*—and the now-er the better.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers / Broadway, cor. 29th — 248-248 West 125th / 3d Ave., cor. 122nd } Open Evenings

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Clemons, Custom Tailor Suiting Remnant Sale, $19.50

YOU have made up your mind, as a loyal American, to think and talk Optimism, yet, right now, you may be *keeping from ordering a Suit* that you wished you owned, for one of the following reasons:

"Business is bad;" "Living is high;" "The Second Military Draft is on;" "Wages haven't gone up in New York;" "Liberty Bonds have cleaned me out;" "The Government will clap on more War Taxes;" "The Germans may capture New York." Pick out any excuse you like from the foregoing list. One is as sensible or as silly as the other.

Knowing that you've possibly determined *not to buy now*, I have determined to *make you buy* by extraordinary values in Suits to individual measure, that Human Nature, Human Thrift and your Right-Hand Trousers Pocket *can't possibly resist.*

Every Remnant in My Stock Formerly Priced Up to $33, Now Reduced to $19.50

My regular customers will come as a matter of course. This advertisement is directed at those men who are only acquainted with me *in print*, and whom I invite to meet me in the *store* to satisfy themselves whether I'm simply a tailor of fine phrases or fine clothes.

Remnants of former $50, $45, $40 and $35 Suitings to close out at $27.50

Clemons
Civilian and Military Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
19 Years On This Corner

Pre-War Prices Have Returned

It's a mark-down sale, of course,—a special-inducement sale—a want-to-dispose-of-material sale, of course. But it's just as truly a big-value chance to equalize your expenditure sale.

$30 to $50 materials have been reduced from $5 to $20. Our standard of making has not been changed. Our guarantee for fit, finish and satisfaction still accompanies every suit we make. Fabrics are strictly *all-wool*. Look in at either store and see. To measure only.

Many $30 to $35 materials now $25
Many $40 to $50 materials now $30

Army Officers' Uniforms
Made-to-Measure and Ready-to-Wear-Away
At Very Reasonable Prices

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S.—*Economy often sharpens a dollar to cut with a keener and more effective edge.* Arnheim Axioms

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

REWARD for information relating to mink robe, sealskin scarf, fox muff, workbag containing knitting, velvet hat, one tire with cover; auto stolen at 49th and Broadway, abandoned at St. Nicholas Av. and 163th. Telephone 3663 Plaza.

LOST.—$100 reward; at or in front Criterion Theatre, Thursday evening, Jan. 10, cluster earring, fresh water pearl surrounded by 10 diamonds. Return to Udall & Bailou, 574 6th Av.

LOST.—Presumably in taxi, Sunday night, between the Rivoli Theatre and 307 West 79th St., a gold mashbag, containing small change, reward. Return to 519 West End Av., care of Keighly.

LOST.—If chauffeur taking two ladies from Bellevue Hospital to Hotel Flanders, at 3 o'clock, Saturday P. M., will return muff he will receive suitable reward. Hotel Flanders, Apartment 98

LOST.—Diamond and Pearl watch bracelet, Broadway, near 98th or 79th St., Sunday, Jan. 13, about 2:30 P. M.; very liberal reward to finder. Kobler, 230 West 79th. Tel. 2862 Schuyler.

LOST.—Friday afternoon, between 29th and 30th Av. and the Lyceum Theatre, open-faced gold watch; initials H. S.; reward. Sheffield, 323 West 83d.

LOST.—FUR COATS, 27th Street 8th Ave. Friday night (package 7 Hudson Seal Coats Shrunk Borders) LIBERAL REWARD. 8 122 Times.

LOST.—Wednesday night, platinum ring, with diamond and six small sapphires; liberal reward, no questions asked. 8 142 Times.

LOST.—$20 reward for diamond pin, 8 shape; lost Jan. 11, between 235 East 50th St. and 5 West 107th via 3d Av. and 59th St. cars and 9th Av. "L." Cartier, 653 5th Av

LOST.—Pearl necklace, Friday evening, between Metropolitan Opera House and 54th St.; reward on return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

LOST.—Bunch of keys, on gold key ring, one key on ring, marked 34, between Pine and Nassau Sts. and Equitable Building. Cable, 54 Pine St.

LOST.—Mink cape, taxi, New Year's night, from Healy's, 143th. Will finder please phone again, 3460 Stuyvesant, Keane's apartment?

LOST.—Alpha Delta Phi pin, marked "Morgan T. Riley, Columbia, 1914." Reward for its return to 416 West 13th St. Phone Chelsea 800.

LOST.—Hotel Astor, Wednesday, handbag containing diamond bracelet; liberal reward. Apartment 5F, 656 West 162d. Audubon 8307.

LOST.—Park Av., Friday evening, black satin slipper, with rhinestone buckle; reward if returned to Mrs. Post, 965 Park Av.

LOST—String of pearls on 6th Av. elevated, between 10:20 and 11:15 Sunday morning; liberal reward. Return O 164 Times.

LOST.—Natural fox scarf, Wednesday, Hudson Terminal to John St. subway entrance; reward. 76 Vermilyea Av., Apt. 52.

LOST.—At Carnegie Hall, Sunday afternoon, sable fur neckpiece. Please return Superintendent Carnegie Hall. Reward.

LOST.—Gold wrist watch, between Broadway, 49th, Longacre Theatre. Melrose 9443. Reward.

LOST.—One diamond screw earring; liberal reward. Return Holland House, Room 321.

$500 REWARD.

Diamond wedding and solitaire engagement ring, lost in Shanley's wash room; owner grieves over loss; full value given. Call Mrs. James M. Hines, (owner,) or Cashier Hotel Martinique.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST Jerry, young Irish terrier, from Grady, 530 West 140th. Reward.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Snow or rain, warmer today; tomorrow fair, colder; wind south.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,906. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1918.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

FOOD AND FUEL FOR NEW YORK FIRST; THEN COAL FOR SHIPS, M'ADOO ORDERS; OFFICIALS HERE SPLIT ON COAL DELIVERY

INDUSTRIES MAY CLOSE

Drastic Action by Director General Forced by Conditions Here.

NAVY WILL GIVE AID

Government Vessels to be Employed to Break Up the Ice Jam.

SMITH REPORTED CRISIS

Urges It as Government's Duty to "Keep People Warm" and Supply Food.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Definite orders were issued tonight by William G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads, that coal for domestic use and vital public utilities in the New York District shall receive preference in transportation; that foodstuffs shall come second on the priority schedule, and coal for bunkering of the overseas fleet, third.

Officials of the Railroad and Fuel Administrations admitted tonight that this drastic action probably would make necessary the temporary suspension of many of the industries of New York not directly essential to the war program, and that even some of the essential industries might be forced to operate on part time. There will be available to these factories only the surplus after the needs specified in the order are supplied.

The decision was reached after the problem had been discussed by Mr. McAdoo and H. A. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, and had come before the Director General's Cabinet and the Super War Council. The Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of War, the Chairman of the Shipping Board and the Food Administrator are members of the latter body.

A message from A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central, who is directing trunk line operation in the East as an assistant to Mr McAdoo, precipitated the move. After reviewing the difficulties encountered and the attendant demoralization of traffic, Mr. Smith made this statement:

"I believe we should devote our attention to keeping people warm, moving food and coaling ships in harbor even if manufacturing industries close down for a few days until the effect of this storm can be cleared away and working room afforded."

Mr. McAdoo's order probably will be followed by a supplemental one tomorrow or Wednesday, in which Dr. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, will put into effect a fuel conservation plan for the entire northeastern section. It will be along the lines of the McAdoo order and will give rulings as to the industries which must accept the more severe restrictions as a result of the crisis. The much discussed question of closing theatres also will be answered.

No effective plan for breaking up the ice jam in New York Harbor which has prevented the transfer of large shipments of coal from New Jersey terminals to Manhattan was offered today and the officials said that there was little hope of giving New York anything like a normal supply for some time to come.

Will Use Government Tugs.

The Navy Department has been called upon for help and Admiral W. S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, said tonight that he had communicated with the Commandant of the New York Navy Yard and had instructed him to use Government tugs and other vessels in the battle against the ice. He had been assured, he said, that nothing that could be accomplished in that direction would be left undone.

In making public his order, Mr. McAdoo expressed the hope and belief that the inconvenience to any of the industries in the New York City district would be "temporary only," and that a sufficient supply could be given to all, so that none would have to suspend entirely. No assurance was given in that direction, however, and Mr. Smith was vested with full power to exercise his authority.

The transportation problem as it affected New York's coal supply had admittedly reached the crisis point tonight where further delay in imposing severe restrictions on industry was impossible if the health and comfort of the millions were to be safeguarded. Reports from New York were to the effect that the most strenuous efforts to break a way through the ice jam had failed to make possible any great increase in the coal shipments, and that there seemed little hope of improved conditions within the next few days.

Hundreds of complaints had been received and as many protests against steps to curtail or suspend industries, but none of these had supplied a solution of the problem by getting coal to New York in larger quantities. Mr. Smith, Albert H. Wiggin, Federal Fuel Administrator for New York State, and other officials all reported that immediate action for general curtailment was the only course which would meet the situation confronting them.

The statement was made also that un-

Continued on Page Four.

McAdoo Regards Preference Orders As Shortest Cut to Normal Conditions

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—To meet the crisis in New York City caused by the coal shortage and the crippled railroad service, William G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads, tonight ordered preference of movement as follows for New York City and its vicinity:

First—Coal for domestic use and vital public utilities.

Second—Food.

Third—Coal for bunkering the ships in New York Harbor which are loaded for American armies abroad and for the Allies.

"This appears to be the shortest cut to a restoration of normal conditions," Mr. McAdoo said. "It is hoped, therefore, that everybody will co-operate by submitting as cheerfully as possible to the temporary inconveniences the plan may occasion, in order that it may be made in the highest degree effective and that prompt relief may be brought about."

SHIFT BLAME FOR SHORTAGE OF COAL

Railways Deny Wiggin's Charge That Delivery to City Is Up to Them.

300,000 TONS AT TERMINALS

Only 30,000 Reach New York—Schools Closed to 225,000 Brooklyn Children.

With more than 300,000 tons of coal at tidewater, only 30,000 tons were brought to New York City yesterday.

While this stood as the day's accomplishment in supplying the city with fuel, State Fuel Administrator A. H. Wiggin and the railroads showed last night that they were at wide variance as to whose job it was to get the coal from the Jersey ports, where it is, to New York, where it isn't. Mr. Wiggin said emphatically that the railroads' responsibility does not stop at tidewater, but continued until the coal in barges was at New York City piers.

It has been the contention of A. H. Smith, Assistant Director General of Railroads, that the job of the railroads was to get the coal to tidewater and into barges. It has been known as the general practice of the coal-carrying roads to route coal so far as into the barges at their tidewater terminals. The exceptions to this rule at New York are the Reading, from Port Reading, and the Pennsylvania, from South Amboy, which have their own towing lines to Manhattan ports. F. D. Underwood, President of the Erie, one of the largest coal-carrying roads, said last night that his road had no responsibility as to coal after it had dumped it into barges at its New Jersey piers.

J. W. Searles, Deputy Commissioner of the Tidewater Coal Exchange, said last night that the railroads' responsibility for coal delivery extended up to the placing of the coal in barges at New Jersey ports, with the exception of the Reading and the Pennsylvania.

Harry T. Peters, Chairman of the Coal Conservation Committee and himself a coal dealer, said that the Fuel Administration had nothing to do with bringing coal barges into New York from New Jersey. He said that the railroads owned the piers and the floating equipment, and added.

"You can pass the buck with my compliments."

With this "passing of the buck" going on New York went along another twenty-four hours on the edge of a coal crisis, with plenty of fuel for immediate needs a few miles across the harbor.

There was announced from the office of Mr. Smith last night the appointment by the coal-carrying roads of a Dock Director to increase the efficiency of the work of unloading coal at the New Jersey ports. The man to be named is Andrew K. Morris, Dock Superintendent of the Erie Railroad. He was chosen by a committee composed of President Truesdale of the Lackawanna, President Besler of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and President Underwood of the Erie. His task will be to mobilize the labor and equipment of the coal-carrying roads to provide for prompt disposition of coal into barges as it arrives at tidewater and to supply all that can be taken away.

It was made plain that Mr. Morris would not have the job of getting coal from New Jersey to New York. His job was to be to make the maximum amount of coal available in barges at tidewater, which, the railroads hold, is the completion of their part of the task of supplying the city with coal.

Despite the contention of the railroads, Mr. Wiggin was quite positive he was right about who was responsible for not getting the coal into the city.

Wiggin Blames Railroads.

"Don't forget," he said, "that the railroads' job does not stop at tidewater. The barge business is the railroads'. Transporting the coal across the river is up to the railroads. It is for this reason that I have urged the railroads that the work on all coal docks be conducted in twenty-four hours of a day and that it is kept up. The function of the railroads is to deliver coal into New York. I know that the delivery at tidewater is ahead of the delivery here. I am sorry we are not doing the railroads' work."

According to the railroads' figures yesterday, the tidewater coal situation was as follows:

	Anthracite.	Bituminous.	Total.
Dumped	31,350	13,450	44,800
In barges	45,000	28,200	73,200
In cars	156,400	84,750	241,150

The report also stated that there were

Continued on Page Three.

FREIGHT DELAYED AS ROADS DIG OUT

Belief That 200,000 Cars Were Tied Up by Western Storm.

NEW STORM A MENACE

Crippling of Harbor Tugs Adds Complications to the Railroad Problem Here.

With a renewal of the blizzard in the Middle West promising to add to the difficulties encountered by the National Railroad Administration in the last three days, drastic steps were taken yesterday to prevent the paralysis of traffic at the Chicago and Pittsburgh gateways from endangering the food supply of New York, further increasing the coal shortage and causing more delay to transatlantic traffic by preventing ships from getting bunker coal. As one result of the situation, the priority orders for food and fuel for New York City and its vicinity were issued in Washington.

A report to A. H. Smith, Assistant Director General of Railroads, late yesterday afternoon said that it was snowing very hard at Cairo, Ill., a traffic centre; that the storm was moving north and east, and that snow would reach Chicago in a few hours. It was snowing in Chicago last night. A heavy storm was reported in Eastern Indiana and Northern Ohio. Reports from the New York Central lines in the West said that snow was banked as high as the tops of freight cars for miles on a stretch; that a heavy snowplow had been derailed when it buried itself in a drift. The report said that there was no movement of freight west of Toledo, and that it would be Wednesday before any considerable traffic could be moved.

Indianapolis reported that passenger and freight traffic was still tied up, and that only a few cars of coal were being moved. Hopes were expressed for milder weather today, with improving traffic conditions. St. Louis reported no freight movement at all on Sunday, but there was an attempt to resume general freight traffic yesterday. Columbus reported it was four days behind in coal movements. Pittsburgh, an important gateway, reported conditions almost as bad as on Sunday, with very little movement of freight and with small prospect of improvement in twenty-four hours. Buffalo reported that there were 6,726 cars for eastbound movement, and 2,944 for the West, with 3,221 cars held because the yards couldn't receive them. In all, 10,786 cars of freight are held at Buffalo.

Difficulties of the Central.

Veteran employes of the New York Central said yesterday that not within their memory had there been a worse tieup of traffic than on Sunday. Through trains from the West were from five to twelve hours late yesterday, while trains from Buffalo and Syracuse were from three to five hours behind time. At the Pennsylvania station trains from the West were from five to fifteen hours late, and all tickets for the West were sold subject to delays.

The almost complete paralysis of Middle-western freight traffic for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday is a most serious problem. It means that perhaps 200,000 cars of freight have been held up and that it will be weeks before the railroads can regain the position in which traffic was last Friday.

While contending with the difficulties brought by the blizzard, Mr. Smith and his assistants yesterday ordered that there should be no letup in the "Freight Moving Week" campaign ordered by Director General McAdoo to clear up the Eastern terminals of freight, especially domestic freight. The railroad companies were advised to order their freight and soliciting forces to make a canvass of delinquent consignees and advise them to unload their cars at once and to remind them of the heavy demurrage charges which would soon go into effect. Mr. Smith believes that many of the business men of New York who have cars held at terminals will unload them this week and help the railroads. It was said yesterday that the situation at New York terminals had improved much in the past five days. A canvass of the situation made a week ago showed that there were 11,500 carloads of domestic freight in terminals in the New York district.

The situation in New York harbor, so far as "Freight Moving Week" goes, is made more difficult by the fact that many of the harbor tugs have been crippled by battling with the ice of the last two weeks. Deputy Marine Director Pollock reported yesterday that thirty-one railroad tugs were laid up for repairs, eighteen of them being put out of operation through accidents due to the ice.

"I believe it would be no exaggera-

Continued on Page Four.

Steamship Texan in Collision at Sea; Last Heard From in Sinking Condition

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Jan. 14.—The American steamship Texan, with forty-three men and a valuable cargo on board, has been in a collision at sea and was last heard from in a sinking condition. She is believed to have been one of a large convoy which recently left an Atlantic port for Europe.

A steamer arriving here today reported that at 4 A. M. she picked up an "S O S" from the Texan, reporting that she had been struck amidship and was sinking. Lifeboats had been lowered. The last message from the distressed vessel said "Good-bye—no more."

The message did not give the location of the ship, nor did it say how she was damaged. The vessel's wireless operator reported that the starboard boats had been lowered, that the aft boat was lost and that an attempt was being made to lower the forward boat. Oil from the ship's hold was poured on the starboard side in an effort to make sea conditions better for launching the lifeboats.

The ship which brought word of the Texan's plight reported that she had endeavored to get in touch with the latter direct, but had not been able to do so. The vessel picked up a message to or from the steamer Williamette, saying: "Go to assistance of Texan."

A Government radio station picked up a message later from the steamer Williamette, sent to an unidentified ship, saying:

"Will you escort me back to ——?"

The answer was not intelligible. Naval authorities who got the message said they were unable to determine whether the Williamette had been in collision with the Texan or had been damaged by the same agency that came in contact with the Texan.

Fragmentary wireless messages suggested that the damaged steamers belonged to a fleet passing north. That none of these messages indicated what had struck them aroused some concern as to the actual cause of their trouble.

In the absence of definite word regarding the accident shipping men expressed the opinion that the Texan may have encountered an iceberg. The fact that the Texan apparently was sinking soon after being rammed without word as to assistance by another vessel in saving the crew made the accident puzzling, naval authorities said.

No Details from Navy Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Navy Department tonight confirmed the report of the ramming at sea of the American-Hawaiian steamship Texan, but refrained from going into particulars regarding the accident. The name of the vessel that collided with the Texan was not disclosed. She is believed to have been under convoy, but it was not possible to obtain any confirmation of this. The official announcement issued tonight was as follows:

A report by the Navy Department this afternoon stated that the steamship Texan collided with another vessel this morning and at last accounts was in a sinking condition.

Agents of the American steamship Texan in this city received advices yesterday from naval authorities that the steamer was sinking at sea. The location of the ship was not given.

The Texan was a vessel of 8,615 gross tons, built at Camden, N. J., by the New York Shipbuilding Company in 1902. She had been owned by the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, but was taken over recently by the United States Shipping Board.

She carried a cargo of 14,000 tons, including 9,700 tons of nitrate of soda and a quantity of oils. The vessel left several days ago for a French port. She had forty-three men on board, of whom thirty-six were Americans.

CAILLAUX JAILED ON NEW EVIDENCE

Action Said to be Due to Discovery of Documents in an Italian Bank.

HIS ARREST STIRS PARIS

Mme. Caillaux Says Papers Seized in Italy Antedate the Charges of Peace Intrigues.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—Ex-Premier Caillaux was arrested this morning and taken to the common prison known as La Santé. Although expected, the event created an enormous sensation. Caillaux's friends, mostly members of the Socialist Party, who have been more active than ever during the past few days, are for the moment quite taken aback. It can scarcely be doubted that the Government has not assumed this additional responsibility without seriously considering all sides of the question.

It is said that he was to have been arrested yesterday, but it seems that the authorities were considerate enough to postpone action until today, because Caillaux had a dinner party at his home—a farewell gathering, perhaps, for the politician must have known that his arrest was probable—and many of his most intimate friends were present.

Caillaux was in bed this morning when at 8 o'clock a motor car conveying Police Commissary Priolet and a number of Police Inspectors drew up outside his house in the Rue Alfonse de Neuville. He insisted on dressing with his usual regard for elegance—for in a way he is one of the dandies of France—took his bath, and, while his valet shaved and dressed him, Mme. Caillaux, with affected calm, conversed with the Police Commissary in the drawing room. At 9:45 Caillaux declared himself ready, and, after taking leave of his wife, put on a rich sealskin overcoat and entered the waiting motor car.

He made a formal protest against his arrest, but declined to make any statement. When he reached the prison he was locked in one of the cells adjoining those occupied by Bolo, Duval, Marion, Landau, and Goldsky.

Although the exact reasons that prompted the Government to have Caillaux arrested have not been made known, it is said that fresh documents have been discovered that add a new and crushing charge to those already laid against the former Premier.

The authorities discovered in a bank at Florence a safe hired in the name of "M. Renouard," the pseudonym under which Caillaux traveled in Italy in December, 1916, and it is hinted that revelations of a sensational character may be expected from the documents it contains.

New Evidence Discovered?

PARIS, Jan. 14.—Newspaper comment on the arrest this morning of ex-Premier Caillaux is limited to news articles on the subject.

According to l'Intransigeant, the commissions of inquiry sent to Italy in connection with the Caillaux case have not yet reported to the Public Prosecutor, so the arrest of the former Premier was not due to them.

"A document reached the hands of military justice, however," says the newspaper, "which was of such gravity and authenticity that it was impossible to permit M. Caillaux to remain longer at liberty."

La Liberté says that the investigation of the Italian Department of Justice into the case of Signor Cavallinie, an Italian associate of Bolo Pacha, who was arrested in Italy last November, led to the discovery of a safe in a Florence bank, the Banca Italiana Disconto, entered in the names of Renouard. This was the maiden name of Mme. Caillaux, and was used by the former Premier during his visits to Italy in December, 1916.

Various versions are current regarding the contents of this safe, but La Liberté

Continued on Page Two.

CAPTURE GERMAN SPY RED-HANDED

Sporrman, About to Blow Up Army Magazine, Fired At and Arrested.

LONG HERE AS BOY-ED AGENT

Letters Found in His Possession Expected to Lead to the Arrest of Others.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 14.—Caught red handed in an attempt to blow up an army magazine, while posing as an officer of the American Army, Walter Sporrman, a former officer of the German Navy—the German Army, some reports have it—is tonight en route to Baltimore, where he will be turned over to agents of the Department of Justice. In the opinion of naval authorities, he will face a firing squad, the first German spy caught in America to die for his crimes.

Sporrman's arrest was made Saturday at Newport News by an officer of the Naval Intelligence Bureau, after a chase that led to Camp Meade, Washington, Baltimore, and finally to Camp Morrison, the aviation camp under construction near Newport News. It is declared that evidence obtained from the prisoner in the form of incriminating documents involves a number of persons, including several women in Baltimore, Washington, New York, and other cities. The nature of this evidence the officials decline to state, as one man wanted is missing. Others are said to be so closely watched by Secret Service men that they cannot hope to escape.

Sporrman is suspected of being an active figure in plots launched here by Captain Boy-Ed, the former German Military Attaché. Documents found on his person and in his rooms in Baltimore are declared to reveal his connection with Boy-Ed and former German Ambassador Bernstorff. In one letter from Boy-Ed there is said to have been reference to $90,000 advanced to Sporrman by the chief of the German spy system in the United States.

It is authoritatively learned that the Government considers this capture one of the most important yet made in the nation-wide hunt for spies. It is confidently predicted that the man will be convicted in a few days as a German spy and that his execution will quickly follow, an example to others who may be operating in the United States.

Wore an American Uniform.

Sporrman first attracted attention in Washington by wearing the uniform of a Captain of the United States Army. Secret service men trailed him to Baltimore, where the case was placed in the hands of a young Baltimorean on the staff of the Bureau of Naval Intelligence, who speaks several languages, including German, in which he is expert. For weeks he kept track of Sporrman, confident that he was a dangerous spy.

Sporrman not only visited Washington and showed activity in and about Baltimore, but also paid flying trips to various army and navy posts in the neighborhood of the two cities, including Camp Meade. Later he disappeared, and the officers feared he had taken alarm and left the country. His quarters in Baltimore were located. There a German Lieutenant's uniform was discovered, and evidence that leads the officers to believe that Spoorman came to this country on the submarine U-53, which called at Newport about a year ago, and later sank a number of merchant ships off the American coast.

A few nights ago at Camp Morrison a man was seen to strike a match in the neighborhood of the camp's ammunition magazine. He was fired upon by the guards, but managed to escape. Guards recognized the man, and his arrest followed next day. Sporrman gave as his excuse for striking the match that he was looking for a piece of wood out of which to whittle a walking stick. He said he was employed near the camp in

Continued on Page Four.

BIG SHAKEUP IN BERLIN PREDICTED; MILITARY DICTATORSHIP IS TALKED OF; PEACE PARLEY BREAKS UP IN ANGRY CLASH

Bolsheviki Are Denounced by Social Revolutionists As Usurpers, Fostering a Fatal Peace Delusion

PETROGRAD, Jan. 14.—The Social Revolutionary members of the Constituent Assembly have issued a manifesto bitterly denouncing the Bolsheviki as "usurpers of power, who have precipitated the country into an abyss of civil war and anarchy."

While putting the restoration of peace at the head of their own program, the signers of the manifesto reproach the Bolsheviki for having deluded the worn-out soldiers with hopes of immediate peace, instead of which "they have opened the front to the enemy, brought the country to the verge of a new and overwhelming war, caused by the rupture of relations with the Entente, and left Russia to her fate."

The manifestants emphasize the danger of a general peace at Russia's expense, and declare that only the members of the Constituent Assembly are entitled to represent Russia and bring about a universal democratic peace.

The program of the Social Revolutionary members is to demobilize the wearied army and recruit a new volunteer army, cease civil war, and proclaim federalism on the basis of a Russian republic.

The program includes also abolition of private ownership of land and the nationalization of mines and natural resources.

BOLSHEVIST RULE MENACED BY FOES

Ousting of Trotzky Now, However, Would Be Harmful, Says Observer.

IS CAUSING GERMAN RIFT

Wilson's Address Hailed as First Allied Utterance That Appreciates Situation.

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 13.—The anti-Bolshevist press continues its policy of emphasizing the fact that Russia is not in condition to continue the war, and at the same time it blames Trotzky for not breaking finally with the Germans on the question of shifting the negotiations from Brest-Litovsk.

On that point he would have been playing directly into the hands of the German annexationists. Trotzky so far has made no single concession on the main principle, where he sticks resolutely to the position taken by the Reichstag majority, so that a break, when it comes, shall be not only between Germany and Russia, but also between the German Generals and the German people.

When the Germans stated that the original conditions no longer held good, since they were conditions for a general peace and the Allies had refused a joint conference, Trotzky quietly replied that the principles of a democratic peace, as put forward by Russia, would not be altered by any external circumstances whatever.

There is no other party in Russia which would take so firm a stand, and it is significant of the intentions of the other parties that they are using the Bolshevist preparations for war and for the creation of a volunteer army as a basis for energetic agitation among the Petrograd garrison, with a view to turning the garrison against the Bolsheviki.

In five days' time the Constituent Assembly meets. It now seems probable that it will contain a majority against the Bolsheviki. That is to say, it will try to replace the Bolsheviki by some other and necessarily weaker Government, committed to obtaining peace "by pressure on the Allies." It will offer the German Generals an antagonist infinitely less dangerous to them than Trotzky. If these efforts are successful, the result will be anarchy, than which the Germans could wish nothing better.

The Bolsheviki are prepared to set in opposition to the Constituent Assembly the new conference of Soviets of peasants, soldiers, and workers. If they are successful the Bolshevist Government will continue and the Bolshevist policy with regard to Germany will be unchanged.

This, however, cannot last forever. Sooner or later the Bolsheviki will go out and the Germans will come in. The only way of preventing this latter would have been for the Allies to adopt the Russian principles for negotiation.

Trotsky's Achievements.

Trotsky, single-handed, has produced more open disagreement in Germany than any other diplomat during the war, although handicapped by being alone, and is therefore on the edge of a separate peace, which the German Socialists fear and the German annexationists desire. He, nevertheless, has done enough to show what could have been done by united action.

The first real help in this struggle has been given to him by President Wilson's message to Congress, which is also the first allied utterance that shows an imaginative understanding of the actual situation.

The Bolshevist Government has now lasted longer than any other since the revolution. It has the great advantage of knowing its own mind. Thus during the last few days it has dismissed all the officers of the Ministry of Finance who refused to work, depriving them of the right to pensions. It has confiscated and made the property of the Republic the automobile works of the International Sleeping Car Company, which has brought them to a standstill. It

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HOTEL IMPERIAL, NEW ROOM—DANCING at Tea, Dinner, and Supper. Unique Surroundings.—Advt.

TEUTONS REFUSE TO QUIT PROVINCES

Bitter Talk at Peace Conference Precedes Adjournment Without Date.

KUEHLMANN IN PROTEST

While Gen. Hoffmann Assails Russians for Talking as If Victorious.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 14.—The Russo-Teuton peace conference at Brest-Litovsk has reached another crisis, the delegates of the Central Powers having finally refused to evacuate Courland, Lithuania, Riga, and the islands in Riga Gulf, and the conference being adjourned at the behest of Dr. von Kühlmann, German Foreign Minister. No date was fixed for a continuation of the parley.

These facts are disclosed by a dispatch from Brest-Litovsk published by the Wolff Bureau, the semi-official news agency at Berlin, which tells of sharp and even bitter differences of opinion and disagreement on several important points.

The Wolff Bureau report covers nearly 5,000 words, and shows that the discussion concerning the date of the evacuation was broken off, the parties failing to agree. A long discussion concerning which parts of the occupied territory should be evacuated also resulted in a disagreement.

A prolonged debate arose over the question of admitting representatives of Poland, Courland, and Lithuania to the negotiations, and on the question of what constituted self-determination by these provinces.

Germans Reproach Russians.

The discussion became embittered, and the only result was a protest by General Hoffmann of the German delegation against the tone of the Russian delegation, which he said "speaks as if it stood victorious in our countries and could dictate conditions."

He reminded the delegates that the Bolshevist authority, as much as the German, was founded on force, as instanced by what he termed the attempts to suppress the White Russian and the Ukrainian attempts at self-determination.

General Hoffmann finally stated that the German supreme army command must refuse to evachate Courland, Lithuania, Riga, and the islands in the Gulf of Riga.

Dr. von Kühlmann, the German Foreign Minister, then declared that he must reserve a further statement of the position of the Central Powers on all points. He protested against the position the Russians had adopted of presenting their views in written declarations, and said that the conference must be adjourned in order that there might be a consultation between the Teutonic allies. No date for the resumption of the conference was fixed.

At the outset of the report the Wolff Bureau says:

"A committee composed of Germans, Austro-Hungarians, and Russians for the discussion of territorial questions held three long sittings on Friday and Saturday. It was agreed that the first paragraph of the peace treaty should be a clause announcing that the state of war between the parties had been concluded.

"The Germans proposed a clause that the contracting parties have resolved henceforth to live in peace and friendship.'

"Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, refused to indorse this, declaring that it was 'a decorative phrase, which does not describe the relations which in the future will exist between the Russian and German peoples.'

"It was confirmed that the evacuation of occupied territory by both parties should take place on the basis of full reciprocity, so that the evacuation by the Central Powers of Russian territory would synchronize with the evacuation by Russia of the occupied regions in Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Persia. Later Persia was struck out, as not being a belligerent party,

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All Deerfoot Farm Sausages are made at the Farm, in Southboro, Mass. Their success is due to the choice materials and great cleanliness in preparation.—Advt.

KAISER CONSULTS HIS CHIEFS

Crown Prince, Army Commanders and Envoys in Berlin.

EXPECT KUEHLMANN'S FALL

Peace Party Now Overwhelmed and Conquest Aims No Longer Hidden.

HERTLING SPEECH OFF AGAIN

Postponed 'for Several Days'—Rumor of Preparations for Western Offensive.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 14.—Judging from most recent reports from Berlin, it would be almost safe to say that the political crisis in Germany is rapidly coming to a head. The Berliner Tageblatt says that Chancellor von Hertling is ill, and predicts important changes in the near future. As was made evident in the last Chancellorship crisis, von Hertling's health would readily serve as a pretext for resignation.

According to the Deutsche Zeitung, Foreign Minister von Kühlmann returned yesterday from Brest-Litovsk, and Count von Bernstorff has also arrived in Berlin. The paper states that Prince von Bülow is in Berlin and "very busy with important political matters." Von Rosen, the German Minister to Holland, is also in the German capital.

The Berlin Morgenpost says that Valentini, the chief of the Kaiser's civil secretaries, will go, and that in political circles it is thought that von Berg, Governor of East Prussia, will succeed him. It is stated that the Chancellor will inform the Reichstag Main Committee of the results of yesterday's conferences.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 14.—A Berlin dispatch reports that the speech which Count von Hertling was expected to make before the Main Committee of the Reichstag Wednesday has been postponed for several days.

The German Ministers to Holland and Denmark have arrived unexpectedly at Berlin.

Socialists Expect Dictatorship.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Internal complications in Germany are again developing fast, according to telegrams from Berlin. There are strong signs of an impending military dictatorship, Vorwärts, the Socialist organ, going so far as to say that everything now points to that solution, accompanied by the enforced resignation of Dr. von Kühlmann, the Foreign Minister, who has offended the militarists by his disposition to accept the Reichstag formula of peace without annexations or indemnities.

Count von Hertling, the Imperial Chancellor, is ill, and will probably resign soon, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam. Substantially the same report was received in London ten days ago, when it was reported that an intrigue was in progress to induce him to resign on the ground of ill-health and clear the way for the designs of the Crown Prince and the militarists, who seek to put Prince von Bülow in the Chancellorship.

Conferences of high personages which have been in progress in Berlin in the last few days, it is evident from reading between the lines of German newspapers received here, reflect this uncertain situation, and also an effort to reach some sort of agreement on war aims. The Kaiser, the Crown Prince, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, General von Ludendorff, and Chancellor von Hertling have been taking part in these consultations.

Vorwärts says the Militarist Party in Germany is completely in the ascendency, and that the only question to decide is whether a great deal of territory to be annexed in veiled form or rather less in open form.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Zurich quotes a Vienna dispatch received there as saying:

"The success of the Militarist Party is making itself felt in communications to the newspapers. It is no longer considered necessary in Berlin and Vienna to use hypocritical language."

"Death Struggle" of Parties.

Although a new triumph for the militarists seems near, it is evident that the opposing forces are making a strong fight. The Munich Post says:

"A death struggle is now proceeding between the Reichstag peace majority and the military annexationist party. We do not yet know which side the Government will support, and Egyptian darkness enshrouds the nation's peace aims."

The Minister of Finance of Baden, Dr. von Bodman, said in the lower house on Saturday:

"The Reichstag resolution is no longer valid, because it was based upon the supposition that the desire for peace would be shared by our opponents. That is disproved by the speeches of Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson. Peace now must be guided strictly by Germany's interests."

The Tageblatt of Berlin reports that

violent scenes were enacted at a recent sitting of the Reichstag Main Committee when a Polish Deputy warned the Government against yielding to the militarists, adding:

"The present Prussian régime is deeply hated by the Poles, for it has been the most repulsive type of rule that any people have ever had to bear. I warn you that the people will at length come to their senses, and this war will prove the graveyard of German militarism."

Speaking at a Socialist meeting at Bielefeld, Herr Severing, a former member of the Reichstag, said:

"A majority of the German people would not shed a single tear over the resignation of Hindenburg, Ludendorff, or any General who opposes peace by understanding. The German people will pay most homage to the man who does most in the cause of peace."

Kaiser Conferring With Chiefs.

The important conferences held in Berlin at the week-end, according to German newspapers, were inaugurated by the Emperor's reception to the Crown Prince on Saturday, when Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff also conferred with a number of leading personages. Sunday there were important discussions between the higher army command and Chancellor von Hertling, after which the Emperor had an audience with the Chancellor and Field Marshal von Hindenburg. The results of these conferences were to be the basis for a further discussion Monday between the Emperor, von Hindenburg, von Ludendorff, von Hertling, and the Crown Prince.

It is said that Dr. von Rosenberg, assistant to Foreign Secretary von Kühlmann, has been summoned hastily to Berlin by the Emperor, and has left Brest-Litovsk on a special train.

Hot Fight on Kuehlmann.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 14.—The campaign against Dr. Richard Kühlmann, German Secretary of Foreign Affairs, occupies the whole German press. The new Fatherland Party, headed by Admiral von Tirpitz, has assumed leadership in the campaign against the alleged policy of von Kühlmann—"understanding with England at any price"—and appeals to the people to send petitions to the Emperor, the Crown Prince, and Field Marshal von Hindenburg, expressing the national dismay at this policy, and to demand that "Ludendorff must stay; Kühlmann must go."

In response to many such appeals, Saxony has publicly declared confidence that the Emperor will accept only such a peace as will safeguard the peaceful development of the Fatherland against all future attacks.

The Boersen Zeitung, which is a supporter of von Kuehlmann, admits that it will not be easy for the Chancellor to retain the Foreign Secretary.

An astounding aspect of the whole situation is that neither side appears to know definitely what the other side wants. The chief point at issue between the opposing factions is the solution of the Polish problem, but neither is inclined to define its views.

PRUSSIAN REFORMS ARE FOUGHT IN DIET

Hertling Is Expected to Go to the Rescue of Measures Which Kaiser Approved.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 14.—This week bids fair to be an important one in the German political world. Two big speeches are expected from the Chancellor. One of them, it is announced, will be in the Prussian upper house, mainly, it is believed, on the Prussian Parliamentary reforms.

For some days a committee of the Diet has been discussing the reform measures, the details of which were announced some weeks ago. They make a ponderous, leaden-footed scheme and appear to have reached a crisis in their career. From the National Liberals around to the Extreme Conservatives they have met with nothing but hostility in the committee debates, for the fact of the measures being promised and approved by the Kaiser does not weigh in the slightest degree with the loyal reactionaries. The Socialist and Progressive Parties regard the measures with a moderately favorable eye, hoping eventually to inject some more democratic spirit into them.

A crisis of no little seriousness would be reached should the measures be thrown out, and that is possible, for the Berliner Tageblatt says the committee proceedings have been worse than were expected by the most extreme pessimist. Such is the position of measures which were once hailed by Vorwärts and other democratic newspapers as those which would put the German Empire finally on the same democratic [illegible] against which it is fighting. Von Hertling is thus faced with a serious outlook in his position as a Prussian Minister.

On a day yet unfixed before the end of the week the Chancellor will, it is understood, deal with the general situation and reply to Lloyd George and Wilson. In replying to those two utterances he will not, it is thought in Berlin, introduce any new features into the position.

The speech is being introduced by a series of important conferences. Hindenburg, Ludendorff, and the Crown Prince have all been called to Berlin and have discussed matters with the Kaiser and the Government. To these discussions, political circles attribute the greatest importance.

The latest Berlin journals say that the conferences have been mainly concerned with differences between the civil and military authorities regarding "military security on the eastern frontier"—that is, the degree of annexation to be insisted on eventually at Brest-Litovsk.

It is impossible to say how far those differences go, but that they are now not very serious would appear to be indicated by the swing around in Pan German opinions as expressed in various newspapers, these journals even finding good points after all in Kühlmann.

Another sign of what is coming may be found in the fact that the Centre Party has allowed it to be known that it is in favor of annexation under some formula such as frontier rectification. The National Liberals, who are frankly annexationist, will doubtless be satisfied, and, if the army command is understood to agree, the Conservatives will most likely fall in line. This would leave the Socialists and Progressives in the minority with their no annexation cry.

The indications are, therefore, that the Government policy will be fixed as that of obtaining as much as possible by annexation under the guise of frontier rectification and of allowing geographical position and economic penetration eventually to secure those benefits which far-reaching annexation would bring.

The Government appears to have brought effective pressure to bear on the extreme annexationists by pointing to the great dangers which would result from the failure of the negotiations—and disappointment of domestic hopes is not the least serious of these—while the ground will be cut away from under the non-annexationist wing of the Reichstag. It is hoped, by the adoption of a formula which, it can be argued, does not mean annexation.

BRITAIN NEEDS 450,000 MORE MEN

Sir Auckland Geddes Tells of Plan to Take First Contingent from Munitions Work.

YOUNG MEN ONLY WANTED

Military Situation to be Kept Strong Until American Aid Is Ready.

4,000,000 NOW IN ARMY

1,000,000 in Factories to be Drawn On—Women to Help Fill the Gap.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Nearly half a million men from Great Britain alone are to be recruited into the British Army at the earliest date possible, and it is probable that many more will be added to that number in the coming months. These will comprise the younger men, who, up to the present time, have been exempt because of their employment in industries essential to the war services.

This announcement was made in the House of Commons today by Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of National Service. The empire has enrolled 7,500,000 fighting and labor battalion forces during the war, according to the statement of the Minister, and now has more than 4,000,000 enrolled, but needs more men to hold its own against the enemy until the American strength is available.

Sir Auckland praised the spirit in which the labor leaders had met the Government, but regretted that the Amalgamated Society of Engineers had remained outside the conference, adding that the invitation was still open to the members of that society. He paid warm tribute to the work of the women, and said that some of the young men among the million exempted workers apparently considered themselves a privileged class, and threatened to hold up by strikes the building of airplanes and ships.

War Power "Central Problem."

Sir Auckland prefaced his remarks on the Government's man power proposals by the statement that nothing could be more misleading than the suggestion that the man-power problem could be solved by a dramatic stroke. It was the central problem of the war.

"It means everything," he said, "ships, armies, munitions, food, light, heat, and coal. At the moment, the most anxious problem is not the supply of men for the army, but we have to take steps against the time when it will be—a time, which, I believe, is not far distant."

Going into the details of the situation, the Minister said in part:

"The plain facts do not support the statement that the armies are melting for lack of recruits and that recruiting has broken down. The Government has examined in detail the position of the Allies, and the results are not unsatisfactory. Excluding Russia and Rumania, the Allies have a substantial superiority in fighting and ration strength over the Central Powers. From a statistical standpoint the strength of the enemy gives no cause for anxiety.

Teuton Gain From East Front.

"The withdrawal of Russia means that no less than 1,000,000 men (Germans and Austrians) will be made available on the western front. Notwithstanding Russia's defection, the resources of the Allies and America are sufficient to assure victory, and nothing but a psychological catastrophe can save the Central Powers.

"Every day the hitting force of Britain becomes of greater importance to the alliance. Russia no longer strikes for freedom. France has poured forth her strength in the struggle and cannot sustain the full burden indefinitely. America is not yet in the field, and months must elapse before she can advance with full stride. Italy has suffered grave misfortunes.

"On Britain and the skill with which she handles her man power in the months to come everything depends.

"At sea we must be supreme; in the air we must win supremacy, and on land we must do the best we can to fill the gap Russia has made until America can take her place. And all the time we have to keep our vital industries going."

While the enemy possessed the advantage of an interior position, with a good railway system, continued Sir Auckland, it possessed no corresponding advantage in stability and solidarity of public opinion.

Discussing the age question, he said that the Germans were using boys of 18 on the Russian front and that Austria had raised the limit to 55 years. Analyzing the enemy's strength, he said that the Germans would be able to withdraw 950,000 men from the eastern front, and the Austrians would be able to release enough to make the total 1,600,000.

Britain Raised 7,500,000 Men.

Sir Auckland assured the House that the Entente Allies at the present time in numbers and morale were on equal terms with the forces of the enemy at present opposed to them, and with the necessary reinforcements, which would be found during the year, could face any additional forces which the enemy could bring. When the full force of America came into play, a superiority would be established which would be the sure herald of complete and final victory.

The naval personnel, said the Minister, had expanded during the war from 150,000 to 400,000. The army today had more than 4,000,000 men on the rolls. The combined air service had increased from 2,000 to 125,000.

The total enrollment in the British armed forces had been 7,500,000. England had contributed 4,530,000, Scotland 620,000, Wales 280,000, Ireland 170,000, the dominions and colonies 900,000. The remaining 1,000,000, composed of native fighting troops, labor corps, carriers, and similar workers, were from India, Africa, and other dependencies.

Sir Auckland said that it would be necessary to raise in this country at once from 420,000 to 450,000 men from civil life as an absolute minimum. More might be necessary during the coming year. He added that the Government had decided not to introduce conscription in Ireland for the present, nor change the military age limit in Great Britain and the colonies.

The Government could not give preferential treatment to any organization, the Minister said. Many young men in essential industries had acted as if they held a privileged position, but they must share the burden with the others and be replaced by older men.

Government Unmoved by Threats.

Sir Auckland praised the spirit shown by the labor leaders in the negotiations with the Government. Efforts were being made by pacifists to stir up strife in munition factories, and young men were threatening to hold up the output of ships and airplanes in order to force the Government to send the wounded back to the front and drag out their fathers and stop the leave of the men at the front.

"I believe that if they do they will meet such a blast of hatred that it will surprise them," he declared.

The men who have acted as Directors of recruiting, continued the Minister, would in the future be regional Directors of national service. The Government departments had arranged for their requirements, amounting to 90,000 men, to be supplied through the labor exchanges. Prospective demands for labor at the munitions plants and under the Admiralty amounted to 480,000 men and 119,000 women.

The appeal for labor for shipyards, he said, had met with a gratifying response. More than 5,000 men had presented themselves in the last month, and 2,100 had started to work. Altogether, during December, 40,000 vacancies for men and 36,000 for women had been filled.

Opportunities for the increased use of the services of allied and neutral aliens were being arranged, and enemy aliens who had not been interned would have to undertake work of national importance or be interned. The intention to extend schoolboy labor in the harvest fields was announced. The number of women engaged in munition work had increased from 227,000 in 1914 to 815,000 last year.

"Owing to the way women have come forward," said the Minister, "there has been no great difficulty in obtaining sufficient numbers for the work for which they are required. Nearly three-quarters of a million women have been placed in employment of one kind or another in the last eleven months. But it is clear that a great further call will be made on women of all classes."

Sir Auckland appealed particularly to two classes—first, men with private means, who, with little inconvenience and sacrifices small compared with those made by the younger men in the army could easily leave their homes for work in the shipyards, munition factories, or at timbering on the farms; second, manual laborers over the military age employed on nonessential work, who should volunteer for public work as the younger men had done for the army. His plans for national service were only to guide all men and women into channels where the energy of the nation was most needed.

Not to Change Age Limits.

Three possibilities for increasing the army, said Sir Auckland, had been considered. These were:

First—Lowering of the military age. While the Germans were taking boys of 17, lowering the age below 18, the Minister said, was contrary to natural instincts and economically unsound, and the fighting value of the average youth of 18 was not commensurate with his value in civil life.

Second—Raising the age limit. Economically, Sir Auckland said, this was less objectionable. Although Austria-Hungary had raised the age to 55 years, the British limit was practically 43. The fighting value and staying power of a man of 45 are less than those of a man of 25. The Government felt strongly that it would be contrary to national interests to raise the age limit while there were notoriously large numbers of younger men fit for service.

Third—Compulsion for Ireland. The Government had considered this vexed question carefully and was satisfied that the reasons which excluded Ireland from the first compulsion act had lost none of their potency.

The Government had determined, Sir Auckland asserted, to take a large number of young men engaged in essential industries and also to take steps to maintain the industries after the young men were withdrawn. More than 1,000,000 men were now exempted on occupational grounds. The Government had divided the essential industries, roughly, into three classes. From the first it would take no men; from the second about half of the fit men, and from the third class about one-third.

TEUTONS REFUSE TO QUIT PROVINCES

Continued from Page One.

and M. Trotzky proposed to add the following:

"'Russia undertakes as speedily as possible to remove her troops from neutral Persia.'

"He said that he had no other ground for this than a desire to emphasize the crying wrong committed by the former Russian Government against a neutral country."

Refuse to Repatriate Poles.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Reports from Russian sources of the doings of the peace conference between Russians and of the Central Powers are of a very fragmentary character.

The Russian delegates on Friday demanded the immediate repatriation of deported Poles and Lithuanians and the liberation of all Bohemians, Czechs, and others arrested by the Central Powers for their connection with pacifist propaganda, according to the Petrograd correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

"The return of refugees to Poland and Lithuania is of the utmost importance in the question of self-determination," declared M. Trotzky.

To this the German delegates replied: "These demands involve questions of internal policy which cannot possibly be discussed in the peace parleys."

M. Trotzky, however, asserted that the Russians would not abandon their demands.

Warning of the possibility of a final breach in the negotiations is contained in advices from Petrograd.

In the meantime, according to the correspondent of The Daily Mail, the armistice had been extended until Feb. 18, and the Russian delegation will return to Petrograd tomorrow. The peace negotiations will be resumed at Warsaw after an interval, he asserts.

Premier Lenine is back in Petrograd and is reported to have been taking an important hand in guiding the negotiations, although avoiding the limelight. The correspondent of The Daily Mail says that some extremists are dissatisfied with Trotzky's conduct of the negotiations, thinking that he is too willing to meet the German views, and they suggest that Lenine take his place at future conferences.

Today is the Russian New Year, and the next two days will be observed as a holiday. No newspapers will be published.

FRANCIS REINFORCES WILSON.

Tells Russians President's Message Is Best New Year's Greeting.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 13. (Associated Press.)—David R. Francis, the American Ambassador, in greeting the Russian people on the occasion of the Russian New Year, which is tomorrow, (Jan. 14,) has issued a statement to the Russian press, in which he says:

"The best greetings I can give the Russian people from the American people is President Wilson's message to Congress on Jan. 8, (Dec. 26 old style,) which has been given in full to the Russian press."

The Ambassador says that the message expresses clearly the friendship of America for Russia.

Mr. Francis calls attention to President Wilson's message to the American Senate in January, 1917, saying that the peace outlined there is "the same peace Russia championed after the revolution in March, the same kind of peace that the Bolshevist Government of Russia and the wearied out gallant soldiers of this afflicted country feel is now jeopardized by German trickery."

VIENNA THREAT TO RUSSIA.

"Official Telegram" Says Petrograd Will Have No More Time for Deceit.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Advices from Amsterdam say that the Cologne Gazette prints the following, stating that it is an official telegram from Vienna:

"The Central Powers now find themselves in a most enviable military and economic position. They therefore propose to give Russia neither time nor opportunity for further deceit.

"If a satisfactory arrangement is not made promptly, we shall break off the pourparlers and throw responsibility for what follows entirely upon the Russians."

LOST AND FOUND
Advertisements on Page 13.—Advt.

FRENCH GUNS DRIVE OFF GERMAN FORCE

Artillery Effectively Directed Against Troops Massing for Attack Near Verdun.

TRENCH RAIDS BY CAMBRAI

Canadians in Dash Near Lens Capture Germans—Enemy Take British Near Armentières.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—French artillery last night and today was effectively directed upon German troops concentrating for attack in the Verdun sector. There was no infantry action, according to the official night report, the text of which follows:

The two artilleries were quite active at various points along the Champagne front and on the right bank of the Meuse, especially in the region north of Louvemont, where our batteries caught under their fire enemy concentrations. There was no infantry action.

"On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the French fire, directed with precision, dispersed German detachments which were attempting to approach our lines in the sector of Côte de l'Oie," says this afternoon's official announcement.

"There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front."

LONDON, Jan. 14.—German trenches north of Lens were raided last night by Canadian troops, who brought back prisoners, the afternoon statement from Field Marshal Haig says. Near Méricourt, southeast of Lens, British soldiers were victorious in patrol engagements. The text of the statement follows:

Canadian troops last night successfully raided the enemy's trenches north of Lens and brought back prisoners. We suffered no casualties. Patrol encounters took place during the night east of Méricourt, resulting in our favor. On the rest of the front the night was quiet.

Tonight's War Office report says:

Early this morning the enemy raided one of our posts southeast of Armentières. A few of our men are missing.

The hostile artillery has been active in the St. Julien area and southeast of Hargicourt.

BERLIN, Jan. 14. (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—This afternoon's communication from Army Headquarters records the capture of prisoners in raids on British trenches southeast of Armentières and on the Cambrai front. The text of the statement follows:

Army Group of Prince Rupprecht.—Throughout the day the activity of the artillery was limited in general to a disturbing fire. In isolated sectors, especially on both sides of Lens, the firing increased during the evening. Southeast of Armentières and north of La Vacquerie reconnoitring detachments penetrated the British trenches and took prisoners.

Army Groups of the German Crown Prince and Duke Albrecht.—There has been nothing of importance with the exception of successful reconnoissances in the region of Juvincourt and on the west bank of the Meuse.

SAYS OUR AID IS DEFERRED.

Frankfurter Zeitung Caustic on Alleged Ship Shortage.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 14.—The Frankfurter Zeitung says that the "official statement" that a shortage of tonnage prevents the transport of considerable quantities of troops as well as grain to Europe must have created a sensation in France and England, as until recently the Governments had counted on "strategical help" from America. It states that American help was offered as consolation for the Russian fiasco, although warning voices were not lacking, and that even at the allied conference in Paris it was stated that the Allies must choose between troops or foodstuffs, but the public took no notice of this.

The paper says the statement simply means that great masses of the newly trained American Army cannot come into consideration for the European battlefields. For Germany, it says, this was not unexpected or new, but only for the enemy, which had been kept in the dark. It also says the Allies are now obliged to deliberate whether they can postpone the realization of their American hopes for an indefinite period, perhaps even to 1919.

BOLSHEVIST RULE MENACED BY FOES

Continued from Page One.

has decreed compulsory labor with a view to getting the streets cleared of snow.

It has nationalized the entire mining district. It has declared the Putilov munitions factories State property without compensation. It is further preparing decrees for freedom of conscience, stating that religion is the private affair of each citizen. Religion is not to be taught in the schools. It is possible that it will issue a decree abolishing the right of heritance.

The Council of People's Commissaries have instructed the Russian delegation at Brest-Litovsk with regard to Turkish Armenia. Russia recognizes the right to self-definition of the Armenians in the territory occupied by Russia. It holds that this right can be exercised only under certain conditions absolutely necessary for a free referendum of the Armenian people; Russia to withdraw her troops from occupied territory; Armenian militia to be formed for the protection of life and property; the free return of the Armenian refugees and emigrants in other countries, and also of the Armenians forcibly deported by Turkey during the war.

These are the conditions on which the Council of People's Commissaries will insist in the peace negotiations with the Turkish Government.

A telegram from the commissary at Antonov announces that the Donetz Basin has been cleared and that Kaledine's troops and the coal output are now in Bolshevist hands. Corn is being requisitioned for dispatch to the north.

Social Revolutionists in Majority.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 14.—At present 520 members of the Constituent Assembly have been elected. Of these 161 are Bolshevist and 267 are Socialist Revolutionaries. The other parties are small and mainly representative of the Maximalists. Forty-one Ukrainians form the largest group. All the important nationalities are represented down to Chuvashes and Bashkirs. There are only 15 Cadets, all told.

The Socialist Revolutionaries consequently have it in their control. It is uncertain how many of their left wing will vote with the Bolsheviki and how many of their right will not attend.

If the local Soviets can retain their hold on the Donetz Basin, important results will certainly follow. The Donetz region supplies the greater part of the coal used in Russia. Owing to the recent disturbances, the output has practically ceased, with disastrous consequences to transport of food and other necessaries.

Owing to lack of fuel, Petrograd's supply of electricity has almost given out. Current for lighting is available for only a few hours daily. The telephones work intermittently, and the tramways are held up by uncleared snow and lack of energy.

Moreover, daily reports are received of the closing down of factories owing to the shortage of fuel and of raw material, which does not arrive because of insufficient fuel for the railways.

The Bolshevist Government has passed a new decree making the State a publisher. In order to spread culture, the author's copyright expires fifteen years after death, when the State may, if it wishes, assume a monopoly of the publication of his works for a period of five years after his copyright becomes public property. The Government publisher is to proceed immediately to the publication of a series of Russian classics.

MORE AFFRAYS IN INTERIOR.

Kaledine, the Cossack Leader, Said to be Moving Northward.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The latest news received in Petrograd, according to a Reuter dispatch, indicates further fighting in the interior of Russia. A dispatch from Kharkov reports that after the Maximalists opened fire with machine guns the Second Ukrainian Regiment surrendered with 7,000 rifles and thirteen machine guns. The Commander of the regiment was arrested.

It is reported that General Kaledine, the Cossack leader, is proceeding toward the north. Ufa, in Eastern Russia, is said to be in the hands of the Bolsheviki, who seized the banks and Government buildings. They are sending forces, including artillery, to Tcheliabinsk, on the Trans-Siberian Railway, where serious fighting is expected.

DRAFTS DEBT NULLIFICATION.

Only Short-Term Loans and Treasury Series to be Declared Valid.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Council of Commissaries at Petrograd, according to a Reuter dispatch, has drafted the proposed decree concerning the national debt.

All national loans, issued by the Imperial and bourgeois (Lvoff-Kerensky?) Governments, are declared null and void. All domestic loans, held by foreigners, are to be annulled without reservation. The only loans to be declared valid are short term loans and the series of the national treasury.

ONE-SIDED 'FRATERNITY' ON RUSSIAN FRONT

Austrian Deserters in Italy Say Teutons Utilize It for Spying Purposes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 15.—Telegraphing from Italian headquarters on Sunday, Ward Price, special representative of the British press, says:

"During this lull which bitter Winter has laid upon the opposing armies, opportunities are more frequent than usual for deserters to reach the Italian lines. The sufferings of these Austrian soldiers in the terrible cold of the Winter weather among mountains 5,000 and 6,000 feet high are severe.

"The deserters, when they reach the Italian trenches, often look more like animals than men. No one interrogates them or interferes with them for twenty-four hours, as it has been found that after a little humane treatment of this sort the difficulty is not to get a German deserter or prisoner to relate all he knows, but to get him to stop.

"Some of these captured Austrians who have come recently from the Russian front tell curious tales of the extraordinary conditions which prevail there. Between the German and Russian lines trading booths have been set up to which soldiers, and even civilians, of both sides can go freely during the day. The Germans sell cheap mechanical articles and alcoholic drinks, and the Russians sell foodstuffs; but the difference between the two armies is conspicuous. The discipline of the Germans is strictly maintained, whereas complete disorganization prevails among the Russians.

"As soon as it is dark every German soldier has to return to the trenches, and any Russian attempting to cross between the lines during the night would be fired upon. The Russians are not permitted to enter the German lines, but German officers are allowed to go over into Russian territory for two or three days at a time—doubtless with a view to making use of opportunities to spy in case hostilities begin again."

GERMANY RUSHING MEN TO WESTERN FRONT

Crown Council in Berlin May Be Discussing New Offensive, The Hague Hears.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 14.—The Berlin Vossische Zeitung states that Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff arrived in Berlin Saturday morning, apparently for a new Crown Council. An official statement adds that the Crown Prince was also in Berlin and was received Saturday morning by the Kaiser.

This journey of the Crown Prince to Berlin appears sudden, as he was at Aix la Chapelle Friday night, according to a prisoner's statement, apparently intending to await the arrival of German repatriated prisoners.

In some quarters tonight it is suggested that the Crown Council is connected with the expected western offensive. Attention is drawn to the fact that German troop trains are still running westward day and night. Only thoroughly fit men are carried through, weaklings or men showing any sign of unfitness being dropped at Red Cross stations on the way.

AMERICANS TO JOIN ABROAD.

New Arrangements Obviate Return to This Country.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Arrangements have now been completed by which American residents in England who have been drafted will join the army here.

Under the first arrangement Americans subject to draft on registering here were placed on the register of their home towns and if they were drawn they were required to return to America to join the colors there. This was a great hardship, especially on men who hailed from Western States, as it involved an ocean voyage and a long train trip.

It has now been arranged that if any American resident here is called up Consul General Skinner will be notified and he in turn will report to the American military authorities. They will then direct the recruit to join an American training camp either in England or in France.

CROWN PRINCE TALKS OF VISIT TO CANADA

Asks Wounded British Officer if They Will Stone Him After the War.

BLIND PRIVATE'S FUTURE

Plans to Grind a Barrel Organ After the War—Cigarettes as Dinner Favors for Officers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Jan. 14, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—"I hope to go to Canada after the war, but you won't throw stones at me, will you?"

Thus the German Crown Prince addressed a little knot of wounded British officers waiting at Aix la Chapelle station for a train to convey them to Holland and home. One of them is a Canadian Flying Corps officer, and the Crown Prince was talking to him about Canada. His reply was characteristic.

"We are sportsmen in Canada," he said.

The reply appeared to be unexpected, for the Crown Prince turned it off by saying:

"Yes, I believe you like Winter sports."

To a South African the Crown Prince said: "You shouldn't have come into the war at all."

Talking to a blind private, the Crown Prince asked: "What are you going to do after the war?"

The answer came promptly: "Grind a barrel organ."

The Crown Prince had come to Aix doubtless to meet the German wounded repatriated from Great Britain. He was accompanied by three staff officers, and was dressed very inconspicuously in an ordinary field gray cloak with fur collar and a cap with a narrow red band. He seemed rather nervous, and held each officer's hand while he spoke to him.

Wilhelm asked Flying Corps officers where they were brought down and when, and spoke sympathetically of the number of British wounded lying upon stretchers in a hospital shed. His Aide de Camp presented to twelve officers at dinner the Prince's compliments, with a box of his favorite cigarettes, very long ones with mouthpieces, and called "Kronprinz Wilhelm," after himself. The box had on the lid a picture of himself in the uniform of the Death's Head Hussars. Subsequently the officers drew lots for the box, which fell to a Flight Lieutenant.

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GUNFIRE IN ITALY SLACKENS

Italians Drive in Enemy Outposts, Capturing Some Material.

ROME, Jan. 14.—There was only moderate artillery activity yesterday along the Italian front in northern Italy, the War Office announced today. Some patrol fighting took place, in which the Italians were successful in driving in enemy posts and making some captures of material.

The text of the announcement reads:

Along the whole front there were scattered and not very intense artillery actions and some activity by reconnoitring parties. East of Capo Sile and north of Cortellazzo our patrols drove back small enemy posts, destroying defenses and capturing material.

BERLIN, Jan. 14, (via London.)—"The situation is unchanged," is the afternoon report from the War Office on the progress of the Italian campaign.

SEES REAL FRONT IN ITALY.

Gen. Corsi Thinks Germany's Only Offensive Will Be There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 18, (Delayed.)—Commenting on the rumors of a coming German offensive on the western front, General Corsi, military critic of the Tribuna, says:

"After an Austro-German offensive against some weak point on a front like Serbia, Rumania, or Italy, Germany has always circulated rumors of a great offensive on the western front. The press of the Entente unsuspectingly takes up the rumor, thus without intention helping the German plan. In this way the Central Empires have always succeeded in preventing the Allies from sending forces to the parts really threatened, or against the weak points on the enemy's lines. For this reason the Entente has never succeeded in taking the initiative on a grand scale. At the time of the Russian, Rumanian, and Serbian offensives diversions on the Italian front ought to have been made with great masses of allied forces against Austria, which was seriously occupied with Russia. The western front being richest in effectives, the Germans always spread the rumor that their next offensive will be on that front, thus keeping huge Entente forces immobilized."

General Corsi closes by saying:

"Today, also, we are confronted by such a rumor, while on the Italian front the offensive of the Central Empires is still continuing. Germany has always in her drives aimed to put hors de combat one of the countries of the Entente, but has shown in her conduct the certainty of being unable to obtain this objective against France or England on the western front. This time she hoped to effect the elimination of Italy. She has not succeeded, but the failure of the political action she had planned does not interrupt her military action, nor is there any reason for supposing that she intends to suspend the latter to turn to another undertaking on the western front, which would be more arduous and less decisive, because experience has proved the impossibility of breaking through there."

CAILLAUX JAILED ON NEW EVIDENCE

Continued from Page One.

asserts that M. Caillaux does not deny and is not able to deny the ownership of the papers and funds deposited in the name of Renouard.

When the Police Commissary reached M. Caillaux's apartment the ex-Premier, who already had risen from bed, said:

"My people would not believe that I would be arrested, but I myself expected it from such a Government as we have."

Caillaux Apartment Searched.

The apartment was searched, but without any results. Only the portfolio which he was carrying was seized. Clothes, linen, and blankets were sent to the prison from the apartment.

Mme. Caillaux said the arrest of her husband was inexplicable to her. The safe deposit vault in Florence, she said, contained 50,000f. worth of jewels, and between 300,000f. and 500,000f. in bonds made out to the bearer, which were drawn from Paris banks in August, 1914, on account of the military situation. Mme. Caillaux asserted that the vault had not been opened since October, 1915, which was prior to the occurrences in Italy for which M. Caillaux had been reproached.

The arrest was decided upon Sunday afternoon. The warrant was placed in Commissary Priolet's hands at 7 o'clock in the evening, and afterward a careful watch was maintained all night over Caillaux's house.

The news of the arrest created a sensation. Unprecedentedly large numbers of the Paris afternoon newspapers containing the announcement of the arrest were sold, although the newsboys, who are prohibited by law from shouting out the news, were able only to display the headlines of the newspapers to passers by.

The Temps says the arrest of Caillaux was due to the documents recently produced against him before the investigating Judge. It says there also is a report concerning a document which soon may be published in the foreign press. This document is understood to have placed Captain Bouchardon in the same position as when, on the receipt of American dispatches, he decided to order the arrest of Bolo Pacha.

It is recalled that at the trial of Mme. Caillaux for killing Gaston Calmette, editor of the Figaro, Caillaux testified that he had inherited 1,200,000 francs and added that he could establish the fact that his fortune had not increased at the time of the trial.

La Vérité, a new evening paper which is favorable to Caillaux, says that some new piece of evidence must have been found, as Caillaux had been at liberty since his Parliamentary immunity was suspended.

Deputy Paul Gruet, who had notified the Government that he would interpellate tomorrow on the continuation of press comments on the Caillaux case and had been informed by the Premier that immediate discussion would be refused, sent a message to M. Clemenceau this afternoon saying:

"You have force of character; so have I, and I will force you to accept debate."

"TIGER" SCORES ON CAILLAUX.

Latter's Arrest Believed to Have Fortified Clemenceau's Position.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The news that ex-Premier Caillaux was in jail quickly aroused Paris from the lethargy that had rested upon it for the past few weeks. It came at a moment when the public was beginning to wonder if anything was really likely to happen to him, and even to answer its own question with the remark: "Oh, possibly not; the case may end, like many other things, in 'nothing doing.'"

There has not yet been time for any more than the mere publication of the news. There is no editorial comment in tonight's papers, but the feeling as expressed outside the press is distinctly one of satisfaction. Very few believed that an ex-Premier of France could ever be actually in a prison cell, no matter what proofs were brought against him. The fact that he is there has made the public realize that "the old tiger" now controlling the destinies of the nation is not so old as his years.

Clemenceau by this sudden and bold move has certainly scored heavily. Caillaux in a cell still remains an able, powerful, and sinister figure; but the fact that he is there certainly operates against him and gives the public—especially that portion which in its conscience found the Dubail letter insufficient evidence against him—to understand that other grave documents bring the charge of crime against the former Minister.

There is every indication that from now on there will be no delay in announcing the succeeding chapters. The battle of the political giants is, indeed, on. The Dreyfus case will be nothing beside the tragedy that is now opening. And it is Clemenceau, the defender of Dreyfus, who makes the charge.

CAILLAUX'S ACTS IN ITALY.

He Is Charged with Having Urged a Separate Italo-German Peace.

Two paramount causes are believed to have been instrumental in overthrowing the Painlevé Government last November, and in placing Clemenceau in the saddle: The reproach which Painlevé had inherited from the Ribot Cabinet, in which he was Minister of War, of allowing Parliamentary interference with military plans—sometimes in the actual course of execution—and the reproach of inaction against the treasonable Boloism inherited by the Minister of Interior, M. Steeg, from his predecessor, M. Malvy.

Through October and November Boloism, ignoring lesser lights, even those placed under arrest, like Bolo Pacha himself, gradually concentrated around Caillaux. Indeed, it is believed that on his conviction or established innocence depends respectively the perpetuation or fall of the Clemenceau Government.

When the Chamber of Deputies on Dec. 22 voted a suspension of immunity for Caillaux, it was only a question of days before his arrest. Caillaux, in the sitting which voted this suspension, declared his innocence, and asked that he might be placed on trial to prove it.

The question now to be decided is whether he is to be tried by a Parliamentary or a military court—in accordance with the Penal Code or the Code of Military Justice.

His defenders urge the former; yet precedent seems to point to the latter on account of the fact that the charges have been brought by the military authorities, and in time of war.

Bonnet Rouge Used by Caillaux.

Briefly, the steps by which Caillaux has become the centre of Boloism are as follows: When the Bonnet Rouge was revived with the money supplied by Bolo Pacha, who, as is now known, received it from Ambassador Bernstorff in the United States, Caillaux was believed to be the "great Frenchman" who convinced the German Government that the money would be well invested. He had previously used the Bonnet Rouge when his wife was on trial for the murder of Gaston Calmette, editor of the Figaro, in the Spring preceding the war.

At the time of the Agadir affair, in the Summer of 1911, Caillaux was Premier and Minister of the Interior, and M. Malvy was his Under Secretary. M. Calmette was said to have documents proving that their transactions on 'Change revealed that they were better acquainted with the real attitude of Germany than either their colleagues in the Government or the British Government, which was also vitally concerned.

After his wife's acquittal Caillaux disappeared from public life. Then, at the height of Bolo Pacha's influence in France, he went to Italy for a rest. Here he is said to have conducted an open propaganda in favor of a separate peace and against England. His conversations are on record, and form part of the evidence against him, yet, such was his power that it was nearly a year before what he had said in Italy was taken up by the Paris press.

Then, in November last Gustave Hervé in La Victoire, openly charged Caillaux with treasonable conspiracy while in Italy and with being the protector of Bolo Pasha. Caillaux promptly brought a suit against M. Hervé, which is still pending.

The indictment drawn up by General Dubail, the Military Governor of Paris, alleges that Caillaux, since the beginning of the war, has been guilty:

1. Of an attempt against the security of the State by connecting himself with intrigues of a nature to compromise the alliance of France with a foreign power.
2. Of trafficking with the enemy;
3. Of making "defeatist" propaganda.

General Dubail asserts that in conversations which he had in Rome Caillaux did not fear to launch a criminal propaganda and say that France could not possibly prosecute the war beyond the Spring of 1917.

"It is, therefore, necessary," Caillaux is alleged to have said, "that Italy should prepare to make a separate peace with Germany. The world will be astonished by the advantages that Germany will grant Italy and France, as all their war expenditures will be paid by Russia and the Balkans. Serbia will disappear, and she will have what she deserves. As for Rumania, she also will disappear. It is unfortunate, but it is better that she should pay for the breakage than we."

General Dubail supports his allegations with a bundle of documents, including letters said to have passed between the accused man and his agents, and then ends as follows:

"From the facts revealed as a whole there result sufficiently grave suspicions against Joseph Caillaux of having, during the present war, worked for the destruction of our alliances during the military operation, and thus seconding the progress of the enemy's arms—crimes dealt with in Articles 76, 77, 78, and 79 of the Penal Code, and in Articles 205 and 64 of the Code of Military Justice."

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WILLARD ATTACKS MUNITION SYSTEM

Head of Industries Board Advocates One-Man Control of All War Purchases.

BARUCH INDORSES REFORM

Both Tell Senators Divided Authority Causes Confusion and Delay in Department.

CATCHINGS ALSO APPROVES

Chamber of Commerce Representative Says Baker Admitted Old System Was Faulty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—One-man control of war supply purchases was advocated by Daniel Willard, Chairman of the War Industries Board, and Bernard Baruch, a member of the board, in testimony today before the Senate Military Affairs Committee. Both witnesses criticised the prevailing system of the War Department as dividing the authority of purchase and inducing delay.

Mr. Willard put himself on record as against the scheme embraced in Senator Chamberlain's bill, now before the Senate, to create a department of munitions, whose head would be a member of the Cabinet. While he had favored such a department in the early days of the war, he had become convinced, he said, that it would not be necessary.

The one-man control favored by both Mr. Willard and Mr. Baruch contemplates an authority over purchases for the army, navy, Shipping Board, and the Allies. The controlling genius of this activity, they suggested, could work in conjunction with the purchasing agencies of the various departments, meeting sometimes in an advisory capacity and at other times in the direct sphere of purchase for all war activities.

Power for the President to appoint the head of the Government's purchasing system was urged by Mr. Willard. This would require legislation, Mr. Willard suggested that the Controller of supplies might be the head of the War Industries Board.

Commerce Chamber for Reform.

The urgent need for a change in the War Department's purchasing system was impressed upon the Military Affairs Committee at a conference late today at the Capitol with the War Committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce. Waddill Catchings of New York, Chairman of the committee, told the Senators that Secretary Baker, at a convention of the Chamber of Commerce, at Atlantic City last September, had admitted the one-man control of the army's supplies was advisable.

The Secretary of War, according to the Chamber of Commerce conferees, promised to take up the proposed change with President Wilson, but as they had heard nothing from him, Mr. Catchings, speaking for 1,000 Chambers of Commerce throughout the country, said "a grave war crisis had impelled the Chamber to offer its services to the Secretary of War in speeding up the manufacture of war equipment. The Chamber felt, he said, that America's destiny in the war depended largely upon a maximum output of the country's factories in the quickest possible time.

Members of the Chamber of Commerce War Committee will be called as witnesses before the Military Affairs Committee on Wednesday, when they will tell of their conference with Secretary Baker and their idea of improving the War Department's purchasing methods.

In his testimony before the Military Committee Mr. Willard spoke of what he characterized as the "unpreparedness" of the War Department last April, when the United States went into the war. At that time Mr. Willard was associated with the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense.

"I found that no Governmental agency was organized to handle the stupendous task thrust upon the War Department," said Mr. Willard. "The Advisory Commission had been organized for peace work but not for war activity. From December, 1916, when it was organized, until March, 1917, it merely studied problems associated with the war. Not until the latter end of March, when war was imminent, did it turn itself to the task of preparing for our entry into the conflict."

Mr. Willard found nobody in the War Department, he said, who knew the war manufacturing resources of the country.

Had No Factory Inventory.

"Nobody had attempted to make an inventory of the productive capacity of the munitions factories," he went on. "I found that Seward Coffin had listed 20,000 industrial plants, but they were related to the naval activity and were outside the War Department. Our committee at once went into the work of ascertaining the productive output of the country, so as to turn over muchneeded information to the War Department."

Mr. Willard felt that the War Department showed a reluctance to co-operate in the work at the start.

"They gave us what information they wished," he said. "There appeared no distinct disposition to help us."

In reply to a question of Senator Chamberlain, the witness said that lack of coordination in the sphere of war purchases was the inevitable result of the War Department's system as it worked for months. The work was divided between ten or twelve purchasing agencies, he said, and these agencies were actually bidding against each other in the market. The Advisory Commission, he said, undertook the work of allocating orders for the various divisions of the War Department.

When the War Industries Board took hold of the job the purchasing authority was still badly scattered, he said.

"There was a great delay in getting things moving," said Mr. Willard. "Responsibility was entirely with the War Department."

The witness expressed surprise when Senator Chamberlain asked him if he knew that the Supply Committee of the Council of National Defense, headed by Charles Eisenman, had fixed prices for contracts made by the War Department.

"I didn't know that," said Mr. Willard. "My understanding of the law is that the Council of National Defense had no power to do anything more than recommend prices. It is not authorized to buy anything."

"Didn't you know that the Secretary of War had issued an order virtually putting the purchase of supplies in the hands of the board headed by Mr. Eisenman, and that the Quartermaster General had to defer to Mr. Eisenman's authority?" asked Senator McKellar.

"I had no idea of it," replied Mr. Willard.

Asked if he did not think that a department of munitions could better coordinate the supply work for the army, Mr. Willard replied:

"I thought so at first and so expressed myself to Secretary Baker. He asked me to wait until I saw how his scheme for purchasing worked out. I did and now feel that it would be a mistake to change the system and turn the work over to an entirely new department. At the same time, I feel that more centralized authority is needed. I am in favor of having one man in control of the supply work.

"My idea would be for one man in complete authority of all the supplies needed by the Government. It would not be necessary for him to step in and stop the activity of all the purchasing agents now at work. That would not be necessary or practicable. His authority, coming from the President, by appointment, would be to co-ordinate the purchases for the army, navy, Shipping Board, and the Allies.

System Causing Delays.

"The weakness of the system at present is that it contemplates voluntary co-operation of the army, navy, and other purchasing agencies. It works out all right when everybody co-operates, but there are apt to be serious delays when one department works on its own initiative and co-operation is overlooked.

"With one man at the head of all the purchasing agencies, with power to co-ordinate effort, the maximum results would be achieved. He could use the machinery that there is now. It could be made to operate swiftly and effectively."

Mr. Baruch referred to the United States Government as the "last reservoir of supplies for the Allies."

"For our own sakes and that of our allies, we must conserve the huge resources at our disposal," he said. "To do this we ought to have centralized authority of purchase over everything. If we don't have it we are liable to waste effort and delay the supply work."

Mr. Baruch favored one-man control of the whole supply system, he said, as calculated to avoid scattered authority.

"Our task in supplying our army, navy, and our allies is so stupendous that we cannot afford to make mistakes," he urged. "It is more than a military task; it it a huge industrial proposition that requires concentrated energy. One man, working at the head of the supply agencies, could do it better than the agencies with lack of co-ordinated effort."

BAKER ORGANIZES WAR SUPPLY BUREAU

Puts Colonel Palmer E. Pierce in Charge of Priority of All Army Purchases.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—As a result of the revelations before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs of administrative shortcomings in the conduct of the war, and the prospect of a public demand for a change, Secretary Baker is proceeding with the reorganization of the War Department along corrective lines.

The first announced step in the policy of complete shake-up was that of a creation of an army war council. Major Gens. Crozier and Sharpe were shifted from the active administration of the Ordnance and Quartermaster's Corps to positions on this council. General Crozier's place in charge of the active administration of the Ordnance Bureau was assigned to Brig. Gen. Wheeler and General Sharpe's active duties as Quartermaster General were turned over to Major Gen. Goethals.

Under Generals Wheeler and Goethals a complete shakeup is taking place in the Ordnance and Quartermaster Bureaus. The Ordnance Bureau has had its work consolidated, and it is now being apportioned among five divisions, each to be headed by a civilian. Two of these civilians, Samuel McRoberts and Guy E. Tripp, have already been named. The Quartermaster Bureau is being thoroughly reorganized under the direction of Major Gen. Goethals.

The reorganization has not stopped with this change. Secretary Baker with the approval of the President, has now created a new office in the War Department. It is to be known as the Bureau of Supplies and has been placed in charge of Colonel Palmer E. Pierce. This bureau will consider all matters of priority with respect to contracts for supplies for the Engineer, Aircraft, Quartermaster, Ordnance, and Signal Corps of the army. It will represent the interests of these bureaus in the matter of priority with respect to contracts for their supplies before the War Industries Board.

The War Industries Board is intrusted with the function of determining upon priority of supply orders as between the army, the navy, the Shipping Board, and the Allies. This board is expected to keep in intimate touch with the producing capacity of the industries of the nation and to give priority to the service which, at a particular time, it considers should have priority. For example, if the army and navy should each want a million five-inch shells and only a million could be made at that particular time, the War Industries Board is to determine which is to have priority in obtaining this supply, whether the army should wait on the navy or whether the available facilities for meeting the demand for both should be prorated.

Secretary Baker explained today that the Bureau of Supplies would represent the interests of the five branches of the War Department named—Engineering, Aircraft, Ordnance, Quartermaster, and Signal Corps—before the War Industries Board in the matter of presenting their respective claims for priority in the matter of the purchase of all supplies of which there is a limited production in the country.

BRITISH AIR RAIDERS BOMBARD KARLSRUHE

Daylight Attack on Factories and Railway Tracks Starts Several Conflagrations.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A successful daylight air raid has been made on Karlsruhe, according to a British official communication issued tonight. One and a quarter tons of bombs were dropped on factories and railway tracks, and bursts of flame followed the explosions.

The text of the statement says:

Today our squadrons carried out a most successful raid into Germany in broad daylight, their objective being the railway station and munitions factories at Karlsruhe. One and a quarter tons of bombs were dropped with excellent results. Bursts were observed on buildings and sidings of the main railway junction in the centre of the town, on railway workshops and a smaller junction in the town.

Observers report that a very large fire was started in factories alongside the railway, which was confirmed by photographs taken after the raid.

The anti-aircraft fire was very heavy and accurate over the objectives and several hostile machines attacked our formation without success. All our airplanes reached their objectives and returned safely.

Bombing and attacks with machine-gun fire from low altitudes were carried out incessantly Sunday. Over 400 bombs were dropped on a large ammunition dump near Roulers and on hostile billets, hutments, and railway junctions. A party of the enemy engaged in extinguishing a large fire, attacked by machine-gun fire, was scattered, and the fire was left to run at will.

In combats seven hostile machines were driven down out of control. Another was forced to land intact behind our lines by anti-aircraft fire. The pilot was captured. Three of our machines are missing.

During Sunday night our night-flying machines dropped bombs on Roulers and Menin. All returned safely.

Karlsruhe, which is the capital of the Grand Duchy of Baden, has received several visitations from Allied airmen. It is situated about fifty miles from the French border, and has a population of between 75,000 and 100,000.

INCOME TAX BLANKS HERE.

Collector Edward Says Plan of Informing Public Works Well.

With the receipt here yesterday of the long-delayed individual income tax blanks for net incomes of not more than $3,000, Internal Revenue collectors in this city sent out a force of 300 deputy collectors, including a few women, to advise the public how to make out returns. The deputies were stationed in banks, department stores, hotels, and many other places where taxpayers could be reached easily.

Collector William H. Edwards of the Second District made a trip through the financial section late yesterday to see how the Government's plan to familiarize the public with the income tax law's requirements worked out in practice. The Collector said it was a big success. But not much progress was made in enlightening taxpayers regarding the excess profits tax. Relative to this Mr. Edwards said:

"No one claims to be at the present time an expert as to just what the law on the excess profits tax is going to be, as I do not consider that the law is finally agreed upon. I am awaiting further information from Washington."

TELLS HOW TO CLEAR GERMAN PILL BOXES

Major Hugh Nevin of British Army Recounts Experience to Canadian Club.

NEW YORK MAN A HERO

Fired at Back Door and Forced Surrender of 2 Officers and 42 Men —American Soldiers Praised.

Two Canadian officers about to return to the front, Major W. A. Bishop, V. C., of the allied aviation services, and Major Hugh Nevin, last survivor of the original officers of the Princess Patricia's Light Infantry, told actual experiences in fighting at the monthly dinner of the Canadian Club, held last night at the Biltmore. Major Bishop, compelled by popular demand to stand on top of the table to speak, declared that he was going back this week and was glad of it.

He told of seeing American troops land at Liverpool just before he sailed for this side last September, and said that they were all grumbling because they needed preliminary preparation and couldn't start for the German trenches at once.

"I have never seen anything like the enthusiasm of this country for the war," he said, "and with your aid I am sure there is no doubt of the outcome. Next Spring we are going to have the hardest fight since the very beginning of the war, especially in the air; but we'll fight this battle as we fought the rest of them, and it will come out the same way. And a year from now we'll be able to fight better than ever; for that we have you to thank. So I'm going back, and I hope I'll get into it where it's thick."

Major Nevin told in concrete instances, both in his original talk and in answers to questions from the guests, just how the war was being waged at present and why the intensive training of new troops was necessary.

"I had charge of training Canadian division in preparation for the Vimy Ridge show," he said, "and in the course of that work I laid out eighty-two miles of one-inch tape to show the formation of the German system of intrenchments. Every dugout was marked, every gun numbered, every machine gun emplacement, every signal station, every headquarters. Each man knew exactly where he was going and what he had to do, as well as how soon he had to have it done; and when the time came we made after weeks of careful preparation every man and every unit did exactly what had been planned.

Changes in Fighting.

"There have been various changes in the methods of fighting in the last year or so. About the time of the battle of the Somme the Germans placed great reliance in deep dugouts where they could hide during the bombardment in reasonable safety, coming out when the attack began. But our troops got into the habit of following the barrage so closely that this practice had to be given up, for the Germans got so they didn't like to come out where the noise was. Then it was easy to capture them in the dugouts.

"Then they invented the pillbox—a structure of reinforced concrete, thirty feet long, twelve or fifteen feet wide, and ten feet high, with the front walls four feet thick, the roof six, and the rear about three. This is divided into four cubical compartments by two-foot walls, and in the front of each compartment is a loophole for a machine gun. This is practically impossible to destroy by shell fire, for the heavy guns which alone could do the work are so far away that it is next to impossible to hit a target so small. Of seventy-odd captured pillboxes that I have seen only one had been destroyed by artillery. The only way to take them is to get around behind them some way and attack the back door.

"But the increasing reluctance of the Germans to come out into the open is spoiling this method, as well as the dugouts. Put them in a safe place and they hate to leave it. When the pillboxes were invented it was planned to use them as rallying points during the bombardment. Then when the attack came, the machine gun crews stayed inside, and the infantry ran out and took cover in the surrounding shell holes. But the infantry has developed a taste for staying inside, and now it is a good deal easier to take them and you get more men when you do."

Attacked a Pillbox.

Major Nevin told of an incident at Passchendaele when Sergeant George Mullen, a New York City man serving with the Princess Pats, who has just got his V. C., attacked a pillbox with four other men. The others were all shot down in the approach, but Mullen got to the pillbox, climbed up on the roof, fired one shot from his rifle into each of the four back doors, and then received the surrender of two officers and forty-two men.

"If the Germans didn't break through three years ago," he said, "I don't believe they can do it next year. In the Spring of 1915 I was in two or three hand-to-hand affairs, and the Germans fought with great desperation; but at Vimy Ridge, Messines, and Passchendaele I did not see a single German officer or soldier who didn't throw up his hands when we got within fifteen yards. At a hundred yards their morale was good and their shooting fairly accurate; but once within arm's length it was 'Kamerad.'"

The Major praised the careful organization of the sanitation of the British Army, and said he did not believe there were fifty cases of typhoid in the whole of it.

When asked about the battle of Cambrai Major Nevin said: "The only way to win this war is by killing Germans. Whatever the result of the Cambrai drive in ground won or lost I think its objective was achieved when ten or fifteen thousand Germans were captured, and as many killed."

Frank Carvell, Minister of Public Works in the newly formed Union Government and one of the group of twenty-six Liberals in Parliament who left Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the rest of their old party on the question of conscription, declared that there was no question as to the attitude of English-speaking Canadians on that question. "They are not party men, and for any politicians," he said, "but they merely declare 'We will stand with the war until it is won.'"

Other speakers were William M. Birks, President of the Canadian Club of Montreal, and Clarence A. Bogart, Chairman of the Finance Committee for relief in that city, who told of the disaster and the relief measures and thanked the Canadian Club of New York for its assistance. Thomas D. Neelands presided.

Favor Municipal Fuel Stations.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Solution of food and fuel problems rests with municipalities, according to the Advisory Committee of the New York State Conference of Mayors and other officials which met here today. Recommendations were made that cities establish milk stations and sell dipped or loose milk at cost plus a small charge for overhead expenses. The committee favored granting authority to each city to buy and sell fuel.

FIREMEN NEAR DEATH AT 5-ALARM BLAZE

West Broadway Loft Building Destroyed, Blocking Elevated Line for Hours.

DRENNAN SEES RESCUES

Newly Appointed Commissioner Has First Taste of Hard Fight—Five Firemen Overcome.

All the fire apparatus south of Forty-second Street was called to a fire that completely destroyed a six-story loft building at 387 West Broadway, near Broome Street, last night, and tied up all traffic on the Sixth Avenue elevated line between the Battery and Fourteenth Street for about two hours, while firemen poured water on the blaze in a vain attempt to keep it from spreading to other loft buildings in the narrow streets. A few minutes after the first apparatus arrived flames burst on all floors of the adjoining six-story loft building at 383, and the firemen exerted every effort to keep the blaze from spreading from that building.

The cause of the fire was unknown, but before the first alarm was turned in by a policeman the blaze had spread from the rooms of the New York Gas & Electric Appliance Company on the second floor to the upper stories of the building. About the time the alarm was sent in two other fire companies in the vicinity were attracted by the commotion in the streets and the smoke and they started for the fire, although they could not tell exactly where it was.

Soon after the first apparatus arrived at the fire alarms came in from several other boxes, and when Fire Chief Kenlon arrived five alarms had been sent in, and all the fire companies south of Times Square had sent full companies or detachments. It was also the first large fire that the new Fire Commissioner, Thomas J. Drennan, had come to see, and Fire Chief Kenlon told him that he had chosen one of the most spectacular fires in several months.

In addition to seeing the pulmotors and the rescue squads working to resuscitate five firemen who had been overcome by the smoke the new Commissioner also saw a half dozen of his firemen work rapidly in a thrilling rescue of two of their fellows who had been trapped on a fire escape at the peak of the burning building. He was greatly interested in the work, although great clouds of smoke obscured his view of the rescue during much of the time. But he saw the conditions under which the firemen have to work, although the apparatus had no hydrants to speak of, and they were not hampered by the cold or high winds, except a breeze blowing from the south.

In the rescue witnessed by the Commissioner about six firemen engaged in a "pick-and-go" rescue, in which they had to place their ladders three times to reach the fire escape where Captain John Norton and Thomas Fox of Truck 20 had been trapped while they were making an examination of the condition of the roof of the building. The firemen on the fire escape tried to make their way down when they saw that their position was becoming dangerous, but the flames drove them back. They could not climb to the roof and they could not make their way to the fire escape on the adjoining building.

Frank Patzak and Edward Laffan seized a ladder, and, with the aid of other firemen, shot it up to the roof of the adjoining building that projected several feet above the roof of the other. There they disjointed part of the ladder, dropped it ten feet to the roof of the burning building and descended. Then they dropped the ladder over the cornice, fastened it securely, and gave the word for their companions to climb up. A few minutes later the fire escape where the two trapped firemen had been standing broke from its supports in the brick wall and fell to the ground.

Fire Chief Kenlon said that the damage would be about $400,000, but insurance investigators said the loss would be higher. Firms that lost their complete stocks in the building at No. 387 were the New York Gas and Electric Appliance Company, the Columbia Carbon Ribbon Company, the Gem Toy Company, and A. Mosses Sons Company. In the building at No. 383 the heaviest loss was sustained by William Herman & Company, makers of paper boxes. Both buildings ran through to Wooster Street.

NOBODY TO BLAME FOR CONVOY DISASTER

Geddes Tells Commons Navy Did Its Best and He Absolves Beatty of Error.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—In the House of Commons today Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, made this statement concerning the attack by German warships on a convoy in the North Sea Dec. 12, in which one British and five neutral merchantmen, a British torpedo boat destroyer, and four armed trawlers were sunk:

"The Admiralty finds that the escorting vessels did their best to protect the convoy and were fought in a proper and seamanlike manner, and that other forces at sea, for the purpose of protecting, took all possible steps to come to their assistance and prevent the escape of the enemy.

"It is due to Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, commander of the Grand Fleet, to say that the Admiralty finds the circumstances which prevented covering forces from behind reaching the spot were such as could not be prevented and that the Commander in Chief's dispositions were the best that could have been made with the forces available."

110-FOOTERS A SURPRISE.

U-Boat Chasers Can Ride Out Any Sea, Secretary Roosevelt Says.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 14.—A greater percentage of British tonnage was sunk in the Napoleonic wars than was sent to the bottom by submarines last year, according to Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who gave a "war talk" to Harvard University students today. Although the weekly tables of British shipping losses compiled by newspapers from reports from London showed startling percentages of English tonnage lost, Mr. Roosevelt said, the American people should not be discouraged over the outlook.

Never had there been an invention of war, he said, that sooner or later had not an answer. The armor-piercing shell was the answer to the armor plate. The answer to the submarine peril, he said, was the building of more destroyers, chasers, patrol boats, and a great merchant marine.

The 110-foot patrol boat, Mr. Roosevelt said, had been a surprise to naval experts because of its efficiency. The 250-foot patrol boats, he asserted, could not withstand the heavy gales, but the 110-footers seemed able to ride out any sort of sea.

IDAHO TO SEND A DEMOCRAT

Washington Hears Ex-Gov. Hawley Will Take Senator Brady's Place.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Democrats will gain a Senator through the death yesterday of Senator Brady of Idaho, Republican. The power to appoint to the vacancy until the election next Fall lies with Governor Alexander, and, according to word here, the appointee will be ex-Governor J. H. Hawley, a Democrat.

The Governor was authorized last Winter by the Legislature to appoint to any vacancy in the office of United States Senator, Senator Brady at that time being ill. Governor Alexander is known to be an admirer of ex-Governor Hawley, who is an ardent Wilson Democrat, and would take his seat as a stanch Administration supporter. Although of the opposite political party from Senator Borah, he is an intimate friend of the senior Senator from Idaho. They were associated in the prosecution of Haywood, Moyer, and Pettibone for the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg.

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AHEAD OF THE FIREMEN

No Disastrous Delay

Globe Sprinklers are eternally vigilant—they never arrive too late to extinguish the blaze. Your plant or factory should have this perfect fire protection. Complete information and free estimates on request. They pay for themselves.

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Singer Building
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TEN MEXICAN OFFICERS EXECUTED FOR PLOT

General Parra and Others Convicted of Conspiracy to Seize Reins in Toluca.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 14.—Ten army officers, including General Leocadio Parra, out of forty-five arrested in connection with a plot to kill General Alfredo Novo, commander of the military district in the State of Mexico, and Agustin Millan, Governor of that State, were executed today at Toluca, the State capital, about forty miles from this city.

The plot was discovered last Thursday, and involved the looting of Toluca.

Summary court-martial preceded the imposition of the death penalty. The remainder of the forty-five men accused were released.

EXPELLED AT WEST POINT.

Cadet Found Guilty of False Statement to Commandant.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Announcement was made by the War Department today that Cadet Ora L. Hunt of the third class at the West Point Military Academy had been dismissed from the service. A general court-martial which met at West Point on Oct. 20 last found him guilty of having violated the Ninety-fifth Article of War. The sentence of dismissal was approved by President Wilson. Cadet Hunt pleaded not guilty. Captain Charles Martin was President of the court-martial. Captain Lewis K. Underhill was the Judge Advocate of the court.

Keuffel & Esser Co., Hoboken, N. J. Meyster & Son, Architects.

"Turner for Concrete"

Judge a man by the company he keeps and a contractor by his clients. Here are some of Turner's:—

Shredded Wheat Co.
National Biscuit Co.
Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co.
Bush Terminal Co.
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Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.
Royal Baking Powder Co.
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TURNER Construction Co

6 BELL-ANS Hot water Quick Relief

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert service for general chimney work, heating and ventilating.
No payment accepted unless successful.
FREDERIC N WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

F. R. TRIPLER & Co.

Attention! Army Officers
Overcoats Uniforms
and
GENERAL EQUIPMENT
At a Discount of 25%

In justice to those in the service and in view of the shortage of equipment, we are prompted to make these reductions from our former reasonable prices.

Uniform Regular Prices $37.50 to $48.00

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

SHIFT BLAME FOR SHORTAGE OF COAL

Continued from Page One.

in transit within 24 hours of tidewater 2,045 cars with 102,100 tons of coal, and within forty-eight hours 1,186 cars with 59,300 tons of coal. Sunday's report stated that there were dumped 83,000 tons; in barges 74,150 tons and in cars 109,150. The report said 307 cars had been delivered in the preceding twenty-four hours into New England by all rail, and that there were in barges for New England at this port 205 cars.

A dispute developed yesterday between the railroads and the Fuel Administrators as to the amount of tonnage at tidewater. The Fuel Administrators said that the railroads used too large a figure in estimating an average of fifty tons of coal to a car. Their estimate was forty tons of anthracite to a car and forty-five tons of bituminous. They did not dispute the railroads' figures as to the number of cars, but said that the number of tons of anthracite should be one-fifth less and of bituminous one-tenth less. This calculation would make the amount of coal waiting in barges yesterday 61,380 tons, instead of the 75,800 tons given by the railroads' figures. The Fuel Administrators said that in calculating the whole amount of coal at tidewater the railroads' figures should be reduced by about 22,000 tons. This, however, would still leave a wide margin between the amount of coal the railroads had ready to be towed and the amount which was brought to the city.

When the matter of the dispute of figures was put up to Mr. Smith, he referred the questioner to a statistician who made the summaries for him. This man said that a load of anthracite on one car ran from 40 to 45 tons; that a load of bituminous ran from 40 up to 65 tons, and that an average load calculated from the figures of several roads was 53 tons, and that the figure 50 had been taken as a fair average. Mr. Smith said he was willing to vouch for the accuracy of figures, which go daily to Washington.

The light wires in the shoe store of Propper Brothers, 118 West 125th Street, were cut last night by the Fuel Administrator's representative in violation of the lightless nights order.

The firm continued to do business by the light of a gas flame and candles. The manager said that it was all the result of a mistake.

Judge William H. Wadhams will begin John Doe proceedings to determine whether the poor of this city have been the victims of coal profiteers.

"We are going to get after the high price of coal, and food, too," said Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith. "I have heard that as high as $20 and $30 a ton is being charged the poor for coal."

Work in Accord with Hylan.

County Fuel Administrator Reeve Schley issued a statement last night saying that the Federal Fuel Administration and Mayor Hylan were now working in full accord and, as a result, he promised an increase in the available supply here. In his statement Mr. Schley said:

The United States Fuel Administrators and Mayor Hylan's department heads are working in complete unison so that the authority of the Federal Government and that of the city and the resources of both are united in a common effort to increase the supply of coal coming to New York and to make certain that the coal which does come is equitably distributed.

The Federal Fuel Administration has supreme authority, through its State and County Administrators, over the disposition of such coal as may come to New York, but the Federal organization available for this stupendous task was insufficient until Mayor Hylan voluntarily enlisted the official resources of the city. Incidentally, the entire police machinery of the city, consisting of 10,000 men, has been put to work by the Mayor to enforce the Federal Administrator's order against extortion.

The Police Commissioner, at the direction of the Mayor, has issued a general order to all policemen to make a daily inspection of coal cellars to see that the Federal Administrator's schedule of price is conspicuously displayed and to procure evidence of violations, to be reported to the Federal Administrator. The result of the co-operation of the city officials and the Fuel Administrators will be that unusual efforts will be made to increase the supply of coal for New York, and that profiteering and extortion in the distribution of the supply which is received will be eliminated.

In addition to the regulation of coal cellars and agencies which deliver in small quantities, the Federal Administrator has established a regulation for the benefit of householders who deal directly with the coal yards. This regulation provides that during the period of stringency no householder may receive more than one ton of coal at a time, and that only upon affidavit as to its necessity. Apartment houses and larger consumers are similarly restricted to a reasonable supply based upon the approximate consumption for one week. This regulation will prohibit favoritism and hoarding, and will insure each week's supply being equitably distributed throughout the city. Citizens are requested to notify the police officers of any violation of this regulation which comes under their observation.

City Workers Break Frozen Coal.

Mayor Hylan yesterday sent a force of men from the Street Cleaning Department to help break out ice frozen in barges at the foot of Twenty-seventh Street and the North River. Fuel Administrators agreed yesterday that the main difficulty in getting fuel to New York was the steaming out of the coal and the towing of it, there being a scarcity of labor for the former and a scarcity of tugs for the latter.

The number of ships waiting coal at the port is constantly decreasing, according to the figures of both the railroad and shipping men. Mr. Smith estimated yesterday that there were 118 ships to be coaled here, while a week ago there were 153. Shipping men said there were not more than sixty-five ships being delayed for fuel, among those waiting being ships that had other causes for delay and others which had not had time to unload or to take on new cargoes. It is estimated that for the last week there had been furnished to the ships an average of 18,000 tons of bunker coal a day.

A report late last night said that four coal barges had sunk at a bend in the Arthur Kill where the water was shallow, blocking twenty-six barges of coal being towed to New York. It was said the obstruction would be removed this morning. The harbor situation was reported by Mr. Pollock yesterday as bad, owing to floes of ice drifting down from Newark Bay and the upper harbor into the Kill van Kull and Staten Island Sound. He said that the channels were being kept open, but that the ice clogged the Kills at the bends.

As showing how difficult it is to tow coal barges up the harbor, a representative of a coal dealer said that one tow of twelve barges towed by three tugs left Perth Amboy at 8 P. M. Saturday, and did not get up to the city until midnight Sunday, twenty-eight hours on the run. He said it usually took one tug ten hours to bring twenty barges the same distance.

To Save Light in Restaurants.

A special committee of the Society of Restaurateurs, headed by James Churchill, called on Mr. Peters yesterday and assured him that as a matter of coal conservation the members of the organization would decrease their lighting by 25 per cent. and not run their heating plants at more than the amount required for comfort. To this end a committee, composed of Howard E. Taylor, John J. Cavanagh, Mr. Churchill and Thomas Healey was appointed to promulgate a plan to conserve light and heat. The delegation was assured by Mr. Peters that the Fuel Administration in New York did not intend to close up the restaurants. He repeated that any general order closing so-called non-essentials would come from Washington. If such an order comes it will apply to all parts of the Atlantic seaboard.

"The same thing holds good as far as the theatres are concerned, Mr. Peters said. "I do not think that the closing of the theatres will accomplish any real good," he added. "The amount of coal they use is not enough to make any big dent in the total consumption. The theatres are classed and should be classed the same as any other industry. When the time comes that we will have to shut down on certain industries or limit the time of their operation then the theatres should be classed with such industries and take the same chance as do the others.

"On one point I wish to be quoted emphatically, and that is that we do not propose that New York will be sacrificed for other communities. We do not want New York on part time while other cities on the Eastern seaboard are running full blast."

The New York theatre managers and vaudeville men, through George M. Cohan, sent a telegram yesterday to President Wilson asking him to receive a committee of managers before any action was taken by the Fuel Administration to close the theatres three nights a week. Mr. Cohan said that the proposed closing was not protested from selfish motives, but because it was felt that such an order if not enforced against other industries would discriminate against the theatres.

225,000 Children Out of School.

Gustave Straubenmuller, Acting Superintendent of Schools, said yesterday that about 135 schools in Brooklyn were closed and would remain closed until Feb. 4 on account of lack of fuel. Forty-five schools remained open and the pupils of the seventh and eighth year classes were distributed among these schools so that they will have the opportunity to continue their studies without interruption. This means that until Feb. 4, or the end of the term, 225,000 children will have a vacation. It was stated by Mr. Straubenmuller that this will not affect their promotion at the end of the term.

It was suggested to Mayor Hylan yesterday by Lou Tellegen, the actor, that the theatres be open to the schools in exchange for the non-interference with the present routine of the theatres. Mr. Tellegen said that he believed the managers for patriotic reasons would be willing to donate the use of their houses to the Board of Education, trade or no trade.

Because of insufficient heat the classes of New York University, at University Heights, were again suspended yesterday. They will remain closed until Monday next. The classes were first dismissed on Jan. 4, but were to have reopened yesterday.

OUTLINES COAL REFORMS.

Four Ways Peabody Believes Government Could Increase Supplies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Four plans for improving the coal situation were outlined to the Senate Investigating Committee today by Francis S. Peabody, Director of the Coal Production Bureau of the Council of National Defense. They were:

Establishment of producing and distributing zones, shipments to be confined to those zones except in unusual cases.

A definite statement of the Government's policy as to prices until the war ends.

The placing of the question of priority in the hands of experienced men.

A premium on clean coal.

Mr. Peabody estimated that the zone system would increase production 20 per cent., because the short hauls would make many more cars available to the mines. Uncertainty as to the Government's attitude on prices, the witness said, has kept operators from making necessary improvements. This will be reflected, he said, in reduced production this Spring. Government prices do not place any premium on clean coal, the witness said, with the result that much dirty coal has been shipped by the mines, thus adding to the railroads burden and causing complaint from consumers.

CHICAGO PLANTS SHUT DOWN.

Blast Furnaces and Two Packing Houses Need Coal.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Chicago, just recovering from the most severe blizzard in fifty years, tonight was in the grip of a coal famine that closed down blast furnaces in South Chicago, shut up two great packing plants, and threatened another tie-up of the railways.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis Railroad issued orders to Division Superintendents that every possible train be canceled to conserve fuel. The Armour and Swift packing plants closed and put employes to work clearing the tracks of snow, so that coal and cattle could be moved. The killing plants alone remained in restricted operation. It was said that all plants would be able to resume full operation by tomorrow.

Moderation of the weather today permitted citizens and 40,000 children, who had been released from school for the week, partly to clear the streets and permit delivery of milk, food, and scanty supplies of coal.

The Weather Forecaster issued a warning that another heavy gale was sweeping toward the city. The new storm, which is expected to reach Chicago in the next twenty-four hours, was central today over Eastern Texas, and was moving northeastward across the Lower Mississippi Valley, with increased intensity, bringing a heavy fall of snow to the greater parts of Illinois and Missouri.

Plants Closed in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 14.—Several thousand men were out of work, hundreds of industrial plants and stores were without light and motive power, and 15,000 homes were deprived of light power today when three substations of the municipal electric lighting plant turned off the electric current because of the coal shortage.

LOST AND FOUND
Advertisements on Page 13.—Advt.

This Annual and Only Sale of

Franklin Simon Hand-Tailored

Suits and Overcoats

for Men

Gives you an opportunity to discover how much superior these clothes are, even at regular prices, to anything else you can buy

IT does not matter how men arrive at the truth so long as they arrive at it. Some of the greatest truths in the world have been discovered by accident. A lot of men are patronizing this sale because it is a sale. Subsequently they will return, sale or no sale. A cut in price brings them now. The cut of the clothes will bring them later. And few will go back to machine-made clothes again!

$33, $30, $28 - Men's Suits - - $23.00

$40, $38, $35 - Men's Suits - - - $29.50

$35, $33, $30 - Men's Overcoats - $26.50

A moderate charge for alterations

Men's Clothing Shop—8 West 38th Street

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE

WILSON EXTENDS CONTROL OF FOOD

License System to Take in Producers and Handlers of Many More Commodities.

CATTLE FOOD IS SPECIFIED

Canners of Vegetables, Grain, and Fish Foods Named in Conservation Proclamation.

SMALL RETAILERS EXEMPT

New Order Becomes Effective on Feb. 18 and Affects Wide Range of Industry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—As a further step to promote conservation measures, President Wilson, in a proclamation made public today, extended the licensing system of the Food Administration to importers, manufacturers, and distributers of a number of essential foodstuffs and cattle fodder.

Even the salt-water fishermen were brought within the edict along with the peanut industry. Others included were persons engaged in the business of malting barley or other grains or in the business of storing or distributing malt, except brewers of malt liquor who do not malt their own grain. Canners of peas, dried beans, corn, tomatoes, salmon, or sardines, the manufacturers of all tomato products, and the manufacturers of all products derived from wheat or rye are also within the provisions of the proclamation, which becomes effective Feb. 15.

A PROCLAMATION.

The President's proclamation, dated Jan. 10, which was made public today, follows:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A Proclamation.

Whereas, under and by virtue of an act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide Further for the National Security and Defense by Encouraging the Production, Conserving the Supply, and Controlling the Distribution of Food Products and Fuel," approved by the President on the 10th day of August, 1917, it is provided, among other things, as follows:

That, by reason of the existence of a state of war, it is essential to the national security and defense, for the successful prosecution of the war and for the support and maintenance of the army and navy, to assure an adequate supply and equitable distribution and to facilitate the movement of foods, feeds, fuel, including fuel oil and natural gas, and fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients, tools, utensils, implements, machinery, and equipment required for the actual production of foods, feeds, and fuel, hereafter in this act called necessaries, to prevent, locally or generally, scarcity, monopolization, hoarding, injurious speculation, manipulation, and private controls affecting such supply, distribution, and movement, and to establish and maintain Governmental control of such necessaries during the war. For such purposes the instrumentalities, means, methods, powers, authorities, duties, obligations, and prohibitions hereinafter set forth are created, established, conferred, and prescribed. The President is authorized to make such regulations and to issue such orders as are essential effectively to carry out the provisions of this act.

And, Whereas, It is further provided in said act as follows:

That, from time to time, whenever the President shall find it essential to license the importation, manufacture, storage, mining, or distribution of any necessaries, in order to carry into effect any of the purposes of this act, and shall publicly so announce, no person shall, after a date fixed in the announcement, engage in or carry on any such business specified in the announcement of importation, manufacture, storage, mining, or distribution of any necessaries as set forth in such announcement unless he shall secure and hold a license issued pursuant to this section. The President is authorized to issue such licenses and to prescribe regulations for the issuance of licenses and requirements as to systems of accounts and auditing of accounts to be kept by licensees, submission, or reports by them, with or without oath or affirmation, and the entry and inspection by the President's duly authorized agents of the places of business of licensees.

And whereas it is essential in order to carry into effect the provisions of the said act, that the powers conferred upon the President by said act be at this time exercised to the extent hereinafter set forth.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the powers conferred upon me by said act of Congress, hereby find and determine and by this proclamation do announce that it is essential, in order to carry into effect the purposes of said act, to license the importation, manufacture, storage, and distribution of feeds and certain other food commodities to the extent hereinafter specified.

(1) All persons, firms, corporations, and associations engaged in the business of (a) importing, manufacturing, including mixing and processing of all kinds, storing, or distributing any commercial mixed feeds, including dairy feeds, horse and mule feeds, stock feeds, hog feeds, and poultry feeds; (b) manufacturing feeds from any of the following commodities or importing, storing, or distributing any of the following commodities as feeds or feed ingredients: Buckwheat, kaffir, milo, feterita, broom-corn, cane seed, spelt, emmer, millet, sunflower seed, grain and seed screenings, lentils, linseed oil cake, linseed oil meal, beans, peas, dried brewers grains, dried distillers grains, dried yeast grains, malt sprouts, baled hay, baled alfalfa, baled straw, animal or fish products or by-products, tankage, (c) importing, manufacturing, storing, or distributing as feed any products or by-products of any of the following commodities except products or by-products whose importation, manufacture, storage, or distribution is already covered by a license held by any such person, firm, corporation, or association: Spelled corn, ear corn, oats, barley, wheat, rye, buckwheat, sorghum grains, rice, grain and seed screenings, soya beans, velvet beans, peas, peanuts, copra, palm nut, palm kernel, sugar beets, sugar cane, hay, alfalfa, straw.

(2) All persons, firms, corporations, and associations engaged in the business of malting barley, or other grains, or in the business of storing or distributing malt, except brewers of malt liquor who do not malt their own grain.

(3) All persons, firms, corporations, and associations engaged in the business of importing, manufacturing, or distributing copra, palm kernels, palm kernel oil, and peanuts.

(4) All salt-water fishermen not already licensed by the United States Food Administration, whether fishing independently or on shares, engaged at any period of the year, in the commercial distribution, including catching and selling, or any or all varieties of salt-water fish, including menhaden and of shell fish and crustaceans.

(5) All persons, firms, corporations, and associations engaged in the business of canning peas, dried beans, corn, tomatoes, salmon, or sardines, not already licensed, whose gross production is more than five hundred (500) cases per annum, except home canners and bona fide boys' and girls' canning clubs, recognized by the Department of Agriculture of the several States in the United States.

(6) All persons, firms, corporations, and associations not already licensed, engaged in the business of manufacturing tomato soup, tomato catsup, or other tomato products.

(7) All persons, firms, corporations, and associations engaged in the business of manufacturing alimentary paste.

(8) All persons, firms, corporations, and associations, not already licensed, engaged in the business of manufacturing any products derived from wheat or rye, excepting, however, (1) retailers whose gross sales of food commodities do not exceed $100,000 per annum; (2) common carriers, as to operations necessary to the business of common carriage; (3) farmers, gardeners, co-operative associations of farmers or gardeners, including live-stock farmers and other persons with respect to the products of any farm, garden, or other land owned, leased, or cultivated by them, are hereby required to secure on or before Feb. 15, 1918, a license, which license will be issued under such rules and regulations governing the conduct of the business as may be prescribed.

All persons hereby made subject to license must apply, specifying the kind of license desired, to the United States Food Administration, License Division, Washington, D. C., on forms prepared by it for that purpose, which may be secured on request.

Any person, firm, corporation, or association other than those hereinbefore excepted who shall engage in or carry on any business hereinbefore specified after Feb. 15, 1918, without first securing such license, will be liable to the penalty prescribed by said act of Congress.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia this 10th day of January, in the year of Our Lord, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 142d.

WOODROW WILSON.

(seal) By the President:

ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION FIXES PRICES OF EGGS

Rate for This City Is 42 Cents a Dozen for Cold Storage Firsts.

The Federal Food Administration has fixed the price for eggs. This telegram from Washington to all Federal Food Administrators was made public yesterday:

The poultry and egg section of the United States Food Administration advise us that after a careful study of costs and other factors involved, the Food Administration considers the following to be fair wholesale prices for storage eggs now in stock: For Chicago, 40 cents per dozen for storage first and 41 cents for extras; for Buffalo and Pittsburgh, Chicago prices, and a differential of 1 cent; for Eastern seaboard centres, Chicago prices, plus a differential of 2 cents. We have sent this telegram to exchanges.

It is the desire of the Food Administration that the public be enabled to consume the remaining stock of storage eggs at the cost indicated in previous telegram plus a reasonable profit. Any one asking more than such a profit will be considered as profiteering.

The Food Administration holds that a wholesaler or jobber who is out of eggs and must purchase to fill his reasonable requirements will be permitted to sell such purchases at a profit not to exceed 2½ per cent. on car lots and 4 per cent. in small lots, said purchases not exceeding one week's requirements; but the burden of proof as to the necessity of the purchase lies with the buyer. Consumption of stored eggs at this time is necessary, as their food value will soon begin to go down rapidly, and your assistance toward securing this consumption will be appreciated.

The constitutionality of the Food License act was raised yesterday at a hearing before the Federal Food Board. When the case of Louis Hoffman, a wholesale grocer of 79 Ludlow Street, who is charged with overcharging on sugar and with forcing combination sales, came up before John Mitchell, Chairman of the board, and Arthur Williams, New York City Food Administrator, Nathan E. Lavy, counsel for Hoffman, said his client would contend that the administration could order the discontinuance of illegal practices, but that it could not drive a man out of business. The lawyer said that he would submit a brief, and he invited Charles F. Robinson, counsel for the board, to fight it out with him in Washington if his client's license was revoked.

READY TO RATION LONDON.

Food to be Distributed by Cards in About Three Weeks.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—It is expected the compulsory rationing scheme for London and the surrounding district will go into effect in about three weeks. The details will be issued early next week and the local food committees will then get out the cards as quickly as possible.

Butter, margarine, tea, and meat will be the first articles dealt with, and the regulations will be extended to other parts of England as soon as they are working in a satisfactory manner in the London district.

CAPTURE GERMAN SPY RED-HANDED

Continued from Page One.

civilian work. The excuse was discarded as flimsy.

Incriminating Letter to a Woman.

His description led the Washington officials to believe that the man under arrest was Sporrman, who had disappeared from Baltimore, and the young officer, who had lost his trail, was rushed to Newport News. An intercepted letter to a woman, whose name has been withheld, settled the identification. In this letter Sporrman declared he would take no more chances and would leave certain work to others.

The prisoner was brought to Norfolk for examination. The officers learned that he spoke eight languages. He converses in English without a trace of accent. He appears well supplied with money. Sporrman declared he would rather die than betray others if found guilty of being a spy. He was arrogant in replying to questions. When charged with trespassing on Government property and as an enemy alien in restricted zones, his plea was ignorance of the law and innocence of intention.

Important arrests in Washington, Baltimore, and probably in New York are expected to follow at once.

While a Government agent was on the trail of Sporrman he was in a Baltimore street car and overheard companions of the spy express wonder that he should dare to wear a United States uniform. Incidentally they mentioned Sporrman's name. This was on Jan. 1 last.

The Government agent, posing as a life insurance agent and speaking German, picked up an acquaintance with the party. Through this association the names of associates of Sporrman in several cities were learned and agents were put on their trail. These associates, including several women, are among those to be arrested. The delay is said to be due only to the necessity of locating one man, who is probably in hiding.

Brother Arrested in Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 14.—Walter Sporrman, who is being brought to Baltimore under arrest as a German spy, is said to have been operating in this country since 1910. Letters found in his possession indicated that he had received large sums of money from the then Ambassador von Bernstorff's spy fund for sabotage in this country and Canada. Eight American men and a Baltimore woman also were involved, though not criminally, in the documents discovered. Among the eight men who are now under surveillance is a Baltimore lawyer.

Sporrman until last October made his home in Baltimore, having come from Bremenshaven in November, 1910. His brother, Frederick H. C. Sporrman, who until last Thursday lived on North Payson Street, was arrested tonight by United States authorities at a house on Penrose Avenue, charged with violating the enemy alien regulation, specifically, the law requiring aliens to give notice of removal of residence. Frederick Sporrman, who is not on good terms with his brother, shed much light on the spy's activities in and around Baltimore.

While it is reported that Sporrman landed in America from the U-boat, neither he nor his brother told officials that they both came to Baltimore in 1910.

Four months ago Walter obtained employment with a contractor at Camp Meade as a time checker. It was not long before he was discovered to be an enemy alien. He was discharged. Just before Christmas he began wearing the uniform of an American Army Captain. He did much traveling. His intimate acquaintances included men who proposed loyalty in New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Norfolk. While in Baltimore he resided for a time in German Street and later took apartments in North Carey Street. He left there when he obtained the position at Camp Meade.

During the visit of the U-boat Deutschland to this port Spoorman became very friendly with Captain Paul Koenig, master of the merchantman, with whom he had a previous acquaintance in Bremen. Not long ago a room that Spoorman had occupied in this city was searched and among the things found were a German military uniform, several American officers' uniforms, and a number of incriminating documents.

The story of his arrest told here varies from that told elsewhere. According to the Baltimore version, he went by ferry from Norfolk to Old Point Comfort last Saturday, just before noon. He was trailed. He was admitted to the the aviation camp, and as he wore his American uniform, was saluted. He had carte blanche to go where he pleased on what he called his "special mission." Finally he wended his way to an out-of-the-way spot in the explosive magazine shed. There he planted a fuse and had lighted a match when a heavy hand was laid on his shoulder. The hand was that of an army officer, just behind whom were two special agents.

The match dropped and went out Sporrman, perfectly cool, was led to an officer's room, where he was searched and manacled. He was taken to a place known only to the Government police and held until some of his colleagues were in the grasp of the Secret Service. Then he was carried to Norfolk.

In a confession he is alleged to have made the spy is said to have admitted setting a fire at the aviation field two weeks ago, when he obtained employment on the construction work as a time checker. When the attempt was made a sentry fired on Sporrman, who escaped, with the consent of the Government operatives, who were not yet ready to arrest him.

Announced by Navy Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Announcement was made by the Navy Department tonight that a spy was arrested at Norfolk today by the Naval Intelligence Service and was being taken to Baltimore, where he would be turned over to agents of the Department of Justice as an alien enemy for a hearing.

The name of the spy was not given out by the Navy Department, but it is understood that the man arrested was Walter Sporrman. The Navy Department gave out no particulars of the arrest. The Department of Justice refused to make any statement, except that it had been notified of the arrest.

RUSSIAN REFERENCES CUT.

New Instances of Garbling Wilson Speech in Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Jan. 13. (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—Owing to the systematic and willfully misleading omissions by the German papers of certain paragraphs and sentences of President Wilson's speech, the meaning is in not an unimportant degree blurred and the effect impaired. The omissions are this time identical throughout the press and betray the hand of the press dictatorship. There are no willful mistranslations like those quoted from the Prime Minister's speech. Let me indicate the omissions so that the German object underlying them may become clear.

The whole of the sentence praising the Russian insistence on open diplomacy is omitted. The reference to the Entente candor about war aims is suppressed, as, also, is that about the voice of the Russian people calling for a definition of principle and of purpose. The passage stating that the Russians will not yield, and that they refused to compound their ideals or desert others that they themselves might be safe is left out.

The paragraph defending the openness of all peace negotiations is wholly omitted. So is the one proclaiming the principle of universal justice.

The points of President Wilson's world peace program, from No. 1 to 5, are given correctly. The whole of the last sentence of Point 6, stating that "the treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good-will," is omitted, as also in Point 7 are the last two sentences, holding that the restoration of Belgium is identical with the restoration of international law.

I think sufficient has been quoted to show that there is method in the German madness. The fact is the German Government is afraid, and has reason to be afraid. It even is more afraid of these two documents, that utter with grand straightforwardness the conscience and will of the Anglo-Saxon democracy, than it is of the Entente armies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—President Wilson's address defining the war aims of the United States has been published in full by the Berlin newspaper and by papers in other northern cities of Germany, according to reports made to the State Department from Copenhagen. The department probably will now cease efforts to distribute the address in Germany.

Reports to the State Department from South America are that wide publicity has been given to the address in almost all capital, especial prominence being accorded to it in Chile, Peru, and Argentina. So far as reported to the department, the comment of the press in all those countries has been an indorsement of the President's views.

DROP MESSAGE IN BELGIUM.

A Thousand Copies of Wilson's Address Distributed by Airmen.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 14.—The newspaper Les Nouvelles says that a number of allied airplanes last Thursday dropped a thousand copies of President Wilson's message to Congress on occupied areas in Belgium.

FOOD AND FUEL FOR NEW YORK FIRST

Continued from Page One.

less ships on which food and munitions for the forces of the United States abroad and for the allied countries had been loaded were supplied with bunker coal an alarming situation would shortly develop.

Effect of McAdoo's Order.

The effect of Mr. McAdoo's order will be to refuse right of way on transportation lines for any coal shipments which are not consigned to the consumers specified by him and out of which their needs are not supplied before other interests are considered. It leaves the loophole, however, that the industries may obtain coal if it is found possible to transfer a sufficient amount from the New Jersey terminals to leave a surplus.

Much stress was laid by Dr. Garfield tonight on the necessity for giving bunker coal a place on the preference list, not only as a measure to assure shipments to the American overseas forces and to the allied countries, but to aid in clearing the terminals for further coal shipments. The War and Navy Departments at the meeting of the War Council promised to see that every facility at their disposal was employed to help in the general program.

Officials here are not yet prepared to accept a program which would call for a sweeping suspension of industries essential to the war, which has been suggested in some quarters, and all efforts are being directed with the object of preventing such a move. It can be stated that, as a result of the conferences today, it is generally believed that conditions will be much improved within the next few days, unless weather conditions upset all calculations.

The general scheme for curtailment of industries will be prepared by H. A. Garfield tomorrow upon the return of his conservation expert, P. S. Noyes, who was in Boston today. Dr. Garfield received another report from Mr. Noyes this afternoon and intimated that the plan would be along lines suggested by Mr. McAdoo's order and would give details as to the extent to which certain classes of industries would be deprived of their normal coal supply.

Smith Describes the Situation.

The reports from A. H. Smith at New York and R. H. Aishton, Vice President of the Chicago Northwestern, at Chicago, which caused the quick action on the part of the Railroad and Fuel Administrations here today, were received late in the afternoon. Mr. Smith gave this summary:

"Between Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Chicago, and St. Louis there has been practically no freight movement for twenty-four hours. Practically the only passenger movements have been those incident to getting stalled passenger trains into terminals.

"Snow has drifted very heavily, packing in cars on sidetracks and in yards, and it will take considerable time and much effort to get them loose. Temperature this morning at Pittsburgh and Buffalo is still zero with extremely high winds. West of there the weather was moderating. It has likewise moderated in New York and at other points east.

"The very low temperature with snow and high winds has produced a combination which is said to be worse than anything in the history of the railroads in the Central West.

"Little freight eastbound from Chicago and St. Louis today on account of accumulation in yards. Efforts being made to place coal to relieve fuel situation in Western cities. Everything being done with the help and power available to restore service at the earliest possible moment.

"In answer to your telegram, you may be assured of the utmost efforts in this direction on the part of all concerned.

"I believe we should devote our attention to keeping people warm, moving food, and coaling ships in harbor, even if manufacturing industries close down for a few days until effect of this storm can be cleared away and working room afforded.

"There are 118 ships in the harbor this morning coaling, and 21 bunkered last twenty-four hours."

States May Divert Coal.

To aid in carrying out the general plan outlined by the Director General, Dr. Garfield issued an order tonight formally conferring upon State Fuel Administrators the right to divert all coal in transit for the use of domestic consumers and public utilities. All coal thus seized will be subject to Government prices, with an additional 15 cents a ton to shippers to cover handling, provided no jobbers' commission is added to the price. The order follows:

"Whenever the State Fuel Administrator in any State is of the opinion that, in the present exigency occasioned by the war in which the United States is now engaged, the consumers in any city, town, or other locality in such State are in pressing need of coal or coke for domestic use, whether by reason of a general shortage of coal or coke therein or of unequal distribution among the residents thereof, and that there is actual or threatened inconvenience and suffering of the population therein, or that any public utility in such State conducting a service essential to the health, convenience, or industrial activity of any of the people of such State is in danger of discontinuance for lack of coal or coke, in that in either case the efficiency and ability of the people of such State, or any part thereof, for performing their part in the conduct of the war may be lessened or impaired, such State Fuel Administrator may take the action hereinafter indicated.

"He may divert to or for the use of such domestic consumers, or to or for the use of any such public utility, any coal or coke in transit by railroad or other conveyance within such State and consigned or intended for delivery to any consumer, dealer or other party therein for consumption, sale or use in such State. Such diversions shall be made in accordance with the lawfully published tariffs and reasonable regulations of the railroads now under control of the United States Director General of Railroads. As soon as practical after diversion the State Fuel Administrator shall cause notice to be sent both to the shipper and to the consignee of the coal or coke so diverted; and the shipper thereof will be expected, so far and as soon as practical, to replace for such consignee an equal amount of coal or coke of the same grade and quality as that diverted."

BRITISH CASUALTIES 24,979.

Total for Last Week Nearly 6,000 Higher Than for Previous Week.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—British casualties reported for the week ended today totaled 24,979 officers and men, divided as follows:

Killed or Died of Wounds—Officers, 117; men, 5,150.

Wounded or Missing—Officers, 304; men, 19,408.

Casualties in the British Army reported for the week ended today exceed by almost 6,000 the total reported in the previous week, when the figures took an upward jump, virtually doubling the casualties of the preceding week. A week ago the total was 18,908, including 3,045 officers and men killed, while the total for the preceding week was 9,051.

FREIGHT DELAYED AS ROADS DIG OUT

Continued from Page One.

tion to say that upward of seventy tugs are out of service, damaged in most instances by ice and unprecedented weather conditions," said Mr. Pollock. "This includes the tugboats of private companies, in addition to the thirty-one railroad tugs. Recalling that the heaviest of the harbor tugs have been requisitioned by the Government, the shortage of boats, particularly those capable of dealing with the heavy ice, is a tremendous factor in a most difficult situation."

A railroad executive who attended the meeting of Presidents at the Grand Central Terminal Sunday said yesterday Mr. Smith told them the transportation situation was a difficult problem, and there was urgent need of immediate organization among the traffic executives to aid the National Railroad Administration. According to this executive, Mr. Smith said it had been the intention of the Government to allow every railroad President to continue in the active operation of his road, but the exigencies might become such that if there was not complete co-operation it might be necessary to abandon this plan.

One railroad President, it was said, stated that Secretary Baker and Secretary Daniels had been quoted to him as saying that there was peril to the Allies in the fact that there were scores of ships waiting in the harbor here for coal so that they could carry munitions and supplies to France. The executive said that the opinion was expressed by some of the Presidents that America was not doing her best from an industrial point of view. This man held it necessary to organize all industries of the country under the direction of a "big man" who could co-ordinate production. He said employers and employes should co-operate better, and leaders of both capital and labor should be called to Washington and dealt with by "some one able to bump their heads together."

Freight Permit System Begins.

There went into effect at midnight the embargo-permit system recommended by Mr. Smith to protect New York Harbor against future piling up of freight. Under the system all traffic is in charge of the Freight Traffic Committee, North Atlantic Ports, at 141 Broadway. There are two divisions, the export, headed by George D. Ogden of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the [illegible] headed by Francis Lee Hine of the New York Central system. It will be necessary for any consignee who wishes a shipment of carload domestic freight to apply at the station where he wishes delivery to a representative of the Freight Traffic Committee. He must make out an application blank and promise prompt disposal of the freight upon arrival.

His application will be passed upon by a committee composed of a representative from each railroad entering New York. When the permit is granted a duplicate is sent to the consignee and the freight forwarded. Refusal of further transportation will be the penalty of failure of the consignee to carry out his agreement to unload promptly. The National Railroad Administration believes that this system will prevent accumulations of domestic freight at New York.

Mr. Smith last night ordered on all roads entering New York an embargo on all carload domestic freight, except food, newsprint paper, live stock, perishable freight, coal, and United States Government freight. Further exceptions are to be only by the permit system.

WASHINGTON ORDERS FULL CO-OPERATION

Fuel and Railway Executives Here Told to Waive Question of Jurisdiction.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14. Director General McAdoo and Fuel Administrator Garfield said today that all agencies at their command had been instructed, regardless of the question of jurisdiction, to co-operate in getting coal to Manhattan and that their reports were to the effect that this program was being carried out to the full.

Mr. McAdoo said that every vessel available for the transfer of coal across the river had been pressed in to service and that a systematic search for additional labor had been made. Dr. Garfield talked with his agents in the New York district and gave directions that similar efforts should be made on be half of the Fuel Administration. They were urged to again call upon the city authorities to lend workers whenever possible to unload cars at the terminals here Sunday, declaring that it was only a square deal to the railroads for Congress to say that after the war the Government would hand back the roads.

The argument has been advanced by members of Congress and other officials at Washington that to hand the roads back to their owners immediately after the war would present an opportunity for speculation in railroad securities and would also be unfair to some of the roads because they would be crippled by extra wear and tear due to war operations more than some other roads. It was also said that the fixing of any definite date for the return of the roads would lend an opportunity for stock market manipulation.

Mr. Trumbull said that both of these objections could be met by the one-year provision he suggested, giving the President the right to fix the exact date, he thereby having power to decree regulations guarding against untoward dealings. He said also that the matter of giving the roads back in as good condition as they were taken over need not cause any hesitancy about fixing a time limit on Government operation, inasmuch as the guarantee of condition by the Government could be met by making financial concessions to cover the matter, the roads being well able to rehabilitate themselves if supplied with proper funds. It is also recognized by railroad Presidents that the end of the war will in all probability see the Government with considerable financial interest in the roads, it being the supposition of carrier executives that railroad financing during the war will be done through the purchase of railroad securities by the Government. However, Mr. Trumbull pointed out that a year would be time enough to provide for many adjustments.

What railroad Presidents insist upon is that the time for the return of the roads be not left in the dark by the provision now in the pending Sims bill saying that the Government shall retain control of the roads until Congress should direct otherwise. The railroad men say that in the past they have been promised things by one Congress and not gotten them from another Congress.

WANT RAILROADS BACK YEAR AFTER WAR ENDS

Executives Will Ask Congress to Insert Such a Clause in Sims Bill.

Frank Trumbull, Chairman of the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee, which represents the railroad Presidents of the country, said yesterday that Congress should insert a clause in the Sims railroad bill, or provide by other enactment, that the railroads should revert to their owners one year after the war ends, or sooner if the President should so direct. This statement was made after Mr. Trumbull had forwarded to Washington a resolution adopted at a meeting of seventy railroad Presidents

Your digestion will detect a badly mixed cocktail if your palate doesn't. Serve

Club Cocktails

TAKES RAILROAD STEAMERS.

Government Gets Narragansett and Manhattan at New London.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Jan. 14.—The United States Navy Department has taken over the Central Vermont Railway Company's passenger and freight steamers Narragansett and Manhattan, which have been docked at the Central Vermont wharf for about three years. The steamers, which cost nearly $1,000,000 each, were taken over on Sunday by Lieut. Commander Harold S. Vanderbilt, in charge of the State Pier in this city.

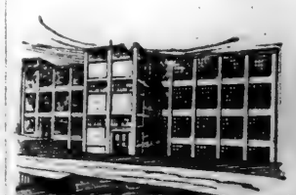
The exact use to which the steamers will be put has not been divulged. It is reported that the Government intends to use them for barracks temporarily.

SAILING CRAFT TO BE TAKEN.

Shipping Board Asks for Location of All Such Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Requisitioning of all American sailing vessels was forecast today when the Shipping Board requested the Department of Commerce to report the location of such vessels. Secretary Redfield replied that 175 sailing vessels with a cargo carrying capacity of 425,000 tons now were within or adjacent to American territorial waters.

There are nearly 500 sailing vessels of 1,000 tons or larger flying the American flag, and it is being urged that in this time of stress the vessels should be taken from private business and put into the public service. Of the 175 vessels which could be made immediately available, seventy-six are in ballast; ninety are loaded, and nine are undergoing repairs, which will be finished soon. The other vessels are scattered.



Lamson Company
BOSTON, MASS.

The quality of the finished building reflects the character of the contracting organization which was chosen to do the work.

Built by
ABERTHAW CONSTRUCTION CO.
BOSTON

The new Harlem office of The New York Times, 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street, is now open. Advertisements and subscriptions received. Telephone Bryant 1000.—Advt.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

Athena Underwear
For Women and Children

Because it is tailored to conform to the lines of your figure Athena Underwear gives you the comfort that you have always wanted and never have been able to find in underwear. It affords freedom in moving your arms and body that you will enjoy.

All ATHENA garments are made full over the bust and narrow across the back. Cut low in front. Straps cannot slip down. Patent pocket-like seat stays closed and is always comfortable.

When you put on a suit of Athena Underwear you will find to your delight that it fits you exactly, without being stretched at any point and with no loose fabric to wrinkle under the corset.

Select your exact size in buying Athena Underwear. It is cut to your measure.

It has taken many years to bring Athena Underwear to its present perfected state. You will realize when you put it on that it is exactly right in every detail.

PRICES:

Vests and Tights...Reg. Sizes...75c to $2.25
Extra Sizes..85c to $2.50
Union Suits...Reg. Sizes....$1.50 to $5.00
Extra Sizes..$1.75 to $5.50

For Boys and Girls

Separate Garments.....50c to $1.50
Union Suits.....95c to $2.65

Marshall Field & Co., Makers—Saks & Co., Sole New York Distributers

ADAMS
Pure Chewing Gum

a Stick a day keeps Hoarseness away

BLACK JACK

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Will offer most unusual values to-day in the

January Sale of
Women's & Misses' Boots

Very Special
at $6.95

Fashionable boots of Patent Coltskin, Gun Metal, or Tan Russia Calf—with leather tops to match, or with tops of Castor-Grey Nu-Buck.

Every style heel—from the low one-inch college to the 1¾ slender Cuban heel. Sizes 2 to 8, and widths AA to D.

None sent C. O. D., exchanged or on approval.

Established 1894.

STAKE & ELDREDGE
FURRIERS
NINE EAST FORTY-FIFTH STREET
ANNUAL SALE OF FURS
20% Bona Fide Reductions

First—

In November and December, 1917, The New York Times published more advertising than any other New York newspaper, 2,276,134 agate lines (7,689 columns).

In the week ended Saturday, January 12, The Times published more automobile advertising than any other New York newspaper—80,436 agate lines—272 columns.

In the week ended Saturday, January 12, The New York Times published 1,112 columns of advertisements—more than any other New York newspaper and a greater volume than in any previous week in the history of The Times.

The New York Times

OTTO KAHN WARNS BOLSHEVIKI HERE

American Indulgent to a Fault, but This Is No Time to Cross Him, Banker Asserts.

WANT NO ALIEN IMPUDENCE

In Speech at University of Wisconsin He Declares 'Liberty Frenzied' Is the Arch Foe of Freedom.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 14.—Speaking at the University of Wisconsin today, Otto H. Kahn, of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of New York City, said in part:

"There is sweeping through the country a mighty wave of stern and grim determination, which bodes ill for any one standing in its way.

"One element only there is in our population which does deliberately challenge our national unity, the preachers and devotees of liberty run amuck, who would place a visionary class interest above patriotism and who in ignorant fanaticism would substitute for the tyranny of autocracy the still more intolerable tyranny of mob-rule, as for the time being they have done in Russia.

"If it were not for the disablement of Russia, the battle against autocracy would have been won by now. As so often before, liberty has been wounded in the house of its friends. Liberty in the wild and freakish hands of fanatics has once more, as frequently in the past, proved the effective helpmate of autocracy and the twin-brother of tyranny.

"The deadliest foe of democracy is not autocracy but liberty frenzied. Liberty is not fool-proof. For its beneficent working it demands self-restraint, a sane and clear recognition of the practical and attainable, and of the fact that there are laws of nature which are beyond our power to change.

Abuse Our Hospitality.

"Under the system of wisely ordered liberty, combined with incentive to individual effort whereof the foundation was laid by the far-sighted and enlightened men who created this nation and endowed it with the most sagacious instrument of government that the wit of man has devised, America has grown and prospered beyond all other nations.

"It has stood as a republic for nearly a century and a half, which is far longer than any other genuine republic has endured among the great nations of the world since the beginning of the Christian era.

"It fills me with burning indignation to see the very foundations of that majestic and beneficent structure clamorously assailed by some of those to whom the great republic generously gave asylum and to whom she opened wide the portals of her freedom and her opportunities.

"These people, with many hundreds of thousands of their countrymen, came to our free shores after centuries of oppression and persecution. America gave them everything she had to give—the great gift of the rights and liberty, citizenship, free education in our schools and universities, free treatment in our clinics and hospitals, our boundless opportunities for social and material advancement.

"Many of them have proved themselves useful and valuable elements in our many-racial republic. Some of them have accomplished eminent achievements in science, industry, and the arts. Others of the second and third generation which have contributed to the common stock are of great worth and promise.

"But some of them there are who have shown themselves unworthy of the trust of their fellow-citizens; ingrates, disturbers, ignorant of or inimical to the spirit of America, abusers of her hospitality.

"Some there are who have been blinded by the glare of liberty as a man blinded who, after long confinement in darkness, comes suddenly into the strong sunlight. Blinded, they dare to aspire to force their guidance upon Americans who for generations have walked in the light of liberty.

"Breeding in the darkness of age-long oppression, they have evolved a fantastic and distorted image of free government. In fatuous effrontery they seek to graft the growth of their stunted vision upon the splendid and ancient tree of American institutions.

"We will not have it so, we who are Americans by birth or adoption. We reject these impudent pretensions. Changes the American people will make as their need becomes apparent, improvements they welcome, the greatest attainable well-being for all those under our national roof-tree is their aim; but they will do all that in the American way and in the American spirit—and in none other.

Warns the Bolsheviki.

"The time is ripe and over ripe to call a halt upon those spreaders of outlandish and pernicious doctrines. The American is indulgent to a fault and slow to wrath. But he is now passing through a time of tension and strain. His teeth are set and his nerves on edge. He sees more closely approaching every day the dark valley through which his sons and brothers must pass and from which too many, alas! will not return.

"It is an evil time to cross him. He is not in the temper to be trifled with. Let the militant Bolshevist in our midst be warned in time.

"I believe the socialistic State to be an impracticable conception, a utopian dream, human nature being what it is, and the immutable laws of nature being what they are. But there is not a little in Socialist doctrine and aspirations that is high and noble, some things, too, that are achievable and desirable.

"Trade unions have not only come to stay, but they are bound, I think, to become an increasingly potent factor in our industrial life. I believe that the most effective preventive against State socialism is frank, free, and far-reaching co-operation between business and trade unions, widened and broadened increasingly by enhanced opportunities, rights, and responsibilities.

"I do not preach standpatism. I believe, by no means, that everything is right as it is. I believe, by no means, that reforms are not necessary. I yield to no one in the warmth of my sympathy for those whose life is a hard and weary struggle to make both ends meet and in the genuineness of my desire to see their burden lightened. I believe in progress and social justice. I believe we must all strive in every way consistent with economic truth and with such laws of nature as are beyond our power to change, to spread ever more extendedly the comforts, rewards, joys, and inspirations of life.

"But this is not the time for settling complex social questions. When your house is being invaded by burglars you do not discuss family questions. Let us win the war first. Nothing else must now be permitted to occupy our thoughts and divert our aims."

WANTS FEDERAL JUDGE CITED FOR CONTEMPT

Gregory Charges That John M. Killetts of Ohio Defied Order for Arrest of a Banker.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Attorney General Gregory moved in the United States Supreme Court today for leave to file an information for contempt against Judge John M. Killetts of the Western Division of the Federal District Court for the Northern District of Ohio.

Judge Killetts's alleged act of contempt is a refusal to allow the United States Marshal, in obedience to the direction of the Attorney General, acting in pursuance of the mandate of the Supreme Court, to arrest James J. Henahan, convicted of embezzlement, and imprison him in the penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., to which he had been sentenced to serve a term of five years.

The Henahan case is one of hundreds where bank officials and others in judiciary offices have been kept from imprisonment by suspension of sentence. Judge Killetts suspended judgment in Henahan's case immediately after his conviction in March, 1916. It is alleged that to make the immunity quasi perpetual Judge Killets entered an order suspending the execution of sentence during Henahan's good behavior, and providing that for the purposes of that order the term of court should be kept open for five years.

The Attorney General took the matter to the Supreme Court and applied for a writ of mandamus to compel the execution of the sentence and to set aside the order keeping the term of the court open for the period of five years for that purpose.

In an opinion rendered by Chief Justice White, at the close of the October term for 1916, the Supreme Court held that Judge Killetts had exceeded his authority and that his act was null and void. The ground was taken that to suspend sentence in the manner followed was to usurp the pardoning power of the President which was conferred by the Constitution.

No notice having been taken of the mandate of the Supreme Court to proceed with the sentence of Henahan, the Attorney General, on Dec. 11, 1917, wrote to the United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio instructing him to proceed on Dec. 17 to enforce the sentence of imprisonment. The District Attorney showed the Attorney General's letter to Judge Killetts, who said that the Supreme Court's mandate had not yet been received and that no court would be held on Dec. 17. This state of affairs being reported to Washington, an original writ of mandamus was issued out of the Supreme Court on Dec. 15 to Judge Killetts commanding him immediately on receipt of the writ to vacate his order suspending Henahan's sentence and holding the term of court in which he was tried open for five years.

This writ reached Judge Killetts Dec. 18. It is charged that his only course toward it was to direct that it be filed with the clerk of the court. An order of commitment for the arrest of Henahan was issued and placed in the Marshal's hands for execution. There the matter rested until Dec. 26, when Henahan appeared in court and made the plea that he had been pardoned by the President of the United States since the entry of the judgment of imprisonment.

This had reference to the proclamations issued through the Attorney General in June and August last year by which several hundreds of similar cases were directed to be closed up by pardons. Henahan claimed he had forwarded in due form an application for pardon to the office of the Attorney General, and that it had neither been denied nor disposed of, and he therefore asked the court to grant a motion suspending the execution of sentence and directing the Marshal not to make service of the writ of commitment. To this Judge Killetts ordered that execution of judgment should be suspended until Jan. 31, 1918, and that the Marshal hold in his hands the writ of mandamus issued to him, and not make service of it.

In making his motion today Attorney General Gregory declared that the proclamations of last June and August granting pardons in certain cases could not by any possible construction be taken to grant a pardon to Henahan. The Attorney General asked that a rule be issued requiring Judge Killets to appear and show cause if there is any reason why he should not be punished for contempt.

RED CROSS GIFTS TO ITALY $4,771,990

Appropriations Cover the Period from Isonzo Collapse to May, 1918.

NEW CREDIT IS $1,662,016

To be About Equally Divided Between Military and Civilian Relief Undertakings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Red Cross War Council announced today that it has appropriated $4,771,990 for activities of the American Red Cross in Italy from Nov. 1, 1917, to May 1, 1918.

These appropriations are based upon cabled recommendations embodying the results of observation and inquiry by Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, who has been Red Cross Commissioner in Europe, and also by the permanent operating commission, which has now arrived in Italy, headed by Robert P. Perkins of New York.

Red Cross activities in Italy were undertaken on a large scale after the receipt on Nov. 2 of a cablegram from Ambassador Page saying that help was needed instantly. Major Murphy was then asked to go to Italy.

"When we reached Italy refugees in pitiful condition were streaming down from the north," says a report from Major Murphy. "Indescribably pathetic conditions existed, involving the separation of mothers and children, and cold, hunger, disease, and death. The unexpected military reverse had stunned the nation.

"If ever evidences of friendship and confidence were welcome to a country, it was in those days before the Piave line was established. Fortunately, the Red Cross was in a position not only to respond immediately to the call of the suffering, but also to carry the messages of the American people to Italy in the hour of her distress. Working in conjunction with our own State Department and the Italian Government, which received us most eagerly in the spirit in which we came, we used every available means of supply and distribution to assist the ally of our country."

In November and December the American Red Cross put $2,988,461 at the disposal of its temporary commission for work in Italy. This amount has been used mostly for emergency military and civilian relief and for the formation of a contingent relief fund. The foregoing includes $1,088,856 for the purchase in this country of foodstuffs, medical supplies and blankets, and $407,806 for surgical dressings, which are being forwarded with all possible speed from the United States to Italy.

In response to cable advices now received from Mr. Perkins, giving estimates of the probable cost of operations for the immediate future, the War Council has appropriated $1,662,016. Included in this amount is $800,870 for military relief, made up as follows: For soldiers at the front $50,000; surgical dressings service, $80,000; hospital service, $415,820; ambulance service, $120,000; canteen and rest houses, $120,000, and administration, $5,000.

To render aid to the civilian population through caring for the hundreds of refugees, operating canteens for civilians, and for other measures of relief $862,580 has been appropriated. Other appropriations include $30,381 for transportation, to cover the cost of automobiles, camions, gasoline, rental of cars and garages, transportation, insurance, and salaries of those filling positions for which volunteers cannot be obtained.

The total amount thus appropriated as a budget from Jan. 1 to May 1 next for military relief, civilian relief, and other purposes is $1,662,016. In addition the War Council has authorized Mr. Perkins to apply to the surgical dressings service and the hospital service $32,230, and to the relief of refugees and to the work for children $80,280, received in local donations. Both the commission to France and the commission to Italy have received various sums in donations, some restricted and some unrestricted. Where the money is restricted it is added to the Red Cross war fund and later appropriated for the work of the commission for which it was intended.

Including the $2,988,464 put at the disposal of the temporary commission, the $1,662,000 appropriated for the budget to May 1, 1918, and the $32,230 plus $80,280 received in Italy, the American Red Cross has thus appropriated since Nov. 1, for the relief work with the soldiers and civilians of its ally, Italy, $4,771,990.

The War Council has also approved a co-operative arrangement with the Italian Red Cross whereby the former will assist in the re-equipping of field hospitals in Italy, many of which were lost or damaged in the retreat of the Italian Army. No appropriation has yet been made for this last enterprise, but it is expected that about $175,000 will be needed for the equipping of nine tent field hospitals of fifty beds each and motor transporation for these and for three large front base hospitals. The necessary appropriation will be made as soon as detailed figures are provided by the Italian Red Cross.

DRY BILL READY IN ALBANY.

Would Suspend All Raines Law Licenses During the War.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 14.—All liquor licenses issued under the Raines law would be suspended during the war and for one year thereafter under a war emergency prohibition bill, prepared by the Anti-Saloon League, to be introduced by Assemblyman Walter S. McNab tomorrow. The Excise Commissioner is authorized to enforce the proposed law and the Excise Department is retained until needed at the close of the war unless permanent prohibition should come in the meantime.

The intention of Mr. McNab to introduce this bill demonstrates the determination of the dry forces to fight every inch of the way to force prohibition upon the State of New York. Mr. McNab, with Senator William H. Hill, is backing the resolution calling for the ratification of the Federal prohibition amendment.

That the ratification resolution will have hard sledding in the Senate is generally agreed, and if the prohibition advocates are defeated at any turn they will seek to place every candidate for a seat in the Legislature on record next Fall.

The proposed war emergency act forbids the manufacture and sale of liquor for beverage purposes but does not interfere with the manufacture, importation, sale or use of liquor for medicinal mechanical, scientific or sacramental purposes. A license fee of $10 a month is imposed upon all persons dealing in liquor for the permitted purposes, and sales can be made only upon a statement acknowledged before a Notary setting forth the purpose for which the purchaser desires the liquor.

NEW YORK DEBT LIMIT $50,270,155 ON JAN. 1

Controller Craig Tells Mayor $10,861,338 of This Is Available for Improvements.

Controller Charles L. Craig sent to Mayor Hylan yesterday a letter setting forth the city's debt limit at the time he took office and the estimated amount the city will have to spend during 1918 after the necessary requirements are taken care of. The estimate places the debt-incurring power which may be available for authorization for any municipal purpose which the Board of Estimate may determine at $10,861,338.59. This amount may be increased $9,849,271.58 more, the Controller stated, by using for other purposes the amount set aside for the South Brooklyn Marginal Railroad and the balance of the reserve for dock, port, and terminal improvements.

The debt-incurring power of the city, or its debt limit, on Jan. 1, 1918, the Controller stated, was $50,270,155.90. Against this there are commitments, unincumbered balances of authorizations of corporate stock for public improvements, etc., amounting to $31,851,077.05. According to the Controller, these amounts "reflect the authorizations and reserves which have heretofore been made and are in the nature of contingent incumbrances on the city's debt-incurring power." Mr. Craig then adds:

"It may be noted from the debt limit statement that the $50,270,155.90 of debt-incurring power possessed by the city is reached after charging, in addition to the constitutional funded debt, a further net debt of $61,514,872.06, consisting of liability for lands acquired by the city for various purposes; of contract liability for rapid transit and other purposes still to be carried, and the amount of open market orders on the books of the Department of Finance. From the viewpoint of financing, therefore, the city could borrow upward of $61,000,000 by means of corporate stock or corporate stock notes to provide funds to pay these land liabilities and to meet these particular contract liabilities as they crystallize into amounts actually earned, without decreasing the $50,270,155.90 debt limit or debt-incurring power of the city."

The estimated additional requirements for improvements, &c., which will require to be provided during the year, Controller Craig says, will increase the available debt limit to $63,212,415.64. Commitments for rapid transit purposes, schoolhouse sites, street and park openings, and the South Brooklyn Marginal Reserve will amount to $32,351,077.05, leaving as remainder $10,861,338.59.

The total funded debt of the city made up of long-term corporate stock, corporate stock notes, serial bonds, assessment bonds, and general fund bonds, the Controller puts at $1,214,948,477.26. Of this total, the sinking funds hold plus cash available for redemption, $194,277,375.01, leaving the net amount of funded debt $1,020,671,102.25.

United Hospital Fund Gets $2,300.

David A. Ansbacher, Treasurer of the Paint and Varnish Auxiliary of the United Hospital Fund, announced yesterday that firms in the trade had contributed $2,300 to the fund. The announcement noted an increase in the number of subscribers and an increase of several hundred dollars in the total contribution.

WE HAVE HAD

COAL

in all of our buildings and every tenant has had ample heat.

TO OWNERS OF APARTMENT HOUSES

We would like to show you how we have done this, and what our management service can do for you.

J. Romaine Brown Co.
299 Madison Ave.
Tel. 1481 Murray Hill.

The new Harlem office of The New York Times, 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street, is now open. Advertisements and subscriptions received. Telephone Bryant 1000.—Advt.

Stern Brothers
West 42nd and 43rd Streets

Women's Smart Suits, Afternoon Frocks and Evening Gowns

Made-to-order at very special price concessions:

Tailored Suits, $69.00 upward

Made of Duvetyn, Oxford, Novelty Checks, Broadcloth, Tricotine, Serge and other desirable materials.

Women's Afternoon Frocks and Evening Gowns, at $85.00 upward

This special offering will be effective only for a limited period.

DRESSMAKING SALON THIRD FLOOR

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Special Sales Today of Particular Interest to the Business Woman

Advance Sale of Women's Serge Dresses Today at $16.50

Sizes incomplete in some styles.

200 more of those smart Serge Dresses in navy or black, made up after several of the newest Spring models.

Practical inexpensive Dresses designed especially to meet the demands of the hour and placed on sale with the assurance that the value is unprecedented.

For Today---Another Lot of *Women's Winter Coats*

Fur Trimmed Models, Worth up to $35.00

$19.50

We bought hundreds of these smart, practical Coats, and have been selling them just as fast as they arrived. All last week and this, the Women's Coat Section has been the busiest place in town, for the announcement of each shipment brought the crowds.

None C. O. D. No Approvals.
Third Floor.

B. Altman & Co.

A Specially-priced Sale of Officers' Trench Coats & Fatigue Caps Army Sweaters, Shirts, Etc.

is now being held in the Military Equipment Department, on the Sixth Floor.

Exceptionally attractive values are offered.

Officers' Belted Trench Coats
of waterproofed O. D. gabardine, with detachable fleece lining,
at $47.00

Officers' Fatigue Caps
of O. D. serge, with insignia . . $5.25

Regulation Army Sweaters
of O. D. worsted, heavy weight; with sleeves, collar, and opening half-way down front, at $6.75

Slip-on Sweaters of O. D. worsted; without sleeves or front opening $4.85

Helmets
of O. D. worsted $2.35

Reefer-style Scarfs
of O. D. brushed wool $1.85

Regulation Army Shirts
of O. D. flannel, with lined front, reinforced elbows and two pockets $3.50

Military accessories of practically every description are obtainable in the regular stock of this Department.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than, Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

A Difference Of Importance To Thrifty Folks

Here you have a simple problem indeed—one so fundamentally correct that you will wonder why you never gave it any thought before. It shows the difference in the meaning of the word "balance" on end-of-the-month statements

To the charge-account customer "balance" means the amount he owes the store which has favored him with the pay-it-later privilege. It is the customer's 'I. O. U.'

To the D. A. customer "balance" means the amount of money he has on deposit, subject to exchange for the dependable merchandise he will always find here—or subject to withdrawal if he wishes it. In this case "balance" is another way of saying "We Owe You."

The Depositors' Account (D. A.) is open to every one. It permits you to purchase your needs at prices based on the principle of cash buying and cash selling with the same convenience as you might do elsewhere under the antiquated charge system—*but at prices lower than obtain in such institutions.*

The D. A. teaches you how to save. When you start a D. A. your money begins to earn four per cent. interest.

The D. A. never tempts you to be extravagant. It holds out no bait of "pay-at-the-end-of-the-month" to stimulate your purchases to the point where they become a strain upon your income. The buying possibilities of your D. A. are limited by your own ideas of how much you can afford to spend.

Begin to shop on a D. A. right now—let it become a habit. The beginning presents no difficulties. Just deposit any sum you desire. Sign a signature card and receive a D. A. Number to facilitate shopping.

Then shop as you always have, giving your name and D. A. Number to the sales person.

Get Your Number Today.

R. H. Macy & Co. Depositors' Account Dept., Private Bankers, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th Street.

For the Commuter's Convenience

When you leave your train in the morning place your order for such things as you may need at one of our Order Booths at either the Grand Central or Hudson Terminal. Your purchases will be ready for you to pick up on your way to the late afternoon train. Try shopping this way some time.

Saks
Have the Ulster You Want

¶ There's nothing so cheery these sharp Winter mornings as one of our big, comfortable Saks Ulsters or Great Coats. We have them in so many models—double or single breasted, Raglan shouldered or with set-in sleeve—that you cannot help but find the style you admire at the price you want to pay.

¶ We offer you more Saks-made Ulsters than we have before shown—tailored as if those who produced them were catering to Manhattan's most critical merchant-tailor trade. And those big, warm-looking, comfortable, British-made coats are also here in remarkable assortment.

Prices: $25 to $55

Detachable Fur Collars, also

Detachable Notch or Shawl Fur Collars

¶ In Beaver, Otter, Raccoon, Nutria, or Seal-dyed Muskrat.

$15 to $38.

Saks & Company

Broadway at Thirty-fourth Street

ADVERTISEMENT.

WINTER WEATHER PRODUCES PAIN

Nip it in the bud by the free use of Sloan's Liniment.

People who have to be outdoors exposed to the attacks of wintry weather, use Sloan's Liniment. They know it's most effective in relieving stiff neck, neuralgic pains, rheumatic twinges, lumbago attacks.

They simply apply it and let it *penetrate—without rubbing*—quickly, surely. It does away with the messy uncertainty and skin-staining of plasters, salves, poultices. Clean, soothing. Generous sized bottles.

Sloan's Liniment
KILLS PAIN

SHIPYARDS RESERVE OF 250,000 PLANNED

Federal Board Expects to Add 100,000 Builders to Force Within Three Months.

HURLEY PUBLISHES APPEAL

State Councils of Defense to Send Recruits to the Department of Labor's Branches.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The United States Shipping Board expects to place at fewest 100,000 additional skilled workmen in shipyards within the next three months to speed up its program. To accomplish this, and with the ultimate object in view of putting on three eight-hour shifts wherever practicable, a reserve army of 250,000 mechanics is to be organized in co-operation with the Labor Department and the State Councils of Defense.

The industries not absolutely essential to the war program were asked today by Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the Shipping Board, to place patriotism above business and aid the Government in this endeavor by releasing employes who were necessary to the shipyards. The essential war industries will not be asked to disturb their organizations.

With co-operation in all quarters, Mr. Hurley believes that the shipyards will turn out the cargo carriers in record-breaking time. Steps are being taken to prevent the drafting of men from shipyards for the national army where it can be shown that the work they are doing is vital to the Government. At least 50 per cent. of the men desired, it is estimated, are above the draft age.

Mr. Hurley made his appeal to the workmen and employers in a message he sent today to the Chairmen of the various State Councils of Defense.

Chairman Hurley's Appeal.

"We welcome your co-operation in the plan which has been formulated for the organization of a volunteer reserve army to be held in readiness for the expanding needs of the shipyards," he said.

"We are asking the Chairmen of the State Councils of Defense to take steps immediately to call for volunteers for this shipyard army from among the skilled, intelligent, and patriotic workers of their communities. We want a reserve army of highly skilled mechanics, numbering not less than 250,000 men, to hold itself in readiness for any call.

"The United States Department of Labor has already established employment offices and in the very near future expects to have employment offices in every shipbuilding centre in the country. Complete co-operation by the State Councils with these employment offices of the Government, which are acting as clearing houses, is requested. The reserve army established will be drawn upon from time to time by the Federal agencies when shipbuilders are required.

"During the two weeks' period beginning Jan. 20 the four-minute men will explain to their audiences all over the country what shipbuilding means to America in this war. During that week it is hoped that all the State Councils will be in complete readiness to filet and take the pledges of the shipbuilding volunteers.

"Millions of Americans have been waiting merely to be told what service they can best render. Trained riveters, boilermakers, punchers, machinists, blacksmiths, carpenters, caulkers, millwrights, and other trained men can render no service more vitally needed than the service of the nation in the shipyards. As a gauge of future needs, there were approximately 50,000 men employed in the shipyards of the country six months ago, while there are now about 140,000 employed. A volunteer army of 250,000, held in reserve, each man ready to put his whole heart into the work when called, will give assurance that the situation of the future will be met.

"Just as the troops in the trenches in France are supported by the reserve forces behind them, so must we have a large force of skilled and patriotic workmen ready at any moment to enlist in the battle for democracy in the shipyards.

"The principle of conscription applied so democratically to the military forces of the nation still leaves open to the workmen of the country the opportunity to serve their country by volunteering for work in the shipyards, which will contribute as much to the success of the nation as the armies in France.

Every Rivet a Blow at Kaiser.

"Every skilled workman who volunteers for work in the shipyards may well feel that he has joined the military forces of America. Every rivet driven is a blow at the Kaiser. Every ship turned out brings nearer the day of democracy's triumph. A full day's work in the yards is equivalent to the taking of a German trench.

"Workmen who are already engaged in direct Government work should remain at their posts. Those who are engaged in work not contributing directly to the success of the war now have their opportunity to volunteer for national service. The volunteers who will constitute the great shipyard reserve have the assurance that they will receive standard wages and that they will be considered part of the military forces of the United States.

"The volunteer reserve army of shipbuilders will be composed of men who pledge themselves to give their skill and their energy to the program of ship construction whenever the call comes. It is our hope that each of the State Councils of Defense will immediately provide agencies through which the volunteers may receive full information as to the character of skill required and the classes of work for which they will be registered. The form of pledge will be wired to the State Councils immediately.

"In their response to the military needs of the nation many communities quickly exceeded their quotas. There was the same evidence of patriotism in meeting the requirements of the Liberty Loans. Civic pride now has another opportunity for patriotic rivalry. We count confidently upon the patriotism of the skilled workmen themselves, but employers can be most helpful in facilitating the release of skilled workmen who desire to volunteer for the shipbuilding reserve.

"With a reserve army of 250,000 men we will be ready for every need. We will be ready to increase the forces in the old yards, meet the needs of the new yards, and where three shifts of labor can be used the reserve army will be called on to provide the skilled workmen.

"Start organizing at once. Name captains for the plants where the highly skilled men we need can be spared. Appeal at once to the shipyard managers in your section to join together in an agreement that there shall be no more diverting of labor from one yard by another—a condition which has tended toward demoralization. The work of the councils can be most effectively accomplished if coincident with the educational work of the four-minute men."

Housing Bill Approved.

Approval today by the Senate Commerce Committee of a bill appropriating $80,000,000 for providing housing accommodations for shipyard workers led Shipping Board officials to believe that the entire reserve might be put to work before the end of the year. The committee also approved bills to authorize the board to commandeer trolley lines, if necessary, to provide transportation for workmen, and to create military zones around shipyards.

Congress was asked by the Shipping Board today for an appropriation of $781,000,000 already authorized and in anticipation of which contracts have been let.

EQUILIBRIUM IN WAR AREAS.

Baker's Review Records No Change —Reports Pershing's Men Fit.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Secretary Baker's weekly review of military operations in Europe indicates that the severe Winter weather conditions, such as this country has been experiencing during the last week, also seriously interfered with military operations along the Western and Italian fronts. The deep snows in the mountain zone in Italy have blocked the passes and immobilized the Austro-German forces, while the intensely cold weather along the Western front has impeded operations.

The Secretary notes the steady progress of the training of General Pershing's troops for actual fighting and the excellent health of the forces in France.

He also reports improvement in the health and equipment of soldiers in camp in this country, and says that the cantonments have been adequately heated throughout the abnormally cold weather, and that a sufficiency of blankets has been provided.

In the course of his statement Secretary Baker says:

"There were no new developments in the military situation during the week just closed. On the active fronts in the west and in Italy the equilibrium of battle has been maintained. The usual engagements so repeatedly recorded during the past weeks, which are merely every-day occurrences in the normal course of modern warfare—raids, reconnoitring thrusts, patrol encounters, artillery duels, and disturbing fire—are operations of no ulterior strategic value, and can have but little influence on the general situation.

"The preparation of our forces in France for the ordeal of battle is being steadily pursued. General Pershing reports the health and fighting spirit of his men extremely good.

"During the period under review, the enemy has concentrated his attacks against the British in the region north of the Cambrai area and in the Ypres salient, and by continuous harrassing fire and minor offensive thrusts endeavored to mask tactical readjustments and new dispositions of units.

"Owing to the intensely cold weather which has prevailed along the entire western front, operations have been impeded, though the terrain in Flanders and Artois, normally so muddy and waterlogged, has been frozen, which will facilitate operations as soon as clear weather returns.

"No operations of more than local importance took place along the French front.

"In Italy the enemy has been immobilized by the deep snow in the mountain zone. Fresh snow has fallen throughout the Alpine region, blocking the passes and rendering active operations impossible.

"In Russia the military situation is for the time being overshadowed by the peace negotiations which have been instituted. No conclusions can safely be drawn from the latest incidents.

"Improvement in health and equipment conditions in our camps in this country is reported generally. In spite of abnormal cold, the camps have been adequately heated, and a sufficient supply of blankets is reported for the comfort of the soldiers."

SEEKS OPERA PROPERTIES.

Hammerstein and L. D. Andrews Sued for Scenery and Costumes.

Nathaniel A. Elsberg, as trustee in the bankruptcy of Oscar Hammerstein, sued Mr. Hammerstein and Lyle D. Andrews in the Federal District Court yesterday for the possession of costumes and scenery. Mr. Andrews says he is the owner of the property but Mr. Elsbegg alleges it was assigned to him on Nov. 11, 1914, without consideration. It is also charged that Mr. Andrews has appropriated some of the property for his own use.

The costumes and scenery involved were used in the production of operas, and are said to be worth more than $25,000. Some of the property, it is alleged, is stored in the old power house of the New York & Queens County Railroad Company in Astoria, and that 96 other cases, which arrived here on the steamship Minnehaha in October, 1912, are stored, it is alleged, in a warehouse in Detroit, Mich.

HYLAN IN CAR RUSH DIDN'T SEE WHITNEY

Commissioner Was on Platform to Ride on B. R. T., but Missed the Mayor.

FIRST TO REACH CITY HALL

Lexington Avenue Local Made Better Time Than Crowded Express Carrying City's Executive.

Although Public Service Commissioner Travis H. Whitney was at the Gates Avenue station in Brooklyn yesterday waiting to accompany Mayor Hylan to New York, he missed the Mayor. Mr. Whitney boarded a local train twenty minutes later and reached the City Hall a minute before the Mayor, who traveled on an "express." Mr. Whitney accepted the invitation issued last week by the Mayor that a member of the Public Service Commission ride in with him on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit to observe the conditions of delay and crowding that have caused the Mayor to be late several times.

Commissioner Whitney, with rubber overshoes on and overcoat buttoned to his chin, reached the Gates Avenue station at 7 o'clock. He walked up and down the wind-swept platform, stamping his feet and blowing on his fingers to keep them warm. Mayor Hylan, accompanied by Detective Sergeant Irving O'Hara, reached the station at 8 o'clock. A Broadway-Chambers Street train had just pulled in, and the Mayor, looking neither to right nor left, pushed his way in with the crowd. Mr. Whitney happened to be on the other end of the platform at the time, and did not observe the Mayor when he stepped on the platform.

After boarding the train, a passenger told Mayor Hylan that Mr. Whitney might be in another car, but, because of the crowded conditions, it was impossible to establish communication with the next car. Mr. Whitney waited for twenty minutes, and then stepped into a Lexington Avenue local, which conveyed him to the City Hall over the Brooklyn Bridge in thirty minutes. The Mayor, going by way of the Williamsburg Bridge, was subjected to several delays, and reached the City Hall at 8:51, about a minute or so after Mr. Whitney.

Mr. Whitney, after greeting the Mayor at the City Hall, said that the latter should have taken the Lexington Avenue train, and Mayor Hylan replied he boarded the first one that came along. Mr. Whitney said there was plenty of room on the Lexington Avenue train, and the Mayor suggested that he should have traveled by way of Chambers Street.

"That depends whether you want to come the worst way or the best way," said Mr. Whitney.

The Mayor said nothing in reply and walked away. After reaching his office he said: "Commissioner Whitney's remark to me was insulting. That's the reason I walked away. I take the first train that comes along whether it happens to be a Broadway or a Lexington Avenue one."

"I had no intention of insulting the Mayor," Mr. Whitney declared later in the day. "That was furthest from my thoughts. I was anxious to meet his Honor and talk to him, and I had several suggestions to make, some regarding the conserving of coal. I wanted to suggest that greenhouses in all the parks where geraniums and violets are raised be discontinued. Children are more important than flowers. I wanted to say that instead of the schools closing the saloons ought to close, say at 5 o'clock, to conserve coal."

Mr. Whitney issued a statement in which he said that since the signing of the dual contracts in 1913 the travel on trains across the Brooklyn Bridge has decreased about 90,000 passengers daily, but that the travel across the Williamsburg Bridge had increased nearly 150,000 passengers a day. This shift of service, he said, gives better opportunity to travel across the Brooklyn Bridge for those whose destination is in the vicinity of the City Hall.

APPROVES DAYLIGHT SAVING

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—President Wilson has given his approval to the Daylight Saving bill, which has been passed by the Senate and is now before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Senator Calder of New York, author of the bill, called on the President today to learn his attitude toward it. The bill, if made law, will set the clocks ahead an hour, and the Senator asserts it would save 1,000,000 tons of coal a year.

ARMY SUPPLIES BURNED.

$50,000 Fire in Quartermaster Warehouse at Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—A quantity of army supplies, worth $50,000, was destroyed, the quartermaster warehouse ruined and several other buildings damaged by a fire today at the Washington barracks occupied by engineer troops. A large part of the city's fire apparatus was called upon to fight the fire. Gasoline in the warehouse accelerated the flames.

An ordnance building containing a quantity of small arms ammunition was endangered, but soldiers removed what was stored there.

Colonel J. H. Earle, commanding the barracks, stated that investigation convinced him that the fire was not started by a spy or enemy sympathizer. He said it was caused by forbidden smoking by soldiers of a fatigue detail.

has impeded operations, although the freezing of the waterlogged terrain in Flanders and Artois may facilitate operations there as soon as clear weather returns.

"The identification of Austrian units along the western front is of interest. For some time past we have been receiving information to the effect that Austrian howitzers which had been participating in the offensive in Italy were being detached from the Italian theatre and transported to the west.

"While information reaches us that the Austro-Germans propose to undertake simultaneous offensive in Italy and in the west, it is to be noted that within the Central Empires great efforts are now being made to spread broadcast the news that the Germans have fulfilled their widest objectives in the Italian theatre, and that no further forward movement could be of any advantage to their interests."

200 A.P. OPERATORS GIVE AID

Volunteer for Vocational Teaching of National Army Men.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Nearly 200 telegraph operators in The Associated Press service, responding to appeals by the Chief Signal Officer of the army and the Federal Board for Vocational Education to supply instructors for National Army men, have volunteered to give a part of their own time to the work. They will train thousands of drafted men in schools to be opened in about twenty-five States and at each school at least one Associated Press man will assist in the instruction work.

These schools have been established by the Federal Board for Vocational Education and provided with complete buzzer equipment. Last October the board and the Signal Corps asked for instructors for 15,000 men of the second and succeeding drafts, and Kent Cooper, Chief of the Traffic Department, appealed directly to Associated Press men in cities where classes were to be formed.

Although unfamiliar with the Continental wireless code, the men were urged to familiarize themselves with it and every man whose working hours permitted him to devote any time to the instruction work turned in his name. They will teach both afternoon and evening classes.

TEXAS LEADS IN GUNNERY.

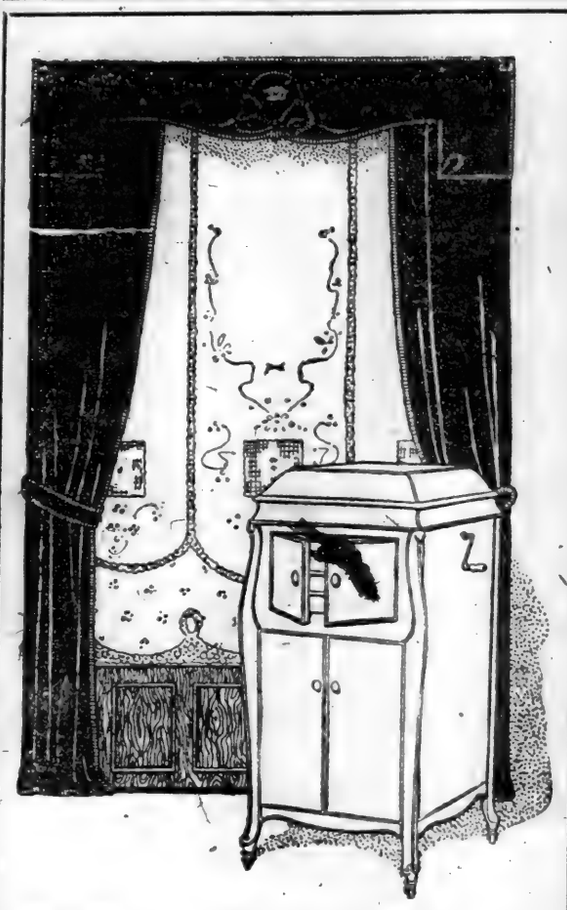
Capt. Blue, Her Commander, Going to Boston to Get Trophy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Captain Victor Blue of the battleship Texas will go to Boston on Jan. 17, to receive from the Sons of the Revolution, Massachusetts Chapter, the Knox Trophy Cup, which is annually presented to the battleship making the highest score in gunnery. The Texas led the navy in gunnery last year.

Captain Blue was formerly Chief of Navigation.

FUR
Clearance Sale
¼ to ⅓
off Regular Prices
Fur Coats
Scarfs & Muffs
Cloth Coats
Evening Wraps
Fur trimmed
Clark & Weinberg
634 Fifth Ave. near 51st Street



Victrolas

Not a luxury but an actual Wartime necessity

The Victrola is literally the nation's chief source of music. More Americans—and Americans in the making—have learned "The Star Spangled Banner" from the Victrola than from any other one source. The Victrola is in millions of homes. It is in camp, on shipboard, in the trenches, the hospitals, the schools and the churches. It is the principal source of cheerfulness and entertainment to the soldiers and sailors of Uncle Sam. "Back home" among the folks behind the army—the farmers, the men and women in the fields and the factories, in city and country, the Victrola is one of the greatest—if not *the* greatest—means of diversion.

We have every Victrola and every Victor Record. The services and advice of the most expert salesmen are yours to command in the selection of any model.

And our terms are the most reasonable in the city.

$ 5.00 A MONTH purchases a $57.50 Victrola and a $5 assortment of Victor Records, your choice.
$ 5.00 A MONTH PURCHASES an $85.00 Victrola and a $5 assortment of Victor Records, your choice.
$ 5.00 A MONTH purchases a $110 Victrola and a $5.50 assortment of Victor Records, your choice.
$ 7.50 A MONTH purchases a $165 Victrola and a $10.00 assortment of Victor Records, your choice.
$10.00 A MONTH purchases a $215 Victrola and a $10.50 assortment of Victor Records, your choice.

Ask about our "Record Library Plan"

The ideal way to obtain a Victor Record Library with the least immediate outlay.

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38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

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Amberg Has Solved Over 61,000 Filing Problems

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Proper filing must be based on certain well-defined principles. These have been evolved by Mr. W. A. Amberg during over 49 years' personal experience in diagnosing indexing ailments.

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Files equipped by Amberg are scientifically and mechanically correct and adjusted only after a careful diagnosis.

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Amberg File and Index Co.
Pioneers and Originators of Modern Vertical Indexing
79 Duane Street, New York City
Established 1868. Telephone 5184 Worth.

B. Altman & Co.

Special Values

will be offered to-day, in the Fancy Needlework Department (Fourth Floor), in

Stamped Lingerie Undergarments

cut from excellent-quality nainsook and made up ready for embroidering. The prices quoted are exceptionally low, considering present market conditions.

Nightrobes . . . . . 95c.
Combinations (corset cover and drawer), 75c.
Chemises . . . . . 75c.

Also in

Little Children's Stamped Dresses

in various styles and materials, made up ready for embroidering,

at 45c., 60c. & $1.25

At the same time

A Number of Hand-embroidered Pieces (fully completed)

will be on sale at interesting prices.

A Sale of Electric Lamps
FOR TOWN OR COUNTRY USE

will offer unusual price advantages for to-day (Tuesday).

Floor Lamps (double light) of black lacquer; with 26-inch flat Empire shade of silk, at $22.50

Table Lamps (double light) of solid mahogany; with fancy silk shade . . . $12.00

Table Lamps (single light) of black lacquer; with 12-inch silk shade $6.75

Boudoir Lamps (single light) of solid mahogany or white enameled wood; with 10-inch silk shade $3.75

Boudoir or Desk Lamps (single light) having silver lacquer finish; with silk shade, $3.75

Japanese Wicker Lamps (single light), lined with silk $1.75

Also

Solid Mahogany Candlesticks, with metal bobeche . . . . . special at $1.00

(Lamp Department, Fifth Floor)

A Special Sale of Toilet Articles

for to-day (Tuesday) will offer

Hair Brushes . . . . . each 85c.
Military Brushes (backs of ebonized wood) per pair . . . . . 75c.
Nail Brushes . . . . . each 25c.
Tooth Brushes . . . . . each 18c.
Khaki-covered Hot Water Bottles of rubber, in case; complete $1.45

The January Sale of Blankets, Bedspreads, Comfortables, Etc.,

is now in progress on the Fourth Floor.

Special values will be offered to-day and to-morrow in the following:

White Blankets

per pair $7.00, 10.00, 12.50 & 15.00

Satin-finish Bedspreads

With plain scalloped edges:

Size 2 x2¾ yards . . . . each $3.25
Size 2½x2¾ yards . . . . each 3.90

With embroidered scalloped edges:

Size 2 x3¾ yards . . . . each $3.95
Size 2½x2¾ yards . . . . each 4.75

Crochet Bedspreads

each $1.45

Cotton-filled Comfortables

with top of figured mull bordered with plain mull; reverse side of figured silkoline; exceptional value . . . . at $3.90

Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases

With plain hems:

Sheets each 88c., $1.05, 1.15 to 1.85
Pillow Cases . each 24c., 27c. to 42c

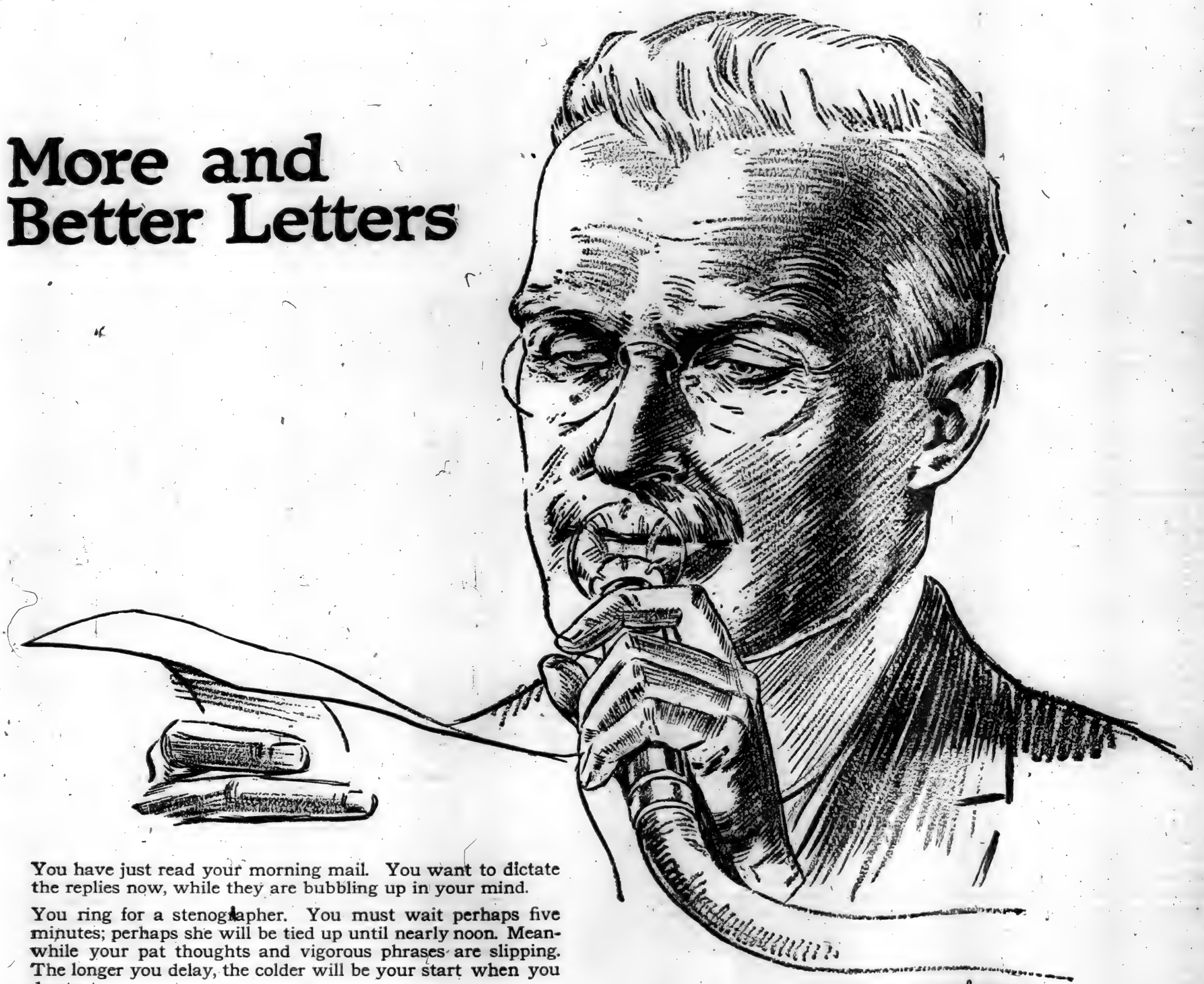
Information relative to the United States Government Income Tax may be obtained on the Fifth Floor

A Sale of Women's American-made Underwear

now being held, will be continued to-day (Tuesday)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York

More and Better Letters



You have just read your morning mail. You want to dictate the replies now, while they are bubbling up in your mind.

You ring for a stenographer. You must wait perhaps five minutes; perhaps she will be tied up until nearly noon. Meanwhile your pat thoughts and vigorous phrases are slipping. The longer you delay, the colder will be your start when you do start.

With The Dictaphone at your elbow, you need not delay a minute. Slip the receiver from the hook, and shoot. Speed? You—or no other man—can think or talk fast enough to baffle The Dictaphone. Yet the operator can moderate it down to a comfortable pace on the transcribing-machine.

Concentration? The simplicity and intimacy of The Dictaphone encourage it to the utmost. Terser, better crystallized, better phrased letters inevitably follow.

In this city, there are thousands of users who wouldn't part with The Dictaphone—many of them in your line of business. A demonstration in *your* office on *your* work will convince *you*. No obligations. 'Phone or write.

'Phone Barclay 3043 Call at 55 Warren Street

Write for booklet
"The Man at the Desk"

Food will win the War
Don't waste it

It is not a Dictaphone unless it is trade-marked "The Dictaphone"

To Secretaries and Stenographers

Your salary is based largely on the number of accurate letters you can turn out. The Dictaphone enables you to turn out at least 50 per cent more letters, each one an exact transcription of what was dictated to The Dictaphone. More and better letters mean better pay for you.

"The Shortest Route to the Mail Chute"

THE DICTAPHONE

Write for Booklet
"The Man at the Desk"
Room 300-I
55 Warren Street
New York City

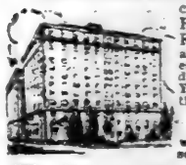
270 PARK AVENUE
47 TO 48 STREETS
PARK TO MADISON AVES

PICTURE the location of this group of individual apartments.

It's a central situation—easily accessible to all places of importance.

What you cannot picture, unless you visit the premises, are the advantages of this grouping of apartments, the unique features for comfort and convenience in each.

The fact that 270 Park Avenue can boast of a Ritz-Carlton Restaurant and of the finest Italian Garden in New York is indicative.



It is all so worth while seeing.

The Supreme Development in Modern Housekeeping
Apartments with RITZ CARLTON Restaurant
6 to 17 Rooms 3 to 6 Baths
$4000 TO $15000

DOUGLAS L ELLIMAN & Co
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
414 Madison Avenue
AT 48TH STREET
PHONE MURRAY HILL 5000

JEWISH DRIVE OPENS; 10,000 PROMISE AID

Campaign for 50,000 New Federation Members Starts, with Success Assured.

PLEDGES REACH $104,742

Three Colonels Jointly Agree to Raise $1,000,000 Increase from Present Members.

Opening with a rush that augured more than the success hoped for, the drive to obtain 50,000 new members of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies netted an enrollment of probably 10,000 yesterday, the first day of the drive. In addition to the unexpected total of one day's soliciting on the part of 20 colonels, 200 captains, and some 2,000 lieutenants, there were cash subscriptions representing increases in the annual payments of present members amounting to $110,440, while 3 colonels jointly pledged themselves to get increases from present members totaling $1,000,000.

Felix M. Warburg, President of the federation and "general" of the soliciting forces, and the members of his staff were selected last night that unremitting efforts during the remainder of the drive would assure the two main objects of the campaign—the democratic distributing, through widespread new enrollments, of the burden of supporting the constituent organizations and the raising of a budget in excess of $5,000,000 for the year's maintenance of the philanthropic, educational, medical, and sociological work of the nearly ninety federated societies. Many predictions were heard, as well, that both in the direction of new members and of greater funds to meet the added wartime cost of administration the campaign would be a notable success.

So rapidly were memberships and subscriptions gathered by the team heads and their aids yesterday that when the field forces met at the Biltmore headquarters at 5 o'clock it was found impossible to tabulate completely the returns of the day's work. Hence only 8,779 new subscribers were recorded in the registration, with the figures of many Colonels incomplete and the total estimate regarded as conservative. Hereafter Captains are to report to their Colonels at 2:30 in the afternoon. The Colonels will close their books at 5, and at the daily 5 o'clock tea the results for each twenty-four hours from 3 o'clock to 3 o'clock will be shown graphically on big charts.

Result of Day's Drive.

As far as they were tabulated, the results by teams, some of which it will be noted have two or more Colonels, are shown in the accompanying table. The minimum adult membership fee is $10, that for minors $5. Several teams, it will be noticed, were unable by closing time last night to tabulate the financial result of their work. This is the official table:

Colonels.	Members.	Am't.
Mrs. Emil Baerwald	331	$3,600
Mrs. Sidney C. Borg		
Mrs. Julius J. Lukas	127	1,575
Mrs. Solomon de Leo	378	3,919
Mrs. Samuel Elkeles	44	*
William Fox	1,226	16,805
William Goldman	439	5,314
Col. H. A. Guinzburg	219	3,145
Mrs. Alexander Kohut		
Mrs. Leopold Stern	297	3,885
Mrs. Max L. Levenson	199	*
Mrs. Alexander Marcuse	52	585
Louis J. Robertson	203	2,780
H. E. Rosen	700	12,515
S. G. Rosenbaum		
Reuben Sadowsky	3,318	42,000
Jacob Sperber		
Arthur Sachs	152	*
Henry L. Sonntag	230	*
Mrs. Israel Unterberg	400	4,051
Ludwig Vogelstein	162	2,000
Total	8,779	$104,742

*Not compiled.

H. A. Guinzburg presided at the tea at which the day's results were announced. Among him as hostesses were Mrs. Sidney C. Borg and Mrs. Emil Baerwald. The music room at the hotel was crowded with the enthusiastic workers, ever ready to cheer one another's successes. The cascade room, with far larger capacity, will be used today and on subsequent days of the campaign, so that every worker may learn what is happening and hear speeches of inspiration and encouragement, as well as listen to practical advice on how to conduct the campaign. Mr. Warburg and Dr. J. Edwin Goldwasser, Executive Director of the federation, helped handle the surging crowds and the rapid outpouring of figures.

Praise for Modern Charity.

Brief speeches were made by Dr. Nathan Kraus, Judge Irving Lehman and Joseph Butterworth. Dr. Kraus said American Jews were beginning to realize their responsibilities and that their present efforts would mark blessings for those who gave as well as for those who received. He praised the breadth of modern charity and philanthropy, and declared the success of the recent fund-raising for Jewish war relief would not mitigate against further generous giving for community needs.

The pledge of a million-dollar increase in the subscriptions of present federation members was made as a birthday gift to Mr. Warburg when three team Colonels—S. G. Rosenbaum, Jacob Sperber, and Ruben Sadowsky—gave a luncheon at the Hotel McAlpin in celebration of Mr. Warburg's forty-seventh anniversary. The Colonels told of the evidence of success for their teams already at hand, though the campaign was only a few hours old, and, to emphasize their confidence that the goal would be reached and passed, bound themselves jointly to raise the big increase from present contributors.

Mr. Warburg, introduced as a man with many friends and no enemies, got a genuine ovation. He told of his coming to America twenty-four years ago, and then recounted how his joining the Board of Trustees of the Educational Alliance led him to connection with one institution after another, until finally the dream of federation, now materialized, was born. He spoke of the fruits of philanthropy for the giver, and added:

"The funds that you give us will be administered without favor for the benefit of the people who need them, and I assure you that just as much as we are touched by the work you are doing, by the confidence which you put into your work, by the kindness of your reception, just as deeply do we resolve to do what we should do with every cent you put at our disposal."

Dr. Goldwasser discussed the practical needs of the constituent organizations. Mr. Rosenbaum predicted the speedy realization of the campaign's goal, and expressed the hope that every Jew in New York might become a member. Dr. Judah L. Magnes declared the work in progress was "for the whole community, for its better organization, for a community that will be organized, not only on behalf of its own children, but on behalf of the children of all religions and all peoples inhabiting this great land."

The Biltmore tea on Friday will be held at 2:30 in order that it may be over before the beginning of the Jewish Sabbath. Only Jews are being solicited in the campaign.

GIFTS FOR JEWISH WAR AID.

American Relief Committee Acknowledges Contributions.

The American Jewish Relief Committee, 20 Exchange Place acknowledges these recent contributions of $50 or more to the $10,000,000 that is being raised in this country for the relief of Jewish War Sufferers in Europe, the cents being omitted:

Sheridan, Wyo., Committee	$1,200
Rochester Committee	10,000
Omaha Committee	6,000
Des Moines Committee	6,000
Fort Wayne Committee	3,950
Charleston, W. Va., Committee	3,527
C. A. Wimpfheimer	2,500
Little Rock Committee	1,800
Grand Rapids Committee	1,500
Bellaire, Ohio, Committee	1,000
Morris Levy	1,000
Inglewood Committee and Young People's Auxiliary for Jewish War Sufferers	1,000
Pensacola Committee	1,000
Farrell, Penn., Committee	1,000
Nashville Committee	1,000
Baltimore Committee	1,000
Beth Hamedrash Hagadol, Bronx	878
Galveston Committee	833
Lincoln (Neb.) Committee	833
Belleville (Kan.) Committee	500
Roanoke Committee	300
Adereth-El Congregation	300
L. J. Schiff	250
Bay City (Tex.) Committee	249
Pittsburg (Kan.) Committee	187
Congregation Gemiluth Chassodim, Alexandria, La.	150
Beth Sholom Congregation, St. Louis	146
M. Turkanub & Son	103
Adas Israel Congregation, Hartford	98
Cong. Aitz Chayim, Danville, Va.	90
Chevra Anshe Slobodkai, Harlem	84
Paintsville and Central Falls Committee	80
Goshen (Ind.) Committee	75
Beth Elohim Cong., Florence, S. C.	75
Bennett, N. C., committee	75
Talmud Torah Baron Moshe Hirsch, Buenos Aires	72
Debora Levenson and Bertha Turk coll.	70
Star Skirt Co.	66
Cong. Anshe Chesse Israel, Danville, Ill.	64
Manuel Goldberg	60
J. J. Meise	58
Osceola, Ark., committee	50
Hebrew Orth. Ladies' Aid Soc., Lafayette, Ind.	50
Bennington Committee	50

Louis Marshall is Chairman, and Arthur Lehman Treasurer of the Relief Committee.

Col. Ingersoll's Kin Not Suing.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hawley Ingersoll, who are complainants in the suit brought in the Federal District Court to restrain the American National Red Cross from using any of its funds for vivisection purposes, are not members of the family of the late Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, as was stated in accounts of the suit published in this city. Mrs. Eva R. Ingersoll Brown and Mrs. Maude R. Ingersoll Probasco, the two children of Colonel Ingersoll, are not parties to the suit, and have stated in a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES they have had no thought of encouraging any suit against the Red Cross.

To Relieve a Cold in One Day.
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets.

LIKELY TO DELIMIT CONTROL OF ROADS

Committee Expected to Provide for Return to Owners Six Months After War.

CONSERVATIVE FORCES GAIN

Three Democratic Committeemen Join Republicans in Opposing Present Indefinite Stipulation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Opposition has developed in the House Committee on Interstate Commerce to the inclusion in the Administration Railroad bill of the last paragraph, which prohibits the return of the railroads to their owners until Congress gives consent. Three Democratic members of the committee are said to oppose reporting the bill in its present form. Indications are that the paragraph in question will be amended.

The objections come from Democrats opposed to that element in the party which has been fast drifting toward Government ownership. In the paragraph in question, for which G. W. Anderson, a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, claims credit, the conservative Democrats see a move to keep the railroads under Government control for so long a period as to be tantamount to Government ownership, and have signified their intention of joining the Republican members of the committee in an effort to define a time when the railroads shall be returned to their owners.

Section 13, the last in the bill, reads: "The Federal control of transportation systems herein and heretofore provided for shall continue for and during the period of the war and until Congress shall hereafter order otherwise."

Under such a law, it is declared, if Congress should be as submissive as at present, the President could keep the railroads under Government control for an indefinite period. This might be accomplished, it is pointed out, by the President vetoing a resolution to return the railroads to their owners, in which case a two-thirds vote would be required to pass the resolution over his head. Thus, while the railroads would be turned over to the Government by a majority vote they could not be restored by a similar vote. Hence conservative members of the committee will fight to amend the bill so as to read that the roads shall be restored, either at the end of the war, or within six months or a year after the war. In other words, the contest is to make unnecessary further action of Congress as to the restoration of the carriers.

Amendment Predicted.

The opposition has become so strong that friends of the Administration were quoted tonight as saying that the committee probably would amend the bill so as to fix the time for the return of the railroads at six months after the war. The sentiment against the section became stronger today, probably due to the action of the railroad Presidents in registering their protests. There does not seem to be any division among the Republicans as to the advisability of fixing the time for a return of the railroads, and unless the Administration shall exert its influence to the contrary the bill will be amended to state a time.

Validity of the proposal to appropriate $500,000,000 to carry out Government control of railroads was questioned today before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee by Senator Underwood, as well as by certain members of the committee. It was pointed out that, whereas the railroads were taken over as a war measure, under the Constitution appropriations for the support of armies are limited to two years.

"The question is whether Congress conferred military or civil powers upon the Secretary of War," said Senator Underwood. "I think Congress conferred military powers. If Director General McAdoo is acting through the powers of the Secretary of War, hasn't the War Department the absolute right to control the management of these roads as it would a commissary train?" the Senator asked Mr. Anderson, who helped frame the bill.

"It would fall very little, if any, short of that," replied the Commissioner.

"If these railroads were taken over for military purposes, it seems to me that they were taken over with the two-year limitation," added Senator Underwood.

Alternatives to Ownership.

Commissioner Anderson advocated repeal of the anti-trust and anti-pooling laws as they affect railroads, and Government control of railroad securities. These measures should be tried before Government ownership, he said, and he added that there was nothing in the bill anticipating Government ownership. He defended the clause in the bill leaving to Congress the time after the war when the Government should relinquish control by saying it would be necessary to thoroughly study conditions as they existed at that time.

In support of the contention that the Government, in taking over the railroads, was assuming control of more valuable property than it was preparing to make return for, ra. way executives today presented figures to the House Interstate Commerce Committee, showing added investments since 1915, net operating income, and the percentage of return for the last three years. The figures show the average property investment for all roads from 1915 to 1917 to have been approximately $16,000,000,000. The average net operating income was $980,000,000.

Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin, Republican, speaking in the House today, declared that that portion of the President's proclamation taking over the railroads in which power was conferred on the Director General to issue orders was without authority and could not legally be carried out until authorized by Congress. That part of the proclamation, he said, sets aside Federal and State statutes, orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and orders of State commissions.

MAY ALDEN WARD KILLED.

Women's Club Leader Thrown Out of Auto in Collision.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 14.—May Alden Ward, author, women's club leader, and lecturer, was instantly killed tonight when the limousine in which she was riding collided with a trolley car. The impact turned the big automobile on its side, and Mrs. Ward was thrown through a window, the glass almost decapitating her. William A. Thompson, the chauffeur, was not seriously hurt.

Mrs. Ward was a direct descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullens of the old Plymouth Colony days. She was born in Ohio 65 years ago. For several years she was President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, for two years she was Vice President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and also had served as President of the New England Women's Club and Commissioner of Massachusetts to the St. Louis and Portland Expositions. For some time she was editor of The Federation Bulletin, the national official publication of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. She is survived by a husband and daughter.

MERCHANT MISSING 3 YEARS

Filing of Will Discloses Rosenheim's Disappearance in Germany.

Max Rosenheim, a retired merchant past 70 years of age, who left New York on July 4, 1914, and went to Germany to take the baths, has not been heard from since Sept. 22, 1914, when he left the Royal Hotel at Bonn and told a maid that he thought he would end his suffering by going into the water.

An application to declare Mr. Rosenheim legally dead and to admit his will to probate was made yesterday in the Surrogates' Court by his niece, Sadie S. Rosenheim, of 16 West Sixty-eighth Street, and Harry R. Kohn, husband of another niece. Under the will the bulk of the estate goes to Miss Rosenheim. A bequest also is left to the children of Mr. Kohn. Miss Rosenheim said that she always got monthly allowances from her uncle, but had received nothing since he disappeared. Dr. Morris Manges, Mr. Rosenheim's physician, said Mr. Rosenheim went to Europe against the physician's advice and that it is probable that he died of apoplexy.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 12th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef 16.20 cents per pound.—Advt.

BOTANICAL GARDEN GROWS.

Dr. Britton Tells Managers of Increase of Plant Life.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the New York Botanical Gardens, held yesterday morning in the offices of Daniel Guggenheim, Chairman of the Endowment Committee, 120 Broadway, a report of the work of the last year was presented by Dr. N. L. Britton, Director in Chief, in which he said that the gifts in the year had aggregated $107,300. The number of plants in the garden, Mr. Britton said, had increased to more than 14,000, and the specimens in the museum to 22,000. The botanical library, he said, contained more than 28,500 volumes, of which 885 had been given this year. Public instruction, he said, had been continued by lectures in the museum building, and numerous bulletins had been published for the benefit of students.

Among the officers of the Botanical Garden elected at the meeting were: Dr. W. Gilman Thompson, President; Andrew Carnegie, Vice President; Francis L. Stetson, Vice President; Dr. N. L. Britton, Secretary; James A. Scrymser, Treasurer.

Heavy Snow in Northern New York.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 14.—A blizzard which has been raging in this section for the last forty-eight hours was still in progress today, a foot and a half of snow having fallen. Traffic on the St. Lawrence division of the New York Central is badly demoralized, the high wind having piled great drifts on the tracks. A large number of soldiers from the Quartermaster's Department at Madison Barracks is being used by the railroad to shovel out stalled trains.

Great Western Champagne

BRUT SPECIAL (Absolutely Brut)
SPECIAL RESERVE (Very Dry)
EXTRA DRY (Medium)
Only American Champagne ever awarded Gold Medals at Foreign Expositions
Produced by the old French slow method of fermentation in the bottle, taking from six to seven years of time.
Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.
AMERICA'S OLDEST & LARGEST PRODUCERS

Gidding
PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST NEW YORK

Clearance Sales

INVOLVE STILL MORE RADICAL REDUCTIONS!

All Winter Fashions—regardless of *desirability*—*luxury* or *cost* must now be closed out, regardless of price.

Suits Formerly $55 to $225 $35, $55, $95
Dresses Formerly $75 to $195 $45, $65, $85
Coats Formerly $95 to $145 $55 and $95
Wraps Formerly $125 to $225 $85 and $125
Hats Formerly $10 to $30 $5 and $10
Rich Furs 1/3 to 1/2
LESS THAN THEIR REGULAR PRICES.

Gidding
PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST NEW YORK
"The Palace Shop of America"

Whether a Correct Travel Suit
a Shantung Suit
a Dainty Beach Frock
a Smart Sports Dress
an Afternoon Gown
a Sports Skirt
A Sheer Blouse
A Charming Hat
a Demure Sunbonnet
or Authentic Accessories from Paris

The Woman who Travels to Sunny Climes realizes that the fashions which Gidding The Paris Couturiers have created for her are both Distinctive and Authoritative

ANNOUNCEMENT
During renovation of our Building due to recent fire we are located in adjoining Premises
377 Fifth Ave.
Stock Entirely New
Crocker Mourning House

FINANCE AND ECONOMICS.
Some of the articles in The Annalist this week: Foreign Trade and Rising Prices, Railroads Estimate Government Rental, "Pegging" Liberty Bonds, Licensing Capital, Drop in Immigration, and Federal Reserve Statistics. Open Security Market for investments not quoted elsewhere. On all news stands, 10 cents; $4 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Buy Her Bloomers Just Like These
—full, but not baggy, properly reinforced and good-wearing.
Sateen 98c
Half Wool Serges $2.98
All Wool Serges $3.98
Black or Navy—Sizes 4 to 20.
Main Floor
ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
BloomingdaleS
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Ave.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY 34th Street

The Entire Stock Offering

OVER 3,000 SUITS

For Men and Young Men

At Unusual Price Reductions

$19.75 formerly $22.75, 26.50, 28.50, 33.00

$26.75 formerly $35.00, 40.00, 45.00, 50.00

A Remarkable Saving Opportunity

An enormous variety of models and patterns suitable for the business man with conservative tastes or the younger man who prefers the ultra-fashionable styles. Fashioned of finished or unfinished Worsted, Velour, Cassimere, Cheviot, Tweed, Homespun, Flannel and Serge; some full silk-lined; many quarter silk-lined; others full or quarter alpaco-lined; complete size range, including "regulars," "longs," "stouts" and "shorts."

MEN'S CLOTHING DEP'T. 5TH FLOOR.

73d ANNUAL REPORT

NEW YORK LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

346 & 348 BROADWAY - - NEW YORK CITY

(Organized under the laws of the State of New York)

TO THE POLICY-HOLDERS AND THE PUBLIC:

Admitted Assets, Dec. 31, 1917	**$934,929,381.52**

These assets are the property of over 1,000,000 people with their dependents (in accordance with their contractual rights). The Company is purely mutual; it has no capital stock.

Legal Liabilities		$760,742,335.52
Reserved for dividends payable in 1918	$26,561,063.64	
Reserved for dividends on deferred dividend policies maturing subsequent to 1918	107,041,778.00	
Reserved for Contingencies	40,584,204.36	$174,187,046.00
Total		**$934,929,381.52**

For the year 1917 the Company's mortality rate was the lowest in its history

Average earning power of total Ledger Assets—
December 31, 1917, 4.59%.
December 31, 1916, 4.54%.

New paid business for the year	$316,000,000
Outstanding insurance, end of 1917	$2,673,000,000
Paid policy-holders during year	$87,000,000

The annual dividend rate of 1917 will be maintained in 1918.

Liberty Loan Bonds owned Dec. 31, 1917 ..... $12,075,000

SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT

We urge all policy-holders to buy War Savings and Thrift Stamps.

We have directed all Agents to take no application for insurance from a soldier or sailor unless the applicant already has the limit with the Government.

BACK UP THE GOVERNMENT

A detailed statement will be sent to any person asking for it.

January 14, 1918. DARWIN P. KINGSLEY, *President.*

BRADY PAINTINGS SOLD FOR $58,310

Inness's "The Beeches" Brings $10,000, the Top Price of "Diamond Jim's" Collection.

A BLOMMERS FOR $2,150

$1,700 Paid by Ex-Ambassador Penfield for "Scene in Venice." "The Five Senses" Mysterious.

Pictures belonging to the estate of the late James Buchanan Brady (Diamond Jim) were sold under the auspices of the American Art Association at the Plaza last evening, Thomas E. Kirby at the auctioneer's desk, the lot of seventy-three bringing $58,310. An Inness brought the top price, "The Beeches" going to the Holland Galleries for $10,000. The painting was signed and dated 1894. It was purchased at the Inness sale in 1895, and was sold to Mr. Brady by the Holland Galleries. The first bid was $5,000, and it quickly went up to the selling price.

One of the bidders on the Blommers, "Dutch Interior with Figures," which went to F. C. Ball for $2,150, was a London dealer, who was next to the highest bidder. The purchaser of the Ziem, "Scene in Venice," which went for $1,700, was the former Ambassador to Austria, Frederic C. Penfield.

There were many little trick ornaments in Mr. Brady's household effects when they were sold at the American Art Galleries, and while the pictures as a whole made a pleasing and normal collection, there was one also which had mysterious qualities. It was "The Five Senses," by James Francis Brown, and went to F. V. Storrs for $210. It was formed of five square panels with wings like a triptych, a beautiful young woman in each panel. Under each picture was a button. These pressed, one sent forth a spray of perfume, one an air from a music box, another disclosed a mirror, one a drawer of bonbons, and the fifth a delicate lady's finger.

The Pictures and Prices.

Following is a list of the chief pictures sold, names of artists, buyers, and prices:

3—Venetian Scene, (water color)—William Gedney Bunce; John E. D. Trask	100
5—Holland Landscape, (water color)—Johannes Hendrik Weissenbruch; H. Williams	290
6—Sewing, (water color)—Johan Simon Hendrik Kever; K. Livingston	110
7—By the Fireside, (water color)—Bernardus Johannes Blommers; John Levy	235
11—Ideal Head, (pastel)—Carle J. Blenner; A. W. Behr	125
12—A Drizzly Day in the City, (water color)—Henry W. Ranger; A. Reimann	190
13—Jeune Femme—J. J. Henner; F. B. Storrs	300
14—Roses Pink—Etienne Adolphe Piot; A. Deutsch	110
15—Female Head, (panel,) Henner; T. W. Storrs	775
16—The Smoker, Eugene Delacroix; H. Williams	100
17—Arab Army Crossing a Stream, (panel,) Decamps; F. C. Ball	100
18—A Turkish Market, Alberto Pasini, M. Knoedler & Co.	375
19—Weaning, (panel,) Diaz; H. Williams	1,350
20—Marine, Jules Dupre; Bernet, agent	825
21—In the Indian Country—Ralph Albert Blakelock; F. C. Ball	1,500
22—Early Autumn—George Inness; F. C. Ball	700
24—A Pensive Moment—Hebner. A Reimann	2,000
25—The Last Triumph—Vibert; H. Williams	475
26—The Cardinal Headdress—Angelo Asti; H. Williams	290
27—Market Scene at Constantinople—Alberto Pasini; Bernet, agent	775
28—Church of San Giacomo Dall'Orio, Venice—Martin Rico; A. Reimann	725
29—A Lady Reading—Gustave Jacquet; A. Deutsch	230
30—Ideal Head—Angelo Asti; Ralston Galleries	170
31—Roses and Pale Emerald—Edouard Bisson; Arlington Galleries	200
32—Scarlet and Gold—Etienne Adolphe Piot; Ralston Galleries	120
33—Auburn Hair—Henri Rondel; Arlington Galleries	280
34—Portrait of a Brunette—Angelo Asti; E. L. Hauer	200
35—An Italian Beauty—Bouguereau, K. Livingston	280
36—Venice, (panel)—Felix Ziem; F. C. Ball	1,375
37—Near Conway, North Wales—Alexander H. Wyant; F. C. Ball	530
38—Sunset in the Woods, Montclair—George Inness; F. C. Ball	825
39—In the Sheepfold, Eugene Verboeckhoven; F. C. Ball	1,025
40—Dutch Interior with Figures, Blommers; F. C. Ball	2,150
41—Mother and Child, Kever; H. Williams	525
42—Watching the Sheep, Ter Meulen; F. C. Ball	1,150
43—The Cook's Helper, Josef Ball, A. H. Flint	300
44—The Five Senses, James Francis Brown; F. V. Storrs	210
45—The Meeting at the Fence, Daniel Ridgway Knight; Bernet, Agt.	700
46—Portrait of a Man, Antoine Volon; M. Donough Galleries	825
47—The Cavalier, (panel,) Ferdinand Rorbet; E. L. Hauer	825
47—Scene at Venice, Felix Ziem; F. C. Penfield	1,700
49—Marine, Bordeaux, Boudin; H. Williams	525
50—Roses and Thistle, Louis Aston Knight; A. H. Flint	300
51—Portrait of an Oriental—Joseph Coomans; H. Williams	250
52—Plucking Chrysanthemums—D. Ridgway Knight; Bearman, agent	550
53—The Rapids—Louis Aston Knight; Henry Schultheis	425
54—Oriental Toilet Scene, (panel)—Rudolph Ernst; A. Deutsch	210
55—Her Crowning Glory—M. Achille-Fould; Ralston Galleries	140
56—Portrait of a Young Lady—Albert Lynch; Ralston Galleries	250
57—The Master of the Tiger, (panel)—Rudolph Ernst; H. Williams	510
58—The Cowherd at Her Cheese—Gustave Courbet; H. Williams	510
59—In the Mosque—Gerome; F. C. Ball	1,575
60—At Prayer, (panel)—Theophile Lybaert; A. Deutsch	200
61—Arab Cavalry in Battle—Alfred von Wierusz-Kowalski; F. C. Ball	900
63—Swift-flowing Stream, water color—Louis Aston Knight; W. A. Schneider	350
64—The Beeches—George Inness; Holland Galleries	10,000
65—Sortie du Bal de l'Opera—Cesare Detti; A. Deutsch	800
66—Chrysanthemums — D. Ridgway Knight; W. A. Schneider	1,500
67—The Empty Purse—Sir John Watson-Gordon; A. H. Flint	350
68—At the Bal Masque—Georges Jules Victor Clairin; A. W. Behr	280
69—Portia Receiving the Prince of Aragon—Georges Jules Victor Clairin; F. C. Ball	525
70—Sheep in a Snow Storm — August Friedrich Albrecht Schenck; F. C. Ball	1,625
71—Wallachian Horsemen — Adolf Schreyer—Bernet, agent	3,900
72—Fording Cattle—Marie Dieterle; F. C. Ball	2,050
73—The Nut Gatherers—Bouguereau. Miss Eleanor Fitzgibbons	2,550

There was a good-sized audience present.

KNIT GOODS 'ESSENTIAL.'

Chairman Cromwell Brings Glad Tidings to Jobbers' Association.

The supplying of warm clothing to the various branches of the military service and to the civilian population was described as an "essential" business and not to be halted by the Government at the annual meeting of the Jobbers' Association of Knit Goods Buyers held yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria. This message was given to the buyers representing the largest dry goods firms of the United States by Lincoln Cromwell of William Iselin & Co., who is Chairman of the knit goods division of the Committee on Supplies of the Council of National Defense. Mr. Cromwell was greeted with applause when he told the buyers they could proceed with their plans for the purchase of civilian goods without fear of disturbance from Government orders, as the Government had covered its requirements for 1918 on underwear, hosiery and knitted gloves and caps.

Mr. Cromwell said the committee had bought more than 52,000,000 pieces of heavy Winter underwear; Summer underwear, 25,000,000 pieces; heavy hosiery, 50,000,000 pairs; lightweight hosiery, 30,000,000 pairs, and more than 10,000,000 pairs of knitted gloves. Trade topics engaged the attention of the visiting buyers, while addresses were made by D. J. Callaghan of the Walker Stetson Company, Boston; Benjamin Gibbs of the Young, Smyth, Field Company, Philadelphia; Sim Beam of the Smith-McCord-Townsend Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo., and others. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President—John H. Scofield of Sullivan & Co., Philadelphia; Vice Vice President—G. Arthur Richardson of Johnson, Boyd & Co., Baltimore; Second Vice President—Sim Beam; Treasurer—W. B. Hiett of the Cooper, Coate & Casey Dry Goods Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; Assistant Secretary—Thomas A. Fernley, Philadelphia, and Advisory Secretary—T. James Fernley, Philadelphia. Today the Jobbers' Association of Dress Fabric Buyers will hold its annual meeting at the Waldorf.

ART PROFESSOR RETIRES.

Frederick Dielman Asks Relief from City College Duties.

Professor Frederick Dielman, head of the art department of the College of the City of New York, at his own request, has been retired by the Trustees.

Professor Dielman is well known in art circles, having been President of the National Academy of Design for ten years. He is considered an authority on mosaics. Professor H. B. Woolston has been promoted to the Chairmanship of the political science department, to succeed Walter E. Clark, who has been chosen President of the University of Nevada. Professor Thomas Moore has been promoted to associate professor in history, and Professor Ventura Fuentes to associate professor of Spanish.

Dr. Arthur Bruckner has been appointed assistant professor of mechanical engineering, and Dr. Alfred Goldsmith, radio engineer and Director of the City College wireless station, has been made an assistant professor of electrical engineering.

MME. FARRAR'S AUTO STOLEN

Singer's Chauffeur Meets Her at Theatre with Subway Tickets.

Geraldine Farrar reported to the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau in Harlem last night that her new auto, valued at $5,000, had been stolen from her chauffeur while standing at 162d Street and Broadway. Mme. Farrar said she had used the automobile in taking her husband, Lou-Tellegen, to the theatre where he is playing, and then had dismissed the chauffeur after he had left her at another theatre where she was giving a box party.

She said that when she came from the theatre expecting to ride to her home at Central Park West and Seventy-first Street in her own car, she met only her chauffeur, Thomas Sullivan, of 200 Amsterdam Avenue, who had bought subway tickets for the party as a peace offering. Mme. Farrar rode to her home in a taxicab and telephoned the police that she would appear at the detective bureau in person with a description of the automobile.

BOARDMAN AIDED MITCHEL.

Spent $5,260.57 of Fusion Money in Brooklyn Primaries.

Deputy State Controller William Boardman of Brooklyn declared yesterday at the District Attorney's office in the investigation of the Fusion campaign fund, that the Fusion managers had spent $5,260.57 in an effort to carry the Republican primaries for Mayor Mitchel in Brooklyn. Money was alloted to the amount of $10 for expenses in each election district, except in the First, Fifth, Twelfth, Seventeenth, and Twenty-second Assembly Districts, where no contests were made against the Republican candidates, William M. Bennett. Mr. Boardman received $7,780 from Henry S. Thompson, Treasurer of the Fusion Campaign Committee, but returned $2,519.43. Jacob Livingston, Republican leader in Brooklyn, had named the men to receive the funds, he said.

"Mr. Livingston was for Bennett?" queried Assistant District Attorney Kilroe.

"I don't think Mr. Livingston was for Bennett in the primary," replied Controller Boardman. "He was for Bennett after the primary, as I was myself."

Asked what he had to say concerning the reported $2,000,000 spent in the campaign for the Fusion ticket, Mr. Boardman replied that he didn't know what they had done with it. Mr. Boardman asserted he had never received a cent for the many speeches he had made from time to time. Payment of actual expenses only should be permitted in national campaigns, he suggested, where speakers had to travel long distances.

MINERS' OFFICERS CITED.

Ordered by Supreme Court to Appear in Contempt Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—President Frank J. Hayes and nine other officials and members of the United Mine Workers of America were today ordered by the Supreme Court to show cause why they should not be declared in contempt of court for violating an injunction restraining representatives of the organization from attempting to organize employes of the Hitchman Coal & Coke Company of Wheeling, W. Va. The court ordered the miners' officials to appear in court at noon March 4.

Those named in the proceedings are President Hayes, Vice President John L. Lewis and Secretary-Treasurer William Green of the United Mine Workers; John Moore of Columbus, Ohio, President of District No. 6; William Ray of Bridgeport, Ohio, a sub-District President, and Joe Kreamer, D. W. Lewis, Pete Dartonic, Mike Stefanski, Steve Kachinsky, all of Marshall County, West Virginia. The court declined to order Jacob Semarkavick, C. L. McCabe, Tom Bowes, Orgie Freeman, Jim Murray, and Jim Barton, also of Marshall County, as asked in the moving petition.

The contempt proceedings are an outgrowth of years of injunction legislation between the Miners' Union and the Coal company. In bringing the contempt petition the coal company represented that because of intimidations and threats its Glendale mine was idle for lack of workmen and that the Hitchman mine had little more than a third of its force at work.

WOMEN'S WORK OUTLINED.

Labor Aid Tells Aims of Division Clearing House Here.

Mrs. Hilda Muhlhauser Richards of 31 West Tenth Street, who has been appointed chief of the Woman's Division of the Department of Labor, which will act as a clearing house for women workers in all parts of the country, announced last night that the New York branch of the division had obtained headquarters at 22 East Twenty-second Street. Plans for the opening of branch offices in Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, and other large cities are being made.

"The division," said Mrs. Richards, "will act as a clearing house for the women workers of the country, especially in so far as those activities have to do with the successful prosecution of the war. It will be our purpose to place the women workers where they are most needed and give to them such work as they are individually best fitted to perform.

"We do not want, nor do we believe, that women should take the places of men when men are available. We want to place the women in fields where they can release men for military or other war duties which women cannot fill. The division will be a bureau of employment as well as information. A clearing house for women workers is certain to be needed soon, and the Women's Division of the Department of Labor will be the clearing house."

SAY ARMOURS GOT MILLION.

Fund Was Raised in St. Paul to Bring Packers to That City.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 14.—It was testified today at the first session here of the Federal Trade Commission investigation of the packing industry that Armour & Co. had received $1,000,000 in the stock of the South St. Paul Union Stock Yards Company, in consideration for which the packing company erected a $1,500,000 plant at South St. Paul.

K. D. Dunlop, who represented English stockholders in the South St. Paul Company, testified that the men he represented allowed dividends due them from the company, amounting to $500,000, to be placed in the hands of a trustee to be used in bringing another packing plant to South St. Paul.

He said that at a meeting of the company in 1916 this $500,000 was used to increase the capital stock of the company from $2,000,000 to $2,500,000, and this money, held in trust and represented by the additional stock, was assigned to the Fort Dearborn Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, which, the witness said, was known as an Armour institution. This, with the $500,000 guaranteed by the St. Paul business men, made up the amount asked by Mr. Armour, it was testified.

William Magivny, President of the South St. Paul Stock Yards Company, testified that there is no secret about Swift & Co. holding the controlling interest in the organization of which he is President. He said that the Board of Directors and Louis F. Swift are consulted in matters of policy.

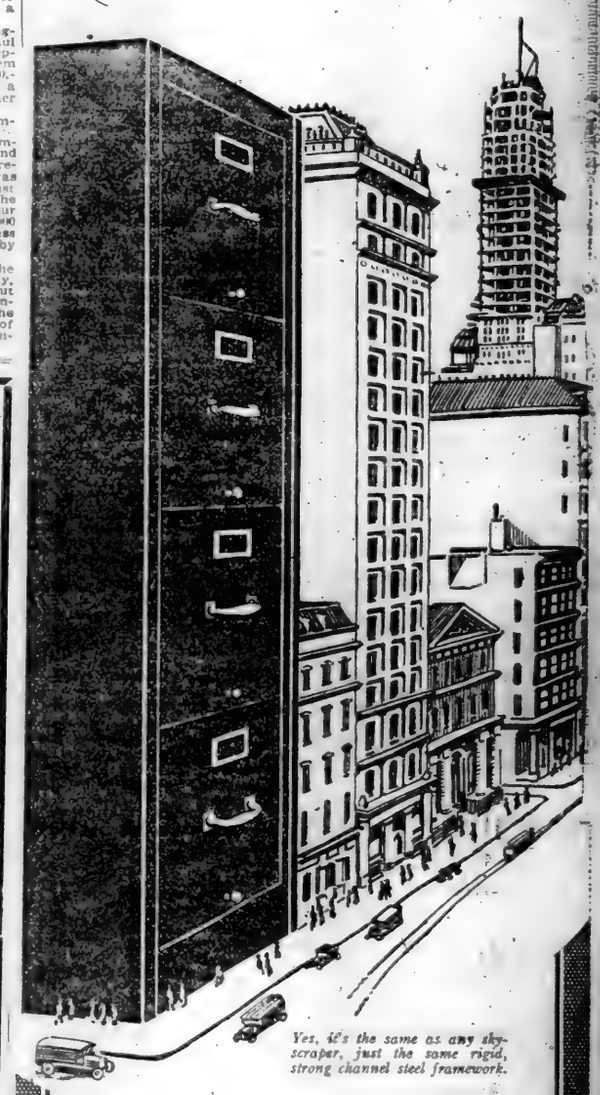
He was 84 and he loved beauty

AFTER you have read Samuel Merwin's and John Galsworthy's great stories in February Cosmopolitan, compare turbulent youth with serene old age.

Look backward at Henry Calverly and forward to Jolyon Forsyte. Then ask yourself an important question.

He is twenty and he loves beauty. Will he love beauty at 84?

"Built Like a Skyscraper"



Yes, it's the same as any skyscraper, just the same rigid, strong channel steel framework.

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STEEL LETTER FILES

go the big skyscrapers one better—they're built without nuts—bolts—rivets—rods—screws.

Cabinet and drawers each welded into one piece by electric spot welding.

On the Shaw-Walker Voluntary Slide, drawers will run silent, smooth and speedy for 100 years without repair or attention.

Compare a Shaw-Walker File with your present filing equipment in your own office. Money back if you don't prefer the Shaw-Walker—vastly. Phone us for one today. Franklin 2261.

WOOD FILES

Shaw-Walker also manufactures a complete line of filing cabinets in wood; as well as supplies for all files.

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Complete Catalog of Wood Files, Steel Files, File Desks, File Safes and Supplies for all Files on request.

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STEEL LETTER FILES

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Efficient and Reliable Service

HOLMES PATROL has served some of its subscribers for twenty-five consecutive years without a break.

Why? Our system of checking and choosing our men guarantees an Efficient and Reliable Patrolman on the job every night in the year. Behind the Gray Uniform is an organization built up and developed by more than forty years of experience in the detection of trouble and prevention of crime.

Can we not add your name to the many whom we serve? Rates as low as $2.00 per month. You may arrange for it by telephoning

HOLMES
ELECTRIC · PROTECTIVE · COMPANY
PATROL DEPARTMENT Day, 26 Cortlandt St.—Telephone Cortlandt 18 Night, 16 East 33rd St.—Tel. Murray Hill 3830

OLD CROW RYE
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
America's Finest RYE
WHISKEY
HAND MADE SOUR MASH
STRAIGHT PURE RYE
MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.
SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.
H.B. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y.

5%
GUARANTEED
MORTGAGES

Amount	Appraisal
$3,500	$6,000
5,000	10,000
6,000	11,000
15,000	28,000

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus and Profits $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

JACK TAR
IS HERE IN
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
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Skin Tortured Babies Sleep After Cuticura

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CALLS FOR FREE REIN FOR ARMY AND NAVY

Rear Admiral Chester Warns Civilians Against Meddling with Their Authority.

MUST GET HELP TO WIN

Do Not Take Power from Land and Sea Forces, Who Are the Ones to Kill Germans, He Says.

A warning to civilians to keep their hands off and to refrain from meddling with the authority of the army and navy during the course of the war, was issued last night by Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U. S. N., formerly Commandant of the United States Naval Academy, and now detailed by the Navy Department as Professor of Naval Science at Yale University. Admiral Chester, who is a veteran of both the civil and the Spanish wars, spoke at a meeting at the Yale Club, called to discuss the progress of the Naval Unit which has been established at Yale.

"I am going to call upon you civilians, the leaders of our country," said Admiral Chester, "to assist us in the extension of the army and navy. Do you realize what the latter branch of our armed services has already done? The ink had scarcely dried from the pen of the President, as he signed the proclamation of war, when Admiral Gleaves's squadron of torpedo boat destroyers, which had been straining at the leash in New York harbor, was 'over there,' fighting the most terrible sort of an enemy.

"Before the army had fired the first gun in France, we had lost twenty-eight men, but had killed thousands of Germans. Also the submarines destroyed reached high numbers. I can tell you that we have control of the situation now.

Must Support Services.

"You have got to support the two services," continued the Admiral. "Hoover will tell you that food will win the war. Hoover is a food expert. An oil man will tell you that oil will win the war. As to that last, let me say right here that Germany, from Russia, Rumania, and Bulgaria, has all the oil she needs. There is only one way for us to win, and that is by killing Germans. And there are only two National forces authorized under the constitution to kill Germans—the army and the navy. Do not take that authority from them. The President of the United States, the head Admiral of the Navy, and the Chief of Staff is the Council of Defense which is going to decide the war. You must support the army and navy or you will lose.

"Let me remind you of the civil war when at first we were licked to death by a foe, better organized than we were. We trusted at first to political Generals, and it was not until Lincoln turned over the command to General Grant that the Union was assured. The civil war was won by the military powers.

"That is the situation today, and it is up to you to help and to try and see that the power is not taken from the military. It is said that a Minister of Aviation is to be appointed. If that happens, it will be a fatal mistake. Our history has proved that a war to be successful has to be fought on military plans. To come to the civil war again. The navy was able to accomplish the great service it did because there was an able naval officer at the head of the service in Washington who was let alone. Lincoln and Mr. Welles, the Secretary of the Navy, had sense enough not to interfere.

"Support the President with all your heart and soul so that he may be able to speak with the united country behind him as Roosevelt did to the German Ambassador in 1902. Then, you will remember President Roosevelt gave the Germans ten days to express their intentions in regard to keeping warships at Venezuela. The Ambassador replied that he would never get an answer from Berlin to such a message. 'All right, said Roosevelt, 'then you do not need ten days. I will give you just twenty-four hours,' and the orders were issued to Admiral Dewey to have the Caribbean Sea fleet cleared for action, and upon orders to sink, capture, or destroy every German ship that was found. The result of this message, with the full force of the people of America behind it was that the Kaiser returned a soft answer in less than twenty-four hours."

Tells of Yale Naval Unit.

President Hadley of Yale, who followed Admiral Chester, told how the Yale Naval Unit had been organized, "without the doubtful benefit of an order from Congress." He said that the unit had always received far more consideration from the Navy Department than the Yale battery had from the War Department. He paid a high compliment to Secretary Daniels, who, he said, had shown the greatest interest and courtesy in helping the unit get on its feet.

Professor Mather A. Abbott, the member of Yale's Faculty associated with Admiral Chester, told of the routine of the unit and praised the spirit of the Yale undergraduates in tackling the work.

MADE STANDARDIZED SHIPS.

England Built Thirteen in 1917 and One Was Sunk.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Announcement was made in the House of Commons today that thirteen standardized merchant ships had been completed up to the end of last year, one of which was sunk.

Sir Leo G. Chiozza Money, Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions, repiying to a question whether the proportion of ships completed to those sunk in November was maintained in December, informed the House that the results were not so good in December.

The keel of the first of the British Government's standardized merchant steamers was laid down in February of last year and the hull was launched in June. A dispatch from London said six different types of vessels, varying in size from 8,000 tons downward, were being built and that many hundreds of such ships would be constructed.

In a statement made in the House of Commons Dec. 13 Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, said the submarine menace, in his opinion, "is being held, but not yet mastered." He added that Great Britain's shipbuilding was not yet replacing losses.

"Since Nov. 1, when I made my last statement," Sir Eric continued, "the downward trend of mercantile marine losses has continued satisfactorily. The upward curve in merchant shipbuilding and the upward curve in the destruction of enemy submarines have been equally satisfactory. I have no reason to doubt that all three will continue satisfactorily."

Sir Eric said that a vast extension of shipbuilding facilities was necessary if Great Britain was successfully to counter the enemy's submarine depredations.

"Our plans are laid," Sir Eric concluded. "We have got the steel, and I want the men. Unless I have entirely mistaken the spirit of the country, we will have a response which will demonstrate to the world that our grip tightens as the great struggle continues."

EXPLAIN RAILROAD TIEUP.

Germans Tell of Difficulty in Providing Rolling Stock.

Reports from Berlin recently received in London show that the transportation problem is still causing great difficulty in Germany, especially as regards the coal supply. Semi-official explanations are to the effect that Germany has had to provide rolling stock for more than 3,000 miles of railways in Belgium, 3,000 miles in Poland, and more than 3,000 miles in Courland and Lithuania, as well as providing for about two-thirds of the railway system in Rumania and the whole railway system in the occupied parts of Italy.

It is observed that the Germans found very few engines and cars in any of the occupied territories. In Russia there was hardly an engine fit for use, and there were only a few thousand serviceable freight cars at Warsaw. The situation was much the same in Rumania, and the Germans say that they have captured very little rolling stock in Italy.

Williams Club Reunion on Feb. 16.

The midwinter reunion of the Williams Club for all Williams College men in the East will be held at the Biltmore Feb. 16. War time conditions have changed the affair from the elaborate dinner of past years to an informal smoker.

Plans have been made to entertain scores of soldiers and sailors. The welfare committee of the Williams Club has prepared statistics showing that more than 25 per cent. of the alumni of Williams are now in the service of Uncle Sam, including 30 per cent. of the members of the Williams Club of New York City.

Kentucky Ratifies Dry Amendment.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 14.—Both houses of the Kentucky General Assembly today ratified the proposed prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution, the House by a vote of 66 to 19 and the Senate, 27 to 16.

AFFIRMS SENTENCE ON EMMA GOLDMAN

Supreme Court Decision Sends Berkman Also to Prison for Two Years.

ALL DRAFT APPEALS LOST

Aliens Subject to Military Duty, According to Final Ruling in an Ohio Case.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Decisions were announced today by the Supreme Court of the United States in cases involving conspiracy to resist the selective draft law. In all of them the judgments of the courts below were affirmed.

In these cases were those of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, whose offense was making street speeches in New York and issuing literature opposed to compliance with the draft law. Miss Goldman and Berkman were convicted in New York and sentenced to serve two years in prison and a fine of $10,000 each. Both contended the act was unconstitutional, but the Supreme Court last Monday upheld the law, although the Court at that time rendered no opinion in the cases involving conspiracy charges.

Perhaps the most important consideration in the decision of these cases, opinions in all of which were prepared by Chief Justice White, was the declaration in an Ohio case that aliens, by the terms of the law, are subject to military service and the operation of the Selective Draft act.

In the Ohio case the defense was made that Charles E. Ruthenburg, Alfred Wagenknecht, and Charles Baker, who advised Alphons J. Schue not to register had been deprived of a statutory constitutional right by the fact that they, being Socialists, members of other political parties on the Grand and trial juries, were prejudiced against them. The court held that the same question had been decided in the case of negroes before white juries, and the contention was "without merit." The same question arose because the lower court ruled out question to see if jurymen distinguished between Socialists and anarchists. The Supreme Court also regarded this contention as without merit.

The technical contention that the defendants were not tried by a jury from the State and district where the crime was committed and that the jury was drawn from a part or a division of the district was dismissed as squarely at variance with the Constitution, the Sixty-eighth Amendment and the Judiciary act of 1789.

The defense was made for Schue that the indictment did not allege that he was an alien. The court held that this was not necessary, that he was within the draft age, and therefore liable to be selected.

"The persons described," said the Chief Justice, "were subject to military duty. Under the terms of the act of Section 5, 'all male persons between the ages of 21 and 30, both inclusive,' were required to register."

Ruthenburg and the others who advised Schue are held as equally responsible with him under the Federal statute that makes the accessory liable with the principal in criminal responsibility. The three defendants were sentenced to one year's imprisonment each.

The Goldman and Berkman cases were held to be decided by the Arvin case last week, in which the entire scope of the draft law and its constitutionality were discussed. The defense that there was no conspiracy because the acts complained of were overt and there was no proof that they caused any one to disobey the law was swept aside as being absolutely without merit. The court held that "the overt act is in and of itself inherently and substantially a crime punishable as such irrespective of whether the result of the conspiracy has been to accomplish its illegal end."

Conviction of Louis Kramer and Morris Becker on charges of conspiracy to prevent persons of draft ages from registering in New York was also affirmed. Kramer was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a $10,000 fine, and Becker to twenty months' imprisonment.

TRAIN STRUCK JITNEY BUS.

One Man Killed at Erie Crossing and Twenty-five Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

NUTLEY, N. J., Jan. 14.—At the unguarded Avondale crossing of the Erie Railroad, one man was killed and twenty-five others injured this morning when a New York-bound commuters' train struck a jitney bus carrying men to Fort Newark Terminal. The crossing is not watched between 1 o'clock and 7 in the morning, though a bell announces the approach of trains. There have been several fatal accidents at the same place, one whole family having been wiped out.

The man killed yesterday was John Costello, 30, of 286 Macone Avenue, Garfield. He was thrown under the wheels of the train, and it took thirty minutes to extricate his body. Ten others were taken to St. Mary's Hospital in Passaic, where only four were found to be hurt badly. Albert Re, 18-year-old driver of the bus, disappeared during the excitement, but later surrendered to the police, who held him pending investigation.

Niese-Shanklin Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ernest Niese of Jersey City have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Charlotte Francis Niese, to William Arnold Shanklin, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Shanklin of Middletown, Conn. He is a student at Wesleyan, and recently returned from France where he served for six months in the American ambulance corps. Mr. Shanklin's father is President of Wesleyan University. No date has been set for the wedding.

SEIZES BOURBONS' VILLA.

Italy Requisitions Austrian Princes' Estate for a Naval Hospital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 13, (delayed.)—The Villa Pianore, the Summer palace of the Princes of Bourbon-Parma, has been requisitioned by the Government as a sailors' hospital. Hope is expressed here that the magnificent Villa d'Este, in the Alban Hills, belonging to Emperor Charles of Austria, will also be seized.

After the last discussion of the subject in Parliament Premier Orlando initiated a stricter policy against subjects of the Central Powers. Several arrests were made, many Austro-Germans were interned, and hotels managed by Germans were closed. The public, however, has been complaining that nothing was being done to sequestrate the beautiful villas and palaces belonging to German and Austrian royalties. It is remarked that it is unfair to seize the property of unimportant Austro-Germans while letting those in higher positions go scotfree. So a newspaper campaign has been carried on for the seizure of the estates at Camalore, Tuscany, belonging to the Princes of Bourbon-Parma.

Duke Robert of Parma was obliged to leave his kingdom in 1860, when it was annexed to the United Kingdom of Italy. He had twenty-four children, who all took refuge in Austria, becoming heart-and-soul attached to the Austrian cause. They used, however, to spend their Summers at their beautiful estate, known as the Villa Pianore, situated on the slopes of the Apuan Alps reaching down to the Mediterranean. A little higher up are the mountains from which the famous Carrara marble is quarried. Princess Zita, now Empress of Austria, was born there and passed many of the happiest Summers of her life there. At Camalore was also celebrated with great pomp the wedding of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria to Princess Luisa.

It is four years since the members of the Bourbon family have visited their Italian possessions, the value of which is about $1,000,000. Before the war they were great figures at Camalore, owing to their name and their charities. Many Italian poor even today receive pensions through Switzerland from the Bourbons' majordomo in Vienna. Among the servants of the Bourbons in Austria are many from Camalore.

Not far from the Villa Pianore are the vast estates belonging to Archduke Leopold Salvator, of whom no one can say that he is not an enemy of Italy. The Minister of the Navy has already requisitioned the villa of a cousin of Emperor Charles, the wife of the Archduke.

Fires Not All Due to Enemies.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters yesterday called attension to the fact that the list of fires in munitions plants and the like, compiled by the underwriters and printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES was not all ascribed by its experts to enemy incendiaries. A statement from the board declared that "all the listed fires were of a nature to give aid and comfort to the enemy," but asserted that while some of them undoubtedly were so caused, others were almost certainly of non-incendiary origin, and still others were in doubt. The original compilation showed a marked increase in the total destructiveness of such fires during every year of the war, with a particularly sharp rise since the United States joined the conflict.

LOST AND FOUND
Advertisements on Page 13.—Advt.

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TO-NIGHT PROMPTLY AT 8:15

In the Grand Ballroom of the Plaza
Fifth Avenue, 58th to 59th Street
ADMISSION BY CARD TO BE HAD FREE OF THE MANAGERS).
Executor's Unrestricted Public Sale
The Very Valuable
Ancient and Modern Paintings
Collected by the Connoisseur, the Late
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At the American Art Galleries
The Sale will be conducted by Mr. THOMAS E. KIRBY, of
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
Madison Sq. South. Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York.

The Moral Obligation On All New York Jews

Fifty thousand Jews must at once become members of the Federation for the support of Jewish philanthropic societies if Manhattan's and the Bronx's 89 Jewish charitable institutions which form the Federation are to care for the many thousands of our people who need their help.

The Federation collects and distributes all funds for Jewish philanthropic purposes. In 1917 it rendered splendid service to alleviate every form of distress. More money is needed this year and must be raised promptly.

There is an unquestionable moral obligation resting on every one of us who is fortunate enough not to need charity. It is to become a Federation member.

Any Jew is eligible for a $10 membership if over 18, or a $5 membership if under 18. Those are the minimum subscription rates. They can be paid annually, half-yearly or quarterly.

The mute, pitiful appeal of the helpless is irresistible. Fill out the appended blank and mail it at once to William Fox, Suite 312, Claridge Hotel, New York City.

WILLIAM FOX,
Colonel of Division,
Jewish Federation.

Col. WILLIAM FOX,
Suite 312, Claridge Hotel, New York City.

I herewith subscribe to the FEDERATION FOR THE SUPPORT OF JEWISH PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETIES OF NEW YORK CITY the sum of $..... for the year 1918, payable annually, semi-annually, quarterly (cross out two). (Please write your full name and not initials.)

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Send No Money. Wait Until the Bill Comes.

(Times)

How to Mount The New York Times War Map

WITH scissors or sharp knife trim off the inside borders of all five sections sufficiently to make the sections lap accurately.

Stretch on boards or a large table a piece of muslin large enough for the complete map, and tack it around the edges. The stretching should be uniform and should not distort the fabric.

Dip a section of the map in water for about a minute and remove the surplus water between blotters. Place it, face down, on the table and evenly coat the back with paste. Turn it over, put it on the muslin in its proper place and roll down flat, working from the centre outward.

Treat each section of the map the same way, carefully lapping to make the sections match accurately.

Three of the five parts of the war map were printed in the Rotogravure Sections of The New York Times, Sundays, December 30, January 6 and 13. The remaining two parts will be published in the Rotogravure Sections Sundays, January 20 and 27.

Officers of balloon squadrons of the United States Army at Fort Omaha, Nebraska, have subscribed for ten copies of The New York Times in order to obtain the war map.

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To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trademark, "His Master's Voice." It is on all products of the Victor Talking Machine Company.

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Garrison at the Waldorf-Astoria on January 17
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Then hear their Victor Records

To hear these great artists is to enjoy the superb interpretations of master singers whose every rendition is a real delight. Their recitals present the unique opportunity of a direct personal observation of their wonderfully beautiful voices for comparative consideration with their historic Victor Records.

Attend the concerts of these great artists, being particularly careful to observe the individual characteristics that so plainly identify their voices.

Then visit any Victor dealer's and hear the Victor Records by the same artists.

You will appreciate the absolute fidelity of the Victrola; you will realize that on the Victrola you actually hear these artists true to the very life; you will understand why practically all the world's greatest artists make records for the Victrola exclusively.

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CRIME PSYCHOLOGY IN 'THE HERITAGE'

A Study of Homicidal Mania, with Several Tense Scenes and a Double Tragedy.

CYRIL KEIGHTLEY, ASSASSIN

Madeline Delmar and Lowell Sherman Runners Up in a Realistic Crook Play.

THE HERITAGE, a tragedy in four acts and five scenes, by Eugene Walter. At the Playhouse.

Antonio	Cyril Keightley
Giuseppe	Walter D. Greene
Enrico	Hermann Lieb
Fioretta	Olive Oliver
Maria	Madeline Delmar
Emily	Margaret Vaune
Anna	Louise Seymour
Georgette	Eleanor Williams
Inspector X	Lowell Sherman
Paul Young	George Burton
Luigi	Franklin George
Joe Rees	Howard Sydney
Giovanni	Antonio Salerno
Police Sergeant Ferris	John Ward
Police Captain	Gordon Burby
First Policeman	Alfred Noone
Second Policeman	Frederick Grace
Third Policeman	Frederick Beane

Whatever else may be said of Eugene Walter's study of crime, it is the antithesis of all other crook plays. The audience last night at The Playhouse supped full of horrors, unrelieved by any but the faintest gleam of comedy. The piece is, in reality, a tragedy—a double and indeed a triple tragedy. The hero, or the nearest approach to a hero the play afforded, was killed in the penultimate act, and at the final curtain his murderer publicly confessed his crime, while the heroine raved dementedly. The dialogue mentions the Sicilian Players, and this is the nearest approach to the sort of play they dealt in which our drama has yet afforded.

Antonio is the descendant of a long line of Sicilian robber barons, and inherits their blood lust as a sort of psychologic mania. Normally he is a cultivated musician, a man of fine sensibilities and a most affectionate brother. But periodically the craving for blood sweeps over him and, with the aid of hired assassins, both American and Sicilian, he slakes it.

At the opening of the play he is shadowed by the police, who have connected him with a series of murders in Italy and New York. In an exciting scene of melodrama he is run down and captured. The evidence is not quite conclusive, however, and the Inspector, who is as humane as other detectives on the stage are truculent, proposes that Antonio submit to a kindly surveillance, in the hope that his disease may be cured by treatment. So the two become close associates, indeed friends.

The result gives little encouragement toward the medical treatment of criminals. Antonio's sister is equally charming and similarly tainted. She tortures and finally kills a pet kitten, quite as Antonio had done when a boy. But the Inspector does not know all this and falls in love with her, as she does with him. Then Antonio's fit comes on. He decoys the Inspector to Italy and murders him there, in his sister's presence.

In the final scene the girl, worn to a shadow by horror and suffering, gibbers insanely of her kitten-cat. Antonio also is breaking; and when the body of the friendly Inspector is borne down the avenue from the Cathedral with full military honors, the band playing "the tune they always play" when his victims are buried, he, too, goes mad, hurls a chair through the window and shouts out to the crowd that he is the murderer.

There are moments when one is tempted to take all this with less seriousness than is obviously intended. One moral is by all means to guard against having for ancestors a line of Sicilian barons. Another is that the old detective method is more wholesome: If you can't quite pinch your crook, the best way is to give him a wide, wide berth. In crime as in war, fraternizing is bad technique. Those who take the play most seriously must reflect that American audiences are not prone to indulge in clinical drama, and that the tragedy of blood and horror has been very infrequently welcomed among us.

But all such cavil does scant justice to Mr. Walter's play. Of the truth of its abnormal psychology it is not possible here to judge. But dramatically the play is simple and direct; it has the ring of truth. The earlier scene of melodrama, showing a gang of murderers raided by the police, is tense with excitement and admirably sustained. The last act of horror comes very near to the standard set by the Sicilian drama. It is quite possible that the play may score as a novelty and as a sensation.

As the musician-assassin, Cyril Keightley gives a really wonderful performance, deeply psychologised, subtly quiet in technique. In the final scene of rage and despair he rises to the height of genuine tragedy. As his sister, Madeline Delmar is less subtle, but almost equally compelling. Lowell Sherman makes the kindly Inspector at once sympathetic and convincing. However highly one may rate the play, the acting is worthy of it.

HONOR SIR ANDREW CAIRD.

British and American Newspaper Men Dine a London Editor.

A dinner in honor of Sir Andrew Caird, K. B. E., the London editor who is now Administrator of the British Mission in this country, was given by his journalistic colleagues in New York at the Hotel Knickerbocker last night to celebrate the honor conferred upon him by King George. Some thirty newspaper men, including both British correspondents in America and editors of American newspapers, attended the dinner. Frank Dilnot, American correspondent of The London Daily Chronicle, presided, and among the guests, in addition to Sir Andrew, were members of the British Mission and other distinguished Englishmen, including Geoffrey Butler, C. B. E., of the British Foreign Office, whose elevation to a Commandership in the Order of the British Empire, was announced simultaneously with Sir Andrew Caird's knighthood. Speeches, both by Englishmen and Americans, testified to Sir Andrew's popularity as an editor and his excellent work as Administrator of the British Mission since he was chosen for that post and brought here by his chief, Viscount Northcliffe.

"Francesca da Rimini" Sung Again.

Zandonai's "Francesca da Rimini" was sung again at the Metropolitan last evening, with Alda and Martinelli as the lovers in d'Annunzio's poetic tragedy, and Amato as the jealous Giovanni. With these Bada, Perini, and others shared the more violent episodes, while a half dozen young Americans figured in graceful scenes of Francesca and her women. Moranzoni conducted, and the Monday subscription furnished a brilliant house.

LOST AND FOUND
Advertisements on Page 13.—Advt.

Paintings
Ancient and Modern
At the Galleries of
Scott & Fowles
590 Fifth Avenue
Between 47th and 48th Streets.

POLICE WILL CLEAN CITY.

Mayor, Swann, and Bugher to Unite in Driving Out Gangsters.

There was a conference at the Mayor's office late yesterday afternoon between the Mayor, District Attorney Swann, and Police Commissioner Bugher for the purpose of formulating plans for "cleaning the city of gangsters, gamblers, and disorderly resorts." This statement was given out after the meeting:

"The Mayor directed the Police Commissioner to use all the forces at his command to break up the gangs and drive out all gangsters and clean up the city from all gambling and disorderly houses. The Mayor stated that District Attorney Swann was ready to co-operate with him and the Police Commissioner to the fullest extent. The District Attorney also agreed to hold a conference with Chief City Magistrate McAdoo to the end that the co-operation of the City Magistrates might be obtained. The Mayor further directed the Police Commissioner to confer with him frequently, so that he might be constantly informed as to the progress of the work."

It was announced at the Mayor's office that James Butler of Corona, L. I., had been appointed Deputy of the Water Department in Queens, with a salary of $3,000, and that Bernard M. Patten had been made secretary to the Park Commissioner of Queens, with a salary of $3,100. Both appointments are credited to Borough President Connolly of Queens and meant that Arthur E. Keating, recently deposed Democratic leader of the borough, had lost his last hope of obtaining any city patronage upon which to build up an opposition organization against Connolly. Commissioner John H. Delaney of the Department of Plant and Structures announced the appointment of Frederick C. Riegelmann, a brother of Borough President Riegelmann of Brooklyn, as his secretary at a salary of $2,500 a year.

BELASCO STAGES BENEFIT.

Mrs. De Foe's War Play Helps Earn $4,000 for Militia of Mercy.

A performance in aid of the Militia of Mercy was given at the Belasco Theatre yesterday afternoon under the auspices of Mr. Belasco. The money raised, about $4,000, will be used for the purchase of wool.

The principal event of the afternoon was a new one-act play by Ethellyn Brewer De Foe, entitled "The Weaker One," well acted by Lenore Ulric, Calvin Thomas, and others. It pictured the coming of the war to a French household in August of 1914, and its reception by a Spartan mother, a militant daughter, and a timorous son. Although contributing nothing novel in theme, the play was eloquently written, and moved the large audience to applause, which finally drew Mr. Belasco before the curtain.

Julie Opp recited "England, My England," and "The Battle-Hymn of the Republic," and Ethel Barrymore and her company presented the final act of "The Lady of the Camellias." Among others who appeared were George M. Cohan, who sang "Over There"; Elsie Ferguson, Maclyn Arbuckle, Nora Bayes, Irving Fisher, and Sacha Votitchenko.

CENTURY "CHU CHIN CHOW."

Spectacle Moves, as Also Do "Land of Joy" and "Billeted."

The Century Theatre entered upon its new régime last night with the first performance within its walls of the Comstock, Elliott & Gest production of "Chu Chin Chow." The splendor of this spectacle now has a fitting accompaniment in the beauty of the Century, and accordingly is seen to even greater advantage than at the Manhattan Opera House. The production remains substantially the same, the only change being the substitution of Richie Ling for Henry E. Dixey in the rôle of Ali Baba. With the opening of "Chu Chin Chow" the Century reverts to a popular priced policy, with seats on the lower floor now at $2 and $1.50.

"The Land of Joy" also underwent transplanting last night, and for two weeks will be seen at the Knickerbocker. The American portion of this Spanish entertainment has again been altered, and Julius Tannen is now the only remaining American in the company.

Margaret Anglin in "Billeted," moved last night from The Playhouse to the Fulton.

READY FOR TREASON TRIAL.

Hennig, Accused of Tampering with Torpedoes, Faces Jury on Monday.

In response to a plea for delay in the trial of Paul Hennig, who is charged with treason to the United States in having tampered with the gyroscopic control of torpedoes manufactured in the plant of the E. W. Bliss Company, Judge Thomas I. Chatfield, in the United States District Court in Brooklyn, yesterday set next Monday as the day for the action to begin.

In the proceedings yesterday Arthur Kyle Wing of 27 Cedar Street, Manhattan, appeared as counsel for the prisoner. Daniel F. Nugent, who originally appeared for Hennig, will act as advisory counsel. Judge Chatfield assured Mr. Wing that he might have additional delay if it was found necessary.

Hartridge Whipp Makes Debut Here

Hartridge Whipp, baritone, heard for the first time east of Minneapolis, it was said, made his bow to New York in Aeolian Hall last evening, and not only that, for he made friends here with his powerful voice and peculiar, "big" style, rough as yet, but genuinely promising. Mr. Whipp's ambitions toward oratorio were evident in his selections from two of Handel's older works, and two more from Mendelssohn's "Elijah," of which the air, "Lord God of Abraham," was admirable in tone and diction. There was some lighter play of sentiment in Korbay's settings of Hungarian folk tunes, accompanied at the piano by Richard Hageman.

Yolanda Mero, Pianist, Plays.

Yolanda Mero, pianist, just returned from Texas, gave a second recital in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon before sailing for Cuba. Miss Mero, who gave Saint-Saëns's arrangement of an overture to Bach's church cantata No. 29, Beethoven's sonata, Opus 109, and Schumann's "Kreisleriana," was at her best in a final group, including the Etude Transcendante in F minor and Hungarian Rhapsody No. 6 by her own countryman, Liszt.

103 Chinese Bronzes Bring $1,687.

The sale of the interesting Barton collection of Chinese bronzes was begun at the Anderson Galleries yesterday afternoon, 103 numbers bringing returns of $1,687. A bronze sacrificial vessel of the Han Dynasty went to Mrs. J. McGee for $165, a set of three carved soapstone seals of the Ming Dynasty went to O. F. Roberts for $34, a Ming bronze bell to G. W. Arnold for $55, a Ming bronze Buddhistic figure to R. Moore for $50, and F. A. Lawlor paid $37 for a figure in bronze of Ch'ung Chen, the last of the Ming Emperors, known as the "Great Luxuriance." Chinese porcelains of the Barnes collection, included in the sale, will be sold today.

200 Strike Rioters Arrested in Colombia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLON, Jan. 14.—Reports reaching this city tell of a strike at Cartagena, Colombia, among the laborers of the Cartagena Railway, who later armed themselves with machetes and attacked a local store. They finally were dispersed by the police who arrested and jailed 200 of the rioters.

SAYS AMERICA MUST STAND BY RUSSIA

Dr. Mott Declares It Our Duty to Put Her on Her Feet.

FAITH IN HER RECOVERY

Money, Material, and Good Will from This Country Will Help Her to Right Herself.

Dr. John R. Mott, International Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and a member of the Root Commission to Russia, urged last night in an address to the Home and Foreign Mission Boards at the Hotel Savoy that the United States should put full faith in Russia and support her to the fullest extent with money, material, and good will. He said that his faith was so strong in the ability of Russia to right herself and resume her place in the league of humane and honorable nations that he did not regard it as a gamble for America to make every possible effort and expenditure to put Russia on her feet again.

"Who was the man that ever helped you the most?" he asked. "Was he not the man who helped you when you were most discouraged? The true friend is the one who shows that he has confidence in you when you are beginning to lose it in yourself. It is not the time to turn your back on a man when you think he is missing the way—although in some respects Russia may be finding the way better than we are. Nations are like men. They appreciate what is done for them at such times. The Russians are people with great hearts. They will not forget what is done for them."

Dr. Mott asserted that he believed that greater results for the Allies could be obtained by the investment of the two or three billions of dollars recommended to be spent in Russia by the Root and Stevens Commissions than in the expenditure of forty or fifty billions on the Western fronts.

INN FOR AMERICAN OFFICERS

Nelson's Old Home in London Dedicated to Their Use.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—In the mansion once occupied by Nelson in Cavendish Square an American Y. M. C. A. man has just opened an American officers' inn, which is intended to provide a home for American officers passing through or stationed in London. It is to be operated under club conditions at the lowest possible expense. The large reception rooms of the old house are admirably adapted for the purpose, and the committee hopes that the officers will bring their women friends for tea and social gatherings which have been planned.

Breakfast will be served for 36 cents, luncheon for 48, and dinner for 60 cents, and beds are provided at equally reasonable rates.

Clarence Graff of Raymond Pynchon & Co. is chairman of the committee, and members of it are Lady Ward Spender-Clay, Mrs. Cecil Higgins, and Robert Grant, Jr. All but the roughest service in the inn will be rendered by volunteer workers, young women of good social standing, and the committee hopes to be able to get invitations to private homes for Americans on leave in London.

The inn opened its doors at the end of last week, but its formal inauguration by Ambassador Page will take place on Wednesday of next week. The American Y. M. C. A. is also planning to erect a large hut for officers in St. James's Square, a similar institution for British officers in Eaton Square having proved a success.

VIEUX COLOMBIER 65 W. 35th St. Greeley 1522. Tonight at 8:30 La Nouvelle Idole

YORKVILLE THEATRE, 86th St., Near Lex. Ave. Tel. Lenox 5555. Eves 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:30. Adolf Philipp presents Joh. Strauss' Operetta On the Blue Danube

ST. NICHOLAS RINK—3 SESSIONS DAILY. Largest Rink in New York City. 66 W. 66th St. ADM. 50c. Sun. a.m. $1. ICE SKATING Beginners Taught.

BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn Academy of Music
Thursday Evening at 8:15.
First Brooklyn Appearance This Season
IAN HAY
Major Ian Hay Beith
Recently returned from four months at the front and with the fleets with a new lecture,
"CARRYING ON"
Illustrated With New War Pictures.
"UP TO THE MINUTE."
SEATS 50c TO $1.50 AT BOX OFFICE.
"PHONE PROSPECT 6060."

The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences Violin Recital
Mischa Elman ACADEMY OF MUSIC SUNDAY Jan. 20 3 P. M. Tickets Now on Sale. 75c-$2.00

MOTION PICTURES.

WILLIAM FOX PRESENTS THE VITAL 1918 CINEMELODRAMA
LYRIC THEATRE West 42d St. TO-NIGHT 8:30 25c to $1.00
CHEATING THE PUBLIC
PORTRAYING THE TREASONABLE DEMON OF FOOD PROFITEERING. A TENSE LESSON FOR YOU AND YOURS. ENGAGEMENT POSITIVELY LIMITED TO TWO WEEKS
POPULAR MATINEE 2:30 TO-DAY 25c-50c

SEE WONDERFUL SIGHTS in PRIZMA NATURAL COLOR MOTION PICTURES
FLAMING VOLCANOES
AMERICAN SCENERY BEAUTIFUL
OUR NAVY Firing Hydroplanes—Torpedoes—Huge Guns Belching Flame—Startling Realism
Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:20. Popular Prices.
44TH ST. THEATRE. Reserved Seats. Telephone 7292 Bryant
LAST WEEK—DON'T MISS IT.

BROADWAY Theatre, Broadway at 41st St. 'BROADWAY LOVE' Noon to 11 P.M. 15-25c. Mat. 15-25-35c Eves., also Saturday, Sunday and Holidays.

RIVOLI B'way, 49th. 20-30-60. Loges $1. WALLACE REID in "Rimrock Jones." Soloists. Review and RIVOLI ORCHESTRA.

RIALTO Times Square. 20-30-60. GEORGE BEBAN in "Jules of the Strong Heart." Soloists, Comedy and RIALTO ORCHESTRA.

81st St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980 BESSIE BARRISCALE in "Madame Who." Also Greater VAUDEVILLE MAT. 15-20c, incl. tax, EVG. 20-30-55c, incl. tax

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Mae Marsh in "Fields of Honor" (condensed version). "The Mikado" Daily Afternoon Concerts STRAND SYMPHONY ORCH.

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF. 10, 20, 30. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. "For the Freedom of the World."

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN MATINEE TODAY AT 2 DOING OUR BIT

44th St. THEATRE Roof Theatre Phone Bry. 61 Nightly at 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. Lee and J. J. Shubert's Musical Production Over the Top Ed. Wynne Justine Johnstone Laurie & Bronson. 50 Pretty Justine Johnstone Girls. As swift as a motor at full speed. Special Mat. Tom'w, Benefit Stage Children's Fund

PLAYHOUSE West 48th Street. Evgs. 8:15 Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:15. SOMETHING STIRRING AT LAST! THE HERITAGE An unusual play by Eugene Walter. With Cyril Keightley—Lowell Sherman.

PARK Thea., 59th St. & Columbus Circle Beginning THURSDAY, JAN. 17. Military Comedy Drama of Today SEVEN DAYS LEAVE SEATS NOW ON SALE

SHUBERT 44th, west of Broadway. Eves. 8 Mats. Tom'w and Sat. 2. LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION MAYTIME THE LONGEST RUN IN NEW YORK THIS SEASON Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

Broadhurst 44th, W. B'way. Last 2 Weeks MAT. TODAY & THURS. EVES. 8:20. WILLIAM Faversham MAXINE Elliott IRENE Fenwick MACLYN Arbuckle in "LORD AND LADY ALGY."

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:15. SMARTEST OF MUSICAL COMEDIES OH, BOY! Prices: 50c, 75c, $1.50, $2. POP. MAT. TOM'W. REG. MAT. SAT

MOROSCO 45th St., W. of B'way. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. Oliver Morosco's Laughing Sensation. LOMBARDI, Ltd. with LEO CARRILLO BIGGEST HIT IN NEW YORK

39TH ST. THEA., nr. B'way Eves. 8:20. Pop. Mat. Tom'w, 50c to $1.50 LOU TELLEGEN in 'BLIND YOUTH' by Willard Mack & Lou Tellegen

Have you got your seats yet for WHY MARRY? NAT C. GOODWIN EDMUND BREESE ESTELLE WINWOOD SHELLEY HULL ERNEST LAWFORD BEATRICE BECKLEY LOTUS ROBB ASTOR 45th & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w (Pop Prices) & Sat

48th St. Theatre, near B'way. Eves. at 8:20 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:20. A PLAY OF WOMEN AND THEIR HOMES YES OR NO MOVES TO LONGACRE THEATRE MONDAY, JAN. 21.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:20 Mats. Tom'w (Pop) & Sat. at 2:20 FLO-FLO A Perfect 36 Chorus
EDITH WYNNE MATTHISON EVERYMAN CORT THEA.—2 MATINEES Nxt. Fri. 2:30. Sat. Morn. 10:30

—HIT— "The Gipsy Trail" 1918's FRESHEST COMEDY. Plymouth 45 St., W. of B'way. Bryant 60. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. BEST SEATS AT BOX OFFICE.

LONGACRE WEST 48 St. Eve. 8:15 Mats Tom'w & Sat 2:15 LAST 3 NIGHTS. LAST 2 MATS. LEAVE IT TO JANE Next Monday Night, "YES OR NO."

BOOTH 45 St., W. of B'way. Eve 8:25 Last 7 Mats. Tom'w and Sat. 2:25 Times GUY BATES POST IN THE MASQUERADER

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Eves 8:30 Mat Tom'w $1.50. MARJORIE RAMBEAU in "EYES OF YOUTH"

BIJOU, Ev. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30 ODDS AND ENDS OF 1917

COMEDY W. 41st St. Eves. 8:45 Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30 Washington Square Players in Their FOUR BEST PLAYS Last 7 Times of this Bill. New Bill opening Mon., Jan. 21

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Eves 25c & $1 Mat. Today 25c & 50c JOHN DREW MARGARET ILLINGTON "THE GAY LORD QUEX."

Loew's 7th Ave. at 125th St. Eve. 25c to $1. Mat. Today, 25c & 50c HENRY MILLER Presents 'DADDY LONG-LEGS'

CENTURY THEATRE, 62d Street, near B'way. Tel. 8800 Columbus MANAGEMENT WILLIAM ELLIOTT, F. RAY COMSTOCK and MORRIS GEST. Evgs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Bargain Mat. Tomorrow, 25c to $1.00. The Most Gorgeous, Gigantic, Colorful, Magnificent, Enthralling, Fascinating and Superb Spectacle Ever Known in the History of the English-Speaking Stage. CHU CHIN CHOW A Musical Tale of the East. Now in Its 2nd Year at His Majesty's Theatre, London ECONOMIC PRICES: Orchestra $1.50-$2 Dress Circle, $1; Balc., 75c-50c; Fam. Cir., 50-25c. Always 300 Orch. Seats at $1.50.

MANHATTAN Op. Ho. Beg. MON., Jan 21 3 Weeks Only. Seats Now. The Most Wonderful Play in America. EXPERIENCE

"CHEER UP!" AT THE HIPPODROME HOUDINI'S VANISHING ELEPHANT, and MAY WIRTH MAT. TO-DAY BEST SEATS $1.00 1000 GOOD SEATS Always 25c & 50c

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Eve. 8:15 Mats. Tom'w & Sat. Greatest Musical Show on Earth COHAN & HARRIS present The Cohan Revue 1918 "ALL THE HITS IN ONE."

ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC STARTS 11:30. ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Eve. at 8 Matinees Tom'w & Sat. at 2. ETHEL BARRYMORE THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Eve. at 8:15 Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. Laurette Taylor in a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners. "HAPPINESS"

LIBERTY W. 42 St. Eve. 8:20 Evenings Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 50c to $2 Pop. 50c to $1.50 Mat. Tom'w COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT The Captivating Musical Play "GOING UP" "MOST TUNEFUL AND CAPTIVATING COMEDY, RICH IN LAUGHTER AND BUBBLING WITH SONG."

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Eve. at 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:20. GENERAL POST Wm. Courtenay Thomas A. Wise A love comedy by J. E. Harold Terry.

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 POP. 50c. to $1.50 MAT. TOM'W Mr. Leo DITRICHSTEIN in the Greatest Comedy Hit in Years "THE KING"

FULTON W. 46 St. Tel. Bry. 780. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, FRIDAY & Sat. 2:30. Margaret ANGLIN in a new comedy called "BILLETED" EXTRA MATINEE FRIDAY.

THE Naughty Wife HARRIS W. 42d St. Eve 8:30 Mats Wed & Sat

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Eve. at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. Parlor, Bedroom & Bath with Florence Moore & John Cumberland.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30 Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. The PIPES of PAN

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 POP. 50c. to $1.50 MAT. TOM'W Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years. A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM W. 45 St. nr. B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. 120TH TIME TONIGHT DAVID BELASCO Presents TIGER ROSE

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Eve. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w (POP.) & Sat. at 2:15. VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW THE LAND OF JOY Greatest Dancing Show in the World.

BELASCO W. 44 St., nr. B'way. Eve 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20 100TH TIME TONIGHT DAVID BELASCO presents POLLY With a Past

ELTINGE West 42d St. Eve. 8:30 Mats. Tom'w (Pop. 50c-$1.50) & Sat. 2:30. Business Before Pleasure With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr

Fred Stone JACK O'LANTERN GLOBE B'way 46th St. POP. MATINEE TOMORROW.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC SUN. AFT., JAN. 20, at 3. Violin Recital by MISCHA ELMAN
CARNEGIE HALL Fri. Eve., Feb. 1, at 8:15 Violin Recital by MISCHA ELMAN Seat Sale Now

Carnegie Hall, 2d Concert, Sat. Ev., Jan. 19 RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY (Orchestra of 100) MODEST ALTSCHULER.......Conductor Soloist SOPHIE BRASLAU Contralto, Met. Opera Co. Program includes Scriabine's "Poem Exstase," Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Golden Cockerel." Tickets Box Office. Mgt. John W. Frothingham, Inc.

Aeolian Hall, Tomorrow (Wed.) Aft. at 3. Piano Recital (Steinway)—OLIVER DENTON Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. Daniel Mayer.

AEOLIAN HALL, TO-NIGHT AT 8:30. 'CELLO RECITAL WILLEM WILLEKE Tickets 50 cts. to $2, at Box Office. Mason & Hamlin Piano. Mgt. John W. Frothingham, Inc.

Aeolian Hall, Fri. Aft., Jan. 18, at 3. —MME.— —JOSEPH— GILLS-BONNET and the Societe des Instruments Anciens 50c to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

Aeolian Hall Sat. Aft., Jan. 19 Recital by —JACQUES— THIBAUD Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3. Piano Recital (KNABE) LEO ORNSTEIN Seats now at Box Office. Mgt. M. H. Hanson.

Princess Theatre, Next Thurs. Aft. at 3. AMERICAN STRING QUARTET assisted by HEINRICH GEBHARD SEATS NOW

OUTDOOR TODAY Ice Skating NOTLEK RINK, 119th St.—Riv. Drive. VAN KELTON Stadium, 57th St., 8th Av. ADMISSION 25c—MUSIC. SKATES FOR RENT AND FOR SALE.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47TH ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1. JULIAN ELTINGE STELLA MAYHEW LEW DOCKSTADER Jas. C. Morton & oths. and ROBERT EDESON

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96th St. Mollie King Robert T. Haines & Co. Frank Carter Beatrice Herford, oths.

IRVING PLACE A play of modern Jewish life Friday, Jan. 18. Maxim Gorky's famous play IRVING PLACE & 15th STREET HINTER MAUERN "NACHTASYL"

Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'way Every Eve. at 8:15. HARRY DELF, Down Home All Seats Ten, "Money or Your Life." Reserved Lipton's Monkeys, 5 Others. 25, 35, 50

GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE 4th St. & 7th Av. Karen, a 4-act Drama. Phone Spring 6400. Prices 50c, $1, $1.50. Evenings 8:45; Matinee Saturday 2:30.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily. 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices. JEAN BEDINI & Co. in PUSS PUSS

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Wed. at 8. Thais. Farrar, Howard; Diaz, Whitehill, Rothier. Cond., Monteux.
Thurs. at 8 (Double Bill). L'Oracolo. Easton, Braslau; Scotti, Althouse, Didur. Fol'd by Pagliacci. Muzio; Caruso, Amato. Cond., Moranzoni.
Fri. at 8:15. Daughter of the Regiment. Hempel, Mattfeld; Carpi, Scotti. Cond., Papi.
Sat. at 2. Boris Godunow. Matzenauer, Braslau; Perini, Sparkes, Didur, Althouse, Mardones, Bada, Segurola, Reiss. Cond., Papi.
Sat. at 8. Special Perf'ce. Faust. Farrar, Delaunois, Howard; Martinelli, Rothier, Chalmers, D'Angelo. Cond., Monteux.
Repertoire for Next Week:
Mon. at 8:15. Lodoletta. Farrar; Caruso, Amato, Didur, Segurola. Cond., Moranzoni.
Wed. at 8. Samson et Dalila. Matzenauer; Caruso, Whitehill, Rothier. Cond., Monteux.
Thurs. at 8. Trovatore. Muzio, Matzenauer, Martinelli, De Luca, Rothier. Cond., Papi.
Fri. at 8:15. Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Althouse, Scotti, Reiss. Cond., Moranzoni.
Sat. Mat. Double Bill. L'Oracolo. Easton, Braslau; Scotti, Althouse, Didur. Pagliacci. Muzio; Caruso, Amato, Bada. Cond., Moranzoni.
Sat. Eve (75c to $3). Aida. Rappold, Matzenauer; Kingston, Chalmers, Mardones. Cond. Papi.
Seats for All performances announced will be ON SALE THIS MORNING AT 9.
Brooklyn Academy of Music.
Tonight at 8. Rigoletto. Conde, Perini; Caruso, De Luca, Mardones, Rossi. Cond., Moranzoni.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

CHICAGO GRAND OPERA LEXINGTON THEATRE 51st St. & Lex. Ave. 4 WEEKS Beginning TUES., JAN. 22. First Week: Tues., "MONNA VANNA," Garden, Muratore, Baklanoff, Huberdeau. Wed., "JEWELS OF THE MADONNA," Raisa, Crimi, Rimini. Thurs., "THAIS," Garden, Dufranne, Dalmores. Fri., "ISABEAU," Raisa, Crimi, Rimini. Sat. Mat. "ROMEO & JULIET," Vix, Muratore, Maguenat. Sat. Night, (Popular Prices, 75c to $3.) "AZORA," Fitziu, Lamont, Van Gordon, Middleton. Monday, Jan. 28, "DINORAH," with Galli-Curci (debut), Rimini, Huberdeau. BOX OFFICE SALE BEGINS TOMORROW, JAN. 16, AT 9 A. M. PRICES: $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3 & $5.

AMY GRANT'S OPERA RECITALS. Hotel Plaza, Tuesdays, 3:30. Tel. Circle 3146. Jan. 15th, St. Elizabeth, Thaïs.

Opera Tickets Tel. Bryant 7277-7278. Seats for Caruso tonight in Rigoletto in Brooklyn Acad. Music. Wed., Thais, G. Farrar. Thurs., Loracolo and Pagliacci, Caruso, Muzio, Amato, Scotti. Fri., Daughter of Regiment at box office price. Subs. bought, sold, exchanged. Concell, 1482 B'way, 40 E. 41st St.

Opera SEATS FOR ALL OPERAS Subscriptions bought, sold and exchanged. JACOBS, Theatre Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel. B'way, 38 St. Phones 4188-4189 4190 6442 Greeley

OPERA TICKETS Tel. Bryant 7263-7520. 41st St. Opera. Theatre Ticket Co. Seats for tonight's opera, Caruso in Rigoletto, Pagliacci, Lodoletta and Samson et Dalila. Wed., Thais, G. Farrar. All operas. 1440 B'way.

OPERA TICKETS PHONES Bryant 4100-9752 SEATS FOR ALL OPERAS AT BOX OFFICE PRICES. NEW TICKET EXCHANGE 1416 B'way, opp. Met. Op. House.

MEROPOLITAN GRAND TIER BOX. Choicest location, Friday evenings, balance season. Tel. Cort. 5290. Evgs. Plaza 8489.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY......CONDUCTOR This Week at CARNEGIE HALL. Thurs. Evg., 8:30, and Sun., Aft., 3. BEETHOVEN NINTH SYMPHONY Friday Afternoon at 2:30. Soloist Rudolph GANZ Beethoven 5th Symphony. Brahms Piano Concerto No. 1. Saturday Afternoon at 2. WAGNER-TCHAIKOVSKY Pathetique Symphony Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

CARNEGIE HALL, TONIGHT at 8:15 SCHOLA CANTORUM KURT SCHINDLER, Conductor. Soloists: Mabel Garrison—Carl Formes SPANISH & WELSH MUSIC FIRST PRESENTATION IN AMERICA of Old Spanish Miracle and Nativity Songs, Folksongs of Andalusia and Catalonia and Modern Catalan Choral Ballads. Also Welsh Folk and Fighting Songs Seats $2.00 to 50c for sale at Box Office KNABE PIANO USED

SIXTH BILTMORE FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore, Jan. 18, at 11. EUGEN YSAYE IDELLE PATTERSON PAUL ALTHOUSE Tickets Now on Sale at Biltmore Box Office. Mgt. R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

CARNEGIE HALL Monday Evening. JANUARY 21 Violin Recital—Max ROSEN Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.

AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Eve., Jan'y 18. Seats now. SONG RECITAL AMPARITO FARRAR SOPRANO. Management R. E. Johnston. Steinway Piano

MISS MANNHEIMER Drama Readings THE WALDORF, FRIDAYS, 11 A. M. Jan. 18—Sheridan's "The Rivals." Percival Wilde's "The Unseen Host." Jan. 25—Ibsen's "An Enemy of the People." Admission $2, $1. Address 226 W. 70th.

ALLONS!! Let's Go To-Night THE SENSATIONAL SKATING PANTOMIME THE APACHE DANCE BY ELSIE AND PAULSEN INTERSPERSED WITH The Ice Show THE MUSICAL COMEDY 'On the Carpet' WITH HELEN HARDICK AND THE BRILLIANT "White Huzzars" AND THE WORLD'S CHAMPION SKATERS IN THE NEW Winter Ice Show IN THE Golden Glades That Zip-Zippy Dinner Show at 7:15 That Snappy After-Theatre Supper at 11:30 DANCING BALCONADES BALLROOM 8 O'CLOCK NIGHTLY. AFTERNOON TEAS WITH DANCING, MAIN RESTAURANT, 3 to 6 DAILY. RESERVE TABLES Thomas Healy's Broadway & 66th St., N.Y. PHONE COLUMBUS 9900

"Known the World Over" Rector's 48th St. and Broadway To Attain the "Rector Standard" of Food, Service and Entertainment Is the Ambition of Every High Class Restaurateur in the World. The Supreme Table d'Hote Dinner $1.50 EVERY EVENING IN THE FUTURIST BALLROOM A LA CARTE SERVICE IN MAIN DINING ROOM AT 7.30 "The Rector Girl" AT 11.30 The Cleverest and Prettiest Entertainers in Town Afternoon Tea Dansant Main Dining Room, 3 to 6

HOTEL WALLICK Broadway and 43d St. TEL. BRYANT 416. ANNOUNCEMENT THE ORIGINAL "IDEAL" MARIMBA BAND DIRECT FROM GUATEMALA PLAYING CONCERT SELECTIONS DURING DINNER AND BEAUTIFUL SWINGY MUSIC FOR THE DANCING after 9:30 P. M. TED and KATHERINE ANDREWS, the wonderful and refined dancers. The BROADWAY SENSATION. THE NEW "VIOLET ROOM" NOW OPEN FOR TEA, DINNER, SUPPER. Mrs. Magill, Hostess.

"REISENWEBER'S JIM-JAM REVUE" with Edyth Thayer. A Most Marvelous Production. Scintillating with Unusual Melodies Gorgeous Costumes and a Beauty Chorus PRESENTED IN THE MAIN RESTAURANT NIGHTLY AT 7:30 & 11 WITH THE TABLE D'HOTE DINNER Daily, 6 to 9 $1.50 Atop of Reisenweber's JOAN SAWYER Nightly Beginning at 9. Miss Alice King, Hostess. REISENWEBER'S COLUMBUS CIRCLE AND 58TH STREET PHONE: COLUMBUS 9940

Hotel Ansonia 73rd Street BROADWAY 74th Street IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—To those who have homes or live in suburban towns, on account of the reducing of train service and the scarcity of fuel, we wish to call special attention to a number of Suites and Single Rooms which can be had for long or short periods at attractive rentals. Room & Bath for 2 persons, $100 per mo. up. Suites of 2 & 3 Rooms at proportionate rates. GEORGE W. SWEENEY, Managing Director

LADIES' AND BUSINESS MEN'S LUNCHEON At Popular Prices. The FAMOUS HOFBRAU Janssen wants to see you 30th STREET & BROADWAY Exquisite Table d'Hote de Luxe or Delicious Southern Chicken Dinner Beautiful Music. Dancing After 8 Until Closing. SPECIALISTS IN BEEFSTEAK AND DINNER PARTIES.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 15, 1918.

THE BOLSHEVIKI AND THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE.

The attempt to wheedle or persuade or betray our Government into recognition of the Petrograd Bolsheviki as equals in the international comity has its origin in quarters where sympathy with the class struggle of the Russian Reds is more evident than attachment to the great principles for which this nation went to war with Germany. It is a part of the eternal propaganda to bring about a peace more satisfactory to German autocracy than to the friends of freedom. The President is not deceived. In his address to Congress he spoke in generous terms of sympathy of the struggle of the Russian people, he assured them of our sincere desire to see them delivered from their own troubles and from the "grim power of Germany." He said that the Russian representatives at Brest-Litovsk had presented a definite statement of the principles upon which they would be willing to make peace, a definite program, but he was very far from accepting the Brest-Litovsk program as an embodiment of peace conditions acceptable to the United States. To counteract German falsifications it was wise and proper for the President to give the Russian people this assurance of our sympathy.

There is a multitude of reasons why neither the United States nor any of the Allied Powers can give full recognition to the Bolsheviki. They have made fellowship impossible for any country of law and liberty and civil order. We have learned much about LENINE. He is not a founder, but a destroyer. His writings and his behavior show him to be not a revolutionist in the sense of desiring to supplant a bad governmental system by a better one, but an advocate of perpetual class struggle. We believe that to be a fair and true statement of his position. Above the war against Germany he puts the war against capital, against the middle class in Russia. All human experience teaches that it is not a war in which he can be successful. He might trouble the peace of Russia for years, but he never can bring into subjection that great, intelligent, industrious, sober-minded, conservative middle class which, in every country, is the foundation of the prosperity, the security, and the happiness of the people. A man who in belief and practice is an enemy of society, even though he be the head of a "Government," cannot expect civilized nations of the world to extend the right hand of fellowship.

TROTZKY has been much under suspicion. It is very generally believed in Russia that he is in German pay. Proofs have not been produced, and it is not easy to reconcile all his acts with that belief. It is true that he hastened back to Brest-Litovsk to resume peace negotiations after they had been broken off because Germany's terms were impossible; that might be construed as evidence of a desire to serve the ends of Germany, as he and LENINE have from the beginning served them pretty consistently. But it is possible, as Mr. WALLING points out in his enlightening article published in THE TIMES yesterday, that these men "are "not pro-German in the sense of be"ing pro-Kaiserist, but they are pro-"German in the sense of being pro-"German Socialists," which is, as Mr. WALLING says, "almost as danger"ous." TROTZKY is a perfect type of the radical agitator, the voluble, always ready, Socialist orator. The patter of his kind is at his tongue's tip, and his soapbox accomplishments would sufficiently account for his rise to prominence as a leader of the Reds. Far inferior to LENINE as a student and master of the doctrines of German socialism, he is perhaps more dangerous, because he is perfectly untrustworthy.

The Government these men have set up and maintain is in many respects a reproduction and veritable image of two other Governments of which the world has had experience. One is the Government of the Jacobins during the French Revolution, the other the Government of the Romanoff Czars of Russia. The despotism of the Czars was moderate in comparison with the tyranny of the Bolsheviki. The Czars censored and suppressed newspapers, but they never went as far as the Bolsheviki, who swept out of existence all newspapers that opposed them. The Czars sent men into Siberian exile, they imprisoned them arbitrarily. The Bolsheviki have made arbitrary arrests without number, and the fortress of Peter and Paul is filled with their victims, who, according to observers in Petrograd, are worse treated than under the Empire. The Duma had scant courtesy from the Czar, but the Bolsheviki refuse altogether to allow the Constituent Assembly to meet. That body is the highest expression of the will of the people, since it has a mandate to write their fundamental law. The majority of delegates chosen were opposed to the Bolsheviki, so by sheer terrorism the meeting of the Assembly has been prevented. Under the Czars the Black Hundred terrorized liberal opinion by their crimes of violence and assassination. They tried to assassinate MILUKOFF. There is a Bolshevist Black Hundred in nowise less dreaded than its predecessor. These men, too, have made attempts upon the life of MILUKOFF, who was obliged to leave the capital, and there have been countless assassinations in which they are believed to have had a hand. If the Court party under the Czars ruled Russia in its own interests, what shall be said of the Bolsheviki, chiefly made up of workingmen, who have arbitrarily raised wages to such a degree that in many industries the entire receipts from sales of the product would not meet the payroll requirements? Yet though they profess to be the friends and deliverers of the peasant class, they, while raising the pay of artisans, have fixed unremunerative maximum prices for what the peasant workers of the land have to sell. Individual liberty and freedom of action were not more restricted under the worst of the Czars. Security for life and person is unknown under Bolshevist rule.

Whoever reads attentively TAINE's well-documented history of the French Revolution must be struck and amazed by the constant parallels it affords with the acts and policies of the Bolsheviki. The Jacobins were a very small minority of the French people, they were a minority even in Assembly, but through their bloody tyrannies they seized control of the French Revolution and directed its course along the same path the Bolsheviki are now traveling. Street assassination, with the carrying in triumph of the victim's head upon a pike, was one of their favorite methods, just as soldiers and sailors under Bolshevist instigation have hewn their officers in pieces. Obscure men, men of no calling, men who had never found a footing, the waste and failures of society, rose to prominence among the Jacobins just as they have among the Bolsheviki; and in the France of the Revolution, as in Russia now, the brigands, thieves, cutthroats, criminals of every kind, tramps, became the instruments of the ruling class in their bloody work. Something of the kind has been seen in the history of the Young Turks. They multiplied with German efficiency the cruelties and abuses of ABDUL HAMID, they surpassed all precedents in their massacres of the Armenians, they established a reign of terror, and then sold out to the Germans.

There was an end of the Jacobin rule, there will be an end of the Bolsheviki, although they boast that they are going to catch their Bonaparte while he is still a Corporal and put him out of the way. Men of the type of LENINE and TROTZKY who have been thrown to the top of the revolutionary caldron in Russia, men with so much blood on their hands, men so steeped in dishonor which they are all the time deepening, men who are in no sense representative of the Russian people, being sprung from the rule of the Soviets, themselves self-appointed, who have betrayed the countries in alliance with them, who repudiate national debts and every national obligation, men who have shown themselves eager to make a separate peace with Germany, and whose faithlessness and falsity have prolonged the war by making it vastly more difficult to overcome the German resistance, who, in fact, whether consciously or not, whether paid for it or not, are visibly furthering the ends of Germany, cannot expect, in reason and decency, that the Governments still engaged in the war against Germany will give them a warm welcome as honored members of international society. If there are any bureaus, agencies, or individuals at Washington that are seeking to bring about a formal recognition of the Bolsheviki by this Government, their activities should have the immediate attention of the Secretary of State.

A POOR WAY OUT.

The Department of Justice transfers to the courts the conundrum propounded by the Treasury regarding income and excess profits taxes under the new law. The accounts are to be stated with the inventories on both cost and market value bases, and the courts are to say which is right. The returns must be filed before March, and a case involving the point is to be argued before the Supreme Court in the first week in March. It may be hoped that the decision will come before tax day.

Probably this is the point which has been delaying the income tax blanks, which are still due "next week." Congress will remark, or should remark, that it set taxpayers a task which could not be done by the Government's financial and legal advisers. It would become Congress to complain less of judicial legislation or of tax dodging when it makes it easy or even necessary by poor draftsmanship. It also is worth remark that this point is settled by dodging it on the motion of the officers charged with the execution of the law. The time for the taxpayers to appeal to the courts lies ahead, and there is no presumption that they are in any less difficulty than the Treasury and the Attorney General. It may be doubted that all the accounts under this taxation measure will be settled for years to come.

NEW YORK'S COAL IN JERSEY.

There is plenty of coal at tidewater in New Jersey. The railroads have done their duty in bringing it there. Some 462,500 tons, three-quarters of it meant for the bins of this city, were waiting to be moved yesterday. Between 20,000 and 30,000 tons, say half the necessary daily quota, get across the river. The Fuel Administrator of New York County lays stress on the fact or claim that coal doesn't come into the hands of the Fuel Administrators until it has been loaded into barges. The railroad people say, plausibly enough, that their part of the business is concluded when they have delivered the coal at tidewater. It is not ours to compose such a strife, nor is it important. For example, there were 74,000 tons in barges on Sunday, but only a part of it was brought over.

We are not blaming anybody when so many officials are doing their best. The ice, roaming up and down with the tide, is a nuisance and a danger. Many tugs, we are told, have broken their propellers on the floes. Labor is short. The weather has been atrocious. The Director General of the Railroads has asked them to make use of the utmost carrying capacity of their water service. Probably they are using it. The National Fuel Administrator dispatches missionary after missionary. If conferences were tugs, the city would be copiously coaled, instead of "dying of cold in sight of the fire," as the mediaeval professional poets loved to sing.

Shall soldiers be set to coal heaving? Shall the navy break up the ice? Shall "nonessential" industries be suspended? There is tremendous enthusiasm of debate and proposal. Meanwhile there is the coal on the Jersey shores, not much of it brought any nearer, so far as the public sees, by all this wealth of plan and wisdom of many administrators.

New York has seen Winters as surly and as glacial days before. Some conditions are worse. That may be admitted. But does it speak well for American administrative talent, for that of New York, that, with coal in profusion over the other side of the North River, such wretched driblets of it reach New York? Isn't the talk of rushing to Washington for orders to suspend industries, isn't the talk of "closing New York for three days" a premature confession of despair? The ferryboats manage to make their landings in spite of the ice. Why can't they be used, or a sufficient number of them, at night and without embargoing the unfortunate commuter, as colliers? That would soil a few wooden palaces temporarily, but it would dump a lot of coal on the right side of the Hudson, which is the left.

FOR GERMAN BUSINESS MEN.

The United States Chamber of Commerce has submitted to the members of various commercial bodies, with a combined membership of some 500,000, a proposed message to the business men of Germany. That message recites that Germany's militarism and swollen armament are due to the fact that her Government is a military autocracy, not responsible to the German people; that to prevent an overgrown armament the American people will join in an economic combination against Germany in self-defense if the German Government continues to be irresponsible; that they will not join in such a combination and discrimination against German goods if the danger of excessive armament has been removed by the change of the German Government from autocracy to responsibility to the people; and German business men are asked to study these conditions and co-operate to prevent an economic boycott and make certain a lasting peace.

In his reply to the Pope in August, 1917, Mr. WILSON deemed "inexpe"dient, and in the end worse than "futile, no proper basis for a peace of "any kind, least of all an enduring "peace," "the establishment of self"ish and exclusive economic leagues." Such leagues, in fact, continue hostilities. They are war in another form. The proposals of the Allies in that direction met small sympathy here, or were properly regarded as a war measure, a threat. That there will be considerable, and perhaps long-standing, private boycotts against Germany is inevitable, in view of the intolerable wrongs she has inflicted upon the world. In his message to Congress, Dec. 4, Mr. WILSON said:

> The worst that can happen to the detriment of the German people is this, that if they should still, after the war is over, continue to be obliged to live under ambitious and intriguing masters, interested to disturb the peace of the world, men or classes of men whom the other peoples of the world could not trust, it might be impossible to admit them to the partnership of nations which must henceforth guarantee the world's peace. That partnership must be a partnership of peoples, not a mere partnership of Governments.
>
> It might be impossible, also, in such untoward circumstances, to admit Germany to the free economic intercourse which must inevitably spring out of the other partnerships of a real peace.

Here, in a polite and guarded form, are the germ and essence of the economic boycott suggested by the United States Chamber of Commerce. No autocracy, no militarism, no boycott. Otherwise a boycott. It is an interesting, and it may be a profoundly important, doctrine. The Allies will certainly help themselves first in the rush for raw materials which the close of the war will bring. Thought for the German supply must be anxious in Germany, lulled though that anxiety may be at present by her expected economic and political conquest in the East. Of the 200,000 tons of copper Germany uses every year only 10,000 tons are produced at home. For the rest of it she looks mainly to the United States, and also to Australia; and down go her electric and machine industries without it. She produces only a third of the lead she has to have. She looks to Australia for some 150,000 tons. Her gold comes mainly from America, Australia, British South Africa. Most of her raw material for the aluminium industry comes from France, and so on, not to mention cotton and wool. The case of Austria is the same. The business men of Germany have good reason to study the proposals to which the business men of America may invite their earnest intention.

CO-ORDINATION IN SHIPPING AT LAST.

It was high time the United States Shipping Board fell into line for co-ordination. The first step is to be the appointment of a Controller of Shipping at New York, who, with the assistance of representatives of the Allies, will direct the loading, unloading, and "routing" of all ships. Hitherto there has been such confusion at this port that ships waited week after week for coal as well as for orders, and it has sometimes happened that the Government did not know where the berths or anchorages of available vessels were. It might be said in no figurative sense that barnacles have formed on the hulls of ships while they waited for cargoes that never came. The office of Controller of Shipping is created by Director of Operations EDWARD F. CARRY, and arrangements are making to establish an endless chain of freight managers in the chief seaports of our allies. The estimate of an increase of 30 per cent. of efficiency through co-ordination is altogether too low, when one considers how shipping was tying up in a Gordian knot at New York.

A statement by Chairman HURLEY about new construction is additional cause for satisfaction, because it deals with ships almost completed and gives promise of a real start at last in the program of 1918, which has looked well on paper until there were signs of a shrinkage in performance. The statement naturally has to do with vessels requisitioned in yards, which come first on the program. Eighteen, of a dead-weight tonnage of 145,091, will be completed this month, and in February twenty-three ships, of 182,000 tons, are to be launched. Later we shall hear of ships newly ordered going into the water, and then it will be something of a task to tally additions to the American merchant fleet.

By midsummer the showing should be impressive. Nevertheless, it is going to be a race against time, and there must be no shouting before we are out of the woods. The submarine menace still throws a long shadow over the prospect of victory.

SEARCH FOR A RAILWAY POLICY.

The policy of Government ownership is essentially a question to be decided upon its merits with reference to permanent and normal considerations, and not one to be adopted with a rush under the stimulus of patriotic impulse. To enact now that Government operation shall continue until otherwise ordered by Congress prejudices the free and mature consideration of the subject by creating a presumption in the affirmative. The only fair way of meeting that point is to make sure that the question shall be considered without reference to the episode of the war. The situation should be left after the war as it existed before the war. That can be accomplished only by a declaration of policy to that effect.

Certainly there was no presumption in favor of Government ownership before the war. To enact such a presumption now puts the Government in the position of taking advantage of its own wrong. Nobody now doubts that the railways have been badly treated. It is true that the rental figures are near the maximum reached under a policy of restriction of profits and limitation of usefulness. But such a maximum does not reflect what the railways may be expected to do under a policy of freedom to earn fair profits and the removal of the laws against efficiency of operation, as the Government has removed them. There is surely a better future before the railways, unless the country has reached its greatest growth. On the one hand, the rental basis is unfair to the Government as a purchase basis if the country is about to enter a decline and there never is to be another maximum. On the other hand, the rental basis is unfair to the railways if what they have done under difficulties is to be taken as the measure of what their owners would and could do for the country's accommodation with fair play. The Government cut rates for thirty years and forbade the railways to do in the way of service what the country approves the Government's doing. To take over the properties on that basis would be the culmination of a generation of unfairness, with a suggestion of dishonor. The security market shows now that the proposal is prejudicial to the Government's war finance.

There is no necessity to criticise the rental plan as a war measure. A guarantee of 5.31 per cent. on investment is better than a chance to earn something more. The guarantee is for a certain sum of money. Nothing is said about dividends in either the guarantee or the table of earnings. As the guarantee includes upkeep, the roads can divide more generously than without the guarantee. There are numerous cases in which the guarantee improves dividend prospects. There are many cases in which there will be a loss of surplus over the guarantee. The table throws little light upon individual dividend prospects. The Presidents who met here on Sunday were justified in paying more attention to the larger subject.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Germany, Old and New. All the Americans and all residents of America whose sympathies for reasons of birth or descent tend to be with Germany instead of with her present enemies would do well to read with care the speech on "The Duties and Opportunities of German-Americans" that was delivered by OTTO H. KAHN in Milwaukee—a city, by the way, where the facts presented by him are deserving of special attention.

Mr. KAHN spoke with a knowledge of Germany that is not possessed by those who have of that country no memories of their own, and whose affection for it is based partly on pride of blood and partly on what their fathers or mothers—when it wasn't their grandfathers or grandmothers—told them about a Germany long since passed away. It has been succeeded by one as different in spirit and ideals as—well, as the author of "Faust" and the man who wrote the "Hassgesang" that attracted so much attention the first year of the war.

The new Germany, Mr. KAHN told his auditors, was known only to German-Americans who, like himself, had studied it, not during brief vacation trips, but through months and years of intimate association, with a resulting appreciation of the amazing and appalling change which Prussian lessoning, industriously applied for thirty years, had brought about. It is, therefore, with a nonexistent Germany that the typical German-American sympathizes, and he would find himself as little at home there as an American of any other strain. With a clear conscience he could repeat the long list of crimes committed by the modern, Prussianized Germany that was presented by Mr. KAHN—and presented by him with exactly the same emotions of anger and repulsion that are felt for them by any man not infected by the Prussian poison.

Ethnologists insist that Prussians are not Germans at all, and that gives real Germans an excuse, if any were needed, to repudiate Prussian deeds and policies as those of alien conquerors.

A Protest Rightly Answered. Secretary BAKER, in a letter to a German-American who had complained to him of having suffered from the distrust of some of his neighbors and the antagonism of others, in spite of his thorough loyalty to the United States, expressed deep regret that his correspondent was only one of many upon whom the same heavy burden of undeserved obloquy had been laid. The Secretary also pointed out, however, both the cause of the painful experiences against which the writer of the letter protested and the one way by which they could be ended.

Quite correctly, he declared that the only enemy either of the loyal German-American or of the German in the United States who lives here as an enemy alien, not as an alien enemy, is the man of German blood who engaged in plots against this country and its allies, or who makes offensive proclamation of his hostility to it. Had it not been for those misguided folk, neither the loyal German-American nor the law-abiding German resident would have been troubled in any way. It is the few who have brought suspicion on the many, and they have been able to do it simply because a false notion of race solidarity has prevented the many from bringing upon the few the penalties they deserved. To have done so would not have been betrayal of blood brothers; it would have been the performance of a civic duty, exactly as is the handing over to justice of any criminal by any good citizen to whom knowledge of crime has come. It would also have been self-protection of a perfectly legitimate kind.

Secretary BAKER wrote with rather more confidence than a good many of us feel when he prophesied that soon all of the Kaiser's spies and plotters would be jailed or interned, but he was not mistaken when he asserted that nobody had better reason for assisting in this work or in hoping for its speedy completion than the German-American who meant what he said when he swore allegiance to the United States, or the German who is not using his position here to hurt us.

Unlike the Acts of Madmen. Insanity is the only explanation that has been offered, or that can now be imagined, for the murders committed by the robber of the bank at Camp Funston, and yet, somehow, the conduct and acts of Captain WHISLER, as described by the only survivor of the horrible affair, do not bring him within any of the ordinary categories of madness. Maniacs usually show something of craftiness in carrying out their plans, and, unless at a much more advanced stage of their mental breakdown, far more intelligence than was displayed by this man.

Childish stupidity rather than mania seemingly guided him, and the assumption that he committed the murders because he found that he had been recognized by two of his victims is in conflict with the fact that he must have known that recognition was inevitable. And yet he took no precautions to avoid it! Had he intended from the beginning to kill all the occupants of the bank, he would hardly have gone through the formality of binding their hands, as it would have been easy to shoot them at once.

That five men made no resistance to one, and did not even call for the help that was so near, is also a little mystifying, but of course a pointed pistol is a powerful persuader to docility, as many a train robbery and stage holdup has demonstrated. Yet in a military atmosphere something of a fight for life and property might have been expected.

The disappearance of the stolen money also indicates that the whole story has not yet been told.

ENGLAND'S PART.

A Reply to Some Points Made by "American Jurist."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your first article under the heading, "America After the War," by "An American Jurist," passed through my mind as a distortion of ideas; the second seems to be a distortion of ideas, facts, inferences, parallels, and everything else that can be distorted for a particular purpose, and this purpose must appear to every Englishman to be a deliberate attack on England under a veil of solicitude for the future of America. I do not propose to survey the whole article, but I take it that you will allow me to point out a few instances where the very gravest charges have been made against my country—not directly, it is true, but by inference and implication, which are all the more dangerous because of their subtlety. I put the points seriatim:

1. The writer suggests that England did not "insist firmly enough on the right of Belgium to immunity from invasion in the event of war," quoting Sir Edward Grey: "The preservation of the neutrality of Belgium might be, I would not say decisive, but an important factor in determining our attitude." Pray, how else could Sir Edward put the position without implying that, if Belgium were not invaded, then Britain would not interfere, when it was known quite well by 99 per cent. of the English people that England would assist France under any circumstances if she were attacked by Germany? It was vitally necessary for her own security that England should prevent Germany from crushing France, and no British Ministry would have lived a day which refused to help France, whether Belgium were invaded or not. The observations of Sir Edward Grey relating to Belgium were commonly known to be purely diplomatic, for his Government knew perfectly well at that time that England was bound to enter the war if Belgium were attacked, and that Germany was determined to attack her under any circumstances. It was not necessary to deal definitely with alternatives. The whole war plans of Germany against France had for years been based upon the passage through Belgium.

2. Your writer states: "This war is in origin a war for supremacy in the Balkans, which incidentally set on fire the long conflicting pretensions of Germany and England." It would be interesting to know to what pretensions your writer refers, for nobody else seems to have heard of them.

3. In quoting Napoleon's remark about Antwerp and the pistol, your writer says: "What he neglected to add was that Belgian territory is a highway which leads with equal directness to either Paris or Berlin." This is a veiled sneer at England's honor and integrity, all the more mean because there is not a shadow of ground for it.

4. To an Englishman the long quotation from a speech of Mr. Labouchère on Luxemburg in the House of Commons, without extracts from the other addresses, is highly ludicrous and entirely incomprehensible until one notices the four lines italicised. The raison d'être of the extract is then apparent. But in italicising these lines the writer makes them his own, and one is justified in asking him to prove the assertion with evidence or withdraw it.

5. And what of the statements that "the relation of Saguntum to the Carthaginians was singularly like Belgium's to Germany," and that in the negotiations for peace "the Roman argument is not likely to be overlooked by those trained in the art of diplomacy"? Livy assures us that Hannibal attacked Saguntum for the purpose of compelling the Romans to fight. Does your writer wish to imply that the Germans attacked Belgium in order to force the British to fight? Or does he suggest that before the war the Germans regarded the Belgians as practically allies of the British, as the Carthaginians regarded the Saguntines as allies of the Romans? And to what "Roman argument" does he refer, unless he means to suggest the possible seizure by the Allies of Belgium and all else they can get, as the Romans took not only Saguntum but all Spain and whatever else they could get?

6. Your writer says: "The annexation of Korea by Japan in 1910, with the consent of the powers, after Japan had guaranteed the independence of Korea in 1904, was ominous for Belgium." To compare Belgium with Korea in this way almost borders on absurdity. Korea was a country sunk in the depths of barbarism. Public corruption, pillage, crime, and social anarchy in every form marked her way, while there was practically an entire absence of education, or any system of reform whatever tending to bring about civilized conditions. After the Russian war, Japan stepped in, first to help with the foreign relations of the country, and afterward to assist in bringing about some kind of order there. But, after spending enormous sums and establishing healthy reforms in every department of life, it was still found impossible to civilize the administration, and Korea was ceded to Japan, with the ready consent, apparently, of every other country in the world. In what sense, then, is the annexation "ominous" for Belgium? Obviously your writer means to suggest the wild possibility or probability of England and France annexing the country. What other meaning can be attached to his "ominous" remark?

7. The writer says: "The German Ambassador suggested that the integrity of France and her colonies might be guaranteed by Germany. No definite reply was vouchsafed. England refused to be bound." Was there ever a more misleading statement, taken by itself? The whole world, except your writer, is aware that the German Chancellor was questioned on this point by the British Ambassador, and directly refused to give a guarantee as to the French colonies.

8. Immediately after the quotation in the previous paragraph your writer adds: "Evidently the great war of the empires, so long predicted, was at hand if all the conditions favored it." Need I point out what is suggested here? It is a covert implication that England was seeking war, and was glad of the opportunity to engage in it. No other possible interpretation can be put upon the sentence after the statement, "England refused to be bound."

This letter is rather long, but I must plead that nearly every observation of your writer can be read in at least two ways, while there is not a definite conclusion in the whole article. May I [illegible]

CUI BONO?

New York, Jan. 4, 1918.

TROUBLE FOR THE LEVANT.

With Russia Out, Christian Races Will Be in Great Danger.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the present negotiations between the Bolsheviki and the Central Powers to make peace on the basis of "no indemnities and no annexations" are successful, what will be the effect on the "Eastern question"—the treatment of the non-Moslems by Moslem Governments—and under whose control will those countries pass in the immediate future?

Suppose that the Russians withdrew their troops from Turkey. The occupied territory would at once revert to the Turks again. There is no such place as "Armenia" inhabited exclusively by the Armenians. In none of the six "Armenian vilayets" bordering on Russia and Persia would the Armenians be in the majority. So even the farce of a self-determination by the Christians could not be attempted. Further, the conditions would be worse than before the war, due to bitter enmity engendered by the war, enormous loss of man power, ruined homes and business, and a Turkish Armenia resubjugated.

Turning to the Assyrians, (Nestorian Syrians,) &c., living on the Persian-Turkish borderland, the situation is even more disheartening. The bulk of the independent "tribes" of Mar Shimun, their chief, after fierce struggles for existence, fled to northern Persia. Whatever is left of them now are in Persia; a burden on the land and on themselves, with no prospect of self-support during the war, impoverished beyond description, decimated; but still their men are at the forefront of the Russians leading toward Mosul to make a junction with the English forces in Mesopotamia. Now it is proposed by the Germans that both Russians and Turks (the latter for the sake of appearance) withdraw from Persia and leave the country to decide its own destiny, unmolested from outside interference. On the surface a very unselfish motive indeed. But what does it mean? In the first place, as touching the temporary welfare of the Mountain Assyrians, they would be driven out of Persia. The Persians do not want them in their country. They have shown no pity to their own fellow Moslems in deep distress, whom the American Red Cross is keeping alive, much less to those deported (rather imported) Christians. The Christians are kept where they are by the Russian army, to whom they owe their existence. The Kurd is now hungry and meek, but as soon as he is fed he will be a wolf again (and "Kurd" means "wolf.") These Christians cannot return to their former homes, in absolute ruin, under their present condition. Their doom is certain.

But the evacuation of Persia by Russia has a far larger significance. Russia is weak. Russia will remain weak for years to come. She will be busied with internal matters for years. She may even be broken up into smaller governments. She will have ceased to be the terror-inspiring neighbor to Turkey and Persia, and she will not be able to finance Persia to the extent she has done in the past. But Persia also is weak and cannot finance herself. She has no money, no enterprise, and no resources. The attempt at a revolution has not brought the unification desired—the country did not seem ready for such changes as yet. So Persia must be financed and guided from outside for many years to come. Who will replace Russia in the council of Persia? The great anxiety of Potsdam for Persia is not on humanitarian principles for poor benighted Persia. It is only another name for a clean sweep for a Middle Europe, with its ramifications reaching from the Baltic to the Black and Caspian seas, to include, among others at the Bagdad end of the plan, Persia, Turkey, and Arabia.

PAUL SHIMMON.
Representative Patriarch Assyrian People.
New York, Jan. 13, 1918.

Germany's Great Defeat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Germany, although successful on the field of battle, stands defeated. She has defeated herself. She went to war for Pan Germanism. Pan Germanism was possible of accomplishment only by her preponderance of military power. But by amazingly stupid diplomacy she proceeded to erect against herself an English Army expanded from 200,000 to 5,000,000 and an American Army from 120,000 to millions in number predicated on how long Germany keeps it up. Pan Germanism is the sunset gold on the window pane—her sun has set. For is it thinkable that England or America will ever again countenance the little army as long as Germany has a big one, no matter what she may write on scraps of paper?

WILLIAM O. LUDLOW.
New York, Jan. 12, 1918.

For a Suffrage Referendum.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a real satisfaction to the great body of unorganized anti-suffragists to read in this morning's TIMES your interview with Miss Mary Kilbreth. Her statement of the action taken by the earnest women of New York at their conference in Albany on Tuesday heartens those of us who are longing for constructive activity in securing our right to be heard. As the time has come that women have a voice in the government of this State, and the suffragists claim that we are capable of this responsibility, it will be rather illogical if they continue to oppose the referendum to the people, ("Women Are People,") which is the first to be asked by the women voters of New York State.

HELEN S. HARMAN-BROWN.
New York, Jan. 12, 1918.

B is Happy, A is Not.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A and B, two drafted men at Camp Dix, made application for admission to the Officers Training School. A has four months' military training, and is a grammar school, high school, and college graduate. B has one month military training, and is a grammar school graduate. B is in the Officers Training School; A is not. Why not? Because A is only 62¾ inches tall; B is 69 inches tall. Without the slightest attempt to ascertain A's superiority to B, the commanding officer selected the taller man because—well, it's this way: A measures only 62¾ inches, while B beats him by 6¼ inches.

PRIVATE SHORTY.
Camp Dix, Jan. 12, 1918.

THE DESERTER.

Above him, in the placid sky,
The moon rose high, serene;
The filmy clouds passed slowly by,
But to his watchful, anxious eye,
Strange night-thrown shadows seemed to lie
Upon the silvered scene.

About him blew the balmy air
With whispered message low;
The new-found world was sweetly fair—
He scanned it well, with eager care—
But, ah, he missed the pleasure rare
That once was his to know!

The sun of day fell warm and true
Across the busy street;
Yet each hour smote his heart anew,
And day by day his terror grew,
So guilty conscience will pursue
A coward's dodging feet!

LURANA SHELDON.

A COLUMBIA APPOINTMENT.

Professor Burgess Replies to the Charges of Professor Beard.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read a few days ago with much surprise and pain a statement in your esteemed journal from one of my old friends and colleagues that the appointment of William D. Guthrie, some four years ago, as my successor in the chair of Constitutional Law at Columbia University, was the conscious and intentional beginning on the part of the President and Trustees of a policy of reaction in the university, looking toward the control of opinion of the officers of instruction of the university by the President and Trustees. Having been myself, in some degree, responsible for the appointment of Mr. Guthrie as my successor, at least indirectly, I deem it my duty, in exoneration of the President and Trustees from this charge, to explain this incident in as public a manner, however painfully I may feel it, as the charge has been made.

At the time of my retirement from the university I represented to the President and the Trustees of the university that, in the domain of Political Science and Constitutional Law, there were, in ultimate analysis, two great systems in the practice of the States of the world, regulating the relation of Government to liberty; that these systems were the Anglo-American system, according to which the civil rights of the individual are stated in the Constitution and are placed under the interpretation and protection of the courts against encroachment by the legislative and Executive powers of the Government, and the other, the system of more or less pronounced State socialism, which leaves the individual without judicial protection, or at least without complete judicial protection, against the Legislature and Executive; that in our Faculty of Political Science the former system was represented by the Department of Constitutional Law, as I had conducted the instruction within the same, and the latter, in moderate measure, at least, by the Department of Administrative Law, backed more or less strongly by the Departments of Political Economy and Sociology; that, while I believed the former system to be the true one in republican or elective government, I was by no means blind to certain advantages possessed by the latter, nor certain that it would not be, in reasonable measure, the system of the future; but that I was entirely convinced that in a university, which must be the home of free and all-sided investigation, if it be anything, both of these systems must be made subjects of thorough research, discussion, and instruction; that, therefore, there should not be any consolidation of the Department of Constitutional Law with the Department of Administrative Law as proposed by the head of the latter department, but that the Department of Constitutional Law should be maintained as theretofore and its chair be occupied by a professor who sympathized with its traditions defensive of the Anglo-American system of individual liberty. It seemed to me, at the time, that this was the true, liberal and all-sided position for the university to take, and that the subordination, virtually, of the Department of Constitutional Law to that of Administrative Law would be narrow, illiberal, and harmful.

The President and Trustees were convinced of the correctness of my view and resolved to maintain the separate and independent position of the Department of Constitutional Law. They further did me the honor to ask me to suggest to them a proper person for my successor. After much thought, I named to them my former pupil, Frederic R. Coudert. The President approved the suggestion and authorized me to communicate with Mr. Coudert upon the subject. It was with considerable difficulty that I prevailed on Mr. Coudert to consider the proposition. Finally he assented to have his name presented by the President to the Trustees, by whom he would, I think without question, have been appointed Ruggles Professor of Constitutional Law.

Before the meeting of the Trustees, however, Mr. Coudert learned that the head of the Department of Administrative Law did not approve of my views regarding the Department of Constitutional Law, and that he had a considerable following in the Faculty of Political Science for his opposition. Owing to this difference of viewpoint in the Faculty of Political Science regarding the teaching of Constitutional Law Mr. Coudert preferred that his name should not be presented to the Trustees for the Professorship of Constitutional Law. The professorship was not filled until after my retirement from active service in the university in June of 1912; but, following the ideas which I had laid before them regarding the maintenance of the Department of Constitutional Law with its Anglo-American traditions, the President and Trustees subsequently selected Mr. Guthrie, a constitutional lawyer of national fame, to fill the chair.

I was for thirty-six years a professor in Columbia University. I originated its Faculty and School of Political Science and was its senior professor and dean to the date of my retirement. I lived under three administrations of the university and saw, during this period, the Board of Trustees changed as to every member. In all this time and under all of these changes I never experienced a single instance in which the President or the Trustees or any member of the Trustees ever attempted to control in slightest degree the opinions and teachings of the officers of instruction. I would have been among the first to have resented and repelled any such attempt, and if there has been any recent change in their policy in this respect I would deeply deplore it. But I feel it my duty to say that the appointment of Mr. Guthrie as my successor in the Chair of Constitutional Law cannot be regarded by any candid mind knowing the conditions and circumstances of the case as the beginning of any consciously planned reactionary policy by the President and Trustees for controlling the opinions and teachings of the officers of instruction of the university in any other sense and manner than by furnishing the fullest means and opportunity for investigating and discussing all sides of every great subject, instead of limiting the same to one side or less than all sides.

JOHN W. BURGESS.
Athenwood, Newport, R. I., Jan. 2, 1918.

Kapok Wool for Sailors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just received from England, from the Countess of Meath, a letter, dated Dec. 10, 1917, from which, thinking that it may interest your readers, I extract as follows:

"Our poor mine sweeper men are in constant peril of being torpedoed, and the Government's life belts, not being entirely satisfactory, some of us made these "kapok" waistcoats, kapok being a vegetable wool which is a perfect godsend to seamen. It is warm as fur and very light and so buoyant that one and a half pounds will hold up a wounded or unconscious man in the water. Now I hear that our Admiralty has ordered 100,000 kapok waistcoats. The kapok, I am told, comes from an Indian tree, Bombax malabaricum, but can be grown in various tropical countries, and now that you are having such numbers of sailors needed for transport I should think kapok waistcoats would be greatly wanted."

If we are not already using this material in our American Navy, why is not this a good suggestion?

GRACE DENIO LITCHFIELD.
Washington, Jan. 8, 1918.

MAJ. GARDNER DIES AT CAMP WHEELER

Author of the Famous "Wake Up, America!" Speech a Victim of Pneumonia at 52.

15 YEARS IN CONGRESS

Ex-Massachusetts Representative Was the First Member to Leave for Military Service.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., Jan. 14.—Major Augustus P. Gardner, former Representative from Massachusetts, died late today at the Camp Wheeler base hospital after a short illness from pneumonia. Major Gardner's condition grew worse yesterday, and he sank steadily, until death occurred this afternoon. Major Gardner contracted pneumonia, it was said, while at the rifle range of the 31st Division.

He resigned from Congress to take up service in the army as a reserve officer on May 15. He had been one of the most active figures in the movement for military preparedness, and was the first member of either House to leave Congress for military service in the present war. He received the rank of Colonel in the Officers' Reserve Corps, Adjutant General's Department. He was taken from the old Officers' Reserve Corps, which enabled him to enter active service, though over the military age requirements.

Major Gardner was assigned as Division Adjutant at Camp Wheeler, but at his own request he was recently transferred to the 121st Infantry so that he could be assigned as a line officer and go to France. To make this change possible he submitted to a reduction in rank. He was a son-in-law of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, and made his home in Hamilton, Mass.

A Graduate of Harvard.

Augustus Peabody Gardner was born Nov. 5, 1865, a son of Joseph Peabody Gardner and Harriet Amory Gardner. He was graduated from Harvard in 1886 and afterward attended Harvard Law School. His great-grandfather had been graduated from Harvard in 1786, just one century earlier. For some time after his graduation he was interested in the breeding of blooded animals, horses and cattle, and became distinguished as a polo player. On June 14, 1892, he married Miss Constance Lodge, daughter of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts.

During the Spanish-American war, after he had served as a member of the National Guard of Massachusetts for several years, he was appointed Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of General James H. Wilson serving in this capacity throughout the war. After one of the actions in Porto Rico in 1898 General Wheeler incorporated in his formal report the following:

"Captain Gardner, Assistant Adjutant General, has been with me from the time of my arrival at Fort Thomas and has shown from the first unusual aptitude for the duties of Adjutant General; but, in addition, he has lost no opportunity to serve with the troops in the field. In the turning movement against Coamo he accompanied Lieut. Col. Biddle with the 16th Pennsylvania and displayed the highest courage and coolness under the close fire of the enemy."

A Champion of Labor.

When he returned home after the war he was elected to the Massachusetts State Senate, serving from 1899 until 1901, and while in the Legislature upheld the labor end of several strikes, and was known as a labor Senator. He also became a member of the Republican State Central Committee. He was elected to the Fifty-seventh Congress for the unexpired term of William H. Moody, who resigned. Congressman Gardner was re-elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress, serving until the Sixty-fourth Congress, or from 1902 until 1917. When he resigned there were only thirty-four members of Congress who exceeded him in length of service, and he was the second ranking Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee. In 1913 he was the Republican nominee for Governor of Massachusetts, but was defeated by David I. Walsh, the Democratic nominee. The other candidate was Charles S. Bird.

On Oct. 16, 1914, Congressman Gardner made his famous "Wake up, America!" speech, in which he espoused the cause of military defense in this country.

"I am a former militiaman and am a Spanish-American War veteran," he said on this occasion, after he had introduced a resolution calling for an investigation to ascertain whether the United States was prepared for war. "For a dozen years I have sat here like a coward in silence and listened while men have told us how the United States can safely depend on the State militia and the naval reserve. All this time I knew it was not true. The belief in this country that we can create an army and navy when the need arises is wrong from beginning to end. You can't improvise a battleship or a submarine or a torpedo or a sailor after a war breaks out. You can't make a fighting regiment out of a militia organization until you have eliminated a lot of men from its ranks."

Then he went on to show what the United States lacked in the way of adequate defenses.

During all the fifteen years he was a member of the House Major Gardner fought for liberalizing of the rules, restrictive immigration to uphold American standards, and preparedness for war. He was an expert parliamentarian and a fearless fighter. His first big fight was for the upbuilding of the American merchant marine. Then he took a leading part in the fight for restrictive immigration legislation, with a literacy test, which finally was passed over President Wilson's second veto.

In March, 1910, Mr. Gardner was a leader in the dramatic struggle against so-called "Cannonism," which resulted in making the Rules Committee elective by the House instead of appointive by the Speaker. He was in England when the European war began in 1914, and volunteered his services to the embassy at London to look after Americans.

His Tribute to France.

His friends said that it was characteristic of the man who had fought so hard for the doctrine of preparedness that he should take the first opportunity to personally serve the country when the war commenced. The former Representative was popular with both officers and men. While at Camp Wheeler he urged the fullest support for the President and the Government.

In one of his speeches after he had donned the uniform of an officer of the United States Army he answered an attack on the people of France which appeared in a Georgia newspaper by the statement that "The French have spilled as much blood as Americans have spilled ink. The French have fought more and talked less than any nation of which history tells us. Let us quit this business of criticising our allies."

Mrs. Gardner arrived yesterday from her home in Hamilton, Mass., and had been almost continuously at her husband's bedside until late today, when she collapsed after the Major became unconscious. Her condition was such that she was removed to her hotel, where she received the news of the death. She is tonight under the care of her physician.

Mayor Toole of Macon tonight issued a proclamation ordering all flags on public buildings placed at half-mast and requesting all business houses to lower their flags at half-mast out of respect for the dead officer.

Major Gardner was the second officer to die at the Camp Wheeler Base Hospital. The other was Major Richard Weil of New York, head of the Hospital Medical Department.

CHARLES H. CAFFIN DEAD.

Art Critic, Author, and Lecturer Was Born in England 65 Years Ago.

Charles H. Caffin, a writer and lecturer upon art subjects, died yesterday in New York Hospital, in his sixty-sixth year. Mr. Caffin lived at 241 West Twelfth Street. He was born in Kent, England, and in 1876 was graduated from Magdalen College, Oxford.

Since 1897 he had followed the profession of art critic in this city, where he became a member of the staffs of several newspapers and magazines, including Harper's Weekly and The Evening Post. From 1901 to 1904 he was the art critic of The Sun, and afterward became one of the editors of Studio. In recent years he had been art critic of The New York American.

Edwin L. Scofield.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 14.—Edwin L. Scofield, former Mayor of Stamford, died today in the Stamford Hospital, following an operation for appendicitis. He was born here June 18, 1852, and was graduated from Columbia Law School in 1873. He was admitted to the bar in Fairfield County in the same year. Mr. Scofield was Prosecutor in Fairfield County from 1875 until 1880, and had been a member of the Assembly of Connecticut. He was elected Mayor of Stamford in 1895 and again in 1896. He was President of the Stamford Hospital Corporation, Vice President of the First National Bank of Stamford, and a Director of the Greenwich Trust Company.

Dr. Montagu Butler.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Dr. Montagu Butler, famous Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, died this morning. He was the head of a family eminent in the annals of Cambridge.

Miss Mears to Wed Lieut. Arter.

The engagement is announced of Miss Georgianna Ord Mears to Lieutenant Theodore Arter, Jr., of the Aviation Corps, now stationed at Langley Field, Hampton, Va. Miss Mears is a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Shoemaker of 21 West Fifty-third Street, and granddaughter of the late Colonel Robert Brent Ord of San Francisco. Lieutenant Arter is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Arter of Youngstown, Ohio. He was a student at Columbia University. The wedding will take place in February.

Miss Axton Weds Lieut. Daugherity.

Miss Anna Loretta Axton, the daughter of Chaplain John T. Axton of the 20th United States Infantry, and Mrs. Axton, and Lieutenant Richard Daugherity, U. S. A., were married on Sunday at the Broadway Tabernacle Congregational Church, this city. The bride's father performed the ceremony in the presence of the families only. Lieutenant Daugherity and his bride will be at Newport News, Va., after Jan. 20.

Dowling-Tuttle.

The wedding of Miss Kathleen Harriet Tuttle, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Edward Gerry Tuttle of 427 Walton Avenue, Bronx, to Laurence Dowling, U. S. N. R. F., son of the late Dr. John W. Dowling and Mrs. Dowling of this city, took place at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Thompson Chapel of the Broadway Tabernacle. The Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson performed the ceremony.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, was unattended and Edward Gerry Tuttle, Jr., acted as best man. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the Hotel Gotham.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, Jan. 13, two Whig ... watches, ... silver ... 5th Av. ... on road between ... Ellis ... and 38th St. Bridge, Manhattan; evidently fell off car. Suitable reward for their return to William C. Krueger, Belmont Av. and Kinney St., Newark, N. J.

LOST—DIAMOND BRACELET.
$100 reward; diamond bracelet, platinum setting, between Palais Royal and Martha Washington; probably taxi. Return Room 1211, 29 East 29th St. L. B. De Cravioto. Madison Square 6300. No questions asked.

REWARD for information relating to mink robe, sealskin scarf, fox muff, workbag containing knitting, velvet hat, one tire with cover; auto stolen at 49th and Broadway, abandoned at St. Nicholas Av. and 105th. Telephone 8893 Plaza.

LOST.—Ring, Tiffany setting, large ruby and two diamonds of equal size; left in women's dressing room, first floor, Hotel Gregorian, Friday afternoon, about 1 o'clock. Liberal reward. H. G., 247 Times Downtown.

LOST.—If chauffeur taking two ladies from Bellevue Hospital to Hotel Flanders, at 5 o'clock, Saturday P. M., will return muff he will receive suitable reward. Hotel Flanders, Apartment 98.

LOST—Diamond and Pearl watch bracelet, Broadway, near 96th or 79th St., Sunday, Jan. 13, about 2:30 P. M.; very liberal reward to finder. Kobler, 230 West 79th. Tel. 2892 Schuyler.

LOST.—On Friday evening, 5th Av.; near 42d St., a gold mesh purse, clasps set with sapphires, containing change, &c.; suitable reward offered for its return to Hasbrouck, 356 4th Av.

LOST—Velvet bag, Saturday evening, between Amsterdam Av. and Broadway, 110th St.; finder please return watch, which is heirloom, keep money. Buehler, 200 Cathedral Parkway.

LOST.—In Riverside 'bus, or between 106th and West 107th Sts., one dark blue beaded pocketbook containing money and keys. Liberal reward. Van Cleve, Great Northern Hotel.

LOST.—Friday afternoon, between 29th and 5th Av. and the Lyceum Theatre, open-faced gold watch; initials H. S.; reward. Sheffield, 323 West 83d.

LOST.—Jan. 12, at Riggs' or on 33d St. and Broadway, a purple velvet handbag, containing small amount of money; reward. Notify 170 Bloomfield Av., Passaic, N. J.

LOST.—Wallet, containing 5 rings, vicinity Grand Central Terminal; reward. Communicate Rebecca Young, 456 South 2d Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

LOST.—Diamond princess ring, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1918, between 601 West 110th and 119 West 120th; reward; no questions. Callan, 601 West 110th St.

LOST—Monday, an envelope containing money. Finder please return to Union Trust Co., at 60th St., or communicate with owner, 4694 Plaza.

LOST.—Wednesday night, platinum ring, with diamond and six small sapphires; liberal reward, no questions asked. S 142 Times.

LOST—Bunch of keys, on gold key ring, one key on ring, marked 24, between Pine and Nassau Sts. and Equitable Building. Cable, 14 Pine St.

LOST.—Sunday afternoon, silk handbag, St. Nicholas Terrace, near 127th St.. Montague, 408 Palisade Av., Yonkers, N. Y.; reward.

LOST.—Park Av., Friday evening, black satin slipper, with rhinestone buckle; reward if returned to Mrs. Post, 955 Park Av.

LOST.—Temporary certificate No. 330 for 20,000 shares International Metals Co. Address John B. Farish, San Mateo, Cal.

LOST—String of pearls on 6th Av. elevated, between 10:30 and 11:15 Sunday morning; liberal reward. Return O 164 Times.

LOST.—Gold chain bracelet with four fancy colored sapphires; reward, $20. F. Walter Lawrence, Inc., 527 5th Av.

LOST.—Between Broadway Theatre and 11th St., on the 12th, gold lorgnette. Suitable reward. 27 West 11th St.

LOST.—Gold amethyst bracelet, between Biltmore Hotel, Broadhurst Theatre. Reward. Schuyler 8116.

LOST.—A string of coral beads. Return to Mrs. J. Alexander, 490 West End Av. Reward.

FOUND.—Sunday evening, 40th St., 7th Av., lady's black satin bag. E 129 Times.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Skunk muff, Friday evening, Manhattan Opera House. Haack, 511 West 134th St.

$500 REWARD
For pearl necklace lost Friday evening, between Metropolitan Opera House and 64th St. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

FREDERIC MAY DIES; VETERAN SPORTSMAN

He Became Prominent in Seventies Through His Duel with James Gordon Bennett.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Frederic May, one of the best known clubmen and sportsmen of the seventies, eighties, and nineties, died at his home here today from the aftereffects of an attack of pneumonia, from which he suffered last July. Mr. May had lived in Washington most of his life. After a long absence he returned here about fifteen years ago and engaged in the real estate business. He was 68 years old. His mother, Mrs. Sarah M. May, survives him. Mr. May never married.

In the seventies Mr. May came into public notice through his duel with James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of The New York Herald. He was a member of the Metropolitan and Commercial clubs of Washington, and the New York Yacht Club. He was an enthusiastic yachtsman, and sailed his own craft until recent years, under the New York Yacht Club colors.

The duel which was fought on Jan. 9, 1877, by Mr. May and James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of The New York Herald, was the upshot of an encounter between the two men which took place several days before in front of the Union Club. Mr. May, who objected to Mr. Bennett's attentions to his sister, Miss Edith May, attacked Mr. Bennett with a cowhide whip as he was leaving the club with a party of friends.

With an attempt at secrecy, Mr. Bennett and his party, which included S. Howland Robbins, Dr. Charles Phelps, Louis Lorillard, and Carroll Livingstone, left this city the following day for the Delaware-Maryland boundary lines, where, near Marydell, Md., they were met by Mr. May, and his second, Dr. Frederick May of Baltimore.

A newspaper report on Jan. 10, 1877, said that after both men had fired three shots at twenty paces, "neither was hurt as to life, limbs, or digestion," and that this "ridiculous" termination forms a fitting climax to the history of the affair. Following the third shot the seconds interfered, "mutual explanations were made, and the affair amicably, though, of course, sheepishly, settled."

After a Grand Jury investigation of the duel Dr. Phelps was committed to jail for refusing to testify. Mr. Bennett sailed for Europe on Jan. 14, 1877. Dr. Phelps was released several days later by Justice O'Donohue of the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Ellen B. Marble, Actress.

Mrs. Ellen Bloom Marble, a veteran actress, died yesterday in Staten Island Hospital. She had appeared on the stage for nearly fifty years before her recent retirement. Mrs. Marble was born in Fulton, Mo., and made her début as a child. She married "Dick" Oglesby, a Western actor and producer and cousin of the late former Governor Oglesby of Illinois. After his death she married the late William Marble, with whom she played continuously until his death, six years ago. Mrs. Marble is survived by two sons.

Mrs. Algernon T. B. Sheridan.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Mrs. Algernon Thomas Brinsley Sheridan, daughter of John Lothrop Motley, the American historian, died last night at Frampton Court, Dorchester.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN MULLANY, a traveling salesman who made his home in East Orange, N. J., died there on Sunday night.

DELFINE GROSSO, a retired hotel proprietor of South Orange, N. J., died in Orange, N. J. He was 60 years old.

Mrs. MARY LOGAN, 65 years old, a theatrical wardrobe manager, died yesterday at her home, 424 West Thirty-fifth Street.

ARCHIBALD JOHN WYKES, 46 years old, Treasurer of the Illinois Central Railroad, died yesterday at his home in Glen Ridge, N. J.

Miss EVELINE E. WILSON, a teacher in Public School 141, Brooklyn, died in the Swedish Hospital on Saturday. She lived at 1,173 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

THOMAS STEWART WHITE, a retired business man of Hackettstown, N. J., died on Sunday night at his home there in his sixty-ninth year.

EDWIN A. ARMSTRONG, a retired paper manufacturer of Philadelphia, died yesterday at his home in Cooch's Bridge, Del., in his seventy-ninth year.

Mrs. CHRISTINA S. APEL, wife of Henry R. Apel, a wagon manufacturer, died on Saturday at her home, 604 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 57 years.

WILLIAM MORRISON, a retired official of the Southern Pacific Railroad, died suddenly on Sunday afternoon in Yonkers. He was in his eighty-seventh year.

Police Lieutenant PETER J. FALLON, a member of the Newark police force for thirty-five years, died at his home in Newark yesterday from apoplexy.

JOEL McCORNACK of Marcola, Ore., died yesterday at the home of his brother, Herbert McCornack, whom he had been visiting in Glen Ridge, N. J. He was 69 years old.

Captain HUBERT ANDERSON WHITE, a civil war veteran and an old-time whaling commander, died at his home in Southampton, L. I., on Saturday, at the age of 85 years.

PHILIP TAG, for thirty-three years Superintendent of the Acker, Merrall & Condit warehouse in West Forty-third Street, died on Saturday at his home, 232 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

Corporal BENJAMIN S. ADAMS, 22 years old, a member of the headquarters company of the 12th Field Artillery, U. S. A., died on Saturday in St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, N. J., of pneumonia.

Mrs. MARY DONOVAN, widow of Daniel Donovan, a tailor and clothing manufacturer of Brooklyn, died at her home, 66 North Oxford Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, in her fifty-second year.

AMOS G. HEIMS, 48 years old, employed for many years in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, died in the Brooklyn Hospital on Saturday after an operation. His home was at 473 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn.

AUGUSTUS B. FARHAM, former Adjutant General of the National Guard of Maine and for nearly a quarter of a century the Postmaster of Bangor, Me., died at his home there yesterday in his seventy-seventh year.

J. FRANK TALLMAN, an underwriter for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and formerly General Manager of the New York Life Insurance Company, died at his home, 711 Park Place, Brooklyn, on Saturday. He was 63 years old.

Mrs. ELIZABETH HENDERSON RITCH, widow of Willis M. Ritch, who was the owner of stone quarries at Greenwich, Conn., died on Sunday at the home of her son, Dr. Amos M. Ritch, 711 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 80 years.

JOSEPH F. CORDIER, for the last thirty years head of the enamel mixing department of the Lalance & Grosjean agateware factory, died yesterday at the home of his sister, 361 Sterling Place, Brooklyn. He was 76 years old.

Mrs. MARGUERITA KNAUSE, wife of Dr. B. Frank Knause, formerly Deputy Commissioner and Sanitary Superintendent for Brooklyn, died on Sunday at her home, 18 Palmetto Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Knause was first married to Stephen S. W. Tennant, who died in 1914, and afterward she became the wife of ex-Congressman Charles G. Bennett. She married Dr. Knause in July, 1916, at New Canaan, Conn.

GEORGE ROSS HENDRICKSON, a veteran of the civil war and Secretary and Treasurer of the Veterans' Association of the Heavy Cavalry of Yonkers, died at his home there yesterday. He was 70 years old.

Miss ANNA EDGECOMBE, the last member of an old Newark family, was found dead on the doorstep of her home, 109 Grafton Avenue, Newark, yesterday. She had lived a secluded life in the old homestead since the death of her sisters. She was in her eighty-first year.

Mrs. ELIZABETH DITMARS SCHENCK, wife of Willard F. Schenck, Secretary of the Brooklyn Trust Company, died on Saturday in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital after an operation. She was the daughter of the late Cornelius Ditmars, an old-time farmer of Flatlands. Mrs. Schenck was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century, the Kings County Historical Society, and the Ingleside Club. Her home was at 209 East Nineteenth Street, Brooklyn.

JAMES RODWELL BRENNEN, an insurance broker in Brooklyn, and a Director of the Kings County Savings Institution, died yesterday in the Harrison Sanitarium at Whitestone, L. I. The funeral services will be held at the home of his mother, 976 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, this evening. Mr. Brennen was born in Brooklyn forty-four years ago, the son of John H. Brennen, at one time Deputy City Treasurer of the old City of Brooklyn. He was a member of Kismet Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the Brooklyn Civic, Crescent Athletic, and Invincible Clubs.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Anniversaries.

SILVER WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.
GOODSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Goodstein of 245 West 118th St. beg to announce the 25th anniversary of their wedding, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1918.

Engaged.

McCUNE—ROBINSON.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Robinson, Yonkers, announce the engagement of their daughter, Edgarda, to Lieutenant Rowe McCune, Ord. R. C. of Vancouver, British Columbia, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. McCune, 123 East 65th St.

Married.

COLT—MASON.—On Saturday, Jan. 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, 854 5th Av., by the Rev. Robert S. W. Wood, Margaret Van Buren, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Grant Mason, to Lieutenant Samuel Sloan Colt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Colt.

DOWLING — TUTTLE.— Monday afternoon, Jan. 14, in the Thompson Chapel of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, by the Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., Kathleen Harriet, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Edward Gerry Tuttle, to Laurence Dowling, U. S. N. R. F., of New York.

LYON—COUSE.—On Saturday, Jan. 12, in Bridgeport, Conn., at the United Church, by the Rev. William Horace Day, Susan Rossiter Couse to William Kellog Lyon.

PETERSON—KIRPAL.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Kirpal of Flushing announce the marriage of their daughter, Elsa, to Mr. R. M. Tower Peterson, also of Flushing, on Wednesday, Jan. 9.

Died.

ABBOT.—At his residence, 421 William St., East Orange, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 14, Abiel Abbot, in his 89th year. Funeral private.

ALEXANDER.—On Sunday, Jan. 13, 1918, Kate C., widow of Thomas H. Alexander and daughter of Nathan L. and Maria G. Keyser of Philadelphia, Penn. Funeral services will be held at her home, 508 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1918, at 10 A. M. Interment at Philadelphia.

BALLENBERG.—Adolph, aged 66, Jan. 13, 1918, beloved husband of Fanny and father of Mrs. Sidney M. Cohen of Milwaukee, Mrs. S. H. Morse, Mrs. Jesse L. Straus, William, and Charles Ballenberg. Funeral from his late residence, Broadway and 28th St., Flushing, L. I., Wednesday, at 10.30 A. M. Chicago and Milwaukee papers please copy.

BALLENBERG.—Adolph. Darcy Lodge, No. 187, F. and A. M.—Brethren: You are herewith requested to attend Masonic funeral service of Adolph Ballenberg on Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock at his late residence, Broadway, Flushing, L. I. Long Island Railroad Port Washington train to Broadway Flushing leaves Pennsylvania Station at 9:15 A. M.
BERT GREEN, Master.
M. M. SAMUELS, Secretary.

BARNES.—On Sunday, Jan. 13, 1918, Nettie B. Barnes, beloved wife of Erastus Henry Barnes and mother of Beatrice Barnes. Funeral services at her late home, 44 Montgomery Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, at half-past 2 P. M.

BELL.—On Sunday, Jan. 13, 1918, David Bell. Funeral services will be held from his late residence, 107 West 78th St., on Tuesday, Jan. 15, at 8 P. M.

BERKMAN.—Gussie, of 887 East 178th St., suddenly, Jan. 14. Funeral services from her late residence, Tuesday afternoon. Interment Washington Cemetery.

CAFFIN.—Charles H., author and art critic, died Jan. 14. Service at the CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, 66th St. and Broadway, Jan. 16, at 2:30 o'clock.

CLARK.—At St. John's Hospital, Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1918, Helen Douglas, widow of Floyd C. Clark, in her 72d year. Funeral at St. John's Episcopal Church, Getty Square, Yonkers, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1918, 12 noon. Oswego, N. Y., papers please copy.

CONTI.—Adele, on Jan. 14, widow of Joseph Conti, at 77 Pennsylvania Av., Newark, N. J. Funeral services 9 A. M., Thursday, at St. Columbus Church, Pennsylvania Av. and South St., Newark, N. J.

CROCKER.—At Granville, N. Y., Jan. 10, Eliza Caldwell Crocker, widow of the late William H. Crocker, in her 87th year.

DAVIS.—Sunday, Jan. 13, Samuel I. Davis, in his 50th year. Funeral services at Ansonia Hotel Tuesday, Jan. 15, at 9 A. M. Savannah papers please copy.

DAVIS.—Jan. 14, Frederick A. Services Stephen Merritt Harlem Chapel, 304 West 126th St., Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

DEVLIN.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Jan. 12, at her residence, 61 Bay State Road, Boston, Mass., Mary E., widow of the late John E. Devlin and sister of Mrs. Frank Hall Scott and David D. Davis. Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 16, at King's Chapel, at 11 o'clock.

DOUGHERTY.—On Jan. 14, 1918, George W. Dougherty. Services at his late residence, 48 Belair Road, Rosebank, Staten Island, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 15, at 8 o'clock.

DUNHAM.—On Monday, Jan. 14, 1918, Mrs. Emma Dunham. Funeral services on Wednesday at 8 P. M. at her late residence, 116 Madison St., Brooklyn. New Jersey papers please copy.

FEURING.—On Monday, Jan. 14, 1918, our beloved mother, Katharina Feuring, (nee Emerich,) widow of Philip Feuring, aged 75 years. Funeral from her late residence, 2,326 Morris Av., near 183d St., Bronx, Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery, private. It is earnestly requested to omit flowers.

FITZGERALD.—On the 13th inst., at Hotel Athens, James Fitzgerald. Funeral from C. W. Foster Funeral Parlor, 153 East 44th St., Wednesday, at 12:30 P. M.

FLANTER.—Marcus, on Monday, Jan. 14, at Lebanon Hospital, in his 80th year. Funeral private. Interment Macpelah Cemetery.

FLANTER.—Isaac Lodge members are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, Marcus Flanter, on Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1918, at 2 P. M. sharp, from Meyers & Co., 228 Lenox Av.
BENJAMIN HARSKOWITCH, President.
WILLIAM KURHAN, Secretary.

FRANCKEN.—A., beloved husband of Fanny Halsey Francken. Funeral from his late residence, Queens, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 16, at 3 P. M. Kindly omit flowers. Interment West Hampton, L. I.

FRANKEL.—On Monday, Jan. 14, Jane Rachael, widow of Harris, and beloved mother of Aaron, Joseph, Charles, and Minnie. Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 15, at 1 P. M., from her late residence, 962 Aldus St., Bronx. Simpson St. Station, Subway. Interment Machpelah Cemetery, Cypress Hills.

GAFFNEY.—Alice Regina, mother of Frederick, Victor, and Leo Gaffney, on Jan. 14. Funeral from 1,970 Broadway, (near 66th St.) New York City. Requiem mass Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Broadway and 71st St., 10 A. M., Wednesday. Interment Holy Name Cemetery, Jersey City.

GREY.—Jan. 14, Sarah J., in her 82d year, after a brief illness. Funeral services Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock, at the Chapel of the Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 161 8th Av., corner 18th St.

HAGUE.—Lieut. William Hague, in Paris, Jan. 1. Burial took place at Ivry Cemetery, Jan. 5. Memorial service will be held at Calvary Church, 21st St. and 4th Av., on Tuesday, Jan. 15, at 5 P. M.

HALL.—Mrs. David B., 16 New York City, Jan. 14, 1918. Funeral services Tuesday evening, Jan. 15, at C. Winterbottom Chapel, 620 6th Av., at 7 P. M. Interment private.

HENSEL.—Carolyn. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Tuesday, 8:30 P. M.

HOWELL.—At St. Luke's Hospital on Jan. 13, 1918, Walter L., beloved husband of Georgia T. and father of Clifford Howell. Funeral services at his late residence, 55 East 121st St., Tuesday, 8:15 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

HUCHBERGER.—Sarah, at her residence, 550 East 21st St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 14, 1918. Notice of funeral hereafter. Chicago papers please copy.

KLOTS.—Suddenly, at her residence, 2,061 5th Av., on Jan. 14, Annie Durell, widow of James Hapelje Klots and daughter of the late Jane Kipp and Henry Durell, in the 86th year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LANDER.—William D., 31 years of age, son of late Mr. and Mrs. George Lander. Services at the residence, 134 East 235th St., at 8 P. M. Jan. 15. Funeral at 10 A. M. on the 16th. Funeral at Lutheran Cemetery, Brooklyn. Kindly omit flowers.

LATSCHA.—On Jan. 13, 1918, Charles A. Latscha, in his 68th year, beloved father of Florence, Charles W., and Albert Latscha. Funeral services at Winterbottom's Chapel, 75 West 47th St., Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1918, at 12:45 A. M. Interment Kensico Cemetery.

LEVY.—Wolf, father of Leon, Mrs. Moss Goldstein, Mrs. Sol Herwitz, and Lena. Funeral, Jan. 15, at 12:30, from late residence, 1,606 Lexington Av.

LEVY.—Wolf. Washington Lodge No. 70, I. O. F. S. of I.—Members are requested to attend the funeral of Brother Wolf Levy from his late residence, 1,606 Lexington Av., Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1 P. M. sharp.
BURNHAM ASCH, Secretary.

LINDQUIST.—On Jan. 13, 1918, Helena Odeen, beloved wife of Gustave. Funeral services, private, Thursday, Jan. 17, 1,156 Boston Road. Interment Woodlawn.

LOGAN.—Mary. Services, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 B'way, (Campbell's,) Thurs., 11 A. M. Auspices Actors' Fund.

McCONKEY.—Suddenly, on Jan. 14, 1918, Olive F. McConkey, widow of Thomas McConkey. Funeral services at her late residence, 400 Manhattan Av., on Wednesday, Jan. 16, at 8 P. M.

MARBLE.—Ellen. Services, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 B'way, (Campbell's,) Wed., 11 A. M. Auspices Actors' Fund.

MARSH.—Suddenly, on Monday, Jan. 14, in the 58th year of his age, Frank Ballard of 328 Clermont Av., Brooklyn, son of the late Edward H. Marsh of New York. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

MARSHALL.—On Jan. 14, Burt E. Marshall, at his residence, 90 Morningside Drive, in his 47th year. Notice of funeral later.

MAY.—Frederick. At his residence at Washington, D. C., on Jan. 13, 1918, Frederic May, son of the late John Frederic May, M. D., and Sarah M. May, in the 69th year of his age.

MAYERS.—On Jan. 13, Daisy Lee Mayers, beloved wife of Ralph E. Mayers. Funeral services at St. George's Chapel, Stuyvesant Square and 16th St., (east of 3d Av.,) Tuesday, Jan. 15, at 2 o'clock.

MAYHER.—On Sunday, Jan. 13, 1918, Mary Mayher. Funeral service at her home, 83 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 15, at 8 P. M.

MILLER.—Sunday, Jan. 13, at her residence, 238 East 52d St., Mary, beloved daughter of Mrs. Dorothea Miller. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MORRISON.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Jan. 13, 1918, at Yonkers, N. Y., William Morrison, beloved father of Mrs. George A. Williamson, Mrs. Gustave Lender, and Elizabeth Morrison, in his 87th year. Funeral services will be held at the Lefferts Place Chapel, 86 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1918, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

NEVILLE.—Jan. 14, Annie S. Funeral, Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Wednesday, 8 P. M.

NOTMAN.—On Jan. 12, at his residence, 149 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, Grant Notman, son of the late Peter and Jane C. Notman, in his 53d year. Services at his late residence on Tuesday morning, Jan. 15, at 10 o'clock. Please do not send flowers.

PARK.—Suddenly, at Presbyterian Hospital, Benjamin Franklin Park, in the 75th year of his age. Services at John J. Fox's Funeral Chapel, 1,908 Bathgate Av., on Jan. 16, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

PERROTTET.—On Jan. 13, Arthur Jules Perrotet. Relatives, friends, and members of New York Elevator Men's Benevolent Association are invited to attend service at Carleton Winterbottom's Chapel, 620 6th Av., near 36th St., on Wednesday, 8.30 P. M.

POST.—On Sunday, Jan. 13, 1918, Frank W. Post, beloved husband of Mary A. Post, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. M. W. Coburn, 491 Westminster Road, Brooklyn. Requiem mass at the Church of the Holy Innocents, Beverly Road and 17th St., Wednesday morning at 9:30 o'clock. Member of Colfax Council, Royal Arcanum.

POWER.—John A., aged 40, at his residence in Bound Brook, Jan. 14. Notice of funeral hereafter.

PROTHEROE.—On Jan. 14, 1918, at her home, 149 Gracechurch Street, Port Chester, N. Y., after a long illness, Robina Weber, daughter of the late Albert Weber of New York and Martha Woodward and wife of William M. Protheroe. Notice of funeral hereafter.

QUACKENBUSH.—Very suddenly, in Milford, Conn., Jan. 13, 1918, Daniel M. Quackenbush, in the 41st year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his late residence in Milford, Conn., on Tuesday afternoon, 3 o'clock. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

RITCH.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Jan. 13, 1918, Elizabeth Henderson, widow of Willis M. Ritch of Greenwich, Conn. Funeral services at the residence of her son, Dr. Amos M. Ritch, 711 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday at 8 P. M. Further services and interment at Greenwich, Conn.

ROBERTS.—Edward Everett, on Jan. 12, beloved husband of Martha Elizabeth Strong. Funeral services Tuesday, Jan. 15, at 12 o'clock noon, at his late residence, 263 6th Av., Brooklyn.

SACKERSDORF.—On Jan. 14, 1918, Otto, beloved husband of Christina Sackersdorf, (nee Beery.) Members of New York Lodge No. 420, F. and A. M., and members of New York Post Office, Station G, Branch 36, are invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, 369 West 51st St., on Tuesday at 8 P. M. Funeral Wednesday at 10 A. M. Greenwich papers please copy.

SARZIN.—Julia, (nee Stern,) beloved mother of Ida Sarzin, sister of Isaac and Charles Stern, aged 32, suddenly on Sunday evening. Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 15, at 10:30 A. M., from 117 East 179th St. New Haven papers please copy.

SCHAEFER.—Edwin Christian, beloved husband of Jean Schaefer, (nee Lester,) on Jan. 14, 1918. Funeral services at his late residence, 160 Washington St., Long Branch, N. J., Wednesday evening, Jan. 16, 8 o'clock. Interment Mount Peace, Philadelphia. Philadelphia papers please copy.

SCHENCK.—On Jan. 13, 1918, Elizabeth Ditmars, beloved wife of Willard F. Schenck. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 209 East 19th St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 15, at 2 P. M.

SCHENCK.—On Jan. 13, Mary Elizabeth, (nee Bush,) at her residence, 411 West End Av., widow of the late Dr. John P. Schenck. Funeral services on Tuesday, Jan. 15, at her residence, at 3 P. M. Interment on Wednesday, at Fishkill, N. Y., at 1:30 P. M. Beacon papers please copy.

SCHMAHL.—Eliza, Jan. 14, 1918, in the 90th year of her age. Funeral from the residence of her niece, Mrs. Walter T. MacDowell, 306 East 21st St., Flatbush, Brooklyn, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1918, at 11 A. M.

SCOFIELD.—At Stamford, Conn., on Monday, Jan. 14, 1918, Edwin L. Scofield, in his 66th year. Funeral services will be held at the Congregational Church on Wednesday, Jan. 16, at 2:30 P. M.

SHAFFER.—On Monday, Jan. 14, 1918, Jacob Shaffer, husband of the late Cordelia Hunt Shaffer, in his 85th year. Funeral services at his late home, 83 Clarkson St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, at 8 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

SHELTON.—On Sunday, Jan. 13, Henriette Edwards Shelton, widow of Henry Wright Shelton and daughter of the late William Smith and Frances Ogden Edwards Hoyt. Funeral services at St. George's Chapel, Stuyvesant Square and 16th St., (east of 3d Av.,) on Tuesday, Jan. 15, at 10 o'clock.

SIEGEL.—Bernard, beloved husband of Ida Siegel, suddenly, Monday morning. Services, late residence, 341 Vermont St., Brooklyn, Tuesday noon. Lodges: Marshall, Centennial, Horlasof, Glory Israel.

SIEWERS.—On Jan. 14, 1918, Arthur C., beloved husband of Anna M. Siewers, (nee Erdmann.) Funeral service at his late residence, 1,457 East 10th St., Flatbush, Wednesday, at 8 P. M.

STEVENS.—At Rutherford, N. J., on Jan. 14, 1918, Mary E., sister of the late Frank N. Stevens. Funeral services from her late residence, The Terrace 46, Wednesday, at 2.30 o'clock.

STOOTHOFF.—On Jan. 13, Walter Scott Stoothoff, in his 67th year. Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 16, at 1.30 P. M., from 917 Post Av., Port Richmond, S. I.

SWEET.—Jan. 14, 1918, Anna Sweet, beloved daughter of Andrew B. and Margaret Sweet. Funeral from her late residence, 2,029 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, at 2.30 P. M., Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1918. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

TALLMAN.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Jan. 12, 1918, J. Frank Tallman, in his 63d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 711 Park Place, Brooklyn, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment Poughkeepsie.

TAPPEN.—January 13, Edward M. Services, Stephen Merritt Harlem Chapel, 304 West 126th St., Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock.

TEN EYCK.—At Douglas, Ariz., Jan. 10, 1918, Lieutenant Cabell Breckinridge Ten Eyck, 11th Field Artillery, U. S. A., aged 22 years, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Ten Eyck of 19 Belmont Terrace, Yonkers, N. Y. Funeral on Wednesday, Jan. 16, at 2:30 P. M., from St. Paul's Church, Yonkers, N. Y.

TERRY.—Suddenly, at Atlantic City, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 13, 1918, Miss Frances Terry. Notice of funeral later.

THOMAS.—Thomas H. Thomas, at Post-Graduate Hospital, 10 P. M., Jan. 14. Funeral notice hereafter.

THORNTON.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Jan. 13, at Englewood, N. J., John Thornton, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y., son of the late John Thornton of Riverton, N. J., and beloved husband of Florence E. Thornton. Funeral private. Interment Philadelphia, at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

TRUSWELL.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Jan. 13, 1918, William H. Truswell, beloved husband of Anna Kolkebeck Truswell, son of William and Sarah A. Truswell. Funeral services at his late home, 446 14th St., Brooklyn, Jan. 16, 2 P. M. Interment private.

WILD.—On Jan. 13, Mary, beloved wife of Frank Wild. Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 16, 2 P. M., from her late residence, 730 East 216th St.

WILTSIE.—Simion. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 1,970 Broadway, (Campbell's,) Tuesday, 11 A. M. Auspices Actor's Fund.

WOLTERS.—John H., suddenly, Jan. 13, aged 50. Funeral services Tuesday, Jan. 15, at James Convoy's undertaking establishment, 2,169 8th Av., at 8 P. M. Funeral private.

WINNER.—Entered into rest on Monday, Jan. 14, 1918, at his late residence, 777 Bergen Av., Jersey City, John Winner, son of the late John and Ballina Van Horne Winner and husband of Mary Parke Winner. Funeral services at his late home on Thursday, Jan. 17, at 2 P. M.

WOODHAM.—Monday, Jan. 14, at her residence, 861 Greene Av., Brooklyn, Mary Cordelia, widow of Alfred Woodnam. Funeral private.

WYKES.—At Glenridge, N. J., Jan. 14, 1918, Archibald J. Wykes, husband of Edith Steege Wykes, in his 47th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 124 Midland Av., Wednesday evening, Jan. 16, at 8 o'clock. Train leaves Hoboken at 7:07 for Bloomfield Station. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery at 12 noon on Thursday.

ASCHER.—Philip, 2,581 Sedgwick Av., Bronx, Jan. 13. Funeral private.
BARRETT.—William J., 532 East 150th St., Jan. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
BREWER.—Thomas B., 141 West 145th St., Jan. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
COLLINS.—Annie, 160 East 3d St., Jan. 13. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
CURTIS.—Warren B., 924 West End Av., Jan. 13. Funeral notice later.
DRISCOLL.—Nora, 100 Madison St., Jan. 12. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
ELLIOTT.—James, 409 West 25th St., Jan. 12. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
HAUBNER.—Kathryn H., 169 West 97th St., Jan. 13, aged 64. Funeral today.
HERNON.—John P., Jan. 12; aged 46. Funeral 161 8th Av. today, 2 P. M.
JAENEL.—Charles, Jan. 12. Funeral service 851 Amsterdam Av. today.
KEELER.—Almira, 320 West 50th St., Jan. 12.
KELLY.—Ann, 717 East 182d St., Jan. 13. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
MABIE.—Ann M., 165 West 129th St., Jan. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
MASTERSON.—Ellen, Jan. 13, aged 65. Funeral 415 1st Av., today, 2 P. M.
MORAN.—Thomas F., 4,253 Park Av., Jan. 12. Funeral today, noon.
O'HARA.—James, 277 West 134th St., Jan. 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
REDDINGTON.—William, 24 Columbus Av., Jan. 13.
SCHLESINGER.—Marion, 540 West 157th St., Jan. 12.
SCHLIESSMANN.—Anna, 242 East 84 St., Jan. 12, aged 52. Funeral tomorrow.
SHEEHAN.—Joseph, 139 East 43d St., Jan. 13. Funeral today.
SINGLETON.—Jeremiah, 770 2d Av., Jan. 12. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
STENGER.—Jacob, 306 East 88th St., Jan. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
VARKER.—Jane C., 661 West 179th St., Jan. 13. Funeral today, 1 P. M.
VON HARTEN.—Henry J., 265 West 130th St., Jan. 13. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
WELLS.—Sidney, 167 West 129th St., Jan. 13, aged 28. Funeral tomorrow, noon.
ZUGNER.—Anna, 103 East 118th St., Jan. 13. Funeral notice later.

Brooklyn.

BITZ.—Jacob H., 8 Moore St., Jan. 13, aged 62. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
BRENNEN.—James R., 976 Sterling Place, Jan. 14. Funeral service today.
BROWN.—Robert T., 419 Rochester Av., Jan. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
BURNSIDE.—Annie, 787 Flatbush Av., Jan. 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
CAVANAGH.—James, Kings County Hospital, Jan. 12. Funeral today.
CORDIER.—Joseph F., 361 Sterling Place, Jan. 14. Funeral private.
CORNELL.—Lester H., 1,053 East 40th St., Jan. 13, aged 8. Funeral private.
CUNNINGHAM.—Rose A., 321 Hewes St., Jan. 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
DONNELLY.—Francis R., 204 Schenectady Av., Jan. 14. Funeral notice later.
DONOVAN.—Mary, 66 North Oxford St., Jan. 13, aged 51. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
FLEMING.—Grace, 12 Hubbard Place, Jan. 13, aged 19. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
GARRETT.—William H., 77 Pine St., Jan. 13, aged 72. Funeral Jan. 17.
HELMS.—Amos G., 473 Bainbridge St., Jan. 12.
HOLLIS.—Georgina L., 270 Clinton St., Jan. 13. Funeral private.
HUESTON.—Jane, 416 Clermont Av., Jan. 13, aged 96. Funeral tomorrow.
IMPERIALE.—Antonio, 711 Sackett St., Jan. 13, aged 50. Funeral today.
KANE.—Alexander, 197 Dean St., Jan. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
KLEINSHUTZ.—George, 83 Ralph Av., Jan. 12, aged 57.
KUHN.—Adam F., 200 Hull St., Jan. 12.
LANE.—Elizabeth, 1,619 Brooklyn Av., Jan. 13. Funeral service today.
McFARLAND.—Sabina, 522 58th St., Jan. 12. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
McGRATH.—William J., 648 Leonard St., Jan. 12. Funeral today.
MASTERS.—Hazel L., 56 Berkeley Place, Jan. 13, aged 17.
MORAN.—Thomas B., 645 59th St., Jan. 12. Funeral today, 9.30 A. M.
MURPHY.—James H., 2,137 67th St., Jan. 13. Funeral tomorrow.
NOLAN.—John F., 232A 6th Av., Jan. 13, aged 64. Funeral tomorrow.
O'CONNOR.—John, 2,521 Clarendon Road, Jan. 13, aged 80. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
O'REILLY.—Mary, 112 Jewell St., Jan. 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
OLIVER.—Doris E., 549 Carlton Av., Jan. 13. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
READ.—Frank J., Long Island State Hospital, Jan. 12, aged 74.
ROCHE.—Nicholas G., 290 Dean St., Jan. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

SCHULTZ.—Charlotte, 231 Wyckoff Av., Jan. 13, aged 6.
SCHUMACHER.—Edward, 104 Himrod St., Jan. 13, aged 29. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
SCULLY.—Mary, 1,047 Pacific St., Jan. 14, aged 87. Funeral today.
STEIL.—Martha, 260 Graham Av., Jan. 12, aged 37. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
TAG.—Philip, 232 Sterling St., Jan. 12. Funeral service today.
TAYLOR.—John H., 1,447 Bushwick Av., Jan. 13. Funeral tomorrow.
VETTERLEIN.—Henry, 322 Bergen St., Jan. 13, aged 58. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
WERTHEIMER.—Sarah, 445 Jefferson Av., Jan. 12, aged 65.
WHALEN.—Thomas, Coney Island Hospital, Jan. 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
WILSON.—Eveline E., 1,173 Lincoln Place, Jan. 12.
WUNSCH.—Joseph, German Hospital, Jan. 12, aged 58. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

Hoboken and Jersey City.

HERTMANN.—Frieda, Hoboken, Jan. 12, aged 85.
KENEHAN.—Patrick W., 250 Princeton Av., Jersey City, Jan. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
LEITNER.—Werner J., 368 Palisade Av., West Hoboken, Jan. 12, aged 47.
WITTPENN.—Luzinda, 209 Hancock Av., Jersey City, Jan. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Long Island.

GEISE.—Martha E., Cypress Hills, Jan. 13. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
HAAS.—Charles, Ridgewood, Jan. 12, aged 56. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
HEFNER.—William, Oyster Bay, Jan. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 10.30 A. M.
McMAHON.—Thomas J., 136 3d St., Long Island City, Jan. 13, aged 34. Funeral tomorrow, 9.30 A. M.
MARTIN.—Sophia, Ridgewood, Jan. 12, aged 73. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SCHESSEL.—Margaret E., Jamaica, Jan. 14, aged 50. Funeral service today.

In Memoriam.

MAAG.—In loving memory of John Conrad Maag, who departed this life Jan. 15, 1907.

MARASCO.—In loving memory of Rocco M. Marasco, who departed this life Jan. 15, 1913.

A happy home we once enjoyed;
How sweet the memory still.
But death has left a lonesomeness
The world can never fill.

THURSTON.—In memory of Colonel Nathaniel B. Thurston, N. G., N. Y., who died a year ago today in command of his regiment, the 74th Infantry, at McAllen, Texas. This notice is inserted by his unforgetting friends on the headquarters staff with Division U. S. A. He served long and well.

YOG.—In tender tribute to the revered memory of a devoted, beloved father, Isidor, died Jan. 15, 1913. Esteemed by all who knew him.

HUGHES.—Thomas M., mass Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, Brooklyn, today, 6:30 A. M.

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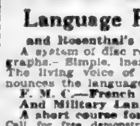
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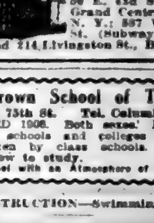
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The Woman Voter

Campaign Funds and Appointments to Office—How the Party Worker Is Rewarded for His Efforts—What Civil Service Reform Has Done for Governmental Efficiency.

FOURTEENTH ARTICLE—SHE LEARNS ABOUT THE SPOILS SYSTEM.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

"You want to know how a campaign fund is raised?" queried the Politician.

"Yes, where does the money come from?" repeated Anna. "I don't suppose it just rolls up of itself."

"It doesn't," said the Politician. "It is raised by contribution, just as they raise funds for charity or for a drive of Billy Sunday's."

"That sounds innocent enough," ruminated the Business Woman. "I always had a vague, floating idea that there was something queer about the raising of those funds; that they had other ways than contributions."

"They used to," said the Politician, "although the contribution method itself can be queer enough in some circumstances. They used to raise campaign funds partly by levying on office holders for a percentage of their salaries. Sometimes that percentage was enormous. When John Kelly was Boss of Tammany Hall, instead of merely levying on the office holders in campaign time he levied a regular annual tax on their salaries amounting often to as much 25 per cent. What was more, the job of keeping track of the assessments was paid for by the city."

"How could the city be made to pay for it?" asked the Business Woman.

"The collector was appointed nominally to a city office, with a salary attached to it, but the only work he did was in collecting and recording the assessments. In 1862 there was a big scandal over the discovery that the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee had levied a similar tax on Federal office holders all over the nation.

"But the Civil Service Reform Association fought that evil and finally got the better of it—not altogether, but drove it under cover. The law now makes it a crime to hold up an office holder for any part of his salary for political purposes, and if it is done it has to be done furtively, like getting a drink in Kansas. Most politicians are unwilling to take the risk of going to jail by doing it even furtively. At the same time, an office holder who gets his job solely through politics and is outside the civil service rules knows that he had better keep the organization in good humor by parting with some of his salary, and he does.

"So far as the nation is concerned, the pickings there would be pretty scanty even without the law I've referred to, because most of the Government office holders are now under the civil service rules, and you couldn't threaten discharge very effectively against men and women who are protected from it in that way. In the States and cities there is a larger proportion of offices outside the civil service law, but the rules are being extended gradually to cover more and more cases."

"I can see how raising campaign funds by assessment on office holders was scandalous," said the College Woman. "It was not only a tyranny and a hardship on them, but I suppose it laid them open to temptation to misuse their offices in order to make up the deficiency in their salaries. They couldn't refuse I imagine, for fear that they would lose their jobs if they did."

"You've hit it exactly," said the Lawyer. "The party, or rather the machine, gave them the office, and the machine could take it away. Nominally the man was appointed by the Governor or the Cabinet officer, but actually the Governor or Cabinet officer merely appointed the persons dictated to him by the organization, and in case the organization requested him to dismiss such a person the request would be carried out just as the request to appoint him had been.

"You may be surprised, too, to know that even the appointment of the Cabinet officers themselves was often dictated to the President by the organization, though of course not so absolutely as it dictated to the Cabinet officers the appointment of clerks. When the President was elected, the party organizations in different States presented to him the names of men they wanted to have him put in his Cabinet. It wasn't expected, of course, that he could appoint them all; but he was expected to make a selection from those names, and he had virtually no chance to make any selections of his own."

"Do you mean that the President didn't appoint his own Cabinet?" cried Anna.

"He appointed it from a limited list submitted to him by the organization leaders. He could refuse, of course, but if he did he faced the certainty that the organization would be aggrieved and would fight against his policies, and it might wreck his whole Administration. Gustave Koerner, one of the group of Illinois Republicans of which Abraham Lincoln was the chief, and which fought for and won his nomination to the Presidency, tells in his memoirs of how the President-elect came one morning to his hotel room while he was still in bed and said, looking worried: 'I want to see you and Judd. Where is his room?' Koerner told him, and Lincoln went off and presently returned with Judd, another of the group of Lincoln leaders, while Koerner was dressing.

"'I am in a quandary,' said Lincoln. 'Pennsylvania is entitled to a Cabinet office. But whom shall I appoint?'

"'Not Cameron,' cried Judd and Koerner together. (Cameron was the boss of Pennsylvania.)

"Lincoln asked whom else he could appoint, and they suggested Reeder or Wilmot. 'Oh,' said Lincoln, 'they have no show. There has been delegation after delegation from Pennsylvania, hundreds of letters, and the cry is Cameron, Cameron! Besides, you know I have already fixed on Chase, Seward, and Bates, my competitors at the convention. The Pennsylvania people say, "If you leave out Cameron you disgrace him." Is there not something in that?'

"'Cameron cannot be trusted,' said Koerner. 'He has the reputation of being a tricky and corrupt politician.'

"'I know, I know,' said Lincoln, 'but how can I get along if that State should oppose my Administration?' 'He was very much distressed,' says Koerner. 'We told him we would greatly regret his appointment. Our interview ended in a protest on the part of Judd and myself against the appointment.'

"Lincoln did appoint Cameron, whose administration of the War Department was a miserable failure. In less than a year Lincoln was obliged to get rid of him and appoint Edwin M. Stanton, who was not even a Republican. By that time the grim necessities of war had made the politicians acquiesce in a good many things that would have made them furiously indignant at any other time.

"The old idea of appointing a Cabinet was that each section of the union was entitled to recognition, and that in each section that State which had done most to bring about the President's nomination, or had done the best service in the campaign, or had shown itself most indispensable in the matter of votes, should be preferred. The State organization settled on its candidate, and the President had no more than a limited range of choice. Sometimes the President would reserve one Cabinet office for himself. For instance, the second President Harrison appointed his law partner, William H. H. Miller, to be Attorney General; all the rest of the Cabinet places were disposed of for political reasons. There was some disposition to criticise the President for this appointment, but it was stilled by the argument that, though it might not be precisely the thing for him to do, he was entitled to one personal appointment if he chose.

"I don't wish you to understand that the President was absolutely under the thumb of the bosses, for that would be a mistake. This very President I am speaking of, Benjamin Harrison, refused to appoint Boss Platt Secretary of the Treasury, although Platt had every one of the political reasons I have mentioned back of him. That is, he had brought about Harrison's nomination, his State had done most for his election, and its votes had proved indispensable. But Harrison did recognize the claims of New York and of Platt by appointing Benjamin F. Tracy Secretary of the Navy. The concession did not save him from Platt's bitter opposition, which was carried so far as to attempt to prevent Harrison's renomination.

"For, you see, Platt and the New York organization felt honestly aggrieved. No doubt entered their heads that they were in the right and Harrison most basely in the wrong. In this they merely represented the general popular feeling about offices. Offices belonged to the party, not to the President. 'And not to the people,' you may feel disposed to add; but that would be going a little too far, for at that time most of the people took about the same view of it as the politicians.

"President Cleveland, a man of bull-headed independence, who had the advantage of being necessary to his party, made a dent in this old tradition by appointing men to the Cabinet, in some cases, without regard to it. The work was completed by President Roosevelt, who was then in the same fortunate position as Cleveland—that is, the party needed him more than he needed it. By the time Taft had become President it was generally accepted, by virtue of these two precedents, that the President had more to say about his Cabinet than any party organization; and Wilson completed the change by taking the advice of no political organization whatsoever about his appointments."

"Couldn't the President take a chance and fight the Boss?" asked the College Woman. "I may be wrong, but it seems to me he would have as good an opportunity to make things unpleasant for the Boss as the Boss had to make it hard for him."

"He could, of course," said the Lawyer; "but you must remember that there was no reason for his going out of the way to fight the Boss when not only the people as a whole, but the President himself, thought the Boss was quite within his rights in making these demands. But Presidents frequently did fight bosses, and as you surmise, they made it extremely difficult for the bosses when they did.

"Boss Platt was so well aware of this fact that he avoided quarrels with Presidents even on matters that affected what he regarded as his most sacred rights as a Boss. When a President made an appointment without consulting him, Platt, to avoid a fight, would pretend to the world that the President had made it at his dictation. If the truth ever came out, Platt would fight; but as long as it did not, he would rather save his face that way than be driven into a contest which he knew by experience would be unpleasant for him.

"You mustn't suppose that any President ignores political considerations, even now, in making up his Cabinet, or that he ought to ignore them. His Administration cannot succeed all by itself; he must work in harmony, so far as possible, with Congress and the people, and you must never forget that the parties are merely the people. He should appoint a Cabinet that would strengthen his hands, not necessarily by its ability, but by its satisfactoriness, by the help it would give him to work with those elements which have got to work with him. It won't help his work at all if he unnecessarily antagonizes, at the beginning of his term, everybody on whom he is going to call later for help in putting his measures through.

"Well, then, if the organization could even dictate to the President, to a certain extent, about the membership of his official family, you can easily imagine that it could dictate much more positively to subordinate officials about whom they should appoint as clerks and messengers. And when we begin to talk about that subject it might be as well to drop the past tense, for it does still dictate, though its power of dictation has been badly crippled by the civil service law.

"The national civil service reform law was passed in 1883, and up to that time the political organizations absolutely dictated all appointments. Since the appointments were made in return for political services, not for efficiency in Government work, naturally the appointees relied more on continued political services than on efficient Government work to keep the offices.

"That was called the 'spoils system,' because the view of politicians, and indeed of the public itself, had been summed up in William L. Marcy's epigram, 'To the victor belong the spoils of the enemy.' Since the Pendleton law, as it was called after George H. Pendleton, its sponsor, was passed in 1883, President after President has extended the rules to cover more and more offices, till now the 'spoils' are mighty scant pickings compared with what they used to be."

"But that doesn't apply, you say, to State and city offices?" asked Anna.

"Not so much, though they all have civil service laws, which are slowly being extended to cover more cases. In the cities more depends on the spirit of the administration, its way of regarding the offices, than in the National Government, where, whatever the spirit of the Administration may be, its hands are kept off the spoils by law.

"And, of course, in the long run that means that more depends on the spirit of the people themselves, for they elect the city administrations. It is by no means certain that the majority of the people don't prefer spoils government, at least at times; for they certainly vote sometimes for candidates who represent nothing else. There has, however, been a fairly steady increase of the kind of city government based on the theory that offices are places to work in, not plums awarded for political service. It is an increase not altogether steady, for at times cities that have seemed definitely committed to that theory of government relapse at some election into the old theory and elect a straightaway spoilsmen's ticket; but, for all that, the progress is noticeable."

"I suppose you're slamming Tammany now," said the Politician, "and I'll bet you don't know what Tammany is."

"Well, what is Tammany?" retorted the Lawyer, defiantly.

[The next article in this series will be published in tomorrow's issue.]

URGES ENLARGING WOMEN'S WAR WORK

About 1,266,000 Now Employed and 2,000,000 More Available, Says League Expert.

PROPOSES SEWING ROOMS

There Woman Excluded from Factories by Age Could Do Piecework for Depot Quartermasters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—There are 1,266,061 women in the United States engaged in industrial work directly or indirectly necessary to carry on the war, according to an estimate based on surveys made in fifteen States for the National League of Women's Service by Miss Marie L. Obenauer with the assistance of the Department of Labor.

"These women," says Miss Obenauer, "are in the front rank of the industrial army of defense. They are the important women of the nation. Bands do not play in their honor, they do not wear picturesque uniforms, yet in the business of winning the war it is as necessary to protect their working efficiency as to safeguard the fighting efficiency of the men on the firing line.

"The figures given are conservative. It is estimated that since the census of 1910 the normal increase in the number of women employed in the industries surveyed were 20 per cent. This estimate of normal increase and the known increases in specific establishments were the cases on which the estimates were made."

There were approximately 3,300 women employed in the munition factories in 1910. The number is now 100,000, according to Miss Obenauer. This again, she says, is a conservative estimate. She includes airplanes when speaking of munition factories.

Miss Obenauer suggests, as a way to help relieve the clothing shortage in the army, the establishment of community sewing places under Government supervision.

"There is a prejudice in factories against women who are over 35 years old," said Miss Obenauer. "The factory men insist that a woman of 35 and over is no longer useful in industry. One reason for the shortage of cloth 'to make soldiers' clothes is the shortage of labor. Why not let the young women go into the mills to spin and weave, since it is the young women the mills want? The woman of 35 and over could make shirts and do other piecework distributed by the Depot Quartermasters. Instead of giving the women this sewing to take to their homes, community places should be established where they could gather in units to work under Federal supervision. There would be easily 2,000,000 women in the country available for this sort of service, counting those who would be willing to do it as a patriotic duty if there were sufficient women who needed the pay."

Y.W.C.A. EXTENDS DRIVE FOR $1,750,000 FUND

Workers Hope to Wipe Out Deficit of $244,344 in Next 24 Hours.

One day more will be given by the Y. W. C. A. for the raising of its fund of $1,750,000. Yesterday, the last day of the week's drive, saw returns of $1,505,656, or $244,344 less than the needed sum. All workers were urged to redouble their efforts, and the campaign will be carried on for another twenty-four hours.

The Men's Committee brought in $100,103, an drepported the largest individual contribution, $50,000, from Edward S. Harkness and his mother, Mrs. S. V. Harkness. Jacob H. Schiff gave $5,000, and Francis L. Hine, Walter Douglas, and Frederick H. Howell $1,000 each. F. B. Ware, the architect, who made the miniature Hostess House which daily draws crowds to the window of headquarters, turned in $253 which he had collected.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Lee Pratt gave the second contribution, $25,000, reported with the returns of the Woman's Division, which amounted in all to $95,105. Among the contributions and amounts received by this division were: The Standard Oil Company, $10,000; Mrs. W. F. S. Thorne, $5,000; Mrs. Daniel G. Reid, $1,000; Mrs. Henry Topping, $1,000; Mrs. Stephen Clark, $5,000, E. M. Fowler, $10,000; Mrs. James Cushman, $5,000; Mrs. William H. Porter, $1,000; Mrs. George Knapp, $1,000, and Mrs. J. Horace Harding, $1,000.

Mrs. William Henry Hays reported $34,307 for the Committee Women's Division, including an anonymous gift of $2,500, and $1,000 each from Mrs. John French, Cheney Brothers, Mrs. Charles H. Stanton, Mr. Baker, Mrs. Seth Milliken, and Mrs. L. Horatio Bigelow. Lord & Taylor promised as their donation $500 worth of furnishings for a hostess house.

Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan announced contributions made through the Executive Committee amounting to $35,000, including $20,000 from Mrs. E. H. Harriman. Mrs. H. P. Davison gave $10,000. Returns for the day to the Business Woman's Division, Mrs. B. K. Cutler Chairman, were $4,010. This included $67 given personally by the girls of the French branch of the Y. W. C. A., who send most of the money they can earn to their compatriots on the other side of the water. The nurses of nine hospitals and the Central Nurses' Club gave $414. This included $2.15 from the small children of the Laura Franklin Hospital, who gave the pennies received for not crying when painful dressings were made. One contribution to the work has been $1,500 of advertising in subway and elevated cars, given by Earl D. Babst of the American Sugar Refining Company, for the week of the campaign.

For your skin ailment just use

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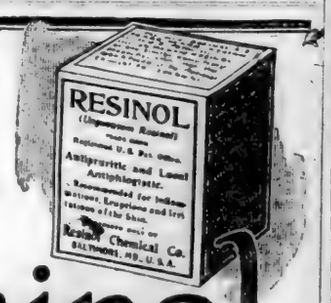

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Resinol Ointment, with Resinol Soap, usually stops irritation *instantly*. Unless the trouble is due to some serious internal disorder, it readily helps most cases of tormenting skin affection, even when other treatments have given little relief. Physicians *prescribe* Resinol extensively. Sold by all druggists.

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HAINES BROS., SOHMERS
EVERY INSTRUMENT A GEM.

OUR Inventory shows a magnificent array of fine Pianos and Player Pianos of world famous makes. All have been carefully adjusted and thoroughly tested in the renowned Knabe shops and are fully warranted by the Knabe Guarantee of Complete Satisfaction.

Below Is But a Partial List of Many Wonderful Values

Used Uprights

	Grade Price	Sale Price
6 SELECTED PIANOS	$250	$ 50
STECK. Bargain	325	75
WATERS, Ebony	352	80
HUNTINGTON. Mahogany	300	115
WEBSTER. Mission	300	145
SCHOMAKER. Mahogany	350	175
IVERS & POND. Mahogany	375	190
FISCHER. Mahogany	350	195
HAINES BROS. Mahogany	400	245
SOHMER. Mahogany	390	295
CHICKERING. Cabinet Grand	550	305
STEINWAY. Upright; Splendid Tone	550	310
CHICKERING. Mahogany	550	325
STEINWAY. Upright. Like New	600	345
KNABE. Colonial. A Beauty	500	355
KNABE. Cabinet Grand	650	440

Used Grands

	Grade Price	Sale Price
KNABE. Parlor Grand. Rose	$1,050	$225
CHICKERING. Baby Mahogany	800	345
ARMSTRONG. Miniature. Mahogany	550	390
HAINES BROS. Miniature Mahogany	650	485
KNABE. Mignon. A Gem	875	525
KNABE. Parlor Mahogany	1,150	525
KNABE. Baby Mahogany	950	560
STEINWAY. Baby Grand	800	575
HAINES BROS. Miniature Walnut	750	580
KNABE. Mignonette. Mahogany	800	665
KNABE. Concert Grand.	1,500	675
KNABE. Mignon. Mahogany	950	770
KNABE. Art Grand Louis XVI	1,500	1,025
KNABE. Louis XVI. Crotch Mahogany	1,850	1,475

Used 88-Note Player Pianos

	Grade Price	Sale Price
BYRNE. Unusual Value	$350	$150
KRELL. Auto player	600	210
FARRAND. Cecilian (65-Note)		235
FOSTER. Electrelle	575	325
PRIMATONE. A Gem	450	365
HOLMES. Excellent	500	390
HAINES BROS. Electrelle	675	395
ARMSTRONG. Mahogany	550	410
FOSTER. Like New	600	475
HAINES BROS. Perfect.	700	510
HAINES BROS. Like New	700	545
KNABE. DeLuxe Player.	950	725
WEBER. Baby Grand Player	1,850	1050
STEINWAY. Baby Grand Player	2,250	1,225
KNABE. Mignonette Grand Player	A Gem	1,250

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ONE of the most fortunate things possible for your pocketbook is that the Armour business is not confined to the preparation of livestock solely for food. Armour and Company understand much better than almost anyone else possibly can that the American people could not afford to buy livestock only to use its edible portions. Consider it. Would you want to pay perhaps twice the present price of beefsteak?

By-Products Reduce Meat Costs

WERE it not that Armour and Company make curled hair, glue, fertilizer, sand-paper, soap, banjo-strings, and many other inedible by-products, you probably could not afford to eat beef.

For, if the livestock were handled on a purely meats and hides basis as in olden days, nearly 30% of a steer would have to be thrown away. Can you not see how the price of meat would have to be increased?

But to you, the important part of it all is that Armour and Company factor these by-products themselves.

By so doing, the greatest possible economy in manufacture is obtained and the expense of handling is much less than if the raw by-products were sold to some other firm.

Meat prices do not have to go up to cover any by-product loss.

More, by factoring their own by-products, Armour and Company materially assist in stabilizing the by-product market for those who sell theirs unprocessed, and so have a direct influence in maintaining the entire meat supply at true value levels.

Protecting You on Price

BY ANY other method, the figures you pay for meat would be controlled entirely by outsiders who, being under no responsibilities to the consuming public, would have nothing but their own interests to consider.

Therefore, it becomes obvious that for doing what some others do not do, Armour and Company deserve the support of the ultimate consumer to a very considerable degree.

For, by tremendous investments of capital in plants and equipment, for these various related lines, Armour and Company give you a protection that is as real as it is unusual.

Armour's QUALITY PRODUCTS

ARMOUR AND COMPANY
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THE GOSPEL OF CLEANLINESS

Dr. Lyon's, by sheer force of safe and efficient cleansing power, has won the approval of dentists, and been used by them, more and more, year by year.

Dentistry itself has made more progress in America than in all the rest of the world during the last fifty years.

Dr. Lyon's is the safest and pleasantest dentifrice procurable and its wide use is founded and grounded in the continued commendation of dentists throughout the civilized globe.

The Dentist *preaches* cleanliness.

Dr. Lyon's enables everyone to *practice* it.

Dr. Lyon's
The Dentifrice that made fine teeth Fashionable
Powder Cream

Sample of either Powder or Cream sent on receipt of 6c.
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PLAY FOR THE NATIONAL CLASS C BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP BEGINS

TITLE CUE TOURNEY OPENS IN BROOKLYN

Class C Balkline Experts Begin Play for National Laurels at Lawler's.

NEUSTADT HAS HIGH RUN

Playing in His First Championship Match, Local Performer Triumphs by Wide Margin.

Play for the first national amateur billiard championship of the season began yesterday at Lawler Brothers' Academy in Brooklyn with sixteen entrants seeking the Class C balkline title. The champion of last year, Clyde B. Terry, is not competing, and several other Class C men are missing from the ranks. The large entry, however, is considered one of the best that ever marked a Class C tournament.

The event holds one man who has slipped down from the Class B division. This is George Spear, who was a contestant in the Class B national championship a year ago. Although he has grand averages close to 5 in several tournaments in the last two years, the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players decided that he could retrace his steps to the Class C division if he so wished. In the minds of many he is the most formidable player in the event.

So many are the rivals for the championship this season that the plan of dividing the players into divisions has been adhered to. There are four in each division, and the winner and runner-up in the round-robin play will be entitled to enter the final round-robin tournament to decide the championship.

The play yesterday showed that the calibre of competition promises to be well up to that of former years. There was evidenced a bit of nervousness on the part of some of the new entrants into the Class C division which did not allow them to do full justice to the possibilities of their game, but for all averages held up well.

Newcomer Proves Efficient.

Joseph Neustadt showed to the best advantage in the afternoon matches. He was in good stroke, and while he did not play the ivories close under the usual interpretation of close billiards, he did hold them well considering that it was a Class C event. Several of his runs sparkled with pretty work along the short table. His best cluster was a run of 34, made just before the close of his match against Jesse T. Jaeger. The latter was hardly a worthy opponent for Neustadt, his defeat being registered by the one-sided score of 150 to 68. He was not in good stroke, fighting the ivories all during the contest, and Neustadt, who obtained an early lead, gradually increased his advantage to overwhelming proportions before the close.

This tournament is Neustadt's first entrance into a national balkline competition. Locally, in Brooklyn, he has been well known for several years. His play showed that he possesses a game which will tax the strength of some of the veterans of Class C competition. His average was 4 22-32 for the 150 point contest, which falls only a little short of being the requirement for entrance into Class B. His high runs were 34, 20, and 17.

In the other two afternoon matches the records were not quite so meritorious. Averages fell to more nearly the accustomed plane and runs of better than ordinary proportions were lacking. J. F. Blaisdell supplied something of a surprise when he defeated Joseph A. Dalton by a score of 150 to 131. Blaisdell led from the outset of the match, running off twenty points in the first four innings. He increased this advantage as the contest wore along toward the middle stages, and Dalton, considered to be the stronger player, was forced to resort to defensive tactics when his stroke failed him. He repeatedly played the ivories safe and this served not only to string out the match unduly, but it actually cut short his opportunity for victory.

Sidney M. Brussell and Charles J. Steinbugler, the latter a contestant in former Class C events, had a nip and tuck struggle. Brussell won by a score of 150 to 132, and achieved the victory just when it seemed that Steinbugler would be able to force his way through. In the early game Brussell forged ahead, his cluster of 19 points in the fifth inning giving him an advantage which he did not relinquish until a number of innings later. In the middle game Steinbugler found his stroke and drew up on his rival. The two struggled along inning after inning on almost even terms, first one having a slight advantage and then the other. Finally Steinbugler drew away, but he could not hold the lead against the consistent counting by his rival, and Brussell gained the honors. The latter made a high run of 22 in the inning before the last and this practically decided the issue. Brussell ran out his string with an unfinished cluster of 13.

Better Play in Evening.

Taken as a whole the evening matches supplied a rather higher plane of billiards than those of the afternoon. Another newcomer to national competitions, F. W. Boyd, gained a highly creditable victory over John Low by a score of 150 to 74. Boyd was in excellent stroke and many times soared in the double figure counts. His best cluster was one of twenty-six, but he put together several others that showed a fine bit of billiard technique. The outstanding feature of his game was the average which he established. This was 5 20-26, a mark which would not be amiss in a Class B competition. This was the highest average of the day.

Low did not seem to be able to get the ivories running to his liking and was doubtless a bit discouraged by the steady manner in which Boyd added to his total. Boyd went to the front at the outset of the contest, when Low was struggling to overcome the preverse qualities in his game, and was never threatened.

George Spear stepped along to victory in his match against Dr. I. U. Miller, winning by a score of 150 to 70. Here again the average established was rather high for Class C competition. Spear seemed to be playing his usual game, which borders closely on Class B standard, and Miller was never able to put forth a consistent play that would be a challenge to his rival.

The scores:

Afternoon Matches.

Joseph Neustadt—0 1 17 5 5 0 1 5 0 0 1 1 1 20 0 0 4 9 13 2 3 10 2 4 0 0 3 5 0 0 34 2. Total—150 points. Average—4 22-32. High runs—34, 20, 17. Minus 1, for miss in twelfth inning.

Jesse T. Jaeger—1 3 0 0 2 0 5 4 0 4 1 0 0 1 0 7 0 4 1 0 1 9 6 0 4 1 7 1 0 0 1. Total—68 points. Average—2 6-31. High runs—9, 7.

Sidney M. Brussell—7 0 0 0 19 0 2 1 2 3 0 1 15 7 1 0 3 0 0 5 1 1 1 1 11 3 4 5 5 5 2 2 0 7 0 0 1 1 22 13. Total—150 points. Average—3 33-39. High runs—22, 19, 15.

Charles J. Steinbugler—0 0 0 5 2 0 0 2 9 4 2 0 0 14 12 0 1 5 9 5 0 1 2 5 0 5 1 0 6 6 2 7 1 0 3 4 6 4 7. Total—132 points. Average—3 15-39. High runs—14, 12, 9.

J. F. Blaisdell—10 8 0 2 0 0 0 3 0 2 0 3 1 1 3 0 1 15 1 3 1 0 9 7 3 0 8 9 4 4 5 0 0 0 2 2 9 0 8 4 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 3 1 0 1 9 0 9 1 0 8. Total—150 points. Average—2 26-62. High runs—15, 10, 9.

Joseph A. Dalton—0 3 0 7 0 0 4 1 0 2 4 0 1 1 0 0 0 4 9 1 1 0 2 0 3 0 5 0 2 6 0 0 10 0 6 1 4 1 1 1 2 3 0 0 2 0 4 8 4 4 0 2 2 3 3 6 2 0 1 1. Total—131 points. Average—2 9-61. High runs—10, 9.

Evening Matches.

F. W. Boyd—3 0 1 6 0 1 26 20 0 8 3 5 14 0 3 0 11 5 15 1 22 1 0 0 2 2. Total—150. High run—26. Average—5 20-26.

J. Low—1 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 8 8 1 7 0 11 7 0 10 1 3 5 0 0 4 3. Total—74. High run—11. Average—2 24-25.

G. W. Spear—6 5 5 2 8 16 17 1 8 11 2 1 6 0 3 4 1 0 0 12 0 0 0 2 13 3 5 1 0 0 11 2 4 0 7. Total—150. High run—17. Average—4 10-35.

Dr. I. U. Miller—1 0 8 2 0 7 0 1 0 0 5 15 0 0 1 2 1 1 4 0 0 0 0 2 0 4 11 1 1 4 1 1 2 0. Total—70. High run—15. Average—2.

J. Lang—0 1 0 2 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 3 14 3 0 0 6 8 4 3 11 2 9 10 1 5 1 9 0 17 1 8 0 5 11 10. Total—150. High run—17. Average—3 33-39.

R. McGowan—0 6 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 3 3 0 2 1 1 3 1 1 2 8 0 0 2 1 2 20 0 26 0 2 0 0 0 6 1 1 23 0 6 11. Total—131. High runs—26, 23, and 20. Average—3 14-39.

18 COLLEGES QUIT SPORTS.

Many Eastern Institutions Abandoned Athletics in Past Year.

Eighteen colleges in four Eastern States have dropped athletics because of the war, according to returns from a questionnaire distributed by Professor Frederick B. Well of the College of the City of New York. He is a representative of the Second District of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association, whose division covers New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.

Twenty-two colleges have eliminated all pre-season coaching, and the others have cut down the period. Twenty-three colleges have dispensed with a training table, and the other three answering kept it only for football.

KIVIAT TRAINING FOR MEET.

Will Compete with 59th Regiment in Millrose Games.

Abel Kiviat, 1,500 meter record holder and former champion at many distances, will be back in competition at the Millrose games on Jan. 26. The little Staten Island runner, who was barred by the A. A. U. several years ago, is now a member of the Fifty-ninth Regiment and is quartered at Fort Hamilton. The ruling made at the annual meeting of the A. A. U. permits him as a soldier to enter events against amateurs in closed competitions.

He has begun training and will be the mainstay of the team of about thirty men which will try for the silver trophy to be awarded to the military camp, naval station or fort scoring the largest number of points. Kiviat will run on the relay team for the Fort and will match his speed against the newcomers in athletics. He will also start in the 1,000-yard run for men in the service.

COLUMBIA SWIMMERS WIN.

Freshman Mermen Defeat Townsend Harris High Team, 32 to 21.

The Columbia Freshmen swimmers defeated the representatives from Townsend Harris Hall yesterday afternoon in the Blue and White pool by 32 to 21. The high school boys annexed only two firsts, Pfeiffer taking the 220 and Meylan the fancy dive. The stellar performance of the meet was the plunging of Carter of the Columbia freshmen, who traveled 69 feet before the timekeeper called him to the surface. In the 100-yard dash, which was the only event in which Garrigus, former P. S. A. L. swimming champion, participated, he led by yards at the last turn, on which he failed to touch the end of the tank. Consequently he was obliged to turn back after several yards, make his turn, and splashed his way over the finish line some feet in advance of Palmer of Townsend.

The summary:

50-Yard Dash.—Schiff, 1921, first; Walton, 1921, second; Dissenlun, Townsend, third. Time—0 29.

100-Yard Dash.—100-Yard Dash.—Garrigus, 1921, first; Palmer, Townsend, second; Conklin, Townsend third. Time—1:09.

220-Yard Swim.—Pfeiffer, Townsend, first; Rice, Townsend, second; Kappes, 1921, third. Time—3 04.

Fancy Dive.—Meylan, Townsend, first; Sager, 1921, second; Hermann, 1921, third.

Plunge.—Carter, 1921, first, (69 feet;) Throckmorton, Townsend, second, (55 feet;) Cohen, 1921, third, (54 feet 6 inches.)

Relay.—Won by 1921, (Walton, Sager, Kappes, Schiff.)

WELLING IN RING TONIGHT.

Will Box Shamus O'Brien at Pioneer S. C. Membership Show.

The Pioneer Sporting Club in West Forty-fourth Street will hold its weekly boxing show under the membership plan this evening. Two ten-round bouts have been arranged, the principal contest being between Joe Welling, the Chicago lightweight, who is now a member of the Naval Reserve Force, and Shamus O'Brien of Yonkers. In another bout, Hughie Weir, a middleweight of the west side, will oppose Gene Tunney, of Greenwich Village. The management of the club has made arrangements to accommodate soldiers and sailors to the number of 250, who will be admitted to the exhibitions without charge. The khaki uniform of the army or the navy blue will serve the purpose of membership admission to the men in the service.

STECHER TO WRESTLE HERE

Western Grappler to Take Part in Local Tournament.

Joe Stecher, of Iowa, a formidable contender for the wrestling title left vacant by the death of Frank Gotch, has agreed to participate in the tournament to be held in Madison Square Garden on Jan. 28. Stecher yesterday accepted the terms offered him. The Iowan will be pitted against Yusiff Hussane, a Balkan grappler, who made a good showing in the recent tournament held in this city.

Wladek Zbyszko, the Polish grappler, and John Olin of Finland, will meet the same evening as the match between Stecher and Hussane. In addition there will be a finish match between Sula Hevonpan, the "peaceful" Finn, and Ivan Linow, a Russian.

CUBS MAY SIGN LAJOIE.

Former American League Star Is Wanted by Chicago Club.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Charles H. Weeghman, President of the Chicago Nationals, said tonight he had opened negotiations to sign Larry Lajoie, the former American League star, who managed the Toronto Club, pennant winner of the International League last season. He wants him to play first base part of the season, and plans to use him as a pinch hitter.

George Smith, the young Columbia pitcher who was sent to Rochester by the Giants last season for experience under Manager Mike Doolan, signed his contract yesterday with the Giants and will go South with the club in March. Smith is a schoolteacher during the Winter months.

Secretary John A. Heydler of the National League announced yesterday that the joint committee of the two major leagues would confer with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington on Monday, so that the tax on baseball admission next Summer will be uniform on both circuits.

Binghamton of the New York State League is said to be the latest applicant for a franchise in the International League in the event of some of the regular clubs deciding to drop out. The league will meet here on Feb. 12, and from present indications it looks as if it would not operate. At this meeting President Barrow and the International will part company. Syracuse and Albany are other New York State cities which are angling for International League franchises.

Handless Cue Expert Defeated.

Welker Cochran defeated George (Handless) Sutton in two exhibition balkline matches at Maurice Daly's Academy yesterday. In the afternoon he won with the score of 300 to 198, and in the evening by 300 to 270. Sutton played a remarkable game of billiards in both instances. In the afternoon he made runs of 45, 41, and 40, and averaged 8 14-24. In the evening game he put together a cluster of 113 in the second inning and averaged 24 6-11. Cochran averaged an even 25.

N. Y. A. C. Tank Closed to Women.

That there will be no women's swimming competitions held in the pool of the New York Athletic Club was announced yesterday by an official of the Winged Foot organization. It was said that instead of adding women's events, more attention will be paid to events for enlisted men. At the last meet one race was put on for enlisted men, and it proved a great success.

INGENUE OUTSAILS DAISY IN ICE RACE

White Brings Yacht from Behind in Thrilling Contest to Pick Defender.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 14.—After trailing George W. Bray's Daisy over six of the ten miles in a trial race to pick the two North Shrewsbury Club defenders to sail against the Independent Club challengers for the North American championship, Reuben White outmanoeuvred the leading yacht's captain, Floyd Brady, and drove John Bates's State championship winner, Ingenue, to victory in the prettiest contest of the season thus far. Six ice yachts were sent away in a moderate west breeze by Commodore James B. Weaver, with the Daisy in the lead. Brady sailed a creditable race and the Daisy's performance proved the surprise of the day.

On the last leg of the third round White broke tacks with Brady and gained the lead by sending the Ingenue up the river along the shore while the Daisy was sailed across the river. After getting a slight lead White kept the Daisy well covered and turned the stake fifteen seconds in front. The Ingenue widened the gap in the last round and finished a winner by 1 minute 35 seconds.

The capturing of second position by the Daisy with a lead of twenty seconds over T. Irving Brown's Say When, places her in the running for the selection of the championship defenders. Mr. Bray has just bought from Edward Asay of the Independent Club the Daisy, which was expected to be started by this challenging club in the championship races as the sailing mate of the Imp. The change in ownership may result in the sailing of the Daisy as a defender instead of a challenger. In today's race Robert S. Johnson's Gull finished fourth and Andrew White's Brownie fifth.

An unusual feature of the race was the sailing of the Zero II by Uncle Dan Asay, the 71-year-old ice yachtsman, who handled his craft in good shape. As this is more of a pleasure than a racing yacht the Zero II, after covering half the distance, withdrew. Another trial event will be sailed tomorrow, in which at least eight ice yachts are expected to start.

The summary:

TRIAL RACE.

Start 3:06.20 P. M.

Boat and crew.	Finish Time.	Elapsed Time.
Ingenue, Reuben and Ensley White	3:37:40	31:20
Daisy, Floyd Brady and Del Fisher	3:39:15	32:55
Say When, Mart Haviland and Jack Conover	3:39:35	33:15
Gull, Robert S. Johnson and Harry Hosky	3:42:55	36:35
Brownie, Andrew White	3:45:10	38:50
Zero II., Uncle Dan Asay	Withdrawn	

ICE YACHT CUP TO PRINCETON

Capt. Johnson's Boat First in Brush at Long Branch.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 14.—Ice yachting on the Shallow Point course was resumed today by the Long Branch Ice Boat and Yacht Club. The O'Brien Cup at fifteen miles was the attraction. It proved an easy victory for Captain Frank Johnson's Princeton, with Captain Edgerton's Atlanta second. The other two contestants, the X L N C and Jack Frost withdrew, the former on the second round with a broken side stay. Jack Frost's sailors were unable to hold her on the ice. The Princeton's time for the 15-mile course was 43:04.

HOCKEY SQUAD IS PICKED.

Candidates for Camp Upton Seven Practice at Brooklyn Rink.

CAMP UPTON, L. I., Jan. 14.—After having two practices at the Brooklyn Ice Palace, the hockey players of Camp Upton returned here today with an excellent idea of the relative abilities of the candidates for the camp's hockey seven. Almost one hundred officers and men took part in the workouts at the Brooklyn rink. They were under the command of Lieut. Pope, captain; Lieut. Feeney, manager, and Lieut. M. J. Hayes, head coach.

A squad of about twenty players was chosen to form the nucleus of the team that is to start its season with a game against the Crescent Athletic Club at the Brooklyn Ice Palace on Saturday night. Among the number are several former club and college stars, including George Hallock, Jr., who last Winter played with the Crescent A. C.

Others who have been picked for the squad and their former organizations include C. E. Rodelan, Country Club of New York; W. Stapleton, St. Nicholas; B. B. Miller, Riverside A. C.; S. M. Ottenberg, Princeton; Roy Stephens, Manual Training H. S.; Andrew McLean, Yonkers High; T. F. Campbell, Xavier College, H. Wiseltier, Cornell; Neil Sheahan, Euclid Hockey Club; A. Shaw, Mohawk Hockey Club; Leslie D. Olmstead, Yale; A. W. Schroeter, Elizabeth High School; J. A. Roche, Longwood A. C.

MUNITIONS SEVEN TO PLAY.

Canadian Team Will Meet Wanderers Here on Saturday.

The Munitions hockey team of Ottawa, which will be the opponent of the Wanderers of New York at the St. Nicholas ice rink on Saturday, promises to put the local seven to its severest test of the Winter. The Munitions team plays in the Senior Amateur League in Canada, and for the past two years has ranked high.

Although other amateur hockey teams in Canada have been weakened by the war, the Munitions Hockey Club has been strengthened by it. The war has sent such well-known players as Jack McKell, Willie Boucher, Met Ford, and Herbert Rheaume into the munition service. These men play and practice together constantly and are not an aggregation of stars banded together for a single game.

Krueter Out of Pool Tourney.

Joseph Concannon defeated Louis Krueter in the New York State pocket billiard championship tournament at Lawler Brothers' Academy in Brooklyn last night by a score of 100 to 42. This puts Krueter out of the running for the honors. George Clark, the other contestant in the three-cornered tie for first place, has already defeated Krueter. Clark and Concannon will play in the final match of the event tonight.

Saratoga Vichy

Will correct and restore a faulty digestion

Try It

BERKELEY FIVE TRIUMPHS.

Collegiate Basket Ball Team Beaten on Own Court, 23 to 17.

Berkeley Irving School's basket ball quintet triumphed over the Collegiate School five in an interesting game yesterday afternoon on the Collegiate court, by the score of 23 to 17. The Berkeley Irving team gained the lead in the first half, and, although Collegiate improved its play in the second half, the victorious five managed to maintain its advantage.

The lineup:

Berkeley, (23.)	Position.	Collegiate, (17.)
Fish	R. F.	Friedenberg
McAleenan	L. F.	Tobin
Maurice	C.	Black
Riley	R. G.	Mayer
Hoeck	L. G.	Wilcox

Goals from field—Fish, 4; McAleenan, 2; Maurice, 3; Riley, Cook, Tobin, 2; Black, 3; Mayer. Goals from foul—Fish, 3; Wilcox, 3. Substitution—For Collegiate, Cook for Friedenberg. Referee—Mr. Crovat. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

VIOLET PRACTICE GOES ON.

Five Practices in C. C. N. Y. Gym During Enforced Recess at N. Y. U.

In spite of the suspension of classes at New York University on account of the shortage of coal, the Violet passers will not be idle. Through the courtesy of the C. C. N. Y. athletic authorities both freshman and 'Varsity squads practised yesterday on the City College court. The practice ended in a lively scrimmage between the regulars and the freshmen. The Violet tossers will practice Thursday on the floor of the Columbia gym the use of which has been extended by the Columbia management.

The next home game scheduled for the N. Y. U. gymnasium is on Feb. 9, when the Violet opposes Syracuse. In the meantime only two games are scheduled and both of these are away from home. One is the Saturday contest with West Point and the other with the midshipmen at Annapolis on Feb. 2.

PENN STATE BEATS LEHIGH.

Home Five Successful in Fast Basket Ball Game.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., Jan. 14.—Pennsylvania State won a brilliantly played basket ball game from Lehigh here tonight, 44 to 29. Both teams struggled at top speed, and the contest was replete with sensational plays. State's guards covered McCarthy and Hess so closely that they were unable to get down the floor for goal tries.

The lineup:

Penn State, (44.)	Position.	Lehigh, (29.)
Young	F.	McCarthy
Mullane	F.	Hess
Blakeslee	C.	Wysocki
Wolfe	G.	Ketcham
Wilson	G.	Straub

Goals from field—McCarthy, (2,) Hess, (3,) Ketcham, Straub, (3,) Young, (7,) Mullane, Blakeslee, (4,) Wolfe, (6.) Goals from foul—Straub, 13; Blakeslee, 8. Substitutions—Penn State: Fast for Wolfe. Referee—Mr. Fluehrer, York. Timer—Mr. Martin, Penn State. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Lewis and Bartfield Draw.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 14.—"Ted" Lewis, welterweight titleholder, and Soldier Bartfield fought a twelve-round draw here tonight. Lewis gave Bartfield a boxing lesson for eight rounds, but only his cleverness saved him from the Soldier's mauling in the last four rounds.

Kline Holds Tillman to Draw.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—Irish Patsy Cline, the New York lightweight, and Johnny Tillman of Minneapolis boxed six rounds to a draw here tonight. The bout was fast throughout.

The Pale Thin-Blooded Person

is a weary, fearful clock-watcher; lowered vitality makes it impossible for the body to serve its soul's hopes and aspirations.

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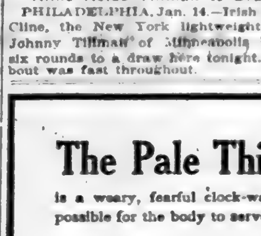

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5.00 — 3.50	Shirts,	$2.95
6.00 — —	Shirts,	$3.95
10.00-8.50-7.50	Shirts,	$5.95

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3.00 — 2.50 Neckwear	1.65
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CHAMPION CAPTURES FOILS COMPETITION

Sherman Hall, National Titleholder, Wins Five Straight Bouts at N. Y. A. C.

Sherman Hall, the national champion at foils, won the fencing competition for the Hammond Foils at the New York A. C. last night, making his way through the preliminary and final round in five straight bouts. Out of the field of eight entries, which included the best foilsmen of the metropolitan district, Leo Nunes, a clubmate of the champion, gave Hall the keenest opposition for the honors and won the second prize. His defeat by Hall in the finals was the only bout he lost in the tournament.

It was Nunes who was second to Hall in the national championships last Fall. The other competitors were J. C. Piene, R. W. Dutcher, E. S. Nickerson, S. W. Allison, Steddiford Pitt, all of the New York Athletic Club, and Paul Meylan of the Fencers' Club. Hall and Nunes had an easy time qualifying on the first strip, and they each won easy victories over Piene and Allison. On the second strip, Nickerson and Meylan qualified, Meylan defeating Pitt and Nickerson, while Nickerson won from Dutcher and Pitt.

This brought Nunes, Hall, Nickerson, and Meylan into the final bouts. Hall came through easily, defeating in turn Nunes, Meylan, and Nickerson. Nunes won second place by his victories over Meylan and Nickerson.

George H. Breed was director of the tournament, and the competition saw the unusual situation of the fencers judging their own bouts.

The summaries:

First Strip.—Nunes, N. Y. A. C., defeated Piene, N. Y. A. C., 5—1; Hall, N. Y. A. C., defeated Piene, N. Y. A. C., 5—2; Nunes, N. Y. A. C., defeated S. W. Allison, N. Y. A. C., 5—1; Hall, N. Y. A. C., defeated Allison, N. Y. A. C., 5—2. Nunes and Hall qualified.

Second Strip.—Nickerson, N. Y. A. C., defeated Dutcher, N. Y. A. C., 5—3; Paul Meylan, Fencers' Club, defeated Steddiford Pitt, N. Y. A. C., 5—4; Nickerson, N. Y. A. C., defeated Pitt, N. Y. A. C., 5—2; Pitt, N. Y. A. C., defeated Dutcher, N. Y. A. C., 5—4; Paul Meylan, Fencers' Club, defeated Nickerson, N. Y. A. C., 5—3. Nickerson and Meylan qualified.

Final Bouts.—Nunes defeated Meylan, 5—0; Hall defeated Nunes, 5—3; Hall defeated Meylan, 5—4; Meylan defeated Nickerson, 5—4; Hall defeated Nickerson, 5—3; Nunes defeated Nickerson, 5—0.

FORDHAM TO PLAY RUTGERS

Elevens Will Meet on the Maroon Gridiron on Oct. 26.

Rutgers and Fordham are again listed to meet on the gridiron next season. Cyril A. Higgins, manager of football at Fordham University, announced yesterday that the elevens would meet on Fordham Field on Saturday, Oct. 26. The colleges clashed at football for the first time last season and Sanford's machine scored an easy victory, although the game was one of the best on the Maroon card and drew a crowd only exceeded by the Georgetown fray.

A baseball game is also pending between the two colleges and it is likely that the athletic rivalry will spread to the tennis court.

Babe Ruth Signs Contract.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—Babe Ruth, the big left-handed pitcher of the Boston American League Baseball Club, has just signed a contract for the coming season. He is the first of the Red Sox to come to terms.

Sues Jess Willard for $25,000.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Jess Willard, heavyweight pugilist, is made defendant in a suit for $25,000 damages filed by Victor J. Dowd, who asserts that he was injured in a wrestling match in Rome, Ga., while employed with a show backed by Willard.

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GOLF MEDAL TO FOLLETTE.

New York Player Leads Advertisers in Pinehurst Tourney.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 14.—Low gross laurels in the qualifying round of the annual Winter tournament of the Golf League of Advertising Interests was won here today by W. H. Follette of New York with a card of 83. R. M. Purves of Boston was second.

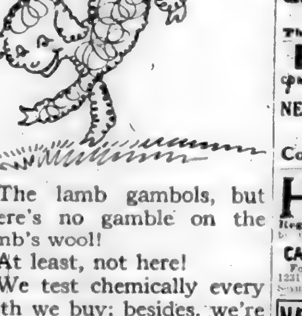
Mrs. J. A. Moore of New York was the leader in the woman's section of the qualifying round, and the laurels for the best net score went to Mrs. H. Bradford Lewis of Boston.

TAYLOR DEFEATED ON ICE.

Loses One-Mile Handicap Race on Skates at Crystal Rink.

William Taylor, the former New York Athletic Club champion skater, last night failed in his attempt to concede handicap marks to a large field in the one-mile handicap race at the inaugural speed tests in the recently opened Crystal Ice Rink, Ninety-fifth Street and Broadway. Taylor started from the scratch mark, conceding handicaps ranging up to fifty yards to a field of more than ten rivals, and although he furnished a sterling performance, the Winged Foot skater had to be content with second honors to Joe Moore, unattached, who started from the thirty-five-yard mark.

In the other race, a half-mile novice event, three heats were necessary before the field of entrants was brought down to the required number for the final. E. J. Sperber, unattached, won this event in convincing style, leading W. B. Murphy and L. Boyle, both unattached, to the tape in the order named. The time was 1:58 1-5.



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CITY IN YEAR PAYS 1,918,812,222 FARES

Public Service Board Asserts Railways' Total Receipts Are $94,547,916.

226,515,512 RIDE IN KINGS

Annual Report Shows That Growth of Population Outstrips That of Facilities.

The annual report of the Public Service Commission for the First District, which was submitted to the Legislature last night, deals almost entirely with rapid transit conditions in the city, the steady growth of transit facilities and the more rapid growth of the population. It says that the hundreds of miles of track on the city and company-owned lines, when all of those planned under the dual system are in operation, will affect approximately an increase of more than 100 per cent. in the city's transit facilities over those which existed in 1907. These new lines will penetrate outlying districts, give great impetus in the building of homes and factories, and aid in scattering the population so that the congestion of the present lines will be greatly relieved.

"But the City of New York grows so fast," says the report, "that its facilities have not yet caught up with its population. The passenger traffic upon street surface lines has increased more than 600,000,000 since 1907. Service conditions have materially improved, and there have been many betterments in transportation facilities."

Definite promises are made in the report for the placing of certain new lines in operation during the current year, and other promises not so definite are made regarding other new lines. The most important lines are the east and west trunk line subways, running under Lexington and Seventh Avenues.

To Treble Borough's Facilities.

If the calculations of the commission's statistical experts are correct, these two lines will provide the greatest amount of traffic relief. Instead of one four-track subway, there will be two, and for Manhattan south of Forty-second Street there will be, with the Broadway subway now operating south of Times Square, twelve subway tracks instead of four. This will treble the facilities in Manhattan. While the efforts of the commission may fail in getting this expansion of the service in full operation in March, it is certain that the greatest efforts are being made to accomplish this feat. If the effort fails, the failure will be due to lack of men and materials.

Other lines which the report says will probably be placed in operation during the year are the entire Broadway subway from Times Square, its present terminal, to Fifty-ninth Street, and east from Whitehall Street on via the East River tunnel to a connection with the Fourth Avenue subway in Brooklyn; the remainder of the 162d Street connection for the running of trains over the Jerome Avenue branch to the west side elevated lines; the connection between the Jerome Avenue branch of the Lexington Avenue subway and the west side elevated lines; a three-track elevated road connecting the Third Avenue elevated line with the White Plains extension of the first subway, and these Brooklyn lines:

The Culver Rapid Transit Railroad, the remaining portion of the Jamaica Avenue line to Cliffside Avenue, Jamaica; the Montague Street tunnel line, one of the two connections between the Fourth Avenue subway and the Broadway subway in Manhattan, and the completion of the Brighton Beach lines that will connect with the Fourth Avenue subway, and the Flatbush and Eastern Parkway lines, which are an extension in Brooklyn of the Interborough subway.

It is also expected that the terminal at Coney Island for the elevated lines will be finished during the year, as well as the yards at East New York, which are needed for several of the elevated lines.

Strike Hurts Traffic Growth.

The report refers to the surface car strike of 1916, which it says had a material effect on traffic growth, having reduced to 353 the per capita rides on all of the lines, including subway and elevated, from 356, the total for the previous year.

"In the aggregate," says the report, "this meant less travel than was expected, as the total increase for the fiscal year 1916-17 was about 20,000,000 passengers, against an increase of 91,000,000 for the fiscal year 1915-16."

The number of fares collected during the year was 1,918,812,222, as against 1,898,735,613 in the year previous. The daily average number of rides was 5,284,417, and the amount received by the various companies for transportation was $94,547,916, an increase of $1,300,000, or about 1½ per cent. This represents a payment per capita of $17.19. Summarizing the passenger traffic of the year the reports states:

"Within the classification of street railroads are included elevated, subway, and surface lines. The two, first named had a total traffic for the year of 1,058,646,596, passing the billion mark for the first time, while the surface roads had 860,165,630. The elevated and subway lines showed an increase of 104,542,679, while there was a net decrease of traffic upon the surface lines of 84,426,068. The largest single increase was upon the lines of the first subway, operated by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, where the traffic total was 414,193,092, or an increase of 42,688,674, over the preceding year."

Next in importance in the matter of growth were the Interborough's elevated lines, where the total number of passengers for the year was 340,340,063, an increase of 37,133,297. The subway and elevated lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company carried a total of 226,515,512 passengers, an increase of 19,417,243.

At the close of the year 1917 there were 104 corporations under the jurisdiction of the commission, 74 of them being operating companies and the others lesser companies. These companies had a total capitalization of $1,557,319,335, divided between transportation companies, $1,121,236,091, and the gas, electric, and steam companies, $436,083,254. The increase for the year was $124,336,223. The income of the gas companies for the year was $38,372,618, and of the electric companies $38,687,806. The total number of consumers was 1,650,489.

During 1917 there were 73,579 accidents on the city's railroads, 2,131 more than 1916; 295 persons were killed, 102 received fractured skulls, 33 lost limbs, 231 had limbs broken, and 935 had other serious injuries. The worst month for accidents was July, when 33 persons were killed and 168 others were badly hurt.

$189,000,000 FOR WAR NEED.

New Securities to That Amount Issued by Service Board.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—To meet requirements growing out of war conditions the Public Service Commission for the Second District last year authorized the issue of new securities by public service corporations to an aggregate amount of $189,000,000 par value. Stipulation was made that the new securities be sold at prices yielding not less than $179,000,000. The aggregate need to be satisfied from the proceeds was $190,000,000.

The figures were embodied in the annual report of the commission, which will go to the Legislature at its session tomorrow. War conditions, the report says, have vested the question of capitalization of public utilities corporations with greater importance than could heretofore be attached to it.

"Many of the public utility companies have been directly called upon by the Federal Government either to furnish energy in large amounts or to establish and maintain additional and enlarged facilities for transportation," the report goes on to say. "These direct calls have come from the Government incident to the establishment and maintenance of training camps, cantonments, and other centres of military activity. Second only to this in immediate importance are the demands made for energy and transportation by industries whose plants are devoted to the production of commodities used and useful in war fare."

Out of the proceeds of authorized new stock issues, according to the report, only $562,000 was certified to charge to operating expenses or for replacement. All the rest represents improvements and addition to plant or rolling stock. Owing to the new demands on the railroads and the large increase in the cost of materials, work looking to the elimination of grade crossings to a large extent has been abandoned. In part this is asserted to be due also to the attitude of the Council of National Defense, which is opposed to all new construction on railroad lines not absolutely necessary as tending to retard train movements.

No recommendations for new legislation is made in the report, because, the commission says, with the railroads under Federal control the duties and powers of State Public Service Commissions, in the absence of any definite rulings, are placed in doubt.

STEEL NOW PROMISED FOR NEW SUBWAYS

Whitney Says Priority Order Insures Lexington and Seventh Avenue Service in March.

Public Service Commissioner Whitney announced yesterday that the Priorities Committee in Washington had promised to release steel and other materials needed to complete certain parts of the new subways and that the commission therefore could positively promise citizens that the Lexington and Seventh Avenue subways would be in operation some time in March. Part of Mr. Whitney's announcement reads:

"I had a protracted conference on Friday in Washington with a sub-committee of the Priorities Committee over the matter of steel products necessary for the completion of the dual system. The committee suggested that the commission postpone any requests for priorities certificates for steel necessary for the Westchester Avenue and Livonia Avenue elevated lines, the Nassau Street line, the Times Square extension of the Steinway tunnel, and for the three yards located at Westchester, Livonia, and Jerome Avenues."

Mr. Whitney said that the need of the city for increased transit facilities was discussed in detail, and the committee, understanding the urgency of the situation, promised to give priority certificates to the commission next to actual Government necessities, and ahead of commercial needs.

"On the whole," said Mr. Whitney, "I consider the outcome of the conference exceedingly satisfactory, for it will now be possible to place the Lexington and Seventh Avenue subways in operation in March, which will double the capacity of the present interborough subway. It will also be possible to complete within a short time the Whitehall-Montague and the Old Slip-Clark Street tunnels, and the extension out Flatbush and Eastern Parkway as far as Utica Avenue and down Nostrand Avenue."

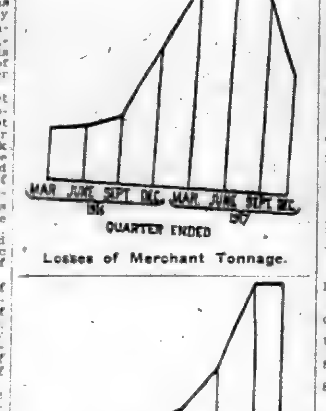
BRITISH ADMIRALTY EXPLAINS U-BOAT WAR

Shows Losses to Allies and Neutrals, and of German Submarines.

The British Admiralty, on Dec. 20, sent a statement to the press elucidating some remarks made in the House of Commons a week before by the First Lord, Sir Eric Geddes, on the losses suffered in the U-boat campaign by the merchant marine of the Allies and neutrals, together with the losses inflicted on Teutonic submarines. Sir Eric had said:

1. The demands on our merchant shipping are greater than ever.
2. The submarine menace is held, but not yet mastered.
3. Our shipbuilding is not yet replacing our losses.
4. I deprecate the drawing of deductions from the experience of any one week or month, be it good or bad. It is upon the general curve of all the factors that we must base our conclusions.
5. The downward trend of mercantile marine losses, both of ourselves and our allies, has continued satisfactorily since I last spoke on Nov. 1.
6. The upward curve of merchant shipbuilding has also continued satisfactorily, and this curve will undoubtedly be maintained in an upward direction.
7. The upward curve of the destruction of enemy submarines has continued equally satisfactorily.

Subsequently Washington announced that the average rate of distruction of U-boats was 1.25 a day, or about 38 a month, while the German rate of construction was .75 a day, or about 23 a month. The statement of the British Admiralty with the diagrams which accompanied it follows:



Losses of Merchant Tonnage.

German Submarines Sunk.

"In view of the statement made by the First Lord in the House of Commons on Thursday, the 13th inst., that the general curves of merchant tonnage sunk by enemy action and of German submarines sunk are satisfactory, it has been thought that the public would be interested to see these curves, and they are placed at the disposal of the press accordingly.

"With regard to the upper diagram, the height of the enemy submarine attack upon merchantmen was in April, 1917, and that accounts for the quarter ended June showing the "peak," since when the curve has steadily fallen, and in the last quarter of this year has reached the same figure as in the last quarter of 1916, which was before the unrestricted submarine attack began.

"The lower diagram shows that since the quarter ended September, 1916, there has been a steady rise in the number of submarines sunk, and although for the last quarter of 1917 the number sunk has not further risen, it must be remembered that there are still the results of half a month to add, and we have already equaled the results of the quarter ended September, 1917.

"Attention is particularly drawn to the notes at the foot of the diagrams, which explain that they are statistically accurate and drawn to scale, but that obviously the scale is not the same in both, the upper being for tonnage of merchant vessels and the lower for the number of submarines."

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW
(<) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Clarence O. Mc... of N. Y. C. was admitted to practice.

114—J. L. Ketrnam, Jr., aplt., v. Col. Bell Burr et al.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

100—W. E. Martin, Jr., trustee in bankruptcy of J. H. Virgin, pet., v. Commercial Nat. Bank of Macon, Ga.—Judgment affirmed, with costs; and cause remanded.

410—The Ill. Cen. R. R. Co., aplt., v. State Public Utilities Com. of Ill. et al.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

113—The Mo., Kan. & Tex. Ry. Co., plain., v. State of Texas.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

128—G. A. Fuller Co., pet., v. Otis Elev. Co.—Judgment of District Court of Appeals reversed, with costs, and judgment of Supreme Court of District of Columbia affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to said Supreme Court.

302—E. Goldman and A. Berkman, plain., v. the U. S.—Judgment affirmed.

690—L. Kramer and M. Becker, plain., v. the U. S.—Judgment affirmed.

656—C. Ruethenberg et al., plaint., v. the U. S.—Judgment affirmed.

The Chief Justice also announced the following orders of the court:

80—Board of Trade of Chicago et al., aplts., v. the U. S.—How far the repeal before the judgment below of the order or rule of the Board of Trade, which is in controversy, caused the question of its validity to afford no longer a basis for judicial action because it thereby became purely moot was not noticed in the arguments submitted on the hearing. Attention of counsel is now directed to that subject and permission granted to file such printed suggestions concerning it as they may be advised on or before Monday, the 28th inst.

108—H. Susman, aplt., v. Board of Education of Pittsburgh.—Per curiam. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

125—A. E. Brightman, plaint., v. Lake Erie & Western R. R. Co.—Per curiam. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

11—Hitchman Coal and Coke Co., pet., v. John Mitchell, &c., et al.—Upon consideration of motion filed by the Hitchman Coal and Coke Co. Nov. 23, 1917, ordered that the mandate in this case be stayed until the further order of this court, and that a rule issue, returnable March 4, 1918, against Frank J. Hayes, individually and as President of the United Mine Workers of America, John L. Lewis, individually and as Vice President of the United Mine Workers of America; William Green, individually and as Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America; John Moore, William Roy, Joe Kreamer, D. W. Lewis, Pete Bartoric, Mike Stefanski, and Steve Kachinski, to show cause why they should not be adjudged guilty of a contempt of this court and of its authority and punished accordingly. Further ordered that the motion of said Hitchman Coal and Coke Co. for a rule to show cause against Jacob Semarkovich, C. M. McCabe, Tom Bowes, Orgie Freeman, Jim Murray, and Jim Barton be denied without prejudice.

437—H. A. A. Smith, Auditor of the Panama Canal, plain., v. W. H. Jackson.—Motion to advance granted and case assigned for argument on Monday, March 4.

640—Chicago & Alton R. R. Co., pet., v. the U. S.—Ordered placed on summary docket.

442—American Steel Foundries, pet., v. the Tri-City Central Trades Council et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals granted.

701—The Washington Post Co., pet., v. J. J. Chaloner.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Court of Appeals of Dist. of Col. granted.

785—Atlantic Coast Line Rd. Co., pet., v. L. E. Treadway, adrx., &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals denied.

787—L. A. Whitehead et al., pet., v. the U. S. of Am.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

790—Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co., pet., v. C. Macland, adrx., &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Third Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

792—Penn. R. R. Co., pet., v. M. Price, adrx., &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Cuyahoga Co. Court of Appeals denied.

796—C. H. Moyer, as Trustee, et al., pet., v. the Butte Miners' Union.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

800—The Fort Graham Coal Co., pet., v. O. G. Staples.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Court of Appeals of D. C. denied.

"No. — (Original) Ex parte in the matter of U. S., pet.—Motion for leave to file an information for contempt submitted for petitioner.

587—The U. S., plain., v. F. W. Weitzel.—Motion to advance submitted for plaintiff.

806—Navy Yard Route, plain., v. H. E. Devlin.—Motion to advance under 32d Rule submitted for defendant.

22, (Original)—State of Ga., comp., v. the Trustees of the Cin. South. Ry. et al.—Motion for appointment of an examiner to take testimony herein submitted for complainant.

705—C. A. Peabody, plain., v. M. Eisener, Collector of Internal Revenue.—Motion to advance submitted for plaintiff.

803—Deschutes R. R. Co., pet., v. Eastern Oregon Land Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for petitioner.

730—A. P. Bernal, pet., v. the U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals submitted for pet. and for respondent.

815—Norfolk County Water Co., pet., v. City of Norfolk, Va., et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals submitted for pet. and for respondent.

195—Idora Hill Mining Co., plain., v. H. Olson et al.—Motion to dismiss submitted for defendants.

128—N. C. Gibson, plain., v. J. J. Lentz.—Dismissed, with costs, per stipulation.

207—The U. S., aplt., v. United Shoe Machinery Co. of New Jersey et al.—Reargument continued for appellant and for appellees. Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Jan. 15.—Nos. 207, 180, 75, 263, 375, (and 376, 377, 378, 379, and 380,) 386, 584, (and 647,) 685, 304, and 391.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—SECOND CIRCUIT—Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 434, Post Office Building.

Gardiner<Du Pont. Universal Co<Ada. Amil<Universal Co. Mayer<Mutschler. Daeche<U S. Stodart<Mutual Film. Shredded Wheat Co<Humphrey Cornell. Penn RR<Rosenfeld. Carroll Co<Tug Broad. Spencer<Babylon RR. Willson<Hudson Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg. at 10:15 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Roberts<Fries. Bealonowski<Erie RR. Greenameyer<Marden, Orth & H Co. Graham<Scandinavian-Am Line. Lederer<Kessler. Allann<Druid SS Co. US<NY C RR. (3.) Dudick<Leh Val RR. Nelson<Standard Film Industries. Lewis<Notman. Proctor<NY C RR. Jaderacsak<N Y C & H R RR. Bentham<Zell. Carroll<US & Australasia SS Co. Gavin<Moses. Longo<Edison Storage Battery Co. Holden<United Fruit. US<Goldstein. Stupel<Marden, Orth & Hastings Co. Smith<Standard Sanitary Mfg Co. Wright<Clyde SS Co. Selden<CNY. Tompkins<NY C RR. Re Hunts Pt Garage.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10 A.M. in Room 328, P. O. Bldg., Bklyn.—Common law.

Gusicki<Pine Hill Coal Co (on trial.) Criminal at 10:30 A. M. US<Stabwasser (on trial.) Same—Phillips & Tworger (on trial)(2) Same<Hamann & Tworger. Same<McLaughlin & Tworger. Same<Nardillo. Same<Zaza. Same<Kershaw.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Vogel<Int Ry Co. Pharaoh as chief, &c<Benson et al. Clarke<42d St, Manh & St Nicholas Ry. Hitchings<NY, Bklyn & Manh Beach Ry. Peo<Kushnlernk. Same ex rel Woronoff<Mallon as Warden. Granite Trap Rock Co<Williams. Continental Securities et al<Belmont et al.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Dowling, Smith, Page, and Shearn, JJ.—Enumerated motions, at 2 P. M.

Hogan<Thorn. Grunert<CNY. Postal Tel<Board of Tax Com. Ballard<NY Life Ins. Ackerman<Fifth Av Coach Co. (2.) Graham<CNY. People<Doynow. Southern Rice Sales<Held. People<Greenberg. Grossman Mfg Co<NY C RR. Crutchfield<3d Av RR. Pagliuca<Italian Barbers' Ben Socy. Popkin<Gimbel Bros(2) Stein<Pechter. Superior Lamp Mfg<Zeisler.

APPELLATE TERM.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I. Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Re McGowan<Williams. Re Maltbie, (CNY.) Re Maltbie. Lambert<Helis. Re Maltbie,(U S S Co.) Ginsberg<112 Suffolk St. Taliaferro<Taliaferro. Brown<Cleve Trust Co. Gen Theological Seminary<Bimberg. Re Brown. Hall<Edison El Ill Co. Re Lyons<Emerson. Lustic<Met Life Ins. Caverro<Petracitto. Re Carnegie Hill Livery and Motor Co. Selig<Lynch. Re Hayes. Kresin<Kresin. Kahn<Goldstein. (2.) Katzman<Katzman. Cherton<Shipley Con & Supply Co. Sidney Blumenthal & Co<Fishbein. Shoufeld<Am Clothing Mfg Assn. Bochnik<Ward Baking. Gentilly<Barrett. (2.) Bamberger<Cooke. Ericsson<Bradley Con. Dunning<Bretterman. Bonner<Elliott. Thornburn<Gates. (2.) Margolis<Heller. People, &c, <Hitchkiss,(Title & Guar Co.) Stiner<Hayes. Re P J Duffy Co. M H Mark Rty Co<Major Amus Co. Re Hotchkiss, (Liberty Life Ins Co.) Hausman<Greenman. Howe<Int R T. Schronber<Siegel. O'Leary<Int R T. Re Doane. Lederer<Lederer. Plum<Loretta Co. Skeri<Rubin. Niccolls<Kelly. Kornblum<Kornblum. Agen Fron de Transp, &c<Williams. (2.) Selam<Barrett. Cummings<470 West 24th St Co. Re Malloy. Re Devine, Gibb & York. Indelli & Conforti Co<Hudson Rty Co. Reilly<NY Ed Co. (2.) Newell<C Ibbetson Co. People<Millman. Wolf<Freisinger. Deske<Deske. Martini<Martini.

Ross Waist Co<Dean Supply ... stitching Co. Riley<Gaulocher. Re Walsh. Re Bonne McLaughlin Co. Longo<Lowenstein. Lamanna<Donahue. (2) Brown<Greenberg. Sidney Blumenthal & Co<Ascher. Swechulle<Lehigh Val Coal Co. Re Moghabghab. Knopf<Sherry. (2.) Blumenthal<Wertheimer. Holloway<Gulle. Olson<Sheet... Yarnat<Leh Val Coal. Murphy<Murphy. Re Morgan. Re Lamanna. Re Gluck. Re Gross. Re Bechtle. Re Silverman. Re Rawlinson. Rogers<Schroeder. Rosenberg<American Burlesque Assn. Hearo Bldg Co<Scott. Re Shepard. Herman<Herman. Speed Controller Co<Baker. Levinson<Frinkenberg. Halloway<Helden. Re Stefano, (McCarty.) Herman<U S SS. Co.

PART II.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Finkle Iron Works<Gerhard & Co<Foreign & Domestic Transp. Van Heyningen Brokerage Co<same. Myer<US Fid. &c. Co. Hirsch<Gillespie. Walker<Weschler. Kulka<Fantil. McCready<Tuxedo Dress Form Co. Preferred causes: Vitagraph Co<Stewart. Wingersky<Wingersky. General calendar: Evers<Schutz. Marx<Marx. Bordenstein<Oppenheim. Schmidt<Schmidt. Stevenson<O'Conner. Ehl<Fuchsman. Gera<Gnua. Stromberg Exp & Imp Co<Stromberg. Kahn<Saperstein. (2.) Lewis<Corale. Nagle<Nagle. Corelle<Forelle. Canadian Agency<Assets Realiz'n Co. Zinc Corp<same. Grenfell<same. Charter Trust & Agcy<same. Brit-Can Gen Inv Co<same. Ind Trust<same. Lent & Gen Tr<same. Canhoe Gold Corp<same. Trus, Exrs. & Secur Ins Corp<same. Stone<Town & Country Estates. Dickerson<Menschel. Schneider<Frankel. Taylor<Kalter Merc. Flanagan<Flanagan. Anteo<Friedman. Alexander & Reid Co<Goloi. Mulcahy<Wiley. Kassel<Rubin. Jones<N Y Times Co. Victoria Bldg, &c, Co<O'Connor. Zosel<same. Reiche<Bluthenthal & Bicker. Council<Bank for Saving. Potterton Bros<Radford. Wynn<Wynn. Pollak<Pollak. Diebold Safe, &c, Co<Logan. Barry<Barry. Saltzman<Eilman. Clear.

PART IV.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

Halloway<Herden. Combett<Sorakawitch. Lewis<Blair. Lesser<Cohen. Elkins<Nixon. Enameled Steel Spec<Republic Stamping & Enameling Co. River Plate Comm Co, Inc<Madero Bros. Am Nat Bk of Newark<Hancock. Wilkser<Wadler. Werthan Bag<Hay, Bell & Co. Case, on.

PART III.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.

Roto<Helea Co, Inc. Goldberg<Fogel. Karagazian<Logan. Selig<5th Av Coach. Perlman<Kellogg. Font<Schoenfield. Bradt<CNY. Twomey<Stand Arch. A Strigan<NY & Q C Rd. O Strigan<same. E Strigan<same. Stigman<NY Rys. Farrely<Corse. Murphy<NY Rys. Milonas<same. Murray<Becker's Aniline & Chem Wks. Pucca<Fowler. Mayer<Matherney & CNY. A Cohen<CNY. H Cohen<same. D'Allessandro<Kimmelman. (2.) Keller<Pick. Rothkoff<W Ledman. Same<A Ledman. Tesoriere<Rush. Tesoriere, admr<same. Murphy<McMahon. Markowitz<NY Rys. Marks<Daniels. Siegler<CNY. Spinelli<CNY and 2d Av Ry. Wiener<Frank. Everett<Saugerties & NY Steamboat Co. Sokoloff<Rosenberg. Liston<Liggett. Castelli<Hupfel's Sons. Nunes<Holding. Migliaccio<Lord & Taylor. Bernheimer<Bergen. Seal<Standard Arch. Murtagh<Bedell Co. Brand<Werner. Porter<Bklyn H RR. Marley<Jacoby. Friedman<Ryba. Goff<Gottfried. Norwood<CNY. Payn<Claredon Auto Service, Inc. Barry<Cons Gas. Solomon<Star Co. Liebowitz<Leaser. Zipper<Seman. Cohen<Lowy. Winsey<Mercantile Real Estate Co. Cohen<Thaver. Beskowitz<Kresky. Bachrach<Jaborg. Shaler<Ira Rty Co. Reer<Lafayette Leasing Co. (2.) Healey<Hallenbeck-Hungerford Rty. (2.) Anoshian<Studebaker Corp of Am. Harris & Co<Postal Life Ins. Volenza<Empire City Subway. Twine<Ocean SS. Dulberg<Billow. (2.) Stevensky<D. L & W RR. Ney<Turno. Kastelewicz<Ambleman. Finn<CNY & Met Sec. Newmark<Dibble. Klaw<Hienstock. M. Lerner<Eisler. I. Lerner<same. Tarmini<N Y Rys. Zerschkenbaum<N Y Rys. Skerl<Rubin. Bruff<Roth. Daniels<Weinberger. Dorfman<Conservative Holding Co. Finn<Balteransky. Schechter<F. & M. Schaefer Brew Co. Laurie<J. F. Tapley Co and Kahn. Moore<CNY. Brown<W. G. Cornell. Greenfeld<Neisner. Uhlmann<C. H. Southard Co. Markman<Rubin. Galubowitz<Weinstein. Casey<Hirschfeld. Mast<I R T Co. Galperin<Nas Elec RR. Kleiman<Kirk. Simon<159 West 25th St Co.

PART XIV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Stutz<Diamond Silk. Sanguinetti<Wills. Horowitz<Sekoson. Postal Tel Cable Co<Assoc Press. (3.) Katz<Alson. Postal Tel Cable Co<Associated Press. Blossom<Chisholm. Lanshein Bauman<Blue Ridge Furn Co. People<Reikin. Krischer<Schwartz Herrman Steel Wks. Stein<Descours. Ellis<Feeney & Sheehan Bldg. Jones<Anable. Van Dyk<Nat Surety. Fort Masonry<Waterman. Berger Metal Ceiling & Firepr. Co<Farmers Loan & Trust. R L Davis, Inc<S W Surety Co. Peakl & Co, Inc<Panagiotopoulos. Humboldt Sav Bk<De Sabla, Jr. Rossi<D'Antolini & Co, Inc. Carlstrom<Marden, Orth & Hastings Co. Severe<Wall. Maisch<Levin. Harman<Lippard Stewart Motor Co. Rieser<CNY. Mrs G B Miller & Co<Tob Mfg<Tansy. MacGillivray<Batten, Jr. Frendy<Ind German-Am Talking Mach. A Schwaerer Const Co<Inc<Hamilton. Birdsong Bros<Italia Societa Di Navig a Vapour. Daly<A D Porter Co. Riley Pack Co, Inc<C T Howe & Co, Inc. Gottlieb<Modern Woodmen of Am. Delter<Flechman & Nathansohn, Inc. J A Roebling's Sons Co<Fuller. R & L Co, Inc<Nat Surety Co. Sainsbury<Fed Un Ins. Same<Toledo Fire & Marine Ins Co. Lunham<New England Navig Co. L & D Waist Co, Inc<Haas. Alper<Halck. Saydel Mfg Co<Doggett. Antokolsky<600 West 157th St Co. Blumberg<Saxe. Hoss<Fernandes. Matheson<Trowbridge. Walter<Broome. Sainsbury<Merchants Fire Assn Co. (2.) Gibson, Arnoldi & Co<Am Linseed Co. Asher<Andur. Coulston<Van Der Burg. Peoples Nat Bank<Ryan. Amory<CNY. Worrell<W A Brady, Ltd. Swartz<Munger. Hassack<US Industrial Alc Co. Cassatt<Megliore. Barter Realty Co<O'Rourke. New Castle Rub Co of NY, Inc<New Castle Rubber Co. Sainsbury<Arizona Fire Ins Co. Raine<Acme Pattern & Mach Co, Inc. Butte & Sup Min Co, &c<Layng. Friedman<NY Rys. Studin<Shoninger Bros. Goss<Gibbs. Marenstein<Weinstein. Schaefer Const Co, Inc<Am Kalamein Works, Inc. Rosen<Rosen. NY, Ont & W RR<Wheaton. Roeder<Mayer. McCarthy<Hollow. Wright<Johnson. Hollinger<Palmer. Zicherman<Sabtzieder. Sicherman<same. Bloom<Edgar. Rosenstein<Billard & Richmond, Inc.

TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term rules.

PART III.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART IV.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Pomerance<Chappelle.
PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IX.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XII.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XIII.—No day calendar.
PART XIV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVIII.—Dudley, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Frederick M Saward. Solomon Isaacs. Morton K Lavitt. Walter J Peck. Anastassius Zacharlou, &c. G Martorano, &c. Gaetano Di Bella. Solomon Isaacs. John Gulford. John Kopp. Gertrude Vosseler. Mowry infants. Hannah C Walker. James D W Cutting. Christie J Becker. William Brill. Addison G Romey. John Kopp. Nicolaus Kruger. Joseph Keppler. Robert Plyum. David W Cromwell. Catherine James. Arthur Berman. Rocco Patamia. Mary G B Valentin. Aaron S Baldwin. Soccorol Bracero. Lucy Notter. Joseph Naylor. Elise J Jaccard. Grace Saigent. Mary L Sullivan. Morris Keiser. Jacob Rosen. Lena Schutte. Teresa Giaccomassi. Frank J Doelger. Margaret Grafter. Gustav Horst. John Mitchell. Ellen Fitzpatrick. H C Moynihan. James A Mullanes. William F Musgrave. Lilla Beck. Thomas P Fox. Rachel C Keller. Ida V Tyron. Horace White. Ann Stonkert. Arthur J Taylor. Wills for probate: Emily Nolla. Wilhelm Arnold. Ferdinand A Steghardt. Morris Doubosky. Max Oppenheimer. Amelia G Cutter.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Contested will. Case on George L Davidson.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Frank & Co<Manuello. Greater Pictures Corp<Crystal Film Co. Hennessy<Sanders. Koch<Ward Bak'g Co. Feinstein & Globus<Blumenthal & Co. Waxler<A Goodman & Sons. Moltz<Johnson. McClurg<Gaites. Spring<Goldstein. Gamba<Liquori. Baum<Lieblich & Sons. Mechanics & Traders Bank<Hunter. Connell, Nugent & K<Lical Elec Cont. Great Pictures Corp<Crystal Film Co. Siler & Co<Levison. Simonson<Pechter. Kadushin<MacNiff. Silverman<Hyman. Martin<Ship Const, &c, Co. Thiel<same. Handly<Penn RR. Franklin Knit Mills<Smart Set Sp Cloth. Sanchez<Schutt. Resnik<Frankel.

PART II.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M., ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Pfeiffer<N Y, O & W RR. (2.) Kamil<Stonemor Rty. Kierarkoff<Dry Dock & E'way B RR. Bookstaver<Ford Motor Co. Mitchell<Musical M P Union. Grossman<Flessler. Rock<Leventhal Co. Jackofsky<Gordon. Bruno<Fine. Weiss<N Y Rys. Shaff<Brenner. Cohen<Friedman. Greenberg<Kips Bay Brew & Malt Co. Lax<NY Rys. Nieberg<Adrian. Dorfman<Lion Brew of NYC. Tolle<Hansburg. Samuels<Sipkin. Rucker<Stand Arch. Jacobs<Muller & Co. Grossman<NY Rys. Isaacs<Lola. Epstein<NY Rys. Keegins<Wilson. Glimmele<NY Rys. Menzies<Baker-Hartsted Realty Co. Morale<Rubenstein. Same<Goldstein. Zadanyi<Graziono. Glennon<Empire Carrying Corp. Franklin<Ehrlaub Imp. Berry Jen<Ingraham. Hauser<Int R T. Wollns<Willmerding. Krohnberg<Albert. Wollns<Conrad. Ippedde<NY Rys. Molatsky<Schwartz. Albanese<Cohen. Unterkofler<Ellenberger. Federal Parquetry Mfg Co<Rankin. Winner<Giannini. Winkler<Elm Park Linoleum Mills. Frank<Strawgate & Lotenberg. Finkelstein<Cons Gas. Greenberg<Baldwin. Herman<Roshke. Dogherty<Am Tob Co. Pasternack<Berliner. Winograd<Redman. Kelly<NY Rys. Ellman<same. Siegel<Pick. Eichler<Stevenson Brew Co. Rabinowitz<Solomon. Ogushein<Wanamaker, Inc. Silver<Meltzer. Schneider<Aschley.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial. Le Berthon<Logie. Clear.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART III.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Cohen<Kunstreich. Wiesenberg<Standard Market Co. Canfield<Jochen. Shlivek<Siegelstein. Mulchnick<Meyerowitz. Charnet<Hecht. Woolf<Finnsilver Still. Nippon-Am Co<N E Panama Hat Co. Wunderlich<Howe. Orenstein<Pollard. Acorn Silk Co<Kohn. Hopf & Faxon<Shenfield. Kanouse<Craig. Dashefsky<Prosner. Lubelsky<Englander. Chapkewitz Fur Co<Markowitz. Wachsman<Levin. Bonnard Spec Co<Jacobe. Case on.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VI.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VIII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Van Dyck Estates<Nat. Holding Co.—Enos S. Booth. Ziegel<Lipschitz—Harry A. Seidel. Lawyers Mtge. Co.<Chrystie Realty Co. et al.—John S. Sheppard, Jr. Re Sanders—Louis J. Schwartz.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Uterberg<Jacobs—Lucille Pugh. Morganstern<Delancy Holding Co.—John H. Rogan. Riker<Van Schaick Estates—Philip J. Sinnott. Greenwich Sav. Bank<Jonquil Realty Co.—J. Sidney Bernstein.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mitchell, J.—Motion calendar.

Perrillo<Union Ry. Buckman<NY Con RR (2.) Byrne<Academy Con. Dressel<Leichtman. Same<Hanser. Koerner<Koerner. Corbett<Corbett. Kearney<Hildreth.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mitchell, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Delehanty, J.

Shields<Int R T. (2.) Weiss<Goldstein. Crystal<Germansky. Fox<Nat Hld Co. (2.) Same<McOwen. Legedino<Stubenvoll Bros. Levy<Mass Bonding & Ins Co. Goodman<Int R T. Goldryer<Murphy. Schwartz<Young. (2.) White<NYC Int R T. Clark<Terwilliger. Scarariotte<Cabrelli. Conway<Union Ry. Sealy<Alkoff. Carlyle<Union Ry.

Highest number reached in regular order 1317.

PART II.—Mitchell, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I. Case on—Richter<Ruppert Brewing Co.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Receivers Appointed.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J.—Thomas & Betts Co.<Mortes—Henry H. Spitts. Nancy Levy<Ermin Carruthers et al.—Isaac Levison.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Putnam, Blackmar, Kelly, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.

Snyder<Snyder. Carney<Penn Realty. Vil of Peekskill<Putnam Traction Co. McGarry<O'Connell. Nitch<McCann. Fuller<Bradley Co. Roseff<Beals. Schrader<Schrader. Kossenase<Lehigh Cement Co. Campbell<Pullman Co. Blenis<Freeman. Miklasz<Penn RR. York Co<Madral Co. Wilson<Huntington RR. Gardner<Gardner. Thompson<Christie. Warnock<McGuire. Munter<Staub. Sims<O'Hare. Fal<Atlas Cement Co. Jones<Eagle Loan Co. Scott<same.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—At 10 A. M.

R Rappaport<Kashman. H Rappaport<same. Thomas<Thomas. Wohlrab<Rosenthal. Rusicka<Nagin. P Mignon<Matthew Baird Contr Co. P Mignon, Jr<same. Pure Oil Co<Rott. Clarke<Stumpf. Re Schroeder St (Queens.) Re 33d St (Queens.) Neuer<Moody. Joseph Geiser & Son<Rainier Motor Corp. Kraft<Kraft. Re Ely Av (Queens.) Moorcroft<Dressler Tunnel Ovens. Mortgage Holding Co<Nassau Boulevard Corp. Luby<Luby. Sherman<Sherman. Mills<Mills. Snellgrove<Randazzo. Perry<same. Town of Brookhaven<Robinson. Demorest<Thompson. Muldoon<Dock Const. Shields<Marbrook Realty & C Co. Babcock<Rogers Peet. Mathiesen<Kennedy. Re Otsego St. Schwartzman<Pines Rubber Co. Gibbons<Andrews. Seitz<Miller. Same<Backe. Same<Farrell. Hedges<Pioneer Iron Works. Pines<Moore. Hoye<Hipkins. Durie<Warfield. Re Lefstein & Rosenfeld Co (Frindel.) Guadagno<Lanzetta.

PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Simon<Himmelstein. Audley Clark Co<Plass & Bro, Inc. Schweitzer<Voight. Katoe (and 34 other cases)<Eagle Sav & L Co. Healey<Healey. Edgett, Mellin, Westbrook, Fasanella<CNY. Flynn<O'Keefe. Seber<CNY. Salaschin<Salaschin. Richner<Obermeyer & Liebman Brew Co.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 588.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Jaycox, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part III., Scudder, J.; Part IV., Lazansky, J.; Part V., Benedict, J.

Holmes<C I & B RR. Kwasniewski<Kelly. Pollehook<B H RR. Moehring<Olace. Zittloesen<B H RR. Bernascheff B'ldg Co<Ohio Farmers' Co. Yglesia<Loew's Enterprises. Reil<N Y Cons RR. Seeth<Heister. Stanhope Const Co<CNY. Ulm<Juditsky. Cassin<Stillman Delahanty Ferris Co. Kitvan<Diamond Dairy Co. Alexis<Antonopulos. Sweeney<Weiner. Ryder<B, Q C & S RR. Tobin<Kury. Leighton<B H RR. Anderson<Nassau RR. Finkelstein<Sudman. Jeffrey<Miller. Diaby<Saba & ano. Glaser<C I & B RR. Rakes<B H RR. Samuels<Eagle Iron Works & ano. Crealey<Whitridge. Feiss<Stout. Monash<Rity Assoc. Mason<Transit Dev. Bell<Lepreatre, Miller & ... Klein<Williams et al. Grothe, Eckhardt<Nassau RR. Sanborn<Cosgrove.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Cahill<N Y Rys. Goldstein<Myer. Bernstein<C I & B RR. Young<Sachs. Siskind<N Y Cons RR. Hiller<Shapira. Ragona<L I RR. Fay & ano<Liberty Nat Bk of N. Y. Rothman<Willmont Rty Co. Wolfson<Peterson. Lonzo<B H RR. Ravarese<Bernstein & ano. Wmbea Scrap Plumbers Co<McLaughlin. Donovan<Cameron. Brand<Meyer Co. & ano. Hulsking<Rottenberg. Betzel<B H RR. Preseman<Finkelstein & ano. Carroll<McCaully. Madden<Midwood San. Nagel<Finn. Kubling<Montgomery Ward Co. Scharnovitz<Krinsky & ano. Zaola<Wood Co. Cole<Dorchester. Mansfield<Cook & ano. Wienikt<Ward Baking. Watson<Nassau RR. Aldinger<B H RR. Benz<Gerken. William<Trans Dev. Wegener<NY Con RR. Henry<Castle Brow. Edison El Ill Co<Thacher. Rogers<Taverniler. Chipnock<Adel. Rogers<Nevin. Curran<Gunderson. Glaser<B H RR. Schaefer<Clancy.

Highest number reached on regular call, 281.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of: Christopher Sievers. Hester Knapp. Annie Renard. John D Nelligan. Wilbur M Palmer. Augusta Brown. Accounting of: Bridget Burke. James McStay. Eric Lind. Lavinia Nicholas. Henry Hamm. Catherine Brenner. Catherine Dowd. George Gill. Maria Bradley. Emma Wilbur. John Murphy. Mary Driscoll. Elijah Taft. William D Field. John A Post. Carl Essler. Mary Waldron. ... John Adams. Estates of: Arthur Sullivan. Helen Johnson. Kamp infants. Joseph Longone. John Feeney. John Bullwinkle. Ellen McGauley. Millo P Carey. Albert Berry. Contested calendar: Barbara Stoessel. Mary C Dugan.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V.—Roy, J.

Merry<Loeser & Co. Stonalti<C I & B RR. Lally<Diamond Dairy. Koche becker<B H RR & ano. Webb<Nassau El RR. Gottesfield<McDermott. Young<B H RR. Saccal<Braunck. Auditore<Muldoon. Wallace<B H RR. Testa<Bklyn Union Gas Co. Wittke<Rubel Bros. Bradley<Nass El RR. Miller<Tuchfield. Eifahen<Epstein.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Van Siclen, J.; Part II., Callaghan, J.

Ellerman<Mack & ano. Henry, as admx<B, Q Co & Sub RR. Sieber, an inf<Jenner. Behrman<Green. (inquest.) Lorenzo, as admr<Manhat Stm Bakery & ano. Anderson<Kirkpatrick. Crosthwaite<So Surety. Marcus<B, Q Co & Sub RR et al. Flammia<Touroff & Karp. Oppermann<Evers Rehm Co, Inc. Appicella<Dinn & ano. Flahive, as admx<L I RR. Ripinsky<Knott. Tilton<Leviton & ano. Freeman<Gramercy Chocolate Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Mignon<M Baird Cont Co. Coyle<NY Cons RR. Clifford<B H RR. Oppermann<Evers Rehm Co. Daley, an infant<B H RR Co. Beatty, as admx<Herold et al. Chopping<Vallin. Fream<Cranford Co. Morris<Smith. Leavy, an infant<Grellich. Paszka<Knabbe. Johann & Sons Co<Linch. Friel, an inf<Pippitone. Heheler<Froehlich. Silva<Lerion. Hahl<B H RR. Birdsall<Markoe. Josias<Schwed. Lowell<L I RR. Bennett<Rittenhouse. Hunt<Dam.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2135.

SPECIAL TERM—Kelby, J., at 10 A. M.

Lewis<Connors Bros Co et al. Havens<Hanford et al. Ungerland<Ungerland. Wadler<Markoff et al. Phillips<Phillips et al. Glaser<Glaser. Kopelman & ano<Aronoff & ano. Mona<Mona. Soffel<Soffel. Kambourian, an infant<Kambourian. Bull<Bull. Hosking, an infant<Hosking. Davis<Molle & ano. Wadler<Rumore et al. Cummings<Gold Theatre Corp et al. Soderberry<Laurelton Land Co. Schultheis, as admx<Bauerdorff. Dooley<Dooley.

Highest number is 585.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M. Lee<Ott. Haves<Gerwiner.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Young, J.; Part II., Seeger, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Ugovitch<Ohio Farmers Ins Co. Hayes<Conn R Pav Co. Carroll<C of Yonkers. McGovern<Muller. Monahan<same. Jackson<McGuire. Merante<NY C RR. (2.) Petitte<same. Isyasnk<Atlas Portland Cement Co. Koch<Waterbury. Chobiak<NY C RR. Ercoll<NY, W & B Ry. Witt<Purcell & Gilfeather. Clarke<Union Ry. Rias<West Elec. RR. Genoa<Funk. Farley<Yonkers RR (2.) Nanni<NY Rys Co. Macri<Carlucci. (2.) Patterson<Halsted. James<Garafano. Dass<Elterman. Sohr<Glynabors. Goodrich<Dreyfuss Bros.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Moran<Kelly. Longacre<Yonk RR (2) O'Reilly<Union Ry. Murphy<Yonkers RR. Kleber<same. (2.) Grindrod<West Co Brewing Co. Powers<West El RR. Walsh<NY & Stamford Ry. Webb<Dale & Cain. Imhof<Int R T. Merone<West El RR. Paolillo<Union Ry. Pilger<Rodgers & Hagerty. Galvin<Fed Sug Ref. Martin<West El RR. Schultz<same.

Highest number reached on call, 709.

SPECIAL TERM—Platt, J.—At 10 A. M.

Gullotta<Mihalyfi. McGee<McGee. Digney<Miles. Also for the hearing of motions.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Wills for probate: Mary Cuddy. Adam G Inners. Jacob Stinard. Admr's accounting: Edward G Falle. Theodore F Bayles.

At Yonkers, on Wednesday.

Wills for probate: John Walsh. John F Flood.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Young, J.

Bibbia<Unjuch. Tierney<Mager. Haller<Schmidt. Murray<Peekskill Emery Co. Rocher<Vil of North Tarrytown. Pray<Gaddis. Steinberg<Merighano. Kelly<Boswell. Hubbell Hardwood Door Co<Zibelli. Wood<Hiler. Brady<Fitzgerald. Richardson<West Elec RR. Calbi<Rothwell. Scott<C of Wh Plains. West Co Brew Co<Stemper. Lee<West Elec RR.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Schneider<Schneider. CNY<N Y & Rich Gas. Kling<Kling. Eadie & Comtore<Monahan & Licural. Baker<Farm House Corp. Kerr<Cowperthwaite. Schroll<Flattery. Hundemann<Hundemann. Goess<Kammler & Rich Co Brick Co. Heyer<Heyer.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Forecast.

N. C.—Rain or snow Tues.; fair and colder Wed.
S. C.—Rain and colder Tues.; fair and colder Wed.
Ga. and Fla.—Rain Tues.; fair and colder Wed.
Ala.—Clear and colder Tues.; fair Wed.
Miss.—Fair and colder Tues.; fair and warmer Wed.
Tenn.—Clearing and colder Tues.; fair and warmer Wed.
Ky.—Snow Tues.; fair and warmer Wed.
La.—Fair and colder Tues.; fair and warmer Wed.
Ark.—Fair Tues. and Wed.
Okla.—Fair and warmer Tues.; fair Wed.
Texas—Fair and warmer Tues. and Wed.

Auctions.

TAKE NOTICE that by virtue of a lien, held by us against the following described personal property, to wit:

The certain mortgage with the bond accompanying the same, made to secure the payment of the sum of Thirty thousand dollars, and made by Hunts Point Garage Co., Inc., to the Columbia Construction Company, said mortgage being dated October 19th, 1916, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of Bronx, on October 20th, 1916, at 3 o'clock, two minutes in the afternoon, in Block Series Mortgages (Conveyances); Section 10, Liber 165, page 163, and indexed under Block Number 2785, on the land map of the City of New York, said mortgage affecting the real property with the improvements consisting of three story and basement garage building known as Nos. 934, 936 and 938 Southern Boulevard, in the Borough of Bronx, New York City, and being about 75 feet wide and about 100 feet deep; the said bond and mortgage belonging to Carrie Lazar, residing at No. 724 Beck Street, in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, and now in our possession, WE WILL SELL such personal property consisting of said bond and mortgage at public auction to the highest bidder, to satisfy such liens at the Exchange Sales Rooms at Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York on the 15th day of January, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon on that day.

Dated, New York, December 27th, 1917.
FRANKLIN J. MASON
and
VICTORIA BUILDING AND CONTRACTING CO., Inc.,
By Franklin J. Mason, Agent.

CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auct'r,
Sells on this day (TUESDAY), January 15.
AT 10:30 A. M.
AT 539 BROADWAY,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, STOCK OF
WOOLENS
Plush & Corduroy
COATS, DRESSES,
WAISTS, FURS, PLUSHES
Trimmings, Buttons, Piping, Braids, Silks, Padding, &c.

Auctioneers.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.,
333-341 Fourth Avenue, at 25th St.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures.
Van Praag & Co., 537 Broadway. Spring 2240.

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 5½@5¾ per cent. for the best names Saturday " " " "

These quotations are for six months' paper.

Luxuries in the Army.

Reports coming from various army training camps and cantonments say that some of the new soldiers are enthusiastic about army life partly because they are getting luxuries they did not get in civil life. Not the least of these are the negro soldiers who will wear the size 12½ to 16½ wool hosiery that were told of in THE TIMES a few days ago. Because there are not enough men in the country with feet that large to make it commercially worth while to manufacture socks of these sizes, it was said here yesterday, these men heretofore had to go without hosiery altogether or else wear socks with the toe ends cut off. The length of the feet of the hose ordered by the Government, judged by ordinary manufacturing standards, is considerably out of proportion to the part that comes up around the leg. In other words, the men who will wear them are giants in feet only.

Still Hard After Sheetings.

Bag manufacturers and other users of sheetings show no disposition to let up in their hunt for this merchandise for nearby delivery, in spite of the high prices at which the goods are held and the evident reluctance of some houses to sell for nearby delivery at any price within reason. Yesterday was no exception to the rule, with the result that additional small lots of 40-inch 2.85s were sold at 21 cents for shipment in February and March. Nearby business was also put through on four-yard, 48-square sheetings at 15¼ cents, with late goods bringing a quarter less where mills were willing to look very far ahead. Thirty-one-inch 5-yard sheetings were held at 12¾ cents for deliveries this side of April, with 4.80s quoted around 14½ cents for similar shipment. A good jobbing demand for branded four-yard 56-60s was reported in certain quarters.

Dyemakers Will Meet Here.

Representatives of practically all of the leading aniline dye manufacturers and dealers of this country and Canada will be in this city to attend the initial convention of the industry, which is to be held at the Chemists' Club, 50 East Forty-first Street, on Jan. 22 and 23. The call to the convention has been sent out by H. Gardner McKerrow of E. F. Drew & Co., Inc., of this city. W. S. Culbertson of the United States Tariff Commission has notified Mr. McKerrow that several members of the commission will attend the convention, at which questions concerning the tariff, arbitration of disputes, standardization of colors and other things vital to the industry will be discussed. No preliminary organization of the industry has been attempted, and the ultimate developments will be entirely in the hands of those who attend the convention.

Why Furs Are Scarce Now.

The combination of several things is held responsible for the prevailing scarcity of staple raw furs in this country, which now amounts to about one-third of an entire normal year's supply. Prolonged droughts in the South have greatly lessened the catch of Southern muskrats, and the cold weather experienced in other parts of the country has frozen the streams to such an extent that the catch of mink and other water-trapped animals has been seriously curtailed. Hoarding of raw furs by small dealers, in the hope of still higher prices, has lessened the supply of skunk and other pelts. Stricter enforcement of game laws in many States has had its effect, and the drafting of young trappers also has played a part in depleting the fur supply. Higher pay for labor has tempted many trappers to other work. The present shortage is not confined to this country, for reports received yesterday by the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation from the Yukon Territory tell of the greatest paucity of furs there in twenty-five years.

Should Follow the German Style.

One German way of doing things that American exporters of goods to the West Coast countries of South America could follow with profit is the fixing of packing cases so they cannot be pilfered en route. According to a well-posted exporter, the German shippers always put battens in the four corners of a case and also in the middle. These were all nailed from the inside and clinched on the outside. All the wood used in the German cases is light and from three-eighths to a half-inch in thickness, which takes care of the weight question. In packing of this kind it is impossible to slide the side panels of a case, which is comparatively easy in the American-packed cases, and which encourages pilfering. It is said that the thieves rarely touch the lid of a case in plying their trade, so on landing a case it is difficult, without opening it, to know whether robbery has been committed or not. The use of light wood is required because of the practice of some countries in South America to levy duties on gross weights.

Printcloth Inquiry Good.

Though reports from the local gray goods market told of printcloth business as being a bit spotty yesterday, there was no denial that the inquiry for them was active. Much of the goods wanted, however, was for nearby delivery, and mills could not deliver them in most cases even if they felt inclined to take the business. However, some spot business was reported on 39-inch 80-80s at 16 cents, with sales of March-April 68-72s in that width at 13¾ cents. For spot 68-72s anything less than 14 cents was refused. Nearby business was booked on 38½-inch 64-60s; at 12¼ cents, and on 64-48s at 10¼ cents. Some holders of the latter goods have "boosted" them to 10½ cents. Narrow 64-60s are firmly held on the basis of 9 cents for spots. Closing prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	16c	38½-inch, 64-60s	12¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	15c	38½-inch, 64-64s	11½c
39-inch, 68-72s	14c	38½-inch, 60-52s	11c
39-inch, 56-44s	10½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	10½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	12½c	27-inch, 64-60s	9c

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

SOL JAEKEL.—Two petitions in bankruptcy have been filed against Sol Jaekel, dealer in men's furnishing goods under the name of the Melvin Shop at 2,829 and 2,868 Third Avenue and 158 East Forty-second Street, one by these creditors: Victor Streinman, $840; Herman Witt, $80, and Murray Kanner, $90; the other by Willard B. Stevens, $1,000; H. E. Pelikan, $1,100, and by Howard S. Doyle, $200. Judge Manton appointed Thomas H. Matters, Jr., receiver. Liabilities are $25,000 and assets, $9,000.

EDWARD GOLDSTEIN, a jobber in jewelry at 54 Maiden Lane, has made an assignment to David D. Glanz. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by these creditors: Rex Manufacturing Co., $415; S. K. Merrill, Co., $282, and Ostby & Barton Co., $6, all of Rhode Island.

WILLIAM GOLDFINGER of 15 Seaman Street, formerly a dealer in ribbons, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,277 and assets of $67 in accounts.

JOSEPH GABA, manufacturer of children's coats at 482 Broome Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $11,867 and assets of $1,500 realized from sales of stock and machinery.

FRED STIENEN, a dyer at 384 Second Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $5,915 and assets of $272 realized for sale of stock and machinery.

PHILIP EPSTEIN, a dealer in furniture at 1,884 Third Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $12,300 and assets of $5,000 realized for sale of stock and fixtures.

MELODOGRAPH CORPORATION.—Judge Manton has confirmed a composition of the Melodograph Corporation, manufacturer of phonographs at 142 West Fourteenth Street, with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar cash.

ARSHAWSKY & LAM.—Harry Arshawsky and Israel Lam, composing the firm of Arshawsky & Lam, manufacturers of dresses at 148 West Twenty-third Street, have made an assignment to Max E. Levine.

JACOB TURKOWSKY, dealer in clothing at 63½ Bayard Street, has made an assignment to Ira M. Greene.

Judge Manton in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

John Whyllaw Company, wholesale cotton goods, 357 Fourth Avenue; liabilities $122,...

Robert K. Mickey, 110 West Fortieth Street, formerly President of the Heinrich Aeroplane Company and formerly President of the General Acoustic Company; liabilities $46,504.

Peter A. Hartagan, 244 West Fifty-first Street, formerly hotel keeper at Villa Park, N. J.

Fannie E. Freedman, 889 Tremont Avenue, formerly hotel, Far Rockaway, L. I.

Peter Mulvey, 22 Convent Avenue, formerly liquors, Brooklyn.

Morris Jupiter, tailor, 213 West Thirty-fourth Street.

Myna Wightman.
Frederick Witt.
Esther Kaplan.
Hyman R. Elster.
William C. Reed.
Weinstock & Co.
Moses Akelinacher.
Max Carl Kranz.

FRANK KIRCHGESSNER, a merchant, 588 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,305 and assets of $125.

BROOKLYN SHOWCASE COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Brooklyn Showcase Company, Inc., 395 Leonard Street, Brooklyn, by the following creditors: Charles F. Keyes, $121; Charles Bott, $621; Charles Debner, $270. It has made an assignment to Abraham Werbelofsky, Maximillian Mosson, and William J. Hein.

COLONIAL BOOT SHOP. Barnett Sasetsky, trading as the Colonial Boot Shop, 1,584 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn, has made an assignment to Harry M. Simon, 95 William Street, New York City.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Jan. 14.—James R. Hayes, proprietor of the Wayne Hotel since its opening thirty years ago, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the Federal Court today, with liabilities of $246,596, and assets of $308,451.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

Allen, Andrew H.—Alexander Hamilton Institute	$219.15
Buge, Bernard A.—E. Smolken Plumbing Supply Co.	100.82
Byers, William—B. Goffney	6,044.81
Bruyers, Henry P., and John Doe—Rosenberg, Jacob & Co.	807.85
Bartholomew, James R.—G. Garden	1,025.83
Clements, Anthony R.—J. F. Sipe et al.	221.7
Cook, Charles E.—E. B. Tolman et al.	341.73
Chapman, David B.—Brearley School	105.06
Cook, Leslie H.—J. Cashman et al.	191.07
Corvan Realty Corp.—A. Patton et al.	396.41
Dawson, Carroll H.—E. M. Bulkley	245.9
Exchange Auto Corp.—C. Kimball	136.70
Eisenhardt, William—J. J. Baird	195.58
Giordano, Giuseppe — L. M. Rosenthal, costs	121.70
Gormley, Mary A.—Greeley Square Amusement Co., costs	109.20
General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corp., Ltd., of Perth, Scotland—I. Berman et al.	2,983.21
Hulin, John S.—Morris Park Estates	2,176.66
Hutchings, Harold—J. D. Graziadei	209.91
Hancock, Anna L.—C. Hoffer	137.10
Herrington, John J. — New Rochelle Plumbing Supply Co.	208.88
Hausen, Hans P.—H. N. Patterson	165.15
Julias, Stephen—United Cut Flower Co.	159.95
Kaplow, Isaac—L. Bernstein	188.20
Kaplan, Louis, executor—M. Goodman	125.03
Lynbrook Manor Co.—B. Thompson	944.25
Lee, W. R., admr.—Van Buren and New York Bill Posting Co., costs	114.70
Mercury Holding Co.—M. C. Nelson	11,820.39
Minter, Edgar W.—W. D. McQuirn	576.95
Mitchell, J. Murray—Fitzpatrick & Co.	172.12
Murphy, Florence A.—H. Held	570.42
McGlinchey, John S.—Castle Co.	107.62
Neafsey, Thomas M.—F. R. Benitz	201.45
Neidlinger, Chas. R.—Miles Tighe Cont. Co., costs	110.60
Nassau Electric R. R. Co.—M. J. Kennedy	480.30
Roth, Albert S., and Wm. C. D. Langley—Doehler Die Casting Co.	4,897.20
Reinfeld, Irving A.—I. Movshowitz	776.70
Reinhard, Frank A.—Sonn Bros. Co.	110.11
Rushe, Minnie—Birchwood Realty Co.	108.23
Schmuckler, Louis, and Fidelity & Casualty Co. of N. Y.—People, &c.	1,000.00
Schmuckler, Louis, and Louis Cohen—People, &c.	1,000.00
Silverman, Harold M.—I. Haas & Co.	102.20
Santa Maria Sugar Co.—H. S. Wood	3,743.85
Schneider, Davis—M. Simon	401.63
Smulowitz, Nathan—A. Rosenfeld	217.25
Siedeman, William—J. Schreiner	166.19
Steitz, Chas. S.—A. Buttlinger	264.42
Tito, Joseph—B. Ehrenberg	300.41
Tile Cont. Co.—J. B. Owens	[illegible]
Withrow, Chas. L.—H. C. Williamson	118.40

In Bronx County.

Claremont Park Church Congregational—A. L. Clark	$565.00
Cohen, Jacob, and Armin Rose—D. Krasney et al.	107.44
Fordham Realty Co. and Alfred Ericson—J. H. Cramer et al., as exrs.	3,609.30
Same—Same	3,609.36
Ginsburg Realty Co.—S. Josephson et al.	119.20
Hofmann, John W.—A. Lightstone	4,847.48
McCabe, Michael—F. Cherey	107.08
McCabe, Michael, as adm.—Same	107.08
Scheinman, Meyer S.—J. G. Eichenbaum	308.60

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when the judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Spinelli, John J.—D. Spinelli, Jan. 15, 1914	$1,165.00
Americo Vespucci Realty Co.—G. Rebellotta, et al., Dec. 10, 1917	623.21
Flower Lighterage Realty Co.—E. B. Eates & Sons, May 18, 1917	189.98
Lay, Frank H.—A. Ackerman, Dec. 28, 1917	322.71
Lofresti, Phillippo, Joseph Ferraro, and Giuseppe Santi—City of New York, Oct. 9, 1917	103.45
Giannattasio, Charles—N. Sapir, Sept. 17, 1910	621.38
Same—A. S. Hillyard, March 9, 1915	2,066.51
Gertz, Otto, Bernard Horn, and Isaac Sachar—People, &c., Aug. 13, 1913, (vacated)	500.00
Holland, Thomas A.—Josephson Bros., Nov. 10, 1913	123.16
Scheuman, Meyer S.—J. Leifer, Oct. 20, 1916	780.30

Every Jew Should Help!

THE unfortunates of your own race in your own city need your financial help. Don't fail them. Live up to the Jewish traditions of charity and brotherly love.

The Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City must have 50,000 new members this week to carry out their good work in behalf of eighty-nine Jewish charities in Manhattan and the Bronx. $10 will make you a member. $5 if you are under 18. You can pay in one sum or in semi-annual or quarterly installments.

Don't fail a cause so richly deserving. Contribute all you can. Fill out coupon below and send today.

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Jacob Rosenthal, 100 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
Please accept my subscription for $........ to the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York.
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Address ....
Send no money. Wait until bill is rendered.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash, better grade suits, coats, waists, dresses. National. Franklin 2412.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—White 50-inch Botany. Elson, 11 West 25th. Farragut 9684.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—F. & H. or Botany; all colors; cash. Gramercy 4241.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—Can use quantities white, any grade. Farragut 9980.

CLOTH BURELLA Wanted.—Open to buy all shades 711 for cash. L. Hochstein, 122 West 26th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at medium-sized, junior and ladies' Spring Coats; will furnish our own material if necessary. American Maid Coat Company, 37 West 20th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders on coats and dresses of the better kind. 37 West 28th, 8th floor. Please use freight elevator.

COATS and DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders; also jobs bought for cash. 4th floor, 43 West 27th St. Farragut 5154.

COATS, SUITS, DRESSES Wanted.—Looking at Spring samples; call before 10. Meyer & Bernheimer, entrance 24 West 25th St.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at better grade of ladies' coats; placing stock orders. Avon Cloak Co., 126 West 26th St.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing stock orders, medium and better grades. Call mornings, 4th floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders; snappy styles; better kinds. Gottlieb, 10 West 32d St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobbers will place stock orders; call with samples. 19 West 24th, 11th floor.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Placing orders on snappy styles. 11 West 25th, 3d floor.

COATS Wanted.—Junior coating all week. Joseph Sedwitz, 1,107 Broadway.

CORDUROYS Wanted.—Open for 36-inch narrow and wide wale; whites. O 177 Times.

CORDUROY Wanted.—500 pieces of navy, green, brown, and wine. Spring 1973.

DRESSES Wanted.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Miss Altfeld, will look at Spring silk and serge dresses Tuesday morning from 9 o'clock on. Ben F. Levis, 72 Madison Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders on dresses and coats of better kind. 37 West 28th, 8th floor. Please use freight elevator.

DRESSES Wanted.—Salesman and jobber; we want a strong line of stout dresses to sell, $9.75 to $16.50. Y 345 Times Annex.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber will place orders on snappy serge and silk dresses. 37 West 31st St., 8th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders for snappy Spring dresses. Call Spiro & Kutner, 279 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Washable, white and colored; better kind. Call with samples. Primo, 28 West 32d Street.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders; popular priced serge dresses. Gottlieb, 10 West 32d Street.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy styles in serge. 1st floor, 15 West 26th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for serge and silks for cash. Madison Square 6650.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbing flat dresses. 23 West 26th Street, 5th floor.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—In plaid effects; also changeable roulls. M. Weisman & Son, 118 West 22d.

KHAKI CLOTH and COTTON KHAKI Wanted.—For army shirting; large quantity. P. Goldman, 60 University Place.

PLUSH Wanted.—In all grades, for cash. Call 12th floor, 33 West 20th.

POIRET TWILLS Wanted.—Heit & Sons are in the market for taupe poiret twills. 99 Madison Av.

POM POMS Wanted.—American Pom Poms, Kersey 15030, 13082, 0359, 13009, 544. Madison Square 3121.

POM POMS Wanted.—Brown, reindeer, and taupe; cash. Shapiro & Davis, Chelsea 7789.

POM POMS Wanted.—Taupe, mole, reindeer; any quantity for cash. Telephone Greeley 4821.

POM POM Wanted.—Buy all shades, also American 6310. Madison Square 7359.

POM POMS Wanted.—All shades. Gramercy 4241.

POPLINS, SERGES, and VELOURS Wanted.—90610, 06077, 0360, all shades; also heavy-weight velours and Kersey; spot cash. Gramercy 1074.

POPLIN Wanted.—American 090610, all colors, any quantity for cash. Greeley 4321.

PRISCILLA COATS
for Misses

Buyers who seek styles with snap and dash and youthfulness will find Priscilla Coats just the thing. Moderate prices, too. Every model in the line deserves your attention—to-day!

H. G. & Co.

H. Goldwater & Co.
36-46 W. 25th St., N. Y.

WEDDING AND PARTY DRESSES
$6.50 up to $15.00
I. HOLLANDER & SONS,
6-8 WEST 22D STREET.

Army & Navy
Officers' Dispatch Cases, Bedding Rolls, Clothing Rolls, Silk Hat Cords, Sheep Lined Army Coats, Uniforms.
Universal Trading Co.
230 Fourth Ave. New York City.

New Spring Styles in Silk & Serge Dresses $6.75 UP
Immediate Delivery.
TIP-TOP DRESS CO.
134 West 37th.

New Spring DRESSES Silks and Serges
For Immediate Delivery $6.75 UP
PIONEER LADIES' GARMENT CO.
6-8 West 32nd St.

Factory Gas Heaters FOR SALE
22 West 26th St., 5th Floor.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

POPLINS Wanted.—American, in high shades, for spot cash. Funt Bros., 30 West 15th St.

RAINCOATINGS Wanted.—Will pay cash for raincoat materials. H. Weisberg, 17 West 17th Street.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy quantity of all-wool, storm serges, all colors. Call Kaplan Bros., 22 West 32d Street.

SERGES Wanted.—Stevens 3020 tan; tan 94, wool jersey, light weight, rose. H. Goldman, 38 West 25th St.

SERGE Wanted.—Copen, for cash, or exchange for navy. J. Wasserman, 30 West 21st St.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman's 104, Amoskeag 7120, Julliard's 54289 for cash. Stuyvesant 2249.

SERGE Wanted.—104 or similar quality; must be cheap for cash. Chelsea 3892.

SERGE Wanted.—11433; spot cash. Phone Madison Square 6067.

SILKS Wanted.—In stripes, plaids, and plain taffetas; any quantities; spot cash. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 23d.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Open for large quantities in Pekin, tan, apple, and gray. Call with samples. Militex Cloak and Suit Co., Inc., 22 West 32d St.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Spring shades; open for quantity. Telephone 2187 Greeley.

SUITS Wanted.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Mrs. Moscovics, will look at Spring suits Tuesday morning from 9 o'clock on. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of junior and ladies' suits; placing orders. 7th Floor, 120 West 35th St.

SUITS, COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for snappy styles of better grades. 1st floor, 15 West 26th St.

SUITS and COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at snappy styles. Top Floor, 5 West 31st.

TAFFETA Wanted.—All colors. Jacebus Bros., 1,261 B'way; use 31st St. entrance.

TAFFETA Wanted.—One-inch check, light warp. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—All colors for spot cash. Room 1,208, 17 Madison Av.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Open for quantity Garfield styles 4718 and 5010, black, navy, and taupe. Phone 3441 Madison Square.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Open to buy in quantity Fisher & Kennedy 1600, all colors. Call Kaplan Bros., 22 West 32d Street.

VELOURS Wanted.—11050, 544, Wyandotte. Henry L. Bunin, 348 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 2426.

VELOURS Wanted.—Wyandot K. 544, 11050, 13046, all colors. Farragut 616.

VELOUR Wanted.—American 0360 in all shades. Farragut 9605.

WAISTS Wanted.—Jobs high-grade Georgettes and silks; open for large quantity at low price. The Fair, 225 4th Av.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Will buy for cash quantity of Beach cloth; also Sicilian in all colors and quantities. T. Posner & Brother, 114 West 27th St.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Odd lots Winter woolens. Julius L. Goldstein, 153 West 23d.

Contracts Wanted.

GOVERNMENT Contract Work Wanted.—Have fully equipped sewing machine plant; leather goods. M 296 Times Downtown.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CLOAKINGS.—Kerseys, meltons and thibets. Kaplan, 20 West 22d. Gramercy 1515.

CLOTH.—For capes; odds and ends. Chelsea 6018.

COATS, SUITS.—Pom-pom, velour, mixture, and burella; fur, self-trimmed; closing out, moving. Sapiro & Davis, 133 West 21st.

COATS.—Wonderful styles and values, junior, misses, and ladies, $5.75-$21.50. I. Novick & Co., 40 West 28th.

COATS.—Velour, plush, fur trimmed, and plain; children's coats; January sale. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—300 velour Burella, plush, fur trimmed coats, to close out. Eisen & Son, 122 West 26th.

COATS.—Plush, will close out 2,000 plush coats at a price. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 20th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Fine selection for Spring. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th St.

COATS.—500 velours, plushes, poplins, to close out; last lot; moving. Ulin Bros., 35 East 11th.

COATS.—Serges, poplins, $6 up; suits, $8.50 up. Schoen, Weissman, 53 West 24th St.

COATS.—Ladies', children's, and infants'; January sales. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

COATS.—Girls' Winter coats, velours, 8-16. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 23d.

COATS.—Better grade plush coats. N. Hurwitz, 109 West 26th St.

COATS, suits, Spring line, ready, snappy styles. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—200 to close out at a sacrifice price. Gelfond, 141 West 28th St.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Georgette, taffeta, satin duchess, all colors; for immediate delivery. Markheim & Roosin, 41 East 23d. Gramercy 6480.

CREPE METEOR.—All colors; immediate delivery, $1.25. M. Marks Co., Mad. Sq. 9280.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, 90c.; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

DELHI CLOTH, American woolen 667; all colors; opening price; Botany 11433, navy Hokken Leonard 602, all colors. Madison Square 6590.

DRESSES.—Come and take your pick; 2,000 jerseys, silks and serge dresses; now on the racks; every one a world beater for style and value. Giant Dress Company, 1,239 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Jobs, in silk and serge dresses, furs, waists, skirts; Minneapolis, Minn., Leader Mercantile Co., H. M. Higgins. Murray Cohen, 38 West 32d St., Room 1500.

DRESSES.—Serges and silks; wonderful values and styles; immediate shipments. Nathan Nathanson Co., 148 West 22d Street.

DRESSES.—New models; serges, silks at January prices; also 50 evening dresses at sacrifice. Deutsch, 23 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Special value in serge dresses from $6.75 up for immediate deliveries. Princess Dress House, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Job, silk dresses to close; also serge dresses, $8.50 to $15; immediate delivery. Harris, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Silk, serge, and party dresses, to close out, at reductions. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—French serge, for immediate delivery; $6.75 to $8.75. National Garment Co., 1 East 29th St.

DRESSES.—Serges, 500, immediate delivery, $7.50-$12.50, also $5.75-$15. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Serge dresses, $3.50; snappy models; to close out. Sylvia Dress House, 139 West 25th St. Farragut 9089.

DRESSES.—Silks, serges, Jerseys, evening dresses; immediate delivery. Glockner Dress, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Silks and serges; up-to-the-minute styles; to close out; cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Silks, serges; prompt delivery; extra reasonable prices. Ruby, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk dresses; close out very reasonable. Seid, 145 West 28th.

DRESSES, SERGES, assorted styles; $6.75 up to close. Queen, 149 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—French serges, to close out cheap. Paragon Dress, 130 West 25th.

DRESSING SACQUES.—Jobbers-buyers, our Spring line now ready; immediate shipment; pretty and unique styles; crackerjack sellers; prices better than reasonable. Coffey Berger, 1,375 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn. Phone Bushwick 3444.

DUVET DE LAINE.—F. & H., shade A526, A802, B803, B742, B870, B843; 1 piece each; Madison Square 2699.

GEORGETTES.—All colors; immediate delivery; $1.15. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

GEORGETTES—At $1.12½, all colors, Lyonette silks. 25 West 33d, Greeley 37.

LEATHER.—Quantity imported novelty leather, seven designs, suitable bags, novelties. Vanderbilt 3248.

LINEN CRASH.—Have 10,000 yards Stevens all linen crash; style P, brown. O 182 Times.

MACHINES.—13 Singer hemstitching, 2 buttonhole, 3 button sewers, 4 Metropolitan binders, 200 power tables, 15 cloth cutting machines, 20 motors. Madison Square 8077.

PANTS.—Closing out stock men's pants, knee pants; no reasonable offer refused; retiring. A. Friedman, 101 Bleecker.

PANTS—100 dozen corduroy, at $19.50. Lion Pants Co., 135 Bleecker St.

PLAIDS.—Amoskeag, nursery stripes, checks, 19,000 range; large quantity; cheap. O 172 Times.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

PLUSHES.—Peerless, perfect goods; also Pearson's mercerized, American burellas, shades; Wiener and Conqueror Venetians; cheap. Farragut 9812.

PLUSH COATS for immediate delivery for January sales. Kanowitz, Rosen & Co., 54 West 21st St.

POPLIN.—American; we have for sale 90610, 8 navy, 06077 navy, American serge, 0936 navy, velour 0360; in all shades. Mos, 621a Farragut.

POPLINS.—American, 06077, five tan, four clay, two Pekin, two Quaker, five rose, two raspberry; $2.30. Igstaeder, 3284 Stuyvesant.

POPLINS AND SERGES.—All high shades for delivery. Brunswick Woolen Mills, 384 4th Av. Telephone Madison Square 7745.

POPLINS AND VELOURS.—American 06077 and 0360; all shades, any quantity; seasonable price. Telephone Spring 6893.

POPLINS.—Silk, wool, $1.55-$2.25; colors; imm. del. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

POPLIN.—American 06077 and 90610, all shades, for cash. Chelsea 4676.

POPLINS, 90610, 6077; also Scotia cotton warp poplins. 4475 Gramercy.

POPLINS.—6709¼, 0315, 0936, 6234, 3135. Bachman, Gramercy 1507.

POPLIN.—P. P. L. 787; below market price. Box H. G., 104 East 14th.

SALTS.—Bering seal, serge, and broadcloth, to close out. Call, Room 1063, 225 5th Av.

SATINS.—4,000 yds. Hyde & Sons K100 black, 4,000 yds. Hyde & Sons K42 black, also 12,000 yds. Prince Lauten Co. tan, elastic finish. Wartell, Stuyvesant 3362.

SERGES.—7120, 104, 1464, 7301, 6234, Walworth, Newport's, Danmore's, Stevens's 777 poplins. Henry L. Bunin, 348 Fourth Avenue. Madison Square 2426.

SERGES—Arlington 99106, Amoskeag 7120, 6002, Woonsuk 565, Dunmore 0360, 0422, 6810, American D234, 6234. Madison Square 2121.

SERGES.—1210, 6120, 7120, 7301, 54289, 11433, 519 C. F. L. and S. P. A. Israel Cummings & Bro., 28 West 25th. Farragut 3454.

SERGES.—200 pieces Parker Wilder; also 7301, 809, 6234; reasonable. Farragut 9811.

SERGES.—Panamas 54289, 7066, 1464, 500, 8000, 6234, 0336, 228. Gramercy 5148.

SERGES.—4406; also storm serges, in all colors. Franklin 1268.

SERGE.—Botany for sale, 11433 navy and black. Farragut 2347.

SERGE.—American 0936 and Huebshman navy serge. Farragut 2618.

SERGE.—Spgl. cag.; dark colors, cotton drill. Levin, 149 West 36th St.

SERGE.—French cotton warp serge for sale. Tip-Top Dress Co., 134 West 37th.

SERGE.—12,000 hurds 710 O. D. serge, 12 oz. Wartell, 3362 Stuyvesant.

SERGES.—809, 104, 6301; poplins, 787; assorted colors. Chelsea 498.

SHANTUNGS.—Pongees, all weights and lengths, suitable for clothing, dress, and suit manufacturers; also white pongees. E 91 Times.

SILKS.—For every trade; prices right. Kinstler & Co., 440 Fourth Avenue.

SKIRTS.—250 discarded samples, serges, poplins, silks, plaids, and stripes, this season's models, at $2 each; also 500 assorted materials, at $1.30 each. Barash, 36 West 20th St. Chelsea 7008.

SKIRTS.—Job of 700 all wool poplin, serges, mixtures, at $1.90; also 800 dozen wash skirts, $6 per dozen. Excelsior Skirt Co., 152 West 24th.

SKIRTS.—Jobs in poplins, serges, $2.25; jobs for basement always on hand. Asner & Matzkin, 70 East Broadway.

SILVERTONES.—All colors, prompt deliveries; serges, poplins, panamas, &c. Salembier, Levin & Co., 334 4th Av. Madison Square 8600.

SNAP FASTENERS, patent spring, for sale; sell patent, dies, machinery. Y 264 Times Annex.

SPOOL COTTON.—O. N. T. and others, No. 30 black, No. 16 white; at reasonable price. M. & C. Goldberg, 74 Hester St.

SUITS.—60 broadcloth, velour, serge; sacrifice. Wm. Deutsch, 66 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SUITS.—Misses' snappiest chicken models in town. Lee Hexter & Co., 7 East 16th St.

TAFFETAS, wash satins, 36 inch, 40 inch, for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 257 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 1240.

TAFFETA.—Double dye, black; better quality; suitable for coats, skirts, and dresses. Telephone Madison Square 5045.

TRIMMINGS.—Account of moving we have lot of odds and ends in trimmings. Schwartzreich & Goodman, 114 West 26th.

TWEEDS.—All wool; immediate delivery. S. Gladstone & Son, 31 West 4th Street.

UMBRELLAS.—For department store special sale; immediate delivery; big values. Hulse Bros. & Daniel Co., 16 West 22d St.

VAL LACES.—Special assortments of Val laces and embroideries to close out. The Dry Goods Clearing House, 62 White St.

VELOURS.—Heavy weight coatings, Julliard serges, 54289; Newport, high shades. Chelsea 6018.

VELOURS, American, heavyweight; any quantity, for spot cash. Phone Farragut 292.

VELOURS—09056, 06062, 09063, all shades. Gramercy 1074.

WAISTS.—500 dozen crepe de chine, all colors; also striped tub silks, $18 a dozen. Arlington Waist Co., 21 East 22d St., Gramercy 6747.

WAISTS.—200 dozen Georgette, and crepe de chine, to close out at a sacrifice. Original Supreme Waist Co., 114 West 26th.

WOOLENS, to close out; suitable for cap trade. J. Heit & Son, 99 Madison Av., Madison Square 8585.

WOOL JERSEY, light weight, all colors, immediate delivery; American woolen velour 0360, all colors. Madison Square 6790.

WOOL JERSEY, lightweight; all colors. Wilkin & Adler, 11 East 20th St.

YARN.—Hand-knitting wool and worsted; immediate delivery. Mishell, 1,170 Broadway, Madison Square 1320.

YARNS.—Hand knitting, wool and worsted, also sock yarns; immediate delivery. Bond, 15 East 22d Street.

YARN.—Navy blue, four-ply, all wool, 5,000 to 6,000 lbs.; immediate delivery. Bond, 15 East 22d St.

Contracts Offered.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders with contractors. 38 West 32d, Room 1,508.

Help Wanted.

FURNISHING MAN, smart, must be experienced. Apply Wallach Bros., 265 Broadway.

MODEL Wanted.—Perfect 16, for misses' suits; steady position; good salary. Harry Greger & Co., 32 East 31st St.

SALESMEN to sell a nationally advertised dress snap fastener to jobbers, large retailers, and department stores; only such men need apply who have experience in the notion line; give references, territory, and full details; commission basis. O 183 Times.

SALESMAN Wanted.—Strong line popular-priced dresses to call on office trade; good opportunity for hustler; commission basis. Pyramid Dress Co., 32 East 31st St.

SALESMAN wanted; young man well acquainted with millinery trade; commission or salary. Kay Importing Co., 25 West 33d.

SALESMAN wanted, visiting army cantonments, to handle quick-selling novelties. Address P. O. Box 416, Savannah, Ga.

SALESMAN for city, with children's coats; commission basis. H. Weisberg, 17 West 17th St.

SAMPLE CLERK for cotton goods house; also house salesman; only those thoroughly experienced apply. Friedman & Krieger, 225 5th Av.

YOUNG MAN wanted in resident buyer's office; one with experience preferred. Room 1910, 15 East 26th St.

Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN, traveling through Pennsylvania, Cleveland, Detroit, wishes side line art goods, linens, towels; has big following, at present selling fancy linens. E 97 Times.

SALESMAN wants popular priced line coats, suits, dresses; New York, New England; established trade; commission basis. E 114 Times.

SALESMAN, calling on retail trade in city with house dresses, wants kindred side line; commission basis. Y 342 Times Annex.

SALESWOMAN, experienced, wants position in wholesale dresses, waists; highest references. H 176 Times.

SILK SALESMAN, 10 years' experience in cutting-up trade, desires to connect with reliable house. Address T 55 Times.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON—A. Polsky Co.; Miss Morgenroth, Miss Miller, ready-to-wear; H. Polsky, general merchandise, 353 4th Av.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill & Co.; F. B. Goodman, leather goods, umbrellas; 37 West 26th.

AKRON, Ohio—A. Polsky Co.; K. F. Fedderson, general mdse.; 353 4th Av.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Wm. Whitney Co.; P. J. McManus, coats, suits, 41 Union Square; Park Av.

ALTOONA, Penn.—Klein Co.; R. Krall, Spring suits, coats; 339 5th Av.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Olson Bros.; L. Goff, millinery; 13 E. 26th; Cumberland.

ATLANTA.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; M. Ellis, millinery; 621 B'way.

AMARILLO, Texas—Jarett Fashion Shop; M. Jarett, ready-to-wear; 1,199 B'way.

ARDMORE, Okla.—Westheimer & Daube; M. Westheimer, gen'l mdse.; 116 West 32d.

AUSTIN, Texas—C. Rosner, ready-to-wear; 1,199 Broadway.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; A. J. Fry, ready-to-wear; Miss Hochelmer, Miss S. Rofalman, Miss K. Goeb, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, underwear; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; M. G. Frazier, women's neckwear, underwear; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss L. N. Metcalfe, pictures; 2 West 37th.

BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; Mrs. M. Kats, infants' wear, children's wear; 1,239 B'way.

BALTIMORE—Kramer & Sauber; A. Kramer, dress waist materials; Navarre.

BALTIMORE—M. Lurie & Co.; Mrs. Levy, waists, dresses; 1,150 Broadway.

BALTIMORE—Snow-Mecaslin Co.; C. H. Snow, Jr., millinery; Wallick.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; D. Volmer, men's clothing. W. J. Bigler, notions; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—B. Katzenstein & Bro.; B. Katzenstein, woolens; New Strand.

BALTIMORE—M. Stein & Co.; M. Stein, piece goods; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—S. Neuberger, dress goods; Imperial.

BEAUMONT, Texas—J. J. Nathan & Co.; E. L. Hickey, dress goods, silks, domestics; 1,150 Broadway.

BILLINGS, Mont.—Hart-Albin Co.; R. R. Albin, gen. mdse.; 116 W. 32d.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—J. L. Morgan Co.; F. J. Ball, notions; A. W. Pickett, muslin underwear, children's dresses; Grand.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Burger D. G. Co.; S. Phillips, coats, suits, dresses, millinery; 1,150 B'way.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Cohen Bros.; J. S. Caheen, silverware; 470 4th Av.

BISHOPVILLE, S. C.—Staffordville D. G. Co.; W. E. Stafford, notions; Imperial.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Gilman, children's, juniors' coats, dresses, misses' skirts; Miss Best, misses' skirts; Mr. Hunting, misses' coats; Miss Milliken, infants' sweaters; W. Silverman, machine-made dresses; Miss Vincent, ladies' dresses; Mr. Phillips, flags, bunting; basement buyers: Mr. Whipple, general buyer; Mr. O'Brien, coats, suits; Mr. Tobey, shoes; Miss Dortt, infants' wear, petticoats; Mr. Koengstahl, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Raphael, girls' coats, dresses; Miss Sweeney, millinery; V. P. Ring, furs, dresses; Mr. Levy, waists, sweaters; Mr. Schroeder, muslin, silk underwear; 116 West 32d.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; C. H. Jennings, cotton sheets, pillow cases, linens, white goods, blankets, flannels; R. M. Dean, toys, leather goods, small wares, buttons, toilet goods, paper patterns; D. C. Theall, uphol. stery goods; S. Falk, boys' clothing; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Mr. Nelland, upholstery, lace curtains, furniture; Miss C. Hasenfuss, women's hosiery; Miss E. Lewis, art work; Mrs. Quinn, booties, leggings; A. Cohen, ready-to-wear; Room 602, 200 5th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss M. Spencer, girls' clothing; F. H. Jury, dresses, negligees; F. J. Pendergast, silks; W. G. Lewis, women's shoes; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss C. E. Kane, misses' suits; Miss F. P. Schlager, costumes; Miss L. Schlager, coats, suits; Miss Thompson, suits; 25 West 32d.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss N. C. Mackey, cotton underwear, kimonos; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—R. H. Stearns & Co.; W. I. Wood, neckwear, millinery; Mrs. J. S. Knox, millinery; 200 5th Av.

BOSTON—A. Shuman & Co.; W. F. Maher, boy's clothing; Prince George.

BOSTON—"Butler's"; J. Griffith, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

BOSTON—W. Klein & Co.; W. Klein, skirts; Latham.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; M. J. Ryan, housefurn. goods; 1,133 B'way.

BOSTON—C. F. Hovey & Co.; G. W. Brown, notions, trimmings; 242 Church; Latham.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; A. G. Sanborn, silk waists, sweaters; 432 4th Av.

BRIDGEPORT—Howland D. G. Co.; W. E. Tiffney, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

BRISTOL, Tenn.—Mahoney-Jones Co.; J. A. Mahoney, notions, furn. goods; 395 Broadway.

BUFFALO—Siegrist & Fraley; J. J. Glaser, hosiery, underwear; C. E. Jaueh, men's furnishing goods, underwear; G. B. Smith, serge dresses, children's confirmation dresses; 470 4th Av.

BUFFALO—William Hengerer Co.; J. Boyle, silks, velvets, art embroideries; Miss E. Dean, waists; 2 West 37th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; C. B. Bachtold, domestics; J. Hofheinz, notions; 43 Leonard.

BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; W. Brydon, wash goods; E. H. Hammet, boys' clothing; 220 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; O. R. Rick, notions, jewelry; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; K. Klein, notions; 2 W. 37th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly Co.; W. H. Bader, rugs; 31 Union Square.

BUTTE, Mon.—Symons D. G. Co.; B. A. Myers, shoes; 141 5th Av.

BUTTE, Mon.—Symons D. G. Co.; B. A. A. Myers, shoes; 141 5th Av.

CANTON, Ohio—Parisian Co.; N. Manheim, coats, suits, dresses, millinery; 1,150 B'way; Breslin.

CANTON, Ohio—W. R. Zollinger & Co.; W. R. Zollinger, laces, gloves; 105 Grand.

CHAMBERSBURG, Penn.—L. Sacks, dry goods; York.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—M. Furchgott & Sons; M. Furchgott, ready-to-wear, hosiery, laces, 353 4th Av.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—L. Cohen Co.; Mr. Hornick, general merchandise; 44 E. 23d.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; E. A. Kettlewell, women's, misses' apparel; G. H. Kettlewell, work clothing; G. Alexander, notions, laces, neckwear; F. O. Perry, dresses; H. W. Koch, furs; D. L. Atkinson, hosiery; G. A. Dawson, linens; W. L. Williams, harness; E. L. Curtis, work shirts, furn. goods, gloves; C. J. Cornwell, traveling bags; V. J. Burt, domestics, linens, flannels; Mr. Friedman, Mr. Rosenthal, L. Rosenwald, representing; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; C. M. O. Farrell, silks, dress goods, cloths; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss A. Garrity, Miss Ryan, women's cloaks; 1,107 Broadway.

CHICAGO—The Fair; A. Preffitt, millinery; Miss Beatty, juniors', children's wear; 230 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss Connelly, infants' wear; Mr. Hers, leather goods; V. Mandel, handkerchiefs; 13 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; H. Felsenthal, infants' wear; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Importers & Mfrs. Co.; L. Hilpp, untrimmed hats; 621 Broadway.

CHICAGO—G. L. Brown, millinery; Wallick's.

CHICAGO—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; A. Frank, millinery; 621 B'way.

CHICAGO—Wilson Bros.; C. E. Heaton, notions, jewelry, leather goods; 219 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Rosenwald & Weil; A. Moses, trimmings; 200 5th Av.; Latham.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss M. Johnson, representing; 13 E. 22d.

CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; E. Kotter, dress goods; C. A. Klein, furnishing goods, hosiery, knit underwear; J. P. Hicks, silks, dress goods; 350 Broadway.

CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; W. D. Clark, dress goods, silks; 432 4th Av.; Gregorian.

CINCINNATI—H. Gelersheefer Clothing Co.; L. Adler, trimmings; 225 5th Av.

CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; H. W. Peters, clothing; 432 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; H. R. Tyroler, general merchandise; L. O. Wesselman, housefurnishing goods; G. Thompson, infants' wear; Miss M. Cohen, hosiery, muslin underwear; Miss A. Stephens, kimonos; 72 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND—Ames Co.; Miss M. Campbell, underwear; Miss S. Cohen, waists; Miss L. Jacobs, children's, juniors' wear; 116 West 32d.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; W. H. Gerber, laces; 72 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND—Clawson & Wilson Co.; E. J. Ball, domestics; 43 Leonard.

CLEVELAND—S. E. Cohen, furn. goods, clothing; Manhattan.

CLEVELAND—Klein-Stein Co.; B. B. Klein, tailors' trimmings; Wallick.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Miss Altfeld, Spring dresses; 72 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND—Hirsch Co.; Miss E. Cohen, Spring dresses; 470 4th Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Jones-Witter Co.; F. G. Barnes, domestics, dress goods; 54 Leonard.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—W. O. Smith Co.; W. O. Smith, neckwear materials; Breslin.

DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; Miss R. Steger, waists; Miss H. Rowley, coats, skirts; Miss Houston, misses', juniors' ready-to-wear; 19 East 24th.

DALLAS, Texas—Higginbotham-Bailey-Logan Co.; W. L. Logan, domestics; J. W. Ashton, hosiery, underwear, furn. goods; 395 Broadway.

DALLAS—Titche-Goettinger Co.; H. Hymes, domestics, flannels, blankets; 1,150 B'way.

DALLAS, Texas—St. Louis Mercantile Co.; L. Sacha, notions; Broadway Central.

DALLAS, Texas—C. Rosner Co.; C. Rosner, coats, suits, dresses; 3 W. 29th.

DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; Miss Garlock, misses', children's ready-to-wear, house dresses, infants' wear; Miss C. Schumacher, ladies' underwear, corsets; 220 5th Av.

DENVER.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; Miss H. Vincent, millinery; 621 B'way.

DETROIT—Burnham-Stoepel Co.; J. Beuster, linens; J. Phillips, notions; 43 Leonard.

DETROIT—Russell Co.; Miss C. Grauman, women's ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

DRUMRIGHT, Okla.—Kiefer Mercantile Store; Mrs. A. Knight, A. Knight, Spring ready-to-wear; 1,199 Broadway.

DUBUQUE, Iowa—Rider-Wallis D. G. Co.; W. W. Wettlich, notions; 358 Broadway.

DUBUQUE, Iowa—Rider-Wallis D. G. Co.; R. S. Musser, piece goods, 358 Broadway.

DUBUQUE, Iowa—J. F. Stompfer Co.; G. H. Higbee, shoes; Collingwood.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—J. J. Flanagan & Co.; J. J. Flanagan, notions, women's wear; 1,270 B'way.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—Tepper Bros.; C. Tepper, R. Fidelson, dry goods; Latham.

EL PASO, Texas—Popular D. G. Co.; I. Weiss, general mdse.; 1,150 B'way.

EL PASO—Popular D. G. Co.; Mr. Weiss, mdse. mgr.; 1,150 Broadway.

EL PASO—Felix Brunschwig & Co.; S. Mayer, ready-to-wear; R. 1820, 354 4th Av.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.; W. Hughes; R. P. Hughes, millinery; 621 B'way; Albert.

FORT WORTH—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; Mrs. A. A. Maxwell, millinery; 621 B'way.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va.—Baker & Wallace; S. G. Wallace, hosiery, underwear; Grand.

GADSDEN, Ala.—Loveman D. G. Co.; L. Loveman, dry goods; Flanders.

GALVESTON—Mistrot & Adoue. H. Block, millinery; 320 B'way.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y.—Goodson's; E. E. Goodson, notions, laces; Marlborough.

GREELEY, Col.—Shaw D. G. Co.; H. Shaw, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.

GREENWOOD, Miss.—F. Goodman D. G. Co.; F. Goodman, general mdse.; 23 E. 26th; Cumberland.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann's Under Selling Store; J. M. Lloyd, Spring coats, jobs cloth coats; 72 Madison Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—G. Fox & Co.; Miss K. Murphy, representing; 353 4th Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—M. Simon, ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.

HELENA, Ark.—Ware & Solomon; D. Solomon, piece goods; 1,150 Broadway.

JACKSONVILLE—Cohen Bros.; Miss M. Bowers, muslin underwear, infants' wear, corsets; 225 5th Av.

JACKSONVILLE—Kohn-Furchgott Co.; L. Furchgott, general merchandise; 353 4th Av.

JOHNSON CITY, Tenn.—McCown-Mahoney Co.; L. W. McCown, notions, furn. goods; Albert.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—Schoenfeld Mercantile Co.; M. Schoenfeld, ladies' Spring coats; 339 5th Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Smith-McCord-Townsend D. G. Co.; M. Miller, notions, fancy goods; 72 Leonard.

KINGSTON, Ont.—Robinson's, Ltd.; J. S. McBride, china; Breslin.

KNOXVILLE—S. H. George & Sons; E. George, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Cowan-McClung Co.; C. M. Thomas, woolens; 60 Worth.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Daniel Briscoe Co.; J. E. Briscoe, domestics; 72 Leonard.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; W. H. Hager, general mdse.; 404 4th Av.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; S. C. Travis, clothing; 432 4th Av.; Breslin.

LANCASTER—Leinbach & Co.; C. R. Simmons, millinery; 28 W. 32d; Imperial.

LAKE CHARLES, La.—J. J. Utitz Co.; J. J. Utitz, general merchandise; 353 4th Av.

LAKE CHARLES, La.—J. J. Utitz Co.; J. J. Utitz, general mdse.; 353 4th Av.

LITTLE ROCK—G. Blass Co.; A. B. Sparling, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

LITTLE ROCK—The M. M. Cohn Co.; A. D. Cohn, Mrs. F. Katzenstein, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Beall-Burrow D. G. Co.; R. K. Beall, dress goods, silks; J. T. Beall, cotton piece goods, 72 Leonard.

LOS ANGELES—Cooper, Coate & Casey D. G. Co.; C. R. Hallett, notions, Mr. Palmer, representing; 377 Broadway.

LOUISVILLE—Sterling Furn. Goods Co.; J. Shapinsky, laces, notions, hosiery, underwear; Imperial.

LOUISVILLE—J. Bacon & Sons; M. B. Mountjoy, suits, millinery; J. K. Mayer, muslin underwear, corsets; E. Stern, clothing; 28 East 26th.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—D. Barclay, piece goods; Marlborough.

LYNCHBURG—J. R. Millner Co.; B. K. Merryman, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—Quinn-Marshall Co.; C. L. Snidow, domestics; 72 Leonard.

MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bro.; T. L. Currie, upholstery goods, curtains; 225 5th Av.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; A. Wolf, dress goods, silks; 1,150 B'way.

MERIDIAN—Marks-Rothenberg Co.; Mr. Rothenberg, piece goods, 1,150 Broadway.

MILWAUKEE—J. H. Rice & Friedman Co.; D. M. Greenwald, shirtings, working materials; 65 Worth.

MILWAUKEE—Gall & Frank Co.; C. H. Schroeder, hosiery, gloves, underwear; Cumberland.

MINNEAPOLIS—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; H. L. Gearhardt, housefurn. goods; R. W. Mallory, notions, ribbons, neckwear, suspenders; 43 Leonard.

MOBILE, Ala.—C. J. Gayfer & Co.; J. I. Manning, coats, suits, waists; 1,140 Broadway; Collingwood.

MONROE, La.—Ensel Specialty Shop; H. Ensel, Spring gen. mdse.; 1,199 Broadway.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Naftel D. G. Co.; W. J. Naftel, notions, laces, hosiery, underwear; Holland House.

MONTREAL—Debenhaim's; F. X. De Grandpre, millinery; Broztell.

NACOGDOCHES, Texas, Mayer & Schmidt; H. P. Schmidt, ready-to-wear; Miss M. Stewart, ladies' wear; 1,150 Broadway; Gregorian.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Jacobus & Co.; H. D. Weinbaum, ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Rich, Schwartz & Joseph; J. Rich, L. Schwartz, ready-to-wear; Miss M. Durr, corsets, brassieres; 1,140 Broadway.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Lebeck Bros.; M. Lebeck, coats, suits, waists, dresses; 1,261 Broadway.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Scartenberg & Robinson; J. Bernstein, linens, white goods; 404 4th Av.; Wallick.

NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche; S. Stern, shoes; 116 W. 32d; Imperial.

NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; Miss M. L. Cronan, millinery; 19 East 26th.

NEW ORLEANS—Marks-Isaacs Co.; S. Kronheim, clothing, furnishing goods; 1,150 Broadway.

NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche Co.; S. Stern, shoes; A. Magnitsky, upholstery goods, carpets, rugs; 116 West 32d.

NEW ORLEANS—B. Cohn Co.; A. Schwartz, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

NEW ORLEANS—B. Cohn Co.; A. Schwartz, coats, suits; 1,150 Broadway.

NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; Mrs. R. Sherwood, coats, suits, waists; Miss Cronin, millinery; J. A. Streck, neckwear, veilings, hdkfs.; Miss Kincaid, jewelry; Miss Hagan, muslin underwear; R. M. Wright, housefurn. goods; Mr. Schintler, furniture; Mr. Bailey, draperies; 15 East 26th.

NORFOLK, Va.—D. Samler, dry goods; Herald Square.

NORWICH—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; Mr. Congdon, upholstery goods; 432 4th Av.

OKLAHOMA CITY—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; Miss F. Broughton, millinery; 621 B'way.

OMAHA, Neb.—Martin-Cott Hat Co.; W. C. Cott, hats; York.

OWENSBORO, Ky.—McAtee, Lyddane & Ray; C. F. Gensel, ready-to-wear; 333 4th Av.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—David Harley Co.; L. L. Smith, upholstery, carpets, furs; Wallick.

PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; M. Michel, millinery; McAlpin.

PHILADELPHIA—The Gillies Stores; B. Davis, coats, suits, dresses, children's wear; McAlpin.

PHILADELPHIA—L. Harris & Co.; L. Harris, piece goods; Aberdeen.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Frank & Co.; M. Frank, cloakings; 1,182 B'way; Breslin.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Gross & Co.; M. Gross, women's suitings; Breslin.

PHILADELPHIA—Greenebaum Brothers & Co.; S. Greenebaum, cotton piece goods; 200 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; Miss Kofmehl, muslin underwear, negligees; J. A. Greer, men's furn. goods; 1,140 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Miller Clothing Co.; J. Moran, men's, women's, children's clothing; Bristol.

PHILADELPHIA—L. W. Hirsch Co.; C. Einhorn, dresses, jobs women's, children's coats, furs; 470 4th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—J. F. Dittman & Co.; J. F. Dittman, piece goods; 2 West 33d.

PHILADELPHIA—Lit Bros.; Miss E. Perrett, jobs coats; 1,261 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Norwick & Son; H. Norwick, suits; 1,182 Broadway; Aberdeen.

PHILADELPHIA—Hugo Fisher Co.; H. Fisher, waists, dress materials; Aberdeen.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; E. Goldman, cloaks, waists; Broadway and 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufman Dept. Store; M. Lippman, silks, dress goods; P. M. Seixas, sporting goods, sweaters; E. J. Gattman, basement coats, suits; H. Heyman, Miss Murphy, coats, suits; J. Glaser, shoes; L. Silverstein, rugs, carpets; 1,261 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; W. McKelvy, notions; 43 Leonard.

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; C. W. Dickinson, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 43 Leonard.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; S. Finkelhor, women's suits; 384 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Lewin Newman Co.; H. Lewin, millinery; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; B. S. Chapin, ready-to-wear; Miss A. B. Goodman, infants' wear; A. J. Jalkert, millinery; 28 East 26th.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; M. Marks, hosiery, gloves, neckwear; 384 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—R. L. Thompson, domestics; Imperial.

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; F. B. Patton, silks, ribbons; 43 Leonard.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Holden & Stone Co.; H. Holden, hosiery, gloves; 1,289 B'way.

PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; R. Braun, children's wear; 432 4th Av.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Meier & Frank Co.; Mr. Hirsch, women's ready-to-wear; 212 5th Av.

PRAGUE, Okla.—M. Blumenthal Co.; Mrs. M. Blumenthal, ready-to-wear; Room 610, 1,170 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; G. E. Melin, upholstery goods; 230 5th Av.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co., Mr. Reid, linens; 230 5th Av.

READING, Penn.—Kline, Eppehimer & Co.; J. S. Tobias, upholstery goods; 44 East 23d; Broztell.

READING, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; J. A. Burkey, upholstery goods; 230 5th Av.; Herald Square.

READING, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; W. G. Munshower, knit underwear; 230 5th Av.; Wallick.

READING, Penn.—Home Store; H. D. Kurtz, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.; Breslin.

RICHMOND, Va.—Kaufmann Co.; E. J. Kaufmann, coats, suits; 353 5th Av.

RICHMOND, Va.—Kaufmann & Co.; F. L. Lockett, flowers, feathers; 353 5th Av.

ROANOKE, Va.—F. B. Thomas & Co.; J. F. Lee, carpets, upholstery goods; 256 Church.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; Miss C. Jamieson, laces; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER—Emporium World Millinery; A. C. Baer, millinery; 621 Broadway.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy-Powers Co.; L. J. Wohl, ready-to-wear; Miss M. E. Kenny, waists, misses' suits; Miss M. E. Long, art goods; H. B. Martin, representing; 470 4th Av.

SALT LAKE CITY—Boston Store; J. Findling, coats, suits, dresses; Room 1910, 15 East 26th St.

SAN ANTONIO—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; B. Miller, milliner; 621 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Bros., H. E. Gates, carpets; 50 Union Square.

SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; Miss Dawson, waists, petticoats; 470 4th Av.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—H. S. Barney Co.; C. E. Raymond, dress goods, silks; 404 4th Av.; Grand.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Wheeler & Motter Merc. Co.; T. J. Beaumont, dress goods, silks; 320 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Brother D. G. Co.; Miss Sullivan, misses' ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Carleton D. G. Co.; C. D. Sharp, blankets, linens; J. W. Stahlberg, laces, neckwear, corsets, hdkfs., ribbons; 358 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; P. Treumann, domestics, prints, ginghams; E. Stix, President; A. S. Rauh, Vice President; 377 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; R. K. Lockhart, coats, suits; 37 West 26th.

ST. LOUIS—M. Kory & Son; J. B. Kory, woolens; Imperial.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; M. B. Joel, wash goods; 116 W. 32d.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; W. H. Wingfield, dress goods, silks; Miss J. E. Bishop, ribbons, ladies' neckwear; H. H. Rogers, silks; basement; 37 West 26th; Breslin.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; F. W. Gausman, dress goods; 23 E. 26th; Breslin.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—G. Sommers & Co.; A. C. Gaudian, linens, laces, ribbons; 395 B'way.

SYRACUSE—Syracuse Dry Goods Co.; G. B. Williams, hosiery, underwear; 320 B'way.

TERRE HAUTE—Root D. G. Co.; I. H. Osborn, piece goods, 23 E. 26th.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—P. Silver, ready-to-wear; 1,209 B'way.

TROY, N. Y.—W. P. Herbert & Co.; W. P. Herbert, women's ready-to-wear; Broztell.

TROY, N. Y.—R. C. Reynolds, carpets, furniture; Manhattan.

TROY, N. Y.—Menter-Rosenbloom Co.; C. E. McCarthy, men's, women's clothing; 114 5th Av.; Albert.

TYLER, Texas—Mayer & Schmidt; J. Wolf, tailors' trimmings; Mrs. McFadin, ladies' wear; 1,150 Broadway, Gregorian.

UTICA, N. Y.—Lynch & Kelly, I. D. Ibbottson, furn. goods; Imperial.

VANCOUVER, Canada—G. Drysdale, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

WALDEN, Mass.—F. Soslin & Co.; Mrs. Richardson, representing; Latham.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; D. H. Rosen, men's clothing, trunks, bags; 1,140 B'way.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; H. Grunebaum, wash goods, silks, dress goods; 1,140 B'way; Wallick.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop, Miss I. Steagall, waists; H. E. Huntsberry, men's clothing; 334 4th Av.

WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; C. L. Bast, boys' clothing; E. C. Gatchell, men's furn. goods; 334 4th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cunningham & Co.; Miss M. E. Boyle, waists; 1,270 B'way.

WASHINGTON—Lansburgh & Brother; J. J. Erivig, upholstery goods, furniture, rugs; 1,239 B'way.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; D. L. Frank, Winter coats, silk, cloth dresses; 1,140 Broadway.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann, Sons & Co.; J. H. Boyce, blankets, wash goods, flannels, voiles; 432 4th Av.

WHEELING, W. Va.—Hicks & Hoge D. G. Co.; R. J. Dickson, piece goods; 258 Church.

WORCESTER, Mass.—J. C. MacInnes Co.; C. E. Adams, furn. goods; 432 4th Av.; Broztell.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Youngstown D. G. Co.; W. G. Wood, domestics; 72 Leonard.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Burdette J. Beardsley has retired as Vice President and advertising director of the Charles Williams Stores and has opened offices in the Aeolian Building here.

Henry Lemcke, who has been active in the local textile trade for many years, is now connected with the Syndicate Textile Mills, 16 West Twenty-second Street, this city.

H. Hilton Dumbrille, Albra W. Sharp, John Hood, Jr., Walter S. Gee, and Thomas G. B. Henderson, who have been associated with Lybrand, Ross Brothers & Montgomery, accountants, for some time, now have an interest in the business.

Charles C. Kursman of Kursman's, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, has been made the official representative in France of the recently organized Millinery Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

S. N. Middle & Co., 377 Broadway, have enlarged their quarters at that address, and to their line of serges have added lines of wash goods, dress ginghams, and novelty voiles.

Rosebud Silk Dresses Are Priced Low

—but they are not lacking in style or quality. Few lines at prices from $6.75 to $16.50, measure up to a standard so high. Taffetas, Foulards, Georgettes. It's a line you'll want to see often.

Made by the
ROSEBUD ANNEX
37 West 26th St., New York
(Rosebud Mfg. Co.)

F. F. Models
STYLISH STOUT SUITS & COATS

F. F. Models for Spring give long lines and youthful figures to full formed women — without sacrifice of style.

Bernstein, Baum, DaCosta Co.
38 W 32nd Str New York 11th floor
12nd and Arch Str Philadelphia Pa.

Do you want
SERGE DRESSES
TODAY?
Get them right off the racks.
$6.75 to $13.75
Something new every day.

BOOTH, BREGMAN & SUMBERG
129-133 West 27th Street, New York City

SILK WAISTS

The value line of the spring season. Crepe de Chines $27 to $42 dozen, Georgettes $26 to $42, Habutais $18 to $27, Tub Silks $24 to $27, Satins $36; special heavy Georgettes $27. See them before you leave town.

HANEY-KUTTNER & RAAB
JUNIPER & VINE STS. PHILADELPHIA
1170 BROADWAY NEW YORK

Gimbel Brothers
32nd St.—Broadway—33rd St.
Decorators & Furnishers
Drapery, Hangings, Furniture, Floor Coverings.
Sixth Floor

Home of Progress
The House Exceptional for Cotton Fabrics of Merit
Denzer & Nathan
611-21 Broadway, New York.

Makers—Jobbers—Retailers
sell your job lots to
Filene's Basement
We buy garments and accessories in any quantity—large or small—providing they are dependable and underpriced. Cash in 48 hours. Our buyers are in the market every week. Call, write or telephone our New York office.
WM. FILENE'S SONS CO., BOSTON
New York Office, 116 W. 32d Street

Tweed & Silk Rubberized Coats
Wool & Tweed Auto Coats
Novelty Rain Coats
34 West 27th Street
HOLLSTEIN, YOUNG & CO.

Nearlinen
British Manufacture,
SUPERIOR TO ORDINARY LINEN FOR COSTUMES, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, BOYS' WASH-SUITS, EMBROIDERY & NURSES' UNIFORMS.
SOLD IN FIRST CLASS AMERICAN & CANADIAN DEPARTMENT STORES, IN 36, 40 AND 45 INCH WIDTHS.
SHIPLEY-HOLLINS Co. NEW YORK

SILKS — SAMUEL EISEMAN & CO., Inc. 114-120 East 23d St. Gramercy 6201.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS
Kumfort Kits, Trench Mirrors, Needles, Handkerchiefs & Notions
NATIONAL NOVELTY CO.
36 East 23d Street
Telephone 6057 Gramercy

AEOLA FABRICS — HENRY GLASS & CO. 44-46-48 White St.

Military Uniforms
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
U. S. UNIFORM CO.
93 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

KUMFORT KITS, TRENCH MIRRORS. Immediate Delivery. NATIONAL NOVELTY CO., 19 5th Ave.

ENGLISH VENETIANS
32 in. and 54 in. Marquise de Luxe Finish.
For immediate and future delivery.
SHIPLEY-HOLLINS Co. Inc.
Tel. Mad. Sq. 80. 44 East 25th St.

Be Sure That You're Equipped With the Best
U. S. CLOTH CUTTERS
Best By Test!
Direct and Alternating Currents
Straight and Circular Knives
U. S. CLOTH CUTTING MACHINE CO.
114-116 West Broadway, New York.
Phone 9296, 9297 Spring.

COTTON FABRICS Off Price
R. SERIL & CO., 486 B'way, N. Y.

Our Spring Line for 1918 of CHILDREN'S WHITE DRESSES Is NOW READY.
Rosengarten & Kellner, 20 W. 20th St.

THE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY COAT AND SUIT HOUSE of BIG VALUES
Worsted Whipcord Suit, Worsted Serge Suit, $6.75
American Woolen Co. all wool poplin suit, peau de cygne lined. $11.50
Complete line of coats and suits from $4.75-$13.50.
BENJAMIN MARTIN,
22 West 27th Street.

COATS & SUITS
Dependable Garments—Clever Designs
MUTUAL GARMENT CO.,
16-18-20 West 32nd St., N. Y. C.

Shoe, Army, Leggin Laces, Shoe Cord
North American Sales Co., 396-8 Broadway, N. Y. Manufacturers' Agents.

COTTON FABRICS
Chuck, Davis & Co.
13-15 West 20th St., New York

"Crepe Juliette"
TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PATENT OFFICE
A Georgette of highest quality. When buying Dresses or Waists ask for it. It wears and washes wonderful.
NONE BETTER MADE IN AMERICA
CONTINENTAL SILK MILLS
SOLE MANUFACTURERS
95 MADISON AVENUE - - - NEW YORK

COMMERCIAL INVESTMENT TRUST
Commercial Bankers and Factors | Accounts Financed
61 BROADWAY. Phone Rector 8653

SHOWROOM AND OFFICES.
Up-to-date, for sale or rent; suitable for dresses or millinery; now being used by HARRY COLLINS, 29 W. 38TH ST.

SUITS
of the better grade in All New Spring Materials
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
GITTELSON & STEINHAUS
19 West 34th St.
All Goods Manufactured on Premises.

POLANSKY.—Financing merchants' accounts, brokerage, insurance, real estate. 2,019 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

True Thrift

You owe it to your Country to purchase its obligations *first*. Then you should invest your surplus in the securities of sound corporations engaged in constructive industry, and thus secure the maximum of income with the minimum of risk.

Let us send you our Circular T describing the Short-Term Notes of a prosperous Public Utility Company now selling to yield about

7½%

A.H. Bickmore & Co
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Profits and Losses
from securities sold

Have you determined them for your Income Tax Report?

Our new booklet may assist you.

Send for complimentary copy

Bonbright & Company
Incorporated
25 Nassau Street New York
London Paris

Southern California Edison Company

Pacific Light and Power Corporation

First and Refunding, (Closed) Mortgage 5% Bonds due Sept., 1951.

Secured by first mortgage on over 50% of the hydro-electric installation of the Southern California Edison Company.

Followed by over $11,000,000 junior bonds and $27,000,000 dividend paying capital stocks.

Net earnings over twice the annual interest on all outstanding bonds.

Price to yield 6.10%

E. H. Rollins & Sons
43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston San Francisco Chicago

Tilney, Ladd & Co.

Railroad Bonds

New York

Legal Investments, and Exempt from All Taxation in the State of New York.

CITY BONDS

New Rochelle, N. Y. 5s
May 1, 1922-1930, inclusive.

Mount Vernon, N. Y. 5s
Jan. 2, 1922-1928, inclusive.

Prices to yield 4.60% income

Descriptive circular on above and various other issues sent on request.

H. A. KAHLER & CO.
135 Broadway, New York
Telephone 7251—Cortlandt.

To Yield 4.65%

$35,000

Cincinnati, Ohio

4¾% BONDS

DUE SEPTEMBER 1, 1947.

Legal for New York Savings Banks.

Farson, Son & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
115 Broadway, New York City.

Suggestions for Investors
may be had on request.

A. B. Leach & Company
INCORPORATED
Investment Securities.
62 Cedar St., New York
Chicago Philadelphia Buffalo
Boston Baltimore London

High Grade Investment Securities

Knauth-Nachod & Kuhne
Equitable Building, New York.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Develop Weakness at the Close—Short-Term Liberty Bonds.

After acting uncertainly throughout most of the session, with prices showing little change in most issues, the stock market weakened just before the close and ended at the lowest prices of the day, with good-sized declines in most of the active shares. The traders were again largely in control of business, very few orders being executed for outside buyers. The behavior of Steel common after its slump of last week proved a surprise to the professional element, which figured on a rally that only partly realized expectations and was then succeeded by a fresh outburst of selling that carried the quotation to a new low level for this movement. The rails were in less demand and the automobile issues were unfavorably influenced by the action of the Willys-Overland board in reducing the dividend from the old 12 per cent. rate to 4 per cent.

For the first time the serious situation which has grown up in transportation and fuel industries was recognized yesterday as a factor in arriving at the value of securities. When the coal shortage first developed people were led to expect early relief, but the scarcity has now reached a point where it is resulting in a contraction of activity at many centres, particularly in the Pittsburgh district. The talk of Federal restrictions differentiating between essential and non-essential industries to free coal for domestic uses had a serious note which acted as a deterrent to speculative dealings. There is still good ground for believing that mild weather may end the worst of the fuel difficulties before it becomes necessary to invoke the drastic measures now under consideration for conserving the available stocks.

Investment houses are already clearing their decks for the proposed new issue of Government bonds, and it is not expected now that any large corporation offerings will be attempted until the Secretary of the Treasury announces the date of the next Government flotation. In well-informed quarters it is now suggested that the next Liberty Loan be made more attractive by having the bonds mature in five years. Sentiment in the Street is that the authorities will decide on a rate of interest that will insure the sale of the issue on an investment basis. There is a certain large class of investors who will take bonds as a patriotic duty regardless of the comparative attractiveness of a Government offering, but to make a success of an issue of six or eight billions it will probably be thought advisable to adjust the interest rate to known conditions. There is no support in banking circles for Representative Osborne's bill to set aside a fund of $100,000,000 to support the outstanding issues. It is assumed that such a fund would be exhausted in short order, leaving the market in much the position it occupied before.

CHEERFUL TONE IN LONDON.

Money Is Absorbed by the Sale of War Bonds.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The stock market had a cheerful tone today, but the transactions were only moderate. Orders from the provinces were smaller owing to the success of traveling tanks in absorbing money through the sale of war bonds in the principal centres.

Rubber and oil shares and Argentine rails received the chief attention, but there was sufficient business to maintain home funds on a steady basis. Russian and Spanish issues were weak. Money and discount rates were steady.

Trading Quiet on Bourse.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 58f. 25c. for cash. Exchange on London, 27f. 18c. Five per cent. loan, 88f. 50c.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ....4 | Renewals 4
Low ....4 | Last 4

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERALS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5½@5¾	Sixty days	5¾
Ninety days	5½@5¾	Ninety days	5¾
Four months	5½@5¾	Four months	5¾
Five months	5½@5¾	Five months	5¾
Six months	5½@5¾	Six months	5¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ....3¾@4
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ....4 @4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ....5 @5½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days 5¾
4 to 6 months ....5¾@6¼

Other Names.

4 to 6 months ....5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rate of Change.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	..
Cables	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	..
France—				
Demand	5.72¼	5.72¼	5.72¼	+.00¼
Cables	5.70½	5.70½	5.70½	+.00½
Rubles				
Demand	13.25	13.27	13.25	..
Cables	13.50	13.50	13.50	..

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.75¼	$4.76 7/16
5.1826	Paris	5.72¼	5.70½
	China—		
	Hongkong	74.00	74.25
	Peking	113.00	113.25
	Shanghai	106.00	106.25
19.30	Greece	19.40	19.45
40.20	Holland	43.00	43.37½
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	35.00	35.50
	Calcutta	35.00	35.50
5.1826	Italy	8.38½	8.37½
49.85	Japan—		
	Kobe	51.75	52.00
	Yokohama	51.75	52.00
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	50.00	50.125
51.46	Russia	13.25	13.50
26.80	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	33.50	34.00
	Copenhagen	30.50	31.00
	Christiania	31.75	32.25
19.30	Spain	24.19	24.29
	South America—		
32.42	Rio	26.85	26.95
42.44	Buenos Aires	44.71	44.81
5.1826	Switzerland	4.49	4.47

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.71½	$4.69½

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $376,586,884; balance, $38,736,229; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $4,391,924; Federal Reserve credit balance, $23,063,200.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $10.3125.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 43¾d, unchanged; in New York, 90½c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 73c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$4,285,837	$85,025,161
Internal revenue:		
Corporation income	950,034	24,279,330
Individual income	619,077	14,059,031
Excess profits	460,276	8,606,229
Miscellaneous	27,648,545	356,286,271
Miscellaneous revenue	4,833,339	112,652,868
Total receipts	$38,797,110	$605,907,891
Exc. of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	222,927,339	2,076,861,715
Exc. of total disb. over total receipts	133,711,413	448,160,123
Expenditures	261,724,449	2,682,769,607

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Rec.
Ill. Nor. Utilities pf	1½	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
Isle Royale	50c	Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 17
Jewel Tea pf	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
National Carbon	1	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
Do	2	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
Ohio Cities Gas	$1.25	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Osceola Mining	$2	Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 17
Willys-Overland	25c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 25

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JAN. 14, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	502,007	396,768	545,371
Year to date	7,535,107	9,045,185	9,090,572

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
1¼	1½	400	Alaska Gold Mines	1½	1½	1½	1½	—⅛
2½	2⅝	1,800	Alaska Juneau	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½	—⅛
18	19	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	—⅜
79	81	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	80	80	80	80	—2
90	92	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	91	91	91	91	+1
35	35¾	6,700	Am. Can	36⅜	36⅜	35	35¼	—1⅛
89¾	91	100	Am. Can pf	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	+⅛
68¼	69	500	Am. Car & Fdry	68⅞	68⅞	68¼	68¼	—⅝
26	27	100	Am. Cotton Oil	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	..
11½	12¾	100	Am. H. & Leather	12½	12½	12½	12½	+⅛
40	41½	200	Am. Ice pf	40	40	40	40	—1⅛
54	55	300	Am. International	54	54½	54	54½	—⅜
28¾	29	1,000	Am. Linseed	29¼	29⅝	28⅞	28⅞	—1¼
54	55½	200	Am. Locomotive	54	54	54	54	—⅜
96	97	100	Am. Locomotive pf	96	96	96	96	..
78¼	78½	8,000	Am. Smelt & Ref	78⅜	80⅛	78	78	—⅞
58¾	58¾	200	Am. Steel F'dries	59	59	58¾	58¾	—⅞
97	98	600	Am. Sugar Refining	100⅛	100⅛	98⅛	98⅛	—1½
68⅞	68⅞	10,400	Am. Sumatra Tob	68½	68⅞	68⅜	68⅞	+3⅛
102¾	102¾	2,500	Am. Tel. & Tel	103⅜	103⅜	102¾	102¾	—⅞
156½	157½	1,500	Am. Tobacco	159	159	157	157	—2⅛
45¼	46½	1,900	Am. Woolen	45¼	47	45¼	45¾	+⅛
21	22	200	Am. Writing P. pf	22	22	21¼	21¼	—⅞
42	46	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	42	42	42	42	—2
60¾	61	5,100	Anaconda Copper	61¼	62⅜	61	61	—⅞
83¾	83¾	1,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	84	84¼	83½	84½	—1
89	90	200	Atlantic Coast Line	90	90	90	90	..
98¾	99	2,000	At., Gulf & West I	98½	100⅛	98⅛	98¾	—⅜
57¾	58	1,000	Baldwin Loco	58¾	58¾	57¼	57¾	—⅞
51¼	51½	3,300	Baltimore & Ohio	52	52	51	51	—⅞
56½	57½	200	Baltimore & O. pf	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	—⅞
75¾	77	200	Bethlehem Steel	77	77	75¾	75¾	—⅝
74	74½	23,700	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c	75¼	76¾	74	74	—1⅜
97	98	800	Beth. S. pf. sub. r. f. p	97⅞	98	97½	97⅝	..
41	43	400	Bklyn Rapid Tran	42½	43	42½	43	+½
110½	112	200	Burns Brothers	111	112	111	112	..
17⅞	18¼	400	Butte & Superior	18	18¼	18	18	—⅛
13	13¾	200	California Petrol	13¼	13¾	13¼	13¾	—⅛
36	37⅞	100	California Pet. pf	38	38	38	38	+⅛
137½	138	1,200	Canadian Pacific	137½	138⅛	137⅛	137½	—⅞
62⅞	62¾	1,100	Central Leather Co	63⅛	64	62½	62½	—⅞
104	104½	..	Central Leather pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	+⅛
30	31	400	Cerro de Pasco	31	31	31	31	+1
50⅞	50½	2,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	51	51½	50½	50½	—1
7	8	100	Chi. Great Western	7	7	7	7	..
21	21½	400	Chi. Great West. pf	21	21	21	21	—1
42¾	43½	2,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P	44¼	44½	43	43	—1
74	75	1,500	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	76¾	76¾	75	75	—2⅜
92½	93	100	Chi. & Northwest'n	93½	93½	93½	93½	..
18½	19	3,300	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c	20	20	18⅞	18⅞	—1⅛
57½	58	1,500	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c	59	59	57¾	57¾	—1⅛
46½	47	2,000	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c	47	47½	47	47	—1
70	80	110	Chi., St. P., M. & O	70	70	70	70	..
13¾	14	400	Chile Copper	13¾	14	13¾	14	+⅛
41½	41¾	600	Chino Copper	42¼	42¼	41¾	41¾	—⅛
48¾	50	100	Cluett, Peabody	49	49	49	49	+5¼
35	36	500	Col. Fuel & Iron	35¼	35¾	35	35	—⅛
31½	32¼	100	Columbia Gas & El	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	+⅛
30⅞	30⅞	2,000	Corn Products Ref	30¾	31	30⅞	30⅞	—⅛
90⅞	91	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	+⅛
52¾	52⅞	2,200	Crucible Steel	52¾	53⅜	52¾	52¾	+⅛
28½	29	3,300	Cuba Cane Sugar	29⅛	29¼	29	29	—1
78	80	500	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	79	79	79	79	..
90	100	100	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	95	95	95	95	+1½
9	9¼	400	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+⅜
..	90	142	Detroit United Ry	90	90	90	90	..
35¾	35¾	11,900	Distillers' Secur	36¼	37⅝	35¼	35¼	—⅜
8¼	8¾	700	Dome Mines	8¾	8¾	8½	8½	—⅜
22½	23	100	Elk Horn Coal	23	23	23	23	—⅛
14⅛	14¾	2,200	Erie	15	15⅛	14½	14½	—⅛
24	24½	300	Erie 1st pf	25	25	24	24½	—⅛
28	30	100	Federal M. & S. pf	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+⅛
34½	35	100	Gaston, W. & W	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	—⅛
129	129¾	1,400	Gen. Electric t. r	130	130	129¾	129¾	—⅛
110½	111	5,310	General Motors	111	113	110	110½	—2⅛
38	39	300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	39¼	39¼	39	39	—2
94	98	100	Goodrich pf	98	98	98	98	+1
86	87½	1,200	Great Northern pf	88¼	88½	87	87	—1
26	26¼	1,700	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	26¾	26¾	26	26	—⅞
87	92	300	Gulf States Steel	88¼	88¼	88	88	—⅞
33½	34½	200	Haskell & Barber	34¼	34¼	34	34	—1⅛
43	44	400	Inspiration Copper	44¼	44⅜	44	44	—⅛
7¼	7⅜	900	Interboro Consol	7½	7½	7¼	7¼	—⅛
40	44	200	Int. Agricultural pf	44	44	44	44	—⅛
108¼	110	100	Int. Harv., N. J., pf	108	108	108	108	+1¼
21½	21¾	5,700	Int. Mer. Marine	23	23	21¼	21¼	—2
88¼	89	61,450	Int. Mer. Marine pf	92½	92½	88⅜	89	—2⅝
27⅝	28	1,000	Int. Nickel	28½	28½	27⅞	27⅞	—⅝
25	25½	900	Int. Paper	26⅛	26⅛	25½	25½	—2
60	63	100	Int. Paper pf. sta	60	60	60	60	—4
16	16⅜	600	Kansas City South	16¼	16¼	16	16	—1
100	..	50	Kayser (J.) & Co	100	100	100	100	..
30⅞	31⅛	3,200	Kennecott Copper	31⅛	32	30⅞	30⅞	—⅞
92	95	10	Kings Co. El. L. & P	92	92	92	92	..
73¾	74	1,400	Lackawanna Steel	73¾	74½	73¾	73¾	—⅛
8¾	10	100	Lake Erie & West	9	9	9	9	—⅛
55½	55¾	200	Lehigh Valley	56	56	55½	55½	—1
170	190	100	Liggett & Myers	171½	171½	171½	171½	—13½
100¼	105	100	Liggett & Myers pf	102	102	102	102	—1
85	105	100	Loril. (P.) Co. pf	99	99	99	99	—1
112	113	300	Louis. & Nash	113½	113½	113	113	—1½
24¼	24½	1,500	Maxwell Motors	25¾	25¾	24¾	24¾	—1
56	57	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	—⅛
82¼	82¾	16,800	Mexican Petroleum	82½	85	82½	82½	—1
30½	30⅞	400	Miami Copper	31	31	30½	30½	—⅛
45	45½	3,000	Midvale Steel	45⅝	46	45	45	—1
82	85	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M	85	85	84	84	—3½
4¾	5¼	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5	5	4¾	4¾	+⅛
9	10	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	9½	9½	9½	9½	+⅛
20¼	20⅜	2,700	Mo. Pac. tr. ctfs	21⅝	21⅝	20⅜	20¼	—1½
41	41½	700	Mo. Pac. pf. tr. ctfs	42	42	41⅝	41⅝	—⅝
109	120	200	Nat. Bis. Co. pf	110	110	109	109	+⅛
15¼	15½	300	Nat. Cond. & Cable	15½	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
39	40	700	Nat. Enam. & St	40¾	40¾	40	40	..
18⅛	18½	600	Nevada Con. Cop	18½	18½	18¼	18¼	..
118	120	100	N. Y. Air Brake	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	—⅛
68¼	68⅜	2,000	N. Y. Central	69¼	69¼	68	68½	—1⅛
28½	29	900	N. Y., N. H. & H	29¼	29¼	28¾	28¾	—⅝
19	19¼	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	19	19	19	19	..
102¼	103	500	Norfolk & West	103	103	102¼	102¼	—½
82¼	83¼	500	Northern Pacific	83¾	83¾	83	83	—1
37¾	37⅞	5,300	Ohio Cities Gas	38¼	38¼	37⅝	37¾	—⅞
43½	43¾	700	Ohio Fuel Supply	44	44	44	44	—⅝
45½	45¾	2,200	Penn. R. R	46⅜	46⅜	45¼	45¼	—⅝
26¼	27¼	300	Philadelphia Co	27¼	27¼	27	27	+⅛
89	91	200	Pierce Arrow pf	91	91	91	91	..
24¼	24¾	4,300	Pitts. & West Va	24¼	25¾	24	24¼	..
62	63¾	100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	+⅛
108	110	300	Pullman Co	109⅞	109⅞	108¼	108¼	—⅝
47¼	48¼	300	Railway Steel Sp	49	49	48¼	48¼	—⅞
89	96	100	Railway Steel S. pf	96	96	96	96	+1
22¼	22¾	600	Ray Con. Copper	22⅛	22¾	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛
71	71¼	12,400	Reading	72¼	72¾	70¾	71	—1⅛
75	75¼	6,100	Rep. Iron & Steel	75¾	76¾	74¼	75	—⅞
94	96	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	95	95	95	95	+⅛
74	74¾	200	Royal Dutch t. r	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	+⅛
11	11¼	1,100	St. Louis-San Fran	11¼	11¼	11	11	—⅛
55	60	100	Savage Arms	55	55	55	55	..
7¼	7¾	100	Seab. Air Line	7½	7½	7½	7½	—⅛
16½	17¼	200	Seab. Air Line pf	17	17	17	17	..
146	147½	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	146¼	146¼	146¼	146¼	—3½
30¼	30¼	900	Sinclair Oil & Ref	31	31	30⅞	30⅞	—⅛
38	41½	200	Sloss-S. Steel & I	40¼	40¼	40	40	—1
81¼	82	1,300	Southern Pacific	82¾	82¾	80¾	80¾	—2
155	180	10	So. Porto Rico Sug	160	160	160	160	..
22¼	22⅜	2,600	Southern Railway	22⅜	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	—⅝
56¼	58	200	Southern Ry. pf	58	58	58	58	—⅛
47⅜	48¼	4,700	Studebaker Co	49⅜	49⅝	47	47¼	—2
13¼	13¾	400	Tenn. C. & C	13⅝	13½	13⅝	13½	..
139½	140	2,300	Texas Co	140	142½	139	139½	—⅜
50¼	50½	4,425	Tobacco Products	51⅛	51⅛	50⅜	50⅜	—⅛
110⅜	111	6,600	Union Pacific	112	112⅛	110⅜	110⅝	—1⅜
36¼	37	200	United Alloy Steel	37¾	37¾	37	37	—1
91½	92¼	1,000	United Cigar Stores	92½	94¼	92	92	—1
117	118	400	United Fruit	118¼	119	118¼	118¼	—⅛
115⅞	117	1,300	U. S. Indus. Alco	117¼	118¼	115⅝	115⅞	—⅛
51	53	400	U. S. Rubber	51⅜	51⅜	51¼	51¼	—1⅜
97¼	98	400	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	97¼	97½	97½	97½	—⅛
43½	44½	100	U. S. Sm., R. & M	44	44	44	44	—⅛
44	45	100	U. S. S., R. & M. pf	45	45	45	45	+¼
90¼	90⅜	140,800	U. S. Steel	91⅞	92⅞	90¼	90⅜	—1⅜
108⅜	108¾	1,100	U. S. Steel pf	109¼	109¼	108⅜	108⅜	—⅛
78⅛	78¼	1,700	Utah Copper	79⅞	80⅛	78⅛	78¼	—1½
12½	13	200	Utah Securities	12½	12½	12½	12½	—⅛
37	37½	2,100	Va.-Car. Chemical	38¼	38¼	37	37	—1
52	55	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	52½	52½	52½	52½	—1
8	8½	100	Wabash	8	8	8	8	..
39¾	40	400	Wabash pf. A	40	40	39¾	39¾	—⅛
20¼	21	700	Wabash pf. B	21	21	20¼	20¼	—⅛
13½	14	300	Western Pacific	14	14	14	14	..
49½	50	400	Western Pacific pf	50	50	50	50	+½
88¼	89	300	Western Union Tel	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	—⅛
39½	39¾	2,400	Westingh. E. & M	40½	40½	39⅜	39⅜	..
8¾	9	500	Wheeling & L. E	9	9	8¾	8¾	—⅛
47	49	100	Wilson & Co	48	48	48	48	—1
16¼	16½	40,800	Willys-Overland	17¼	17⅜	16¼	16¼	—⅞

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	68.16	67.39	67.42	—.84
25 industrials	73.50	72.00	72.10	—1.08
50 stocks	65.83	64.69	64.76	—.96

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Jan. 14	65.83	64.69	64.76	—.96
Jan. 12	66.01	65.49	65.72	—.47
Jan. 11	66.80	66.00	66.19	—.68
Jan. 10	67.15	66.78	66.87	+.24
Jan. 9	67.15	65.98	66.63	—.79
Jan. 8	67.27	65.74	65.84	—.17
Jan. 7	66.27	65.11	66.01	+.63
Jan. 5	66.49	65.25	65.38	—1.37

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

Jan.	High.		Low.		Last
*1918	68.87	Jan. 2	64.69	Jan. 14	64.76
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	84.71	Jan. 31	85.21
1916	91.43	Jan. 3	84.47	Jan. 31	85.17
1915	64.68	Jan. 22	60.07	Jan. 2	62.27
1914	78.80	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3	79.97
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	75.00	Jan. 17	77.22
1912	78.63	Jan. 2	75.66	Jan. 31	76.62
1911	81.10	Jan. 31	77.20	Jan. 8	80.99

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last
*1918	68.87	Jan. 3	64.69	Jan. 14	64.76
†1917	90.46	Jan. 4	85.99	Jan. 11	86.83
Full Years.					
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	57.43	Dec. 20	65.88
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.06
1912	85.83	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Jan. 14	77.02 —.14	Jan. 5	77.08	.08	
Jan. 12	77.13 —.03	Jan. 4	77.16	—.10	
Jan. 11	77.16 +.18	Jan. 3	77.26	+.14	
Jan. 10	76.98	Jan. 2	77.12	+.32	
Jan. 9	76.98 —.18	Jan. 1	Holiday		
Jan. 8	76.80 —.94	Dec. 31	76.80	+.74	
Jan. 7	76.94 —.14	Dec. 29	76.06	+.36	

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last
*1918	77.26	Jan. 3	76.80	Jan. 8	77.02
†1917	89.36	Jan. 15	88.63	Jan. 2	89.36
Full Years.					
1917	89.48	Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 20	76.80
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 23	88.64
1915	87.62	Mar. 24	81.52	Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.31	Jan. 10	83.45	Dec. 18	86.84

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Terms of Next Loan.

Bankers are naturally very much interested in the terms of the Third Liberty Loan, but thus far they have not been advised of the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, if he has reached one. There was some talk yesterday about the next offering of certificates of indebtedness being made at 4½ per cent. instead of at 4 per cent. There was no confirmation of the report, but its publication on a Wall Street ticker led some people to believe that the next Liberty Loan would be put out at 4½ per cent. Secretary McAdoo has repeatedly asked that no attention be given to unofficial reports regarding the terms of the next loan, and consequently speculative suggestions about the rate of the next offering of certificates did not elicit comment from bankers.

Savings Banks Buying Bonds.

Savings banks, many of which make it a practice to invest in securities in January and July, are reported to have bought a considerable amount of high-grade bonds during the last few days. Several institutions have made inquiries, and the indications are that a substantial amount will be absorbed. While their purchases have not been so heavy as that of normal years, investment bankers have found that the demand of savings banks is better than expected, considering the war savings and Liberty Loan campaigns.

The Denver & Rio Grande Case.

The talk was, immediately after the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals affirming judgment in favor of the Western Pacific bondholders against the Denver & Rio Grande, that the Equitable Trust Company, which conducted the case as trustee for the bondholders, would merely "sit tight" and let the law take its course, with the expected result of vesting ownership of the Denver in the Western Pacific bondholders, perhaps a year being needed to perform the operation in due legal form. Apparently, however, more moderate counsels, in view of the war and Government control of the railroad, have at least a chance of prevailing. For, although no one connected with either side of the case will as yet say one word about it, a significant number of conferences and Directors' meetings are going forward, and it is hard to see what object these can have unless it is an arrangement whereby the Western Pacific bondholders are confirmed in their rights, and at the same time the efficient operation and management of the Denver & Rio Grande are not jeopardized.

Disappointed by Steel's Decline.

The action of Steel disappointed many holders yesterday. The recent advance to 98 brought in a lot of buyers who had not been impressed when the shares were sliding down into the 80s, and the return to 90¼ brought a natural revulsion of sentiment. The stock was subjected to steady pressure in late trading, and the net decline of nearly 2 points was made especially noticeable by the fact that Lackawanna and Republic Iron and Steel lost less than a point, while Bethlehem Steel B closed 1⅜ down and Crucible gained a fraction.

Willys-Overland Dividend.

The reduction of the Willys-Overland dividend occasioned little surprise yesterday except as to its extent. It had been expected that the concern's need for heavy working capital would necessitate a smaller distribution to shareowners, but a cut from 12 to 6 per cent. was the most extensive looked for. As it was, the announcement of a quarterly dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. a year came upon a market so thoroughly sold that the decline afterward was well under a point. At the closing price of 16¼ the shares return slightly more than 6 per cent. income. The Willys-Overland Company, primarily an automobile maker, has in recent months entered a field where past performances count for little in estimating the profits of the future. The plants are working on large orders for motors and parts for the Curtiss Aeroplane Company and the Government.

Makes Profit on Rupees.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, according to its report of earnings for the year 1917, made a profit of $11,000 on its transactions in Indian rupees. Some time ago the Treasury Department entered into an arrangement with the British Government by which rupees were made available to American merchants through the Federal Reserve Bank. The details of the arrangement have never been made public, but it is understood that rupees were sold at a fixed rate. The report of the Federal Reserve Bank merely discloses that the bank's share of the profits—40 per cent. of $27,350—amounted to $11,000. Officials of the Federal bank declined to say anything about the exchange transactions, and officers of commercial institutions said that they had been warned not to talk about the Government's affairs and consequently were not free to discuss the handling of Indian exchange.

Legislation and Speculation.

It may not be the first time that a bill introduced in Congress has had exactly the opposite effect to that intended by its sponsor, but it is at least remarkable that the whole effect, so far, of the introduction of the Sabath Cotton Futures bill has been to stimulate the very speculation which it was introduced to prohibit. It is the consensus of much opinion on the New York Cotton Exchange that the markets of last Saturday and yesterday, the first to feel the effect of the news of threatened legislation, were of far more speculative character than any cotton market in months. And as nobody in the cotton trade believes the bill has much chance of passage, at least in anything like its present form, it follows that this may prove the sole result of its inception and introduction.

Speculation—and Speculation.

Congressional study of the economics of the cotton industry apparently never has advanced beyond the influence of the memory of the spectacular Daniel J. Sully. Both debate and legislation seem grounded in the theory that there is only one way to speculate in cotton, and that is to try to boost the price. As a matter of fact, if long and close observers of the cotton market are to be believed, the exactly opposite state of affairs comes much nearer being true. Nobody has been able at any time during the present season to discern the slightest indication of any concerted effort by anybody to bull the cotton market, but there has been more than once something very like a concerted effort by large speculators, perhaps aided and abetted by some shrewdly bargaining trade buyers, to knock prices down. Such efforts have invariably failed, after at most only temporary success, not because anybody was deliberately trying to bid prices up, but because the combination of a short crop and an immense trade demand was too strong for any combination of individuals to overcome. Still, they have had this much success, that many people believe cotton prices are substantially lower today than they might have been had the safety-valve of a futures market been shut off.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JAN. 14, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	$4,256,500	$5,428,500	$4,143,000
Year to date	46,415,500	63,669,800	66,482,500

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U S Liberty 3½s, 1st ctfs, full paid: $108000 98.58; 157000 98.54; 30000 98.50; 32000 98.52; 12000 98.54; 20000 98.58; 14000 98.54; 3000 98.56; 10000 98.60; 6000 98.55; 4000 98.54; 8000 98.56; 11000 98.52; 5000 98.54; 10000 98.5; 18000 98.56; 4000 98.54; 1000 98.52; 3000 98.58; 3000 98.56; 22000 98.54; 5000 98.56; 66000 98.54; 3000 98.50; 11000 98.52; 7000 98.50; 1000 98.52; 25000 98.50; 3000 98.52; 11000 98.56; 49000 98.58; 10000 98.58; 16000 98.50; 68000 98.52; 70000 98.50; $862000

U S Liberty 1st cv 4s: $3000 97.00; 21000 97.00; 10000 97.20; 4000 97.50; 1000 97.[illegible]; 5000 97.50; $44000

U S Liberty 2d 4s: $51000 96.56; 1000 96.54; 177000 96.56; 10000 96.54; 100000 96.56; 1000 96.52; 15000 96.54; 1000 96.56; 2000 96.54; 12000 96.56; 11000 96.58; 38000 96.56; 8000 96.58; 19000 96.56; 10000 96.58; 61000 96.60; 20000 96.58; 2000 96.60; 5000 96.58; 1000 96.60; 19000 96.58; 2000 96.60; 12000 96.58; 5000 96.60; 7000 96.58; 6000 96.60; 8000 96.58; 7000 96.60; 21000 96.58; 6000 96.60; 4000 96.58; 50000 96.58; 7000 96.60; 10000 96.56; 1000 96.58; 6000 96.60; 1000 96.58; 11000 96.56; 1000 96.60; 64000 96.58; 5000 96.54; 23000 96.56; 66000 96.54; 20000 96.52; 44000 96.54; 3000 96.52; 3000 96.56; 5000 96.58; 6000 96.56; 64000 96.54; 10000 96.52; 24000 96.50; 62000 96.52; 49000 96.50; 67000 96.52; 16000 96.50; 4000 96.52; 4000 96.54; 11000 96.52; 15000 96.50; 25000 96.48; $1337000

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION BONDS.

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000.

Am For Sec 5s: 25 95⅞; 9 96. Anglo-Fr 5s: 48 89¾; 1 89⅝; 11 89¾; 17 89⅝; 3 89⅞; 30 89; 2 89¾; 8 89; 18 89¾; 62 90. City of Bordeaux: 1 86; 2 85½; 3 85½. City of Lyons: 1 85½. City of Mars'le: 2 85½; 5 85½; 6 85¾; 3 85½. City of Paris 6s: 1 84½; 11 84½; 4 85½; 1 84¾; 2 84½; 1 84½; 2 84¾. Domin'Can 5s, 1921: 1 93¾; 9 93½. 1926: 5 94. French Govt temp 5½s: 6 96½; 1 96⅝; 19 96. JapGovt4½s, sterl loan: 2 90½. 2d Ser: 2 90½. UnKingofGt Br & Ire 5s: 10 97⅞; 10 98; 5 97⅞; 8 98. 5½s, 1918: 6 99½; 2 99⅞; 17 99⅛. 5½s, 1919: 50 98⅝. new: 48 99; 10 98⅞; 25 99; 7 98⅞; 5 99; 19 98¾; 9 99; 2 98⅞; 24 98¾; 6 98⅞; 33 99. 5½s, 1921: 2 93½; 1 93⅝; 2 93½; 2 93¼; 1 93¼; 14 93⅛; 1 93; 2 93⅛.

NYCity4s,1959: 7 86½. 4½s, 1966: 1 90. 4½s, Nov, 1957: 2 96; 2 96⅝. 1965: 2 96. AmAgChdeb5s: 1 91⅛. AmSm&Ref temp 1st 5s: 1 87⅛; 6 87⅛. AmT&Tcv4½s: 1 88. col tr 5s: 4 91. col 4s: 1 80½; 4 80. AmWWPaper5s: 3 60½. Armour&Co4½s: 1 84¼. At,Top&SFe gen 4s: 8 84; 9 83½. adjust,stpd: 2 74½. Atl&Char A L 1st 5s, Ser B: 3 92½. A C L 1st 4s: 3 83½; 5 83. B & N col 4s: 5 71½. BaldwinLoco5s: 1 100. B&Oprilien3½s: 2 85½; 2 85; 2 87½. gold 4s: 6 77½; 8 78; 1 77¾. conv 4½s: 2 77½; 5 77¾; 8 77⅝. ref 5s: 4 82; 4 81½. BethStlext5s: 1 98⅞. BradenCopper6s: 1 93. BRT5s, 1918: 4 96⅛. BklUnEl1st5s, stamped: 2 85½. BushTerBldgs gtd 5s: 1 78. CofGaRycon5s: 5 90.

Cent Leath 5s: 2 95¾. C & O con 5s: 1 99. gen 4½s: 1 73½. conv 5s: 3 77½; 6 77; 31 77½; 1 77½; 5 77; 1 77½; 8 77. conv 4½s: 1 68¾; 1 68½. Chi & Alt 3½s: 2 47. C,B&Q gen 4s: 2 83½. joint 4s: 20 93½; 1 93½; 20 93¾. C&Erie1st5s: 3 93. Chi,Mil&StP gen 4s, Ser A: 3 77. 4s, 1925: 2 78. cv 5s, Ser B: 5 80. ref 4½s: 1 65½; 1 65½; 5 65; 1 65½. conv 4½s: 2 74½. Chi,RI&PR ref 4s: 1 65¾; 1 66; 1 65¾. C,StP,M&Ocon6s: 5 102. Chi Un Sta 4½s, Ser A: 1 90. Chile Cop 7s: 1 103⅛. 6s, rcts, ptpd: 8 75. ClevSLines4½s: 1 90. Col&Sol1st4s: 3 84. ref&ext4½s: 8 68¾; 1 69. ConGascv6s: 4 101; 5 100¼. D&RGcon4s: 11 63. DistilSecCorp5s: 1 76½; 7 77; 7 77½; 1 78; 1 78½; 1 79; 5 79½; 10 79¾; 3 79; 3 79¼.

Erie1st gen 4s: 2 51½; 2 52. cv 4s, Ser A: 4 44; 2 44¾. Ser B: 1 44¾. cv 4s, Ser D: 3 51; 3 50½; 17 50. Fremt,Elk&Mo Val 6s: 1 101. GtNorref4½s: 2 87¾. Hud&Mist&ref 5s, Ser A: 5 80½; 34 80. IllCent4s,1951: 4 85. Ind Steel 5s: 2 96¼; 3 97. Int-Met 4½s: 3 55½. IRT1st&ref5s: 5 81½; 12 81½; 1 81½. IntMetMar6s: 5 94; 2 94½; 50 94½; 70 94; 3 94½; 56 94. KC,FtS&M4s: 3 68¾. KanCitySo3s: 6 59. KanCitySo5s: 1 75. La&Ark1st5s: 5 88. Midvale Steel col tr 5s: 11 81½. Mo,K&T1st4s: 1 61; 1 60¾. Mo Pac 1st & ref 5s, 1926: 1 89¼. gen 4s: 2 55½; 2 55½; 2 55½; 1 55½; 1 55¾; 2 56½; 1 56½; 1 55½; 17 55½. MonPow5s, Ser A: 2 89; 1 88; 1 87½; 1 87. N O Term4s: 5 62½.

NYAirBrake 1st conv 6s: 1 99½. NYCentdeb6s: 10 93½; 2 93¾; 2 93¾; 10 93¾; 12 93¾. NY,Chi&StL deb 4s: 8 62; 10 61½. NY,G,El,H&P purmoney4s: 6 71¾. NY,Lack&W 1st 6s: 1 102½. NY,LE&W Coal 6s: 1 103. NY,O&Wref4s: 1 66¼. NY&Put1st4s: 1 72¼. NYRys adj 5s: 1 20. N Y Tel 4½s: 1 86¼; 1 86½; 3 86; 1 86½; 6 86. Norf&Wcon4s: 1 83. Nor Pac 4s: 13 84; 25 83¾. Nor Pac 3s: 4 60. OrR&Ncon4s: 2 81½. Oreg Sh Line gtd ref 4s: 1 84½. PRRcon4½s: 11 95¾. gen 4½s: 5 91¼; 2 91¼; 2 91¼; 9 91¼; 2 91¼; 5 91. StL,IrM&So gen 5s: 1 91¼; 1 91¼; 1 92. unify&ref4s: 3 74½; 30 73. River&G4s: 1 70¼. StL&SFprlin 4s, Ser A: 3 57⅞; 10 57½; 8 57. prin5s, Ser B: 5 68¼; 5 68½. adjust 6s: 4 62; 15 61½; 6 61½. income 6s: 2 48; 5 47½.

StP,M&M4½s: 1 94. StP&NPac6s: 1 102⅞. SeabAL adj 5s: 7 33. SinclairO&R 1st s f 7s with war: 4 87; 5 85¾; 15 88. So Pac cv 4s: 2 76. 1st ref 4s: 4 80. conv 5s: 2 87½; 15 87¼; 15 87. SouthnRy1st5s: 8 92¼; 4 92¼. gen 4s: 3 59¼; 4 59¼; 14 59¾. TennCop cv 6s: 10 90. Tex Co deb 6s: 6 100; 3 99½; 2 99½. ThirdAvadj5s: 2 33. Un Pac 1st 4s: 6 88. conv 4s: 1 84. 1st & ref 5s: 5 76⅜. U S Rubber 1st & ref 5s: 1 77¾; 5 77⅞; 16 77⅜; 5 77⅛; 1 77¾; 5 77⅛. USSm,Ref&M cv 6% notes: 1 94⅛. USStlCorpsf5s: 13 98⅛; 6 99; 5 98⅞; 7 98⅞; 2 98⅞. UtahPow&L5s: 1 83. Va-Car Ch 5s: 1 91⅛. VirgnRy1st5s: 1 93. WestnElec5s: 1 97. WnMaryland4s: 4 60⅛; 20 60. Wilson & Co 1st 6s: 1 94¼.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	96½	97½	Pan 2s, r, 1936	98	..
2s, c, 1930	96½	..	Pan 2s, r, 1938	98	..
3s, r, 1918	99	..	Pan 3s, r, 1961	80	..
3s, c, 1918	99	99¾	Pan 3s, c, 1961	80	..
3s, r, 1946	80	..			
3s, c, 1946	80	..			
4s, r, 1925	104¾	105½			
4s, c, 1925	104¾	105½			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	75	85
Ad Rumely	11	12
Do pf	26	27¼
Allis-Ch M pf	73	75¼
Am B N	30	33
Do pf	42	45
Am B Sug	73½	74
Do pf	78½	88
Am B S & Fdy	..	97
Do pf	151	175
Am C & F pf	108	..
Am C pf	..	20
Am Coal	41	..
Am Cot Oil pf	71	81
Am Exp	80	90
Am H & L pf	50	54
Am Ice	10½	12¼
Am L pf	70¼	71
Am Malt	8½	11
Do 1st pf	52½	56
Am S & R pf	104⅛	105
Am Snuff	85	95
Do pf	83	100
Am Shipb	87	93½
Do pf	..	93½
Am S Ref pf	107½	109
Am S Tob pf	86	88
Am T & C	51	60
Am Tob pf	95⅞	98
Am W pf	92¼	94
Am Zinc	12	15
Assets R	..	¾
Asso D G	10	15
Do 1st pf	..	54
Do 2d pf	36	54⅞
Assoc Oil	56	58
A T & S F pf	80¼	82
A B & A	8	9
A G & W I pf	58½	59½
Bald L pf	96	98
Barrett Co	86	87¼
Do pf	100	101
Batop M	1	1½
B'ch Cr'k	..	80
Beth S pf	90	92
B'y Gas	75	95
Brown Sh	60	68
Do pf	95	100
Brun Ter	6	7¼
B R T	80	100
Do pf	100	110
Burns Bros pf	105	116½
Bush Ter	..	97
But'k Co	10¾	14
Cal Pack	37	39
Cal & Ar	62	65
Can So	..	54
C C & O	..	26
Do pf	..	50
C C & C	..	60
Case (J I) pf	76	80
Cent Fdy	32½	34
Do pf	44	46½
C R R of N J	200	285
C & S A T	101	105
Chand Mot	71	73
Chi & Alt	9¼	11½
Do pf	..	22
C & E Ill pf	..	5
C & N W pf	130	150
Chi, St P, M & Om pf	100	130
C, C, C & St L	20	30
Do pf	..	72½
Cl & Pitts	..	83¾
Clu-P pf	95	104
Col & So	19½	21
Do 1st pf	45	50
Do 2d pf	40	51
Comp T R	29	33
Cons Coal	103⅝	..
Cons Gas	84	86
C I C M	10	10½
Cont Can	80	85
Do pf	97	102
Cont Ins	45	55
Crex Carp	36	45
Crip C C	..	39
Do pf	..	[illegible]
Cruc S pf	82½	90
C-Am Sug	140	150
D & Co pf	95	97
Del & H	105¾	110
D, L & W	175	180
D & R G	3	8
Det Ed	98	100
D, S S & A	2½	3
Do pf	5¼	7
Elec S B	48	52
Elk H Coal pf	..	44
Erie 2d pf	18½	20¼
Erie & P	..	70
F M & S	8½	9¼
Fisher Bdy	28	33
Do pf	71	80
Gen Chem	165	180
Do pf	102	104
Gen Cigar	34	39
Do pf	90	100
Gen M pf	80¼	82¼
Granby C	73	78
Greene-C	39¼	48
Gulf S S 1st pf	98	..
G M & N	9	13
Do pf	28	43
Hartman	40	45
Homestake	82	80
Ill Cent	92½	93¾
Int-C pf	45¾	46¼
Int Agric	12½	13
I H, N J	109	116
Int N pf	92	99¼
Int H Cor	62	70
Do pf	95	..
Int Pa pf	75	85
Int Salt	54½	60
Iowa Cent	2	5
Isl C Coal	..	75
Jewel Tea	35	40
Do pf	94	97
K C, Ft S & M pf	..	68
Kan C So pf	47	49
Kelly S T	42	46
Do pf	75	79
Kelsey Wh	25	29
Do pf	80	89
K & D M	3	7
Do pf	..	50
Lacl Gas	80	90
L E & W pf	20	[illegible]
L R & T	14	14½
L-W Bisc	17	20
Do 1st pf	80	84
Do 2d pf	50	64
Lorill'd Co	165	185
M'kay Cos	73	75½
Do pf	57	59
Man B'ch	½	3
Man Elev	95	[illegible]
Max M 2d pf	20¼	22
M Dep Sts	46	50
Do pf	100	111
Mex P pf	87	90
Mich Cent	..	109
M & St L	8¼	9½
M, St P & S S M pf	101	115
Do l l	60	70
Mon Pow	68	[illegible]
Do pf	98	100¼
Mor & Es	..	80
N C & St L	110	120
Nat Acme	27½	28¼
Nat Bisc	94	100
N C & S	56¾	65
Do pf	97	100
Nat En pf	94	98
Nat Lead	44	45
Do pf	98¼	103
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	..	21
Do 2d pf	4½	6
N O, T & Mex	19	20
N Y, C & St L	14	18½
Do 1st pf	48	67
Do 2d pf	42	44
N Y Dock	16	19
Do pf	37	46
N Y, L & West	..	123
Norf So	20	24
Norf & W pf	77	85
North Am	44	45
N W Tel	..	60
Nova S S	..	63
Ont Min	4½	5¼
Owens B M	61	69
Do pf	105	..
Pac Coast	40	45
Do 1st pf	68	80
Do 2d pf	58	80
Pac M pf	97	120
P T & Tel	15	19
Do pf	..	[illegible]
Pan-Am P & T pf	87	[illegible]
Peo G, C	42	43
Peo & E	5	7
Pierce-Ar	32	35
Pere Marq	12	13
Do pr pf	50	55
Do pf	35	37
Pett-Mull	30	32
Do 1st pf	95	100
P, C, C & St L	50	65
Pitts Coal	43	45
Do pf	77	80
P, Ft W & C	117½	150½
Pitts S pf	90	97¾
Pond C C	17	20
Pr St Car	59	60½
Do pf	94	96
P S, N J	90	100
Rdg 1st pf	35	40
Do 2d pf	34¼	[illegible]
St L S F pf	23	28
St L S W	20	25
Do pf	30	40½
Saxon Mtr	8	8¾
Sears-R pf	114	120
Shat Ariz	15¾	16½
So P R S pf	103	112
St'd Mill	82	[illegible]
Do pf	80	83
Studeb Co pf	91½	95
Stutz Mtr	39½	40¼
Sup Steel	36	37
Do 1st pf	93	95½
Tex Pac	15	16
T P L Tr	125	..
Third Av	18	19
Tide W O	170	180
Tob P pf	82	[illegible]
T, St L & West	2	10
Do ctfs	4	7
Do pf	5	11
Do pf c	8	14
Tran & W	35¼	41¼
T C R T	62	[illegible]
Do pf	..	125
Und Type	93	103
Do pf	108¼	112
U R & P	68	68¼
Un P pf	69⅝	..
Un Cig Sts pf	101	110
Un Drug	68¼	70
Do 1st pf	47	48
Do 2d pf	75	79
Un P'board	14	18
U Rys In	5	8
Do pf	12	14
U S C I P	11¼	13¼
Do pf	43	47¼
U S Exp	16	18
U S Ind A pf	92	97
U S R & I	11	13
Va-Car Ch pf	109	110
W F Exp	82	85
West Md	13	13¼
Do 2d pf	20	30
W E & M 1st pf	55	65
W & L E pf	19	21
White Mtr	38	39
W-Ov pf	76¾	78
W & Co pf	90	99
Wis Cent	36	40
W'w'th (F W)	114	120
Do pf	113½	..
Wor Pump	33	35
Do pf A	88½	88
Do pf B	57½	60¼

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	98	98¼	6.00
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15, '20	94	95	7.65
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99⅞	99	5.80
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	93	96	6.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	95¾	96¼	8.70
Fr'ch Gov. con.	5½	Apr., 1919	95¾	96¼	8.25
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	90	98	7.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	100	104	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	92	96	6.30
Russian Gov.	6½	July, 1919	50	52	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	43	46	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 15, '26	31	34	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99¼	100	5.00
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	90	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	98	7.00
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1919	99	99¼	6.85
Am. Thread	4	Jan., 1919	99⅜	97	5.63
Ark. Val. Ry. L. & P.	6	July, 1919	95	98	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1918	99½	99⅞	5.40
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	97⅛	98¼	6.25
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb. 15, '19	97¼	97⅞	8.10
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	96⅞	97½	10.50
C. B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	96¼	93¾	5.80
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1918	98	98½	8.00
Can. Northern	6	Sep. 2, '18	98	99¼	7.00
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2, '24	97¼	98	6.40
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	99⅜	100⅛	5.35
Curt. A. & M.	6	Jan., '18-'23	90	[illegible]	
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	97	97¾	6.00
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	..	99¼	5.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	94	94¼	..
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	93	96	7.10
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	Dec., 1919	99¼	[illegible]	6.25
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1920	99¼	99⅞	6.25
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	97	97¾	7.00
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	96	100	[illegible]
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	98	98	8.20
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	97	97¼	6.00
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1918	98¼	99¼	6.75
Int. Harvest.		Feb. 15, '18	99¾	100¼	4.15
Kan. C. Ry.	5½	July, 1918	97	98	7.50
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov. 15, '18	97	98⅜	5.50
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July 19, '21	94	96	5.00
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	99	100	[illegible]
Mich. C. R. R.	5	May, 1918	99¼	99¾	5.75
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	..	..	
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	98¼	100¼	4.80
N. Y. C. R. R.	5	Sep., 1919	96¾	97¼	7.20
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	Apr. 15, '18	96	98	..
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	93¾	94¾	6.10
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	96	97	8.70
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	90	93	..
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2, '19	97¼	97¾	8.10
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	99¾	100	5.00
Utah Sec. Cor.		Sep. 15, '22	82	83	10.50
Win. R. Arms	5	May, 1918	97¼	98¼	14.00
W. V. T. & E.	6	May, 1919	98¼	99¼	6.75
Wm. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	..	100	6.00

CUBAN SUGAR YIELD HIGHER

More Bags Produced, Although Less Cane Has Been Ground.

Stockholders of the Cuba Cane Sugar Company learned at the annual meeting yesterday that the new crop of cane, now being ground, was returning a higher sugar yield than last year's crop. While a smaller amount of cane has been sent through the mills than a year ago, the yield of raw sugar to date has amounted to 272,000 bags against 245,000 bags in 1917. Accounts and bills payable amounting to a total in excess of $10,000,000 on Sept. 30, 1917, have been reduced to about $6,000,000. The management announced that the company would continue to strengthen its cash position from earnings in order to reduce future borrowings to finance the crops.

The average price of sugar received last year was 4.51 cents per pound, compared with 4.60 cents now paid under the direction of the Food Administration. The stockholders elected as Directors W. P. Conway, Henry F. Kroyer and Charles D. Lithgow to succeed C. N. Fliess, Jr., Orestes Ferrara and G. H. Whigham, who resigned.

WILLYS DIVIDEND IS CUT.

Auto Company Has Spent $39,000,000 to Turn Out War Products.

TOLEDO, Jan. 14.—Directors of the Willys-Overland Company today declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record on Jan. 25. This is equivalent to 4 per cent. a year on the par value of the stock, $25, and is a cut of two-thirds in the dividend rate, which has previously been 12 per cent. a year.

"Subject to final audit," says a statement by John N. Willys, President of the company, "Willys-Overland Company earned for the twelve months ended Dec. 31, net profits of $8,500,00, before deduction of the Federal excess profits taxes, which cannot yet be determined, but which it is estimated will not exceed $600,000. During the final quarter of 1917, the company was in process of transition from a peace to a war basis, in order to care for the manufacture on a large scale of motors and parts for the Curtiss Aeroplane Corporation, as well as for heavy orders for the United States Government.

"This has called for large expenditures from earnings for plant additions, new tools, dies, and other equipment. In addition, it has necessitated the accumulation of large supplies of raw and semi-finished materials, the inventory amounting at the close of the year to $39,000,000. Because of this fact, Directors have deemed it advisable at this time to adopt a conservative dividend policy with respect to the common stock."

WE OWN AND OFFER

Equipment Bonds

Issued by

Southern Railway
Southern Pacific Company
New York Central Railroad
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad

Maturing 1918-1927

To Yield 5.50%-6.40%

List of offerings on application.

FREEMAN & COMPANY
Car Trust Securities.
34 PINE ST., NEW YORK

Hydro Electric

First Mortgage on well known property earning over twice interest charges, followed by two classes of stock both paying dividends

To Yield 6.20%

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Investments
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60 Wall Street

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Government, Municipal and Corporation
Bonds

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Established 1889
74 Broadway
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Telephone 8045-6 Rector

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120 Broadway, New York

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N. Y. Cotton Exchange
Phila. Stock Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade

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ROBINSON & CO.
Investment Securities
26 Exchange Place New York
Members New York Stock Exchange.

New York State Bonds

Barr & Schmeltzer
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St. Specialists New York

Municipal Bonds

Although it is possible that prices of Municipal Bonds may go lower, we feel confident that an investor purchasing at present levels would over a period of years be well satisfied with the income which can now be secured.

We are offering a 5% Municipal Bond Due 1955 — At Par

This bond is a direct obligation of a prosperous city having a population of 61,000.

Interest is payable semi-annually at the Chemical National Bank, New York City.

Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trustees in New York and Connecticut and eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits.

Legality approved by Charles B. Wood, Esq., of Messrs. Wood & Oakley, Attys., Chicago, Ill.

Send for Circular G-88 describing this issue and also our General Circular G-93 comprising many attractive Municipal Bond Offerings.

William R. Compton Co.
Government and Municipal Bonds
Over a Quarter Century in this Business
14 Wall Street, New York
St. Louis Cincinnati
Chicago Pittsburgh

Russian Currency
Rouble Notes
at prices which we believe make their purchase an attractive investment.
Rates and information upon request
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Members New York Stock Exchange
Tel. 1611 Broad. 42 Broadway, N. Y.

Philadelphia Co. 1st 5s, 1949
Union Steel 1st 5s
Westinghouse Machine 6s
West Penn Railways 5s
West Penn Traction 5s
Wickwire Steel 6s
Duquesne Light Pfd.
Standard Underground Cable
R. C. MEGARGEL & Co.
Members New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges
27 Pine St., New York
Telephone John 1800

Delaware
Corporate Offices Maintained
U. S. Corporation Co.
65 Cedar St., N. Y.

CHISHOLM & CHAPMAN
Members { New York Stock / New York Cotton } Exchange
HARLEM BRANCH
(Wilson Bldg.—125th St. & 7th Ave.)
161 West 125th St., New York City.

West Porto Rico Sugar Company
Special letter sent on request
Toole, Henry & Co.
Members: { New York Stock Exchange / New York Cotton Exchange }
120 Broadway New York

SHORT TIME INVESTMENTS

Bankers and other investors should familiarize themselves with the facts about the Collateral Trust Securities issued by this Corporation. $31,333,500 issued. $26,494,090 matured and paid. New booklet, "Collateral Trust Securities," giving full data will be sent promptly on mail or telephone request. GUARANTY SECURITIES CORPORATION, 244 Madison Ave., New York City.

Your Surplus Funds
deposited with this Company will earn a liberal interest.
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60 Wall Street

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D. L. & W. Coal Niles-Bement-Pond
Telephone 1111 Broad

THE COTTON MARKET

Prices Gain 10 to 18 Points in Another Nervous and Uncertain Day.

The local cotton market had another nervous and uncertain day of it yesterday, but, on the whole, sentiment was rather better and prices recovered somewhat. At one time the bidding was very active and strong, and the outlook appeared good for a substantial recovery from Saturday's slump, but much of the gain was lost in a renewed selling wave, and the close was barely steady at net gains of from 10 to 18 points, with the near months making considerably the best showing.

The market opened irregularly, up 15 points to off 13, with the speculative element continuing to sell persistently on the basis of prospects of unfavorable legislation, as exemplified in the Cotton Futures bill. Trade demand manifested itself, as invariably, as soon as this element had succeeded in forcing prices down to inviting figures, and was reinforced by a number of operators who had decided, upon further consideration, to reverse their earlier pessimistic opinions regarding legislative prospects. There was considerable hasty changing over from one side of the market to the other, and several traders who succeeded in covering their short sales near the bottom promptly went on to accumulate some long contracts.

Some fairly large stop orders were encountered on the way up, moreover, and all these elements combined to carry prices up rapidly during the middle of the day. Trade demand soon began to ease off at the higher prices, however, the shrewder buyers began to realize, and the market eased off rapidly once more in the last hour.

The South is believed to look unfavorably upon the Sabath bill as likely to unsettle trade conditions, with detriment to prospects for this year's planting and consequent increased likelihood of another short crop. The weather is considered more important as hampering the movement of the present crop than in its effect upon next Fall's yield, and the difficulties of the mills continue to inspire pessimistic comment. The census report on supply and distribution for December is due today. Exports yesterday were 6,200 bales, or 2,220,207 for the season. Southern spot markets were 38 points lower to 50 points higher, but generally unchanged or higher, with smaller volume of business.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday.
Jan.	31.70	32.04	31.60	31.77@31.79	31.60
Feb.	..	..	..	31.41 b	31.23
March	31.10	31.66	31.05	31.30@31.35	31.18
April	..	..	..	31.08 b	30.88
May	30.75	31.32	30.74	30.98@31.01	30.83
June	..	..	..	30.76 b	30.61
July	30.47	31.01	30.45	30.69@30.70	30.54
Aug.	30.37	30.87	30.37	30.44 b	30.29
Oct.	29.80	29.73	29.28	29.47@29.46	29.35
Dec.	29.32	29.82	29.32	29.34@29.35	29.22

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 5 points lower, at 32.60c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 31.65c; New Orleans, 32c; Savannah, 31.25c; Augusta, 31.50c; Memphis, 31.25c; Houston, 31.90c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Monday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	18,524	19,337	19,157
Exports	6,200	100	39,791
Exports season	2,220,207	2,120,373	3,422,487
Port stocks	1,368,000	1,330,346	1,471,880
Interior receipts	17,300	34,440	37,116
Interior shipments	11,000	29,078	33,098
N. Y. arrivals	8,998	3,450	11,512
New York stocks	146,504	138,344	138,236

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet; good middling, new contract, 15 points lower, at 22.76d; middling, old contract, 16 points lower, at 23.37d. Sales, 3,000 bales; American, 2,000. Imports, 4,000 bales; American, 3,000. Futures opened steady, at 11 to 15 points decline; closed quiet, at a net advance of 1 point to a decline of 8 points. January, 23.57d; February, 23.52d; March, 23.26d; April, 23.03d; May, 22.82d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths quiet.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CAROLINA, CLINCHFIELD & OHIO—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Nov. gross	$402,278	$330,979	$71,299
Net	183,684	167,972	15,712
Sur. aft. chgs. & taxes	103,136	91,319	11,817
11 mos. gross	3,952,986	2,949,806	1,003,088
Net	1,709,888	1,366,172	343,716
Sur. aft. chgs. & taxes	868,012	505,800	362,212

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Nov. gross	4,238,901	3,607,370	3,026,389
Net aft. taxes	972,397	701,281	828,771
Sur. aft. chgs.	337,847	114,273	276,399
11 mos. gross	39,125,389	33,010,092	29,466,479
Net aft. taxes	7,402,733	4,960,840	7,189,363
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,243,290	*1,392,289	......

*Deficit.

WESTERN PACIFIC—

	1917.	1916.	Decrease.
Nov. gross	797,187	823,323	26,166
Net aft. taxes	172,186	398,358	226,172
Net op. income	162,506	374,838	212,332
11 mos. gross	9,019,646	7,554,295	*1,465,356
Net aft. taxes	2,937,963	2,682,119	*255,844
Net op. income	2,729,024	2,327,000	*402,024

Public Utilities.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. for September—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Total tr. rev.	$3,285,026	$2,765,418	$519,607
Total op. rev.	3,639,701	3,040,643	599,057
Net op. rev.	186,587	116,820	69,767
Oper. income	140,018	58,331	81,687
Jan. 1-Sept. 30:			
Total op. rev.	27,513,067	23,058,258	4,454,808
Total op. rev.	30,457,654	25,409,586	5,048,067
Net op. rev.	1,122,404	2,372,090	*1,249,686
Oper. income	692,743	1,941,107	*1,248,363

*Decrease.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO. and associated companies in the United States for the eleven months ended Nov. 30—

	†1917.	1916.	Increase.
Tot. op. rev.	269,855,019	240,836,856	29,018,163
Net op. rev.	83,262,039	81,638,768	1,623,271
Bal. aft. tax	63,901,381	66,684,576	*2,783,195
Gross inc.	71,029,680	73,065,911	*2,036,231
Sur. aft. chg	47,267,957	53,115,680	*5,847,723
‡Dividends	33,562,276	32,167,945	1,394,331

*Decrease.
†The figures for the eleven months of 1917 are partly estimated and are subject to some adjustments in December.
‡Paid for nine months and estimated for two months.

PACIFIC COAST CO.—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Nov. gross	$570,184	$505,284	$64,870
Net aft. tax	91,888	106,509	*15,123
5 mos. gross	2,544,235	2,886,736	*342,501
Net aft. tax	503,448	463,337	39,111

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

MANHATTAN SHIRT CO. for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Net op. profit	$980,723	$821,019	$450,484
Other income	12,241	25,657	33,578
Total income	992,964	846,676	484,032
Interest	28,838	......	......
Net income	964,126	846,676	484,032
Fed. tax	175,000	......	......
Pref. div.	120,750	154,000	181,125
Com. div.	200,000	150,000	75,000
Surplus	468,376	542,676	227,907

S. S. KRESGE CO. reports sales for the month of December, 1917, of $4,725,835.02, as compared with $4,258,337.07 for the same month in 1916, an increase of $467,497.95, or 10.97 per cent. Sales for the first twelve months of the current year are reported at $30,090,700, as against $26,396,542 for the same period of last year. This is an increase of $3,694,158, or 13.94 per cent.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.20	5.60
Buff., R. & Pitts.	1918-'30	4½	5.90	5.20
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.50	6.00
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.12	5.70
Chicago & N. W.	1918-'23	4½	5.70	5.00
C., R. I. & Pac.	1918-'27	4½@5	7.00	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	6.00	5.25
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'28	5	6.50	5.90
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.00	5.40
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½@5	6.75	6.00
Illinois Central	1918-'28	4½@5	5.90	5.20
Louis. & Nash.	1918-'23	5	5.80	5.20
Michigan Central	1918-'30	5	6.00	5.50
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'28	5	7.00	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1918-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'25	4½@5	6.70	5.70
N. Y. Central	1918-'32	4½@5	6.25	5.75
Norfolk & West.	1918-'24	4½	5.75	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½@6	6.75	6.00
Penn. Gen. Frgt.	1918-'23	4 @4½	5.60	5.00
St. Louis S. W.	1918-'26	4½@5	7.00	6.00
S. A. L.	1918-'26	5 @6	7.00	6.00
Southern Pacific	1918-'26	4½	5.90	5.00
Southern Ry.	1918-'24	4½@5	6.50	6.00

DEFINES 'DEALER' IN BONDS

Individuals Who Buy and Sell for Investment Are Not in This Class.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Individuals who buy and sell securities for investment or speculation will not be considered "dealers in securities" under the Internal Revenue Bureau's recent ruling on the optional plan for reporting inventories.

"A dealer in securities," said a Treasury statement tonight, authorizing officially the new plan for requiring inventories, "in order to come within the meaning of Treasury decision 2,609, must be a merchant of securities, whether an individual, partnership, or corporation, with an established place of business, whose principal business is the purchase of securities and their resale to customers. Taxpayers who buy and sell for investment or speculation, and (in their individual capacity) officers of corporations or members of partnerships which deal in securities, are not dealers."

Explaining that the Supreme Court, in pending cases, would pass on the legality of the ruling that income and excess profits tax returns might be made on the basis of inventories taken "at cost or market price, whichever is lower," the statement said:

"If, as the result of the decision of the Supreme Court, it is determined that the return of income upon the basis of inventories at market value is not permitted by the law, any dealers in merchandise or in securities, who have made returns upon such basis, will be required to make revised returns based upon inventories taken at cost. In returns filed on or before March 1, dealers in merchandise or in securities will be required to specify on what basis returns were made."

N. Y. Life Assets $934,929,381.

The annual report of the New York Life Insurance Company shows assets of $934,929,381; with upward of 1,900,000 policy holders, and the smallest mortality rate in the company's history. New business for the year amounted to $316,000,000, with a total outstanding at the end of 1917 of $2,673,000,000, and $87,000,000 of policies paid during the year. The company owns Liberty bonds amounting to $12,075,000.

COPPER OUTPUT INCREASED

Porphyry Companies Turn Out More Metal in Spite of Labor Shortage.

Production statements of the so-called porphyry copper companies, the Utah, Chino, Ray Consolidated, and Nevada Consolidated properties, show that, despite higher costs and an insufficient amount of labor at times, considerably more metal was turned out last year than the year before. The Utah Company produced 204,702,325 pounds, a gain of 7,949,694 pounds. This was the largest outturn of the group, but the Ray Consolidated established a better record for expansion. The latter company produced in the twelve months 92,196,679 pounds, an increase of 14,611,966 pounds.

The Chino property reported for the year 82,399,505 pounds, a gain of 6,846,515 pounds. The Nevada Consolidated prepared for the market 80,287,350 pounds. This was the single company to make a poorer showing than in 1916, the decline being 8,544,157 pounds. In the last four months the Nevada ran considerably behind the corresponding periods last year.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Asked.	Saturday Bid.	Saturday Asked.
Lead	6.875	..	6.75	7.00
Spelter	8.00	8.25	8.00	8.25
Antimony	13.875	14.25	13.875	14.25
Quicksilver	$115.00	$123.00	$115.00	$123.00
Aluminium	*28.00	40.00	*38.00	40.00
Iron, No. 2 X foundry	..	34.25	..	34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s	d	Saturday. £	s	d
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	295	0	0	295	0	0
Tin, futures	288	10	0	290	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	10	0

Unquoted Investments.

The Annalist Open Market contains a list of many investments not listed elsewhere—Railroads, Public Utilities, Banks, etc. Bid and offered prices and names of firms making prices. On all news stands, 10 cents—$4 a year by mail—The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

ILLINOIS RATE LAW UPHELD.

Supreme Court Sustains State's Two-Cent Passenger Fare.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Illinois Central Railroad and twenty-eight other roads, by an opinion of the Supreme Court, today lost their fight to have the Illinois 2-cent passenger fare law set aside.

Federal decrees dismissing proceedings instituted by the Illinois Central to restrain the Illinois Public Utilities Commission from putting into effect the 2-cent rate were sustained.

The court also affirmed the lower court opinions, which held that the Interstate Commerce Commission exceeded its authority in issuing an order which brought about the suspension of the 2-cent rate fixed by State law and the substitution of a rate not exceeding 2.4 cents.

"We hold here that the commission's order cannot be given precedence over a State rate established by law," the court held, "except where it is clear and is made to remove a disparity between a State and interstate rate."

The Illinois case grew out of an attempt by railroads to apply to commerce wholly within that State a rate of 2.4 cents a mile fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission for commerce between interior Illinois points and St. Louis, Mo., and Keokuk, Iowa. The Illinois Public Utilities Commission refused to recognize the rate and ordered it suspended, threatening with prosecution any railroad that attempted to enforce it. The 2-cent rate law went into effect July 1, 1907.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—It was said today that the upholding of the Illinois 2-cent fare law by the Supreme Court meant that Illinois railroads would have to refund approximately $3,000,000 of excess fares paid since May 1, 1917.

Allies Form a Nitrate Board.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A nitrate or soda executive for the better distribution and management of purchases in Chile has been formed by representatives of the allied powers. Sir Edmund Wyldbore-Smith, who has been Director of the International Commission for the purchase of supplies for the Allies, is Chairman of the committee, and Robert P. Skinner, American Consul General, is Vice Chairman. The work of the American Consulate here has so increased that it has been necessary to add as helpers Hamilton C. Claiborne, Vice Consul at Bradford, and Stuck Sherman from Queenstown.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange to list $10,151,200 additional capital stock of the General Electric Company.

At the annual elections of the Reading subsidiaries retiring officers and Directors were re-elected.

The Isle Royale Copper Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents, as compared with a previous dividend rate of $1.

Charles L. Babcock, Jr., formerly with J. A. Clark & Co., has become a partner of Earle A. Miller & Co.

George A. Hoyt, formerly with N. W. Halsey & Co. and Parkinson & Burr, has joined the staff of William A. Read & Co.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with that of last week:

	Jan. 12, 1918.	Increase.
Circulation	$5,459,000	$6,000
Loans, disc'ts, and inv.	481,050,000	*3,132,000
Individual deposits, including U. S.	389,812,000	660,000
Due to banks	137,285,000	4,852,000
Time deposits	22,886,000	*222,000
Exchange clearances	17,825,000	*3,722,000
Due from banks	102,947,000	7,036,000
Cash in banks and in Federal Reserve	59,323,000	*578,000
Cash excess and with Federal Reserve	13,056,000	*1,235,000

*Decrease.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
American Oil	.17	18	Humboldt	.60	75
Bay State Gas	8	10	Iron Blossom	.45	50
Begole	.50	75	Iron Cap	18½	19
Bingham Min.	9½	10	Jerome Verde	.70	80
Boston Ely	.60	75	La Rose	.35	37
Bost. & Mont.	.43	45	Majestic	.28	32
Butte & Lon.	.11	14	Mex. Metals	.30	32
Butte & Det.	.18	22	Mojave Tung.	.11	15
Bost & Ariz.	1	6	New Baltic	.90	1¼
Calaveras	1	1¼	Nat. Z. & L.	.21	23
Crown Res.	.18	23	New Cornelia	15½	16½
Con. Arizona	1⅞	2⅛	Nevada Doug.	1	1⅛
Cortes	5	15	Nixon Nev.	.91	97
Champ. Cop.	7	9	Oneco	.30	40
Chief Cons.	1⅞	2	Onondaga	.20	30
Eagle & H. B.	2	2½	Ray Hercules	3⅝	4
Earl-Eagle	5	7	Rilla	1½	2
Fortuna	5	7	S. W. M. p. p.	.75	1
Gold Lake	4	5	S. W. M. f. p.	1	1⅛
Gila Cop. Sul.	.17	17½	Un. Verde Ex.	.36	37
Houghton	.50	75	Victoria Min.	1½	2
Homa Oil	.60	63	Yukon Gold	1⅝	2

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.06
Alta	.03	Justice	.01
Andes	.10	Mexican	.12
Best & Belcher	.02	Ophir	.05
Bullion	.01	Overman	.02
Coledonia	.05	Potosi	.05
Challenge Con.	.05	Seg. Belcher	.02
Chollar	.07	Sierra Nevada	.17
Confidence	.11	Union Con.	.19
Con. Virginia	.12	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry	.01	Mexican dollars	.70
Hale & Norcross	.01		

TONOPAH.			
Belmont	3.10	Goldfield Cons.	.41
Halifax	.08	Goldfield Merger	.03
Jim Butler	.85	Great Bend	.05
McNamara	.16	Jumbo Extep.	.21
Midway	.08	Kewanas	.07
Mizpah	.05	Silver Pick	.04
Monarch Pitts.	.06	Spearhead	.02
Montana	.0?	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.04	Consolidated	.11
Rescue	.08	Morning Glory	.11
Tonopah Exten.	1.80	Union Amalg.	.02
West End	.85	White Caps	.56
West Tonopah	.17	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.03
		Packard	.13
Atlanta	.09	Rochester	.30
Booth	.04	Round Mountain	.21
Florence	.13	United Eastern	3.80

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4⅞	5⅛	Granite	45	50
Dr. Jack Pot	8⅞	8	Isabella	6⅞	8
Elkton	6½	7⅛	McKinney	8	10
El Paso	12	20	Portland	100	110
Fanny R.	2⅛	4	U. Gold M.	15⅞	17⅛
Golden C.	180	184	Vindicator	25	30
Gold Sov.	2⅝	3			

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Thirty-four new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $1,247,600, were chartered today. They include:

Midwood Garage, Brooklyn, $10,000; F. W. Brecht, H. Speth, J. Stoehr, 379 Stanhope St., Brooklyn.

Ell-Ess Holding Corp., Bronx, realty, $5,000; R. Siegel, S. S. Jackson, M. Brookstone, 1,067 Prospect Av.

Paramount Silk Mills, Manhattan, $25,000; I. Bloom, H. D. and S. Cohen, 21 E. 97th St.

Industrial Bond and Share Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; C. Hollender, M. Bucher, R. Soffer, 42 Broadway.

Amplex, Manhattan, mechanical and constructing engineers, $10,000; F. P. Weiner, E. Bernays, J. G. Moses, 52 William St.

Rochester Grocery Co., Rochester, $10,000; J. J. Hill, J. D. Wegman, F. Broskey, Rochester.

Allen Street Garage, Buffalo, $30,000; G. L. Herr, C. T. Smith, C. D. Stephan, Buffalo.

Sunset Dress Co., Manhattan, $6,000; M. Mencher, C. L. Buchwald, W. Eisemen, 601 West 137th St.

The Compound Merchandise Co., Manhattan, $16,600; W. Levine, A. Solomonvich, C. Rosenstock, 393 Osborn St., Brooklyn.

The Truman Cole Mercantile Co., Little Falls, agricultural implements, auto and supplies, and deal in grain, $50,000; T. Cole, A. M. Keller, J. Garlock, Little Falls.

Zeits, Brooklyn, men's and women's wearing apparel, $50,000; P., N. and A. Goldstein, 130 West 112th St.

Alexander Estate, Manhattan, realty, stocks and bonds, 300 shares common stock, no par value; active capital $15,000. A. Baxter, Jr., C. B. Alexander, A. A. Gulick, 127 Riverside Drive.

Thompson Estate Corp., Brooklyn, $50,000; J. J. Crawford, H. J. Uderitz, C. MacCastland, 30 Broad St.

Uneedus Mercantile Corp., Manhattan, telephone and acoustic apparatus, office supplies, $30,000; I. E. A. Konigsberg, H. J. Lucke, S. M. Baeder, 2 Rector St.

The Ninth Avenue Guaranteed Shoe Store, Manhattan, $10,000; J. Vogel, B. and G. Lader, 516 9th Av.

Automobile Digest and Register, Manhattan, publish magazine, $5,000; J. Ehrentreu, M. V. Trainor, H. Sugarman, 150 West 52d St.

Smuggler Extension Corp., Manhattan, mining, milling, and smelting, $25,000; J. L. Tilton, D. and M. Hyman, 61 Broadway.

G. & R. Embroidery Works, Manhattan, $5,000; L. Reich, K. and M. Greenberg, 1,043 Southern Boulevard.

Brooklyn Fur Dressing and Dyeing Co., Manhattan, $5,000; N. Morris, H. Behrens, J. Lieberman, 29 Herkimer Place, Brooklyn.

The Mo-Va-Cu Products Corp., Manhattan, ores, metals, chemicals, and oils, 1,000 shares common stock no par value, active capital $5,000; C. A. Rucker, Jr., J. J. Haesler, W. A. White, 229 West 100th St.

Fli-Bac Screen Corp., Rochester, $750,000; M. N. Wethey, A. J. Borget, J. S. Lepard, Rochester.

Aero Mfg. and Accessories Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; I. Berkowitz, R. Sidel, C. D. Brandt, 18 Dunham Place, Brooklyn.

Organization Service Corp., Manhattan, 500 shares preferred stock $100 each, 500 shares common stock no par value, active capital $5,000; C. H. Spolander, L. B. Schwartz, C. Goll, 418 East 158th St.

North American Commercial Corp., Manhattan, export and import business, $6,000; S. G. Meeker, R. Wylie, Jr., C. A. Carey, Jr., 13 West 64th St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Endel & Peles, Millbrook, $150,000 to $200,000.

Colonial Wine Co., Fredonia, $5,000 to $50,000.

Tompkins County Farmers' Co., Ilion, $5,000 to $20,000.

Jose Bensaube, Jr., Manhattan, $25,000 to $100,000.

R. L. Kenyon Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $75,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

Markets Publishing Corp., Manhattan, $40,000 to $10,000.

AUTHORIZATION.

James H. Dedericks Sons, New Jersey, refine gold and silver, 200 shares preferred stock $100 each, active capital, $30,000. Representative, F. Mehrmann, 16 Maiden Lane.

CHANGE OF NAME.

The Germania Life Insurance Co., Manhattan, to the Guardian Life Ins. Co. of America.

Rutland & Whiting Co., Manhattan, to The Rutland & Whiting, Benjamin Corp.

MERGER.

Oliver Morosco Photoplay Co. and Bosworth, Inc., with the Famous Players Lasky Corp., Manhattan.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Paulhen Sales Co., Manhattan.
Smokers' Supply Co., Manhattan.
Atlantic Hotel Supply Co., Manhattan.
Santa Maria Sugar Co., Manhattan.
The J. A. C. H. Matters Label Co., Manhattan.
Commercial Skirt Co., Manhattan.
L. I. Dress Co., Manhattan.
Lippman & Adasko, Manhattan.
Dulles Baldwin Electric Grill Co., Kerhonkson.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Jan. 14.—Charters filed: National Tractor and Machinery Co., $1,000,000; G. W. Lawson, G. D. Harris, W. D. Bradford, J. M. Wall, H. McKay, A. M. Windeam, all of Chicago.

Maritime Carriers Co., $100,000, J. W. C. Randall, J. W. Bonner, R. Galey, all of New York.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

Mutual Tire and Rubber Co. of Illinois from $5,000 to $100,000.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The recent snowstorms over the West have resulted in a very extensive snow covering over the Winter wheat belt. Furthermore, the drought in the Southwest has been relieved by both snow and rain, and, altogether, the outlook for the new Winter wheat crop has been benefited by the widespread precipitation. The movement of wheat, in common with other grains, has been curtailed by the recent blizzards and receipts were small. The Canadian visible supply decreased 431,000 bushels for the week and the total was 19,024,000 compared with 33,478,000 a year ago.

RYE.—Market steady; No. 2 Western, $1.94, cost and freight New York.

CORN.

Little attempt was made to do business in the corn market on Monday and operations were of a limited character and price changes were extremely narrow. Traffic conditions throughout the entire country east of the Mississippi were virtually suspended as a result of last week's storm.

Many believe that the unseasonably cold weather must have been of benefit to the low grade corn, and on this account there is a disposition to anticipate an improvement in grading when traffic conditions permit of larger receipts. In the local cash market prices were nominal and barely steady, kiln dried No. 3 yellow being quoted at $1.80¾ and No. 3 mixed at $1.75¾, cost and freight New York, prompt shipment, subject to delays, and Argentine corn at $2, cost and freight to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	1.27⅞	1.27⅞	1.27⅞	1.27⅞	...
May	1.25⅞	1.24⅞	1.25⅞	1.25⅞	.98⅞

OATS.

An easier tone prevailed in the oats market and prices at the close were ⅛@⅜c net lower. The volume of business was very light, with traders inclined to be apathetic owing to the poor traffic conditions. Country offers were larger, and this apparently had a tendency to undermine values despite the fact that there seemed to be little probability of much improvement in the movement. The Canadian visible supply increased 614,000 bushels for the week, and the total was 7,048,000. The local cash market was strong and nominal, with standard quoted at 99½c; No. 2 white, $1; No. 3 white, 98½c; No. 4 white, 98c; clipped white, 98c@$1, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	80⅞	79⅞	79⅞	80⅞	..
March	78⅞	78	78⅞	78⅞	..
May	77⅞	76⅞	76⅞	77⅞	57

PROVISIONS.

The hog movement in the West was extremely light, as traffic conditions are in a deplorable state as a result of last week's blizzard. Total receipts at all Western points aggregated only 52,000 hogs, of which 14,000 were at Chicago, 3,000 at Kansas City, and 4,000 at Omaha. Hog prices were slightly higher, and, while this gave the provision list a firm opening, demand was slow, and subsequently prices eased off to below the previous close. Estimated hog receipts at Chicago for Tuesday were 20,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	24.42	24.30	24.32	24.25	15.52
May	24.92	24.77	24.77	24.80	15.95
Ribs—					
January	24.07	23.90	23.92	24.07	14.72
May	24.53	24.35	24.37	24.42	15.12
Pork—					
January	....	..	46.40	46.40	..
May	45.82	45.60	45.60	45.75	28.60

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was dull and featureless. No sales occurred, and at the close values were nominally unchanged to 20 points higher. Offers were light and the cash position continues to show strength, although business was of moderate proportions. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	20.00	..
January	..	..	20.00	19.90
February	..	..	20.00	19.90
March	..	..	20.00	20.00
April	..	..	20.00	19.90
May	..	..	20.20	20.15

COFFEE.

The bullish interest reflected in the earlier months' advance seems to have subsided, and the coffee market yesterday was comparatively quiet, with prices working off under scattered realizing or trade selling. The discussion of peace prospects continues, but without material stimulating demand, and while no improvement has been reported in the ocean freight situation, the trade shows little apprehension that the supply of tonnage will prove inadequate. There were also reports of more numerous offers in the cost and freight market yesterday, which may have contributed to the decline of some 6 to 8 points from Saturday's closing figures. Last prices were steady at a net loss of 5 to 7 points. The local spot market was irregular, with Rio grades unchanged at 8¼c for 7s, while Santos coffees were lower on the basis of 10¼c for 4s.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	..	..	7.73@7.80	7.80
February	..	..	7.95@8.00	8.00
March	8.13	8.10	8.11@8.13	8.17
April	..	..	8.20@8.21	8.26
May	8.27	8.27	8.28@8.29	8.35
June	..	..	8.38@8.39	8.45
July	8.55	8.46	8.48@8.49	8.55
August	..	..	8.58@8.59	8.64
September	8.70	8.68	8.68@8.69	8.74
October	8.80	8.80	8.75@8.76	8.81
November	..	..	8.83@8.84	8.88
December	8.91	8.91	8.90@8.91	8.95

SUGAR.

The demand for refined sugar far exceeds the supply at the present time, and it may be several weeks before permanent relief is realized. The Arbuckle plant has again closed down owing to a lack of coal, leaving but two local interests taking orders. It is believed, however, that local refineries now out of the market will start up shortly, as raw sugars are arriving here in larger quantities. The International Committee has announced a purchase of 40,000 bags Cubas at 4.985c, cost and freight, for Savannah late on Saturday, while yesterday's business included 153,000 bags of Cubas at 4.985c., cost and freight, January loading, 80,000 bags Porto Ricos, centrifugals, at 6.005c., cost, insurance, and freight, prompt shipment, and 360 tons Peruvian molasses at 5½c., cost, insurance and freight, afloat.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 3,001 packages. Comparatively little of the stock reported yesterday had arrived up to a late hour, and the market was so lightly supplied that higher prices were established on all grades and at the advanced rates the market closed very firm. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb, 53@53½c; extras, (92 score,) 52½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 48½@52c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 45@48c; thirds, 42@44c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 55@55½c; extras, 54@54½c; firsts, 50@53½c; seconds, 46@49c; creamery, held, extras, 48c; firsts, 45½@48c; seconds, 43½@45c; thirds, 41@43c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 51½@52c; good to prime, 45@51c; common to fair, 40@47c; renovated, extras, 43@44c; firsts, 41½@42c; lower grades, 39@40c; ladles, current make, firsts, 38½@39c; seconds, 38c; lower grades, 36@37½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 36@36½c; No. 2, 35½c; lower grades, 34@35c.

EGGS.—4,553 cases, not including 450 cases in transit for export. Fresh Western scarce and offerings hardly sufficient for urgent needs. Prices firm and in sellers' favor. Fine to fancy California whites selling at 70@71c affect demand for nearby whites, which move slowly unless offered at about same prices for average quality. Storage eggs unsettled, but the natural market is very strong and tending upward, business is still restricted by uncertainty as to the full effect of Food Administration rulings, but such sales as are reported are at higher prices. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 68@70c; extra firsts, 67@68c; firsts, 66c; seconds and moderately frosted, 64@65c; thirds and poorer, including more seriously frozen, 30@57c; refrigerator, firsts, 45½@46½c; seconds, 44@45c; lower grades, 40@43c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 72@73c; ordinary to good, 68@71c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 64@71c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby whites, pullets, 63@66c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 64@71c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 70@72c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 65@70c.

DIVIDENDS.

125TH DIVIDEND DECLARED
The Home Insurance Company
NEW YORK
56 Cedar Street.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWELVE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable to stockholders of record December 31, 1917, or their legal representatives on demand.

C. L. TYNER, Vice-Pres. and Sec'y.
New York, January 14, 1918.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY AND POWER CO.
140 Broadway, New York, December 21, 1917.

The Board of Directors of Virginia Railway and Power Company have this day declared a dividend of three per cent., equal to three dollars per share on the PREFERRED STOCK of said Company, payable on January 21, 1918, to holders of preferred stock of record on December 31, 1917. The transfer books will not be closed. Dividend checks will be mailed.

G. B. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

GENERAL CIGAR CO., INC.
New York, January 14, 1918.

A quarterly dividend of one dollar ($1.00) per share will be paid on the Common Stock of this Company on February 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record on January 24th, 1918, at 3:00 P. M.

W. A. SNYDER, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The Farmers National Bank, located at Virginia, in the State of Illinois, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

V. E. ROBERTSON, President.
Dated January 8, 1918.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Herrick-Parmelee Company, Inc., for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, Queens Subway Building, Long Island City, New York, on Tuesday, January 29th, at 2 P. M.

M. H. LAUNDON, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF TWENTY MANAGERS of the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind, and of three Inspectors of Election will be held at the Institute, 9th Av. and 34th St., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1918.

LINZEE BLAGDEN, Sec.

$10,500,000

Toledo Traction, Light & Power Company

First Lien 7% Two-Year Gold Bonds

Dated January 1, 1918 Due January 1, 1920

Interest payable January 1 and July 1 in New York. Callable, on four weeks' notice at 101 and interest prior to January 1, 1919, and thereafter at 100½ and interest. Coupon bonds of $1,000 denomination with privilege of registration of principal. The New York Trust Company, Trustee.

Tax Provisions: The Company agrees to pay any Normal Federal Income Tax which it may lawfully pay at the source to an amount not exceeding 4%. The Company also agrees to refund, through the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania four mills tax to holders of these bonds residing in that State.

For complete information in regard to these bonds, we refer to a letter from the President of the Company, copies of which may be had on request and from which we summarize as follows:

These bonds upon their issuance will be secured, in the opinion of counsel, by a first collateral lien on practically the entire electric light and power and street railway business of Toledo. The bonds will also be secured by a lien, subject to divisional bonds, on the artificial gas and heating plants and certain interurban lines aggregating 121 miles of track.

Earnings

of The Toledo Railways and Light Company and Other Operating Subsidiaries of the Toledo Traction, Light and Power Company—Inter-Company Charges Eliminated—Year ended November 30, 1917.

Gross Earnings	$6,175,332.40
Operating Expenses, Maintenance and Taxes (excluding Depreciation)	4,330,135.75
Net Earnings	$1,845,196.65
Proportion of Earnings Applicable to Securities not owned by Toledo Traction, Light and Power Company	326,272.89
Balance	$1,518,923.76
Annual Interest on above $10,500,000 First Lien 7% Bonds	735,000.00
Balance	$783,923.76

Income Applicable To First Lien Bond Interest Over Twice Amount Required

Net Earnings from Electric Light and Power Alone Over 1½ Times First Lien Bond Interest

The replacement value, as determined by independent engineers, of the physical property upon which the First Lien 7% Bonds will be secured by a first collateral lien, is largely in excess of these $10,500,000 bonds.

Toledo, with a present estimated population of 225,000, is one of the important industrial and distributing centers of the Middle West. With its large manufacturing interests and exceptional transportation facilities, Toledo affords an excellent public utility business field, with particular reference to the opportunities presented for the further development of the electric light and power business.

Pending the preparation of the definitive bonds, interim receipts in bearer form will be delivered, exchangeable for definitive bonds when, as and if issued.

We recommend these bonds for investment

Price 98½ and Interest; yielding 7.82%

Complete circular on request

Harris, Forbes & Co — New York City
The National City Co — New York City

$2,000,000

Kansas City Terminal Railway Co.

First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds

Due Jan. 1, 1960

Price 75½ and interest, to yield 5½%

We recommend these bonds for investment

Lee, Higginson & Co. **Tilney, Ladd & Co.**

ESTABLISHED 1810

THE MECHANICS AND METALS NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

STATEMENT OF CONDITION, DECEMBER 31, 1917

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$126,949,982.58
Customers' Liability Under Letters of Credit and Acceptances	8,826,400.23
Overdrafts—Secured and Unsecured	8,031.82
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	3,800,000.00
U. S. Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness	7,665,565.98
Bonds, Securities, etc.	14,400,297.02
Banking House and Other Real Estate	4,400,000.00
Cash and Due From Banks	108,208,303.10
	$274,258,580.73

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock		$ 6,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits		10,510,030.04
Unearned Discount		409,100.00
Reserved for Taxes		15,609.27
National Bank Notes Outstanding		3,787,000.00
Letters of Credit and Time Acceptances (Foreign Dept.)		9,032,327.34
Deposits:		
Individual and Banks	$227,885,716.16	
U. S. Gov't	16,618,797.92	
Total Deposits		244,504,514.08
		$274,258,580.73

DIRECTORS

DANIEL BARNES
JAMES M. BECK
WILLIAM E. COREY
W. R. CRAIG
WM. E. S. GRISWOLD
HENRY O. HAVEMEYER
H. H. HEWITT
WILLIAM A. JAMISON
L. F. LOREE
V. EVERIT MACY
HENRY R. MALLORY
T. FRANK MANVILLE
GATES W. McGARRAH
JOHN McHUGH
S. T. MORGAN
WILLIAM A. PAINE
CHARLES M. PRATT
ROBERT C. PRUYN
SAMUEL F. PRYOR
FERDINAND W. ROEBLING, Jr.
HENRY H. ROGERS
JOHN D. RYAN
GEORGE R. SHELDON
F. de C. SULLIVAN

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT THE ANNUAL Meeting of the American Waldensian Aid Society will be held on Wednesday afternoon, January 16th, 1918, at the residence of Mr. Gilbert Colgate, 306 West 76th Street, at four o'clock, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

ANNA MOORE, Recording Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the American Journal of Nursing Company will be held at the office of the corporation, 52 East 34th St., New York City, January 17th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of directors and such other business as may properly come before such meeting.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Queens Place Realty Company, for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, Queens Subway Building, Long Island City, New York, on Tuesday, January 29th, at 12 o'clock, noon.

FARMLEY W. HERRICK, Secretary.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

25 American Hawaiian S. S.
25 Aluminum Co. of America
25 Babcock & Wilcox
50 Borden's Milk Com.
10 Columbia Bank Stock
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
100 Hudson & Manhattan R. R. Pfd.
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
100 Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.
10 New York Shipbuilding 5s
50 National Sugar Refining
50 Remington Typewriter 2nd Pfd.
50 Texas & Pacific Coal

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25 American Hawaiian S. S.
10 Catskill & New York Steamb't 6s
50 Central Sugar Com. & Pfd.
50 Casein Co. of America
100 Empire Steel & Iron Com.
100 Federal Milk Products
100 Hall Switch & Signal Pfd.
25 Jos. Dixon Crucible
25 Knapp Co. Redeemable Pfd.
100 Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.
25 Lincoln Trust Stock
50 Pennsylvania Salt
50 St. Louis & San Fran. R. R. Pfd.
50 Texas & Pacific Coal

J.K.Rice, Jr.&Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

BUY—SELL

MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
NORTHWEST OIL CO.
COSDEN AND CO.
BONDS & STOCK

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

WANTED

Gray & Davis Com. & Pfd.
Denver Union Water Com. & Pfd.
American Inv. Sec. Com. & Pfd.
Columbian National Life Insurance
General Railway Signal 6s

HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated
53 State St., Boston.
Pine St., N. Y.
4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

We Can Use	We Offer For Sale
50 Gillette Safety Razor	50 American Cyanamid
70 Hale & Kilburn Pfd.	10 Curtiss A. & Motor 6s
100 Kirby Lumber Pfd.	100 Fisk Rubber
100 Mich. Lime & Chem.	5 Pearl'ss Tck & Mot'r 6s
25 West. Church, K. & Co.	25 Pittsburgh Rolls

Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
PHILADELPHIA — Real Estate Tr. Bldg. Tel. Walnut 2500
NEW YORK — Equitable Building. Tel. Rector 5354

Freeport, Texas, Sulphur
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Hoit & Woodward
Telephone 5100 Rector.
71 Broadway, New York, N. Y. — 200 Devonshire St. Boston, Mass.

WE DEAL IN
Royal Baking Powder pfd.
Borden's Milk stocks
Remington Type. stocks
Guaranty Trust Co.
Bankers Trust Co.
Home Insurance Co.
L. A. NORTON
Tel. Broad 2805 — 25 Broad St.

Unlisted Securities Department
Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
Goldschmidt Detinning Com.
Hale & Kilburn Pfd.
Int'l Motor Truck Stocks
Chas. H. Jones & Co.
Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds
20 Broad St. — New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

General Electric Co.
Stock Script
Bought and Sold
F. M. Lockwood & Co.
52 Broadway. Tel. Broad 158

Kirby Lumber Com.
Kirby Lumber Pfd.
National Surety
N. Y. Shipbuilding
GWYNNE BROS
Private Wire to Hartford
25 Broad St., N. Y. — Phone 3232 Broad

AUTOSALES
CORPORATION
YALE & TOWNE
Salisbury & van der Kieft,
45 Pine St., N. Y. — Phone John 1646

Dayton Power & Light Pfd.
Manitoba 5s 1920
Russian Government Bonds
Canadian Government Bonds
GEO REITH & CO
40 WALL ST., N. Y. — Phone John 3000

American Chicle Com.
Guaranty Trust Company
Amer. Investment Sec. Pfd.
Amer. Public Utilities Pfd.
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 2870. New York.

Freeport Texas Co.
Kirby Lumber Co.
Texas & Pacific Coal
Adirondack El. Com. & Pfd.
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Rector 6340. 74 B'way, New York
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

LAST LOAN PAYMENT TODAY.

Country's Receipts to be $355,000,000 and New York's $55,000,000.

The final installment on the Second Liberty Loan falls due today. The allotments on the 4 per cent. loan amounted to $3,808,766,150, subscribers in the New York Federal Reserve District receiving $1,151,184,000. Today's installment technically calls for 40 per cent., but inasmuch as many subscribers have already completed their payments, today's receipts will amount to approximately $355,000,000 for the whole country. The payments at the New York Federal Reserve Bank to total about $55,000,000.

The Bond Issue Division of the Federal Reserve Bank sent out letters last week to all the banks in the district advising them of the payments, and requesting them to make remittances on the specially-prepared forms. In each case the exact amount due was indicated in the letters. In view of the careful arrangements made it is believed that delay and errors will be reduced to a minimum.

In many instances the banks will effect payments by credits on their books. Government deposits with the New York city institutions have been reduced substantially during the past two weeks, and notice has been given the banks that there would be further withdrawals today. At the close of business Friday, the aggregate of deposits of war loan funds with local banks amounted to about $126,000,000.

While heretofore Treasury certificates of indebtedness have been available for the payment of Liberty Loan installments for today's final installment they will not be accepted. There is outstanding approximately $695,000,000 of the 4 per cent. certificates, all of which mature on June 25. In the latter part of November there were sold $401,622,000 of certificates, but the sales of the more recent issue, dated Jan. 2, amount to about $213,000,000, of which the New York Federal Reserve Bank bought about $63,000,000.

Tobacco Company Raises Dividend.

The American Tobacco Company yesterday increased its dividend rate on the common stock from 6 to 7 per cent. per year, declaring a quarterly payment of 1¾ per cent. The dividend will be paid Feb. 1 to stockholders of record Jan. 25. The usual semi-annual disbursement of 3½ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15, was ordered by the directors.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	97½	4s, registered, 1925	104½	105½
2s, coupon, 1930	96½	97½	4s, coupon, 1925	104½	105½
3s, registered, 1918	99	100	2s, coupon, '38, reg	96½	97½
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	97
3s, registered, 1946	84	88	3s, Panama, '61, reg	82	86
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88	3s, Panama '61, coupon	82	86
3s, conversion, 1947	84	88			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.		Yester-day. Bid.	Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	95¼	96¼	95½	3½s Nov., 1954	..	80	..
4½s June, 1965	95¼	96¼	[illegible]	3½s May, 1954	..	80	..
4½s Mar., 1963	95¼	96¼	95½	3½s Nov., 1955	..	80	..
4½s Nov., 1957	96	96½	95½	The following are quoted on a			
4½s May, 1957	96	96½	95½	percentage basis:			
4½s Mar., 1960-'30	89½	90½	[illegible]	4½s 1918-1925	4.90	4.60	5.00
4½s April, 1966	89½	90½	[illegible]	4½s 1926-1931	4.90	4.60	5.00
4¼s Mar., 1964	89½	90½	[illegible]	4s 1921-1925	4.90	4.60	5.00
4¼s May, 1962	89½	90½	[illegible]	4¼s April 1920	4.90	4.60	5.00
4¼s Sept., 1960	89½	90½	89½	4½s 1918-1919	4.90	4.60	5.00
4s May, 1959	86	86½	86	3½s 1940-1951	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s Nov., 1958	86	86½	86	3½s 1930-1959	5.00	4.75	5.00
4s May, 1957	86	86½	86	3½s 1922-1929	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s Nov., 1956	84½	86	84½	3½s 1919-1921	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s Nov., 1955	84½	86	84½	3s 1940-1953	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s Nov., 1936	89	..	89	3s 1926-1930	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s May, 1919	98½	..	98½	3s 1918-1925	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s Nov., 1918	99	..	99				

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	13	16	Interstate Electric pf.	90	95
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	68	72	Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Am. Gas & Electric	90	92	Miss. River Power	9	12
Am. Gas & Electric pf.	40	42	Miss. River Power pf.	33	36
Am. Light & Traction	210	215	Northern Ohio Electric	25	30
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	90	93	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	65	70
Am. Power & Light	45	50	North. Ont. L. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Power & Light pf.	70	73	North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	34	40
Am. Public Utilities	25	30	Northern States Power	61	65
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	58	61	North. States Pow. pf	86	88
Am. Water W. & Elec.	4½	5½	Northern Texas Electric	47	52
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	60	63	Northern Tex. Elec. pf	70	75
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	9	12	Ozark Pow. & Water	..	46
Carolina Power & Light	30	35	Pacific Gas & Electric	35	37
Carolina P. & L. pf.	90	91	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	82	85
Cities Service	212	215	Pine Bluff Co. pf.	86	90
Cities Service pf.	74½	75½	Pub. Service Sec. pf.	70	75
Colorado Power	22	24	Puget S. T., L. & P.	..	12
Colorado Power pf.	95	100	Puget Sd. T., L. & P. pf.	40	45
Columbus Electric pf.	75	..	Rep. Ry. & L. Secur. pf.	..	..
Com. Power, Ry. & L.	21	..	Republic Ry. & Light	21½	..
Com. Pow. Ry. & L. pf.	62	65	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	..	..
Cons. Power pf.	85	..	Sierra Pac. El. pf.	59	61
Consumers Power pf.	80	90	Southern Cal. Edison	80	82
Dayton Power & L. pf.	73	78	South. Cal. Edison pf.	95	..
Duluth Edison	75	80	Standard Gas & Elec.	..	7
Eastern Texas Electric	30	35	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	20	23
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	75	80	Tampa Electric	102	..
El Paso Electric	93	97	Tenn. Ry., L. & Pow.	2	3
El Paso Electric pf.	87	92	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	10	12
Electric B. & S. pf.	90	93	Texas Power & L. pf.	97	100
Electric Properties	55	60	Tri-City Ry. & L. pf.	82½	85
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	54	56	U. G. Improvement	80	81½
Federal Light & Trac.	8	10	United Light & Rys.	27	30
Federal L. & Trac. pf.	..	40	United L. & Rys. pf.	61	63
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	16	..	Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf.	82	84
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	..	60	West. P. Ter. & W. P.	10	15
Gas & Elec. Securities	280	300	W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf	50	65
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	90	98	West. Penn. P. pf.	95	100
Idaho Power 7% pf.	98	100	Western Power	9	11
Int. M. Ry., L. & P. pf.	95	98	Western Power pf.	40	45
Interstate Electric	35	40	Yadkin Riv. Power pf.	98	100

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alabama Water 6s, '20	97	98½	Miss. R. Power 1st 5s.	67	70
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s.	61	65	Miss V. G. & E. 5s, '22	80	85
Appa. Power 6s, 1941	70	75	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	84	86
Carolina P. & L. 5s	90	92	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	75	80
Central P. & L. 1st 6s.	93	95	Nor. States P. 5s, 1926	90	94
Central Ill. Light 5s	93	98	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	87	87½
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	90	93	Nor. Texas Elec. col. 5s	82	87
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	65	70	Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1939	100½	102
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1941	97	100	Omaha & C. B. 5s	50	60
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	85	90	P. G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '21	..	..
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	90	93	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s.	99	101
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s.	100½	101½	Puget Sd. Tr. L. & P. 5s, 1919	97	98½
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	90	92½	Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19	93	96½
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s.	85	90	Std. Gas of N. J. 6s, '45	94	96
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s.	93	100	So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39	89	92
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	95	98	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	85	92
El Paso Elec. col. 5s.	87	90	U. S. R. R. & M. 5s, '25	111	111
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	74	76	Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32	73	78
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	93	96	Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	93	96
Int. M. R., L. & P. 6s.	97	100	United Util. cv. 6s, '43	83	85
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '21	90	96	Utah Securities 6s	82½	84½
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '38	90	96	Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s.	95	98
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	87½	90	Western Power 1st 5s.	90	95
Middle West U. 6s, '25	90	96	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s.	106	108	West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	90	92
			Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	90	93

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Following early hesitation and irregularity, prices weakened in the closing dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. An unconfirmed report that the Treasury Department was about to put out a new issue of United States certificates of indebtedness at a higher rate than 4 per cent. exerted an adverse influence.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
350	Am. Can	37	36½	36½	10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	29½	29¼	29½
40	Am. Linseed	29¾	29½	29½	10	North. Pac.	85½	83¾	83¾
160	Am. Loco.	54	54¼	53½	30	Pennsylvania	46½	46	46
520	Am. S. & R.	80¼	78½	78½	10	Ray Copper	22½	22½	22½
270	Am. Su. Tob.	68¾	68¼	67½	1,640	Reading	72¾	70¾	71
940	Anac. Cop.	62½	60¾	60½	250	Rep. I. & S.	76	74¾	75
60	A., G. & W. I.	96½	96¼	96¼	30	Sinclair Oil	30½	30	30
240	Bald. Loco.	58¼	57½	57½	130	So. Railway	23½	22¾	22¾
3:0	Balt. & Ohio	51½	51	51	1,090	Studebaker	50	47¾	47¾
2,500	Beth. St'l B.	78¾	73½	74½	10	Texas Co.	140¾	140¾	140¾
20	Can. Pacific	137½	137½	137½	370	Tob. Prod.	51¾	50¾	51½
330	Cent. Leather	63½	62½	62½	8,6	Union Pac.	112¾	110½	110¾
350	Ches. & Ohio	51	50¾	50¾	20	Un. Cig. St.	93½	92¼	91¾
50	C., M. & St. P.	44½	43¾	43¾	35,790	U. S. Steel	92¾	90½	90½
130	C., R. I. & P.	19½	18½	18¼	480	Utah Copper	80¾	79¾	79¾
270	Corn Prod.	31½	30¾	31	30	Va.-Car. Ch.	38¾	38½	38½
960	Crucible St'l	53½	52½	52¾	20	Westing. El.	39¾	39½	39½
50	Cuba Cane Su.	29	28¾	28¾	2,080	Willys-Over.	17¾	16½	16½
1,550	Dist. Secur.	37½	35¾	35¾		BONDS.			
350	Erie	14¾	14½	14½	2,400	Liberty 3½s	98.56	98.34	98.54
10	Do 1st pf.	24½	24½	24½	1,100	Do 1st 4s	97.90	97.20	97.10
10	Gen. El. rights	2½	2½	2½	2,050	Do 2d 4s	96.56	96.50	96.50
900	Gen. Motors	113¼	110	110		MINING STOCKS.			
10	Goodrich Co.	39½	39½	39½	1,770	Atlanta	.10½	.10	.10½
20	Gt. Nor. Ore	26½	26½	26½	150	Belmont	3.25	3.25	3.25
50	Inspir. Cop.	44½	44	44	1,100	Caribou	.04½	.04½	.04½
570	Int. Mer. M.	23½	20¾	21	350	Gold. Con.	.44	.43	.44
3,580	Do pf.	92¾	88¾	88¾	400	Jim Butler	.75	.75	.75
20	Int. Paper	28¾	28¾	28¾	300	Jumbo Ex.	.19	.19	.19
40	Kenne. Cop.	31½	31¼	31¼	1,000	Kewanas	.08½	.08½	.08½
60	Lack. Steel	73¾	73¾	73¾	600	Man. Ton.	.09½	.09½	.09½
10	Lehigh Val.	55¾	55¾	55¾	200	Man. Con.	.11	.11	.11
1,000	Mex. Petrol.	83½	82¾	82¾	1,000	Morn. Glory	.13	.13	.13
200	Midvale Steel	46½	45½	45½	50	Ontario	5.00	5.00	5.00
200	Mo. Pacific	21½	20½	20½	500	West End	.67	.67	.67
90	Nat. Enamel	40½	39¾	39¾	700	White Caps	.38	.37½	.38
250	N. Y. Cent.	69¾	68½	69¾					

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
235	Con. Coal	106	105½	105½	450	Do pf.	74	70	74
200	Con. Power	94	93	93	35	Md. Casualty	75	75	75
2,070	Cosden	7¾	7½	7¾	22	Mt. Vernon	17½	16½	16½
20	Do pf.	3¾	3¾	3¾	20	M. & M. N. B.	27	27	27
320	Davison Ch.	38½	36	36½	245	M. & M. Tr.	69½	68	68
75	Elkhorn	23¾	23½	23¾	50	North. Cent.	72	71½	72
20	Fid. & Dep.	115	115	115	100	W., B. & A.	28	28	28
1,151	Houston Oil	50½	48	50½	50	Wayland	3½	3½	3½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$7,000	Coalen & Co. 6s, B.	81½	81	81	$6,000	Elkhorn 6s	98½	96½	98½
2,000	Con. C'l ref. 5s	82½	82½	82½	8,000	Houston Oil div. ctfs.	95	94	94½
5,500	Do 6s	102½	102½	102½	3,000	Kirby L. 6s	96½	96½	96½
1,000	Con. Gas 5s.	98½	98½	98½	13,000	Un. Ry. 4s	74½	74½	74½
5,000	Con. P. 4½s.	82	82	82	8,000	W., Balt. & A. 5s	83½	83½	83½

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
11	Am. Zinc pf.	43	42½	43	50	Nipissing	8½	8½	8½
200	Adventure	1⅝	1½	1⅝	225	North Butte	15	14½	14½
50	Ahmeek	81	80	80	320	Old Dom.	43½	43	43
25	Allouez	52	50½	52	85	Osceola	62	61	61
50	Anaconda	61½	61¼	61¼	140	Pond Creek	17¾	17½	17½
170	Ariz. Com'l	12½	12½	12½	80	Quincy	74	71½	71½
105	Cal. & Ariz.	61½	63½	61½	40	Ray Con.	22¾	22½	22½
7	Cal. & Hecla	450	441	441	100	Santa Fe	70c	70c	70c
25	Centennial	12	12	12	10	Shannon	5¼	5¼	5¼
120	Cop. Range	46	45½	45½	5	St. Mary's	53	53	53
210	Davis-Daly	5⅛	5	5	75	Super. & Bos.	3¼	3	3¼
40	East Butte	10	9¾	9¾	10	Trinity	3¾	3¾	3¾
75	Isl'd Creek	52	50	50	70	U. S. Smelt.	43½	44	44
1	Isle Royale	25	19½	20	21	Do pf.	44½	44½	44½
100	Kerr Lake	5¼	5¼	5¼	25	Utah Apex	2½	2½	2½
10	Keweenaw	1½	1½	1½	200	Utah Metals	2⅝	2½	2½
50	Mass. Con.	6½	6½	6½	10	Winona	1½	1¾	1½
10	Mohawk	58½	58½	58½	65	Wolverine	35	35	35
95	New Riv. pf.	77	76	76					

Railroads.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
9	Bos. & Alb.	125	125	125	10	Mass. Elec.	2	2	2
35	Bos. & Me.	21½	21¼	21¼	25	Do pf.	9¼	9½	9½
90	Bos. & Prov.	161	159	159	11	Old Colony	97	97	97
13	Fitchb'g pf.	50	51	51	40	West End	39	39	39

Miscellaneous.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
35	A. Ag. Ch. pf.	91	90½	91	25	N. E. Tel.	97½	96½	97½
8	Am. Pneu. Ser.	1	1	1	8	Nova Sco. Stl.	67¾	67¾	67¾
10	Am. Sugar	100	100	100	24	Swift	127½	127¼	127½
1	Do pf.	109	109	109	25	Torrington	48½	48½	48½
419	Am. T. & T.	103½	102½	102½	75	United Drug	70	70	70
30	Am. Wool. pf.	92½	92½	92½	15	Do 1st pf.	49	49	49
40	Cub. P. Cem't	13½	13½	13½	11	United Fruit	120	119	119
10	A., G. & W. I. pf.	60	60	60	225	United Shoe	42	41½	42
23	Edison Elec.	146	145	145	30	Do pf.	25½	25½	25½
251	Mass. Gas	80	80	80	1,975	Ventura Oil	6	5¾	5¾
					100	West. Union	88½	88½	88½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	77	76½	76½	$9,700	Lib. 3½s	98.50	98.20	98.20
1,000	Unit. Fr. 4½s	93	93	93	24,000	Do cv. 4s	98.00	97.00	97.0
5,000	Ventu. 7s, f. p.	80	80	80	6,500	Do 4s	97.00	96.10	96.50

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
80	Am. Ship. pf.	86½	86½	86½	105	Sears, Roeb.	144½	143½	143½
70	Booth Fish	20	20	20	50	Stew. Warn.	48	47½	47½
50	Chi. Pn. T.	50	50	50	492	Swift & Co.	128¾	127½	127½
20	Cudahy	110	110	110	1,360	Un. Carbide	51	49¼	49½
3	Com. Edison	106	106	106	110	Wilson	48¾	48	48
145	Lindsay Lt.	24½	24½	24½	18	Do pf.	96	96	96
5	Public Serv.	75	75	75	100	Haskell-Bar.	34½	34½	34½
15	Qu. Oats pf.	98	98	98					

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Ch. Rys. 1st 5s	83	83	83	$1,200	Liberty 3½s	98.26	98.26	98.26
1,000	C. Edis. 1st 5s	92½	92½	92½	1,000	Do 1st 4s	97.50	97.30	97.40
1,000	Peo. Gas 5s.	80	80	80	3,050	Do 2d 4s	96.60	96.40	96.50
2,000	So. S. El. 4½s	80	80	80					

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
21	Am. Gas	87	86½	87	285	Phila. Elec.	26	25¾	25½
100	Buff. & S. t. c.	58	58	58	325	Phil. R. T. t. c.	29½	28¾	29
25	Buff. & S. pf.	46	46	46	180	Reading	72¾	71	71
70	Elec. Stor.	49½	49	49½	295	Tono. Belmt	3⅜	3¼	3¼
30	Ins. N. A.	25½	25½	25½	65	Tono. Min.	4	4	4
700	L. Sup. Cp.	12¾	12½	12½	35	Union Trac.	41½	41½	41½
10	Lehigh Val.	56½	56½	56½	140	U. Gas Imp.	70¾	70	70
186	Penn. R. R.	46½	45½	46	120	War. I. & S.	8½	8	8
10	Phila. Co. cum. pf.	33	33	33	100	W. Cramp & S.	79¾	79½	79½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$6,000	El. & P. Tr. 4s	73	73	73	$4,000	Do 2d 4s	96.36	96.36	96.36
6,000	Interst. R. 4s	42	42	42	3,000	P. Co. c. 4½s	91½	91½	91½
1,000	L. V. C. 7s	100½	100½	100½	6,000	Ph. El. 1st 5s	95½	95	95
1,000	Lib. 3½s	98.40	98.40	98.40	2,000	Read. g. 4s	83½	83½	83½
1,000	Do 1st 4s	97.74	97.74	97.74					

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4,000	‡Aetna Exp.	7⅝	7	7½	1,000	‡Maxim Mun	½	⅜	⅜
200	‡Car. L. & P.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	100	N. A. P. & P	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1,000	Chev. Motor	110	105	105	200	N. Y. Tran.	18	17¾	18
200	‡C. S. Corp. (old)	213	214	215	200	‡P.-L. Coal	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
925	‡Cuprite Sul.	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1,600	‡Prud. Pict.	6	5⅞	6
700	‡Elec. Gun	⅜	⅜	⅜	2,200	Smith M. T.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
250	Emerson P.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	300	‡Stand. Mot.	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜
100	Holly S. Cp. of	99½	99½	99½	1,500	Sub. Boat v. t. ctfs.	14	13⅝	13⅝
8,100	‡Int. Lube C	2⅛	2	2	1,200	Tri'e Film v. t. ctfs.	½	½	½
500	‡Kirby Lum.	11⅞	10½	11⅞	2,000	U. S. S'p Co.	5⅛	4⅞	5
200	‡Do pf.	63	60	63	8,000	‡Ur. Motors	22½	21	22
300	Mar. of Am.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	2,000	‡W.-M. A. Co	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	South. Penn. Oil Co.	275	275	275
1	Standard Oil Co. of N. J.	530	530	530

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	†‡Allen Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝	2,000	†‡Midw. Oil	112	108	110
3,000	†‡Am. Oil	19	19	19	1,000	‡Do pf.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
9,400	†‡Am. Ven. O.	10	8	9	600	‡Midw. Ref.	100	107	107
1,000	‡Barn. O. & G.	1⅛	1	1⅛	1,000	†‡M. Wells P.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10,000	†‡Bost.-Wyo.	25	22	25	1,000	‡N. Y.-Okla.	⅝	⅝	⅝
4,050	‡Cos. & Co.	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	1,500	†‡N. W. Oil	60	58	50
8,350	‡Crown Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1,000	†‡Okla. Oil	4⅛	4	4
4,800	Cumb. P. & R.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	1,500	‡Okla. P. & R.	7	6⅝	6⅝
500	‡Elk B. Pet.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	2,500	†‡Omar O. & G.	36	36	36
1,500	‡Esmer Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞	1,800	†‡Over. Pet.	18	16	16
1,000	‡Federal Oil	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	100	‡Pan Am. P.	42	42	42
600	†‡Glenrock Oil	4	3⅝	3⅝	500	‡Pa.-Ky. Oil	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
400	‡Han. O. & R.	7	6½	6½	4,500	‡R. R. O. & G.	⅛	⅛	⅛
6,400	‡Houston Oil	50½	48	48½	4,500	‡Rice Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
700	‡Inter. Pet.	13½	13⅛	13¼	200	‡Sap. O. & R.	9½	9½	9½
6,500	†‡Isl'd O. & T.	3	2⅝	2⅝	2,200	Seq. O. & R.	½	½	½
3,800	Kenova Oil (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛	300	‡Stanton Oil	1⅛	1	1
400	‡Merritt Oil	23	22	22	2,000	‡Un. West. Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	Met. Petrol.	⅝	⅝	⅝	810	‡Victoria Oil new stock	3⅝	3¼	3⅜

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	†‡Atlanta	10	9	10	1,200	†Jumbo Ext.	20	19	20
7,000	Big Ledge	1⅛	1	1	1,000	†‡Kewanas	7	7	7
7,000	‡Boe. & Mon.	47	43	46	1,000	†‡Kirk. Porph.	50	50	50
200	‡B'ahaw Cop.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	200	Magma Cop.	38	38	38
500	ButteCop. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	1,300	†‡Marsh M.	5⅛	5	5
2,100	Butte Det.	⅝	⅝	⅝	300	Mason Val.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2,300	†‡Caledonia	54	52	53	1,000	‡Mons. Chief	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	‡Calu. & Jer.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	3,000	†‡Moth. Lode	26½	25	26
500	Canada Cop.	2	2	2	2,000	†‡Nat. Leas.	5	5	5
42,000	†‡Cerbat Sil. (a pros.)	60	65	68	3,000	†‡N. Z. & L.	25	23	24
400	‡Coco River	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	1,000	†N. Oph. M.	20	20	20
2,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	2⅛	1⅞	2	400	‡N. Cornella	16½	16	16½
500	Con. Copper	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	400	N. Y. & H. Ros.	13	12½	13
800	‡Con.-H'st'd.	28	25	25	2,400	†‡Nickias M.	44	42	44
250	‡Copper Val.	1	1	1	400	Niplas. Min.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
500	Cresson Con.	5⅛	5	5⅛	1,500	‡Nixon Nev.	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,500	‡Emma Con.	⅛	⅛	⅛	2,300	†‡Pole St. C.	23	22	23
2,000	†‡Fortu. Con.	39	39	39	3,400	†Port. Co. C.	34	33	34
875	†‡Gibson Cop.	2⅝	2½	2½	2,800	†‡Prov. Min.	47	46	47
2,500	‡Globe Dom.	⅛	⅛	⅛	400	‡Ray Her. M.	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛
500	‡Gold'd'ron	⅛	⅛	⅛	400	†Roch. Min.	30	29	29
500	‡Green Monst.	⅛	⅛	⅛	2,200	S. K. of Ar.	⅛	⅛	⅛
850	Hecla Min.	4⅛	4	4⅛	1,000	Stan. Sil.-L.	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,100	†‡Int. Mines	10	10	10	1,000	†Success Min.	8	8	8
500	‡Iron Blos.	⅛	⅛	⅛	200	‡Tono. Belm.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,000	‡Jer. Verde (a pros.)	½	½	½	1,200	Tono. Ext.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,200	‡Jer.-Presc't	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	120	‡Tono. Min.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,300	†‡Jim Butler	76	75	76	100	Unit. East.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
500	Josevig-Ken. (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛	2,000	†‡Utica Min.	11	10	11
					1,500	†W. E. Con.	68	67	68
					10,300	Wh. C. Min.	½	½	½
					3,300	†W. G. Ext. (a pros.)	14	13	13

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$50,000	‡A. T. & T. 1-yr. 6s, w. i.	99¼	99⅛	99¼	$6,000	‡Can. G. 5s	95½	95⅜	95⅜
1,000	‡Beth. St. 5s, 2-yr. notes	97½	97½	97½	10,000	‡G. Elec. 6s, 2-yr. n. 1919	99½	99½	99½
					42,444	‡Russ. G. 6½s	51½	49	50½

*Odd lot. †Selling cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Ask.
Air Reduct'n	70	76	70	76
Am.-Brit. Mfg.	2	5	2	5
Do pf.	25	35	25	35
Am. Writ. P.	1⅝	2⅛	1⅝	2⅛
Plumenthal	95	102½	90	100
Do pf.	90	100	85	100
Br.-Am. Tob. registered	15⅛	16⅛	15½	16⅛
Do coupon	17	18	17	18
Butt'w'th Jud.	42	45	42	45
Can. C. & Fy.	15	25	15	25
Do pf.	45	50	45	50
Can. Nat. G.	⅛	⅝	⅛	⅝
Carbon Steel	78	82	76	82
Carwen Steel	8	9	8	9
Chal. Mot. pf.	..	50	..	50
Chalm. Motors	4⅛	5	4⅛	5
Char. Iron	7⅛	8	7⅛	8
Char. Iron pf.	5⅝	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛
Cities Serv. pf	73	75	73	75
Ev. Heaney	20⅛	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛
Free. Texas	39	41	39	41
Grant M. Car	2	4	2	4
Hall Signal	4½	6	4½	6
Hall Sig. pf.	12	16	12	16
Havana Tob.	⅝	1	⅝	1
Hav. Tob. pf.	2	5	2	5
Holly Sugar	37	42	35	45
Hupp. Motor	2	2½	2	2½
Int. Mangan.	8⅛	9	8⅛	9
Int. Motors	10	14	10	14
Int. Mot. 2d pf.	15	17	15	17
Int. Rubber	9⅛	10½	9⅛	10½
Int. Trad. pf.	59	75	55	75
Key. T. & R.	13½	14	13½	14
K. T. & R. pf	11½	13⅛	11⅛	13⅛
Kresge	70	75	70	75
Kresge pf.	95	105	95	105
Lake T. Boat	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
Do 1st pf.	5	6	5	6
Lt. Val. C. S.	70	75	70	75
Lima Loco.	44	50	44	50
Lukens Steel	40	45	40	45
Do 1st pf.	101	105	101	105
Marlin Arms	75	85	75	85
Aden. Transit	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛

INDUSTRIALS. Continued.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Ask.
Mitchell Mot	35	40	35	40
Nash. Motors	75	85	75	85
Nat. Motors	11	13	11	13
N. Y. Ship.	38	40	38	40
Peer. T. & M.	16	17	16	17
Poole E. & M.	50	60	50	60
Reo Truck	38	48	38	48
St. L., R. M. & P.	31	35	31	35
Smith, A. O.	10	13	10	13
Do pf.	85	90	85	90
St. Jos. Lead	14½	15	14½	15
Todd Ship	72	75	72	75
Un. Zinc Sm.	1⅛	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝
U. S. L. & H.	1⅛	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝
Do pf.	1⅝	2⅛	1⅝	2⅛
World Film	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛

OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Ask.
Beth. O. & G.	9⅛	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛
Cos. & Co. pf	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
Elk. O. & G.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Friar Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Glenrock Oil	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
Hous. Oil pf.	65	70	64	67
Humble Goose	4	4⅛	4	4⅛
Ky. Petrol	6	6⅛	6	6⅛
Lost City Oil	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Okla. Oil pf.	14	15	14	15
Pierce Oil	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛
Pa. Gasoline	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Savoy Oil	9	9⅝	9	9⅝
Sinclair Gulf	16	18	16	18
United West	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Victor Oil	60	62	60	62
Way. O. & G.	3⅛	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝

MINING STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Ask.
Alaska B. M.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Booth	4	5	4	5
Butte-N. Y.	⅝	1	⅝	1
Cashboy	4	5	4	5
First Nat. C.	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
Gold Merger	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
La Rose	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Louisiana Con.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛

BOND.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Ask.
Pierce Oil 6s	70	74	70	74

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.		Yester-day. Bid.	Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	17	18	17	Penn.-Mex. Fuel	43	48	43
Atlantic Refining	925	950	900	Prairie Oil & Gas	435	445	430
Borne-Scrymser	450	475	450	Prairie Pipe Line	250	255	245
Buckeye Pipe Line	96	99	93	Solar Refining	290	310	290
Chesebrough Mfg.	325	350	325	Southern Pipe L.	170	180	170
Colonial Oil	10	40	10	South. Penn. Oil	280	290	275
Continental Oil	475	500	465	S. W. Penn.	95	105	95
Crescent Pipe Line	35	37	34	Stand. Oil of Cal.	227	232	225
Cumberland P. L.	120	130	120	Stand. Oil of Ind.	615	625	610
Eureka Pipe Line	200	210	195	Stand. Oil of Kan.	450	480	450
Galena Signal Oil	127	132	130	Stand. Oil of Ky.	300	310	310
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	120	130	120	Stand. Oil of Neb.	485	515	485
Illinois Pipe Line	185	195	180	Stand. Oil of N. J.	530	535	525
Indiana Pipe Line	100	102	97	Stand. Oil of N. Y.	250	255	250
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	12	13½	12½	Stand. Oil of Ohio	410	420	415
National Transit	185	195	180	Swan & Finch	100	105	95
N. Y. Transit	125	135	125	Union Tank	86	90	85
Northern Pipe L.	98	102	95	Vacuum Oil	355	365	350
Ohio Oil	323	328	315	Washington Oil	30	35	30

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yester-day. Bid.	Asked.	Satur-day. Bid.		Yester-day. Bid.	Asked.	Satur-day. Bid.
American Cigar	87	93	87	MacAndrews & F.	173	180	176
Do pf.	88	95	88	Do pf.	93	98	93
Conley Foil	200	250	200	P. R.-Am. Tobacco	155	175	155
J. S. Young	130	150	130	Do scrip	115	125	115
Do pf.	100	106	100	R. J. Reynolds	375	425	375
				Do pf	100	103	100

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.		Yester-day. Bid.	Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
Aetna pf.	44	47	44	Colt's Arms	56	59	56
American Brass	220	222	220	Du Pont	240	245	237
Atlas Powder	155	160	155	Hercules	240	250	237
Do pf.	94½	98	95	Do pf.	112	115	110
Babcock & Wilcox	109	112	100	Niles-Bem't-Pond	112	117	112
Bliss	..	450	..	Scovill Mfg	405	450	405
Do pf.	73	83	73	Winchester Arms	100	..	..
Can. Found'y	128	160	128				

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Otis Elevator Preferred
Peerless Truck & Mot. 6s
Keyes, Haviland & Co.
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C. C Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. — 'Phone 6780 Rector

AMER. LT. & TRACT. COM. & PFD.
AMER. GAS & ELEC. COM. & PFD.
NOR. STATES POWER COM. & PFD.
UNITED LT. & RYS. COM. & PFD.
H. F. McConnell & Co.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
25 Pine St. Tel. 6084 John. New York

WANTED
50 Continental Ins.
50 American Surety
25 Franklin Ins.
20 Home Insurance
J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

SOUTH PACIFIC COAST RAILWAY COMPANY

First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Guaranteed Gold Bonds, Due July 1st, 1937.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee under the Mortgage made by the South Pacific Coast Railway Company dated July 1, 1887, will receive bids for the sale to the Sinking Fund under said mortgage of so many of the bonds of said issue as Fifty-seven Thousand Forty-two Dollars and Forty-eight Cents ($57,042.48) applicable to the purpose will redeem at or under par and accrued interest, and that it will to the extent of said Fifty-seven Thousand Forty-two Dollars and Forty-eight Cents ($57,042.48) purchase and redeem such bonds as may be offered at or below the rate above stated, giving preference to the lowest bids received.

Bids should be presented before twelve o'clock noon on the 24th day of January, 1918, and should be enclosed in a sealed wrapper, directed as follows:

"Proposals to Sinking Fund of the South Pacific Coast Railway Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York, N. Y."

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that ownership certificates in respect of accrued interest must accompany the bonds, and unless exemption is claimed the income tax must be withheld.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee.
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
New York, January 2nd, 1918.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company
First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 3d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1917, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,259.26, in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the fifth day of February, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be endorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.
Dated January 3, 1918.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 5% SINKING FUND CONVERTIBLE BONDS

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, successor to Colonial Trust Company, as Trustee under International Paper Company Mortgage dated January 3, 1905, hereby invites offers to the Sinking Fund for the sale of bonds issued under said mortgage, to exhaust the sum of One Hundred and Sixty-eight Thousand, One Hundred and Forty-nine Dollars and Sixty-one Cents ($168,149.61). Bonds offered at the lowest prices will be given preference.

Sealed offers will be opened at the office of the undersigned, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at twelve o'clock noon, January 16, 1918, and should be indorsed "Offers for the Sale of Bonds to the International Paper Company Sinking Fund."

The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.
Dated, New York, January 3, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has made application for the renewal of Certificate No. N 119422 for 100 shares of Common stock of Reading Company, issued to Joel Jacobs and dated the 19th day of October, 1917, the same having been lost or destroyed.

Finder will please return to 1877 Broadway, N. Y.

JOEL JACOBS,
1877 Broadway, New York City.

THE ST. CLAIR NATIONAL BANK, located at Freedom, in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment. H. R. ROSS, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF NEW YORK TRANSIT COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 26 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, January 29, 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF NEW YORK TRANSIT COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 26 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, January 29, 1918, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of voting on a proposition to amend the Certificate of Incorporation of New York Transit Company to cover additional lines.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. January 18, 1918, to 10 o'clock A. M. January 30, 1918.

D. S. BUSHNELL, President.
GEORGE CHESEBRO', Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK
130 EAST 15TH STREET
January 2, 1918

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office MONDAY, January 21, 1918. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 12, 1918, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 22, 1918. R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

THE MORTGAGE-BOND COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 55 LIBERTY STREET. New York, January 8, 1918.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on Wednesday, January 23, 1918, at 2 P. M., at the office of the Company, 55 Liberty Street, New York City, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of Election to serve at the next Annual Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, including action on a Resolution to decrease the number of Directors from twenty to seventeen.

GURDON M. MAYNARD, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of the Clarice Dress Co., Inc.:

TAKE NOTICE that a meeting of the stockholders of the CLARICE DRESS CO., INC., will be held at the office of MAURICE L. SHAINE, the attorney for the company, at No. 200 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of February, 1918, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of acting upon a proposition to be submitted to the stockholders by the Board of Directors of the said corporation to dissolve the corporation forthwith.

CLARA RUBENSTEIN, Secretary.
Dated New York, January 12th, 1918.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

Take notice that the annual meeting of the stockholders of ASSOCIATED BLUE BOOK PUBLICATIONS, A CORPORATION, will be held at the office of the company, No. 243 West 39th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Wednesday, January 23, 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors, of considering and acting upon an amendment to the By-laws reducing the number of Directors from five to three, and for the discussion of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. T. W. SNEAD, Secretary.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of THE F. B. STEARNS COMPANY of New York will be held at the office of the corporation, corner BROADWAY AND 57TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY, on Tuesday, January 15th, at 12 M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting.

H. M. SALISBURY, Secretary & Treasurer.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Edmunds & Jones Corporation, Detroit, Michigan, for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Corporation, 32 William St., New York City, on Tuesday, January 22d, 1918, at twelve o'clock noon.

Dated, Detroit, Mich., January 8th, 1918.
V. E. JONES, Secretary.

Welin Marine Equipment Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this corporation, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, 50 East 42nd Street, Manhattan, New York City, on Monday, January 21st, 1918, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GEORGE H. SCHROEDER, Secretary.

Association of American Horse Shows, Inc.

The annual meeting of members will be held at the Biltmore Hotel, New York City, at 12:00 o'clock noon on Tuesday, January 29th, 1918, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

PIERRE LORILLARD, Jr., Secretary.

NOTICE

GLOBE RUBBER TIRE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting and election will be held at the office of the Corporation Trust Company of America, Wilmington, Delaware, on Tuesday, February 5th, 1918, at 11 A. M.

J. B. LINERD, Secretary.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of SCHOB & WIESER, INC., will be held at the office of company, 108 Park Row, New York City, Monday, January 28th, at 6 o'clock P. M.

HENRY SCHOB, President.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sec. 2802 R. S. U. S., and Section 3, Paragraph H, Act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold three large diamonds set in one platinum lavalier.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 28, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated January 10, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section 3082 R. S. U. S., and Act of Congress approved July 31, 1912, I have seized and hold Two pieces Film depicting prizefight.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 28, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated January 10, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Paragraph H of Section III of the Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold Three "Dent," Chronographs and two "Frodsham" Chronographs. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 28, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated, January 5, 1918.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sections 1 and 2, Title VII, Act of Congress approved, June 15, 1917, I have seized and hold Eight packages Tungsten.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 28, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated January 10, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

HENRY BRADY, SHERIFF'S AUCTIONEER, sells this day, Tuesday, January 15th, 1918, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Manhattan Opera House, stage entrance, West 35th Street, between 8th and 9th Avenues, all the right, title, and interest of the National Allied Amusement Corp., and Robert T. Henderson, which they or either of them had on the 17th day of November, 1917, or at any time thereafter of in and to, all the costumes and scenery and other property of defendants in said premises or now at 628 West 24th St., used in the production of the play "When Johnny Comes Marching Home."

DAVID H. KNOTT, Sheriff.
JOHN P. MURPHY, Deputy Sheriff.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HAMILTON IMPORTING CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1918, by order of the Court, 2 P. M., at 1,269 Broadway, rooms 720 & 721, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of fur trimmings, leather skins, safe, fixtures, &c. EDWARD A. McSHANE, Receiver.

EDWARD S. SCHWARTZ, Attorney for Receiver, 200 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB FEINER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1918, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 34 South Main St., Port Chester, N. Y., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' and men's furnishings, shoes, hats, fixtures, etc.

JOSEPH DEDARO, Receiver.
H. & J. J. LESSER, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of IVAN ZIMMERMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Jan. 21, 1918, by order of the Court, 2 P. M., at 429 East 168th St., Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of bakery fixtures, flour, supplies, &c. JOSEPH P. MORRISSEY, Receiver.

PAUL M. CRANDELL, Attorney for Receiver, 233 Broadway, New York.

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The death rate, among our Soldiers, ages 21 to 31, while in this country, will probably be only 4,000 or 5,000 per million, as against an estimated 8,000 per million civilian population, same ages, according to Actuaries of leading Life Insurance Companies.

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According to the American Experience Table of Failures, out of the 1,700,000 merchants in this country, an average of about 17,000 fail each year. These failures naturally entail immense credit losses. Why not reduce the failure waste in the same ratio as the human waste will be reduced?

American Credit Insurance will do it. An American Credit Unlimited Policy not only offers protection against excessive credit losses, but it also assures proper credit methods, enjoins specific precautions in the extension of credit and provides for the allowance of covered accounts not over 45 days past due, if the company fails to collect them.

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FUEL CONSERVATION
Doble-Detroit
STEAM CAR

From the President's letter, copies of which may be seen at our offices, we summarize the following:

ECONOMY OF OPERATION: The fuel used is kerosene. Lower grade fuels will be used when desired. The mileage per gallon of kerosene compares favorably with the mileage obtained by the best gas cars of like weight, size and power. The use of lubricating oil has been reduced to a minimum and unusually long mileage has been obtained from the use of a single gallon. One filling of the water tank, under favorable driving conditions, will last for several hundreds of miles, but even under unfavorable conditions will last more than the longest ordinary continuous run.

Only 22 Moving Units in the DOBLE-DETROIT STEAM CAR, of which but 11 are in the engine. There is NO Gear Shift, Clutch or Drive Shaft.

DOBLE-DETROIT STEAM MOTORS CO.
Common Stock
We offer this stock subject to prior sale at
$12 Per Share

For further information about the CAR, the COMPANY and this STOCK, write for Complete Descriptive Circular.

W. E. Hutton & Co. — *Members New York Stock Exchange* — 60 Broadway, New York
Fisher Johnson — *Investments* — Penobscot Bldg., Detroit.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

The Crippled Children's East Side Free School, 157 Henry Street, was established in 1900 to provide education and vocational training for poor crippled boys and girls. The organization has been successful in its efforts to help unfortunate children to help themselves, which is being accomplished by teaching the girls fine sewing and embroidery and the boys the better sort of card box making. What is asked for is more employment for these young people. The School is ready to execute orders, and those who give the boys and girls the opportunity to earn their bread and butter at the same time prevent deficits in the working expenses of the organization, and will be thoroughly satisfied with the work done. Communications should be addressed to the Junior Workers' Committee, 157 Henry Street.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23416.—In Bankruptcy.—ART WAIST CO., INC., Alleged Bankrupt.

You are hereby notified that pursuant to an order of Hon. Martin T. Manton, Judge, dated January 9, 1918, the above entitled matter was referred to me as Referee for the purpose of composition before adjudication.

A meeting of creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupt will be held before me at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on January 25, 1918, at 1:30 P. M., at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, pass upon the composition offered by the alleged bankrupt herein, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated January 14, 1918.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23371.—In Bankruptcy.—F. GROSSMAN INC., bankrupt.

F. Grossman Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 27, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on January 25, 1918, at 1 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, consider offer of composition, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LOUIS SOLINSKY, Alleged Bankrupt.

Sir: Please take notice that an offer has been made by Joseph Briskman to purchase all the assets of Louis Solinsky of every nature and description, including all merchandise, bills, and accounts receivable, choses in action, furniture, fixtures, cash on hand and in bank, all real estate, and all other property and effects of every kind. The said purchaser offers to pay to all of the creditors whose claims are proved and allowed, the sum of thirty per cent. of such claims, payable fifteen per cent. in cash and fifteen per cent. in the event that within two years or sooner in the event that the real estate of the alleged bankrupt is sold, and the payment of which shall be secured by an assignment of the net returns derived from premises 441 East 12th Street and 149 Henry Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to be deposited with one of the Creditors' Committee or any other party designated by the Court, and the purchaser further agrees to pay in full all claims entitled to priority and to pay all the expenses of administration.

Further take notice that a hearing will be had on the said offer before the Honorable Martin T. Manton, one of the Judges of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, at the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of January, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at which time the said bid, and such other bids as may be received by the undersigned will be placed before the Court for its determination, and such other disposition made of the assets as to the Court may seem just and proper.

Dated, New York, January 14, 1918.
MYLES PURVIN, Receiver, 291 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ROBERT P. LEVIS, Attorney for Receiver, Office and P. O. Address, 42 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NO. 23490.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—JULIUS KIPRAIS, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are given notice that on January 11th, 1918, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., January 30th, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Deals for Upper West Side Apartments — Resale of Fish Estate Parcel.

Upper west side apartment houses and downtown commercial buildings were prominently identified with the real estate market yesterday.

The five-story apartment house at 612 West 135th Street, on a plot 38.7 by 99.11, which is located between Broadway and Riverside Drive, was sold by T. J. McLaughlin Sons, builders, to the Martinique Realty Company, of which Ira K. Bockar is President and J. J. Bockar Vice President.

In part payment the buyers gave a vacant plot, 100 by 100, on the southwest corner of 204th Street and Vermilyea Avenue, in the Dyckman section. The 135th Street property was assessed in 1917 for taxation purposes at $47,000.

Operator Buys Fourth Avenue Lofts.

The eight-story loft building at 59 Fourth Avenue, which was sold at the recent Hamilton Fish estate sale to M. D. Littlefield for $1,000 above a mortgage of $110,000, was resold yesterday to Samuel H. Stone, the operator.

The property has a frontage of 25 feet on Fourth Avenue and an irregular depth of about 175 feet, including an "L" to Lafayette Court, where the frontage is improved with two small stables. Extensive alterations will be made to the building. The broker in the deal was the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company.

Investment Purchase on Heights.

Frederick Mathesius, Jr., sold to an investor the five-story apartment house at 514 to 516 West 177th Street, on a plot 42.6 by 99.11. The property is assessed at $39,000. Frederick H. Allen of Frederick Zittel & Sons, negotiated the sale.

Re-Sales on Water Street.

The Alliance Realty Company has resold the four-story stable at 348 to 350 Water Street, on a plot 34 by 60, and the vacant plot 33 by 75, at 357 to 359 Water Street.

The Ruland & Whiting Company negotiated the transaction. These properties were sold through the same brokers about ten months ago to the Alliance Realty Company.

Bronx Sales.

An investor purchased from Cahn & Pittman, the three-story frame dwelling, with store, at 3,621 Third Avenue, on a lot 25 by 103. Schwab & Co. negotiated the sale.

Solomon Silverman bought from Milton Spieler 335 Brook Avenue a four-story building on lot 26.10 by 69.3 by irregular, near Westchester Avenue.

Buyer for Harlem Dwelling.

George W. Cohen bought from John M. Lore, 222 East 114th Street, a three-story dwelling, on a lot 16.8 by 100.11.

Bath Beach Holdings Traded.

James Bensson of Dutchess County, N. Y., sold the two-family house at 8,101 Seventeenth Street to Joseph Galiani, who gave in trade ten free and clear lots at Hall Avenue and Fourth Street, Flagtown, N. J. Sidoti Brothers negotiated the deal.

The same brokers also sold the two-family house at 8,109 Seventeenth Avenue, Bath Beach, for Mr. Bensson, to George B. Khoury and Marie J. Tabet, who gave in exchange sixteen free and clear lots on Hall, Second and Third Streets, Flagtown.

Brooklyn.

Charles W. Foehl bought from Marie L. Rausch the six-family tenement at 478 Harman Street. R. A. Schlesing was the broker.

The Nostrand Realty Company sold through the James R. Ross Company the property at 568 Nostrand Avenue for use as a branch store.

The James R. Ross Company sold for Emma M. Smith a house at Bellmore, L. I., to Edward I. Steele for occupancy.

Queens Borough Sales.

A. Cantore sold the three-story brick house, 563 Broadway, for C. Dresser to W. Loos; also the three-story frame house, 90 Comilla Street, for a building loan association to P. Simone.

G. Anderson transferred to J. Mackenzie of Flushing the plot 80 by 100 feet on the southeast corner of Broadway and Ely Avenue, Long Island City, in exchange for a plot 72 by 100 feet on the east side of Ely Avenue, 100 feet south of Broadway.

A. J. Dietrich sold to J. M. Engeldrum the property 80 by 100 feet on the west side of Minnesota Avenue 50 feet north of Wyoming Avenue, Jamaica.

The Enterprise Brewery Company sold to C. Geyer the store and dwelling on plot 26 by 90 feet on the southwest side of Cypress Avenue, 100 feet north west of Weirfield Street, Ridgewood.

Sale of Westbury Landmark.

Frederick T. Freylinghuysen purchased the Cottenet homestead at Westbury, L. I., a noted landmark in the heart of the Meadow Brook hunting district. The property contains about thirty acres, and lies between the homes of Thomas Hitchcock and Charles Steele. Cocks & Willets negotiated the sale.

Long Island.

The Selah T. Clock property at Bay Shore, L. I., has been sold to Horatio S. Gardner of New York City. It is located on the northeast corner of Maple Avenue and Maple Court, and comprises a plot 115 feet frontage on Maple Avenue, 250 feet frontage on Maple Court, and 205 feet in depth, with graded lawns and drives. It is improved with a fifteen-room residence and a garage, and was held at $18,000. Terry & Brewster were the brokers in the sale.

Westchester County Sales.

James D. McCann sold for Mary H. Heron of Hollywood, Cal., her former home on the Post Road, New Rochelle, held at $12,500, to Clarence F. Herrick of Chicago.

Raymond Orteig added to his holdings between Briarcliff and Pleasantville by purchasing from George H. Tappen a tract of twenty-one acres adjoining the property of Walter W. Law. Griffen, Prince & Ripley negotiated the sale.

New Jersey.

J. J. Morgan, member of the New York Stock Exchange, who purchased a home at Mountain Lakes, N. J., about two years ago, acquired from Mountain Lakes, Inc., a large plot adjoining his present holdings, with a 200-foot frontage on Pollard Road. Mr. Morgan will build a combination lodge and garage. The plot is being landscaped to include a Japanese garden.

The country place of the late Alfred C. Conkling at Morris Plains, N. J., has been sold to a client of Pease & Elliman, who will make extensive alterations for his own occupancy. The property was developed by Louis A. Thebaud and later sold to D. R. Richardson. It contains about ten acres.

Louis Schlesinger, Inc., sold for John L. and Julia J. Duryea the three-story brick house at 436 High Street, Newark, to Theodore C. Coe.

To Develop Richmond Lots.

James S. Graham sold to Karlson Brothers eight lots on Forest Avenue, formerly Barrett Boulevard, Brighton Heights, S. I. They will be improved with three detached dwellings. The property adjoins the park surrounding the Silver Lake Reservoir.

Wisconsin Firm Leases West 24th Street Building.

The Kimberly Clark Company of Neenah, Wis., leased from Robert J. Horner the seven-story building at 109 and 111 West Twenty-fourth Street, containing about 43,000 square feet.

The lease is for a term of years, at an aggregate rental of about $80,000, and was negotiated by Thomas J. O'Reilly and the Cross & Brown Company. The lessee is a large paper manufacturing concern.

Recruiting Commission on 42d Street.

The second floor, containing about 10,000 square feet, in the Candler Building, at 220 West Forty-second Street, has been leased to the British and Canadian Recruiting Commission, which will move its general offices from 280 Broadway. Pease & Elliman negotiated the lease.

Commercial Leases.

J. Arthur Fischer leased for Mary A. Van Ness Barney the store at 40 West Thirty-eighth Street to the Greeley Millinery Supply Company.

White-Goodman and E. S. Willard & Co. leased the store and basement at 684 Broadway, the northeast corner of Great Jones Street, to Simon Blum, wholesale clothing dealer, who has been located in the Canal Street district for many years. This store was recently vacated by H. and E. & S. H. Mayer, who early in October located in the uptown millinery district at 15-17 West Thirty-sixth Street.

Jaime V. Lago, Spanish banker, foreign exchange and book seller, leased from the Adams Land and Building Company the easterly store at 154 to 162 West Fourteenth Street, southwest corner of Seventh Avenue. The brokers were the Rowantree-Schley Company and E. S. Willard & Co.

Tax Dates and Penalties.

State taxes on real estate corporations are due today.

On March 1 unpaid 1917 real estate taxes and 1916 water rents are payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears.

On April 1 a 5 per cent. penalty is added to unpaid water taxes for 1918.

Realty Notes.

Brooks & Momand have placed a first mortgage loan of $80,000 on the new six-story garage at 438 and 444 West Fifty-fifth Street, owned by Daniel Meenan; also a first mortgage of $40,000 on the ten-story loft building at 521 and 523 West Twenty-third Street, owned by Katherine E. Moore.

Dobbs & Co., retail hatters, are the lessees of the Columbia College leasehold at 620 Fifth Avenue. They are now located at 244 Fifth Avenue. The rental for the twenty-one year term will aggregate about $550,000.

The Structural Concrete Company has obtained from the Transit Development Company, a subsidiary of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, a contract for a $500,000 generating station to be erected in Brooklyn. The building will be one and six stories, and will cover a plot 211 by 257 feet at the southwest corner of Kent and Division Avenues.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have moved their west side office to 148 West Seventy-second Street, near Broadway.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Henry Brady.

3d Av, 3,310, e s, 115 ft n of 164th St, 16.6x irregular to Boston Road (907) x16.10x irregular, two two-story tenements and stores; Albert Manlock against Max Albert et al.; Samuel Bitterman, attorney; due, $1,143.57; taxes, &c., $250; subject to a first mortgage of $9,000; to the plaintiff for $9,750.

By James J. Donovan.

Walkley Place, n s, block front from White Plains Road and Garden Place, 75x95.8x 63.11x95; Eastchester Savings Bank against Louis Barnett et al.; O. D. Tompkins, attorney; due, $10,380.14; taxes, &c., $315.93; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

Jackson Av, w s, 202.11 ft n of 161st St, 36.3x75, vacant; City of New York against C. R. Gleason et al.; tax lien; action 1; Lamar Harry, attorney; due, $4,211.74; taxes, &c., $873.50; to the plaintiff for $750.

Jackson Av, e s, [illegible] ft n of 161st St, 38.3x175 to Forest Av, (905-907,) x26.3x, vacant; same against same; action 2; same attorney; due, $16,828.95; taxes, &c., $1,833.93; to the plaintiff for $750.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Glover St, e s, 250 ft n of Lyon Av, 50x125; John Twiname against M. D. Callahan et al.; Bergmann & D., attorneys; due, $1,441.40; taxes, &c., $1,675; to the plaintiff for $1,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

108th St, 248 West, to a six-story stable; G. C. Maseman, owner; Euell & Euell, 116 West 39th St., architects; cost, $15,000.

Ludlow St, 41, to a five-story tenement; A. Wolbarst, 119 East 19th St., owner; Horenburger & Bardes, 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, JAN. 14.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, w s, 102.2 ft s of 75th St, 35.8 x101.2x39.11x100; Jacob Herb to Rosa Doctor, 1-3 part, mtg $20,000, all liens, Nov. 4, 1914; attorney, A. A. Doctor, 35 Nassau St $100

SAME PROPERTY; Rosa Doctor to George R. Arnold, 351 West 55th St, mtg $20,000, b. and s., all liens, Jan. 3; attorney same....$100

AVENUE C, 110, e s, 48.9 ft n of 7th St, 18.3x82.5, foreclosure; George E. Weller, referee, to Harmon W. Hendricks, 270 Park Av, Jan. 11; attorney, S. Riker, Jr., 19 Cedar St $11,000

BRADHURST AV, 4, e s, 27.8 ft n of 142d St, 27.4x59.2x26.10x61.10; Annie Moss to Rose Israel, 722 East 9th St, mtg $18,000, all liens, Dec. 27; attorney, M. D. Moss, 150 Nassau St $100

CROSBY ST, 85-87, e s, 50x100; Joseph W. Stinson et al, executors, &c., to Suffolk County Trust Co., at Riverhead, L. I., trustee, mtg $52,000, May 15, 1917; attorneys, Wayland & B., 160 Broadway .... Order of Court

SAME PROPERTY; Suffolk County Trust Co. and ano, trustees, to Italian Savings Bank, 64 Spring St, mtg $51,000, Dec. 17; attorneys, same $500

JACKSON ST, 14, s e corner of Madison St, 25x100x29x100.1; Hirshman Realty Co. to Albert S. Wright, 103 Midland Av, Montclair, N. J., b. and s., all liens, Jan. 11; attorneys, Parsons, C. & McI., 52 William St $100

JAMES SLIP, 11, w s, 18.3x38.1; Umberto Vitarelli to Angela L. Vitarelli, 70 New Chambers St; attorney, A. C. Morgan, 31 Nassau St $4,300

LEROY ST, s s, 100 ft e of Greenwich St, 50x100; Church of St. Joseph to Church of St. Veronica, 657 Washington St., b. and s.; confirmation deed, Dec. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

SAME PROPERTY; Church of St. Veronica to the Charles Schweinler Press, 421 Hudson St., Jan. 11; attorney, same....$100

LEXINGTON AV, 186, w s, 65.11 ft n of 31st St, runs w 34x217x w 46x n 15.6x e 100 to av x 22.6 to beginning; Martonbert Realty Corporation to L. M. Higgins, 226 East 7th St., Brooklyn, mtg $26,000; attorneys, Elkus, G. & P., 111 Broadway....$1

MANHATTAN AV, s w corner of 103d St, 201.10 ft to n s of 102d st x 50; E. G. Schroeder to Christina Schroeder, 414 East 4th St, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., all liens, Sept. 21, 1917 ....$1

ORCHARD ST, 33, w s, 105.8 ft s of Hester St, 24.1x100; Dora Levine to Mary Ziff, 1,571 Lexington Av, mtg $25,000, Jan. 10; attorney, M. A. Rabinovitch, 280 Grand St. $100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 161.5 ft s of 162d St, runs e 73.4 x n 30.5 x e 50 x s 87.3 x w 112.8 to avenue x n 57.11 to beginning; Louis W. Dornedden and another to Dorsina Garage Corporation, 1,006 St. Nicholas Av, mtg $50,000; attorneys, Wynne & Fry, Jamaica, L. I. $1

VANDEWATER ST, 36, s s, 106.1 ft w of Pearl St, 17.4 x 28.2 x irregular; Durbar Realty Co. to Samuel Levy, 3,569 Broadway, mtg $5,000, Jan. 7; attorneys, Krakower & P., 309 Broadway....$1

1ST AV, 1,314, e s, 75.3 ft s of 71st St, 25.1x 113; Jennie Beck to Frank Beck, Inc., 2,850 Broadway, b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, correction deed, Jan. 11; attorney, Emanuel S. Cahn, 160 Broadway....$1

8TH AV, 2,444, s e corner 131st St, 24.11x 76.5; Gramercy Bakery to Philip Sussmann, 279 3d Av, mtg $34,000, June 13, 1917; attorney, A. Dreyer, 1,482 Broadway....$4,000

8TH AV, 2,493, e s, 75 ft n of 133d St, 24.11 x100; Gramercy Bakery to Philip Sussmann, 279 3d Av, mtg $26,000, June 3, 1917; attorney, Aug. Dreyer, 1,482 Broadway $2,000

8TH AV, 785, w s, 32.4 ft s of 48th St, runs n w 102.10 x s 47.7 x e 100 to avenue x n 23.7 to beginning; 48th St, 306 West, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x100.8; Frank Williams and another, trustees, to the A. Realty Co., Inc., Jan. 8; attorney, Samuel I. Golieb, 27 Cedar St $1

9TH ST, 66 West, s s, 183 ft e of Columbus Av, 19x100.8; Genevieve M. Bailey to Hannah M. Tag, 880 Ocean Av, Brooklyn, 1-9 part, all title, Jan. 11; attorneys, C. P. & W. W. Buckley, 141 Broadway....$2,000

45TH ST, 428 West, s s, 375 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.4; Elizabeth M. Hage to Andrew J. Ewald, White Plains, N. Y., and another, Dec. 31; address, 120 Broadway....$1

71ST ST, 135 East, n s, 334 ft e of Park Av, 17x102.2; Emma H. Ellsworth to Doug. L. Elliman, Noroton, Conn., mtg $31,000, Dec. 29; attorneys, Middlebrook & B., 46 Cedar St $100

95TH ST, 70 West, s s, 80 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Mary E. Merritt to Philip L. Bereano, 1,316 Fulton Av, Bronx, mtg $18,000; attorney, S. C. David, 140 Nassau St $100

114TH ST, 222 East, s s, 254.6 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x100.11; John M. Lore to George W. Cohen, 306 West 99th St., Jan. 9....$100

118TH ST, 212-214 East, s s, 175.5 ft e of 3d Av, 37.6x100.5; Union Trust Co. of New York to James W. Kennedy, 148 East 120th St, b. and s., c. a. g., Jan. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $16,500

131ST ST, 272 West, s s, 76.5 ft e of 8th Av, 23.6x99.11; Gramercy Bakery to Philip Sussmann, 279 3d Av, mtg $8,000, June 13, 1917; attorney, Aug. Dreyer, 1,482 Broadway. $4,000

147TH ST, 614 West, s s, 117.2 ft w of Broadway, 16.8x99.11, foreclosure; John J. Rooney, referee, to Emma L. Lockwood, 92 Danforth Av, Jersey City, N. J., Jan. 14; attorneys, Reeves & Todd, 165 Broadway....$10,000

160TH ST, 424 West, s s, 165.4 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 18x100; Samuel Kronsky to Mary McCabe, 510 West 157th St, mtg $5,000, all liens, Jan. 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

185TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 100x79.11; Church Ext. Comm. of the Presbytery of New York to Barney Estate Co., 61 Broadway, mtg $22,500, all liens, Aug. 27, 1917; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$32,500

SAME PROPERTY; Barney Estate Co. to Ennis & Sinnott, 55 Liberty St, mtg $22,500, all liens, Jan. 12; attorney, same....$100

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 535, w s, 26.10x irregular; Milton Spieler to Solomon Silverman, 1,402 Clay Av, Dec. 8; attorney, Solomon Silverman, 1,402 Clay Av....$100

BRYANT AV, 1,217, w s, 20x100; William B. Hannessen to Lizzie Hannessen, 1,312 Hoe Av, Jan. 9; attorney, T. C. Ennever, 132 Nassau St....$7,000

FORDHAM ROAD, n e corner of Emmet St, 50x83; Louis Rabinowitz et al. to Ulick A. Kearn, 637 Park Place, Brooklyn, mtg $6,000, Dec. 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 100 ft s of 166th St, 37.6x105; Regina Mehlman to Jacob S. Mehlman, 1,038 Franklin Av, mtg $2,300, April 28; attorney, Jacob S. Mehlman, 730 Broadway $1

HOE AV, s w corner of 165th St, 76.1x110; Fox Square Building Co. to Ess Ess Realty Co., 31 Nassau St, mtgs $198,000, Jan. 10; attorneys, Sayers Brothers....$100

ALL following same date, map, and attorney, Lot 145; same to John A. Mahoney, 141 West 67th St, mtg $450....$750

LOTS 67 and 68; same to Harry Stubley, Jr., 685 Macon St, Brooklyn, mtg $1,295...$1,650

LOTS 56 to 61; same to Charles C. Granten, 250 West 21st St, mtg $2,480....$6,200

LOT 134; same to Valentine J. Schultheis, 2,431 Van Cortlandt Av, mtg $450....$750

LOTS 132 and 133; same to Salvador Carmona, 508 West 122d St, mtg $840....$1,400

LOT 139; same to Ole A. Torjesen and another, 3,058 Barley Av, mtg $1,200....$2,000

LOT 140; same to same, mtg $1,200....$2,000

LOT 161, same map; Emanuel Kanarvogel to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, mtg $4,130, Jan. 7; attorney, same....$100

LOT 161, map of Moller against Godwin, Joseph M. Callahan, referee, to Emanuel Kanarvogel, 638 East 9th St, mtg $4,130, Jan. 3; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $5,900

LOT 22, Block 39, map of Morris Park; William C. O'Hare to Lottie O'Hare, 12 West 104th St, mtg $715, May 22, 1916; attorney, Lottie O'Hare, 12 West 104th St....$100

MONROE AV, w s, adjoining Lot 49, map of Mount Hope, 50x100; Carrie Van Nostrand to Lizzie F. Conabeer, 370 Convent Av, et al., mtg $3,750, Dec. 10, 1917; attorney, Charles H. Levett, 120 Broadway....$140

WOODYCREST AV, e s, 324 ft n from n w corner of Lot 56, map of Highbridgeville, runs e 215x n 30x w 115x s 9.8x w 10x s 20.5; Thomas Gilleran, referee, to William Totten, Clearwater, Fla., et al., Jan. 11; attorney, Paul Rider, Jr., 19 Cedar St.$8,000

PROSPECT AV, n w corner of Jennings St, 43x90.10x67.7x74.5; Charles E. Buchner, referee, to Julius A. Schulze, 1,305 Bristow St, mtg $35,000, Jan. 12; attorney, Julius A. Schulze, 1,305 Bristow St....$8,500

3D AV, e s, 54.8 ft s w of 167th St, runs s e 134.4x s w 75x n w 129x n e 75; Sirop Realty Co., Inc., to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, mtg $20,700, Jan. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

176TH ST, n s, 46.1 ft w of Marmion Av, runs n 100x e 0.5x s 100; Bernard S. Deutsch, referee, to Mary E. Roberts, Malden Bridge, N. Y., Jan. 12; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$2,800

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

118TH ST, 212-214 East, s s, 175.3 ft e of 3d Av, 37.6x100.5, Jan. 12; James W. Kennedy to Union Trust Co. of New York, 80 Broadway, 3 years; attorneys, Miller, K., L. & T., 80 Broadway....$11,500

LEROY ST, s s, 100 ft e of Greenwich St, 50x100, Jan. 11; The Charles Schweinler Press to the Church of St. Veronica, 657 Washington St, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.... $23,000

35TH ST, 416 West, s s, 175 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9, Sept. 1, 1917; Theresa Coviello to Anthony and William Caprie, Lock Haven, Penn., 10 years, 3 p. c., prior mtg $13,000; attorney, H. S. Frost, 55 John St....$7,300

42D ST, 249 West, store and basement, leasehold, all title, Jan. 7; Morris Roth and another to Isaac Cohen, 1,498 Crotona Park East, installments, 125 months, int. as per notes; attorneys, Walter, W. & Fertig, 120 Broadway $5,500

57TH ST, 13 West, n s, 268 ft w of 5th Av, 32x100.5, Jan. 10; Euphemia S. Coffin to United States Trust Co., 45 Wall St, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St....$50,000

59TH ST, 523 West, n s, 300 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5, Jan. 7; Henry Voss et al., husband and heirs of Josephine Voss, to Perpetua E. Heidt, 33 Duncan St., Jersey City, due Jan. 1, 1921, prior mtg $2,000; attorneys, Pressinger & N., 60 Wall St.$3,000

101ST ST, 128 to 133 East, s s, 227.7 ft e of Park Av, 50.11x100.11, Jan. 7; Frank M. Lawrence to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, 3 years, 5½ p. c. $7,500

23D ST, 334 and 336 East, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 40x98.9, Jan. 10, 1916; Jacob M. Leonhardt to Henrietta Vogel, 3,340 Webster Av, due Jan. 8, 1918, 6 p. c., prior mtg $30,000; attorney, M. B. Rich, 66 Broadway....$2,000

7TH AV, 1,842, w s, 70 ft s of 112th St, 30.11x100, Jan. 10; Robert Hoe Estate Co., Inc., to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, 3 years; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St....$20,000

HUDSON ST, 48 and 50, s e corner of Thomas St, 34.6x90x irregular, Jan. 14; Emily A. King and another to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, 3 years, 5½ p. c....$6,000

[illegible] ST, s s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 100x100.5, Jan. 14; Daniel Meenan to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, 5 years; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St....$80,000

Bronx.

LOT 134, map of Moller vs. Godwin; Valentine J. Schultheis to Joseph M. Callahan, referee, 1,037 Ogden Av, Jan. 3, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$450

All following same map, date and attorney, and 3 years, 4½ p. c.:

LOT 145; John A. Mahoney to same...$450

LOTS 56 to 61; Chas. C. Trauten to same....$2,480

LOT 140; Ole A. Torjesen and another to same....$1,200

LOT 139; same to same....$1,200

LOT 161; Emanuel Kanarvogel to same, 3 years, 5½ p. c....$4,130

LOTS 67 and 68; Harry Stubley, Jr. to same, 3 years, 5½ p. c....$1,295

182D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 100x100; Mellwin Realty & Construction Co. to Bertha Myers, 562 West End Av, Sept. 12, 1917, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Pratt, K. & B., 61 Broadway.$2,000

ANDERSON AV, 953 and 957, n w corner of 162d St, runs n 107.6x w 100 x s 115.5x e 106.7; Louis Siegel Co., Inc., to Morris M. Sinska, 570 West 139th St, prior mtg $128,300, Sept. 28, 2 years, interest as per bond; attorney, Charles S. Lippner, 1,018 East 13th St....$2,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

51ST ST, 405 West; Bertha M. Kirk to Isaac V. Hunt, 301 St. Nicholas Av; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$4,500

112TH ST, 105 East, mtg $6,000; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Fannie A. Jackson, care of Ernest P. Hoes, 30 Broad St....$4,000

114TH ST, 363, mtg $2,000; Solomon Landau to David Kominick, 835 Kelly St, Brooklyn; attorney, Louis J. Schwartz, 320 Broadway $1,500

Bronx.

BROOK AV, e s, 202.7 ft n of 168th, 11.8x95; Elsie F. Bohannan to Louise Zeller, 116 1st Av; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$4,000

CLAY AV, 1,054; Philip Stiehl to August Muellecker, 1,224 3d Av; attorney, A. H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St....$100

CRESTON AV, 2,850; Bertha Q. Middendorf, 59 Montgomery Place, to William R. Hayes, 180 South St, Newburg, N. Y.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$13,000

GERARD AV, 1,247; Dora L. Klamroth to Adolf Kaiser, 275 St. Nicholas Av; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$5,500

HOUGHTON AV, 2,222; Pauline T. Wienecke to Louis Kraker, 1,782 Barnes Av; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 East Fremont Av....$3,000

HUNT'S POINT ROAD, w s, 25 ft s of Spofford St, 25x278.7x irregular; same to same; attorney same....$11,000

LOTS 31 and 32, map of William B. Ogden; Janet M. Schouler to Lizzie M. Kaiser, 65 Landscape Av, Yonkers, N. Y.; attorney, G. Squires, 299 Madison Av....$2,000

NELSON AV, 1,254-6; Hugh B. Reed, executor, to General Clergy Relief Fund, 281 4th Av, two mtgs; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$6,075

SAME PROPERTY; Church Pension Fund to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; attorney, same....$6,000

ST. ANN'S AV, 342; Henry J. Wilkens to Leopold Beringer, 1,084 Hoe Av; attorney, I. B. Ripin, 256 Broadway....$1,000

TIFFANY ST, w s, 250 ft n of Randall Av, 100x100; John J. Tierney to Walter S. Gurnee, Bar Harbor, Me., et al., executors; attorney, M. Cooper, 20 Vesey St....$11,000

2D ST, s s, Lot 472, map of Laconia Park, 25x100; William D. Rath to Michael Hurst, 156 Bowery; attorney, J. Rutz, 230 Grand St....$3,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

54TH ST, 113-115 East, all; Mary M. Baab to Belmont Garage, Inc., 3 years, from Jan. 1, 1918; attorney, Irving Wolf, 875 Broadway....$6,500

54TH ST, 126 East, all; Mathilda E. Starbuck to Monmouth Garage, Inc., 140 Broadway, 5 years, from Nov. 1, 1917; attorneys, Simpson, T. & B., 62 Cedar St....$2,000

MECHANICS' LIENS

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 76th St, 25x 100; Meyer Bank agt. Thomas E. Fitzgerald, owner; Frank Hattmer & Morris Margowitz, contractors $315

WEST END AV, 839, Charles Mock agt. Marion L. Lord and Arthur B. Bastine, owners; Goodale, Perry & Dwight, contractors (renewal)....$216.94

WEST END AV, s w corner of 101st St, 97x100; Louise Koehler agt. Marion L. Lord and Arthur B. Bastine, owner; Goodale, Perry & Dwight, contractors.$72.70

47TH, 48TH STS, PARK and MADISON AVS, block &c; Penn Metal Co. agt, Paterno Construction Co. owner; Union Partition Co, contractor $133.54

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AV A, 1,425; City Real Estate Co. against Independent Storage Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

1ST AV, 2,381; Dora Frank against Amelia F. Berg, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, I. Levison.

MADISON ST, 286 and 288; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. et al. against Lena Rich et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, Y. Allen.

8TH AV, 396; Lexington Av, s w corner 93d St, 100.8x18.4; 76th St, 57 West; Greenwich Av, 57, and Perry St, 1; Julian Franklin against Emma Franklin et al., partition; attorneys, McKennell & Appell.

31ST ST, 142 to 154 East; Friedman Contracting Co., Inc., against William H. Seaich et al., action to foreclose mechanics' lien; attorney, P. D. Shapiro.

2D AV, 235 and 237; Michael Donoghue against Henry Bender et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, R. Kelly.

Bronx.

TIFFANY ST, w s, 250 ft n of Randall Av, 100x100; Worthen St, e s, 350 ft n of Randall Av, 100x100; Longwood Av, s w s, 104.7 ft n w of Tiffany St, 104.7x100, triangular piece of land formed by the centre line of Leggett's Creek, 8.3 ft to division line between lots Nos. 54B and 55, on map of Springhurst; Walter S. Gurnee et al., as exrs., against Tiffany Development Co., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. Cooper.

TIFFANY ST, s e corner of Spofford Av, 200x100; Randall Av, n e corner of Casanova St, 75x100; Barretto St, s e corner of Spofford Av, 50x100; Randall Av, n w corner of Manida St, 100x100; Walter S. Gurnee et al., as exrs., against John J. Tierney et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. Cooper.

CLINTON AV, 1,329-1,331; William H. Erskine against Anna E. Woodcock et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. H. Hildreth.

WASHINGTON AV, 1,316-1,318; Samuel Roth against Bernstein-Kramer Realty Co., Inc., action to foreclose mechanics' lien; attorney, H. Roth.

ST. PETERS AV, n s, 100.1 ft w of Maclay Av, 25x93.5; Anna Pekowsky against Thomas J. Battle et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Morrison & Schiff.

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Bronx.

149TH ST, East, 315-317; Nicola Pizzini, agt. Florence Hermann et al.; Nov. 13, 1917 ....$42.50

SEDWICK AV, w s, at intersection of 161st St, and trestle connecting therewith, 200x 100; Standard Iron Works, Inc., agt. New York Central Railroad Co. et al.; Dec. 29, 1917; (by bond)....$507.45

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Bronx.

WEST FORDHAM ROAD, 14; Digmore Holding Co., Inc., loans Henry A. Schutte, for alteration purposes $2,000

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$500,000 at 5%

Will be loaned on centrally located Manhattan properties. Preferably in two or three amounts. Prompt action advisable.

GEO. R. READ & CO.
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A 3 Family Flat House. WEST SIDE.
THAT $5,000 CASH
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Submit details by letter only.
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Six-Story Loft Building
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IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
WILL ASSIST IN IMPROVING.
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112 W. 40th St. Phone 4612 Bryant.

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Pretty Brick Houses
$35—For Rent—$60
Seven rooms. Beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; new subway.—Brooklyn. R. Silsby, 217 B'way, N. Y. Barclay 4585.

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Forest Hills Gardens
"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
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Houses and Villa Plots for Sale.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
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FOR RENT FURNISHED
NEW ROCHELLE.
Gentleman's superior home, completely and elaborately equipped with everything for immediate housekeeping—coal in cellar. 10 rooms, 2 baths, gas, electricity, hot water heat, large grounds, garage, etc.
REASONABLE RENT.
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SPECIALISTS IN
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PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE.
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Dutch Colonial House, 8 rooms; all modern improvements; 30 minutes from Grand Central, Harlem Division; near station; large, well-kept grounds; garage. Apply to owner: H. E. Wilson, Hotel St. George, Brooklyn.

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YOUR PRESENT RENT MONEY
And a Little Cash Down Buys This
PROTECT THE FAMILY

A WISE INVESTMENT.

BY MAKING

Title for $1,000, balance like rent. Price $8,500; plot 100 x166 ft; 11 big rooms, 3 baths; wide verandas, beautiful grounds, in select, settled neighborhood; near lakes, golf and country clubs, churches, schools. Splendid commutation to New York City. R. L. KILBY, 13 E. 40th St., New York City. Tel. Plaza—4570.

A LITTLE CASH DOWN AND
THE RENT YOU NOW PAY
Will buy the daintiest little home in the Montclair-Morristown section. Ready to move into now. 7 rooms, tiled bath. 300 commuters to N. Y. C. from this section, D., L. & W. R. R. Beautiful, exclusive, convenient locality. Total price $8,000. Write Owner, 410 Times Downtown.

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The New York Times:

A gold purse I lost Tuesday, December 26th, was recovered the next day through the medium of The New York Times Lost and Found column. The promptness with which I recovered my property attests to the high standard of your circulation.
Beatrice E. Shaw,
285 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, N.Y.

If you lose anything, advertise for it in
The New York Times
Telephone Bryant 1000

BURSTED BOILERS
Steam or Hot Water
PERMANENTLY REPAIRED
New Process. Work Guaranteed.
480 East 82d St. Lenox 8614.

MR. T. HERBERT FILES, C. E., has just been made Vice-President of this company in charge of Building Management.

This department has been able in many instances, by judicious changes, to increase the earning power of property in its charge.

The methods used are the result of systematic study and experience. If you own a building that does not come up to your expectations, consult us. A consultation will cost you nothing and may lead to a better arrangement than the one you now have.

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Mountain Lakes

Healthful Mountain Air. Established, Select Community.
800 Feet Elevation. Two Picturesque Lakes. 350 Homes.
Golf and Country Clubs—Ideal Year Round Climate.
EASY COMMUTATION. FINEST EXPRESS SERVICE.

THIS WEEK'S BARGAIN.
PLOT 100X120 FT.
PRICE $8,000. LITTLE CASH.
BALANCE ON VERY EASY TERMS
NO MORE THAN RENT.
Charming 11-room house, with 3 tiled baths; huge living room, 28 ft long, with beautiful old-fashioned open fireplace, and spacious balconies are features. Everything modern and new—electric light, steam heat, parquet floors; all conveniences. Compare with any $12,500 house anywhere. Photos of this and other houses on request. MOUNTAIN LAKES, Sec'y 170 Broadway. Tel. 1521—Cort.

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DELIGHTFUL HOME
Built to order; owner moved to California; a sacrifice for a fine semi-bungalow; 7 rooms and bath; all up-to-date improvements; fully decorated; restricted; 30 minutes out; near express station; a wonderful bargain for $5,900. OWNER, 200 B'way, N. Y., Room 506.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LOFTS

9-11 East 37th St.
Opp. Tiffany's.
Light on three sides,
3,770 net sq. ft. Rent: $4,000.
10th floor.

4 East 43rd St.
Adj. Postal Life Ins. Co. Bldg.
Light on three sides,
3d-4th-5th floors.
1,230 net sq. ft. Rent: $3,000.

12 East 46th St.
Opp. Ritz-Carlton.
4th floor—25 x 100.
Rent: $2,750.

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Suitable for Art Exhibits, Etc.
5th floor front—18 x 55.
Rent: $2,000.

DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & Co
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
414 Madison Avenue at 48th Street

OFFICES TO LET
43 EXCHANGE PLACE
(Connection with 37 Wall St.)
In the heart of the financial district.
Wm. A. White & Sons
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68 William St.
Entire Floor of 4,500 Square feet or less and several desirable offices.
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LOFTS TO LET
From Feb. 1st
72-74 MADISON AVE.,
near 28th St.
50x100; 3 Elevators; Sprinkler.
Apply on Premises or Your Broker.

TOP LOFT.
PERMANENT LIGHT, 3 SIDES
100% SPRINKLERS—75x100
118-124 W. 22nd St.
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT
Gramercy 4410. 5 East 23d St.

Store, Basement & Lofts
100x100. Fireproof Sprinkler.
27 to 35 West 24th St.
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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE FORT VIEW
854 West 181st St.
S. E. Corner Northern Ave.
Ideally located at prettiest part of Drive. Unexcelled view of Hudson and Palisades.
7 Room corner apartment, 2 baths, all improvements. **$73-$85**
Representatives on Premises, or
McDOWELL & McMAHON
1429 St. Nicholas Ave.
Tel. St. Nicholas 8010.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

WILBRAHAM, N. W. Corner 5th Ave., at 30th St.—Choice Apartments, two rooms and bath each; rent, $65.00 and $70.00 per month, including maid's services. Superintendent on premises or FRED'K FOX & CO., 14 West 40th St. Vanderbilt 540.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

NEW, WARM, LIGHT
UNUSUAL ELEVATOR APARTMENT
1, 2 or 3 Rooms and Bath.
42 E. 78TH ST.
S. E. Corner of Madison Ave.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

166 West 72d St.
An Apartment of FOUR ROOMS all outside, consisting of large living room, 24x15.6; bedroom, 18.6x13.6; also dining room; tiled kitchen, with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bathroom, with alcove shower and needle bath; if two bedrooms are required, the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room; this apartment is sumptuously furnished, and will be leased at $225 per month.
Maid Service will be supplied if desired.
APPLY TO MANAGER, ON PREMISES.
Telephone 7649—Columbus.

JUST COMPLETED,
The Nouvelle
APARTMENTS
25 West 91st St.
High-class furnished apartments; latest improvements; one, two, and three rooms; $30 to $95, including maid service; references absolutely necessary; open evenings.

APARTMENT OF
MARKED IDIVIDUALITY
11 rooms & 3 baths. At 350 West 85th St. $400 a month. Living Room 18x26. Dining Room wainscoted to beamed ceiling. The 4 master's chambers have painted panel walls.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

NET INCOMES.
$2,000 and $1,700; two business properties with one-tenant leases, near 34th St. subway and below 8th St.; attractive propositions for conservative investors; substantial amount of cash and part exchange considered. Bona Fide, B 323 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Your rent buys 6 rooms, bath, all improved dwelling, half hour Erie. For particulars, W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Watch Hills, R. I.—For sale, seashore cottage, fifteen rooms, four baths, electric lights, city water, designed for easy housekeeping; well located on high ridge with fine water view. Full particulars. Frank W. Coy, Westerly, R. I.

Out of Town.

Government necessities and high costs have practically stopped building operations; it means higher rents and dearer homes; but draft calls and financial straits are forcing some country and suburban homes and farms on the market at prices you cannot hope to duplicate after the war; send for details of some of these.
HOWARD GOLDSMITH,
110 West 34th St.

Real Estate Wanted.

OWNERS.
Few thousand invest, east side realty, above 59th; right prices. H 419 Times Annex.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Government necessities and high costs have practically stopped building operations; it means higher rents and dearer homes; but draft calls and financial straits are forcing some country and suburban homes and farms on the market at prices you cannot hope to duplicate after the war; send for details of some of these.
HOWARD GOLDSMITH, 110 West 34th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Will sublet part of high-class gown shop on West 57th St., near 5th Av., for underwear, suit, waist, or any other kindred departments. Mr. Rogers, care Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. Telephone Murray Hill 6300.

LIGHT LOFT TO SUBLET
for two years, where lease may be continued; 11th floor, 25x135; light on 4 sides; 2 passenger and 2 freight elevators; adapted to showroom or light manufacturing; price $2,500. The Gill Engraving Co., 140 5th Av.

GARAGE TO LEASE, 235 WEST 69TH ST.; ACCOMMODATES 20 CARS; ALL CONVENIENCES. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 4772.

Loft, light, airy, steam heat, freight elevator; also power; near all bridges, ferries, and railroads; 7,000 sq. ft.; rent reasonable. Century Fireproof Door Co., 300 Richardson St., Brooklyn. 4671 Greenpoint.

9-11 EAST 16TH ST.,
Near Broadway and 5th Av.,
STORE AND LOFT, 50x92.
Harry B. Cutner, 1,181 Broadway.
Tel. Farragut 4585-6.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

At 30 Irving Place, southeast corner 16th St., store, basement, and 1 loft, 24,000 square feet; up-to-date business building; cheapest insurance rates in city; two freight, two passenger elevators; immediate possession. Irving H. Wolfe, 225 West 39th St. Phone 8873 Bryant.

COLUMBUS CIRCLE, (311 West 59th St.)—Store, 22x100; double show windows; also basement, lofts, 22x100; splendid light offices. Apply on premises, or. Rieser, phone Madison Square 5350.

Furnished offices and deskroom; with telephone and stenographic service; high-class office building, directly connected with subway express station. Room 212, 51 East 42d St.

OFFICES.—Two very desirable, connecting, outside rooms; top floor, Marbridge Building, 47 West 34th St. Apply Mr. Bloodgood, room 624, same building.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small front parlor (studio), overlooking park; electricity; exclusive house; references.

2,200 square feet, 14 windows, 5 large skylights; all improvements, sprinkler. 33 Union Square. Phone Stuyvesant 735; full commission brokers.

FOUR light floors to let in loft building, steam heat and elevator; apply on premises, 214 Fulton St., N. Y. C. Telephone 521 Cortlandt, Wolins & Bull, Inc.

Part of fine corner loft on Broadway; suitable for showroom and stockroom; about 800 feet; rent reasonable to desirable tenant. Address W. M., 233 Times Downtown.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE.—Every facility; rent $25.50 per month; no lease required; also desk room, $10.50 per month. Duane, 300 Broadway, Room 807.

Phone Rector 5664-5665 for Offices and Lofts in Manhattan. Sub-leasing our specialty. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 115 Broadway.

Furnished offices and desk room, with telephone and stenographic service; high-class office building directly connected with subway express station. Room 212, 51 East 42d.

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One-half of small office to rent, sharing stenographer. Apply by letter for appointment; reference wanted. Room 228, 25 West 42d St.

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To lease, part of office, Broadway and 86th St., one flight up; 80x14. Apply 215 West 86th St., Room 4.

Newly furnished private office; every facility; high class building, 5th Av., 34th St. O 159 Times.

Light loft, 60x100, for manufacturing purposes; steam heat; electric elevator. Twinem, 736 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

Lofts to sublease at 164 5th Av.; ideal for show or stock room. Inquire Boniger, 73 5th Av., or your own broker.

Desk room; use telephone and warehouse; suitable for Custom House broker, lawyer, or forwarding agent. Suite 30, 116 Broad St.

Entire fifth floor to let, 40x90, in 12-story building, 62-64 West 45th St. F. E. Barnes, on premises.

Loft, 401-405 East 91st St.; light four sides, 75 by 96. Inquire premises. 2180 Lenox.

Attractive offices to sublet; central location. Brett, 501 5th Av., Room 1115.

Lofts, 44x77; steam heat; elevator. 630 1st Av. Telephone 3015 Morningside.

Store, two large show windows. 101 East 16th St., near 4th Av.

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Furnished-room house for sale; electricity, parquet floor; net profit $165. 54 West 75th St.

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14-room modern house, with all improvements, including three acres of ground, White Plains. Apply Ely J. Rieser, 28th St. and 1st Av., New York. Phone Madison Square 5350.

$9,000 STUCCO HOUSE, MONTCLAIR, N. J. —9 rooms, 2 baths, furnished in ivory; beautifully decorated kitchen and butlery in white enamel; most approved type of fixtures; lot 50x140; price $9,000; terms to suit; owner's health compels quick sale.
FRANK HUGHES-TAYLOR CO.,
At LACKAWANNA TERMINAL, MONTCLAIR, N.J.

TELEPHONE ME NOW—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

$9,000 Stucco House, Montclair, N. J.
9 rooms, 2 baths, furnished in ivory; beautifully decorated kitchen and butlery in white enamel; most approved type of fixtures; lot 50x140; price $9,000; terms to suit; owner's health compels quick sale.
FRANK HUGHES-TAYLOR CO.,
At Lackawanna Terminal, Montclair, N. J.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

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14-room modern house, including three acres of ground, White Plains. Apply Ely J. Rieser, 28th St. and 1st Av., New York. Phone Madison Square 5350.

Unfurnished Houses Wanted.

WANTED—One-family house in Kew Gardens or Forest Hills. E 111 Times.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

New Jersey.

Westfield.—Furnished, modern house, seven rooms, bath, garage; two minutes station; coal in cellar; $40. Phone Vanderbilt 3284.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

5TH AV., 743.—Sublet beautifully furnished two rooms and bath. Telephone 2480 Plaza.

45TH ST., 2 EAST, (Hotel Lorraine.)—To sublet, small furnished apartment, very attractive.

78TH ST., 42 East, corner Madison Av.—New, light; elevator apartment; 1, 2 or 3 rooms and bath.

[illegible]TH ST., 64 EAST.—Apartment, seventh floor, fully furnished, 4 rooms and bath, immediate possession; rent to Oct. 1; $200 a month.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished, unfurnished; 3 to 12 rooms, $200 monthly up; most desirable location, appointments. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone 8300 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

18TH, 153 EAST.—Two front; steam heated, bath; light housekeeping. O'Connor.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED
Choice localities, long, short leases.
4 to 12 rooms, East, West Side.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1458.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

FURNISHED apartments, Park Av. section. Herbert Gulick Co., Inc., 493 Madison Av.

MADISON AV., 543.—Nicely furnished apartments, two rooms, private bath; elevator service.

MADISON AV., 1,219.—5 rooms, completely furnished; $170 monthly; immediate possession. Lenox 6131.

Furnished—West Side.

5TH AV., (26th.)—Handsomely furnished, exceptional; living, dining, two bedrooms, kitchen; bath; maid service; $225 monthly. Madison Square 7894. Hart.

12TH ST., (Washington Square.)—Handsomely furnished elevator apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths; piano; $175. Elberson, 25 W. 42d.

12TH, 135 WEST.—Spacious parlor floor, living or business; electric lights; telephone.

46TH, 341 WEST, (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

48TH, 67 WEST.—Attractive non-housekeeping apartment, one reception, two bedrooms, and bath, suitable for bachelors. Telephone Bryant 6488.

50TH ST., 44 WEST.—Parlor floor; electric lights; business or living.

50TH ST., 44 WEST.—Parlor floor; electric lights; business or living.

43 WEST 52D ST.
Large rooms, bathroom, electricity, steam heat.

56TH, 342 WEST.—Sublet elevator apartment, three rooms; kitchenette; exquisitely furnished; Chickering baby grand; $100; reliable party. Mason.

58TH, (near 5th Av.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, three large rooms, kitchen, bath; $175. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

58TH, 152 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; maid service; in modern house; two months. Telephone 3593 Circle, Apt. 4C.

61ST, 27 WEST.—Four large rooms, handsomely furnished, including kitchen; steam heated; player piano; refined neighborhood. Nelson.

67TH, 1 WEST, Duplex Apartment No. 215. —Three rooms, kitchenette; cooking free; club privileges in restaurant. Superintendent.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Two or four exceptionally handsome, spacious rooms; kitchen, bath, well heated, excellent location; $100-$160 monthly.

71ST ST., 18 WEST.—Two attractively furnished rooms; bath, open fireplace, heat, electricity, telephone; breakfast optional; gentlemen; exceptional residence.

72D ST., 240 WEST.—Beautiful one or two room apartments, furnished or unfurnished; gentlemen preferred; references. Columbus 368.

72D, 116 WEST.—Charming apartment to sublet; 2 rooms and bath; Southern exposure; maid service. Apt. 14E.

72D ST., (near West End Av.)—An exceptionally attractive five-room apartment, completely furnished. Telephone Columbus 5525.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Beautifully furnished studio, bath; ample steam, electricity; telephone; kitchenette optional.

77TH, 170 WEST.—Large, warm room, southern exposure, kitchenette; bachelor, married couple.

82D ST., WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, five rooms, bath, all light; piano; sacrifice $125. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

89TH, 303 WEST.—Exclusive private house, entire floors, 3-6 large sunny rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity; service; $110-$150.

96TH, WEST, (Near Park.)—Floor in private residence, beautifully furnished 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, gentlemen. Phone Riverside 5413.

97TH, (762 West End Av.)—Beautiful large room and kitchen; also large front room with kitchen privilege, telephone, electricity.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Beautifully furnished eight rooms, bath; running water in bedrooms; silver, linen, piano, large Victrola. Apt. 9.

103D ST. & BROADWAY, (Hotel Marseilles.) —Suites of 2 and 3 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, at reduced rentals.

105TH, 230 WEST.—All large, outside, six rooms and two baths, apartment in new elevator building, well furnished in mahogany, complete and desirable in every detail; $225 for short lease; less for longer term. Phone Academy 3078.

111TH, (Near Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished apartment five rooms, bath; mahogany furniture, 1917 victrola; elegant location; will rent same to person who can furnish satisfactory credentials; can be seen by appointment only. Phone for appointment, Cathedral 6080, Apt. 35.

113TH ST., 517 WEST.—Very beautiful furnished 4 and 5-room apartment; high-class house. Telephone Morningside 8349.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Southern front apartment; 3 beautiful rooms. Morningside 8070, Apt. 41.

165TH, 560 WEST.—On account leaving the country will rent my beautiful eight-room apartment, all outside rooms, well heated; reasonable rental. See Manager.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; long, short subleases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 209 West 73d. Columbus 3074.

APARTMENT Hunting Unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

BROADWAY, 1,780, (55th St.)—Small apartment, sublet till October; central; excellently managed building; large, light, and cheerful. Apartment 8E.

BROADWAY, (91ST.)—Four large, light rooms, bath; handsomely and completely furnished; $200. Apt. 87, 215 West 91st St.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (80th.)—6 rooms, corner, $125; October. Schuyler 1965.

COLUMBUS AV., 430.—Desirable two room apartments; bath, steam, electricity; $45-$60 monthly. Telephone Schuyler 4241.

CONVENIENTLY LOCATED, well furnished elevator apartments; the kind that appeal to persons of discriminating tastes; $125 up. Robert A. Martin, Times Bldg. Bryant 3233.

FIFTIETH.—Beautifully furnished 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; apartment sublet, $100. Columbus 6186.

FIVE ROOMS of my fully equipped, refined home, living, dining room, kitchen, bedrooms, exclusive apartment; $135. O 74 Times.

FROM Jan. 25, completely and handsomely furnished 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; 10th floor; overlooking Park. Phone Plaza 6958.

FURNISHED or unfurnished, several modern apartments, 3 to 12 rooms; rents $1,000 to $3,500; excellent locations. Malcolm E. Smith & Rudolph C. Culver, Inc., 185 Madison Av. Phone 2685 Murray Hill.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS A SPECIALTY
Town-Country Renting Agency,
200 West 72d St. Columbus 5365.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS
to rent very reasonable; season or longer. Apply SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

OVERLOOKING Riverside Drive, between 86th and 90th Sts.; two attractive, furnished, connecting rooms, with bath; references required. Telephone Schuyler 6190.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552.—High-class elevator apartment; four rooms and bath; mahogany finishings; davenport and piano in living room; overlooking Hudson; lease to October 1st. Apartment 5 E.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (95th.)—Sublet handsomely furnished 6 rooms, bath; immediate possession; long or short lease. Telephone 1,176 Vanderbilt. Coyle.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (95th.)—Sublet handsomely furnished 6 rooms, bath; immediate possession; long or short lease. Telephone 6570 Morningside. Coyle.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—Large, light apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, to sublet. Cardoza.

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, 2.—Five rooms and bath; elevator; all light; $65. Apartment 61. Tel. 4629 Audubon. Call Tuesday morning.

VERY EXCLUSIVE small home, furnished in all mahogany; all conveniences; party leaving for the Winter; best of references required. Morningside 7880, Apt. 23.

Well-furnished 6-room apartment to April 1; west side; immediate possession. Telephone Riverside 8387.

Unfurnished—East Side.

12TH ST., 5 EAST.—Unfurnished apartment, 2 rooms and bath, and 4 other small rooms.

34TH, 62-64 EAST, (Adjoining Vanderbilt Hotel.)—Apartments and studios, 2 rooms, bath, $50; newly decorated throughout. Supt. or Vanderbilt Gown Shop, on premises.

108TH, 340 EAST.—Six rooms, $45; all modern improvements; exclusive neighborhood.

PARK AV., 446, (near 57th St.)—Two rooms and bath, parlor floor; $65 a month. Plaza 6143.

Unfurnished—West Side.

11TH, 112 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, heat, hot water, veranda, $40.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 2166.

53D, 46 WEST.—Two-room apartment; kitchenette; steam heat, electricity; $150; references.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 25x30. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

77TH ST., 103 WEST.—Fine block, next to museum; 7 rooms, bath, electricity; $70.

81ST, 204 WEST.—Beautiful 4-room apartment, new, well heated, modern house, $65; ready immediate occupancy. Circle 811.

340 WEST 86TH ST.
One Kitchenette Apartment.
2 ROOMS AND BATH.
Rent $900 Per Annum.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

90TH, 49 WEST.—Two large rooms, kitchenette, and bath; entire floor; service optional.

111TH, 501 WEST.—Elevator apartment, 6 rooms; $60; facing Cathedral St. John.

BROADWAY, S. E. COR. 160TH ST. EIGHT large, light rooms, high-class, elevator; electricity; complete service; low rentals. Superintendent, on premises.

FOR RENT. — New studio apartment, never been occupied; 3 rooms, kitchenette; located Central Park South. Terms and particulars, O 58 Times.

LADY must sublet or share high-class, completely furnished four-room apartment. Telephone Audubon 8596, Apartment 2.

TO LEASE OR SUBLET—Five rooms, unfurnished; located 91st to 116th St., west side, or 137th to 150th, west side, elevator apartment. O 179 Times.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Young couple, accustomed fine home, will take excellent care of your apartment for privilege of occupying it several months while you are away; highest references; Christian. T 52 Times.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT.—Large demand; select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 836.

HAVE EXCEPTIONAL TENANT, 4-6 rooms, elevator, south of 110th; $125-$150. Martin Agency, Bryant 3238.

WANTED—Two rooms, bath, kitchen; not over $75 per month; Murray Hill 427. 220 Madison Av.

Three rooms, bath, kitchenette, upper west side; lease to October. P 391 Times Downtown.

Couple want three rooms, kitchenette, bath, 50th to 110th, west side. E 124 Times.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Unfurnished.

Four, five rooms, unfurnished, housekeeping, between 57th and 86th Sts., Madison to 3d Av.; state terms. E 130 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

30TH, 39 EAST.—Well-heated, attractively furnished; running water, telephone; every convenience.

30TH, 45 EAST.—Attractive rooms; private bath, heat and fireplaces, kitchenette; excellent service.

36TH, 83 EAST.—Two large rooms, bath; private floor, single; French family.

61ST, 106 EAST.—Beautiful furnished room, private bath; electricity; large closets; gentlemen only.

73D, 302 WEST.—Double front room; very warm; all conveniences; near subway.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.)—Very large front room; private bath; steam, electricity; board optional; also smaller room; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14. — Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractively furnished room with bath; large unfurnished room; music allowed. Murray Hill 427.

MADISON AV., 537.—Single room, adjoining bath, $5; near 54th St.

PARK AV., 70, (38th.)—Large, handsome room, bath; one flight; gentleman; $11.

West Side.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Single room; private house; reference; gentleman.

48TH, 32-34 WEST.—Two large rooms and bath, on parlor floor; refined home.

52D, 236 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large, front room; piano; warm, homelike.

52D, 61 WEST.—A large, sunny room; heated, gas, telephone; $6.

55TH, 461 WEST.—Well-heated front room; running water; private house; $6; references.

57TH ST., 130 WEST.—BACHELOR APARTMENT, 2 ROOMS AND BATH, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED. H. HAYES, 960 CIRCLE, OR INQUIRE SUPERINTENDENT.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large furnished room, running water; suitable for two people; all conveniences; 5th floor; elevator.

58TH, 101 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor and alcove; references. Apt. 20.

60TH, 46 EAST.—Nicely furnished parlor floor; running water, open fireplace; piano; references.

68TH, 149 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room; private bath; modern; bachelor. Columbus 9935.

68TH ST., 49 WEST.—Rooms, southern exposure; hot, cold running water; references. Columbus 8826.

69TH, 143 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive suite; lavatory, steam, electricity; charming apartment; $12., Rouse.

70TH, 286 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor and bedroom, private apartment, bath; steam heat, electricity; no other roomers. Columbus 8843.

70TH, 60 WEST. — Neatly furnished double room; running water; business people preferred.

70TH, 138 WEST.—Room, private bath, steam heat; electricity; private house; gentleman.

71ST, 135 WEST.—Attractive small rooms; steam, electricity, water; reasonable; owner's management.

71ST, 45 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, phone, electricity, running water; desirable location.

72D, 23 WEST.—Delightful warm front room, running water, near bath, quiet refinement.

73D, 274 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, private bath; also medium-size rooms.

73D, 271 WEST.—Large, attractive room, with bath; electricity; reference.

74TH, 57 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence; rooms with, without private baths; electricity; $4, $6, $8, $10.

74TH, 161 WEST.—STEAM-HEATED BACHELOR ROOM, ELECTRICITY; REFERENCES.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Attractive, large or small rooms, with baths.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

75TH, 150 WEST.—Warm, attractively furnished, electricity; adjoining bath; southern exposure.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Single rooms, adjoining bath; $5, $5.50; electricity, parquetry; very exclusive.

75TH, 150 WEST.—Warm, attractively furnished, electricity; adjoining bath; southern exposure.

76TH, 126 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water, electricity. Phone Columbus 8365.

76TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable room, running water, bath; convenient location; select residence; $8-$9.

76TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished, large room; private bath; also small room; electricity.

76TH, 133 WEST. — Immaculately clean, large, sunny front; electricity; private bath; kitchenette privileges.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Attractive, large, well-heated room, kitchenette; also small room.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Double room, private bath, with kitchenette; also small room.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Large, sunny room; private bath, electricity; gentleman or business woman.

78TH, 107 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; dressing room attached; reasonable.

78TH, 108 WEST.—New Norece Hall Annex; large and single rooms; kitchenette optional.

79TH, 146 WEST.—Large, well-heated, sunny room, with or without private bath.

80TH, 225 WEST.—High-class elevator; one room and bath. See phone operator.

81ST ST., WEST.—Large, elegant front; steam heat; southern exposure; private bath; maid service; small family; exclusive neighborhood. Schuyler 7352.

81ST, 166 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, adjoining bath; convenient to "L"; references.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Nicely furnished small room; running hot, cold water; $2.50.

82D, 24 WEST.—Parlor floor suite, private bath; small room; electricity; comfortable; references.

82D, 134 WEST. — Desirable room, private bath; southern exposure; single room; references.

82D, 53 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms, heated; gentlemen; business people preferred.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Large light room, kitchenette; telephone; reception parlor.

85TH, 126 WEST.—Sunny room, lavatory, dressing room, fireplace, electricity, piano, continuous hot water, exclusive house; reference. Schuyler 4064.

85TH, 50 WEST.—Comfortable, well-heated rooms; continuous hot water; congenial surroundings; electricity.

86TH, 204 WEST.—Large, light room; elevator apartment; private family; $8 weekly. Plato.

86TH, (333 West End Av.)—Attractive room, connecting bath; electricity; every convenience; references.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Large front rooms; excellent meals, correctly served; homelike; moderate.

86TH, 23 WEST. Medium, sunny rooms; high class.

87TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant large room, private bath; large front room, running water.

88TH, 200 WEST.—Desirable front suite; also single room; gentlemen; elevator apartment.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Handsome, well-heated parlor floor, 2 rooms and kitchenette; $110.

88TH, 335 WEST, (Droccam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; rooms $5 to $15; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Parlor, piano, bedroom, bath; also large front room; steam, electricity.

92D, 40 WEST. — Large room, with private bath; private home; telephone.

93D, 157 WEST.—Large room, near bath; electricity; private family; gentlemen; references.

93D, 270 WEST.—Warm parlor floor; private bath; furnished, unfurnished; service; telephone.

94TH, 55 WEST. — Nicely furnished, large, light room, bath; gentleman; conveniences; private house.

95TH, 317 WEST.—Attractive front room, shower; references. Apt. 41.

95TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished room; private bath; telephone; gentlemen; $7.

103D AND BROADWAY.—A few single rooms in high-class hotel for rent to refined persons at reduced rates if taken permanently. Apply Hotel Marseilles.

103D, 2 WEST.—Beautiful large front room; steam; phone; $6. Robinson.

105TH, 5 WEST.—Single room; neatly furnished; conveniences. Apt. 6.

106TH, 301 WEST.—Room, private bath, in private family. Apt. 1A.

111TH, 536 WEST.—Large, attractive room, all conveniences; private; gentleman preferred. Apartment 45.

111TH, 536 WEST, (Apt. 66.) — Attractive double front room; business gentleman; private.

112TH, 612 WEST.—Beautiful large, warm, front room, suitable 1 or 2; convenient transportation; references. Apt. 10, call mornings.

112TH, 56 WEST.—Room and board, elevator apartment; convenient to subway and "L." Strauss.

114TH, 500 WEST, (facing Columbia Campus.)—Furnished room; private adult family. Graham.

119TH ST., 124 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath, telephone, electricity, heat; references required.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; southern exposure; suitable two; private house.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Light, attractive rooms; modern apartment; $7, $6, $4. McCague.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Double and single outside rooms; southern exposure. Apartment 1-A.

122D, 520 WEST. — Three well-furnished double, single front; elevator. 3 F. W.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Comfortable furnished room, $3 week; elevator apartment. Rose.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Attractive, warm, outside suite; handsome view; $50-$75. Turner.

180TH, (4,241 Broadway.) — Large, single rooms; elevator; private; business people. Apartment 20.

181ST, 605 WEST.—Outside room; gentlemen, business women, elevator, subway. St. Nicholas 2812. Kellogg.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS, 302 West 22d St.
Genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; single, $4.50 to $6.50 weekly; rooms for two, $3.55 weekly each.

ATTENTION, BACHELORS! — American couple, occupying handsomely furnished home, West End Av., near Belleclaire, have suite consisting library, bedroom, private bath; moderate for accommodations accorded. Schuyler 1887.

BROADWAY, 2,783, (107th.)—Nicely furnished single rooms; electricity, running water, elevator. Harrington.

BROADWAY, 3,544, (145th.)—Bachelor quarters; large outside room; all modern conveniences. Mayer.

CLAREMONT AV., 135.—Attractive two-room suite, front; elevator; private family. Apartment 26.

MANHATTAN AV., 365, (115th St.) "The Columbia."—Large, well-heated room; telephone.

MANHATTAN AV., 408, (118th St.)—Outside room; elevator; $4.50. Apt. 51.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 50, (Apartment 4.)—Elegantly furnished, large, well-heated room for gentleman, with family of two.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 910, (corner 162d.)—Attractively furnished large room overlooking Hudson; new modern apartment; exclusive family; gentlemen. Apt. 7-F.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 76, (80th.)—Beautiful rooms, facing Drive; 3-room apartment. 2130 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—Attractive 2-room suite; large room, bath; smaller room. Cardoza.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 383.—Beautiful outside, southern suite; fireplace; reasonable. Apt. 61.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102, (at 82d.)—Large front room; twin beds; private house.

ST. NICHOLAS TERRACE, 25.—Comfortable, warm room, bath adjoining; elevator; private family. Hawley.

TWO LARGE, beautifully furnished front rooms, suitable for physician, dentist, or one or two business men; one block from 96th St. subway. Burke. Riverside 6212.

WEST END AV., 433, (80th.)—Two attractive rooms, single or together, bath adjoining; suitable business woman or student; private residence.

WEST END AV., 519, (corner 85th.)—Beautifully furnished room, with kitchenette, in exclusive residence; heat guaranteed. Telephone Schuyler 5538.

WEST END AV., 410.—Three desirable rooms, single or en suite. Apartment 5N. Schuyler 8283.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior suite for cultured gentleman; references; breakfast optional. Riverside 3050.

WEST END AV., 604.—Handsomely furnished warm rooms; running water; twin beds.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST, 149, (Borough Hall.)—Business people; large, attractive room; references. Main 755.

SPENCER PLACE, 18, attractive room, half block Franklin Avenue L. Decatur 4932.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

53D, 330-334 WEST.—Apartment; modern, high class; opposite park; 5-6-7 rooms; telephone, steam heat; all improvements; $30 up.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Gentleman desires one large or two small rooms, with kitchenette, convenient to 9th Av. elevated; state terms; no apartment; permanent if reasonable. E 128 Times.

Young gentleman wants comfortable room with refined private family, preferably in the Central Park South section. P 390 Times Downtown.

Young business woman desires room, private family, convenient 8th Av. L., between 60th-110th Sts.; state price. E 108 Times.

Unfurnished.

Business woman wants 2 unfurnished rooms, heated; use kitchen, between 72d St. and 92d St., west side. P 398 Times Downtown.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; excellent board; electricity; all improvements.

45TH, 45 WEST.—Heated rooms; running water; excellent table; rates reasonable. Bryant 3916.

51ST ST., 38 WEST.
Desirable small rooms; table board; references.

54 WEST 54TH ST.
Rooms, with board; references.

57TH, 32 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with excellent board; table guests accommodated.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, private baths; parlor dining, excellent table; accessible.

72D, 228 WEST.—Steam heat, elevator, electricity; sunny room; table guests accommodated.

72D, 318 WEST.—Exclusive Pension; large front room; private bath; excellent table.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Refined home; attractive, medium-sized room; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH, (344 West End Av.)—Select accommodation, beautiful second floor suite, private bath; other rooms; excellent home table; steam, electricity.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Large front room; other single; $10 up; excellent cuisine.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large front room; steam heated; bath adjoining; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 341 EAST.—Child to board; good home; mother's care. Mrs. Warneke.

80TH, 124-128 WEST. — Attractive rooms; good home cooking; special to permanent.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; excellent table; home surroundings; table guests.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.
Small room; southern exposure; running water.

85TH, 128 WEST.—Large room; private bath; one single room; parlor dining; references.

86TH ST., (341 WEST END AV.)
Table guests; parlor dining; social parlors.

87TH, 21 WEST.—Large second, third floor rooms, bath; electricity; excellent table.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Two connecting rooms; in refined, small boarding house; running water; electricity; gentlemen; references. Riverside 8511.

91ST, 39 WEST.—Desirable, large rooms for 2 or 3 persons; Jewish family; excellent cooking; congenial surroundings; reasonable rates.

92D, 48 WEST.—Large; smaller room; superior home table; parlor dining; reasonable; references.

96TH, 82 WEST.—Beautiful room; private bath; steam, electricity; Vienna cooking; Jewish.

102D, 305 WEST.—(Riverside;) unusual opportunity; two gentlemen, or couple; in private, Christian, American family; front room; private bath.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence offers very large, steam-heated front room; also single room; really exceptional table; moderate terms.

108TH, 329 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, with, without private bath; cuisine, service unexcelled; only permanent guests considered; refined Hebrew surroundings.

113TH, 560 WEST. — Medium-sized room; southern exposure; excellent cuisine; near Broadway subway.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Large, double front parlor; first-class Jewish table. Morningside 2123.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Large, double front parlor; first-class Jewish table. Morningside 2123.

130TH, 247 WEST.—Large front room, neatly furnished; modern improvements; kosher table board.

141ST, 470 WEST.—Large rooms; private home; excellent cooking; telephone; table guests. Palmer.

149TH ST., 544 WEST, (Broadway Subway.)—Nicest, healthiest section; Audubon; new management; thoroughly renovated, bright rooms; suites, bath adjoining, $8-$12; singly, $15-$20, two, including meals. 2757 Audubon. Mrs. Mates.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family offers superior accommodations; first-class board. Apartment 6B. Telephone 4570 Audubon.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.
174 West 120th.—Room; board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double rooms, private baths, meals optional; facing park; singles.

WEST END AV.—Private family offers large room to gentleman; electric light. Schuyler 6620.

BOARD WANTED.

Couple, with 2-year-old baby, desires bedroom and parlor, or one large bedroom, with private bath and board, from Feb. 1; private family preferred; west side, below 110th St.; write terms and conditions. Mrs. Geer, 8,814 23d Av., Bensonhurst, N. Y.

GENTLEMAN wants first-class furnished room on Riverside Drive, between 70th and 125th St.; prefer American family where he can practice English; will pay extra for lessons. Write, stating rent and location, N. E., 467 Broadway, Room 307.

Gentleman of excellent character desires room and board with strictly private German Jewish family on west side below 96th St.; must be first class; references exchanged. T 65 Times.

BUSINESS WOMAN wishes room and board in refined family, preferably where French is spoken; good neighborhood. Miss J. Aronfreed, Room 1210, Flatiron Building.

Young lady, refined, desires room and board near 69th St.; private family preferred; terms reasonable. R 296 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALLEN 1917 five-passenger; cost $1,050; our price $425. Chas. E. Riess & Co., 1741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

BROUGHAM Town Car, 1916; cost $5,600; our price $1,850. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW.
Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Flack, 1700 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 TOURING, $750.
Alexander G. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1915 SEDAN.
Five-passenger, fully equipped in every way; repainted, color Brewster green; condition guaranteed; bargain. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Fully equipped; perfect condition. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th. Telephone Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC touring, purchased September, 1917; perfect condition; many extras; bargain; going to France. Phone Mr. Seeley, John 5575.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING.
Seven-passenger, guaranteed. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC 1916 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 landaulet; condition perfect; new tires; many extras. Myers & Stark, 1,790 Broadway, Room 1016. Columbus 8063.

CADILLAC limousine, 1914; handsome appearance and in perfect condition; modern in every respect; $850. T 12 Times.

CASE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

CHALMERS SPECIAL, almost new, Model 35C, same as sold at Automobile Show; two spare tires; many extras; must sell. Call Owner, Prospect 5121.

CHANDLER limousine; very fine shape; $900. R. S. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

CHANDLER 1917, perfect condition. Col. 6571, 302 West 72d. Wentworth.

COLE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

DANIELS BROUGHAM, late 1916, wire wheels, in beautiful condition. 1,297 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

DE DION.—For sale, imported luxurious de luxe limousine, seven passenger. GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE, 1,694 Broadway.

DODGE 1917 five-passenger; tires like new; many extras; price $575. Chas. E. Riess & Co., 1741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

FIAT 1915 "55" touring. Summer and Winter tops; bargain. T. S., 1,800 Foster Av., Brooklyn.

FIAT "30," Fleetwood touring; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

FRANKLIN BARGAINS.
LIMOUSINE town car, absolutely new; contract valued $3,350; sacrifice for $2,750.
BROUGHAM, absolutely new; sacrifice $2,700.
SEDAN, practically new; big reduction.
CHUMMY roadster and other types.
GAGE, 1,834 B'way, 'Phone 6832—Columbus.

HUDSON 1917 TOURING.
HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE BROUGHAM, latest model; cost $2,850; our price $1,200. Chas. E. Riess & Co., 1741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

HUPMOBILE 1917 town car; newly painted; cheap. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th.

HUPMOBILE, 1917, Sedan; bargain; first class condition; guaranteed service. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1917, 5-passenger; wonderful car; fine tires. Lexington Motors. Circle 1872.

JEFFREYS 5-passenger Sedan, $750.
R. S. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

LANCIA 1916 Special 4-pass.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE "6-38" landaulet; like new; $2,250. R. S. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car, guaranteed. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1917 landau brougham, guaranteed. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger sedan. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MERCER Brougham Sport 5-passenger closed body, cost $2,000, practically new; will sacrifice. Can be seen at Miller, Hicks & Hewitt, 509 West 56th, or telephone H. B. Day, Franklin 6170.

MITCHELL TOURING, 7-PASSENGER, as good as new; make offer. 1,297 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

NATIONAL, late 1916, run 5,000 miles, in best mechanical condition; car cost $1,850 six months ago; price $775; this is a bargain; trades considered. BEDFORD USED CAR EXCHANGE, 1,197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone Decatur—4636. Open Sundays and evenings.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 brougham, like new; run less than 2,500 miles. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

OLDSMOBILE, 1917, "8" touring; Victoria top; wire wheels. Schoonmaker-Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

OVERLAND 1916, Model 83 B, five-passenger; run 4,000 miles; price $400. Chas. E. Riess & Co., 1741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

PACKARD. — Late model 6-48 Packard brougham, sedan; lately overhauled, rebuilt and painted at a cost of $1,000; all equipped; two extra new tires, lap robe, full set of tools; ready for the road. A1 condition; any demonstration; $1,000. AM. METER CO., 561 West 47th St.

PACKARD.—Twin six, beautiful brougham, landaulet, 7-passenger; practically new; cost $5,000; will accept $2,350. Phone Riverside 5316.

PACKARD, 6-48, 5-passenger touring, splendid condition, extras; $600; bargain. Garage, 1,229 President Street, Brooklyn.

PACKARD 1916 1-35 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "66,"
4 pass. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 B'way.

2109 SEVENTH AVENUE

CORNER 125TH STREET.

The new Harlem office of The New York Times is now open at 2109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street. Advertisements and subscriptions received.

TELEPHONE BRYANT 1000.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PIERCE-ARROW (1918) limousine, 38 H. P. PIERCE-ARROW (1917 landaulet, 48 H. P. F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

PIERCE Arrow 1917 "38" touring; also Brougham; bargains. Cook - Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

REO 1917, 5-passenger, with Winter top; convertible into sedan; mechanically perfect; any reasonable offer accepted. Gramercy 4624.

REO 1916, 4-cylinder, 5-passenger; quick, $475. Lexington Motors, Circle 1872.

ROLLS-ROYCE Touring Car; also Sedan for sale. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1917, 8-cylinder, 4-passenger; used 3 months; owner leaving city; sacrifice for less than half cost. Phone Holland House, Room 316.

SCRIPPS BOOTH, 1916, newly painted; bargain; $375. Alexander G. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 COUPE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

S. G. V. 1914 touring car; A1 condition; new shoes. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway, Columbus 1028.

SIMPLEX car, 38, for sale; fully equipped with Holbrook touring body and Fleetwood limousine body, in first class condition; will demonstrate. Telephone Coney Island 1151. Martin Feyser.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Most beautiful car in city; Fleetwood body, every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases; Circassian walnut paneling; cost $3,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STEARNS 1916 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 8-cyl. brougham landaulet, Fleetwood body, all 1917 improvements. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 4-cylinder, 1917, 4-passenger coupe, painted Rolls-Royce blue; practically new; sacrifice. Dr. Lunenfeld, 507 5th Av. Murray Hill 9851.

STEARNS TOURING 1917, 4-cylinder, good as new, make offer. 1,297 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

STEARNS KNIGHT "8" touring, 1917; newly painted. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th.

STEARNS-Knight Touring, 1917, "Light 4" model; the most desirable and economical high-class light car; overhauled and newly refinished; manufacturer's equipment and BINDING MECHANICAL GUARANTEE. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ RUNABOUT, late model, fully equipped, newly painted; bargain. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th. Telephone Columbus 5052.

STUTZ RUNABOUT, 1914, excellent condition; make offer. 1,297 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

STUTZ 1917 16-valve speedster; like new; $1,500. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

"WHITE" USED CARS, also other makes touring cars and taxicabs.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WILLYS KNIGHT "84" coupe; wire wheels. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th St.

WILLYS KNIGHT "88" Sedan 1917. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th St.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

WINTON SIX, 7-passenger Limousine; also touring body; A1 condition in every respect. Phone Richmond Hill 4338 for appointment.

Motor Trucks.

AUTO trucking; trucks to hire, day and night. Telephone Canal—3920.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
1917 STUTZ "16" Valve Speedster.
1917 HUDSON SEDAN.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STUTZ TOURING; like new.
HUDSON LIMOUSINE.
SERIES 18 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1917 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
CHALMERS Light "6" Touring, $425.
HUDSON Super-Six, Winter Top; make offer.
1916 SAXON "6" ROADSTER.
HUPMOBILE Roadster, Winter Top; price $475.
OVERLAND Touring; Electric Starter; $350.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-6-8.

"RIGHT PRICES."
1917 REO Three-Passenger Roadster.
1917 STEARNS "4-cyl." Limousine, (New.)
1917 CADILLAC Touring; very extra.
1917 DODGE Touring. (like new.)
1916 HUPMOBILE Runabout, Wire Wheels.
1916 CHANDLER Touring, Model 17.
1916 STUDEBAKER Touring, Model 17.
1916 REO Seven-Passenger.
1916 HUPMOBILE Touring; exceptional.
1915 BUICK Small Touring.
1914 PACKARD 3-48 Seven-Passenger.
1914 MERCER Touring.
All cars open to mechanical inspection and demonstration at any time.
THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the Trade,
1,077 Atlantic Av., Cor. Franklin Av.,
BROOKLYN.

AUCTION SALE OF AUTOMOBILES TODAY at 12 o'clock noon, Van Tassell & Kearney's Mart, 126-128 E. 13th St.; several first-class cars, different makes and models, to be sold to the highest bidders; if you are looking to buy a good car reasonably, attend this sale. IF YOU HAVE A CAR TO SELL THESE AUCTION SALES, HELD EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, ARE THE BEST MEDIUM FOR QUICK AND SATISFACTORY RETURNS. AUTOMOBILES TAKEN ON DEAD STORAGE AT REASONABLE RATES.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars, Limousine bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

BEAUTIFUL S. G. V. Lancia, limousines, landaulets; ideal town cars; moderate rates. Kline Bros., 425 West 54th. Columbus 398.

TWO beautiful automobile bear robes; also gentleman's fur-lined overcoat; all-fur chauffeur's coat. 148 East 30th St.

Automobiles Wanted.

PIERCE-ARROW 1915, 1916, or 1917 wanted, limousine, 38 horsepower. Write B 303 Times Downtown.

WILL buy two-ton truck if offered work for it; what am I offered? Davis, 481 Park Av.

WILL PAY CASH for high-class cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC, limousine, for hire, hour, day; monthly preferred; owner drives. Harlem 3698.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 20th St. Madison Square 886.

PIERCE-ARROW, Packard limousine, beautifully equipped; desirable party $75 weekly. Circle 4215.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine; moderate rates; weekly, monthly. Economical Garage, Columbus 7261. Muldoon.

TRUCKS for hire, long or short haul. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway, (Circle 3249.)

Automobile Repairing.

Automobiles japanned, 7 days; radio process; japanning every character. Astoria 1475. Fickling Enameling Corp., Long Island City.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7020. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD STORAGE FOR AUTOMOBILE BODIES, &c.: 20,000 SQUARE FEET; VERY MODERATE CHARGES. 410-12 WEST 52D ST. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 514.

DEAD STORAGE, automobiles, $5 per month up. West Side Storage, 310-312 West 143d. Phone Audubon 3575.

DEAD STORAGE, automobiles, $5 month up. Matt Dwyer's, 311-319 West 140th. Audubon 1540-1.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER.—Expert in both; trial balances, financial statements; capable correspondent; high salary; excellent references. R 202 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert; above average qualifications; complete charge; well educated; correspondent. B 318 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly competent, capable of taking full charge; good penman; references; salary $18. 1,976 Madison Av., Box 126.

BOOKKEEPER, six years' experience, typist, capable of taking full charge, desires position with reputable concern. E 119 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — Ten years' experience; double entry, controlling account; $25. P 409 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; three years' experience; willing, reliable; salary, $14. B 309 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Eight years' experience trial balances, controlling accounts; $18-$20. B 301 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; cashier, auditor; references; experienced, middle aged, reliable; $18. T 54 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — Six years' experience; competent take full charge; $20. R. D., 2,914 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Controlling accounts; 14 years' experience; full charge. E 126 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Capable taking charge; ten years' experience; competent; $29. B 316 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; knowledge of stenography and filing. 4438 Chelsea.

CAPABLE, well-educated young woman desires position at any congenial work for five days a week; some business experience; no demonstrating or soliciting considered. E 89 Times.

COMPANION, HOUSEKEEPER.—Young cultured lady from Massachusetts desires position; congenial home desired more than high wages. E 104 Times.

DRESSMAKER wants work at home; up-to-date styles; reasonable prices. Lanners, 436 Madison Av., 1 flight up. Plaza 7283.

DRESS WELL.—Save money; consult designer-fitter by appointment; highest references. 127 East 76th St., parlor floor.

ENERGETIC YOUNG WOMAN OF EDUCATION SEEKS EMPLOYMENT WHERE STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING ARE NOT REQUIRED; HIGHEST REFERENCES; BOND IF NECESSARY. ROOM 902, 437 5TH AV.

GOVERNESS wants to take care of young child in the afternoon; French, German. Perrenot, 10 West 64th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Employer going to France, I want position. Taylor, 200 West 70th.

HOUSEWORK.—Refined, light colored girl wishes position, one or two ladies, small apartment. Jones, 625 Lenox Av., care of Davis.

HOUSEWORK.—Finnish girl wishes general housework, $35-$40. Aalto, 871 East 179th.

LADY giving up rooming business will take management of high-class rooming house or hotel; highest references. Box L F 104 East 14th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT familiar with all clerical duties; $12. B 302 Times Downtown.

SALESWOMAN, experienced, wants position in wholesale dresses, waists; highest references. H 176 Times.

SALESWOMAN, experienced, wants position in wholesale dresses, waists; highest references. H 176 Times.

SEAMSTRESS, French, well recommended, needs work badly. Gianine, 898 3d Av.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER — Capable young lady, 6 years' business experience, executive ability, best references; salary $25. E 105 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, five years' experience; thoroughly proficient, intelligent, and conscientious; highest credentials. B 242 Times Downtown.

SECRETARIAL WORK wanted part time; knowledge of French, German. S 92 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Italian, graduate of stenographic department and model office of Eastman School; one trial will demonstrate my ability and willingness to work; good references; will start at $10. Miss S., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY, CORRESPONDENT.
Seven years' valuable business training, seeks responsible position; highest credentials. A 117 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—5 years' experience brokerage and commercial, familiar with all office details; willing and efficient; $18-$20; A1 references. Box 31, 3,013 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, Christian, of good address; college graduate, technical and financial; first-class references; $22. P 353 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' experience; thoroughly competent; high school graduate; $18. P 371 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, Switchboard Operator, thorough knowledge of office routine, and experienced, accurate; not afraid of work. B. B. Scheiber, 263 Henry St., New York.

STENOGRAPHER. — Beginner, ambitious, neat worker, desires position with chance for advancement. Mary Leary, 37 East 58th. Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced switchboard operator, thorough knowledge of office routine, desires permanent position; salary, $18. H. B., 439 East 135th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Reliable beginner; business school graduate; will work hard for advancement. Frances O'Connor, 37 East 58th. Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, able young woman desires position that offers advancement. Alice Eppler, 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, six years' experience; competent; also technical dictation; $18-$20 week. P 392 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, knowledge import, export; good appearance; rapid worker; $16-$18. P 393 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, export, 10 years' experience, desires position 3 days a week; $10. Advertiser, 3,866 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, well-educated, thoroughly experienced; capable assuming responsibilities; $22. T 63 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, crackerjack, thoroughly experienced, valuable assistant to busy man; $20. P 387 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; thoroughly capable, discreet, loyal, adaptable; references; $18-$20. P 399 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge bookkeeping; high school graduate; experienced brokerage office. P 388 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; fully competent; highest references; salary, $18. B 308 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' commercial experience; thoroughly capable; initiative; well educated. B 307 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; rapid worker; references; $15. B 331 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—2½ years' experience; reliable; excellent references; American. B 334 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; familiar merchandising; references. Caesar, 149 West 85th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, accurate; 3 years' experience; $12. STARK, 901 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Young lady, thoroughly experienced, wishes position with banking or brokerage firm. P 313 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, typist, general office assistant; courteous, refined; good reference. P 378 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—College graduate; public school methods; all branches. "Coaching," 233 West 123th.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR. — Three years' commercial-central office experience; busy board preferred. G 362 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, (Assistant.)—Young lady, (20,) good at figures, desires position. R 208 Times Downtown.

VISITING SECRETARY.—Experienced; few hours daily; own typewriter. E 32 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, high school graduate, five years' experience; conversant office detail; initiative; salary $15 to $18. A 308 Times Harlem.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency.) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls; excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

BERTA CARLSON Swedish Agency.—First-class servants; 2,415 Broadway, (89th.) Riverside 9463.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT. — Periodical audits; books opened, closed, and written up; trial balances, financial statements, &c.; moderate terms. R 38 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104. Telephone Cortlandt 6688.

ACCOUNTANT. — Competent, semi - senior, under draft age, seeks new position with C. P. A.; salary $25 week. E 125 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, audited; bookkeeping done weekly; systems installed. A 364 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN, young, (18,) with agency; experienced, as assistant to manager of production department; know engraving, printing, checking, filing, billing, rates, &c.; highly recommended by present employers. T 51 Times.

AMERICAN, 33, married, good at figures, cost, payroll, office detail, knows bookkeeping, desires position where initiative and activity counts; prospects more important than salary. Charles Bloch, 90 8th Av.

ARCHITECT or builder's superintendent, experienced in construction, desires position. E 106 Times.

ATTORNEY, 30, business executive, office manager, salesman, desires connection with export or banking firm; highest credentials. B 325 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR, office manager, and assistant department head desires position; possesses a thorough knowledge of modern accounting, business, and financial reports; salary $30. G 368 Times Downtown.

A YOUNG MAN, 24, anxious to advance, wishes a position with a large corporation or some manufacturer where he has a chance to make good; has a high and preparatory school education. B 300 Times Downtown.

BANK CLERK wants position; general ledger clerk; first-class references. B 337 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (21,) general ledger, assistant credit man, cashier, at present employed with large manufacturing concern, 5 years' practical business experience, not a beginner, desires change where intelligent work and earnest efforts will be appreciated. Competent. B 336 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, aggressive, 10 years' experience in the organization and supervision of large offices, thoroughly familiar with corporation and cost accounting, is contemplating a change; highest credentials; salary $2,500. E 8 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, six years' experience, knowledge of controlling accounts, (trial balance,) capable of taking charge, will accept any position with future advancement. E 100 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, 19, wishes position; best references; experienced accountancy; student. B 298 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (32,) U. S. Army honorable discharge; high school graduate; accustomed to responsibility; $22. P 291 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—N. Y. U. student, experienced controlling accounts, trial balance, stenography, typewriting. A 509 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, 25; correspondent, controlling accounts, financial statements; thoroughly experienced; exempt. E 98 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, correspondent, (19;) competent; high school graduate; three years' experience. I. Princer, 952 Trinity Av.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, 22 years, experienced, furnish best of references, desires position with a reliable concern. E 99 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, 20; trial balance, controlling accounts; college student. P 294 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 23, exempt; competent; double entry; best references; moderate salary. E 121 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Six years' experience; capable taking charge complete set books. T 46 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier, five years' experience; double entry; exempt; references. T 64 Times.

BOY, high school education, office experience, desires position at anything. E 127 Times.

BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT.—Practical knowledge of construction; good initiative and organizing ability; go anywhere. E 103 Times.

BUSINESS MAN (32,) of wide experience, able, energetic and resourceful; successful executive; seeks connection with concern appreciating thoroughness and adaptability; opportunity to expand of more importance than large salary, but nothing considered under $1,800 per year; will, if desired, work two weeks for trial. O. H. B. Times Downtown.

BUSINESS MAN, on account of war, seeks responsible position; executive or traveling; references exchanged. H. J., 319 Times.

BUTLER.—Excellent valet, faithful, accurate, engaged at present, wishes change position; prefer good home. Schenck, 310 West 92d.

CARETAKER. — Man, married, Belgian, wishes position in country near N. Y.; drive car, do garden work, tend furnace; wages $20 weekly; steady employment. Write H. M., care Mrs. Blaes, 148 West 67th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, six years' experience, private, desires position; operates any make car; own tools; repairs; references. Lawrence, 1,702 2d Av. Telephone Lenox 5339.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, MECHANIC, single, age 34, wishes position; moderate; long private references; foreign and domestic cars. Telephone Rhinelander 160.

CHAUFFEUR, excellent mechanic; references; private only; long hours if necessary. Gritz, care Harrison, 255 West 122d. Morningside 7182.

CHAUFFEUR.—Owner giving up car seeks position for chauffeur; very careful driver, mechanic; absolutely honest and reliable; colored; smart; $25. Phone Murray Hill 6153.

CHAUFFEUR.—English, 26, exempt; safe driver; mechanical experience; 5 years' private references; willing. H. Braden, 10 West 64th St., New York.

CHAUFFEUR, 25, married, 3 years last position; driving, repairing, and charge of farm. Erickson, Box 82, Tenafly, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, (31;) married; 9 years' experience; references. Owen, 349 East 72d St.

CHAUFFEUR and MECHANIC.—Ten years' experience. Otto Lowe, 432 East 66th St.

CIVIL ENGINEER, five years' field and office experience, can draft and estimate, desires position as draftsman or engineer; salary reasonable. B 313 Times Downtown.

CLERK, 32, Spanish, English, German; bookkeeping; wants occupation after 6 P. M. B 330 Times Downtown.

CLERK wishes position at anything; five years' Wall Street experience. B 304 Times Downtown.

COUPLE, young, South German, wish position small family or bachelor; only country; excellent cook, butler. Meder, 219 East 81st.

DRAFTSMAN wants position as junior at shipbuilding work. P 384 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE POSITION by factory systematizer, cost accountant, paymaster, production and timestudy man; exceptional opportunity wanted. Y 340 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT, 32 years, university education, seeking broader connection; proven ability; responsible; references. Y 273 Times Annex.

ESTIMATOR AND GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
General utility man, age 38, large practical experience; good draftsman, quantity surveyor; salary according to ability. S 151 Times.

FORMER MANAGER (also representative) amusement enterprises, seeking position; would also like chance prove worth as traveling salesman; appearance, personality, references. E 101 Times.

GARDENER, FARMER.—Head working for gentleman's place; sober; good vegetable grower, flowers; chickens, pigs, cows; economical; middle-aged; English; best references. T 58 Times.

GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT, familiar with office detail; clean-cut American, Christian; $14; excellent references. P 361 Times Downtown.

GRADUATE civil engineer, 24, two years' experience construction work, office work, drafting, desires permanent location. Y 350 Times Annex.

HAVE sound business training; age 35; married; university education; sober and athletic; accustomed meeting and serving executives; have secretarial and traffic experience; seek opportunity where initiative, loyalty, and ambition to climb are factors toward success rather than nepotism; excellent references. S 135 Times.

HAVE been forced out of business and am seeking some connection; am 25 years old, have thorough knowledge of bookkeeping and business correspondence; can also sell goods. B 315 Times Downtown.

JAPANESE, excellent cook, valet, desires position bachelor's apartment. Keizo, 330 East 57th.

LEDGER CLERK, (24;) experienced; rapid, accurate; excellent credentials. Birnbaum, 57 East 104th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

LAWYER.—HIGH PROFESSIONAL STANDING, WITH LEANING TOWARD COMMERCIAL PURSUITS, IS LOOKING FOR OPENING LARGE ENTERPRISE, WHERE SOUND JUDGMENT, EXECUTIVE ABILITY, COMBINED WITH FUNDAMENTAL BUSINESS PRINCIPLES, WILL BE OF FINANCIAL AND MATERIAL BENEFIT TO BOTH. O 381 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MANAGER contemplates making change; ten years' experience in sale, management, and development of suburban real estate; will handle only first-class proposition. T 56 Times.

MIDDLE-AGED gentleman, (retired,) desires position, moderate salary; general knowledge office routine, Spanish, electricity, mechanics; used to handling men; executive; highest references. Y 343 Times Annex.

MR. EXECUTIVE!
Do you need a reliable man as your assistant, one who will make your business interests his own? American, 24 years old, and have had 7 years' factory and office experience, and well qualified to enter any progressive concern; employed at present, but desire change; references A1; draft exemption reasonably certain. B 311 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MAN, able, (21,) high school graduate; 5 years' business experience, cost accounting, bookkeeping, correspondent; references. B 320 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, (24;) seven years' experience: stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, correspondence. B 322 Times Downtown.

P. O. CLERK, having 3 or 4 hours' leisure daily, wishes employment. E 87 Times.

POSITION with any concern needing services of man 33 years of age; aggressive, hard worker and an unusual business training with well-known banking and public utility house, with whom I was connected 14 years, working up from small clerical position through practically every department as department head; am executive organizer and originator of new ideas; banking and other references; good reason for leaving present place; state salary. P 388 Times Downtown.

PRESSMAN, Gordon, Universal, Laureate, wishes foremanship in job pressroom; expert on cutting and creasing, commercial, embossing, and color; understands Humana feeders; expert repairman; fair compositor; former master printer; non-union; age 33. E 86 Times.

SALESMAN, 28, Hebrew, exempt, refined, speaks seven languages, A1 references, sold goods to thousands of foreigners in Pennsylvania, wants position; salary and commission. L. B., 51 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN wishes to connect with manufacturers or brokers of hosiery, underwear, shirts, and kindred lines; age 32; married; references. P. Arnold, General Delivery, Providence, R. I.

SALESMAN, EXECUTIVE, PRODUCER, age 37, desires connection any capacity pertaining to sales or advertising; remuneration commensurate with proven ability. E 115 Times.

SALESMAN, 26, married, desires to connect with concern handling staple line of merchandise; local proposition; seven years' selling experience; first-class record. E 122 Times.

SALESMAN, traveling through Pennsylvania, Cleveland, Detroit, wishes side line art goods, linens, towels; has big following, at present selling fancy linens. E 97 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced; pharmaceutical, specialties, and stock; throughout country to physicians, institutions, and trade; commission; drawing account. S 196 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, 7 years' selling Middle West, 5 years' business administration, under 30, exempt, connection desired. P 394 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—I am 23, ambitious, capable interviewing people, desire position as salesman; moderate salary. Louis Schwartz, 236 Cherry St.

SALESMAN wants popular priced line coats, suits, dresses; New York, New England; established trade; commission basis. E 114 Times.

SALESMAN, 12 years' experienced road man, open for proposition from reliable concern, where ability will be appreciated. E 94 Times.

SALESMAN; wish to be connected with mercantile house; five years' experience; references. E. G., 25 Times.

SALESMAN, calling on retail trade in city with house dresses, wants kindred side line; commission basis. Y 342 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, live wire, 25, three years' road experience; excellent references. T 30 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, city and road; first-class man; exempt. E. E., 180 Times.

SALES MANAGER, salesman, experienced, (35,) now employed, desires change; references. T 43 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — Young man, American, well bred, educated, executive ability, five years' experience, desires reliable position. B 297 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK and manager; one who can handle large volume of business thoroughly; experienced in domestic transportation and shipping department; salary $1,800. Peterson, 216 West 14th St.

SILK SALESMAN, 10 years' experience in cutting-up trade, desires to connect with reliable house. Address T 55 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 29, experienced, competent, desires good connection; salary $18. B 333 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—20 years; 4 years' experience; not afraid of long hours or hard work; accurate, reliable. T 45 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wishes employment for a few hours each evening. P 396 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; Christian, American, 19; experience; first-class references. Write A. P., 125 East 34th St.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, (21,) familiar correspondence, office routine, &c.; excellent references. E 92 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT, engineer high-class apartment; good presence; excellent mechanic; no incumbrances. Phone 6805 Schuyler.

TRAFFIC MANAGER, 15 years' practical transportation experience, desires to connect with private corporation; first-class references. B 305 Times Downtown.

TWO young college students, (Japanese,) desire to work; anything for future concern. Address F. C., 263 West 125th.

VALET, masseur; single, age 32; Swiss-French; traveler; high references; will accept position with gentleman requiring good and loyal services. Address E. A. T., 109 West 54th St.

WANTED—A JOB.
Young man, 20, some selling and all-around ability, wants to connect with house offering chance for advancement. T 42 Times.

YOUNG BRAZILIAN GENTLEMAN, (26,) married, just arrived from Brazil, speaks, writes French, Portuguese, Spanish, and some English, too, would like position in this city or outside; knows very well the principal commercial centres of Brazil. Address letters, M. Motta, 61 West 96th St., N. Y. City.

YOUNG MAN, educated, ambitious, 25, draft exempt; traveled last two years in Panama, knowledge of Spanish; position with export, import house preferred; will travel Latin American countries. E 102 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, graduated from High School of Commerce last February, wants position with a large firm offering a good chance for advancement; has one year's business experience. E 95 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school graduate, desires position; preferably with export house; experienced order and payroll clerk; best references; salary $18-$20. B 310 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) desires to connect with firm where he can advance to salesman; knowledge bookkeeping; moderate salary; best references. B 296 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, exempt; bookkeeper, payroll, cashier; thorough office experience; systematizer, initiative, and ability; salary $25. E 123 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 29, with 15 years' practical experience in the wholesale grocery line, wishes position with reliable concern; reference. T. [illegible] 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, college trained, tactful, conscientious, capable, experienced ledger clerk, bookkeeper's or credit man's assistant. B 324 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, commercial experience here and abroad, college education, executive and selling ability, desires connection. P 395 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, experienced bookkeeper, alert, efficient, desires opening with progressive concern. R 205 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, experienced bookkeeper, typist, correspondent, and general office manager; college education. P. D., 219 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) at present employed, desires position mercantile house with opportunity for advancement. Louis Menin, 79 West 103d St.

YOUNG MAN, 27, German, bookkeeper, can operate typewriter, student of Cooper Union for mechanical drawing, desires position with advancement. K. R., 878 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, 21; experienced stenographer and correspondent; familiar office routine and sales work; excellent references; $20. E 88 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, at present employed as traveling salesman, desires position where ability counts; unquestionable references. B 240 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 30, seeks employment (outside) with civil engineer, with chance to learn and advance; salary no object. B 328 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Hebrew, 20, ambitious worker, good education, knowledge of bookkeeping, desires a position with good future. T 47 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires position as salesman or salesman's assistant. B 290 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17, American, desires position with advancement. B 306 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, 33, college graduate, eight years as bank clerk, wants situation with chance of advancement. E 112 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (33,) wants situation where special training not required and chances for advancement good. E 113 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, exempt, wishes to connect with cloak and suit or dress house; knows business thoroughly. E 90 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (Belgian,) speaking English, French, German, would like position; best references. T 62 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 2 years college, knowledge mechanical drawing, desires position. B 314 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24; salesman, executive ability, initiative, tact; highest credentials. E 107 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, assistant bookkeeper, clerical work; accurate; reference. E 109 Times.

YOUNG MAN, law student, wishes evening position at anything. T 57 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) ability, clean-cut, energetic; high school graduate. T 44 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSERS, EXPERIENCED, $1.50 PER 1,000. CALL 8 A. M., VOGUE CO., 19 WEST 44TH ST., 14TH FLOOR.

BOOKKEEPER.—Printing and publishing concern desires experienced bookkeeper, capable of taking full charge; no knowledge of stenography necessary; write, giving full details of previous experience and references; $18 to start. T 53 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—One who can take charge of full set of books, get monthly trial balance, use typewriter; steady position; give references, salary wanted to start, telephone number. Manufacturer, O 184 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER, with at least two years' experience; address, stating age, nationality, and references; salary to begin, $16 per week. O 168 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—One with trade paper experience preferred; give age and experience; salary $20. R 207 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced ledger clerk; manufacturing concern; state salary and qualifications. J. P., 220 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; take charge of department. Thomas Roulston, 9th St. and 2d Av., Brooklyn.

CLERKS.—Girls, 16, as clerks; large office; permanent positions; salary $8. T 49 Times.

COLORISTS.—Air brush artists; only those experienced on pictures need apply. Retograph Co., 512 West 41st St.

COMPANION.—A refined and accomplished young lady, as a companion to an elderly lady. Reply to Miss Gertrude Beury, care Bryn Mawr Post Office, Bryn Mawr, Penn.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, experienced, familiar with law work; state salary. Box 829 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK.—Experienced girl for card and letter filing; $10 a week. Call at 239 West 39th, 10th floor, and ask for Miss Brandt.

GLASS WORKERS,
STEM MAKERS AND HAND SEALERS-IN,
EXPERTS CAN MAKE $20 WEEK,
WITH OVERTIME AND BONUS.
CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

HAND SEWERS.—Steady work. Haas Soeurs, 648 Madison Av.

HOUSEWORKER by family of two persons, five hours each day, including Sunday; wages $28 month. Apply evenings. Keyes, 356 West 21st St.

JOINERS, on ladies' silk dresses; steady position. Max B. Nonas, 18 West 21st.

LADY, refined, with knowledge of social acquaintances, for advertising and exclusive therapeutic health institute; on commission; no triflers; highest references. Call all week, Apt. 1B, 780 West End Av.

LABORATORIES
of the American Druggists' Syndicate have good, permanent positions open for girls and women; excellent working conditions; restaurant; salary $7; piece work after two weeks; competent women earning $12 weekly. Apply American Druggists' Syndicate, Borden and Van Alst Avs., Long Island City.

MILLINERS.
R. H. MACY & CO. require the services of first-class Milliners; only those accustomed to best work and material will be considered.
Apply at Office of Employment Manager any time during the day.

MILLINERS, trimmers, preparers; long season; large, airy workroom. Haas Soeurs, 648 Madison Av.

MODELS.—Ladies and misses. Call Tuesday, 9 A. M., Herman Cloak Co., 1,333 Broadway.

MODEL Wanted.—Perfect 16, for misses' suits; steady position; good salary. Harry Greger & Co., 32 East 31st St.

MODEL.—Stylish young lady; misses' dresses; size 16. Vogue Costume, 150 West 25th.

MOTHER'S HELPER wanted, experienced care and feeding of children; reside Montclair; no triflers or old persons. Address T 60 Times.

NURSE wanted in physician's office; knowledge typewriting essential; must have references. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock, Dr. Philip Horowitz, 65 West 73d.

NURSE, office; must be proficient and reliable. O 180 Times.

OPPENHEIM COLLINS & CO.,
34TH STREET, NEW YORK,
REQUIRE
THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED
SALESWOMEN
FOR THEIR WAIST AND GOWN DEPARTMENTS. GOOD SALARY AND PERMANENT POSITION TO THOSE WHO QUALIFY.

REPRESENTATIVES, thoroughly experienced, for out-of-town positions to represent high-class toilet goods line; salary and commission. Call between 11 and 1. Aubry Sisters, Inc., 104 East 25th.

SALESLADY.—Refined young woman, attractive personality; experience unnecessary; high-class, dignified position, paying big returns; excellent future; salary or commission. Room 1613, 220 West 42d St.

SALESWOMAN.—Young woman to sell goods in showroom of a wholesale dress concern; only one having been employed in wholesale house in same capacity need apply. Call or write Peggy Paige, 131 West 35th St.

SECRETARY.—Experienced stenographer, to act as private secretary; no beginners wanted; good salary to right party. Stratton, 729 7th Av., 16th floor.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST WANTED —VERY RAPID YOUNG LADY FOR BUSY WAIST OFFICE; MUST BE EXPERIENCED IN GENERAL CLERICAL WORK; NO BEGINNERS. KAYANEE WAIST CO., 20 WEST 33D ST.

STENOGRAPHERS, at least two years' experience; rapid and accurate; in large wholesale cotton goods house; steady position; $12 per week; advancement. M. Lowenstein & Son, 40 West 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER. — Neat, accurate, high-class girl, with initiative; experience essential; salary $20-$25. See Mr. Park, 803 Times Building, Tuesday, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

STENOGRAPHER and double entry bookkeeper; must be capable and experienced; over 30 years of age preferred. P 397 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—We require a competent lady stenographer who can translate and compose French letters; English export house; telephone for appointment. Morris, Russell & Co., 24 State St., N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, first class, immediately, with knowledge of bookkeeping. Room 1718, 120 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—A capable young woman wanted with a publishing house; high school education essential. O 167 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, for permanent position by a reliable concern in Jersey City; must be at least 22 years, capable, and have had two years' experience; state age, race, education, stenographic experience, and salary expected. Address 28 Bostwick Av., Jersey City, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, preferably with export experience and with dictaphone experience if possible. Apply at once, Ernst Zobel Co., 38 Water St., New York.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; knowledge of bookkeeping; good handwriting essential. 258 Broadway, Room 415.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced export stenographer. Apply A. M. Salamy Co., 78 Greenwich St.

STENOGRAPHER, with mail order experience preferred. Henry Moss & Co., 37 Beaver St.

STENOGRAPHER, accurate, neat; $10. Apply Room 1118, 729 7th Av.

STOCK SALESWOMAN.—A low-priced, splendid mining stock, offering excellent talking points; liberal commission. P 355 Times Downtown.

TRIMMERS, PREPARERS, AND COPYISTS, STRICTLY TAILORED STREET HATS; CHEERFUL DAYLIGHT WORKROOM; EXCEPTIONALLY LONG SEASON; COME PREPARED; SALARY. LOU KRAUSE, 597 BROADWAY.

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

Count six average words to a line.

Telephone Bryant 1000	Per Agate Line
Agents Wanted	30c
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Country Board	40c
Employment Agencies	50c
Farms	42c
For Sale	50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	30c
Help Wanted	30c
Lost and Found	50c
Mortgage Loans	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	42c
Situations Wanted	25c

HELP WANTED—Female.

TYPIST for general work. Apply Eastern Sales Division, between 11-1, Mr. Gibbons, Pyrene Mfg. Co., 52 Vanderbilt Av.

TYPISTS, 16; large office; permanent positions; salary to start, $8. T 48 Times.

YOUNG lady for office, clerical, and typewriting; steady position, good salary, with chances of advancement; call at once. Lackawanna Garage, Inc., 55 Park Av., Hoboken, N. J.

YOUNG LADY to operate Belknap addressing machine; one having knowledge of stencil cutting preferred. Address P 401 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY wanted for complaint department of large publishing house; permanent position; state experience and salary desired. O 166 Times.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 80 Church Street, New York City. Call between 9 and 1. Room 725.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER —Downtown wholesale house; excellent opportunity; $22 per week.

CASHIER, knowledge of bookkeeping, for chemical firm in Brooklyn, $17 per week.

STOCK CLERK, familiar with keeping stock ledgers and all stock records; Brooklyn position; $1,200-$1,500 per annum.

STENOGRAPHERS—Positions in all lines; excellent opportunities; salaries ranging from $10 to $20 per week.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and TYPIST — High-grade girl, good penman; $15 per week.

BOOKKEEPERS—3 positions in banking institution; very good openings at $13 per week.

TYPIST.—Resident, position in New Jersey, $100 per annum.

CLERKS—3 positions in banking house, downtown; must be high school girls who write good hand; $12 per week.

WE CAN PLACE ANY NUMBER OF FILE CLERKS, STOCK CLERKS, COST CLERKS, AND GENERAL CLERKS AT $10-$12; ALSO STENOGRAPHERS, ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS AND TYPISTS, AT $8-$12 per week.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 154 NASSAU ST. MISS GRIFFIN. Bookkeeper and stenographer, Brooklyn, $18; stenographers, several openings, $15-$18; dictaphone operators, $18-$20.

STENOGRAPHERS, file clerks, above average; splendid opportunities in Wall St. firms; registration free. Wall Street Agency, 20 Broad.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$25; bookkeepers, typists, clerks; good opportunities; investigate. Michell, Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers; free registration. Miss Lynch Agency, 300 5th Av., (31st St.)

EFFICIENCY BUREAU AGENCY, 30 East 42d.—Immediate openings, first-class positions.

JUPP AGENCY, 87 Nassau.—Stenographer, $18; law, $25-$18; typists; free registration.

Instruction.

WOMEN are needed by the Government and by organized business; these trained to audit expenditures, calculate cost-plus prices, prepare tax returns, devise office procedures, systematize, organize, and supervise, are in greatest demand. Send for details of 16-session training course being given to groups after business hours. Ask for Bulletin 19. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS.—We desire to add to our temporary and permanent staff a number of senior, semi-senior, and junior accountants; letters should state fully experience if any and salary desired. Apply by letter only to Homes & Davis, Certified Public Accountants, 949 Broadway.

ACCOUNTANT (senior) on permanent staff C. P. A. firm of high standing; one familiar with publishers' costs preferred; unusually desirable opportunity; give full particulars and salary expected. B 821 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING organization wants detail man, a chap who is willing to stick his nose into the mire of detail work with a frequent penetrating ray of advertising sunshine; Christian firm; salary $18.

If he has a keen mind—it's enough; if he has ability to write acceptable copy—good; if he thinks he has executive possibilities—better. H. H. Huggins, Murray Advertising Agency, 17 Battery Place, New York.

ARTIST.—Wanted, capable artist for retouching and pen-and-ink drawing; one that is used to photo engraving purposes. Address B. A., Box 245 Times Downtown.

ASSEMBLERS ON INSTRUMENTS; CAPABLE MEN ONLY; REFERENCES REQUIRED. J. K., 110 TIMES.

ASSISTANT IN ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT, A MARRIED MAN, 32 TO 40, WITH INITIATIVE, WANTED BY A LARGE CORPORATION. MUST HAVE A GOOD GENERAL KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING AND ACCOUNTING. SALARY, $18 TO $22. STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, QUALIFICATIONS, &C., IN DETAIL. APPLICATIONS WILL BE TREATED CONFIDENTIAL. B 338 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry, for customers' ledger in large wholesale cotton goods house; steady position; $15 per week; advancement; references. O 171 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—One who understands typewriting and profit and loss account; apply by letter, stating salary and experience. R. D. Borsmann, 1,280 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

BOY wanted, about 16 years of age, in the office and salesroom of a wholesale coffee and tea house. Address, with references, stating compensation expected, R 204 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—OFFICE OF WHOLESALE GROCERY, NEAR WEST 23D STREET FERRY; GOOD OPENING; OWN HANDWRITING. R 201 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY, 14-16 years, in office of a large importing and manufacturing house; excellent chance for future advancement. Address T. L. W., P. O. Box 180, New York.

BOY. Order department; good wages; excellent prospects for advancement; steady employment. E. C. Fuller Co., 28 Reade St.

BOY for export office, with knowledge of typewriting. Answer, stating age, education, experience, and salary desired. B 326 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted; good opportunity for bright boy in the advertising department of a well-known publication; salary $7. Write, giving qualifications and references. O 170 Times.

BOY wanted, strong; preferably one with some knowledge of shipping and packing; good wages paid. Apply in person, Room 16, 138 Front St.

BOY, 16-18 years, for clerical work in office of large corporation; state full particulars in own handwriting as to education. O 175 Times.

BOY wanted for office work; beginner no objection. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, education, and references, to S. J. T., Room 301, 18 Broadway, New York.

BOY, 15-18, for office and messenger work; one who has worked in newspaper office preferred; $6 per week. Apply this morning at 9. Press Dept., 44th St. Theatre, near Broadway.

BOYS wanted to assist in our office and make themselves generally useful. Call at Jaburg Bros., 10 Leonard St.

BOY.—Large corporation offers splendid opportunity for bright boy; good advancement. J. D., P. O. Box 70, Station D.

BOY.—Office and errand boy, high class, wanted. Globe Wernicke Co., 451 Broadway.

BOY, about 16, wanted in office; salary, $7 to start. Apply 10 A. M., Room 211, 44 Broad St.

BOY, bright, wholesale ribbon house; good opportunity. Wertheimer Bros., 19 East 24th St.

BUTTONHOLE single and double machinists wanted; Singer men only; good pay, steady work. Meet Mr. Moore, Hotel McAlpin, 2 to 4 P. M. and 5 to 7:30 P. M. Tuesday.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BUYER of waists and dresses in resident buyer's office; must be a live wire; state salary and where last employed or else no attention will be paid to application. Y 347 Times Annex.

BUYER of waists and dresses in resident buyer's office; must be a live wire; state salary and where last employed, or else no attention will be paid to applicant. Y 348 Times Annex.

CAN YOU HANDLE RETURNED MATERIAL?

And take charge of all records and correspondence connected with this important sub-division of a large manufacturer located near New York?

An unusual opportunity for a thoroughly experienced man who is willing to make his work. A paying proposition. Must be able to locate himself near the plant; salary to start, $20. Send replies, giving full details, to A. U., Box 233 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR wanted for Ford delivery car handling packages; must be sober. The Globe-Wernicke Co., 451 Broadway.

CLERK, competent, ledger, experienced in card system; state experience and salary desired; permanent position. J. E., 200 Times.

COST ACCOUNTANT wanted to take charge of cost and general accounting in large chocolate works located near Syracuse, N. Y.; state age, salary, &c. M 361 Times Downtown.

COUPLE.—Man understands garden work, furnace, handy about house, and able to do repairing; also drive Ford car when needed; wife cook for six or eight people in family and three or four servants; must be intelligent, pleasant, and willing; best personal references necessary. B 339 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN, experienced in design of tools, jigs, fixtures, as related to productions of medium-weight machinery on ordnance work; desirable openings for capable men; in answering outline general experience, state age, compensation expected, nationality, and when available. J. D., 150 Times.

DRAFTSMEN of ability wanted, capable of doing jig and fixture, tool and gauge work; references required. Marlin-Rockwell Corp., Norwich, Conn.

ELECTRICAL DRAFTSMEN wanted at once; experienced men on electrical layout, distribution, and transmission work; steady position and good salary. Call or write 11th floor, 380 Madison Av.

FIREMAN.—Experienced; two low pressure boilers. Call Supt., 12 West 97th St.

FOREMEN, CANDY; unlimited opportunity for right men; splendid opening in one of New York's largest candy factories in the following departments: HARD CANDY FOREMAN, CHOCOLATE FOREMAN, CREAM FOREMAN; salary no object; all replies considered confidential, give full particulars and references. C. B., 232 Times Downtown.

FURNISHING MAN, smart, must be experienced. Apply Wallach Bros., 265 Broadway.

HATS.—Wanted, lines of trimmed, untrimmed, and ready-to-wear ladies' hats to handle on commission basis; no drawing or expenses required. Address B., 318 Times Downtown.

HEARN, 14TH ST., WEST OF FIFTH AV. requires tall, bright young men over 18 years of age as WAGON BOYS. Good pay, permanent positions, quick advancement.

HEARN, 14TH ST., WEST OF FIFTH AV., requires EXPERIENCED DRIVERS. Apply 4th floor, 9 A. M.

MACHINIST.—All-around, capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent; traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 242 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS and toolmakers wanted, qualified to do jig and fixture work; references required. Marlin-Rockwell Corp., Norwich, Conn.

MACHINIST.—Good man small experimental work; steady; factory in Brooklyn. S. T., 264 Times Downtown.

MACHINE HANDS Wanted.—Two first-class machine hands; experienced. Apply Chevrolet Motor Co., 618 West 56th St., third floor.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN with experience on electrical apparatus, particularly switchboards, circuit breakers, and controllers; permanent positions and every chance for advancement offered to the right men. Address Chief Clerk Engineering Dept., Westinghouse Elec. and Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.

MECHANIC Wanted.—First-class automobile mechanic, Winter position, room and board; care hotel cars; man with engineer experience preferred; state lowest salary expected and send references in first letter; three months' position. Address Partridge Inn, Augusta, Ga.

MILLWRIGHT.—Capable men able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 241 Times Downtown.

MOLDERS in stove foundry; non-union; steady work; good pay; no labor trouble. Manufacturers' Foundry Co., Sinking Spring, Penn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Young man, experienced in handling stationery stock, will find real chance to start in a large manufacturing concern located in North Jersey; must be an expert typist; knowledge of stenography desirable; must be willing to reside near plant; send replies giving full details as to age, education, experience, and salary expected. O. A., Box 207 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted, good character and appearance, about 16 years of age; state age, education, and salary desired. M 379 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MAN,

not over 30, who by reason of practical experience has the executive ability to manage an office in detail for a big dress house; answer in your own handwriting, stating age, salary expected; your letter will be held in confidence. E 117 Times.

ORDER CLERK in wholesale millinery establishment. I. Lichtenstein, 22 West 43d St.

PIPE MEN.—Capable men, able to describe, estimate, or inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own hand writing, giving all details, salary, &c. Y 253 Times Annex.

PORTER WANTED FOR WORK IN A TEA PACKING PLANT; GOOD PLACE FOR RIGHT MAN. APPLY A. SANDERS, 483 GREENWICH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

PORTER, (colored,) wanted in office of downtown hardware concern; must furnish best references and be strictly temperate and of good habits; salary, $14 per week. L. E. B., Post Office Box 6, Station S, New York City.

PROOFREADER.—A young man wanted to read proof in a newspaper office; one having some experience preferred; state age and qualifications. Address B 355 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVES wanted for leading Latin-American magazine; advantageous proposition offered as a side line to capable man traveling in Spanish-American countries; commission basis. H 164 Times.

SALESMAN.—William Coulson & Sons of Belfast desire to engage the services of a retail linen salesman to continue and extend their present connections in the Middle Western cities; high-class trade experience essential; salary and commission. Apply by letter only, stating the remuneration desired, age, and all particulars, to 420 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—A salesman of force, energy, and character, with a proven selling record, for a position where ability to sell will lead to rapid promotion; drawing account against commission. Address in confidence, A. B., 58 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced hosiery and underwear lines; must have good, established trade in New York City; will turn over some good trade to right man; salary or commission. M 380 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN WANTED.

We want men who are anxious to better themselves to join our city and our outside sales force at once; we need for development honest, ambitious men to whom we will give ample training and guaranteed drawing account while fitting themselves for a position which now pays men $100 and more per week. This organization gives you a square deal. Our Jan. 1 campaign is unique and a hustler can fit himself to make big money by getting into communication with us at once. H. A. Yost, 286 4th Av., 14th floor, (near 22d St.)

SALESMEN TO SELL A NATIONALLY ADVERTISED DRESS SNAP FASTENER TO JOBBERS, LARGE RETAILERS, AND DEPARTMENT STORES; ONLY MEN WHO HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE IN THE NOTION LINE NEED APPLY; GIVE REFERENCES, TERRITORY, AND FULL DETAILS; COMMISSION BASIS. O 183 TIMES.

SALESMAN, ENERGETIC, SUCCESSFUL, WITH GOOD RECORD, EXPERIENCED IN SELLING FACTORIES, POWER PLANT AND SIMILAR EQUIPMENT; PRESENT SALES AND ADVERTISING EXPANSION AFFORDS GOOD OPPORTUNITY; DRAWING ACCOUNT AGAINST COMMISSION. APPLY IN PERSON. W. S. SALES DEPARTMENT, E. R. SENN AND COMPANY, 52 VANDERBILT AV.

SALESMEN.—Great Northern Mfg. Co. requires 2 high-calibre traveling salesmen between 31 and 45 years old to sell quality aluminium cooking utensils to retail stores, &c.; exclusive territory and liberal commission contract, with expenses advanced; opportunity for men who can qualify to earn $4,000 to $8,000 a year; successful, high-grade specialty salesmen preferred. Call Tuesday, Wednesday, from 10 to 4, C. P. Shaw, Hotel York, city.

SALESMEN.—We have a real opportunity for men over 30 years of age, with character and ability, to sell high-grade line on commission basis; earning capacity limited only to ability of the man, but you must be able to earn at least $3,000 yearly. We have the best-selling proposition on the market, but it requires workers; we want only men who can fill a dignified position with excellent returns on their efforts. If you are the man, address A. C., 117 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Specialty manufacturing concern has opening for clever, resourceful and energetic salesman, to act as district manager, appointing territorial agents for a live, fast-selling specialty, with an unquestionable imaginative appeal; only men who have been recently doing this work and are top-notchers, in A1 form, need apply; drawing accounts and commission basis. Call, after 3 P. M. only, top floor, 380 Lafayette St.

SALESMEN (2) OF EDUCATION AND LARGE VARIED EXPERIENCE FOR PERMANENT $10,000 A YEAR (AND ADVANCEMENT) POSITIONS VACANT OWING TO WAR; SOME TEACHING EXPERIENCE REQUIRED; DRAWING ACCOUNT; COMMISSION; REPLIES GIVING EXPERIENCE AND AGE CONSIDERED ONLY. H 160 TIMES.

SALESMAN and live men for side line; opportunity to make $1,500 to $2,500 yearly selling our special $10 accident, sickness, and automobile policies; great demand for same; cost only $10 for year's insurance; big commission. Call or write for particulars, Fred J. Schaefer & Co., 1,123 Broadway, N. Y.

SALESMAN, high-class, to represent large educational institution for Brooklyn territory; good education preferred; can earn $30 to $50 per week; drawing account against commission. Call 10 A. M., Room 204, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN (2) of education and large, varied experience for permanent $10,000-a-year (and advancement) positions, vacant owing to war; some teaching experience required; drawing account, commission; replies giving experience and age considered only. H 161 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED. Strong line popular-priced dresses to call on office trade; good opportunity for hustler; commission basis. Pyramid Dress Co., 32 East 31st St.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced, to call upon out-of-town buyers of Western territory for toilet and notion goods; commission basis. Reply O 162 Times.

SALESMAN for caps and boys' hats, to be carried as a side line; one with men's hat house preferred; on commission basis only. D. Schiller, 10 West 4th.

SALESMAN. — Line of marabou neckwear; commission basis, (with kindred line;) one about to start on road preferred. Write L. Wiener, 51 Bond.

SALESMEN.—Experienced men wanted by high grade tag, label and gum tape house; commission. Anthony Eisler & Co., 221 Canal St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in selling fuses; liberal commission basis; only those experienced need apply. Federal Sign System Electric, 351 West 42d St.

SALESMEN.—Experienced salesmen to carry a manufactured line of men's caps and boys' hats on salary or commission basis. D. Schiller, 10 West 4th.

SALESMAN wanted; young man well acquainted with millinery trade; commission or salary. Kay Importing Co., 25 West 33d.

SALESMAN.—Experienced on cloaks and suits; salary or commission. Schwarzbart Bros., 55 West 16th St.

SALESMAN for city, with children's coats; commission basis. H. Weisberg, 17 West 17th St.

SALESMAN of force, energy to sell electric coffee mills and meat choppers; drawing account against commission. O 176 Times.

SALESMEN wanted for jobbing trade on men's neckwear; commission. National Neckwear Co., 835 Broadway.

SAMPLE CLERK for cotton goods house; also house salesman; only those thoroughly experienced apply. Friedman & Krieger, 225 5th Av.

SHEET METAL SALESMAN. Only first-class man who has an established business in Manhattan; state salary expected and detail experience in full; all applications strictly confidential. Y 325 Times Annex.

STENCIL FILERS and stencil cutters; experienced; permanent position. Apply Room 92, Bible House, 4th Av. and 9th St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TOUCH TYPIST.—A rapid and expert operator, with at least five years' experience, will be paid $20 a week to begin on; applications in writing, which may be presented personally. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER and clerk, not over 24 years of age and exempt from draft; exceptional opportunity in a manufacturing concern; state age, salary, and religion. O 173 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—First class. Apply to Mr. Hunter, Standard Shipbuilding Corporation, Mariners' Harbor, Staten Island.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good opportunity for beginner. Mallard, 232 West 27th St.

STOCK CLERKS.—Young men with stationery experience; good salary; permanent position; rapid advancement. Apply by letter or after 11 A. M., Goldsmith Bros., The Big Stationery Store, 77 Nassau St.

STOCK CLERK ON LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR; APPLICATIONS CONFIDENTIAL. APPLY APT & ZUCKERMAN, 45 WEST 20TH.

STOCK SALESMAN, hustler, with local clientele, to sell issue in company producing much-needed food commodity; salary and liberal commission paid to producer. Call 11-1, Room 605, 44 Broad St.

STOCK SALESMAN.—A low-priced splendid mining stock offering excellent talking points; liberal commission. P 386 Times Downtown.

TRACER for engineering department of local motor truck company. O 181 Times.

TOOLMAKERS WANTED ON JIG AND FIXTURE WORK FOR U. S. MACHINE GUNS; TIME AND ONE-HALF FOR ALL OVER FORTY-EIGHT HOURS AND A 12½% BONUS EVERY THREE MONTHS, 10% EXTRA IS PAID FOR NIGHT WORK; ALSO HIGH-GRADE TOOL DESIGNERS AND DETAIL DRAFTSMEN.

WE SOLICIT NO CORRESPONDENCE FROM ANY ONE WORKING ON GOVERNMENT MUNITION WORK. APPLY BY LETTER OR IN PERSON, STATING NATIONALITY, AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND WAGES WANTED; ALSO HOW SOON YOU COULD REPORT FOR WORK, IN YOUR FIRST LETTER.

ADDRESS COLT'S PATENT FIREARMS MFG. COMPANY, MERIDEN, CONN., EMPLOYMENT DEPT.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HOWARD W. METZ.

Any one having information as to the present whereabouts of Howard W. Metz, formerly a florist on East 83d Street, will please communicate with the undersigned, who are in possession of information of interest to him.

PRESSINGER & NEWCOMBE, 60 Wall Street, New York City.

MY WIFE, MARIE ALI, HAVING LEFT my bed and board without just cause, I will no longer be responsible for any debts contracted by her. SLAYMAN ALI.

Henry O. Reed, son of Sarah Reed; important. Communicate with Frank Maxwell, 6,047 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Will the creditors of the Altoria Co. communicate immediately with J. J. Raphael, 300 Broadway? Telephone 2944 Worth.

HELP WANTED—Male.

THE WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., HAVE THE FOLLOWING OPENINGS IN THEIR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:

ASSEMBLERS AND BENCH HANDS.

First-class men, experienced in blueprint and micrometer work.

BOYS.

Must be 16, for mail and messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement.

DRAFTSMEN.

High-class men, experienced in the designing and drafting of small machines and apparatus; steady position and excellent opportunity for advancement along engineering lines. Call or write.

GLASSWORKERS.

Men who have had experience at making surgical glass apparatus or similar work; good pay for good men; overtime if you want it at time and a half; double time if you work Sunday.

YOUNG MEN

for telephone inspection work; draft exempt and knowledge of electrical parts.

YOUNG MEN

with high school education; $8-$9 start; excellent opportunity to advance along engineering lines.

CALL

87 BETHUNE STREET,

NEAR WEST ST.,

6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

THE AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY HAVE VACANCIES FOR SEVERAL EXPERIENCED COOPERS; ALSO FOR MEN CAPABLE OF TAKING CHARGE OF FACTORY LAUNDRY. APPLY BROOKLYN REFINERY, SOUTH 2D ST. AND KENT AV., BROOKLYN.

TEXTILE SALESMAN REQUIRED FOR Calcutta; must have thorough knowledge of textiles, also experience in British India; age over 31, preferably without incumbrances; salary and probably commission; state fullest particulars in first letter; only first-class applications considered. F 316 Times Downtown.

TOOLMAKERS

accustomed to high-grade die work. Best prevailing rate of wages paid to men who can demonstrate their ability and earning power. Well-equipped shop, modern machinery.

H. W. COTTON, INC., 34th-35th St. Bush Terminal Building No. 4, Brooklyn.

WATCHMAKER wanted who is thoroughly experienced in repairing highest grade small lever movements; no others need apply; man preferred who has had a foreign factory experience; steady work for competent man; state fully past experience. Henry Blank & Co., Liberty and Lafayette Sts., Newark, N. J.

YOUNG MAN FOR OFFICE OF A VERY LARGE CONCERN; MUST BE OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE, A VERY FLUENT WRITER, FOR GENERAL CLERICAL WORK, INCLUDING BILLING, OPERATION OF ELLIOTT-FISCHER MACHINE, AND GENERAL ASSISTANT ON SALES LEDGER; STATE QUALIFICATIONS, AGE, SALARY EXPECTED, &c.; IF NOT A HUSTLER AND INCLINED TO WATCH THE CLOCK DON'T ANSWER THIS ADVERTISEMENT. O 178 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN to start as office boy, with large hardware concern; to the right party showing initiative and ambition there is a good opportunity of advancement; present salary, $10 a week to start. Write, stating age, nationality, and experience, if any, L. E. B., Post Office Box 6, Station S, New York City.

YOUNG MAN, about 17 or 18, for outer office (office boy work) automobile manufacturing company; must be clean-cut, well dressed, well mannered boy; must come highly recommended and of good parentage. Apply Room 414, U. S. Rubber Bldg., 1,790 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, bright, ambitious; knowledge of prices in hardware and mill supply business; good opportunity; state experience and salary desired. W. B., 385 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for office duties, telephone, switchboard, and assist on elevator; salary, $10; must be bright. Mehlin Piano Co., 4 East 43d St.

YOUNG MAN wanted by large manufacturing concern for office and messenger service; must be 16; excellent opportunity for advancement; salary $35 monthly. O 174 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17 or 18, clerical and typist in office of military school, in North New Jersey; salary and home; best references. Y 344 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN well versed in Custom House entries and traffic work; references required. B 327 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted in resident buyer's office; one with experience preferred. Room 1910, 18 East 26th St.

YOUNG MAN, experienced in shipping and billing; small factory; state age and references; $15 per week. O 160 Times.

YOUNG MAN for office work. Apply Room 804, 41 Park Row, New York.

100 YOUNG MEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 21; MUST HAVE SOME MECHANICAL KNOWLEDGE AND BE WILLING WORKERS; GOOD PAY AND EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 87 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST., 6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

Employment Agencies.

HIGH GRADE, well groomed Americans, (draft exempt,) under 40 years, for permanent openings.

INSURANCE OPENINGS.
1 ACCOUNT CHECKER, $1,000.
1 REINSURANCE CLERK, $1,200, $1,500.
1 SYNOPSIS-REGISTRY CLERK, $1,000.
1 ASST. BOOKKEEPER, (Marine Dept.,) $900.
FIRE INSURANCE CLERK, $15 to $18.

SOUTH AMERICAN OPENINGS.
TYPIST, (Warehouse experience,) $1,500 and lodging.
2 STATIONARY ENGINEERS, (Steam plant operators, Smelter experience,) $2,100 and lodging.

AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, 37 LIBERTY ST. AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 115 BROADWAY. J. J. McLAUGHLIN. C. P. HASSON.

Single-entry bookkeeper for Florida, $1,300. A number of junior accountants and accountants and office managers wanted immediately; salaries $1,200 to $3,000 yearly. Call 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

50 AMERICAN BOYS. Exceptional positions, $10-$12; advancement; registration free. Wall Street Agency, 20 Broad.

BOOKKEEPERS.—Competent double entry bookkeeper; any age; exempt from draft; salary up to $35. Apply before 12, Central Branch, Y. M. C. A., Employment Department, (Agency,) 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

OFFICE MANAGER, (formerly salesman,) $2,800; for other high-grade positions see Sunday's Times; bookkeepers, clerks. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

SECRETARY.—High class, banking experience essential; start $2,000 yearly; stenographers, $1,500; registration free. Wall Street Agency, 20 Broad.

STENOGRAPHERS, commercial, $18, $15, $12; law, $12; boys. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHER desires position; 3 years' experience; neat, refined appearance. B 332 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Stock broker's office; good salary; advancement. CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY, 25 Beaver St.

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Temporary Assignments: Patrol. Michael Moss, 18, to 7th Insp. Dist. for 30 days from 8 A. M. Jan. 16; James Gilroy, 23, to 4th Insp. Dist. for 30 days from 4 P. M. Jan. 15; John O'Neill, 40, to 7th Insp. Dist. for 30 days from 4 P. M. Jan. 15; A. M. Mullen, B. B. H. Squad, to 9th Insp. Dist. for 30 days from 8 A. M. Jan. 15. To Traffic Div. from precincts indicated, for 30 days from 9 A. M. Jan. 16; J. P. Moran, 1; E. W. Cook, 14; G. C. Sherman, 28; S. B. McManus, 31; P. A. Trainor, 65; J. J. Thompson, 65; W. H. Smith, 81; J. J. Sullivan, 144; John Martin, 159; Patrick McGrane, 283.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. J. J. McLernan, 81, for 2 days from 4 P. M. Jan. 16; J. P. Rourke, 149, for 1 day from 12:01 A. M. Jan. 16.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Sergt. James Millar, 156, from 12:15 P. M. Jan. 7, during disability; Patrol. Harry Richardson, 153, from 7:30 A. M. Jan. 7, during disability; A. Armet, 165, from 10 P. M. Jan. 3 to 12 P. M. Jan. 7; E. J. Connolly, 172, from 12:03 A. M. Jan. 7 to noon Jan. 8.

Fire Department.

Retired, Lieut. P. F. Leyden, Eng. 220, on annual pension of $1,175, to take effect from 8 P. M., Jan. 16; Engineer of Steamer F. W. West, Eng. 204, on annual pension of $900, to take effect from 8 o'clock P. M., Jan. 16; Fireman 1st Grade Thomas Collins, Eng. 287, on annual pension of $750, to take effect from 8 o'clock P. M., Jan. 16, and Fireman 1st Grade Daniel McBride, H. & L. Co. 27, on annual pension of $750, to take effect from 8 A. M., Jan. 15.

Change of detail, to take effect at 8 A. M., Jan. 15: Fireman 1st Grade Joseph Ehrlich, Eng. 22, to the Chief of 10th Battalion, as driver; to Deputy Chief of 8th Division, as driver; Fireman 1st Grade G. E. Bryant, H. & L. Co. 2, to the Chief of the 10th Battalion, as driver.

Special leave of absence: Fireman 1st Grade H. J. Mullally, Eng. 158, for 12 hours, from 8 A. M., Jan. 15.

Will for Probate.

CONWAY, ALICE M., 524 West 57th Street, Jan. 1, 1918. Estate valued at about $17,000. Of this sum nearly one-half is given to religious and charitable institutions. The Paulist Fathers' Church receives $500, St. Joseph's Seminary at Dunwoodie $500, New York Mothers' Home of the Sisters of Misericorde $500, Academy of the Sacred Heart at Aqueduct Avenue $500, St. Vincent De Paul's Society of the Paulist Church $500, St. Joseph's Home for Girls $500, Helpers of the Holy Souls Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral $500, and the Little Sisters of the Poor $500. A niece, Margaret J. Brown of 522 West 57th Street, receives a legacy of $10,000 and half the residuary estate. Thomas A. Daly of Broadway and 207th Street receives $1,000, and Sarah Loninger of 524 West 57th Street $2,000. Another niece, Minnie L. Brown, receives the household furniture, pictures, &c., and the remaining half of the residuary estate.

ECCLES, SILAS W., who died in St. Augustine, Fla., Dec. 30. The will disposes of an estate valued at several hundred thousand dollars. To his widow he bequeaths all his real estate, household furniture, bric-a-brac, &c., and establishes a trust fund of $200,000, the income of which is to be paid her quarterly and the residue in trust. Another trust fund of $100,000 is set aside, the income to be paid quarterly to his daughter, Mildred E. Locke. A trust fund of $50,000 also is provided for a grandniece, Grace A. Bennet. To the decedent's mother, Susannah F. Eccles, is left $10,000, and a contingent interest of unknown value. Bequests of $10,000 each are given to Forest W. Eccles, Preston E. St. Clair Locke, a son-in-law; W. E. Bennett, J. Walter Cutting, Mary E. Williamson, Myra Belle Crocker, and Silas Crocker, a nephew.

The Civil Service.

City.

Applications for male stenographers and typewriters, Grade 2, will be received from Jan. 16 to 30. The minimum age is 18 years. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Transcription, 7; letter, 3. Three letters will be dictated to the candidates, the dictation of each letter being completed in one minute. The salary ranges from $840 to $900 a year.

United States.

The commission announces an examination for assistant market milk specialist, for men. Vacancies in the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, in Washington, D. C., or elsewhere, at entrance salaries of $1,500 to $1,740 a year, depending upon the qualifications of the appointee and the importance of the duty to which he is assigned, will be filled from this examination. The duties will consist of co-operative work with city and State authorities in dairy sanitation and study and instruction in milk plant management. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on general education and scientific training, practical experience and fitness, and thesis. Graduation from a college or university of recognized standing in a course embracing the subject of dairying and, in addition, at least one year's responsible experience in some phase of dairying or milk inspection are prerequisites. Applicants must not have reached their forty-fifth birthday on the date of making oath to the application. On account of the urgent needs of the service, applications will be received until further notice. Papers will be rated promptly and certification made as the needs of the service require.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

YOUNG DOCTOR for manufacturing corporation; man experienced local shipping; $1,800, $2,000. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

Instruction.

MEN.—Take advantage of the sweeping changes business is undergoing everywhere; men trained for specific duties are needed by the Government and organized business; write for outline of training needed and details of instruction being given to groups after business hours; ask for Bulletin 40. Address F. P. Lamphear, 215 West 23d St., New York; C. W. Stowell, 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, or Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

MEN—YOUR OPPORTUNITY. Big demand for mechanical dentists; you can learn easily and quickly; age or special education does not matter; we teach everything individually; day or night; easy payments. Call or write for Booklet T. Bodee School of Mechanical Dentistry, 15 W. 44th St., N. Y., 15-17 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Established 25 years.

SALESMEN.—Business reorganization is calling for man who have mastered the principles underlying scientific salesmanship; 23d St. Y. M. C. A. Salesmanship course exactly meets this need. Write for Booklet T.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES. Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS. Splendid profession; individual instruction; best radio course in city; write or call today for booklet. Radio School, 157 E. 86th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Printing business, to which present owner gives only part time, for sale; established 1878 and was always well-doing concern; can be made to yield better results by hustling, practical printer; $2,500 cash. P. B., 4 Times Downtown.

Well-known designer, with exceptional experience and clientele of 250,000 in the tailoring and dressmaking line, wishes capital of $20,000, investor to become half partner; large returns assured. T 61 Times.

Established successful novelty plant catering to leading stores; low running expense; splendid returns; moderate investment; good reasons compel sacrifice sale; opportunity. B 317 Times Downtown.

European Hotel, successful 25 years, just off Boardwalk, wants a party to rent dining room with buffet, fully equipped kitchen, &c.; wonderful opportunity. Box 212, Atlantic City, N. J.

Multigraphing and public stenography business, established in high-class building, rent free; wonderful opportunity for stenographer; $2,000. A. W., 89 Times.

Wanted—To buy controlling interest in concern with unprofitable Government contract; offer must come direct; no others considered. G. C., 276 Times Downtown.

TEA ROOM and restaurant wanted in non-housekeeping apartment on Madison Av., southeast corner of 78th St.

Active man with capital to join me in establishing long distance motor truck service. E 120 Times.

Toy factory for sale, fully equipped, having established trade; $600; selling season starts now. A. W., 500 Times Harlem.

Hard, bold, daring business man to organize industrial exploitation. H 441 Times Annex.

Speaking Doll; half interest to party financing construction of model. T 8 Times.

For sale.—11,000 names women mail-order buyers. "T.," Box 36, Station F.

FOR SALE.

Time Clock.—Open for second-hand time clock; must be good condition; capacity, 25 or more numbers. Phone or call Harry A. Roman, 11 West 32d St. Madison Square 6719.

Sell 10 H. P. boiler, upright, first-class condition; low pressure; seen at Van Cortlandt Hotel, 142 West 49th, Inquire of Mr. F. C. Smith.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The War Department published the following orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Following to Camp Lewis for temp. duty: Pasco, Capt. J. D.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Cooney, M. J.	La Rocco, C. G.
Marino, A. W. M.	Morris, C. F.
Petersen, R. W.	Smith, F. E.

Harvey, Capt. J. A., and Sloane, 1st Lt. M. T., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.

Colgh, 1st Lt. Le R. L., to Ft. Riley with Evac. Hosp. 11.

Goodkind, Maj. M. L., to Camp Greenleaf as inst.

Lankin, Capt. E. E., to Walter Reed Hosp., sick.

Walz, 1st Lt. F. G., and Matternes, 1st Lt. J. G., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.

Gilbride, Capt. J. J., and McCracken, 1st Lt. J. L., previous orders revoked.

Lee, 1st Lt. Q. B., will report to Supt. of Providence Hosp. for temp. duty.

Goldthwaite, Capt. H., to Canal Zone.

Hudson, 1st Lt. C. B., to Neuro-Surgical School, Phila., for inst.

Prince, 1st Lt. R. W., to Camp Fremont.

Akers, 1st Lt. W. O., to Ft. Riley.

Van Pelt, Capt. W. T., to Army Gen. Hosp. 4 at Ft. Porter.

Nagle, Capt. J. F., previous orders revoked.

Link, Capt. J. A., to Camp Sevier.

Natanson, 1st Lt. D. M., to Ft. Riley for inst.

Keller, 1st Lt. V. F., hon. discharged.

Nagle, Capt. J. F., to Base Hosp. 1 at 12th Regt. Armory, N. Y.

Calvin, 1st Lt. W. D.; Crump, 1st Lt. T. E., and Knauf, 1st Lt. A. R., to Officers' School of Oral and Plastic Surgery, St. Louis, for inst.

Countryman, Capt. J. E., and O'Shea, 1st Lt. J. W., to Ft. Riley for inst.

Anderson, 1st Lt. E. E., to Portland, Ore., with Av.Sec. of Sig.C.

Fowler, 1st Lt. W. D., to Camp MacArthur with Av.Sec. of Sig.C.

Luckie, Capt. L. F., to Kelly Field with Av.Sec. of Sig.C.

Hatch, Capt. L. F., and Brum, 1st Lt. S. A., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.

Koger, 1st Lt. R. G., to Ft. Riley for inst.

Rice, 1st Lt. G. C., previous orders revoked.

Reitzfeld, 1st Lt. I., previous orders amended, to Camp Sevier.

Mahoney, 1st Lt. A. W., previous orders amended, to Camp Greenleaf.

Stevenson, 1st Lt. G. E., hon. discharged.

Cornell, Maj. W. S., to Ft. Worth Sig.C. Av. School.

Brawner, 1st Lt. A. F., and Talcott, 1st Lt. V. V., to Camp Greenleaf with Hosp. Train 36.

Roberts, Capt. W. H., to duty as med. member physical exam. unit, Av.Sec. of Sig.C.

Ramsdell, 1st Lt. E. S., to Camp Greene.

McHenry, Maj. C. H., previous orders amended to read to Louisville, by way of Ft. Benj. Harrison, and report to Cmdg.Gen. 84th Div., Camp Zach. Taylor, temp. duty in base hosp.

Brenza, 1st Lt. S. A.; Bliin, 1st Lt. W. C., and Gittins, 1st Lt. T. R., previous orders revoked.

Bailey, Capt. L. J. C., to Camp Lee.

Doust, 1st Lt. B. C., and White, 1st Lt. J. A., to Camp Greenleaf.

Ernst, Maj. H. C., to home.

Bury, 1st Lt. R. W., to Army Med. School for preparation for nutritional survey.

Following to Ft. Riley with Evac. Hosp. No. 12: Lane, Maj. J. W.

CAPTAINS.

Barton, F. W.	Bennett, R. M.
Holmes, R. W.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Fletcher, A. J.	Elmer, R. F.
Gitting, T. R.	Redington, J. C.
Rice, G. C.	Burket, W. C.
Andrews, F. L.	Earle, R. H.
Clayton, H. C.	Jessup, N. J.

Medical Corps.

Little, Lt. Col. W. L., previous orders amended to read Ft. Monroe, Vt.

Jones, Maj. G. L., designated as Camp Surg. at Edgewood, Md.

Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Following will report to Chief of Ord.:

Phelps, 2d Lt. C. E.	Schwartz, 2d Lt. L. F., Jr.
Wilder, 1st Lt. W. E.	Vauclain, 1st Lt. C.P.
McBride, 1st Lt. G.H.	Holton, Maj. A. J. S.
Baker, 1st Lt. E. H., Jr.	Griffin, Capt. W. A.
Keefer, 1st Lt. C. W.	Blair, Capt. G. W.
Low, 1st Lt. E. B.	MacGregory, 1st Lt. H. L.
Dodge, 2d Lt. C. E.	Leroy, 1st Lt. R.

Plumb, R., appointed Maj. in Ord.R.C. and assigned to duty at Buffalo.

Bradley, C. O., assigned to active duty by Cmdg. Gen., Am. Exp. Forces.

Hoadley, 2d Lt. F. R., will report to Chief Insp. Sec., Gun Div., at N. Y.

Gately, 1st Lt. W. A., and Rockcastle, 1st Lt. U. J., to Rock Island Arsenal.

Following to Camp Dodge, reorganization of Ord. Recruits:

CAPTAINS.

Langenheim, F. E.	Jackson, J. R.
Judson, C. F.	Johann, C. S.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Weller, P. M.	Huth, G.
Misch, A. A.	Woods, R. H., Jr.
Detchon, B. C.	

Engineer Reserve Corp.

Jones, Capt. J. L., to Hoboken.

Vawter, Capt. J. T., to Wash. with Emergency Fleet Corp.

King, Capt. C. M., and Miner, Capt. E. J., to 88th Div. as assts. to Div. Eng.

Power, 1st Lt. H. F., to 37th Engs. at Ft. Myer.

Reineck, 1st Lt. R. H., will report by letter to Director, U. S. Geological Survey.

Haydock, 1st Lt. R., and Nash, 1st Lt. P. C., will report to Cmdt., U. S. Eng. School.

Following to Canal Zone with 3d Engs.:

CAPTAINS.

Perry, J. N.	Wild, H. J.
Moon, 1st Lt. C. A.	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Hess, C. E.	Isaacs, J.

McKee, 1st Lt. G. S., previous orders revoked.

Wood, Capt. H. J. O., will report to Chief of Engs.

Cooke, Maj. C. E.; McLaughlin, Capt. F., and Stonesifer, 2d Lt. C. A., will report by letter to Director of U. S. Geological Survey re mil. mapping.

Randolph, 1st Lt. J. H., to 28th Div. as asst. to Div. Eng.

McCormick, 1st Lt. W. S., and Browne, 2d Lt. W. R., to 31st Div. as assts. to Div. Eng.

Williams, Maj. E. H., to Camp Lee as student at Eng. Training Camp.

MacFarlane, Capt. C. E., to Camp Lee.

Lynch, Capt. J. P., to Am. Univ. with 20th Eng.

Grasle, 2d Lt. W. R., and Ahern, 1st Lt. F. L., to Camp Am. Univ. with 30th Eng.

Hoffman, 1st Lt. F. G., to 90th Div. as asst. to Div. Eng.

Rosenfeld, 2d Lt. J. R., to Camp Lee.

Ashmun, 1st Lt. L. H., appointed to same grade in Ord.R.C.

Jones, Capt. A. H., will report by telegraph to officer in charge of cantonment construction.

Law, Maj. W. L.; Browne, Capt. H. B., and Bussey, 2d Lt. B. G., to Camp Lee.

Mufit, 1st Lt. R. H.; Rafter, 1st Lt. C. B.; Smith, 1st Lt. C. E., and Benham, 2d Lt. L. B., to Manila with their regt.

Following to Honolulu with 3d Eng.:

CAPTAINS.

Shepard, G. M.	Marsh, C. L.
Griffith, W. H.	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Braman, J. R.	Renshaw, F. O.
Berghorn, C. W., Jr.	

Quartermaster Corps.

Cruse, Brig. Gen. T., ret.

Langendorf, 2d Lt. A. L., to Camp Kearny, assigned to Bakery Co. 339.

Langendorf, 2d Lt. C., to Camp Fremont with Bakery Co. 340.

Butler, 1st Lt. C. W., will report to Qm. Gen.

Snyder, 1st Lt. W. B., and Bogiarsky, 1st Lt. J. J., to El Paso, Tex., with Machine Shop Truck Unit 306.

Palmer, 2d Lt. J. J., and Griffen, 2d Lt. O. H., to Baltimore with Mech. Repair Shop Unit 306.

Shuldiner, 2d Lt. H., to conference of Government Safety Eng., Brooklyn Navy Yard, then to proper station.

Peare, 2d Lt. H. B., to second conference Government Safety Eng., Brooklyn Navy Yard, then to proper station.

Clark, Capt. T. R., N.A., to Camp Beauregard.

Brown, Maj. E. A., to Camp Sevier, relieving Capt. Hanabergh, Qm.R.C.

McNaughton, Capt. J. R., will report to Act. Qm.Gen.

Olson, 2d Lt. P. W., to Ft. Sam Houston with Mech. Repair Shop Unit 304.

Fisher, 2d Lt. G. J. B., will report to Qm.Gen.

Spencer, 2d Lt. F. L.; Chaplin, 2d Lt. H. P.; Shepperson, 1st Lt. C. M., and Beyersdorfer, 1st Lt. W. M., to Baltimore with Mech. Repair Shop Unit 306.

Smith, 2d Lt. L. A., will report to Qm.Gen.

Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

Gillespie, Capt. F. J., to Base Hosp. 33 as Qm.

Jacobson, Capt. S., will report to Qm. Purchasing and Mfg. Office.

Peters, Capt. C. M., to Camp Merritt, as Cmdg.Off. of Graves Registration Service 304, reporting by wire to the Qm.Gen.

Fleischner, Capt. H. E., will report to Act. Qm.

Downing, Capt. C., to N. Y. as asst. to Depot Qm.

Strawbridge, Capt. R. E., previous orders revoked; to Camp Gordon as Cmdg.Off. of Aux. Remount Depot 316.

Capron, Capt. A. J., and Stevenson, Maj. R. C., to Ft. Sam Houston.

Hanabergh, Capt. F. J., to Camp Sevier, with 30th Div. as Camp Qm., relieving Maj. F. L. Buck.

Signal Reserve Corps.

Connelly, 1st Lt. F. A., previous orders revoked.

Following to Rockwell Field:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Centner, W. F.	Pauly, C. W.
Freydig, F. E.	Hutchinson, J. T.
James, V. A.	Meadows, A. W.
Godman, L. K.	Loomis, D. A.
Ward, M. L.	

Urquhart, Capt. D. F., Jr., will report to Chief Sig.Off.

Dennis, 1st Lt. E. T., to Ellington Field.

Petrie, 2d Lt. A. J., to Post Field.

Tonkin, 2d Lt. E. H., to Chanute Field.

Shields, 1st Lt. A. W., to Gerstner Field.

Cole, 2d Lt. M. A., to Camp Sevier.

Graham, 1st Lt. J. C., Jr., discharged.

Following to Kelly Field:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Florian, C. H., Jr.	Penix, W. R.
Dyke, K. V.	Waite, A. G.
Young, W. T. C.	Murchison, T. F.
Fagan, P. I.	

Following promoted to be 2d Lts. in Av. Sec. and assigned to Army Balloon School at Ft. Omaha:

Brown, Sergt. O. S. | Smith, Corp. L. K.

PRIVATES.

Barker, W. S.	Burgess, A. I.
Caldwell, V. B.	Fitzgerald, B. M.
Hersey, G. F.	Holland, H. H.
Olmsted, R. S.	Schiff, L. D.
Shepard, O. W.	Spooner, G. A.

Veterinary Reserve Corps.

Hyde, 2d Lt. R., to 7th U.S.Eng., at Ft. Leavenworth, reporting by letter to Cmdg.Gen. of Cent. Dept.

Grutzman, Capt. W. R., will report by letter to Lt.Col. R. B. Miller, M.C., Washington, for examination to determine fitness for promotion.

Smith, 2d Lt. L. R., previous orders revoked.

Signal Corps.

Gouy, 1st Lt. A. C., to Camp Sevier.

Gouy, 1st Lt. A. C., and Pierce, 1st Lt. W., previous orders amended; to Camp Sevier with Sig. Corps Recruit Depot.

Following to Camp Hancock:

CAPTAINS.

Mesler, A.	Morrison, C. N.
Rowan, D. W.	Hembree, O. E.
Boyarsky, J.	Mann, H. K.
Curtis, H. H.	Neff, J. C.
Hill, J. C.	Norris, G. A.
Jeffries, H. M.	Oldham, R. P.
Hawkins, A. B.	Connell, F.
McNabb, J. E.	Nelson, R.

Coast Artillery.

Evans, 1st Lt. W. D., and Fouse, 1st Lt. E. D., to Ft. Monroe.

Chambers, Capt. L. B., detailed to fill vacancy in Sig. Corps.

Following to Ft. Sill, reporting Feb. 9, 1918, to Cmdt. School of Fire for instruction:

CAPTAINS.

Lemmon, K. B.	Ingersoll, E. I.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Stiley, J. F.	Ayres, R.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Howard, T. D.	Gardiner, J. L.

Cavalry.

Abbey, Capt. H. I., Jr., 10th to Av. Sec. at Rockwell Field.

Washburn, Maj. S., R.C., will report to Chief of Staff.

Rumsey, Capt. D. C., 4th to Rockwell Field.

Wash, Capt. C. H., to Rockwell Field.

Infantry Reserve Corps.

Gaunt, Capt. J. L., appointed to be Capt. in N.G. and assigned to Camp McClellan with 29th Div.

Eaton, 2d Lt. G. F., appointed to same grade in Av. Sec. of Sig.R.C.

Estabrook, 2d Lt. B. W., promoted to be 1st Lt.

Frothingham, 2d Lt. N. S., promoted to be 1st Lt. in Av. Sec. of Sig.R.C.

Fletcher, Capt. P. K., appointed to same grade in Ord.R.C.

Corps of Engineers.

Ganahl, Capt. A. L., to Leon Springs as inst. of camp, relieving Maj. W. H. Sage, Jr.

Sage, Maj. W. H., Jr., to Camp Travis with 315th Engs.

Infantry.

Reamy, 2d Lt. B. T., aptd. to grade of 1st Lt. in O.R.C.

Hughes, Capt. R., to War College Div., Washington.

Holly, Lt. Col. G. M., to office Adjt.Gen. of army, Washington, to fill vacancy.

Rhinelander, 2d Lt. P. K., N.Y.N.G., hon. discharged.

Tiffany, Capt. S. R., N.Y.N.G., to Camp Wadsworth.

Kuhn, Capt. R. P.; Lewis, Capt. C. W., and Wilhelm, Capt. G. P., relieved from assignment to 4th.

Following of O.R.C. and N.A. aptd. to N.G. and assigned to 33d Div. at Camp Logan:

Givens, Capt. F. G.

Gridley, 1st Lt. C. J.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Higgins, R. M.	Prince, F. A.
Norton, H. E.	Gilbert, J. H.
Reimer, C.	Stillinger, E. L.
Tyler, L.	Vogt, H. W.
Taylor, R. S.	Mekota, J. T.
McGuigan, M. B.	

Dental Corps.

Mann, 1st Lt. C. C., and Skillman, 1st Lt. A. J., will report by telegraph to the Adjt.Gen.

Casaday, Col. G. H.; Stone, Capt. F. P.; Mann, 1st Lt. W., and Eldemiller, 1st Lt. A. F., will report to Lt.Col. W. A. Wickline, M.C., St. Louis, for examination to determine fitness for promotion, then to their proper station.

Wumkes, 1st Lt. P. J., to Ft. Riley, with Evac. Hosp. No. 12.

Bernheim, Capt. J. R.; La Flamme, Capt. F. L. K., and Ames, Capt. J. R., will report to Maj. H. H. Johnson, of examining board, Washington, for examination as to fitness for promotion, then to proper station.

Wing, Capt. P. F.; Woven, Capt. F. H.; Tyler, 1st Lt. J. H., and Taylor, 1st Lt. C. M., will report to Col. G. L. Edie of examining board, San Francisco, for examination to determine fitness for promotion, then to proper station.

Carpenter, Col. A.; Hess, Capt. J. H.; Repp, 1st Lt. D. E., and Pearson, 1st Lt. R. W., to Ft. Sam Houston for examination to determine fitness for promotion, then to proper station.

Miscellaneous.

Dunn, Lt. Col. B. W., U.S.A., will report to Act.Chief of Ord.

McConkey, Capt. C. J., transferred to 20th F.A.

Avent, Capt. H. P., transferred to 5th Trench Mortar Battery.

Smith, Lt. Col. W. H., F.A., assigned to 18th.

McDonald, Maj. D. C., 2d F.A., transferred to 10th.

Following Cont. Surgs. to home:

Brown, L.	George, M. M.
Craighead, J. W.	Shapiro, J. M.

Center, Lt. Col. C. D., promoted to be Col. and assigned to 33d Div. at Camp Logan.

Clinnin, Maj. J. V., promoted to be Lt. Col. and assigned to 33d Div. at Camp Logan.

Gale, Capt. P. C., promoted to be Maj. and assigned to 33d Div. at Camp Logan.

Rouse, 2d Lt. P. L., promoted to be 1st Lt. N. G. and assigned to Camp Cody, with 34th Div.

Tillotson, Maj. L. S., N. G., previous orders rescinded; he will proceed to Camp Stuart as Adjt. of 93d Div.

Johnson, Maj. H. H., M. C.; Bernheim, Capt. J. R., Den. C., and Ames, Capt. J. R., Den. C., will meet at Wash. to examine officers of Den. C.

Edie, Col. G. L., M. C.; Tyler, 1st Lt. J. H., Den. C.; Taylor, 1st Lt. C. M., Den. C., will meet at Letterman Gen. Hosp., San Francisco, to examine officers of Den. C.

Repp, 1st Lt. D. E., Den. C., and Pearson, 1st Lt. R. W., Den. C., will meet at Ft. Sam Houston to examine officers of Den. C.

Wickline, Lt. Col. W. A., M. C.; Mann, 1st Lt. W., Den. C., and Eldemiller, 1st Lt. A. F., Den. C., will meet at St. Louis to examine officers of Den. C.

Johnson, Maj. H. H., M. C.; La Flamme, Capt. F. L. K., Den. C.; and King, 1st Lt. J. C., Den. C., will meet at Washington to examine officers of Den. C. for promotion.

Carpenter, Col. A., Den. C., and Hess, Capt. J. H., Den. C., will meet at Ft. Sam Houston to examine officers of Den. C. for promotion.

Following of N G. promoted to be 1st Lt. and assigned to Camp Shelby:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Strother, R. G.	Floyd, H. N.
Alexander, M. M.	Harris, L. B.

Whitlock, Lt. Col. E. H., Engs., N. A., assigned to 24th Engs.

Resignations.

Pierce, 1st Lt. C. F., Penn. N. G.; Young, Capt. H. J., 14th N. Y. N. G.; Nathan, 2d Lt. S. A., N. C. N. G.; Massey, 1st Lt. B., Med. C. Penn. N. G.; Nordeen, 2d Lt. C. E., Eng. R. C.; Hedges, Maj S. H., Eng. R. C.

Leaves.

Koch, Maj. S., Qm. C., ten days.

FOR SALE.

Cash for diamonds and pearls; highest prices paid; (confidential.) G. W. Kennedy, Room 405, 1 West 34th St.

For Sale, plant of 12 Willcox & Gibbs machines and one horsepower motor. E. Cashman, 35 West 36th St.

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TYPEWRITERS RENTED. Nonvisible, 3 months, $5; visible, 3 months, $7.50. Initial payment applies if purchased. AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC. 339 Broadway, at Worth St.; 80 E. 23d St., opp. Madison Av.; 149 W. 42d St., at Times Sq. TEL. 5408 FRANKLIN.

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THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The disturbance over New Mexico Sunday night has moved to Central Tennessee, with a considerable increase in intensity, attended by general rains and snows in the Southwest, rains in the East Gulf States and Georgia, and snows in the Ohio Valley that were heavy over the lower valley.

Pressure also continues low in the West, with quite general rains and snows west of the Rocky Mountains. Elsewhere the weather was fair.

It is considerably warmer over the eastern half of the country, but elsewhere temperature changes were not of consequence.

Rain will fall Tuesday in the South Atlantic States, rain or snow in the Middle Atlantic States, and snow in New England, the lake region, and the Ohio Valley, and the snow will probably be heavy over much of the lower lake region.

The weather will be generally fair Wednesday east of the Mississippi River, except in Northern New England; It will be warmer Tuesday in the Middle Atlantic States and colder in the East Gulf States, Tennessee, and the lower Ohio Valley. It will be colder Wednesday in the Middle and South Atlantic States.

Heavy frost Wednesday morning will extend to the Middle Gulf Coast.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Jacksonville to Boston. Cold wave warnings have been ordered for eastern and southern portions of interior Eastern Texas.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be south, becoming strong Tuesday over south portion and Tuesday night over north portion, with rain or snow; Middle Atlantic Coast, south, becoming strong with rain, shifting to southwest and west Tuesday night; South Atlantic Coast, strong south and southwest, shifting to west by Tuesday night, rain and colder Wednesday.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Snow in the interior, snow or rain in the extreme south Tuesday; somewhat warmer. Wednesday probably fair, colder in the south portion.

Southern New England—Snow Tuesday; slightly warmer. Wednesday generally fair and somewhat colder.

New Jersey—Rain or snow; warmer Tuesday. Wednesday fair; somewhat colder.

Western New York—Snow Tuesday, probably heavy. Wednesday fair except for scattered snows near the lakes.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Snow in north, snow or rain in south portion Tuesday; somewhat warmer. Wednesday fair and somewhat colder.

Northern New England—Increasing cloudiness Tuesday, followed by snow by night. Wednesday snow.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1917.	1918.		1917.	1918.
3 A. M.	45	15	4 P. M.	39	27
6 A. M.	46	16	6 P. M.	35	27
9 A. M.	49	20	9 P. M.	27	28
12 M.	44	25	11 P. M.	24	28

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 22; for the corresponding date last year it was 36; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 19; at 8 P. M. it was 28. Maximum temperature, 30 degrees at 2:15 P. M.; minimum, 18 degrees at 12:01 A. M. Humidity, 42 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 54 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.06 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.94 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..7:19 | Sun sets..4:53 | Moon sets..8:23

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:18	9:53	3:12	3:48
Governors Island	9:39	10:09	3:56	4:14
Hell Gate	11:20	11:53	5:25	5:52

Official Shipping List.

Arrival of vessels from foreign countries at ports on the Atlantic Coast and Gulf of Mexico during twenty-four hours ending Jan. 13, 1918:

STEAMSHIPS.

Amolco, (Am.)	Karmala, (Br.)
Adriatico, (Ital.)	Lucerna, (Br.)
Atland, (Swed.)	Mac, (Am.)
Anglo Mexican, (Br.)	Mielero, (Am.)
Achilles, (Am.)	Millais, (Br.)
Brilliant, (Am.)	Magda, (Swed.)
Baycross, (Br.)	Maiden, (Am.)
Catherine Cuneo, (Nor)	Newton, (Am.)
Crofton Hall, (Am.)	Nordhavalen, (Dan.)
Crown of Navarre, (Br.)	Nevada, (Dan.)
Dalblair, (Br.)	Orita, (Br.)
Esperanza, (Am.)	Pinemore, (Br.)
Feltore, (Am.)	Rochelle, (Br.)
F. A. Tamlin (Br.)	Repos, (Nor.)
Fridland, (Swed.)	Russ, (Dan.)
Freeport Sulphur, No. 2, (Am.)	Ramon de Larrinaga, (Span.)
Freeport Sulphur, No. 3, (Am.)	Selwyn Eddy, (Am.)
Freeport Sulphur, No. 4, (Am.)	Strathfillan, (Br.)
General H. F. Hodges, (Am.)	St. George, (Br.)
Glentive, (Br.)	San Ramon, (Am.)
Gypsum King, (Am.)	S. Maru, (Jap.)
Honduras, (Am.)	Southerndown, (Br.)
Heredia, (Am.)	San Jose, (Am.)
Herschel, (Br.)	St. Jerome, (Br.)
Indiana, (Am.)	Turcoman, (Br.)
I. D. S. Adolph, (Dan.)	Trafalgar, (Nor.)
Jomsborg, (Dan.)	Tydeus, (Br.)
Katonia, (Dan.)	W. M. Tupper, (Am.)
	Walter D. Munson, (Am.)
	Wethersfield, (Br.)
	Zulia, (Am.)

SAILING VESSELS.

Admiral, (Br.)	Ellen, (Nor.)
Cecilia M. Dunlap, (Am.)	Karmo, (Nor.)
Courtney C. Houck, (Am.)	Lewis H. Goward, (Am.)

Fire Record.

	Loss.
A. M.	
1:20—67-69 W. 131 St.; Morris Moore	$500
8:20—214 2 St.; Hennington Bros.	Slight
8:40—52 Tompkins St.; Stern & Brenner	Slight
9:05—218 9 Av.; P. J. Brady	None
10:25—104 W. 96 St.; Mary Mathewson	Slight
11:35—576 E. 166 St.; Hester Byson	Slight
P. M.	
12:01—300 Mulberry St.; not given	Slight
12:20—1,720 Garfield St.; Rose Levy	Slight
12:40—312 2 St.; Joseph Gans	$200
1:45—4,582 3 Av.; not given	Slight
1:50—84 Av. D; Charles Deax	None
1:55—176 St. & Harlem River; Dept. Street Cleaning	Slight
2:25—552 Lenox Av.; not given	Slight
2:55—441 E. 9 St.; Louis Overeich	Slight
3:40—574 West End Av.; Edinburgh Realty Co.	Slight
5:40—143 Duane St.; Duane Shoe Co.	Slight
6:00—307 E. 23 St.; Mrs. McCullen	Slight
6:25—514 W. 135 St.; not given	Slight
6:30—22 Av. D; David Shaw	Slight
6:50—968 Columbus Av.; B. Neary	Slight
6:50—1,014 5 Av.; Francis Clarke	Slight
7:15—78 Greenwich St.; Herman Zamim	$1,000
7:45—15 Clinton St.; E. Silverman	Slight
8:40—383-389 West Broadway; N. Y. Gas & Electric Appliance Co. and others	$400,000
9:20—842 Amsterdam Av.; G. Meyer	Slight
10:15—421 E. 8th St.; I. Barowsky	$2,000
11:10—1,044 Av. A; Burns Brothers Ice Corporation	Slight
11:55—1,787 Broadway; John Purcell	Slight

Education Notes.

There have been placed as of Nov. 30, 1917, upon the eligible lists of persons holding license as assistant teacher in high schools the names of the following: Frank B. Cherington, Clara Holmes, Alida B. Carson, Muriel W. Rogers, John W. Morris, Milton F. Elisco.

There have been placed, as of Jan. 10, upon the eligible list of women holding license as teacher of ungraded classes the names of the following: Annie S. Ashley and Mary B. Himmelmann.

The monthly meeting of the Greenwich Home and School Association will be held tomorrow at 3 P. M. in P. S. 41, 36 Greenwich Avenue. A member of the Child Welfare Committee will speak of that work.

The sign painting and lettering shop of the Prevocational Department of P. S. 64, Manhattan, Avenue B and Ninth Street, is having an exhibition.

A class in corseting and salesmanship is forming at the New York Evening High School for Women, 40 Irving Place, Manhattan. Those wishing to join may register at the school the first four evenings of next week.

The second series of twelve lessons in social dancing will begin in the gymnasium of the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers, Park Place, near Nostrand Avenue, on Jan. 17 at 4:15 P. M. The course is given under the auspices of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association.

The sixth address in the series of war lectures, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association, will be held this evening at 8 P. M. in the auditorium of the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers. Major Francis R. Stoddard, Jr., U. S. A., will speak on "How Germany Makes War." He has spent two years at the front, saw the battle of the Somme, has interviewed General Pershing, and was in London during the air raids.

The Retirement Board will have a special meeting in Room 710, Municipal Building, at 4 P. M. today. It will elect a Chairman.

The Teachers' Interests Organization will meet at 4 P. M. Jan. 17 in The World Building, Room 506.

Estate Appraised.

SCHULTZ, GEORGE S., (April 30, 1916;) gross estate, $74,190, consisting of a half interest in a brickyard in Kingston, $15,000; cash, $1,688; personal, $36,151; stocks and bonds, $21,350, chiefly consisting of 425 shares of the stock of the John B. Rose Co., 103 Park Avenue, building construction, road material, and lighterage business, of estimated value of $8,000, which the appraiser in his report values at $21,250. Decedent's wife, Mary F. Schultz of 50 West 130th Street, receives a specific bequest of $200 worth of jewelry and the life estate in the residue, $57,462.

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